



# South Sudan - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

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

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

April 2021

### 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 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 April 2021, and are not statistically generalisable.

### Assessment Coverage

**2,477** Key informants interviewed

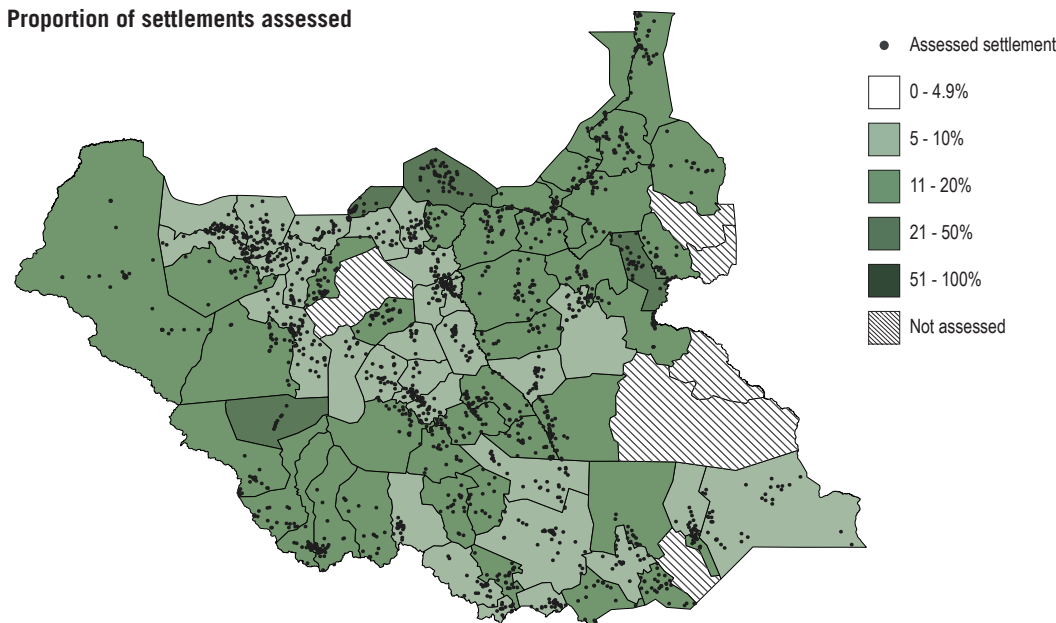
**1,976** Settlements assessed

**74** Counties assessed

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

### Assessment coverage

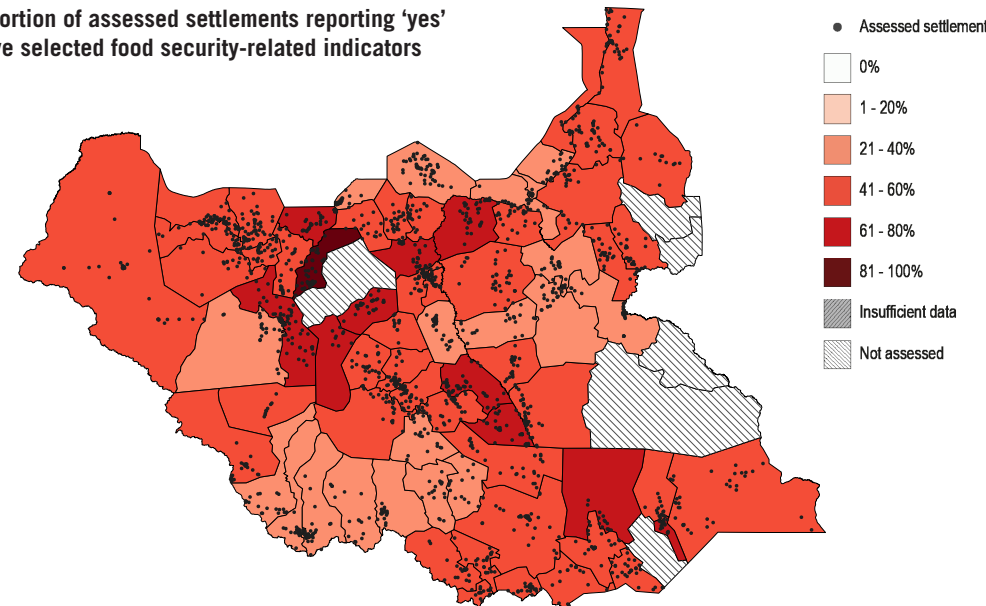
#### Proportion of settlements assessed



<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.

