

#### **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

- Skipping days to cope with a lack of food or money to buy food

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

- Perceived hunger from inadequate food access: severe or worst it can be

- Kls 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.

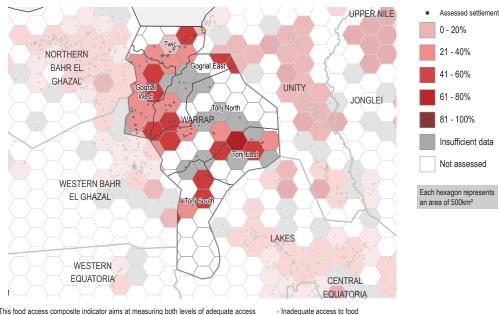
The findings presented in this factsheet are indicative of the broad food security and livelihood trends in assessed settlements in January 2022, and are not statistically generalisable.

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

24 Key informants interviewed

23 of 325 settlements (7%) assessed<sup>2</sup>

### Food access composite indicator



 $\sim$ 

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:



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

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

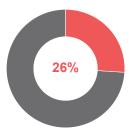


Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported at least some residents went **entire days without eating** to cope with limited access to food<sup>3</sup>

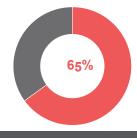


For more information on this factsheet please contact

south.sudan@reach-initiative.org For our global office: geneva@reach-initiative.org Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported hunger is severe or "the worst it can be"<sup>3</sup>



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



REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action



# **Gogrial East County - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)**

Warrap State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

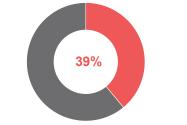
## January 2022

### 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

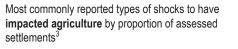


Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that shocks, such as flooding, drought, conflict, or disease outbreak, impacted agriculture, in the 30 days prior to data collection



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





30% Flooding Disease outbreak

4%

**Community perceptions for humanitarian assistance** 

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

Community leader	83%	
Ingo	48%	
National ngo	43%	
Religious leader	22%	
Community health	22%	

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

Education	48%
Food	22%
Nutrition	13%
Social cohesion	9%
Health	9%

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

Livelihood	35%
Wash	30%
Health	22%
Food	9%
Social cohesion	4%

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

Wash	26%
Shelter nfi	22%
Health	22%
Food	17%
Livelihood	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 500km<sup>2</sup> 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.





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

### 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

@REACH info.





# **Gogrial East County - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)**

Warrap State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

## January 2022

### **Food access**



No impact	43%
Small positive impact	17%
Small negative impact	9%
Large negative impact	4%

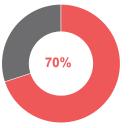
Reported impact of **health problems** on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements<sup>3</sup>



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

Flooding too much rain	52%
No stock	35%
No enough livestock	4%
Lack rain	4%

Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that most residents have physical  $\mbox{access to land}$  for cultivation  $^3$ 



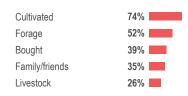
Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported at least some residents **reduced the number of meals consumed per day** to cope with a lack of food<sup>3</sup>



 $\mathbf{N}$ 

 $\sim$ 

## 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 adults were skipping meals so that children could eat to cope with a lack of food<sup>3</sup>





