



Juba County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Central Equatoria State, South Sudan - South Sudan Food Security Crisis

December 2019

Overview

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

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

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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.)
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the modal (most frequent) response for KIs reporting on that settlement.

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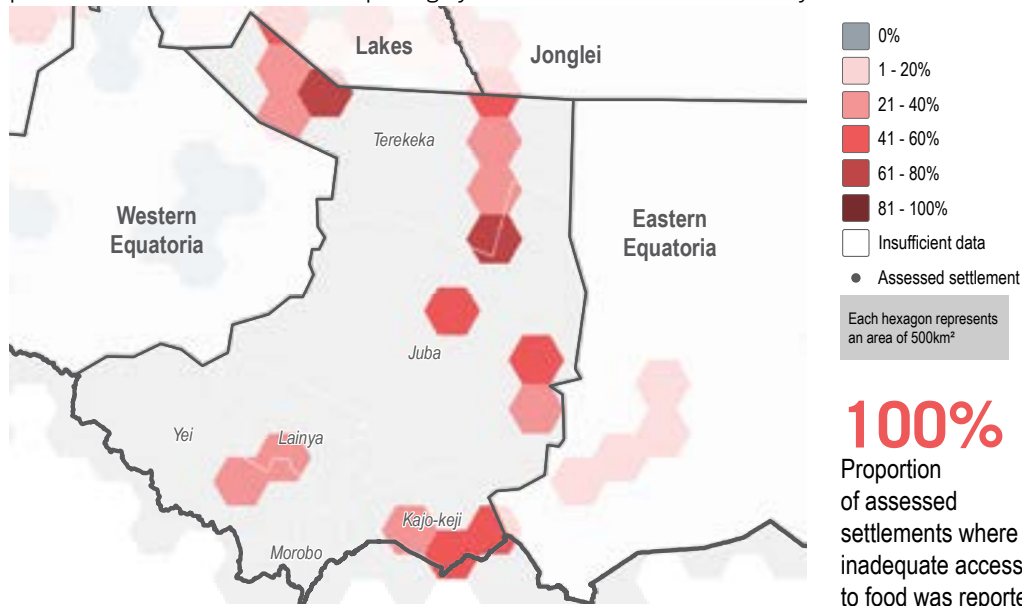
Assessment Coverage

25 key Informants interviewed

24 of 430 settlements (**6%**) assessed²

Food access composite indicator

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting "yes" to five selected food security-related indicators⁶



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

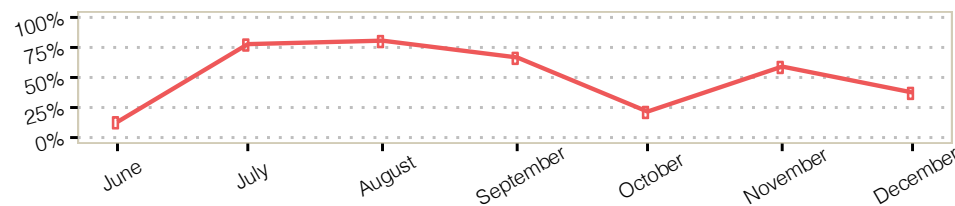
Reported hunger severity level in settlements where access to food was inadequate, by proportion of assessed settlements*

Hunger is severe	50%	<div style="width: 50%;"></div>
Hunger is small	46%	<div style="width: 46%;"></div>
Hunger is the worst	4%	<div style="width: 4%;"></div>

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	21%	<div style="width: 21%;"></div>
Small impact	13%	<div style="width: 13%;"></div>
No consensus	4%	<div style="width: 4%;"></div>

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



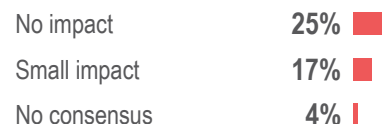
1. IPC South Sudan, Key IPC Findings, August 2019.

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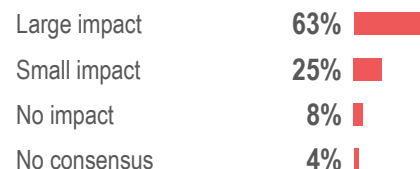
Juba County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Food access

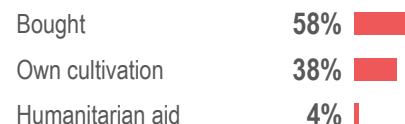
Reported impact of new IDP arrivals on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements*



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*



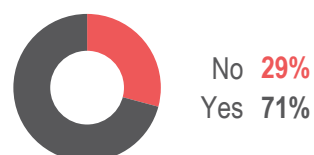
Proportion of settlements where residents reportedly consume wild foods that are known to make people sick



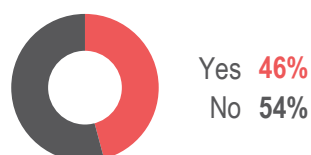
Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents consume on average one meal per day or less



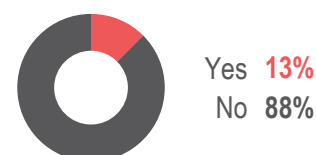
Proportion of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have physical access to land for cultivation



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

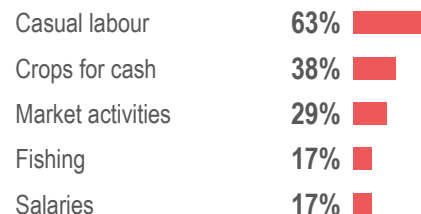


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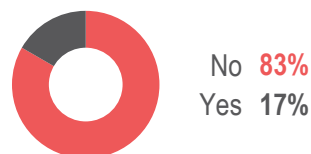
Juba County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Livelihoods

Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, by proportion of assessed settlements³



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



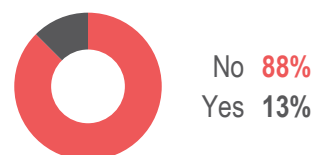
Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some residents reportedly cope with a lack of livelihoods by moving their entire households to cattle or fishing camps



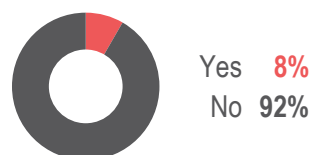
Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly have physical access to a functional market nearby



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



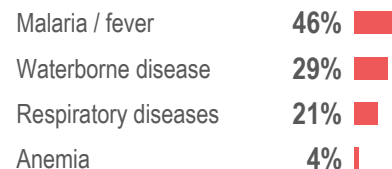
Proportion of assessed settlements where livestock disease outbreaks were reported



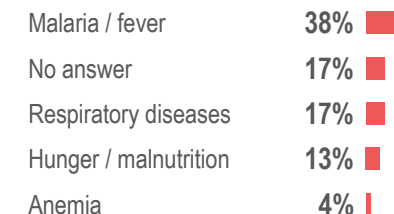
3. Top 5 results presented, percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.
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 5. Improved water sources: borehole, tap stand, water yard.

Health, Nutrition, WASH

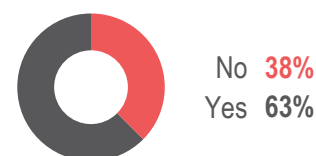
Primary reported health concerns, by proportion of assessed settlements



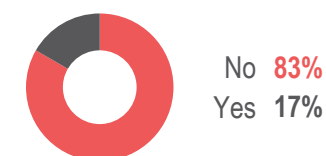
Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements



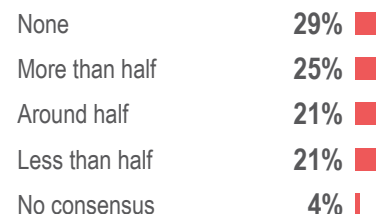
Proportion of assessed settlements where feeding programmes that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other nutrition supplements are reportedly present⁴



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



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



About REACH

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



Kajo-keji County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Central Equatoria State, South Sudan - South Sudan Food Security Crisis

December 2019

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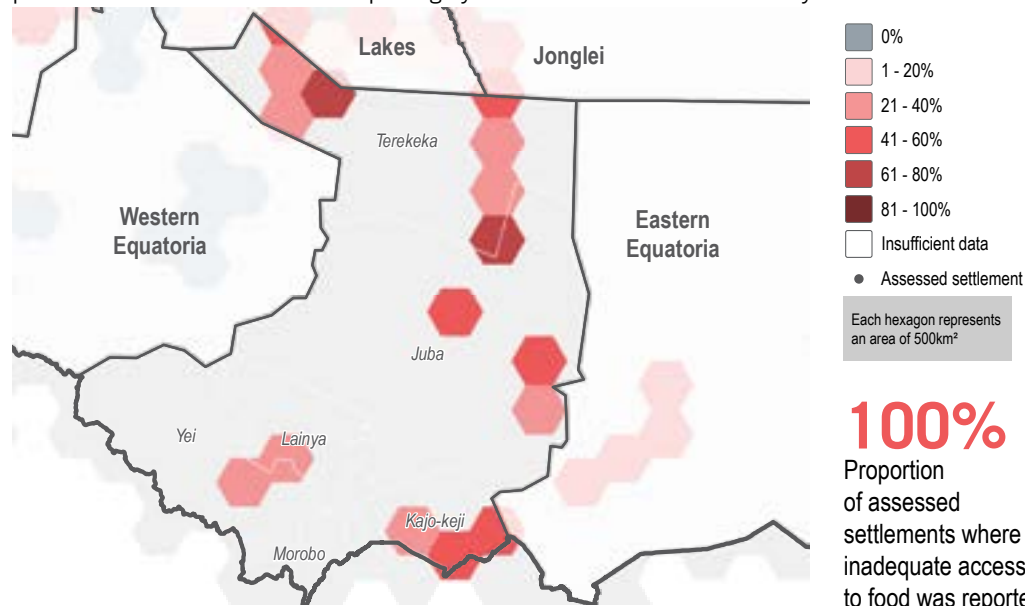
Assessment Coverage

15 key Informants interviewed

15 of 270 settlements (**6%**) assessed²

Food access composite indicator

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting "yes" to five selected food security-related indicators⁶

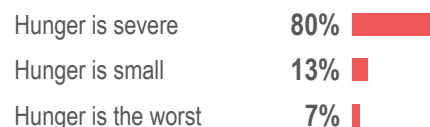


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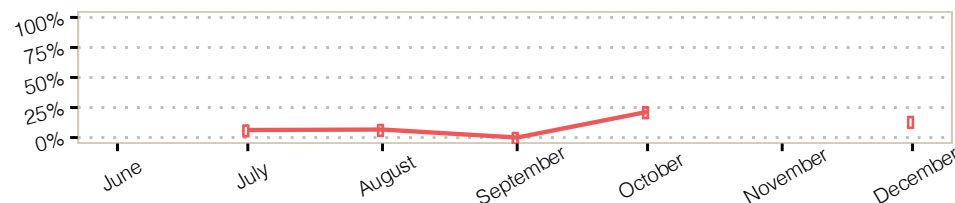
Reported hunger severity level in settlements where access to food was inadequate, by proportion of assessed settlements*



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*



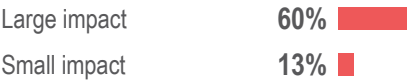
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Kajo-keji County - Food Security and Livelihoods

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*



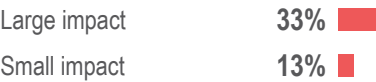
Reported primary food sources, by proportion of assessed settlements



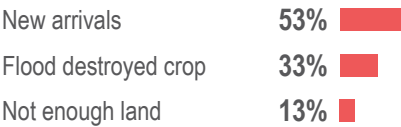
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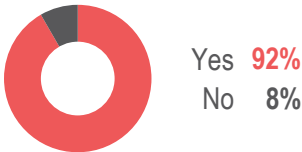
Reported primary reasons why residents of assessed settlements had inadequate food access, by proportion of settlements*



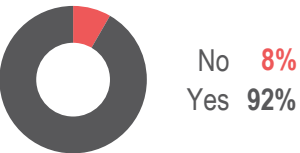
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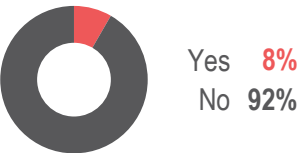
Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents consume on average one meal per day or less



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

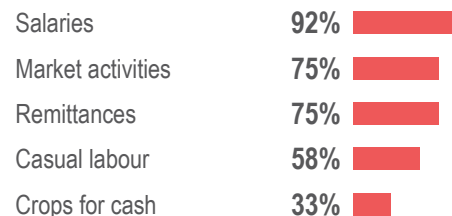


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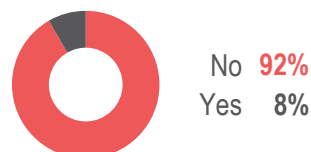
Kajo-keji County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Livelihoods

Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, by proportion of assessed settlements³



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



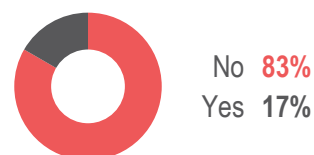
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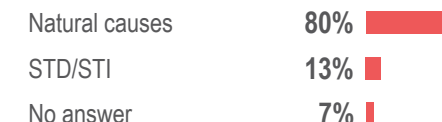


Health, Nutrition, WASH

Primary reported health concerns, by proportion of assessed settlements



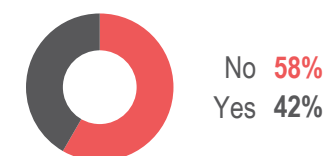
Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements



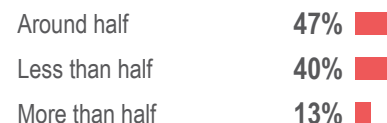
Proportion of assessed settlements where feeding programmes that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other nutrition supplements are reportedly present⁴



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



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



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Terekeka County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Central Equatoria State, South Sudan - South Sudan Food Security Crisis

December 2019

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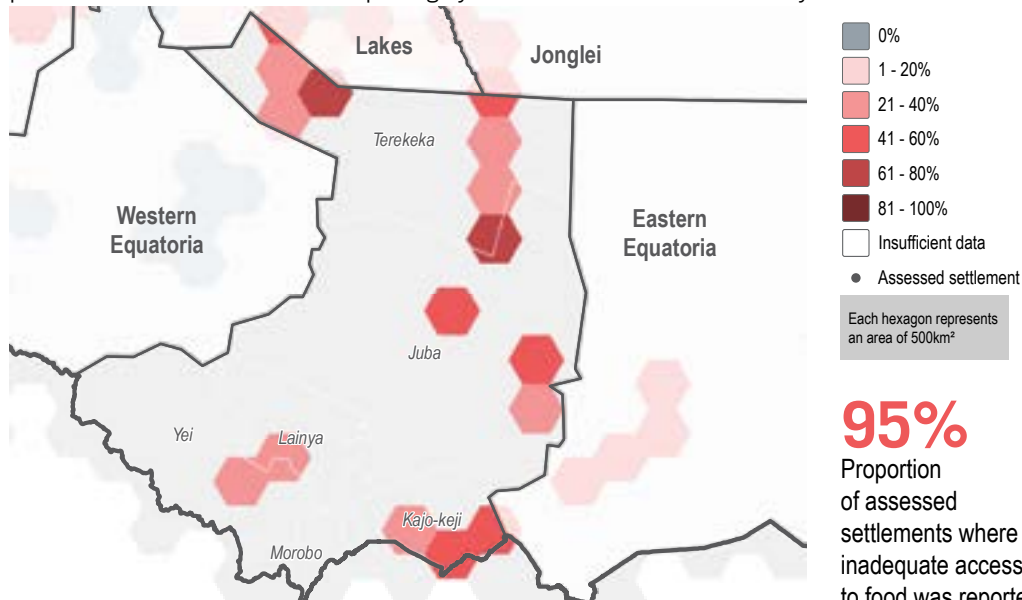
Assessment Coverage

