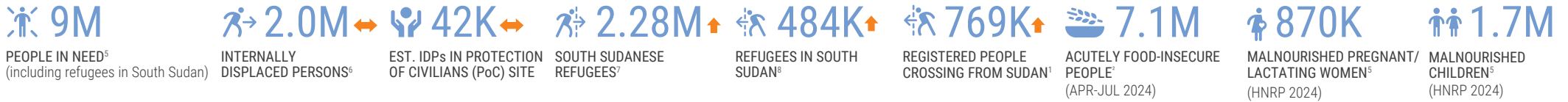


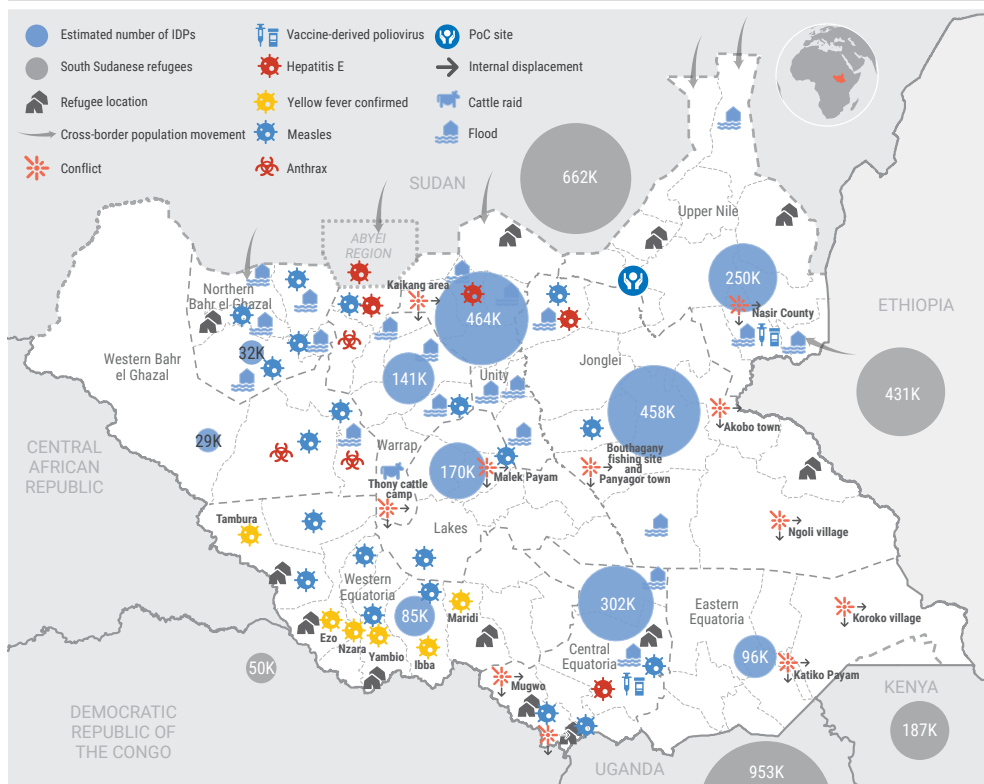
South Sudan continued to face a severe humanitarian crisis driven by different shocks and triggers, such as severe food insecurity, a record level of flooding, unprecedented inflation, disease outbreaks, intercommunal violence and spillover of the Sudan crisis, resulting in the movement of 769,264 people¹ since April 2023. An estimated 7.1 million people² were facing severe food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) as of July, reflecting a 21 per cent increase compared to the same period in 2023. About 79,000 people were at risk of starvation (IPC Phase 5/Catastrophe) in the Greater Pibor Administrative Area and Aweil East County in Northern Bahr el Ghazal State. Heavy rains since May as well as the increased release of water from Lake Victoria have led to increased Nile River levels, with 300,000 flood-affected people as of the end of July. Between January and July, the South Sudanese pound (SSP) depreciated by

over 70 per cent, making basic commodities unaffordable to many. Since July 2023, the price of 3.5 kg sorghum has increased by 256 per cent from 3,000 SSP to 10,700 SSP³. Fighting between Government forces and armed youth in Nasir County, Upper Nile State displaced about 420 people in Nasir town. In Central Equatoria State, over 2,000 people were reportedly displaced in Bori village, Juba County due to intercommunal violence related to land. On 17 July, an outbreak of hepatitis E virus⁴ was declared in Abyei. New confirmed cases of vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 were reported in Nasir and Juba counties. Anthrax outbreaks continued in Warrap and Western Bahr el Ghazal, Yellow Fever in Western Equatoria State and measles in Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Warrap, Western Bahr el Ghazal, Jonglei, Western Equatoria, Lakes and Central Equatoria states.

