

# South Sudan Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring Bulletin

Round 20



Photo: WFP/Lara Atanasijevic

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*Data collected in July-August 2017*



**vam**  
food security analysis



This is an output from collaborative activity of WFP, FAO, UNICEF, Government of South Sudan and NGO partners from the Food Security and Livelihood cluster in South Sudan.

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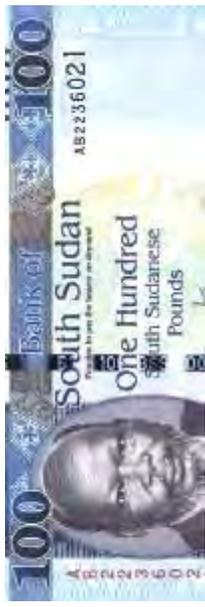
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# Key Findings

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- ▶ Overall, South Sudanese households are facing the worst food security situation since the Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring System (FSNMS) began in 2010.
- ▶ More than three-fourths (76 percent) of the households across the country are facing moderate to severe food insecurity. This is higher than the 67 percent reported from the FSNMS survey conducted in December 2016 and also the 71 percent during the lean season (June) of 2016. 80 percent of the households recorded below acceptable food consumption scores, of which 54 percent had poor consumption and 26 percent had borderline consumption. Considering the household hunger scale, 79 percent of the households experienced moderate to severe hunger (66 percent moderate and 13 percent severe) up from 68 percent (65 percent moderate and 3 percent severe) at the same time one year ago.
- ▶ Food insecurity has spread out of traditional areas of Great Upper Nile region. High food insecurity levels are also observed in the Equatorias region, once considered the bread basket of the country, with a significant deterioration from the same period in the last year, an indication of the impact of prevailing insecurity in this region, and consequent disruption of livelihoods.
- ▶ Overall, households are spending almost two thirds (64 percent) of their monthly expenditures on food, higher than the same period last year (57 percent), showing a decrease in their purchasing power and their ability to procure essential non-food items and services.
- ▶ Households have been facing challenges in sustaining income through their livelihoods. Some 90 percent of the respondents reported their income had either reduced or remained the same compared to one year ago. This has an adverse impact on household purchasing power and consequent food security at a time when food prices have continued to rise exorbitantly. The retail prices of sorghum and field beans in Juba in September 2017 were higher by 235 percent and 290 percent respectively, compared to one year ago.



Photo: WFP/Irum Jamshed

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- ▶ Overall, high food prices is the number one shock reported by most households, followed by insecurity and lack of access, drought or dry spell, loss of employment based income and human illness. Households reporting high food prices as the main shock were most common in Warrap (79 percent) and Eastern Equatoria (71 percent), while those with insecurity as the main shock were found more in Upper Nile (57 percent), Lakes, and Eastern Equatoria (55 percent each).
  - ▶ Overall, 93 percent of households are found to be adopting at least one food based coping strategy in the one week period prior to the survey. Overall, 73 percent of households were resorting to livelihood based coping strategies. Among them, 41 percent had to resort to emergency coping strategies while 21 percent were resorting to crisis coping strategies and 11 percent were practicing stress coping strategies.
  - ▶ Overall, global acute malnutrition (GAM) is at 19.1 percent, higher than 17.9 percent during the same time last year. A deterioration in GAM was observed in six former states, the exceptions were Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Warrap, Western Bahr el Ghazal, and Unity.
  - ▶ Humanitarian assistance has a very positive impact on food consumption at household level. Overall, 38 percent of households reported receiving some form of humanitarian assistance. Among them, the main forms of assistance were food (71 percent), agriculture inputs (13 percent), and health or medicines (15 percent). Households receiving humanitarian assistance had significantly better food consumption levels compared to those not receiving.
  - ▶ Among those receiving food assistance, almost 90 percent of households reported that food assistance was collected by some female member of the household.



Photo: WFP/Irum Jamshed

# 1. Food Security overview

Using the CARI (Consolidated Approach to Reporting Indicators of Food Security) methodology, 76 percent of households were found to be food insecure in August 2017; among those 50 percent were moderately food insecure and 26 percent were severely food insecure.

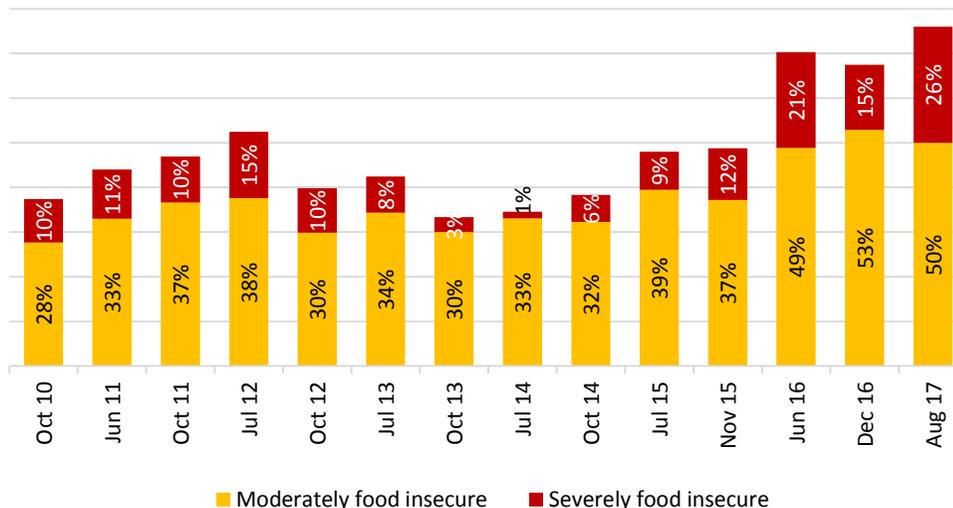
This is the highest level of food insecurity observed in South Sudan since the FSNMS began monitoring the food security situation in 2010. This is higher than what was observed in the last round in December 2016 (right after the main harvest season), when the food insecurity prevalence was 67 percent and also higher than the results of FSNMS survey conducted in June 2016 (70 percent), the peak of the lean season in that year.

Compared to the same time last year, populations facing severe food insecurity have increased from 21 percent to 26 percent, while those facing moderate food insecurity slightly increased from 49 percent to 50 percent.

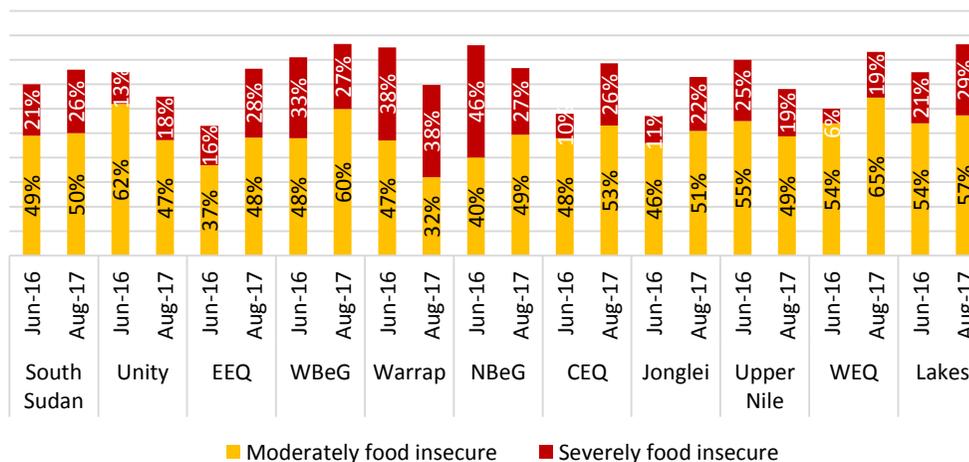
Compared to the post-harvest season (December 2016), the severe food insecurity has increased from 15 percent to 26 percent, while the moderately food insecure population has remained around the same (52 percent in December 2016, 51 percent in August 2017).

The level of food insecurity has increased in most areas compared to the same period last year. The most significant increases were observed in the greater Equatorias region, previously known as the bread basket of the country. For example, the percentage of food insecure population increased from 60 percent to 83 percent in Western Equatoria, 53 percent to 76 percent in Eastern Equatoria, and 58 percent to 79 percent in Central Equatoria. Similarly, the situation has also deteriorated in Jonglei (57 percent to 73 percent), Lakes (75 percent to 86 percent) and Western Bahr el Ghazal (81 percent to 87 percent). Some improvement was observed in Greater Upper Nile where food insecurity

South Sudan Food insecurity trends



Food insecurity in August 2017 compared to June 2016



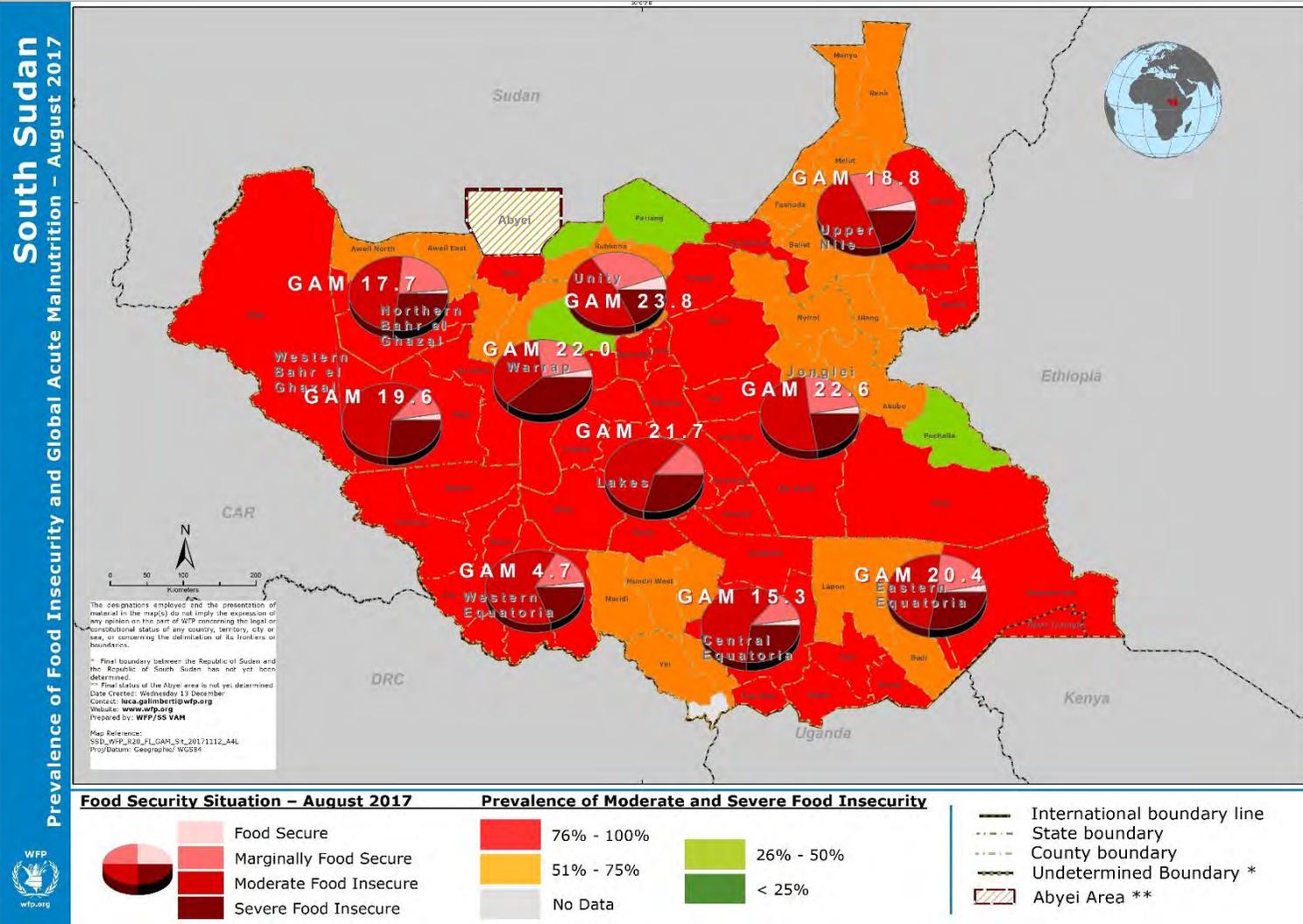
EEQ = Eastern Equatoria, CEQ = Central Equatoria, WEQ = Western Equatoria, WBeG = Western Bahr el Ghazal, NBeG = Northern Bahr el Ghazal.

reached famine level in some counties in early 2017 with substantial improvement in Unity (75 percent to 65 percent), Northern Bahr el Ghazal (86 percent to 77 percent) and Upper Nile (80 percent to 68 percent) as compared to June 2016<sup>1</sup>. Significant improvement was also observed in and Warrap (85 percent to 70 percent).

The very high level of food insecurity in the greater Equatoria region –where a high proportion of the total population is concentrated– contributed significantly to the overall magnitude of food insecurity in the country.

Prevailing insecurity, the protracted economic crisis characterized by hyperinflation and depreciation of the South Sudanese pound (SSP), soaring food prices, a high cereal crop deficit and drought in part of the country have contributed to this high level of food insecurity.

This increasing trend of food insecurity has now reached an unprecedented level, with three out of every four households being food insecure, and has become a matter of serious humanitarian concern in the country.



The map shows the geographic distribution of food insecurity based on CARI methodology. Counties have been classified based on the percentage of households with moderate to severe food insecurity. It includes the pie charts with summary on proportion of households under different levels of food insecurity in each state, and also shows the GAM rates for each state (the details of the GAM are provided in the nutrition section).

Statistics on key food security indicators by county and nutrition indicators by state are provided in the annex.

<sup>1</sup> While the food assistance has been significant across the country, it is likely that the improved food security situation in Unity and Northern Bahr el Ghazal is mainly due to the humanitarian food assistance.

## 2. Food consumption

The food consumption situation is very precarious in South Sudan with a further decline in acceptable consumption compared to the same period last year.

Overall, only one fifth (20 percent) of the households were found to be having acceptable food consumption, while the majority (54 percent) were experiencing poor consumption and 26 percent were in the borderline consumption group.

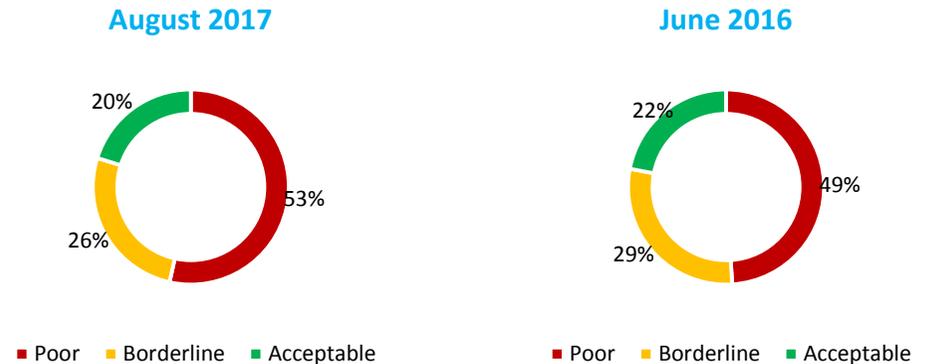
Compared to the same period last year, the proportion of households with poor consumption has increased from 49 percent to 54 percent, while those with acceptable consumption declined from 22 percent to 20 percent. There was a slight decrease in households with borderline consumption from 29 percent to 26 percent, explained by the increase of the poor food consumption group.

Looking at the sub-national level, the food consumption situation has worsened in most areas, compared to the same period last year. All states have shown an increase in proportion of population with poor food consumption group, except Warrap, Northern Bahr el Ghazal and Unity.

In the Greater Equatorias, the economic crisis resulted in reduced income opportunities, and insecurity caused massive displacement, that led to lower overall production. These factors contributed to the worrisome food security situation. For instance, the proportion of households with poor consumption has increased from 43 percent to 67 percent in Western Equatoria, from 41 percent to 64 percent in Central Equatoria and 34 percent to 49 percent in Eastern Equatoria. Other notable increases were observed in Western Bahr el Ghazal (52 percent to 74 percent), Lakes (58 percent to 75 percent) and Jonglei (38 percent to 43 percent).

