



Jur River County - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

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.

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.

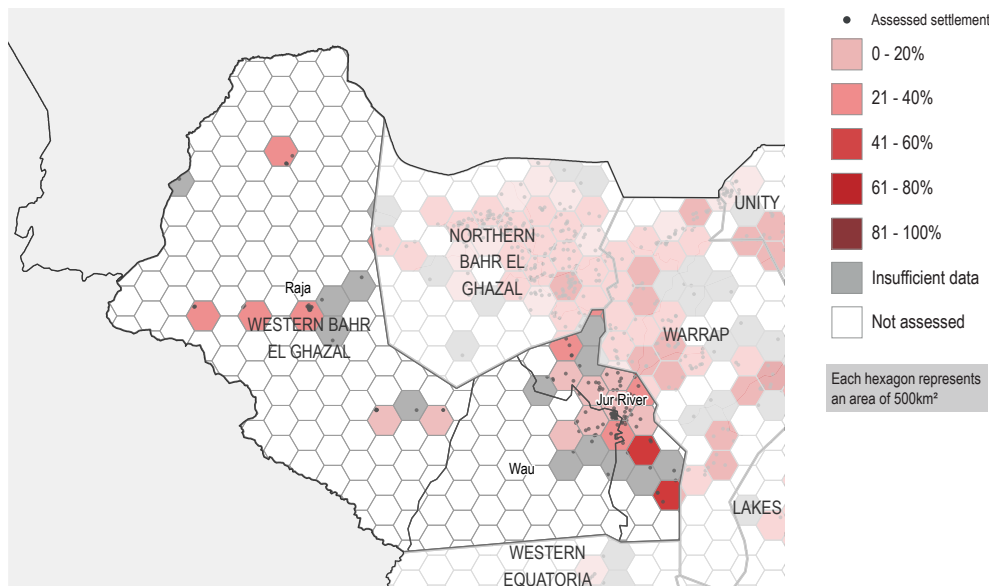
Assessment Coverage¹

75 Key informants interviewed

58 of 808 settlements (**7%**) assessed²

Food access composite indicator

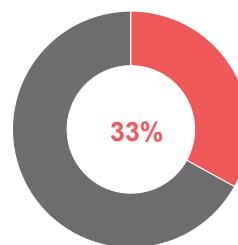
Proportion of assessed settlements reporting “yes” to four selected food security-related indicators²



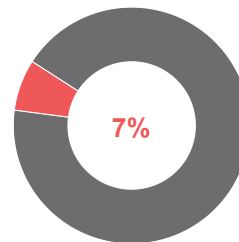
This food access composite indicator aims at measuring both levels of adequate access to food as well as severity of perceived hunger and application of severe consumption-based coping strategies. The composite was created by averaging the 'yes' responses on the following indicators, with all indicators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

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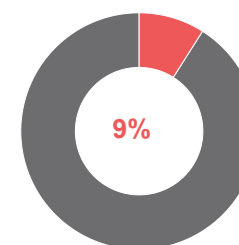
Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported most people are unable to access enough food



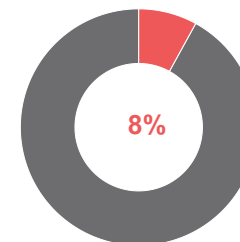
Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported at least some residents went **entire days without eating** to cope with limited access to food³



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





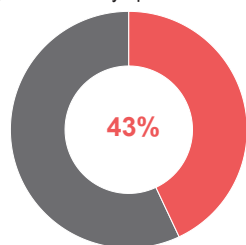
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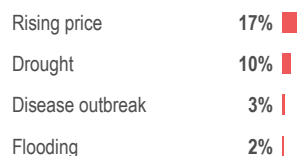
January 2022

Shocks

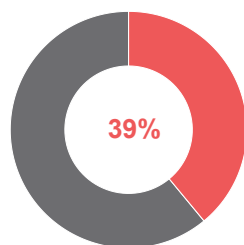
Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported shocks, such as **flooding, drought, conflict, or disease outbreak, impacted or led to loss of livelihoods**, in the 30 days prior to data collection



