



South Sudan - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

December 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 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).

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

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 December 2019, and are not statistically generalisable.

Assessment Coverage

2,137 Key Informants interviewed

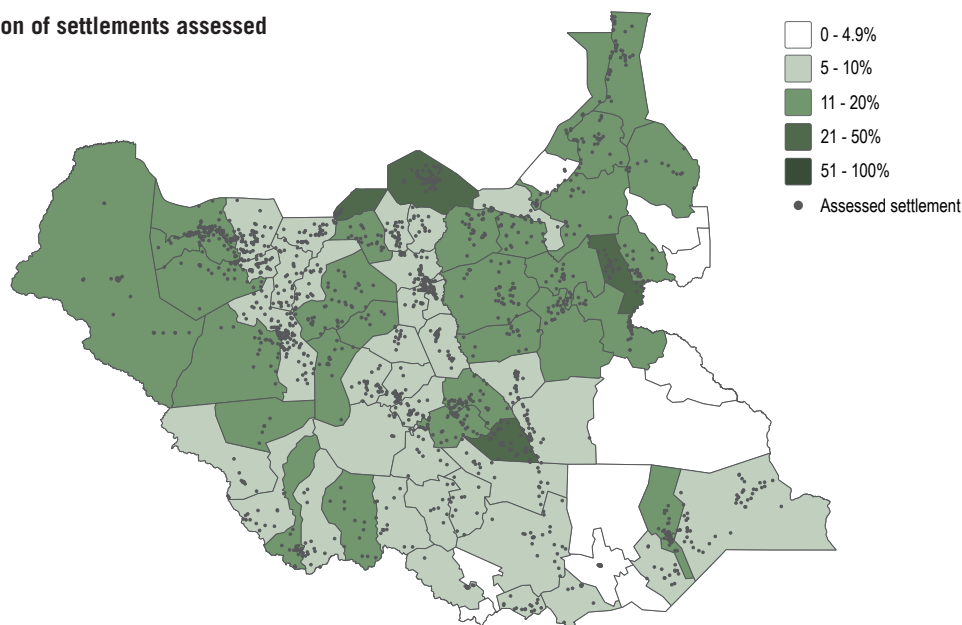
1,759 Settlements assessed

70 Counties assessed

68 Counties with 5% or more coverage¹

