

# Situation Overview: Greater Equatoria, South Sudan

July - August 2017

**REACH** Informing more effective humanitarian action

## Introduction

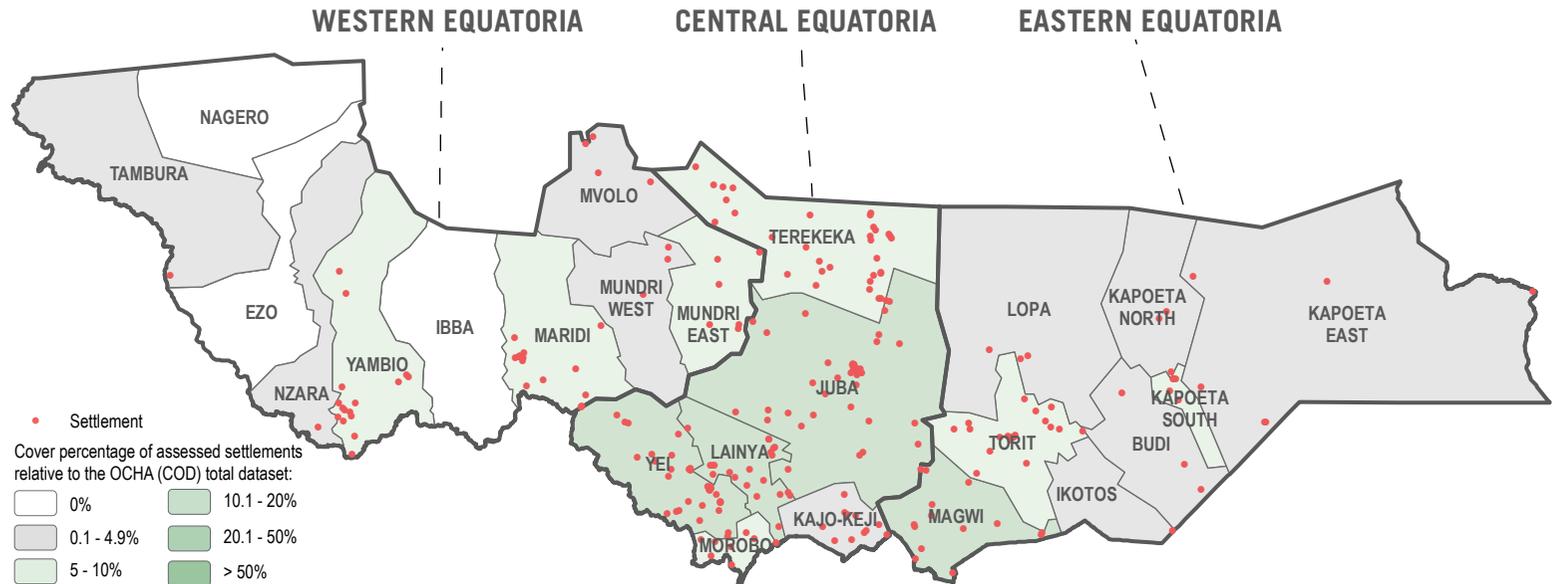
Following the outbreak of violence in Juba in July 2016, the South Sudanese civil war shifted geographic scope from its historic epicentre in Greater Upper Nile to other parts of the country, including Greater Equatoria (Central, Eastern and Western Equatoria states). Many areas in Greater Equatoria are largely inaccessible to humanitarian actors due to insecurity. As a result, only limited information is available on the humanitarian situation outside of major displacement sites.

In order to fill such information gaps and facilitate humanitarian programming, REACH began collecting monthly data on hard-to-reach areas in Greater Equatoria in January 2017 through interviews with Key Informants (KIs). The data was collected primarily through interviews with new arrivals to Juba Protection of Civilians (PoC)1 and PoC3 sites and was supplemented by phone calls with additional KIs residing across Greater Equatoria.