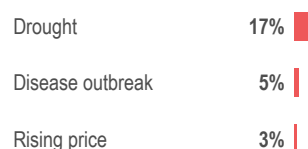
Most commonly reported types of shocks to have **impacted or led to a loss of livelihoods** by proportion of assessed settlements³



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

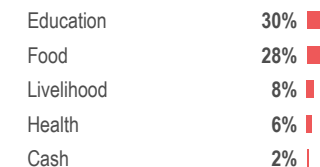


Community perceptions for humanitarian assistance

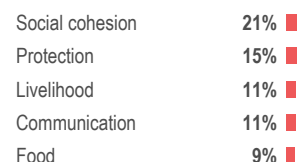
Most commonly reported sources KIs perceived to provide reliable information in their settlement^{4,5}



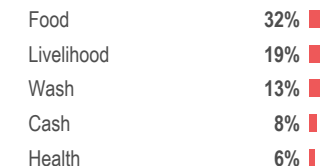
Most commonly reported types of assistance KIs perceived to be preferred by children in their settlement^{4,5}



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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.

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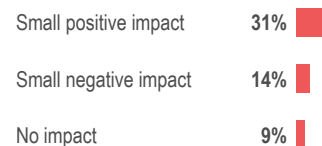
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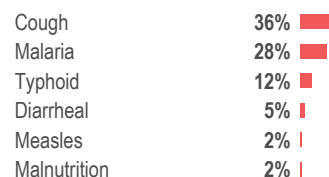
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Food access

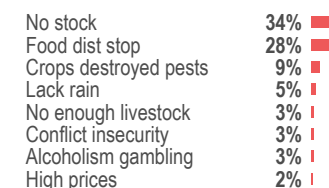
Reported impact of **new IDP arrivals** on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements³



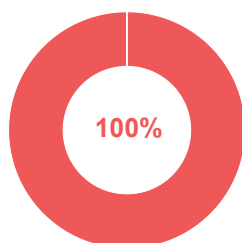
Reported impact of **health problems** on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements³



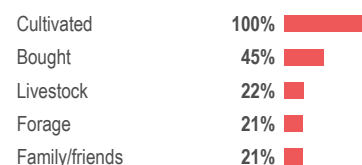
Most commonly reported **main reason** KIs perceived residents **could not access enough food**, by proportion of assessed settlements



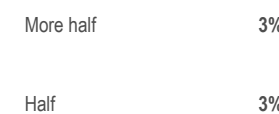
Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that most residents have physical **access to land** for cultivation³



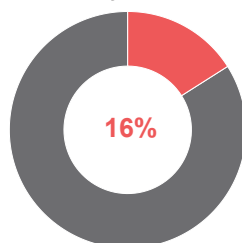
Reported **primary food sources**, by proportion of assessed settlements⁴



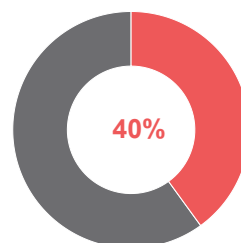
Reported **proportion of meals** consumed by most residents of assessed settlements that included **wild foods**, by proportion of settlements



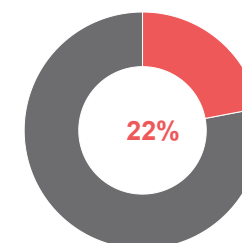
Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported at least some residents **reduced the number of meals consumed per day** to cope with a lack of food³



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



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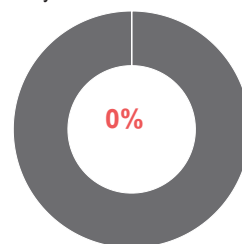
January 2022

Livelihoods, Health, Nutrition, WASH

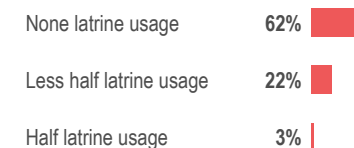
Most commonly reported **sources of livelihoods**, by proportion of assessed settlements⁴



