



# South Sudan - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

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

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

March 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 March 2021, and are not statistically generalisable.

### Assessment Coverage

**2,933** Key informants interviewed

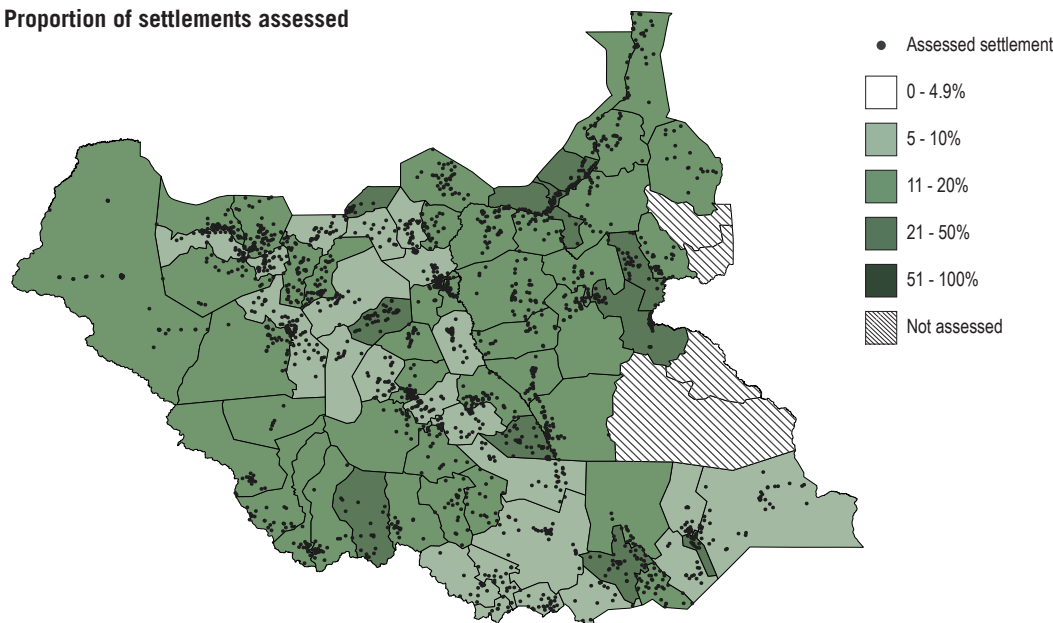
**2,238** Settlements assessed

**74** Counties assessed

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

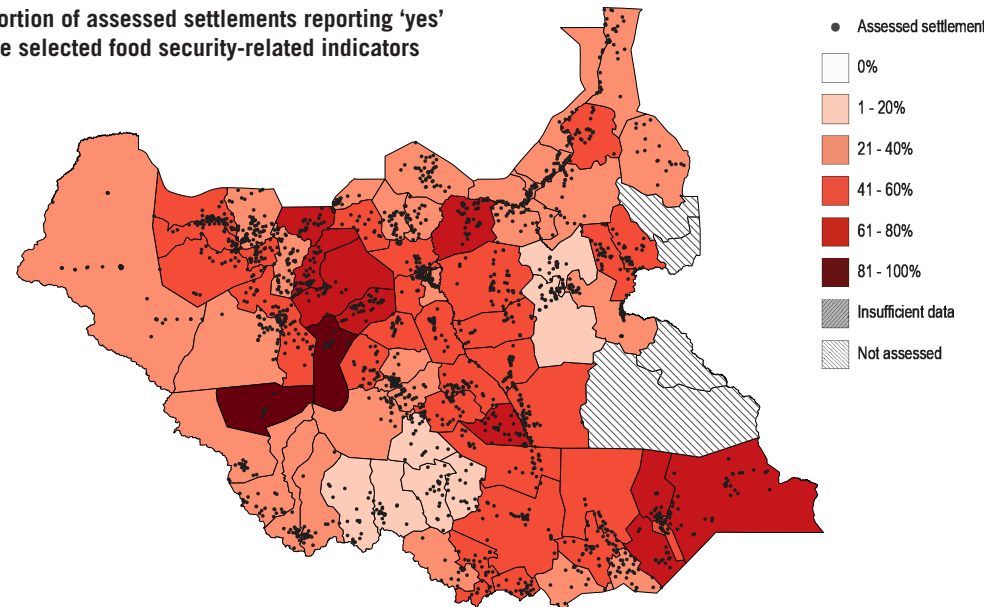
### Assessment coverage

#### Proportion of settlements assessed



### Food access composite indicator

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



<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.

