



### **Awerial County - Food Security and Livelihoods**

Lakes State, South Sudan - South Sudan Food Security Crisis

#### 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 hardto-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.

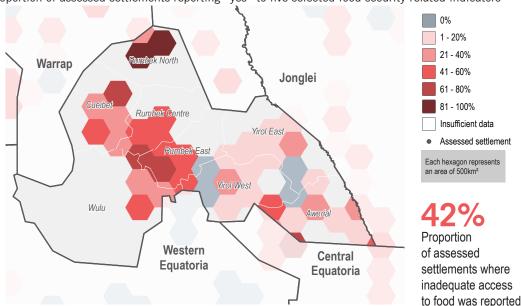
#### **Assessment Coverage**

64 key Informants interviewed

50 of 203 settlements (25%) assessed<sup>2</sup>

### Food access composite indicator

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting "yes" to five selected food security-related indicators<sup>6</sup>



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 - Skipping days to cope with a lack of food or money to buy food the 'yes' responses of settlements reporting on the following indicators, with all indicators considered to have the same weight:

- Consuming one or no meals per day
- Perceived hunger from inadequate food access: severe or worst it can be
- Wild foods known to be making people sick consumed all the time

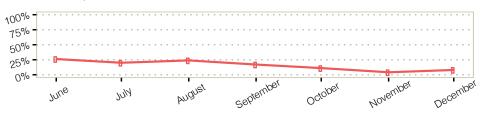
#### **Shocks**

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%

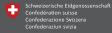
Reported impact of conflict or looting on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by by proportion of assessed settlements experiencing conflict or looting\*

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



- 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.







# **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\*

Positive impact	8%
No consensus	4%
No answer	2%
No impact	2%
Small impact	2%

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

Large impact	30%
Small impact	22%
No impact	20%
No consensus	8%

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



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

No impact	36%
Small impact	30%
Large impact	16%
No consensus	12%
Don't know	6%

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

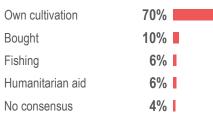
Flood destroyed crop	28%
Not enough land	18%
No consensus	14%
Growing season short	12%
Pests destroyed crop	12%

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



Reported primary food sources, by proportion of assessed settlements

Own cultivation	70%
Bought	10%
Fishing	<b>6%</b>
Humanitarian aid	6% I
No consensus	4%



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

None	96%
Less than half	2%
No answer	2%

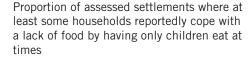
Proportion of settlements where residents reportedly consume wild foods that are known to make people sick



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



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







\*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 settlements<sup>3</sup>

Livestock	86%
Poultry	42%
Casual labour	20%
Fishing	16%
Remittances	12%

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 possess and have access

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



Proportion of assessed settlements where livestock disease outbreaks were reported



### Health, Nutrition, WASH

Primary reported health concerns, by proportion of assessed settlements

Malaria / fever	82%
Waterborne disease	<b>6%</b>
Respiratory diseases	4%
STD / STI	4%
No consensus	2%

Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements

Malaria / fever	54%
Natural causes	28%
No consensus	10%
Respiratory diseases	4%
STD/STI	4%

Proportion of assessed settlements where feeding programmes that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other nutrition supplements are reportedly present<sup>4</sup>



Proportion of assessed settlements where the presence of an improved water source accessible in 30 minutes or less was reported<sup>5</sup>



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

None	82%
Around half	<b>6</b> %
Less than half	<b>6</b> %
No consensus	6%

**About REACH** 

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

Visit <a href="www.reach-initiative.org">www.reach-initiative.org</a> and follow us at <a href="mailto:@REACH">@REACH</a> info.



to cattle





<sup>3.</sup> Top 5 results presented, percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

<sup>4.</sup> Specialized nutritious foods used for the treatment of acute malnutrition and to fortify diets.

<sup>5.</sup> Improved water sources: borehole, tap stand, water yard.

<sup>6.</sup> 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

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 hardto-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.

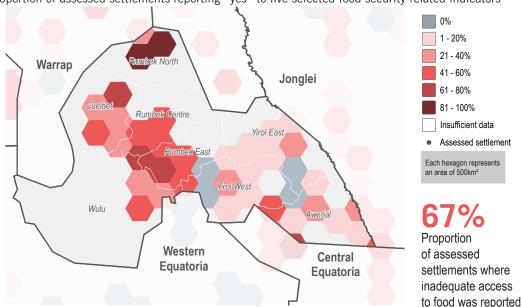
### **Assessment Coverage**

27 key Informants interviewed

24 of 395 settlements (6%) assessed<sup>2</sup>

### Food access composite indicator

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting "yes" to five selected food security-related indicators<sup>6</sup>



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 - Skipping days to cope with a lack of food or money to buy food the 'yes' responses of settlements reporting on the following indicators, with all indicators considered to have the same weight:

- Consuming one or no meals per day
- Perceived hunger from inadequate food access: severe or worst it can be
- Wild foods known to be making people sick consumed all the time

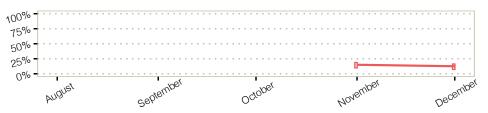
#### **Shocks**

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

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

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	46%
Small impact	13%
No consensus	4%



- 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.







# **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\*

Large impact	29%
Small impact	25%
Don't know	8%
No consensus	8%
No impact	4%

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

50%
29%
17%
4%

Reported primary food sources, by proportion of assessed settlements

Own cultivation	75%
Bought	13%
Family and friends	4%
Forage for wild foods	4%
No consensus	4%

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

None	71%
More than half	13%
Less than half	8%
Around half	4%
No consensus	4%

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

Large impact	54%
Small impact	4%

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

Growing season short	29%
Unsafe to access land	29%
Conflict destroyed crop	13%
Flood destroyed crop	8%
Pests destroyed crop	8%

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 leavinng 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





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







# **Cueibet County - Food Security and Livelihoods**

#### Livelihoods

Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, by proportion of assessed settlements<sup>3</sup>

Livestock 54% 33% Poultry 25% Market activities 21% Salaries 13%

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

Malaria / fever	96%
No consensus	4%

Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements

Malaria / fever	79%
Other reasons	17%
No consensus	4%

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



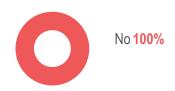
Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly have physical access to a functional market nearby



Proportion of assessed settlements where feeding programmes that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other nutrition supplements are reportedly present<sup>4</sup>



Proportion of assessed settlements where the presence of an improved water source accessible in 30 minutes or less was reported<sup>5</sup>



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

None	71%
Less than half	13%
No consensus	8%
Around half	4%
More than half	4%

**About REACH** 

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

Visit  $\underline{\text{www.reach-initiative.org}}$  and follow us at

@REACH info.







<sup>3.</sup> Top 5 results presented, percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

<sup>4.</sup> Specialized nutritious foods used for the treatment of acute malnutrition and to fortify diets.

<sup>5.</sup> Improved water sources: borehole, tap stand, water yard.

<sup>6.</sup> 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..



## **Rumbek Centre 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.

REACH employs its Area of Knowledge (AoK) methodology to collect relevant information in hardto-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.

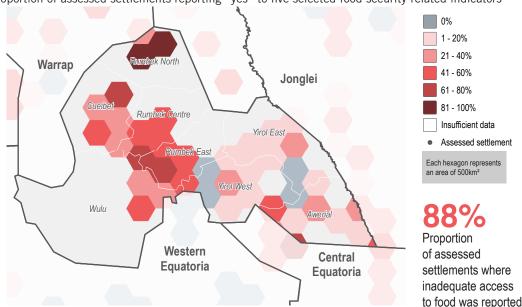
### **Assessment Coverage**

33 key Informants interviewed

32 of 371 settlements (9%) assessed<sup>2</sup>

### Food access composite indicator

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting "yes" to five selected food security-related indicators<sup>6</sup>



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 - Skipping days to cope with a lack of food or money to buy food the 'yes' responses of settlements reporting on the following indicators, with all indicators considered to have the same weight:

- Consuming one or no meals per day
- 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	47%
Hunger is small	38%
No consensus	3%

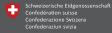
Reported impact of conflict or looting on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by by proportion of assessed settlements experiencing conflict or looting\*

Large impact	34%
Small impact	<b>6%</b>
No consensus	3%
No impact	3%



- 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.