In July and August 2017, REACH interviewed 616 KIs, of which 511 were new arrivals and 105

**Figure 1: KI breakdown across Greater Equatoria**

|              | Central | Eastern | Western |
|--------------|---------|---------|---------|
| New arrivals | 387     | 79      | 45      |
| Phone calls  | 5       | 65      | 35      |



**Map 1: REACH assessment coverage of Greater Equatoria, August 2017**

were contacted through remote calls (Figure 1), displaced from a total of 375 settlements: 230 settlements in all six counties of Central Equatoria, 83 settlements in all eight counties of Eastern Equatoria and 62 settlements in seven of ten counties of Western Equatoria (Map 1). This Situation Overview provides a summary of displacement trends as well as access to food and basic services for both Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and local communities across Greater Equatoria between July and August 2017.

## Population Movement and Displacement

The conflict in Greater Equatoria has driven displacement on a large scale, with 39% of assessed settlements in August reporting that more than half of the local community had left. However, displacement seems to have slowed from its peak in February<sup>1</sup>. The proportion of assessed settlements reporting the presence of IDPs decreased from 23% in July 2017 to 8% in August 2017.

Across Greater Equatoria over both months, assessed settlements reported that most IDPs came from within the same state. For those IDPs that had travelled from other states across South Sudan, assessed settlements in Greater Equatoria in both July and August reported that IDPs had come from Torit County in Eastern Equatoria (18% and 27%, respectively), reflecting reports from KIs that there was an increase in fighting outside of Torit Town. The low proportion of assessed settlements reporting IDP presence across Greater Equatoria supports reports that displaced populations across the region fled to Uganda in the first half of 2017<sup>2</sup>. For populations who were

1. UNHCR. South Sudan's refugee crisis now fastest growing. 17 March 2017.

2. UNHCR. Uganda: Regional Update, South Sudan Situation. 30 June 2017.

## METHODOLOGY

To provide an overview of the situation in largely inaccessible areas of Greater Equatoria, REACH uses primary data provided by KIs living in or recently arrived from these areas, or “Areas of Knowledge”.

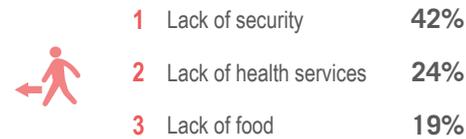
Information for this report was collected primarily from newly arrived KIs from Greater Equatoria to Juba PoC sites 1 and 3 and supplemented with remote phone calls to KIs living in the settlements of interest. Remote assessment involved in-depth interviews with participants selected through a snowball sampling technique, using a standardised survey tool comprising questions on displacement trends, population needs and access to basic services.

After data collection was completed, all data was examined at the settlement level, and settlements were assigned the modal response. When no consensus could be found for a settlement, it was not included in reporting. Descriptive statistics and geospatial analysis were then used to analyse the data.

displaced internally to the Juba PoC sites, 42% reported that the primary push factor for leaving their settlements was insecurity (Figure 2). Similarly, 41% of respondents reported that the primary pull factor to the PoC sites was security (Figure 3).

REACH data across Greater Equatoria indicates that displaced populations mainly remained in displacement locations, with only 38% of assessed settlements in July and 42% in August reporting returnee presence. Of

**Figure 2: Reported primary reason for leaving previous location by new arrivals in August 2017**



the assessed settlements reporting returnee presence, 54% reported that returnees had arrived in March and April 2017, coinciding with the onset of the sowing season in April<sup>3</sup>.

In both July and August, assessed settlements across Greater Equatoria reported the presence of more women than men among both local and IDP populations, as reported by 56% and 84% of assessed settlements in August, respectively. This supports reports from KIs who indicated that men face more security concerns, such as violence from armed actors, or greater financial responsibilities than women, forcing them into the bush or into urban centres. In terms of age composition, 45% of assessed settlements reported that there were more adults than children among local communities compared to 70% reporting that there were more children than adults among IDP populations, likely because children fled with their caregivers.

