Adequate Access to Food in Hard-to-Reach Areas

South Sudan Food Security Crisis

Background

To inform humanitarian actors working outside of formal settlement sites, REACH has been conducting remote assessments of hard-to-reach areas in South Sudan since December 2015. The data is being collected through interviews with Key Informants (KIs) about their areas of knowledge *outside* formal settlement sites on a monthly basis covering settlements across the Greater Upper Nile region, Greater Equatoria region and Western Bahr el Ghazal. In the last round of data collection, between 6 and 27 July 2017, REACH interviewed a total of 1,593 KIs with specific knowledge of 736 settlements, located in 43 counties and 7 states in South Sudan.* This factsheet provides a brief overview of the key Food Security findings from July data. For more detailed information on the food security situation in assessed areas of South Sudan, please refer to the forthcoming Food Security and Livelihoods County Profiles.

Key Food Security Trends: July 2017

Only 35% of assessed settlements reported adequate access to food in July, the lowest level recorded since REACH began consistent data collection in Greater Upper Nile in September 2016. Most noticeably, since March 2017 the proportion of assessed settlements reporting adequate access to food has decreased in the Equatoria region, to similar levels witnessed in parts of the Greater Upper Nile region. In July 2017, all counties in Central Equatoria had less than 25% assessed settlements reporting adequate access to food. In Western Bahr el Ghazal reported adequate access to food has remained very low since data collection began in the state in April 2017.

% of assessed settlements reporting adequate access to food:







