



South Sudan - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

May 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 May 2018, and are not statistically generalisable.

Assessment Coverage

1,488 Key Informants interviewed

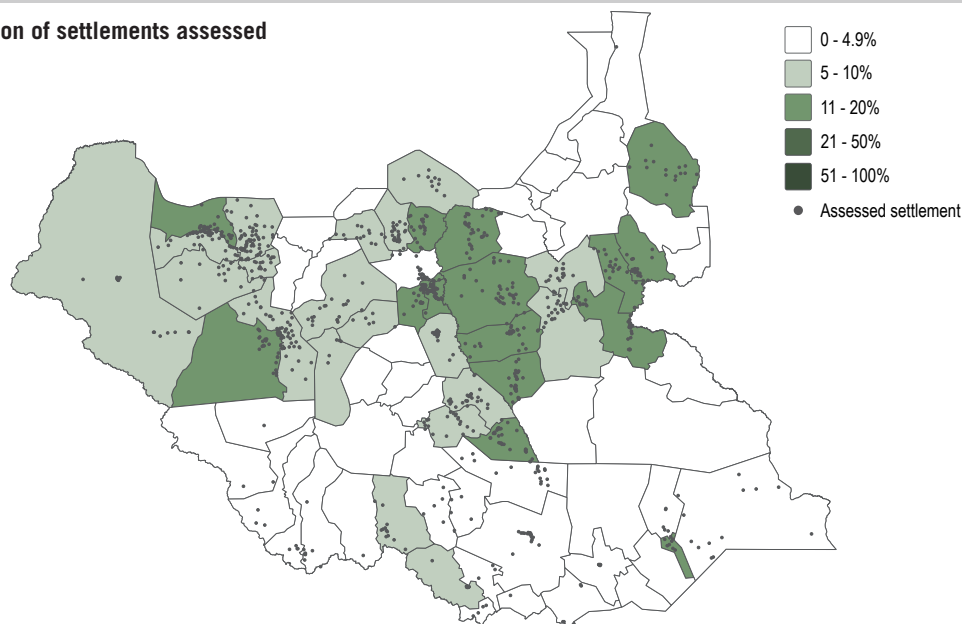
993 Settlements assessed

54 Counties assessed

34 Counties with 5% or more coverage¹

Assessment coverage

