# South Sudan - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)
## Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

## 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 February 2018, and are not statistically generalisable.

### Assessment Coverage

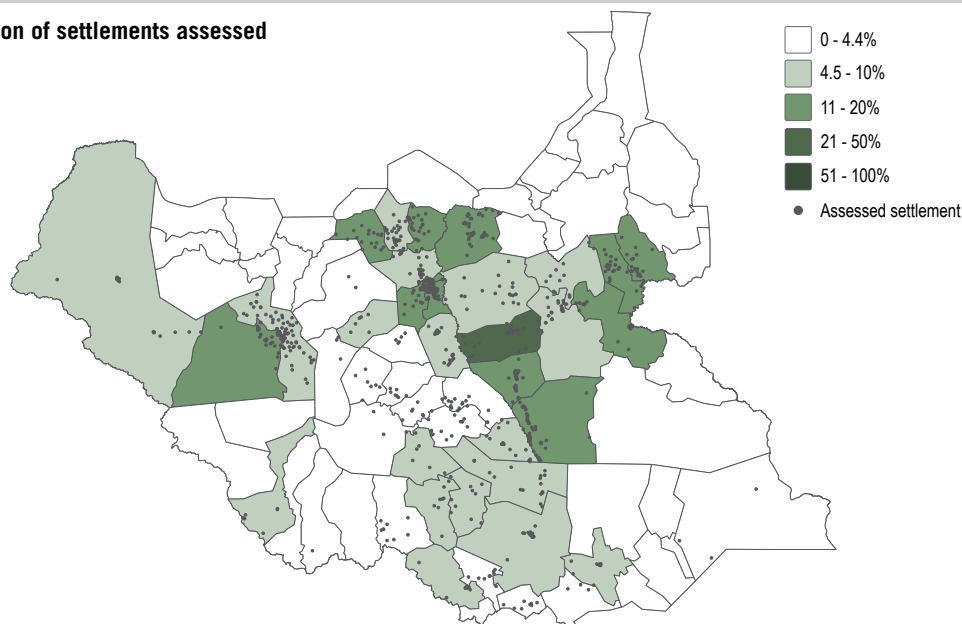**1,458** Key Informants interviewed

**848** Settlements assessed

**45** Counties assessed

**30** Counties with 4.5% or more coverage[1]

## Assessment coverage

**Proportion of settlements assessed**



Legend:
- 0 - 4.4%
- 4.5 - 10%
- 11 - 20%
- 21 - 50%
- 51 - 100%
- ● Assessed settlement

## Food access composite indicator

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



Legend:
- 0%
- 1 - 20%
- 21 - 40%
- 41 - 60%
- 61 - 80%
- 81 - 100%
- Insufficient data
- ● Assessed settlement

[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.
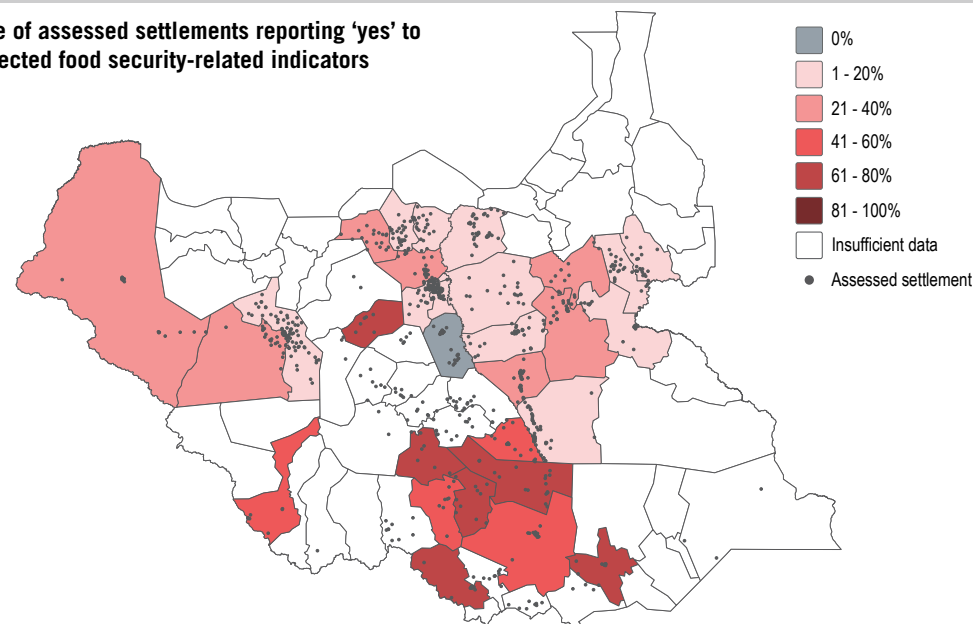
This simple food access composite aims to measure both levels of adequate access to food as well as severity of perceived hunger and application of severe consumption-based coping strategies. The composite was created by averaging the 'yes' responses of settlements reporting on the following indicators, 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

