



South Sudan - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

September 2020

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 September 2020, and are not statistically generalisable.

Assessment Coverage

2,386 Key informants interviewed

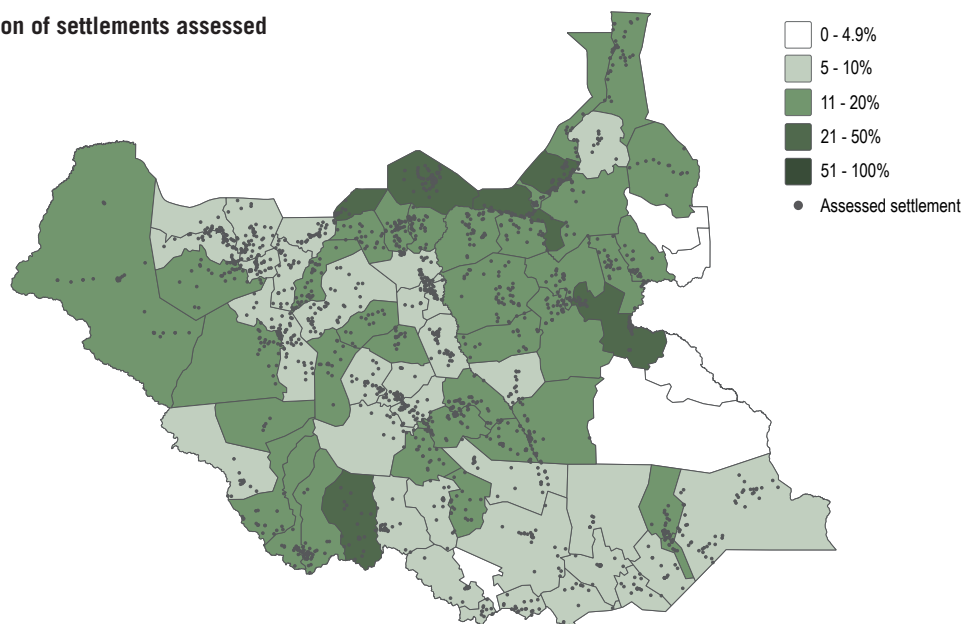
1,891 Settlements assessed

73 Counties assessed

73 Counties with 5% or more coverage¹

Assessment coverage

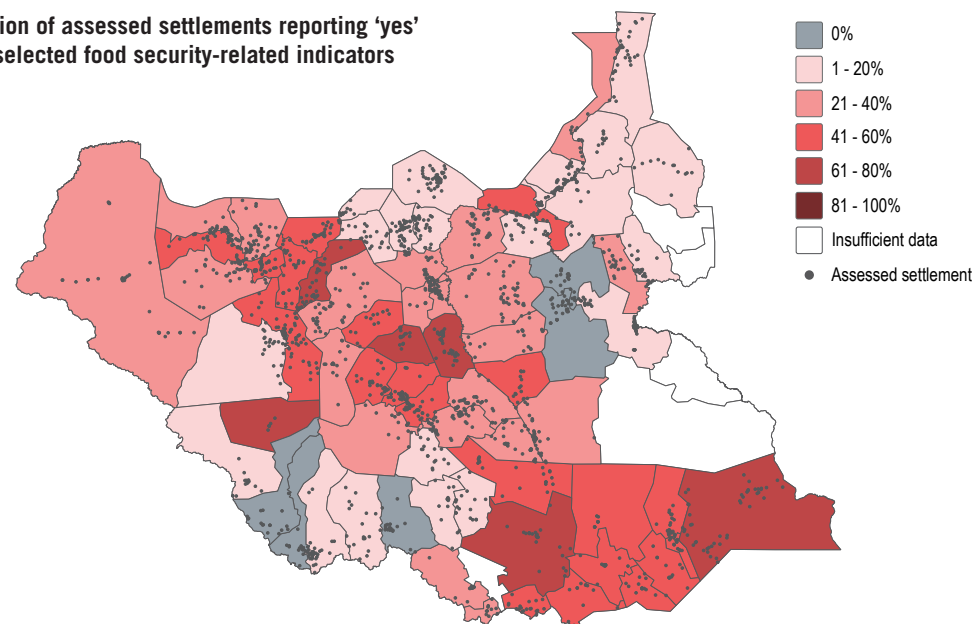
Proportion of settlements assessed



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 March 2019 has been used as the reference for settlement names and locations.

