



South Sudan - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

October 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 October 2019, and are not statistically generalisable.

Assessment Coverage

2,944 Key Informants interviewed

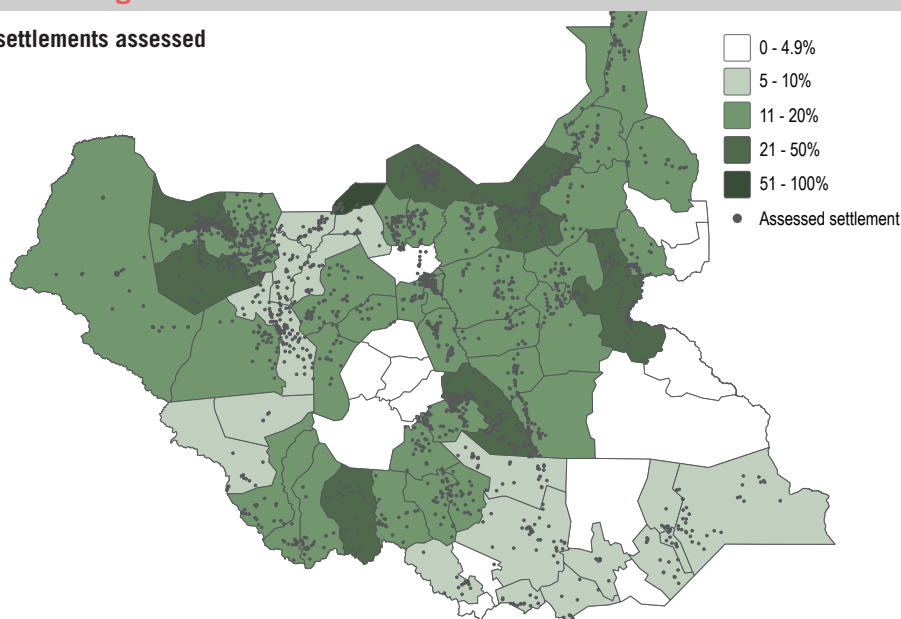
2,246 Settlements assessed

66 Counties assessed

64 Counties with 5% or more coverage¹

Assessment coverage

