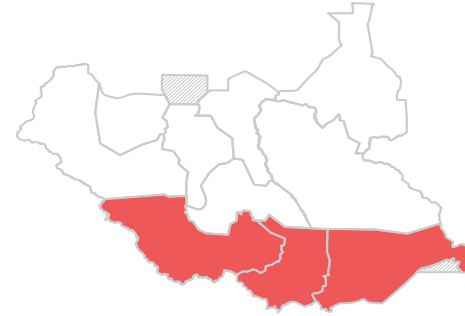


HUMANITARIAN SITUATION MONITORING

Greater Equatoria Region (GER)

May-October 2022 | South Sudan



SITUATION OVERVIEW

CONTEXT & RATIONALE

Greater Equatoria Region (GER) is in the Green Belt, Ironstone Plateau, Arid, Hills, and mountains agroecological zones. The region borders the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Central African Republic (CAR), Uganda, Kenya, and Ethiopia. In GER, rain-fed subsistence farming and rearing livestock are the predominant livelihood activities conducted in the region (refer to page 4 for the seasonal calendar).¹

During the reporting period (May to October 2022), conflicts between cattle herders and host communities resulted in killings, large displacement, hindered access to livelihood activities, and drove the humanitarian needs of the displaced populations in Central Equatoria State (CES) and Eastern Equatoria State (EES).²

Additionally, climatical shocks such as prolonged droughts that resulted in poor harvest in Greater Kapoeta,³ and floods in Mvolo, Mundri East, and West affected crops and harvest and impacted food availability for people in the specified counties.⁴ Findings from the October 2022 Area of Knowledge (AoK) suggest a relatively high reported presence of refugee returnees in GER, especially in EES and CES. Key informants (KIs) in 45% and 61% of assessed settlements in EES and CES reported the presence of refugee returnees in October, respectively.⁵

Economic hardship and persistent inflation could apparently be driving the destitution of the community and the prices of goods and services. Additionally, insecurity along highways to the neighboring countries (mostly Kenya and Uganda) could affect the supply of goods in the market and hence increase prices.⁶ The persistent inflation may affect urban settlements that have a high dependence on the market.⁷

Consequently, the number of People in Need⁸ (PiN) increased from 1,965,500 people in 2021 to 2,057,100 people in 2022, across GER, with over half (58%) of the region's estimated population classified as PiN.⁹ In addition, between October and November 2022, an estimated 1.36 million people (38% of the region's population) in GER are classified in crisis (Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Phase 3) or worse food insecurity, and this could deteriorate in the future for displaced populations.¹⁰

KEY MESSAGES

- In October 2022, findings from AoK suggest **a relatively high reported presence of refugee returnees in GER. KIs in 45% of assessed settlements in EES and 61% in CES, reported the presence of refugee returnees**, which could strain available resources and services resulting in an increase in humanitarian needs in those areas.¹¹
- Findings from the United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) suggest **an increase in the number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in GER between May 2022 (550,000 people) and October 2022 (617,000 people)**.¹² The apparent increase is likely due to displacement triggered by conflicts between cattle herders and host communities which resulted in killings and the destruction of livelihood activities in the first and second quarters of 2022.¹³
- In EES **prolonged droughts between June and October 2022 that resulted in poor harvest in Greater Kapoeta**.¹⁴ **Additionally, floods in WES especially in Mvolo, Mundri East, and Mundri West counties** in September 2022 affected crops and harvest and impacted food availability for people in the specified counties.¹⁵
- The proportion of assessed settlements where access to food was reported remained high in Western Equatoria State (WES) between May and October 2022. However, **in October 2022, reported access to food was relatively lower in CES and EES, with the most reported reasons being unusually high prices, floods, and depleted stock**.¹⁶ This is consistent with the November 2022 IPC report, which classified most counties in GER to be in crisis phase (IPC Phase 3) between October and November 2022 with exception of Kapoeta East which was classified in an emergency (IPC Phase 4), Yambio (stressed – IPC Phase 2), and Nzara (minimal – IPC Phase 1) counties.¹⁷

