



# South Sudan - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

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

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

December 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 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 December 2018, and are not statistically generalisable.

### Assessment Coverage

**1,353** Key Informants interviewed

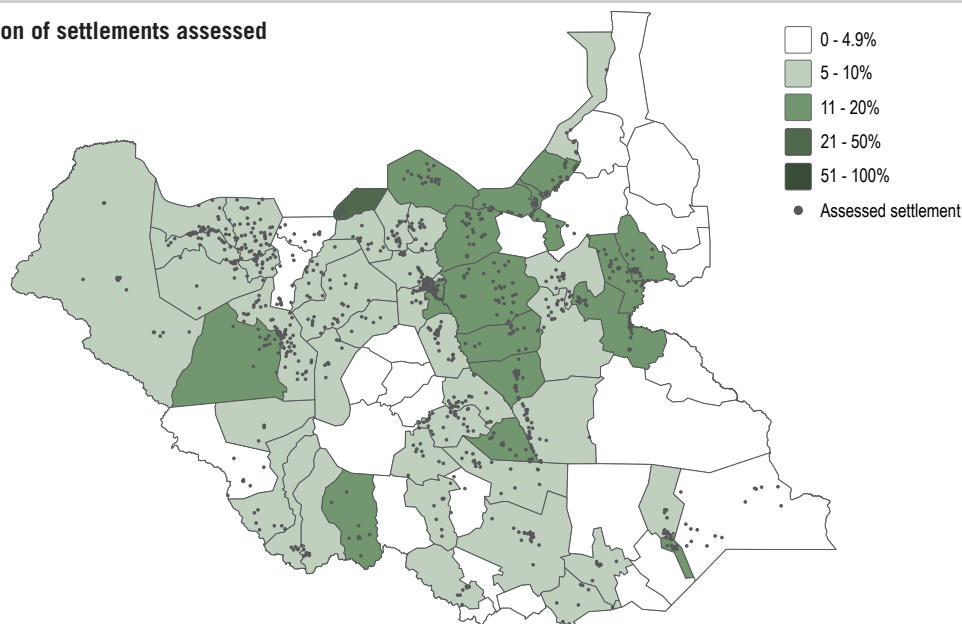
