



Awerial County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Lakes State, South Sudan - South Sudan Food Security Crisis

December 2019

Overview

Based on the most recent IPC analysis in August 2019, it was determined that 6.35 million people (54% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 10,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.7 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is the same as was reported in January 2019 and a slight decrease from September 2018 when 61% of the population was facing IPC Phase 3 or worse.¹ With the aim of facilitating a better understanding of the food security and livelihoods situation in South Sudan and to inform the IPC January 2020 update, REACH has developed food security and livelihood (FSL) factsheets of counties where settlements have

been assessed using the Area of Knowledge (AoK) methodology.

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- KIs who are newly arrived internally displaced

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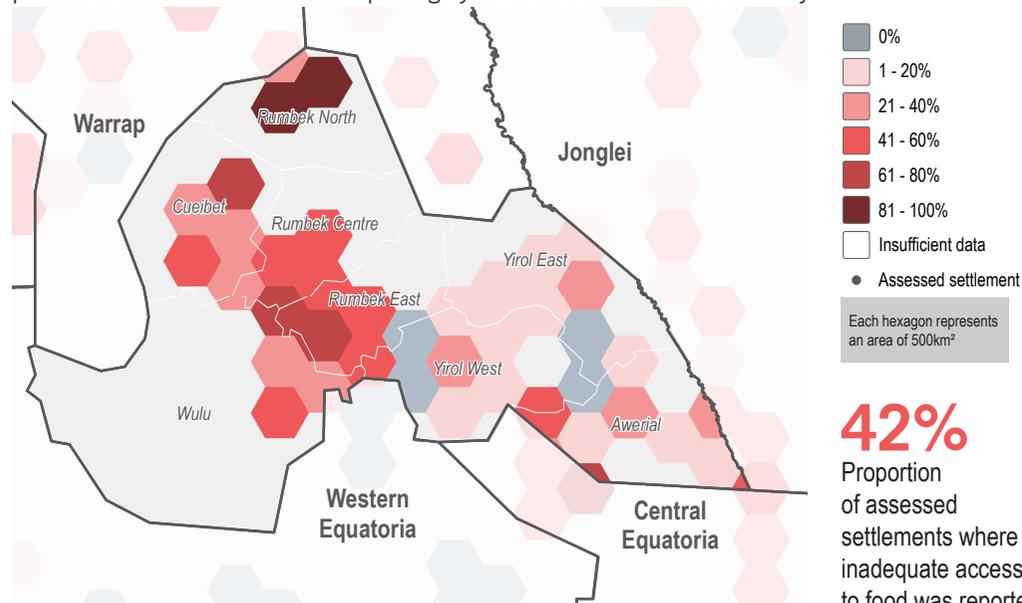
Assessment Coverage

64 key Informants interviewed

50 of **203** settlements (**25%**) assessed²

Food access composite indicator

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting "yes" to five selected food security-related indicators⁶



This simple food access composite aims to measure 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 of settlements reporting on the following indicators, with all indicators considered to have the same weight:

- Inadequate access to food
- Consuming one or no meals per day
- 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

Shocks

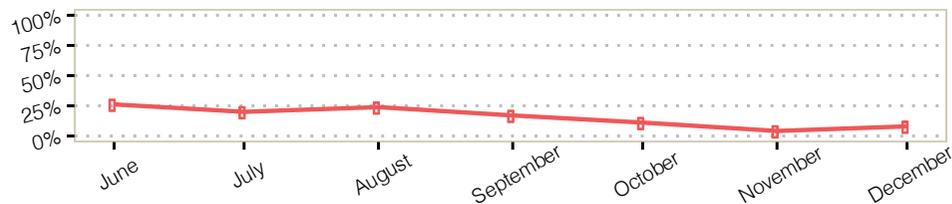
Reported hunger severity level in settlements where access to food was inadequate, by proportion of assessed settlements*

Hunger is small	36%
No consensus	4%
Hunger is severe	2%

Reported impact of conflict or looting on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements experiencing conflict or looting*

Small impact	10%
Large impact	6%
No answer	4%
No consensus	4%
No impact	2%

Proportion of assessed settlements where flooding reportedly posed a barrier to physical access to a preferred marketplace*



1. IPC South Sudan, Key IPC Findings, August 2019.

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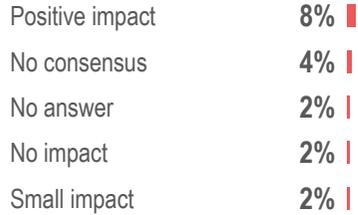
For more information on this factsheet please contact:
south.sudan@reach-initiative.org
For our global office: geneva@reach-initiative.org.



Awerial County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Food access

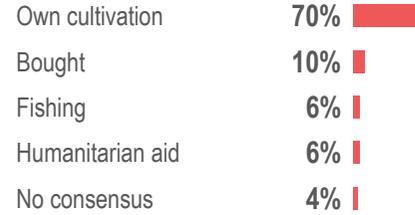
Reported impact of new IDP arrivals on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements*



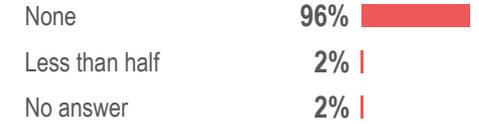
Reported impact of health problems on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements*



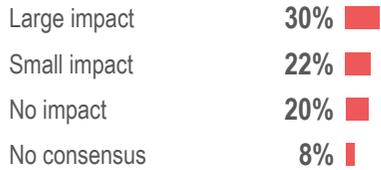
Reported primary food sources, by proportion of assessed settlements



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



Reported impact of cereal prices on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements*



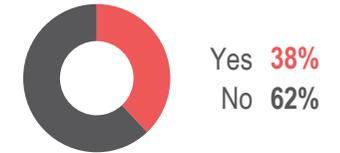
Reported primary reasons why residents of assessed settlements had inadequate food access, by proportion of settlements*



Proportion of settlements where residents reportedly consume wild foods that are known to make people sick



Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents consume on average one meal per day or less



Proportion of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have physical access to land for cultivation



Proportion of assessed settlements reporting leaving their homes due to flooding of shelters



Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some residents reportedly cope with a lack of food by going entire days without eating



Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some households reportedly cope with a lack of food by having only children eat at times

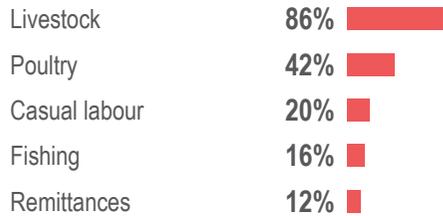


*The findings are presented as percentages of all assessed settlements, even if the question was asked only to a subset of assessed settlements

Awerial County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Livelihoods

Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, by proportion of assessed settlements³



Proportion of assessed settlements where residents reportedly received food assistance in the three months prior to data collection



Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some residents reportedly cope with a lack of livelihoods by moving their entire households to cattle or fishing camps



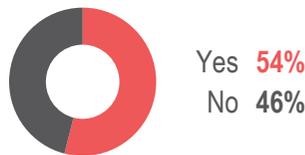
Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly have physical access to a functional market nearby



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

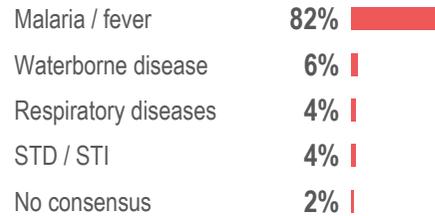


Proportion of assessed settlements where livestock disease outbreaks were reported

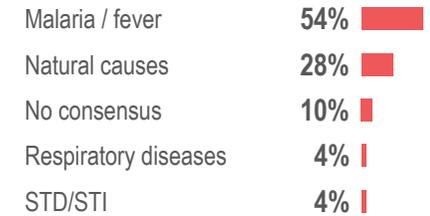


Health, Nutrition, WASH

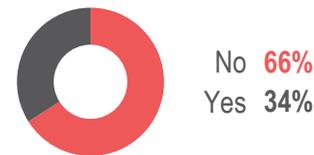
Primary reported health concerns, by proportion of assessed settlements



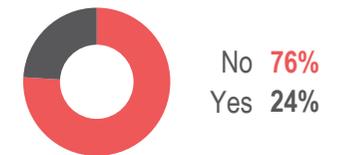
Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements



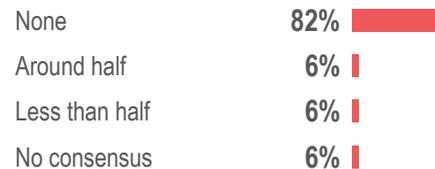
Proportion of assessed settlements where feeding programmes that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other nutrition supplements are reportedly present⁴



Proportion of assessed settlements where the presence of an improved water source accessible in 30 minutes or less was reported⁵



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



About REACH

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3. Top 5 results presented, percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.
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6. Given limitations in analyzing 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.



Cueibet County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Lakes State, South Sudan - South Sudan Food Security Crisis

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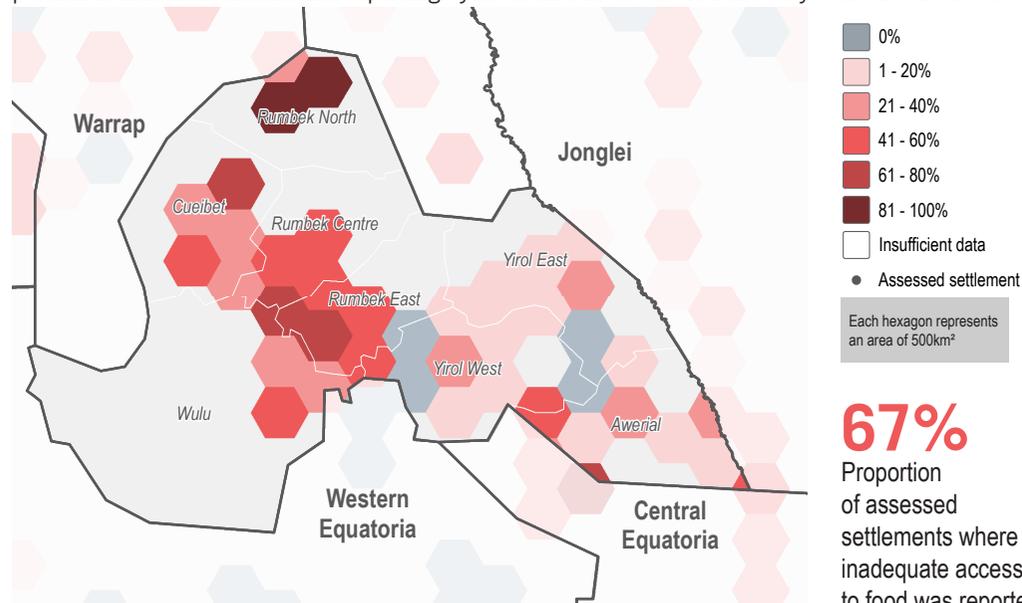
Assessment Coverage

27 key Informants interviewed

24 of **395** settlements (**6%**) assessed²

Food access composite indicator

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting "yes" to five selected food security-related indicators⁶



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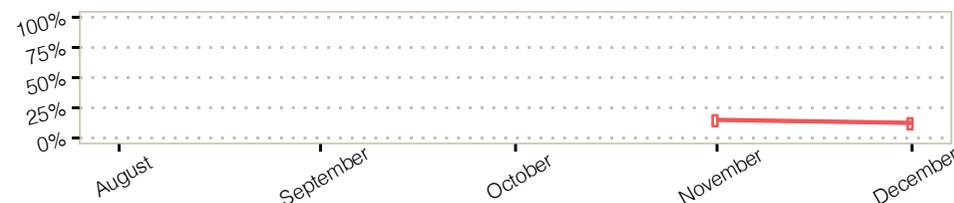
Reported hunger severity level in settlements where access to food was inadequate, by proportion of assessed settlements*

Hunger is small	29%	■
Hunger is severe	25%	■
No consensus	13%	■

Reported impact of conflict or looting on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements experiencing conflict or looting*

Large impact	46%	■
Small impact	13%	■
No consensus	4%	■

Proportion of assessed settlements where flooding reportedly posed a barrier to physical access to a preferred marketplace*



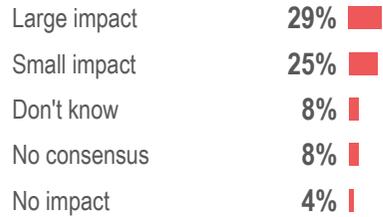
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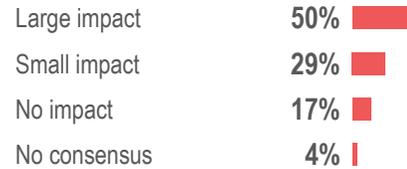
Cueibet County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Food access

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



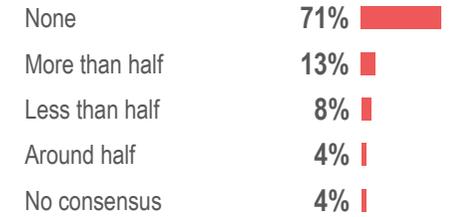
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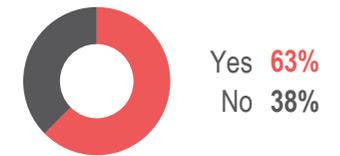
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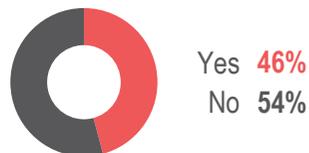
Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents consume on average one meal per day or less



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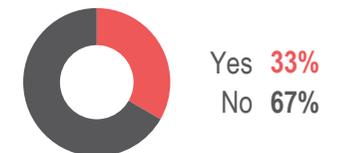
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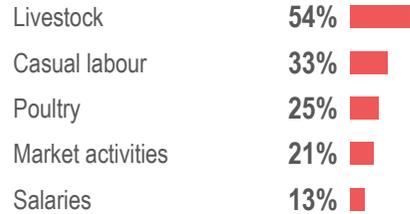


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Cueibet County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Livelihoods

Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, by proportion of assessed settlements³



Proportion of assessed settlements where residents reportedly received food assistance in the three months prior to data collection



Health, Nutrition, WASH

Primary reported health concerns, by proportion of assessed settlements



Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements



Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some residents reportedly cope with a lack of livelihoods by moving their entire households to cattle or fishing camps



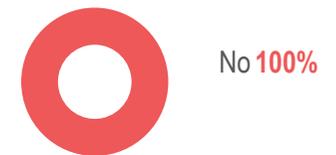
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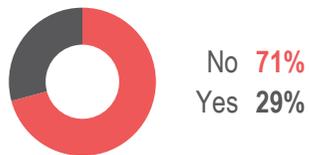
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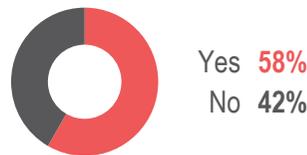
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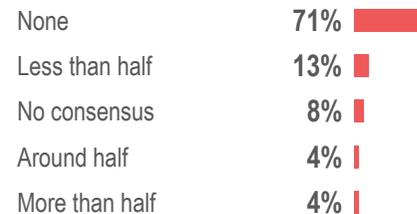
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Rumbek Centre County - Food Security and Livelihoods

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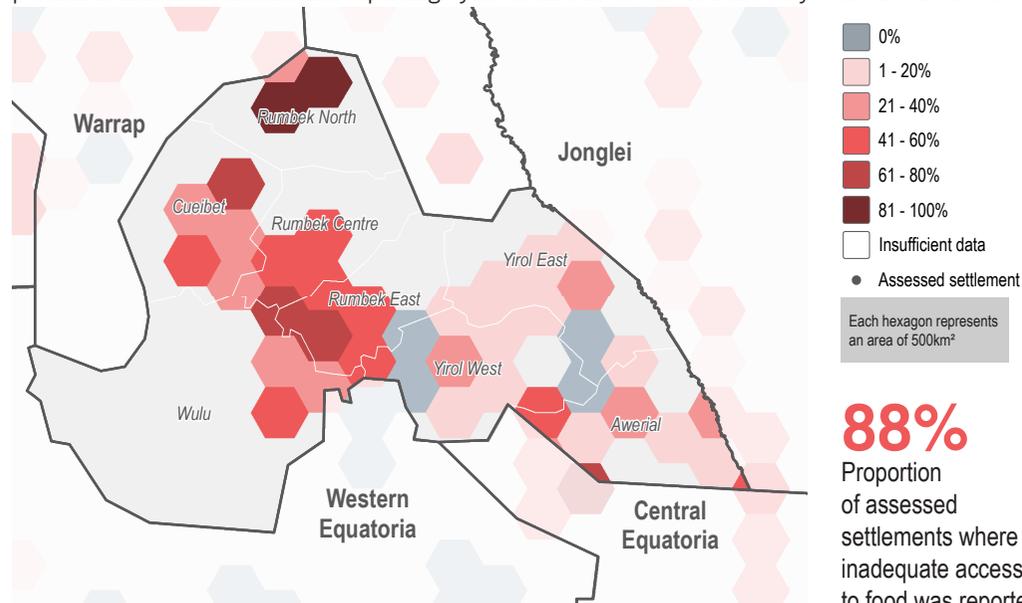
Assessment Coverage

33 key Informants interviewed

32 of **371** settlements (**9%**) assessed²

Food access composite indicator

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting "yes" to five selected food security-related indicators⁶



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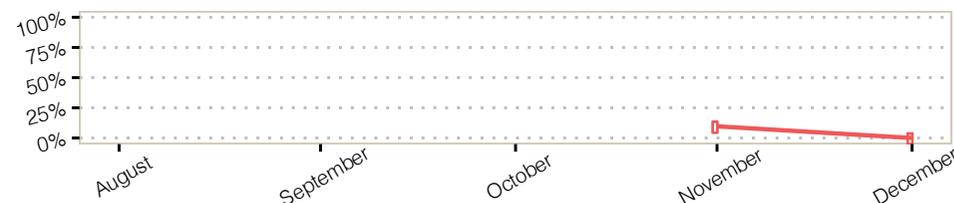
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No consensus	3%	<div style="width: 3%; background-color: #c00000;"></div>

Reported impact of conflict or looting on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements experiencing conflict or looting*

Large impact	34%	<div style="width: 34%; background-color: #c00000;"></div>
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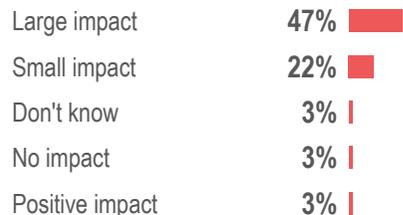
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Rumbek Centre County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Food access

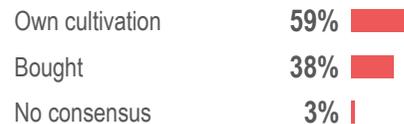
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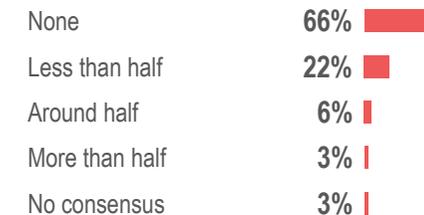
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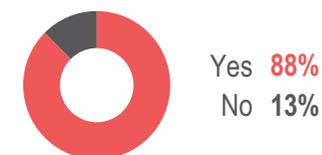
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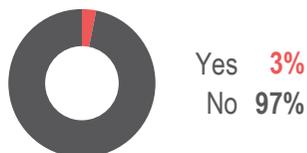
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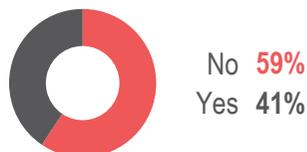
Rumbek Centre County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Livelihoods

