



South Sudan - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

July 2022

Overview

The continuation of conflict since December 2013 has created a complex humanitarian crisis in South Sudan; 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 a hard-to-reach settlement, contacted through the 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 aggregated¹ 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 2022, and are not statistically generalisable.

Assessment Coverage

2009 Key informants interviewed

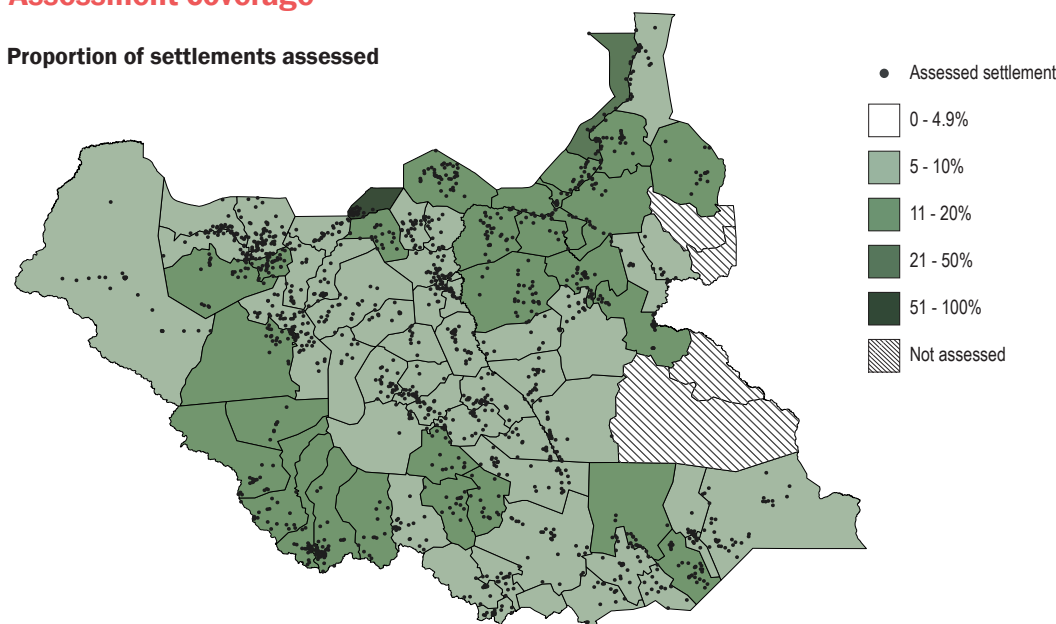
1700 Settlements assessed

74 Counties assessed

74 Counties with 5% or more coverage²

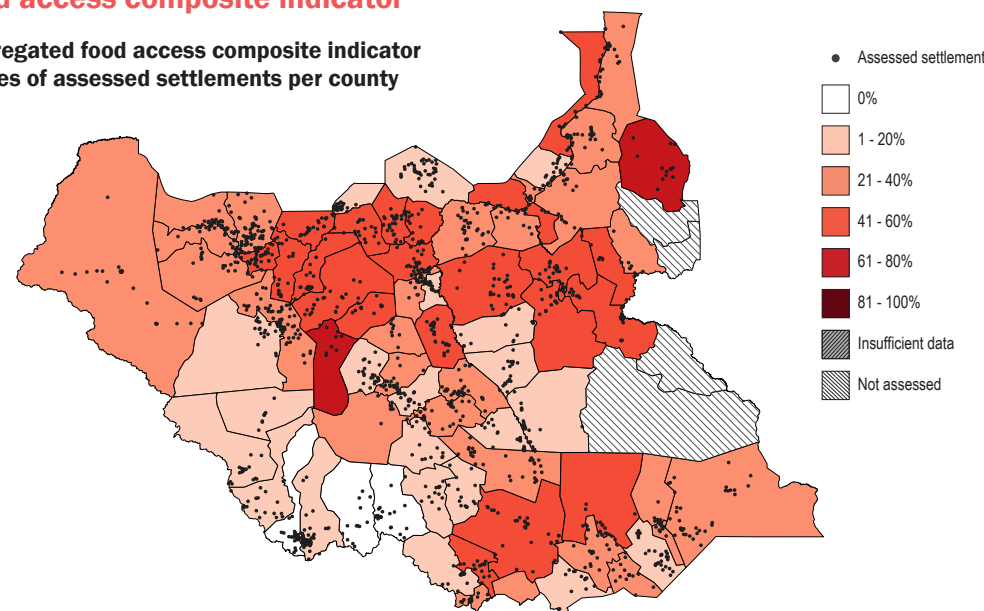
Assessment coverage

Proportion of settlements assessed



Food access composite indicator

Aggregated food access composite indicator scores of assessed settlements per county



¹ During cleaning and aggregation counties which do not reach a consensus or report 'don't know' are recoded as NA thus lowering subset sizes.

