



South Sudan - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

October 2020

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 October 2020, and are not statistically generalisable.

Assessment Coverage

2,452 Key informants interviewed

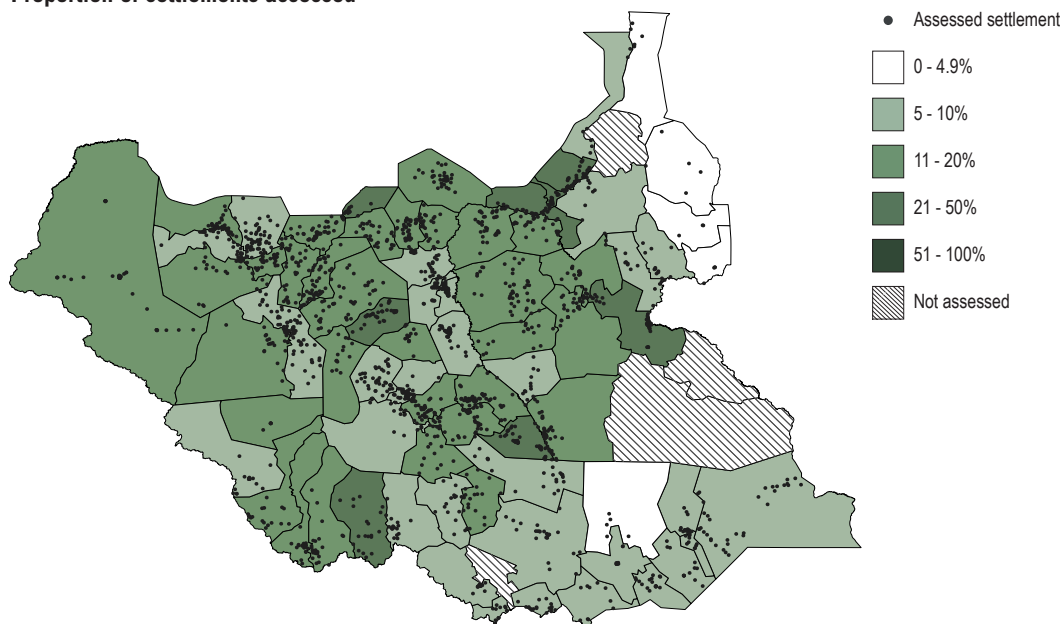
1,978 Settlements assessed

74 Counties assessed

69 Counties with 5% or more coverage¹

Assessment coverage

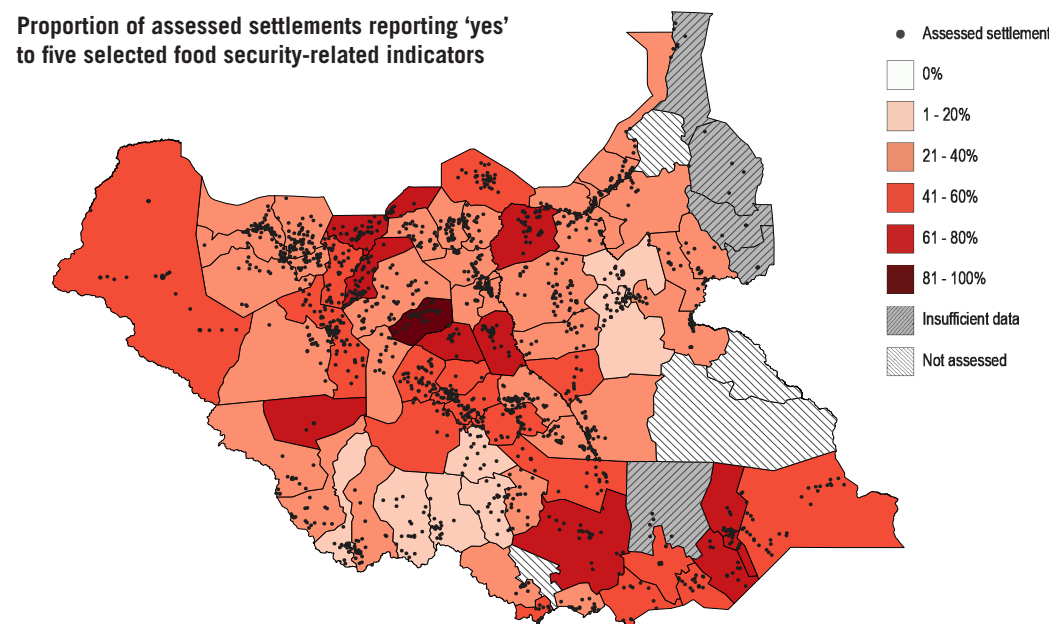
Proportion of settlements assessed



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 March 2019 has been used as the reference for settlement names and locations.