On average, adult members of the households were eating only 1.3 meals per day, while the children (6 to 12 years old) were eating 1.4 meals per day, compared to 1.7 and 2.0 meals per day respectively during the same time last year.

As per the household hunger scale, which indicates household food deprivation, 79 percent of households faced moderate (66 percent) to severe hunger (13 percent), significantly higher than the same time last year when 68 percent faced moderate (65 percent) to severe (3 percent) hunger; the increase in the severe hunger proportion has been significant.



Food Consumption Groups

# 3. Sources of food

Overall, almost half (48 percent) of the households across South Sudan reported the market as their main source of cereals and tubers consumed in the one week period prior to the survey. 29 percent of households reported own production as the main source of the cereals and tubers consumed while 15 percent reported food assistance as the main source.

The proportion of households who reported market as the main source of cereals and tubers was highest in Northern Bahr el Ghazal at 76 percent followed by Lakes and Upper Nile (62 percent each), while it was lowest in Western Equatoria (15 percent) followed by Unity (30 percent). The proportion of households reporting own production as the main source of cereals and tubers was highest in Western Equatoria (81 percent) followed by Central Equatoria (44 percent), while it was the lowest in Upper Nile (16 percent) followed by Northern Bahr el Ghazal (18 percent) and Western Bahr el Ghazal (19 percent).

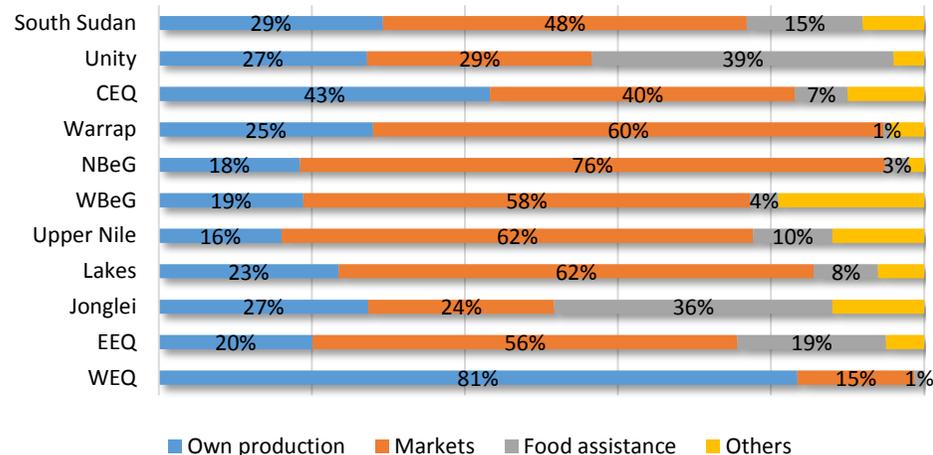
Food assistance was reported as the main source of food consumed in Unity with 40 percent of the households reporting it as the main source, followed by Jonglei (36 percent). A significant proportion of households also reported food assistance as the main source in Eastern Equatoria (19 percent) and Upper Nile (10 percent).

Overall, 65 percent of milk and dairy products, 62 percent of vegetables and leaves, 28 percent of legumes and nuts, 11 percent of oils and fats, 25 percent of meat, and 32 percent of fruits were from own production.

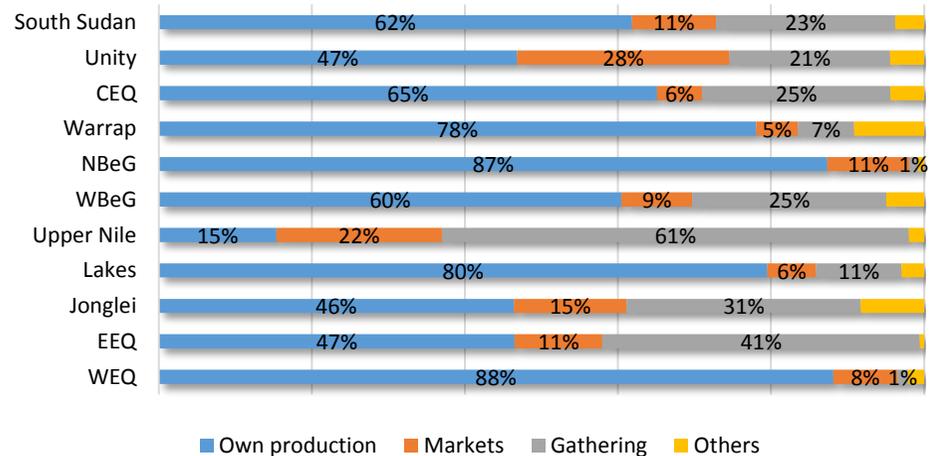
In the case of vegetables and leaves, in addition to own production (62 percent) and markets (11 percent), there is also significant proportion attained through gathering (23 percent). This proportion was also significant for fruits at 15 percent.

For milk and dairy products, almost two-thirds (65 percent) of the households reported own production as the main source – which was highest in Eastern Equatoria at 85 percent, followed by Warrap (81 percent) and Lakes (69 percent). It was lowest in Western Equatoria at 20 percent, followed by Central Equatoria (22 percent) and Western Bahr el Ghazal (53 percent). Overall, about a quarter (24 percent) of households reported market as the main source of milk and dairy consumed – this proportion was highest in Central Equatoria at 73 percent, while it was lowest in Eastern Equatoria at 12 percent.

Source of household food consumed - cereals



Sources of food - vegetables and leaves



In the case of meat, in addition to markets (50 percent) and own production (25 percent), hunting is the main source employed by 8 percent of households; while own fishing was the source of fish consumed by 25 percent of households. The dependence on markets versus own production, showed a seasonal pattern seen similar to that observed over the years. Households dependent on markets for their food needs have been very vulnerable due to soaring food prices and lack of cash income, and in many cases poor availability of food in the nearest markets.



Photo: WFP/Lara Atanasijevic

## 4. Household profile

Overall, 51.4 percent of the heads of households were males, while the rest were females. Unity had the highest proportion of female headed households (82 percent), followed by Northern Bahr el Ghazal (63 percent); while this proportion was lowest in Lakes (17 percent), and followed by Western Equatoria (23 percent). This proportion is between 39 and 60 percent in other states.

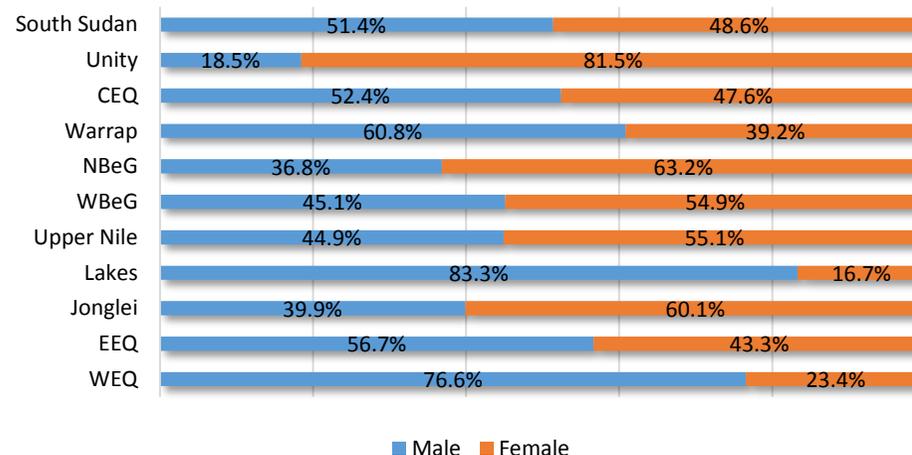
Overall, 9 percent of households surveyed were displaced. This proportion was highest in Western Bahr el Ghazal at 35 percent, followed by Upper Nile (22 percent), Jonglei (14 percent), Central Equatoria (13 percent) and Unity (12 percent). In Wau county of Western Bahr el Ghazal, nearly the entire population (96 percent) live as IDPs. Other counties with significant proportion of displaced households include Longochuk (53.8 percent), Leer and Khorfulus (48.9 percent each), Maban (46.4 percent), Ayod (43.1 percent) and Nasir (41 percent).

Some 12 percent of the households had at least one disabled member in the family and 12 percent had at least one chronically ill member. Among the former states, Unity had the highest

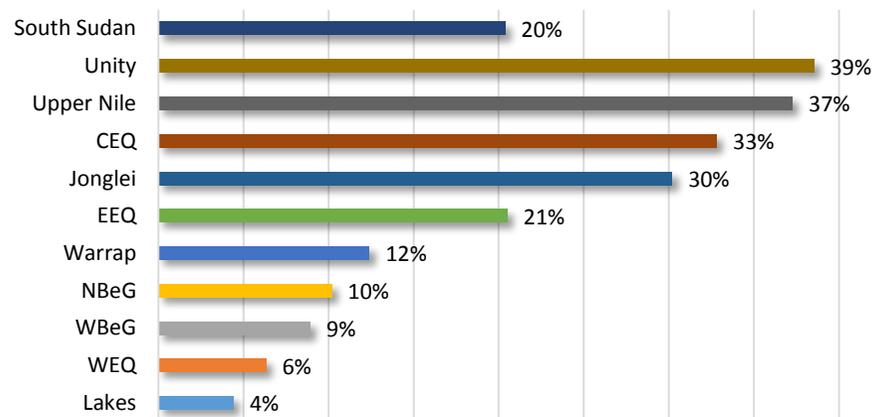
proportion (20 percent) of the households with at least one handicapped member, followed by Jonglei (14 percent). Western Bahr el Ghazal, Lakes and Northern Bahr el Ghazal had a relatively low proportion (7 to 9 percent), while others had between 10 and 13 percent. At county level, Mayendit in Unity had the largest proportion (44 percent) of households with at least one disabled member. Other counties with very high proportion are Leer (32 percent) and Panyijar (27 percent) in Unity; Khorflus/Canal Pigi (33 percent) in Jonglei; Ulang (28 percent) in Upper Nile; and Ezo (26 percent) in Western Equatoria. Similarly, Upper Nile had the highest proportion (19 percent) of the households with at least one chronically ill member, followed by Unity (17 percent) and Central Equatoria (15 percent). Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Lakes and Western Bahr el Ghazal had relatively lower proportion (6 to 7 percent), while this value was between 8 and 14 percent in other states.

Among the counties, Mayendit (68 percent), Fashoda (63 percent), Leer (61 percent), Old Fangak (60 percent), Malakal (58 percent), Pibor (57 percent), Ulang (54 percent), Pibor (54 percent) and Kajokeji (53 percent) had the highest proportion of households with at least one disabled member.

Sex of the head of household



Households reporting at least one member migrating in the past one year



Some 20 percent of households reported at least one member of the household migrated out of their normal place of residence in the past one year. Among the households who reported migration, 37 percent reported migrating to neighboring countries while 8 percent migrated to non-neighboring countries. Unity had the highest proportion (38 percent) of households reporting migration, followed by Upper Nile (37 percent), Central Equatoria (32 percent) and Jonglei (30 percent). This proportion was relatively low in Lakes (4 percent), Western Equatoria (6 percent) and Western Bahr el Ghazal (9 percent). Other states had this proportion between 10 to 20 percent. Lack of food and insecurity were the two most important reasons for migration, as reported by the households.



Photo: WFP/Lia Pozzi

## Household characteristics

<b>Average HH size</b>	7.1
<b>Head of the HH</b>	Male (51.4 percent), Female (48.6 percent)
<b>Age of the HH head</b>	41 years (mean)
<b>Education</b>	Average no of years of education of Head of HH (2 years), mean highest education of any male member of HH (3 years), female (1 year)  53% of school aged children (6-15 year old) attending school
<b>Housing status</b>	Own house (91 percent); with host family or relative (6 percent), rented house (1 percent), other (2 percent)
<b>Type of house</b>	Tukul (87 percent), Rakooba (9 percent), improvised/plastic shelter (2 percent)
<b>Residence status</b>	Resident (89 percent), IDPs (9 percent), Returnees (2 percent)
<b>Households hosting IDPs/refugees</b>	6.1%
<b>HH vulnerability</b>	12 percent of HHs with at least one physically disabled, 12 percent with at least one chronically ill, 7 percent with at least one injured

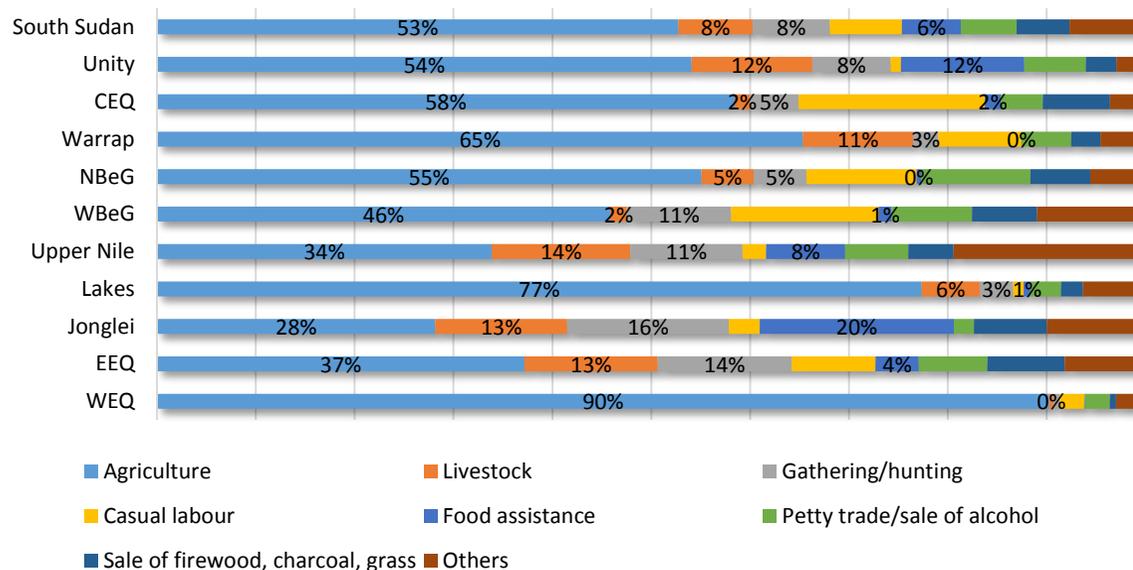
## 5. Livelihoods and income

Overall, some 53 percent of households reported agriculture as the primary source of income, followed by livestock (8 percent), gathering/hunting (8 percent), casual labour (6 percent), and food assistance (6 percent). These vary largely depending on the various geographic areas and livelihood zones. Other sources of livelihood include petty trade including sale of alcohol (6 percent), sale of firewood/charcoal/grasses (6 percent), and skilled labour and salaried work (2 percent). Western Equatoria had the highest proportion of households (90 percent) with agriculture as the main livelihood, followed by Lakes (77 percent) and Warrap (65 percent). This proportion was lowest in Jonglei (28 percent), followed by Upper Nile (34 percent) and Eastern Equatoria (37 percent). On the other hand, Upper Nile and Eastern Equatoria had the highest proportion (14 percent each) of households with livestock as main livelihood, followed by Jonglei (13 percent) and Unity (12 percent). Reliance on casual wage labour was most significant in Central Equatoria (19 percent), while reliance on food assistance was most significant in Jonglei (20 percent) followed by Unity (12 percent).

The economic crisis and conflict have adversely affected the livelihoods of most households. Many households reported reduced income through their livelihood, while a significant proportion (23 percent) reported that they had to switch income generative activities in the last one year. The proportion reporting such a change was highest in Unity (41 percent) followed by Jonglei (35 percent) while it was lowest in Northern Bahr el Ghazal (11 percent) followed by Lakes (15 percent).

