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).

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 November 2019, and are not statistically generalisable.

Assessment Coverage
- 2,725 Key Informants interviewed
- 2,155 Settlements assessed
- 71 Counties assessed
- 69 Counties with 5% or more coverage

Assessment coverage
Proportion of settlements assessed

Food access composite indicator
Proportion of assessed settlements reporting ‘yes’ to five selected food security-related indicators

For more information on this factsheet please contact: REACH south.sudan@reach-initiative.org

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.
South Sudan - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)
Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan
November 2019

Shocks

**Proportion of assessed settlements reporting conflict as having a large impact on the ability to access adequate food**

- Gogrial East: 39%
- Rumbek Centre: 26%
- Cueibet: 25%
- Nagero: 25%
- Panyikang: 22%
- Juba: 86%
- Abiemnhom: 80%
- Magwi: 75%
- Pariang: 63%
- Rumbek North: 63%

**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

**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.**

- Juba: 86%
- Abiemnhom: 80%
- Magwi: 75%
- Pariang: 63%
- Rumbek North: 63%

**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.**

- Juba: 86%
- Abiemnhom: 80%
- Magwi: 75%
- Pariang: 63%
- Rumbek North: 63%

**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.**

- Wulu: 71%
- Terekeka: 71%
- Rumbek East: 67%
- Panyikang: 65%
- Rumbek Centre: 65%

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

- Rumbek North: 100%
- Juba: 82%
- Wulu: 71%
- Twic: 63%
- Cueibet: 60%
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.

- Juba: 59%
- Yei: 53%
- Kapoeta North: 44%
- Kapoeta East: 38%
- Kapoeta South: 38%

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.

- Rumbek North: 88%
- Fangak: 77%
- Manyo: 58%
- Cueibet: 55%
- Luakpiny/Nasir: 50%

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

- Rumbek North: 100%
- Torit: 94%
- Cueibet: 85%
- Raja: 81%
- Rumbek East: 79%

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.

- Luakpiny/Nasir: 50%
- Rumbek North: 50%
- Gogrial West: 43%
- Cueibet: 40%
- Tonj East: 38%
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%
- Rumbek East: 100%
- Juba: 95%
- Rumbek Centre: 90%
- Rumbek North: 88%

Land for cultivation

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

- Akobo: 100%
- Rumbek North: 50%
- Rumbek Centre: 45%
- Duk: 39%
- Wau: 38%

Food source: livestock

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

- Aweil South: 37%
- Luakpiny/Nasir: 27%
- Awerial: 21%
- Duk: 17%
- Aweil West: 14%

Livestock engagement

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

- Abiemnhom: 100%
- Kapoeta North: 100%
- Kapoeta South: 100%
- Luakpiny/Nasir: 100%
- Nyirol: 100%

*Other assessed counties reporting 100% engaged in livestock activities include: Ulang and Uror.
Proportion of assessed settlements reporting physical access to a functioning market

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

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported having received food assistance in the previous 3 months in assessed settlements:

- **Panyikang**: 70%
- **Tonj South**: 58%
- **Wau**: 52%
- **Aweil Centre**: 43%
- **Gogrial West**: 43%

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

- **Magwi**: 100%
- **Tonj East**: 100%
- **Wau**: 100%
- **Yei**: 100%
- **Jur River**: 98%

Livelihood: casual labour

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

- **Mayendit**: 95%
- **Leer**: 93%
- **Nyirol**: 89%
- **Rubkona**: 89%
- **Panyijiar**: 84%

Food source: humanitarian

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

- **Abiemnhom**: 100%
- **Ibba**: 100%
- **Maridi**: 100%
- **Yirol East**: 97%
- **Canal/Pigi**: 96%

*Casual labour is when someone is informally employed for a short period of time, usually doing low skill or low paid work.
Proportion of assessed settlements reporting availability of feeding programmes that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other nutrition items

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Proportion</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gogrial West</td>
<td>45%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rumbek North</td>
<td>50%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gogrial East</td>
<td>61%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maridi</td>
<td>63%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cueibet</td>
<td>78%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abiemnhom</td>
<td>30%</td>
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<td>Torj North</td>
<td>26%</td>
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<td>Ulang</td>
<td>23%</td>
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<td>Tonj East</td>
<td>13%</td>
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<td>Maban</td>
<td>100%</td>
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<td>Manyo</td>
<td>100%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rumbek Centre</td>
<td>100%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Renk</td>
<td>98%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bailet</td>
<td>89%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Canal/Pigi</td>
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<tr>
<td>Renk</td>
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<td>Maban</td>
<td>53%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bailet</td>
<td>53%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Panyikang</td>
<td>52%</td>
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</tbody>
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Perceived causes of death, health and nutrition

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

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

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

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