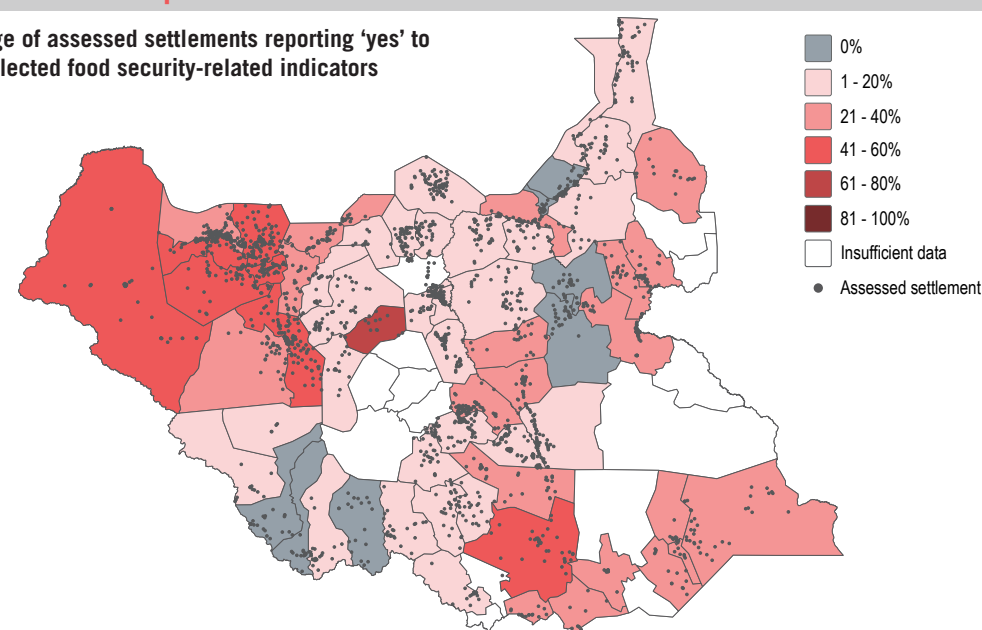
Proportion of settlements assessed



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 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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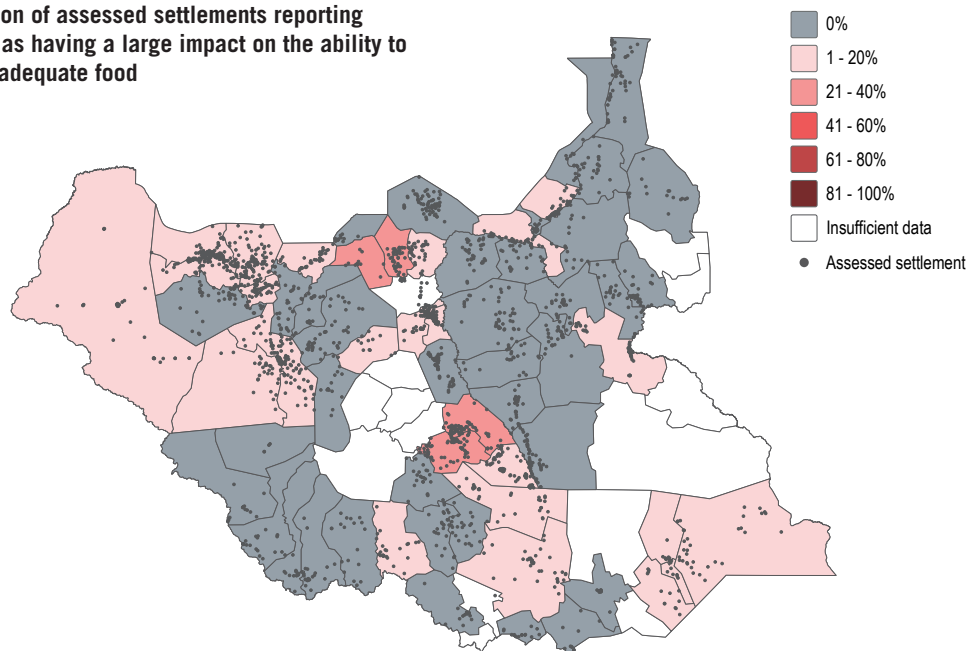
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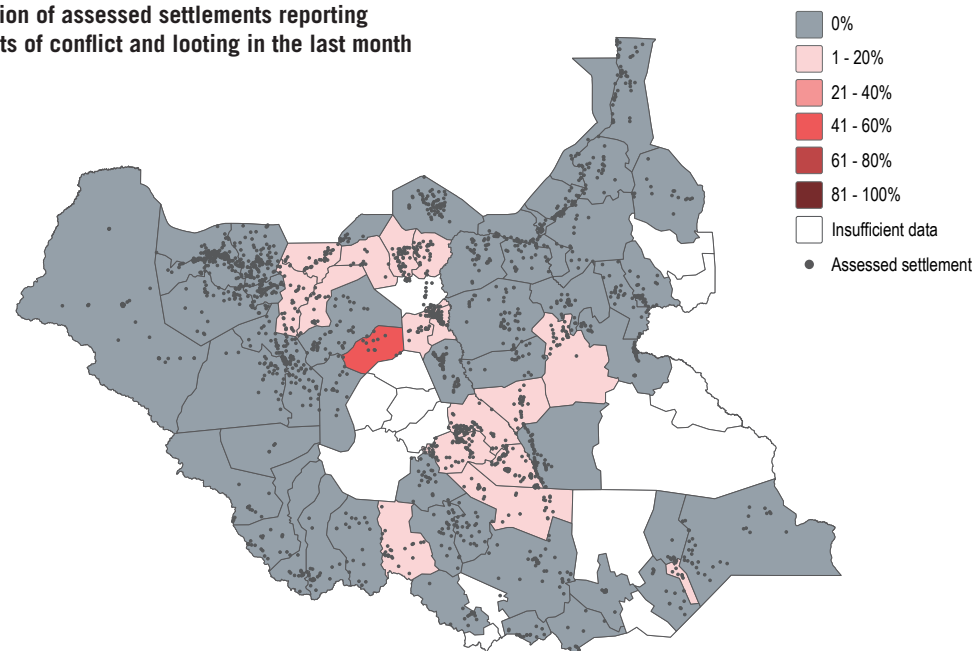
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Shocks