Additionally, unless otherwise specified all questions have a recall period of 30 days prior to data collection.

² 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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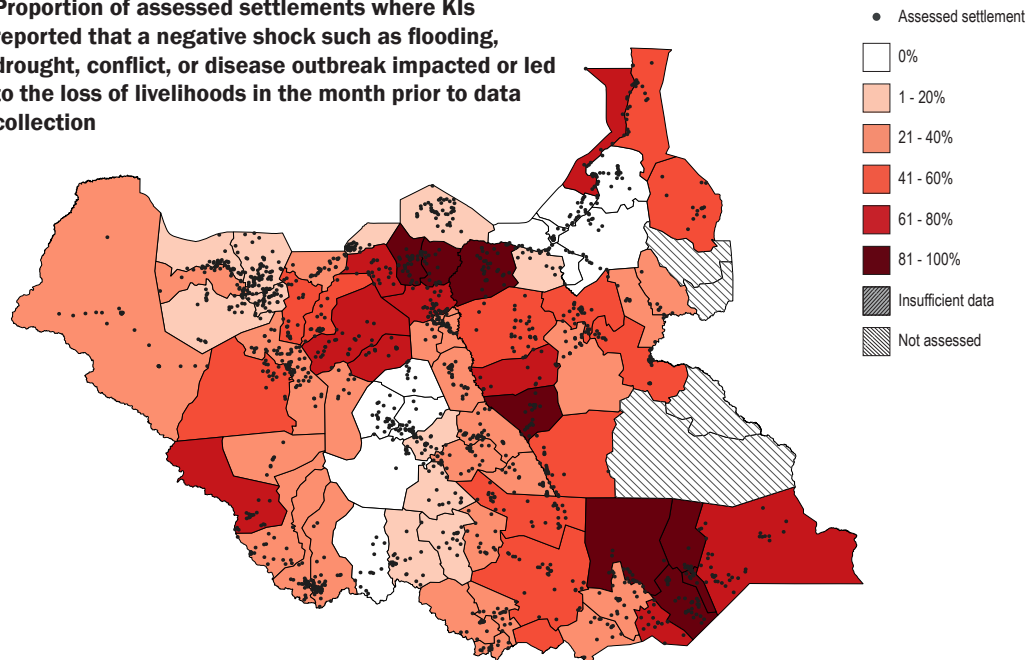
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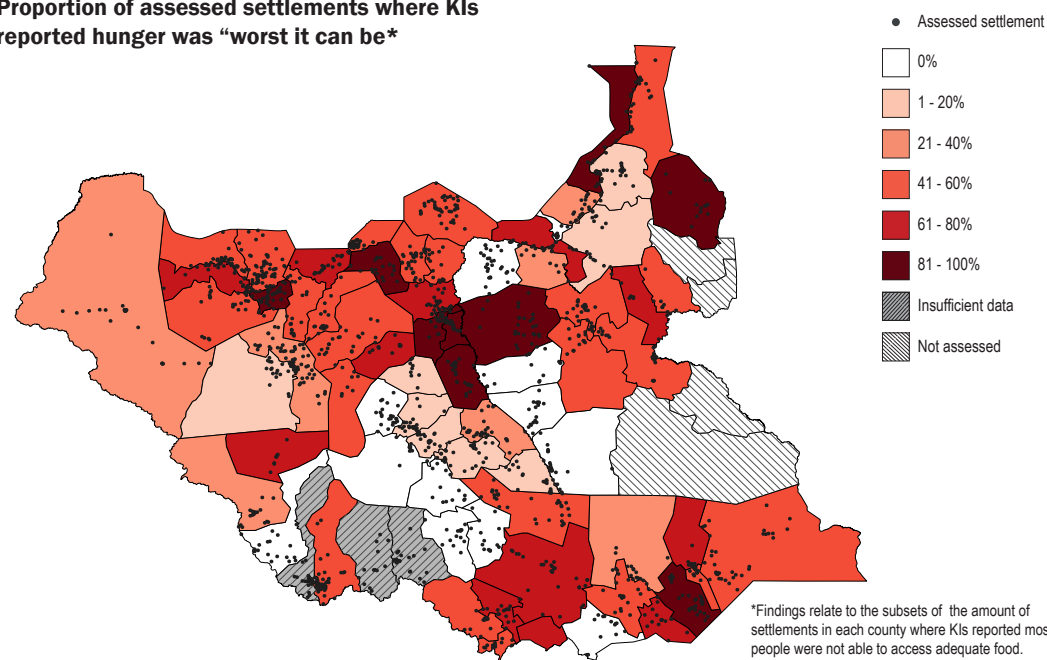
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Shocks

Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that a negative shock such as flooding, drought, conflict, or disease outbreak impacted or led to the loss of livelihoods in the month prior to data collection



Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported hunger was “worst it can be”



*Findings relate to the subsets of the amount of settlements in each county where KIs reported most people were not able to access adequate food.

Shocks: IDPs*

Counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported the presence of IDPs or returnees as having a negative impact on the ability to access adequate food

Akoko (n=10) 50%

Shocks: conflict food access*

Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported conflict or insecurity as the main reason some people in the settlement were unable to access adequate food

Maban (n=14)	64%
Tambura (n=10)	50%
Twic (n=16)	31%
Ikotos (n=10)	20%
Rumbek East (n=10)	20%

Shocks: hunger*

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

Ayod (n=32)	100%
Maban (n=12)	92%
Manyo (n=12)	92%
Panyijiar (n=22)	91%
Mayom (n=19)	84%

Shocks: conflict impact*

Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported conflict as the primary reason most people's ability to engage in livelihood activities has decreased in the month prior to data collection

Tambura (n=14)	43%
Ikotos (n=12)	42%
Tonj North (n=16)	33%
Twic East (n=13)	23%
Bor South (n=13)	23%

*Findings relate to the subsets of (n) amount of settlements in each county where KIs reported the arrival of IDPs within the last month. There were no other counties which met the observations threshold for reporting.

*Findings relate to the subsets of (n) amount of settlements in each county where KIs reported most people were not able to access adequate food.

*Findings relate to the subsets of (n) amount of settlements in each county where KIs reported most people were not able to access enough food. In 100% of assessed settlements in Kajo-keji and Terekeka, KIs also reported hunger is “worst it can be”.

*Findings relate to the subsets of (n) amount of settlements in each county where KIs reported most people's ability to engage in livelihood activities decreased.