Assessment coverage

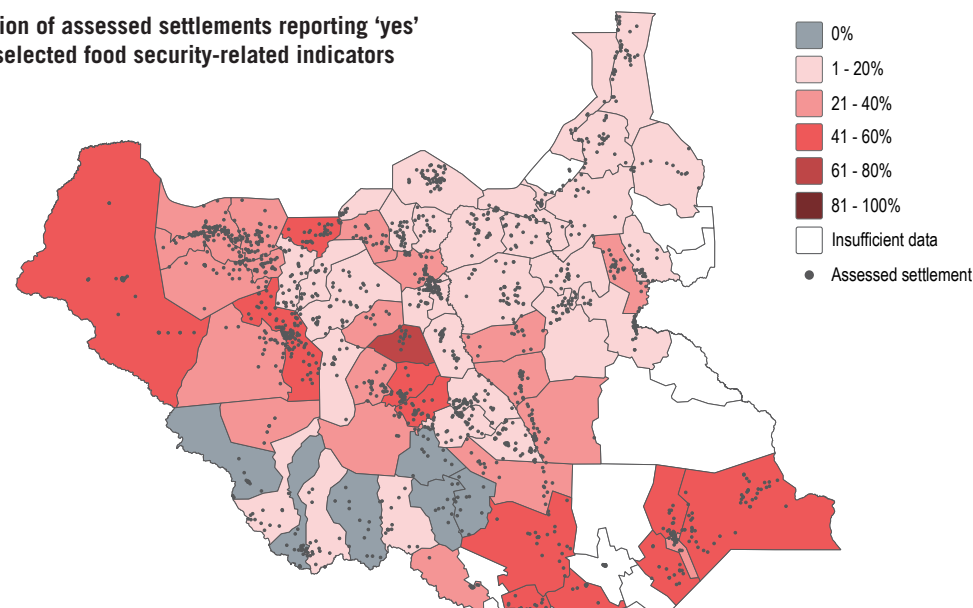
Proportion of settlements assessed



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 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 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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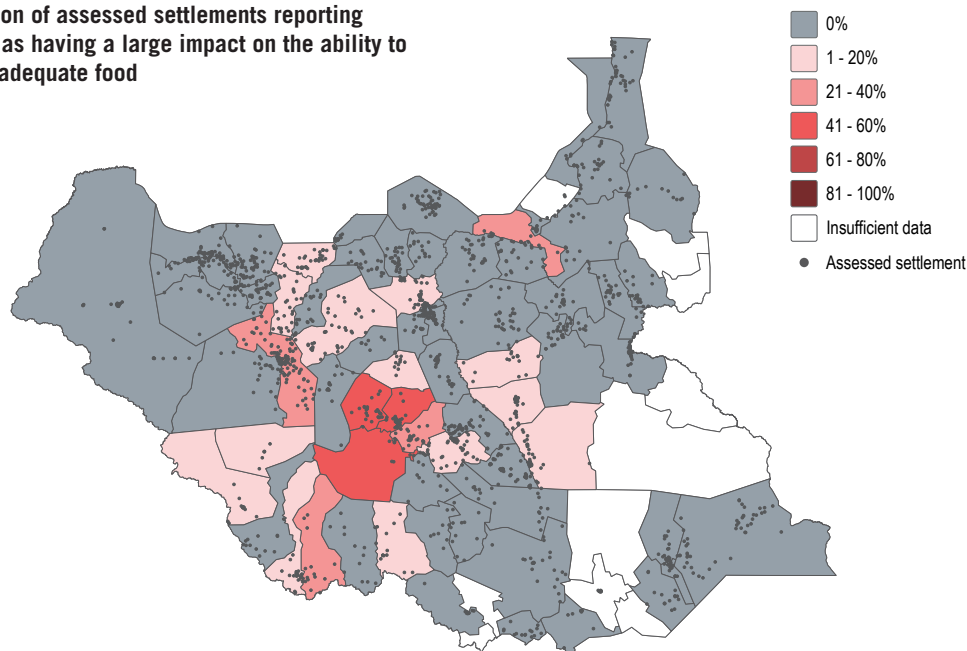
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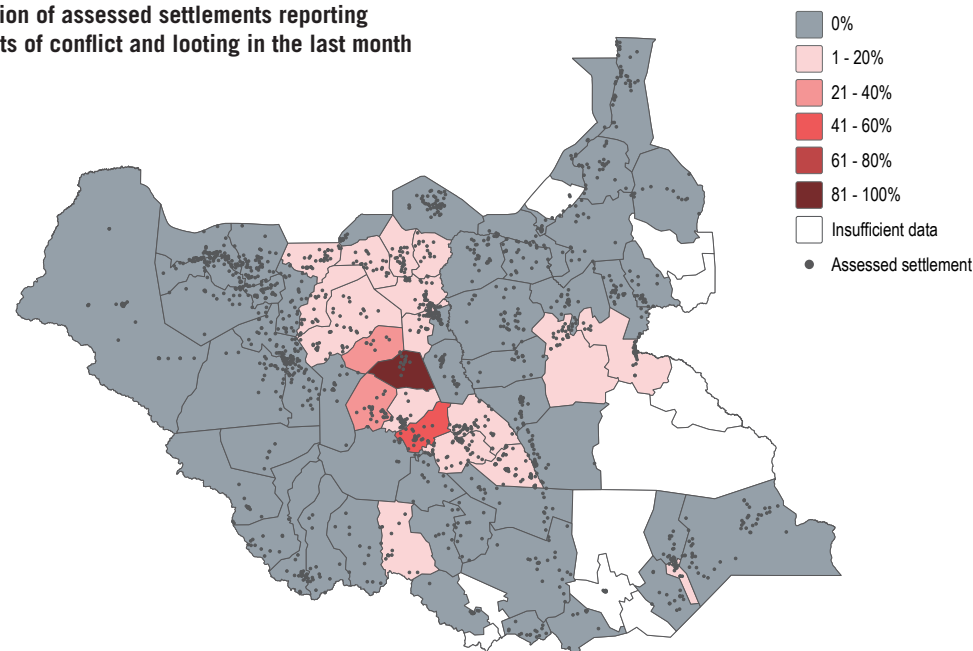
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Shocks