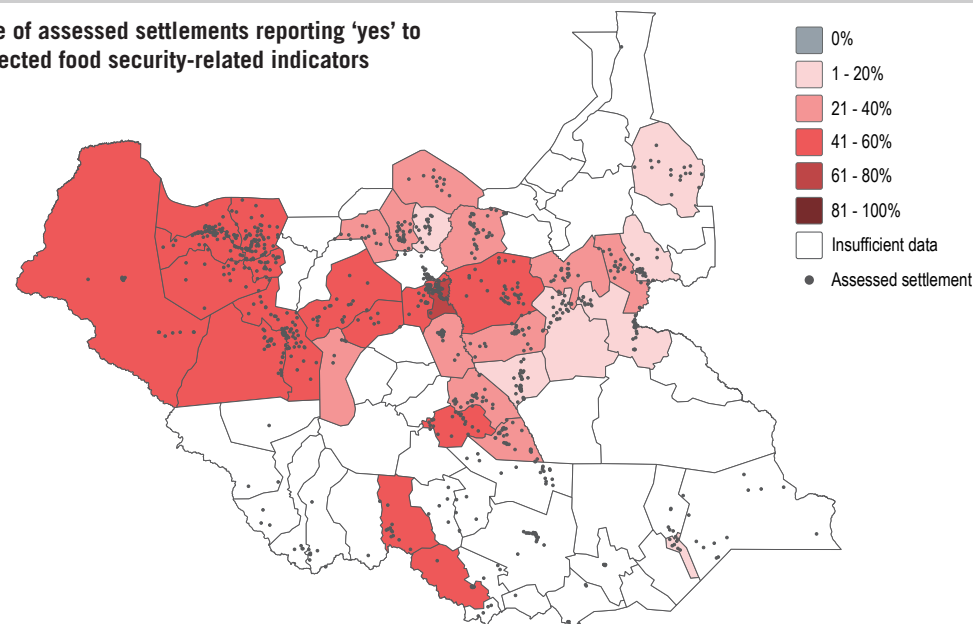
Proportion of settlements assessed



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



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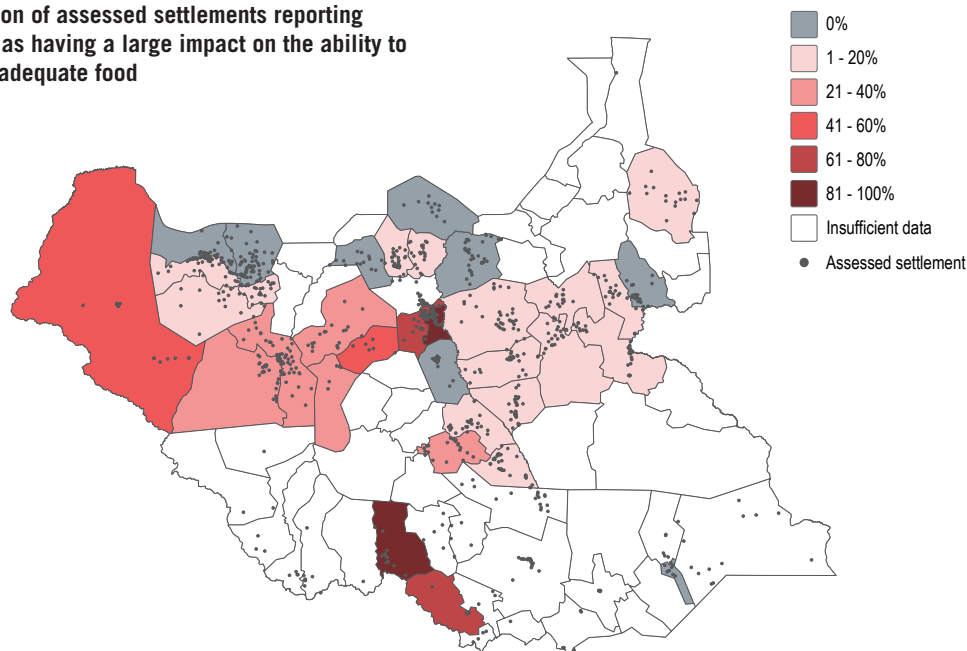
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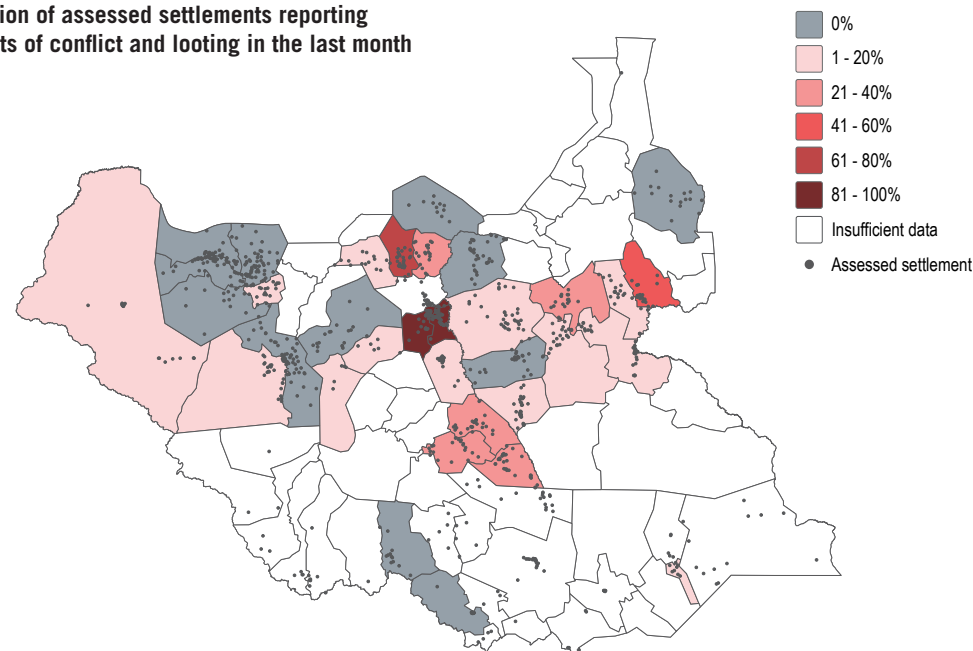
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Shocks

