



Juba County - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

Central Equatoria State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

January 2022

Overview

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

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

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

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

- 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.

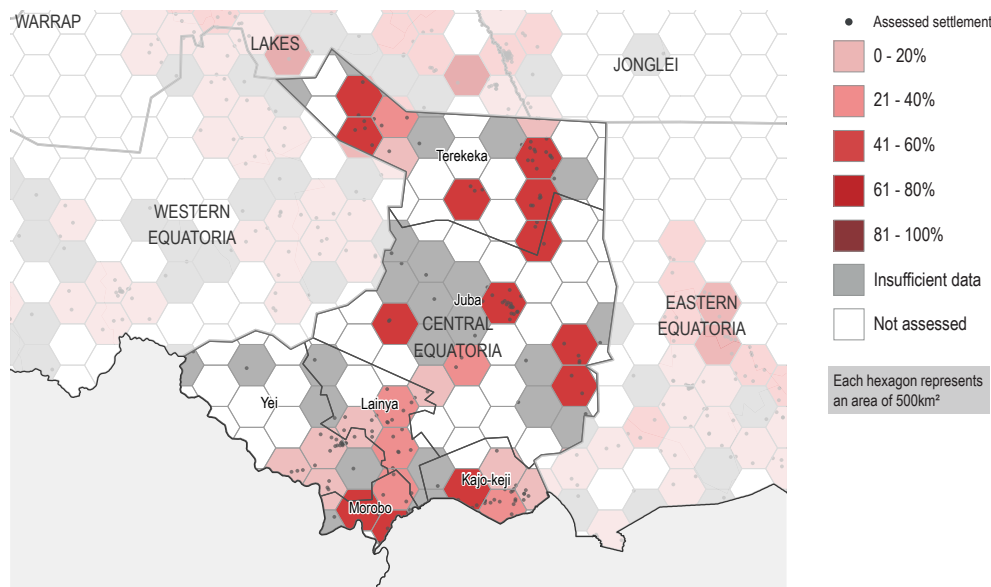
Assessment Coverage¹

43 Key informants interviewed

40 of **459** settlements (**9%**) assessed²

Food access composite indicator

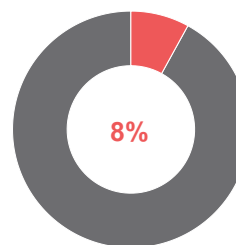
Proportion of assessed settlements reporting “yes” to four selected food security-related indicators²



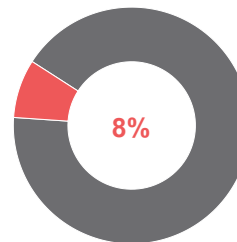
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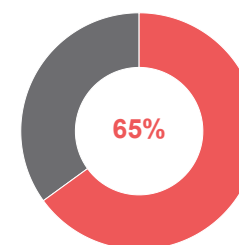
Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported most people are unable to access enough food



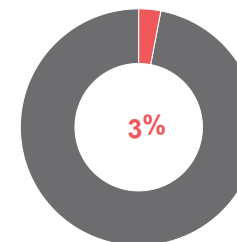
Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported at least some residents went entire days without eating to cope with limited access to food³



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 sick³





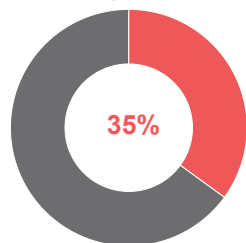
Juba County - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

Central Equatoria State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

January 2022

Shocks

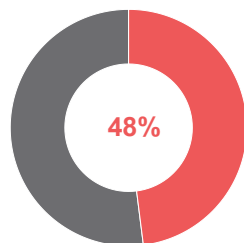
Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported shocks, such as **flooding, drought, conflict, or disease outbreak, impacted or led to loss of livelihoods**, in the 30 days prior to data collection



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

| | |
|------------------|----|
| Drought | 8% |
| Conflict | 8% |
| Disease outbreak | 5% |
| Rising price | 2% |
| Flooding | 2% |

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



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

| | |
|------------------|-----|
| Drought | 22% |
| Conflict | 5% |
| Rising price | 2% |
| Flooding | 2% |
| Disease outbreak | 2% |

Community perceptions for humanitarian assistance

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

| | |
|------------------|-----|
| Community leader | 77% |
| National ngo | 46% |
| Local authority | 35% |
| Radio | 31% |
| Community health | 31% |

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

| | |
|------------|-----|
| Education | 69% |
| Food | 12% |
| Protection | 4% |
| Livelihood | 4% |
| Cash | 4% |

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

| | |
|------------|-----|
| Livelihood | 50% |
| Health | 12% |
| Food | 12% |
| Education | 12% |
| Cash | 8% |

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

| | |
|------------|-----|
| Cash | 31% |
| Livelihood | 15% |
| Health | 15% |
| Food | 12% |
| Education | 8% |

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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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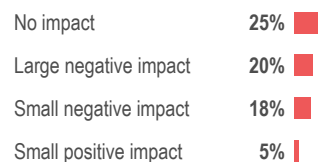
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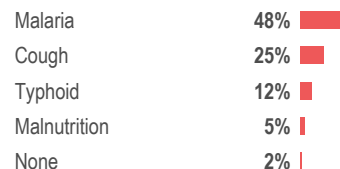
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Food access

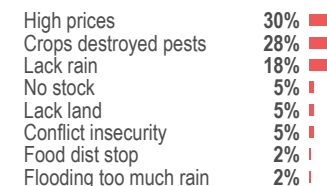
Reported impact of **new IDP arrivals** on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements³



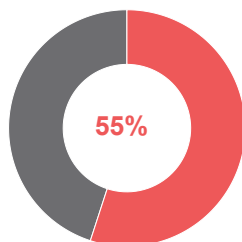
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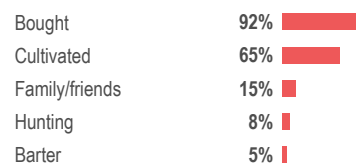
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Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that most residents have physical **access to land** for cultivation³



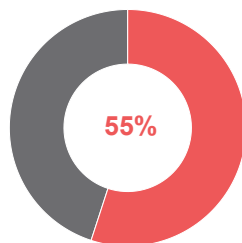
Reported **primary food sources**, by proportion of assessed settlements⁴