**1,083** Settlements assessed

**58** Counties assessed

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

### Assessment coverage

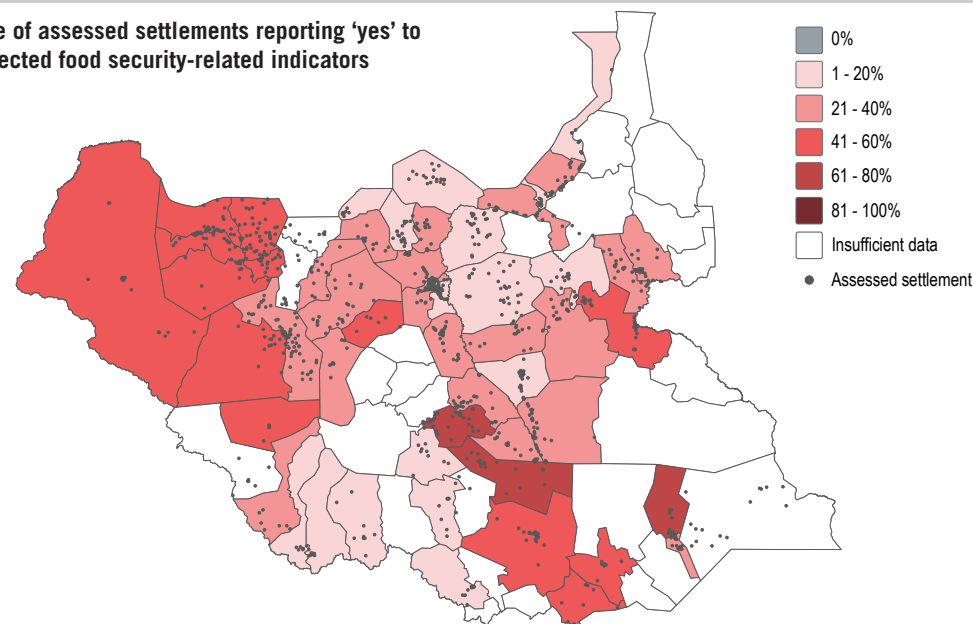
#### Proportion of settlements assessed



<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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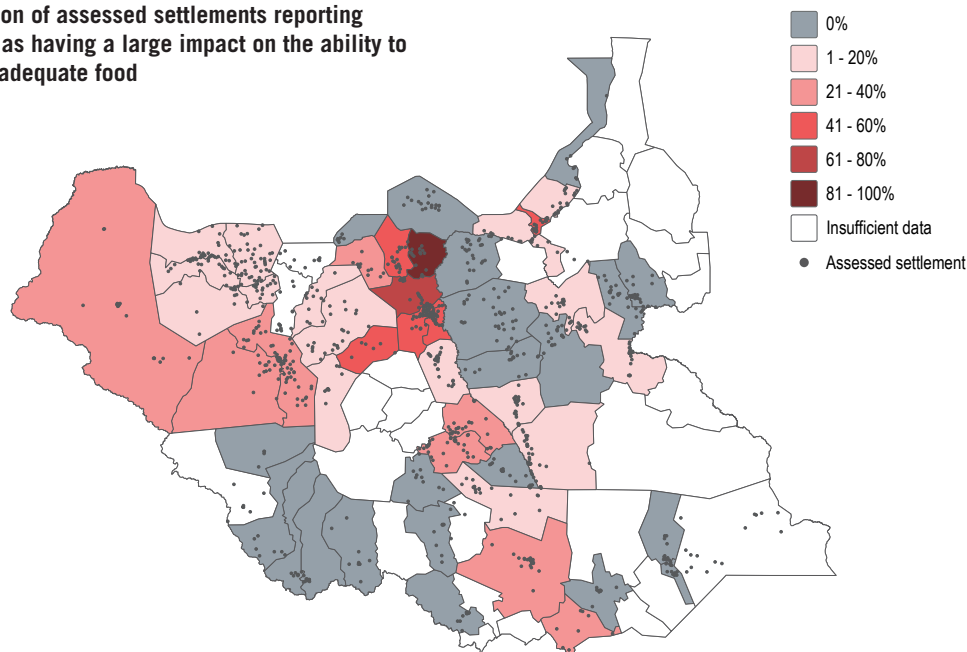
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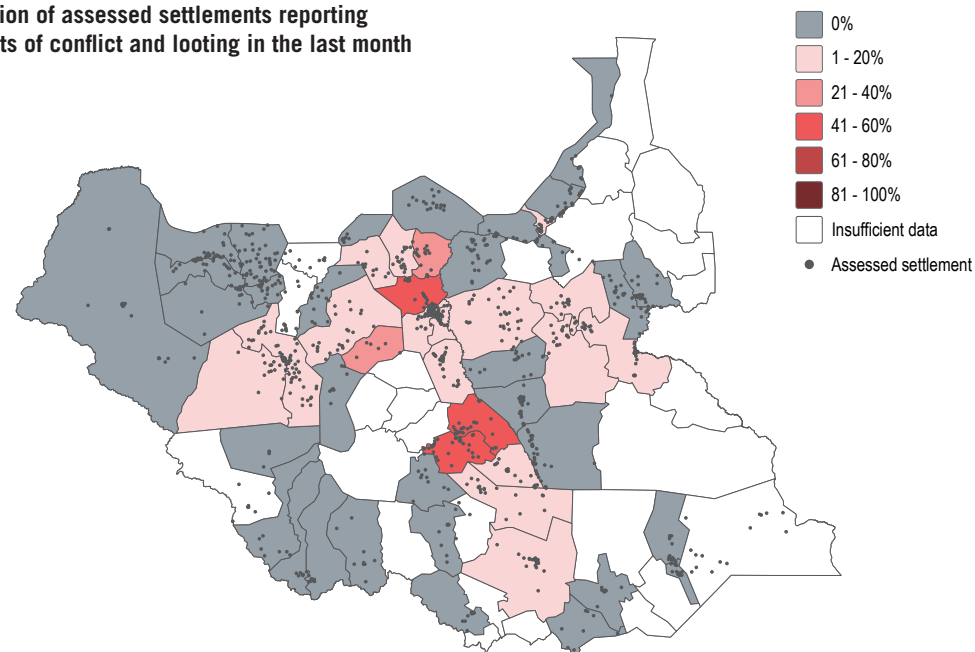
December 2018

