



South Sudan - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

July 2021

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 2021, and are not statistically generalisable.

Assessment Coverage

1708 Key informants interviewed

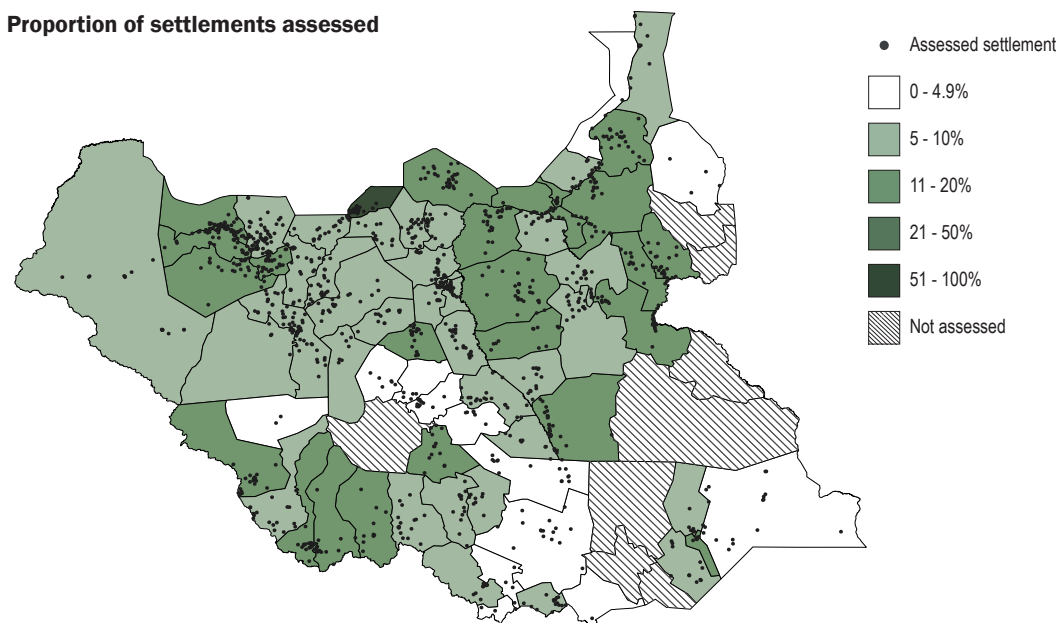
1439 Settlements assessed

69 Counties assessed

57 Counties with 5% or more coverage¹

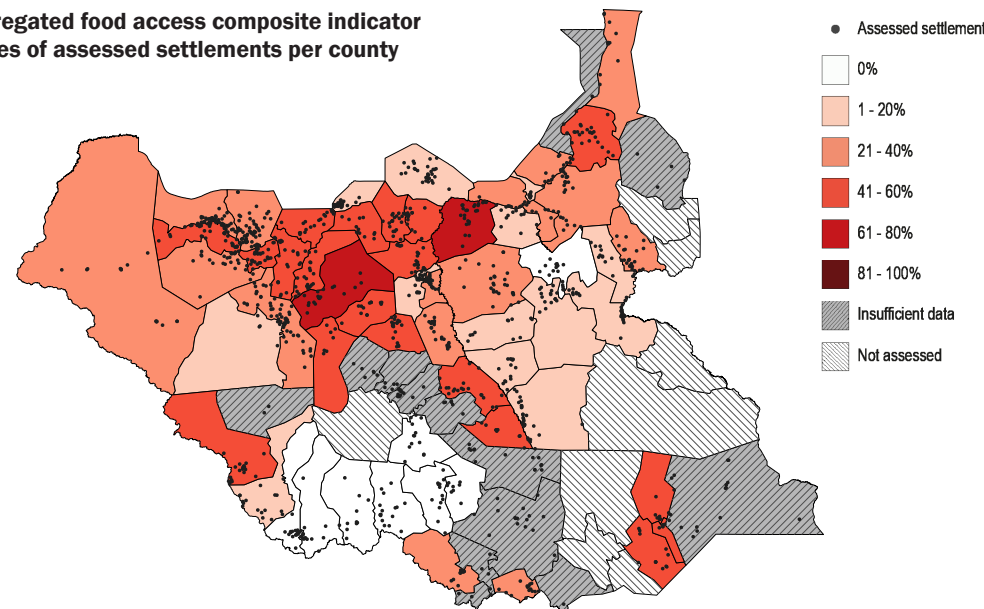
Assessment coverage

Proportion of settlements assessed



Food access composite indicator

Aggregated food access composite indicator scores of assessed settlements per county