39%

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>

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

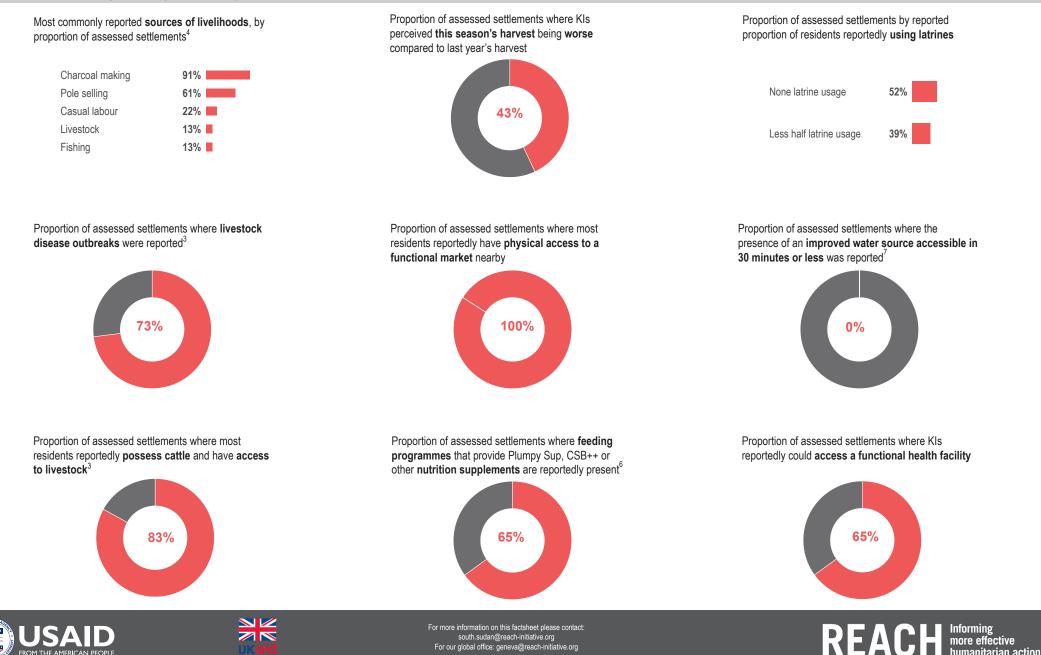


# **Gogrial East County - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)**

Warrap 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.)
- Kls 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.

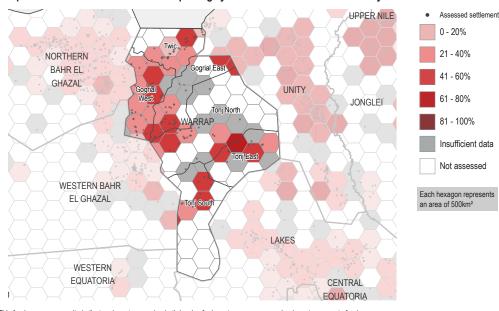
The findings presented in this factsheet are indicative of the broad food security and livelihood trends in assessed settlements in January 2022, and are not statistically generalisable.

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

**33** Key informants interviewed

32 of 382 settlements (8%) assessed<sup>2</sup>

### Food access composite indicator



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

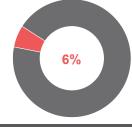


Proportion of assessed settlements reporting "yes" to four selected food security-related indicators<sup>2</sup>

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



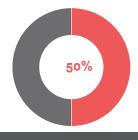
Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported



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



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





Each hexagon represents

 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

>

 $\sim$ 

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

at least some residents went entire days without eating to cope with limited access to food<sup>3</sup>



# **Gogrial West County - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)**

Warrap State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

## January 2022

29%

29%

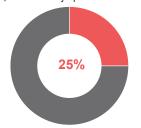
18%

7%

7%

### 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



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	19%	Flooding
Drought	3%	Drought
Drought		Rising price
Disease outbreak	3%	Disease out

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

Flooding	6%
Drought	6%
Rising price	3%
Disease outbreak	3%

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

Most commonly reported sources KIs perceived to

provide reliable information in their settlement<sup>4,5</sup>

Community leader

Community health

Local authority

National ngo

Health Livelihood Food Wash

Protection

Religious leader

**Community perceptions for humanitarian assistance** 

89%

50%

43%

29%

18%

36%	
25%	
18%	
14%	
4%	

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

Wash	21%
Shelter nfi	18%
Health	18%
Food	18%
Nutrition	11%

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

Nutrition

Livelihood

Shelter nfi

Education

Food

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 500km<sup>2</sup> 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.





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

## 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

@REACH\_info.