# Rumbek 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\*

Large impact	47%
Small impact	22%
Don't know	3%
No impact	3%
Positive impact	3%

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

47%
31%
22%

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

None	66%
Less than half	22%
Around half	6% I
More than half	3%
No consensus	3% I

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

Large impact	56%

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 leavinng 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





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







# Rumbek Centre County - Food Security and Livelihoods

### Livelihoods

Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, by proportion of assessed settlements<sup>3</sup>

Casual labour	63%
Market activities	38%
Livestock	31%
Crops for cash	28%
Poultry	22%

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

Malaria / fever	88%
Malnutrition	3%
No consensus	3%
Respiratory diseases	3%
Waterborne disease	3%

Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements

Malaria / fever	72%
Other reasons	13%
Respiratory diseases	<b>6%</b>
Hunger / malnutrition	3%
Maternal mortality	3%

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 feeding programmes that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other nutrition supplements are reportedly present<sup>4</sup>



Proportion of assessed settlements where the presence of an improved water source accessible in 30 minutes or less was reported<sup>5</sup>



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

None	50%
Less than half	31%
More than half	13%
Around half	<b>6%</b>

**About REACH** 

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

Visit <a href="www.reach-initiative.org">www.reach-initiative.org</a> and follow us at <a href="mailto:@REACH">@REACH</a> info.







<sup>3.</sup> Top 5 results presented, percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

<sup>4.</sup> Specialized nutritious foods used for the treatment of acute malnutrition and to fortify diets.

<sup>5.</sup> Improved water sources: borehole, tap stand, water yard.

<sup>6.</sup> 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..



# 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

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

REACH employs its Area of Knowledge (AoK) methodology to collect relevant information in hardto-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.

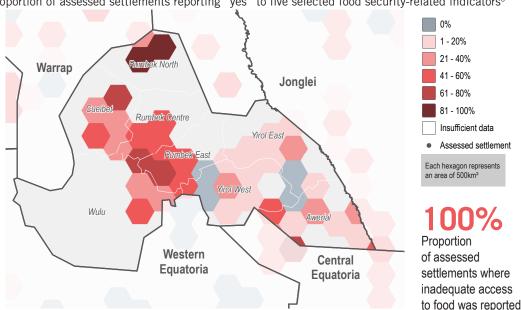
### **Assessment Coverage**

21 key Informants interviewed

21 of 388 settlements (5%) assessed<sup>2</sup>

### Food access composite indicator

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting "yes" to five selected food security-related indicators<sup>6</sup>



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 - Skipping days to cope with a lack of food or money to buy food the 'yes' responses of settlements reporting on the following indicators, with all indicators considered to have the same weight:

- Consuming one or no meals per day
- Perceived hunger from inadequate food access: severe or worst it can be
- Wild foods known to be making people sick consumed all the time

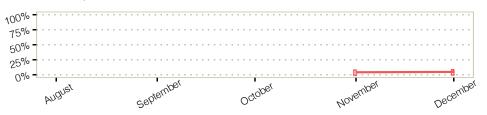
#### **Shocks**

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

Hunger is severe Hunger is small

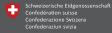
Reported impact of conflict or looting on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by by proportion of assessed settlements experiencing conflict or looting\*

71% Large impact 5% Don't know **5%** Small impact



- 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.







# 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\*

Small impact	38%
No impact	24%
Don't know	10%
Large impact	10%

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

arge impact	48%
Small impact	48%
No impact	5%

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

None	71%
Less than half	19%
Around half	5%
More than half	5%

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\*

Conflict destroyed crop	29%
Growing season short	24%
Flood destroyed crop	14%
No agricultural inputs	10%
Pests destroyed crop	10%

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 leavinng 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







## **Rumbek East County - Food Security and Livelihoods**

### Livelihoods

Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, by proportion of assessed settlements<sup>3</sup>

Livestock	57%	
Casual labour	48%	
Poultry	38%	
Fishing	33%	
Crops for cash	29%	

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

Malaria / fever	95%
STD / STI	5%

Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements

Malaria / fever	67%
Other reasons	19%
No answer	5%
Respiratory diseases	5%
STD/STI	<b>5%</b>

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 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



#### **About REACH**

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

Visit www.reach-initiative.org and follow us at @REACH info.

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.







<sup>5.</sup> Improved water sources: borehole, tap stand, water yard.

<sup>6.</sup> 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...



# **Rumbek North 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.

REACH employs its Area of Knowledge (AoK) methodology to collect relevant information in hardto-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.

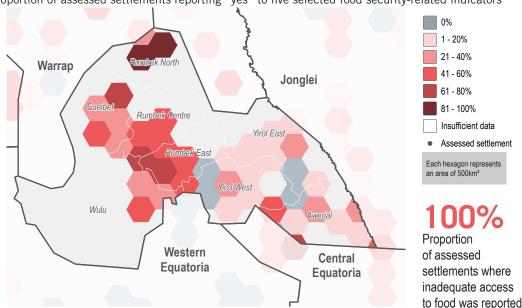
### **Assessment Coverage**

16 key Informants interviewed

11 of 116 settlements (9%) assessed<sup>2</sup>

### Food access composite indicator

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting "yes" to five selected food security-related indicators<sup>6</sup>



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 - Skipping days to cope with a lack of food or money to buy food the 'yes' responses of settlements reporting on the following indicators, with all indicators considered to have the same weight:

- Consuming one or no meals per day
- Perceived hunger from inadequate food access: severe or worst it can be
- Wild foods known to be making people sick consumed all the time

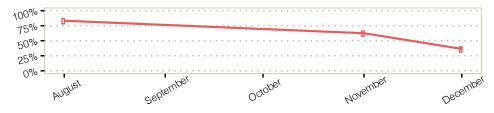
#### **Shocks**

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



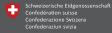
Reported impact of conflict or looting on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by by proportion of assessed settlements experiencing conflict or looting\*

Large impact 18% No consensus



- 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.







# **Rumbek North County - Food Security and Livelihoods**

#### **Food access**

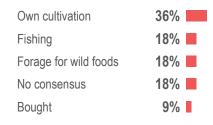
Reported impact of new IDP arrivals on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

Large impact	45%
Small impact	18%
Don't know	9%
No answer	9%
No consensus	9%

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

Large impact	73%
No impact	18%
Small impact	9%

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

More than half	36%	
No consensus	27%	
Around half	18%	
None	18%	

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

Large impact	55%
No consensus	9%

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

Flood destroyed crop	73%
Conflict destroyed crop	9%
No consensus	9%
Unsafe to access land	9%

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 leavinng 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





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







## **Rumbek North County - Food Security and Livelihoods**

#### Livelihoods

Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, by proportion of assessed settlements<sup>3</sup>

Fishing 64% Livestock 45% Hunting 18%

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



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



Proportion of assessed settlements where feeding programmes that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other nutrition supplements are reportedly present<sup>4</sup>



Proportion of assessed settlements where the presence of an improved water source accessible in 30 minutes or less was reported<sup>5</sup>



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



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

Proportion of assessed settlements where livestock disease outbreaks were reported



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



#### **About REACH**

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

Visit <a href="www.reach-initiative.org">www.reach-initiative.org</a> and follow us at <a href="mailto:@REACH">@REACH</a> info.

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.





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.



# **Wulu 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.

REACH employs its Area of Knowledge (AoK) methodology to collect relevant information in hardto-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.

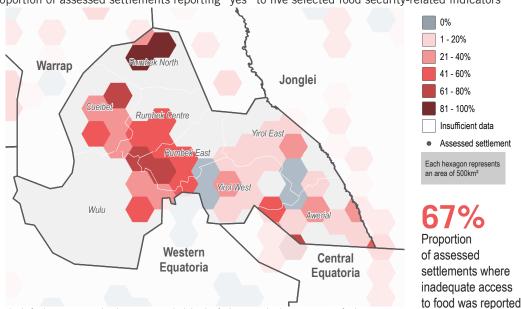
### **Assessment Coverage**

11 key Informants interviewed

9 of 142 settlements (6%) assessed<sup>2</sup>

### Food access composite indicator

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting "yes" to five selected food security-related indicators<sup>6</sup>



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 - Skipping days to cope with a lack of food or money to buy food the 'yes' responses of settlements reporting on the following indicators, with all indicators considered to have the same weight:

- Consuming one or no meals per day
- 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 11% Hunger is small

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\*

11% Large impact 11% No consensus



- 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.







# **Wulu 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\*

Small impact	33%
No consensus	22%
Don't know	11%
Large impact	11%
No impact	11%

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

Large impact	33%
No consensus	11%
Small impact	11%

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



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

No impact	36%
Small impact	30%
Large impact	16%
No consensus	12%
Don't know	<b>6%</b>

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

Unsafe to access land	44%
Growing season short	33%
Lack of rain for crop	11%
No agricultural inputs	11%

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



Reported primary food sources, by proportion of assessed settlements

Own cultivation	78%
Bought	22%

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



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



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

Around half	33%
Less than half	22%
None	22%
More than half	11%
No consensus	11%

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





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







## **Wulu County - Food Security and Livelihoods**

#### Livelihoods

Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, by proportion of assessed settlements<sup>3</sup>

Casual labour 78%

Crops for cash 44%

Hunting 44%

Livestock 44%

Market activities 22%

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

Malaria / fever	56%
Don't know	11%
No consensus	11%
Skin infections	11%
Waterborne disease	11%

Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements

Malaria / fever	56%
No consensus	22%
No answer	11%
Other reasons	11%

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 feeding programmes that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other nutrition supplements are reportedly present<sup>4</sup>



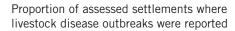
Proportion of assessed settlements where the presence of an improved water source accessible in 30 minutes or less was reported<sup>5</sup>



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



No 100%





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

None	78%
Less than half	11%
No consensus	11%

#### **About REACH**

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

Visit <a href="www.reach-initiative.org">www.reach-initiative.org</a> and follow us at <a href="mailto:@REACH">@REACH</a> info.

