



South Sudan - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

April 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 April 2019, and are not statistically generalisable.

Assessment Coverage

2,147 Key Informants interviewed

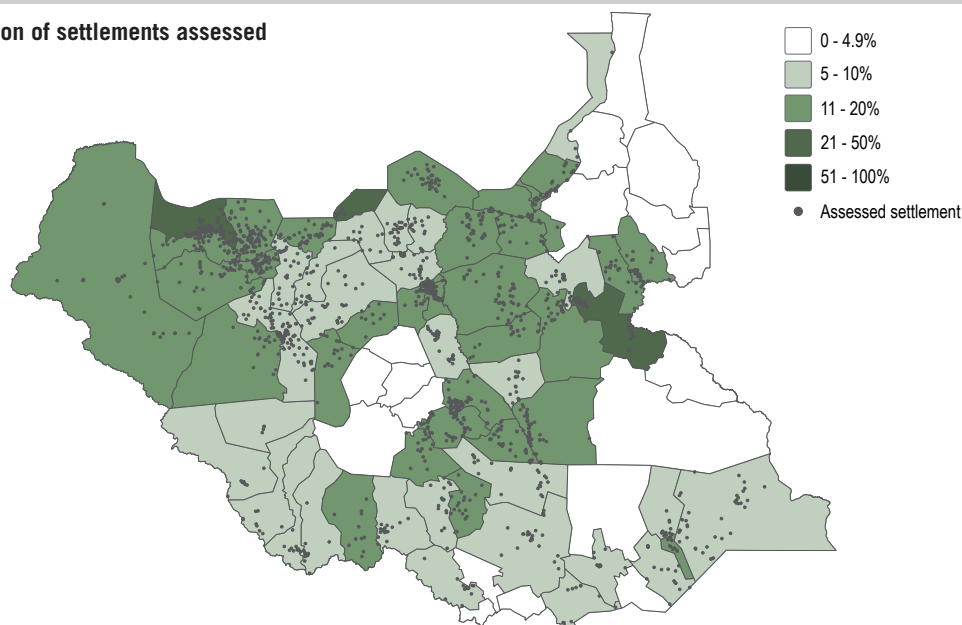
1,405 Settlements assessed

61 Counties assessed

60 Counties with 5% or more coverage¹

Assessment coverage

