



Juba County - Food Security and Livelihoods

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

Overview

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

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

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

KIs who are newly arrived internally displaced

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

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

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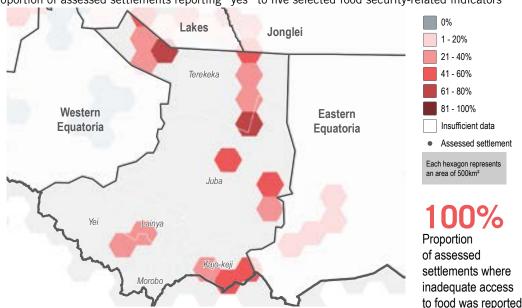
Assessment Coverage

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

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

Shocks

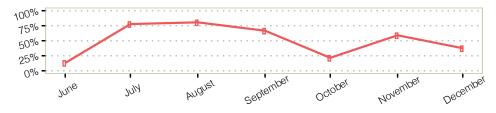
Reported hunger severity level in settlements where access to food was inadequate, by proportion of assessed settlements*

Hunger is severe	50%	
Hunger is small	46%	
Hunger is the worst	4%	

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

Large impact	21%
Small impact	13%
No consensus	4%

Proportion of assessed settlements where flooding reportedly posed a barrier to physical access to a preferred marketplace³



- 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.







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*

No impact	25%
Small impact	17%
No consensus	4%

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

Large impact	63%
Small impact	25%
No impact	8%
No consensus	4%

Reported primary food sources, by proportion of assessed settlements

Bought	58%
Own cultivation	38%
Humanitarian aid	4%

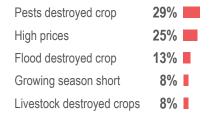
Reported proportion of meals consumed by most residents of assessed settlements that included wild foods, by proportion of

42%
29%
17%
8%
4%

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

Large impact	75%
Small impact	17%

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



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



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



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



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



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





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







Juba County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Livelihoods

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

Casual labour	63%
Crops for cash	38%
Market activities	29%
Fishing	17%
Salaries	17%

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



Health, Nutrition, WASH

Primary reported health concerns, by proportion of assessed settlements

Malaria / fever	46%
Waterborne disease	29%
Respiratory diseases	21%
Anemia	4%

Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements

Malaria / fever	38%
No answer	17%
Respiratory diseases	17%
Hunger / malnutrition	13%
Anemia	4%

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



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



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



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



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



Proportion of assessed settlements where livestock disease outbreaks were reported



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

None	29%
More than half	25%
Around half	21%
Less than half	21%
No consensus	4%

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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..



Kajo-keji County - Food Security and Livelihoods

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

December 2019

Overview

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

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

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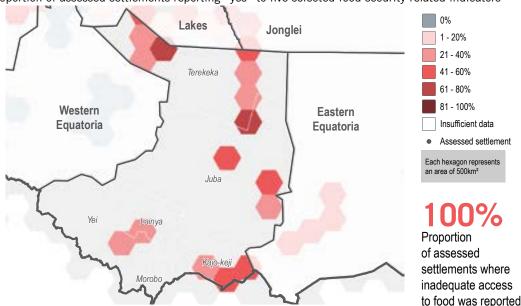
Assessment Coverage

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

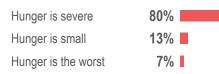


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Shocks

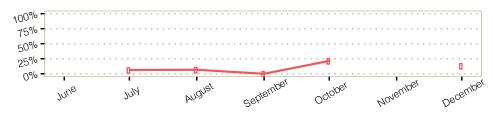
Reported hunger severity level in settlements where access to food was inadequate, by proportion of assessed settlements*



Reported impact of conflict or looting on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by 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 marketplace³



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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*

Large impact 60% Small impact 13%

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

Small impact 100%

Reported primary food sources, by proportion of assessed settlements

Own cultivation 93% Bought 7%

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

Less than half 100%

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

Large impact 33% Small impact 13%

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

New arrivals 53% 33% Not enough land 13%

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



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



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



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



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



152

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







Kajo-keji County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Livelihoods

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

Salaries	92%
Market activities	75%
Remittances	75%
Casual labour	58%
Crops for cash	33%

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



Health, Nutrition, WASH

Primary reported health concerns, by proportion of assessed settlements

40%
27%
13%
7%
7%

Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements

Natural causes	80%
STD/STI	13%
No answer	7%

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



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



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



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



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



Proportion of assessed settlements where livestock disease outbreaks were reported



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



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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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Terekeka County - Food Security and Livelihoods

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

December 2019

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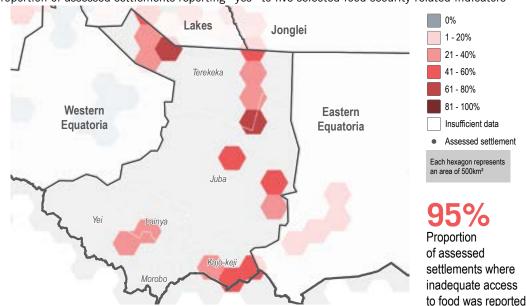
Assessment Coverage