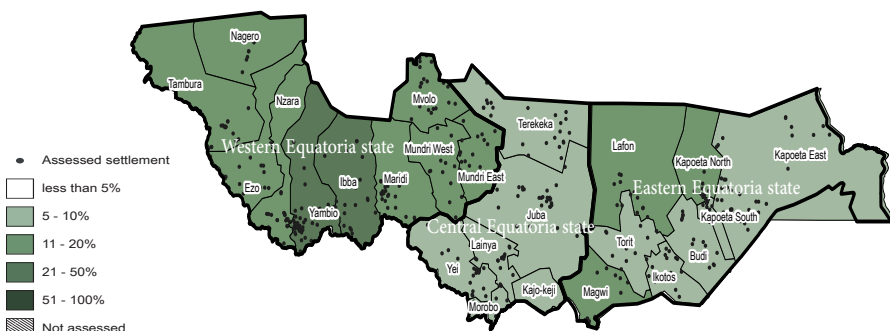
METHODOLOGY OVERVIEW

To support humanitarian actors' understanding of the complex dynamics of vulnerability, shocks, needs, and coping capacities in South Sudan, REACH has been monitoring the humanitarian situation in hard-to-reach areas since 2015 using primary data from KIs who have recently arrived from, recently visited, or receive regular information from a settlement or "Area of Knowledge" (AoK). This situation overview is built on an analysis of monthly data that was collected by REACH enumerators through structured key informant interviews conducted with KIs knowledgeable about a hard-to-reach settlement throughout GER in May-October 2022.¹ The analysis of the Regional Situation Overview (RSO) for this round focused primarily on a comparative approach between May and October to analyze potential trends on a six-month timeline and where possible, findings were triangulated with secondary sources to provide an objective analysis.

In-depth interviews on humanitarian needs were conducted throughout the month using a structured survey tool. After data collection was completed, all data was aggregated at the settlement level, and settlements were assigned the modal or most credible response. When no consensus could be found for a settlement, that settlement was not included in reporting.

Only counties with interview coverage of at least 5% of all settlements in each month were included in the analysis.² Due to access and operational constraints, the specific settlements assessed within each county each month vary. In order to reduce the likelihood that variations in data are attributable to coverage differences, over time analyses were only conducted for counties with at least 70% consistent Payam³ coverage throughout the period of analysis. Furthermore, findings are not generalisable and should be considered indicative of the situation in assessed areas, unless specified otherwise. More details of the methodology can be found in the [AoK Terms of References](#).

Map 1: REACH assessment coverage of GER, October 2022



SHOCKS & STRESSORS

February 2022 findings from UNOCHA estimated that **CES have had a high population of PiN (877,700 people) in 2022 compared to 669,200 in EES and 510,200 people in WES**. Additionally, reports from the IPC suggest an estimated 614,000 people in CES, 476,000 people in EES, and 279,000 people in WES facing a crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse acute food insecurity between October and November 2022, compared to 807,000 people in CES, 494,000 people in EES, and 334,000 people in WES facing a crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse acute food insecurity between February and March 2022.⁴ AoK findings suggest that the impacts of shocks on livelihood remained relatively low and stable between May (reported in 33% of assessed settlements) and October 2022 (27%). However, the proportion of assessed settlements where shocks had reportedly impacted livelihoods in the month prior to data collection was relatively high in EES (49%) and CES (43%) compared to WES (1%). Of those who reported shocks impacting livelihood, unusually high prices (reported in 37% of assessed settlements), pests (26%), flash flooding (13%), and conflict (10%) were the most reported shocks in October.

Protection incidents

Across GER, AoK findings suggest that gender-based violence (reported in 24% of assessed settlements), violent crimes (6%), and cattle raids (5%) were the most reported conflicts in October 2022. Overall, reports of cattle raids remained relatively low in both October (5%) and May (9%).⁵ Nevertheless, the proportion of assessed settlements where **cattle raids reportedly occurred was notably high in Ikotos (42%), Budi (37%), and Lafon (14%) counties in October**.⁶ The apparent cattle raids could limit access to livelihood and cattle products in the assessed settlements.

Consistent with June 2022 reports from UNOCHA, reports of armed attacks were high in Ikotos (18%), Magwi (13%), Juba (7%), and Lainya (7%) counties.⁷ In addition, perception of conflict escalation varied, with KIs in 19% of assessed settlements reporting that conflict would increase in Ikotos County in the next three months prior to data collection in October 2022. The reported armed attack is likely to hinder access and affect the delivery of humanitarian services to most people in need.

Displacement

Based on findings from United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), 616,807 IDPs were estimated to be living in the GER in October 2022, with 321,638 IDPs in CES, 190,974 IDPs in WES, and 104,195 IDPs in EES.⁸ This is consistent with the AoK findings of October that indicated a relatively high reported presence of IDPs in WES (64%), CES (31%), and EES (12%) compared to 79% in WES, 40% in CES, and 20% in EES in May 2022. Additionally, conflict (reported in 64% of assessed settlements) and perceived lack of food (20%) were the main push factors for displacement in October 2022.