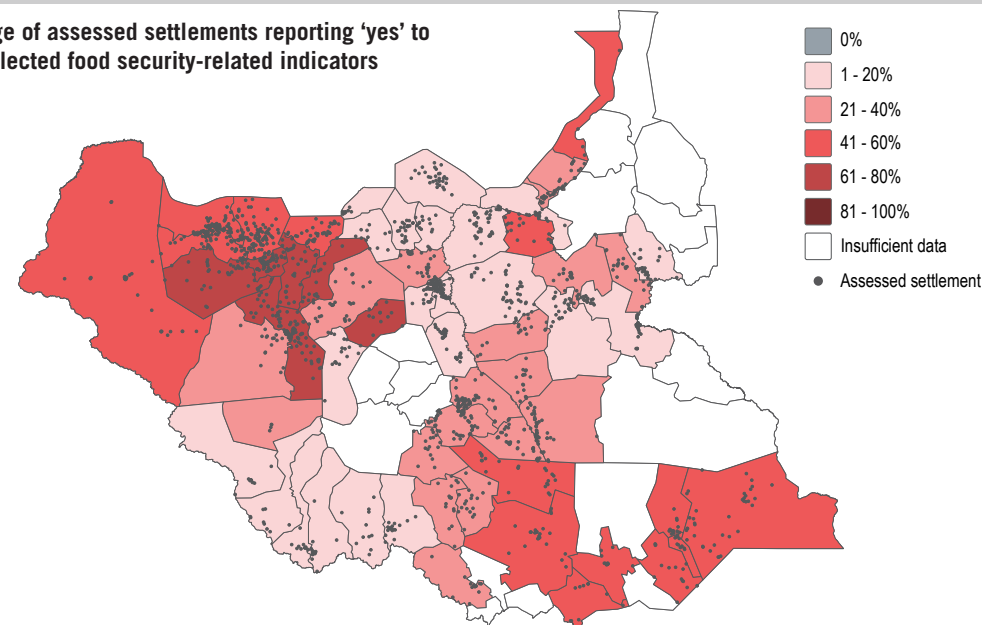
Proportion of settlements assessed



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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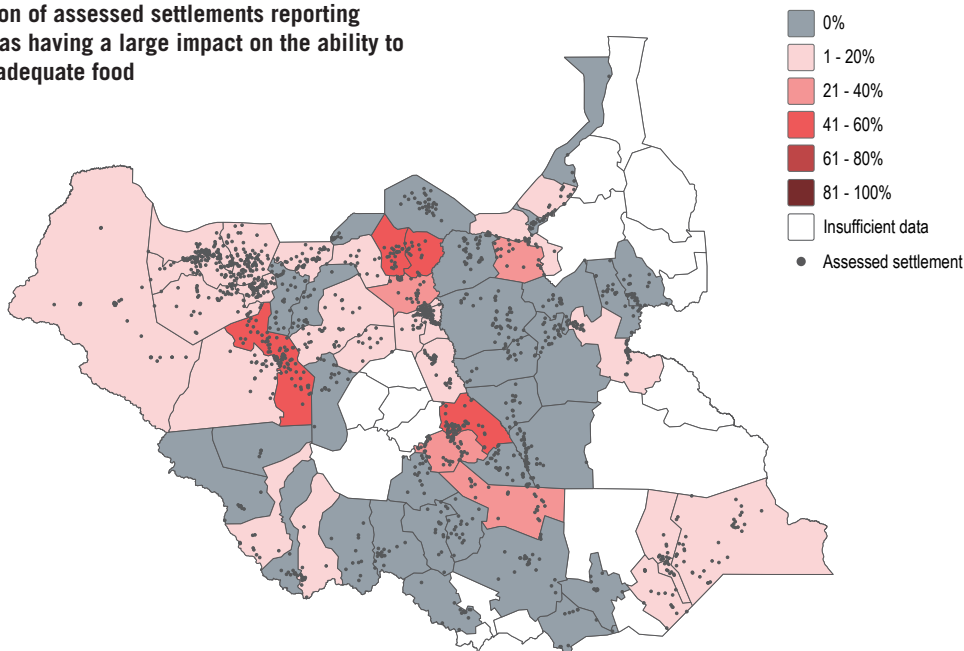
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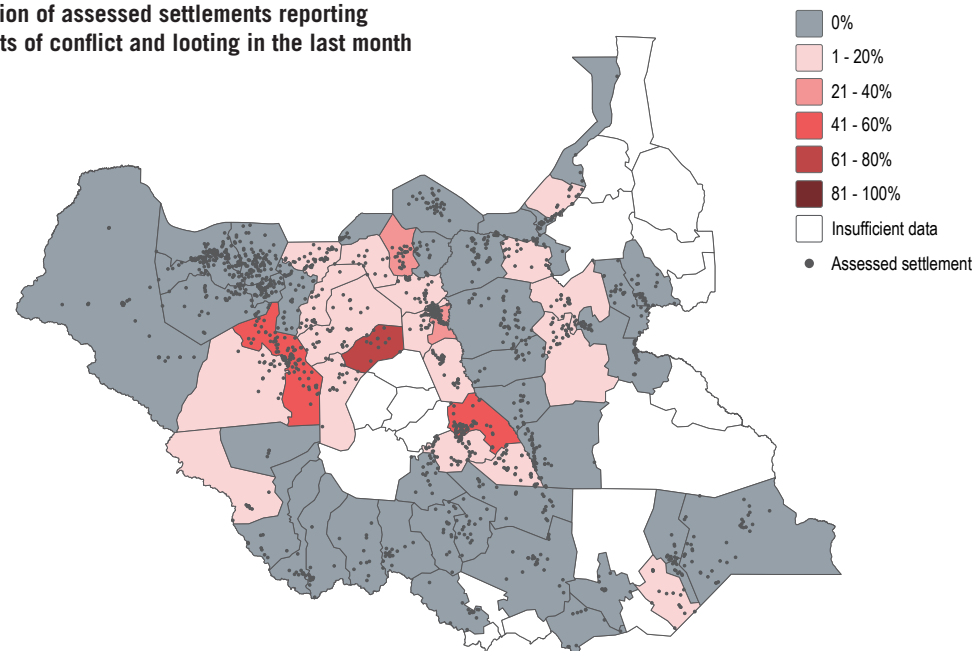
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Shocks