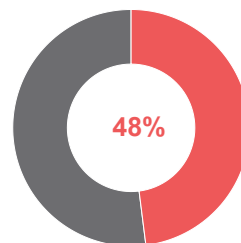
Reported **proportion of meals** consumed by most residents of assessed settlements that included **wild foods**, by proportion of settlements



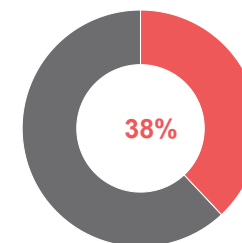
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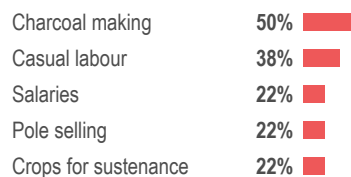
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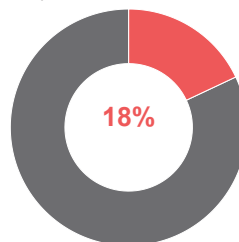
January 2022

Livelihoods, Health, Nutrition, WASH

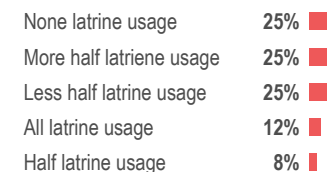
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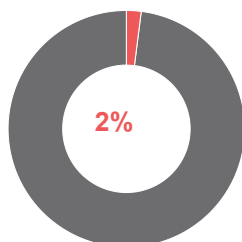
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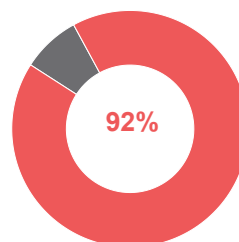
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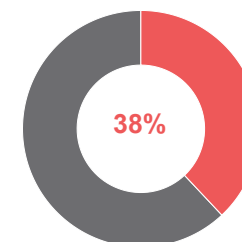
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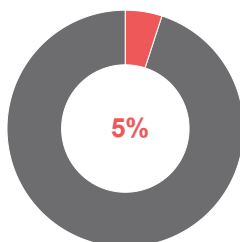
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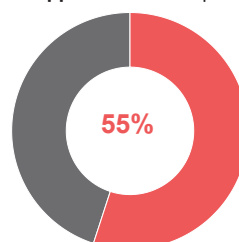
Proportion of assessed settlements where the presence of an **improved water source accessible in 30 minutes or less** was reported⁷



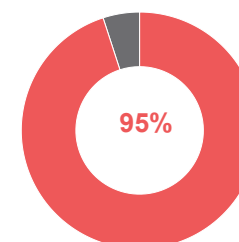
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Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reportedly could **access a functional health facility**





Kajo-keji County - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

Central Equatoria State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

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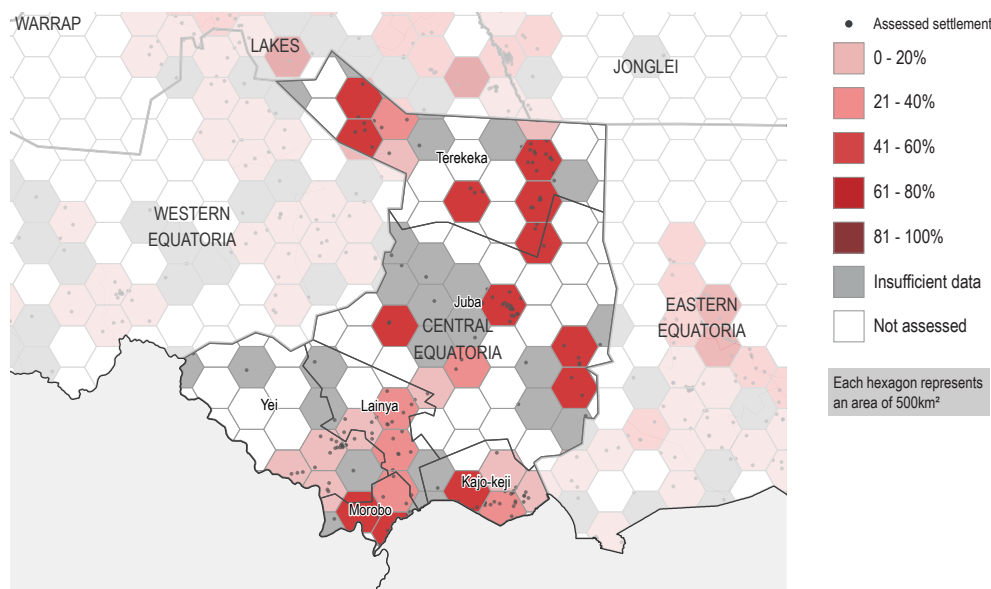
Assessment Coverage¹

27 Key informants interviewed

25 of **272** settlements (**9%**) assessed²

Food access composite indicator

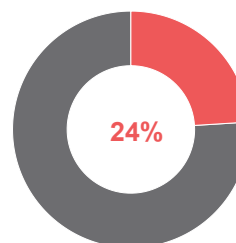
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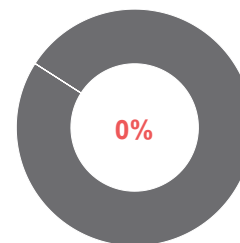
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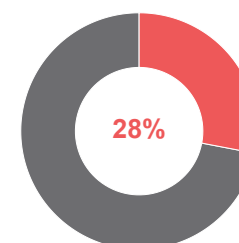
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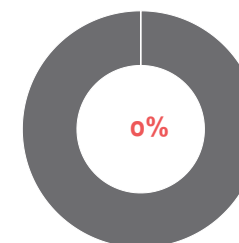
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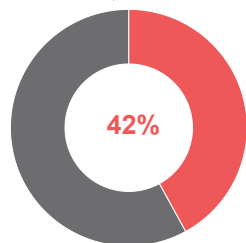
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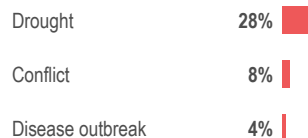
January 2022

Shocks

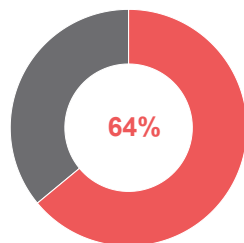
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Most commonly reported types of shocks to have **impacted or led to a loss of livelihoods** by proportion of assessed settlements³