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	42%	
Gogrial West	26%	
Gogrial East	25%	
Magwi	22%	
Twic	21%	

Shocks: health

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

Abiemnhom	100%	
Pariang	85%	
Canal/Pigi	77%	
Kapoeta South	67%	
Magwi	67%	

Shocks: cereal prices

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

Pariang	95%	
Kapoeta South	83%	
Abiemnhom	75%	
Malakal	74%	
Magwi	56%	

Shocks: hunger

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

Kapoeta South	67%	
Juba	65%	
Twic	59%	
Tonj East	58%	
Aweil West	47%	



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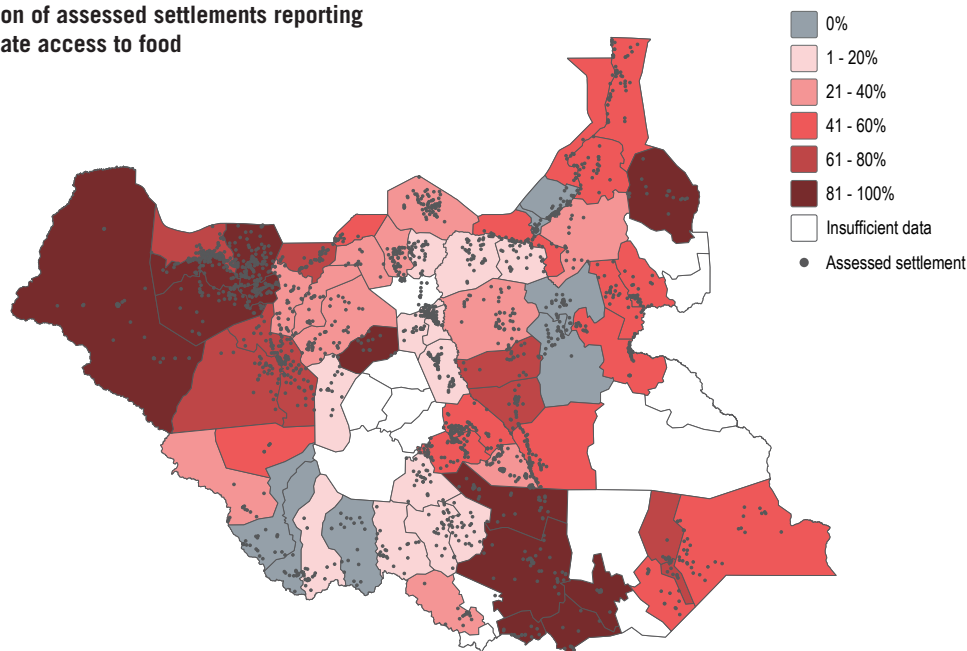
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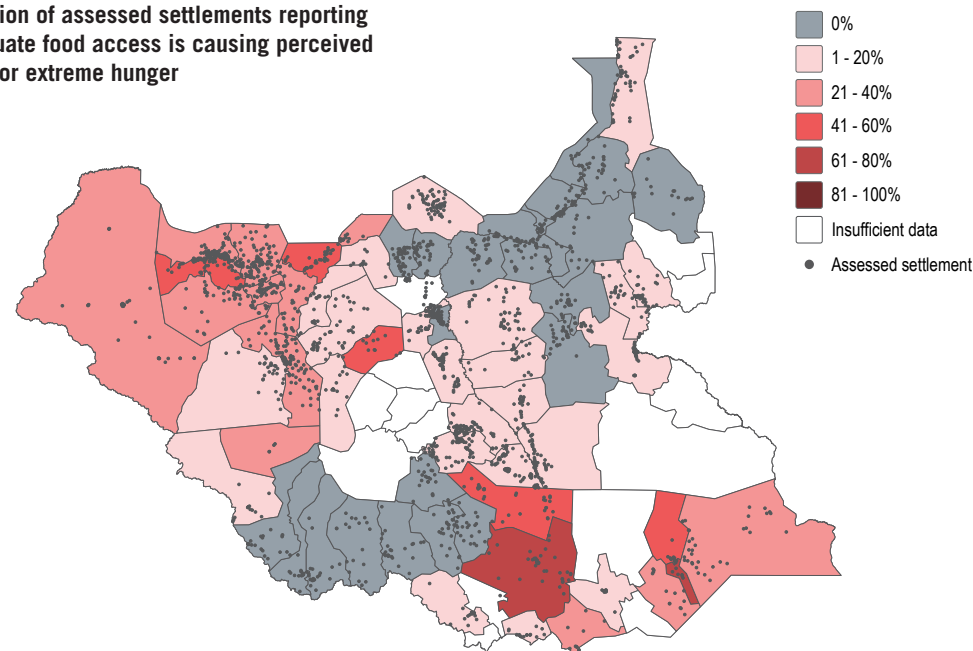
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Food access