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

Rubkona	52%
Yei	46%
Maridi	45%
Leer	38%
Nyirol	24%

Shocks: health

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

Mayom	93%
Rubkona	89%
Maridi	64%
Leer	62%
Guit	60%

Shocks: cereal prices

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

Mayom	93%
Rubkona	70%
Tonj East	67%
Aweil Centre	56%
Raja	54%

Shocks: livestock

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

Mayom	47%
Luakpiny/Nasir	35%
Ulang	29%
Tonj North	26%
Rubkona	26%



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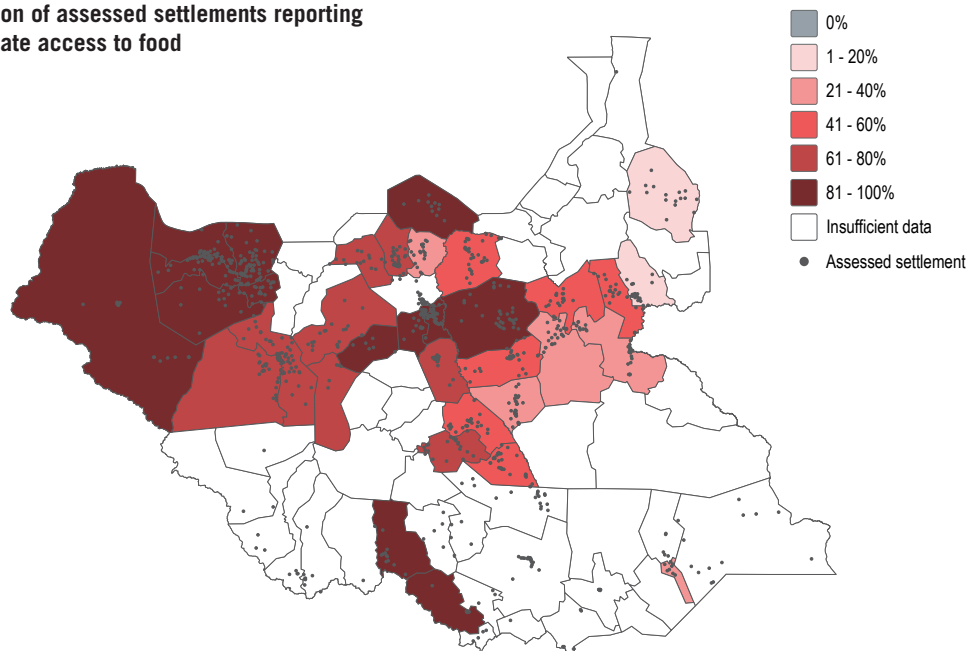
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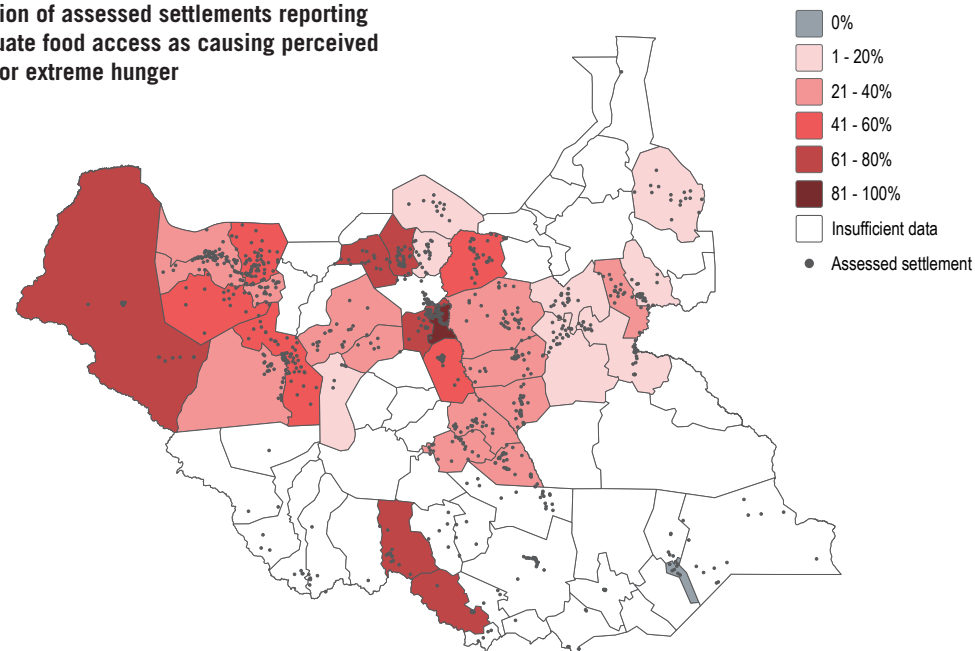
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Food access

