

Lakes State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

Overview

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

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

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

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

KIs who are newly arrived internally displaced persons (IDPs) who have left a hard-to-reach settlement in the last month

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

Selected KIs are purposively sampled and have knowledge from within the last month about a specific settlement in South Sudan, with data collected at the settlement level. About half of settlements assessed have more than one KI reporting on the settlement. In these cases, data is aggregated at the settlement level according to a weighting mechanism, which can be

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All percentages presented in this factsheet, unless otherwise specified, represent the proportion of settlements assessed with that specific response.

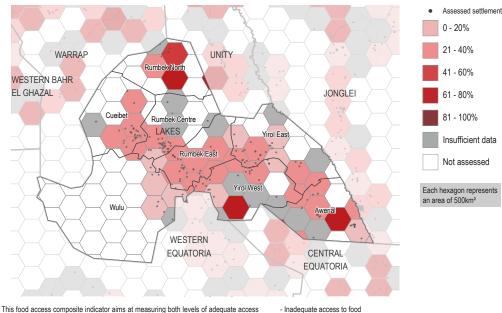
The findings presented in this factsheet are indicative of the broad food security and livelihood trends in assessed settlements in January 2022, and are not statistically generalisable.

Assessment Coverage¹

24 Key informants interviewed

23 of 218 settlements (11%) assessed²

Food access composite indicator



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

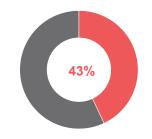


Wild foods known to be making people sick consumed all the time
For m

- 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

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



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

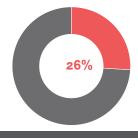


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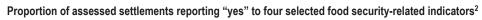
south.sudan@reach-initiative.org For our global office: geneva@reach-initiative.org Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported hunger is severe or "the worst it can be"³



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



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Awerial County - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

Lakes State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

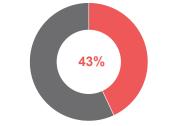
January 2022

Shocks

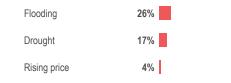
Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported shocks, such as flooding, drought, conflict, or disease outbreak, impacted or led to loss of livelihoods, in the 30 days prior to data collection

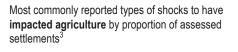


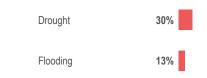
Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that shocks, such as **flooding**, **drought**, **conflict**, **or disease outbreak**, **impacted agriculture**, in the 30 days prior to data collection



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







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

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- 6. Specialised nutritious foods used for the treatment of acute malnutrition and to fortify diets.
- 7. Improved water sources: borehole, tap stand, water yard.

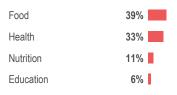




Community perceptions for humanitarian assistance



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



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



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



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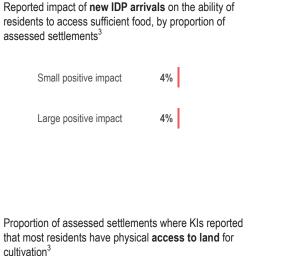


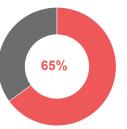
Awerial County - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

Lakes State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

January 2022

Food access





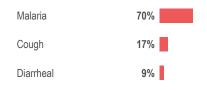
Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported at least some residents **reduced the number of meals consumed per day** to cope with a lack of food³



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



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

Lack land 229	6
High prices 179	6
Flooding too much rain 179	6
No stock 139	6
No enough livestock 99	6
Lack rain 99	6
Crops destroyed pests 49	6

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



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



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



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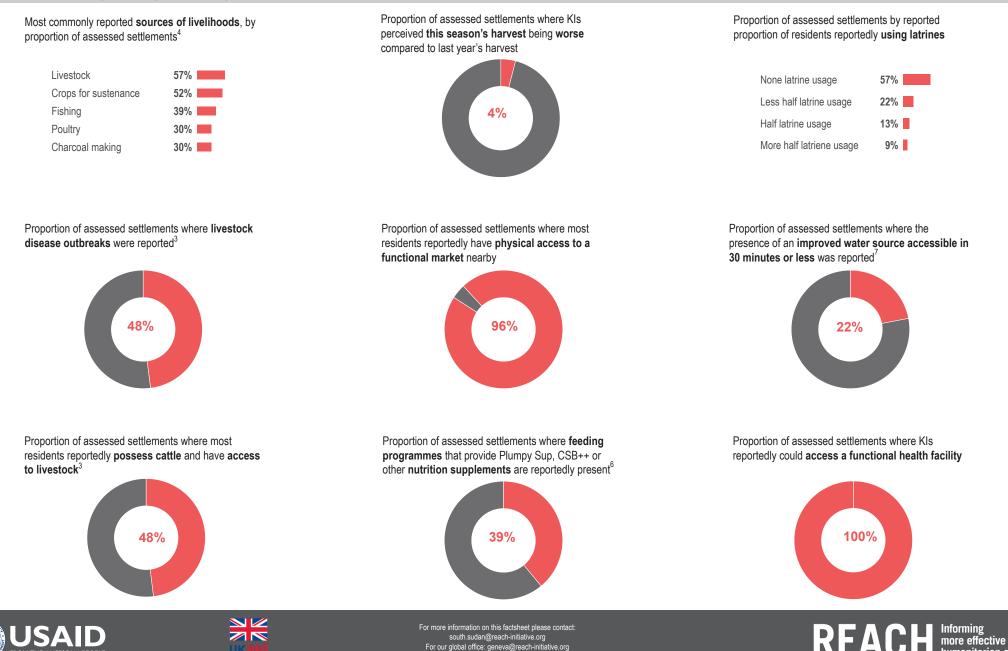
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January 2022

humanitarian action







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- Skipping days to cope with a lack of food or money to buy food

