# Table of Contents

Table of Contents ................................................................................................................................. i

Figures .................................................................................................................................................... ii

Abbreviations and Acronyms ........................................................................................................... iii

Executive Summary ........................................................................................................................... 4

1.0 Introduction .................................................................................................................................. 5

1.1 Assessment overview ...................................................................................................................... 6

1.1.1 Methodology ............................................................................................................................. 6

1.2 Basic demographic profiles ......................................................................................................... 7

1.3 Basic needs update ....................................................................................................................... 7

2.0 Food Security ................................................................................................................................ 9

2.1 Gap Analysis ................................................................................................................................ 9

2.2 Household Dietary Diversity Scores (HDDS) ............................................................................. 11

2.3 Food Consumption Score (FCS) .................................................................................................. 12

2.4 Sources of staple foods ............................................................................................................... 13

2.5 Coping Strategies ....................................................................................................................... 13

2.6 Seasonal analysis ....................................................................................................................... 14

3.0 Livelihood/Income Security ........................................................................................................ 16

3.1 Sources of Income ....................................................................................................................... 16

3.3 Impact of crisis on expenditure ................................................................................................. 17

4.0 Market Analysis ........................................................................................................................ 18

5.0 Key findings / Recommendations ........................................................................................... 20

5.1 Key findings ................................................................................................................................. 20

5.2 Programmatic recommendations .............................................................................................. 20

5.3 Protection mainstreaming ......................................................................................................... 21

Annex 1: Household surveys ........................................................................................................... 22

Annex 2: FGD questions ................................................................................................................... 28

Annex 3: List of KIs ............................................................................................................................. 30

Annex 4: Market price collection sheet .......................................................................................... 31
Figures

Figure 1: Map of assessment area .................................................................................................................................. 6

Figure 2: Needs prioritisation ........................................................................................................................................... 8

Figure 3: Gap Analysis (displaced) Dry Season October 2012 .................................................................................. 9

Figure 4: Gap Analysis wet season (displaced) ............................................................................................................. 11

Figure 5: The distribution of consumption of each of the 12 food groups between the three groups ........... 12

Figure 6: Sources of food for the three groups ............................................................................................................... 13

Figure 7: Coping Strategy Index for each of the three groups ....................................................................................... 14

Figure 8: Seasonal Calendar ............................................................................................................................................ 15

Figure 9: Sources of income (current: dry season) ....................................................................................................... 16

Figure 10: Household main cash expenditures .................................................................................................................. 17

Figure 11: Impact of crisis on purchasing power ............................................................................................................ 17
Abbreviations and Acronyms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AAA</td>
<td>Abyei Administrative Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSI</td>
<td>Coping Strategy Index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSO</td>
<td>Civil Society Organisations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EMMA</td>
<td>Emergency Marketing Mapping and Analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FCS</td>
<td>Food Consumption Score</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FGD</td>
<td>Focus Group Discussion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HDDS</td>
<td>Household Dietary Diversity Score</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDP</td>
<td>Internally Displaced Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MORAL</td>
<td>Market Orient Rehabilitation of Agriculture Livelihoods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAF</td>
<td>Sudan Armed Forces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNSCO</td>
<td>United Nations Coordination Support Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNISFA</td>
<td>United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WFP</td>
<td>World Food Programme</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Executive Summary

In October 2012 Mercy Corps undertook a rapid food security, livelihoods and conflict assessment in Abyei Area and Twic County. The assessment had one broad objective:

1. To update and improve knowledge on the current food security and livelihood situation in Abyei Administrative Area (AAA) and Twic County, and assess the current market functionality.

Key findings:

Markets

- The Sorghum harvest, which started in September, combined with traders buying directly from Juba and Wau, has considerably increased the supply of sorghum in the local markets. Traders in Anet market in Agok (AAA) are currently sourcing the majority of sorghum locally.

- The supply chain of basic commodities from East Africa is more established than in 2011. Traders interviewed stated that the supply of goods in Wau and Juba is good and better than 2011. They also stated that they can now fully meet demand in the market. Traders interviewed in Anet market are currently getting up to 100% of their supplies locally or from Juba and/or Wau.

- Prices still remain higher than when the border between Sudan and South Sudan was open. Misseriya traders are, however, bringing in goods to Abyei town market through “unofficial” means and it is reported that goods in this market are cheaper than other markets further South. Estimates from traders indicate that prices for some items have been up to 50% cheaper in Abyei town; however the availability of goods and the supply in this market is not as diverse and reliable as the Anet market in Agok.

- It is expected, however, that during the rainy season prices of key commodities will increase by at least 40-50% as was the case in 2011. This is mainly due to poor roads between Anet and Aweng, with more time required for the rental of transport to carry goods between markets.

Food Security

- The food security situation has stabilised slightly since last year, however, food assistance constitutes a large portion of a households basic food basket, therefore households cannot be considered to be food secure.

- The results show that many of the displaced and returnee households are currently living just below a survival threshold for basic food and non-food needs. Moreover, households lack the income to meet other important needs such as medical expenses, therefore households are adopting coping strategies that limit their food intake.

- Seasonally, food prices are lower in the dry season, however during the wet season food prices increase and households currently living at a basic survival threshold are likely to struggle to meet their basic food and non-food needs. It is predicted that many households will not be able to maintain a nutritionally balanced diet, and will face serious food deficits during this time.

- It is estimated that households who have harvested sorghum will start to deplete their own supply in January. This is because it is estimated that harvested sorghum will only last most households 3 to 4 months.
1.0 Introduction

Mercy Corps has been implementing emergency response, early recovery and long term development programmes in the Abyei Area since 2004.

Throughout this implementation period the Abyei Area has experienced periodic conflict and population displacement. The latest crisis occurred 21st May, 2011 and saw the Sudan Armed Forces (SAF) responding to an SPLA attack on their troops by mounting a large-scale assault on the area which resulted in the occupation of Abyei town and the land north of the river Kiir. This led to mass displacement of the population of Abyei town and surrounding areas, spreading into Twic County and Agok in southern Abyei. The number of displaced people has been estimated at 113,000. This startling figure constitutes over 75% of the Abyei population which was displaced throughout Warrap State, Northern Bahr el Gazal and Wau. Following the May 2011 crisis, Mercy Corps conducted an Emergency Market Mapping and Analysis Assessment (EMMA) in the Abyei Area which facilitated the design and implementation of the market based emergency assistance programme MoRAL.

The ECHO funded Market Orient Rehabilitation of Agriculture Livelihoods (MoRAL) project which was implemented October 2011 to June 2012 succeeded in improving access to food for vulnerable communities by increasing the productive capacity of households and markets. May 2012 marked a significant development in the dynamics of the Abyei conflict. The SAF, which had maintained its presence in the area since May 2011, pulled its troops out of the Abyei PCA box. As a result of the SAF withdrawal, the displaced population started a gradual return to areas north of the river Kiir and Abyei town, a situation which is expected to continue throughout the dry season. In August 2012, Mercy Corps was awarded funds from the CHF emergency reserve to provide livelihoods and food security assistance to the returning population and is currently implementing restocking and vegetable gardening programs in Abyei.

Mercy Corps remains committed to providing assistance to the vulnerable population in Abyei, both north and south of the river Kiir, and to addressing the humanitarian needs of the vulnerable population through both short and long term interventions. In the short term, Mercy Corps would undertake a number of quick-impact projects to address households' urgent needs. The quick-impact projects would include the distribution of seeds and tools for rainy season (groundnuts, early maturing sorghum) and dry season (horticulture seeds) cultivation, off-farm interventions, specifically cash for work projects, to facilitate the light rehabilitation of community and market infrastructures and the revitalization of livestock assets through restocking, particularly of small ruminants. In the mid-term, Mercy Corps will promote livelihoods and economic opportunities for youth and women. Apprenticeship programs involving on-the-job placements for youth and women and the provision of seed capital and rapid cash injection into the local market through assistance to Abyei traders (both southerners and northerners) for example through start-up business grants.

To cement peaceful coexistence among the various constituencies of Abyei, Mercy Corps will leverage its civil society programming experience and build on former partnerships with civil society organizations (CSO) to systematically disseminate messages promoting peace, facilitate community dialogue, and support community projects enhancing cohesion and peaceful co-existence.
1.1 Assessment overview

In October 2012 Mercy Corps undertook a rapid food security, livelihoods and conflict assessment in Abyei Area and Twic County. The assessment had one broad objective:

1. To update and improve knowledge on the current food security and livelihood situation in AAA and Twic County, and assess the current market functionality

This assessment was preceded by an Emergency Market Mapping and Analysis assessment (EMMA).\(^1\) In October 2011, another rapid assessment was conducted to improve Mercy Corps’ understanding of how the situation had changed since the EMMA and after the independence of South Sudan.

The current assessment was undertaken in the Abyei Administrative Area (Abyei town and Agok) and in Aweng Market in Twic County (figure right). To capture the opinions of as many groups as possible, the assessment was undertaken with internally displaced persons (IDPs), those who were displaced from North of the River Kiir during the Abyei crisis in 2011, those who have returned to Abyei town and finally with host community and permanent residents in Agok and Twic County.

1.1.1 Methodology

In order to effectively assess the food security and livelihood situation, a number of tools were used to rapidly and holistically assess the current condition. A combination of secondary data sources, household surveys, focus group discussions (FGDs) and key informant (KI) interviews were utilised for triangulation purposes to validate and cross check findings. To assess food security primarily through a thorough review of the dietary diversity and nutritional intake along with the current livelihood conditions, the following tools were used:

- Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS)
- Food Consumption Score (FCS)
- Food access analysis
- Coping strategy analysis
- Seasonal Analysis
- Income / Expenditure patterns
- Gap Analysis

\(^1\) EMMA is a guidance manual for relief agencies needing to understand market-systems in disaster zones. It enables smarter use of local economic capabilities, to improve humanitarian responses. [http://emma-toolkit.org/](http://emma-toolkit.org/)
To assess the markets, surveys and FGDs were conducted with traders around key issues of supply and demand. The prices of key commodities were then gathered and compared with previous Mercy Corps market surveys.

Assessment summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tools</th>
<th>Twic area</th>
<th>Agok area (south of R. Kiir)</th>
<th>Abyei area</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General Household</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General traders</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seed traders</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blacksmith</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FGD</td>
<td>2 (1 male / 1 female)</td>
<td>2 (1 male / 1 female)</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 trader union</td>
<td>1 trader union</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.2 Basic demographic profiles

- Average household size between 7 and 8.
- Three broad groups (displaced/IDP, residents and returnees)
- Three households surveyed had a Head of household over the age of 65
- Two households surveyed had a head of household younger than 18.

1.3 Basic needs update

Households were asked to rank their current priority needs at the household level, figure 2 below summarises this. The findings highlight that the current needs across the three groups are primarily immediate including (in order of priority);

1. Food,
2. Cleaning/hygiene items and
3. Clothing
4. Fuel (for cooking)
5. Expenses for house
It is interesting that displaced or returnee households have not built up debts following their displacement and subsequent return, or at least do not consider debt repayment to be a priority need. If the former is true it could be due to a variety of reasons. Perhaps assistance has been sufficient therefore removing the need to obtain food on credit for example. Another potential reason is the lack of willingness or capacity to offer loans or households adopting other coping strategies that are helping to meet their basic needs.
2.0 Food Security

As stated above in order to assess food security at the household level a number of tools were utilised as a means to get a snapshot of the current food security status of households and to predict potential changes over the next 12 months. The assessment illustrated, as previous assessments have, that food security in Abyei and Twic County is highly seasonal. The assessment was undertaken at the start of the dry season where markets are the most accessible, food prices at their lowest and at the start of the staple crop harvest.

The majority of returnee and displaced households surveyed were meeting food needs through a combination of food assistance and market purchases. Own production of staple crops also contributed to the household food basket of long term residents. Returnees and displaced populations were very dependent on food assistance to make up their basic food basket, as such it is difficult to state that these households were truly food secure. These households also will have reduced purchasing power in the wet season (this is outlined below) so will be highly vulnerable to periods of prolonged food insecurity throughout this season.

Summary of food availability / access:

• Households receive food aid from the World Food Programme (WFP), and supplement additional food needs through market purchases. However, households do not have a robust food basket throughout the year and are vulnerable to seasonal food access/availability factors and trends

• For residents own production also makes up a large part of their food basket. Based on estimates during the FGDs harvested sorghum may only last a household 3 to 4 months.

• Markets and the availability of basic commodities have improved since 2011, but prices of food commodities are still high for the most vulnerable and vary between the dry season and wet season considerably.

2.1 Gap Analysis

Figure 3 below depicts an example of a gap analysis of the current situation in Agok for displaced households that do not cultivate, and gives a basic overview of the current food security status of households. It is based on the consumption behaviour of an average family size of seven. The WFP ration being distributed was given a monetary value based on what it would cost each family to purchase the same items in the market.

![Figure 3: Gap Analysis (displaced) Dry Season October 2012](image-url)
In the current survival threshold, the total amount required to meet household basic needs, including food and household items, is approximately 700SSP (approx EUR184\(^2\)). While most IDP households are just able to meet the survival threshold through a combination of food assistance and market purchase, very few are able to reach the livelihoods threshold.

As figure 3 shows, households are currently very dependent on WFP food distributions to meet their basic food needs. This figure also shows that households would be extremely vulnerable to shocks and any shortfalls in incomes. For example; if a household was required to meet some urgent medical expenses, this would reduce the household’s available income to buy food, potentially leading to risky and damaging coping strategies.

The current situation mirrors that of October 2011, with two main differences: 1) food prices have decreased 2) the assessment results also show that incomes have decreased from this time last year. While the reduction in food prices should have been beneficial for households, a decrease in income at the household level means vulnerable households are still at the same level as last year.

The assessment, however, only involved a rapid assessment and analysis of household income. Prior Mercy Corps assessments have shown that households have different income sources, which many households do not often class as formal income. As a result it is difficult to get an accurate reflection of actual incomes. However, when triangulated with other data sources, figure 3 above is still a useful tool for showing the needs and gaps of households. These informal income sources are also very seasonal and will vary throughout the year.

Returnee households on average have lower incomes compared to displaced populations, meaning they will be currently at a sub-survival level. The reduced income of returnees can be explained by households only recently returning to Abyei town and not yet having the opportunity and means to re-establish their livelihoods. Also, as Abyei town was almost completely destroyed and the majority of the population displaced, there are no host community members to help those returning. However the UN in Abyei town states that returnees in some cases are not entire families but only a limited number with the remaining members staying in Agok. This could also link to the point made above about reduced incomes, as incomes for some households are now split over two locations.

Food prices increase during the rainy season (this is detailed in subsequent sections) therefore figure 3 depicts only the situation currently. Figure 4 below shows the estimated impact of food price increases on households during the rainy season.

Figure 4 clearly shows that in the wet season there is the potential for a large food deficit for vulnerable displaced populations. This is estimated at +/- 400 SSP (approx EUR105\(^3\)) at a basic survival threshold level. It is further estimated that returnees will have a similar if not worse food deficit compared to displaced populations. For host communities that have harvested staple crops should be able to mitigate the worst of this until/if food stocks run out (latest January). In the FGDs a number of the host populations stated they were hosting IDPs on their farmland and supporting them with food. They also noted as a result they

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source of Income</th>
<th>Amount Earned</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Collecting firewood for sale</td>
<td>10 SSP/bundle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selling of WFP rations (sorghum)</td>
<td>5 SSP/malwa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales of charcoal</td>
<td>3 SSP/sack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collecting kudra</td>
<td>5-7 SSP/bundle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selling alcohol</td>
<td>10 SSP/bottle</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^2\) October 2012 exchange rate (http://ec.europa.eu/budget/contracts_grants/info_contracts/inforeuro/inforeuro_en.cfm)

\(^3\) October 2012 exchange rate (http://ec.europa.eu/budget/contracts_grants/info_contracts/inforeuro/inforeuro_en.cfm)
harvested less this year due to them hosting the displaced on their available land usually used for farming, and that food stocks would run out quicker as they giving a portion of their harvest as support to IDPs.

