

Special Focus

Livelihood and Food Security in

Sobat Corridor

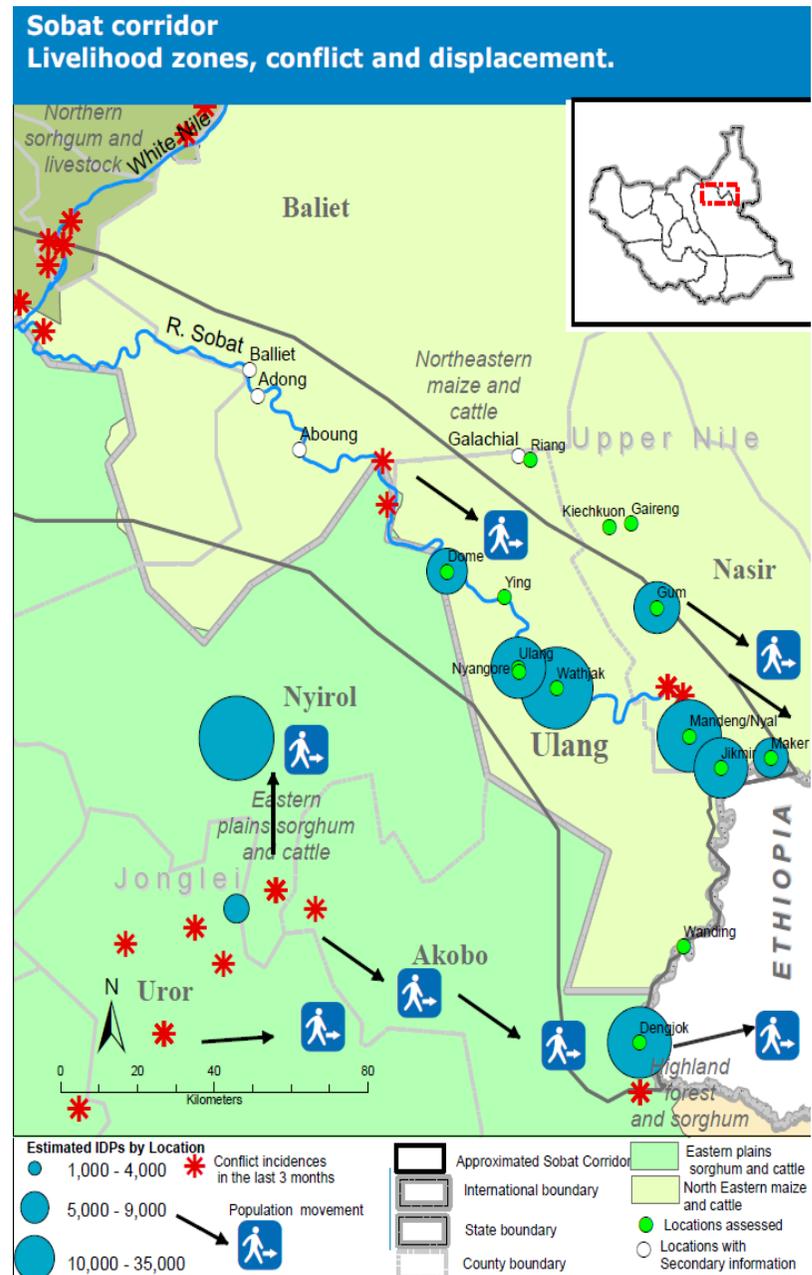
South Sudan



vam
food security analysis

Sobat corridor

- Along the River Sobat, is in the North Eastern part of South Sudan, comprising parts of Ulang, Nasir and Baliet counties in Upper Nile and Akobo, Nyirol and Canal Pigi counties in Jonglei.
- Two livelihood zones: Northeastern maize and cattle zone in the Upper Nile; Eastern plain sorghum and cattle zone includes part of Akobo and Nyiril in Jonglei.
- An agro-pastoral area with a majority of households practicing agriculture, livestock and fishing.
- Livelihood and food security situation deteriorated with conflict
- Significant humanitarian assistance provided in the area.



