



South Sudan - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

January 2022

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 aggregated² 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 January 2022, and are not statistically generalisable.

Assessment Coverage

2754 Key informants interviewed

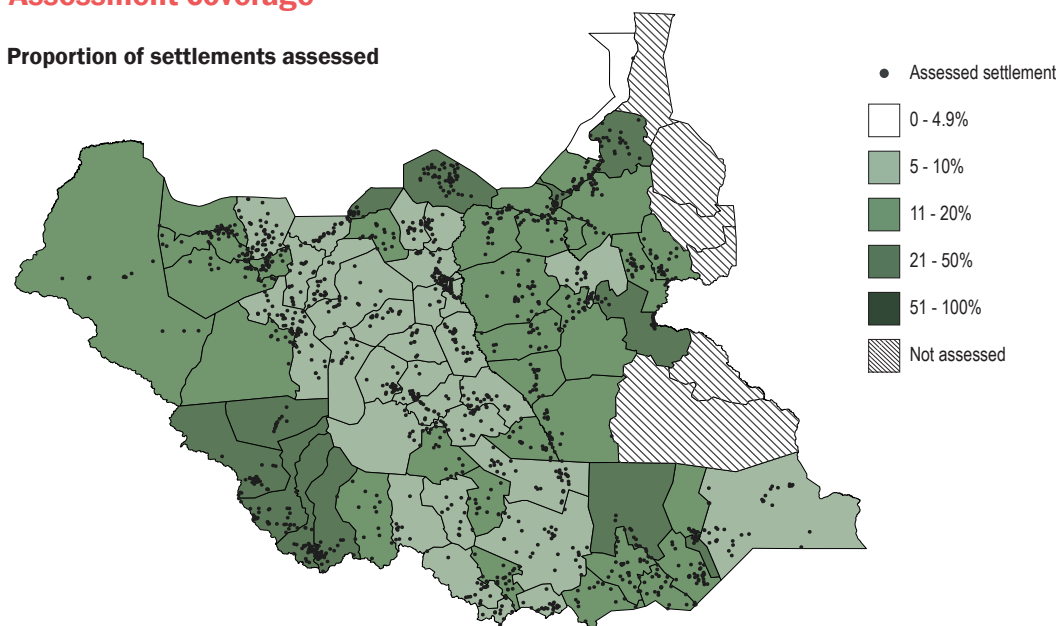
2181 Settlements assessed

72 Counties assessed

71 Counties with 5% or more coverage¹

Assessment coverage

Proportion of settlements assessed

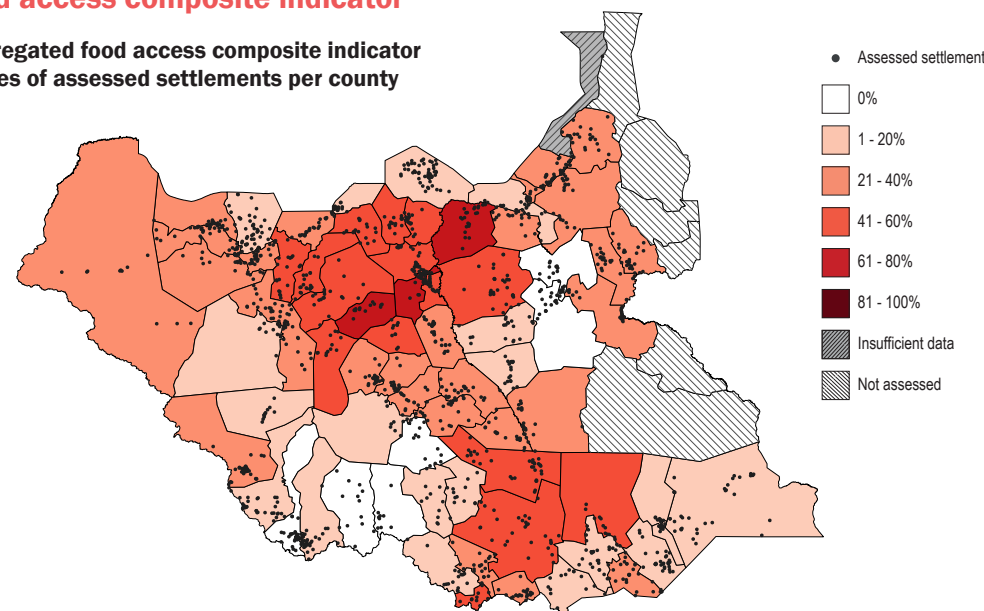


¹ Data is only represented for counties in which at least 5% of settlements have been assessed. The most recent OCHA Common Operational Dataset (COD) released in March 2019 has been used as the reference for settlement names and locations.

