



South Sudan - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

November 2022

Overview

The continuation of conflict since December 2013 has created a complex humanitarian crisis in South Sudan; 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 visited one in the last month (traders, migrants, family members, etc.)
- KIs who remain in a hard-to-reach settlement, contacted through the 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 aggregated¹ 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 November 2022, and are not statistically generalisable.

Assessment Coverage

2347 Key informants interviewed

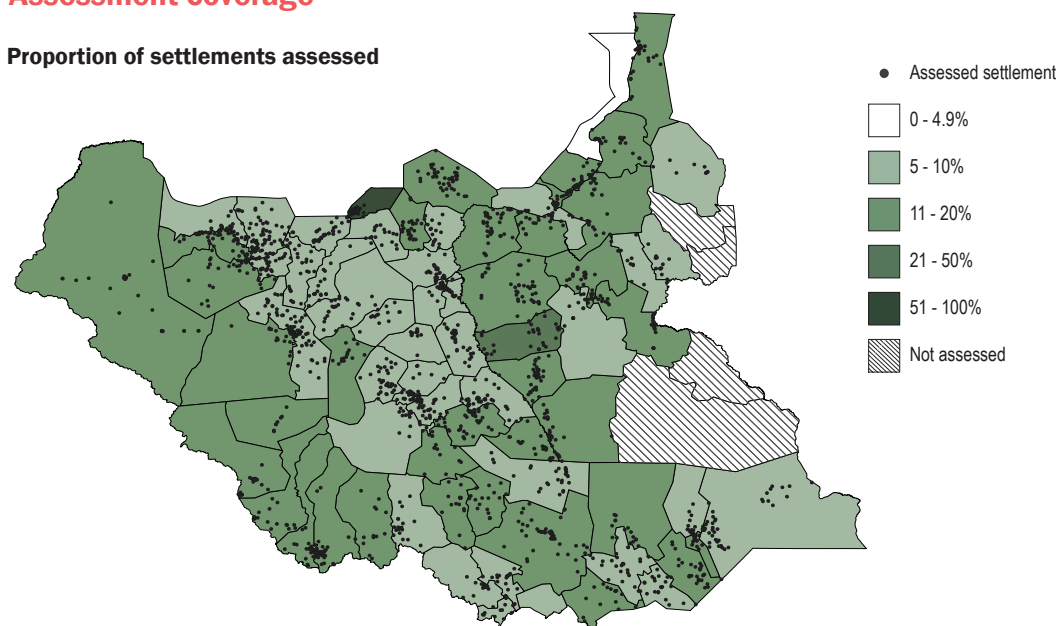
1972 Settlements assessed

74 Counties assessed

73 Counties with 5% or more coverage²

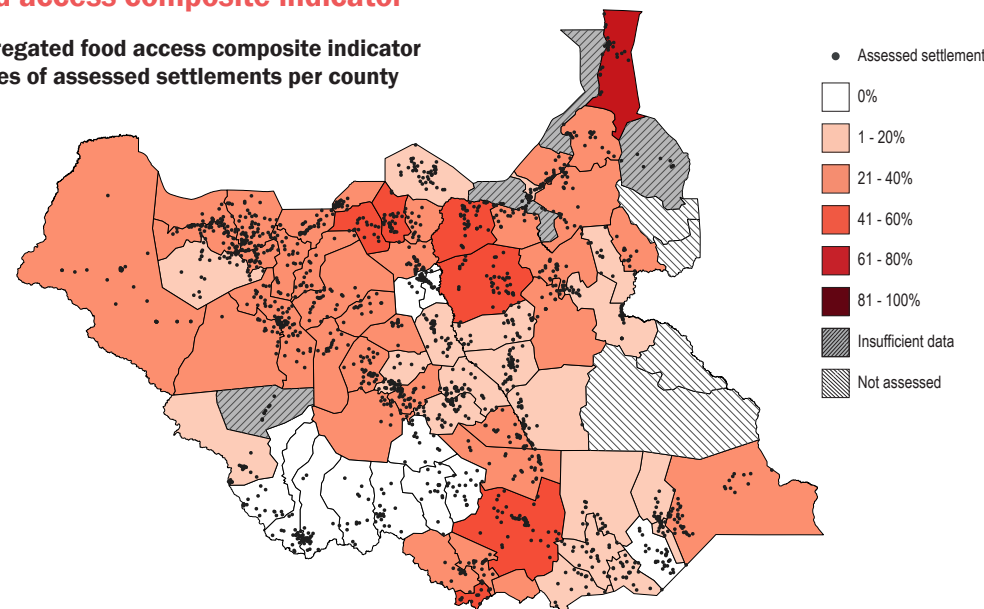
Assessment coverage

Proportion of settlements assessed



Food access composite indicator

Aggregated food access composite indicator scores of assessed settlements per county



¹ During cleaning and aggregation counties which do not reach a consensus 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.

² 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 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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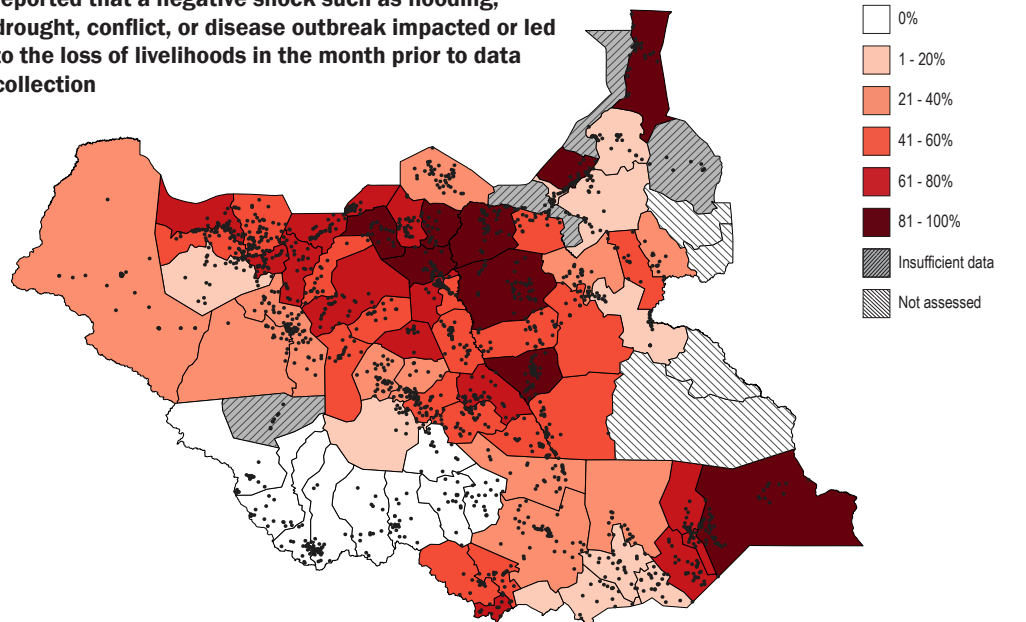
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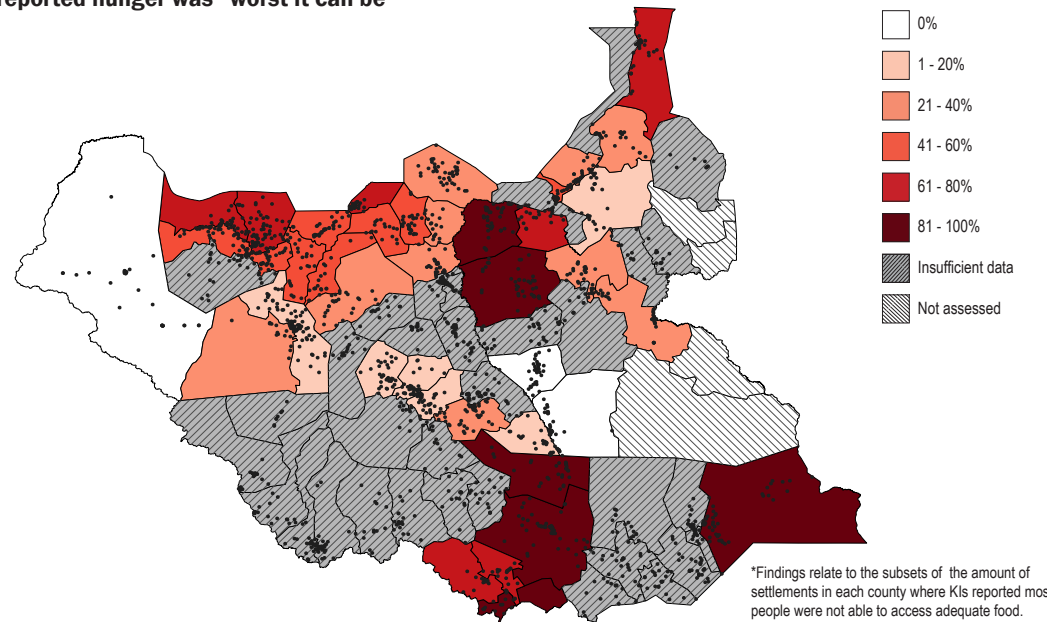
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Shocks

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



Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported hunger was “worst it can be”*



*Findings relate to the subsets of the amount of settlements in each county where KIs reported most people were not able to access adequate food.

Shocks: IDPs*

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

Fashoda (n=10) 70%

Shocks: conflict food access*

Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported conflict or insecurity as the main reason some people in the settlement were unable to access adequate food

Yei (n=14)	57%
Fashoda (n=13)	54%
Morobo (n=11)	27%
Lainya (n=15)	27%
Twic (n=20)	20%

Shocks: hunger*

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

Ayod (n=46)	100%
Kapoeta East (n=22)	100%
Fangak (n=42)	100%
Terekeka (n=17)	94%
Morobo (n=11)	91%

Shocks: conflict impact*

Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported conflict as the primary reason most people’s ability to engage in livelihood activities has decreased in the month prior to data collection

Fashoda (n=21)	62%
Duk (n=12)	25%
Lainya (n=13)	23%
Budi (n=21)	19%
Juba (n=18)	17%

*Findings relate to the subsets of (n) amount of settlements in each county where KIs reported the arrival of IDPs within the last month. There were no other counties which met the observations threshold for reporting.

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

*Findings relate to the subsets of (n) amount of settlements in each county where KIs reported that people’s ability to engage livelihood activities had decreased in the month prior to data collection.



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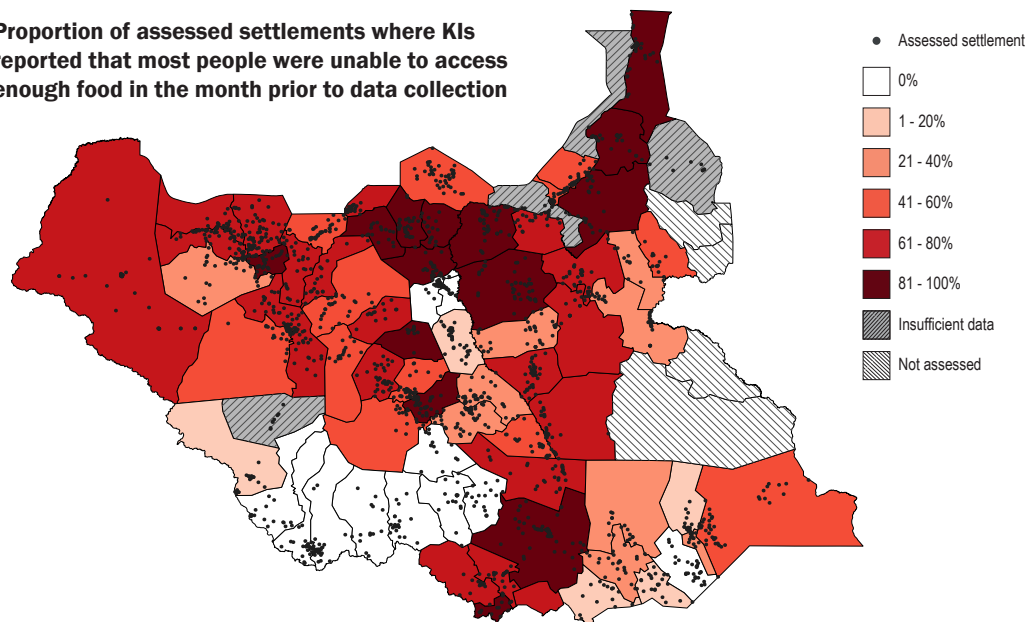
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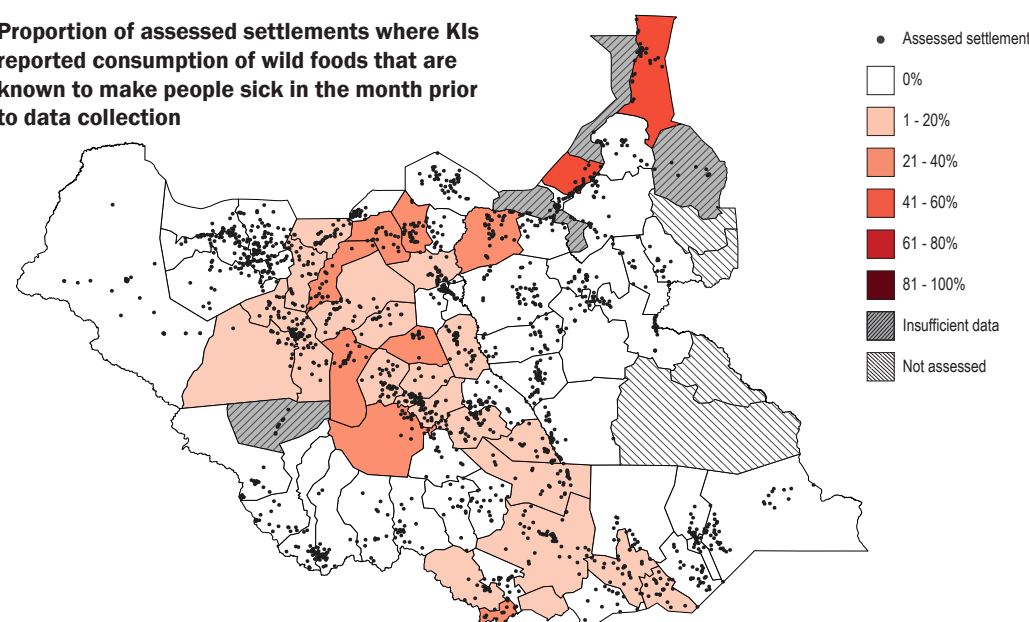
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Food access

Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that 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*

Guit	100%	<div></div>
Morobo	100%	<div></div>
Mayom	100%	<div></div>
Ayod	100%	<div></div>
Rubkona	100%	<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	52%	<div></div>
Renk	48%	<div></div>
Rumbek North	33%	<div></div>
Tonj South	29%	<div></div>
Gogrial East	27%	<div></div>

Livelihood: activities

Top five most commonly reported livelihood activities practiced in the settlement, by proportion of assessed settlements

Crops for sustenance	61%	<div></div>
Livestock	45%	<div></div>
Fishing	37%	<div></div>
Charcoal making	26%	<div></div>
Casual labour	22%	<div></div>

Food coping: skipping days*

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

Renk (n=34)	62%	<div></div>
Nyirrol (n=18)	33%	<div></div>
Akobo (n=12)	33%	<div></div>
Cueibet (n=23)	30%	<div></div>
Juba (n=43)	21%	<div></div>

*In 100% of assessed settlements in Fangak and Koch, KIs also reported most people were unable to access enough 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.



