# **Akobo County - Food Security and Livelihoods**

Jonglei State, South Sudan - South Sudan Food Security Crisis

#### December 2019

#### Overview

Based on the most recent IPC analysis in August 2019. it was determined that 6.35 million people (54% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 10,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.7 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is the same as was reported in January 2019 and a slight decrease from September 2018 when 61% of the population was facing IPC Phase 3 or worse.1 With the aim of facilitating a better understanding of the food security and livelihoods situation in South Sudan and to inform the IPC January 2020 update, REACH has developed food security and livelihood (FSL) factsheets of counties where settlements have

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KIs who are newly arrived internally displaced

persons (IDPs) who have left a hard-to-reach settlement in the last month

- KIs who have had contact with someone living or have been in a hard-to-reach settlement in the last month (traders, migrants, family members, etc.)
- KIs who are remaining in hard-to-reach settlements, contacted through phone

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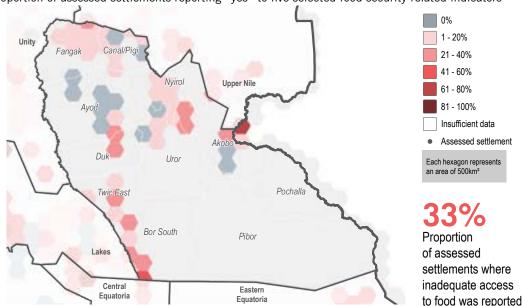
### **Assessment Coverage**

47 key Informants interviewed

36 of 189 settlements (19%) assessed<sup>2</sup>

### Food access composite indicator

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting "yes" to five selected food security-related indicators<sup>6</sup>



This simple food access composite aims to measure both levels of adequate - Inadequate access to food access to food as well as severity of perceived hunger and application of severe - Consuming one or no meals per day consumption-based coping strategies. The composite was created by averaging - Skipping days to cope with a lack of food or money to buy food the 'yes' responses of settlements reporting on the following indicators, with all indicators considered to have the same weight:

- Perceived hunger from inadequate food access: severe or worst it can be
- Wild foods known to be making people sick consumed all the time

#### **Shocks**

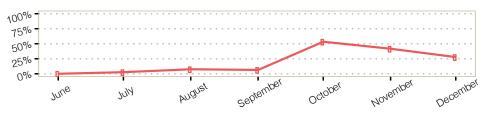
Reported hunger severity level in settlements where access to food was inadequate, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

Hunger is small	17%
Hunger is severe	8%
No consensus	8%

Reported impact of conflict or looting on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by by proportion of assessed settlements experiencing conflict or looting\*

Small impact	14%
Large impact	8%
No consensus	3%

Proportion of assessed settlements where flooding reportedly posed a barrier to physical access to a preferred marketplace\*



- 1. IPC South Sudan, Key IPC Findings, August 2019.
- 2. Data is only represented for counties in which at least 5% of settlements have been assessed. The most recent OCHA Common Operational Dataset (COD) released in February 2016 has been used as the reference for settlement names and locations.







# **Akobo County - Food Security and Livelihoods**

#### **Food access**

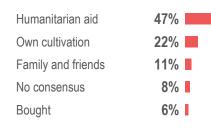
Reported impact of new IDP arrivals on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

Small impact	11%
No consensus	3%
Positive impact	3%

Reported impact of health problems on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

Small impact	81%	
No impact	11%	
No consensus	8%	

Reported primary food sources, by proportion of assessed settlements



Reported proportion of meals consumed by most residents of assessed settlements that included wild foods, by proportion of settlements\*

None	92%
Less than half	<b>6</b> %
No consensus	3%

Reported impact of cereal prices on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

Large impact	8%	
Small impact	6%	
No consensus	3%	ī

Reported primary reasons why residents of assessed settlements had inadequate food access, by proportion of settlements\*

Flood destroyed crop	17%
Livestock destroyed crops	s <b>17%</b>
Distribution stopped	14%
Growing season short	14%
No consensus	14%

Proportion of settlements where residents reportedly consume wild foods that are known to make people sick



Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents consume on average one meal per day or less



Proportion of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have physical access to land for cultivation



Proportion of assessed settlements reporting leavinng their homes due to flooding of shelters



Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some residents reportedly cope with a lack of food by going entire days without eating



Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some households reportedly cope with a lack of food by having only children eat at times



<sup>\*</sup>The findings are presented as percentages of all assessed settlements, even if the question was asked only to a subset of assessed settlements







# **Akobo County - Food Security and Livelihoods**

### Livelihoods

Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, by proportion of assessed settlements<sup>3</sup>

Livestock	100%
Market activities	94%
Fishing	86%
Hunting	47%
Casual labour	22%

Proportion of assessed settlements where residents reportedly received food assistance in the three months prior to data collection



# Health, Nutrition, WASH

Primary reported health concerns, by proportion of assessed settlements

Malaria / fever	72%
None	11%
No consensus	8%
Waterborne disease	8%

Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements

Malaria / fever	86%
No consensus	11%
Internal pain	3%

Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some residents reportedly cope with a lack of livelihoods by moving their entire households to cattle or fishing camps



Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly have physical access to a functional market nearby



Proportion of assessed settlements where feeding programmes that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other nutrition supplements are reportedly present<sup>4</sup>



Proportion of assessed settlements where the presence of an improved water source accessible in 30 minutes or less was reported<sup>5</sup>



Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly possess and have access to cattle



Proportion of assessed settlements where livestock disease outbreaks were reported



Proportion of assessed settlements by reported proportion of residents reportedly using latrines

None	56%
Less than half	25%
Around half	14%
No consensus	<b>6%</b>

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<sup>3.</sup> Top 5 results presented, percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

<sup>4.</sup> Specialized nutritious foods used for the treatment of acute malnutrition and to fortify diets.

<sup>5.</sup> Improved water sources: borehole, tap stand, water yard.

<sup>6.</sup> Given limitations in analyzing data using sub-county administrative boundaries in South Sudan, the country was divided into 500km² hexagon grids for analytical and display purposes. The distance between the opposite sides of each hexagon represents 15km, approximating one day's walking distance as well as the size of a basic service unit..



# **Ayod County - Food Security and Livelihoods**

Jonglei State, South Sudan - South Sudan Food Security Crisis

December 2019

#### Overview

Based on the most recent IPC analysis in August 2019. it was determined that 6.35 million people (54% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 10,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.7 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is the same as was reported in January 2019 and a slight decrease from September 2018 when 61% of the population was facing IPC Phase 3 or worse.1 With the aim of facilitating a better understanding of the food security and livelihoods situation in South Sudan and to inform the IPC January 2020 update, REACH has developed food security and livelihood (FSL) factsheets of counties where settlements have

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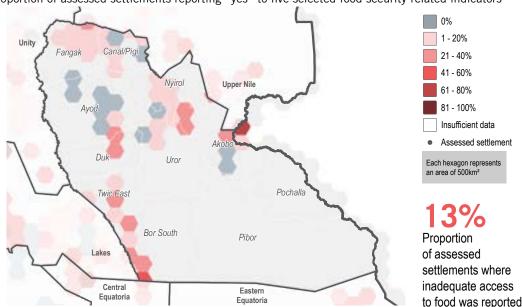
### **Assessment Coverage**

52 key Informants interviewed

38 of 274 settlements (14%) assessed<sup>2</sup>

### Food access composite indicator

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting "yes" to five selected food security-related indicators<sup>6</sup>



This simple food access composite aims to measure both levels of adequate - Inadequate access to food access to food as well as severity of perceived hunger and application of severe - Consuming one or no meals per day consumption-based coping strategies. The composite was created by averaging - Skipping days to cope with a lack of food or money to buy food the 'yes' responses of settlements reporting on the following indicators, with all indicators considered to have the same weight:

- Perceived hunger from inadequate food access: severe or worst it can be
- Wild foods known to be making people sick consumed all the time

#### **Shocks**

Reported hunger severity level in settlements where access to food was inadequate, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

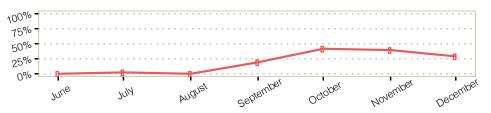
11% Hunger is small 3% No consensus

Reported impact of conflict or looting on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by by proportion of assessed settlements experiencing conflict or looting\*

No consensus

3%

Proportion of assessed settlements where flooding reportedly posed a barrier to physical access to a preferred marketplace<sup>3</sup>



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# **Ayod County - Food Security and Livelihoods**

#### **Food access**

Reported impact of new IDP arrivals on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

Small impact

100%

Reported impact of health problems on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

No impact	95%
No consensus	3%
Small impact	30/

Reported primary food sources, by proportion of assessed settlements



Reported proportion of meals consumed by most residents of assessed settlements that included wild foods, by proportion of

None	95%
Less than half	3%
No consensus	3%

Reported impact of cereal prices on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

Small impact	87%
Large impact	11%
No consensus	3%

Reported primary reasons why residents of assessed settlements had inadequate food access, by proportion of settlements\*

Flood destroyed crop	47%
Other reason	47%
No consensus	5%

Proportion of settlements where residents reportedly consume wild foods that are known to make people sick



Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents consume on average one meal per day or less



Proportion of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have physical access to land for cultivation



Proportion of assessed settlements reporting leavinng their homes due to flooding of shelters



Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some residents reportedly cope with a lack of food by going entire days without eating



Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some households reportedly cope with a lack of food by having only children eat at times



\*The findings are presented as percentages of all assessed settlements, even if the question was asked only to a subset of assessed settlements







# **Ayod County - Food Security and Livelihoods**

### Livelihoods

Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, by proportion of assessed settlements<sup>3</sup>

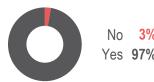
Livestock 100%

Crops for cash 97%

Market activities 97%

Poultry 92%

Proportion of assessed settlements where residents reportedly received food assistance in the three months prior to data collection



### Health, Nutrition, WASH

Primary reported health concerns, by proportion of assessed settlements

Malaria / fever	50%
Waterborne disease	39%
No consensus	11%

Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements

Natural causes	53%
Malaria / fever	29%
No consensus	13%
Other reasons	5%

Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some residents reportedly cope with a lack of livelihoods by moving their entire households to cattle or fishing camps



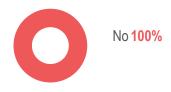
Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly have physical access to a functional market nearby



Proportion of assessed settlements where feeding programmes that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other nutrition supplements are reportedly present<sup>4</sup>



Proportion of assessed settlements where the presence of an improved water source accessible in 30 minutes or less was reported<sup>5</sup>



Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly possess and have access to cattle



5. Improved water sources: borehole, tap stand, water yard.

Proportion of assessed settlements where livestock disease outbreaks were reported



Proportion of assessed settlements by reported proportion of residents reportedly using latrines



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3. Top 5 results presented, percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

4. Specialized nutritious foods used for the treatment of acute malnutrition and to fortify diets.





# **Bor South County - Food Security and Livelihoods**

Jonglei State, South Sudan - South Sudan Food Security Crisis

December 2019

#### Overview

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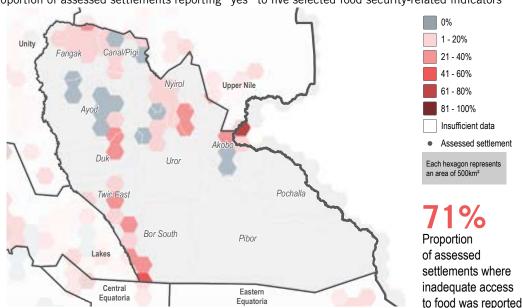
### **Assessment Coverage**

53 key Informants interviewed

41 of 420 settlements (10%) assessed<sup>2</sup>

### Food access composite indicator

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting "yes" to five selected food security-related indicators<sup>6</sup>



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- Wild foods known to be making people sick consumed all the time

#### **Shocks**

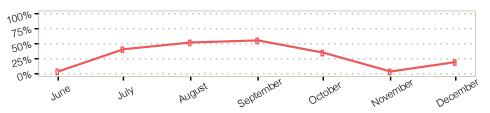
Reported hunger severity level in settlements where access to food was inadequate, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

No consensus	10%
Hunger is severe	<b>5%</b> I
Hunger is small	54%
No answer	2%

Reported impact of conflict or looting on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by by proportion of assessed settlements experiencing conflict or looting\*

No consensus 2% 7% Small impact

Proportion of assessed settlements where flooding reportedly posed a barrier to physical access to a preferred marketplace<sup>3</sup>



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# **Bor South County - Food Security and Livelihoods**

#### **Food access**

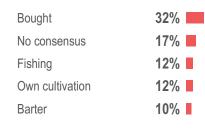
Reported impact of new IDP arrivals on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

No impact	24%
Small impact	17%
No consensus	12%
Large impact	7%
Positive impact	5%

Reported impact of health problems on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

Small impact	73%
No impact	12%
Large impact	<b>10%</b>
No consensus	<b>5%</b>

Reported primary food sources, by proportion of assessed settlements



Reported proportion of meals consumed by most residents of assessed settlements that included wild foods, by proportion of

None	100%	

Reported impact of cereal prices on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

No consensus	7%
Large impact	32%
Small impact	34%

Reported primary reasons why residents of assessed settlements had inadequate food access, by proportion of settlements\*

Not enough land	24%
High prices	20%
No consensus	20%
Unsafe to access land	12%
Don't know	10%

Proportion of settlements where residents reportedly consume wild foods that are known to make people sick



Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents consume on average one meal per day or less



Proportion of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have physical access to land for cultivation



Proportion of assessed settlements reporting leavinng their homes due to flooding of shelters



Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some residents reportedly cope with a lack of food by going entire days without eating



Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some households reportedly cope with a lack of food by having only children eat at times



<sup>\*</sup>The findings are presented as percentages of all assessed settlements, even if the question was asked only to a subset of assessed settlements







# **Bor South County - Food Security and Livelihoods**

### Livelihoods

Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, by proportion of assessed settlements<sup>3</sup>

Market activities	73%
Casual labour	71%
Remittances	68%
Livestock	51%
Fishing	37%

Proportion of assessed settlements where residents reportedly received food assistance in the three months prior to data collection



Health, Nutrition, WASH

Primary reported health concerns, by proportion of assessed settlements

Malaria / fever	27%
STD / STI	24%
No consensus	17%
Waterborne disease	17%
Anemia	5%

Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements

Malaria / fever	46%
No consensus	22%
Diseases from parasites	<b>7%</b>
Internal pain	<b>7%</b>
Respiratory diseases	7%

Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some residents reportedly cope with a lack of livelihoods by moving their entire households to cattle or fishing camps



Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly have physical access to a functional market nearby



Proportion of assessed settlements where feeding programmes that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other nutrition supplements are reportedly present<sup>4</sup>



Proportion of assessed settlements where the presence of an improved water source accessible in 30 minutes or less was reported<sup>5</sup>



Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly possess and have access to cattle



Proportion of assessed settlements where livestock disease outbreaks were reported



Proportion of assessed settlements by reported proportion of residents reportedly using latrines

None	39%
Less than half	32%
Around half	20%
More than half	2%
No consensus	7%

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# Canal/Pigi County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Jonglei State, South Sudan - South Sudan Food Security Crisis

December 2019

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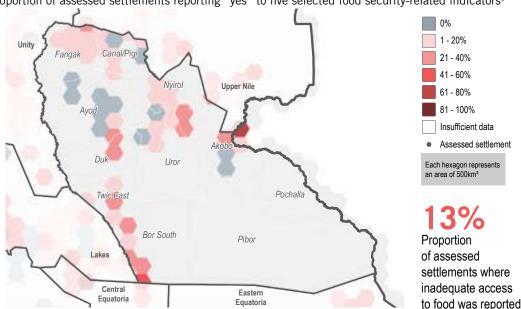
### **Assessment Coverage**

24 key Informants interviewed

24 of 128 settlements (19%) assessed<sup>2</sup>

### Food access composite indicator

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting "yes" to five selected food security-related indicators<sup>6</sup>



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#### **Shocks**

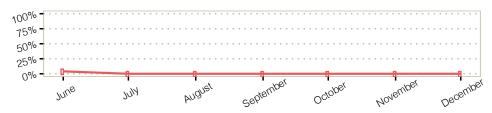
Reported hunger severity level in settlements where access to food was inadequate, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

13% Hunger is small

Reported impact of conflict or looting on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by by proportion of assessed settlements experiencing conflict or looting\*



Proportion of assessed settlements where flooding reportedly posed a barrier to physical access to a preferred marketplace\*



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# Canal/Pigi County - Food Security and Livelihoods

#### **Food access**

Reported impact of new IDP arrivals on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

Small impact 83% No impact 17%

Reported impact of health problems on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

Small impact 92% Large impact 8%

Reported primary food sources, by proportion of assessed settlements

Own cultivation 88%

Own livestock 8%

Fishing 4%

Reported proportion of meals consumed by most residents of assessed settlements that included wild foods, by proportion of

Less than half

100%

Reported impact of cereal prices on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

Small impact 13%

Reported primary reasons why residents of assessed settlements had inadequate food access, by proportion of settlements\*

No market

Distribution stopped

Lack of fishing nets

Pests destroyed crop

Flood destroyed crop

42%

29%

17%

8%

17%

4%

Proportion of settlements where residents reportedly consume wild foods that are known to make people sick



Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents consume on average one meal per day or less



Proportion of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have physical access to land for cultivation

Yes 100%

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting leavinng their homes due to flooding of shelters



Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some residents reportedly cope with a lack of food by going entire days without eating



Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some households reportedly cope with a lack of food by having only children eat at times



\*The findings are presented as percentages of all assessed settlements, even if the question was asked only to a subset of assessed settlements







# Canal/Pigi County - Food Security and Livelihoods

### Livelihoods

Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, by proportion of assessed settlements<sup>3</sup>

Fishing 96% Livestock 83%

Proportion of assessed settlements where residents reportedly received food assistance in the three months prior to data collection



## Health, Nutrition, WASH

Primary reported health concerns, by proportion of assessed settlements

50%
25%
17%
4%
4%

Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements



Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some residents reportedly cope with a lack of livelihoods by moving their entire households to cattle or fishing camps



Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly have physical access to a functional market nearby



Proportion of assessed settlements where feeding programmes that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other nutrition supplements are reportedly present<sup>4</sup>



Proportion of assessed settlements where the presence of an improved water source accessible in 30 minutes or less was reported<sup>5</sup>



Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly possess and have access to cattle



Proportion of assessed settlements where livestock disease outbreaks were reported



Proportion of assessed settlements by reported proportion of residents reportedly using latrines



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<sup>3.</sup> Top 5 results presented, percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

<sup>4.</sup> Specialized nutritious foods used for the treatment of acute malnutrition and to fortify diets.

