



# South Sudan - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

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

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

June 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 June 2020, and are not statistically generalisable.

### Assessment Coverage

**2,561** Key Informants interviewed

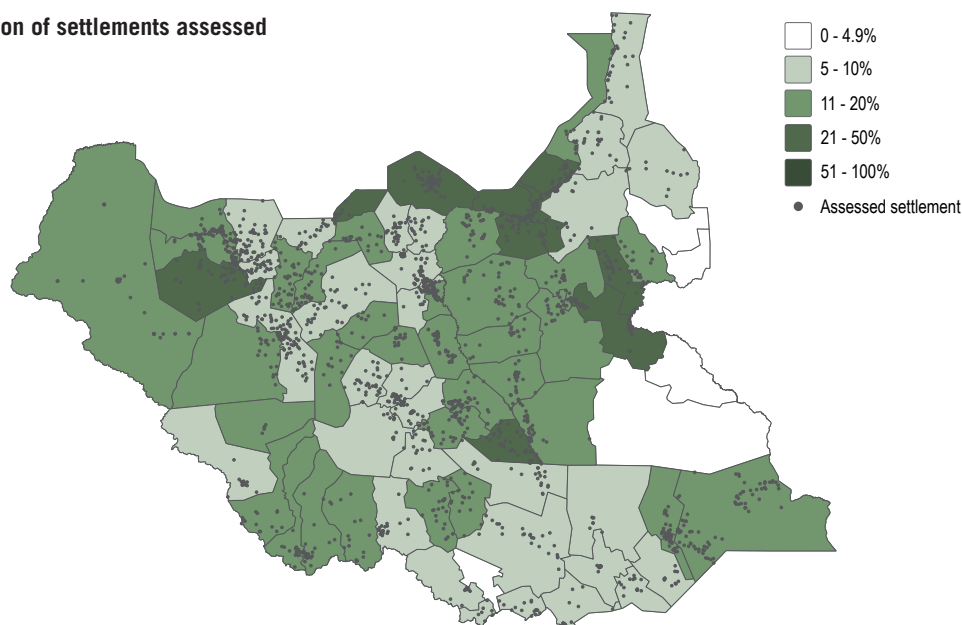
**1,986** Settlements assessed

**73** Counties assessed

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

