



South Sudan - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

April 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 presented at the settlement level is the modal (most frequent) response for KIs reporting on that settlement. If there is an even number of 'yes/no' responses, data is aggregated as 'no consensus'.

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 April 2018, and are not statistically generalisable.

Assessment Coverage

1,594 Key Informants interviewed

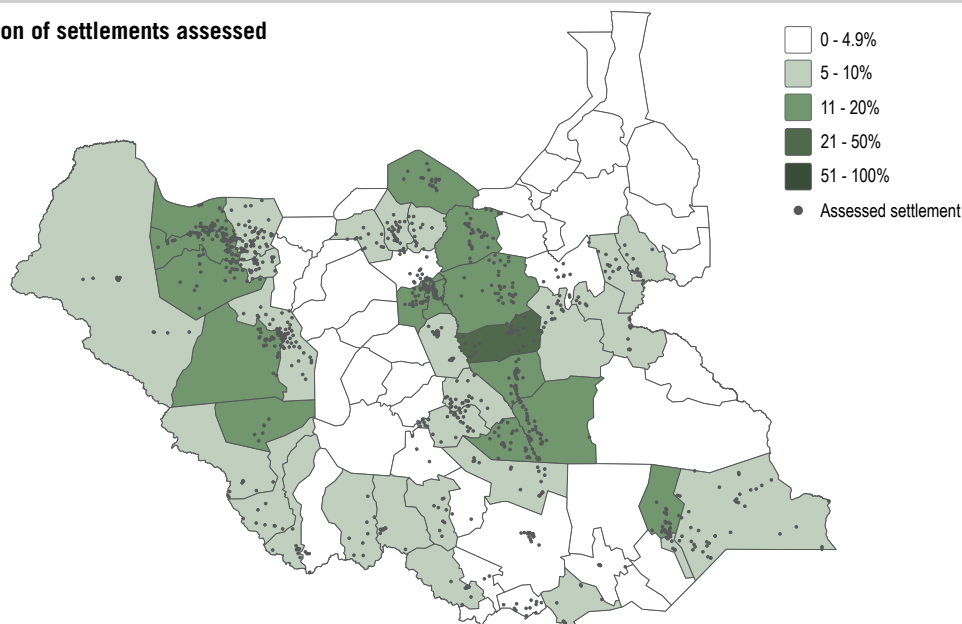
1,074 Settlements assessed

49 Counties assessed

40 Counties with 5% or more coverage¹

Assessment coverage

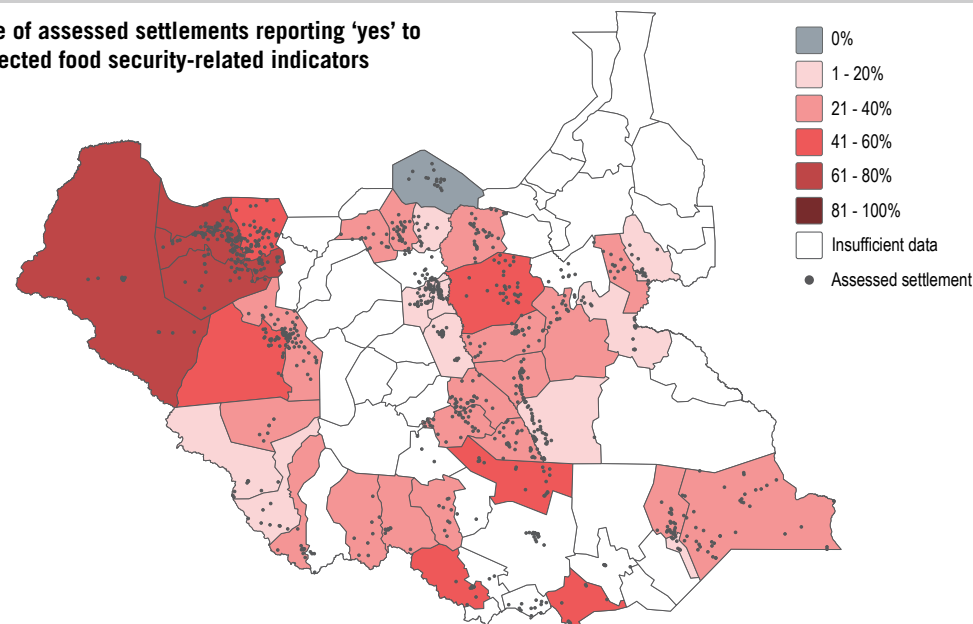
Proportion of settlements assessed



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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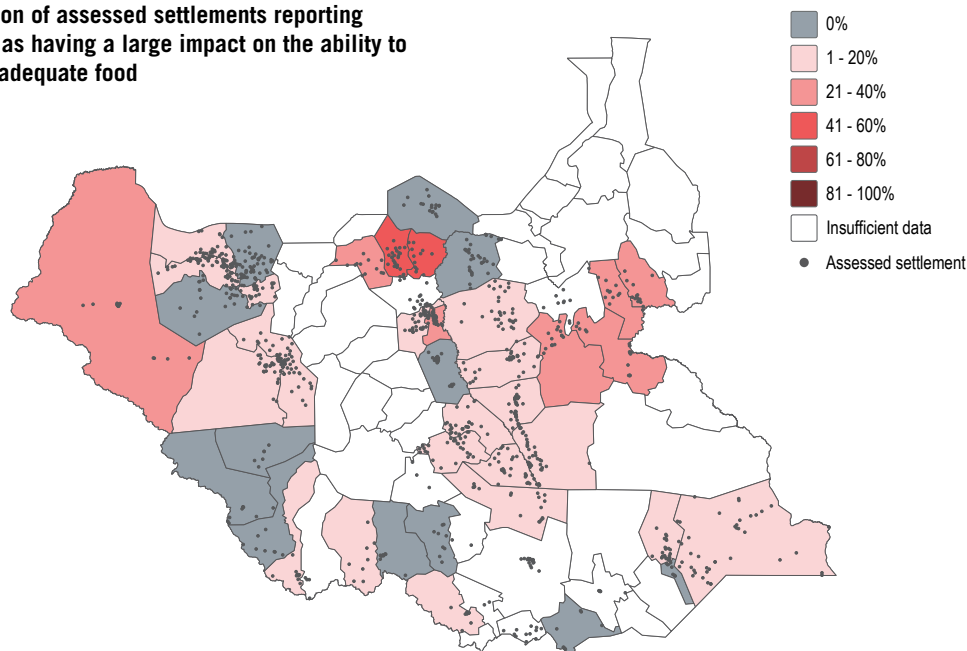
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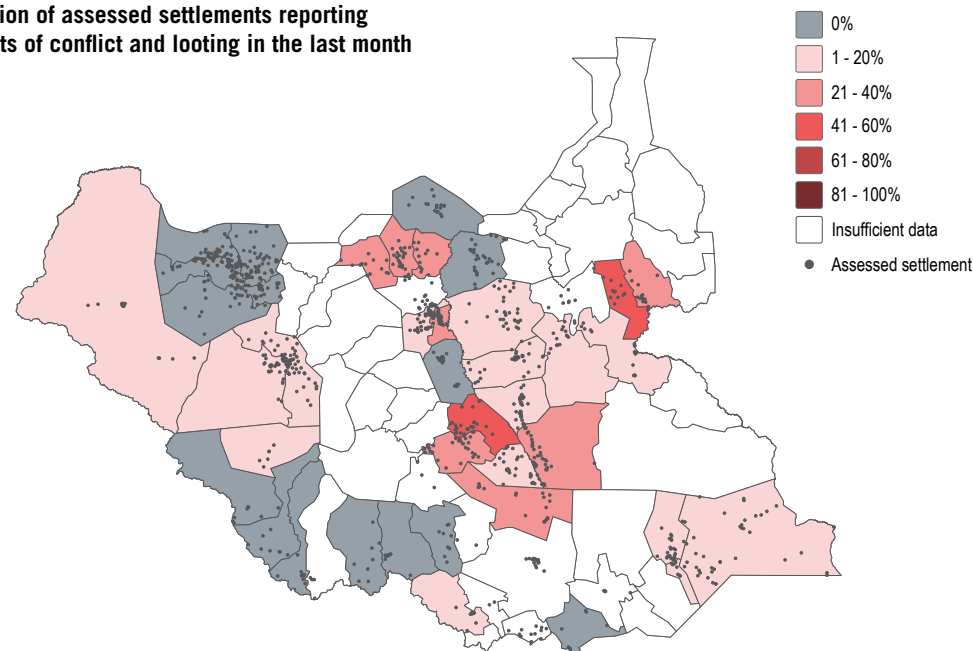
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Shocks

