



# South Sudan - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

## Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

February 2020

### 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 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 \(ToRs\)](#).

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 February 2020, and are not statistically generalisable.

### Assessment Coverage

**2,529** Key Informants interviewed

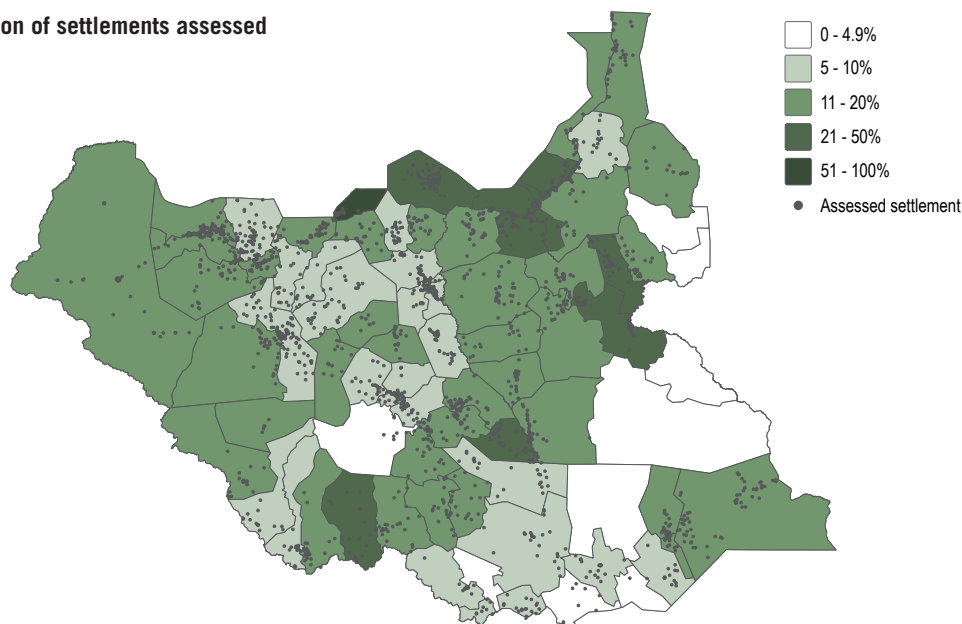
**2,002** Settlements assessed

**71** Counties assessed

**69** Counties with 5% or more coverage<sup>1</sup>

### Assessment coverage

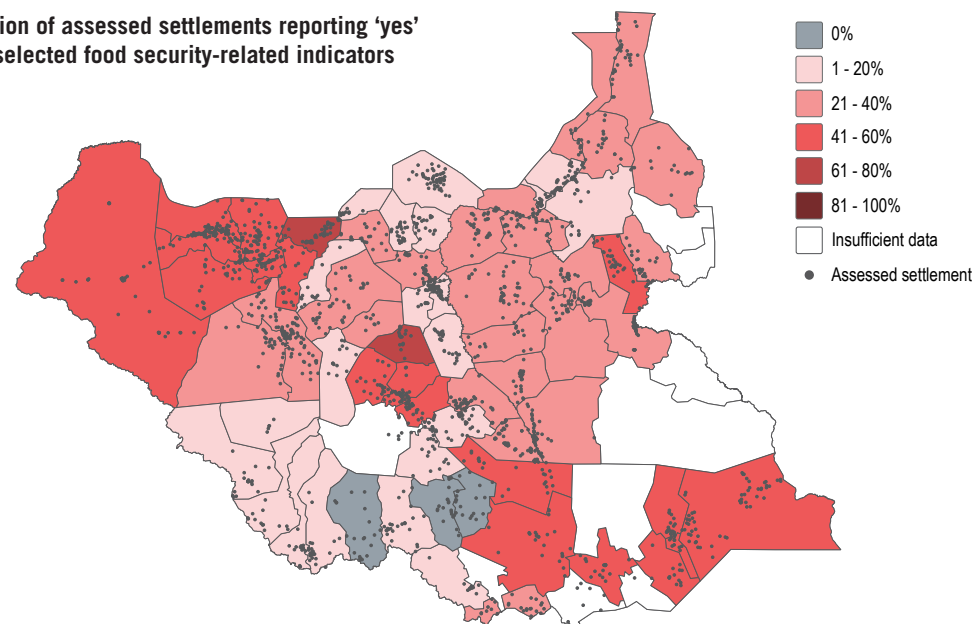
