



# South Sudan - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

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

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

April 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 aggregated<sup>2</sup> 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 April 2022, and are not statistically generalisable.

### Assessment Coverage

**2660** Key informants interviewed

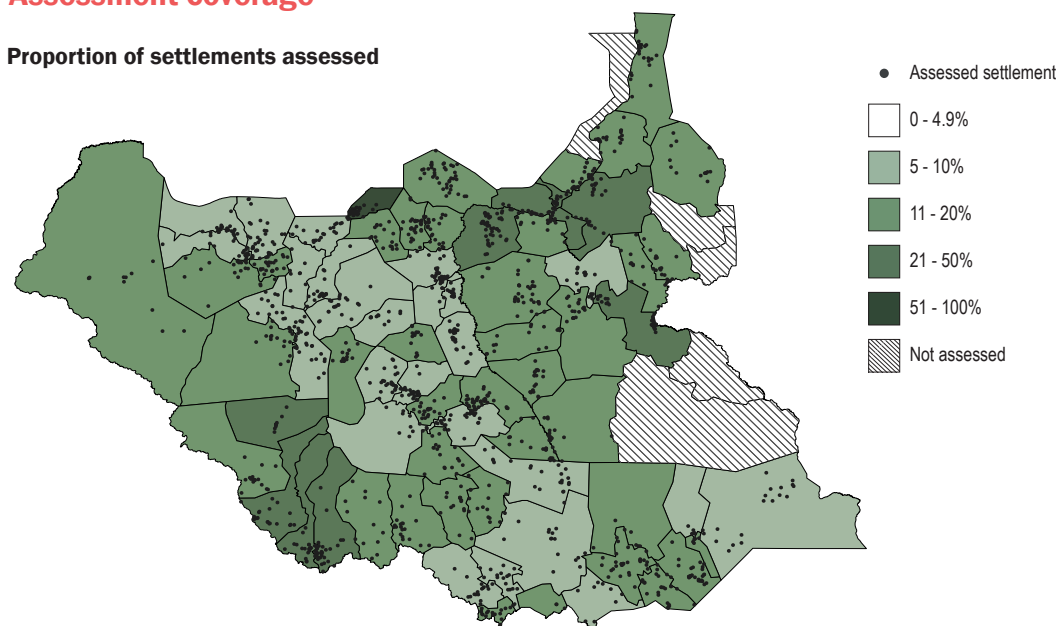
**2129** Settlements assessed

**73** Counties assessed

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

### Assessment coverage

#### Proportion of settlements assessed

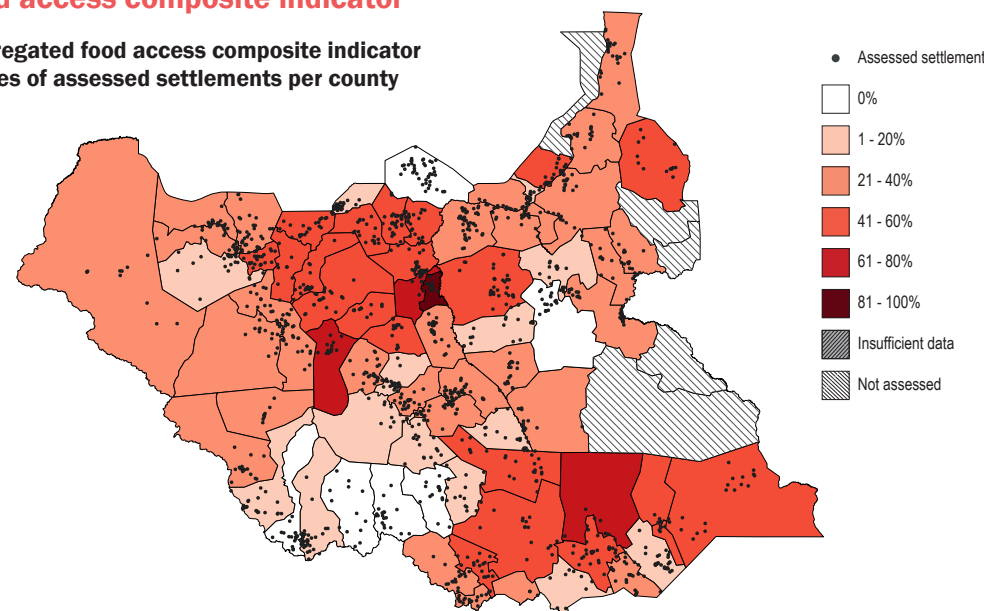


<sup>1</sup> Data is only represented for counties in which at least 5% of settlements have been assessed. The most recent OCHA Common Operational Dataset (COD) released in March 2019 has been used as the reference for settlement names and locations.

