

Eastern Equatoria State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

January 2022

Overview

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

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

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

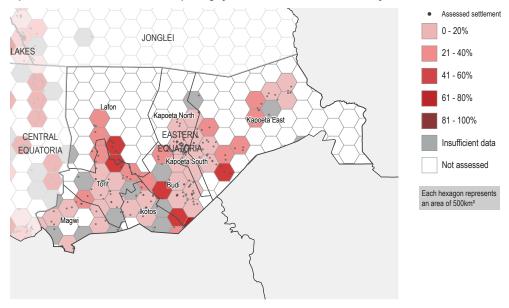
Assessment Coverage¹

44 Key informants interviewed

40 of 246 settlements (16%) assessed²

Food access composite indicator

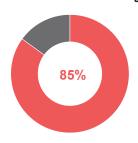
Proportion of assessed settlements reporting "yes" to four selected food security-related indicators²



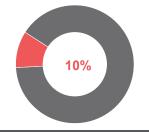
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- Inadequate access to food
- Skipping days to cope with a lack of food or money to buy food
- Perceived hunger from inadequate food access: severe or worst it can be
- Wild foods known to be making people sick consumed all the time

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



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



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









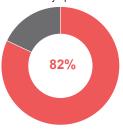


Eastern Equatoria State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

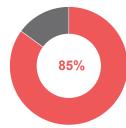
January 2022

Shocks

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



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

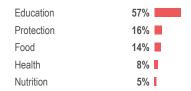


Community perceptions for humanitarian assistance

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



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



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



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

Drought	82%
Conflict	2%

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

L	ivelihood	32%	
F	Protection	14%	
H	Health	14%	
9	Social cohesion	11%	
١	Nutrition	8%	

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

Wash	43%
Health	16%
Protection	14%
Food	14%
Nutrition	5%

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

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Eastern Equatoria State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

Food access

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



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



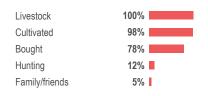
Most commonly reported main reason KIs perceived residents could not access enough food, by proportion of assessed settlements



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



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



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



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



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













Eastern Equatoria State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

Livelihoods, Health, Nutrition, WASH

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

Crops for sustenance 98%

Livestock 78%

Casual labour 20%

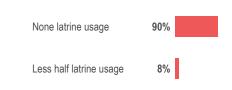
Bee keeping 20%

Charcoal making 18%

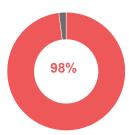
Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs perceived **this season's harvest** being **worse** compared to last year's harvest



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



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



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



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



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



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













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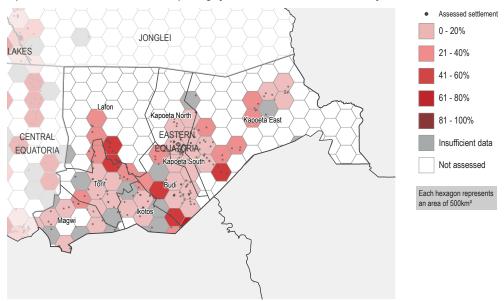
Assessment Coverage¹

40 Key informants interviewed

28 of 241 settlements (12%) assessed²

Food access composite indicator

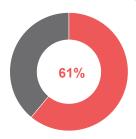
Proportion of assessed settlements reporting "yes" to four selected food security-related indicators²



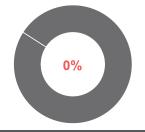
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Eastern Equatoria State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

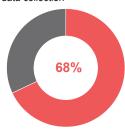
January 2022

Shocks

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



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



Community perceptions for humanitarian assistance

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



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

Education	44%
Nutrition	20%
Protection	4%
Health	4%
Food	4%

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



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

Drought	57%
Disease outbreak	4%

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

Livelihood	72%
Social cohesion	12%
Health	4%

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

Livelihood	32%
Protection	28%
11 10	200/
Health	20%
Fand	40/
Food	4%

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Food access

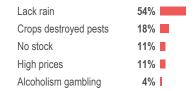
Reported impact of **new IDP arrivals** on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements³



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

Malaria	46%
Diarrheal	25%
Cough	14%
Typhoid	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 cultivation³



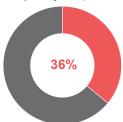
Reported **primary food sources**, by proportion of assessed settlements⁴



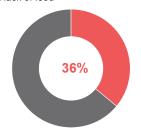
Reported **proportion of meals** consumed by most residents of assessed settlements that included **wild foods**, by proportion of settlements



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



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













Eastern Equatoria State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

Livelihoods, Health, Nutrition, WASH

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

Livestock 64%

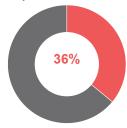
Alcohol brewing 57%

Poultry 43%

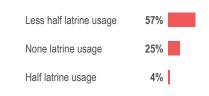
Crops for sustenance 32%

Charcoal making 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**



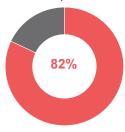
Proportion of assessed settlements where **livestock** disease outbreaks were reported³



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



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



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



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













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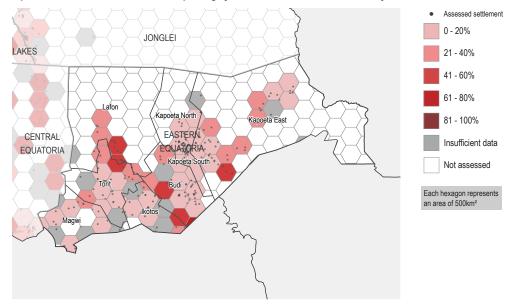
Assessment Coverage¹

53 Key informants interviewed

49 of 562 settlements (9%) assessed²

Food access composite indicator

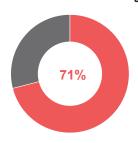
Proportion of assessed settlements reporting "yes" to four selected food security-related indicators2



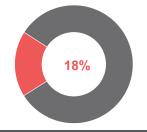
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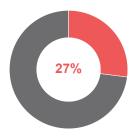
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Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported at least some residents went **entire days without eating** to cope with limited access to food³



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











Eastern Equatoria State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

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Shocks

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



Most commonly reported types of shocks to have

12%

12%

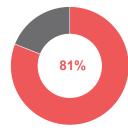
impacted or led to a loss of livelihoods by

proportion of assessed settlements³

Rising price

Drought

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



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



Community perceptions for humanitarian assistance

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



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

Education	39%
Health	25%
Food	17%
Nutrition	8%

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

Health	39%
Food	19%
Wash	14%
Cash	8%
Education	6%

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

Food	47%
Health	25%
Cash	8%
Social cohesion	3%
Shelter nfi	3%

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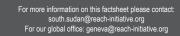
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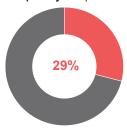
Reported impact of **new IDP arrivals** on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements³

N/A

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



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

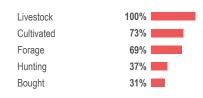


Reported impact of **health problems** on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements³

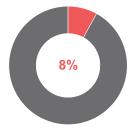
Cough	51%
Malaria	31%
Typhoid	8%
Diarrheal	4%

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

assessed settlements4



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



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



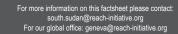
Reported **proportion of meals** consumed by most residents of assessed settlements that included **wild foods**, by proportion of settlements















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Livelihoods, Health, Nutrition, WASH

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

Livestock

Poultry

Hunting

Alcohol brewing

Charcoal making

100%

47%

237%

Charcoal making

16%

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



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



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



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



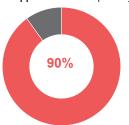
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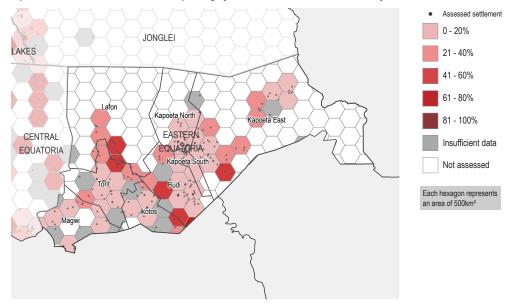
Assessment Coverage¹

26 Key informants interviewed

25 of 190 settlements (13%) assessed²

Food access composite indicator

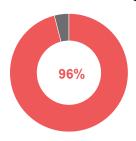
Proportion of assessed settlements reporting "yes" to four selected food security-related indicators²



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

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

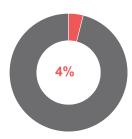
Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported most people are unable to access enough food



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



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









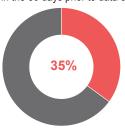


Eastern Equatoria State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

January 2022

Shocks

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



Most commonly reported types of shocks to have

12%

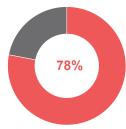
impacted or led to a loss of livelihoods by

proportion of assessed settlements³

Rising price

Drought

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



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



Community perceptions for humanitarian assistance

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



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

Education	36%
Health	21%
Food	14%
Wash	11%
Nutrition	7%

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

Health	32%
Wash	14%
Livelihood	11%
Food	11%
Social cohesion	7%

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

Food	32%
Health	14%
Cash	14%
Wash	11%
Livelihood	7%

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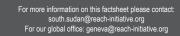
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Eastern Equatoria State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

