



South Sudan - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

June 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 presented at the settlement level is the modal (most frequent) response for KIs reporting on that settlement. If there is an even number of 'yes/no' responses, data is aggregated as 'no consensus'.

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 June 2018, and are not statistically generalisable.

Assessment Coverage

1,855 Key Informants interviewed

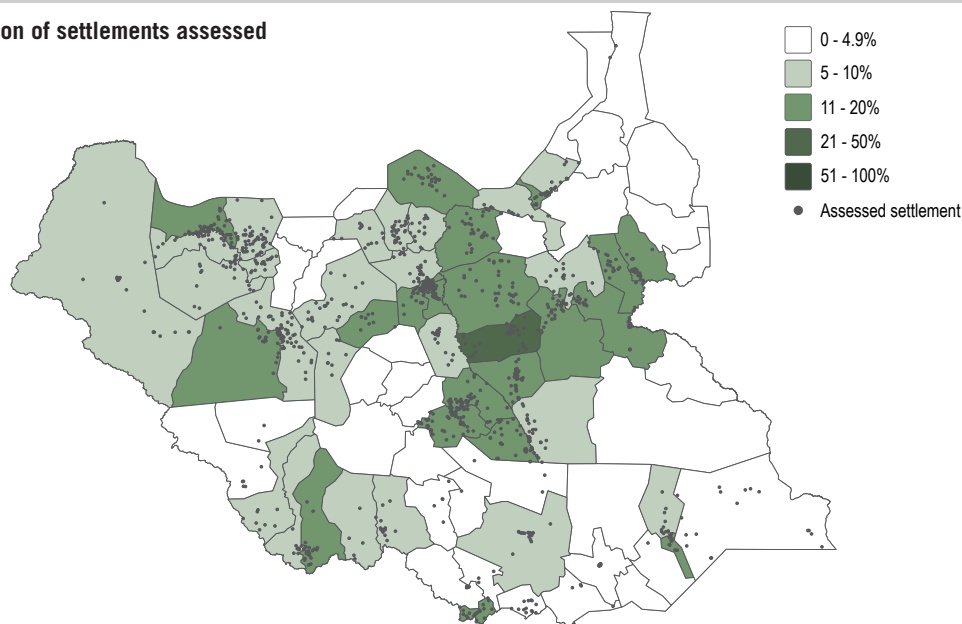
1,235 Settlements assessed

58 Counties assessed

44 Counties with 5% or more coverage¹

Assessment coverage

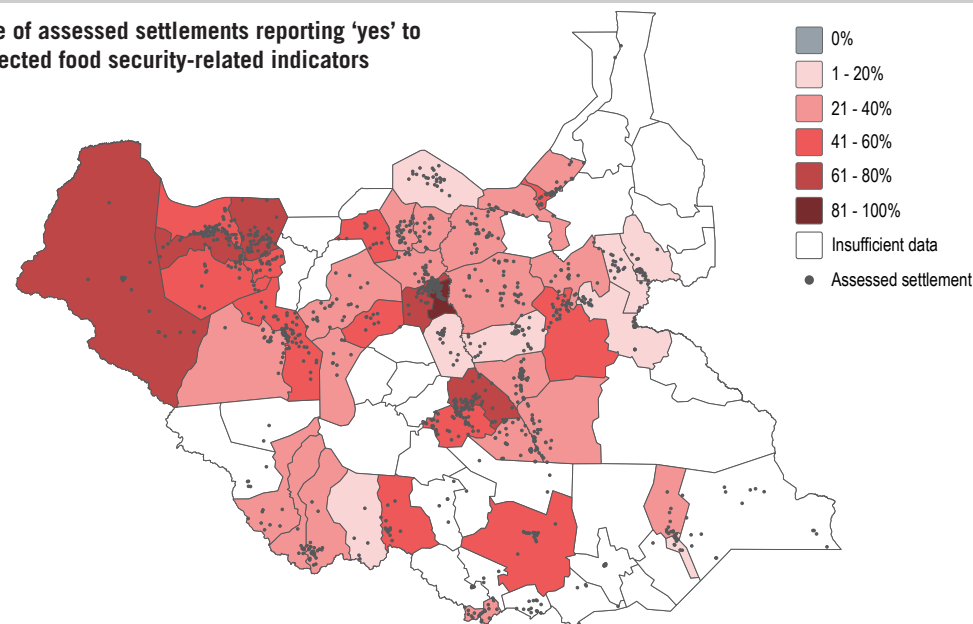
Proportion of settlements assessed



¹ 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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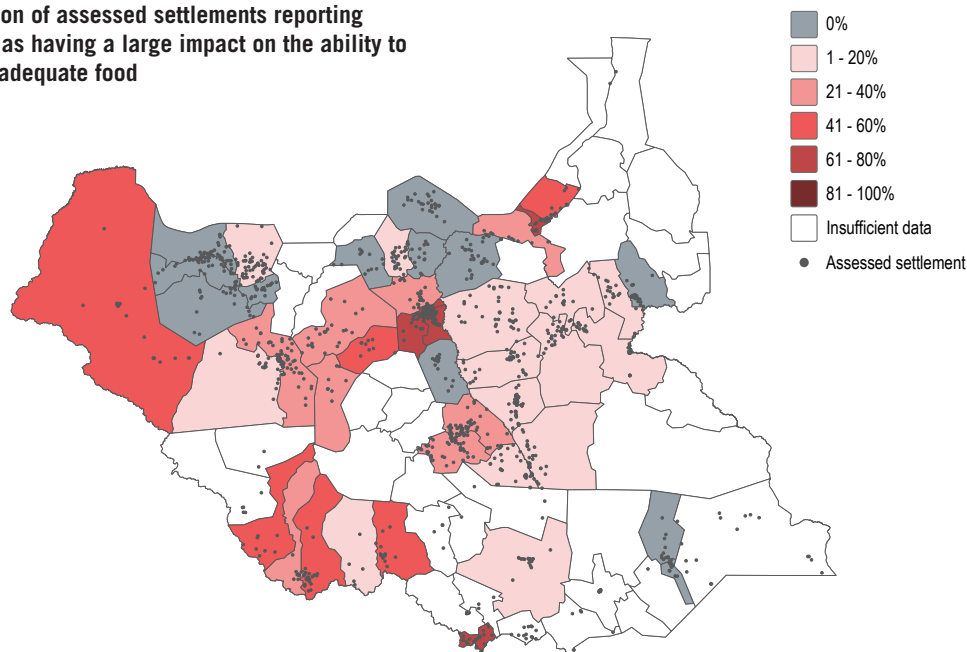
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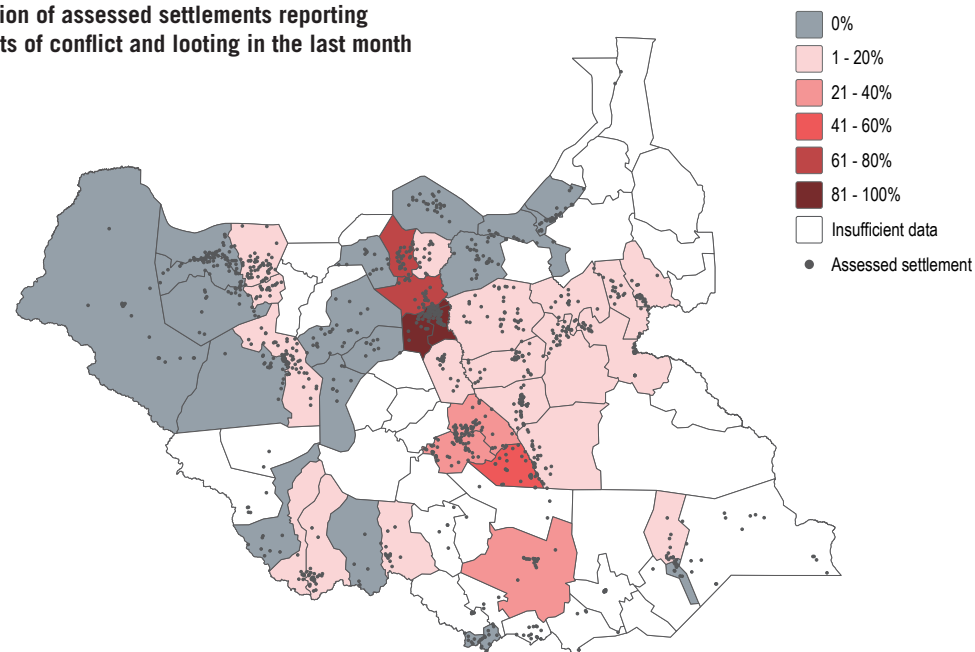
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Shocks

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

Maridi	53%	<div></div>
Panyikang	44%	<div></div>
Malakal	42%	<div></div>
Leer	29%	<div></div>
Koch	29%	<div></div>

Shocks: health

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

Guit	100%	<div></div>
Mayom	100%	<div></div>
Rubkona	80%	<div></div>
Koch	67%	<div></div>
Maridi	67%	<div></div>

Shocks: cereal prices

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

Mayom	100%	<div></div>
Uror	72%	<div></div>
Twic East	66%	<div></div>
Aweil South	60%	<div></div>
Aweil East	59%	<div></div>

Shocks: livestock

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

Maridi	53%	<div></div>
Guit	50%	<div></div>
Mayom	50%	<div></div>
Yambio	43%	<div></div>
Rubkona	32%	<div></div>



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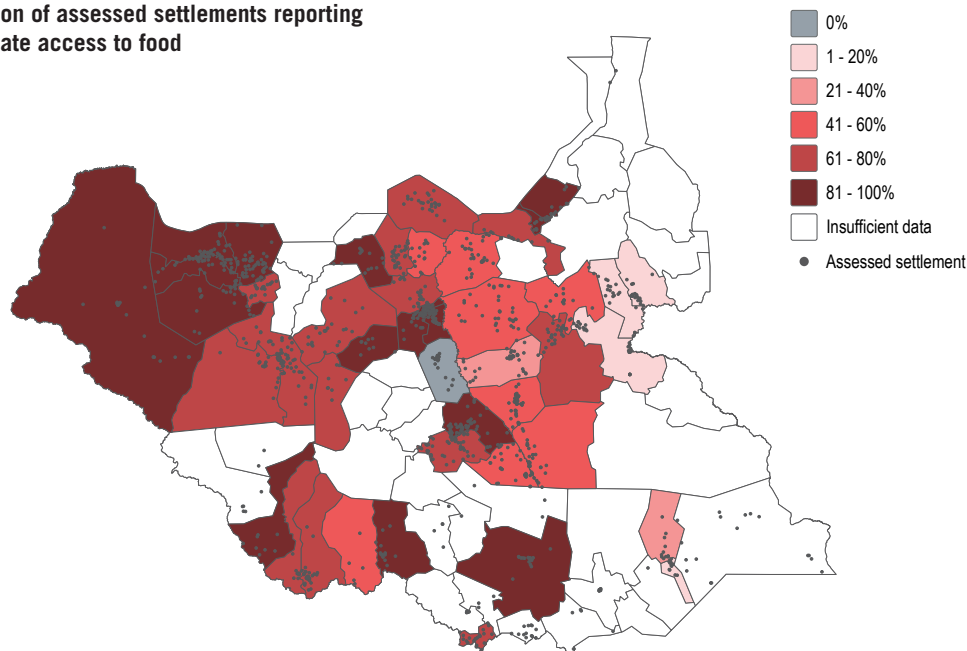
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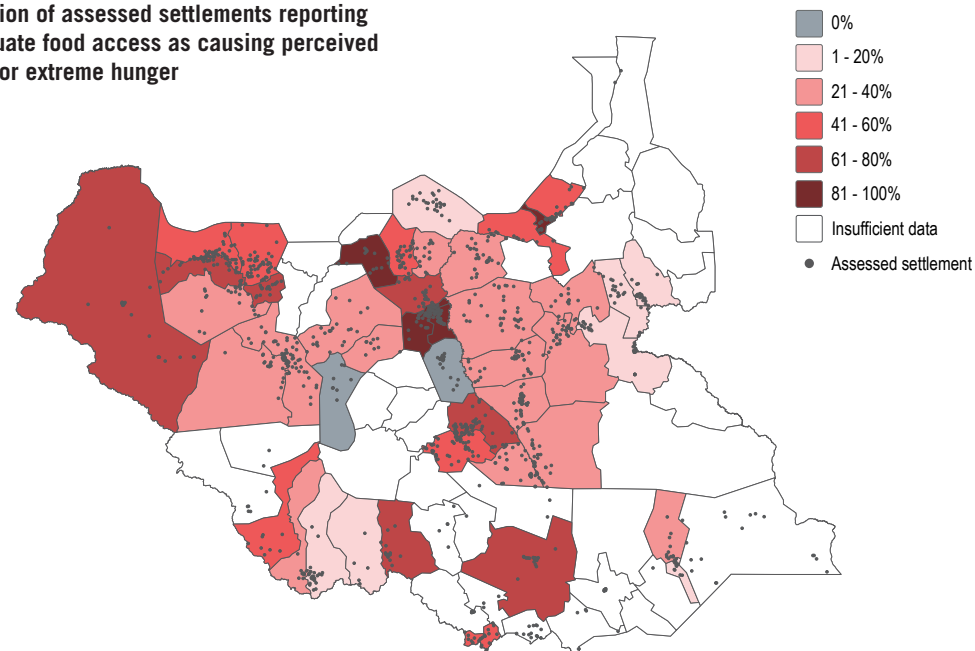
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Food access

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting inadequate access to food



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



Wild foods: frequency

Top five assessed counties reporting consumption of wild foods all of the time

Tonj East	44%
Jur River	41%
Ayod	41%
Mayendit	37%
Nyiröl	35%

Wild foods: nutrition

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

Leer	84%
Panyijjar	84%
Mayendit	82%
Guit	61%
Rubkona	60%

Meal frequency

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

Raja	91%
Yirol East	81%
Juba	81%
Mayendit	78%
Yirol West	78%

Food coping: skipping days

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

Leer	61%
Raja	61%
Mayendit	55%
Tonj South	50%
Yirol East	50%



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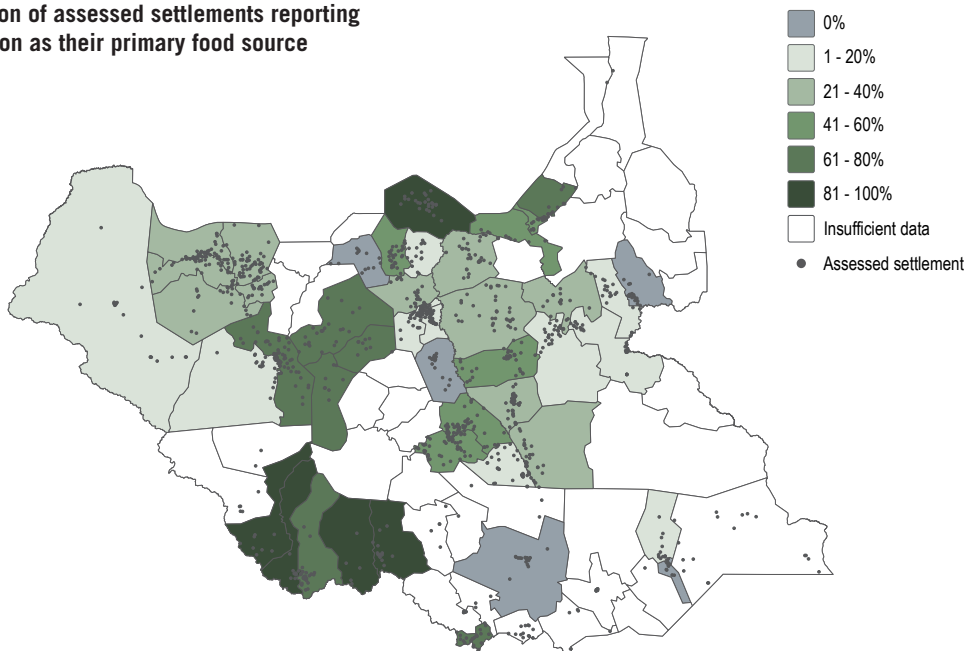
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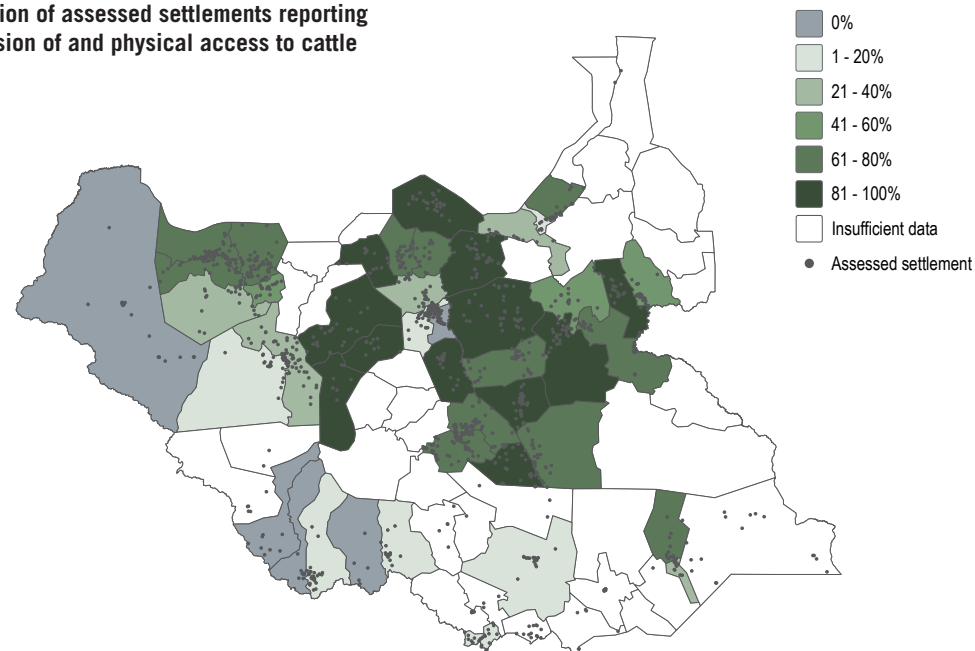
Livelihoods: cultivation

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

Aweil Centre	100%	<div></div>
Ibba	100%	<div></div>
Aweil South	95%	<div></div>
Aweil West	94%	<div></div>
Aweil East	94%	<div></div>

Land for cultivation

Top five counties reporting access restrictions to land for cultivation

Juba	81%	<div></div>
Ibba	60%	<div></div>
Ezo	50%	<div></div>
Malakal	50%	<div></div>
Yambio	50%	<div></div>

Food source: livestock

Top five counties reporting livestock as their primary food source

Mayom	43%	<div></div>
Kapoeta North	40%	<div></div>
Bor South	22%	<div></div>
Uror	20%	<div></div>
Akobo	15%	<div></div>

Livestock disease

Top five counties reporting a livestock disease outbreak

Panyijjar	92%	<div></div>
Awerial	89%	<div></div>
Yirol East	78%	<div></div>
Yirol West	76%	<div></div>
Aweil East	69%	<div></div>



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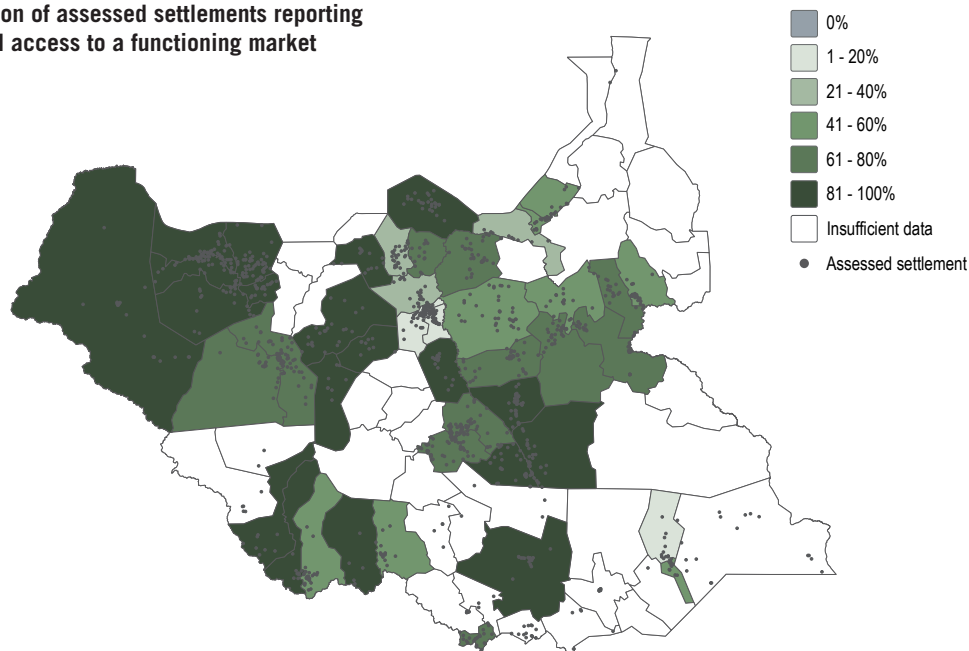
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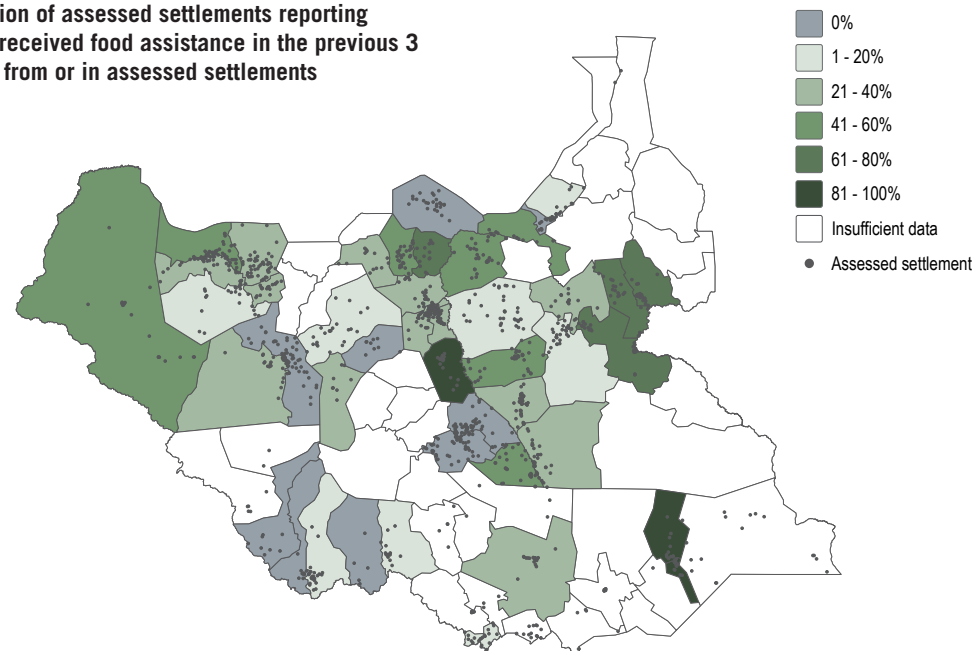
Markets

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting physical access to a functioning market



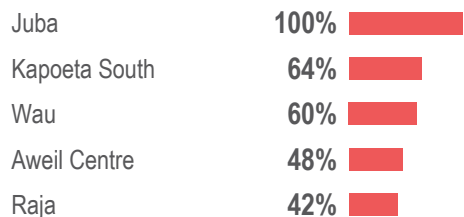
Humanitarian assistance

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting having received food assistance in the previous 3 months from or in assessed settlements



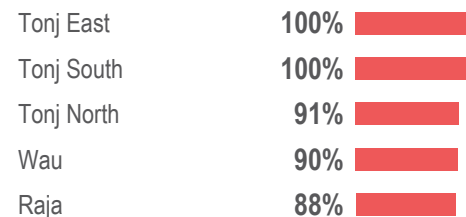
Food source: purchasing

Top five assessed counties reporting purchase as primary food source



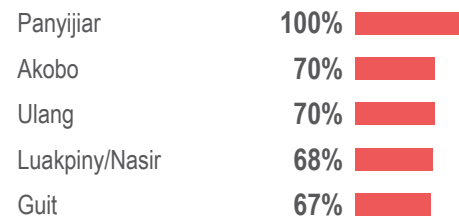
Livelihood: casual labour

Top five assessed counties reporting casual labour as a livelihood activity



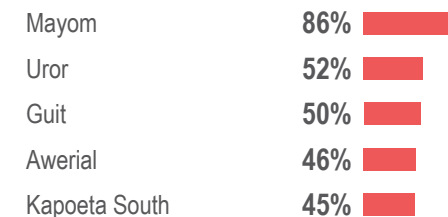
Food source: humanitarian

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



Humanitarian distribution

Top five assessed counties reporting expecting a distribution of humanitarian assistance that did not occur within the past month





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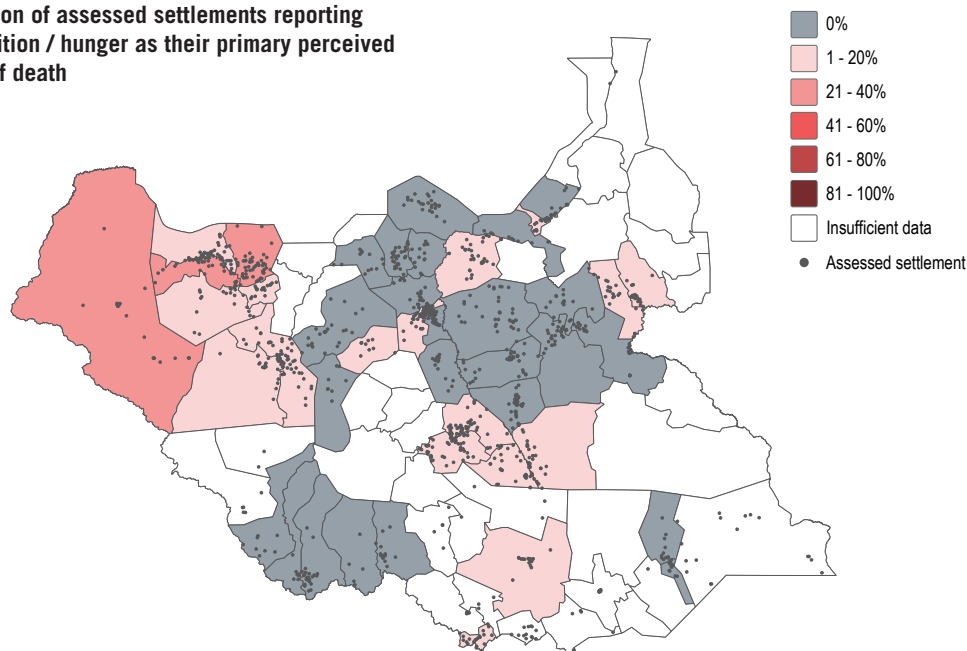
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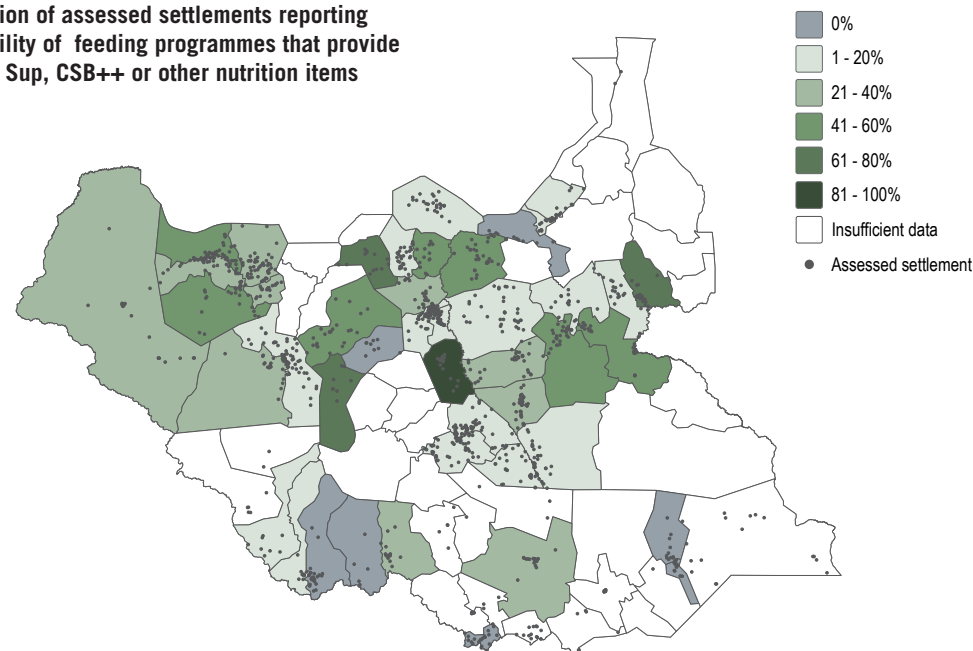
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Perceived causes of death, health and nutrition

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

Leer	92%
Mayendit	92%
Nzara	64%
Ibba	60%
Panyijar	60%

Health: malnutrition

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

Fangak	17%
Tonj North	13%
Tonj South	13%
Bor South	11%
Tonj East	11%

Health: cholera

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

Mayendit	29%
Awerial	29%
Jur River	28%
Leer	24%
Tonj East	22%

Health services

Top five assessed counties reporting no physical access to health services

Leer	88%
Mayendit	88%
Panyikang	78%
Morobo	68%
Malakal	67%