# **Gogrial West County - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)**

Warrap State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

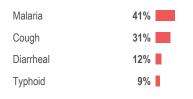
## January 2022

### **Food access**



No impact	38%
Small positive impact	16%
Large positive impact	6%
Small negative impact	3%

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

Flooding too much rain	56%
No stock	19%
Food dist stop	16%
No enough livestock	6%
No market	3%

Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that most residents have physical  $\mbox{access to land}$  for cultivation  $^3$ 



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>



## Reported **primary food sources**, by proportion of assessed settlements $\!\!\!^4$



Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported

44%

that at least some residents limited portion sizes to

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

Half	31%
Less half	12%
More half	3%

Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported at least some adults were skipping meals so that children could eat to cope with a lack of food<sup>3</sup>





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

**USAID** 1 THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



For more informatic south.su

cope with a lack of food<sup>3</sup>

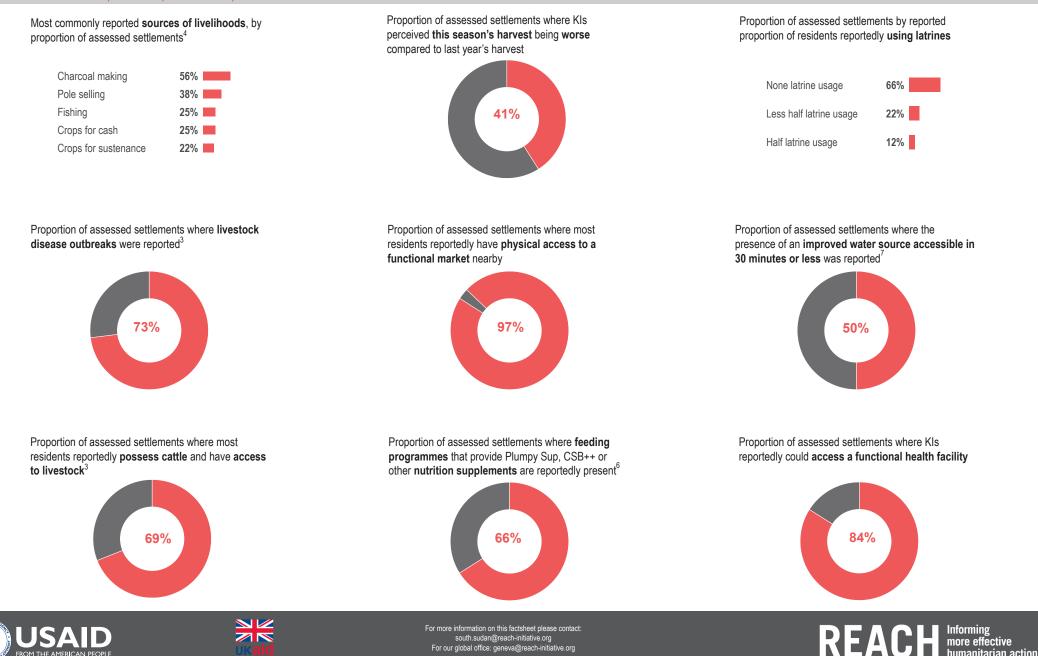


# **Gogrial West County - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)**

Warrap State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

## January 2022

### Livelihoods, Health, Nutrition, WASH





#### **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.)
- Kls 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.

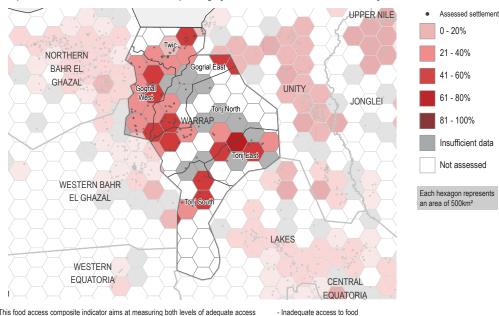
The findings presented in this factsheet are indicative of the broad food security and livelihood trends in assessed settlements in January 2022, and are not statistically generalisable.