For more information on this factsheet please contact:
REACH
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# South Sudan - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

## Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan
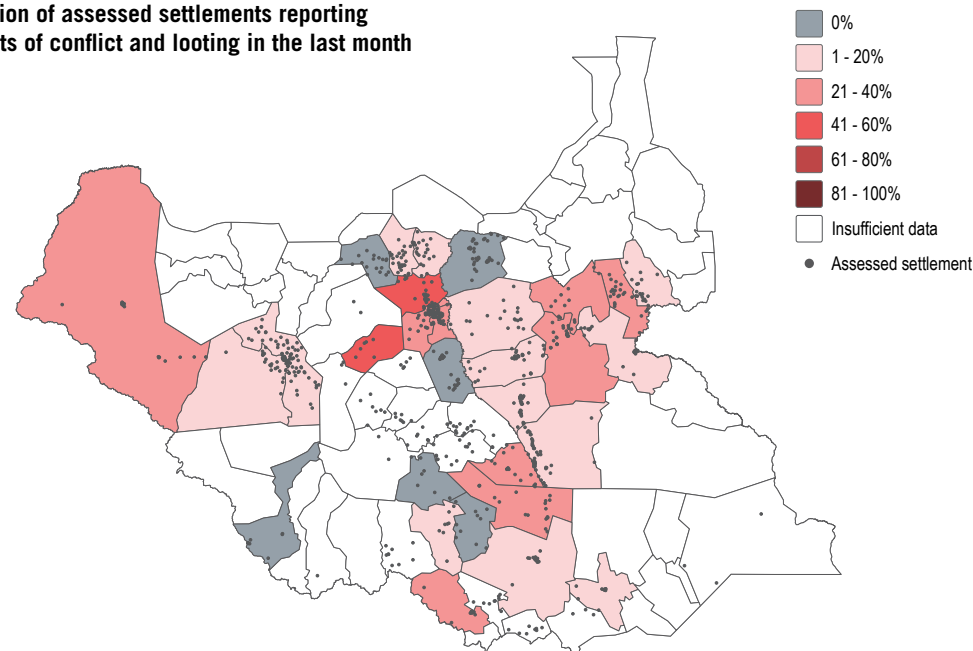
## Shocks

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



| | |
|---|---|
| ▪ | 0% |
| ▪ | 1 - 20% |
| ▪ | 21 - 40% |
| ▪ | 41 - 60% |
| ▪ | 61 - 80% |
| ▪ | 81 - 100% |
| ▪ | Insufficient data |
| • | Assessed settlement |
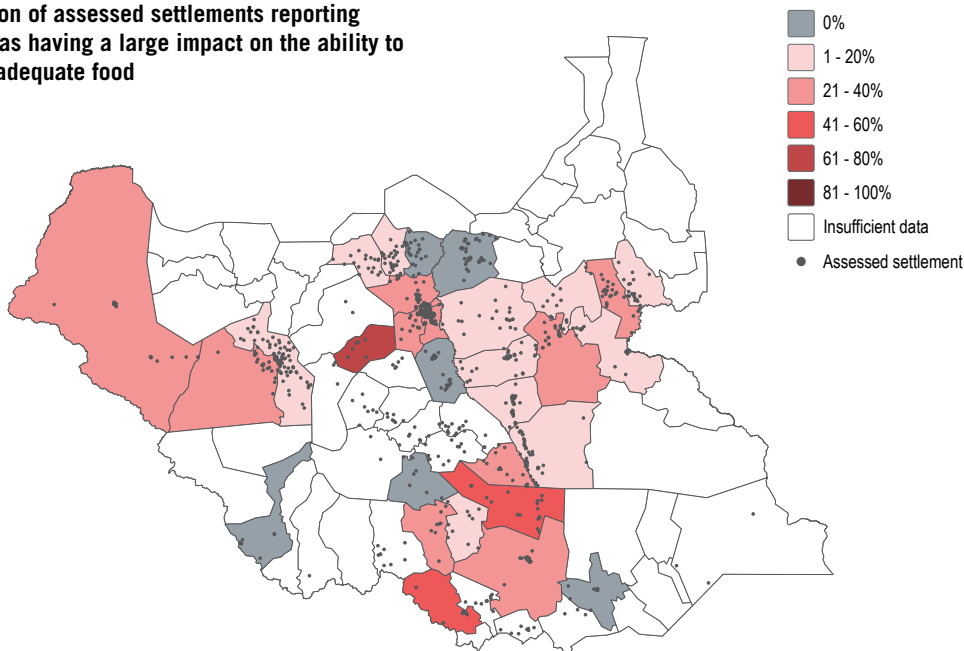
**Proportion of assessed settlements reporting incidents of conflict and looting in the last month**



