



# 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.<sup>1</sup> 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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the modal (most frequent) response for KIs reporting on that settlement.

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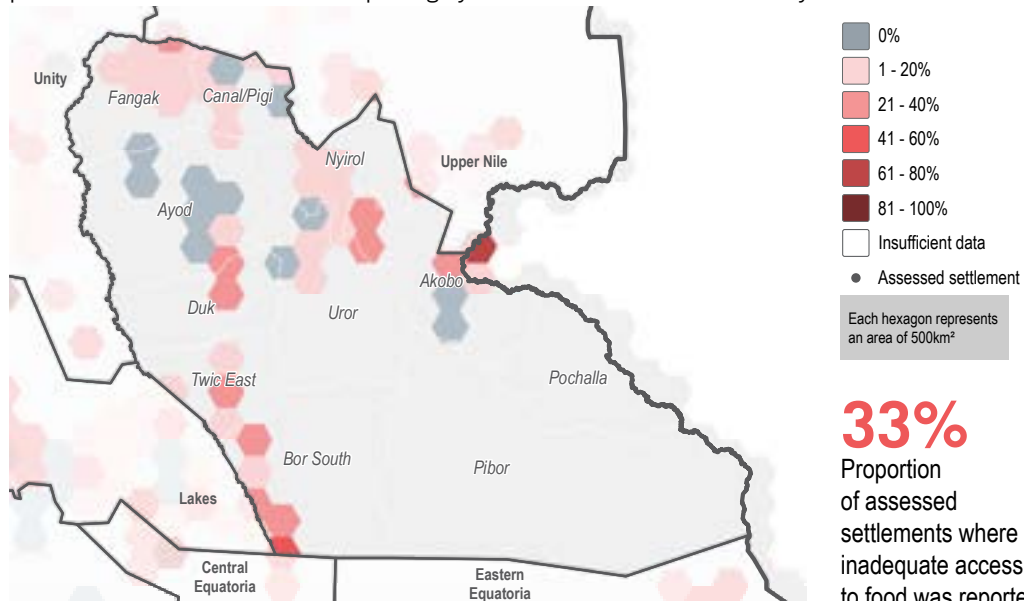
## Assessment Coverage

**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 access to food as well as severity of perceived hunger and application of severe consumption-based coping strategies. The composite was created by averaging the 'yes' responses of settlements reporting on the following indicators, with all indicators considered to have the same weight:

- Inadequate access to food
- Consuming one or no meals per day
- Skipping days to cope with a lack of food or money to buy 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

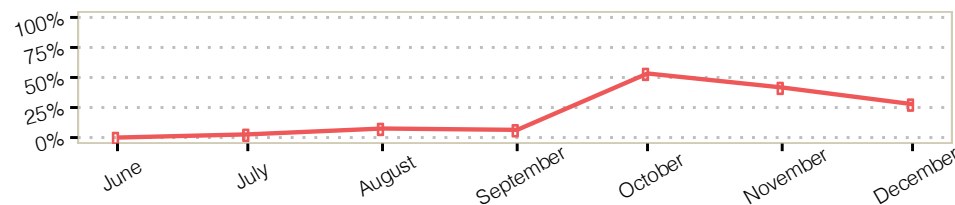
Reported hunger severity level in settlements where access to food was inadequate, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

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

Reported impact of conflict or looting on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, 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\*



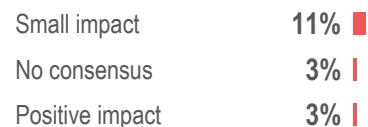
1. IPC South Sudan, Key IPC Findings, August 2019.

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# Akobo County - Food Security and Livelihoods

## Food access

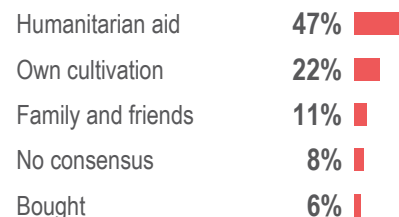
Reported impact of new IDP arrivals on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*



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



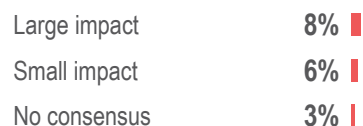
Reported primary food sources, by proportion of assessed settlements



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



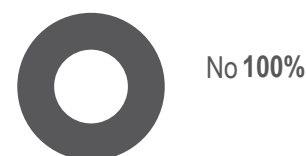
Reported impact of cereal prices on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*



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



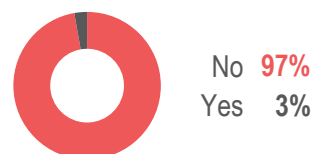
Proportion of settlements where residents reportedly consume wild foods that are known to make people sick



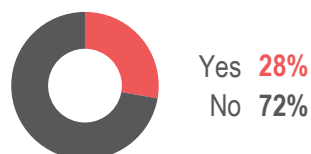
Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents consume on average one meal per day or less



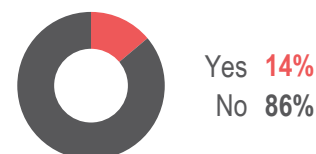
Proportion of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have physical access to land for cultivation



Proportion of assessed settlements reporting leaving 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

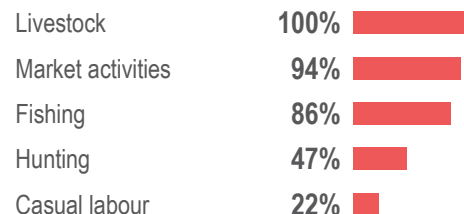


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# Akobo County - Food Security and Livelihoods

## Livelihoods

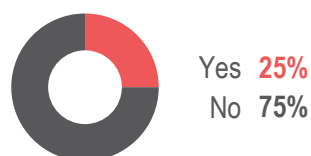
Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, by proportion of assessed settlements<sup>3</sup>



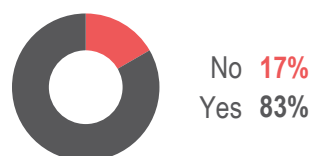
Proportion of assessed settlements where residents reportedly received food assistance in the three months prior to data collection



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



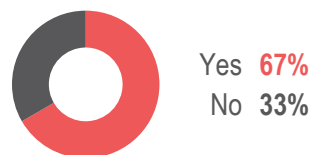
Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly have physical access to a functional market nearby



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

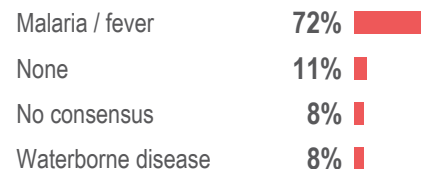


Proportion of assessed settlements where livestock disease outbreaks were reported

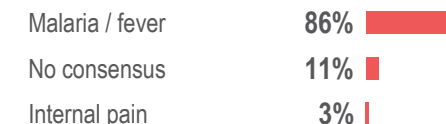


## Health, Nutrition, WASH

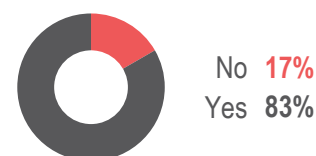
Primary reported health concerns, by proportion of assessed settlements



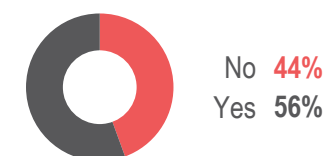
Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements



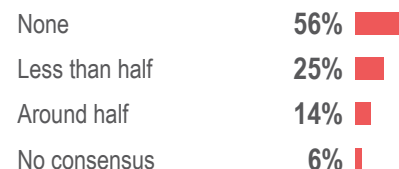
Proportion of assessed settlements where feeding programmes that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other nutrition supplements are reportedly present<sup>4</sup>



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



### About REACH

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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 500km<sup>2</sup> 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.



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Jonglei State, South Sudan - South Sudan Food Security Crisis

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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

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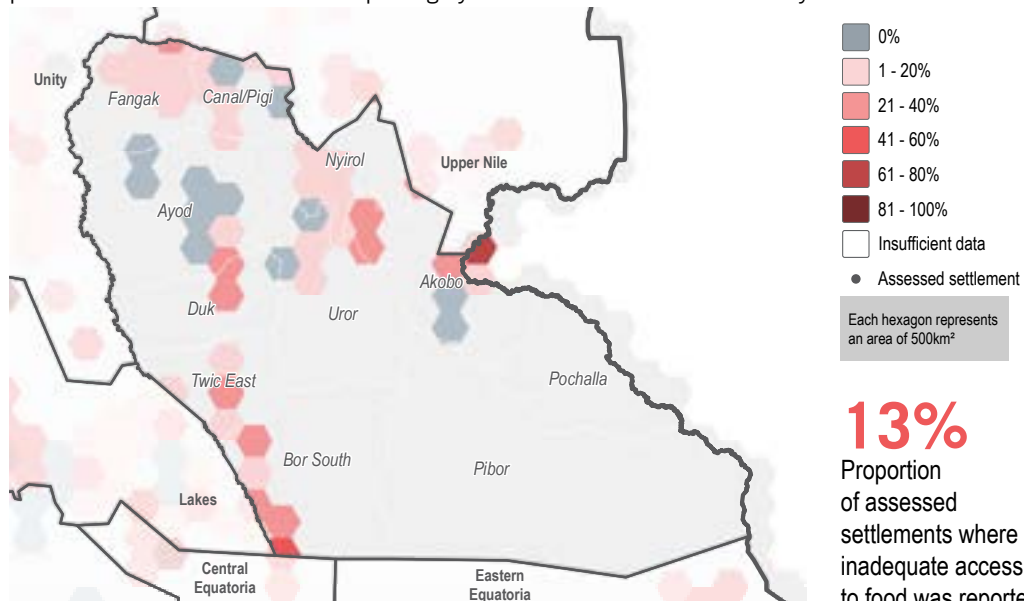
## Assessment Coverage

**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>



**13%**  
Proportion  
of assessed  
settlements where  
inadequate access  
to food was reported

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 consumption-based coping strategies. The composite was created by averaging the 'yes' responses of settlements reporting on the following indicators, with all indicators considered to have the same weight:

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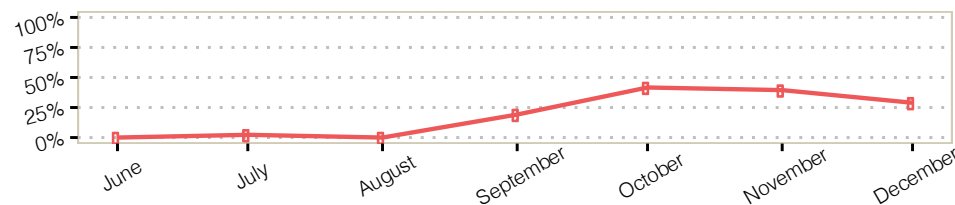
Reported hunger severity level in settlements where access to food was inadequate, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

Hunger is small **11%** ■  
No consensus **3%** |

Reported impact of conflict or looting on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, 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\*



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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 3%

Reported primary food sources, by proportion of assessed settlements

Own cultivation 71%

Humanitarian aid 24%

No consensus 5%

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



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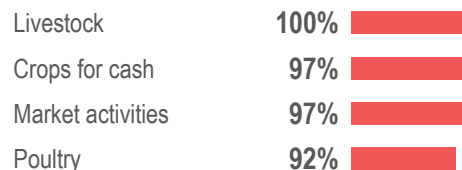


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# Ayod County - Food Security and Livelihoods

## Livelihoods

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



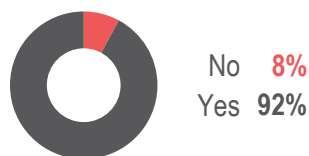
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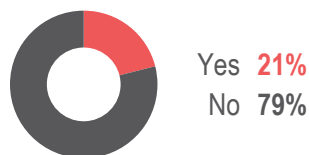
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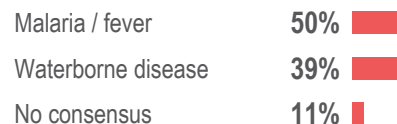


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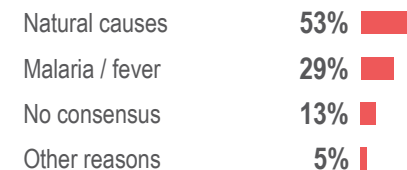


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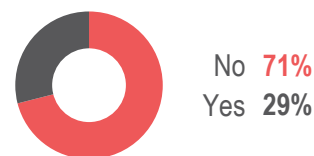
Primary reported health concerns, by proportion of assessed settlements



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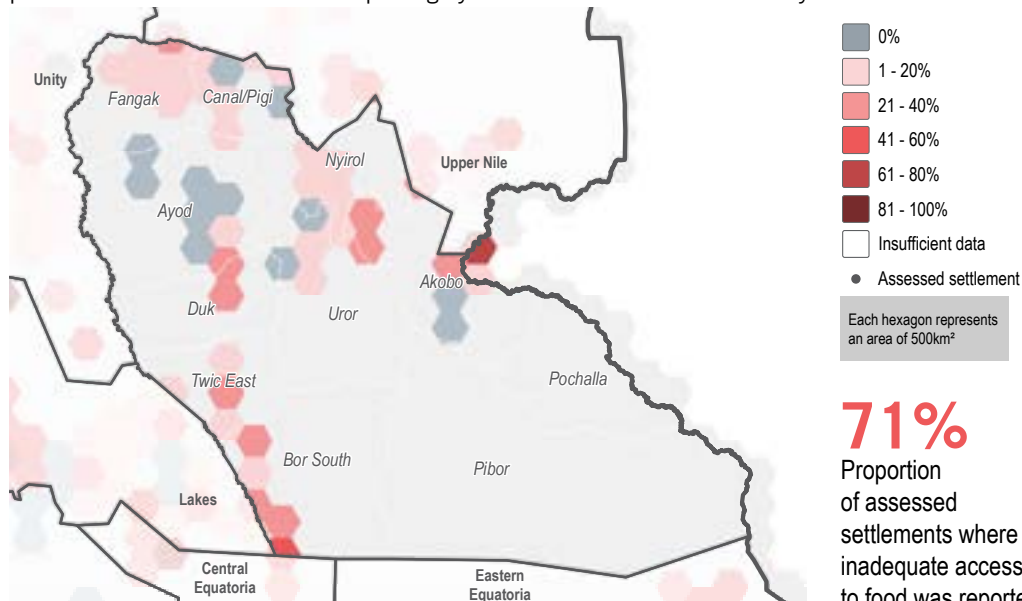
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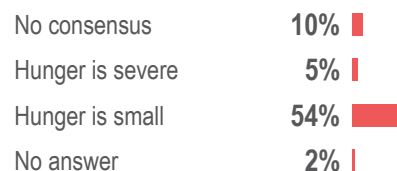


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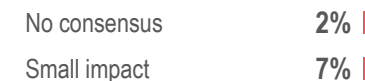
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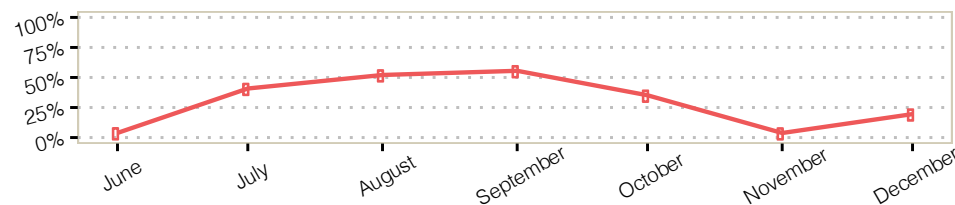
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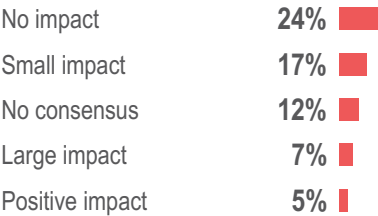
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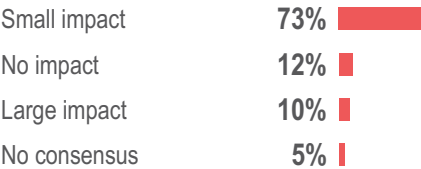
# Bor South County - Food Security and Livelihoods

## Food access

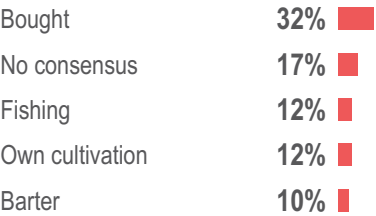
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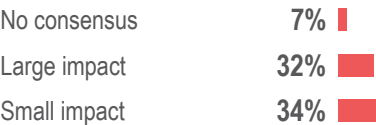
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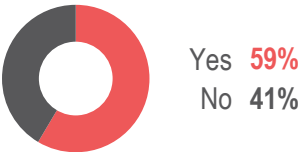
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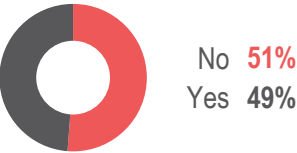
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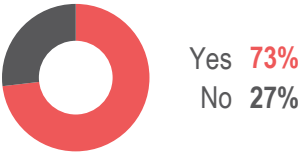
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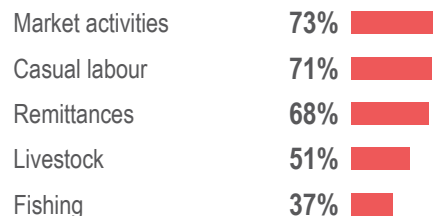


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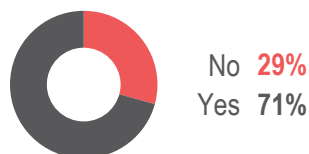
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## Livelihoods

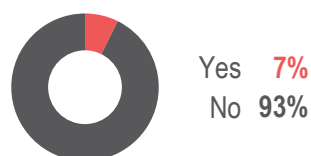
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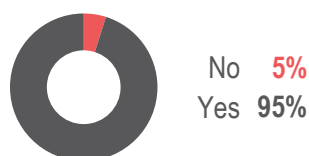
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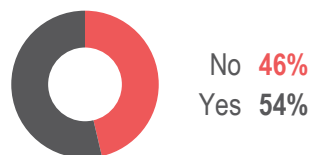
Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some residents reportedly cope with a lack of livelihoods by moving their entire households to cattle or fishing camps



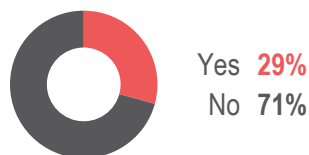
Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly have physical access to a functional market nearby



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



Proportion of assessed settlements where livestock disease outbreaks were reported

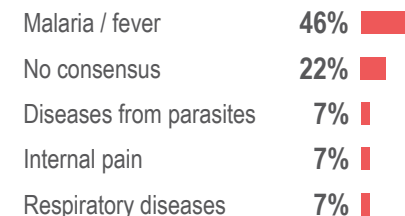


## Health, Nutrition, WASH

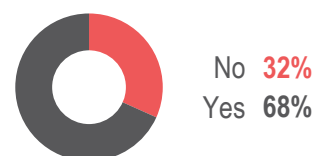
Primary reported health concerns, by proportion of assessed settlements



Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements



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



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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 500km<sup>2</sup> 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.





# Canal/Pigi 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.<sup>1</sup> 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

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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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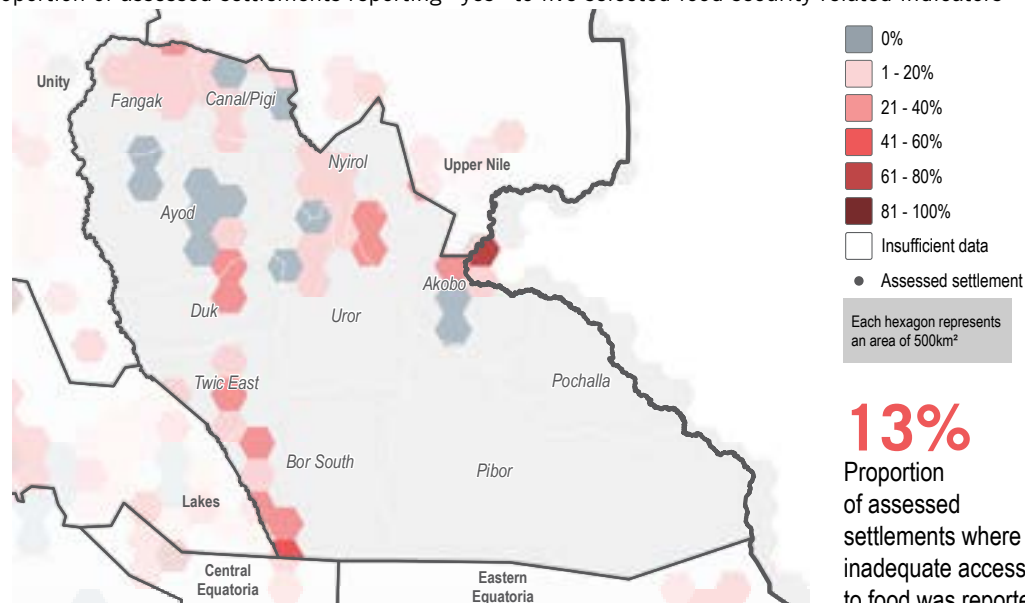
## Assessment Coverage

**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>



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 consumption-based coping strategies. The composite was created by averaging the 'yes' responses of settlements reporting on the following indicators, with all indicators considered to have the same weight:

- Inadequate access to food
- Consuming one or no meals per day
- Skipping days to cope with a lack of food or money to buy 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

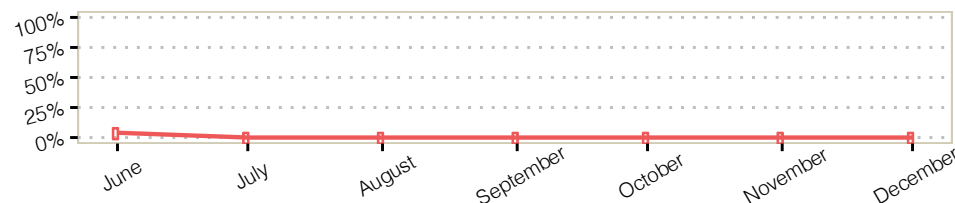
Reported hunger severity level in settlements where access to food was inadequate, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

Hunger is small **13%**

**N/A**

Reported impact of conflict or looting on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, 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.

