



## May 2015 Food Security and Nutrition Analysis - KEY MESSAGES

The recent IPC analysis, conducted at the end of April 2015 in Nimule, indicates a further deterioration in the number of people facing severe food insecurity from 2.5 million people in January - March 2015 to around 4.6 million people during the lean period of May - July 2015. Compared to May in most previous years, the lean season started two months earlier due to diminished household food stocks, high food prices and long-term effects of the conflict.

This analysis does not capture the on-going insecurity developments in Unity and Upper Nile. The IPC Technical Working Group (TWG) will update the analysis in early July, or sooner if the situation allows, to incorporate the impacts of the recent conflict on food security of the communities, depending on information availability.

1. An estimated **3.8 million people are classified as severely food insecure in April** (3 million in Crisis and 800,000 in Emergency) and are unable to meet their food needs. The majority of these populations are located in the three conflict affected states of the Greater Upper Nile region and most parts of the Greater Bahr el Ghazal. As the lean season progresses, in **May to July 2015, the situation will deteriorate even further to an estimated 4.6 million people classified severely food insecure** (3.6 million in Crisis and 1 million in Emergency). However, the Greater Equatoria region remains generally food secure as households still have some stocks from own production.
2. The deepening food insecurity is a result of protracted conflict and insecurity which affected the planting season last year. This has led to **abnormal migration of livestock, limited market functionality, high food prices caused by rising inflation and depreciation of the local currency, diminishing purchasing power, depletion of household stocks and high cost of living**. Market functionality is greatly constrained in the Greater Upper Nile region while in the rest of the states, food prices are very high and are having a negative impact on household food security especially since in the lean season most households depend on markets. For instance, in Juba prices of both locally produced and imported cereals, vegetable oil and sugar increased by 24 - 69 per cent in the first quarter of the year and are currently 90 - 100 per cent above the normal seasonal levels. Also in Juba, the terms of trade between labour and cereals stand at a five year low.
3. Furthermore, **significant changes in the livelihood context of rural households in Greater Upper Nile region have further eroded the food security situation**. Noteworthy is the significant decrease of the amount of households that receive income from casual (skilled and unskilled) labour, declining from typically 20 - 30 per cent to merely 6 - 8 per cent. These rural populations are now engaged in alternative livelihoods options such as sale of crops, livestock and natural resources (poles, grass, firewood, charcoal) and/or seeking food assistance through kinship ties.
4. **The cost of living has significantly increased for all households** due to inflation, reduced stocks and diminished purchasing power. Household expenditure on food is significantly high with most households spending more than 80% of income on food, leaving the remaining 20% for other important items such as healthcare and education. The situation is very concerning for an **estimated 610,000 urban poor population who are the worst-affected by dysfunctional markets, high food prices and shrinking livelihoods options**.
5. Additionally, it is **estimated that a further 4 million people will be in Stress (Phase 2) by end of April and cannot adequately sustain their livelihoods without engaging in negative coping**. At the peak of this lean season (July), these populations will have depleted their stocks and the further loss of assets

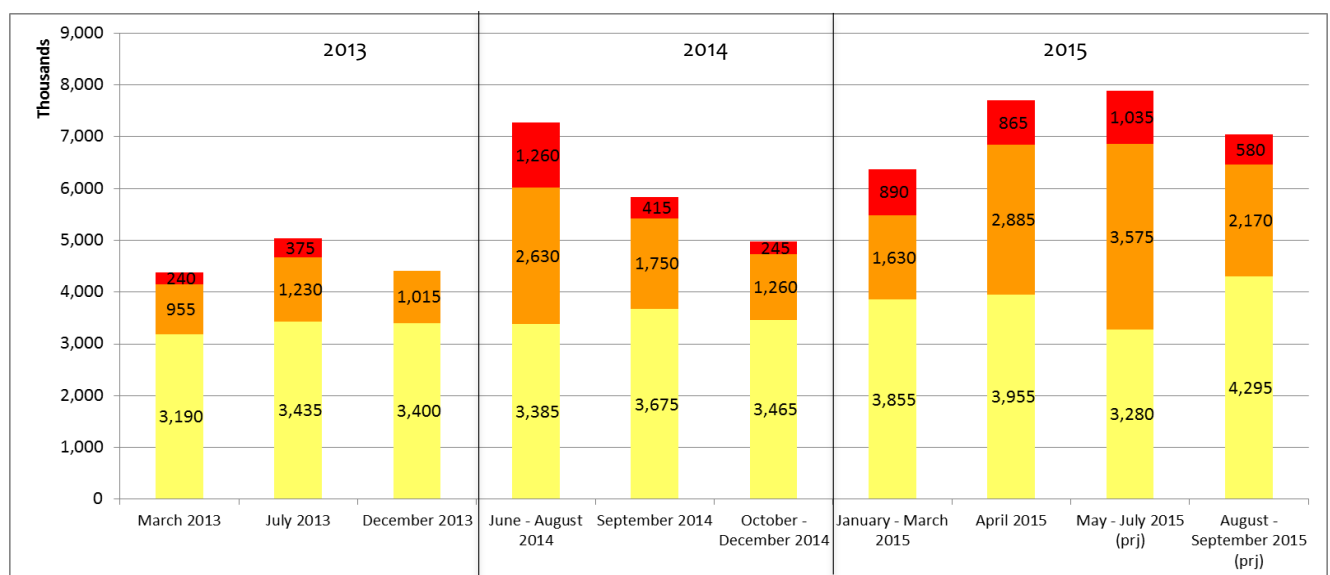
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in efforts to access food will increase their vulnerability to Crisis level. A projected estimate of 3.2 million people will still remaining in Stress by the end of the lean season, requiring assistance.

