



South Sudan - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

March 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 March 2018, and are not statistically generalisable.

Assessment Coverage

1,627 Key Informants interviewed

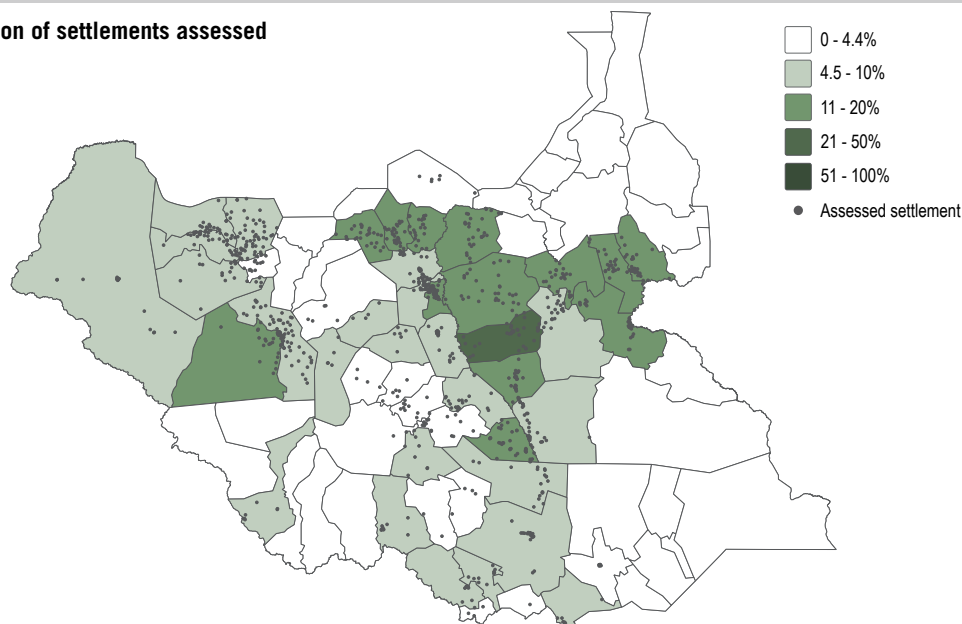
1,007 Settlements assessed

50 Counties assessed

37 Counties with 4.5% or more coverage¹

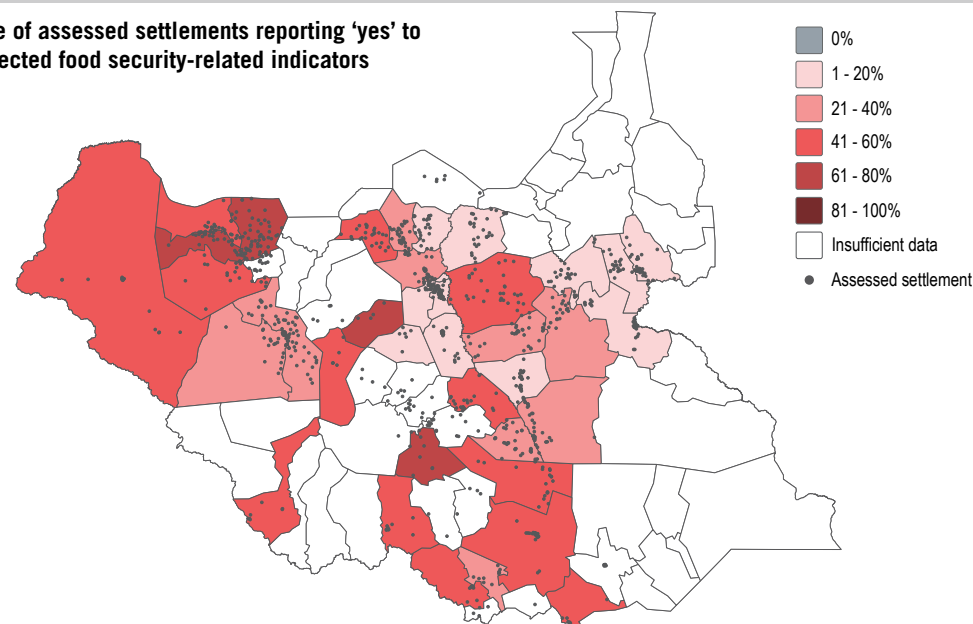
Assessment coverage

Proportion of settlements assessed



Food access composite indicator

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



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.

