

**Unity 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

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

Selected KIs are purposively sampled and have knowledge from within the last month about a specific settlement in South Sudan, with data collected at the settlement level. About half of settlements assessed have more than one KI reporting on the settlement. In these cases, data is aggregated at the settlement level according to a weighting mechanism, which can be

found in the Terms of Reference (ToRs).

All percentages presented in this factsheet, unless otherwise specified, represent the proportion of settlements assessed with that specific response.

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

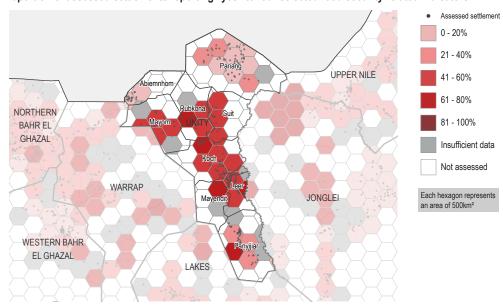
### Assessment Coverage<sup>1</sup>

30 Key informants interviewed

20 of 50 settlements (40%) assessed<sup>2</sup>

### Food access composite indicator

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting "yes" to four selected food security-related indicators<sup>2</sup>



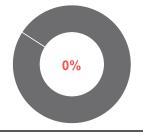
This food access composite indicator aims at measuring both levels of adequate access to food as well as severily of perceived hunger and application of severe consumption-based coping strategies. The composite was created by averaging the 'yes' responses on the following indicators, with all indicators 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 food<sup>3</sup>



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









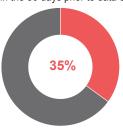


**Unity State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis** 

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 settlements<sup>3</sup>

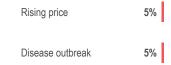
Conflict

Disease outbreak

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 settlements<sup>3</sup>



### **Community perceptions for humanitarian assistance**

Most commonly reported sources KIs perceived to provide reliable information in their settlement<sup>4,5</sup>



Most commonly reported types of assistance KIs perceived to be preferred by children in their settlement<sup>4,5</sup>

Health	19%	
Wash	14%	
Education	14%	
Cash	8%	
Shelter nfi	5%	

Most commonly reported types of assistance KIs perceived to be preferred by men in their settlement<sup>4,5</sup>

Health	22%
Food	14%
Wash	11%
Livelihood	8%
Cash	3%

Most commonly reported types of assistance KIs perceived to be preferred by women in their settlement<sup>4,5</sup>

	_
Wash	19%
Health	19%
Education	11%
Livelihood	5%
Cash	5%

- 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.

Visit www.reach-initiative.org and follow us at





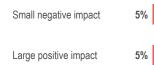


**Unity State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis** 

January 2022

#### **Food access**

Reported impact of **new IDP arrivals** on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements<sup>3</sup>



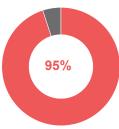
Reported impact of **health problems** on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements<sup>3</sup>



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 cultivation<sup>3</sup>



Reported **primary food sources**, by proportion of assessed settlements<sup>4</sup>



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 food<sup>3</sup>



Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that at least some residents **limited portion sizes** to cope with a lack of food<sup>3</sup>













**Unity State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis** 

January 2022

### Livelihoods, Health, Nutrition, WASH

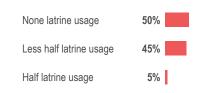
Most commonly reported **sources of livelihoods**, by proportion of assessed settlements<sup>4</sup>

Crops for sustenance 70%
Fishing 45%
Market 25%
Livestock 20%
Alcohol brewing 15%

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** 



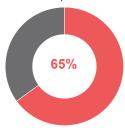
Proportion of assessed settlements where **livestock** disease outbreaks were reported<sup>3</sup>



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 reported<sup>7</sup>

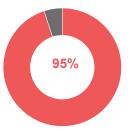


Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly **possess cattle** and have **access to livestock**<sup>3</sup>



Proportion of assessed settlements where **feeding programmes** that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other **nutrition supplements** are reportedly present<sup>6</sup>













**Unity 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

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

Selected KIs are purposively sampled and have knowledge from within the last month about a specific settlement in South Sudan, with data collected at the settlement level. About half of settlements assessed have more than one KI reporting on the settlement. In these cases, data is aggregated at the settlement level according to a weighting mechanism, which can be

found in the Terms of Reference (ToRs).

All percentages presented in this factsheet, unless otherwise specified, represent the proportion of settlements assessed with that specific response.

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

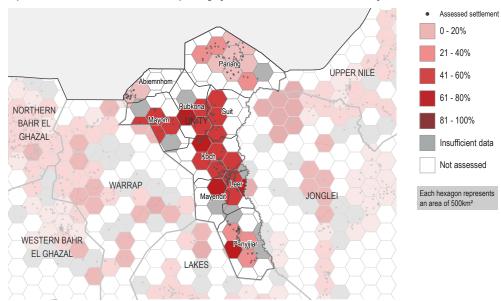
### Assessment Coverage<sup>1</sup>

19 Key informants interviewed

17 of 198 settlements (9%) assessed<sup>2</sup>

### **Food access composite indicator**

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting "yes" to four selected food security-related indicators<sup>2</sup>