<sup>5.</sup> Improved water sources: borehole, tap stand, water yard.

<sup>6.</sup> Given limitations in analyzing data using sub-county administrative boundaries in South Sudan, the country was divided into 500km² hexagon grids for analytical and display purposes. The distance between the opposite sides of each hexagon represents 15km, approximating one day's walking distance as well as the size of a basic service unit..



# **Duk County - Food Security and Livelihoods**

Jonglei State, South Sudan - South Sudan Food Security Crisis

#### Overview

Based on the most recent IPC analysis in August 2019. it was determined that 6.35 million people (54% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 10,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.7 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is the same as was reported in January 2019 and a slight decrease from September 2018 when 61% of the population was facing IPC Phase 3 or worse.1 With the aim of facilitating a better understanding of the food security and livelihoods situation in South Sudan and to inform the IPC January 2020 update, REACH has developed food security and livelihood (FSL) factsheets of counties where settlements have

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- KIs who have had contact with someone living or have been in a hard-to-reach settlement in the last month (traders, migrants, family members, etc.)
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Selected KIs are purposively sampled and have knowledge from within the last month about a specific settlement in South Sudan, with data collected at the settlement level. About half of settlements assessed have more than one KI reporting on the settlement. In these cases, data presented at the settlement level is the modal (most frequent) response for KIs reporting on that settlement.

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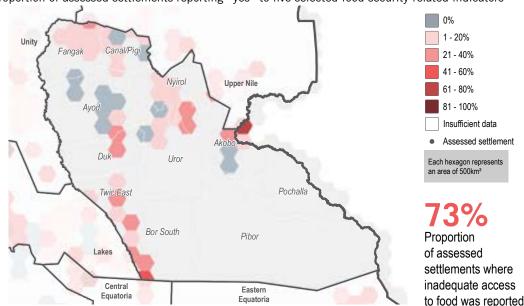
### **Assessment Coverage**

17 key Informants interviewed

15 of 126 settlements (12%) assessed<sup>2</sup>

### Food access composite indicator

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting "yes" to five selected food security-related indicators<sup>6</sup>



This simple food access composite aims to measure both levels of adequate - Inadequate access to food access to food as well as severity of perceived hunger and application of severe - Consuming one or no meals per day consumption-based coping strategies. The composite was created by averaging - Skipping days to cope with a lack of food or money to buy food the 'yes' responses of settlements reporting on the following indicators, with all indicators considered to have the same weight:

- Perceived hunger from inadequate food access: severe or worst it can be
- Wild foods known to be making people sick consumed all the time

#### **Shocks**

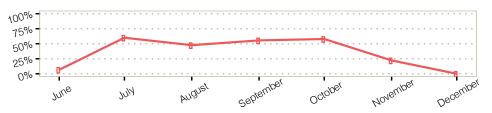
Reported hunger severity level in settlements where access to food was inadequate, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

Hunger is small	53%
Hunger is severe	13%
No consensus	7%

Reported impact of conflict or looting on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by by proportion of assessed settlements experiencing conflict or looting\*

Small impact 27% 7% No consensus

Proportion of assessed settlements where flooding reportedly posed a barrier to physical access to a preferred marketplace<sup>3</sup>



- 1. IPC South Sudan, Key IPC Findings, August 2019.
- 2. Data is only represented for counties in which at least 5% of settlements have been assessed. The most recent OCHA Common Operational Dataset (COD) released in February 2016 has been used as the reference for settlement names and locations.







# **Duk County - Food Security and Livelihoods**

#### **Food access**

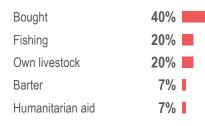
Reported impact of new IDP arrivals on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

No impact 53% Small impact 7%

Reported impact of health problems on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*



Reported primary food sources, by proportion of assessed settlements



Reported proportion of meals consumed by most residents of assessed settlements that included wild foods, by proportion of



Reported impact of cereal prices on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

Small impact 53% Large impact 13%

Reported primary reasons why residents of assessed settlements had inadequate food access, by proportion of settlements\*



Proportion of settlements where residents reportedly consume wild foods that are known to make people sick



Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents consume on average one meal per day or less



Proportion of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have physical access to land for cultivation



Proportion of assessed settlements reporting leavinng their homes due to flooding of shelters



Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some residents reportedly cope with a lack of food by going entire days without eating



Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some households reportedly cope with a lack of food by having only children eat at times



<sup>\*</sup>The findings are presented as percentages of all assessed settlements, even if the question was asked only to a subset of assessed settlements







# **Duk County - Food Security and Livelihoods**

### Livelihoods

Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, by proportion of assessed settlements<sup>3</sup>

Remittances	100%
Market activities	93%
Livestock	73%
Casual labour	33%
Fishing	27%

Proportion of assessed settlements where residents reportedly received food assistance in the three months prior to data collection



Proportion of assessed settlements where most

residents reportedly have physical access to a

functional market nearby



Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some residents reportedly cope with a lack of livelihoods by moving their entire households



Proportion of assessed settlements where most

residents reportedly possess and have access

to cattle or fishing camps

to cattle

Proportion of assessed settlements where livestock disease outbreaks were reported





### Health, Nutrition, WASH

Primary reported health concerns, by proportion of assessed settlements

Malaria / fever	40%
STD/STI	33%
No consensus	13%
Internal pain	7%
Waterborne disease	7%

20% Internal pain 20% Malaria / fever 13% Maternal mortality

settlements

Primary perceived cause of death in assessed

13% No consensus 13% STD/STI

Proportion of assessed settlements where feeding programmes that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other nutrition supplements are reportedly present4



Proportion of assessed settlements where the presence of an improved water source accessible in 30 minutes or less was reported5



Proportion of assessed settlements by reported proportion of residents reportedly using latrines

None	73%
Less than half	13%
Around half	<b>7%</b>
No consensus	7%

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3. Top 5 results presented, percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

- 4. Specialized nutritious foods used for the treatment of acute malnutrition and to fortify diets.
- 5. Improved water sources: borehole, tap stand, water yard.

6. Given limitations in analyzing data using sub-county administrative boundaries in South Sudan, the country was divided into 500km² hexagon grids for analytical and display purposes. The distance between the opposite sides of each hexagon represents 15km, approximating one day's walking distance as well as the size of a basic service unit...









# Fangak County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Jonglei State, South Sudan - South Sudan Food Security Crisis

December 2019

#### Overview

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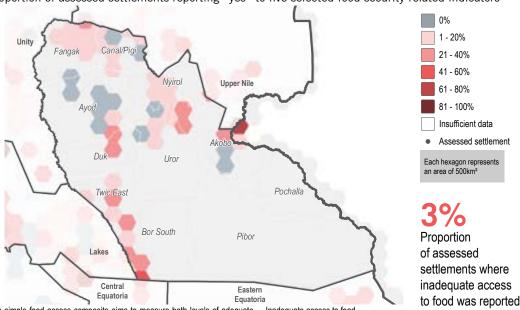
### **Assessment Coverage**

51 key Informants interviewed

30 of 218 settlements (14%) assessed<sup>2</sup>

### Food access composite indicator

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting "yes" to five selected food security-related indicators<sup>6</sup>



This simple food access composite aims to measure both levels of adequate - Inadequate access to food access to food as well as severity of perceived hunger and application of severe - Consuming one or no meals per day consumption-based coping strategies. The composite was created by averaging - Skipping days to cope with a lack of food or money to buy food the 'yes' responses of settlements reporting on the following indicators, with all indicators considered to have the same weight:

- Perceived hunger from inadequate food access: severe or worst it can be
- Wild foods known to be making people sick consumed all the time

#### **Shocks**

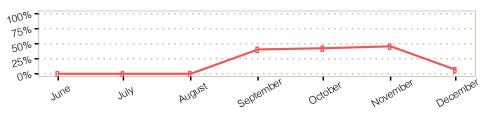
Reported hunger severity level in settlements where access to food was inadequate, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

3% Hunger is small

Reported impact of conflict or looting on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by by proportion of assessed settlements experiencing conflict or looting\*



Proportion of assessed settlements where flooding reportedly posed a barrier to physical access to a preferred marketplace\*



- 1. IPC South Sudan, Key IPC Findings, August 2019.
- 2. Data is only represented for counties in which at least 5% of settlements have been assessed. The most recent OCHA Common Operational Dataset (COD) released in February 2016 has been used as the reference for settlement names and locations.







# Fangak County - Food Security and Livelihoods

#### **Food access**

Reported impact of new IDP arrivals on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

No impact 30% No consensus 13% No answer 3%

Reported impact of health problems on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

No impact 100%

Reported primary food sources, by proportion of assessed settlements

Own cultivation 87%

Humanitarian aid 7%

No consensus 7%

Reported proportion of meals consumed by most residents of assessed settlements that included wild foods, by proportion of

Less than half 97%
Around half 3%

Reported impact of cereal prices on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

Small impact 57% Large impact 3% |

Reported primary reasons why residents of assessed settlements had inadequate food access, by proportion of settlements\*

Other reason 53% Flood destroyed crop 40% No consensus 7%

Proportion of settlements where residents reportedly consume wild foods that are known to make people sick



Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents consume on average one meal per day or less



Proportion of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have physical access to land for cultivation



Proportion of assessed settlements reporting leavinng their homes due to flooding of shelters



Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some residents reportedly cope with a lack of food by going entire days without eating



Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some households reportedly cope with a lack of food by having only children eat at times



\*The findings are presented as percentages of all assessed settlements, even if the question was asked only to a subset of assessed settlements







# Fangak County - Food Security and Livelihoods

### Livelihoods

Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, by proportion of assessed settlements<sup>3</sup>

Fishing	100%	
Livestock	100%	
Market activities	97%	
Crops for cash	17%	
Poultry	10%	

Proportion of assessed settlements where residents reportedly received food assistance in the three months prior to data collection



# Health, Nutrition, WASH

Primary reported health concerns, by proportion of assessed settlements

Malaria / fever	40%
No consensus	27%
Waterborne disease	27%
None	<b>7%</b>

Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements

Natural causes	83%
Malaria / fever	7%
No consensus	7%
Other reasons	3%

Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some residents reportedly cope with a lack of livelihoods by moving their entire households to cattle or fishing camps



Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly have physical access to a functional market nearby



Proportion of assessed settlements where feeding programmes that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other nutrition supplements are reportedly present<sup>4</sup>



Proportion of assessed settlements where the presence of an improved water source accessible in 30 minutes or less was reported<sup>5</sup>



Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly possess and have access to cattle



Proportion of assessed settlements where livestock disease outbreaks were reported



Proportion of assessed settlements by reported proportion of residents reportedly using latrines

None	73%
Less than half	17%
No consensus	<b>7%</b>
No answer	3%

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# **Nyirol County - Food Security and Livelihoods**

Jonglei State, South Sudan - South Sudan Food Security Crisis

December 2019

#### Overview

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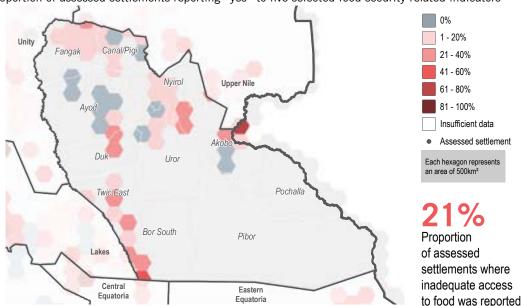
### **Assessment Coverage**

33 key Informants interviewed

24 of 223 settlements (11%) assessed<sup>2</sup>

### Food access composite indicator

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting "yes" to five selected food security-related indicators<sup>6</sup>



This simple food access composite aims to measure both levels of adequate - Inadequate access to food access to food as well as severity of perceived hunger and application of severe - Consuming one or no meals per day consumption-based coping strategies. The composite was created by averaging - Skipping days to cope with a lack of food or money to buy food the 'yes' responses of settlements reporting on the following indicators, with all indicators considered to have the same weight:

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- Wild foods known to be making people sick consumed all the time

#### **Shocks**

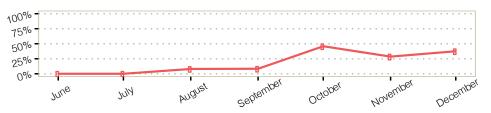
Reported hunger severity level in settlements where access to food was inadequate, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

Hunger is small	8%
No consensus	8%
Hunger is severe	4%

Reported impact of conflict or looting on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by by proportion of assessed settlements experiencing conflict or looting\*

Small impact 8% 4% No consensus

Proportion of assessed settlements where flooding reportedly posed a barrier to physical access to a preferred marketplace\*



- 1. IPC South Sudan, Key IPC Findings, August 2019.
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# **Nyirol County - Food Security and Livelihoods**

#### **Food access**

Reported impact of new IDP arrivals on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

No impact 29% Small impact 8%

Reported impact of health problems on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*



Reported primary food sources, by proportion of assessed settlements



Reported proportion of meals consumed by most residents of assessed settlements that included wild foods, by proportion of

92%
4%
4%

Reported impact of cereal prices on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

Small impact 13%

Reported primary reasons why residents of assessed settlements had inadequate food access, by proportion of settlements\*

Flood destroyed crop	33%
No consensus	29%
New arrivals	13%
Lack of rain for crop	8%
Pests destroyed crop	8%

Proportion of settlements where residents reportedly consume wild foods that are known to make people sick



Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents consume on average one meal per day or less



Proportion of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have physical access to land for cultivation



Proportion of assessed settlements reporting leavinng their homes due to flooding of shelters



Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some residents reportedly cope with a lack of food by going entire days without eating



Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some households reportedly cope with a lack of food by having only children eat at times



<sup>\*</sup>The findings are presented as percentages of all assessed settlements, even if the question was asked only to a subset of assessed settlements







# **Nyirol County - Food Security and Livelihoods**

### Livelihoods

Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, by proportion of assessed settlements<sup>3</sup>

Livestock	100%
Market activities	96%
Remittances	83%
Salaries	29%
Hunting	8%

Proportion of assessed settlements where residents reportedly received food assistance in the three months prior to data collection



**Health, Nutrition, WASH** 

Primary reported health concerns, by proportion of assessed settlements

Waterborne disease	38%
Malaria / fever	29%
No consensus	17%
Respiratory diseases	13%
Anemia	4%

Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements

Malaria / fever	71%
No consensus	21%
Internal pain	4%
Respiratory diseases	4%
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Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some residents reportedly cope with a lack of livelihoods by moving their entire households to cattle or fishing camps



Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly have physical access to a functional market nearby



Proportion of assessed settlements where feeding programmes that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other nutrition supplements are reportedly present<sup>4</sup>



Proportion of assessed settlements where the presence of an improved water source accessible in 30 minutes or less was reported<sup>5</sup>



Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly possess and have access to cattle



Proportion of assessed settlements where livestock disease outbreaks were reported



Proportion of assessed settlements by reported proportion of residents reportedly using latrines

Less than half	42%
None	25%
No consensus	21%
Around half	8%
More than half	4%

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<sup>4.</sup> Specialized nutritious foods used for the treatment of acute malnutrition and to fortify diets.