### Food access composite indicator

#### Proportion of assessed settlements reporting 'yes' to five selected food security-related indicators



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 of settlements reporting 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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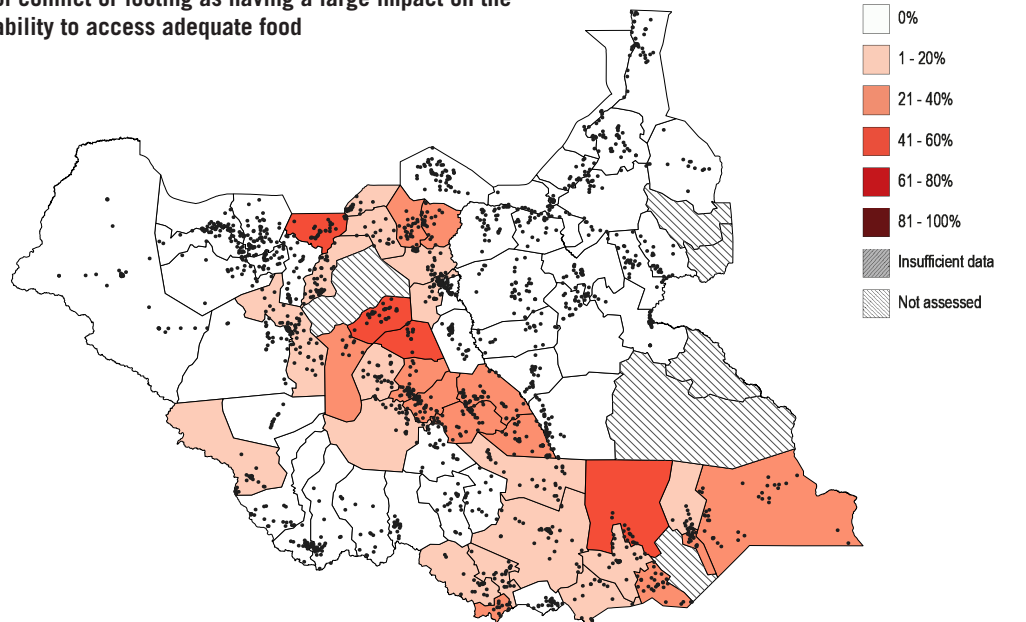
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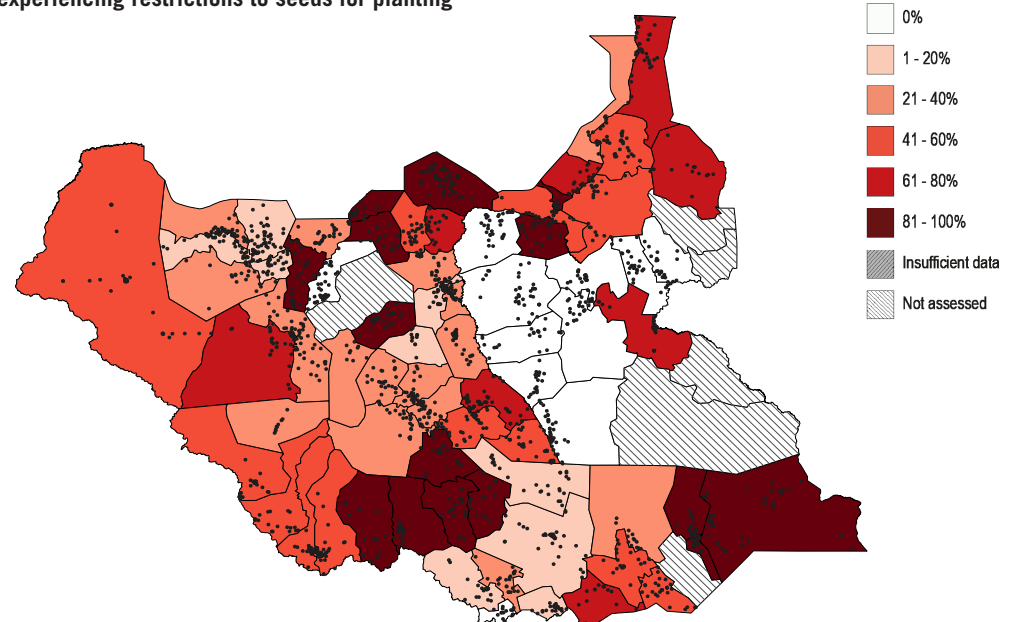
April 2021

