



**SOUTH SUDAN**

# **Food Security & Livelihoods Cluster**

*Strengthening Humanitarian Response*

**REACH** An initiative of  
IMPACT Initiatives  
ACTED and UNOSAT

*Pibor Rapid Assessment Preliminary Results, Juba  
13<sup>th</sup> December, 2019*

# Objectives

---

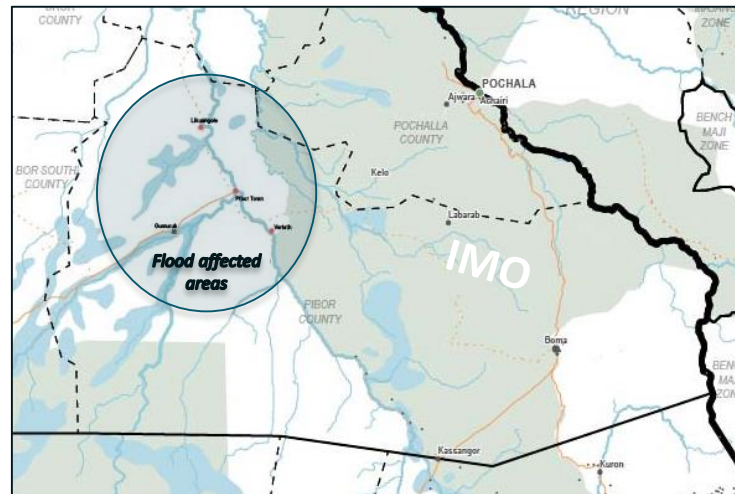


1. To assess the current food security and nutrition situation
2. To summarize other multi-sectoral needs and access to services for affected populations
3. Understand the most likely evolution and resilience strategies of the situation in the coming months

# Methodology



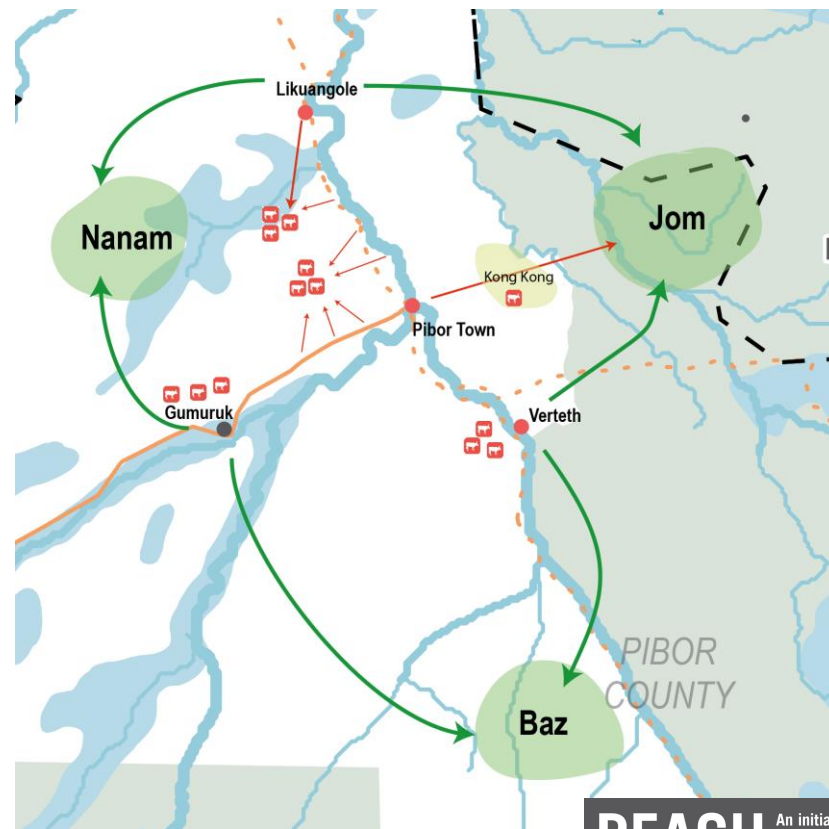
- **Assessment sites:** Purposively selected, accessible locations in Pibor Town and surrounding areas, Likuangole, Verteth. The assessment team did not access Gumuruk.
- **Quantitative Data** – Household survey focused on MUAC screening, FSL and child morbidity.
- **Qualitative Data** – Focus group discussions with men/women, key informant interviews with community leaders, NGOs, others.



# Flood Effects – Movement Dynamics



- Flooding has disrupted and continues to delay normal cattle migration patterns.
- Whole households have reportedly moved to cattle camps, generally an extreme coping strategy.
- Mostly households without cattle, or dependent on agriculture, were assessed in accessible population centres.





# Results – Current Food Consumption Gaps



- **Food availability and accessibility decreased**

- Harvested crops, but lost much in floods due to suddenness, particularly in Likuangole, Vertheth and Pibor.
- Livestock losses due to drowning, limited grazing land, and some disease (no confirmed outbreaks however).
- Market prices for staples have risen 2-3x, smaller units of sale available. Likely to continue with no road access until possibly January, only commercial flights active now.