### 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

Terekeka	63%	<div></div>
Magwi	50%	<div></div>
Gogrial East	33%	<div></div>
Tonj East	33%	<div></div>
Panyijjar	31%	<div></div>

### Shocks: health

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

Rubkona	100%	<div></div>
Abiemnhom	90%	<div></div>
Guit	87%	<div></div>
Koch	79%	<div></div>
Pariang	72%	<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

Pariang	78%	<div></div>
Terekeka	68%	<div></div>
Raja	62%	<div></div>
Torit	62%	<div></div>
Akobo	53%	<div></div>

### Shocks: livestock

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

Rubkona	71%	<div></div>
Aweil South	50%	<div></div>
Ayod	44%	<div></div>
Guit	33%	<div></div>
Aweil East	30%	<div></div>



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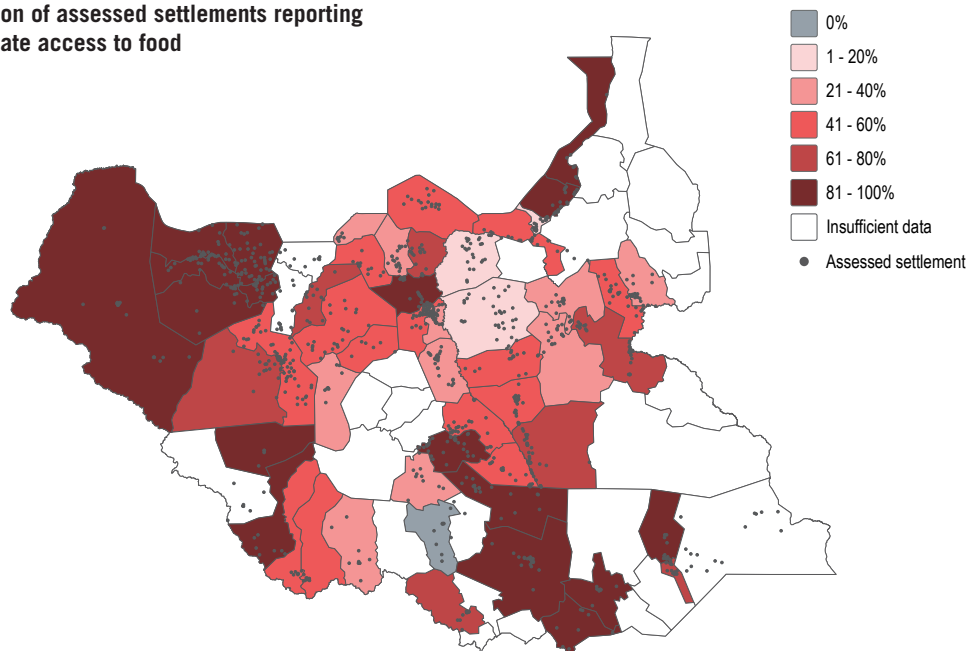
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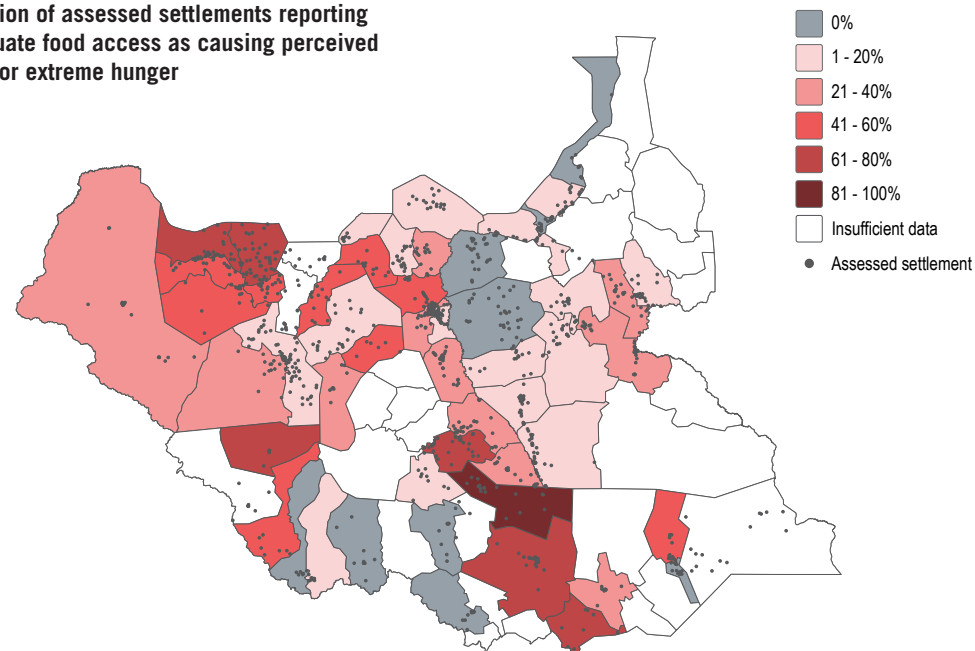
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### Food access

