



# South Sudan - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

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

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

September 2019

### 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 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).

[\( Link to AoK Terms of Reference \)](#)

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 September 2019, and are not statistically generalisable.

### Assessment Coverage

**2,603** Key Informants interviewed

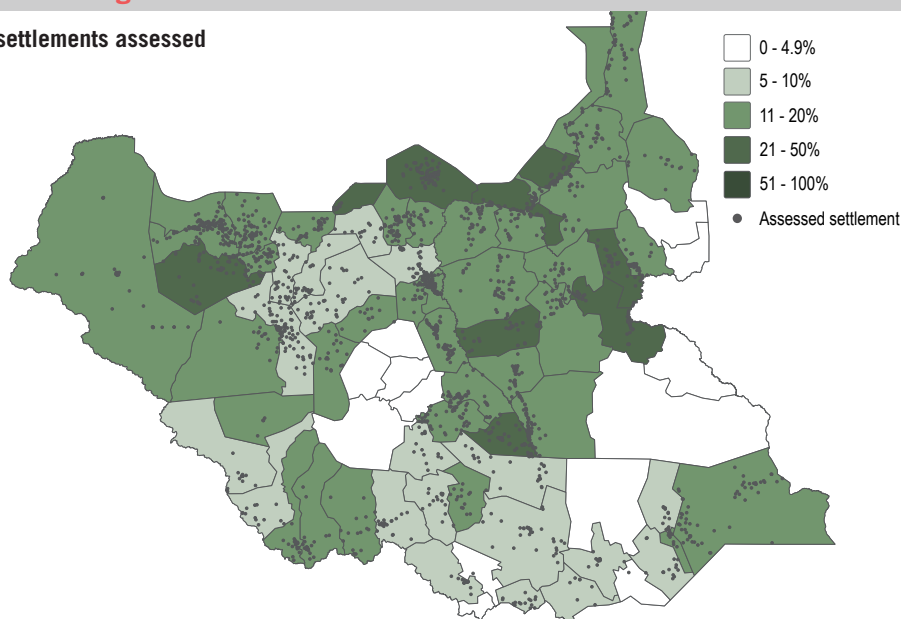