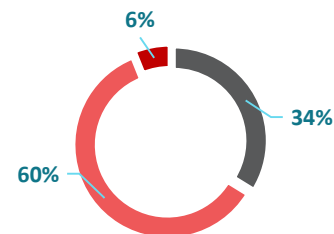
- **Overall poor quantity and quality of foods consumed, by FCS and HHS.**

- Households consuming 1-2 meals per day; Often reported at least 1 day in last 7 days not eating anything at all.
- Limited cereal stocks (2-4 weeks) and food distributions, fish and meat, however lacking vegetables and milk in many areas.

- **Current response:** Food drops in Pibor in days after the assessment, however Likuangole and Vertheth not yet serviced. Registration ongoing in Gumuruk.

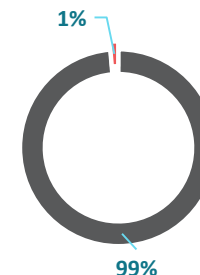
- **Populations in cattle camps may not be able to access services.**

Food Consumption Scores (FCS) n = 141



■ Acceptable ■ Borderline ■ Poor

Household Hunger Scale (HHS) n=198



■ Moderate ■ Severe





*Destroyed granaries near Besuban village, on river to Likuangole payam*



*Limited maize stocks in Verteth Centre*





# Results – Health, Nutrition, and WASH Situation



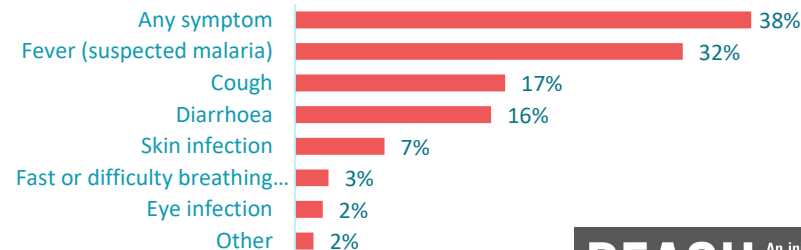
- Health and nutrition services continue to function, however challenges in access, reporting.
- Low, but not representative proxy GAM by MUAC due to heavy age bias for younger children, likely indicates older children have moved to cattle camps.
- More than two-thirds (38%) of under-5 children reported sick in last two weeks, with fever (suspected malaria) the most common concern.
- Contaminated water points, lack of sanitation facilities, open defecation and congested population due to flood relocations is of major concern.

Nutrition Assessment Results								
		Males		Females		Total		Weighted Total**
		N	%	N	%	N	%	%
< 2 Years Old	<115 mm	3	1.2%	0	0.0%	3	0.7%	
	115-124 mm	7	2.9%	11	6.0%	18	4.2%	
	≥125 mm	235	95.9%	171	94.0%	406	95.1%	
	Total	245	100.0%	182	100.0%	427	100.0%	
≥ 2 Years Old	<115 mm	0	0.0%	1	1.0%	1	0.5%	
	115-124 mm	0	0.0%	1	1.0%	1	0.5%	
	≥125 mm	112	100.0%	102	98.1%	214	99.1%	
	Total	112	100.0%	104	100.0%	216	100.0%	0.33592535
Total	<115 mm	3	0.8%	1	0.3%	4	0.6%	0.5%
	115-124 mm	7	2.0%	12	4.2%	19	3.0%	1.7%
	≥125 mm	347	97.2%	273	95.5%	620	96.4%	97.7%
	Total	357	100.0%	286	100.0%	643	100.0%	100.0%

Instructions: Fill in the cells that have a white background (C5-C7, C9-11, E5-7, E9-11). The rest of the cells will be filled in automatically.

\*\* MUAC shows a known bias towards younger children. In a balanced sample we expect approximately two thirds of the sample to be over 2 years old. If too few older children are included in the sample use the weighted total.

% of children under-5 years reported sick in two weeks prior to data collection



# 3-month Outlook (Evolution)

---



- ***Population Movements:***

- As flood waters recede, cattle will start moving towards primary dry season grazing grounds. Possible frictions due to alternate routes.
- To Monitor: Will households move to dry season cattle camps, or partial households return to access services in population centers like Pibor Town and Gumuruk Centre?

- ***Food Security and Livelihoods:***

- Limited food stocks will run out soon, food distributions accessible in population centres, high market prices
- To Monitor: Potentially more vulnerable households currently in cattle camps, what condition will they be in when accessibility improves?

- ***Health and Nutrition:***

- Accessibility to health and nutrition services should improve in coming months, but operational and security challenges will persist.
- Common morbidities (malaria, respiratory, diarrhoea) likely to increase as flood waters recede, and increased risk of disease outbreaks.
- To Monitor: Possibility of disease outbreaks, access to services for those in cattle camps



# Key Messages

---



- **Deterioration of Food Security in Coming Months:** IPC Phase 4 Projection prior to flooding for January to April 2020, and GAM >15% this time last year...so potentially worse now.
- **Likely populations in cattle camps without access to services:** Large information gap on numbers, needs, conditions.
- **High sanitation needs in Pibor town and other population centres due to lack of facilities and congested population.**
- **Major operational challenges persist due to flood waters, lack of communication, and increase in criminality in some areas.**