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.



<sup>4.</sup> Specialized nutritious foods used for the treatment of acute malnutrition and to fortify diets.

<sup>5.</sup> Improved water sources: borehole, tap stand, water yard.









# **Yirol 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

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

REACH employs its Area of Knowledge (AoK) methodology to collect relevant information in hardto-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.

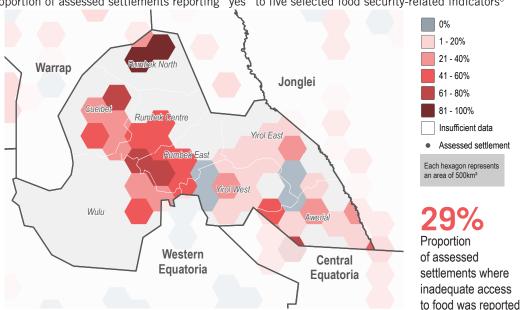
#### **Assessment Coverage**

68 key Informants interviewed

51 of 367 settlements (14%) assessed<sup>2</sup>

#### Food access composite indicator

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting "yes" to five selected food security-related indicators<sup>6</sup>



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 - Skipping days to cope with a lack of food or money to buy food the 'yes' responses of settlements reporting on the following indicators, with all indicators considered to have the same weight:

- Consuming one or no meals per day
- Perceived hunger from inadequate food access: severe or worst it can be
- Wild foods known to be making people sick consumed all the time

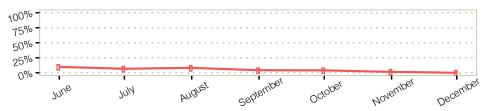
#### **Shocks**

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

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

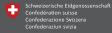
Reported impact of conflict or looting on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by by proportion of assessed settlements experiencing conflict or looting\*

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



- 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.







# **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\*



Small impact 47%

No impact 33%

No consensus 10%

Don't know 6%

Large impact 4%

Reported impact of health problems on the

proportion of assessed settlements\*

ability of residents to access sufficient food, by

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

None	90%
Less than half	<b>6%</b>
No answer	2%
No consensus	2%

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

Small impact	37%
Large impact	25%
No impact	20%
No consensus	4%

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 leavinng 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







## **Yirol East County - Food Security and Livelihoods**

### Livelihoods

Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, by proportion of assessed settlements<sup>3</sup>

Livestock	96%
Poultry	45%
Casual labour	12%
Fishing	<b>6%</b>
Remittances	<b>6%</b>

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

Malaria / fever	80%
Waterborne disease	8%
STD / STI	<b>6%</b>
Respiratory diseases	4%
No consensus	2%

Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements

Malaria / fever	71%
Natural causes	18%
STD/STI	<b>6%</b>
Respiratory diseases	4%
No consensus	2%

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 feeding programmes that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other nutrition supplements are reportedly present<sup>4</sup>



Proportion of assessed settlements where the presence of an improved water source accessible in 30 minutes or less was reported<sup>5</sup>



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



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

Proportion of assessed settlements where livestock disease outbreaks were reported



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

None	92%
No consensus	4%
More than half	2%
No answer	2%

#### **About REACH**

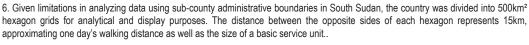
REACH facilitates development of information tools and products that enhance capacity of aid actors to make evidence-based decisions in emergency, recovery and development contexts. All REACH activities are conducted through inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms.

Visit <a href="www.reach-initiative.org">www.reach-initiative.org</a> and follow us at <a href="mailto:@REACH">@REACH</a> info.

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.
6. Given limitations in analyzing data using sub-county administrative boundaries in South Sudar hexagon grids for analytical and display purposes. The distance between the opposite sides









# **Yirol West 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.

REACH employs its Area of Knowledge (AoK) methodology to collect relevant information in hardto-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.

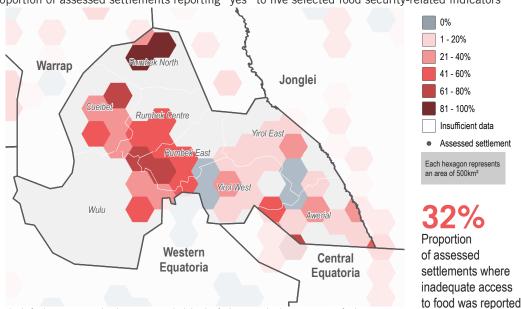
#### **Assessment Coverage**

63 key Informants interviewed

44 of 359 settlements (12%) assessed<sup>2</sup>

### Food access composite indicator

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting "yes" to five selected food security-related indicators<sup>6</sup>



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 - Consuming one or no meals per day consumption-based coping strategies. The composite was created by averaging - Skipping days to cope with a lack of food or money to buy food the 'yes' responses of settlements reporting on the following indicators, with all indicators considered to have the same weight:

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

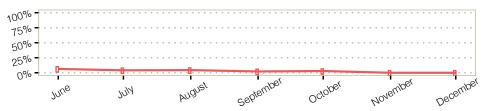
#### **Shocks**

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

Hunger is severe	18%
Hunger is small	11%
No answer	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\*

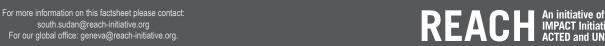
Large impact	23%
No answer	2%
Small impact	2%



- 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.







# **Yirol 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 cereal prices on the ability

Small impact	36%
Large impact	30%
No impact	14%
No consensus	7%

of residents to access sufficient food, by

proportion of assessed settlements\*

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



No **9%** Yes **91**% Reported impact of health problems on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

43%
32%
11%
9%
5%

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

Pests destroyed crop	39%
Lack of rain for crop	16%
Not enough land	14%
No consensus	11%
Growing season short	9%

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



Reported primary food sources, by proportion of assessed settlements

Own cultivation	89%
Bought	9%
No consensus	2%

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

None	91%
Less than half	5%
No answer	<b>5%</b>

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



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 most residents consume on average one meal per day or less





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







## **Yirol West County - Food Security and Livelihoods**

### Livelihoods

Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, by proportion of assessed settlements<sup>3</sup>

Livestock	93%
Poultry	50%
Casual labour	27%
Remittances	<b>5%</b>
Market activities	2%

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

Malaria / fever	89%	
STD/STI	7%	l i
Respiratory diseases	2%	L
Waterborne disease	2%	l

Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements

Malaria / fever	57%
Natural causes	30%
STD/STI	7%
No consensus	5%
Respiratory diseases	2%

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 feeding programmes that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other nutrition supplements are reportedly present<sup>4</sup>



Proportion of assessed settlements where the presence of an improved water source accessible in 30 minutes or less was reported<sup>5</sup>



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



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

Proportion of assessed settlements where livestock disease outbreaks were reported



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

None	77%
More than half	9%
Less than half	7%
Around half	2%
No answer	2%

**About REACH** 

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

Visit <a href="www.reach-initiative.org">www.reach-initiative.org</a> and follow us at <a href="mailto:@REACH">@REACH</a> info.

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.





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.





## **Aweil Centre 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

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

REACH employs its Area of Knowledge (AoK) methodology to collect relevant information in hardto-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

21 - 40%

41 - 60%

Insufficient data

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.

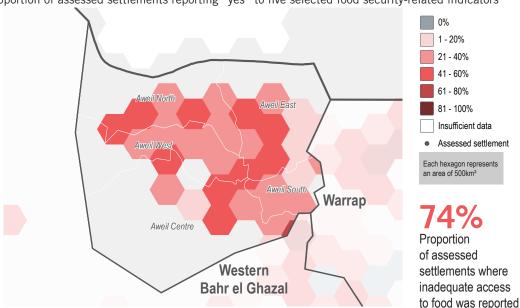
#### **Assessment Coverage**

36 key Informants interviewed

27 of 217 settlements (12%) assessed<sup>2</sup>

#### Food access composite indicator

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting "yes" to five selected food security-related indicators<sup>6</sup>



This simple food access composite aims to measure both levels of adequate - Inadequate access to food access to food as well as severity of perceived hunger and application of severe - Consuming one or no meals per day consumption-based coping strategies. The composite was created by averaging - Skipping days to cope with a lack of food or money to buy food the 'yes' responses of settlements reporting on the following indicators, with all indicators considered to have the same weight:

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

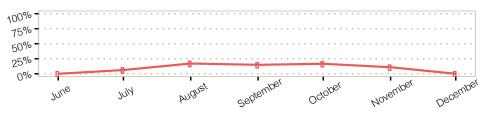
#### **Shocks**

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

Hunger is severe	30%
No consensus	22%
Hunger is small	19%
No answer	4%

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\*

No consensus 7% 4% Large impact



- 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.