19 key Informants interviewed

19 of 371 settlements (5%) assessed²

Food access composite indicator

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



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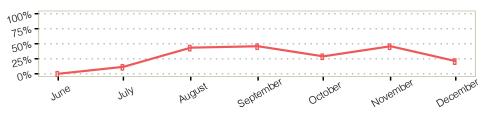
Shocks

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

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



Proportion of assessed settlements where flooding reportedly posed a barrier to physical access to a preferred marketplace³



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Terekeka County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Food access

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

No impact 32% Small impact 26% Large impact 5%

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*

Large impact 84% Small impact 5%

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



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



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



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



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



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





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Terekeka County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Livelihoods

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

Livestock	79%
Fishing	32%
Hunting	16%
Casual labour	11%
Crops for cash	11%

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



Health, Nutrition, WASH

Primary reported health concerns, by proportion of assessed settlements

Malaria / fever	58%
Waterborne disease	16%
Anemia	11%
Internal pain	11%
STD/STI	5%

Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements

Malaria / fever	37%
Internal pain	21%
Anemia	16%
No answer	11%
Maternal mortality	5%

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



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



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



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



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



Proportion of assessed settlements where livestock disease outbreaks were reported



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



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





Yei County - Food Security and Livelihoods

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

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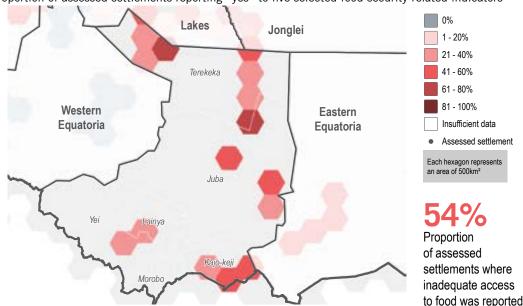
Assessment Coverage

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



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Shocks

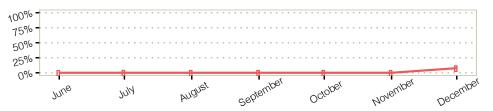
Reported hunger severity level in settlements where access to food was inadequate, by proportion of assessed settlements*

Hunger is severe Hunger is small 23% 8% No consensus

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



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



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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*

No impact	62%
Large impact	23%
No consensus	8%
Small impact	8%

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

Small impact	46%
Large impact	38%
No consensus	8%
No impact	8%

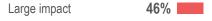
Reported primary food sources, by proportion of assessed settlements



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

More than half	46%
Around half	23%
None	23%
Less than half	8%

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*

Flood destroyed crop	54%
Livestock destroyed crops	15%
Not enough land	15%
No consensus	8%
Pests destroyed crop	8%

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



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



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



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



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





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Yei County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Livelihoods

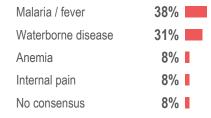
Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, by proportion of assessed settlements³

Casual labour	92%
Poultry	77%
Crops for cash	62%
Livestock	38%
Salaries	15%

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



lection



Primary reported health concerns, by proportion

Health, Nutrition, WASH

of assessed settlements

Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements

Respiratory diseases	23%
Malaria / fever	15%
STD/STI	15%
Conflict wounds	8%
Hunger / malnutrition	8%

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



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



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



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

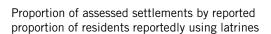


Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly possess and have access to cattle



Proportion of assessed settlements where livestock disease outbreaks were reported





More than half	54%
Less than half	38%
Around half	8%

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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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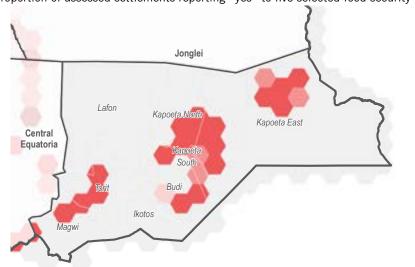
Assessment Coverage

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



1 - 20% 21 - 40%

41 - 60% 61 - 80%

Insufficient data Assessed settlement

Each hexagon represents an area of 500km²

76% Proportion of assessed settlements where inadequate access to food was reported **Shocks**

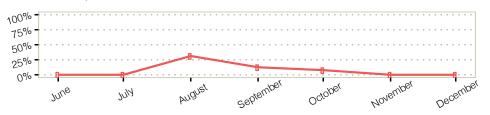
Reported hunger severity level in settlements where access to food was inadequate, by proportion of assessed settlements*

Hunger is severe 24% Hunger is small

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



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



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

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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





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*



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

Small impact	47%
_arge impact	35%
No impact	18%

Reported primary food sources, by proportion of assessed settlements



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

Less than half	35%
More than half	24%
None	24%
Around half	18%

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

Large impact	41%
Small impact	12%

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

Lack of rain for crop	41%
New arrivals	18%
Other reason	18%
High prices	12%
Distribution stopped	6%