**2,056** Settlements assessed

**66** Counties assessed

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

### Assessment coverage

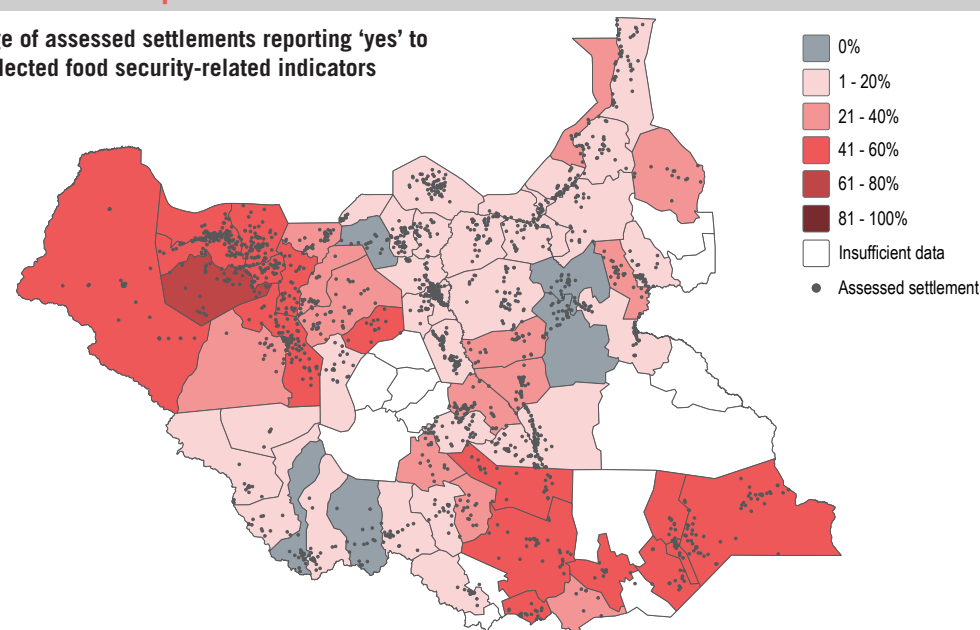
#### Proportion of settlements assessed



<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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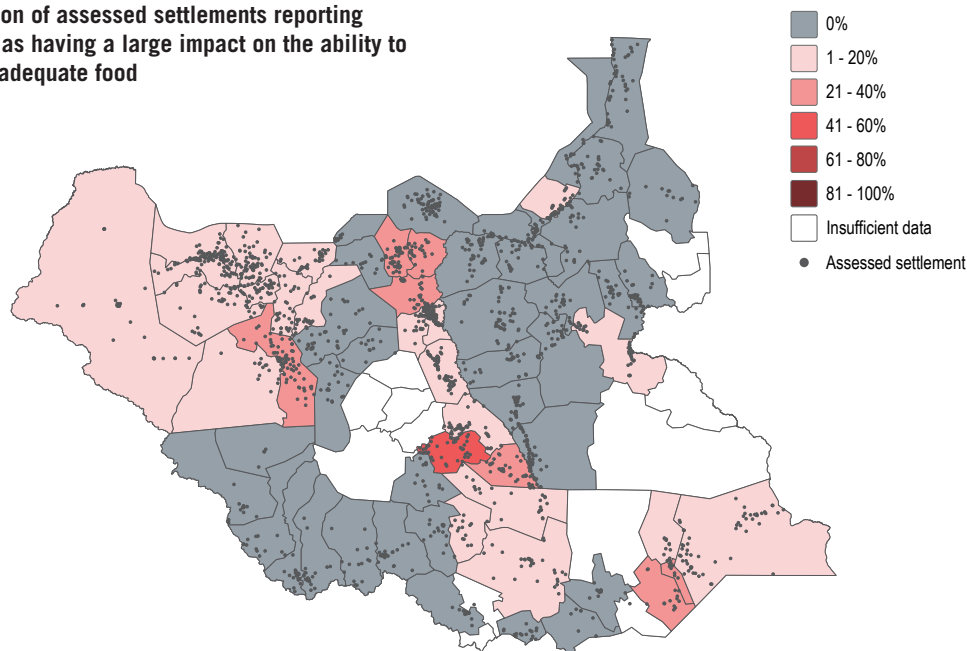
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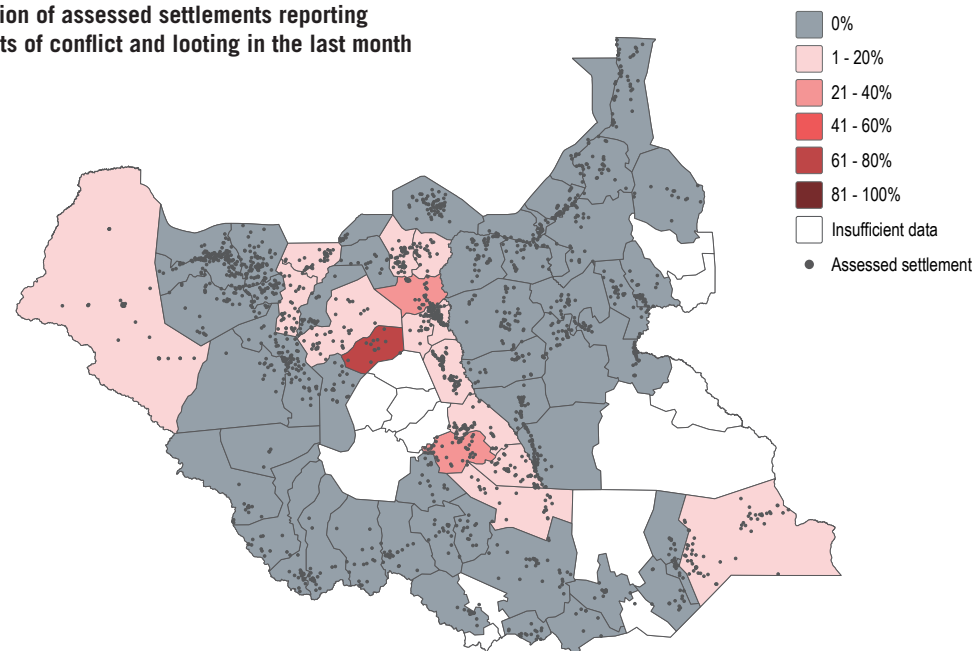
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## Shocks