# **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\*

No impact	26%
Small impact	26%
No consensus	19%
Positive impact	7%

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

Small impact	59%	
Large impact	30%	
No consensus	11%	

Reported primary food sources, by proportion of assessed settlements

Own cultivation	37%
Bought	33%
No consensus	19%
Own livestock	7%
Family and friends	4%

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

Less than half	41%
No consensus	30%
None	19%
Around half	11%

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

Large impact	63%
Small impact	26%
No consensus	11%

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

Flood destroyed crop	48%
Pests destroyed crop	19%
No consensus	15%
Growing season short	11%
No agricultural inputs	7%

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 leavinng 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





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







## **Aweil Centre County - Food Security and Livelihoods**

#### Livelihoods

Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, by proportion of assessed settlements<sup>3</sup>

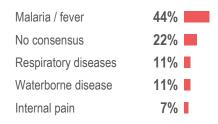
Hunting	56%	
Market activities	56%	
Casual labour	48%	
Remittances	37%	
Poultry	30%	

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

Malaria / fever	52%
No consensus	26%
Internal pain	<b>7%</b>
No answer	<b>7%</b>
Respiratory diseases	<b>7%</b>

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 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 reported<sup>5</sup>



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

None	59%
Less than half	33%
Around half	7%

**About REACH** 

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

Visit www.reach-initiative.org and follow us at @REACH info.







<sup>3.</sup> Top 5 results presented, percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

<sup>4.</sup> Specialized nutritious foods used for the treatment of acute malnutrition and to fortify diets.

<sup>5.</sup> Improved water sources: borehole, tap stand, water yard.

<sup>6.</sup> 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...



## **Aweil East 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

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

REACH employs its Area of Knowledge (AoK) methodology to collect relevant information in hardto-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

1 - 20% 21 - 40% 41 - 60% 61 - 80% 81 - 100% Insufficient data Assessed settlement Each hexagon represents

an area of 500km<sup>2</sup>

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.

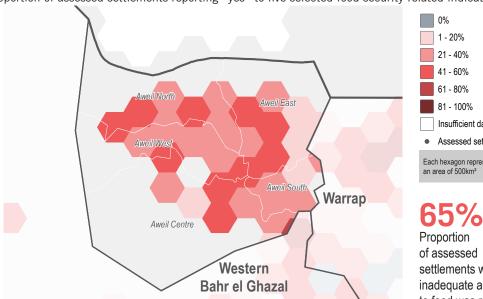
### **Assessment Coverage**

58 key Informants interviewed

52 of 714 settlements (7%) assessed<sup>2</sup>

### Food access composite indicator

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting "yes" to five selected food security-related indicators<sup>6</sup>



Proportion of assessed settlements where inadequate access to food was reported

- This simple food access composite aims to measure both levels of adequate Inadequate access to food access to food as well as severity of perceived hunger and application of severe - Consuming one or no meals per day consumption-based coping strategies. The composite was created by averaging - Skipping days to cope with a lack of food or money to buy food the 'yes' responses of settlements reporting on the following indicators, with all

  - 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**

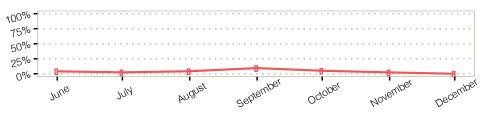
Reported hunger severity level in settlements where access to food was inadequate, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

Hunger is severe	31%
Hunger is small	25%
No consensus	<b>6%</b>
No answer	4%

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	15%
Small impact	8%
No consensus	6%

Proportion of assessed settlements where flooding reportedly posed a barrier to physical access to a preferred marketplace<sup>3</sup>



- 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.



indicators considered to have the same weight:





# **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\*

Small impact	40%
No impact	19%
Positive impact	10%
No consensus	8%

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

Large impact	46%
Small impact	44%
No impact	6%
No consensus	4%

Reported primary food sources, by proportion of assessed settlements

Own cultivation	40%
Bought	27%
Own livestock	13%
No consensus	10%
Fishing	8%

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

None	42%
Less than half	40%
Around half	10%
No consensus	<b>6%</b>
More than half	2%

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

Large impact	52%
Small impact	27%
No consensus	8%

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

Pests destroyed crop	38%
Flood destroyed crop	37%
Growing season short	10%
High prices	<b>6%</b>
No consensus	6%

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 leavinng 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





<sup>\*</sup>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 settlements<sup>3</sup>

Market activities 87%

Casual labour 60%

Poultry 40%

Remittances 38%

Livestock 37%

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

Waterborne disease	33%
Malaria / fever	31%
Internal pain	10%
No consensus	10%
Disease from parasites	<b>6</b> %

Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements

Malaria / fever	62%
Internal pain	10%
No consensus	10%
Diseases from parasites	<b>6%</b>
No answer	6% I

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 feeding programmes that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other nutrition supplements are reportedly present<sup>4</sup>



Proportion of assessed settlements where the presence of an improved water source accessible in 30 minutes or less was reported<sup>5</sup>



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

None	54%
Less than half	35%
Around half	8%
No consensus	4%

**About REACH** 

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

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

@REACH\_info.







<sup>3.</sup> Top 5 results presented, percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

<sup>4.</sup> Specialized nutritious foods used for the treatment of acute malnutrition and to fortify diets.

<sup>5.</sup> Improved water sources: borehole, tap stand, water yard.

<sup>6.</sup> 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..



## **Aweil North 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

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

REACH employs its Area of Knowledge (AoK) methodology to collect relevant information in hardto-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

1 - 20% 21 - 40% 41 - 60% 61 - 80% 81 - 100% Insufficient data 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.

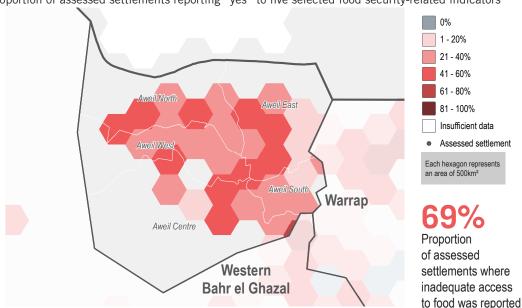
### **Assessment Coverage**

62 key Informants interviewed

55 of 352 settlements (16%) assessed<sup>2</sup>

### Food access composite indicator

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting "yes" to five selected food security-related indicators<sup>6</sup>



This simple food access composite aims to measure both levels of adequate - Inadequate access to food access to food as well as severity of perceived hunger and application of severe - Consuming one or no meals per day consumption-based coping strategies. The composite was created by averaging - Skipping days to cope with a lack of food or money to buy food the 'yes' responses of settlements reporting on the following indicators, with all indicators considered to have the same weight:

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

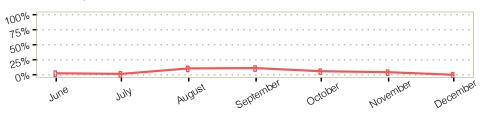
#### **Shocks**

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

Hunger is severe	40%
	000/
Hunger is small	22%
M	E0/ <b>•</b>
No answer	5%
No concensus	20/
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 in	npact	5%
No ansv	ver	2%
No cons	ensus	2%
Small in	npact	2%



- 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.







# **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\*

Small impact	44%
No impact	24%
Positive impact	5%
No consensus	4%

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

Small impact	49%
Large impact	36%
No impact	9%
No consensus	5%

Reported primary food sources, by proportion of assessed settlements

38%
36%
13%
7%
4%

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

Less than half	44%
None	44%
Around half	7%
No consensus	5%

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

Large impact	60%
Small impact	29%
No consensus	2%

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 leavinng 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





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







## **Aweil North County - Food Security and Livelihoods**

### Livelihoods

Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, by proportion of assessed settlements<sup>3</sup>

Market activities	80%
Casual labour	58%
Poultry	44%
Fishing	42%
Livestock	38%

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

Malaria / fever	44%
Waterborne disease	22%
Internal pain	9%
Respiratory diseases	<b>7%</b>
Disease from parasites	<b>5%</b>

Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements

Malaria / fever	65%
Internal pain	9%
Respiratory diseases	7%
Diseases from parasites	<b>5%</b>
No consensus	<b>5%</b>

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 feeding programmes that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other nutrition supplements are reportedly present<sup>4</sup>



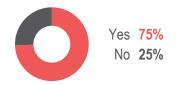
Proportion of assessed settlements where the presence of an improved water source accessible in 30 minutes or less was reported<sup>5</sup>



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

None	60%
Less than half	25%
Around half	9%
No answer	4%
No consensus	2%

**About REACH** 

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

Visit <u>www.reach-initiative.org</u> and follow us at

@REACH\_info.







<sup>3.</sup> Top 5 results presented, percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

<sup>4.</sup> Specialized nutritious foods used for the treatment of acute malnutrition and to fortify diets.

<sup>5.</sup> Improved water sources: borehole, tap stand, water yard.

<sup>6.</sup> 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..