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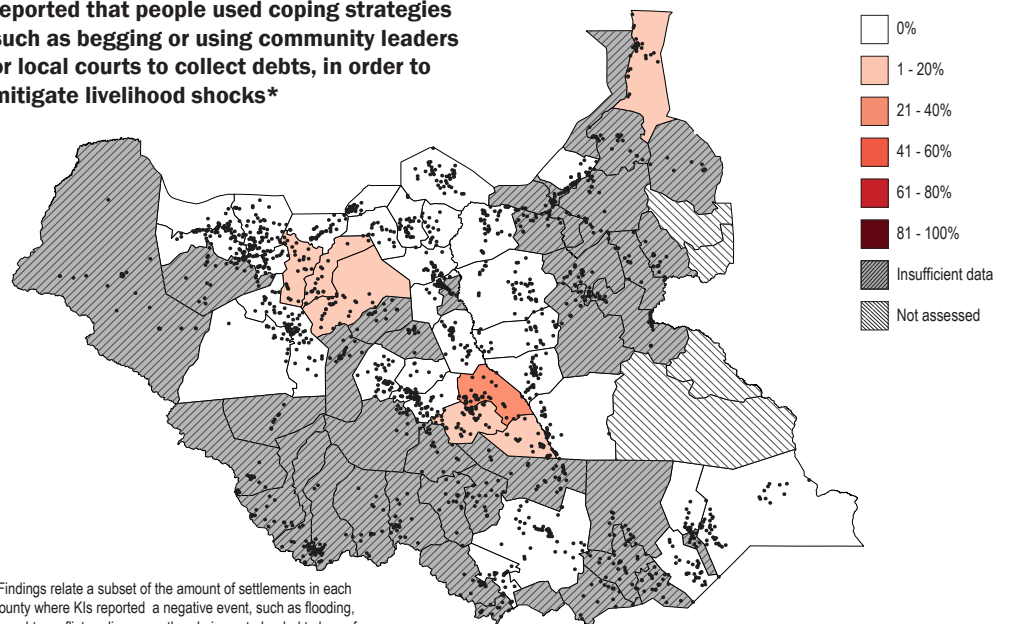
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Livelihoods: coping

Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that people used coping strategies such as begging or using community leaders or local courts to collect debts, in order to mitigate livelihood shocks*



*Findings relate a subset of the amount of settlements in each county where KIs reported a negative event, such as flooding, drought, conflict or disease outbreak, impacted or led to loss of livelihoods

Livelihoods: negative shocks

Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported a negative event which led to the loss of livelihoods, in the month prior to data collection

Fangak	100%	<div></div>
Guit	100%	<div></div>
Ayod	98%	<div></div>
Renk	92%	<div></div>
Twic East	88%	<div></div>

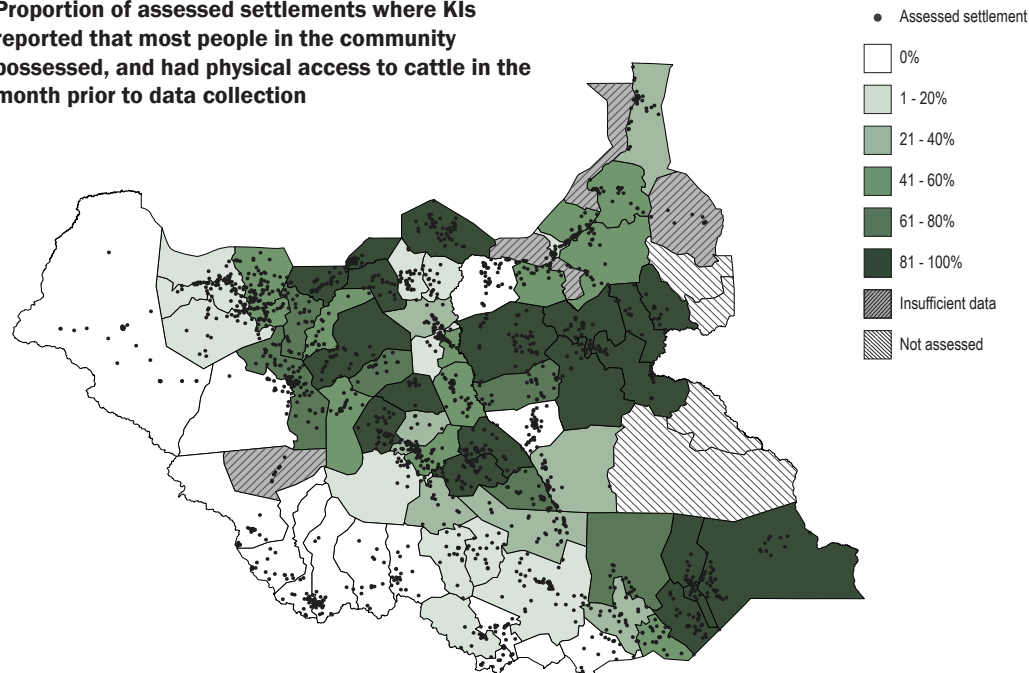
Livelihoods: coping

Top five most commonly reported livelihood coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection to mitigate a negative event which led to the loss of livelihoods, by proportion of assessed settlements

