



# South Sudan - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

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

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

February 2022

### 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 faced by 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, 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<sup>2</sup> at the settlement level according to a weighting mechanism, which can be found in the [Terms of Reference \(ToRs\)](#).

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 February 2022, and are not statistically generalisable.

### Assessment Coverage

**2481** Key informants interviewed

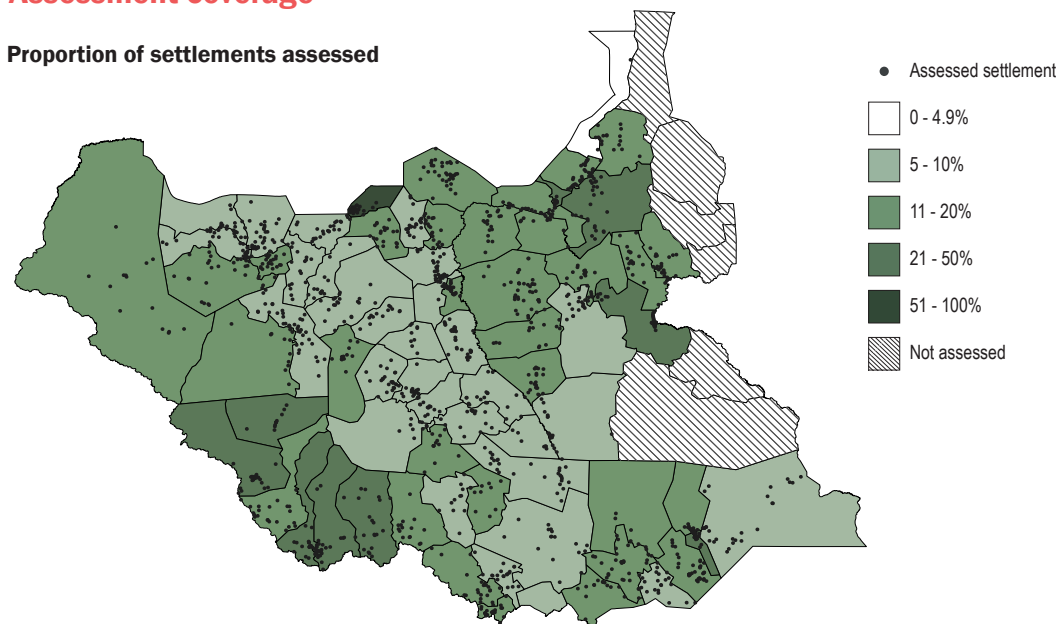
**2046** Settlements assessed

**72** Counties assessed

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

### Assessment coverage

#### Proportion of settlements assessed

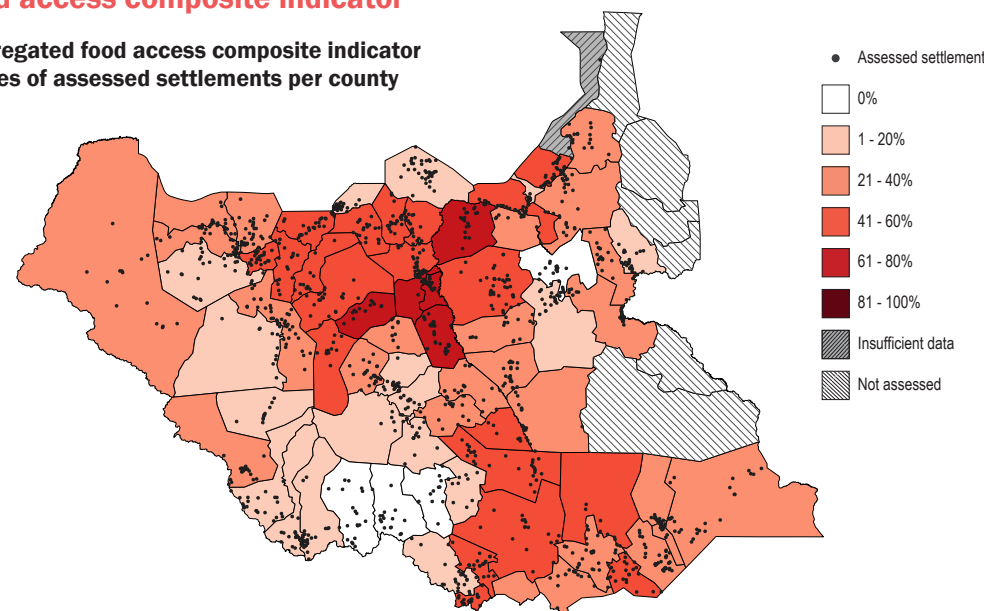