Of the KIs who reported the presence of IDPs, KIs in 93% of assessed settlements reported that IDPs arrived in the assessed settlements three or more months prior to data collection. Additionally, Morobo (reported in 40% of assessed settlements), Ikotos (33%), and Budi (25%) counties have had reports of IDPs arriving in the last month prior to data collection in October. Of those who reported the presence of IDPs, the push factors for displacement were related to conflicts (85%) and a perceived lack of food (15%). The apparent high reported presence of IDPs in GER could strain available resources and deplete food stock prior to the start of the lean season.

Findings from AoK suggest **a relatively high reported presence of refugee returnees in GER, especially in EES and CES**. KIs in 45% and 61% of assessed settlements in EES and CES reported the presence of refugee returnees in October 2022, respectively.¹ Subsequent to the apparently high presence of refugee returnees in both CES and EES, Ezo (100%), Kajo-keji (95%), Lainya (94%), Magwi (93%), Yei (92%), and Morobo (91%) counties had a notably high reported presence of refugee returnees in October. This is consistent with reports from the United Nations Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) and Caritas Sweden, which indicate an increase in refugee returnees in July.² Nevertheless, findings from Caritas Sweden suggest that refugee returnees in EES have had pendular³ movements in May 2022 and the main push factors driving returns were the reduction of food rations, lack of livelihood, and redundancy. Consistently, AoK findings suggest Uganda (68%), Kenya (17%), and DRC (11%) as the previous countries for refugees.

Climatical shocks

Findings suggest that reported shocks impacting agriculture remained relatively low between May (reported in 24% of assessed settlements) and October (29%). Pests and diseases (reported in 65% of assessed settlements) and drought (11%) were the most reported shocks that impacted agriculture in October. As agriculture is the predominant livelihood activity in GER, the apparent shocks could have a negative impact which may consequently increase humanitarian needs, especially access to food. AoK findings pointing to **drought impacting agriculture was relatively high in EES, Magwi (50%), Kapoeta East (37%), Torit (20%), Kapoeta South (17%), and Kapoeta North (12%) counties**. This is consistent with findings from the REACH climate and displacement assessment that suggested distress migration in Greater Kapoeta due to lack of water and could have a negative impact on the agro-pastoral communities in Greater Kapoeta.⁴ According to a report from UNOCHA, WES was among the worst affected states by floods in October 2022 in South Sudan. The floods destroyed livestock, crops, shelters, and WASH facilities contaminating water sources which could potentially lead to waterborne diseases.⁵ Additionally, KIs in 12% of assessed settlements in CES reported floods impacting agriculture in October.

Macroeconomics

The proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported items being expensive and people unable to afford them remained relatively high between May (87%) and October (92%) 2022. This is consistent with findings from the Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMIMI) that indicated an increase in prices in October 2022.⁶ From May to October, the South Sudanese Pounds (SSP) - United State Dollar (USD) exchange rate increased from 430.1 SSP per 1 USD to 614.7 SSP per 1 USD, with the SSP losing 43% of its value in the six-month period.⁷ The apparent loss in value of SSP likely increased prices of stable foods and could limit access to health care services and enough food for market-dependent settlements.⁸