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



South Sudan - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

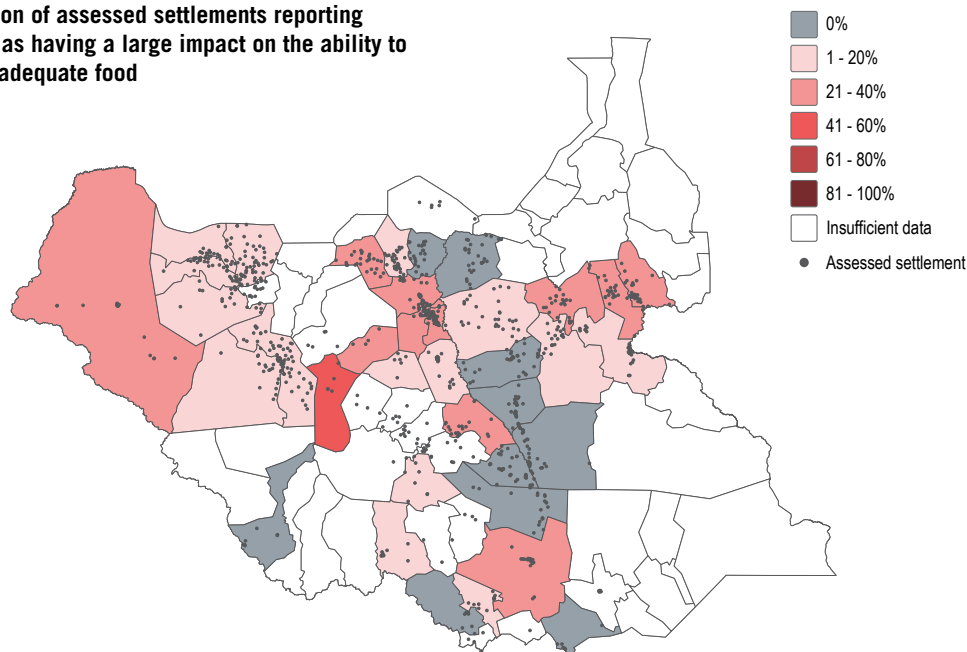
Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