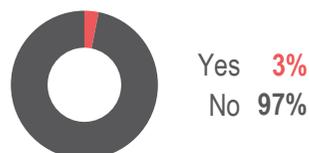
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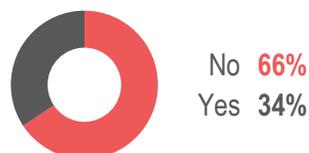
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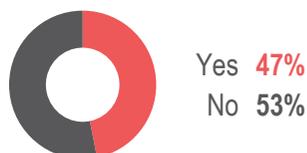
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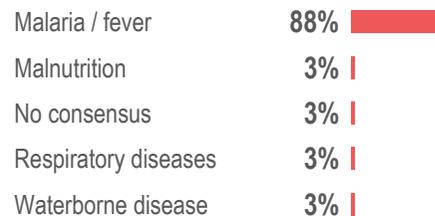


Proportion of assessed settlements where livestock disease outbreaks were reported



Health, Nutrition, WASH

Primary reported health concerns, by proportion of assessed settlements



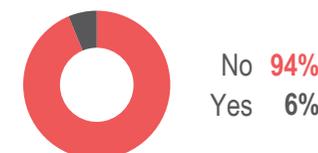
Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements



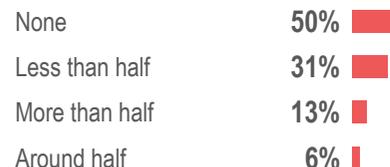
Proportion of assessed settlements where feeding programmes that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other nutrition supplements are reportedly present⁴



Proportion of assessed settlements where the presence of an improved water source accessible in 30 minutes or less was reported⁵



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



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Rumbek East County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Lakes State, South Sudan - South Sudan Food Security Crisis

December 2019

Overview

Based on the most recent IPC analysis in August 2019, it was determined that 6.35 million people (54% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 10,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.7 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is the same as was reported in January 2019 and a slight decrease from September 2018 when 61% of the population was facing IPC Phase 3 or worse.¹ With the aim of facilitating a better understanding of the food security and livelihoods situation in South Sudan and to inform the IPC January 2020 update, REACH has developed food security and livelihood (FSL) factsheets of counties where settlements have

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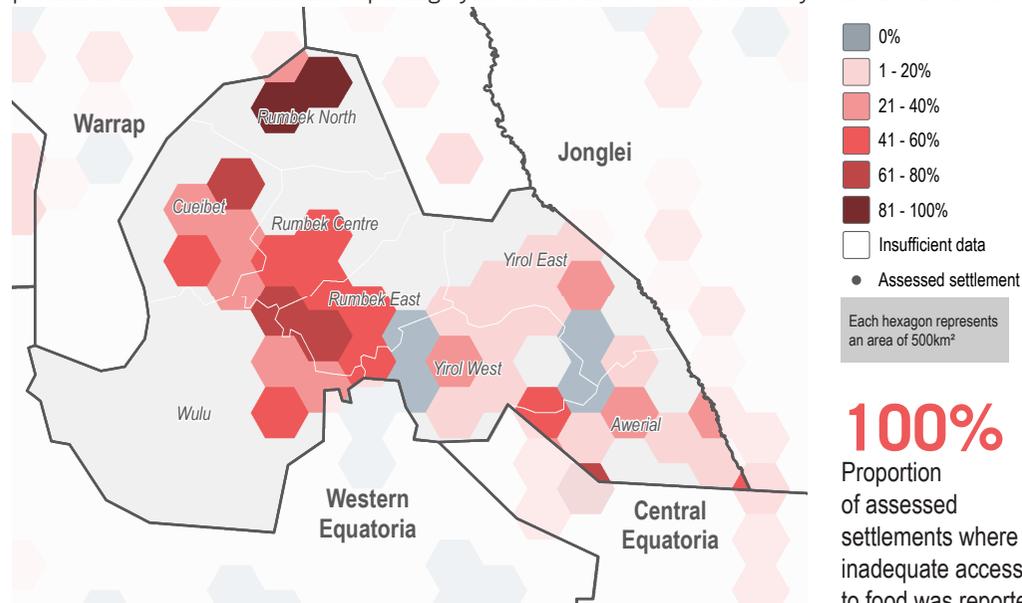
Assessment Coverage

21 key informants interviewed

21 of **388** settlements (**5%**) assessed²

Food access composite indicator

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting "yes" to five selected food security-related indicators⁶



This simple food access composite aims to measure 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 of settlements reporting on the following indicators, with all indicators considered to have the same weight:

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

Shocks

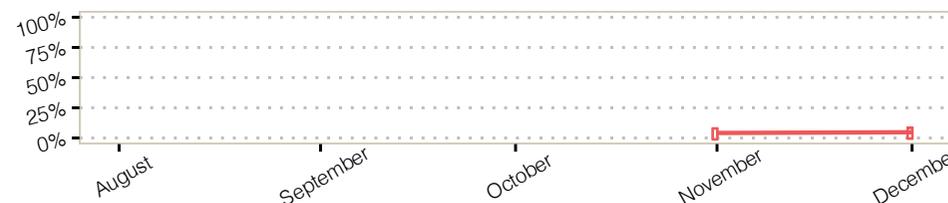
Reported hunger severity level in settlements where access to food was inadequate, by proportion of assessed settlements*



Reported impact of conflict or looting on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements experiencing conflict or looting*



Proportion of assessed settlements where flooding reportedly posed a barrier to physical access to a preferred marketplace*



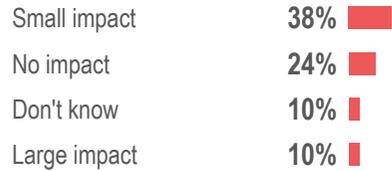
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Rumbek East County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Food access

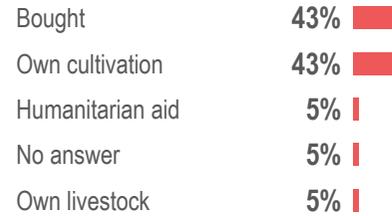
Reported impact of new IDP arrivals on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements*



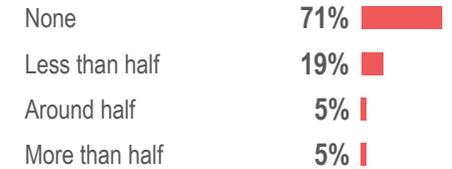
Reported impact of health problems on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements*



Reported primary food sources, by proportion of assessed settlements



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



Reported impact of cereal prices on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements*



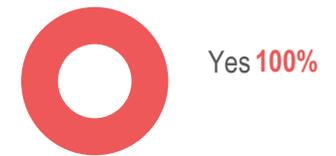
Reported primary reasons why residents of assessed settlements had inadequate food access, by proportion of settlements*



Proportion of settlements where residents reportedly consume wild foods that are known to make people sick



Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents consume on average one meal per day or less



Proportion of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have physical access to land for cultivation



Proportion of assessed settlements reporting leaving their homes due to flooding of shelters



Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some residents reportedly cope with a lack of food by going entire days without eating



Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some households reportedly cope with a lack of food by having only children eat at times

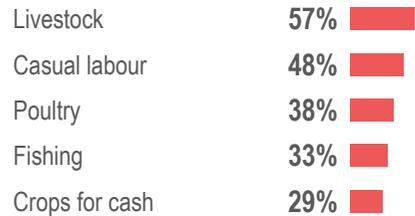


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Rumbek East County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Livelihoods

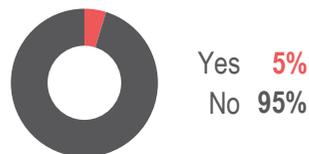
Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, by proportion of assessed settlements³



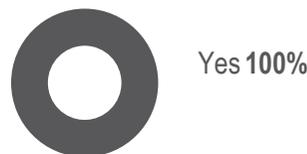
Proportion of assessed settlements where residents reportedly received food assistance in the three months prior to data collection



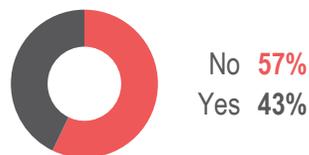
Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some residents reportedly cope with a lack of livelihoods by moving their entire households to cattle or fishing camps



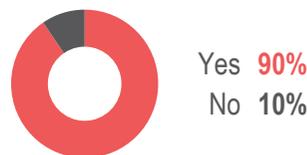
Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly have physical access to a functional market nearby



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



Proportion of assessed settlements where livestock disease outbreaks were reported



Health, Nutrition, WASH

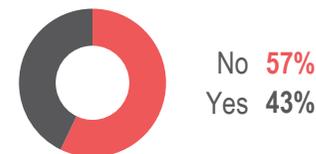
Primary reported health concerns, by proportion of assessed settlements



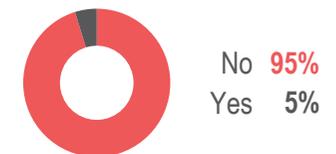
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Rumbek North County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Lakes State, South Sudan - South Sudan Food Security Crisis

December 2019

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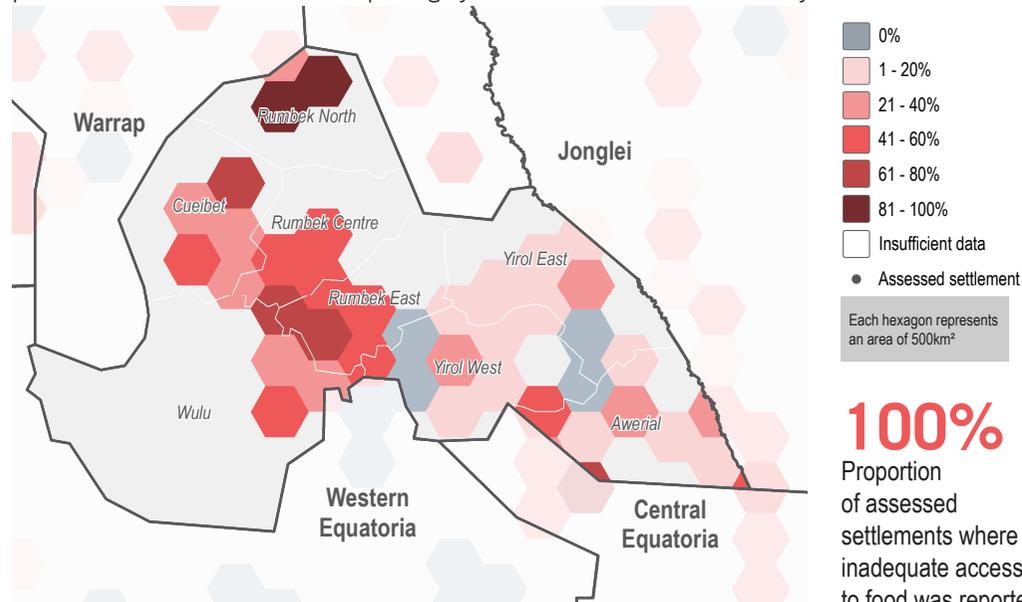
Assessment Coverage

16 key Informants interviewed

11 of **116** settlements (**9%**) assessed²

Food access composite indicator

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting "yes" to five selected food security-related indicators⁶



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Shocks

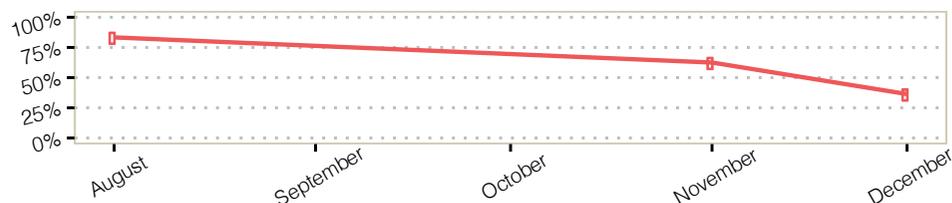
Reported hunger severity level in settlements where access to food was inadequate, by proportion of assessed settlements*



Reported impact of conflict or looting on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements experiencing conflict or looting*



Proportion of assessed settlements where flooding reportedly posed a barrier to physical access to a preferred marketplace*



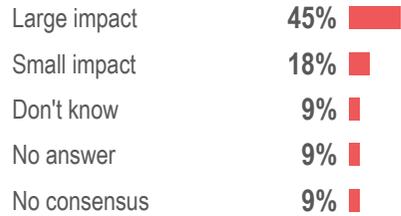
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Rumbek North County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Food access

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



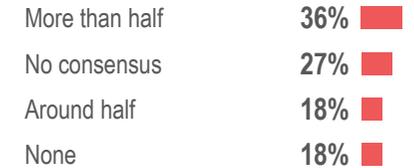
Reported impact of health problems on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements*



Reported primary food sources, by proportion of assessed settlements



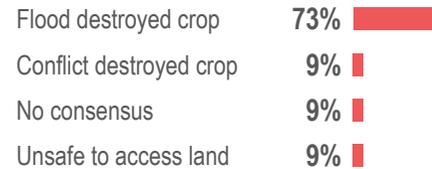
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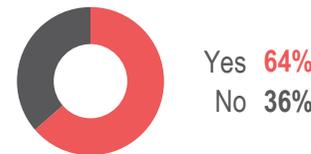
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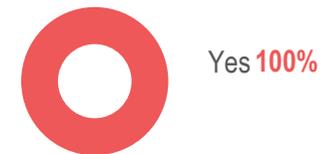
Reported primary reasons why residents of assessed settlements had inadequate food access, by proportion of settlements*



Proportion of settlements where residents reportedly consume wild foods that are known to make people sick



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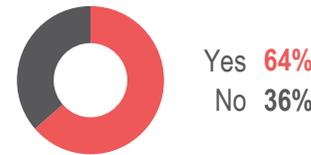
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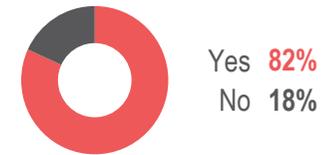
Proportion of assessed settlements reporting leaving their homes due to flooding of shelters



Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some residents reportedly cope with a lack of food by going entire days without eating



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Rumbek North County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Livelihoods

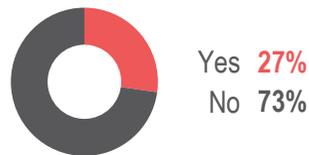
Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, by proportion of assessed settlements³



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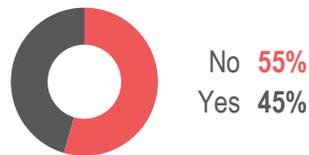
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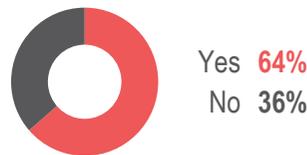
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Proportion of assessed settlements where livestock disease outbreaks were reported



Health, Nutrition, WASH

Primary reported health concerns, by proportion of assessed settlements



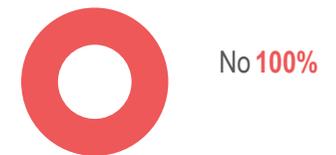
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Wulu County - Food Security and Livelihoods

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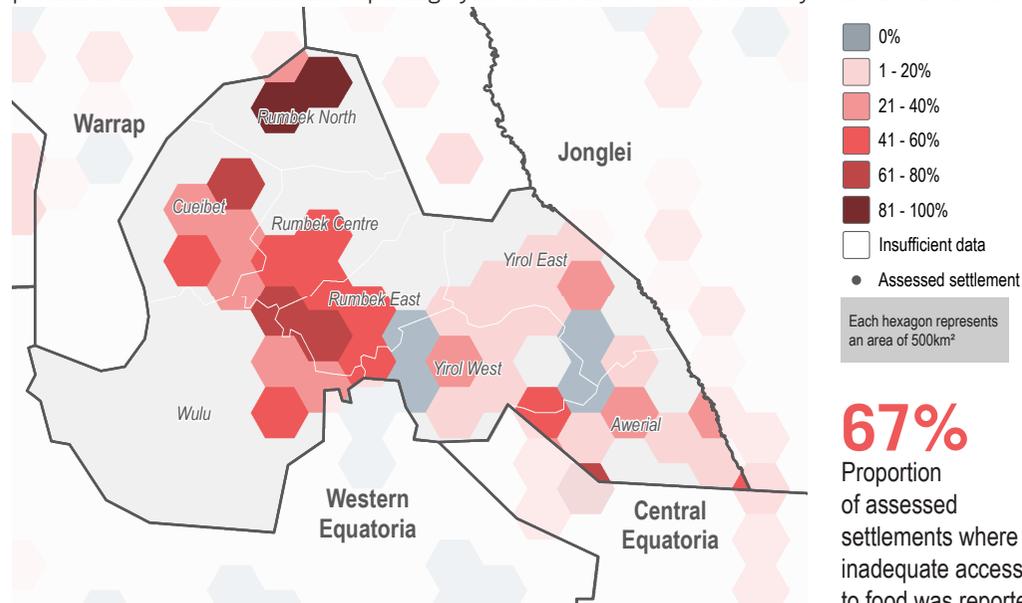
Assessment Coverage

11 key Informants interviewed

9 of **142** settlements (**6%**) assessed²

Food access composite indicator

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting "yes" to five selected food security-related indicators⁶



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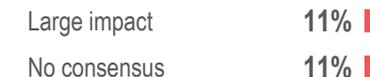
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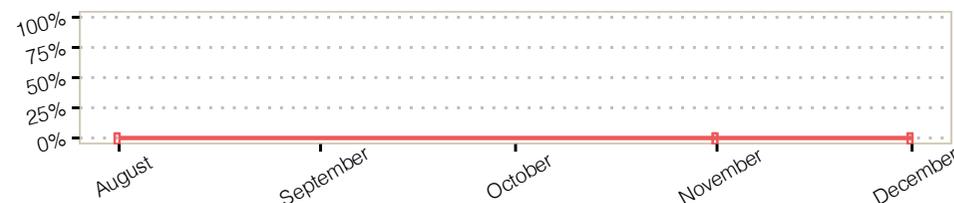
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Wulu County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Food access

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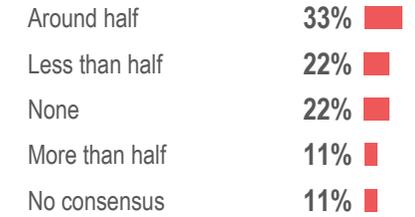
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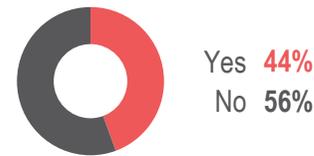
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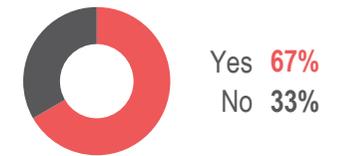
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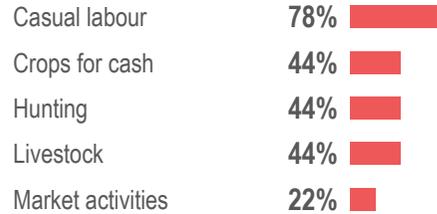


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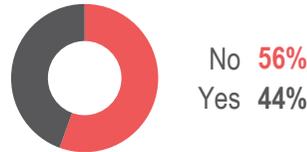
Wulu County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Livelihoods

Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, by proportion of assessed settlements³