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

Manyo	57%
Mundri West	56%
Yei	54%
Fashoda	32%
Mvolo	30%

### Wild foods: nutrition

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

Awerial	63%
Fangak	58%
Ezo	57%
Mundri West	56%
Terekeka	53%

### Meal frequency

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

Raja	97%
Terekeka	95%
Torit	92%
Kapoeta North	92%
Aweil East	89%

### Food coping: skipping days

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

Kapoeta North	83%
Akobo	71%
Raja	66%
Yirol West	61%
Jur River	59%



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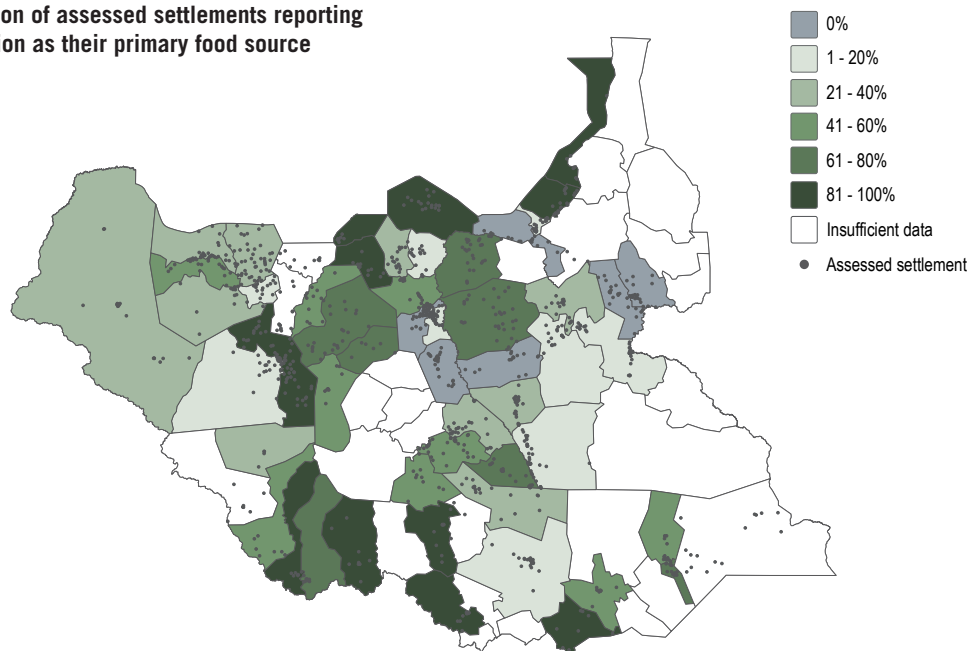
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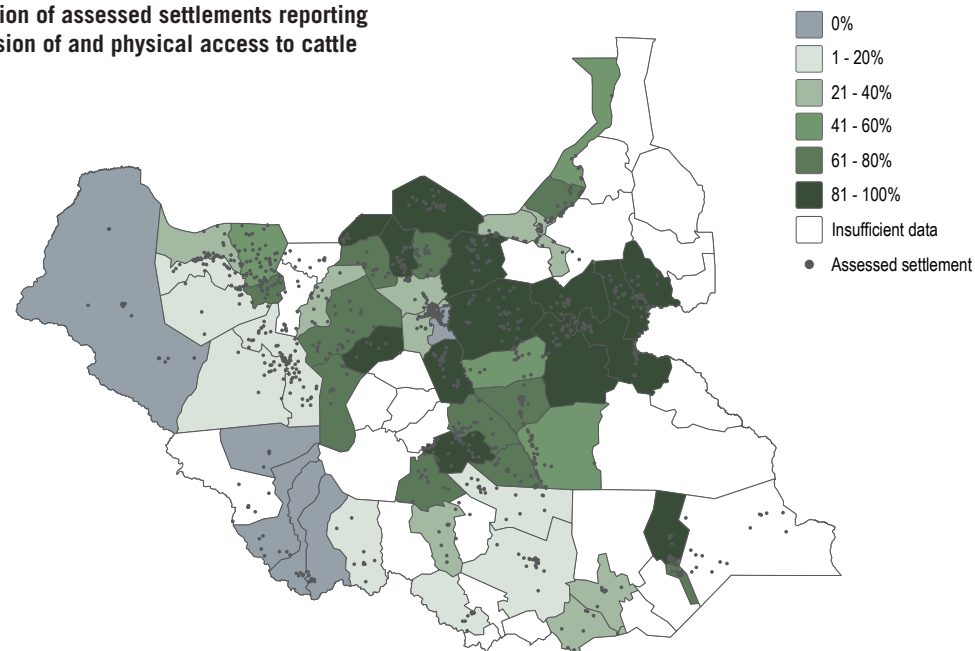
## Livelihoods: cultivation