<sup>2</sup> 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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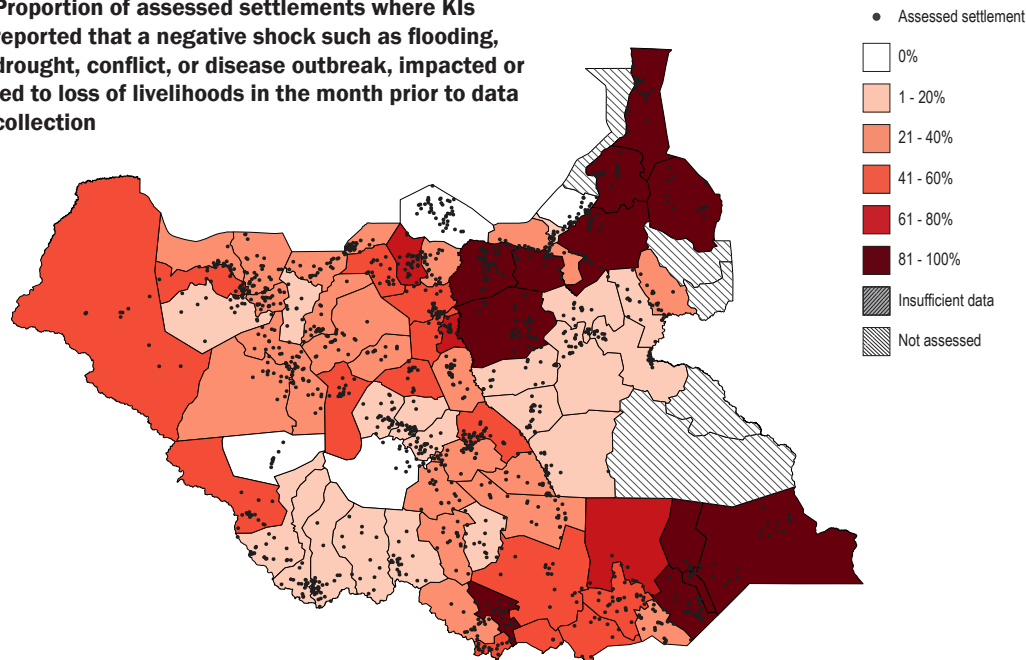
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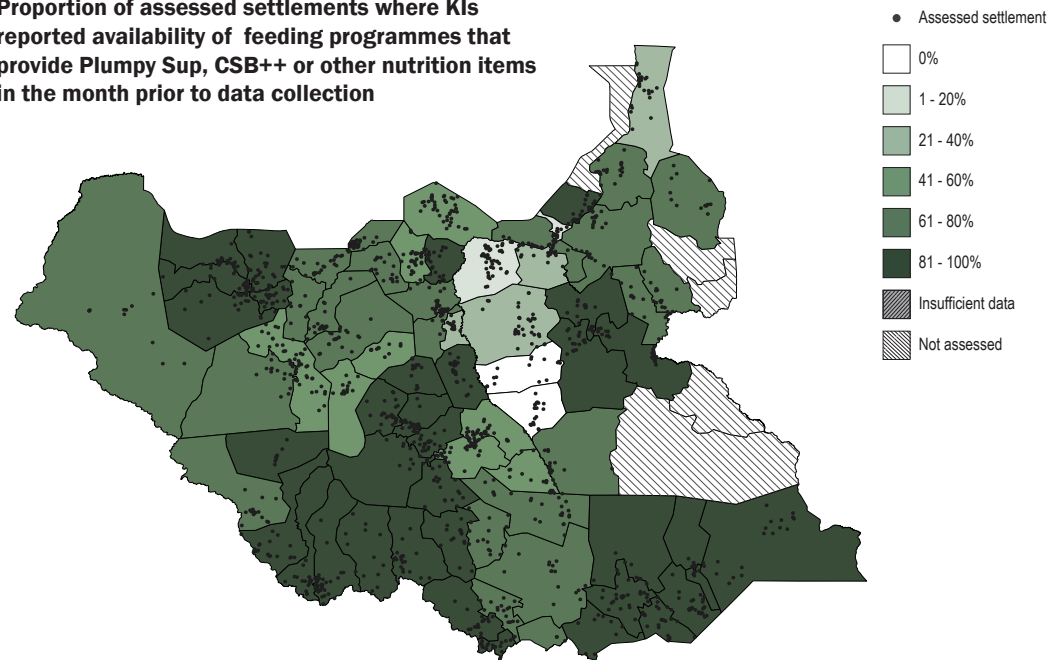
### Shocks