More than half of the households (51 percent) reported that their income has decreased compared to the same time last year. 39 percent reported no change, while only 6 percent reported increase in income and 5 percent of respondents were not sure.

Livelihood types



Household income compared to last year

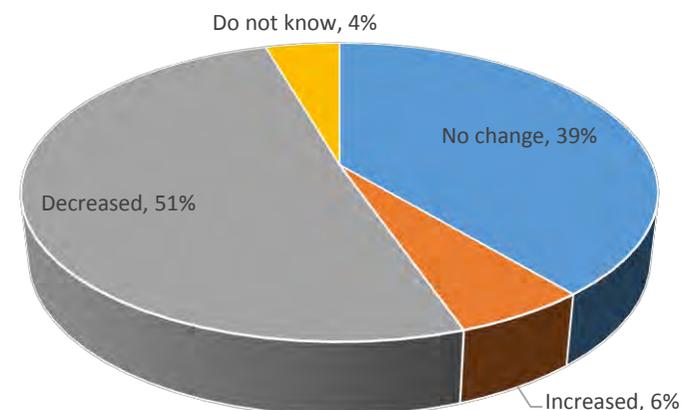
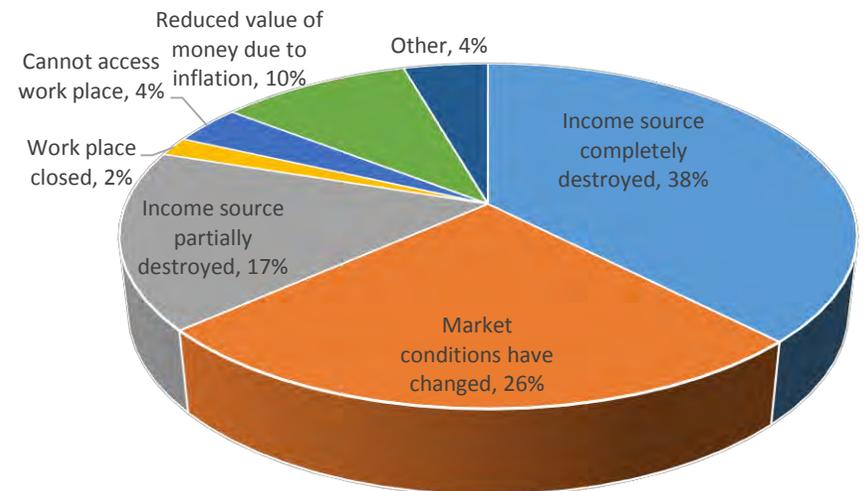




Photo: WFP/Irum Jamshed

As for the reasons for the decrease in income, 36 percent of the households reported complete loss of the source of income, while another 17 percent cited partial loss of the income source. About a quarter (26 percent) cited changed market conditions as the reason while 10 percent thought it was the reduced value of money due to inflation.



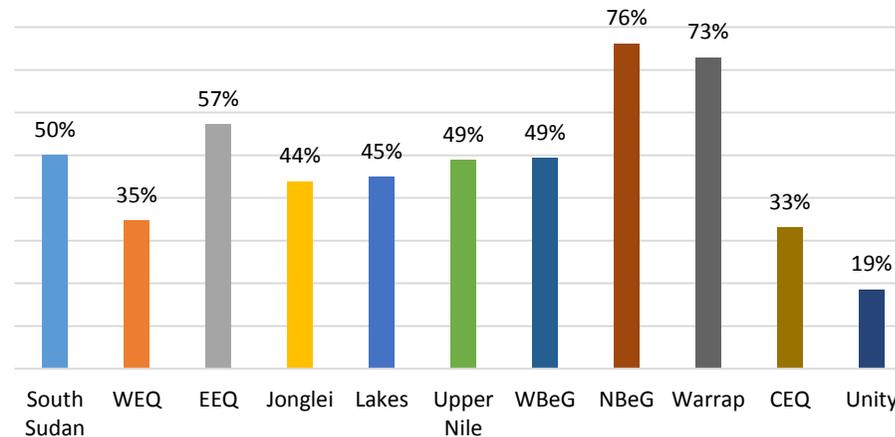
## 6. Expenditure

Half of the households were found to have high to very high share<sup>2</sup> of expenditure on food, which is a clear indication of their vulnerability and inability to purchase basic non-food items and services. These included 38 percent who had very high share of expenditure on food and 12 percent who had high food expenditure share. These figures are higher than the survey conducted in December (32 percent very high and 9 percent high), while comparable to the lean season of 2016 (11 percent and 41 percent respectively). The high prevalence of very high levels of food expenditures was mainly observed in Northern Bahr el Ghazal and Warrap, which are on one side traditionally highly dependent on markets, but are also among the most stable areas in the country where markets are still functioning.

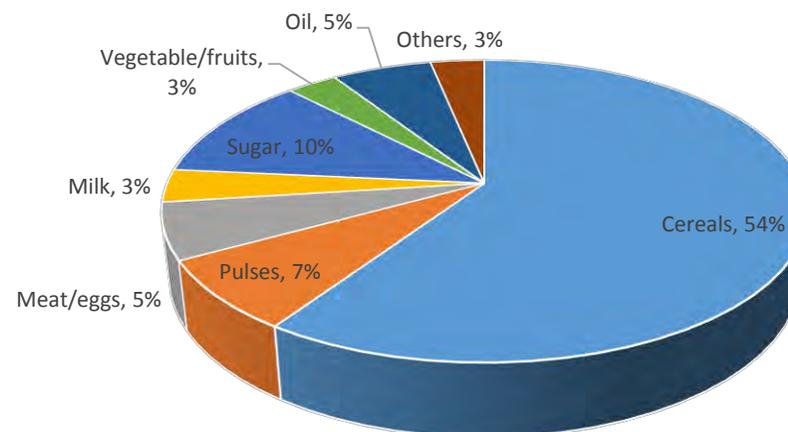
Almost two-thirds (64 percent) of the monthly expenditure of an average household in South Sudan was on food; this proportion was highest in Northern Bahr el Ghazal (75 percent), followed by Warrap (74 percent), while it was lowest in Western Equatoria (53 percent). Relatively low share of monthly expenditure on food in Unity (55 percent) did not signify the availability of own stock but rather an indication of the significant disruption of markets and reduced cash economy especially in Southern Unity

An average household spends 54 percent of its monthly food expenditure on cereals and tubers; 10 percent on sugar, 7 percent on pulses and 5 percent each on oil and meat or eggs. The expenditure on other items was very little with 3 percent on milk and 3 percent on vegetables and fruits.

HHs with high to very high share in food expenditure



Household food expenditure



<sup>2</sup> Food expenditure share categories (food expenditure as a percentage of a total expenditure): low (below 50%) – medium (from 50 to 65%), high (from 65 to 75%) and very high (above 75%).

## 7. Agriculture

Access to agricultural land is not a major concern for rural households in South Sudan: about 85 percent of the respondents reported having access to land for cultivation, and among them 90 percent reportedly planted crops or planned to plant in the 2017 season. Eastern and Western Equatorias had the highest proportion (94 percent each) of households owning agricultural land followed by Warrap and Northern Bahr el Ghazal (91 percent each), while Upper Nile had the lowest (60 percent), followed by Jonglei (77 percent) and Unity (78 percent). Most are subsistence farmers, with 60 percent of households reportedly owning one *fedan*<sup>3</sup> or less.

About half (48 percent) of farmers relied on their own stock while others (31 percent) purchased seeds. Other sources include FAO (8 percent), NGOs (6 percent), gifts (6 percent) and others (1 percent).

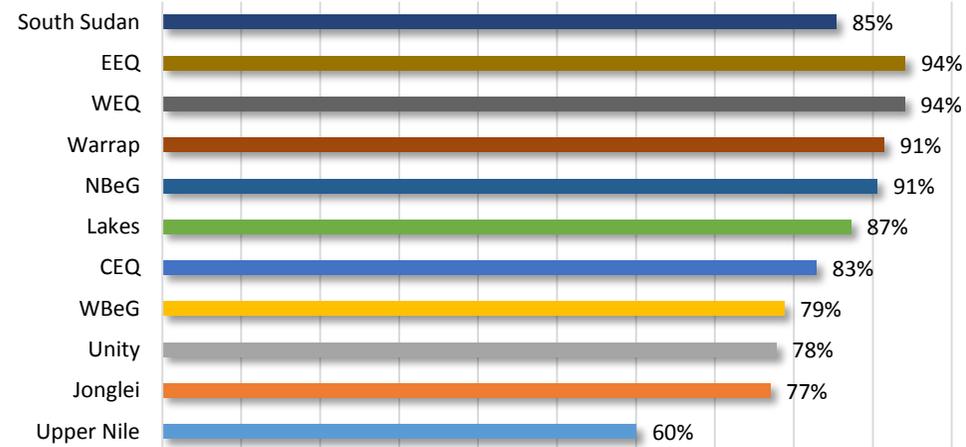
Agricultural production is very poor. As reported by the households, an average farming household in South Sudan currently can produce food sufficient for their own consumption needs for only 3.2 months of the year.

This self-sufficiency is highest in Western Equatoria at 5.8 months, while is lowest in Central Equatoria at 1.6 months.

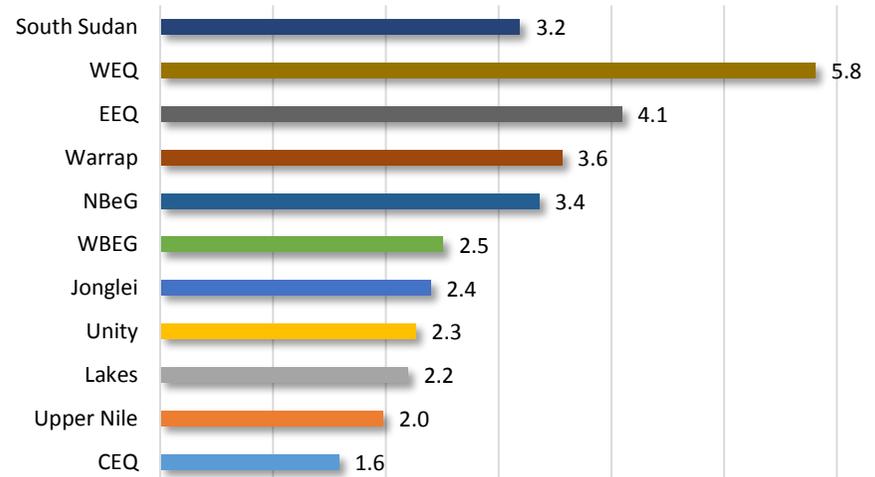
When asked “what you intend to do with the expected production?”, three quarters of the respondents said that they would use it for own consumption, 21 percent said they would consume and sell, 2 percent indicated they would consume and give out, and the remaining 2 percent indicated they would consume, sell and give out. It shows that even with farmers who do not produce enough for themselves for the whole year, still some of them sell part of their produce to be able to cover other needs. The only exception to this trend was seen in Western Equatoria, where the vast majority (63 percent) of households reported their intention to consume and sell part of their produce, most probably to meet other basic needs.

As for the main challenges during farming, shortage of rain was reported as the main challenge by 42 percent of households, followed by pests and diseases (17 percent), shortage of seeds (11 percent), and insecurity (9 percent).

Households owning land for cultivation



Food self sufficiency of farming households (months)



## Main challenges to Agriculture

Lakes had the largest proportion (62 percent) of households reporting shortage of rains as the main challenge, followed by Eastern Equatoria, Warrap and Unity (50 percent each) and 42 percent in Jonglei. Central and Eastern Equatoria has 22 to 25 percent while other former states had this proportion between 35 to 37 percent. Greater Equatoria (Western Equatoria: 26 percent), Eastern Equatoria: 22 percent and Central Equatoria 21 percent) had relatively high proportions of households reporting crop pest and disease as the main challenge, followed by Upper Nile (23 percent) and Western Bahr el Ghazal (21 percent). Shortage of seeds was most prominent in Upper Nile (25 percent), while insecurity was most reported in Central and Eastern Equatoria (21 percent each) as the main challenge.

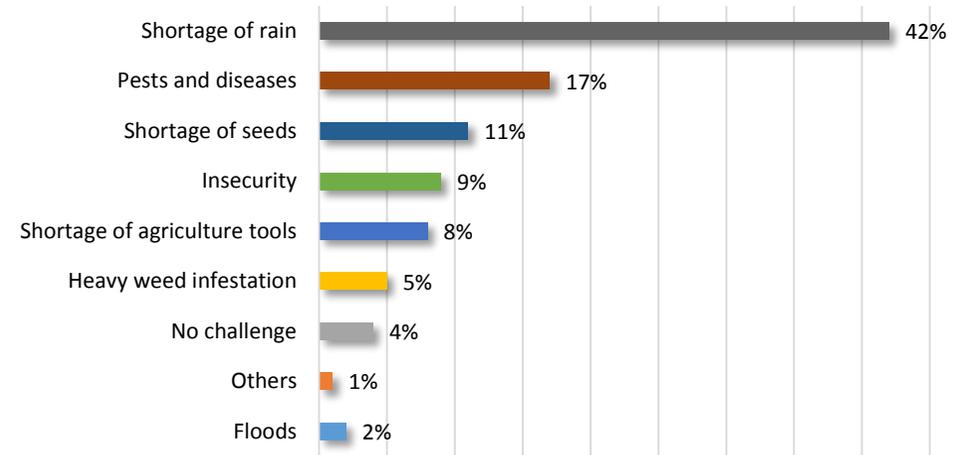


Photo: WFP/Anna Soper

## 8. Livestock

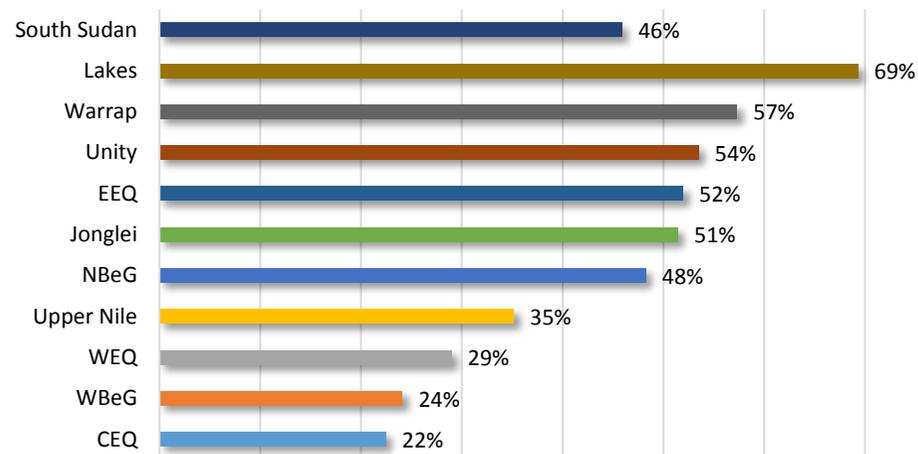
Livestock is an important contributor to household food security in rural areas of South Sudan. A significant reduction in livestock ownership has been noted. Overall, 46 percent of households owned at least one livestock herd or farm animal during this survey, while 57 percent of the households were reported owning livestock during the same time last year.

During the time of this survey (July-August 2017), the proportion of households owning livestock was highest in Lakes (69 percent), followed by Warrap (57 percent), and was lowest in Central Equatoria (22 percent) followed by Western Bahr el Ghazal (24 percent). As for Central Equatoria, this represents a very sharp decrease, as over 60 percent of households reported owning livestock in June 2016. In this area, the main challenges experienced by livestock keepers are lack of veterinary services, as well as insecurity, which is considered as the main problem by one out of five livestock keepers.