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



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



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



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



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





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







Budi County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Livelihoods

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

Poultry	100%
Livestock	94%
Casual labour	47%
Crops for cash	29%
Hunting	12%

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



Health, Nutrition, WASH

Primary reported health concerns, by proportion of assessed settlements

Malaria / fever	53%	
None	18%	
Other reason	12%	
Respiratory diseases	12%	
Waterborne disease	6%	

Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements

Natural causes	65%
Malaria / fever	24%
Other reasons	6%
Skin infections	6%

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



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



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



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



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



Proportion of assessed settlements where livestock disease outbreaks were reported



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

None	88%
Around half	6%
More than half	6%

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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 East County - Food Security and Livelihoods

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

December 2019

Overview

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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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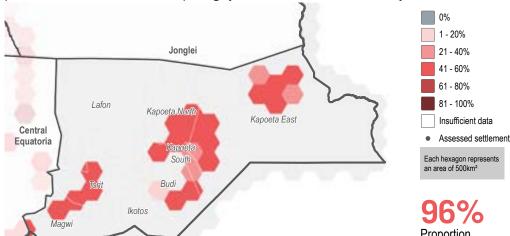
Assessment Coverage

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 - Inadequate access to food

21 - 40%

41 - 60%

61 - 80%

Insufficient data

the 'yes' responses of settlements reporting on the following indicators, with all - Perceived hunger from inadequate food access: severe or worst it can be

access to food as well as severity of perceived hunger and application of severe - Consuming one or no meals per day

consumption-based coping strategies. The composite was created by averaging - Skipping days to cope with a lack of food or money to buy food

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

Shocks

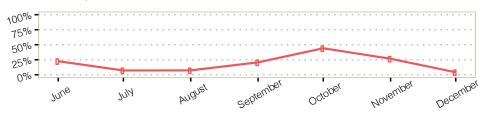
Reported hunger severity level in settlements where access to food was inadequate, by proportion of assessed settlements*

Hunger is small	44%
Hunger is severe	40%
No consensus	13%

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

2% Large impact 2% No consensus

Proportion of assessed settlements where flooding reportedly posed a barrier to physical access to a preferred marketplace³



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indicators considered to have the same weight:



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*



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

Large impact	42%
Small impact	27%
No impact	19%
No consensus	13%

Reported primary food sources, by proportion of assessed settlements



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

None	50%
More than half	23%
Around half	15%
No consensus	10%
Less than half	2%

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



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

Pests destroyed crop	54%
Lack of rain for crop	33%
High prices	6%
No consensus	6%

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



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



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



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



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





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







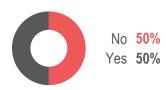
Kapoeta East County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Livelihoods

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

Livestock	100%
Poultry	92%
Casual labour	19%
Hunting	6%
Market activities	2%

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



Health, Nutrition, WASH

Primary reported health concerns, by proportion of assessed settlements

Malaria / fever	40%
None	23%
Respiratory diseases	23%
Other reason	8%
No consensus	6%

Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements

Natural causes	44%
Malaria / fever	25%
Other reasons	19%
No consensus	10%
Respiratory diseases	2%

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



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



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



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



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



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

Proportion of assessed settlements where livestock disease outbreaks were reported



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



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





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

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





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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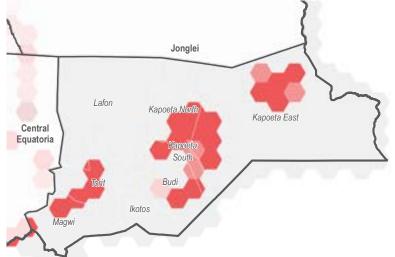
Assessment Coverage

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



1 - 20% 21 - 40% 41 - 60% 61 - 80% Insufficient data Assessed settlement Each hexagon represents an area of 500km²

Proportion

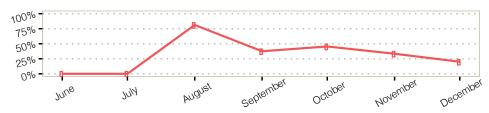
of assessed settlements where inadequate access to food was reported **Shocks**

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

Hunger is small Hunger is severe No consensus

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

Proportion of assessed settlements where flooding reportedly posed a barrier to physical access to a preferred marketplace³



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







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*



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

Large impact	55%
Small impact	30%
No impact	10%
No consensus	5%

Reported primary food sources, by proportion of assessed settlements



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

None	35%
More than half	30%
Less than half	20%
Around half	10%
No consensus	5%

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

Large impact	60%
Small impact	5%

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	35%
Flood destroyed crop	5%
No consensus	5%
Other reason	5%

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



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



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



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



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





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







Kapoeta North County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Livelihoods

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

Livestock	100%
Poultry	95%
Hunting	10%
Market activities	10%
Crops for cash	5%

Proportion of assessed settlements where at

to cattle or fishing camps

to cattle

least some residents reportedly cope with a lack

of livelihoods by moving their entire households

Proportion of assessed settlements where most

residents reportedly possess and have access

No 100%

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



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



Proportion of assessed settlements where livestock disease outbreaks were reported