## Shocks

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting incidents of conflict or looting as having a large impact on the ability to access adequate food



Proportion of assessed settlements reporting experiencing restrictions to seeds for planting



## Shocks: IDPs

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported the presence of newly arrived IDPs as having a large impact on the ability to access adequate food

Ayod	86%	<div></div>
Lainya	70%	<div></div>
Terekeka	59%	<div></div>
Guit	57%	<div></div>
Panyijjar	53%	<div></div>

## Shocks: conflict food access

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

Tonj East	93%	<div></div>
Lafon	93%	<div></div>
Kapoeta North	88%	<div></div>
Kapoeta South	81%	<div></div>
Kapoeta East	76%	<div></div>

## Shocks: hunger

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported hunger is severe or worst in can be

Mvolo	100%	<div></div>
Fangak	100%	<div></div>
Koch	93%	<div></div>
Mayom	83%	<div></div>
Manyo	83%	<div></div>

## Shocks: malnutrition

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported proportion of children that are malnourished

Gogrial East	100%	<div></div>
Tonj South	100%	<div></div>
Twic	100%	<div></div>
Fangak	100%	<div></div>
Panyijjar	100%	<div></div>



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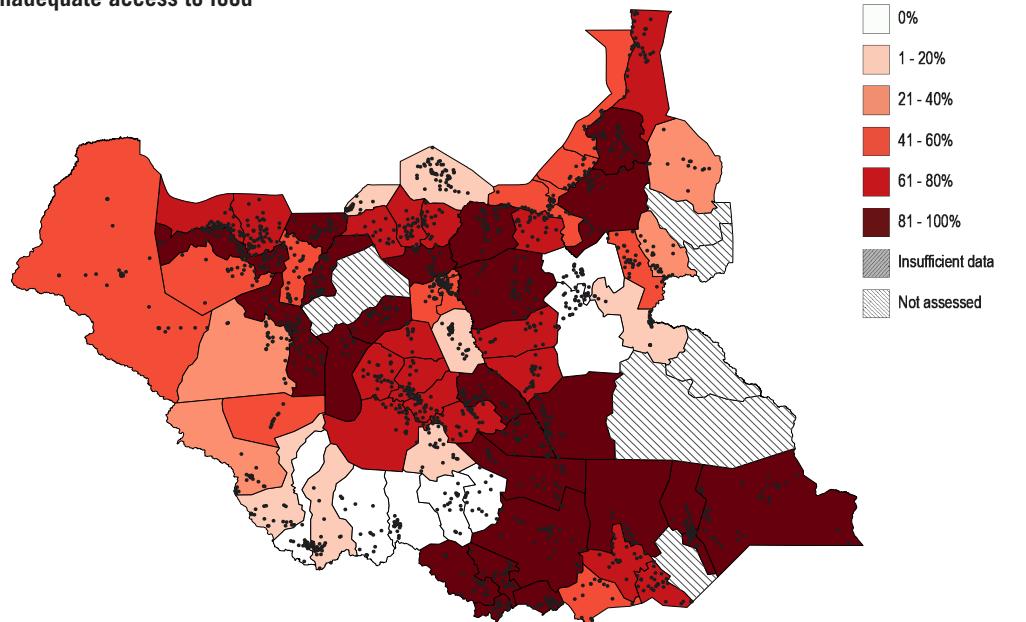
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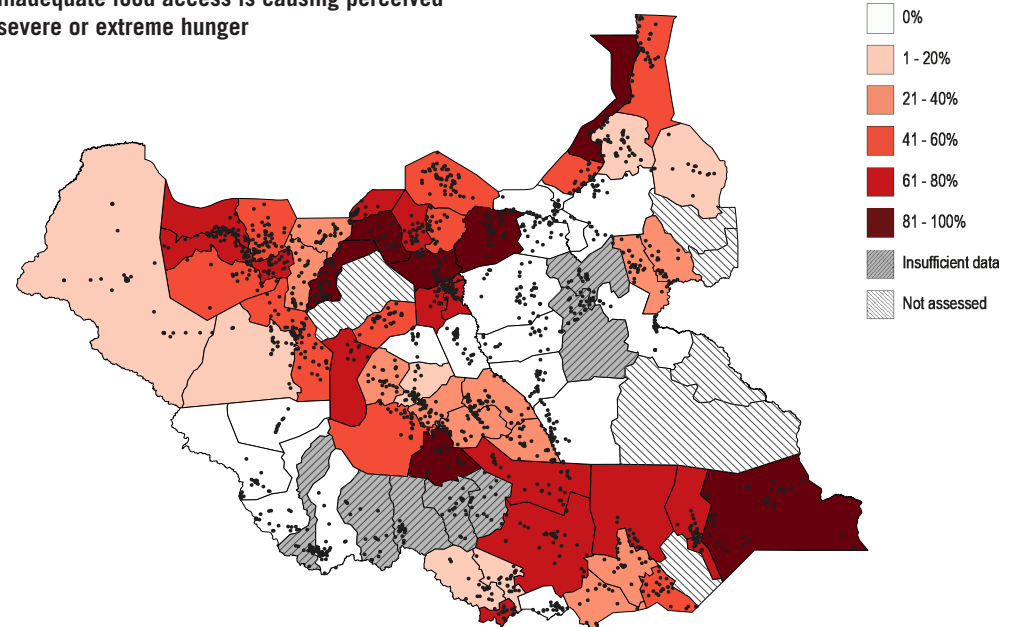
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### Food access

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting inadequate access to food



Proportion of assessed settlements reporting inadequate food access is causing perceived severe or extreme hunger



### Inadequate access to food

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

Gogrial East	100%	<div></div>
Morobo	100%	<div></div>
Tonj East	100%	<div></div>
Baliet	100%	<div></div>
Kapoeta South	100%	<div></div>

Other counties where 100% of assessed settlements reported people are unable to access enough food includes: Fangak, Kapoeta North, Tonj South, and Yei.

### Wild foods: nutrition

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

Tonj South	100%	<div></div>
Tonj East	98%	<div></div>
Fangak	69%	<div></div>
Twic	68%	<div></div>
Nagero	67%	<div></div>

### Health problem: diarrhea

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported diarrheal diseases is the main health problem

Melut	45%	<div></div>
Nzara	39%	<div></div>
Aweil South	39%	<div></div>
Tonj South	33%	<div></div>
Aweil North	27%	<div></div>

### Food coping: skipping days

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

Gogrial East	62%	<div></div>
Awerial	52%	<div></div>
Yirol West	49%	<div></div>
Yirol East	48%	<div></div>
Koch	37%	<div></div>