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 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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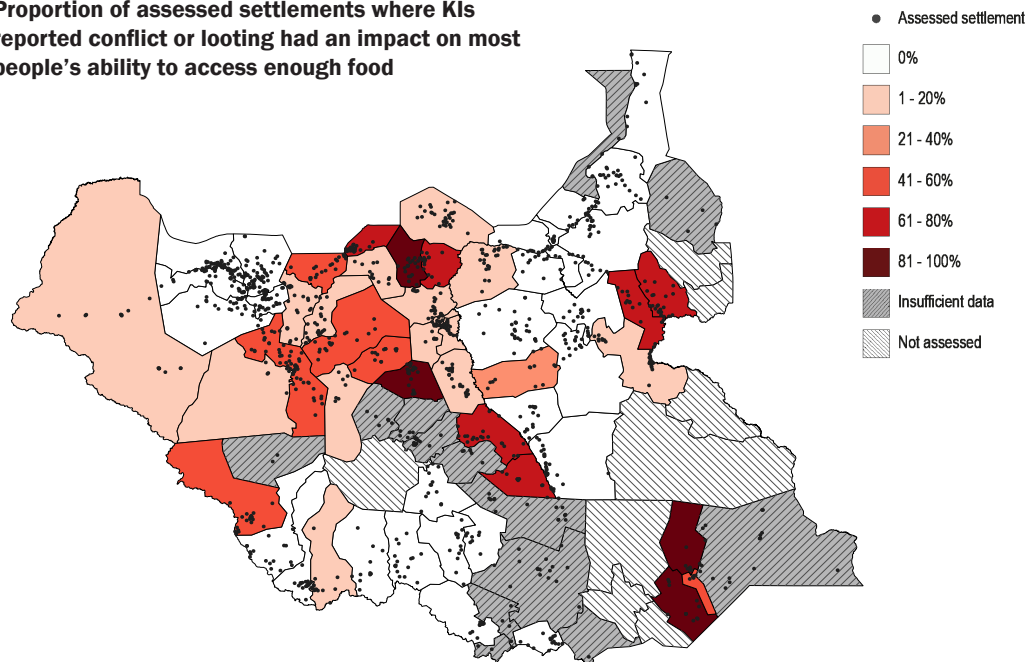
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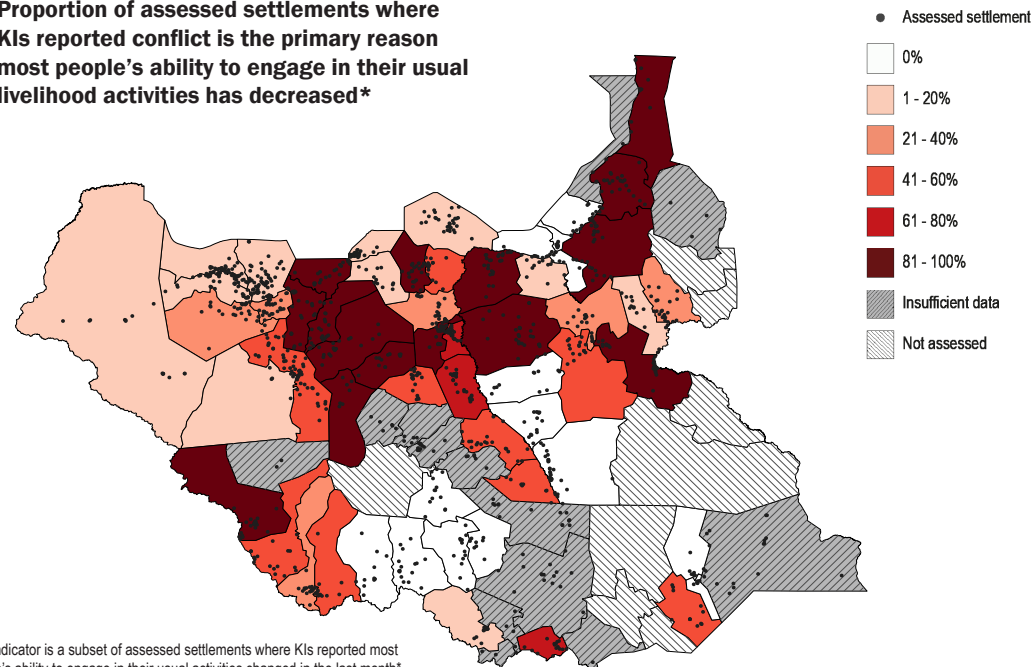
July 2021