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Community perceptions for humanitarian assistance

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



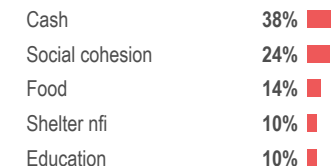
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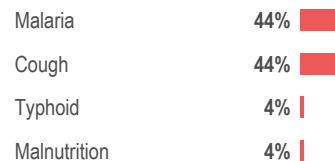
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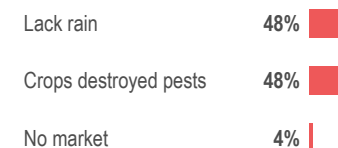
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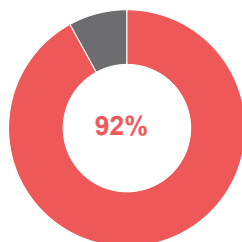
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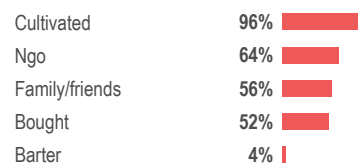
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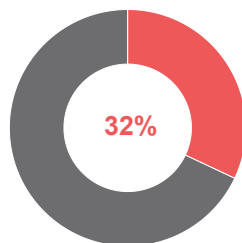
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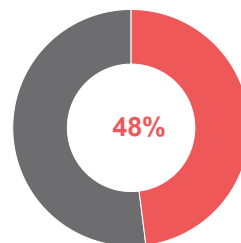
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N/A

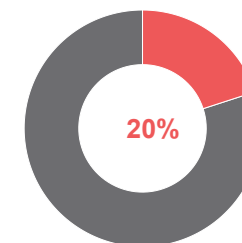
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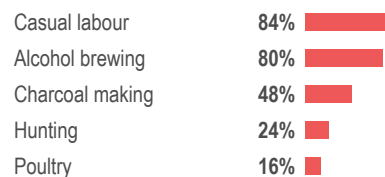
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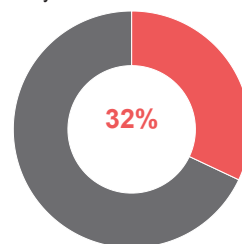
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Livelihoods, Health, Nutrition, WASH

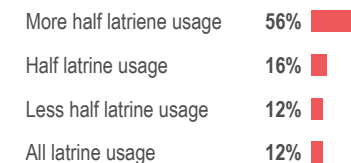
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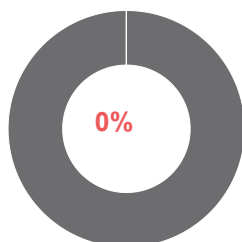
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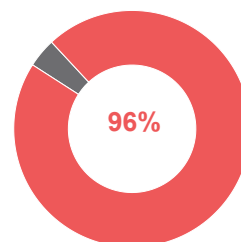
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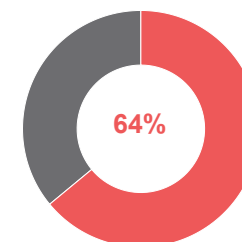
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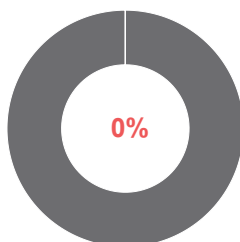
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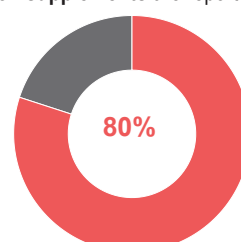
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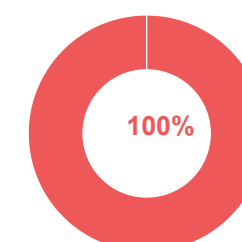
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Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reportedly could **access a functional health facility**





Lainya County - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

Central Equatoria State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

January 2022

Overview

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

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

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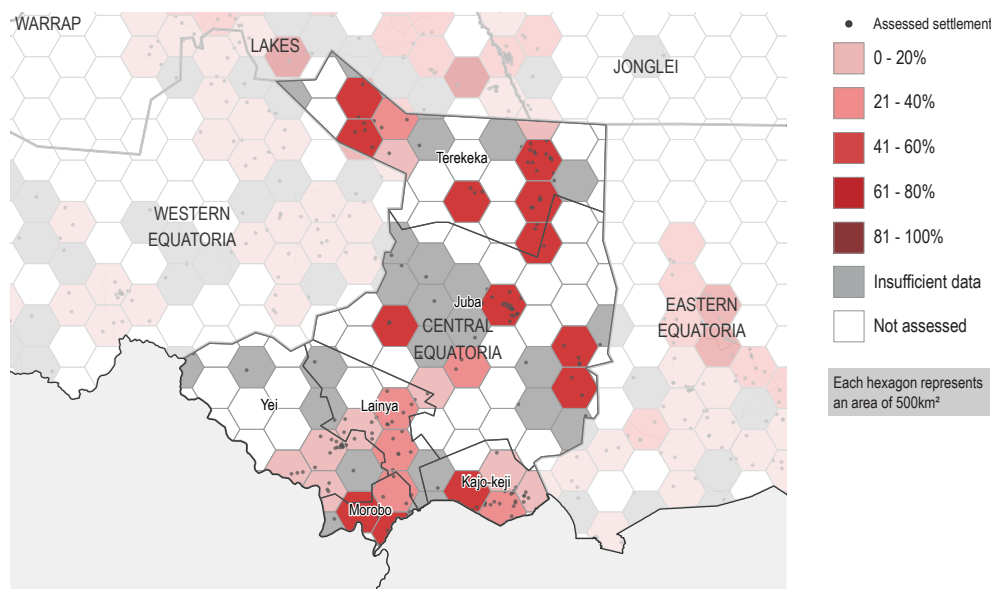
Assessment Coverage¹

26 Key informants interviewed

23 of **225** settlements (**10%**) assessed²

Food access composite indicator

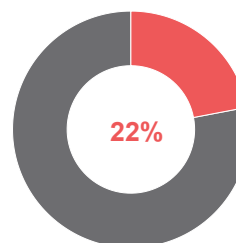
Proportion of assessed settlements reporting “yes” to four selected food security-related indicators²