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

- Perceived hunger from inadequate food access: severe or worst it can be

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

15%

most people are unable to access enough food

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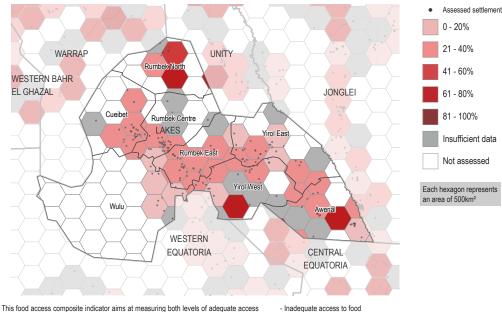
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Assessment Coverage¹

33 Key informants interviewed

26 of 410 settlements (6%) assessed²

Food access composite indicator



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



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

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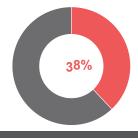
Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported at least some residents went entire days without eating to cope with limited access to food³



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



Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that at least some residents consumed wild foods that are known to make people sick³







Cueibet County - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

Lakes State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

January 2022

Shocks

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



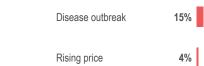
Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that shocks, such as flooding, drought, conflict, or disease outbreak, impacted agriculture, in the 30 days prior to data collection



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

Disease outbreak	12%	Disease outbreak
Rising price	4%	Rising price

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



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Community perceptions for humanitarian assistance

Most commonly reported sour provide reliable information in		Most c percei
Community leader	50%	
Community health	50%	
Ingo	29%	
State authority	18%	
Friends family	11%	

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

36%
18%
11%
7%
7%

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

Social cohesion	18%	
Food	18%	
Health	14%	
Livelihood	11%	
Cash	11%	

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

Food	25%
Health	18%
Shelter nfi	14%
Livelihood	7%
Cash	7%

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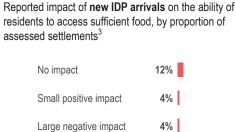


Cueibet County - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

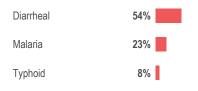
Lakes State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

January 2022

Food access



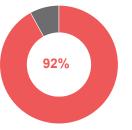
Reported impact of **health problems** on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements³



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

Flooding too much rain	27%
Crops destroyed pests	8%
Conflict insecurity	8%
No stock	4%
Lack land	4%
Alcoholism gambling	4%

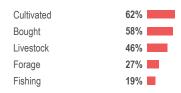
Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that most residents have physical $\mbox{access to land}$ for cultivation 3



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



Reported $\ensuremath{\textbf{primary food sources}}$, by proportion of assessed settlements $\ensuremath{^4}$



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



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



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









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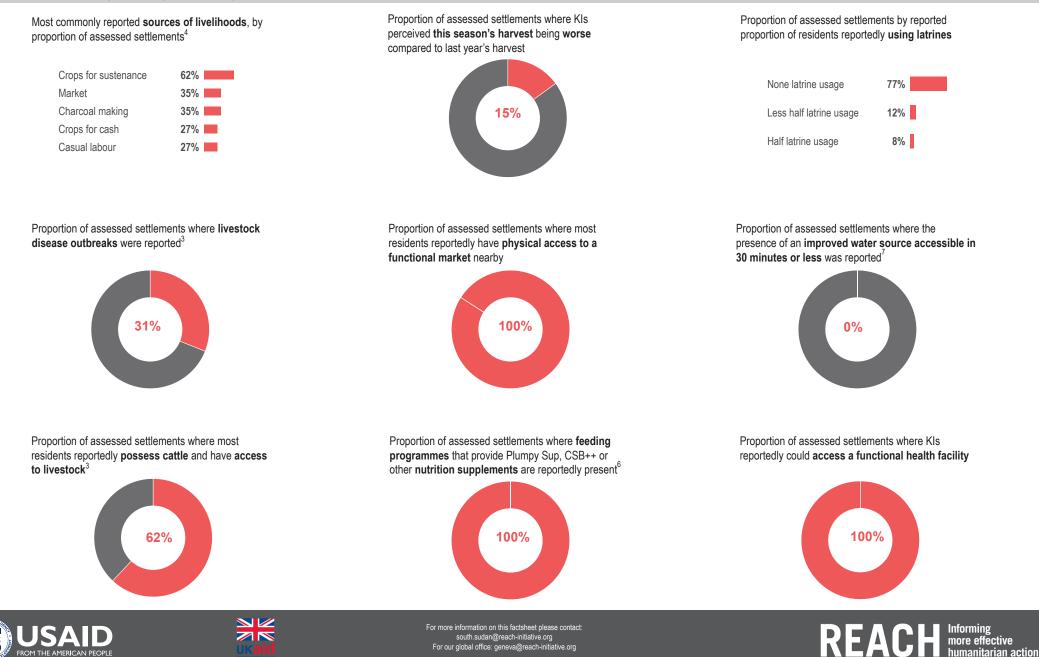


