



South Sudan - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

July 2019

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 is aggregated at the settlement level according to a weighting mechanism, which can be found in the Terms of Reference (ToRs).

[\(Link to AoK Terms of Reference \)](#)

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 2019, and are not statistically generalisable.

Assessment Coverage

2,390 Key Informants interviewed

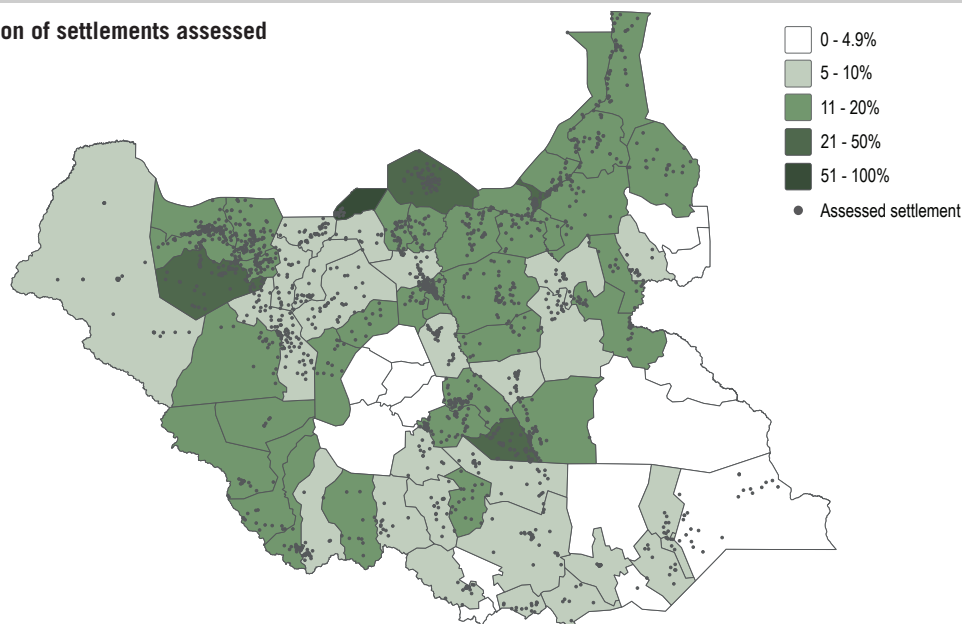