Limit meal sizes	23%	<div></div>
Rely on less preferred foods	22%	<div></div>
Reduce number of meals	20%	<div></div>
Borrow food	18%	<div></div>
Collecting natural resources	14%	<div></div>

Livelihoods: livestock

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



Livelihoods: casual labour

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

Baliet	91%	<div></div>
Renk	82%	<div></div>
Kajo-keji	78%	<div></div>
Melut	71%	<div></div>
Wau	69%	<div></div>

Livelihoods: livestock activities

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

Abiemnhom	100%	<div></div>
Kapoeta North	100%	<div></div>
Ulang	100%	<div></div>
Akobo	100%	<div></div>
Kapoeta South	100%	<div></div>

*In 100% of assessed settlements in Ayod, Nyirol, Budi, Urur, Luakpiny/Nasir and Kapoeta East, KIs also reported most people were engaged in livestock activities.



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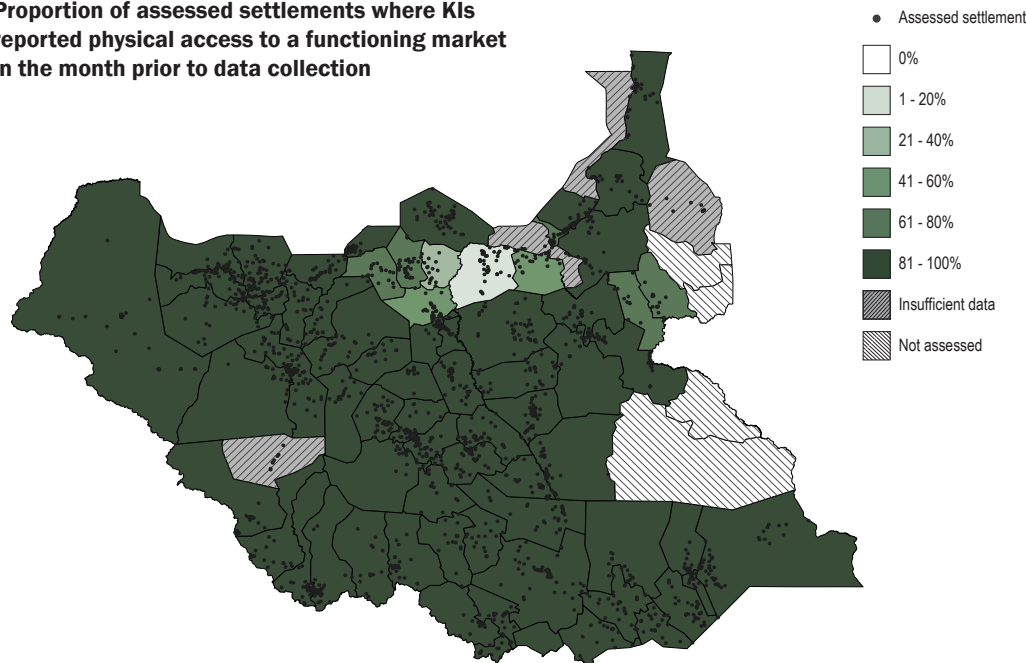
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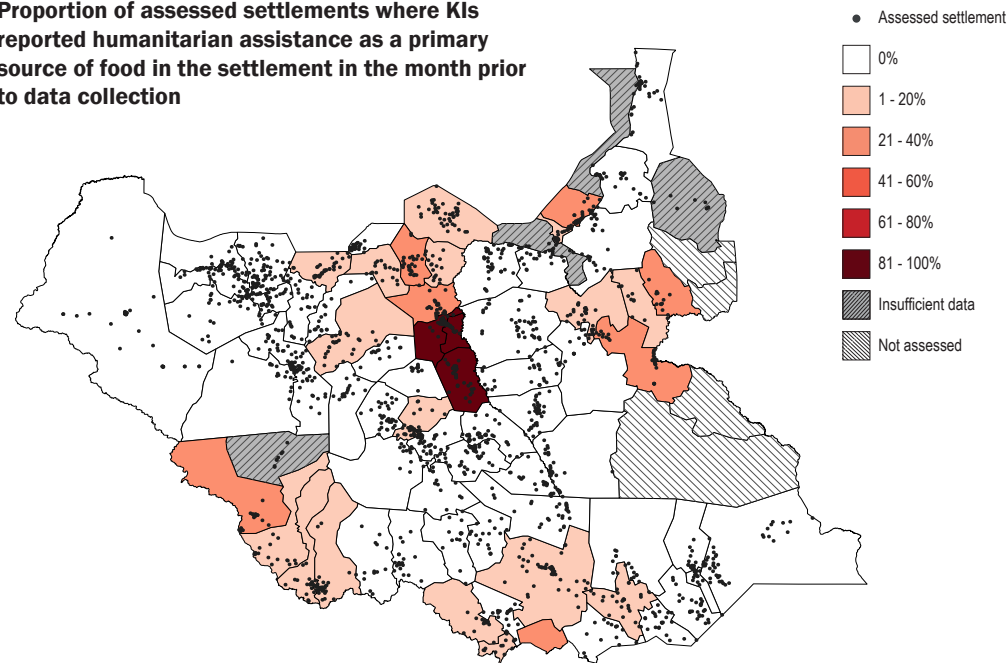
Markets

