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).

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 June 2019, and are not statistically generalisable.

Assessment Coverage

- 2,130 Key Informants interviewed
- 1,736 Settlements assessed
- 65 Counties assessed
- 64 Counties with 5% or more coverage

Assessment coverage

Proportion of settlements assessed

Food access composite indicator

Average of assessed settlements reporting ‘yes’ to five selected food security-related indicators

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.

For more information on this factsheet please contact:
REACH
south.sudan@reach-initiative.org
Proportion of assessed settlements reporting conflict as having a large impact on the ability to access adequate food

- Twic: 62%
- Gogrial West: 50%
- Panyijiar: 46%
- Magwi: 44%
- Tonj East: 31%

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting incidents of conflict and looting in the last month

- 0%
- 1 - 20%
- 21 - 40%
- 41 - 60%
- 61 - 80%
- 81 - 100%
- Insufficient data

- Assessed settlement

Top five assessed counties reporting presence of newly arrived IDPs as having a large impact on ability to access adequate food

- Twic
- Gogrial West
- Panyijiar
- Magwi
- Tonj East

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

- Pariang
- Gogrial West
- Abiemnhom
- Magwi
- Canal/Pigi

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

- Terekeka
- Pariang
- Abiemnhom
- Magwi
- Canal/Pigi

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

- Ayod
- Aweil South
- Gogrial West
- Aweil East
- Gogrial East
South Sudan - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)
Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

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

- Canal/Pigi: 76%
- Mundri West: 67%
- Mundri East: 45%
- Aweil Centre: 42%
- Mvolo: 42%

Wild foods: nutrition

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

- Fangak: 90%
- Aweil Centre: 85%
- Canal/Pigi: 72%
- Terekeka: 69%
- Gogrial West: 67%

Meal frequency

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

- Aweil Centre: 100%
- Aweil West: 100%
- Mundri East: 100%
- Mvolo: 100%
- Aweil North: 98%

Food coping: skipping days

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

- Ulang: 57%
- Gogrial East: 56%
- Gogrial West: 54%
- Tonj East: 50%
- Raja: 47%
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 farming tools
- Juba: 100%
- Magwi: 100%
- Luakpiny/Nasir: 80%
- Twic: 79%
- Canal/Pigi: 76%

Land for cultivation
Top five counties reporting access restrictions to land for cultivation
- Juba: 54%
- Wau: 54%
- Ulang: 35%
- Raja: 34%
- Bor South: 31%

Food source: livestock
Top five counties reporting livestock as their primary food source
- Kajo-Kei: 55%
- Duk: 40%
- Kajo-Kei South: 40%
- Aweil South: 36%
- Aweil East: 22%

Livestock disease
Top five counties reporting a livestock disease outbreak
- Maridi: 100%
- Mvolo: 100%
- Ayod: 98%
- Mundri East: 91%
- Aweil South: 86%
South Sudan - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)
Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

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

South Sudan Displacement Crisis
June 2019

USAID FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

REACH An initiative of IMPACT Initiatives ACTED and UNOSAT
South Sudan - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)
Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan
June 2019

Perceived causes of death, health and nutrition

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting malnutrition / hunger as their primary perceived cause of death

Mortality increase
Top five assessed counties reporting a higher perceived number of deaths than normal in the last month
- Mundri East: 91%
- Maridi: 79%
- Mundri West: 75%
- Mvolo: 75%
- Twic: 62%

Health: malnutrition
Top five assessed counties reporting perceived hunger / malnutrition as their main health problem
- Mundri East: 19%
- Tonj East: 19%
- Ulang: 17%
- Tonj North: 14%
- Twic: 12%

Health: cholera
Top five assessed counties reporting cholera / diarrhoea as their main health problem
- Nagero: 50%
- Yambio: 45%
- Twic: 37%
- Torit: 32%
- Mayom: 31%

Health services
Top five assessed counties reporting no physical access to health services
- Kapoeta East: 77%
- Jur River: 73%
- Gogrial West: 50%
- Ibba: 50%
- Mundri West: 50%

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting availability of feeding programmes that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other nutrition items

Assessed settlement

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting perceived availability of feeding programmes that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other nutrition items
0% 1 - 20% 21 - 40% 41 - 60% 61 - 80% 81 - 100%

Insufficient data

Assessed settlement

- 0%
- 1 - 20%
- 21 - 40%
- 41 - 60%
- 61 - 80%
- 81 - 100%
- Insufficient data

Assessed settlement

Mundri East
Maridi
Mundri West
Mvolo
Twic

- 91%
- 79%
- 75%
- 75%
- 62%

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

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

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

Top five assessed counties reporting no physical access to health services

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

Perceived causes of death, health and nutrition

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting malnutrition / hunger as their primary perceived cause of death

Mortality increase
Top five assessed counties reporting a higher perceived number of deaths than normal in the last month
- Mundri East: 91%
- Maridi: 79%
- Mundri West: 75%
- Mvolo: 75%
- Twic: 62%

Health: malnutrition
Top five assessed counties reporting perceived hunger / malnutrition as their main health problem
- Mundri East: 19%
- Tonj East: 19%
- Ulang: 17%
- Tonj North: 14%
- Twic: 12%

Health: cholera
Top five assessed counties reporting cholera / diarrhoea as their main health problem
- Nagero: 50%
- Yambio: 45%
- Twic: 37%
- Torit: 32%
- Mayom: 31%

Health services
Top five assessed counties reporting no physical access to health services
- Kapoeta East: 77%
- Jur River: 73%
- Gogrial West: 50%
- Ibba: 50%
- Mundri West: 50%

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting perceived availability of feeding programmes that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other nutrition items

Assessed settlement

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting perceived availability of feeding programmes that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other nutrition items
0% 1 - 20% 21 - 40% 41 - 60% 61 - 80% 81 - 100%

Insufficient data

Assessed settlement

- 0%
- 1 - 20%
- 21 - 40%
- 41 - 60%
- 61 - 80%
- 81 - 100%
- Insufficient data

Assessed settlement

Mundri East
Maridi
Mundri West
Mvolo
Twic

- 91%
- 79%
- 75%
- 75%
- 62%