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 assessed counties reporting consumption of wild foods happens all of the time

Kapoeta South	67%	<div></div>
Yei	65%	<div></div>
Mvolo	60%	<div></div>
Kapoeta North	55%	<div></div>
Mundri East	54%	<div></div>

Wild foods: nutrition

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

Fangak	80%	<div></div>
Tonj East	67%	<div></div>
Ulang	52%	<div></div>
Juba	49%	<div></div>
Luakpiny/Nasir	46%	<div></div>

Meal frequency

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

Aweil West	88%	<div></div>
Aweil South	84%	<div></div>
Aweil Centre	83%	<div></div>
Aweil East	81%	<div></div>
Tonj East	75%	<div></div>

Food coping: skipping days

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

Tonj East	67%	<div></div>
Ulang	55%	<div></div>
Luakpiny/Nasir	46%	<div></div>
Jur River	42%	<div></div>
Raja	36%	<div></div>



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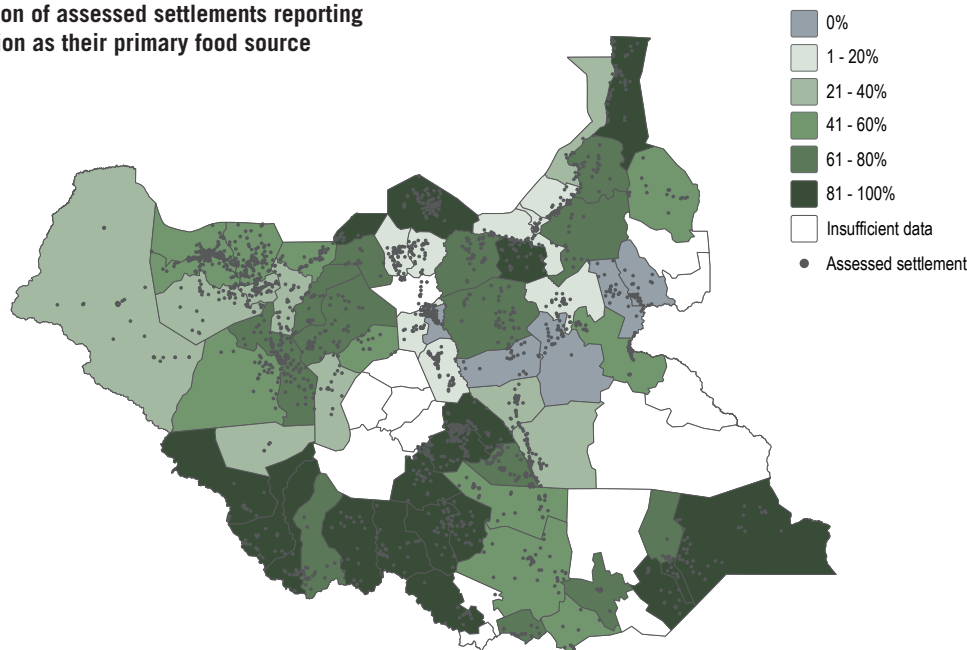
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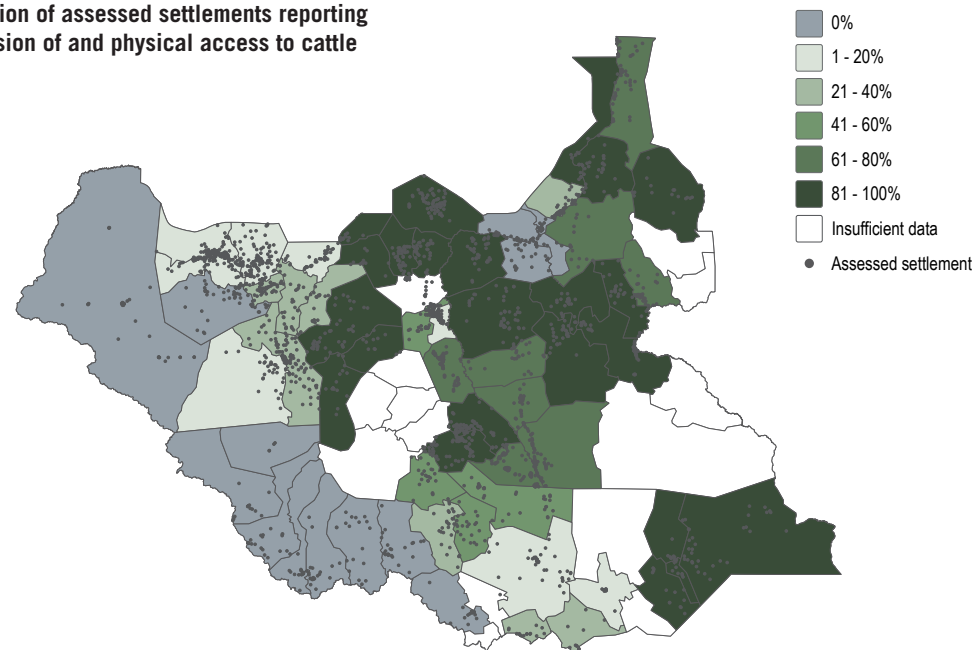
Livelihoods: cultivation