19 key Informants interviewed

19 of 371 settlements (**5%**) assessed²

Food access composite indicator

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Shocks

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

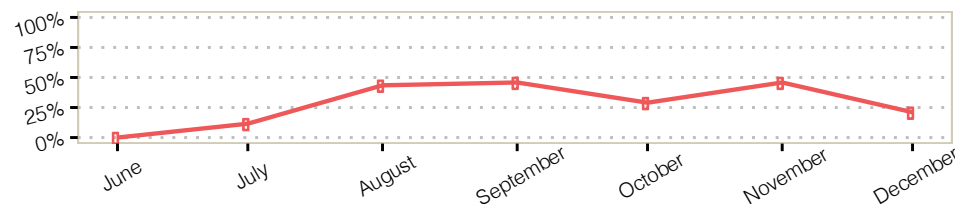
Hunger is small **53%**

Hunger is severe **42%**

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

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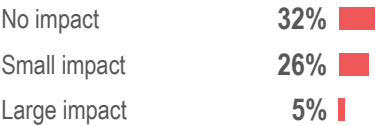
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Terekeka County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Food access

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Reported primary food sources, by proportion of assessed settlements



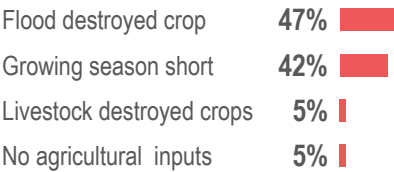
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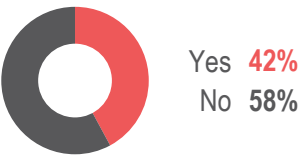
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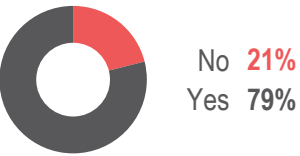
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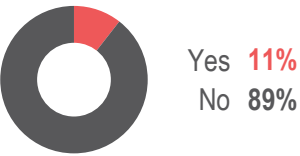
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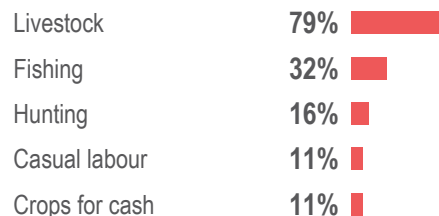


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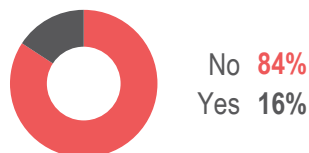
Terekeka County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Livelihoods

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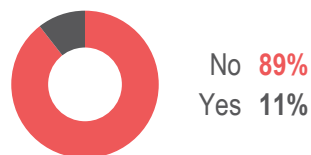
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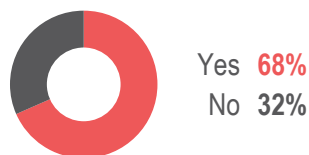
Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly have physical access to a functional market nearby



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

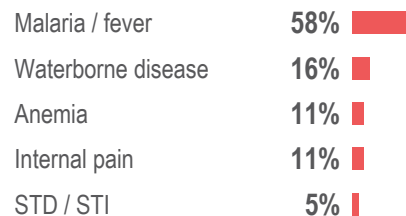


Proportion of assessed settlements where livestock disease outbreaks were reported

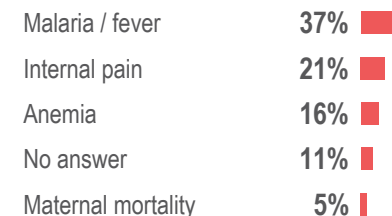


Health, Nutrition, WASH

Primary reported health concerns, by proportion of assessed settlements



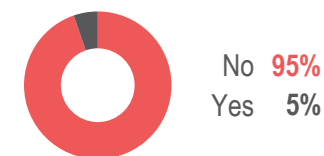
Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements



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



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



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



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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.

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Yei County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Central Equatoria State, South Sudan - South Sudan Food Security Crisis

December 2019

Overview

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

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- KIs who are newly arrived internally displaced

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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.

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.

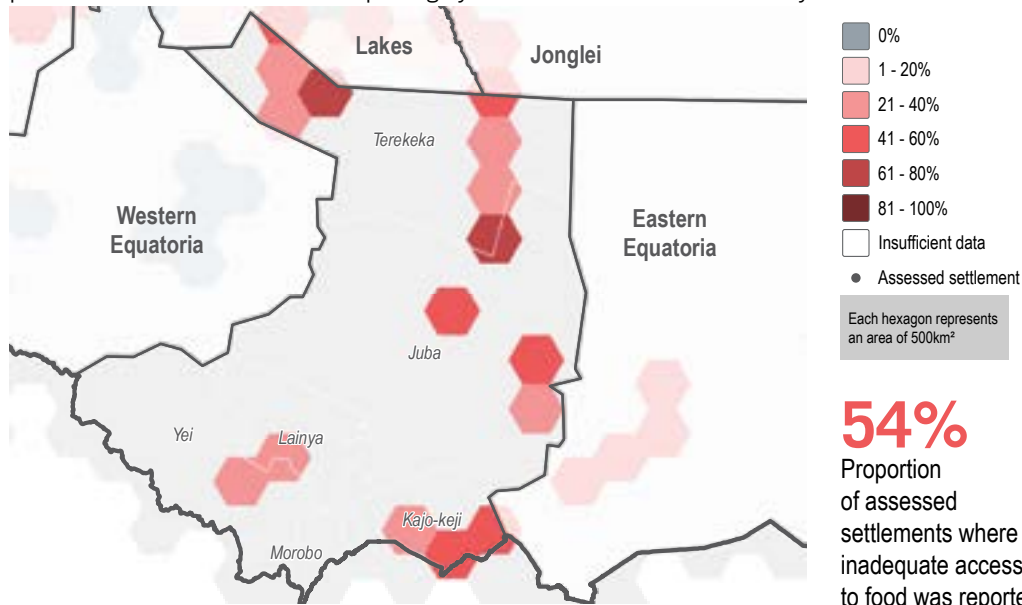
Assessment Coverage

14 key Informants interviewed

13 of **254** settlements (**5%**) assessed²

Food access composite indicator

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting "yes" to five selected food security-related indicators⁶



54%
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

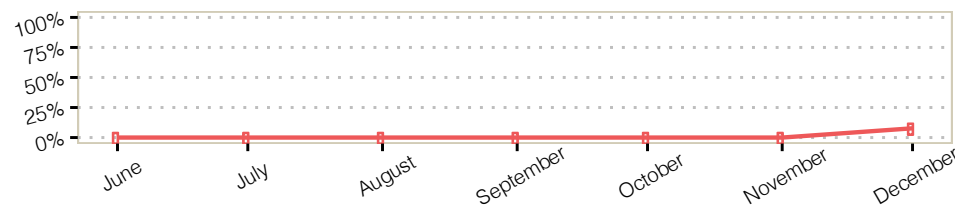
Reported hunger severity level in settlements where access to food was inadequate, by proportion of assessed settlements*

Hunger is severe	23%
Hunger is small	23%
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*

N/A

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



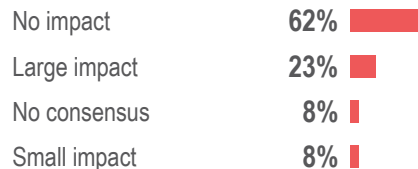
1. IPC South Sudan, Key IPC Findings, August 2019.

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.

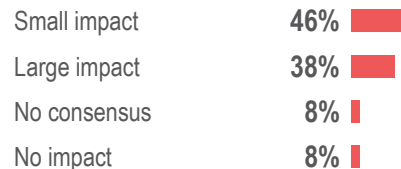
Yei County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Food access

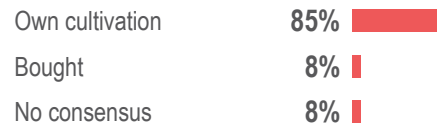
Reported impact of new IDP arrivals on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements*



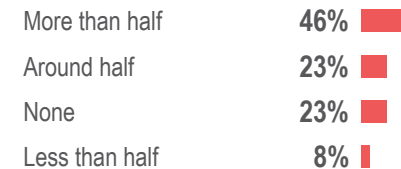
Reported impact of health problems on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements*



Reported primary food sources, by proportion of assessed settlements



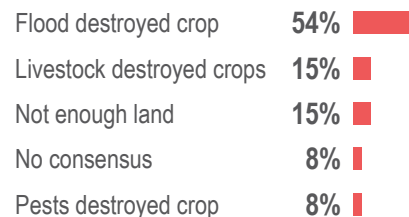
Reported proportion of meals consumed by most residents of assessed settlements that included wild foods, by proportion of



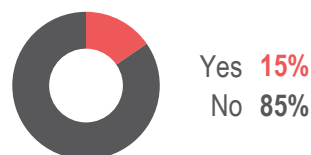
Reported impact of cereal prices on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements*



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



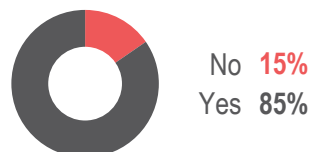
Proportion of settlements where residents reportedly consume wild foods that are known to make people sick



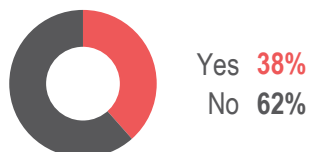
Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents consume on average one meal per day or less



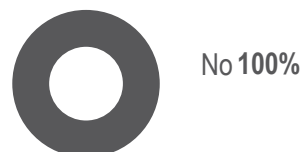
Proportion of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have physical access to land for cultivation



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

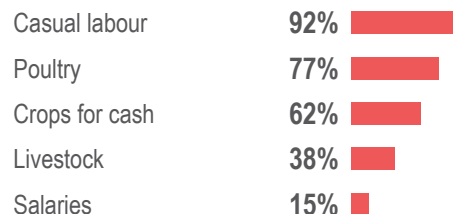


*The findings are presented as percentages of all assessed settlements, even if the question was asked only to a subset of assessed settlements

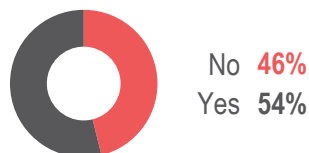
Yei County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Livelihoods

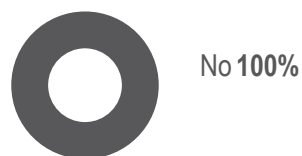
Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, by proportion of assessed settlements³



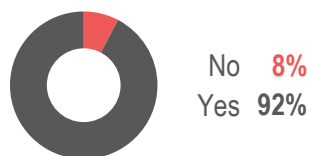
Proportion of assessed settlements where residents reportedly received food assistance in the three months prior to data collection



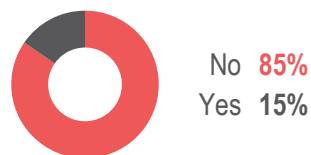
Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some residents reportedly cope with a lack of livelihoods by moving their entire households to cattle or fishing camps



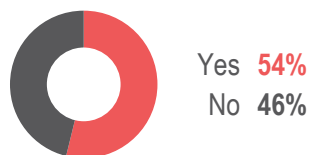
Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly have physical access to a functional market nearby



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

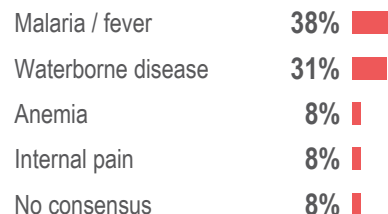


Proportion of assessed settlements where livestock disease outbreaks were reported

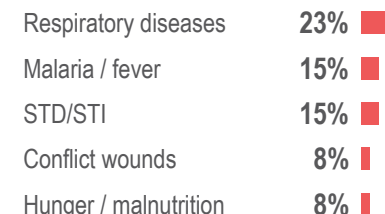


Health, Nutrition, WASH

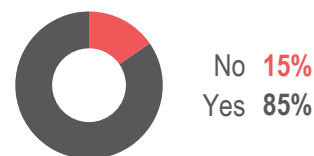
Primary reported health concerns, by proportion of assessed settlements



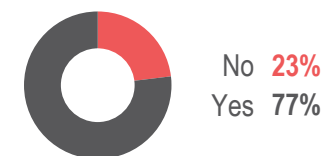
Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements



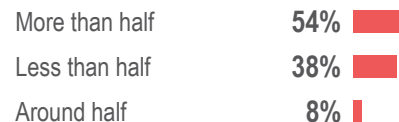
Proportion of assessed settlements where feeding programmes that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other nutrition supplements are reportedly present⁴



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



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



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

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

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

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



Budi County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Eastern Equatoria State, South Sudan - South Sudan Food Security Crisis

December 2019

Overview

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

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

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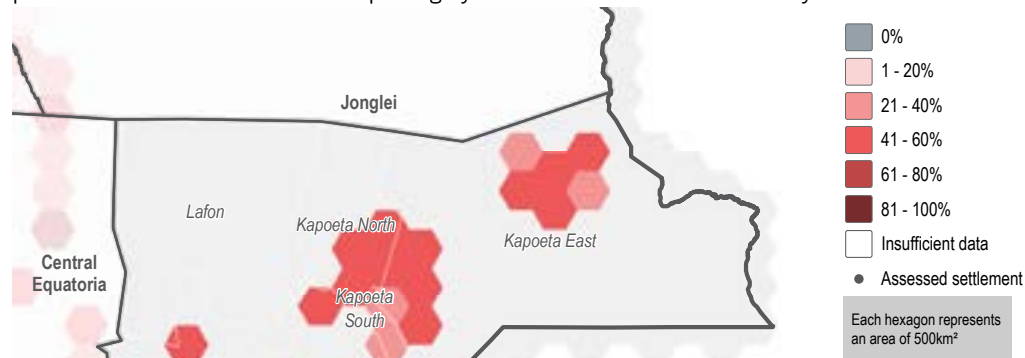
Assessment Coverage

17 key Informants interviewed

17 of 230 settlements (7%) assessed²

Food access composite indicator

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting "yes" to five selected food security-related indicators⁶



76%
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*

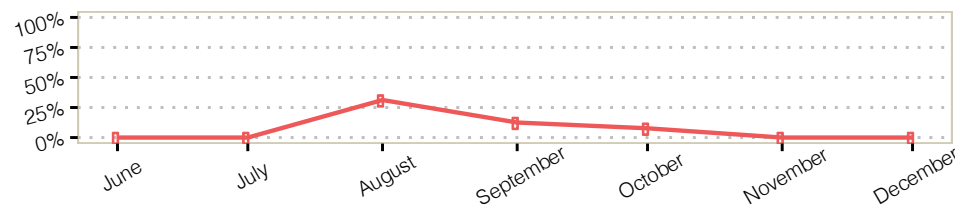
Hunger is severe **53%**

Hunger is small **24%**

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.

