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 March 2020, and are not statistically generalisable.

Assessment Coverage
- 2,793 Key Informants interviewed
- 2,109 Settlements assessed
- 71 Counties assessed
- 70 Counties with 5% or more coverage

Assessment coverage

Food access composite indicator

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

0% - 4.9%
5% - 10%
11% - 20%
21% - 50%
51% - 100%\n
0% - 10%
11% - 20%
21% - 40%
41% - 60%
61% - 80%
81% - 100%

- 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

For more information on this factsheet please contact:
REACH
south.sudan@reach-initiative.org
South Sudan - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)
Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

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

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

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

Shocks: hunger
Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported hunger is severe or worst in can be
### Food access

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting inadequate access to food

![Map showing distribution of food access](#)

#### Wild foods: frequency

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported consumption of wild foods happens all the time

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Torit</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yei</td>
<td>62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magwi</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jur River</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rumbek North</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fangak</td>
<td>78%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ulang</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uror</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nagero</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manyo</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Meal frequency

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kapoeta East</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kapoeta North</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kapoeta South</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rumbek North</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Torit</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rumbek North</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Akobo</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ulang</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uror</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tonj East</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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:
- Juba: 100%
- Luakpiny/Nasir: 100%
- Magwi: 100%
- Rumbek North: 100%
- Ulang: 100%

Land for cultivation
Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported experiencing restrictions to access land for cultivation:
- Akobo: 100%
- Luakpiny/Nasir: 100%
- Nyirol: 100%
- Ulang: 100%
- Uror: 100%

Food source: livestock
Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported livestock is their primary source of food:
- Aweil South: 54%
- Ulang: 27%
- Twic East: 26%
- Kajo Keji: 25%
- Uror: 21%

Livestock activities
Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported that most people are engaged in livestock activities:
- Abiemnhom: 100%
- Ayod: 100%
- Fangak: 100%
- Guit: 100%
- Kajo Keji: 100%

*Other counties where 100% of assessed settlements reported engaging in livestock activities include: Luakpiny/Nasir, Maban, Melut, Mvolo, Pariang, Twic East, Tonj North, Tonj South and Ulang.
Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis
March 2020

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

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

- Panyikang: 100%
- Magwi: 75%
- Twic: 67%
- Gogrial West: 54%
- Wau: 53%

Livelihood: casual labour

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

- Ibba: 100%
- Mundri East: 100%
- Mundri West: 100%
- Yei: 100%
- Jur River: 96%

Food source: purchasing

- Leer: 97%
- Mayendit: 94%
- Guit: 88%
- Rubkona: 84%
- Luakpiny/Nasir: 78%

Livelihood: casual labour

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

- Leer: 97%
- Mayendit: 94%
- Guit: 88%
- Rubkona: 84%
- Luakpiny/Nasir: 78%

Food source: humanitarian aid

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

- Abiemnhom: 100%
- Budi: 100%
- Ibba: 100%
- Kajo-Ka Senate: 100%
- Magwi: 100%

Humanitarian distribution

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported having not received any humanitarian assistance in the past three months

- Abiemnhom: 100%
- Budi: 100%
- Ibba: 100%
- Kajo-Ka Senate: 100%
- Magwi: 100%

*Other counties where 100% of assessed settlements reported having not received any humanitarian assistance in the past three months include: Mvolo, Nagero, Nzara, Rumbek East, Terekeka, Terekeka, and Yei.

South Sudan - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)
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 counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported a higher perceived number of deaths than normal

- Nagero: 60%
- Mvolo: 59%
- Mundri West: 58%
- Gogrial West: 54%
- Tonj South: 36%

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

- Ulang: 47%
- Tonj South: 29%
- Tonj North: 17%
- Luakpiny/Nasir: 11%
- Tonj East: 11%

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

- Akobo: 95%
- Maban: 93%
- Melut: 89%
- Renk: 82%
- Wulu: 81%

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

- Guit: 88%
- Koch: 88%
- Canal/Pigi: 87%
- Mayom: 76%
- Rubkona: 76%

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting 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