January 2022

Food access

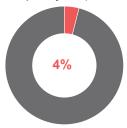
Reported impact of **new IDP arrivals** on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements³

N/A

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



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



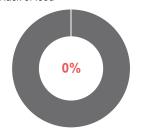
Reported impact of **health problems** on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements³

Cough	48%
Malaria	40%
Typhoid	4%
Diarrheal	4%

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

Forage	96%	
•		
Cultivated	96%	
Livestock	64%	
Bought	36%	
Hunting	20%	

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



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



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













Eastern Equatoria State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

January 2022

Livelihoods, Health, Nutrition, WASH

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

Livestock 100%

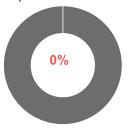
Charcoal making 84%

Poultry 48%

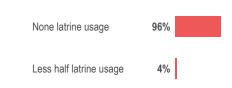
Hunting 20%

Pole selling 16%

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



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



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



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



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



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



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













Eastern Equatoria State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

January 2022

Overview

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

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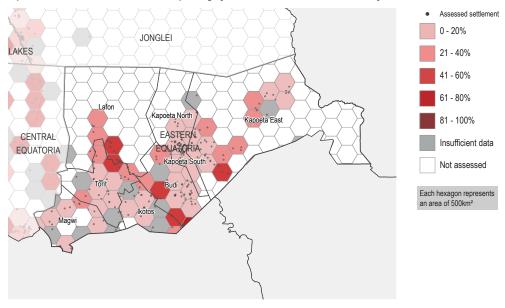
Assessment Coverage¹

20 Key informants interviewed

18 of 85 settlements (21%) assessed²

Food access composite indicator

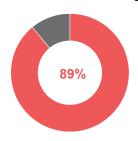
Proportion of assessed settlements reporting "yes" to four selected food security-related indicators²



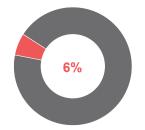
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Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported most people are unable to access enough food



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



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









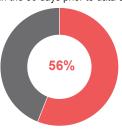


Eastern Equatoria State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

January 2022

Shocks

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



Most commonly reported types of shocks to have

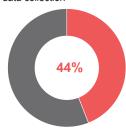
impacted or led to a loss of livelihoods by

proportion of assessed settlements³

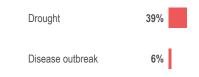
Rising price

Drought

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



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



Community perceptions for humanitarian assistance

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



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



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

Food	50%
Wash	12%
Health	12%
Cash	12%
Livelihood	6%

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

Food	69%
Livelihood	12%
Health	6%
Cash	6%

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Eastern Equatoria State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

January 2022

Food access

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

N/A

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



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



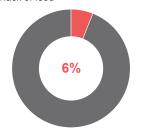
Reported impact of **health problems** on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements³

Cough	50%
Malaria	39%
Typhoid	11%

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

Livestock	78%
Cultivated	72%
Bought	72%
Forage	61%
Hunting	6%

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



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



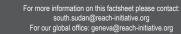
Reported **proportion of meals** consumed by most residents of assessed settlements that included **wild foods**, by proportion of settlements















Eastern Equatoria State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

January 2022

Livelihoods, Health, Nutrition, WASH

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

Livestock 94%

Charcoal making 44%

Casual labour 33%

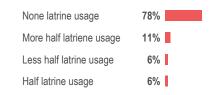
Pole selling 28%

Alcohol brewing 28%

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



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



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



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



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



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



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











Eastern Equatoria State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

January 2022

Overview

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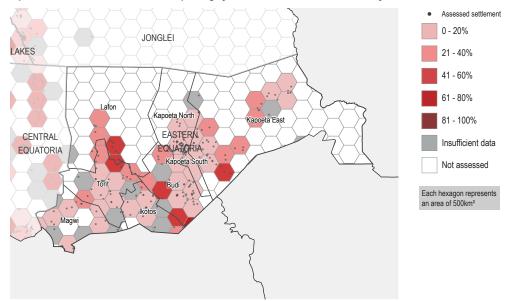
Assessment Coverage¹