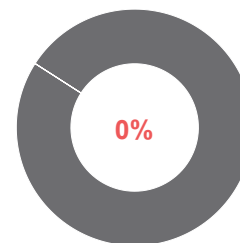
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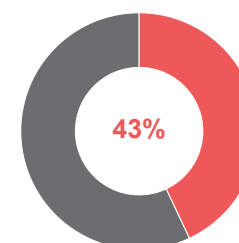
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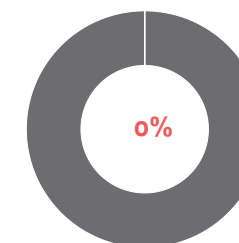
Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported at least some residents went **entire days without eating** to cope with limited access to food³



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



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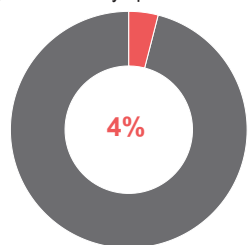
Lainya County - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

Central Equatoria State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

January 2022

Shocks

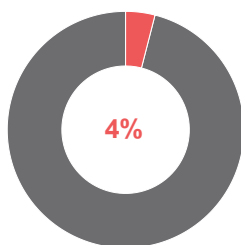
Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported shocks, such as **flooding, drought, conflict, or disease outbreak, impacted or led to loss of livelihoods**, in the 30 days prior to data collection



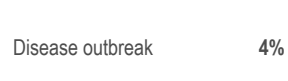
Most commonly reported types of shocks to have **impacted or led to a loss of livelihoods** by proportion of assessed settlements³



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



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

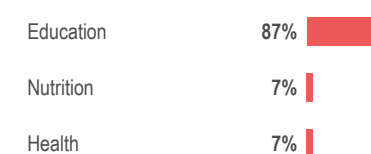


Community perceptions for humanitarian assistance

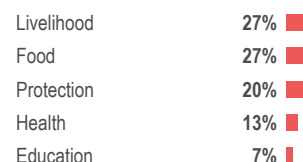
Most commonly reported sources KIs perceived to provide reliable information in their settlement^{4,5}



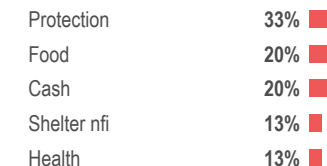
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5. The findings for these selected indicators are taken from the December 2021 round of AoK data collection.

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

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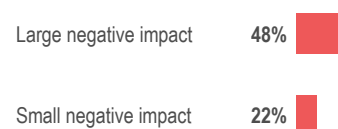
Lainya County - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

Central Equatoria State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

January 2022

Food access

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



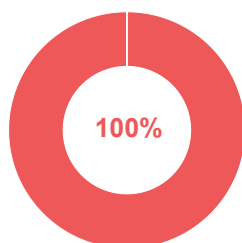
Reported impact of **health problems** on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements³



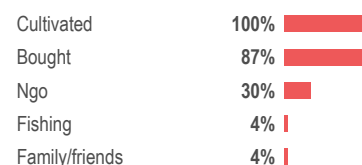
Most commonly reported **main reason** KIs perceived residents **could not access enough food**, by proportion of assessed settlements



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



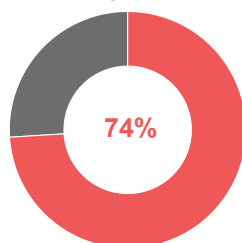
Reported **primary food sources**, by proportion of assessed settlements⁴



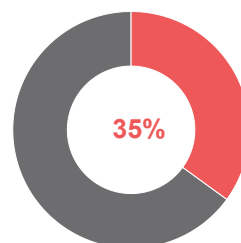
Reported **proportion of meals** consumed by most residents of assessed settlements that included **wild foods**, by proportion of settlements

N/A

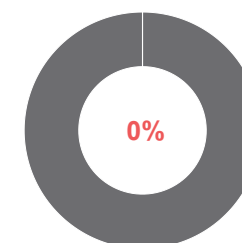
Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported at least some residents **reduced the number of meals consumed per day** to cope with a lack of food³



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





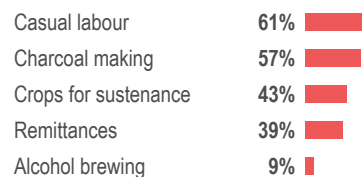
Lainya County - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

Central Equatoria State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

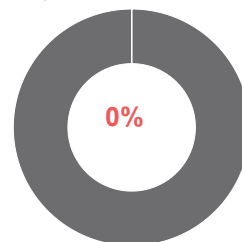
January 2022

Livelihoods, Health, Nutrition, WASH

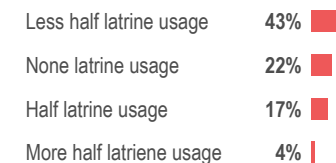
Most commonly reported **sources of livelihoods**, by proportion of assessed settlements⁴



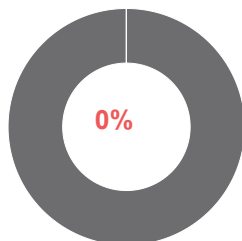
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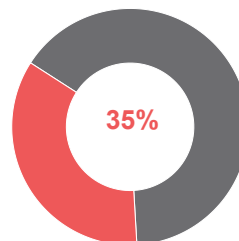
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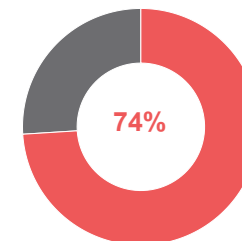
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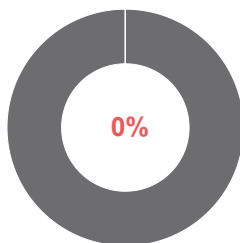
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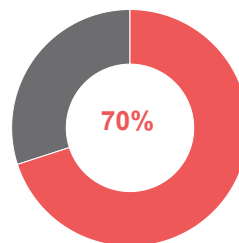
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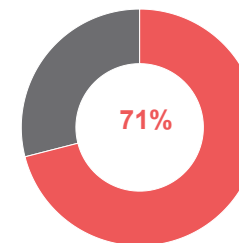
Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly **possess cattle** and have **access to livestock**³