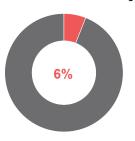


This food access composite indicator aims at measuring both levels of adequate access to food as well as severily of perceived hunger and application of severe consumption-based coping strategies. The composite was created by averaging the 'yes' responses on the following indicators, with all indicators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

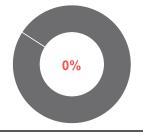
- Inadequate access to food
- Skipping days to cope with a lack of food or money to buy food
- Perceived hunger from inadequate food access: severe or worst it can be

- 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 food<sup>3</sup>



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







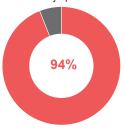


Unity State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

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



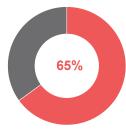
Most commonly reported types of shocks to have

impacted or led to a loss of livelihoods by

proportion of assessed settlements<sup>3</sup>

Flooding

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<sup>4,5</sup>



Most commonly reported types of assistance KIs perceived to be preferred by children in their settlement<sup>4,5</sup>

Food	44%
Nutrition	25%
Wash	12%
Education	6%

Most commonly reported types of assistance KIs perceived to be preferred by men in their settlement<sup>4,5</sup>

Food	56%	
Wash	12%	
Protection	6%	I .
Nutrition	6%	I .
Cash	6%	I .

Most commonly reported types of assistance KIs perceived to be preferred by women in their settlement<sup>4,5</sup>

Food	38%
Shelter nfi	19%
Wash	12%
Nutrition	6%
Cash	6%

- 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.

Visit www.reach-initiative.org and follow us at











**Unity 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 settlements<sup>3</sup>



Reported impact of **health problems** on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements<sup>3</sup>



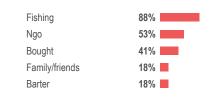
Most commonly reported main reason KIs perceived residents could not access enough food, by proportion of assessed settlements



Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that most residents have physical **access to land** for cultivation<sup>3</sup>



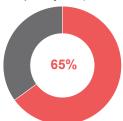
Reported **primary food sources**, by proportion of assessed settlements<sup>4</sup>



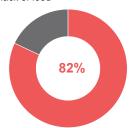
Reported **proportion of meals** consumed by most residents of assessed settlements that included **wild foods**, by proportion of settlements



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 food<sup>3</sup>



Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that at least some residents **limited portion sizes** to cope with a lack of food<sup>3</sup>













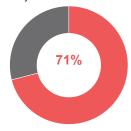
Unity State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

### Livelihoods, Health, Nutrition, WASH

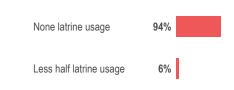
Most commonly reported **sources of livelihoods**, by proportion of assessed settlements<sup>4</sup>



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



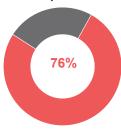
Proportion of assessed settlements by reported proportion of residents reportedly **using latrines** 



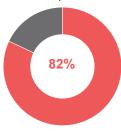
Proportion of assessed settlements where **livestock** disease outbreaks were reported<sup>3</sup>



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



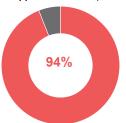
Proportion of assessed settlements where the presence of an **improved water source accessible in 30 minutes or less** was reported<sup>7</sup>



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



Proportion of assessed settlements where **feeding programmes** that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other **nutrition supplements** are reportedly present<sup>6</sup>













Unity 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

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

Selected KIs are purposively sampled and have knowledge from within the last month about a specific settlement in South Sudan, with data collected at the settlement level. About half of settlements assessed have more than one KI reporting on the settlement. In these cases, data is aggregated at the settlement level according to a weighting mechanism, which can be

found in the Terms of Reference (ToRs).

All percentages presented in this factsheet, unless otherwise specified, represent the proportion of settlements assessed with that specific response.

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

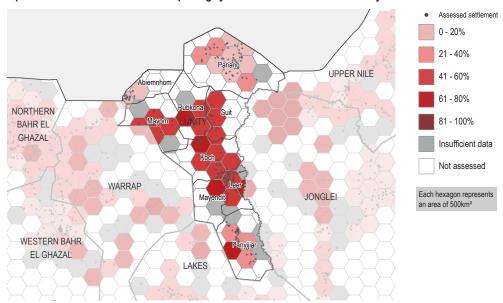
### **Assessment Coverage<sup>1</sup>**

41 Key informants interviewed

36 of 439 settlements (8%) assessed<sup>2</sup>

### **Food access composite indicator**

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting "yes" to four selected food security-related indicators<sup>2</sup>



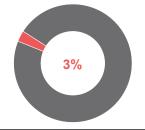
This food access composite indicator aims at measuring both levels of adequate access to food as well as severity of perceived hunger and application of severe consumption-based coping strategies. The composite was created by averaging the 'yes' responses on the following indicators, with all indicators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

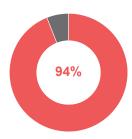
Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported most people are unable to access enough food



Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported at least some residents went **entire days without eating** to cope with limited access to food<sup>3</sup>



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







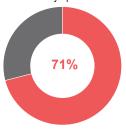


Unity State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

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



Community perceptions for humanitarian assistance

Most commonly reported sources KIs perceived to provide reliable information in their settlement<sup>4,5</sup>



Most commonly reported types of assistance KIs perceived to be preferred by children in their settlement<sup>4,5</sup>



Most commonly reported types of shocks to have **impacted or led to a loss of livelihoods** by proportion of assessed settlements<sup>3</sup>



Most commonly reported types of shocks to have **impacted agriculture** by proportion of assessed settlements<sup>3</sup>



Most commonly reported types of assistance KIs perceived to be preferred by men in their settlement<sup>4,5</sup>

None	39%	
Food	23%	
Wash	10%	
Protection	10%	
Health	3%	I

Most commonly reported types of assistance KIs perceived to be preferred by women in their settlement<sup>4,5</sup>

None	39%
Food	16%
Wash	10%
Shelter nfi	10%
Protection	10%

- 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.