Figure 4: Gap Analysis wet season (displaced)

2.2 Household Dietary Diversity Scores (HDDS)

Dietary diversity of households was measured by utilising the HDDS tool. The HDDS tool was administered during the household surveys with all key groups. Respondents were asked to list all the food eaten in their household in the last 24 hours. These foods were then broken into 12 key food groups as a means to assess dietary diversity. A household can achieve a maximum score of 12 if they have consumed food within in each of these groups. The results from this were then averaged out among the three different groups as a means of analysis (box left).

Key points:

- Returnees in Abyei town have the lowest HDDS of the three groups. Over 60% of returnees are currently dependent on the collection of wild fruits (This is depicted in the Figure 5), to diversify and supplement their diet.

- There is a general lack of fresh food consumption (vegetables, fruit etc) amongst all groups. This however could change over the next couple of months as it is anticipated that households will start to harvest and sell vegetables. But it should also be noted that not all households will harvest vegetables, nor have the financial access to purchase them.

- Food aid is a major contributing factor to the dietary diversity scores of most households.

- The scores are very seasonal dependent. As the situation is currently relatively stable the HDDS for each of the groups are likely to be at the seasonal high, and will be lower based on the gap analysis outlined earlier starting from the time households own harvest depletes and during the rainy season where the food deficit reaches its climax.
2.3 Food Consumption Score (FCS)

Food Consumption Scores (FCS) show the frequency with which a household has consumed the 12 key food groups assessed through the Household Dietary Diversity analysis over a 7 day period. Along with HDDS it gives a good overview of dietary diversity for a given household or group. Foods are given a weighting based on their nutritional value.

WFP FCS thresholds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Profile</th>
<th>FCS</th>
<th>Current rating</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>displaced</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>Acceptable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>resident</td>
<td>47.5</td>
<td>Acceptable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A FCS was not generated for returnees as it is anticipated based on the HDDS that it be lower compared to displaced populations. Therefore if the FCS for displaced populations was poor, it can be assumed that the FCS for returnees will also be poor.

The FCS for IDPs and residents is currently acceptable. However displaced populations are very close to the borderline threshold. This is concerning as returnees are likely to have lower FCS than displaced populations. Also during the rainy season the FCS for all groups is likely to decrease. Based on the current scores it is predicted that displaced populations and returnees will have a poor or borderline FCS (box right). The estimated reduction in the FCS is based on; market price increases of

---

4 Ratings based on WFP thresholds (WFP (2008) Food Consumption Analysis)
2.4 Sources of staple foods

Most of the households surveyed in the dry season get the bulk of their food from food assistance and market purchase. The fact that better-off households buy food is a positive sign that few households have some level of purchasing power and that markets are functioning better than 2011.

2.5 Coping Strategies

Figure 7 below shows the types of coping strategies being used by each of the three groups. As the Figure shows the split of coping strategies amongst the three groups is almost uniform, with the main exception of a slightly higher percentage of long term residents selling productive assets to meet food needs.
It is important to compare the coping strategies being used by households with the HDDS and FCS analysis outlined above. For example the FCS for each of the groups is currently acceptable; however this does not take into account the number of meals households are consuming in a day or portion size. Figure 7 clearly shows that most households are reducing the numbers per day or limiting portion size or supplementing with less preferred foods. Figure 7 is also important to note when compared to Figure 3, because while most households are currently at a survival threshold or just below, any other additional expenses that a household needs to make (medical, school fees etc) will affect its ability to purchase food and other basic needs. This will therefore increase the risk of households having to adopt harmful coping strategies to meet basic needs.

In summary, whilst the food security situation has stabilised somewhat since 2011 it is difficult to say households are currently fully food secure, considering the following:

- Food assistance constitutes a large portion of the households food basket, with this being a dry ration households can lack more diversified nutritious foods such as fruits and vegetables.
- The coping strategies being used by the households show that food intake is being limited. Any other additional expenses that a vulnerable household needs to make (medical etc) will affect its ability to purchase food and other basic needs.
- Seasonally, food prices are lower in the dry season, however during the wet season food prices increase and households currently at a basic survival threshold are likely to struggle to meet their basic food and non-food needs. It can be assumed therefore that many households will not be able to maintain a nutritionally balanced diet.
- Increased prices of meat, milk etc in the wet season will limit the diet of households with them opting to buy just staple basic foods such as Sorghum to meet basic food needs.

2.6 Seasonal analysis

Seasonal analysis was undertaken as a means to see potential seasonal factors that could impact on the food security and livelihoods of the surveyed households.
Key seasonal considerations:

- As stated earlier there is a season variation in food prices, with these being much higher in the wet season (estimate 40 – 50% at the minimum higher) than in the dry season.
- Access to markets is restricted in the wet season due to poor road conditions (May – September).
- There is an annual hunger gap (May – August)
- Inward migration of Misseriya pastoralists begins usually in November, which increases insecurity with the Dinka Ngok (see the conflict/protection section).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Environmental factors</th>
<th>J</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>J</th>
<th>J</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>S</th>
<th>O</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rainy Season</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dry Season</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flooding risk</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduced access (markets)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agriculture / Horticulture</th>
<th>J</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>J</th>
<th>J</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>S</th>
<th>O</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plant Staple</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harvest Staple</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant vegetable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harvest vegetable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Food (In)security</th>
<th>J</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>J</th>
<th>J</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>S</th>
<th>O</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hunger Gap</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food prices higher than average</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food prices lower than average</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alternative sourcing of food</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Migration / Movement</th>
<th>J</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>J</th>
<th>J</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>S</th>
<th>O</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inward Migration (Misseriya)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outward migration (Misseriya)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Competing for resources</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Figure 8: Seasonal Calendar)
3.0 Livelihood/Income Security

3.1 Sources of Income

Figure 9 above shows the current sources of income for the three groups. The sources of income overall is very diverse with many of the household’s engaging in more than one income generating activity. However the level of income for each source of income is relatively small, for example for “small shops” essentially household’s engaging in petty trading activities selling a small number and value of basic items.