| | |
|---|---|
| ▪ | 0% |
| ▪ | 1 - 20% |
| ▪ | 21 - 40% |
| ▪ | 41 - 60% |
| ▪ | 61 - 80% |
| ▪ | 81 - 100% |
| ▪ | Insufficient data |
| • | Assessed settlement |

### Shocks: IDPs

**Top five assessed counties reporting presence of newly arrived IDPs as having a large impact on ability to access adequate food**

| | |
|---|---|
| Mundri East | **90%** |
| Mundri West | **88%** |
| Mvolo | **86%** |
| Juba | **79%** |
| Ezo | **71%** |

### Shocks: health

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

| | |
|---|---|
| Mvolo | **100%** |
| Mundri East | **90%** |
| Mundri West | **88%** |
| Ezo | **86%** |
| Yei | **83%** |

### Shocks: cereal prices

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

| | |
|---|---|
| Yei | **75%** |
| Juba | **63%** |
| Mvolo | **57%** |
| Panyijiar | **56%** |
| Twic East | **50%** |

### Shocks: livestock

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

| | |
|---|---|
| Ezo | **57%** |
| Mvolo | **57%** |
| Mundri East | **50%** |
| Mundri West | **50%** |
| Tonj East | **50%** |

## Food access

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting inadequate access to food

Legend:
- 0%
- 1 - 20%
- 21 - 40%
- 41 - 60%
- 61 - 80%
- 81 - 100%
- Insufficient data
- • Assessed settlement
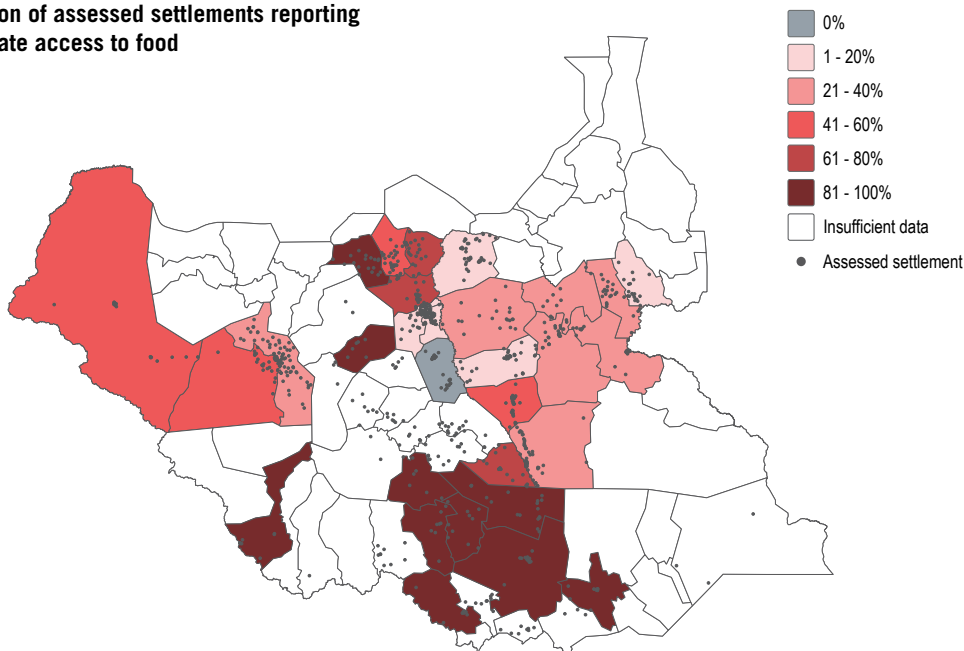


Proportion of assessed settlements reporting inadequate food access as causing perceived severe or extreme hunger