#### Proportion of settlements assessed



<sup>1</sup> 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 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 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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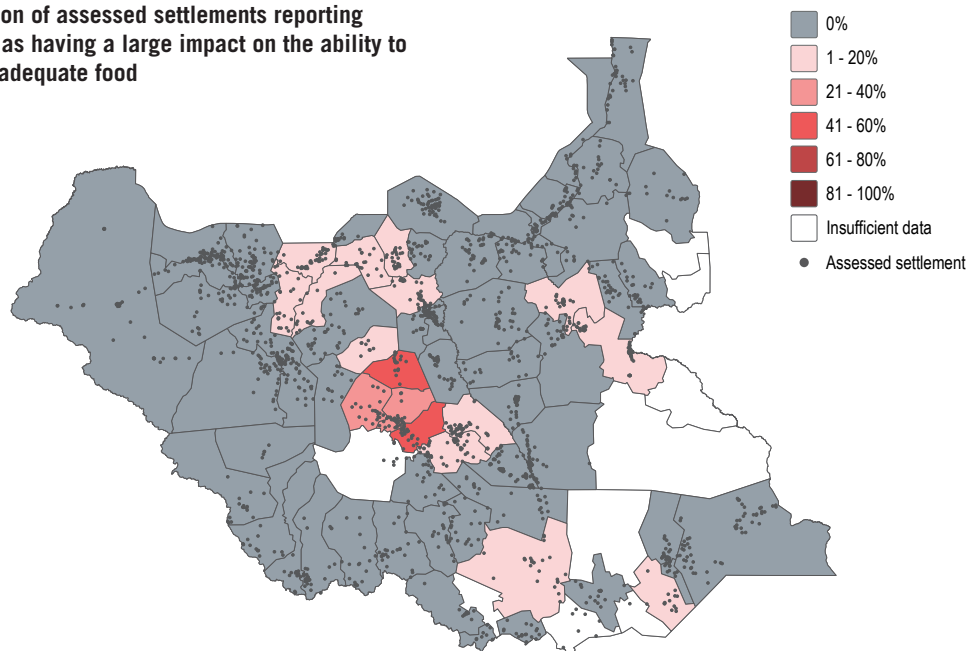
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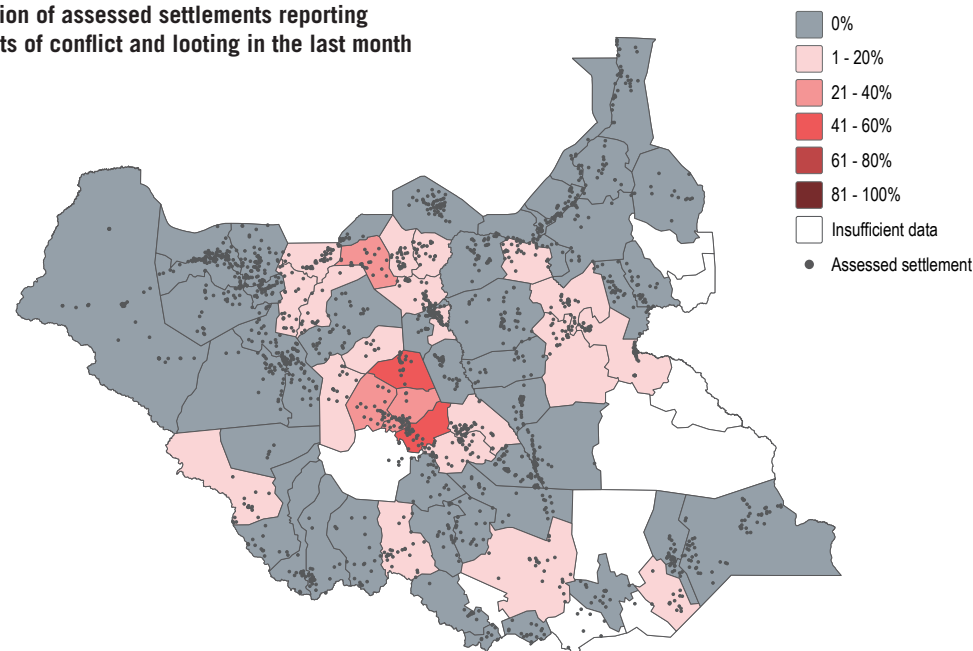
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### Shocks

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

Nagero	20%	■
Rumbek North	18%	■
Cueibet	14%	■
Gogrial East	14%	■
Rumbek Centre	14%	■

\*Other counties where 14% of assessed settlements reported the presence of newly arrived IDPs is having a large impact on the ability to access adequate food include: Terekeka.