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





Morobo County - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

Central Equatoria State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

January 2022

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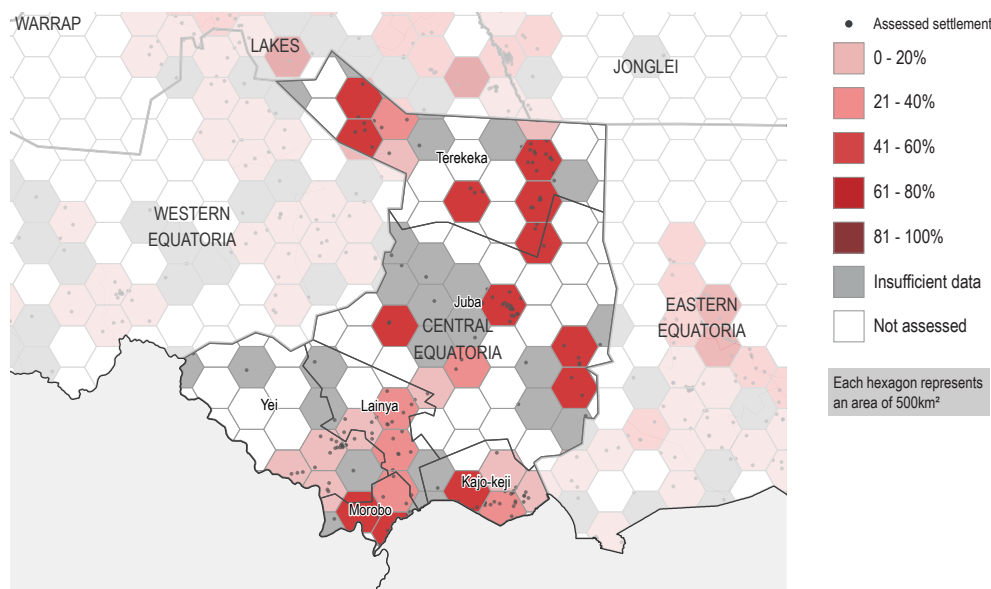
Assessment Coverage¹

13 Key informants interviewed

12 of **145** settlements (**8%**) assessed²

Food access composite indicator

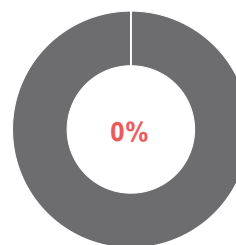
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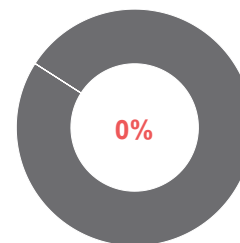
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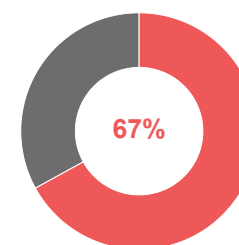
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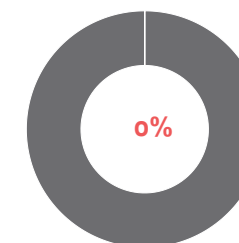
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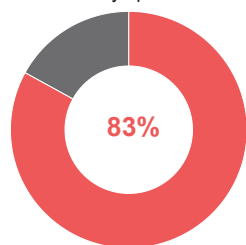
Morobo County - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

Central Equatoria State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

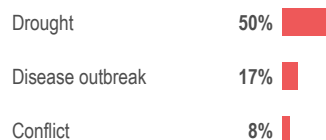
January 2022

Shocks

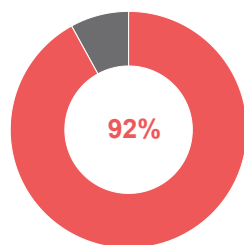
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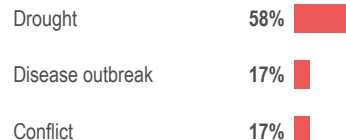
Most commonly reported types of shocks to have **impacted or led to a loss of livelihoods** by proportion of assessed settlements³



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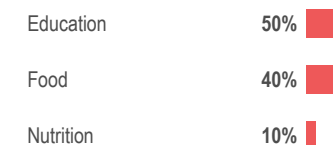


Community perceptions for humanitarian assistance

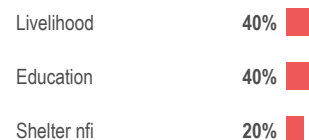
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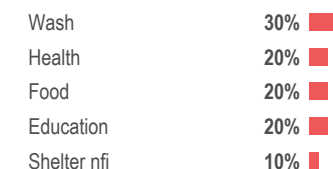
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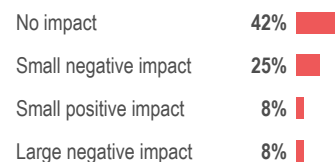
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Central Equatoria State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

January 2022

Food access

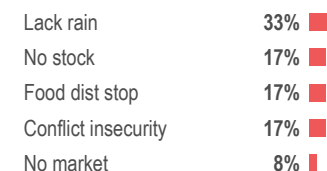
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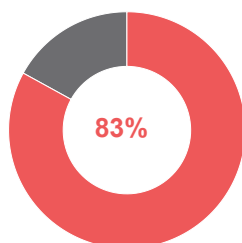
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Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that most residents have physical **access to land** for cultivation³



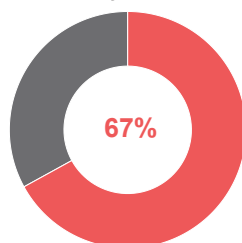
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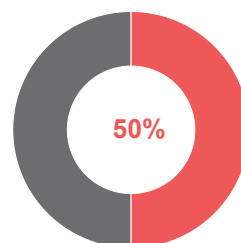
Reported **proportion of meals** consumed by most residents of assessed settlements that included **wild foods**, by proportion of settlements

N/A

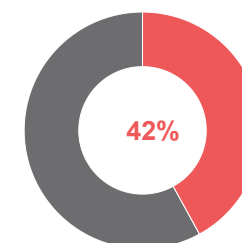
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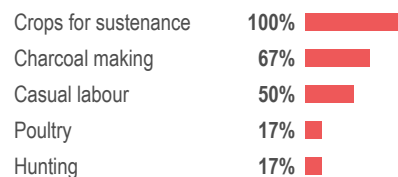
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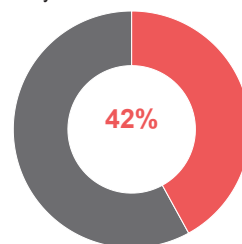
January 2022