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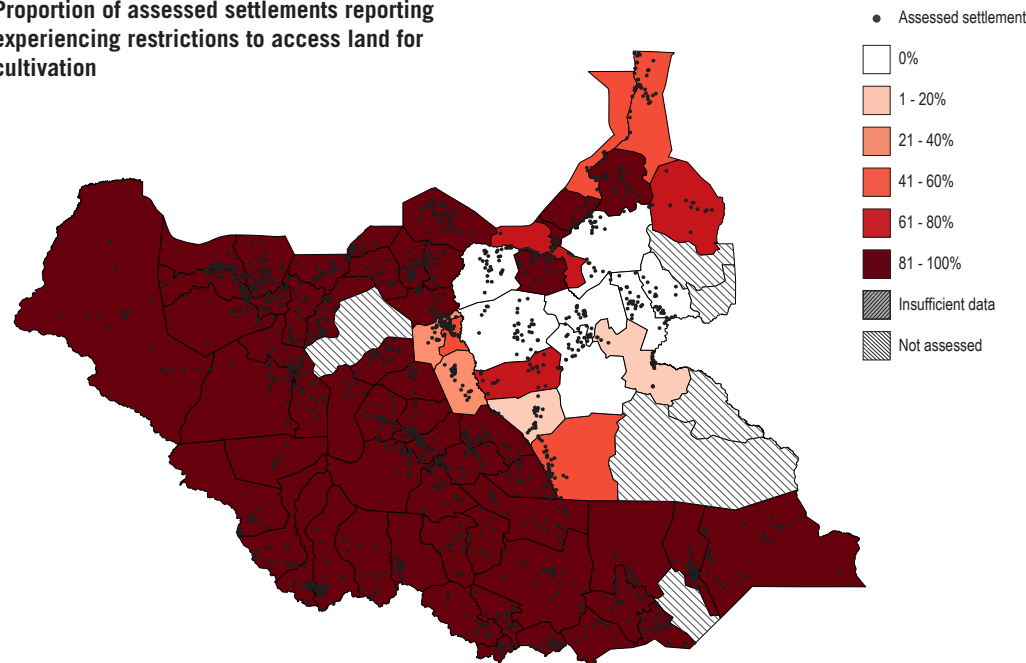
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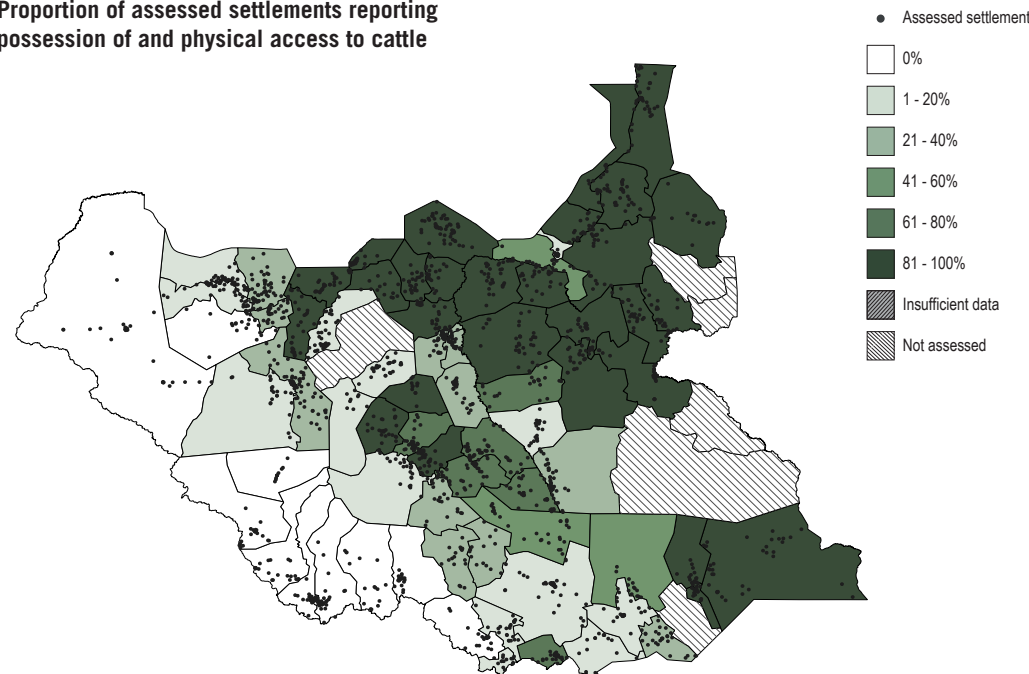
### Livelihoods: People ability