### 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

Twic	91%	■
Juba	72%	■
Morobo	63%	■
Abiemnhom	62%	■
Pariang	61%	■

### Shocks: conflict food access

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported conflict or looting having any impact on most people's ability to access adequate food

Rumbek East	55%	■
Rumbek North	41%	■
Rumbek Centre	25%	■
Cueibet	24%	■
Mayom	18%	■

### Shocks: hunger

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

Twic	91%	■
Terekeka	86%	■
Rumbek Centre	72%	■
Rumbek North	71%	■
Budi	69%	■



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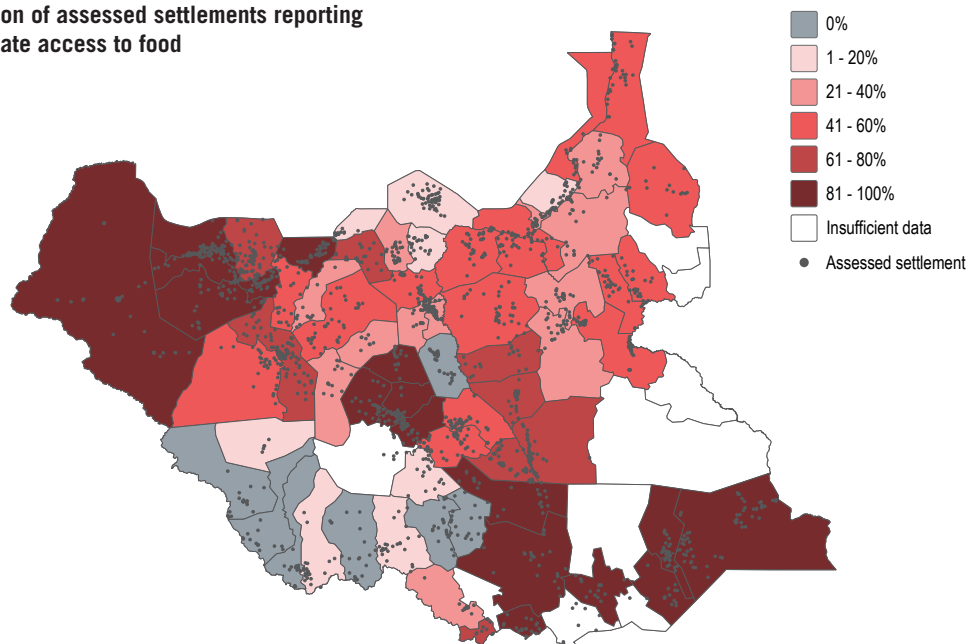
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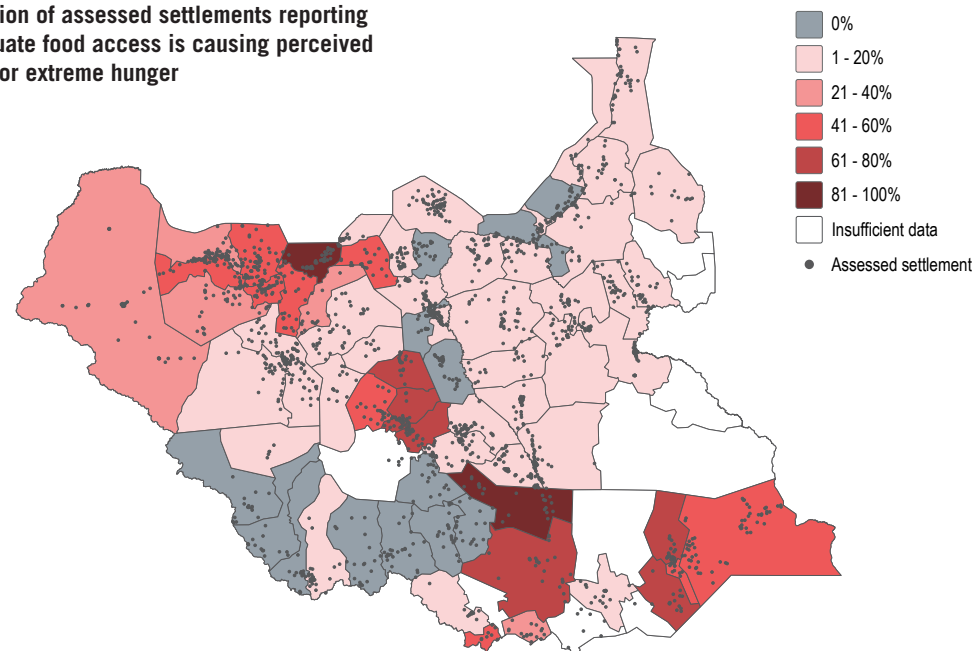
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## Food access