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

Yei	67%	
Mayom	46%	
Ezo	25%	
Magwi	25%	
Mundri West	22%	

Shocks: health

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

Pariang	100%	
Rubkona	93%	
Mayom	69%	
Ayod	62%	
Aweil South	50%	

Shocks: cereal prices

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

Mayom	77%	
Aweil East	77%	
Aweil North	67%	
Raja	65%	
Terekeka	63%	

Shocks: livestock

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

Pariang	100%	
Mayom	38%	
Kapoeta East	37%	
Rubkona	26%	
Ulang	25%	



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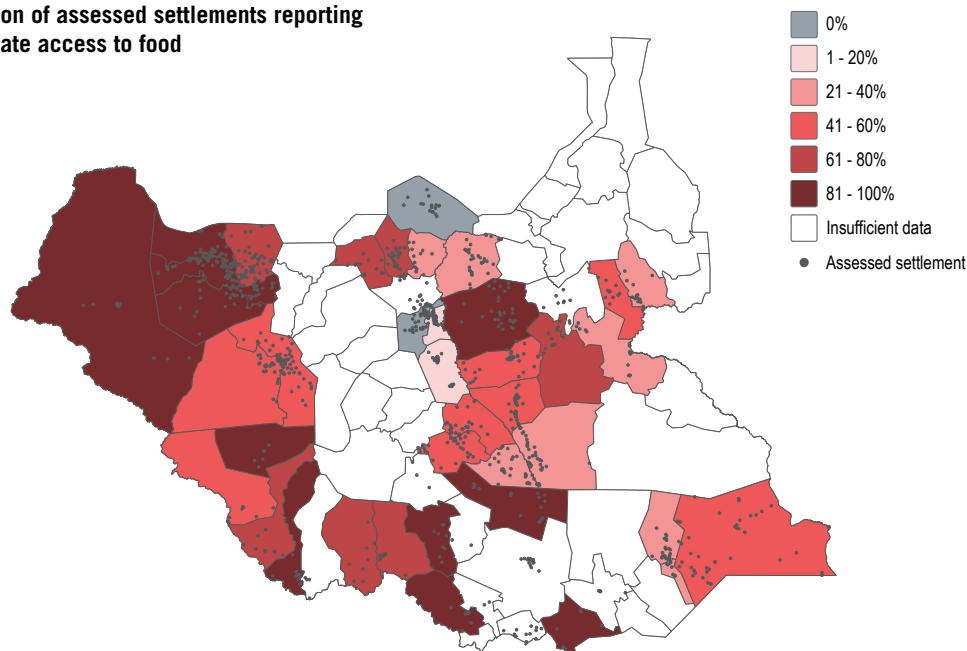
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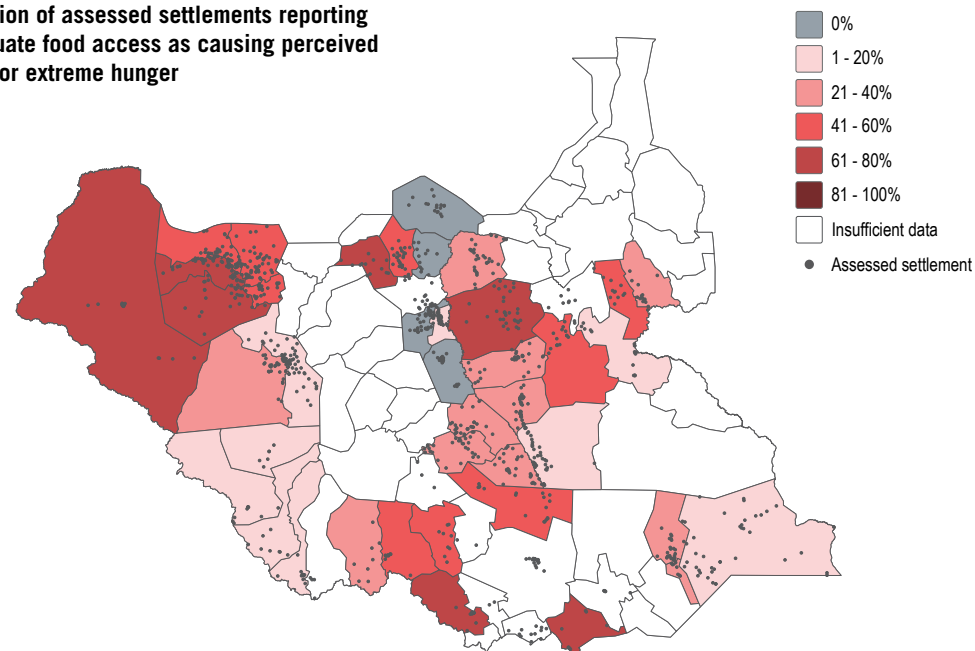
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Food access