Health, Nutrition, WASH

Primary reported health concerns, by proportion of assessed settlements

Malaria / fever	65%
Respiratory diseases	15%
None	10%
No consensus	5%
Other reason	5%

Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements

Malaria / fever	45%
Natural causes	40%
Other reasons	10%
No consensus	5%

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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Yes 100%







^{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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Kapoeta South County - Food Security and Livelihoods

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

December 2019

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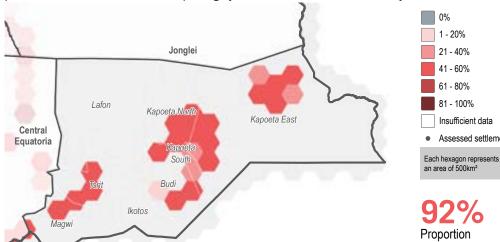
Assessment Coverage

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



1 - 20%

21 - 40%

41 - 60%

61 - 80%

of assessed settlements where inadequate access to food was reported

Insufficient data

Assessed settlement

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

Shocks

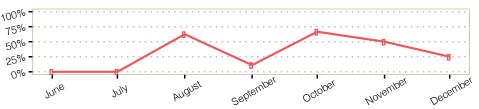
Hunger is small Hunger is severe 33% 8% No consensus

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

8%

No consensus

Proportion of assessed settlements where flooding reportedly posed a barrier to physical access to a preferred marketplace³



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







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*

58%
25%
8%
8%

Reported primary food sources, by proportion of assessed settlements



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

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



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



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



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



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



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



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







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



Health, Nutrition, WASH

Primary reported health concerns, by proportion of assessed settlements



Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements

Malaria / fever	50%
Natural causes	33%
No consensus	17%

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



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



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



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



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



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

Proportion of assessed settlements where livestock disease outbreaks were reported



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



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Top 5 results presented, percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.
 Specialized nutritious foods used for the treatment of acute malnutrition and to fortify diets.





Magwi 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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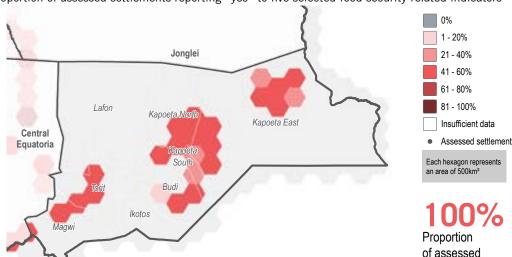
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Assessment Coverage

- 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



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

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

Shocks

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

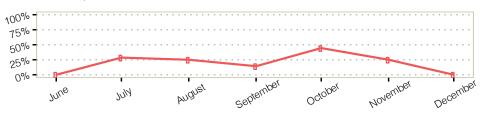
Hunger is severe 25% Hunger is small

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

Large impact

13%

Proportion of assessed settlements where flooding reportedly posed a barrier to physical access to a preferred marketplace³



- 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.







settlements where inadequate access to food was reported

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*

Large impact 13%
No impact 13%
Small impact 13%

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

Large impact 75% Small impact 25%

Reported primary food sources, by proportion of assessed settlements

Own cultivation 88% Bought 13%

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

None 63% 25% Around half 13%

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

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

Pests destroyed crop

Flood destroyed crop

Not enough land

50%

38%

13%

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



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



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



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



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





^{*}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

Casual labour Livestock Crops for cash Poultry Market activities 50% Proportion of assessed settlements where residents reportedly received food assistance in the three months prior to data collection



Health, Nutrition, WASH

Primary reported health concerns, by proportion of assessed settlements

Malaria / fever	63%
Waterborne disease	25%
STD/STI	13%

Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements

Malaria / fever	38%
Other reasons	38%
Natural causes	13%
STD/STI	13%

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



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



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



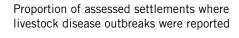
Proportion of assessed settlements where the presence of an improved water source accessible in 30 minutes or less was reported5



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



No 100%





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



About REACH

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

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

^{5.} Improved water sources: borehole, tap stand, water yard.

^{6.} Given limitations in analyzing data using sub-county administrative boundaries in South Sudan, the country was divided into 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...

Ezo County - Food Security and Livelihoods

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

December 2019

Overview

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

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

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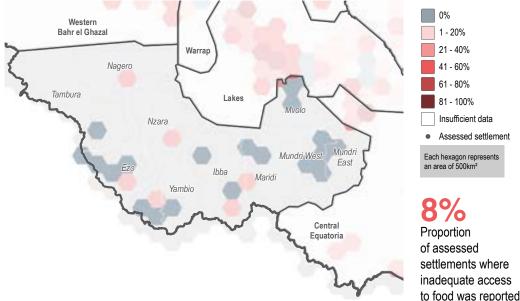
Assessment Coverage