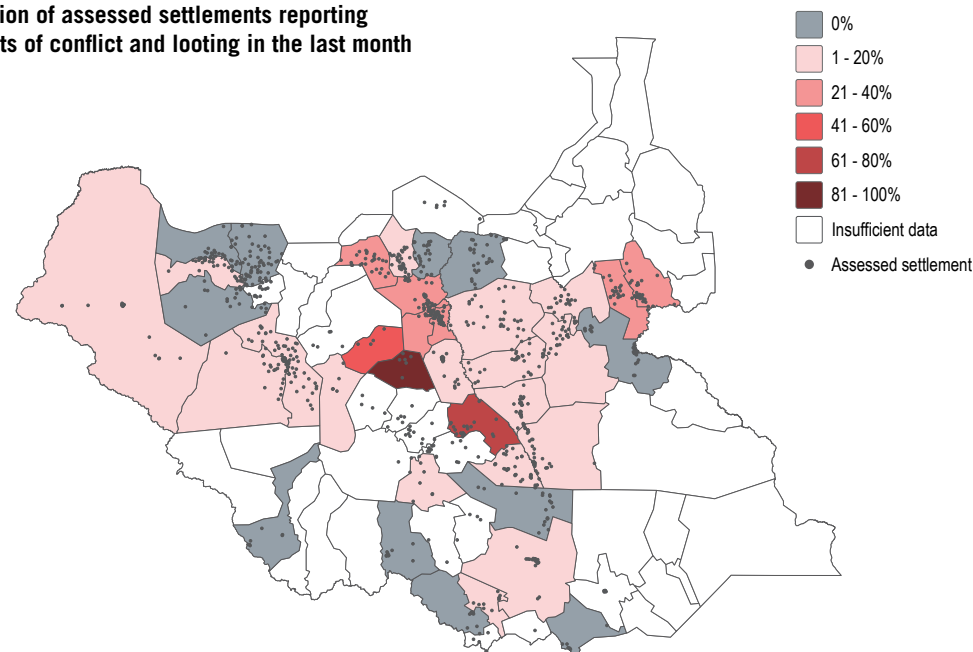
March 2018

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

Lainya	80%	
Tonj South	60%	
Terekeka	47%	
Yei	38%	
Luakpiny/Nasir	34%	

Shocks: health

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

Aweil North	64%	
Mayom	63%	
Aweil East	61%	
Tonj South	60%	
Aweil Centre	55%	

Shocks: cereal prices

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

Tonj South	100%	
Mayom	93%	
Aweil North	82%	
Aweil East	80%	
Aweil West	68%	

Shocks: livestock

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

Mayom	59%	
Aweil East	48%	
Aweil North	43%	
Mvolo	33%	
Yei	31%	



South Sudan - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

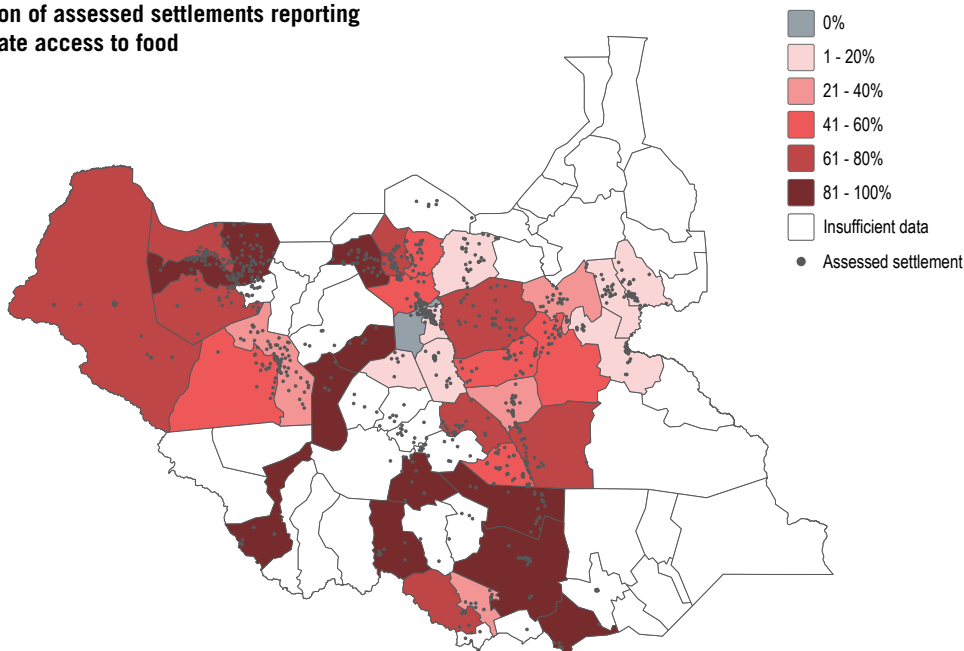
Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