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

Tonj East	50%	
Twic	31%	
Panyijiar	26%	
Kajo-keji	25%	
Nagero	20%	

## Shocks: health

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

Abiemnhom	91%	
Pariang	83%	
Juba	67%	
Awerial	60%	
Budi	56%	

## Shocks: cereal prices

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

Abiemnhom	100%	
Pariang	98%	
Maban	92%	
Kapoeta South	78%	
Kapoeta North	75%	

## Shocks: hunger

Top five assessed counties reporting hunger is severe or the worst it can be

Kapoeta South	89%	
Kapoeta North	88%	
Juba	73%	
Budi	69%	
Gogrial West	62%	



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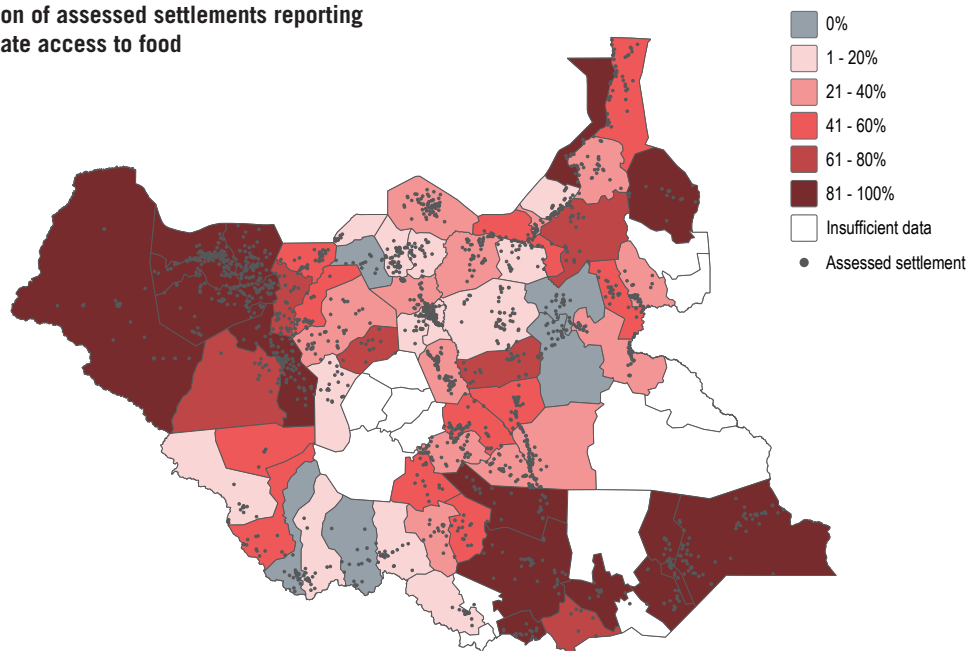
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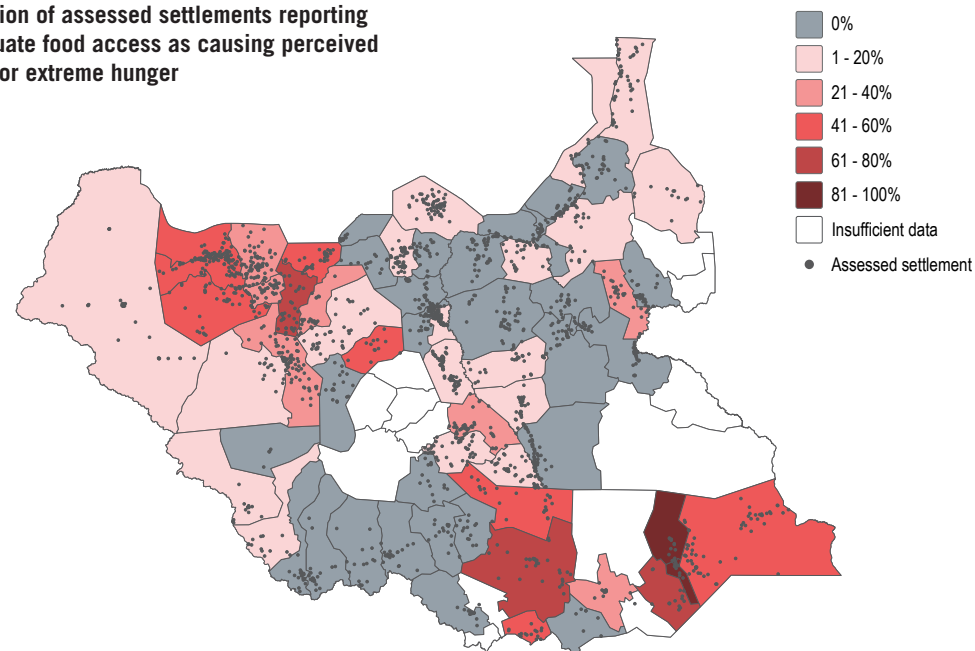
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## Food access