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

**14** Key informants interviewed

14 of 160 settlements (9%) assessed<sup>2</sup>

### Food access composite indicator



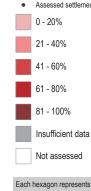
>

 $\sim$ 

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



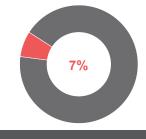
Proportion of assessed settlements reporting "yes" to four selected food security-related indicators<sup>2</sup>



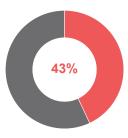
Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported most people are unable to access enough food



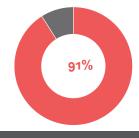
Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported at least some residents went entire days without eating to cope with limited access to food<sup>3</sup>



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



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



Informing more effective



south.sudan@reach-initiative.org

- 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



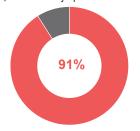
# **Tonj East County - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)**

Warrap State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

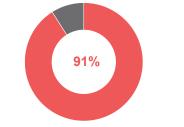
## January 2022

### 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



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	43%	
Conflict	14%	
Rising price	7%	
Disease outbreak	7%	

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

looding	43%
	_
Conflict	14%
	_
lising price	7%
Prought	7%
lought	1 /0

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

Most commonly reported sources KIs perceived to

provide reliable information in their settlement<sup>4,5</sup>

Ingo

Community leader

Community health

Local authority

**Community perceptions for humanitarian assistance** 

42%

25%

17%

17%

Shelter nfi	25%
Food	17%
Communication	17%
Education	8%
Cash	8%

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

42%

42%

17%

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

Nutrition

Education

Food

Food	50%
Health	25%
пеаци	23%
Shelter nfi	17%
Wash	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.

F

С

R

D

2. Given limitations in analysing data using sub-county administrative boundaries in South Sudan, the country was divided into 500km<sup>2</sup> 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.





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

## 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

@REACH\_info.



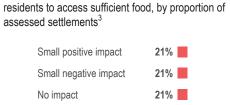


# **Tonj East County - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)**

Warrap State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

## January 2022

#### **Food access**

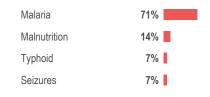


7%

Reported impact of new IDP arrivals on the ability of

Large positive impact

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

Flooding too much rain	43%
Conflict insecurity	29%
No stock	14%
No enough livestock	7%
Lack rain	7%

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



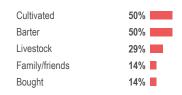
Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported at least some residents **reduced the number of meals consumed per day** to cope with a lack of food<sup>3</sup>



 $\mathbf{N}$ 

 $\sim$ 

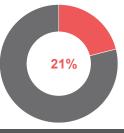
## Reported **primary food sources**, by proportion of assessed settlements<sup>4</sup>



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

Half	50%
Less half	14%
All	7%

Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported at least some adults were skipping meals so that children could eat to cope with a lack of food<sup>3</sup>