41 Key informants interviewed

22 of 104 settlements (21%) assessed²

Food access composite indicator

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



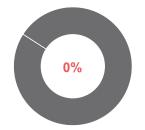
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Eastern Equatoria State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

January 2022

Shocks

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



Most commonly reported types of shocks to have

5%

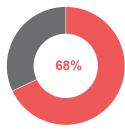
impacted or led to a loss of livelihoods by

proportion of assessed settlements³

Conflict

Drought

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



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

Drought	36%
Disease outbreak	5%
Conflict	5%

Community perceptions for humanitarian assistance

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

National ngo	43%
Community leader	43%
Ingo	29%
Community health	29%
Friends family	19%

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

Education	38%
Food	33%
Protection	5%
Health	5%

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

Livelihood	62%
Food	19%
Social cohesion	5%
Protection	5%

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

Food	33%
Protection	24%
Livelihood	24%

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settlements3

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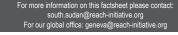
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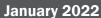
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Eastern Equatoria State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

Food access

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



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

Malaria	55%
Diarrheal	14%
Cough	5%

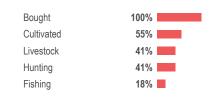
Most commonly reported main reason KIs perceived residents could not access enough food, by proportion of assessed settlements

Lack rain	55%
High prices	14%
Crops destroyed pests	5%
Conflict insecurity	5%

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



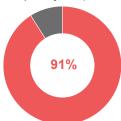
Reported **primary food sources**, by proportion of assessed settlements⁴



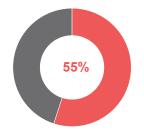
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Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that at least some residents **limited portion sizes** to cope with a lack of food³













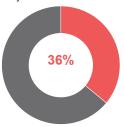
Eastern Equatoria State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

Livelihoods, Health, Nutrition, WASH

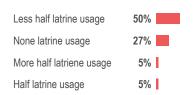
Most commonly reported **sources of livelihoods**, by proportion of assessed settlements⁴

Alcohol brewing 59%
Livestock 55%
Hunting 41%
Crops for sustenance 23%
Fishing 18%

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



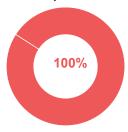
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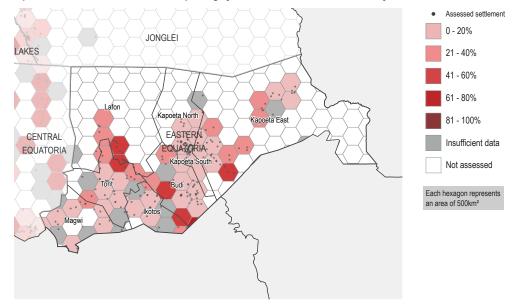
Assessment Coverage¹

31 Key informants interviewed

18 of 145 settlements (12%) assessed²

Food access composite indicator

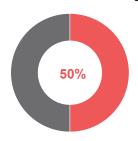
Proportion of assessed settlements reporting "yes" to four selected food security-related indicators²



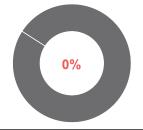
This food access composite indicator aims at measuring both levels of adequate access to food as well as severity of perceived hunger and application of severe consumption-based coping strategies. The composite was created by averaging the 'yes' responses on the following indicators, with all indicators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

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

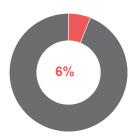
Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported most people are unable to access enough food

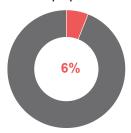


Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported at least some residents went **entire days without eating** to cope with limited access to food³



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









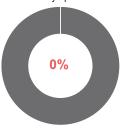


Eastern Equatoria State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

January 2022

Shocks

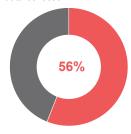
Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported shocks, such as flooding, drought, conflict, or disease outbreak, impacted or led to loss of livelihoods, in the 30 days prior to data collection



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



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



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

Drought	28%
Disease outbreak	11%
Rising price	6%

Community perceptions for humanitarian assistance

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



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



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

Livelihood	90%
Food	5%
Cash	5%

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

Livelihood	57%
Cash	14%
Protection	5%
Health	5%
Food	5%

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

About REACH

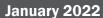
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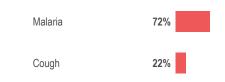
Eastern Equatoria State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

Food access

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



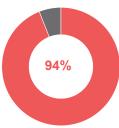
Reported impact of **health problems** on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements³



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



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



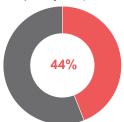
Reported **primary food sources**, by proportion of assessed settlements⁴