<sup>1</sup> Data is only represented for counties in which at least 5% of settlements have been assessed. The most recent OCHA Common Operational Dataset (COD) released in March 2019 has been used as the reference for settlement names and locations.

<sup>2</sup> During cleaning and aggregation counties which do not reach a census or report "don't know" are recoded as NA thus lowering subset sizes. Additionally, unless otherwise specified all questions have a recall period of 30 days prior to data collection

### Food access composite indicator

#### Aggregated food access composite indicator scores of assessed settlements per county



This food access composite indicator aims at measuring 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 on the following indicators, with all indicators considered to have the same weight:

- Inadequate access to food
- 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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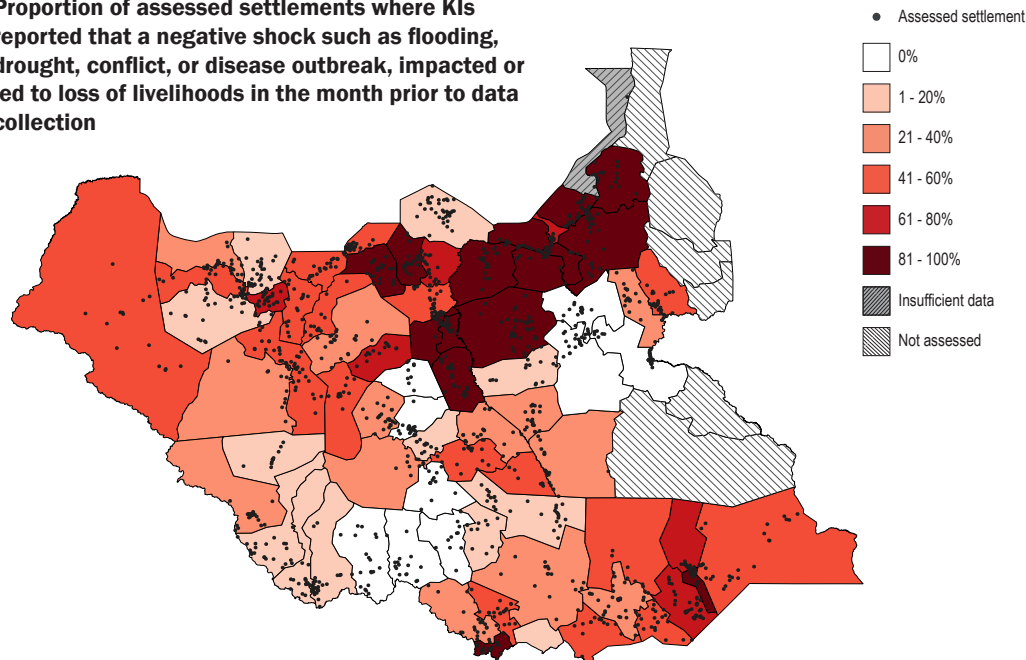
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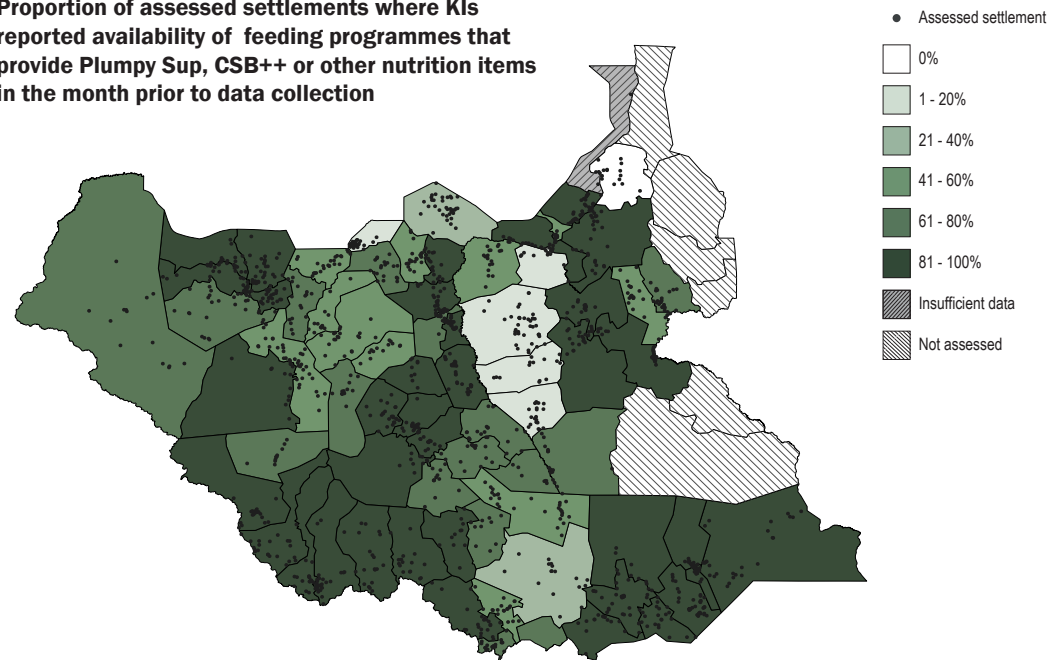
## Shocks

Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that a negative shock such as flooding, drought, conflict, or disease outbreak, impacted or led to loss of livelihoods in the month prior to data collection



## Feeding programmes

Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported availability of feeding programmes that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other nutrition items in the month prior to data collection



### Shocks: IDPs\*

Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported the presence of IDPs or Returnees as having a negative impact on the ability to access adequate food

Mayendit (n=20)	100%	<div></div>
Panyikang (n=18)	100%	<div></div>
Ayod (n=32)	100%	<div></div>
Koch (n=26)	96%	<div></div>
Mayom (n=20)	95%	<div></div>

\*Findings relate to the subsets of (n) amount of settlements in each county where KIs reported the presence of IDPs or Returnees

### Shocks: conflict food access\*

Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported incidents of conflict or looting as having a large impact on the ability to access adequate food

Abiemnhom (n=14)	100%	<div></div>
Ulang (n=17)	100%	<div></div>
Luakpiny/Nasir (n=32)	100%	<div></div>
Magwi (n=10)	100%	<div></div>
Koch (n=14)	93%	<div></div>

\*Findings relate to the subsets of (n) amount of settlements in each county where KIs reported violence which affected life

### Shocks: hunger\*

Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported hunger is "worst it can be"

Kapoeta North (n=13)	100%	<div></div>
Kapoeta East (n=25)	100%	<div></div>
Fangak (n=30)	100%	<div></div>
Ayod (n=40)	98%	<div></div>
Guit (n=18)	94%	<div></div>

\*Findings relate to the subsets of (n) amount of settlements in each county where KIs reported most people were not able to access enough food

### Shocks: conflict impact\*

Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported conflict is the primary reason most people's ability to engage in livelihood activities has decreased

Lainya (n=9)	100%	<div></div>
Luakpiny/Nasir (n=10)	60%	<div></div>
Tambura (n=18)	56%	<div></div>
Morobo (n=16)	44%	<div></div>
Ulang (n=12)	41%	<div></div>

\*Findings relate to the subsets of (n) amount of settlements in each county where KIs reported most people's ability to engage in livelihood activities decreased