43%

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>

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

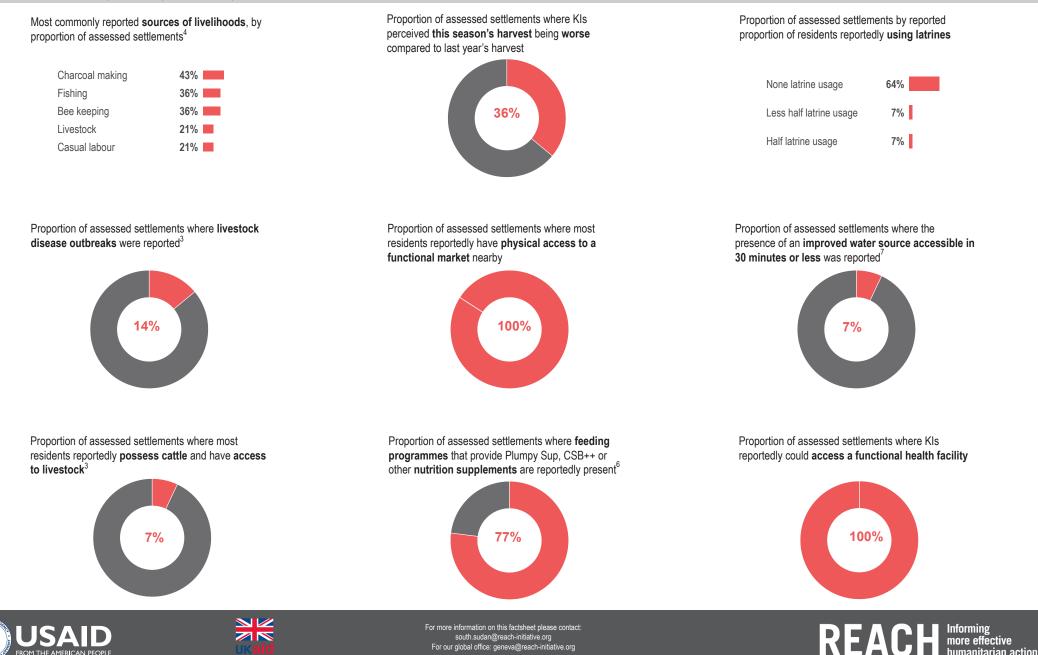


# **Tonj East County - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)**

Warrap 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.

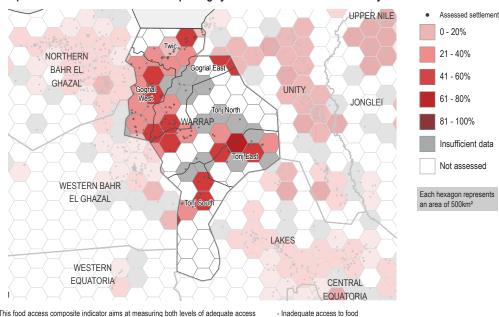
The findings presented in this factsheet are indicative of the broad food security and livelihood trends in assessed settlements in January 2022, and are not statistically generalisable.

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

26 Key informants interviewed

24 of 414 settlements (6%) assessed<sup>2</sup>

### Food access composite indicator

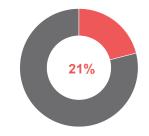


This food access composite indicator aims at measuring both levels of adequate access to food as well as severity of perceived hunger and application of severe consumptionbased coping strategies. The composite was created by averaging the 'yes' responses on the following indicators, with all indicators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

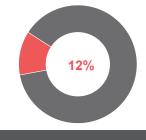


Proportion of assessed settlements reporting "yes" to four selected food security-related indicators<sup>2</sup>

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>

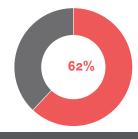


For more information on this factsheet please contact

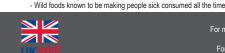
south.sudan@reach-initiative.org For our global office: geneva@reach-initiative.org Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported hunger is severe or "the worst it can be"<sup>3</sup>



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



REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action



- 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



# **Tonj North County - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)**

Warrap State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

## January 2022

33%

33%

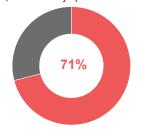
19%

7%

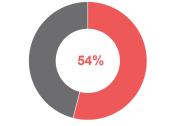
4%

### **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



#### 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	29%
Conflict	21%
Rising price	4%
Drought	4%
Disease outbreak	4%

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

Flooding	21%
Conflict	12%
Drought	4%
Disease outbreak	4%

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

Most commonly reported sources KIs perceived to

provide reliable information in their settlement<sup>4,5</sup>

Community leader

Local authority

Friends family

Community health

Ingo

**Community perceptions for humanitarian assistance** 

56%

33%

33%

26%

26%

Food	30%
Livelihood	22%
Protection	15%
Health	11%
Communication	7%

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

Shelter nfi	37%
Food	33%
Health	7%
Education	4%
Cash	4%

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

Nutrition

Education

Food

Health

Protection

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 500km<sup>2</sup> 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.





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

## 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

@REACH info.