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting 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 counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported the presence of newly arrived IDPs is having a large impact on the ability to access adequate food.

| | | |
|---------------|-----|-------------|
| Kajo-keji | 60% | <div></div> |
| Rumbek Centre | 47% | <div></div> |
| Rumbek North | 45% | <div></div> |
| Twic | 40% | <div></div> |
| Nagero | 33% | <div></div> |

Shocks: health

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

| | | |
|---------------|-----|-------------|
| Magwi | 75% | <div></div> |
| Rumbek North | 73% | <div></div> |
| Twic | 69% | <div></div> |
| Juba | 63% | <div></div> |
| Kapoeta South | 58% | <div></div> |

Shocks: cereal prices

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported an increase in cereal prices is having a large impact on the ability to access adequate food.

| | | |
|--------------|-----|-------------|
| Terekeka | 84% | <div></div> |
| Juba | 75% | <div></div> |
| Twic | 71% | <div></div> |
| Aweil Centre | 63% | <div></div> |
| Aweil North | 60% | <div></div> |

Shocks: hunger

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

| | | |
|--------------|-----|-------------|
| Rumbek North | 91% | <div></div> |
| Kajo-keji | 87% | <div></div> |
| Magwi | 75% | <div></div> |
| Twic | 69% | <div></div> |
| Rumbek East | 67% | <div></div> |



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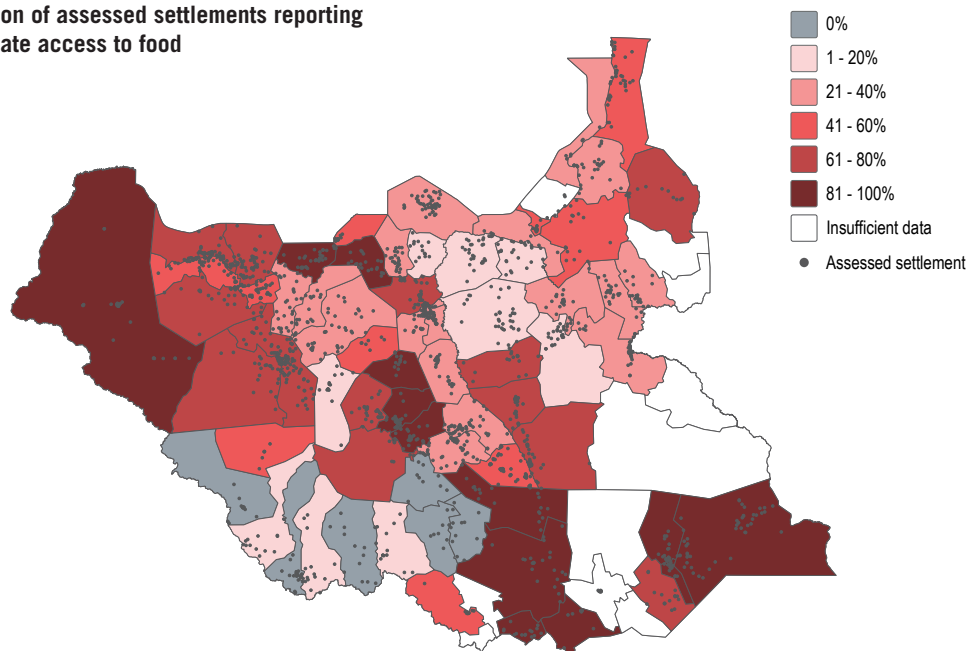
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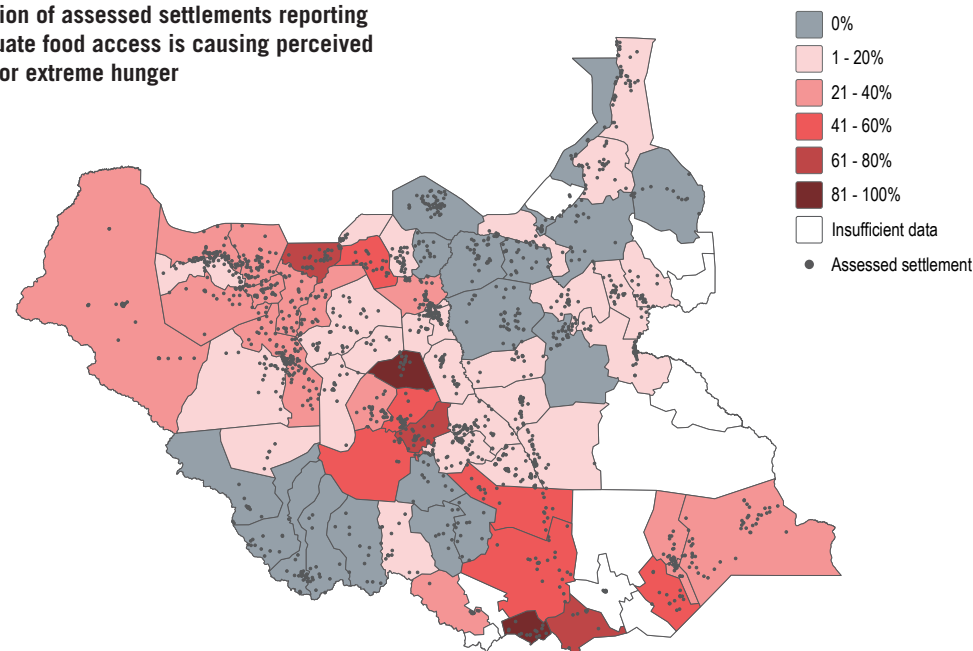
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Food access