### Assessment coverage

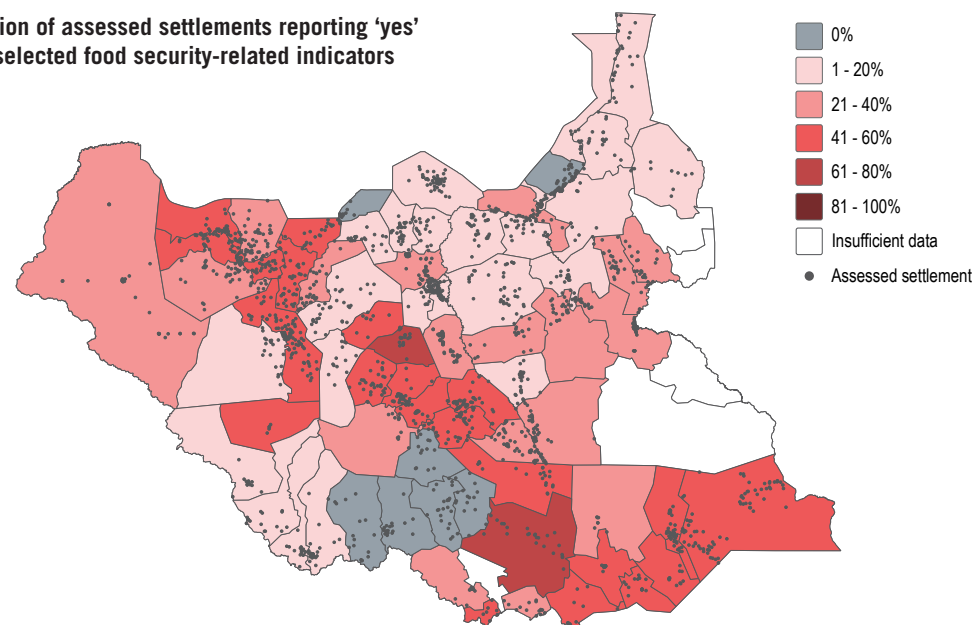
#### Proportion of settlements assessed



<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

#### 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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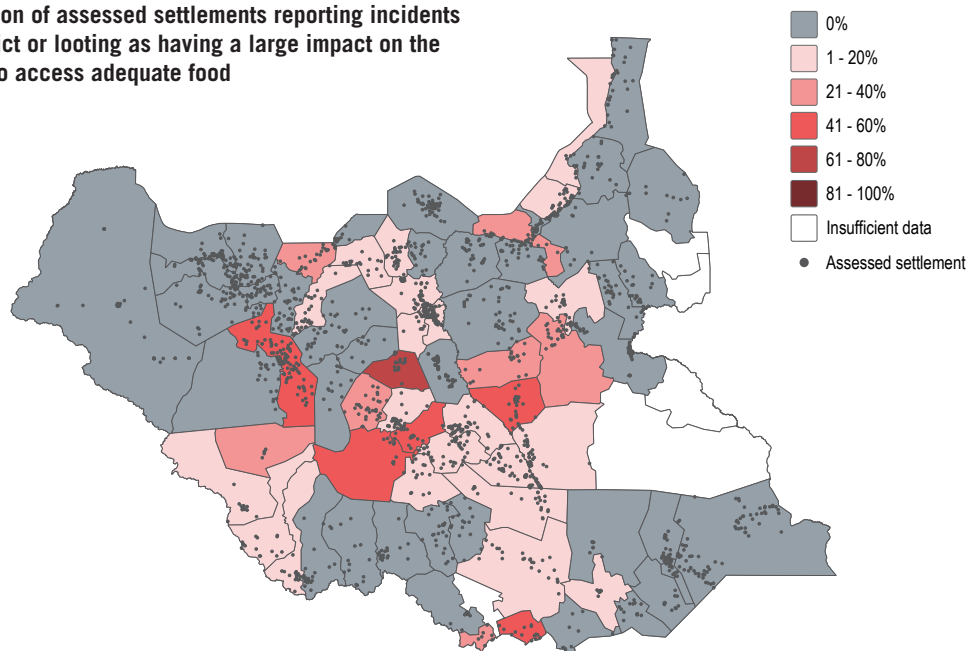
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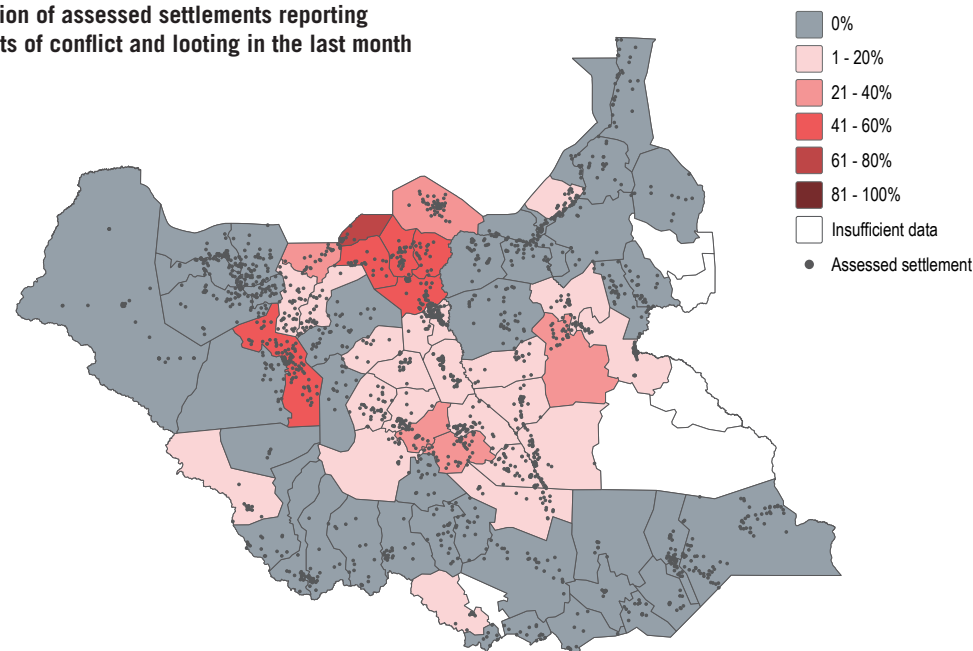
June 2020

