



# South Sudan - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

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

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

July 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 July 2018, and are not statistically generalisable.

### Assessment Coverage

**1,355** Key Informants interviewed

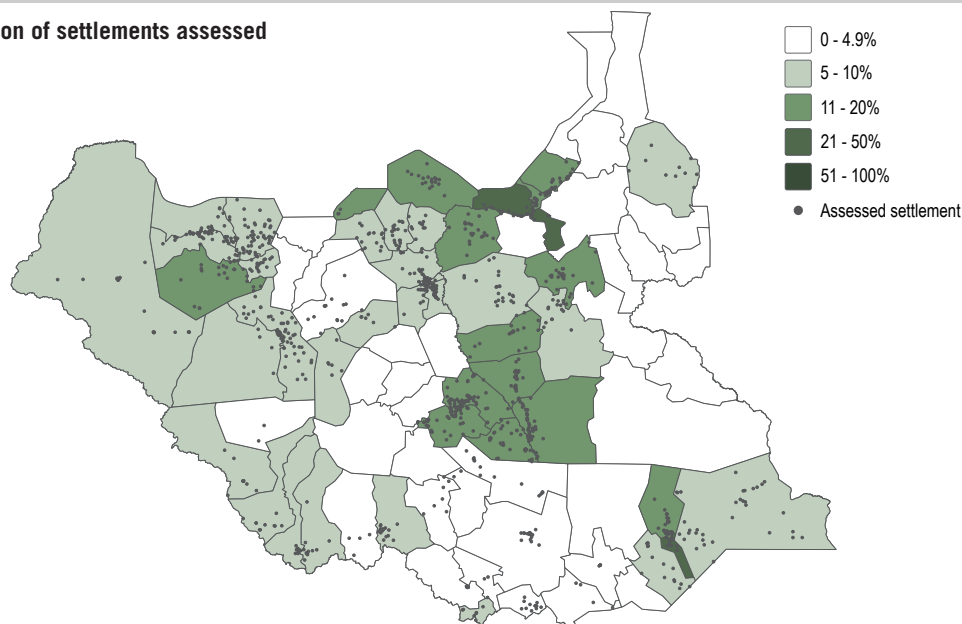
**1,072** Settlements assessed

**55** Counties assessed

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

### Assessment coverage

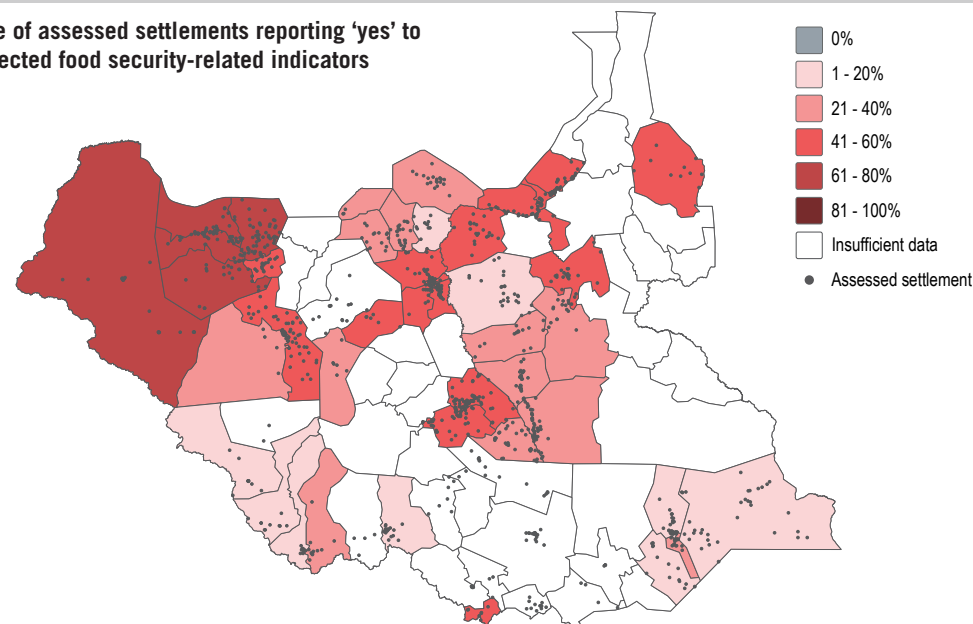
#### Proportion of settlements assessed



<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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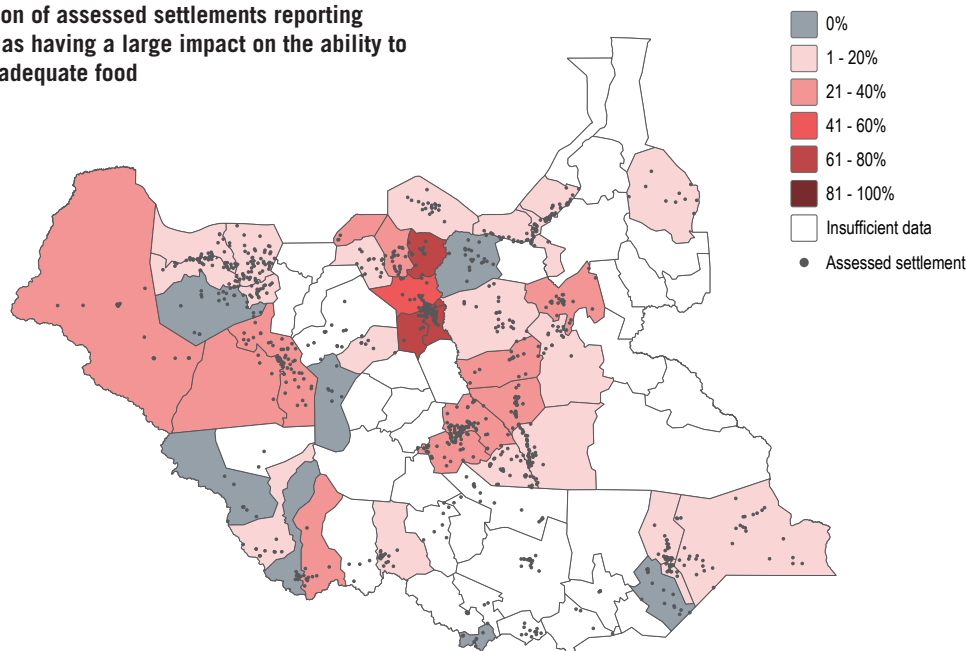
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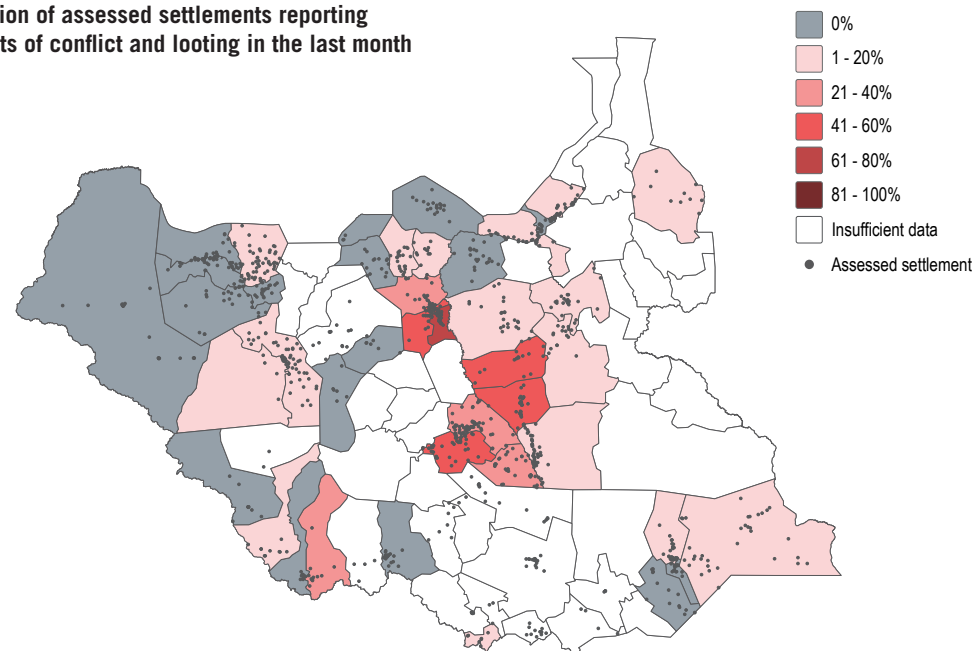
July 2018

### 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

Morobo	63%	
Mayendit	56%	
Koch	50%	
Aweil South	33%	
Tambura	33%	

### Shocks: health

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

Guit	100%	
Mayendit	88%	
Leer	76%	
Yambio	75%	
Mayom	73%	

### Shocks: cereal prices

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

Morobo	88%	
Uror	88%	
Aweil North	68%	
Abiemnhom	67%	
Mayom	67%	

### Shocks: livestock

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

Kajo-keji	56%	
Rubkona	44%	
Aweil West	35%	
Bor South	33%	
Yirol West	33%	



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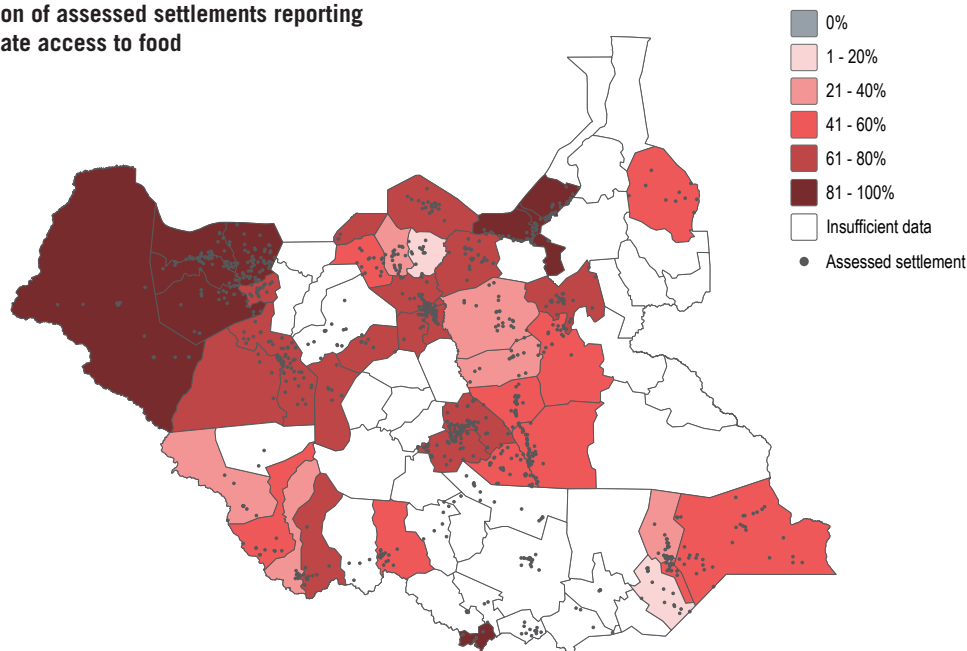
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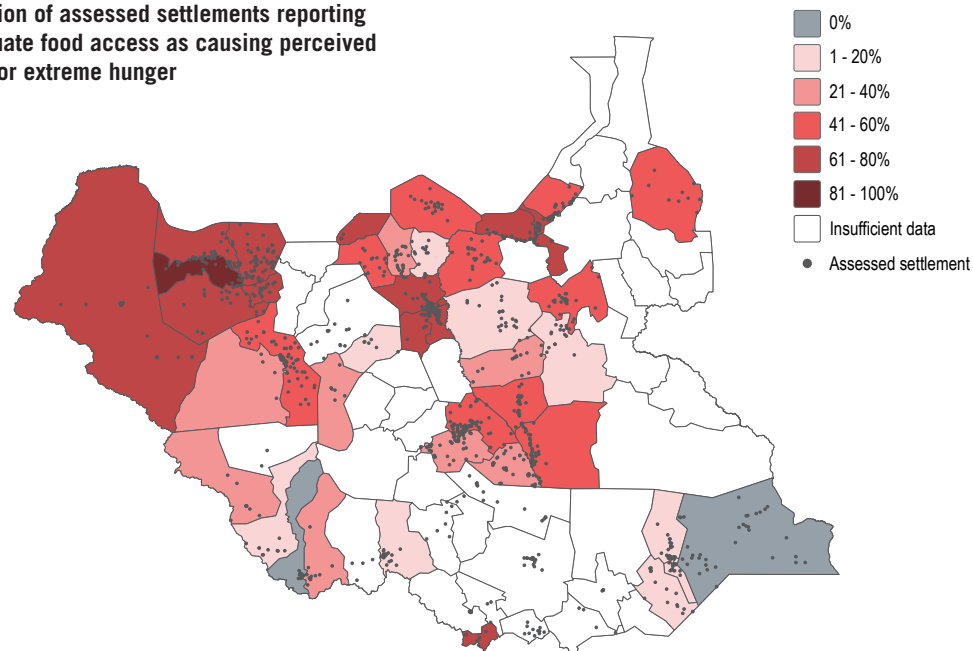
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### Food access

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

Pariang	84%	<div></div>
Guit	75%	<div></div>
Leer	72%	<div></div>
Aweil Centre	68%	<div></div>
Morobo	63%	<div></div>

### Wild foods: nutrition

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

Guit	92%	<div></div>
Aweil North	80%	<div></div>
Aweil East	78%	<div></div>
Mayendit	76%	<div></div>
Maban	70%	<div></div>

### Meal frequency

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

Morobo	100%	<div></div>
Raja	97%	<div></div>
Panyikang	77%	<div></div>
Aweil Centre	76%	<div></div>
Yirol East	72%	<div></div>

### Food coping: skipping days

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

Tonj East	83%	<div></div>
Raja	60%	<div></div>
Maban	50%	<div></div>
Aweil North	48%	<div></div>
Aweil West	45%	<div></div>



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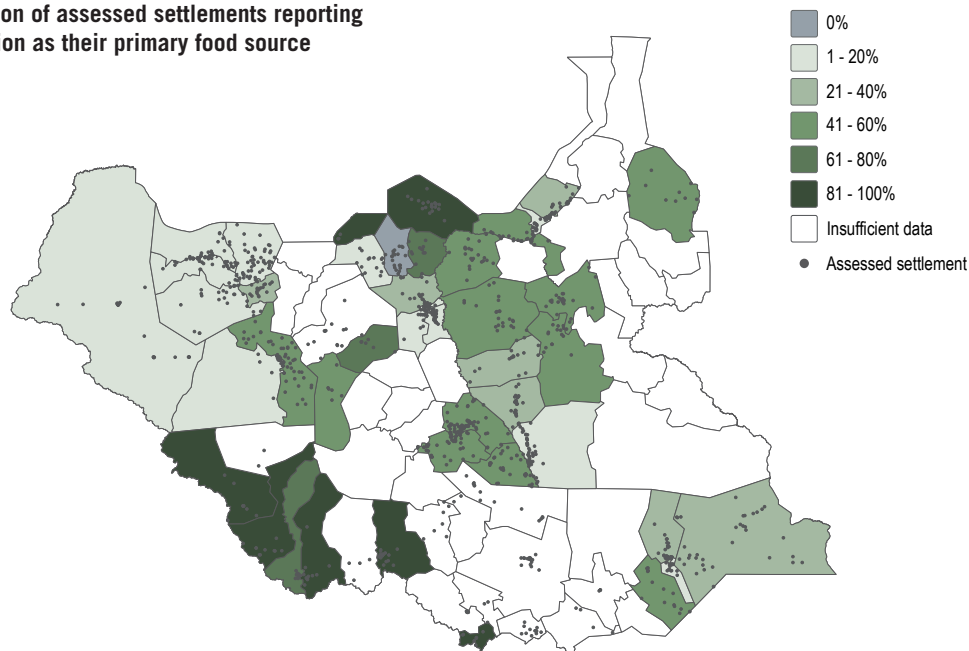
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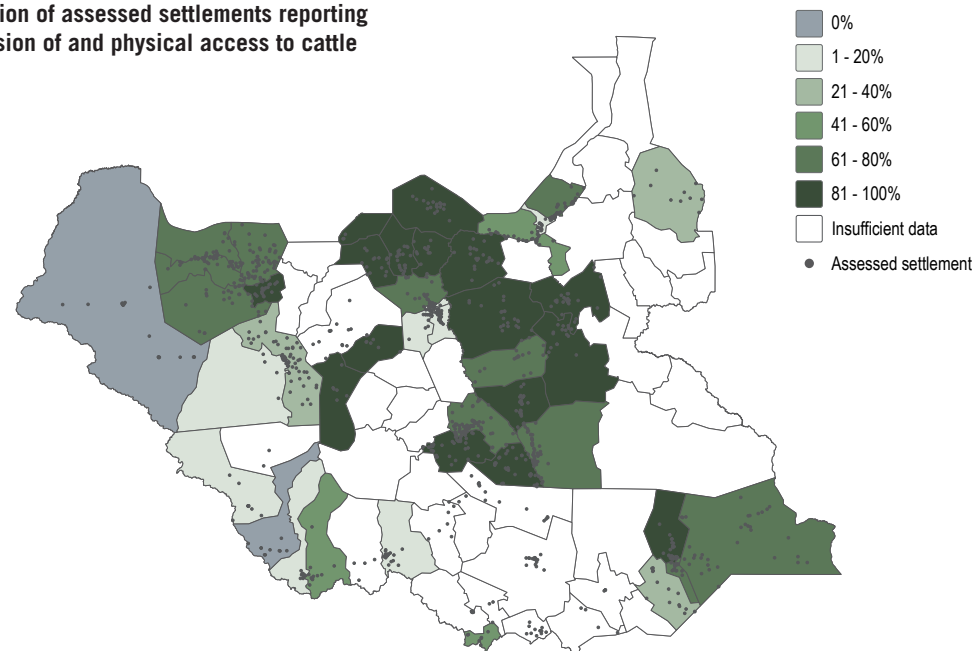
### Livelihoods: cultivation

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting cultivation as their primary food source



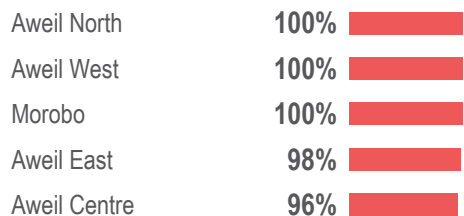
### Livelihoods: livestock

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



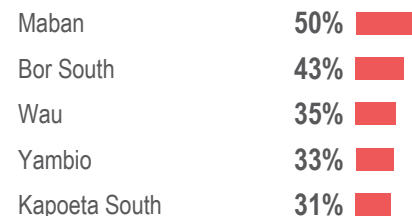
### Agricultural inputs

Top five counties reporting inadequate access to agricultural inputs



### Land for cultivation

Top five counties reporting access restrictions to land for cultivation



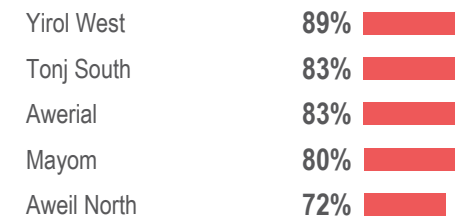
### Food source: livestock

Top five counties reporting livestock as their primary food source



### Livestock disease

Top five counties reporting a livestock disease outbreak





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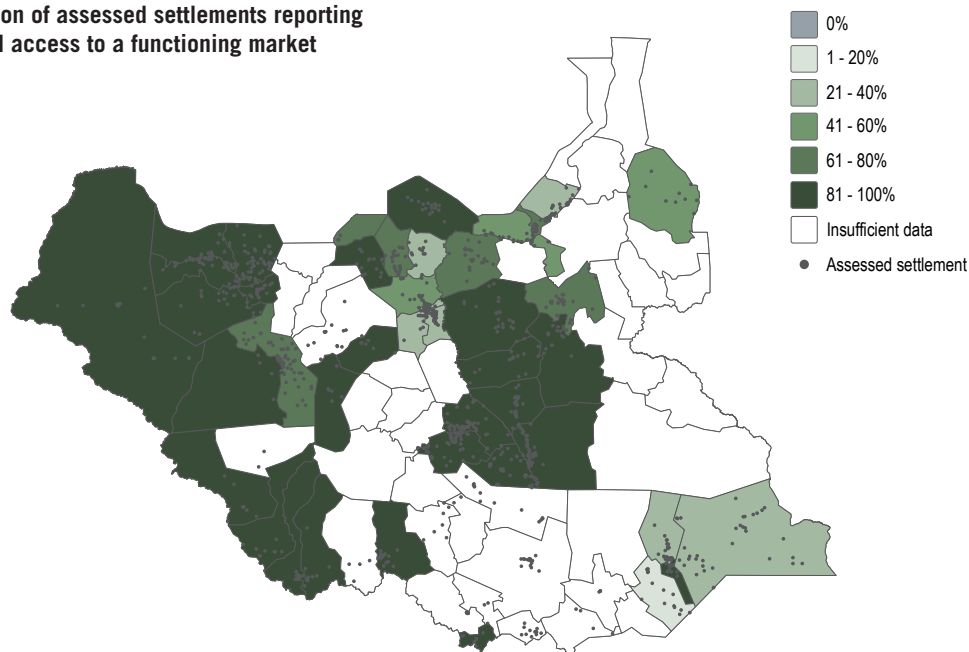
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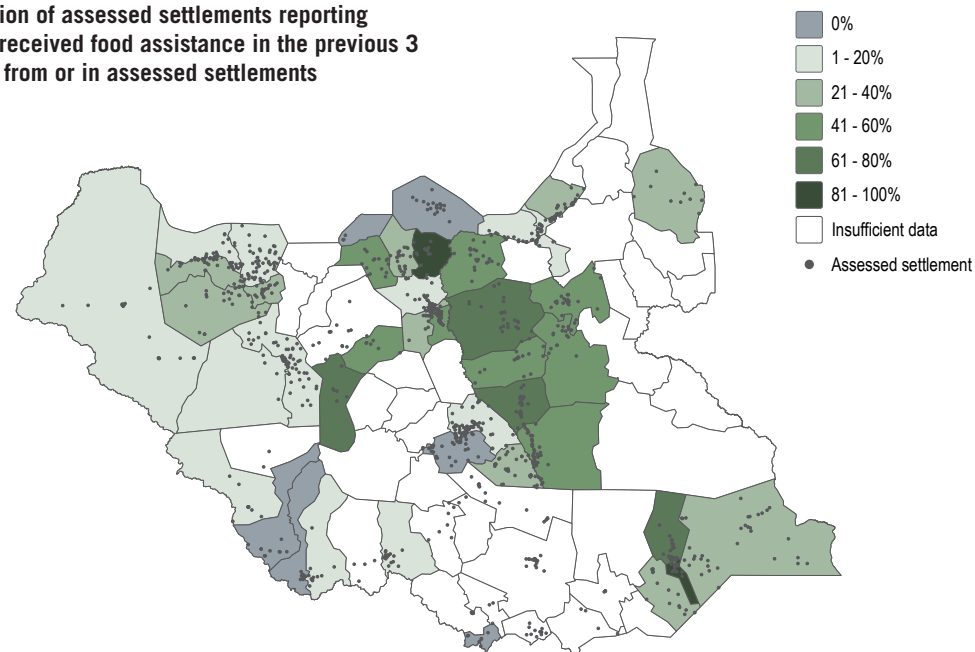
### Markets

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

Wau	71%	<div></div>
Kapoeta South	63%	<div></div>
Aweil West	61%	<div></div>
Malakal	50%	<div></div>
Aweil North	44%	<div></div>

### Livelihood: casual labour

Top five assessed counties reporting casual labour as a livelihood activity

Raja	100%	<div></div>
Tonj East	100%	<div></div>
Tonj South	100%	<div></div>
Wau	94%	<div></div>
Maridi	90%	<div></div>

### Food source: humanitarian

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

Leer	56%	<div></div>
Ayod	54%	<div></div>
Uror	50%	<div></div>
Mayom	47%	<div></div>
Nyirol	43%	<div></div>

### Humanitarian distribution

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

Abiemnhom	100%	<div></div>
Ezo	100%	<div></div>
Morobo	100%	<div></div>
Nzara	100%	<div></div>
Pariang	100%	<div></div>



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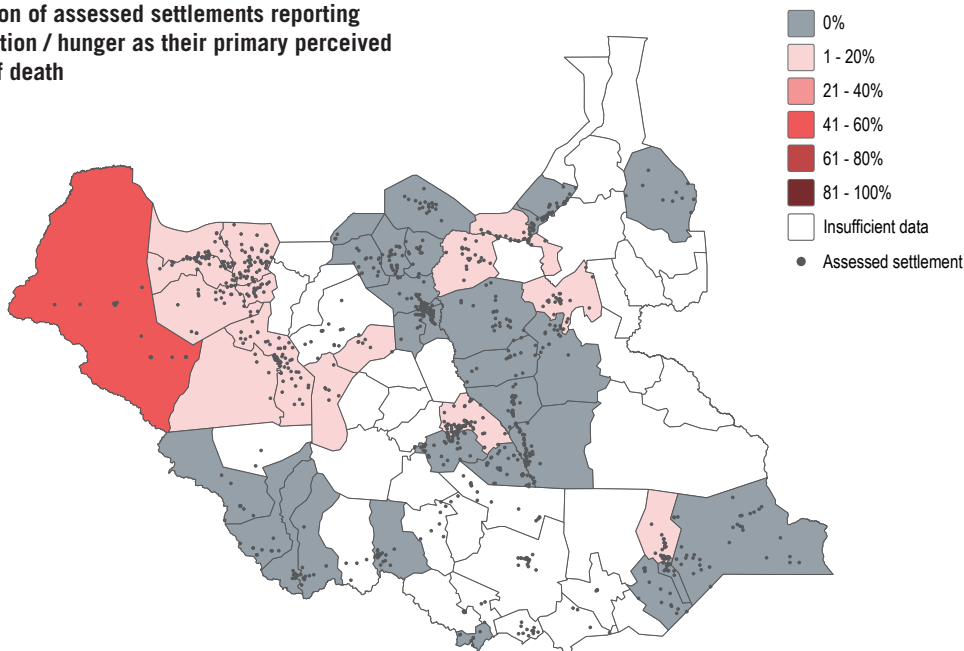
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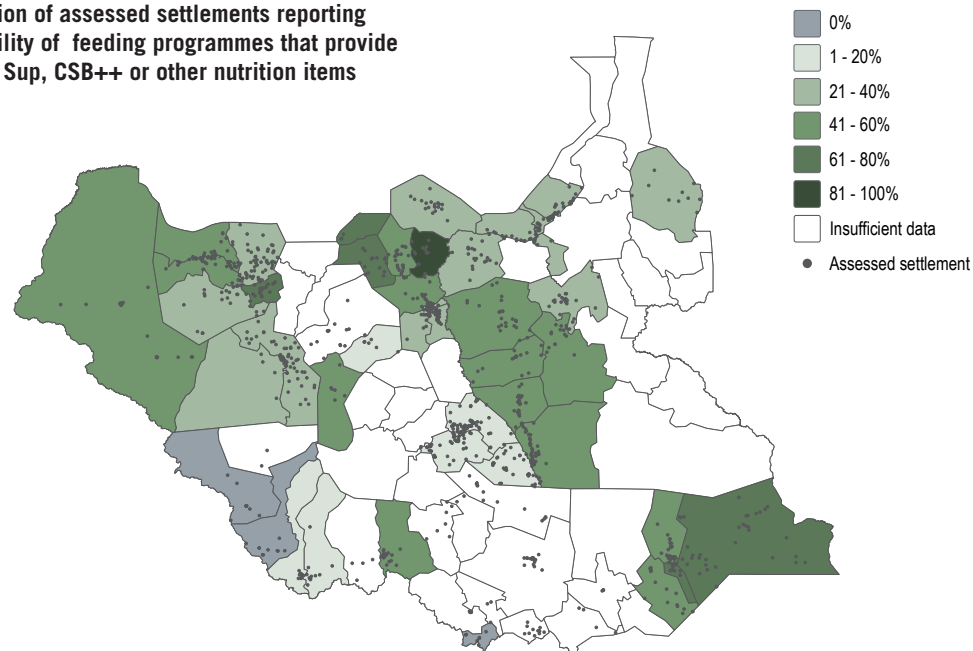
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### Perceived causes of death, health and nutrition

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

Leer	56%
Yambio	50%
Yirol West	49%
Awerial	37%
Yirol East	36%

### Health: malnutrition

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

Raja	37%
Tonj South	17%
Aweil Centre	16%
Nyirol	13%
Aweil West	9%

### Health: cholera

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

Mayom	40%
Tonj East	33%
Maban	30%
Mayendit	28%
Ezo	20%

### Health services

Top five assessed counties reporting no physical access to health services

Morobo	75%
Nyirol	70%
Panyikang	68%
Fangak	67%
Malakal	67%