Cueibet County - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

Lakes State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

January 2022







Lakes State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

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Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported

40%

most people are unable to access enough food

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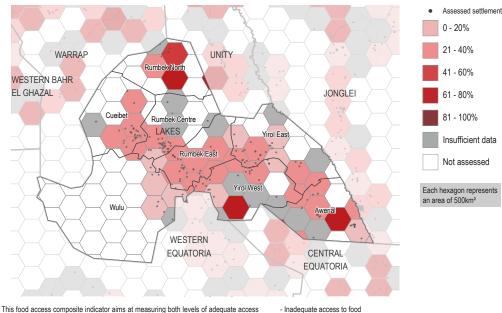
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Assessment Coverage¹

34 Key informants interviewed

30 of 388 settlements (8%) assessed²

Food access composite indicator



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

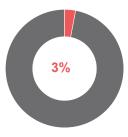
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Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported at least some residents went entire days without eating to cope with limited access to food³



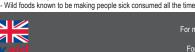
Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported hunger is severe or "the worst it can be"³



Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that at least some residents consumed wild foods that are known to make people sick³



Informing more effective



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- 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

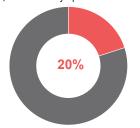


Lakes State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

January 2022

Shocks

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



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



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

Flooding	10%	Flooding	10
Disease outbreak	7%	Rising price	3
Conflict	3%	Conflict	3

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

Flooding	10%
Rising price	3%
Conflict	3%

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Community perceptions for humanitarian assistance

Most commonly reported so provide reliable information	
Community leader	56%
Ingo	31%
Community health	31%
Religious leader	11%
Local authority	11%

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

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Education	36%
Food	19%
Health	11%
Protection	8%
Nutrition	6%

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

Food	25%
Livelihood	19%
Social cohesion	8%
Health	6%
Education	6%
Livelihood Social cohesion Health	19% 8% 6%

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

Food	33%
Wash	17%
Livelihood	8%
Health	8%
Education	3%

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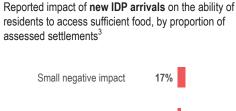


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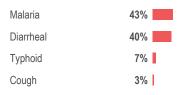
January 2022

Food access

No impact



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

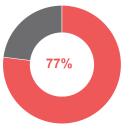


Most commonly reported **main reason** KIs perceived residents **could not access enough food**, by proportion of assessed settlements

No stock	17%	
Lack land	13%	
Flooding too much rain	13%	
Conflict insecurity	13%	
High prices	10%	
Alcoholism gambling	7%	
Food dist stop	3%	Ľ,

Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that most residents have physical $\mbox{access to land}$ for cultivation 3

7%



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



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



Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported

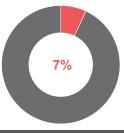
40%

that at least some residents limited portion sizes to

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



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





For more informatio

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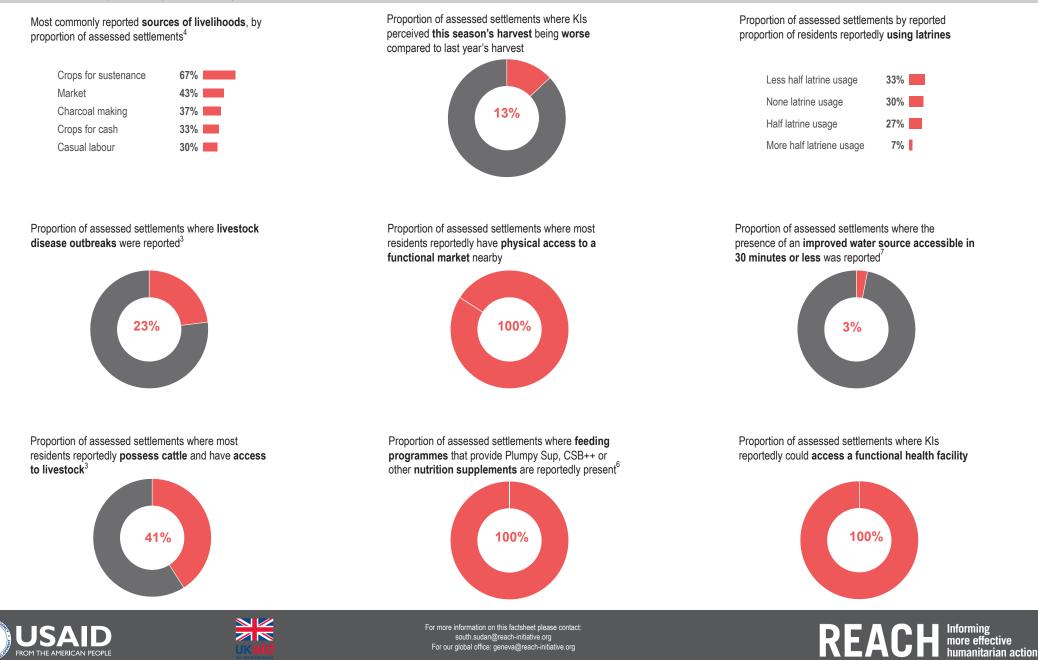