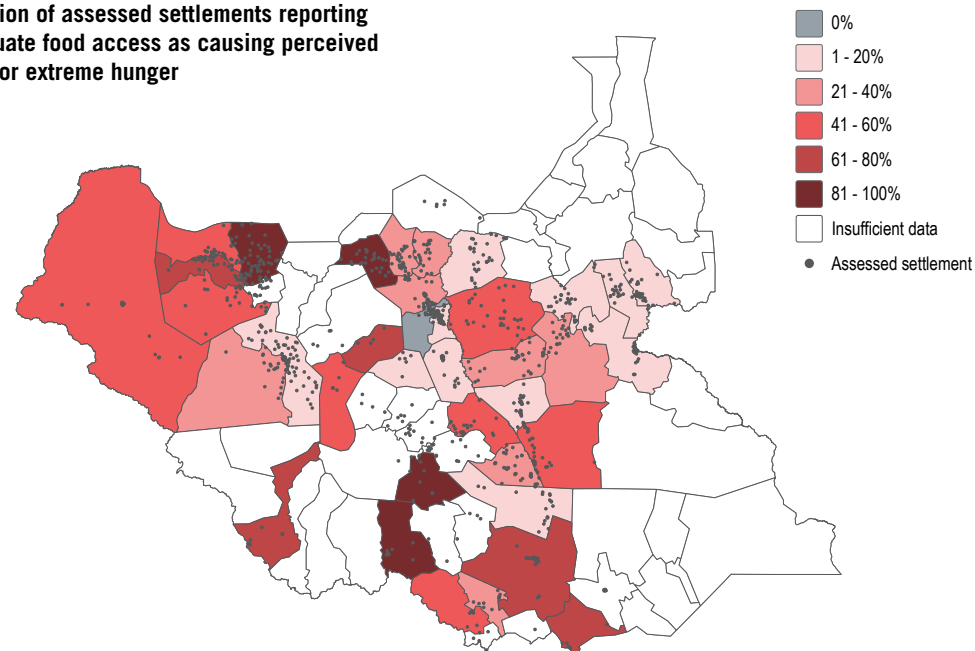
March 2018

Food access

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting inadequate access to food

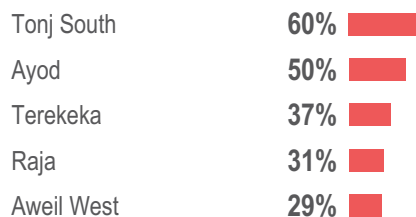


Proportion of assessed settlements reporting inadequate food access as causing perceived severe or extreme hunger



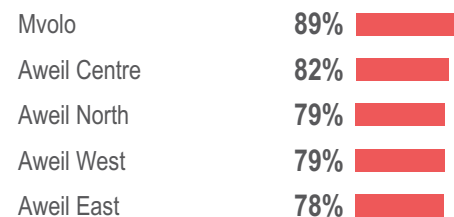
Wild foods: frequency

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





South Sudan - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

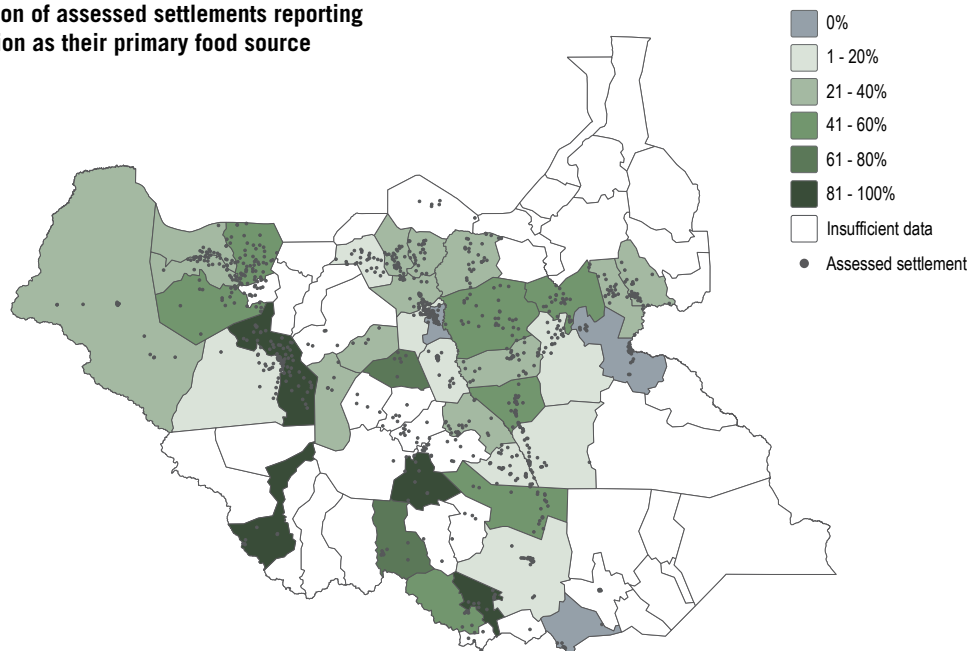
Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