Cultivated	72%
Bought	72%
Ngo	6%
Hunting	6%
Fishing	6%

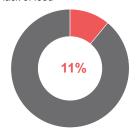
Reported **proportion of meals** consumed by most residents of assessed settlements that included **wild foods**, by proportion of settlements



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



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













Eastern Equatoria State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

Livelihoods, Health, Nutrition, WASH

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

Alcohol brewing 67%

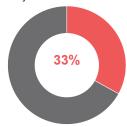
Crops for sustenance 50%

Charcoal making 44%

Poultry 28%

Crops for cash 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 reported³



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



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

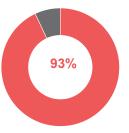


Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly **possess cattle** and have **access to livestock**³



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













Eastern Equatoria State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

January 2022

Overview

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

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

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

Using the AoK methodology, REACH remotely monitors needs and access to services in the Greater Upper Nile, Greater Equatoria and Greater Bahr el Ghazal regions. AoK data is collected monthly, through multi-sector interviews with the following typology of key informants (KIs):

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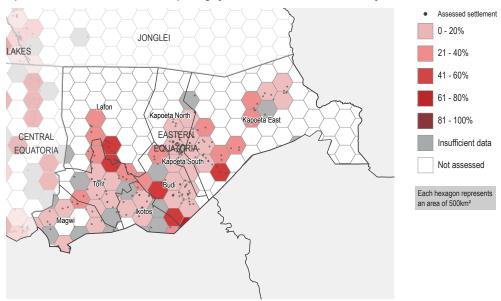
Assessment Coverage¹

45 Key informants interviewed

38 of 247 settlements (15%) assessed²

Food access composite indicator

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



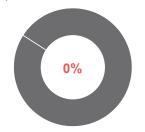
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Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported most people are unable to access enough food

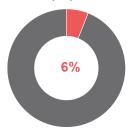


Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported at least some residents went **entire days without eating** to cope with limited access to food³



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











Eastern Equatoria State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

January 2022

Shocks

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



Most commonly reported types of shocks to have

8%

3%

impacted or led to a loss of livelihoods by

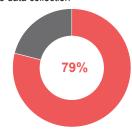
proportion of assessed settlements³

Rising price

Drought

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

Drought	63%
Flooding	11%
Rising price	3%

Community perceptions for humanitarian assistance

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

Ingo	54%
National ngo	38%
Religious leader	32%
Community leader	32%
Radio	27%

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

Education	54%
Health	11%
Protection	8%
Nutrition	5%
Cash	3%

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

Livelihood	68%
Food	5%
Social cohesion	3%
Protection	3%
Health	3%

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

Livelihood	22%
Cash	22%
Protection	11%
Food	11%
Social cohesion	8%

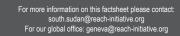
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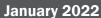
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Eastern Equatoria State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

Food access

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

No impact	50%
Small positive impact	8%
Small negative impact	3%
Large negative impact	3%

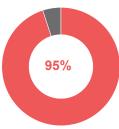
Reported impact of **health problems** on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements³

Malaria	61%
Diarrheal	24%
Typhoid	5%
Cough	3%

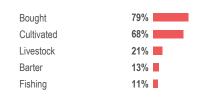
Most commonly reported main reason KIs perceived residents could not access enough food, by proportion of assessed settlements

Lack rain	34%
High prices	18%
No stock	13%
Flooding too much rain	11%
Crops destroyed pests	5%
Lack land	3% ▮
Conflict insecurity	3% ▮

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



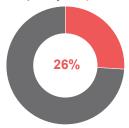
Reported **primary food sources**, by proportion of assessed settlements⁴



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

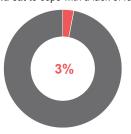


Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported at least some residents **reduced the number of meals consumed per day** to cope with a lack of food³



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













Eastern Equatoria State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

Livelihoods, Health, Nutrition, WASH

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

Alcohol brewing 58%

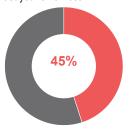
Charcoal making 47%

Crops for sustenance 39%

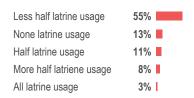
Poultry 26%

Pole selling 26%

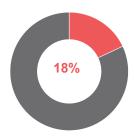
Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs perceived **this season's harvest** being **worse** compared to last year's harvest



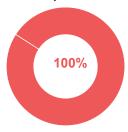
Proportion of assessed settlements by reported proportion of residents reportedly **using latrines**



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



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



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



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



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