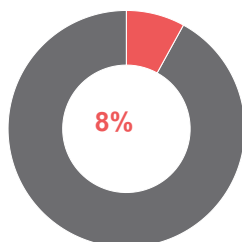
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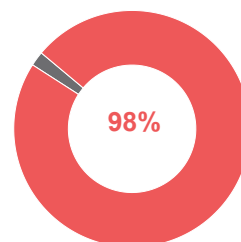
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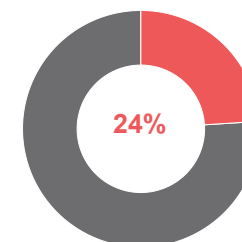
Proportion of assessed settlements where **livestock disease outbreaks** were reported³



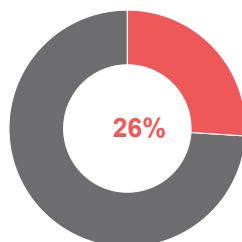
Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly have **physical access to a functional market** nearby



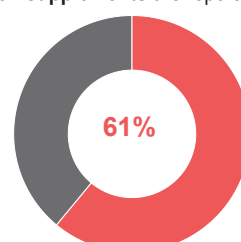
Proportion of assessed settlements where the presence of an **improved water source accessible in 30 minutes or less** was reported⁷



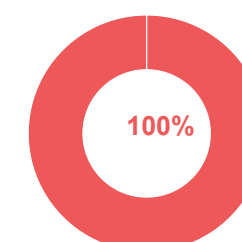
Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly **possess cattle** and have **access to livestock**³

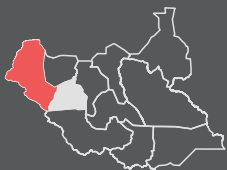


Proportion of assessed settlements where **feeding programmes** that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other **nutrition supplements** are reportedly present⁶



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





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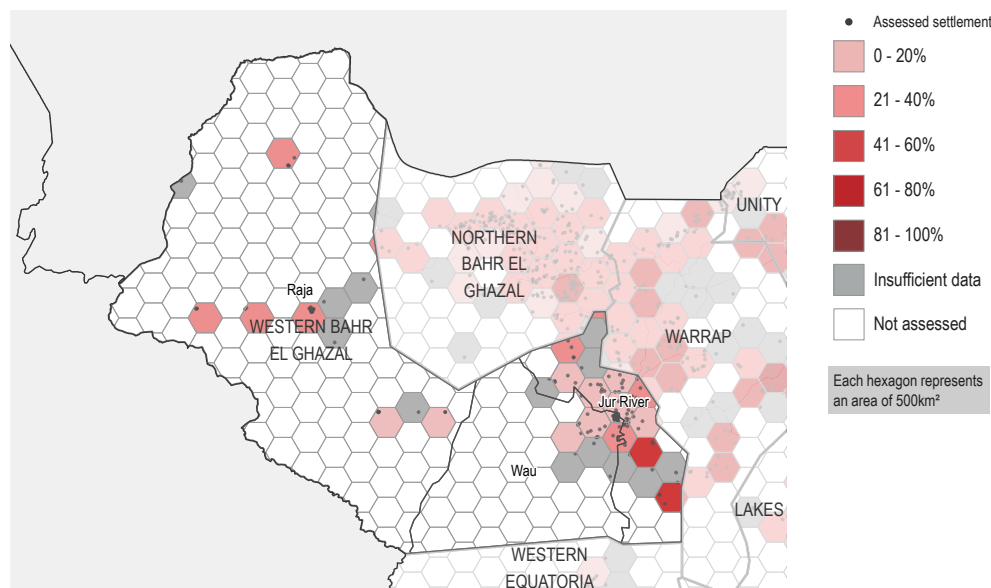
Assessment Coverage¹