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

Tonj East	64%
Gogrial West	52%
Koch	32%
Canal/Pigi	30%
Magwi	30%

Shocks: health

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

Abiemnhom	90%
Canal/Pigi	80%
Gogrial West	79%
Pariang	77%
Twic	74%

Shocks: cereal prices

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

Terekeka	91%
Gogrial West	83%
Magwi	80%
Torit	80%
Manyo	75%

Shocks: livestock

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

Ayod	86%
Guit	47%
Rubkona	45%
Aweil West	35%
Canal/Pigi	35%



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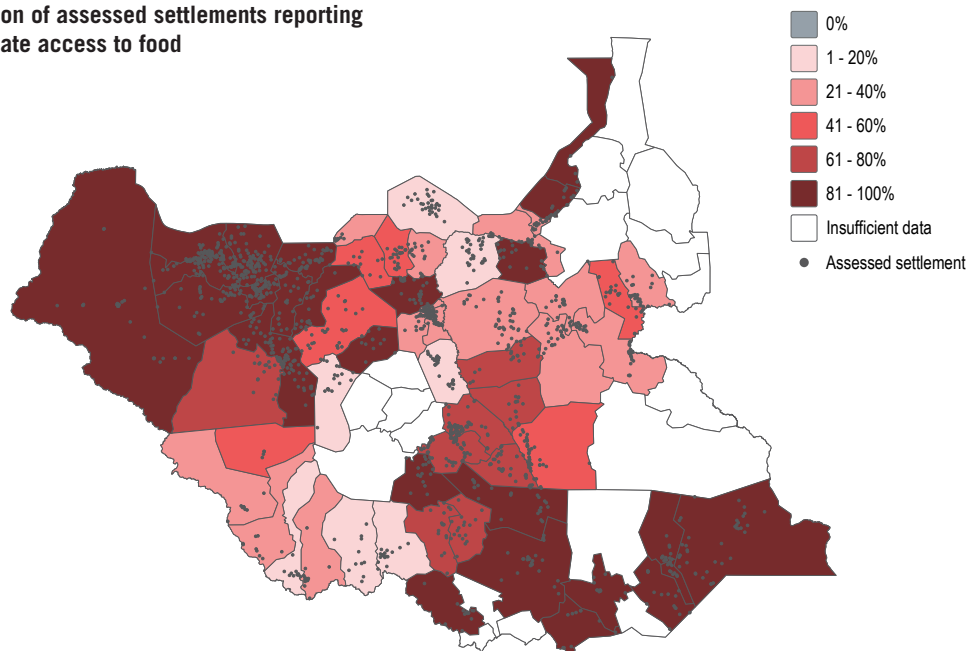
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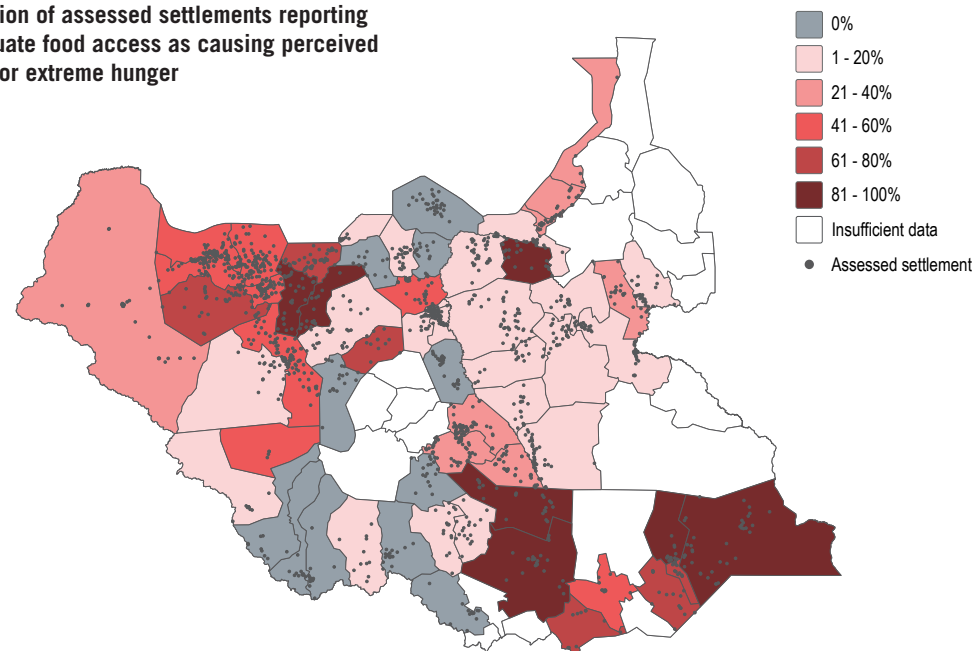
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Food access