Food access composite indicator

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



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 of settlements reporting on the following indicators, with all indicators considered to have the same weight:

- Inadequate access to food
- Consuming one or no 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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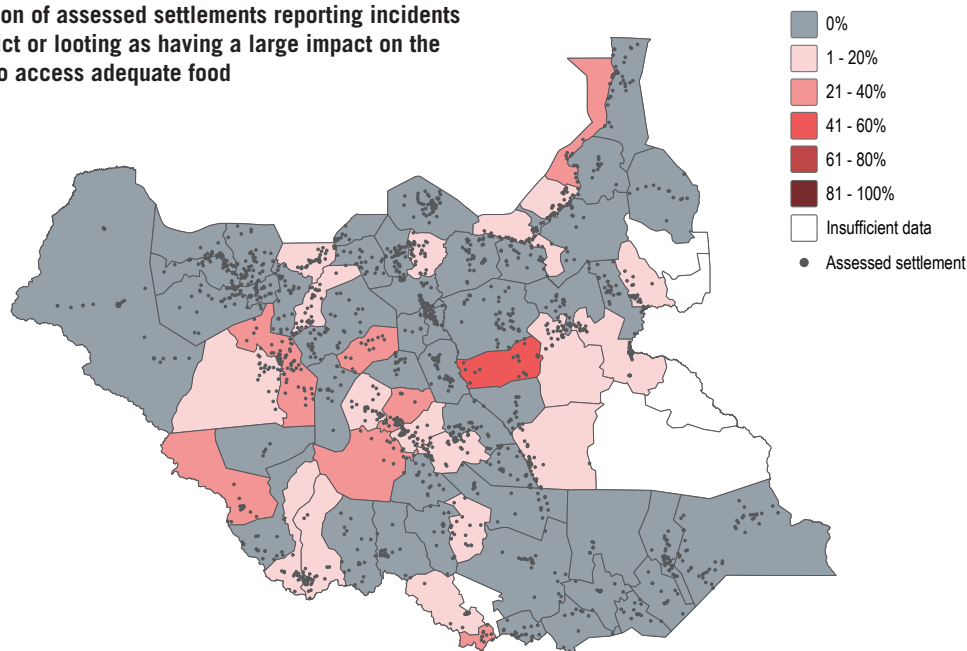
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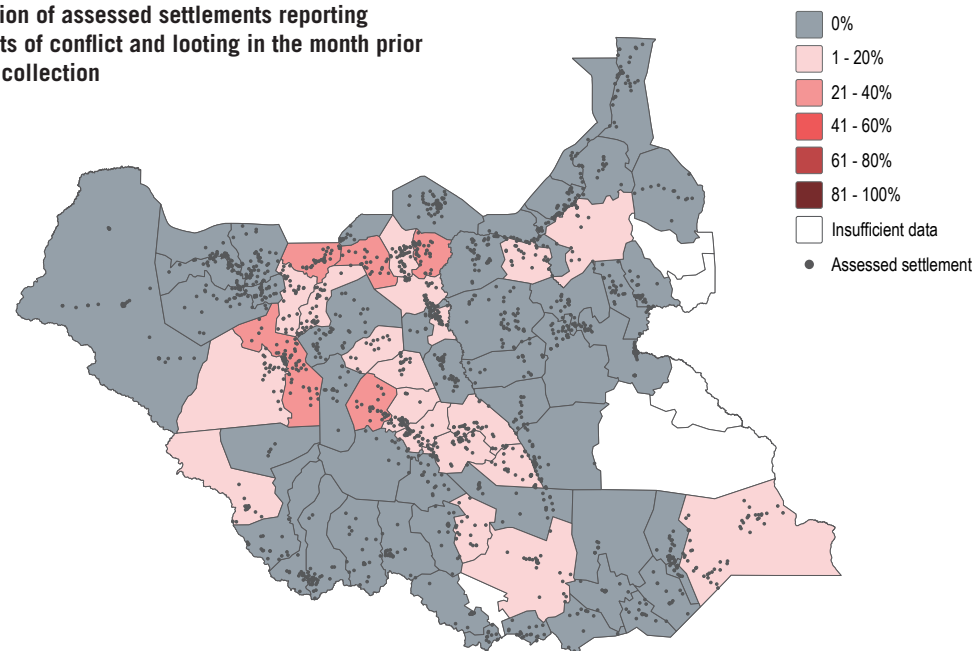
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Shocks