Legend:
- 0%
- 1 - 20%
- 21 - 40%
- 41 - 60%
- 61 - 80%
- 81 - 100%
- Insufficient data
- • Assessed settlement
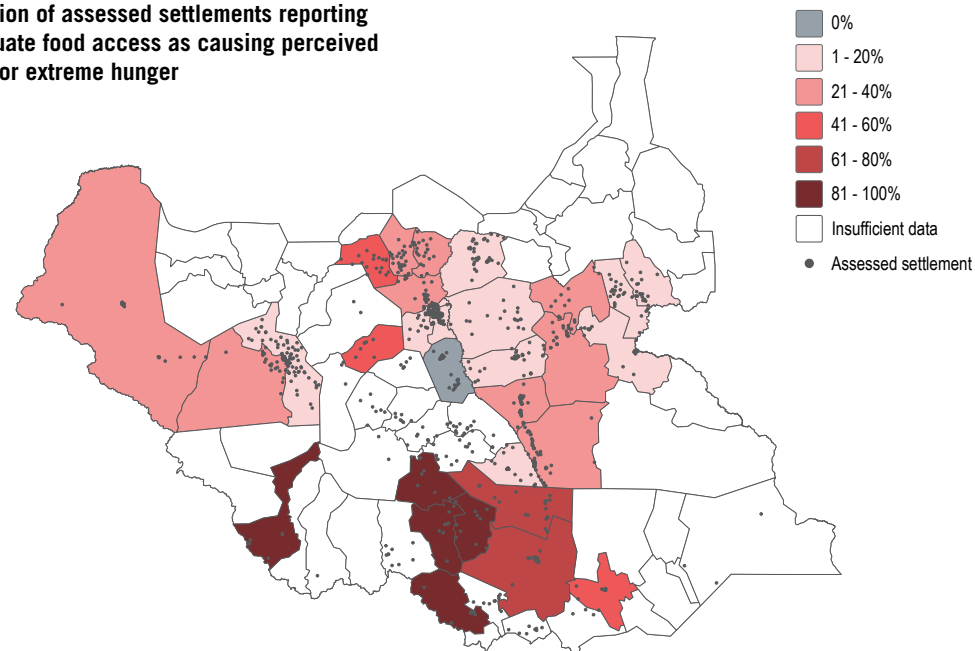


### Wild foods: frequency

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

| County | % |
|---|---|
| Tonj East | 50% |
| Torit | 50% |
| Ayod | 38% |
| Terekeka | 32% |
| Mundri East | 30% |

### Wild foods: nutrition

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

| County | % |
|---|---|
| Mvolo | 100% |
| Panyijiar | 89% |
| Mundri East | 80% |
| Mundri West | 75% |
| Leer | 74% |

### Meal frequency

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

| County | % |
|---|---|
| Mundri West | 100% |
| Mvolo | 100% |
| Tonj East | 100% |
| Torit | 100% |
| Yei | 92% |

### Food coping: skipping days

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

| County | % |
|---|---|
| Yei | 58% |
| Torit | 50% |
| Mvolo | 43% |
| Terekeka | 42% |
| Awerial | 40% |

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**Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC**

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## Livelihoods: cultivation

**Proportion of assessed settlements reporting cultivation as their primary food source**



- 0%
- 1 - 20%
- 21 - 40%
- 41 - 60%
- 61 - 80%
- 81 - 100%
- Insufficient data
- Assessed settlement
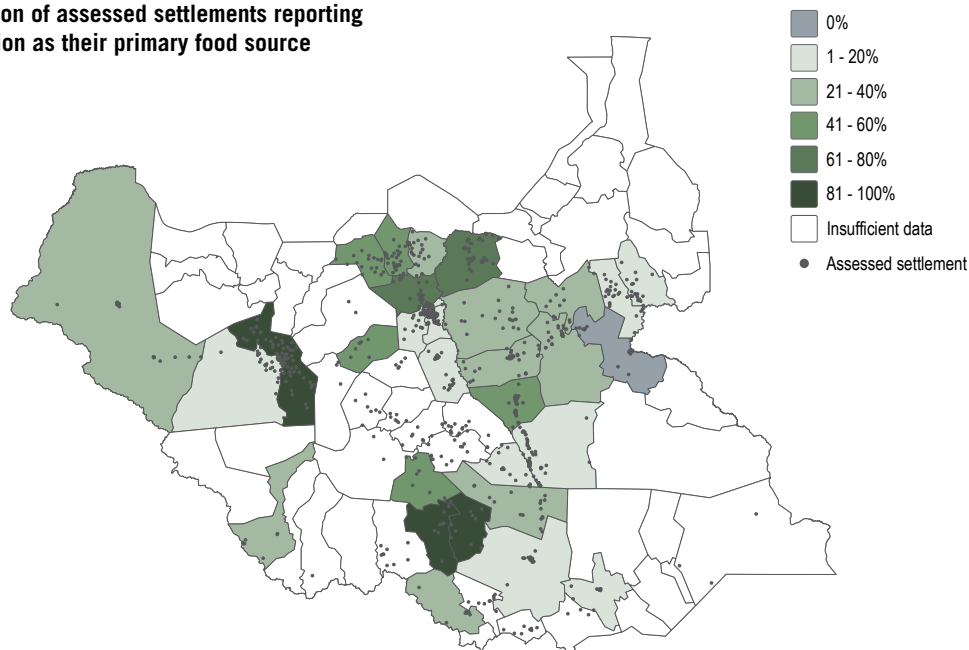
## Livelihoods: livestock

