



South Sudan - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

August 2019

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 facing 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 and through multi-sector interviews with the following typology of Key Informants (KIs):

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

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

[\(Link to AoK Terms of Reference \)](#)

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 August 2019, and are not statistically generalisable.

Assessment Coverage

2,435 Key Informants interviewed

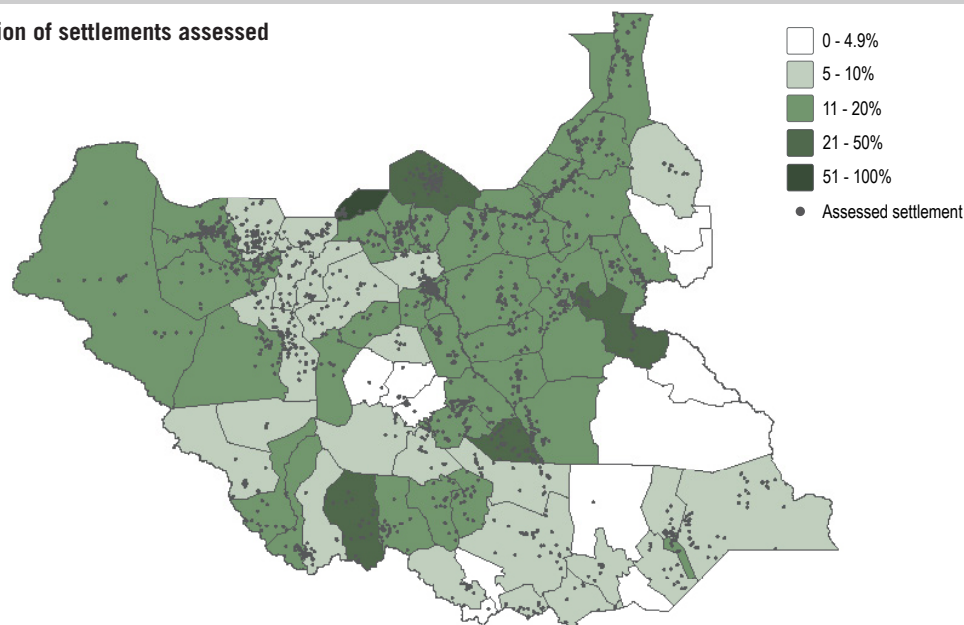
1,954 Settlements assessed

72 Counties assessed

67 Counties with 5% or more coverage¹

Assessment coverage

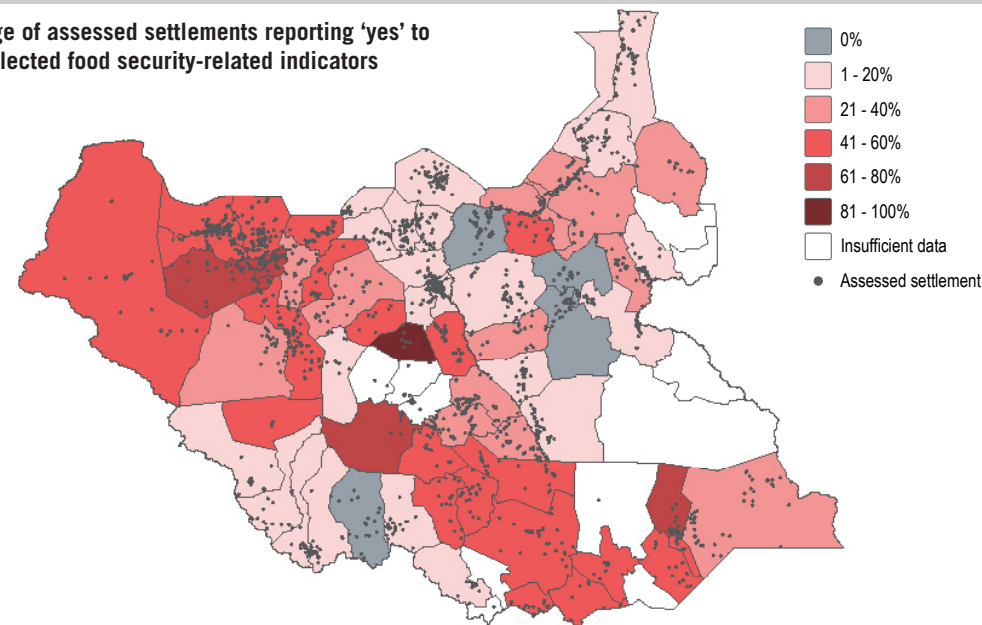
Proportion of settlements assessed



