The high levels of acute food insecurity in South Sudan continue to be driven by the cumulative effects of the national and localized conflicts and population displacements. These contributed to insufficient crop production, with only 52 per cent of the 2019 national cereal needs met by harvests as compared to 61% of 2018. In addition, conflict has disrupted households’ access to natural food sources including wild foods, fish and livestock.

A total of 860,168 children are expected to suffer from acute malnutrition in 2019 based on the results of the SMART nutrition surveys, Food security and nutrition monitoring system and admission trends for 2018. Forty-two counties out of 103 classified as Phases 1 (Stressed) and above. Counties of Akobo, Ayod, Canal, Pigi, Pibor, Duk, Uror (Jonglei state), Abyei region, Aweil West (Sudan), Medicine, Gogrial, Yirol East (Equatoria), Ngok Dinka, Aweil South, Mayom, and Panyijar (Unity state) were classified as critical (IPC Phase 3 [Crisis] or worse) as of February 2019 based on results of the SMART nutrition surveys. Food security and nutritional monitoring system and admission trends for 2018.

Owing to relentless armed conflict and population displacement, over 6.45 million people to flee their homes. While the intensity of conflict and population displacement have reduced recently, localized clashes continue.

Owing to relentless armed conflict and population displacement, over 4.1 million people have left many families struggling to feed their children. South Sudan’s soaring food security and nutritional security situation continues to be driven by armed conflict and population displacement. Over 6.87 million people are expected to be in Crisis (IPC Phase 3 or worse) as of May 2019.

The number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in South Sudan has increased over 4.1 million people. The information shown on this map does not imply official recognition or endorsement of any political and physical boundaries.