



South Sudan - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

June 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 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 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 June 2019, and are not statistically generalisable.

Assessment Coverage

2,130 Key Informants interviewed

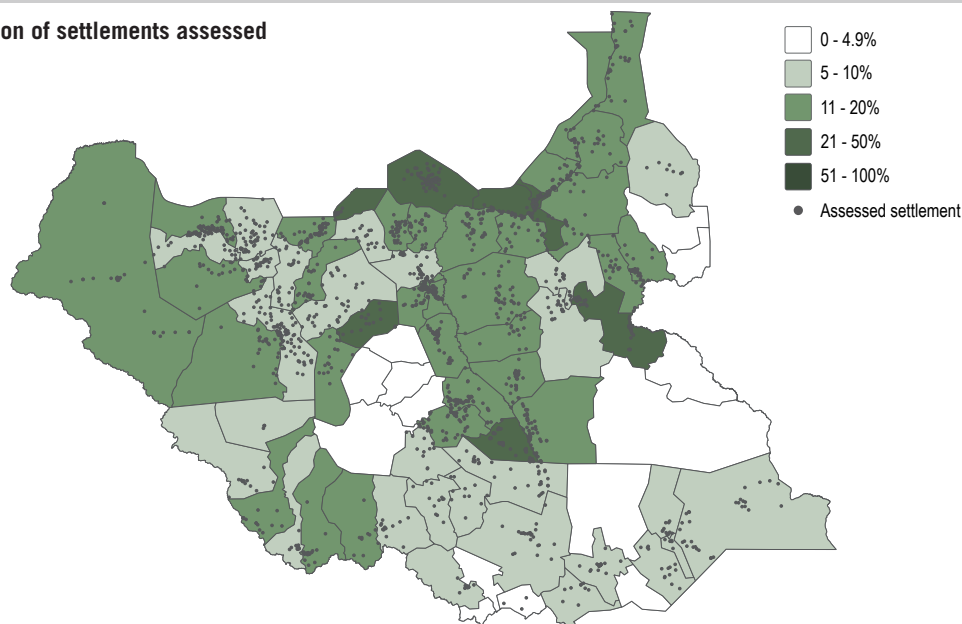
1,736 Settlements assessed

65 Counties assessed

64 Counties with 5% or more coverage¹

Assessment coverage

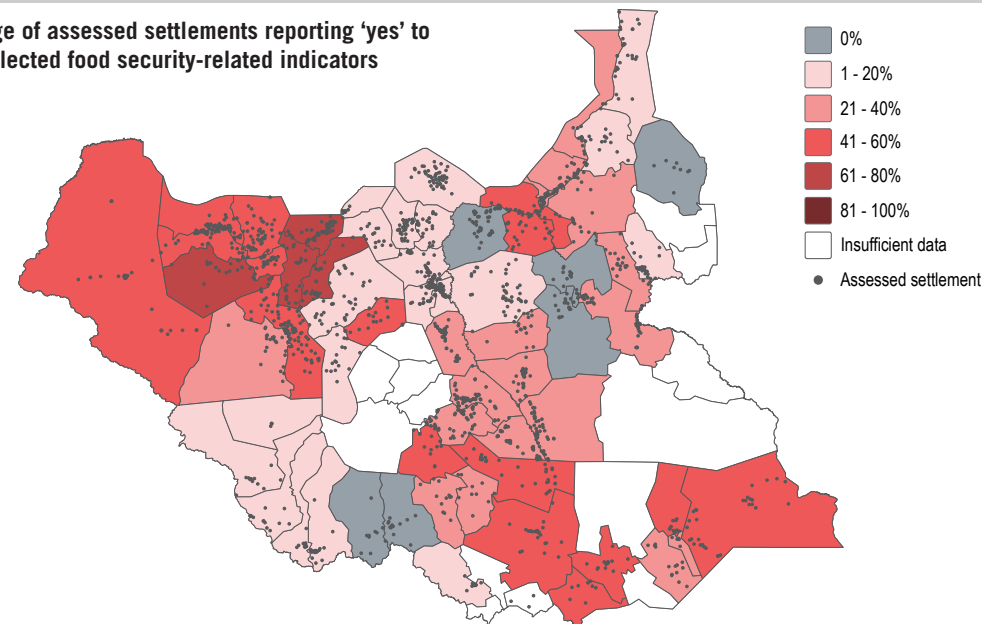