Visit www.reach-initiative.org and follow us at





**Unity 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 settlements<sup>3</sup>

Large negative impact	53%	
Small negative impact	11%	
Small positive impact	6%	l i
No impact	6%	ı
Large positive impact	3%	l l

Reported impact of **health problems** on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements<sup>3</sup>

Malaria	64%
Cough	11%
Diarrheal	6%
Typhoid	3%

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 cultivation<sup>3</sup>



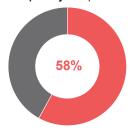
Reported **primary food sources**, by proportion of assessed settlements<sup>4</sup>



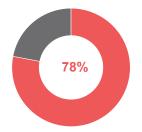
Reported **proportion of meals** consumed by most residents of assessed settlements that included **wild foods**, by proportion of settlements



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 food<sup>3</sup>



Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that at least some residents **limited portion sizes** to cope with a lack of food<sup>3</sup>













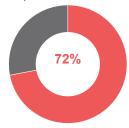
Unity State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

### Livelihoods, Health, Nutrition, WASH

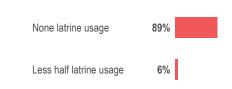
Most commonly reported **sources of livelihoods**, by proportion of assessed settlements<sup>4</sup>

Fishing 81%
Livestock 61%
Charcoal making 22%
Alcohol brewing 14%
Market 11%

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** 



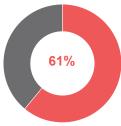
Proportion of assessed settlements where **livestock** disease outbreaks were reported<sup>3</sup>



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



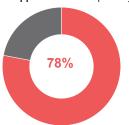
Proportion of assessed settlements where the presence of an **improved water source accessible in 30 minutes or less** was reported<sup>7</sup>

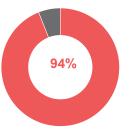


Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly **possess cattle** and have **access to livestock**<sup>3</sup>



Proportion of assessed settlements where **feeding programmes** that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other **nutrition supplements** are reportedly present<sup>6</sup>













**Unity 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):

Kls who are newly arrived internally displaced persons (IDPs) who have left a hard-to-reach settlement in the last month

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

Selected KIs are purposively sampled and have knowledge from within the last month about a specific settlement in South Sudan, with data collected at the settlement level. About half of settlements assessed have more than one KI reporting on the settlement. In these cases, data is aggregated at the settlement level according to a weighting mechanism, which can be

found in the Terms of Reference (ToRs).

All percentages presented in this factsheet, unless otherwise specified, represent the proportion of settlements assessed with that specific response.

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

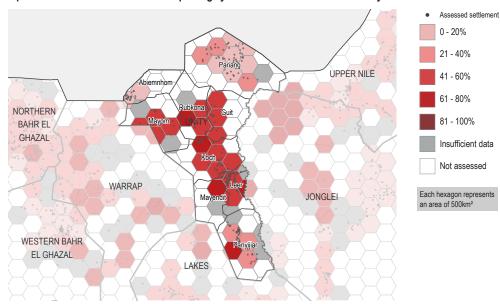
### Assessment Coverage<sup>1</sup>

40 Key informants interviewed

33 of 347 settlements (10%) assessed<sup>2</sup>

### Food access composite indicator

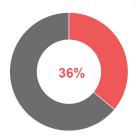
Proportion of assessed settlements reporting "yes" to four selected food security-related indicators<sup>2</sup>



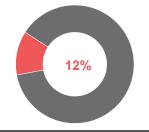
This food access composite indicator aims at measuring both levels of adequate access to food as well as severily of perceived hunger and application of severe consumption-based coping strategies. The composite was created by averaging the 'yes' responses on the following indicators, with all indicators 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 food<sup>3</sup>



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











Unity State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

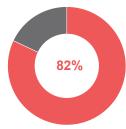
January 2022

#### **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



### **Community perceptions for humanitarian assistance**

Most commonly reported sources KIs perceived to provide reliable information in their settlement<sup>4,5</sup>



Most commonly reported types of assistance KIs perceived to be preferred by children in their settlement<sup>4,5</sup>

Education	27%
Food	20%
Wash	17%
Cash	13%
Protection	7%

Most commonly reported types of shocks to have impacted or led to a loss of livelihoods by proportion of assessed settlements<sup>3</sup>

Flooding	61%
Rising price	15%
Conflict	15%
Disease outbreak	6%

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

Flooding	67%
Rising price	9%
Conflict	3%

Most commonly reported types of assistance KIs perceived to be preferred by men in their settlement<sup>4,5</sup>

Food	23%
Social cohesion	20%
Cash	20%
Wash	10%
Shelter nfi	7%

Most commonly reported types of assistance KIs perceived to be preferred by women in their settlement<sup>4,5</sup>

Food	37%
Cash	17%
Wash	10%
Shelter nfi	10%
Livelihood	7%

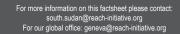
- 1. Data is only represented for counties in which at least 5% of settlements have been assessed. The most recent OCHA Common Operational Dataset (COD) released in February 2016 has been used as the reference for settlement names and locations.
- 2. Given limitations in analysing data using sub-county 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**

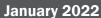
REACH facilitates development of information tools and products that enhance capacity of aid actors to make evidence-based decisions in emergency, recovery and development contexts. All REACH activities are conducted through inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms.

