



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):

- 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 \(ToRs\)](#).

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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.

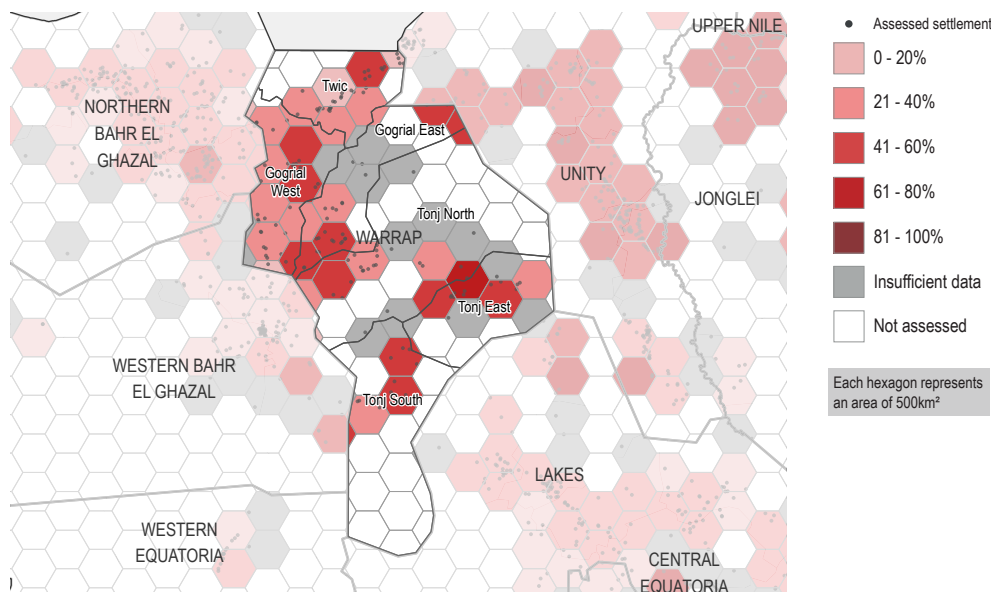
Assessment Coverage¹

24 Key informants interviewed

23 of **325** settlements (**7%**) assessed²

Food access composite indicator

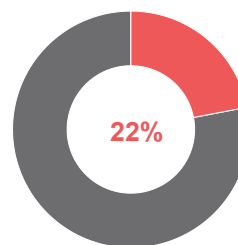
Proportion of assessed settlements reporting “yes” to four selected food security-related indicators²



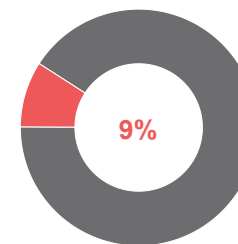
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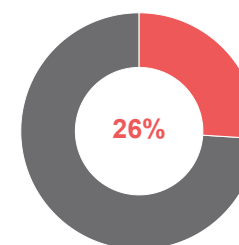
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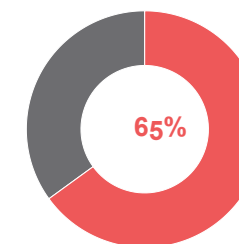
Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported at least some residents went **entire days without eating** to cope with limited access to food³



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



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





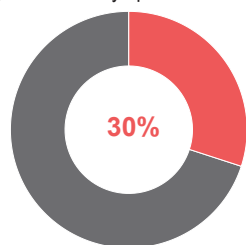
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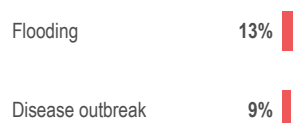
January 2022

Shocks

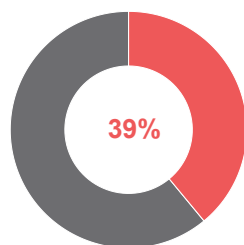
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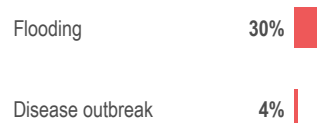
Most commonly reported types of shocks to have **impacted or led to a loss of livelihoods** by proportion of assessed settlements³



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



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

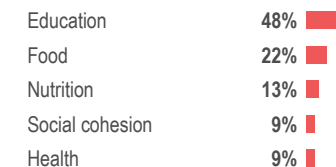


Community perceptions for humanitarian assistance

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



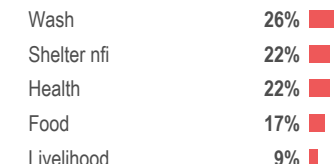
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5. The findings for these selected indicators are taken from the December 2021 round of AoK data collection.

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

7. Improved water sources: borehole, tap stand, water yard.

About REACH

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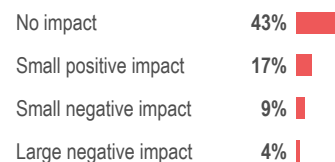
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Food access

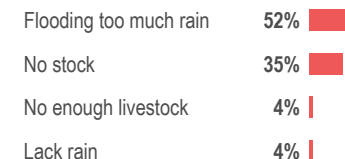
Reported impact of **new IDP arrivals** on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements³



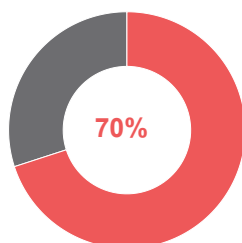
Reported impact of **health problems** on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements³



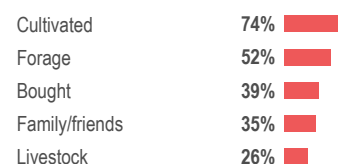
Most commonly reported **main reason** KIs perceived residents **could not access enough food**, by proportion of assessed settlements



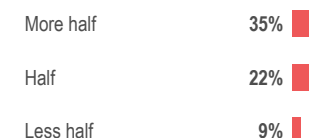
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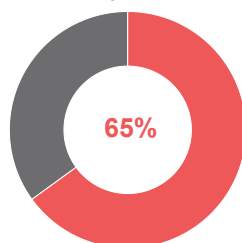
Reported **primary food sources**, by proportion of assessed settlements⁴



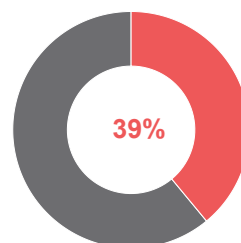
Reported **proportion of meals** consumed by most residents of assessed settlements that included **wild foods**, by proportion of settlements



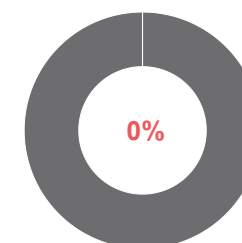
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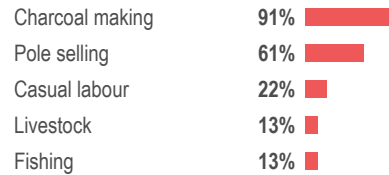
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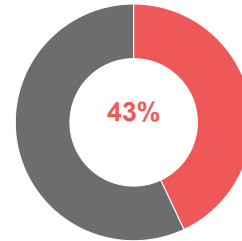
January 2022

Livelihoods, Health, Nutrition, WASH

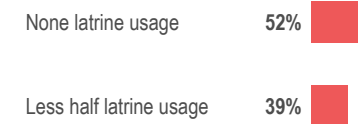
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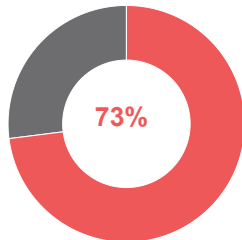
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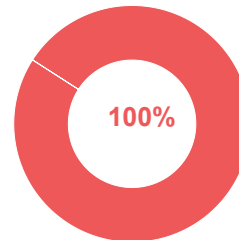
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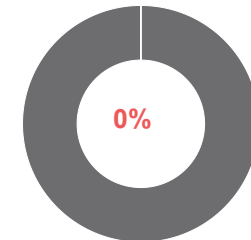
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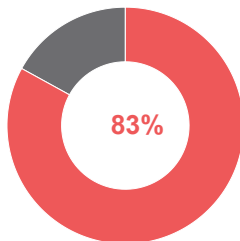
Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly have **physical access to a functional market** nearby



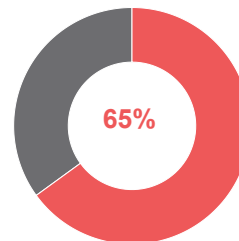
Proportion of assessed settlements where the presence of an **improved water source accessible in 30 minutes or less** was reported⁷



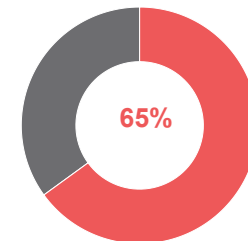
Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly **possess cattle** and have **access to livestock**³



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



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





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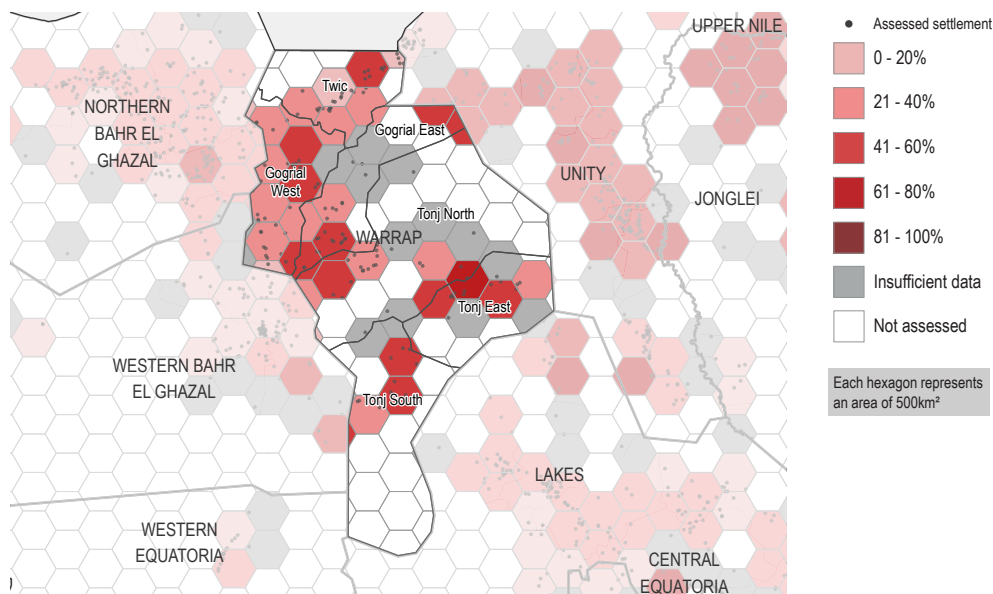
Assessment Coverage¹

33 Key informants interviewed

32 of **382** settlements (**8%**) assessed²

Food access composite indicator

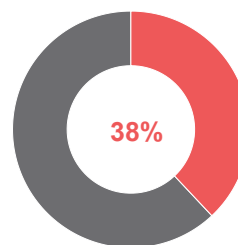
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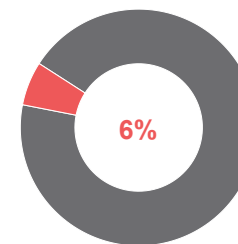
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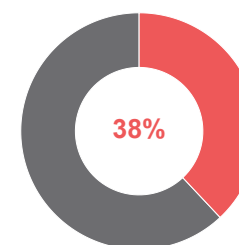
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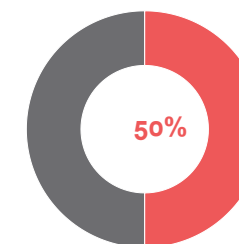
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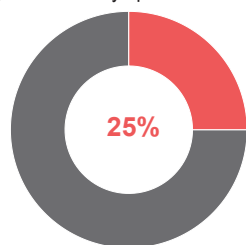
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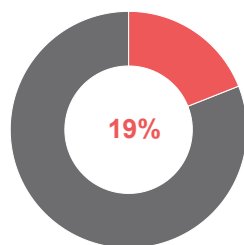
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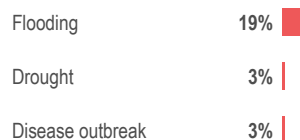
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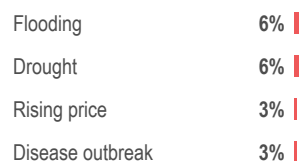
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Most commonly reported types of shocks to have **impacted or led to a loss of livelihoods** by proportion of assessed settlements³



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Community perceptions for humanitarian assistance