### Central Equatoria

In July, 51% of assessed settlements in Greater Equatoria reported that the majority of IDPs came from Central Equatoria, reflecting increased insecurity in the state. The proportion decreased in August with only a slightly higher proportion of assessed

**Figure 3: Reported primary reason for coming to their current location by new arrivals in August 2017**



settlements (38%) reporting that most IDPs came from Central Equatoria than Eastern or Western Equatoria (31% each).

In August, the highest proportion of assessed settlements (65%) reporting that more than half of the local community had left the settlement was in Lainya, marking a change from July when Morobo had the highest proportion (88%).

In terms of internal displacement, half of assessed settlements that hosted IDPs in August reported that IDPs mainly came from Terekeka, reflective of fighting that initiated in May<sup>4</sup> and a reported lack of food in the county<sup>5</sup>.

### Eastern Equatoria

While in July Western Equatoria had the highest proportion of settlements (60%) reporting the presence of returnees, reflecting perceived improvements in security, Eastern Equatoria had the highest proportion (49%) in August (Figure 4). Most returnees reportedly arrived in March and April in time for the sowing season in April<sup>6</sup>. Sixty-seven percent of assessed settlements that reported the presence of IDPs in August indicated that most IDPs originated from Torit, corroborating reports from 60% of assessed settlements in Torit indicating that less than half of local community members

remained in the settlement.

### Western Equatoria

Assessed settlements in Western Equatoria reported the greatest change in IDP presence from July to August, with 50% reporting IDP presence in July compared to 16% in August (Figure 4). Among settlements reporting IDP presence in August, 40% reported that most IDPs came from Yambio, most likely displaced during the peak of violence in the county in early 2017<sup>7</sup>. Conversely, assessed settlements in Western Equatoria reported the largest decrease in the presence of returnees, from 60% in July to 26% in August, indicative of a deteriorating security situation.

## Situation in Assessed Settlements

### Food security and livelihoods

Across Greater Equatoria, the proportion of assessed settlements reporting adequate access to food increased slightly from 15% in July to 24% in August (Map 2). While overall adequate access to food remained very low, this improvement was likely attributable to modest outputs during the harvest period in

**Figure 4: Proportion of assessed settlements reporting presence of local community members, IDPs and returnees in August 2017**

|                 | Central | Eastern | Western |
|-----------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Local community | 97%     | 96%     | 100%    |
| IDPs            | 5%      | 12%     | 16%     |
| Returnees       | 42%     | 49%     | 26%     |

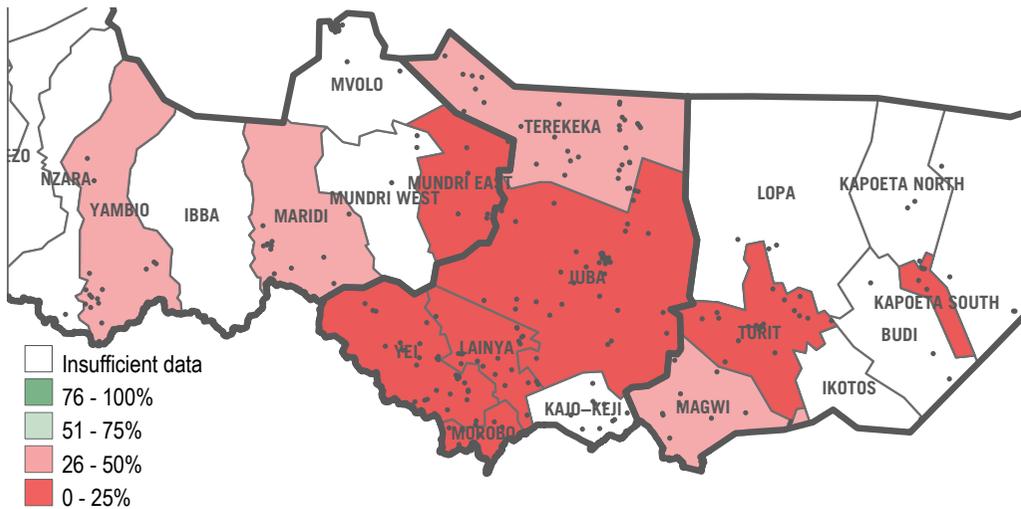
3. FEWSNET. South Sudan livelihoods zones and descriptions. 2013.