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

Torit	100%	<div></div>
Yei	80%	<div></div>
Morobo	50%	<div></div>
Yirol West	37%	<div></div>
Rumbek North	35%	<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	89%	<div></div>
Rumbek North	76%	<div></div>
Gogrial West	52%	<div></div>
Manyo	50%	<div></div>
Ulang	50%	<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

Kapoeta North	100%	<div></div>
Kapoeta South	100%	<div></div>
Rumbek North	100%	<div></div>
Kapoeta East	97%	<div></div>
Torit	95%	<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

Twic	42%	<div></div>
Ulang	37%	<div></div>
Rumbek North	35%	<div></div>
Luakpiny/Nasir	35%	<div></div>
Tonj North	29%	<div></div>



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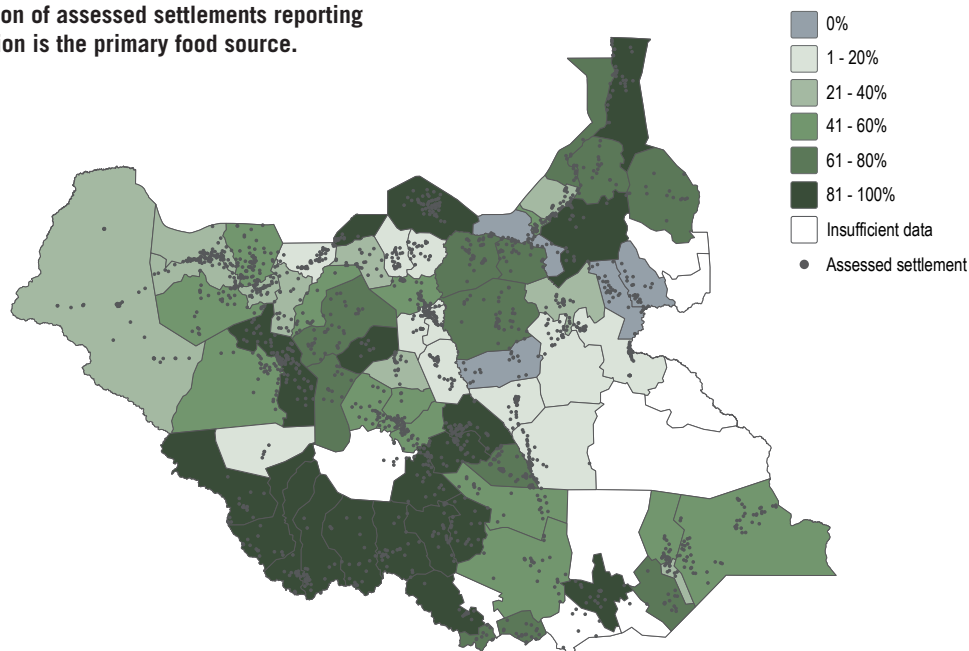
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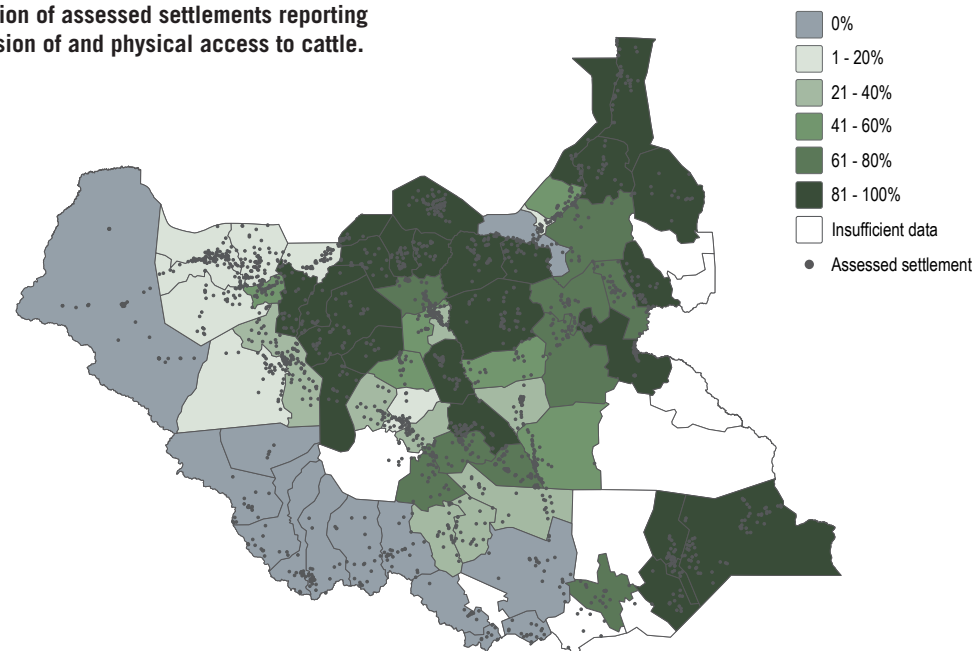
### Livelihoods: cultivation