¹ Data is only represented for counties in which at least 5% of settlements have been assessed. The most recent OCHA Common Operational Dataset (COD) released in February 2016 has been used as the reference for settlement names and locations.

Food access composite indicator

Average of assessed settlements reporting 'yes' to five selected food security-related indicators



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

- Inadequate access to food
- Consuming one or fewer meals per day
- 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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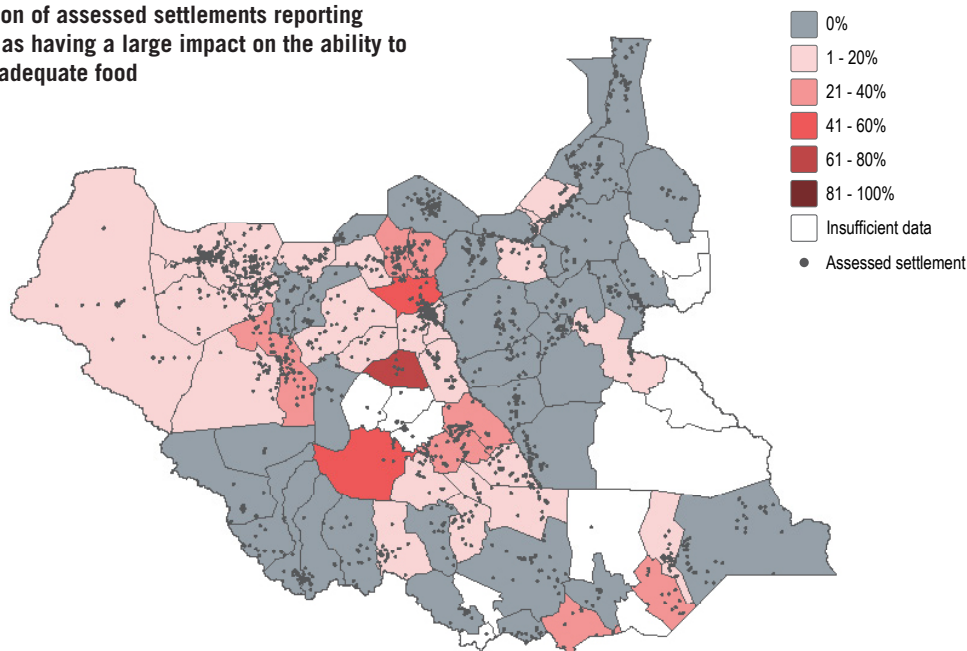
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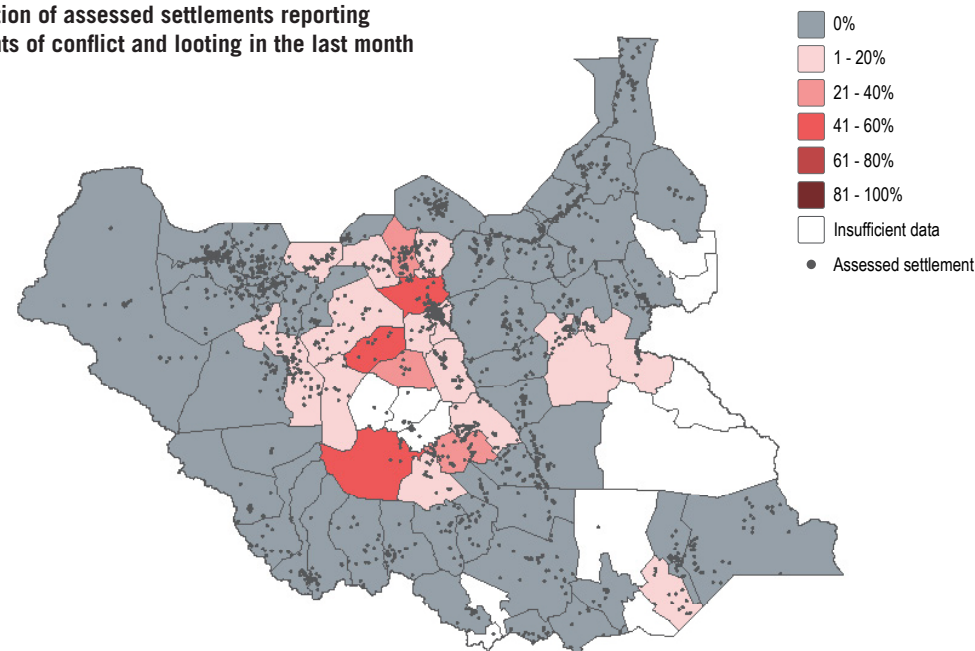
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Shocks

