



Ezo County - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

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.

Using the 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, 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

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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 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.

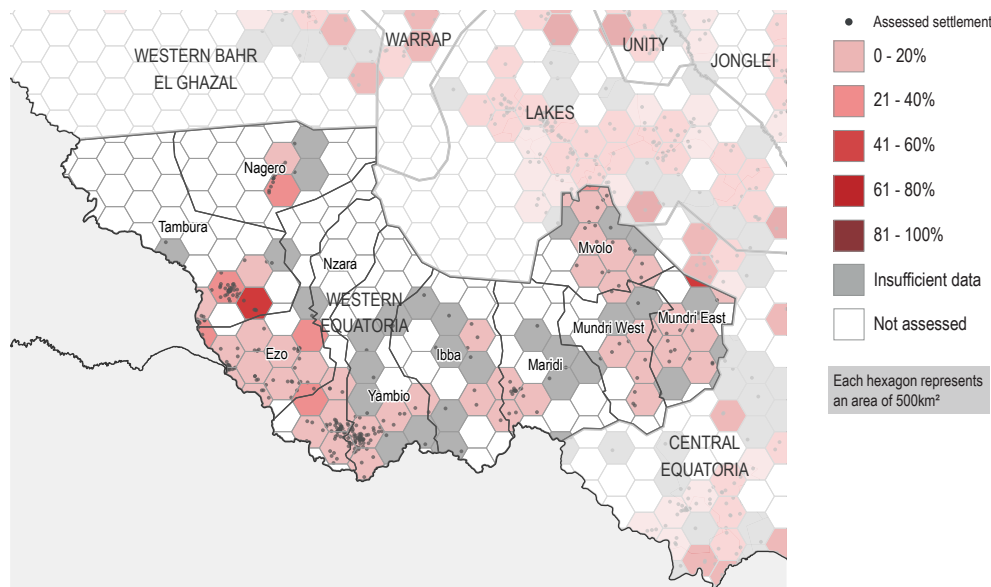
Assessment Coverage¹

53 Key informants interviewed

50 of **180** settlements (**28%**) assessed²

Food access composite indicator

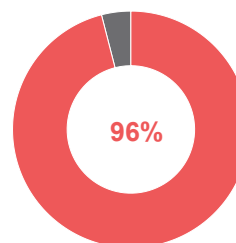
Proportion of assessed settlements reporting “yes” to four selected food security-related indicators²



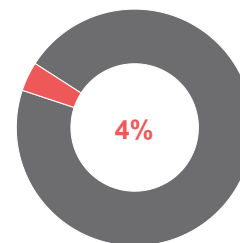
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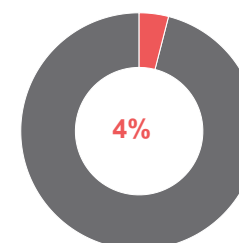
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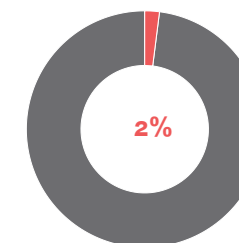
Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported at least some residents went **entire days without eating** to cope with limited access to food³



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



Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that at least some residents **consumed wild foods** that are known to **make people sick**³





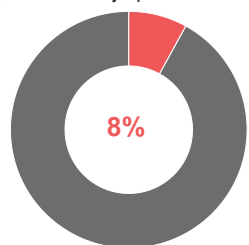
Ezo County - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

Western Equatoria State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

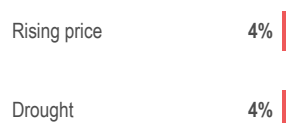
January 2022

Shocks

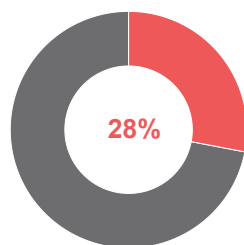
Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported shocks, such as **flooding, drought, conflict, or disease outbreak, impacted or led to loss of livelihoods**, in the 30 days prior to data collection



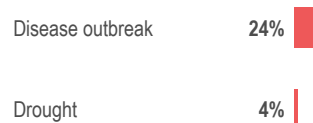
Most commonly reported types of shocks to have **impacted or led to a loss of livelihoods** by proportion of assessed settlements³



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

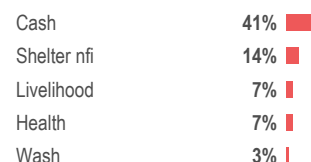


Community perceptions for humanitarian assistance

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



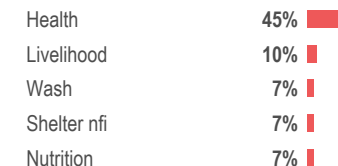
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4. Top 5 results presented; percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

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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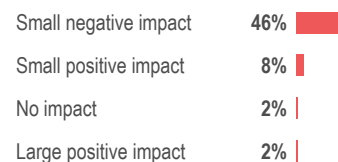
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Food access

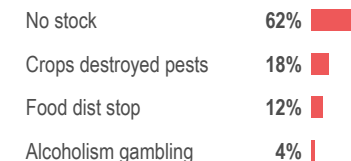
Reported impact of **new IDP arrivals** on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements³



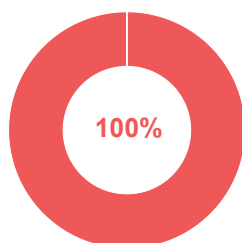
Reported impact of **health problems** on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements³



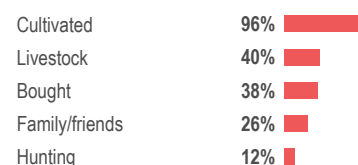
Most commonly reported **main reason** KIs perceived residents **could not access enough food**, by proportion of assessed settlements



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



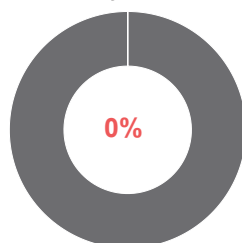
Reported **primary food sources**, by proportion of assessed settlements⁴



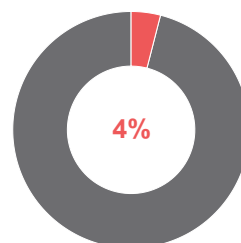
Reported **proportion of meals** consumed by most residents of assessed settlements that included **wild foods**, by proportion of settlements



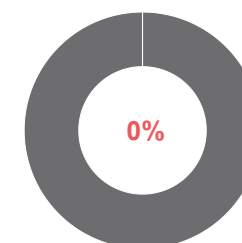
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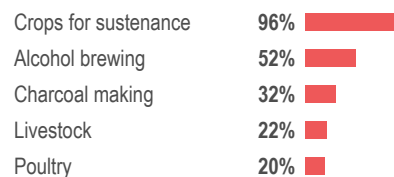
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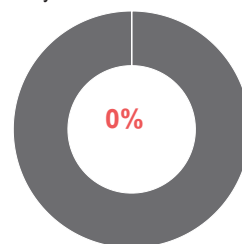
January 2022

Livelihoods, Health, Nutrition, WASH

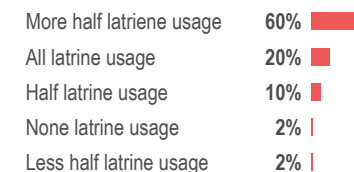
Most commonly reported **sources of livelihoods**, by proportion of assessed settlements⁴



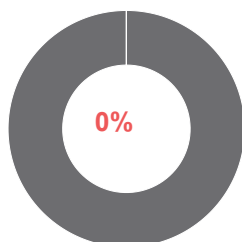
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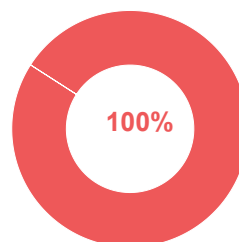
Proportion of assessed settlements by reported proportion of residents reportedly **using latrines**



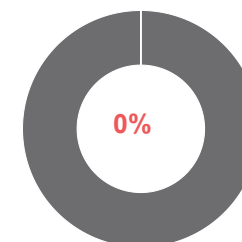
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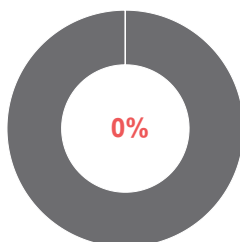
Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly have **physical access to a functional market** nearby



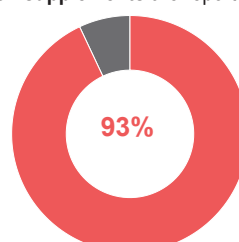
Proportion of assessed settlements where the presence of an **improved water source accessible in 30 minutes or less** was reported⁷



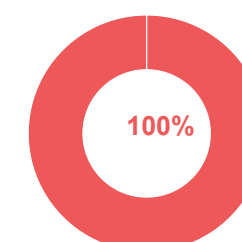
Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly **possess cattle** and have **access to livestock**³



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



Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reportedly could **access a functional health facility**





Ibba County - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

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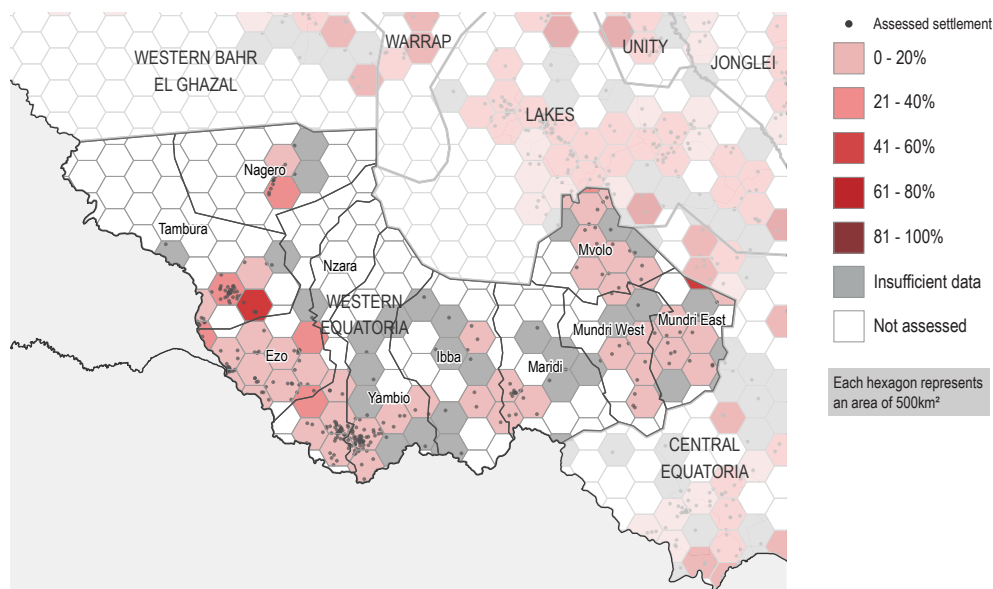
Assessment Coverage¹

