



# South Sudan - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

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

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

October 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 visited one in the last month (traders, migrants, family members, etc.)
- KIs who remain 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 October 2022, and are not statistically generalisable.

### Assessment Coverage

**2191** Key informants interviewed

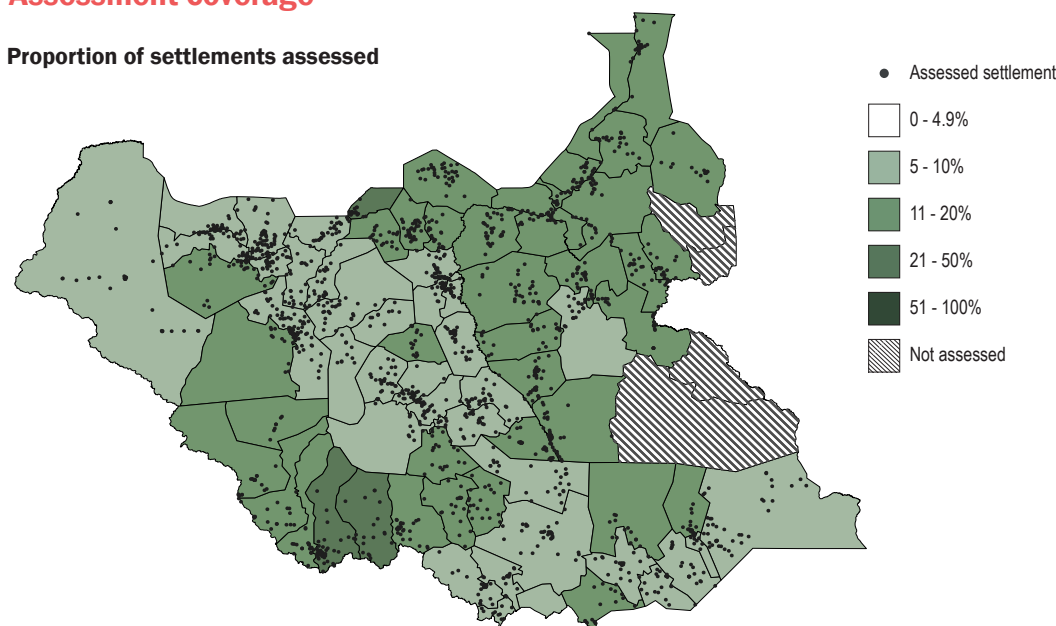
**1874** Settlements assessed

**74** Counties assessed

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

### Assessment coverage

#### Proportion of settlements assessed

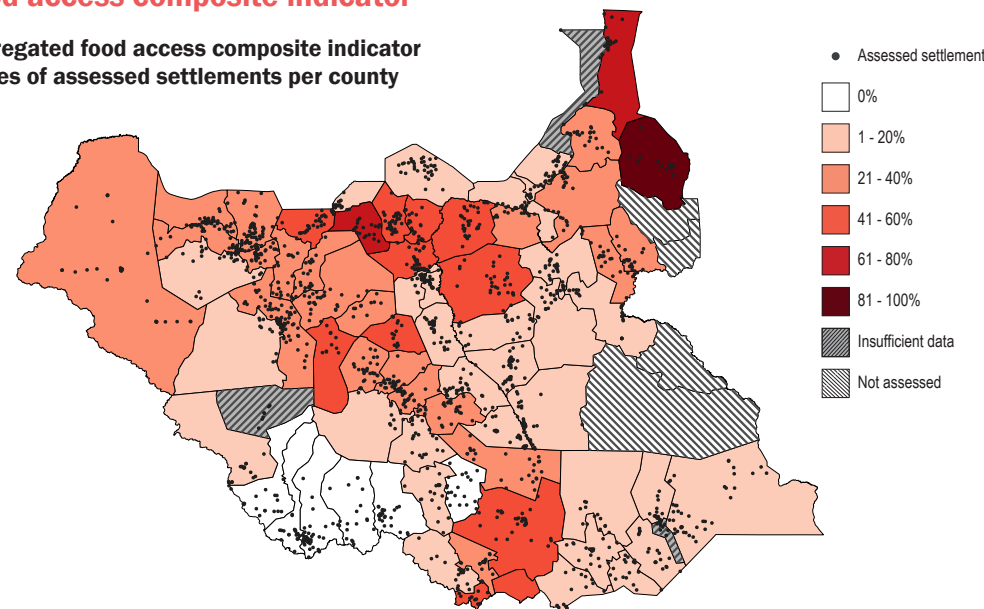


<sup>1</sup>Data is only represented for counties in which at least 5% of settlements have been assessed. The most recent OCHA Common Operational Dataset (COD) released in March 2019 has been used as the reference for settlement names and locations.