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

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

Shocks

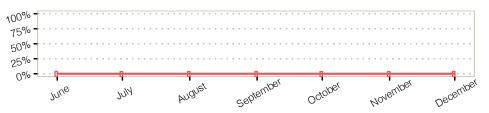
Reported hunger severity level in settlements where access to food was inadequate, by proportion of assessed settlements*

8% Hunger is small

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



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



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

Small impact	38%
No impact	31%
No consensus	15%
Large impact	8%
Positive impact	8%

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

Small impact	77%
No impact	15%
No consensus	8%

Reported primary food sources, by proportion of assessed settlements



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

Less than half	54%
None	46%

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



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

Pests destroyed crop	38%
No consensus	23%
Distribution stopped	8%
Don't know	8%
Growing season short	8%

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



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



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



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



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





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







Ezo County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Livelihoods

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

Hunting	77%
Poultry	77%
Livestock	54%
Casual labour	46%
Fishing	38%

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



Health, Nutrition, WASH

Primary reported health concerns, by proportion of assessed settlements

Malaria / fever	54%
No consensus	23%
Respiratory diseases	8%
Skin infections	8%
Waterborne disease	8%

Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements

Internal pain	31%
Malaria / fever	23%
No consensus	23%
Natural causes	15%
Skin infections	8%

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



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



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



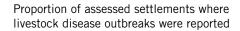
Proportion of assessed settlements where the presence of an improved water source accessible in 30 minutes or less was reported⁵



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



No 100%





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

Around half	31%
More than half	46%
No consensus	15%
None	8%

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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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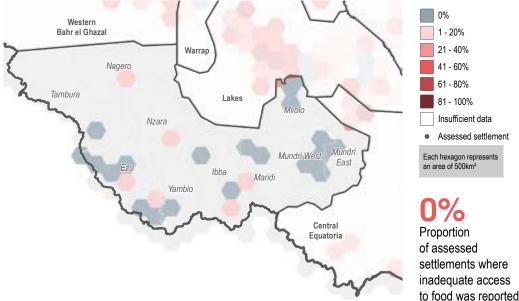
Assessment Coverage

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

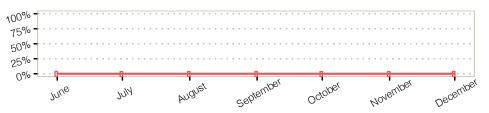
Reported hunger severity level in settlements where access to food was inadequate, by proportion of assessed settlements*

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





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



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







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*



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

Small impact	85%	
No impact	15%	

Reported primary food sources, by proportion of assessed settlements



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

Less than half	77%
None	15%
Around half	8%

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



Proportion of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have physical access to



land for cultivation

Yes 100%

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

No market	23%
Pests destroyed crop	23%
Growing season short	15%
No agricultural inputs	15%
Other reason	15%

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



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



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 most residents consume on average one meal per day

or less



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







179



Ibba County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Livelihoods

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

Casual labour	100%
Crops for cash	100%
Poultry	92%
Livestock	62%
Market activities	62%

Proportion of assessed settlements where the three months prior to data collection



No 100%

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



Proportion of assessed settlements where most

residents reportedly possess and have access



No 100%

residents reportedly received food assistance in



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



Yes 100%

Proportion of assessed settlements where livestock disease outbreaks were reported



Health, Nutrition, WASH

Primary reported health concerns, by proportion of assessed settlements

STD/STI	31%
Malaria / fever	15%
Respiratory diseases	15%
Skin infections	15%
Waterborne disease	15%

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



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



Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements

STD/STI	31%
Malaria / fever	23%
Maternal mortality	23%
Respiratory diseases	15%
Natural causes	8%

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



No 100%

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

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to cattle





Maridi County - Food Security and Livelihoods

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

December 2019

Overview

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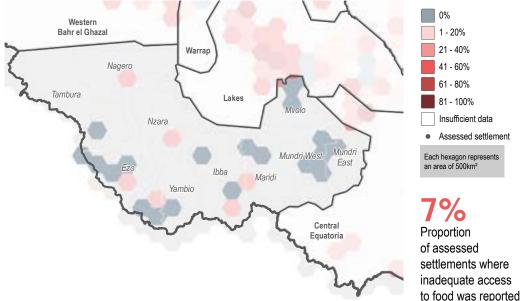
Assessment Coverage

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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Shocks

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

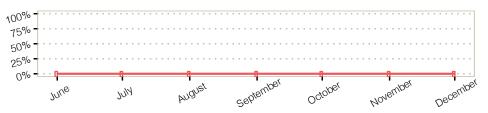
7% Hunger is severe

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

No consensus 7%

7% Small impact

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



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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*

Small impact 71%

Positive impact 21%

No consensus 7%

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



Reported primary food sources, by proportion of assessed settlements



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

Less than half	57%
More than half	21%
None	14%
Around half	7%

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



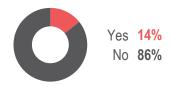
Reported primary reasons why residents of assessed settlements had inadequate food access, by proportion of settlements*

Other reason	36%
Pests destroyed crop	21%
High prices	7%
loss of livestock	7%
No answer	7%