15 Key informants interviewed

14 of **90** settlements (**16%**) assessed²

Food access composite indicator

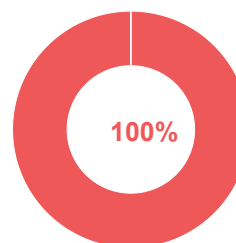
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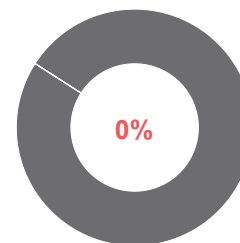
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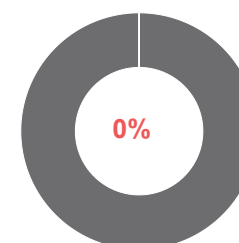
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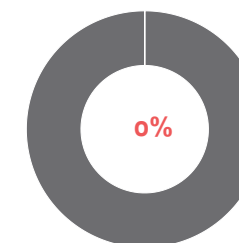
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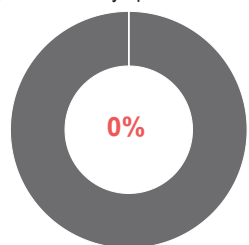
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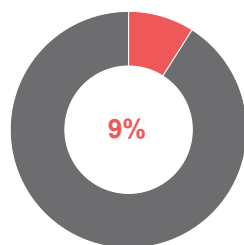
January 2022

Shocks

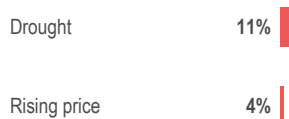
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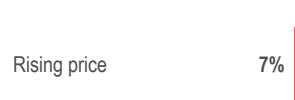
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Most commonly reported types of shocks to have **impacted or led to a loss of livelihoods** by proportion of assessed settlements³

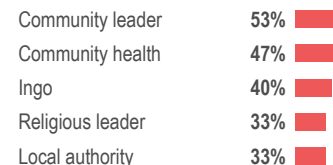


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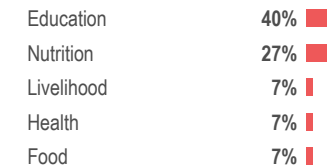


Community perceptions for humanitarian assistance

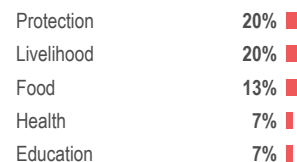
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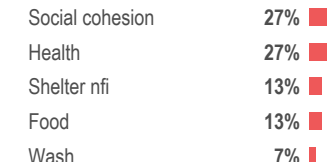
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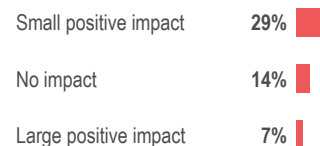
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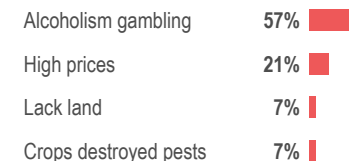
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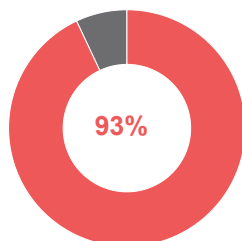
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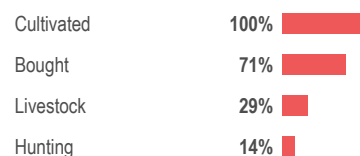
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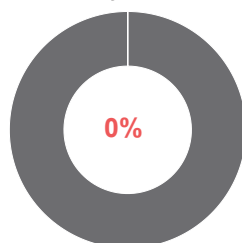
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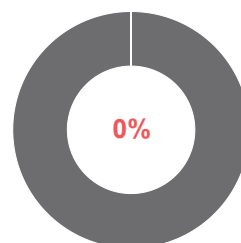
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N/A

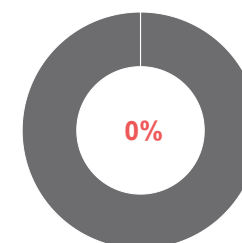
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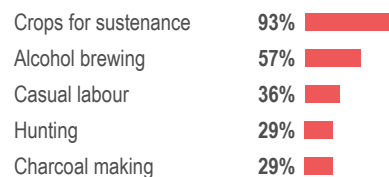
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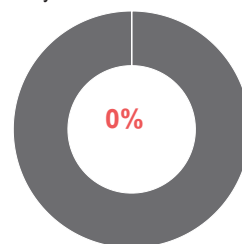
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Livelihoods, Health, Nutrition, WASH

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



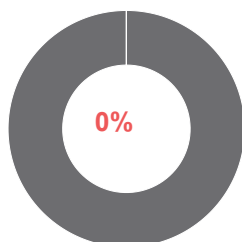
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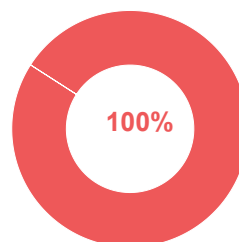
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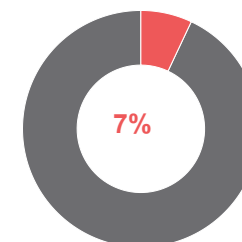
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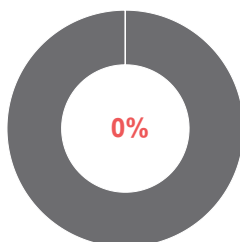
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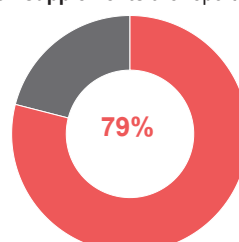
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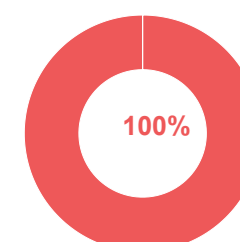
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Proportion of assessed settlements where **feeding programmes** that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other **nutrition supplements** are reportedly present⁶



Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reportedly could **access a functional health facility**





Maridi County - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

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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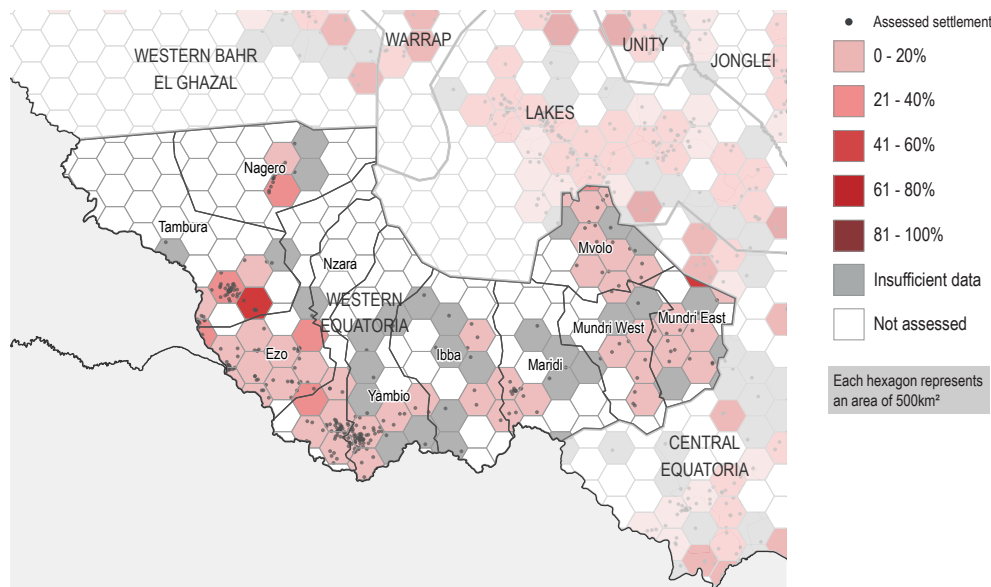
Assessment Coverage¹

19 Key informants interviewed

18 of **219** settlements (**8%**) assessed²

Food access composite indicator

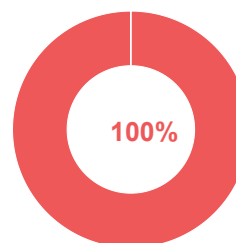
Proportion of assessed settlements reporting “yes” to four selected food security-related indicators²



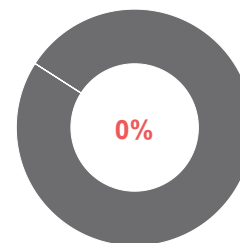
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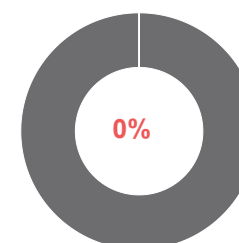
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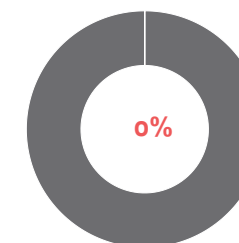
Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported at least some residents went **entire days without eating** to cope with limited access to food³



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



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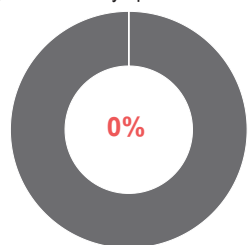
Maridi County - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

Western Equatoria State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

January 2022

Shocks

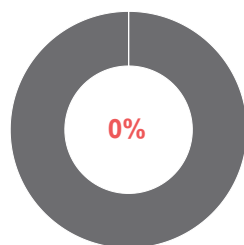
Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported shocks, such as **flooding, drought, conflict, or disease outbreak, impacted or led to loss of livelihoods**, in the 30 days prior to data collection



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

N/A

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

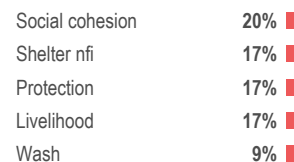
N/A

Community perceptions for humanitarian assistance

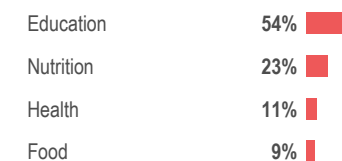
Most commonly reported sources KIs perceived to provide reliable information in their settlement^{4,5}



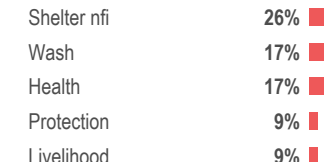
Most commonly reported types of assistance KIs perceived to be preferred by men in their settlement^{4,5}



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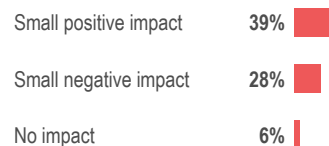
Maridi County - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