Food access composite indicator

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



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 of settlements reporting on the following indicators, with all indicators considered to have the same weight:

- Inadequate access to food
- Consuming one or no 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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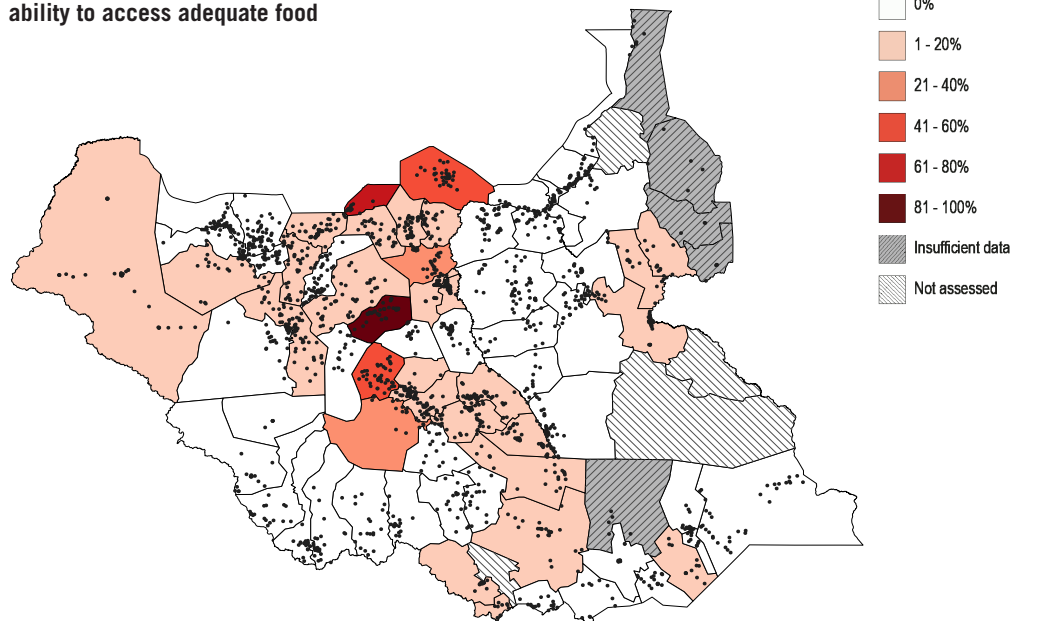
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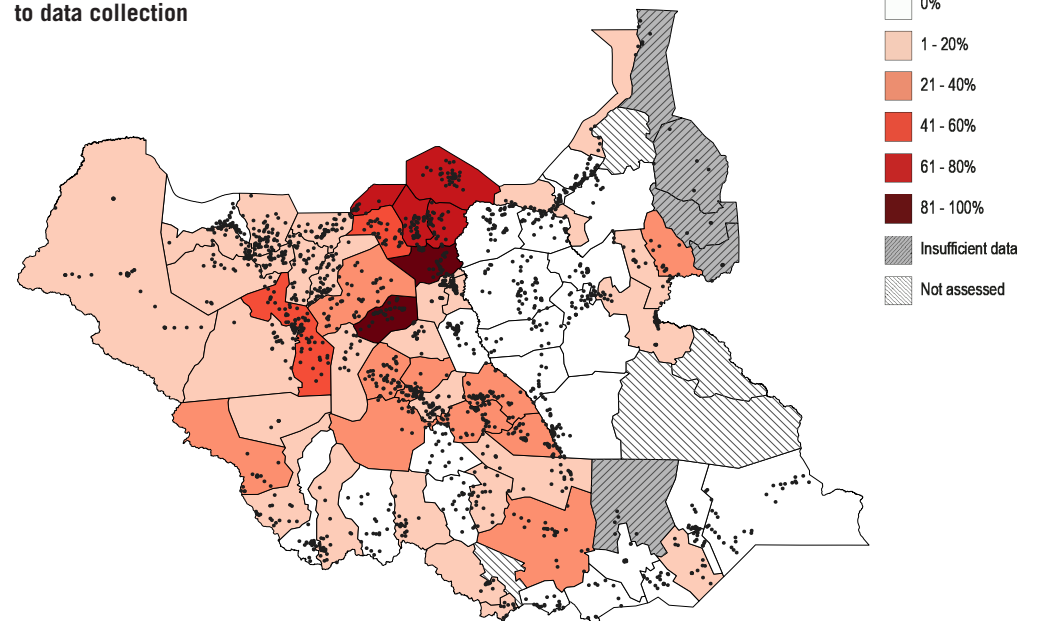
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Shocks