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting inadequate access to food

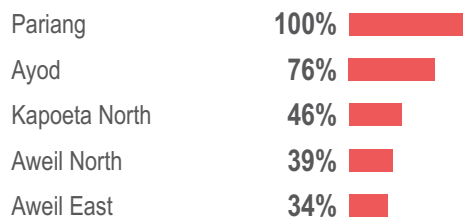


Proportion of assessed settlements reporting inadequate food access as causing perceived severe or extreme hunger



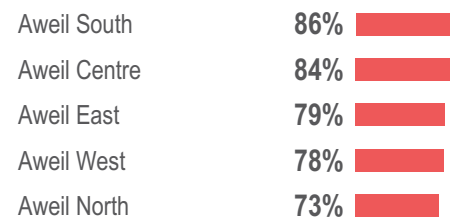
Wild foods: frequency

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



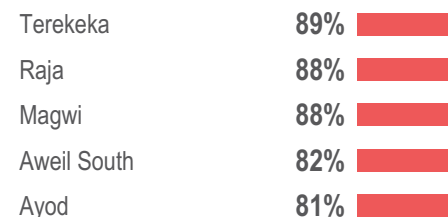
Wild foods: nutrition

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



Meal frequency

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



Food coping: skipping days

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





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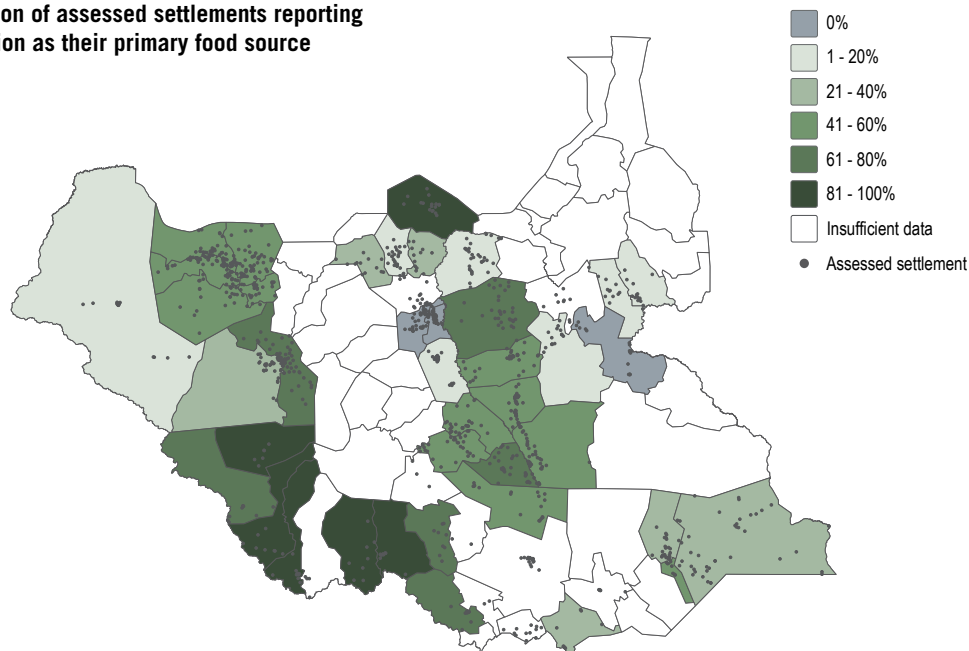
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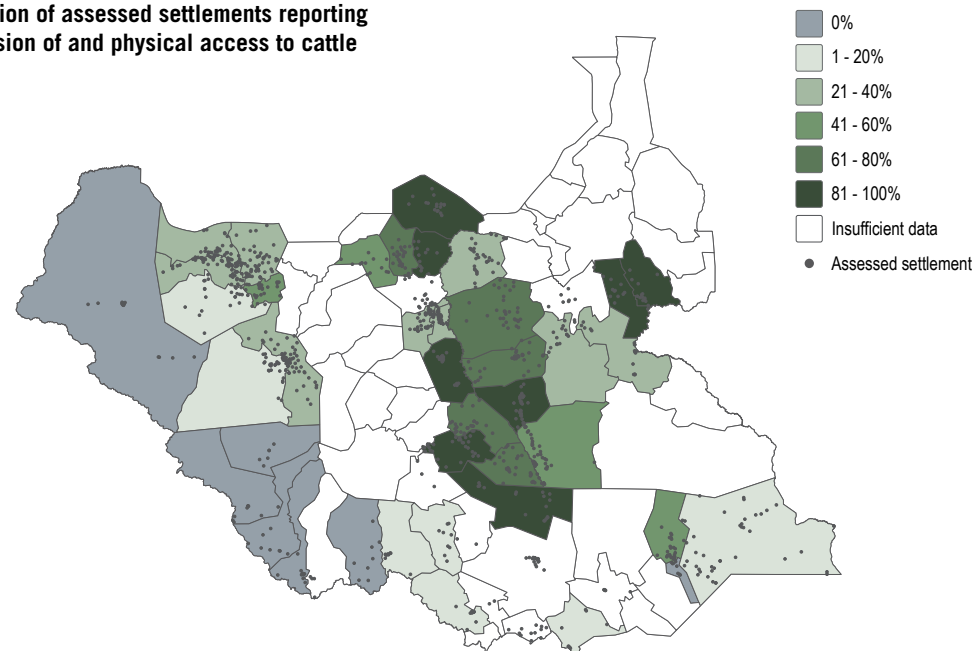
Livelihoods: cultivation

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting cultivation as their primary food source