4. OCHA. South Sudan: Humanitarian snapshot. 31 May 2017.

5. Radio Tamazuj. 10 people die of hunger in Gemeiza County, Terekeka State. 4 August 2017.

6. FEWSNET. South Sudan livelihoods zones and descriptions. 2013.

7. NYT. War consume South Sudan, a young nation cracking apart. 4 March 2017.



**Map 2: Percentage of settlements in Greater Equatoria reporting adequate access to food, August 2017**

August, with 51% of assessed settlements reporting cultivation as the primary source of food compared to 41% in July. Although reported access to land for cultivation increased in Central and Eastern Equatoria in July and August, KIs reported that as in previous months, land access referred to small gardens rather than large plots of land for cultivation of staple crops. However, the proportion of assessed settlements reporting having adequate access to food in Central Equatoria was still lower than most other states assessed by REACH across South Sudan.

**Figure 5: Proportion of assessed settlements reporting adequate access to food in August 2017**

|                   |     |
|-------------------|-----|
| Eastern Equatoria | 19% |
| Central Equatoria | 22% |
| Western Equatoria | 33% |

### Eastern Equatoria

#### Access to food and livelihoods

Eastern Equatoria had the lowest proportion of assessed settlements (19%) reporting adequate access to food in August (Figure 5), representing a slight increase from July (13%). Settlements in Eastern Equatoria also experienced the sharpest increase in reported crop destruction from fighting, as 28% of assessed settlements with inadequate access to food reported crop destruction from fighting as the primary cause in August, compared to 4% in July. The increase was most notable in Magwi and Torit counties. Conversely, the proportion of assessed settlements with inadequate access to food that cited unsafe access to land for cultivation as a primary cause decreased from 41% in July to 14% in August. This mirrors the increase in the proportion of assessed settlements that reported access to

land for cultivation, from 71% in July to 85% in August. This is likely attributable to armed groups reportedly vacating Eastern Equatoria in late July, destroying crops along the way but granting access to land for cultivation with their departure<sup>8</sup>.

Compounding crop destruction from fighting, 33% of assessed settlements with inadequate access to food reported crop destruction from natural causes as the primary reason in August, compared to 19% in July. This was especially pronounced in Torit, where the proportion of assessed settlements reporting crop destruction from natural causes increased from 33% in July to 58% in August. This may be due to an armyworm outbreak combined with flooding that reportedly adversely affected crop production in the county in August<sup>9</sup>.

Despite these challenges, Eastern Equatoria had the highest proportion of settlements (90%) reporting subsistence farming as a source of livelihood, and 58% reported cultivation as the primary source of food. The increase in cultivation reduced reliance on markets, with only 15% of assessed settlements citing market purchasing as a primary source of food in August compared to 38% in July. The low proportion of assessed settlements reporting market purchasing as a primary source of food can also be attributed to continued hyperinflation, which kept goods unaffordable for most households despite most assessed settlements (68%) reportedly having access to a market.