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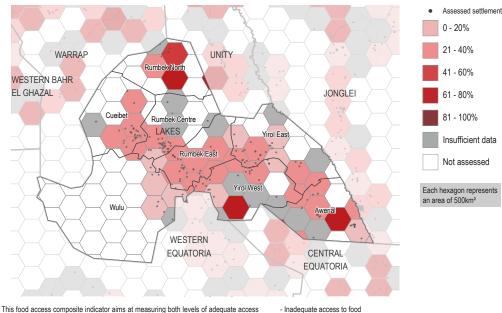
The findings presented in this factsheet are indicative of the broad food security and livelihood trends in assessed settlements in January 2022, and are not statistically generalisable.

Assessment Coverage¹

40 Key informants interviewed

27 of 391 settlements (7%) assessed²

Food access composite indicator



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



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

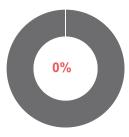
Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported most people are unable to access enough food



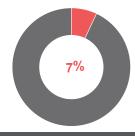
Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported at least some residents went **entire days without eating** to cope with limited access to food³



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



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





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Lakes State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

January 2022

Shocks

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



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



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

Flooding	7%	Flooding
Drought	7%	Drought
Disease outbreak	7%	Disease outbreak

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

Flooding	11%
Drought	7%
Disease outbreak	7%

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- 6. Specialised nutritious foods used for the treatment of acute malnutrition and to fortify diets.
- 7. Improved water sources: borehole, tap stand, water yard.





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Community perceptions for humanitarian assistance

Most commonly reported sou provide reliable information in		Most commonly reported perceived to be preferred	types of assistance KIs by children in their settlement ^{4,5}
Community leader	63%	Food	19%
Community health	44%	Health	15%
Ingo	30%	Education	15%
Loudspeaker	4%	None	7%
Local authority	4%	Cash	4%

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

	22%
esion	15%
	11%
	7%
	7%

Food Social coh Livelihood Health Education

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

Food	22%	
Wash	11%	
Health	11%	
Livelihood	7%	
Education	7%	

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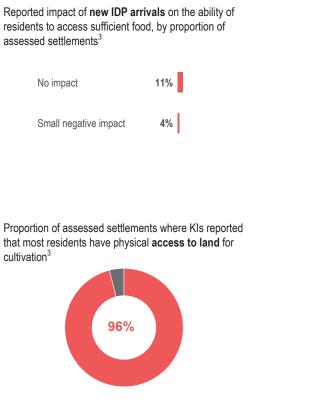




Lakes State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

January 2022

Food access



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



 \mathbf{N}

 \sim

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



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

Flooding too much rain	22%
No stock	19%
Conflict insecurity	11%
Lack rain	7%
No market	4%
Crops destroyed pests	4%

e Kls reported Reported **primary food sources**, by proportion of assessed settlements⁴



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

Less half



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





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



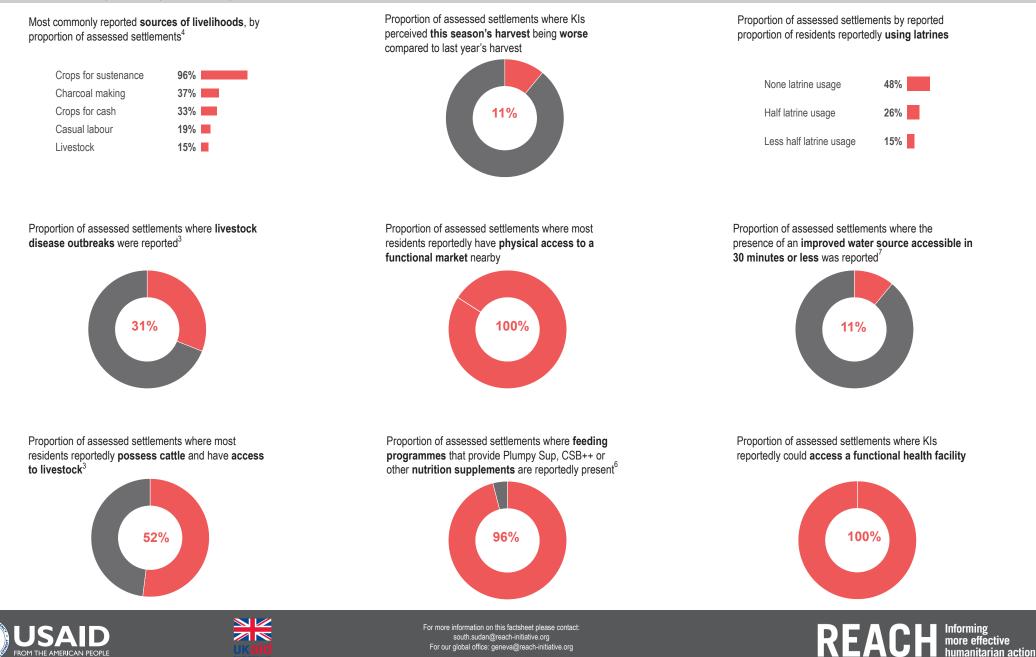
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Lakes State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