## 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 last month



## 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

Morobo	43%	<div></div>
Rumbek North	40%	<div></div>
Panyijiar	31%	<div></div>
Mayendit	29%	<div></div>
Twic	24%	<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

Morobo	86%	<div></div>
Juba	63%	<div></div>
Magwi	50%	<div></div>
Rubkona	44%	<div></div>
Lafon	43%	<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

Abiemnhom	73%	<div></div>
Twic	50%	<div></div>
Pariang	47%	<div></div>
Yirol West	44%	<div></div>
Koch	43%	<div></div>

## Shocks: hunger

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

Magwi	100%	<div></div>
Morobo	100%	<div></div>
Rumbek North	95%	<div></div>
Twic	94%	<div></div>
Juba	83%	<div></div>



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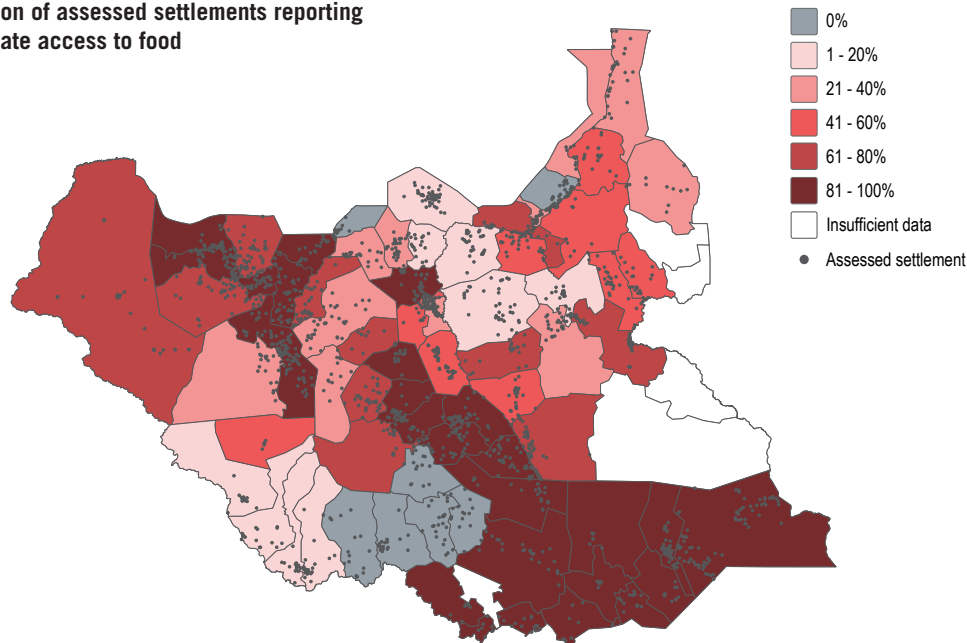
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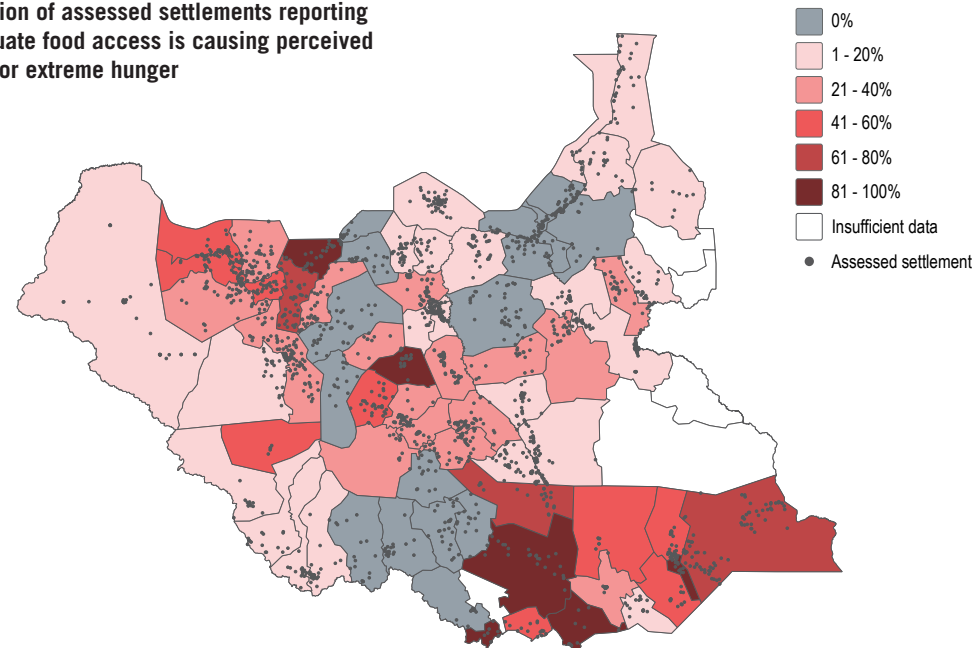
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### Food access