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 agricultural inputs

Aweil Centre	100%	<div></div>
Kapoeta South	100%	<div></div>
Magwi	100%	<div></div>
Mundri West	100%	<div></div>
Mvolo	100%	<div></div>

## Land for cultivation

Top five counties reporting access restrictions to land for cultivation

Akobo	100%	<div></div>
Fashoda	77%	<div></div>
Wau	62%	<div></div>
Manyo	57%	<div></div>
Juba	54%	<div></div>

## Food source: livestock

Top five counties reporting livestock as their primary food source

Kapoeta North	50%	<div></div>
Aweil South	31%	<div></div>
Ulang	30%	<div></div>
Uror	24%	<div></div>
Akobo	21%	<div></div>

## Livestock disease

Top five counties reporting a livestock disease outbreak

Yambio	92%	<div></div>
Fangak	88%	<div></div>
Rubkona	88%	<div></div>
Nzara	86%	<div></div>
Awerial	84%	<div></div>



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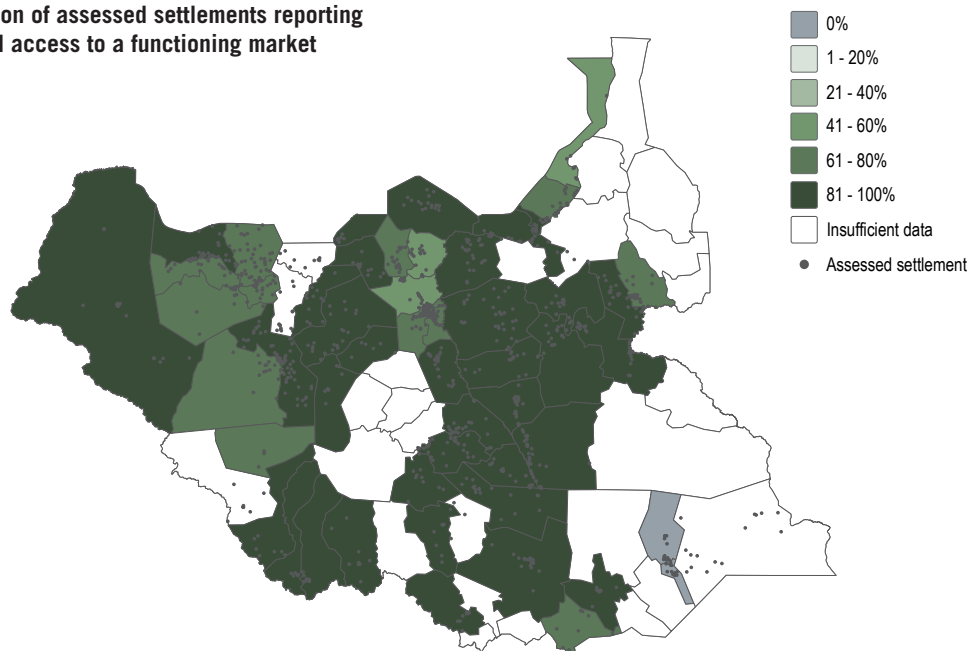
