



# South Sudan - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

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

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

November 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 been in contact with someone living in a hard-to-reach settlement, or have been visiting one 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 2019, and are not statistically generalisable.

### Assessment Coverage

**2,725** Key Informants interviewed

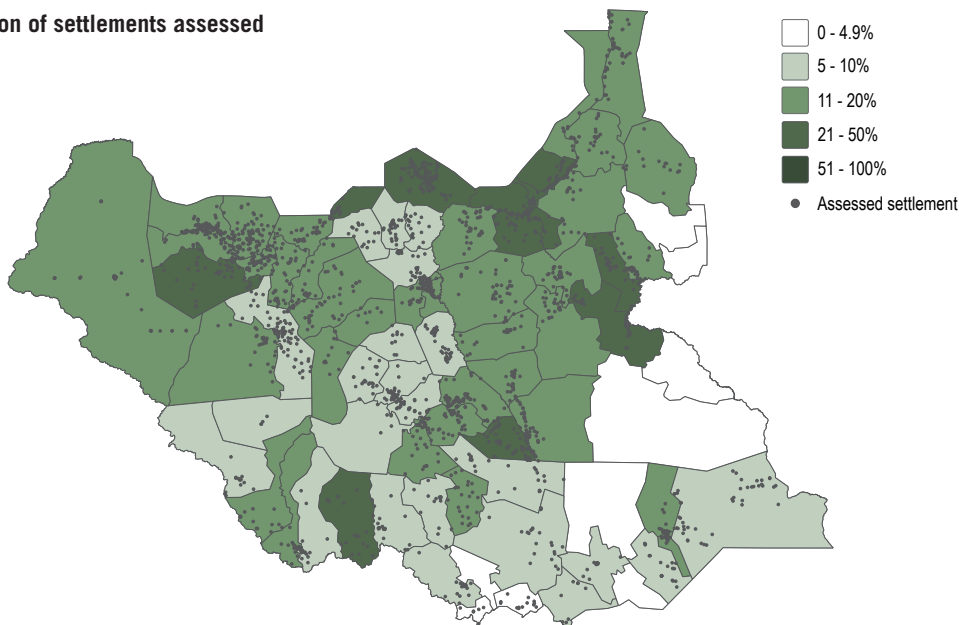
**2,155** Settlements assessed

**71** Counties assessed

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

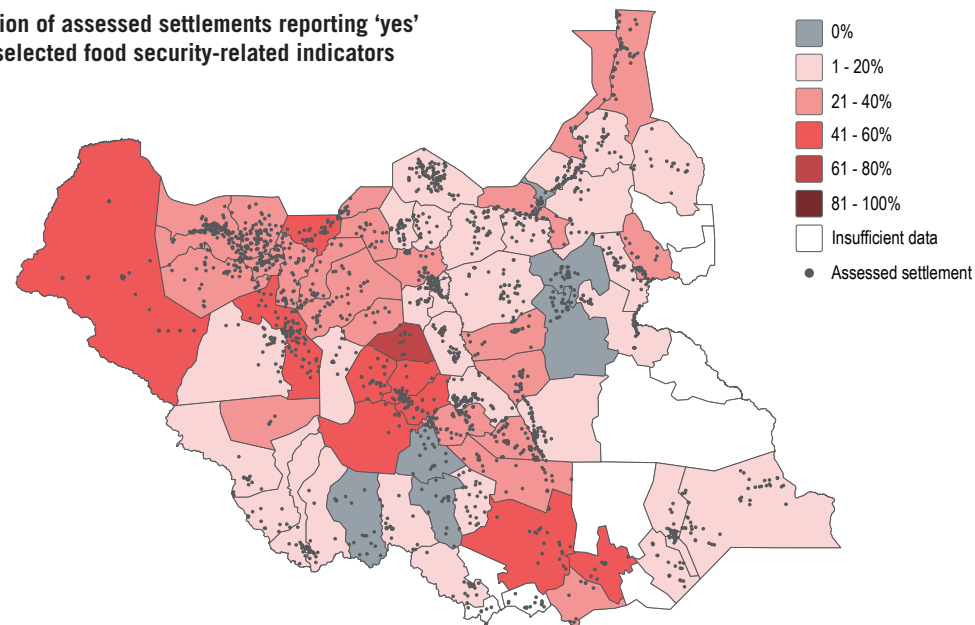
### Assessment coverage

#### Proportion of settlements assessed



### Food access composite indicator

#### Proportion of assessed settlements reporting 'yes' to five 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 March 2019 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 no 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



# South Sudan - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

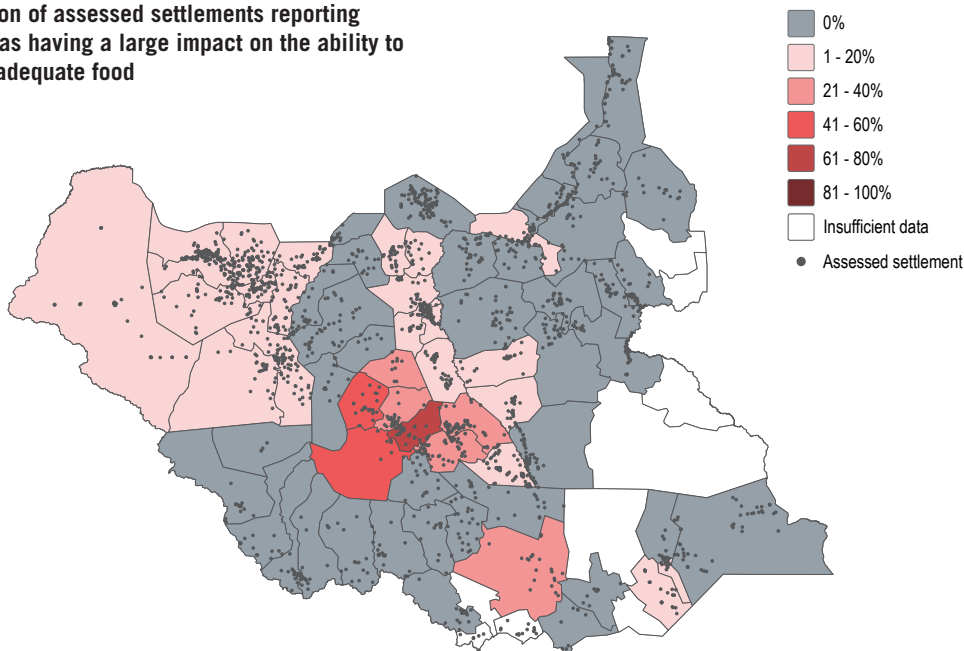
South Sudan Displacement Crisis

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

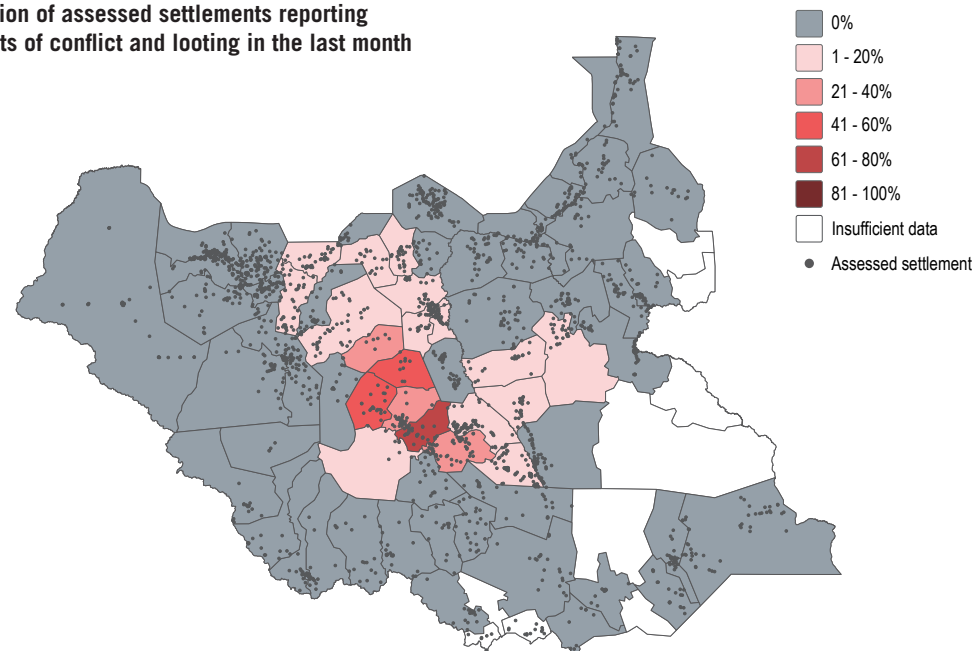
November 2019

## 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 counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported the presence of newly arrived IDPs is having a large impact on the ability to access adequate food.

Gogrial East	39%	<div style="width: 39%; background-color: red;"></div>
Rumbek Centre	26%	<div style="width: 26%; background-color: red;"></div>
Cueibet	25%	<div style="width: 25%; background-color: red;"></div>
Nagero	25%	<div style="width: 25%; background-color: red;"></div>
Panyikang	22%	<div style="width: 22%; background-color: red;"></div>

### Shocks: health

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported perceived health problems are having a large impact on the ability to access adequate food.

Juba	86%	<div style="width: 86%; background-color: red;"></div>
Abiemnhom	80%	<div style="width: 80%; background-color: red;"></div>
Magwi	75%	<div style="width: 75%; background-color: red;"></div>
Pariang	63%	<div style="width: 63%; background-color: red;"></div>
Rumbek North	63%	<div style="width: 63%; background-color: red;"></div>

### Shocks: cereal prices

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported an increase in cereal prices is having a large impact on the ability to access adequate food.

Wulu	71%	<div style="width: 71%; background-color: red;"></div>
Terekeka	71%	<div style="width: 71%; background-color: red;"></div>
Rumbek East	67%	<div style="width: 67%; background-color: red;"></div>
Panyikang	65%	<div style="width: 65%; background-color: red;"></div>
Rumbek Centre	65%	<div style="width: 65%; background-color: red;"></div>

### Shocks: hunger

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported hunger is severe or worst in can be.

Rumbek North	100%	<div style="width: 100%; background-color: red;"></div>
Juba	82%	<div style="width: 82%; background-color: red;"></div>
Wulu	71%	<div style="width: 71%; background-color: red;"></div>
Twic	63%	<div style="width: 63%; background-color: red;"></div>
Cueibet	60%	<div style="width: 60%; background-color: red;"></div>



# South Sudan - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

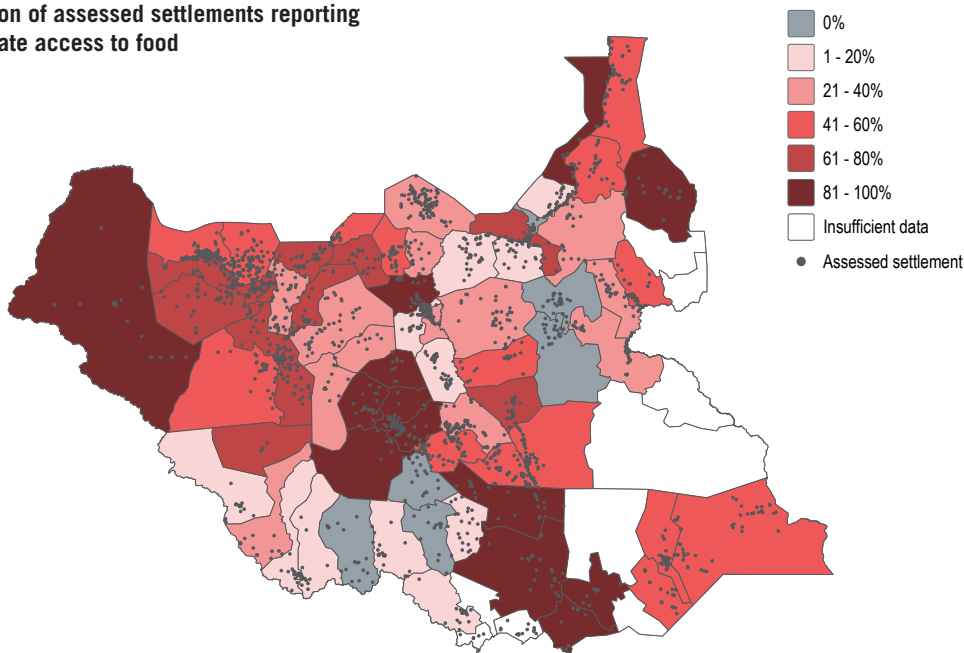
South Sudan Displacement Crisis

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

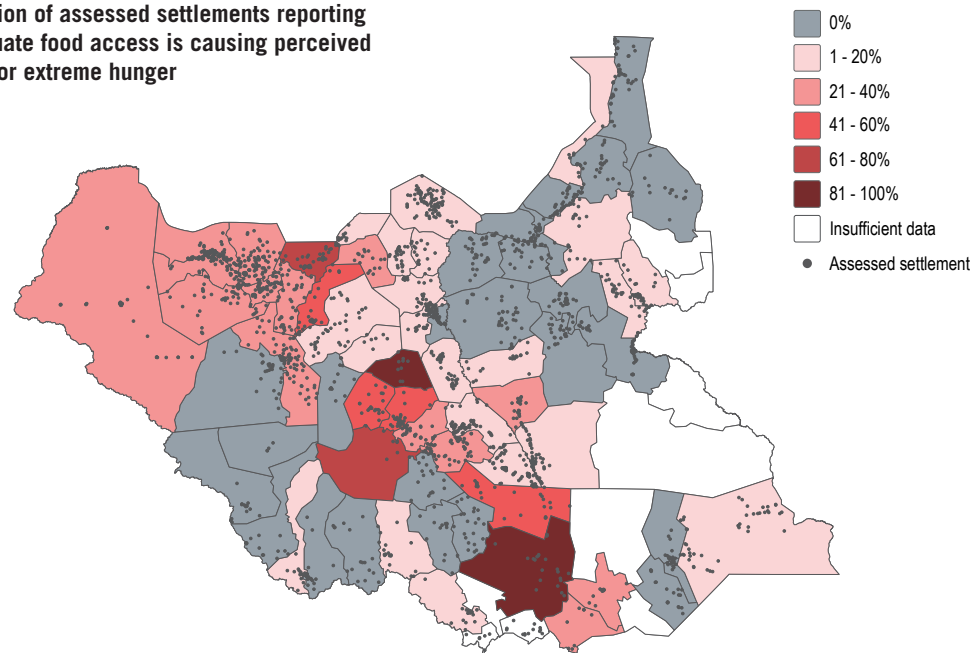
November 2019

## Food access

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting inadequate access to food



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



## Wild foods: frequency

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported consumption of wild foods happens all the time.

Juba	59%	<div style="width: 59%;"></div>
Yei	53%	<div style="width: 53%;"></div>
Kapoeta North	44%	<div style="width: 44%;"></div>
Kapoeta East	38%	<div style="width: 38%;"></div>
Kapoeta South	38%	<div style="width: 38%;"></div>

## Wild foods: nutrition

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick.

Rumbek North	88%	<div style="width: 88%;"></div>
Fangak	77%	<div style="width: 77%;"></div>
Manyo	58%	<div style="width: 58%;"></div>
Cueibet	55%	<div style="width: 55%;"></div>
Luakpiny/Nasir	50%	<div style="width: 50%;"></div>

## Meal frequency

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported that most people consume one meal per day or less.

Rumbek North	100%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>
Torit	94%	<div style="width: 94%;"></div>
Cueibet	85%	<div style="width: 85%;"></div>
Raja	81%	<div style="width: 81%;"></div>
Rumbek East	79%	<div style="width: 79%;"></div>

## Food coping: skipping days

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported people go entire days without eating as a coping strategy.

Luakpiny/Nasir	50%	<div style="width: 50%;"></div>
Rumbek North	50%	<div style="width: 50%;"></div>
Gogrial West	43%	<div style="width: 43%;"></div>
Cueibet	40%	<div style="width: 40%;"></div>
Tonj East	38%	<div style="width: 38%;"></div>



# South Sudan - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

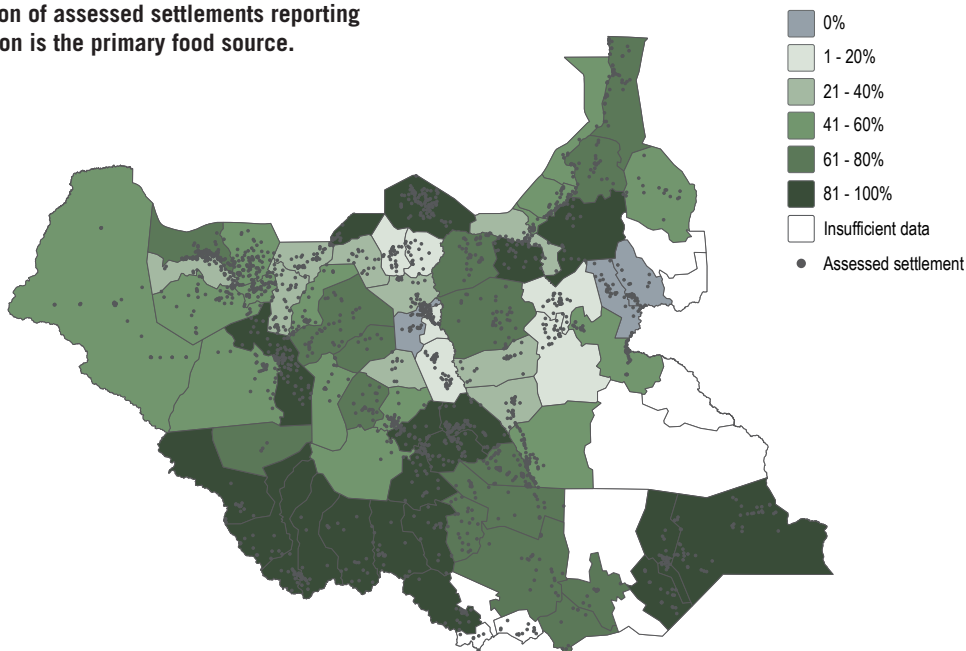
Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

November 2019

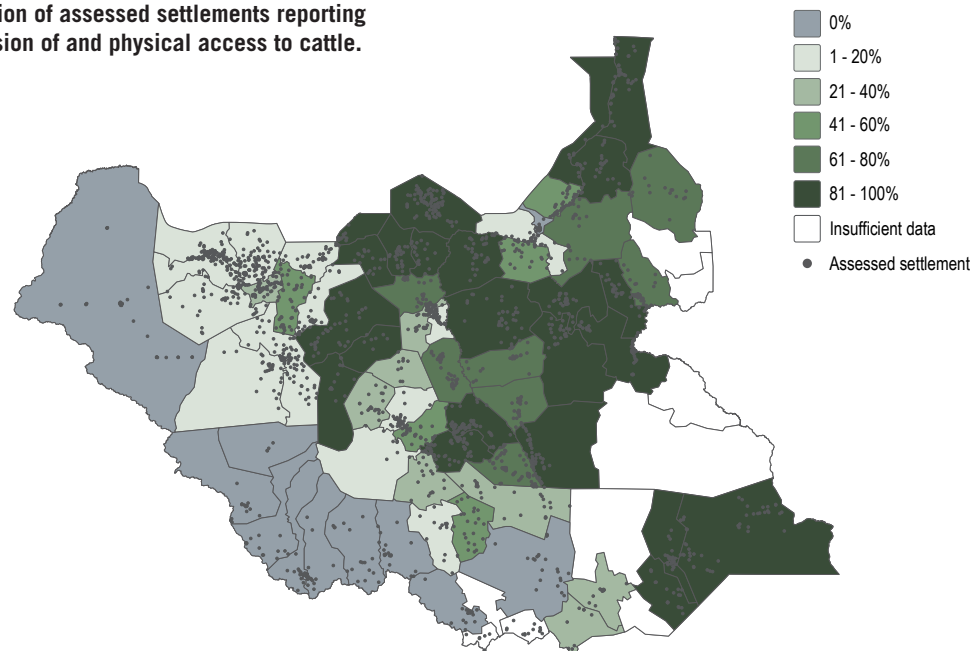
## Livelihoods: cultivation

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting cultivation is the primary food source.



## Livelihoods: livestock

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting possession of and physical access to cattle.



## Agricultural inputs

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported having inadequate access to farming tools.

Magwi	100%	<div style="width: 100%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
Rumbek East	100%	<div style="width: 100%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
Juba	95%	<div style="width: 95%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
Rumbek Centre	90%	<div style="width: 90%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
Rumbek North	88%	<div style="width: 88%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>

## Land for cultivation

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported experiencing restrictions to access land for cultivation.

Akobo	100%	<div style="width: 100%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
Rumbek North	50%	<div style="width: 50%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
Rumbek Centre	45%	<div style="width: 45%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
Duk	39%	<div style="width: 39%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
Wau	38%	<div style="width: 38%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>

## Food source: livestock

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported livestock is their primary source of food.

Aweil South	37%	<div style="width: 37%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
Luakpiny/Nasir	27%	<div style="width: 27%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
Awerial	21%	<div style="width: 21%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
Duk	17%	<div style="width: 17%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
Aweil West	14%	<div style="width: 14%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>

## Livestock engagement

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported that most people are engaged in livestock activities.

Abiemnhom	100%	<div style="width: 100%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
Kapoeta North	100%	<div style="width: 100%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
Kapoeta South	100%	<div style="width: 100%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
Luakpiny/Nasir	100%	<div style="width: 100%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
Nyirul	100%	<div style="width: 100%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>

\*Other assessed counties reporting 100% engaged in livestock activities include: Ulang and Uror.



# South Sudan - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

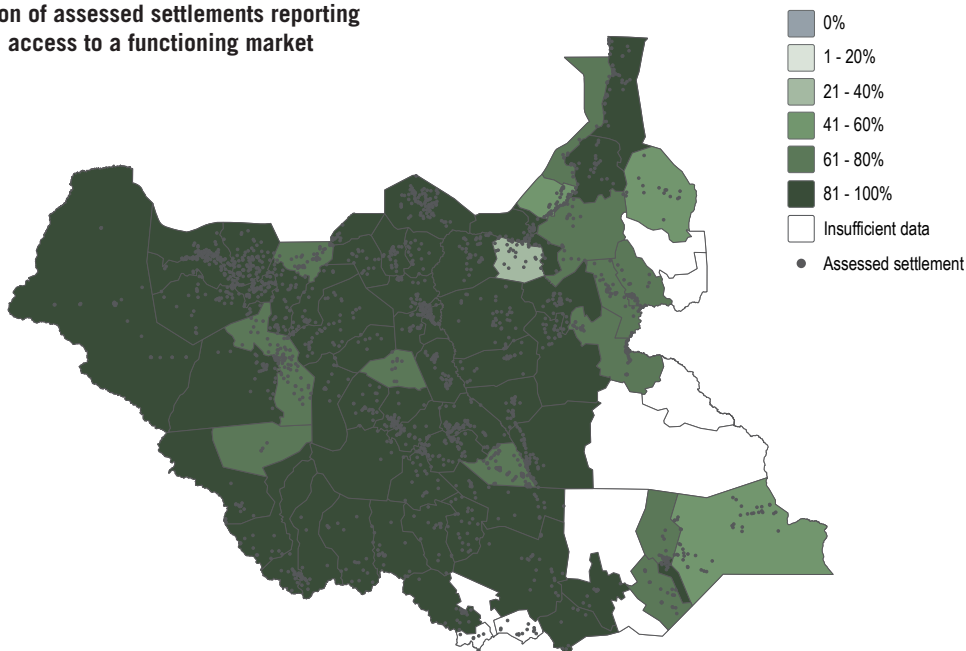
Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

November 2019

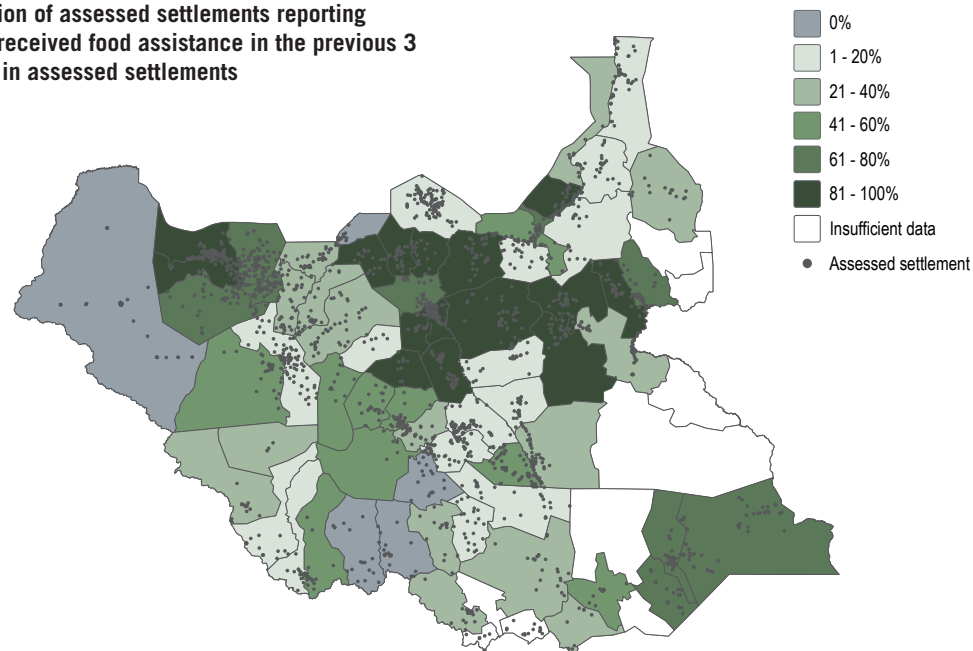
## Markets

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 in assessed settlements



## Food source: purchasing

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported purchase as a primary source of food.

Panyikang	70%	<div style="width: 70%;"></div>
Tonj South	58%	<div style="width: 58%;"></div>
Wau	52%	<div style="width: 52%;"></div>
Aweil Centre	43%	<div style="width: 43%;"></div>
Gogrial West	43%	<div style="width: 43%;"></div>

## Livelihood: casual labour

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported casual labour\* is a livelihood activity.

Magwi	100%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>
Tonj East	100%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>
Wau	100%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>
Yei	100%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>
Jur River	98%	<div style="width: 98%;"></div>

Casual labour is when someone is informally employed for a short period of time, usually doing low skill or low paid work.

## Food source: humanitarian

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported humanitarian assistance is the primary source of food.

Mayendit	95%	<div style="width: 95%;"></div>
Leer	93%	<div style="width: 93%;"></div>
Nyirrol	89%	<div style="width: 89%;"></div>
Rubkona	89%	<div style="width: 89%;"></div>
Panyijjar	84%	<div style="width: 84%;"></div>

## Humanitarian distribution

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported having not received any humanitarian assistance in the past three months.

Abiemnhom	100%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>
Ibba	100%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>
Maridi	100%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>
Yirol East	97%	<div style="width: 97%;"></div>
Canal/Pigi	96%	<div style="width: 96%;"></div>



# South Sudan - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

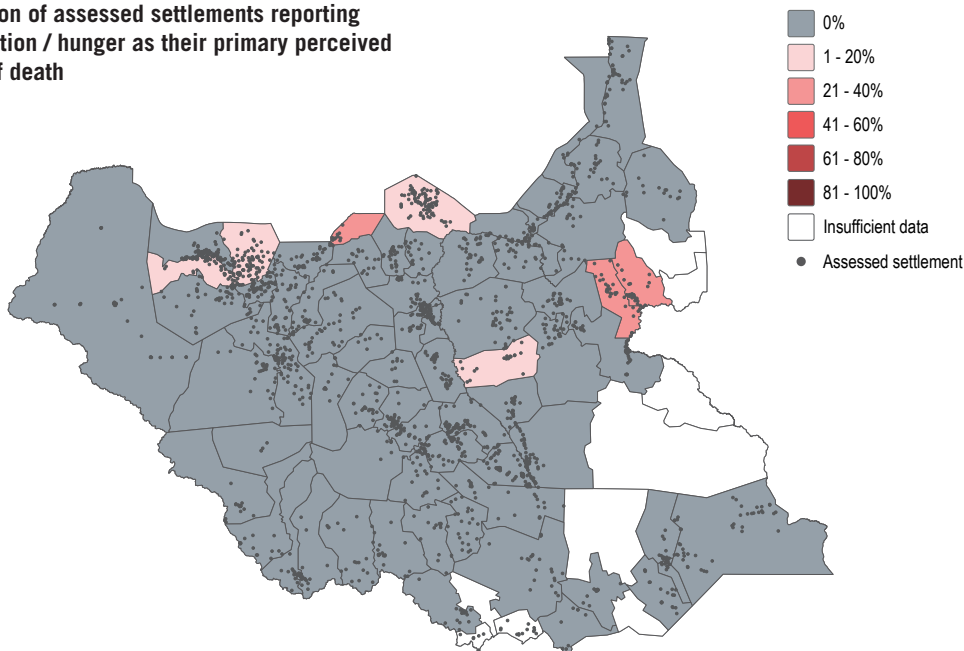
South Sudan Displacement Crisis

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

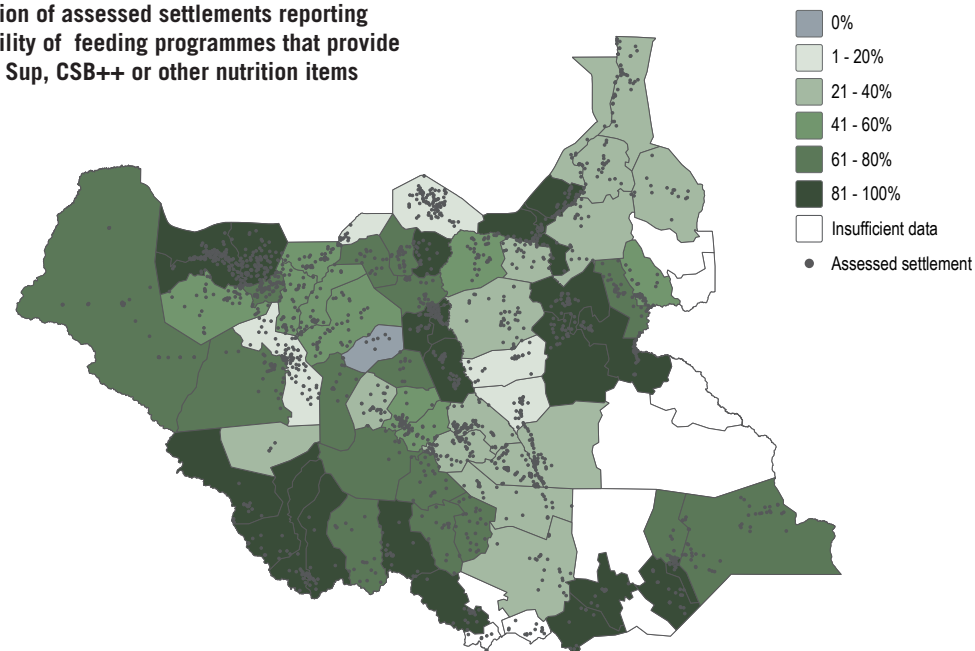
November 2019

## 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 counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported a higher perceived number of deaths than normal.

Gogrial West	78%	<div style="width: 78%; background-color: red;"></div>
Rumbek North	63%	<div style="width: 63%; background-color: red;"></div>
Gogrial East	61%	<div style="width: 61%; background-color: red;"></div>
Maridi	50%	<div style="width: 50%; background-color: red;"></div>
Cueibet	45%	<div style="width: 45%; background-color: red;"></div>

## Health: malnutrition

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported perceived malnutrition is a main health problem.

Luakpiny/Nasir	35%	<div style="width: 35%; background-color: red;"></div>
Abiemnhom	30%	<div style="width: 30%; background-color: red;"></div>
Tonj North	26%	<div style="width: 26%; background-color: red;"></div>
Ulang	23%	<div style="width: 23%; background-color: red;"></div>
Tonj East	13%	<div style="width: 13%; background-color: red;"></div>

## Health: malaria

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported malaria is a main health problem.

Maban	100%	<div style="width: 100%; background-color: red;"></div>
Manyo	100%	<div style="width: 100%; background-color: red;"></div>
Rumbek Centre	100%	<div style="width: 100%; background-color: red;"></div>
Renk	98%	<div style="width: 98%; background-color: red;"></div>
Baliet	89%	<div style="width: 89%; background-color: red;"></div>

## Health services

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported having no physical access to health services.

Canal/Pigi	82%	<div style="width: 82%; background-color: red;"></div>
Renk	68%	<div style="width: 68%; background-color: red;"></div>
Maban	53%	<div style="width: 53%; background-color: red;"></div>
Baliet	53%	<div style="width: 53%; background-color: red;"></div>
Panyikang	52%	<div style="width: 52%; background-color: red;"></div>