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



- 0%
- 1 - 20%
- 21 - 40%
- 41 - 60%
- 61 - 80%
- 81 - 100%
- Insufficient data
- Assessed settlement
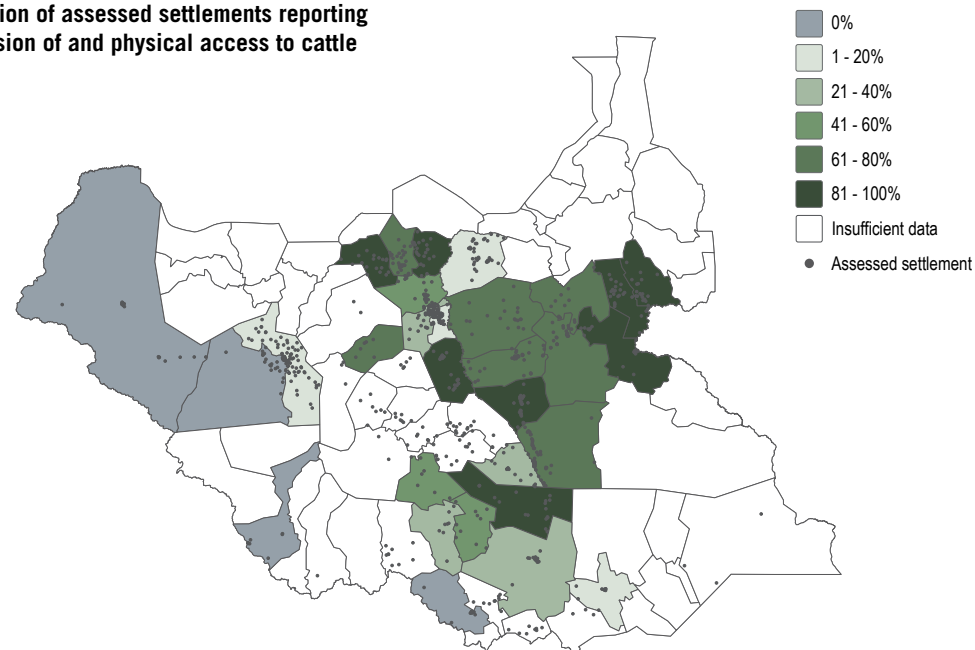
## Agricultural inputs

**Top five counties reporting inadequate access to agricultural inputs**

| County | % |
|---|---|
| Mundri East | 100% |
| Mundri West | 100% |
| Mvolo | 100% |
| Tonj East | 100% |
| Juba | 95% |

## Land for cultivation

**Top five counties reporting access restrictions to land for cultivation**

| County | % |
|---|---|
| Juba | 89% |
| Yei | 75% |
| Tonj East | 67% |
| Wau | 44% |
| Luakpiny/Nasir | 30% |
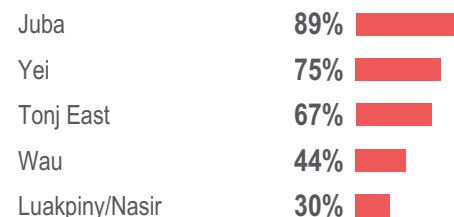
## Food source: livestock

**Top five counties reporting livestock as their primary food source**

| County | % |
|---|---|
| Bor South | 15% |
| Uror | 14% |
| Mayom | 11% |
| Ayod | 10% |
| Nyirol | 8% |
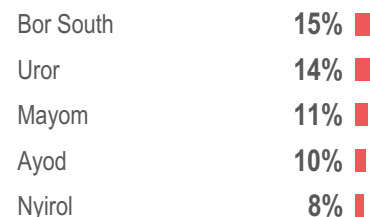
## Livestock disease