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting inadequate access to food

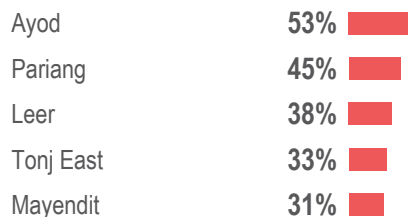


Proportion of assessed settlements reporting inadequate food access as causing perceived severe or extreme hunger



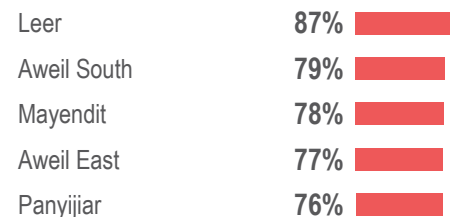
Wild foods: frequency

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



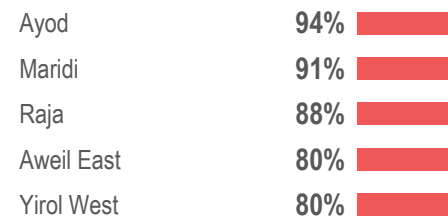
Wild foods: nutrition

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





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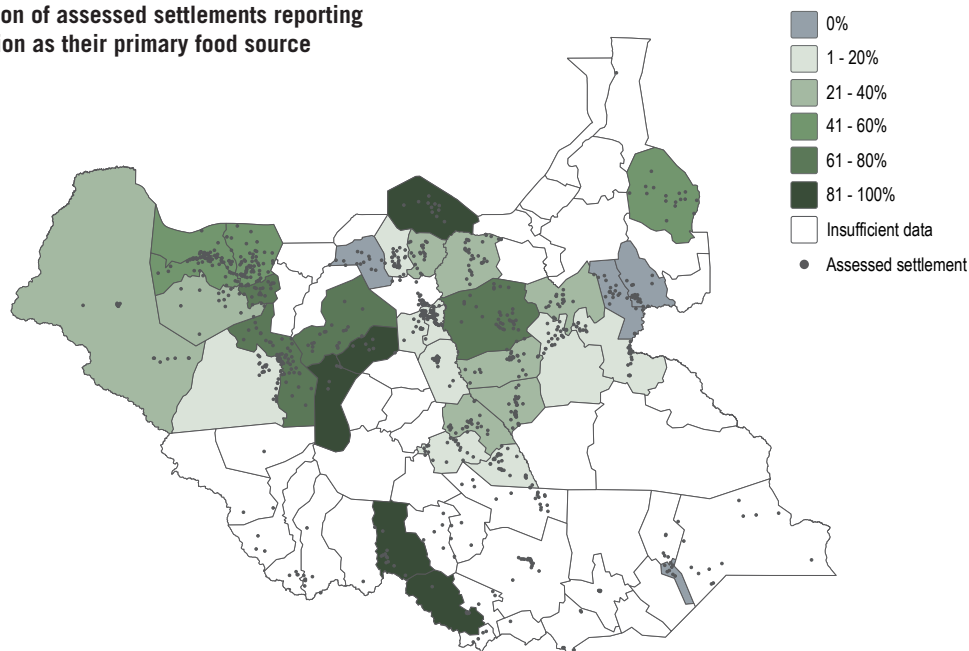
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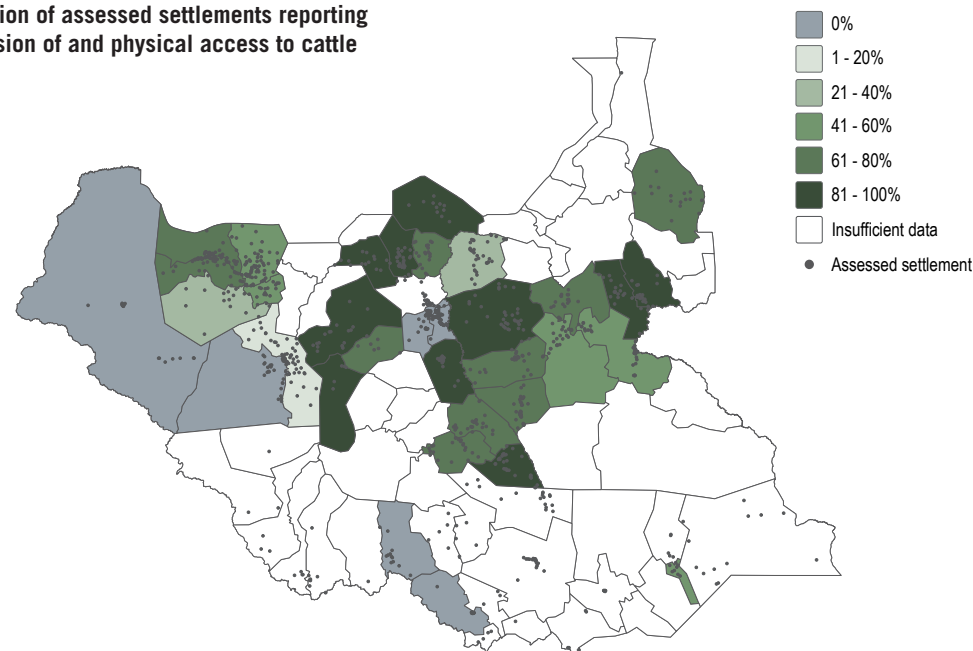
Livelihoods: cultivation