55 Key informants interviewed

39 of **347** settlements (**11%**) assessed²

Food access composite indicator

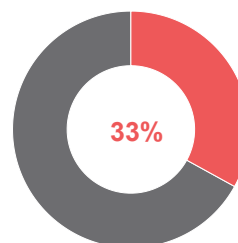
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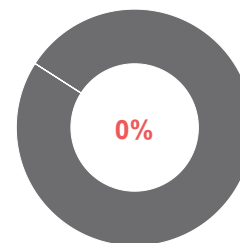
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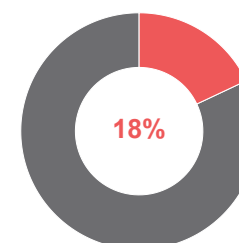
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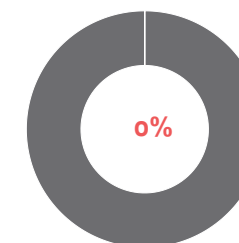
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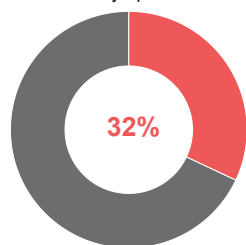
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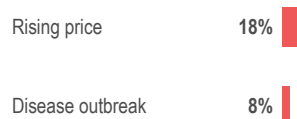
January 2022

Shocks

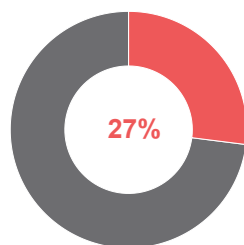
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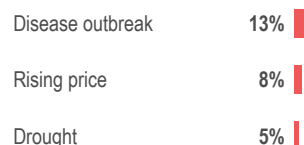
Most commonly reported types of shocks to have **impacted or led to a loss of livelihoods** by proportion of assessed settlements³



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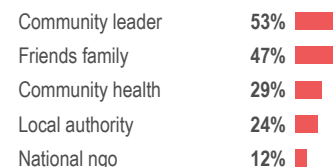


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Community perceptions for humanitarian assistance

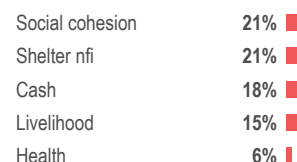
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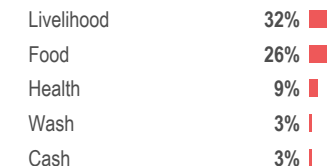
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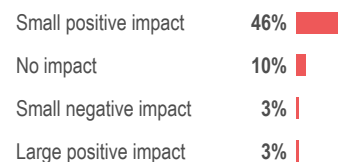
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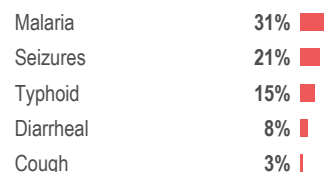
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Food access

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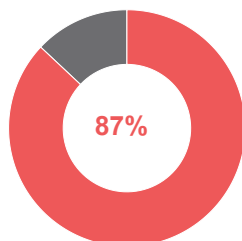
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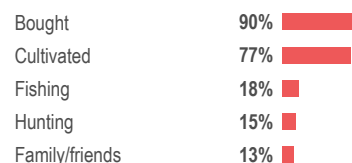
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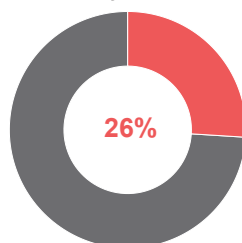
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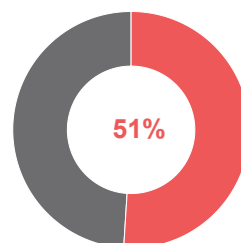
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N/A

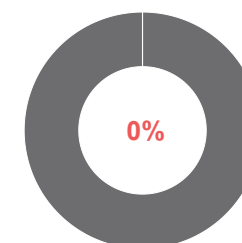
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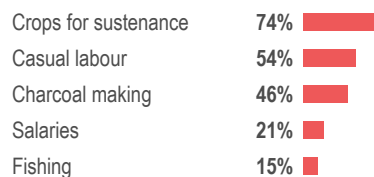
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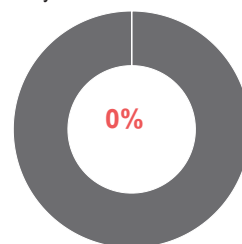
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Livelihoods, Health, Nutrition, WASH