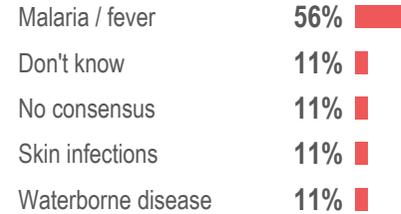


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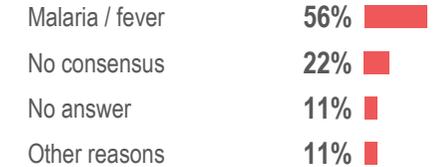


Health, Nutrition, WASH

Primary reported health concerns, by proportion of assessed settlements



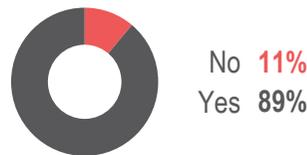
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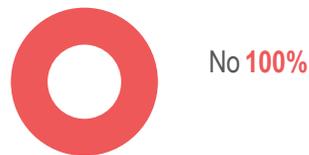
Proportion of assessed settlements where feeding programmes that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other nutrition supplements are reportedly present⁴



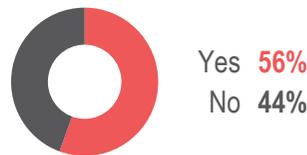
Proportion of assessed settlements where the presence of an improved water source accessible in 30 minutes or less was reported⁵



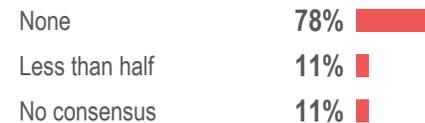
Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly possess and have access to cattle



Proportion of assessed settlements where livestock disease outbreaks were reported



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



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Yiro East County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Lakes State, South Sudan - South Sudan Food Security Crisis

December 2019

Overview

Based on the most recent IPC analysis in August 2019, it was determined that 6.35 million people (54% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 10,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.7 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is the same as was reported in January 2019 and a slight decrease from September 2018 when 61% of the population was facing IPC Phase 3 or worse.¹ With the aim of facilitating a better understanding of the food security and livelihoods situation in South Sudan and to inform the IPC January 2020 update, REACH has developed food security and livelihood (FSL) factsheets of counties where settlements have

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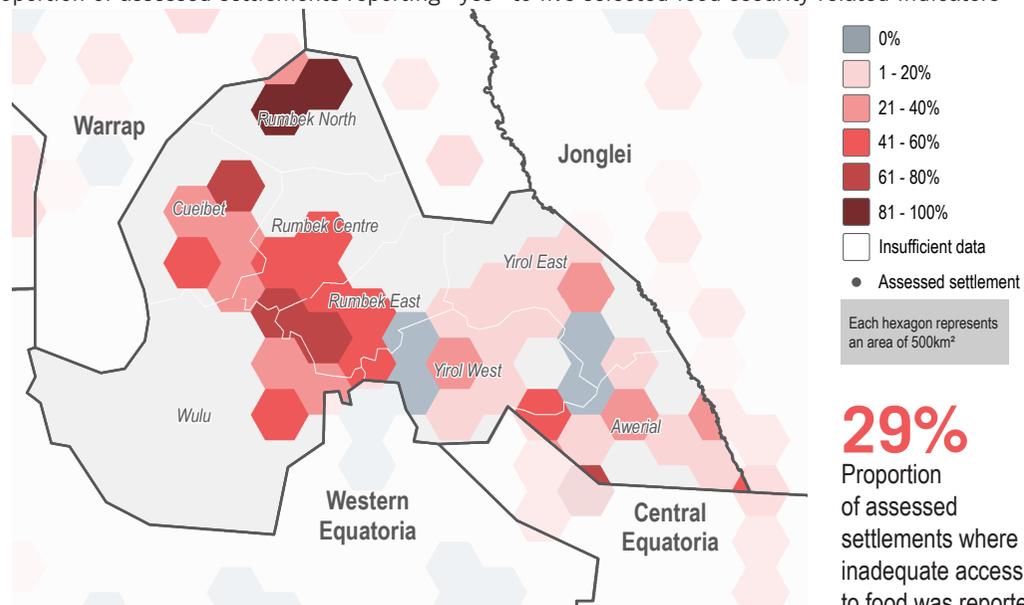
Assessment Coverage

68 key Informants interviewed

51 of **367** settlements (**14%**) assessed²

Food access composite indicator

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting "yes" to five selected food security-related indicators⁶



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- Inadequate access to food
- Consuming one or no meals per day
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- Wild foods known to be making people sick consumed all the time

Shocks

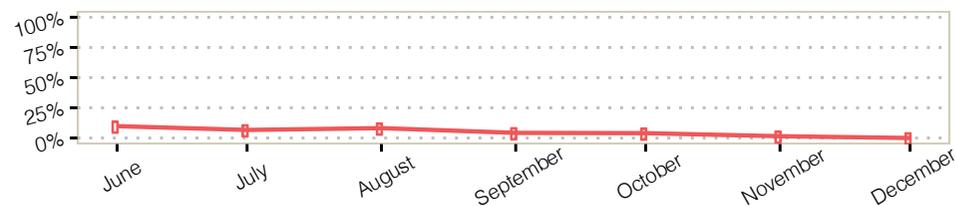
Reported hunger severity level in settlements where access to food was inadequate, by proportion of assessed settlements*

Hunger is small	16%
Hunger is severe	10%
No answer	2%
No consensus	2%

Reported impact of conflict or looting on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by by proportion of assessed settlements experiencing conflict or looting*

Large impact	10%
Small impact	8%
No answer	2%
No consensus	2%

Proportion of assessed settlements where flooding reportedly posed a barrier to physical access to a preferred marketplace*



1. IPC South Sudan, Key IPC Findings, August 2019.

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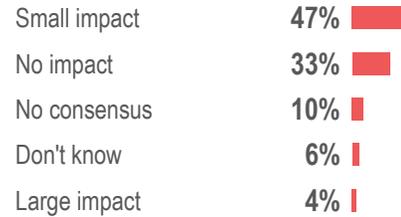
Yirol East County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Food access

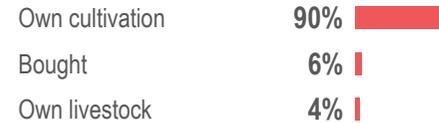
Reported impact of new IDP arrivals on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements*

N/A

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



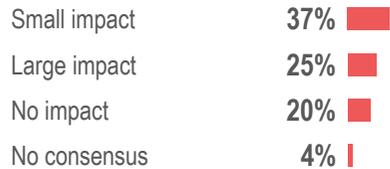
Reported primary food sources, by proportion of assessed settlements



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



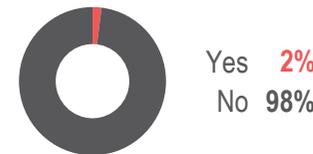
Reported impact of cereal prices on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements*



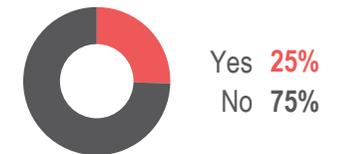
Reported primary reasons why residents of assessed settlements had inadequate food access, by proportion of settlements*



Proportion of settlements where residents reportedly consume wild foods that are known to make people sick



Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents consume on average one meal per day or less



Proportion of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have physical access to land for cultivation



Proportion of assessed settlements reporting leaving their homes due to flooding of shelters



Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some residents reportedly cope with a lack of food by going entire days without eating



Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some households reportedly cope with a lack of food by having only children eat at times

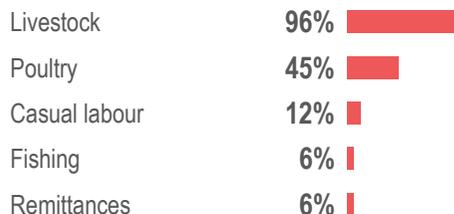


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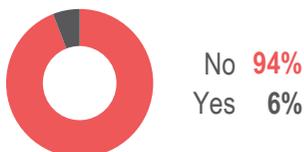
Yirol East County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Livelihoods

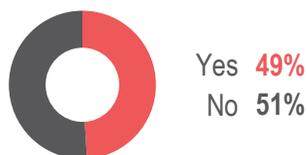
Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, by proportion of assessed settlements³



Proportion of assessed settlements where residents reportedly received food assistance in the three months prior to data collection



Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some residents reportedly cope with a lack of livelihoods by moving their entire households to cattle or fishing camps



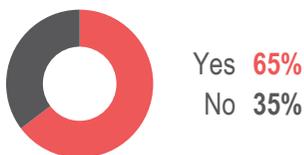
Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly have physical access to a functional market nearby



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

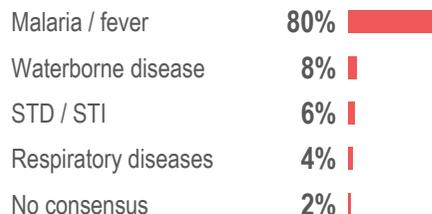


Proportion of assessed settlements where livestock disease outbreaks were reported



Health, Nutrition, WASH

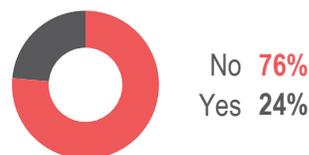
Primary reported health concerns, by proportion of assessed settlements



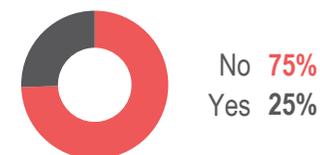
Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements



Proportion of assessed settlements where feeding programmes that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other nutrition supplements are reportedly present⁴



Proportion of assessed settlements where the presence of an improved water source accessible in 30 minutes or less was reported⁵



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



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Yiro West County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Lakes State, South Sudan - South Sudan Food Security Crisis

December 2019

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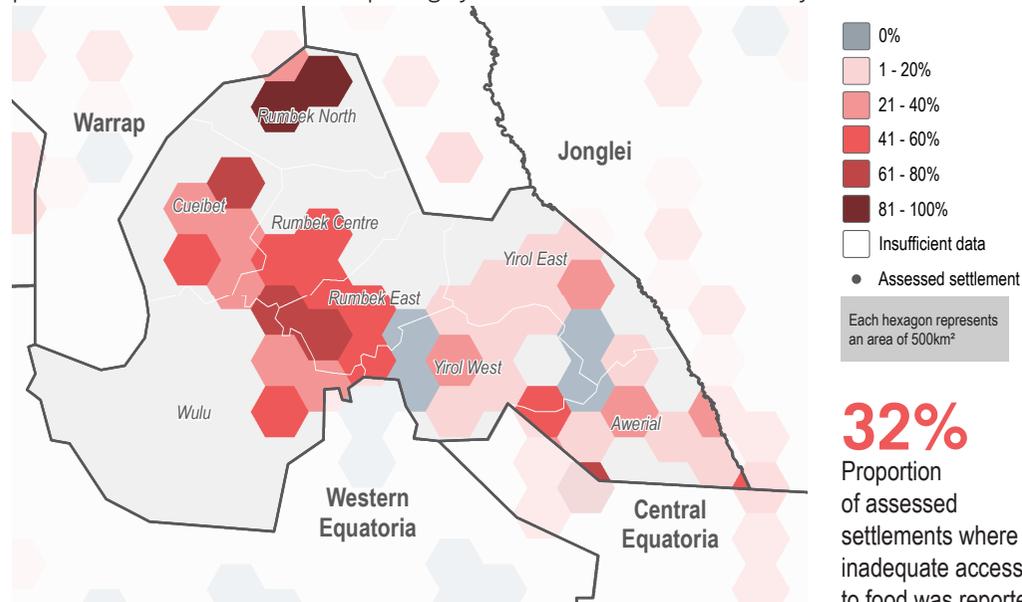
Assessment Coverage

63 key Informants interviewed

44 of **359** settlements (**12%**) assessed²

Food access composite indicator

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting "yes" to five selected food security-related indicators⁶



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Shocks

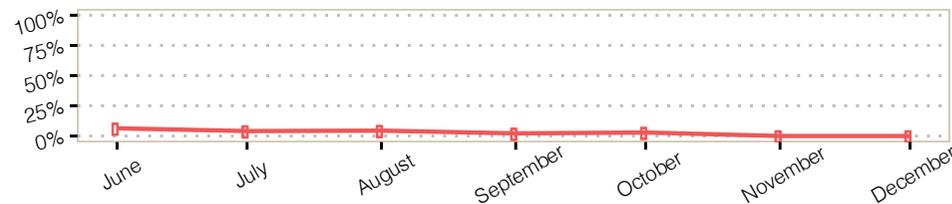
Reported hunger severity level in settlements where access to food was inadequate, by proportion of assessed settlements*

Hunger is severe	18%	■
Hunger is small	11%	■
No answer	2%	

Reported impact of conflict or looting on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements experiencing conflict or looting*

Large impact	23%	■
No answer	2%	
Small impact	2%	

Proportion of assessed settlements where flooding reportedly posed a barrier to physical access to a preferred marketplace*



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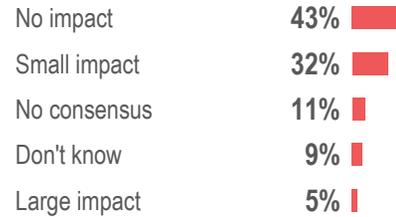
Yirol West County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Food access

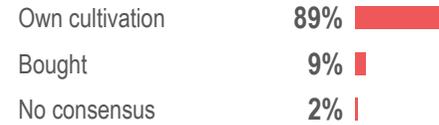
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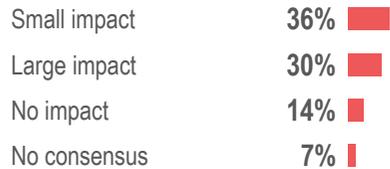
Reported primary food sources, by proportion of assessed settlements



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



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Reported primary reasons why residents of assessed settlements had inadequate food access, by proportion of settlements*



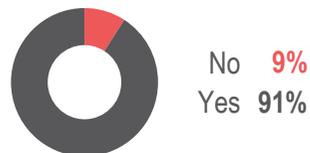
Proportion of settlements where residents reportedly consume wild foods that are known to make people sick



Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents consume on average one meal per day or less



Proportion of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have physical access to land for cultivation



Proportion of assessed settlements reporting leaving their homes due to flooding of shelters



Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some residents reportedly cope with a lack of food by going entire days without eating



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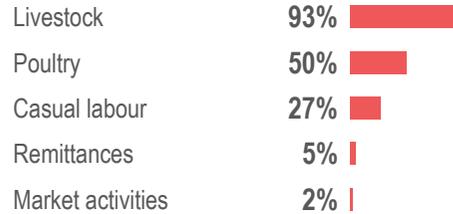


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Yirol West County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Livelihoods

Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, by proportion of assessed settlements³



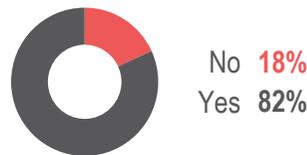
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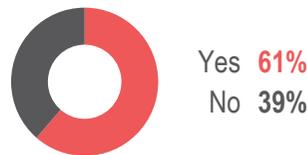
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Health, Nutrition, WASH

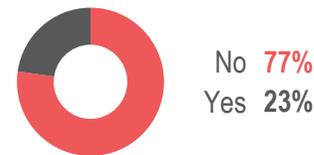
Primary reported health concerns, by proportion of assessed settlements



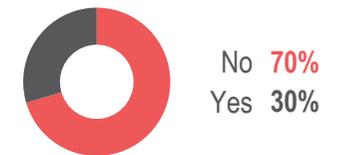
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Aweil Centre County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Northern Bahr el Ghazal State, South Sudan - South Sudan Food Security Crisis

December 2019

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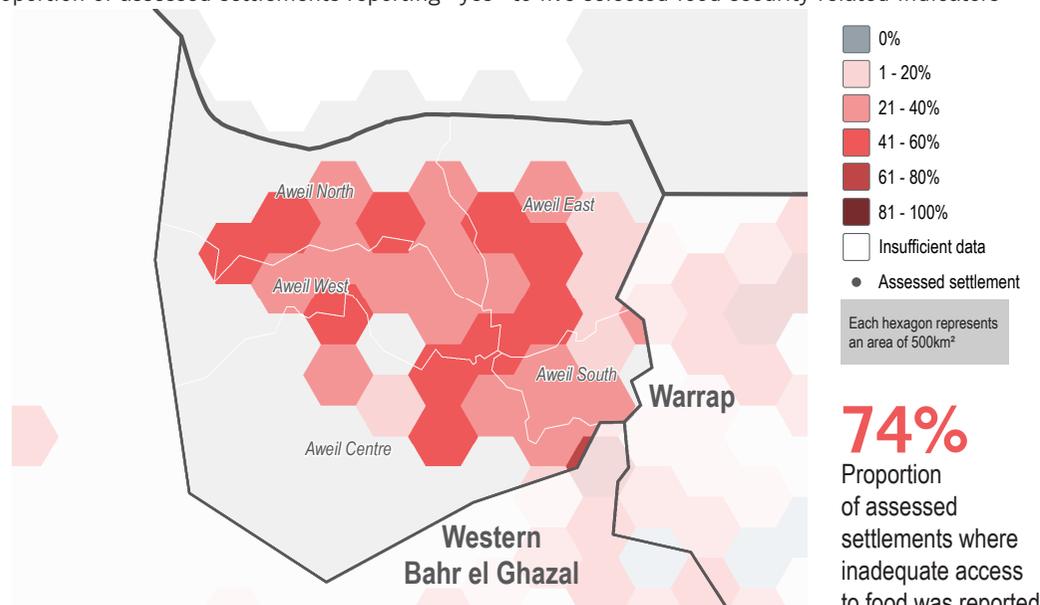
Assessment Coverage

36 key Informants interviewed

27 of **217** settlements (**12%**) assessed²

Food access composite indicator

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting "yes" to five selected food security-related indicators⁶

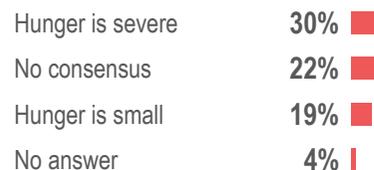


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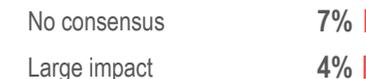
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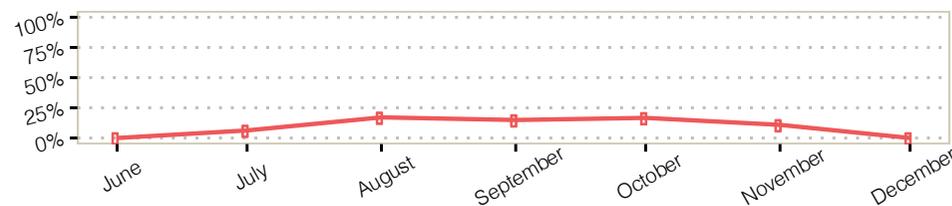
Reported hunger severity level in settlements where access to food was inadequate, by proportion of assessed settlements*



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Aweil Centre County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Food access

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



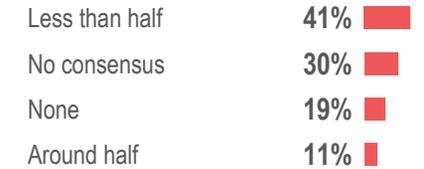
Reported impact of health problems on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements*