Proportion of settlements assessed



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 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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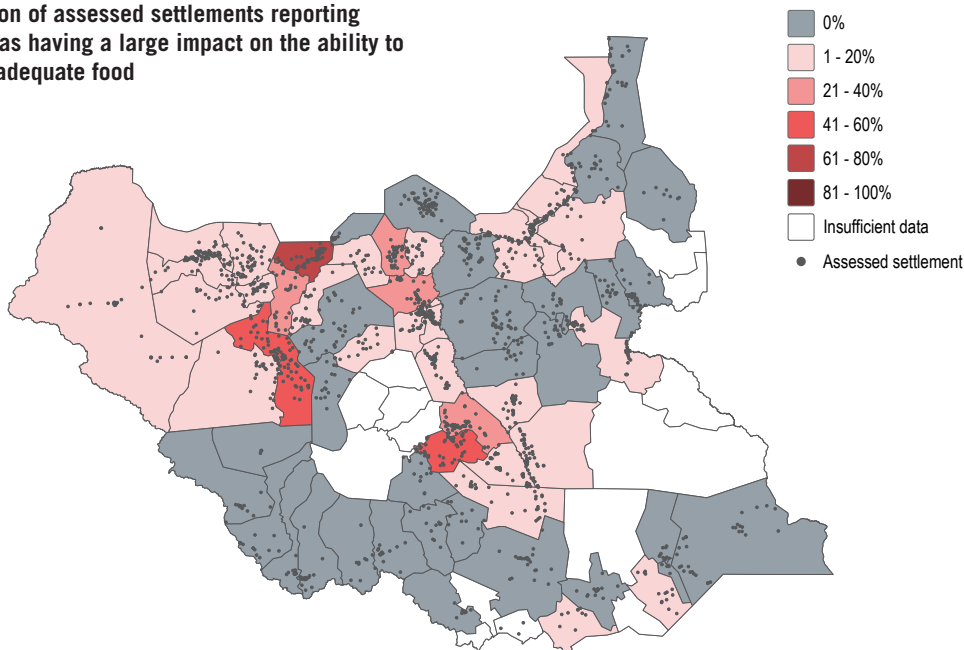
Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

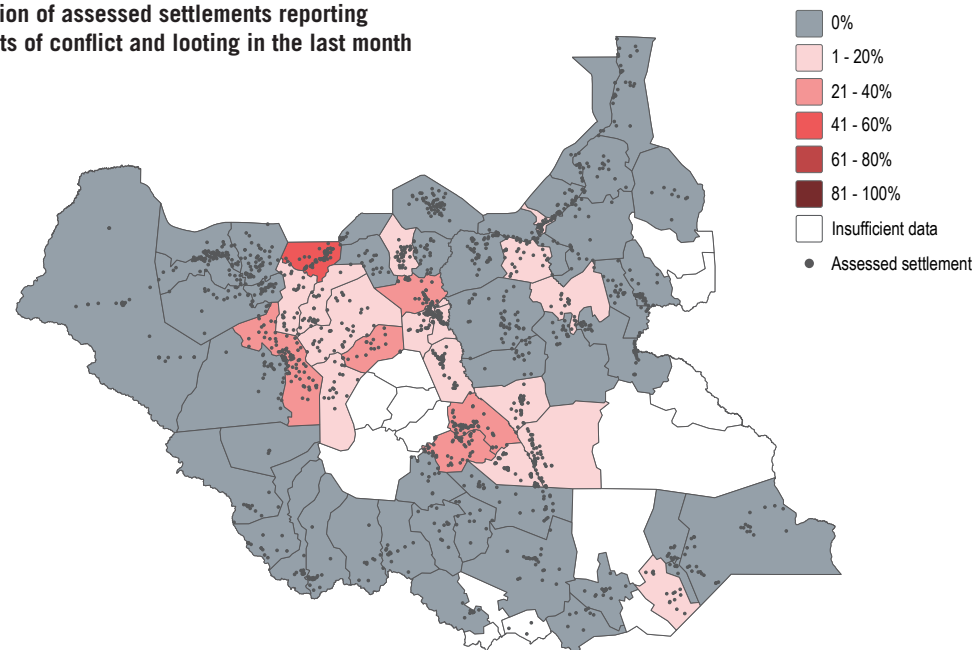
June 2019

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

Twic	62%	<div></div>
Gogrial West	50%	<div></div>
Panyijiar	46%	<div></div>
Magwi	44%	<div></div>
Tonj East	31%	<div></div>

