

South Sudan mVAM Bulletin #7: MAY-JUNE 2018



Consistent fluctuation of the South Sudanese Pound (SSP) has increased food insecurity among household in urban areas.



- Most Urban Poor Households are heavily depending on market purchase as the main food source.



- Over 80 percent of households in Juba- Munuki are engaged in negative copping strategy to meet their daily food needs.

- There is high prevalence of acceptable food consumption score shown in Bor South, Aweil Centre, Aweil East and Pariang.

Figure 1: Households main food source

Heavy market dependence persists amongst urban poor Households as the main food source is on the rise. Overall, 55 percent of all surveyed counties are entirely depending on food purchase, 23 percent on own production-mainly green vegetables, 14 percent on food assistance and 7 percent on gathering food. An average of 76 percent of households spent their total expenditure on food in the previous month – due to the soaring staple food price across the country forcing most to spend a large proportion of their daily income to earn cereals and consequently forgoing other basic needs.

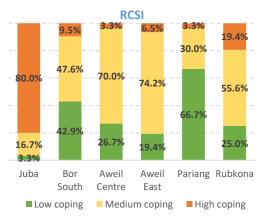




Figure 2: Negative coping strategies

The analysis indicates over 80 percent of the surveyed Households in Juba- Munuki area are engaged in more frequent negative copping strategy to meet their daily food requirements. Most Households reported having depleted their productive assets 30 days prior to the survey. Generally, all respondents said they had used at least one food-based coping strategy in the seven days before the survey.

Situation updates

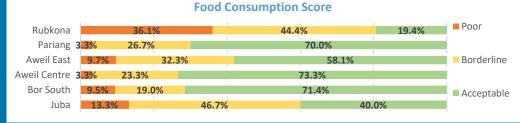
The depletion of food stocks in some counties due to poor and low cereal production, and early onset of the lean season has worsened the food insecurity. Many households' production is insufficient to carry them onto the next harvest of 2018, causing a significant proportion of rural households and majority of urban households to be net buyers of food.

The worsening food insecurity is primarily driven by the soaring market prices which have been following upward trend over the past months continued conflict. and which has contributed to deterioration of livelihoods. Livelihoods have been further eroded by climatic shocks, such as erratic rainfalls, prolonged spells and pest dry infestations (e.g. fall army worm), which have destroyed Sorghum and Maize.



Figure 3: Households food consumption score

In a surveyed urban areas households with acceptable FCS was significant particularly in Bor South (71.4%), Aweil Centre (73.3%), Pariang (70%) and Aweil East (58.1%) respectively. About all the FCS for Juba and Rubkona was worse range between poor and borderline. Generally, consumption of fruits, dairy products and pulse is insignificant among surveyed households, majority appeared to consume mainly staples, Vegetables followed by Fats and animal proteins.



Methodology: mVAM conducted its seventh rounds of household food security monitoring in South Sudan through live call interviews. Data collection started in mid May 2018 and continued for second weeks of June 2018. WFP's inhouse call center collected data from a random sample of 178 households in 6 counties (Juba-Munuki, Pariang, Bor South, Rubkona, Aweil Centre and Aweil East), representing urban and rural areas in the Bahr-el-Ghazal, Unity and Equatorial region, with around 30 completed surveys per county.