



# South Sudan - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

## Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

June 2021

### Overview

The continuation of conflict since December 2013 has created a complex humanitarian crisis in the country, restricting humanitarian access and hindering the flow of information required by aid partners to deliver humanitarian assistance to populations in need. To address information gaps faced by the humanitarian response in South Sudan, REACH employs its Area of Knowledge (AoK) methodology to collect relevant information in hard-to-reach areas to inform humanitarian planning and interventions outside formal settlement sites.

Using the AoK methodology, REACH remotely monitors needs and access to services in the

Greater Upper Nile, Greater Equatoria and Greater Bahr el Ghazal regions. AoK data is collected monthly, through multi-sector interviews with the following typology of key informants (KIs):

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

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

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

The findings presented in this factsheet are indicative of the broad food security and livelihood

trends in assessed settlements in June 2021, and are not statistically generalisable.

### Assessment Coverage

**2754** Key informants interviewed

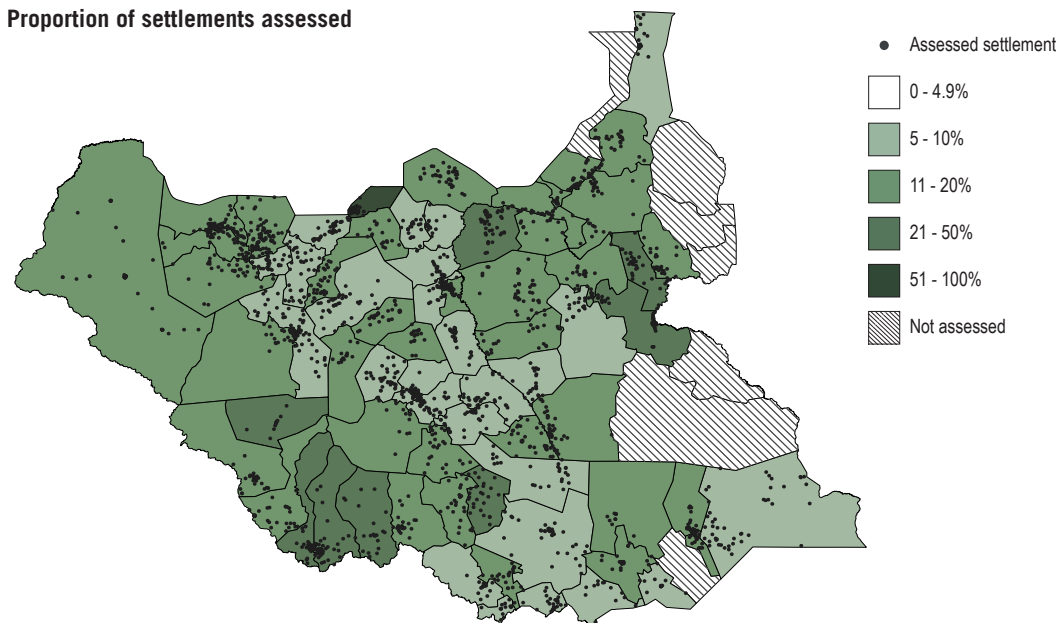
**2210** Settlements assessed

**71** Counties assessed

**71** Counties with 5% or more coverage<sup>1</sup>

### Assessment coverage

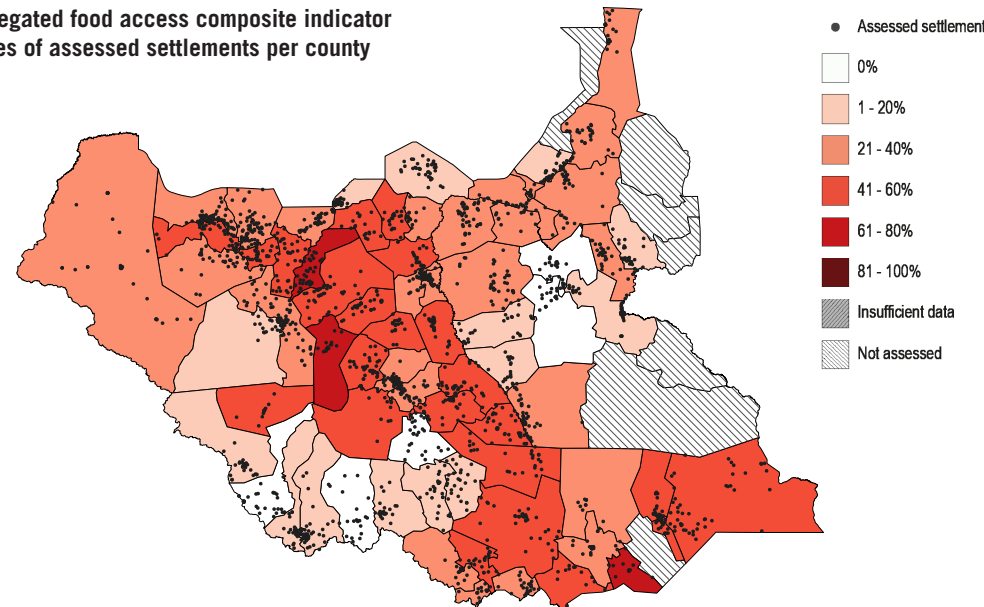
#### Proportion of settlements assessed



<sup>1</sup> Data is only represented for counties in which at least 5% of settlements have been assessed. The most recent [OCHA Common Operational Dataset \(COD\)](#) released in March 2019 has been used as the reference for settlement names and locations.

### Food access composite indicator

#### Aggregated food access composite indicator scores of assessed settlements per county



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

- Inadequate access to food
- Skipping days to cope with a lack of food or money to buy food
- Perceived hunger from inadequate food access: severe or worst it can be
- Wild foods known to be making people sick consumed all the time



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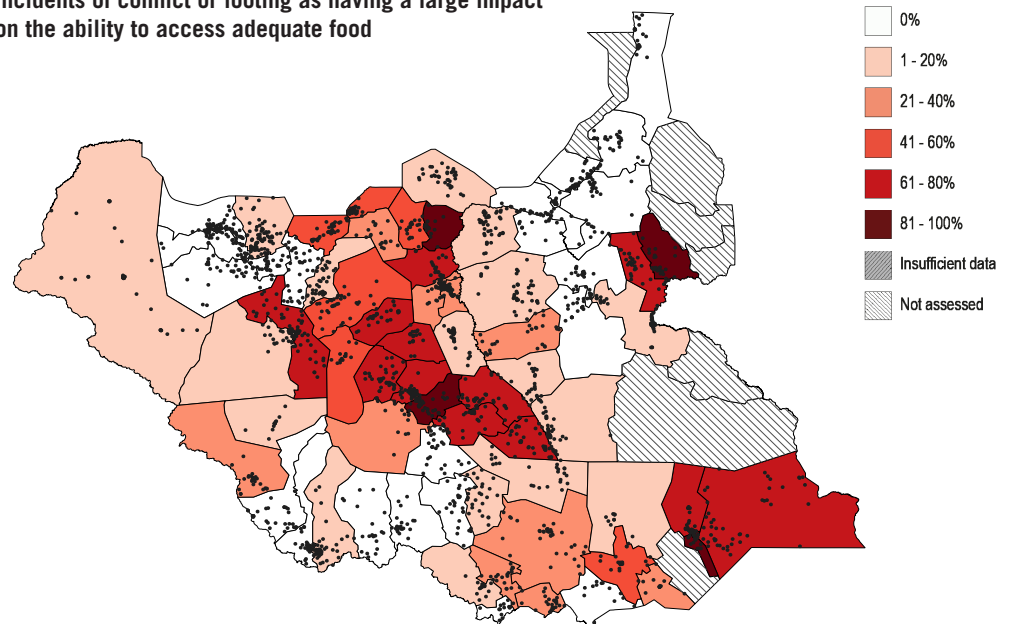
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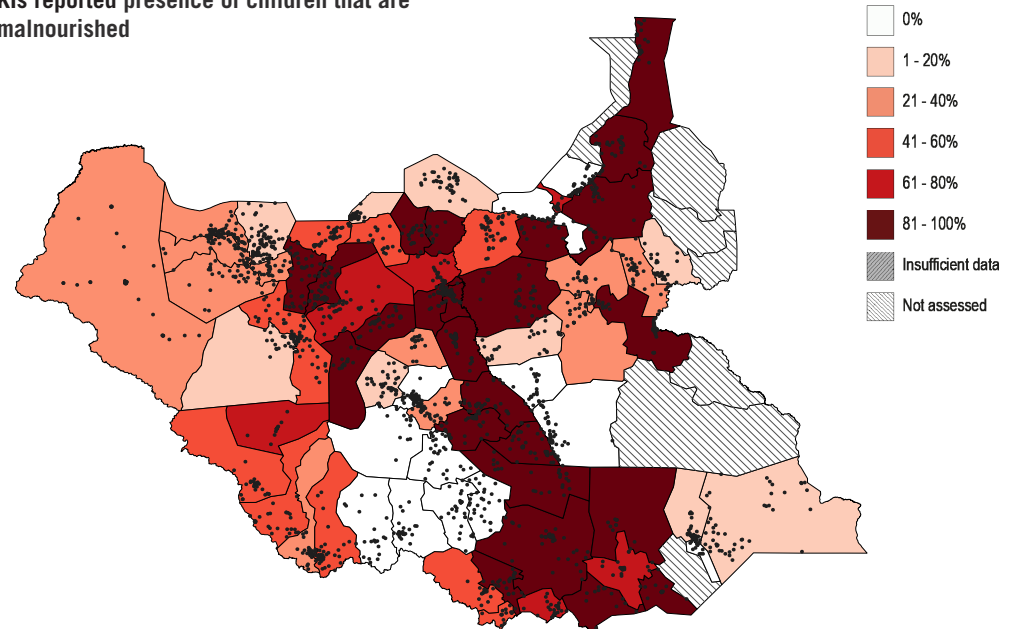
June 2021