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting inadequate access to food



Proportion of assessed settlements reporting inadequate food access 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

Yei	94%
Morobo	57%
Jur River	50%
Magwi	40%
Torit	36%

### 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

Renk	75%
Melut	64%
Tonj East	60%
Ulang	53%
Luakpiny/Nasir	52%

### Meal frequency

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

Budi	100%
Ikotos	100%
Kapoeta North	100%
Rumbek East	100%
Rumbek North	100%

\*No other counties where 100% of assessed settlements reported that most people consume one meal per day or less.

### 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

Akobo	51%
Rumbek North	45%
Luakpiny/Nasir	43%
Nagero	40%
Tonj East	40%



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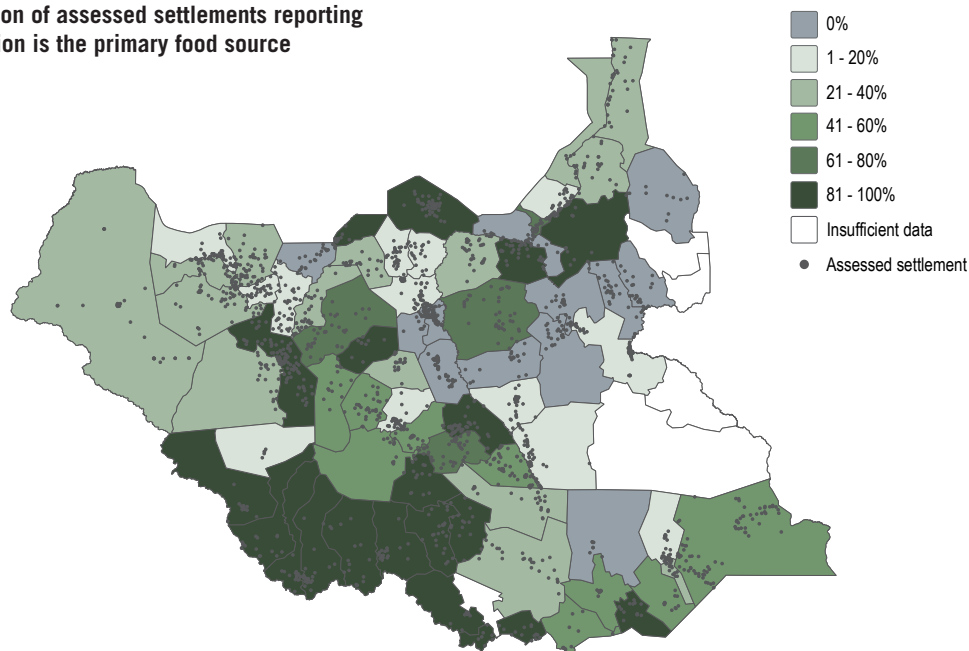
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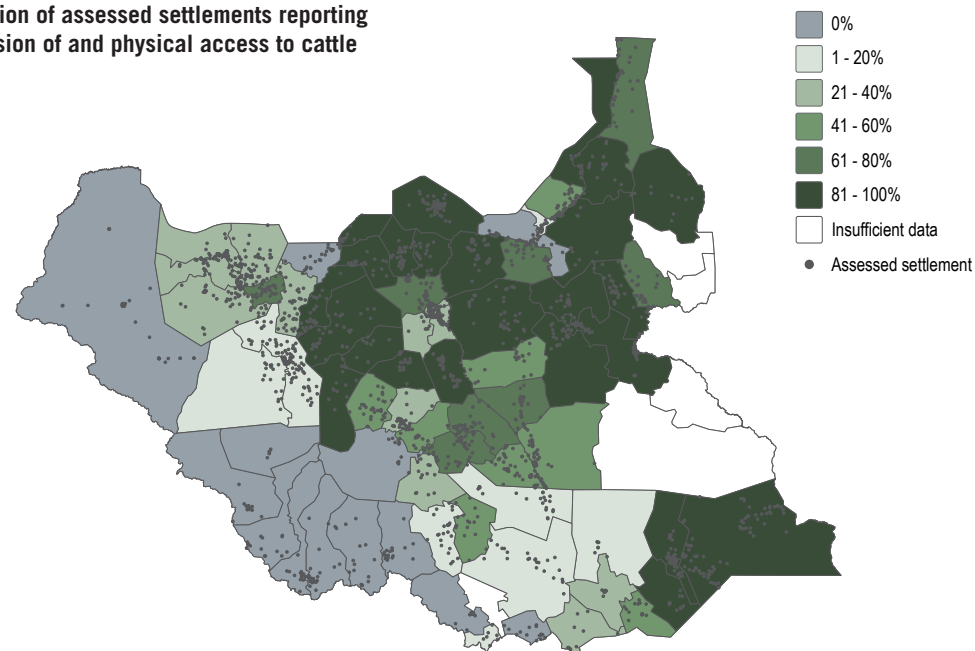
### Livelihoods: cultivation