# 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\*



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



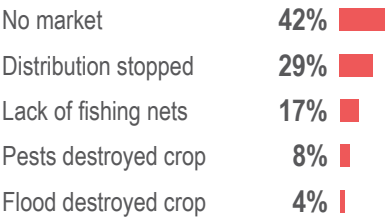
Reported proportion of meals consumed by most residents of assessed settlements that included wild foods, by proportion of



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



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 leaving 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>



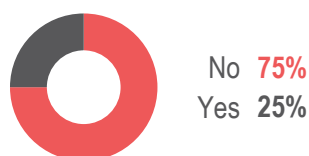
Proportion of assessed settlements where residents reportedly received food assistance in the three months prior to data collection



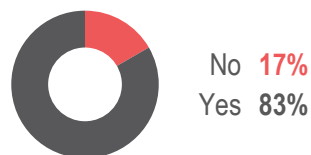
Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some residents reportedly cope with a lack of livelihoods by moving their entire households to cattle or fishing camps



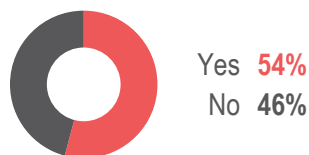
Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly have physical access to a functional market nearby



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

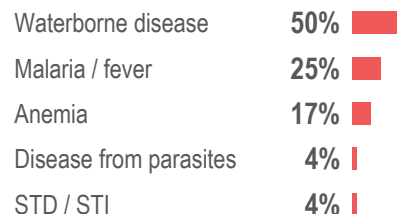


Proportion of assessed settlements where livestock disease outbreaks were reported



## Health, Nutrition, WASH

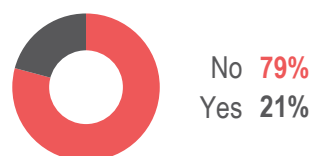
Primary reported health concerns, by proportion of assessed settlements



Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements



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



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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 500km<sup>2</sup> 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

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.<sup>1</sup> 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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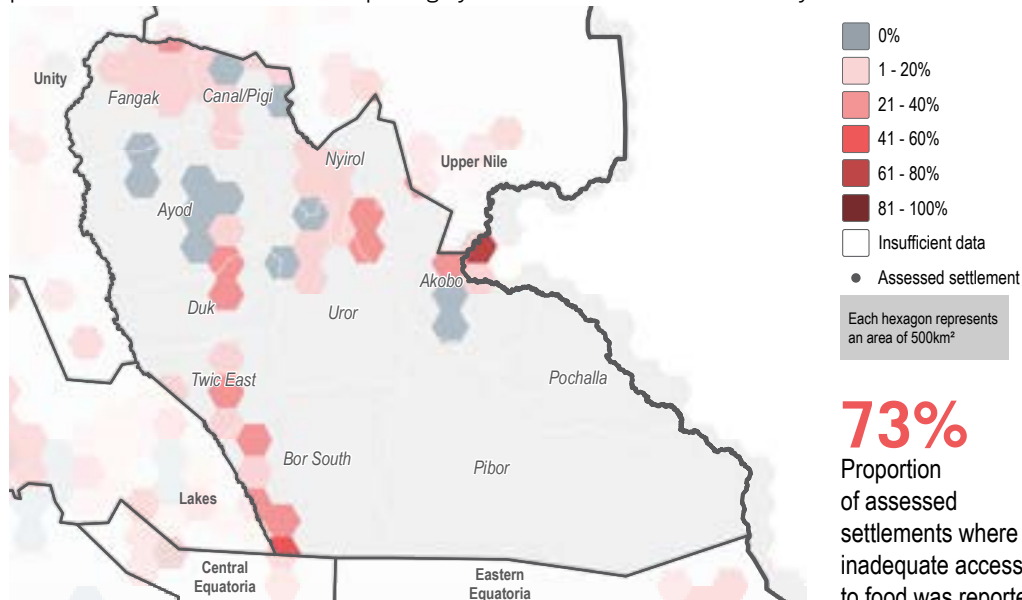
## Assessment Coverage

**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>



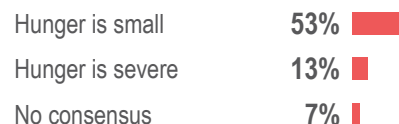
**73%**  
Proportion of assessed settlements where inadequate access to food was reported

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 consumption-based coping strategies. The composite was created by averaging the 'yes' responses of settlements reporting on the following indicators, with all indicators considered to have the same weight:

- Inadequate access to food
- Consuming one or no meals per day
- Skipping days to cope with a lack of food or money to buy 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

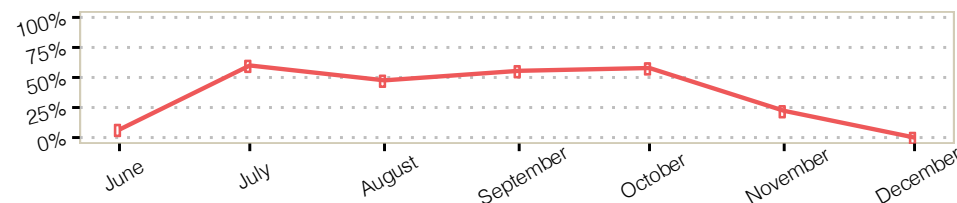
Reported hunger severity level in settlements where access to food was inadequate, by proportion of assessed settlements\*



Reported impact of conflict or looting on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, 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\*



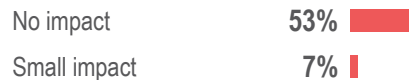
1. IPC South Sudan, Key IPC Findings, August 2019.

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.

# Duk County - Food Security and Livelihoods

## Food access

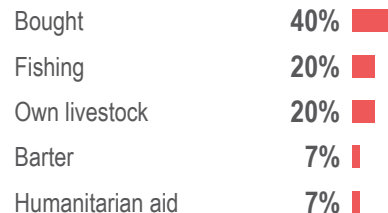
Reported impact of new IDP arrivals on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*



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



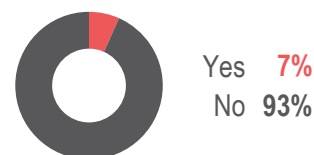
Reported impact of cereal prices on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*



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



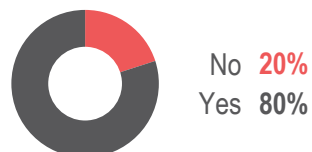
Proportion of settlements where residents reportedly consume wild foods that are known to make people sick



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



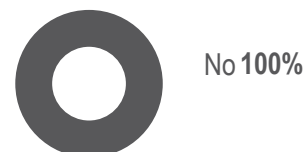
Proportion of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have physical access to land for cultivation



Proportion of assessed settlements reporting leaving 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



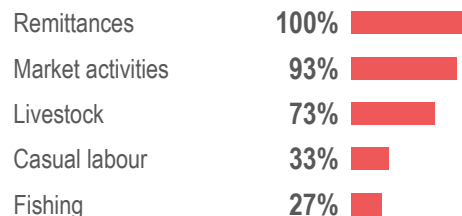
\*The findings are presented as percentages of all assessed settlements, even if the question was asked only to a subset of assessed settlements



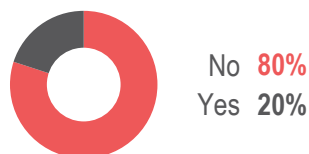
# Duk County - Food Security and Livelihoods

## Livelihoods

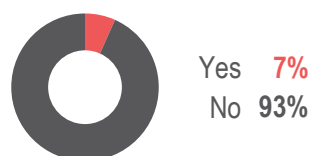
Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, by proportion of assessed settlements<sup>3</sup>



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



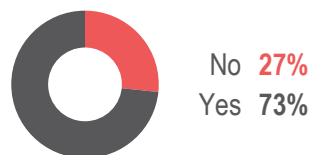
Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some residents reportedly cope with a lack of livelihoods by moving their entire households to cattle or fishing camps



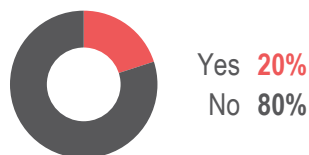
Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly have physical access to a functional market nearby



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



Proportion of assessed settlements where livestock disease outbreaks were reported

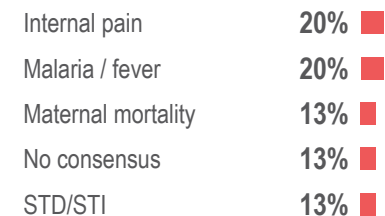


## Health, Nutrition, WASH

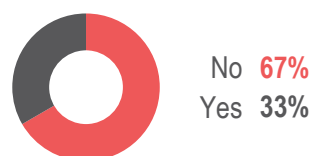
Primary reported health concerns, by proportion of assessed settlements



Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements



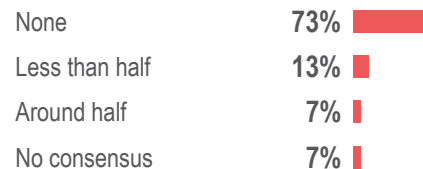
Proportion of assessed settlements where feeding programmes that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other nutrition supplements are reportedly present<sup>4</sup>



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



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# Fangak County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Jonglei State, South Sudan - South Sudan Food Security Crisis

December 2019

## Overview

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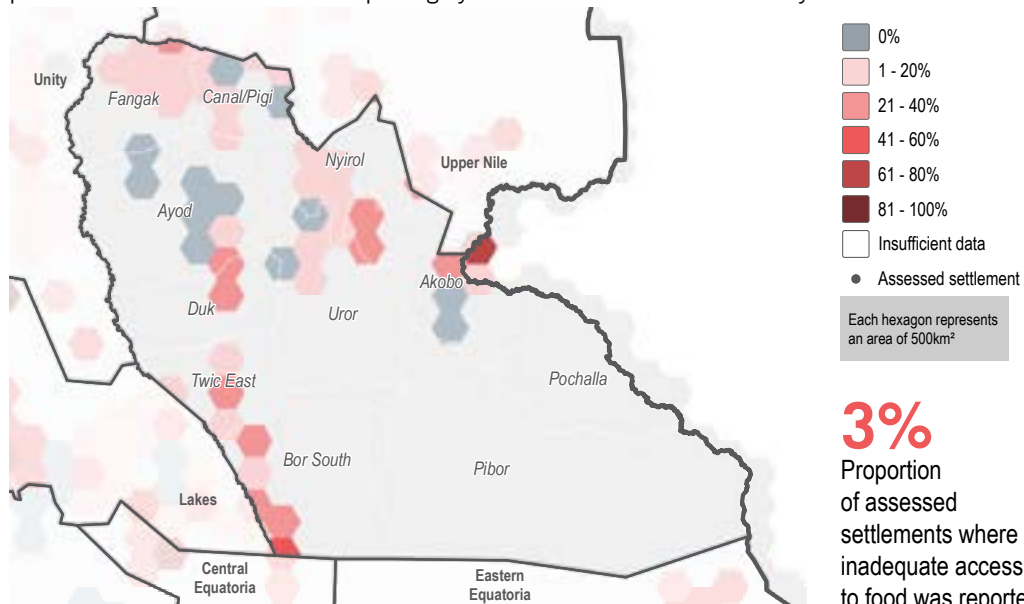
## Assessment Coverage

**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 access to food as well as severity of perceived hunger and application of severe consumption-based coping strategies. The composite was created by averaging the 'yes' responses of settlements reporting on the following indicators, with all indicators considered to have the same weight:

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- Skipping days to cope with a lack of food or money to buy 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

**3%**  
Proportion of assessed settlements where inadequate access to food was reported

## Shocks

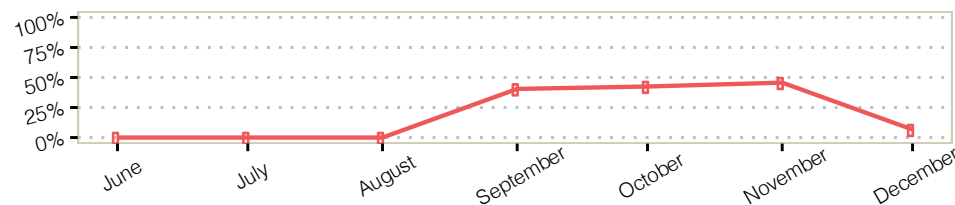
Reported hunger severity level in settlements where access to food was inadequate, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

Hunger is small **3%**

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

**N/A**

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



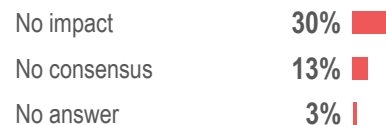
1. IPC South Sudan, Key IPC Findings, August 2019.

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# Fangak County - Food Security and Livelihoods

## Food access

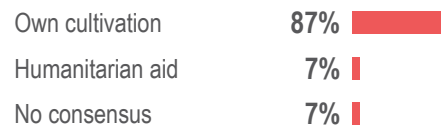
Reported impact of new IDP arrivals on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*



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



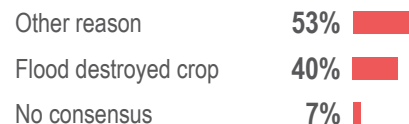
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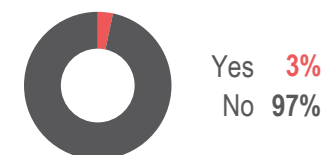
Reported primary reasons why residents of assessed settlements had inadequate food access, by proportion of settlements\*



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



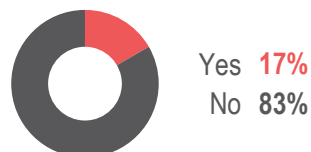
Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents consume on average one meal per day or less



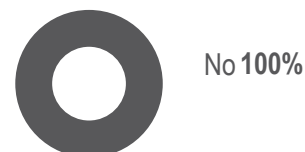
Proportion of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have physical access to land for cultivation



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



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

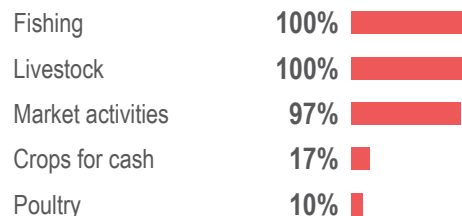


\*The findings are presented as percentages of all assessed settlements, even if the question was asked only to a subset of assessed settlements

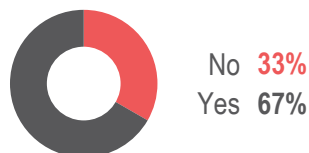
# Fangak County - Food Security and Livelihoods

## Livelihoods

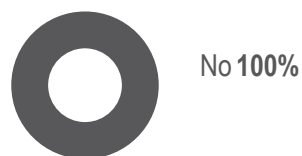
Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, by proportion of assessed settlements<sup>3</sup>



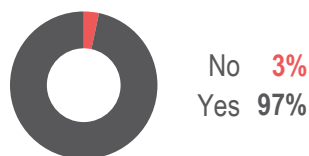
Proportion of assessed settlements where residents reportedly received food assistance in the three months prior to data collection



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 most residents reportedly possess and have access to cattle

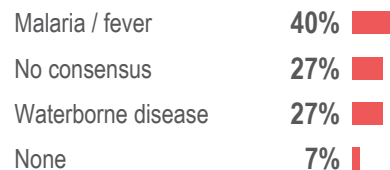


Proportion of assessed settlements where livestock disease outbreaks were reported

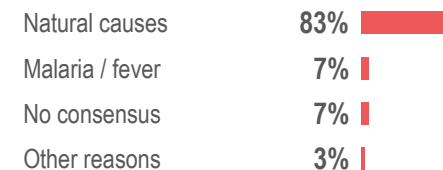


## Health, Nutrition, WASH

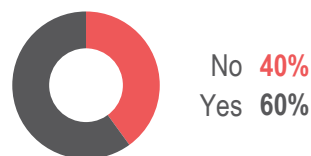
Primary reported health concerns, by proportion of assessed settlements



Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements



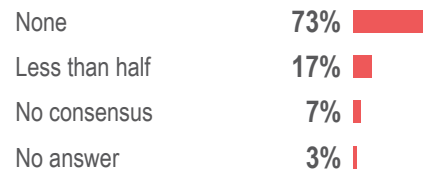
Proportion of assessed settlements where feeding programmes that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other nutrition supplements are reportedly present<sup>4</sup>



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



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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 500km<sup>2</sup> 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.



# Nyirol 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.<sup>1</sup> 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.

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.

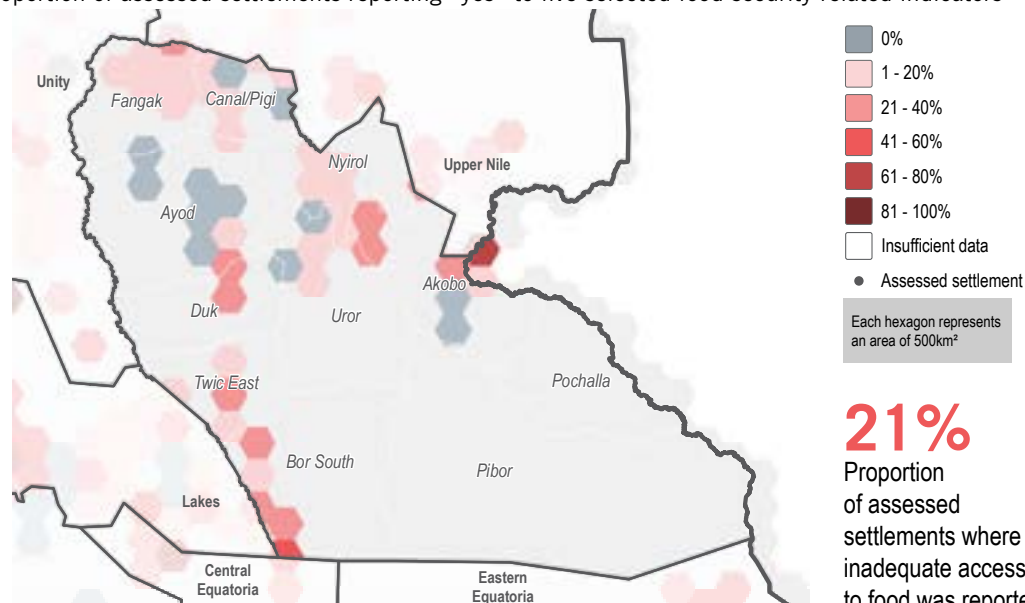
## Assessment Coverage

**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 access to food as well as severity of perceived hunger and application of severe consumption-based coping strategies. The composite was created by averaging the 'yes' responses of settlements reporting on the following indicators, with all indicators considered to have the same weight:

- Inadequate access to food
- Consuming one or no meals per day
- Skipping days to cope with a lack of food or money to buy 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

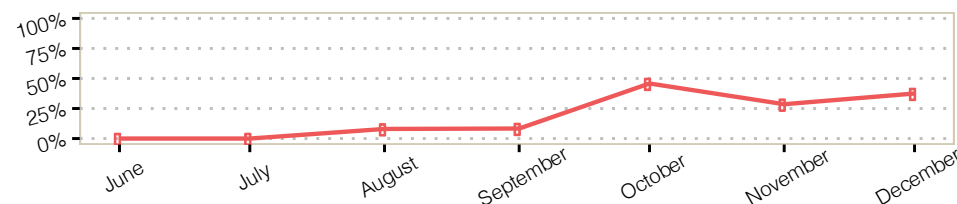
Reported hunger severity level in settlements where access to food was inadequate, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

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

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

Small impact	8%
No consensus	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.

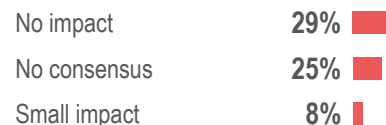
2. Data is only represented for counties in which at least 5% of settlements have been assessed. The most recent OCHA Common Operational Dataset (COD) released in February 2016 has been used as the reference for settlement names and locations.