6. As of April 2015, the **nutrition situation remains above the emergency threshold (GAM >15%), with about 80% of counties in Greater Upper Nile, Warrap and NBeG classified at Critical nutrition levels.** Lakes, Western Bahr el Ghazal, and Eastern Equatoria States, are classified as Serious while Western Equatoria and Central Equatoria states are classified as Acceptable and Alert nutrition status respectively. Panyijiar, Akobo and Longuchuk counties recorded slight improvement from December 2014 from Very Critical to Critical nutritional status. From May to July 2015, the nutrition situation is projected to remain above the emergency threshold (GAM >15%) for conflict affected states in Greater Upper Nile, Warrap and Northern Bahr el Ghazal. Lakes, Western Bahr el Ghazal, and Eastern Equatoria will remain in Serious while Western Equatoria and Central Equatoria are expected to maintain a stable nutrition situation due to the anticipated green harvest.
7. The **impact of green harvest** from mid-July to early-August will marginally improve household food security however the number of severely food insecure will still stand at 2.8 million (Crisis 2.2 million and Emergency 600,000) by end of September and a further 4.3 million will be in Stress. The improved food security will be as a result of availability of maize and vegetables, fish, livestock products and wild foods which will reduce households' dependency on markets, holding other factors such as security constant.
8. Humanitarian assistance continues to have an impact on the food security of majority of the population greatly reducing the number of people in Emergency (Phase 4). Refer to counties with exclamation marks (!) where food insecurity would have been deeper without humanitarian assistance.