# **Aweil South 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

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

REACH employs its Area of Knowledge (AoK) methodology to collect relevant information in hardto-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.

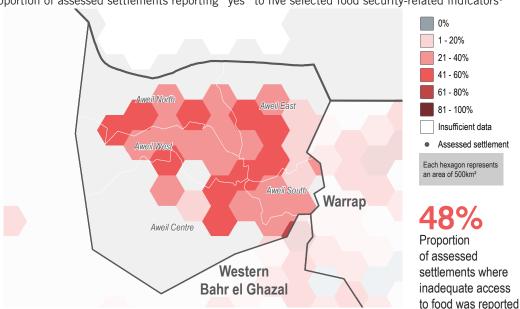
#### **Assessment Coverage**

29 key Informants interviewed

27 of 316 settlements (9%) assessed<sup>2</sup>

### Food access composite indicator

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting "yes" to five selected food security-related indicators<sup>6</sup>



This simple food access composite aims to measure both levels of adequate - Inadequate access to food access to food as well as severity of perceived hunger and application of severe - Consuming one or no meals per day consumption-based coping strategies. The composite was created by averaging - Skipping days to cope with a lack of food or money to buy food the 'yes' responses of settlements reporting on the following indicators, with all indicators considered to have the same weight:

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

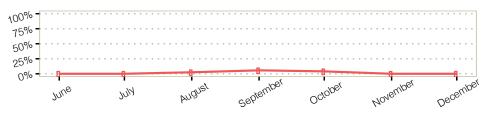
#### **Shocks**

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

Hunger is severe 22% Hunger is small

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\*

7% Large impact 7% Small impact 4% No answer



- 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.







# **Aweil 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\*

Small impact 48% No impact 26% Positive impact 7%

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\*

Large impact 41%

Small impact 33%

No impact 4%

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 leavinng 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





<sup>\*</sup>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 settlements<sup>3</sup>

Livestock	63%
Poultry	59%
Casual labour	56%
Market activities	56%
Remittances	44%

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

Malaria / fever	48%
Respiratory diseases	15%
Waterborne disease	15%
Internal pain	11%
Anemia	7%

Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements

Malaria / fever	63%
Internal pain	11%
Respiratory diseases	11%
Anemia	<b>7%</b>
No answer	4%

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 feeding programmes that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other nutrition supplements are reportedly present<sup>4</sup>



Proportion of assessed settlements where the presence of an improved water source accessible in 30 minutes or less was reported<sup>5</sup>



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

None	67%
Less than half	30%
Around half	4%

#### **About REACH**

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

Visit <a href="www.reach-initiative.org">www.reach-initiative.org</a> and follow us at <a href="mailto:@REACH">@REACH</a> info.

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.





Top 5 results presented, percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.
 Specialized nutritious foods used for the treatment of acute malnutrition and to fortify diets.





## **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

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

REACH employs its Area of Knowledge (AoK) methodology to collect relevant information in hardto-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.

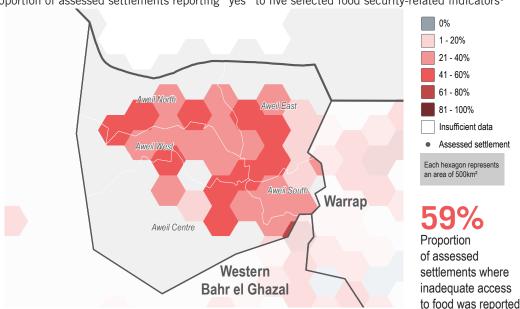
## **Assessment Coverage**

48 key Informants interviewed

41 of 370 settlements (11%) assessed<sup>2</sup>

## Food access composite indicator

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting "yes" to five selected food security-related indicators<sup>6</sup>



This simple food access composite aims to measure both levels of adequate - Inadequate access to food access to food as well as severity of perceived hunger and application of severe - Consuming one or no meals per day consumption-based coping strategies. The composite was created by averaging - Skipping days to cope with a lack of food or money to buy food the 'yes' responses of settlements reporting on the following indicators, with all indicators considered to have the same weight:

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

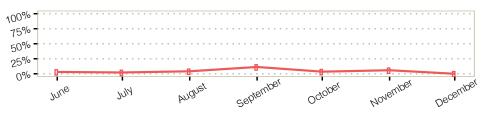
#### **Shocks**

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

Hunger is small	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 by proportion of assessed settlements experiencing conflict or looting\*

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



- 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.







# **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\*

Small impact	46%	
No impact	22%	
Positive impact	10%	
No consensus	5%	

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

Small impact	68%
Large impact	22%
No impact	7%
No consensus	2%

Reported primary food sources, by proportion of assessed settlements

Own cultivation	51%
Bought	22%
Fishing	12%
No consensus	7%
Own livestock	7%

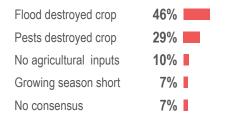
Reported proportion of meals consumed by most residents of assessed settlements that included wild foods, by proportion of

None	51%
Less than half	29%
No consensus	10%
Around half	7%
More than half	2%

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

Large impact	54%
Small impact	37%
No consensus	2%

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 leavinng 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





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







## **Aweil West County - Food Security and Livelihoods**

## Livelihoods

Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, by proportion of assessed settlements<sup>3</sup>

Market activities	68%
Fishing	54%
Poultry	46%
Casual labour	41%
Hunting	24%

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

Malaria / fever	29%
Waterborne disease	22%
Respiratory diseases	15%
Internal pain	10%
Disease from parasites	<b>7%</b>

Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements

Malaria / fever	49%
Respiratory diseases	12%
No answer	10%
Diseases from parasites	<b>7%</b>
Internal pain	7%

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 feeding programmes that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other nutrition supplements are reportedly present<sup>4</sup>



Proportion of assessed settlements where the presence of an improved water source accessible in 30 minutes or less was reported<sup>5</sup>



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

None	46%
Less than half	34%
Around half	15%
No consensus	5%

**About REACH** 

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

Visit <a href="www.reach-initiative.org">www.reach-initiative.org</a> and follow us at <a href="mailto:@REACH">@REACH</a> info.

limitations in analyzing data using sub-county administrative boundaries







<sup>3.</sup> Top 5 results presented, percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

<sup>4.</sup> Specialized nutritious foods used for the treatment of acute malnutrition and to fortify diets.

<sup>5.</sup> Improved water sources: borehole, tap stand, water yard.

<sup>6.</sup> 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..



# **Gogrial 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

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

REACH employs its Area of Knowledge (AoK) methodology to collect relevant information in hardto-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.

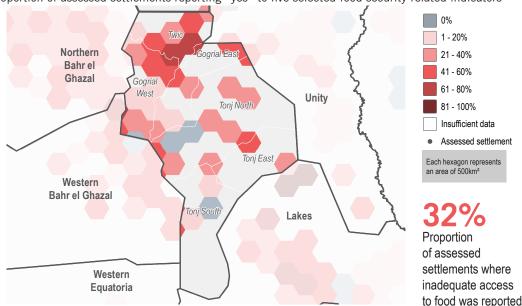
## **Assessment Coverage**

19 key Informants interviewed

19 of 256 settlements (7%) assessed<sup>2</sup>

## Food access composite indicator

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting "yes" to five selected food security-related indicators<sup>6</sup>



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 - Consuming one or no meals per day consumption-based coping strategies. The composite was created by averaging - Skipping days to cope with a lack of food or money to buy food the 'yes' responses of settlements reporting on the following indicators, with all indicators considered to have the same weight:

- 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**

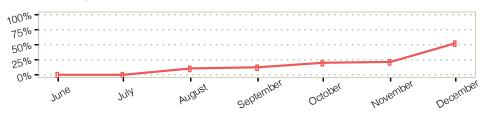
Reported hunger severity level in settlements where access to food was inadequate, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

Hunger is severe

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

11%



- 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.







# **Gogrial East County - Food Security and Livelihoods**

### **Food access**

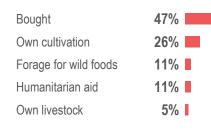
Reported impact of new IDP arrivals on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

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



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	<b>5%</b>
Lack of rain for crop	5%
loss of livestock	<b>5%</b>
No agricultural inputs	5%

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 leavinng 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 East County - Food Security and Livelihoods**

### Livelihoods

Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, by proportion of assessed settlements<sup>3</sup>

89% Livestock 63% Casual labour **37%** Crops for cash 37% Market activities 26% Fishing

Proportion of assessed settlements where at

to cattle or fishing camps

to cattle

least some residents reportedly cope with a lack

of livelihoods by moving their entire households

Proportion of assessed settlements where most

residents reportedly possess and have access

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



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





Proportion of assessed settlements where livestock disease outbreaks were reported



## Health, Nutrition, WASH

Primary reported health concerns, by proportion of assessed settlements

Malaria / fever	63%
Waterborne disease	16%
Skin infections	11%
None	<b>5%</b>
Respiratory diseases	5%

Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements

No answer	42%
Natural causes	32%
Malaria / fever	26%

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

None	84%
Less than half	11%
Around half	5%

**About REACH** 

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

Visit www.reach-initiative.org and follow us at @REACH info.