Shocks: health

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

Pariang	82%	<div></div>
Gogrial West	79%	<div></div>
Abiemnhom	78%	<div></div>
Magwi	78%	<div></div>
Canal/Pigi	76%	<div></div>

Shocks: cereal prices

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

Terekeka	97%	<div></div>
Pariang	94%	<div></div>
Magwi	89%	<div></div>
Gogrial West	79%	<div></div>
Aweil North	73%	<div></div>

Shocks: livestock

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

Ayod	82%	<div></div>
Aweil South	59%	<div></div>
Gogrial West	50%	<div></div>
Aweil East	35%	<div></div>
Gogrial East	32%	<div></div>



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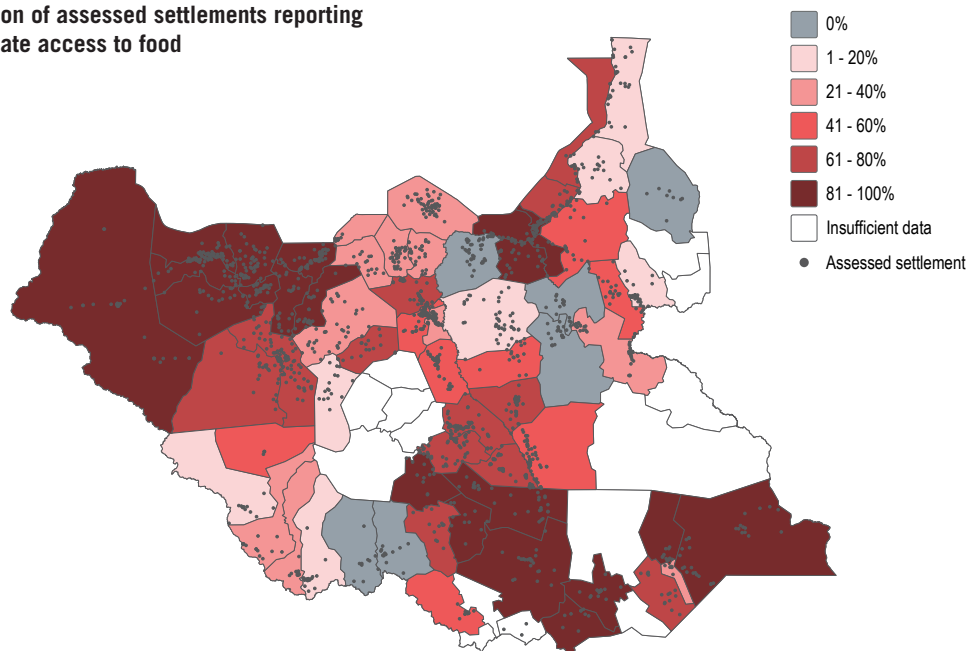
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South Sudan Displacement Crisis