# **Tonj North County - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)**

Warrap State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

## January 2022

#### **Food access**



Small negative impact	29%
No impact	21%
Small positive impact	17%
Large positive impact	4%
Large negative impact	4%

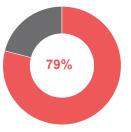
Reported impact of **health problems** on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements<sup>3</sup>



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>



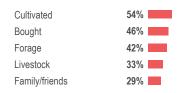
Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported at least some residents **reduced the number of meals consumed per day** to cope with a lack of food<sup>3</sup>



 $\mathbf{N}$ 

 $\sim$ 

## Reported $\ensuremath{\textit{primary food sources}}\xspace$ , by proportion of assessed settlements $^4$



Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported

29%

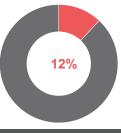
that at least some residents limited portion sizes to

cope with a lack of food<sup>3</sup>

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

Half	38%
More half	12%
Less half	8%
All	4%

Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported at least some adults were skipping meals so that children could eat to cope with a lack of food<sup>3</sup>





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



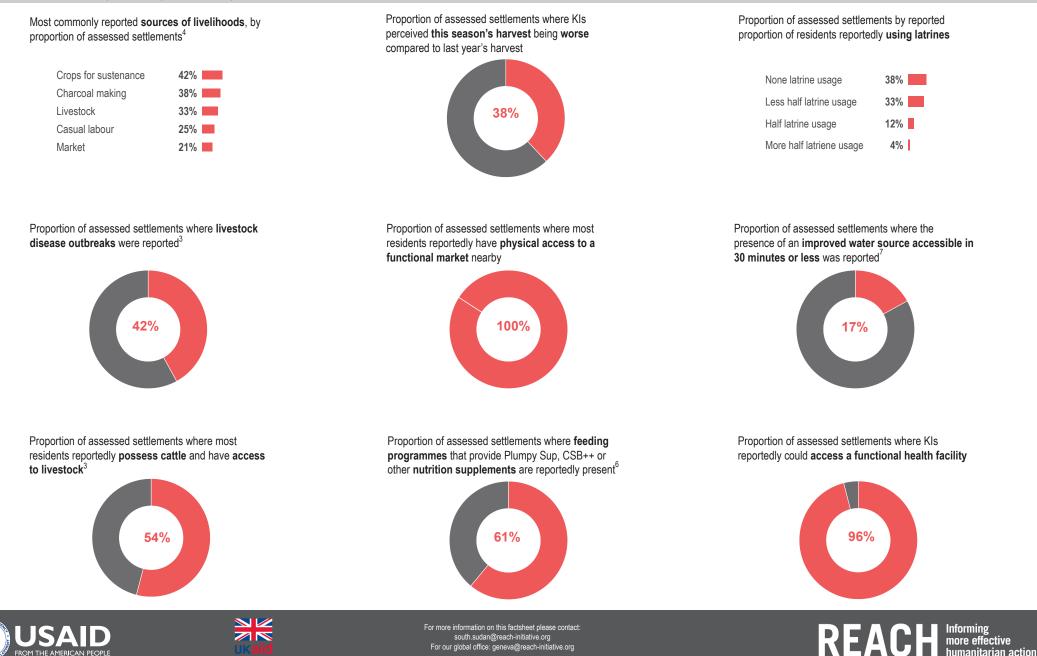


# **Tonj North County - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)**

Warrap 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.

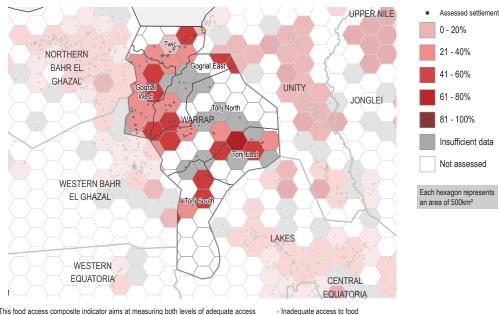
The findings presented in this factsheet are indicative of the broad food security and livelihood trends in assessed settlements in January 2022, and are not statistically generalisable.

