



Climate extremes, conflict and a poor economic environment continue to drive humanitarian needs in South Sudan, **where over half of the population is acutely food insecure**. Around 95 percent of South Sudanese have agriculture-based livelihoods. Poor agropastoral families struggle with low production, low income and too few assets to sustain themselves. They urgently need agricultural support to restore their food security. For example, with a crop kit, a family of six can produce enough staple food to meet their needs for half a year.



TO ASSIST
6.04 million people



FAO REQUIRES
USD 65 million



JANUARY–DECEMBER
2023

What humanitarian investment in agriculture can achieve

USD 35

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A crop production package enables a farmer to cultivate 0.8 ha of land and produce 0.9 tonnes of cereals, worth USD 300 on the local market.

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Support a family of 6 to produce enough nutritious food and meet their basic needs for at least 5.5 months

USD 25

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With a vegetable package, a family can produce 7 types of nutritious vegetables ready for consumption in 4 to 12 weeks, worth USD 250 on the local market.

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Enhance a household's nutrition, income and access to vegetables

USD 0.80

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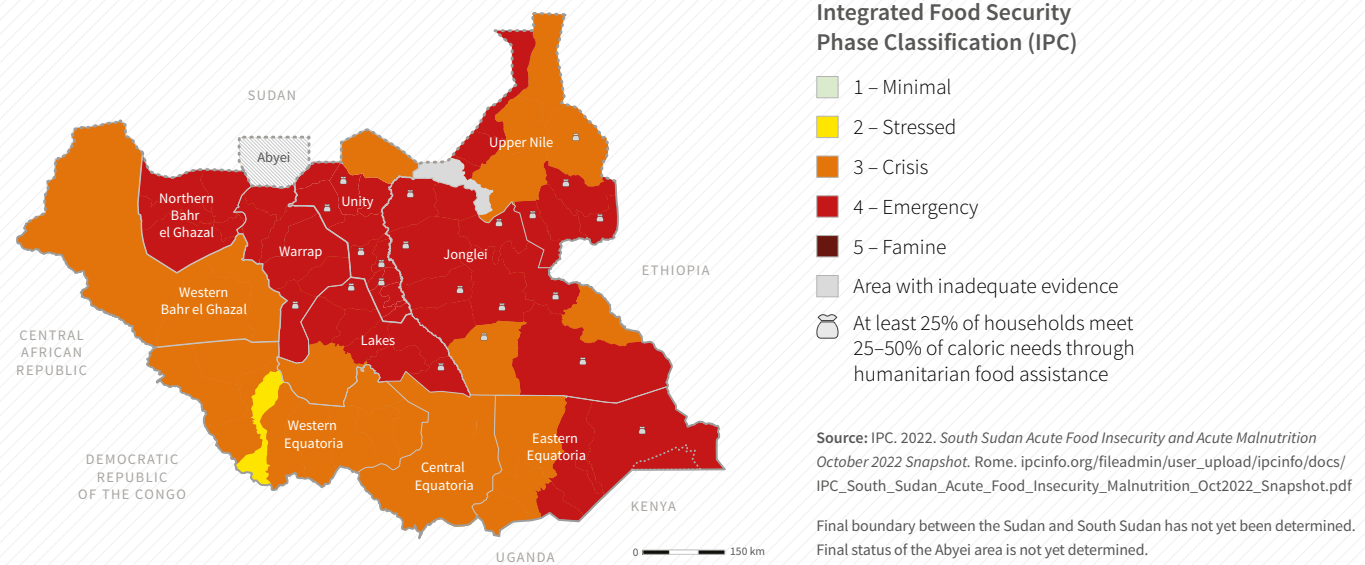
Vaccinating a cow protects a vital food asset that would cost about USD 300 to replace if the animal died. A healthy milking cow provides a family with about 2 litres of milk a day.

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Keep a productive animal alive and supplying milk to families and children

Projected acute food insecurity situation (April–July 2023)



Urgency of humanitarian agricultural assistance

The humanitarian situation in South Sudan has continued to deteriorate, with two-thirds of the population in need of assistance. Conflict, violence, climate change and the macroeconomic crisis are some of the main causes of food insecurity and poverty that millions are experiencing across the country. Approximately 80 percent of people in South Sudan live in rural areas, and almost the entire population depends on farming, herding or fishing as their main source of income and livelihood. However, due to the multiple stressors and shocks they face, many are unable to fully engage in their livelihood activities, meet their household needs and are forced to adopt negative coping mechanisms.