Fifty-seven percent of assessed settlements reported that community members kept

**Figure 6: Reported food coping strategies among assessed settlements with inadequate access to food in August 2017**

### Eastern Equatoria

|                          |     |
|--------------------------|-----|
| Limit meal sizes         | 79% |
| Reduce number of meals   | 75% |
| Adults skip meals        | 59% |
| Skip days without eating | 56% |

### Central Equatoria

|                          |     |
|--------------------------|-----|
| Limit meal sizes         | 70% |
| Reduce number of meals   | 53% |
| Adults skip meals        | 48% |
| Skip days without eating | 43% |

### Western Equatoria

|                          |     |
|--------------------------|-----|
| Limit meal sizes         | 79% |
| Reduce number of meals   | 75% |
| Adults skip meals        | 59% |
| Skip days without eating | 56% |

livestock and owned cattle. Among cattle-owning settlements, 82% had access to their cattle in August compared to 94% in July. Access to cattle likely related to increased access to land due to the exit of armed groups from the area.

### Coping strategies

Among assessed settlement with inadequate access to food, 56% reported rationing limited food, the highest proportion across Greater Equatoria. The majority reported limiting meal sizes (79%), reducing the number of meals consumed daily (75%), adults skipping meals so children could eat (59%), and skipping days without eating (56%) (Figure 6).

8. Reported by REACH national staff member.

9. Reported by REACH national staff member.

Additionally, assessed settlements with inadequate access to food resorted to livelihood coping strategies, with 60% reporting consuming seed stock and 51% reporting selling livestock. The use of these unsustainable coping strategies indicates that assessed settlements in the state will likely struggle to meet food consumption needs in the future.

## Central Equatoria

### Access to food and livelihoods

In Central Equatoria, 22% of assessed settlements reported having adequate access to food in August, compared to 16% in July (Figure 6). This proportion particularly increased in Terekeka, from 16% in July to 39% in August. This was likely due to an incremental rise in the availability of groundnuts during the harvesting season in August<sup>10</sup>.

Insecurity in Central Equatoria reportedly continued to restrict cultivation activities. In August, 49% of assessed settlements with inadequate access to food reported the primary cause to be unsafe access to land for cultivation and 22% reported crop destruction from fighting (compared to 52% and 16% in July, respectively) reflective of increased conflict in Kajo Keji and Yei counties<sup>11</sup>. Despite these restrictions, 45% of assessed settlements in August reported that their primary source of food was cultivation.

While cultivation remained restricted, access to markets in Central Equatoria slightly improved in August, with 47% of assessed settlements reporting market access compared to 37% in

July. The proportion of assessed settlements reporting market purchasing as a primary source of food remained relatively stable (24% in August compared to 18% in July), likely because food prices remained unaffordable. Conversely, the proportion of assessed settlements reporting community members keeping livestock decreased from 31% in July to 19% in August, likely a result of increased livestock sales as a coping strategy.

### Coping Strategies

Assessed settlements with inadequate access to food in August reported the use of several coping strategies, such as limiting meal sizes (70%), reducing the number of meals consumed daily (53%), adults skipping meals to prioritize feeding children (48%) and skipping days without eating (43%) (Figure 6). Additionally, assessed settlements with inadequate access to food reported changing dietary habits by gathering wild foods (53%) and eating less expensive or preferred foods (45%).

Assessed settlements without adequate access to food in Central Equatoria also employed more livelihood coping strategies than other states, with 42% reporting borrowing food, 27% reporting borrowing money, 23% reporting begging (a severe coping strategy) and 20% reporting selling livestock. This indicates that traditional livelihood activities were insufficient to meet food consumption needs.

## Western Equatoria

### Access to food and livelihoods

Western Equatoria had the highest proportion of assessed settlements reporting adequate access to food across Greater Equatoria in August, at 33% compared to 14% in July (Figure 5). This improvement can likely be attributed to modest outputs from the August harvest of cassava and groundnuts<sup>12</sup>.

Among assessed settlements reporting inadequate access to food in Western Equatoria in August, the primary reported causes were conflict related, with 48% reporting unsafe access to land and 22% reporting crop destruction from fighting. Reflective of this, the proportion of settlements reporting having access to land for cultivation decreased from 81% in July to 66% in August.