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# Twic East County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Jonglei State, South Sudan - South Sudan Food Security Crisis

December 2019

#### Overview

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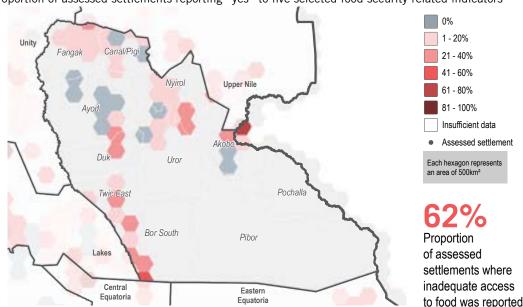
### **Assessment Coverage**

26 key Informants interviewed

21 of 222 settlements (9%) assessed<sup>2</sup>

### Food access composite indicator

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting "yes" to five selected food security-related indicators<sup>6</sup>



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- Wild foods known to be making people sick consumed all the time

#### **Shocks**

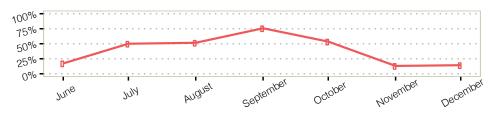
Reported hunger severity level in settlements where access to food was inadequate, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

Hunger is small	43%
No consensus	10%
Hunger is severe	5%
No answer	5%

Reported impact of conflict or looting on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by by proportion of assessed settlements experiencing conflict or looting\*

No consensus 14% 5% Small impact

Proportion of assessed settlements where flooding reportedly posed a barrier to physical access to a preferred marketplace<sup>3</sup>



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# Twic East County - Food Security and Livelihoods

#### **Food access**

Reported impact of new IDP arrivals on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

No consensus	24%
No impact	14%
Small impact	10%

Reported impact of health problems on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

Small impact	67%
Large impact	14%
No impact	14%
No consensus	5% I

Reported primary food sources, by proportion of assessed settlements

Own livestock	38%	
Own cultivation	19%	
Bought	14%	
Fishing	14%	
No consensus	10%	

Reported proportion of meals consumed by most residents of assessed settlements that included wild foods, by proportion of

None	100%	

Reported impact of cereal prices on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

Small impact	29%	
Large impact	19%	
Don't know	5%	I
No consensus	5%	

Reported primary reasons why residents of assessed settlements had inadequate food access, by proportion of settlements\*

Don't know	19%
Unsafe to access land	19%
Distribution stopped	14%
Flood destroyed crop	14%
No consensus	10%

Proportion of settlements where residents reportedly consume wild foods that are known to make people sick



Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents consume on average one meal per day or less



Proportion of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have physical access to land for cultivation



Proportion of assessed settlements reporting leavinng their homes due to flooding of shelters



Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some residents reportedly cope with a lack of food by going entire days without eating



Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some households reportedly cope with a lack of food by having only children eat at times



<sup>\*</sup>The findings are presented as percentages of all assessed settlements, even if the question was asked only to a subset of assessed settlements







# Twic East County - Food Security and Livelihoods

### Livelihoods

Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, by proportion of assessed settlements<sup>3</sup>

Market activities	76%
Livestock	71%
Remittances	71%
Casual labour	48%
Fishing	43%

Proportion of assessed settlements where residents reportedly received food assistance in the three months prior to data collection



Health, Nutrition, WASH

Primary reported health concerns, by proportion of assessed settlements

Malaria / fever	33%
No consensus	24%
STD / STI	24%
None	10%
Internal pain	5%

Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements

Malaria / fever	33%
Natural causes	14%
Respiratory diseases	14%
Diseases from parasites	10%
Internal pain	10%

Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some residents reportedly cope with a lack of livelihoods by moving their entire households to cattle or fishing camps



Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly have physical access to a functional market nearby



Proportion of assessed settlements where feeding programmes that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other nutrition supplements are reportedly present<sup>4</sup>



Proportion of assessed settlements where the presence of an improved water source accessible in 30 minutes or less was reported<sup>5</sup>



Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly possess and have access to cattle



Proportion of assessed settlements where livestock disease outbreaks were reported



Proportion of assessed settlements by reported proportion of residents reportedly using latrines

None	48%
Less than half	33%
No consensus	14%
Around half	5%

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<sup>3.</sup> Top 5 results presented, percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

<sup>4.</sup> Specialized nutritious foods used for the treatment of acute malnutrition and to fortify diets.

<sup>5.</sup> Improved water sources: borehole, tap stand, water yard.

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# **Uror County - Food Security and Livelihoods**

Jonglei State, South Sudan - South Sudan Food Security Crisis

December 2019

#### Overview

Based on the most recent IPC analysis in August 2019. it was determined that 6.35 million people (54% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 10,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.7 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is the same as was reported in January 2019 and a slight decrease from September 2018 when 61% of the population was facing IPC Phase 3 or worse.1 With the aim of facilitating a better understanding of the food security and livelihoods situation in South Sudan and to inform the IPC January 2020 update, REACH has developed food security and livelihood (FSL) factsheets of counties where settlements have

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KIs who are newly arrived internally displaced

persons (IDPs) who have left a hard-to-reach settlement in the last month

- KIs who have had contact with someone living or have been in a hard-to-reach settlement in the last month (traders, migrants, family members, etc.)
- KIs who are remaining in hard-to-reach settlements, contacted through phone

Selected KIs are purposively sampled and have knowledge from within the last month about a specific settlement in South Sudan, with data collected at the settlement level. About half of settlements assessed have more than one KI reporting on the settlement. In these cases, data presented at the settlement level is the modal (most frequent) response for KIs reporting on that settlement.

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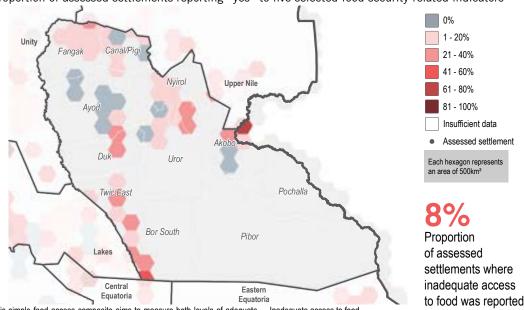
### **Assessment Coverage**

34 key Informants interviewed

24 of 212 settlements (11%) assessed<sup>2</sup>

### Food access composite indicator

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting "yes" to five selected food security-related indicators<sup>6</sup>



This simple food access composite aims to measure both levels of adequate - Inadequate access to food access to food as well as severity of perceived hunger and application of severe - Consuming one or no meals per day consumption-based coping strategies. The composite was created by averaging - Skipping days to cope with a lack of food or money to buy food the 'yes' responses of settlements reporting on the following indicators, with all indicators considered to have the same weight:

- Perceived hunger from inadequate food access: severe or worst it can be
- Wild foods known to be making people sick consumed all the time

#### **Shocks**

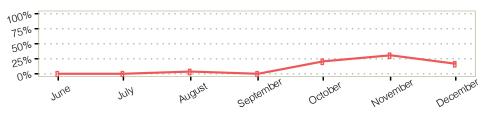
Reported hunger severity level in settlements where access to food was inadequate, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

Hunger is small	4%
No answer	4%

Reported impact of conflict or looting on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by by proportion of assessed settlements experiencing conflict or looting\*

No consensus	8%	
Small impact	8%	1
No answer	4%	

Proportion of assessed settlements where flooding reportedly posed a barrier to physical access to a preferred marketplace\*



- 1. IPC South Sudan, Key IPC Findings, August 2019.
- 2. Data is only represented for counties in which at least 5% of settlements have been assessed. The most recent OCHA Common Operational Dataset (COD) released in February 2016 has been used as the reference for settlement names and locations.







# **Uror County - Food Security and Livelihoods**

#### **Food access**

Reported impact of new IDP arrivals on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

No impact 21% No consensus 17% Small impact 8%

Reported impact of health problems on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*



Reported primary food sources, by proportion of assessed settlements



Reported proportion of meals consumed by most residents of assessed settlements that included wild foods, by proportion of

None 100%

Reported impact of cereal prices on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

Small impact 17%

Reported primary reasons why residents of assessed settlements had inadequate food access, by proportion of settlements\*

New arrivals	25%
No consensus	21%
Pests destroyed crop	21%
Growing season short	13%
Livestock destroyed crops	13%

Proportion of settlements where residents reportedly consume wild foods that are known to make people sick



Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents consume on average one meal per day or less



Proportion of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have physical access to land for cultivation



Proportion of assessed settlements reporting leavinng their homes due to flooding of shelters



Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some residents reportedly cope with a lack of food by going entire days without eating



Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some households reportedly cope with a lack of food by having only children eat at times



\*The findings are presented as percentages of all assessed settlements, even if the question was asked only to a subset of assessed settlements







# **Uror County - Food Security and Livelihoods**

### Livelihoods

Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, by proportion of assessed settlements<sup>3</sup>

Livestock	100%
Market activities	100%
Remittances	58%
Salaries	50%

Proportion of assessed settlements where residents reportedly received food assistance in the three months prior to data collection



# Health, Nutrition, WASH

Primary reported health concerns, by proportion of assessed settlements

Waterborne disease	42%
Malaria / fever	38%
No consensus	17%
STD/STI	4%

Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements

Malaria / fever	75%
No consensus	21%
Internal pain	4%

Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some residents reportedly cope with a lack of livelihoods by moving their entire households to cattle or fishing camps



Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly have physical access to a functional market nearby



Proportion of assessed settlements where feeding programmes that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other nutrition supplements are reportedly present<sup>4</sup>



Proportion of assessed settlements where the presence of an improved water source accessible in 30 minutes or less was reported<sup>5</sup>



Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly possess and have access to cattle



Proportion of assessed settlements where livestock disease outbreaks were reported



Proportion of assessed settlements by reported proportion of residents reportedly using latrines

Around half	46%
Less than half	33%
No consensus	13%
More than half	4%
None	4%

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<sup>3.</sup> Top 5 results presented, percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

<sup>4.</sup> Specialized nutritious foods used for the treatment of acute malnutrition and to fortify diets.

<sup>5.</sup> Improved water sources: borehole, tap stand, water yard.

<sup>6.</sup> Given limitations in analyzing data using sub-county administrative boundaries in South Sudan, the country was divided into 500km² hexagon grids for analytical and display purposes. The distance between the opposite sides of each hexagon represents 15km, approximating one day's walking distance as well as the size of a basic service unit.



# **Abiemnhom County - Food Security and Livelihoods**

Unity State, South Sudan - South Sudan Food Security Crisis

December 2019

#### Overview

Based on the most recent IPC analysis in August 2019. it was determined that 6.35 million people (54% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 10,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.7 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is the same as was reported in January 2019 and a slight decrease from September 2018 when 61% of the population was facing IPC Phase 3 or worse.1 With the aim of facilitating a better understanding of the food security and livelihoods situation in South Sudan and to inform the IPC January 2020 update, REACH has developed food security and livelihood (FSL) factsheets of counties where settlements have

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- KIs who are remaining in hard-to-reach settlements, contacted through phone

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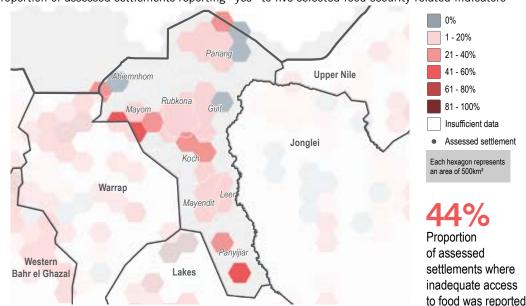
All percentages presented in this factsheet, unless otherwise specified, represent the proportion of settlements assessed with that specific response. The findings presented in this factsheet are indicative of the broad food security and livelihood trends in assessed settlements in December 2019, and are not statistically generalisable.

#### **Assessment Coverage**

- 9 key Informants interviewed
- 9 of 23 settlements (39%) assessed<sup>2</sup>

### Food access composite indicator

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting "yes" to five selected food security-related indicators<sup>6</sup>



This simple food access composite aims to measure both levels of adequate access to food as well as severity of perceived hunger and application of severe - Consuming one or no meals per day consumption-based coping strategies. The composite was created by averaging - Skipping days to cope with a lack of food or money to buy food the 'yes' responses of settlements reporting on the following indicators, with all indicators considered to have the same weight:

- Inadequate access to food

- Perceived hunger from inadequate food access: severe or worst it can be
- Wild foods known to be making people sick consumed all the time

#### **Shocks**

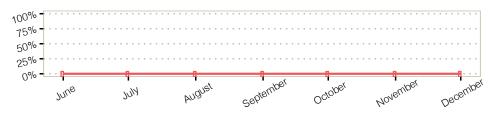
Reported hunger severity level in settlements where access to food was inadequate, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

Hunger is severe Hunger is small

Reported impact of conflict or looting on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by by proportion of assessed settlements experiencing conflict or looting\*



Proportion of assessed settlements where flooding reportedly posed a barrier to physical access to a preferred marketplace\*



- 1. IPC South Sudan, Key IPC Findings, August 2019.
- 2. Data is only represented for counties in which at least 5% of settlements have been assessed. The most recent OCHA Common Operational Dataset (COD) released in February 2016 has been used as the reference for settlement names and locations.







# **Abiemnhom County - Food Security and Livelihoods**

#### **Food access**

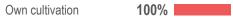
Reported impact of new IDP arrivals on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*



Reported impact of health problems on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

Large impact	44%
Small impact	56%

Reported primary food sources, by proportion of assessed settlements



Reported proportion of meals consumed by most residents of assessed settlements that included wild foods, by proportion of



Reported impact of cereal prices on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*





Reported primary reasons why residents of assessed settlements had inadequate food access, by proportion of settlements\*



Proportion of settlements where residents reportedly consume wild foods that are known to make people sick



Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents consume on average one meal per day or less



Proportion of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have physical access to land for cultivation



Proportion of assessed settlements reporting leavinng their homes due to flooding of shelters



Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some residents reportedly cope with a lack of food by going entire days without eating



Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some households reportedly cope with a lack of food by having only children eat at times



\*The findings are presented as percentages of all assessed settlements, even if the question was asked only to a subset of assessed settlements







# **Abiemnhom County - Food Security and Livelihoods**

### Livelihoods

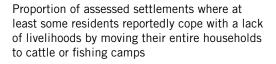
Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, by proportion of assessed settlements<sup>3</sup>

Livestock	100%
Fishing	56%
Hunting	22%
Poultry	22%
Casual labour	11%

Proportion of assessed settlements where residents reportedly received food assistance in the three months prior to data collection



No 100%





Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly have physical access to a functional market nearby



Yes 100%

# Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly possess and have access to cattle



Proportion of assessed settlements where livestock disease outbreaks were reported



### Health, Nutrition, WASH

Primary reported health concerns, by proportion of assessed settlements

56%
22%
11%
11%

Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements

Malaria / fever	44%
Hunger / malnutrition	22%
Natural causes	22%
Respiratory diseases	11%

Proportion of assessed settlements where feeding programmes that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other nutrition supplements are reportedly present<sup>4</sup>



Proportion of assessed settlements where the presence of an improved water source accessible in 30 minutes or less was reported<sup>5</sup>



Proportion of assessed settlements by reported proportion of residents reportedly using latrines

None	78%
Less than half	11%
Around half	11%

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3. Top 5 results presented, percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

 ${\bf 4.\ Specialized\ nutritious\ foods\ used\ for\ the\ treatment\ of\ acute\ malnutrition\ and\ to\ fortify\ diets.}$ 







<sup>5.</sup> Improved water sources: borehole, tap stand, water yard.

<sup>6.</sup> Given limitations in analyzing data using sub-county administrative boundaries in South Sudan, the country was divided into 500km² hexagon grids for analytical and display purposes. The distance between the opposite sides of each hexagon represents 15km, approximating one day's walking distance as well as the size of a basic service unit..





# **Guit County - Food Security and Livelihoods**

Unity State, South Sudan - South Sudan Food Security Crisis

#### Overview

Based on the most recent IPC analysis in August 2019. it was determined that 6.35 million people (54% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 10,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.7 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is the same as was reported in January 2019 and a slight decrease from September 2018 when 61% of the population was facing IPC Phase 3 or worse.1 With the aim of facilitating a better understanding of the food security and livelihoods situation in South Sudan and to inform the IPC January 2020 update, REACH has developed food security and livelihood (FSL) factsheets of counties where settlements have

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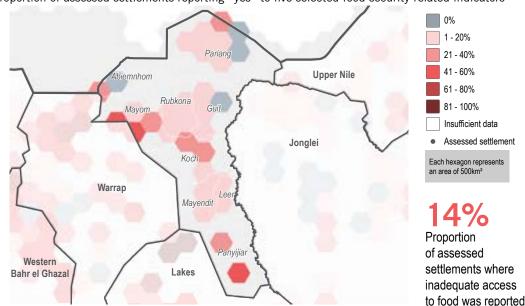
### **Assessment Coverage**

18 key Informants interviewed

14 of 194 settlements (7%) assessed<sup>2</sup>

### Food access composite indicator

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting "yes" to five selected food security-related indicators<sup>6</sup>



This simple food access composite aims to measure both levels of adequate access to food as well as severity of perceived hunger and application of severe - Consuming one or no meals per day consumption-based coping strategies. The composite was created by averaging - Skipping days to cope with a lack of food or money to buy food the 'yes' responses of settlements reporting on the following indicators, with all indicators considered to have the same weight:

- Inadequate access to food

- Perceived hunger from inadequate food access: severe or worst it can be
- Wild foods known to be making people sick consumed all the time

#### **Shocks**

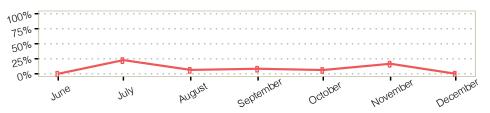
Reported hunger severity level in settlements where access to food was inadequate, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

14% Hunger is small

Reported impact of conflict or looting on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by by proportion of assessed settlements experiencing conflict or looting\*

Small impact 29% 14% Large impact 14% No consensus

Proportion of assessed settlements where flooding reportedly posed a barrier to physical access to a preferred marketplace<sup>3</sup>



- 1. IPC South Sudan, Key IPC Findings, August 2019.
- 2. Data is only represented for counties in which at least 5% of settlements have been assessed. The most recent OCHA Common Operational Dataset (COD) released in February 2016 has been used as the reference for settlement names and locations.







