



SOUTH SUDAN

Food Security & Livelihoods Cluster

Strengthening Humanitarian Response



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



**World Food
Programme**

Fangak County, Jonglei State, 22nd October 2021

PHOTO: WFP/Marwa Awad

FSNMS+ Round 27 Food Security Analysis

February 2022



Summary



An estimated 8.3 million (includes refugees) people are expected to experience severe food insecurity by the depth of the lean season (May – July) 2022.

The main drivers causing this are:

covariate climatic, conflict & economic shocks

such as floods and dry spells, high food price rises, and the continued disruption of livelihoods due to violence or the fear of violence



household level idiosyncratic stressors

such as death of bread winner, gender-based violence, and morbidity and mortality due to poor hygiene and lack of access to essential basic services.



Summary



Food insecurity greatest when shocks and stressors compounded on top of existing high levels of vulnerability due to protracted crisis since December 2013.



Counties of extreme concern found in Jonglei, Lakes, Unity and Warrap (specifically Greater Tonj) with the highest priority being Fangak County, comparable to Pibor County in 2021 (food consumptions gaps greatest and populations exhausting emergency coping strategies).



13 counties with extreme levels of food insecurity in 2022 as compared to 6 in 2021



2022 situation exacerbated by the increasing caseload and further expected reduction in HFA; likely reduced by 10 - 20%, as compared to the already reduced levels in 2021.



Analysis and Areas of Concern

Greatest severity food insecurity where compounded shocks amplified by



intensified sub-national violence,



three consecutive years of widespread flooding (across 36 counties), and with



localized dry spells especially across Greater Kapoeta,



the **indirect effects of COVID-19 on supply chains,**



a continued **protracted macro-economic crisis with continued high food prices** and



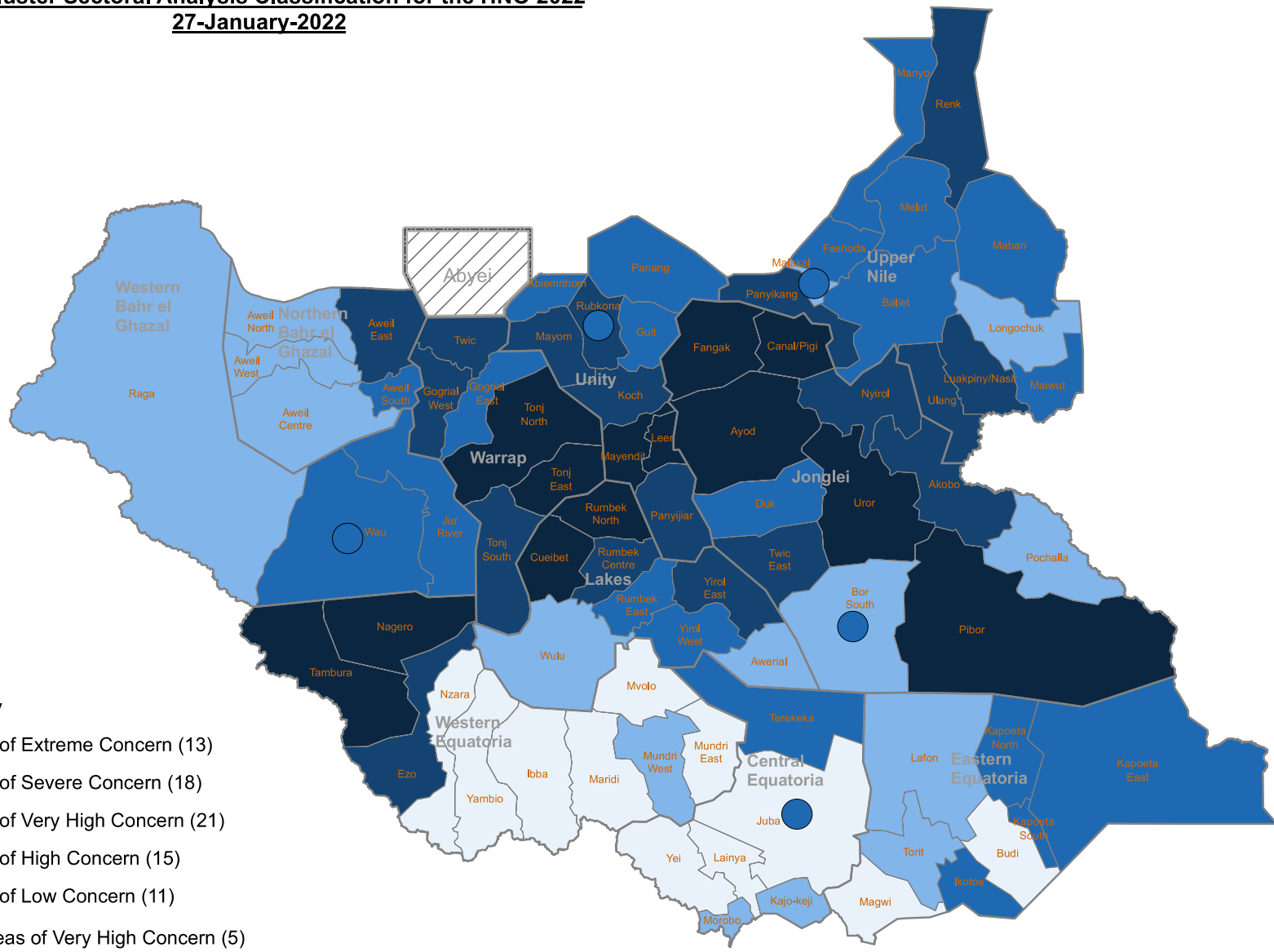
heightened poverty & vulnerability brought about by the combination of the above factors.