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



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



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



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



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





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Maridi County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Livelihoods

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

Casual labour	93%	
Poultry	93%	
Crops for cash	86%	
Livestock	57%	
Market activities	57%	

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



No 100%

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



Proportion of assessed settlements where at

to cattle or fishing camps

least some residents reportedly cope with a lack

of livelihoods by moving their entire households

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



No 100%

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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Health, Nutrition, WASH

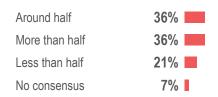
Primary reported health concerns, by proportion of assessed settlements



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



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



Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements

Malaria / fever	64%
Respiratory diseases	14%
Internal pain	7%
Natural causes	7%
No consensus	7%

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



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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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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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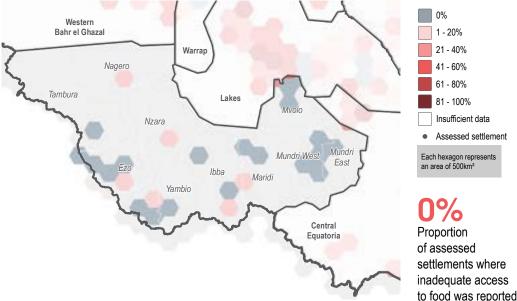
Assessment Coverage

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

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

Shocks

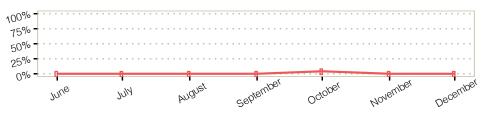
Reported hunger severity level in settlements where access to food was inadequate, by proportion of assessed settlements*

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





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



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

Small impact 73% Positive impact 27%

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

Small impact 100%

Reported primary food sources, by proportion of assessed settlements

Own cultivation 82% Bought 18%

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

Around half

Less than half

None

45%

9%

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

Small impact

55%

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

Lack of rain for crop

No agricultural inputs

High prices

Other reason

Growing season short

27%

18%

78%

18%

9%

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



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



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



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



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



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



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







Mundri East County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Livelihoods

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

Casual labour	100%
Crops for cash	100%
Poultry	100%
Livestock	91%
Market activities	64%

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



No 100%

Proportion of assessed settlements where 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



Yes 100%

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



Proportion of assessed settlements where livestock disease outbreaks were reported



Health, Nutrition, WASH

Primary reported health concerns, by proportion of assessed settlements

Anemia	27%
Internal pain	18%
Disease from parasites	9%
Nodding disease	9%
Respiratory diseases	9%

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



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



Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements

Anemia	27%
Internal pain	27%
Diseases from parasites	9%
Malaria / fever	9%
Respiratory diseases	9%

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



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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..



Mundri West County - Food Security and Livelihoods

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

December 2019

Overview

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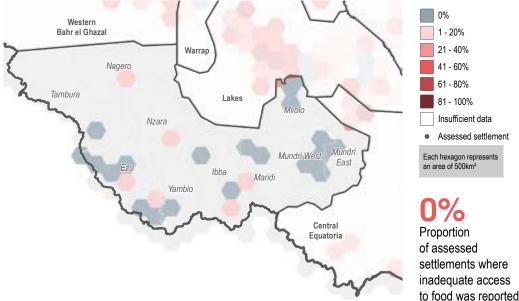
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Assessment Coverage

- 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



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

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

Shocks

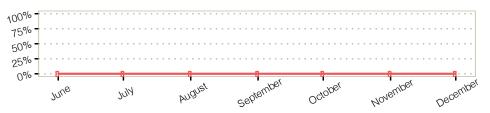
Reported hunger severity level in settlements where access to food was inadequate, by proportion of assessed settlements*

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





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



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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*

Small impact 33% Positive impact

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

Small impact 11% No impact

Reported primary food sources, by proportion of assessed settlements

100%

Own cultivation

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

Around half

Less than half

33%

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

Small impact

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

22% Lack of rain for crop loss of livestock 22% 22% No agricultural inputs

Pests destroyed crop 22% 11%

Growing season short

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



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



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

Yes 100%

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



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



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



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







188



Mundri West County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Livelihoods

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

Crops for cash	100%
Poultry	100%
Casual labour	89%
Fishing	78%
Hunting	56%

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



No 100%

Proportion of assessed settlements where 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



Yes 100%

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



No 100%

Proportion of assessed settlements where livestock disease outbreaks were reported



Health, Nutrition, WASH

Primary reported health concerns, by proportion of assessed settlements

Malaria / fever	22%
Nodding disease	22%
Anemia	11%
Internal pain	11%
Respiratory diseases	11%

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



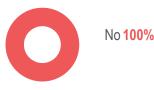
Proportion of assessed settlements by reported proportion of residents reportedly using latrines



Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements

Internal pain	33%
Malaria / fever	33%
Anemia	11%
Natural causes	11%
Respiratory diseases	11%

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



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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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Mvolo County - Food Security and Livelihoods