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



Proportion of assessed settlements reporting incidents of conflict and looting in the month prior to data collection



Shocks: IDPs

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

Panyijiar	82%	<div></div>
Mayendit	74%	<div></div>
Leer	50%	<div></div>
Magwi	42%	<div></div>
Terekeka	36%	<div></div>

Shocks: health

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported perceived health problems as having a large impact on the ability to access adequate food

Lafon	75%	<div></div>
Juba	65%	<div></div>
Magwi	58%	<div></div>
Twic	44%	<div></div>
Aweil West	42%	<div></div>

Shocks: conflict food access

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

Twic	42%	<div></div>
Cueibet	38%	<div></div>
Rumbek North	35%	<div></div>
Jur River	33%	<div></div>
Koch	30%	<div></div>

Shocks: hunger

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

Kapoeta North	96%	<div></div>
Lafon	88%	<div></div>
Nagero	83%	<div></div>
Juba	78%	<div></div>
Rumbek North	76%	<div></div>



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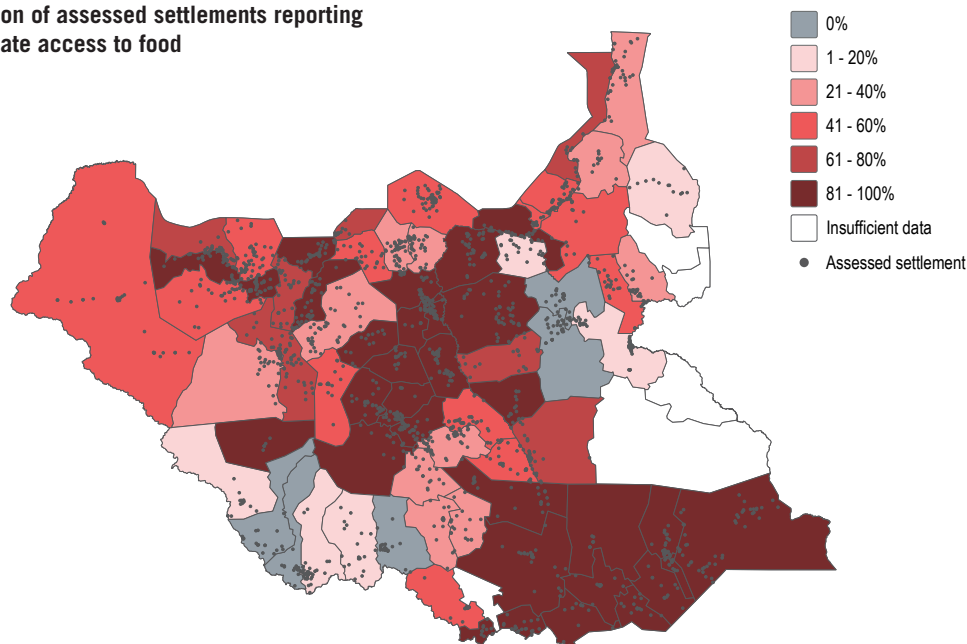
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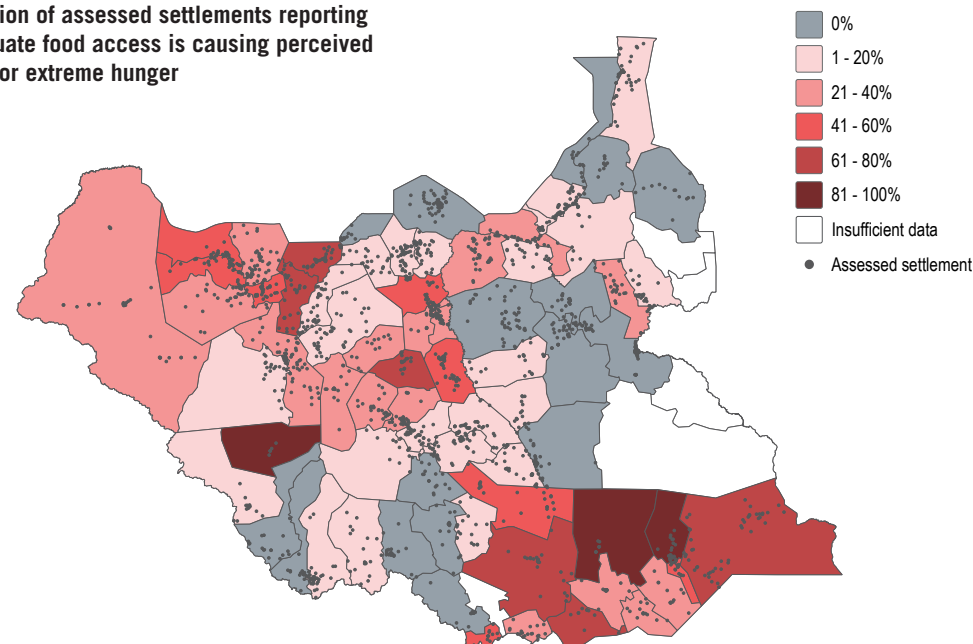
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Food access

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting inadequate access to food



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



Wild foods: frequency

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported consumption of wild foods happens all the time

Yei	80%
Magwi	67%
Jur River	53%
Gogrial East	51%
Morobo	45%

Wild foods: nutrition

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick

Tonj East	100%
Fangak	79%
Twic	69%
Renk	68%
Gogrial East	68%

Meal frequency

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported that most people consume one meal per day or less

Kapoeta East	100%
Kapoeta North	100%
Panyikang	100%
Rumbek North	100%
Torit	100%

*No other counties where 100% of assessed settlements reported that most people consume one meal per day or less.