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

Luakpiny/Nasir	100%	<div></div>
Morobo	100%	<div></div>
Rumbek North	100%	<div></div>
Ulang	100%	<div></div>
Twic	89%	<div></div>

### Land for cultivation

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

Akobo	100%	<div></div>
Luakpiny/Nasir	100%	<div></div>
Nyirol	100%	<div></div>
Ulang	100%	<div></div>
Uror	100%	<div></div>

### Food source: livestock

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

Aweil South	65%	<div></div>
Kapoeta North	25%	<div></div>
Kapoeta East	23%	<div></div>
Ulang	20%	<div></div>
Luakpiny/Nasir	19%	<div></div>

### Livestock activities

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 counties where 100% of assessed settlements reported engaging in livestock activities include: Kapoeta North, Kapoeta South, Luakpiny/Nasir, Manyo, Melut, Pariang, Torj South, Ulang and Uror.



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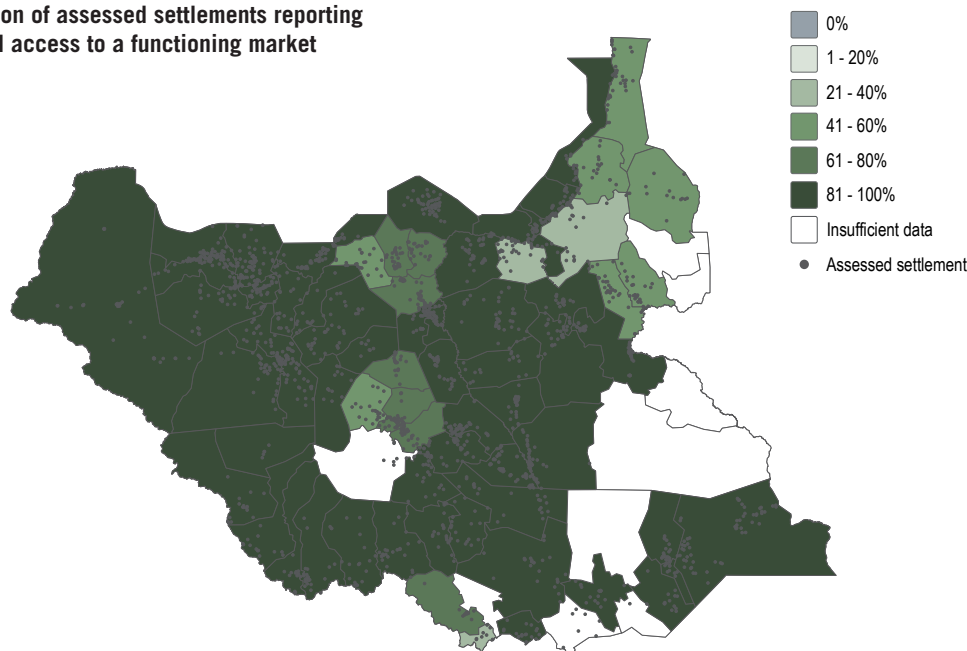
