

Western Bahr el Ghazal State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

January 2022

Overview

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

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

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

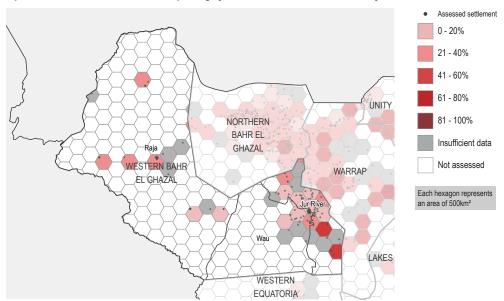
Assessment Coverage¹

75 Key informants interviewed

58 of 808 settlements (7%) assessed²

Food access composite indicator

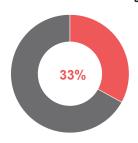
Proportion of assessed settlements reporting "yes" to four selected food security-related indicators²



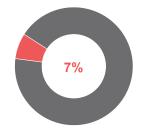
This food access composite indicator aims at measuring both levels of adequate access to food as well as severity of perceived hunger and application of severe consumption-based coping strategies. The composite was created by averaging the 'yes' responses on the following indicators, with all indicators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

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

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



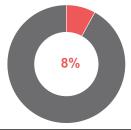
Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported at least some residents went **entire days without eating** to cope with limited access to food³



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



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









Western Bahr el Ghazal 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

17%

3%

2%

impacted or led to a loss of livelihoods by

proportion of assessed settlements³

Rising price
Drought
Disease outbreak

Flooding

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



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

Drought	17%
Disease outbreak	5%
Rising price	3%

Community perceptions for humanitarian assistance

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

Community leader	68%
Friends family	45%
Local authority	17%
National ngo	9%
Community health	8%

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

Education	30%
Food	28%
Livelihood	8%
Health	6%
Cash	2%

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

Social cohesion	21%
Protection	15%
Livelihood	11%
Communication	11%
Food	9%

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

Food	32%
Livelihood	19%
Wash	13%
Cash	8%
Health	6%

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settlements3

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

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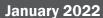
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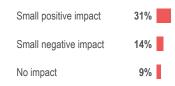




Western Bahr el Ghazal State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

Food access

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



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

Cough	36%
Malaria	28%
Typhoid	12%
Diarrheal	5%
Measles	2%
Malnutrition	2%

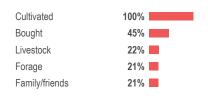
Most commonly reported **main reason** KIs perceived residents **could not access enough food**, by proportion of assessed settlements

No stock	34%
Food dist stop	28%
Crops destroyed pests	9%
Lack rain	5%
No enough livestock	3% ▮
Conflict insecurity	3% ▮
Alcoholism gambling	3% ▮
High prices	2% □

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



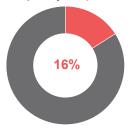
Reported **primary food sources**, by proportion of assessed settlements⁴



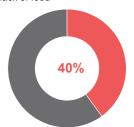
Reported **proportion of meals** consumed by most residents of assessed settlements that included **wild foods**, by proportion of settlements



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



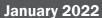
Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported at least some adults were skipping meals so that children could eat to cope with a lack of food³













Western Bahr el Ghazal State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

Livelihoods, Health, Nutrition, WASH

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

Crops for sustenance 97%

Charcoal making 67%

Casual labour 40%

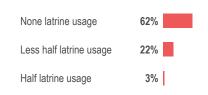
Poultry 16%

Livestock 16%

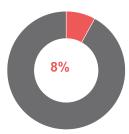
Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs perceived **this season's harvest** being **worse** compared to last year's harvest



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



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



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



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



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



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

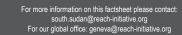


Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reportedly could **access a functional health facility**











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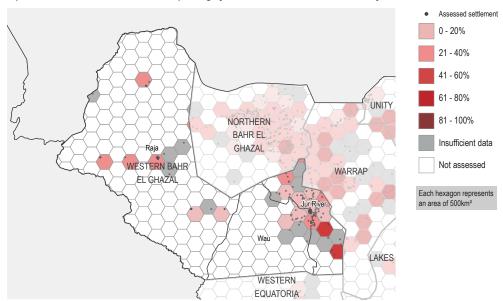
Assessment Coverage¹

55 Key informants interviewed

39 of 347 settlements (11%) assessed²

Food access composite indicator

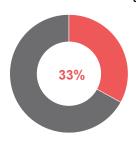
Proportion of assessed settlements reporting "yes" to four selected food security-related indicators²