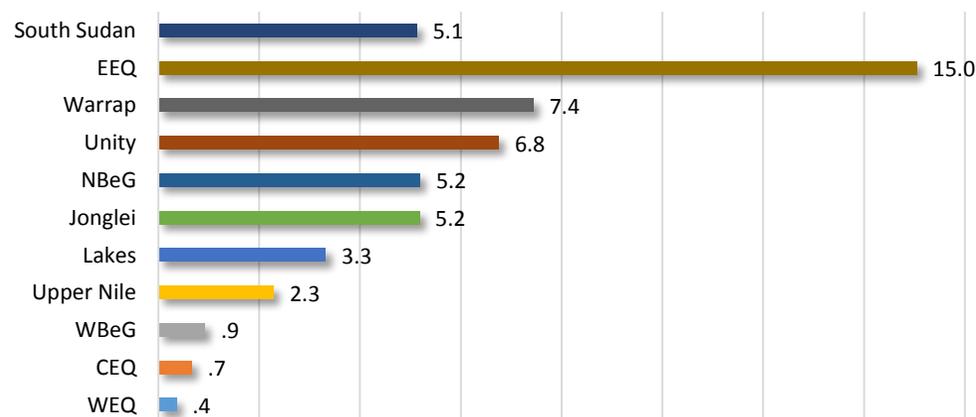
Among those raising livestock, an average household in South Sudan owns six cattle, two sheep, four goats and two poultry. In terms of Tropical Livestock Unit<sup>4</sup>, an average livestock raising household would own 5.1 TLU of livestock. Eastern Equatoria was found to have the highest livestock ownership at 15 TLU, followed by Warrap at 7.4, while it was lowest in Western Equatoria (0.4), followed by Central Equatoria (0.7), where livestock keepers traditionally own smaller herds.

Significant concern on livestock health was noted, coupled with a significant lack of veterinary services, which is the main livestock-related concern for 27 percent of households. Overall, 30 percent of the owners reported having their livestock in good condition, 43 percent in moderate condition and others were either in borderline or thin with ribs or bones visible. Some 44 percent reported that this is not normal during this time of the year. The body condition was of particular concern in Jonglei, where only 9 percent had good smooth appearance and 53 percent were in moderate condition. This was followed by Eastern Equatoria, where only 15 percent had good smooth appearance and 47 percent with moderate condition, and 62 percent of respondents said that it is not normal at this time of

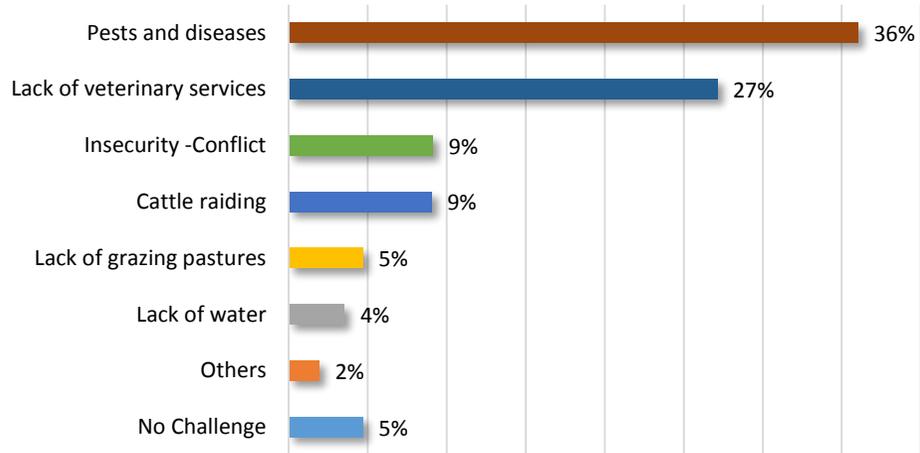
Households owning livestock



Average livestock ownership (TLU) of household keeping livestock



## Main challenges in livestock production



the year.

Pest and diseases and insecurity were also reported as the main constraints in livestock production, for 36 percent and 9 percent of households. Respondents reporting lack of water as the main constraint were highest (40 percent) in Eastern Equatoria. Only in Western Bahr el Ghazal, a significant proportion of households (20 percent) stated experiencing no major constraint in relation to livestock keeping.



## 9. Markets and household food access

Markets are the main sources of food consumed by the households, particularly during the lean season, when own stocks are at their lowest even for farming households. The market is the main source of cereals and tubers consumed for 48 percent of households; sugar, sweet and honey for 88 percent; oil, fat and butter for 58 percent; legumes, nuts for 47 percent; fruits for 45 percent; milk and dairy for 21 percent; and vegetables for 11 percent.

After sugar, oil and fats scored the highest proportion of purchase through markets (58 percent, nationally); relatively lower proportions observed in Unity and Jonglei (42 and 46 percent respectively), could be due to large share of the population receiving oil through food assistance (54 percent in Unity and 37 percent in Jonglei)

The proportion of households who reported market as the main source of cereals and tubers was highest in Northern Bahr el Ghazal at 76 percent followed by Lakes and Upper Nile (at 62 percent each), while it was lowest in Western Equatoria (15 percent) followed by Unity (30 percent), especially in Leer county (4 percent), where most markets have been heavily disrupted by the conflict.

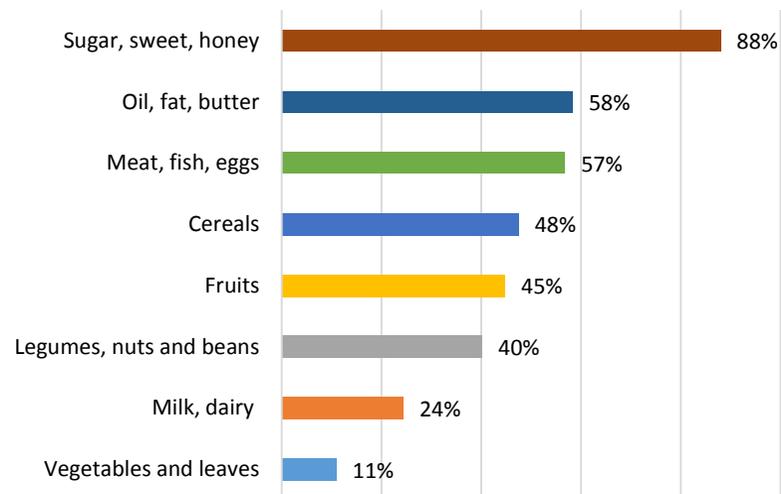
There are considerable problems in availability of food in the market, and beyond physical access there are also economic access constraints. Only 38 percent of the households said cereals are always available in their markets and 14 percent reported these are often available. On the other hand, 34 percent said cereals are available only sometime and 14 percent reported they are not available at all.

The peak of the lean season (June-July) is also associated with the lowest seasonal availability of foods, with 58 percent of households reporting reduced availability of food in the market in July and 55 percent in June. This has had a serious and adverse impact on the household food security. About 45 percent of households reported distance to the market as the first main constraint for market access, followed by high transportation cost (31 percent), and insecurity or conflict (27 percent). Other reasons included unavailability of transport (22 percent) and seasonal disruption of roads (20 percent).

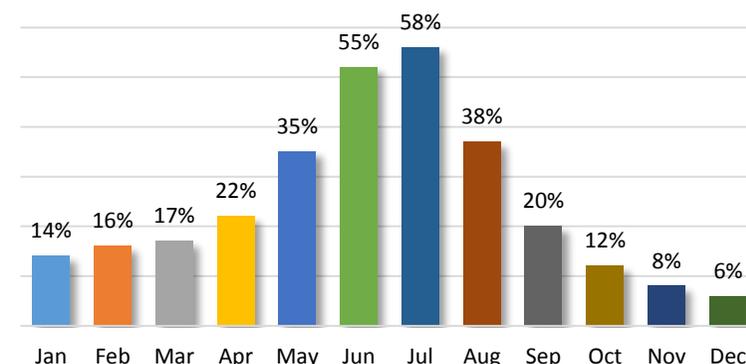
However, economic access is by far the number one concern for a vast majority of the households given the hyper-inflation in the country and stagnant incomes. Over nine out of ten households said that they did not have sufficient resources to buy food from the market even when the food was available.

In order to cope with the low purchasing power, many households, resorted to stopping or reducing the quantity of rice purchased (30%), , stopping or reducing buying meat (17 percent), sorghum grain (12 percent), maize (11 percent), wheat flour (17 percent), and vegetable oil (16 percent). Half of the respondents (51 percent) said that they have resorted in substituting meat and rice, high value commodities, with sorghum grains, maize grains or flour (19 percent).

Markets as the main source of household food consumed



Households reporting reduced food in the market



# 10. Macroeconomic crisis driving food insecurity

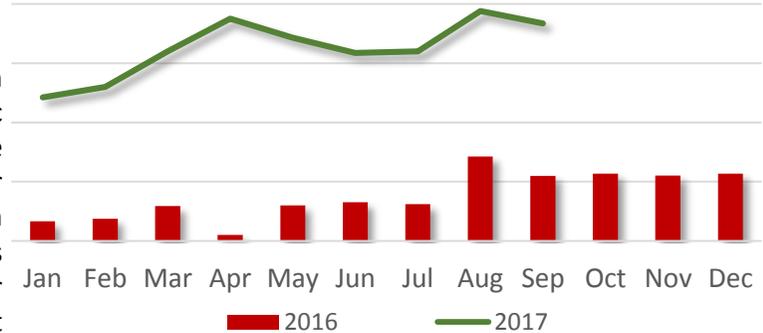
The ongoing macro-economic crisis, which has been further worsened by the conflict and insecurity, has contributed to food insecurity levels that have steadily increased over all seasons since 2014 reaching the highest peak ever during the lean period in 2017.

The inflation rate in South Sudan measured through the Consumer Price Index data released by the National Bureau of Statistics, has declined significantly in the past one year after the peak level of 836 percent in October 2016. Despite this decline, inflation rates still remain very high and the annual inflation in August 2017 was 165 percent as reported by the National Bureau of Statistics. This hyperinflation is attributed to fuel prices that increased by more than 100 percent in most areas; fuel shortages; ever increasing food prices rising at a faster pace than the wage rates, with cereal prices increasing in August 2017 by over 100 percent in most markets on a year to year basis; the continued depreciation of the South Sudanese Pound (SSP), with the parallel market exchange rate falling from SSP 58/US\$ in August 2016 to SSP 165/US\$ in August 2017 (representing a 65 percent loss in value over one year), and shortage of foreign currency which had negatively affected the food imports and supply situation.

As the country is dependent on import for staple foods, the prices of food commodities are driven mainly by the deprecation of the local currency, high transport costs, high fuel prices, sporadic disruptions to the supply system and disrupted agricultural activities in the Equatoria states, the traditional food basket of the country. The prices of staple cereal, sorghum, stood much higher compared to the five-year average and the same months last year across the markets in South Sudan. Similarly, field beans, one of the protein sources, have witnessed significant price increases across markets. The capital market, Juba, which serves as the proxy to prices of staples in other locations, saw an increase in retail price of sorghum and field bean by 235 percent and 290 percent respectively, September 2017 compared to the same time in the previous year.



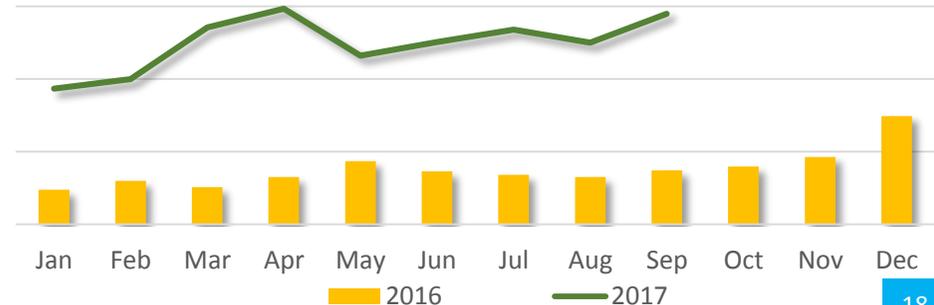
Trends of white sorghum price in Juba, (SSP/malua)



Trends of currency exchange rates in Juba, (SSP/US \$)



Trend of Field beans (Janjaro) price in Konyokonyo, Juba (SSP/KG)



# 11. Assistance received

Some 38 percent of households reported receiving humanitarian assistance in the past three months prior to the survey, which is the highest ever proportion of humanitarian assistance recorded by FSNMS. This proportion is much higher than the 22 percent during the lean season of 2016, and also higher than 35 percent reported in December 2016. Jonglei had the highest proportion (71 percent) of the respondent households who received assistance, followed by Eastern Equatoria (60 percent) and Unity (53 percent). On the other hand, Western Equatoria had the lowest proportion (9 percent), followed by Lakes (15 percent) and Western Bahr el Ghazal<sup>5</sup> (15 percent).

Significant increase in the coverage of humanitarian aid can be seen in Jonglei, Unity and Eastern Equatoria.

Among those who received assistance, some 71 percent benefited from general food distribution (GFD), 6 percent from food for assets; additionally people benefited from school meals (2 percent), nutrition support (10 percent), health amenities (15 percent), and agricultural inputs such as seeds (13 percent) and agricultural tools (8 percent).

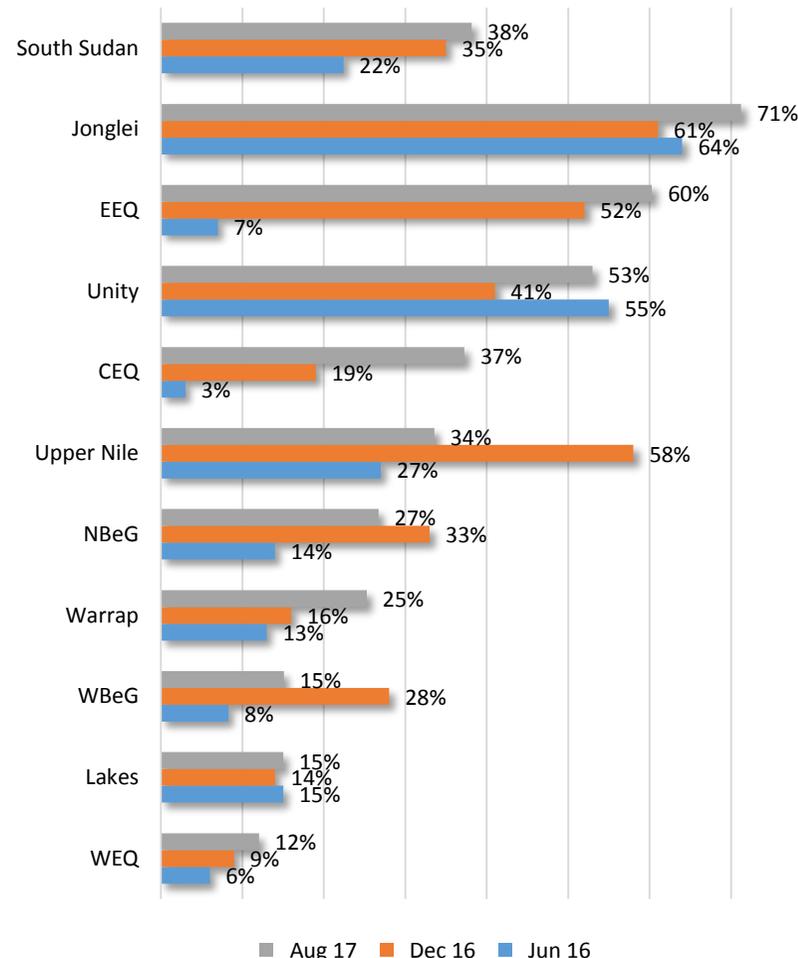
Among those who received assistance, Unity (90 percent) and Jonglei (80 percent) had the highest proportion reportedly receiving GFD,

followed by Eastern Equatoria (78 percent) and Northern Bahr el Ghazal (77 percent). Central Equatoria had highest proportion of households receiving agricultural support (44 percent receiving agricultural inputs and 41 percent receiving tools) and also fishing gear (12 percent).

Among the households who received food assistance, some 13 percent reported receiving food within the last one week prior to survey, 31 percent received 2-3 weeks ago, 34 percent received it 3-4 weeks ago, while the remaining 22 percent had received it more than a month ago. On average, a household received 50 kgs of cereals, 9 kgs of pulses and 5 litres of cooking oil in the last distribution cycle. More than half (53 percent) indicated they shared their food assistance with relatives and neighbors.