<sup>2</sup>During cleaning and aggregation counties which do not reach a consensus or report 'don't know' are recorded 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



# South Sudan - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

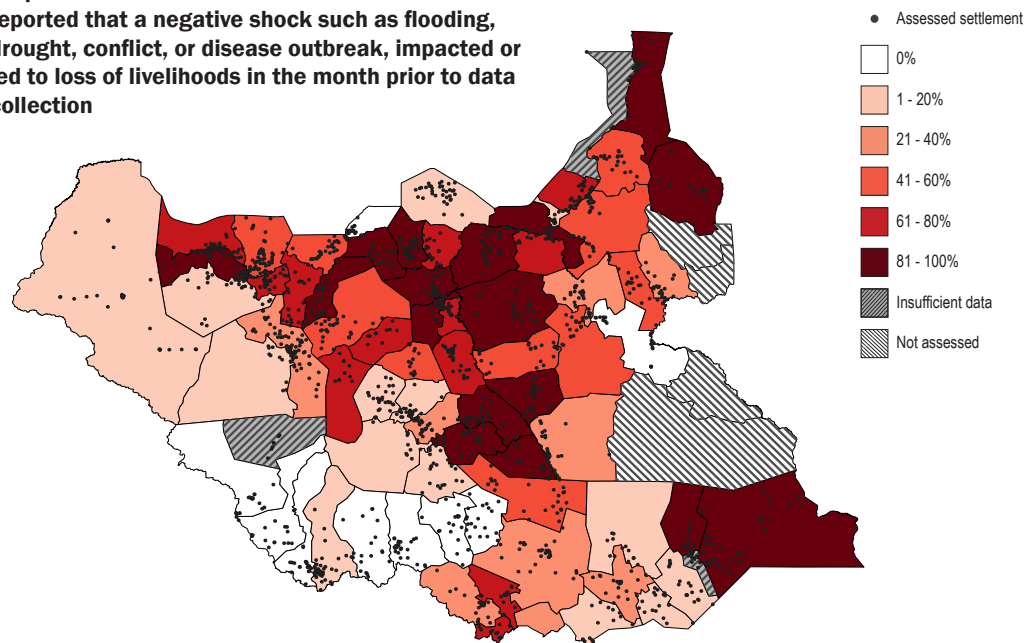
Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

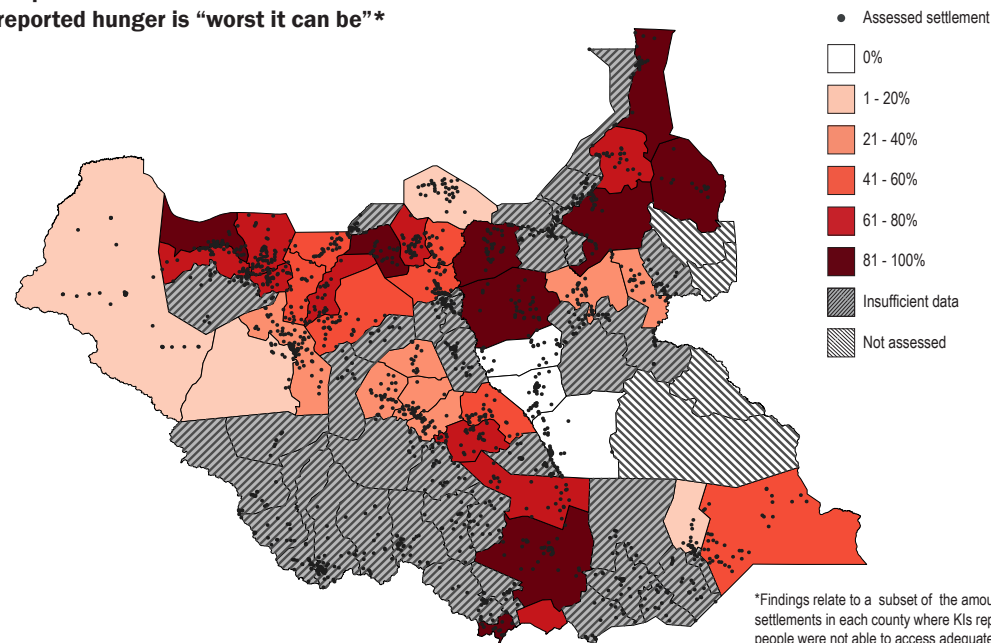
October 2022

## 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



Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported hunger is “worst it can be”\*



\*Findings relate to a subset of the amount of settlements in each county where KIs reported most people were not able to access adequate food.

## Shocks: IDPs\*

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

Fashoda (n=12) 75%

## Shocks: conflict food access\*

Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported conflict or insecurity as the main reason some people in the settlement were unable to access adequate food

Duk (n=10) 40%

Yei (n=10) 30%

Morobo (n=11) 27%

Maban (n=12) 17%

Twic (n=20) 15%

## Shocks: hunger\*

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

Morobo (n=10) 100%

Fangak (n=36) 100%

Ayod (n=32) 97%

Aweil North (n=23) 96%

Renk (n=36) 94%

## 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 had decreased in the month prior to data collection

Panyikang (n=14) 71%

Fashoda (n=21) 24%

Canal/Pigi (n=12) 17%

Bor South (n=15) 13%

Twic (n=17) 12%

\*Findings relate to the subsets of (n) amount of settlements in each county where KIs reported the arrival of IDPs within the last month. Only one county had sufficient observations to report on.

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

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

\*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.



# South Sudan - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

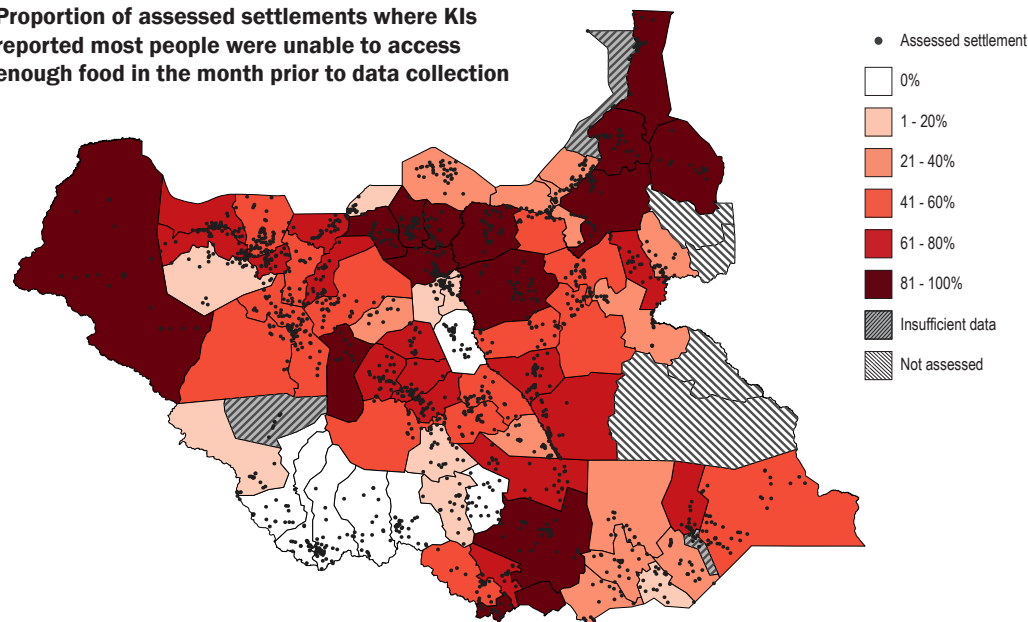
Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