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



### 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: 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

Mayom (n=16)	100%	<div></div>
Ayod (n=35)	97%	<div></div>
Leer (n=23)	96%	<div></div>
Koch (n=21)	86%	<div></div>
Uror (n=12)	83%	<div></div>

### 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

Akobo (n=10)	100%	<div></div>
Maban (n=14)	100%	<div></div>
Mayendit (n=16)	100%	<div></div>
Leer (n=24)	100%	<div></div>
Koch (n=16)	94%	<div></div>

### Shocks: hunger\*

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

Lafon (n=11)	100%	<div></div>
Leer (n=23)	100%	<div></div>
Kapoeta East (n=26)	100%	<div></div>
Mayendit (n=12)	100%	<div></div>
Kapoeta South (n=16)	100%	<div></div>

### 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

Lainya (n=12)	100%	<div></div>
Leer (n=16)	88%	<div></div>
Mayendit (n=12)	75%	<div></div>
Tambura (n=15)	60%	<div></div>
Juba (n=13)	54%	<div></div>

\*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. In 100% of assessed settlements in Koch, 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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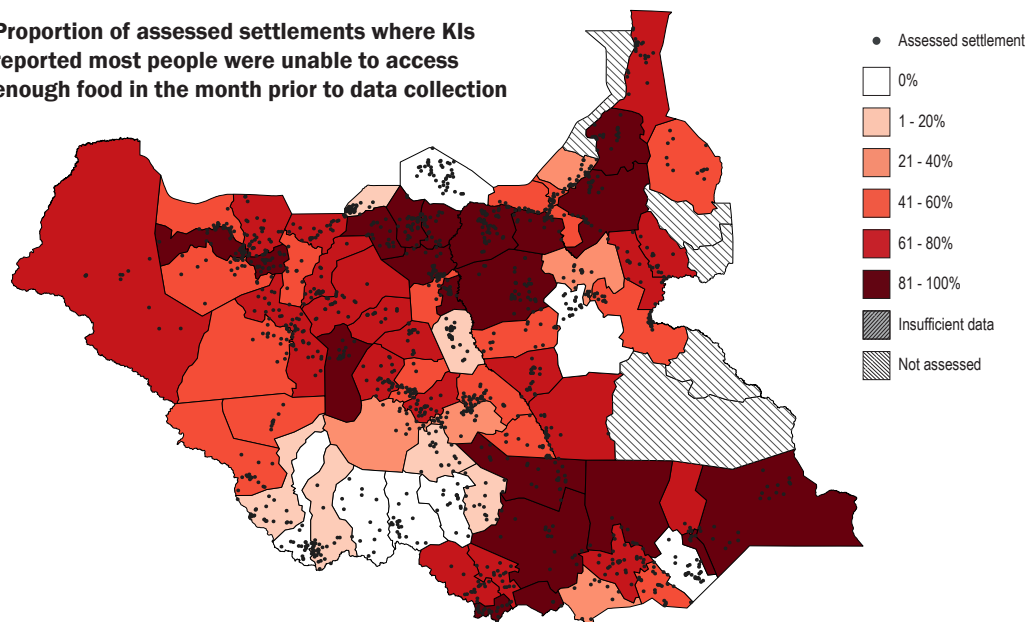
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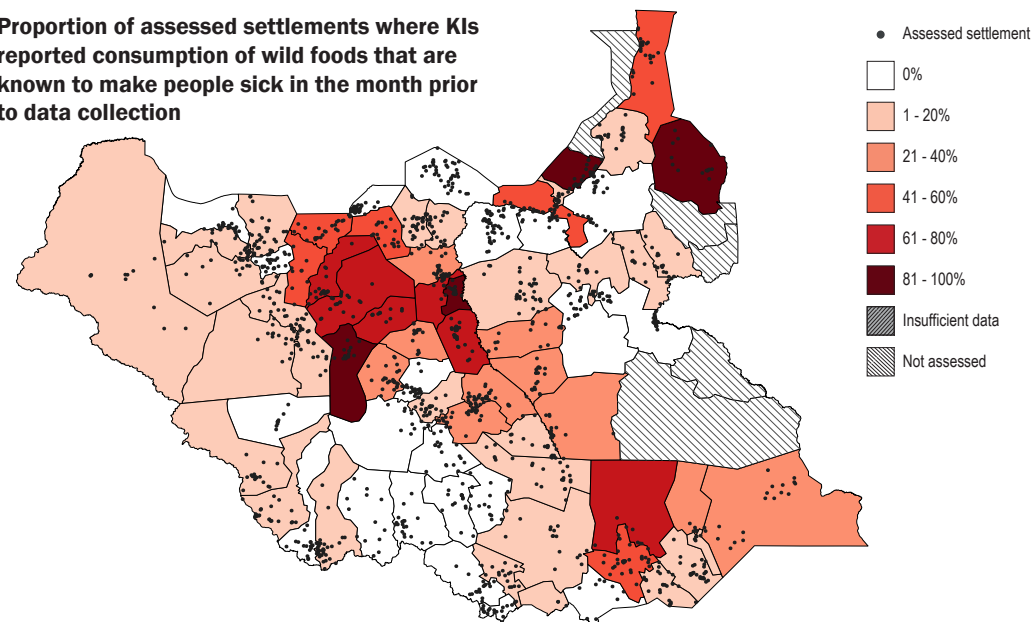
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### Food access

Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported 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

Leer	100%	<div></div>
Guit	100%	<div></div>
Fangak	100%	<div></div>
Ayod	100%	<div></div>
Kapoeta South	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

Fashoda	96%	<div></div>
Maban	94%	<div></div>
Leer	88%	<div></div>
Tonj South	82%	<div></div>
Tonj East	80%	<div></div>

### Livelihood: activities

Top five most commonly reported livelihood activities by proportion of assessed settlements

Livestock	39%	<div></div>
Crops for sustenance	39%	<div></div>
Charcoal making	34%	<div></div>
Fishing	27%	<div></div>
Casual labour	22%	<div></div>

### 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

Leer (n=24)	83%	<div></div>
Mayendit (n=11)	55%	<div></div>
Rumbek North (n=12)	50%	<div></div>
Tambura (n=16)	50%	<div></div>
Lainya (n=13)	31%	<div></div>

In 100% of assessed settlements in Baliot, Terekeka, Canal/Pigi and Kochi, KIs also reported most people are unable 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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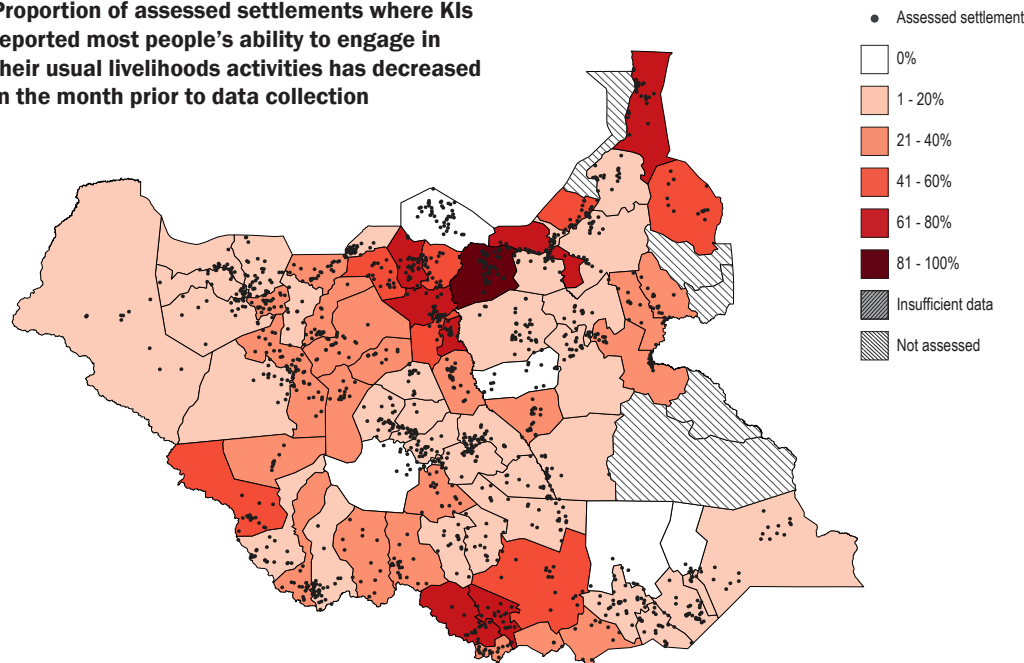
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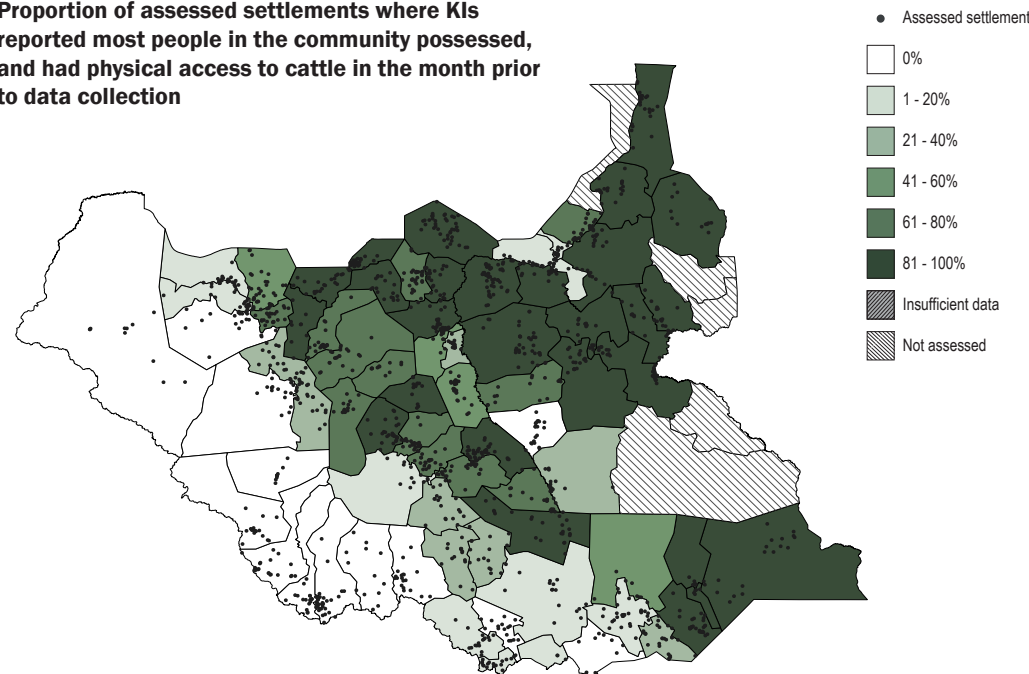
## Livelihoods: engage in activities

Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported most people's ability to engage in their usual livelihoods activities has decreased in the month prior to data collection