January 2022

Livelihoods, Health, Nutrition, WASH





Lakes State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

Overview

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

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- Skipping days to cope with a lack of food or money to buy food

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

- Perceived hunger from inadequate food access: severe or worst it can be

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

Selected KIs are purposively sampled and have knowledge from within the last month about a specific settlement in South Sudan, with data collected at the settlement level. About half of settlements assessed have more than one KI reporting on the settlement. In these cases, data is aggregated at the settlement level according to a weighting mechanism, which can be

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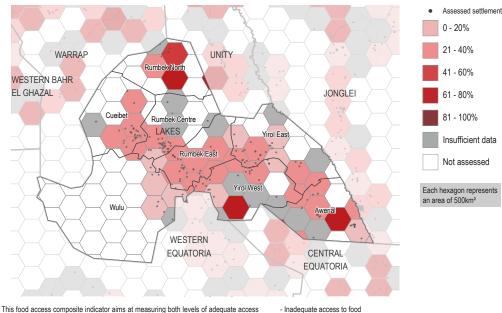
The findings presented in this factsheet are indicative of the broad food security and livelihood trends in assessed settlements in January 2022, and are not statistically generalisable.

Assessment Coverage¹

14 Key informants interviewed

12 of 129 settlements (9%) assessed²

Food access composite indicator



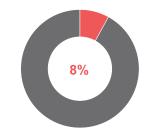
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This food access composite indicator aims at measuring both levels of adequate access to food as well as severity of perceived hunger and application of severe consumptionbased coping strategies. The composite was created by averaging the 'yes' responses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



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

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



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



For more information on this factsheet please contact

south.sudan@reach-initiative.org For our global office: geneva@reach-initiative.org Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported hunger is severe or "the worst it can be"³



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







Lakes State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

January 2022

Shocks

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

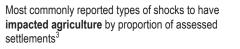


Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that shocks, such as flooding, drought, conflict, or disease outbreak, impacted agriculture, in the 30 days prior to data collection



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





25% Drought 8% Flooding

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

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- 5. The findings for these selected indicators are taken from the December 2021 round of AoK data collection.
- 6. Specialised nutritious foods used for the treatment of acute malnutrition and to fortify diets.
- 7. Improved water sources: borehole, tap stand, water yard.





Community perceptions for humanitarian assistance

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

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

Education	40%
Food	30%
Shelter nfi	10%
Health	10%
Nutrition	5%

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

	40%
	25%
od	15%
cohesion	10%
	5%

Food

Health Liveliho

Social of

Wash

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

Food 35	5%	
Wash 20)%	
Shelter nfi 15	5%	
Livelihood 10)%	
Education	5%	

About REACH

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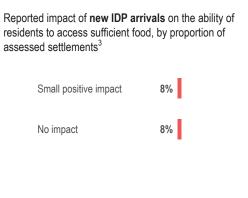




Lakes State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

January 2022

Food access



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



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

Flooding too much rain	25%
Lack rain	17%
Conflict insecurity	17%
No stock	8%

Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that most residents have physical $\mbox{access to land}$ for cultivation 3



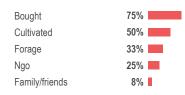
Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported at least some residents **reduced the number of meals consumed per day** to cope with a lack of food³



 \mathbf{N}

 \sim

Reported **primary food sources**, by proportion of assessed settlements $\!\!\!^4$



Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported

67%

that at least some residents limited portion sizes to

cope with a lack of food³

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

Less half	25%
Half	17%
More half	8%

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



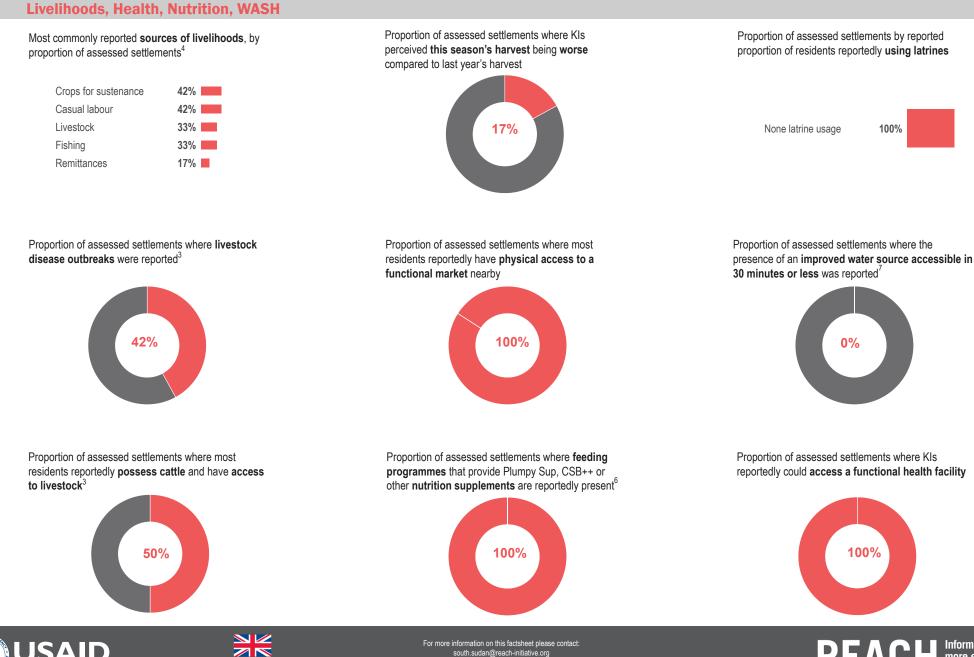


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Lakes State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

January 2022



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Overview

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

- Perceived hunger from inadequate food access: severe or worst it can be

- KIs who have been in contact with someone living in a hard-to-reach settlement, or have been visiting one in the last month (traders, migrants, family members, etc.)
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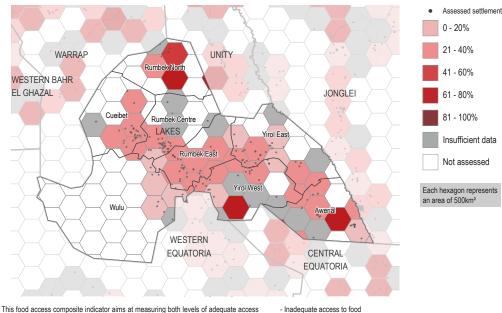
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Assessment Coverage¹

11 Key informants interviewed

10 of 151 settlements (7%) assessed²

Food access composite indicator



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

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

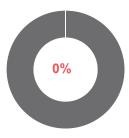


Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported at least some residents went **entire days without eating** to cope with limited access to food³



For more information on this factsheet please contact

south.sudan@reach-initiative.org For our global office: geneva@reach-initiative.org Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported hunger is severe or "the worst it can be"³



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







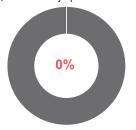
Wulu County - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

Lakes State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

January 2022

Shocks

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



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



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

N/A

N/A

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Community perceptions for humanitarian assistance

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

Community leader	64%
Community health	50%
Local authority	21%
Ingo	21%
Friends family	14%

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

Education
Food
Wash
Nutrition

tion 64% 21% 21% 7% 0

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

Health Food Wash

Livelihood Cash

36%	6
29%	6
14%	6
7%	6
7%	6

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

Food	29%
Wash	21%
Health	14%
Livelihood	7%
Education	7%

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Wulu County - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

Lakes State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

January 2022

Food access

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

N/A

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



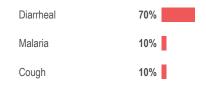
Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported at least some residents reduced the number of meals consumed per day to cope with a lack of food³



 \mathbf{N}

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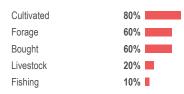
Reported impact of health problems on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements³



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

Lack rain	20%
No stock	10%
No market	10%
High prices	10%
Food dist stop	10%
Flooding too much rain	10%

