



# South Sudan - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

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

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

October 2018

### 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 October 2018, and are not statistically generalisable.

### Assessment Coverage

**1,788** Key Informants interviewed

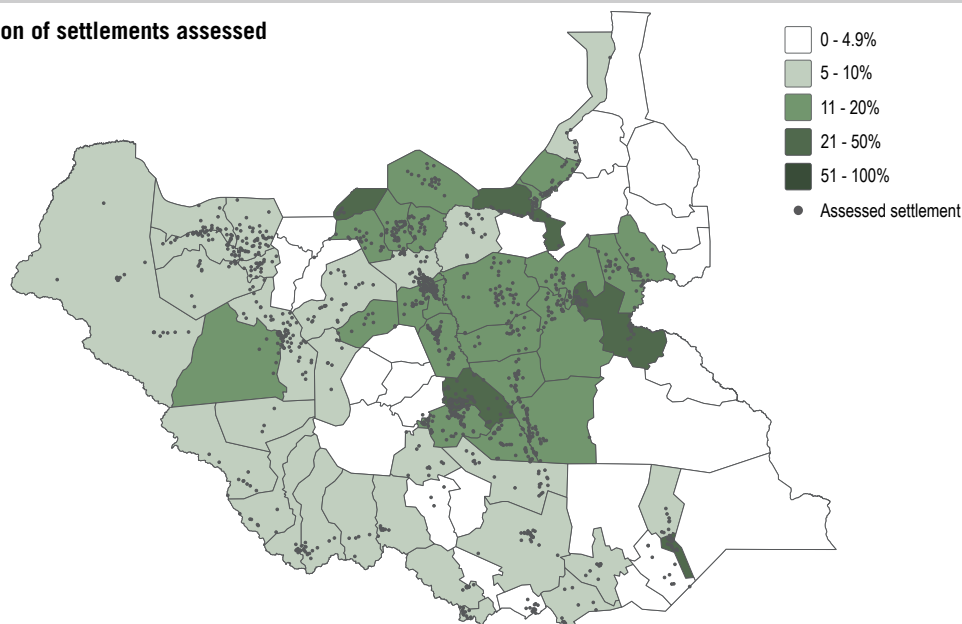
**1,355** Settlements assessed

**59** Counties assessed

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