Shocks

Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported conflict or looting had an impact on most people's ability to access enough food



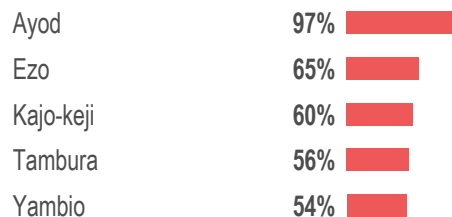
Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported conflict is the primary reason most people's ability to engage in their usual livelihood activities has decreased*



This indicator is a subset of assessed settlements where KIs reported most people's ability to engage in their usual activities changed in the last month*

Shocks: IDPs

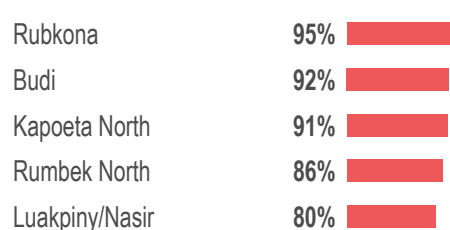
Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported the presence of newly arrived IDPs as having a large impact on the ability to access adequate food



Findings relate to a subset of the % of assessed settlements where presence of newly arrived IDPs were reported.

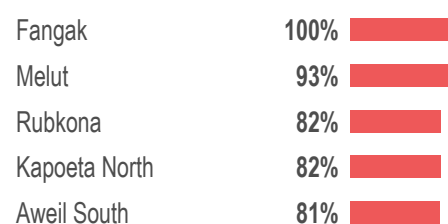
Shocks: conflict food access

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



Shocks: hunger

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



Shocks: conflict impact

Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported conflict is the primary reason most people's ability to engage in their usual livelihood activities has decreased*



This indicator is a subset of assessed settlements where KIs reported most people's ability to engage in their usual activities changed in the last month*