Western Equatoria State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

January 2022

Food access

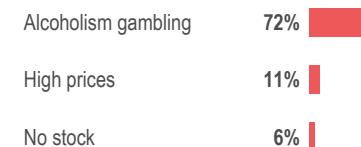
Reported impact of **new IDP arrivals** on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements³



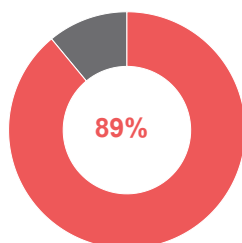
Reported impact of **health problems** on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements³



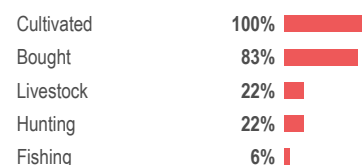
Most commonly reported **main reason** KIs perceived residents **could not access enough food**, by proportion of assessed settlements



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



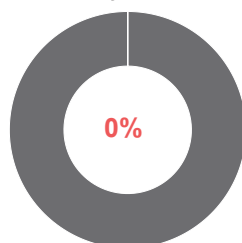
Reported **primary food sources**, by proportion of assessed settlements⁴



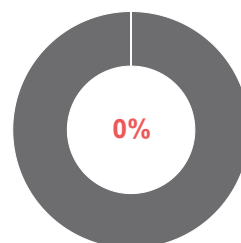
Reported **proportion of meals** consumed by most residents of assessed settlements that included **wild foods**, by proportion of settlements

N/A

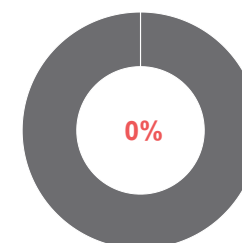
Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported at least some residents **reduced the number of meals consumed per day** to cope with a lack of food³



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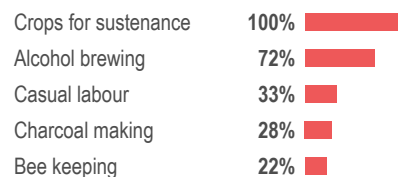
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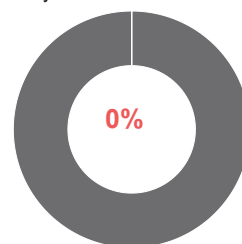
January 2022

Livelihoods, Health, Nutrition, WASH

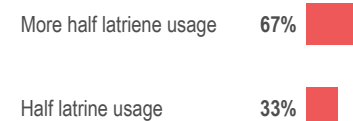
Most commonly reported **sources of livelihoods**, by proportion of assessed settlements⁴



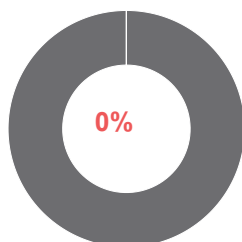
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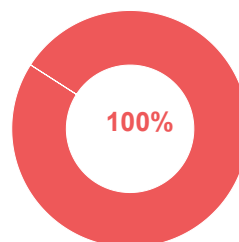
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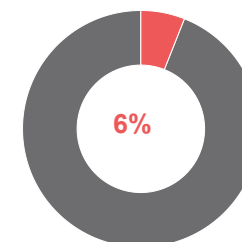
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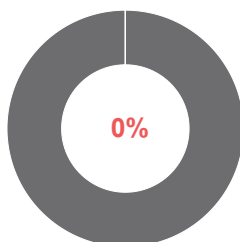
Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly have **physical access to a functional market** nearby



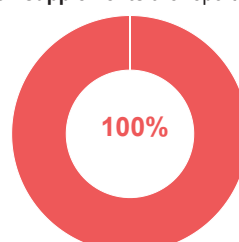
Proportion of assessed settlements where the presence of an **improved water source accessible in 30 minutes or less** was reported⁷



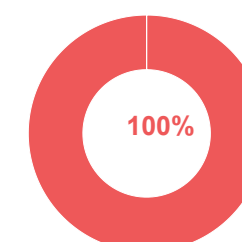
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Mundri East County - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

Western Equatoria State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

January 2022

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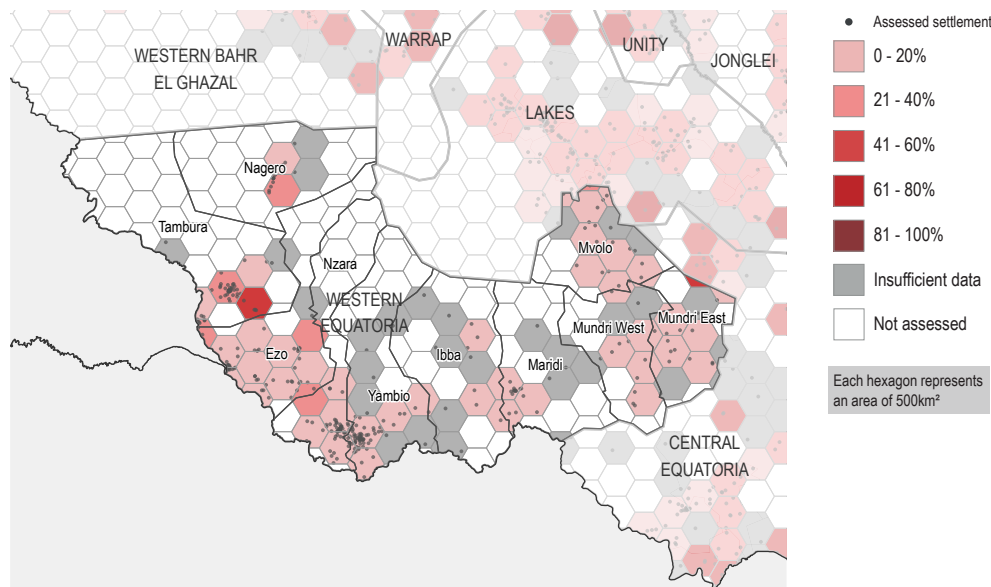
Assessment Coverage¹

16 Key informants interviewed

15 of **121** settlements (**12%**) assessed²

Food access composite indicator

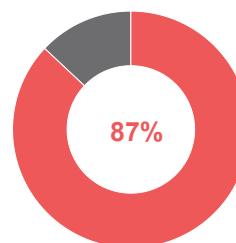
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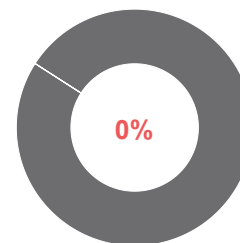
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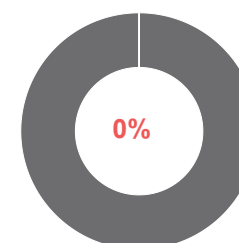
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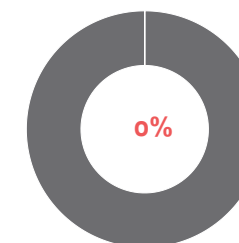
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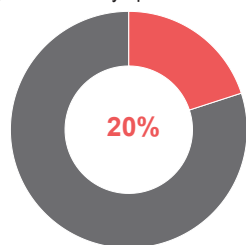
Mundri East County - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

Western Equatoria State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

January 2022

Shocks

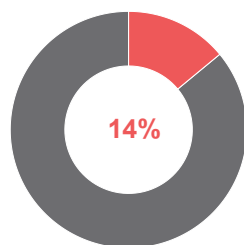
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Most commonly reported types of shocks to have **impacted or led to a loss of livelihoods** by proportion of assessed settlements³



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

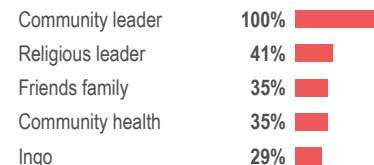


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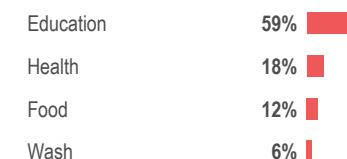


Community perceptions for humanitarian assistance

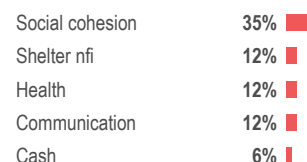
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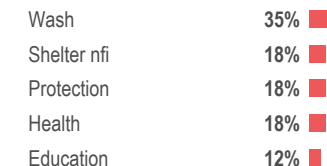
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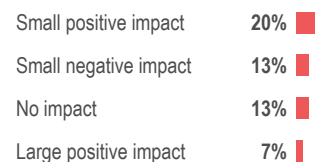
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Western Equatoria State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

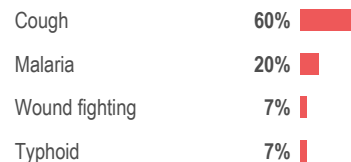
January 2022

Food access

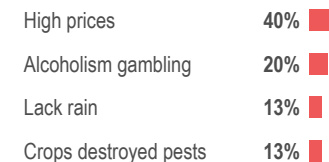
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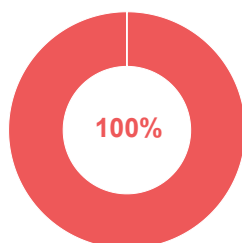
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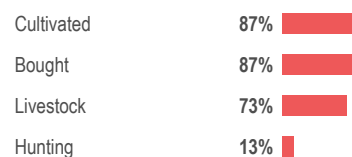
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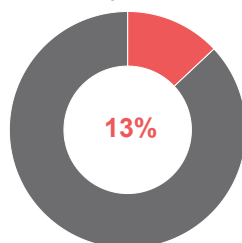
Reported **primary food sources**, by proportion of assessed settlements⁴



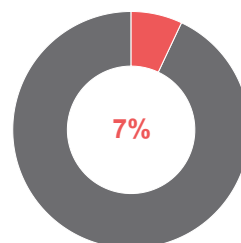
Reported **proportion of meals** consumed by most residents of assessed settlements that included **wild foods**, by proportion of settlements

N/A

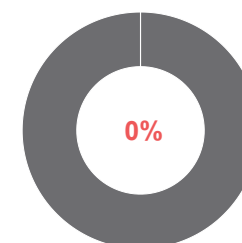
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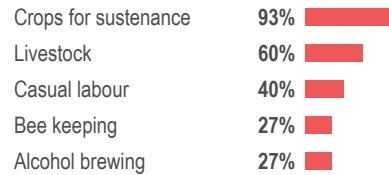
Mundri East County - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