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

Yei	77%
Mvolo	71%
Torit	58%
Mundri East	44%
Mundri West	44%

## Wild foods: nutrition

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

Fangak	86%
Terekeka	67%
Renk	64%
Maban	62%
Juba	60%

## Meal frequency

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

Aweil Centre	98%
Aweil East	97%
Aweil West	96%
Aweil South	94%
Kapoeta North	94%

## Food coping: skipping days

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

Tonj East	67%
Ulang	50%
Jur River	41%
Aweil Centre	34%
Raja	29%



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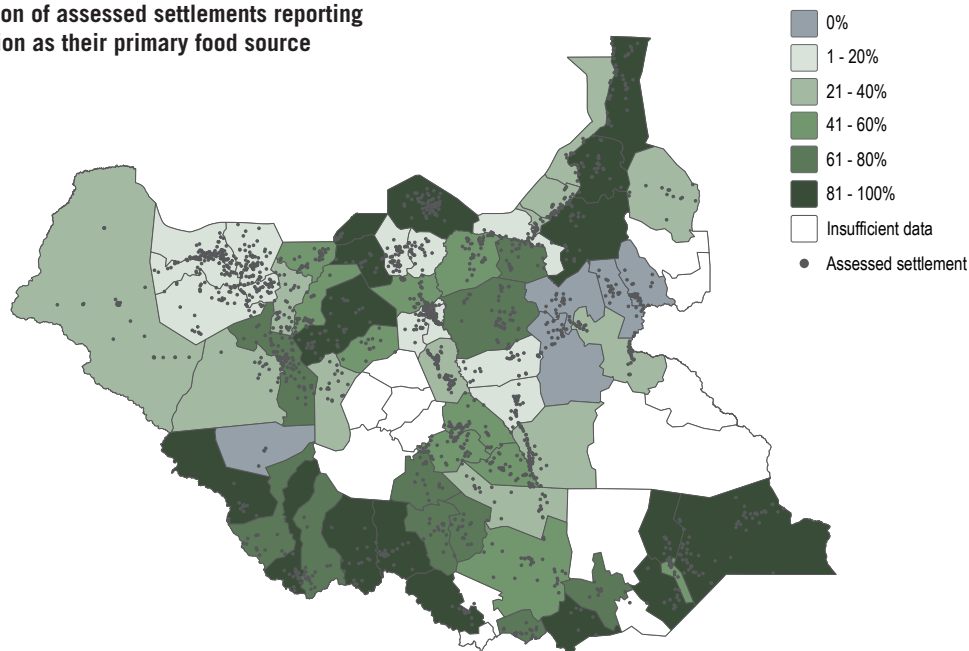
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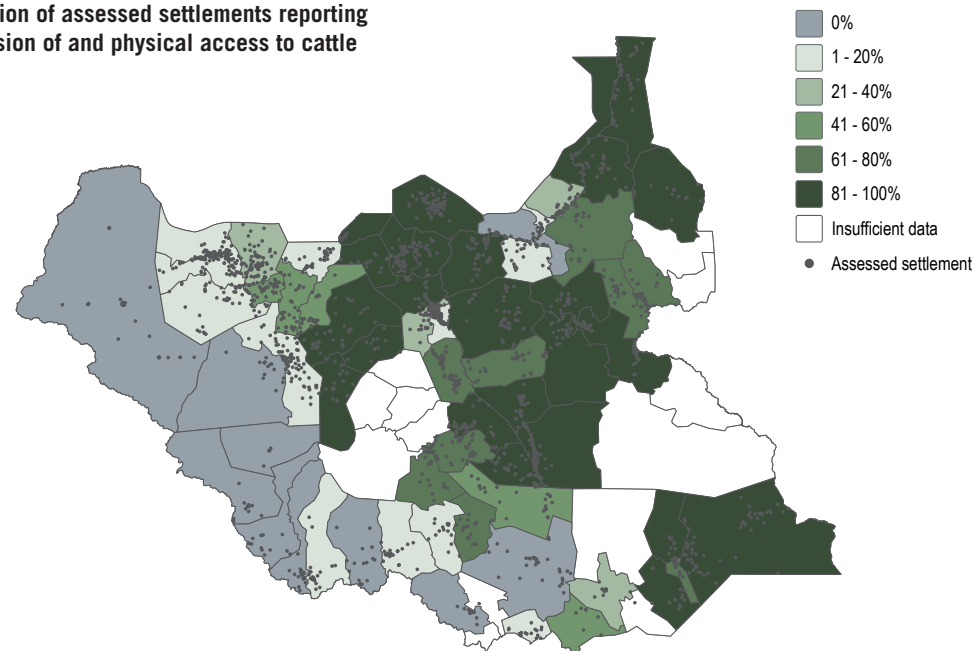
## Livelihoods: cultivation