Livelihoods

- Agriculture: local production sufficient to meet less than 25% of population demands (except Nasir: 33%)
- Livestock: . areas characterized by grasslands, forests and swamps; under normal circumstances, majority of households own livestock; common practice to move livestock for grazing. However this livelihood has been badly affected by conflict and diseases.
- Fishing: seasonal and mainly from the Sobat river, its tributaries and ponds; mainly carried out using hooks and nets, locally made or distributed by development partners. Also affected by the conflict, and seasonal problem for fishing during rainy season.
- Wild food gathering: gathering of wild food (eg ngop) and natural resources (grass, fire wood), esp by women and children, more common in dry season



Markets

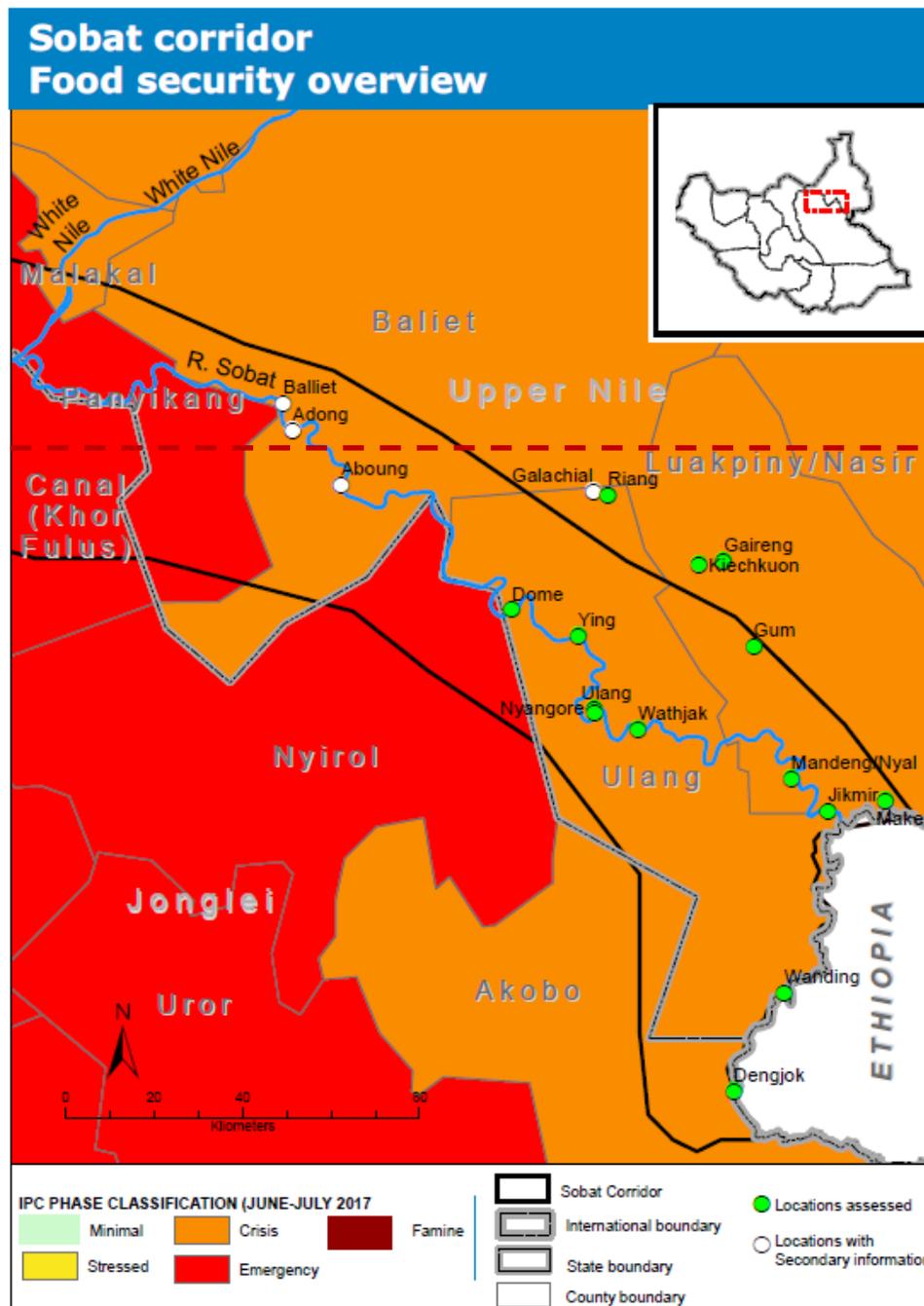
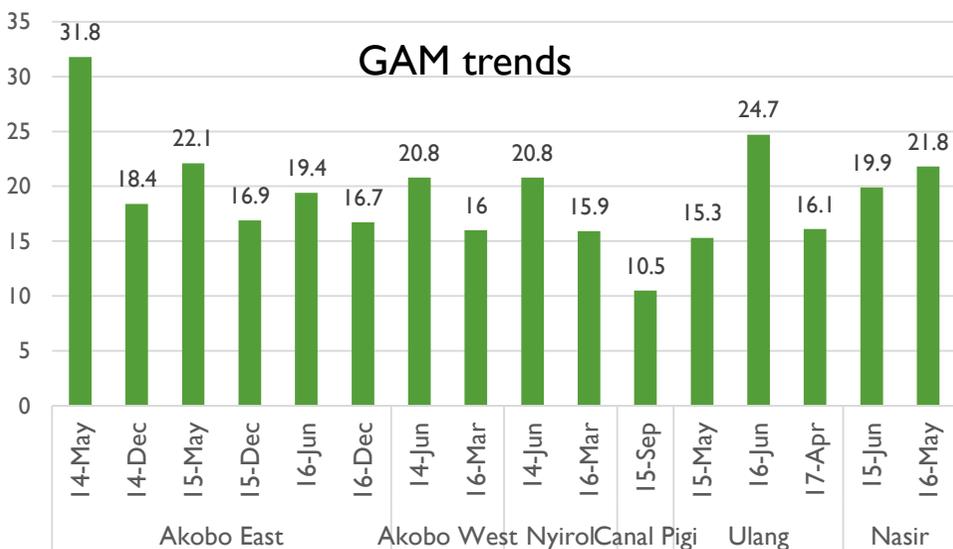
- Traditional supply routes to Upper Nile, Jonglei and Juba affected by conflict; people now have to rely on markets in Ethiopia (high costs)

Food Security and Nutrition

Overall, moderate level of food insecurity

Food consumption	Acceptable (42%), poor (18%), borderline (40%)
HH hunger scale	None to slight (1%), moderate (75%), severe (25%)
HH dietary diversity scale	Low (58%), medium (33%), high (9%)
Reduced coping strategy index (CSI)	No coping (1%), low coping (5%), medium coping (91%), high coping (3%)
Livelihood based coping strategies	Not adopting coping any coping (11%), stress coping (5%), crisis coping (5%), emergency coping (79%)

Nasir (April-May 2017)



Recommendations

- Programmes that support and protect livelihoods e.g. provision of: seeds and tools; livestock; vaccination campaigns; fishing nets; and other income generating or supporting activities.
- Conditional food assistance, if possible, linking with livelihood activities or creation of community assets;
- Programmes should be planned appropriately considering the local seasonal calendar.
- An in-depth market assessment to understand the current markets, supply and demand situation.
- Programmes to support market functionality.
- Integrated programmes for addressing malnutrition;
- General Food distribution in the lean season, in the future should consider seasonal planning.
- Geographic variation of the food security and nutrition situation should be considered in the programme response.