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Key figures *Cumulative as of May 2026*

HNRP 2026 Reached



7.7 M people

In Need



2.7 M people

Target



1.5 M people

Food assistance



0.4 M people

Emergency Agriculture



144 K people

Resilience building



110 partners

Funding



USD 141 M received as of June 2026

Received out of USD 410 M

Food Security Situation and Response update

Seasonal forecasts indicate a high likelihood of below average rainfall and above-average temperatures across much of South Sudan during the June–September rainy season. This increases the risk of drought, water shortages, livestock losses and reduced agricultural production, particularly in Eastern Equatoria, GPAA and northern Upper Nile.

South Sudan is highlighted in the latest FAO-WFP Hunger Hotspots report as one of the six countries of highest level of concern.

An estimated 7.8 million people are projected to be in IPC Phase 3 or above during the lean season, with conflict, climatic shocks, economic pressures and funding shortfalls expected to worsen conditions in the second half of 2026.

Around 1,500 people reportedly moved from areas around Kapoeta towards Kenya due to water scarcity and deteriorating livelihoods. Additional movements may occur, especially among women and children who intend to move but lack financial means.

In Akobo Nearly the entire population has reportedly returned to Akobo East, including more than 86,400 host community members, returnees and IDPs. Of the 93,200 people targeted, over 75,000 people verified for food assistance across Bilkey, Nyandit, Dengjok and Gakdong payams.



As of Mid June, 45,200 people had been reached, with distributions ongoing. About 11,200 IDPs from Nyirol, Uror and Akobo West are currently hosted in Akobo East, increasing pressure on already limited resources and services. Food, nutrition, WASH, health and protection were identified among the top priority needs. Nutrition screening of 13,401 children under five identified 2,308 children with SAM and 4,487 with MAM, confirming very high nutrition needs linked to the deteriorating food security and public health situation.

Amid persistent access constraints, humanitarians are scaling up the May-August lean season response in 26 counties, reaching at least 632,000 people (of the monthly target of 1.8 million) by mid-May. In the counties at risk of Famine (IPC Phase 5), distributions were underway in Nasir, Nyirol, and Akobo, and planned for July in Ulang. However, violence continues to undermine deliveries in Lankien (Nyirol), parts of Nasir, and Ulang.

An IRNA conducted on 16 June found that around 22,000 people in Udier Payam, Longochuk County urgently need assistance. Food, WASH, nutrition, health and shelter were identified as the most critical needs. Nutrition screening for children under five in Udier showed GAM above 40 per cent, exceeding emergency thresholds, while the nutrition facility is non-functional due to lack of supplies and access constraints.

Continued Sudan influx increasing pressure in Renk: More than 4,400 new arrivals from Sudan were recorded in Renk between 1 and 16 June, increasing pressure on services. Nutrition screening at Renk Transit Centre showed GAM of 17.3 per cent, above emergency thresholds. Partners implementing multipurpose cash assistance are facing challenges transporting cash from Juba to Akobo due to access not provided, affecting more than 32,000 people registered to receive cash assistance in Akobo.

Macroeconomic pressures

- Despite a 16.3 percent increase in oil production between January and May 2026 and improved government revenues, South Sudan's macroeconomic situation remained fragile. Persistent cash liquidity constraints, fiscal management challenges, limited economic diversification, and shortages of foreign currency continued to weaken economic performance. As a result, the South Sudanese Pound (SSP) depreciated by 6–17 percent year-on-year across both official and parallel markets, sustaining inflationary pressures and reducing household purchasing power.
- Ongoing supply chain disruptions linked to the Middle East crisis continued to drive high fuel prices across regional markets. In May, fuel prices were 45–105 percent higher than in February 2026 and 50–90 percent above May 2025 levels in key markets. Higher transport costs, combined with seasonal depletion of household and market food stocks, contributed to increases in cereal prices, with red sorghum prices in Wau, Rumbek Centre, Juba, and Aweil Centre rising by 8–50 percent compared to February.
- Fuel prices remained a key driver of market and food price pressures throughout the reporting period. Although prices stabilized in some locations during June, they remained substantially above pre-crisis levels, reaching as high as SSP 50,000–52,000 per liter in Malakal and Pibor. Elevated fuel costs continued to increase transportation and transaction costs, contributing to higher food prices and reducing market efficiency, particularly in remote and conflict-affected areas.
- Market conditions remained strained during May and June 2026, although staple food prices were generally stable at the national level. The average cost of the standard food basket fluctuated between SSP 112,000 and SSP 121,000 per person per month, declining slightly during May before increasing in June as the lean season intensified. Food basket costs rose most notably in Eastern Equatoria, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Lakes, and Upper Nile, reflecting tightening food supplies and increased market costs.
- Despite relative national stability, staple food prices exhibited significant localized volatility. Sorghum prices increased in several markets across Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Upper Nile, Eastern Equatoria, and Lakes due to seasonal stock depletion, supply constraints, and elevated transport costs. While some markets recorded temporary declines, staple food prices remained above seasonal averages, continuing to constrain food access for market-dependent households during the peak lean season.
- The SSP remained broadly stable on parallel markets, trading mostly between SSP 6,000 and SSP 6,700 per US dollar during May and June. However, localized depreciation persisted in several markets, while continued foreign exchange shortages and elevated fuel costs maintained inflationary pressure. Consequently, household purchasing power remained weak despite relative exchange-rate stability, increasing the vulnerability of poorer households reliant on market purchases for food.

South Sudan Agriculture Conference 2026

From **4–8 May 2026**, the South Sudan Agriculture Conference convened in Juba under the theme **“Investing in Agri-food Systems for Better Life in South Sudan.”** The event gathered government officials, development partners, the private sector, CSOs, and farmers to discuss key agricultural priorities. The conference concluded with the adoption of **nine resolutions and recommendations** to advance agricultural development and strengthen agri-food systems across the country.



Resolution 1

Crop Production and Protection

Boost crop production and protection through shifting from subsistence to high-value commercial production.



Resolution 2

Mechanization

Shift agriculture from traditional to mechanised methods of farming.



Resolution 3

Agri - food Systems & Cooperative Development

Enhance cooperative development for increased agricultural production and marketing.



Resolution 4

The role of the private sector

Create an enabling environment to attract private sector investments in agriculture.



Resolution 5

Fisheries

Develop the fisheries sector to unlock its economic and food security potential.



Resolution 6

Livestock

Unlock the huge livestock potential through adoption of modern husbandry, marketing methods, and other measures.



Resolution 8

Water & Irrigation

Increase irrigation to boost food production and marketing.



Resolution 9

Agricultural Financing

Establish reliable financial services for farmers and companies involved in agriculture.

Useful links

- [FSLC HNRP Operational Guideline 2026](#)
- [FSLC Partner Presence Maps January – April 2026](#)

Learning corner

- [South Sudan Agriculture Conference Resolution and Recommendations 2026](#)
- [Hunger Hotspots FAO-WFP Early warnings on acute food insecurity June – November 2026 outlook](#)



Contacts

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