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting experiencing restrictions to access land for cultivation



### Livelihoods: Livestock

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



### Agricultural inputs

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported having inadequate access to farming tools

Morobo	92%
Gogrial East	90%
Fangak	89%
Terekeka	81%
Panyijjar	79%

### Livelihood: land cultivation

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported experiencing restrictions to access land for cultivation

Lainya	100%
Yirol East	100%
Aweil North	100%
Malakal	100%
Mundri West	100%

Other counties where 100% of assessed settlements reported experiencing restrictions to access land for cultivation include: Abiemnhom, Aweil Centre, Aweil East, Aweil South, Aweil West, Canal/Pigi, Ezo, Gogrial West, Ibba, Ikotos, Jur River, Kajo-keji, Kapoeta East, Kapoeta North, Kapoeta South, Lafon, Magwi, Maridi, Mayom, Morobo, Mundri East, Mvolo, Nagero, Nzara, Pariang, Rumbek North, Tambura, Terekeka, Tonj East, Tonj South, Wulu and Yei

### Livelihood: casual labour

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

Kajo-keji	90%
Baliet	82%
Yei	67%
Melut	67%
Raja	65%

### Livestock activities

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

Luakpiny/Nasir	100%
Uror	100%
Kapoeta North	100%
Nyirrol	100%
Kapoeta East	100%

Other county where 100% of assessed settlements reported engaging in livestock activities include: Ulang