Food coping: skipping days

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

Gogrial East	84%
Nagero	83%
Budi	79%
Tonj East	64%
Panyijiar	58%



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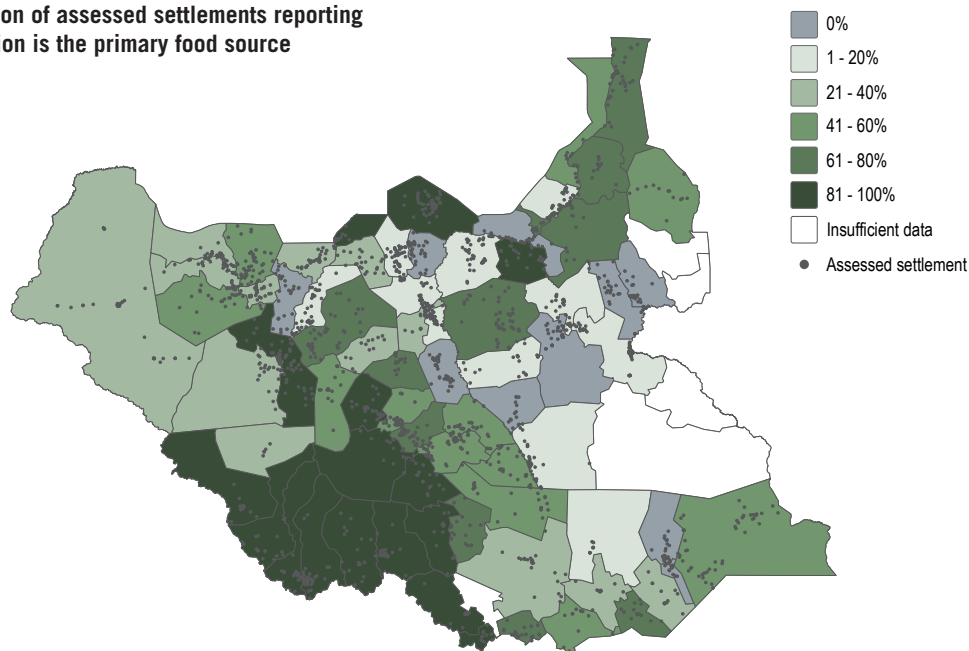
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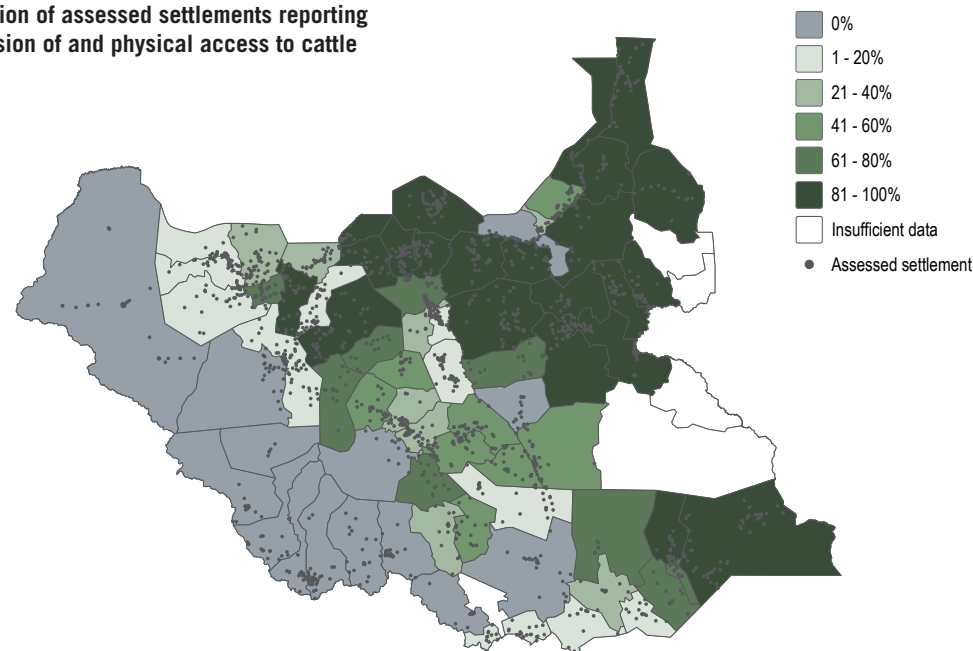
Livelihoods: cultivation

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting cultivation is the primary food source



Livelihoods: livestock

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



Agricultural inputs

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported having inadequate access to farming tools

Twic East	100%	<div></div>
Gogrial East	95%	<div></div>
Magwi	92%	<div></div>
Lafon	88%	<div></div>
Juba	87%	<div></div>

Land for cultivation

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported experiencing restrictions to access land for cultivation

Twic East	93%	<div></div>
Bor South	69%	<div></div>
Duk	53%	<div></div>
Panyijjar	49%	<div></div>
Juba	39%	<div></div>

Food source: livestock

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported livestock is their primary source of food

Aweil South	38%	<div></div>
Aweil West	25%	<div></div>
Aweil North	23%	<div></div>
Duk	21%	<div></div>
Ulang	19%	<div></div>

Livestock activities

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

Akobo	100%	<div></div>
Budi	100%	<div></div>
Fangak	100%	<div></div>
Kapoeta East	100%	<div></div>
Kapoeta North	100%	<div></div>

Other counties where 100% of assessed settlements reported engaging in livestock activities include: Kapoeta South, Luakpiny Nasir, Maban, Mayom, Melut, Nyirol, TonjNorth, Ulang and Uror.