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting cultivation as their primary food source



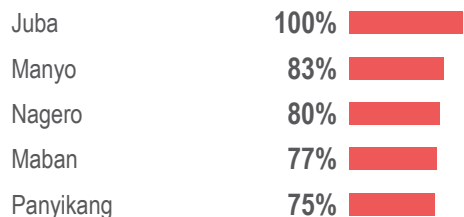
## Livelihoods: livestock

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



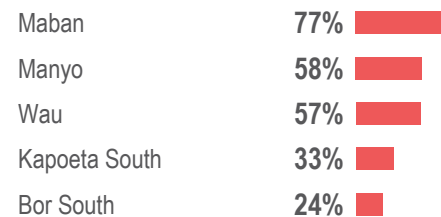
## Agricultural inputs

Top five counties reporting inadequate access to farming tools



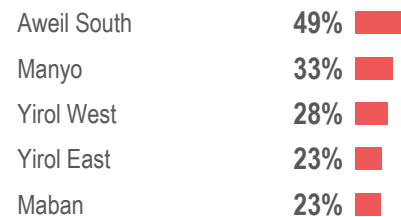
## Land for cultivation

Top five counties reporting access restrictions to land for cultivation



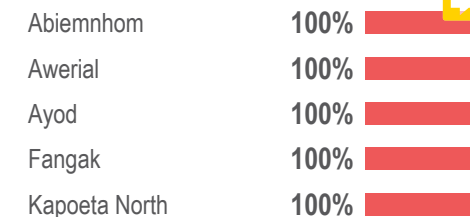
## Food source: livestock

Top five counties reporting livestock as their primary food source



## Livestock engagement

Top five counties reporting engagement in livestock activities



\*Other assessed counties reporting 100% engaged in livestock activities includes: Luakpiny/Nasir, Ulang and Uror.