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

Juba	92%	<div></div>
Magwi	89%	<div></div>
Gogrial West	87%	<div></div>
Terekeka	77%	<div></div>
Gogrial East	75%	<div></div>

Land for cultivation

Top five counties reporting access restrictions to land for cultivation

Maban	50%	<div></div>
Akobo	47%	<div></div>
Manyo	45%	<div></div>
Wau	38%	<div></div>
Torit	28%	<div></div>

Food source: livestock

Top five counties reporting livestock as their primary food source

Aweil South	52%	<div></div>
Manyo	36%	<div></div>
Duk	32%	<div></div>
Luakpiny/Nasir	19%	<div></div>
Aweil East	16%	<div></div>

Livestock engagement

Top five counties reporting engagement in livestock activities

Abiemnhom	100%	<div></div>
Ayod	100%	<div></div>
Budi	100%	<div></div>
Kapoeta East	100%	<div></div>
Kapoeta North	100%	<div></div>

*Other assessed counties reporting 100% engaged in livestock activities include: Kapoeta South, Nyirol, Pariang, Ulang, and Uror.



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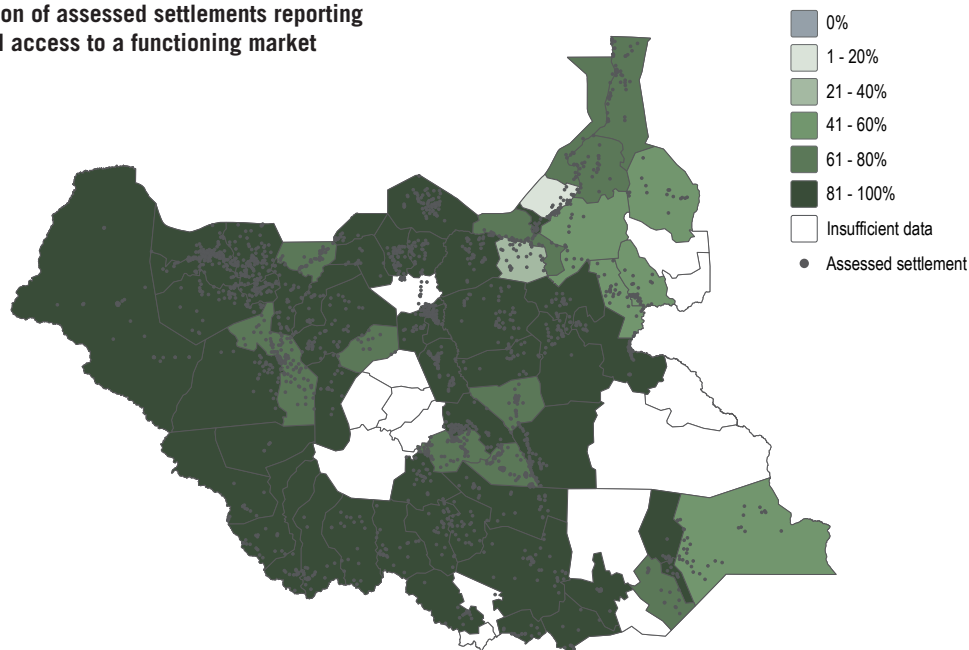
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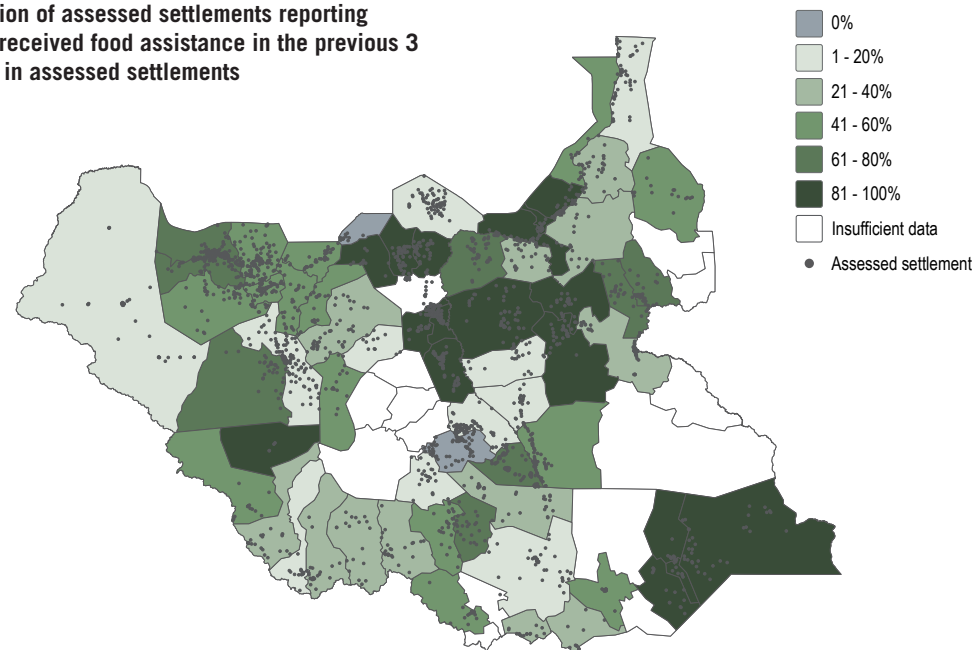
Markets

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	60%	<div></div>
Panyikang	57%	<div></div>
Raja	51%	<div></div>
Wau	50%	<div></div>
Gogrial West	48%	<div></div>

Livelihood: casual labour

Top five assessed counties reporting casual labour as a livelihood activity

Magwi	100%	<div></div>
Mundri East	100%	<div></div>
Raja	100%	<div></div>
Tonj South	100%	<div></div>
Yei	100%	<div></div>

Food source: humanitarian

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

Uror	100%	<div></div>
Leer	96%	<div></div>
Nyirrol	96%	<div></div>
Fashoda	95%	<div></div>
Rubkona	90%	<div></div>

Humanitarian distribution

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

Yirol West	100%	<div></div>
Pariang	97%	<div></div>
Yirol East	93%	<div></div>
Renk	88%	<div></div>
Nzara	88%	<div></div>



