



FSL Cluster bi-weekly meeting
Food security Hot spot response analysis



Situation & Needs

- Nasir County continues to face severe humanitarian needs driven by conflict, displacement, insecurity, and seasonal flooding.
- Livelihoods based on agriculture, livestock, and fishing have been disrupted, increasing dependence on humanitarian assistance.
- Food insecurity remains critical due to low agricultural production, weak market functionality, high food prices, and limited purchasing power.
- Malnutrition risks remain high among children under five and pregnant and lactating women, compounded by limited access to health, nutrition, WASH, and other essential services.

Priority Response

- Sustain and expand food assistance for vulnerable households.
- Support livelihood recovery through fishing kits, agricultural inputs, and resilience-building interventions.
- Scale up CMAM, community screening, and referral services.
- Improve access to primary healthcare, safe water, sanitation, and hygiene services.

Food & Livelihoods Response (Up to 23rd June 2026)

- Food assistance reached **92,654 beneficiaries** between January and May 2026.
- No livelihood assistance was reported during the period, highlighting a critical gap .

Key Gaps & Challenges

- Significant humanitarian needs persist in flood-affected and hard-to-reach areas with limited-service coverage.
- Food assistance remains insufficient relative to needs.
- Insecurity, seasonal flooding, high logistics costs, and limited partner presence continue to hinder response operations.
- Anticipated flooding is expected to further restrict access, disrupt supply chains, and increase food security, nutrition, and public health risks.



Situation & Needs

- Recurrent flooding, insecurity, and displacement continue to drive severe food insecurity and humanitarian needs.
- Livelihoods (fishing, livestock, and small-scale agriculture) remain disrupted by climate shocks and access constraints.
- High food prices, weak market supplies, and limited purchasing power are increasing reliance on humanitarian assistance.
- Malnutrition risks remain high, especially among children under five and pregnant and lactating women.

Priority Response

- Resume and scale up food assistance.
- Support livelihood recovery through fishing kits and agricultural inputs.
- Expand nutrition screening, referrals, and CMAM services.
- Improve access to health, safe water, sanitation, and hygiene services.

Food & Livelihoods Response (up to third week of June 2026)

- WFP has not delivered food assistance in Ulang in 2026 due to insecurity and the looting of WFP food commodities in Baliet, which led to the suspension of river transport operations.
- WFP plans to resume assistance through airdrop operations from July 2026, subject to security and operational feasibility.

Key Gaps & Challenges

- Large populations remain unreached, particularly in remote and flood-affected areas.
- Limited coverage of food security, nutrition, health, and WASH services.
- Poor access, seasonal flooding, insecurity, high logistics costs, and limited partner presence continue to constrain response efforts.
- Anticipated flooding may further isolate communities and disrupt humanitarian supply chains.



Situation & Needs

- Akobo East and West continue to face elevated humanitarian needs driven by insecurity, displacement, and recurrent climatic shocks.
- Erratic rainfall is disrupting agricultural activities, reducing food production, and undermining household recovery and resilience.
- Food insecurity remains a major concern, with vulnerable households increasingly reliant on humanitarian assistance, while nutrition needs continue to rise.

Food & Livelihoods Response (as third week Jun 2026)

- **Akobo East:** 48,354 of 76,950 verified beneficiaries reached with **897.85 MT** of food assistance by WFP and partners (OXFAM and Coalition for Humanity); distribution is ongoing.
- **Akobo West:** 28,783 beneficiaries reached with **505.14 MT** of food assistance between March and June; distribution completed. July–August distributions are planned but have not commenced due to insecurity.
- FAO partners (AID Link and ADA) are implementing livelihood support through the distribution of livelihood kits.
- Multipurpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) is being provided in Akobo East by NRC, HDC, and Nile Hope.
- VSF-Switzerland is supporting livelihoods through livestock, fisheries, and non-timber forest product value chains.