1,795 Settlements assessed

67 Counties assessed

64 Counties with 5% or more coverage¹

Assessment coverage

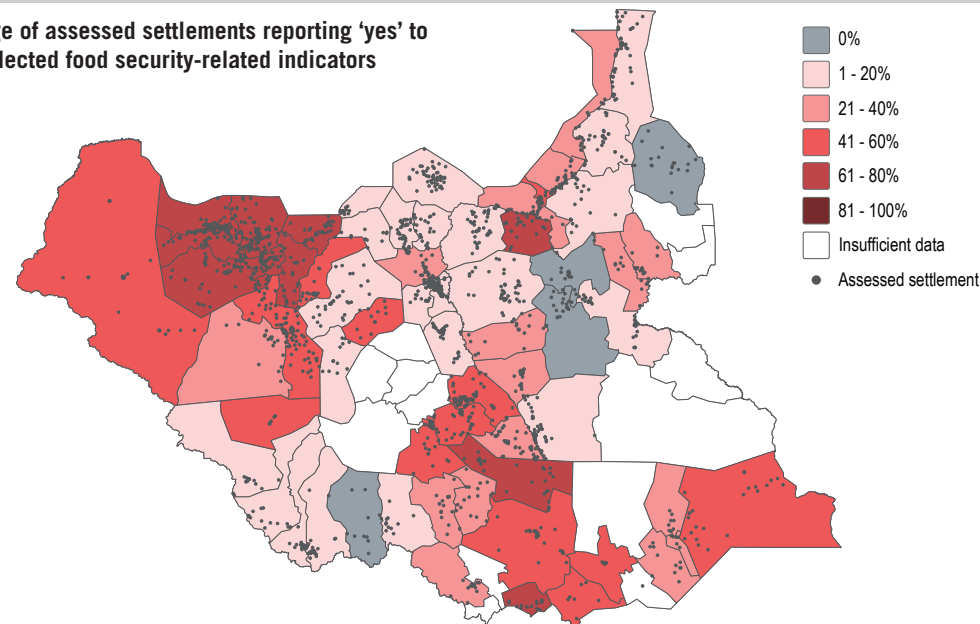
Proportion of settlements assessed



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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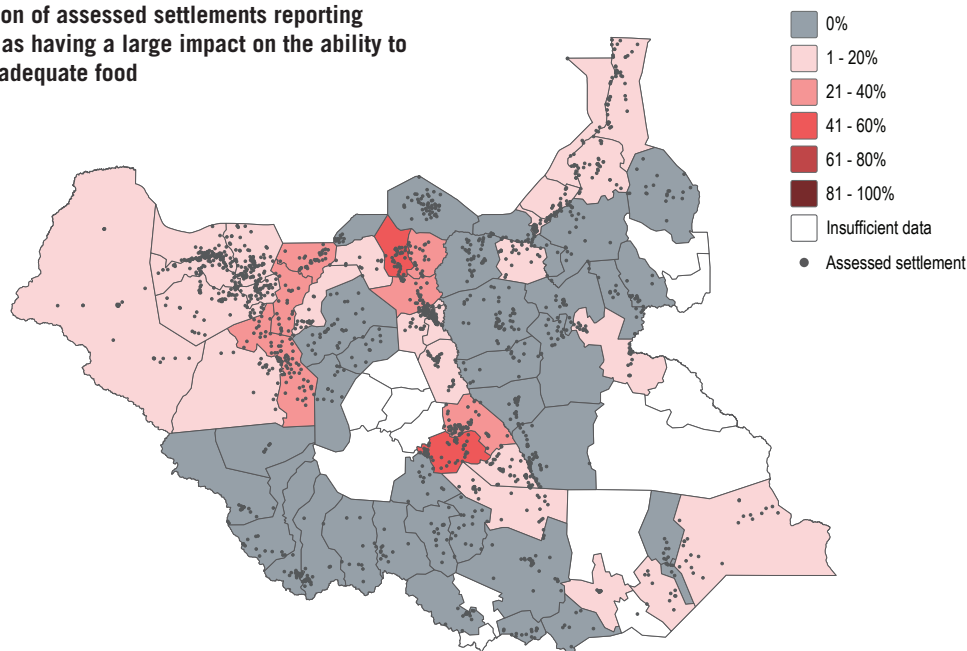
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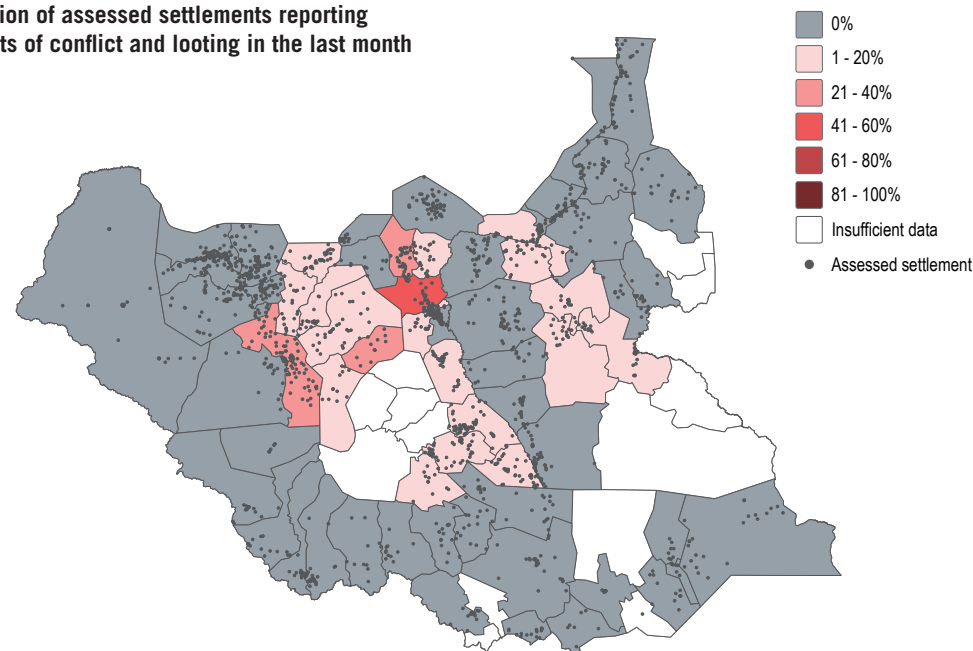
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Shocks