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting conflict as having a large impact on the ability to access adequate food



Proportion of assessed settlements reporting incidents of conflict and looting in the last month



Shocks: IDPs

Top five assessed counties reporting presence of newly arrived IDPs as having a large impact on ability to access adequate food

Rumbek North	67%
Panyijiar	58%
Nagero	50%
Twic	45%
Wulu	43%

Shocks: health

Top five assessed counties reporting perceived health problems as having a large impact on ability to access adequate food

Kapoeta North	100%
Canal/Pigi	88%
Budi	81%
Juba	68%
Malakal	65%

Shocks: cereal prices

Top five assessed counties reporting increase in cereal prices as having a large impact on ability to access adequate food

Abiemnhom	100%
Kapoeta North	100%
Rumbek North	100%
Pariang	98%
Budi	94%

Shocks: hunger

Top five assessed counties reporting hunger is severe or the worst it can be

Kapoeta North	100%
Budi	88%
Kapoeta South	88%
Wulu	86%
Rumbek North	83%



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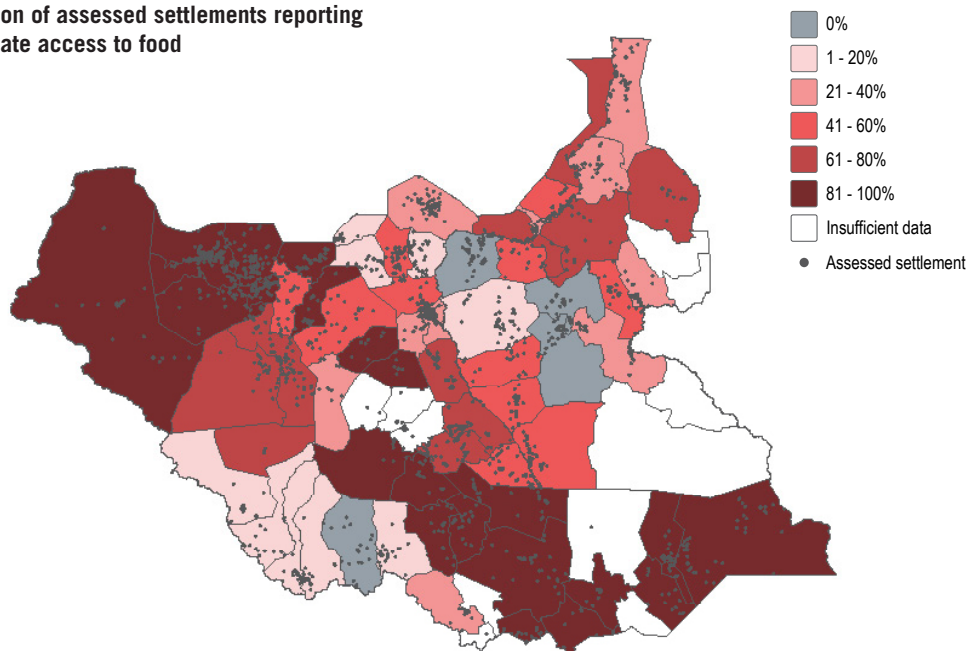