### Assessment coverage

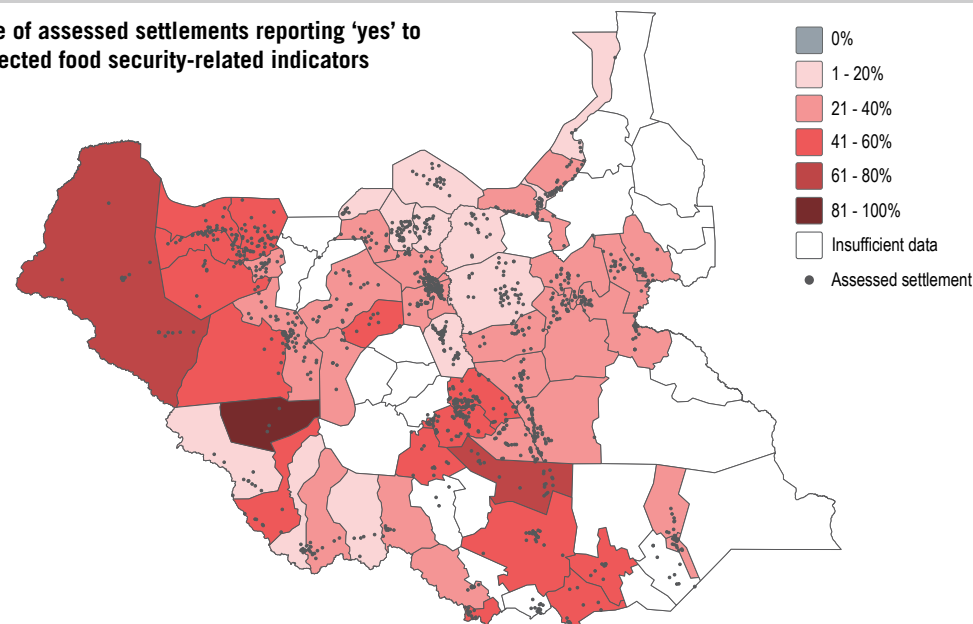
#### Proportion of settlements assessed



<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 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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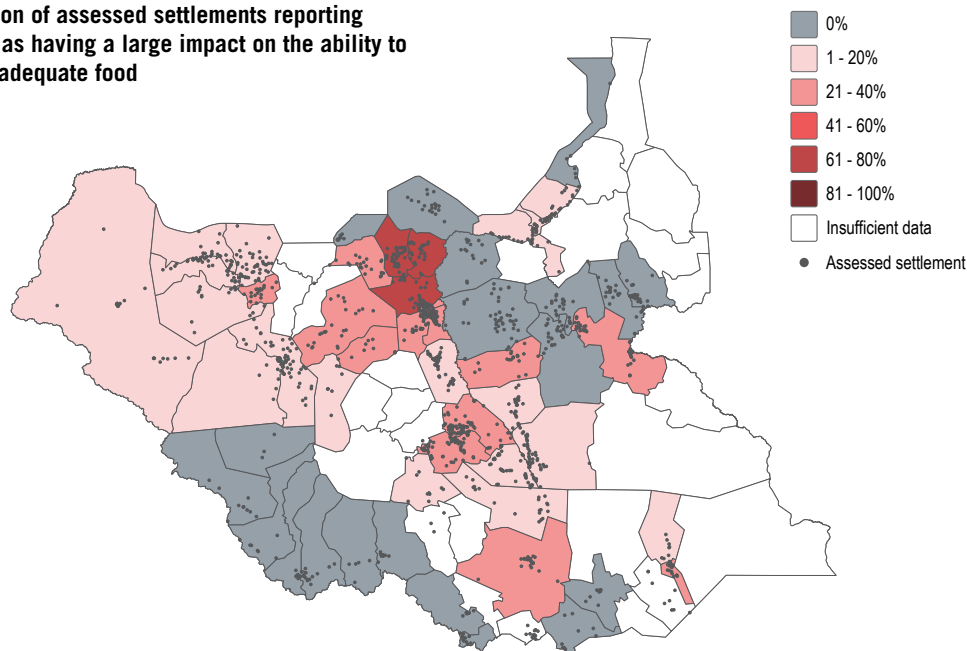
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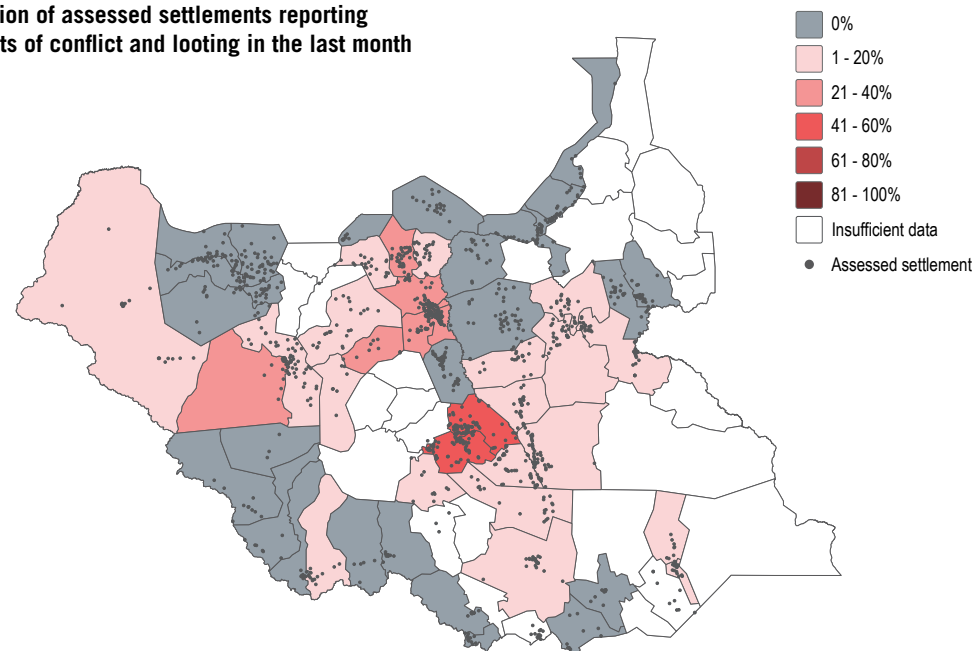
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### Shocks