ACCESS TO BASIC NEEDS & SERVICES

Availability, access, and consumption of food

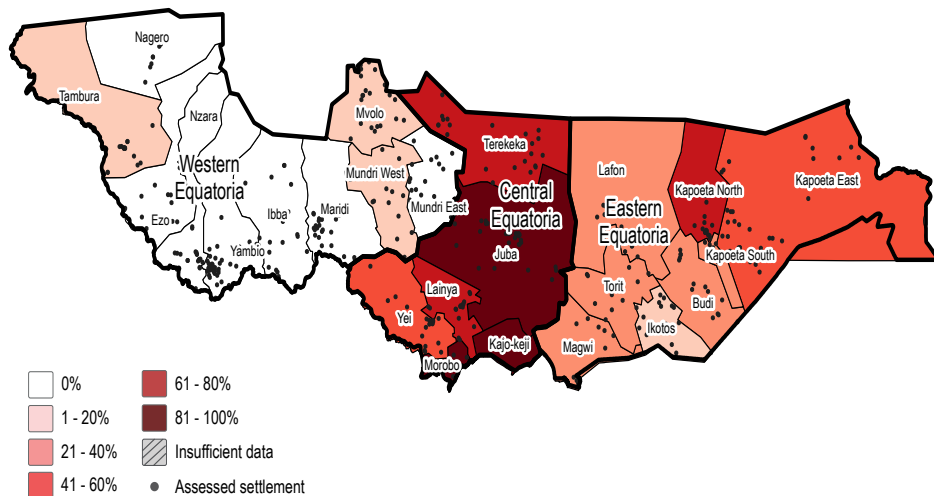
Overall, reported access to enough food remained relatively stable between May (reported in 60% of assessed settlements) and October (68%) across GER. The reportedly high access to food in GER could be due to reliable rains, availability of land, and agricultural inputs which likely increased harvests and availability of pasture for livestock.⁹ On the contrary, in October 2022, **reported access to enough food was notably lower in EES (reported in 63% of assessed settlements) and CES (23%) compared to WES (98%)**. Reflective of the reported inadequate access to food in EE and CE states, Morobo (reported in 100% of assessed settlements), Kajo-keji (90%), Juba (88%), Terekeka (79%), Lainya (75%), Kapoeta North (73%), and Kapoeta East (49%) counties had a notably high reported inadequate access to food in October 2022. This is consistent with the November 2022 IPC report, which classified almost all the counties in GER to be in Crisis Phase (IPC Phase 3) between October and November 2022 with exception of Kapoeta East which was classified in an emergency (IPC Phase 4), Yambio (stressed – IPC phase 2), and Nzara (minimal – IPC phase 1) counties.¹⁰ Reported inadequate access to food could be driven by conflicts related to armed herders and farmers, cattle raids, the presence of IDPs and returnees, and macroeconomic, and climate-related shocks such as drought in the Greater Kapoeta¹¹ and floods in the Greater Mundri¹² which likely deteriorated the food security situation in the region.¹³

Figure 1: Proportion of assessed settlements in GER where KIs reported most people were unable to access enough food, May and October 2022



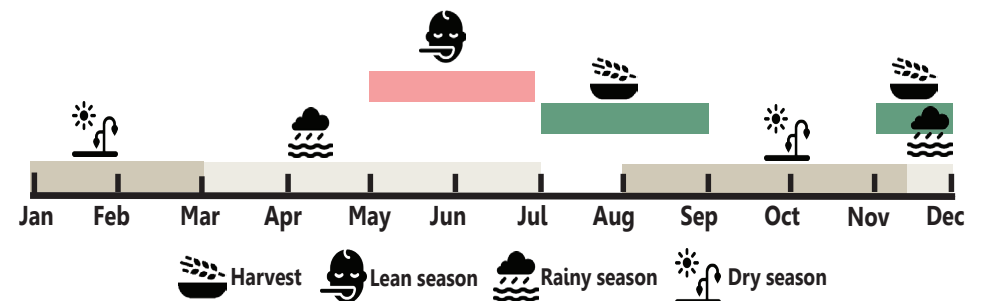
Of those who reported inadequate access to food in October 2022 (32%), unusually high prices (30%), depleted stock (22%), floods (19%), and crops being destroyed by pests (10%) were the most reported reasons for limited access to food. Additionally, conflict was reported as a reason for inadequate access to food in Magwi (40%), Yei (30%), Morobo (27%), and Budi (25%) counties. Furthermore, an overwhelming proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported drought as the reason for limited access to food was relatively high in Budi (75%) and Ikotos (50%) counties. Potentially linked to limited food security in CES (77%) and EES (38%), KIs in 70% and 35% of assessed settlements in CES and EES, respectively, reported that hunger was “severe”. Nevertheless, reported food sources varied across GER. Cultivation (reported in 93% of assessed settlements), market (64%), and own livestock (39%) were the main food sources¹ reported in October 2022. Further indicating seasonality and limited access to food, KIs in assessed settlements reported forage (22%) and social networks (21%) as the source of food. Reported **reliance on social networks as a source of food was notably high in Lainya (reported in 75% of assessed settlements) and Morobo (55%)**. The use of unsustainable food sources such as reliance on social networks and forage could have a negative impact on food availability, access, and consumption and likely pose health risks due to inadequate intake of nutrients.

Map 2: Proportion of assessed settlements in GER where KIs reported most people were unable to access enough food, October 2022.