# **Guit County - Food Security and Livelihoods**

#### **Food access**

Reported impact of new IDP arrivals on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

Positive impact 36%

Small impact 36%

No consensus 7%

Reported impact of health problems on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*



Reported primary food sources, by proportion of assessed settlements



Reported proportion of meals consumed by most residents of assessed settlements that included wild foods, by proportion of

None 100%

Reported impact of cereal prices on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

Small impact 86%

No consensus 7%

Reported primary reasons why residents of assessed settlements had inadequate food access, by proportion of settlements\*



Proportion of settlements where residents reportedly consume wild foods that are known to make people sick



Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents consume on average one meal per day or less



Proportion of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have physical access to land for cultivation



Proportion of assessed settlements reporting leavinng their homes due to flooding of shelters



Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some residents reportedly cope with a lack of food by going entire days without eating



Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some households reportedly cope with a lack of food by having only children eat at times



\*The findings are presented as percentages of all assessed settlements, even if the question was asked only to a subset of assessed settlements







# **Guit County - Food Security and Livelihoods**

### Livelihoods

Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, by proportion of assessed settlements<sup>3</sup>

Livestock 86% 29% Hunting 7% Poultry 7%

Proportion of assessed settlements where residents reportedly received food assistance in the three months prior to data collection



Health, Nutrition, WASH

Primary reported health concerns, by proportion of assessed settlements

Malaria / fever	50%
No consensus	14%
Waterborne disease	14%
Internal pain	7%
None	7%

Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements

Natural causes	57%
Malaria / fever	21%
Internal pain	7%
No answer	7%
No consensus	7%

Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some residents reportedly cope with a lack of livelihoods by moving their entire households to cattle or fishing camps



Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly have physical access to a functional market nearby



Proportion of assessed settlements where feeding programmes that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other nutrition supplements are reportedly present<sup>4</sup>



Proportion of assessed settlements where the presence of an improved water source accessible in 30 minutes or less was reported<sup>5</sup>



Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly possess and have access to cattle



Proportion of assessed settlements where livestock disease outbreaks were reported



Proportion of assessed settlements by reported proportion of residents reportedly using latrines

None	86%
Less than half	7%
No answer	7%

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 $3. \ Top\ 5\ results\ presented,\ percentages\ may\ exceed\ 100\%\ as\ all\ options\ that\ applied\ could\ be\ selected.$ 

4. Specialized nutritious foods used for the treatment of acute malnutrition and to fortify diets.







<sup>5.</sup> Improved water sources: borehole, tap stand, water yard.

<sup>6.</sup> Given limitations in analyzing data using sub-county administrative boundaries in South Sudan, the country was divided into 500km² hexagon grids for analytical and display purposes. The distance between the opposite sides of each hexagon represents 15km, approximating one day's walking distance as well as the size of a basic service unit..



# **Koch County - Food Security and Livelihoods**

Unity State, South Sudan - South Sudan Food Security Crisis

December 2019

#### Overview

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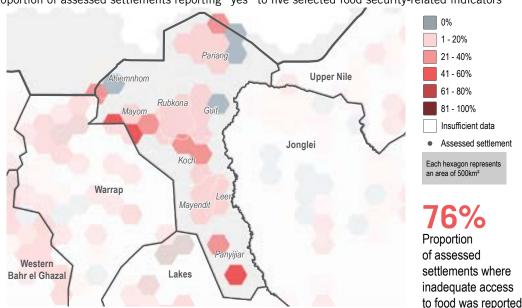
### **Assessment Coverage**

50 key Informants interviewed

38 of 437 settlements (9%) assessed<sup>2</sup>

### Food access composite indicator

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting "yes" to five selected food security-related indicators<sup>6</sup>



This simple food access composite aims to measure both levels of adequate access to food as well as severity of perceived hunger and application of severe - Consuming one or no meals per day consumption-based coping strategies. The composite was created by averaging - Skipping days to cope with a lack of food or money to buy food the 'yes' responses of settlements reporting on the following indicators, with all indicators considered to have the same weight:

- Inadequate access to food

- Perceived hunger from inadequate food access: severe or worst it can be
- Wild foods known to be making people sick consumed all the time

#### **Shocks**

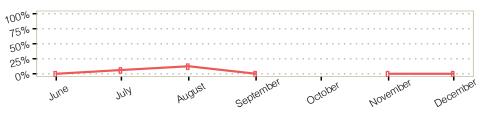
Reported hunger severity level in settlements where access to food was inadequate, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

Hunger is severe	34%
Hunger is small	32%
No consensus	11%

Reported impact of conflict or looting on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by by proportion of assessed settlements experiencing conflict or looting\*

Large impact	37%
Small impact	13%
No consensus	11%

Proportion of assessed settlements where flooding reportedly posed a barrier to physical access to a preferred marketplace\*



- 1. IPC South Sudan, Key IPC Findings, August 2019.
- 2. Data is only represented for counties in which at least 5% of settlements have been assessed. The most recent OCHA Common Operational Dataset (COD) released in February 2016 has been used as the reference for settlement names and locations.









# **Koch County - Food Security and Livelihoods**

#### **Food access**

Reported impact of new IDP arrivals on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

Small impact	45%
Positive impact	18%
No consensus	16%
Large impact	5%
No impact	3%

Reported impact of health problems on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

34%
26%
21%
18%

Reported primary food sources, by proportion of assessed settlements

Own cultivation	45%	
Humanitarian aid	42%	
No consensus	8%	
Bought	3%	I
Family and friends	3%	I

Reported proportion of meals consumed by most residents of assessed settlements that included wild foods, by proportion of

None	71%
Less than half	13%
Around half	8%
No consensus	5%
No answer	3%

Reported impact of cereal prices on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

Small impact	55%
Large impact	32%
No consensus	8%

Reported primary reasons why residents of assessed settlements had inadequate food access, by proportion of settlements\*

Lack of rain for crop	32%
Pests destroyed crop	21%
Distribution stopped	11%
Growing season short	8%
No consensus	8%

Proportion of settlements where residents reportedly consume wild foods that are known to make people sick



Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents consume on average one meal per day or less



Proportion of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have physical access to land for cultivation



Proportion of assessed settlements reporting leavinng their homes due to flooding of shelters



Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some residents reportedly cope with a lack of food by going entire days without eating



Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some households reportedly cope with a lack of food by having only children eat at times



\*The findings are presented as percentages of all assessed settlements, even if the question was asked only to a subset of assessed settlements







# **Koch County - Food Security and Livelihoods**

### Livelihoods

Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, by proportion of assessed settlements<sup>3</sup>

Livestock	82%
Hunting	21%
Fishing	16%
Market activities	<b>5%</b>
Poultry	5%

Proportion of assessed settlements where residents reportedly received food assistance in the three months prior to data collection



Health, Nutrition, WASH
Primary reported health concel

Primary reported health concerns, by proportion of assessed settlements

Malaria / fever	53%
Waterborne disease	13%
Respiratory diseases	11%
No consensus	8%
Skin infections	8%

Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements

Natural causes	53%
Malaria / fever	21%
Respiratory diseases	11%
No consensus	8%
No answer	<b>5%</b>

Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some residents reportedly cope with a lack of livelihoods by moving their entire households to cattle or fishing camps



Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly have physical access to a functional market nearby



Proportion of assessed settlements where feeding programmes that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other nutrition supplements are reportedly present<sup>4</sup>



Proportion of assessed settlements where the presence of an improved water source accessible in 30 minutes or less was reported<sup>5</sup>



Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly possess and have access to cattle



Proportion of assessed settlements where livestock disease outbreaks were reported



Proportion of assessed settlements by reported proportion of residents reportedly using latrines

None	87%
No consensus	8%
Around half	3%
Less than half	3%

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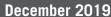


<sup>3.</sup> Top 5 results presented, percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

<sup>4.</sup> Specialized nutritious foods used for the treatment of acute malnutrition and to fortify diets.

<sup>5.</sup> Improved water sources: borehole, tap stand, water yard.

<sup>6.</sup> Given limitations in analyzing data using sub-county administrative boundaries in South Sudan, the country was divided into 500km² hexagon grids for analytical and display purposes. The distance between the opposite sides of each hexagon represents 15km, approximating one day's walking distance as well as the size of a basic service unit..





# **Leer County - Food Security and Livelihoods**

Unity State, South Sudan - South Sudan Food Security Crisis

#### Overview

Based on the most recent IPC analysis in August 2019. it was determined that 6.35 million people (54% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 10,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.7 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is the same as was reported in January 2019 and a slight decrease from September 2018 when 61% of the population was facing IPC Phase 3 or worse.1 With the aim of facilitating a better understanding of the food security and livelihoods situation in South Sudan and to inform the IPC January 2020 update, REACH has developed food security and livelihood (FSL) factsheets of counties where settlements have

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KIs who are newly arrived internally displaced

persons (IDPs) who have left a hard-to-reach settlement in the last month

- KIs who have had contact with someone living or have been in a hard-to-reach settlement in the last month (traders, migrants, family members, etc.)
- KIs who are remaining in hard-to-reach settlements, contacted through phone

Selected KIs are purposively sampled and have knowledge from within the last month about a specific settlement in South Sudan, with data collected at the settlement level. About half of settlements assessed have more than one KI reporting on the settlement. In these cases, data presented at the settlement level is the modal (most frequent) response for KIs reporting on that settlement.

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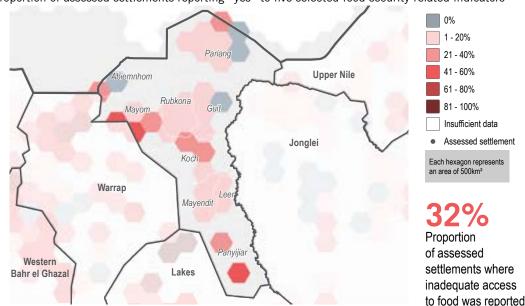
## **Assessment Coverage**

36 key Informants interviewed

28 of 346 settlements (8%) assessed<sup>2</sup>

## Food access composite indicator

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting "yes" to five selected food security-related indicators<sup>6</sup>



This simple food access composite aims to measure both levels of adequate access to food as well as severity of perceived hunger and application of severe - Consuming one or no meals per day consumption-based coping strategies. The composite was created by averaging - Skipping days to cope with a lack of food or money to buy food the 'yes' responses of settlements reporting on the following indicators, with all indicators considered to have the same weight:

- Inadequate access to food

- Perceived hunger from inadequate food access: severe or worst it can be
- Wild foods known to be making people sick consumed all the time

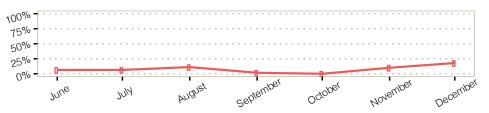
### **Shocks**

Reported hunger severity level in settlements where access to food was inadequate, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

Hunger is small	14%
No consensus	14%
Hunger is severe	4%

Reported impact of conflict or looting on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by by proportion of assessed settlements experiencing conflict or looting\*

Small impact	14%
Large impact	7%
No consensus	7%
No answer	4%



- 1. IPC South Sudan, Key IPC Findings, August 2019.
- 2. Data is only represented for counties in which at least 5% of settlements have been assessed. The most recent OCHA Common Operational Dataset (COD) released in February 2016 has been used as the reference for settlement names and locations.







# **Leer County - Food Security and Livelihoods**

### **Food access**

Reported impact of new IDP arrivals on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

Small impact	43%
Positive impact	25%
No consensus	14%
Large impact	11%

Reported impact of health problems on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

Small impact	54%
No impact	25%
Large impact	11%
No consensus	11%

Reported primary food sources, by proportion of assessed settlements



Reported proportion of meals consumed by most residents of assessed settlements that included wild foods, by proportion of

None	64%
Less than half	21%
No consensus	7%
Around half	4%
No answer	4%

Reported impact of cereal prices on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

Small impact	68%
Large impact	7%
No consensus	7%
No impact	4%

Reported primary reasons why residents of assessed settlements had inadequate food access, by proportion of settlements\*

No consensus	25%
Lack of rain for crop	18%
New arrivals	14%
No livestock	14%
loss of livestock	11%

Proportion of settlements where residents reportedly consume wild foods that are known to make people sick



Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents consume on average one meal per day

or less



Proportion of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have physical access to land for cultivation



Proportion of assessed settlements reporting leavinng their homes due to flooding of shelters



Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some residents reportedly cope with a lack of food by going entire days without eating



Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some households reportedly cope with a lack of food by having only children eat at times



<sup>\*</sup>The findings are presented as percentages of all assessed settlements, even if the question was asked only to a subset of assessed settlements







# **Leer County - Food Security and Livelihoods**

## Livelihoods

Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, by proportion of assessed settlements<sup>3</sup>

Fishing	79%
Market activities	36%
Remittances	25%
Casual labour	11%
Poultry	11%

Proportion of assessed settlements where residents reportedly received food assistance in the three months prior to data collection



Health, Nutrition, WASH

Primary reported health concerns, by proportion of assessed settlements

Malaria / fever	36%
No consensus	21%
Waterborne disease	21%
Respiratory diseases	11%
Disease from parasites	7%

Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements

Malaria / fever	39%
Natural causes	39%
No consensus	14%
Conflict wounds	4%
Respiratory diseases	4%

Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some residents reportedly cope with a lack of livelihoods by moving their entire households to cattle or fishing camps



Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly have physical access to a functional market nearby



Proportion of assessed settlements where feeding programmes that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other nutrition supplements are reportedly present<sup>4</sup>



Proportion of assessed settlements where the presence of an improved water source accessible in 30 minutes or less was reported<sup>5</sup>



Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly possess and have access to cattle



Proportion of assessed settlements where livestock disease outbreaks were reported



Proportion of assessed settlements by reported proportion of residents reportedly using latrines

None	71%
No consensus	11%
Less than half	7%
Around half	4%
More than half	4%

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 $<sup>3. \</sup> Top\ 5\ results\ presented,\ percentages\ may\ exceed\ 100\%\ as\ all\ options\ that\ applied\ could\ be\ selected.$ 

<sup>4.</sup> Specialized nutritious foods used for the treatment of acute malnutrition and to fortify diets.

<sup>5.</sup> Improved water sources: borehole, tap stand, water yard.

<sup>6.</sup> Given limitations in analyzing data using sub-county administrative boundaries in South Sudan, the country was divided into 500km² hexagon grids for analytical and display purposes. The distance between the opposite sides of each hexagon represents 15km, approximating one day's walking distance as well as the size of a basic service unit..



# **Mayendit County - Food Security and Livelihoods**

Unity State, South Sudan - South Sudan Food Security Crisis

December 2019

#### Overview

Based on the most recent IPC analysis in August 2019. it was determined that 6.35 million people (54% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 10,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.7 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is the same as was reported in January 2019 and a slight decrease from September 2018 when 61% of the population was facing IPC Phase 3 or worse.1 With the aim of facilitating a better understanding of the food security and livelihoods situation in South Sudan and to inform the IPC January 2020 update, REACH has developed food security and livelihood (FSL) factsheets of counties where settlements have

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- KIs who have had contact with someone living or have been in a hard-to-reach settlement in the last month (traders, migrants, family members, etc.)
- KIs who are remaining in hard-to-reach settlements, contacted through phone

Selected KIs are purposively sampled and have knowledge from within the last month about a specific settlement in South Sudan, with data collected at the settlement level. About half of settlements assessed have more than one KI reporting on the settlement. In these cases, data presented at the settlement level is the modal (most frequent) response for KIs reporting on that settlement.

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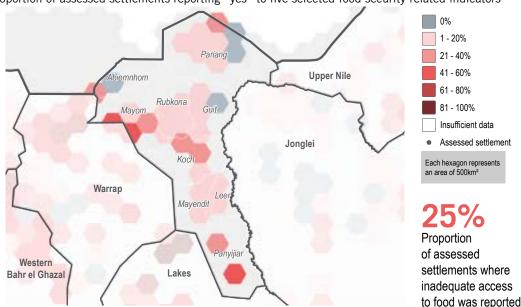
## **Assessment Coverage**

47 key Informants interviewed

36 of 367 settlements (10%) assessed<sup>2</sup>

## Food access composite indicator

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting "yes" to five selected food security-related indicators<sup>6</sup>



This simple food access composite aims to measure both levels of adequate access to food as well as severity of perceived hunger and application of severe - Consuming one or no meals per day consumption-based coping strategies. The composite was created by averaging - Skipping days to cope with a lack of food or money to buy food the 'yes' responses of settlements reporting on the following indicators, with all indicators considered to have the same weight:

- Inadequate access to food

- Perceived hunger from inadequate food access: severe or worst it can be
- Wild foods known to be making people sick consumed all the time

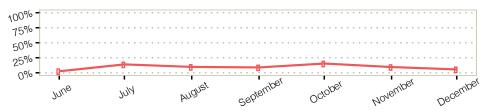
#### **Shocks**

Reported hunger severity level in settlements where access to food was inadequate, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

No consensus	11%
Hunger is small	<b>6%</b>
No answer	<b>6%</b>
Hunger is severe	3%

Reported impact of conflict or looting on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by by proportion of assessed settlements experiencing conflict or looting\*

Large impact	19%
Small impact	17%
No consensus	8%



- 1. IPC South Sudan, Key IPC Findings, August 2019.
- 2. Data is only represented for counties in which at least 5% of settlements have been assessed. The most recent OCHA Common Operational Dataset (COD) released in February 2016 has been used as the reference for settlement names and locations.







# **Mayendit County - Food Security and Livelihoods**

### **Food access**

Reported impact of new IDP arrivals on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

Small impact	44%	
Positive impact	31%	
No consensus	14%	
Large impact	<b>6%</b>	

Reported impact of health problems on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

Small impact	53%
Large impact	17%
No consensus	17%
No impact	14%

Reported primary food sources, by proportion of assessed settlements



Reported proportion of meals consumed by most residents of assessed settlements that included wild foods, by proportion of

None	78%
Less than half	17%
Around half	3%
No consensus	3%

Reported impact of cereal prices on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

Small impact	69%
Large impact	8%
No consensus	8%
No impact	<b>6%</b>

Reported primary reasons why residents of assessed settlements had inadequate food access, by proportion of settlements\*

Lack of rain for crop	22%
No consensus	22%
Pests destroyed crop	14%
New arrivals	11%
Flood destroyed crop	8%

Proportion of settlements where residents reportedly consume wild foods that are known to make people sick



Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents consume on average one meal per day or less



Proportion of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have physical access to land for cultivation



Proportion of assessed settlements reporting leavinng their homes due to flooding of shelters



Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some residents reportedly cope with a lack of food by going entire days without eating



Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some households reportedly cope with a lack of food by having only children eat at times



<sup>\*</sup>The findings are presented as percentages of all assessed settlements, even if the question was asked only to a subset of assessed settlements







# **Mayendit County - Food Security and Livelihoods**

## Livelihoods

Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, by proportion of assessed settlements<sup>3</sup>

Fishing	56%
Livestock	33%
Hunting	22%
Market activities	19%
Poultry	19%

Proportion of assessed settlements where residents reportedly received food assistance in the three months prior to data collection



Health, Nutrition, WASH

Primary reported health concerns, by proportion of assessed settlements

Malaria / fever	56%
No consensus	19%
Waterborne disease	8%
Disease from parasites	<b>6%</b>
Conflict wounds	3%

Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements

Malaria / fever	50%
Natural causes	31%
No consensus	11%
No answer	<b>6%</b>
Conflict wounds	3%

Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some residents reportedly cope with a lack of livelihoods by moving their entire households to cattle or fishing camps



Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly have physical access to a functional market nearby



Proportion of assessed settlements where feeding programmes that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other nutrition supplements are reportedly present<sup>4</sup>



Proportion of assessed settlements where the presence of an improved water source accessible in 30 minutes or less was reported<sup>5</sup>



Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly possess and have access to cattle



5. Improved water sources: borehole, tap stand, water yard.

Proportion of assessed settlements where livestock disease outbreaks were reported



Proportion of assessed settlements by reported proportion of residents reportedly using latrines

None	64%
Less than half	14%
Around half	8%
No consensus	8%
No answer	6%

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6. Given limitations in analyzing data using sub-county administrative boundaries in South Sudan, the country was divided into 500km² hexagon grids for analytical and display purposes. The distance between the opposite sides of each hexagon represents 15km, approximating one day's walking distance as well as the size of a basic service unit.





3. Top 5 results presented, percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

4. Specialized nutritious foods used for the treatment of acute malnutrition and to fortify diets.





# **Mayom County - Food Security and Livelihoods**

Unity State, South Sudan - South Sudan Food Security Crisis

December 2019

#### Overview

Based on the most recent IPC analysis in August 2019. it was determined that 6.35 million people (54% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 10,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.7 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is the same as was reported in January 2019 and a slight decrease from September 2018 when 61% of the population was facing IPC Phase 3 or worse.1 With the aim of facilitating a better understanding of the food security and livelihoods situation in South Sudan and to inform the IPC January 2020 update, REACH has developed food security and livelihood (FSL) factsheets of counties where settlements have

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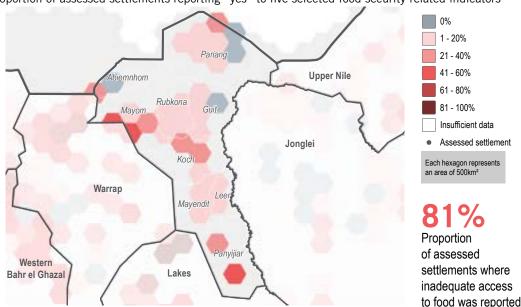
## **Assessment Coverage**

31 key Informants interviewed

21 of 163 settlements (13%) assessed<sup>2</sup>

## Food access composite indicator

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting "yes" to five selected food security-related indicators<sup>6</sup>



This simple food access composite aims to measure both levels of adequate access to food as well as severity of perceived hunger and application of severe - Consuming one or no meals per day consumption-based coping strategies. The composite was created by averaging - Skipping days to cope with a lack of food or money to buy food the 'yes' responses of settlements reporting on the following indicators, with all indicators considered to have the same weight:

- Inadequate access to food

- Perceived hunger from inadequate food access: severe or worst it can be
- Wild foods known to be making people sick consumed all the time

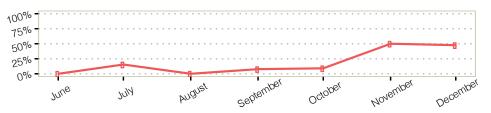
### **Shocks**

Reported hunger severity level in settlements where access to food was inadequate, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

Hunger is severe	43%
Hunger is small	29%
No consensus	10%

Reported impact of conflict or looting on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by by proportion of assessed settlements experiencing conflict or looting\*

No answer	5%	
Large impact	24%	
Small impact	10%	Ī



- 1. IPC South Sudan, Key IPC Findings, August 2019.
- 2. Data is only represented for counties in which at least 5% of settlements have been assessed. The most recent OCHA Common Operational Dataset (COD) released in February 2016 has been used as the reference for settlement names and locations.







# **Mayom County - Food Security and Livelihoods**

### **Food access**

Reported impact of new IDP arrivals on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

Large impact	10%
No consensus	10%
No impact	5%
Positive impact	14%
Small impact	38%

Reported impact of health problems on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

Large impact	48%
No consensus	5%
Small impact	48%

Reported primary food sources, by proportion of assessed settlements

Bought	10%
Family and friends	10%
Humanitarian aid	43%
Own cultivation	38%

Reported proportion of meals consumed by most residents of assessed settlements that included wild foods, by proportion of

None	67%
Less than half	5%
No answer	<b>5%</b>
Around half	19%
No consensus	5%

Reported impact of cereal prices on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

Large impact	38%
No consensus	10%
Small impact	48%

Reported primary reasons why residents of assessed settlements had inadequate food access, by proportion of settlements\*

Flood destroyed crop	71%
New arrivals	14%
Distribution stopped	<b>5%</b>
Lack of rain for crop	<b>5%</b>
No consensus	5%

Proportion of settlements where residents reportedly consume wild foods that are known to make people sick



Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents consume on average one meal per day or less



Proportion of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have physical access to land for cultivation



Proportion of assessed settlements reporting leavinng their homes due to flooding of shelters



Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some residents reportedly cope with a lack of food by going entire days without eating



Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some households reportedly cope with a lack of food by having only children eat at times









# **Mayom County - Food Security and Livelihoods**

## Livelihoods

Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, by proportion of assessed settlements<sup>3</sup>

Livestock	86%
Fishing	81%
Market activities	10%
Remittances	10%
Casual labour	<b>5%</b>

Proportion of assessed settlements where residents reportedly received food assistance in the three months prior to data collection



## Health, Nutrition, WASH

Primary reported health concerns, by proportion of assessed settlements

Malaria / fever	43%
Waterborne disease	38%
Skin infections	10%
No consensus	5%
Respiratory diseases	5%

Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements

Natural causes	52%
Malaria / fever	38%
No consensus	5% I
Skin infections	5% I

Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some residents reportedly cope with a lack of livelihoods by moving their entire households to cattle or fishing camps



Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly have physical access to a functional market nearby



Proportion of assessed settlements where feeding programmes that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other nutrition supplements are reportedly present<sup>4</sup>



Proportion of assessed settlements where the presence of an improved water source accessible in 30 minutes or less was reported<sup>5</sup>



Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly possess and have access to cattle



Proportion of assessed settlements where livestock disease outbreaks were reported



Proportion of assessed settlements by reported proportion of residents reportedly using latrines

None	86%
Less than half	<b>5%</b>
No answer	10%

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en limitations in analyzing data using sub-county administrative boundaries in







<sup>3.</sup> Top 5 results presented, percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

<sup>4.</sup> Specialized nutritious foods used for the treatment of acute malnutrition and to fortify diets.

<sup>5.</sup> Improved water sources: borehole, tap stand, water yard.

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# Panyijiar County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Unity State, South Sudan - South Sudan Food Security Crisis

December 2019

#### Overview

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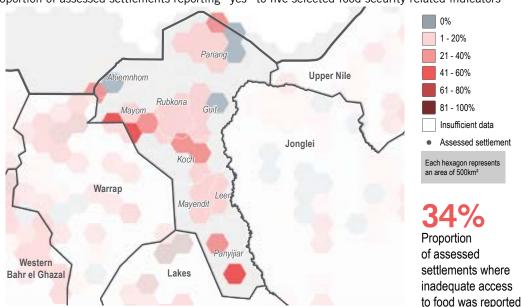
## **Assessment Coverage**

33 key Informants interviewed

29 of 479 settlements (6%) assessed<sup>2</sup>

## Food access composite indicator

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting "yes" to five selected food security-related indicators<sup>6</sup>



This simple food access composite aims to measure both levels of adequate access to food as well as severity of perceived hunger and application of severe - Consuming one or no meals per day consumption-based coping strategies. The composite was created by averaging - Skipping days to cope with a lack of food or money to buy food the 'yes' responses of settlements reporting on the following indicators, with all indicators considered to have the same weight:

- Inadequate access to food

- Perceived hunger from inadequate food access: severe or worst it can be
- Wild foods known to be making people sick consumed all the time

### **Shocks**

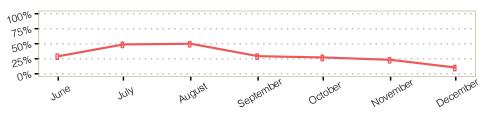
Reported hunger severity level in settlements where access to food was inadequate, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

Hunger is severe	17%
Hunger is small	14%
No answer	3% I

Reported impact of conflict or looting on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by by proportion of assessed settlements experiencing conflict or looting\*

Small impact

7%



- 1. IPC South Sudan, Key IPC Findings, August 2019.
- 2. Data is only represented for counties in which at least 5% of settlements have been assessed. The most recent OCHA Common Operational Dataset (COD) released in February 2016 has been used as the reference for settlement names and locations.







# **Panyijiar County - Food Security and Livelihoods**

### **Food access**

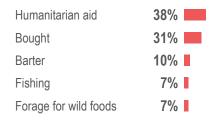
Reported impact of new IDP arrivals on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

Small impact 72% Large impact 28%

Reported impact of health problems on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*



Reported primary food sources, by proportion of assessed settlements



Reported proportion of meals consumed by most residents of assessed settlements that included wild foods, by proportion of

None	38%
Around half	28%
Less than half	28%
No answer	7%

Reported impact of cereal prices on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

Small impact 72% Large impact 28%

Reported primary reasons why residents of assessed settlements had inadequate food access, by proportion of settlements\*



Proportion of settlements where residents reportedly consume wild foods that are known to make people sick



Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents consume on average one meal per day or less



Proportion of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have physical access to land for cultivation



Proportion of assessed settlements reporting leavinng their homes due to flooding of shelters



Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some residents reportedly cope with a lack of food by going entire days without eating



Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some households reportedly cope with a lack of food by having only children eat at times



<sup>\*</sup>The findings are presented as percentages of all assessed settlements, even if the question was asked only to a subset of assessed settlements







# **Panyijiar County - Food Security and Livelihoods**

### Livelihoods

Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, by proportion of assessed settlements<sup>3</sup>

Fishing 93% Market activities 83% Poultry 45% Casual labour 31%

Proportion of assessed settlements where residents reportedly received food assistance in the three months prior to data collection



## Health, Nutrition, WASH

Primary reported health concerns, by proportion of assessed settlements



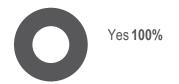
Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements

Malaria / fever	97%
Anemia	3%

Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some residents reportedly cope with a lack of livelihoods by moving their entire households to cattle or fishing camps



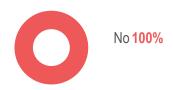
Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly have physical access to a functional market nearby



Proportion of assessed settlements where feeding programmes that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other nutrition supplements are reportedly present<sup>4</sup>



Proportion of assessed settlements where the presence of an improved water source accessible in 30 minutes or less was reported<sup>5</sup>



Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly possess and have access to cattle



Proportion of assessed settlements where livestock disease outbreaks were reported



Proportion of assessed settlements by reported proportion of residents reportedly using latrines



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6 Civen limitations in analyzing data using sub-county administrative boundaries in South Sudar







<sup>3.</sup> Top 5 results presented, percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

4. Specialized nutritious foods used for the treatment of acute malnutrition and to fortify diets.

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<sup>5.</sup> Improved water sources: borehole, tap stand, water yard.

<sup>6.</sup> Given limitations in analyzing data using sub-county administrative boundaries in South Sudan, the country was divided into 500km² hexagon grids for analytical and display purposes. The distance between the opposite sides of each hexagon represents 15km, approximating one day's walking distance as well as the size of a basic service unit.



# **Pariang County - Food Security and Livelihoods**

Unity State, South Sudan - South Sudan Food Security Crisis

December 2019

#### Overview

Based on the most recent IPC analysis in August 2019. it was determined that 6.35 million people (54% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 10,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.7 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is the same as was reported in January 2019 and a slight decrease from September 2018 when 61% of the population was facing IPC Phase 3 or worse.1 With the aim of facilitating a better understanding of the food security and livelihoods situation in South Sudan and to inform the IPC January 2020 update, REACH has developed food security and livelihood (FSL) factsheets of counties where settlements have

been assessed using the Area of Knowledge (AoK) methodology.

REACH employs its Area of Knowledge (AoK) methodology to collect relevant information in hardto-reach areas to inform humanitarian planning and interventions outside formal settlement sites. Using AoK methodology, REACH remotely monitors needs and access to services in the Greater Upper Nile. Greater Equatoria and Greater Bahr el Ghazal regions. AoK data is collected monthly and through multi-sector interviews with the following typology of Key Informants (KIs):

KIs who are newly arrived internally displaced

persons (IDPs) who have left a hard-to-reach settlement in the last month

- KIs who have had contact with someone living or have been in a hard-to-reach settlement in the last month (traders, migrants, family members, etc.)
- KIs who are remaining in hard-to-reach settlements, contacted through phone

Selected KIs are purposively sampled and have knowledge from within the last month about a specific settlement in South Sudan, with data collected at the settlement level. About half of settlements assessed have more than one KI reporting on the settlement. In these cases, data presented at the settlement level is the modal (most frequent) response for KIs reporting on that settlement.

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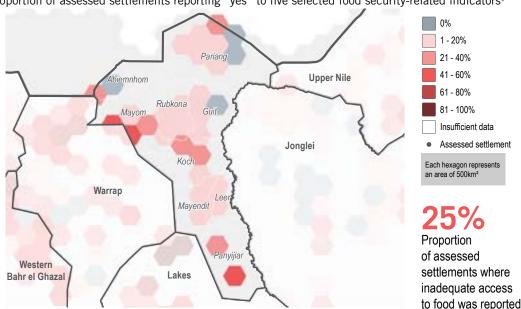
## **Assessment Coverage**

50 key Informants interviewed

48 of 183 settlements (26%) assessed<sup>2</sup>

## Food access composite indicator

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting "yes" to five selected food security-related indicators<sup>6</sup>



This simple food access composite aims to measure both levels of adequate access to food as well as severity of perceived hunger and application of severe - Consuming one or no meals per day consumption-based coping strategies. The composite was created by averaging - Skipping days to cope with a lack of food or money to buy food the 'yes' responses of settlements reporting on the following indicators, with all indicators considered to have the same weight:

- Inadequate access to food

- Perceived hunger from inadequate food access: severe or worst it can be
- Wild foods known to be making people sick consumed all the time

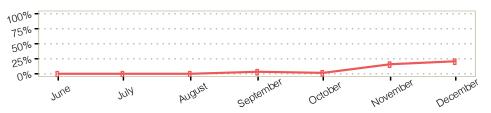
#### **Shocks**

Reported hunger severity level in settlements where access to food was inadequate, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

Hunger is small

Reported impact of conflict or looting on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by by proportion of assessed settlements experiencing conflict or looting\*





- 1. IPC South Sudan, Key IPC Findings, August 2019.
- 2. Data is only represented for counties in which at least 5% of settlements have been assessed. The most recent OCHA Common Operational Dataset (COD) released in February 2016 has been used as the reference for settlement names and locations.







# **Pariang County - Food Security and Livelihoods**

### **Food access**

Reported impact of new IDP arrivals on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*



Reported impact of health problems on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

Small impact	88%
Large impact	8%
No consensus	4%

Reported primary food sources, by proportion of assessed settlements



Reported proportion of meals consumed by most residents of assessed settlements that included wild foods, by proportion of

Less than half	52%
Around half	44%
More than half	2%
No consensus	2%

Reported impact of cereal prices on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*



Reported primary reasons why residents of assessed settlements had inadequate food access, by proportion of settlements\*

Pests destroyed crop	40%
Flood destroyed crop	25%
Livestock destroyed crops	19%
Lack of rain for crop	10%
No consensus	4%

Proportion of settlements where residents reportedly consume wild foods that are known to make people sick



Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents consume on average one meal per day or less



Proportion of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have physical access to land for cultivation



Proportion of assessed settlements reporting leavinng their homes due to flooding of shelters



Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some residents reportedly cope with a lack of food by going entire days without eating



Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some households reportedly cope with a lack of food by having only children eat at times









# **Pariang County - Food Security and Livelihoods**

## Livelihoods

Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, by proportion of assessed settlements<sup>3</sup>

Livestock	100%
Fishing	52%
Poultry	<b>6%</b>
Crops for cash	4%
Hunting	4%

Proportion of assessed settlements where residents reportedly received food assistance in the three months prior to data collection



## **Health, Nutrition, WASH**

Primary reported health concerns, by proportion of assessed settlements

Malaria / fever	69%
Respiratory diseases	27%
Malnutrition	2%
No consensus	2%

Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements

Hunger / malnutrition	54%
Malaria / fever	25%
Natural causes	8%
Respiratory diseases	8%
No answer	2%

Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some residents reportedly cope with a lack of livelihoods by moving their entire households to cattle or fishing camps



Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly have physical access to a functional market nearby



Proportion of assessed settlements where feeding programmes that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other nutrition supplements are reportedly present<sup>4</sup>



Proportion of assessed settlements where the presence of an improved water source accessible in 30 minutes or less was reported<sup>5</sup>



Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly possess and have access to cattle



Proportion of assessed settlements where livestock disease outbreaks were reported



Proportion of assessed settlements by reported proportion of residents reportedly using latrines



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3. Top 5 results presented, percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

4. Specialized nutritious foods used for the treatment of acute malnutrition and to fortify diets.







<sup>5.</sup> Improved water sources: borehole, tap stand, water yard.