March 2018

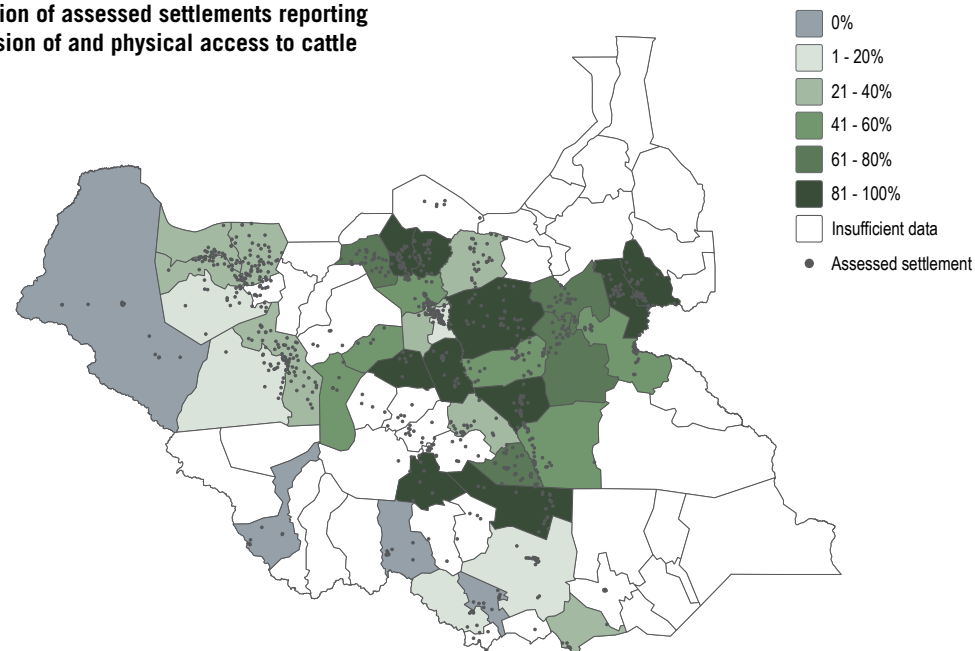
Livelihoods: cultivation

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting cultivation as their primary food source