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

Luakpiny/Nasir	100%	<div></div>
Ulang	100%	<div></div>
Magwi	90%	<div></div>
Twic	88%	<div></div>
Morobo	86%	<div></div>

### Land for cultivation

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

Bor South	56%	<div></div>
Duk	44%	<div></div>
Uror	42%	<div></div>
Magwi	40%	<div></div>
Wau	37%	<div></div>

### Food source: livestock

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

Aweil South	39%	<div></div>
Aweil North	33%	<div></div>
Ulang	30%	<div></div>
Maban	27%	<div></div>
Luakpiny/Nasir	22%	<div></div>

### Livestock activities

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

Abiemnhom	100%	<div></div>
Ayod	100%	<div></div>
Baliet	100%	<div></div>
Fangak	100%	<div></div>
Guit	100%	<div></div>

\*Other counties where 100% of assessed settlements reported engaging in livestock activities include: Kapoeta North, Kapoeta South, Luakpiny/Nasir, Maban, Mayom, Melut, Nyirol, Pariang, Tonj East, Tonj South, Ulang and Uror.



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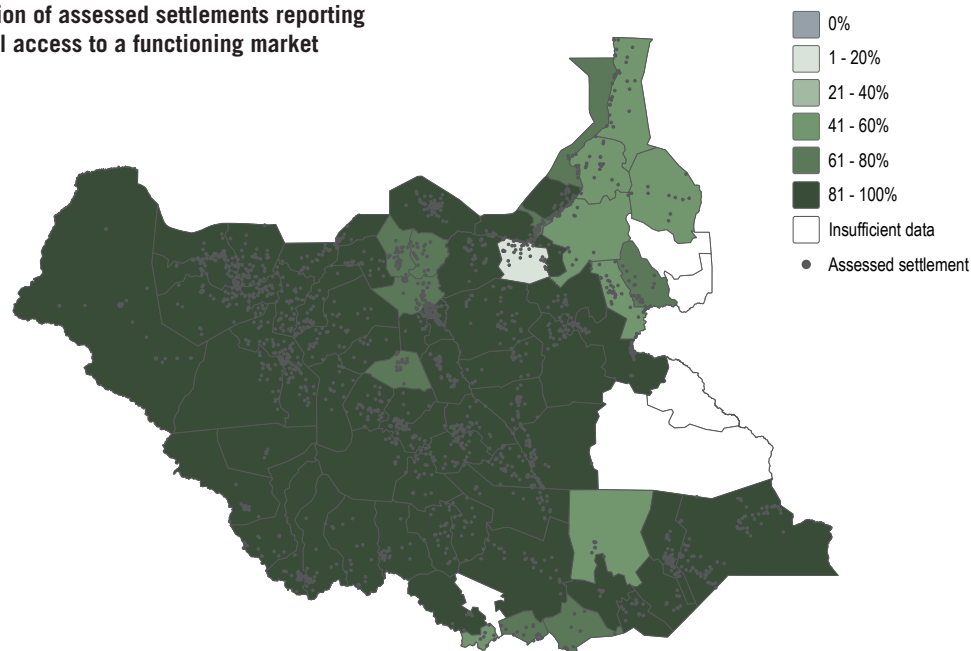
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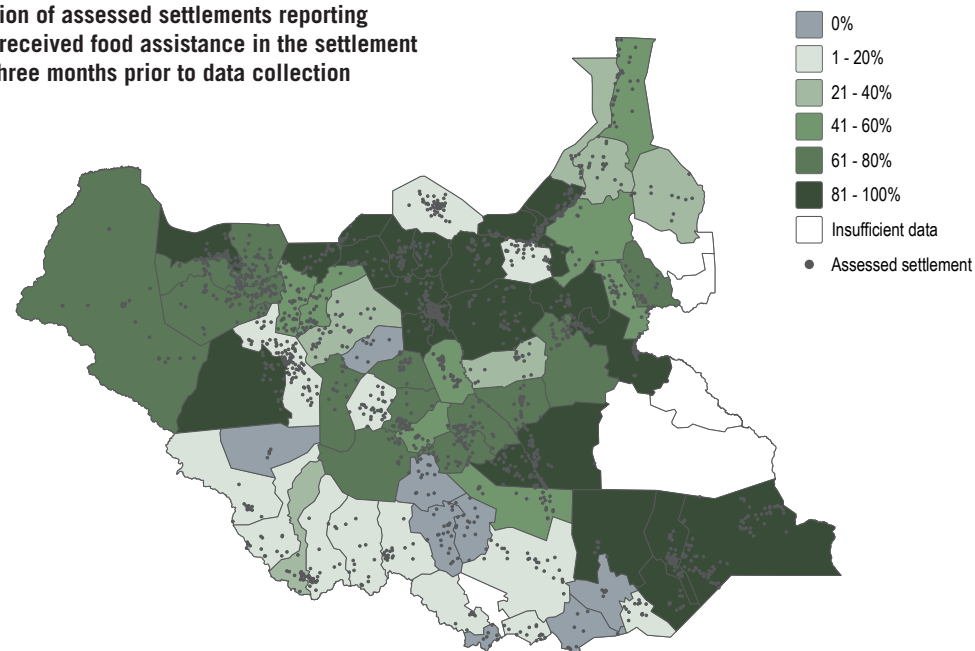
### Markets

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting physical access to a functioning market



### Humanitarian assistance

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting having received food assistance in the 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

Twic	100%	<div></div>
Rumbek Centre	77%	<div></div>
Panyikang	73%	<div></div>
Juba	67%	<div></div>
Nagero	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

Luakpiny/Nasir	100%	<div></div>
Magwi	100%	<div></div>
Torit	100%	<div></div>
Yei	100%	<div></div>
Wau	98%	<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

Rubkona	96%	<div></div>
Nyirol	96%	<div></div>
Fashoda	96%	<div></div>
Guit	95%	<div></div>
Mayendit	86%	<div></div>

### Humanitarian distribution

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

Magwi	100%	<div></div>
Morobo	100%	<div></div>
Mundri East	100%	<div></div>
Mundri West	100%	<div></div>
Mvolo	100%	<div></div>

\*Other counties where 100% of assessed settlements reported having not received any humanitarian assistance in the past three months include: Tonj East and Torit.