<sup>6.</sup> Given limitations in analyzing data using sub-county administrative boundaries in South Sudan, the country was divided into 500km² hexagon grids for analytical and display purposes. The distance between the opposite sides of each hexagon represents 15km, approximating one day's walking distance as well as the size of a basic service unit..



# **Rubkona County - Food Security and Livelihoods**

Unity State, South Sudan - South Sudan Food Security Crisis

December 2019

#### Overview

Based on the most recent IPC analysis in August 2019. it was determined that 6.35 million people (54% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 10,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.7 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is the same as was reported in January 2019 and a slight decrease from September 2018 when 61% of the population was facing IPC Phase 3 or worse.1 With the aim of facilitating a better understanding of the food security and livelihoods situation in South Sudan and to inform the IPC January 2020 update, REACH has developed food security and livelihood (FSL) factsheets of counties where settlements have

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KIs who are newly arrived internally displaced

persons (IDPs) who have left a hard-to-reach settlement in the last month

- KIs who have had contact with someone living or have been in a hard-to-reach settlement in the last month (traders, migrants, family members, etc.)
- KIs who are remaining in hard-to-reach settlements, contacted through phone

Selected KIs are purposively sampled and have knowledge from within the last month about a specific settlement in South Sudan, with data collected at the settlement level. About half of settlements assessed have more than one KI reporting on the settlement. In these cases, data presented at the settlement level is the modal (most frequent) response for KIs reporting on that settlement.

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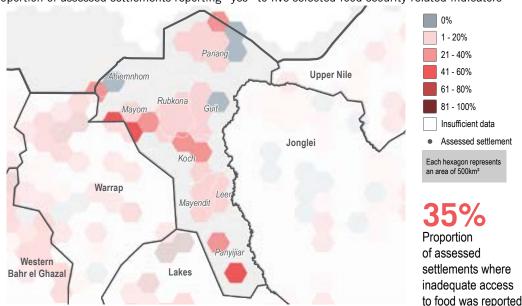
## **Assessment Coverage**

30 key Informants interviewed

26 of 289 settlements (9%) assessed<sup>2</sup>

## Food access composite indicator

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting "yes" to five selected food security-related indicators<sup>6</sup>



This simple food access composite aims to measure both levels of adequate access to food as well as severity of perceived hunger and application of severe - Consuming one or no meals per day consumption-based coping strategies. The composite was created by averaging - Skipping days to cope with a lack of food or money to buy food the 'yes' responses of settlements reporting on the following indicators, with all indicators considered to have the same weight:

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- Perceived hunger from inadequate food access: severe or worst it can be
- Wild foods known to be making people sick consumed all the time

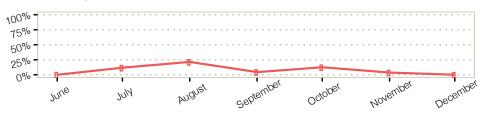
#### **Shocks**

Reported hunger severity level in settlements where access to food was inadequate, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

Hunger is small 15% Hunger is severe

Reported impact of conflict or looting on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by by proportion of assessed settlements experiencing conflict or looting\*

Small impact 35% 19% Large impact 8% No consensus



- 1. IPC South Sudan, Key IPC Findings, August 2019.
- 2. Data is only represented for counties in which at least 5% of settlements have been assessed. The most recent OCHA Common Operational Dataset (COD) released in February 2016 has been used as the reference for settlement names and locations.







# **Rubkona County - Food Security and Livelihoods**

### **Food access**

Reported impact of new IDP arrivals on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

Positive impact	46%	
Small impact	35%	
No consensus	8%	

Reported impact of health problems on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

Small impact	38%	
Large impact	31%	
No impact	19%	
No consensus	12%	

Reported primary food sources, by proportion of assessed settlements

Humanitarian aid	92%
Family and friends	4%
Own cultivation	4%

Reported proportion of meals consumed by most residents of assessed settlements that included wild foods, by proportion of

None	92%
Around half	4%
Less than half	4%

Reported impact of cereal prices on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

Small impact	65%
Large impact	12%
No impact	8%
No consensus	4%

Reported primary reasons why residents of assessed settlements had inadequate food access, by proportion of settlements\*

Lack of rain for crop	58%
No consensus	15%
Pests destroyed crop	15%
Growing season short	4%
Lack of fishing nets	4%

Proportion of settlements where residents reportedly consume wild foods that are known to make people sick



Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents consume on average one meal per day or less



Proportion of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have physical access to land for cultivation



Proportion of assessed settlements reporting leavinng their homes due to flooding of shelters



Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some residents reportedly cope with a lack of food by going entire days without eating



Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some households reportedly cope with a lack of food by having only children eat at times









# **Rubkona County - Food Security and Livelihoods**

### Livelihoods

Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, by proportion of assessed settlements<sup>3</sup>

Livestock 77% 55% 55% 55%

Proportion of assessed settlements where residents reportedly received food assistance in the three months prior to data collection



Health, Nutrition, WASH

Primary reported health concerns, by proportion of assessed settlements

Malaria / fever	62%
Respiratory diseases	12%
No consensus	8%
Skin infections	8%
Conflict wounds	4%

Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements

Natural causes	62%
Malaria / fever	12%
No consensus	8%
Conflict wounds	4%
Internal pain	4%

Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some residents reportedly cope with a lack of livelihoods by moving their entire households to cattle or fishing camps



Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly have physical access to a functional market nearby



Proportion of assessed settlements where feeding programmes that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other nutrition supplements are reportedly present<sup>4</sup>



Proportion of assessed settlements where the presence of an improved water source accessible in 30 minutes or less was reported<sup>5</sup>



Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly possess and have access to cattle



Proportion of assessed settlements where livestock disease outbreaks were reported



Proportion of assessed settlements by reported proportion of residents reportedly using latrines

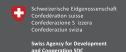


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<sup>3.</sup> Top 5 results presented, percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

<sup>4.</sup> Specialized nutritious foods used for the treatment of acute malnutrition and to fortify diets.

<sup>5.</sup> Improved water sources: borehole, tap stand, water yard.

<sup>6.</sup> Given limitations in analyzing data using sub-county administrative boundaries in South Sudan, the country was divided into 500km² hexagon grids for analytical and display purposes. The distance between the opposite sides of each hexagon represents 15km, approximating one day's walking distance as well as the size of a basic service unit.



# **Baliet County - Food Security and Livelihoods**

Upper Nile State, South Sudan - South Sudan Food Security Crisis

December 2019

#### Overview

Based on the most recent IPC analysis in August 2019. it was determined that 6.35 million people (54% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 10,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.7 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is the same as was reported in January 2019 and a slight decrease from September 2018 when 61% of the population was facing IPC Phase 3 or worse.1 With the aim of facilitating a better understanding of the food security and livelihoods situation in South Sudan and to inform the IPC January 2020 update, REACH has developed food security and livelihood (FSL) factsheets of counties where settlements have

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KIs who are newly arrived internally displaced

0%

1 - 20% 21 - 40%

41 - 60%

61 - 80%

an area of 500km<sup>2</sup>

Proportion of assessed settlements where inadequate access to food was reported

Insufficient data Assessed settlement Each hexagon represents

persons (IDPs) who have left a hard-to-reach settlement in the last month

- KIs who have had contact with someone living or have been in a hard-to-reach settlement in the last month (traders, migrants, family members, etc.)
- KIs who are remaining in hard-to-reach settlements, contacted through phone

Selected KIs are purposively sampled and have knowledge from within the last month about a specific settlement in South Sudan, with data collected at the settlement level. About half of settlements assessed have more than one KI reporting on the settlement. In these cases, data presented at the settlement level is the modal (most frequent) response for KIs reporting on that settlement.

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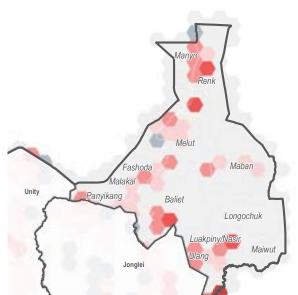
## **Assessment Coverage**

19 key Informants interviewed

16 of 130 settlements (12%) assessed<sup>2</sup>

## Food access composite indicator

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting "yes" to five selected food security-related indicators<sup>6</sup>



- This simple food access composite aims to measure both levels of adequate access to food as well as severity of perceived hunger and application of severe - Consuming one or no meals per day consumption-based coping strategies. The composite was created by averaging - Skipping days to cope with a lack of food or money to buy food the 'yes' responses of settlements reporting on the following indicators, with all indicators considered to have the same weight:

  - Perceived hunger from inadequate food access: severe or worst it can be
  - Wild foods known to be making people sick consumed all the time

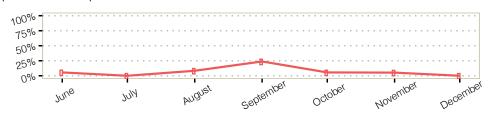
#### **Shocks**

Reported hunger severity level in settlements where access to food was inadequate, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

Hunger is small 19% No consensus

Reported impact of conflict or looting on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by by proportion of assessed settlements experiencing conflict or looting\*





- 1. IPC South Sudan, Key IPC Findings, August 2019.
- 2. Data is only represented for counties in which at least 5% of settlements have been assessed. The most recent OCHA Common Operational Dataset (COD) released in February 2016 has been used as the reference for settlement names and locations.







# **Baliet County - Food Security and Livelihoods**

### **Food access**

Reported impact of new IDP arrivals on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

Positive impact	38%
No consensus	19%
Small impact	19%
No impact	<b>6%</b>

Reported impact of health problems on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

Small impact 50%	
_arge impact 38%	
No consensus 13%	

Reported primary food sources, by proportion of assessed settlements

Own cultivation	88%
Bought	<b>6%</b>
Fishing	6%

Reported proportion of meals consumed by most residents of assessed settlements that included wild foods, by proportion of

None	38%
Less than half	31%
No consensus	19%
Around half	13%

Reported impact of cereal prices on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

₋arge impact	31%	
Small impact	13%	

Reported primary reasons why residents of assessed settlements had inadequate food access, by proportion of settlements\*

Other reason	31%
Pests destroyed crop	19%
High prices	13%
No consensus	13%
Distribution stopped	<b>6%</b>

Proportion of settlements where residents reportedly consume wild foods that are known to make people sick



Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents consume on average one meal per day or less



Proportion of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have physical access to land for cultivation



Proportion of assessed settlements reporting leavinng their homes due to flooding of shelters



Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some residents reportedly cope with a lack of food by going entire days without eating



Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some households reportedly cope with a lack of food by having only children eat at times



<sup>\*</sup>The findings are presented as percentages of all assessed settlements, even if the question was asked only to a subset of assessed settlements







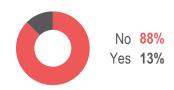
# Baliet County - Food Security and Livelihoods

## Livelihoods

Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, by proportion of assessed settlements<sup>3</sup>

Livestock	81%
Fishing	63%
Market activities	38%
Casual labour	31%
Remittances	19%

Proportion of assessed settlements where residents reportedly received food assistance in the three months prior to data collection



## Health, Nutrition, WASH

Primary reported health concerns, by proportion of assessed settlements

Malaria / fever	69%
No consensus	19%
Anemia	<b>6%</b>
Waterborne disease	<b>6%</b>

Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements

Natural causes	56%
Malaria / fever	19%
No consensus	19%
Anemia	<b>6%</b>

Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some residents reportedly cope with a lack of livelihoods by moving their entire households to cattle or fishing camps



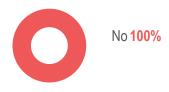
Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly have physical access to a functional market nearby



Proportion of assessed settlements where feeding programmes that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other nutrition supplements are reportedly present<sup>4</sup>



Proportion of assessed settlements where the presence of an improved water source accessible in 30 minutes or less was reported<sup>5</sup>



Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly possess and have access to cattle



Proportion of assessed settlements where livestock disease outbreaks were reported



Proportion of assessed settlements by reported proportion of residents reportedly using latrines

None	75%
Less than half	13%
Around half	<b>6%</b>
No consensus	<b>6%</b>

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<sup>3.</sup> Top 5 results presented, percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

<sup>4.</sup> Specialized nutritious foods used for the treatment of acute malnutrition and to fortify diets.

<sup>5.</sup> Improved water sources: borehole, tap stand, water yard.

<sup>6.</sup> Given limitations in analyzing data using sub-county administrative boundaries in South Sudan, the country was divided into 500km² hexagon grids for analytical and display purposes. The distance between the opposite sides of each hexagon represents 15km, approximating one day's walking distance as well as the size of a basic service unit..



# **Luakpiny/Nasir County - Food Security and Livelihoods**

Upper Nile State, South Sudan - South Sudan Food Security Crisis

December 2019

#### Overview

Based on the most recent IPC analysis in August 2019. it was determined that 6.35 million people (54% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 10,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.7 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is the same as was reported in January 2019 and a slight decrease from September 2018 when 61% of the population was facing IPC Phase 3 or worse.1 With the aim of facilitating a better understanding of the food security and livelihoods situation in South Sudan and to inform the IPC January 2020 update, REACH has developed food security and livelihood (FSL) factsheets of counties where settlements have

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KIs who are newly arrived internally displaced

0%

1 - 20% 21 - 40% 41 - 60% 61 - 80%

Insufficient data Assessed settlement Each hexagon represents

an area of 500km<sup>2</sup>

33%

Proportion of assessed settlements where inadequate access to food was reported persons (IDPs) who have left a hard-to-reach settlement in the last month

- KIs who have had contact with someone living or have been in a hard-to-reach settlement in the last month (traders, migrants, family members, etc.)
- KIs who are remaining in hard-to-reach settlements, contacted through phone

Selected KIs are purposively sampled and have knowledge from within the last month about a specific settlement in South Sudan, with data collected at the settlement level. About half of settlements assessed have more than one KI reporting on the settlement. In these cases, data presented at the settlement level is the modal (most frequent) response for KIs reporting on that settlement.

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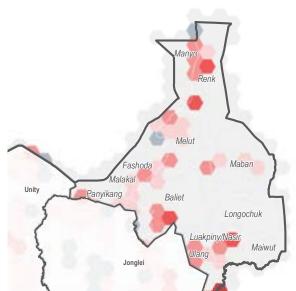
## **Assessment Coverage**

33 key Informants interviewed

21 of 156 settlements (13%) assessed<sup>2</sup>

## Food access composite indicator

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting "yes" to five selected food security-related indicators<sup>6</sup>



- This simple food access composite aims to measure both levels of adequate Inadequate access to food access to food as well as severity of perceived hunger and application of severe - Consuming one or no meals per day consumption-based coping strategies. The composite was created by averaging - Skipping days to cope with a lack of food or money to buy food the 'yes' responses of settlements reporting on the following indicators, with all indicators considered to have the same weight:
- - Perceived hunger from inadequate food access: severe or worst it can be
  - Wild foods known to be making people sick consumed all the time

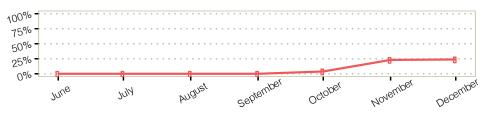
### **Shocks**

Reported hunger severity level in settlements where access to food was inadequate, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

No consensus	24%
Hunger is severe	5%
Hunger is small	5%

Reported impact of conflict or looting on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by by proportion of assessed settlements experiencing conflict or looting\*

Small impact	33%
No consensus	14%
No answer	5%



- 1. IPC South Sudan, Key IPC Findings, August 2019.
- 2. Data is only represented for counties in which at least 5% of settlements have been assessed. The most recent OCHA Common Operational Dataset (COD) released in February 2016 has been used as the reference for settlement names and locations.





# **Luakpiny/Nasir County - Food Security and Livelihoods**

### **Food access**

Reported impact of new IDP arrivals on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

Small impact 43% Positive impact 33% No consensus 24%

Reported impact of health problems on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

Small impact 100%

Reported primary food sources, by proportion of assessed settlements

Humanitarian aid 67%

No consensus 24%

Forage for wild foods 10%

Reported proportion of meals consumed by most residents of assessed settlements that included wild foods, by proportion of

None 81%

More than half 10%

No consensus 10%

Reported impact of cereal prices on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

Small impact 10%

Reported primary reasons why residents of assessed settlements had inadequate food access, by proportion of settlements\*



Proportion of settlements where residents reportedly consume wild foods that are known to make people sick



Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents consume on average one meal per day or less



Proportion of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have physical access to land for cultivation



Proportion of assessed settlements reporting leavinng their homes due to flooding of shelters



Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some residents reportedly cope with a lack of food by going entire days without eating



Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some households reportedly cope with a lack of food by having only children eat at times



<sup>\*</sup>The findings are presented as percentages of all assessed settlements, even if the question was asked only to a subset of assessed settlements







# **Luakpiny/Nasir County - Food Security and Livelihoods**

### Livelihoods

Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, by proportion of assessed settlements<sup>3</sup>

Hunting 100%
Livestock 100%
Fishing 76%
Market activities 76%
Casual labour 43%

Proportion of assessed settlements where residents reportedly received food assistance in the three months prior to data collection



## Health, Nutrition, WASH

Primary reported health concerns, by proportion of assessed settlements

Malaria / fever	38%
Respiratory diseases	29%
No consensus	24%
Malnutrition	10%

Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements

Malaria / fever	71%
No consensus	19%
Hunger / malnutrition	10%

Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some residents reportedly cope with a lack of livelihoods by moving their entire households to cattle or fishing camps



Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly have physical access to a functional market nearby



Proportion of assessed settlements where feeding programmes that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other nutrition supplements are reportedly present<sup>4</sup>



Proportion of assessed settlements where the presence of an improved water source accessible in 30 minutes or less was reported<sup>5</sup>



Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly possess and have access to cattle

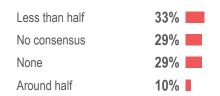


Proportion of assessed settlements where livestock disease outbreaks were reported



Proportion of assessed settlements by reported proportion of residents reportedly using latrines

approximating one day's walking distance as well as the size of a basic service unit...