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

Ibba	83%	<div></div>
Mundri East	72%	<div></div>
Mundri West	69%	<div></div>
Mvolo	69%	<div></div>
Canal/Pigi	60%	<div></div>

Wild foods: nutrition

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

Fangak	83%	<div></div>
Tonj East	82%	<div></div>
Aweil North	79%	<div></div>
Aweil South	76%	<div></div>
Aweil Centre	74%	<div></div>

Meal frequency

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

Aweil West	100%	<div></div>
Budi	100%	<div></div>
Kapoeta North	100%	<div></div>
Manyo	100%	<div></div>
Torit	100%	<div></div>

Food coping: skipping days

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

Tonj East	64%	<div></div>
Gogrial West	52%	<div></div>
Jur River	51%	<div></div>
Twic	50%	<div></div>
Raja	43%	<div></div>



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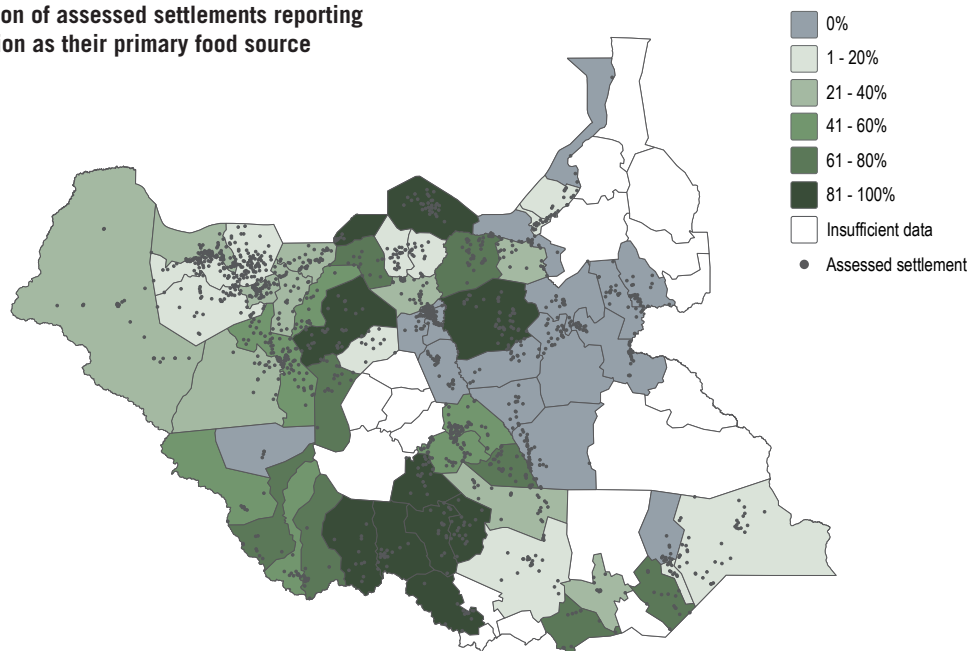
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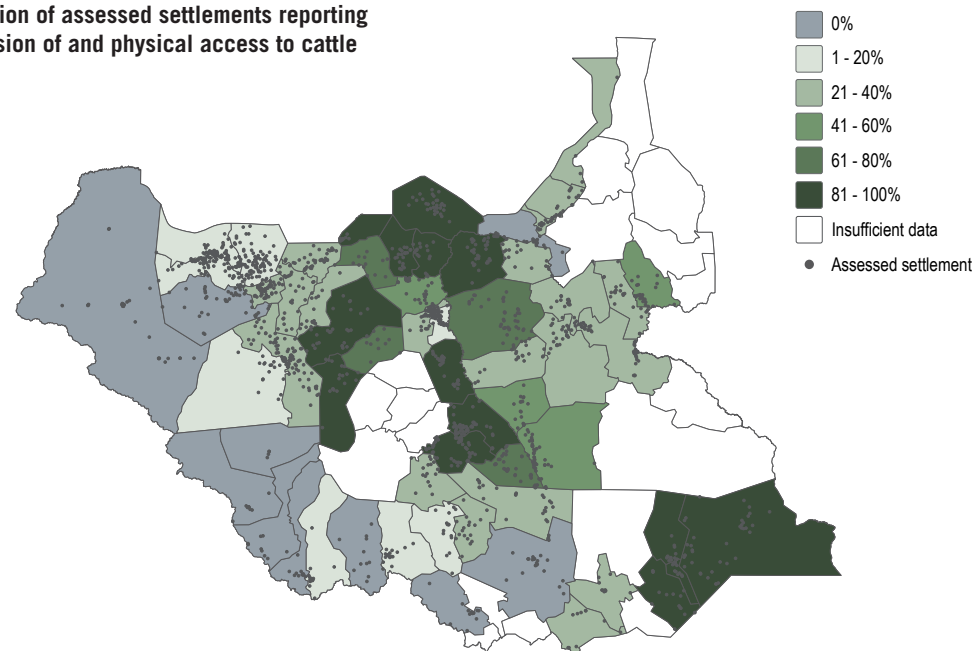
Livelihoods: cultivation