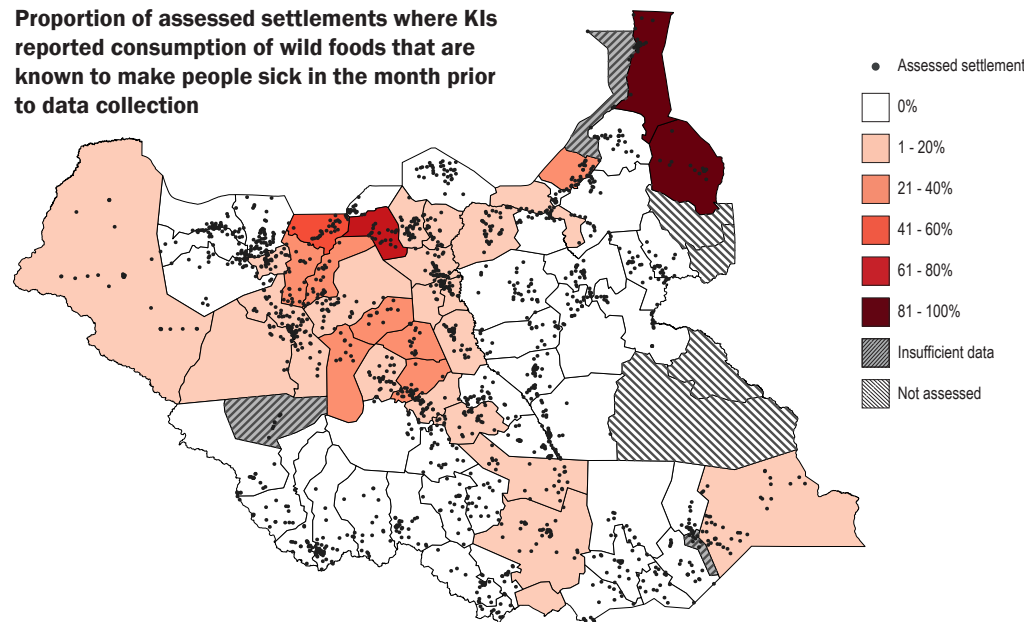
October 2022

## 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

Guit	100%	<div></div>
Maban	100%	<div></div>
Morobo	100%	<div></div>
Ayod	100%	<div></div>
Mayom	100%	<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

Renk	95%	<div></div>
Maban	94%	<div></div>
Mayom	71%	<div></div>
Twic	43%	<div></div>
Tonj East	30%	<div></div>

## Livelihood: activities

Top five most commonly reported livelihood activities practiced in the settlement, by proportion of assessed settlements

Crop for sustenance	64%	<div></div>
Livestock	49%	<div></div>
Fishing	34%	<div></div>
Charcoal making	27%	<div></div>
Casual labour	19%	<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

Rumbek North (n=10)	80%	<div></div>
Maban (n=15)	67%	<div></div>
Renk (n=33)	30%	<div></div>
Jur River (n=32)	28%	<div></div>
Cueibet (n=20)	25%	<div></div>

\*In 100% of the assessed settlements in Canal/Pigi and Fangak KIs also reported most people were 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.