Visit www.reach-initiative.org and follow us at











**Unity 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 settlements<sup>3</sup>

Large negative impact	58%
Small positive impact	15%
Small negative impact	9%
Large positive impact	3%

Reported impact of **health problems** on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements<sup>3</sup>

Malaria	52%
Cough	21%
Typhoid	6%
Diarrheal	6%
Wound fighting	3%

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

Food dist stop	55%
No stock	21%
High prices	6%
Conflict insecurity	3%

Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that most residents have physical **access to land** for cultivation<sup>3</sup>



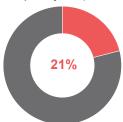
Reported **primary food sources**, by proportion of assessed settlements<sup>4</sup>

91%
70%
55%
27%
21%

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

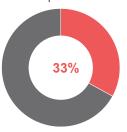
Less half	33%
Half	30%
More half	3%

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 food<sup>3</sup>



Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that at least some residents **limited portion sizes** to cope with a lack of food<sup>3</sup>













Unity State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

### Livelihoods, Health, Nutrition, WASH

Most commonly reported **sources of livelihoods**, by proportion of assessed settlements<sup>4</sup>

Fishing 88%

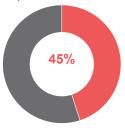
Charcoal making 61%

Pole selling 36%

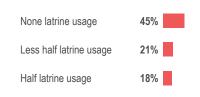
Casual labour 27%

Livestock 21%

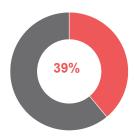
Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs perceived **this season's harvest** being **worse** compared to last year's harvest



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



Proportion of assessed settlements where **livestock** disease outbreaks were reported<sup>3</sup>



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



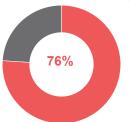
Proportion of assessed settlements where the presence of an **improved water source accessible in 30 minutes or less** was reported<sup>7</sup>

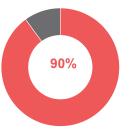


Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly **possess cattle** and have **access to livestock**<sup>3</sup>



Proportion of assessed settlements where **feeding programmes** that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other **nutrition supplements** are reportedly present<sup>6</sup>













Unity 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

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

Selected KIs are purposively sampled and have knowledge from within the last month about a specific settlement in South Sudan, with data collected at the settlement level. About half of settlements assessed have more than one KI reporting on the settlement. In these cases, data is aggregated at the settlement level according to a weighting mechanism, which can be

found in the Terms of Reference (ToRs).

All percentages presented in this factsheet, unless otherwise specified, represent the proportion of settlements assessed with that specific response.

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

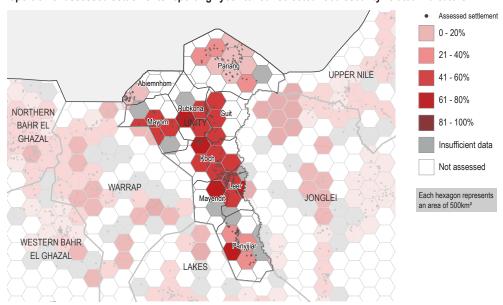
### Assessment Coverage<sup>1</sup>

38 Key informants interviewed

32 of 366 settlements (9%) assessed<sup>2</sup>

### Food access composite indicator

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting "yes" to four selected food security-related indicators<sup>2</sup>



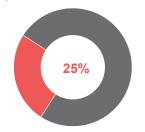
This food access composite indicator aims at measuring both levels of adequate access to food as well as severity of perceived hunger and application of severe consumption-based coping strategies. The composite was created by averaging the 'yes' responses on the following indicators, with all indicators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

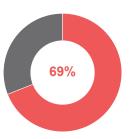
Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported most people are unable to access enough food

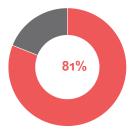


Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported at least some residents went **entire days without eating** to cope with limited access to food<sup>3</sup>



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









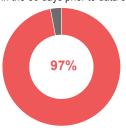


Unity State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

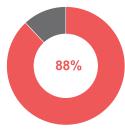
January 2022

#### **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



**Community perceptions for humanitarian assistance** 

Most commonly reported sources KIs perceived to provide reliable information in their settlement<sup>4,5</sup>



Most commonly reported types of assistance KIs perceived to be preferred by children in their settlement<sup>4,5</sup>

Education	29%
Food	21%
Shelter nfi	12%
Cash	12%
Health	4%

Most commonly reported types of shocks to have impacted or led to a loss of livelihoods by proportion of assessed settlements<sup>3</sup>



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

Flooding	66%
Conflict	16%
Rising price	6%

Most commonly reported types of assistance KIs perceived to be preferred by men in their settlement<sup>4,5</sup>

Food	38%
Cash	21%
Shelter nfi	17%
Health	4%
Education	4%

Most commonly reported types of assistance KIs perceived to be preferred by women in their settlement<sup>4,5</sup>

Food	38%
Shelter nfi	21%
Cash	12%
Livelihood	8%
Education	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.