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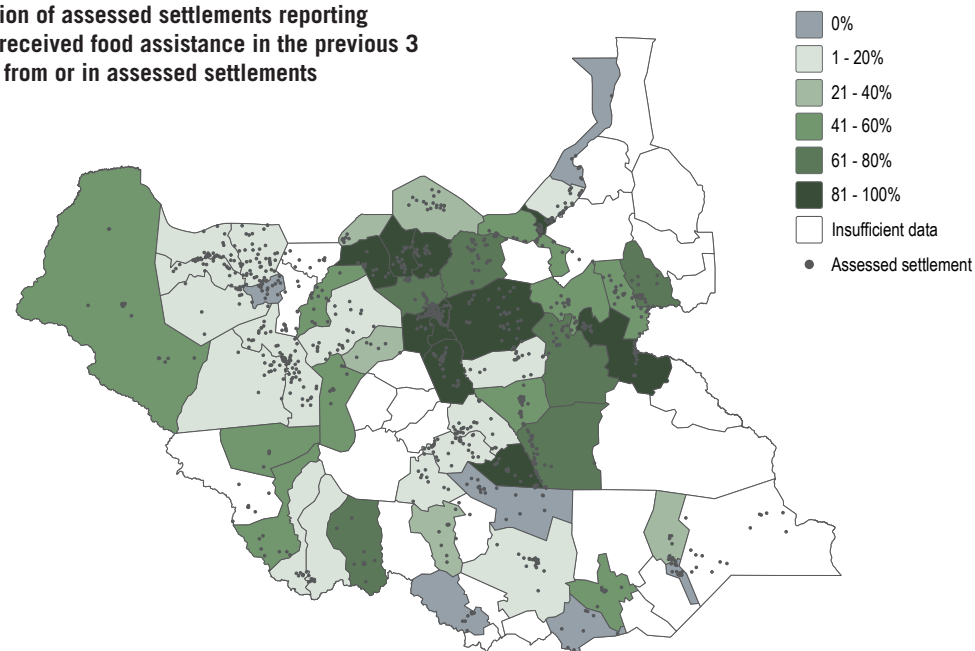
### Markets

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	83%	<div></div>
Panyikang	73%	<div></div>
Terekeka	68%	<div></div>
Wau	60%	<div></div>
Raja	55%	<div></div>

### Livelihood: casual labour

Top five assessed counties reporting casual labour as a livelihood activity

Nzara	100%	<div></div>
Raja	100%	<div></div>
Tonj East	100%	<div></div>
Tonj South	100%	<div></div>
Tonj North	96%	<div></div>

### Food source: humanitarian

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

Mayendit	94%	<div></div>
Leer	93%	<div></div>
Guit	73%	<div></div>
Rubkona	71%	<div></div>
Panyijjar	69%	<div></div>

### Humanitarian distribution

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

Aweil South	100%	<div></div>
Magwi	100%	<div></div>
Manyo	100%	<div></div>
Terekeka	100%	<div></div>
Yei	100%	<div></div>