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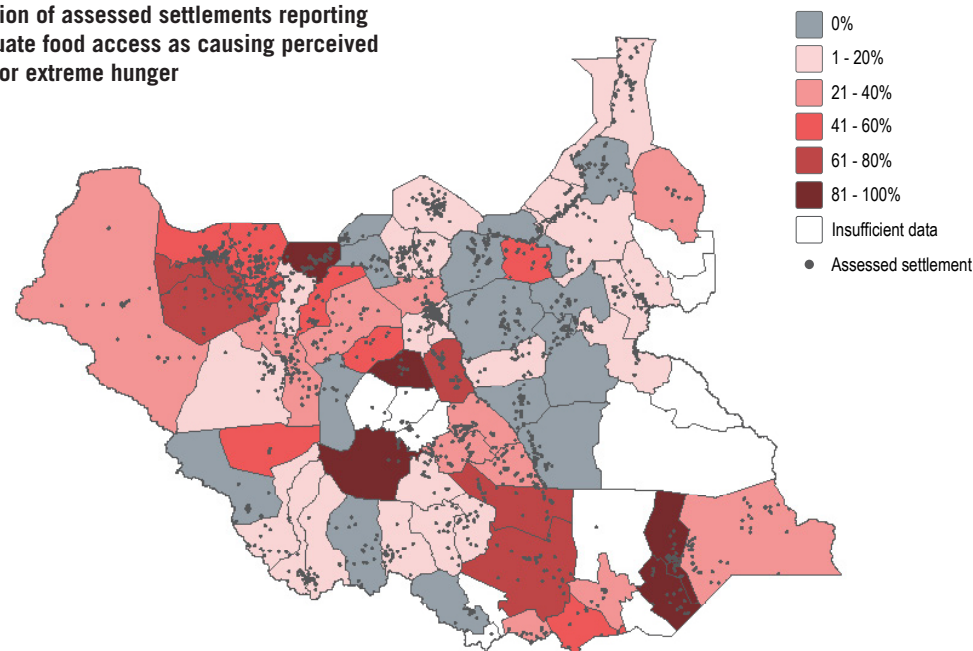
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Food access

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting inadequate access to food



Proportion of assessed settlements reporting inadequate food access as causing perceived severe or extreme hunger



Wild foods: frequency

Top five assessed counties reporting consumption of wild foods all of the time

Mundri East	84%
Kapoeta North	81%
Yei	79%
Mvolo	79%
Mundri West	71%

Wild foods: nutrition

Top five assessed counties reporting consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick

Terekeka	87%
Rumbek North	83%
Canal/Pigi	75%
Nagero	75%
Fangak	74%

Meal frequency

Top five assessed counties reporting consuming on average one meal per day or less

Aweil Centre	100%
Aweil East	100%
Aweil South	100%
Aweil West	100%
Kapoeta North	100%

*Other assessed county reporting 100% consuming on average one meal per day or less includes: Rumbek North.

Food coping: skipping days

Top five assessed counties reporting entire days without eating as a coping strategy