<sup>3.</sup> Top 5 results presented, percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

<sup>4.</sup> Specialized nutritious foods used for the treatment of acute malnutrition and to fortify diets.

<sup>5.</sup> Improved water sources: borehole, tap stand, water yard.

<sup>6.</sup> 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...



# **Gogrial West 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

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

REACH employs its Area of Knowledge (AoK) methodology to collect relevant information in hardto-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.

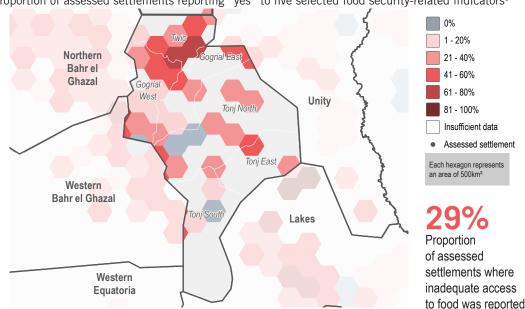
### **Assessment Coverage**

28 key Informants interviewed

28 of 355 settlements (8%) assessed<sup>2</sup>

### Food access composite indicator

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting "yes" to five selected food security-related indicators<sup>6</sup>



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 - Consuming one or no meals per day consumption-based coping strategies. The composite was created by averaging - Skipping days to cope with a lack of food or money to buy food the 'yes' responses of settlements reporting on the following indicators, with all indicators considered to have the same weight:

- 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

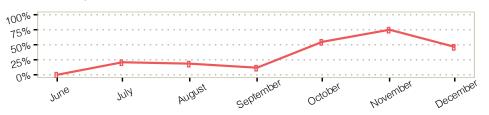
Reported impact of conflict or looting on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by by proportion of assessed settlements experiencing conflict or looting\*

Small impact

14%

Large impact

7%



- 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.







# **Gogrial West County - Food Security and Livelihoods**

### **Food access**

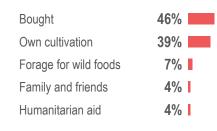
Reported impact of new IDP arrivals on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

Positive impact	89%
Large impact	4%

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

Small impact	57%
Large impact	36%
Don't know	4%
No impact	4%

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

None	75%
Around half	21%
Less than half	4%

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

_arge impact	36%	
Small impact	32%	

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



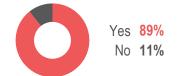
Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents consume on average one meal per day or less



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



Proportion of assessed settlements reporting leavinng 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





<sup>\*</sup>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 settlements<sup>3</sup>

Livestock	89%
Casual labour	86%
Market activities	64%
Fishing	54%
Crops for cash	50%

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

Malaria / fever	75%
Skin infections	<b>7%</b>
Waterborne disease	<b>7%</b>
Anemia	4%
Don't know	4%

Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements

Malaria / fever	54%
No answer	25%
Natural causes	14%
Internal pain	4%
Skin infections	4%

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 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

None	86%
Less than half	11%
Around half	4%

### **About REACH**

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

Visit www.reach-initiative.org and follow us at @REACH info.







<sup>3.</sup> 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.

<sup>5.</sup> Improved water sources: borehole, tap stand, water yard.

<sup>6.</sup> 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...



# **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

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

REACH employs its Area of Knowledge (AoK) methodology to collect relevant information in hardto-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.

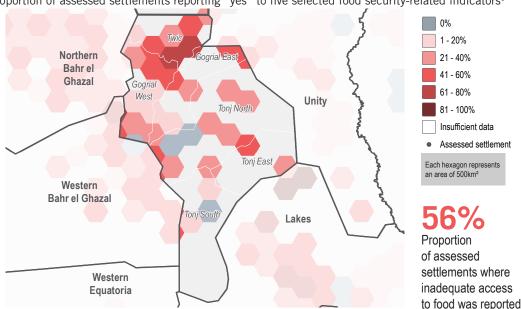
All percentages presented in this factsheet, unless otherwise specified, represent the proportion of settlements assessed with that specific response. The findings presented in this factsheet are indicative of the broad food security and livelihood trends in assessed settlements in December 2019, and are not statistically generalisable.

### **Assessment Coverage**

- 9 key Informants interviewed
- 9 of 73 settlements (12%) assessed<sup>2</sup>

### Food access composite indicator

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting "yes" to five selected food security-related indicators<sup>6</sup>



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 - Consuming one or no meals per day consumption-based coping strategies. The composite was created by averaging - Skipping days to cope with a lack of food or money to buy food the 'yes' responses of settlements reporting on the following indicators, with all indicators considered to have the same weight:

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

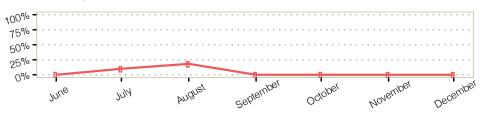
## **Shocks**

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

Hunger is small 11% Hunger is severe

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\*

Small impact 44% 11% No impact



- 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\*

Small impact 56% No impact 22%

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

Small impact 56%

No impact 33%

Don't know 11%

Reported primary food sources, by proportion of assessed settlements

Own cultivation 89% 
Forage for wild foods 11%

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

None 44%

Around half 33%

Less than half 11%

More than half 11%

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

Small impact 33% Large impact 22%

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

New arrivals

Don't know

Pests destroyed crop

Lack of rain for crop

11%

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 leavinng 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





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







## **Tonj East County - Food Security and Livelihoods**

### Livelihoods

Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, by proportion of assessed settlements<sup>3</sup>

Casual labour	89%
Poultry	89%
Livestock	67%
Hunting	44%
Market activities	44%

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



No 100%

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



No 100%

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



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



functional market nearby

Yes 100%

Proportion of assessed settlements where livestock disease outbreaks were reported



## Health, Nutrition, WASH

Primary reported health concerns, by proportion of assessed settlements

Waterborne disease	33%	
Malaria / fever	22%	
Malnutrition	22%	
Respiratory diseases	11%	
Skin infections	11%	

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** 

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

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

@REACH info.







<sup>3.</sup> Top 5 results presented, percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

<sup>4.</sup> Specialized nutritious foods used for the treatment of acute malnutrition and to fortify diets.

<sup>5.</sup> Improved water sources: borehole, tap stand, water yard.

<sup>6.</sup> 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...



## **Tonj North 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

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

REACH employs its Area of Knowledge (AoK) methodology to collect relevant information in hardto-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.

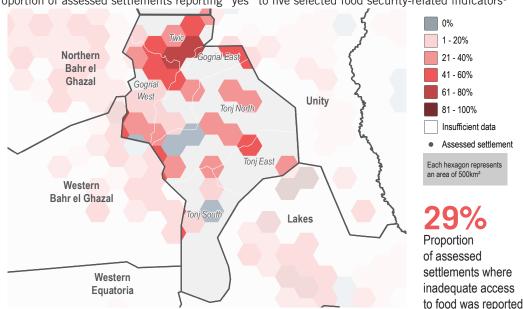
### **Assessment Coverage**

39 key Informants interviewed

38 of 378 settlements (10%) assessed<sup>2</sup>

## Food access composite indicator

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting "yes" to five selected food security-related indicators<sup>6</sup>



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 - Consuming one or no meals per day consumption-based coping strategies. The composite was created by averaging - Skipping days to cope with a lack of food or money to buy food the 'yes' responses of settlements reporting on the following indicators, with all indicators considered to have the same weight:

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

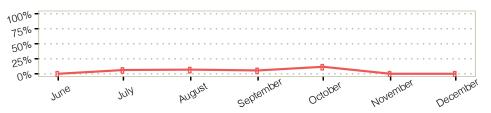
### **Shocks**

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

Hunger is small	18%
Hunger is severe	11%

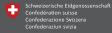
Reported impact of conflict or looting on the ability of residents to access sufficient food, by by proportion of assessed settlements experiencing conflict or looting\*

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



- 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 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\*

No impact	26%
Small impact	16%
Don't know	3%
Large impact	3%
No consensus	3%

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

Small impact	13%
Large impact	11%
No impact	3%

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



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

No impact	55%
Small impact	26%
Don't know	13%
Large impact	3%
No consensus	3% Ⅰ

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

Don't know	24%
Pests destroyed crop	21%
Lack of rain for crop	18%
Growing season short	13%
New arrivals	11%

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



Reported primary food sources, by proportion of assessed settlements

Own cultivation	82%
Bought	8%
Forage for wild foods	8%
No consensus	3%

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

71%
16%
8%
5% I

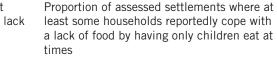
Proportion of settlements where residents reportedly consume wild foods that are known to make people sick



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



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







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







## **Tonj North County - Food Security and Livelihoods**

## Livelihoods

Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, by proportion of assessed settlements<sup>3</sup>

Livestock	89%
Casual labour	82%
Poultry	74%
Market activities	68%
Crops for cash	34%

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

18%
18%
18%
18%
18%

Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements

Malaria / fever	66%
Natural causes	18%
STD/STI	13%
No consensus	3%

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 feeding programmes that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other nutrition supplements are reportedly present<sup>4</sup>



Proportion of assessed settlements where the presence of an improved water source accessible in 30 minutes or less was reported<sup>5</sup>



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

None	26%
Around half	24%
Less than half	24%
More than half	24%
No consensus	3%

**About REACH** 

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

Visit <u>www.reach-initiative.org</u> and follow us at

@REACH\_info.