The range of income sources is similar to 2011, therefore not showing any really improvement in a household’s livelihood. This can be explained as shown in Figure 3 and 4, the majority of household’s surveyed are at survival or sub-survival level, therefore lack the capacity to make investments in their own livelihood. This could also be explained by IDPs and returnees unwilling to make real investments in their livelihood due to uncertainty of the situation in Abyei Area. As stated above household incomes for IDPs and returnees may be split of two locations, as a limited number and not all members of household are currently returning to Abyei.

![Figure 9: Sources of income (current: dry season)](image)

The box to the left shows the current average monthly incomes, based on the sources of income shown in Figure 9 (excluding food aid). These incomes also might be supplemented with more informal income sources outlined in section 2.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Profile</th>
<th>SSP/Month</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>displaced</td>
<td>+/- 300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>resident</td>
<td>+/- 550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Returnee</td>
<td>+/-164</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.2 Expenditure

Figure 10 below shows the main expenditures made by each of the households on a monthly basis. The bulk of expenditure is focused on immediate basic needs (food, fuel, hygiene/cleaning items). The
assessment also showed that very few of the household have the capacity to save any income, with 100% of income earned per month being used to meet immediate needs.

Figure 10: Household main cash expenditures

3.3 Impact of crisis on expenditure

Figure 11 above shows the changes in purchasing power from each of the households from before the crisis in 2011. When compared to Figure 10 it can be seen pre-crisis that households expenditure was longer term focused compared to them only now primarily being only able to meet more basic immediate needs.
4.0 Market Analysis

Mercy Corps undertook a rapid market analysis as part of the internal evaluation of ECHO funded MORAL in June 2012, the key findings of which are highlighted in the box to the right. Many of the points were still valid at the time of this assessment. However the South Sudanese Pound has started to stabilise with current black market rates around 4.4SSP=US$1.

To gauge the potential impact of issues raised in the June 2012 evaluation on the functionality of markets in Twic County and Abyei Area an analysis of prices of key food and non-food items that make up a basic needs basket for a household was undertaken in two markets; the larger Agok Anet market and a smaller outlying market in Twic County. Prices were also compared with this time last year.

As the table below shows prices for most basic food items have reduced or remained stable. While prices were still slightly higher than when the border between South Sudan and Sudan was open, the factors listed in June 2012 have not had a significant impact yet. However as the current assessment was undertaken in the dry season there is still the potential for prices increases in the wet season due to poor road infrastructure between Abyei Area and Wau/Juba.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Pre-Crisis Price</th>
<th>October 2011</th>
<th>October 2012: Anet</th>
<th>October 2012: Aweng</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sorghum</td>
<td>Malwa</td>
<td>3-5 SSP</td>
<td>17-18 SSP</td>
<td>8 SSP</td>
<td>10 SSP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil</td>
<td>½ litre</td>
<td>4 SSP</td>
<td>12 SSP</td>
<td>4 SSP</td>
<td>5 SSP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Okra</td>
<td>2 heaps</td>
<td>1 SSP</td>
<td>2 SSP</td>
<td>2 SSP</td>
<td>2 SSP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salt</td>
<td>½ kg</td>
<td>1 SSP</td>
<td>3 SSP</td>
<td>2 SSP</td>
<td>2 SSP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onions</td>
<td>Malwa</td>
<td>8 SSP</td>
<td>50 SSP</td>
<td>45 SSP</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meat</td>
<td>1 kg</td>
<td>12 SSP</td>
<td>14 SSP</td>
<td>14 SSP</td>
<td>14 SSP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar</td>
<td>2 cups</td>
<td>1 SSP</td>
<td>4 SSP</td>
<td>2 SSP</td>
<td>3 SSP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tea</td>
<td>60 grams</td>
<td>1 SSP</td>
<td>6 SSP</td>
<td>1 SSP</td>
<td>1 SSP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washing powder</td>
<td>80 grams</td>
<td>1 SSP</td>
<td>4 SSP</td>
<td>Soap 5SSP per piece</td>
<td>Soap 6SSP per piece</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charcoal</td>
<td>1 sack</td>
<td>9 SSP</td>
<td>35 SSP</td>
<td>25 SSP</td>
<td>25 SSP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Key points:

- The Sorghum harvest which started in September combined with traders buying directly from Juba and Wau has considerably increased the supply of sorghum in the local markets.

- The supply chain of basic commodities from East Africa is more established than in 2011. During the FGDs traders stated that the supply of goods in Wau and Juba is good and better than 2011 and they can fully meet demand in the market.

- Prices still remain higher than when the border between Sudan and South Sudan was open. However Misseriya traders are bringing in goods to the Abyei town market through “unofficial” means and it is reported that goods in this market are cheaper than other markets further south. However the availability of goods in this market is not as diverse as the Anet market in Agok.