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting inadequate access to food



Proportion of assessed settlements reporting inadequate food access 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 | 46% | <div></div> |
| Juba | 42% | <div></div> |
| Kapoeta South | 42% | <div></div> |
| Rumbek North | 36% | <div></div> |
| Kapoeta North | 30% | <div></div> |

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.

| | | |
|--------------|-----|-------------|
| Fangak | 83% | <div></div> |
| Rumbek North | 64% | <div></div> |
| Panyikang | 63% | <div></div> |
| Panyijiar | 59% | <div></div> |
| Tonj East | 44% | <div></div> |

Meal frequency

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

| | | |
|---------------|------|-------------|
| Rumbek East | 100% | <div></div> |
| Rumbek North | 100% | <div></div> |
| Kapoeta North | 95% | <div></div> |
| Kapoeta East | 92% | <div></div> |
| Rumbek Centre | 88% | <div></div> |

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.

| | | |
|--------------|-----|-------------|
| Rumbek North | 64% | <div></div> |
| Tonj East | 56% | <div></div> |
| Ulang | 39% | <div></div> |
| Twic | 34% | <div></div> |
| Jur River | 34% | <div></div> |



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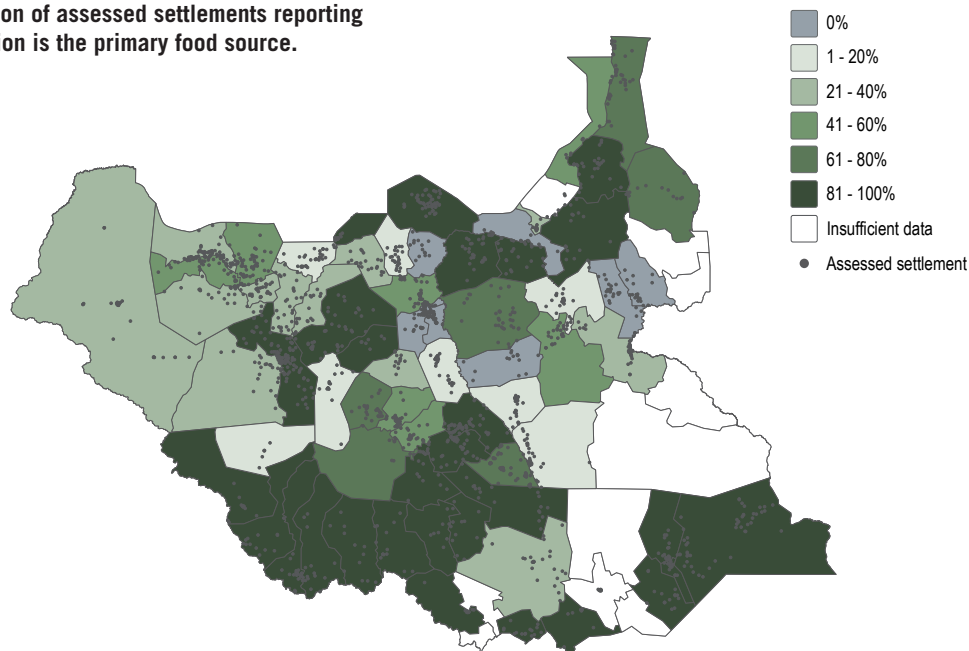
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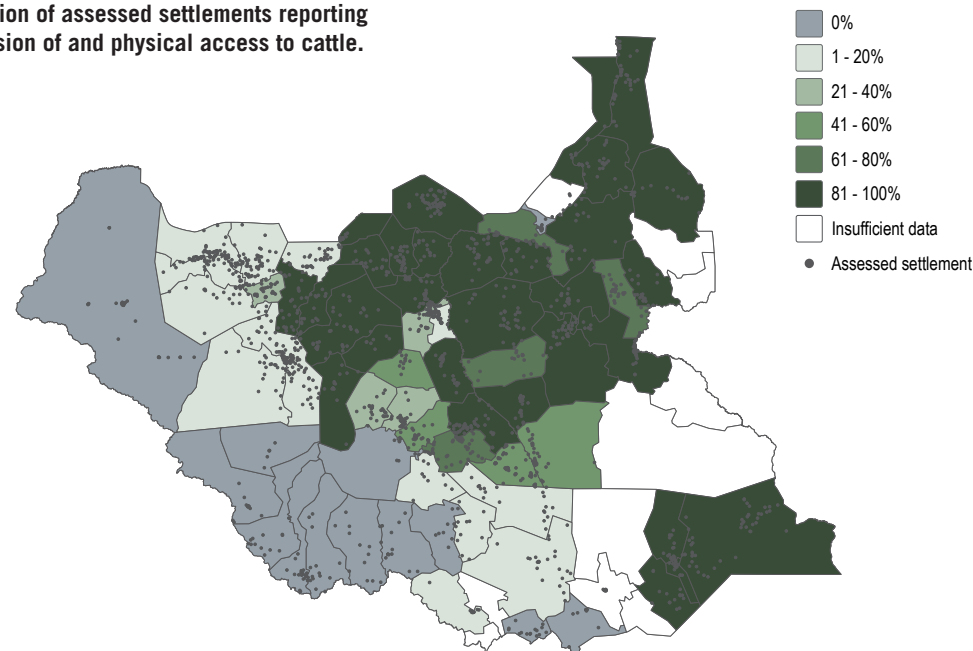
Livelihoods: cultivation

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.

| | | |
|--------------|------|-------------|
| Magwi | 100% | <div></div> |
| Rumbek North | 100% | <div></div> |
| Kajo-keji | 87% | <div></div> |
| Cueibet | 83% | <div></div> |
| Rumbek East | 71% | <div></div> |

Land for cultivation

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

| | | |
|--------------|-----|-------------|
| Akobo | 97% | <div></div> |
| Bor South | 49% | <div></div> |
| Wau | 45% | <div></div> |
| Panyikang | 38% | <div></div> |
| Rumbek North | 36% | <div></div> |

