



South Sudan - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

March 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 March 2019, and are not statistically generalisable.

Assessment Coverage

1,774 Key Informants interviewed

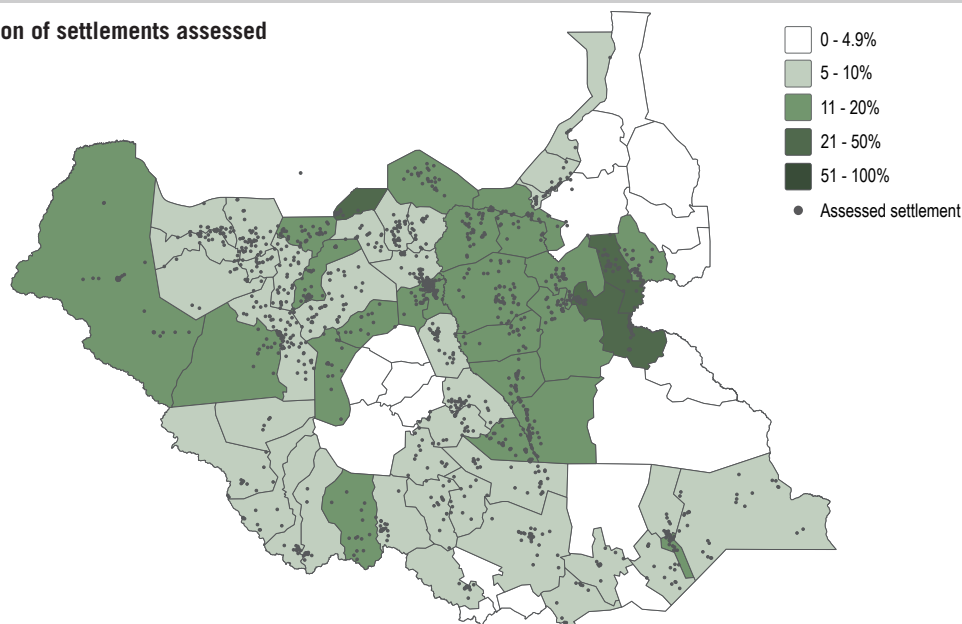
1,365 Settlements assessed

61 Counties assessed

60 Counties with 5% or more coverage¹

Assessment coverage

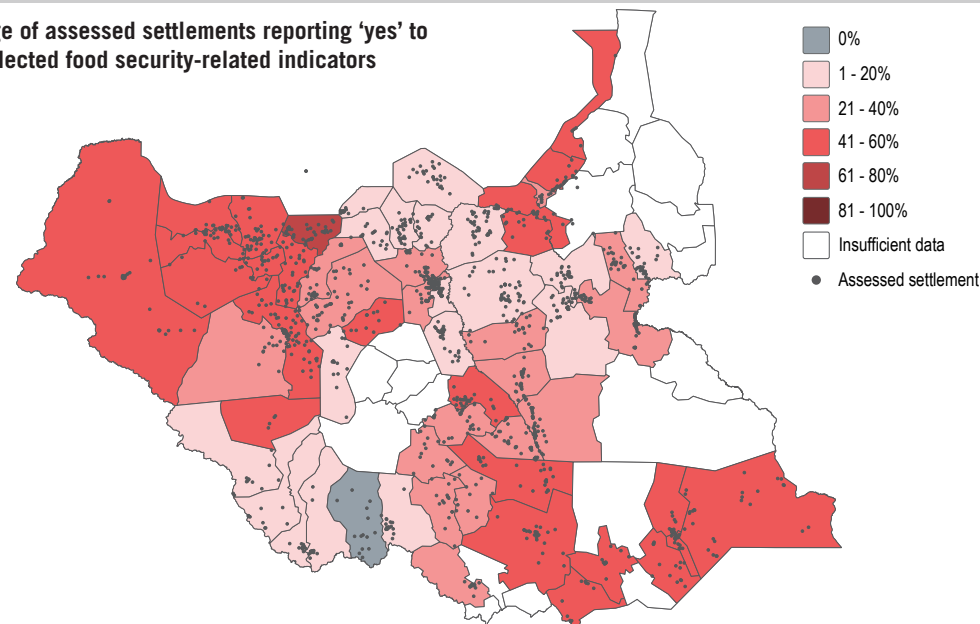
Proportion of settlements assessed



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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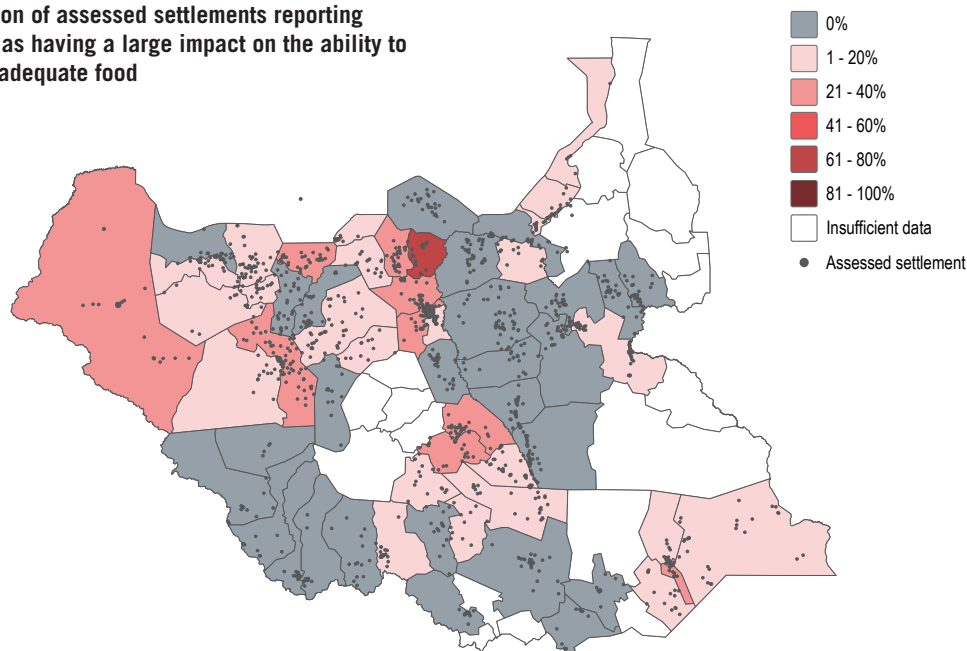
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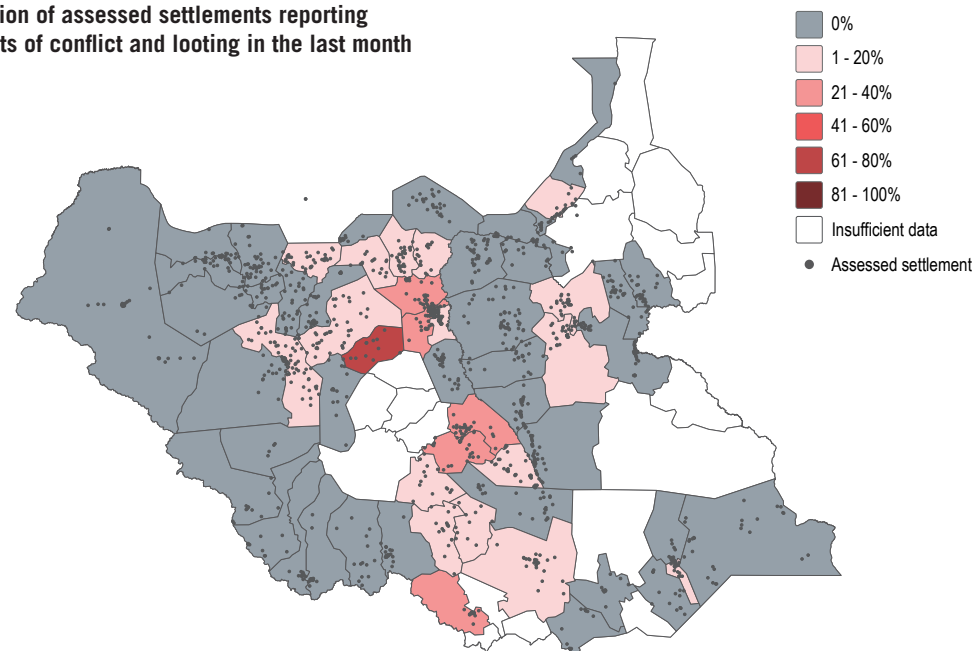
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Shocks

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

Koch	37%	
Terekeka	35%	
Gogrial West	33%	
Gogrial East	31%	
Fashoda	28%	

Shocks: health

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

Abiemnhom	100%	
Pariang	80%	
Rubkona	78%	
Twic	69%	
Gogrial West	67%	

Shocks: cereal prices

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

Nagero	100%	
Torit	100%	
Fashoda	94%	
Magwi	82%	
Twic	79%	

Shocks: livestock

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

Ayod	64%	
Fashoda	56%	
Rubkona	52%	
Aweil East	39%	
Aweil South	38%	



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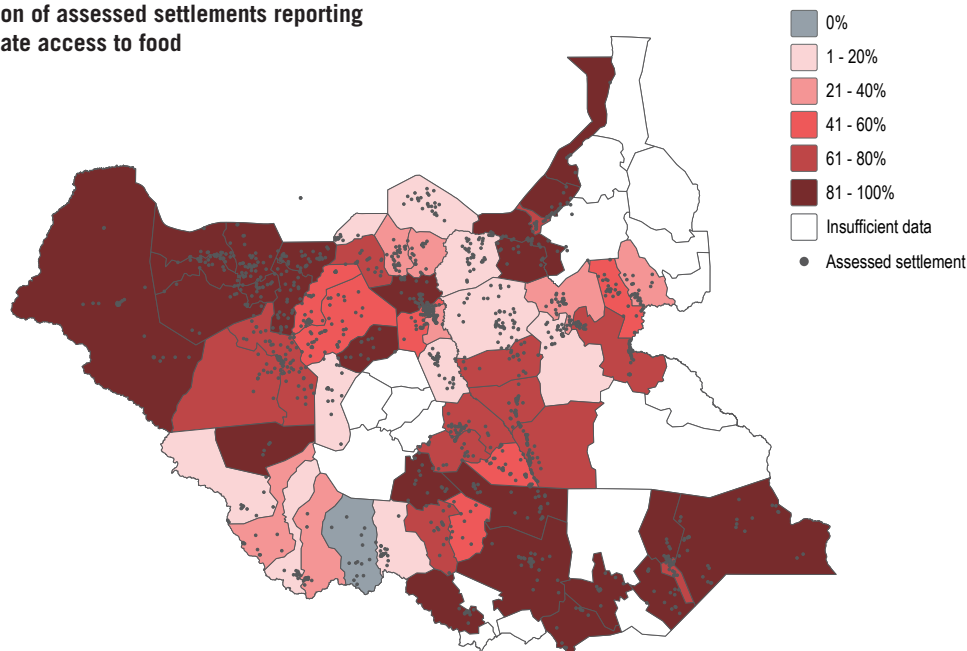
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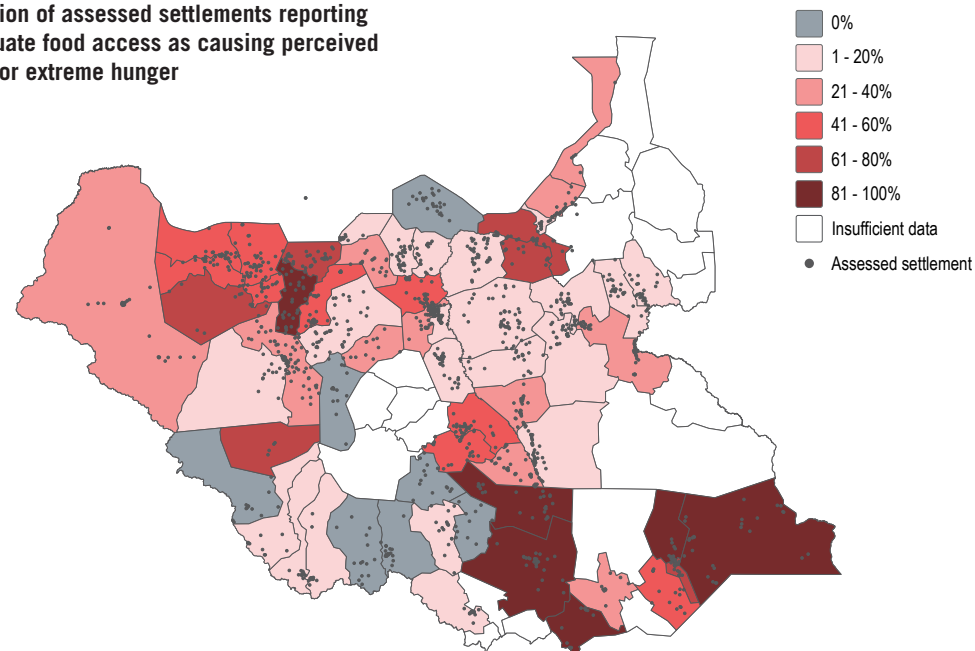
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Food access

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

Canal/Pigi	80%
Mundri West	75%
Ibba	64%
Mvolo	64%
Mundri East	64%

Wild foods: nutrition

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

Aweil South	81%
Aweil West	80%
Nagero	75%
Tonj East	75%
Canal/Pigi	73%

Meal frequency

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

Aweil Centre	100%
Aweil West	100%
Kapoeta North	100%
Manyo	100%
Torit	100%

Food coping: skipping days

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

Tonj East	67%
Twic	63%
Raja	53%
Akobo	50%
Ulang	50%



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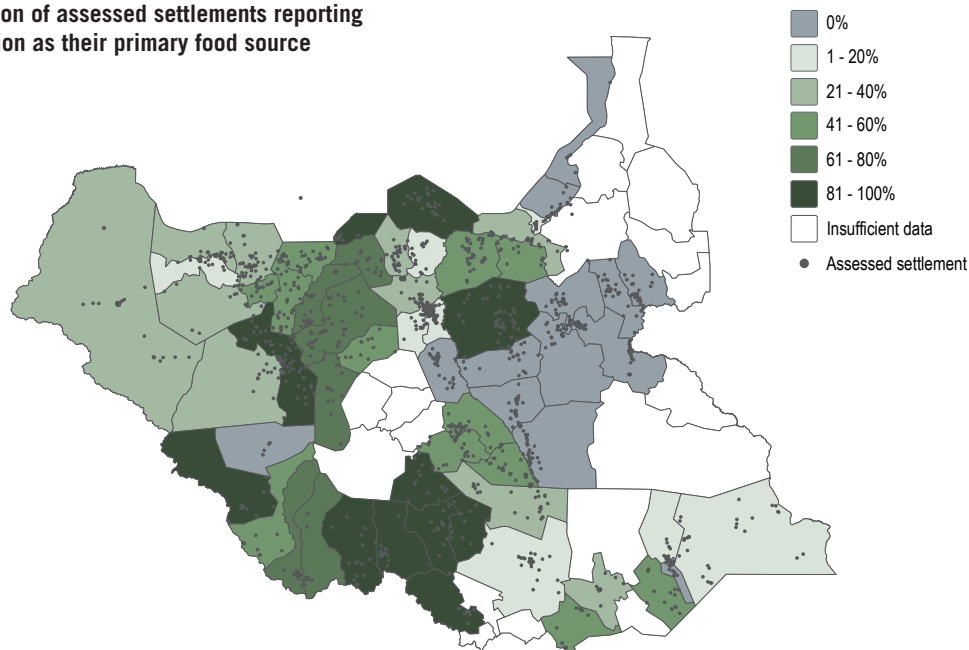
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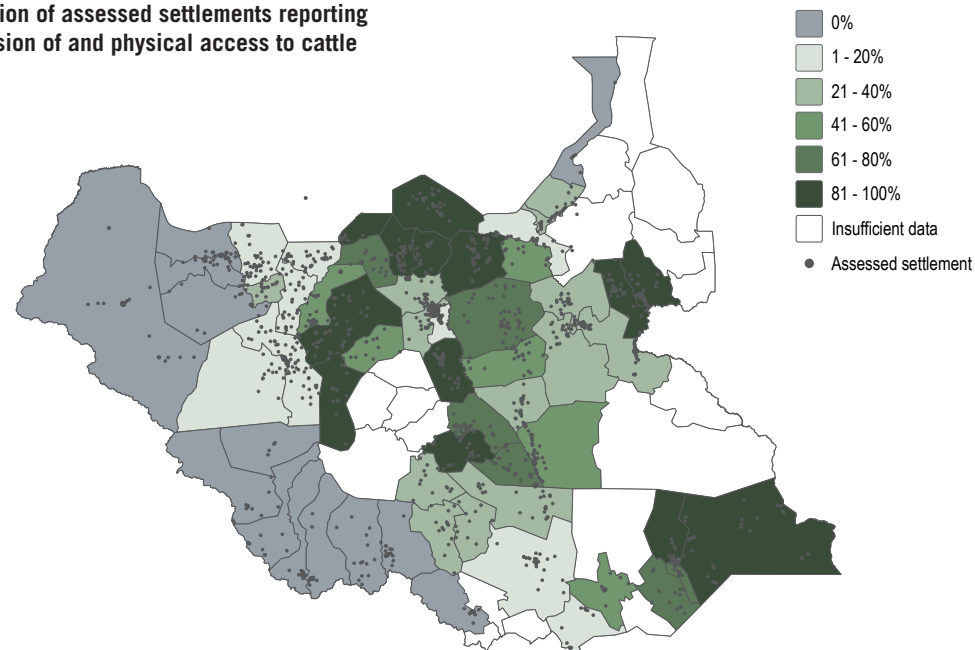
Livelihoods: cultivation

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting cultivation as their primary food source



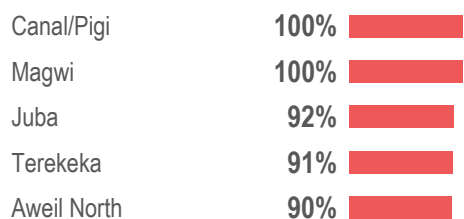
Livelihoods: livestock

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



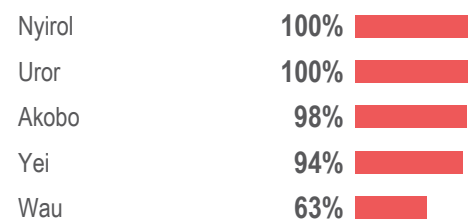
Agricultural inputs

Top five counties reporting inadequate access to agricultural inputs



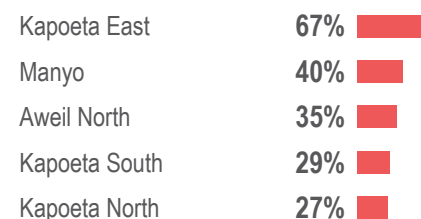
Land for cultivation

Top five counties reporting access restrictions to land for cultivation



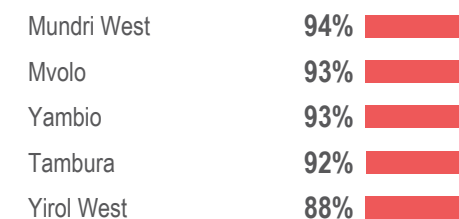
Food source: livestock

Top five counties reporting livestock as their primary food source



Livestock disease

Top five counties reporting a livestock disease outbreak





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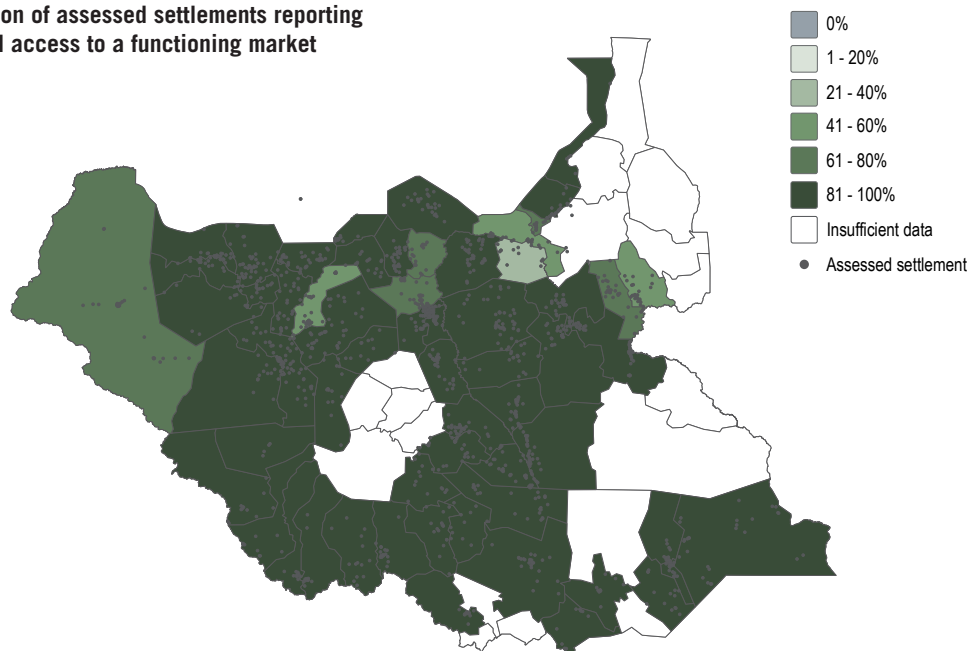
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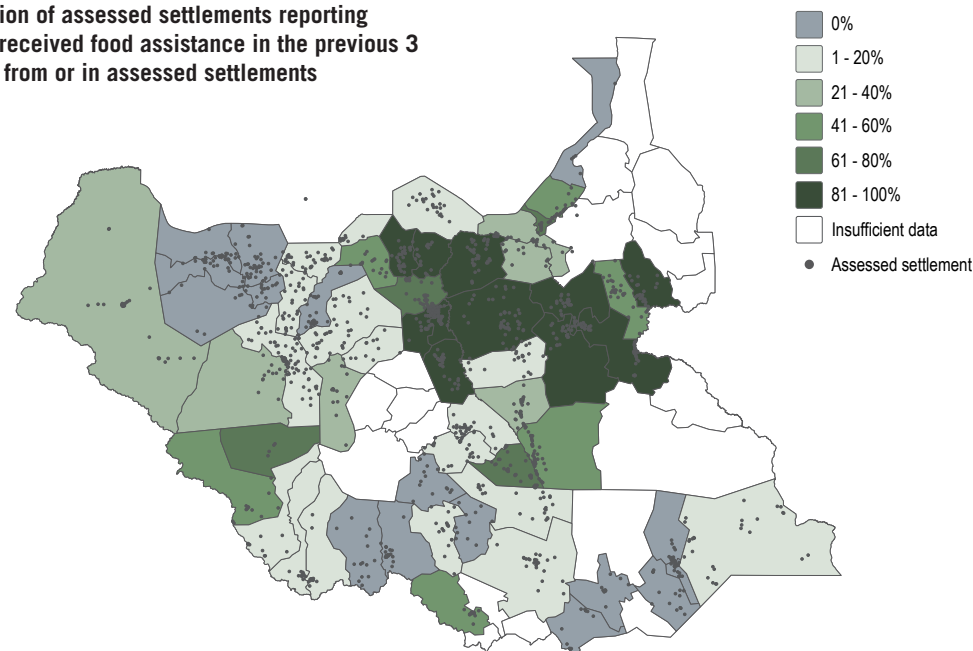
Markets

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

Juba	84%	<div></div>
Kapoeta South	71%	<div></div>
Wau	67%	<div></div>
Torit	63%	<div></div>
Manyo	60%	<div></div>

Livelihood: casual labour

Top five assessed counties reporting casual labour as a livelihood activity

Ezo	100%	<div></div>
Nzara	100%	<div></div>
Tonj East	100%	<div></div>
Tonj North	100%	<div></div>
Tonj South	100%	<div></div>

Food source: humanitarian

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

Panyijjar	94%	<div></div>
Guit	83%	<div></div>
Uror	83%	<div></div>
Nyirrol	76%	<div></div>
Rubkona	74%	<div></div>

Humanitarian distribution

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

Aweil Centre	100%	<div></div>
Aweil East	100%	<div></div>
Aweil North	100%	<div></div>
Aweil South	100%	<div></div>
Aweil West	100%	<div></div>

*Other assessed counties reporting 100% no humanitarian assistance received in the past 3 months include: Budi, Gogarial East, Ibba, Kapoeta North, Kapoeta South, Magwi, Mayo, Maridi, Mundri East, Mvolo, Torit



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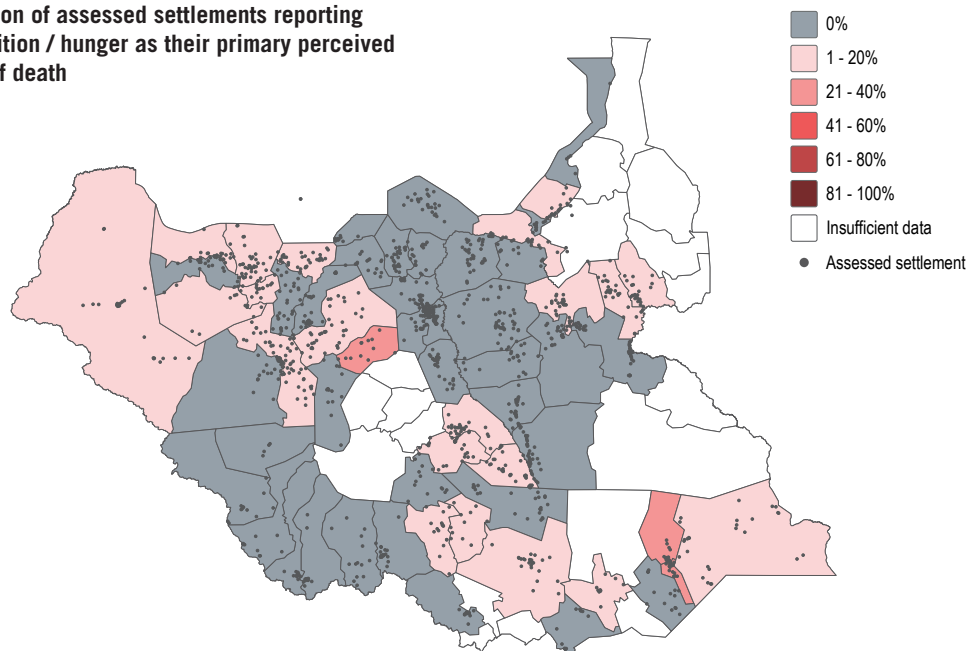
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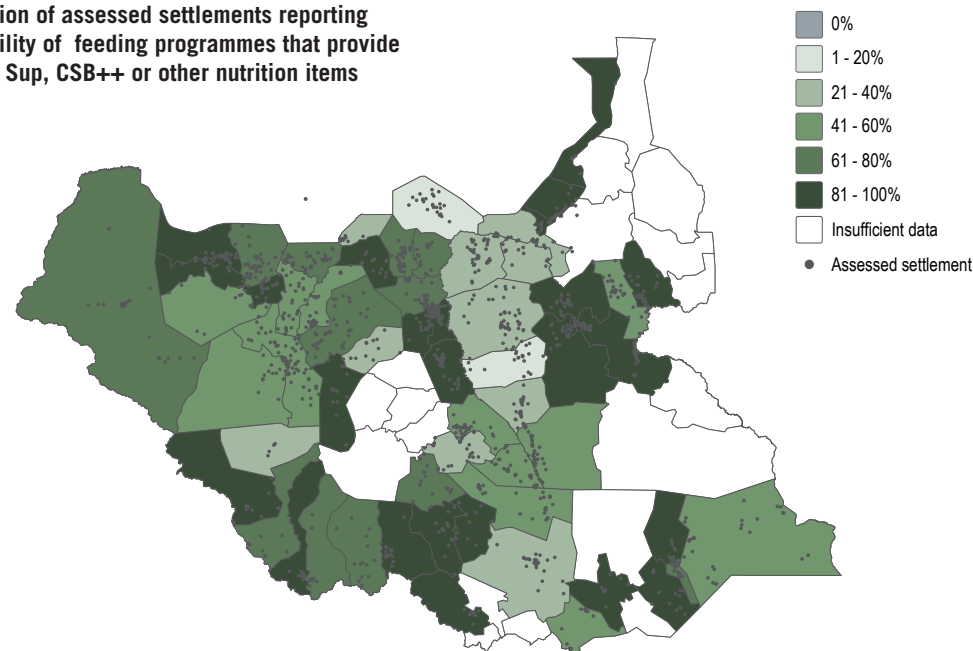
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Perceived causes of death, health and nutrition

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	70%	<div></div>
Mvolo	64%	<div></div>
Luakpiny/Nasir	58%	<div></div>
Mundri East	55%	<div></div>
Twic	53%	<div></div>

Health: malnutrition

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

Tonj East	42%	<div></div>
Tonj North	20%	<div></div>
Yirol East	15%	<div></div>
Luakpiny/Nasir	13%	<div></div>
Yirol West	12%	<div></div>

Health: cholera

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

Gogrial West	52%	<div></div>
Panyijjar	43%	<div></div>
Twic	40%	<div></div>
Torit	38%	<div></div>
Mvolo	36%	<div></div>

Health services

Top five assessed counties reporting no physical access to health services

Kapoeta East	59%	<div></div>
Mvolo	50%	<div></div>
Canal/Pigi	47%	<div></div>
Jur River	45%	<div></div>
Panyikang	38%	<div></div>