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

December 2019

Overview

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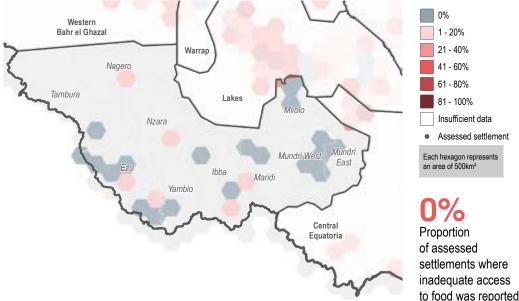
Assessment Coverage

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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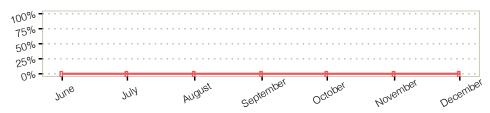
Shocks

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

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



Proportion of assessed settlements where flooding reportedly posed a barrier to physical access to a preferred marketplace³



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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*



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

Small impact	90%	
No impact	10%	

Reported primary food sources, by proportion of assessed settlements



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

Around half	40%
Less than half	30%
More than half	30%

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





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



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



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



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



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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







Mvolo County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Livelihoods

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

Crops for cash	100%
Casual labour	90%
Poultry	90%
Fishing	80%
Livestock	70%

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



No 100%

Proportion of assessed settlements where 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



Yes 100%

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

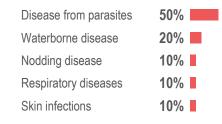


Proportion of assessed settlements where livestock disease outbreaks were reported



Health, Nutrition, WASH

Primary reported health concerns, by proportion of assessed settlements



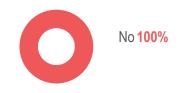
Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements



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

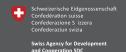


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Nagero County - Food Security and Livelihoods

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

December 2019

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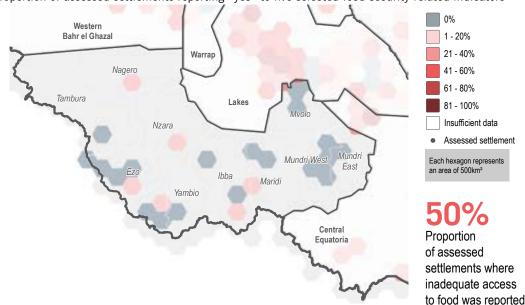
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Assessment Coverage

- 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



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

Shocks

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

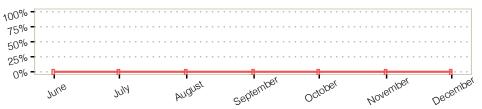
No consensus 17% Hunger is severe

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

Small impact

17%

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



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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*

Large impact	33%
Small impact	33%
No consensus	17%
No impact	17%

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

Small impact	67%	
No consensus	17%	
No impact	17%	

Reported primary food sources, by proportion of assessed settlements

Humanitarian aid	50%
No consensus	33%
Own cultivation	17%

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

Around half	33%
No consensus	33%
Less than half	17%
None	17%

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

₋arge impact	33%
Small impact	33%

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

New arrivals	17%
No agricultural inputs	17%
No answer	17%
No consensus	17%
Pests destroyed crop	17%

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



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



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



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



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



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



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







Nagero County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Livelihoods

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

Fishing	83%
Hunting	83%
Casual labour	33%
Market activities	33%
Poultry	33%

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



Health, Nutrition, WASH

Primary reported health concerns, by proportion of assessed settlements

Malaria / fever	33%
Waterborne disease	33%
No consensus	17%
Respiratory diseases	17%

Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements

Internal pain	33%
No consensus	33%
Malaria / fever	17%
STD/STI	17%

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



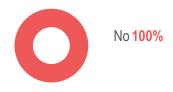
Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly have physical access to a functional market nearby



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



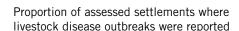
Proportion of assessed settlements where the presence of an improved water source accessible in 30 minutes or less was reported⁵



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



No 100%





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



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^{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..



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

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

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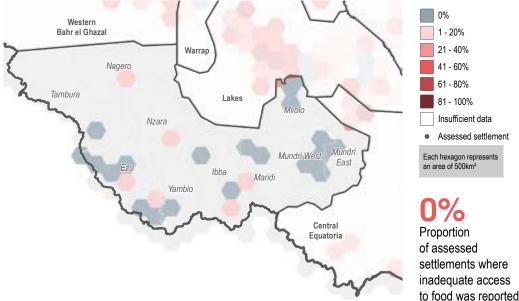
Assessment Coverage

17 key Informants interviewed

17 of 144 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 - Inadequate access to food access to food as well as severity of perceived hunger and application of severe - Consuming one or no meals per day consumption-based coping strategies. The composite was created by averaging - Skipping days to cope with a lack of food or money to buy food the 'yes' responses of settlements reporting on the following indicators, with all indicators considered to have the same weight:

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

Shocks

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

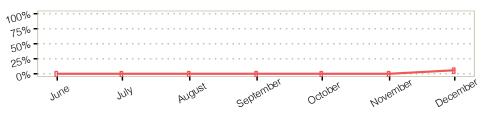
Reported impact of conflict or looting on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by by proportion of assessed settlements experiencing conflict or looting*

No impact

6%



Proportion of assessed settlements where flooding reportedly posed a barrier to physical access to a preferred marketplace³



- 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.