² During cleaning and aggregation counties which do not reach a census 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

Food access composite indicator

Aggregated food access composite indicator scores of assessed settlements per county



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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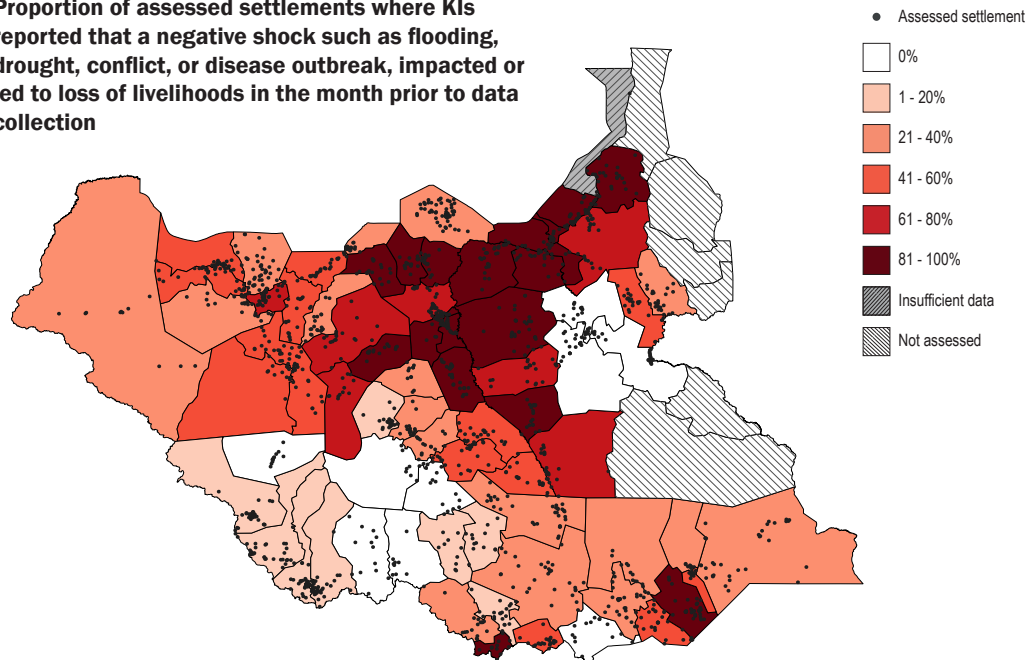
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Shocks

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



Shocks: IDPs*

Top five 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

Insufficient county-level data for this round. Nationwide, in those assessed settlements where the presence of IDPs or Returnees was reported in the month prior to data collection (n=1132), they had a negative impact on the ability to access food, according to KIs in **40%** of assessed settlements.

