

Western Equatoria State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

January 2022

Overview

Based on the most recent food security analysis in December 2021 for the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO), it was determined that 8.3 million people (60% of the total population) are expected to face severe food insecurity at the peak of the 2022 lean season. The level of severe food insecurity has seen a 7% increase compared to 2021.

REACH has developed Food Security and Livelihood (FSL) factsheets of counties where settlements have been assessed using the Area of Knowledge (AoK) methodology. With the aim of facilitating a better understanding of the food security and livelihoods situation in South Sudan and to inform the IPC March

2022 update. REACH employs its AoK methodology to collect relevant information in hard-to-reach areas to inform humanitarian planning and interventions outside formal settlement sites.

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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 is aggregated at the settlement level according to a weighting mechanism, which can be

found in the Terms of Reference (ToRs).

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The findings presented in this factsheet are indicative of the broad food security and livelihood trends in assessed settlements in January 2022, and are not statistically generalisable.

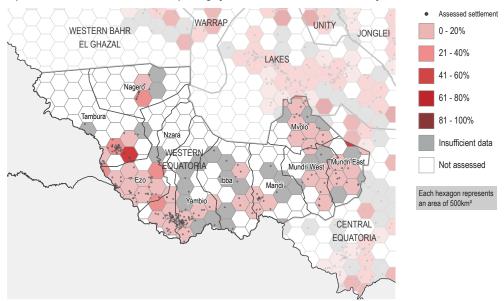
Assessment Coverage¹

53 Key informants interviewed

50 of 180 settlements (28%) assessed²

Food access composite indicator

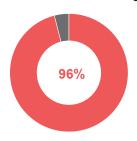
Proportion of assessed settlements reporting "yes" to four selected food security-related indicators²



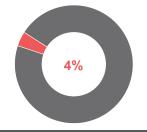
This food access composite indicator aims at measuring both levels of adequate access to food as well as severity of perceived hunger and application of severe consumption-based coping strategies. The composite was created by averaging the 'yes' responses on the following indicators, with all indicators considered to have the same weight:

- Inadequate access to food
- Skipping days to cope with a lack of food or money to buy food
- Perceived hunger from inadequate food access: severe or worst it can be
- Wild foods known to be making people sick consumed all the time

Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported most people are unable to access enough food



Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported at least some residents went **entire days without eating** to cope with limited access to food³



Proportion of assessed settlements where Kls reported hunger is severe or "the worst it can be"³







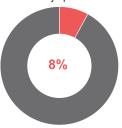


Western Equatoria State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

January 2022

Shocks

Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported shocks, such as flooding, drought, conflict, or disease outbreak, impacted or led to loss of livelihoods, in the 30 days prior to data collection



Most commonly reported types of shocks to have

impacted or led to a loss of livelihoods by

proportion of assessed settlements³

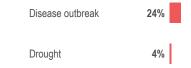
Rising price

Drought

Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that shocks, such as flooding, drought, conflict, or disease outbreak, impacted agriculture, in the 30 days prior to data collection



Most commonly reported types of shocks to have impacted agriculture by proportion of assessed settlements3



Community perceptions for humanitarian assistance

Most commonly reported sources KIs perceived to provide reliable information in their settlement^{4,5}



Most commonly reported types of assistance KIs perceived to be preferred by children in their settlement^{4,5}



Most commonly reported types of assistance KIs perceived to be preferred by men in their settlement^{4,5}

Cash	41%	
Shelter nfi	14%	
Livelihood	7%	
Health	7%	
Wash	3%	L

Most commonly reported types of assistance KIs perceived to be preferred by women in their settlement^{4,5}

Health	45%
Livelihood	10%
Wash	7%
Shelter nfi	7%
Nutrition	7%

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- 2. Given limitations in analysing 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. The findings are presented as percentages of all assessed settlements, even if the question was asked only to a subset of assessed settlements.
- 4. Top 5 results presented; percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.
- 5. The findings for these selected indicators are taken from the December 2021 round of AoK data collection.
- 6. Specialised nutritious foods used for the treatment of acute malnutrition and to fortify diets.
- 7. Improved water sources: borehole, tap stand, water yard.

About REACH

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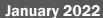
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Western Equatoria State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

Food access

Reported impact of **new IDP arrivals** on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements³

Small negative impact	46%
Small positive impact	8%
No impact	2%
Large positive impact	2%

Reported impact of **health problems** on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements³

Malaria	64%
Cough	18%
Diarrheal	14%
Typhoid	2%

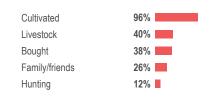
Most commonly reported main reason KIs perceived residents could not access enough food, by proportion of assessed settlements

No stock	62%
Crops destroyed pests	18%
Food dist stop	12%
Alcoholism gambling	4%

Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that most residents have physical **access to land** for cultivation³



Reported **primary food sources**, by proportion of assessed settlements⁴



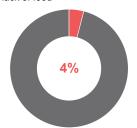
Reported **proportion of meals** consumed by most residents of assessed settlements that included **wild foods**, by proportion of settlements



Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported at least some residents **reduced the number of meals consumed per day** to cope with a lack of food³



Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that at least some residents **limited portion sizes** to cope with a lack of food³













Western Equatoria State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

Livelihoods, Health, Nutrition, WASH

Most commonly reported **sources of livelihoods**, by proportion of assessed settlements⁴

Crops for sustenance 96%

Alcohol brewing 52%

Charcoal making 32%

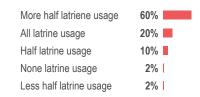
Livestock 22%

Poultry 20%

Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs perceived **this season's harvest** being **worse** compared to last year's harvest



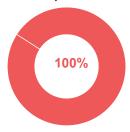
Proportion of assessed settlements by reported proportion of residents reportedly **using latrines**



Proportion of assessed settlements where **livestock** disease outbreaks were reported³



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



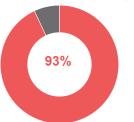
Proportion of assessed settlements where the presence of an **improved water source accessible in 30 minutes or less** was reported⁷



Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly **possess cattle** and have **access to livestock**³



Proportion of assessed settlements where **feeding programmes** that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other **nutrition supplements** are reportedly present⁶













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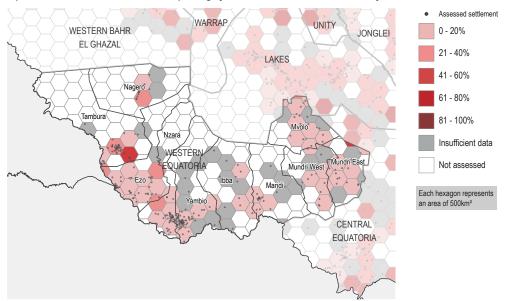
Assessment Coverage¹

15 Key informants interviewed

14 of 90 settlements (16%) assessed²

Food access composite indicator

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting "yes" to four selected food security-related indicators²



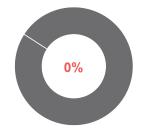
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Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported most people are unable to access enough food

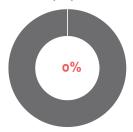


Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported at least some residents went **entire days without eating** to cope with limited access to food³



Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported hunger is severe or "the worst it can be"³









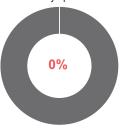


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Shocks

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Most commonly reported types of shocks to have

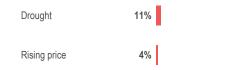
impacted or led to a loss of livelihoods by

proportion of assessed settlements³

Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that shocks, such as flooding, drought, conflict, or disease outbreak, impacted agriculture, in the 30 days prior to data collection



Most commonly reported types of shocks to have impacted agriculture by proportion of assessed settlements3





Community perceptions for humanitarian assistance

Most commonly reported sources KIs perceived to provide reliable information in their settlement^{4,5}

Community leader	53%
Community health	47%
Ingo	40%
Religious leader	33%
Local authority	33%

Most commonly reported types of assistance KIs perceived to be preferred by children in their settlement^{4,5}

Education	40%
Nutrition	27%
Livelihood	7%
Health	7%
Food	7%

Most commonly reported types of assistance KIs perceived to be preferred by men in their settlement^{4,5}

Protection	20%
Livelihood	20%
Food	13%
Health	7%
Education	7%

Most commonly reported types of assistance KIs perceived to be preferred by women in their settlement^{4,5}

27%
27%
13%
13%
7%

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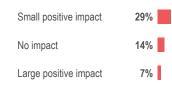




Western Equatoria State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

Food access

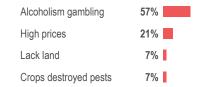
Reported impact of **new IDP arrivals** on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements³



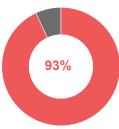
Reported impact of **health problems** on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements³

Cough	43%
Malaria	36%
Typhoid	7%
Diarrheal	7%

Most commonly reported main reason KIs perceived residents could not access enough food, by proportion of assessed settlements



Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that most residents have physical **access to land** for cultivation³



Reported **primary food sources**, by proportion of assessed settlements⁴



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

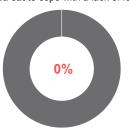


Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported at least some residents **reduced the number of meals consumed per day** to cope with a lack of food³



Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that at least some residents **limited portion sizes** to cope with a lack of food³













Western Equatoria State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

Livelihoods, Health, Nutrition, WASH

Most commonly reported **sources of livelihoods**, by proportion of assessed settlements⁴

Crops for sustenance 93%

Alcohol brewing 57%

Casual labour 36%

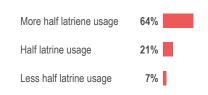
Hunting 29%

Charcoal making 29%

Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs perceived **this season's harvest** being **worse** compared to last year's harvest



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



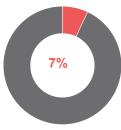
Proportion of assessed settlements where **livestock** disease outbreaks were reported³



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



Proportion of assessed settlements where the presence of an **improved water source accessible in 30 minutes or less** was reported⁷



Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly **possess cattle** and have **access to livestock**³