Visit www.reach-initiative.org and follow us at











**Unity 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 settlements<sup>3</sup>



Reported impact of **health problems** on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements<sup>3</sup>

Malaria	56%
Cough	19%
Typhoid	9%
Diarrheal	3%

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

Food dist stop	41%
No stock	22%
Flooding too much rain	12%
High prices	6%
No nets	3%

Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that most residents have physical **access to land** for cultivation<sup>3</sup>



Reported **primary food sources**, by proportion of assessed settlements<sup>4</sup>



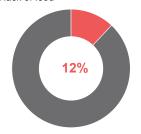
Reported **proportion of meals** consumed by most residents of assessed settlements that included **wild foods**, by proportion of settlements

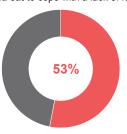


Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported at least some residents **reduced the number of meals consumed per day** to cope with a lack of food<sup>3</sup>



Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that at least some residents **limited portion sizes** to cope with a lack of food<sup>3</sup>

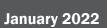














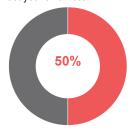
**Unity State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis** 

### Livelihoods, Health, Nutrition, WASH

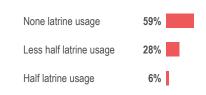
Most commonly reported **sources of livelihoods**, by proportion of assessed settlements<sup>4</sup>



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** 



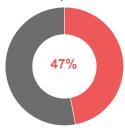
Proportion of assessed settlements where **livestock** disease outbreaks were reported<sup>3</sup>



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 reported<sup>7</sup>



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



Proportion of assessed settlements where **feeding programmes** that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other **nutrition supplements** are reportedly present<sup>6</sup>













**Unity 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

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

Selected KIs are purposively sampled and have knowledge from within the last month about a specific settlement in South Sudan, with data collected at the settlement level. About half of settlements assessed have more than one KI reporting on the settlement. In these cases, data is aggregated at the settlement level according to a weighting mechanism, which can be

found in the Terms of Reference (ToRs).

All percentages presented in this factsheet, unless otherwise specified, represent the proportion of settlements assessed with that specific response.

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

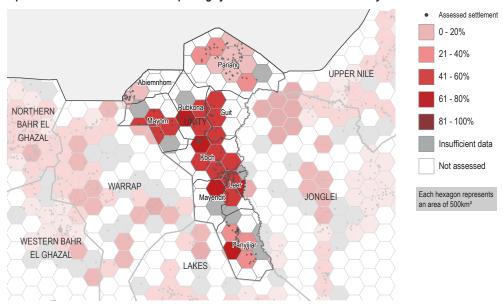
### **Assessment Coverage<sup>1</sup>**

**21** Key informants interviewed

20 of 176 settlements (11%) assessed<sup>2</sup>

### **Food access composite indicator**

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting "yes" to four selected food security-related indicators<sup>2</sup>



This food access composite indicator aims at measuring both levels of adequate access to food as well as severily 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

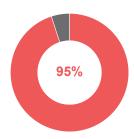
Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported most people are unable to access enough food



Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported at least some residents went **entire days without eating** to cope with limited access to food<sup>3</sup>



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









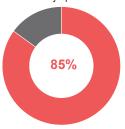


**Unity State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis** 

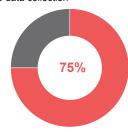
January 2022

#### 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



Community perceptions for humanitarian assistance

Most commonly reported sources KIs perceived to provide reliable information in their settlement<sup>4,5</sup>



Most commonly reported types of assistance KIs perceived to be preferred by children in their settlement<sup>4,5</sup>

Nutrition	35%
Shelter nfi	26%
None	13%
Food	13%
Health	4%

Most commonly reported types of shocks to have **impacted or led to a loss of livelihoods** by proportion of assessed settlements<sup>3</sup>



Most commonly reported types of shocks to have **impacted agriculture** by proportion of assessed settlements<sup>3</sup>



Most commonly reported types of assistance KIs perceived to be preferred by men in their settlement<sup>4,5</sup>

Food	74%
None	13%
Shelter nfi	4%
Cash	4%

Most commonly reported types of assistance KIs perceived to be preferred by women in their settlement<sup>4,5</sup>

Shelter nfi	30%	
Food	22%	
None	13%	
Nutrition	9%	
Health	9%	

- 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.