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

Torit	64%	<div></div>
Leer	54%	<div></div>
Mayendit	51%	<div></div>
Panyijjar	44%	<div></div>
Morobo	42%	<div></div>

### Shocks: health

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

Mayom	95%	<div></div>
Koch	92%	<div></div>
Guit	88%	<div></div>
Rubkona	86%	<div></div>
Pariang	74%	<div></div>

### Shocks: cereal prices

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

Duk	74%	<div></div>
Raja	63%	<div></div>
Terekeka	60%	<div></div>
Leer	58%	<div></div>
Panyijjar	53%	<div></div>

### Shocks: livestock

Top five assessed counties reporting livestock disease outbreak as having a large impact on ability to access adequate food

Aweil West	52%	<div></div>
Panyijjar	51%	<div></div>
Awerial	49%	<div></div>
Aweil East	48%	<div></div>
Aweil South	47%	<div></div>



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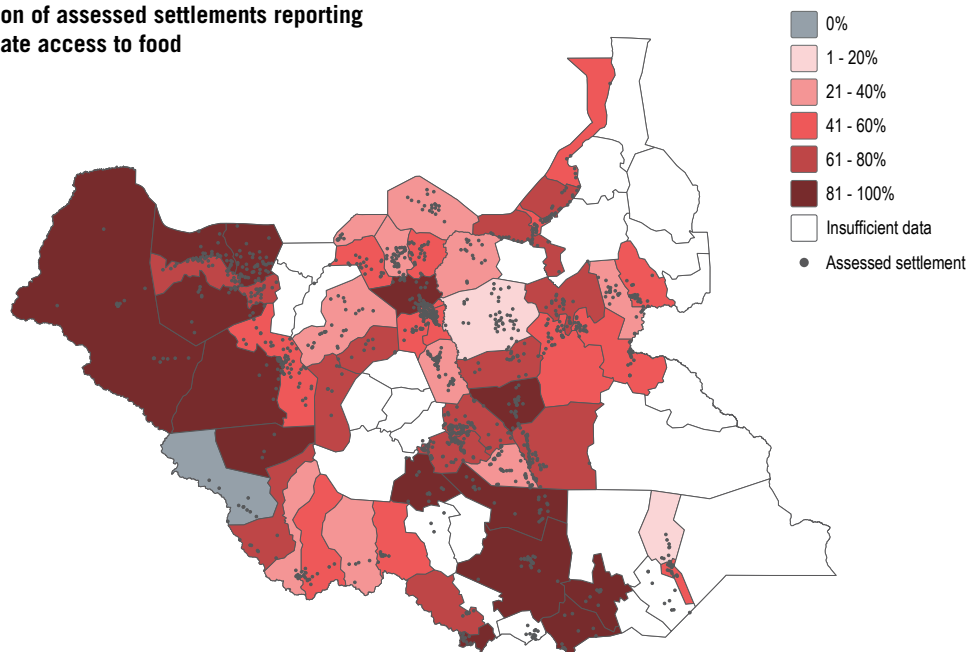
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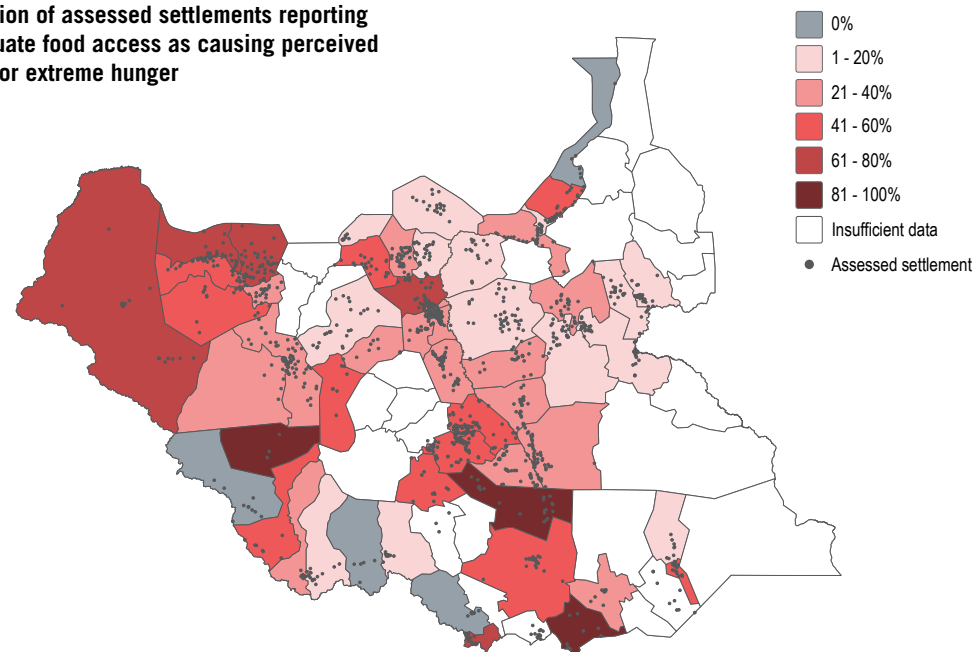
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### Food access