### COMPARISON OF POPULATION IN DIFFERENT PHASES SINCE MARCH 2013

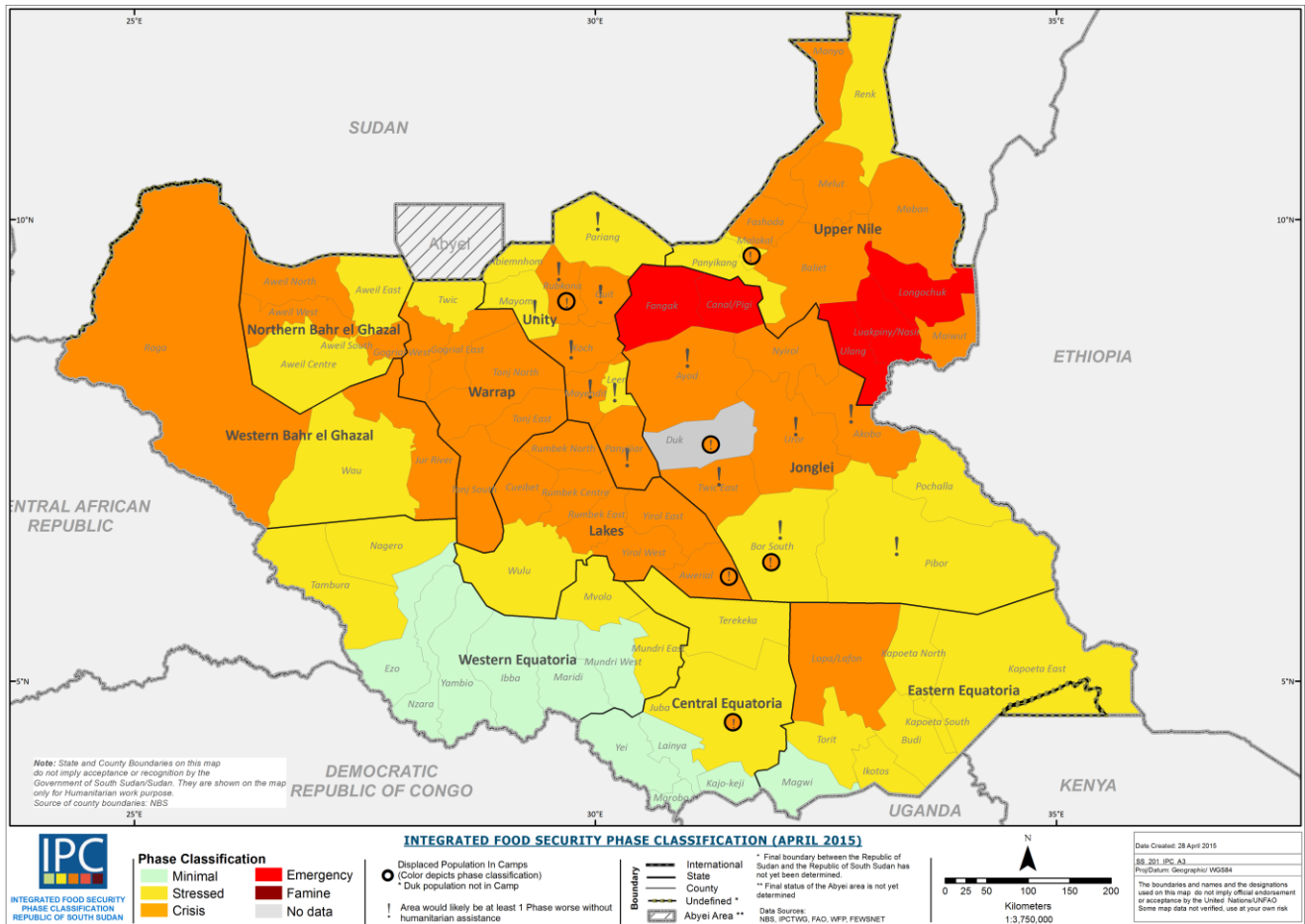


**Phase Classification**  
 Minimal (Light Green)  
 Stressed (Yellow)  
 Crisis (Orange)  
 Emergency (Red)  
 Famine (Dark Red)  
 No data (Grey)

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## IPC CLASSIFICATION FOR SOUTH SUDAN FOR CURRENT PERIOD (APRIL 2015)