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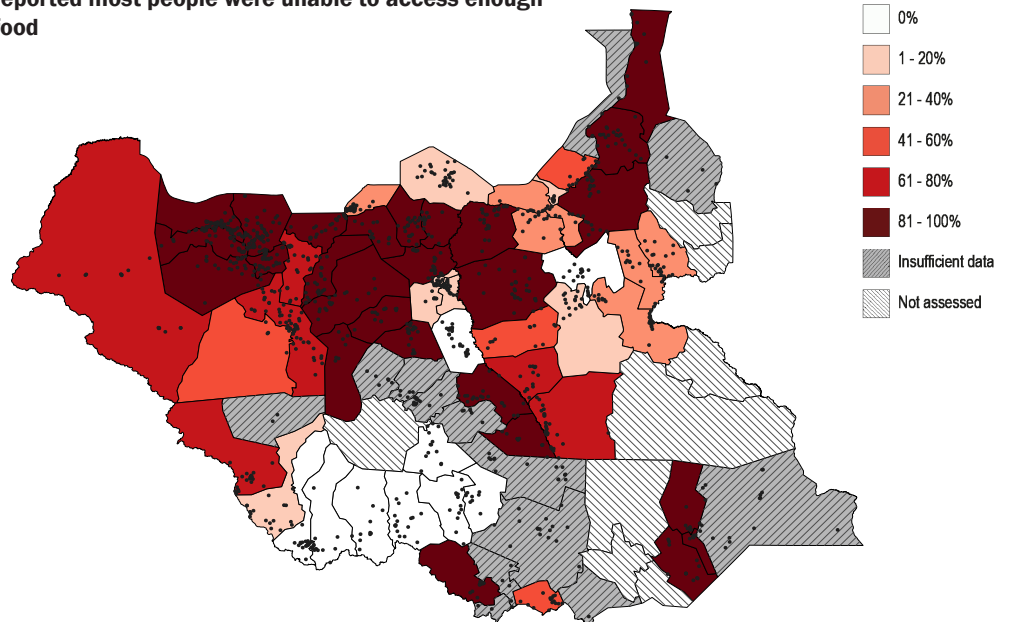
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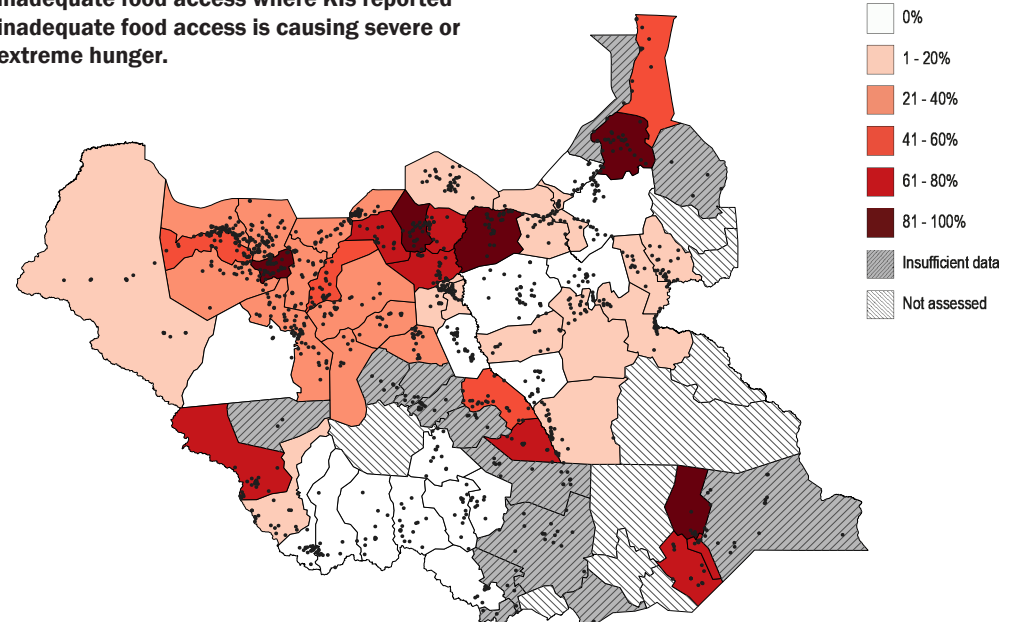
July 2021

Food access

Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported most people were unable to access enough food



Proportion of assessed settlements with inadequate food access where KIs reported inadequate food access is causing severe or extreme hunger.



Inadequate access to food

Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported people are unable to access enough food

Tonj East	100%
Aweil North	100%
Tonj North	100%
Aweil South	100%
Budi	100%

Other counties where 100% of assessed settlements where KIs reported people are unable to access enough food includes: Aweil Centre, Aweil West, Awerial, Ayod, Baliet, Fangak, Kapoeta East, Kapoeta North, Kapoeta South, Maban, Magwi, Manyo, Morobo, Renk, and Rumbek North

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

Fangak	97%
Tonj North	79%
Tonj East	79%
Fashoda	73%
Panyijjar	69%

Livelihood: engage in agriculture

Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported in a normal year most people would engage in agriculture

