



People for development

AVSI's HH MULTISECTOR SURVEY JUBA COUNTY, 2022.



Acknowledgement: This Survey and presentation were made possible thanks to the kind contribution of Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)



What does AVSI stands for?

AVSI :

A- association

V- voluntary

S- service

I- international



Who we are

AVSI Foundation is a global non-governmental organization with headquarters in Italy. Its mission is to support human development in developing countries according to the social teaching of the Catholic Church: recognizing the uniqueness of each person, who as such cannot be reduced to a number within an anonymous category such as “the poor, the sick, and the disabled”

We carry out development cooperation and humanitarian aid projects **in 39 countries**. We work for a world in which every person can be the protagonist of their own integral development, along with that of their community, even in emergency situations.



AVSI's existence and work in South Sudan

Our presence in South Sudan

- We are implementing projects in Lake state (Wulu and Cueibet counties), Central Equatoria state (Juba and Yei counties) and Eastern Equatoria state (Torit, Magwi, Ikwoto, Lopa/Lafon Kapoeta est, North and South counties)

What we do

- AVSI is operating in South Sudan since 2005, implementing medium to long-term sustainable health, education, water & sanitation, food security and emergency relief programmes.

AVSI METHOD



In project implementation AVSI uses the following approach:



To start from the value of the person

who is never defined by the circumstances he/she lives



To consider the person

always in his/her family and community context



To do with:

accompany and let ourselves be accompanied;
recognizing that we all share the same human experience



To involve all stakeholders:

encourage the participation of beneficiaries, providers, partners, donors and the private sector



To learn from experience

and capitalize on the lessons learned



How and where to get the report online

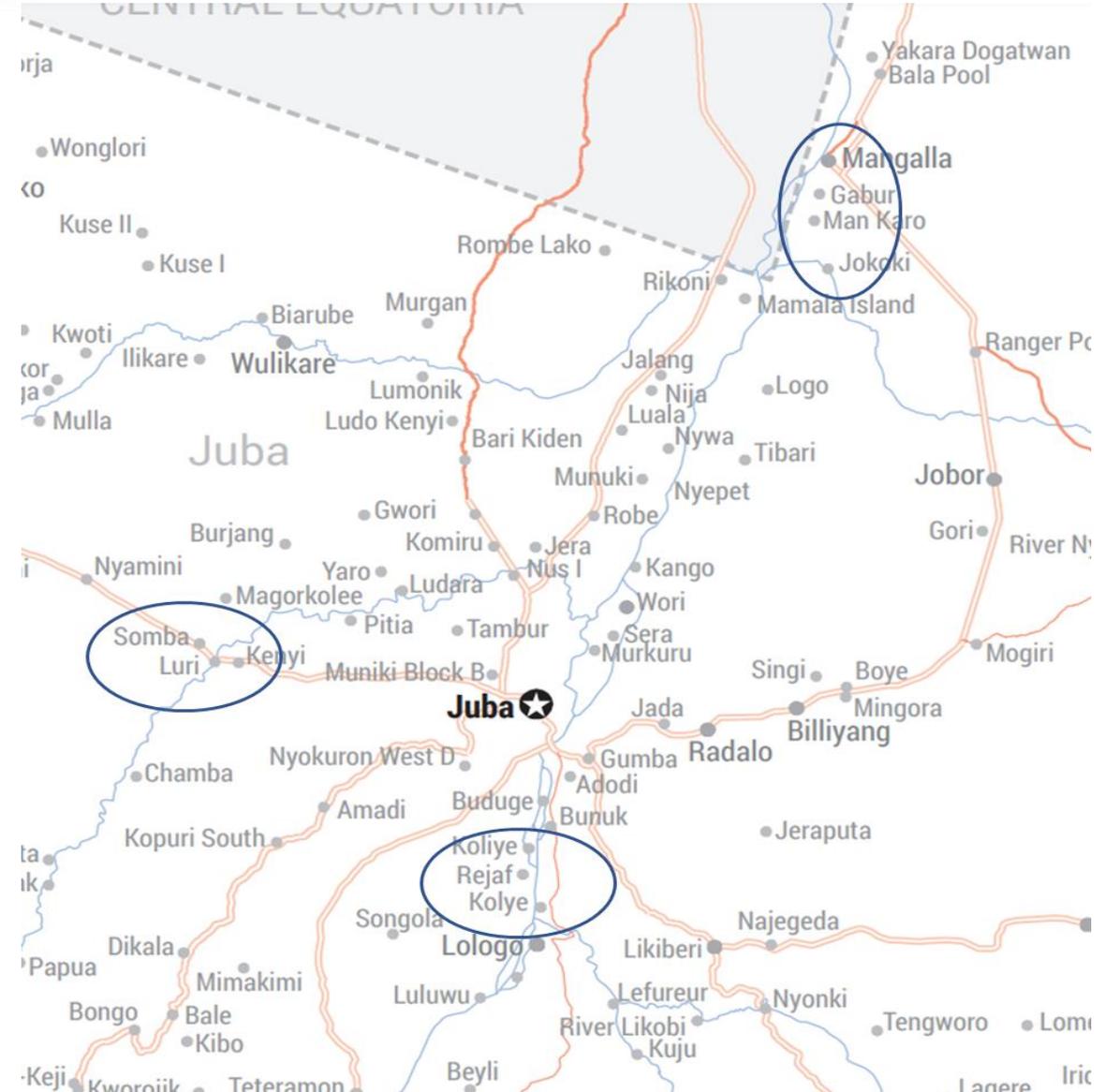
It can easily be got by googling “**Juba multisector avsi**” and select the link below:

- [AVSI's HH Multisector Survey Juba County, 2022 - South Sudan https://reliefweb.int › report › avsis-hh-multisector-surv...](https://reliefweb.int/report/avsis-hh-multisector-surv...)

Sep 14, 2022 — The **Juba** household **multi-sector** survey was conducted in January 2022 in three Payams (namely Luri, Rajaf and Mangala payams) under the ...

Survey areas

- The Juba household multi-sector survey was conducted in January 2022 in three Payams (namely Luri, Rajaf and Mangala payams) under the administration of Juba County. In particular the following bomas were targeted:
 - In Rajaf: Koliye East and Mugoro (44 HHs)
 - in Mangala: Mankoro and Gobur (45 HHs)
 - in Luri: Digere, Kworjik, Komiru, and Rombur Kapuri (91 HHs)
- The activity was completed after 8 days of field work by enumerators identified from the three Payams and one representative from the RRC office Juba county. The purpose of hiring the local enumerators was to solve the challenge of language barrier and to guide the team in terms of navigation.
- The RRC provided information about the updated composition of the 3 payams, the name of bomas and other information required to set the survey.
- The bomas surveyed are those targeted by the project implemented by Agricultural Market Value Addition and Trade Development (AMVAT) in the outskirt of Juba.





Background

- Juba County is one of the six counties that fall under the jurisdiction of Central Equatoria State. It is located at the southern part of the country, bordering Terekeka from the North, Lainya from South West and Kajo Keji from the South.
- Juba county is mainly occupied by indigenous tribes of Bari(Farming oriented) and the Mundari (pastoral oriented). However, all the sixty soothing tribes of south Sudan are found in Juba, as well as it is the Capital city of the country.

Questionnaires

- The Questionnaire used in this Survey was adapted from the Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring System (FSNMS) and some from the UNICEF Multi Indicator Cluster Survey.

Sampling

- The sampling strategy used was these standard Two-stage Cluster Sampling where the first was for cluster (Villages) selection and the other for the Household selection.
- The first stage based is on the Probability proportional to Population Size (PPS) to ensure that random selection of the villages was from both the most accessible, central and isolated villages within the given boma.
- The second stage was a random walk with technique of selecting HHs from different corners of the village with an aim to get random information from the given village.



Objectives of the Survey

- To assess the conditions of entire communities (sub-county: payams), to improve targeting and tailoring and **to orient our response toward entire communities** (not just direct beneficiaries)
- ✓ To gain a holistic, multi-sectoral understanding of the communities in the following fields (need to cover them all in one survey).
 - **Human development** – Livelihood, Resilience, Food Security, Health, Hygiene, Education, protection and Gender
 - **Economy** – Agriculture, Livestock Farming, Markets, Assets
 - **Peace and Governance** – Natural Resources, Safety, Migration, Community Participation & Local Governance and Humanitarian Aid
- ✓ to encourage a more nexus/resilience-oriented mindset: focusing not only on needs but also on **opportunities to strengthen** (positive coping strategies, community self-reliance, and advanced market participants to use as pulling factors)
- ✓ to nourish genuine accountability: surveys are validated through one-day meetings with county and **payam** representatives as a means to promote **an evidence-based dialogue with the community**



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Juba multisector survey was carried out with the main intention to understand the county's population needs or status on various sectors of Economy, Human development, peace and governance.