Proportion of assessed settlements where **feeding programmes** that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other **nutrition supplements** are reportedly present⁶













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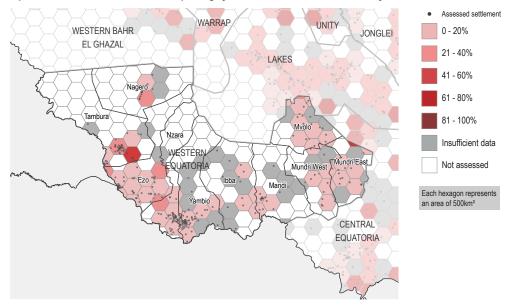
Assessment Coverage¹

19 Key informants interviewed

18 of 219 settlements (8%) assessed²

Food access composite indicator

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting "yes" to four selected food security-related indicators²



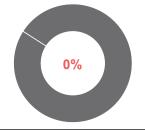
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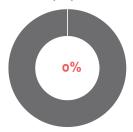


Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported at least some residents went entire days without eating to cope with limited access to food³



Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported hunger is severe or "the worst it can be"











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Shocks

Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported shocks, such as flooding, drought, conflict, or disease outbreak, impacted or led to loss of livelihoods, in the 30 days prior to data collection



Most commonly reported types of shocks to have impacted or led to a loss of livelihoods by proportion of assessed settlements³

N/A

Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that shocks, such as flooding, drought, conflict, or disease outbreak, impacted agriculture, in the 30 days prior to data collection



Most commonly reported types of shocks to have impacted agriculture by proportion of assessed settlements3







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Community perceptions for humanitarian assistance

Most commonly reported sources KIs perceived to provide reliable information in their settlement^{4,5}

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Religious leader	46%	
Local authority	40%	
Community health	40%	
National ngo	31%	

Most commonly reported types of assistance KIs perceived to be preferred by children in their settlement^{4,5}

Education	54%
Nutrition	23%
Health	11%
Food	9%

Most commonly reported types of assistance KIs perceived to be preferred by men in their settlement^{4,5}

Social cohesion	20%
Shelter nfi	17%
Protection	17%
Livelihood	17%
Wash	9%

Most commonly reported types of assistance KIs perceived to be preferred by women in their settlement^{4,5}

Shelter nfi	26%	
Wash	17%	
Health	17%	
Protection	9%	
Livelihood	9%	

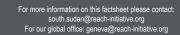
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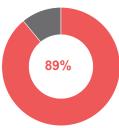
Reported impact of **health problems** on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements³

Cough	67%
Malaria	28%
Diarrheal	6%

Most commonly reported main reason KIs perceived residents could not access enough food, by proportion of assessed settlements



Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that most residents have physical **access to land** for cultivation³



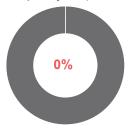
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Livelihoods, Health, Nutrition, WASH

Most commonly reported **sources of livelihoods**, by proportion of assessed settlements⁴

Crops for sustenance 100%

Alcohol brewing 72%

Casual labour 33%

Charcoal making 28%

Bee keeping 22%

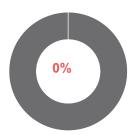
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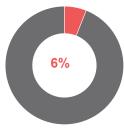
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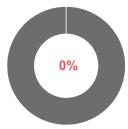
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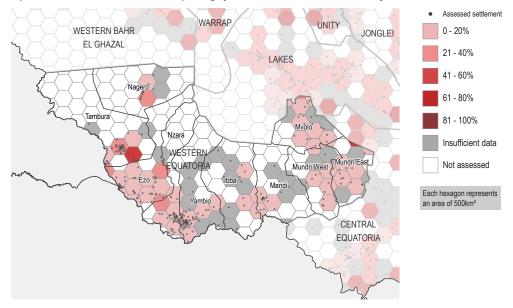
Assessment Coverage¹

16 Key informants interviewed

15 of 121 settlements (12%) assessed²

Food access composite indicator

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting "yes" to four selected food security-related indicators²



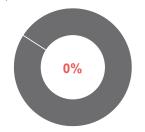
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- Wild foods known to be making people sick consumed all the time

Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported most people are unable to access enough food



Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported at least some residents went **entire days without eating** to cope with limited access to food³



Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported hunger is severe or "the worst it can be"³









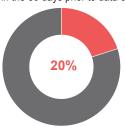


Western Equatoria State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

January 2022

Shocks

Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported shocks, such as flooding, drought, conflict, or disease outbreak, impacted or led to loss of livelihoods, in the 30 days prior to data collection



Most commonly reported types of shocks to have

impacted or led to a loss of livelihoods by

proportion of assessed settlements³

Rising price

Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that shocks, such as flooding, drought, conflict, or disease outbreak, impacted agriculture, in the 30 days prior to data collection



Most commonly reported types of shocks to have impacted agriculture by proportion of assessed settlements3





Most commonly reported sources KIs perceived to provide reliable information in their settlement^{4,5}



Most commonly reported types of assistance KIs perceived to be preferred by children in their settlement^{4,5}