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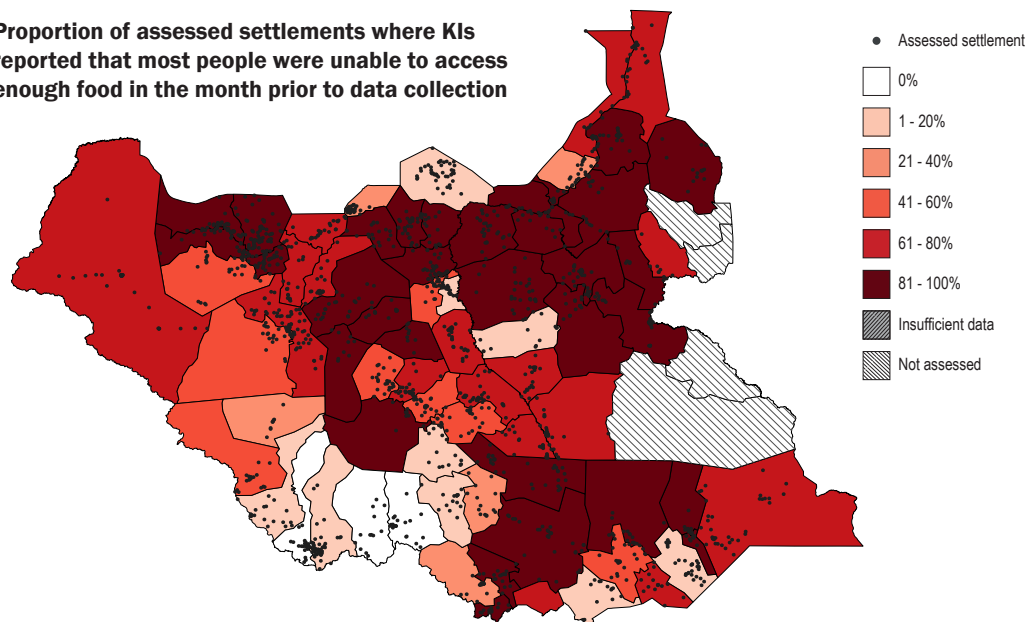
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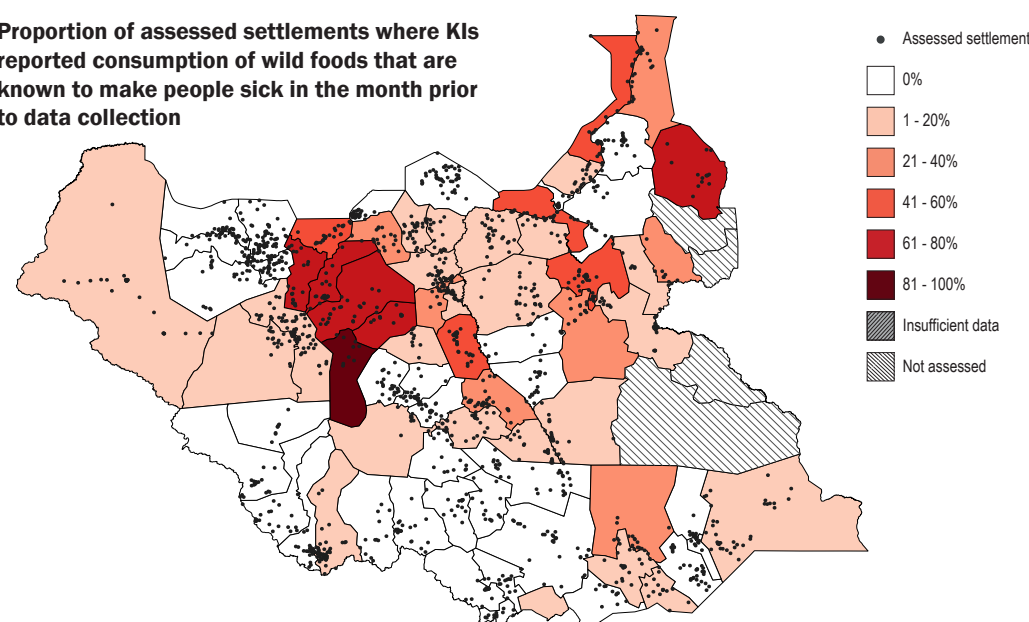
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Food access

Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that most people were unable to access enough food in the month prior to data collection



Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick in the month prior to data collection



Inadequate access to food

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

Juba	100%	<div></div>
Mayom	100%	<div></div>
Koch	100%	<div></div>
Aweil North	100%	<div></div>
Panyikang	100%	<div></div>

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

Tonj North	88%	<div></div>
Tonj East	73%	<div></div>
Gogrial West	65%	<div></div>
Maban	64%	<div></div>
Gogrial East	61%	<div></div>

Livelihood: activities

Top five most commonly reported livelihood activities practiced in the settlement, by proportion of assessed settlements

Crops for sustenance	57%	<div></div>
Livestock	50%	<div></div>
Charcoal making	28%	<div></div>
Fishing	25%	<div></div>
Casual labour	25%	<div></div>

Food coping: skipping days*

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

Rumbek East (n=10)	40%	<div></div>
Maban (n=12)	33%	<div></div>
Manyo (n=12)	33%	<div></div>
Panyijjar (n=22)	32%	<div></div>
Lafon (n=13)	31%	<div></div>

In 100% of assessed settlements in Ayod, Maban, Baliet, Nyirol, Fangak, Rubkona, Guit and Malakal, KIs also reported most people were not able to access enough food.

*Findings relate to the subsets of (n) amount of settlements in each county where KIs reported most people were not able to access enough food.