Livelihoods, Health, Nutrition, WASH

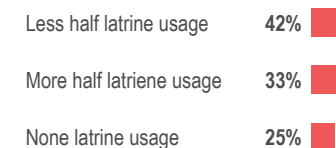
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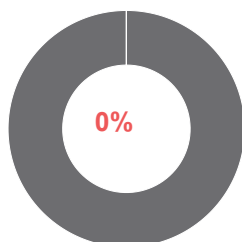
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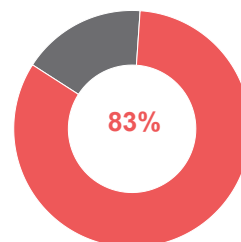
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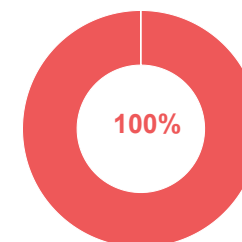
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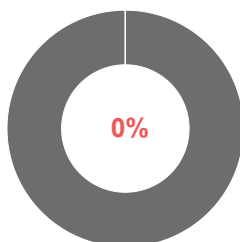
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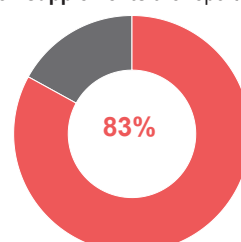
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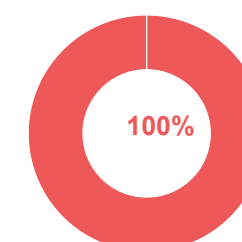
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Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reportedly could **access a functional health facility**





Terekeka County - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

Central Equatoria State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

January 2022

Overview

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

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

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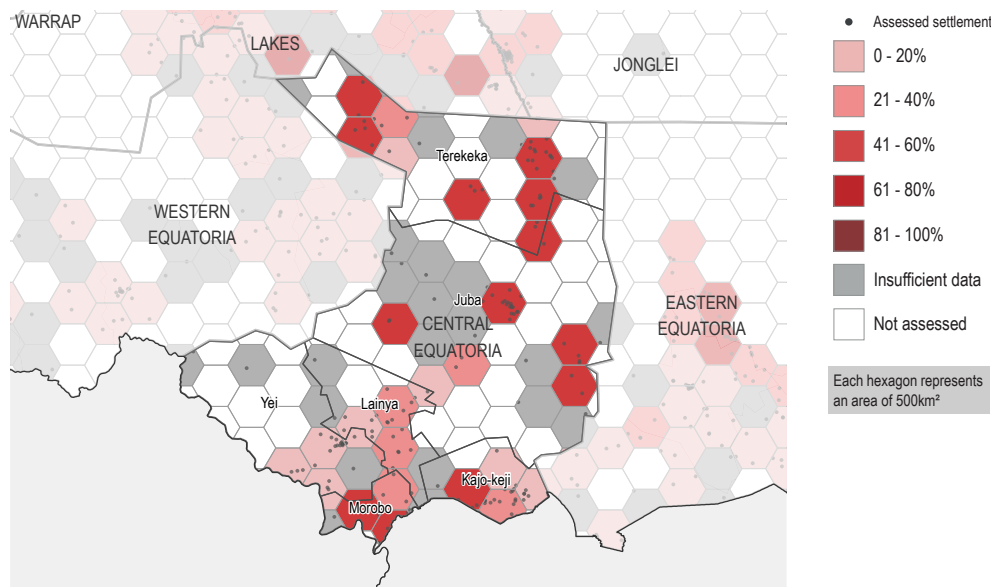
Assessment Coverage¹

36 Key informants interviewed

36 of 378 settlements (**10%**) assessed²

Food access composite indicator

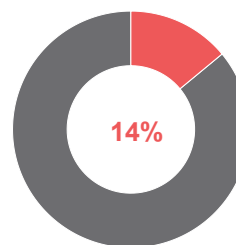
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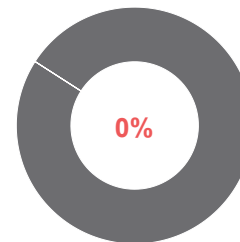
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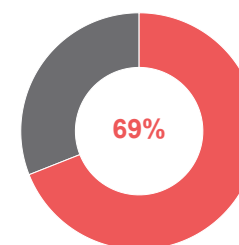
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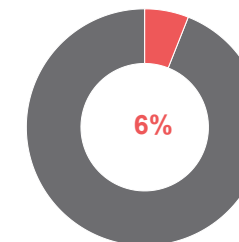
Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that at least some residents went **entire days without eating** to cope with limited access to food³



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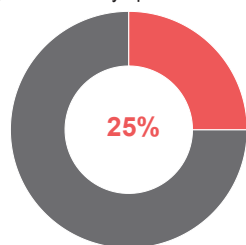
Terekeka County - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

Central Equatoria State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

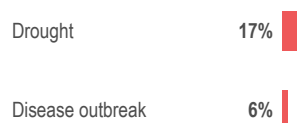
January 2022

Shocks

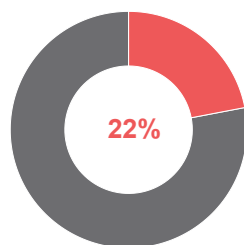
Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported shocks, such as **flooding, drought, conflict, or disease outbreak, impacted or led to loss of livelihoods**, in the 30 days prior to data collection



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



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



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

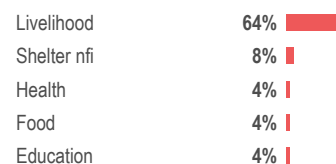


Community perceptions for humanitarian assistance

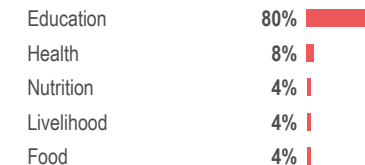
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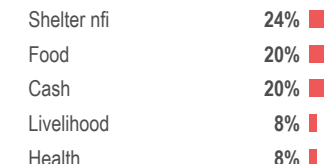
Most commonly reported types of assistance KIs perceived to be preferred by men in their settlement^{4,5}



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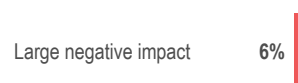
Terekeka County - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