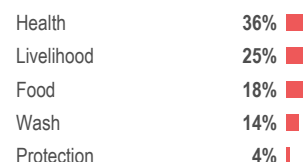
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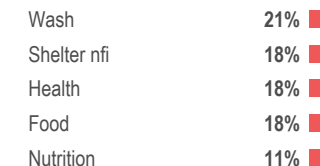
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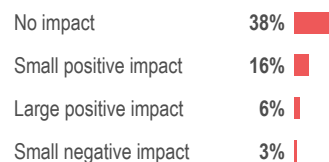
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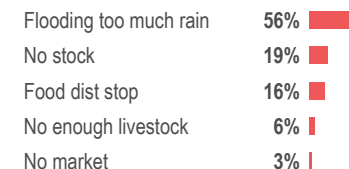
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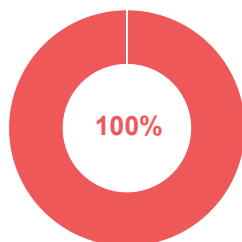
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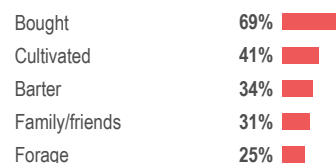
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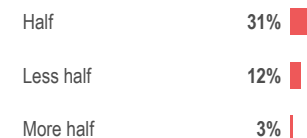
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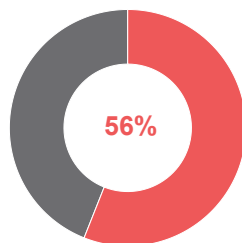
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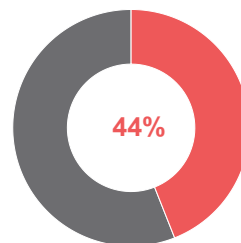
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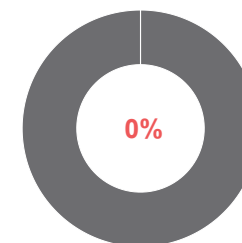
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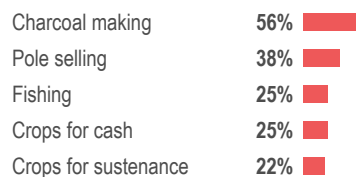
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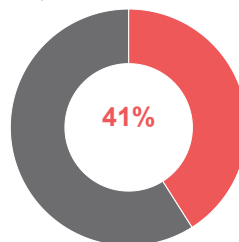
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Livelihoods, Health, Nutrition, WASH

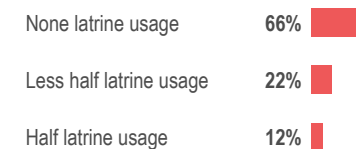
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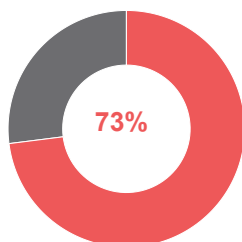
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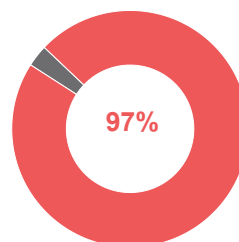
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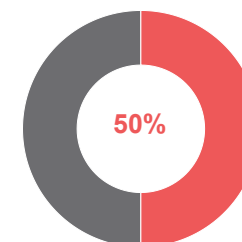
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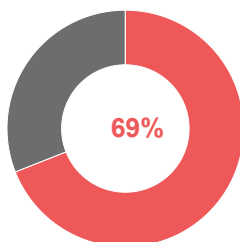
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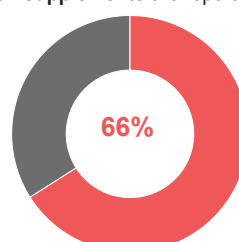
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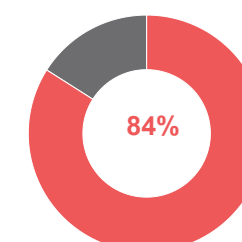
Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly **possess cattle** and have **access to livestock**³



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



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





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

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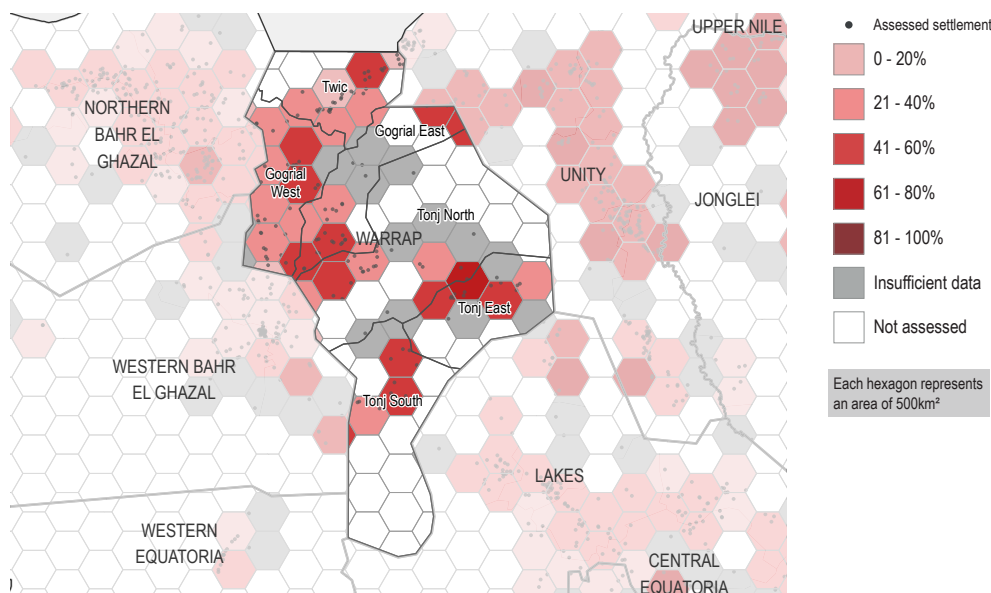
Assessment Coverage¹

14 Key informants interviewed

14 of **160** settlements (**9%**) assessed²

Food access composite indicator

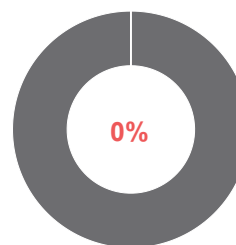
Proportion of assessed settlements reporting “yes” to four selected food security-related indicators²



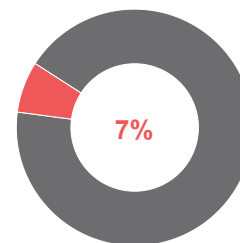
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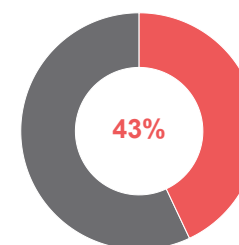
Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported most people are unable to access enough food



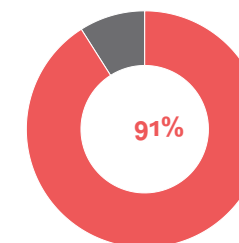
Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported at least some residents went **entire days without eating** to cope with limited access to food³



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



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





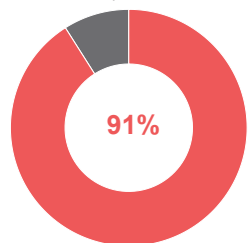
Tonj East County - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