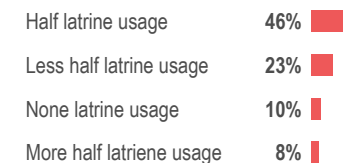
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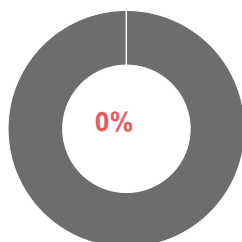
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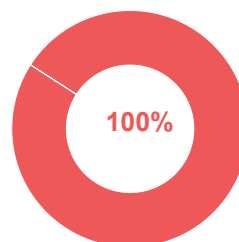
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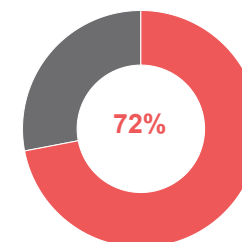
Proportion of assessed settlements where **livestock disease outbreaks** were reported³



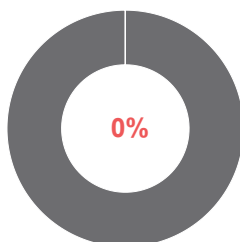
Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly have **physical access to a functional market** nearby



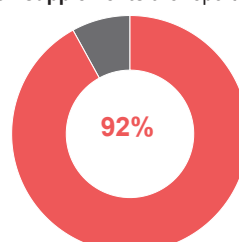
Proportion of assessed settlements where the presence of an **improved water source accessible in 30 minutes or less** was reported⁷



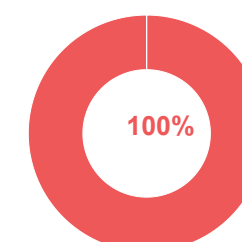
Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly **possess cattle** and have **access to livestock**³



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**





Wau County - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

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.

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.

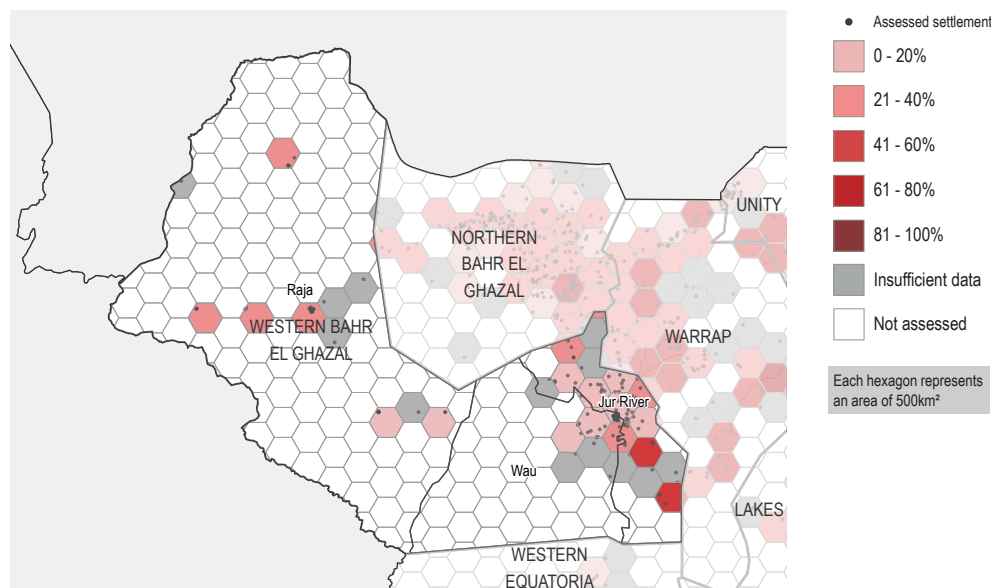
Assessment Coverage¹

72 Key informants interviewed

48 of **347** settlements (**14%**) assessed²

Food access composite indicator

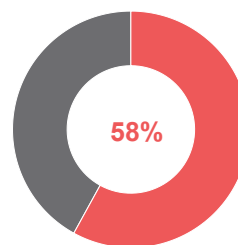
Proportion of assessed settlements reporting “yes” to four selected food security-related indicators²