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

**13** Key informants interviewed

12 of 125 settlements (10%) assessed<sup>2</sup>

### Food access composite indicator



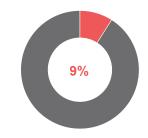
This food access composite indicator aims at measuring both levels of adequate access to food as well as severity of perceived hunger and application of severe consumptionbased coping strategies. The composite was created by averaging the 'yes' responses on the following indicators, with all indicators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



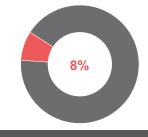
Skipping days to cope with a lack of food or money to buy food
Perceived hunger from inadequate food access: severe or worst it can be
Wild foods known to be making people sick consumed all the time

 $\sim$ 

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>

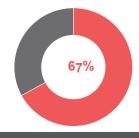


For more information on this factsheet please contact

south.sudan@reach-initiative.org For our global office: geneva@reach-initiative.org Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported hunger is severe or "the worst it can be"<sup>3</sup>



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



CH Informing more effective humanitarian actio

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



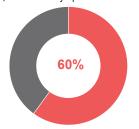
# **Tonj South County - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)**

Warrap State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

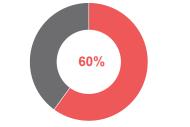
## January 2022

### Shocks

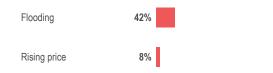
Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported shocks, such as flooding, drought, conflict, or disease outbreak, impacted or led to loss of livelihoods, in the 30 days prior to data collection

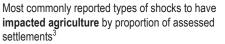


Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that shocks, such as flooding, drought, conflict, or disease outbreak, impacted agriculture, in the 30 days prior to data collection



#### Most commonly reported types of shocks to have impacted or led to a loss of livelihoods 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> Community leader 62% 46% Ingo 23% National ngo Local authority 15% 8% Community health

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

Nutrition	38%
Education	38%
Wash	8%
Health	8%
Food	8%

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

Livelihood	31%
Food	31%
Health	8%
Education	8%
Cash	8%

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

Shelter nfi	23%
Health	23%
Food	23%
Livelihood	8%
Cash	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 500km<sup>2</sup> 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.





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

## 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

@REACH info.





# Tonj South County - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

Warrap State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

## January 2022

#### **Food access**



Small positive impact	25%
Small negative impact	25%
No impact	17%
Large positive impact	8%

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

Malaria	42%
Diarrheal	17%
Typhoid	8%
Seizures	8%
Measles	8%
Malnutrition	8%
Cough	8%

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

Flooding too much rain	50%
No stock	17%
Lack rain	8%
Crops destroyed pests	8%
Conflict insecurity	8%

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



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>



 $\mathbf{N}$ 

 $\sim$ 

Reported  $\ensuremath{\textit{primary food sources}}\xspace$  , by proportion of assessed settlements  $^4$ 



Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported

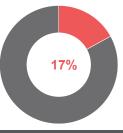
17%

that at least some residents limited portion sizes to

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

Half	33%
More half	8%
Less half	8%

Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported at least some adults were skipping meals so that children could eat to cope with a lack of food<sup>3</sup>