Budi 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

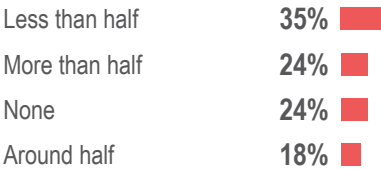
Reported impact of health problems on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements*



Reported primary food sources, by proportion of assessed settlements



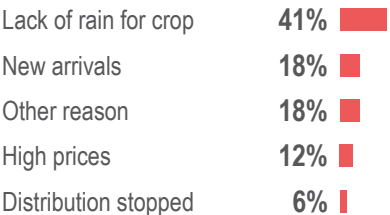
Reported proportion of meals consumed by most residents of assessed settlements that included wild foods, by proportion of



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



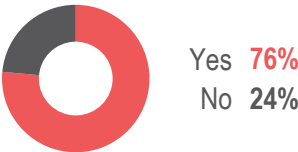
Reported primary reasons why residents of assessed settlements had inadequate food access, by proportion of settlements*



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



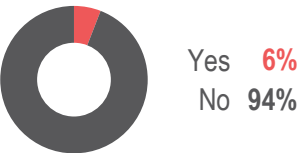
Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents consume on average one meal per day or less



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



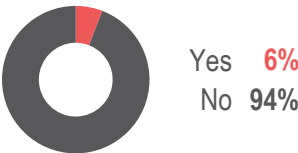
Proportion of assessed settlements reporting leaving their homes due to flooding of shelters



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

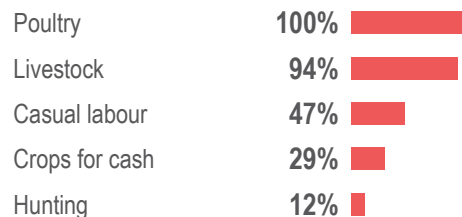


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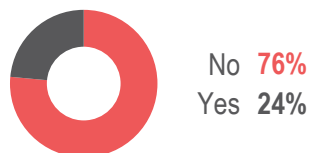
Budi County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Livelihoods

Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, by proportion of assessed settlements³



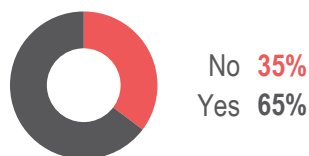
Proportion of assessed settlements where residents reportedly received food assistance in the three months prior to data collection



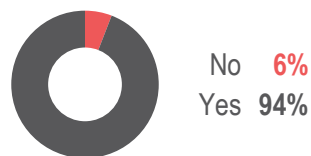
Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some residents reportedly cope with a lack of livelihoods by moving their entire households to cattle or fishing camps



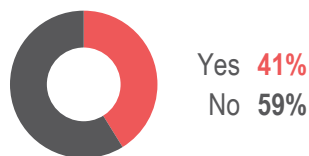
Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly have physical access to a functional market nearby



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

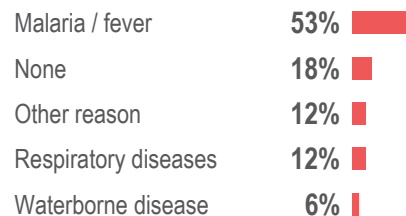


Proportion of assessed settlements where livestock disease outbreaks were reported



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 present⁴



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



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



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Kapoeta East County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Eastern Equatoria State, South Sudan - South Sudan Food Security Crisis

December 2019

Overview

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the modal (most frequent) response for KIs reporting on that settlement.

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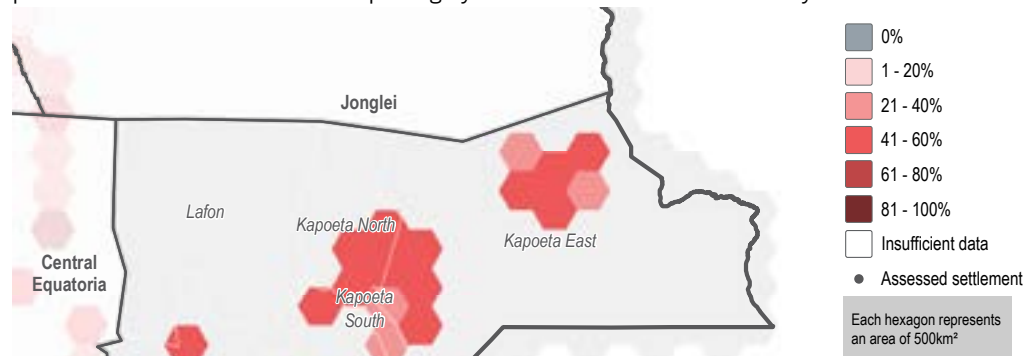
Assessment Coverage

55 key Informants interviewed

48 of 531 settlements (**9%**) assessed²

Food access composite indicator

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting "yes" to five selected food security-related indicators⁶



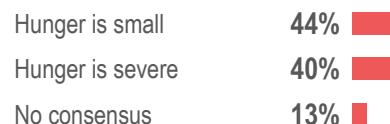
96%
Proportion of assessed settlements where inadequate access to food was reported

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:

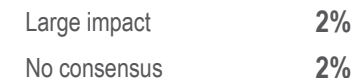
- Inadequate access to food
- Consuming one or no meals per day
- Skipping days to cope with a lack of food or money to buy food
- Perceived hunger from inadequate food access: severe or worst it can be
- Wild foods known to be making people sick consumed all the time

Shocks

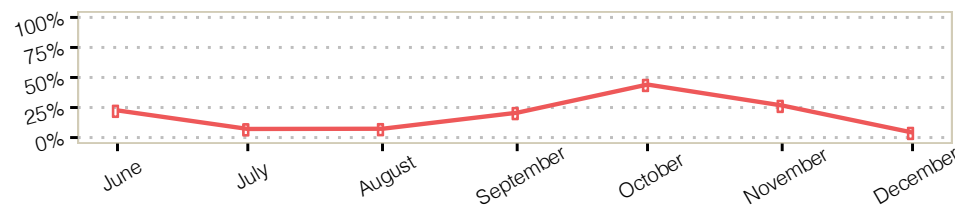
Reported hunger severity level in settlements where access to food was inadequate, by proportion of assessed settlements*



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*



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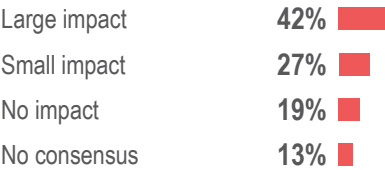
Kapoeta East County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Food access

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

N/A

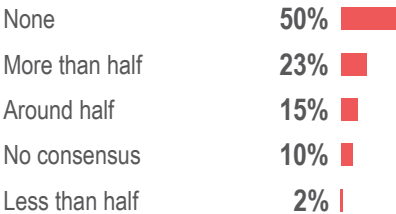
Reported impact of health problems on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements*



Reported primary food sources, by proportion of assessed settlements



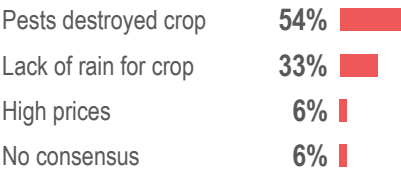
Reported proportion of meals consumed by most residents of assessed settlements that included wild foods, by proportion of



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



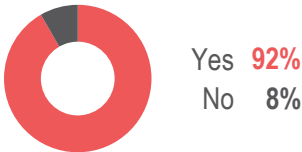
Reported primary reasons why residents of assessed settlements had inadequate food access, by proportion of settlements*



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



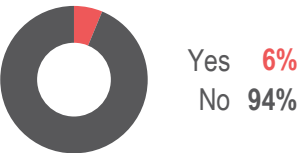
Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents consume on average one meal per day or less



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

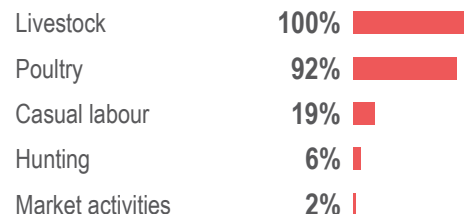


*The findings are presented as percentages of all assessed settlements, even if the question was asked only to a subset of assessed settlements

Kapoeta East County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Livelihoods

Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, by proportion of assessed settlements³



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



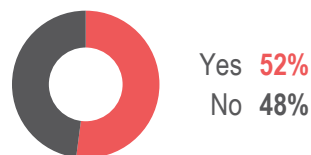
Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly have physical access to a functional market nearby



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

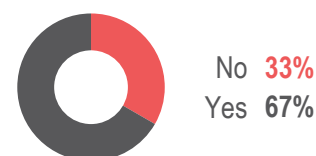
Primary reported health concerns, by proportion of assessed settlements



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 present⁴



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



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



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

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

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

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



Kapoeta North County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Eastern Equatoria State, South Sudan - South Sudan Food Security Crisis

December 2019

Overview

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

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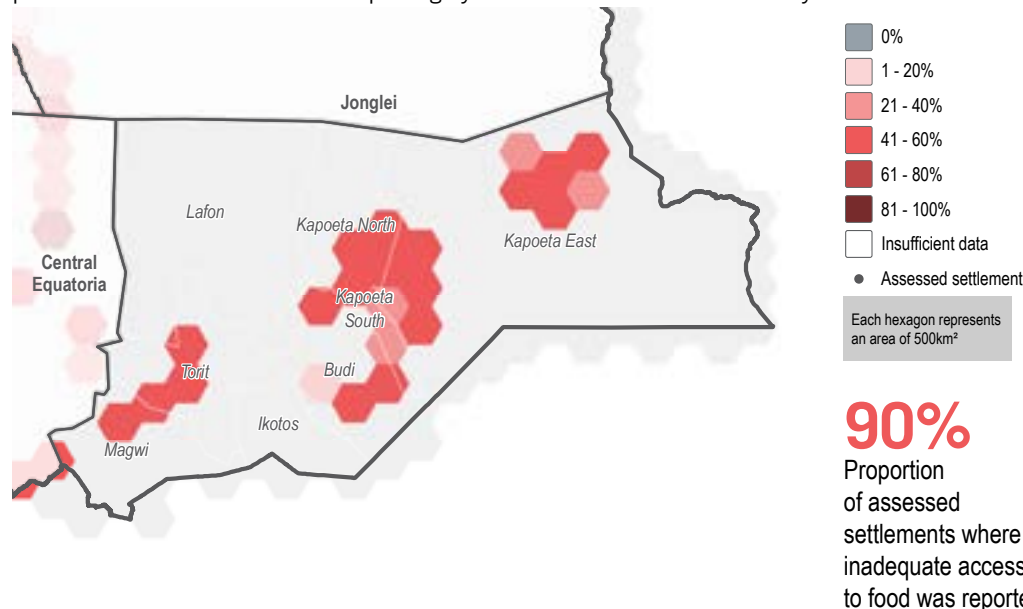
Assessment Coverage

21 key Informants interviewed

20 of **173** settlements (**12%**) assessed²

Food access composite indicator

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting "yes" to five selected food security-related indicators⁶

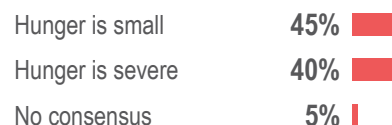


This simple food access composite aims to measure both levels of adequate access to food as well as severity of perceived hunger and application of severe consumption-based coping strategies. The composite was created by averaging the 'yes' responses of settlements reporting on the following indicators, 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

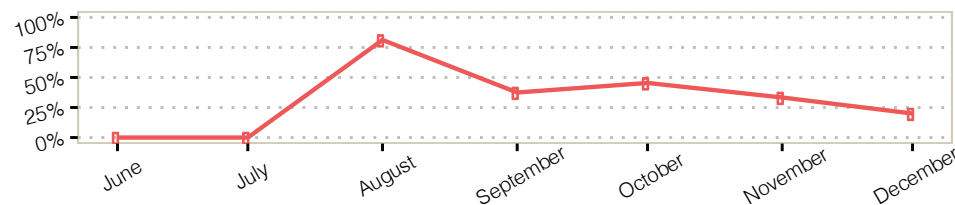
Reported hunger severity level in settlements where access to food was inadequate, by proportion of assessed settlements*



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.