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

Twic	55%	<div></div>
Gogrial West	30%	<div></div>
Tonj East	30%	<div></div>
Nagero	29%	<div></div>
Torit	27%	<div></div>

Shocks: health

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

Pariang	94%	<div></div>
Abiemnhom	92%	<div></div>
Canal/Pigi	87%	<div></div>
Kapoeta East	57%	<div></div>
Twic	57%	<div></div>

Shocks: cereal prices

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

Abiemnhom	100%	<div></div>
Kapoeta North	100%	<div></div>
Pariang	98%	<div></div>
Torit	93%	<div></div>
Terekeka	92%	<div></div>

Shocks: hunger

Top five assessed counties reporting hunger is severe or the worst it can be

Terekeka	92%	<div></div>
Gogrial West	74%	<div></div>
Kapoeta East	71%	<div></div>
Twic	71%	<div></div>
Torit	67%	<div></div>



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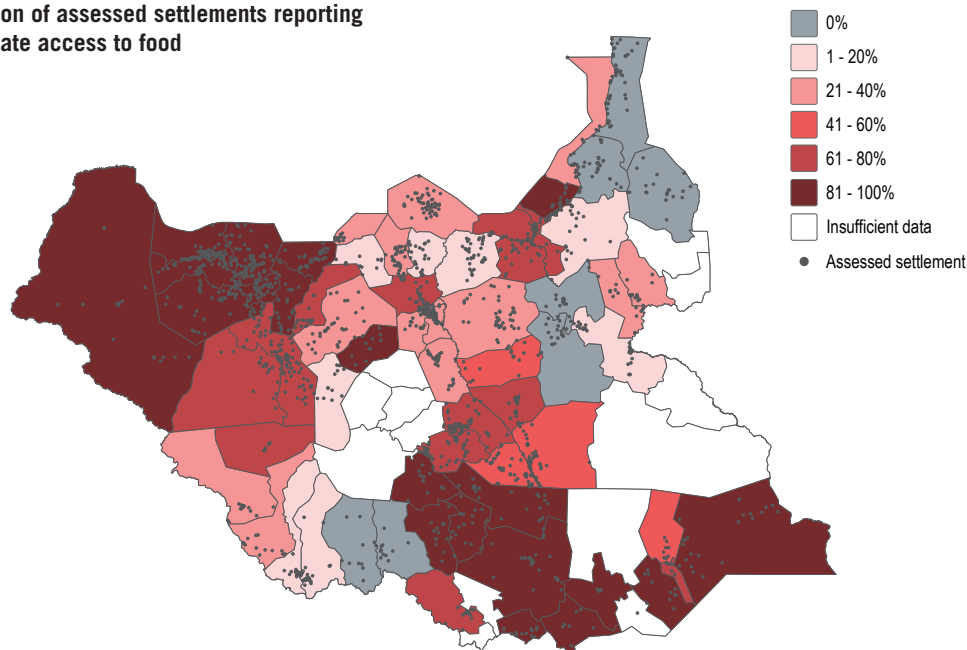
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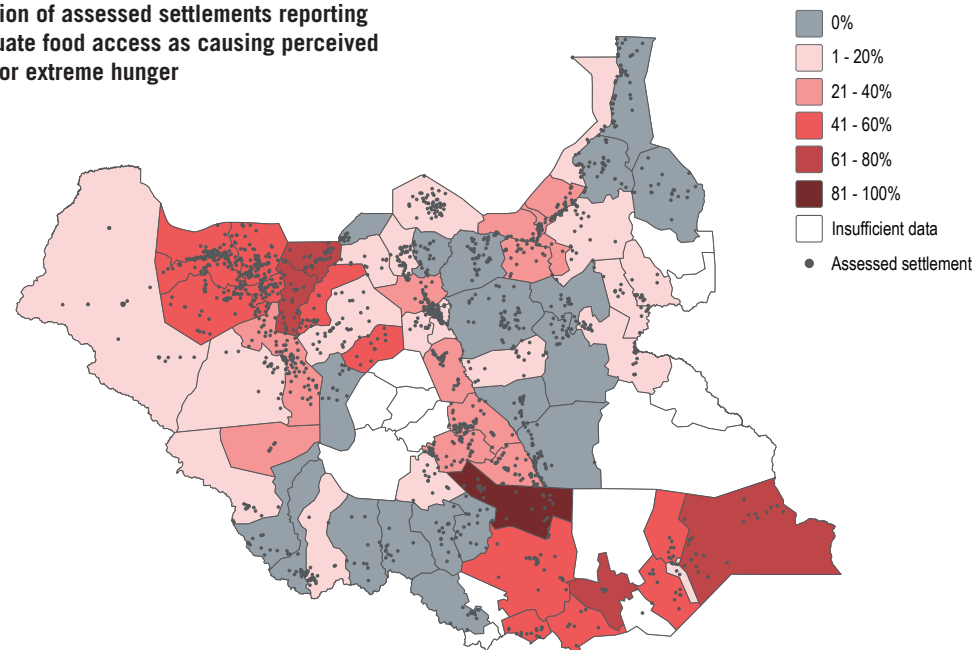
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Food access