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

Yei	92%
Maridi	91%
Leer	87%
Mayendit	86%
Aweil Centre	83%

Land for cultivation

Top five counties reporting access restrictions to land for cultivation

Yei	85%
Kapoeta South	57%
Akobo	54%
Leer	49%
Uror	43%

Food source: livestock

Top five counties reporting livestock as their primary food source

Yirol East	21%
Mayom	20%
Ulang	19%
Akobo	11%
Awerial	10%

Livestock disease

Top five counties reporting a livestock disease outbreak

Awerial	93%
Panyijjar	85%
Luakpiny/Nasir	80%
Yirol West	75%
Tonj South	71%



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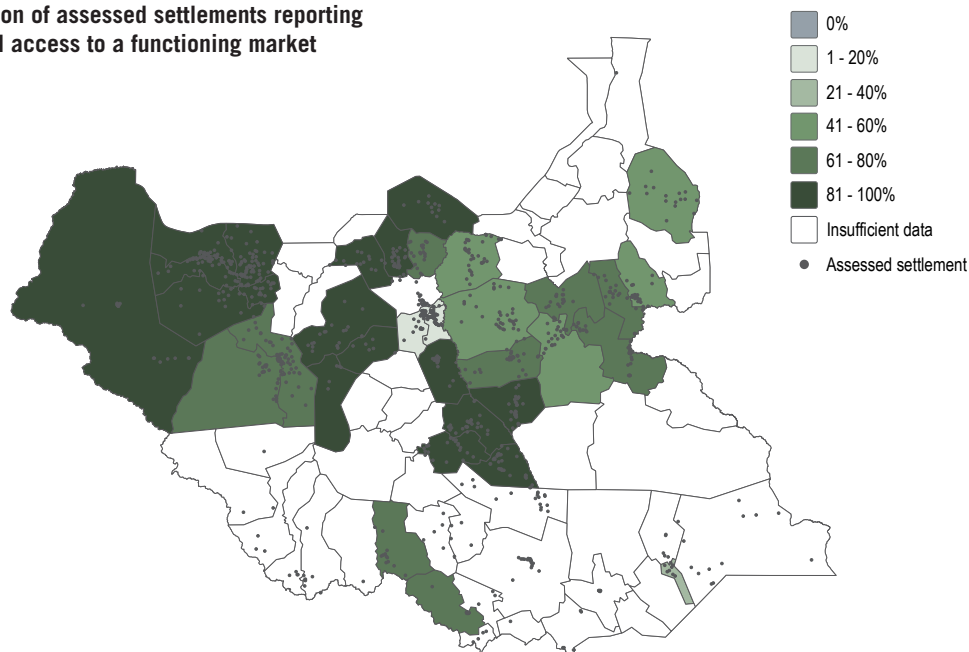
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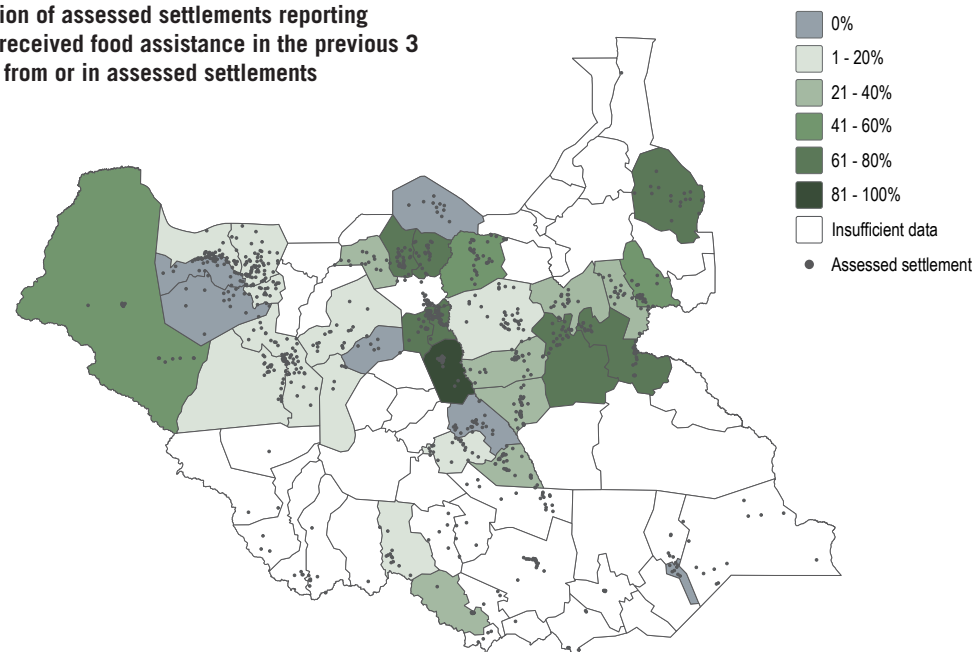
Markets

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting physical access to a functioning market



Humanitarian assistance

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting having received food assistance in the previous 3 months from or in assessed settlements



Food source: purchasing

Top five assessed counties reporting purchase as primary food source

Kapoeta South	43%	<div></div>
Wau	43%	<div></div>
Raja	33%	<div></div>
Aweil East	30%	<div></div>
Aweil Centre	28%	<div></div>

Livelihood: casual labour

Top five assessed counties reporting casual labour as a livelihood activity

Tonj East	100%	<div></div>
Tonj North	100%	<div></div>
Tonj South	100%	<div></div>
Yei	100%	<div></div>
Maridi	91%	<div></div>

Food source: humanitarian

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

Rubkona	70%	<div></div>
Akobo	66%	<div></div>
Luakpiny/Nasir	60%	<div></div>
Panyijjar	59%	<div></div>
Kapoeta South	43%	<div></div>

Humanitarian distribution

Top five assessed counties reporting expecting a distribution of humanitarian assistance that did not occur within the past month

Mayom	93%	<div></div>
Guit	75%	<div></div>
Awerial	48%	<div></div>
Rubkona	48%	<div></div>
Maban	44%	<div></div>