Rumbek North	100%
Nagero	75%
Wulu	71%
Canal/Pigi	44%
Ulang	43%



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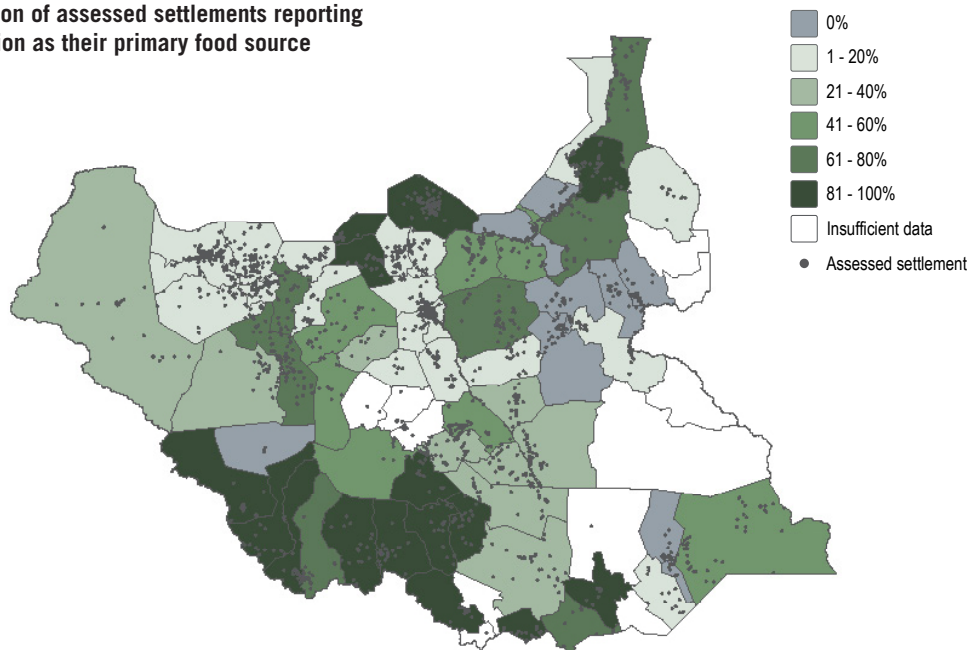
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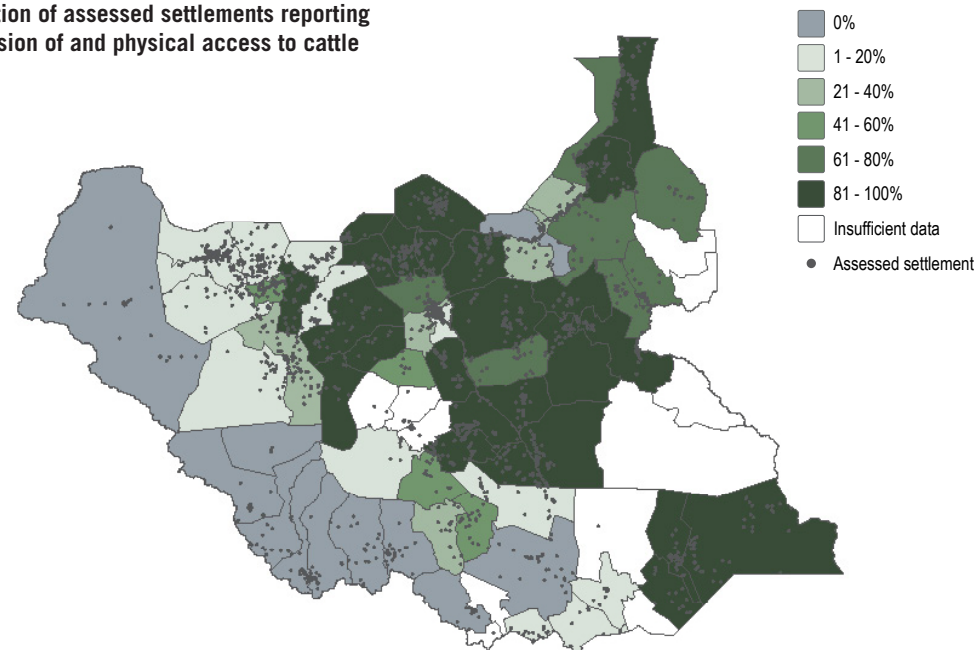
Livelihoods: cultivation

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting cultivation as their primary food source



Livelihoods: livestock

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting possession of and physical access to cattle