Visit www.reach-initiative.org and follow us at



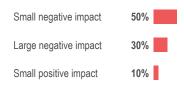


**Unity State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis** 

January 2022

#### **Food access**

Reported impact of **new IDP arrivals** on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements<sup>3</sup>



Reported impact of **health problems** on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements<sup>3</sup>



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 cultivation<sup>3</sup>



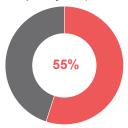
Reported **primary food sources**, by proportion of assessed settlements<sup>4</sup>



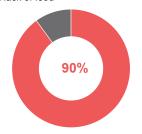
Reported **proportion of meals** consumed by most residents of assessed settlements that included **wild foods**, by proportion of settlements



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 food<sup>3</sup>



Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that at least some residents **limited portion sizes** to cope with a lack of food<sup>3</sup>















**Unity State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis** 

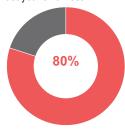
### Livelihoods, Health, Nutrition, WASH

Most commonly reported **sources of livelihoods**, by proportion of assessed settlements<sup>4</sup>

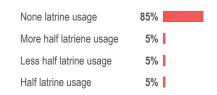
Livestock 90%
Fishing 80%

Market 15%
Charcoal making 15%
Alcohol brewing 5%

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 reported<sup>3</sup>



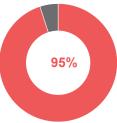
Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly have **physical access to a functional market** nearby



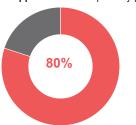
Proportion of assessed settlements where the presence of an **improved water source accessible in 30 minutes or less** was reported<sup>7</sup>

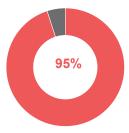


Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly **possess cattle** and have **access to livestock**<sup>3</sup>



Proportion of assessed settlements where **feeding programmes** that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other **nutrition supplements** are reportedly present<sup>6</sup>















Unity 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

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

Selected KIs are purposively sampled and have knowledge from within the last month about a specific settlement in South Sudan, with data collected at the settlement level. About half of settlements assessed have more than one KI reporting on the settlement. In these cases, data is aggregated at the settlement level according to a weighting mechanism, which can be

found in the Terms of Reference (ToRs).

All percentages presented in this factsheet, unless otherwise specified, represent the proportion of settlements assessed with that specific response.

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

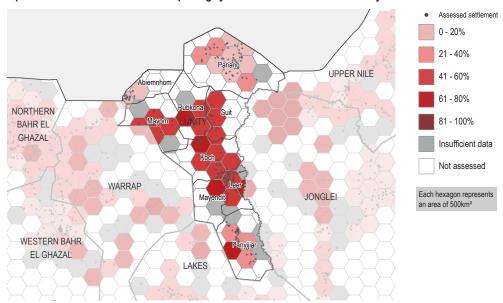
### Assessment Coverage<sup>1</sup>

44 Key informants interviewed

42 of 479 settlements (9%) assessed<sup>2</sup>

### **Food access composite indicator**

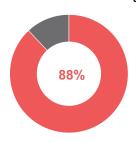
Proportion of assessed settlements reporting "yes" to four selected food security-related indicators<sup>2</sup>



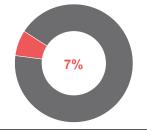
This food access composite indicator aims at measuring both levels of adequate access to food as well as severity of perceived hunger and application of severe consumptionbased coping strategies. The composite was created by averaging the 'yes' responses on the following indicators, with all indicators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

- 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

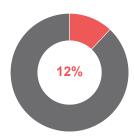
Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported most people are unable to access enough food

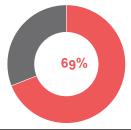


Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported at least some residents went entire days without eating to cope with limited access to food<sup>3</sup>



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









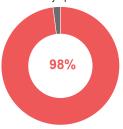


Unity State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

January 2022

#### Shocks

Proportion of assessed settlements where Kls 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

14%

impacted or led to a loss of livelihoods by

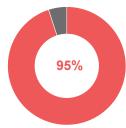
proportion of assessed settlements<sup>3</sup>

Flooding

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 settlements<sup>3</sup>

Flooding	67%
Rising price	17%
Drought	7%

### Community perceptions for humanitarian assistance

Most commonly reported sources KIs perceived to provide reliable information in their settlement<sup>4,5</sup>



Most commonly reported types of assistance KIs perceived to be preferred by children in their settlement<sup>4,5</sup>

Food	42%
Education	30%
Cash	25%
Shelter nfi	2%

Most commonly reported types of assistance KIs perceived to be preferred by men in their settlement<sup>4,5</sup>

Food	57%
Cash	22%
Social cohesion	15%
Shelter nfi	2%
Livelihood	2%

Most commonly reported types of assistance KIs perceived to be preferred by women in their settlement<sup>4,5</sup>

Food	52%
Cash	25%
Social cohesion	8%
Shelter nfi	8%
Livelihood	5%

- 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.

Visit www.reach-initiative.org and follow us at



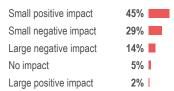


**Unity State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis** 

January 2022

#### **Food access**

Reported impact of **new IDP arrivals** on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements<sup>3</sup>



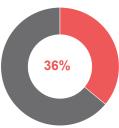
Reported impact of **health problems** on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements<sup>3</sup>

Malaria	52%
Cough	31%
Typhoid	7%
Diarrheal	7%

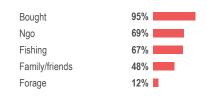
Most commonly reported **main reason** KIs perceived residents **could not access enough food**, by proportion of assessed settlements

Food dist stop	40%
No stock	29%
No nets	7%
High prices	7%
Flooding too much rain	7%
No market	2% Ⅰ
Lack land	2% Ⅰ

Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that most residents have physical **access to land** for cultivation<sup>3</sup>



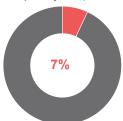
Reported **primary food sources**, by proportion of assessed settlements<sup>4</sup>



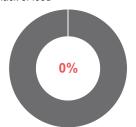
Reported **proportion of meals** consumed by most residents of assessed settlements that included **wild foods**, by proportion of settlements



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 food<sup>3</sup>



Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that at least some residents **limited portion sizes** to cope with a lack of food<sup>3</sup>













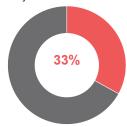
**Unity State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis** 

### Livelihoods, Health, Nutrition, WASH

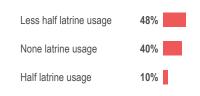
Most commonly reported **sources of livelihoods**, by proportion of assessed settlements<sup>4</sup>

Charcoal making 79%
Fishing 71%
Pole selling 55%
Casual labour 45%
Poultry 17%

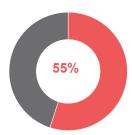
Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs perceived **this season's harvest** being **worse** compared to last year's harvest



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



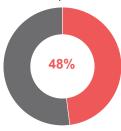
Proportion of assessed settlements where **livestock** disease outbreaks were reported<sup>3</sup>



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



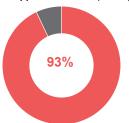
Proportion of assessed settlements where the presence of an **improved water source accessible in 30 minutes or less** was reported<sup>7</sup>



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



Proportion of assessed settlements where **feeding programmes** that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other **nutrition supplements** are reportedly present<sup>6</sup>













**Unity 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

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

Selected KIs are purposively sampled and have knowledge from within the last month about a specific settlement in South Sudan, with data collected at the settlement level. About half of settlements assessed have more than one KI reporting on the settlement. In these cases, data is aggregated at the settlement level according to a weighting mechanism, which can be

found in the Terms of Reference (ToRs).

All percentages presented in this factsheet, unless otherwise specified, represent the proportion of settlements assessed with that specific response.

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

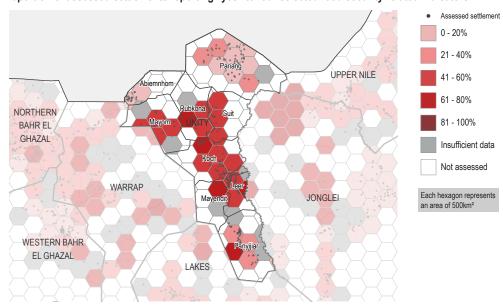
### **Assessment Coverage<sup>1</sup>**

65 Key informants interviewed

59 of 232 settlements (25%) assessed<sup>2</sup>

### **Food access composite indicator**

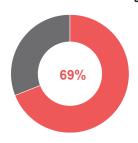
Proportion of assessed settlements reporting "yes" to four selected food security-related indicators<sup>2</sup>



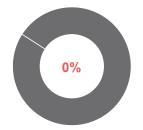
This food access composite indicator aims at measuring both levels of adequate access to food as well as severily of perceived hunger and application of severe consumption-based coping strategies. The composite was created by averaging the 'yes' responses on the following indicators, with all indicators 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 food<sup>3</sup>



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











**Unity 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 settlements<sup>3</sup>



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

Disease outbreak	15%
Flooding	12%
Rising price	2%

### **Community perceptions for humanitarian assistance**

Most commonly reported sources KIs perceived to provide reliable information in their settlement<sup>4,5</sup>

Community leader	82%
Community health	64%
Local authority	59%
Friends family	10%
Religious leader	5%
Local authority Friends family	59% <b>10%</b>

Most commonly reported types of assistance KIs perceived to be preferred by children in their settlement<sup>4,5</sup>

Food	23%
Education	21%
Health	15%
Wash	10%
Nutrition	8%

Most commonly reported types of assistance KIs perceived to be preferred by men in their settlement<sup>4,5</sup>

Health	33%
Wash	23%
Education	18%
Livelihood	8%
Food	5%

Most commonly reported types of assistance KIs perceived to be preferred by women in their settlement<sup>4,5</sup>

28%
21%
15%
10%
8%

- 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.

Visit www.reach-initiative.org and follow us at











**Unity 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 settlements<sup>3</sup>

Large negative impact	8%
Small negative impact	5%
Small positive impact	2%

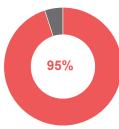
Reported impact of **health problems** on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements<sup>3</sup>

Malaria	92%
Cough	3%
Diarrheal	2%
Covid 19	2%

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 cultivation<sup>3</sup>



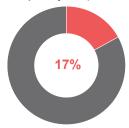
Reported **primary food sources**, by proportion of assessed settlements<sup>4</sup>



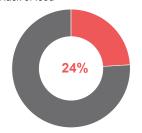
Reported **proportion of meals** consumed by most residents of assessed settlements that included **wild foods**, by proportion of settlements



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 food<sup>3</sup>



Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that at least some residents **limited portion sizes** to cope with a lack of food<sup>3</sup>















Unity State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

#### Livelihoods, Health, Nutrition, WASH

Most commonly reported **sources of livelihoods**, by proportion of assessed settlements<sup>4</sup>