Clearly, humanitarian assistance, particularly the food assistance, has been very important in stabilizing the food security situation, and thus its continuity is very important. Particularly, the increased humanitarian assistance in Unity and Jonglei was a direct response to the dire food security situation in these areas as presented in the IPC analysis of February 2017 and the update in June 2017. The IPC analysis released in February stated that from February to July 2017, Leer and Mayendit were classified in Famine, while Koch was classified as 'Famine likely to

Household received assistance



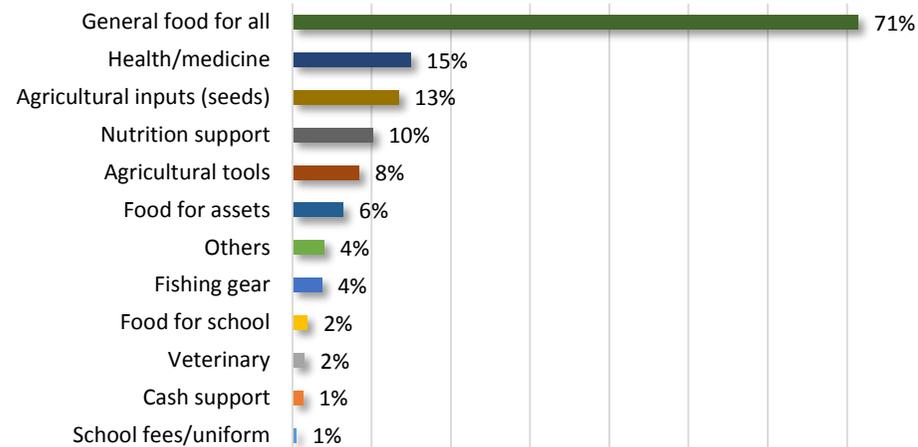
<sup>5</sup> Some of the clusters in Wau country Western Bahr el Ghazal could not be surveyed due to access challenges.

happen', and Panyijar was in Phase 4 (Emergency) and 'likely to avoid Famine, if the humanitarian assistance was delivered as planned' from February to July 2017. Thanks to massive multi-sectoral humanitarian response, no county was classified in Phase 5 when the IPC update was conducted in May. The IPC update released in June noted that the early detection of the Famine followed by the subsequent large-scale and immediate response averted further loss of life, thus underscoring the importance of evidence based analysis and response.

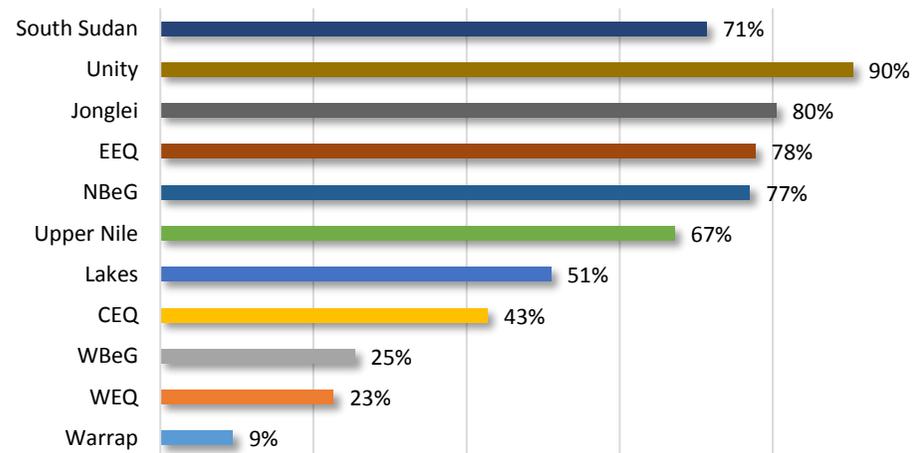
Overall, households receiving humanitarian assistance were found to be better off in terms of food consumption than those who did not receive assistance. Households receiving humanitarian assistance are less likely (46.9% as compared to 57.5%) to have a poor food consumption and more likely (25 percent compared to 18 percent) to have acceptable food consumption

Has any of the household members received any form of assistance in the past 3 months?					
Yes			No		
Food consumption group			Food consumption group		
Poor	Borderline	Acceptable	Poor	Borderline	Acceptable
46.9%	28.5%	24.5%	57.5%	24.9%	17.5%

### Type of assistance received



### Households receiving General Food Distribution (GFD)



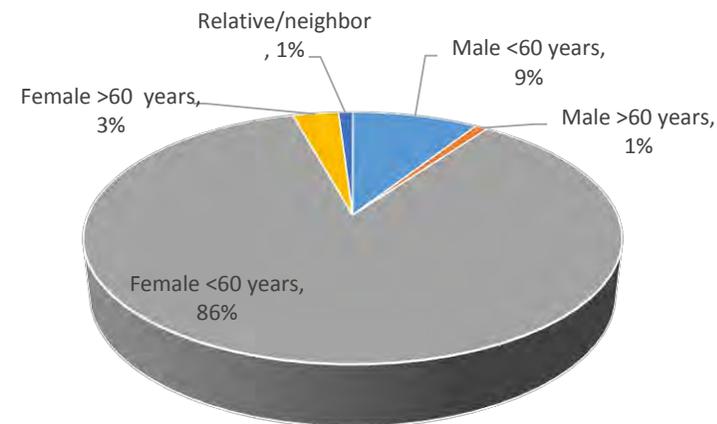
## 12. Gender and protection dimension of food collection and utilization

The analysis revealed that it was mostly the females who went to receive food from the distribution point - 86 percent of household reported food collected by female less than 60 years of age, while 3 percent had it collected by females older than 60. Males less than 60 years of age collected food in 9 percent of cases, while males older than 60 collected food in 1 percent of households.

Some 69 percent of respondents indicated that in the past three months, it was mainly the woman in the household who made decision on the utilization of the food received; while it was decided by men in 15 percent cases and by both in 16 percent. Western Bahr el Ghazal had the lowest proportion (38 percent) of households with women deciding on the utilization of the food, followed by Upper Nile (44 percent), while this proportion was highest in Central Equatoria (78 percent), and followed by Lakes (74 percent).

Accessing food assistance in a safe way remains a challenge in various areas. More than a third (35 percent) of the respondents indicated that they had experienced safety concerns in the process when they went to collect food assistance. Such concerns were highest in Unity at 61 percent, followed by Jonglei (42 percent), while they were lowest in Lakes (10 percent), and then Eastern Equatoria (17 percent).

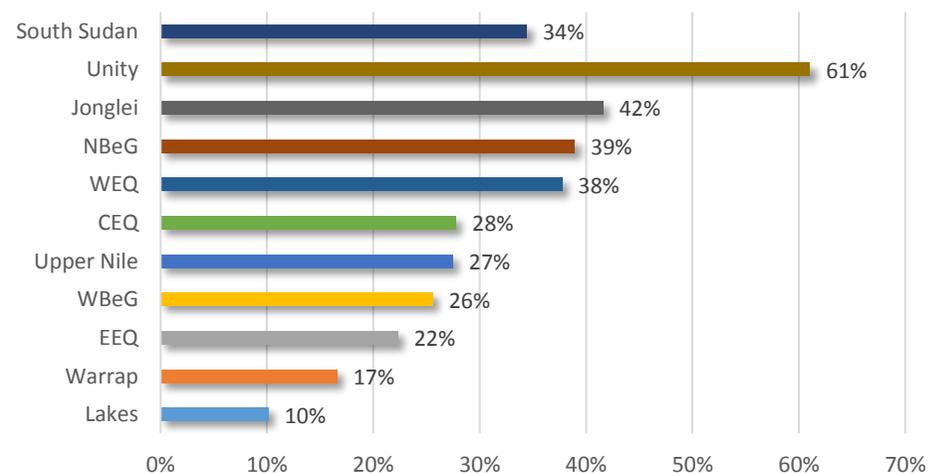
Who went to collect food from the distribution point?



Household decision on the use of food received



HHs reporting safety concern in the process of receiving food



# 13. Household shocks and coping

High food prices (reported by 57 percent) and insecurity and violence (36 percent) were the most prominent household level shocks in the past six months prior to the survey. This was followed by: drought, dry spell or irregular rains (30 percent), reduced income (22 percent) or loss of employment (6 percent), illness (17 percent) and epidemics (5 percent), crop pests and diseases (14 percent), high fuel/transport costs and other non-food prices (14 percent) and death of a working household member (9 percent). Some geographic variation was noted in the household shocks. Households reporting high food prices as the main shock were most prevalent in Warrap (79 percent) and Eastern Equatoria (71 percent) while those with insecurity as the main shock were most in Upper Nile (57 percent), Lakes, and Eastern Equatoria (55 percent each). The proportion of households reporting drought or dry spell as a shock was highest in Lakes (66 percent), followed by Eastern Equatoria (51 percent) and Warrap (42 percent). Those reporting crop pests and disease as a shock were highest in Eastern Equatoria (22 percent), followed by Northern Bahr el Ghazal (20 percent).

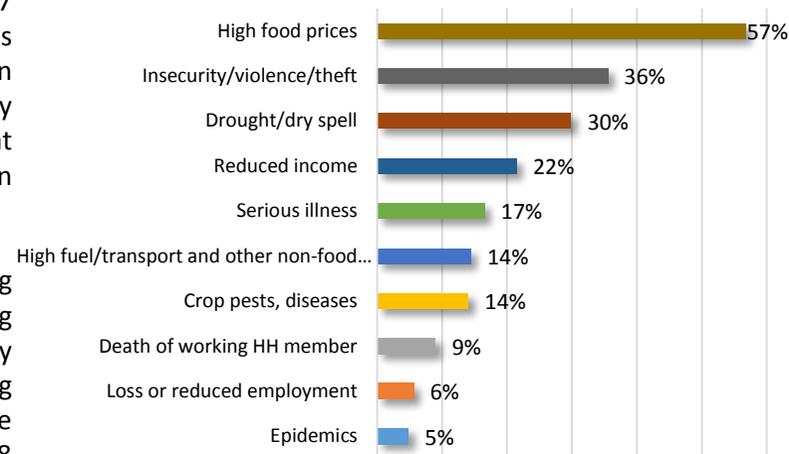
The precarious food security situation in the face of such shocks, led households to resort to a number of coping strategies. Some 93 percent of households were thus found to be adopting at least one food based coping strategy in the one week period prior to the survey. Common strategies included relying

on less preferred or less expensive food (87 percent), limiting or reducing portion size at meals (84 percent), reducing number of meals eaten in a day (80 percent, reducing consumption by adult members in order for small children to eat (70 percent) and borrowing food or relying on help from friends/relatives (33 percent).

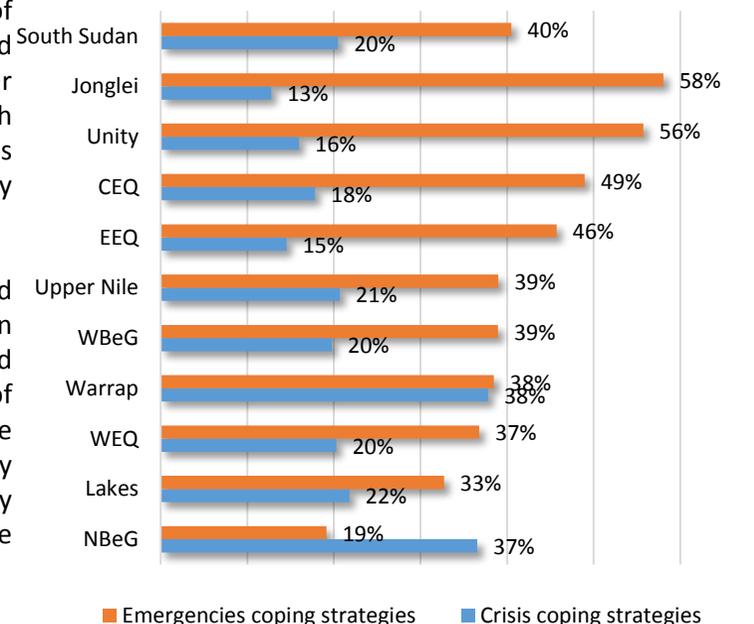
Overall, 73 percent of households were resorting to livelihood based coping strategies. Among them, 41 percent had to resort to emergency coping strategies while 21 percent were resorting to crisis coping strategies. Jonglei (58 percent with emergency coping strategies and 13 percent with crisis coping strategies) and Unity (56 percent emergency coping and 16 percent crisis coping) had the highest proportion of households with worrying levels of livelihood coping, while the situation was relatively better for Northern Bahr el Ghazal (19 percent with emergency coping and 37 percent with crisis coping).

Given the high level of food insecurity and shocks, it is not surprising that there has been an impact on coping mechanisms. While the food based coping strategies can be seen as a proxy of their current severe food insecurity, the livelihood based coping strategies, particularly the emergency and crisis strategies practiced by households are likely to erode their resilience and thus have possible long term consequences.

Household shocks



Households adopting emergency and crisis coping strategies



# 14. Maternal, infant, and young child nutrition and health

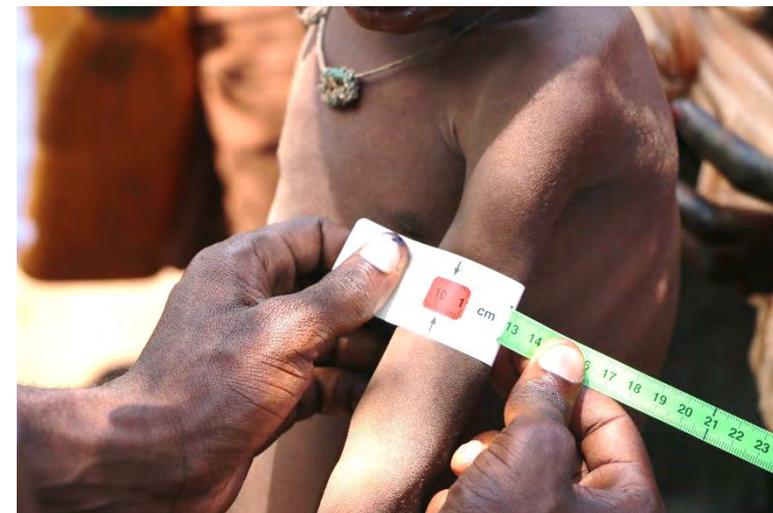
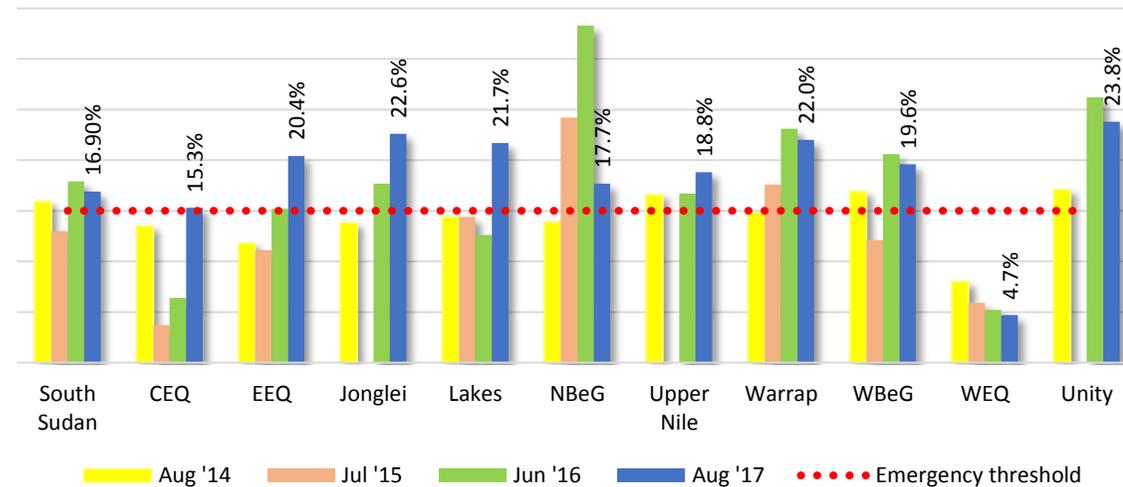
## i. Acute malnutrition of children 6-59 Months

Anthropometric data (Weight, Height, MUAC, and Oedema) were collected from all households that were included in the sample. A total of 8,414 children aged 6 to 59 months were identified. About 9 percent of children had flagged data<sup>6</sup> and were excluded from analysis. The final analysis on nutritional status is based on the remaining 7,680 (91.3 percent) children.