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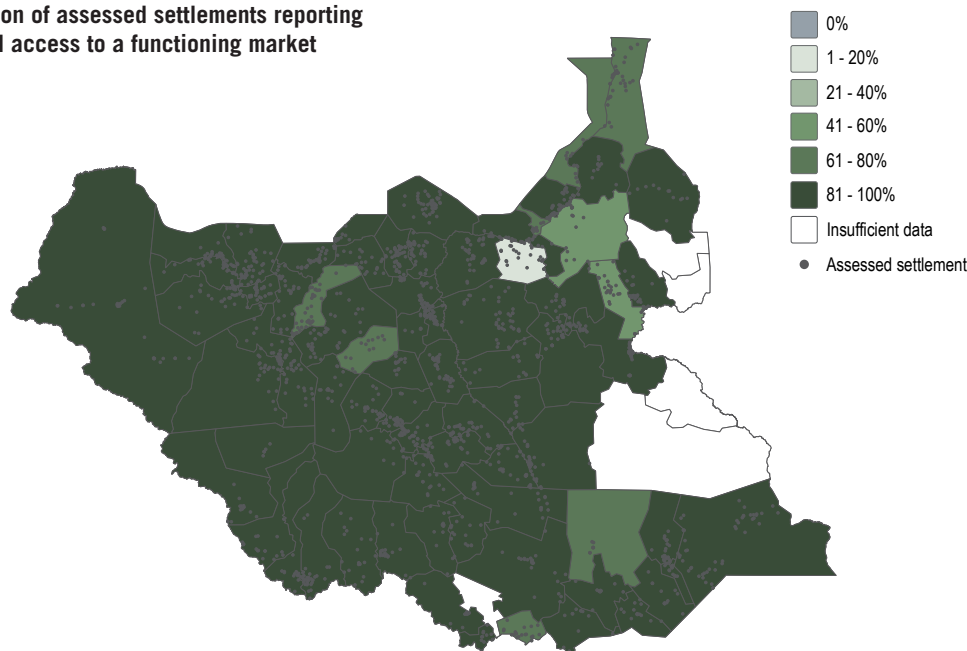
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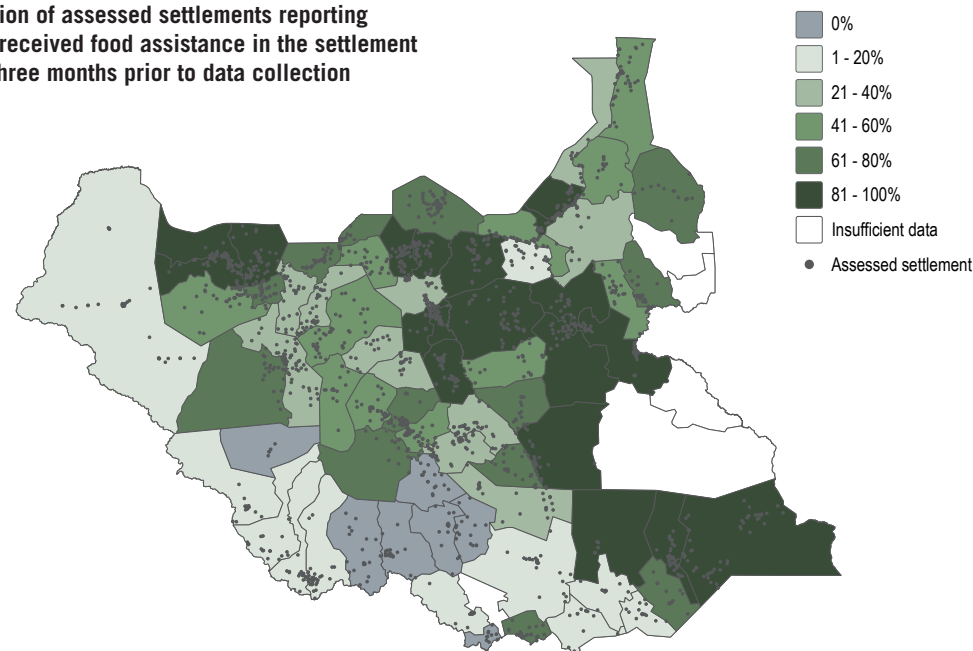
Markets