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:

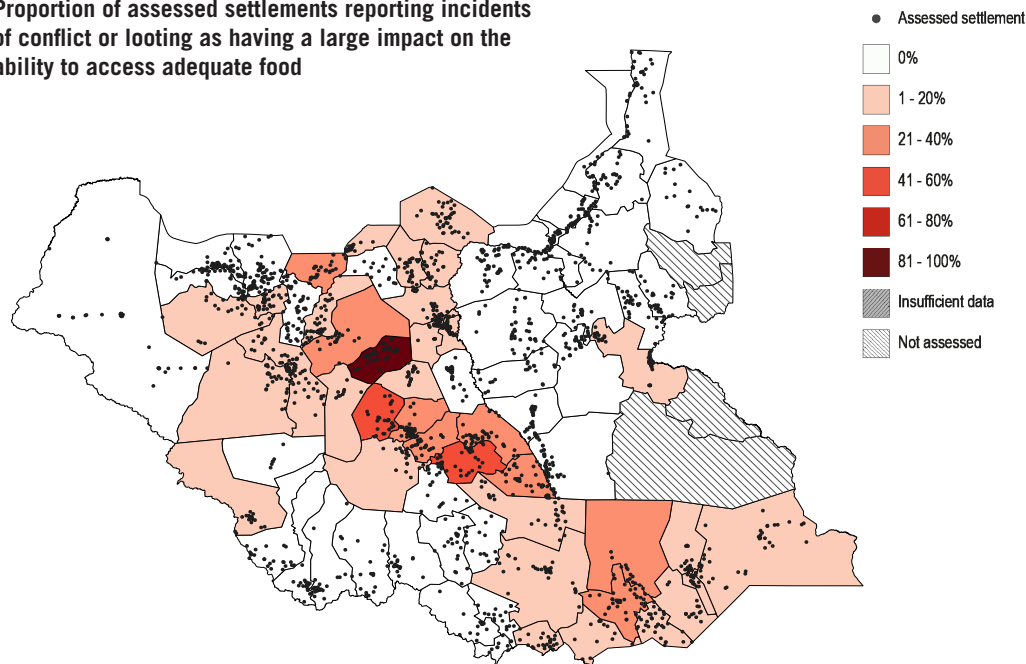
- Inadequate access to food
- Consuming one or no meals per day
- Skipping days to cope with a lack of food or money to buy food
- Perceived hunger from inadequate food access: severe or worst it can be
- Wild foods known to be making people sick consumed all the time



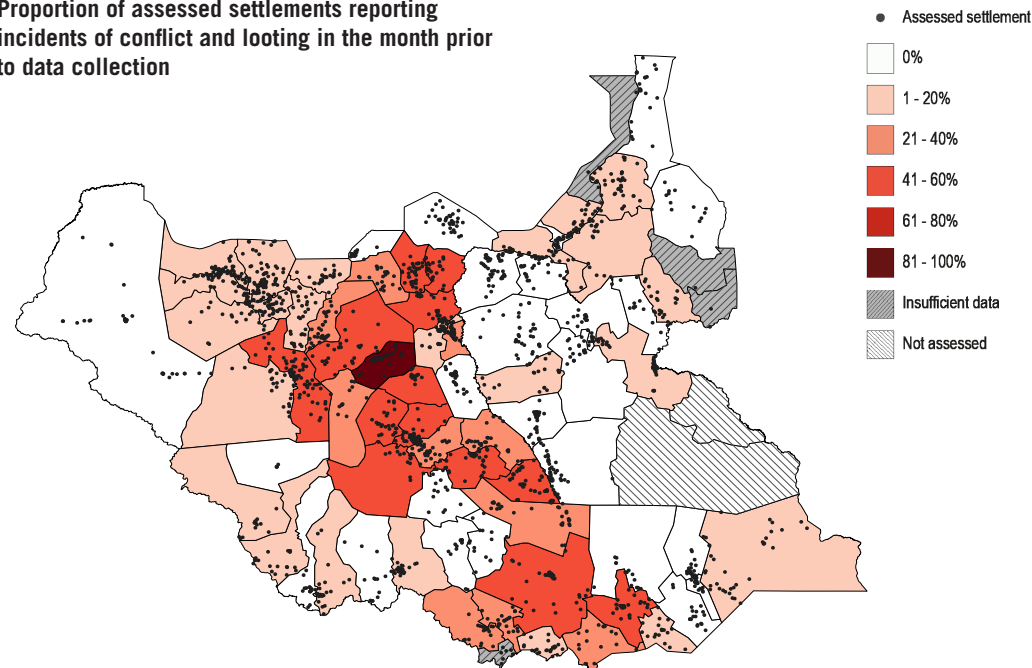
# South Sudan - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