Overall, a deterioration was observed in acute malnutrition compared to the same period last year. The Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) was above the emergency threshold of 15 percent in nine out of the ten states in this assessment, while seven states had GAM above 15 percent in the same period in 2016. The highest GAM rate was recorded in UNITY (23.8 percent) followed by Jonglei (22.6 percent), and Warrap (22 percent). In Central Equatoria where the acute malnutrition was previously low (6.4 percent in 2016, 3.7 percent in 2015), the GAM was reported at 15.3 percent, indicating a significant deterioration of the nutrition situation. Looking at the trends in the past few years, the GAM prevalence has deteriorated progressively in Eastern Equatoria from 11.1 percent in 2015 to 15.1 percent in 2016 and 20 percent in 2017. Similarly, in Lakes where GAM prevalence was below the emergency level in previous rounds of the FSNMS, the prevalence increased significantly reaching 21.7 percent in 2017. The situation in greater Upper Nile and Warrap has persisted above the emergency threshold. The exception was Northern Bahr el Ghazal, where the GAM prevalence has reduced by nearly half, from 33.3 percent in 2016 to 17.7 percent in 2017.

Flagged data means those extreme values excluded from the analysis because they are outside the acceptable ranges. ENA (Emergency Nutrition Assessment) software excludes these automatically during analysis. Flagged data less than 10% of the total record is acceptable.

Trend of Global Acute Malnutrition



<sup>6</sup> Flagged data means those extreme values excluded from the analysis because they are outside the acceptable ranges. ENA (Emergency Nutrition Assessment) software excludes these automatically during analysis. Flagged data less than 10% of the total record is acceptable.

## ii. Infant and young child nutrition

Data on infant feeding practices, particularly complementary feeding practices, was collected for children 6-23 months using a standard 24 hours recall method. The assessment used WHO-recommended Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) indicators to assess the key complementary feeding practices such as minimum dietary diversity, minimum meal frequency, and minimum acceptable diet among children aged 6 to 23.9 months. The caregivers were asked what the children received in the 24-hour preceding the survey. A total of 2,596 children age 6 to 23 months were assessed, out of which the analysis was done on 2511. Findings of dietary diversity, meal frequency, and minimum acceptable diet is shown in the Figure.

The recommended complementary feeding practice in South Sudan is generally underutilized. The prevalence of minimum dietary diversity (MDD) is very low, only 5.3 percent of infants and young children 6-23 months of age had received four or more food groups. As shown in the Figure, the lowest prevalence was recorded in Lakes, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, and Central Equatoria. Dietary diversity is defined as the number of different foods or food groups consumed over a given period. The minimum dietary diversity means the consumption of at least four out of seven food groups<sup>7</sup>.

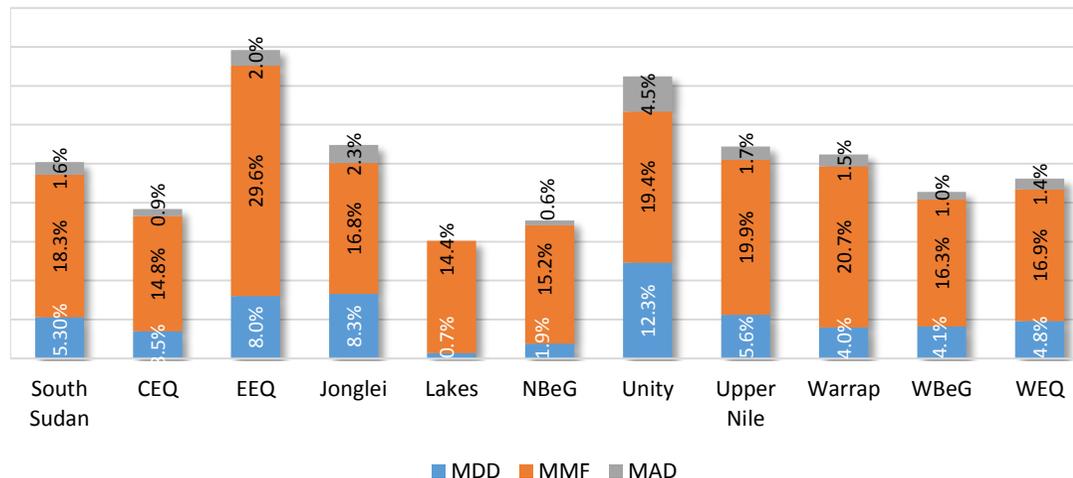
Similarly, the average meal frequency is very poor. About 18 percent of children received solid, semi-solid or soft foods, the minimum number of times or more during the previous day of the survey. The prevalence across the former states is similar with MDD that show low rate in Lakes, Northern Bahr el Ghazal and Central Equatoria. Meal frequency is considered a proxy for energy intake from foods other than breast milk.

Moreover, the composite indicator of quality and quantity of complimentary feeds called Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD) shows a disturbing situation with 1.6 percent (lowest in Lakes 0.0 percent and highest 4.5 percent in Unity). MAD is composed of Minimum Dietary Diversity and Minimum Meal Frequency. It captures the proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a mini-mum acceptable diet (apart from breast milk).



Photo: WFP/George Fominyen

Status of Complementary feeding of children 6 to 23 months in South Sudan (FSNMS July-August 2017)



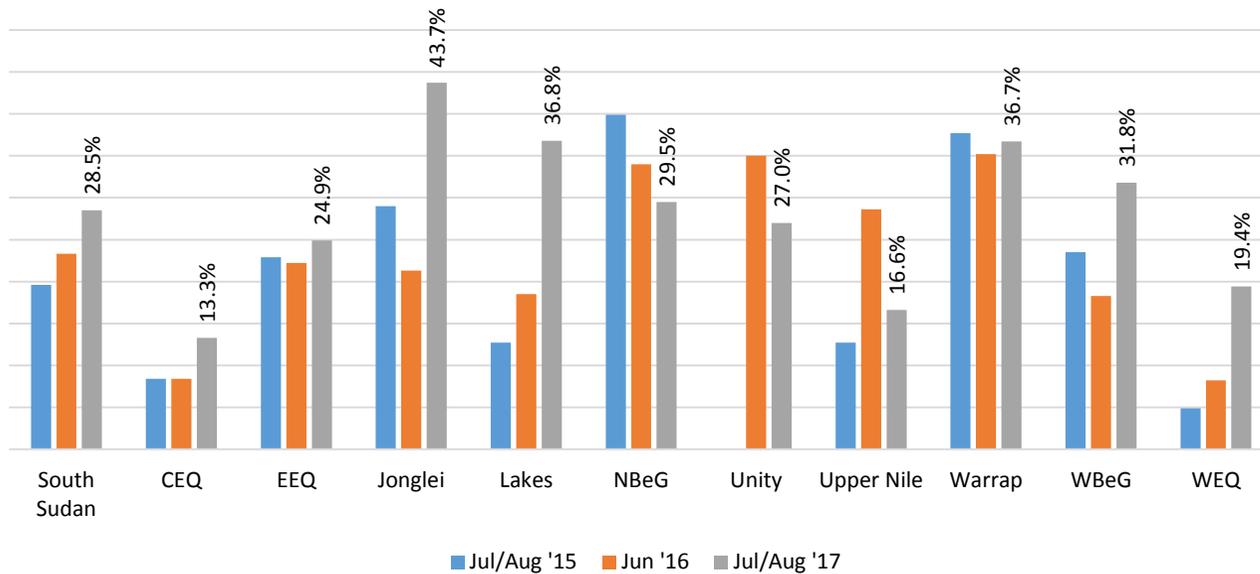
<sup>7</sup> The seven foods groups are: Grains, roots and tubers; Legumes and nuts; Dairy products (milk, yogurt, cheese); Flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats); Eggs; Vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables; and Other fruits and vegetables.

### iii. Maternal nutrition

A total of 3474 women of 15 to 49 years old were measured using Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC). Wasting based on MUAC (<230cm) was prevalent in 28.5 percent of the women. As shown below in Figure 3, compared to the same season in the previous years, the trend of wasting in most part of the States is deteriorating. The States with

the highest prevalence of wasted women coincide with those with the highest levels of acute malnutrition among children 6 to 59 months, including; Jonglei (43.2 percent), Lakes (36.8 percent), and Warrap (36.74 percent). Wasting was 28.9 percent among the pregnant and lactating women and does not differ significantly from wasting among the non-pregnant non-lactating women (28.3 percent).

Trend of Wasting in women 15 to 49 years (<23cm)

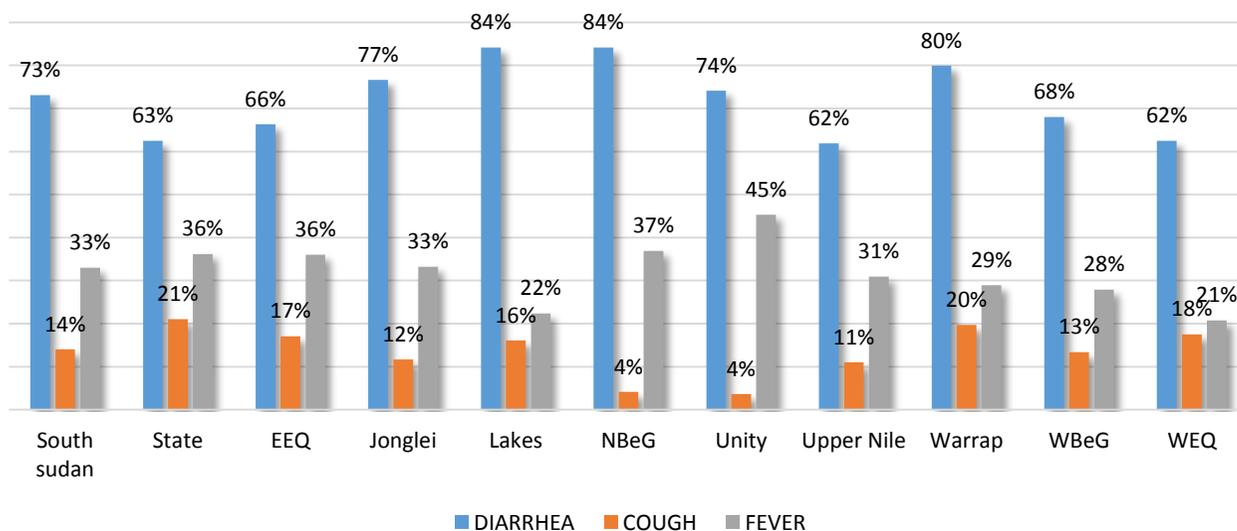


#### iv. Child morbidity

A total of 8411 children 6 to 59 months age were assessed. The result shows that about 53 percent of children reportedly suffered from one or more illness in the two weeks prior to the assessment. Majority of them had diarrhea (73 percent) followed by fever (33 percent). The prevalence of diarrhea is consistently high in all of the ten former states. The assessment was conducted during the rainy season and thus seasonal factor

could be one among many reasons for the elevated prevalence of diarrhea. The statistical analysis shows that their illness was strongly associated with acute malnutrition. Therefore, strengthening disease prevention measures may contribute to improvement of the nutrition situation in South Sudan.

Morbidity in children 6 to 59 months



Key nutrition indicators and trends by state are provided in annexes I, II and III.



Photo: WFP/Irum Jamshed

## 15. Outlook

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The results presented above from the analysis of data from FSNMS indicate a very critical humanitarian situation in South Sudan in terms of food security and nutrition. Some seasonal improvement is expected in the harvest season. However, the overall food security and nutrition situation is likely to continue to be very serious due to the following reasons:

- ▶ Considering the recent trends and the impact of continued conflict in Equatoria and effect of the Fall Army Worm in some areas, the agricultural production is likely to remain poor
- ▶ There is no sign of improvement in the macroeconomic situation. The depreciation of the South Sudanese pound, hyperinflation and the trend of soaring food prices is likely to continue while there is no likelihood of commensurate increase in household income.
- ▶ Conflict and insecurity continue to affect many parts of the country, disrupting livelihoods, markets and mobility, and there is no sign of any improvement in this situation.
- ▶ Humanitarian access for supporting vulnerable populations remains a challenge particularly in areas where people are most in need.



Photo: WFP/Lara Atanasijevic

## 16. Methodological Note

The twentieth round of the FSNMS survey conducted in July-August 2017. It involved survey of households across the country with a sampling plan provided by the National Bureau of Statistics in order to obtain statistically representative results on food security by each county. While the previous rounds of FSNMS provided only state wide results, sampling plan was revised in FSNMS 20 in order to provide county wise results needed for IPC analysis. The sampling size was designed by considering 95 percent confidence interval, a margin of error of 10 percent, percentage of population in phase 3 and above as the prevalence rate of food insecurity, and a minimum sample size requirement of 75 households per county. Further, by having 12 households per enumeration area, final sampling plan was made with 84 to 108 households per county. This plan however was not deemed sufficient for county wise results for nutrition, due to different sampling requirements for nutrition indicators. Thus for nutrition, the results would be representative only at the state level. In Western Bahr el Ghazal, where there are only 3 counties, it was planned to have 144 households per county in order to have the minimum number of children to be assessed to get nutrition results representative at the state level. In Wuror county in Jonglei, where nutrition results were desired at county level due to lack of SMART surveys or other sources of nutrition data, a total of 450 households were allocated for the survey. Thus the total sample size consisted of a total of 7,614 households, among which 7,097 households were actually interviewed.

The distribution of household samples by different counties is provided in the annex.

The survey instrument consisted of food security as well as nutrition module including anthropometry of children under five. Thus this was considered in the sampling. Training of enumerators was provided in 27 locations across the country. The trainings were provided by WFP, FAO and UNICEF.

Electronic tablets were used for data collection in the field and uploading into the server. In areas where it was not possible to use tablets for security reasons, the survey was conducted in a hard copy questionnaire and the data entered through the tablet later on.

There were considerable constraints in field survey, in various areas due to prevailing insecurity. Partner organizations from the food security and livelihood cluster provided enumerators, and this was particularly valuable in covering some of the areas which were otherwise difficult to access.

Despite efforts, it was not possible to conduct the survey in Morobo (Central Equatoria) and Maiwut (Upper Nile). Furthermore, due to the same reason, the number of households which could be surveyed in some counties were considerably less than the sampling plan. These included Mayendit (only 25 households surveyed) and Abiemnhom (37) in Unity; Longochuk (26) in Upper Nile; and Kajokeji (45), Yei (48), and Terekeka (48). Hence the results on these counties should be considered with caution.

Due to planning and logistic challenges of implementing this large survey, the field survey for this round of FSNMS was actually conducted during July-August, which was not precisely the height of the lean season. In the previous years, the FSNMS survey for the lean season was conducted in June. It implies that in the height of the lean season, the food security and nutrition situation could have been slightly worse than what has been captured from this survey.