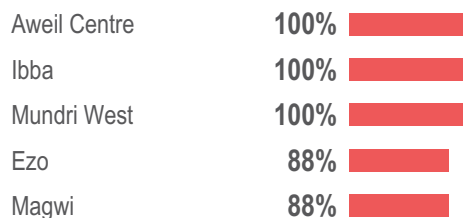
Livelihoods: livestock

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



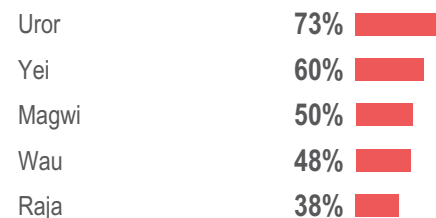
Agricultural inputs

Top five counties reporting inadequate access to agricultural inputs



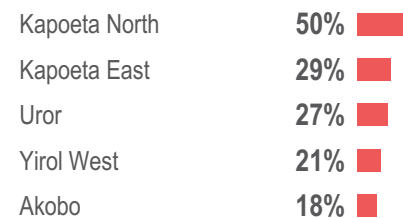
Land for cultivation

Top five counties reporting access restrictions to land for cultivation



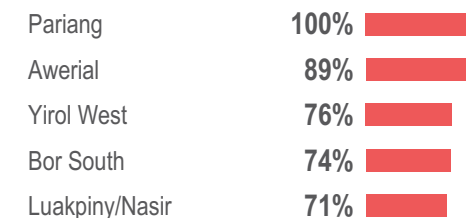
Food source: livestock

Top five counties reporting livestock as their primary food source



Livestock disease

Top five counties reporting a livestock disease outbreak





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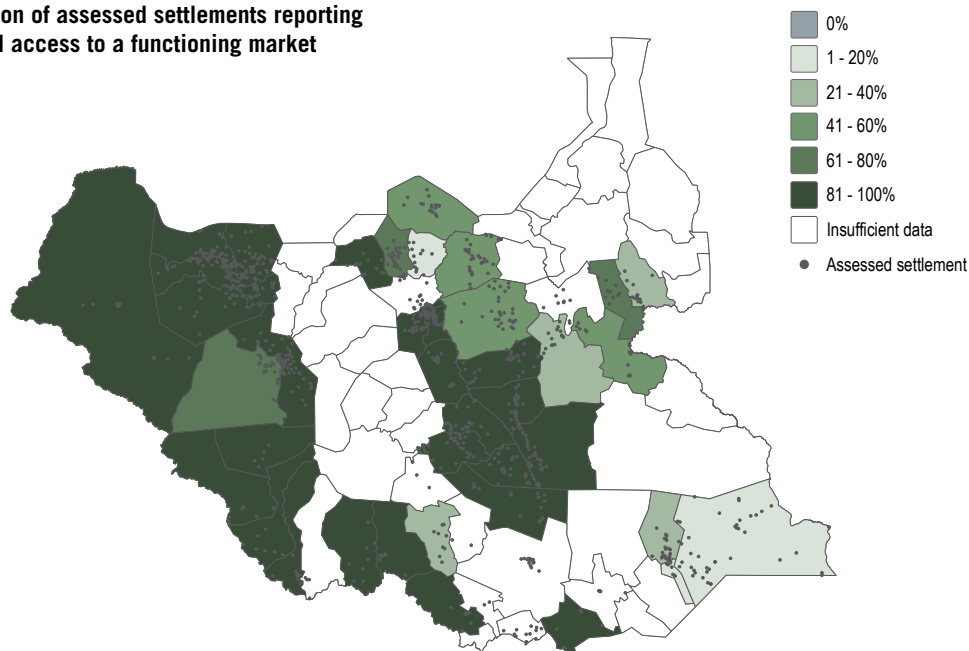
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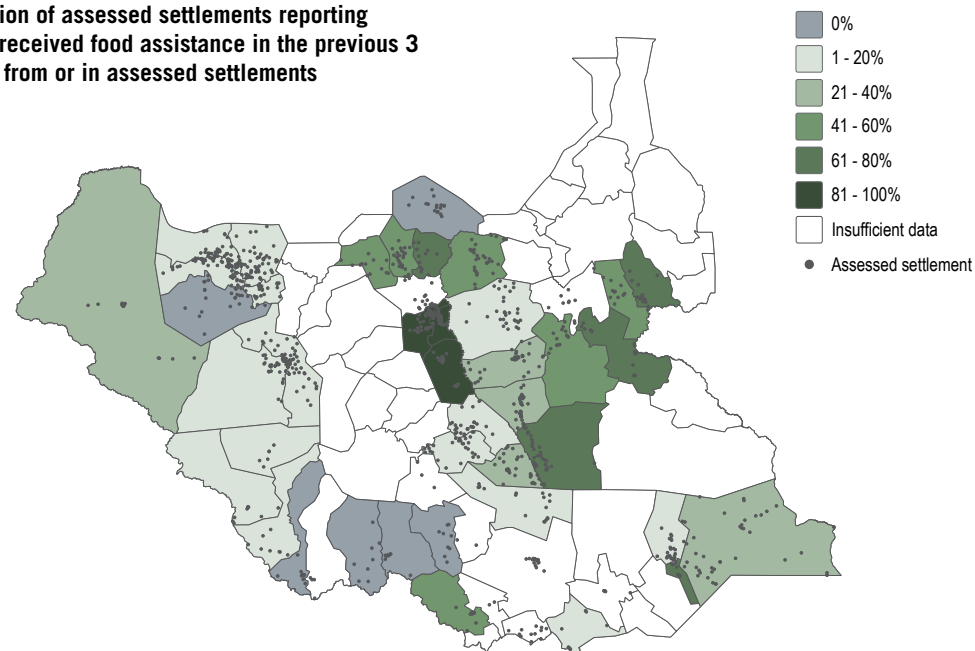
Markets

