



South Sudan - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

May 2022

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 faced by 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, 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 aggregated² at the settlement level according to a weighting mechanism, which can be found in the [Terms of Reference \(ToRs\)](#).

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 May 2022, and are not statistically generalisable.

Assessment Coverage

2129 Key informants interviewed

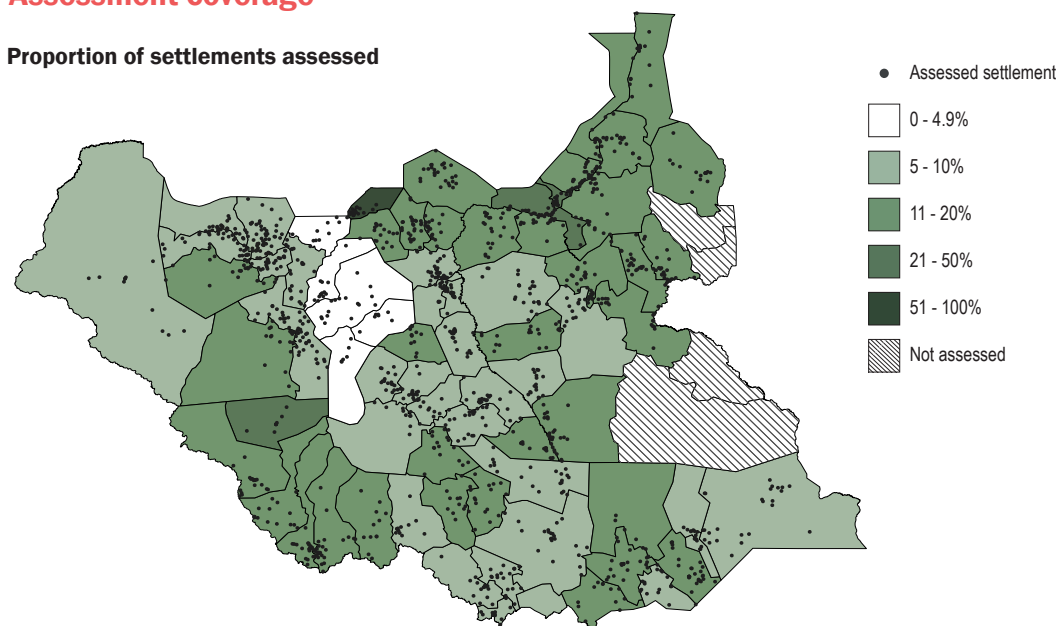
1841 Settlements assessed

74 Counties assessed

69 Counties with 5% or more coverage¹

Assessment coverage

Proportion of settlements assessed

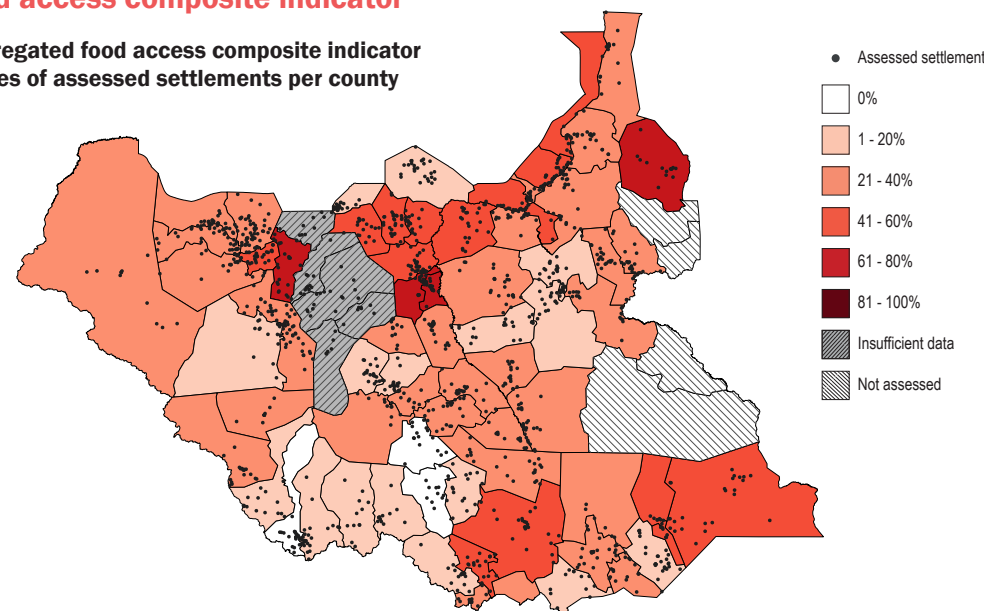


¹Data is only represented for counties in which at least 5% of settlements have been assessed. The most recent OCHA Common Operational Dataset (COD) released in March 2019 has been used as the reference for settlement names and locations.

² During cleaning and aggregation counties which do not reach a census or report "don't know" are recoded as NA thus lowering subset sizes. Additionally, unless otherwise specified all questions have a recall period of 30 days prior to data collection

Food access composite indicator

Aggregated food access composite indicator scores of assessed settlements per county



This food access composite indicator aims at measuring 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 on the following indicators, with all indicators considered to have the same weight:

- Inadequate access to food
- 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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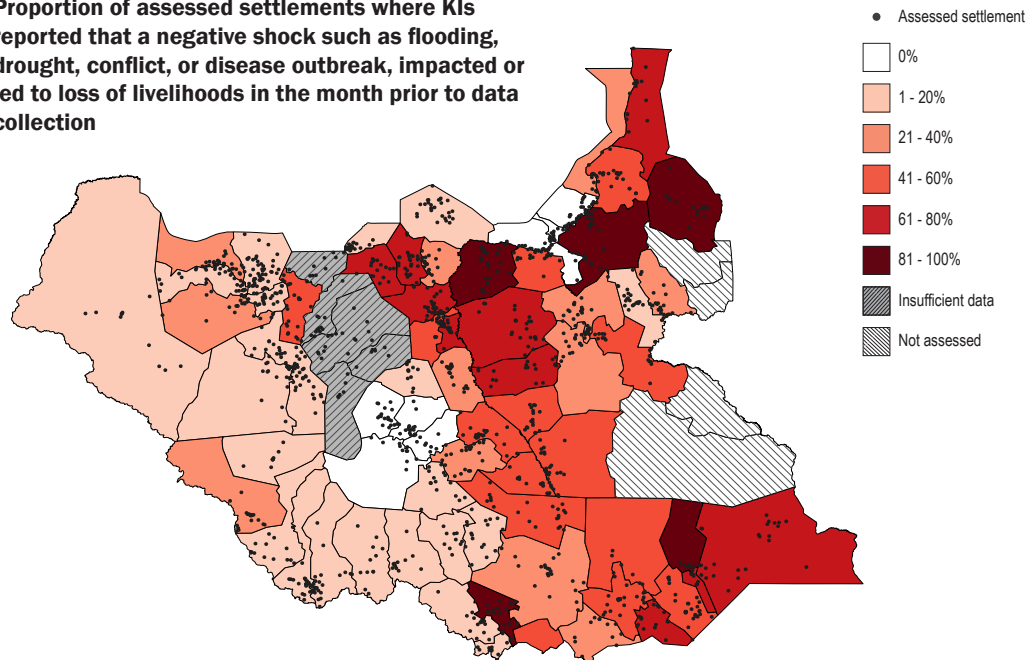
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Shocks

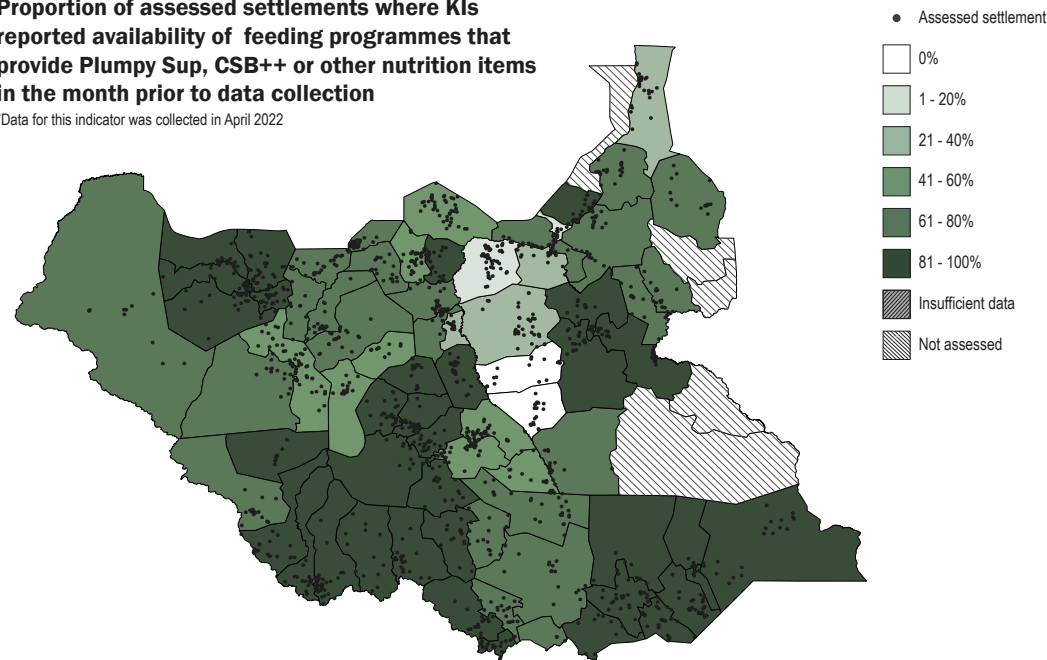
Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that a negative shock such as flooding, drought, conflict, or disease outbreak, impacted or led to loss of livelihoods in the month prior to data collection



Feeding programmes*

Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported availability of feeding programmes that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other nutrition items in the month prior to data collection

*Data for this indicator was collected in April 2022



Shocks: IDPs*

Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported the presence of IDPs or Returnees as having a negative impact on the ability to access adequate food

Koch (n=13)	100%	<div></div>
Ayod (n=21)	100%	<div></div>
Luakpiny/Nasir (n=15)	93%	<div></div>
Akobo (n=19)	89%	<div></div>
Panyikang (n=16)	88%	<div></div>

Shocks: conflict food access*

Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported incidents of conflict or looting as having a large impact on the ability to access adequate food

Maban (n=17)	100%	<div></div>
Mayendit (n=13)	100%	<div></div>
Bor South (n=10)	100%	<div></div>
Duk (n=13)	100%	<div></div>
Ikotos (n=13)	100%	<div></div>

Shocks: hunger*

Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported hunger is "worst it can be"

Lainya (n=14)	100%	<div></div>
Rubkona (n=21)	100%	<div></div>
Guit (n=17)	100%	<div></div>
Koch (n=30)	100%	<div></div>
Juba (n=24)	100%	<div></div>

Shocks: conflict impact*

Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported conflict is the primary reason most people's ability to engage in livelihood activities has decreased

Luakpiny/Nasir (n=10)	89%	<div></div>
Duk (n=13)	77%	<div></div>
Tambura (n=10)	75%	<div></div>
Koch (n=31)	68%	<div></div>
Maban (n=19)	68%	<div></div>

*Findings relate to the subsets of (n) amount of settlements in each county where KIs reported the presence of IDPs or Returnees

*Findings relate to the subsets of (n) amount of settlements in each county where KIs reported violence which affected life. In 100% of assessed settlements in Ulang, Koch, and Leer KIs also reported conflict having a large impact on access to adequate food

*Findings relate to the subsets of (n) amount of settlements in each county where KIs reported most people were not able to access enough food. In 100% of assessed settlements in Kajo-keji and Terekeka, KIs also reported hunger is "worst it can be"

*Findings relate to the subsets of (n) amount of settlements in each county where KIs reported most people's ability to engage in livelihood activities decreased



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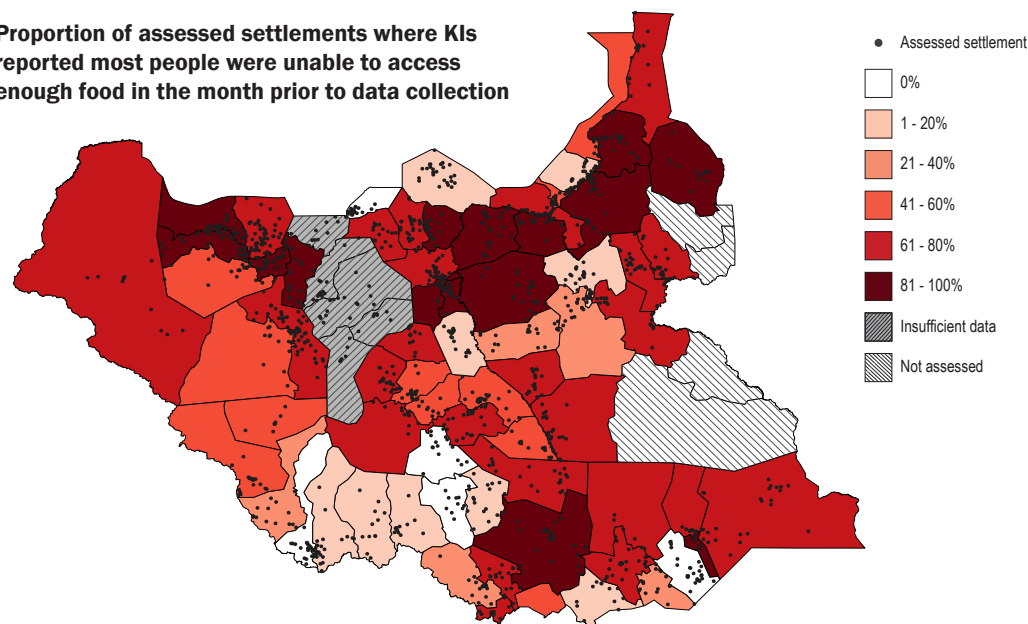
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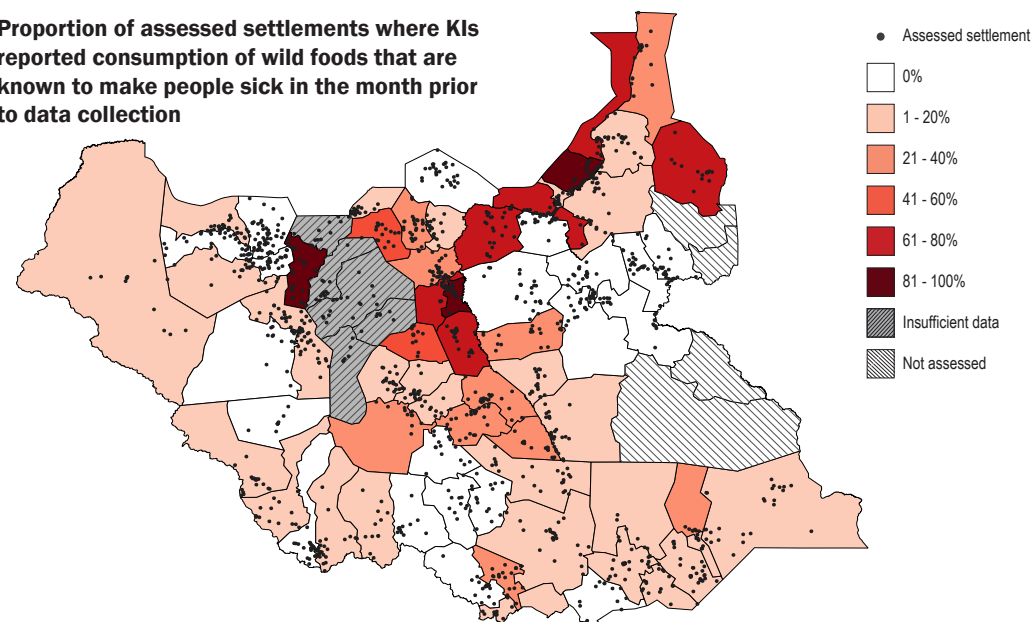
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Food access

Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported most people were unable to access enough food in the month prior to data collection



Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick in the month prior to data collection



Inadequate access to food

Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported most people are unable to access enough food

Kapoeta South	100%	<div></div>
Baliet	100%	<div></div>
Ayod	100%	<div></div>
Fangak	97%	<div></div>
Aweil South	96%	<div></div>

Food coping: wild foods

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

Fashoda	94%	<div></div>
Leer	93%	<div></div>
Gogrial West	92%	<div></div>
Maban	80%	<div></div>
Mayendit	75%	<div></div>

Livelihood: activities

Top five most commonly reported livelihood activities by proportion of assessed settlements

Livestock	49%	<div></div>
Crops for sustenance	39%	<div></div>
Charcoal making	32%	<div></div>
Fishing	28%	<div></div>
Casual labour	26%	<div></div>

Food coping: skipping days*

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

Mayendit (n=21)	52%	<div></div>
Leer (n=23)	48%	<div></div>
Tambura (n=11)	43%	<div></div>
Yirol East (n=16)	38%	<div></div>
Rumbek Center (n=12)	33%	<div></div>

*Findings relate to the subsets of (n) amount of settlements in each county where KIs reported most people were not able to access enough food



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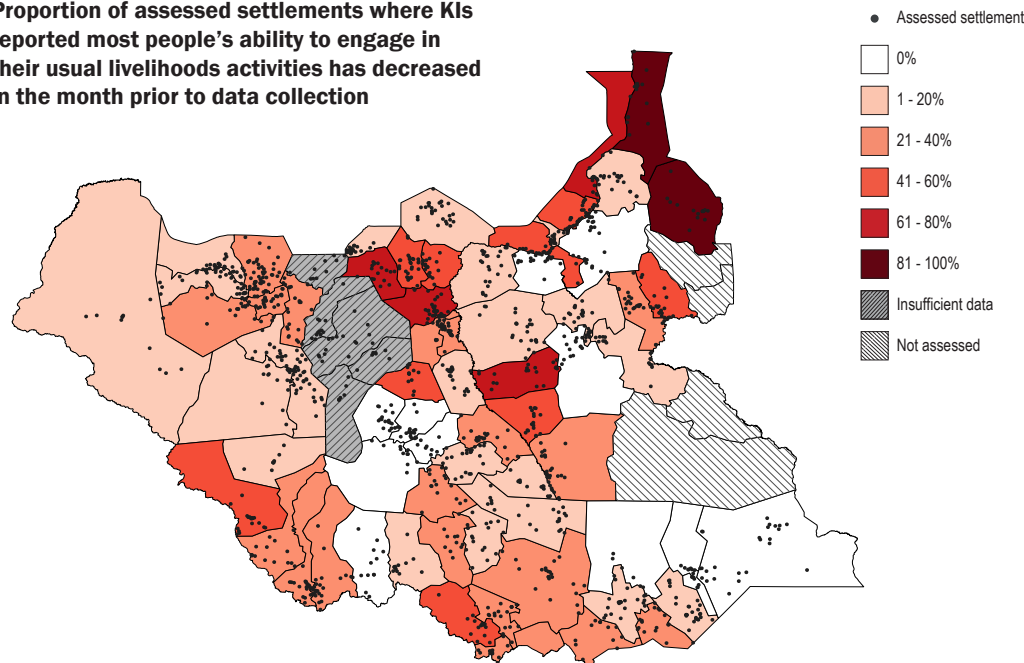
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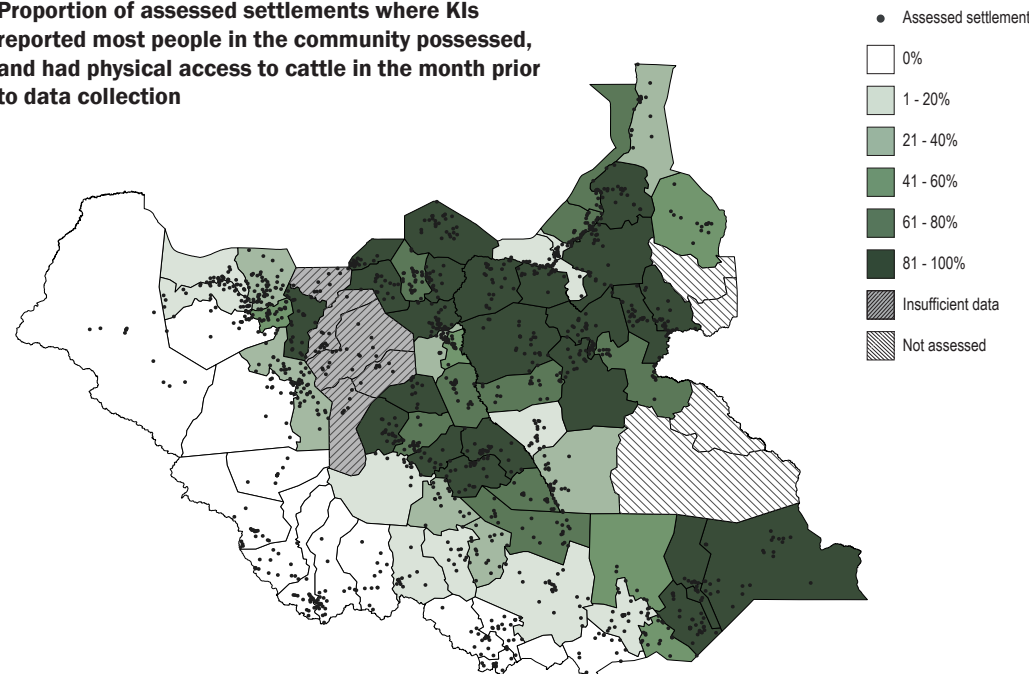
Livelihoods: engage in activities

Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported most people's ability to engage in their usual livelihoods activities has decreased in the month prior to data collection



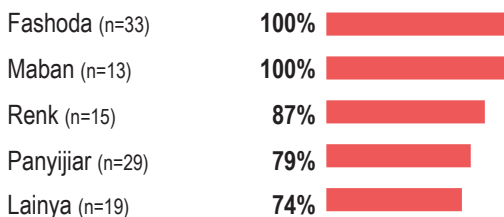
Livelihoods: livestock

Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported most people in the community possessed, and had physical access to cattle in the month prior to data collection



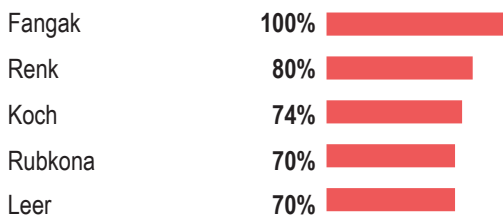
Livelihoods: crop disruptions*

Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported disruptions in crop growth in the settlement



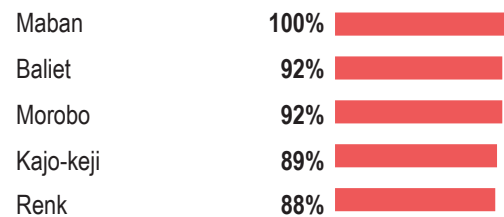
Livelihoods: engage in activities

Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported most people's ability to engage in their usual livelihoods activities has decreased in the settlement



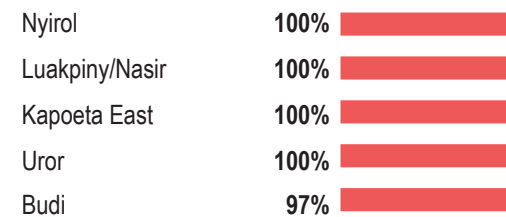
Livelihoods: casual labour

Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported casual labour is a common livelihood activity in the settlement



Livelihoods: livestock activities

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



*Findings relate to the subsets of (n) amount of settlements in each county where KIs reported most people in a normal year engage in cultivation



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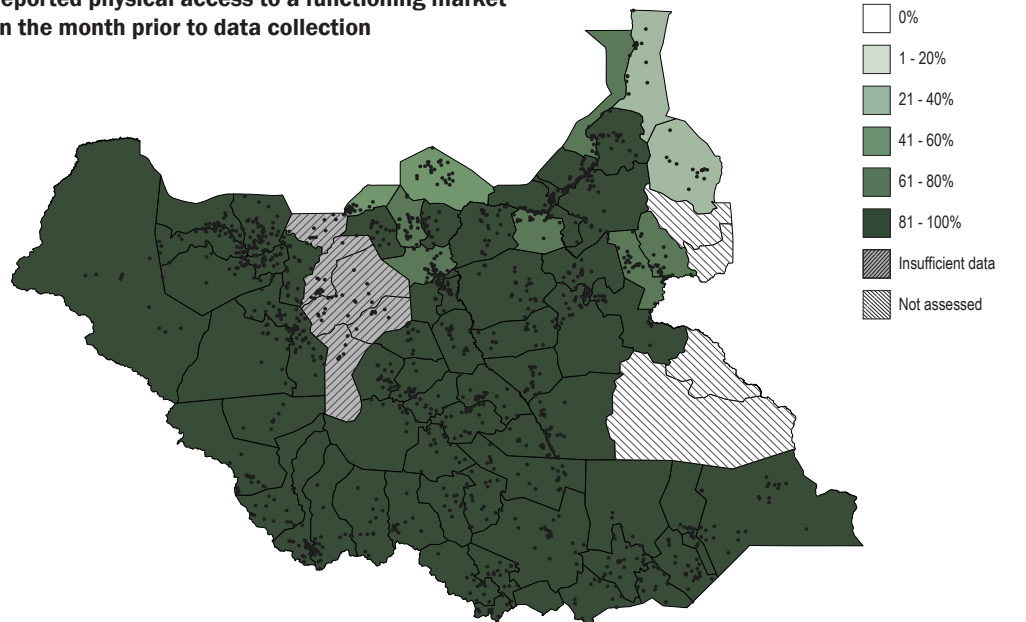
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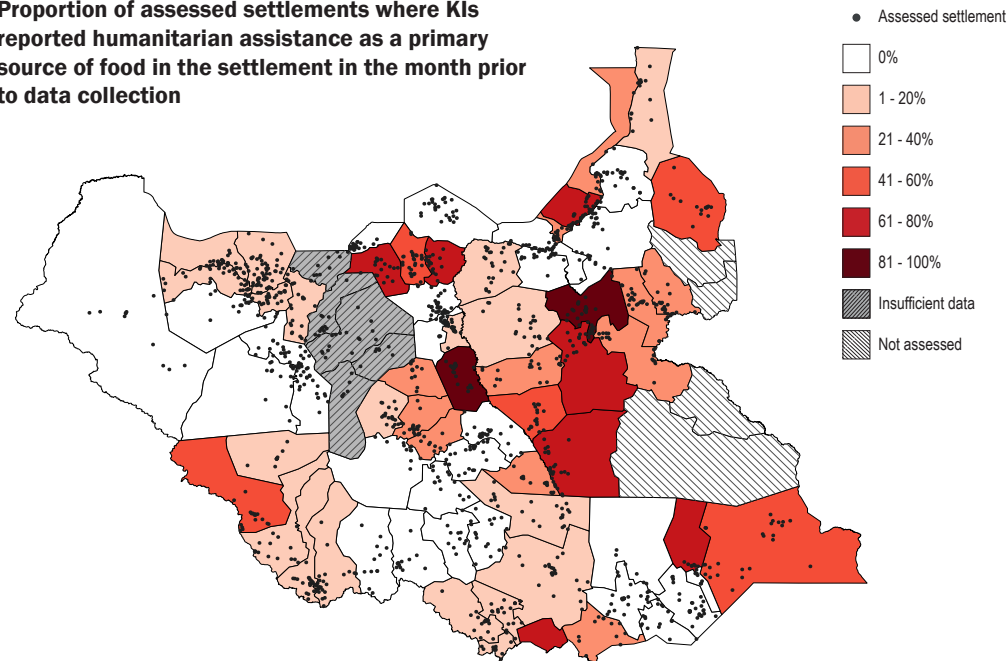
Markets

Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported physical access to a functioning market in the month prior to data collection



Food source: humanitarian aid

Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported humanitarian assistance as a primary source of food in the month prior to data collection



Food source: purchasing

Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported purchase as a primary source of food in the settlement

Uror	100%	<div></div>
Lafon	100%	<div></div>
Morobo	100%	<div></div>
Kapoeta South	100%	<div></div>
Mayendit	96%	<div></div>

Food source: livestock

Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported livestock as a primary source of food in the settlement

Budi	100%	<div></div>
Uror	100%	<div></div>
Luakpiny/Nasir	100%	<div></div>
Nyirrol	97%	<div></div>
Ulang	93%	<div></div>

Food source: humanitarian aid

Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported humanitarian assistance as a primary source of food in the settlement

Panyijjar	91%	<div></div>
Nyirrol	83%	<div></div>
Fashoda	76%	<div></div>
Uror	71%	<div></div>
Guit	70%	<div></div>

Livestock disease*

Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported there has been a disease outbreak that resulted in cattle dying in the month prior to data collection

Budi (n=31)	100%	<div></div>
Mayom (n=20)	100%	<div></div>
Guit (n=19)	100%	<div></div>
Rubkona (n=20)	100%	<div></div>
Koch (n=36)	100%	<div></div>

*Findings relate to the subsets of (n) amount of settlements in each county where KIs reporting people in the settlement possess cattle. There were no other counties with 100% of assessed settlements where KIs reported cattle dying as a result of a disease outbreak



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	County	No. of assessed settlements
1	Abiemnhom	27
2	Akobo	24
3	Aweil Centre	23
4	Aweil East	55
5	Aweil North	26
6	Aweil South	26
7	Aweil West	32
8	Awerial	25
9	Ayod	26
10	Baliet	26
11	Bor South	49
12	Budi	31
13	Canal/Pigi	19
14	Cueibet	24
15	Duk	21
16	Ezo	21
17	Fangak	39
18	Fashoda	33
19	Gogrial East	16
20	Gogrial West	26
21	Guit	20
22	Ibba	16
23	Ikotos	19
24	Juba	29
25	Jur River	60
26	Kajo-keji	18
27	Kapoeta East	43
28	Kapoeta North	14
29	Kapoeta South	8
30	Koch	44

	County	No. of assessed settlements
31	Lafon	12
32	Lainya	20
33	Leer	28
34	Luakpiny/Nasir	26
35	Maban	20
36	Magwi	16
37	Malakal	26
38	Manyo	9
39	Maridi	21
40	Mayendit	24
41	Mayom	20
42	Melut	35
43	Morobo	13
44	Mundri East	19
45	Mundri West	20
46	Mvolo	19
47	Nagero	10
48	Nyirrol	32
49	Nzara	24
50	Panyijiar	32
51	Panyikang	21
52	Pariang	32
53	Raja	30
54	Renk	36
55	Rubkona	30
56	Rumbek Centre	26
57	Rumbek East	25
58	Rumbek North	14
59	Tambura	25
60	Terekeka	23

	County	No. of assessed settlements
61	Tonj East	7
62	Tonj North	18
63	Tonj South	6
64	Torit	35
65	Twic	14
66	Twic East	22
67	Ulang	27
68	Uror	17
69	Wau	39
70	Wulu	10
71	Yambio	38
72	Yei	21
73	Yirol East	31
74	Yirol West	28