Reported primary food sources, by proportion of assessed settlements



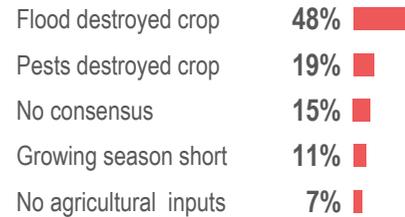
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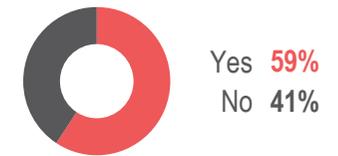
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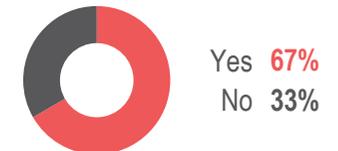
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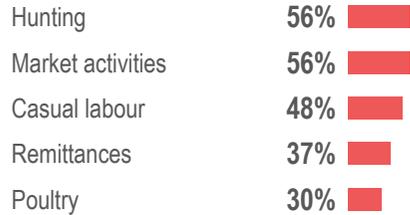


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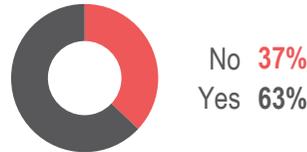
Aweil Centre County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Livelihoods

Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, by proportion of assessed settlements³



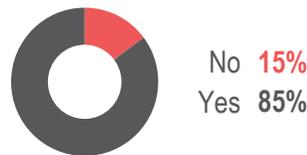
Proportion of assessed settlements where residents reportedly received food assistance in the three months prior to data collection



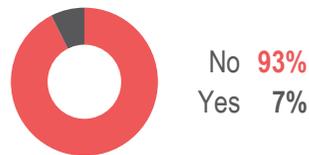
Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some residents reportedly cope with a lack of livelihoods by moving their entire households to cattle or fishing camps



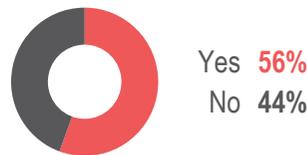
Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly have physical access to a functional market nearby



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



Proportion of assessed settlements where livestock disease outbreaks were reported

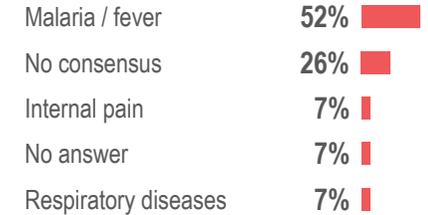


Health, Nutrition, WASH

Primary reported health concerns, by proportion of assessed settlements



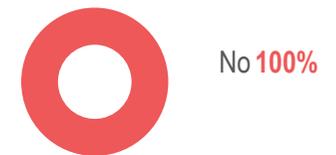
Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements



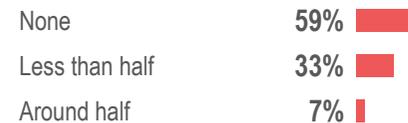
Proportion of assessed settlements where feeding programmes that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other nutrition supplements are reportedly present⁴



Proportion of assessed settlements where the presence of an improved water source accessible in 30 minutes or less was reported⁵



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



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Aweil East County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Northern Bahr el Ghazal State, South Sudan - South Sudan Food Security Crisis

December 2019

Overview

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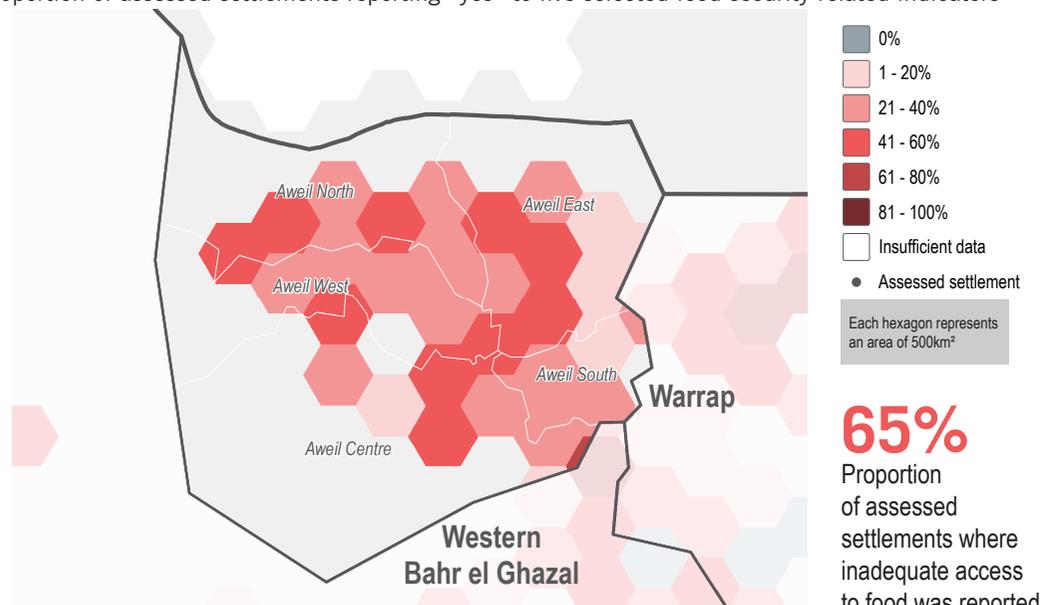
Assessment Coverage

58 key Informants interviewed

52 of **714** settlements (**7%**) assessed²

Food access composite indicator

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting "yes" to five selected food security-related indicators⁶



This simple food access composite aims to measure 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 of settlements reporting on the following indicators, with all indicators considered to have the same weight:

- Inadequate access to food
- Consuming one or no meals per day
- 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

Shocks

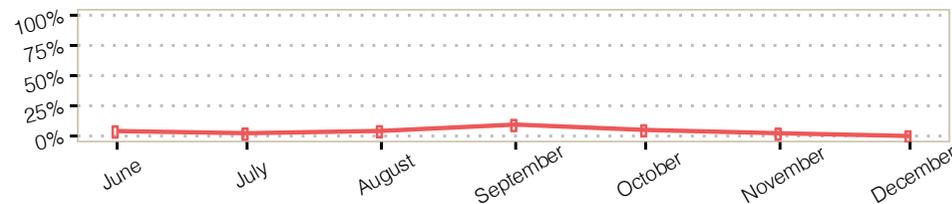
Reported hunger severity level in settlements where access to food was inadequate, by proportion of assessed settlements*

Hunger is severe	31%
Hunger is small	25%
No consensus	6%
No answer	4%

Reported impact of conflict or looting on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements experiencing conflict or looting*

Large impact	15%
Small impact	8%
No consensus	6%

Proportion of assessed settlements where flooding reportedly posed a barrier to physical access to a preferred marketplace*



1. IPC South Sudan, Key IPC Findings, August 2019.

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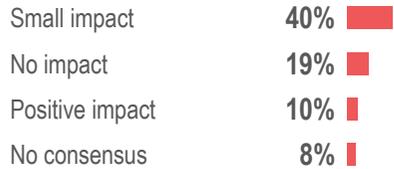
For more information on this factsheet please contact:
south.sudan@reach-initiative.org
For our global office: geneva@reach-initiative.org.



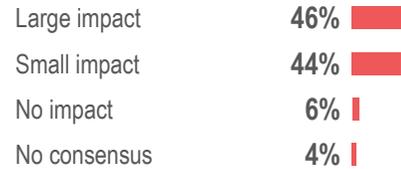
Aweil East County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Food access

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



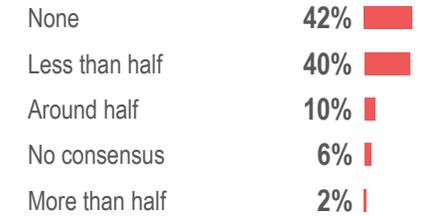
Reported impact of health problems on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements*



Reported primary food sources, by proportion of assessed settlements



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



Reported impact of cereal prices on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements*



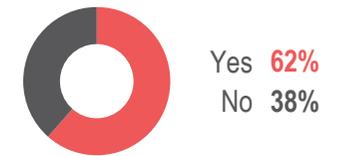
Reported primary reasons why residents of assessed settlements had inadequate food access, by proportion of settlements*



Proportion of settlements where residents reportedly consume wild foods that are known to make people sick



Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents consume on average one meal per day or less



Proportion of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have physical access to land for cultivation



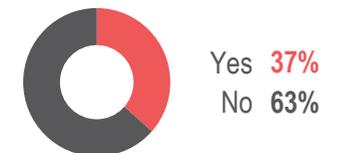
Proportion of assessed settlements reporting leaving their homes due to flooding of shelters



Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some residents reportedly cope with a lack of food by going entire days without eating



Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some households reportedly cope with a lack of food by having only children eat at times

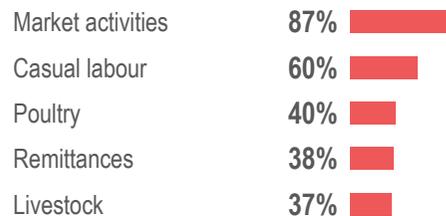


*The findings are presented as percentages of all assessed settlements, even if the question was asked only to a subset of assessed settlements

Aweil East County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Livelihoods

Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, by proportion of assessed settlements³



Proportion of assessed settlements where residents reportedly received food assistance in the three months prior to data collection



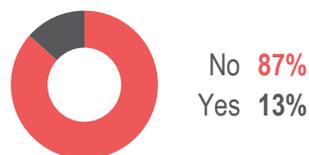
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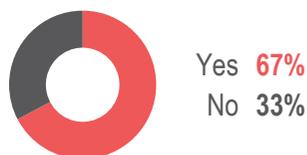
Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly have physical access to a functional market nearby



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



Proportion of assessed settlements where livestock disease outbreaks were reported

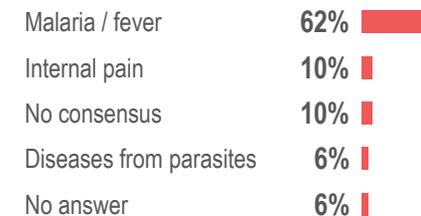


Health, Nutrition, WASH

Primary reported health concerns, by proportion of assessed settlements



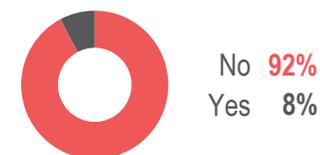
Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements



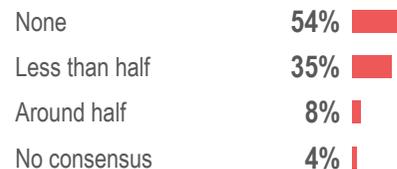
Proportion of assessed settlements where feeding programmes that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other nutrition supplements are reportedly present⁴



Proportion of assessed settlements where the presence of an improved water source accessible in 30 minutes or less was reported⁵



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



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Aweil North County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Northern Bahr el Ghazal State, South Sudan - South Sudan Food Security Crisis

December 2019

Overview

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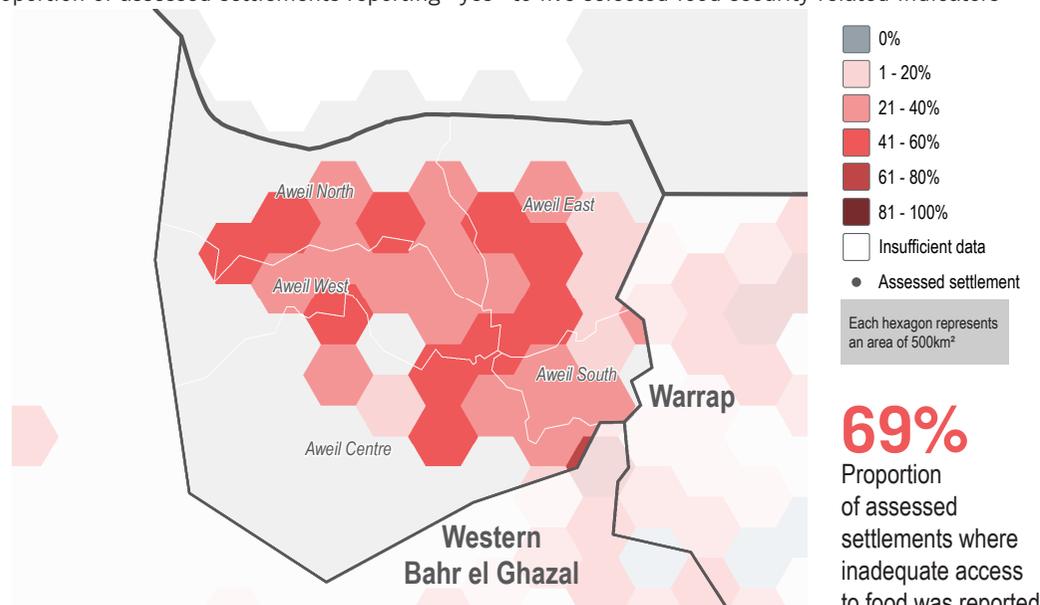
Assessment Coverage

62 key Informants interviewed

55 of **352** settlements (**16%**) assessed²

Food access composite indicator

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting "yes" to five selected food security-related indicators⁶



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Shocks

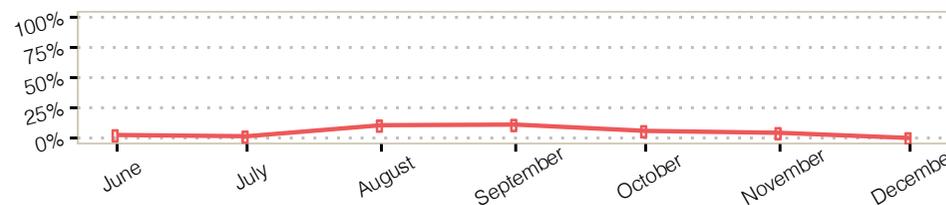
Reported hunger severity level in settlements where access to food was inadequate, by proportion of assessed settlements*

Hunger is severe	40%
Hunger is small	22%
No answer	5%
No consensus	2%

Reported impact of conflict or looting on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements experiencing conflict or looting*

Large impact	5%
No answer	2%
No consensus	2%
Small impact	2%

Proportion of assessed settlements where flooding reportedly posed a barrier to physical access to a preferred marketplace*



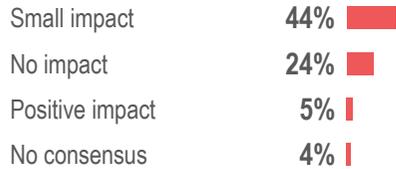
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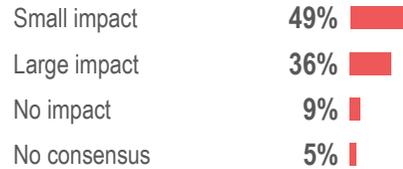
Aweil North County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Food access

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



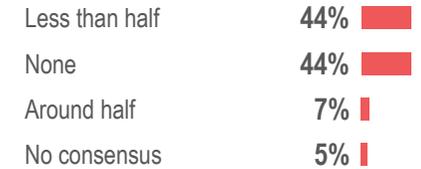
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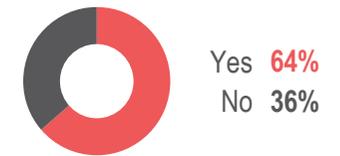
Reported primary reasons why residents of assessed settlements had inadequate food access, by proportion of settlements*



Proportion of settlements where residents reportedly consume wild foods that are known to make people sick



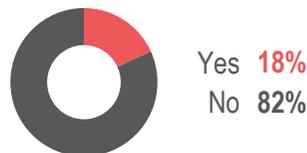
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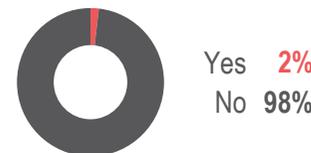
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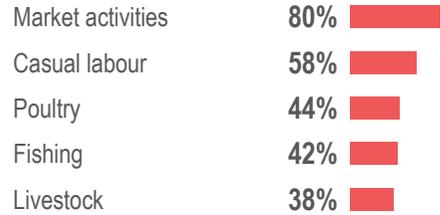


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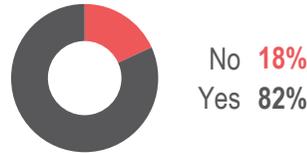
Aweil North County - Food Security and Livelihoods

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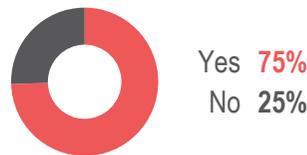
Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly have physical access to a functional market nearby



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



Proportion of assessed settlements where livestock disease outbreaks were reported



Health, Nutrition, WASH

Primary reported health concerns, by proportion of assessed settlements



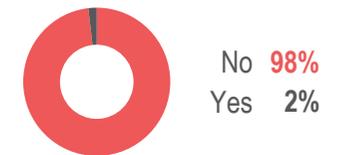
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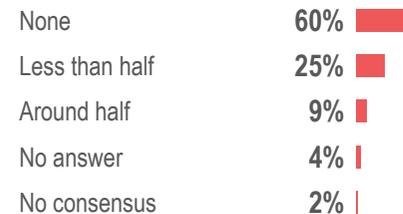
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Aweil South County - Food Security and Livelihoods

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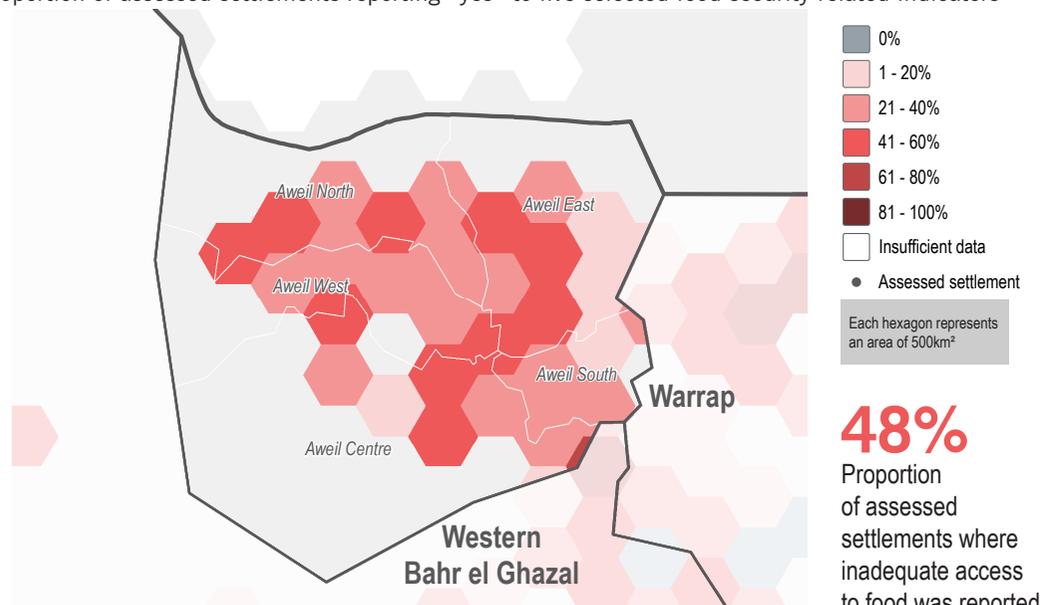
Assessment Coverage

29 key Informants interviewed

27 of **316** settlements (**9%**) assessed²

Food access composite indicator

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting "yes" to five selected food security-related indicators⁶



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

Shocks

Reported hunger severity level in settlements where access to food was inadequate, by proportion of assessed settlements*