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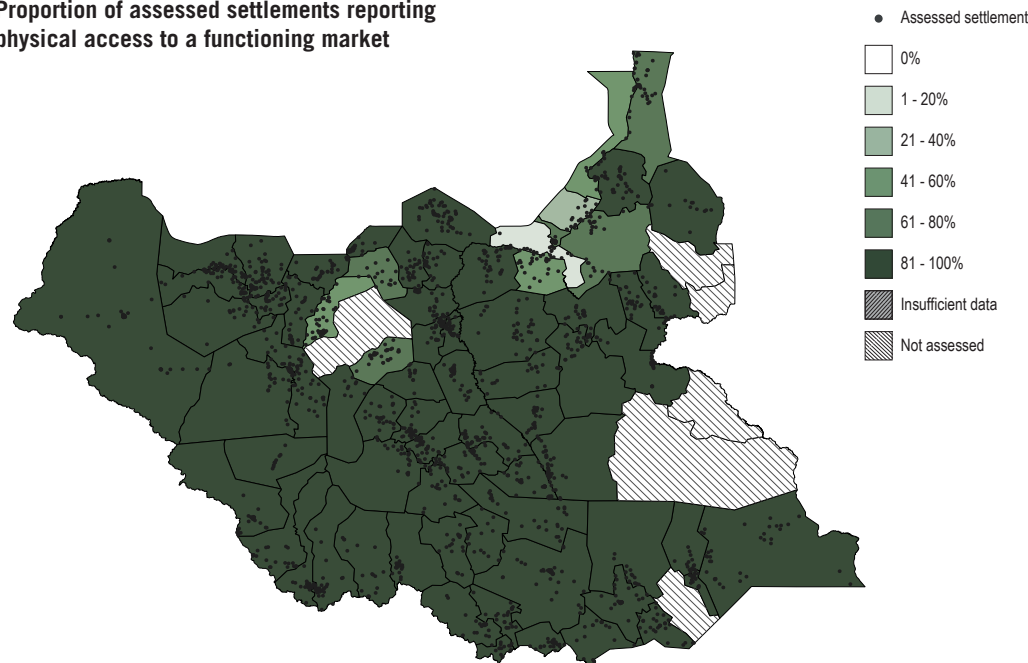
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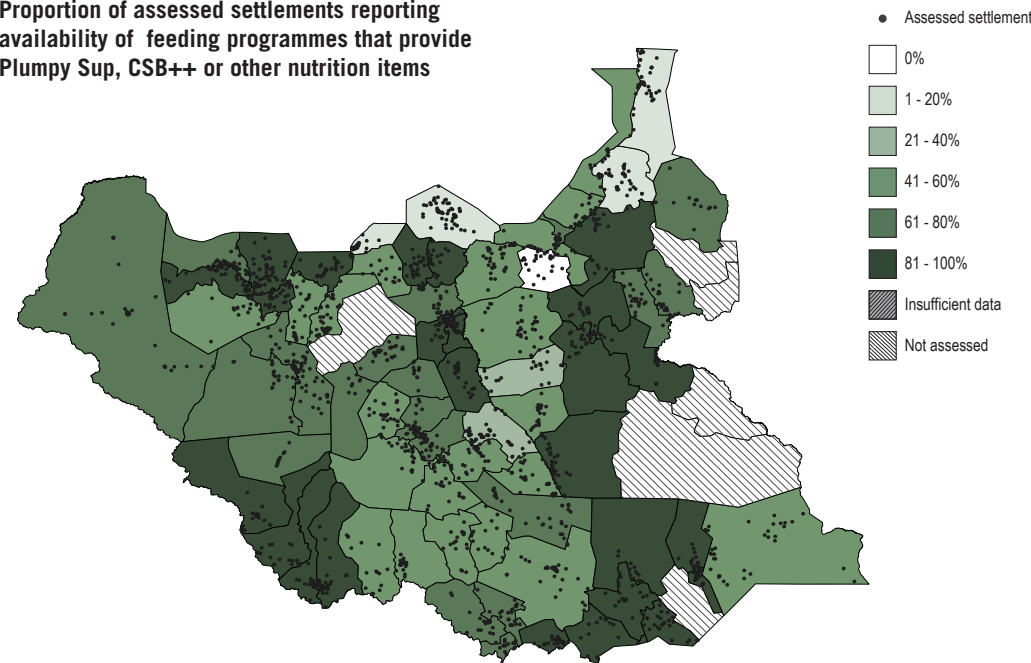
## Markets

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting physical access to a functioning market



## Feeding programmes

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting availability of feeding programmes that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other nutrition items



## Food source: purchasing

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

Kapoeta South	100%	<div></div>
Baliet	100%	<div></div>
Panyijiar	95%	<div></div>
Kapoeta North	94%	<div></div>
Juba	92%	<div></div>

## Food source: livestock

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported livestock is their primary source of food

Nyiror	100%	<div></div>
Luakpiny/Nasir	100%	<div></div>
Ulang	96%	<div></div>
Uror	95%	<div></div>
Kapoeta East	88%	<div></div>

## Food source: humanitarian aid

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported humanitarian assistance is the primary source of food

Uror	100%	<div></div>
Nyiror	100%	<div></div>
Akobo	100%	<div></div>
Rubkona	88%	<div></div>
Kajo-keji	86%	<div></div>

## Livestock disease

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

Twic	100%	<div></div>
Aweil West	100%	<div></div>
Panyikang	100%	<div></div>
Gogrial East	100%	<div></div>
Juba	100%	<div></div>

\*Other counties where 100% of assessed settlements reported there has been a disease outbreak that resulted in cattle dying include: Ayod, Bor South, Fangak, Malakal, Panyijiar, Tonj East, Tonj South, and Twic East