Warrap State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

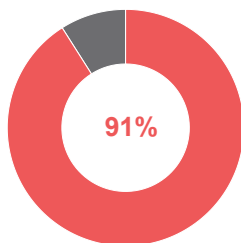
January 2022

Shocks

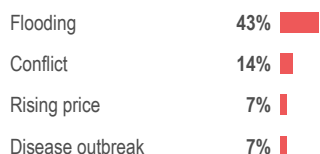
Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported shocks, such as **flooding, drought, conflict, or disease outbreak, impacted or led to loss of livelihoods**, in the 30 days prior to data collection



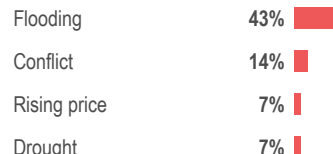
Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that shocks, such as **flooding, drought, conflict, or disease outbreak, impacted agriculture**, in the 30 days prior to data collection



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

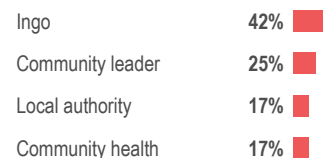


Most commonly reported types of shocks to have **impacted agriculture** by proportion of assessed settlements³

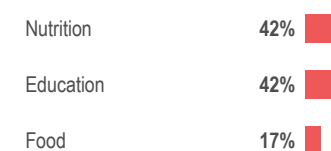


Community perceptions for humanitarian assistance

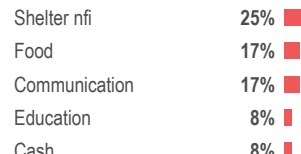
Most commonly reported sources KIs perceived to provide reliable information in their settlement^{4,5}



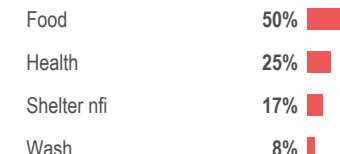
Most commonly reported types of assistance KIs perceived to be preferred by children in their settlement^{4,5}



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



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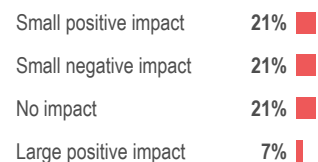
Tonj East County - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

Warrap State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

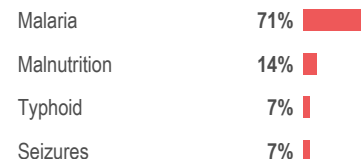
January 2022

Food access

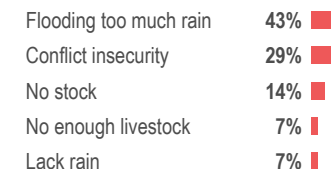
Reported impact of **new IDP arrivals** on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements³



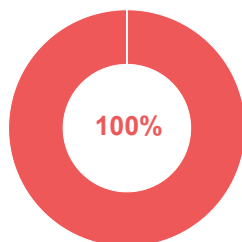
Reported impact of **health problems** on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements³



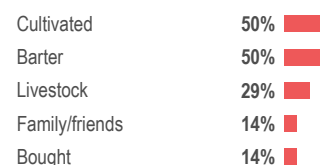
Most commonly reported **main reason** KIs perceived residents **could not access enough food**, by proportion of assessed settlements



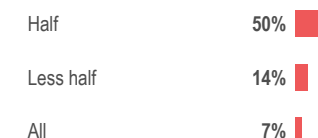
Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that most residents have physical **access to land** for cultivation³



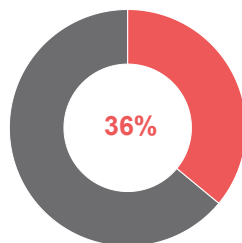
Reported **primary food sources**, by proportion of assessed settlements⁴



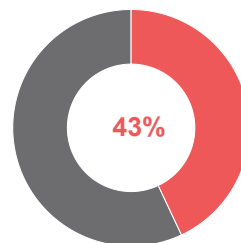
Reported **proportion of meals** consumed by most residents of assessed settlements that included **wild foods**, by proportion of settlements



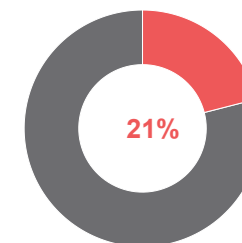
Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported at least some residents **reduced the number of meals consumed per day** to cope with a lack of food³



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Tonj East County - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

Warrap State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

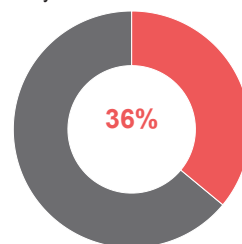
January 2022

Livelihoods, Health, Nutrition, WASH

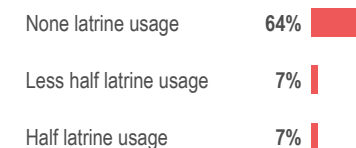
Most commonly reported **sources of livelihoods**, by proportion of assessed settlements⁴



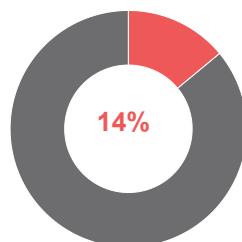
Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs perceived **this season's harvest** being **worse** compared to last year's harvest



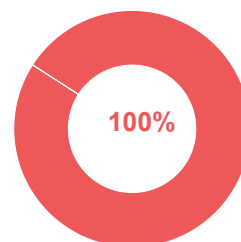
Proportion of assessed settlements by reported proportion of residents reportedly **using latrines**



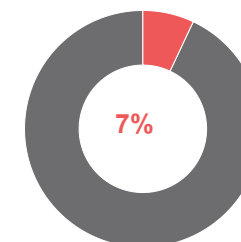
Proportion of assessed settlements where **livestock disease outbreaks** were reported³



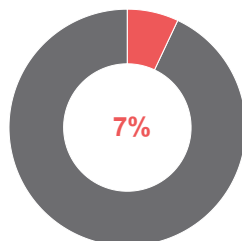
Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly have **physical access to a functional market** nearby



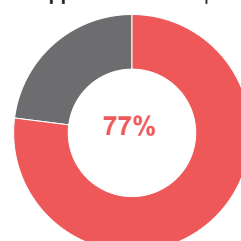
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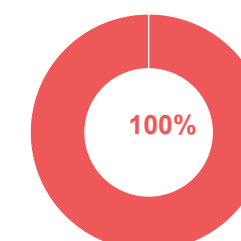
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Tonj North County - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