Food source: livestock

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

| | | |
|-------------|-----|-------------|
| Twic East | 38% | <div></div> |
| Aweil South | 37% | <div></div> |
| Duk | 20% | <div></div> |
| Ulang | 14% | <div></div> |
| Aweil East | 13% | <div></div> |

Livestock engagement

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

| | | |
|--------------|------|-------------|
| Abiemnhom | 100% | <div></div> |
| Akobo | 100% | <div></div> |
| Ayod | 100% | <div></div> |
| Fangak | 100% | <div></div> |
| Kapoeta East | 100% | <div></div> |

*Other assessed counties reporting 100% engaged in livestock activities include: Kapoeta North, Luakpiny/Nasir, Nyirol, Pariang, Tonj South, Ulang and Uror.



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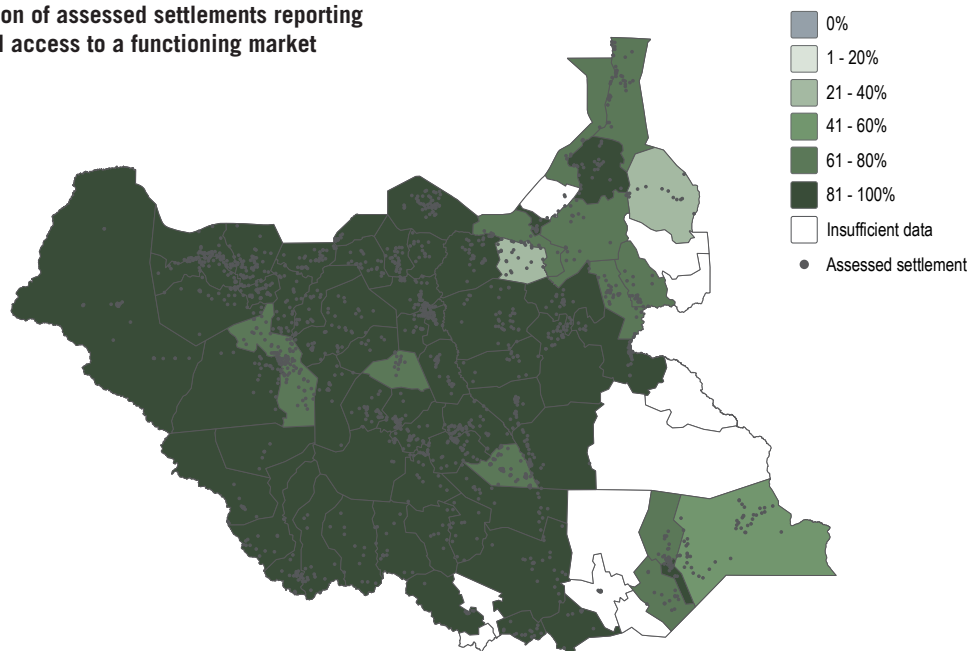
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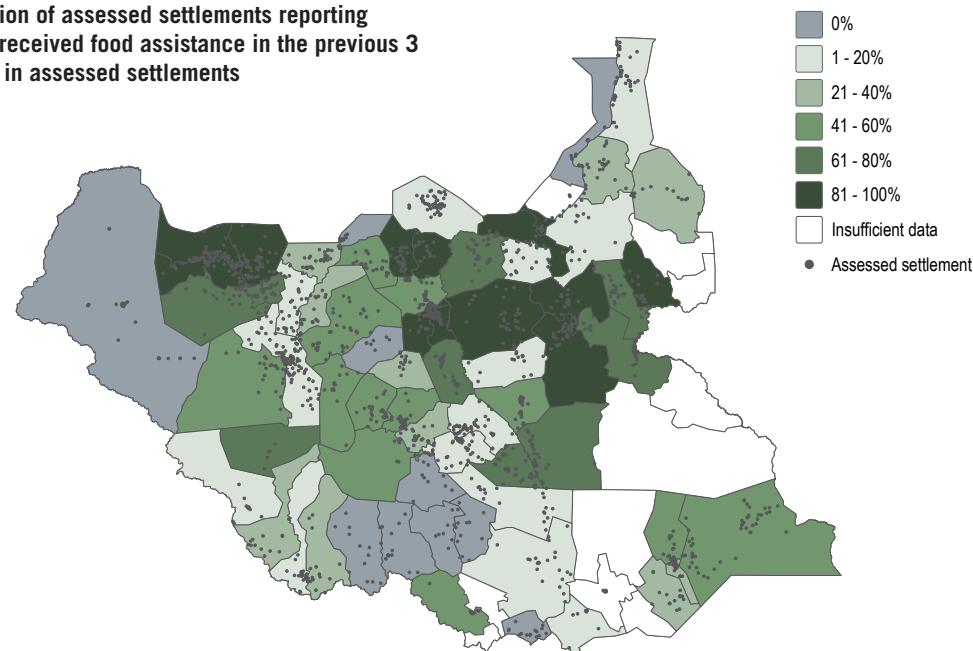
Markets