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



Proportion of assessed settlements reporting incidents of conflict and looting in the month prior to data collection



Shocks: IDPs

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

Tonj East	76%	<div></div>
Panyijjar	55%	<div></div>
Ayod	40%	<div></div>
Morobo	36%	<div></div>
Magwi	30%	<div></div>

Shocks: health

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported perceived health problems as having a large impact on the ability to access adequate food

Tonj East	100%	<div></div>
Abiemnhom	80%	<div></div>
Pariang	63%	<div></div>
Aweil North	60%	<div></div>
Juba	56%	<div></div>

Shocks: conflict food access

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

Tonj East	97%	<div></div>
Abiemnhom	80%	<div></div>
Koch	79%	<div></div>
Rubkona	65%	<div></div>
Pariang	63%	<div></div>

Shocks: hunger

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

Yambio	100%	<div></div>
Luakpiny/Nasir	100%	<div></div>
Uror	100%	<div></div>
Mundri West	100%	<div></div>
Maridi	100%	<div></div>

*Other county where 100% of assessed settlements reported hunger is severe or worst in can be is Maiwut.



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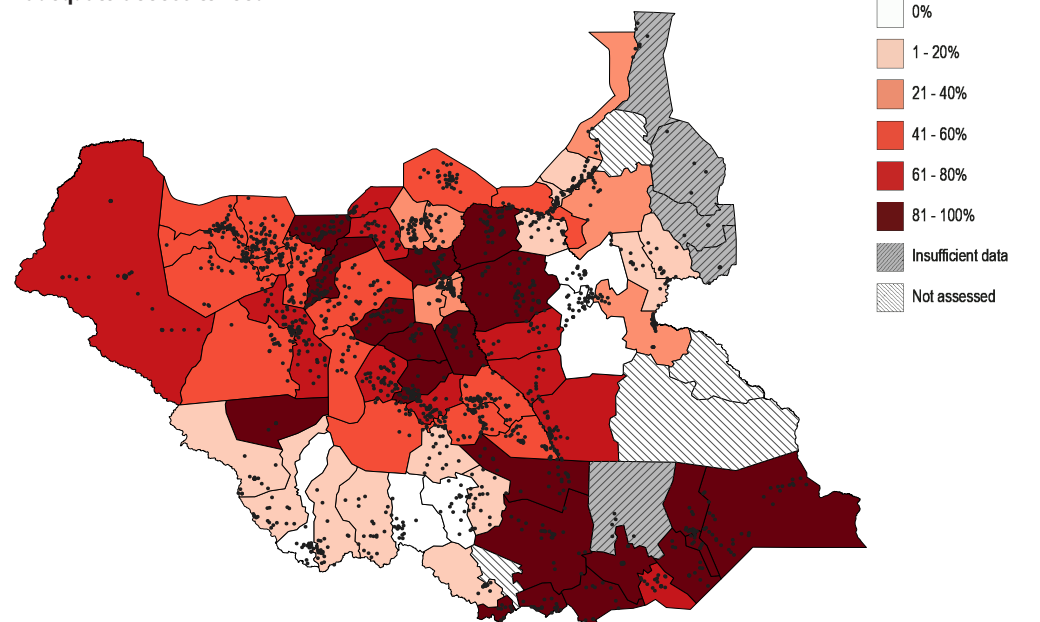
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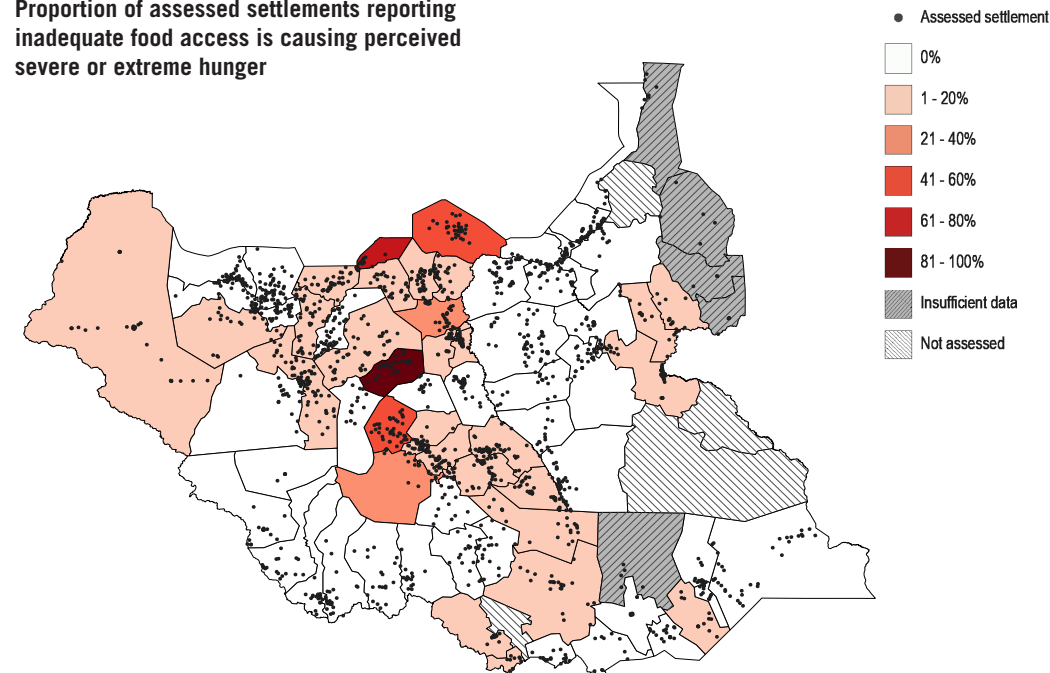
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Food access