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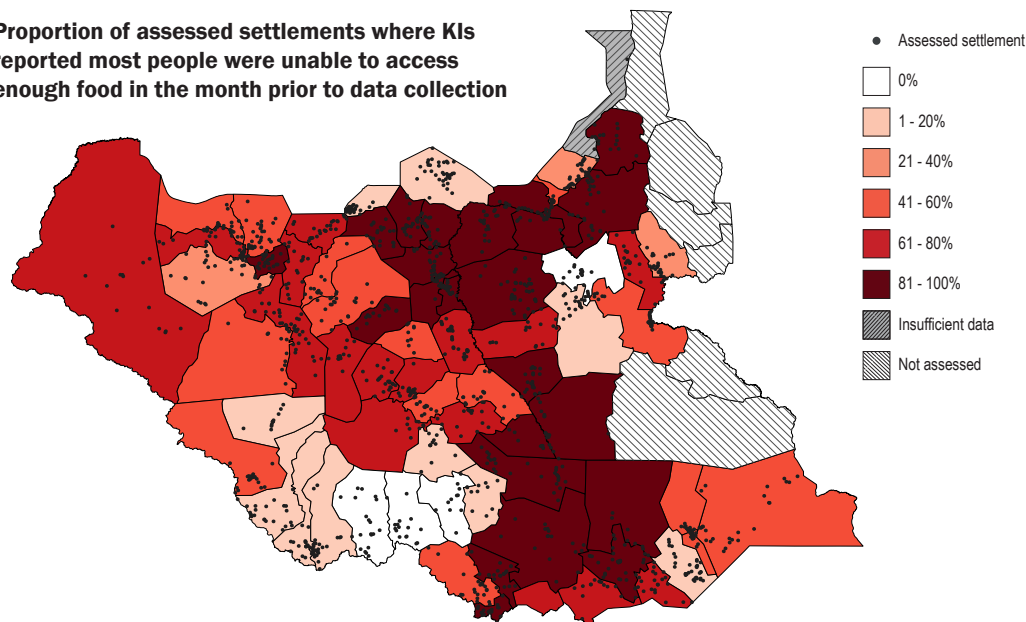
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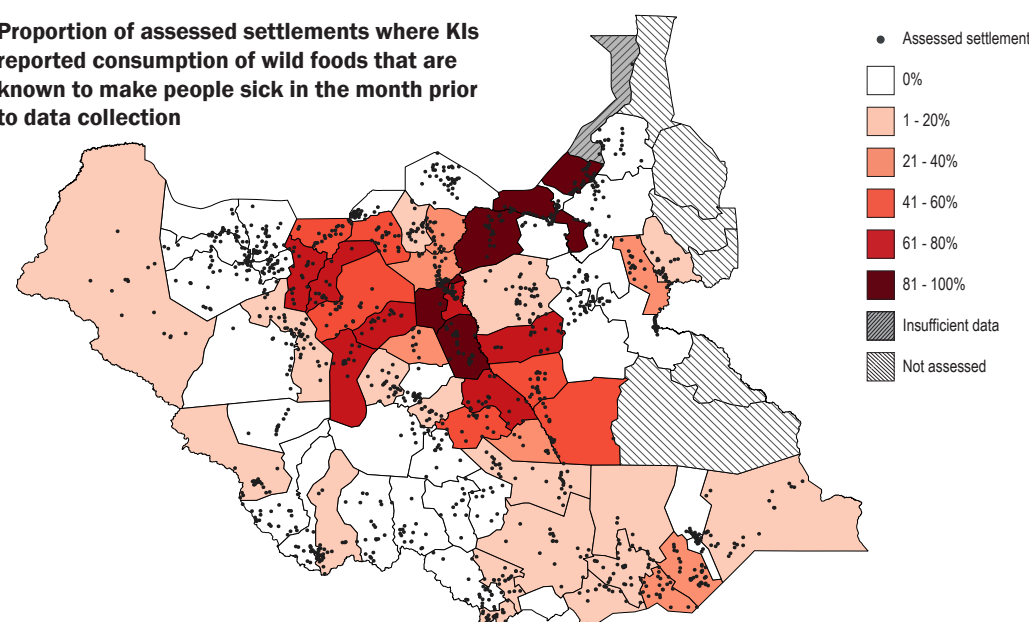
February 2022