Education	59%
Health	18%
Food	12%
Wash	6%

Most commonly reported types of assistance KIs perceived to be preferred by men in their settlement^{4,5}

Social cohesion	35%
Shelter nfi	12%
Health	12%
Communication	12%
Cash	6% I

Most commonly reported types of assistance KIs perceived to be preferred by women in their settlement^{4,5}

Wash	35%
Shelter nfi	18%
Protection	18%
Health	18%
Education	12%

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Western Equatoria State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

January 2022

Food access

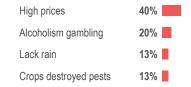
Reported impact of **new IDP arrivals** on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements³

Small positive impact	20%
Small negative impact	13%
No impact	13%
Large positive impact	7%

Reported impact of **health problems** on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements³

Cough	60%
Malaria	20%
Wound fighting	7%
Typhoid	7%

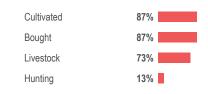
Most commonly reported main reason Kls perceived residents could not access enough food, by proportion of assessed settlements



Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that most residents have physical **access to land** for cultivation³



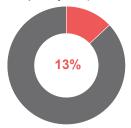
Reported **primary food sources**, by proportion of assessed settlements⁴



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



Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported at least some residents **reduced the number of meals consumed per day** to cope with a lack of food³



Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that at least some residents **limited portion sizes** to cope with a lack of food³

















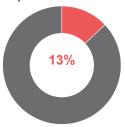
Western Equatoria State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

Livelihoods, Health, Nutrition, WASH

Most commonly reported **sources of livelihoods**, by proportion of assessed settlements⁴

Crops for sustenance 93%
Livestock 60%
Casual labour 40%
Bee keeping 27%
Alcohol brewing 27%

Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs perceived **this season's harvest** being **worse** compared to last year's harvest



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

More half latriene usage 40%
Half latrine usage 33%
Less half latrine usage 13%
All latrine usage 7%

Proportion of assessed settlements where **livestock** disease outbreaks were reported³



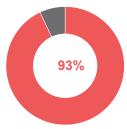
Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly have **physical access to a functional market** nearby



Proportion of assessed settlements where the presence of an **improved water source accessible in 30 minutes or less** was reported⁷



Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly **possess cattle** and have **access to livestock**³



Proportion of assessed settlements where **feeding programmes** that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other **nutrition supplements** are reportedly present⁶













Western Equatoria State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

January 2022

Overview

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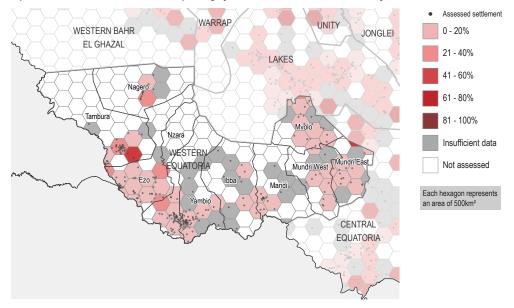
Assessment Coverage¹

16 Key informants interviewed

15 of 163 settlements (9%) assessed²

Food access composite indicator

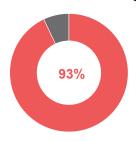
Proportion of assessed settlements reporting "yes" to four selected food security-related indicators²



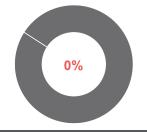
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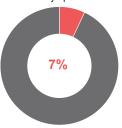


Western Equatoria State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

January 2022

Shocks

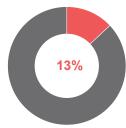
Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported shocks, such as flooding, drought, conflict, or disease outbreak, impacted or led to loss of livelihoods, in the 30 days prior to data collection



Most commonly reported types of shocks to have impacted or led to a loss of livelihoods by proportion of assessed settlements³



Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that shocks, such as flooding, drought, conflict, or disease outbreak, impacted agriculture, in the 30 days prior to data collection



Most commonly reported types of shocks to have impacted agriculture by proportion of assessed settlements3



Community perceptions for humanitarian assistance

Most commonly reported sources KIs perceived to provide reliable information in their settlement^{4,5}



Most commonly reported types of assistance KIs perceived to be preferred by children in their settlement^{4,5}

Education	70%
Wash	10%
Protection	10%
Food	5%

Most commonly reported types of assistance KIs perceived to be preferred by men in their settlement^{4,5}

Social cohesion	25%
Shelter nfi	20%
Education	10%
Communication	10%
Cash	5%

Most commonly reported types of assistance KIs perceived to be preferred by women in their settlement^{4,5}

Wash	25%	
Education	25%	
Health	20%	
Shelter nfi	15%	
Food	5%	ī

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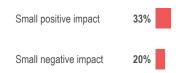


Western Equatoria State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

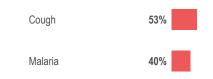
January 2022

Food access

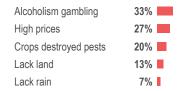
Reported impact of **new IDP arrivals** on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements³



Reported impact of **health problems** on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements³



Most commonly reported main reason KIs perceived residents could not access enough food, by proportion of assessed settlements



Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that most residents have physical **access to land** for cultivation³