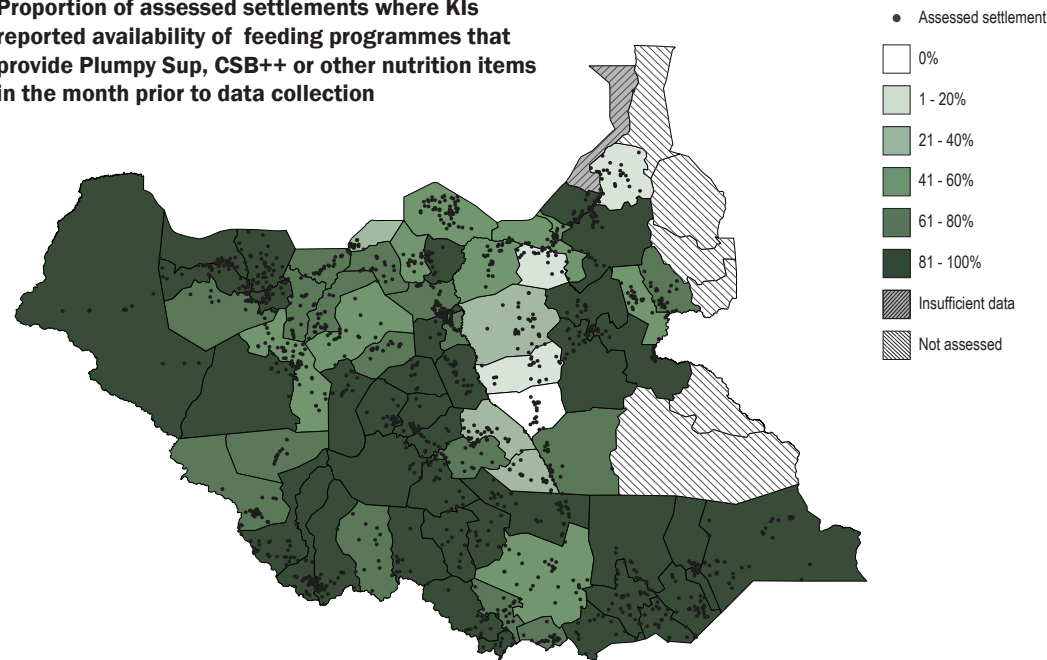
Shocks: conflict food access*

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

Insufficient county-level data for this round. Nationwide, in those assessed settlements where the presence of conflict and looting was reported in the month prior to data collection (n=638), these incidents had a large impact on the ability to access food, according to KIs in **65%** of assessed settlements.

Feeding programmes

Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported availability of feeding programmes that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other nutrition items in the month prior to data collection



Shocks: hunger*

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

Insufficient county-level data for this round. Nationwide, in those assessed settlements where there was inadequate access to food reported in the month prior to data collection (n=1094), hunger was reported as "severe: worst it can be"; by KIs in **65%** of assessed settlements.

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 livelihood activities has decreased

Insufficient county-level data for this round. Nationwide, in those assessed settlements where people's ability to engage in livelihoods was reported as being 'decreased' in the month prior to data collection (n=501), conflict was reported as the main reason by KIs in **14%** of assessed settlements.

*Findings relate to the subsets of (n) amount of settlements in each county where KIs reported the presence of IDPs or Returnees.

*Findings relate to the subsets of (n) amount of settlements in each county where KIs reported violence which affected life.

*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.