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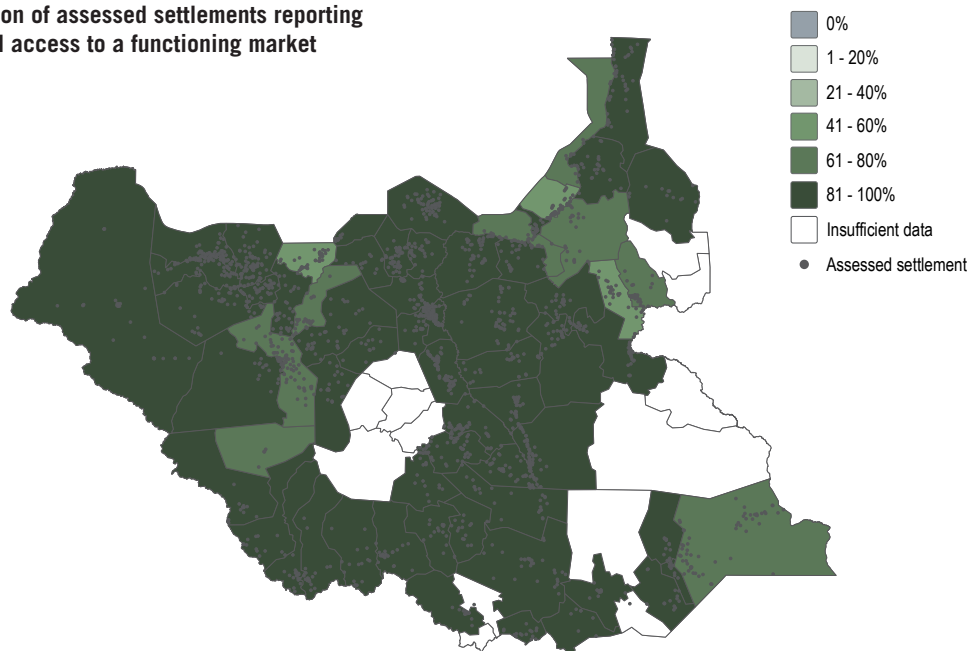
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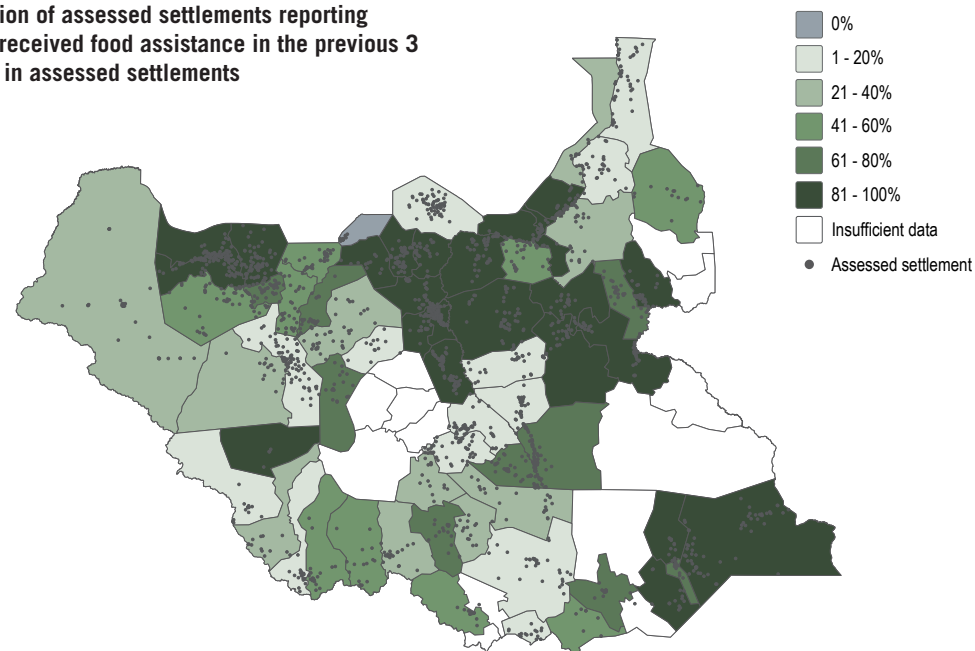
## Markets

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting physical access to a functioning market



## Humanitarian assistance

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



## Food source: purchasing

Top five assessed counties reporting purchase as primary food source

Tonj South	72%	<div></div>
Wau	69%	<div></div>
Juba	57%	<div></div>
Malakal	57%	<div></div>
Panyikang	55%	<div></div>

## Livelihood: casual labour

Top five assessed counties reporting casual labour as a livelihood activity

Magwi	100%	<div></div>
Raja	96%	<div></div>
Mundri West	94%	<div></div>
Ibba	93%	<div></div>
Mvolo	93%	<div></div>

## Food source: humanitarian

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

Nyirol	100%	<div></div>
Uror	100%	<div></div>
Leer	90%	<div></div>
Guit	83%	<div></div>
Mayendit	80%	<div></div>

## Humanitarian distribution

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

Pariang	97%	<div></div>
Yirol East	94%	<div></div>
Yirol West	93%	<div></div>
Tambura	93%	<div></div>
Duk	89%	<div></div>