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting cultivation as their primary food source



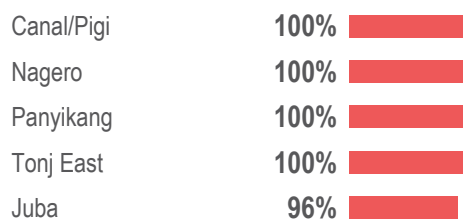
Livelihoods: livestock

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



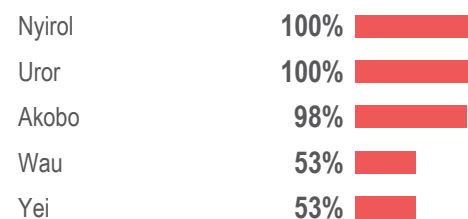
Agricultural inputs

Top five counties reporting inadequate access to farming tools



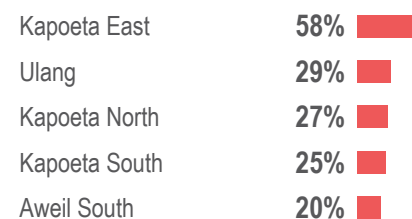
Land for cultivation

Top five counties reporting access restrictions to land for cultivation



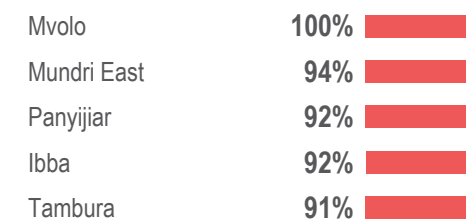
Food source: livestock

Top five counties reporting livestock as their primary food source



Livestock disease

Top five counties reporting a livestock disease outbreak





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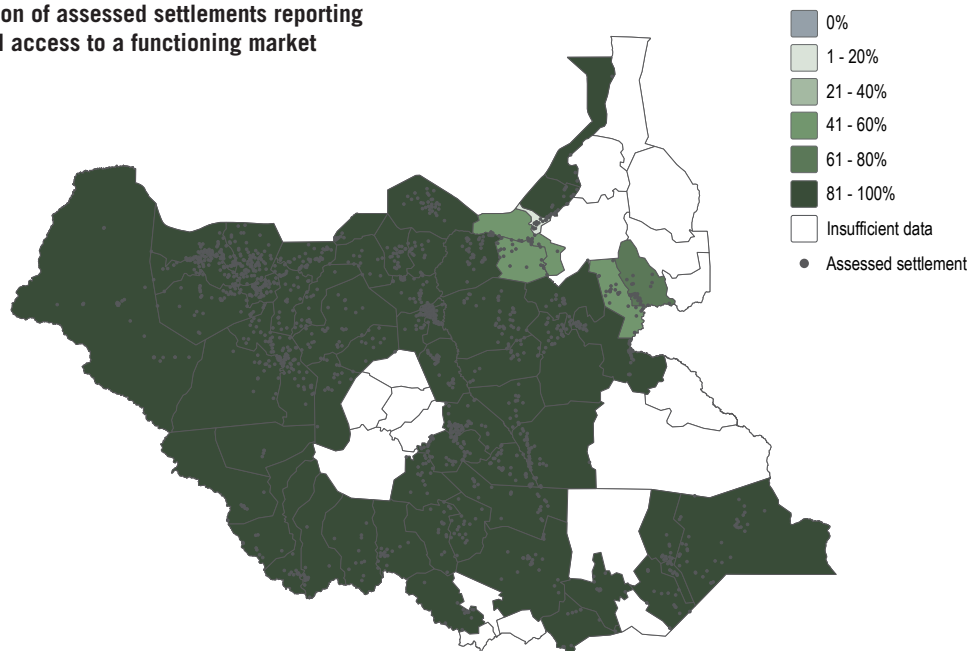
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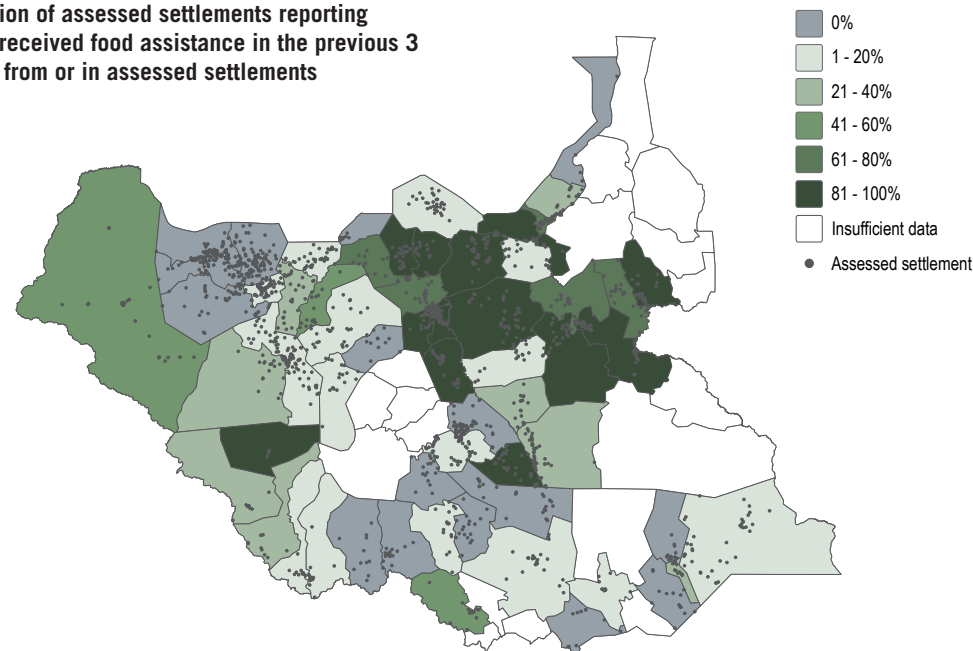
Markets

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>
Manyo	75%	<div></div>
Kapoeta North	73%	<div></div>
Torit	67%	<div></div>
Aweil West	65%	<div></div>

Livelihood: casual labour

Top five assessed counties reporting casual labour as a livelihood activity

Magwi	100%	<div></div>
Tonj North	100%	<div></div>
Yei	100%	<div></div>
Juba	96%	<div></div>
Tonj East	91%	<div></div>

Food source: humanitarian

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

Leer	100%	<div></div>
Mayendit	98%	<div></div>
Panyijjar	97%	<div></div>
Guit	87%	<div></div>
Rubkona	86%	<div></div>

Humanitarian distribution

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

Abiemnhom	100%	<div></div>
Aweil Centre	100%	<div></div>
Aweil East	100%	<div></div>
Aweil North	100%	<div></div>
Aweil West	100%	<div></div>

*Other assessed counties reporting 100% no humanitarian assistance received in the past 3 months include: Budi, Ibba, Kapoeta North, Magwi, Manyo, Maridi, Mundri East, Mvolo, Terekeka, Tonj East, and Yirol East.