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting inadequate access to food



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



Wild foods: frequency

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported consumption of wild foods happens all the time

Torit	100%	<div></div>
Abiemnhom	93%	<div></div>
Ikotos	89%	<div></div>
Gogrial East	88%	<div></div>
Juba	75%	<div></div>

Wild foods: nutrition

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

Tonj East	100%	<div></div>
Fangak	82%	<div></div>
Gogrial East	80%	<div></div>
Twic	58%	<div></div>
Juba	42%	<div></div>

Meal frequency

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported that most people consume one meal per day or less

Kapoeta East	100%	<div></div>
Fangak	100%	<div></div>
Rumbek North	100%	<div></div>
Kapoeta South	100%	<div></div>
Budi	100%	<div></div>

*Other counties where 100% of assessed settlements reported that most people consume one meal per day or less include: Kapoeta North, and Torit.

Food coping: skipping days

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

Tonj East	100%	<div></div>
Fangak	82%	<div></div>
Gogrial East	80%	<div></div>
Twic	58%	<div></div>
Juba	42%	<div></div>



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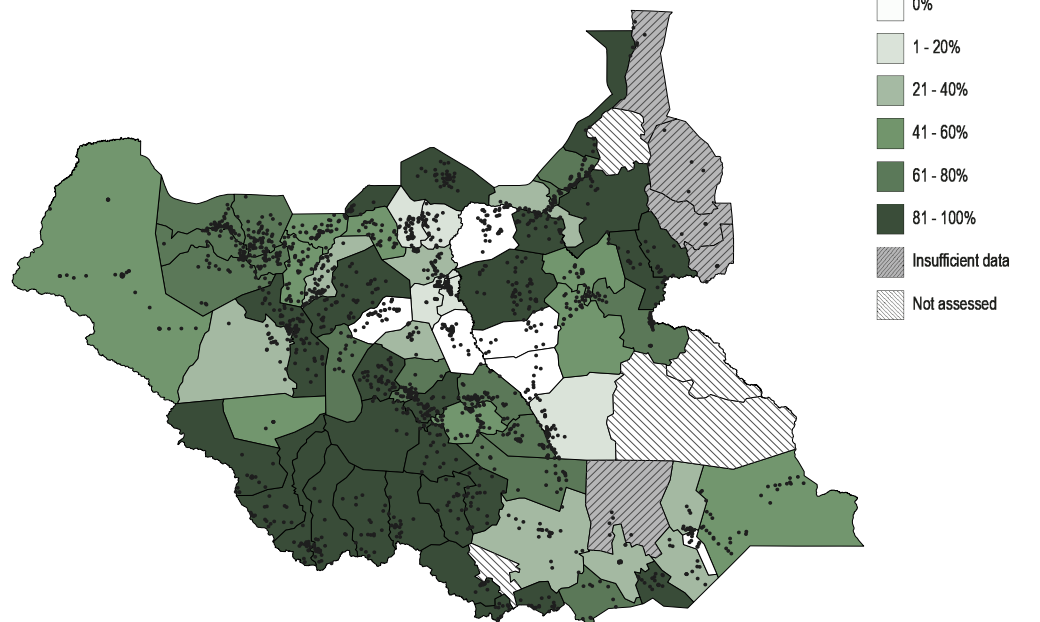
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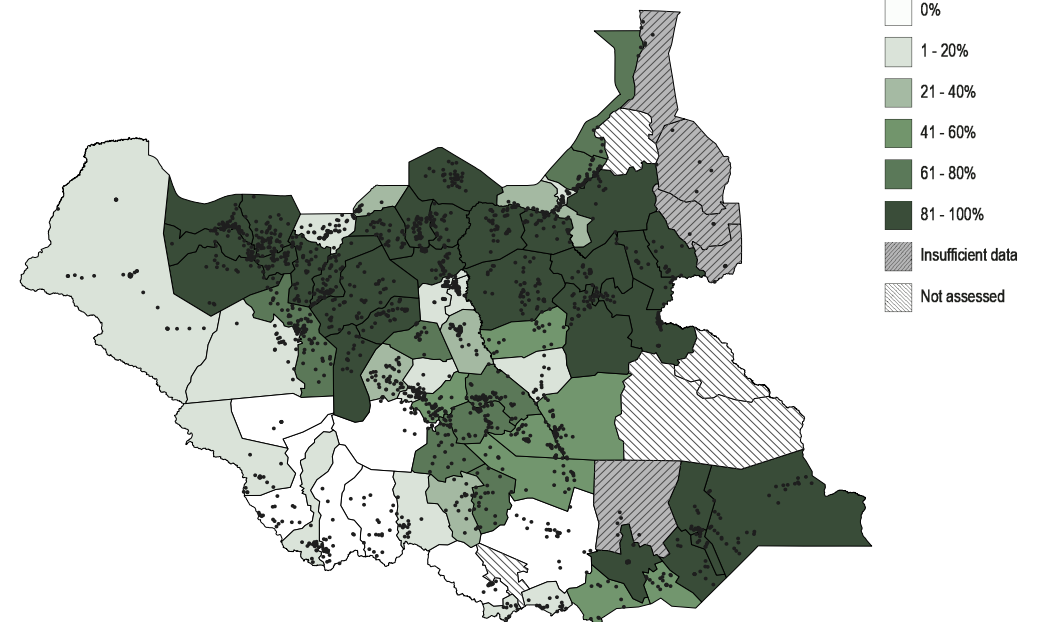
Livelihoods: cultivation

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting cultivation is the primary food source



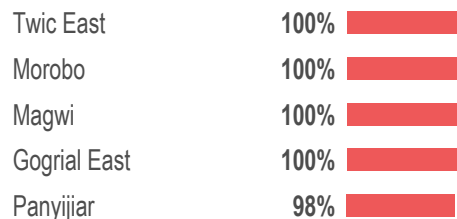
Livelihoods: livestock

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



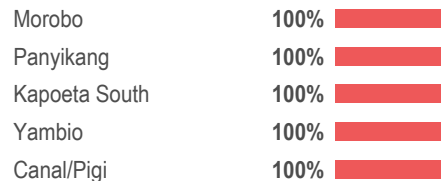
Agricultural inputs

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported having inadequate access to farming tools