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting physical access to a functioning market



Humanitarian assistance

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



Food source: purchasing

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

| | | |
|--------------|-----|-------------|
| Tonj South | 79% | <div></div> |
| Wau | 60% | <div></div> |
| Juba | 58% | <div></div> |
| Raja | 50% | <div></div> |
| Gogrial East | 47% | <div></div> |

Livelihood: casual labour

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported casual labour* is a livelihood activity.

| | | |
|-------------|------|-------------|
| Ibba | 100% | <div></div> |
| Mundri East | 100% | <div></div> |
| Raja | 100% | <div></div> |
| Wau | 98% | <div></div> |
| Jur River | 96% | <div></div> |

Casual labour is when someone is informally employed for a short period of time, usually doing low skill or low paid work.

Food source: humanitarian

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

| | | |
|----------------|------|-------------|
| Guit | 100% | <div></div> |
| Leer | 93% | <div></div> |
| Rubkona | 92% | <div></div> |
| Mayendit | 83% | <div></div> |
| Luakpiny/Nasir | 67% | <div></div> |

Humanitarian distribution

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported having not received any humanitarian assistance in the past three months.

| | | |
|-----------|------|-------------|
| Abiemnhom | 100% | <div></div> |
| Ibba | 100% | <div></div> |
| Kajo-keji | 100% | <div></div> |
| Manyo | 100% | <div></div> |
| Maridi | 100% | <div></div> |

*Other assessed counties reporting 100% to no humanitarian assistance include: Mundri East, Mundri West, Mvolo and Tonj East.