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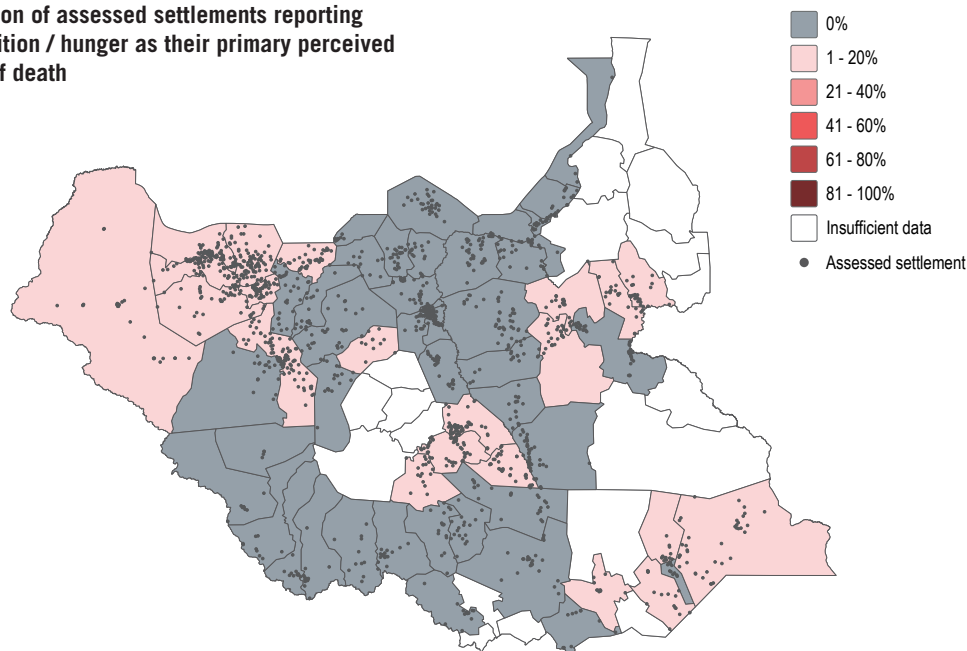
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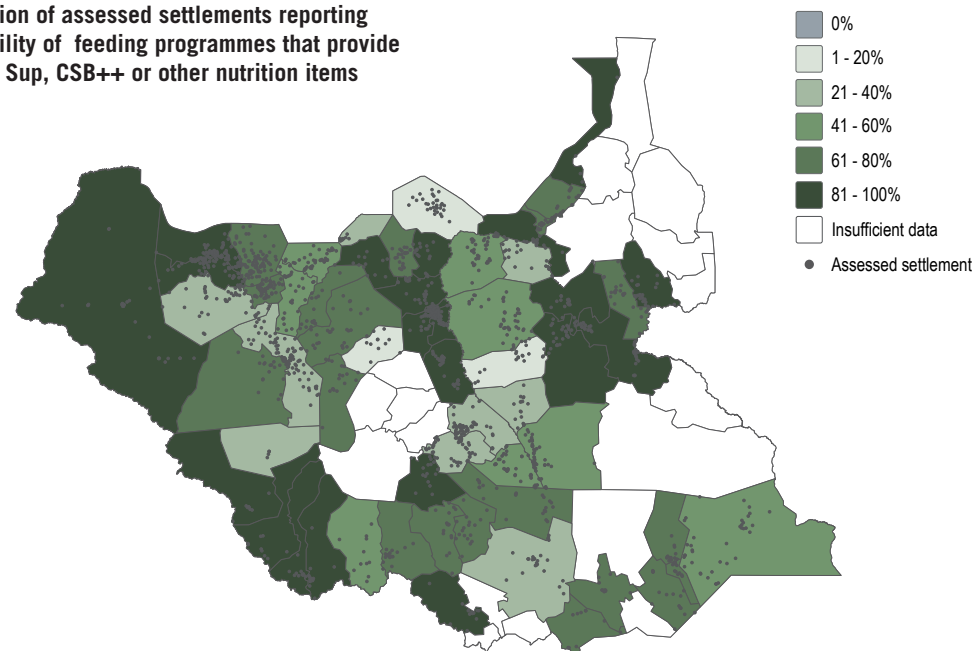
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Perceived causes of death, health and nutrition

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

Luakpiny/Nasir	69%
Ulang	67%
Twic	62%
Maridi	56%
Gogrial West	55%

Health: malnutrition

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

Tonj East	27%
Ulang	13%
Tonj North	11%
Aweil East	8%
Aweil South	8%

Health: cholera

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

Gogrial West	62%
Tonj East	55%
Torit	53%
Panyijar	35%
Twic	34%

Health services

Top five assessed counties reporting no physical access to health services

Ibba	75%
Canal/Pigi	65%
Jur River	57%
Kapoeta East	55%
Mvolo	50%