Koch	100%
Mvolo	100%
Aweil South	100%
Mundri West	100%
Renk	100%

Other counties where 100% of assessed settlements where KIs reported in a normal year people would engage in agriculture includes: Aweil Centre, Aweil East, Aweil North, Aweil West, Ayod, Budi, Canal/Pigi, Cueibet, Ezo, Fangak, Fashoda, Guit, Ibba, Jur River, Kapoeta East, Kapoeta North, Lainya, Leer, Magwi, Maridi, Mayom, Melut, Mundri East, Nagero, Nyirol, Nzara, Panyikang, Raja, Rumbek East, Rumbek North, Tambura, Terekeka, Tonj East, Tonj South, Urur, Yambio and Yei

Food coping: skipping days

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

Tambura	62%
Awerial	31%
Rumbek North	26%
Tonj North	24%
Luakpiny/Nasir	21%



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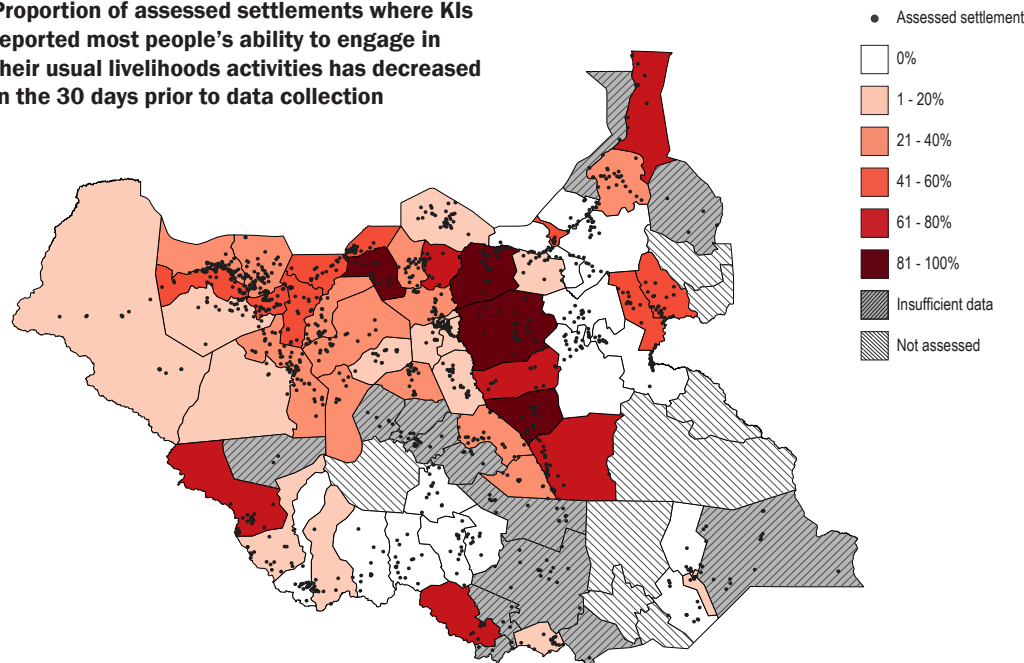
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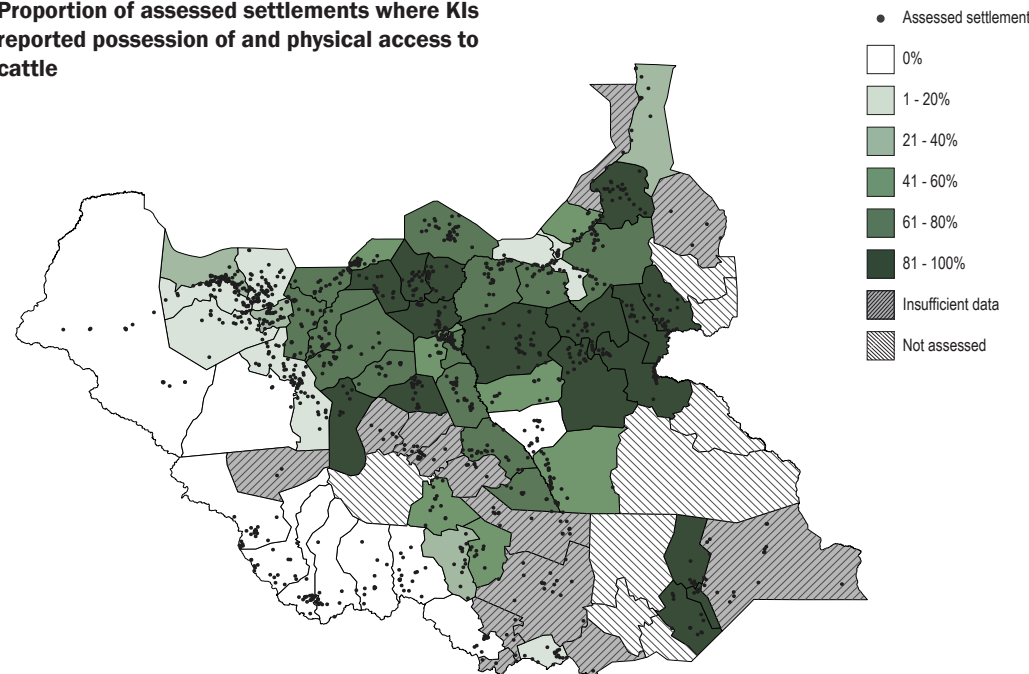
Livelihoods: engage in activities

Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported most people's ability to engage in their usual livelihoods activities has decreased in the 30 days prior to data collection



Livelihoods: livestock

Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported possession of and physical access to cattle



Livelihood: crop disruptions

Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported disruptions in crop growth

Kapoeta South	100%	<div></div>
Fangak	100%	<div></div>
Fashoda	100%	<div></div>
Panyikang	100%	<div></div>
Ayod	100%	<div></div>

Other counties where 100% of assessed settlements where KIs reported disruptions in crop growth include: Magwi, Manyo and Morobo

Livelihood: engage in activities

Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported most people's ability to engage in their usual livelihoods activities has decreased

Ayod	100%	<div></div>
Fangak	96%	<div></div>
Mayom	86%	<div></div>
Twic East	81%	<div></div>
Yei	80%	<div></div>

Livelihood: casual labour

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

Baliet	96%	<div></div>
Tonj South	89%	<div></div>
Aweil Centre	89%	<div></div>
Tonj East	86%	<div></div>
Raja	86%	<div></div>

Livestock activities

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

Rubkona	100%	<div></div>
Ulang	100%	<div></div>
Nyirrol	100%	<div></div>
Uror	100%	<div></div>
Guit	100%	<div></div>

Other counties where 100% of assessed settlements where KIs reported most people are engaged in livestock activities include: Akobo, Ayod, Cueibet, Kapoeta North and Luakpiny/Nasir