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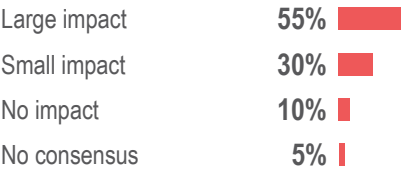
Kapoeta North County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Food access

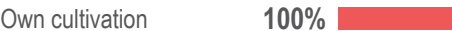
Reported impact of new IDP arrivals on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements*

N/A

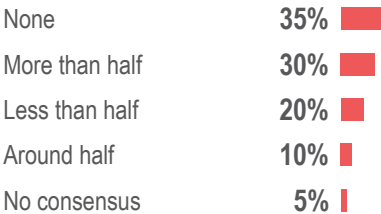
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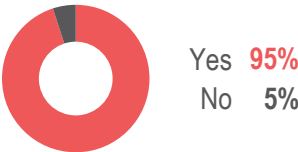
Reported primary reasons why residents of assessed settlements had inadequate food access, by proportion of settlements*



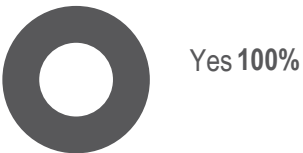
Proportion of settlements where residents reportedly consume wild foods that are known to make people sick



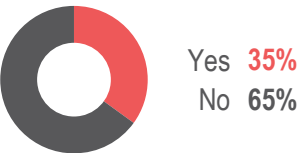
Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents consume on average one meal per day or less



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



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

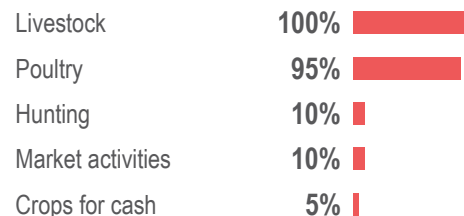


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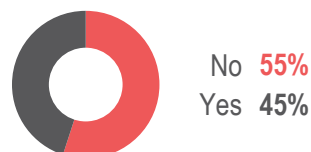
Kapoeta North County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Livelihoods

Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, by proportion of assessed settlements³



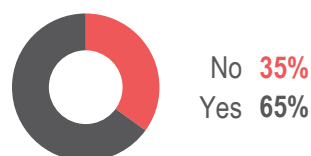
Proportion of assessed settlements where residents reportedly received food assistance in the three months prior to data collection



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



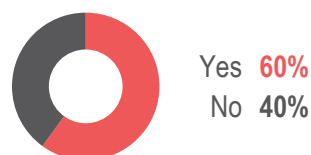
Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly have physical access to a functional market nearby



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

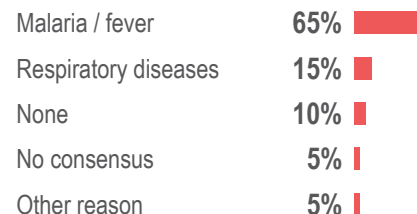


Proportion of assessed settlements where livestock disease outbreaks were reported

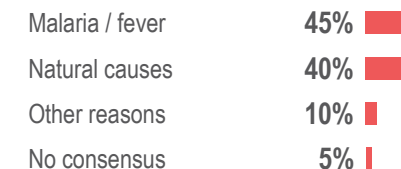


Health, Nutrition, WASH

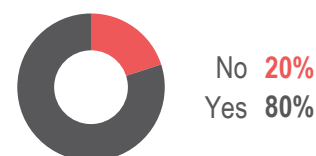
Primary reported health concerns, by proportion of assessed settlements



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 present⁴



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



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



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Kapoeta South County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Eastern Equatoria State, South Sudan - South Sudan Food Security Crisis

December 2019

Overview

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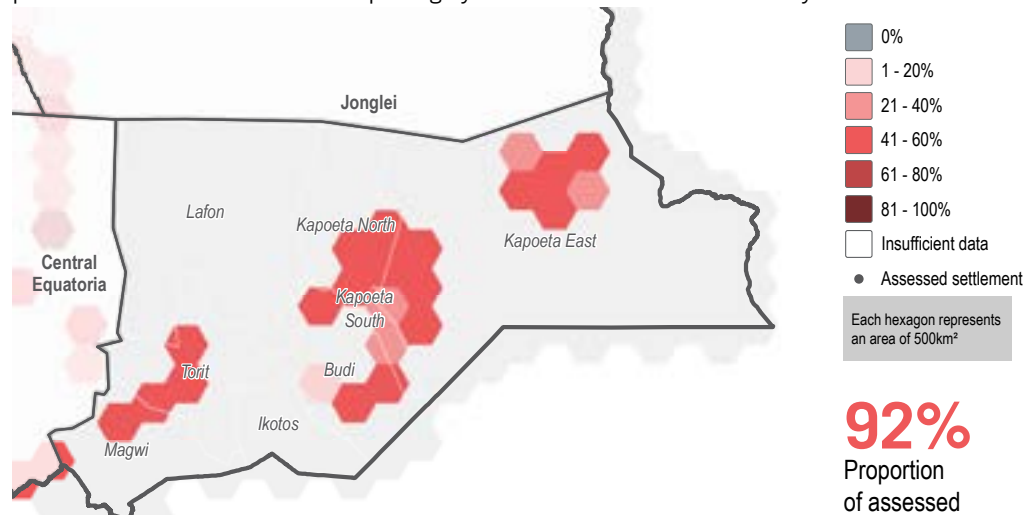
Assessment Coverage

14 key Informants interviewed

12 of 77 settlements (**16%**) assessed²

Food access composite indicator

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting "yes" to five selected food security-related indicators⁶



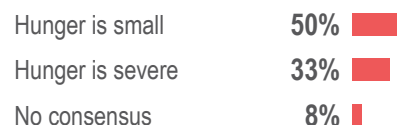
92%
Proportion of assessed settlements where inadequate access to food was reported

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Shocks

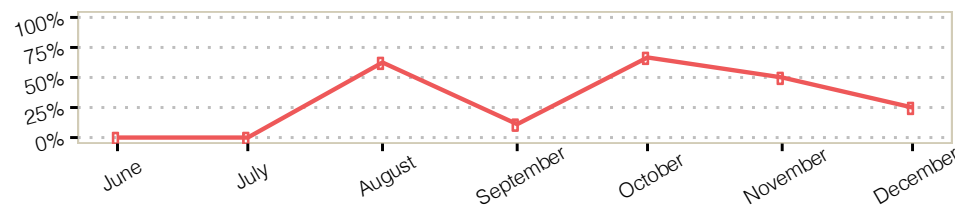
Reported hunger severity level in settlements where access to food was inadequate, by proportion of assessed settlements*



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*



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Kapoeta South County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Food access

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

No consensus 8%

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

Large impact 58%
Small impact 25%
No consensus 8%
No impact 8%

Reported primary food sources, by proportion of assessed settlements

Own cultivation 92%
Bought 8%

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

More than half 42%
Less than half 33%
No consensus 17%
Around half 8%

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

Large impact 58%

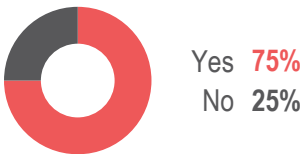
Reported primary reasons why residents of assessed settlements had inadequate food access, by proportion of settlements*

Pests destroyed crop 50%
Lack of rain for crop 17%
Other reason 17%
High prices 8%
No consensus 8%

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



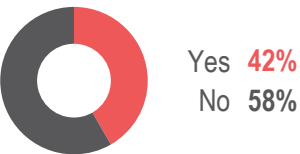
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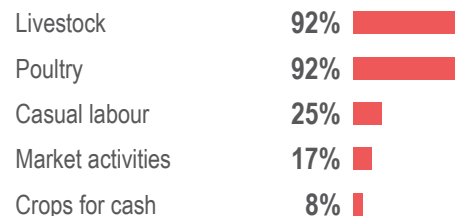


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Kapoeta South County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Livelihoods

Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, by proportion of assessed settlements³



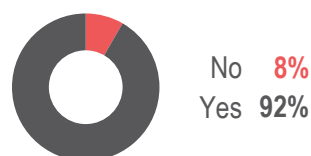
Proportion of assessed settlements where residents reportedly received food assistance in the three months prior to data collection



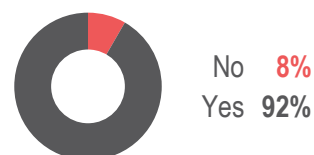
Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some residents reportedly cope with a lack of livelihoods by moving their entire households to cattle or fishing camps



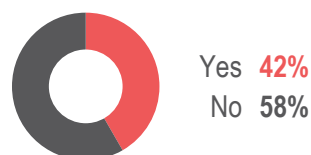
Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly have physical access to a functional market nearby



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Proportion of assessed settlements where livestock disease outbreaks were reported

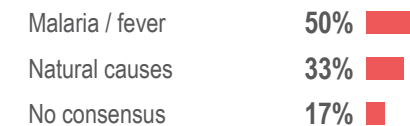


Health, Nutrition, WASH

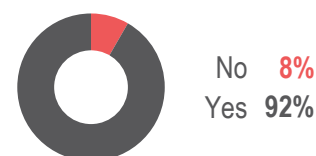
Primary reported health concerns, by proportion of assessed settlements



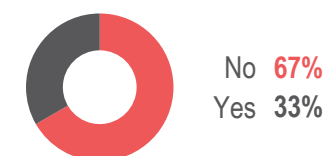
Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements



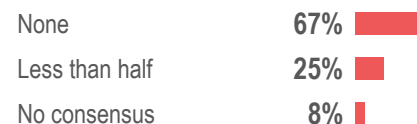
Proportion of assessed settlements where feeding programmes that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other nutrition supplements are reportedly present⁴



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Magwi County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Eastern Equatoria State, South Sudan - South Sudan Food Security Crisis

December 2019

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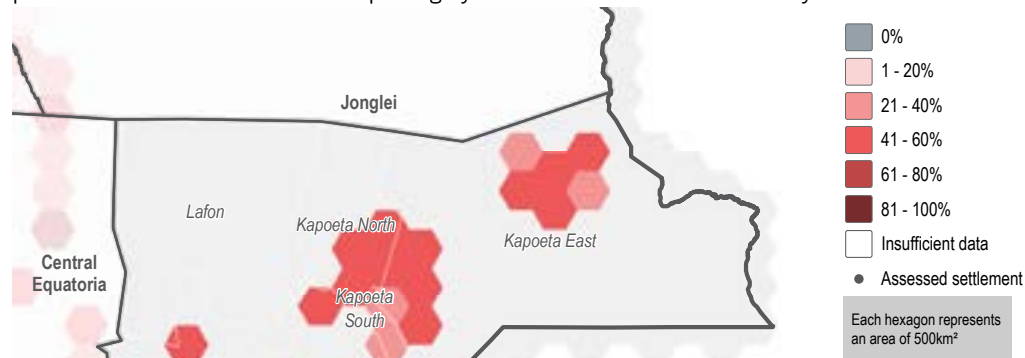
Assessment Coverage

8 key informants interviewed

8 of 137 settlements (**6%**) assessed²

Food access composite indicator

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting "yes" to five selected food security-related indicators⁶



100%
Proportion of assessed settlements where inadequate access to food was reported

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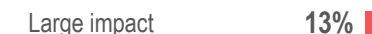
- Inadequate access to food
- Consuming one or no meals per day
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- Perceived hunger from inadequate food access: severe or worst it can be
- Wild foods known to be making people sick consumed all the time

Shocks

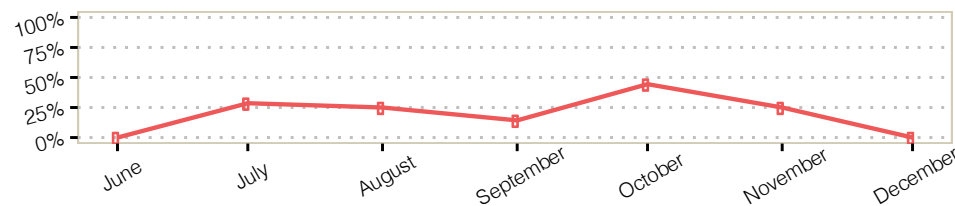
Reported hunger severity level in settlements where access to food was inadequate, by proportion of assessed settlements*



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*



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Magwi County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Food access

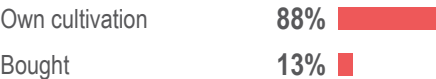
Reported impact of new IDP arrivals on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements*



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



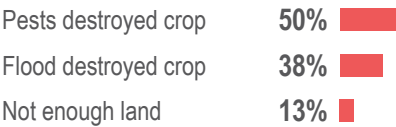
Reported proportion of meals consumed by most residents of assessed settlements that included wild foods, by proportion of



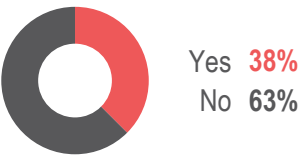
Reported impact of cereal prices on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements*



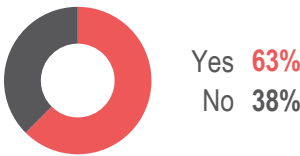
Reported primary reasons why residents of assessed settlements had inadequate food access, by proportion of settlements*



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



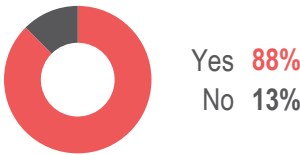
Proportion of assessed settlements reporting leaving their homes due to flooding of shelters



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

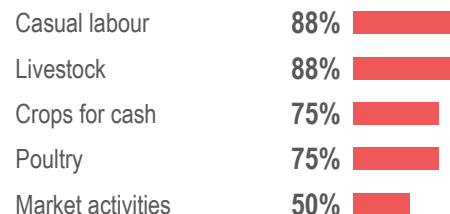


*The findings are presented as percentages of all assessed settlements, even if the question was asked only to a subset of assessed settlements

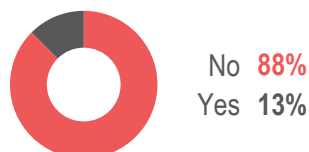
Magwi County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Livelihoods

Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, by proportion of assessed settlements³



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



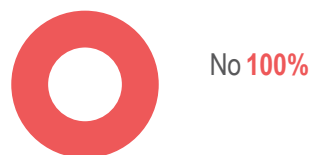
Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some residents reportedly cope with a lack of livelihoods by moving their entire households to cattle or fishing camps



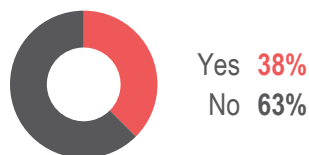
Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly have physical access to a functional market nearby



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

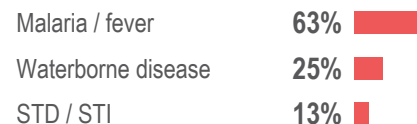


Proportion of assessed settlements where livestock disease outbreaks were reported

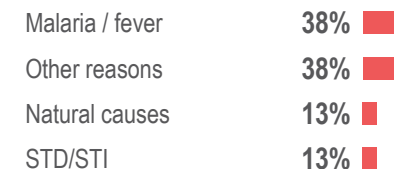


Health, Nutrition, WASH

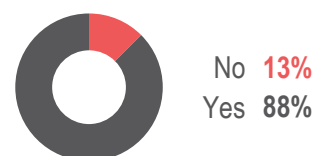
Primary reported health concerns, by proportion of assessed settlements



Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements



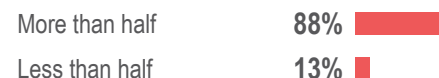
Proportion of assessed settlements where feeding programmes that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other nutrition supplements are reportedly present⁴



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



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



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Ezo County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Western Equatoria State, South Sudan - South Sudan Food Security Crisis