Central Equatoria State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

January 2022

Food access

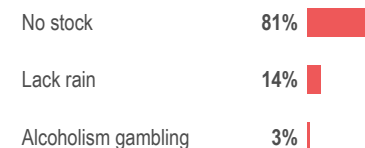
Reported impact of **new IDP arrivals** on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements³



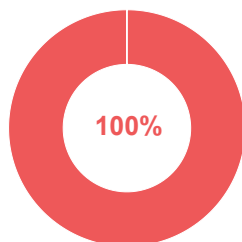
Reported impact of **health problems** on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements³



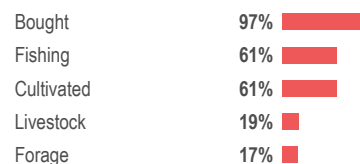
Most commonly reported **main reason** KIs perceived residents **could not access enough food**, by proportion of assessed settlements



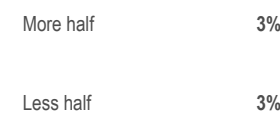
Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that most residents have physical **access to land** for cultivation³



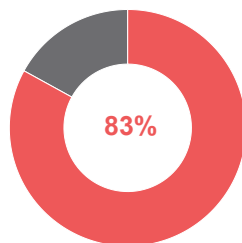
Reported **primary food sources**, by proportion of assessed settlements⁴



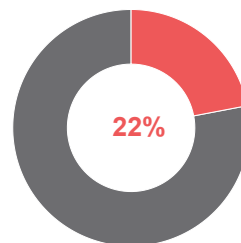
Reported **proportion of meals** consumed by most residents of assessed settlements that included **wild foods**, by proportion of settlements



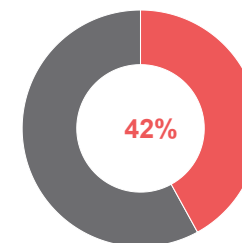
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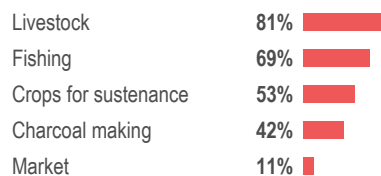
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Central Equatoria State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

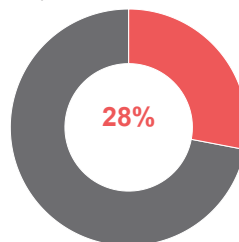
January 2022

Livelihoods, Health, Nutrition, WASH

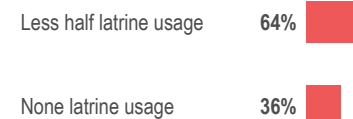
Most commonly reported **sources of livelihoods**, by proportion of assessed settlements⁴



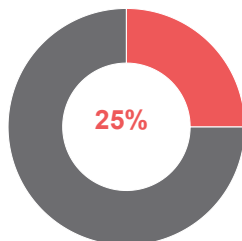
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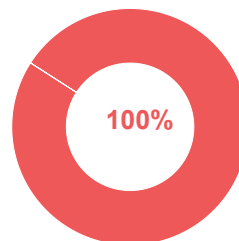
Proportion of assessed settlements by reported proportion of residents reportedly **using latrines**



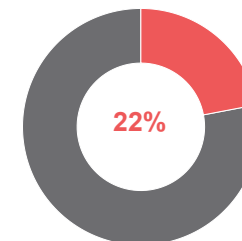
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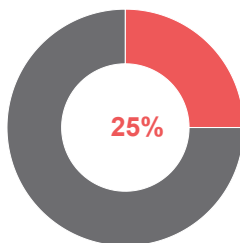
Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly have **physical access to a functional market** nearby



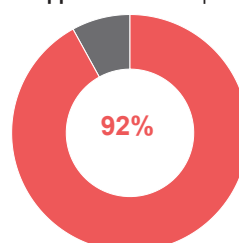
Proportion of assessed settlements where the presence of an **improved water source accessible in 30 minutes or less** was reported⁷



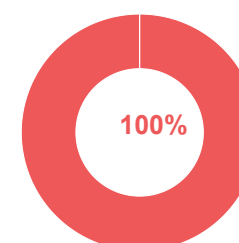
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Yei County - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

Central Equatoria State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

January 2022

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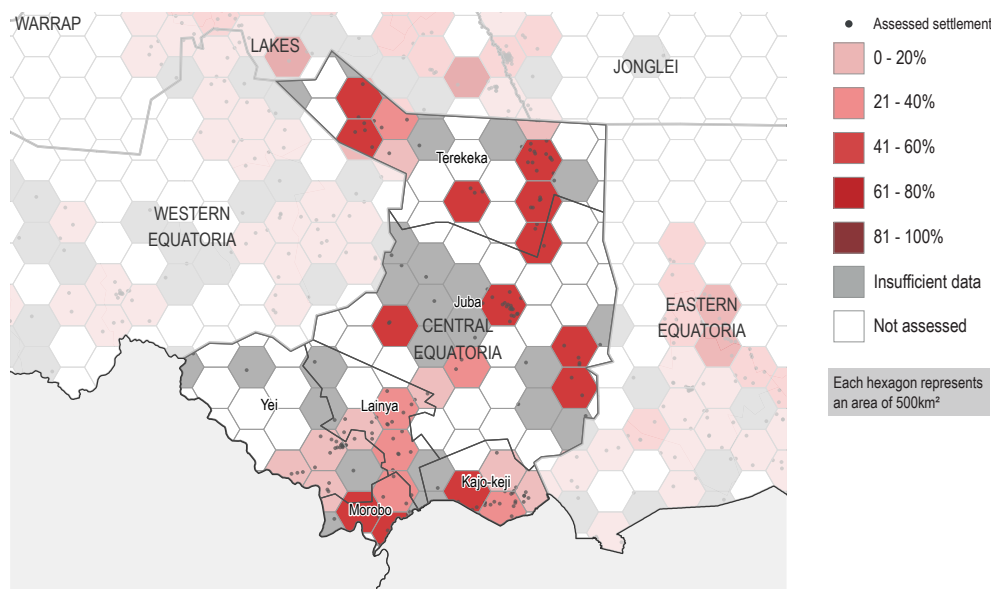
Assessment Coverage¹