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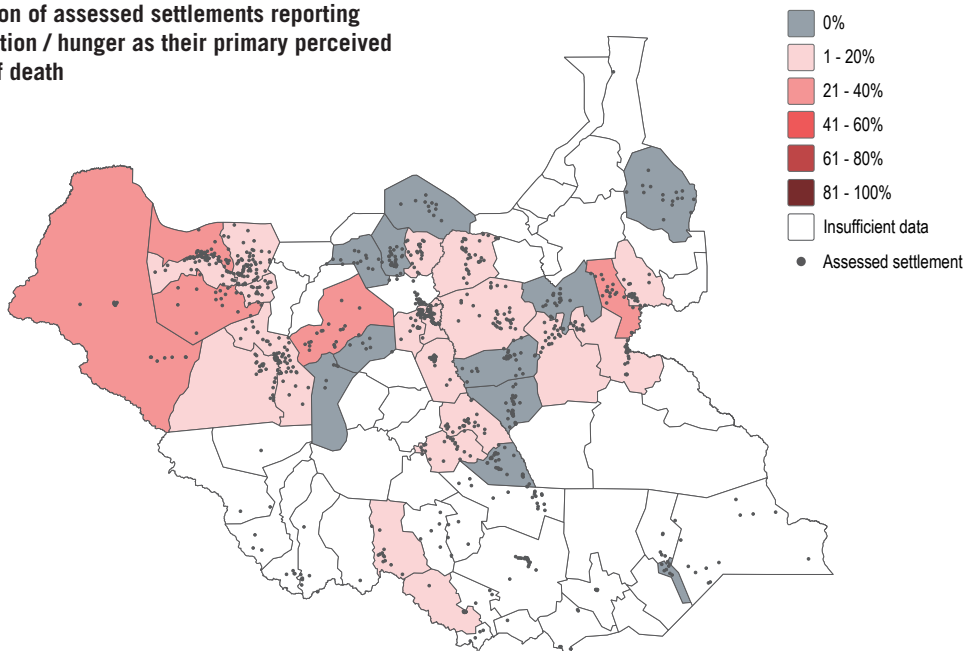
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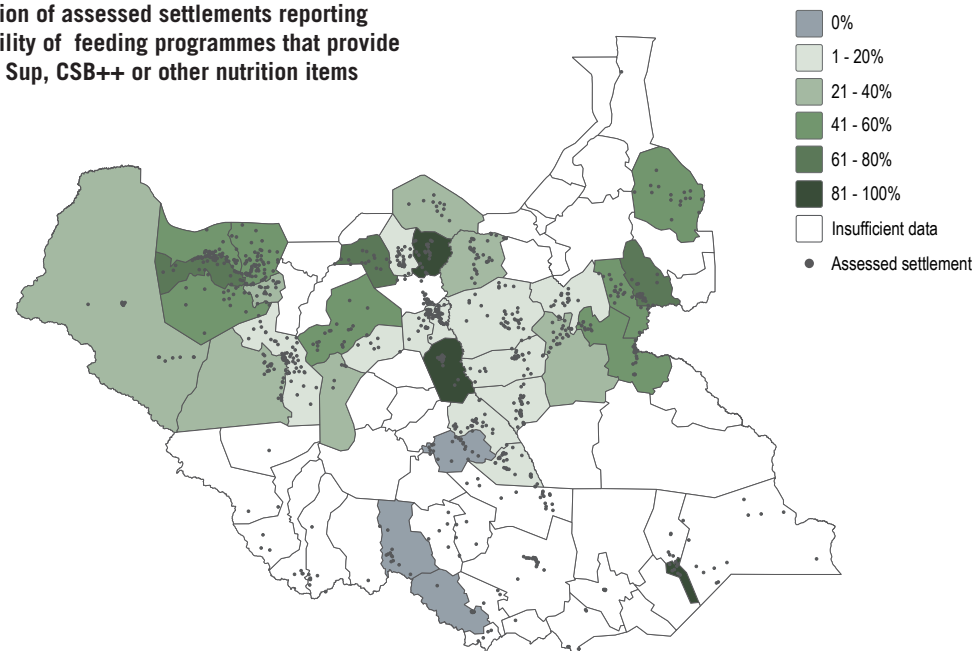
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Perceived causes of death, health and nutrition

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



Mortality increase

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

Leer	89%
Mayendit	81%
Yei	77%
Akobo	54%
Panyijar	47%

Health: malnutrition

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

Tonj East	17%
Aweil South	11%
Tonj North	11%
Fangak	9%
Mayendit	8%

Health: cholera

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

Tonj South	43%
Mayom	33%
Tonj East	33%
Maban	31%
Leer	31%

Health services

Top five assessed counties reporting no physical access to health services

Mayendit	83%
Leer	80%
Fangak	64%
Yei	54%
Jur River	53%