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*

Small impact 47% Positive impact 6%

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



Reported primary food sources, by proportion of assessed settlements



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

None	59%
Less than half	35%
Around half	6%

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

Small impact 12%

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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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







Nzara County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Livelihoods

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

Poultry 76% Casual labour Hunting Livestock 65% 47% Fishing

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



Health, Nutrition, WASH

Primary reported health concerns, by proportion of assessed settlements

Malaria / fever	59%
Waterborne disease	24%
Respiratory diseases	12%
Anemia	6%

Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements

Natural causes	47%
Malaria / fever	29%
Internal pain	18%
STD/STI	6%

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



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



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



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



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



Proportion of assessed settlements where livestock disease outbreaks were reported



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



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

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^{5.} Improved water sources: borehole, tap stand, water yard.

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Tambura County - Food Security and Livelihoods

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

December 2019

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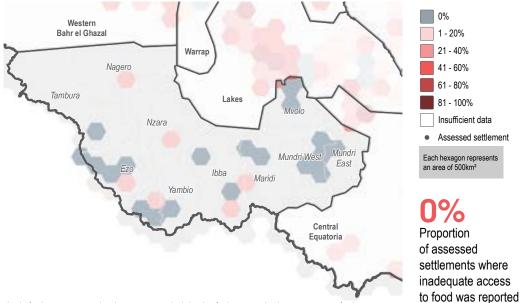
Assessment Coverage

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



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

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

Shocks

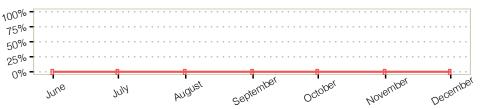
Reported hunger severity level in settlements where access to food was inadequate, by proportion of assessed settlements*



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

7% No consensus 7% No impact

Proportion of assessed settlements where flooding reportedly posed a barrier to physical access to a preferred marketplace³



- 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.







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*

No impact 36% Small impact 36% No consensus 21%

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*

No consensus 14% Small impact 14%

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



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



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



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



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



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



200

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

Poultry	71%
Casual labour	57%
Livestock	43%
Fishing	29%
Market activities	29%

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



Health, Nutrition, WASH

Primary reported health concerns, by proportion of assessed settlements

Malaria / fever	57%
No consensus	14%
STD/STI	14%
Skin infections	7%
Waterborne disease	7%

Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements

Natural causes	36%
Malaria / fever	29%
No consensus	29%
STD/STI	7%

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



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



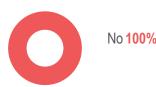
Proportion of assessed settlements where feeding programmes that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other nutrition supplements are reportedly present⁴



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



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



Proportion of assessed settlements where livestock disease outbreaks were reported



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



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Yambio County - Food Security and Livelihoods

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

December 2019

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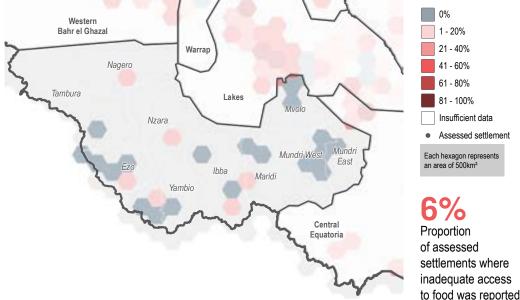
Assessment Coverage

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



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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*

No consensus

6%

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

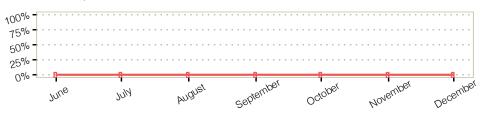
Small impact

19%

No consensus

6%

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



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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*

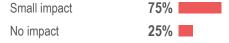
No impact 44%

Small impact 44%

No consensus 6%

Positive impact 6%

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



Reported primary food sources, by proportion of assessed settlements



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

None	81%
Less than half	13%
No consensus	6%

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

Small impact 19%

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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Yambio County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Livelihoods

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

Poultry	88%
Hunting	69%
Livestock	63%
Casual labour	56%
Crops for cash	44%

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



Health, Nutrition, WASH

Primary reported health concerns, by proportion of assessed settlements

Malaria / fever	69%
Waterborne disease	19%
Internal pain	6 %
STD / STI	6 %

Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements

Natural causes	69%
Malaria / fever	13%
No answer	13%
STD/STI	6%

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



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



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



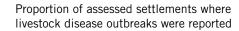
Proportion of assessed settlements where the presence of an improved water source accessible in 30 minutes or less was reported⁵



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



No 100%





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

More than half	50%
Around half	38%
Less than half	6%
No consensus	6%

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