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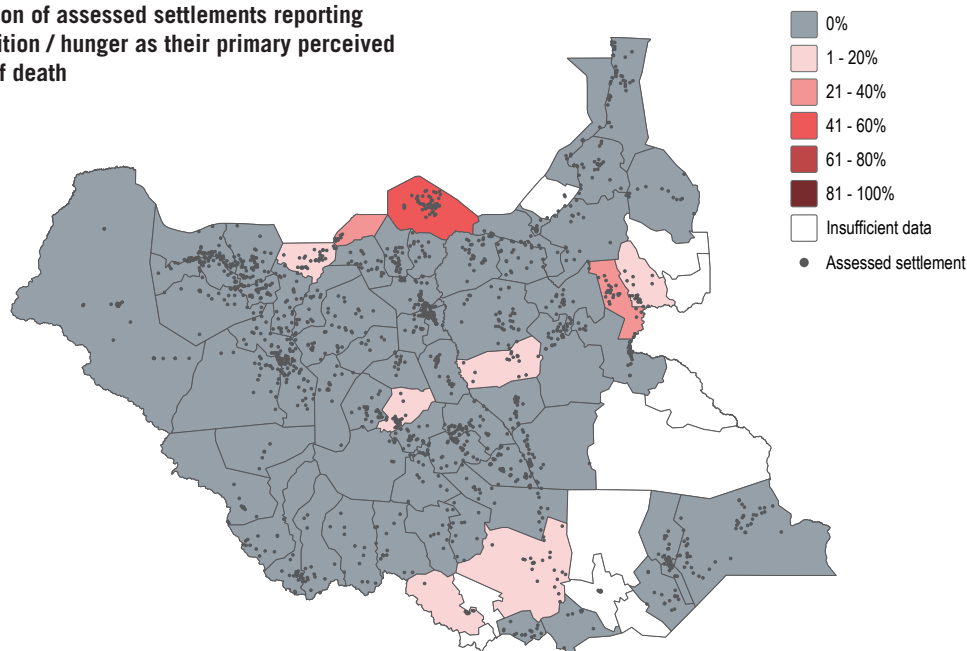
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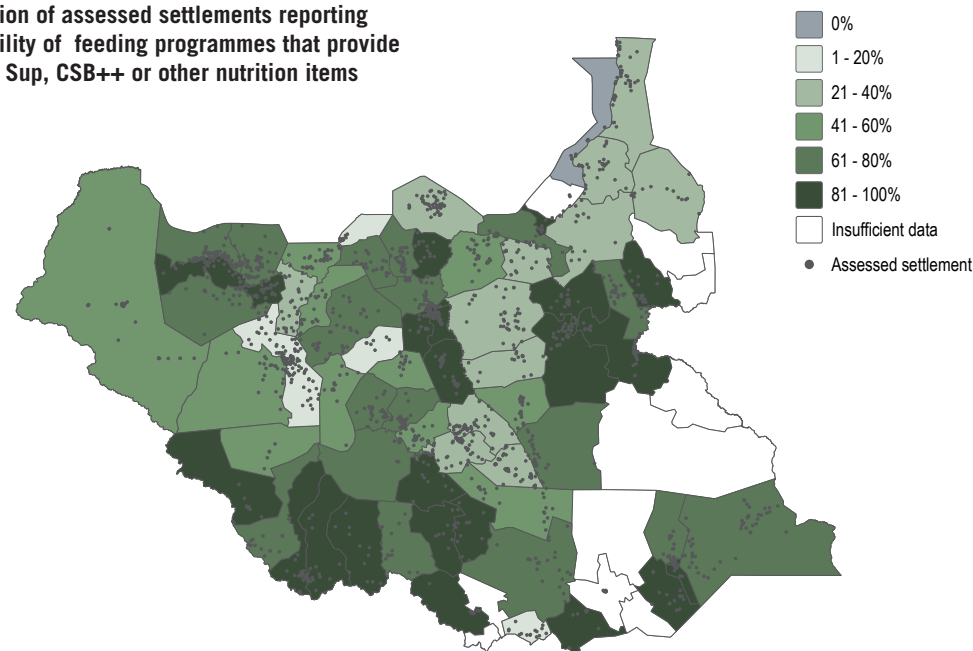
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Perceived causes of death, health and nutrition

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 counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported a higher perceived number of deaths than normal.

| | | |
|--------------|-----|-------------|
| Rumbek North | 64% | <div></div> |
| Panyikang | 63% | <div></div> |
| Mvolo | 60% | <div></div> |
| Ibba | 54% | <div></div> |
| Mundri East | 45% | <div></div> |

Health: malnutrition

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

| | | |
|------------|-----|-------------|
| Ulang | 32% | <div></div> |
| Tonj East | 22% | <div></div> |
| Tonj North | 18% | <div></div> |
| Tonj South | 14% | <div></div> |
| Abiemnhom | 11% | <div></div> |

Health: malaria

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

| | | |
|-------------|------|-------------|
| Maban | 100% | <div></div> |
| Manyo | 100% | <div></div> |
| Melut | 100% | <div></div> |
| Cueibet | 96% | <div></div> |
| Rumbek East | 95% | <div></div> |

Health services

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported having no physical access to health services.

| | | |
|------------|-----|-------------|
| Canal/Pigi | 79% | <div></div> |
| Renk | 72% | <div></div> |
| Baliat | 63% | <div></div> |
| Maban | 54% | <div></div> |
| Melut | 52% | <div></div> |