**Note:** State and County boundaries on this map do not imply acceptance or recognition by the Government of South Sudan. They are shown on the map only for humanitarian work purpose. Source: OCHA

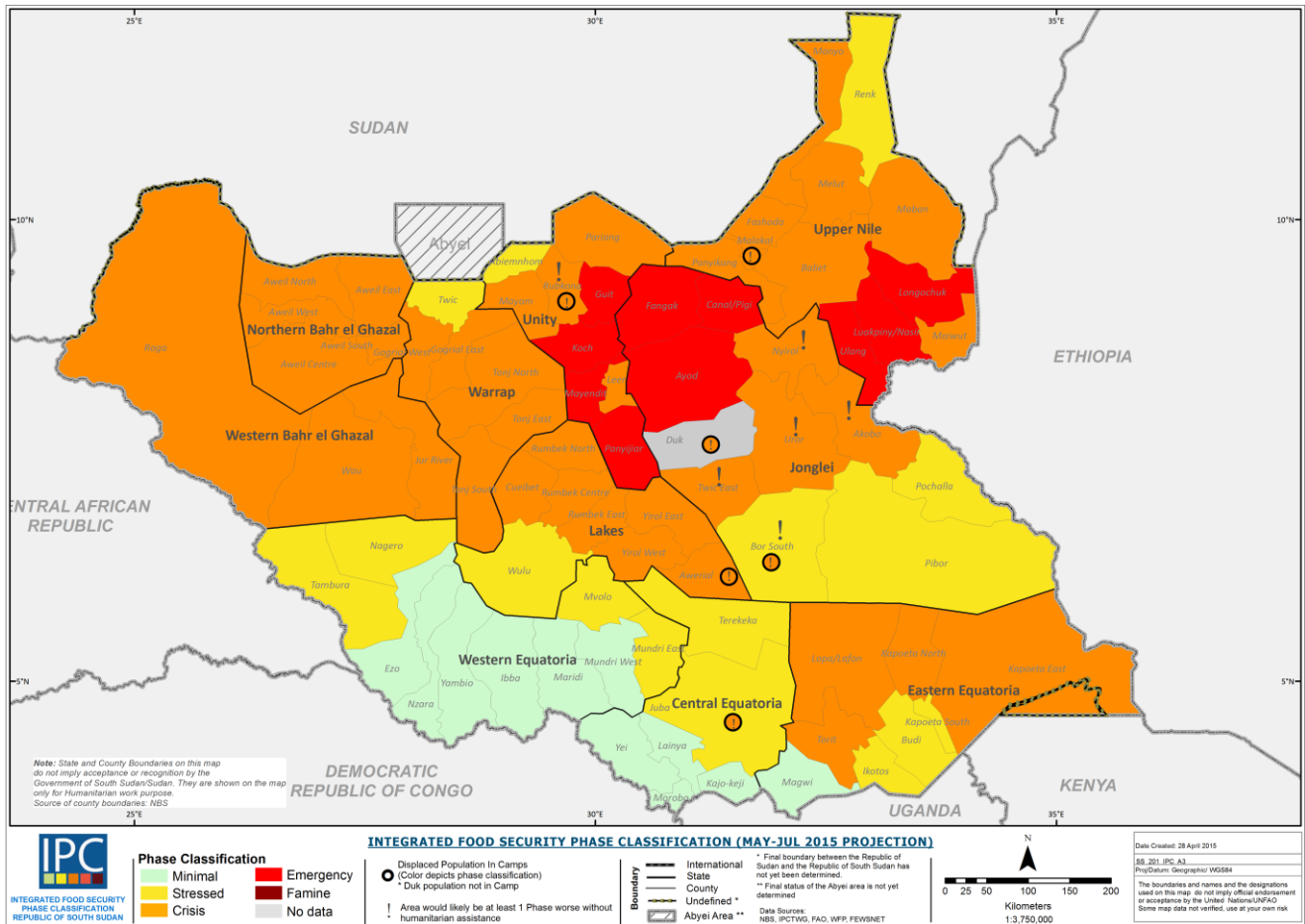
## POPULATION DISTRIBUTION FOR CURRENT PERIOD (APRIL 2015)

