



# South Sudan - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

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

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

November 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 November 2018, and are not statistically generalisable.

### Assessment Coverage

**1,784** Key Informants interviewed

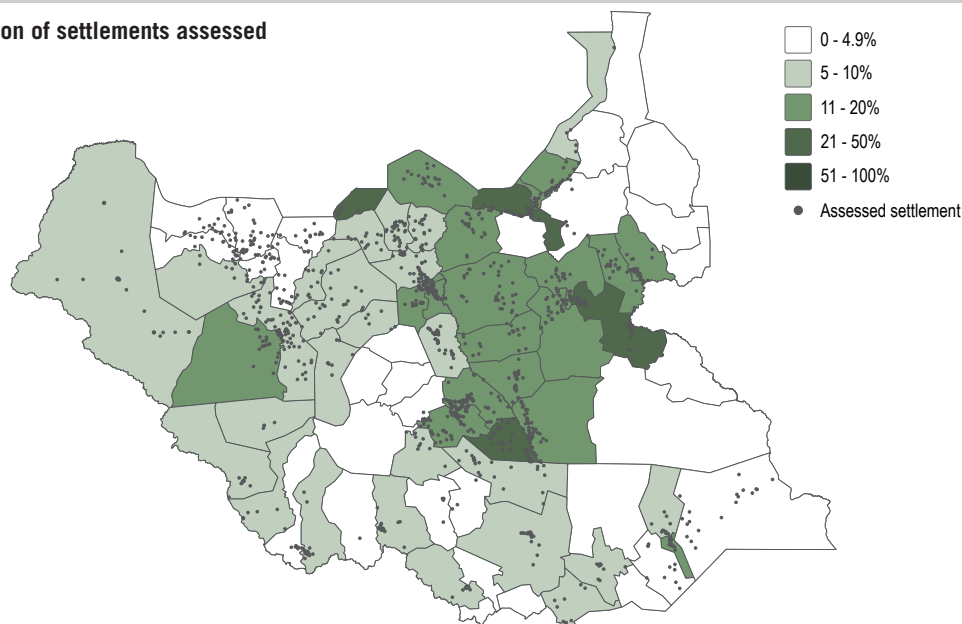
**1,289** Settlements assessed

**60** Counties assessed

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