## Annex I: Prevalence of acute malnutrition (WHZ and MUAC) by state

State	Nutrition Outcome (% , at 95%CI)			
	GAM WHZ	SAM WHZ	GAM MUAC	SAM MUAC
CEQ	15.3% (11.9-19.3)	10.1% ( 7.4-13.6)	16.2% (12.8-20.1)	9.2% ( 6.7-12.5)
EEQ	20.4% (17.8-23.3)	6.3% ( 4.9- 8.2)	13.0% (10.5-14.9)	3.4% ( 2.3- 4.7)
Jonglei	22.6% (20.6-24.7)	8.1% ( 6.8- 9.5)	25.3% (22.7-26.7)	6.4% ( 5.2- 7.4)
Lakes	21.7% (19.1-24.4)	5.9% ( 4.5- 7.6)	11.7% ( 9.8-13.9)	2.3% ( 1.5- 3.5)
NBeG	17.7% (14.6-21.2)	4.9% ( 3.3- 7.1)	7.0% ( 5.2- 9.6)	0.8% ( 0.3- 1.9)
Unity	23.8% (21.3-26.5)	11.2% ( 9.4-13.3)	15.4% (13.4-17.7)	8.9% ( 7.4-10.8)
Upper Nile	18.8% (16.2-21.8)	5.0% ( 3.7- 6.9)	8.4% ( 6.0- 9.6)	3.2% ( 2.0- 4.3)
Warrap	22.0% (18.8-25.5)	3.9% ( 2.6- 5.8)	10.0% ( 7.8-12.7)	2.0% ( 1.1- 3.5)
WBeG	19.6% (15.3-24.6)	6.2% ( 3.9- 9.6)	16.4% (12.7-20.9)	5.1% ( 3.2- 8.2)
WEQ	4.70%		14.6% (12.5-17.0 )	6.9% ( 5.5- 8.7)
<b>Overall weighted</b>	<b>19.1% (16.1-22.1)</b>	<b>6.8% ( 4.8- 8.7)</b>	<b>14.1% (11.6-16.6)</b>	<b>4.8% ( 3.2- 6.4)</b>

## Annex II: Trend of wasting among women of reproductive age (15-49 years)

	Nov-Dec 2014	Mar-Apr 2015	Jul-Aug 2015	Nov-Dec 2015	Jun 2016	Nov 2016	Aug 2017
<b>CES</b>	2.4%	6.9%	8.4%	8.5%	8.4%	11.1%	13.3%
<b>EES</b>	17.5%	18.4%	22.9%	24.6%	22.2%	18.5%	24.9%
<b>Jonglei</b>	16.1%	27.0%	29.0%	27.4%	21.3%	27.1%	43.7%
<b>Lakes</b>	6.4%	7.6%	12.7%	8.8%	18.5%	14.1%	36.8%
<b>NBeG</b>	14.1%	20.9%	39.9%	32.8%	34.0%	18.5%	29.5%
<b>Unity</b>		20.7%			35.0%	23.3%	27.0%
<b>UNS</b>	9.9%	22.1%	12.7%	17.5%	28.6%	25.1%	16.6%
<b>Warrap</b>	17.6%	22.8%	37.7%	26.2%	35.2%	19.4%	36.7%
<b>WBeG</b>	8.8%	11.5%	23.5%	13.9%	18.3%	19.2%	31.80%
<b>WES</b>	3.3%	7.0%	4.9%	6.1%	8.2%	3.2%	19.40%
<b>Weighted average</b>	<b>10.4%</b>	<b>17.1%</b>	<b>19.6%</b>	<b>20.6%</b>	<b>23.3%</b>		<b>28.50%</b>

## Annex III: Child morbidity by state

Child morbidity by State Round 20								
State	DIARRHEA		COUGH		FEVER		TOTAL	
	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes		
<b>CEQ</b>	57	95	120	32	97	55	152	
%	37.5	62.5	78.9	21.1	63.8	36.2		
<b>EEQ</b>	158	311	389	80	300	169	469	
%	33.7	66.3	82.9	17.1	64	36		
<b>Jonglei</b>	140	459	529	70	400	199	599	
%	23.4	76.6	88.3	11.7	66.8	33.2		
<b>Lakes</b>	109	580	578	111	535	154	689	
%	15.8	84.2	83.9	16.1	77.6	22.4		
<b>NBeG</b>	46	244	278	12	183	107	290	
%	15.9	84.1	95.9	4.1	63.1	36.9		
<b>Unity</b>	143	409	532	20	302	250	552	
%	25.9	74.1	96.4	3.6	54.7	45.3		
<b>Upper Nile</b>	132	214	308	38	239	107	346	
%	38.2	61.8	89	11	69.1	30.9		
<b>Warrap</b>	52	207	208	51	184	75	259	
%	20.1	79.9	80.3	19.7	71	29		
<b>WBeG</b>	55	117	149	23	124	48	172	
%	32	68	86.6	13.4	72.1	27.9		
<b>WEQ</b>	208	346	457	97	439	115	554	
%	37.5	62.5	82.5	17.5	79.2	20.8		
<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>1100</b>	<b>2982</b>	<b>3548</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>2803</b>	<b>1279</b>	<b>4082</b>	
%	<b>26.9</b>	<b>73.1</b>	<b>86.9</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>68.7</b>	<b>31.3</b>		

## Annex IV – Statistical summary: key food security indicators by county

County	Food Security Console				Food Consumption Group			Household Dietary Diversity Score			Household Hunger Scale				Mean monthly expenditure on food (% of total)	HHs with high to very high share on food expenditure		Livelihood Coping Strategies			
	Food secure	Marginally food secure	Moderately food insecure	Severely food insecure	Poor	Borderline	Acceptable	Low HDDS	Medium HDDS	High HDDS	None	Slight	Moderate	Severe		High	Very High	HH not adopting coping strategies	Stress coping strategies	Crisis coping strategies	Emergency coping strategies
South Sudan	2.5%	21.5%	50.0%	26.0%	53.5%	26.3%	20.2%	39.4%	23.2%	37.4%	15.5%	5.4%	65.8%	13.4%	63.9%	12.6%	41.4%	28.4%	10.6%	20.5%	40.5%
Western Equatoria	1.9%	14.8%	64.5%	18.8%	67.3%	24.1%	8.6%	30.6%	30.1%	39.3%	48.8%	12.9%	35.0%	3.4%	52.8%	14.9%	18.7%	27.3%	15.6%	20.3%	36.8%
Tambura	5.0%	18.8%	73.8%	2.5%	63.8%	26.2%	10.0%	18.8%	50.0%	31.2%	72.5%	11.3%	15.0%	1.3%	48.7%	8.8%	12.5%	61.3%	8.8%	18.8%	11.3%
Nagero	3.8%	15.2%	67.1%	13.9%	70.9%	19.0%	10.1%	35.4%	49.4%	15.2%	46.8%	13.9%	35.4%	3.8%	50.1%	12.7%	16.5%	50.6%	3.8%	15.2%	30.4%
Nzara		13.0%	70.1%	16.9%	68.8%	27.3%	3.9%	20.8%	18.2%	61.0%	66.2%	11.7%	20.8%	1.3%	47.8%	14.3%	14.3%	28.6%	16.9%	26.0%	28.6%
Ezo	1.9%	5.6%	66.7%	25.9%	81.5%	16.7%	1.9%	38.9%	34.3%	26.9%	41.7%	12.0%	35.2%	11.1%	51.3%	11.1%	12.0%	25.9%	12.0%	15.7%	46.3%
Yambio		7.6%	68.4%	24.1%	78.5%	15.2%	6.3%	21.5%	32.9%	45.6%	45.6%	25.3%	27.8%	1.3%	43.5%	10.1%	10.1%	10.1%	12.7%	26.6%	50.6%
Idbba		10.3%	79.5%	10.3%	69.2%	28.2%	2.6%	32.1%	41.0%	26.9%	55.1%	16.7%	28.2%	0.0%	42.0%	6.4%	5.1%	30.8%	11.5%	21.8%	35.9%
Maridi	1.2%	25.3%	34.9%	38.6%	37.3%	37.3%	25.3%	39.8%	12.0%	48.2%	60.2%	3.6%	34.9%	1.2%	66.1%	34.9%	22.9%	10.8%	28.9%	7.2%	53.0%
Mvolo		2.4%	72.6%	25.0%	88.1%	11.9%	0.0%	81.0%	15.5%	3.6%	4.8%	0.0%	88.1%	7.1%	46.7%	11.9%	15.5%	8.3%	1.2%	36.9%	53.6%
Mundri West	2.4%	25.0%	59.5%	13.1%	41.7%	33.3%	25.0%	22.6%	21.4%	56.0%	6.0%	15.5%	78.6%	0.0%	64.7%	20.2%	36.9%	36.9%	29.8%	23.8%	9.5%
Mundri East	4.7%	27.1%	54.1%	14.1%	34.1%	40.0%	25.9%	11.8%	16.5%	71.8%	22.4%	8.2%	67.1%	2.4%	64.9%	18.8%	40.0%	29.4%	43.5%	9.4%	17.6%
Eastern Equatoria	2.7%	20.9%	48.2%	28.2%	49.5%	30.9%	19.6%	34.3%	30.2%	35.5%	19.2%	9.2%	61.8%	9.7%	67.5%	16.1%	45.2%	29.3%	10.5%	14.5%	45.7%
Torit	2.8%	20.4%	59.3%	17.6%	48.1%	27.8%	24.1%	17.6%	45.4%	37.0%	38.9%	12.0%	49.1%	0.0%	78.1%	15.7%	67.6%	48.1%	18.5%	21.3%	12.0%
Lopa/Lafon	6.4%	37.2%	41.5%	14.9%	30.9%	33.0%	36.2%	21.3%	25.5%	53.2%	37.2%	28.7%	34.0%	0.0%	69.6%	16.0%	52.1%	36.2%	17.0%	37.2%	9.6%
Kapoeta North		32.6%	27.4%	40.0%	57.9%	8.4%	33.7%	57.9%	23.2%	18.9%	1.1%	0.0%	98.9%	0.0%	62.9%	9.5%	27.4%	2.1%	3.2%	0.0%	94.7%
Kapoeta East		8.4%	50.5%	41.1%	64.2%	26.3%	9.5%	73.7%	17.9%	8.4%	1.1%	3.2%	64.2%	31.6%	64.6%	18.9%	43.2%	17.9%	8.4%	4.2%	69.5%
Kapoeta South	1.9%	15.5%	44.7%	37.9%	37.9%	35.9%	26.2%	28.2%	31.1%	40.8%	1.0%	4.9%	81.6%	12.6%	67.5%	17.5%	44.7%	5.8%	14.6%	1.0%	78.6%
Budi	7.6%	26.3%	48.3%	17.8%	32.2%	44.9%	22.9%	17.8%	28.8%	53.4%	16.1%	3.4%	58.5%	22.0%	61.7%	10.2%	44.1%	43.2%	11.9%	11.9%	33.1%
Ikotos		5.2%	43.3%	51.5%	59.8%	35.1%	5.2%	4.1%	51.5%	44.3%	17.5%	20.6%	60.8%	1.0%	74.6%	21.6%	52.6%	13.4%	1.0%	9.3%	76.3%
Magwi	2.2%	21.5%	69.9%	6.5%	50.5%	37.6%	11.8%	26.9%	29.0%	44.1%	38.7%	4.3%	57.0%	0.0%	60.2%	20.4%	26.9%	55.9%	11.8%	26.9%	5.4%
Jonglei	2.7%	24.2%	51.0%	22.0%	43.3%	32.0%	24.7%	34.9%	17.7%	47.3%	11.1%	2.1%	68.5%	18.4%	58.9%	7.7%	36.5%	19.5%	9.7%	12.8%	58.0%
Old Fangak	1.1%	8.4%	90.5%		60.0%	36.8%	3.2%	48.4%	12.6%	38.9%	1.1%	3.2%	64.2%	31.6%	0.9%			1.1%	0.0%	10.5%	88.4%
Khorflus		28.3%	48.9%	22.8%	84.8%	6.5%	8.7%	78.3%	14.1%	7.6%	4.3%	1.1%	76.1%	18.5%	51.6%	2.2%	23.9%	26.1%	10.9%	7.6%	55.4%
Ayod	2.3%	13.8%	39.7%	44.3%	69.5%	20.7%	9.8%	73.6%	9.8%	16.7%	4.6%	1.7%	31.0%	62.6%	40.4%	3.2%	21.8%	13.8%	7.5%	9.2%	69.5%
Duk		14.9%	41.5%	43.6%	28.7%	40.4%	30.9%	36.2%	19.1%	44.7%	5.3%	4.3%	60.6%	29.8%	80.3%	14.9%	70.2%	9.6%	1.1%	9.6%	79.8%
Uror	3.2%	34.2%	52.7%	9.9%	45.2%	30.2%	24.6%	27.3%	29.1%	43.6%	.3%	.5%	75.1%	24.1%	61.3%	6.4%	37.2%	52.1%	2.7%	16.3%	28.9%
Nyirrol	4.6%	30.8%	46.2%	18.5%	43.1%	18.5%	38.5%	52.3%	4.6%	43.1%	1.5%	3.1%	73.8%	21.5%	62.8%	12.3%	40.0%	30.8%	7.7%	12.3%	49.2%
Akobo	4.5%	34.6%	37.6%	23.3%	49.6%	16.5%	33.8%	36.1%	21.8%	42.1%	18.8%	4.5%	67.7%	9.0%	66.8%	1.5%	48.9%	23.3%	19.5%	13.5%	43.6%
Pochala	16.7%	38.9%	31.9%	12.5%	18.1%	30.6%	51.4%	25.0%	12.5%	62.5%	48.6%	2.8%	48.6%	0.0%	71.6%	16.7%	56.9%	47.2%	44.4%	4.2%	4.2%
Pibor		13.8%	64.9%	21.3%	43.6%	41.5%	14.9%	35.1%	17.0%	47.9%	2.1%	4.3%	87.2%	6.4%	51.6%	12.8%	17.0%	1.1%	8.5%	22.3%	68.1%
Twic east		4.7%	69.8%	25.6%	38.4%	53.5%	8.1%	9.3%	18.6%	72.1%	59.3%	0.0%	34.9%	5.8%	35.1%	4.7%	27.9%	5.8%	1.2%	4.7%	88.4%
Bor South		22.3%	42.6%	35.1%	19.1%	41.5%	39.4%	7.4%	20.2%	72.3%	2.1%	0.0%	94.7%	3.2%	75.4%	20.2%	60.6%	1.1%	12.8%	14.9%	71.3%
Lakes	0.9%	12.8%	57.3%	29.0%	75.3%	14.1%	10.6%	60.2%	20.6%	19.2%	6.7%	3.1%	58.9%	31.2%	59.3%	9.3%	42.9%	32.0%	13.5%	21.8%	32.7%
Cuebit	1.3%	8.8%	67.5%	22.5%	77.5%	16.2%	6.2%	76.2%	13.8%	10.0%	12.5%	5.0%	67.5%	15.0%	47.4%	6.3%	31.3%	28.8%	26.3%	15.0%	30.0%
Rumbek North		22.3%	64.9%	12.8%	70.2%	19.1%	10.6%	83.0%	14.9%	2.1%	17.0%	2.1%	44.7%	36.2%	38.5%	7.4%	20.2%	34.0%	10.6%	17.0%	38.3%
Rumbek centre	0.9%	9.4%	66.0%	23.6%	83.0%	12.3%	4.7%	62.3%	17.0%	20.8%	11.3%	3.8%	67.9%	17.0%	56.0%	12.3%	35.8%	40.6%	3.8%	25.5%	30.2%
Wulu	1.2%	12.9%	64.7%	21.2%	91.8%	4.7%	3.5%	64.7%	16.5%	18.8%	11.8%	9.4%	60.0%	18.8%	49.0%	10.6%	25.9%	48.2%	2.4%	23.5%	25.9%
Rumbek East	3.5%	15.3%	52.9%	28.2%	68.2%	15.3%	16.5%	49.4%	25.9%	24.7%	3.5%	4.7%	67.1%	24.7%	58.9%	15.3%	35.3%	35.3%	3.5%	35.3%	25.9%
Yirol West		15.5%	53.6%	31.0%	67.9%	15.5%	16.7%	54.8%	17.9%	27.4%	2.4%	0.0%	28.6%	69.0%	67.7%	7.1%	51.2%	29.8%	14.3%	20.2%	35.7%
Yirol East		13.5%	38.5%	47.9%	69.8%	14.6%	15.6%	44.8%	31.2%	24.0%	0.0%	0.0%	62.5%	37.5%	77.6%	8.3%	67.7%	10.4%	31.3%	21.9%	36.5%
Awerial		3.6%	51.2%	45.2%	83.3%	11.9%	4.8%	54.8%	31.0%	14.3%	0.0%	0.0%	73.8%	26.2%	79.7%	6.0%	76.2%	34.5%	8.3%	8.3%	48.8%