Hunger is severe **26%**

Hunger is small **22%**

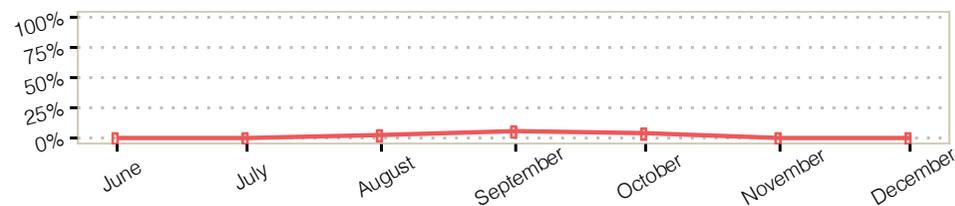
Reported impact of conflict or looting on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements experiencing conflict or looting*

Large impact **7%**

Small impact **7%**

No answer **4%**

Proportion of assessed settlements where flooding reportedly posed a barrier to physical access to a preferred marketplace*



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Aweil South County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Food access

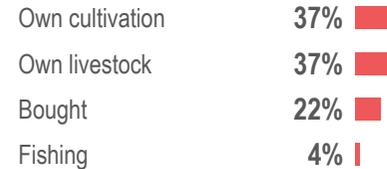
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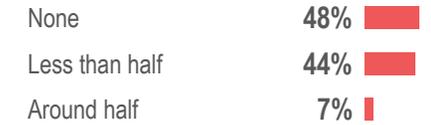
Reported impact of health problems on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements*



Reported primary food sources, by proportion of assessed settlements



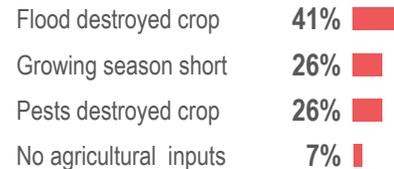
Reported proportion of meals consumed by most residents of assessed settlements that included wild foods, by proportion of



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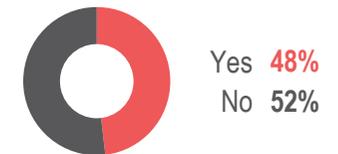
Reported primary reasons why residents of assessed settlements had inadequate food access, by proportion of settlements*



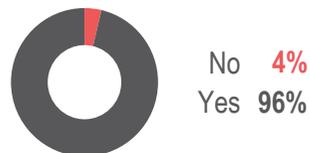
Proportion of settlements where residents reportedly consume wild foods that are known to make people sick



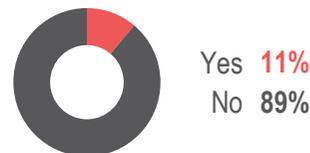
Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents consume on average one meal per day or less



Proportion of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have physical access to land for cultivation



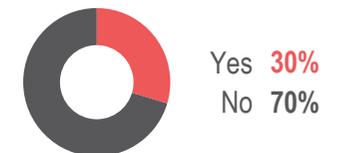
Proportion of assessed settlements reporting leaving their homes due to flooding of shelters



Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some residents reportedly cope with a lack of food by going entire days without eating



Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some households reportedly cope with a lack of food by having only children eat at times



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

Aweil South County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Livelihoods

Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, by proportion of assessed settlements³



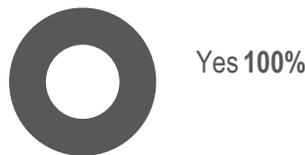
Proportion of assessed settlements where residents reportedly received food assistance in the three months prior to data collection



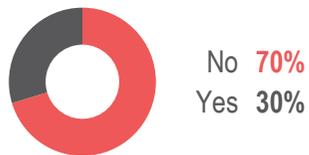
Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some residents reportedly cope with a lack of livelihoods by moving their entire households to cattle or fishing camps



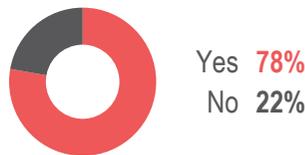
Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly have physical access to a functional market nearby



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



Proportion of assessed settlements where livestock disease outbreaks were reported

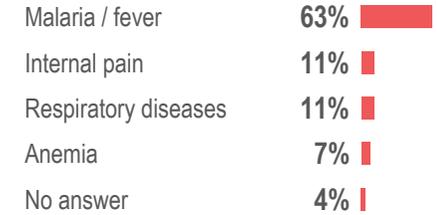


Health, Nutrition, WASH

Primary reported health concerns, by proportion of assessed settlements



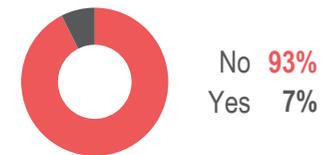
Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements



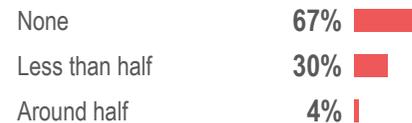
Proportion of assessed settlements where feeding programmes that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other nutrition supplements are reportedly present⁴



Proportion of assessed settlements where the presence of an improved water source accessible in 30 minutes or less was reported⁵



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



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Aweil West County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Northern Bahr el Ghazal State, South Sudan - South Sudan Food Security Crisis

December 2019

Overview

Based on the most recent IPC analysis in August 2019, it was determined that 6.35 million people (54% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 10,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.7 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is the same as was reported in January 2019 and a slight decrease from September 2018 when 61% of the population was facing IPC Phase 3 or worse.¹ With the aim of facilitating a better understanding of the food security and livelihoods situation in South Sudan and to inform the IPC January 2020 update, REACH has developed food security and livelihood (FSL) factsheets of counties where settlements have

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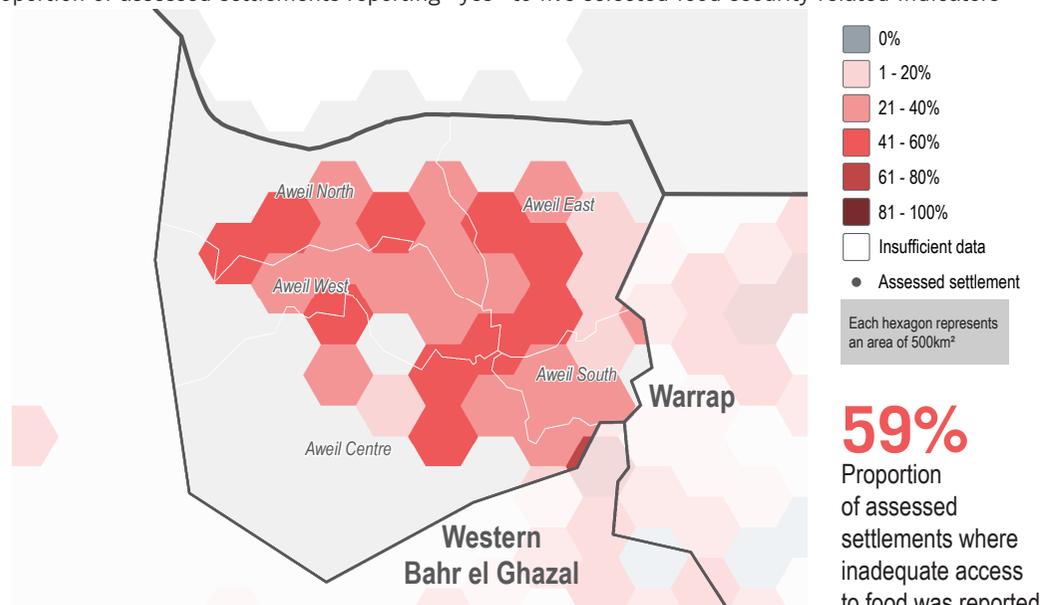
Assessment Coverage

48 key informants interviewed

41 of **370** settlements (**11%**) assessed²

Food access composite indicator

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting "yes" to five selected food security-related indicators⁶



This simple food access composite aims to measure 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 of settlements reporting on the following indicators, with all indicators considered to have the same weight:

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

Shocks

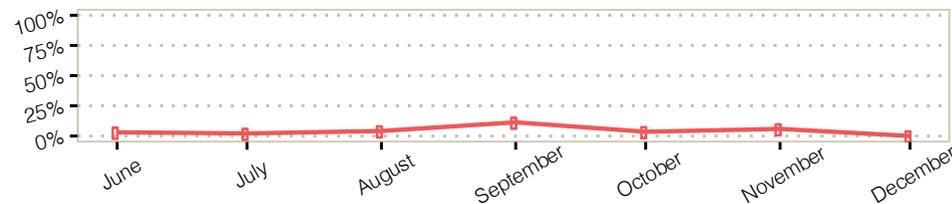
Reported hunger severity level in settlements where access to food was inadequate, by proportion of assessed settlements*

Hunger is small	32%
Hunger is severe	12%
No answer	7%
No consensus	7%

Reported impact of conflict or looting on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements experiencing conflict or looting*

Large impact	12%
No consensus	10%
Small impact	10%

Proportion of assessed settlements where flooding reportedly posed a barrier to physical access to a preferred marketplace*



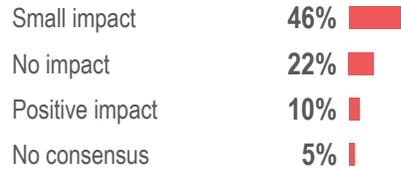
1. IPC South Sudan, Key IPC Findings, August 2019.

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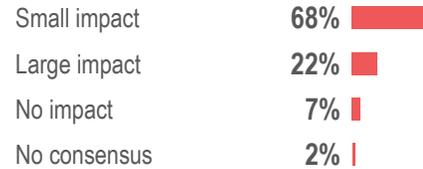
Aweil West County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Food access

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



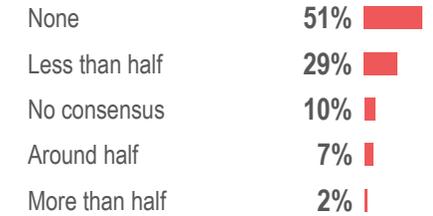
Reported impact of health problems on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements*



Reported primary food sources, by proportion of assessed settlements



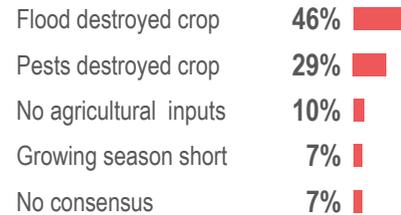
Reported proportion of meals consumed by most residents of assessed settlements that included wild foods, by proportion of



Reported impact of cereal prices on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements*



Reported primary reasons why residents of assessed settlements had inadequate food access, by proportion of settlements*



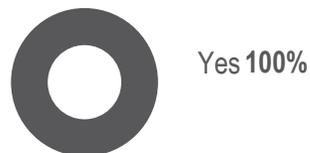
Proportion of settlements where residents reportedly consume wild foods that are known to make people sick



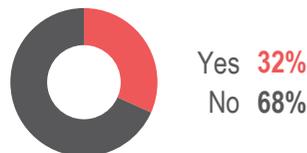
Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents consume on average one meal per day or less



Proportion of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have physical access to land for cultivation



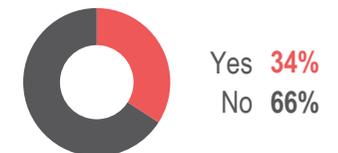
Proportion of assessed settlements reporting leaving their homes due to flooding of shelters



Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some residents reportedly cope with a lack of food by going entire days without eating



Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some households reportedly cope with a lack of food by having only children eat at times

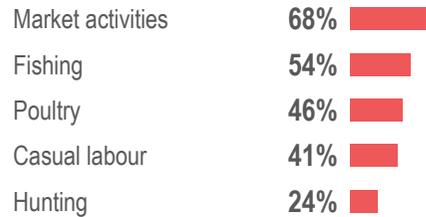


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Aweil West County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Livelihoods

Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, by proportion of assessed settlements³



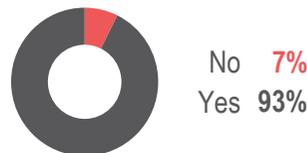
Proportion of assessed settlements where residents reportedly received food assistance in the three months prior to data collection



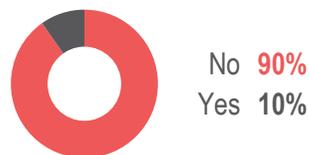
Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some residents reportedly cope with a lack of livelihoods by moving their entire households to cattle or fishing camps



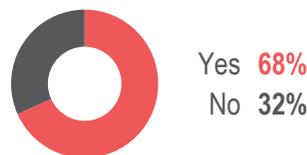
Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly have physical access to a functional market nearby



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



Proportion of assessed settlements where livestock disease outbreaks were reported



Health, Nutrition, WASH

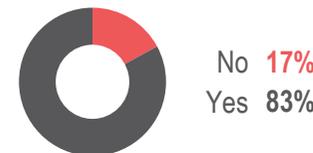
Primary reported health concerns, by proportion of assessed settlements



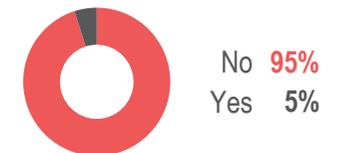
Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements



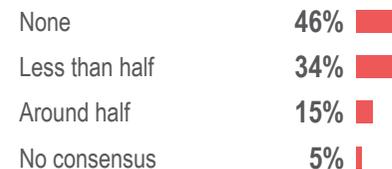
Proportion of assessed settlements where feeding programmes that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other nutrition supplements are reportedly present⁴



Proportion of assessed settlements where the presence of an improved water source accessible in 30 minutes or less was reported⁵



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



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Gogrial East County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Warrap State, South Sudan - South Sudan Food Security Crisis

December 2019

Overview

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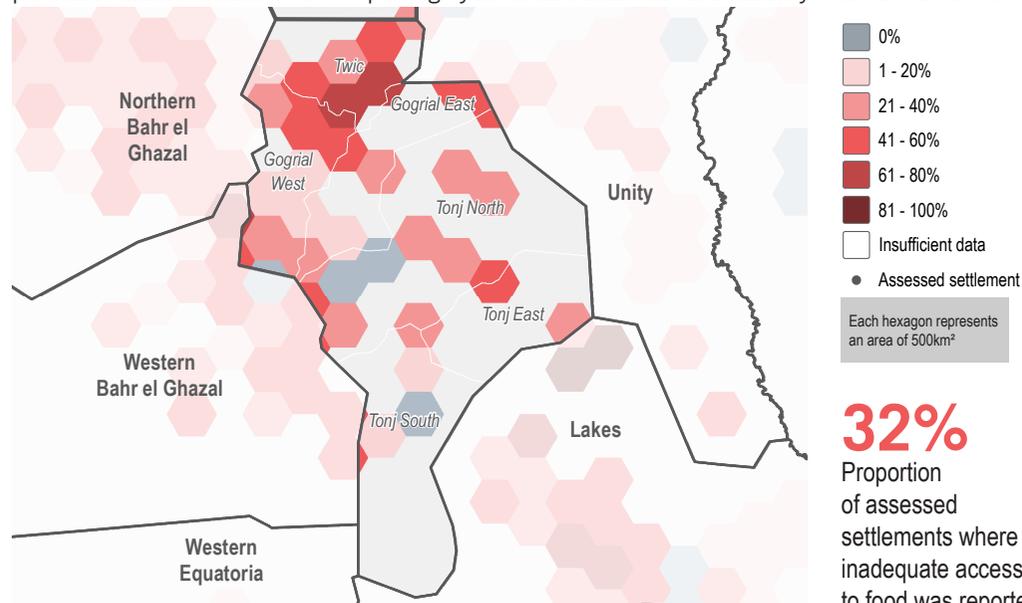
Assessment Coverage

19 key Informants interviewed

19 of **256** settlements (**7%**) assessed²

Food access composite indicator

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting "yes" to five selected food security-related indicators⁶



This simple food access composite aims to measure 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 of settlements reporting on the following indicators, with all indicators considered to have the same weight:

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

Shocks

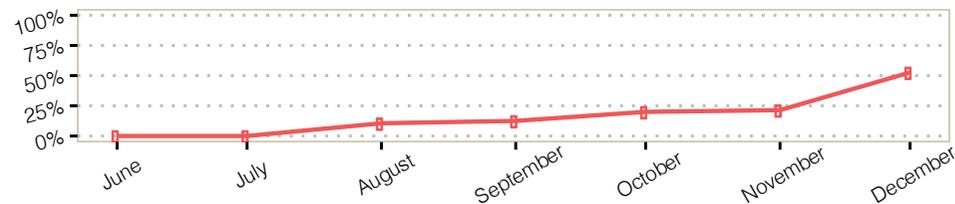
Reported hunger severity level in settlements where access to food was inadequate, by proportion of assessed settlements*

Hunger is severe **32%**

Reported impact of conflict or looting on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements experiencing conflict or looting*

Large impact **11%**

Proportion of assessed settlements where flooding reportedly posed a barrier to physical access to a preferred marketplace*



1. IPC South Sudan, Key IPC Findings, August 2019.

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Gogrial East County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Food access

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

Positive impact **100%** 

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

Small impact **79%** 

Large impact **16%** 

No impact **5%** 

Reported primary food sources, by proportion of assessed settlements

Bought **47%** 

Own cultivation **26%** 

Forage for wild foods **11%** 

Humanitarian aid **11%** 

Own livestock **5%** 

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

None **74%** 

Around half **26%** 

Reported impact of cereal prices on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements*

Small impact **42%** 

Large impact **26%** 

Reported primary reasons why residents of assessed settlements had inadequate food access, by proportion of settlements*

Flood destroyed crop **74%** 

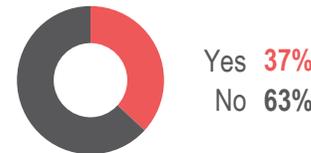
High prices **5%** 

Lack of rain for crop **5%** 

loss of livestock **5%** 

No agricultural inputs **5%** 

Proportion of settlements where residents reportedly consume wild foods that are known to make people sick



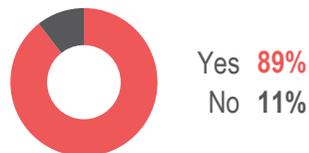
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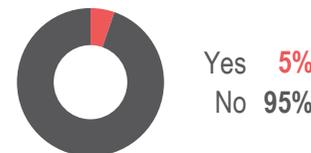
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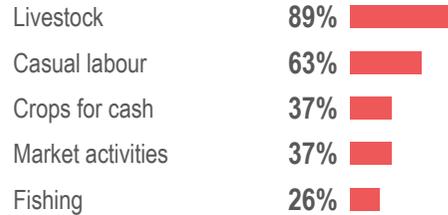


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Gogrial East County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Livelihoods

Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, by proportion of assessed settlements³



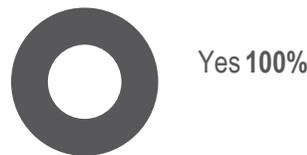
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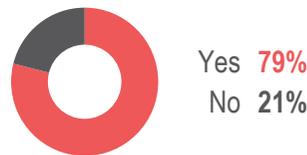
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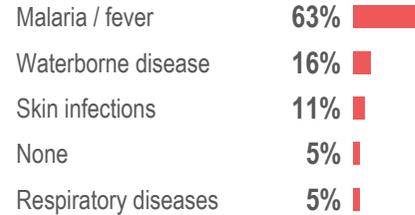


Proportion of assessed settlements where livestock disease outbreaks were reported

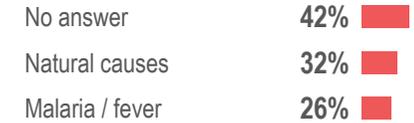


Health, Nutrition, WASH

Primary reported health concerns, by proportion of assessed settlements



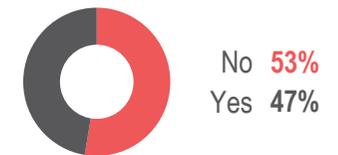
Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements



Proportion of assessed settlements where feeding programmes that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other nutrition supplements are reportedly present⁴



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Gogrial West County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Warrap State, South Sudan - South Sudan Food Security Crisis

December 2019

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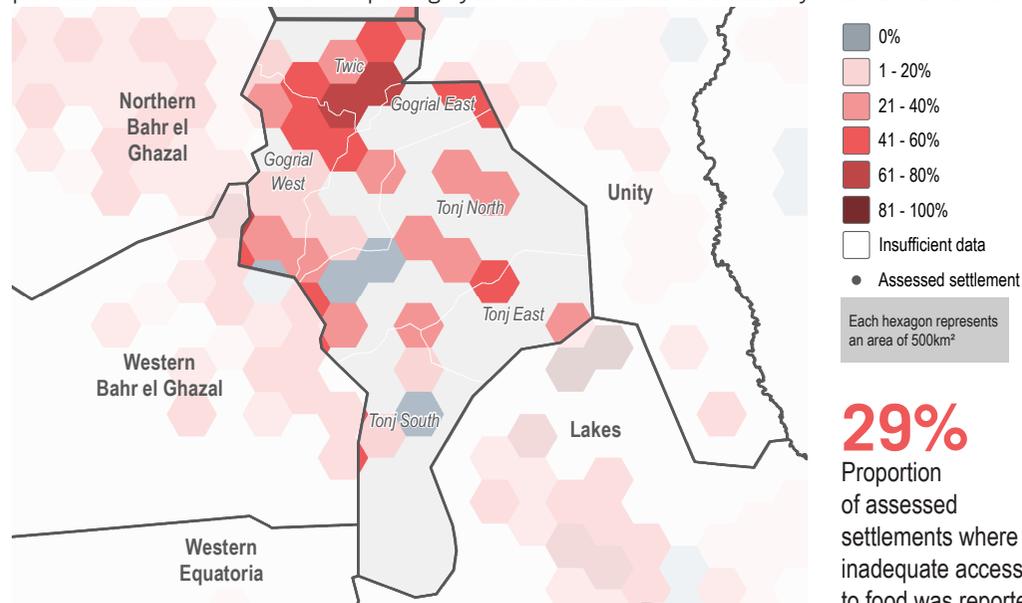
Assessment Coverage

28 key Informants interviewed

28 of 355 settlements (8%) assessed²

Food access composite indicator

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting "yes" to five selected food security-related indicators⁶



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

Shocks

Reported hunger severity level in settlements where access to food was inadequate, by proportion of assessed settlements*

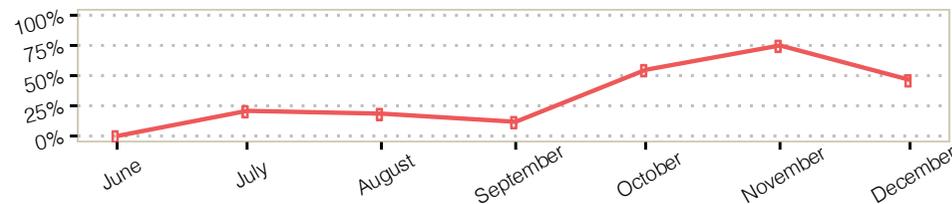
Hunger is severe **29%**

Reported impact of conflict or looting on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements experiencing conflict or looting*

Small impact **14%**

Large impact **7%**

Proportion of assessed settlements where flooding reportedly posed a barrier to physical access to a preferred marketplace*



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Gogrial West County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Food access

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



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



Reported primary food sources, by proportion of assessed settlements



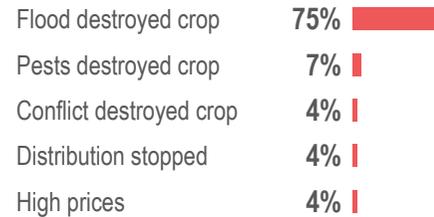
Reported proportion of meals consumed by most residents of assessed settlements that included wild foods, by proportion of



Reported impact of cereal prices on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements*



Reported primary reasons why residents of assessed settlements had inadequate food access, by proportion of settlements*



Proportion of settlements where residents reportedly consume wild foods that are known to make people sick



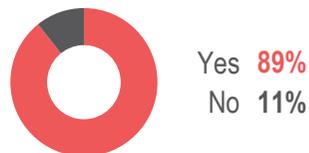
Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents consume on average one meal per day or less



Proportion of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have physical access to land for cultivation



Proportion of assessed settlements reporting leaving their homes due to flooding of shelters



Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some residents reportedly cope with a lack of food by going entire days without eating



Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some households reportedly cope with a lack of food by having only children eat at times

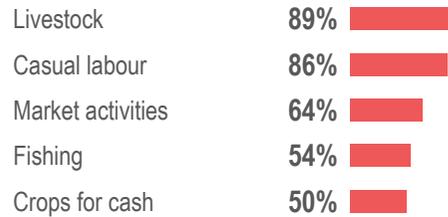


*The findings are presented as percentages of all assessed settlements, even if the question was asked only to a subset of assessed settlements

Gogrial West County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Livelihoods

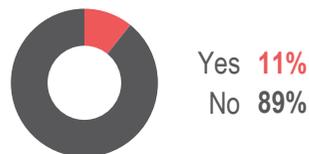
Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, by proportion of assessed settlements³



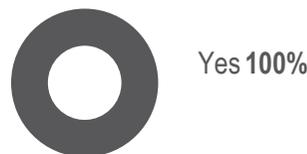
Proportion of assessed settlements where residents reportedly received food assistance in the three months prior to data collection



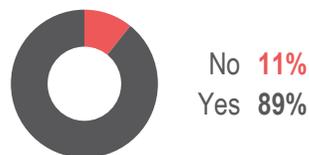
Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some residents reportedly cope with a lack of livelihoods by moving their entire households to cattle or fishing camps



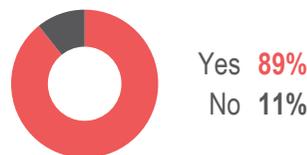
Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly have physical access to a functional market nearby



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

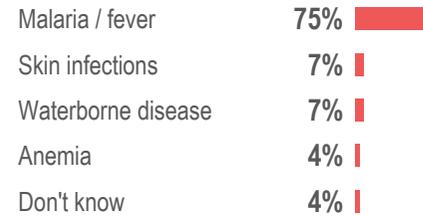


Proportion of assessed settlements where livestock disease outbreaks were reported

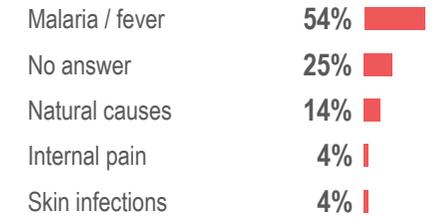


Health, Nutrition, WASH

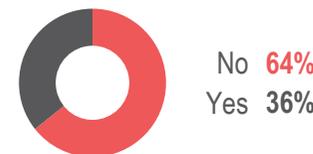
Primary reported health concerns, by proportion of assessed settlements



Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements



Proportion of assessed settlements where feeding programmes that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other nutrition supplements are reportedly present⁴



Proportion of assessed settlements where the presence of an improved water source accessible in 30 minutes or less was reported⁵



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



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Tonj East County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Warrap State, South Sudan - South Sudan Food Security Crisis

December 2019

Overview

Based on the most recent IPC analysis in August 2019, it was determined that 6.35 million people (54% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 10,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.7 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is the same as was reported in January 2019 and a slight decrease from September 2018 when 61% of the population was facing IPC Phase 3 or worse.¹ With the aim of facilitating a better understanding of the food security and livelihoods situation in South Sudan and to inform the IPC January 2020 update, REACH has developed food security and livelihood (FSL) factsheets of counties where settlements have

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- KIs who are remaining in hard-to-reach settlements, contacted through phone

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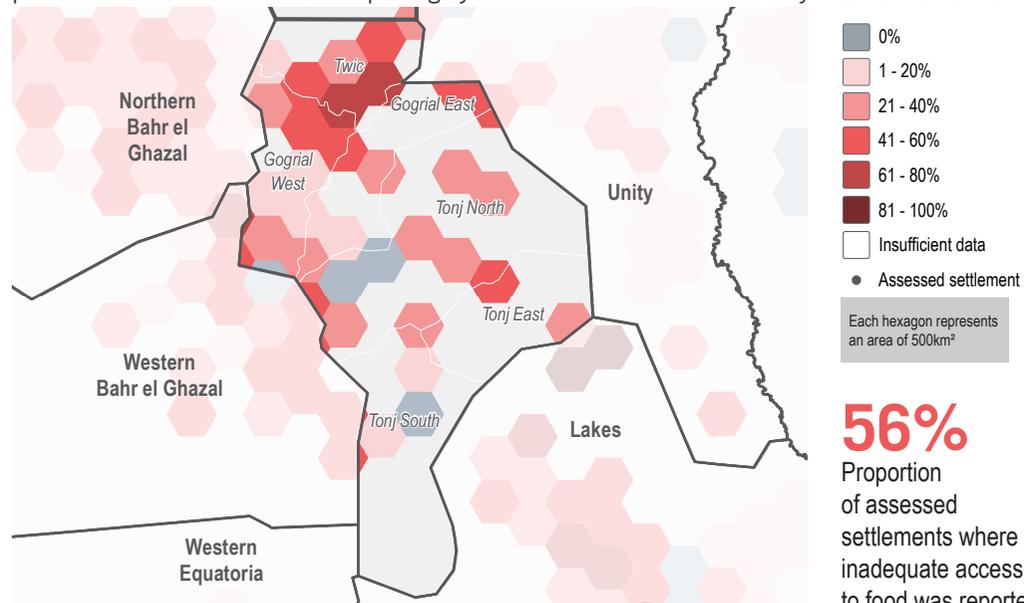
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Assessment Coverage

9 key informants interviewed
9 of 73 settlements (12%) assessed²

Food access composite indicator

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting "yes" to five selected food security-related indicators⁶



This simple food access composite aims to measure 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 of settlements reporting on the following indicators, with all indicators considered to have the same weight:

- Inadequate access to food
- Consuming one or no meals per day
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Shocks

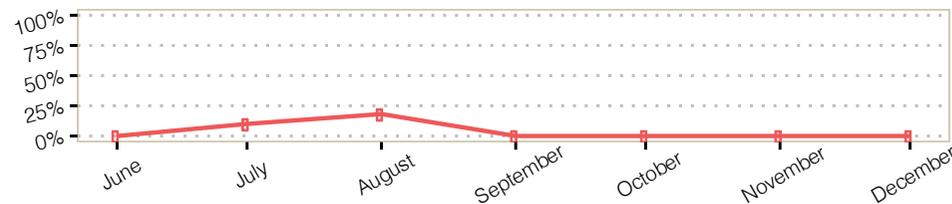
Reported hunger severity level in settlements where access to food was inadequate, by proportion of assessed settlements*

Hunger is small **44%** ■
 Hunger is severe **11%** ■

Reported impact of conflict or looting on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements experiencing conflict or looting*

Small impact **44%** ■
 No impact **11%** ■

Proportion of assessed settlements where flooding reportedly posed a barrier to physical access to a preferred marketplace*



1. IPC South Sudan, Key IPC Findings, August 2019.

2. 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.

Tonj East County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Food access

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



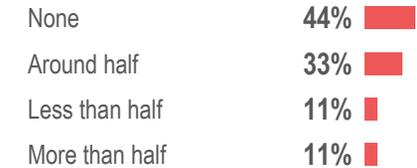
Reported impact of health problems on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements*



Reported primary food sources, by proportion of assessed settlements



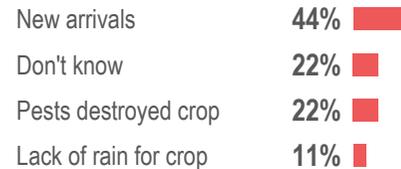
Reported proportion of meals consumed by most residents of assessed settlements that included wild foods, by proportion of



Reported impact of cereal prices on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements*



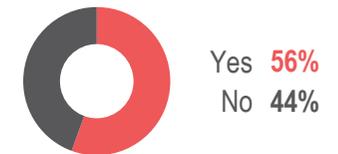
Reported primary reasons why residents of assessed settlements had inadequate food access, by proportion of settlements*



Proportion of settlements where residents reportedly consume wild foods that are known to make people sick



Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents consume on average one meal per day or less



Proportion of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have physical access to land for cultivation



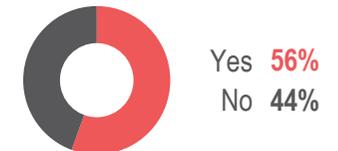
Proportion of assessed settlements reporting leaving their homes due to flooding of shelters



Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some residents reportedly cope with a lack of food by going entire days without eating



Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some households reportedly cope with a lack of food by having only children eat at times

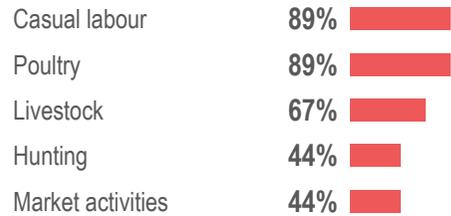


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Tonj East County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Livelihoods

Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, by proportion of assessed settlements³



Proportion of assessed settlements where residents reportedly received food assistance in the three months prior to data collection



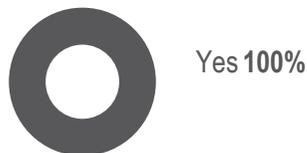
Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some residents reportedly cope with a lack of livelihoods by moving their entire households to cattle or fishing camps



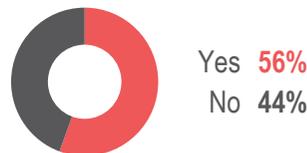
Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly have physical access to a functional market nearby



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



Proportion of assessed settlements where livestock disease outbreaks were reported

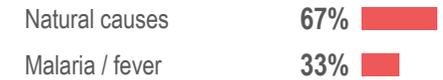


Health, Nutrition, WASH

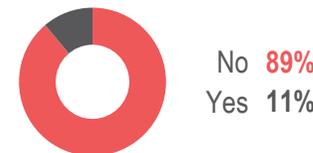
Primary reported health concerns, by proportion of assessed settlements



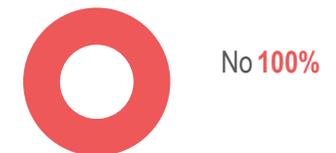
Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements



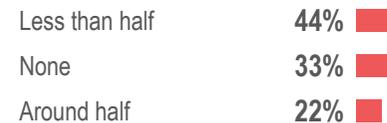
Proportion of assessed settlements where feeding programmes that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other nutrition supplements are reportedly present⁴



Proportion of assessed settlements where the presence of an improved water source accessible in 30 minutes or less was reported⁵



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



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Tonj North County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Warrap State, South Sudan - South Sudan Food Security Crisis

December 2019

Overview

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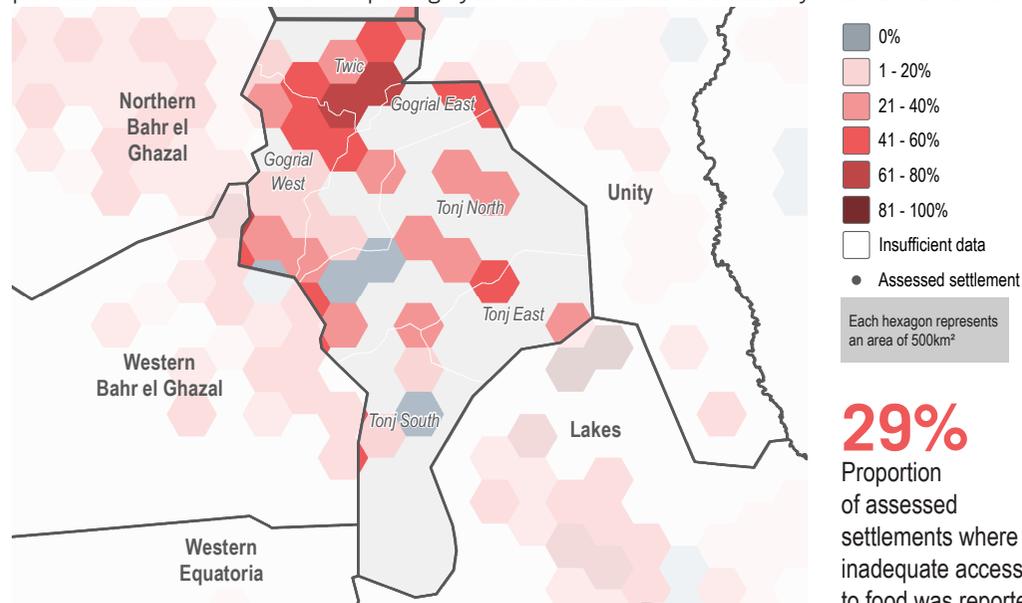
Assessment Coverage

39 key Informants interviewed

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

Food access composite indicator

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting "yes" to five selected food security-related indicators⁶



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

Shocks

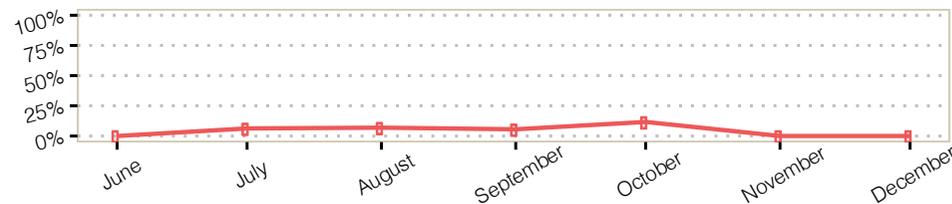
Reported hunger severity level in settlements where access to food was inadequate, by proportion of assessed settlements*

Hunger is small	18%
Hunger is severe	11%

Reported impact of conflict or looting on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements experiencing conflict or looting*

Small impact	42%
No impact	11%
Don't know	8%
Large impact	3%

Proportion of assessed settlements where flooding reportedly posed a barrier to physical access to a preferred marketplace*



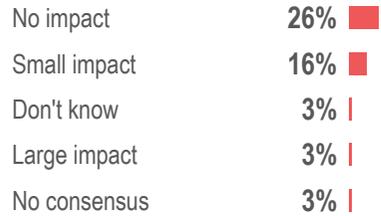
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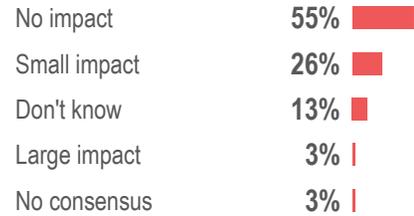
Tonj North County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Food access

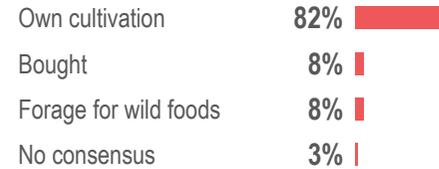
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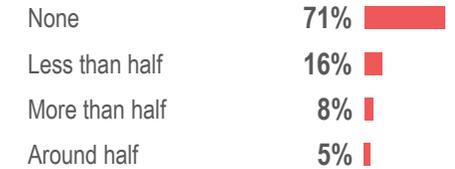
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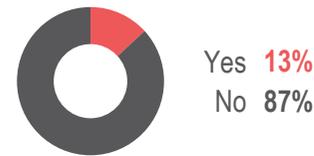
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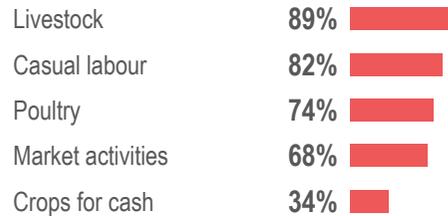