28 Key informants interviewed

26 of **261** settlements (**10%**) assessed²

Food access composite indicator

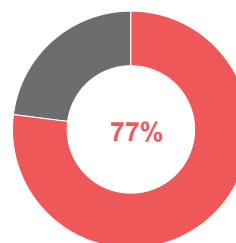
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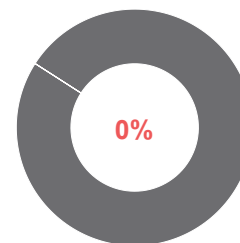
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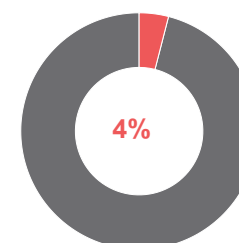
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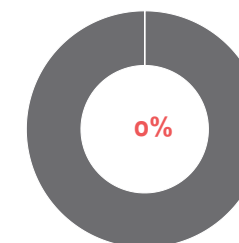
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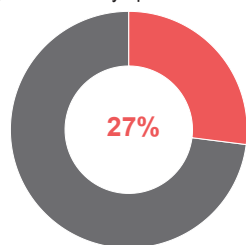
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Central Equatoria State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

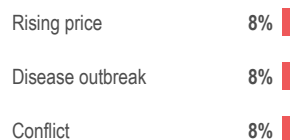
January 2022

Shocks

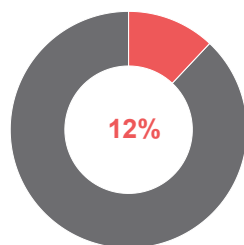
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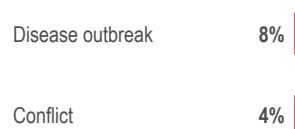
Most commonly reported types of shocks to have **impacted or led to a loss of livelihoods** by proportion of assessed settlements³



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

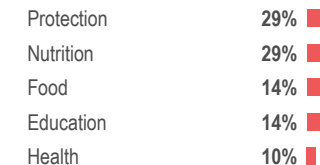


Community perceptions for humanitarian assistance

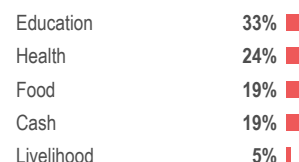
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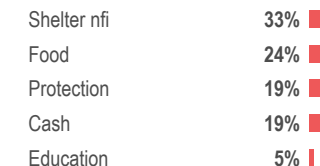
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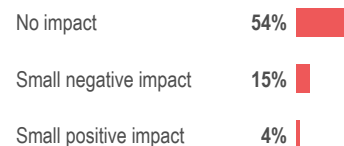
Yei County - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

Central Equatoria State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

January 2022

Food access

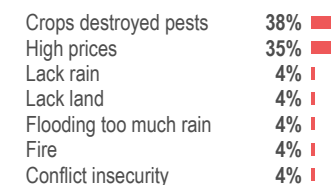
Reported impact of **new IDP arrivals** on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements³



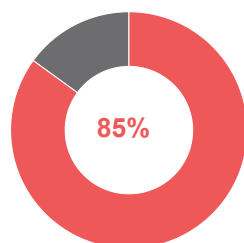
Reported impact of **health problems** on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements³



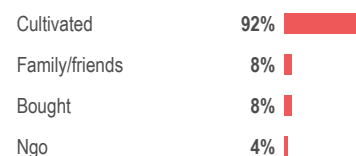
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Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that most residents have physical **access to land** for cultivation³



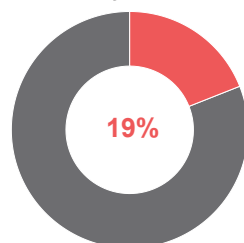
Reported **primary food sources**, by proportion of assessed settlements⁴



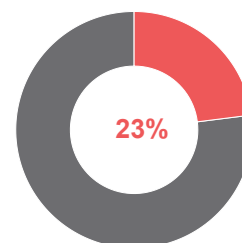
Reported **proportion of meals** consumed by most residents of assessed settlements that included **wild foods**, by proportion of settlements

N/A

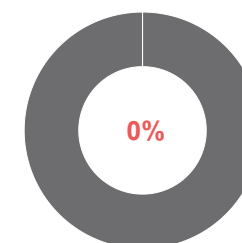
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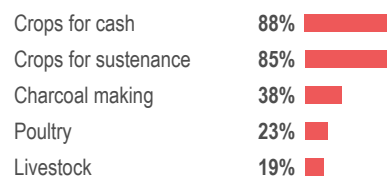
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Central Equatoria State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

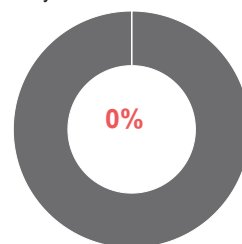
January 2022

Livelihoods, Health, Nutrition, WASH

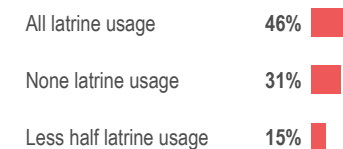
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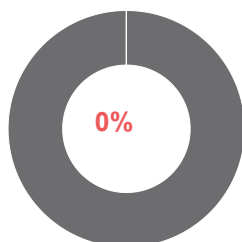
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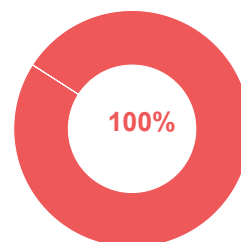
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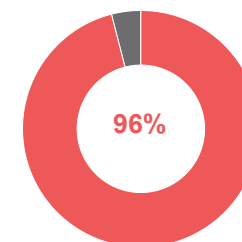
Proportion of assessed settlements where **livestock disease outbreaks** were reported³



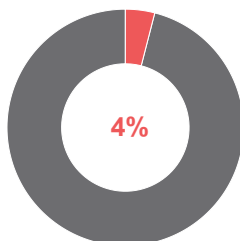
Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly have **physical access to a functional market** nearby



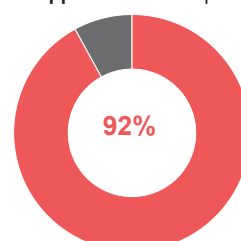
Proportion of assessed settlements where the presence of an **improved water source accessible in 30 minutes or less** was reported⁷



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**