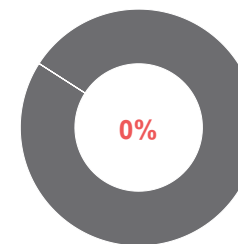
This food access composite indicator aims at measuring both levels of adequate access to food as well as severity of perceived hunger and application of severe consumption-based coping strategies. The composite was created by averaging the 'yes' responses on the following indicators, with all indicators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

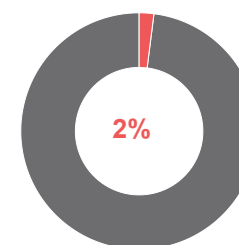
Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported **most people are unable to access enough food**



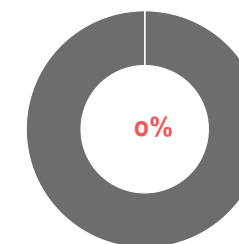
Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that at least some residents went **entire days without eating** to cope with limited access to food³

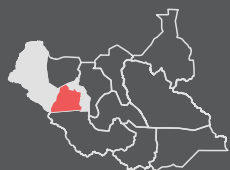


Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported **hunger is severe or “the worst it can be”³**



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





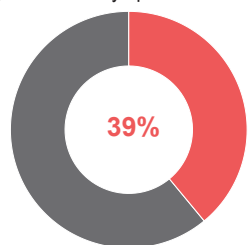
Wau County - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

Western Bahr el Ghazal State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

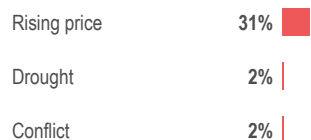
January 2022

Shocks

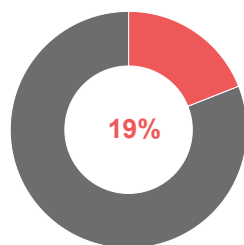
Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported shocks, such as **flooding, drought, conflict, or disease outbreak, impacted or led to loss of livelihoods**, in the 30 days prior to data collection



Most commonly reported types of shocks to have **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

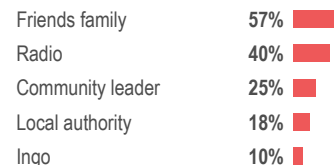


Most commonly reported types of shocks to have **impacted agriculture** by proportion of assessed settlements³

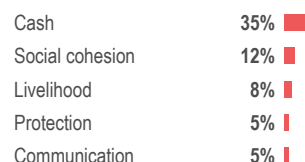


Community perceptions for humanitarian assistance

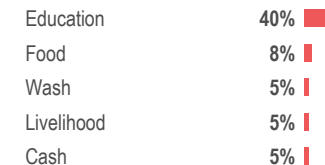
Most commonly reported sources KIs perceived to provide reliable information in their settlement^{4,5}



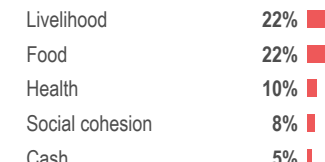
Most commonly reported types of assistance KIs perceived to be preferred by men in their settlement^{4,5}



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



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



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

2. Given limitations in analysing data using sub-county administrative boundaries in South Sudan, the country was divided into 500km² hexagon grids for analytical and display purposes. The distance between the opposite sides of each hexagon represents 15km, approximating one day's walking distance as well as the size of a basic service unit.

3. The findings are presented as percentages of all assessed settlements, even if the question was asked only to a subset of assessed settlements.

4. Top 5 results presented; percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

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

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

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

About REACH

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

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

@REACH_info.