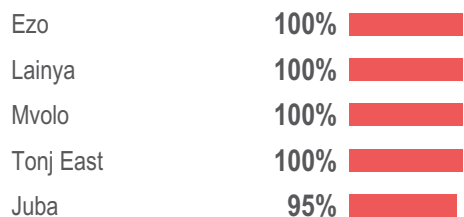
Livelihoods: livestock

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



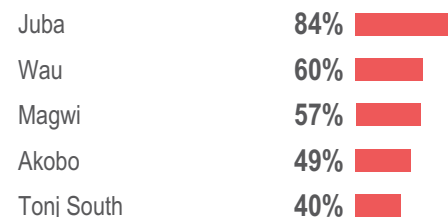
Agricultural inputs

Top five counties reporting inadequate access to agricultural inputs



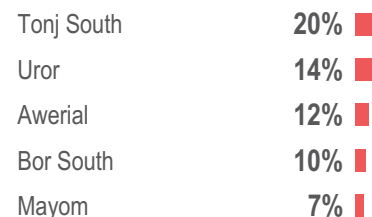
Land for cultivation

Top five counties reporting access restrictions to land for cultivation



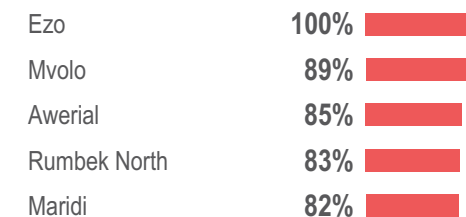
Food source: livestock

Top five counties reporting livestock as their primary food source



Livestock disease

Top five counties reporting a livestock disease outbreak





South Sudan - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

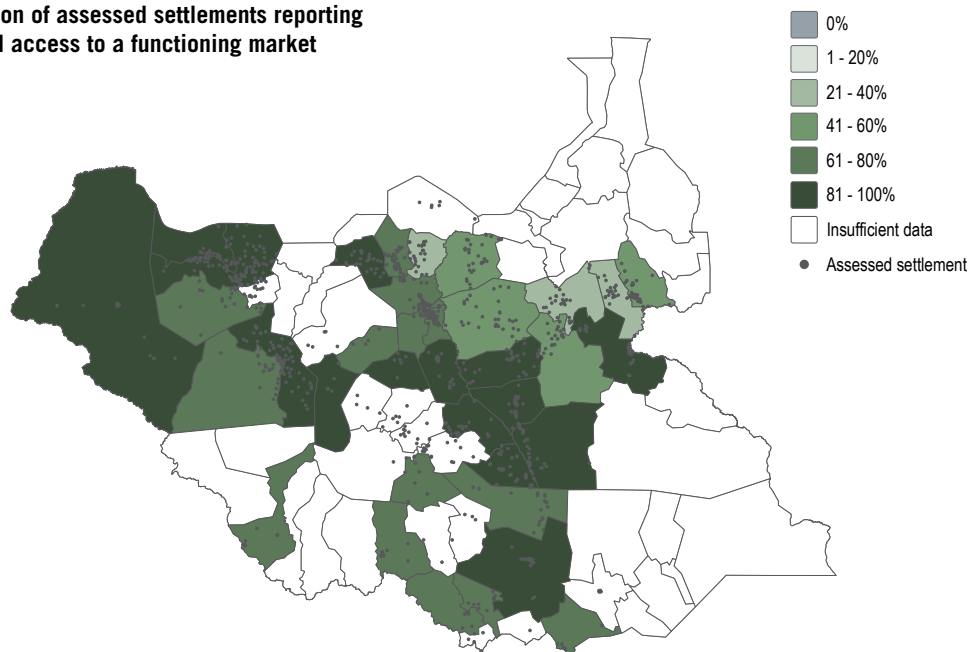
Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