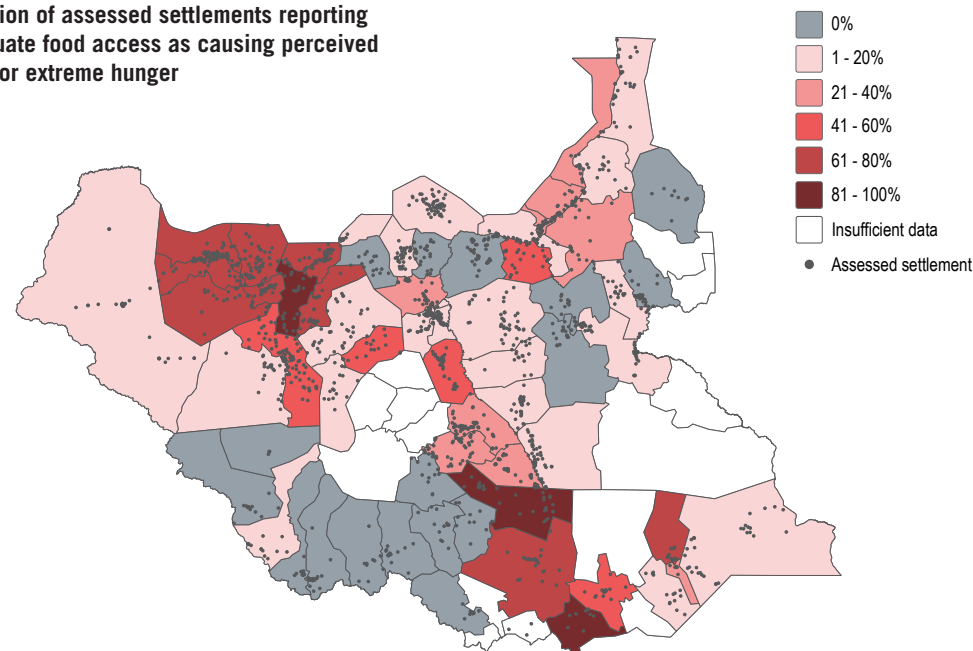
June 2019

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

Canal/Pigi	76%
Mundri West	67%
Mundri East	45%
Aweil Centre	42%
Mvolo	42%

Wild foods: nutrition

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

Fangak	90%
Aweil Centre	85%
Canal/Pigi	72%
Terekeka	69%
Gogrial West	67%

Meal frequency

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

Aweil Centre	100%
Aweil West	100%
Mundri East	100%
Mvolo	100%
Aweil North	98%

Food coping: skipping days

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

Ulang	57%
Gogrial East	56%
Gogrial West	54%
Tonj East	50%
Raja	47%



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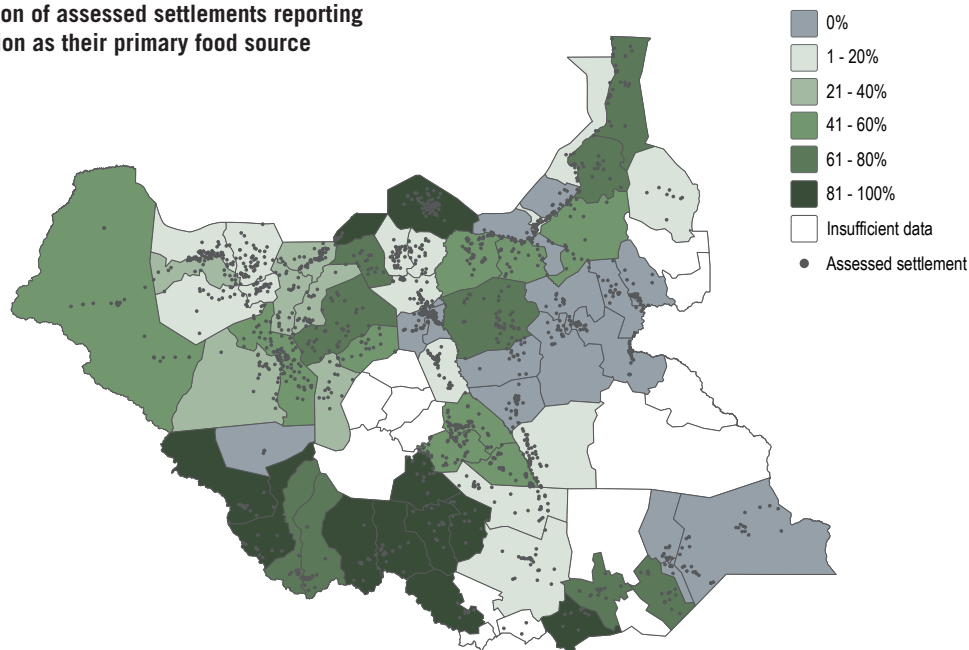
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South Sudan Displacement Crisis

June 2019

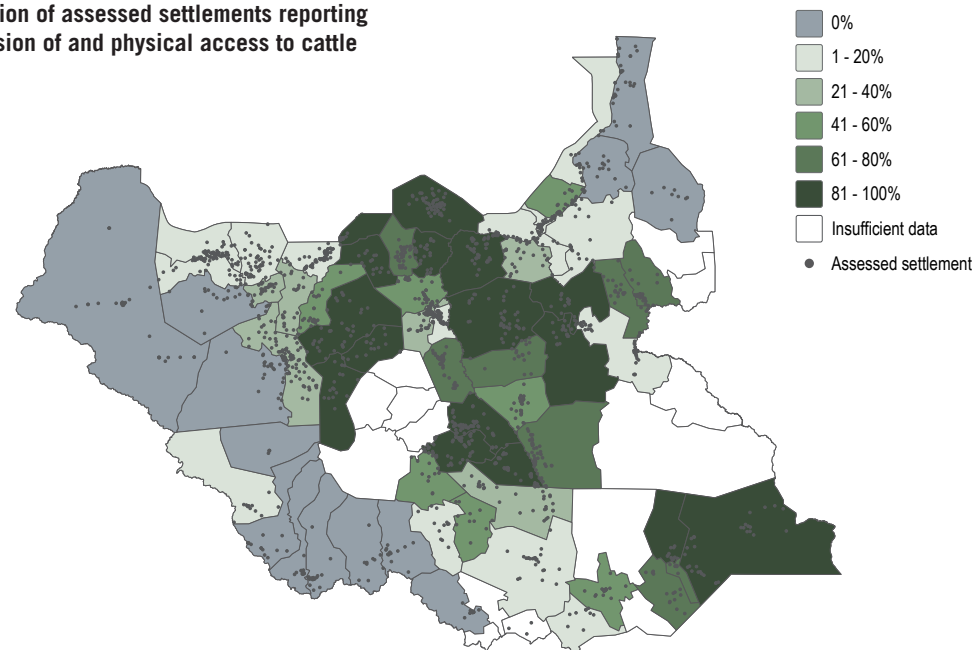
Livelihoods: cultivation

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting cultivation as their primary food source