### Assessment coverage

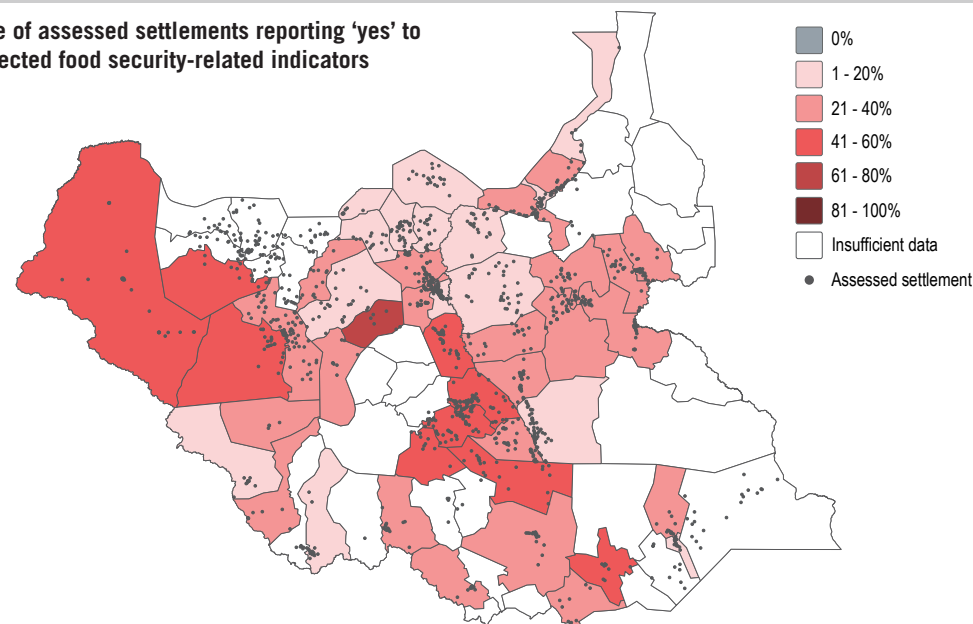
#### Proportion of settlements assessed



<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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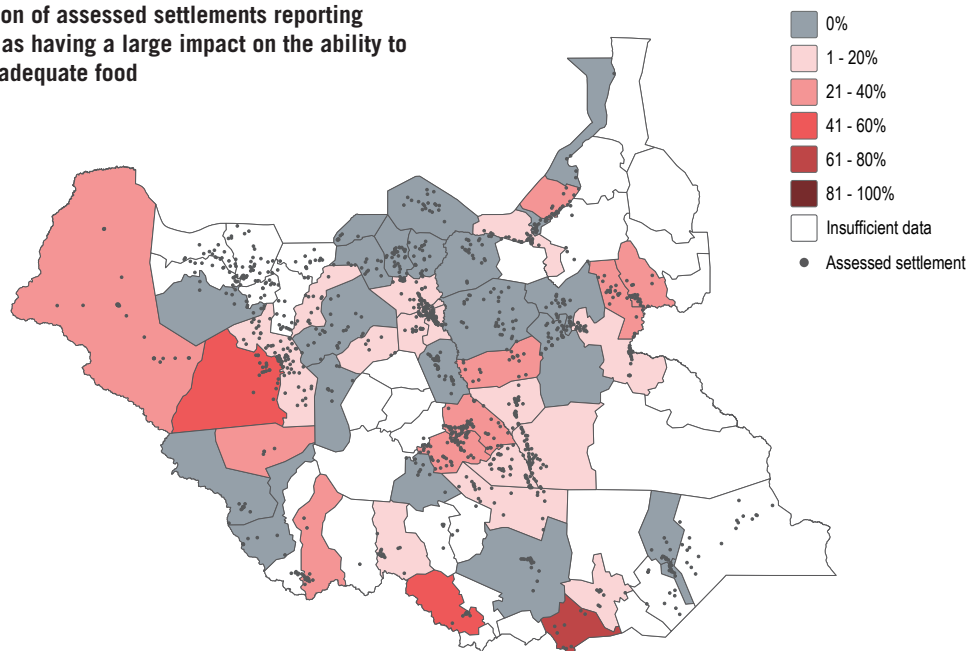
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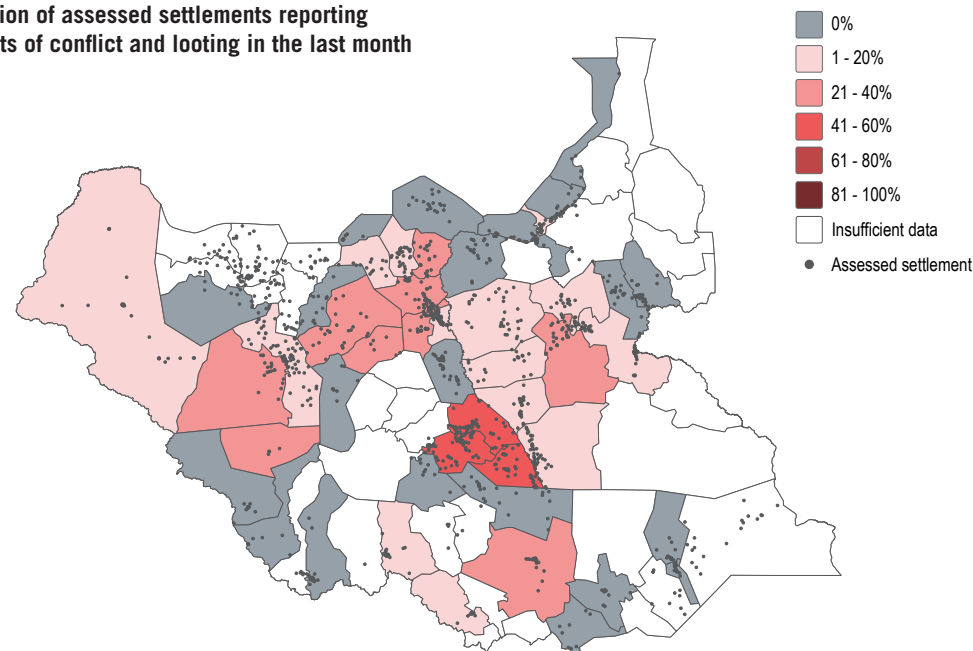
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### Shocks