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

Manyo	43%	<div></div>
Juba	38%	<div></div>
Aweil West	33%	<div></div>
Fashoda	33%	<div></div>
Mvolo	30%	<div></div>

### Wild foods: nutrition

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

Mayom	76%	<div></div>
Tonj South	71%	<div></div>
Terekeka	70%	<div></div>
Aweil South	68%	<div></div>
Nagero	67%	<div></div>

### Meal frequency

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

Morobo	100%	<div></div>
Nagero	100%	<div></div>
Raja	93%	<div></div>
Magwi	90%	<div></div>
Torit	86%	<div></div>

### Food coping: skipping days

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

Nagero	100%	<div></div>
Raja	77%	<div></div>
Kapoeta North	73%	<div></div>
Wau	66%	<div></div>
Kapoeta South	63%	<div></div>



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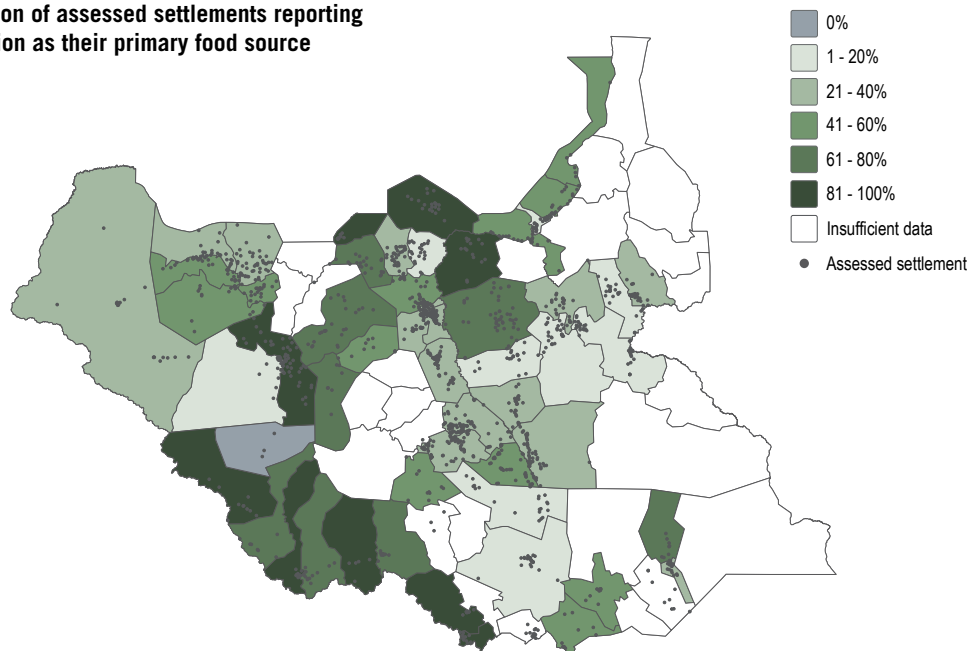
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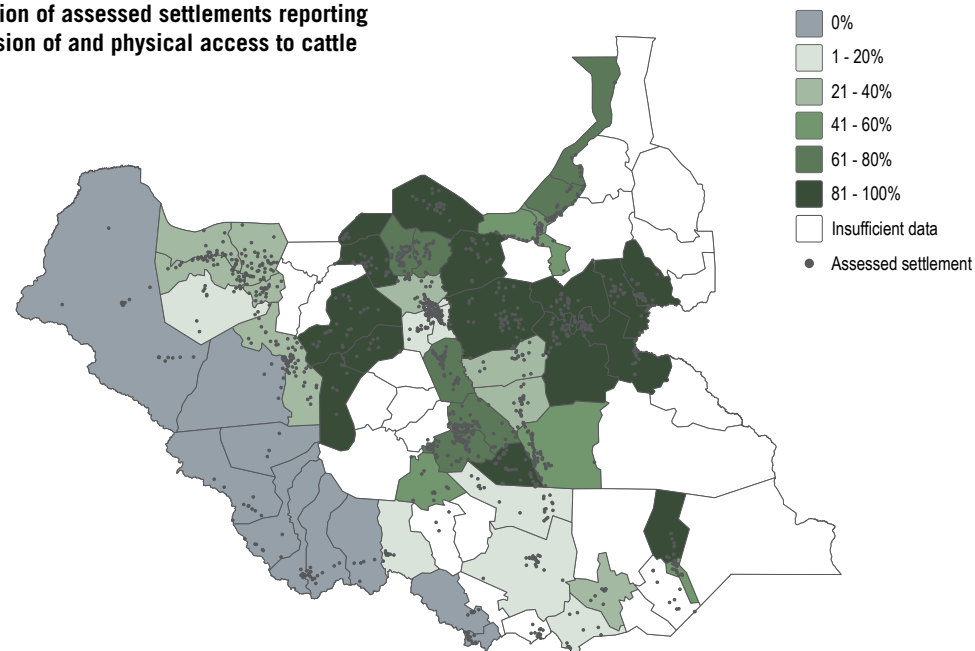
## Livelihoods: cultivation