Land for cultivation

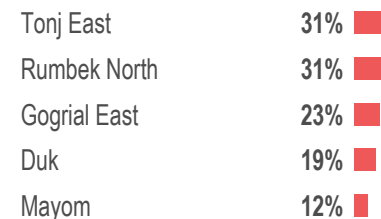
Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported experiencing restrictions to access land for cultivation



*Other counties where 100% of assessed settlements reported experiencing restrictions to access land for cultivation include: Abiemnhom, Aweil East, Aweil North, Aweil South, Baliet, Budi, Cueibet, Ezo, Fangak, Fashoda, Gogrial East, Gogrial West, Guit, Ibba, Ikotos, Jur River, Kapoeta North, Lafon, Luakpiny/Nasir, Maban, Manyo, Maridi, Mayom, Mundri West, Nagero, Nyirol, Nzara, Raja, Renk, Rubkona, Rumbek East, Rumbek North, Tambura, Tonj North, Tonj South, Torit, Uror, Wulu and Yei.

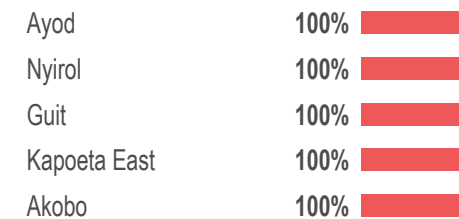
Food source: livestock

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported livestock is their primary source of food



Livestock activities

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



Other counties where 100% of assessed settlements reported engaging in livestock activities include: Fangak, Kapoeta North, Kapoeta South, Maban, Maiwut, Pariang, and Renk.



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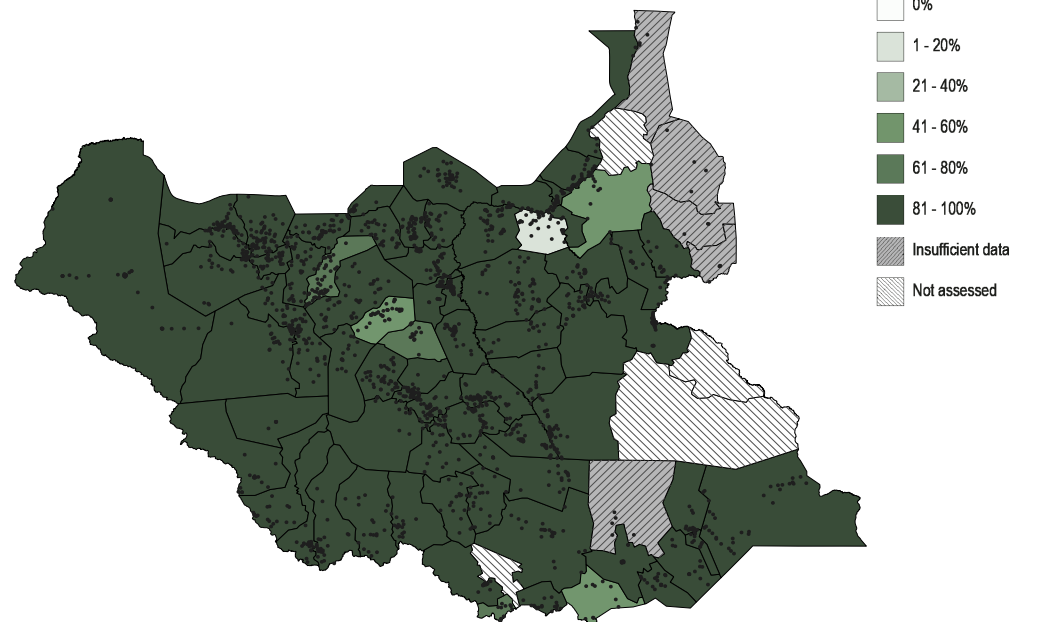
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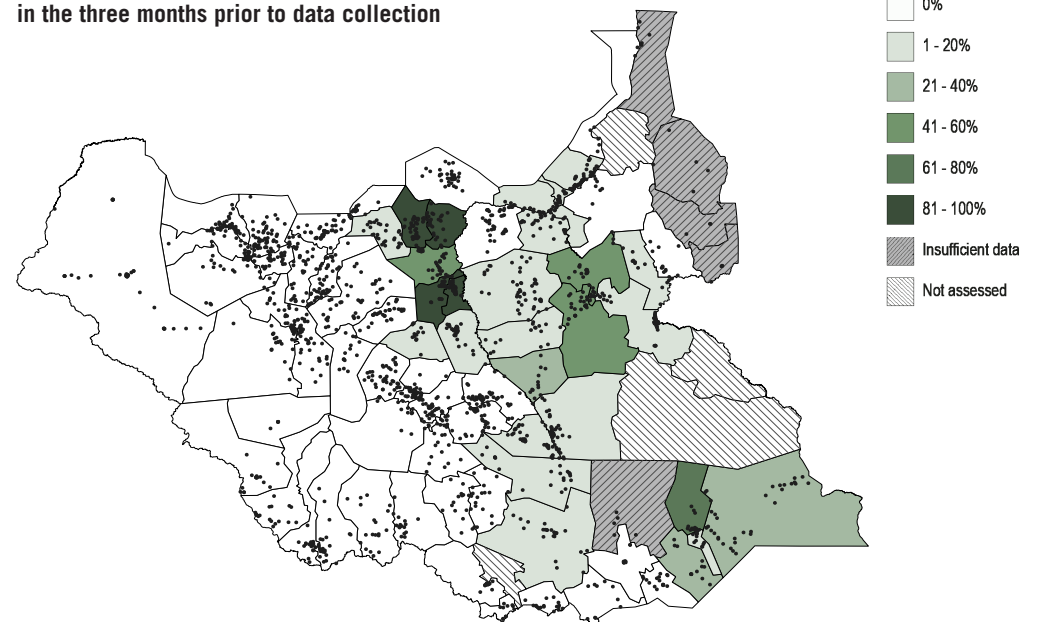
Markets