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

Panyijjar	55%	
Gogrial East	54%	
Magwi	50%	
Nagero	50%	
Mayendit	36%	

### Shocks: health

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

Mayom	95%	
Koch	92%	
Guit	88%	
Rubkona	86%	
Pariang	74%	

### Shocks: cereal prices

Top five assessed counties reporting increase in cereal prices as having a large impact on ability to access adequate food

Panyijjar	77%	
Panyikang	76%	
Gogrial East	69%	
Tonj East	67%	
Pariang	63%	

### Shocks: livestock

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

Gogrial East	69%	
Panyijjar	61%	
Mvolo	56%	
Guit	50%	
Fangak	43%	



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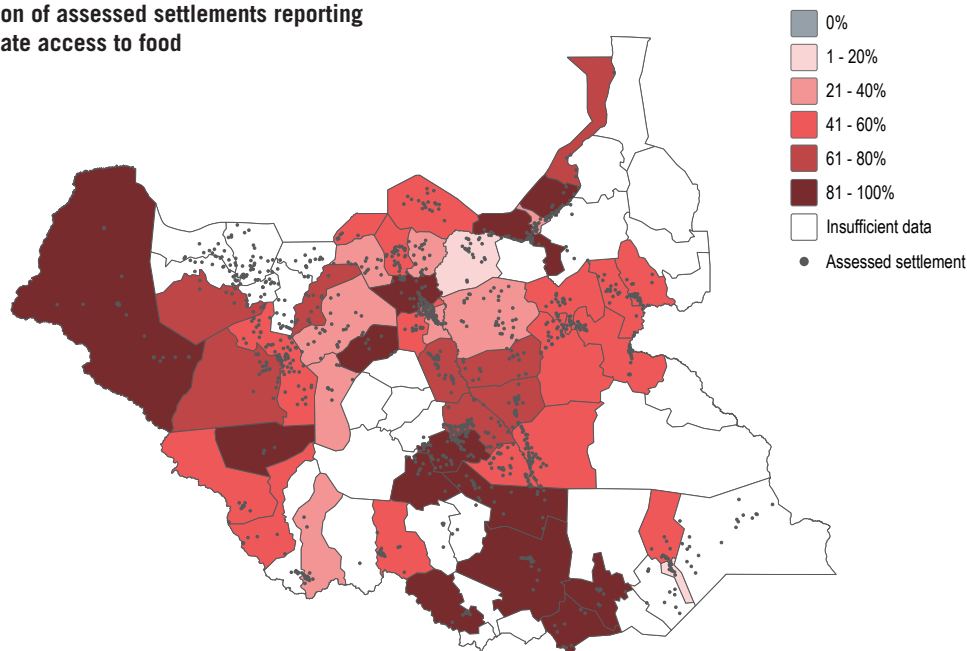
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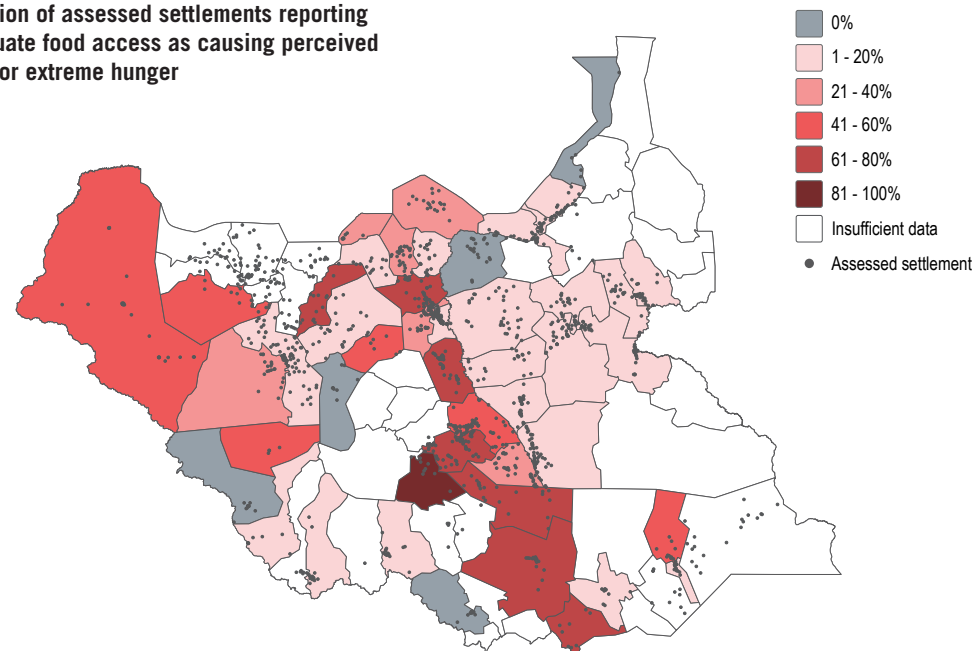
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## Food access