As stated above, it is however expected during the rainy season for prices of key commodities to increase by at least 40-50% as was the case in 2011. This is mainly due to poor roads between Anet and Aweng, which vehicles often getting stuck and more time and increased amount of fuel required for the rental of transport to carry goods. For example in the dry season it can take 2 to 3 days for a roundtrip to Wau in the wet season this could be easily doubled. With traders relying primarily on rented vehicles to transport goods this significantly increases their costs which are then passed on to their customers.

If prices of basic food and non-food items do increase by at least 50% in the wet season, the prices of these items should still not exceed the high prices experienced in 2011.

Other Key points from trader FGDs:

- Charging of formal tax and tariffs on goods transported through Juba and Wau was not mentioned too extensively in the FGDs. However what were noted was non-permanent check points that charge more random and inconsistent tariffs of goods being transported. As such it was difficult for traders to anticipate these increased costs due to its adhoc and inconsistent nature.

- There was a general lack of credit and loan facilities for traders.

- Anet market has considerably increased in size since 2011; this is primarily due to the increased presence of traders who used to be Abyei town. Also the trader union has been supporting smaller scale traders by waiving market fees.

- While there is currently a good supply of goods in the Anet market there is a lack of outward market for sorghum, Traders noted they used to sell the sorghum they produced and purchased from farmers to other states, but this is currently not feasible due to transport constraints. However this has increased the supply of sorghum on the local markets reducing the unit cost for consumers.

- There is no supply of vegetable seeds in the market, only when seasonally applicable staple crop seeds such as sorghum.
5.0 Key findings / Recommendations

5.1 Key findings

Markets

- The sorghum harvest, which started in September, combined with traders buying directly from Juba and Wau has considerably increased the supply of sorghum in the local markets.

- The supply chain of basic commodities from East Africa is more established than in 2011. Traders interviewed stated that the supply of goods in Wau and Juba is good and better than 2011 and they can fully meet demand in the market.

- Prices still remain higher than when the border between Sudan and South Sudan was open. However Misseriya traders are bringing in goods to the Abyei town market through “unofficial” means and it is reported that goods in this market are cheaper than other markets further South. However the availability of goods in this market is not as diverse as the Anet market in Agok.

- It is however expected during the rainy season for prices of key commodities to increase by at least 40-50% as was the case in 2011. This is mainly due to poor roads between Anet and Aweng, with more time required for the rental of transport to carry goods between markets.

Food Security

- The food security situation has stabilised slightly since last year however, food assistance constitutes a large portion of a households basic food basket, therefore households cannot be considered to be food secure.

- The results show that many of the displaced and returnee households are currently just below a survival threshold for basic food and non-food needs. However households lack the income to meet other potential important needs such as medical expenses, therefore households are adopting coping strategies that limit their food intake.

- Seasonally, food prices are lower in the dry season, however during the wet season food prices increase and households currently at a basic survival threshold are likely to struggle to meet their basic food and non-food needs. It is predicted that many households will not be able to maintain a nutritionally balanced diet, and face food deficits during this time.

- It is estimated that households who have harvested sorghum will start to deplete their own supply in January. This is because it is estimated that harvested sorghum will only last most households 3 to 4 months.

5.2 Programmatic recommendations

5.2.1 Food Security (short term)

- Cash transfers for vulnerable households:
  
  - As most households are currently around a basic survival threshold, they are extremely susceptible to shocks that could affect their income. Any reduction in income will have a severe effect on the household’s ability to meet immediate food and non-food needs.
  
  - Cash transfers (a mixture of CFW and cash grants) will allow households to mitigate shocks and maintain food access. Cash grants should be used for households that are labour poor or unable to participate in CFW.
  
  - The market assessment has shown that current market conditions are suitable for cash transfer programming, however prices need to be monitoring especially through the wet season.
Cash transfers will also allow vulnerable households to offset increased food prices during the rainy season.

Work with traders during the dry season to identify bottlenecks in the wet season and target CFW activities around these (road rehabilitation etc).

The cash transfer rate should utilise Gap analysis to ensure the value is set so that it will allow a household to access a diverse food basket. The NutVal tool can be used as a means of monitoring this. This information should be used in conjunction with market price monitoring, and contingencies built into a project budget for reassessing the cash transfer value if needed.

5.2.2 Livelihood Support

- To ensure restoration of livelihoods assets and build the communities’ resilience to periodic shocks, medium-term livelihoods support can be provided to the most vulnerable households who have lost their entire productive asset to the conflict to regain their productive capacities. Double impact actions such as small ruminant destocking/restocking could be an alternative intervention. Destocking/restocking stabilises very low prices fetched by destitute sales of small ruminants by poor households in the lean season while it simultaneously provides much needed live-assets to households in dire need of restoring their asset base.

5.3 Protection mainstreaming

- Not all households will be able to participate in cash for work (child headed, elderly headed etc), as such a provision should be made so the most vulnerable households receive cash grants to access food and ensure all vulnerable members of the community can access assistance.
  - This is also important if primary care givers participate in CFW they are not doing so at the expense of child care for example.

- Ensure coordination with other actors implementing food security programmes if they are present to ensure overlap is mitigated and coordinate on potential protection issues.

- Ensure CFW sites are safe and secure and do not pose any risk to project participants.

- Ensure that participants who are engaged in CFW activities are not participating to the detriment of other income generating opportunities. i.e during planting and harvest times.

- Conduct on-going regular situational monitoring, to ensure any intervention stays relevant to the context and make any modifications if required.

- Participant selection should be full transparent and should be conducted with the involvement of the community.