### Food access

Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported most people were unable to access enough food in the month prior to data collection



Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick in the month prior to data collection



### Inadequate access to food

Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported most people are unable to access enough food

Fangak	100%	<div></div>
Mayom	100%	<div></div>
Rubkona	100%	<div></div>
Ayod	96%	<div></div>
Morobo	95%	<div></div>

### Food coping: wild foods

Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick

Fangak	100%	<div></div>
Panyijiar	98%	<div></div>
Panyikang	94%	<div></div>
Fashoda	88%	<div></div>
Mayendit	82%	<div></div>

### Livelihood: activities

Top five most commonly reported livelihood activities by proportion of assessed settlements

Crops for sustenance	39%	<div></div>
Livestock	39%	<div></div>
Charcoal making	34%	<div></div>
Fishing	28%	<div></div>
Casual labour	22%	<div></div>

### Food coping: skipping days\*

Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported people go entire days without eating as a coping strategy

Akobo (n=16)	62%	<div></div>
Tambura (n=18)	44%	<div></div>
Gogrial East (n=9)	44%	<div></div>
Juba (n=25)	44%	<div></div>
Panyijiar (n=27)	33%	<div></div>

In 100% of assessed settlements in Baiet and Juba, KIs also reported most people are unable to access enough food

\*Findings relate to the subsets of (n) amount of settlements in each county where KIs reported most people were not able to access enough food



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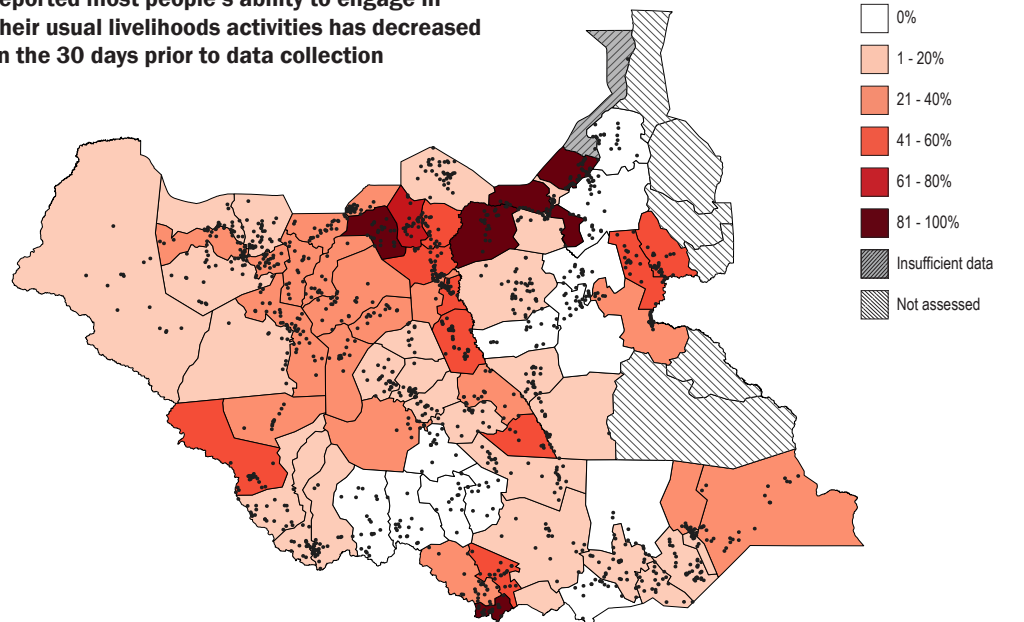
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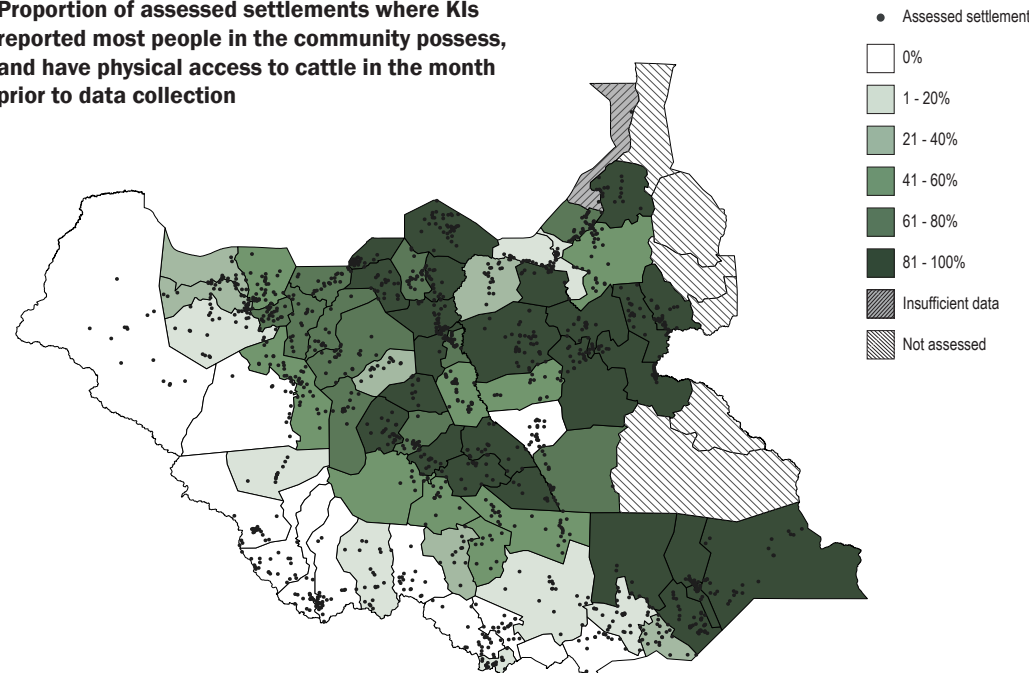
## Livelihoods: engage in activities

Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported most people's ability to engage in their usual livelihoods activities has decreased in the 30 days prior to data collection



## Livelihoods: livestock

Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported most people in the community possess, and have physical access to cattle in the month prior to data collection



## Livelihoods: crop disruptions\*

Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported disruptions in crop growth

Morobo (n=12)	100%	<div></div>
Fangak (n=30)	100%	<div></div>
Panyikang (n=18)	100%	<div></div>
Ayod (n=41)	100%	<div></div>
Fashoda (n=34)	100%	<div></div>

## Livelihoods: engage in activities

Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported most people's ability to engage in their usual livelihoods activities has decreased

Panyikang	100%	<div></div>
Fashoda	100%	<div></div>
Fangak	100%	<div></div>
Mayom	82%	<div></div>
Morobo	81%	<div></div>

## Livelihoods: casual labour

Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported casual labour is a common livelihood activity in the settlement

Kajo-keji	91%	<div></div>
Baliet	87%	<div></div>
Duk	82%	<div></div>
Twic East	81%	<div></div>
Wau	76%	<div></div>

## Livelihoods: livestock activities

Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that most people are engaged in livestock activities

Ulang	100%	<div></div>
Nyirrol	100%	<div></div>
Akobo	100%	<div></div>
Budi	100%	<div></div>
Uror	100%	<div></div>

\*Findings relate to the subsets of (n) amount of settlements in each county where KIs reported most people in a normal year engage in cultivation

In 100% of assessed settlements in Kapoeta South, Kapoeta East and Kapoeta North, KIs also reported that most people are engaged in livestock activities