Key Gaps & Challenges

- Food assistance coverage remains below verified needs, particularly in Akobo East.
- Erratic rainfall patterns continue to undermine agricultural production and recovery efforts.
- Delays in food commodity deliveries from Gambella to Akobo and security-related uncertainties continue to affect operational timelines.
- Insecurity and access constraints may further disrupt planned assistance and limit humanitarian reach during the lean and rainy seasons.



Situation & Needs

- Escalating insecurity in Waat and Motot, with spillover effects into Lankien, continue to drive displacement, disrupt livelihoods, and limit population movement across Uror County.
- Food security conditions remain critical, with populations facing extreme food consumption gaps and a heightened risk of further deterioration amid continued conflict and restricted access.
- Rising malnutrition, erratic rainfall, and localized flooding are undermining cultivation, reducing food production, and constraining access to markets and essential services.
- Affected households remain heavily dependent on humanitarian assistance to meet basic food needs.

Food & Livelihoods Response (as third week of Jun 2026)

- WFP and partners (OXFAM and Coalition for Humanity) assisted **132,492 people** with **2,325.23 MT** of food commodities between March and June 2026.
- July–August food distributions are ongoing across multiple food distribution points (FDPs).

Key Gaps & Challenges

- Humanitarian access remains constrained by insecurity, population movements, and evolving weather conditions.
- Seasonal flooding and poor road conditions continue to limit access to affected communities and disrupt supply movements.
- Continued conflict and access constraints may affect the timely delivery of assistance and the scale-up of response during the lean season.



Situation & Needs

- Volatile security conditions in Lankien, Waat, and Chuil continue to pose risks of renewed displacement and disruption of humanitarian operations.
- Conflict-related livelihood disruptions, limited market access, and restricted population movement are increasing dependence on humanitarian assistance.
- Food security and nutrition conditions remain concerning, with elevated malnutrition risks compounded by erratic rainfall that is affecting cultivation and reducing food production.

Food & Livelihoods Response (Mar–Jun 2026)

- WFP and partners (OXFAM and Coalition for Humanity) assisted **31,284 beneficiaries** with **226.97 MT** of food commodities between March and June 2026.
- July–August distributions are ongoing in accessible locations; however, assistance in **Chuil, Waat, and Lankien** remains constrained due to insecurity and access limitations.

Key Gaps & Challenges

- Recurrent armed confrontations and insecurity continue to restrict humanitarian access and disrupt assistance delivery.
- Several high-need areas remain difficult to reach, limiting coverage of food, nutrition, and other essential services.
- Ongoing insecurity, coupled with seasonal climatic shocks, may further constrain access and delay planned interventions during the lean season.



**Brief Food Security & Security Report – IDPs in Langkien, Nyirol
County**
Center for Community Service South Sudan (CEFOSS)



Situation Overview

- Approximately **30,000 IDPs** have arrived in Lankien from **Chuil, Akobo, and Pigi/Korflus** due to ongoing conflict and insecurity.
- The influx has increased pressure on already limited resources and services.

Food Security Situation

- **No staple foods are available** for displaced households.
- Most IDPs depend on **wild leaves and small-scale fishing** in the Thol swamp for survival.
- **Lankien market is largely non-functional**, with no cereals available and severely limited food access.

Security & Access

- Local authorities have provided **security assurances** and requested humanitarian partners to resume operations.
- The improved security environment presents an opportunity to restore humanitarian access and scale up assistance.

Key Humanitarian Concerns

- Rising risk of **acute food insecurity and malnutrition**, particularly among children and other vulnerable groups.
- Continued displacement, market disruption, and limited assistance are accelerating the deterioration of living conditions.

Priority Actions

- **Immediate in-kind food assistance** for displaced and vulnerable households.
- Scale up **nutrition screening, referral, and treatment services**.
- Provide **livelihood support**, particularly fishing kits and rapid food production assistance.
- Conduct **rapid assessments and continuous monitoring** of food security and population movements.
- Strengthen humanitarian coordination to facilitate timely and sustained assistance.