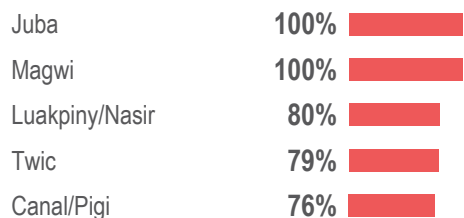
Livelihoods: livestock

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



Agricultural inputs

Top five counties reporting inadequate access to farming tools



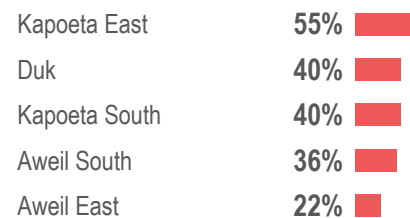
Land for cultivation

Top five counties reporting access restrictions to land for cultivation



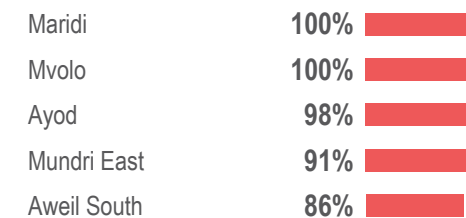
Food source: livestock

Top five counties reporting livestock as their primary food source



Livestock disease

Top five counties reporting a livestock disease outbreak





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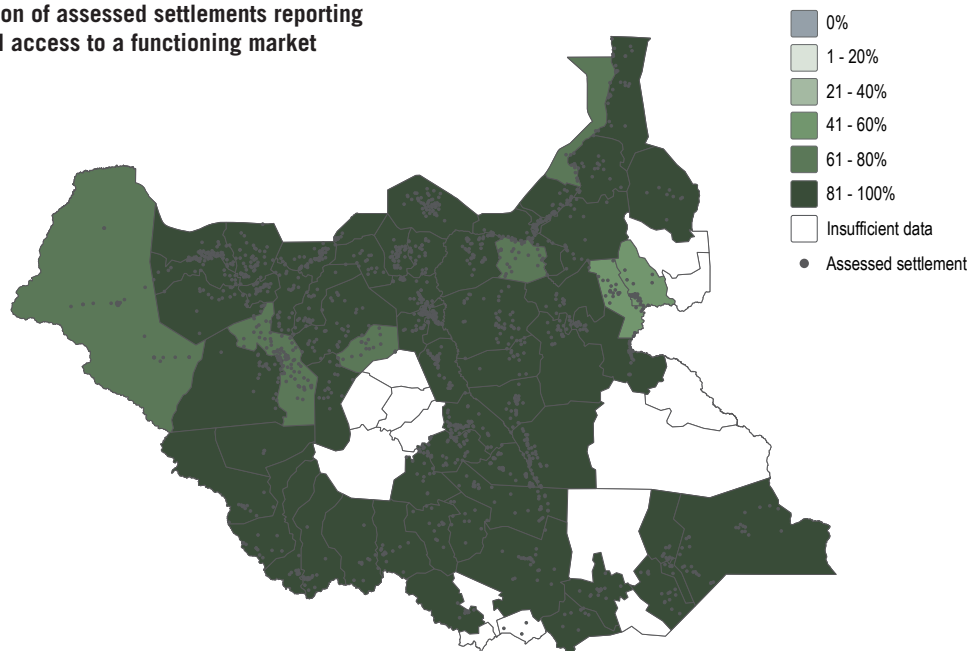
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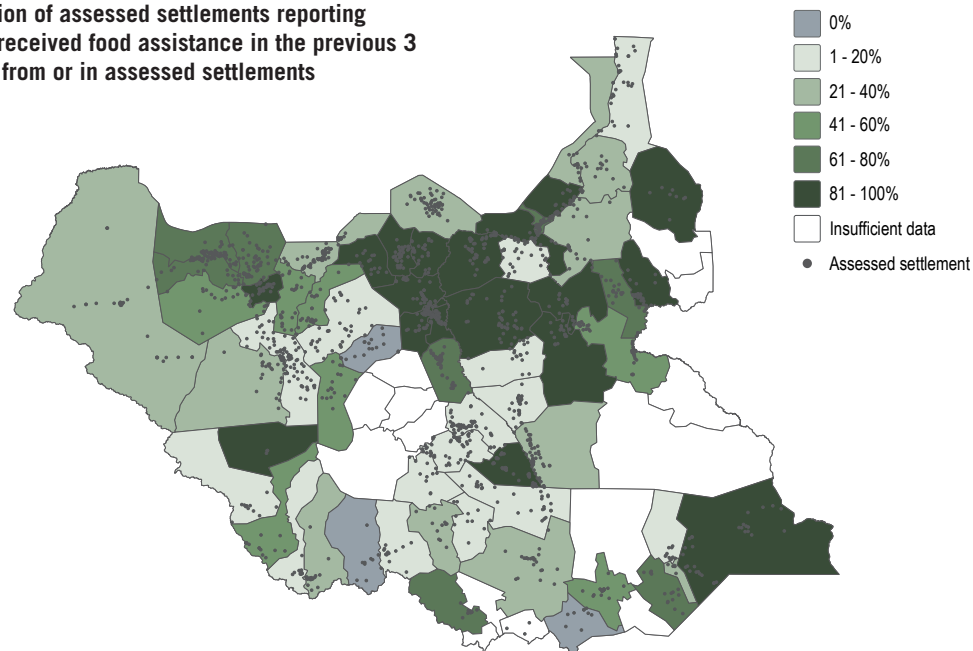
Markets

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

Juba	96%	<div></div>
Tonj South	65%	<div></div>
Wau	61%	<div></div>
Aweil North	50%	<div></div>
Malakal	50%	<div></div>

Livelihood: casual labour

Top five assessed counties reporting casual labour as a livelihood activity

Juba	100%	<div></div>
Raja	100%	<div></div>
Yei	100%	<div></div>
Torit	95%	<div></div>
Yambio	95%	<div></div>

Food source: humanitarian

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

Nagero	100%	<div></div>
Nyirol	100%	<div></div>
Uror	100%	<div></div>
Leer	98%	<div></div>
Luakpiny/Nasir	92%	<div></div>

Humanitarian distribution

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

Ibba	100%	<div></div>
Magwi	100%	<div></div>
Tonj East	100%	<div></div>
Maridi	93%	<div></div>
Nzara	92%	<div></div>