State	Mid-2015 Population (NBS)	Minimal	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Famine
Central Equatoria	1,554,187	1,030,000	390,000	135,000	35,000	-
Eastern Equatoria	1,122,365	730,000	305,000	90,000	-	-
Jonglei	1,759,071	255,000	525,000	460,000	190,000	-
Lakes	1,075,135	240,000	315,000	505,000	85,000	-
Northern Bahr el Ghazal	1,368,984	255,000	630,000	350,000	140,000	-
Unity	1,011,925	30,000	535,000	300,000	125,000	-
Upper Nile	1,214,871	185,000	375,000	395,000	175,000	-
Warrap	1,276,953	90,000	585,000	525,000	75,000	-
Western Bahr el Ghazal	526,666	205,000	180,000	100,000	40,000	-
Western Equatoria	784,492	645,000	115,000	25,000	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,694,648</b>	<b>3,665,000</b>	<b>3,955,000</b>	<b>2,885,000</b>	<b>865,000</b>	<b>-</b>

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## IPC CLASSIFICATION FOR SOUTH SUDAN FOR LEAN PERIOD (MAY-JULY 2015)



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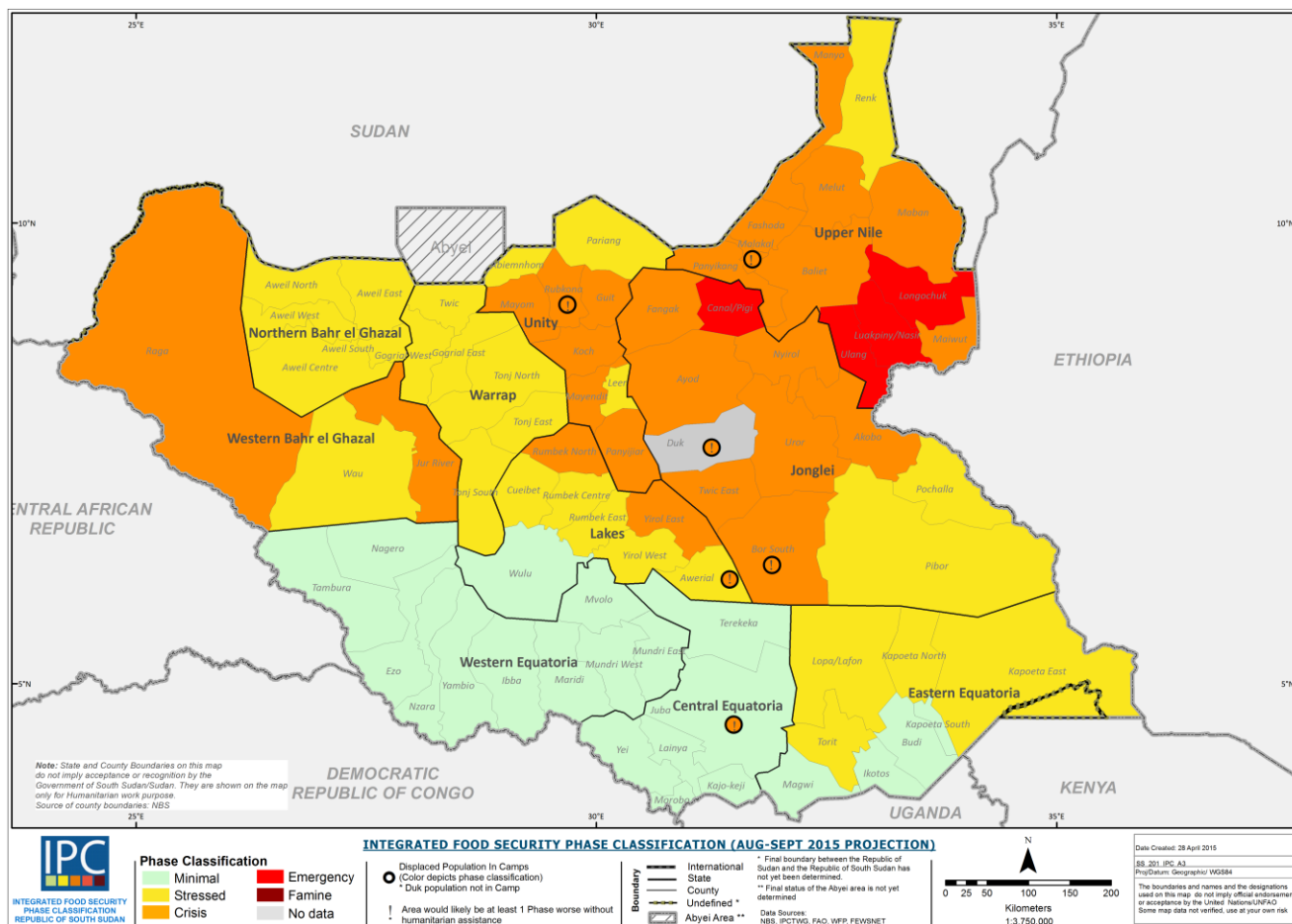
## POPULATION DISTRIBUTION FOR LEAN SEASON IPC PROJECTION (MAY-JULY 2015)

State	Mid-2015 Population (NBS)	Minimal	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Famine
Central Equatoria	1,554,187	1,220,000	190,000	145,000	35,000	-
Eastern Equatoria	1,122,365	685,000	290,000	150,000	-	-
Jonglei	1,759,071	170,000	490,000	535,000	235,000	-
Lakes	1,075,135	185,000	340,000	550,000	75,000	-
Northern Bahr el Ghazal	1,368,984	115,000	440,000	610,000	205,000	-
Unity	1,011,925	35,000	405,000	385,000	165,000	-
Upper Nile	1,214,871	125,000	300,000	490,000	205,000	-
Warrap	1,276,953	90,000	565,000	545,000	75,000	-
Western Bahr el Ghazal	526,666	165,000	160,000	160,000	40,000	-
Western Equatoria	784,492	675,000	100,000	5,000	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,694,648</b>	<b>3,465,000</b>	<b>3,280,000</b>	<b>3,575,000</b>	<b>1,035,000</b>	<b>-</b>

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## IPC CLASSIFICATION FOR SOUTH SUDAN FOR AUGUST-SEPTEMBER 2015



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## POPULATION DISTRIBUTION FOR START OF HARVEST PERIOD (AUGUST-SEPTEMBER 2015)

State	Mid-2015 Population (NBS)	Minimal	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Famine
Central Equatoria	1,554,187	1,295,000	200,000	90,000	-	-
Eastern Equatoria	1,122,365	800,000	240,000	80,000	-	-
Jonglei	1,759,071	160,000	485,000	590,000	190,000	-
Lakes	1,075,135	455,000	435,000	255,000	5,000	-
Northern Bahr el Ghazal	1,368,984	375,000	785,000	135,000	70,000	-
Unity	1,011,925	30,000	515,000	325,000	120,000	-
Upper Nile	1,214,871	165,000	330,000	460,000	165,000	-
Warrap	1,276,953	65,000	1,055,000	150,000	5,000	-
Western Bahr el Ghazal	526,666	225,000	190,000	85,000	25,000	-
Western Equatoria	784,492	720,000	60,000	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,694,648</b>	<b>4,290,000</b>	<b>4,295,000</b>	<b>2,170,000</b>	<b>580,000</b>	-

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