Potentially linked to the insecurity related to cattle raids, reported cattle ownership remained relatively low in GER.² KIs in 27% of assessed settlements reported cattle ownership in October. Moreover, reported cattle ownership was notably high in EES (reported in 66% of assessed settlements) compared to CES (13%), and WES (7%). Overall, reported engagement in cultivation remained relatively high across GER between May (reported in 93% of assessed settlements) and October 2022 (88%). Of those who reported that people engaged in cultivation, KIs in virtually all assessed settlements (99%) reported that people had access to land for cultivation. Moreover, KIs reported access to agricultural tools and seeds in 77% and 81% of assessed settlements, respectively. The relatively high reported access to land and agricultural inputs could increase harvests and improve food security situation in GER.

Figure 2: Seasonal calendar, Greater Equatoria - Green Belt agroecological zone.



Access to markets and barriers

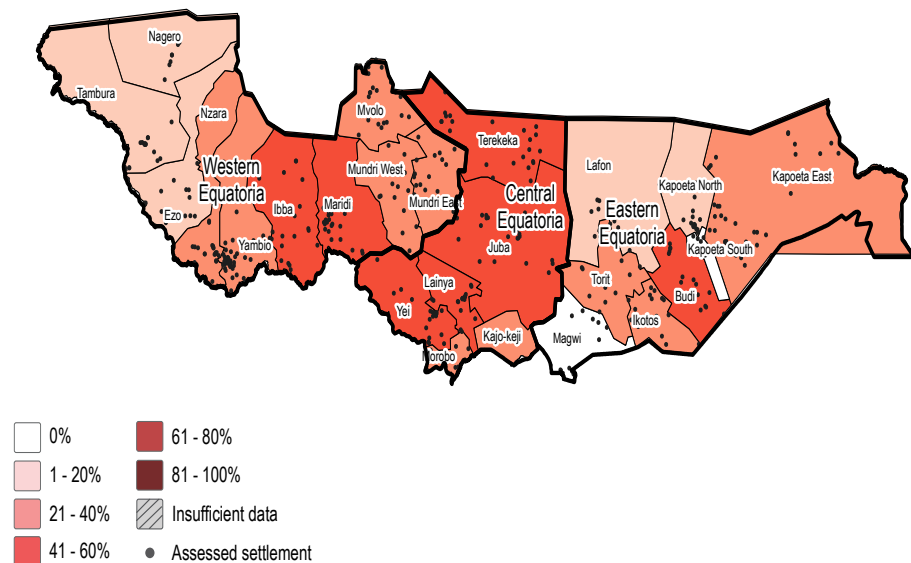
Reported access to markets remained consistent and high between May (reported in 100% of assessed settlements) and October 2022 (100%). Despite reported market access, KIs in half of the assessed settlements reported that people experienced challenges while accessing the market. Of those who reported barriers, **long distances (reported in 94% of assessed settlements), lack of transportation (78%), and poor road conditions (49%) were the most reported barriers while accessing the market.**³ Moreover, reported communal violence in Budi (41%), Ikotos (33%), and Magwi (25%) counties was a barrier to accessing markets in October 2022. Additionally, unusually high prices of goods (reported in 93% of assessed settlements), unavailability of some goods (62%), and lower quality of some goods (38%) were reported as barriers faced at the market during the reporting period.⁴ Inflation is likely to reduce purchasing power and affect food access and utilization, especially for returnees, IDPs, and market-dependent settlements.

Access to water sources and barriers

Findings suggest that reported presence of functional boreholes remained stable between May (reported in 64% of assessed settlements) and October (66%) across GER.

Additionally, the proportion of assessed settlements where functional boreholes were reportedly present had increased from 63% in May to 73% in October in EES. The apparent increase could be due to increasing hydrogeological pressure because of relative rainfall that supported the availability of underground water.¹ Despite the reported presence of functional boreholes across GER, KIs in 32% and 52% of assessed settlements reported unprotected wells and open water as the main water sources, respectively. Nonetheless, **the reported use of open water as the main water source was relatively common in CES (65%) and EES (64%), whereas unprotected wells were commonly reported in WES (56%) as the main water source in October.** The proportion of assessed settlements with reportedly longer time spent to access water varied across GER. Reported longer time of one to half day spent for accessing water was notably high in Kajo-keji (35%), Terekeka (29%), Morobo (27%), and Mvolo (23%) counties. The apparent longer time spent for accessing water could have a negative impact on livelihoods, food consumption, and utilization as a result of delayed food preparations, child care practices, and energy intake in the reported counties. Potentially linked to insecurity in EES and CES, in 27% and 21% of assessed settlements, KIs reported that people did not feel safe to access their preferred water sources in Morobo and Budi counties, respectively.

Map 3: Proportion of assessed settlements in GER where KIs reported unprotected water sources as the main drinking water sources, October 2022.