Agricultural inputs

Top five counties reporting inadequate access to farming tools

Magwi	100%	<div></div>
Wulu	100%	<div></div>
Terekeka	91%	<div></div>
Juba	87%	<div></div>
Rumbek North	83%	<div></div>

Land for cultivation

Top five counties reporting access restrictions to land for cultivation

Manyo	54%	<div></div>
Maban	50%	<div></div>
Wau	50%	<div></div>
Juba	29%	<div></div>
Magwi	25%	<div></div>

Food source: livestock

Top five counties reporting livestock as their primary food source

Aweil South	45%	<div></div>
Rumbek North	33%	<div></div>
Yirol East	33%	<div></div>
Manyo	31%	<div></div>
Yirol West	29%	<div></div>

Livestock engagement

Top five counties reporting engagement in livestock activities

Abiemnhom	100%	<div></div>
Ayod	100%	<div></div>
Fangak	100%	<div></div>
Kapoeta North	100%	<div></div>
Kapoeta South	100%	<div></div>

*Other assessed counties reporting 100% engaged in livestock activities includes: Lafon, Luakpiny/Nasir, Maiwut, Mayom, Nyirol, Pariang, Ulang and Uror.



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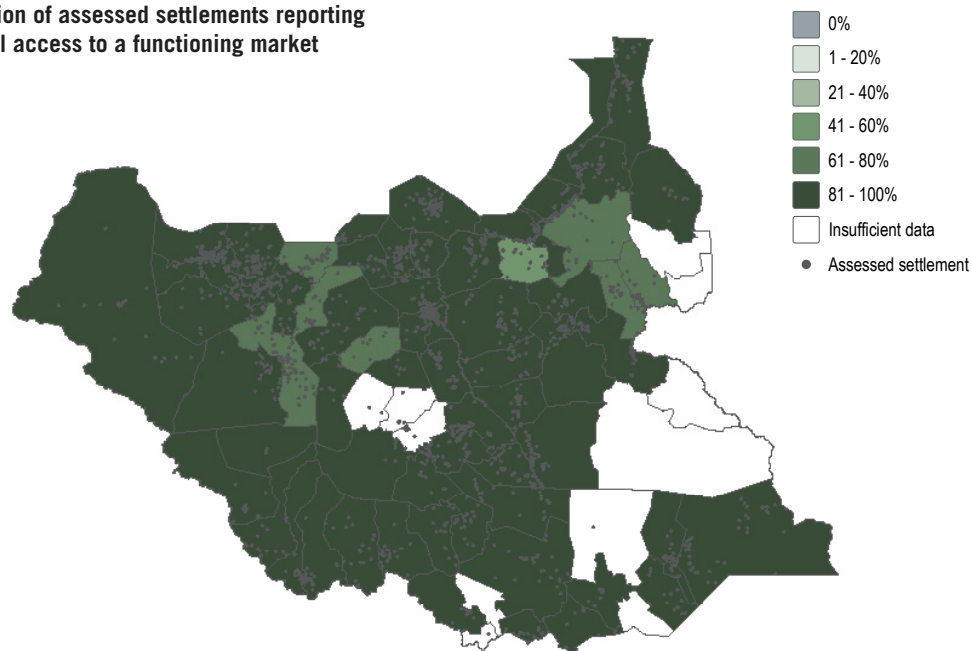
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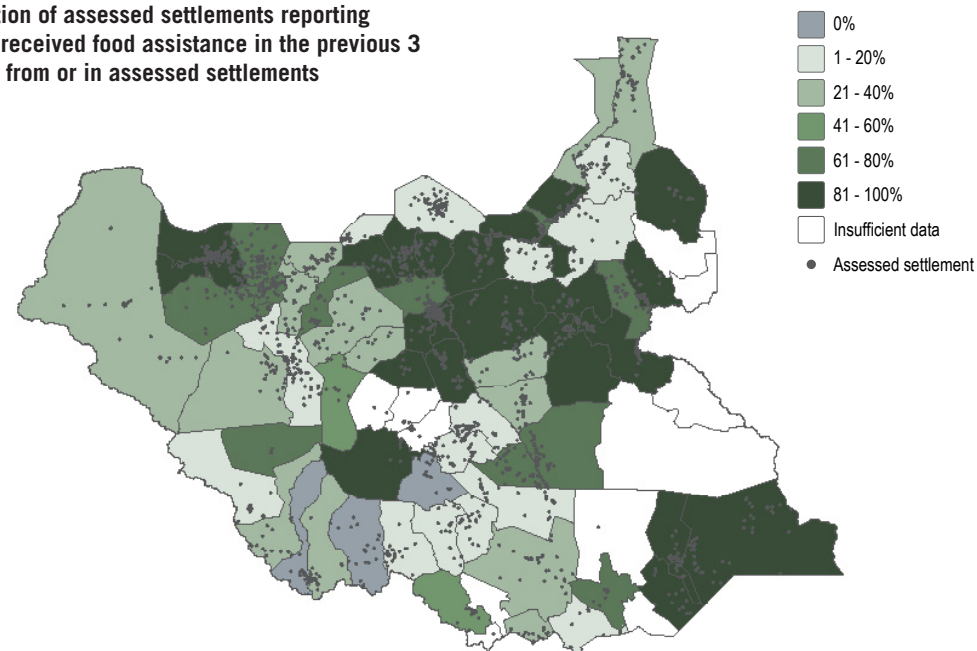
Markets