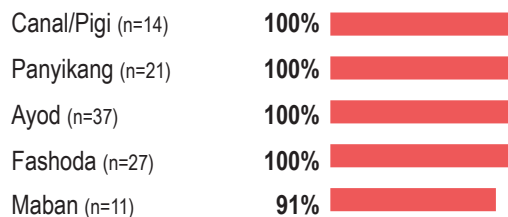
## Livelihoods: livestock

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



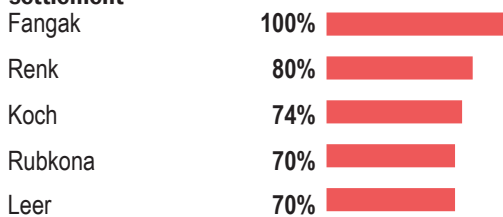
## Livelihoods: crop disruptions\*

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



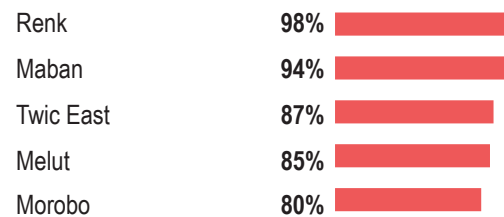
## Livelihoods: engage in activities

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 in the settlement



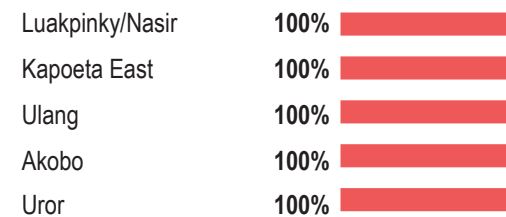
## Livelihoods: casual labour

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



## Livelihoods: livestock activities

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



\*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 Ayod, Nyirol and Budi, KIs also reported that most people are engaged in livestock activities





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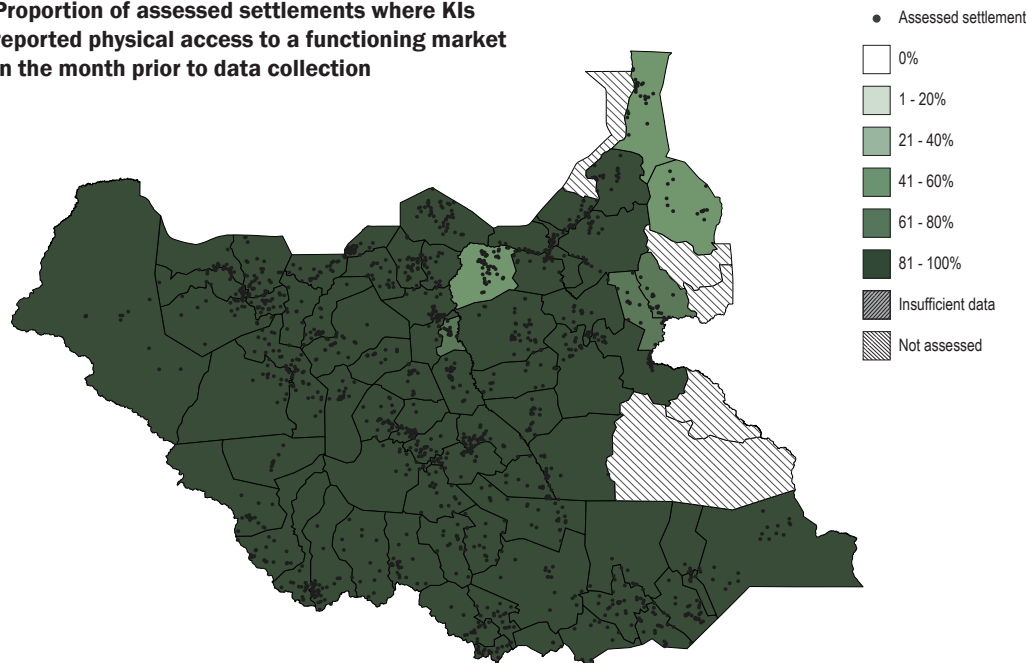
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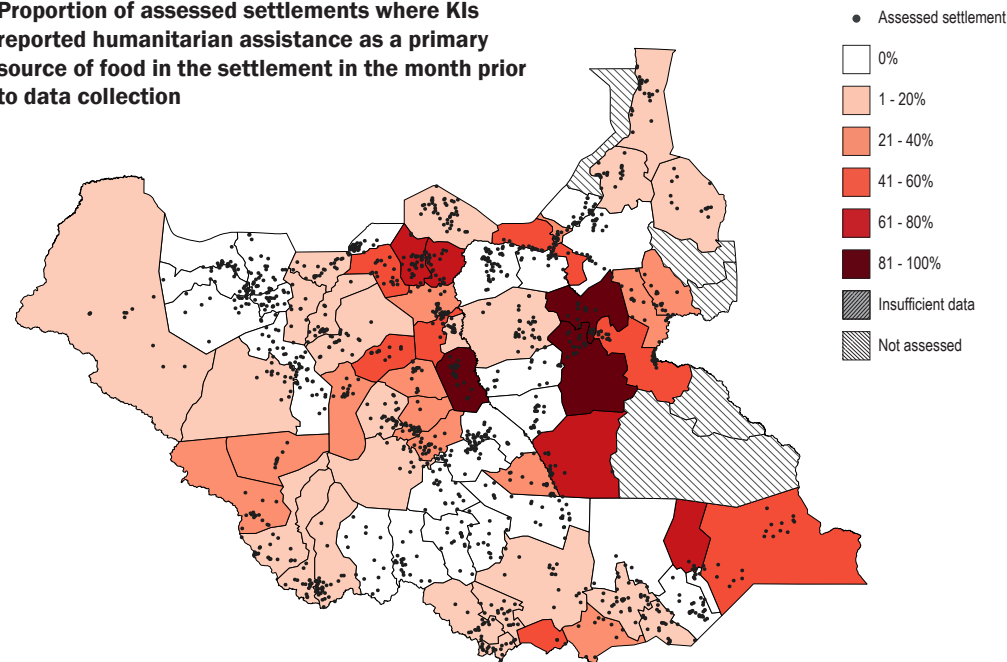
### Markets