Access, use, and barriers to latrines

Reported access to and use of latrines remained consistent and low between May (reported in 23% of assessed settlements) and October (25%) across GER. Additionally, of those settlements, KIs reported limited access to and use of latrines in 20% of assessed settlements in CES and 60% in EES. Overall, KIs reported a lack of latrines (in 39% of assessed settlements), damage to latrines (20%), cultural related reasons (16%), and poor sanitation (11%) as the reported barriers limiting access to and use of latrines. Coupled with the low access to and use of latrines, reported handwashing remained low between May to October 2022. KIs in almost half (46%) of assessed settlements reported that people washed their hands with water only. Moreover, reported handwashing was relatively low in CES, KIs in 28% of assessed settlements reported that people did not wash their hands in October. Reliance on unimproved water sources, low access to and use of latrines, and poor handwashing practices could exacerbate health and nutrition risks.

Access to health services and limitations

Findings suggest that access to a functional hospital remained consistently low between May (reported in 14% of assessed settlements) and October (17%) 2022. Nevertheless, in October, KIs reported access to a primary health care centre (38%) and primary health care unit (40%). The apparent limited access to functional health facilities could be due to a decrease in funding from health agencies which resulted in the closing down of health facilities across GER.² Consequently, reported lack of medication (87%), lack of healthcare workers (54%), overcrowding at the health facilities (34%), and distant health facilities (34%) were the most reported barriers to health. Additionally, reported insecurity in the vicinity of the health facilities was reported as a barrier to accessing health services in Kapoeta East (72%) and Morobo (18%) counties. Indicative of the **long distances to the health facilities**, KIs in 30% of assessed settlements reported that people spent between one hour to half a day accessing health facilities across GER. The low access to health services across GER could increase traditional health-seeking behaviours and beliefs.³

Perception of safety and access to protection services

Across GER, findings suggest that people generally felt safe during the reporting period. KIs in 75% of the assessment settlements reported that people felt safe most of the time in October 2022. Despite reported feeling of safety, conflict and insecurity related to armed clashes and attacks on civilians likely reduced perception of safety for most people in EES and CES between May and October. Armed Conflict Location and Event Data Project (ACLED) recorded 11 armed clashes and 28 attacks on civilians in EES, 8 armed clashes and 10 attacks on civilians in CES which was high compared to 2 armed clashes and 5 attacks on civilians in WES.⁴ Similarly, AoK findings suggest that safety perceptions in EES and CES were relatively lower, as KIs in 65% and 49% of assessed settlements, respectively, reported that most people did not feel safe most of the time. Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) was the most reported protection concerns for women (63%) and girls (32%) in October 2022.⁵

COPING & ADAPTATION

Indicative of the reported limited access to food, the **use of extreme coping strategies such as skipping entire days without food was notably high in CES (reported in 10% of assessed settlements) and EES (7%)**, which may imply deteriorating food security conditions (refer to figure 3 below).

Figure 3: Food consumption coping strategies reportedly used by people in the settlement in the month prior to data collection in October 2022.¹

	WES	CES	EES
Reliance on less preferred and less expensive food	Very high	High	High
Reduction of portion size at meal times	Medium	High	Medium
Reduction in the number of meals eaten per day	Medium	Medium	Medium
Adults restricting food consumption so that children could eat	Very low	Low	Very low
Skipping entire days without eating	Very low	Very low	Very low

Across GER, the proportion of assessed settlements reportedly engaging in unsustainable livelihood strategies to cope with a lack of food varied in October 2022 across EES, CES, and WES. Across settlements where KIs reported the occurrence of a shock in the month prior to data collection, the adoption of crises and emergency coping strategies was reported (see figure 4). Employing these crisis coping strategies has a negative impact on communities' ability to recover from shocks as it erodes, sometimes irreversibly, their livelihood base.

Figure 4: Livelihood coping strategies reportedly used by people in the settlements in the month prior to data collection in October 2022.²

	WES	CES	EES
Begging food or money to buy food expensive food	Very high	Medium	Medium
Consuming seeds meant for the next planting season	Very low	Low	Medium
Selling productive assets	Very low	Low	Very low
Slaughtering more livestock than usual	Very low	Very low	High

Findings suggest that the proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that people had access to humanitarian food assistance was relatively low across GER. In CES 10% of settlements reported access, in EES 15%, and in WES (1%). The apparently limited access to humanitarian assistance could be a concern with the increase of humanitarian needs.³

Following conflicts related to cattle raids, armed herders and farmers' conflict, and communal violence in CES and EES between May and October 2022, distressed migration was adopted as a strategy to flee danger and meet basic needs.⁴ Indicative of an overall increase in armed conflict across CES and EES, KIs in 11% of assessed settlements in CES and 13% in EES reported that less than half of the proportion of the settlements' population were leaving their localities. Of those leaving the settlements in GER, conflict (reported in 43% of assessed settlements), lack of food (23%), and floods (13%) were the most reported push factors for displacement in October 2022.

