



South Sudan - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

July 2020

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 aggregated 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 July 2020, and are not statistically generalisable.

Assessment Coverage

2,152 Key informants interviewed

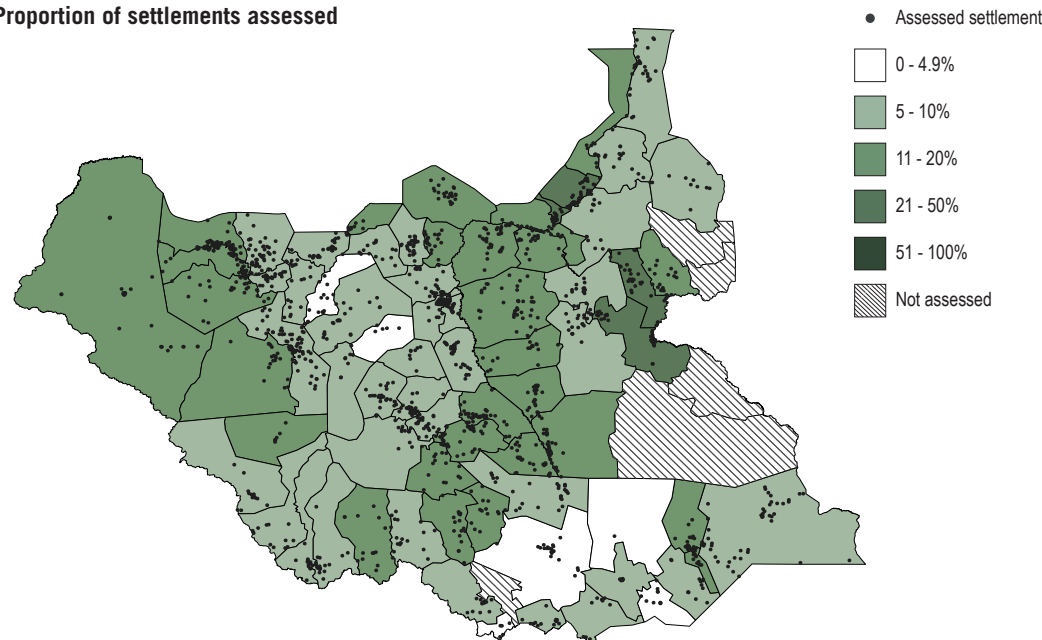
1,727 Settlements assessed

73 Counties assessed

68 Counties with 5% or more coverage¹

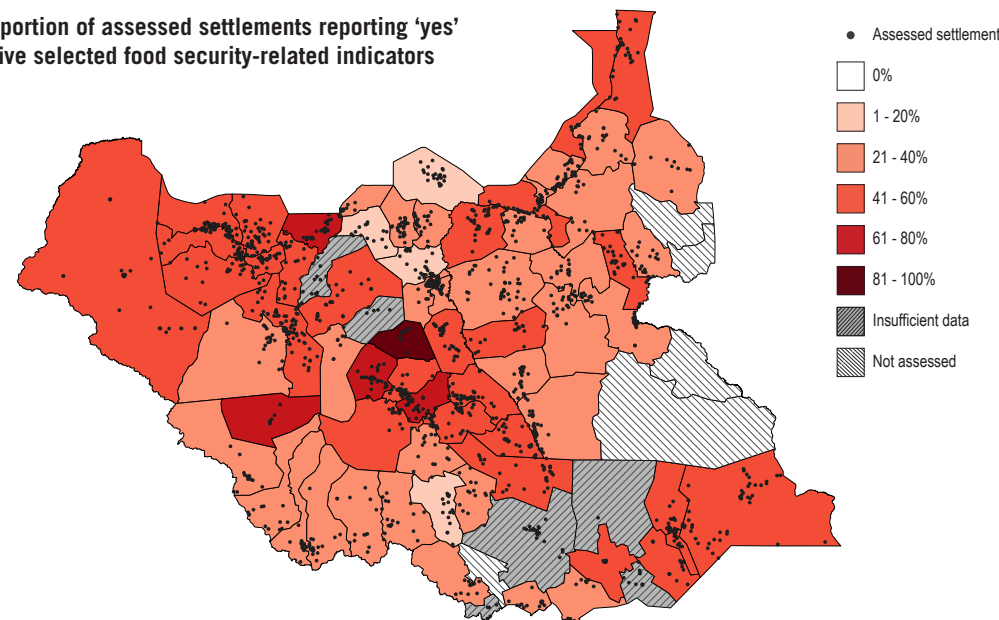
Assessment coverage

Proportion of settlements assessed



Food access composite indicator

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting 'yes' to five selected food security-related indicators



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 March 2019 has been used as the reference for settlement names and locations.

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 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



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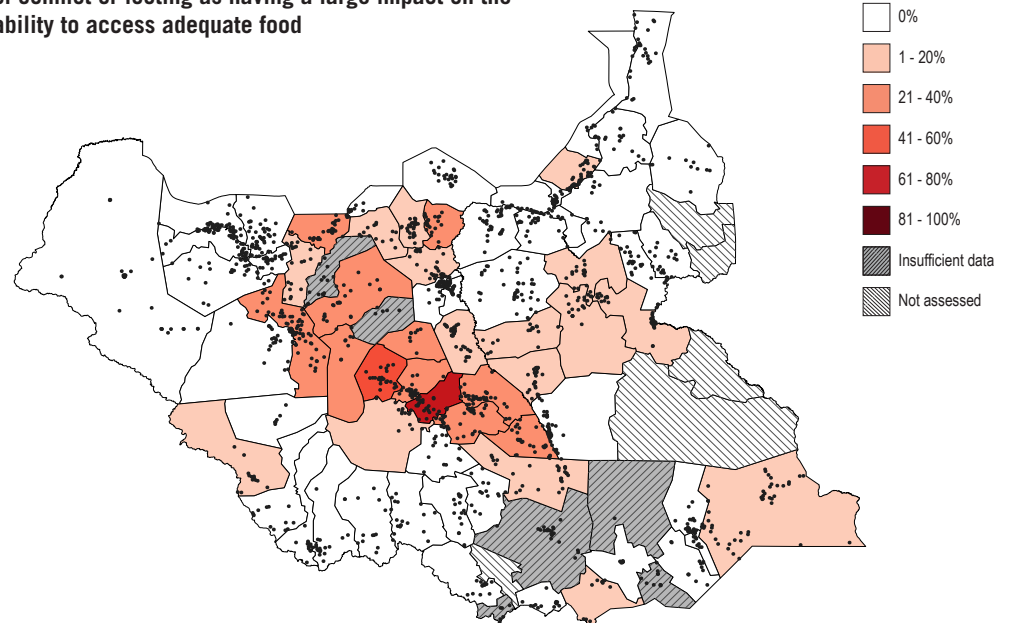
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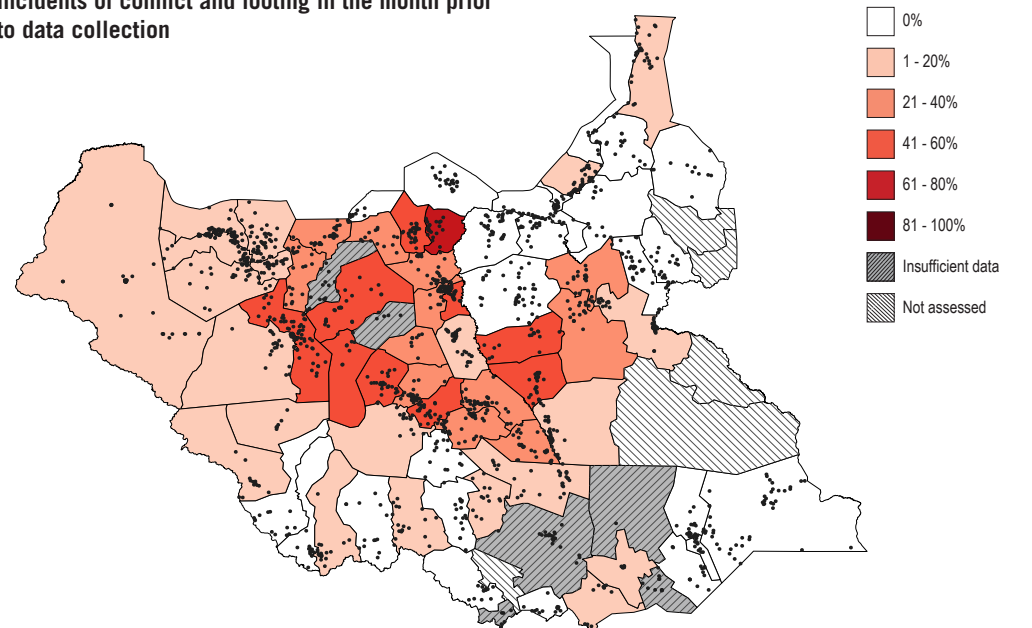
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Shocks

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



Proportion of assessed settlements reporting incidents of conflict and looting in the month prior to data collection



Shocks: IDPs

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported the presence of newly arrived IDPs as having a large impact on the ability to access adequate food

Panyijjar	70%	<div></div>
Leer	29%	<div></div>
Kajo-keji	21%	<div></div>
Terekeka	15%	<div></div>
Mayendit	15%	<div></div>

Shocks: health

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

Twic	78%	<div></div>
Magwi	56%	<div></div>
Canal/Pigi	43%	<div></div>
Tonj North	42%	<div></div>
Manyo	38%	<div></div>

Shocks: conflict food access

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

Rumbek East	78%	<div></div>
Guit	77%	<div></div>
Luakpiny/Nasir	75%	<div></div>
Ulang	60%	<div></div>
Rubkona	56%	<div></div>

Shocks: hunger

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

Abiemnhom	100%	<div></div>
Kapoeta South	100%	<div></div>
Ezo	100%	<div></div>
Yambio	100%	<div></div>
Tambura	100%	<div></div>

Other counties where 100% of assessed settlements reported hunger is severe or worst in can be include: Ibba, Juba, Lafon, Maban, Mvolo, Nagero, Pariang, Tonj South, and Twic.



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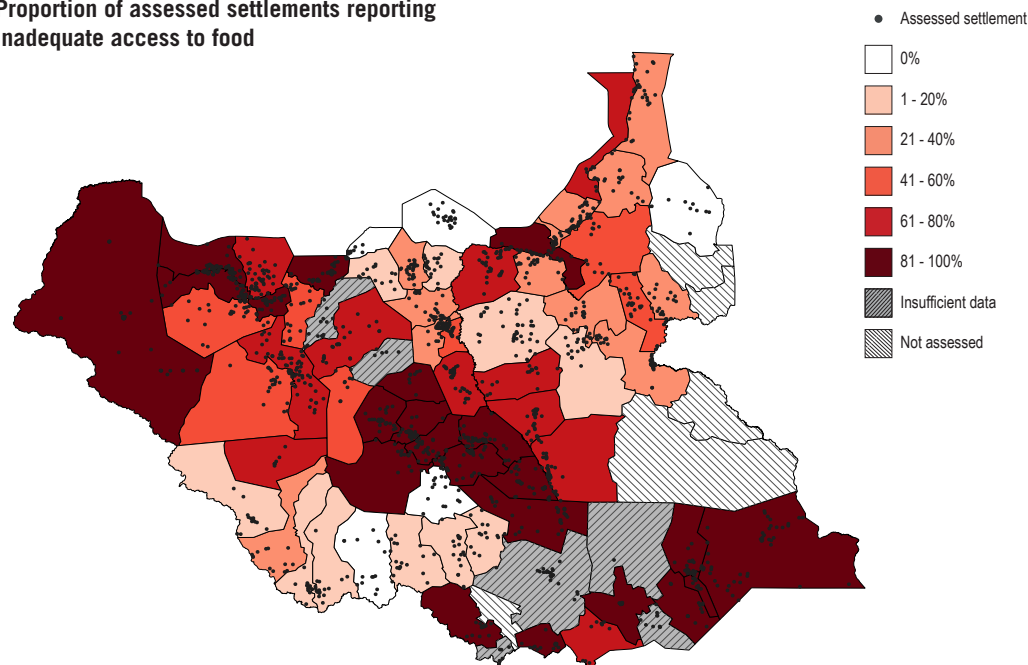
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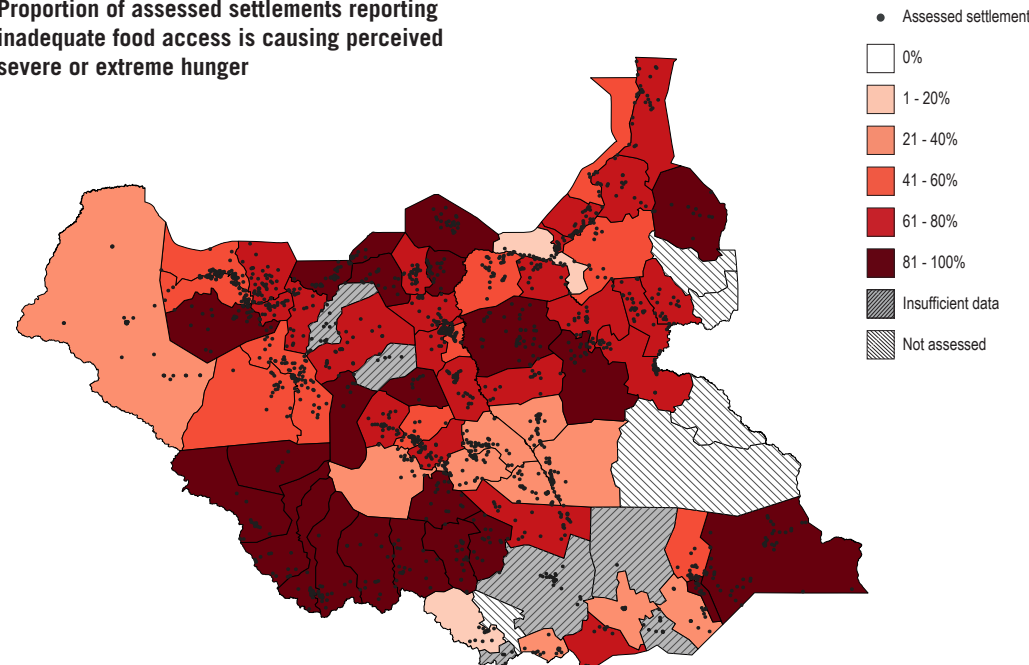
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Food access

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting inadequate access to food



Proportion of assessed settlements reporting inadequate food access 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

Ulang	100%	<div></div>
Magwi	100%	<div></div>
Luakpiny/Nasir	100%	<div></div>
Yei	93%	<div></div>
Torit	92%	<div></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	100%	<div></div>
Manyo	82%	<div></div>
Fangak	76%	<div></div>
Renk	71%	<div></div>
Nagero	71%	<div></div>

Meal frequency

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

Kapoeta North	100%	<div></div>
Kapoeta East	100%	<div></div>
Rumbek North	100%	<div></div>
Cueibet	100%	<div></div>
Kapoeta South	100%	<div></div>

*Other counties where 100% of assessed settlements reported that most people consume one meal per day or less include: Ikotos, Lafon, Rumbek Centre, and Rumbek North.

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

Nagero	57%	<div></div>
Ulang	40%	<div></div>
Rumbek Centre	31%	<div></div>
Ezo	31%	<div></div>
Jur River	29%	<div></div>



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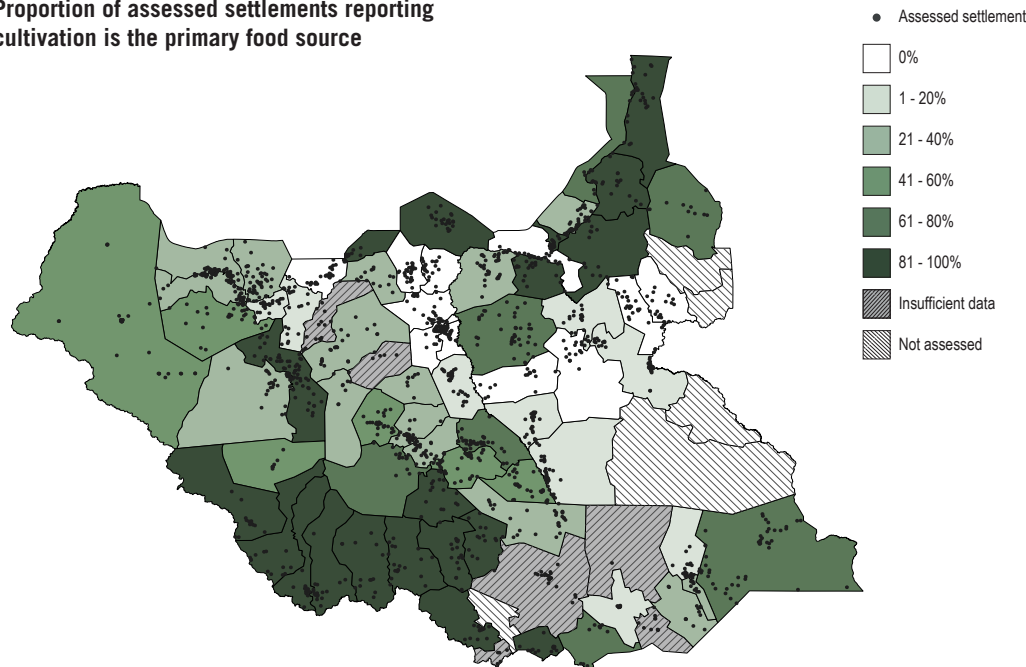
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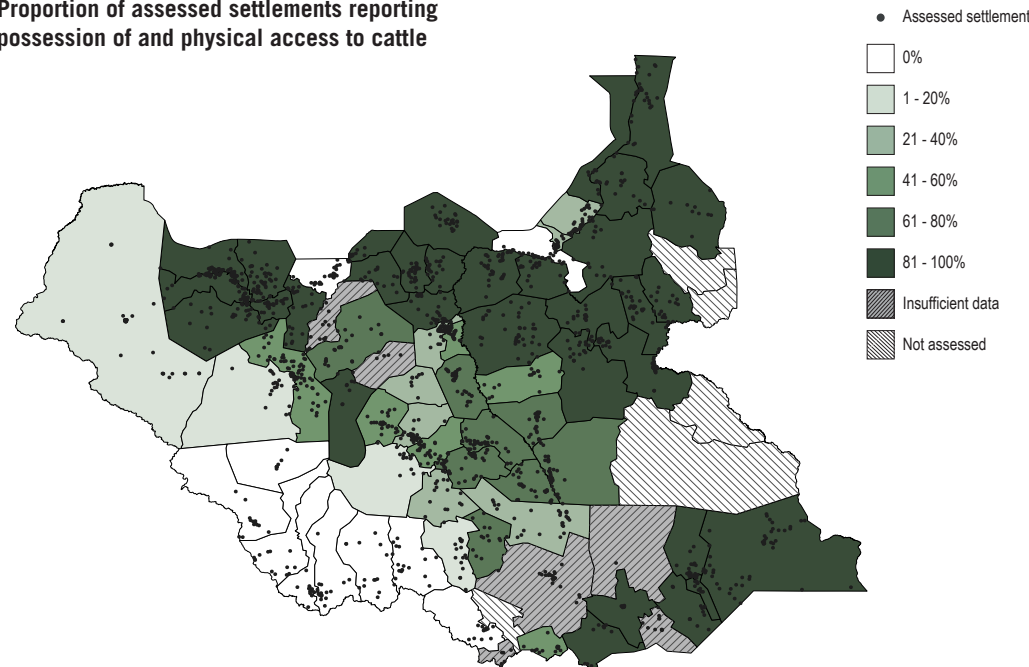
Livelihoods: cultivation

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting cultivation is the primary food source



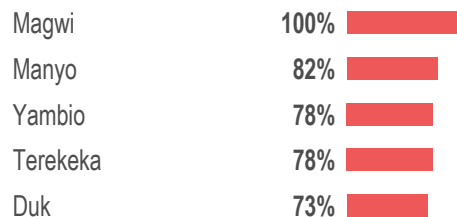
Livelihoods: livestock

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



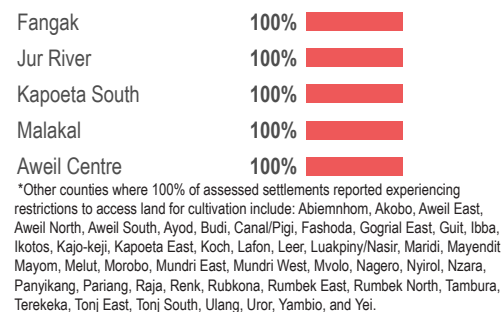
Agricultural inputs

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



Land for cultivation

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



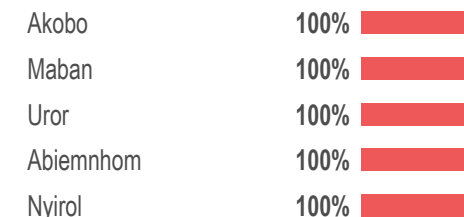
Food source: livestock

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



Livestock activities

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



Other counties where 100% of assessed settlements reported engaging in livestock activities include: Fangak, Guit, Kapoeta East, Kapoeta South, Luakpiny/Nasir, Mayom, Pariang, Rubkona, Tonj East, and Ulang.



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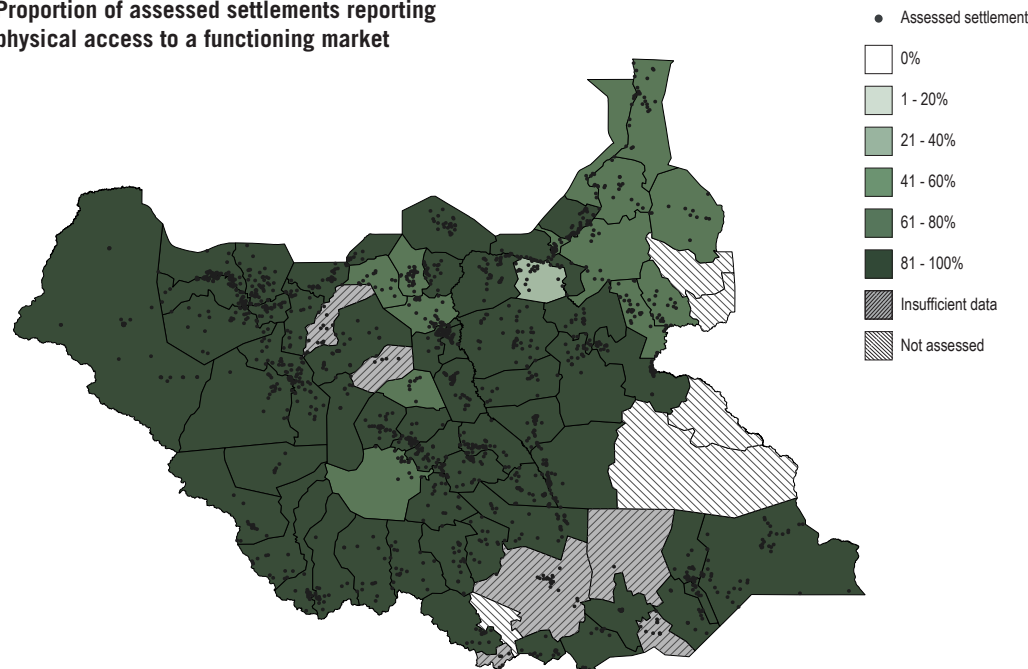
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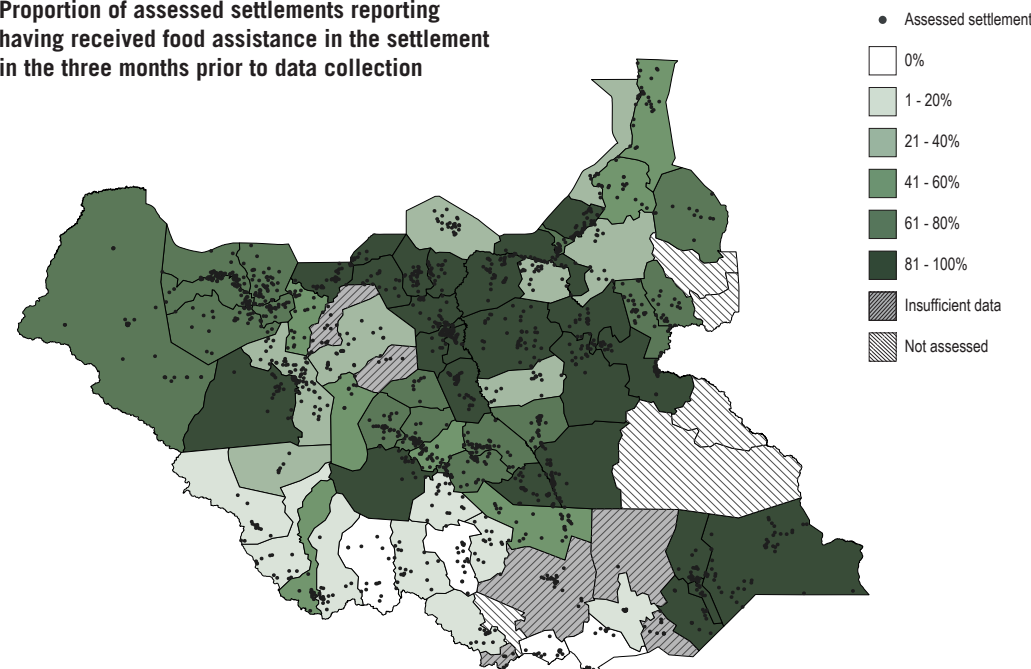
Markets

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting physical access to a functioning market



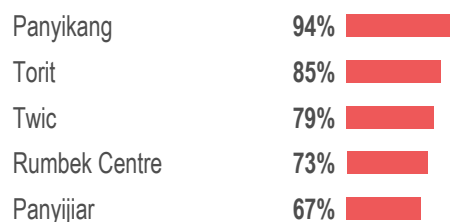
Humanitarian assistance

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting having received food assistance in the settlement in the three months prior to data collection



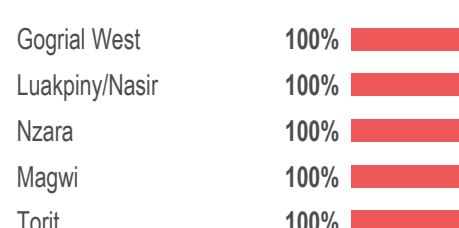
Food source: purchasing

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



Livelihood: casual labour

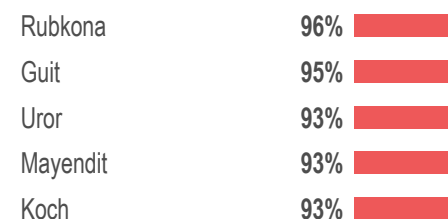
Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported casual labour is a common livelihood activity in the settlement



*Other counties where 100% of assessed settlements reported casual labour is a common livelihood activity in the settlement include: Ikotos, Raja, and Yei.

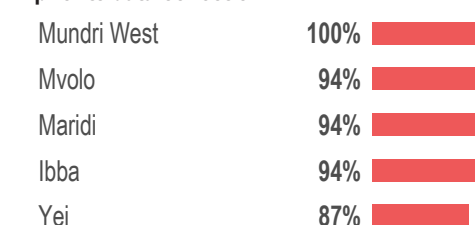
Food source: humanitarian aid

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



Humanitarian distribution

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported not having received any humanitarian assistance in the three months prior to data collection





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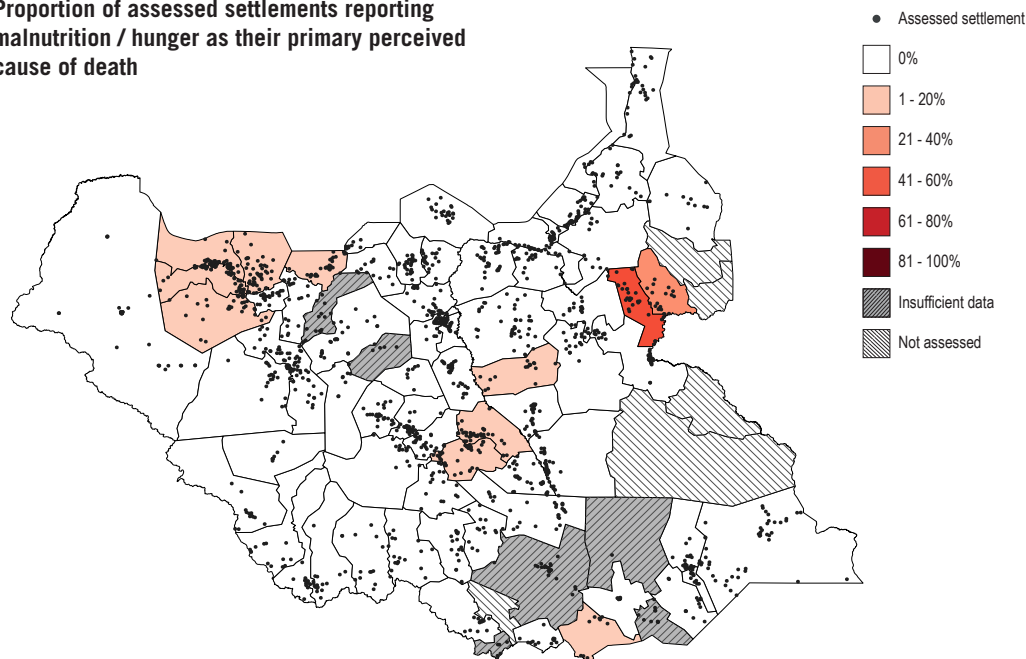
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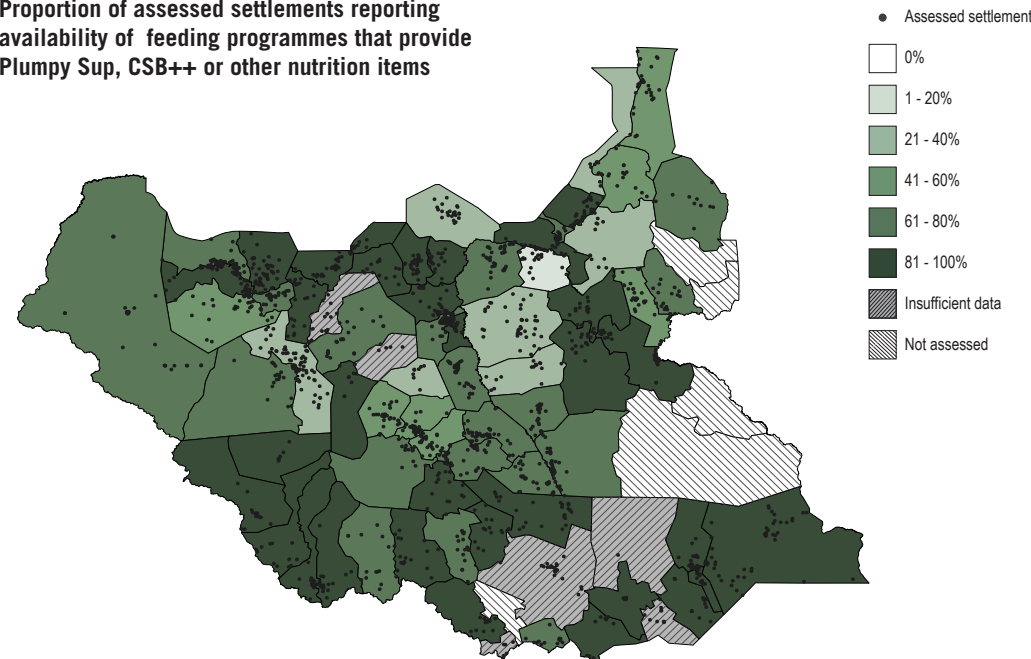
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Perceived causes of death, health and nutrition

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



WASH based health concerns

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported diarrheal diseases is the main health problem

Aweil Centre	41%	<div></div>
Duk	33%	<div></div>
Aweil West	33%	<div></div>
Aweil North	33%	<div></div>
Nzara	29%	<div></div>

Health: malnutrition

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

Ulang	41%	<div></div>
Luakpiny/Nasir	24%	<div></div>
Tonj North	12%	<div></div>
Yirol East	11%	<div></div>
Yirol West	7%	<div></div>

Health: malaria

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

Maban	100%	<div></div>
Nyirrol	100%	<div></div>
Wulu	100%	<div></div>
Renk	100%	<div></div>
Canal/Pigi	100%	<div></div>

*Other counties where 100% of assessed settlements reported malaria is a main health problem include: Baliet, Manyo, and Melut.

Health services

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported having poor physical access to health services*

Mundri East	100%	<div></div>
Mundri West	95%	<div></div>
Mvolo	94%	<div></div>
Luakpiny/Nasir	90%	<div></div>
Maridi	88%	<div></div>

*The availability of health services is a composite indicator comprising of 1) no physical access to a functional health facility and 2) the distance to the closest health facility is more than a one-hour walk