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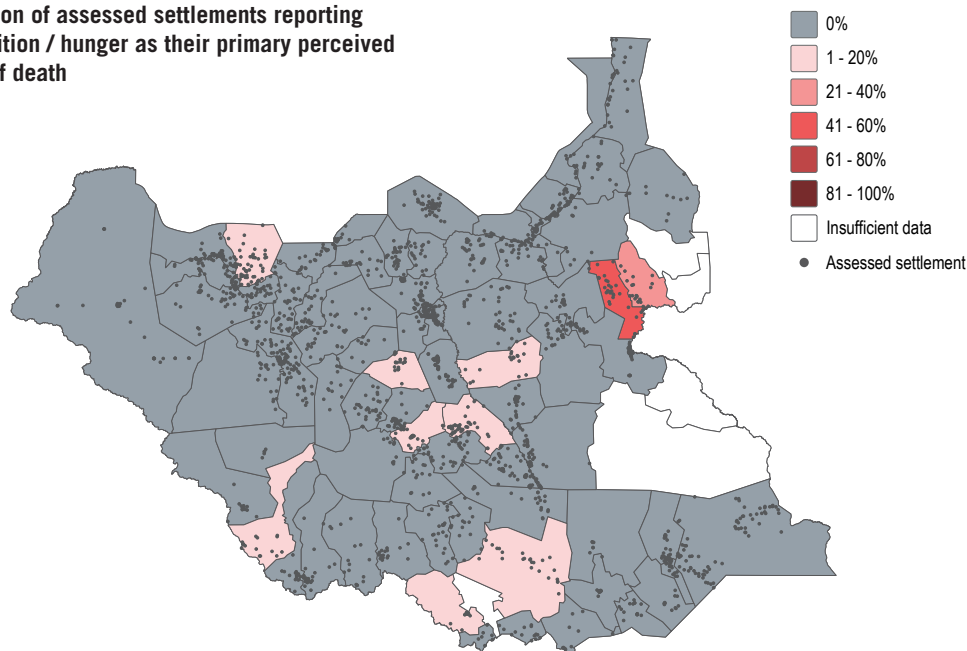
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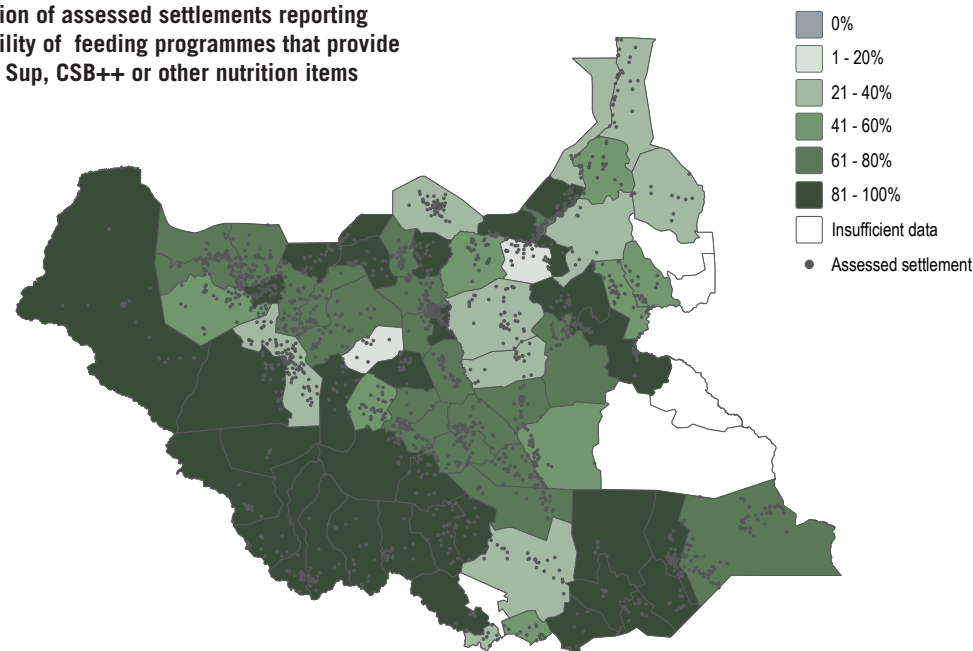
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### Perceived causes of death, health and nutrition

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



### Perceived mortality increase

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported a higher perceived number of deaths than normal

Tonj East	60%	<div></div>
Gogrial West	53%	<div></div>
Mvolo	38%	<div></div>
Uror	38%	<div></div>
Maridi	37%	<div></div>

### Health: malnutrition

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

Tonj East	50%	<div></div>
Ulang	50%	<div></div>
Luakpiny/Nasir	35%	<div></div>
Tonj North	24%	<div></div>
Ikotos	20%	<div></div>

### Health: malaria

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

Akobo	100%	<div></div>
Baliet	100%	<div></div>
Maban	100%	<div></div>
Melut	100%	<div></div>
Renk	100%	<div></div>

\*No other counties where 100% of assessed settlements reported malaria is a main health problem.

### Health services

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

Juba	100%	<div></div>
Canal/Pigi	93%	<div></div>
Gogrial East	88%	<div></div>
Pariang	87%	<div></div>
Fashoda	82%	<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