



# South Sudan - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

January 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 January 2018, and are not statistically generalisable.

## Assessment Coverage

**1,704** Key Informants interviewed

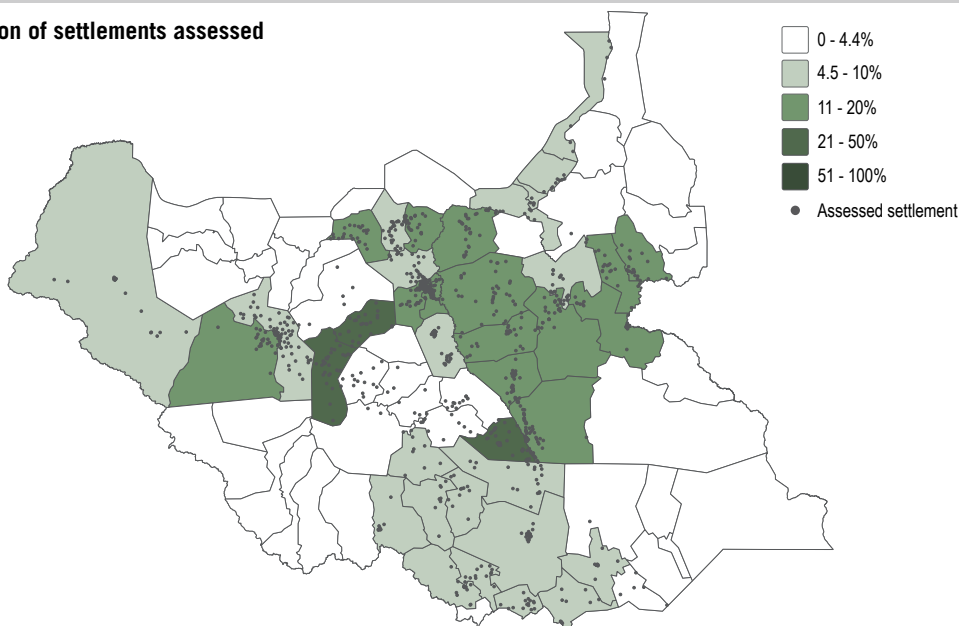
**1,016** Settlements assessed

**49** Counties assessed

**38** Counties with 4.5% or more coverage<sup>1</sup>

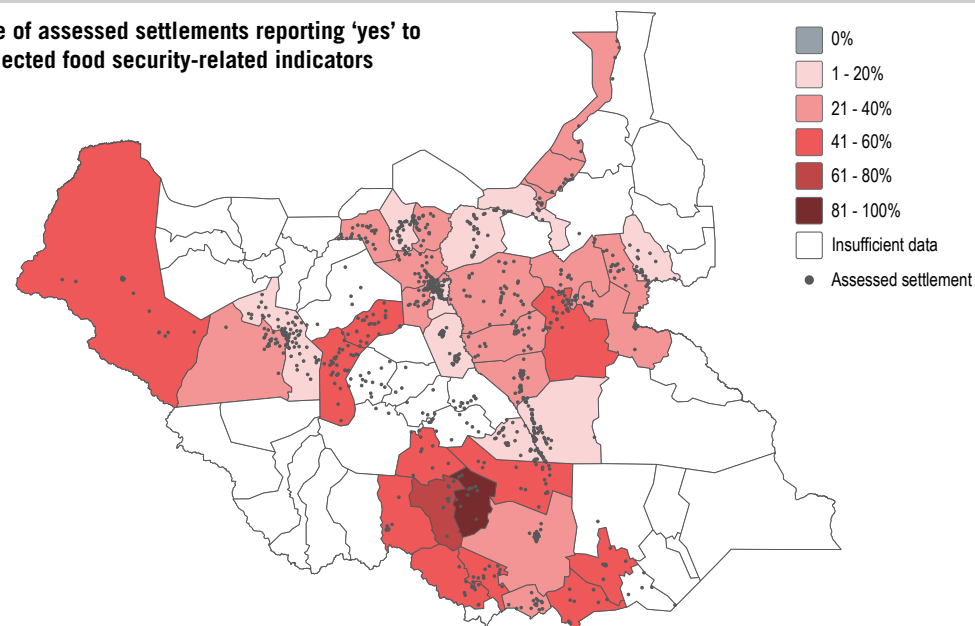
## Assessment coverage

### Proportion of settlements assessed



## Food access composite indicator

### Average of assessed settlements reporting 'yes' to four 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 February 2016 has been used as the reference for settlement names and locations.

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
- Wild foods known to be making people sick consumed all the time



# South Sudan - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

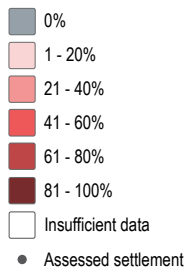
South Sudan Displacement Crisis

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

January 2018

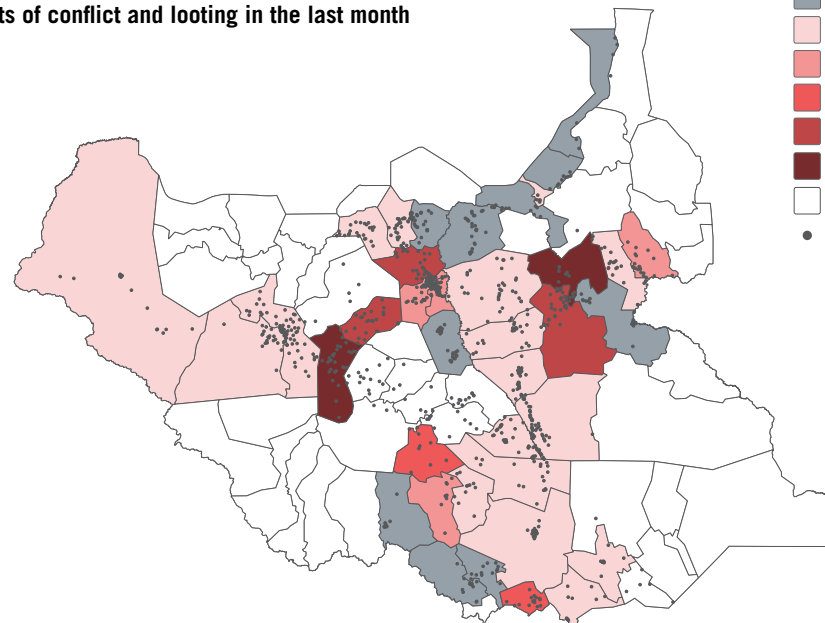
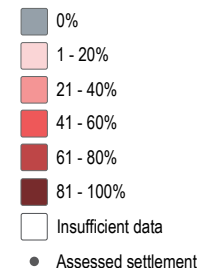
## Shocks

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



Data not available for this month

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

Data not available for this month

## Shocks: health

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

Data not available for this month

## Shocks: cereal prices

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

Data not available for this month

## Shocks: livestock

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

Data not available for this month



# South Sudan - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

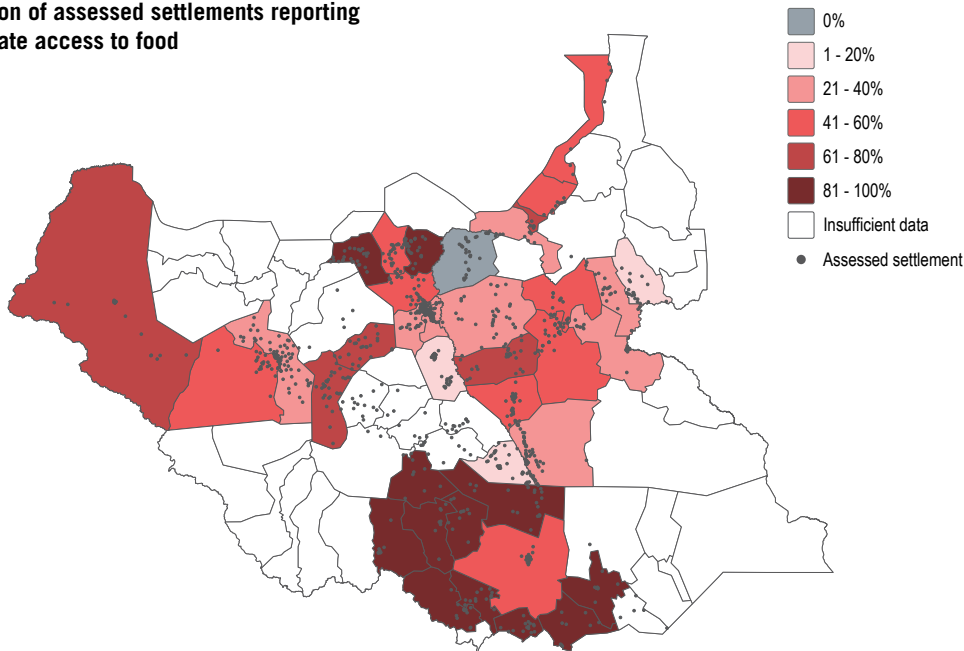
Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

January 2018

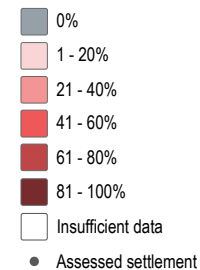
## Food access

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting inadequate access to food



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

Data not available for this month



## Wild foods: frequency

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

Mundri East	45%
Mundri West	44%
Kajo-keji	38%
Torit	33%
Fangak	31%

## Wild foods: nutrition

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

Malakal	100%
Mundri East	100%
Tonj East	96%
Panyikang	89%
Tonj South	84%

## Meal frequency

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

Mundri East	100%
Mundri West	100%
Yei	92%
Maridi	91%
Torit	89%

## Food coping: skipping days

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

Mundri East	100%
Mundri West	67%
Uror	60%
Ulang	55%
Ayod	42%



# South Sudan - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

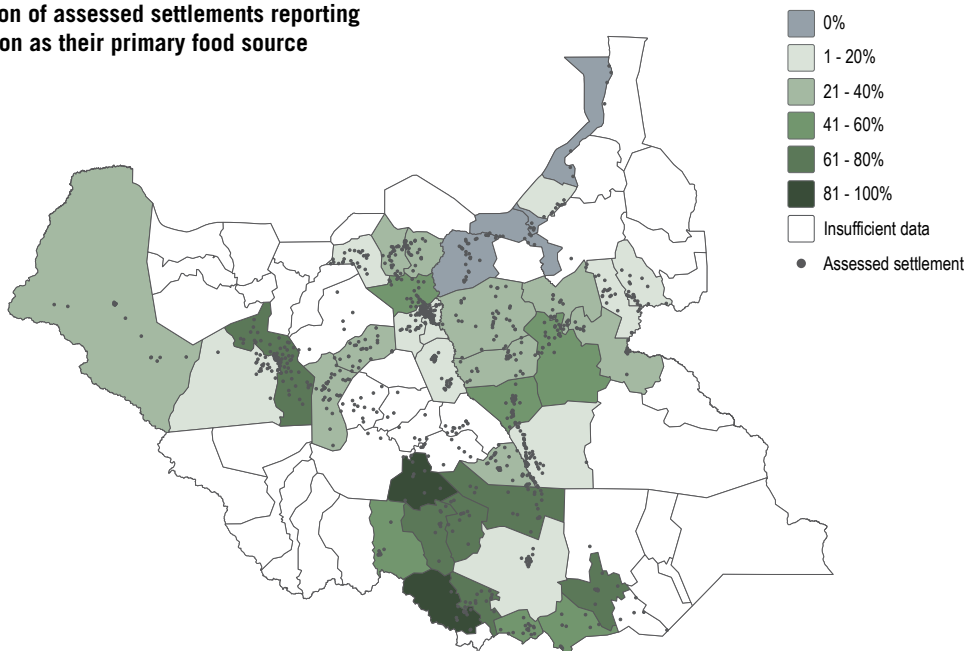
Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

January 2018

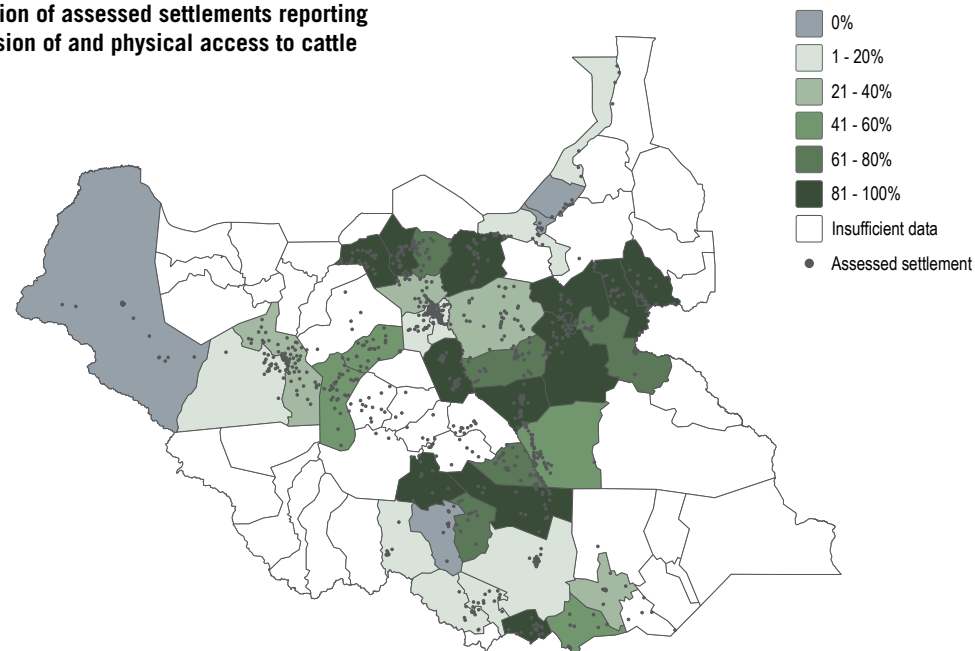
## Livelihoods: cultivation

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

Mundri East	100%	<div style="width: 100%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
Mundri West	100%	<div style="width: 100%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
Mvolo	100%	<div style="width: 100%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
Yei	100%	<div style="width: 100%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
Terekeka	95%	<div style="width: 95%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>

## Land for cultivation

Top five counties reporting access restrictions to land for cultivation

Malakal	83%	<div style="width: 83%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
Manyo	83%	<div style="width: 83%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
Juba	80%	<div style="width: 80%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
Fashoda	78%	<div style="width: 78%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
Wau	56%	<div style="width: 56%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>

## Food source: livestock

Top five counties reporting livestock as their primary food source

Uror	32%	<div style="width: 32%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
Awerial	17%	<div style="width: 17%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
Tonj East	13%	<div style="width: 13%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
Tonj South	6%	<div style="width: 6%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
Terekeka	5%	<div style="width: 5%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>

## Livestock disease

Top five counties reporting a livestock disease outbreak

Mvolo	100%	<div style="width: 100%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
Maridi	91%	<div style="width: 91%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
Mundri East	91%	<div style="width: 91%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
Mundri West	89%	<div style="width: 89%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
Tonj East	88%	<div style="width: 88%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>



# South Sudan - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

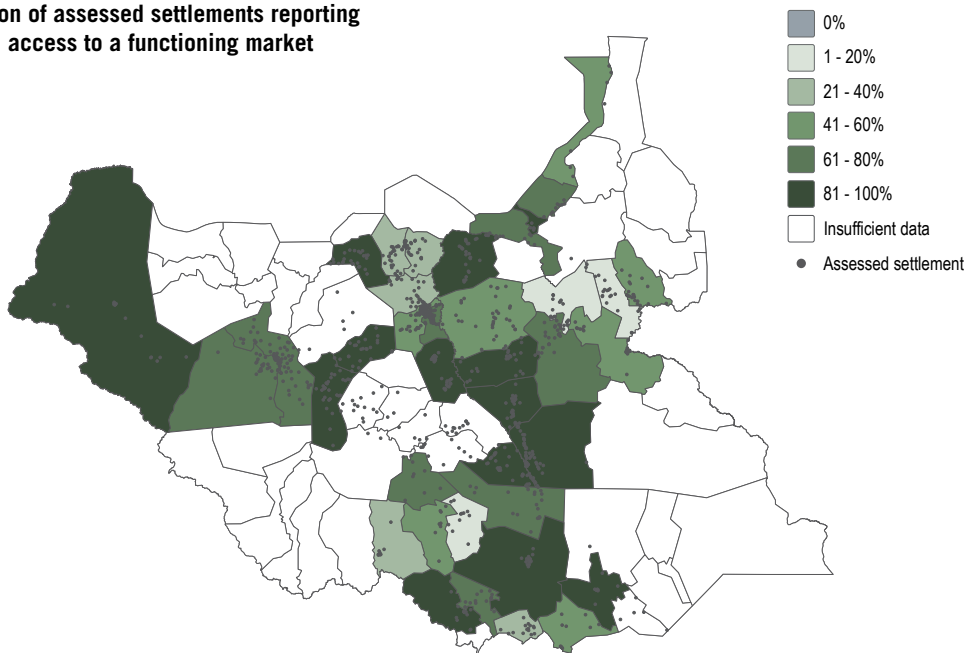
South Sudan Displacement Crisis

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

January 2018

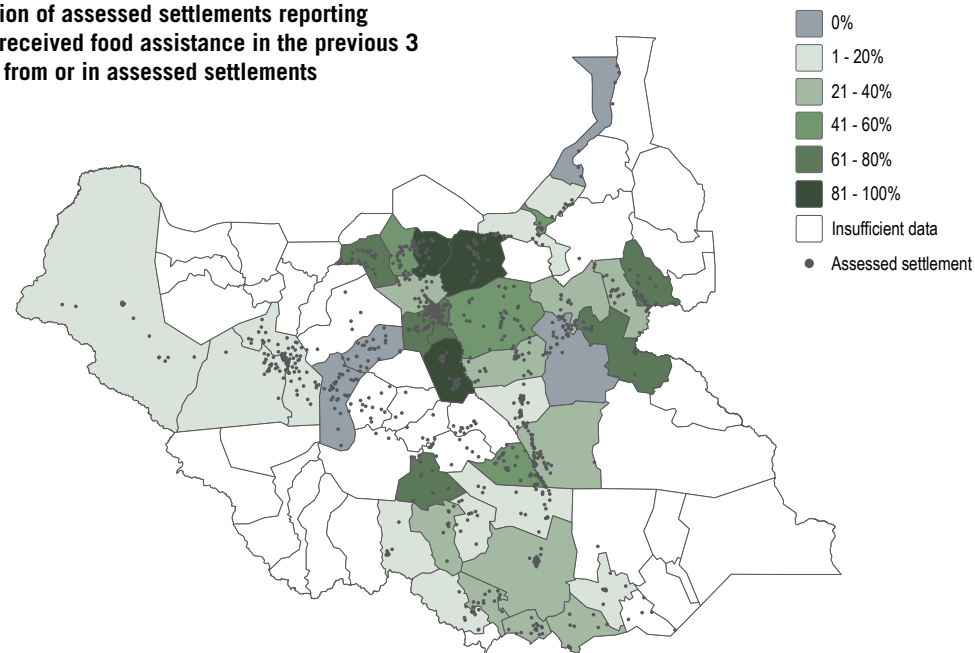
## Markets

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting physical access to a functioning market



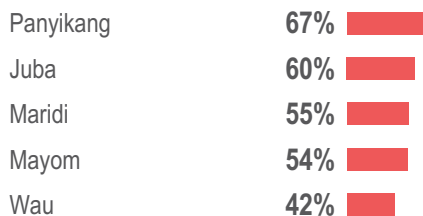
## Humanitarian assistance

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



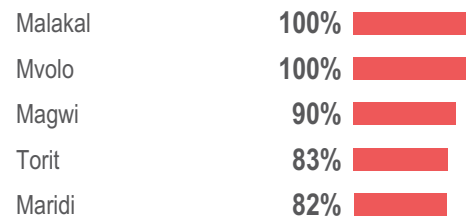
## Food source: purchasing

Top five assessed counties reporting purchase as primary food source



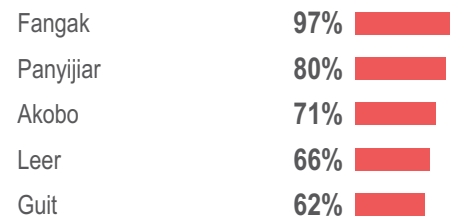
## Livelihood: casual labour

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

Data not available for this month



# South Sudan - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

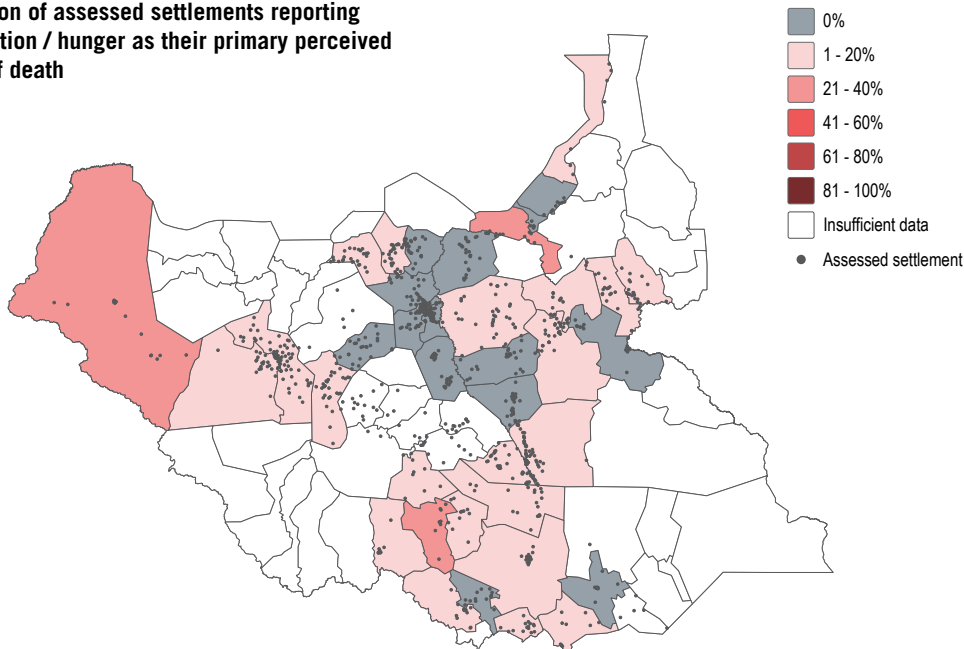
South Sudan Displacement Crisis

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

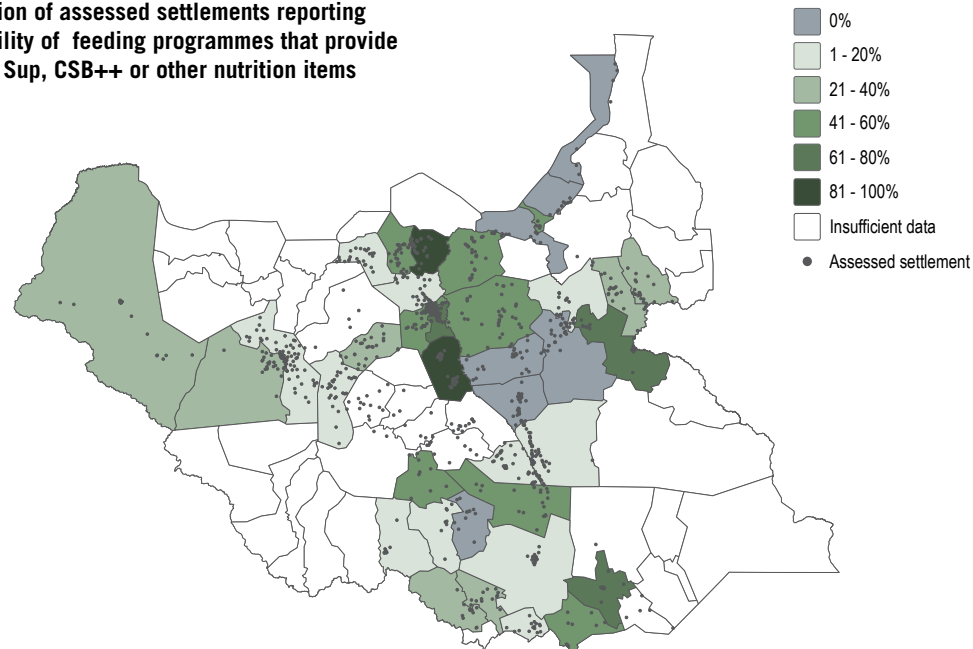
January 2018

## 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

Data not available for this month

## Health: malnutrition

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

Akobo	13%
Mvolo	11%
Panyikang	11%
Juba	10%
Wau	9%

## Health: cholera

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

Fashoda	67%
Malakal	67%
Akobo	50%
Manyo	50%
Torit	44%

## Health services

Top five assessed counties reporting no physical access to health services

Akobo	100%
Ayod	100%
Fashoda	100%
Mundri East	100%
Panyikang	100%