Warrap State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

January 2022

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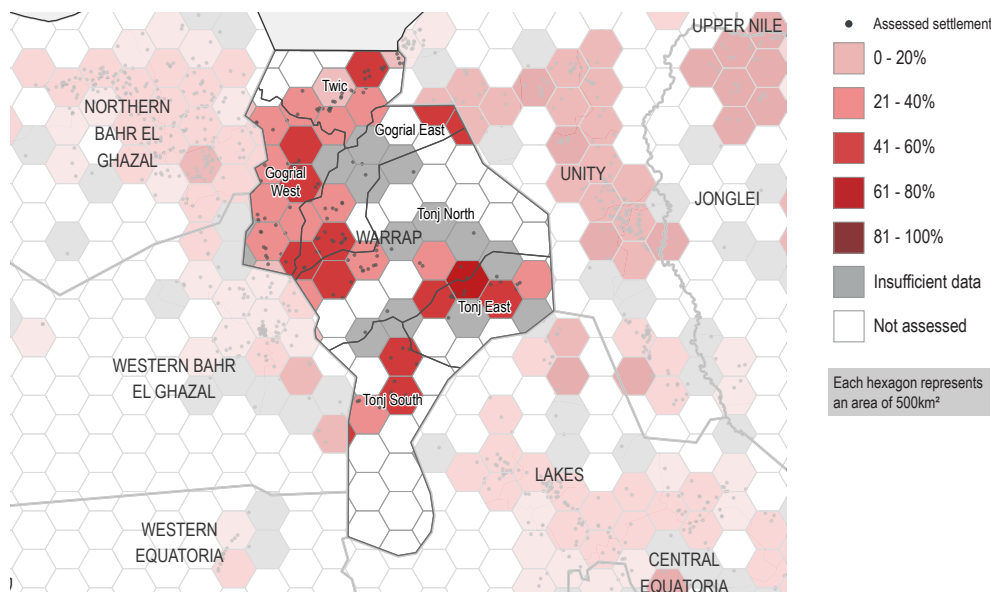
Assessment Coverage¹

26 Key informants interviewed

24 of **414** settlements (**6%**) assessed²

Food access composite indicator

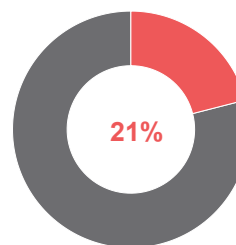
Proportion of assessed settlements reporting “yes” to four selected food security-related indicators²



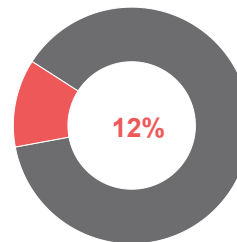
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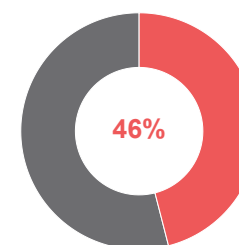
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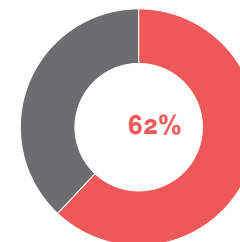
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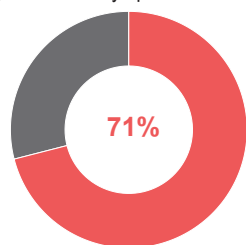
Tonj North County - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

Warrap State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

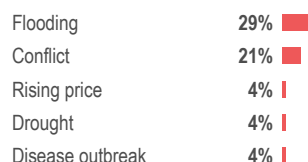
January 2022

Shocks

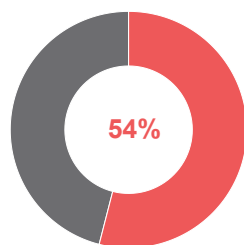
Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported shocks, such as **flooding, drought, conflict, or disease outbreak, impacted or led to loss of livelihoods**, in the 30 days prior to data collection



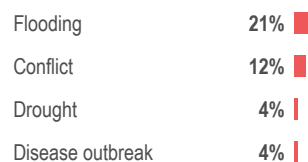
Most commonly reported types of shocks to have **impacted or led to a loss of livelihoods** by proportion of assessed settlements³



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

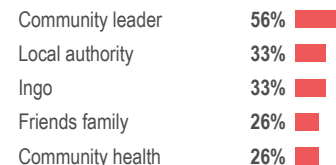


Most commonly reported types of shocks to have **impacted agriculture** by proportion of assessed settlements³

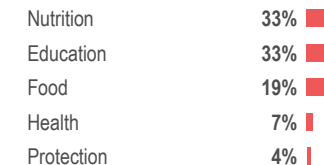


Community perceptions for humanitarian assistance

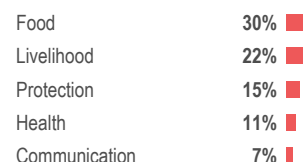
Most commonly reported sources KIs perceived to provide reliable information in their settlement^{4,5}



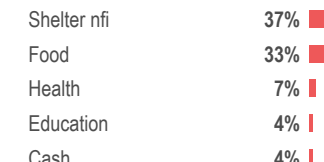
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Warrap State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

January 2022

Food access

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

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

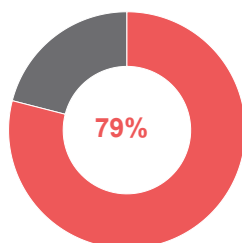
Reported impact of **health problems** on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements³

Malaria	33%	■
Typhoid	17%	■
Diarrheal	12%	■
Malnutrition	8%	■
Cough	8%	■

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

Conflict insecurity	33%	■
Flooding too much rain	25%	■
No stock	21%	■
High prices	8%	■

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



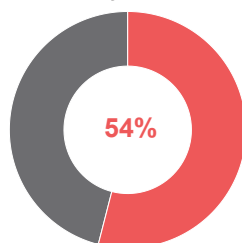
Reported **primary food sources**, by proportion of assessed settlements⁴

Cultivated	54%	■
Bought	46%	■
Forage	42%	■
Livestock	33%	■
Family/friends	29%	■

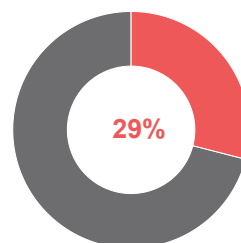
Reported **proportion of meals** consumed by most residents of assessed settlements that included **wild foods**, by proportion of settlements

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

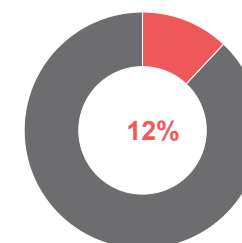
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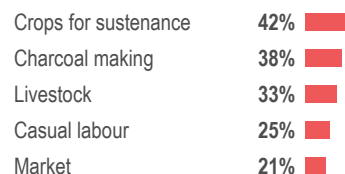
Tonj North County - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

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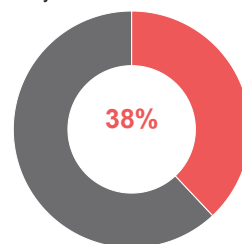
January 2022

Livelihoods, Health, Nutrition, WASH

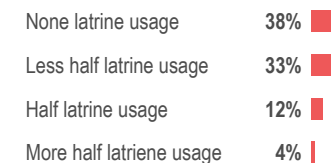
Most commonly reported **sources of livelihoods**, by proportion of assessed settlements⁴



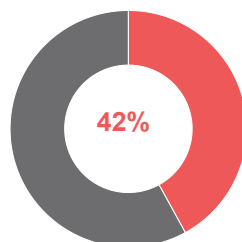
Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs perceived **this season's harvest** being **worse** compared to last year's harvest



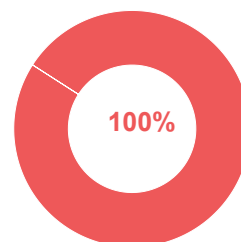
Proportion of assessed settlements by reported proportion of residents reportedly **using latrines**



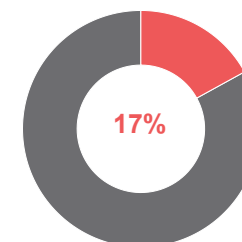
Proportion of assessed settlements where **livestock disease outbreaks** were reported³



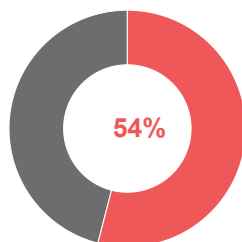
Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly have **physical access to a functional market** nearby



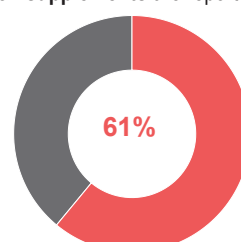
Proportion of assessed settlements where the presence of an **improved water source accessible in 30 minutes or less** was reported⁷



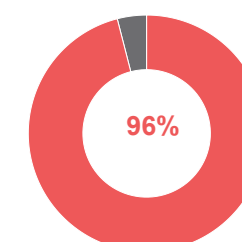
Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly **possess cattle** and have **access to livestock**³



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



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





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.

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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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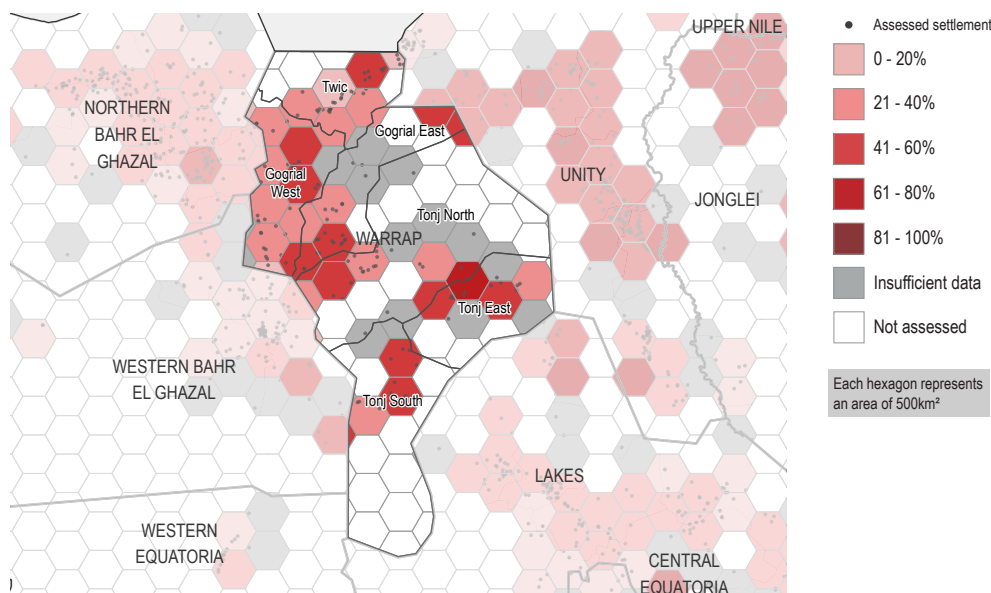
Assessment Coverage¹

13 Key informants interviewed

12 of **125** settlements (**10%**) assessed²

Food access composite indicator

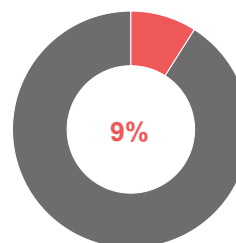
Proportion of assessed settlements reporting “yes” to four selected food security-related indicators²



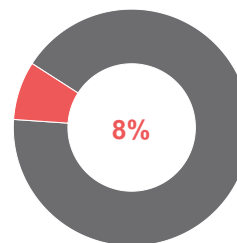
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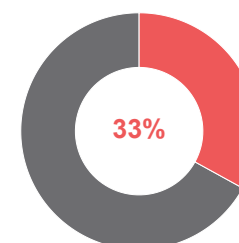
Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported most people are unable to access enough food



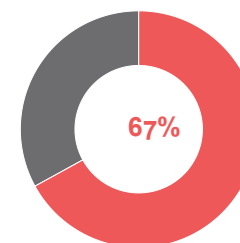
Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported at least some residents went **entire days without eating** to cope with limited access to food³



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



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





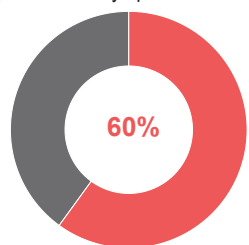
Tonj South County - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

Warrap State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

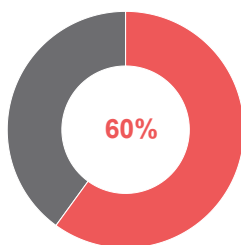
January 2022

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



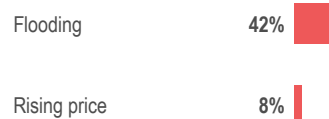
Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that shocks, such as **flooding, drought, conflict, or disease outbreak, impacted agriculture**, in the 30 days prior to data collection



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



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

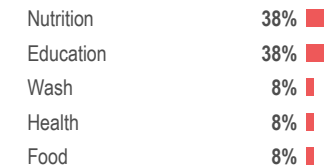


Community perceptions for humanitarian assistance

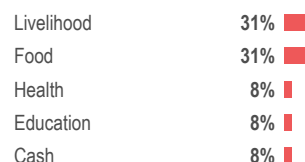
Most commonly reported sources KIs perceived to provide reliable information in their settlement^{4,5}



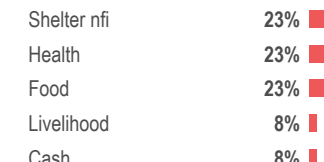
Most commonly reported types of assistance KIs perceived to be preferred by children in their settlement^{4,5}