Corresponding to the deteriorating security situation in payams in Maridi, Yambio and Mvolo counties in August<sup>13</sup>, only 50% of assessed settlements reported having market access and 50% of cattle-owning households reported having access to their cattle in August, compared to 73% and 86% in July, respectively.

### Coping Strategies

Assessed settlements in Western Equatoria had the lowest reported use of food coping strategies, although these were still higher than most other assessed states across South Sudan: 60% of assessed settlements with inadequate access to food reported reducing the number of meals consumed daily and 58% reported limiting meal sizes (Figure 6).

In terms of livelihood coping strategies, Western Equatoria had the highest proportion of settlements reporting foraging (66%)

and consuming seed stock (63%), an unsustainable coping strategy that will likely reduce next season's harvest.

Taken altogether, assessed settlements across Greater Equatoria face substantial food consumption gaps. Although a small harvest marginally increased reported access to food across the region, high reported use of coping strategies indicates that settlements are struggling to meet their immediate food consumption needs.

## Protection

Reflecting increased clashes in Yei, Morobo and Kajo-Keji counties in August<sup>14</sup>, assessed settlements in Central Equatoria had the highest perceptions of insecurity across the region, with 79% reporting that women, men and children felt unsafe at some point every day in August.

Fear of violence from other communities was the highest in Central Equatoria, with 43% of assessed settlements reporting that the greatest perceived threat to women, men and children's safety was violence from other communities. Both men and women also feared looting, reported by 25% and 17% of assessed settlements, respectively. In addition, women feared sexual violence and children feared abduction and family separation, as reported by 18% and 16% of assessed settlements respectively. Taken altogether, assessed settlements in Central Equatoria appeared to be worst-affected by insecurity, worsening humanitarian indicators including access to food and healthcare.

10. FEWSNET. South Sudan livelihoods zones and descriptions. 2013.

11. OCHA. South Sudan: Humanitarian snapshot. (August 2017). 12 September 2017.

12. FEWSNET. South Sudan livelihoods zones and descriptions.

2013.

13. Reported by NGO partners in Yambio County.

14. OCHA. Humanitarian Bulletin: Issue 14. 8 September 2017.

15. As reported by NGO partners.

## Western Equatoria

Clashes in Maridi, Mvolo, Yambio<sup>15</sup> and Mundri East<sup>16</sup> in August forced populations to flee and caused the remaining population to live in fear. Reflecting this, 77% of assessed settlements reported that women, men and children felt unsafe at some point each day in August. Similarly to Central Equatoria, the primary safety concern for all settlements was violence from other communities, reported by 31% of assessed settlements. While women mainly feared sexual violence, as reported by 27% of assessed settlements, men primarily feared looting and children mainly feared abduction, as reported by 21% and 26% of assessed settlements, respectively.

## Eastern Equatoria

Eastern Equatoria was the only state in which perceptions of safety improved from July to August, with 60% of assessed settlements reporting that women, men and children felt unsafe at some point each day in August compared to 85% in July. This was likely due to the reported exit of armed groups from the state in mid-August<sup>17</sup>. This is further supported by REACH data on other indicators, including improved access to land for cultivation.

There was an increase in fighting in isolated areas of Greater Equatoria in August. While perceptions of safety deteriorated in Central Equatoria, affecting access to food and services, they remained the same in Western Equatoria and improved in Eastern Equatoria with the reported exit of armed groups from the region.

## Shelter

The proportion of assessed settlements reporting shelter destruction slightly increased between July and August in Central and Western Equatoria, from 58% to 68% and 33% to 42%, respectively, indicative of an increase in active clashes in Greater Equatoria in August<sup>18</sup>. Reported shelter destruction was the highest in Yei (83%) for Central Equatoria, Magwi (71%) in Eastern Equatoria and Mundri East (67%) in Western Equatoria. However, half of assessed settlements across Greater Equatoria reported that almost no shelters had been destroyed. This indicates that although active clashes occurred, the areas of conflict were relatively isolated, allowing the majority of households to reside in semi-permanent structures (tukuls) rather than improvised shelters.