**Top five counties reporting a livestock disease outbreak**
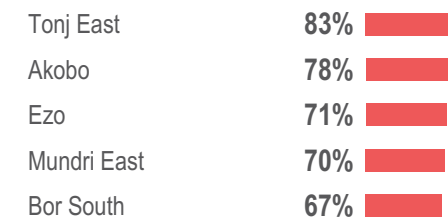
| County | % |
|---|---|
| Tonj East | 83% |
| Akobo | 78% |
| Ezo | 71% |
| Mundri East | 70% |
| Bor South | 67% |

## Markets

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting physical access to a functioning market

| | |
|---|---|
| ■ | 0% |
| ■ | 1 - 20% |
| ■ | 21 - 40% |
| ■ | 41 - 60% |
| ■ | 61 - 80% |
| ■ | 81 - 100% |
| □ | Insufficient data |
| • | Assessed settlement |
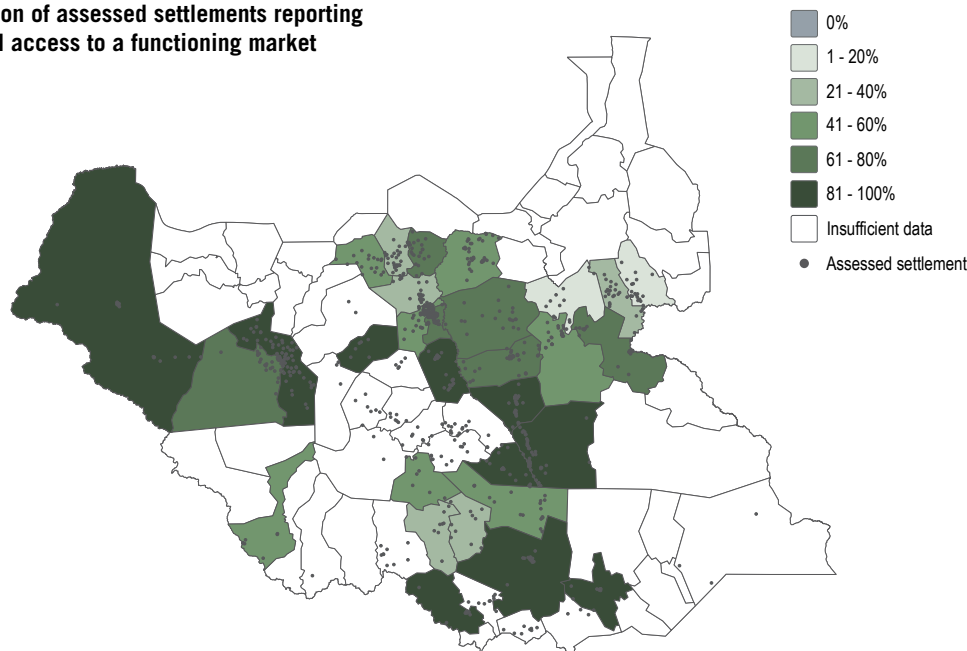
## Humanitarian assistance

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting having received food assistance in the previous 3 months from or in assessed settlements
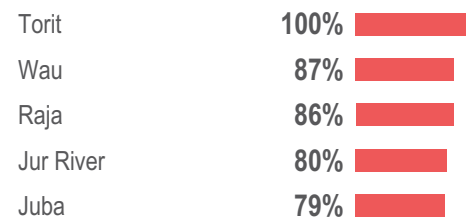
| | |
|---|---|
| ■ | 0% |
| ■ | 1 - 20% |
| ■ | 21 - 40% |
| ■ | 41 - 60% |
| ■ | 61 - 80% |
| ■ | 81 - 100% |
| □ | Insufficient data |
| • | Assessed settlement |
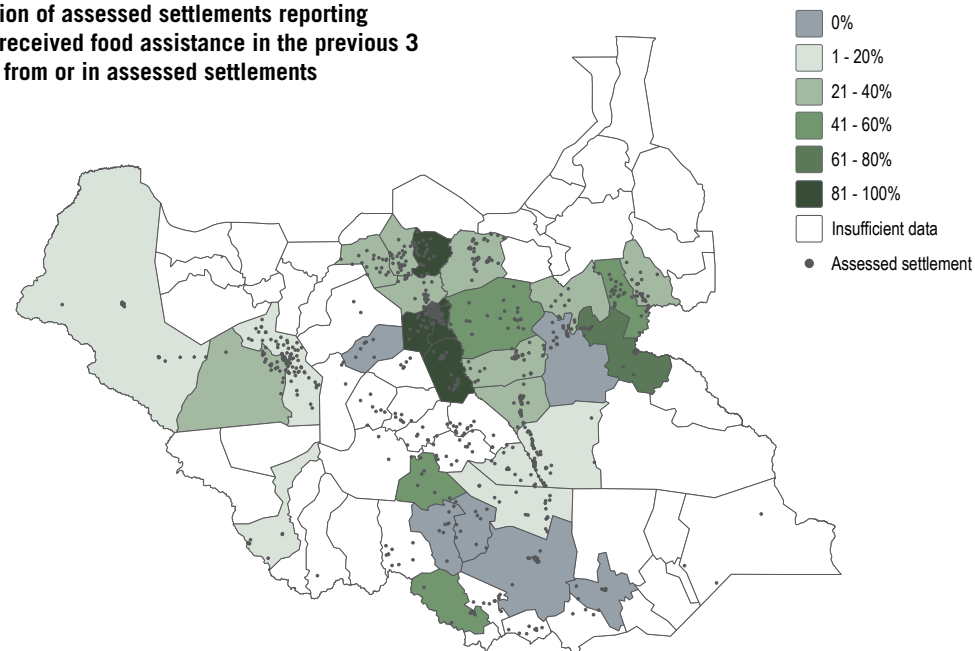
## Food source: purchasing