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6. Given limitations in analyzing data using sub-county administrative boundaries in South Sudan, the country was divided into 500km² hexagon grids for analytical and display purposes. The distance between the opposite sides of each hexagon represents 15km,

<sup>5.</sup> Improved water sources: borehole, tap stand, water yard.







<sup>3.</sup> Top 5 results presented, percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

<sup>4.</sup> Specialized nutritious foods used for the treatment of acute malnutrition and to fortify diets.



# **Maban County - Food Security and Livelihoods**

Upper Nile State, South Sudan - South Sudan Food Security Crisis

December 2019

#### Overview

Based on the most recent IPC analysis in August 2019. it was determined that 6.35 million people (54% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 10,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.7 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is the same as was reported in January 2019 and a slight decrease from September 2018 when 61% of the population was facing IPC Phase 3 or worse.1 With the aim of facilitating a better understanding of the food security and livelihoods situation in South Sudan and to inform the IPC January 2020 update, REACH has developed food security and livelihood (FSL) factsheets of counties where settlements have

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KIs who are newly arrived internally displaced

0%

1 - 20% 21 - 40%

41 - 60%

61 - 80%

an area of 500km<sup>2</sup>

69%

Proportion of assessed settlements where inadequate access to food was reported

Insufficient data Assessed settlement Each hexagon represents

persons (IDPs) who have left a hard-to-reach settlement in the last month

- KIs who have had contact with someone living or have been in a hard-to-reach settlement in the last month (traders, migrants, family members, etc.)
- KIs who are remaining in hard-to-reach settlements, contacted through phone

Selected KIs are purposively sampled and have knowledge from within the last month about a specific settlement in South Sudan, with data collected at the settlement level. About half of settlements assessed have more than one KI reporting on the settlement. In these cases, data presented at the settlement level is the modal (most frequent) response for KIs reporting on that settlement.

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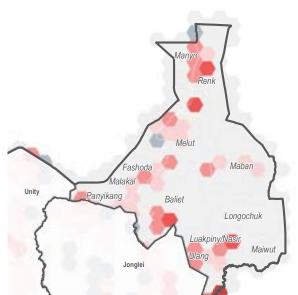
## **Assessment Coverage**

14 key Informants interviewed

13 of 123 settlements (11%) assessed<sup>2</sup>

## Food access composite indicator

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting "yes" to five selected food security-related indicators<sup>6</sup>



- This simple food access composite aims to measure both levels of adequate access to food as well as severity of perceived hunger and application of severe - Consuming one or no meals per day consumption-based coping strategies. The composite was created by averaging - Skipping days to cope with a lack of food or money to buy food the 'yes' responses of settlements reporting on the following indicators, with all indicators considered to have the same weight:

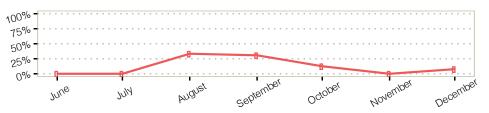
  - Perceived hunger from inadequate food access: severe or worst it can be
  - Wild foods known to be making people sick consumed all the time

#### **Shocks**

Reported hunger severity level in settlements where access to food was inadequate, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

Hunger is small 8% No consensus

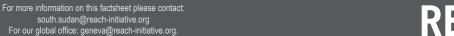
Reported impact of conflict or looting on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by by proportion of assessed settlements experiencing conflict or looting\*



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# **Maban County - Food Security and Livelihoods**

### **Food access**

Reported impact of new IDP arrivals on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

8%

No impact
No consensus

Reported impact of health problems on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

Large impact 46% 46% No impact 8% I

Reported primary food sources, by proportion of assessed settlements

Own cultivation 77%

Humanitarian aid 15%

No consensus 8%

Reported proportion of meals consumed by most residents of assessed settlements that included wild foods, by proportion of

None 38% Less than half 31% Around half 23% No consensus 8%

Reported impact of cereal prices on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

Large impact

Reported primary reasons why residents of assessed settlements had inadequate food access, by proportion of settlements\*

Flood destroyed crop 77%

High prices 15%

No consensus 8%

Proportion of settlements where residents reportedly consume wild foods that are known to make people sick



Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents consume on average one meal per day or less



Proportion of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have physical access to land for cultivation



Proportion of assessed settlements reporting leavinng their homes due to flooding of shelters



Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some residents reportedly cope with a lack of food by going entire days without eating



Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some households reportedly cope with a lack of food by having only children eat at times









# **Maban County - Food Security and Livelihoods**

### Livelihoods

Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, by proportion of assessed settlements<sup>3</sup>

Livestock 69%

Market activities 54%

Casual labour 23%

Proportion of assessed settlements where residents reportedly received food assistance in the three months prior to data collection



## Health, Nutrition, WASH

Primary reported health concerns, by proportion of assessed settlements

Malaria / fever 100%

Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements

Natural causes 100%

Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some residents reportedly cope with a lack of livelihoods by moving their entire households to cattle or fishing camps



Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly have physical access to a functional market nearby



Proportion of assessed settlements where feeding programmes that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other nutrition supplements are reportedly present<sup>4</sup>



Proportion of assessed settlements where the presence of an improved water source accessible in 30 minutes or less was reported<sup>5</sup>



Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly possess and have access to cattle



5. Improved water sources: borehole, tap stand, water yard.

Proportion of assessed settlements where livestock disease outbreaks were reported



Proportion of assessed settlements by reported proportion of residents reportedly using latrines



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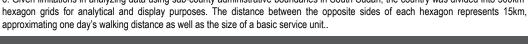
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# Malakal County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Upper Nile State, South Sudan - South Sudan Food Security Crisis

December 2019

#### Overview

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KIs who are newly arrived internally displaced

0%

1 - 20% 21 - 40%

41 - 60% 61 - 80%

an area of 500km<sup>2</sup>

Proportion of assessed settlements where inadequate access to food was reported

Insufficient data Assessed settlement Each hexagon represents

persons (IDPs) who have left a hard-to-reach settlement in the last month

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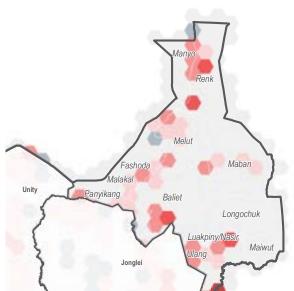
## **Assessment Coverage**

18 key Informants interviewed

18 of 121 settlements (15%) assessed<sup>2</sup>

## Food access composite indicator

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting "yes" to five selected food security-related indicators<sup>6</sup>



This simple food access composite aims to measure both levels of adequate access to food as well as severity of perceived hunger and application of severe - Consuming one or no meals per day consumption-based coping strategies. The composite was created by averaging - Skipping days to cope with a lack of food or money to buy food the 'yes' responses of settlements reporting on the following indicators, with all indicators considered to have the same weight:

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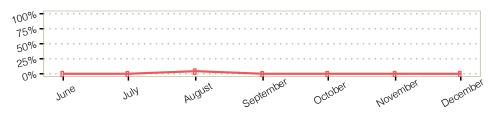
#### **Shocks**

Reported hunger severity level in settlements where access to food was inadequate, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

Hunger is small

Reported impact of conflict or looting on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by by proportion of assessed settlements experiencing conflict or looting\*





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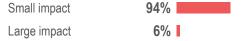
# Malakal County - Food Security and Livelihoods

### **Food access**

Reported impact of new IDP arrivals on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

Small impact 72% No impact 22%

Reported impact of health problems on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*



Reported primary food sources, by proportion of assessed settlements



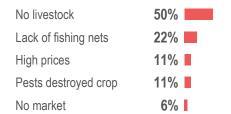
Reported proportion of meals consumed by most residents of assessed settlements that included wild foods, by proportion of

Less than half 100%

Reported impact of cereal prices on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

Small impact 56% Large impact 6%

Reported primary reasons why residents of assessed settlements had inadequate food access, by proportion of settlements\*



Proportion of settlements where residents reportedly consume wild foods that are known to make people sick



Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents consume on average one meal per day or less



Proportion of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have physical access to land for cultivation

Yes 100%

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting leavinng their homes due to flooding of shelters



Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some residents reportedly cope with a lack of food by going entire days without eating



Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some households reportedly cope with a lack of food by having only children eat at times









# Malakal County - Food Security and Livelihoods

### Livelihoods

Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, by proportion of assessed settlements<sup>3</sup>

100% Fishing 6% Casual labour 6% I Market activities

Proportion of assessed settlements where residents reportedly received food assistance in the three months prior to data collection



## Health, Nutrition, WASH

Primary reported health concerns, by proportion of assessed settlements

Waterborne disease	56%
Malaria / fever	39%
Anemia	<b>6%</b>

Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements



Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some residents reportedly cope with a lack of livelihoods by moving their entire households to cattle or fishing camps



Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly have physical access to a functional market nearby



Proportion of assessed settlements where feeding programmes that provide Plumpy Sup. CSB++ or other nutrition supplements are reportedly present4



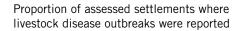
Proportion of assessed settlements where the presence of an improved water source accessible in 30 minutes or less was reported5



Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly possess and have access to cattle



No 100%





Proportion of assessed settlements by reported proportion of residents reportedly using latrines



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# **Manyo County - Food Security and Livelihoods**

Upper Nile State, South Sudan - South Sudan Food Security Crisis

December 2019

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KIs who are newly arrived internally displaced

0%

1 - 20% 21 - 40%

41 - 60%

61 - 80%

an area of 500km<sup>2</sup>

Proportion

of assessed settlements where inadequate access to food was reported

Insufficient data Assessed settlement Each hexagon represents

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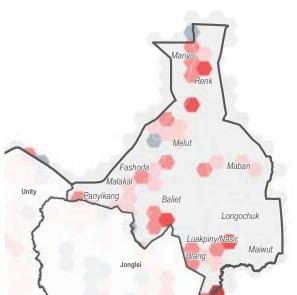
## **Assessment Coverage**

11 key Informants interviewed

10 of 81 settlements (12%) assessed<sup>2</sup>

## Food access composite indicator

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting "yes" to five selected food security-related indicators<sup>6</sup>



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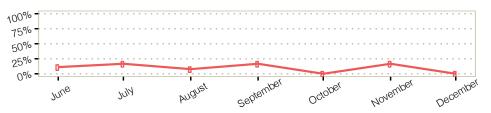
### **Shocks**

Reported hunger severity level in settlements where access to food was inadequate, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

Hunger is small 10% No consensus

Reported impact of conflict or looting on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by by proportion of assessed settlements experiencing conflict or looting\*





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# **Manyo County - Food Security and Livelihoods**

### **Food access**

Reported impact of new IDP arrivals on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

Positive impact 60% No consensus 10%

Reported impact of health problems on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

mall impact	60%
arge impact	30%
lo consensus	10%

Reported primary food sources, by proportion of assessed settlements



Reported proportion of meals consumed by most residents of assessed settlements that included wild foods, by proportion of

None	60%
Less than half	30%
No consensus	10%

Reported impact of cereal prices on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

Large impact	30%	
Small impact	30%	
No consensus	10%	

Reported primary reasons why residents of assessed settlements had inadequate food access, by proportion of settlements\*

High prices	20%
Other reason	20%
Distribution stopped	10%
Lack of fishing nets	10%
Livestock destroyed crops	10%

Proportion of settlements where residents reportedly consume wild foods that are known to make people sick



Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents consume on average one meal per day or less



Proportion of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have physical access to land for cultivation



Proportion of assessed settlements reporting leavinng their homes due to flooding of shelters



Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some residents reportedly cope with a lack of food by going entire days without eating



Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some households reportedly cope with a lack of food by having only children eat at times









# **Manyo County - Food Security and Livelihoods**

### Livelihoods

Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, by proportion of assessed settlements<sup>3</sup>

Livestock 70%

Market activities 60%

Fishing 50%

Casual labour 30%

Remittances 10%

Proportion of assessed settlements where residents reportedly received food assistance in the three months prior to data collection



No **100**%

## Health, Nutrition, WASH

Primary reported health concerns, by proportion of assessed settlements

Malaria / fever 100%

Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements

Natural causes

100%

Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some residents reportedly cope with a lack of livelihoods by moving their entire households to cattle or fishing camps



Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly have physical access to a functional market nearby



No 20% Yes 80% Proportion of assessed settlements where feeding programmes that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other nutrition supplements are reportedly present<sup>4</sup>



No **100**%

Proportion of assessed settlements where the presence of an improved water source accessible in 30 minutes or less was reported<sup>5</sup>



Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly possess and have access to cattle



Yes 100%

Proportion of assessed settlements where livestock disease outbreaks were reported



Proportion of assessed settlements by reported proportion of residents reportedly using latrines



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3. Top 5 results presented, percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

- 4. Specialized nutritious foods used for the treatment of acute malnutrition and to fortify diets.
- 5. Improved water sources: borehole, tap stand, water yard.

6. Given limitations in analyzing data using sub-county administrative boundaries in South Sudan, the country was divided into 500km² hexagon grids for analytical and display purposes. The distance between the opposite sides of each hexagon represents 15km, approximating one day's walking distance as well as the size of a basic service unit..









# **Melut County - Food Security and Livelihoods**

Upper Nile State, South Sudan - South Sudan Food Security Crisis

December 2019

#### Overview

Based on the most recent IPC analysis in August 2019. it was determined that 6.35 million people (54% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 10,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.7 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is the same as was reported in January 2019 and a slight decrease from September 2018 when 61% of the population was facing IPC Phase 3 or worse.1 With the aim of facilitating a better understanding of the food security and livelihoods situation in South Sudan and to inform the IPC January 2020 update, REACH has developed food security and livelihood (FSL) factsheets of counties where settlements have

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KIs who are newly arrived internally displaced

0%

1 - 20% 21 - 40% 41 - 60% 61 - 80%

Insufficient data Assessed settlement Each hexagon represents

an area of 500km<sup>2</sup>

38%

Proportion of assessed settlements where inadequate access to food was reported persons (IDPs) who have left a hard-to-reach settlement in the last month

- KIs who have had contact with someone living or have been in a hard-to-reach settlement in the last month (traders, migrants, family members, etc.)
- KIs who are remaining in hard-to-reach settlements, contacted through phone

Selected KIs are purposively sampled and have knowledge from within the last month about a specific settlement in South Sudan, with data collected at the settlement level. About half of settlements assessed have more than one KI reporting on the settlement. In these cases, data presented at the settlement level is the modal (most frequent) response for KIs reporting on that settlement.

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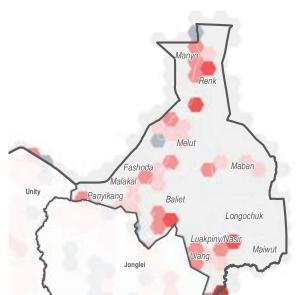
### **Assessment Coverage**

38 key Informants interviewed

29 of 220 settlements (13%) assessed<sup>2</sup>

## Food access composite indicator

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting "yes" to five selected food security-related indicators<sup>6</sup>



- This simple food access composite aims to measure both levels of adequate access to food as well as severity of perceived hunger and application of severe - Consuming one or no meals per day consumption-based coping strategies. The composite was created by averaging - Skipping days to cope with a lack of food or money to buy food the 'yes' responses of settlements reporting on the following indicators, with all indicators considered to have the same weight:

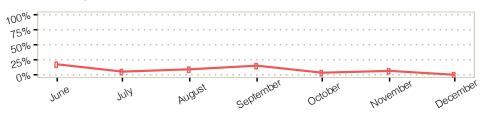
  - Perceived hunger from inadequate food access: severe or worst it can be - Wild foods known to be making people sick consumed all the time

**Shocks** 

Reported hunger severity level in settlements where access to food was inadequate, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

Hunger is small	28%
Hunger is severe	7%
No consensus	3%

Reported impact of conflict or looting on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by by proportion of assessed settlements experiencing conflict or looting\*



- 1. IPC South Sudan, Key IPC Findings, August 2019.
- 2. Data is only represented for counties in which at least 5% of settlements have been assessed. The most recent OCHA Common Operational Dataset (COD) released in February 2016 has been used as the reference for settlement names and locations.