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 agricultural inputs

Magwi	100%	<div></div>
Morobo	100%	<div></div>
Nagero	100%	<div></div>
Aweil East	98%	<div></div>
Aweil North	96%	<div></div>

## Land for cultivation

Top five counties reporting access restrictions to land for cultivation

Wau	76%	<div></div>
Juba	71%	<div></div>
Nagero	67%	<div></div>
Yei	64%	<div></div>
Bor South	44%	<div></div>

## Food source: livestock

Top five counties reporting livestock as their primary food source

Uror	33%	<div></div>
Akobo	23%	<div></div>
Yirol West	17%	<div></div>
Nyirol	17%	<div></div>
Awerial	14%	<div></div>

## Livestock disease

Top five counties reporting a livestock disease outbreak

Terekeka	95%	<div></div>
Awerial	94%	<div></div>
Maridi	92%	<div></div>
Ezo	86%	<div></div>
Yambio	85%	<div></div>



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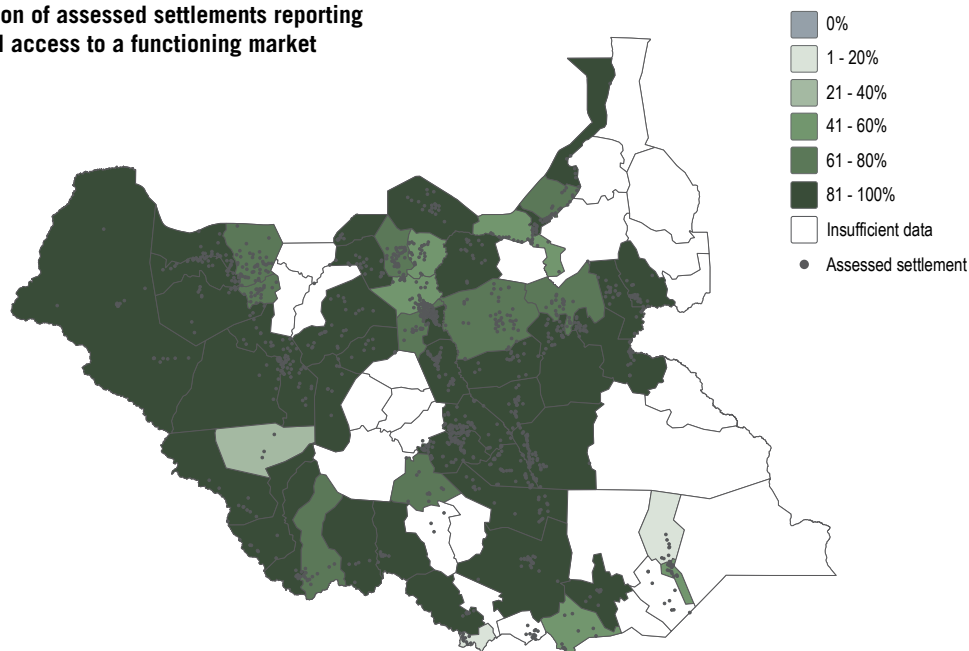