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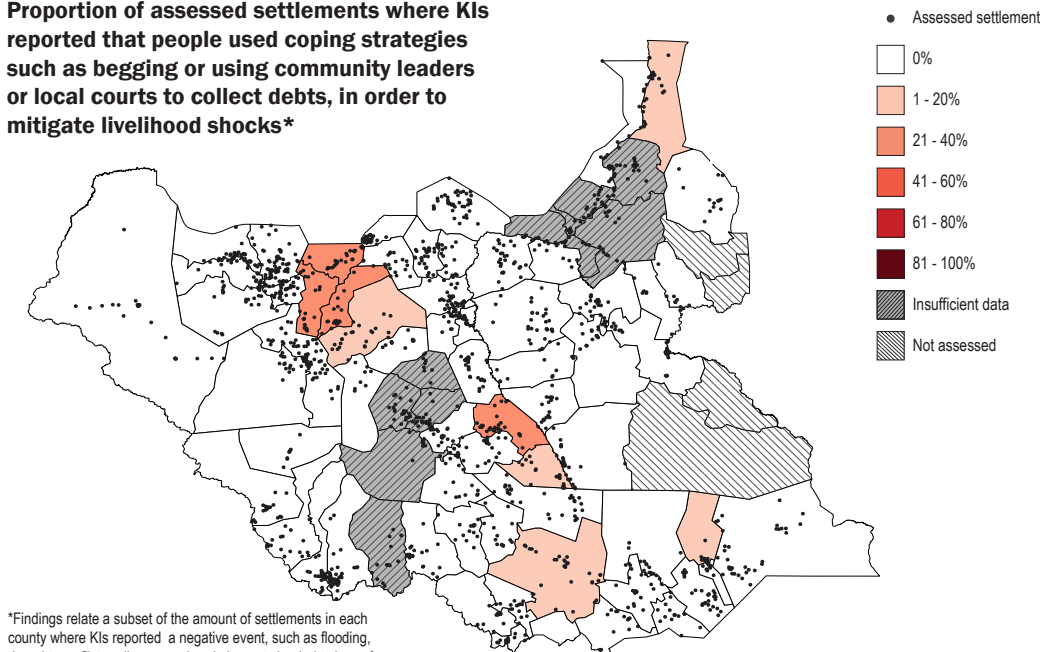
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Livelihoods: coping

Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that people used coping strategies such as begging or using community leaders or local courts to collect debts, in order to mitigate livelihood shocks*



*Findings relate a subset of the amount of settlements in each county where KIs reported a negative event, such as flooding, drought, conflict or disease outbreak, impacted or led to loss of livelihoods

Livelihoods: negative shocks

Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported a negative event which led to the loss of livelihoods, in the month prior to data collection

Fangak	100%	<div></div>
Kapoeta North	100%	<div></div>
Rubkona	92%	<div></div>
Twic East	90%	<div></div>
Guit	89%	<div></div>

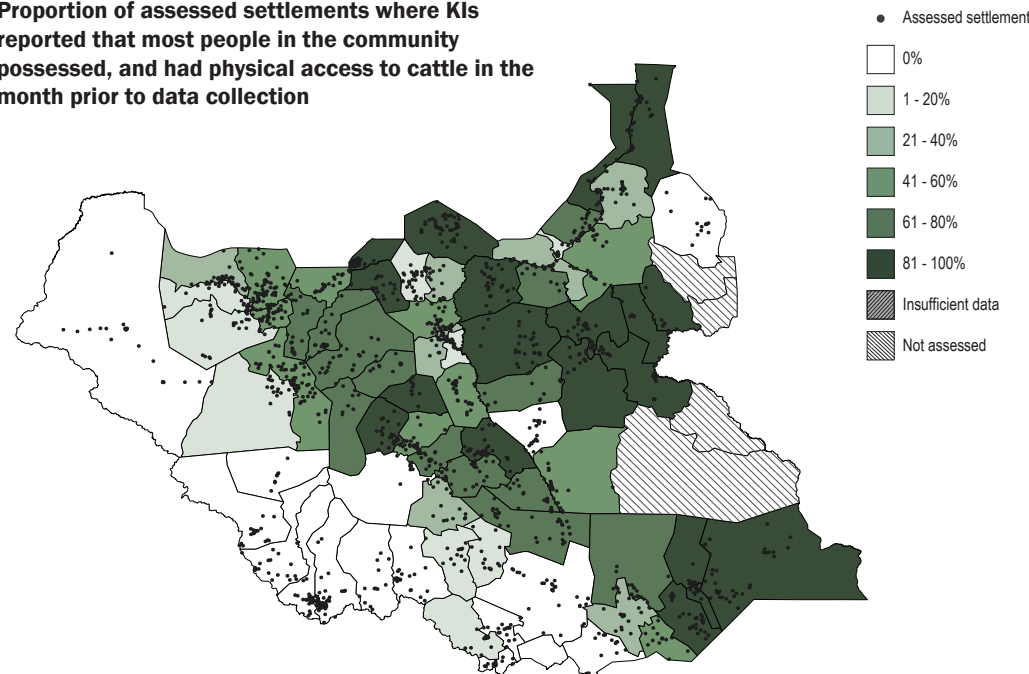
Livelihoods: coping

Top five most commonly reported livelihood coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection to mitigate a negative event which led to the loss of livelihoods, by proportion of assessed settlements