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 purchasing as a primary source of food in the settlement

Mundri East	100%	<div></div>
Terekeka	100%	<div></div>
Mundri West	100%	<div></div>
Baliet	100%	<div></div>
Ibba	100%	<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*

Ulang	100%	<div></div>
Nyirol	100%	<div></div>
Luakpiny/Nasir	100%	<div></div>
Akobo	100%	<div></div>
Budi	100%	<div></div>

* In 100% of assessed settlements in Uror, KIs also reported most people were engaged in livestock activities.

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

Leer	100%	<div></div>
Mayendit	95%	<div></div>
Panyijjar	86%	<div></div>
Koch	28%	<div></div>
Akobo	27%	<div></div>

Livestock disease*

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

Ayod (n=44)	100%	<div></div>
Budi (n=29)	100%	<div></div>
Gogrial East (n=12)	92%	<div></div>
Rumbek North (n=11)	91%	<div></div>
Melut (n=13)	85%	<div></div>

*Findings relate to the subsets of (n) amount of settlements in each county where KIs reporting people in the settlement possess cattle.



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	County	No. of assessed settlements
1	Abiemnhom	28
2	Akobo	31
3	Aweil Centre	33
4	Aweil East	70
5	Aweil North	25
6	Aweil South	28
7	Aweil West	44
8	Awerial	25
9	Ayod	46
10	Baliet	23
11	Bor South	52
12	Budi	29
13	Canal/Pigi	17
14	Cueibet	33
15	Duk	30
16	Ezo	20
17	Fangak	43
18	Fashoda	25
19	Gogrial East	20
20	Gogrial West	25
21	Guit	17
22	Ibba	14
23	Ikotos	23
24	Juba	49
25	Jur River	59
26	Kajo-keji	27
27	Kapoeta East	44
28	Kapoeta North	18
29	Kapoeta South	11
30	Koch	26

	County	No. of assessed settlements
31	Lafon	17
32	Lainya	22
33	Leer	21
34	Luakpiny/Nasir	12
35	Maban	9
36	Magwi	15
37	Malakal	22
38	Manyo	4
39	Maridi	22
40	Mayendit	22
41	Mayom	17
42	Melut	31
43	Morobo	11
44	Mundri East	17
45	Mundri West	18
46	Mvolo	15
47	Nagero	8
48	Nyirol	31
49	Nzara	23
50	Panyijiar	36
51	Panyikang	9
52	Pariang	43
53	Raja	39
54	Renk	40
55	Rubkona	33
56	Rumbek Centre	35
57	Rumbek East	31
58	Rumbek North	12
59	Tambura	26
60	Terekeka	27

	County	No. of assessed settlements
61	Tonj East	13
62	Tonj North	27
63	Tonj South	15
64	Torit	25
65	Twic	35
66	Twic East	36
67	Ulang	11
68	Uror	12
69	Wau	46
70	Wulu	14
71	Yambio	33
72	Yei	20
73	Yirol East	36
74	Yirol West	46