- **The main Findings of the Surveys.**

Livelihood:

- 45% depends on production of staple food crop
- 68% produce the products for the consumption purposes
- 28% received some cash from the main source of living

Food security:

- Number of meal eaten by Adult 1.7, Number of meal eaten by children U5 2.1
- 52% experience moderate hunger, 2% experience Sever hunger
- 43% have a good food consumption score, 33 borderline and 23% have poor food consumption score.

Summary continuation

Agriculture:

- An average of 2.5 own lands for cultivation
- 85% cultivate
- 50% cultivate larger size of land compare to last year, 39% cultivate the same and 11% cultivate less.
- Most needed seeds are Vegetables, Maize and G/nuts
- Vegetables are mostly grown for sell purpose.
- Average of 3.2 Household productive members
- Common land above 1ha (58%)
- Private land above 1ha (50%)s
- 68% purchase cultivated seeds from the markets. 49% use seeds from their own stock and 37% employ quality seeds in their farms.
- Unfortunately, 58% employ bush burning as one of the agronomic practices



Recommendation/way forward

- ❑ Since there is high demand for Vegetables, Maize and G/nuts from the communities, there is need to support them with these seeds.
- ❑ There is need for collective effort to discourage bush burning as a land preparation procedure because of it's negative impact to the soil. The effort should be from the partners implementing food security projects in the areas, the Payam agricultural extension officers and the stakeholders.
- ❑ Much as limited food in the house can result to the reduction on the number of meals eaten in a day, it a times happening because of bad habit in a sense that some Households/communities have a mentality of cooking only once in a day that is in the evening and eat the left over in the following morning and wait for evening to cook another, and others cook twice a day morning and evening. Therefore, need for sensitization on how beneficial is when eating 3 times and above in a day.
- ❑ There is need to emphasize to our farmers/communities the technique and merits of seeds reservation at our locality for sustainability.
- ❑ There is need for farmers to fence there farms to prevent the destruction of crops by the cattle/animals, and fallowing should be employed to reduce cases for diseases in crops and most importantly, farmers should have an idea on how to preparing and employing local pesticides like boiling of neem tree leaves and etc . To fight pest.



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LIVELIHOOD

Livelihood



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9 Main sources of living	REJAF PAYAM		MANGALA PAYAM		LURI PAYAM			Digere	COUNTY
	Mugoro	Koliye East	Mankaro	Gobur	Kameru	Rombur Kapuri	Kworjik		
Production of basic/staple crops (sorghum, maize, etc)	32%	62%	45%	30%	58%	25%	55%	50%	45%
Production of cash crops or other products (vegetables, groundnuts, etc)	32%	33%	5%	10%	32%	10%	10%	25%	19%
Sale of firewood or charcoal	5%	0%	25%	35%	0%	10%	10%	25%	14%
Other	11%	0%	0%	5%	0%	25%	5%	0%	6%
Sale of alcoholic beverages	16%	5%	5%	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%	4%
Casual labour related to agricultural activities	5%	0%	0%	5%	5%	10%	0%	0%	3%
Other petty trading/small business (tea seller, kiosk, sales of handicraft etc)	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%	15%	5%	0%	3%
Sale of fish	0%	0%	10%	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%
Casual labour related to non agriculture activities (for example construction)	0%	0%	10%	0%	0%	0%	10%	0%	3%

- The production of staple crops is the basic/main source of Livelihood among the communities leaving in Juba county. This activity is commonly practiced by the communities in the rural bomas such as Koliye east (62%), Kameru (58%), Kworjik (55%) and Degere (50) compare to the ones in the urban such as Rombur Kapuri (25%), Gobur (30%) and Mugoro (32%)
- **About half of the population depend on production of staple crop 45%, 19% on the production of cash crop, 14% on the sale of firewood and the rest depend on petty business and casual labor.**

Benefit from the main source of living

	REJAF PAYAM		MANGALA PAYAM		LURI PAYAM				
Gains from the source of living (% of HHs)	Mugoro	Koliye East	Mankaro	Gobur	Kameru	Rombur Kapuri	Kworjik	Digere	COUNTY
Self-consumption	65%	57%	75%	50%	61%	90%	90%	55%	68%
Exchanges with other products	15%	0%	10%	0%	6%	0%	0%	0%	4%
Cash	20%	43%	15%	50%	33%	10%	10%	45%	28%