- 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.







<sup>6.</sup> 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..



# **Tonj South 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

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

REACH employs its Area of Knowledge (AoK) methodology to collect relevant information in hardto-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.

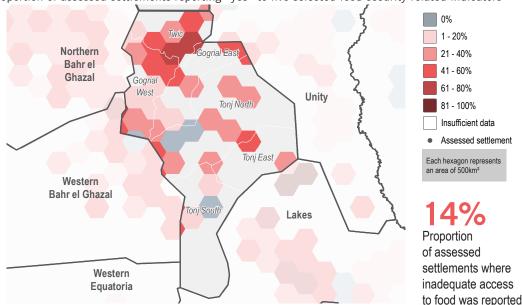
## **Assessment Coverage**

14 key Informants interviewed

14 of 91 settlements (15%) assessed<sup>2</sup>

### Food access composite indicator

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting "yes" to five selected food security-related indicators<sup>6</sup>



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 - Consuming one or no meals per day consumption-based coping strategies. The composite was created by averaging - Skipping days to cope with a lack of food or money to buy food the 'yes' responses of settlements reporting on the following indicators, with all indicators considered to have the same weight:

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

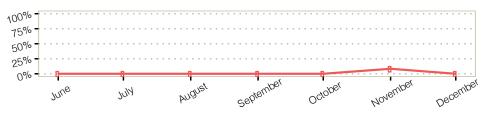
### **Shocks**

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

Hunger is severe 7% 7% Hunger is small

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\*

21% No impact 7% Small impact



- 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 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\*

21%
14%
7%
7%

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

No impact	64%	
Small impact	21%	
Don't know	14%	

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

None	79%
Around half	7%
Less than half	7%
More than half	7%

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

Large impact	7%	
Small impact	7%	

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

Don't know	36%
New arrivals	29%
Pests destroyed crop	14%
Growing season short	<b>7%</b>
High prices	7%

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 leavinng 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





<sup>\*</sup>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 settlements<sup>3</sup>

Livestock	100%	
Crops for cash	86%	
Market activities	86%	
Fishing	79%	
Remittances	64%	

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

Malaria / fever	29%
Waterborne disease	29%
Malnutrition	14%
Other reason	7%
Respiratory diseases	7%

Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements

Malaria / fever	57%
Natural causes	43%

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 feeding programmes that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other nutrition supplements are reportedly present<sup>4</sup>



Proportion of assessed settlements where the presence of an improved water source accessible in 30 minutes or less was reported<sup>5</sup>



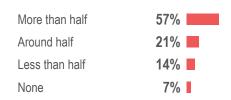
Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly possess and have access to cattle



Proportion of assessed settlements where livestock disease outbreaks were reported



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



### **About REACH**

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

Visit <u>www.reach-initiative.org</u> and follow us at

@REACH\_info.





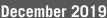


<sup>3.</sup> Top 5 results presented, percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

<sup>4.</sup> Specialized nutritious foods used for the treatment of acute malnutrition and to fortify diets.

<sup>5.</sup> Improved water sources: borehole, tap stand, water yard.

<sup>6.</sup> 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..





## **Twic County - Food Security and Livelihoods**

Warrap State, South Sudan - South Sudan Food Security Crisis

#### 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 hardto-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.

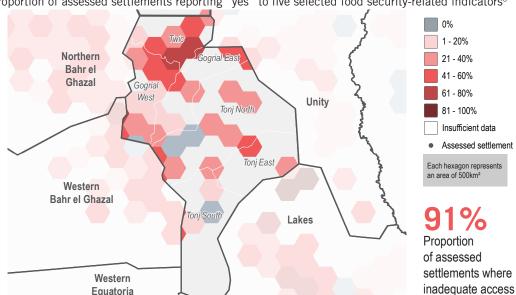
## **Assessment Coverage**

37 key Informants interviewed

35 of 355 settlements (10%) assessed<sup>2</sup>

### Food access composite indicator

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting "yes" to five selected food security-related indicators<sup>6</sup>



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 - Consuming one or no meals per day consumption-based coping strategies. The composite was created by averaging - Skipping days to cope with a lack of food or money to buy food the 'yes' responses of settlements reporting on the following indicators, with all indicators considered to have the same weight:

- 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**

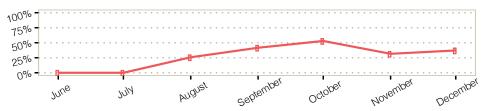
Reported hunger severity level in settlements where access to food was inadequate, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

No consensus	<b>6%</b>
Don't know	14%
Hunger is severe	54%
Hunger is small	3%
Hunger is the worst	14%

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\*

9% Large impact **6%** Small impact

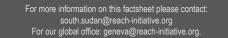
Proportion of assessed settlements where flooding reportedly posed a barrier to physical access to a preferred marketplace<sup>3</sup>



- 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.







to food was reported



# **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\*

Large impact	40%
No impact	9%
No consensus	<b>6%</b>
Small impact	<b>6%</b>
No answer	3%

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

Large impact 7	1%
----------------	----

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



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

Large impact	69%
Small impact	23%
Don't know	3%
No consensus	3%
No impact	3%

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

Flood destroyed crop	83%	
Unsafe to access land	9%	
New arrivals	3%	L
No consensus	3%	I
Pests destroyed crop	3%	L

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



Reported primary food sources, by proportion of assessed settlements

Bought	31%
Forage for wild foods	29%
Fishing	17%
Own cultivation	17%
No consensus	6%

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



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



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

Less than half	49%
Around half	26%
None	17%
No consensus	6% I
Don't know	3%

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





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







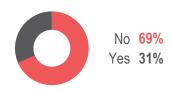
## **Twic County - Food Security and Livelihoods**

## Livelihoods

Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, by proportion of assessed settlements<sup>3</sup>

Fishing	86%
Casual labour	26%
Poultry	14%
Hunting	<b>6%</b>
Livestock	3%

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

Malaria / fever	51%
Waterborne disease	17%
Respiratory diseases	14%
Malnutrition	9%
Internal pain	3%

Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements

Malaria / fever	51%
Other reasons	14%
No answer	9%
Hunger / malnutrition	<b>6</b> % I
No consensus	<b>6%</b>

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



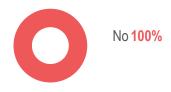
Proportion of assessed settlements where most residents reportedly have physical access to a functional market nearby



Proportion of assessed settlements where feeding programmes that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other nutrition supplements are reportedly present<sup>4</sup>



Proportion of assessed settlements where the presence of an improved water source accessible in 30 minutes or less was reported<sup>5</sup>



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

None	80%
Less than half	11%
Around half	3%
No consensus	<b>6%</b>

**About REACH** 

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

Visit  $\underline{\text{www.reach-initiative.org}}$  and follow us at

@REACH info.







<sup>3.</sup> Top 5 results presented, percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

<sup>4.</sup> Specialized nutritious foods used for the treatment of acute malnutrition and to fortify diets.

<sup>5.</sup> Improved water sources: borehole, tap stand, water yard.

<sup>6.</sup> 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..





## **Jur River County - Food Security and Livelihoods**

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

#### 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 hardto-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.

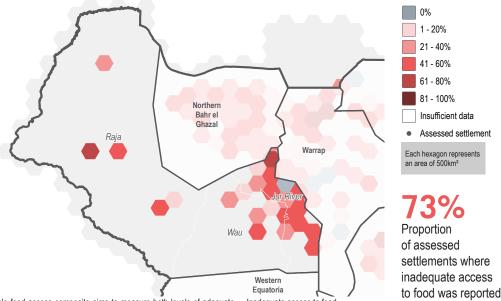
## **Assessment Coverage**

94 key Informants interviewed

80 of 812 settlements (10%) assessed<sup>2</sup>

### Food access composite indicator

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting "yes" to five selected food security-related indicators<sup>6</sup>



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 - Consuming one or no meals per day consumption-based coping strategies. The composite was created by averaging - Skipping days to cope with a lack of food or money to buy food the 'yes' responses of settlements reporting on the following indicators, with all indicators considered to have the same weight:

- Inadequate access to 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

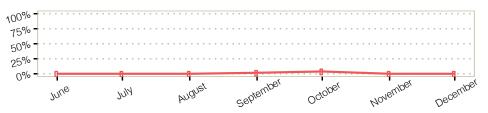
## **Shocks**

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

Hunger is small	40%
Hunger is severe	21%
No consensus	8%
Don't know	4%

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\*

Small impact	21%
No consensus	9%
Large impact	8%
Don't know	1%
No answer	1%



- 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.