# **Melut County - Food Security and Livelihoods**

### **Food access**

Reported impact of new IDP arrivals on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

Positive impact	34%
No impact	<b>7%</b>
Small impact	7%
No consensus	3%

Reported impact of health problems on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

Small impact	97%
Large impact	3%

Reported primary food sources, by proportion of assessed settlements



Reported proportion of meals consumed by most residents of assessed settlements that included wild foods, by proportion of

Less than half	38%
None	38%
No consensus	14%
No answer	7%
Around half	3%

Reported impact of cereal prices on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

Large impact	45%
Small impact	21%
No consensus	3%

Reported primary reasons why residents of assessed settlements had inadequate food access, by proportion of settlements\*

Other reason	31%
High prices	17%
No consensus	14%
No market	10%
Pests destroyed crop	10%

Proportion of settlements where residents reportedly consume wild foods that are known to make people sick



Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents consume on average one meal per day or less



Proportion of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have physical access to land for cultivation



Proportion of assessed settlements reporting leavinng their homes due to flooding of shelters



Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some residents reportedly cope with a lack of food by going entire days without eating



Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some households reportedly cope with a lack of food by having only children eat at times









# **Melut County - Food Security and Livelihoods**

### Livelihoods

Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, by proportion of assessed settlements<sup>3</sup>

Livestock 90%

Market activities 45%

Casual labour 38%

Fishing 17%

Remittances 14%

Proportion of assessed settlements where residents reportedly received food assistance in the three months prior to data collection



## Health, Nutrition, WASH

Primary reported health concerns, by proportion of assessed settlements

Malaria / fever	100%	

Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements

Natural causes	79%
Malaria / fever	14%
No consensus	3%
Skin infections	3%

Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some residents reportedly cope with a lack of livelihoods by moving their entire households to cattle or fishing camps



Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly have physical access to a functional market nearby



Proportion of assessed settlements where feeding programmes that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other nutrition supplements are reportedly present<sup>4</sup>



Proportion of assessed settlements where the presence of an improved water source accessible in 30 minutes or less was reported<sup>5</sup>



Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly possess and have access to cattle



Proportion of assessed settlements where livestock disease outbreaks were reported



Proportion of assessed settlements by reported proportion of residents reportedly using latrines

None	55%
Less than half	28%
Around half	7%
No consensus	7%
No answer	3%

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<sup>3.</sup> Top 5 results presented, percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

<sup>4.</sup> Specialized nutritious foods used for the treatment of acute malnutrition and to fortify diets.

<sup>5.</sup> Improved water sources: borehole, tap stand, water yard.

<sup>6.</sup> Given limitations in analyzing data using sub-county administrative boundaries in South Sudan, the country was divided into 500km² hexagon grids for analytical and display purposes. The distance between the opposite sides of each hexagon represents 15km, approximating one day's walking distance as well as the size of a basic service unit..



# **Panyikang County - Food Security and Livelihoods**

Upper Nile State, South Sudan - South Sudan Food Security Crisis

December 2019

#### Overview

Based on the most recent IPC analysis in August 2019. it was determined that 6.35 million people (54% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 10,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.7 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is the same as was reported in January 2019 and a slight decrease from September 2018 when 61% of the population was facing IPC Phase 3 or worse.1 With the aim of facilitating a better understanding of the food security and livelihoods situation in South Sudan and to inform the IPC January 2020 update, REACH has developed food security and livelihood (FSL) factsheets of counties where settlements have

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KIs who are newly arrived internally displaced

0%

1 - 20% 21 - 40%

41 - 60%

61 - 80%

an area of 500km<sup>2</sup>

**25%** 

Proportion of assessed settlements where inadequate access to food was reported

Insufficient data Assessed settlement Each hexagon represents

persons (IDPs) who have left a hard-to-reach settlement in the last month

- KIs who have had contact with someone living or have been in a hard-to-reach settlement in the last month (traders, migrants, family members, etc.)
- KIs who are remaining in hard-to-reach settlements, contacted through phone

Selected KIs are purposively sampled and have knowledge from within the last month about a specific settlement in South Sudan, with data collected at the settlement level. About half of settlements assessed have more than one KI reporting on the settlement. In these cases, data presented at the settlement level is the modal (most frequent) response for KIs reporting on that settlement.

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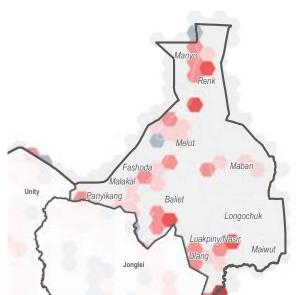
## **Assessment Coverage**

8 key Informants interviewed

8 of 98 settlements (8%) assessed<sup>2</sup>

## Food access composite indicator

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting "yes" to five selected food security-related indicators<sup>6</sup>



- This simple food access composite aims to measure both levels of adequate Inadequate access to food access to food as well as severity of perceived hunger and application of severe - Consuming one or no meals per day consumption-based coping strategies. The composite was created by averaging - Skipping days to cope with a lack of food or money to buy food the 'yes' responses of settlements reporting on the following indicators, with all indicators considered to have the same weight:

  - Perceived hunger from inadequate food access: severe or worst it can be
  - Wild foods known to be making people sick consumed all the time

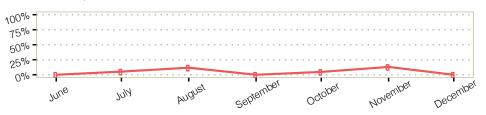
#### **Shocks**

Reported hunger severity level in settlements where access to food was inadequate, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

Hunger is the worst 13% No hunger

Reported impact of conflict or looting on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by by proportion of assessed settlements experiencing conflict or looting\*

13% No impact 50% Small impact



- 1. IPC South Sudan, Key IPC Findings, August 2019.
- 2. Data is only represented for counties in which at least 5% of settlements have been assessed. The most recent OCHA Common Operational Dataset (COD) released in February 2016 has been used as the reference for settlement names and locations.









# Panyikang County - Food Security and Livelihoods

### **Food access**

Reported impact of new IDP arrivals on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

Reported impact of health problems on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*



Reported primary food sources, by proportion of assessed settlements



Reported proportion of meals consumed by most residents of assessed settlements that included wild foods, by proportion of

None	38%
Around half	50%
Less than half	13%

Reported impact of cereal prices on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

No impact 13%

Reported primary reasons why residents of assessed settlements had inadequate food access, by proportion of settlements\*



Proportion of settlements where residents reportedly consume wild foods that are known to make people sick



Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents consume on average one meal per day or less



Proportion of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have physical access to land for cultivation



Proportion of assessed settlements reporting leavinng their homes due to flooding of shelters



Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some residents reportedly cope with a lack of food by going entire days without eating



Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some households reportedly cope with a lack of food by having only children eat at times









# **Panyikang County - Food Security and Livelihoods**

### Livelihoods

Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, by proportion of assessed settlements<sup>3</sup>

Fishing

88%

Proportion of assessed settlements where residents reportedly received food assistance in the three months prior to data collection



## Health, Nutrition, WASH

Primary reported health concerns, by proportion of assessed settlements

Malaria / fever 88% Waterborne disease 13%

Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements

Malaria / fever 100%

Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some residents reportedly cope with a lack of livelihoods by moving their entire households to cattle or fishing camps



Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly have physical access to a functional market nearby



Proportion of assessed settlements where feeding programmes that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other nutrition supplements are reportedly present<sup>4</sup>



Proportion of assessed settlements where the presence of an improved water source accessible in 30 minutes or less was reported<sup>5</sup>



Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly possess and have access to cattle



Proportion of assessed settlements where livestock disease outbreaks were reported



Proportion of assessed settlements by reported proportion of residents reportedly using latrines



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3. Top 5 results presented, percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

- 4. Specialized nutritious foods used for the treatment of acute malnutrition and to fortify diets.
- 5. Improved water sources: borehole, tap stand, water yard.

6. Given limitations in analyzing data using sub-county administrative boundaries in South Sudan, the country was divided into 500km² hexagon grids for analytical and display purposes. The distance between the opposite sides of each hexagon represents 15km, approximating one day's walking distance as well as the size of a basic service unit..









# **Renk County - Food Security and Livelihoods**

Upper Nile State, South Sudan - South Sudan Food Security Crisis

December 2019

#### Overview

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KIs who are newly arrived internally displaced

0%

1 - 20% 21 - 40% 41 - 60% 61 - 80%

Insufficient data Assessed settlement Each hexagon represents

an area of 500km<sup>2</sup>

46%

Proportion of assessed settlements where inadequate access to food was reported persons (IDPs) who have left a hard-to-reach settlement in the last month

- KIs who have had contact with someone living or have been in a hard-to-reach settlement in the last month (traders, migrants, family members, etc.)
- KIs who are remaining in hard-to-reach settlements, contacted through phone

Selected KIs are purposively sampled and have knowledge from within the last month about a specific settlement in South Sudan, with data collected at the settlement level. About half of settlements assessed have more than one KI reporting on the settlement. In these cases, data presented at the settlement level is the modal (most frequent) response for KIs reporting on that settlement.

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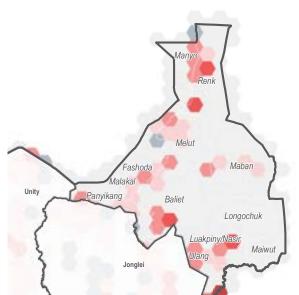
## **Assessment Coverage**

51 key Informants interviewed

39 of 287 settlements (14%) assessed<sup>2</sup>

## Food access composite indicator

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting "yes" to five selected food security-related indicators<sup>6</sup>



- This simple food access composite aims to measure both levels of adequate access to food as well as severity of perceived hunger and application of severe - Consuming one or no meals per day consumption-based coping strategies. The composite was created by averaging - Skipping days to cope with a lack of food or money to buy food the 'yes' responses of settlements reporting on the following indicators, with all indicators considered to have the same weight:

  - Perceived hunger from inadequate food access: severe or worst it can be - Wild foods known to be making people sick consumed all the time

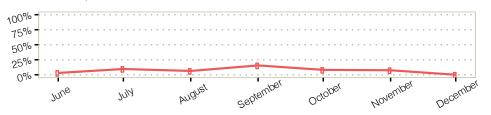
### **Shocks**

Reported hunger severity level in settlements where access to food was inadequate, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

Hunger is small	31%
No consensus	8%
Hunger is severe	5%
No answer	3%

Reported impact of conflict or looting on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by by proportion of assessed settlements experiencing conflict or looting\*





- 1. IPC South Sudan, Key IPC Findings, August 2019.
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# **Renk County - Food Security and Livelihoods**

### **Food access**

Reported impact of new IDP arrivals on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

Positive impact	31%
No consensus	21%
No impact	10%
Small impact	3%

Reported impact of health problems on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

Small impact	82%
Large impact	8%
No consensus	8%
No impact	3%

Reported primary food sources, by proportion of assessed settlements

Own cultivation	79%
Humanitarian aid	8%
No consensus	<b>5%</b>
Bought	3%
Other source	3%

Reported proportion of meals consumed by most residents of assessed settlements that included wild foods, by proportion of

Less than half	44%
None	33%
No consensus	15%
Around half	5%
No answer	3%

Reported impact of cereal prices on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

Large impact	54%
Small impact	5%
No consensus	<b>3</b> %

Reported primary reasons why residents of assessed settlements had inadequate food access, by proportion of settlements\*

Pests destroyed crop	31%
No consensus	18%
High prices	15%
Other reason	13%
Not enough land	10%

Proportion of settlements where residents reportedly consume wild foods that are known to make people sick



Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents consume on average one meal per day or less



Proportion of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have physical access to land for cultivation



Proportion of assessed settlements reporting leavinng their homes due to flooding of shelters



Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some residents reportedly cope with a lack of food by going entire days without eating



Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some households reportedly cope with a lack of food by having only children eat at times









# **Renk County - Food Security and Livelihoods**

## Livelihoods

Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, by proportion of assessed settlements<sup>3</sup>

Livestock	82%
Casual labour	38%
Market activities	38%
Crops for cash	31%
Fishing	28%

Proportion of assessed settlements where residents reportedly received food assistance in the three months prior to data collection



## Health, Nutrition, WASH

Primary reported health concerns, by proportion of assessed settlements

Malaria / fever	92%
No consensus	3% I
None	3%
Waterborne disease	3%

Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements

82%
10%
8%

Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some residents reportedly cope with a lack of livelihoods by moving their entire households to cattle or fishing camps



Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly have physical access to a functional market nearby



Proportion of assessed settlements where feeding programmes that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other nutrition supplements are reportedly present<sup>4</sup>



Proportion of assessed settlements where the presence of an improved water source accessible in 30 minutes or less was reported<sup>5</sup>



Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly possess and have access to cattle



5. Improved water sources: borehole, tap stand, water yard.

Proportion of assessed settlements where livestock disease outbreaks were reported



Proportion of assessed settlements by reported proportion of residents reportedly using latrines

None	62%
Less than half	28%
No consensus	8%
Around half	3%

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3. Top 5 results presented, percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

4. Specialized nutritious foods used for the treatment of acute malnutrition and to fortify diets.



# **Ulang County - Food Security and Livelihoods**

Upper Nile State, South Sudan - South Sudan Food Security Crisis

December 2019

#### Overview

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KIs who are newly arrived internally displaced

0%

1 - 20% 21 - 40% 41 - 60% 61 - 80%

Insufficient data Assessed settlement Each hexagon represents

an area of 500km<sup>2</sup>

Proportion of assessed settlements where inadequate access to food was reported persons (IDPs) who have left a hard-to-reach settlement in the last month

- KIs who have had contact with someone living or have been in a hard-to-reach settlement in the last month (traders, migrants, family members, etc.)
- KIs who are remaining in hard-to-reach settlements, contacted through phone

Selected KIs are purposively sampled and have knowledge from within the last month about a specific settlement in South Sudan, with data collected at the settlement level. About half of settlements assessed have more than one KI reporting on the settlement. In these cases, data presented at the settlement level is the modal (most frequent) response for KIs reporting on that settlement.

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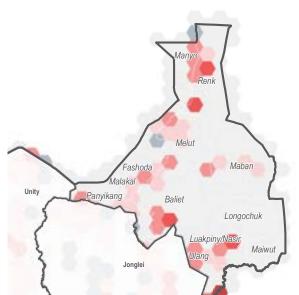
## **Assessment Coverage**

36 key Informants interviewed

28 of 139 settlements (20%) assessed<sup>2</sup>

## Food access composite indicator

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting "yes" to five selected food security-related indicators<sup>6</sup>



- This simple food access composite aims to measure both levels of adequate Inadequate access to food access to food as well as severity of perceived hunger and application of severe - Consuming one or no meals per day consumption-based coping strategies. The composite was created by averaging - Skipping days to cope with a lack of food or money to buy food the 'yes' responses of settlements reporting on the following indicators, with all indicators considered to have the same weight:

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  - Wild foods known to be making people sick consumed all the time

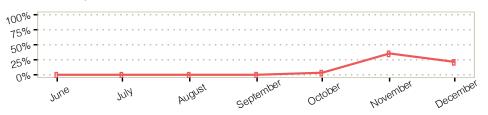
#### **Shocks**

Reported hunger severity level in settlements where access to food was inadequate, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

Hunger is severe	14%
No consensus	14%
Hunger is small	11%

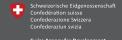
Reported impact of conflict or looting on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by by proportion of assessed settlements experiencing conflict or looting\*

Small impact	46%
No consensus	14%
No answer	4%



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- 2. Data is only represented for counties in which at least 5% of settlements have been assessed. The most recent OCHA Common Operational Dataset (COD) released in February 2016 has been used as the reference for settlement names and locations.





# **Ulang County - Food Security and Livelihoods**

### **Food access**

Reported impact of new IDP arrivals on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

Small impact 50%

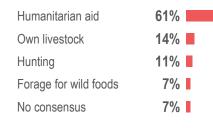
Positive impact 43%

No consensus 4%

Reported impact of health problems on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

Small impact 100%

Reported primary food sources, by proportion of assessed settlements



Reported proportion of meals consumed by most residents of assessed settlements that included wild foods, by proportion of

None 93% 7%

Reported impact of cereal prices on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

Small impact 32%

Reported primary reasons why residents of assessed settlements had inadequate food access, by proportion of settlements\*



Proportion of settlements where residents reportedly consume wild foods that are known to make people sick



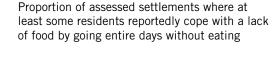
Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents consume on average one meal per day or less

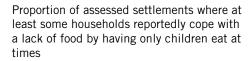


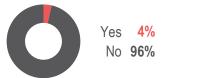
Proportion of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have physical access to land for cultivation

Yes 100%

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting leavinng their homes due to flooding of shelters











<sup>\*</sup>The findings are presented as percentages of all assessed settlements, even if the question was asked only to a subset of assessed settlements







# **Ulang County - Food Security and Livelihoods**

### Livelihoods

Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, by proportion of assessed settlements<sup>3</sup>

Hunting	100%	
Livestock	100%	
Fishing	86%	
Market activities	82%	
Casual labour	61%	

Proportion of assessed settlements where residents reportedly received food assistance in the three months prior to data collection



Health, Nutrition, WASH

Primary reported health concerns, by proportion of assessed settlements



Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements

Malaria / fever	64%
Hunger / malnutrition	29%
No consensus	<b>7%</b>

Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some residents reportedly cope with a lack of livelihoods by moving their entire households to cattle or fishing camps



Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly have physical access to a functional market nearby



Proportion of assessed settlements where feeding programmes that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other nutrition supplements are reportedly present<sup>4</sup>



Proportion of assessed settlements where the presence of an improved water source accessible in 30 minutes or less was reported<sup>5</sup>



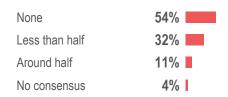
Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly possess and have access to cattle



Proportion of assessed settlements where livestock disease outbreaks were reported



Proportion of assessed settlements by reported proportion of residents reportedly using latrines



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REACH facilitates development of information tools and products that enhance capacity of aid actors to make evidence-based decisions in emergency, recovery and development contexts. All REACH activities are conducted through inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms.

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<sup>3.</sup> Top 5 results presented, percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

<sup>4.</sup> Specialized nutritious foods used for the treatment of acute malnutrition and to fortify diets.

<sup>5.</sup> Improved water sources: borehole, tap stand, water yard.

<sup>6.</sup> Given limitations in analyzing data using sub-county administrative boundaries in South Sudan, the country was divided into 500km² hexagon grids for analytical and display purposes. The distance between the opposite sides of each hexagon represents 15km, approximating one day's walking distance as well as the size of a basic service unit..