Western Equatoria State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

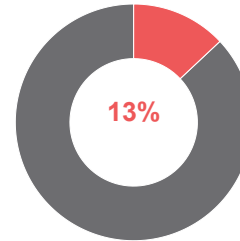
January 2022

Livelihoods, Health, Nutrition, WASH

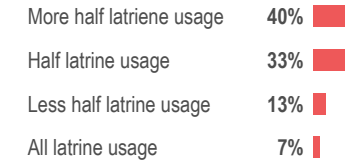
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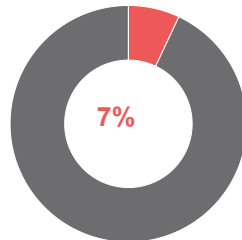
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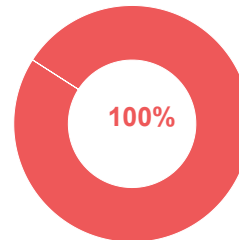
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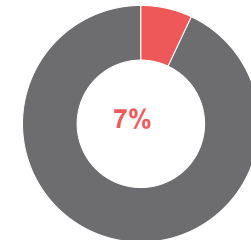
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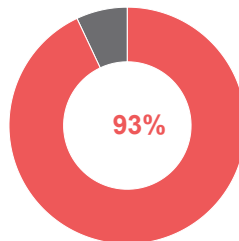
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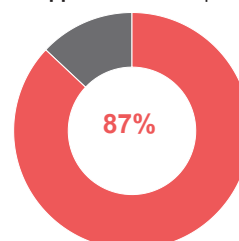
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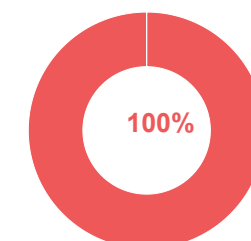
Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly **possess cattle** and have **access to livestock**³



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Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reportedly could **access a functional health facility**





Mundri West County - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

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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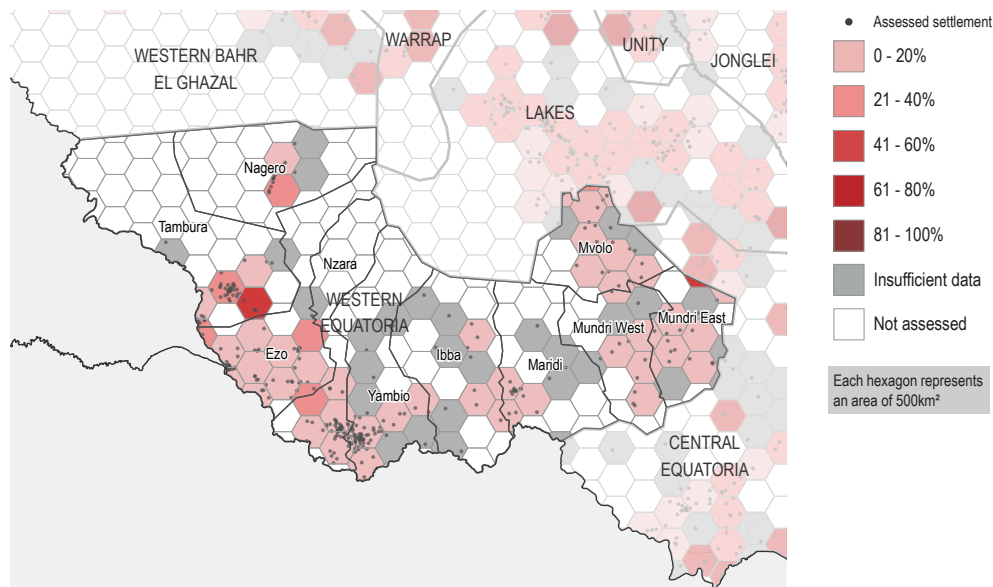
Assessment Coverage¹

16 Key informants interviewed

15 of **163** settlements (**9%**) assessed²

Food access composite indicator

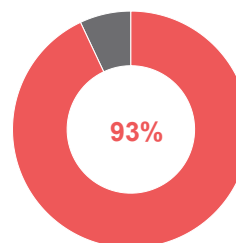
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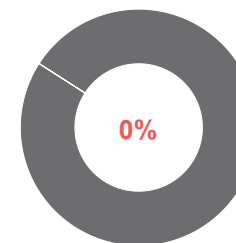
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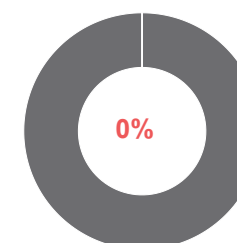
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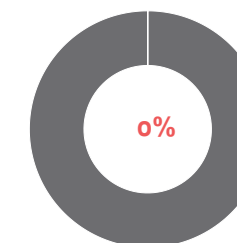
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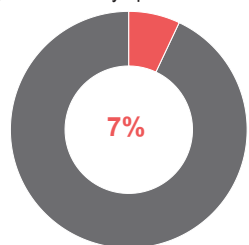
Mundri West County - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

Western Equatoria State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

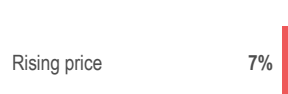
January 2022

Shocks

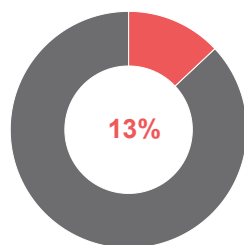
Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported shocks, such as **flooding, drought, conflict, or disease outbreak, impacted or led to loss of livelihoods**, in the 30 days prior to data collection



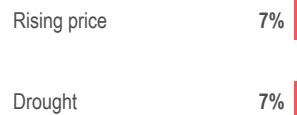
Most commonly reported types of shocks to have **impacted or led to a loss of livelihoods** by proportion of assessed settlements³



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

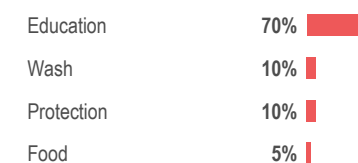


Community perceptions for humanitarian assistance

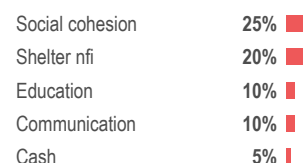
Most commonly reported sources KIs perceived to provide reliable information in their settlement^{4,5}



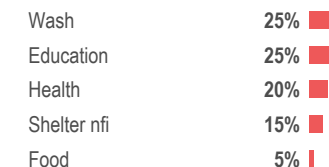
Most commonly reported types of assistance KIs perceived to be preferred by children in their settlement^{4,5}



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



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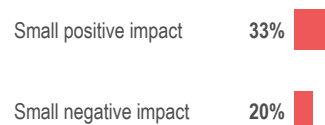
Mundri West County - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

Western Equatoria State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

January 2022

Food access

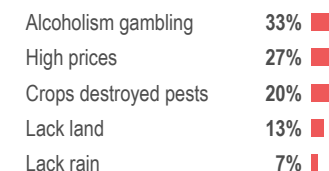
Reported impact of **new IDP arrivals** on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements³



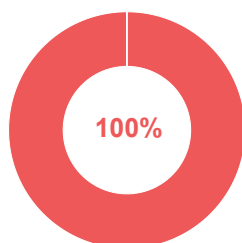
Reported impact of **health problems** on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements³



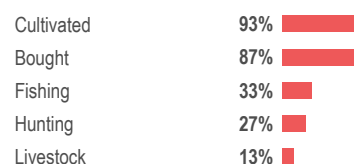
Most commonly reported **main reason** KIs perceived residents **could not access enough food**, by proportion of assessed settlements



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



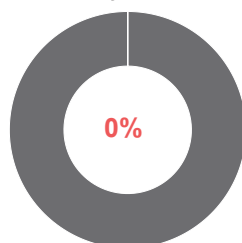
Reported **primary food sources**, by proportion of assessed settlements⁴



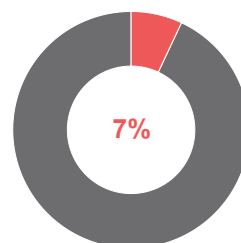
Reported **proportion of meals** consumed by most residents of assessed settlements that included **wild foods**, by proportion of settlements

N/A

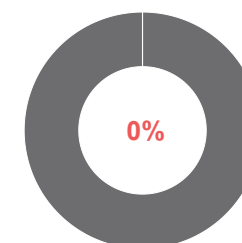
Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported at least some residents **reduced the number of meals consumed per day** to cope with a lack of food³



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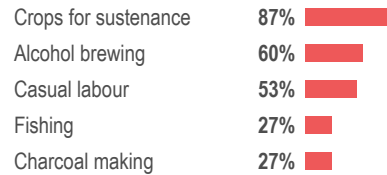
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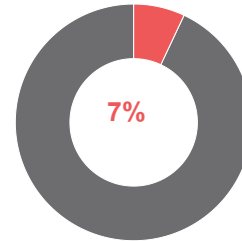
January 2022

Livelihoods, Health, Nutrition, WASH

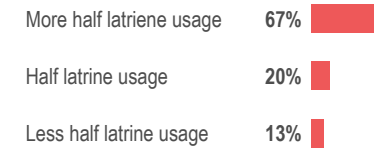
Most commonly reported **sources of livelihoods**, by proportion of assessed settlements⁴



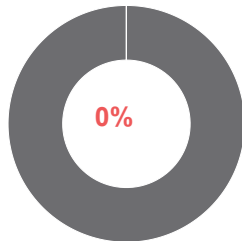
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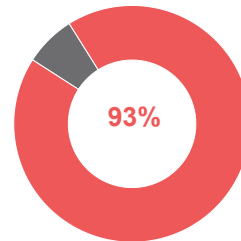
Proportion of assessed settlements by reported proportion of residents reportedly **using latrines**



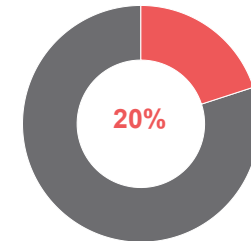
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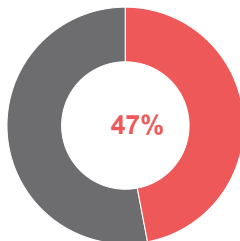
Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly have **physical access to a functional market** nearby



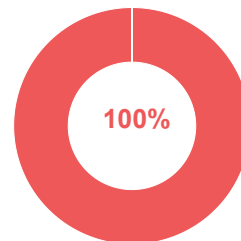
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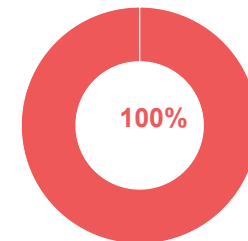
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Mvolo County - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