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting physical access to a functioning market



Humanitarian assistance

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting having received food assistance in the previous 3 months from or in assessed settlements



Food source: purchasing

Top five assessed counties reporting purchase as primary food source

Juba	74%	<div></div>
Panyikang	71%	<div></div>
Fashoda	67%	<div></div>
Wau	61%	<div></div>
Gogrial East	58%	<div></div>

Livelihood: casual labour

Top five assessed counties reporting casual labour as a livelihood activity

Jur River	100%	<div></div>
Mvolo	100%	<div></div>
Nzara	100%	<div></div>
Yei	100%	<div></div>
Raja	97%	<div></div>

Food source: humanitarian

Top five assessed counties reporting humanitarian assistance as primary food source in assessed settlements

Nyirol	100%	<div></div>
Uror	100%	<div></div>
Leer	85%	<div></div>
Guit	81%	<div></div>
Mayendit	80%	<div></div>

Humanitarian distribution

Top five assessed counties reporting no humanitarian assistance received in the past 3 months

Ibba	100%	<div></div>
Mvolo	100%	<div></div>
Nzara	100%	<div></div>
Yirol East	98%	<div></div>
Pariang	96%	<div></div>



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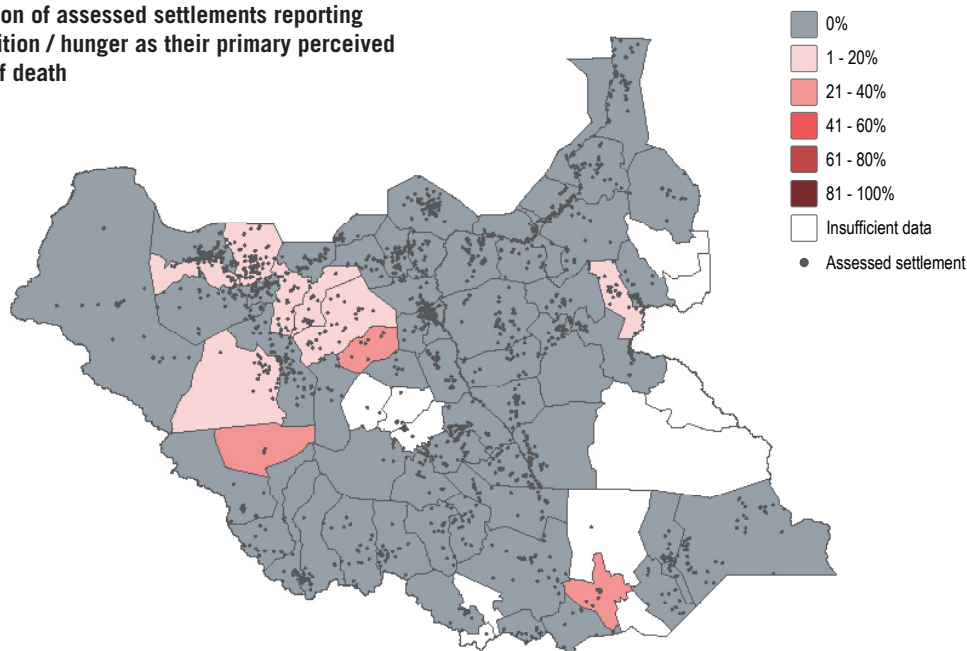