- On-going analysis of household coping strategies to ensure the project mitigates the need for household to adopt risky/irreversible crisis strategies.

- Ensure activities do not cause any additional stress between Dinka Ngok and Misseriya communities. i.e. ensure that required assistance is needs based and follows a “do no harm” approach.

---

5 http://www.nutval.net/
Annex 1: Household surveys

A. Introduction

*Informed Consent [to be read aloud]:*

Hello. I am representing Mercy Corps, an international non-governmental organization working to help Abyei recover from the May 2011 crisis. We are conducting a survey of persons displaced by the crisis in Abyei to better understand the needs of the displaced. The survey will ask questions about your business. You are free to decline the interview or to decline answering any particular question that is asked. Are you willing to be interviewed?

- [ ] Yes  - [ ] No

**Signature/Thumbprint of Respondent:**

---

B. Identification

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Interviewer</td>
<td>4. County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Name</td>
<td>5. Payam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7. Village</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

C. Demographic Information

8. **Total number of people in the household**

9. Gender of the head of household (circle one)

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10. Is the head of the household under 18? (circle one)

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11. Is the head of the household over 65? (circle one)

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12. How long have you been living here?

- ☐ 6 months or less  - ☐ 6-12 months  - ☐ 12 months or more

13. Of this list, how would you describe yourself?

- ☐ A long-term resident  - ☐ A seasonal resident

- ☐ Displaced by conflict  - ☐ Returnee  - ☐ Other

13a. Returning from Where?

- ☐ North  - ☐ Twic  - ☐ Wau  - ☐ Other
D. Sources of income

14. What are your household’s sources of income in the past month? [Tick all that are relevant]

☐ Livestock sales  ☐ Livestock product sales (e.g. milk)
☐ Small shop  ☐ Dowry
☐ Selling agricultural produce  ☐ Remittance / money sent from elsewhere
☐ Regular employment  ☐ Daily labor at ________ SSP per day (doing what?)
☐ Begging  ☐ Other __________________________

15. How much was your household’s income in the past week? (in SSP) ______________________

E. Sources of food

16. What are your household’s sources of food in the past month? [Tick all sources in the last month]

☐ Purchase from the market with cash  ☐ Purchase from market on credit
☐ Production  ☐ Payment by food or bartering
☐ Gift from friends, relatives, neighbors  ☐ Begging
☐ Food relief/ distribution  ☐ Other __________________________

F. Expenditure

17. What were the 3 main cash expenditures of your household in the last month? [Check max. of 3]

☐ Food  ☐ Soap, cleaning items
☐ Fuel, such as firewood, charcoal  ☐ Medicines, doctor fees, health
☐ Clothes, shoes  ☐ Repaying debt or paying interest
☐ Expenses for business  ☐ School fees, books, uniforms, transport for school
☐ Expenses for house (rent, repairs, roofing)  ☐ Water
☐ Other

18. If food was a main expenditure, which were the top three foods you spent money on in the last week? (Check three responses)

☐ Sorghum  ☐ Sugar
☐ Bread  ☐ Tea
☐ Okra  ☐ Kudra
☐ Oil
☐ Meat
☐ Milk
☐ Vegetable (onions, tomatoes, etc.)
☐ Salt
☐ Other

19. Where do you make the most purchases? [Tick maximum of 2]
☐ Anet Market
☐ Abathok Market
☐ Juoljok Market
☐ Awal Market
☐ Another town ________________
☐ Other ______________________

20. How long does it take you to get to the market?
☐ Less than 10 minutes
☐ 10-30 minutes
☐ 30-60 minutes
☐ Other ______________________

21. How do you travel to the market to buy items for your home?
☐ On foot
☐ Bicycle
☐ Motorbike
☐ Bus/ mini-bus
☐ Car / Truck
☐ Other ______________________

22. In the last two weeks, have you ever looked for something that was not available in the market?
☐ Yes ☐ No

23. If yes, what items were unavailable?
________________________________________________________________________

24. What items can you not afford to purchase now that you could before the crisis?
☐ Food
☐ Soap, cleaning items
☐ Fuel, such as firewood, charcoal
☐ Medicines, doctor fees, health
☐ Clothes, shoes
☐ Repaying debt or paying interest
☐ Expenses for business
☐ School fees, books, uniforms, transport for school
☐ Expenses for house (rent, repairs, roofing)
☐ Gifts, social obligation or tax
☐ Water ______________________
☐ Other ______________________
25. If there are food items you cannot afford to buy now, which items are they?

☐ Sorghum  ☐ Sugar
☐ Bread  ☐ Tea
☐ Okra  ☐ Kudra
☐ Oil  ☐ Vegetable (onions, tomatoes, etc.)
☐ Meat  ☐ Salt
☐ Milk  ☐ Other

26. Approximately how much was spent for the past week in SSP?

a. Food expenditure

b. Other expenditures

27. What are the most important three purchases you would make this month if you could afford it? [Maximum of 3]

☐ Food  ☐ Soap, cleaning items
☐ Fuel, such as firewood, charcoal  ☐ Medicines, doctor fees, health
☐ Clothes, shoes  ☐ Repaying debt or paying interest
☐ Expenses for business  ☐ School fees, books, uniforms, transport for school
☐ Expenses for house (rent, repairs, roofing)  ☐ Water
☐ Other

If food is one, which are the three most important food items you would buy? [Maximum of 3]