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Tonj North County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Livelihoods

Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, by proportion of assessed settlements³



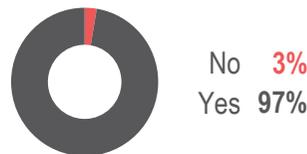
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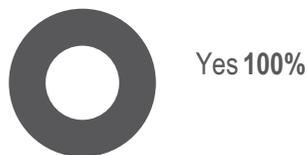
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Proportion of assessed settlements where livestock disease outbreaks were reported



Health, Nutrition, WASH

Primary reported health concerns, by proportion of assessed settlements



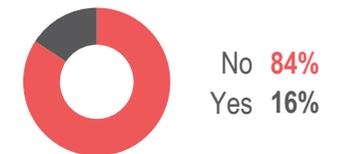
Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements



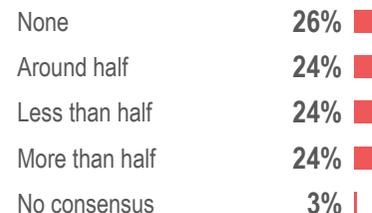
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Tonj South County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Warrap State, South Sudan - South Sudan Food Security Crisis

December 2019

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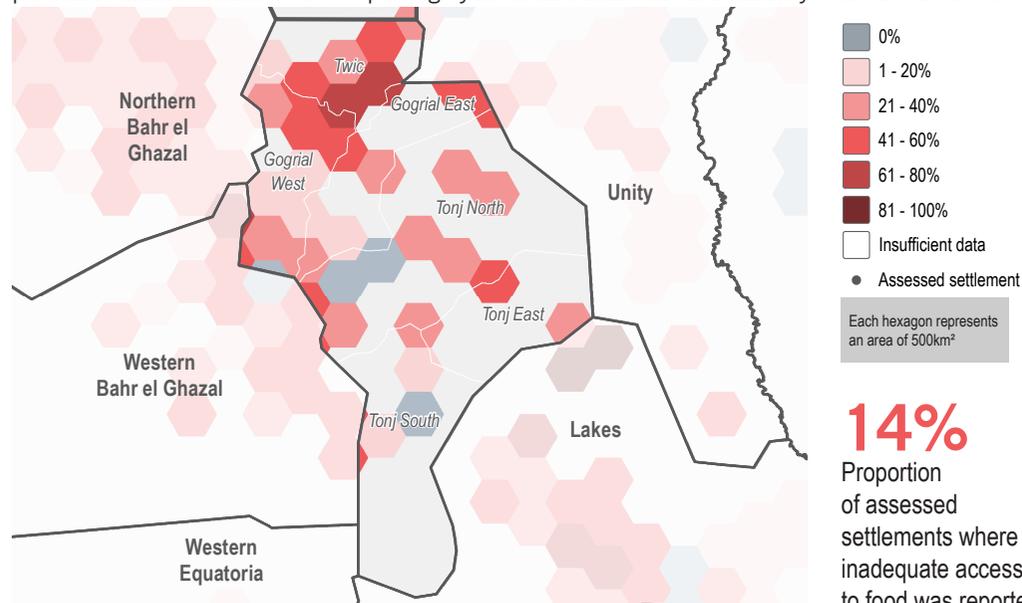
Assessment Coverage

14 key Informants interviewed

14 of **91** settlements (**15%**) assessed²

Food access composite indicator

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting "yes" to five selected food security-related indicators⁶



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- Perceived hunger from inadequate food access: severe or worst it can be
- Wild foods known to be making people sick consumed all the time

Shocks

Reported hunger severity level in settlements where access to food was inadequate, by proportion of assessed settlements*

Hunger is severe **7%** ■

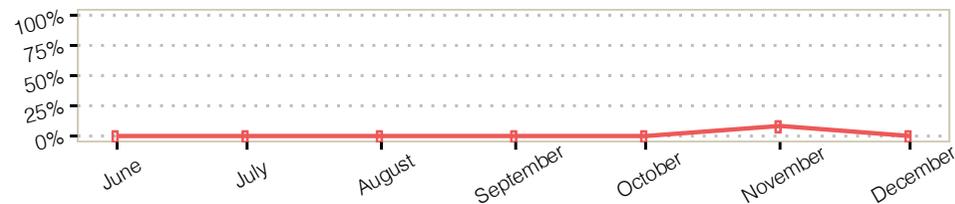
Hunger is small **7%** ■

Reported impact of conflict or looting on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements experiencing conflict or looting*

No impact **21%** ■

Small impact **7%** ■

Proportion of assessed settlements where flooding reportedly posed a barrier to physical access to a preferred marketplace*



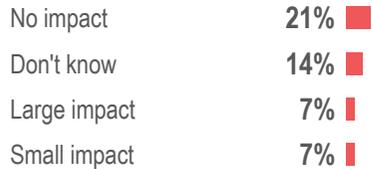
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Tonj South County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Food access

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



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



Reported primary food sources, by proportion of assessed settlements



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



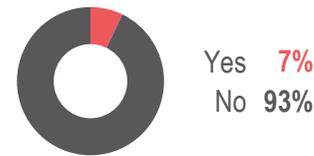
Reported impact of cereal prices on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements*



Reported primary reasons why residents of assessed settlements had inadequate food access, by proportion of settlements*



Proportion of settlements where residents reportedly consume wild foods that are known to make people sick



Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents consume on average one meal per day or less



Proportion of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have physical access to land for cultivation



Proportion of assessed settlements reporting leaving their homes due to flooding of shelters



Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some residents reportedly cope with a lack of food by going entire days without eating



Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some households reportedly cope with a lack of food by having only children eat at times

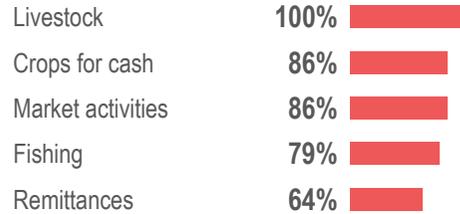


*The findings are presented as percentages of all assessed settlements, even if the question was asked only to a subset of assessed settlements

Tonj South County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Livelihoods

Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, by proportion of assessed settlements³



Proportion of assessed settlements where residents reportedly received food assistance in the three months prior to data collection



Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some residents reportedly cope with a lack of livelihoods by moving their entire households to cattle or fishing camps



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



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



Proportion of assessed settlements where livestock disease outbreaks were reported



Health, Nutrition, WASH

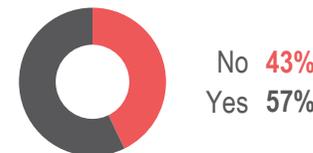
Primary reported health concerns, by proportion of assessed settlements



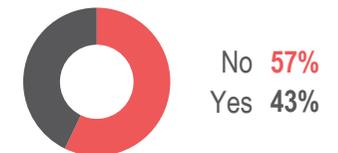
Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements



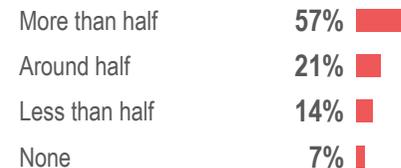
Proportion of assessed settlements where feeding programmes that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other nutrition supplements are reportedly present⁴



Proportion of assessed settlements where the presence of an improved water source accessible in 30 minutes or less was reported⁵



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



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Twic County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Warrap State, South Sudan - South Sudan Food Security Crisis

December 2019

Overview

Based on the most recent IPC analysis in August 2019, it was determined that 6.35 million people (54% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 10,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.7 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is the same as was reported in January 2019 and a slight decrease from September 2018 when 61% of the population was facing IPC Phase 3 or worse.¹ With the aim of facilitating a better understanding of the food security and livelihoods situation in South Sudan and to inform the IPC January 2020 update, REACH has developed food security and livelihood (FSL) factsheets of counties where settlements have

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- KIs who are newly arrived internally displaced

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

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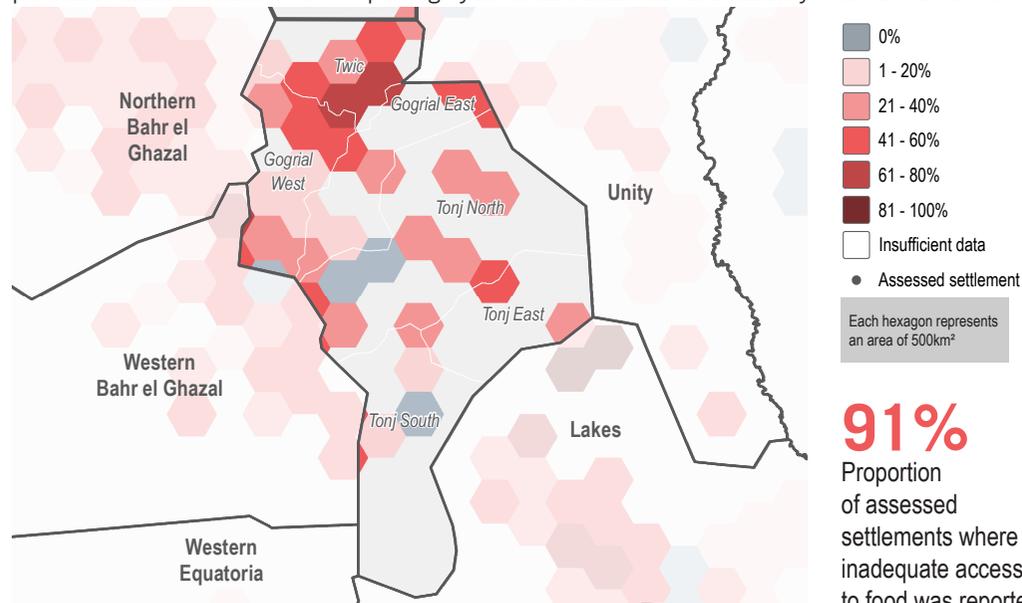
Assessment Coverage

37 key Informants interviewed

35 of **355** settlements (**10%**) assessed²

Food access composite indicator

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting "yes" to five selected food security-related indicators⁶



91%
Proportion of assessed settlements where inadequate access to food was reported

This simple food access composite aims to measure 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 of settlements reporting on the following indicators, with all indicators considered to have the same weight:

- Inadequate access to food
- Consuming one or no meals per day
- 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

Shocks

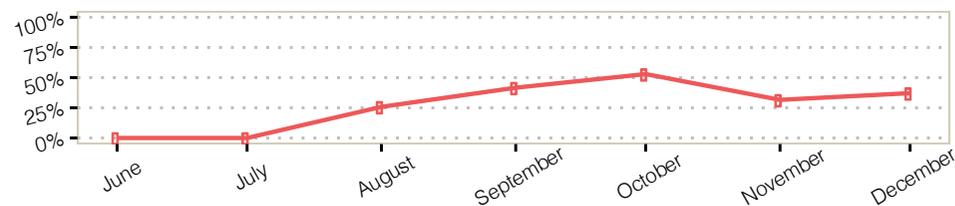
Reported hunger severity level in settlements where access to food was inadequate, by proportion of assessed settlements*



Reported impact of conflict or looting on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements experiencing conflict or looting*



Proportion of assessed settlements where flooding reportedly posed a barrier to physical access to a preferred marketplace*



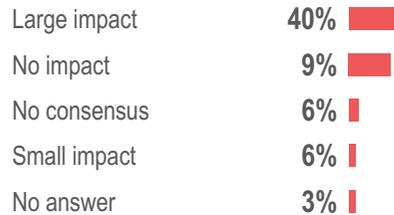
1. IPC South Sudan, Key IPC Findings, August 2019.

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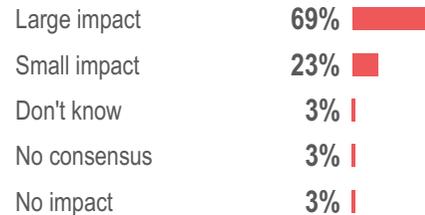
Twic County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Food access

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



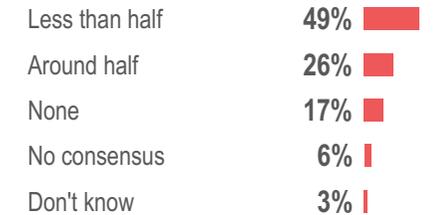
Reported impact of health problems on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements*



Reported primary food sources, by proportion of assessed settlements



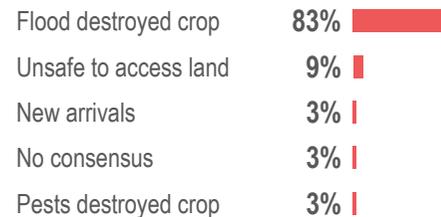
Reported proportion of meals consumed by most residents of assessed settlements that included wild foods, by proportion of



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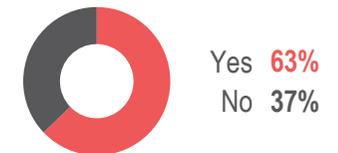
Reported primary reasons why residents of assessed settlements had inadequate food access, by proportion of settlements*



Proportion of settlements where residents reportedly consume wild foods that are known to make people sick



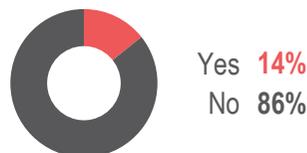
Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents consume on average one meal per day or less



Proportion of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have physical access to land for cultivation



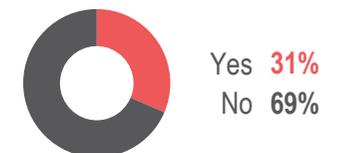
Proportion of assessed settlements reporting leaving their homes due to flooding of shelters



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Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some households reportedly cope with a lack of food by having only children eat at times

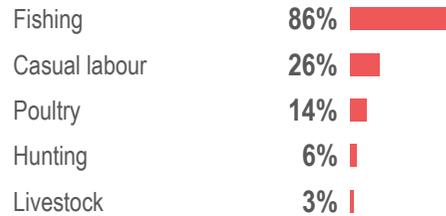


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Twic County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Livelihoods

Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, by proportion of assessed settlements³



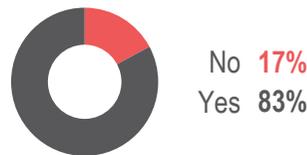
Proportion of assessed settlements where residents reportedly received food assistance in the three months prior to data collection



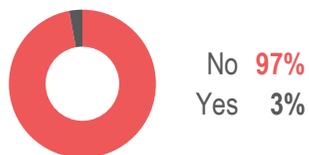
Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some residents reportedly cope with a lack of livelihoods by moving their entire households to cattle or fishing camps



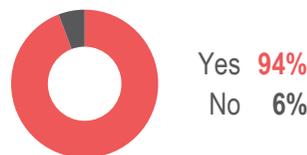
Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly have physical access to a functional market nearby



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

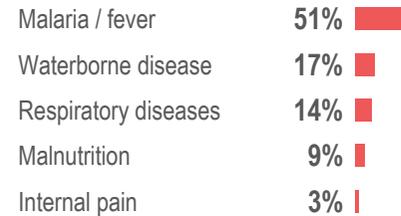


Proportion of assessed settlements where livestock disease outbreaks were reported

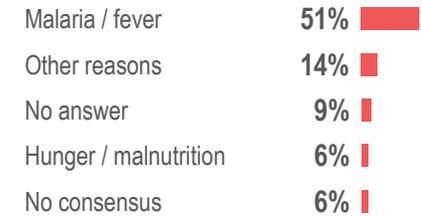


Health, Nutrition, WASH

Primary reported health concerns, by proportion of assessed settlements



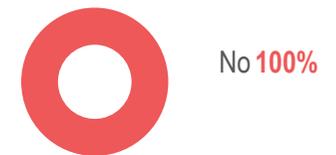
Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements



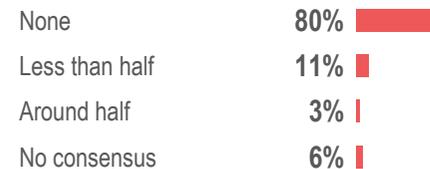
Proportion of assessed settlements where feeding programmes that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other nutrition supplements are reportedly present⁴



Proportion of assessed settlements where the presence of an improved water source accessible in 30 minutes or less was reported⁵



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



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Jur River County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Western Bahr el Ghazal State, South Sudan - South Sudan Food Security Crisis

December 2019

Overview

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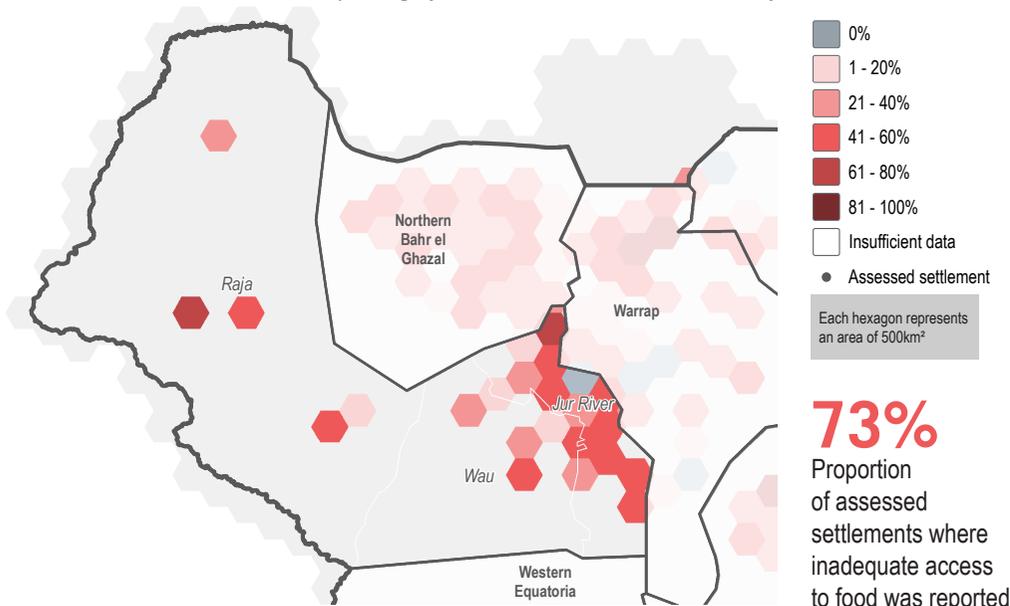
Assessment Coverage

94 key Informants interviewed

80 of 812 settlements (**10%**) assessed²

Food access composite indicator

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting "yes" to five selected food security-related indicators⁶

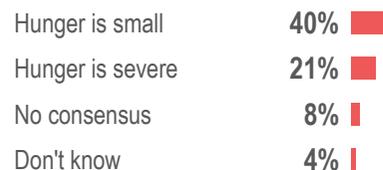


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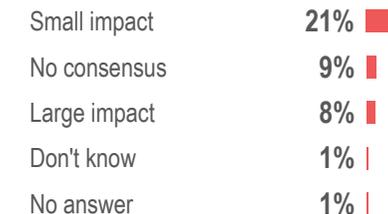
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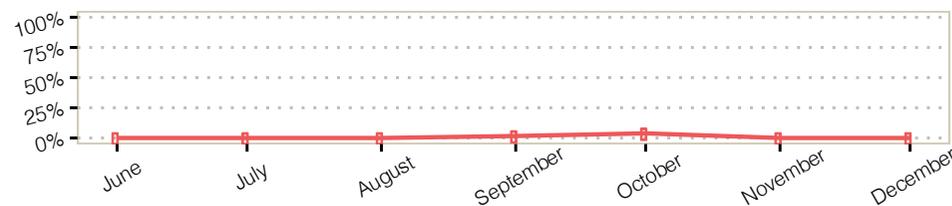
Reported hunger severity level in settlements where access to food was inadequate, by proportion of assessed settlements*