## 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 incidents of conflict and looting in the month prior to data collection



### 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

Tonj East	98%	<div style="width: 98%;"></div>
Tonj North	81%	<div style="width: 81%;"></div>
Tonj South	67%	<div style="width: 67%;"></div>
Lainya	65%	<div style="width: 65%;"></div>
Panyijjar	64%	<div style="width: 64%;"></div>

### Shocks: health

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported perceived health problems as having a large impact on the ability to access adequate food

Tonj East	100%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>
Budi	87%	<div style="width: 87%;"></div>
Tonj North	81%	<div style="width: 81%;"></div>
Tonj South	67%	<div style="width: 67%;"></div>
Morobo	62%	<div style="width: 62%;"></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	100%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>
Luakpiny/Nasir	85%	<div style="width: 85%;"></div>
Ulang	79%	<div style="width: 79%;"></div>
Kajo-keji	68%	<div style="width: 68%;"></div>
Cueibet	67%	<div style="width: 67%;"></div>

### Shocks: hunger

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

Maridi	100%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>
Uror	100%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>
Kapoeta North	100%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>
Mundri East	100%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>
Mundri West	100%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>

Other counties where 100% of assessed settlements reported hunger is severe or worst it can be include: Ezo, Gogrial East, Ibba, Manyo, Melut, Nagero, Nyirol, Nzara, Tambura, Tonj East, Tonj South, and Yambio



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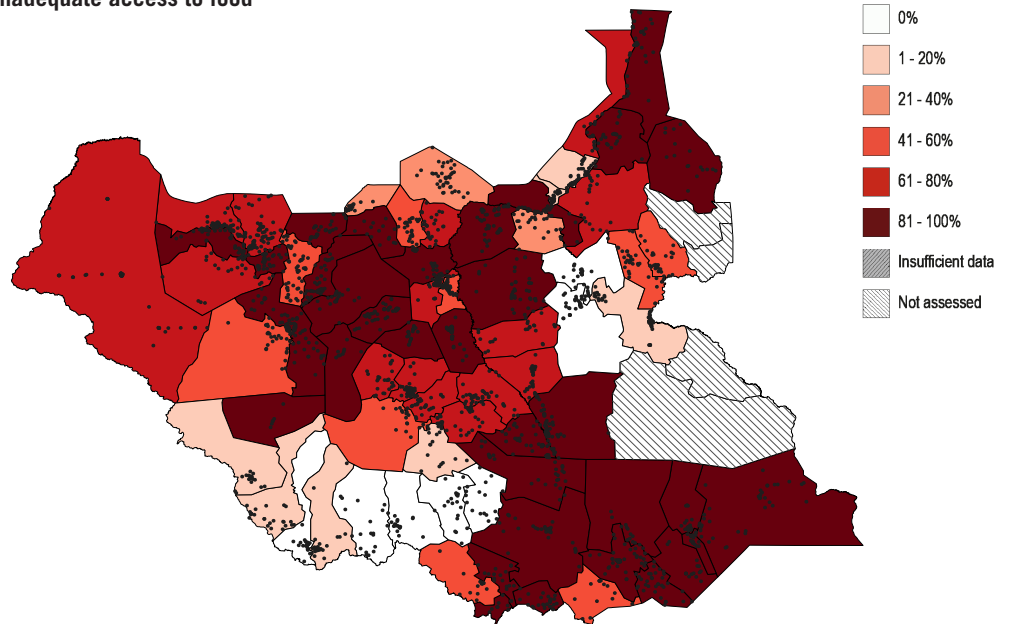
South Sudan Displacement Crisis