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting inadequate access to food



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



Wild foods: frequency

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

Yei	90%	<div></div>
Canal/Pigi	87%	<div></div>
Mvolo	86%	<div></div>
Mundri East	65%	<div></div>
Juba	63%	<div></div>

Wild foods: nutrition

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

Fangak	82%	<div></div>
Canal/Pigi	78%	<div></div>
Aweil West	72%	<div></div>
Tonj East	70%	<div></div>
Aweil Centre	66%	<div></div>

Meal frequency

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

Aweil Centre	100%	<div></div>
Aweil North	100%	<div></div>
Aweil South	100%	<div></div>
Aweil West	100%	<div></div>
Magwi	100%	<div></div>

Food coping: skipping days

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

Gogrial West	74%	<div></div>
Twic	60%	<div></div>
Canal/Pigi	57%	<div></div>
Jur River	46%	<div></div>
Nagero	43%	<div></div>



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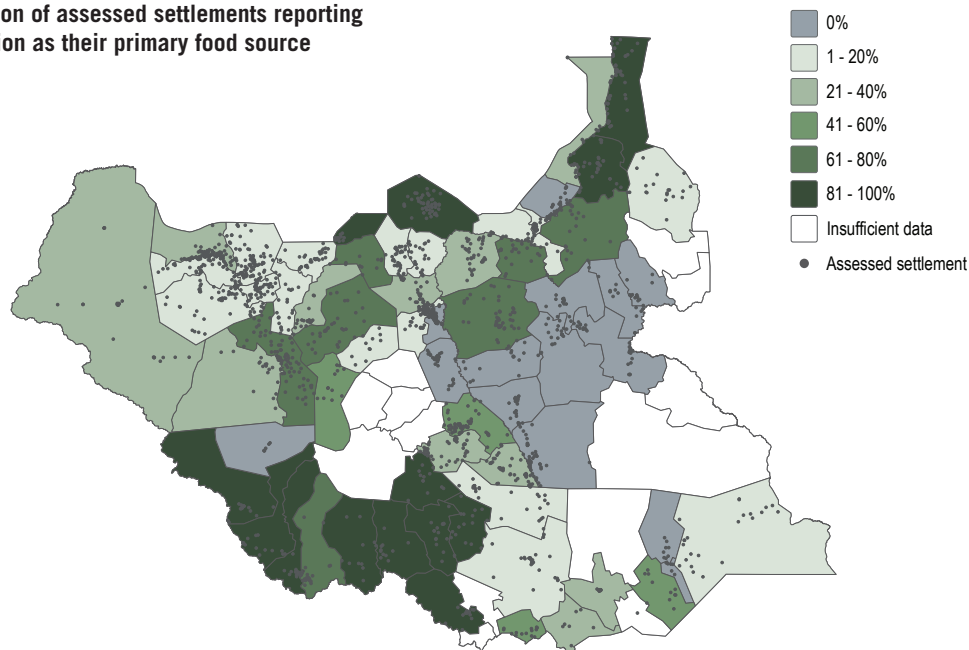
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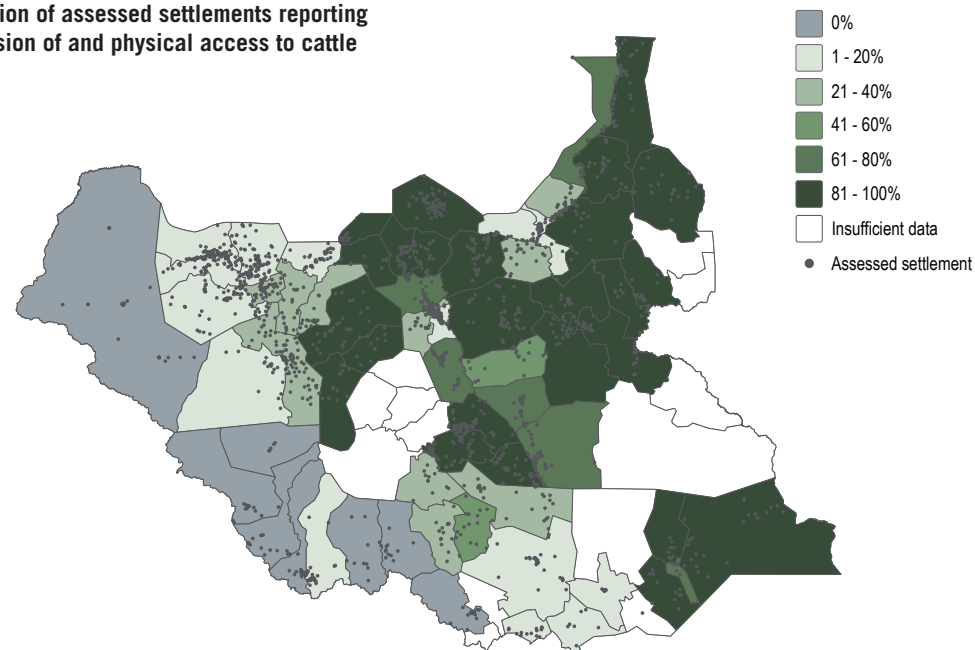
Livelihoods: cultivation