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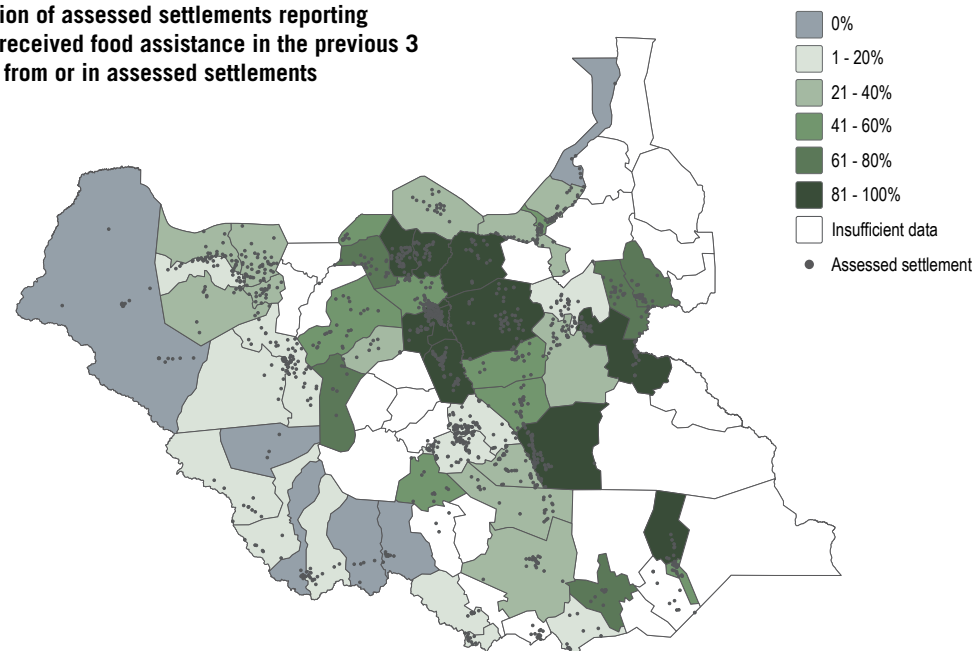
### Markets

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	88%	<div></div>
Wau	76%	<div></div>
Terekeka	55%	<div></div>
Kapoeta South	50%	<div></div>
Malakal	50%	<div></div>

### Livelihood: casual labour

Top five assessed counties reporting casual labour as a livelihood activity

Magwi	100%	<div></div>
Raja	100%	<div></div>
Tonj East	100%	<div></div>
Tonj North	100%	<div></div>
Tonj South	100%	<div></div>

### Food source: humanitarian

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

Guit	83%	<div></div>
Rubkona	65%	<div></div>
Ulang	61%	<div></div>
Mayendit	55%	<div></div>
Luakpiny/Nasir	52%	<div></div>

### Humanitarian distribution

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

Guit	100%	<div></div>
Panyijjar	96%	<div></div>
Fangak	94%	<div></div>
Leer	94%	<div></div>
Mayendit	90%	<div></div>