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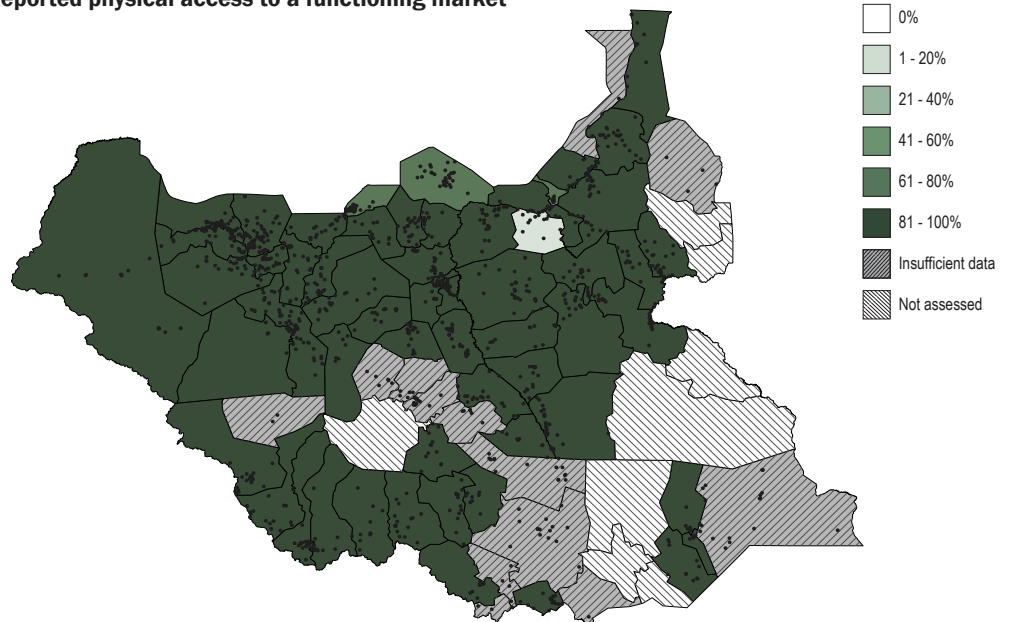
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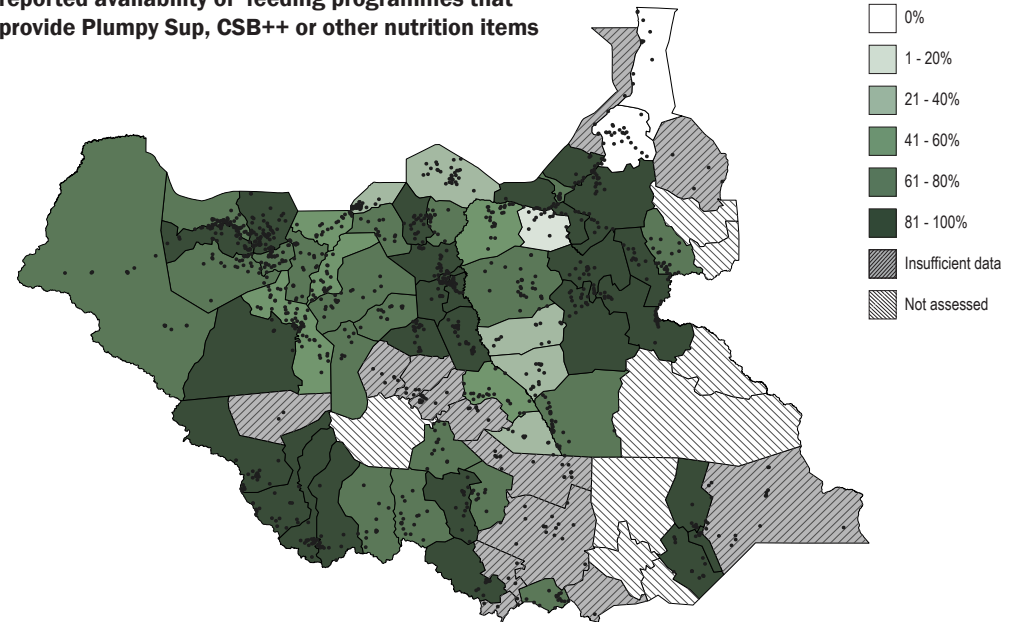
Markets

Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported physical access to a functioning market



Feeding programmes

Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported availability of feeding programmes that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other nutrition items



Food source: purchasing

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

Ibba	100%	<div></div>
Mvolo	100%	<div></div>
Baliet	100%	<div></div>
Maridi	100%	<div></div>
Mundri East	100%	<div></div>

Other counties where 100% of assessed settlements where KIs reported that primary source of food was purchasing include: were Maban, Magwi, Manyo, Morobo and Renk

Food source: livestock

Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported livestock is the primary source of food in the settlement

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

No other county where KIs in 100% of assessed settlements reported livestock is the primary source of food.

Food source: humanitarian aid

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

Rubkona	100%	<div></div>
Panyijjar	100%	<div></div>
Nyirol	100%	<div></div>
Guit	100%	<div></div>
Leer	96%	<div></div>

Livestock disease

Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported there has been a livestock disease outbreak that resulted in cattle dying in the 30 days prior to data collection

Malakal	100%	<div></div>
Panyikang	100%	<div></div>
Mayom	100%	<div></div>
Fangak	100%	<div></div>
Ayod	100%	<div></div>

Other counties where KIs in 100% of assessed settlements reported that there has been a livestock disease outbreak that resulted in cattle dying include: Bor South, Canal/Pigi and Tonj Souths