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting physical access to a functioning market



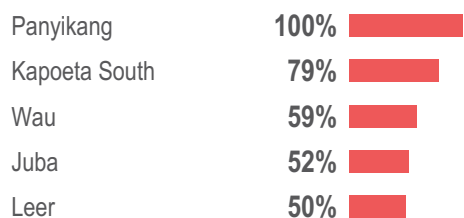
Humanitarian assistance

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting having received food assistance in the settlement in the three months prior to data collection



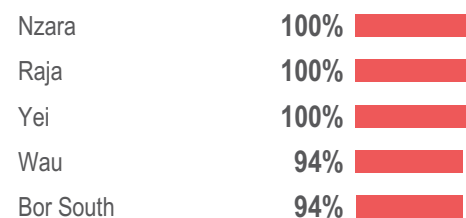
Food source: purchasing

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



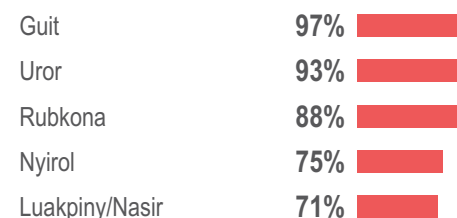
Livelihood: casual labour

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



Food source: humanitarian aid

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



Humanitarian distribution

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported not having received any humanitarian assistance in the three months prior to data collection



*Other counties where 100% of assessed settlements reported having not received any humanitarian assistance in the past three months include: Tonj East and Torit.