December 2019

Overview

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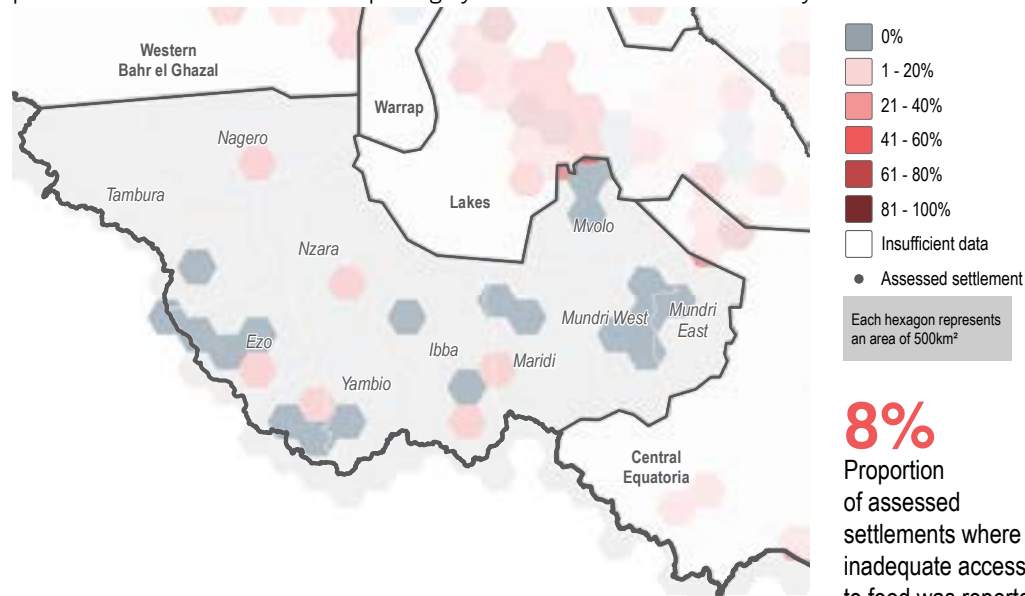
Assessment Coverage

16 key Informants interviewed

13 of 139 settlements (**9%**) assessed²

Food access composite indicator

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting "yes" to five selected food security-related indicators⁶



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

Shocks

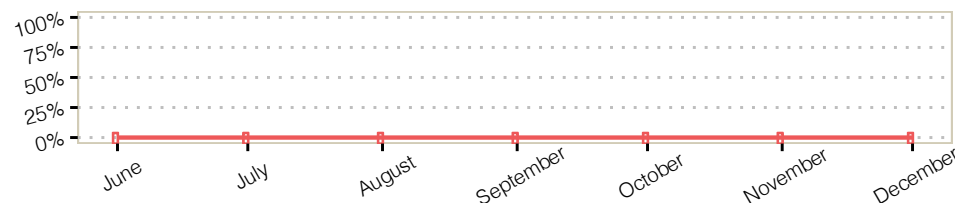
Reported hunger severity level in settlements where access to food was inadequate, by proportion of assessed settlements*

Hunger is small **8%**

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*



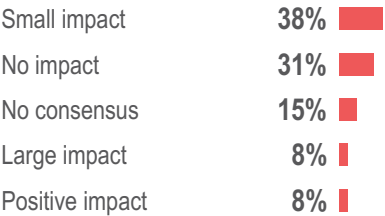
1. IPC South Sudan, Key IPC Findings, August 2019.

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Ezo 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



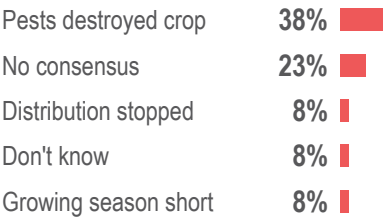
Reported proportion of meals consumed by most residents of assessed settlements that included wild foods, by proportion of



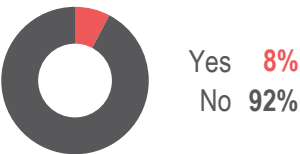
Reported impact of cereal prices on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements*



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



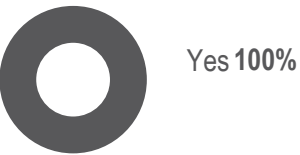
Proportion of settlements where residents reportedly consume wild foods that are known to make people sick



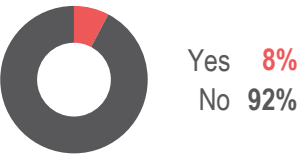
Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents consume on average one meal per day or less



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

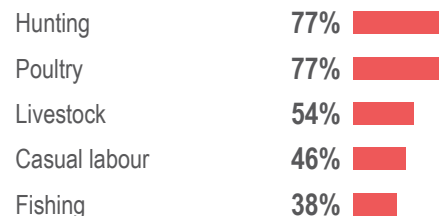


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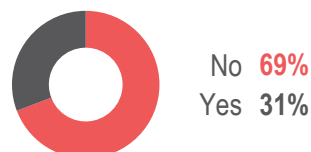
Ezo County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Livelihoods

Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, by proportion of assessed settlements³



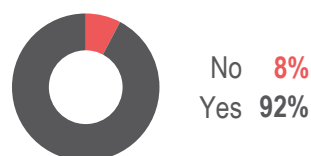
Proportion of assessed settlements where residents reportedly received food assistance in the three months prior to data collection



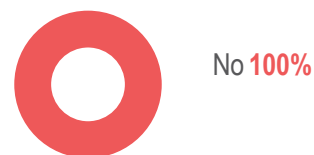
Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some residents reportedly cope with a lack of livelihoods by moving their entire households to cattle or fishing camps



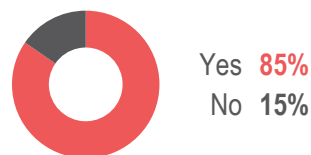
Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly have physical access to a functional market nearby



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

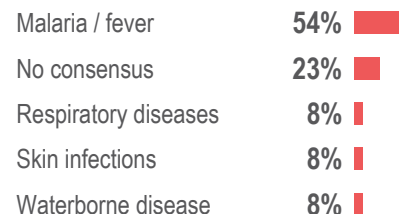


Proportion of assessed settlements where livestock disease outbreaks were reported

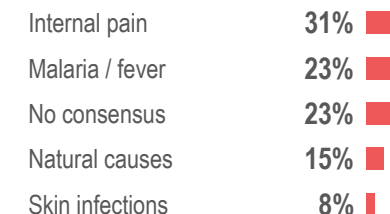


Health, Nutrition, WASH

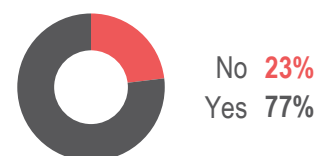
Primary reported health concerns, by proportion of assessed settlements



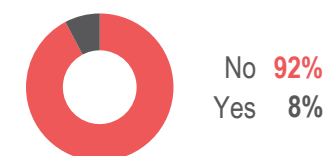
Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements



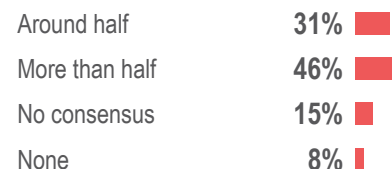
Proportion of assessed settlements where feeding programmes that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other nutrition supplements are reportedly present⁴



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



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



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Ibba County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Western Equatoria State, South Sudan - South Sudan Food Security Crisis

December 2019

Overview

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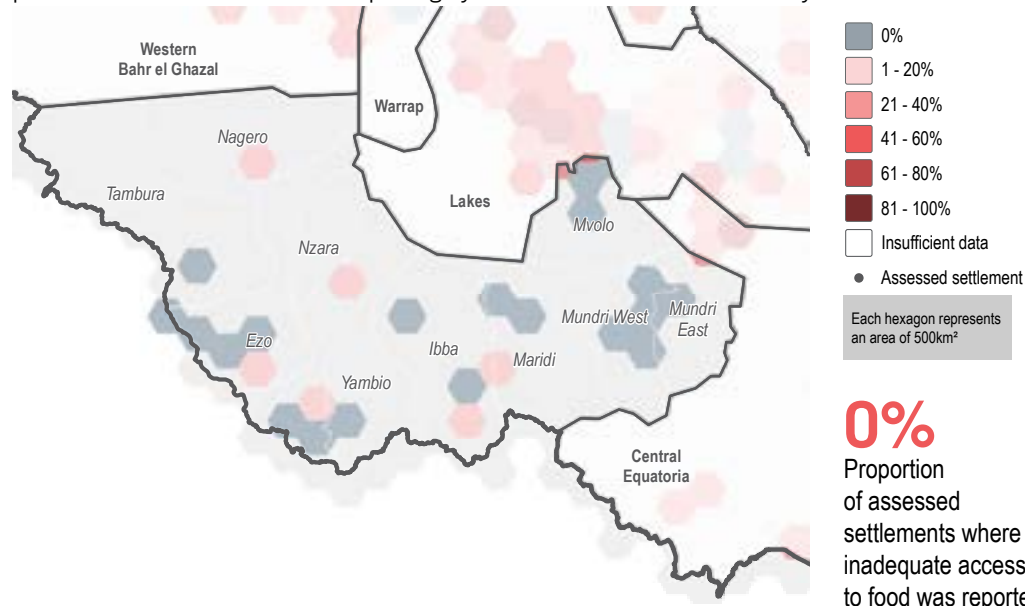
Assessment Coverage

13 key Informants interviewed

13 of 89 settlements (**15%**) assessed²

Food access composite indicator

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting "yes" to five selected food security-related indicators⁶



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Shocks

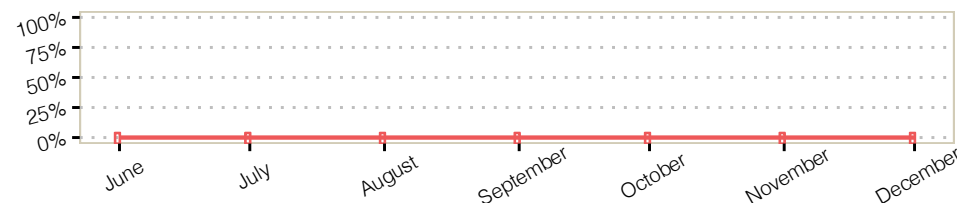
Reported hunger severity level in settlements where access to food was inadequate, by proportion of assessed settlements*

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*

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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Ibba 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



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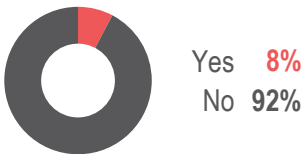
Reported impact of cereal prices on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements*

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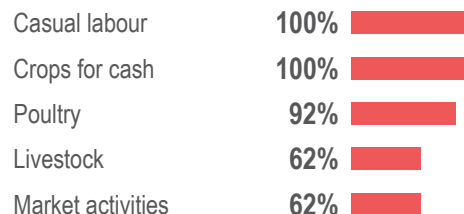


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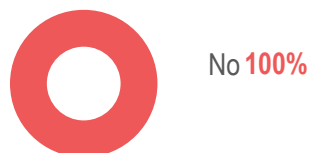
Ibba County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Livelihoods

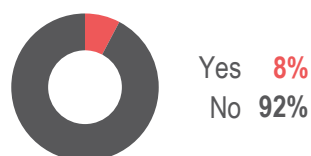
Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, by proportion of assessed settlements³



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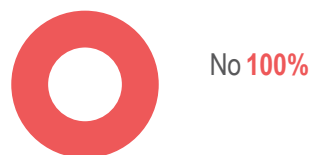
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Proportion of assessed settlements where livestock disease outbreaks were reported



Health, Nutrition, WASH

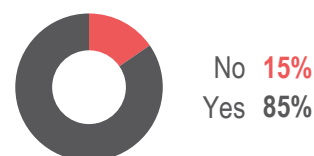
Primary reported health concerns, by proportion of assessed settlements



Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements



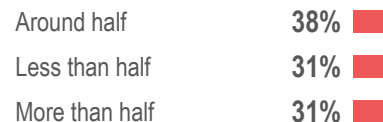
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Proportion of assessed settlements by reported proportion of residents reportedly using latrines



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Maridi County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Western Equatoria State, South Sudan - South Sudan Food Security Crisis

December 2019

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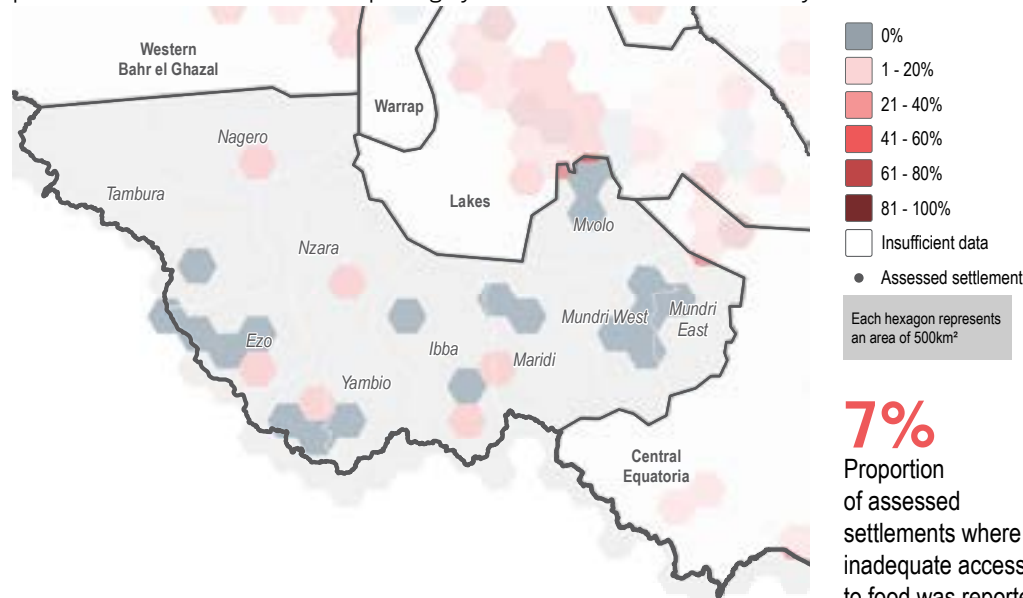
Assessment Coverage

15 key Informants interviewed

14 of 215 settlements (**7%**) assessed²

Food access composite indicator

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting "yes" to five selected food security-related indicators⁶



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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*

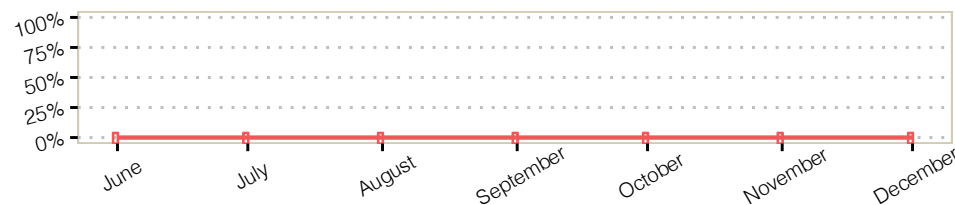
Hunger is severe **7%**

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 **7%**

Small impact **7%**

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.