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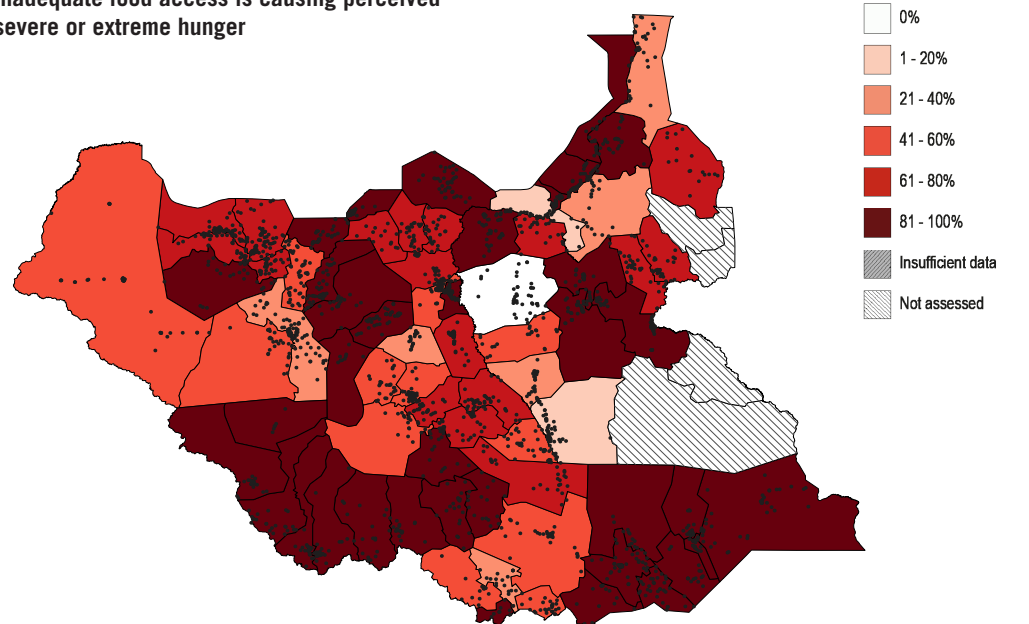
March 2021

## 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



## Wild foods: frequency

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported consumption of wild foods happens all the time

Yei	100%	<div style="width: 100%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
Ulang	100%	<div style="width: 100%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
Luakpiny/Nasir	100%	<div style="width: 100%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
Lainya	100%	<div style="width: 100%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
Gogrial East	75%	<div style="width: 75%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>

## 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 style="width: 100%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
Tonj East	98%	<div style="width: 98%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
Fangak	69%	<div style="width: 69%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
Twic	68%	<div style="width: 68%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
Nagero	67%	<div style="width: 67%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>

## Meal frequency

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported that most people consume one meal per day or less

Fangak	100%	<div style="width: 100%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
Tonj East	100%	<div style="width: 100%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
Ayod	100%	<div style="width: 100%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
Kapoeta North	100%	<div style="width: 100%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
Tonj South	100%	<div style="width: 100%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>

No other county where 100% of assessed settlements reported that most people consume one meal per day or less

## 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

Nagero	83%	<div style="width: 83%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
Awerial	57%	<div style="width: 57%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
Yirol East	32%	<div style="width: 32%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
Koch	27%	<div style="width: 27%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
Jur River	27%	<div style="width: 27%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>