Reported primary food sources, by proportion of assessed settlements⁴



0%

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

Less half



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





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cope with a lack of food³

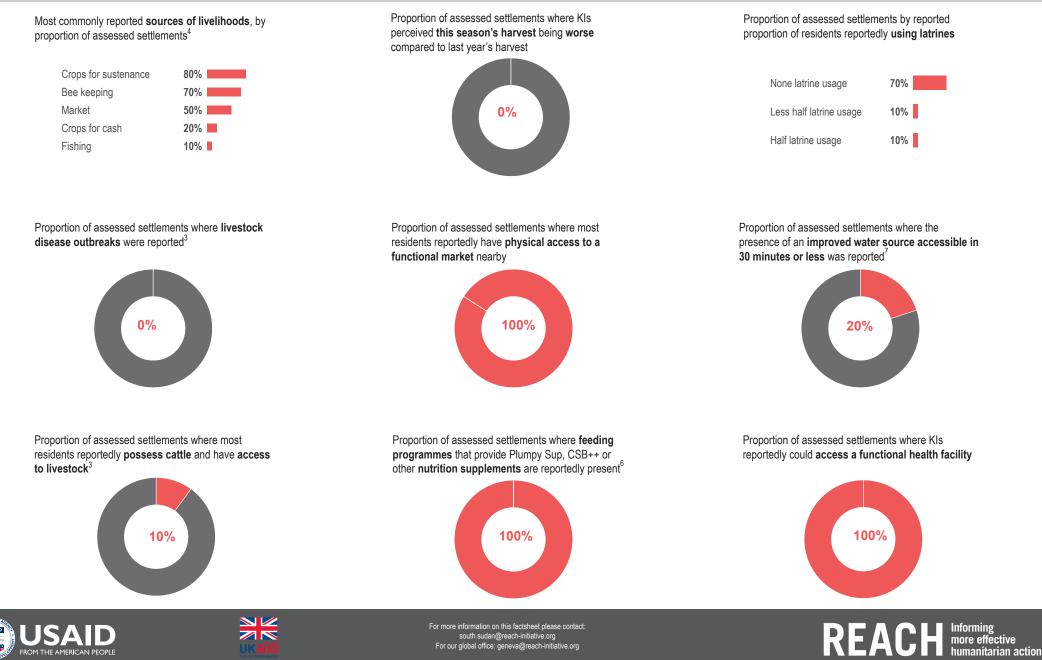


Wulu County - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

Lakes State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

January 2022







Lakes State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

Overview

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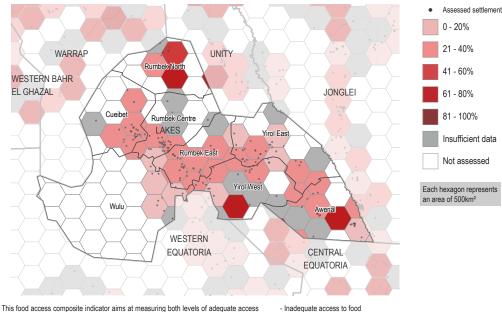
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Assessment Coverage¹

36 Key informants interviewed

29 of 364 settlements (8%) assessed²

Food access composite indicator



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



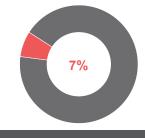
Proportion of assessed settlements reporting "yes" to four selected food security-related indicators²

most people are unable to access enough food

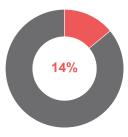
Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported



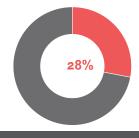
Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported at least some residents went **entire days without eating** to cope with limited access to food³



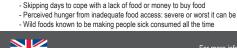
Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported hunger is severe or "the worst it can be"³



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



REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action



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Yirol East County - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

Lakes State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

January 2022

32%

19%

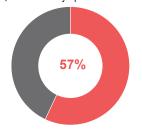
16%

6%

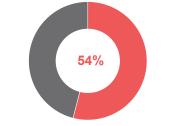
3%

Shocks

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



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



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

Drought	28%	
Rising price	10%	
Flooding	7%	
Disease outbreak	7%	

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

Drought 31% Rising price 7% Flooding 7% Most commonly reported types of assistance KIs perceived to be preferred by men in their settlement^{4,5}

Most commonly reported sources KIs perceived to

provide reliable information in their settlement^{4,5}

Community leader

Religious leader

Friends family

Local authority

Food

Liveliho

Health Social c

Cash

Community health

Community perceptions for humanitarian assistance

74%

32%

26%

23%

55%

	23%
od	16%
	13%
ohesion	10%
	6%

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

Food	39%	
Health	23%	
_ivelihood	13%	
Wash	6%	
Shelter nfi	3%	L

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

Health

Food

Cash

None

Education

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

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

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

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- 5. The findings for these selected indicators are taken from the December 2021 round of AoK data collection.
- 6. Specialised nutritious foods used for the treatment of acute malnutrition and to fortify diets.
- 7. Improved water sources: borehole, tap stand, water yard.





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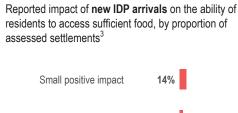
Yirol East County - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

Lakes State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

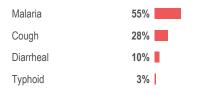
January 2022

Food access

No impact



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

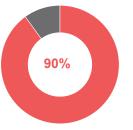


Most commonly reported **main reason** KIs perceived residents **could not access enough food**, by proportion of assessed settlements

34%
21% 💻
14% 💻
7%
3%
3%
3%

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

7%



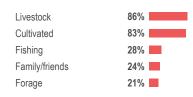
Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported at least some residents **reduced the number of meals consumed per day** to cope with a lack of food³



 \mathbf{N}

 \sim

Reported **primary food sources**, by proportion of assessed settlements $\!\!\!^4$



Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported

34%

that at least some residents limited portion sizes to

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

Less half



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





For more inform south For our globa

cope with a lack of food³

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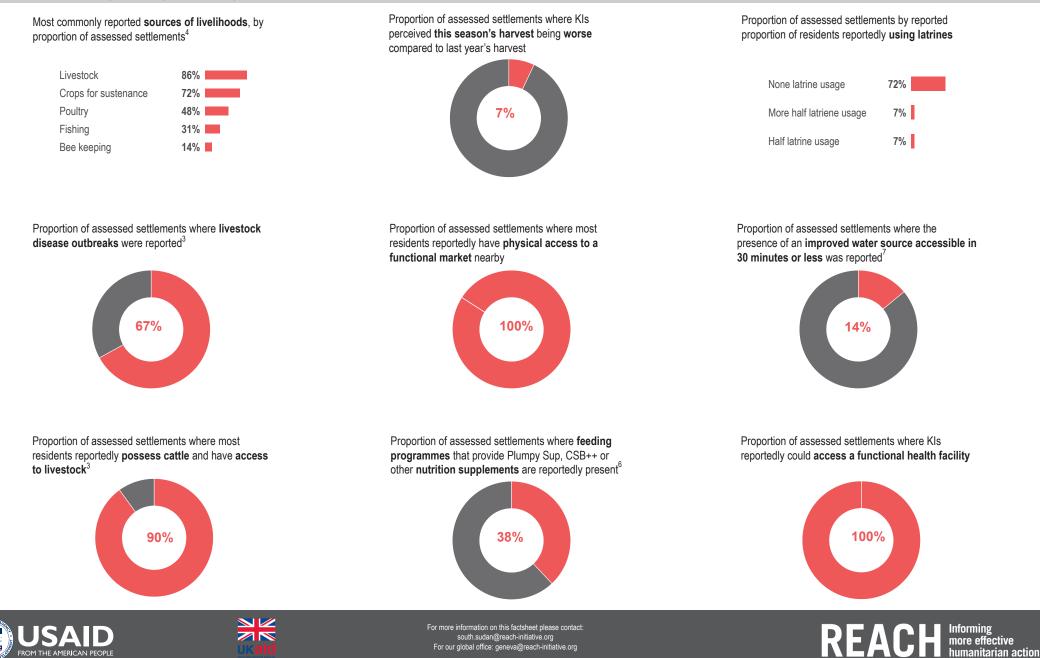


Yirol East County - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

Lakes State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

January 2022







Lakes State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

Overview

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

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

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

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

KIs who are newly arrived internally displaced persons (IDPs) who have left a hard-to-reach settlement in the last month

- Skipping days to cope with a lack of food or money to buy food

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

- Perceived hunger from inadequate food access: severe or worst it can be

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

Selected KIs are purposively sampled and have knowledge from within the last month about a specific settlement in South Sudan, with data collected at the settlement level. About half of settlements assessed have more than one KI reporting on the settlement. In these cases, data is aggregated at the settlement level according to a weighting mechanism, which can be

found in the Terms of Reference (ToRs).

All percentages presented in this factsheet, unless otherwise specified, represent the proportion of settlements assessed with that specific response.

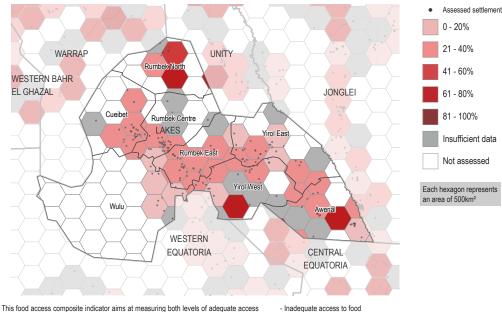
The findings presented in this factsheet are indicative of the broad food security and livelihood trends in assessed settlements in January 2022, and are not statistically generalisable.

Assessment Coverage¹

36 Key informants interviewed

25 of 358 settlements (7%) assessed²

Food access composite indicator



>

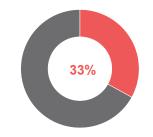
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This food access composite indicator aims at measuring both levels of adequate access to food as well as severity of perceived hunger and application of severe consumptionbased coping strategies. The composite was created by averaging the 'yes' responses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



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

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



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

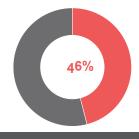


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south.sudan@reach-initiative.org For our global office: geneva@reach-initiative.org Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported hunger is severe or "the worst it can be"³



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



REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action



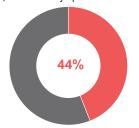
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Lakes State, South Sudan Food Security Crisis

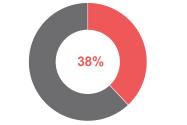
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Shocks

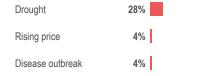
Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported shocks, such as flooding, drought, conflict, or disease outbreak, impacted or led to loss of livelihoods, in the 30 days prior to data collection

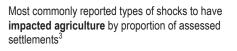


Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that shocks, such as flooding, drought, conflict, or disease outbreak, impacted agriculture, in the 30 days prior to data collection



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







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Community perceptions for humanitarian assistance

22% 15%

Most commonly reported sources KIs perceived to provide reliable information in their settlement^{4,5} Community leader 74% Friends family 41% Local authority 33%

Religious leader

Community health

Food

Health

Wash

Cash

perceived to be preferred	by children in their settlement ^{4,5}
Education	37%
Food	26%
Nutrition	11%
Livelihood	4%

Health

Most commonly reported types of assistance KIs

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



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

4%



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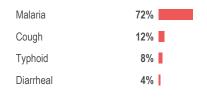
January 2022

Food access



No impact

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



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

Lack rain	32%
No stock	24%
Crops destroyed pests	16%
High prices	12%
No enough livestock	4%
Food dist stop	4%

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

8%



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



Reported primary food sources, by proportion of assessed settlements⁴



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

Less half



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



Informing more effective humanitarian action



Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported



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