South Sudan is one of the world's top five countries most vulnerable to climate shocks, including drought and floods. In 2022, unprecedented, prolonged flooding took place for the fourth year in a row. Between July and October, more than 1 million people were affected by the torrential rains. An estimated 16 500 ha were impacted, interrupting people's livelihood activities and worsening food security. The floods also exacerbated the vulnerabilities of many who were severely impacted and uprooted by the conflict – almost one-third of internally displaced people were further displaced as a direct consequence of the rains. Humanitarian access was also hindered. Flooding is likely to continue to occur for a fifth year in 2023, which could lead to widespread loss of pasture and farm land, putting the livelihoods and lives of vulnerable communities at risk.

Coordination

As co-leads of the Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster in South Sudan, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the World Food Programme work closely with 162 local and international partners, in collaboration with government counterparts, to ensure a needs-based, coordinated and effective response.

Drivers of food insecurity

- Conflict and insecurity
- Climate shocks
- Inflation and high food prices
- Displacement
- Lack of access to basic services
- Diseases and pests

Key facts

Country population: **12.4 million**

7.8 million people projected to be in high acute food insecurity, of whom **43 000** in Catastrophe

2.2 million internally displaced people and **334 000** refugees

1.4 million children under five suffering from acute malnutrition

95% of the population depends on agriculture for their livelihoods

USD 5.3 out of 100 in humanitarian assistance to food sectors went to support agriculture and livelihoods (2016–2021)

In 2022, FAO and its partners supported 4.3 million people in South Sudan by bolstering agricultural livelihoods, including through input distribution (such as seeds and tools), livestock support and cash and voucher assistance. As a result, households were able to cultivate approximately 280 000 ha of land and produce nearly 250 000 tonnes of staple crops, enabling them to improve their food security and nutrition. Support to agro/pastoral communities through livestock fairs has also contributed significantly to efforts to reduce conflict and build peace in the country.



FAO priorities

Priority	Type of assistance to be provided/content of assistance package	Cost per beneficiary household (USD)	Number of beneficiary households*	Total cost (USD)	Funds needed by	Planned implementation period
Enable food production through the direct distribution of agricultural inputs and seed fairs	Vegetable and crop kit: 5 kg of maize, 5 kg of sorghum, 3 kg of cowpea, 200 g of 7 types of vegetable seeds (amaranth, collard, eggplant, kudra, okra, onion and tomato) and two tools; fishing kit: two spools of twine, one coil of monofilament and two boxes of hooks	44	946 349	41 300 000	April	May–December
Enhance food production and nutrition through nutrition vouchers and the distribution of vegetable and fishing kits	Nutrition vouchers worth USD 40/household; fishing kit: two spools of twine, one coil of monofilament, two boxes of hooks; vegetable kit: 7 types of vegetable seeds (amaranth, collard, eggplant, kudra, okra, onion and tomato) and hand tools; training	167	15 000	2 500 000		May–November
Increase livestock production and reduce mortality	Vaccination of cattle against anthrax, black quarter, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia and haemorrhagic septicaemia; vaccination of sheep/goats against contagious caprine pleuropneumonia, <i>peste des petits ruminants</i> and sheep and goat pox; vaccination of dogs against rabies; 20 types of veterinary drugs; training of community-based animal health workers; restocking (10 poultry or 2-3 small ruminants/household) and destocking support	120	50 000	6 000 000		May–December
Provide capacity building, training, asset building and market support	Training; irrigation equipment such as portable solar-powered irrigation pumps; post-harvest equipment, including grain shellers, threshers, hermetic bags, tarpaulins, weighing scales, etc.	170	50 000	8 500 000	June	July

*A number of households will benefit from more than one type of assistance.

FAO priorities (continued)

Priority	Type of assistance to be provided/content of assistance package	Cost per beneficiary household (USD)	Number of beneficiary households*	Total cost (USD)	Funds needed by	Planned implementation period
Strengthen the capacities of local stakeholders in disaster risk reduction and sustainable and climate-sensitive management of natural resources and local peace structures	Training; workshops; natural resources management-related inputs including fruit tree seeds, other tree seedlings and nursery equipment	80	50 000	4 000 000	June	July
Support vulnerable households to increase food production	Vouchers worth USD 23–20/ household to buy various crop seeds at seed fairs (including cowpea, groundnut, maize, sesame and sorghum)	45	60 000	2 700 000	April	May–October

*A number of households will benefit from more than one type of assistance.



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