# South Sudan - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

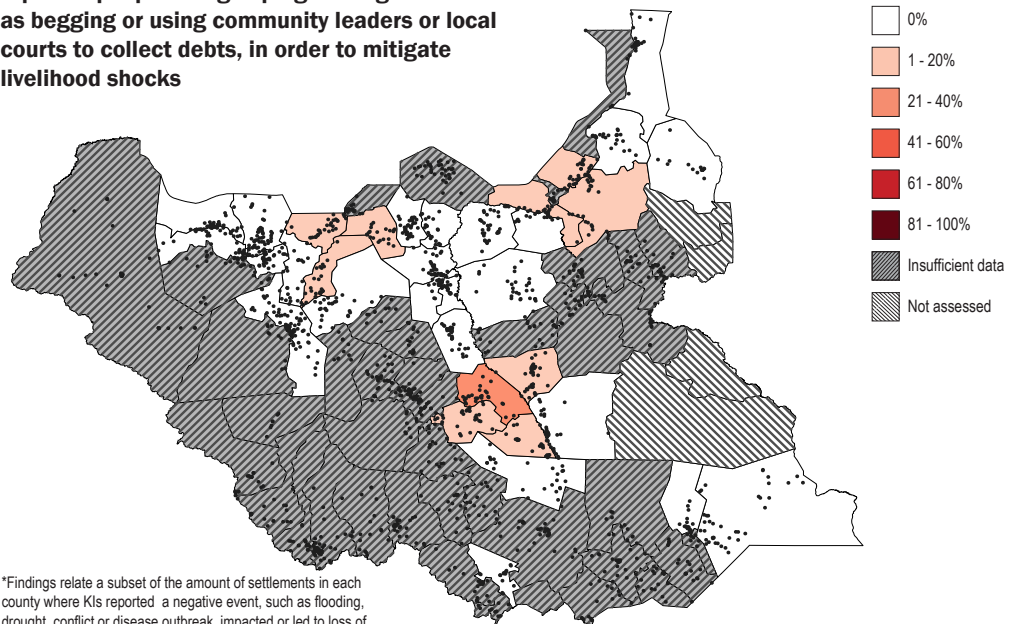
## Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

October 2022

### Livelihoods: coping\*

Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported people using coping strategies such as begging or using community leaders or local courts to collect debts, in order to mitigate livelihood shocks



\*Findings relate a subset of the amount of settlements in each county where KIs reported a negative event, such as flooding, drought, conflict or disease outbreak, impacted or led to loss of livelihoods.

### Livelihoods: negative shocks

Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported a negative event which led to the loss of livelihoods, in the month prior to data collection

Awerial (n=16)	100%	<div></div>
Ayod (n=33)	100%	<div></div>
Panyikang (n=14)	100%	<div></div>
Fangak (n=37)	97%	<div></div>
Renk (n=38)	97%	<div></div>

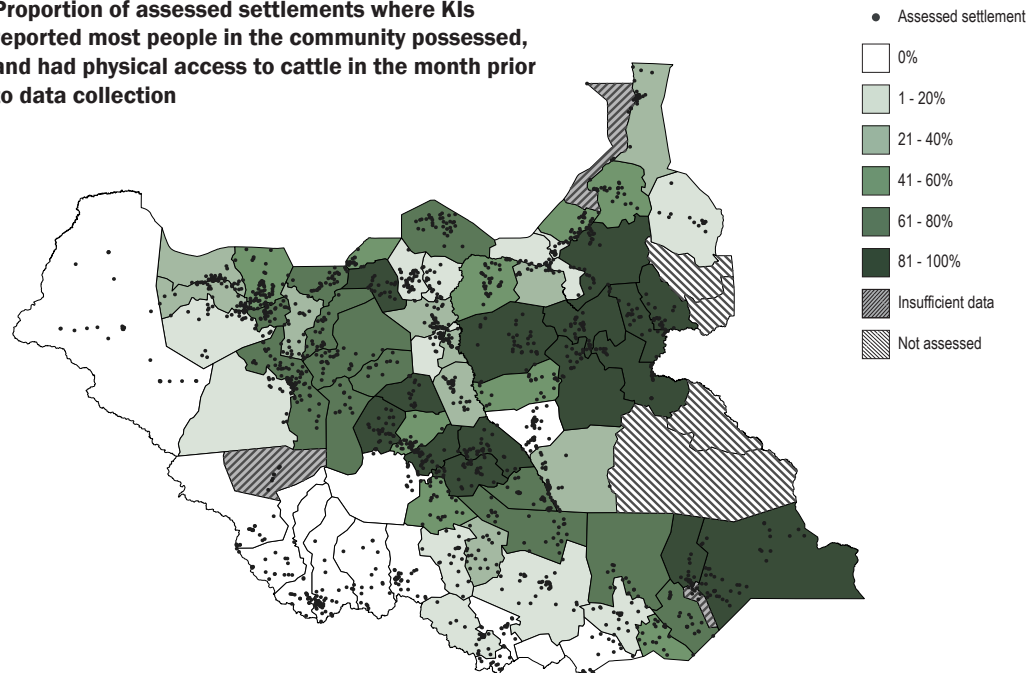
### Livelihoods: coping

Top five most commonly reported livelihood coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection to mitigate a negative event which led to the loss of livelihoods, by proportion of assessed settlements