### Shocks

Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported incidents of conflict or looting as having a large impact on the ability to access adequate food



Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported presence of children that are malnourished



### Shocks: IDPs

Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported the presence of newly arrived IDPs as having a large impact on the ability to access adequate food

Ayod	94%	<div></div>
Rubkona	79%	<div></div>
Panyijjar	76%	<div></div>
Lafon	73%	<div></div>
Magwi	62%	<div></div>

### Shocks: conflict food access

Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported incidents of conflict or looting as having a large impact on the ability to access adequate food

Rumbek East	89%	<div></div>
Guit	88%	<div></div>
Kapoeta South	87%	<div></div>
Luakpiny/Nasir	85%	<div></div>
Kapoeta North	79%	<div></div>

### Shocks: hunger

Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported hunger is severe or worst it can be

Ikotos	93%	<div></div>
Terekeka	87%	<div></div>
Mayom	86%	<div></div>
Nagero	83%	<div></div>
Mayendit	82%	<div></div>

### Shocks: malnutrition

Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported presence of children that are malnourished

Yirol West	100%	<div></div>
Akobo	100%	<div></div>
Gogrial East	100%	<div></div>
Melut	100%	<div></div>
Panyijjar	100%	<div></div>

Other counties where 100% of assessed settlements where KIs reported presence of children that are malnourished includes: Baliet, Renk, Tonj East, Yirol East, Tonj South