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

cope with a lack of food<sup>3</sup>

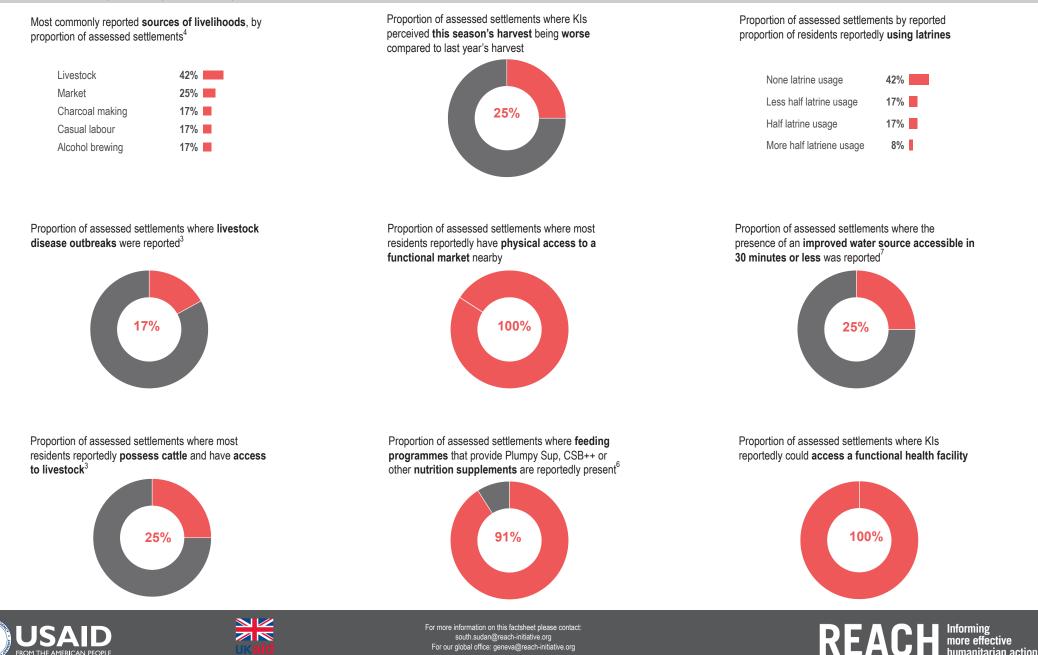


# **Tonj South County - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)**

Warrap 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

- Skipping days to cope with a lack of food or money to buy food

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

- Perceived hunger from inadequate food access: severe or worst it can be

- 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.

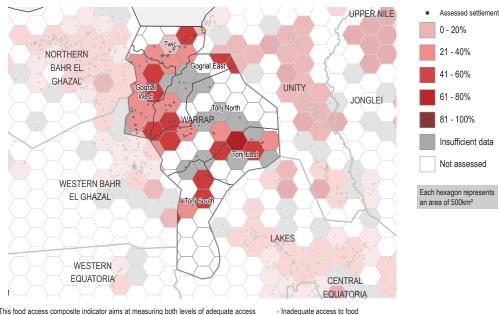
The findings presented in this factsheet are indicative of the broad food security and livelihood trends in assessed settlements in January 2022, and are not statistically generalisable.

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

**34** Key informants interviewed

33 of 407 settlements (8%) assessed<sup>2</sup>

### Food access composite indicator



>

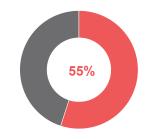
 $\sim$ 

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:



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

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



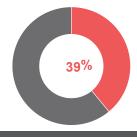
Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported at least some residents went **entire days without eating** to cope with limited access to food<sup>3</sup>



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



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





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



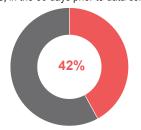
# **Twic County - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)**

Warrap 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

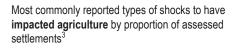


Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that shocks, such as flooding, drought, conflict, or disease outbreak, impacted agriculture, in the 30 days prior to data collection



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	15%
Disease outbreak	12%
Rising price	3%



21% Flooding 12% Disease outbreak

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 500km<sup>2</sup> 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.





### **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>

41%
23%
15%
5%
3%

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

44%	
18%	
8%	
8%	
5%	1
	18% 8% 8%

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

Shelter nfi	36%
Food	18%
Livelihood	15%
Wash	8%
Social cohesion	5%

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

@REACH info.





# **Twic County - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)**

Warrap State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

## January 2022

#### **Food access**



No impact	39%
Small negative impact	18%
Small positive impact	6%
Large positive impact	3%

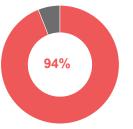
Reported impact of **health problems** on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements<sup>3</sup>



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



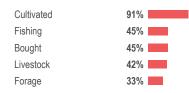
Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that most residents have physical access to land for cultivation<sup>3</sup>



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>



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

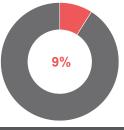
Half	21%
Less half	15%
More half	3%

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>



For more information on this factsheet please contact

south.sudan@reach-initiative.org For our global office: geneva@reach-initiative.org Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported at least some adults were skipping meals so that children could eat to cope with a lack of food<sup>3</sup>





 $\mathbf{N}$ 

 $\sim$ 



# **Twic County - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)**

Warrap State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

## January 2022

### Livelihoods, Health, Nutrition, WASH