# Nyirol County - Food Security and Livelihoods

## Food access

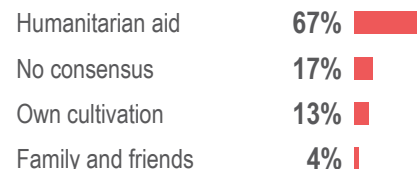
Reported impact of new IDP arrivals on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*



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



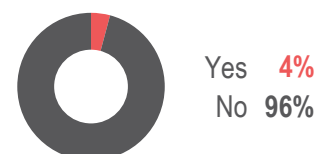
Reported impact of cereal prices on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*



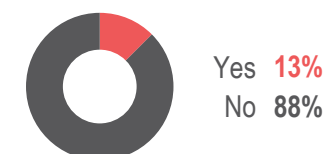
Reported primary reasons why residents of assessed settlements had inadequate food access, by proportion of settlements\*



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



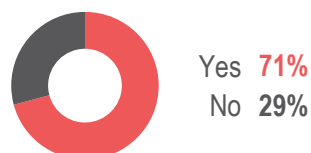
Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents consume on average one meal per day or less



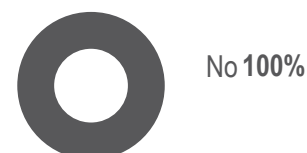
Proportion of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have physical access to land for cultivation



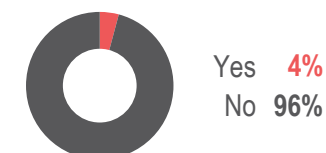
Proportion of assessed settlements reporting leaving their homes due to flooding of shelters



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

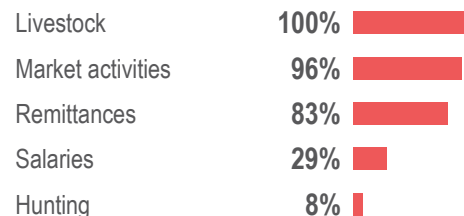


\*The findings are presented as percentages of all assessed settlements, even if the question was asked only to a subset of assessed settlements

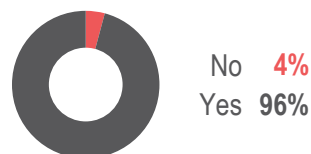
# Nyiröl County - Food Security and Livelihoods

## Livelihoods

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



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



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



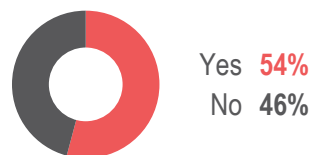
Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly have physical access to a functional market nearby



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

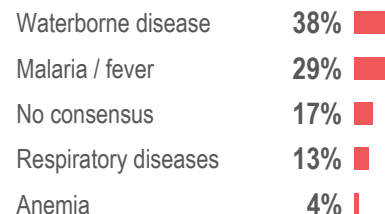


Proportion of assessed settlements where livestock disease outbreaks were reported

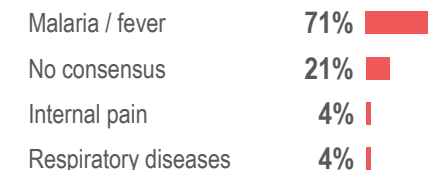


## Health, Nutrition, WASH

Primary reported health concerns, by proportion of assessed settlements



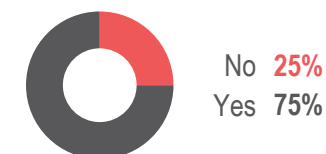
Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements



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



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# Twic East 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.<sup>1</sup> 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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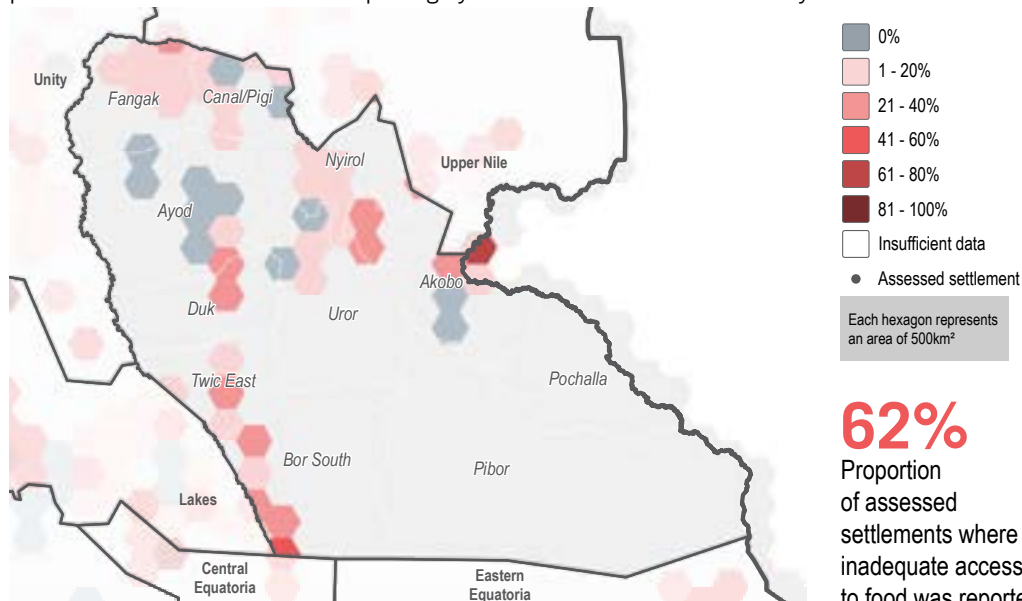
## Assessment Coverage

**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>

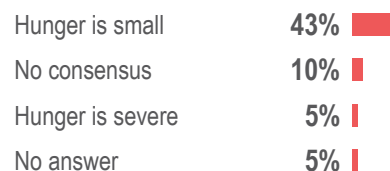


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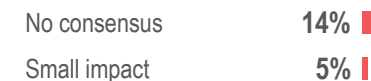
- Inadequate access to food
- Consuming one or no meals per day
- Skipping days to cope with a lack of food or money to buy food
- Perceived hunger from inadequate food access: severe or worst it can be
- Wild foods known to be making people sick consumed all the time

## Shocks

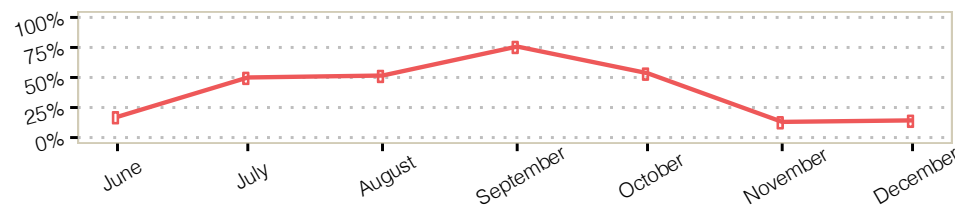
Reported hunger severity level in settlements where access to food was inadequate, by proportion of assessed settlements\*



Reported impact of conflict or looting on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, 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\*



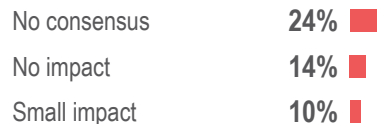
1. IPC South Sudan, Key IPC Findings, August 2019.

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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\*



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



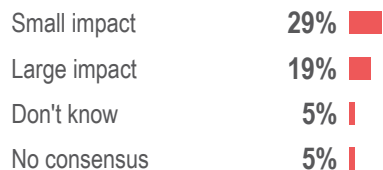
Reported primary food sources, by proportion of assessed settlements



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\*



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



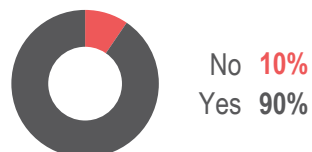
Proportion of settlements where residents reportedly consume wild foods that are known to make people sick



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



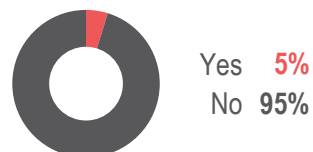
Proportion of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have physical access to land for cultivation



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



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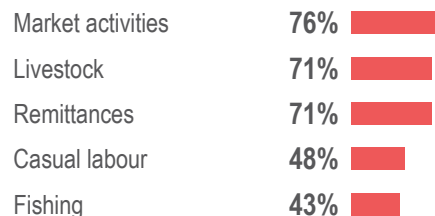


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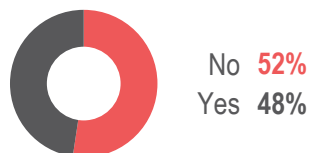
# Twic East County - Food Security and Livelihoods

## Livelihoods

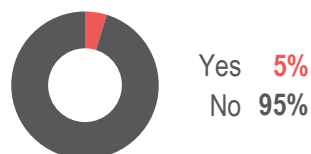
Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, by proportion of assessed settlements<sup>3</sup>



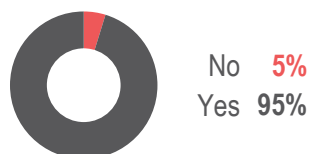
Proportion of assessed settlements where residents reportedly received food assistance in the three months prior to data collection



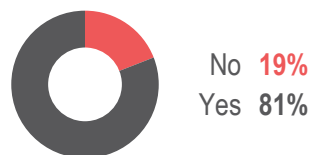
Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some residents reportedly cope with a lack of livelihoods by moving their entire households to cattle or fishing camps



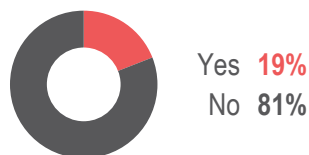
Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly have physical access to a functional market nearby



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

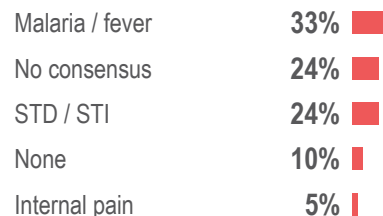


Proportion of assessed settlements where livestock disease outbreaks were reported

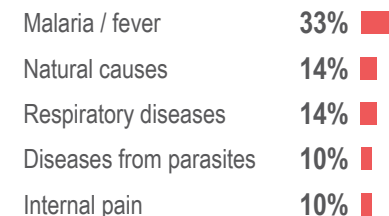


## Health, Nutrition, WASH

Primary reported health concerns, by proportion of assessed settlements



Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements



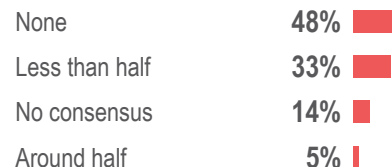
Proportion of assessed settlements where feeding programmes that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other nutrition supplements are reportedly present<sup>4</sup>



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



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# Uror County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Jonglei State, South Sudan - South Sudan Food Security Crisis

December 2019

## Overview

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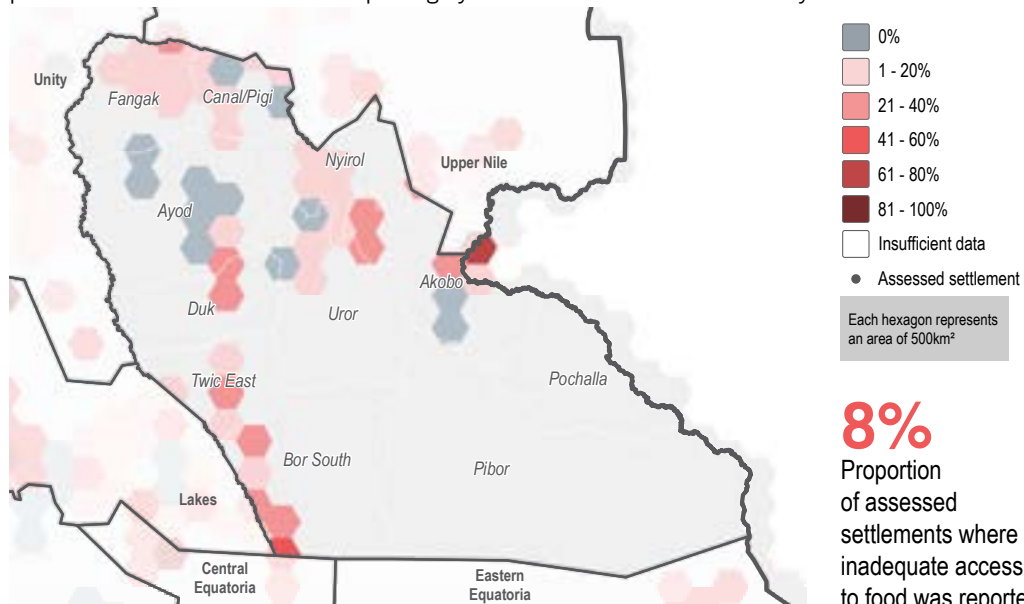
## Assessment Coverage

**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>



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- Consuming one or no meals per day
- Skipping days to cope with a lack of food or money to buy 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

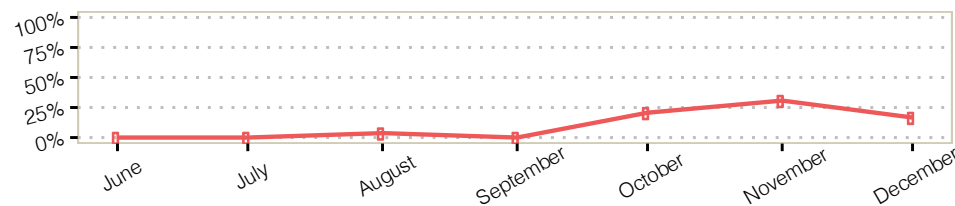
Reported hunger severity level in settlements where access to food was inadequate, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

Hunger is small **4%** |  
No answer **4%** |

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

No consensus **8%** |  
Small impact **8%** |  
No answer **4%** |

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



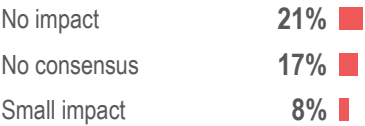
1. IPC South Sudan, Key IPC Findings, August 2019.

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

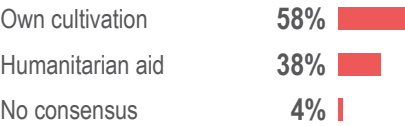
Reported impact of new IDP arrivals on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*



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\*



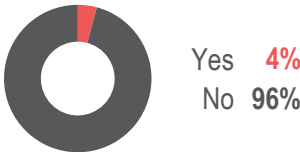
Reported primary reasons why residents of assessed settlements had inadequate food access, by proportion of settlements\*



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 leaving 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

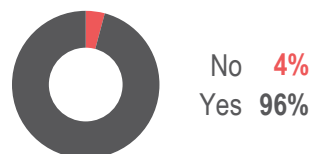
# Uror County - Food Security and Livelihoods

## Livelihoods

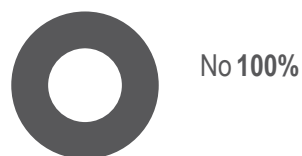
Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, by proportion of assessed settlements<sup>3</sup>



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



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



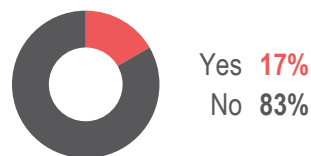
Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly have physical access to a functional market nearby



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

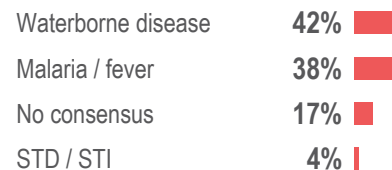


Proportion of assessed settlements where livestock disease outbreaks were reported

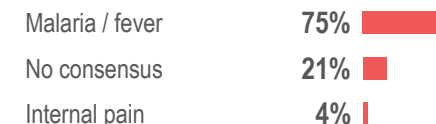


## Health, Nutrition, WASH

Primary reported health concerns, by proportion of assessed settlements



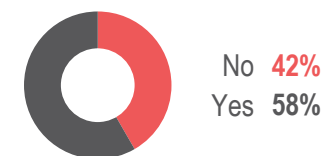
Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements



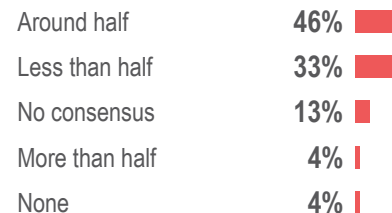
Proportion of assessed settlements where feeding programmes that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other nutrition supplements are reportedly present<sup>4</sup>



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



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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 500km<sup>2</sup> 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.<sup>1</sup> 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 hard-to-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.

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.

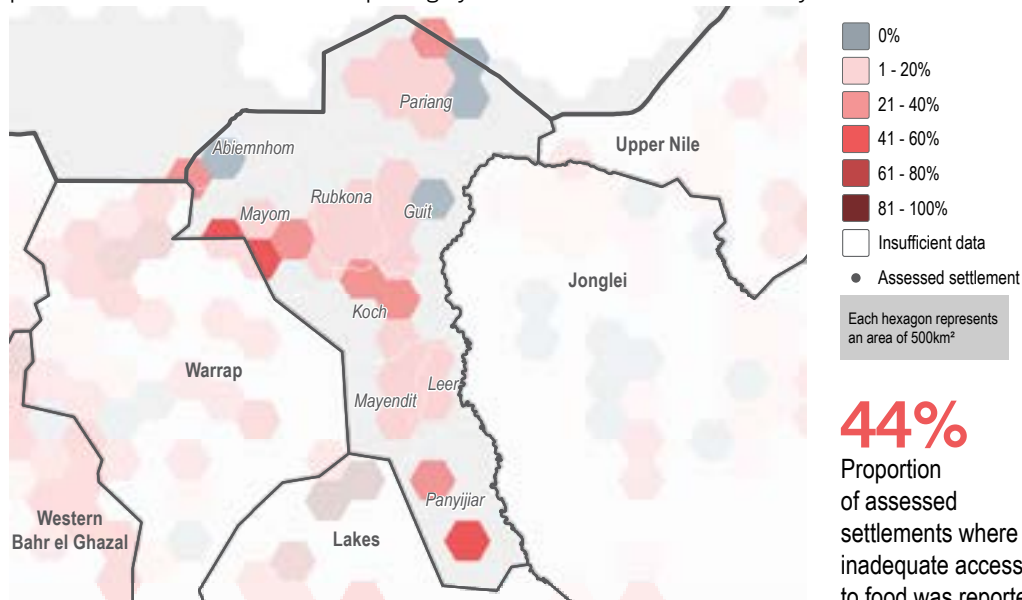
## Assessment Coverage

**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 consumption-based coping strategies. The composite was created by averaging the 'yes' responses of settlements reporting on the following indicators, with all indicators considered to have the same weight:

- Inadequate access to food
- Consuming one or no meals per day
- Skipping days to cope with a lack of food or money to buy 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\*

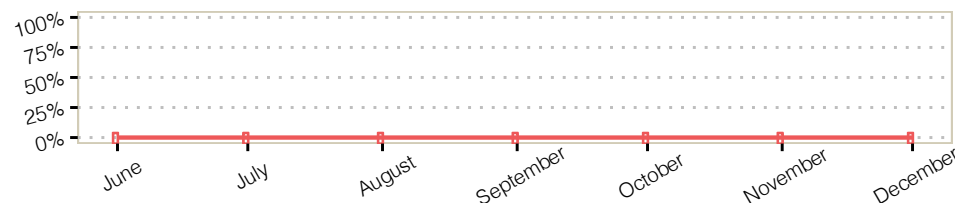
Hunger is severe **11%**

Hunger is small **33%**

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

**N/A**

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\*

N/A

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\*



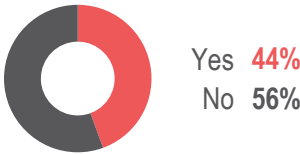
Reported primary reasons why residents of assessed settlements had inadequate food access, by proportion of settlements\*



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



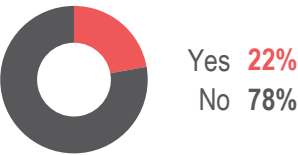
Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents consume on average one meal per day or less



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



Proportion of assessed settlements reporting leaving 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

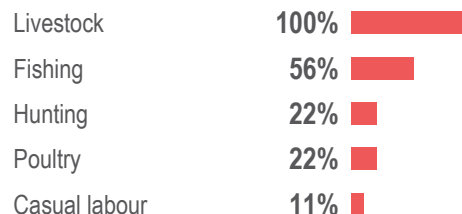


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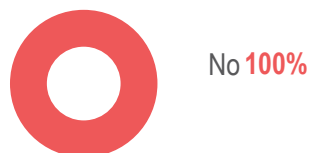
# Abiemnhom County - Food Security and Livelihoods

## Livelihoods

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



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



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



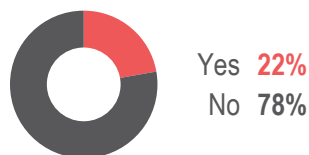
Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly have physical access to a functional market nearby



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

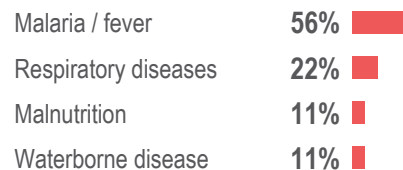


Proportion of assessed settlements where livestock disease outbreaks were reported

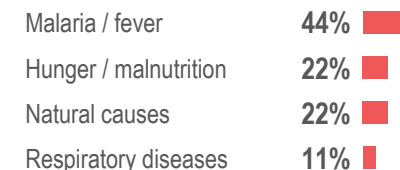


## Health, Nutrition, WASH

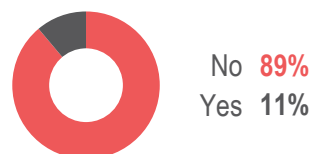
Primary reported health concerns, by proportion of assessed settlements



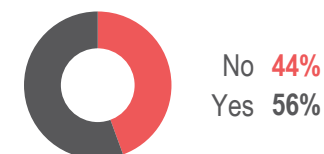
Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements



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



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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 500km<sup>2</sup> 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

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.<sup>1</sup> 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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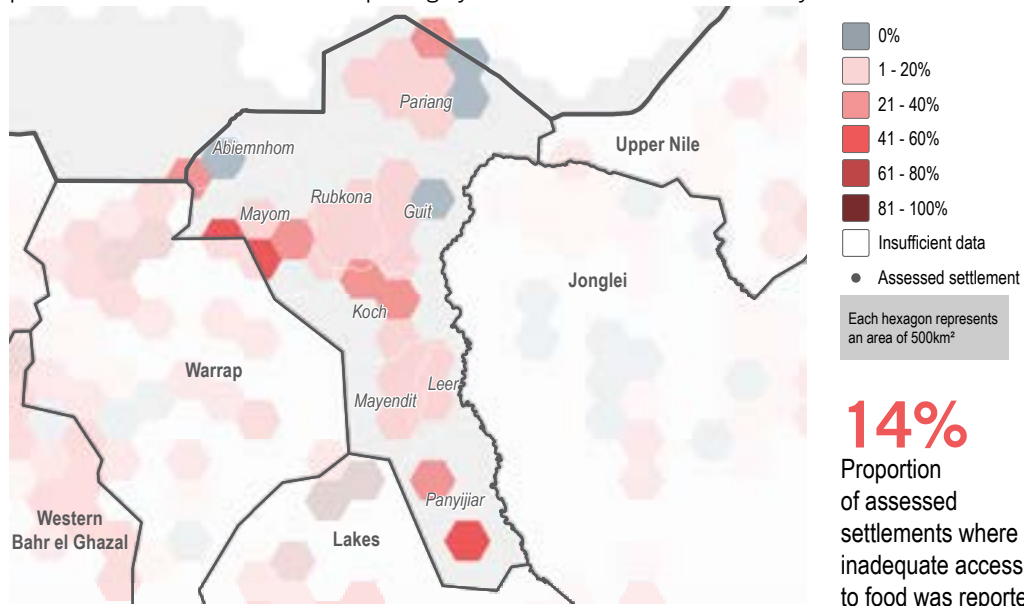
## Assessment Coverage

**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 consumption-based coping strategies. The composite was created by averaging the 'yes' responses of settlements reporting on the following indicators, with all indicators considered to have the same weight:

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- Consuming one or no meals per day
- Skipping days to cope with a lack of food or money to buy 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%**

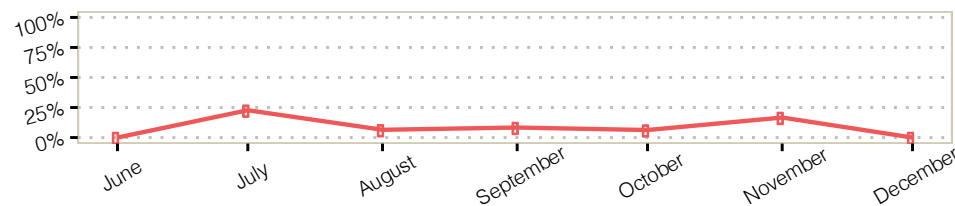
Reported impact of conflict or looting on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements experiencing conflict or looting\*

Small impact **29%**

Large impact **14%**

No consensus **14%**

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



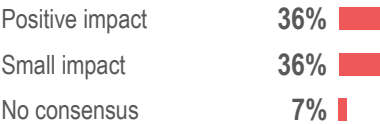
1. IPC South Sudan, Key IPC Findings, August 2019.