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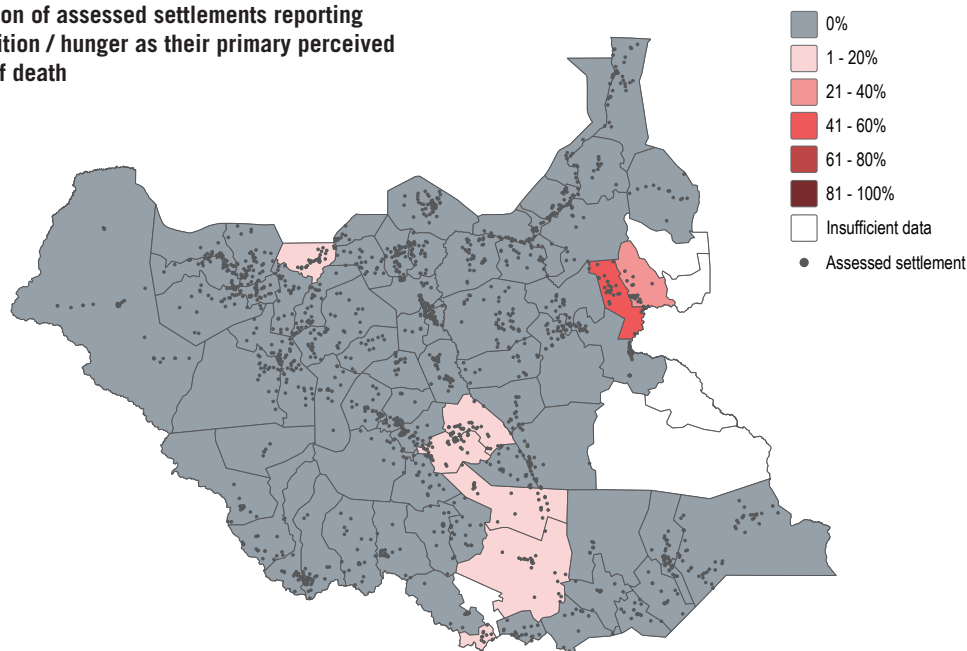
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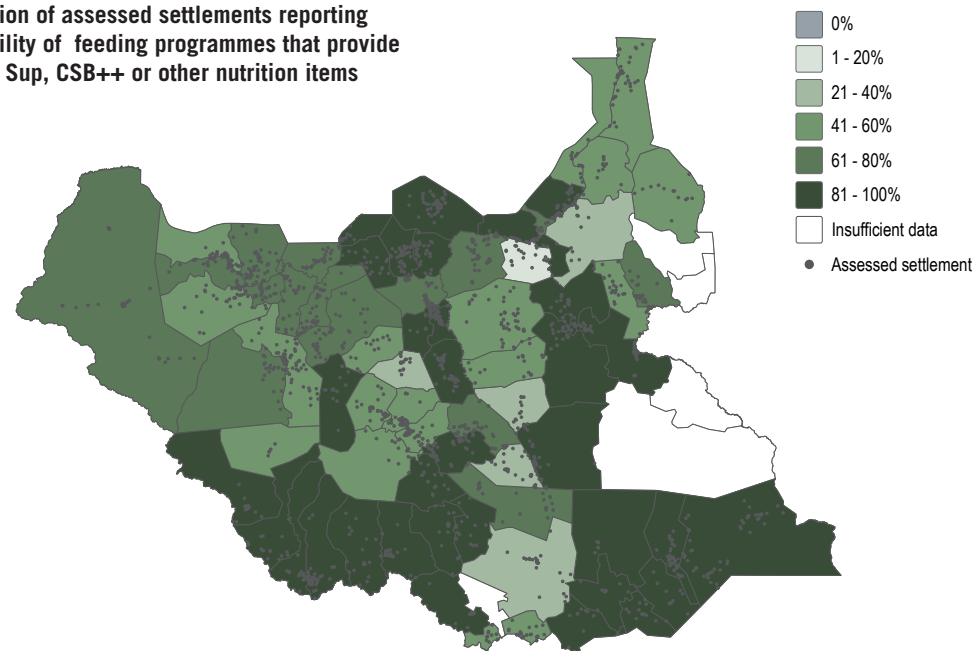
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Perceived causes of death, health and nutrition

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



WASH based health concerns

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported diarrheal diseases is the main health problem

Nzara	38%	<div></div>
Aweil North	32%	<div></div>
Yambio	29%	<div></div>
Ezo	28%	<div></div>
Aweil South	28%	<div></div>

Health: malnutrition

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported perceived malnutrition is a main health problem

Ulang	58%	<div></div>
Luakpiny/Nasir	25%	<div></div>
Tonj East	21%	<div></div>
Torit	20%	<div></div>
Lafon	13%	<div></div>

Health: malaria

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported malaria is a main health problem

Abiemnhom	100%	<div></div>
Baliet	100%	<div></div>
Maban	100%	<div></div>
Renk	100%	<div></div>
Rumbek North	100%	<div></div>

*No other counties where 100% of assessed settlements reported malaria is a main health problem.

Health services

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported having poor physical access to health services*

Canal/Pigi	100%	<div></div>
Gogrial East	84%	<div></div>
Mvolo	83%	<div></div>
Gogrial West	83%	<div></div>
Rubkona	83%	<div></div>

*The availability of health services is a composite indicator comprising of 1) no physical access to a functional health facility and 2) the distance to the closest health facility is more than a one-hour walk