	REJAF PAYAM		MANGALA PAYAM		LURI PAYAM				
Use of cash (% of HHs)	Mugoro	Koliye East	Mankaro	Gobur	Kameru	Rombur Kapuri	Kworjik	Digere	COUNTY
almost ONLY to buy food	29%	0%	40%	30%	71%	0%	0%	56%	33%
To buy food and other basic items (for instance soap)	71%	22%	0%	40%	14%	0%	50%	0%	25%
To buy basic things as well other things for family members (grinding of grains, school fees)	0%	78%	60%	30%	14%	100%	50%	44%	41%

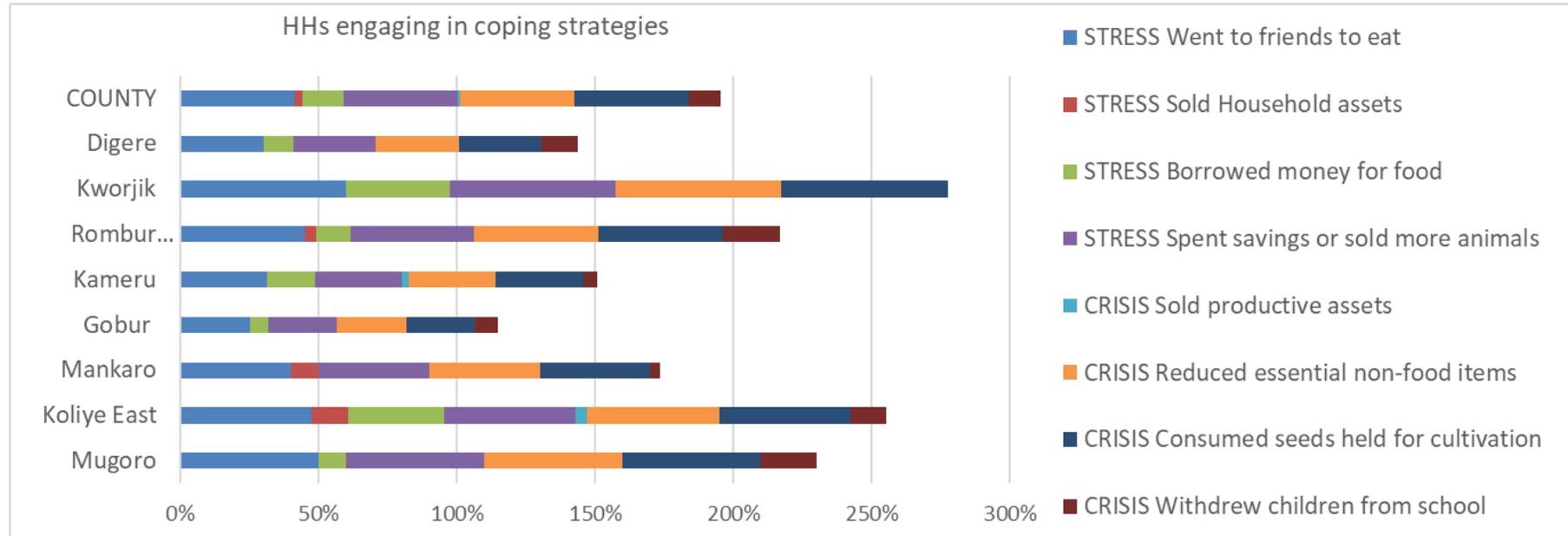
- Two third of the families cultivate basically to consume. only few (28%) sell some produces to get cash
- 33% reported that the cash they obtained is basically to buy food only not other basic things like soap and etc. however, the 41% are able to buy both food, other things and school fees as well.

Changes & the reason for changes in the level of L/hood

Changes in livelihood level over last year and causes of	REJAF		MANGALA			LURI PAYAM			COUNTY
	Mugoro	Koliye East	Mankaro	Gobur	Kameru	Rombur Kapuri	Kworjik	Digere	
Yes, it has IMPROVED	30%	10%	10%	0%	5%	0%	10%	0%	8%
it stayed THE SAME	55%	57%	70%	45%	74%	55%	70%	50%	59%
No, it has WORSENERD	15%	33%	20%	55%	21%	45%	20%	50%	33%
Floods	33%	0%	25%	36%	50%	0%	75%	20%	25%
Loss of crops/harvest	67%	29%	0%	18%	25%	38%	0%	20%	24%
Insecurity	0%	0%	50%	9%	25%	25%	0%	60%	24%
Drought	0%	0%	25%	18%	0%	13%	0%	0%	8%

- 33% of the Families reported to have worse level of livelihood as a result of flood, lost of crops and insecurity.
- Floods appeared to be the cause of the worst level of livelihood because of much rains experienced last year 2021 which resulted in to loss of crops/harvest. Some crops probably were affected by diseases or pest, and insecurity might have forced some farmers not to farm since the distance to the farmlands are far and the farmers are scared to go that distance.

HHs engaged in coping strategies



The data shows that both (stress and crisis) coping strategies are practiced by the HHs. **Stress** (eating at the friend's place, and Spent savings or sold more animals) and **Crisis** (Reducing essential non-food items and Consuming seeds held for cultivation).

The HHs engaged in coping strategies might be the one who faced enormous planting challenges like drought as result of shortage of rains, pests and diseases that affected the crops resulting into poor yields, flooding in some areas due to heavy rain causing the riverbanks to burst and all the water thrusting into the farms located closer to the river affects the plants.



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FOOD SECURITY



FOOD SECURITY

	REJAF PAYAM		MANGALA PAYAM		LURI PAYAM				
% of HHs by Food Access	Mugoro	Koliye East	Mankaro	Gobur	Kameru	Rombur Kapuri	Kworjik	Digere	COUNTY
# of meals - Adults	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.7
number of meals – U5 Children (not breastfeeding)	2.5	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.9	2.1	1.9	2.3	2.1
HHS- Little to no hunger	40%	86%	30%	45%	42%	30%	60%	35%	46%
HHS- Moderate hunger	60%	14%	70%	45%	53%	70%	40%	65%	52%
HHS - Severe hunger	0%	0%	0%	10%	5%	0%	0%	0%	2%

- The frequency of food intake in the county is below the minimum threshold (adult 1.7 and children 2.1)
- Since most of the Families are farmers, few people as 2% reported to have experience hunger.
- However, the food security situation in the county in general is bad



Food Security (FCS)

% of HHs by Food Consumption Score	REJAF PAYAM		MANGALA PAYAM		LURI PAYAM			COUNTY	
	Mugoro	Koliye East	Mankaro	Gobur	Kameru	Rombur Kapuri	Kworjik		Digere
acceptable	39%	70%	35%	30%	32%	18%	68%	53%	43%
borderline	33%	20%	53%	40%	37%	41%	26%	13%	33%
poor	28%	10%	12%	30%	32%	41%	5%	33%	23%
Mean of FCS	28.9	42.5	26.1	29.4	29.1	21.9	37.2	25.8	30.2
Standard Dev	15.9	17.5	12.7	13.9	13.2	12.8	13.4	20.3	16.2

Rombur Kapuri reported high percentage of poor food consumption score because less than a half of the Boma's population cultivate, and below 26% depend on farming for their livelihood. As there is fear of insecurity to travel to cultivate far where there is enough land, few HHs cultivate and ofcuse those HHs who are not cultivating are the victims of poor FCS.

Food Security (FCS)

- HHs employing advance tool and bartering are well-off in terms of Food consumption score.
- Family members with disabilities have fair food consumption score because they receive mutual support from the relatives, friends and good hearted people.
- However, those HHS who practice monocropping have poor FCS because the produces may not be enough for sell as well as for consumption.

	% of HHs with "poor" FCS by selected population groups	County
	Average for the total population of Juba	23%
EXPECTED	Without cattle	25%
	Cultivating only one crop	100%
	Not applying agricultural practices (in some of the 3 domains)	37%
	Smallholders (farming only private land smaller than 1 Ha)	24%
	With small private land (less than 1 ha), regardless of access to common land	26%
	Cultivating land in common for self-consumption	50%
	Cultivating land in common	30%
	Employing ox-plough	23%
	Employing advanced tools	0%
	Member of a seed multiplication group	50%
	Employing seeds of prime quality	26%
	Member of a farmer group supported by an NGO	29%
	Member of informal farmer group	20%
	Not associated in any income generating group	24%
SURPRISING	With elderly	34%
	IDP/Returnees	28%
	Family members with disabilities	10%
	Widow or woman with no support	27%
	Hosting orphans	20%
	Bartered what obtained with main livelihood activity	0%
	Consuming what obtained with main livelihood activity	24%
	Cash obtained with main livelihood activity	26%
	Employing casual labour	23%
	More than 4 family member cultivating	23%