Maridi 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



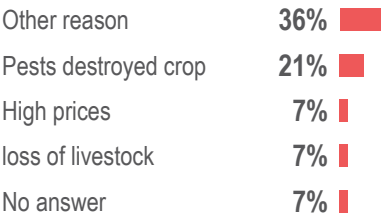
Reported proportion of meals consumed by most residents of assessed settlements that included wild foods, by proportion of



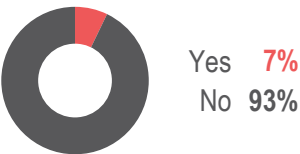
Reported impact of cereal prices on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements*

N/A

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



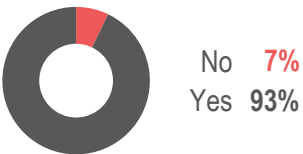
Proportion of settlements where residents reportedly consume wild foods that are known to make people sick



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



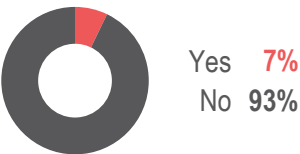
Proportion of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have physical access to land for cultivation



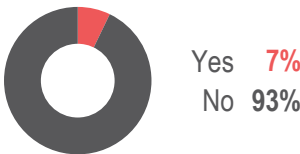
Proportion of assessed settlements reporting leaving their homes due to flooding of shelters



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

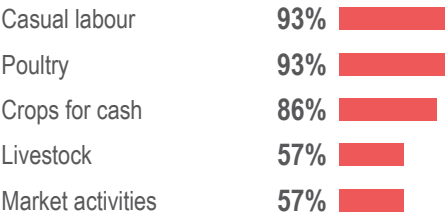


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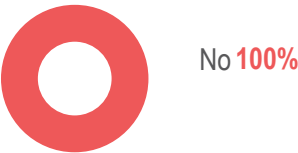
Maridi County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Livelihoods

Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, by proportion of assessed settlements³



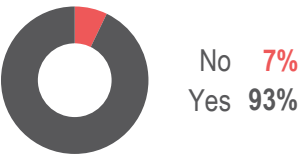
Proportion of assessed settlements where residents reportedly received food assistance in the three months prior to data collection



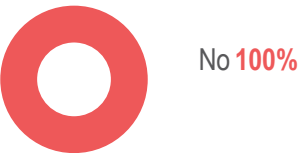
Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some residents reportedly cope with a lack of livelihoods by moving their entire households to cattle or fishing camps



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

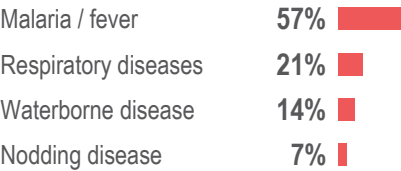


Proportion of assessed settlements where livestock disease outbreaks were reported

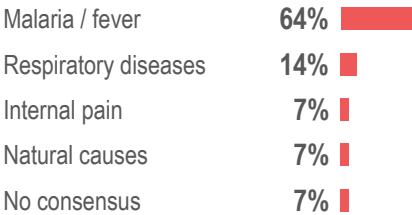


Health, Nutrition, WASH

Primary reported health concerns, by proportion of assessed settlements



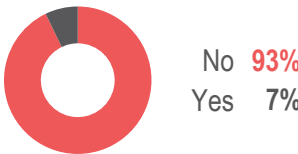
Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements



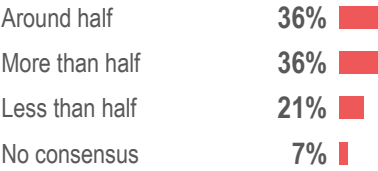
Proportion of assessed settlements where feeding programmes that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other nutrition supplements are reportedly present⁴



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



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



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



Mundri East County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Western Equatoria State, South Sudan - South Sudan Food Security Crisis

December 2019

Overview

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

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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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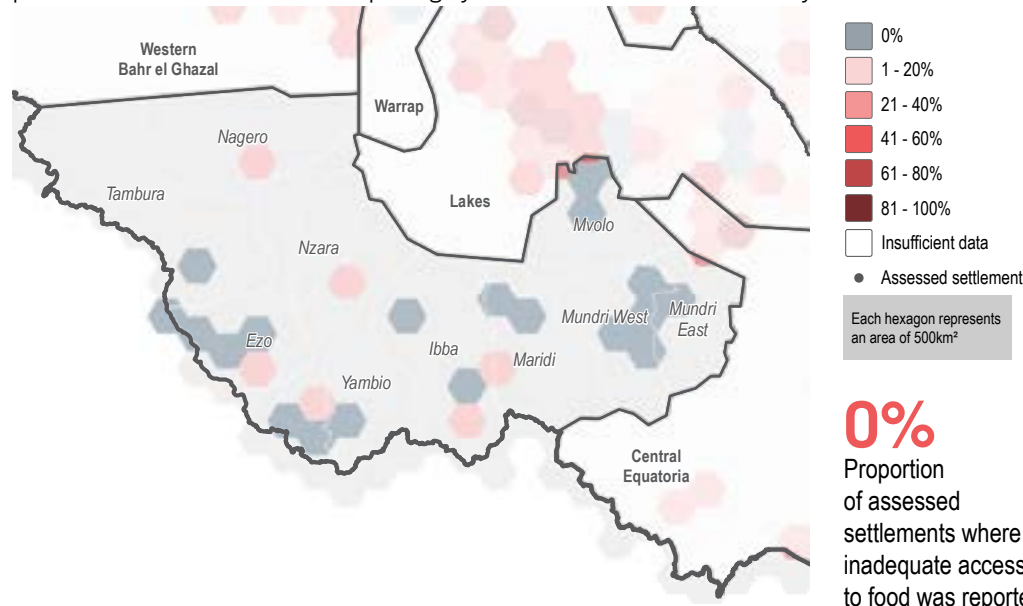
Assessment Coverage

11 key Informants interviewed

11 of 121 settlements (**9%**) assessed²

Food access composite indicator

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting "yes" to five selected food security-related indicators⁶



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

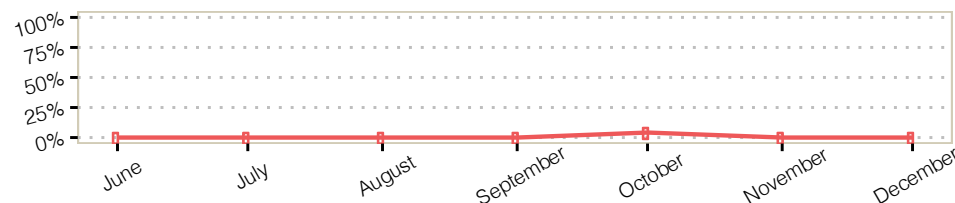
Reported hunger severity level in settlements where access to food was inadequate, by proportion of assessed settlements*

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*

N/A

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



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Mundri East County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Food access

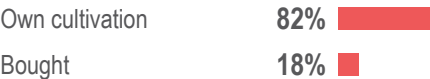
Reported impact of new IDP arrivals on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements*



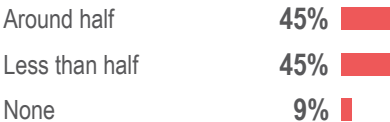
Reported impact of health problems on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements*



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



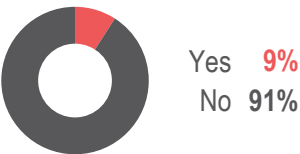
Reported impact of cereal prices on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements*



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



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

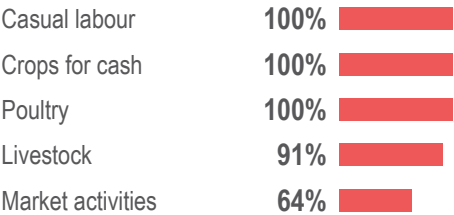


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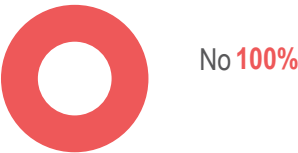
Mundri East County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Livelihoods

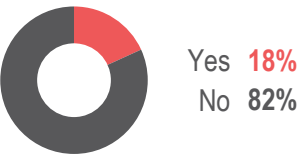
Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, by proportion of assessed settlements³



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



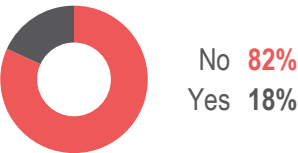
Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some residents reportedly cope with a lack of livelihoods by moving their entire households to cattle or fishing camps



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



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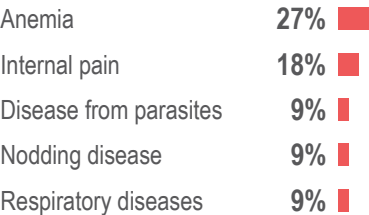


Proportion of assessed settlements where livestock disease outbreaks were reported

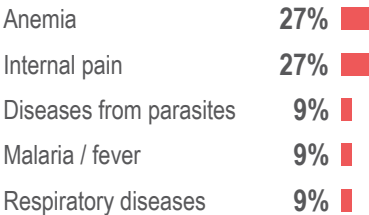


Health, Nutrition, WASH

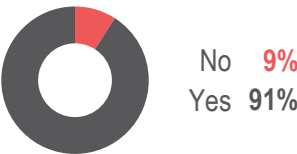
Primary reported health concerns, by proportion of assessed settlements



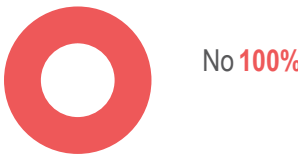
Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements



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



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



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



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Mundri West County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Western Equatoria State, South Sudan - South Sudan Food Security Crisis

December 2019

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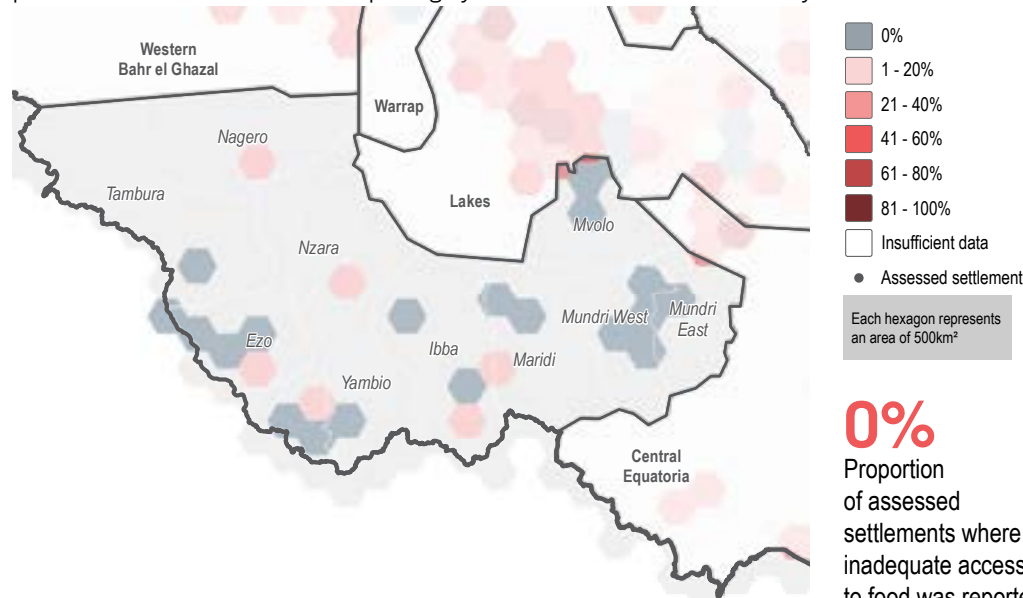
Assessment Coverage

9 key informants interviewed

9 of 163 settlements (6%) assessed²

Food access composite indicator

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting "yes" to five selected food security-related indicators⁶



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Shocks

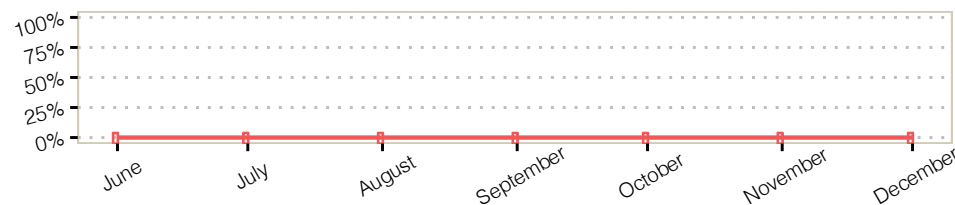
Reported hunger severity level in settlements where access to food was inadequate, by proportion of assessed settlements*

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Mundri West 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*



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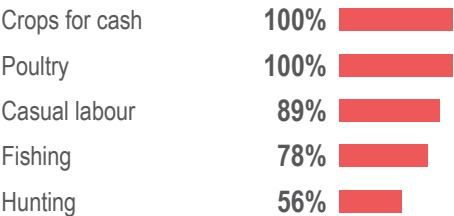


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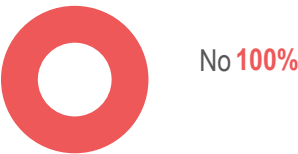
Mundri West County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Livelihoods

Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, by proportion of assessed settlements³



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



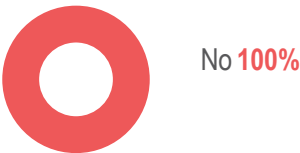
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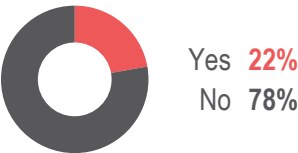
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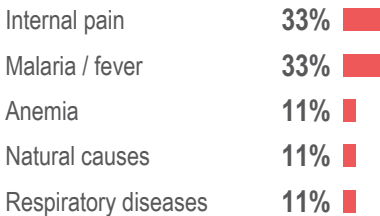


Health, Nutrition, WASH

Primary reported health concerns, by proportion of assessed settlements



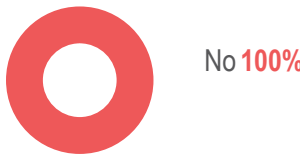
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Mvolo County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Western Equatoria State, South Sudan - South Sudan Food Security Crisis

December 2019

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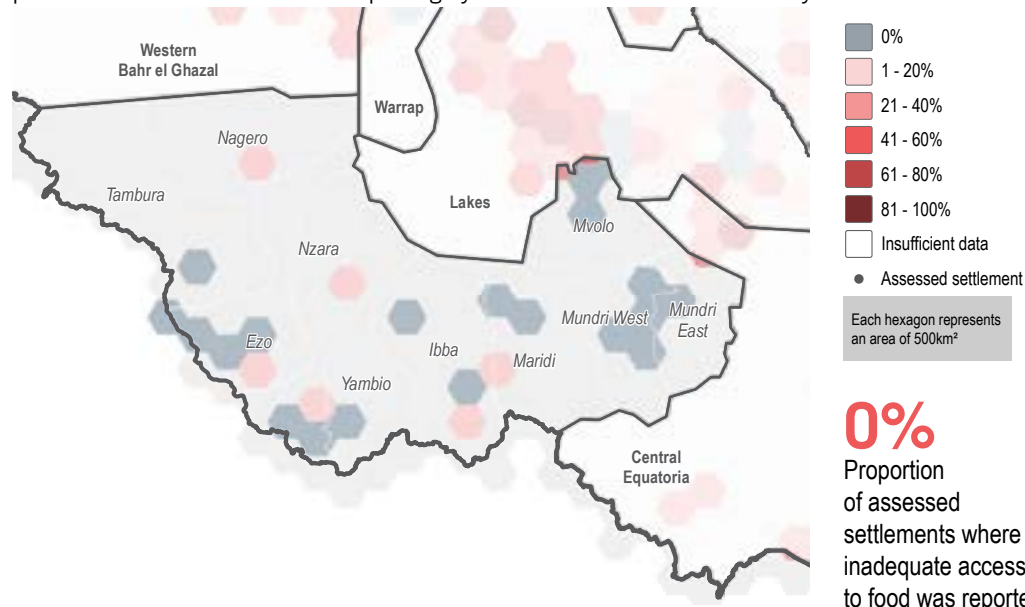
Assessment Coverage