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting cultivation as their primary food source



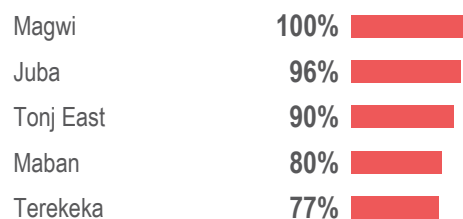
Livelihoods: livestock

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



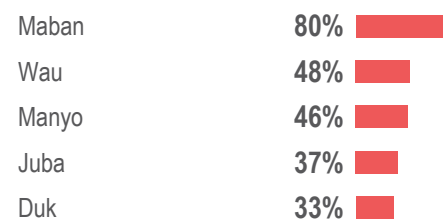
Agricultural inputs

Top five counties reporting inadequate access to agricultural inputs



Land for cultivation

Top five counties reporting access restrictions to land for cultivation



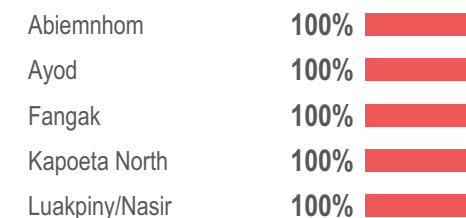
Food source: livestock

Top five counties reporting livestock as their primary food source



Livestock engagement

Top five counties reporting engagement in livestock activities



Other assessed counties reporting 100% engaged in livestock activities includes: Nyirol, Pariang, Tonj South, Ulang, Uror and Yirol West.



