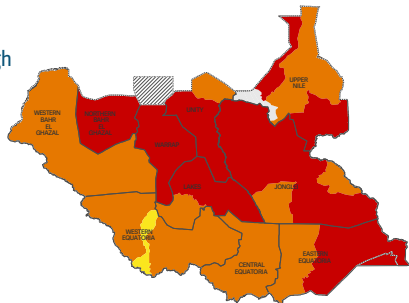
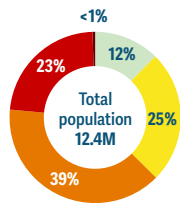


ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY | The food crisis in South Sudan was as severe in 2023 as in 2022.

PEAK 2023 (APRIL–JULY)

7.8M people or **63%** of the total population faced high levels of acute food insecurity, including **2.9M** people in Emergency (IPC Phase 4). These peak numbers have barely changed since the same lean season period in 2022 but decreased through 2023.

In April–July 2023, **43 000** people were projected in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5) in Akobo, Canal/Pigi and Fangak counties of Jonglei state, and the Leer and Mayendit counties of Unity state.



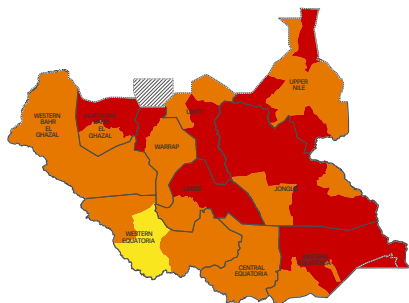
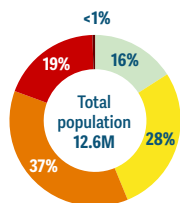
Source: South Sudan IPC TWG, November 2022.

PROJECTION 2024 (APRIL–JULY)

7.1M people or **56%** of the total population were projected to face high levels of acute food insecurity.

The number of people in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5) was projected to increase to **79 000** during the April–July 2024 lean season, including **28 000** returnees.

The slight decrease in magnitude is due to an expected favourable 2023/24 harvest.



Source: South Sudan IPC TWG, November 2023.

DRIVERS OF THE CRISIS 2023–2024

Economic shocks Sharp currency depreciation, in addition to high fuel prices, transportation costs and reduced trade from the Sudan, continued to put upward pressure on staple food prices, which constrained economic food access (IPC, November 2023).

Conflict/insecurity Localized intercommunal fighting, particularly in Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile states, displaced households and disrupted trade and delivery of assistance. The influx of Sudanese refugees and South Sudanese returnees from the Sudan led to clashes in border areas. Thousands arrived in remote areas in desperate need of food, water and medical care (FAO, November 2023; FEWS NET, June 2023).

Weather extremes Unpredictable rainfall, characterized by sporadic dispersion and intensity in 2023, led to reductions in crop production in some areas and localized flooding in others. Cereal production was higher than in 2022, mainly due to reduced flooding, but lower than the population's requirements (FAO/WFP CFSAM, 2023).

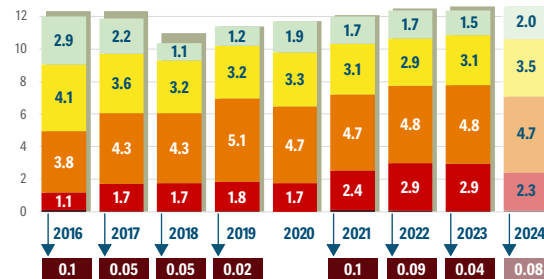
DISPLACEMENT

2.4M forcibly displaced people by 2023

2.0M IDPs **0.4M** refugees and asylum-seekers

Source: IOM, April 2023. Source: UNHCR Nowcasted estimate, December 2023.

Peak numbers of people (in millions) by phase of acute food insecurity, 2016–2024



Source: South Sudan IPC TWG.

A protracted major food crisis A low-income country, South Sudan has consistently ranked among the worst food crises in the GRFC in terms of prevalence and severity due to recurrent conflict, and economic and weather shocks overlaid on high structural vulnerabilities. Since 2021, over 60 percent of its population has faced IPC Phase 3 or above during the April–July lean period. It has had populations in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5) each year, including outside the peak in 2020.

ACUTE MALNUTRITION

1.7M children under 5 years old with acute malnutrition in July 2023–June 2024

0.9M pregnant and breastfeeding women with acute malnutrition in 2023



Source: South Sudan IPC TWG, November 2023.

South Sudan continues to face an alarming malnutrition crisis. In more than half of counties, levels of acute malnutrition are Critical.

DRIVERS OF ACUTE MALNUTRITION 2023–2024

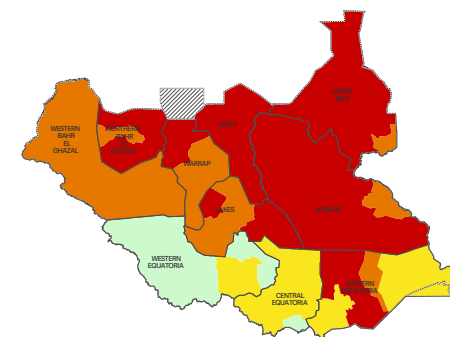
Inadequate services Limited health services, especially in areas with flooding and conflict, and poor access to improved drinking water and sanitation, drive high levels of illness and malnutrition. Limited funding for nutrition services restricts support to areas with extreme needs only. More than 40 percent of the population have no access to improved drinking water. Half of households in 56 counties report open defecation. More than half of children were ill with fever, cough and/or diarrhoea in the two weeks before the assessment.

Displaced populations are highly vulnerable to disease during seasonal floods, and health and nutrition service providers are overwhelmed (IPC, November 2023).

Inadequate practices Only 5 percent of children aged 6–23 months received a Minimum Acceptable Diet, considered Extremely Critical by the IFE Core Group (IPC, November 2023).

Lack of food High levels of acute food insecurity in most counties contribute to acute malnutrition.

PEAK 2023 (JULY–SEPTEMBER)



Source: South Sudan IPC TWG, November 2023.



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined.