



South Sudan - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

September 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 September 2018, and are not statistically generalisable.

Assessment Coverage

1,459 Key Informants interviewed

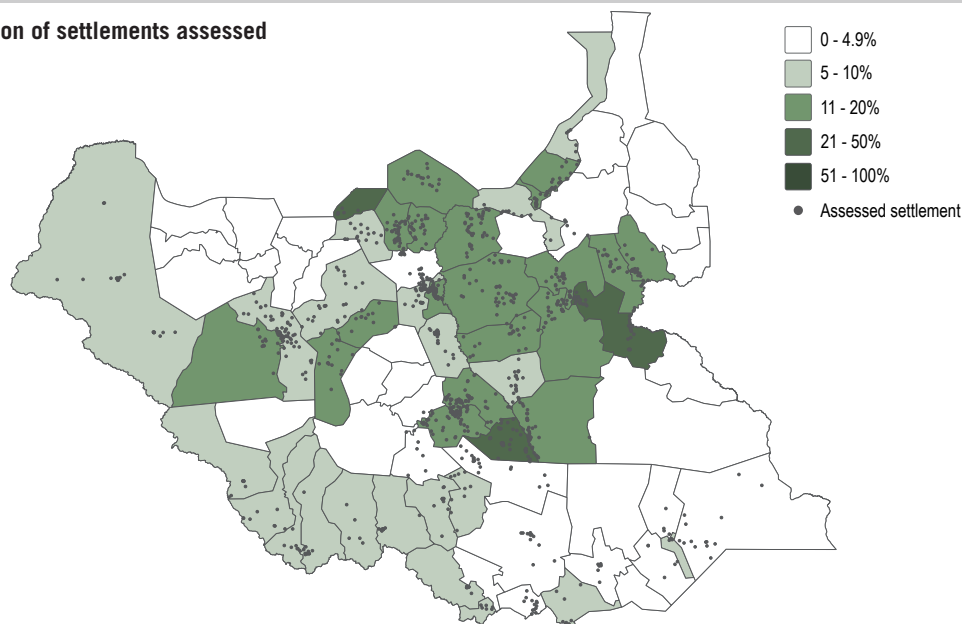
1,102 Settlements assessed

53 Counties assessed

43 Counties with 5% or more coverage¹

Assessment coverage

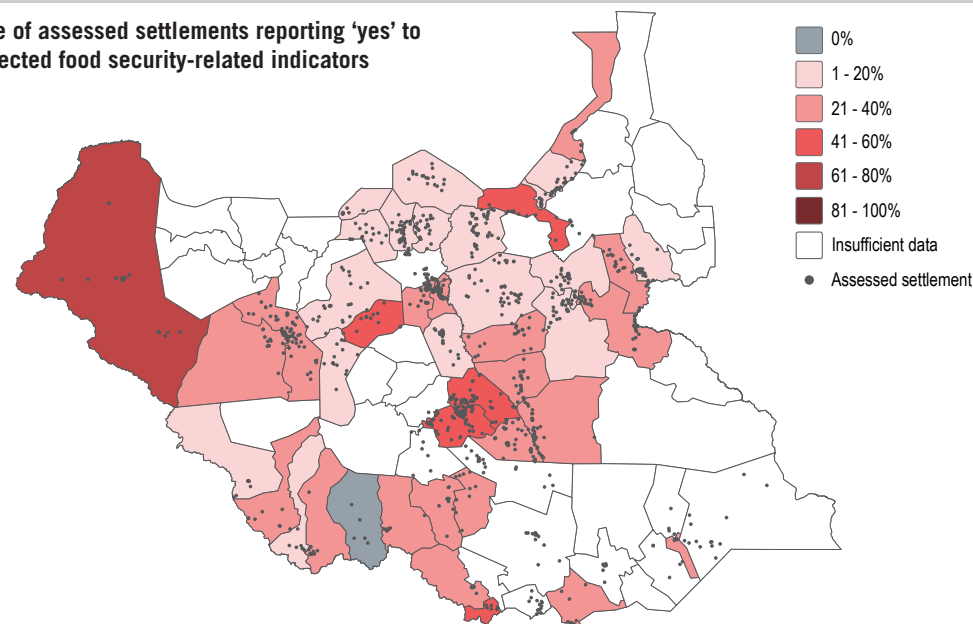
Proportion of settlements assessed



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



South Sudan - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

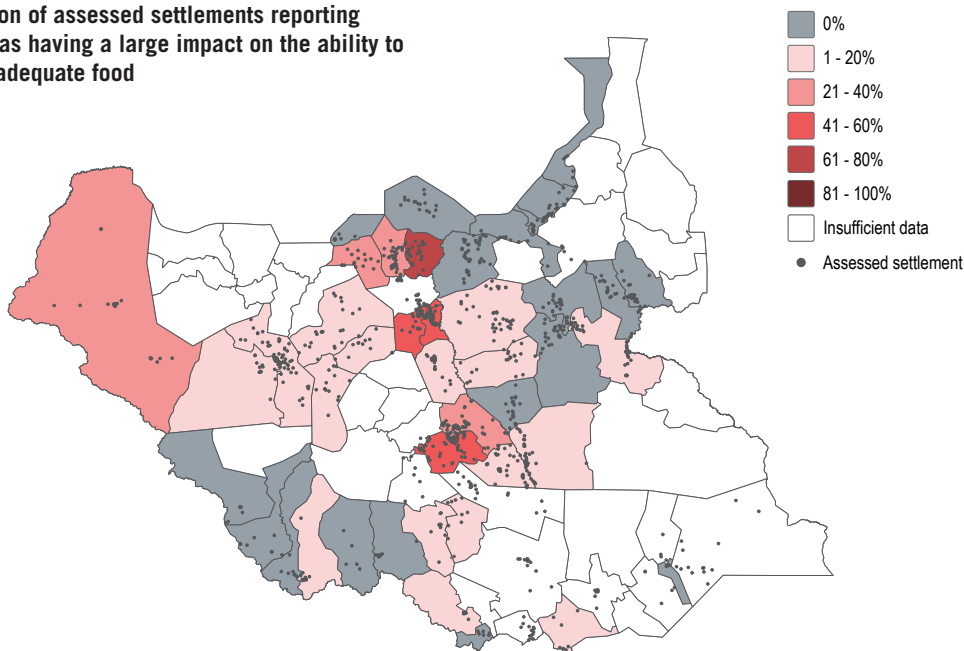
Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

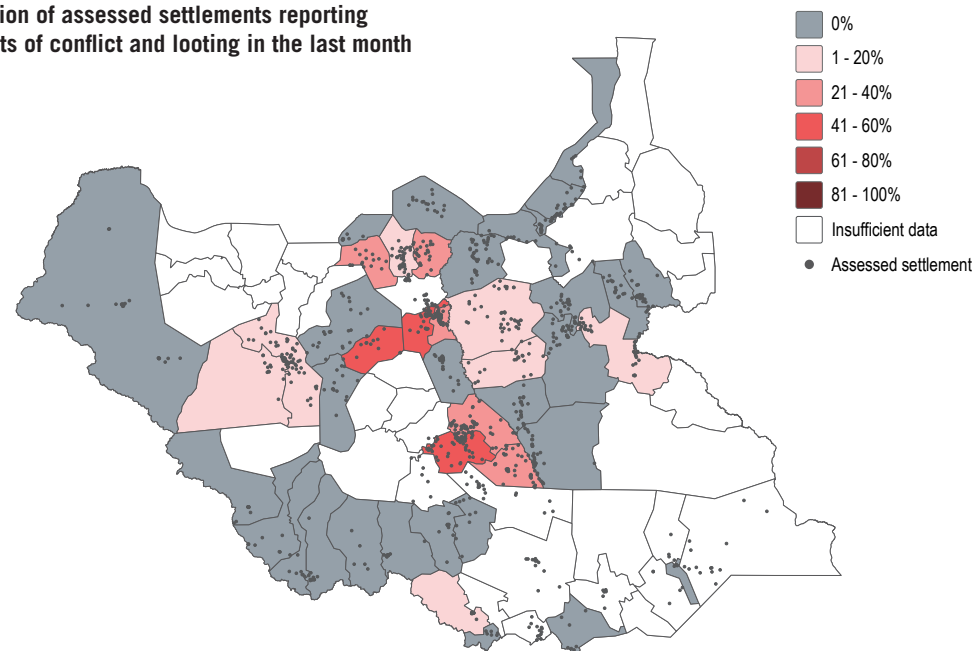
September 2018

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	86%	<div></div>
Mundri West	54%	<div></div>
Ezo	38%	<div></div>
Mayendit	34%	<div></div>
Maridi	33%	<div></div>

Shocks: health

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

Mayom	81%	<div></div>
Guit	81%	<div></div>
Magwi	71%	<div></div>
Panyikang	67%	<div></div>
Tonj East	67%	<div></div>

Shocks: cereal prices

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

Manyo	67%	<div></div>
Duk	60%	<div></div>
Fashoda	59%	<div></div>
Tonj East	58%	<div></div>
Yirol East	58%	<div></div>

Shocks: livestock

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

Mayom	56%	<div></div>
Fashoda	55%	<div></div>
Yirol West	51%	<div></div>
Bor South	40%	<div></div>
Twic East	36%	<div></div>



South Sudan - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

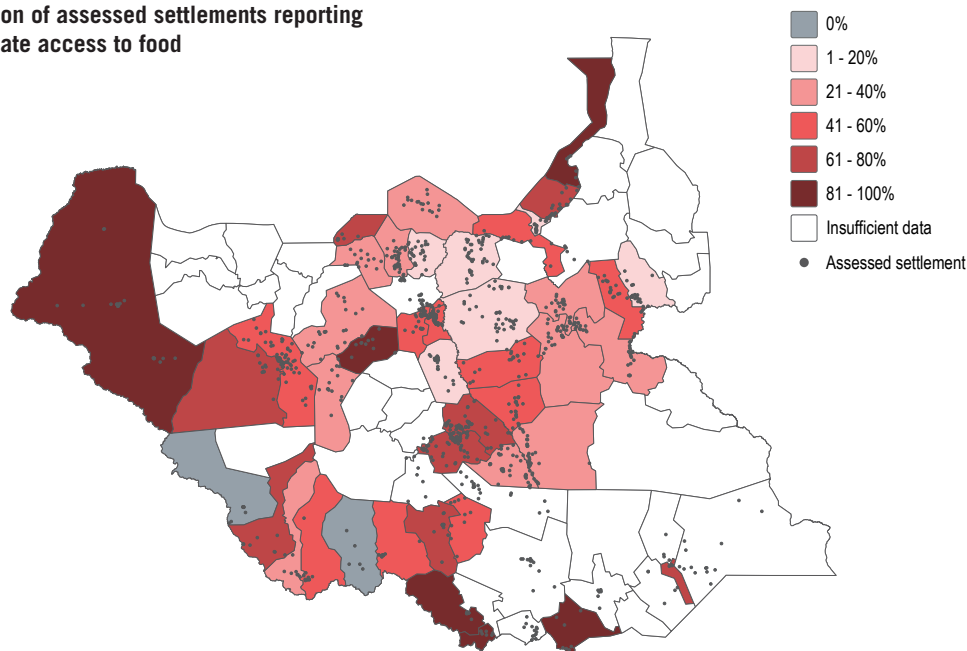
Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

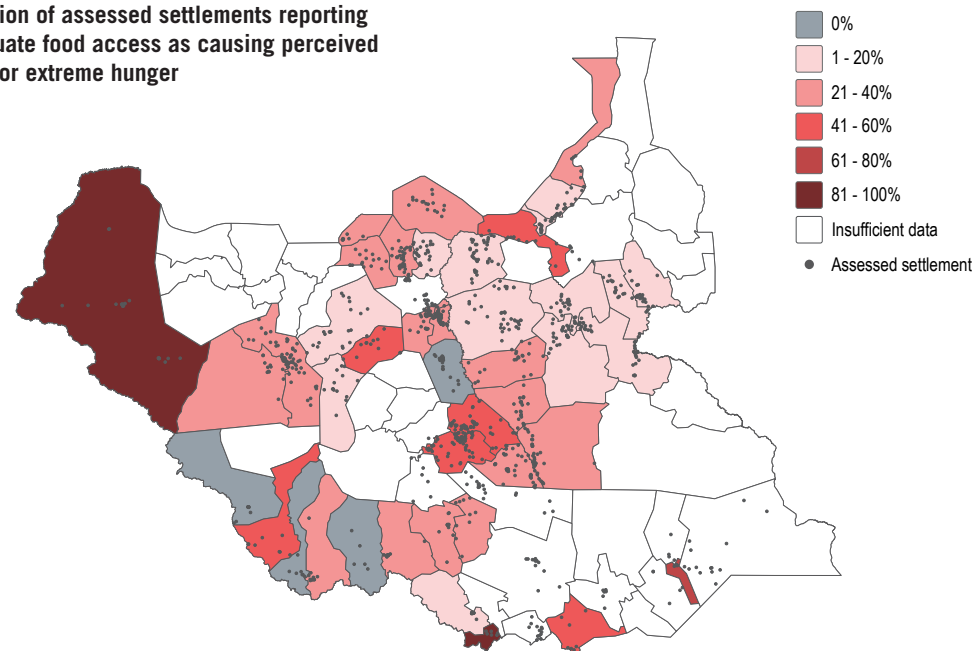
September 2018

Food access

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting inadequate access to food

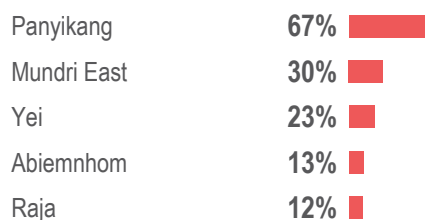


Proportion of assessed settlements reporting inadequate food access as causing perceived severe or extreme hunger



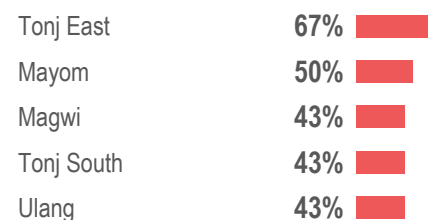
Wild foods: frequency

Top five assessed counties reporting consumption of wild foods all of the time



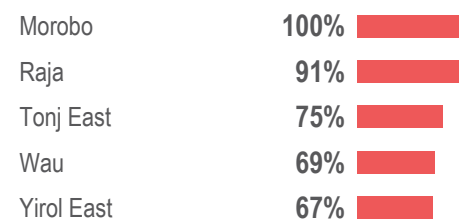
Wild foods: nutrition

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



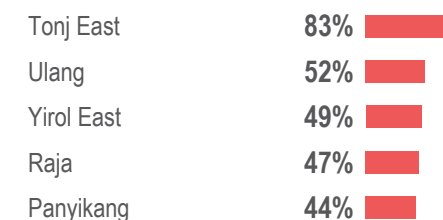
Meal frequency

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



Food coping: skipping days

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





South Sudan - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

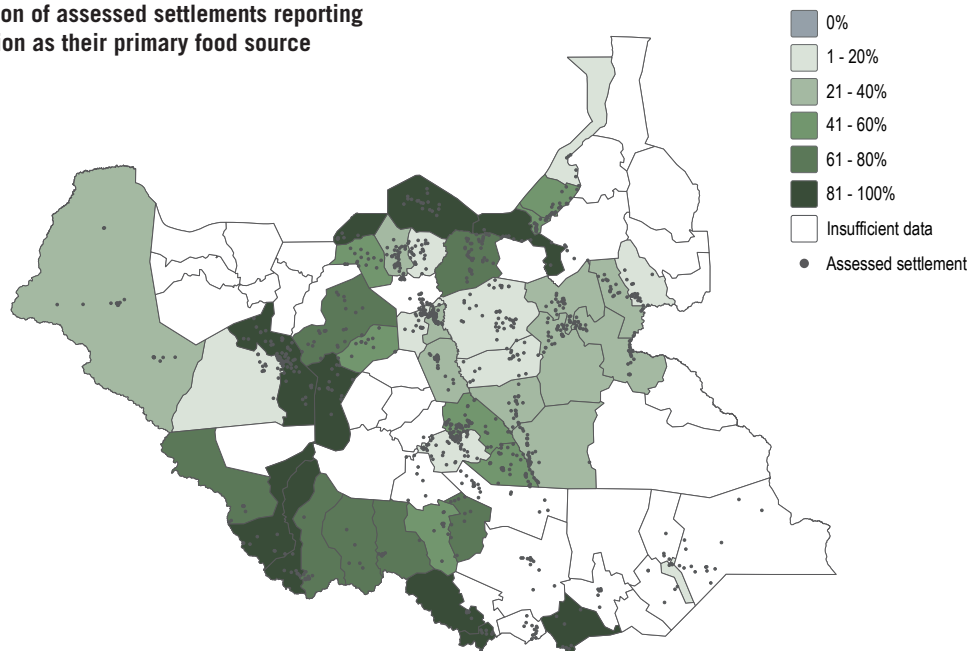
Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

September 2018

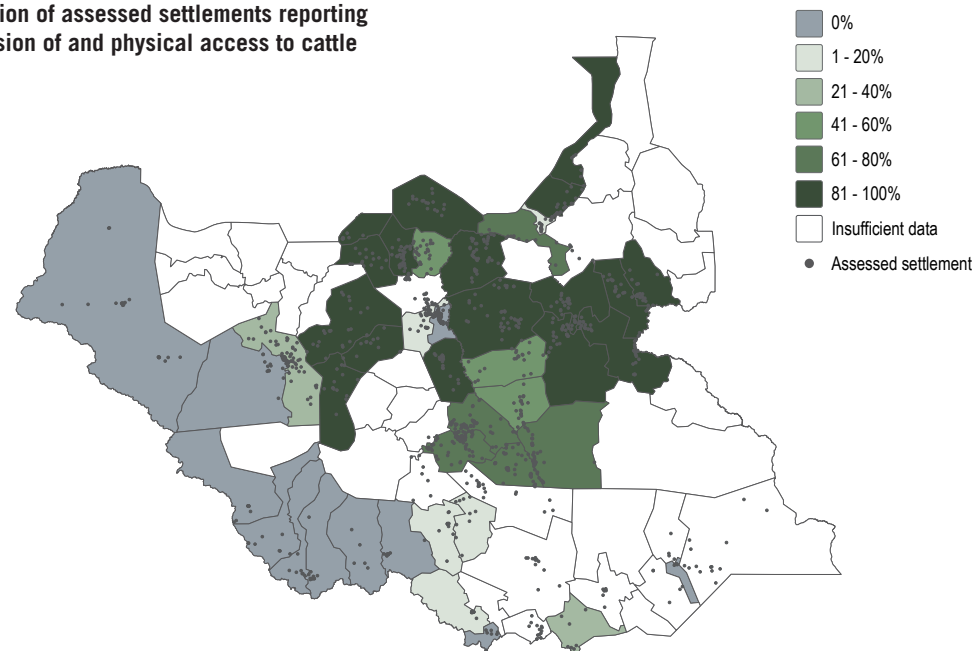
Livelihoods: cultivation

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting cultivation as their primary food source



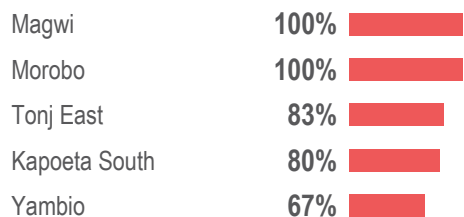
Livelihoods: livestock

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



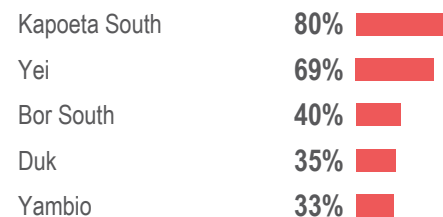
Agricultural inputs

Top five counties reporting inadequate access to agricultural inputs



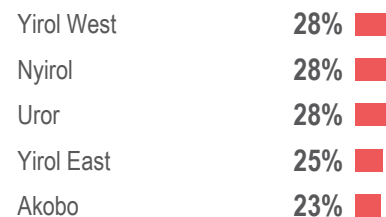
Land for cultivation

Top five counties reporting access restrictions to land for cultivation



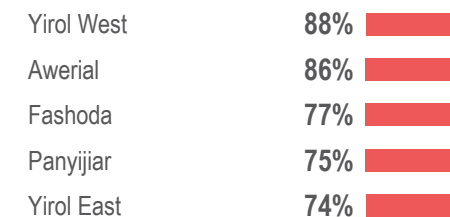
Food source: livestock

Top five counties reporting livestock as their primary food source



Livestock disease

Top five counties reporting a livestock disease outbreak





South Sudan - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

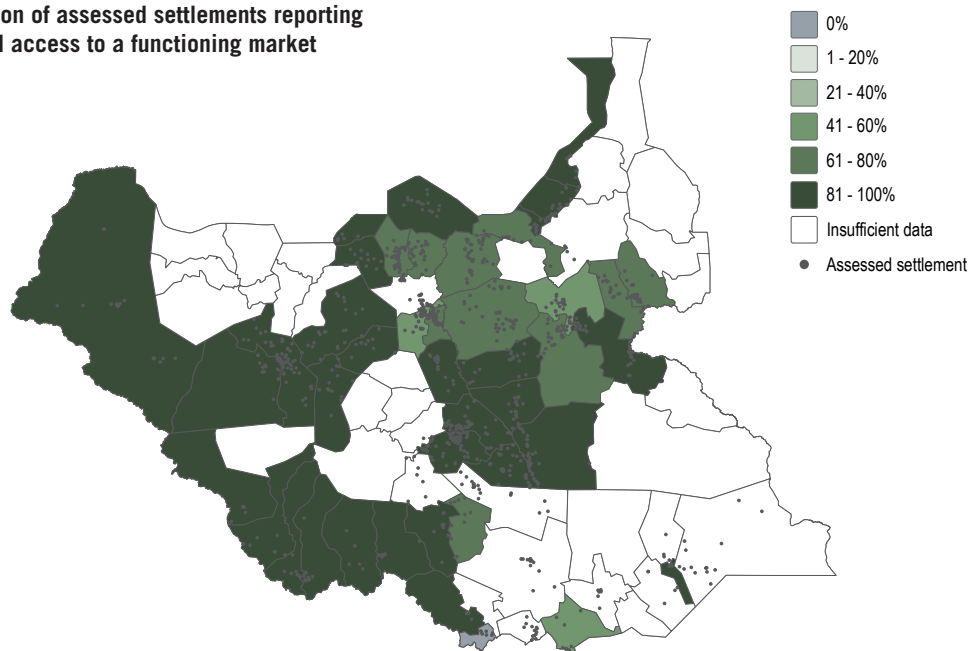
Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

September 2018

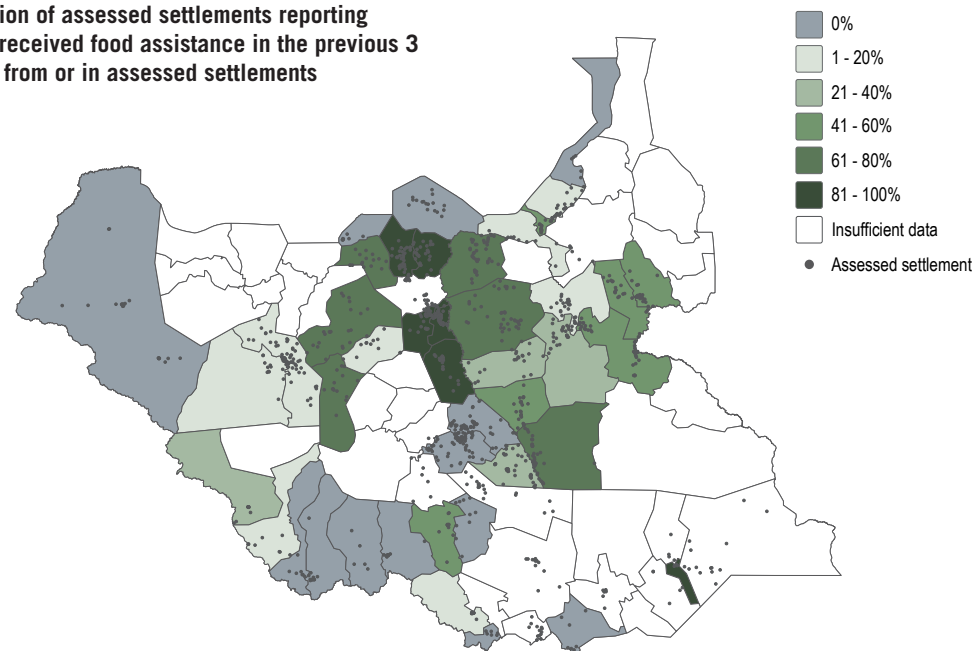
Markets

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

Kapoeta South	80%	<div></div>
Manyo	67%	<div></div>
Wau	67%	<div></div>
Raja	50%	<div></div>
Fashoda	45%	<div></div>

Livelihood: casual labour

Top five assessed counties reporting casual labour as a livelihood activity

Tonj East	100%	<div></div>
Tonj South	100%	<div></div>
Raja	97%	<div></div>
Tonj North	96%	<div></div>
Wau	93%	<div></div>

Food source: humanitarian

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

Guit	96%	<div></div>
Panyijjar	64%	<div></div>
Ayod	61%	<div></div>
Luakpiny/Nasir	60%	<div></div>
Rubkona	53%	<div></div>

Humanitarian distribution

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

Abiemnhom	100%	<div></div>
Magwi	100%	<div></div>
Manyo	100%	<div></div>
Maridi	100%	<div></div>
Morobo	100%	<div></div>



South Sudan - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

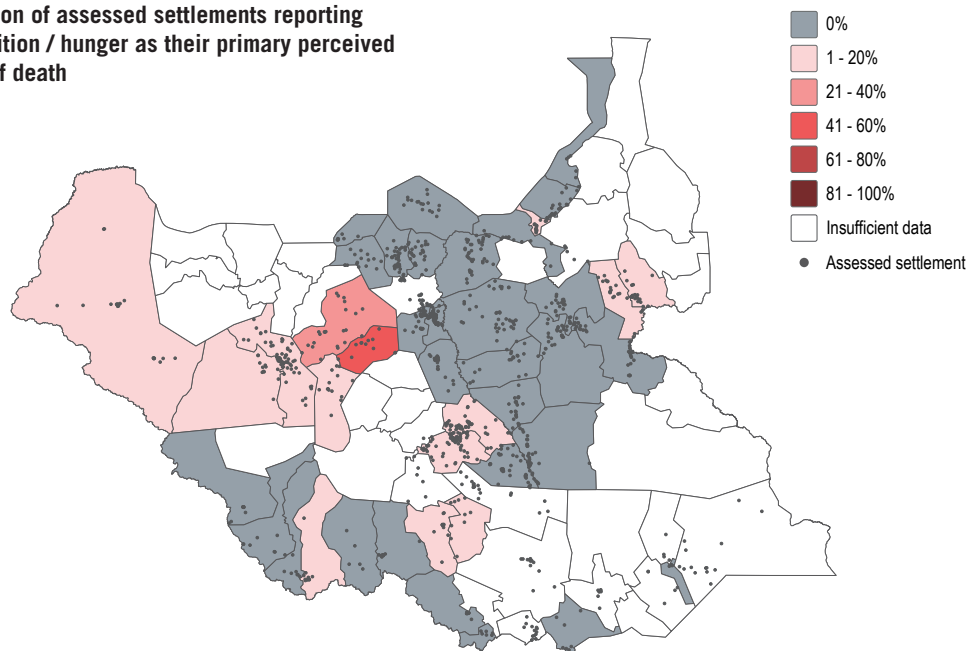
Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

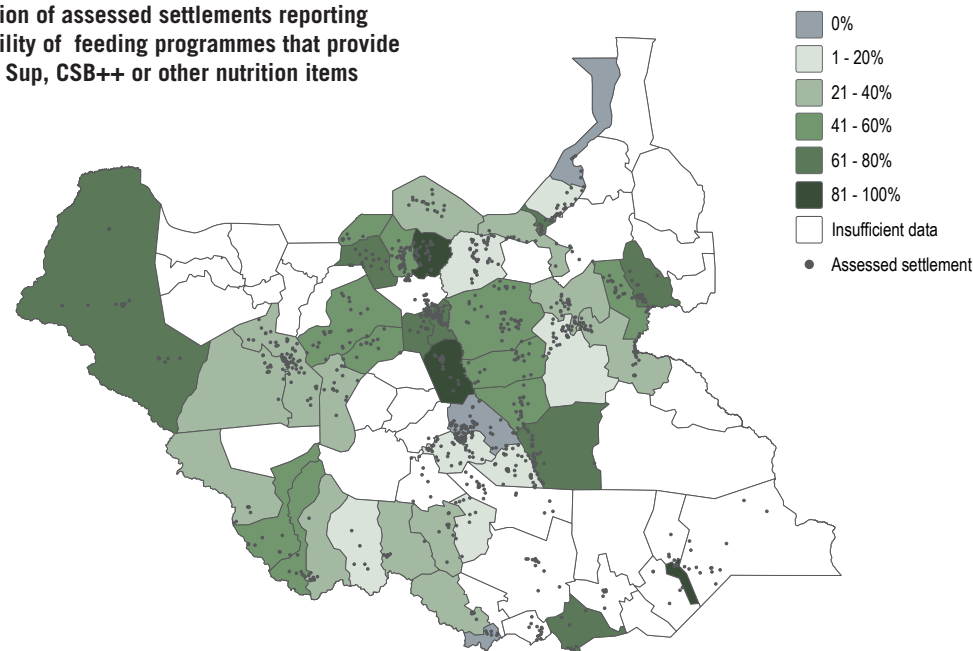
September 2018

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

Tonj East	50%	<div></div>
Leer	33%	<div></div>
Mundri East	30%	<div></div>
Mayendit	29%	<div></div>
Nyirol	28%	<div></div>

Health: malnutrition

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

Tonj East	42%	<div></div>
Kapoeta South	40%	<div></div>
Tonj North	22%	<div></div>
Morobo	14%	<div></div>
Tonj South	14%	<div></div>

Health: cholera

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

Ibba	40%	<div></div>
Tonj East	33%	<div></div>
Nzara	29%	<div></div>
Leer	24%	<div></div>
Mundri West	23%	<div></div>

Health services

Top five assessed counties reporting no physical access to health services

Morobo	100%	<div></div>
Panyikang	78%	<div></div>
Nyirol	60%	<div></div>
Maridi	50%	<div></div>
Uror	44%	<div></div>