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting physical access to a functioning market



Humanitarian assistance

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting having received food assistance in the settlement in the three months prior to data collection



Food source: purchasing

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

Kapoeta South	80%	<div></div>
Torit	73%	<div></div>
Panyijjar	69%	<div></div>
Wau	66%	<div></div>
Juba	60%	<div></div>

Livelihood: casual labour

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

Raja	100%	<div></div>
Nzara	100%	<div></div>
Nagero	100%	<div></div>
Magwi	100%	<div></div>
Jur River	97%	<div></div>

Food source: humanitarian aid

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

Guit	92%	<div></div>
Leer	84%	<div></div>
Rubkona	83%	<div></div>
Mayendit	81%	<div></div>
Kapoeta North	71%	<div></div>

Humanitarian distribution

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported not having received any humanitarian assistance in the three months prior to data collection

Nagero	100%	<div></div>
Mundri West	100%	<div></div>
Mundri East	100%	<div></div>
Ibba	100%	<div></div>
Mvolo	94%	<div></div>



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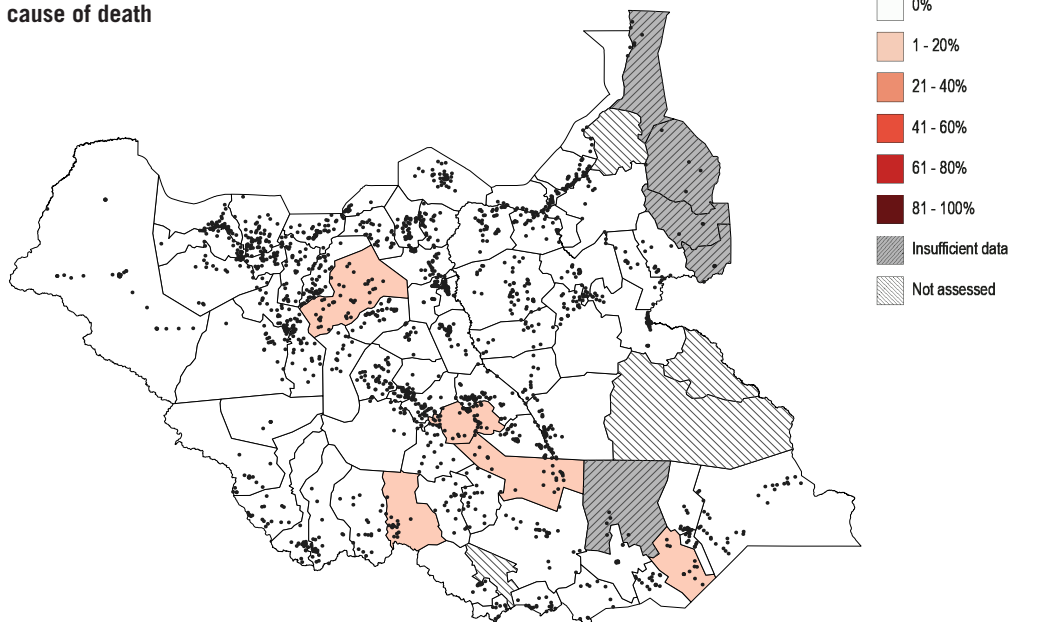
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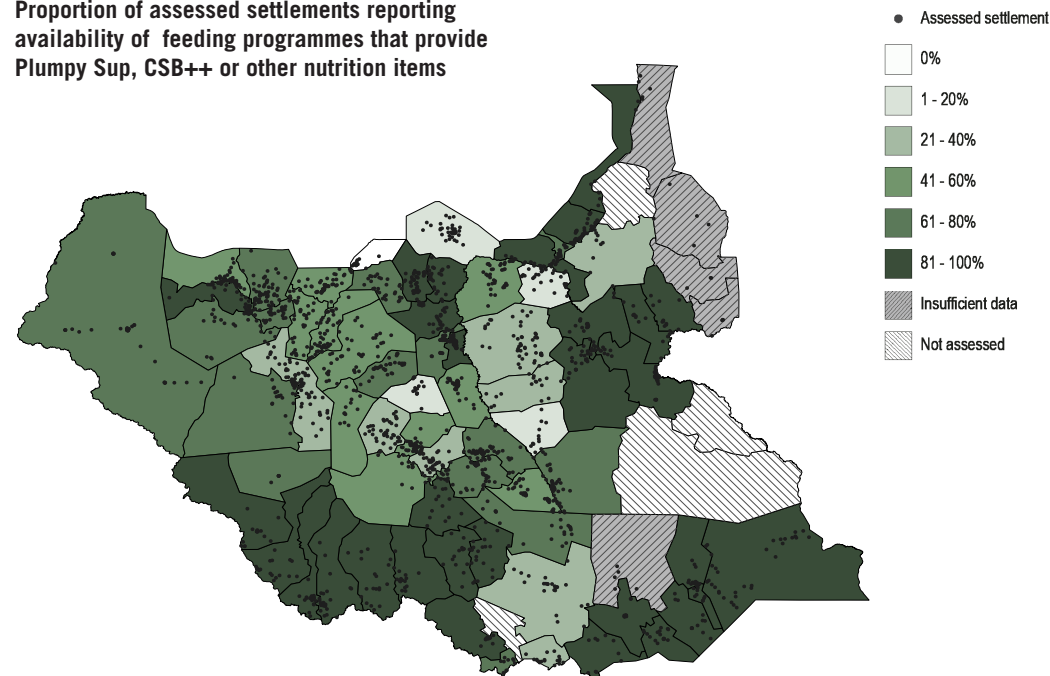
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Perceived causes of death, health and nutrition

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



WASH based health concerns

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

Nzara	37%	<div></div>
Yambio	25%	<div></div>
Aweil West	25%	<div></div>
Aweil South	24%	<div></div>
Yirol East	20%	<div></div>

Health: malnutrition

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported perceived malnutrition is the main health problem

Tonj North	29%	<div></div>
Tonj South	21%	<div></div>
Budi	7%	<div></div>
Maridi	6%	<div></div>
Yirol West	5%	<div></div>

Health: malaria

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported malaria is the main health problem

Manyo	100%	<div></div>
Akobo	100%	<div></div>
Tonj East	100%	<div></div>
Luakpiny/Nasir	100%	<div></div>
Baliet	100%	<div></div>

*Other counties where 100% of assessed settlements reported malaria is the main health problem include: Longochuk, Maban, Maiwut, Ulang, and Renk.

Health services

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported having poor physical access to health services*

Pariang	89%	<div></div>
Ulang	85%	<div></div>
Mundri East	85%	<div></div>
Luakpiny/Nasir	85%	<div></div>
Gogrial West	84%	<div></div>

*The availability of health services is a composite indicator comprising of 1) no physical access to a functional health facility and 2) the distance to the closest health facility is more than a one-hour walk