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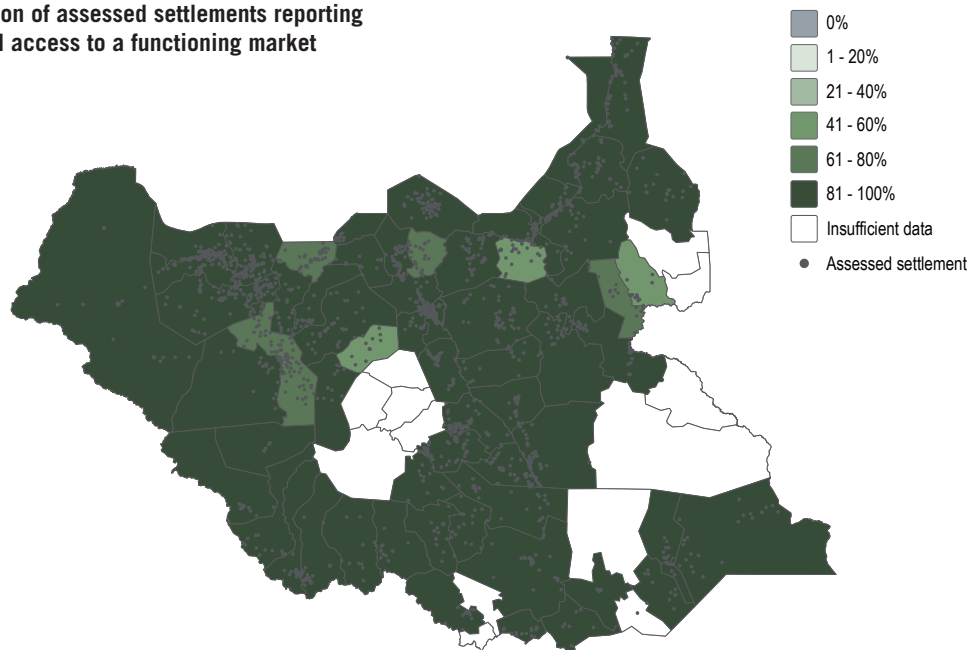
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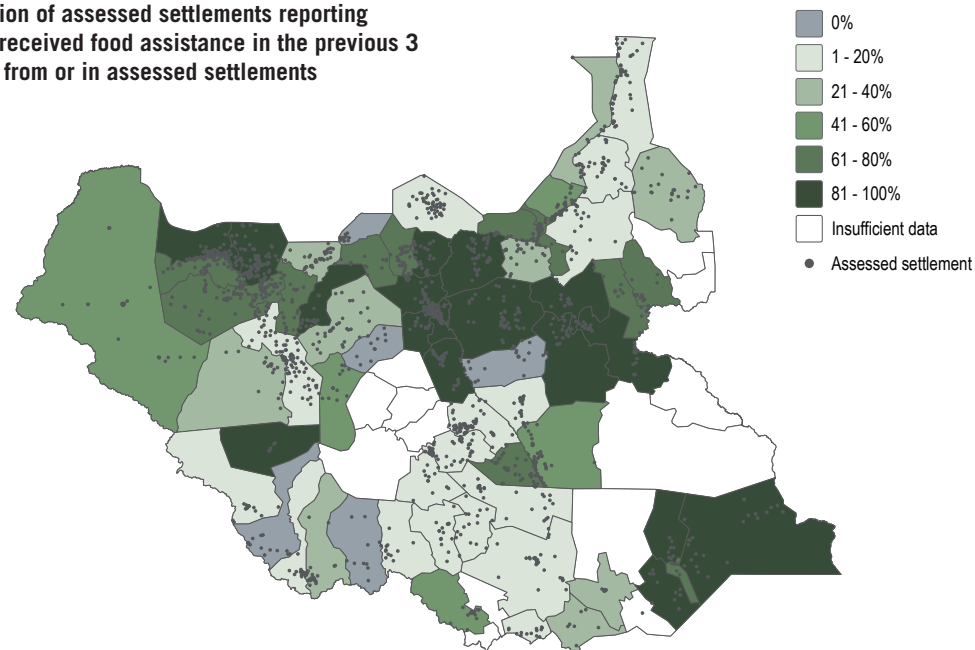
Markets

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

Juba	89%	<div></div>
Kapoeta South	67%	<div></div>
Torit	67%	<div></div>
Wau	65%	<div></div>
Malakal	62%	<div></div>

Livelihood: casual labour

Top five assessed counties reporting casual labour as a livelihood activity

Magwi	100%	<div></div>
Raja	100%	<div></div>
Yei	100%	<div></div>
Jur River	98%	<div></div>
Wau	98%	<div></div>

Food source: humanitarian

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

Nyirol	100%	<div></div>
Uror	100%	<div></div>
Nagero	86%	<div></div>
Leer	85%	<div></div>
Guit	82%	<div></div>

Humanitarian distribution

Top five assessed counties reporting no humanitarian assistance received in the past 3 months

Duk	100%	<div></div>
Ezo	100%	<div></div>
Ibba	100%	<div></div>
Yirol East	95%	<div></div>
Melut	95%	<div></div>