Top five assessed counties reporting purchase as primary food source

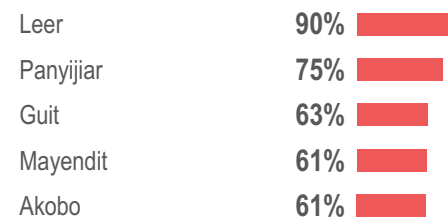| County | % |
|---|---|
| Juba | 95% |
| Torit | 67% |
| Yei | 58% |
| Ezo | 57% |
| Wau | 44% |
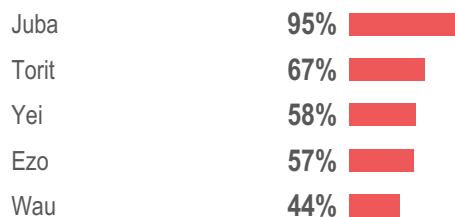
## Livelihood: casual labour

Top five assessed counties reporting casual labour as a livelihood activity

| County | % |
|---|---|
| Torit | 100% |
| Wau | 87% |
| Raja | 86% |
| Jur River | 80% |
| Juba | 79% |

## Food source: humanitarian

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

| County | % |
|---|---|
| Leer | 90% |
| Panyijiar | 75% |
| Guit | 63% |
| Mayendit | 61% |
| Akobo | 61% |

## Humanitarian distribution

Top five assessed counties reporting expecting a distribution of humanitarian assistance that did not occur within the past month
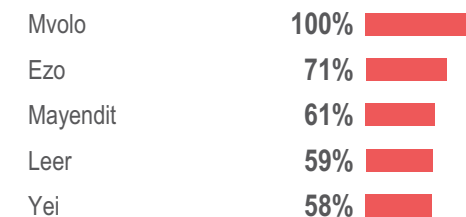
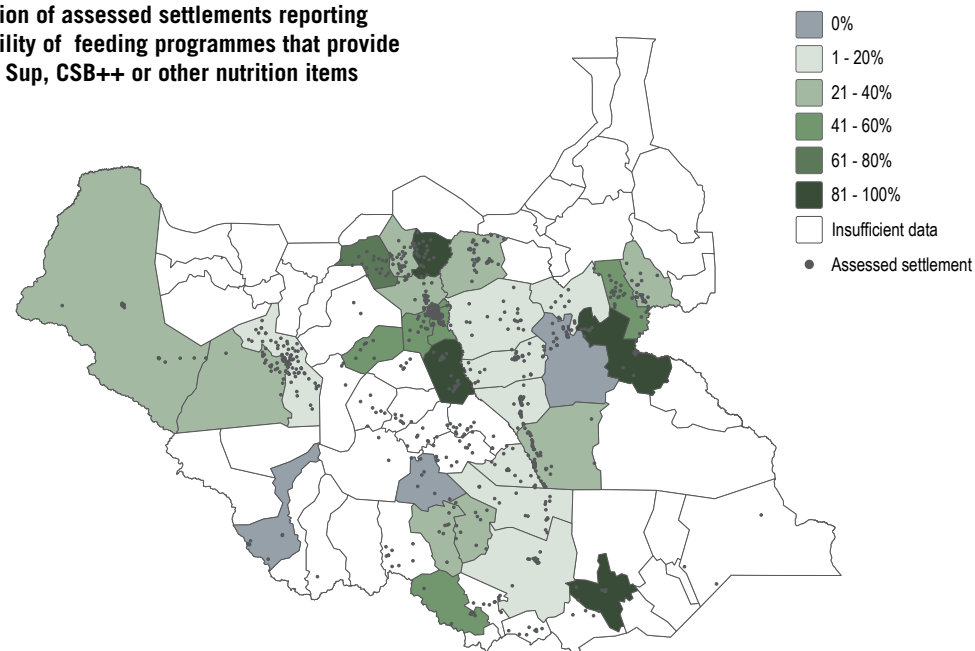| County | % |
|---|---|
| Mvolo | 100% |
| Ezo | 71% |
| Mayendit | 61% |
| Leer | 59% |
| Yei | 58% |