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting physical access to a functioning market



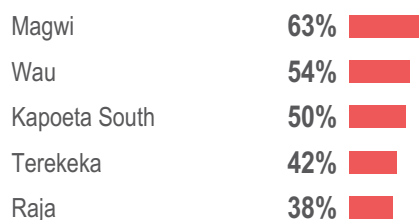
Humanitarian assistance

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



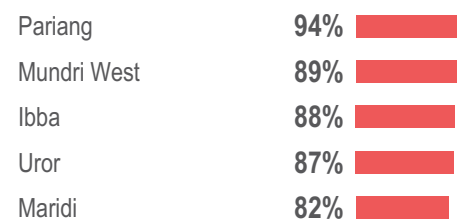
Food source: purchasing

Top five assessed counties reporting purchase as primary food source



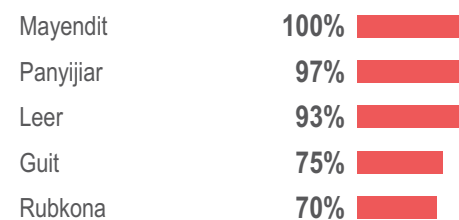
Livelihood: casual labour

Top five assessed counties reporting casual labour as a livelihood activity



Food source: humanitarian

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



Humanitarian distribution

Top five assessed counties reporting expecting a distribution of humanitarian assistance that did not occur within the past month