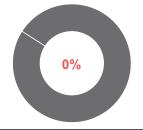
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Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported most people are unable to access enough food



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



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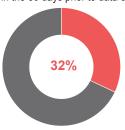


Western Bahr el Ghazal State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

January 2022

Shocks

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



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



Community perceptions for humanitarian assistance

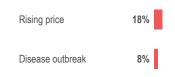
Most commonly reported sources KIs perceived to provide reliable information in their settlement^{4,5}



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

Education	59%
Cash	12%
Food	9%
Protection	3%
Health	3%

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

Disease outbreak	13%	
Rising price	8%	
Drought	5%	

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

Social cohesion	21%
Shelter nfi	21%
Cash	18%
Livelihood	15%
Health	6%

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

Livelihood	32%
Food	26%
Health	9%
Wash	3%
Cash	3%

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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

Small positive impact	46%
No impact	10%
Small negative impact	3%
Large positive impact	3%

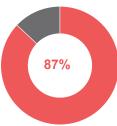
Reported impact of **health problems** on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements³

Malaria	31%
Seizures	21%
Typhoid	15%
Diarrheal	8%
Cough	3%

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

Food dist stop	41%
High prices	21%
No stock	13%
No nets	3%
No market	3% I
Crops destroyed pests	3%

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



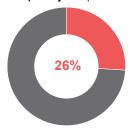
Reported **primary food sources**, by proportion of assessed settlements⁴



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



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



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



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











Western Bahr el Ghazal State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

Livelihoods, Health, Nutrition, WASH

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

Crops for sustenance 74%

Casual labour 54%

Charcoal making 46%

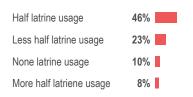
Salaries 21%

Fishing 15%

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



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



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



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



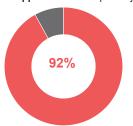
Proportion of assessed settlements where the presence of an **improved water source accessible in 30 minutes or less** was reported⁷



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











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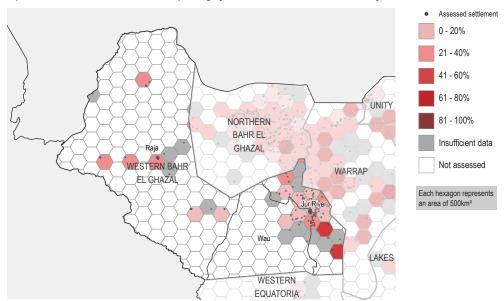
Assessment Coverage¹

72 Key informants interviewed

48 of 347 settlements (14%) assessed²

Food access composite indicator

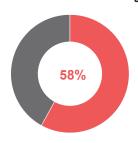
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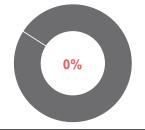
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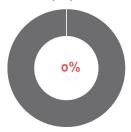
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Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that shocks, such as flooding, drought, conflict, or disease outbreak, impacted agriculture, in the 30 days prior to data collection



Community perceptions for humanitarian assistance

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



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

Education	40%
Food	8%
Wash	5%
Livelihood	5%
Cash	5%

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



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

Drought	12%
Conflict	2%

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

Cash	35%
Social cohesion	12%
Livelihood	8%
Protection	5%
Communication	5%

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

Livelihood	22%
Food	22%
Health	10%
Social cohesion	8%
Cash	5%

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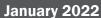
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Malaria	35%
Cough	12%

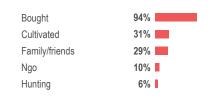
Most commonly reported main reason KIs perceived residents could not access enough food, by proportion of assessed settlements

High prices	62%
No stock	15%
Food dist stop	10%
Lack land	4%
Crops destroyed pests	2%
Conflict insecurity	2%

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



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



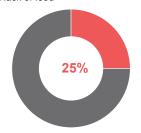
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Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported at least some residents **reduced the number of meals consumed per day** to cope with a lack of food³



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

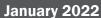














Western Bahr el Ghazal State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

Livelihoods, Health, Nutrition, WASH

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

Casual labour 65%
Salaries 62%
Crops for sustenance 35%
Charcoal making 31%
Alcohol brewing 21%

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



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

Half latrine usage 21%

All latrine usage 21%

None latrine usage 15%

Less half latrine usage 15%

More half latriene usage 6%

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



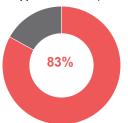
Proportion of assessed settlements where the presence of an **improved water source accessible in 30 minutes or less** was reported⁷



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**