Rely on less preferred/ expensive foods	24%	<div></div>
Limit meals sizes	24%	<div></div>
Reduce number of meals	20%	<div></div>
Gather wild food/hunt more	18%	<div></div>
Borrow food	16%	<div></div>

### Livelihoods: livestock

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



### 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

Renk	95%	<div></div>
Maban	93%	<div></div>
Kajo-keji	65%	<div></div>
Wau	63%	<div></div>
Juba	59%	<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\*

Kapoeta East	100%	<div></div>
Nyiröl	100%	<div></div>
Ayod	100%	<div></div>
Kapoeta North	100%	<div></div>
Akobo	100%	<div></div>

\*There were no other counties with 100% of assessed settlements where KIs also reported most people were unable to access enough food.





# South Sudan - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

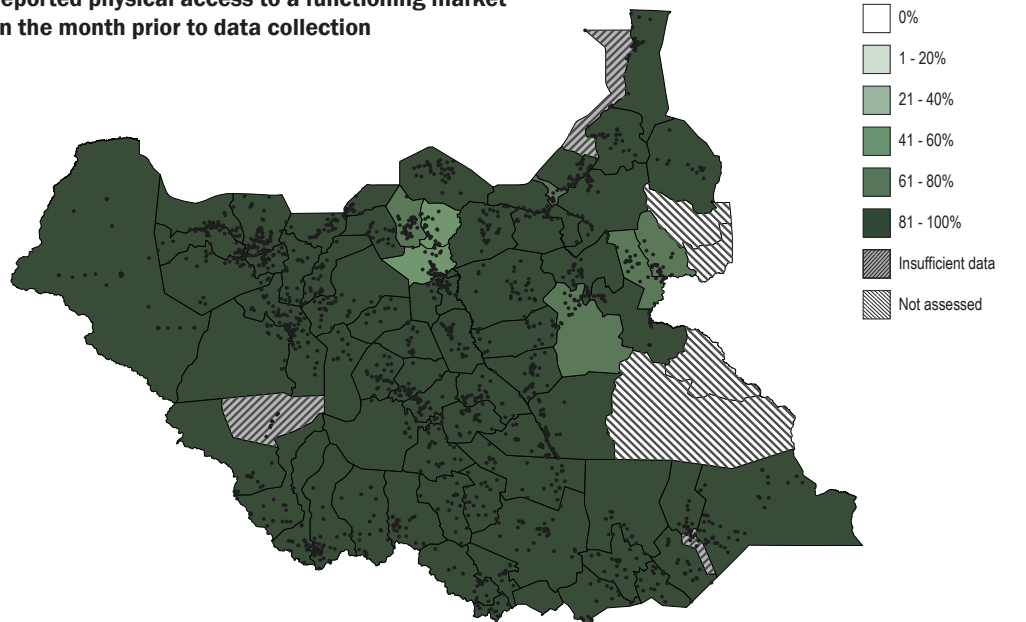
## Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

October 2022

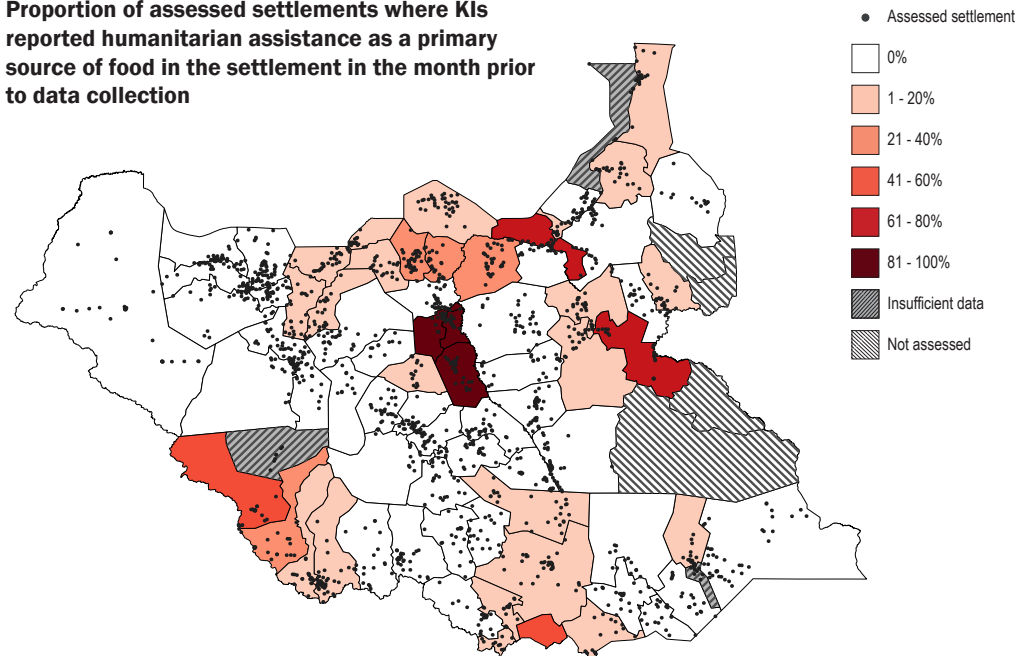
### Markets

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 in the settlement

Twic East	97%	<div></div>
Juba	97%	<div></div>
Melut	96%	<div></div>
Maridi	96%	<div></div>
Mundri East	95%	<div></div>

### Food source: livestock

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

Rumbek North	100%	<div></div>
Luakpiny/Nasir	100%	<div></div>
Ulang	100%	<div></div>
Nyirrol	100%	<div></div>
Uror	100%	<div></div>

### 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

Panyijiar	100%	<div></div>
Leer	100%	<div></div>
Mayendit	95%	<div></div>
Akobo	76%	<div></div>
Panyikang	64%	<div></div>

### Livestock disease\*

Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported there has been a disease outbreak that resulted in cattle dying in the month prior to data collection

Panyijiar (n=13)	100%	<div></div>
Mayom (n=19)	100%	<div></div>
Fangak (n=18)	100%	<div></div>
Ayod (n=33)	100%	<div></div>
Gogrial East (n=18)	89%	<div></div>

\*Findings relate to the subsets of (n) amount of settlements in each county where KIs reporting people in the settlement possess cattle.



# South Sudan - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

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

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

October 2022

	County	No. of assessed settlements
1	Abiemnhom	19
2	Akobo	23
3	Aweil Centre	31
4	Aweil East	61
5	Aweil North	33
6	Aweil South	29
7	Aweil West	32
8	Awerial	24
9	Ayod	33
10	Baliet	22
11	Bor South	50
12	Budi	19
13	Canal/Pigi	16
14	Cueibet	27
15	Duk	22
16	Ezo	20
17	Fangak	37
18	Fashoda	33
19	Gogrial East	28
20	Gogrial West	23
21	Guit	20
22	Ibba	19
23	Ikotos	19
24	Juba	32
25	Jur River	59
26	Kajo-keji	20
27	Kapoeta East	39
28	Kapoeta North	22
29	Kapoeta South	8
30	Koch	33

	County	No. of assessed settlements
31	Lafon	14
32	Lainya	16
33	Leer	22
34	Luakpiny/Nasir	20
35	Maban	16
36	Magwi	15
37	Malakal	18
38	Manyo	9
39	Maridi	27
40	Mayendit	19
41	Mayom	22
42	Melut	26
43	Morobo	11
44	Mundri East	20
45	Mundri West	20
46	Mvolo	22
47	Nagero	7
48	Nyirrol	28
49	Nzara	22
50	Panyijiar	35
51	Panyikang	14
52	Pariang	34
53	Raja	34
54	Renk	40
55	Rubkona	37
56	Rumbek Centre	29
57	Rumbek East	28
58	Rumbek North	13
59	Tambura	20
60	Terekeka	24

	County	No. of assessed settlements
61	Tonj East	10
62	Tonj North	26
63	Tonj South	10
64	Torit	24
65	Twic	30
66	Twic East	39
67	Ulang	22
68	Uror	19
69	Wau	39
70	Wulu	13
71	Yambio	45
72	Yei	24
73	Yirol East	30
74	Yirol West	28