10 key Informants interviewed

10 of 145 settlements (7%) assessed²

Food access composite indicator

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting "yes" to five selected food security-related indicators⁶



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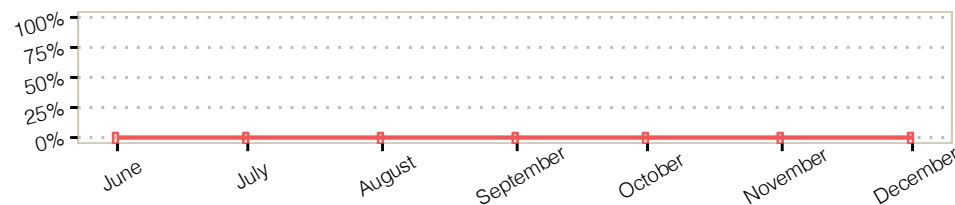
Shocks

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

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*



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Mvolo 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

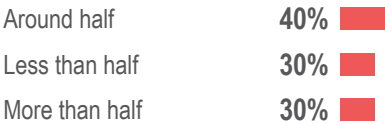
Reported impact of health problems on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements*



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

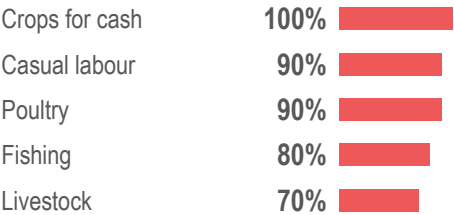


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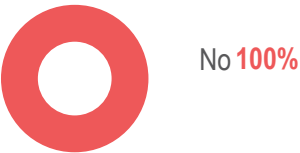
Mvolo County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Livelihoods

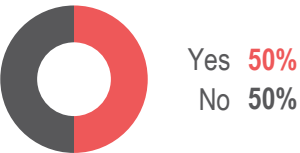
Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, by proportion of assessed settlements³



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



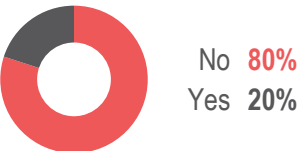
Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some residents reportedly cope with a lack of livelihoods by moving their entire households to cattle or fishing camps



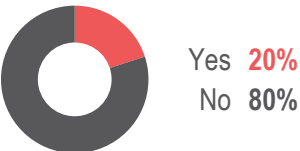
Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly have physical access to a functional market nearby



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

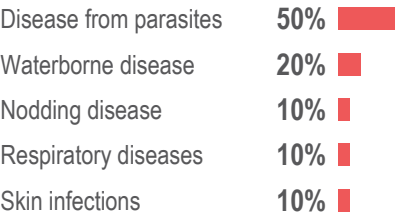


Proportion of assessed settlements where livestock disease outbreaks were reported



Health, Nutrition, WASH

Primary reported health concerns, by proportion of assessed settlements



Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements



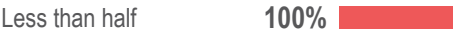
Proportion of assessed settlements where feeding programmes that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other nutrition supplements are reportedly present⁴



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



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



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Nagero County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Western Equatoria State, South Sudan - South Sudan Food Security Crisis

December 2019

Overview

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

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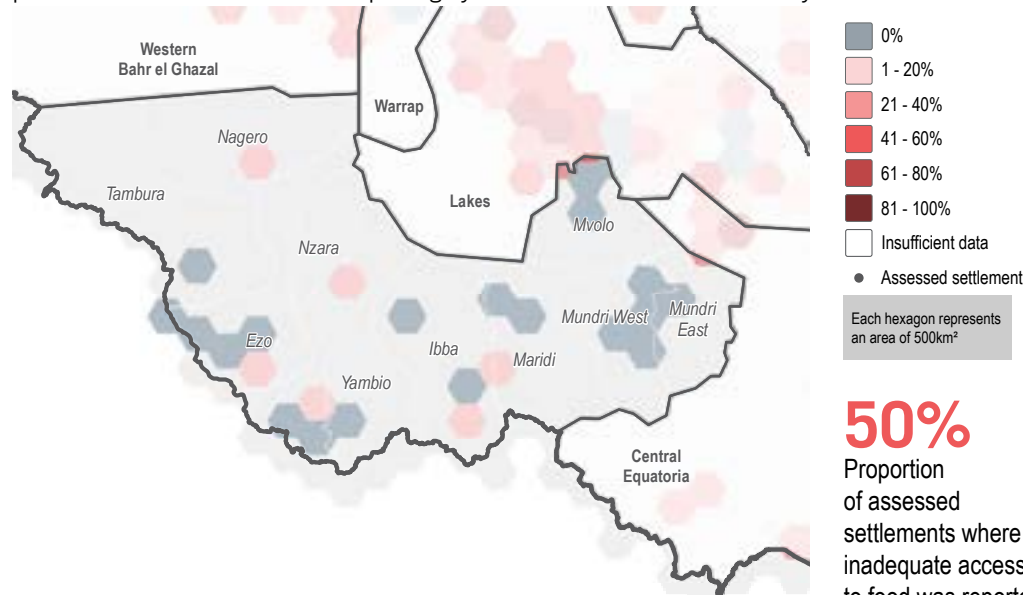
Assessment Coverage

8 key informants interviewed

6 of 46 settlements (13%) assessed²

Food access composite indicator

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting "yes" to five selected food security-related indicators⁶



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*

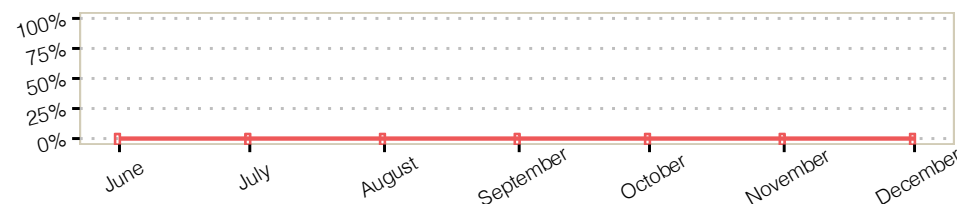
No consensus **33%**

Hunger is severe **17%**

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 **17%**

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



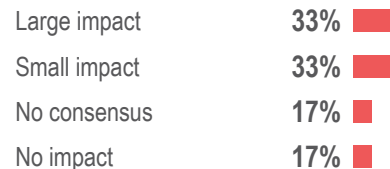
1. IPC South Sudan, Key IPC Findings, August 2019.

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Nagero County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Food access

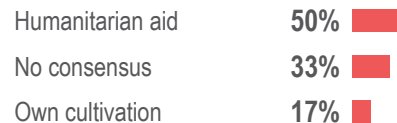
Reported impact of new IDP arrivals on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements*



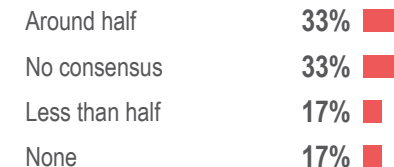
Reported impact of health problems on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements*



Reported primary food sources, by proportion of assessed settlements



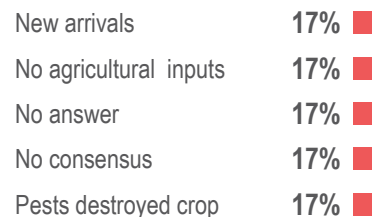
Reported proportion of meals consumed by most residents of assessed settlements that included wild foods, by proportion of



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



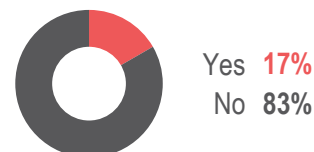
Proportion of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have physical access to land for cultivation



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

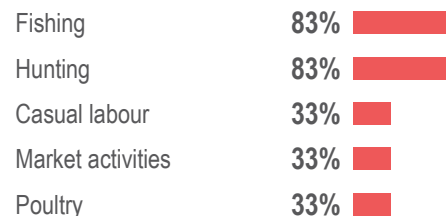


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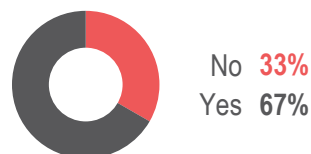
Nagero County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Livelihoods

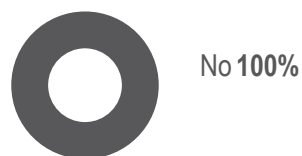
Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, by proportion of assessed settlements³



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



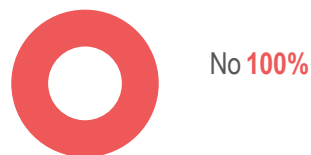
Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some residents reportedly cope with a lack of livelihoods by moving their entire households to cattle or fishing camps



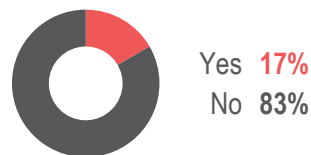
Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly have physical access to a functional market nearby



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

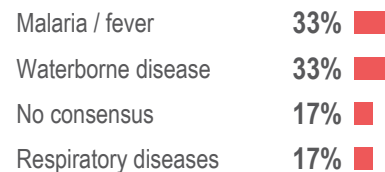


Proportion of assessed settlements where livestock disease outbreaks were reported

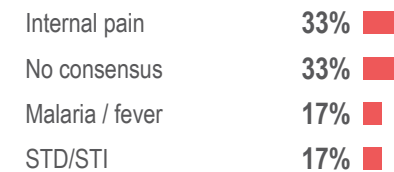


Health, Nutrition, WASH

Primary reported health concerns, by proportion of assessed settlements



Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements



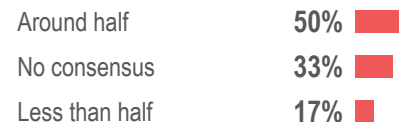
Proportion of assessed settlements where feeding programmes that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other nutrition supplements are reportedly present⁴



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



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



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Nzara County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Western Equatoria State, South Sudan - South Sudan Food Security Crisis

December 2019

Overview

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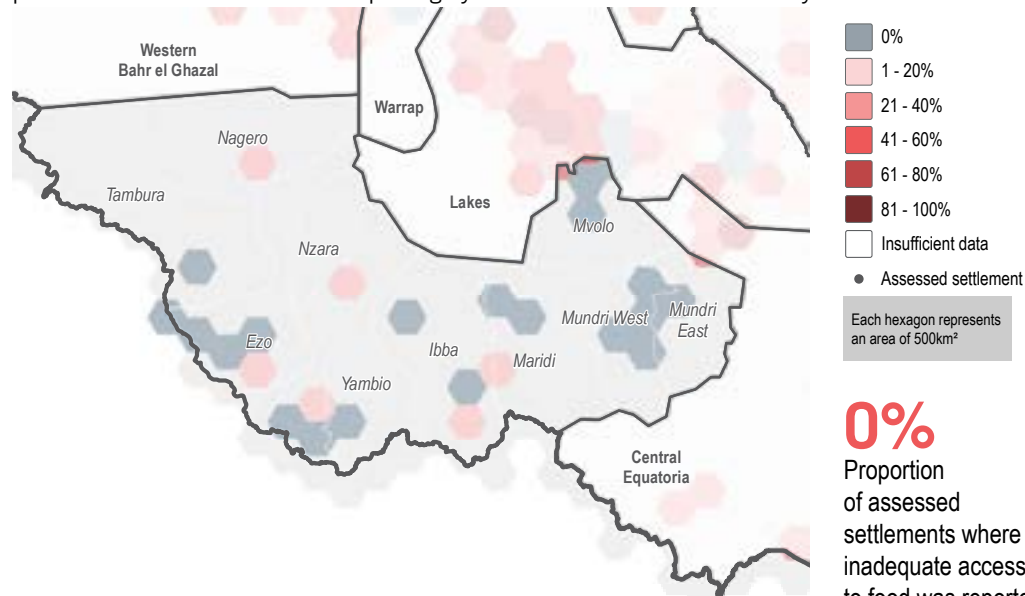
Assessment Coverage

17 key Informants interviewed

17 of 144 settlements (12%) assessed²

Food access composite indicator

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting "yes" to five selected food security-related indicators⁶



0%
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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- Wild foods known to be making people sick consumed all the time

Shocks

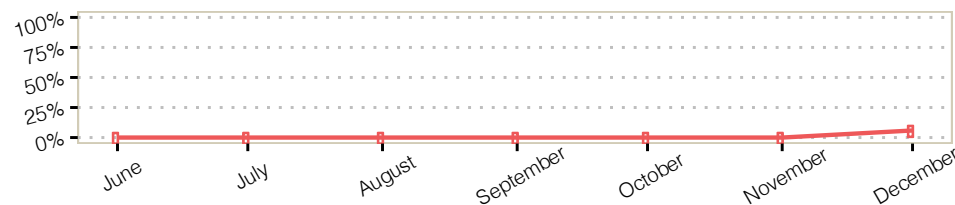
Reported hunger severity level in settlements where access to food was inadequate, by proportion of assessed settlements*

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*

No impact **6% I**

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



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Nzara 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



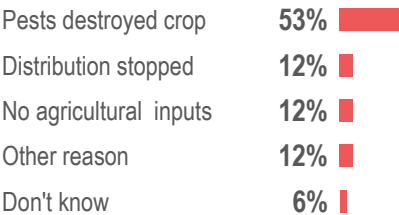
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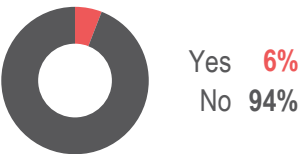
Reported impact of cereal prices on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements*



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

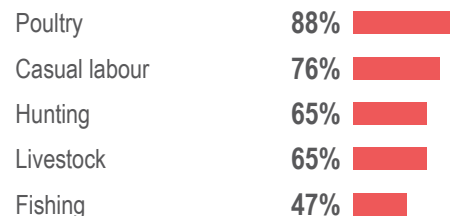


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Nzara County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Livelihoods

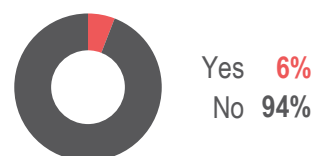
Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, by proportion of assessed settlements³