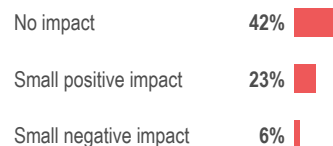
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Western Bahr el Ghazal State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

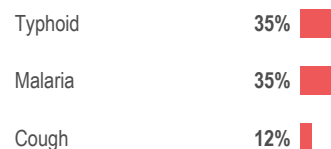
January 2022

Food access

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



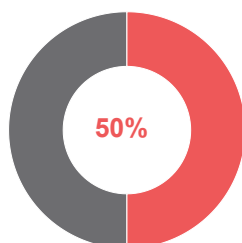
Reported impact of **health problems** on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements³



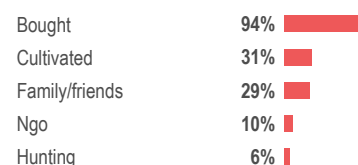
Most commonly reported **main reason** KIs perceived residents **could not access enough food**, by proportion of assessed settlements



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



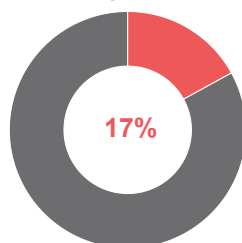
Reported **primary food sources**, by proportion of assessed settlements⁴



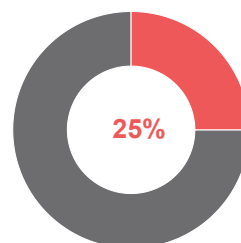
Reported **proportion of meals** consumed by most residents of assessed settlements that included **wild foods**, by proportion of settlements

N/A

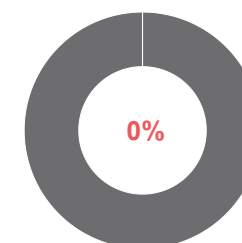
Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported at least some residents **reduced the number of meals consumed per day** to cope with a lack of food³

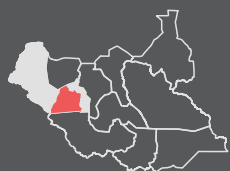


Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that at least some residents **limited portion sizes** to cope with a lack of food³



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





Wau County - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

Western Bahr el Ghazal State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

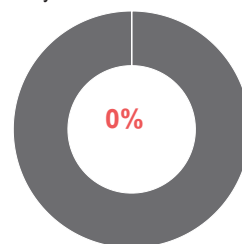
January 2022

Livelihoods, Health, Nutrition, WASH

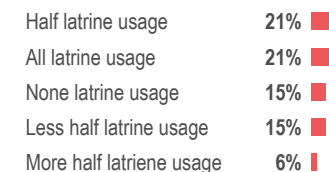
Most commonly reported **sources of livelihoods**, by proportion of assessed settlements⁴



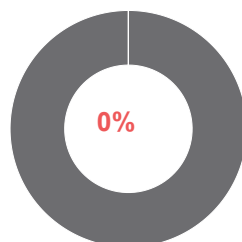
Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs perceived **this season's harvest** being **worse** compared to last year's harvest



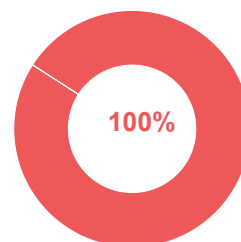
Proportion of assessed settlements by reported proportion of residents reportedly **using latrines**



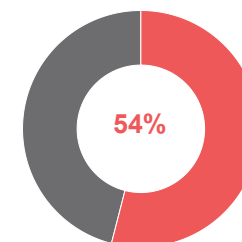
Proportion of assessed settlements where **livestock disease outbreaks** were reported³



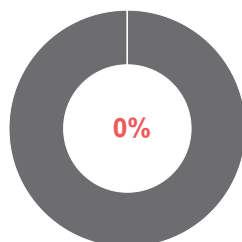
Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly have **physical access to a functional market** nearby



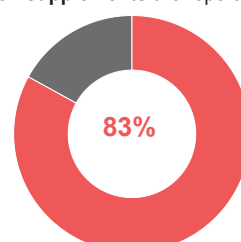
Proportion of assessed settlements where the presence of an **improved water source accessible in 30 minutes or less** was reported⁷



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**