CONCLUSION

Findings from October 2022 suggest inadequate access to enough food in CES and EES and is likely a result of armed conflict which may have led to the destruction of livelihood activities and hindered access to farmland.¹ With the continuous conflict and poor harvests due to droughts in parts of CES and EES, access to enough food could deteriorate in Lainya, Morobo, Kajo-keji, Terekeka, Kapoeta East, and Kapoeta North counties. Moreover, most communities especially the returnees and IDP populations in assessed settlements are struggling to cope with the food consumption gaps and are adopting emergency and catastrophic coping strategies. The population, however, is reportedly still falling short of meeting consumption needs. This remains a great concern with the likelihood of an increase in the number of returnees in GER.

ENDNOTES

PAGE 1

¹ FEWS Net. Livelihood Zone Map and Description for the Republic of South Sudan. 2018

² [UNOCHA, South Sudan, Humanitarian Snapshot, June 2022](#); [UNOCHA, South Sudan, Humanitarian Coordinator expresses outrage over latest attack on humanitarian personnel, 11 August 2022](#)

³ Greater Kapoeta consists of Kapoeta South, Kapoeta North, and Kapoeta East counties.

⁴ [UNOCHA, South Sudan, Flooding snapshot no.2, 11 October 2022](#)

⁵ Solutions Task Force meeting, Eastern Equatoria State - presentation of findings from Caritas Sweden assessment reports on returns 01 December 2022.

⁶ [UNOCHA, South Sudan, Humanitarian Snapshot, October 2022](#); of fin [Radio Tamazuj, Several feared dead in Juba - Nimule road ambush, 9 August 2022](#)

⁷ [OCHA, "Humanitarian Needs Overview South Sudan: 2023" November 2022](#)

⁸ Note that the methodological approach used to calculate the intersectoral PiN for 2023 and 2022 differed. In 2023, the PiN was calculated using the JIAF 2.0 methodology, while JIAF 1 scenario B was used in 2022 - both the 2022 and 2023 HNOs can be referenced.

⁹ OCHA. "Humanitarian Needs Overview South Sudan: 2022" February 2022. 48-50; OCHA. "Humanitarian Needs Overview South Sudan: 2023" November 2022. 36; total population calculated using IPC findings.

¹⁰ [IPC, South Sudan IPC Acute Food Insecurity and Acute Malnutrition Analysis, November 2022](#).

¹¹ [The New Humanitarian, interlocking crises, why humanitarian needs keep increasing in South Sudan, 18 October 2022](#).

¹² [UNOCHA, South Sudan, Humanitarian Snapshot, May 2022](#); [UNOCHA, South Sudan,](#)

¹³ [UNOCHA, South Sudan, Humanitarian Snapshot, June 2022](#); [UNOCHA, South Sudan, Humanitarian Coordinator expresses outrage over latest attack on humanitarian personnel, 11 August 2022](#)

¹⁴ Greater Kapoeta consists of Kapoeta South, Kapoeta North, and Kapoeta East counties.

¹⁵ [UNOCHA, South Sudan, Flooding snapshot no.2, 11 October 2022](#)

¹⁶ [REACH, South Sudan Joint Market Monitoring Initiative \(JMMI\) 1-7 October 2022](#).

¹⁷ [IPC, South Sudan IPC Acute Food Insecurity and Acute Malnutrition Analysis, November 2022](#).

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¹ Due to the AoK validation study, there was no data collection in August and September 2022.

² To calculate the percentage of AoK coverage, the total number of settlements per county is based on OCHA settlement lists in addition to new settlements mapped by KIs reached each month.

³ Payam is the administrative unit below the county-level.

⁴ OCHA. "Humanitarian Needs Overview South Sudan: 2022" February 2022. 48-50; [IPC, South Sudan IPC Acute Food Insecurity and Acute Malnutrition Analysis, November 2022](#); IPC. South Sudan IPC Acute Food Insecurity and Acute Malnutrition Analysis, April 2022.

⁵ Note that the low proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported cattle raids in GER may be due to few communities owning cattle. The majority of the settlements own goats, sheep, and poultry.