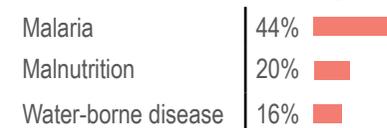
Tukuls were the primary shelter type among both local communities and IDPs in August, as reported by 90% and 76% of assessed settlements, respectively. This was followed by the rakooba, reported by 60% of assessed settlements as the secondary type of shelter among local communities and 47% among IDPs.

## Health

Less than half of assessed settlements across Greater Equatoria (46%) reported having access to healthcare. Access levels were particularly low in conflict-affected areas such as Lainya and Yei in Central Equatoria, at 33% each. This was reported to be one of the primary push and pull factors for IDPs to the PoC sites (Figures 2 and 3).

Although one quarter of assessed settlements

**Figure 7: Primary reported health concerns across Greater Equatoria in August 2017**



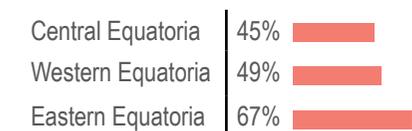
without access to healthcare reported that healthcare facilities never existed in their area, 26% reported that the primary reason for lack of healthcare services was the destruction of facilities by fighting, which had not been rebuilt since the start of the conflict in 2013<sup>20</sup>.

Reflective of the rainy season, which seasonally sees an increase in reported malaria cases, the primary health concern across the region was malaria, reported by 44% of assessed settlements (Figure 7) and supporting recent reports of increased malaria cases since February<sup>21</sup>. Most assessed settlements (42%) reported that less than half of the population used mosquito nets for any reason, indicating a need for mosquito nets among assessed settlements. An additional primary health concern among assessed settlements was malnutrition, reported by one-fifth of assessed settlements to be a primary health concern and supporting REACH findings of low adequate access to food (Figure 7).

## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

While most assessed settlements in Greater Equatoria (70%) reported having access to safe drinking water, latrine usage remained low, with 53% of assessed settlements reporting that less than half of the population in the settlement used latrines. Reflective of low

**Figure 8: Proportion of assessed settlements in August 2017 reporting that less than half of the population in the settlement used latrines**



latrine usage, water-borne diseases such as typhoid, diarrhoea and cholera were cited by 16% of assessed settlements to be a primary health concern (Figure 7).

Central Equatoria had the highest proportion of assessed settlements reporting access to safe drinking water (75%) and corresponding lowest proportion of settlements reporting that less than half of community members used latrines, at 45% (Figure 8). Related to low latrine usage, 16% of assessed settlements in Central Equatoria reported that water-borne diseases were a primary health concern.

Eastern Equatoria had the lowest proportion of assessed settlements reporting latrine usage, with 67% of assessed settlements reporting that less than half of the population in the settlement used latrines (Figure 8) and the corresponding highest proportion of settlements (25%) reporting water-borne diseases as a primary health concern. Low latrine usage in Eastern Equatoria also correlated to the ongoing cholera outbreak in Greater Kapoeta<sup>19</sup>.

In Western Equatoria, 49% of assessed settlements reported that less than half the population of the settlement used latrines (Figure 8). However, Western Equatoria had the lowest proportion of settlements reporting

16. OCHA. Humanitarian Bulletin: Issue 14. 8 September 2017.

17. As reported by REACH national staff member.

18. OCHA. Humanitarian Bulletin: Issue 14. 8 September 2017.

19. OCHA. Humanitarian Bulletin: Issue 14. 8 September 2017.

20. WHO. Health situation report on the emergency response in

South Sudan. 31 July 2015.

21. Sudan Tribune. Malaria outbreak kills over 4,000 in South Sudan. 21 August 2017.

water-borne diseases as a primary health concern (7%).

## Education

Across Greater Equatoria, 65% of assessed settlements reported that education was not available. This was most notable in Central Equatoria, where only 25% of assessed settlements reported that education was available, compared to 40% in Eastern and 60% in Western Equatoria (Figure 9).

Among assessed settlements without access to education across Greater Equatoria, the primary reasons for lack of education were facility destruction from conflict and historical lack of facilities, as reported by 45% and 25% of assessed settlements, respectively. Eastern Equatoria had the highest proportion of assessed settlements without access to education reporting facility destruction from fighting as the primary reason (54%), supporting reports that educational services had been suspended in parts of the state due to insecurity<sup>22</sup>.

Reflecting cultural practices reportedly prioritising education for boys over girls, assessed settlements reported greater school attendance among boys than girls, with the exception of Eastern Equatoria. While 61% of assessed settlements across Greater Equatoria reported that less than half of school-aged girls attended school compared to 50% for school-aged boys, these percentages fell to 21% and 11% for Eastern Equatoria, respectively.

Additionally, Eastern Equatoria had the highest proportion of assessed settlements

**Figure 9: Reported access to education across Greater Equatoria in August 2017**



(39%) reporting that less than half of school-aged boys attended school as well as the highest proportion of settlements (21%) reporting that more than half of school-aged girls attended school. This is likely due to cultural expectations in Eastern Equatoria that boys work (tending cattle or fields), resulting in lower school enrollment rates for boys than girls<sup>23</sup> although enrollment for girls was reportedly still quite low.

The disruption of education in Greater Equatoria is alarming as Greater Equatoria was traditionally the most stable region in the country. Insecurity has affected both the number of open schools and the quality of education at remaining schools, as many teachers have fled and those who remained have reportedly not received salaries for a few months<sup>24</sup>.

## Conclusion

While ongoing displacement in Greater Equatoria seems to have slowed since its peak in February<sup>25</sup>, humanitarian indicators have continued to deteriorate across the region in July and August. Insecurity remained high, with reports of clashes across the region in August and high perceptions of insecurity among KIs. The causes of most humanitarian needs in the region were conflict-related,

with assessed settlements reporting crop, health and education infrastructures as well as housing destruction from fighting as the primary cause of inadequate access to food and services.

Although access to food marginally increased from July to August in line with expected agricultural outputs during the harvesting season, this season's harvest was smaller than in previous years when Greater Equatoria was able to provide a surplus of foods for the country<sup>26</sup>. Reportedly high levels of unsustainable coping strategy use, such as seed stock consumption and livestock sale, indicate that settlements are unlikely to have long term access to food.

Although settlements reported access to safe drinking water sources, open defecation remained high in the region, contributing to water-borne diseases that will likely exacerbate poor nutritional indicators. Additionally, a countrywide malaria outbreak has further affected the health of populations.

Insecurity across the region affected the ability of populations to access basic needs. Humanitarian access to address these needs also remained challenging, with reports of looting of a food distribution in Eastern Equatoria, the detention of aid workers in Central Equatoria and the looting of medical supplies in Western Equatoria<sup>27</sup>.

### About REACH Initiative

REACH facilitates the development of information tools and products that enhance the 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.

For more information, you can write to our in-country office: [southsudan@reach-initiative.org](mailto:southsudan@reach-initiative.org) or to our global office: [geneva@reach-initiative.org](mailto:geneva@reach-initiative.org).

Visit [www.reach-initiative.org](http://www.reach-initiative.org) and follow us @REACH\_info.

22. As reported by NGO partners.

23. As reported by REACH national staff.

24. As reported by NGO partners and identified during IMPACT third party monitoring of education.

25. UNHCR. South Sudan's refugee crisis now fastest growing.

17 March 2017.

26. FAO. GIEWS Country Brief South Sudan. 14 September 2017.

27. OCHA. South Sudan: Humanitarian access snapshot (August 2017). 8 September 2017.