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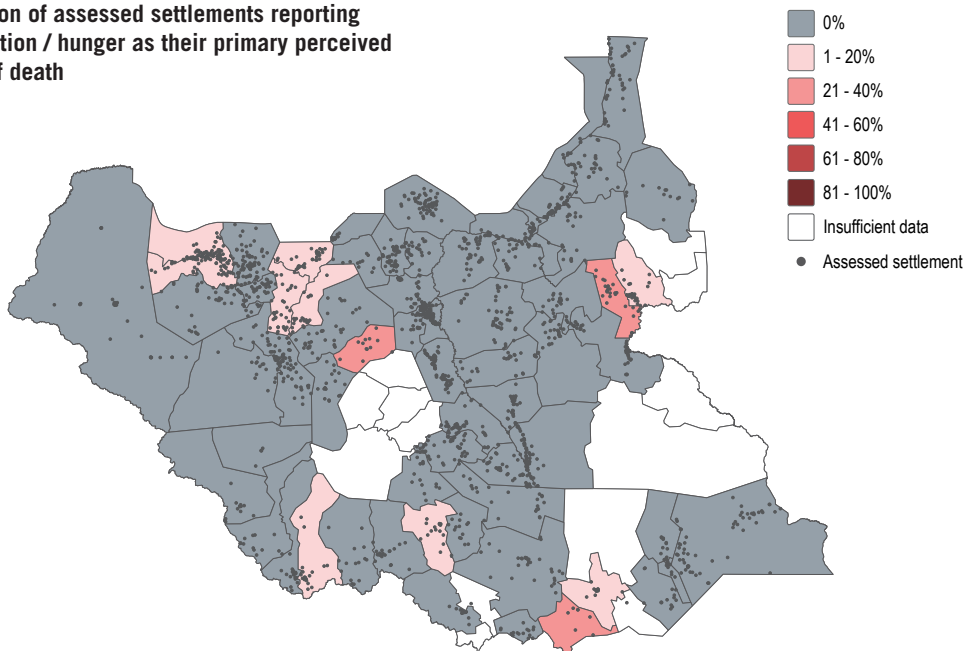
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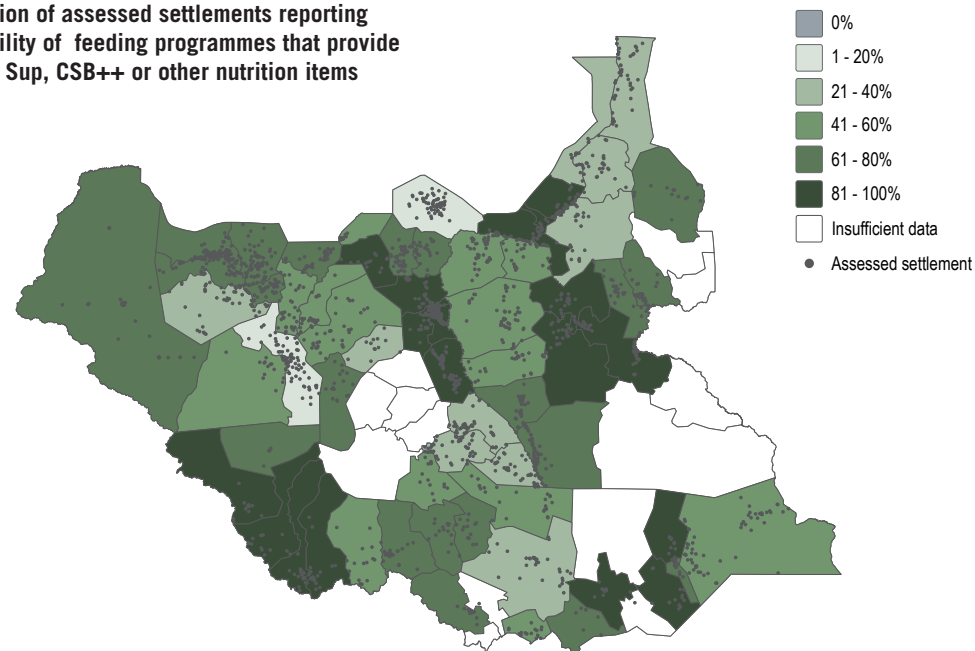
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## Perceived causes of death, health and nutrition

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

Tonj East	75%	<div></div>
Gogrial West	53%	<div></div>
Twic	47%	<div></div>
Tonj North	31%	<div></div>
Panyijiar	22%	<div></div>

## Health: malnutrition

Top five assessed counties reporting perceived malnutrition as main health problem

Tonj East	50%	<div></div>
Tonj North	22%	<div></div>
Ulang	21%	<div></div>
Torit	11%	<div></div>
Twic East	9%	<div></div>

## Health: malaria

Top five assessed counties reporting malaria as their main health problem

Maban	100%	<div></div>
Renk	100%	<div></div>
Melut	94%	<div></div>
Budi	94%	<div></div>
Kapoeta North	94%	<div></div>

## Health services

Top five assessed counties reporting no physical access to health services

Renk	76%	<div></div>
Jur River	67%	<div></div>
Baliet	67%	<div></div>
Juba	57%	<div></div>
Gogrial West	56%	<div></div>