Limit meal sizes	18%	<div></div>
Rely on less preferred foods	18%	<div></div>
Reduce number of meals	17%	<div></div>
Borrow food	14%	<div></div>
Collecting natural resources	14%	<div></div>

Livelihoods: livestock

Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that most people in the community possessed, and had physical access to cattle in the month prior to data collection



Livelihoods: casual labour

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

Malakal	100%	<div></div>
Maban	85%	<div></div>
Ibba	85%	<div></div>
Renk	81%	<div></div>
Melut	77%	<div></div>

Livelihoods: livestock activities

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

Uror	100%	<div></div>
Akobo	100%	<div></div>
Nyirrol	100%	<div></div>
Ayod	100%	<div></div>
Budi	100%	<div></div>

In 100% of assessed settlements in Kapoeta East and Kapoeta North, KIs also reported most people were engaged in livestock activities.



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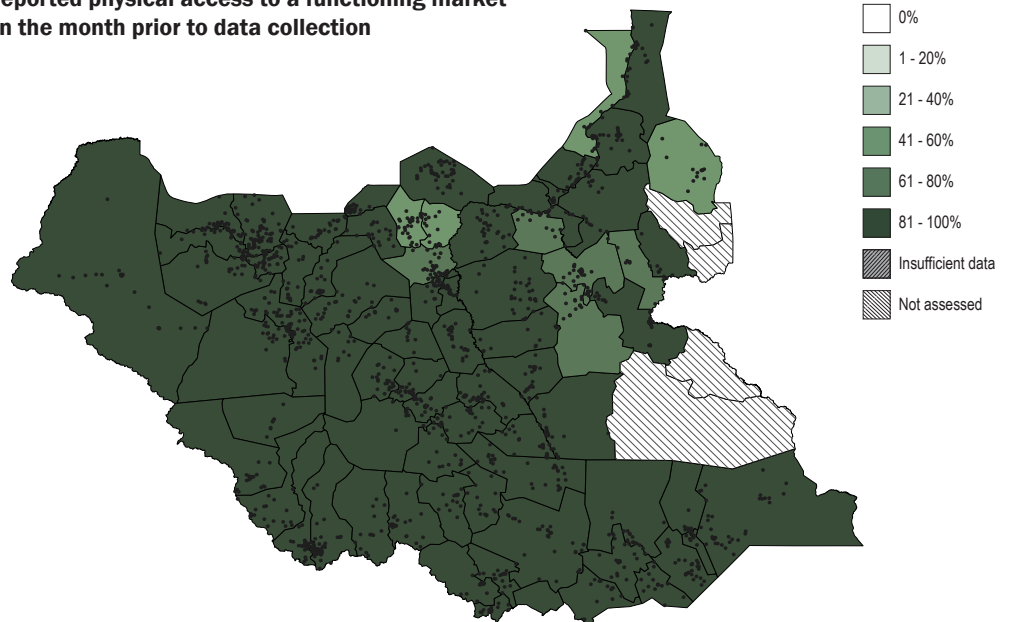
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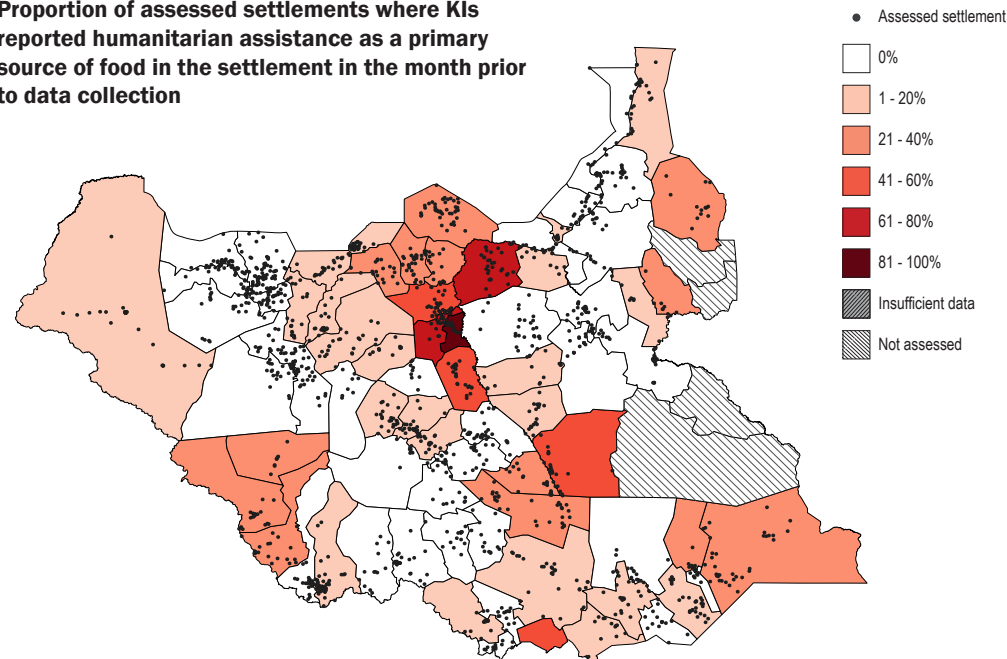
Markets

Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported physical access to a functioning market in the month prior to data collection



Food source: humanitarian aid

Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported humanitarian assistance as a primary source of food in the month prior to data collection



Food source: purchasing

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

Mundri East	100%
Maridi	100%
Ibba	100%
Rumbek East	100%
Juba	100%

In 100% of assessed settlements in Malakal, KIs also reported purchasing as a primary source of food in the settlement.

Food source: livestock

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

Uror	100%
Nyirrol	100%
Akobo	100%
Budi	97%
Cueibet	96%

Food source: humanitarian aid

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

Leer	85%
Mayendit	72%
Fangak	63%
Panyijjar	57%
Bor South	53%

Livestock disease*

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

Fangak (n=28)	100%
Ayod (n=32)	100%
Mayom (n=19)	100%
Budi (n=29)	100%
Canal/Pigi (n=12)	92%

*Findings relate to the subsets of (n) amount of settlements in each county where KIs reporting people in the settlement possess cattle.



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	County	No. of assessed settlements
1	Abiemnhom	29
2	Akobo	31
3	Aweil Centre	29
4	Aweil East	66
5	Aweil North	29
6	Aweil South	33
7	Aweil West	29
8	Awerial	20
9	Ayod	32
10	Baliet	16
11	Bor South	35
12	Budi	29
13	Canal/Pigi	15
14	Cueibet	24
15	Duk	11
16	Ezo	23
17	Fangak	33
18	Fashoda	20
19	Gogrial East	18
20	Gogrial West	21
21	Guit	19
22	Ibba	13
23	Ikotos	16
24	Juba	29
25	Jur River	54
26	Kajo-keji	22
27	Kapoeta East	36
28	Kapoeta North	14
29	Kapoeta South	8
30	Koch	33

	County	No. of assessed settlements
31	Lafon	18
32	Lainya	16
33	Leer	20
34	Luakpiny/Nasir	9
35	Maban	14
36	Magwi	13
37	Malakal	21
38	Manyo	19
39	Maridi	20
40	Mayendit	19
41	Mayom	20
42	Melut	32
43	Morobo	12
44	Mundri East	14
45	Mundri West	17
46	Mvolo	15
47	Nagero	8
48	Nyirol	27
49	Nzara	26
50	Panyijiar	30
51	Panyikang	11
52	Pariang	44
53	Raja	26
54	Renk	28
55	Rubkona	26
56	Rumbek Centre	24
57	Rumbek East	22
58	Rumbek North	9
59	Tambura	21
60	Terekeka	31

	County	No. of assessed settlements
61	Tonj East	11
62	Tonj North	23
63	Tonj South	8
64	Torit	23
65	Twic	24
66	Twic East	20
67	Ulang	8
68	Uror	16
69	Wau	39
70	Wulu	9
71	Yambio	39
72	Yei	18
73	Yirol East	32
74	Yirol West	31