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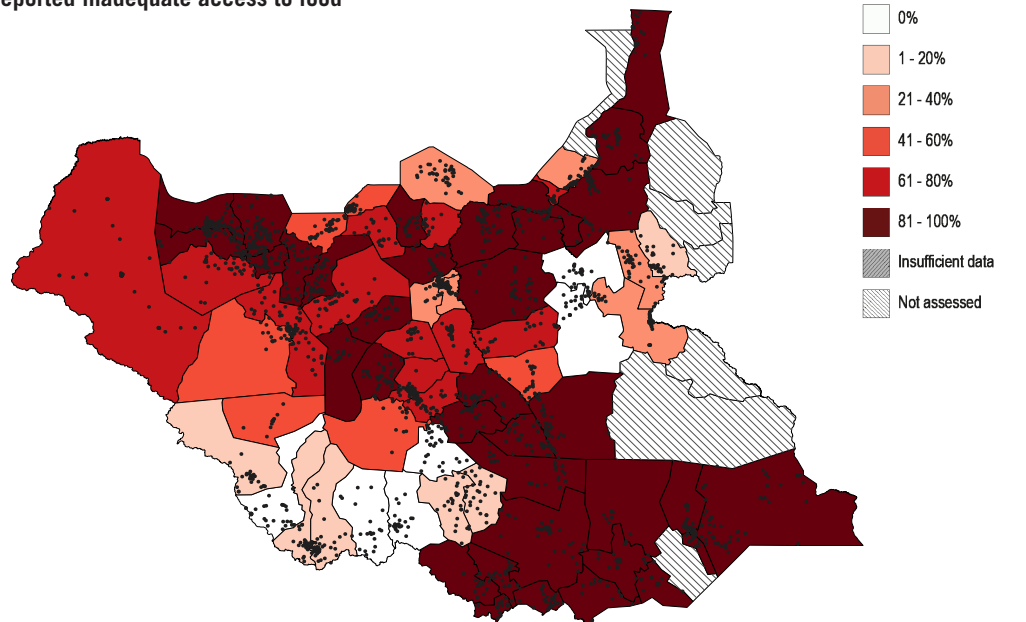
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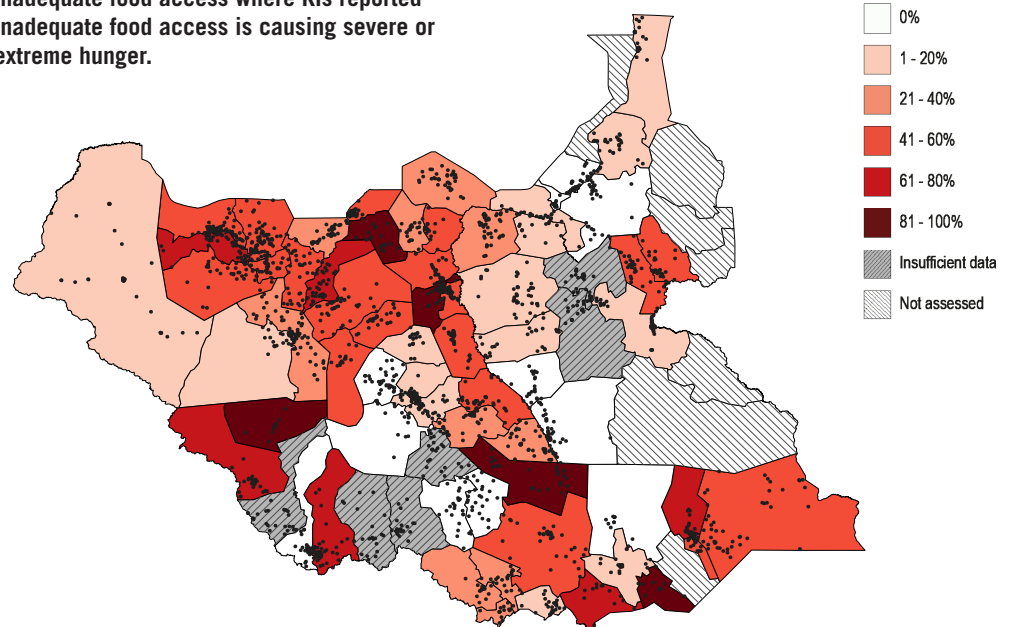
June 2021

### Food access

Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported inadequate access to food



Proportion of assessed settlements with inadequate food access where KIs reported inadequate food access is causing severe or extreme hunger.