*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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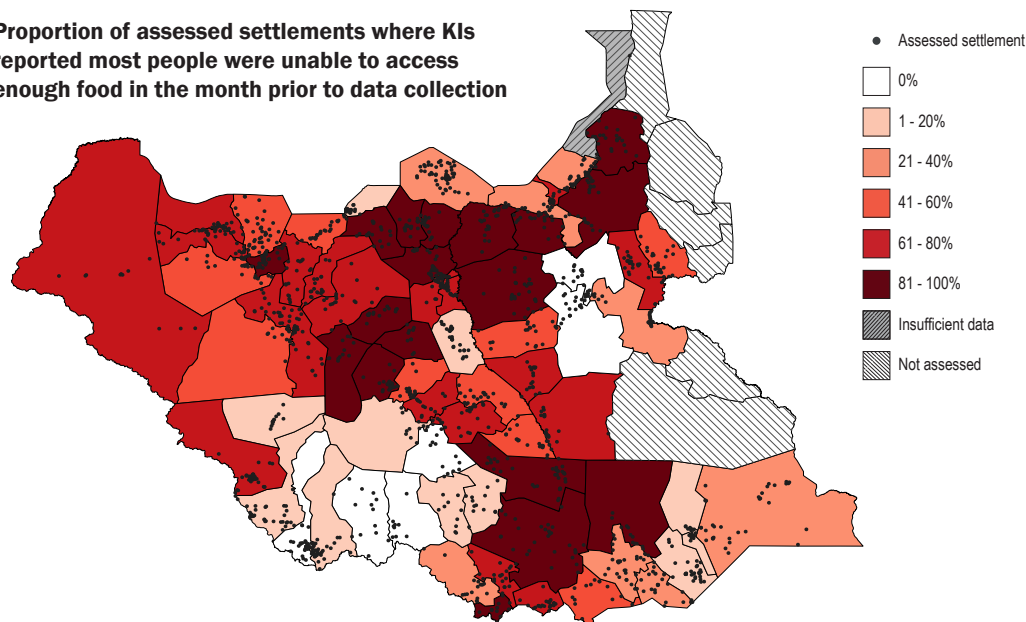
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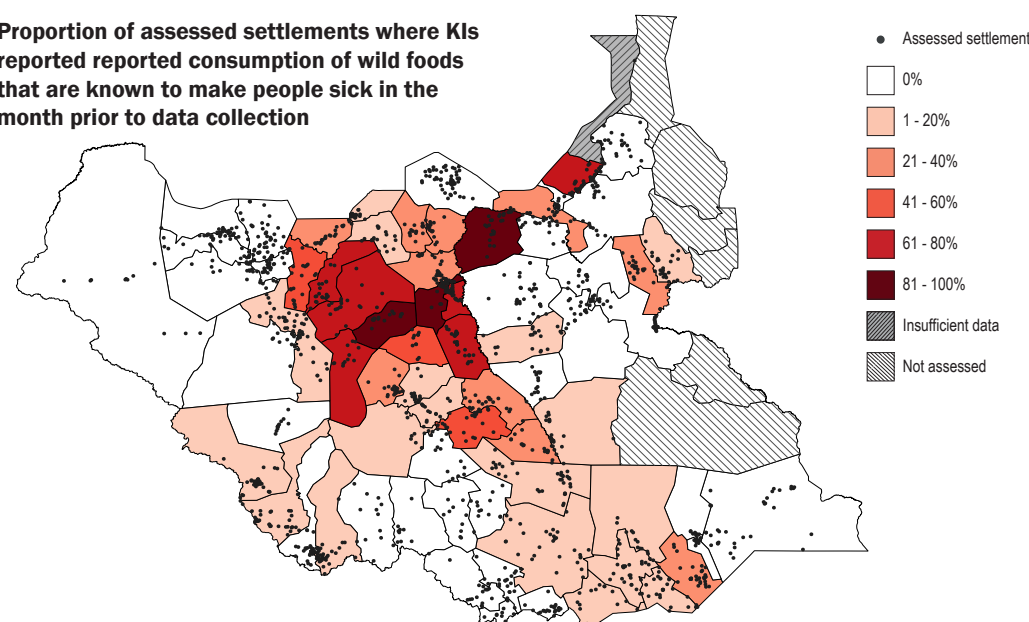
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Food access

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



Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported 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

Fangak	100%	<div></div>
Tonj East	100%	<div></div>
Mayom	100%	<div></div>
Baliet	100%	<div></div>
Lafon	100%	<div></div>

In 100% of assessed settlements in Ayod and Morobo, KIs also reported most people are unable to access enough food

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	100%	<div></div>
Tonj East	91%	<div></div>
Mayendit	81%	<div></div>
Fashoda	70%	<div></div>
Leer	69%	<div></div>

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

Kapoeta North	100%	<div></div>
Tonj South	100%	<div></div>
Koch	100%	<div></div>
Tonj East	100%	<div></div>
Nagero	100%	<div></div>

In 100% of assessed settlements in: Aweil Centre, Aweil North, Aweil South, Ayod, Budi, Canal/Pigi, Cueibet, Ezo, Fangak, Fashoda, Gogrial West, Ikotos, Jur River, Kapoeta East, Koch, Lafon, Lainya, Magwi, Maridi, Mayendit, Mayom, Melut, Morobo, Mundri East, Mundri West, Mvolo, Nyirol, Nzara, Panyikang, Rumbek East, Rumbek North, Tambura, Terekeka, Torit, Uror, Wulu and Yambio, KIs also reported most people in a normal year would engage in agriculture.

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

Insufficient county-level data for this round. Nationwide, in those assessed settlements where inadequate access to food was reported in the month prior to data collection (n=1141), people coped by going entire days without eating; according to KIs in 8.3% of assessed settlements.