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AGRICULTURE

Agriculture



% of HHs	REJAF PAYAM		MANGALA PAYAM		LURI PAYAM				COUNTY
	Mugoro	Koliye East	Mankaro	Gobur	Kameru	Rombur Kapuri	Kworjik	Digere	
Cultivating land	70%	95%	100%	80%	100%	45%	95%	95%	85%
Average # of plots of land owned	1.9	3.4	1.9	3.2	2.6	2.0	2.2	2.6	2.5
Cultivating all plots owned	100%	100%	67%	100%	89%	100%	100%	80%	92%
Given some plots to others to use	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Not using some plots of land	0%	0%	33%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	8%
reason for not using some plots of land: not enough human power	100%	0%	50%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	25%
Living more than 30 minutes away from the family cultivated fields	0%	10%	0%	0%	0%	33%	0%	0%	4%
Number of people contributing to cultivation	4.3	3.5	2.9	2.7	3.3	3.5	3.3	2.6	3.2

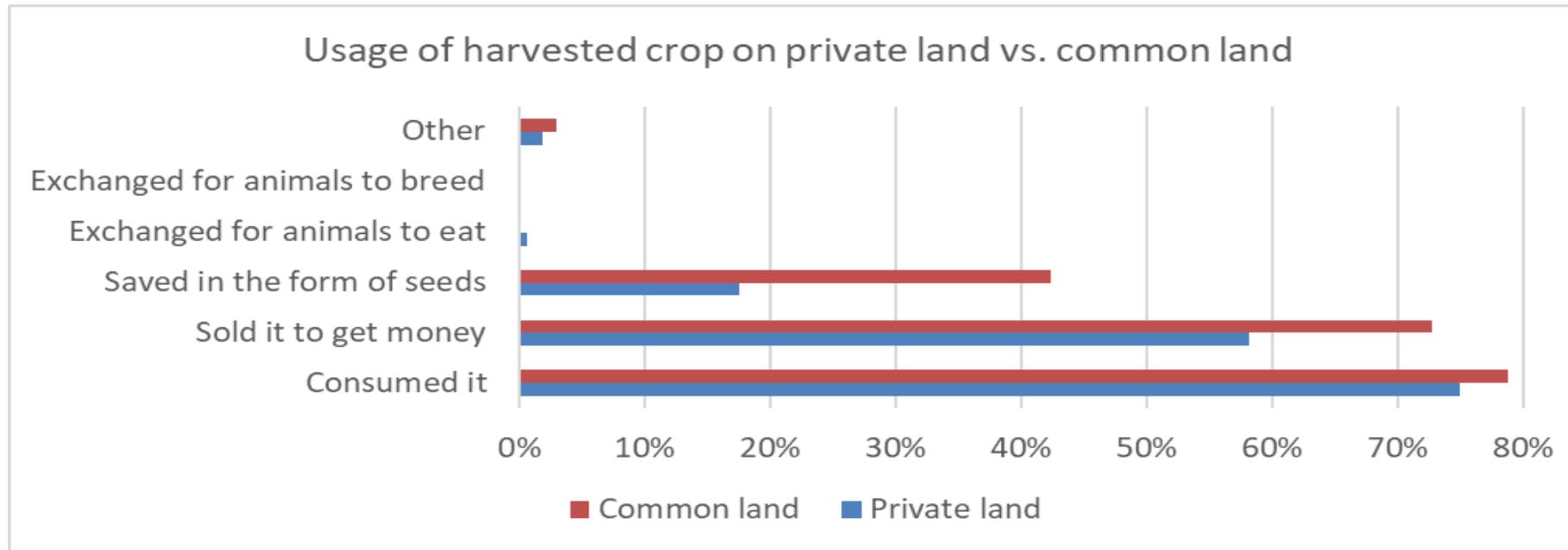
- Most of the Families in the county are farmers who practice cultivation on all plots owned as well as on any available cultivating land.
- From The findings in the Table, it gives us an idea that the people might have not been involving much the external labor in their farm as they have reasonable number of productive HH members.