Western Equatoria State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

January 2022

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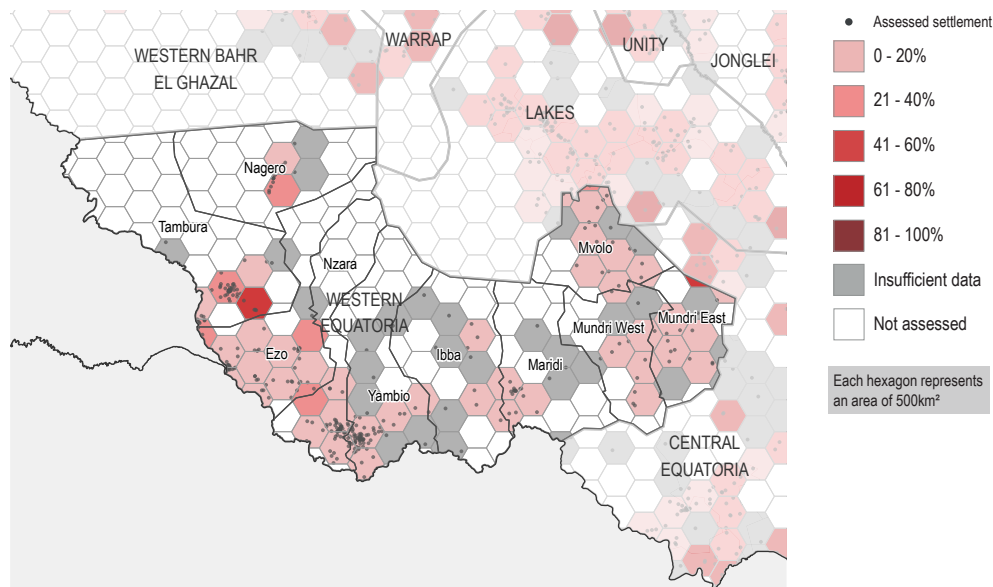
Assessment Coverage¹

22 Key informants interviewed

21 of **146** settlements (**14%**) assessed²

Food access composite indicator

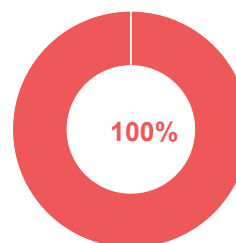
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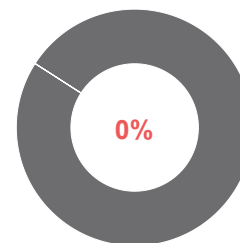
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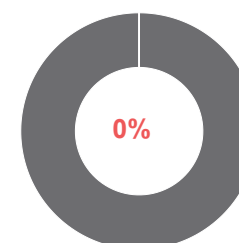
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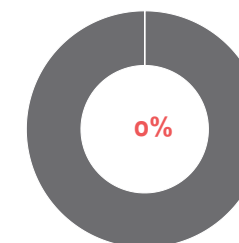
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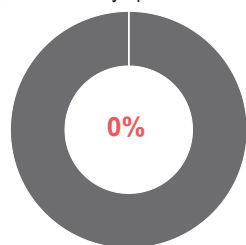
Mvolo County - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

Western Equatoria State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

January 2022

Shocks

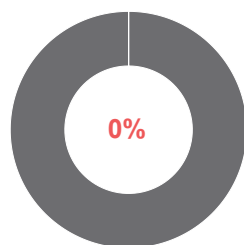
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Most commonly reported types of shocks to have **impacted or led to a loss of livelihoods** by proportion of assessed settlements³

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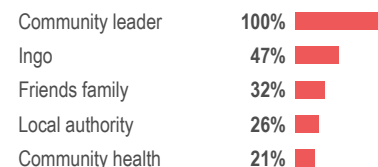


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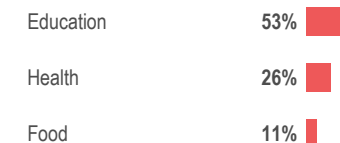
N/A

Community perceptions for humanitarian assistance

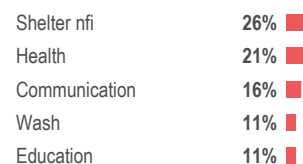
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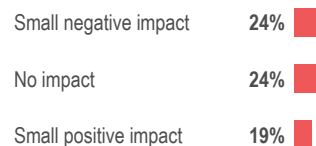
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Western Equatoria State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

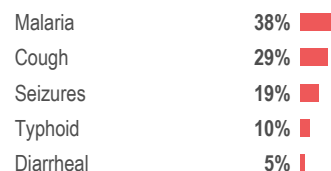
January 2022

Food access

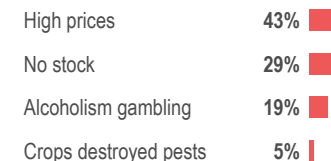
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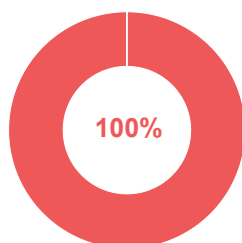
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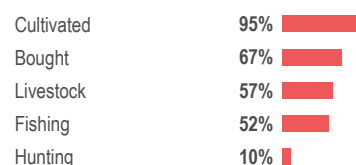
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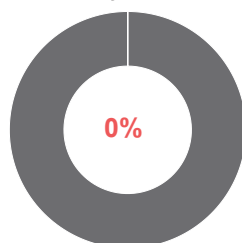
Reported **primary food sources**, by proportion of assessed settlements⁴



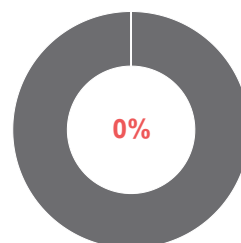
Reported **proportion of meals** consumed by most residents of assessed settlements that included **wild foods**, by proportion of settlements

N/A

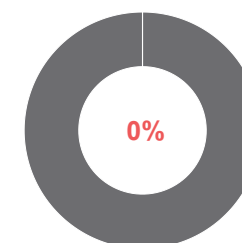
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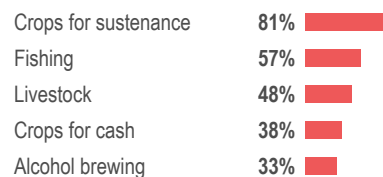
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Western Equatoria State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

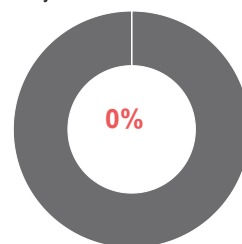
January 2022

Livelihoods, Health, Nutrition, WASH

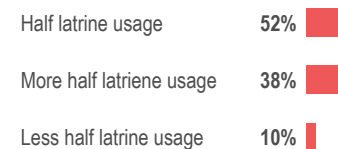
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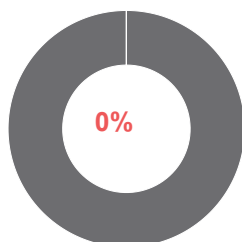
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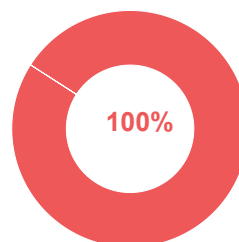
Proportion of assessed settlements by reported proportion of residents reportedly **using latrines**



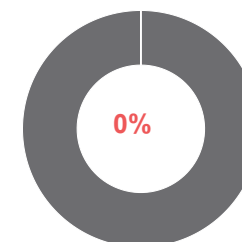
Proportion of assessed settlements where **livestock disease outbreaks** were reported³



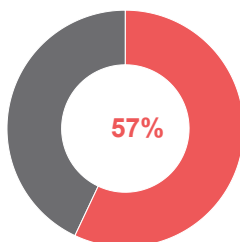
Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly have **physical access to a functional market** nearby



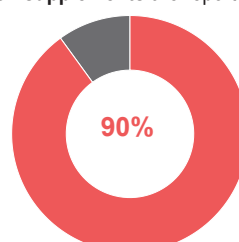
Proportion of assessed settlements where the presence of an **improved water source accessible in 30 minutes or less** was reported⁷



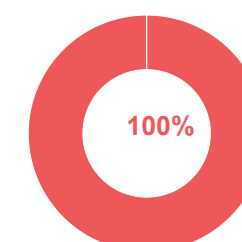
Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly **possess cattle** and have **access to livestock**³



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



Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reportedly could **access a functional health facility**





Nagero County - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

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

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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.

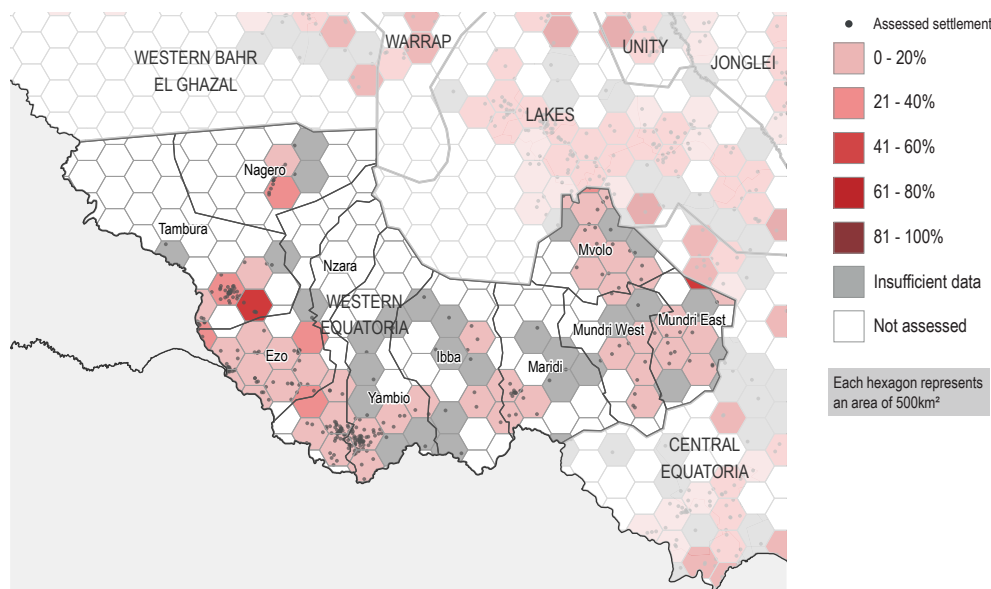
Assessment Coverage¹

18 Key informants interviewed

15 of **49** settlements (**31%**) assessed²

Food access composite indicator

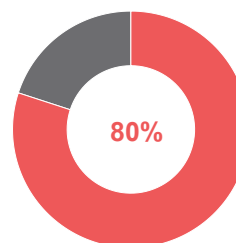
Proportion of assessed settlements reporting “yes” to four selected food security-related indicators²



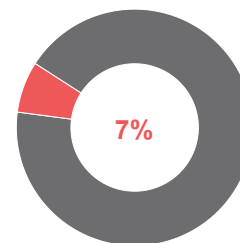
This food access composite indicator aims at measuring both levels of adequate access to food as well as severity of perceived hunger and application of severe consumption-based coping strategies. The composite was created by averaging the 'yes' responses on the following indicators, with all indicators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