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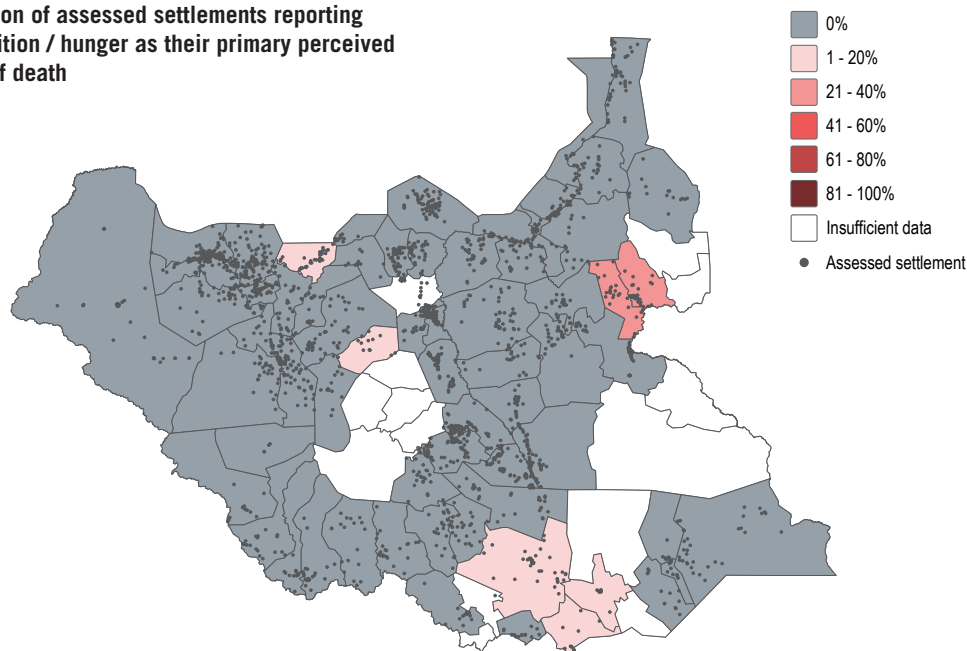
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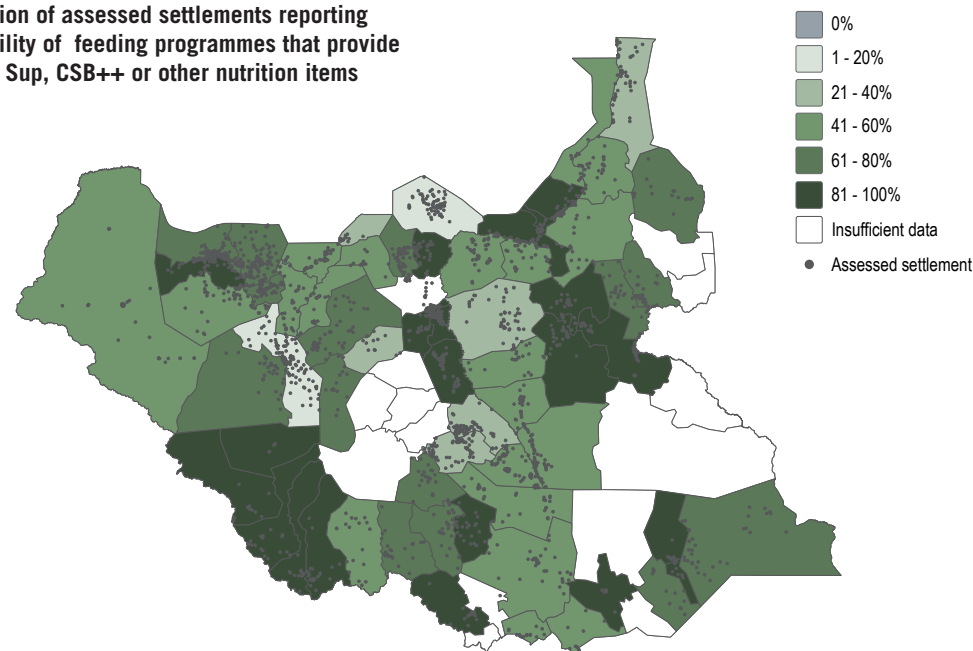
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Perceived causes of death, health and nutrition

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

Twic	65%
Gogrial West	52%
Tonj East	50%
Maridi	48%
Mvolo	36%

Health: malnutrition

Top five assessed counties reporting perceived malnutrition as main health problem

Tonj East	50%
Ulang	31%
Luakpiny/Nasir	27%
Tonj North	12%
Duk	11%

Health: malaria

Top five assessed counties reporting malaria as their main health problem

Maban	100%
Manyo	100%
Renk	100%
Melut	97%
Panyijjar	87%

Health services

Top five assessed counties reporting no physical access to health services

Canal/Pigi	97%
Renk	76%
Baliat	56%
Gogrial West	55%
Melut	45%