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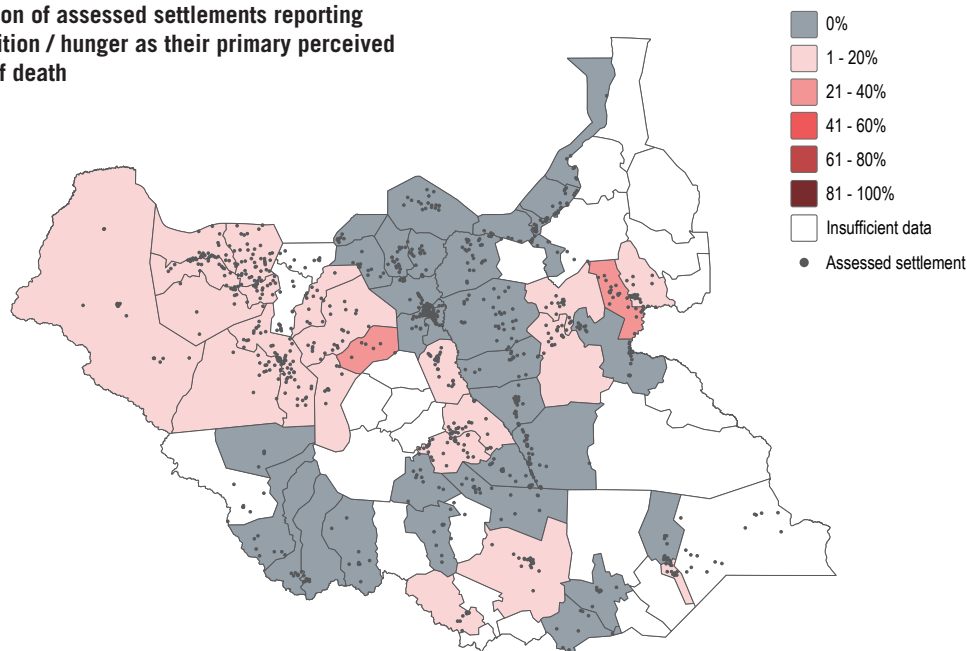
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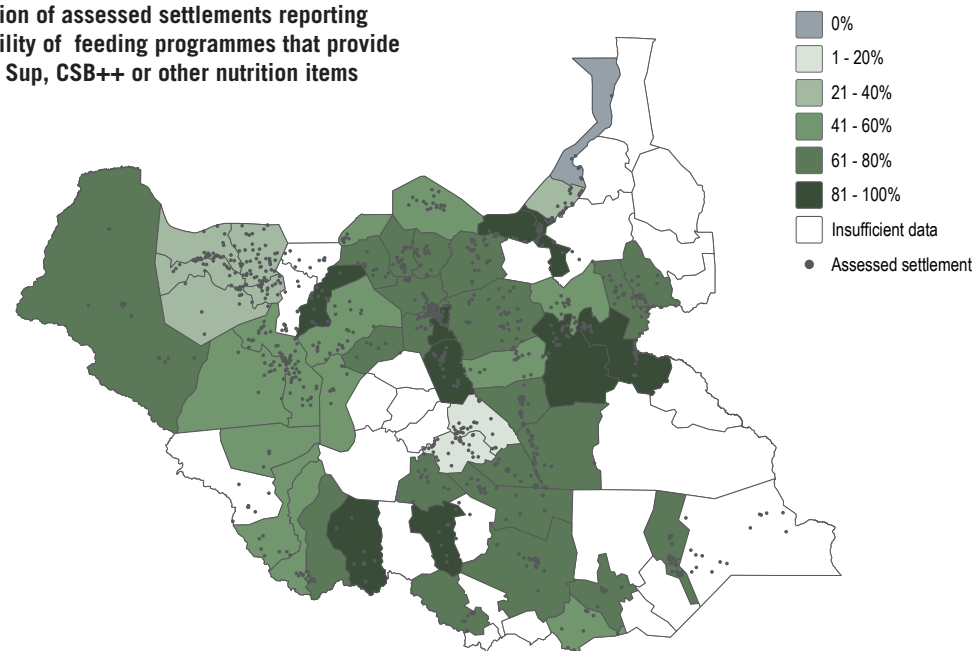
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### Perceived causes of death, health and nutrition

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

Mvolo	50%
Ulang	43%
Gogrial East	42%
Aweil South	38%
Tonj North	38%

### Health: malnutrition

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

Tonj East	33%
Aweil South	25%
Ulang	22%
Aweil East	20%
Tonj North	17%

### Health: cholera

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

Ezo	43%
Mayom	36%
Tonj South	33%
Leer	33%
Koch	29%

### Health services

Top five assessed counties reporting no physical access to health services

Manyo	71%
Aweil East	57%
Aweil West	50%
Fashoda	50%
Kapoeta North	50%