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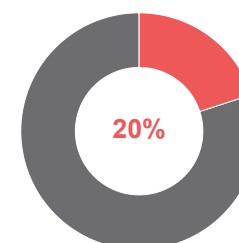
Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported most people are unable to access enough food



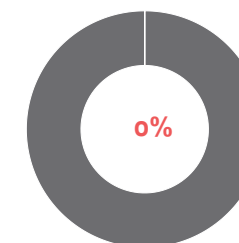
Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported at least some residents went **entire days without eating** to cope with limited access to food³



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



Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that at least some residents **consumed wild foods** that are known to **make people sick**³





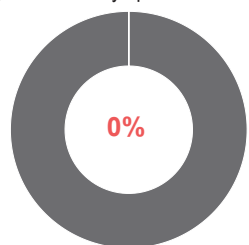
Nagero County - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

Western Equatoria State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

January 2022

Shocks

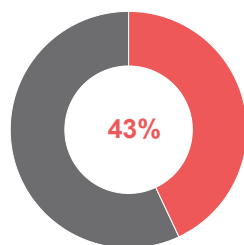
Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported shocks, such as **flooding, drought, conflict, or disease outbreak, impacted or led to loss of livelihoods**, in the 30 days prior to data collection



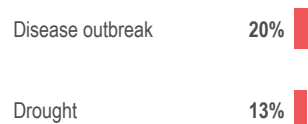
Most commonly reported types of shocks to have **impacted or led to a loss of livelihoods** by proportion of assessed settlements³

N/A

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}



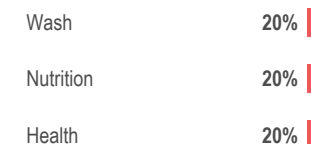
Most commonly reported types of assistance KIs perceived to be preferred by children in their settlement^{4,5}



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



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6. Specialised nutritious foods used for the treatment of acute malnutrition and to fortify diets.

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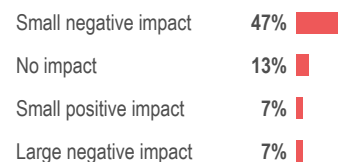
Nagero County - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

Western Equatoria State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

January 2022

Food access

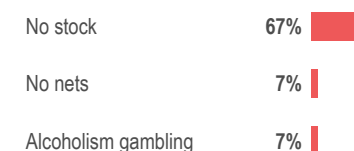
Reported impact of **new IDP arrivals** on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements³



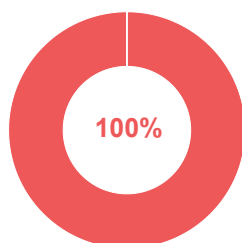
Reported impact of **health problems** on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements³



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



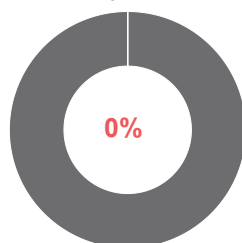
Reported **primary food sources**, by proportion of assessed settlements⁴



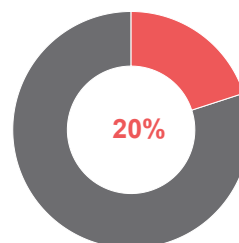
Reported **proportion of meals** consumed by most residents of assessed settlements that included **wild foods**, by proportion of settlements

N/A

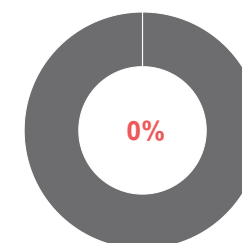
Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported at least some residents **reduced the number of meals consumed per day** to cope with a lack of food³



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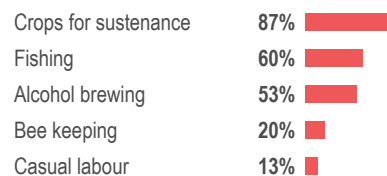
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Western Equatoria State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

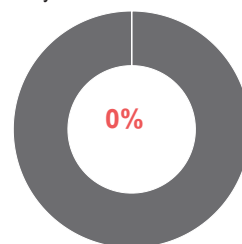
January 2022

Livelihoods, Health, Nutrition, WASH

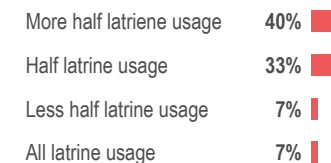
Most commonly reported **sources of livelihoods**, by proportion of assessed settlements⁴



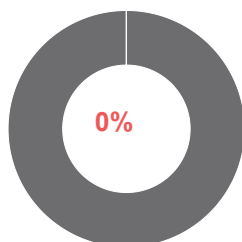
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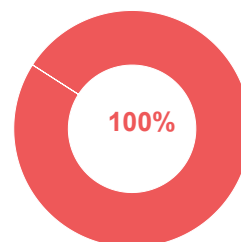
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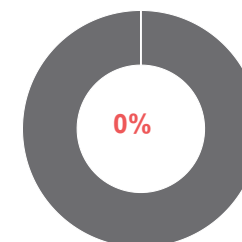
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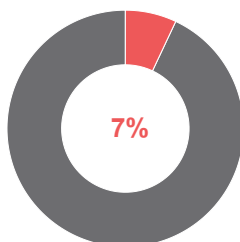
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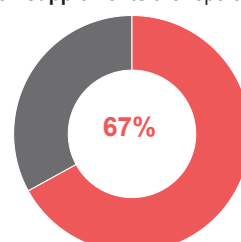
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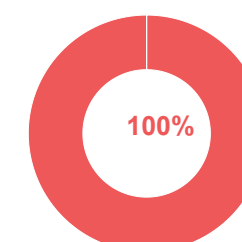
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Nzara County - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

Western Equatoria State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

January 2022

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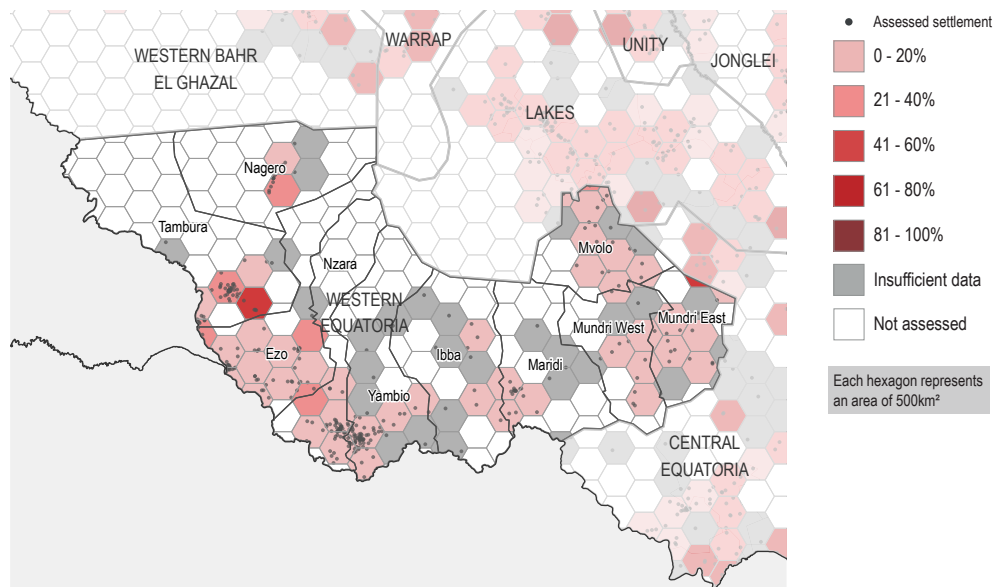
Assessment Coverage¹

56 Key informants interviewed

51 of **147** settlements (**35%**) assessed²

Food access composite indicator

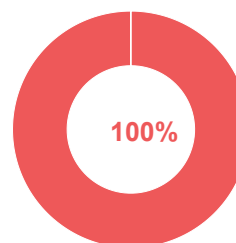
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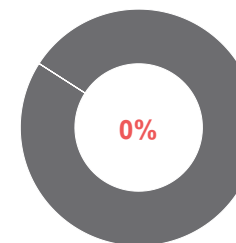
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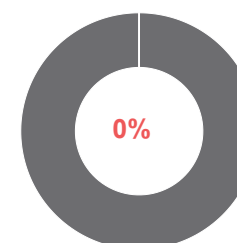
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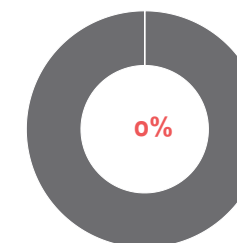
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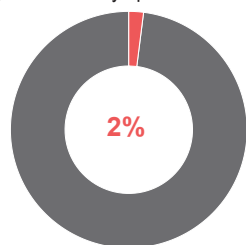
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Western Equatoria State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

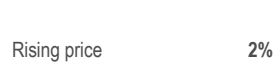
January 2022

Shocks

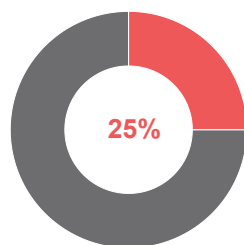
Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported shocks, such as **flooding, drought, conflict, or disease outbreak, impacted or led to loss of livelihoods**, in the 30 days prior to data collection



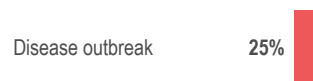
Most commonly reported types of shocks to have **impacted or led to a loss of livelihoods** by proportion of assessed settlements³



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

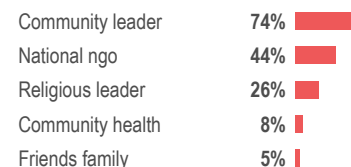


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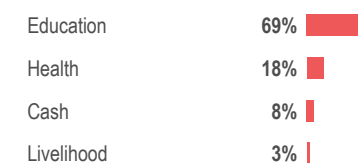


Community perceptions for humanitarian assistance

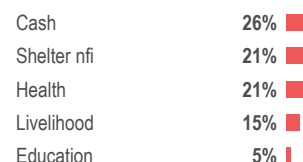
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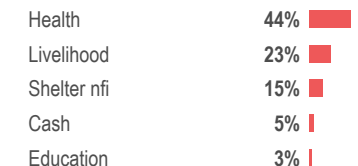
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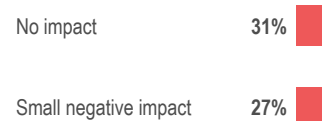
Nzara County - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