March 2018

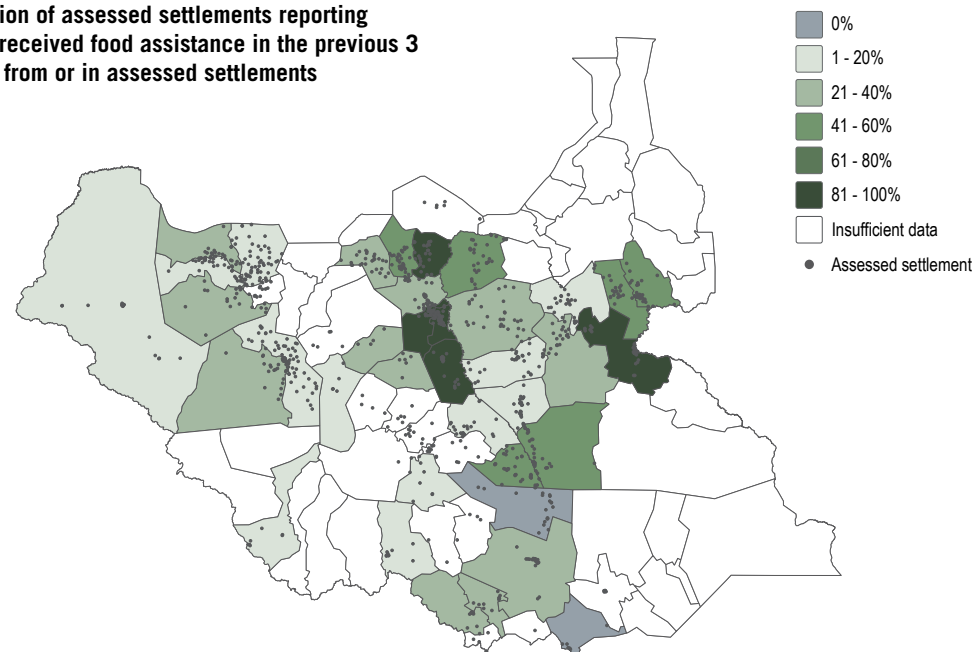
Markets

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting physical access to a functioning market



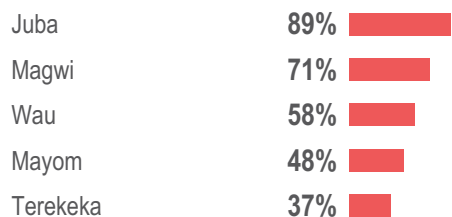
Humanitarian assistance

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



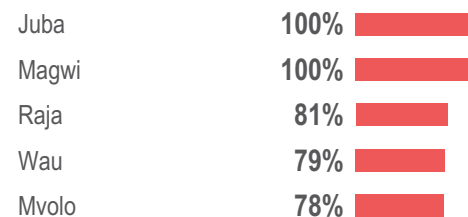
Food source: purchasing

Top five assessed counties reporting purchase as primary food source



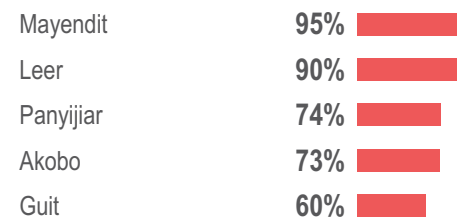
Livelihood: casual labour

Top five assessed counties reporting casual labour as a livelihood activity



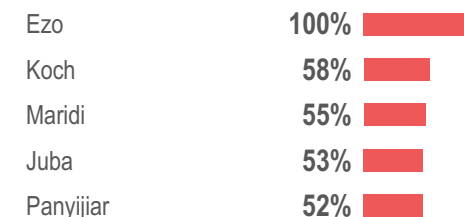
Food source: humanitarian

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





South Sudan - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

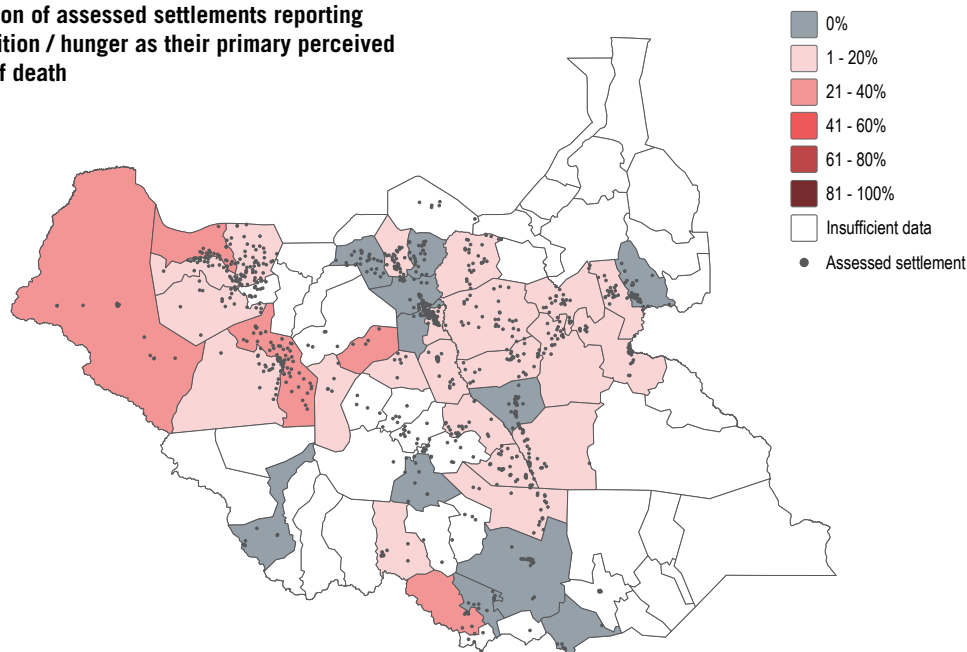
Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