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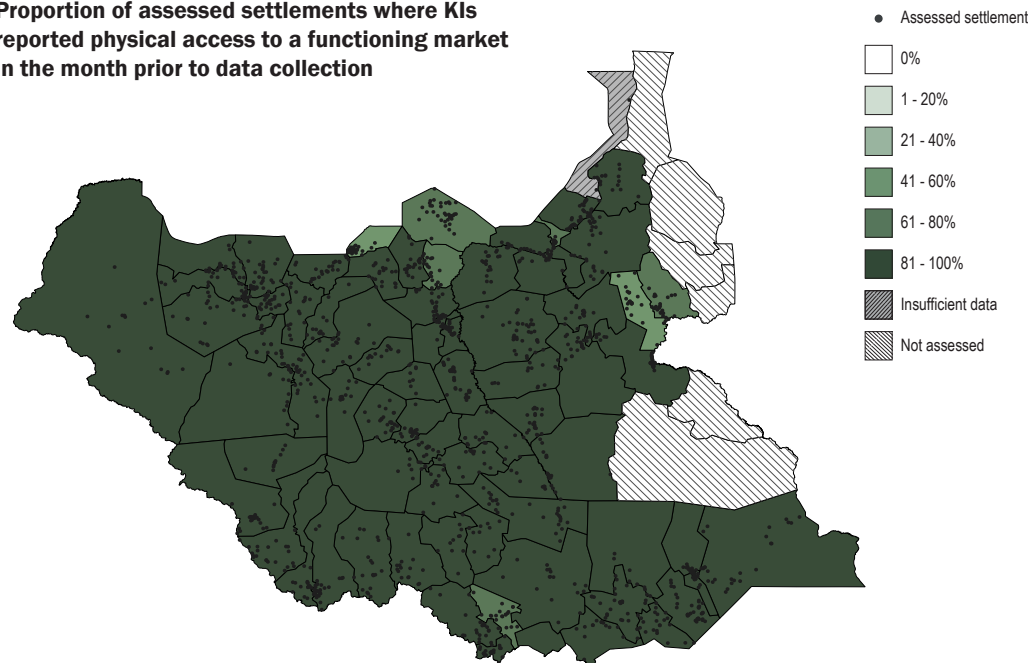
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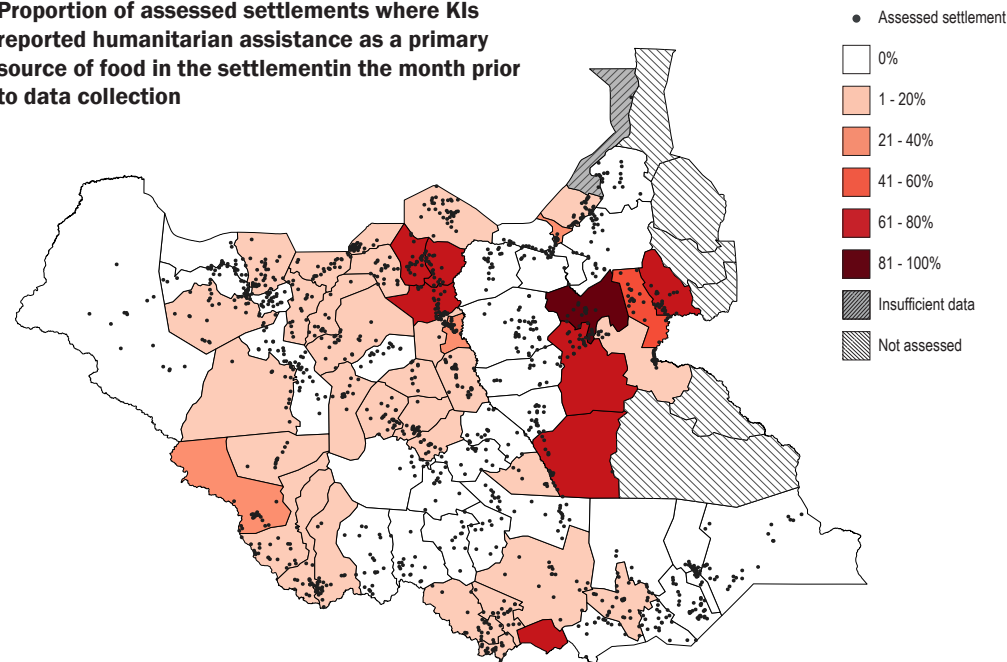
### Markets

Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported physical access to a functioning market in the month prior to data collection