# **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\*

No impact	19%
Small impact	19%
Positive impact	18%
No consensus	14%
Large impact	9%

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

Small impact	69%
No impact	19%
Large impact	8%
No consensus	5%

Reported primary food sources, by proportion of assessed settlements

Own cultivation	90%
Forage for wild foods	8%
Bought	1%
No consensus	1%

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

Less than half	33%
Around half	21%
More than half	20%
No answer	16%
No consensus	10%

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

Small impact	41%	
Large impact	10%	
No consensus	4%	I
No impact	1%	

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

Crop were stolen	25%
Distribution stopped	20%
No consensus	13%
Lack of rain for crop	10%
Livestock destroyed crops	9%

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 leavinng 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





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







## **Jur River County - Food Security and Livelihoods**

## Livelihoods

Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, by proportion of assessed settlements<sup>3</sup>

Casual labour	96%
Poultry	25%
Livestock	14%
Crops for cash	13%
Market activities	8% ▮

Proportion of assessed settlements where at

to cattle or fishing camps

least some residents reportedly cope with a lack

of livelihoods by moving their entire households

No 100%

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



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



- 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.

## Health, Nutrition, WASH

Primary reported health concerns, by proportion of assessed settlements

Malaria / fever	21%
Internal pain	19%
Waterborne disease	18%
No consensus	13%
Disease from parasites	11%

Proportion of assessed settlements where feeding programmes that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other nutrition supplements are reportedly present<sup>4</sup>



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

None	86%
Less than half	11%
Around half	1%
No consensus	1%

Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements

Malaria / fever	43%
Natural causes	25%
Maternal mortality	10%
No consensus	9%
Internal pain	<b>6%</b>

Proportion of assessed settlements where the presence of an improved water source accessible in 30 minutes or less was reported<sup>5</sup>



### **About REACH**

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

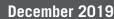
Visit <a href="www.reach-initiative.org">www.reach-initiative.org</a> and follow us at <a href="mailto:@REACH">@REACH</a> info.

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.











## Raja County - Food Security and Livelihoods

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

#### 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 hardto-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.

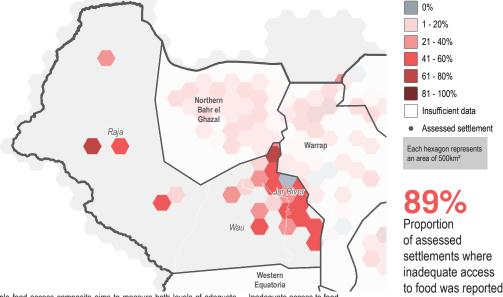
## **Assessment Coverage**

57 key Informants interviewed

38 of 345 settlements (11%) assessed<sup>2</sup>

### Food access composite indicator

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting "yes" to five selected food security-related indicators<sup>6</sup>



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 - Consuming one or no meals per day consumption-based coping strategies. The composite was created by averaging - Skipping days to cope with a lack of food or money to buy food the 'yes' responses of settlements reporting on the following indicators, with all indicators considered to have the same weight:

- Inadequate access to 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**

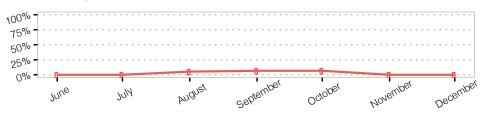
Reported hunger severity level in settlements where access to food was inadequate, by proportion of assessed settlements\*

Hunger is small Hunger is severe 11% No consensus

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

5%



- 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.







## **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\*

Small impact	26%
No consensus	18%
No impact	18%
Large impact	16%
Positive impact	8%

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

Small impact	66%
Large impact	16%
No consensus	8%

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



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

Small impact	63%
No consensus	16%
Large impact	8%
No impact	8%
Don't know	5%

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

High prices	37%
Distribution stopped	18%
No consensus	16%
Not enough land	13%
Lack of rain for crop	8%

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



Reported primary food sources, by proportion of assessed settlements

Bought	50%
Own cultivation	39%
No consensus	8%
Forage for wild foods	3%

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



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



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

Around half	34%
No consensus	26%
No answer	18%
Don't know	8%
Less than half	8%

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





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







## **Raja County - Food Security and Livelihoods**

### Livelihoods

Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, by proportion of assessed settlements<sup>3</sup>

Casual labour	100%
Salaries	66%
Market activities	47%
Fishing	16%
Hunting	13%

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



No 100%

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 possess and have access

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



Proportion of assessed settlements where livestock disease outbreaks were reported





## Health, Nutrition, WASH

Primary reported health concerns, by proportion of assessed settlements

Nodding disease	34%
No consensus	24%
Malaria / fever	21%
Waterborne disease	16%
Disease from parasites	3%

Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements

Malaria / fever	34%
No consensus	29%
Natural causes	21%
Internal pain	16%

Proportion of assessed settlements where feeding programmes that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other nutrition supplements are reportedly present<sup>4</sup>



Proportion of assessed settlements where the presence of an improved water source accessible in 30 minutes or less was reported<sup>5</sup>



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

Around half	55%
Less than half	24%
No consensus	13%
More than half	5%
None	3%

**About REACH** 

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

Visit <a href="www.reach-initiative.org">www.reach-initiative.org</a> and follow us at <a href="mailto:@REACH">@REACH</a> info.



to cattle





<sup>3.</sup> Top 5 results presented, percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

<sup>4.</sup> Specialized nutritious foods used for the treatment of acute malnutrition and to fortify diets.

<sup>5.</sup> Improved water sources: borehole, tap stand, water yard.

<sup>6.</sup> 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

#### 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 hardto-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.

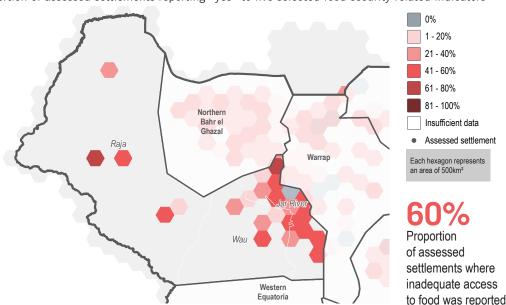
### **Assessment Coverage**

94 key Informants interviewed

53 of 345 settlements (15%) assessed<sup>2</sup>

### Food access composite indicator

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting "yes" to five selected food security-related indicators<sup>6</sup>



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 - Consuming one or no meals per day consumption-based coping strategies. The composite was created by averaging - Skipping days to cope with a lack of food or money to buy food the 'yes' responses of settlements reporting on the following indicators, with all indicators considered to have the same weight:

- Inadequate access to 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

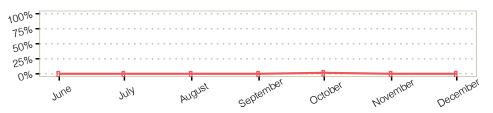
### **Shocks**

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

Hunger is small	43%
No consensus	8%
No answer	6%
Hunger is severe	4%

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\*

Small impact	8%	
Large impact	4%	
No consensus	2%	



- 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.







# **Wau 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\*

Small impact	34%
No impact	21%
No consensus	15%
Positive impact	13%
Large impact	6%

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

Small impact	64%
Large impact	<b>6%</b>
No consensus	2%

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



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

Small impact	70%
No impact	19%
Large impact	<b>6%</b>
No consensus	4%
Don't know	2%

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

High prices	49%
Distribution stopped	11%
Lack of rain for crop	9%
No agricultural inputs	9%
Not enough land	9%

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



Reported primary food sources, by proportion of assessed settlements

Bought	60%
Own cultivation	36%
Forage for wild foods	2%
Humanitarian aid	2%

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



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



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

Less than half	36%
No answer	19%
Around half	17%
No consensus	15%
More than half	9%

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





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







# **Wau County - Food Security and Livelihoods**

## Livelihoods

Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, by proportion of assessed settlements<sup>3</sup>

Casual labour	98%
Salaries	57%
Market activities	34%
Hunting	17%
Crops for cash	13%

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 possess and have access

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



Proportion of assessed settlements where livestock disease outbreaks were reported



- 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.

## Health, Nutrition, WASH

Primary reported health concerns, by proportion of assessed settlements

Waterborne disease	36%
Malaria / fever	32%
No consensus	11%
Respiratory diseases	11%
Internal pain	8%

Primary perceived cause of death in assessed settlements

Malaria / fever	53%
Natural causes	28%
No consensus	15%
Internal pain	2%
Maternal mortality	2%

Proportion of assessed settlements where feeding programmes that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other nutrition supplements are reportedly present<sup>4</sup>



Proportion of assessed settlements where the presence of an improved water source accessible in 30 minutes or less was reported<sup>5</sup>



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

None	36%
More than half	30%
Around half	19%
No consensus	9%
Less than half	<b>6%</b>

**About REACH** 

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

Visit <a href="www.reach-initiative.org">www.reach-initiative.org</a> and follow us at <a href="mailto:@REACH">@REACH</a> info.

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..



to cattle