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



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



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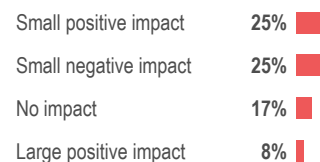
Tonj South County - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

Warrap State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

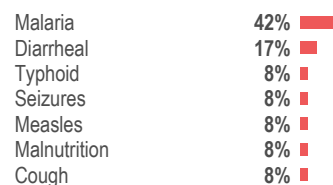
January 2022

Food access

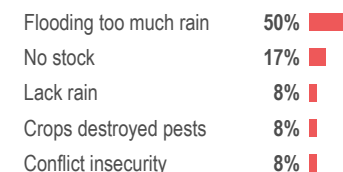
Reported impact of **new IDP arrivals** on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements³



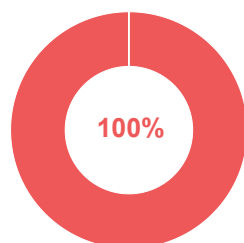
Reported impact of **health problems** on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements³



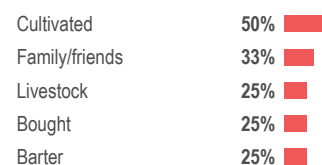
Most commonly reported **main reason** KIs perceived residents **could not access enough food**, by proportion of assessed settlements



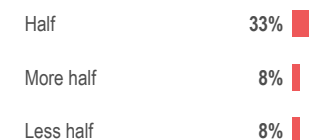
Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that most residents have physical **access to land** for cultivation³



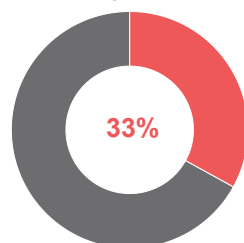
Reported **primary food sources**, by proportion of assessed settlements⁴



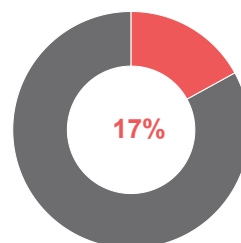
Reported **proportion of meals** consumed by most residents of assessed settlements that included **wild foods**, by proportion of settlements



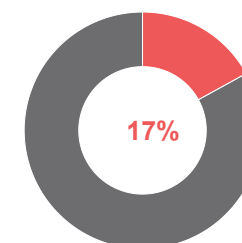
Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported at least some residents **reduced the number of meals consumed per day** to cope with a lack of food³



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



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 food³





Tonj South County - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

Warrap State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

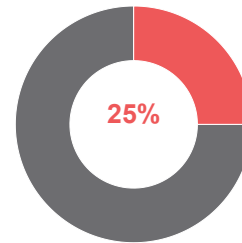
January 2022

Livelihoods, Health, Nutrition, WASH

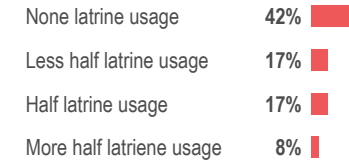
Most commonly reported **sources of livelihoods**, by proportion of assessed settlements⁴



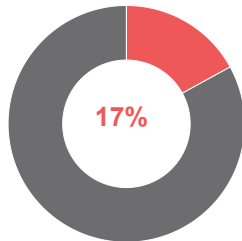
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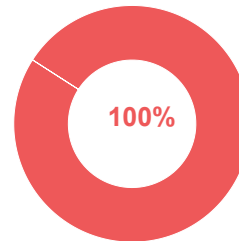
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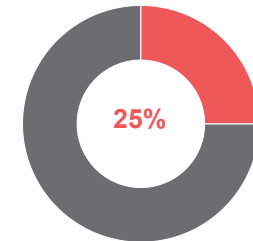
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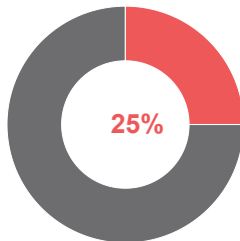
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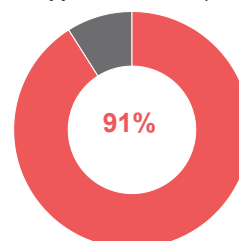
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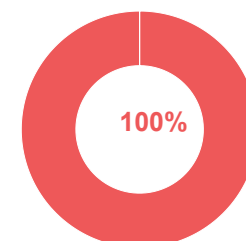
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Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reportedly could **access a functional health facility**





Twic County - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

Warrap State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

January 2022

Overview

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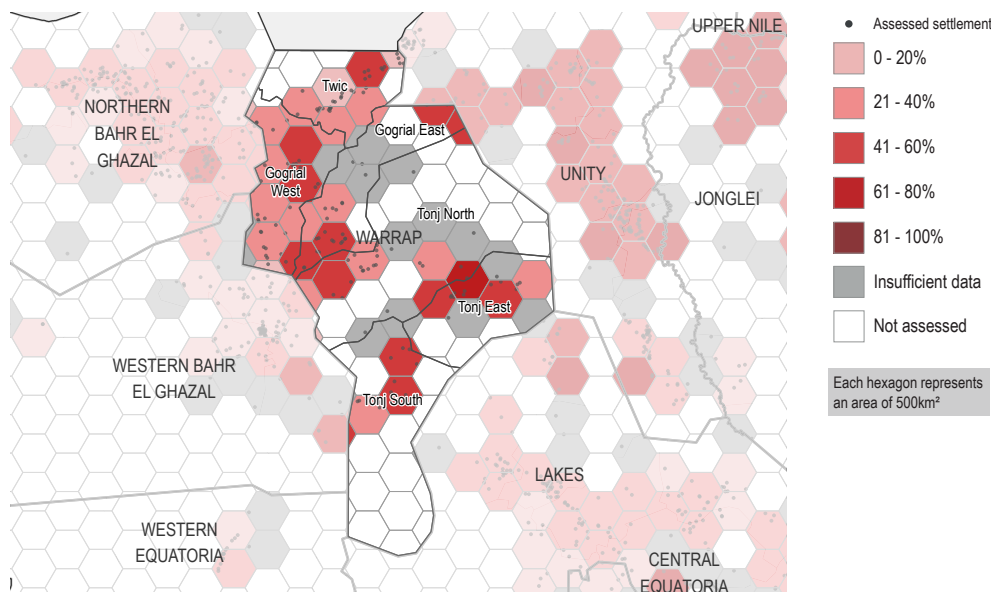
Assessment Coverage¹