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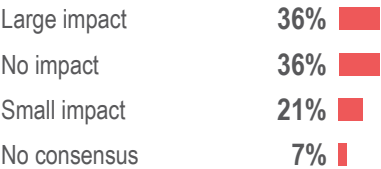
# Guit County - Food Security and Livelihoods

## Food access

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



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\*



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



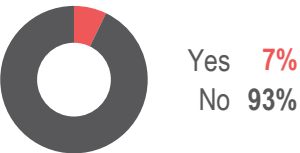
Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents consume on average one meal per day or less



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



Proportion of assessed settlements reporting leaving 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

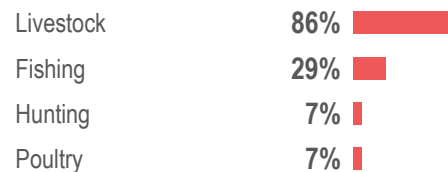


\*The findings are presented as percentages of all assessed settlements, even if the question was asked only to a subset of assessed settlements

# Guit County - Food Security and Livelihoods

## Livelihoods

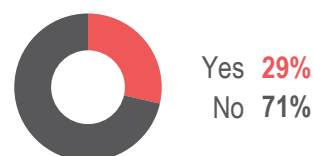
Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, by proportion of assessed settlements<sup>3</sup>



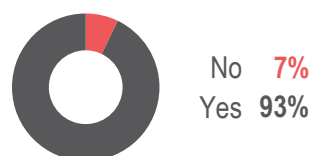
Proportion of assessed settlements where residents reportedly received food assistance in the three months prior to data collection



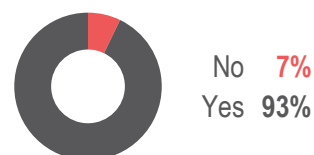
Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some residents reportedly cope with a lack of livelihoods by moving their entire households to cattle or fishing camps



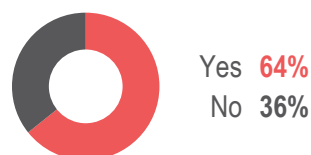
Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly have physical access to a functional market nearby



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

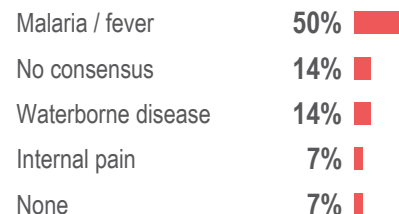


Proportion of assessed settlements where livestock disease outbreaks were reported

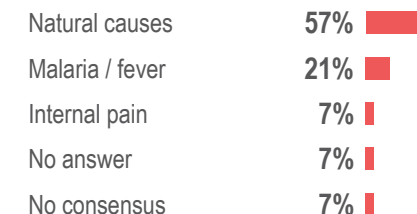


## Health, Nutrition, WASH

Primary reported health concerns, by proportion of assessed settlements



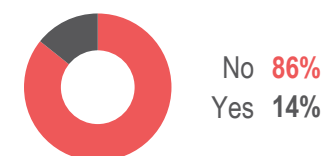
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# Koch County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Unity State, South Sudan - South Sudan Food Security Crisis

December 2019

## Overview

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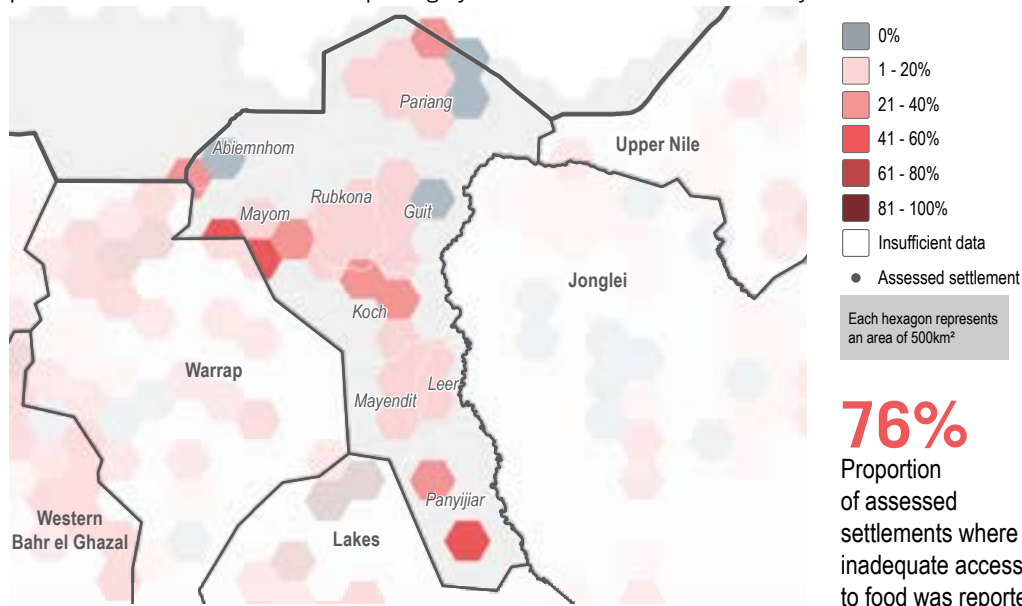
## Assessment Coverage

**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>



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

## Shocks

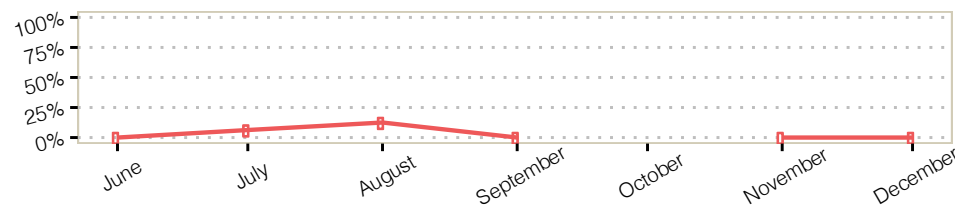
Reported hunger severity level in settlements where access to food was inadequate, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

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

Reported impact of conflict or looting on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, 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\*



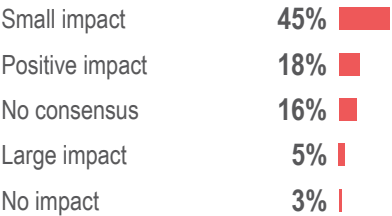
1. IPC South Sudan, Key IPC Findings, August 2019.

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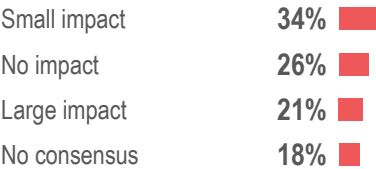
# Koch County - Food Security and Livelihoods

## Food access

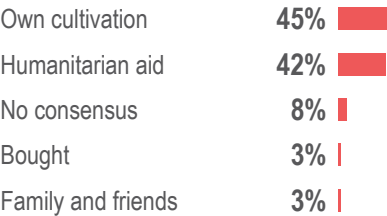
Reported impact of new IDP arrivals on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*



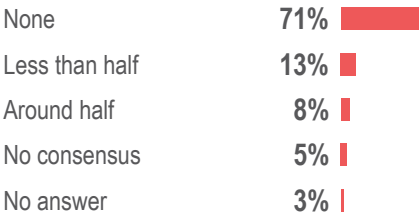
Reported impact of health problems on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*



Reported primary food sources, by proportion of assessed settlements



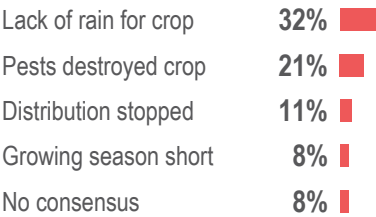
Reported proportion of meals consumed by most residents of assessed settlements that included wild foods, by proportion of



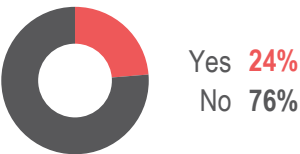
Reported impact of cereal prices on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*



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



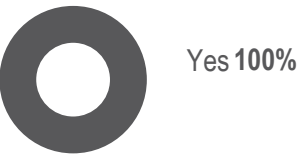
Proportion of settlements where residents reportedly consume wild foods that are known to make people sick



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 leaving 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

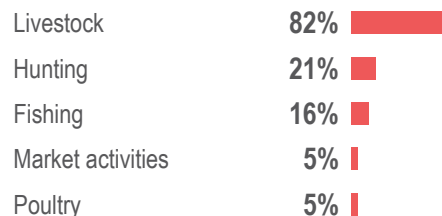


\*The findings are presented as percentages of all assessed settlements, even if the question was asked only to a subset of assessed settlements

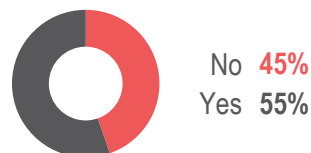
# Koch County - Food Security and Livelihoods

## Livelihoods

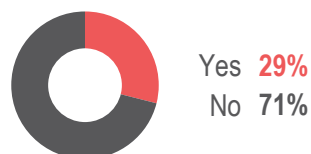
Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, by proportion of assessed settlements<sup>3</sup>



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



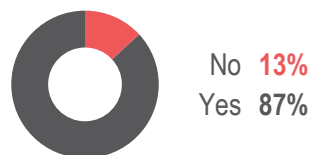
Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some residents reportedly cope with a lack of livelihoods by moving their entire households to cattle or fishing camps



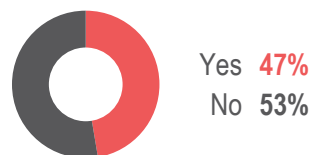
Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly have physical access to a functional market nearby



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

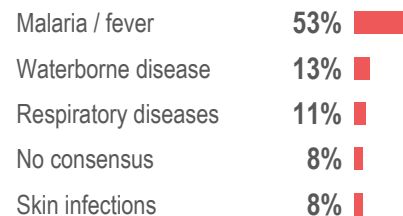


Proportion of assessed settlements where livestock disease outbreaks were reported

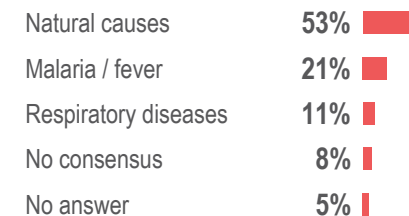


## Health, Nutrition, WASH

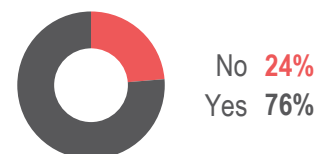
Primary reported health concerns, by proportion of assessed settlements



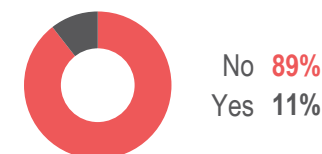
Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements



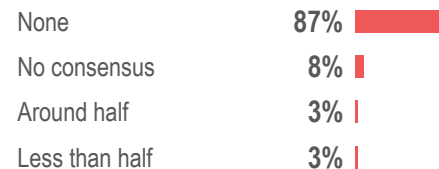
Proportion of assessed settlements where feeding programmes that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other nutrition supplements are reportedly present<sup>4</sup>



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



### About REACH

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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 500km<sup>2</sup> 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

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.<sup>1</sup> 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 hard-to-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.

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.

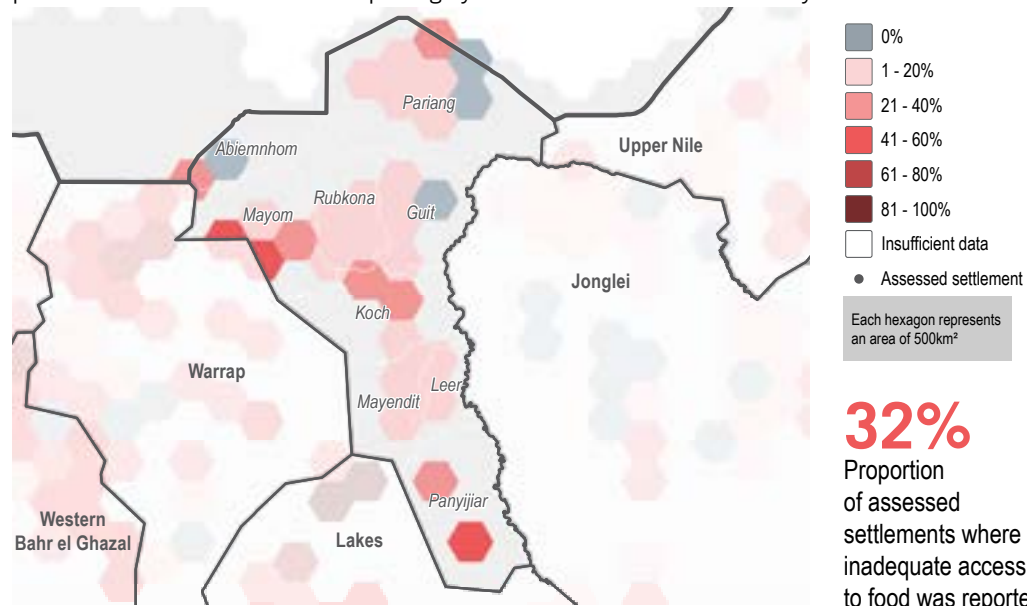
## Assessment Coverage

**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 consumption-based coping strategies. The composite was created by averaging the 'yes' responses of settlements reporting on the following indicators, with all indicators considered to have the same weight:

- Inadequate access to food
- Consuming one or no meals per day
- Skipping days to cope with a lack of food or money to buy 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

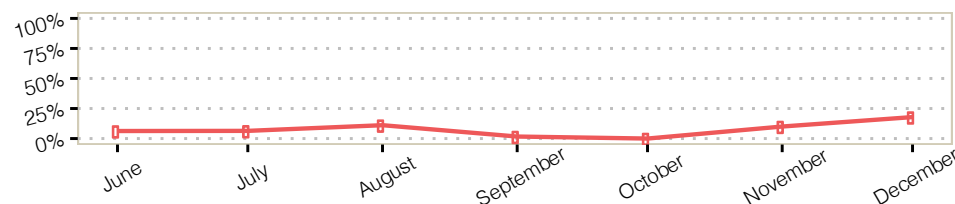
Reported hunger severity level in settlements where access to food was inadequate, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

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 proportion of assessed settlements experiencing conflict or looting\*

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

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



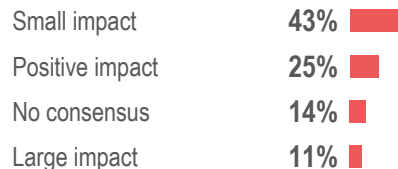
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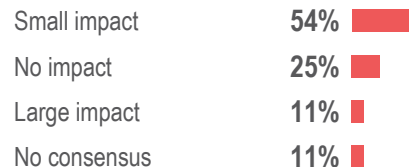
# Leer County - Food Security and Livelihoods

## Food access

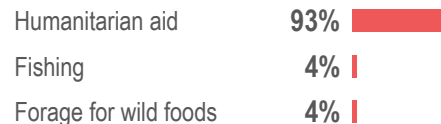
Reported impact of new IDP arrivals on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*



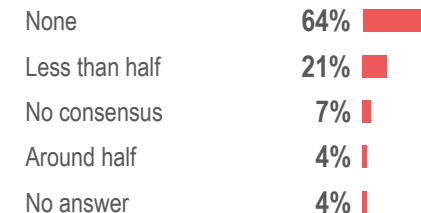
Reported impact of health problems on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*



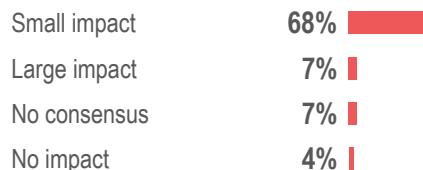
Reported primary food sources, by proportion of assessed settlements



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



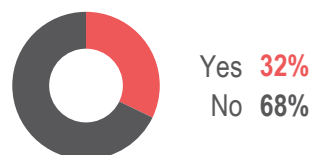
Reported impact of cereal prices on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*



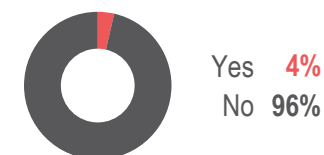
Reported primary reasons why residents of assessed settlements had inadequate food access, by proportion of settlements\*



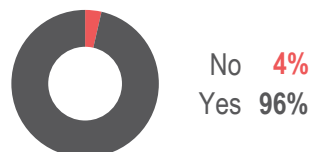
Proportion of settlements where residents reportedly consume wild foods that are known to make people sick



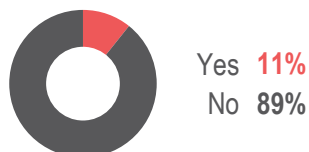
Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents consume on average one meal per day or less



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



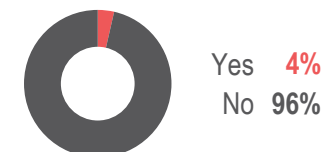
Proportion of assessed settlements reporting leaving their homes due to flooding of shelters



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

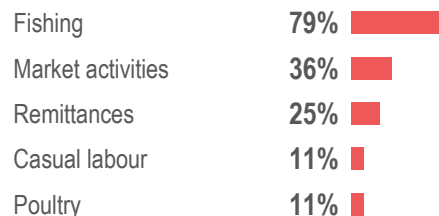


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# Leer County - Food Security and Livelihoods

## Livelihoods

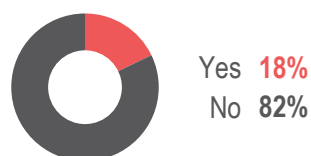
Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, by proportion of assessed settlements<sup>3</sup>



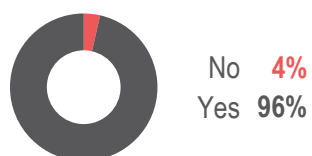
Proportion of assessed settlements where residents reportedly received food assistance in the three months prior to data collection



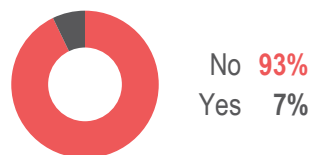
Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some residents reportedly cope with a lack of livelihoods by moving their entire households to cattle or fishing camps



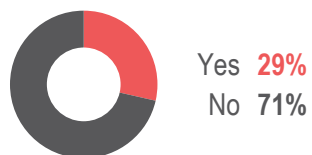
Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly have physical access to a functional market nearby



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

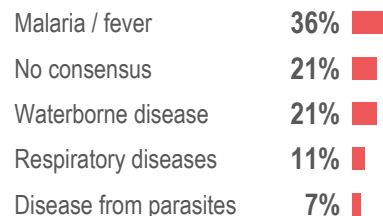


Proportion of assessed settlements where livestock disease outbreaks were reported



## Health, Nutrition, WASH

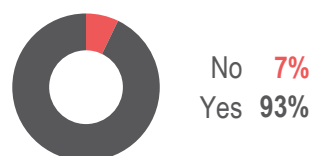
Primary reported health concerns, by proportion of assessed settlements



Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements



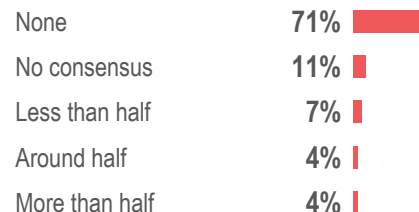
Proportion of assessed settlements where feeding programmes that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other nutrition supplements are reportedly present<sup>4</sup>



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



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

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# Mayendit County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Unity State, South Sudan - South Sudan Food Security Crisis

December 2019

## Overview

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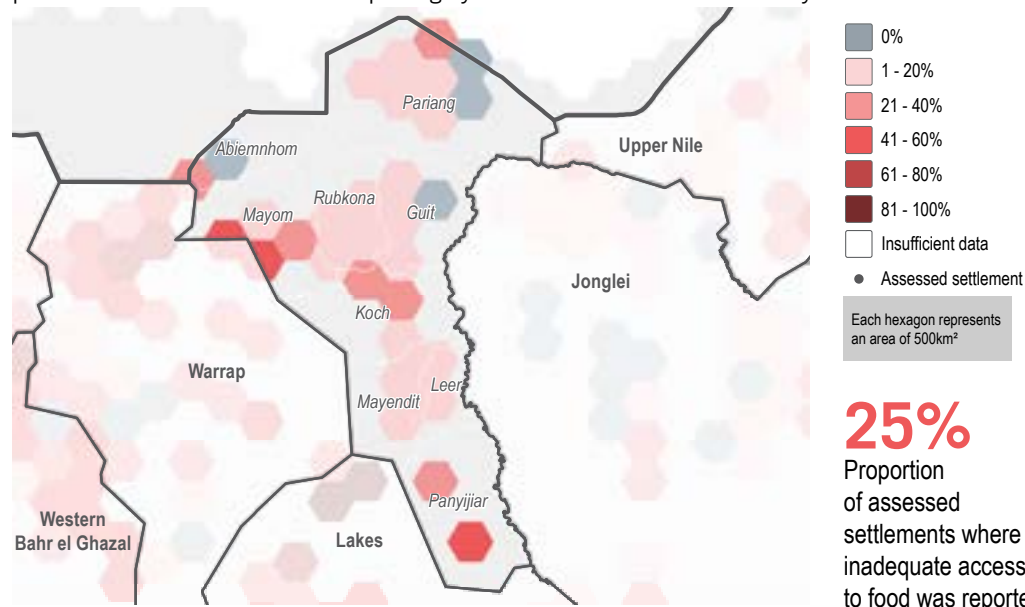
## Assessment Coverage

**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>



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## Shocks

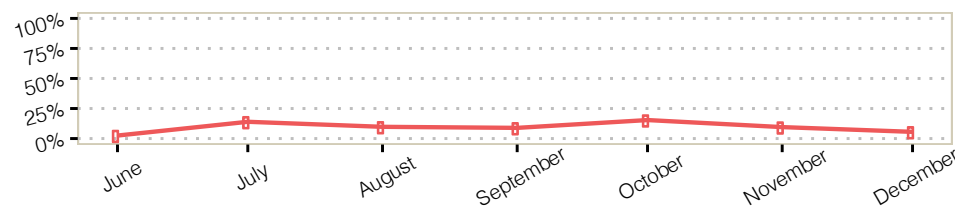
Reported hunger severity level in settlements where access to food was inadequate, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