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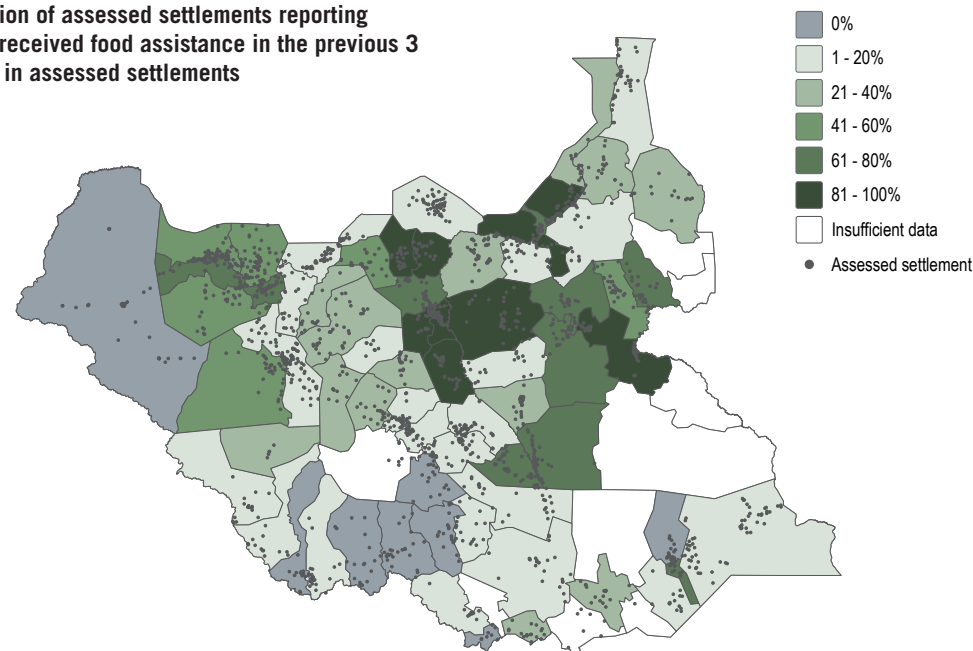
### Markets

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

Twic	67%	<div></div>
Panyikang	62%	<div></div>
Wau	54%	<div></div>
Juba	48%	<div></div>
Gogrial West	48%	<div></div>

### Livelihood: casual labour

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

Morobo	100%	<div></div>
Mundri East	100%	<div></div>
Nzara	100%	<div></div>
Yei	100%	<div></div>
Raja	96%	<div></div>

### Food source: humanitarian aid

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

Guit	95%	<div></div>
Rubkona	89%	<div></div>
Leer	84%	<div></div>
Mayendit	82%	<div></div>
Panyijjar	71%	<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

Ibba	100%	<div></div>
Kapoeta North	100%	<div></div>
Maridi	100%	<div></div>
Morobo	100%	<div></div>
Mundri West	100%	<div></div>

\*Other counties where 100% of assessed settlements reported having not received any humanitarian assistance in the past three months include: Mvolo and Nzara.