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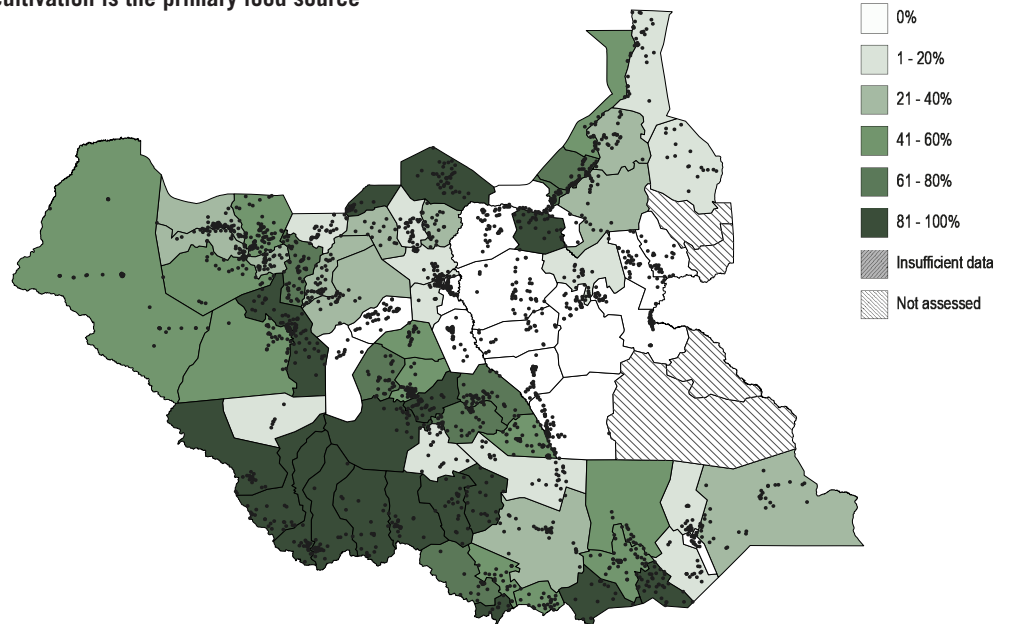
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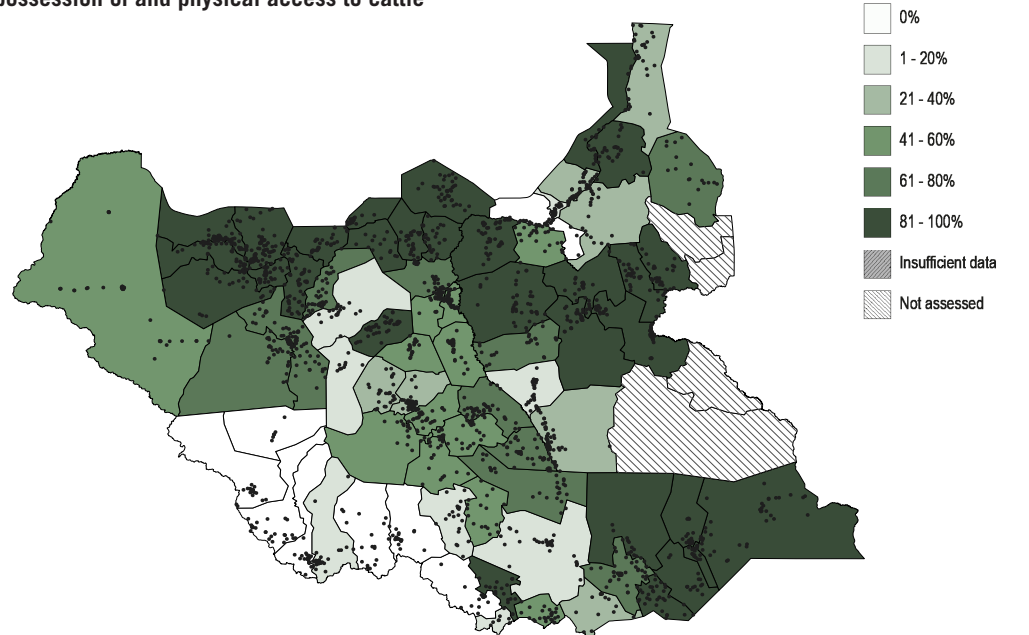
## Livelihoods: cultivation

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting cultivation is the primary food source



## 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

Fangak	100%	<div style="width: 100%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
Nagero	100%	<div style="width: 100%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
Gogrial East	100%	<div style="width: 100%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
Kajo-keji	100%	<div style="width: 100%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
Morobo	100%	<div style="width: 100%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>

Other county where 100% of assessed settlements reported having inadequate access to farming tools include: Twic East

## Land for cultivation

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

Ibba	100%	<div style="width: 100%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
Rumbek North	100%	<div style="width: 100%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
Fashoda	100%	<div style="width: 100%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
Rumbek East	100%	<div style="width: 100%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
Aweil South	100%	<div style="width: 100%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>