34 Key informants interviewed

33 of **407** settlements (**8%**) assessed²

Food access composite indicator

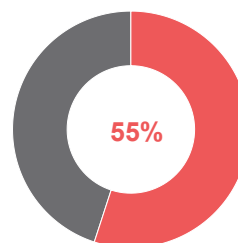
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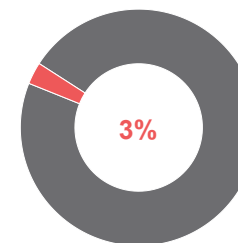
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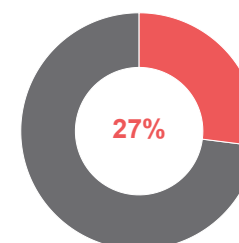
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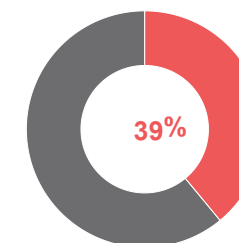
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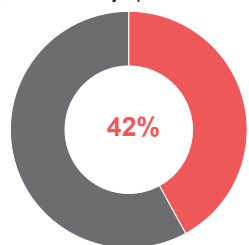
Twic County - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

Warrap State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

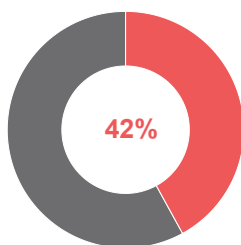
January 2022

Shocks

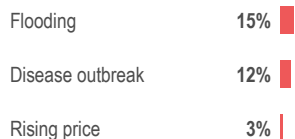
Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported shocks, such as **flooding, drought, conflict, or disease outbreak, impacted or led to loss of livelihoods**, in the 30 days prior to data collection



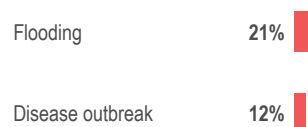
Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that shocks, such as **flooding, drought, conflict, or disease outbreak, impacted agriculture**, in the 30 days prior to data collection



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

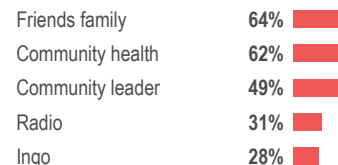


Most commonly reported types of shocks to have **impacted agriculture** by proportion of assessed settlements³

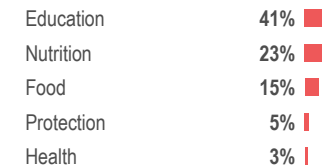


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Most commonly reported types of assistance KIs perceived to be preferred by children in their settlement^{4,5}



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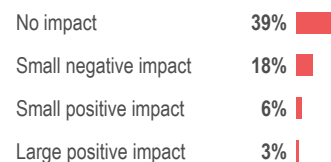
Twic County - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

Warrap State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

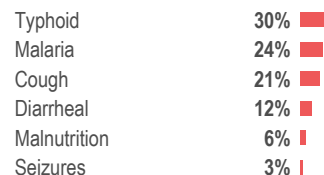
January 2022

Food access

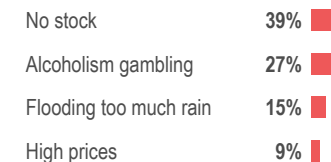
Reported impact of **new IDP arrivals** on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements³



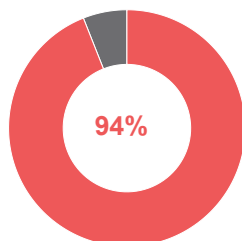
Reported impact of **health problems** on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements³



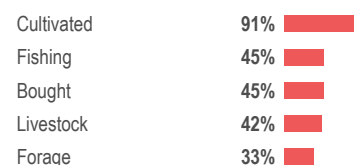
Most commonly reported **main reason** KIs perceived residents **could not access enough food**, by proportion of assessed settlements



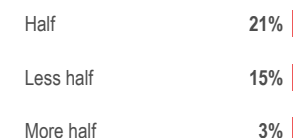
Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that most residents have physical **access to land** for cultivation³



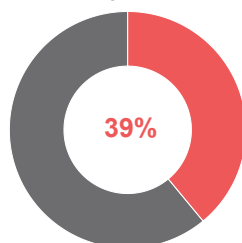
Reported **primary food sources**, by proportion of assessed settlements⁴



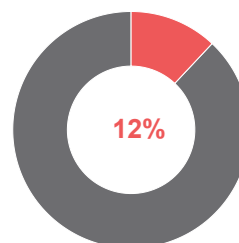
Reported **proportion of meals** consumed by most residents of assessed settlements that included **wild foods**, by proportion of settlements



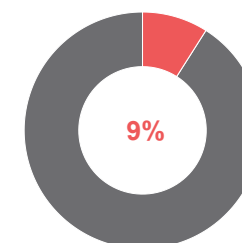
Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported at least some residents **reduced the number of meals consumed per day** to cope with a lack of food³



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



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 food³





Twic County - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

Warrap State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

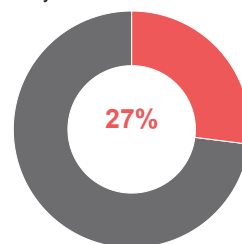
January 2022

Livelihoods, Health, Nutrition, WASH

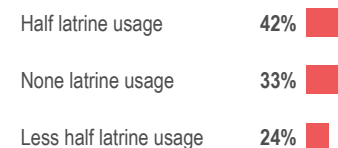
Most commonly reported **sources of livelihoods**, by proportion of assessed settlements⁴



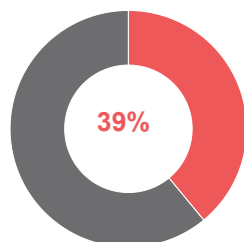
Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs perceived **this season's harvest** being **worse** compared to last year's harvest



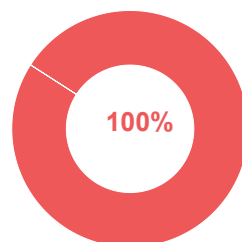
Proportion of assessed settlements by reported proportion of residents reportedly **using latrines**



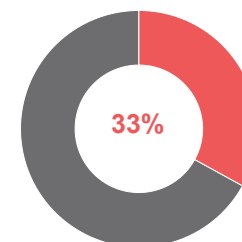
Proportion of assessed settlements where **livestock disease outbreaks** were reported³



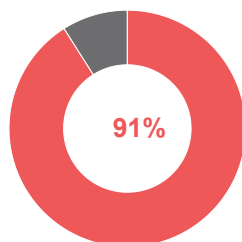
Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly have **physical access to a functional market** nearby



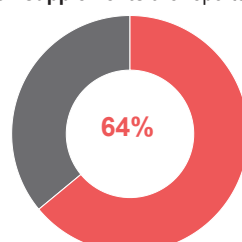
Proportion of assessed settlements where the presence of an **improved water source accessible in 30 minutes or less** was reported⁷



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



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



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