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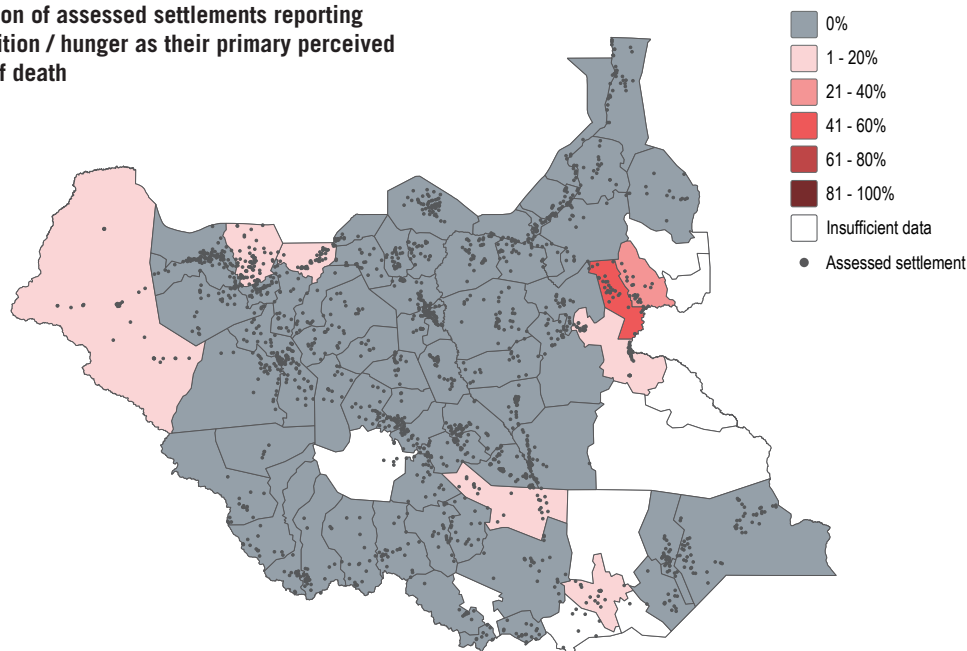
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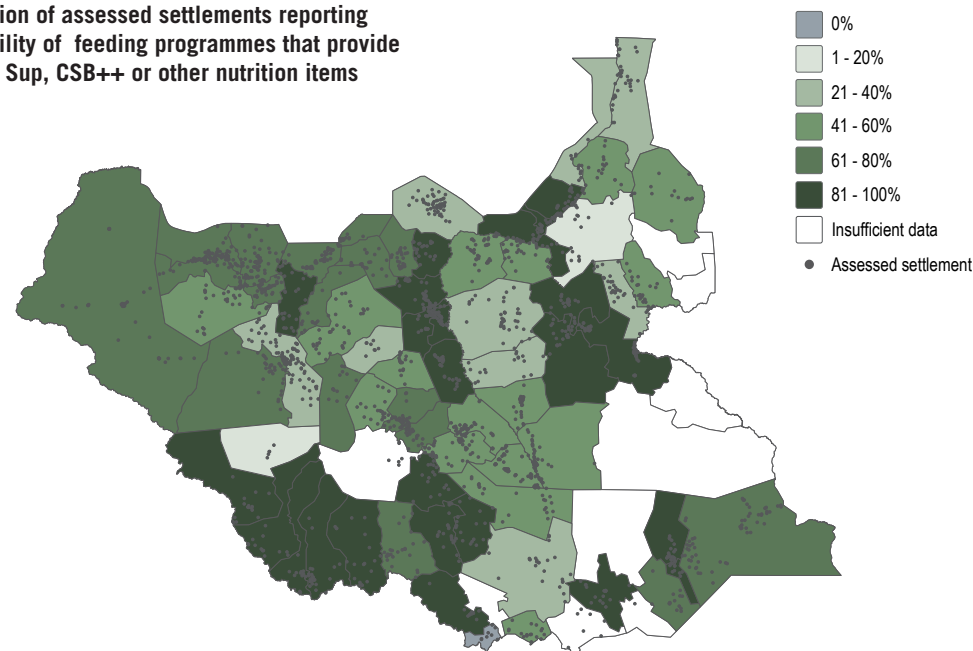
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## Perceived causes of death, health and nutrition

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

Mundri West	50%	<div></div>
Ibba	45%	<div></div>
Maridi	42%	<div></div>
Rumbek North	41%	<div></div>
Tonj South	38%	<div></div>

## Health: malnutrition

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

Ulang	47%	<div></div>
Luakpiny/Nasir	38%	<div></div>
Tonj North	20%	<div></div>
Tonj South	15%	<div></div>
Torit	11%	<div></div>

## Health: malaria

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

Melut	90%	<div></div>
Maban	86%	<div></div>
Rumbek Centre	83%	<div></div>
Panyijjar	83%	<div></div>
Manyo	79%	<div></div>

## Health services

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

Mayom	77%	<div></div>
Renk	72%	<div></div>
Koch	71%	<div></div>
Baliet	65%	<div></div>
Guit	55%	<div></div>