Western Equatoria State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

January 2022

Food access

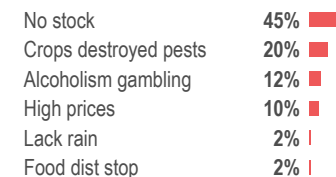
Reported impact of **new IDP arrivals** on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements³



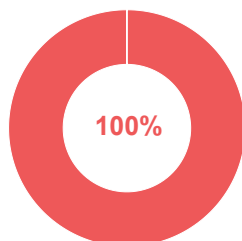
Reported impact of **health problems** on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements³



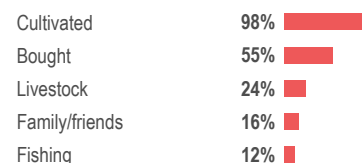
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Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that most residents have physical **access to land** for cultivation³



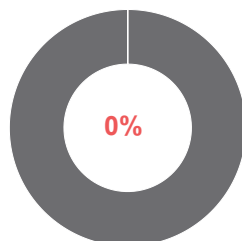
Reported **primary food sources**, by proportion of assessed settlements⁴



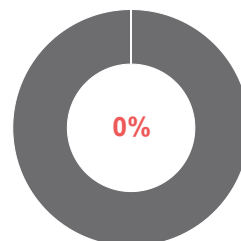
Reported **proportion of meals** consumed by most residents of assessed settlements that included **wild foods**, by proportion of settlements

N/A

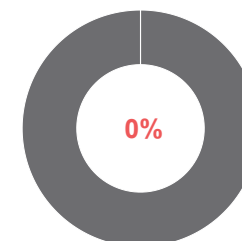
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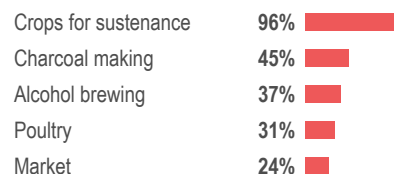
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Western Equatoria State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

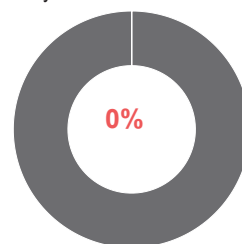
January 2022

Livelihoods, Health, Nutrition, WASH

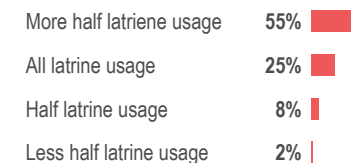
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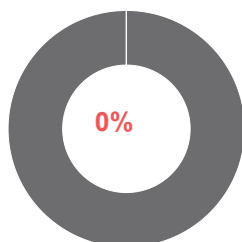
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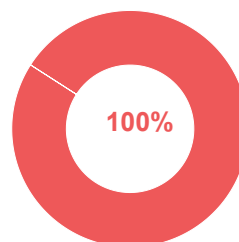
Proportion of assessed settlements by reported proportion of residents reportedly **using latrines**



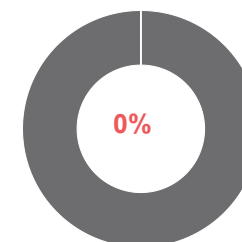
Proportion of assessed settlements where **livestock disease outbreaks** were reported³



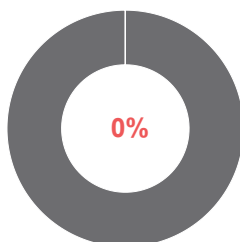
Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly have **physical access to a functional market** nearby



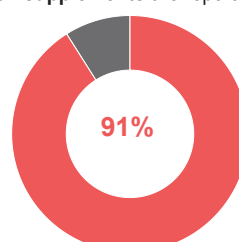
Proportion of assessed settlements where the presence of an **improved water source accessible in 30 minutes or less** was reported⁷



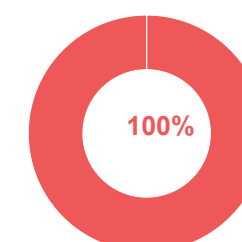
Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly **possess cattle** and have **access to livestock**³



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



Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reportedly could **access a functional health facility**





Tambura County - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

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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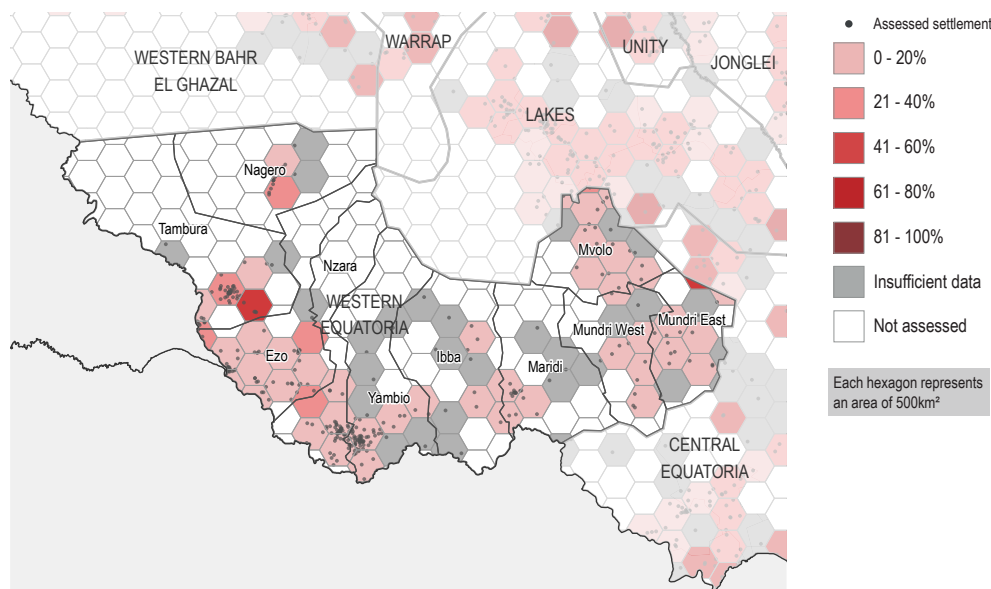
Assessment Coverage¹

58 Key informants interviewed

51 of **175** settlements (**29%**) assessed²

Food access composite indicator

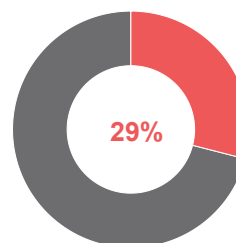
Proportion of assessed settlements reporting “yes” to four selected food security-related indicators²



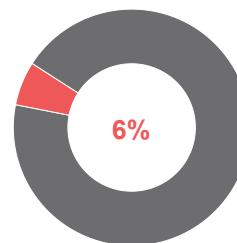
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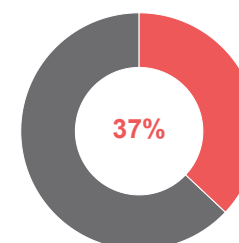
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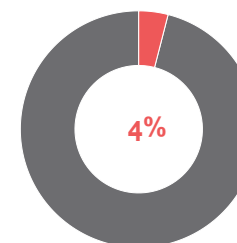
Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported at least some residents went **entire days without eating** to cope with limited access to food³



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



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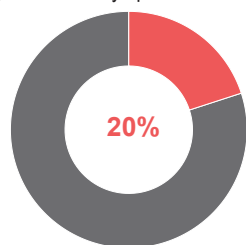
Tambura County - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

Western Equatoria State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

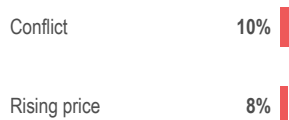
January 2022

Shocks

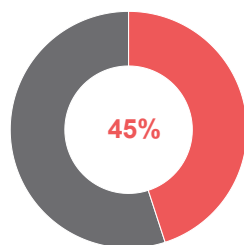
Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported shocks, such as **flooding, drought, conflict, or disease outbreak, impacted or led to loss of livelihoods**, in the 30 days prior to data collection



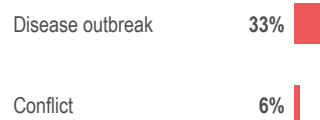
Most commonly reported types of shocks to have **impacted or led to a loss of livelihoods** by proportion of assessed settlements³



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

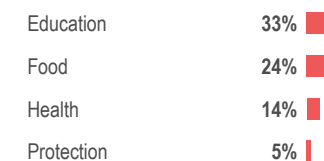


Community perceptions for humanitarian assistance

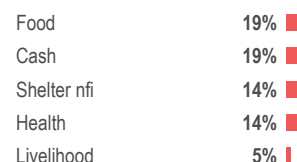
Most commonly reported sources KIs perceived to provide reliable information in their settlement^{4,5}



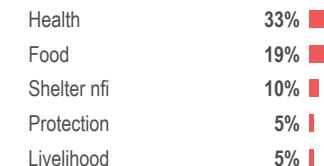
Most commonly reported types of assistance KIs perceived to be preferred by children in their settlement^{4,5}



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



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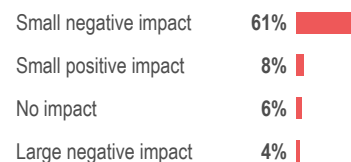
Tambura County - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

Western Equatoria State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

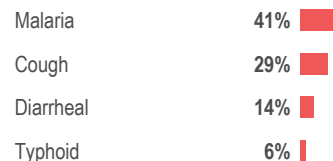
January 2022

Food access

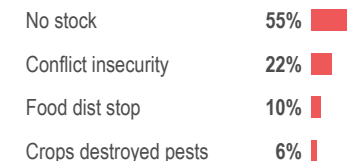
Reported impact of **new IDP arrivals** on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements³



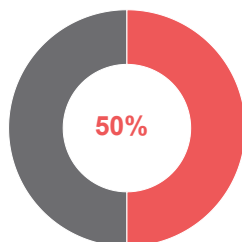
Reported impact of **health problems** on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements³



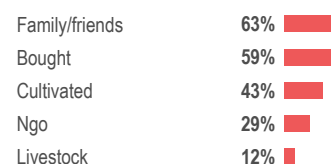
Most commonly reported **main reason** KIs perceived residents **could not access enough food**, by proportion of assessed settlements



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



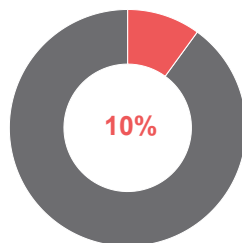
Reported **primary food sources**, by proportion of assessed settlements⁴



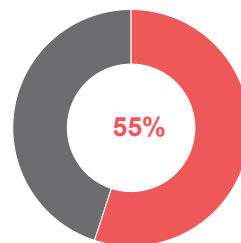
Reported **proportion of meals** consumed by most residents of assessed settlements that included **wild foods**, by proportion of settlements