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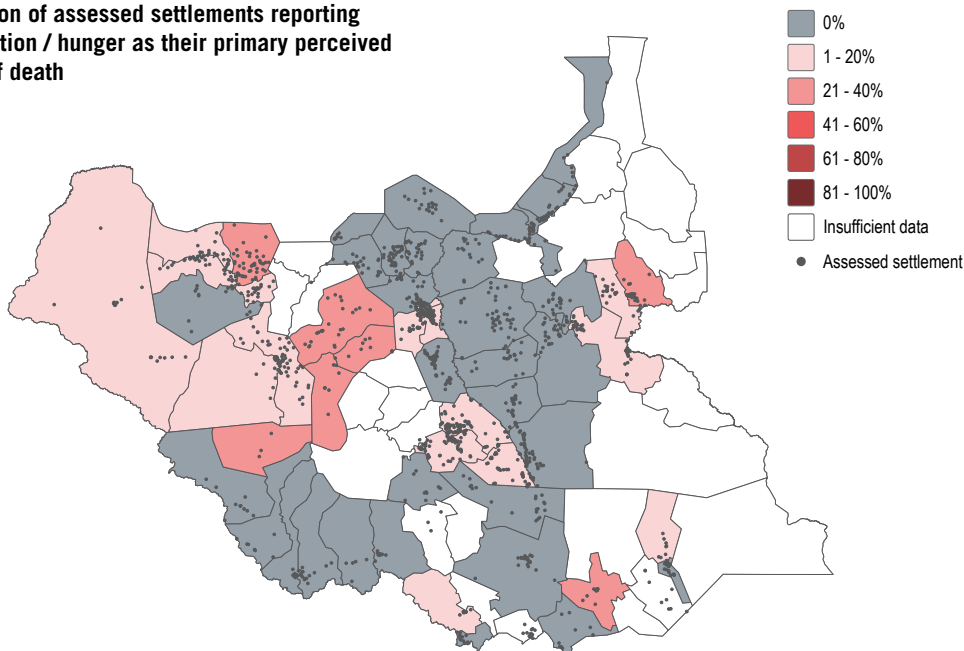
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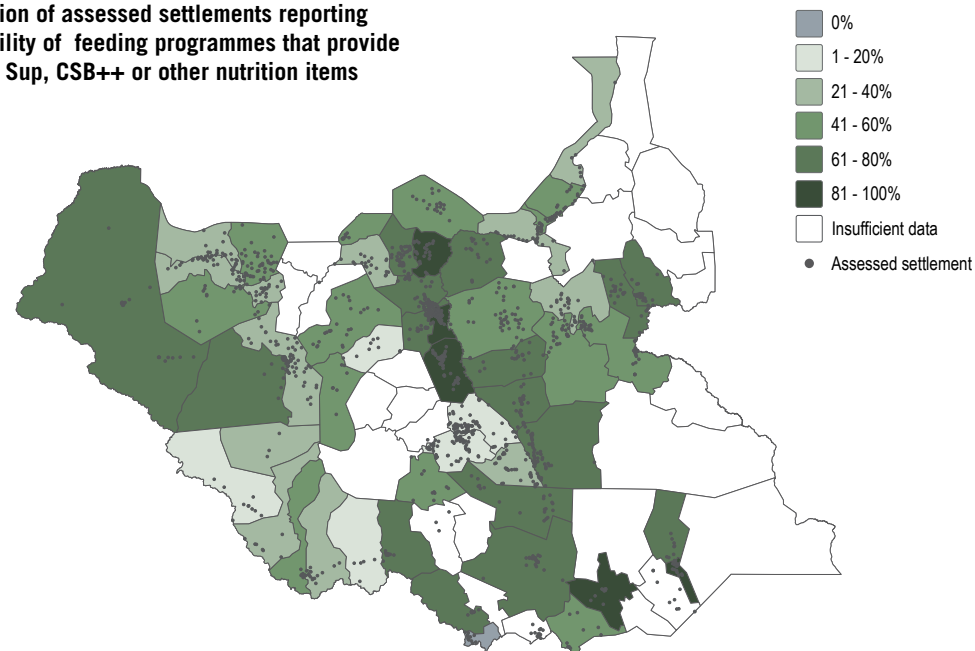
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### Perceived causes of death, health and nutrition

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

Maridi	58%
Ezo	57%
Aweil North	46%
Tonj South	43%
Tambura	40%

### Health: malnutrition

Top five assessed counties reporting perceived hunger / malnutrition as main health problem

Nagero	33%
Tonj East	33%
Tonj South	29%
Tonj North	21%
Luakpiny/Nasir	17%

### Health: cholera

Top five assessed counties reporting cholera / diarrhoea as their main health problem

Ibba	40%
Tonj East	33%
Tambura	30%
Mayom	29%
Aweil West	26%

### Health services

Top five assessed counties reporting no physical access to health services

Morobo	100%
Nagero	67%
Nyirrol	58%
Panyikang	55%
Ezo	43%