No consensus	11%
Hunger is small	6%
No answer	6%
Hunger is severe	3%

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

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

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



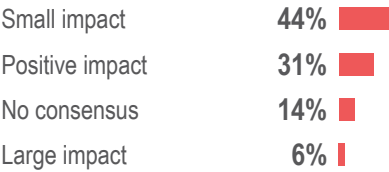
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# Mayendit County - Food Security and Livelihoods

## Food access

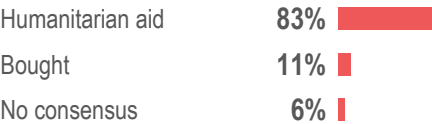
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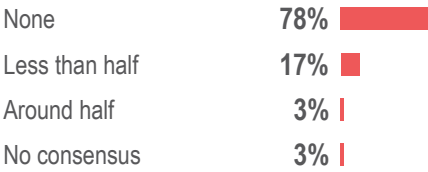
Reported impact of health problems on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*



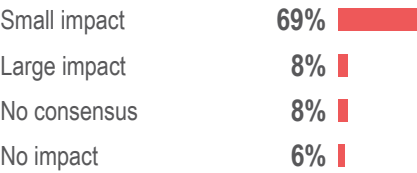
Reported primary food sources, by proportion of assessed settlements



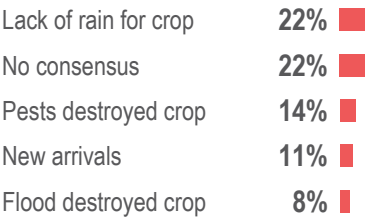
Reported proportion of meals consumed by most residents of assessed settlements that included wild foods, by proportion of



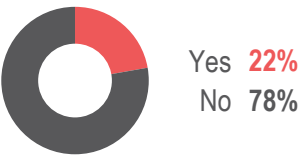
Reported impact of cereal prices on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*



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



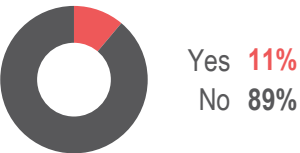
Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents consume on average one meal per day or less



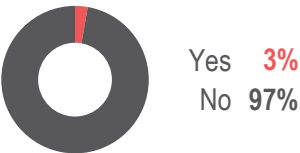
Proportion of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have physical access to land for cultivation



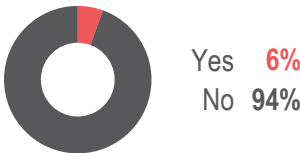
Proportion of assessed settlements reporting leaving their homes due to flooding of shelters



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



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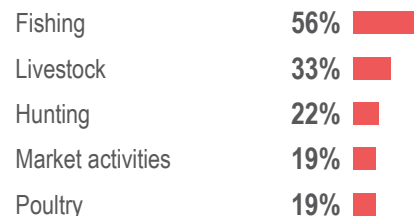


\*The findings are presented as percentages of all assessed settlements, even if the question was asked only to a subset of assessed settlements

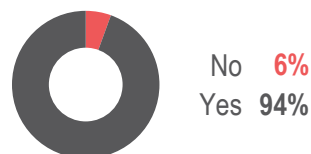
# Mayendit County - Food Security and Livelihoods

## Livelihoods

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



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



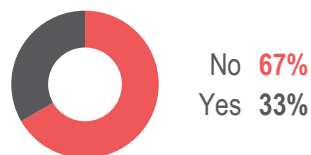
Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some residents reportedly cope with a lack of livelihoods by moving their entire households to cattle or fishing camps



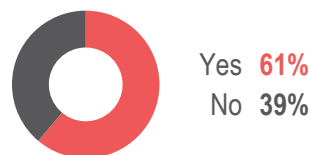
Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly have physical access to a functional market nearby



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

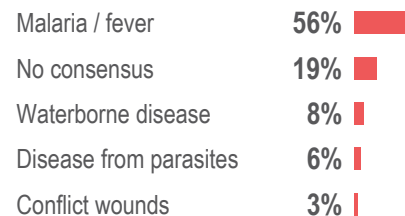


Proportion of assessed settlements where livestock disease outbreaks were reported

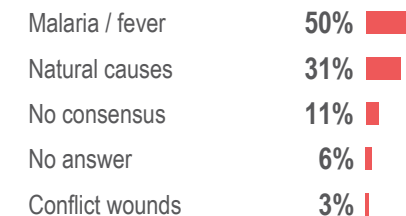


## Health, Nutrition, WASH

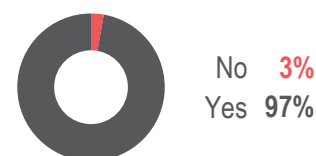
Primary reported health concerns, by proportion of assessed settlements



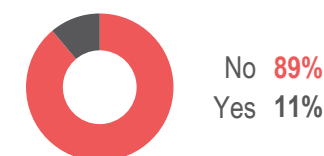
Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements



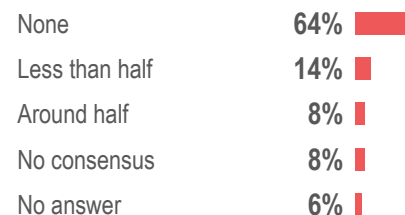
Proportion of assessed settlements where feeding programmes that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other nutrition supplements are reportedly present<sup>4</sup>



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



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# 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.<sup>1</sup> 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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persons (IDPs) who have left a hard-to-reach settlement in the last month

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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

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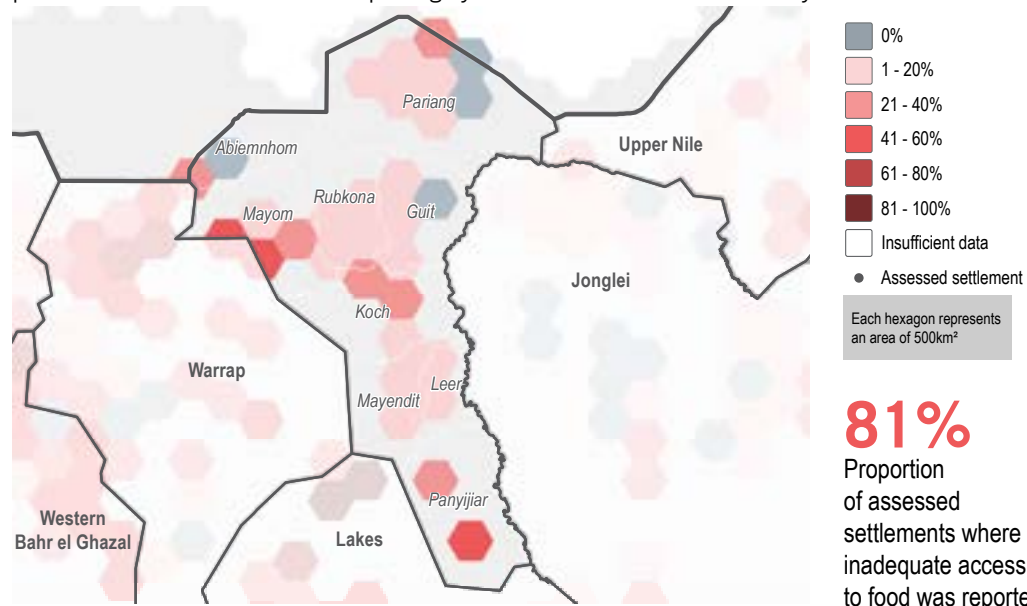
## Assessment Coverage

**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>



**81%**  
Proportion  
of assessed  
settlements where  
inadequate access  
to food was reported

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 consumption-based coping strategies. The composite was created by averaging the 'yes' responses of settlements reporting on the following indicators, with all indicators considered to have the same weight:

- Inadequate access to food
- Consuming one or no meals per day
- Skipping days to cope with a lack of food or money to buy 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

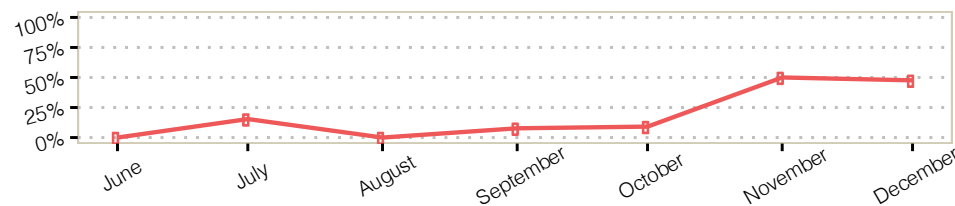
Reported hunger severity level in settlements where access to food was inadequate, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

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 proportion of assessed settlements experiencing conflict or looting\*

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

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



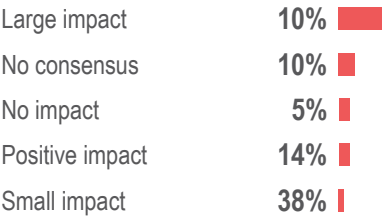
1. IPC South Sudan, Key IPC Findings, August 2019.

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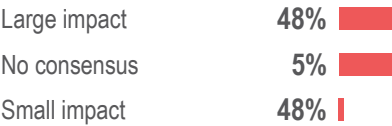
# Mayom County - Food Security and Livelihoods

## Food access

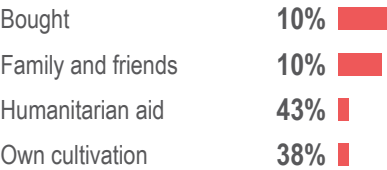
Reported impact of new IDP arrivals on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*



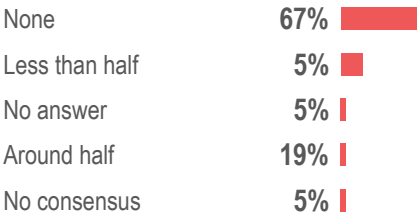
Reported impact of health problems on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*



Reported primary food sources, by proportion of assessed settlements



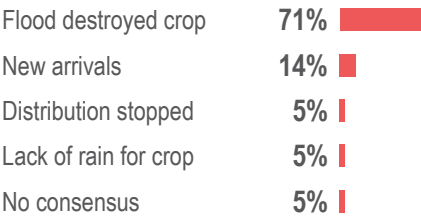
Reported proportion of meals consumed by most residents of assessed settlements that included wild foods, by proportion of



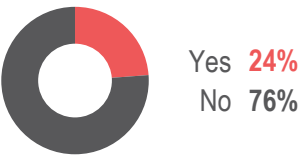
Reported impact of cereal prices on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*



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



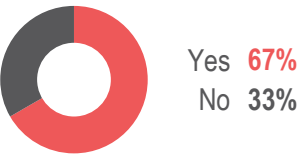
Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents consume on average one meal per day or less



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



Proportion of assessed settlements reporting leaving 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

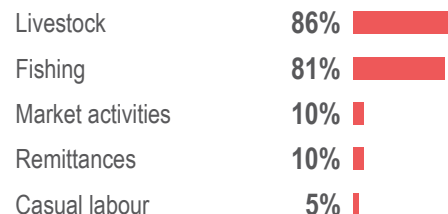


\*The findings are presented as percentages of all assessed settlements, even if the question was asked only to a subset of assessed settlements

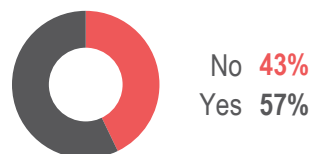
# Mayom County - Food Security and Livelihoods

## Livelihoods

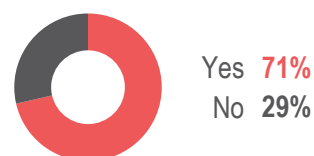
Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, by proportion of assessed settlements<sup>3</sup>



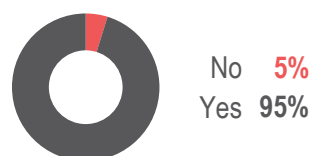
Proportion of assessed settlements where residents reportedly received food assistance in the three months prior to data collection



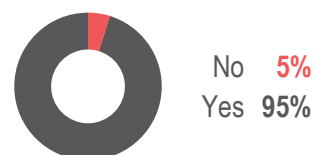
Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some residents reportedly cope with a lack of livelihoods by moving their entire households to cattle or fishing camps



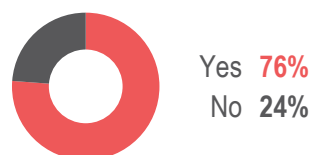
Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly have physical access to a functional market nearby



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

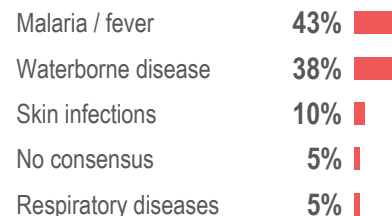


Proportion of assessed settlements where livestock disease outbreaks were reported

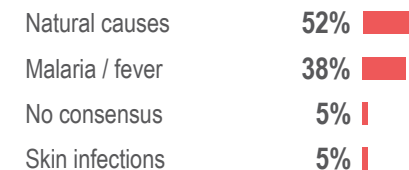


## Health, Nutrition, WASH

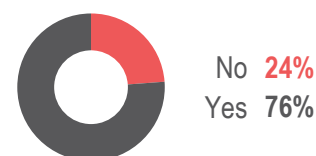
Primary reported health concerns, by proportion of assessed settlements



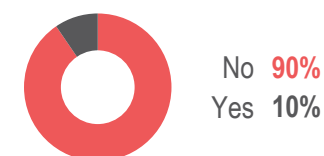
Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements



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



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# Panyijiar 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.<sup>1</sup> 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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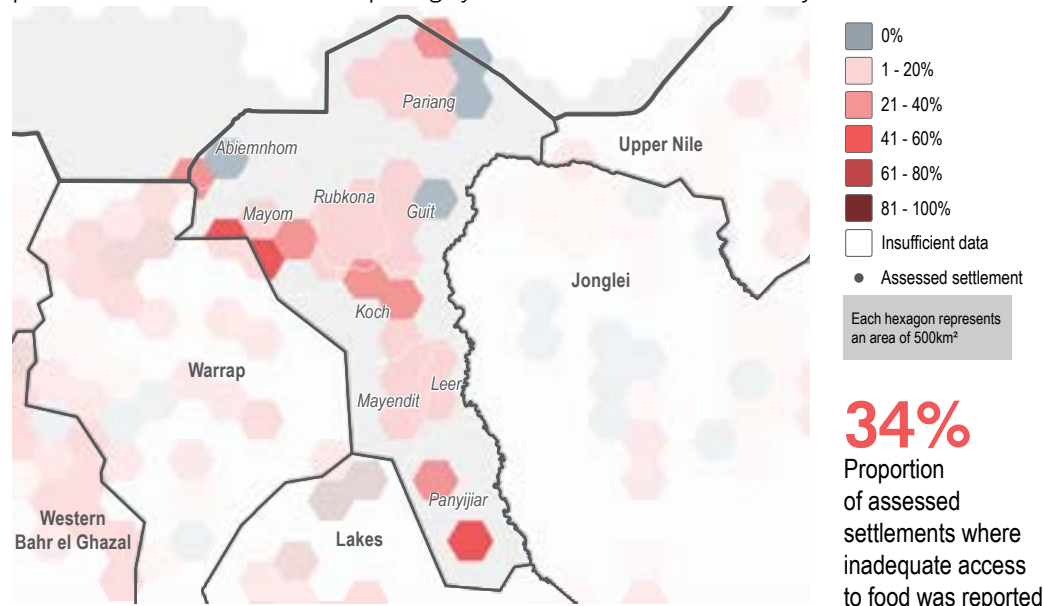
## Assessment Coverage

**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 consumption-based coping strategies. The composite was created by averaging 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

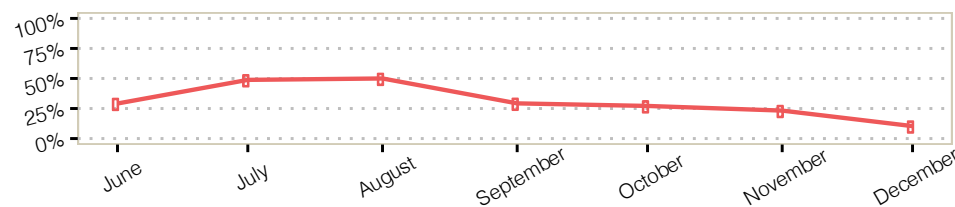
Reported hunger severity level in settlements where access to food was inadequate, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

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

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

Small impact	7%
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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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# 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\*



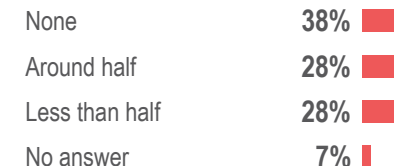
Reported impact of health problems on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*



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



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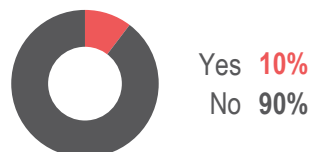
Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents consume on average one meal per day or less



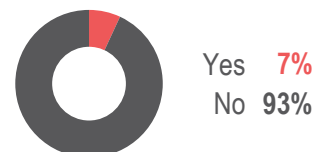
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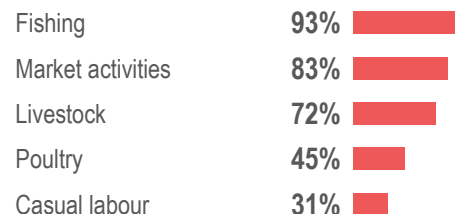


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# Panyijiar County - Food Security and Livelihoods

## Livelihoods

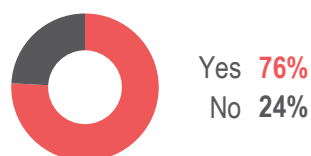
Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, by proportion of assessed settlements<sup>3</sup>



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



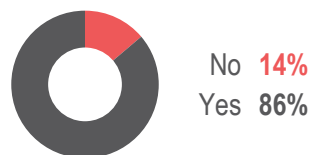
Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some residents reportedly cope with a lack of livelihoods by moving their entire households to cattle or fishing camps



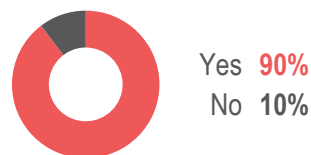
Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly have physical access to a functional market nearby



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



Proportion of assessed settlements where livestock disease outbreaks were reported



## Health, Nutrition, WASH

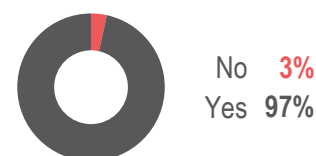
Primary reported health concerns, by proportion of assessed settlements



Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements



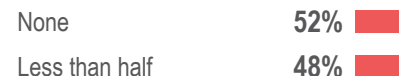
Proportion of assessed settlements where feeding programmes that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other nutrition supplements are reportedly present<sup>4</sup>



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# Pariang County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Unity State, South Sudan - South Sudan Food Security Crisis

December 2019

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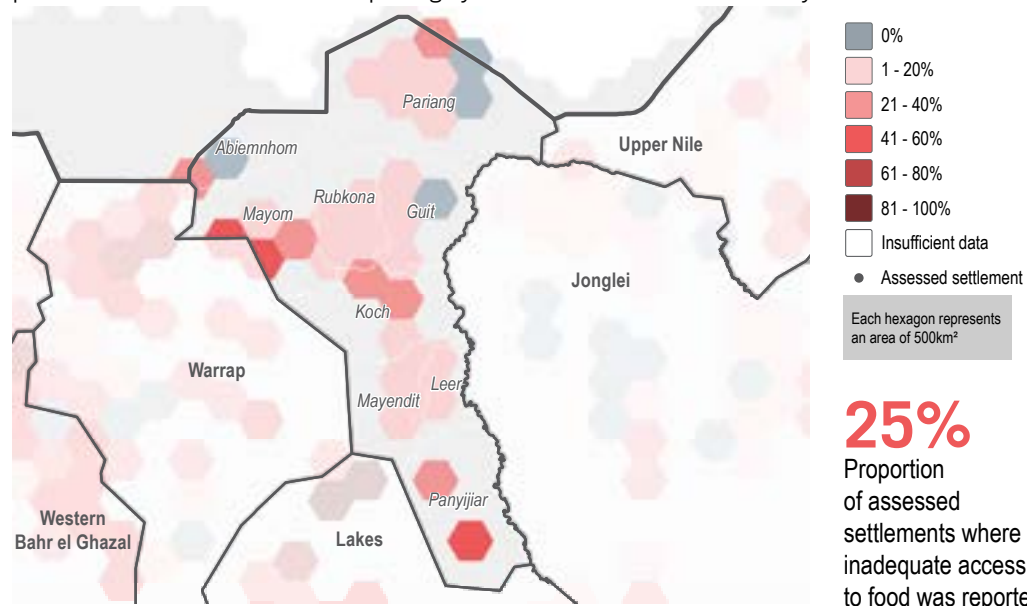
## Assessment Coverage

**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>



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## Shocks

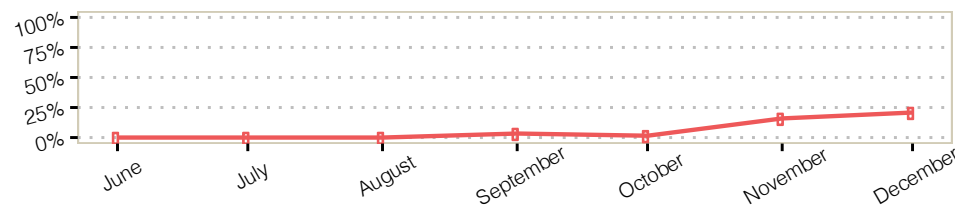
Reported hunger severity level in settlements where access to food was inadequate, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

Hunger is small **25%**

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

**N/A**

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



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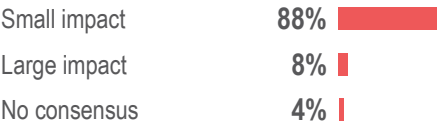
# Pariang County - Food Security and Livelihoods

## Food access

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

N/A

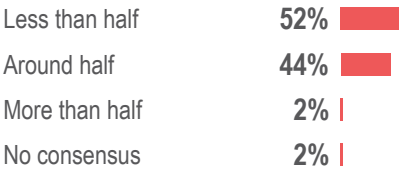
Reported impact of health problems on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*



Reported primary food sources, by proportion of assessed settlements



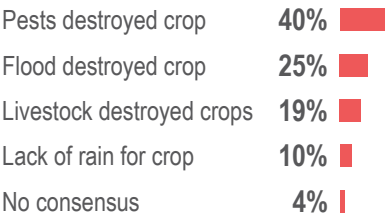
Reported proportion of meals consumed by most residents of assessed settlements that included wild foods, by proportion of



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

N/A

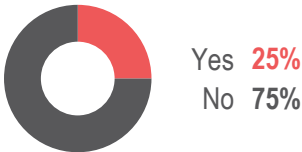
Reported primary reasons why residents of assessed settlements had inadequate food access, by proportion of settlements\*



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 leaving 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

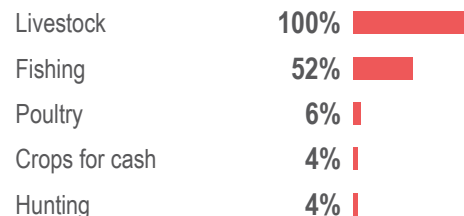


\*The findings are presented as percentages of all assessed settlements, even if the question was asked only to a subset of assessed settlements

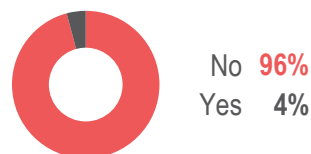
# Pariang County - Food Security and Livelihoods

## Livelihoods

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



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



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



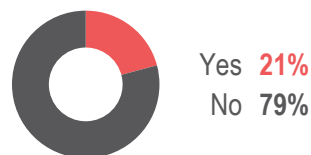
Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly have physical access to a functional market nearby



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

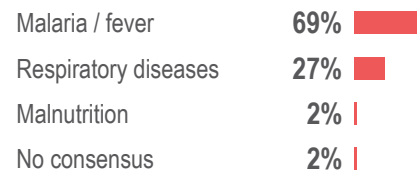


Proportion of assessed settlements where livestock disease outbreaks were reported

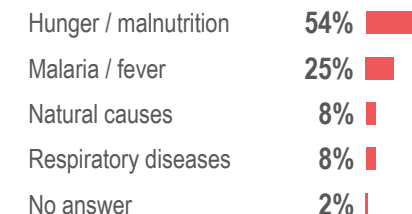


## Health, Nutrition, WASH

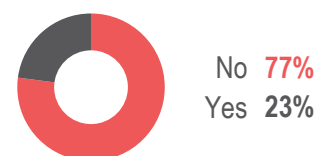
Primary reported health concerns, by proportion of assessed settlements



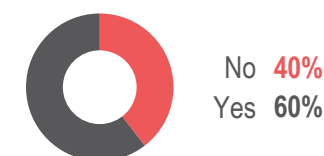
Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements



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



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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 500km<sup>2</sup> 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.<sup>1</sup> 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.