Impact felt on disrupted availability & access to food from markets, from livestock, farming & other natural resource-based livelihoods;

- Over past 8 years coping strategies have been exhausted and HH assets eroded with increasing numbers of food insecure, but resources have not increased; scarce resources being more thinly spread.
- **Mobility is critical resource and coping mechanisms that expands and contract in relation to conflict and hazards.** Widespread flooding and insecurity across many areas of the country, are forcing communities into inhospitable areas making them choose between physical security and their food, nutrition and health security

FSL Cluster Sectoral Analysis Classification for the HNO 2022
27-January-2022



- Legend**
- HNO Severity**
- Counties of Extreme Concern (13)
 - Counties of Severe Concern (18)
 - Counties of Very High Concern (21)
 - Counties of High Concern (15)
 - Counties of Low Concern (11)
 - Urban areas of Very High Concern (5)

FSL sectoral analysis conducted by analysts from WFP, FAO, FEWSNET, REACH & the FSL cluster.

Changes in magnitude from 2021:

- 19 counties significant or minor improvements;
- 22 counties remained stable;
- 37 counties significant or minor deteriorations

Severity levels in 2022:

- 31 counties of extreme or severe concern;
- 36 very high or high concern,
- 11 counties low concern

<p>Boundary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> International State County Undefined * Abyei Area ** 	<p>Kilometers 1:4,094,478</p>	<p>Date Created: 21-Jan-2022</p> <p>Proj/Datum: Geographic/ WGS84</p> <p>The boundaries and names and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations/UNFAO. Some map data not verified, use at your own risk.</p>
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Counties of extreme concern in 2022

State	County	HHS	Adjust	Final	Comment:
Jonglei	Canal Pigi	8%	-	10%	Flood affected like Fangak but less severe outcomes recorded; detailed REACH report documents shocks & context on the ground for both counties
Jonglei	Fangak	46%	35%	35%	Protracted shocks & most flood affected in 2021; out migration of better off with resources; multi year farming season water logging; disrupted livelihoods; food price hikes;
Jonglei	Pibor	12%	-	10%	Protracted shocks since 2012; marginalization; conflict & floods 2020/ 2021; FRC 'famine likely' classification in 2021; drought in 2021/ 2022; desperation raiding events starting up!
Jonglei	Uror	23%	-	10%	Less clear & needs further investigation on the ground on what has driven these outcomes; data aligns with 10% P5
Lakes	Cueibet	13%	9%	10%	Flood on top of protracted crises including sub national violence: intra & inter communal;
Lakes	Rumbek North	13%	7%	5%	Flood on top of protracted crises including sub national violence: intra & inter communal;
WES	Tambura	23%	15%	15%	Super charged sub national violence & inter communal tensions exacerbated; internal & external displacement; human rights violations; fear of return; disrupted livelihoods: cultivation, trade, wild food collection & access issues re: HA

Counties of extreme concern in 2022

State	County	HHS	Adjust	Final	Comment:
Jonglei	Ayod	0%	-	5%	5% in projection; protracted compounded shock context & HFA reduction; flooding & oil spills;
Unity	Leer	3%	0%	5%	5% in projection; protracted compounded shock context & HFA reduction
Unity	Mayendit	3%	0%	5%	5% in projection; protracted compounded shock context & HFA reduction
Warrap	Tonj East	3%	0%	5%	5% in projection; protracted compounded shock context & HFA reduction
Warrap	Tonj North	1%	0%	5%	5% in projection; protracted compounded shock context & HFA reduction
WES	Nagero	8%	5%	5%	IDP recipient county; small population; historically isolated & under served; effects of conflict shock

Impact and Response



Most affected will continue to be children, people with disability, older persons and women-headed households identified as most vulnerable: all identifying food security and livelihoods as the most needed forms of assistance for men 55% and women 52% of assessed settlements & with children 29% behind their prioritization for education 48% (REACH, May 2021)



- **Counties of extreme and severe concern** will need immediate emergency food assistance complemented with emergency livelihood and livestock support across farming, agricultural and pastoral communities, for the medium- and longer-term to build both absorptive and adaptive capacity
- Populations of some areas – e.g., severely flooded areas of **Unity, Upper Nile and Jonglei** – will need high levels of support from January 2022 through the 2022 harvest
- In other, more moderately-affected, areas, the lean season will begin several months earlier than usual;
- In drought-affected pastoral areas (in **EES and Pibor**), high levels of support will be needed from January 2022 for the next 6 months or so (roughly 6-8 weeks after the beginning of seasonal rains) in order to avoid irreversible livelihood impacts.



Resources in 2017 eliminated extreme hunger in central Unity within 5 months; Pibor in 2021 remains with 10% pockets of catastrophic levels of food insecurity in 2022

Response and Advocacy



In 2019 insecurity reduced, and access improved for delivery of support which led to reduction in the severity of food insecurity; but in 2020 and 2021 situation reversed; **challenges from the three years of flooding, severe localized conflict events & youth agitation disrupting delivery of FSL assistance;**



Food pipeline reduced ration for refugees and former POC residents in 2021 and **funding shortfalls for 2022 will result in only two counties (Fangak and Canal Pigi) receiving 70% rations with other extreme & severe counties, at best receiving 50% rations;**



Livelihood pipeline that is essential for protection and restoration of rural livelihoods was only 42% funded in 2021 and there are similar expectation for 2022.



advocacy on access constraints

urgent advocacy for funding & resources ahead of the 2022 lean season

urgent advocacy for funding & resources ahead of the 2022 farming & flooding seasons



Thank you