### Inadequate access to food

Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported people are unable to access enough food

Ayod	100%
Canal/Pigi	100%
Ikotos	100%
Morobo	100%
Magwi	100%

Other counties where 100% of assessed settlements where KIs reported people are unable to access enough food includes:  
Aweil South, Balliet, Fangak, Kapoeta East, Kapoeta North, Kapoeta South, Melut, Renk, Tonj South, Yei

### Wild foods: nutrition

Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick

Tonj South	100%
Tonj East	95%
Gogrial East	73%
Panyijiar	63%
Tonj North	61%

### Health problem: diarrhoeal diseases

Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported diarrhoeal diseases is the main health problem

Tonj South	46%
Ikotos	27%
Aweil North	26%
Wulu	24%
Gogrial East	22%

### Food coping: skipping days

Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported people go entire days without eating as a coping strategy

Yirol East	53%
Yirol West	50%
Panyijiar	50%
Rubkona	48%
Koch	48%



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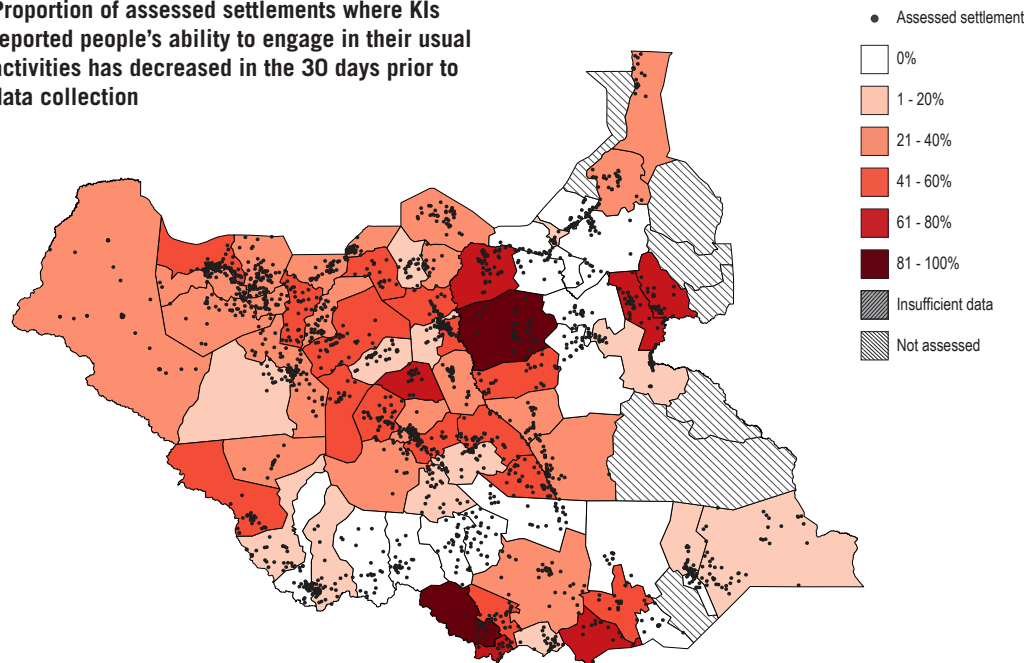
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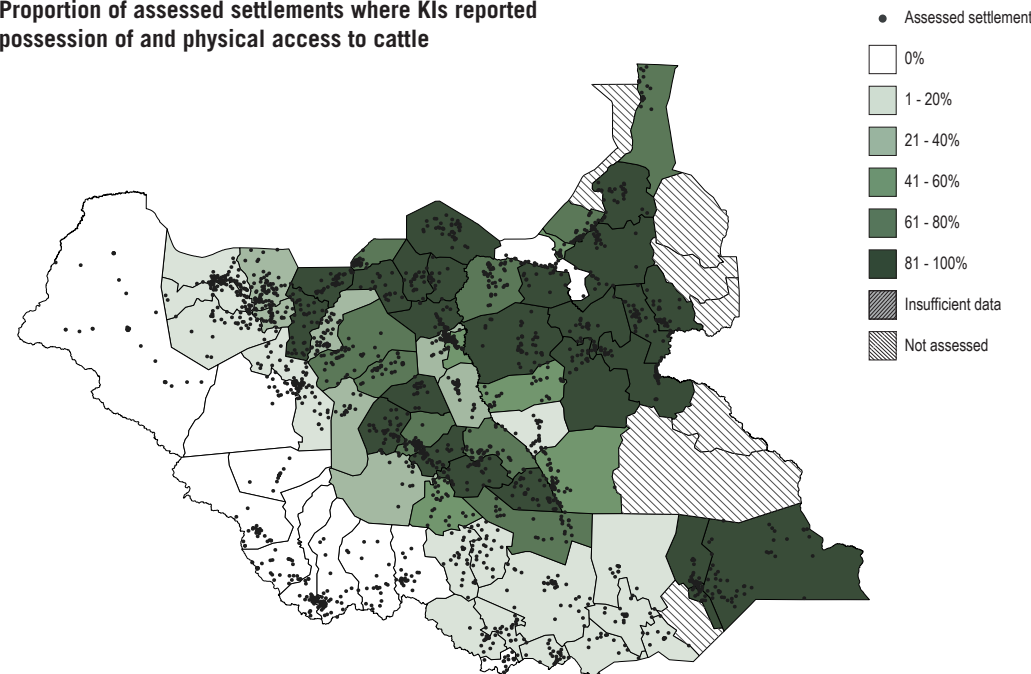
### Livelihoods: engage in activities

Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported people's ability to engage in their usual activities has decreased in the 30 days prior to data collection



### Livelihoods: livestock

Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported possession of and physical access to cattle



### Livelihood: crop disruptions

Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported disruptions in crop growth

Renk	100%	<div></div>
Fashoda	100%	<div></div>
Fangak	100%	<div></div>
Melut	100%	<div></div>
Panyikang	100%	<div></div>

Other county where 100% of assessed settlements where KIs reported disruptions in crop growth include: Ayod.

### Livelihood: engage in activities

Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported most people's ability to engage in their usual activities has decreased

Ayod	89%	<div></div>
Yei	83%	<div></div>
Morobo	79%	<div></div>
Rumbek North	73%	<div></div>
Fangak	70%	<div></div>

### Livelihood: casual labour

Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported casual labour is a common livelihood activity in the settlement

Tonj South	92%	<div></div>
Raja	86%	<div></div>
Wau	80%	<div></div>
Mvolo	76%	<div></div>
Baliet	75%	<div></div>

### Livestock activities

Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that most people are engaged in livestock activities

Nyiröl	100%	<div></div>
Akobo	100%	<div></div>
Luakpiny/Nasir	100%	<div></div>
Ulang	100%	<div></div>
Avod	100%	<div></div>

No other counties where 100% of assessed settlements where KIs reported engaging in livestock activities