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.

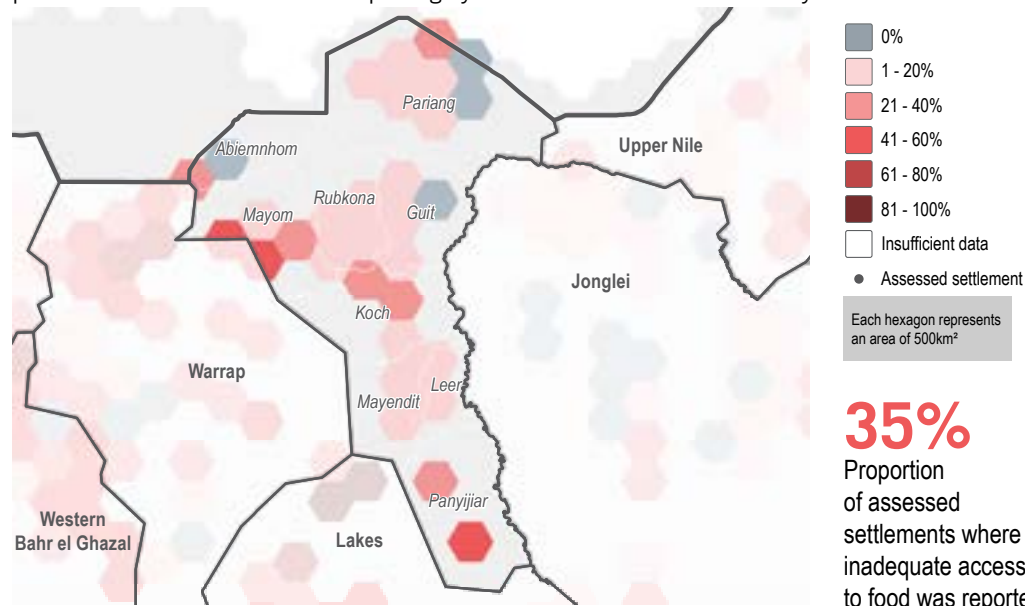
## Assessment Coverage

**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 consumption-based coping strategies. The composite was created by averaging the 'yes' responses of settlements reporting on the following indicators, with all indicators considered to have the same weight:

- Inadequate access to food
- Consuming one or no meals per day
- Skipping days to cope with a lack of food or money to buy 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 **19%**

Hunger is severe **15%**

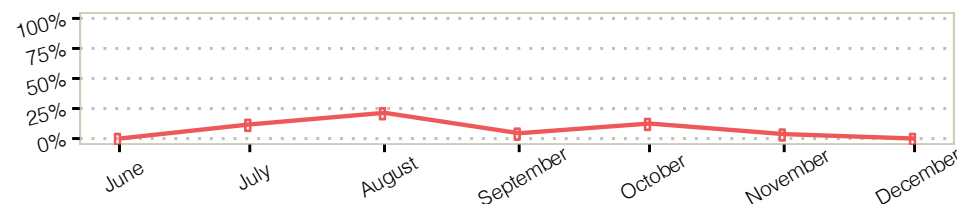
Reported impact of conflict or looting on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements experiencing conflict or looting\*

Small impact **35%**

Large impact **19%**

No consensus **8%**

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



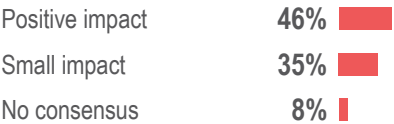
1. IPC South Sudan, Key IPC Findings, August 2019.

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.

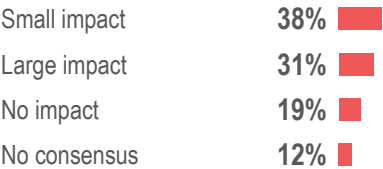
# Rubkona County - Food Security and Livelihoods

## Food access

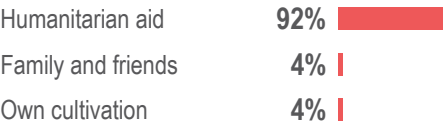
Reported impact of new IDP arrivals on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*



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



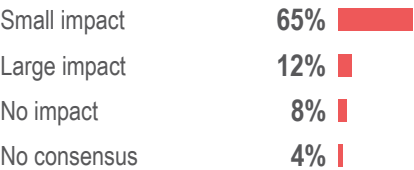
Reported primary food sources, by proportion of assessed settlements



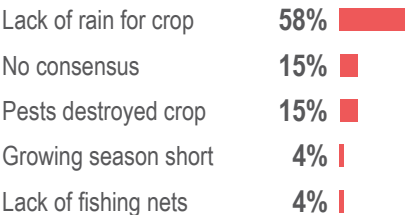
Reported proportion of meals consumed by most residents of assessed settlements that included wild foods, by proportion of



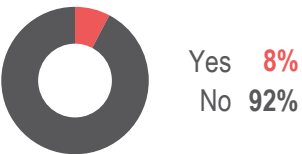
Reported impact of cereal prices on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*



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 leaving 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

# Rubkona County - Food Security and Livelihoods

## Livelihoods

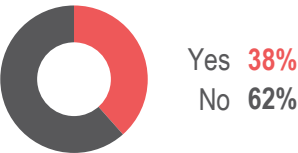
Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, by proportion of assessed settlements<sup>3</sup>



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



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



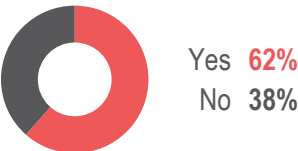
Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly have physical access to a functional market nearby



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

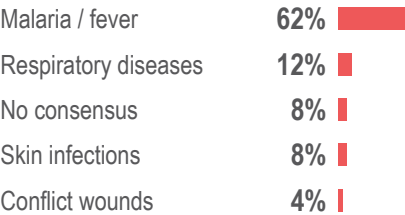


Proportion of assessed settlements where livestock disease outbreaks were reported

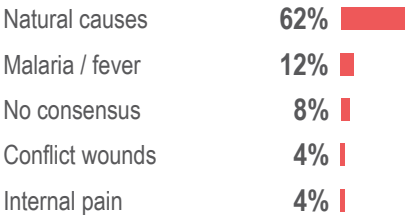


## Health, Nutrition, WASH

Primary reported health concerns, by proportion of assessed settlements



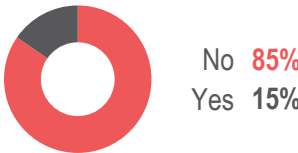
Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements



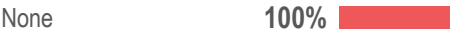
Proportion of assessed settlements where feeding programmes that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other nutrition supplements are reportedly present<sup>4</sup>



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



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3. Top 5 results presented, percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.  
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6. Given limitations in analyzing data using sub-county administrative boundaries in South Sudan, the country was divided into 500km<sup>2</sup> 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.<sup>1</sup> 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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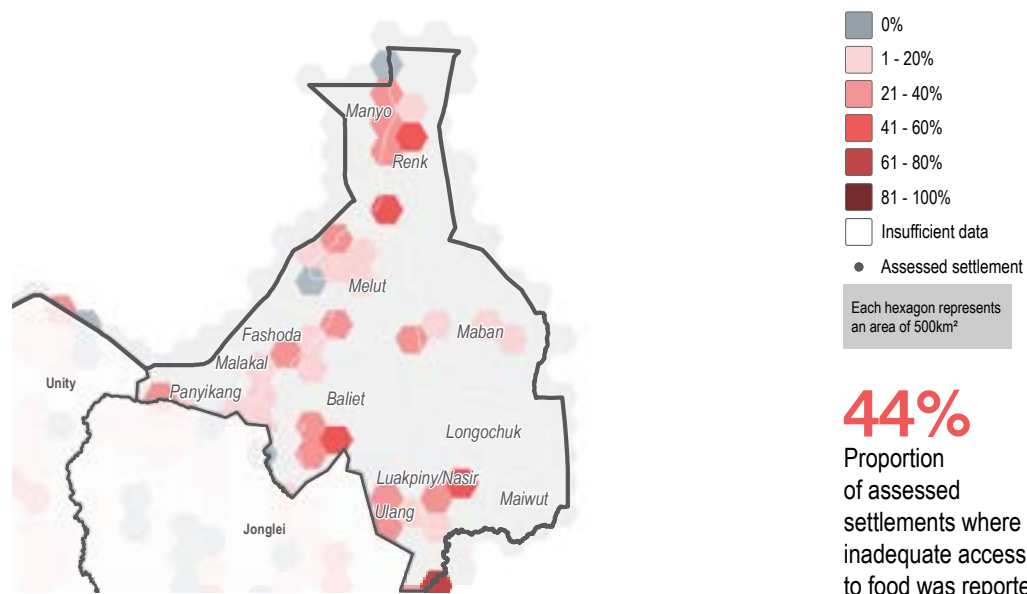
## Assessment Coverage

**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 consumption-based coping strategies. The composite was created by averaging the 'yes' responses of settlements reporting on the following indicators, with all indicators considered to have the same weight:

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- Skipping days to cope with a lack of food or money to buy 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\*

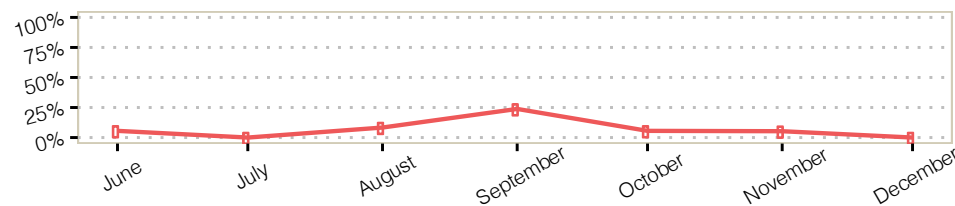
Hunger is small **25%**

No consensus **19%**

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

**N/A**

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



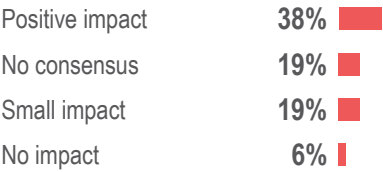
1. IPC South Sudan, Key IPC Findings, August 2019.

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# 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\*



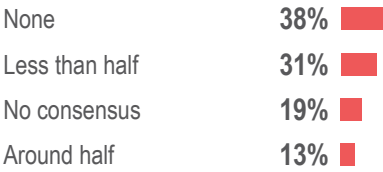
Reported impact of health problems on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*



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



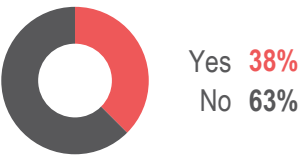
Reported impact of cereal prices on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*



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



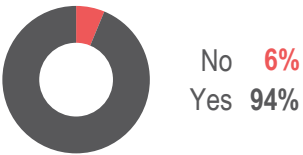
Proportion of settlements where residents reportedly consume wild foods that are known to make people sick



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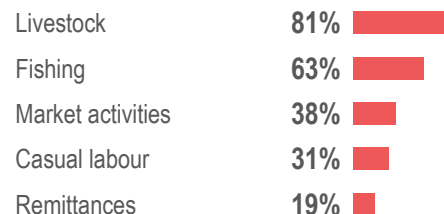


\*The findings are presented as percentages of all assessed settlements, even if the question was asked only to a subset of assessed settlements

# Baliet County - Food Security and Livelihoods

## Livelihoods

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



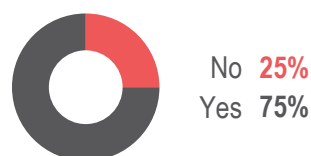
Proportion of assessed settlements where residents reportedly received food assistance in the three months prior to data collection



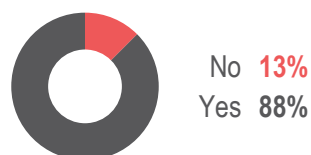
Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some residents reportedly cope with a lack of livelihoods by moving their entire households to cattle or fishing camps



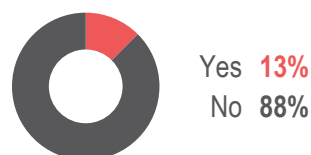
Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly have physical access to a functional market nearby



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

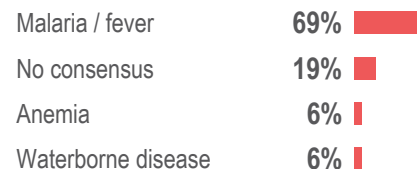


Proportion of assessed settlements where livestock disease outbreaks were reported

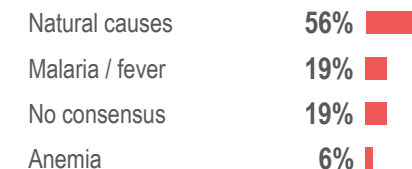


## Health, Nutrition, WASH

Primary reported health concerns, by proportion of assessed settlements



Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements



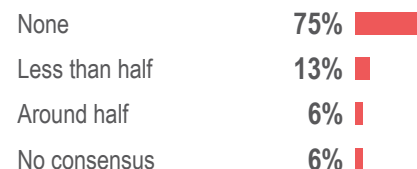
Proportion of assessed settlements where feeding programmes that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other nutrition supplements are reportedly present<sup>4</sup>



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



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# 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.<sup>1</sup> 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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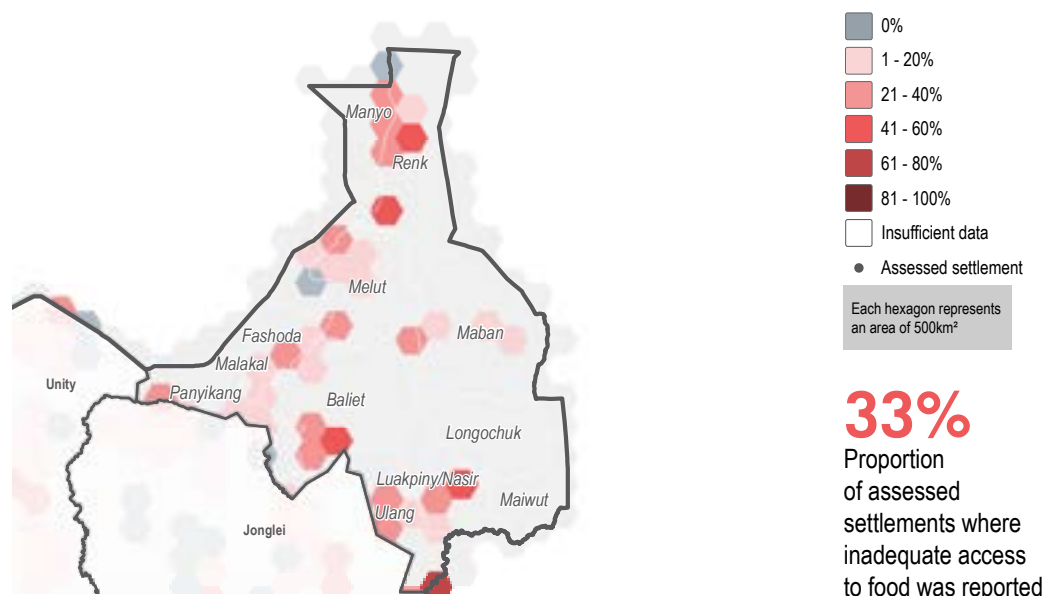
## Assessment Coverage

**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 access to food as well as severity of perceived hunger and application of severe consumption-based coping strategies. The composite was created by averaging 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

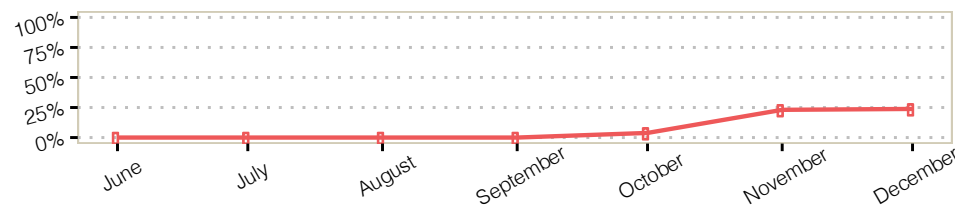
Reported hunger severity level in settlements where access to food was inadequate, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

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 proportion of assessed settlements experiencing conflict or looting\*

Small impact	33%
No consensus	14%
No answer	5%

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.

# Luakpiny/Nasir County - Food Security and Livelihoods

## Food access

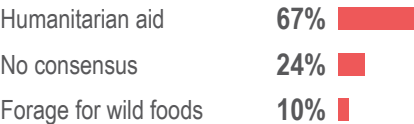
Reported impact of new IDP arrivals on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*



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



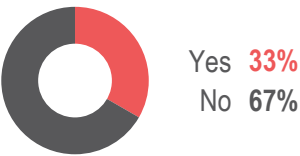
Reported impact of cereal prices on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*



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



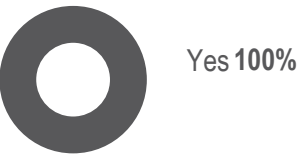
Proportion of settlements where residents reportedly consume wild foods that are known to make people sick



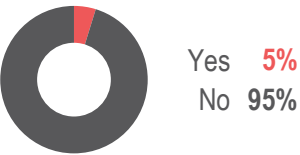
Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents consume on average one meal per day or less



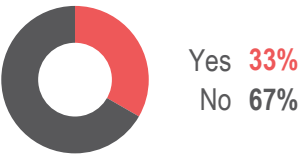
Proportion of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have physical access to land for cultivation



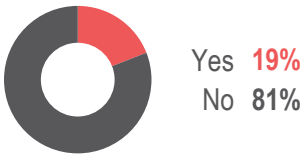
Proportion of assessed settlements reporting leaving their homes due to flooding of shelters



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

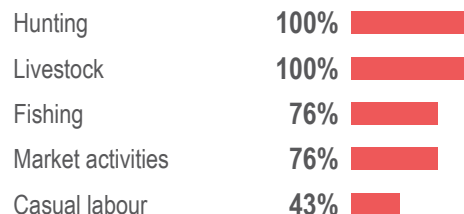


\*The findings are presented as percentages of all assessed settlements, even if the question was asked only to a subset of assessed settlements

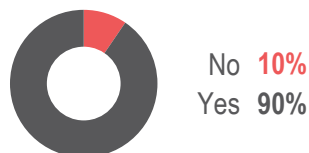
# Luakpiny/Nasir County - Food Security and Livelihoods

## Livelihoods

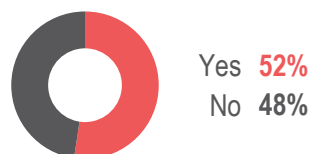
Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, by proportion of assessed settlements<sup>3</sup>



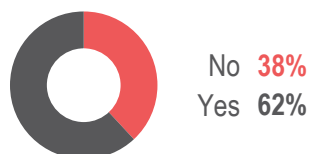
Proportion of assessed settlements where residents reportedly received food assistance in the three months prior to data collection



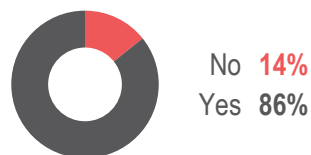
Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some residents reportedly cope with a lack of livelihoods by moving their entire households to cattle or fishing camps



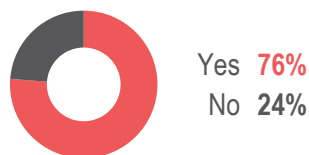
Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly have physical access to a functional market nearby



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

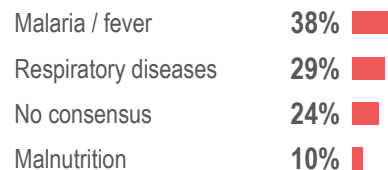


Proportion of assessed settlements where livestock disease outbreaks were reported

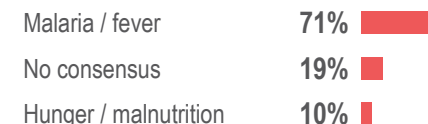


## Health, Nutrition, WASH

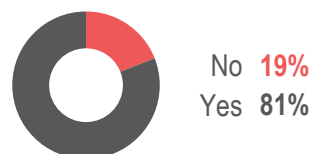
Primary reported health concerns, by proportion of assessed settlements



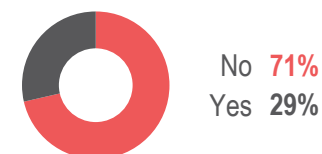
Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements



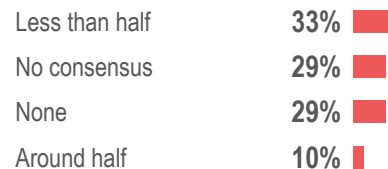
Proportion of assessed settlements where feeding programmes that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other nutrition supplements are reportedly present<sup>4</sup>



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



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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 500km<sup>2</sup> 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.