Reported **primary food sources**, by proportion of assessed settlements⁴



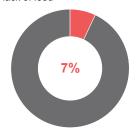
Reported **proportion of meals** consumed by most residents of assessed settlements that included **wild foods**, by proportion of settlements



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Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that at least some residents **limited portion sizes** to cope with a lack of food³















Western Equatoria State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

Livelihoods, Health, Nutrition, WASH

Most commonly reported **sources of livelihoods**, by proportion of assessed settlements⁴

Crops for sustenance 87%

Alcohol brewing 60%

Casual labour 53%

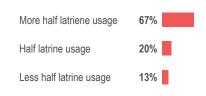
Fishing 27%

Charcoal making 27%

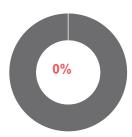
Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs perceived **this season's harvest** being **worse** compared to last year's harvest



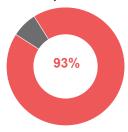
Proportion of assessed settlements by reported proportion of residents reportedly **using latrines**



Proportion of assessed settlements where **livestock** disease outbreaks were reported³



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



Proportion of assessed settlements where the presence of an **improved water source accessible in 30 minutes or less** was reported⁷



Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly **possess cattle** and have **access to livestock**³



Proportion of assessed settlements where **feeding programmes** that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other **nutrition supplements** are reportedly present⁶













Western Equatoria State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

January 2022

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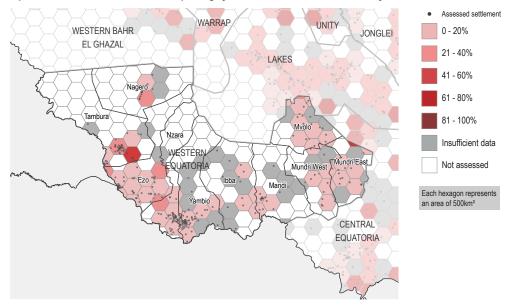
Assessment Coverage¹

22 Key informants interviewed

21 of 146 settlements (14%) assessed²

Food access composite indicator

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting "yes" to four selected food security-related indicators²



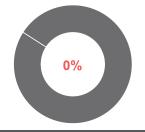
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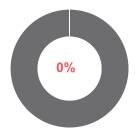
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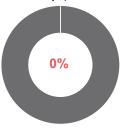


Western Equatoria State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

January 2022

Shocks

Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported shocks, such as flooding, drought, conflict, or disease outbreak, impacted or led to loss of livelihoods, in the 30 days prior to data collection



Most commonly reported types of shocks to have impacted or led to a loss of livelihoods by proportion of assessed settlements³

N/A

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Most commonly reported types of shocks to have impacted agriculture by proportion of assessed settlements3

N/A

Most commonly reported sources KIs perceived to provide reliable information in their settlement^{4,5}



Most commonly reported types of assistance KIs perceived to be preferred by men in their settlement^{4,5}

Shelter nfi	26%
Health	21%
Communication	16%
Wash	11%
Education	11%

Community perceptions for humanitarian assistance

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Education	53%
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Food	11%

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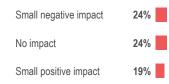




Western Equatoria State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

Food access

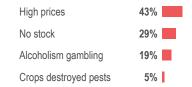
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Cough	29%
Seizures	19%
Typhoid	10%
Diarrheal	5%

Most commonly reported **main reason** Kls perceived residents **could not access enough food**, by proportion of assessed settlements



Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that most residents have physical **access to land** for cultivation³



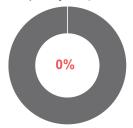
Reported **primary food sources**, by proportion of assessed settlements⁴

Cultivated	95%	
Bought	67%	
Livestock	57%	
Fishing	52%	
Hunting	10%	

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



Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported at least some residents **reduced the number of meals consumed per day** to cope with a lack of food³



Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that at least some residents **limited portion sizes** to cope with a lack of food³













Western Equatoria State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

Livelihoods, Health, Nutrition, WASH

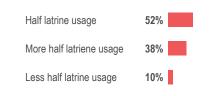
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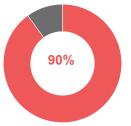
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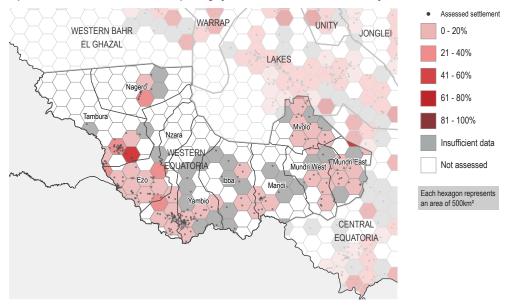
Assessment Coverage¹

18 Key informants interviewed

15 of 49 settlements (31%) assessed²

Food access composite indicator

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting "yes" to four selected food security-related indicators²



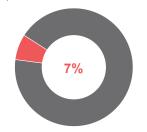
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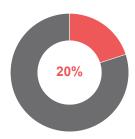
Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported most people are unable to access enough food



Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported at least some residents went **entire days without eating** to cope with limited access to food³



Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported hunger is severe or "the worst it can be"³











Western Equatoria State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

January 2022

Shocks

Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported shocks, such as flooding, drought, conflict, or disease outbreak, impacted or led to loss of livelihoods, in the 30 days prior to data collection



Most commonly reported types of shocks to have **impacted or led to a loss of livelihoods** by proportion of assessed settlements³



Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that shocks, such as **flooding**, **drought**, **conflict**, **or disease outbreak**, **impacted agriculture**, in the 30 days prior to data collection



Most commonly reported types of shocks to have impacted agriculture by proportion of assessed settlements³



Community perceptions for humanitarian assistance

Most commonly reported sources KIs perceived to provide reliable information in their settlement^{4,5}



Most commonly reported types of assistance KIs perceived to be preferred by children in their settlement^{4,5}



Most commonly reported types of assistance KIs perceived to be preferred by men in their settlement^{4,5}



Most commonly reported types of assistance KIs perceived to be preferred by women in their settlement^{4,5}

Wash	20%
Nutrition	20%
Health	20%

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Western Equatoria State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

January 2022

Food access

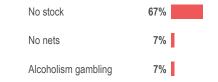
Reported impact of **new IDP arrivals** on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements³



Reported impact of **health problems** on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements³

Malaria	67%
Cough	27%
None	7%

Most commonly reported **main reason** Kls perceived residents **could not access enough food**, by proportion of assessed settlements



Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that most residents have physical **access to land** for cultivation³



Reported **primary food sources**, by proportion of assessed settlements⁴



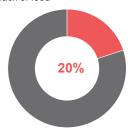
Reported **proportion of meals** consumed by most residents of assessed settlements that included **wild foods**, by proportion of settlements



Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported at least some residents **reduced the number of meals consumed per day** to cope with a lack of food³



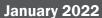
Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that at least some residents **limited portion sizes** to cope with a lack of food³













Western Equatoria State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

Livelihoods, Health, Nutrition, WASH

Most commonly reported **sources of livelihoods**, by proportion of assessed settlements⁴

Crops for sustenance

Fishing

Alcohol brewing

Bee keeping

Casual labour

87%

60%

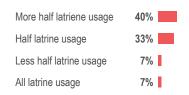
20%

13%

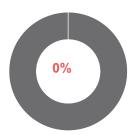
Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs perceived **this season's harvest** being **worse** compared to last year's harvest



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



Proportion of assessed settlements where **livestock** disease outbreaks were reported³



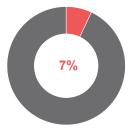
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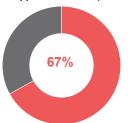
Proportion of assessed settlements where the presence of an **improved water source accessible in 30 minutes or less** was reported⁷



Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly **possess cattle** and have **access to livestock**³



Proportion of assessed settlements where **feeding programmes** that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other **nutrition supplements** are reportedly present⁶















Western Equatoria State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

January 2022

Overview

Based on the most recent food security analysis in December 2021 for the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO), it was determined that 8.3 million people (60% of the total population) are expected to face severe food insecurity at the peak of the 2022 lean season. The level of severe food insecurity has seen a 7% increase compared to 2021.

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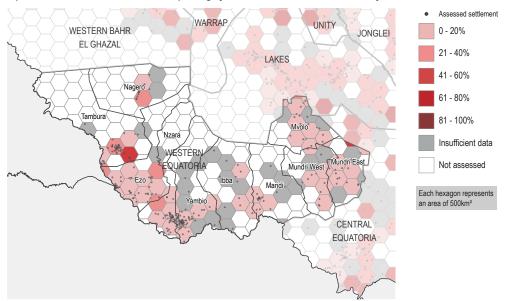
Assessment Coverage¹

56 Key informants interviewed

51 of 147 settlements (35%) assessed²

Food access composite indicator

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting "yes" to four selected food security-related indicators²



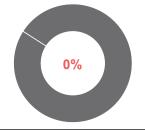
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Western Equatoria State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

January 2022

Shocks

Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported shocks, such as flooding, drought, conflict, or disease outbreak, impacted or led to loss of livelihoods, in the 30 days prior to data collection



Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that shocks, such as **flooding**, **drought**, **conflict**, **or disease outbreak**, **impacted agriculture**, in the 30 days prior to data collection



Friends family 5%

Most commonly reported sources KIs perceived to

provide reliable information in their settlement^{4,5}

Community leader

Religious leader

Community health

National ngo

Community perceptions for humanitarian assistance

74%

26%

Most commonly reported types of assistance KIs perceived to be preferred by children in their settlement^{4,5}



Most commonly reported types of shocks to have **impacted or led to a loss of livelihoods** by proportion of assessed settlements³



Most commonly reported types of shocks to have **impacted agriculture** by proportion of assessed settlements³



Most commonly reported types of assistance KIs perceived to be preferred by men in their settlement^{4,5}

Cash	26%
Shelter nfi	21%
Health	21%
Livelihood	15%
Education	5%

Most commonly reported types of assistance KIs perceived to be preferred by women in their settlement^{4,5}