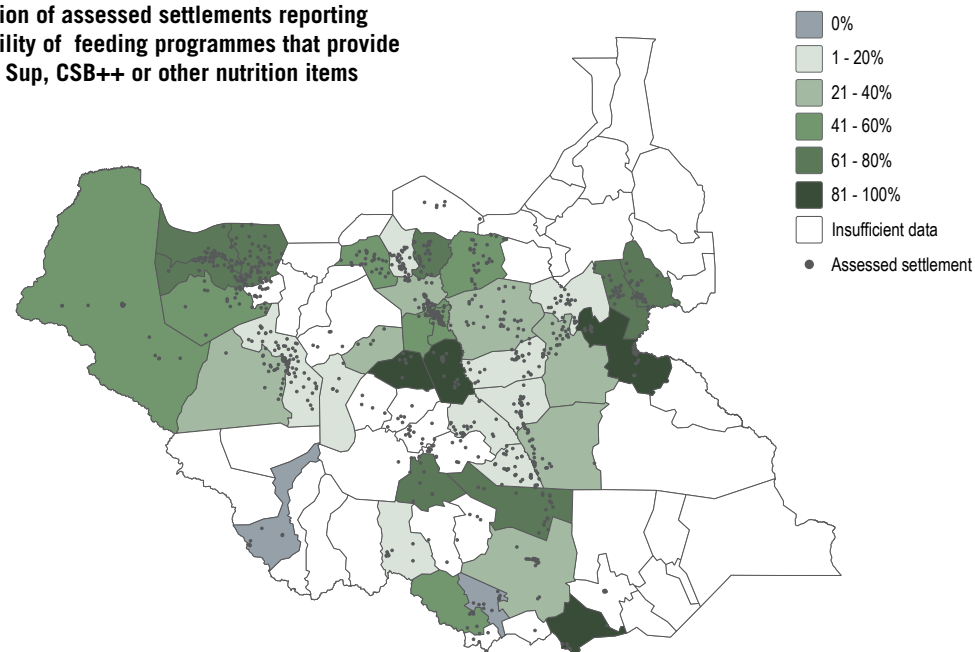
March 2018

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

Lainya	90%	<div></div>
Raja	77%	<div></div>
Mayendit	73%	<div></div>
Panyijiar	70%	<div></div>
Rumbek North	67%	<div></div>

Health: malnutrition

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

Rumbek North	50%	<div></div>
Raja	27%	<div></div>
Aweil East	24%	<div></div>
Yei	23%	<div></div>
Aweil Centre	18%	<div></div>

Health: cholera

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

Terekeka	53%	<div></div>
Juba	37%	<div></div>
Maridi	36%	<div></div>
Panyijiar	35%	<div></div>
Mvolo	33%	<div></div>

Health services

Top five assessed counties reporting no physical access to health services

Maridi	64%	<div></div>
Ezo	57%	<div></div>
Terekeka	53%	<div></div>
Fangak	52%	<div></div>
Aweil Centre	50%	<div></div>