☐ Sorghum  ☐ Sugar
☐ Bread  ☐ Tea
☐ Okra  ☐ Kudra
☐ Oil  ☐ Vegetable (onions, tomatoes, etc.)
☐ Meat  ☐ Salt
☐ Milk  ☐ Other

28. How do farmers normally obtain seed for their most important staple food and cash crops?

☐ Purchase from market with cash  ☐ Purchase from market on credit

G. Seed Security:
☐ Save from production  ☐ Gift from friends, relatives, neighbors
☐ Begging  ☐ From government
☐ Distribution from NGOs  ☐ Other __________________________

29. **Did the crisis bring about a situation of acute seed insecurity?**

☐ YES
☐ No
☐ Other __________________________

**COPING STRATEGIES**

30. What are the typical coping strategies being adopted by affected households following the shock?

☐ Eating less-preferred foods  ☐ Reducing the number of meals per day

☐ Limiting portions at mealtime  ☐ Borrowing food/money from friends and relatives

☐ Limiting adult intake  ☐ Selling productive assets

*Household Dietary Diversity Score:*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>What foods have been eaten in the household in the <strong>last 24 hours</strong>?</th>
<th>Score (0 or 1)</th>
<th>Main Food Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Cereals – corn soy blend, pasta, rice, ugali, chapatti, sorghum, biscuit, bread etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Roots and tubers – potato, cassava, sweet potato etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Vegetables – sukma wiki, sombe, spinach, pumpkin, cabbage, tomato, onion, hoho etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Fruits – mango, papaya, guava, banana, watermelon, avocado, orange, lemon etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>Meat, poultry, offal - goat, camel, sheep, cow, chicken, liver, kidney, heart etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>Eggs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>Fish – dried or fresh</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>Pulses/ legumes/ nuts – beans, lentils, nuts, peas, nuts, seeds etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Milk and milk products – fresh, powdered, yogurt etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J</td>
<td>Oil/ fats – oil, fat, butter, ghee etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K</td>
<td>Sugar – sugar, honey, sweets etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>Miscellaneous – tea, coffee, chat, condiments (royco) etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL HDDS SCORE (0-12)**

- **Food Source codes**
  1 = Own production (crops, animals)
  2 = hunting, fishing
  3 = gathering
  4 = borrowed
  5 = purchase
  6 = exchange labour for food
  7 = exchange items for food
  8 = gift (food) from family relatives
  9 = food aid (NGOs etc.)
  10 = Other specify:
Annex 2: FGD questions

HOUSEHOLD FGD CHECKLIST - MEN

1. How do most households in this community obtain food?
2. Is it easy for people in the community to buy food?
3. Are there any financial and/or physical access barriers to procuring food?
4. Where do households access food? (Purchase, barter, gifts, aid, borrowing, own production..)
5. Which of the different foods are affected most?
6. How do farmers normally obtain seed for their most important staple food and cash crops?
7. What are the preferred varieties?
8. Have the means of obtaining seeds changed with the crisis? How?
9. What were their main sources of employment, income or other important livelihood activities? Income diversification?
10. For farmers: how many bags have been harvested for Sorghum? (please ask for approx. weight of bags?)
11. What other types of crops have been harvested?
12. How can households in this community be assisted to restore the past “GLORY”?
HOUSEHOLD FGD CHECKLIST - WOMEN

1. How do most households in this community obtain food?
2. Is this the same for IDPs, Returnees and Host?
3. Is it easy for people in the community to buy food?
4. Are there any financial and/or physical access barriers to procuring food?
5. Where do households access food? (Purchase, barter, gifts, aid, borrowing, own production..)
6. Are there some months when it is easy to obtain food? What are those months?
7. Then which are the months when obtaining food is hard?
8. What makes it hard to obtain food during such months?
9. Has this changed with the crisis over the past year?
10. How is the household’s normal food consumption being affected by the emergency situation?
11. Which of the different foods are affected most?
12. How big is the gap (deficit) that you are now facing in each of these basic food items?
13. What way is the emergency having an impact on community normal consumption?
14. If YES, why are Host communities also having problems yet they were not displaced?
15. How do farmers normally obtain seed for their most important staple food and cash crops?
16. What are the preferred varieties?
17. Have the means of obtaining seeds changed with the crisis? How?
18. How can households in this community be assisted to restore the past “GLORY”
19. What were their main sources of employment, income or other important livelihood activities? Income diversification?
20. For farmers: how many bags have been harvested for Sorghum? (please ask for approx. weight of bags?)
21. What other types of crops have been harvested?
22. How have the main sources of income changed in the past year?
23. How many days in a week on average do people take:

1. Meat, chicken, eggs
2. Pulses, beans
3. Milk
Annex 3: List of KIs
## Annex 4: Market price collection sheet

How much does each of the items cost (retail prices) in units that most households buy from the market. Provide the prices for the two most common Units. Details below

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Most Common Unit households purchase</th>
<th>Price of Most common</th>
<th>Second common Unit (if any for households)</th>
<th>Price for second ranked unit if any</th>
<th>Where does the item come from (i.e. Wau, Uganda, Sudan etc)</th>
<th>How is the current supply? (good/limited etc?)</th>
<th>IF there was increased demand for the item could the market cope/increase supply? If so how long would this take?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Food Items</td>
<td>sorghum</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>okra</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sugar</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>salt</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>spices</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>cooking oil</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>onion</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tea leaves</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>powdered milk</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>meat</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>rice</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Food Items</td>
<td>Charcoal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>bar soap</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
List of KIs

FGD questions (traders / HHs)