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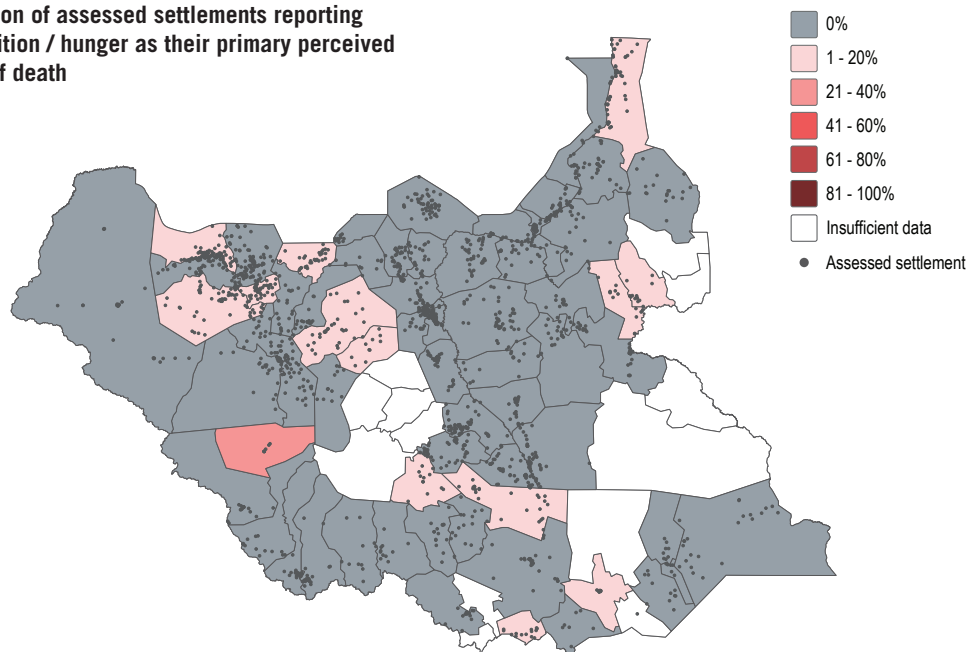
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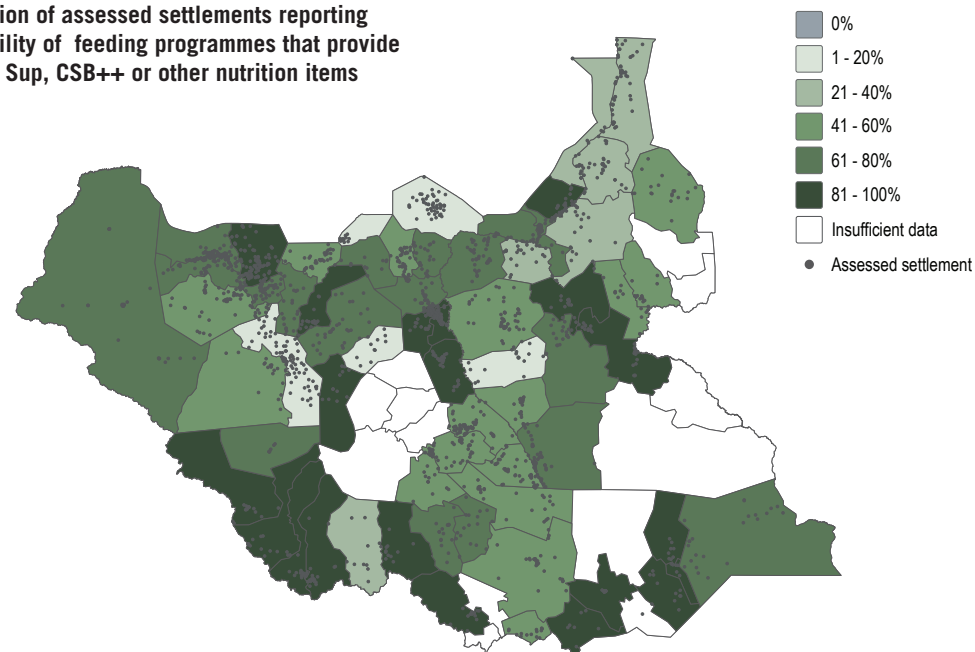
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Perceived causes of death, health and nutrition

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

Gogrial West	48%	
Tonj East	40%	
Twic	38%	
Luakpiny/Nasir	37%	
Mvolo	36%	

Health: malnutrition

Top five assessed counties reporting perceived malnutrition as main health problem

Tonj East	30%	
Ulang	23%	
Luakpiny/Nasir	17%	
Aweil Centre	9%	
Jur River	8%	

Health: malaria

Top five assessed counties reporting malaria as their main health problem

Maban	95%	
Baliet	90%	
Manyo	85%	
Panyijjar	79%	
Terekeka	77%	

Health services

Top five assessed counties reporting no physical access to health services

Ibba	58%	
Renk	58%	
Jur River	54%	
Juba	48%	
Canal/Pigi	48%	