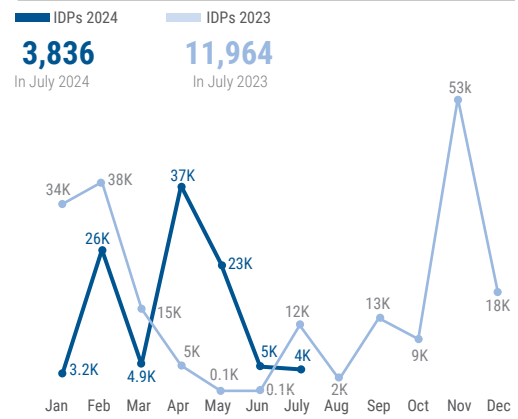
KEY FIGURES



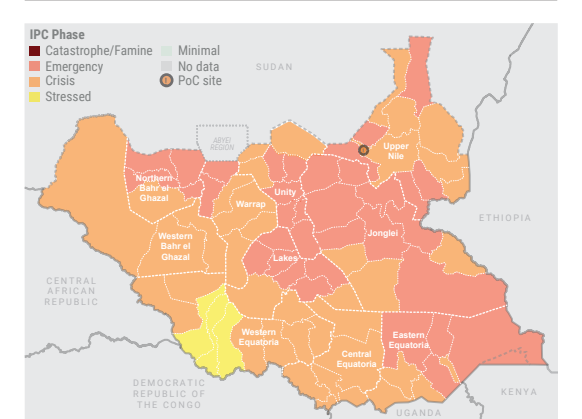
DISPLACEMENT AND HOTSPOTS



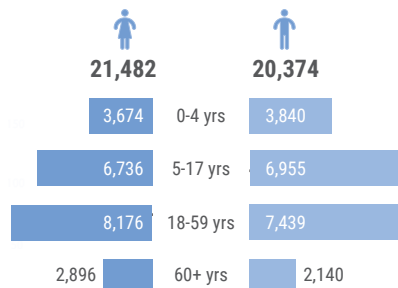
INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS⁹ (since JAN 2023)



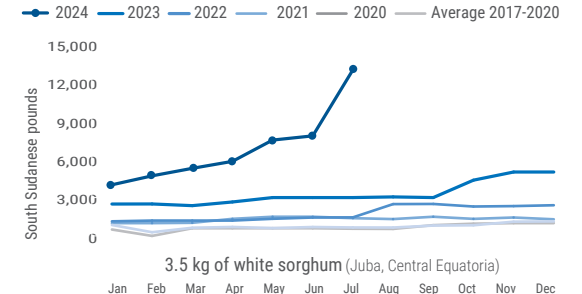
ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY² (APR-JUL 2024)



IDPs IN THE MALAKAL PoC (as of JUL 2024)



STAPLE FOOD PRICE TREND³



The administrative 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 been determined. Final Status of Abyei Administrative Area is not yet determined.

1. <https://bit.ly/ReturneesfromSudan> 2. South Sudan Acute Food Insecurity Situation: <https://bit.ly/AcuteFoodInsecurity> 3. Food Price: <https://bit.ly/KonyakonyoVAMFoodPrices> 4. Disease outbreak report: <https://bit.ly/3WVW0s4> 5. 2024 South Sudan HNRP: https://bit.ly/SouthSudan_HNRP_2024 6. IOM DTM Round 14: <https://bit.ly/3F4KRY4> 7. <https://bit.ly/3lnd1r1> South Sudanese Refugees 8. <https://bit.ly/RefugeesinSSudan>

9. <https://bit.ly/A9ARTBF> / IOM DTM event tracking data