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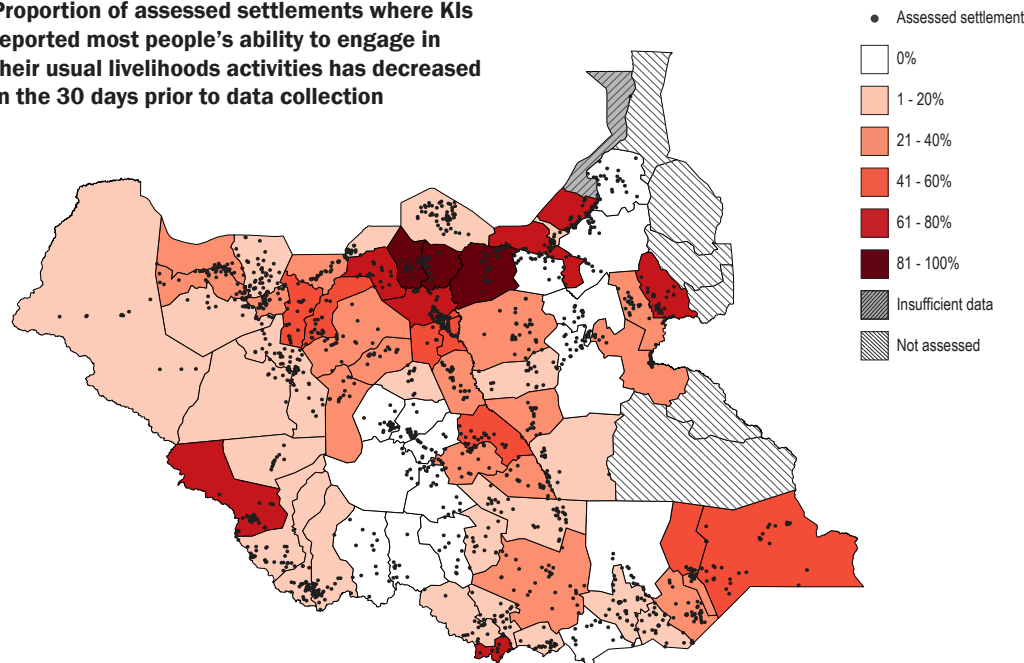
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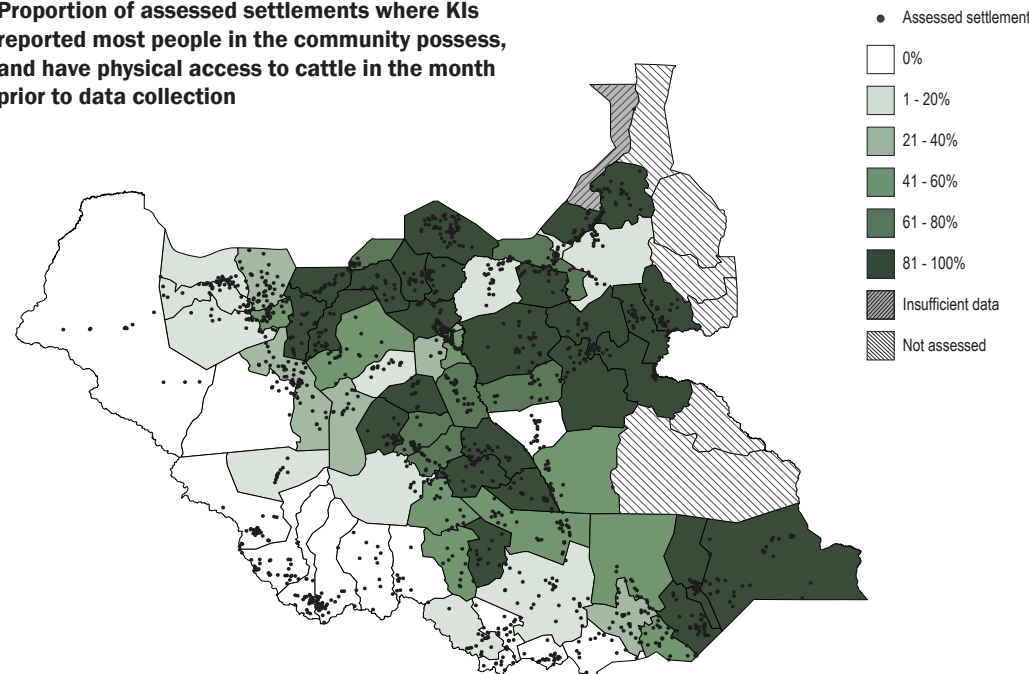
Livelihoods: engage in activities