Family vs common land

Family vs Common land	REJAF PAYAM		MANGALA PAYAM		LURI PAYAM				COUNTY
	Mugoro	Koliye East	Mankaro	Gobur	Kameru	Rombur Kapuri	Kworjik	Digere	
plots of common land above 1ha	63%	75%	60%	75%	0%	0%	33%	100%	58%
plots of family land above 1ha	43%	65%	20%	75%	47%	56%	42%	58%	50%
plots of common land closer than 15 minutes from home	88%	75%	80%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	91%
plots of family land closer than 15 minutes from home	100%	75%	95%	100%	100%	67%	95%	100%	93%
Private land more important	38%	50%	0%	75%	0%	50%	83%	0%	42%
Both private and common land important	50%	50%	20%	25%	100%	0%	17%	0%	30%
Common land is more important	13%	0%	80%	0%	0%	50%	0%	100%	27%

- It is found that both private and the common lands are cultivated near the villages. The people decided to do so in order to avoid time waste on travelling to a farthest land for cultivation
- The citizens of the county reported that though both family and group cultivation are important, family's is much more useful for them than the other because as they are in charge of their farms, they can decide what and how to use the produces from the private land unlike the one from the common land which is restricted by the constitution of the group.

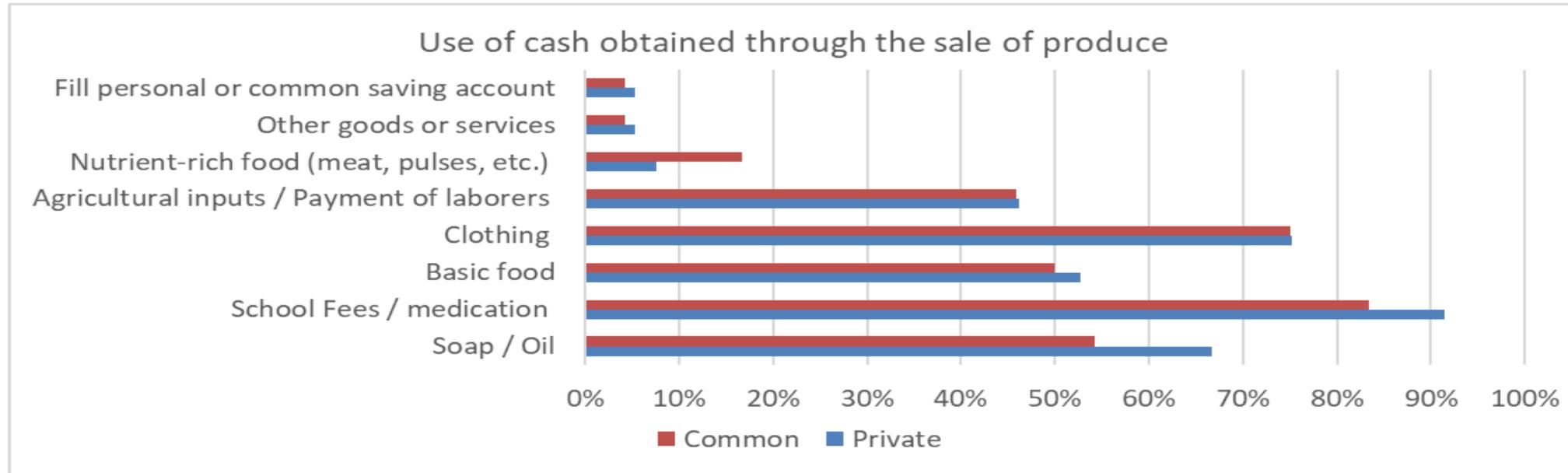
Use of the produce harvested from private and common land



- The produces from the group farms are been used more than the one from the private; either been for consumption, selling or reserving for seeds to be used in the next season.

The data shows that the communities exercise less the exchange of produces for animals which could promote animal traction in nearby future. Therefore, needs for sensitizing the farmers on the merits of Animal like bulls in terms of cultivation

Use of cash obtained from both common and private land



- As cash obtained from the private and common land is used for purchasing the agricultural inputs and payment of the laborers, we can see that there is reinvestment in agriculture. And cash solving the problem of school fees, medication, clothing and purchasing the none local grown food items, is gradually driving the communities in to practicing self reliance.