Other counties where 100% of assessed settlements reported experiencing restrictions to access land for cultivation include: Aweil Centre, Aweil East, Aweil North, Aweil West, Budi, Ezo, Gogrial West, Lafon, Luakpiny/Nasir, Malakal, Maridi, Mayom, Morobo, Mundri East, Mundri West, Mvolo, Nagero, Nzara, Panyikang, Tambura, Ulang, Wulu, and Yambio

## Food source: livestock

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

Aweil South	44%	<div style="width: 44%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
Budi	40%	<div style="width: 40%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
Duk	39%	<div style="width: 39%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
Kapoeta East	37%	<div style="width: 37%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
Kapoeta South	32%	<div style="width: 32%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>

## Livestock activities

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

Kapoeta South	100%	<div style="width: 100%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
Melut	100%	<div style="width: 100%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
Luakpiny/Nasir	100%	<div style="width: 100%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
Kapoeta East	100%	<div style="width: 100%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
Kapoeta North	100%	<div style="width: 100%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>

Other counties where 100% of assessed settlements reported engaging in livestock activities include: Aweil Centre, Aweil East, Akobo, Ayod, Budi, Fangak, Mayom, Terekeka, Ulang, and Uror



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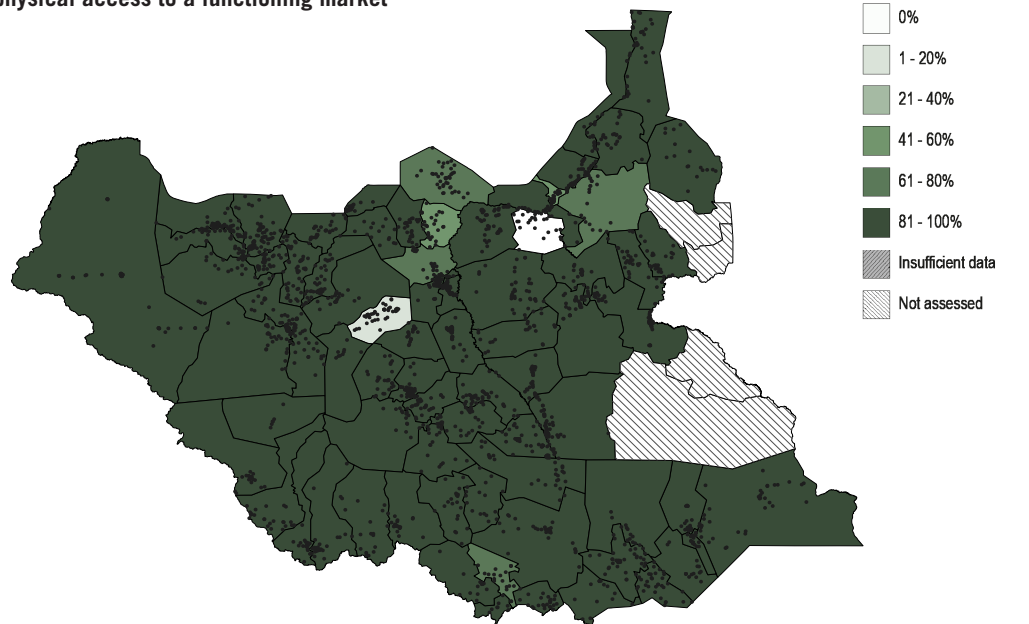
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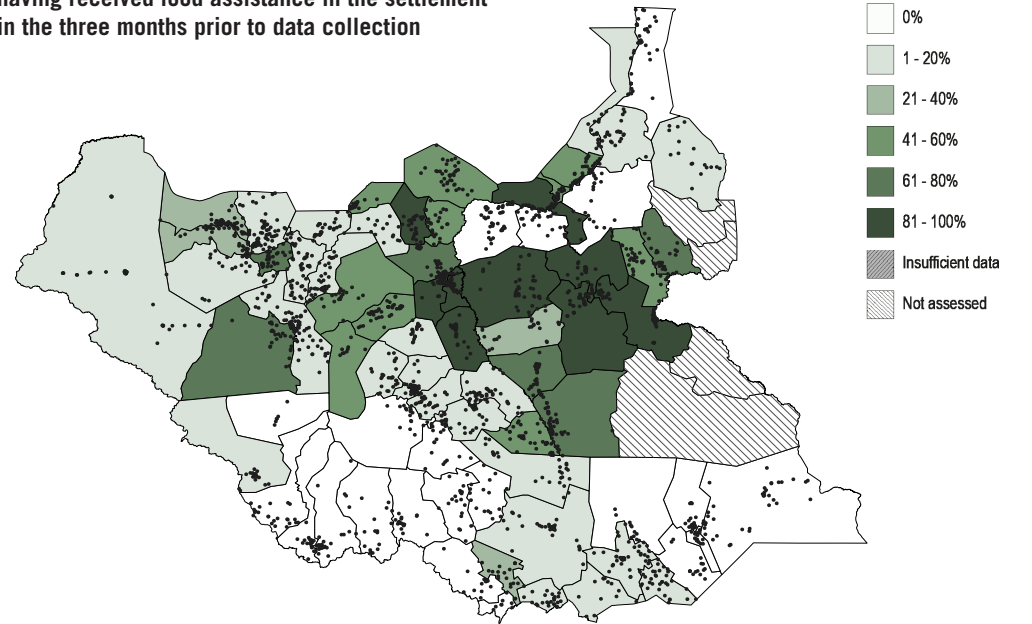
## Markets