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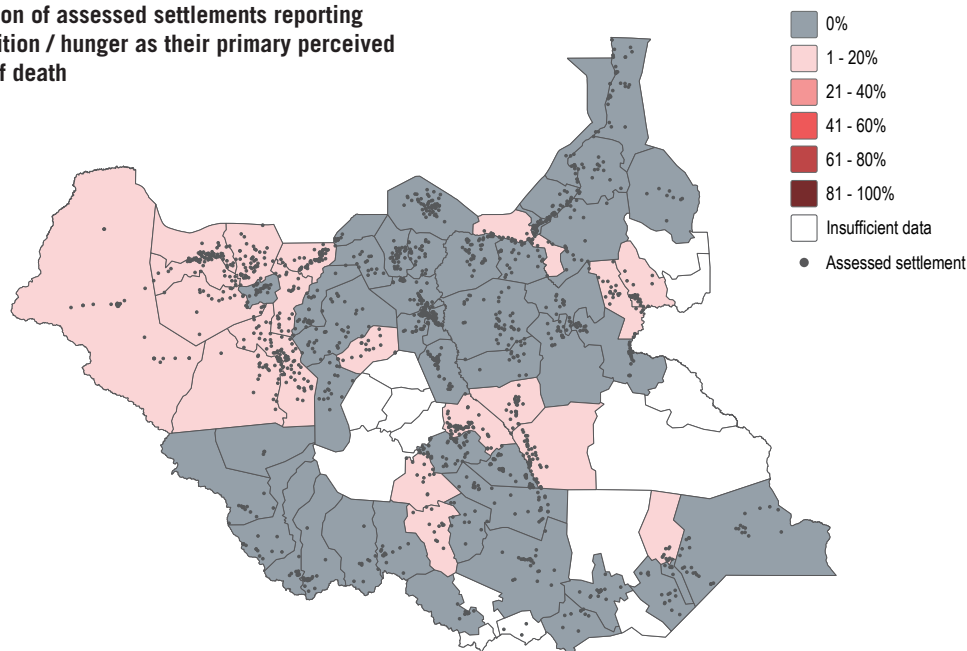
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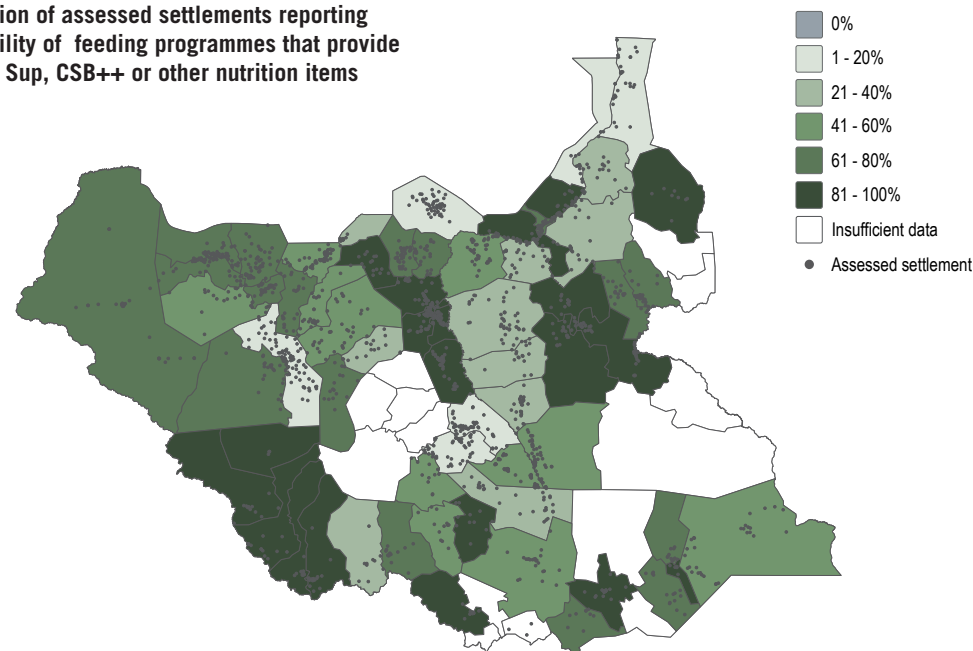
June 2019

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

Mundri East	91%	<div></div>
Maridi	79%	<div></div>
Mundri West	75%	<div></div>
Mvolo	75%	<div></div>
Twic	62%	<div></div>

Health: malnutrition

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

Tonj East	19%	<div></div>
Ulang	17%	<div></div>
Tonj North	14%	<div></div>
Twic	12%	<div></div>
Aweil East	8%	<div></div>

Health: cholera

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

Nagero	50%	<div></div>
Yambio	45%	<div></div>
Twic	37%	<div></div>
Torit	32%	<div></div>
Mayom	31%	<div></div>

Health services

Top five assessed counties reporting no physical access to health services

Kapoeta East	77%	<div></div>
Jur River	73%	<div></div>
Gogrial West	50%	<div></div>
Ibba	50%	<div></div>
Mundri West	50%	<div></div>