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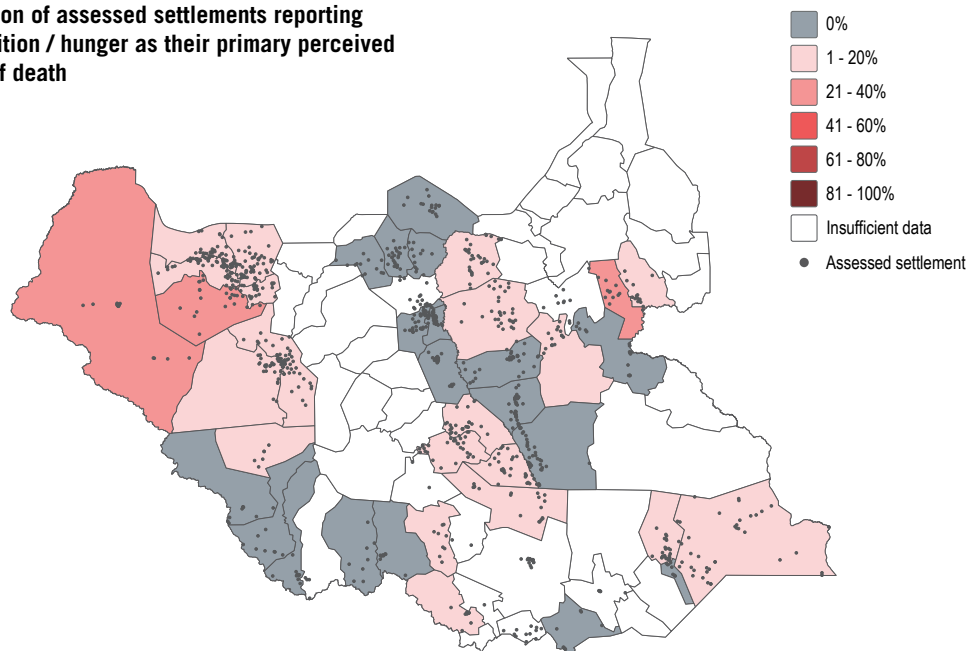
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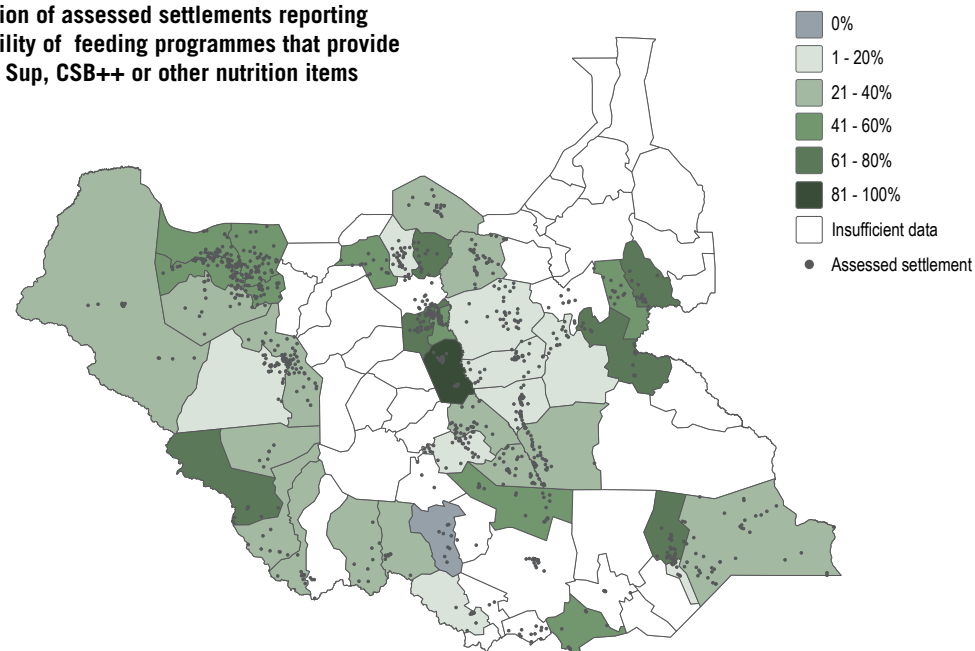
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Perceived causes of death, health and nutrition

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

Yei	73%
Luakpiny/Nasir	71%
Wau	48%
Kapoeta North	46%
Awerial	44%

Health: malnutrition

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

Aweil South	23%
Nagero	17%
Yirol West	14%
Aweil West	13%
Aweil North	12%

Health: cholera

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

Kapoeta South	67%
Terekeka	42%
Ulang	42%
Ezo	38%
Ibba	38%

Health services

Top five assessed counties reporting no physical access to health services

Kapoeta East	73%
Mundri West	67%
Uror	67%
Kapoeta North	58%
Fangak	56%