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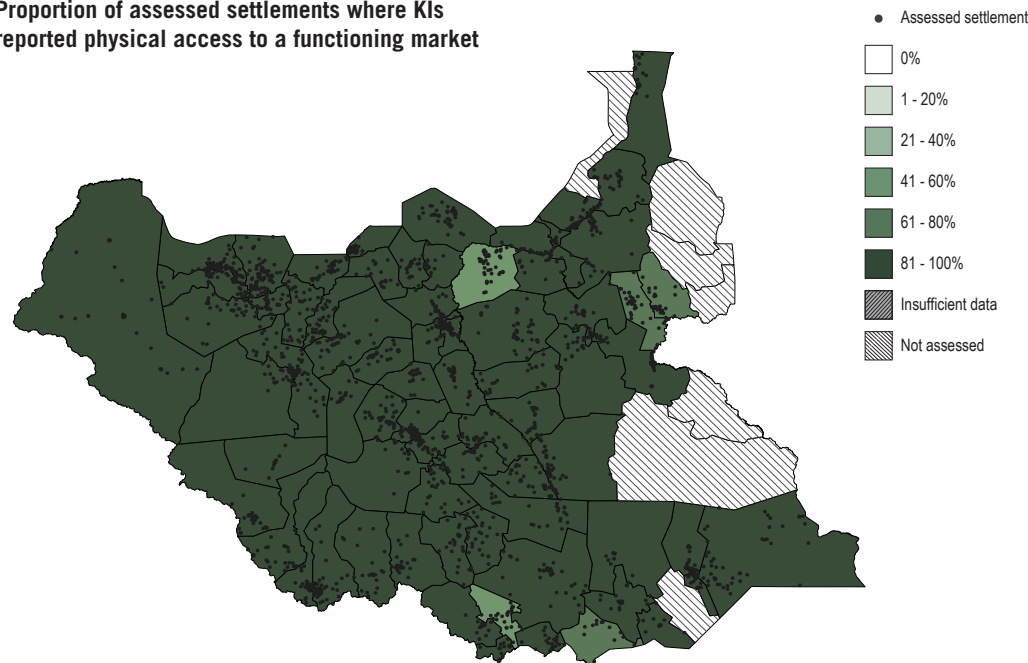
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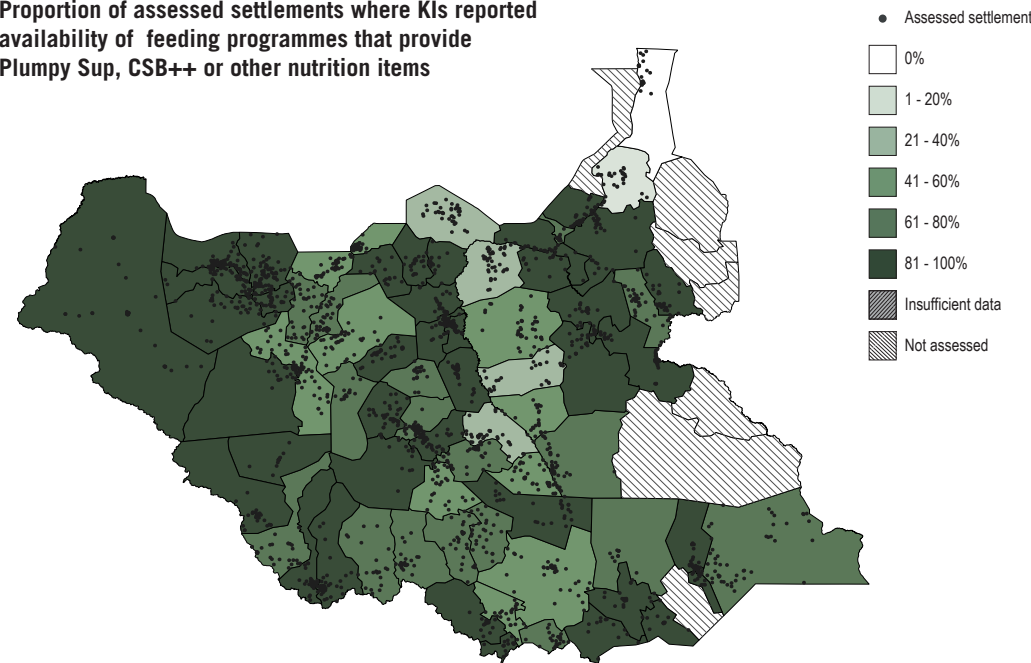
### Markets

Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported physical access to a functioning market



### Feeding programmes

Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported availability of feeding programmes that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other nutrition items



### Food source: purchasing

Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported purchase as a primary source of food

Torit	100%	<div></div>
Renk	100%	<div></div>
Terekeka	100%	<div></div>
Baliet	100%	<div></div>
Lafon	100%	<div></div>

There were no other counties where 100% of assessed settlements where KIs reported engaging in livestock activities

### Food source: livestock

Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported livestock is the primary source of food in the settlement

Uror	100%	<div></div>
Ulang	100%	<div></div>
Nyirrol	100%	<div></div>
Akobo	100%	<div></div>
Luakpiny/Nasir	96%	<div></div>

### Food source: humanitarian aid

Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported humanitarian assistance is the primary source of food in the settlement

Uror	100%	<div></div>
Nyirrol	100%	<div></div>
Leer	94%	<div></div>
Guit	94%	<div></div>
Akobo	90%	<div></div>

### Livestock disease

Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported there has been a disease outbreak that resulted in cattle dying in the 30 days prior to data collection

Twic East	100%	<div></div>
Lainya	100%	<div></div>
Kajo-keji	100%	<div></div>
Tonj South	100%	<div></div>
Ayod	100%	<div></div>

Other counties where KIs in 100% of assessed settlements reported this were Melut and Renk