⁶ [UNOCHA, South Sudan, Humanitarian Snapshot, June 2022](#)

⁷ [UNOCHA, South Sudan, Humanitarian Snapshot, June 2022](#)

⁸ [UNHCR, South Sudan, overview of the IDPs population per county, 31 October 2022](#)

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¹ Solutions Task Force meeting, Eastern Equatoria State - presentation of findings from Caritas Sweden assessment reports on returns 01 December 2022

² [UNOCHA, South Sudan, overview of spontaneous Refugee returns, July 2022](#)

³ This refers to a situation in which refugee returnee households have temporary returned to their areas of origin with an intention of crossing the border again after few months.

⁴ [REACH, South Sudan, Greater Kapoeta climate impact and displacement profile, Eastern Equatoria State, March 2022](#)

⁵ [UNOCHA, South Sudan, Flooding snapshot no.2, 11 October 2022](#)

ENDNOTES (continued)

- ⁶ REACH. South Sudan Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMIMI) 1-7 October 2022
- ⁷ CliMIS South Sudan. "Exchange Rate." Source: FAO. Accessed 14 December 2022
- ⁸ REACH. South Sudan Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMIMI) 1-7 October 2022
- ⁹ IGAD. Greater Horn of Africa Climate Outlook Forum 15-17 February 2022; UNFAO. South Sudan Dekadal weather update. 11 May 2022
- ¹⁰ IPC. South Sudan IPC Acute Food Insecurity and Acute Malnutrition Analysis, November 2022
- ¹¹ Greater Kapoeta consists of Kapoeta South, Kapoeta North, and Kapoeta East counties.
- ¹² Greater Mundri consists of Mvolo, Mundri East, and Mundri West counties.
- ¹³ WFP. South Sudan, seasonal monitor June 2022; WFP. South Sudan, seasonal monitor October 2022; WHO. Greater Horn of Africa Food Insecurity and Health, situation report 23

PAGE 4

- ¹ KIs could select multiple-choice options.
- ² Radio Tamazuj. Ten killed, 12 wounded in Kapoeta North cattle raid, 7 July 2022; Catholic Radio Network, Eastern Equatoria government cries to Jonglei cattle herders to evacuate, 16 May 2022; UNMISS, beleaguered by cattle raids, feuding Eastern Equatoria communities request UNMISS to broker peace dialogues, 27 August 2022.
- ³ Reported market barriers in October were similar to May 2022.
- ⁴ REACH. South Sudan Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMIMI) 1-7 October 2022

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- ¹ UNFAO. South Sudan Dekadal weather update. 11 May 2022
- ² Eye Radio. HPF scales down funding, eight major hospitals to be affected. 4 April 2022.
- ³ Radio Tamazuj. Pregnant women argued to deliver at health facilities. 6 May 2022
- ⁴ ACLED compiles data on "political violence." ACLED data is compiled using open sources and is not exhaustive. Rather, for the purposes of this situation overview, it should be considered indicative of conflict trends.
- ⁵ KIs could select multiple-choice options.

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- ¹ Very low (0 - 10%), low (11 - 30%), medium (31 - 69%), high (70 - 90%), and very high (91 - 100%)
- ² Very low (0 - 10%), low (11 - 30%), medium (31 - 69%), high (70 - 90%), and very high (91 - 100%)
- ³ Correspondence: WFP, letter addressed to Hon. Dr Manase Lomole Waya re: adjustment to WFP South Sudan 2022 operational plan, 26 April 2022; WFP. South Sudan, WFP suspends some food aid in South Sudan as funds dry up. 14 June 2022.
- ⁴ Eye Radio. Makuei appeals for calm as government promises to remove cattle from Magwi. 4 March 2022; UNMISS, following conflict between farmers and herders in Magwi, UNMISS steps up patrols, 17 March 2022; UNMISS, Lafon communities recovering from recent farmer-herder tensions, UNDP, UNMISS to raise confidence, strengthen recovery. 16 June 2022; UNHCR supports peaceful end to conflict between herders, farmers in South Sudan. 19 April 2022.

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- ¹ UNOCHA. South Sudan, Humanitarian Snapshot, June 2022

ABOUT REACH

REACH Initiative facilitates the development of information tools and products that enhance the capacity of aid actors to make evidence-based decisions in emergency, recovery and development contexts. The methodologies used by REACH include primary data collection and in-depth analysis, and all activities are conducted through inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms. REACH is a joint initiative of IMPACT Initiatives, ACTED and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research - Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNITAR-UNOSAT).