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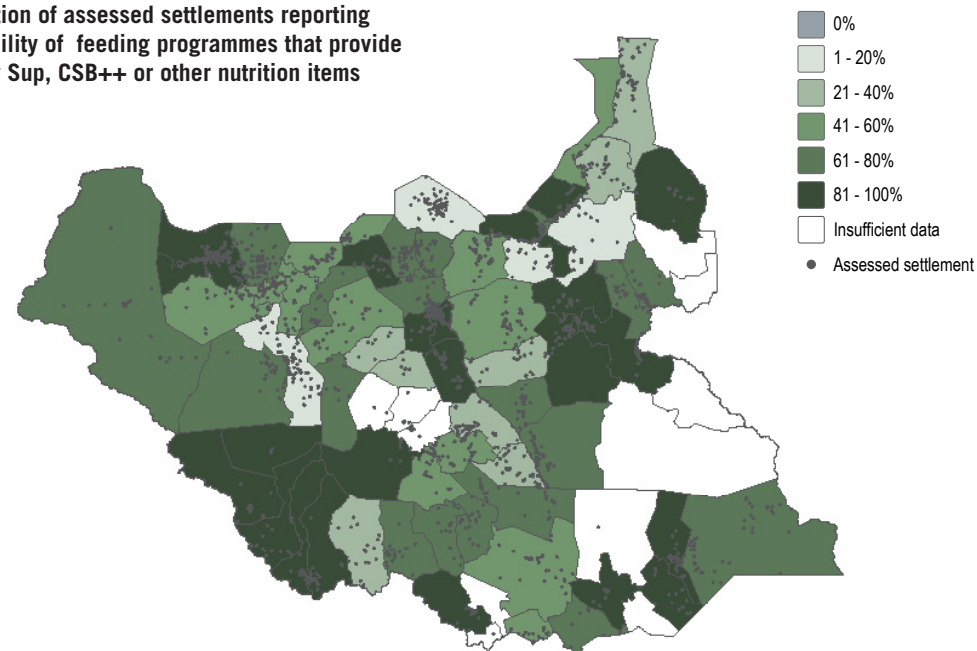
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Perceived causes of death, health and nutrition

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting malnutrition / hunger as their primary perceived cause of death



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



Mortality increase

Top five assessed counties reporting a higher perceived number of deaths than normal in the last month

Tonj East	45%	<div></div>
Wulu	43%	<div></div>
Tonj North	41%	<div></div>
Ibba	38%	<div></div>
Maridi	36%	<div></div>

Health: malnutrition

Top five assessed counties reporting perceived malnutrition as main health problem

Tonj East	55%	<div></div>
Tonj North	17%	<div></div>
Ulang	13%	<div></div>
Gogrial West	11%	<div></div>
Tonj South	10%	<div></div>

Health: malaria

Top five assessed counties reporting malaria as their main health problem

Maban	100%	<div></div>
Rumbek North	100%	<div></div>
Wulu	100%	<div></div>
Baliet	88%	<div></div>
Magwi	88%	<div></div>

Health services

Top five assessed counties reporting no physical access to health services

Canal/Pigi	69%	<div></div>
Renk	66%	<div></div>
Ibba	62%	<div></div>
Jur River	59%	<div></div>
Baliet	58%	<div></div>