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting physical access to a functioning market



## Humanitarian assistance

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting having received food assistance in the settlement in the three months prior to data collection



## Food source: purchasing

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

Panyikang	95%	<div style="width: 95%;"></div>
Tonj South	89%	<div style="width: 89%;"></div>
Renk	89%	<div style="width: 89%;"></div>
Melut	78%	<div style="width: 78%;"></div>
Maban	75%	<div style="width: 75%;"></div>

## Livelihood: casual labour

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

Mvolo	100%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>
Abiemnhom	100%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>
Raja	98%	<div style="width: 98%;"></div>
Twic East	96%	<div style="width: 96%;"></div>
Nzara	96%	<div style="width: 96%;"></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 style="width: 100%;"></div>
Rubkona	92%	<div style="width: 92%;"></div>
Akobo	91%	<div style="width: 91%;"></div>
Nyirrol	83%	<div style="width: 83%;"></div>
Luakpiny/Nasir	74%	<div style="width: 74%;"></div>

## Humanitarian distribution

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported not having received any humanitarian assistance in the three months prior to data collection

Mundri West	100%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>
Yei	100%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>
Maban	100%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>
Maridi	100%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>
Rumbek North	100%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>

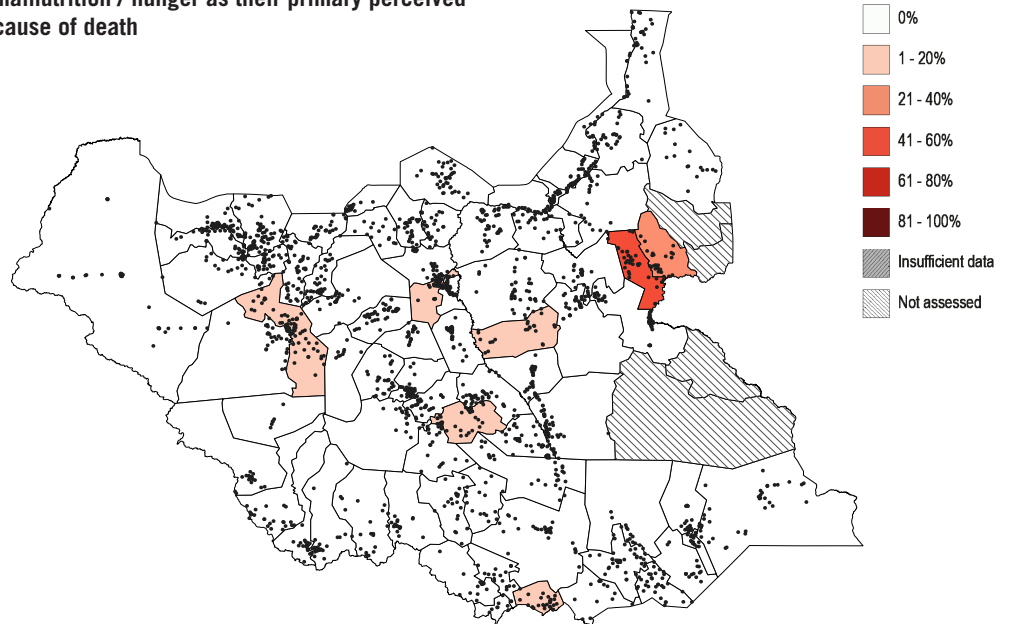
\*Other counties where 100% of assessed settlements reported having not received any humanitarian assistance in the three months prior to data collection include: Baliet, Ibba, Mundri East, Mvolo, Renk, and Wulu



