

Urban food security and nutrition assessments

South Sudan

URBAN FOOD SECURITY & NUTRITION ASSESSMENT

Bor Town, Jonglei



Conducted by the World Food Programme in Collaboration with FAO, UNICEF and National Bureau of Statistics, Government of South Sudan

June 2017

(Data collected from 28th March to 10th April 2017)



Bor assessment: key findings

- A very high level of food insecurity: 85% of the HHs were food insecure; 44% severely food insecure 41% moderate (May 2017 survey)
- Depreciation of SSP → hyperinflation → reduced purchasing power made the HHs extremely vulnerable.
- Hyperinflation: the price of white sorghum has increased ten fold in one year.
- 78% of HH monthly expenditure on food.
- Critical levels of malnutrition: GAM: 25.7%, SAM: 6.4% -→ suggesting need of urgent nutrition interventions.
- Significant deterioration in the livelihood in the past two years, with higher % of HHs now relying on unstable sources of income (eg. casual labour, sale of natural resources).
- HHs with unstable sources of income such as casual labour, IDPs and returnee households, and those living with host families or temporary shelters were found to be relatively more food insecure than others.

Juba urban assessment

- Urban food security and nutrition assessment conducted in Juba in 2015 and 2016.
- 2016 (Sept) assessment showed 51% of HHs facing food insecurity, double the 2015 level; 92% of HHs reported high food prices as the main shock. GAM prevalence of 11%.
- New assessment being conducted in August-September 2017; considering the three blocks in Juba sampling strata, so as to have results on food security and malnutrition by these strata; results expected in September.