# 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.<sup>1</sup> 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 hard-to-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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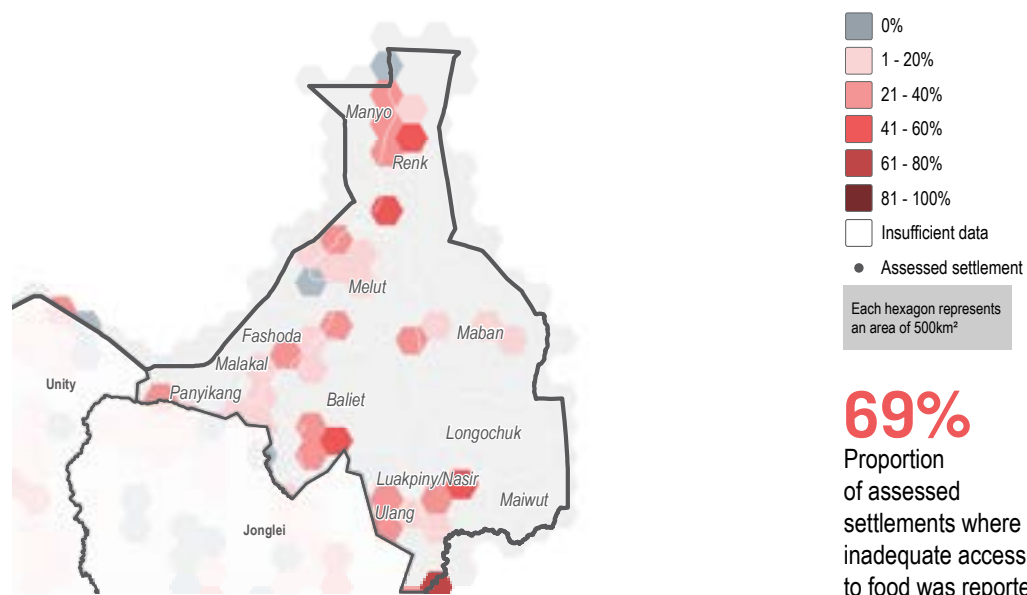
## Assessment Coverage

**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 consumption-based coping strategies. The composite was created by averaging the 'yes' responses of settlements reporting on the following indicators, with all indicators considered to have the same weight:

- Inadequate access to food
- Consuming one or no meals per day
- Skipping days to cope with a lack of food or money to buy 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

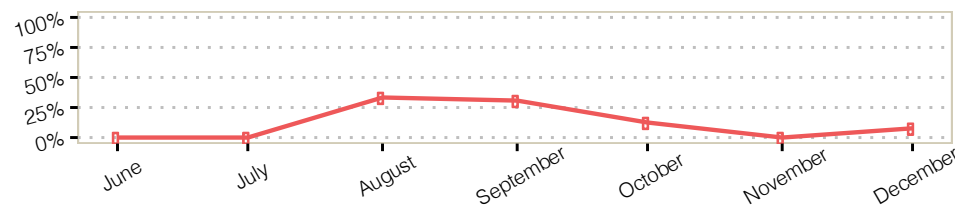
Reported hunger severity level in settlements where access to food was inadequate, by proportion of assessed settlements\*



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

N/A

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.

# 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\*



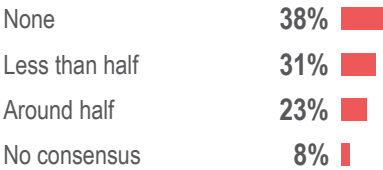
Reported impact of health problems on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*



Reported primary food sources, by proportion of assessed settlements



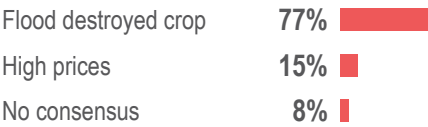
Reported proportion of meals consumed by most residents of assessed settlements that included wild foods, by proportion of



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



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



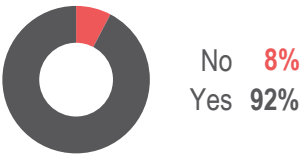
Proportion of settlements where residents reportedly consume wild foods that are known to make people sick



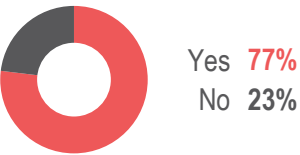
Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents consume on average one meal per day or less



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



Proportion of assessed settlements reporting leaving 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

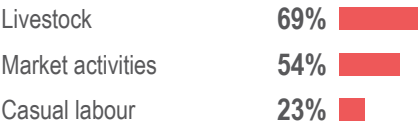


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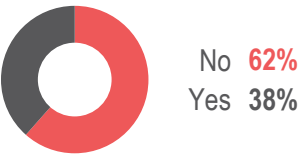
# Maban County - Food Security and Livelihoods

## Livelihoods

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



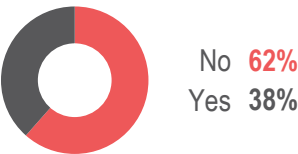
Proportion of assessed settlements where residents reportedly received food assistance in the three months prior to data collection



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 most residents reportedly possess and have access to cattle



Proportion of assessed settlements where livestock disease outbreaks were reported



## Health, Nutrition, WASH

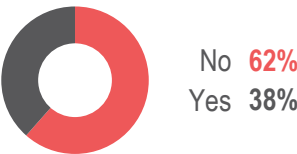
Primary reported health concerns, by proportion of assessed settlements



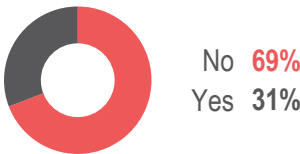
Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements



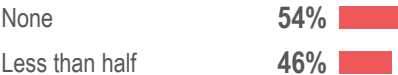
Proportion of assessed settlements where feeding programmes that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other nutrition supplements are reportedly present<sup>4</sup>



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



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3. Top 5 results presented, percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.  
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6. Given limitations in analyzing data using sub-county administrative boundaries in South Sudan, the country was divided into 500km<sup>2</sup> 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.



# Malakal 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.<sup>1</sup> 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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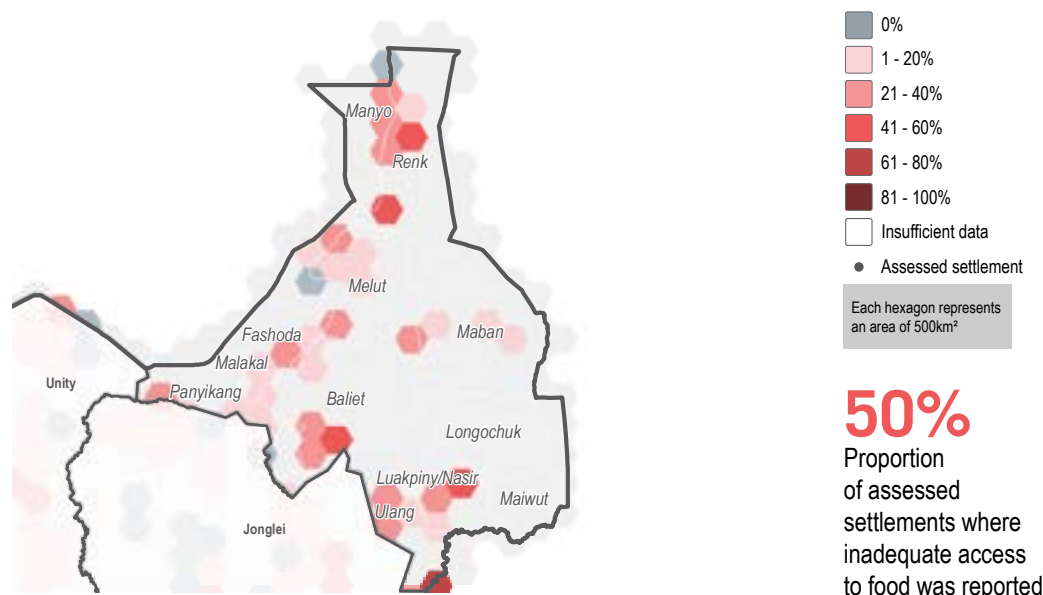
## Assessment Coverage

**18** key Informants interviewed

**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 consumption-based coping strategies. The composite was created by averaging the 'yes' responses of settlements reporting on the following indicators, with all indicators considered to have the same weight:

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- Consuming one or no meals per day
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## Shocks

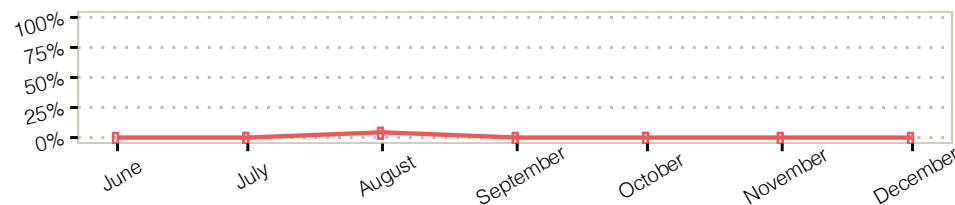
Reported hunger severity level in settlements where access to food was inadequate, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

Hunger is small **50%**

N/A

Reported impact of conflict or looting on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, 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\*



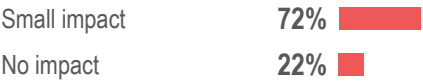
1. IPC South Sudan, Key IPC Findings, August 2019.

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# Malakal County - Food Security and Livelihoods

## Food access

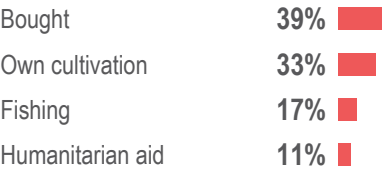
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Reported primary food sources, by proportion of assessed settlements



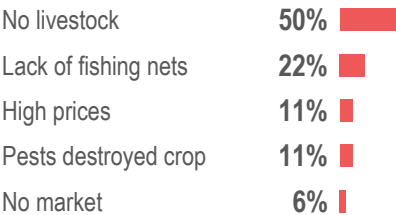
Reported proportion of meals consumed by most residents of assessed settlements that included wild foods, by proportion of



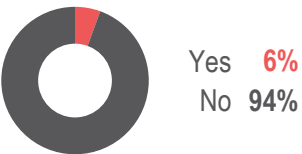
Reported impact of cereal prices on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*



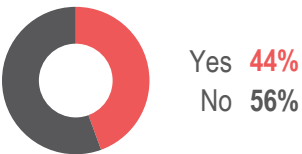
Reported primary reasons why residents of assessed settlements had inadequate food access, by proportion of settlements\*



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



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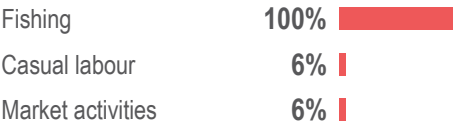


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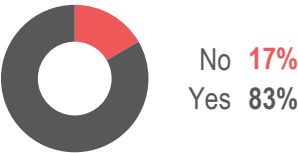
# Malakal County - Food Security and Livelihoods

## Livelihoods

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



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



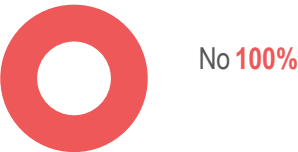
Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some residents reportedly cope with a lack of livelihoods by moving their entire households to cattle or fishing camps



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



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

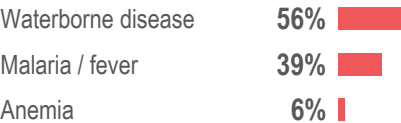


Proportion of assessed settlements where livestock disease outbreaks were reported



## Health, Nutrition, WASH

Primary reported health concerns, by proportion of assessed settlements



Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements



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



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# Manyo County - Food Security and Livelihoods

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

December 2019

## Overview

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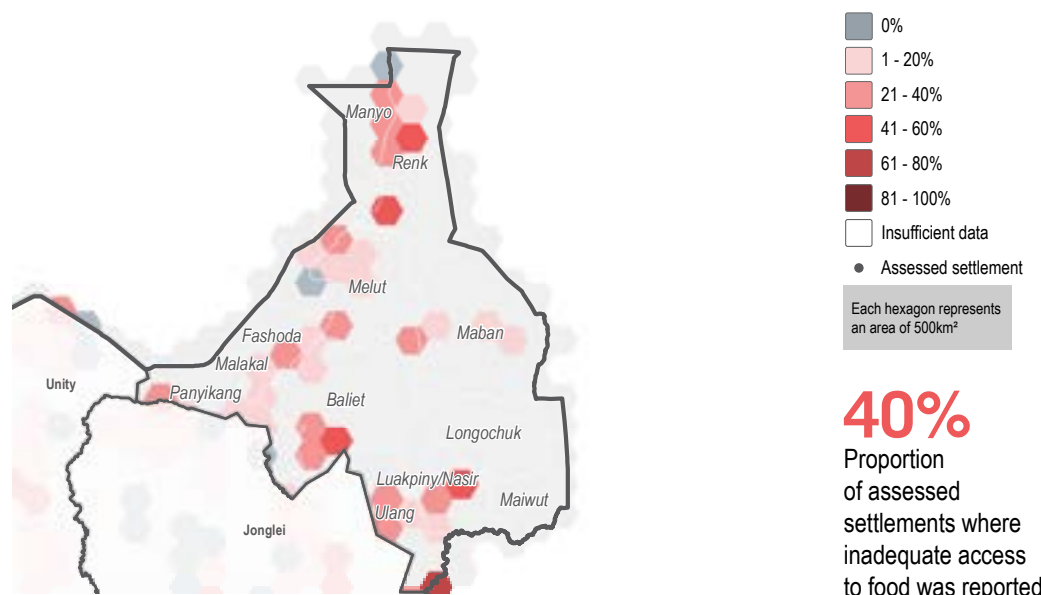
## Assessment Coverage

**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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- Skipping days to cope with a lack of food or money to buy 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\*

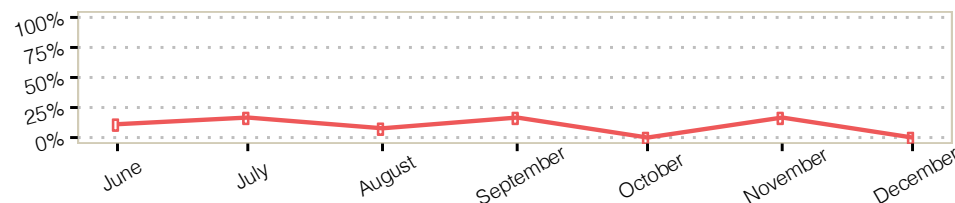
Hunger is small **30%**

No consensus **10%**

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

**N/A**

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.

# Manyo County - Food Security and Livelihoods

## Food access

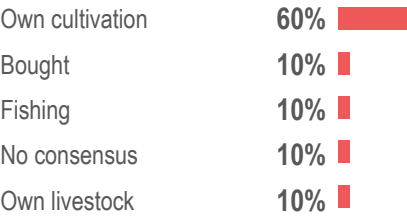
Reported impact of new IDP arrivals on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*



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



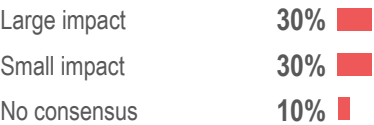
Reported primary food sources, by proportion of assessed settlements



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



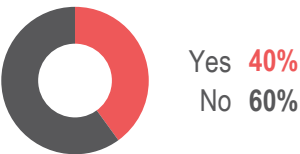
Reported impact of cereal prices on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*



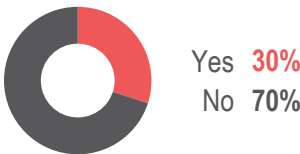
Reported primary reasons why residents of assessed settlements had inadequate food access, by proportion of settlements\*



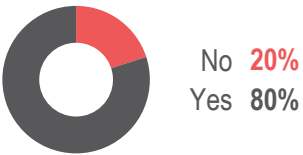
Proportion of settlements where residents reportedly consume wild foods that are known to make people sick



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 leaving 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

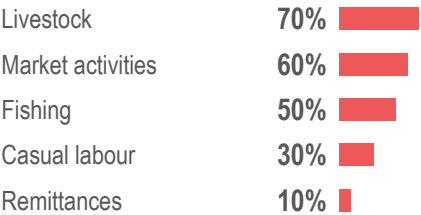


\*The findings are presented as percentages of all assessed settlements, even if the question was asked only to a subset of assessed settlements

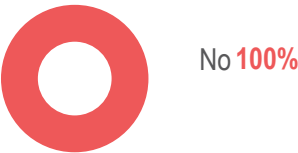
# Manyo County - Food Security and Livelihoods

## Livelihoods

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



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



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 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



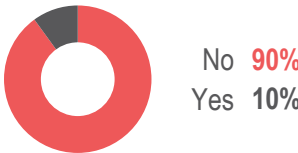
Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements



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



### About REACH

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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 500km<sup>2</sup> 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.<sup>1</sup> 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.

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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.

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.

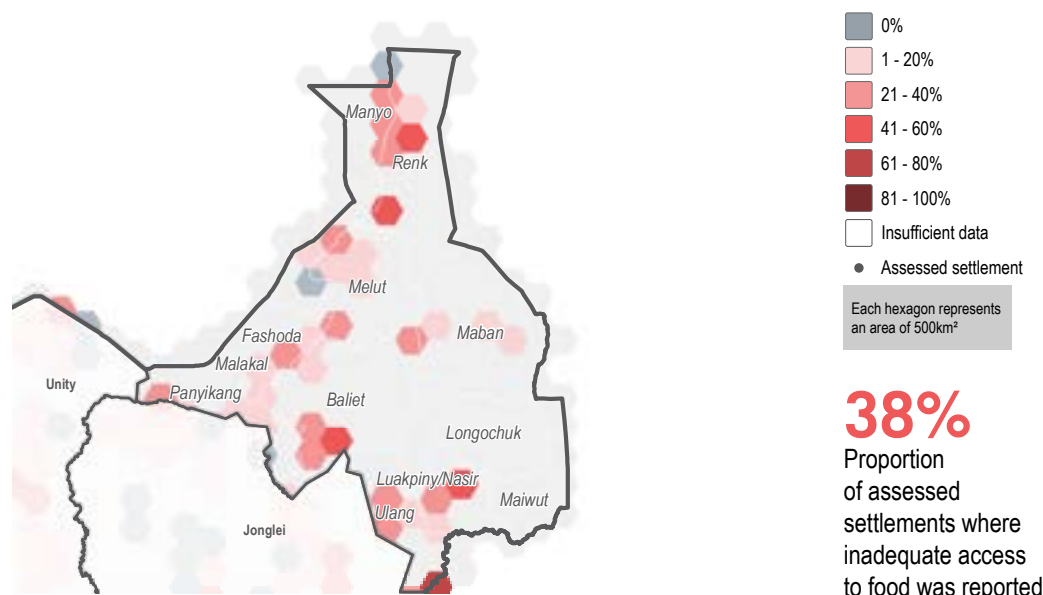
## Assessment Coverage

**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>



**38%**  
Proportion  
of assessed  
settlements where  
inadequate access  
to food was reported

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 consumption-based coping strategies. The composite was created by averaging the 'yes' responses of settlements reporting on the following indicators, with all indicators considered to have the same weight:

- Inadequate access to food
- Consuming one or no meals per day
- Skipping days to cope with a lack of food or money to buy 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

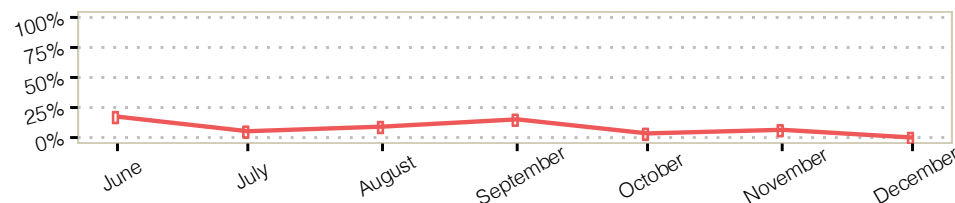
Reported hunger severity level in settlements where access to food was inadequate, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

Hunger is small	28%
Hunger is severe	7%
No consensus	3%

N/A

Reported impact of conflict or looting on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, 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\*



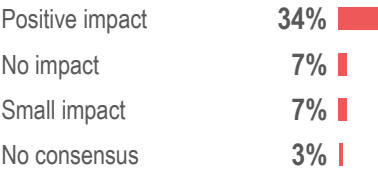
1. IPC South Sudan, Key IPC Findings, August 2019.