## Perceived causes of death, health and nutrition

**Proportion of assessed settlements reporting malnutrition / hunger as their primary perceived cause of death**



| | |
|---|---|
| | 0% |
| | 1 - 20% |
| | 21 - 40% |
| | 41 - 60% |
| | 61 - 80% |
| | 81 - 100% |
| | Insufficient data |
| • | Assessed settlement |
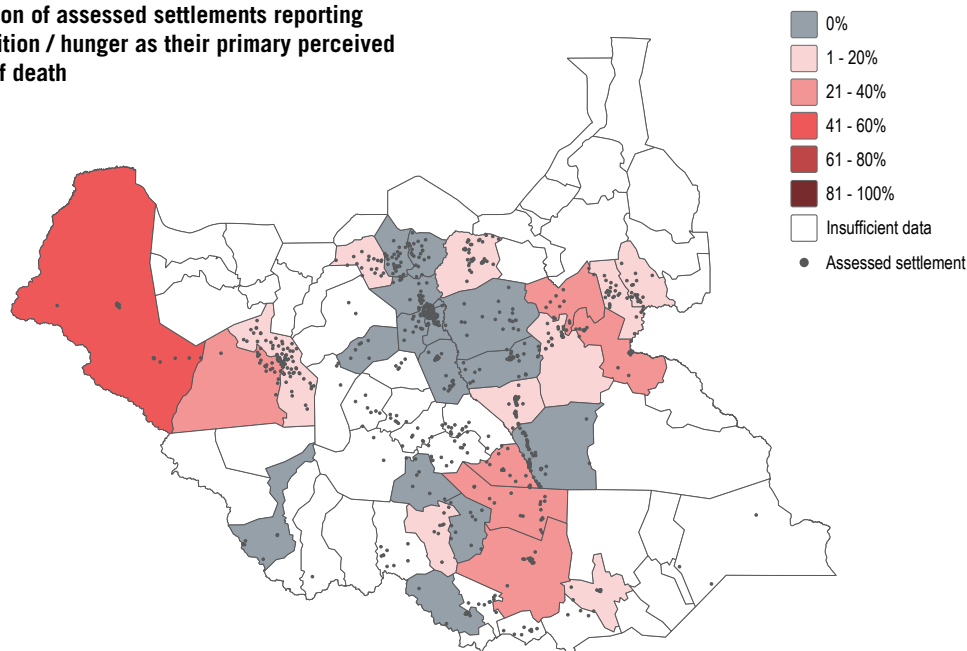
**Proportion of assessed settlements reporting availability of feeding programmes that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other nutrition items**



| | |
|---|---|
| | 0% |
| | 1 - 20% |
| | 21 - 40% |
| | 41 - 60% |
| | 61 - 80% |
| | 81 - 100% |
| | Insufficient data |
| • | Assessed settlement |

### Mortality increase

Top five assessed counties reporting a higher perceived number of deaths than normal in the last month

| | |
|---|---|
| Akobo | **65%** |
| Nyirol | **62%** |
| Awerial | **60%** |
| Ezo | **57%** |
| Mayendit | **53%** |

### Health: malnutrition

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

| | |
|---|---|
| Akobo | **17%** |
| Raja | **17%** |
| Bor South | **8%** |
| Wau | **6%** |
| Fangak | **6%** |

### Health: cholera

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

| | |
|---|---|
| Juba | **58%** |
| Torit | **50%** |
| Terekeka | **42%** |
| Panyijiar | **31%** |
| Akobo | **30%** |

### Health services

Top five assessed counties reporting no physical access to health services

| | |
|---|---|
| Uror | **100%** |
| Ezo | **86%** |
| Rubkona | **74%** |
| Koch | **48%** |
| Fangak | **47%** |