Health	44%
Livelihood	23%
Shelter nfi	15%
Cash	5%
Education	3%

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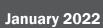
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Western Equatoria State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

Food access

Reported impact of **new IDP arrivals** on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements³



Reported impact of **health problems** on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements³

Malaria	61%
Cough	29%
Typhoid	6%

Most commonly reported main reason KIs perceived residents could not access enough food, by proportion of assessed settlements

No stock	45%
Crops destroyed pests	20%
Alcoholism gambling	12%
High prices	10%
Lack rain	2% I
Food dist stop	2% I

Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that most residents have physical **access to land** for cultivation³



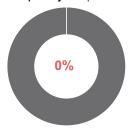
Reported **primary food sources**, by proportion of assessed settlements⁴



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



Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported at least some residents **reduced the number of meals consumed per day** to cope with a lack of food³



Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that at least some residents **limited portion sizes** to cope with a lack of food³



For more information on this factsheet please contact south.sudan@reach-initiative.org
For our global office: geneva@reach-initiative.org











Western Equatoria State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

Livelihoods, Health, Nutrition, WASH

Most commonly reported **sources of livelihoods**, by proportion of assessed settlements⁴

Crops for sustenance 96%

Charcoal making 45%

Alcohol brewing 37%

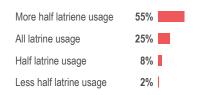
Poultry 31%

Market 24%

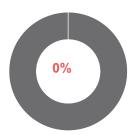
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Proportion of assessed settlements by reported proportion of residents reportedly **using latrines**



Proportion of assessed settlements where **livestock** disease outbreaks were reported³



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



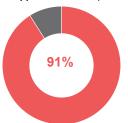
Proportion of assessed settlements where the presence of an **improved water source accessible in 30 minutes or less** was reported⁷



Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly **possess cattle** and have **access to livestock**³



Proportion of assessed settlements where **feeding programmes** that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other **nutrition supplements** are reportedly present⁶













Western Equatoria State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

January 2022

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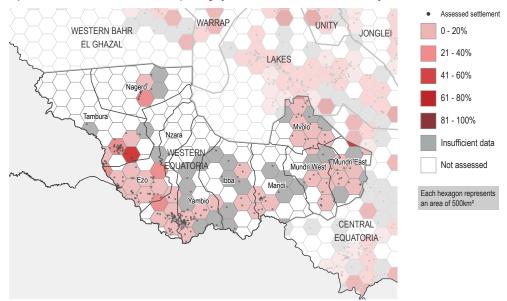
Assessment Coverage¹

58 Key informants interviewed

51 of 175 settlements (29%) assessed²

Food access composite indicator

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting "yes" to four selected food security-related indicators²



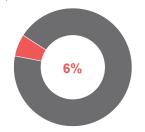
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Western Equatoria State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

January 2022

Shocks

Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported shocks, such as flooding, drought, conflict, or disease outbreak, impacted or led to loss of livelihoods, in the 30 days prior to data collection



Most commonly reported types of shocks to have

impacted or led to a loss of livelihoods by

proportion of assessed settlements³

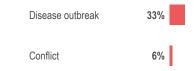
Conflict

Rising price

Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that shocks, such as flooding, drought, conflict, or disease outbreak, impacted agriculture, in the 30 days prior to data collection



Most commonly reported types of shocks to have impacted agriculture by proportion of assessed settlements3



Community perceptions for humanitarian assistance

Most commonly reported sources KIs perceived to provide reliable information in their settlement^{4,5}



Most commonly reported types of assistance KIs perceived to be preferred by children in their settlement^{4,5}

Education	33%
Food	24%
Health	14%
Protection	5%

Most commonly reported types of assistance KIs perceived to be preferred by men in their settlement^{4,5}

Food	19%
Cash	19%
Shelter nfi	14%
Health	14%
Livelihood	5%

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Western Equatoria State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

January 2022

Food access

Reported impact of **new IDP arrivals** on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements³

Small negative impact	61%
Small positive impact	8%
No impact	6%
Large negative impact	4%

Reported impact of **health problems** on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements³

Malaria	41%
Cough	29%
Diarrheal	14%
Typhoid	6%

Most commonly reported **main reason** Kls perceived residents **could not access enough food**, by proportion of assessed settlements



Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that most residents have physical **access to land** for cultivation³



Reported **primary food sources**, by proportion of assessed settlements⁴



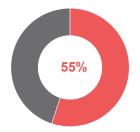
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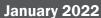
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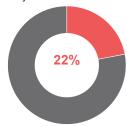
Western Equatoria State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

Livelihoods, Health, Nutrition, WASH

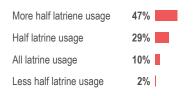
Most commonly reported **sources of livelihoods**, by proportion of assessed settlements⁴

Alcohol brewing 59% Crops for sustenance 39% Market 37% Casual labour 18% Remittances 16%

Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs perceived **this season's harvest** being **worse** compared to last year's harvest