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



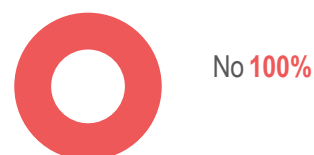
Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some residents reportedly cope with a lack of livelihoods by moving their entire households to cattle or fishing camps



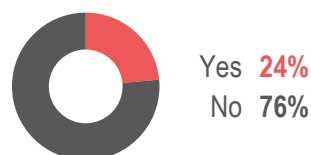
Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly have physical access to a functional market nearby



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

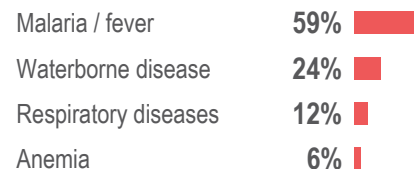


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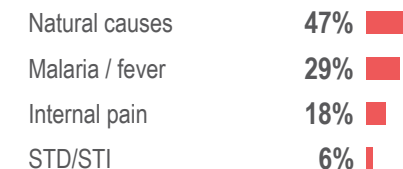


Health, Nutrition, WASH

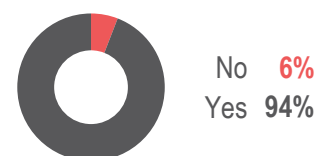
Primary reported health concerns, by proportion of assessed settlements



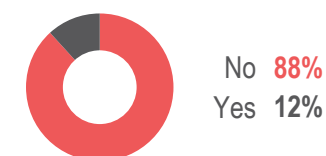
Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements



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



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



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



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Tambura County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Western Equatoria State, South Sudan - South Sudan Food Security Crisis

December 2019

Overview

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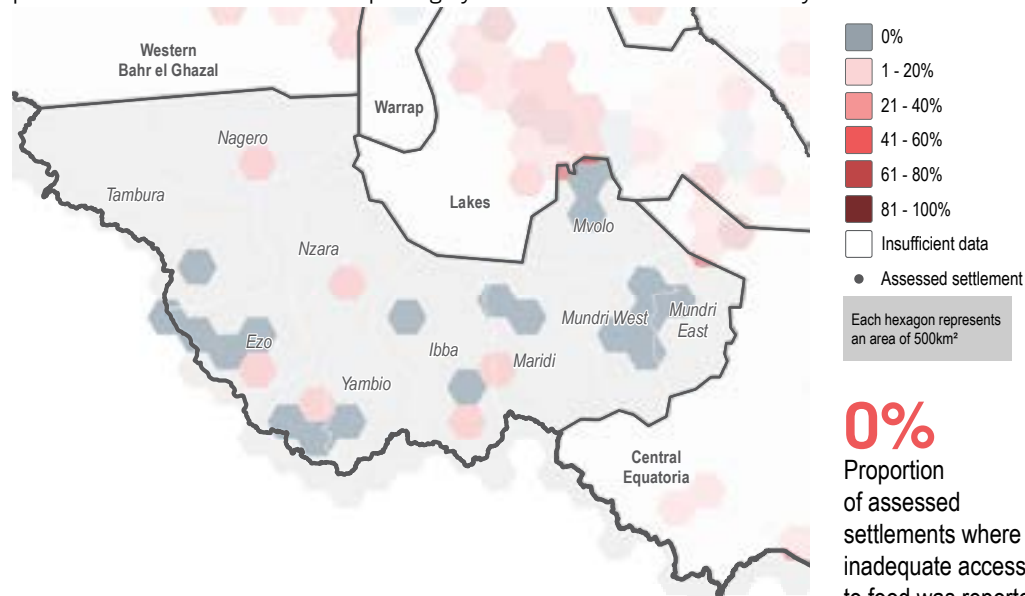
Assessment Coverage

19 key Informants interviewed

14 of 169 settlements (**8%**) assessed²

Food access composite indicator

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting "yes" to five selected food security-related indicators⁶



0%
Proportion of assessed settlements where inadequate access to food was reported

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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*

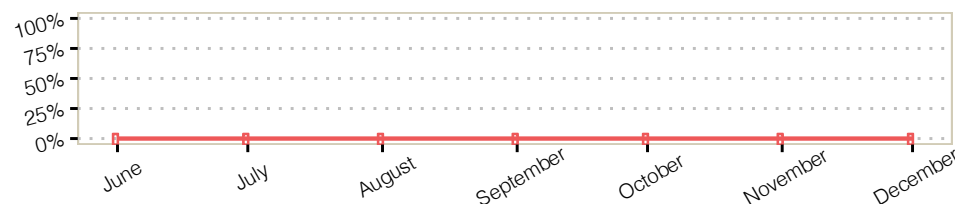
N/A

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

No consensus **7%**

No impact **7%**

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



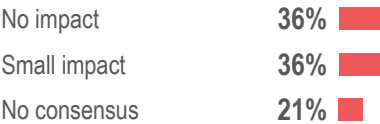
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Tambura County - Food Security and Livelihoods

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*



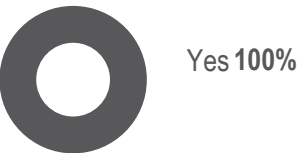
Proportion of settlements where residents reportedly consume wild foods that are known to make people sick



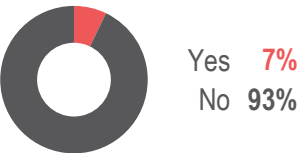
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Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some residents reportedly cope with a lack of food by going entire days without eating



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

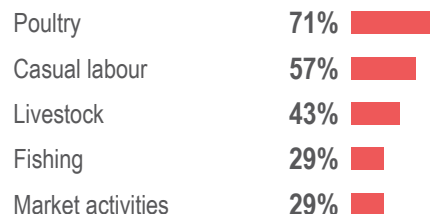


*The findings are presented as percentages of all assessed settlements, even if the question was asked only to a subset of assessed settlements

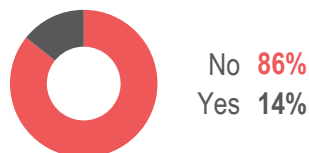
Tambura County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Livelihoods

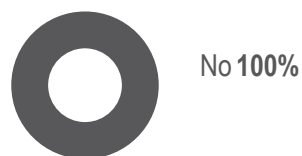
Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, by proportion of assessed settlements³



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



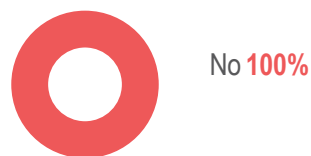
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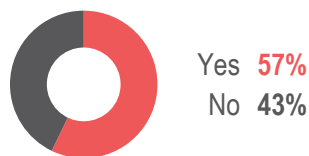
Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly have physical access to a functional market nearby



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

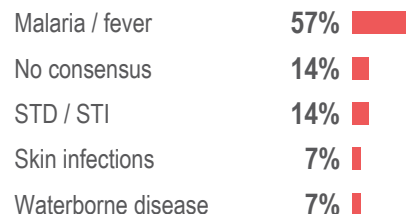


Proportion of assessed settlements where livestock disease outbreaks were reported

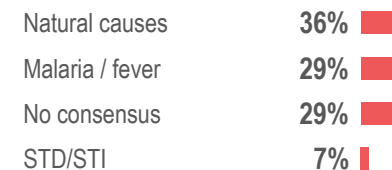


Health, Nutrition, WASH

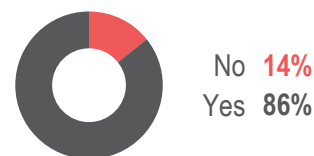
Primary reported health concerns, by proportion of assessed settlements



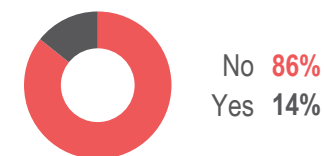
Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements



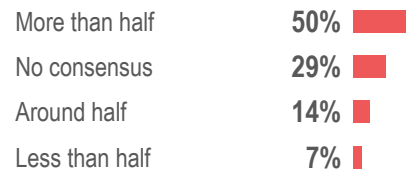
Proportion of assessed settlements where feeding programmes that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other nutrition supplements are reportedly present⁴



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



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



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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.

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Yambio County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Western Equatoria State, South Sudan - South Sudan Food Security Crisis

December 2019

Overview

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

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

REACH employs its Area of Knowledge (AoK) methodology to collect relevant information in 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.

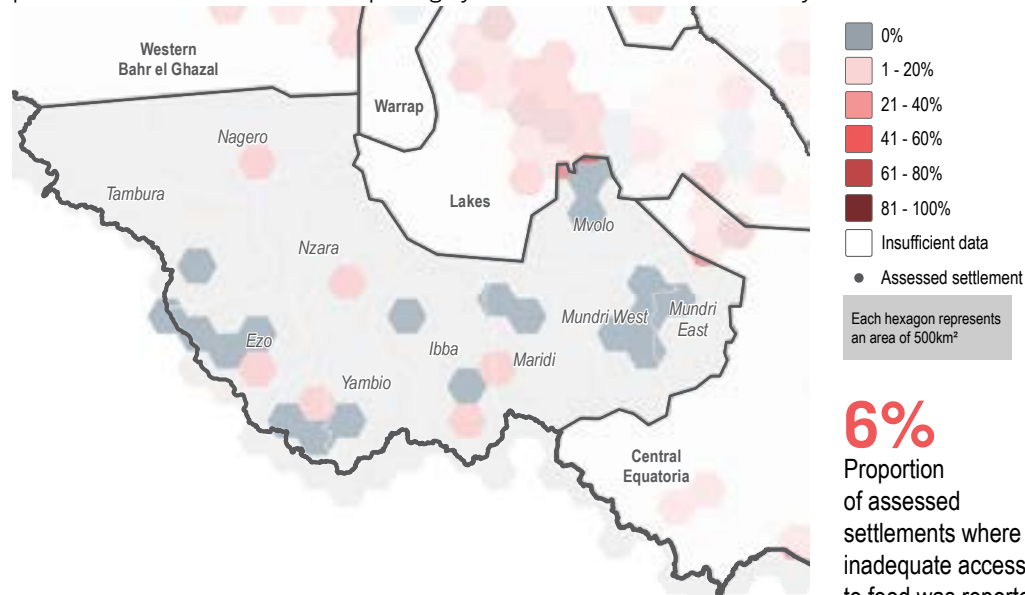
Assessment Coverage

17 key Informants interviewed

16 of 215 settlements (**7%**) assessed²

Food access composite indicator

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting "yes" to five selected food security-related indicators⁶



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*

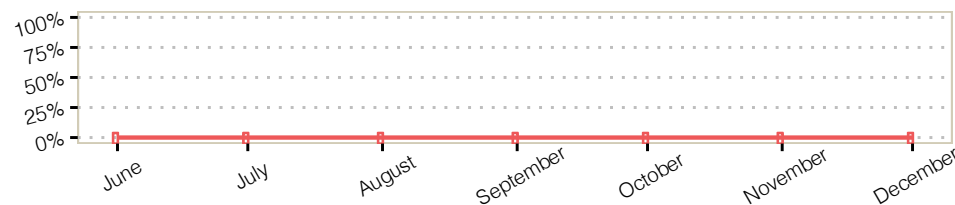
No consensus **6%**

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 **19%**

No consensus **6%**

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



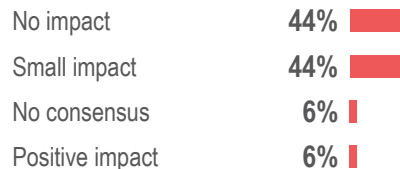
1. IPC South Sudan, Key IPC Findings, August 2019.

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.

Yambio 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*



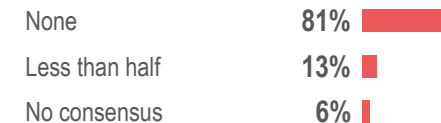
Reported impact of health problems on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements*



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



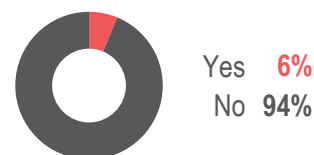
Reported impact of cereal prices on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements*



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



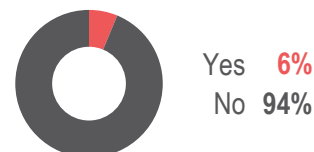
Proportion of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have physical access to land for cultivation



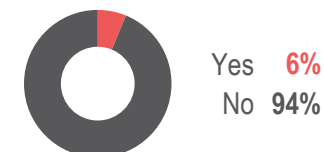
Proportion of assessed settlements reporting leaving their homes due to flooding of shelters



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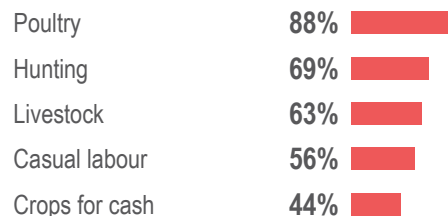


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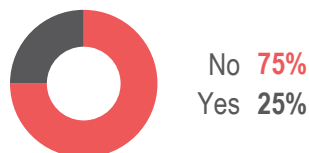
Yambio County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Livelihoods

Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, by proportion of assessed settlements³



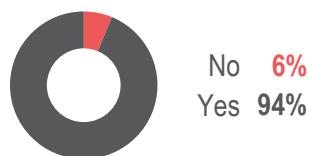
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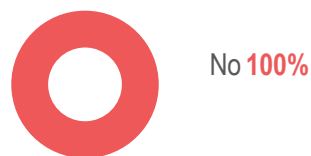
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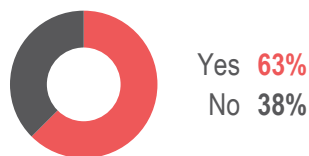
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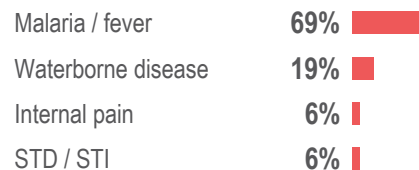


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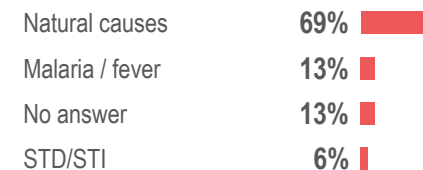


Health, Nutrition, WASH

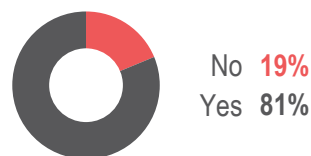
Primary reported health concerns, by proportion of assessed settlements



Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements



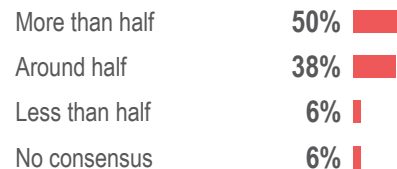
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