Crops for sustenance 80%

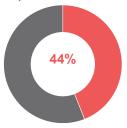
Livestock 37%

Charcoal making 20%

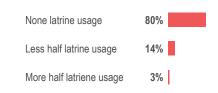
Remittances 17%

Fishing 14%

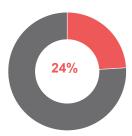
Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs perceived **this season's harvest** being **worse** compared to last year's harvest



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



Proportion of assessed settlements where **livestock** disease outbreaks were reported<sup>3</sup>



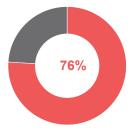
Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly have **physical access to a functional market** nearby



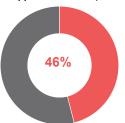
Proportion of assessed settlements where the presence of an **improved water source accessible in 30 minutes or less** was reported<sup>7</sup>



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



Proportion of assessed settlements where **feeding programmes** that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other **nutrition supplements** are reportedly present<sup>6</sup>













**Unity 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

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

Selected KIs are purposively sampled and have knowledge from within the last month about a specific settlement in South Sudan, with data collected at the settlement level. About half of settlements assessed have more than one KI reporting on the settlement. In these cases, data is aggregated at the settlement level according to a weighting mechanism, which can be

found in the Terms of Reference (ToRs).

All percentages presented in this factsheet, unless otherwise specified, represent the proportion of settlements assessed with that specific response.

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

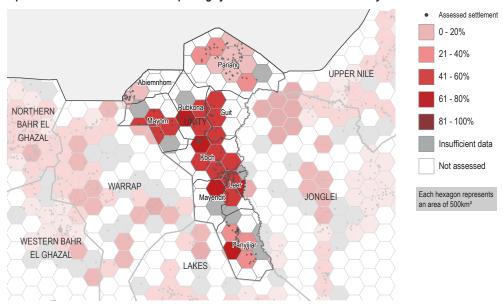
### Assessment Coverage<sup>1</sup>

26 Key informants interviewed

24 of 292 settlements (8%) assessed<sup>2</sup>

### **Food access composite indicator**

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting "yes" to four selected food security-related indicators<sup>2</sup>



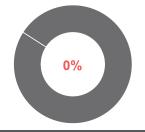
This food access composite indicator aims at measuring both levels of adequate access to food as well as severily of perceived hunger and application of severe consumption-based coping strategies. The composite was created by averaging the 'yes' responses on the following indicators, with all indicators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

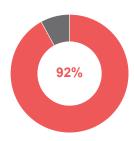
Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported most people are unable to access enough food



Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported at least some residents went **entire days without eating** to cope with limited access to food<sup>3</sup>



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









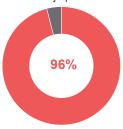


Unity State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

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

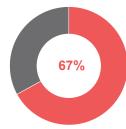


Most commonly reported types of shocks to have impacted or led to a loss of livelihoods by

proportion of assessed settlements<sup>3</sup>



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<sup>4,5</sup>



Most commonly reported types of assistance KIs perceived to be preferred by children in their settlement<sup>4,5</sup>

Nutrition	36%
Shelter nfi	12%
None	12%
Food	12%
Protection	8%

Most commonly reported types of assistance KIs perceived to be preferred by men in their settlement<sup>4,5</sup>

Food	52%
Shelter nfi	16%
None	12%
Nutrition	4%
Livelihood	4%

Most commonly reported types of assistance KIs perceived to be preferred by women in their settlement<sup>4,5</sup>

Food	32%
Shelter nfi	20%
Wash	12%
None	12%
Health	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.

Visit www.reach-initiative.org and follow us at





**Unity 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 settlements<sup>3</sup>



Reported impact of **health problems** on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements<sup>3</sup>

Malaria	79%
Cough	12%
Diarrheal	4%

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 cultivation<sup>3</sup>



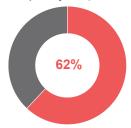
Reported **primary food sources**, by proportion of assessed settlements<sup>4</sup>



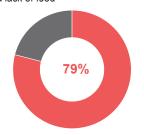
Reported **proportion of meals** consumed by most residents of assessed settlements that included **wild foods**, by proportion of settlements

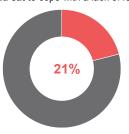


Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported at least some residents **reduced the number of meals consumed per day** to cope with a lack of food<sup>3</sup>



Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that at least some residents **limited portion sizes** to cope with a lack of food<sup>3</sup>















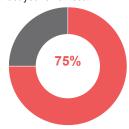
Unity State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

### Livelihoods, Health, Nutrition, WASH

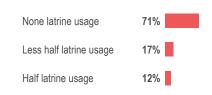
Most commonly reported **sources of livelihoods**, by proportion of assessed settlements<sup>4</sup>

Fishing 79%
Livestock 38%
Charcoal making 38%
Market 25%
Other 8%

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 reported<sup>3</sup>



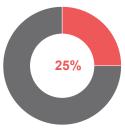
Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly have **physical access to a functional market** nearby



Proportion of assessed settlements where the presence of an **improved water source accessible in 30 minutes or less** was reported<sup>7</sup>



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



Proportion of assessed settlements where **feeding programmes** that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other **nutrition supplements** are reportedly present<sup>6</sup>