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# Melut County - Food Security and Livelihoods

## Food access

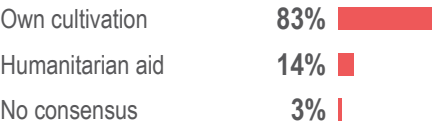
Reported impact of new IDP arrivals on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*



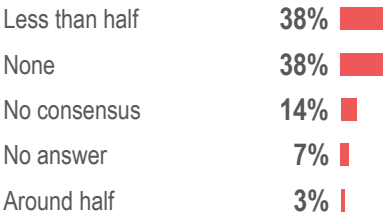
Reported impact of health problems on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*



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



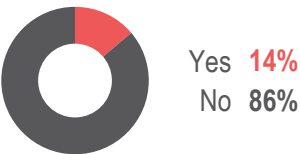
Reported impact of cereal prices on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*



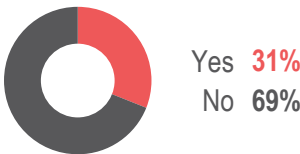
Reported primary reasons why residents of assessed settlements had inadequate food access, by proportion of settlements\*



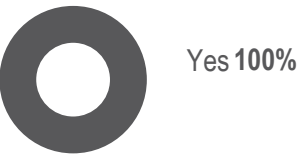
Proportion of settlements where residents reportedly consume wild foods that are known to make people sick



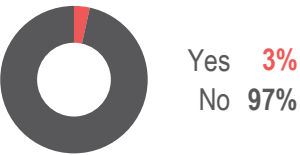
Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents consume on average one meal per day or less



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



Proportion of assessed settlements reporting leaving 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

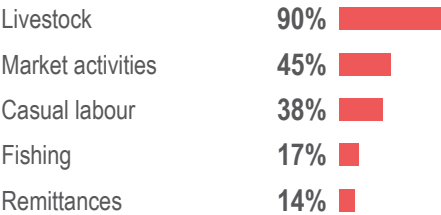


\*The findings are presented as percentages of all assessed settlements, even if the question was asked only to a subset of assessed settlements

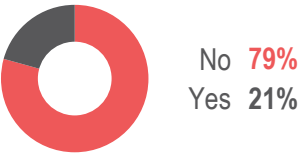
# Melut County - Food Security and Livelihoods

## Livelihoods

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



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



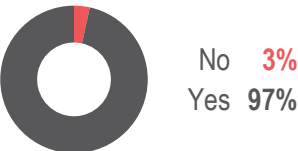
Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some residents reportedly cope with a lack of livelihoods by moving their entire households to cattle or fishing camps



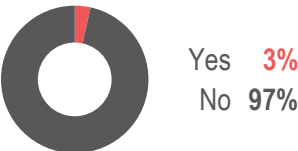
Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly have physical access to a functional market nearby



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



Proportion of assessed settlements where livestock disease outbreaks were reported

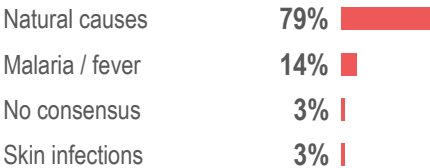


## Health, Nutrition, WASH

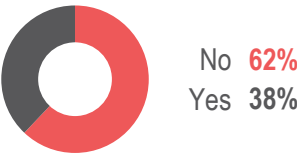
Primary reported health concerns, by proportion of assessed settlements



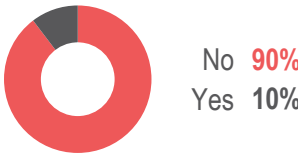
Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements



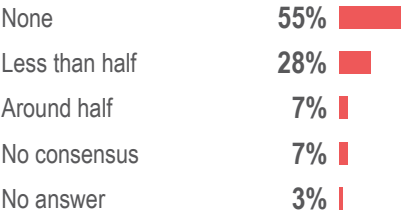
Proportion of assessed settlements where feeding programmes that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other nutrition supplements are reportedly present<sup>4</sup>



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



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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 500km<sup>2</sup> 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.<sup>1</sup> 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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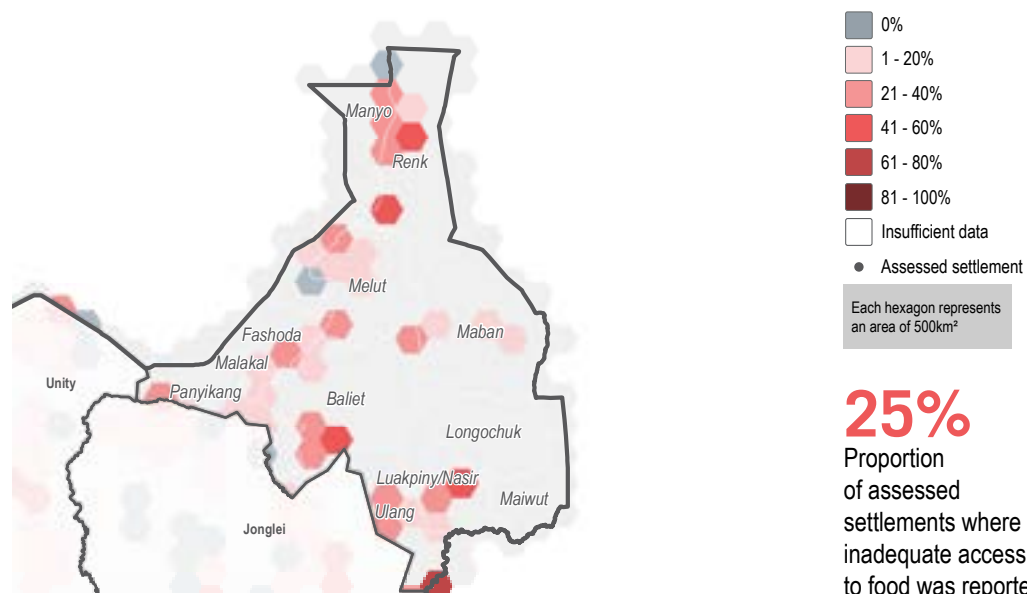
## Assessment Coverage

**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 access to food as well as severity of perceived hunger and application of severe consumption-based coping strategies. The composite was created by averaging the 'yes' responses of settlements reporting on the following indicators, with all indicators considered to have the same weight:

- Inadequate access to food
- Consuming one or no meals per day
- Skipping days to cope with a lack of food or money to buy 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 the worst **13%**

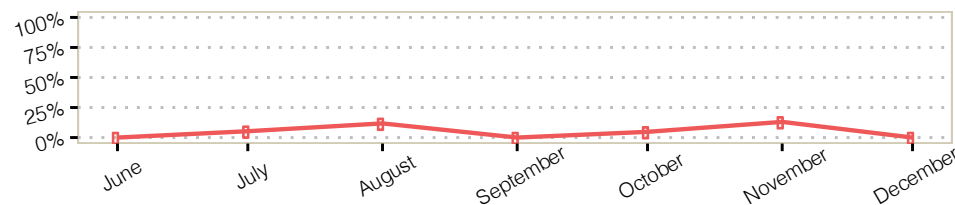
No hunger **13%**

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

No impact **13%**

Small impact **50%**

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



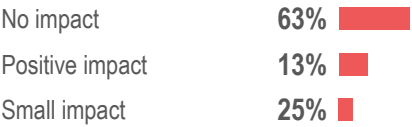
1. IPC South Sudan, Key IPC Findings, August 2019.

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.

# 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\*



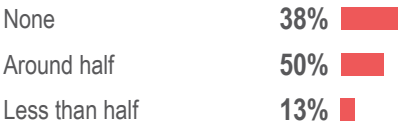
Reported impact of health problems on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*



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



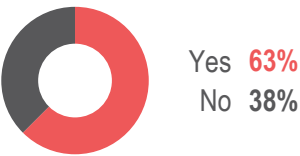
Reported impact of cereal prices on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*



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



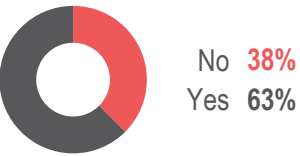
Proportion of settlements where residents reportedly consume wild foods that are known to make people sick



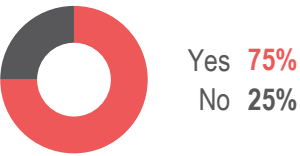
Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents consume on average one meal per day or less



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



Proportion of assessed settlements reporting leaving 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



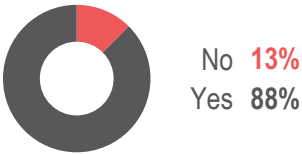
\*The findings are presented as percentages of all assessed settlements, even if the question was asked only to a subset of assessed settlements

# 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

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



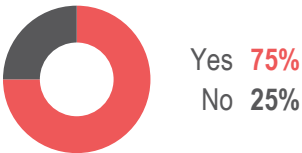
Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly have physical access to a functional market nearby



Proportion of assessed settlements where 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

Malaria / fever 88%  
Waterborne disease 13%

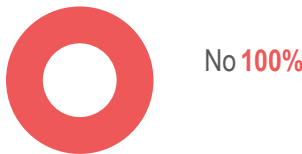
Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements

Malaria / fever 100%

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 25%  
Around half 75%

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6. Given limitations in analyzing data using sub-county administrative boundaries in South Sudan, the country was divided into 500km<sup>2</sup> 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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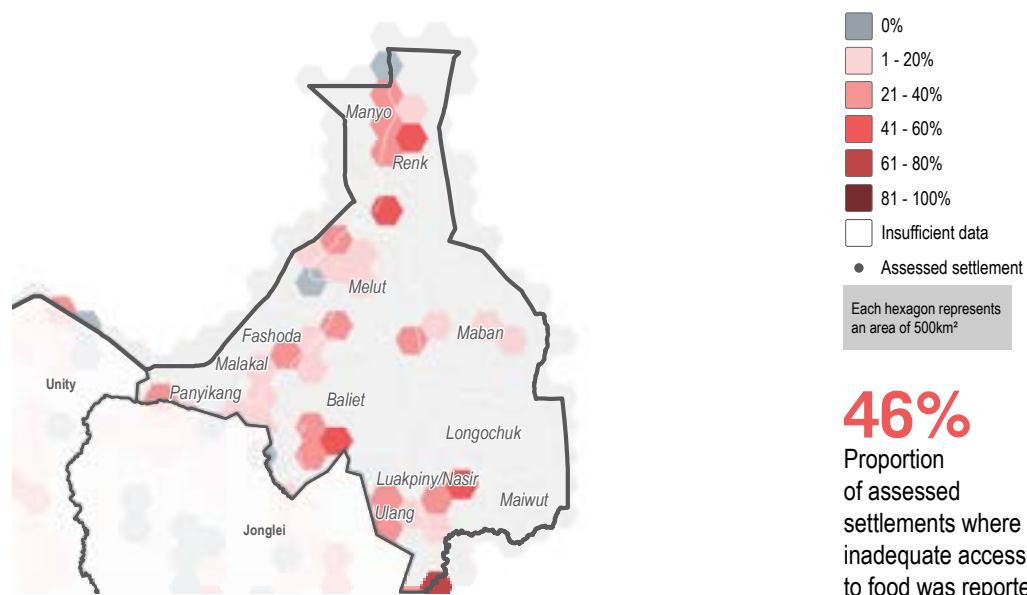
## Assessment Coverage

**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 consumption-based coping strategies. The composite was created by averaging the 'yes' responses of settlements reporting on the following indicators, with all indicators considered to have the same weight:

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- Consuming one or no meals per day
- Skipping days to cope with a lack of food or money to buy 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

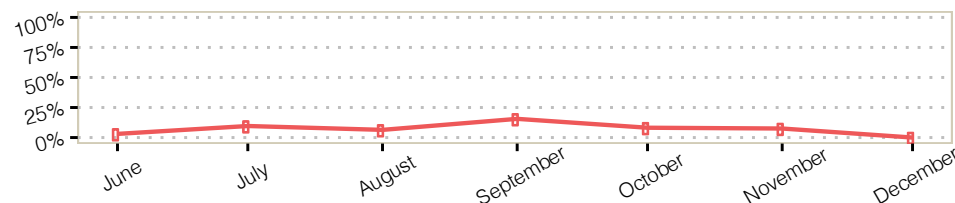
Reported hunger severity level in settlements where access to food was inadequate, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

Hunger is small	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 proportion of assessed settlements experiencing conflict or looting\*

N/A

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



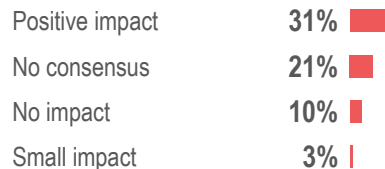
1. IPC South Sudan, Key IPC Findings, August 2019.

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.

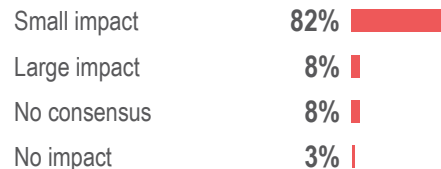
# Renk County - Food Security and Livelihoods

## Food access

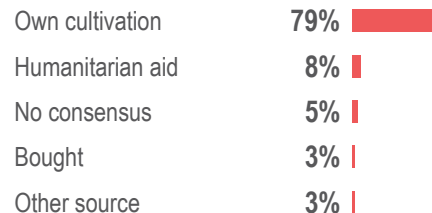
Reported impact of new IDP arrivals on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*



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\*



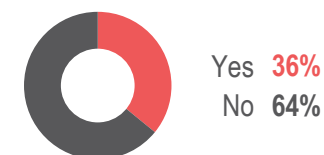
Reported primary reasons why residents of assessed settlements had inadequate food access, by proportion of settlements\*



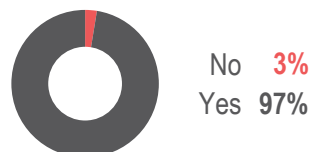
Proportion of settlements where residents reportedly consume wild foods that are known to make people sick



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



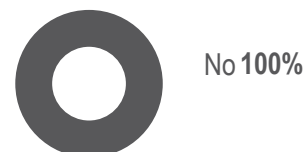
Proportion of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have physical access to land for cultivation



Proportion of assessed settlements reporting leaving 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

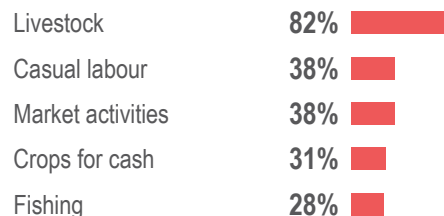


\*The findings are presented as percentages of all assessed settlements, even if the question was asked only to a subset of assessed settlements

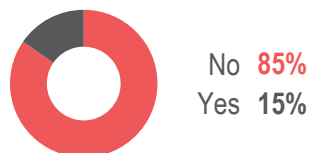
# Renk County - Food Security and Livelihoods

## Livelihoods

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



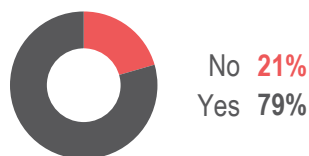
Proportion of assessed settlements where residents reportedly received food assistance in the three months prior to data collection



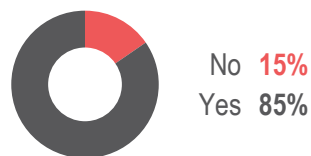
Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some residents reportedly cope with a lack of livelihoods by moving their entire households to cattle or fishing camps



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



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

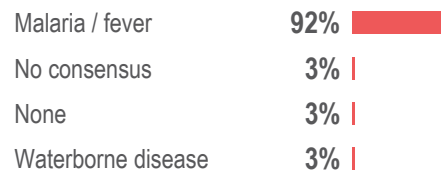


Proportion of assessed settlements where livestock disease outbreaks were reported

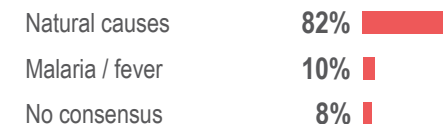


## Health, Nutrition, WASH

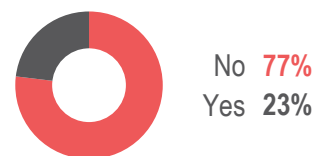
Primary reported health concerns, by proportion of assessed settlements



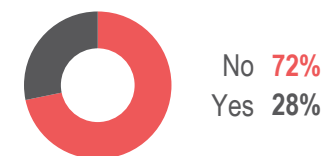
Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements



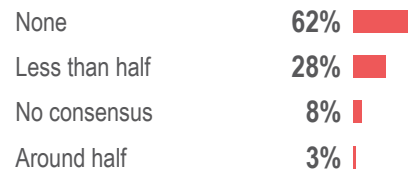
Proportion of assessed settlements where feeding programmes that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other nutrition supplements are reportedly present<sup>4</sup>



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



### About REACH

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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 500km<sup>2</sup> 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.





# Ulang 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.<sup>1</sup> 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 hard-to-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.

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.

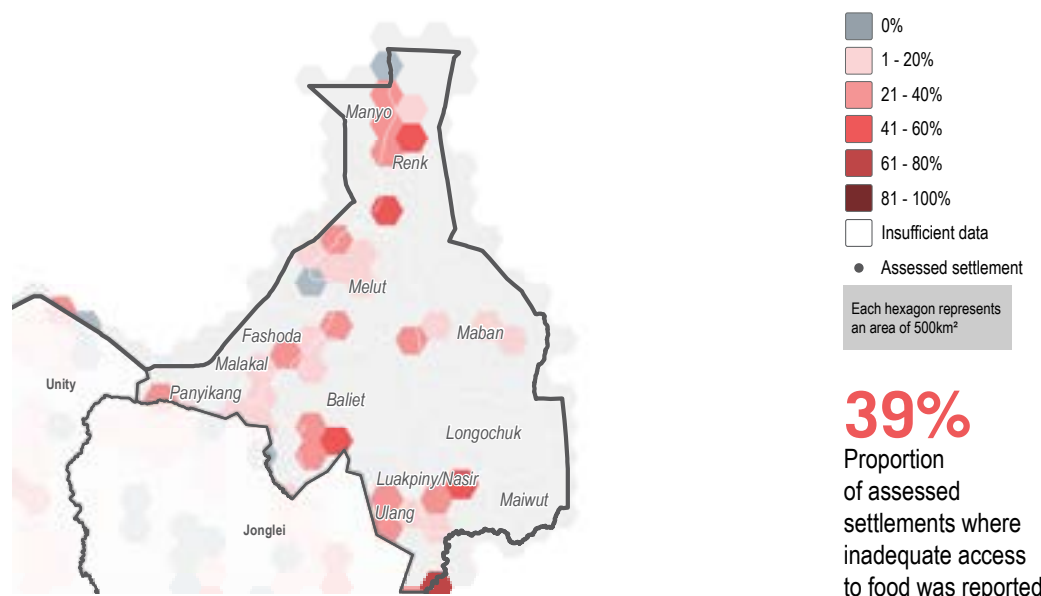
## Assessment Coverage

**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 access to food as well as severity of perceived hunger and application of severe consumption-based coping strategies. The composite was created by averaging the 'yes' responses of settlements reporting on the following indicators, with all indicators considered to have the same weight:

- Inadequate access to food
- Consuming one or no meals per day
- Skipping days to cope with a lack of food or money to buy 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

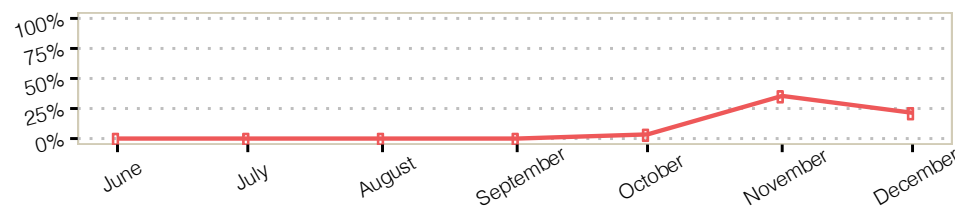
Reported hunger severity level in settlements where access to food was inadequate, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

Hunger is severe	14%
No consensus	14%
Hunger is small	11%

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

Small impact	46%
No consensus	14%
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.

# Ulang County - Food Security and Livelihoods

## Food access

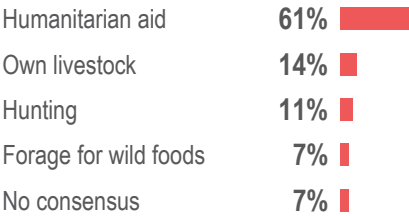
Reported impact of new IDP arrivals on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*



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



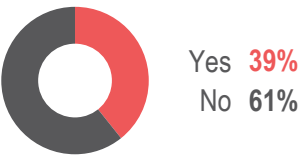
Reported impact of cereal prices on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*



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



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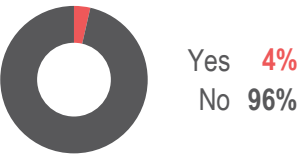
Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents consume on average one meal per day or less



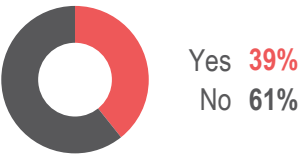
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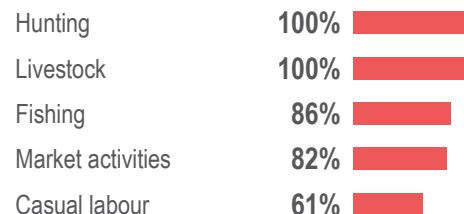


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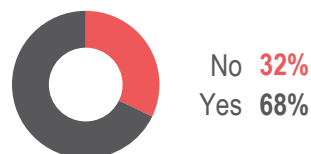
# Ulang County - Food Security and Livelihoods

## Livelihoods

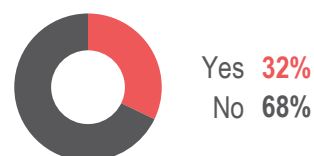
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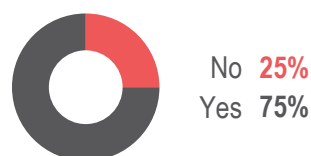
Proportion of assessed settlements where residents reportedly received food assistance in the three months prior to data collection



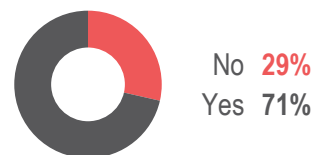
Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some residents reportedly cope with a lack of livelihoods by moving their entire households to cattle or fishing camps



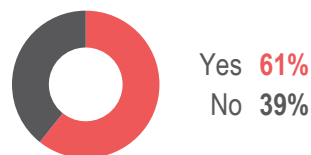
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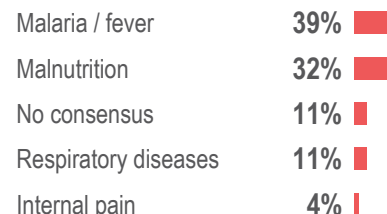


Proportion of assessed settlements where livestock disease outbreaks were reported

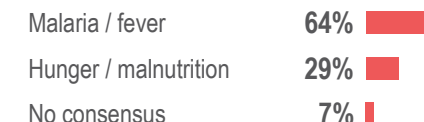


## Health, Nutrition, WASH

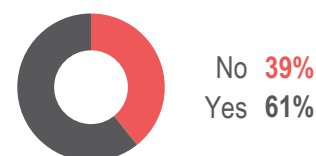
Primary reported health concerns, by proportion of assessed settlements



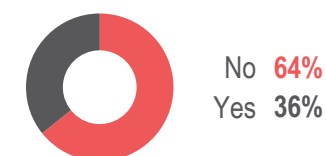
Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements



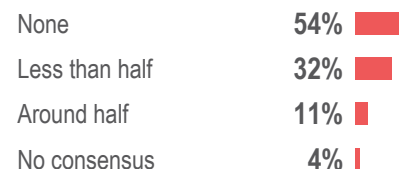
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