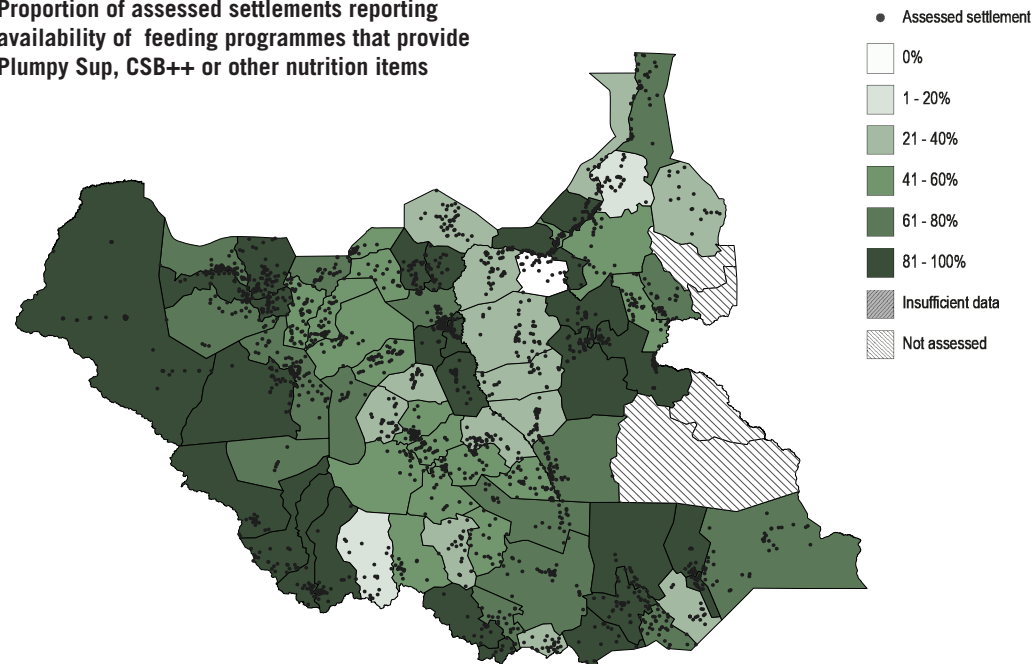
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## Perceived causes of death, health and nutrition

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



### WASH based health concerns

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

Ezo	52%	<div style="width: 52%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
Tonj North	50%	<div style="width: 50%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
Tonj South	44%	<div style="width: 44%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
Tambura	38%	<div style="width: 38%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
Terekeka	30%	<div style="width: 30%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>

### Health: malnutrition

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported perceived malnutrition is the main health problem

Ulang	50%	<div style="width: 50%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
Luakpiny/Nasir	22%	<div style="width: 22%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
Kapoeta East	9%	<div style="width: 9%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
Juba	9%	<div style="width: 9%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
Abiemnhom	6%	<div style="width: 6%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>

### Health: malaria

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

Panyikang	100%	<div style="width: 100%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
Fashoda	100%	<div style="width: 100%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
Canal/Pigi	100%	<div style="width: 100%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
Akobo	100%	<div style="width: 100%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
Tonj East	98%	<div style="width: 98%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>

### Health services

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported having poor physical access to health services\*

Rumbek North	85%	<div style="width: 85%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
Twic	81%	<div style="width: 81%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
Rubkona	81%	<div style="width: 81%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
Mvolo	79%	<div style="width: 79%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
Yei	78%	<div style="width: 78%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>

\*The availability of health services is a composite indicator comprising of 1) no physical access to a functional health facility and 2) the distance to the closest health facility is more than a one-hour walk