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 most people in the community possess, and have physical access to cattle in the month prior to data collection



Livelihood: crop disruptions*

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

Fangak (n=32)	100%	<div></div>
Guit (n=8)	100%	<div></div>
Ayod (n=8)	100%	<div></div>
Panyikang (n=33)	100%	<div></div>
Canal/Pigi (n=20)	100%	<div></div>

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

Fangak	100%	<div></div>
Guit	94%	<div></div>
Rubkona	83%	<div></div>
Mayom	80%	<div></div>
Koch	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	100%	<div></div>
Kajo-keji	88%	<div></div>
Wau	70%	<div></div>
Bor South	69%	<div></div>
Lainya	67%	<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

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

*Findings relate to the subsets of (n) amount of settlements in each county where KIs reported most people in a normal year engage in cultivation. In 100% of assessed settlements in Fashoda and Melut, KIs also reported disruption in crop growth

In 100% of assessed settlements in Luakpiny/Nasir, Kapoeta East and Kapoeta North, KIs also reported that most people are engaged in livestock activities



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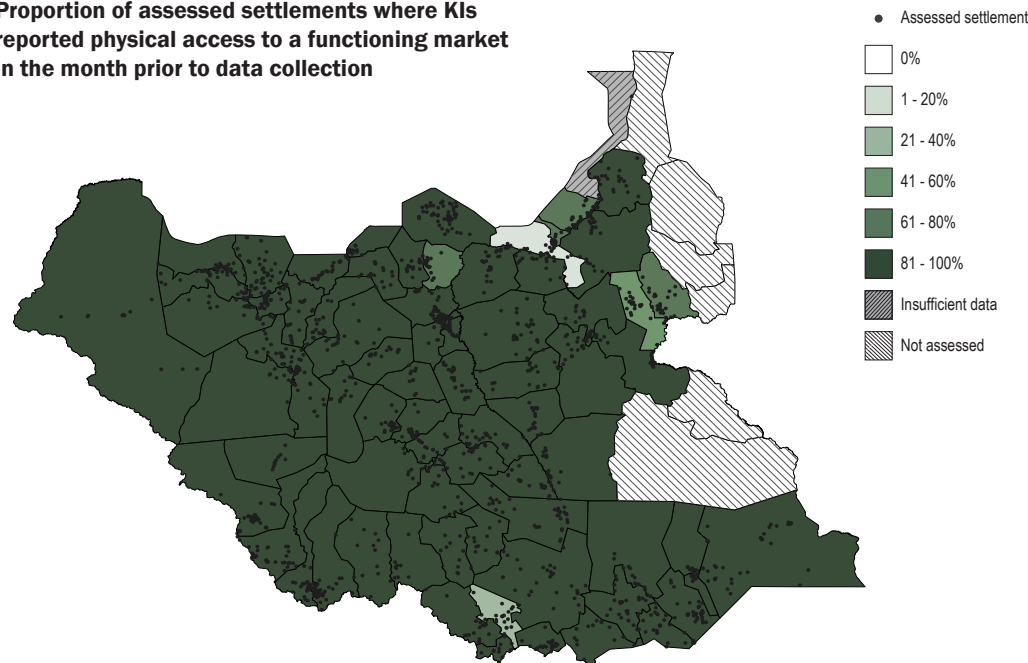
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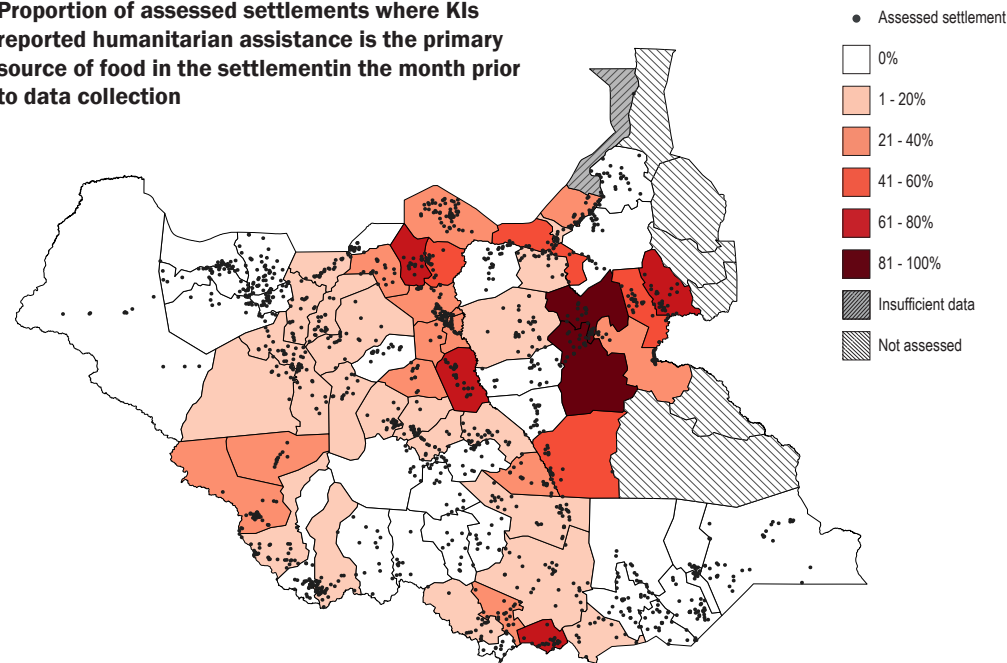
Markets