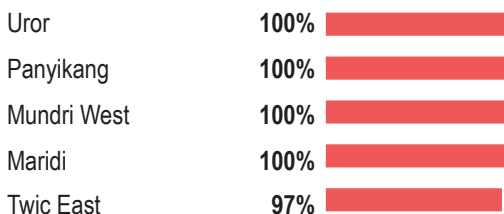
### Food source: humanitarian aid

Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported humanitarian assistance as a primary source of food in the settlement in the month prior to data collection



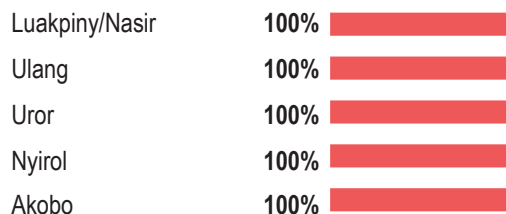
### Food source: purchasing

Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported purchase as a primary source of food



### Food source: livestock

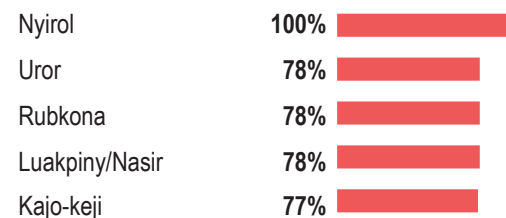
Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported livestock as a primary source of food



There were no other counties with 100% of assessed settlements where KIs reported livestock as the primary source of food

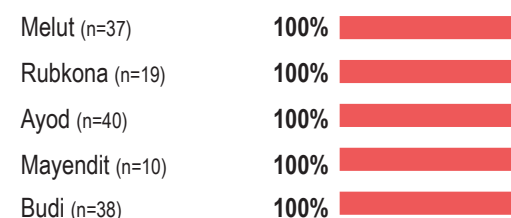
### Food source: humanitarian aid

Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported humanitarian assistance as a primary source of food in the settlement



### Livestock disease\*

Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported there has been a disease outbreak which resulted in cattle dying



\*Findings relate to the subsets of (n) amount of settlements in each county where KIs reporting people in the settlement possess cattle. In 100% of assessed settlements in Canal/Pigi, KIs also reported a disease outbreak which resulted in cattle dying



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	County	No. of assessed settlements
1	Abiemnhom	35
2	Akobo	41
3	Aweil Centre	39
4	Aweil East	61
5	Aweil North	31
6	Aweil South	34
7	Aweil West	36
8	Awerial	12
9	Ayod	41
10	Baliet	30
11	Bor South	40
12	Budi	38
13	Canal/Pigi	17
14	Cueibet	34
15	Duk	18
16	Ezo	35
17	Fangak	30
18	Fashoda	34
19	Gogrial East	19
20	Gogrial West	23
21	Guit	21
22	Ibba	24
23	Ikotos	24
24	Juba	27
25	JurRiver	52
26	Kajo_keji	22
27	Kapoeta East	45
28	Kapoeta North	28
29	Kapoeta South	18
30	Koch	35

	County	No. of assessed settlements
31	Lafon	15
32	Lainya	21
33	Leer	35
34	Luakpiny/Nasir	30
35	Magwi	19
36	Malakal	27
37	Manyo	2
38	Maridi	24
39	Mayendit	22
40	Mayom	22
41	Melut	37
42	Morobo	21
43	Mundri East	18
44	Mundri West	16
45	Mvolo	20
46	Nagero	13
47	Nyirrol	24
48	Nzara	41
49	Panyijjar	42
50	Panyikang	18
51	Pariang	40
52	Raja	40
53	Rubkona	27
54	Rumbek Centre	29
55	Rumbek East	30
56	Rumbek North	10
57	Tambura	39
58	Terekeka	28
59	Tonj East	13
60	Tonj North	26

	County	No. of assessed settlements
61	Tonj South	13
62	Torit	50
63	Twic	35
64	Twic East	33
65	Ulang	25
66	Uror	21
67	Wau	43
68	Wulu	9
69	Yambio	52
70	Yei	28
71	Yirol East	23
72	Yirol West	21