



South Sudan - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

January 2019

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 January 2019, and are not statistically generalisable.

Assessment Coverage

1,820 Key Informants interviewed

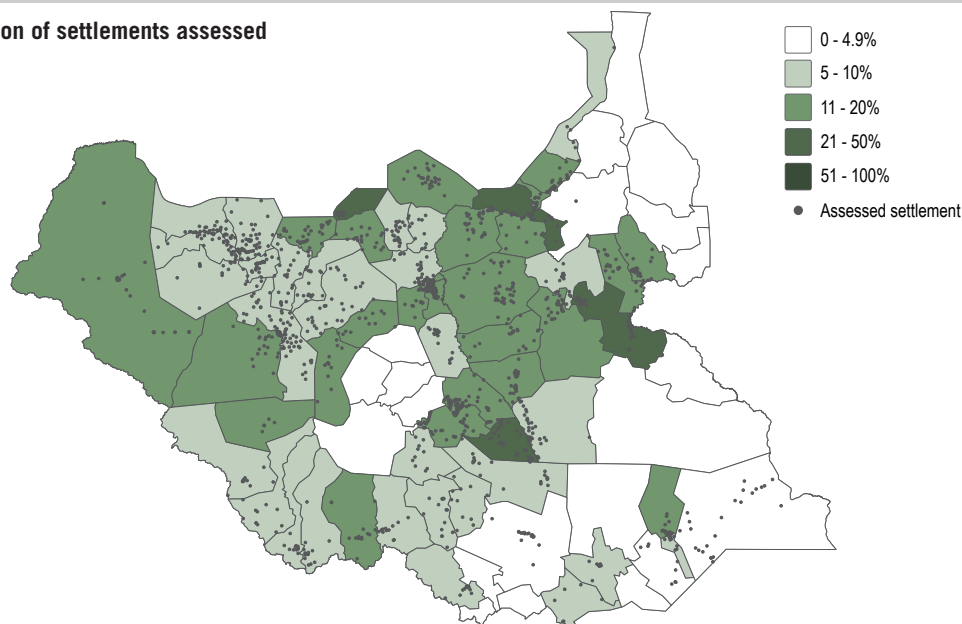
1,422 Settlements assessed

61 Counties assessed

57 Counties with 5% or more coverage¹

Assessment coverage

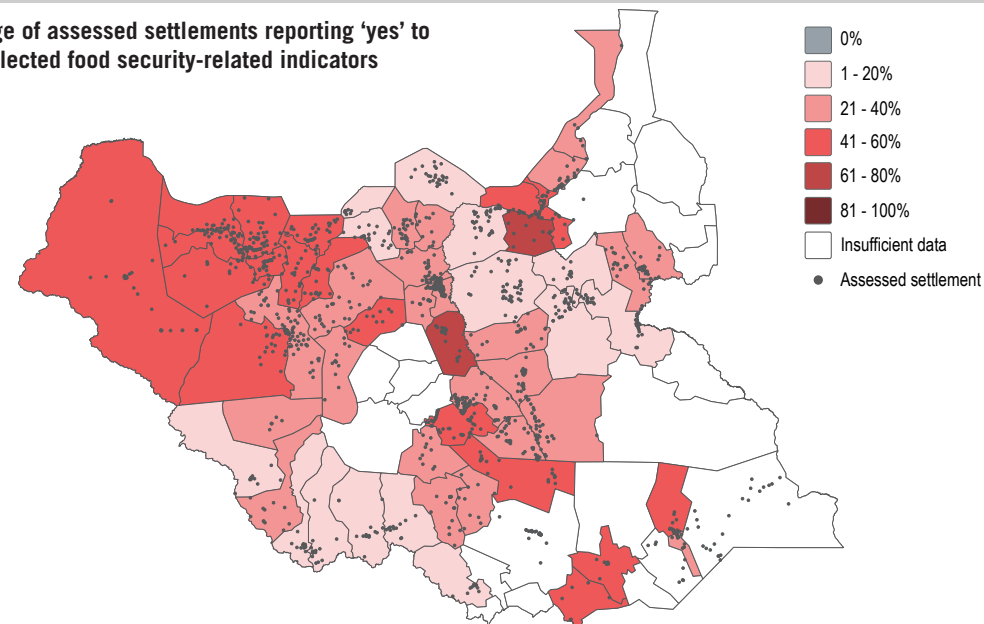
Proportion of settlements assessed



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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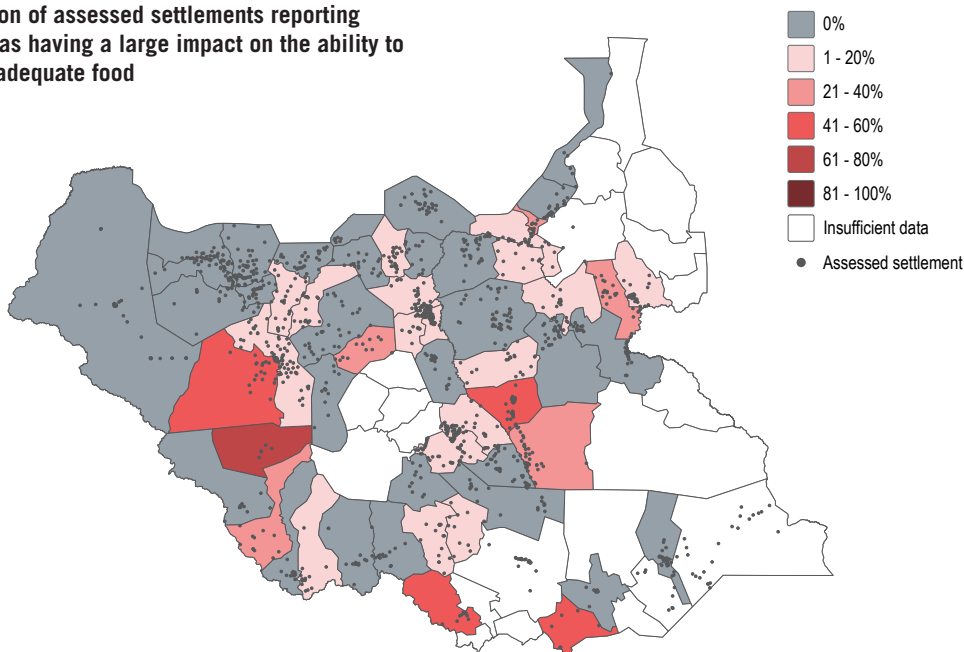
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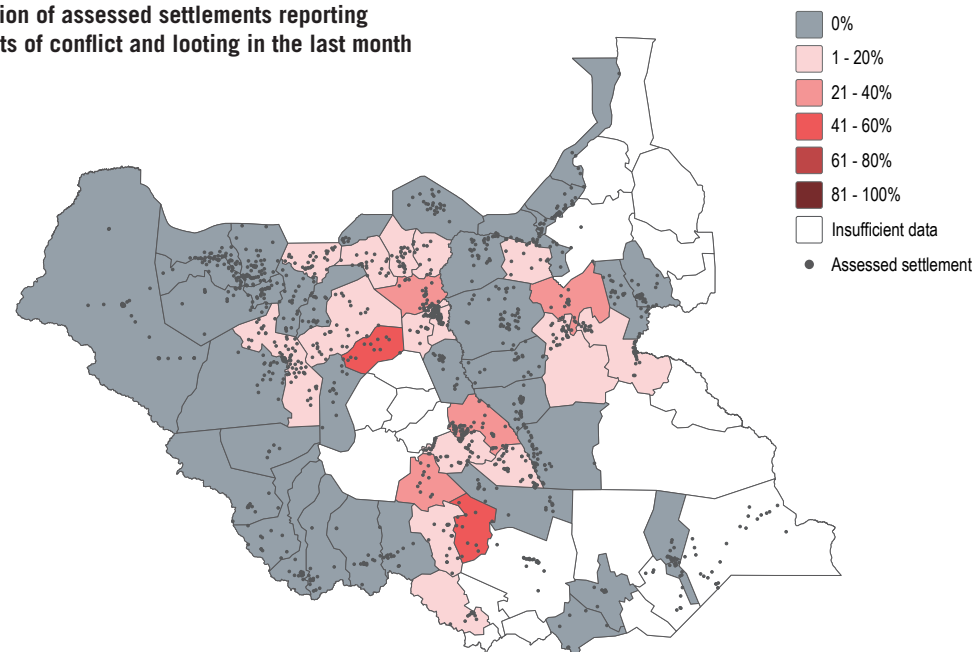
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Shocks

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

Magwi	71%	<div></div>
Gogrial West	57%	<div></div>
Guit	50%	<div></div>
Tonj East	42%	<div></div>
Panyijiar	40%	<div></div>

Shocks: health

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

Gogrial West	89%	<div></div>
Pariang	88%	<div></div>
Rubkona	83%	<div></div>
Abiemnhom	67%	<div></div>
Nagero	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

Gogrial West	86%	<div></div>
Nagero	67%	<div></div>
Torit	62%	<div></div>
Terekeka	60%	<div></div>
Magwi	57%	<div></div>

Shocks: livestock

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

Fashoda	77%	<div></div>
Panyijiar	40%	<div></div>
Aweil South	35%	<div></div>
Ayod	33%	<div></div>
Manyo	33%	<div></div>



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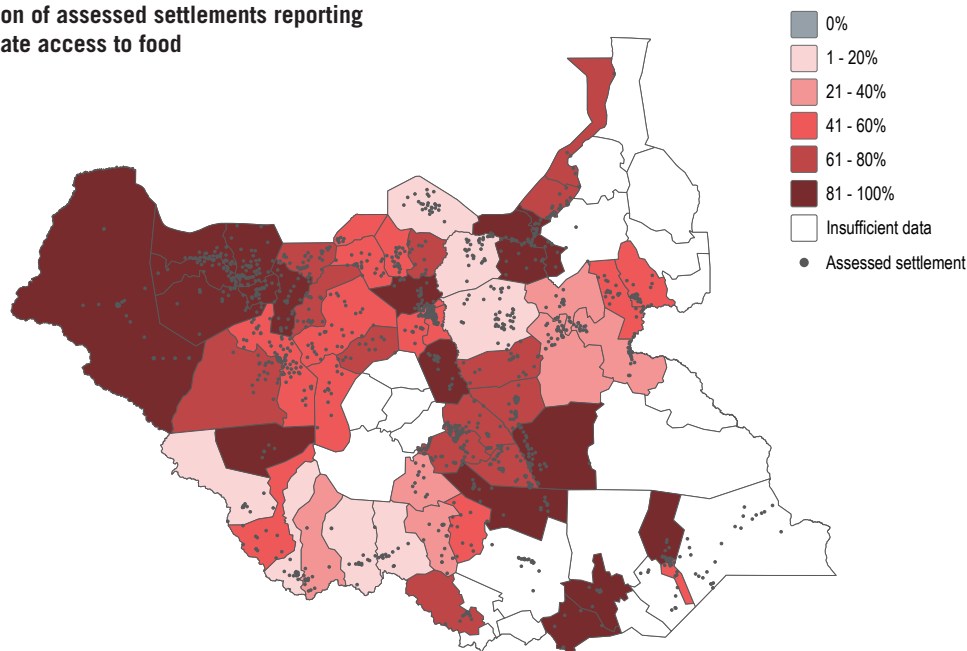
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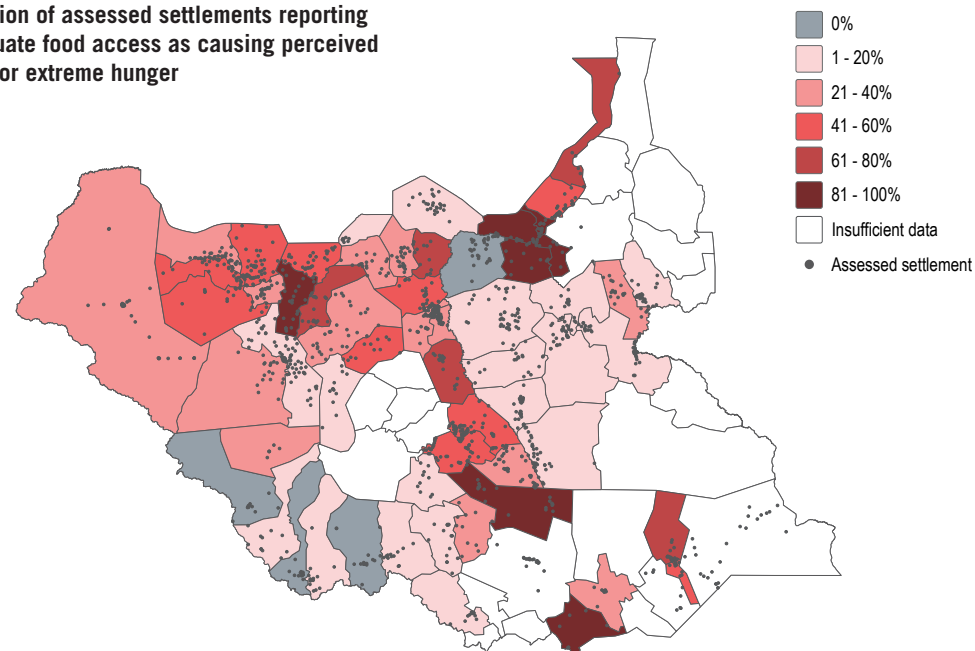
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Food access

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

Panyikang	90%
Mundri West	69%
Yei	64%
Mvolo	50%
Aweil Centre	47%

Wild foods: nutrition

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

Panyijiar	73%
Gogrial West	68%
Twic	59%
Ulang	57%
Yirol West	56%

Meal frequency

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

Kapoeta North	100%
Aweil East	96%
Aweil South	96%
Raja	95%
Aweil Centre	95%

Food coping: skipping days

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

Tonj East	75%
Raja	61%
Mvolo	60%
Ulang	57%
Wau	49%



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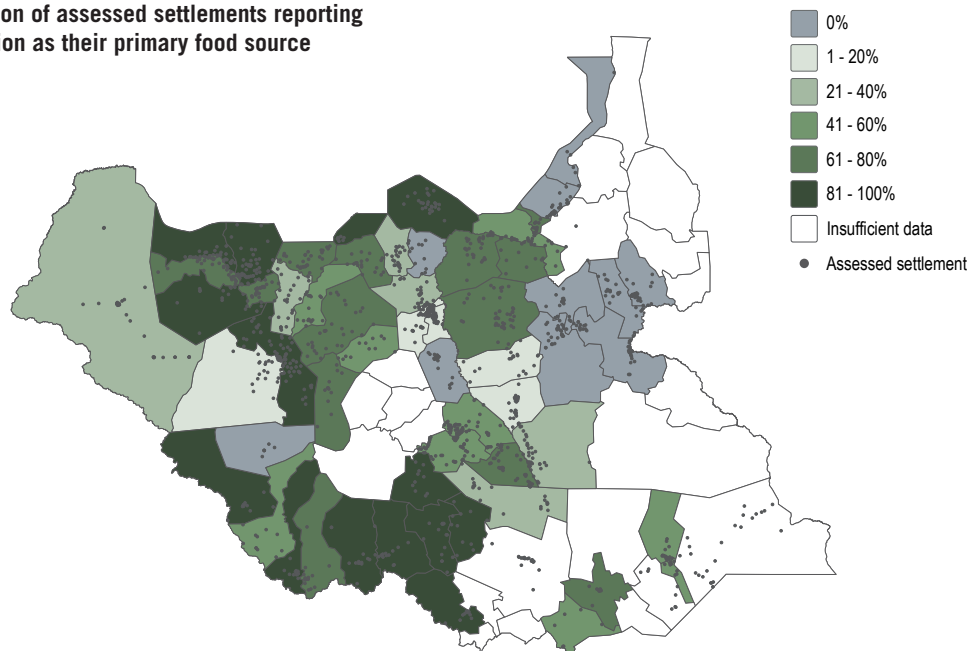
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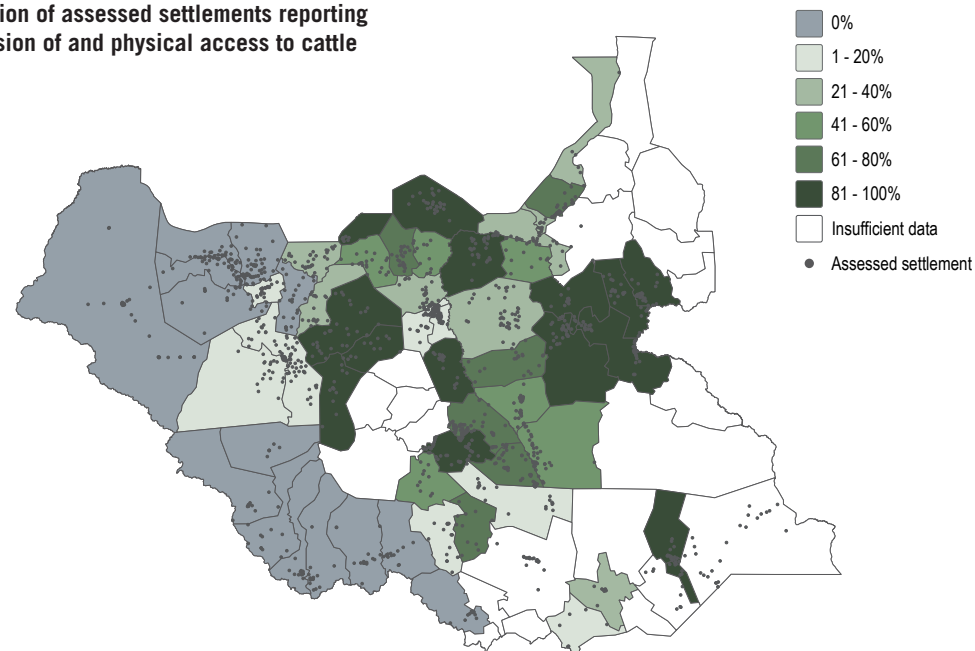
Livelihoods: cultivation

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>
Aweil East	100%	<div></div>
Aweil South	100%	<div></div>
Kapoeta South	100%	<div></div>
Magwi	100%	<div></div>

*Another assessed county reporting 100% inadequate access to agricultural inputs include: Mundri East

Land for cultivation

Top five counties reporting access restrictions to land for cultivation

Akobo	97%	<div></div>
Nyirol	94%	<div></div>
Uror	93%	<div></div>
Panyikang	80%	<div></div>
Malakal	69%	<div></div>

Food source: livestock

Top five counties reporting livestock as their primary food source

Terekeka	35%	<div></div>
Nyirol	29%	<div></div>
Ulang	22%	<div></div>
Kapoeta North	19%	<div></div>
Luakpiny/Nasir	17%	<div></div>

Livestock disease

Top five counties reporting a livestock disease outbreak

Ezo	100%	<div></div>
Mvolo	100%	<div></div>
Nzara	100%	<div></div>
Tambura	92%	<div></div>
Mundri East	91%	<div></div>



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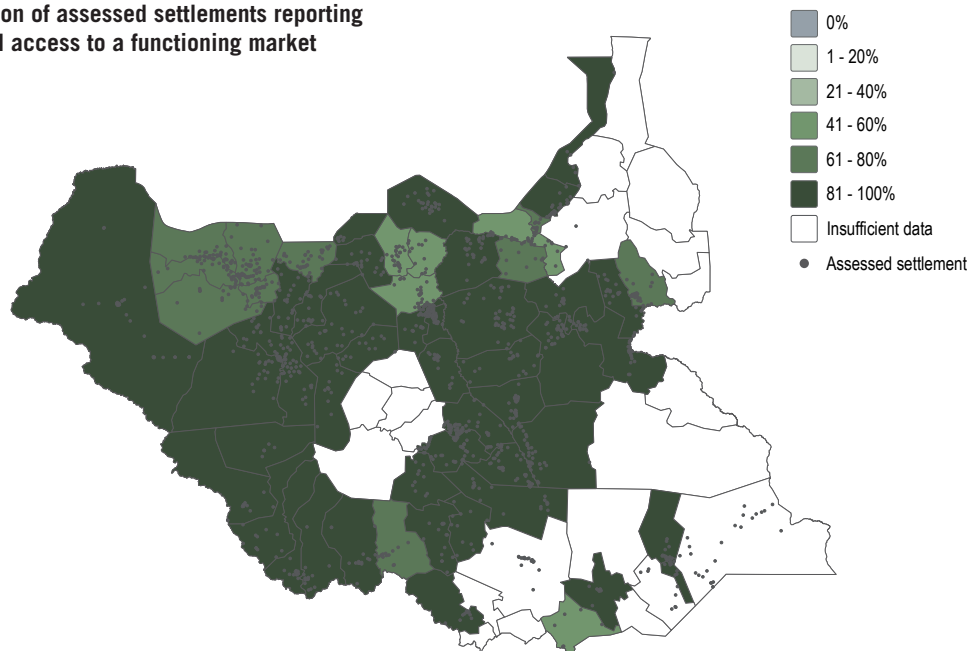
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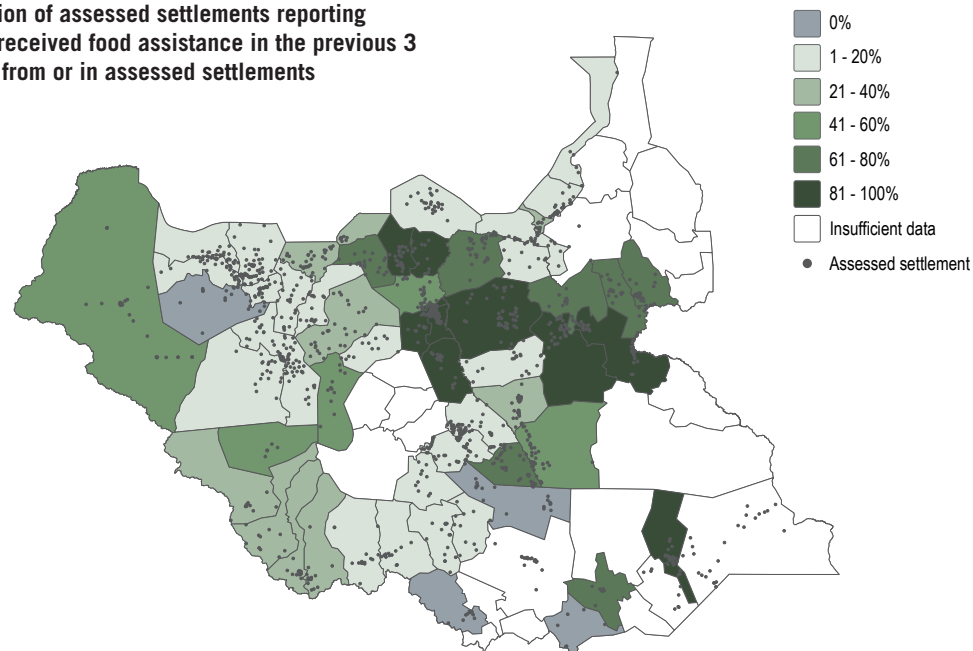
Markets

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

Fashoda	96%	<div></div>
Manyo	83%	<div></div>
Wau	57%	<div></div>
Nagero	50%	<div></div>
Raja	50%	<div></div>

Livelihood: casual labour

Top five assessed counties reporting casual labour as a livelihood activity

Abiemnhom	100%	<div></div>
Ezo	100%	<div></div>
Mvolo	100%	<div></div>
Nagero	100%	<div></div>
Tambura	100%	<div></div>

*Other assessed counties reporting 100% casual labour as a livelihood activity include: Tonj East, Tonj South, Yei

Food source: humanitarian

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

Guit	100%	<div></div>
Mayendit	89%	<div></div>
Leer	82%	<div></div>
Uror	70%	<div></div>
Rubkona	58%	<div></div>

Humanitarian distribution

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

Aweil Centre	100%	<div></div>
Magwi	100%	<div></div>
Terekeka	100%	<div></div>
Yei	100%	<div></div>
Aweil East	98%	<div></div>



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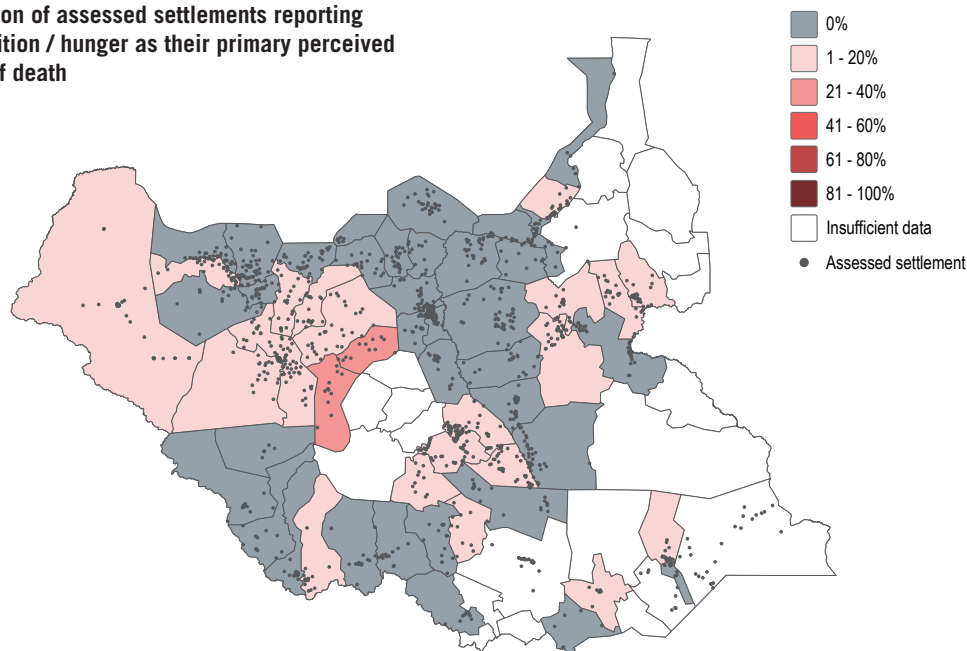
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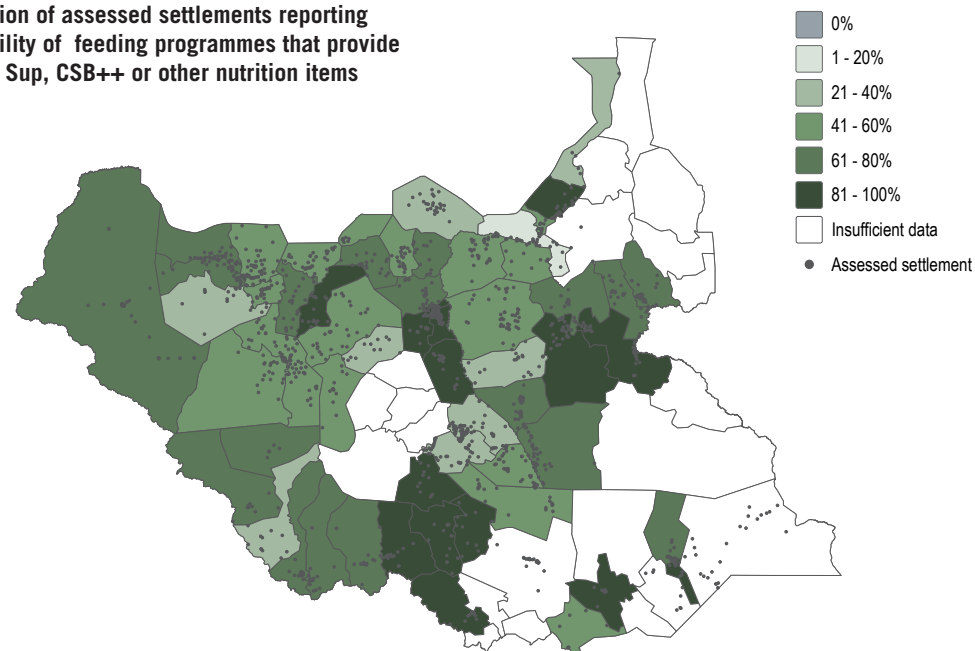
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Perceived causes of death, health and nutrition

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

Ulang	87%
Mvolo	70%
Ibba	69%
Mundri West	69%
Gogrial West	68%

Health: malnutrition

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

Tonj East	33%
Tonj South	25%
Ulang	17%
Manyo	17%
Yirol West	16%

Health: cholera

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

Gogrial West	57%
Mayom	35%
Guit	33%
Twic	32%
Torit	31%

Health services

Top five assessed counties reporting no physical access to health services

Panyikang	65%
Canal/Pigi	62%
Aweil Centre	58%
Aweil East	54%
Malakal	38%