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



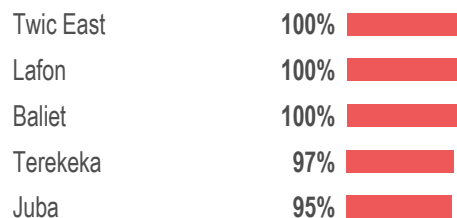
Food source: humanitarian aid

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



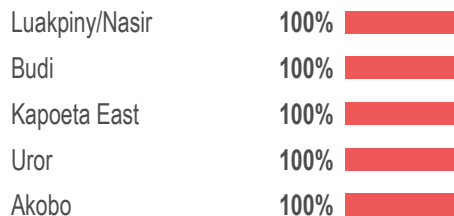
Food source: purchasing

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



Food source: livestock

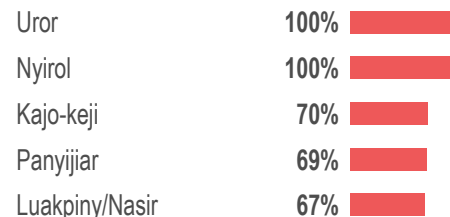
Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported livestock is the primary source of food in the settlement



In 100% of assessed settlements in Nyirol and Ulang, KIs also reported livestock as 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



Livestock disease*

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

Insufficient county-level data for this round. Nationwide, in those assessed settlements where cattle possession was reported in the month prior to data collection (n=1038), a disease outbreak resulting in cattle dying had taken place according to KIs in **8.3%** of assessed settlements.

*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
Abiemnhom	20
Akobo	42
Aweil Centre	27
Aweil East	68
Aweil North	44
Aweil South	39
Aweil West	46
Awerial	23
Ayod	33
Baliet	24
Bor South	55
Budi	40
Canal Pigi	20
Cueibet	26
Duk	24
Ezo	50
Fangak	32
Fashoda	37
Gogrial East	23
Gogrial West	32
Guit	17
Ibba	14
Ikotos	28
Juba	40
Jur River	58
Kajo keji	25
Kapoeta East	49
Kapoeta North	25
Kapoeta South	18
Koch	36

County	No. of assessed settlements
Lafon	22
Lainya	23
Leer	33
Luakpiny/Nasir	27
Magwi	18
Malakal	26
Manyo	4
Maridi	18
Mayendit	32
Mayom	20
Melut	47
Morobo	12
Mundri East	15
Mundri West	15
Mvolo	21
Nagero	15
Nyirrol	21
Nzara	51
Panyijiar	42
Panyikang	19
Pariang	59
Raja	39
Rubkona	24
Rumbek Centre	30
Rumbek East	27
Rumbek North	12
Tambura	51
Terekeka	36
Tonj East	14
Tonj North	24

County	No. of assessed settlements
Tonj South	12
Torit	38
Twic	33
Twic East	29
Ulang	28
Uror	22
Wau	48
Wulu	10
Yambio	69
Yei	26
Yirol East	29
Yirol West	25