Reported impact of conflict or looting on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements experiencing conflict or looting*



Proportion of assessed settlements where flooding reportedly posed a barrier to physical access to a preferred marketplace*



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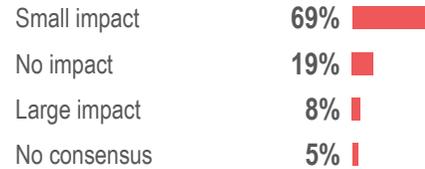
Jur River County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Food access

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



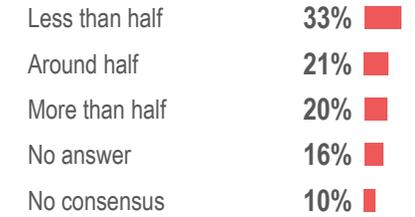
Reported impact of health problems on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements*



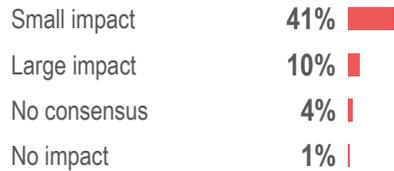
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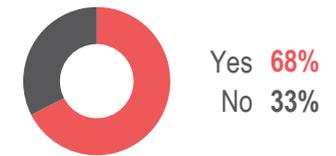
Reported primary reasons why residents of assessed settlements had inadequate food access, by proportion of settlements*



Proportion of settlements where residents reportedly consume wild foods that are known to make people sick



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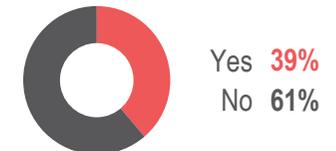
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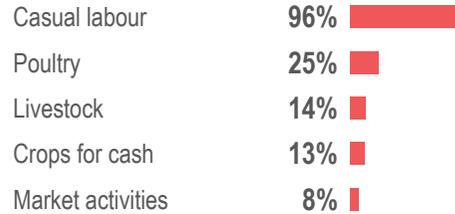


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Jur River County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Livelihoods

Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, by proportion of assessed settlements³



Proportion of assessed settlements where residents reportedly received food assistance in the three months prior to data collection



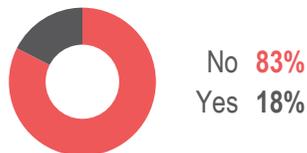
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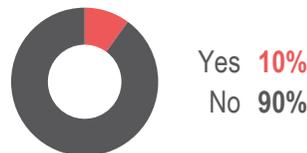
Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly have physical access to a functional market nearby



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



Proportion of assessed settlements where livestock disease outbreaks were reported

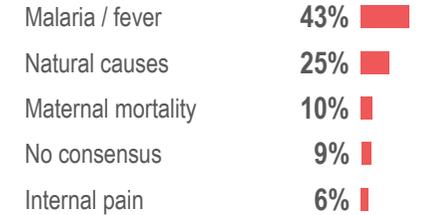


Health, Nutrition, WASH

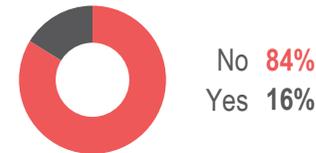
Primary reported health concerns, by proportion of assessed settlements



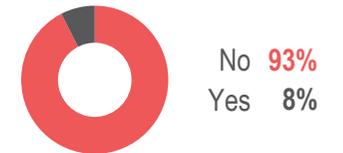
Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements



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



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Raja County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Western Bahr el Ghazal State, South Sudan - South Sudan Food Security Crisis

December 2019

Overview

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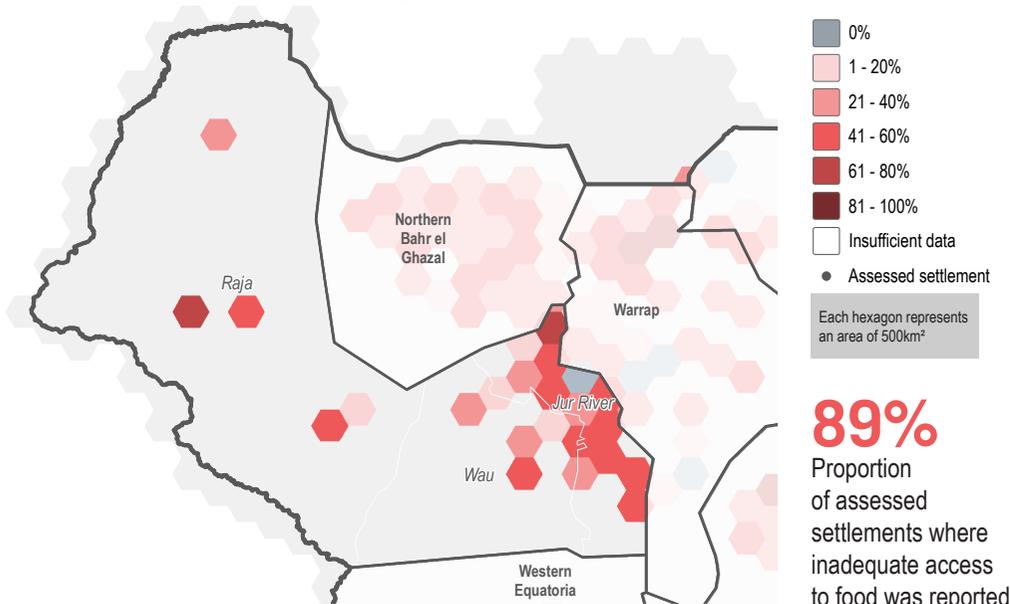
Assessment Coverage

57 key Informants interviewed

38 of 345 settlements (**11%**) assessed²

Food access composite indicator

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting "yes" to five selected food security-related indicators⁶

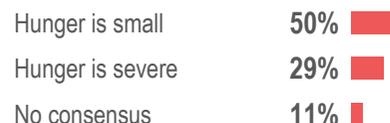


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Shocks

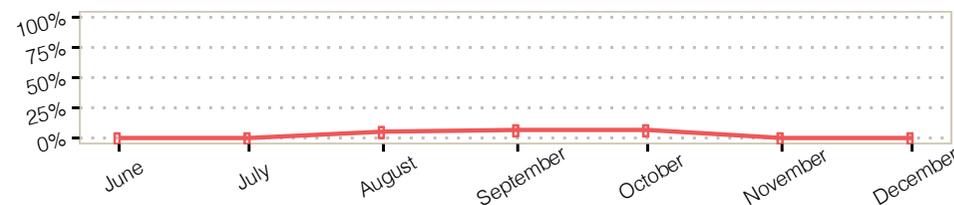
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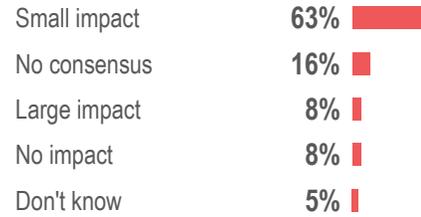
Raja County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Food access

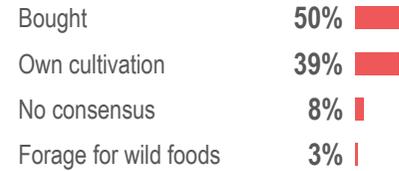
Reported impact of new IDP arrivals on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements*



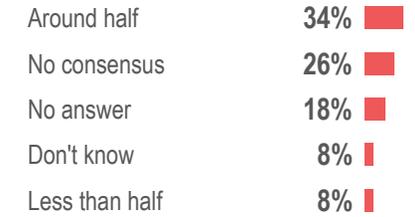
Reported impact of health problems on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements*



Reported primary food sources, by proportion of assessed settlements



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



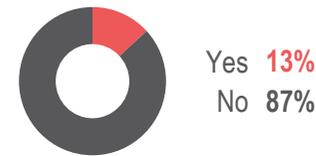
Reported impact of cereal prices on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements*



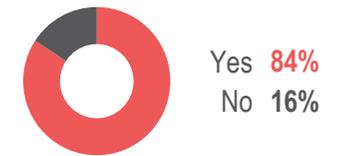
Reported primary reasons why residents of assessed settlements had inadequate food access, by proportion of settlements*



Proportion of settlements where residents reportedly consume wild foods that are known to make people sick



Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents consume on average one meal per day or less



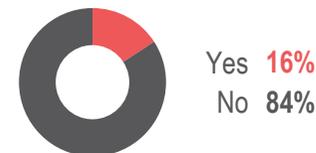
Proportion of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have physical access to land for cultivation



Proportion of assessed settlements reporting leaving their homes due to flooding of shelters



Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some residents reportedly cope with a lack of food by going entire days without eating



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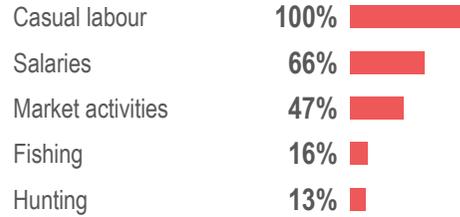


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Raja County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Livelihoods

Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, by proportion of assessed settlements³



Proportion of assessed settlements where residents reportedly received food assistance in the three months prior to data collection



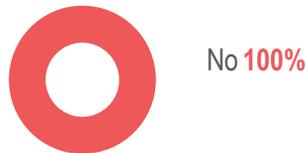
Proportion of assessed settlements where at least some residents reportedly cope with a lack of livelihoods by moving their entire households to cattle or fishing camps



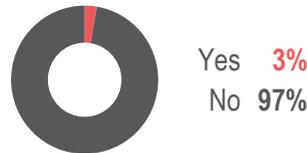
Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly have physical access to a functional market nearby



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



Proportion of assessed settlements where livestock disease outbreaks were reported

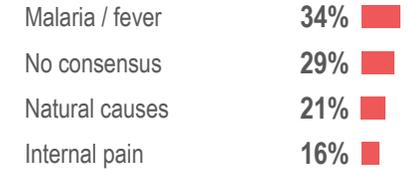


Health, Nutrition, WASH

Primary reported health concerns, by proportion of assessed settlements



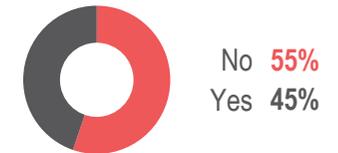
Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements



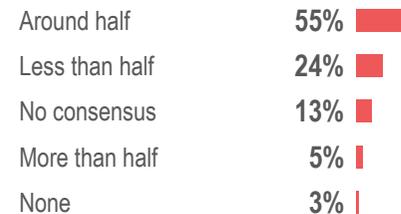
Proportion of assessed settlements where feeding programmes that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other nutrition supplements are reportedly present⁴



Proportion of assessed settlements where the presence of an improved water source accessible in 30 minutes or less was reported⁵



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



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3. Top 5 results presented, percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.
4. Specialized nutritious foods used for the treatment of acute malnutrition and to fortify diets.
5. Improved water sources: borehole, tap stand, water yard.

6. Given limitations in analyzing 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.



Wau County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Western Bahr el Ghazal State, South Sudan - South Sudan Food Security Crisis

December 2019

Overview

Based on the most recent IPC analysis in August 2019, it was determined that 6.35 million people (54% of the total population) faced IPC Phase 3 'Crisis' levels of acute food insecurity or worse, of whom 10,000 were in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) and 1.7 million were in Emergency (IPC phase 4). The level of acute food insecurity is the same as was reported in January 2019 and a slight decrease from September 2018 when 61% of the population was facing IPC Phase 3 or worse.¹ With the aim of facilitating a better understanding of the food security and livelihoods situation in South Sudan and to inform the IPC January 2020 update, REACH has developed food security and livelihood (FSL) factsheets of counties where settlements have

been assessed using the Area of Knowledge (AoK) methodology.

REACH employs its Area of Knowledge (AoK) methodology to collect relevant information in hard-to-reach areas to inform humanitarian planning and interventions outside formal settlement sites. Using 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 and 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 had contact with someone living or have been in a hard-to-reach settlement 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 presented at the settlement level is

the modal (most frequent) response for KIs reporting on that settlement.

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 December 2019, and are not statistically generalisable.

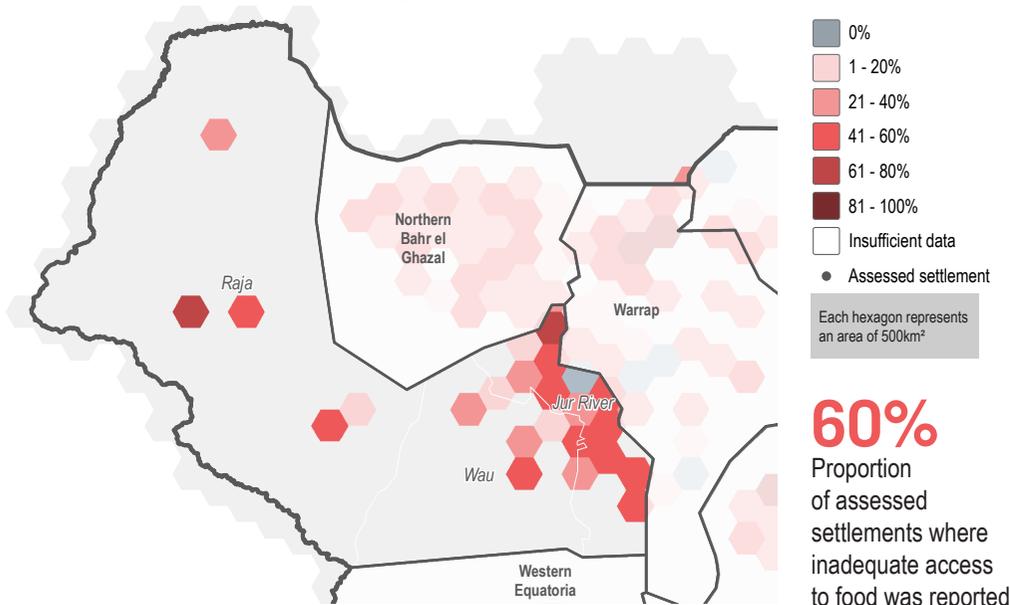
Assessment Coverage

94 key Informants interviewed

53 of **345** settlements (**15%**) assessed²

Food access composite indicator

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting "yes" to five selected food security-related indicators⁶

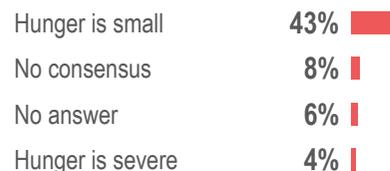


This simple food access composite aims to measure both levels of adequate access to food as well as severity of perceived hunger and application of severe consumption-based coping strategies. The composite was created by averaging the 'yes' responses of settlements reporting on the following indicators,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

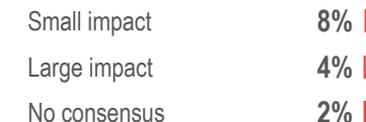
- Inadequate access to food
- Consuming one or no meals per day
- Skipping days to cope with a lack of food or money to buy food
- Perceived hunger from inadequate food access: severe or worst it can be
- Wild foods known to be making people sick consumed all the time

Shocks

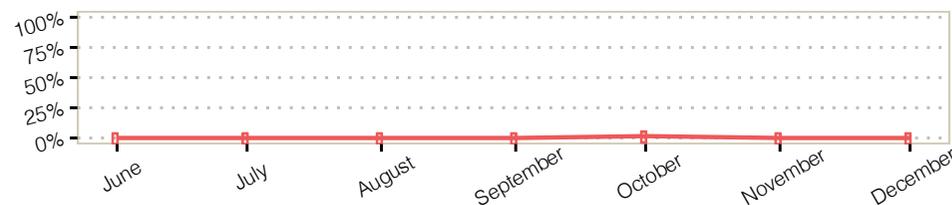
Reported hunger severity level in settlements where access to food was inadequate, by proportion of assessed settlements*



Reported impact of conflict or looting on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements experiencing conflict or looting*



Proportion of assessed settlements where flooding reportedly posed a barrier to physical access to a preferred marketplace*



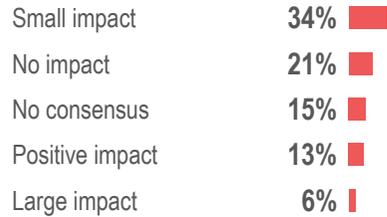
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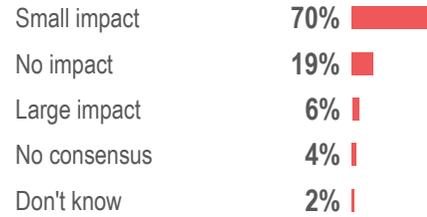
Wau County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Food access

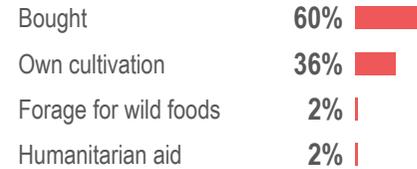
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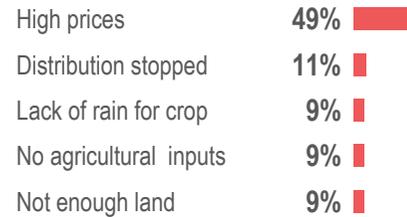
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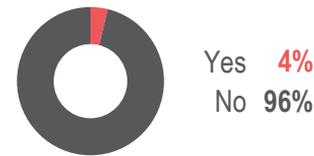
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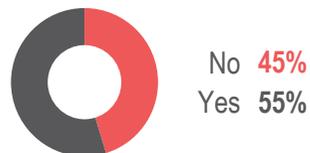
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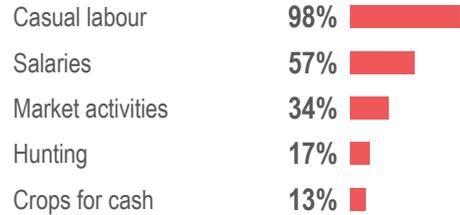


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Wau County - Food Security and Livelihoods

Livelihoods

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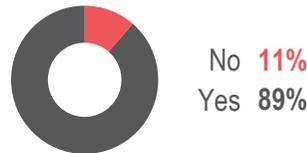
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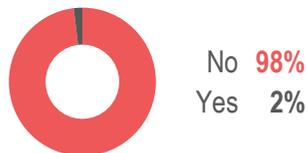
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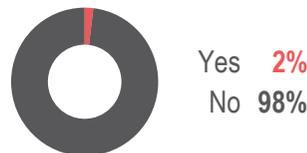
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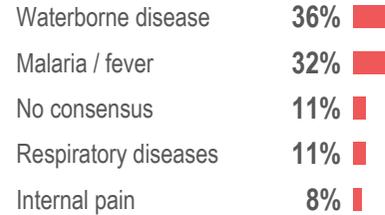


Proportion of assessed settlements where livestock disease outbreaks were reported



Health, Nutrition, WASH

Primary reported health concerns, by proportion of assessed settlements



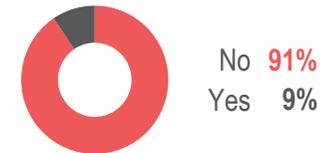
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