



South Sudan - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

February 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 February 2019, and are not statistically generalisable.

Assessment Coverage

1,942 Key Informants interviewed

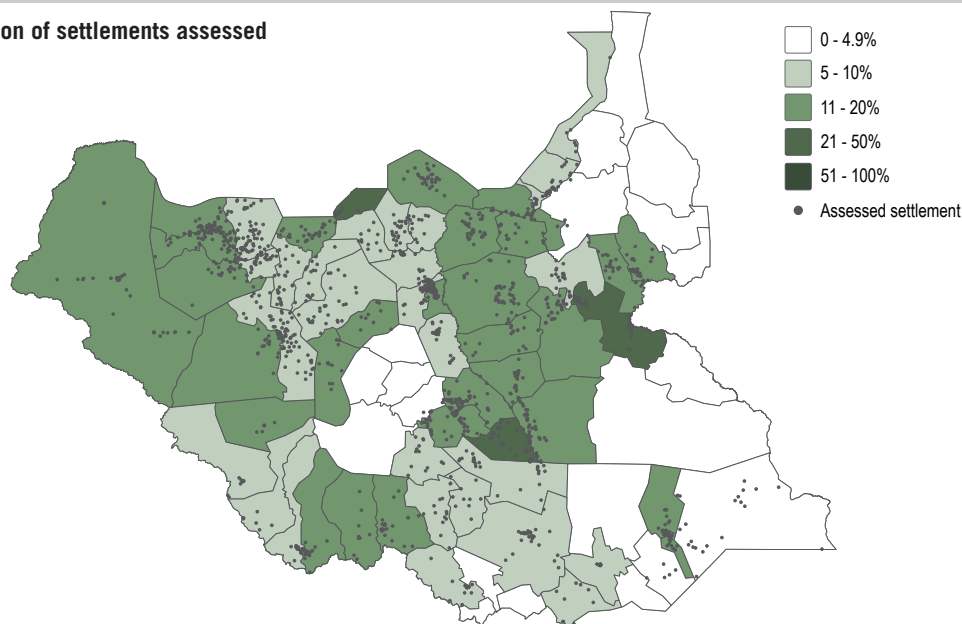
1,471 Settlements assessed

61 Counties assessed

58 Counties with 5% or more coverage¹

Assessment coverage

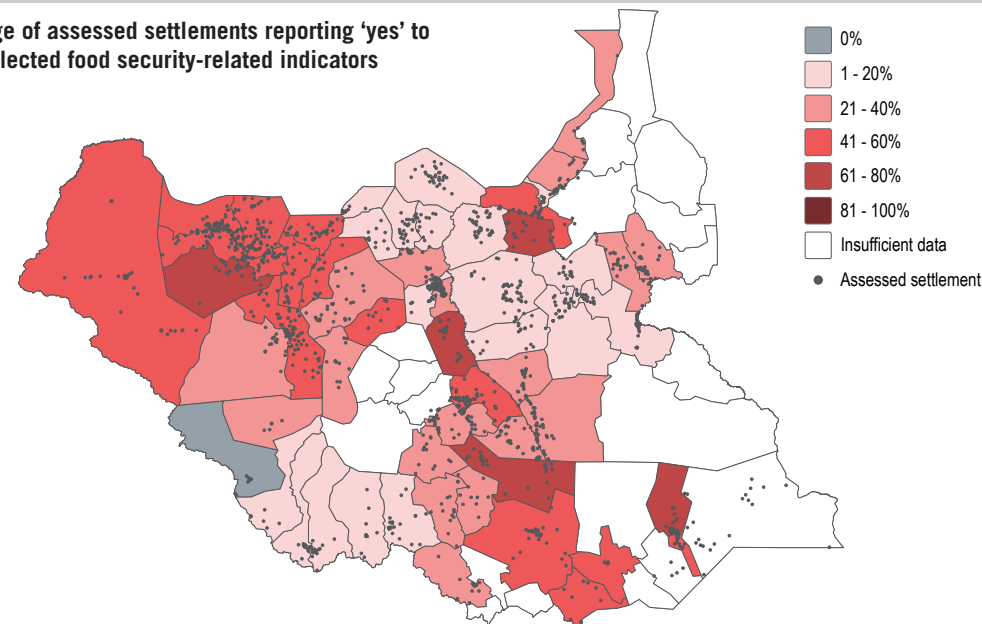
Proportion of settlements assessed



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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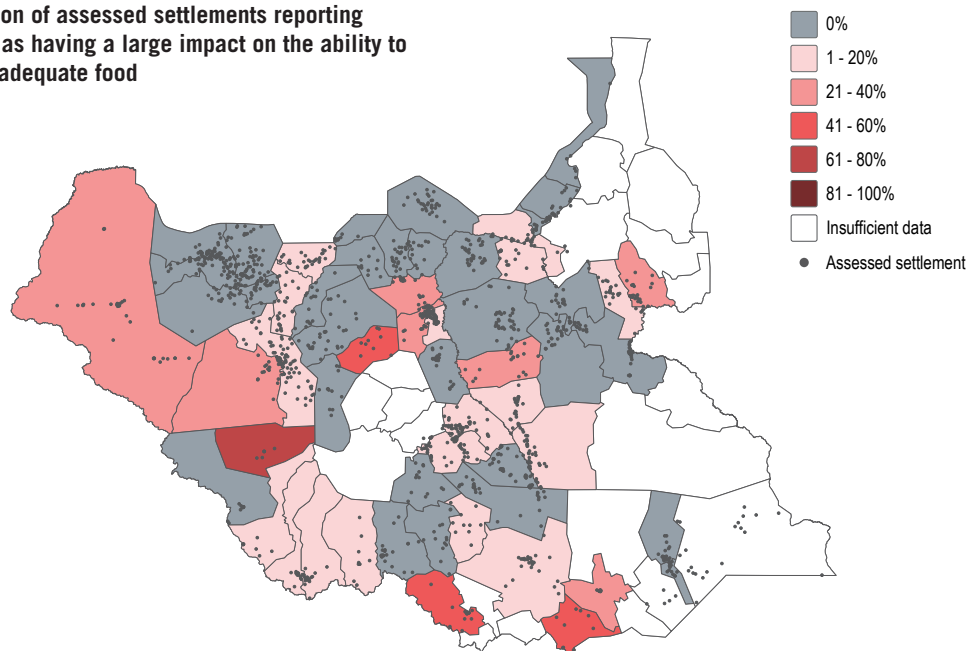
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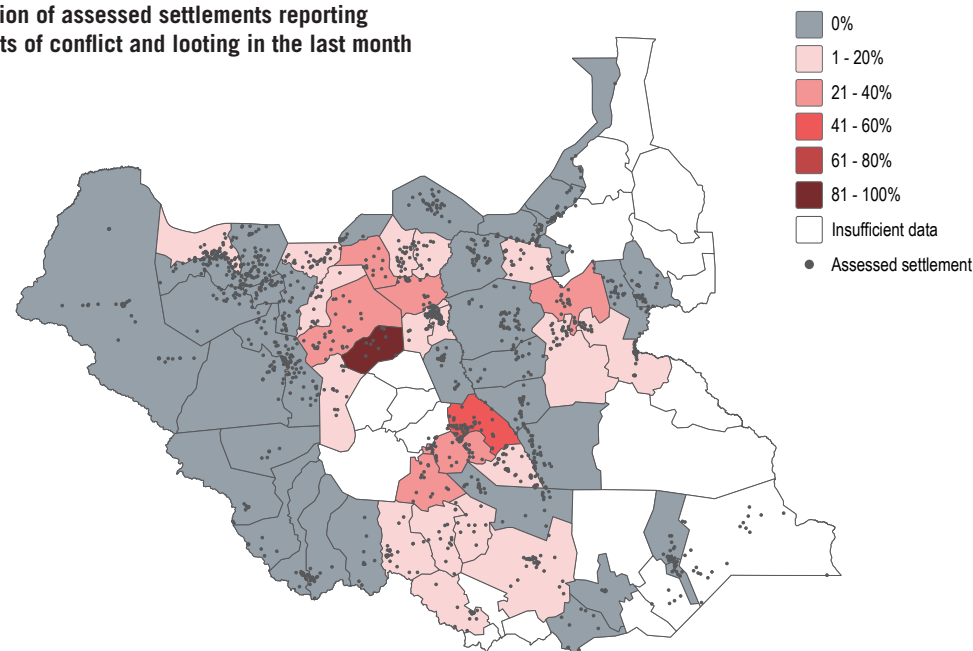
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Shocks

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

Panyijiar	48%
Torit	46%
Tonj East	44%
Fashoda	37%
Terekeka	36%

Shocks: health

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

Nagero	83%
Pariang	81%
Abiemnhom	75%
Guit	75%
Mayom	64%

Shocks: cereal prices

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

Twic	89%
Nagero	83%
Gogrial West	77%
Terekeka	76%
Aweil West	68%

Shocks: livestock

Top five assessed counties reporting livestock disease outbreak as having a large impact on ability to access adequate food

Fashoda	84%
Ayod	67%
Manyo	50%
Fangak	42%
Malakal	33%



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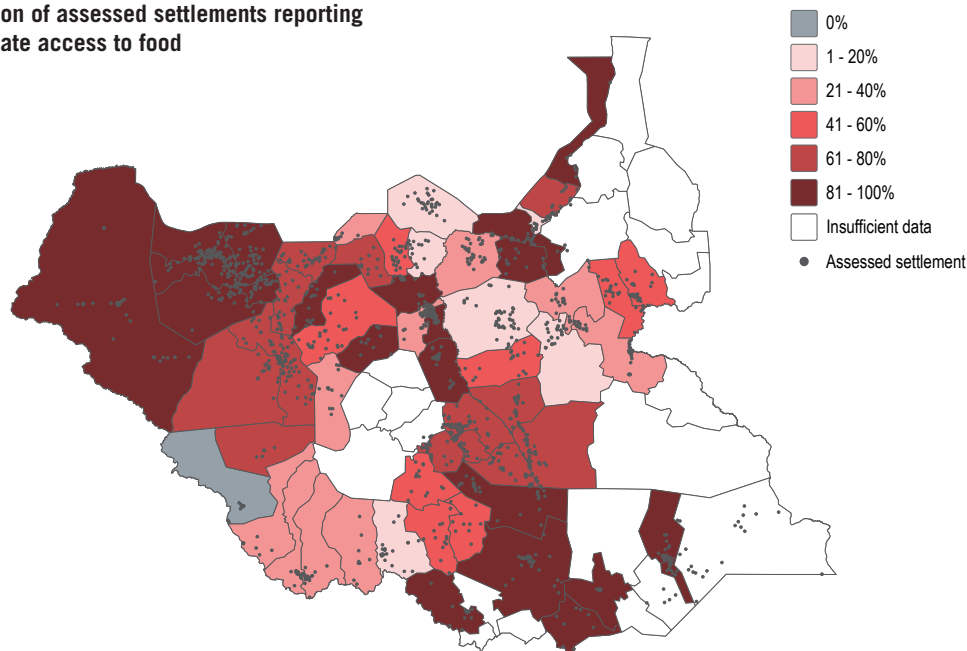
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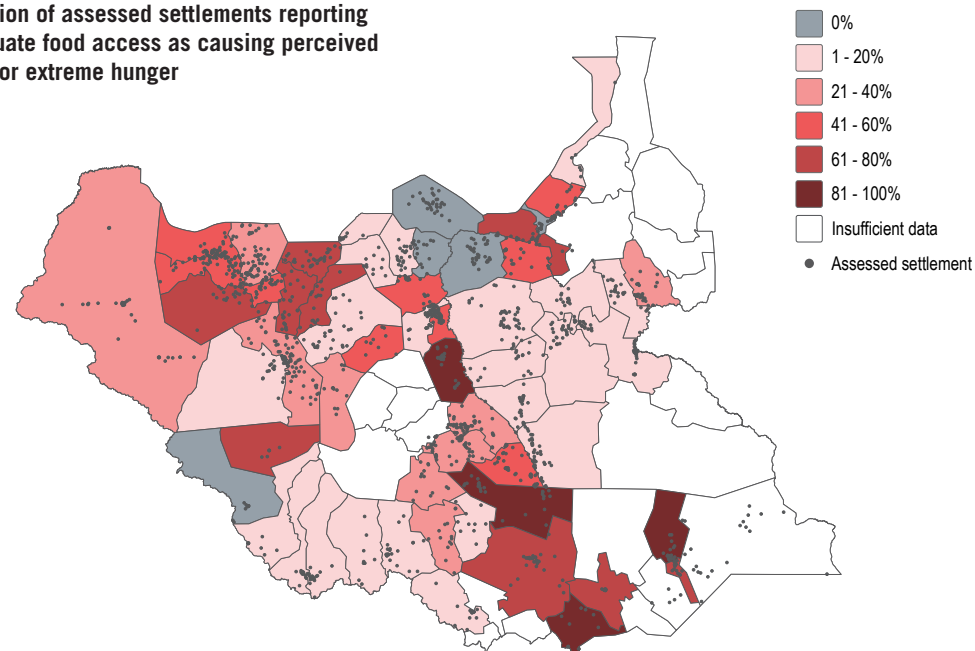
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Food access

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

Mundri West	79%
Canal/Pigi	70%
Mundri East	70%
Maridi	68%
Mvolo	62%

Wild foods: nutrition

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

Panyijjar	88%
Terekeka	68%
Nagero	67%
Tonj East	67%
Aweil South	65%

Meal frequency

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

Panyijjar	100%
Torit	100%
Aweil North	97%
Aweil Centre	96%
Kapoeta North	95%

Food coping: skipping days

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

Tonj East	78%
Raja	63%
Jur River	51%
Canal/Pigi	50%
Ulang	48%



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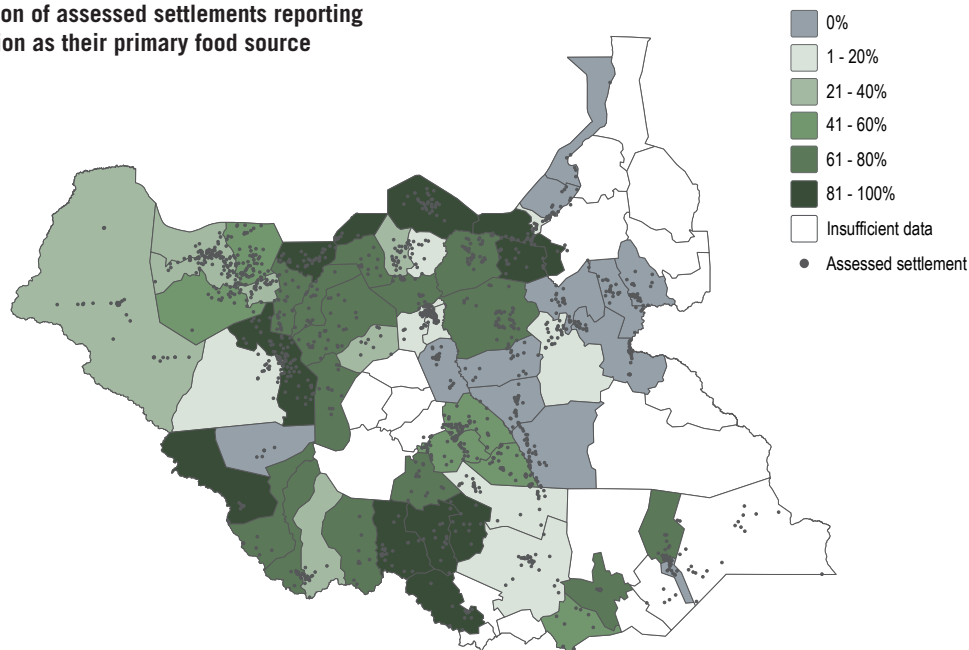
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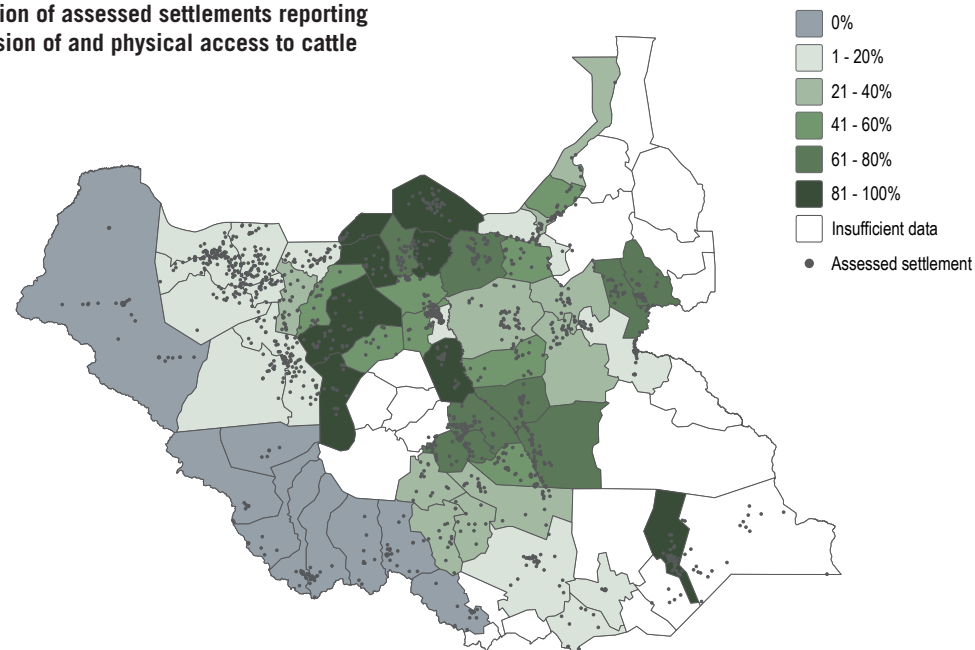
Livelihoods: cultivation

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

Kapoeta North	100%	<div></div>
Magwi	100%	<div></div>
Mundri West	100%	<div></div>
Akobo	95%	<div></div>
Juba	93%	<div></div>

Land for cultivation

Top five counties reporting access restrictions to land for cultivation

Akobo	100%	<div></div>
Nyirol	100%	<div></div>
Uror	88%	<div></div>
Yei	71%	<div></div>
Wau	53%	<div></div>

Food source: livestock

Top five counties reporting livestock as their primary food source

Kapoeta South	73%	<div></div>
Manyo	33%	<div></div>
Fashoda	32%	<div></div>
Terekeka	28%	<div></div>
Luakpiny/Nasir	25%	<div></div>

Livestock disease

Top five counties reporting a livestock disease outbreak

Mundri East	100%	<div></div>
Yirol West	94%	<div></div>
Mvolo	92%	<div></div>
Fashoda	89%	<div></div>
Panyijjar	88%	<div></div>



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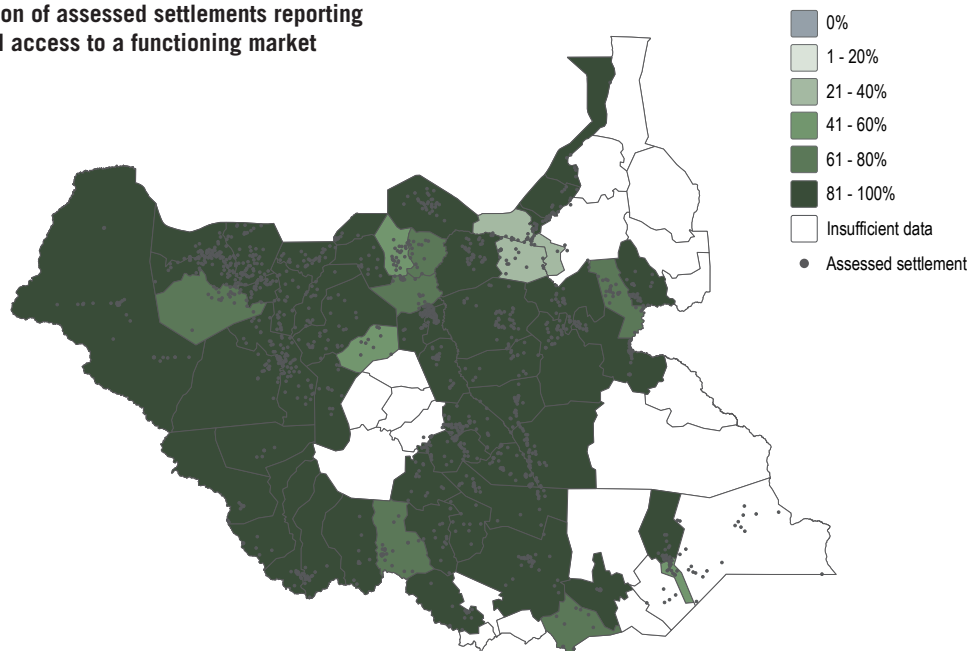
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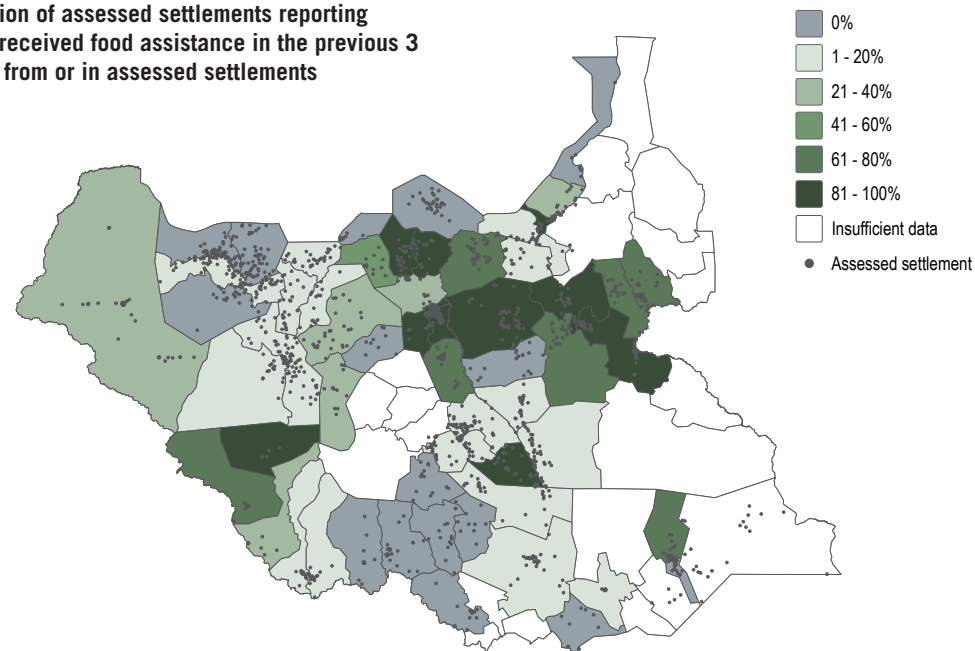
Markets

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting physical access to a functioning market



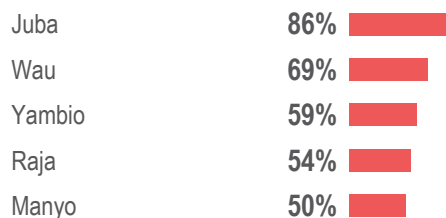
Humanitarian assistance

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



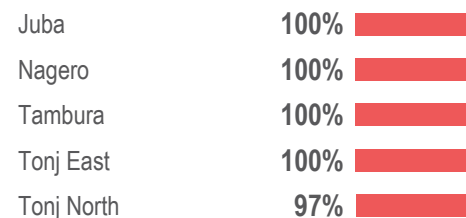
Food source: purchasing

Top five assessed counties reporting purchase as primary food source



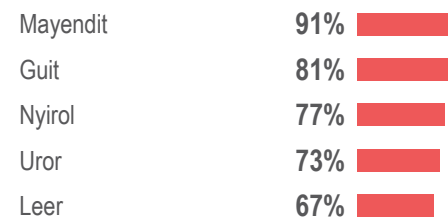
Livelihood: casual labour

Top five assessed counties reporting casual labour as a livelihood activity



Food source: humanitarian

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



Humanitarian distribution

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



*Other assessed counties reporting 100% no humanitarian assistance received in the past 3 months include: Kapoeta South, Magwi, Manyo, Maridi, Mundri East, Mvolo, Pariang, Tonj East



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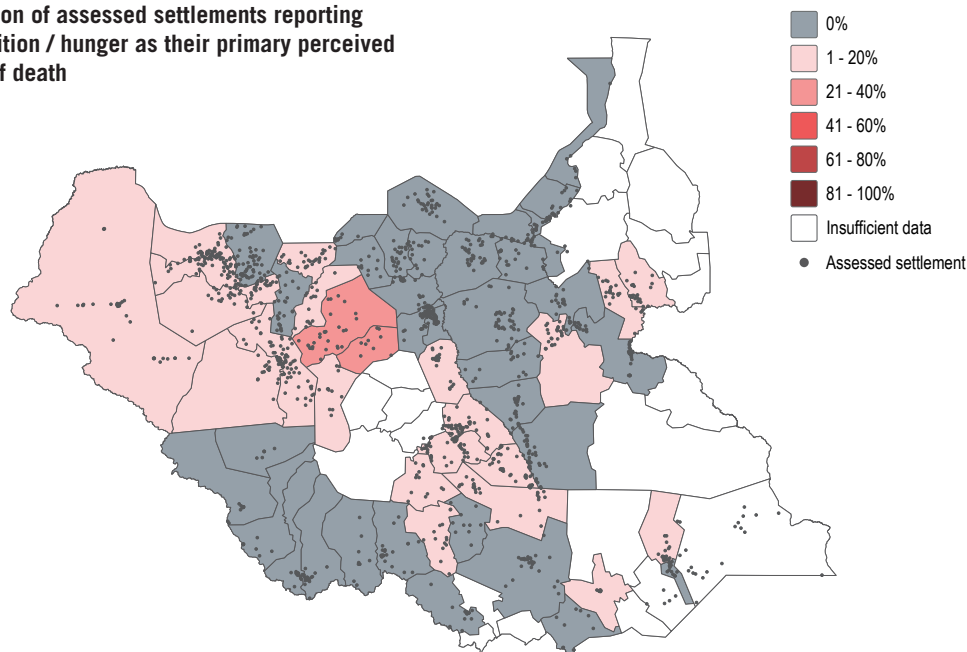
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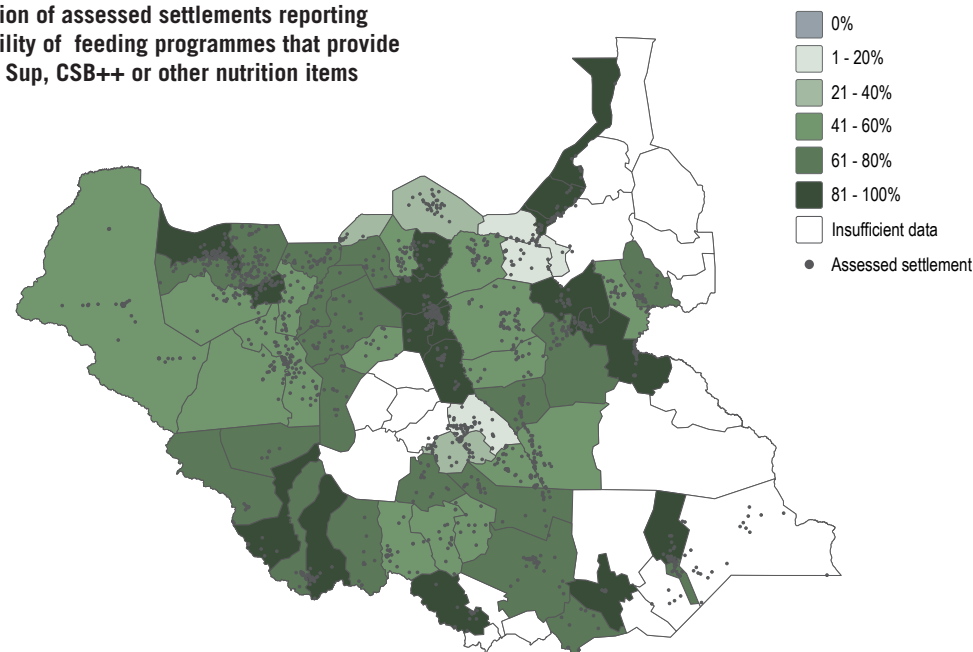
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Perceived causes of death, health and nutrition

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 assessed counties reporting a higher perceived number of deaths than normal in the last month

Mvolo	85%
Ulang	80%
Luakpiny/Nasir	75%
Gogrial West	53%
Maridi	50%

Health: malnutrition

Top five assessed counties reporting perceived hunger / malnutrition as main health problem

Tonj East	33%
Tonj North	24%
Fashoda	21%
Tonj South	17%
Yirol West	14%

Health: cholera

Top five assessed counties reporting cholera / diarrhoea as their main health problem

Nagero	50%
Gogrial West	47%
Tonj East	44%
Panyijar	42%
Tambura	42%

Health services

Top five assessed counties reporting no physical access to health services

Panyikang	94%
Canal/Pigi	85%
Kapoeta South	82%
Mundri East	50%
Mundri West	50%