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 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 purchase as a primary source of food

Kapoeta South	100%	<div></div>
Twic East	100%	<div></div>
Lafon	100%	<div></div>
Bor South	98%	<div></div>
Panyijiar	97%	<div></div>

### Food source: livestock

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

Luakpiny/Nasir	100%	<div></div>
Uror	100%	<div></div>
Nyirol	100%	<div></div>
Ulang	100%	<div></div>
Akobo	98%	<div></div>

### 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

Uror	95%	<div></div>
Panyijiar	94%	<div></div>
Nyirol	83%	<div></div>
Guit	78%	<div></div>
Bor South	73%	<div></div>

### Livestock disease\*

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

Maban (n=10)	100%	<div></div>
Koch (n=26)	100%	<div></div>
Ayod (n=37)	100%	<div></div>
Mayom (n=17)	100%	<div></div>
Budi (n=33)	100%	<div></div>

\*Findings relate to the subsets of (n) amount of settlements in each county where KIs reporting people in the settlement possess cattle. In 100% of assessed settlements in Rubkona, Fangak, KIs reported cattle dying as a result of a disease outbreak



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	County	No. of assessed settlements
1	Abiemnhom	29
2	Akobo	47
3	Aweil Centre	34
4	Aweil East	55
5	Aweil North	29
6	Aweil South	35
7	Aweil West	38
8	Awerial	22
9	Ayod	37
10	Baliet	29
11	Bor South	47
12	Budi	33
13	Canal/Pigi	19
14	Cueibet	36
15	Duk	20
16	Ezo	38
17	Fangak	62
18	Fashoda	28
19	Gogrial East	24
20	Gogrial West	22
21	Guit	24
22	Ibba	17
23	Ikotos	27
24	Juba	28
25	Jur River	54
26	Kajo-keji	34
27	Kapoeta East	30
28	Kapoeta North	12
29	Kapoeta South	16
30	Koch	32

	County	No. of assessed settlements
31	Lafon	14
32	Lainya	21
33	Leer	24
34	Luakpiny/Nasir	16
35	Maban	16
36	Magwi	11
37	Malakal	29
38	Maridi	25
39	Mayendit	22
40	Mayom	19
41	Melut	36
42	Morobo	20
43	Mundri East	19
44	Mundri West	20
45	Mvolo	24
46	Nagero	12
47	Nyirrol	19
48	Nzara	39
49	Panyijjar	36
50	Panyikang	22
51	Pariang	42
52	Raja	42
53	Renk	45
54	Rubkona	38
55	Rumbek Centre	39
56	Rumbek East	40
57	Rumbek North	15
58	Tambura	34
59	Terekeka	25
60	Tonj East	10

	County	No. of assessed settlements
61	Tonj North	26
62	Tonj South	14
63	Torit	39
64	Twic	34
65	Twic East	33
66	Ulang	16
67	Uror	22
68	Wau	49
69	Wulu	12
70	Yambio	55
71	Yei	25
72	Yirol East	41
73	Yirol West	31