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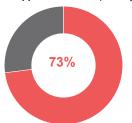
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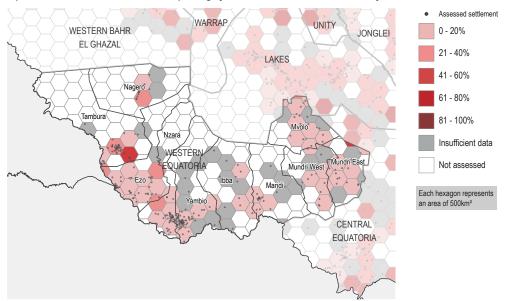
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79 Key informants interviewed

69 of 222 settlements (31%) assessed²

Food access composite indicator

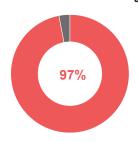
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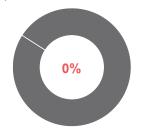
This food access composite indicator aims at measuring both levels of adequate access to food as well as severity of perceived hunger and application of severe consumption-based coping strategies. The composite was created by averaging the 'yes' responses on the following indicators, with all indicators considered to have the same weight:

- Inadequate access to food
- Skipping days to cope with a lack of food or money to buy food
- Perceived hunger from inadequate food access: severe or worst it can be
- Wild foods known to be making people sick consumed all the time

Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported most people are unable to access enough food



Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported at least some residents went **entire days without eating** to cope with limited access to food³



Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported hunger is severe or "the worst it can be"³











Western Equatoria State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

January 2022

Shocks

Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported shocks, such as **flooding**, **drought**, **conflict**, **or disease outbreak**, **impacted or led to loss of livelihoods**, in the 30 days prior to data collection



Most commonly reported types of shocks to have impacted or led to a loss of livelihoods by proportion of assessed settlements³

Rising price 1%

Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that shocks, such as **flooding**, **drought**, **conflict**, **or disease outbreak**, **impacted agriculture**, in the 30 days prior to data collection



Most commonly reported types of shocks to have impacted agriculture by proportion of assessed settlements³



Community perceptions for humanitarian assistance

Most commonly reported sources KIs perceived to provide reliable information in their settlement^{4,5}



Most commonly reported types of assistance KIs perceived to be preferred by children in their settlement^{4,5}

Education	61%
Health	24%
Nutrition	4%
Food	4%
Cash	2%

Most commonly reported types of assistance KIs perceived to be preferred by men in their settlement^{4,5}

Livelihood	22%
Shelter nfi	20%
Health	18%
Cash	14%
Wash	12%

Most commonly reported types of assistance KIs perceived to be preferred by women in their settlement^{4,5}

Livelihood	49%
Health	27%
Shelter nfi	6%
Cash	6%
Wash	4%

- 1. 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.
- 2. Given limitations in analysing 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. The findings are presented as percentages of all assessed settlements, even if the question was asked only to a subset of assessed settlements.
- 4. Top 5 results presented; percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.
- 5. The findings for these selected indicators are taken from the December 2021 round of AoK data collection.
- 6. Specialised nutritious foods used for the treatment of acute malnutrition and to fortify diets.
- 7. Improved water sources: borehole, tap stand, water yard.

About REACH

REACH facilitates development of information tools and products that enhance capacity of aid actors to make evidence-based decisions in emergency, recovery and development contexts. All REACH activities are conducted through inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms.

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Western Equatoria State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

Food access

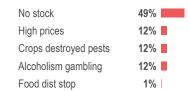
Reported impact of **new IDP arrivals** on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements³



Reported impact of **health problems** on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements³

Malaria	58%
Cough	20%
Diarrheal	9%
Typhoid	6%

Most commonly reported **main reason** Kls perceived residents **could not access enough food**, by proportion of assessed settlements



Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that most residents have physical **access to land** for cultivation³



Reported **primary food sources**, by proportion of assessed settlements⁴



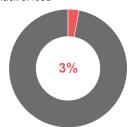
Reported **proportion of meals** consumed by most residents of assessed settlements that included **wild foods**, by proportion of settlements



Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported at least some residents **reduced the number of meals consumed per day** to cope with a lack of food³



Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that at least some residents **limited portion sizes** to cope with a lack of food³

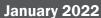














Western Equatoria State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

Livelihoods, Health, Nutrition, WASH

Most commonly reported **sources of livelihoods**, by proportion of assessed settlements⁴

Crops for sustenance 97%

Alcohol brewing 48%

Charcoal making 39%

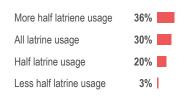
Market 28%

Casual labour 23%

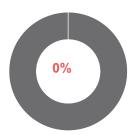
Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs perceived **this season's harvest** being **worse** compared to last year's harvest



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



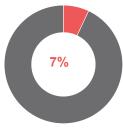
Proportion of assessed settlements where **livestock** disease outbreaks were reported³



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



Proportion of assessed settlements where the presence of an **improved water source accessible in 30 minutes or less** was reported⁷



Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly **possess cattle** and have **access to livestock**³



Proportion of assessed settlements where **feeding programmes** that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other **nutrition supplements** are reportedly present⁶