FSNMS round 20: key food security indicators by county

County	Food Security Console				Food Consumption Group			Household Dietary Diversity Score			Household Hunger Scale				Mean monthly expenditure on food (% of total)	HHs with high to very high share on food expenditure		Livelihood Coping Strategies			
	Food secure	Marginally food secure	Moderately food insecure	Severely food insecure	Poor	Borderline	Acceptable	Low HDDS	Medium HDDS	High HDDS	None	Slight	Moderate	Severe		High	Very High	HH not adopting coping strategies	Stress coping strategies	Crisis coping strategies	Emergency coping strategies
Upper Nile	3.7%	28.2%	48.7%	19.4%	61.4%	20.5%	18.1%	52.4%	23.3%	24.3%	10.5%	5.3%	82.0%	2.2%	67.4%	14.4%	39.7%	28.0%	12.3%	20.7%	39.0%
Renk	5.8%	39.5%	46.5%	8.1%	31.4%	29.1%	39.5%	25.6%	14.0%	60.5%	55.8%	11.6%	32.6%	0.0%	49.2%	5.8%	15.1%	22.1%	9.3%	34.9%	33.7%
Manyo	7.3%	29.3%	58.5%	4.9%	47.6%	35.4%	17.1%	20.7%	19.5%	59.8%	12.2%	12.2%	75.6%	0.0%	55.1%	19.5%	8.5%	30.5%	59.8%	4.9%	4.9%
Fashoda	3.9%	40.8%	47.4%	7.9%	26.3%	23.7%	50.0%	46.1%	26.3%	27.6%	11.8%	14.5%	71.1%	2.6%	75.8%	13.2%	60.5%	61.8%	6.6%	3.9%	27.6%
Melut	1.2%	30.5%	41.5%	26.8%	26.8%	34.1%	39.0%	28.0%	17.1%	54.9%	1.2%	0.0%	96.3%	2.4%	66.2%	12.2%	51.2%	22.0%	6.1%	6.1%	65.9%
Maban		2.4%	42.9%	54.8%	78.6%	19.0%	2.4%	61.9%	26.2%	11.9%	6.0%	3.6%	86.9%	3.6%	74.1%	21.4%	54.8%	22.6%	6.0%	41.7%	29.8%
Maiwut	No data																				
Luakpiny/Nasir	1.6%	29.5%	55.7%	13.1%	68.9%	19.7%	11.5%	65.6%	16.4%	18.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	63.5%	9.8%	27.9%	41.0%	1.6%	0.0%	57.4%
Longochuk			46.2%	53.8%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	92.3%	7.7%	0.0%	7.7%	15.4%	76.9%	0.0%	68.0%	7.7%	34.6%	0.0%	3.8%	23.1%	73.1%
Ulang	3.3%	35.0%	51.7%	10.0%	79.2%	8.3%	12.5%	96.7%	3.3%	0.0%	6.7%	4.2%	80.8%	8.3%	72.1%		27.5%	35.0%	18.3%	3.3%	43.3%
Baliet	3.6%	25.3%	56.6%	14.5%	32.5%	41.0%	26.5%	56.6%	20.5%	22.9%	3.6%	0.0%	95.2%	1.2%	78.5%	18.1%	62.7%	42.2%	26.5%	25.3%	6.0%
Malakal	8.1%	34.3%	42.4%	15.2%	21.2%	38.4%	40.4%	33.3%	19.2%	47.5%	17.2%	14.1%	66.7%	2.0%	74.7%	17.2%	59.6%	49.5%	18.2%	11.1%	21.2%
Panykang	1.2%	22.1%	46.5%	30.2%	41.9%	33.7%	24.4%	37.2%	16.3%	46.5%	11.6%	7.0%	70.9%	10.5%	65.8%	32.6%	32.6%	5.8%	46.5%	1.2%	46.5%
Western Bahr el Ghazal	2.3%	11.3%	59.5%	26.6%	73.6%	18.7%	7.8%	45.4%	25.2%	29.5%	17.5%	10.3%	60.0%	12.2%	61.0%	12.2%	35.7%	35.2%	6.1%	19.8%	39.0%
Raga	2.4%	15.3%	74.1%	8.2%	65.9%	25.9%	8.2%	47.1%	22.4%	30.6%	7.1%	11.8%	78.8%	2.4%	50.8%	10.6%	23.5%	50.6%	16.5%	16.5%	16.5%
Jur River	2.8%	11.7%	55.2%	30.3%	74.5%	15.9%	9.7%	41.4%	23.4%	35.2%	23.4%	8.3%	61.4%	6.9%	64.6%	11.7%	42.8%	40.0%	4.8%	26.2%	29.0%
Wau		2.1%	48.9%	48.9%	76.6%	21.3%	2.1%	55.3%	31.9%	12.8%	8.5%	14.9%	42.6%	34.0%	69.7%	17.0%	36.2%	10.6%	2.1%	4.3%	83.0%
Northern Bahr el Ghazal	1.4%	22.0%	49.4%	27.2%	40.9%	32.5%	26.6%	19.0%	14.5%	66.5%	16.2%	4.6%	75.3%	3.9%	75.4%	16.2%	62.9%	33.8%	20.5%	36.6%	19.1%
Aweil North	2.8%	30.3%	52.3%	14.7%	37.6%	27.5%	34.9%	14.7%	18.3%	67.0%	9.2%	2.8%	87.2%	.9%	71.6%	14.7%	54.1%	46.8%	5.5%	19.3%	28.4%
Aweil East		30.2%	57.3%	12.5%	30.2%	37.5%	32.3%	16.7%	5.2%	78.1%	10.4%	3.1%	78.1%	8.3%	82.1%	13.5%	79.2%	22.9%	18.8%	46.9%	11.5%
Aweil South		9.3%	38.0%	52.8%	75.0%	20.4%	4.6%	31.5%	41.7%	26.9%	18.5%	10.2%	71.3%	0.0%	77.8%	11.1%	66.7%	34.3%	1.9%	17.6%	46.3%
Aweil West	4.1%	20.6%	48.5%	26.8%	39.2%	39.2%	21.6%	17.5%	10.3%	72.2%	38.1%	8.2%	53.6%	0.0%	74.9%	20.6%	61.9%	44.3%	4.1%	47.4%	4.1%
Aweil Centre		19.8%	52.3%	27.9%	65.1%	19.8%	15.1%	29.1%	26.7%	44.2%	17.4%	1.2%	81.4%	0.0%	70.3%	22.1%	52.3%	41.9%	1.2%	25.6%	31.4%
Warrap	2.8%	24.2%	33.9%	39.1%	43.4%	23.8%	32.9%	49.3%	25.7%	25.0%	7.8%	3.6%	70.7%	18.0%	74.1%	11.1%	63.9%	18.4%	5.4%	37.8%	38.5%
Twic	1.2%	21.4%	32.1%	45.2%	52.4%	22.6%	25.0%	65.5%	19.0%	15.5%	17.9%	1.2%	77.4%	3.6%	82.2%	9.5%	79.8%	21.4%	4.8%	44.0%	29.8%
Gogrial West	3.1%	26.0%	29.2%	41.7%	44.8%	21.9%	33.3%	45.8%	32.3%	21.9%	11.5%	2.1%	86.5%	0.0%	82.3%	2.1%	81.3%	22.9%	2.1%	44.8%	30.2%
Gogrial East	3.6%	21.4%	39.3%	35.7%	39.3%	34.5%	26.2%	40.5%	33.3%	26.2%	1.2%	2.4%	61.9%	34.5%	77.3%	6.0%	75.0%	26.2%	6.0%	44.0%	23.8%
Tonj North	7.5%	45.0%	25.0%	22.5%	27.5%	17.5%	55.0%	38.8%	15.0%	46.2%	2.5%	8.8%	67.5%	21.3%	71.7%	7.5%	60.0%	22.5%	8.8%	46.3%	22.5%
Tonj East		20.2%	45.2%	34.5%	39.3%	32.1%	28.6%	42.9%	35.7%	21.4%	1.2%	4.8%	58.3%	35.7%	64.3%	13.1%	44.0%	0.0%	8.3%	8.3%	83.3%
Tonj South	1.2%	11.8%	32.9%	54.1%	64.7%	18.8%	16.5%	63.5%	22.4%	14.1%	0.0%	2.4%	41.2%	56.5%	65.8%	29.4%	41.2%	2.4%	3.5%	14.1%	80.0%
Central Equatoria	2.3%	19.2%	53.1%	25.5%	64.3%	24.1%	11.6%	38.6%	22.3%	39.0%	14.2%	1.8%	70.7%	13.4%	55.1%	13.6%	23.3%	23.6%	9.6%	17.8%	49.0%
Terekeka		15.5%	70.2%	14.3%	71.4%	19.0%	9.5%	31.0%	23.8%	45.2%	32.1%	1.2%	48.8%	17.9%	45.9%	10.7%	17.9%	27.4%	4.8%	29.8%	38.1%
Juba	2.4%	21.4%	51.2%	25.0%	61.9%	31.0%	7.1%	26.2%	20.2%	53.6%	14.3%	0.0%	73.8%	11.9%	59.7%	17.9%	23.8%	42.9%	6.0%	11.9%	39.3%
Lainya	6.0%	20.2%	41.7%	32.1%	51.2%	36.9%	11.9%	32.1%	23.8%	44.0%	16.7%	4.8%	77.4%	1.2%	57.8%	15.5%	28.6%	35.7%	16.7%	10.7%	36.9%
Yei	2.1%	29.2%	47.9%	20.8%	56.2%	27.1%	16.7%	37.5%	29.2%	33.3%	8.3%	2.1%	89.6%	0.0%	53.2%	12.5%	16.7%	25.0%	27.1%	25.0%	22.9%
Morobo	No data																				
Kajo Keji		8.9%	51.1%	40.0%	71.1%	15.6%	13.3%	57.8%	17.8%	24.4%	2.2%	2.2%	71.1%	24.4%	64.0%	8.9%	22.2%	0.0%	2.2%	11.1%	86.7%
Unity	5.0%	30.1%	47.2%	17.8%	46.1%	24.6%	29.2%	36.6%	17.4%	46.0%	8.7%	3.3%	71.7%	16.3%	54.7%	10.2%	26.2%	21.1%	7.2%	16.0%	55.7%
Pariang	7.4%	46.9%	24.7%	21.0%	21.0%	24.7%	54.3%	37.0%	21.0%	42.0%	25.9%	4.9%	55.6%	13.6%	67.2%	16.0%	42.0%	45.7%	6.2%	4.9%	43.2%
Abiemnhom	21.6%	45.9%	32.4%		16.2%	21.6%	62.2%	0.0%	13.5%	86.5%	48.6%	8.1%	43.2%	0.0%	37.2%		2.7%	21.6%	13.5%	45.9%	18.9%
Mayom		36.7%	37.6%	25.7%	47.7%	11.0%	41.3%	15.6%	9.2%	75.2%	3.7%	0.0%	84.4%	11.9%	43.7%	13.8%	10.1%	0.0%	.9%	1.8%	97.2%
Rubkona	9.3%	34.0%	47.4%	9.3%	35.1%	33.0%	32.0%	48.5%	14.4%	37.1%	2.1%	5.2%	91.8%	1.0%	60.9%	5.2%	36.1%	35.1%	12.4%	28.9%	23.7%
Guit	6.3%	33.3%	50.0%	10.4%	38.5%	38.5%	22.9%	43.8%	19.8%	36.5%	1.0%	1.0%	96.9%	1.0%	60.6%	2.1%	29.2%	28.1%	8.3%	35.4%	28.1%
Koch	7.3%	35.4%	44.8%	12.5%	43.8%	30.2%	26.0%	70.8%	12.5%	16.7%	7.3%	4.2%	87.5%	1.0%	65.3%	3.1%	26.0%	25.0%	14.6%	29.2%	31.3%
Leer	2.2%	21.6%	55.8%	20.3%	64.9%	20.8%	14.3%	53.7%	25.1%	21.2%	13.9%	6.5%	60.6%	19.0%	56.1%	17.3%	28.1%	39.4%	9.1%	20.8%	30.7%
Mayendit	4.0%	8.0%	56.0%	32.0%	52.0%	36.0%	12.0%	20.0%	32.0%	48.0%	0.0%	4.0%	48.0%	48.0%	43.0%	4.0%	24.0%	0.0%	8.0%	16.0%	76.0%
Paynjar		11.3%	63.4%	25.4%	69.0%	25.4%	5.6%	36.6%	11.3%	52.1%	1.4%	1.4%	71.8%	25.4%	45.7%	9.9%	22.5%	15.5%	5.6%	18.3%	60.6%



## Annex V: Distribution of sample size by county

	No. of enumeration areas (EAs) selected	Sample HHs (planned)	Sample achieved (HHs)
<b>South Sudan</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>7248</b>	<b>7087</b>
<b>Western Equatoria</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>852</b>	<b>837</b>
Ezo	9	108	108
Ibba	7	84	78
Maridi	7	84	83
Mundri East	7	84	85
Mundri West	7	84	84
Mvolo	7	84	84
Nagero	6	72	79
Nzara	7	84	77
Tambura	7	84	80
Yambio	7	84	79
<b>Eastern Equatoria</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>803</b>
Budi	7	84	118
Ikotos	8	96	97
Kapoeta East	8	96	95
Kapoeta North	8	96	95
Kapoeta South	9	108	103
Lopa/Lafon	9	108	94
Magwi	8	96	93
Torit	9	108	108
<b>Jonglei</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>1044</b>	<b>1373</b>
Akobo	8	96	133
Ayod	8	96	174
Bor South	9	108	94
Duk	9	108	94
Khorflus	7	84	92
Nyirol	7	84	65
Old Pangak	8	96	95
Pibor	8	96	94
Pochala	7	84	72
Twic East	9	108	86
Wuror	7	84	374
<b>Lakes</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>714</b>
Awerial	7	84	84
Cuebit	7	84	80
Rumbek Centre	9	108	106
Rumbek East	7	84	85
Rumbek North	8	96	94
Wulu	7	84	85
Yirol East	8	96	96
Yirol West	7	84	84

	No. of enumeration areas (EAs) selected	Sample HHs (planned)	Sample achieved (HHs)
<b>Upper Nile</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>1056</b>	<b>886</b>
Baliet	8	96	83
Fashoda	7	84	76
Longochuk	7	84	26
Luakpiny/Nasir	7	84	61
Maban	7	84	84
Maiwut	7	84	1
Malakal	9	108	99
Manyo	8	96	82
Melut	7	84	82
Panykang	7	84	86
Renk	7	84	86
Ulang	7	84	120
<b>Western Bahr el Ghazal</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>277</b>
Jur River	12	144	145
Raga	12	144	85
Wau	12	144	47
<b>Northern Bahr el Ghazal</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>496</b>
Awiel Centre	7	84	86
Awiel East	8	96	96
Awiel North	9	108	109
Awiel South	9	108	108
Awiel West	8	96	97
<b>Warrap</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>513</b>
Gogrial East	7	84	84
Gogrial West	8	96	96
Tonj East	7	84	84
Tonj North	7	84	80
Tonj South	7	84	85
Twic	7	84	84
<b>Central Equatoria</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>345</b>
Juba	8	96	84
Kajo Keji	7	84	45
Lainya	7	84	84
Morobo	7	84	0
Terekeka	7	84	84
Yei	8	96	48
<b>Unity</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>816</b>	<b>843</b>
Abiemnhom	3	36	37
Guit	8	96	96
Koch	8	96	96
Leer	7	84	231
Mayendit	9	108	25
Mayom	9	108	109
Pariang	7	84	81
Paynijar	8	96	71
Rubkona	9	108	97