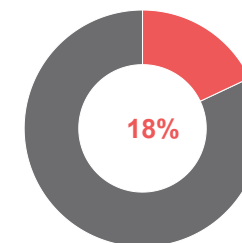
Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported at least some residents **reduced the number of meals consumed per day** to cope with a lack of food³



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Tambura County - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

Western Equatoria State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

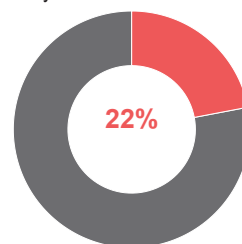
January 2022

Livelihoods, Health, Nutrition, WASH

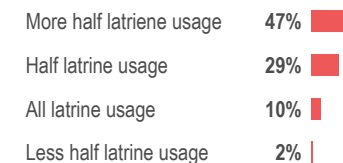
Most commonly reported **sources of livelihoods**, by proportion of assessed settlements⁴



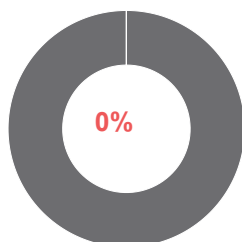
Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs perceived **this season's harvest** being **worse** compared to last year's harvest



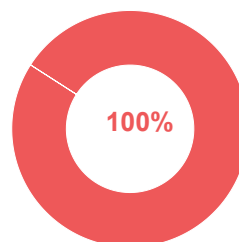
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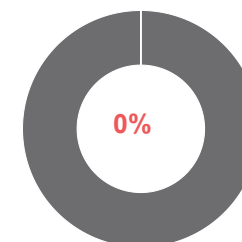
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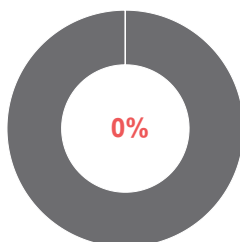
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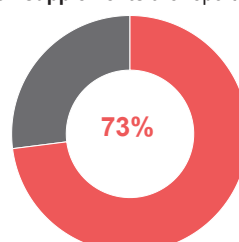
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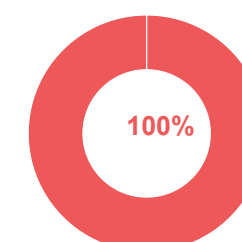
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Yambio County - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

Western Equatoria State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

January 2022

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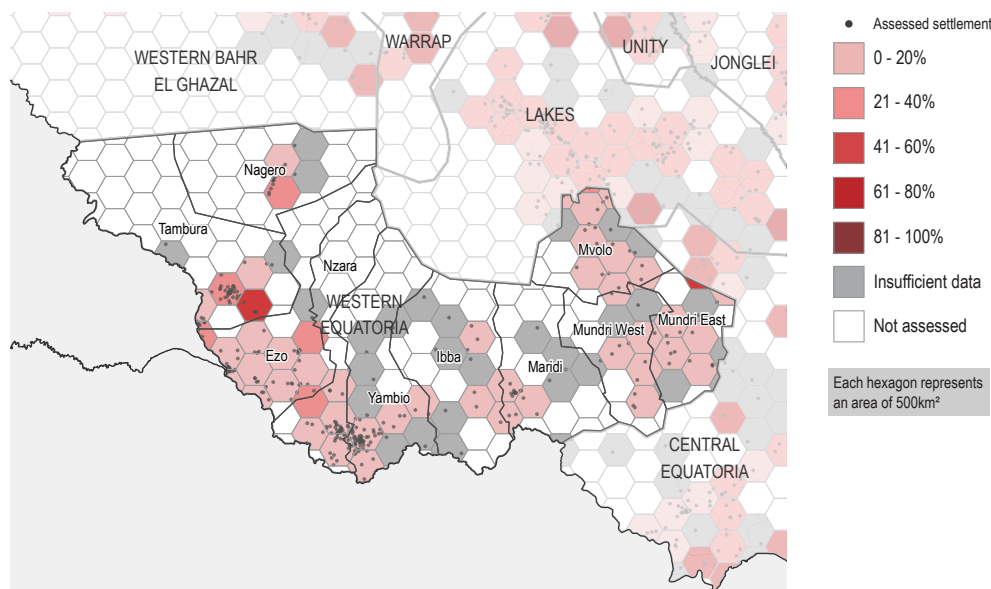
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79 Key informants interviewed

69 of **222** settlements (**31%**) assessed²

Food access composite indicator

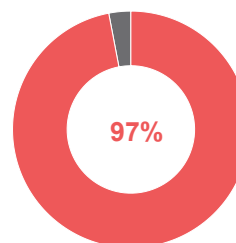
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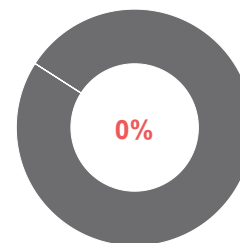
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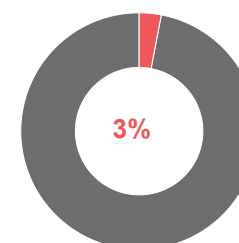
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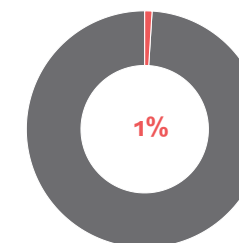
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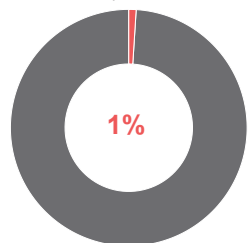
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Western Equatoria State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

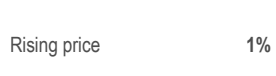
January 2022

Shocks

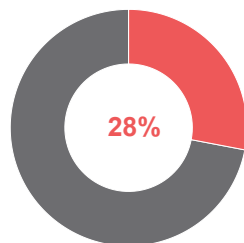
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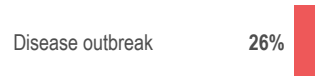
Most commonly reported types of shocks to have **impacted or led to a loss of livelihoods** by proportion of assessed settlements³



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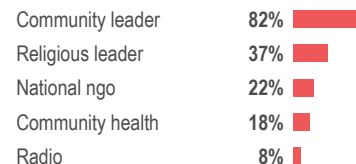


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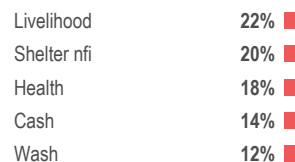


Community perceptions for humanitarian assistance

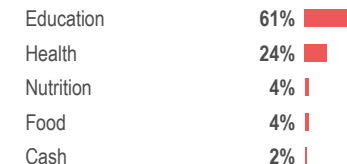
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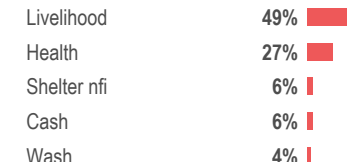
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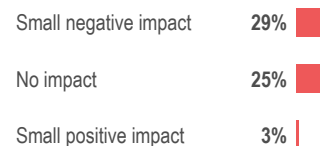
Yambio County - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

Western Equatoria State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

January 2022

Food access

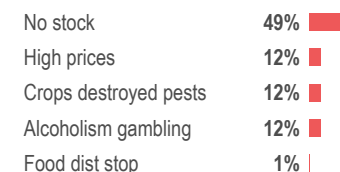
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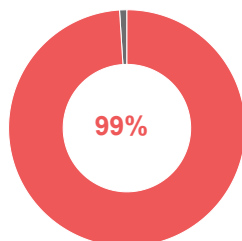
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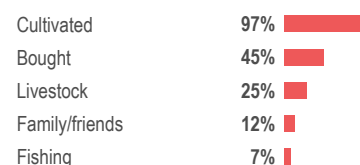
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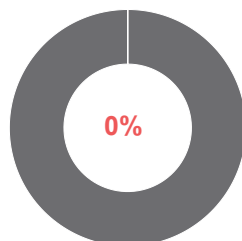
Reported **primary food sources**, by proportion of assessed settlements⁴



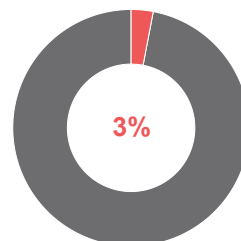
Reported **proportion of meals** consumed by most residents of assessed settlements that included **wild foods**, by proportion of settlements



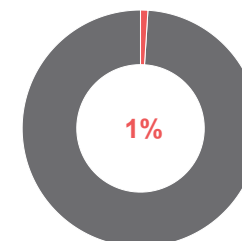
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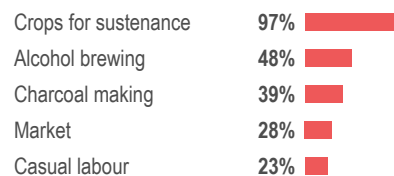
Yambio County - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

Western Equatoria State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

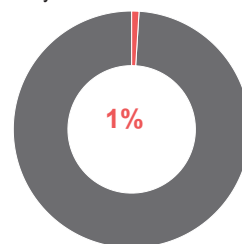
January 2022

Livelihoods, Health, Nutrition, WASH

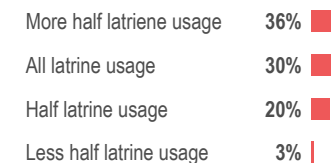
Most commonly reported **sources of livelihoods**, by proportion of assessed settlements⁴



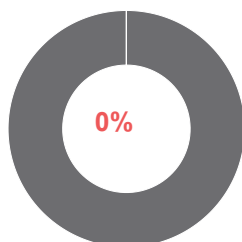
Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs perceived **this season's harvest** being **worse** compared to last year's harvest



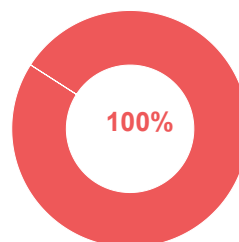
Proportion of assessed settlements by reported proportion of residents reportedly **using latrines**



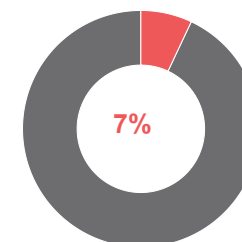
Proportion of assessed settlements where **livestock disease outbreaks** were reported³



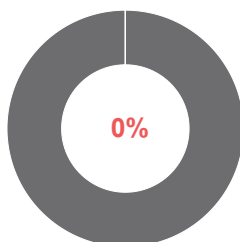
Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly have **physical access to a functional market** nearby



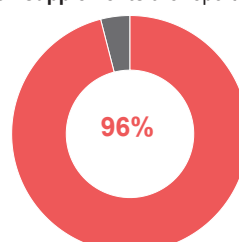
Proportion of assessed settlements where the presence of an **improved water source accessible in 30 minutes or less** was reported⁷



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



Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reportedly could **access a functional health facility**