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

Nagero	50%	<div></div>
Maridi	29%	<div></div>
Mvolo	22%	<div></div>
Aweil Centre	17%	<div></div>
Ezo	14%	<div></div>

## Wild foods: nutrition

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

Tonj East	83%	<div></div>
Luakpiny/Nasir	61%	<div></div>
Ulang	52%	<div></div>
Nagero	50%	<div></div>
Terekeka	50%	<div></div>

## Meal frequency

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

Torit	100%	<div></div>
Raja	87%	<div></div>
Tonj East	83%	<div></div>
Mvolo	78%	<div></div>
Yirol West	76%	<div></div>

## Food coping: skipping days

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

Tonj East	83%	<div></div>
Yirol West	65%	<div></div>
Yirol East	59%	<div></div>
Kapoeta North	58%	<div></div>
Luakpiny/Nasir	57%	<div></div>



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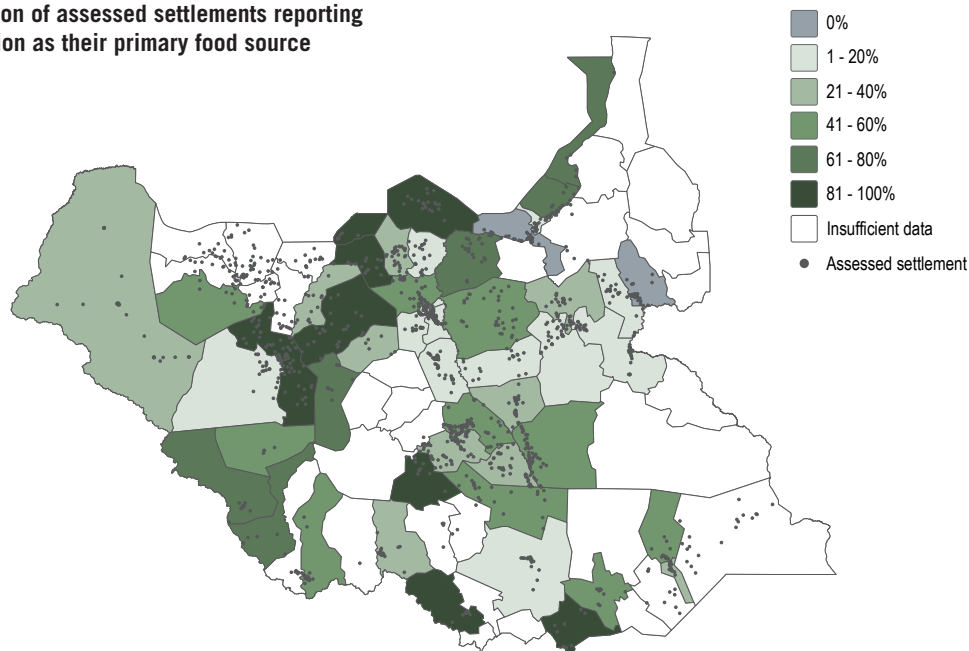
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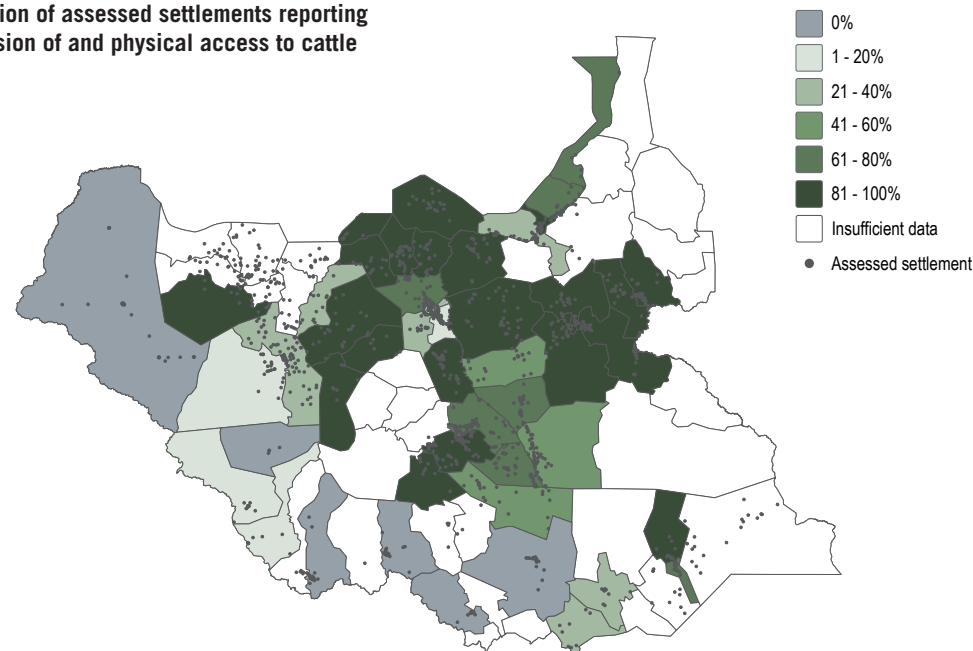
### Livelihoods: cultivation

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

Kapoeta South	100%	<div></div>
Magwi	100%	<div></div>
Manyo	100%	<div></div>
Mvolo	100%	<div></div>
Fashoda	96%	<div></div>

### Land for cultivation

Top five counties reporting access restrictions to land for cultivation

Fashoda	96%	<div></div>
Yei	81%	<div></div>
Manyo	80%	<div></div>
Juba	68%	<div></div>
Wau	66%	<div></div>

### Food source: livestock

Top five counties reporting livestock as their primary food source

Kapoeta South	27%	<div></div>
Ulang	22%	<div></div>
Yirol West	18%	<div></div>
Yirol East	17%	<div></div>
Akobo	17%	<div></div>

### Livestock disease

Top five counties reporting a livestock disease outbreak

Fangak	100%	<div></div>
Nagero	100%	<div></div>
Gogrial East	92%	<div></div>
Panyijjar	89%	<div></div>
Terekeka	86%	<div></div>



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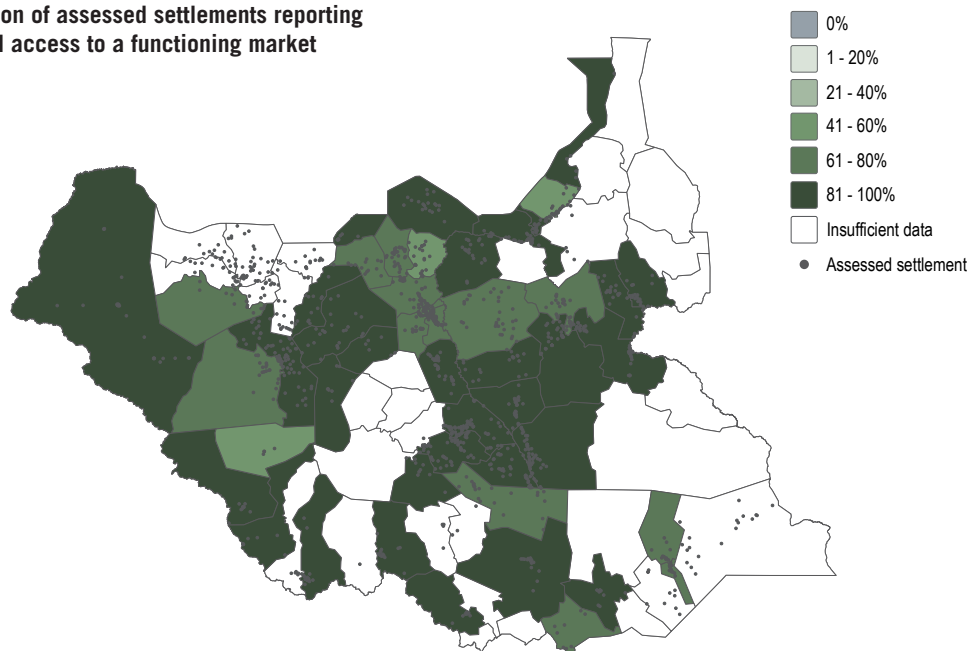
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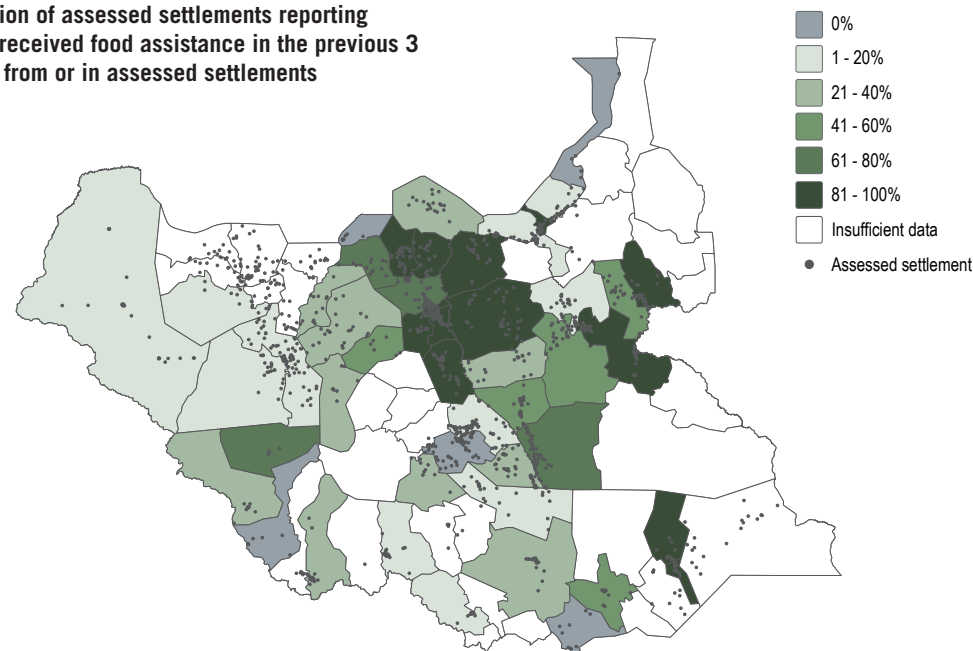
## Markets

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	77%	<div></div>
Panyikang	68%	<div></div>
Wau	50%	<div></div>
Raja	47%	<div></div>
Torit	40%	<div></div>

## Livelihood: casual labour

Top five assessed counties reporting casual labour as a livelihood activity

Mvolo	100%	<div></div>
Tonj East	100%	<div></div>
Yei	100%	<div></div>
Torit	93%	<div></div>
Jur River	92%	<div></div>

## Food source: humanitarian

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

Leer	91%	<div></div>
Guit	78%	<div></div>
Mayendit	67%	<div></div>
Rubkona	62%	<div></div>
Luakpiny/Nasir	48%	<div></div>

## Humanitarian distribution

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

Panyikang	20%	<div></div>
Ulang	17%	<div></div>
Koch	13%	<div></div>
Abiemnhom	13%	<div></div>
Guit	11%	<div></div>



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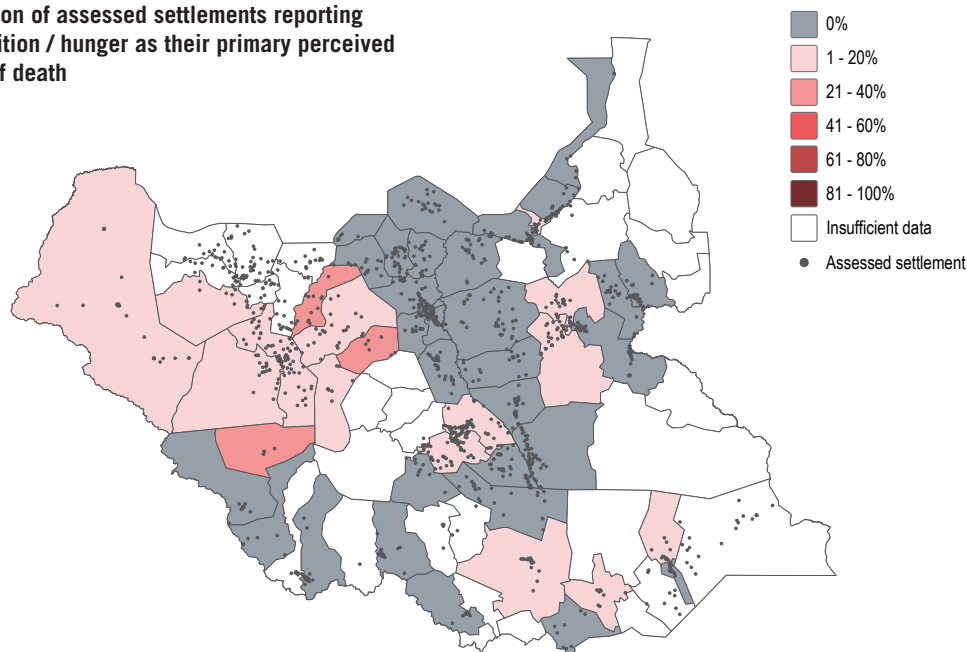
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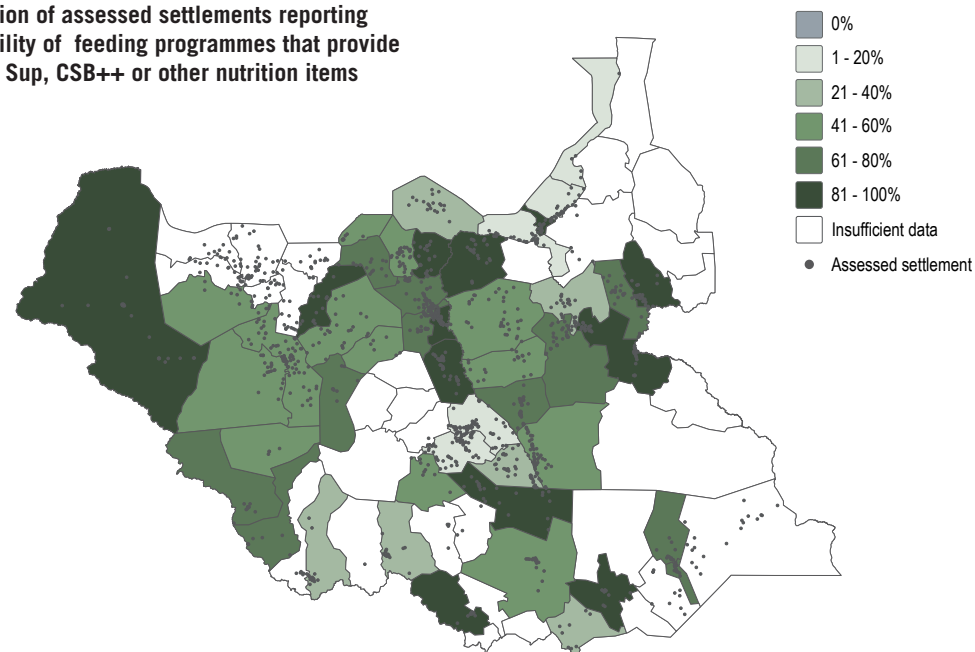
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### Perceived causes of death, health and nutrition

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

Maridi	71%
Tonj East	67%
Gogrial East	54%
Aweil Centre	42%
Ulang	39%

### Health: malnutrition

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

Nagero	50%
Tonj East	50%
Raja	13%
Torit	13%
Tonj North	13%

### Health: cholera

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

Mvolo	33%
Tambura	27%
Leer	26%
Nagero	25%
Mayom	21%

### Health services

Top five assessed counties reporting no physical access to health services

Panyikang	80%
Nyiröl	52%
Maridi	47%
Fashoda	44%
Aweil Centre	42%