

FSL cluster coordinator mission report to Kapoeta (former Eastern Equatoria state): 2nd – 5th July 2018

Mission purpose: to visit, connect, build relations and fact finding to be able to provide a more informed support from Juba to FSL actors in the field – Kapoeta, Eastern Equatoria

Objective:

- to understand the food security & child malnutrition situation on the ground in Kapoeta
- to meet FSL partners on the ground and assist WFP in re-establishing an FSL cluster
- to visit FAO/ WFP activities & partners in the field (especially if any joint UN collaboration)
- to visit other partners with humanitarian response, resilience, integrated actions, cash based and other innovative projects;

Monday 2nd July

- Planned flight to Kapoeta and pick up by WFP
- Arrival & orientation including security briefing;
- Conduct an initial **contextual analysis** and mapping exercise with FSL Rumbek key informants (WFP/ FAO/ FSLC partners)

Tuesday 3rd July

- Mapping exercise of **food insecurity and livelihood activities** across Kapoeta region
- Full day meeting with FSL partners in Kapoeta: **capacity building**, guidance on sub cluster role and function:
 - FSLC core functions and IM products for use
 - Partners presence mapping
 - Sub national coordination essentials
 - Exercise on integration & transition by NNGO & INGO partners
 - Rational and basis for integration with nutrition, health & WASH actors

Wednesday 4th July

- Report writing & data analysis
- Meet with MSF rapid surveillance team: context/ security/ shocks/ food insecurity
- Visit to Topoza community in Goloki boma, Longeleya payam in Kapoeta South with WFP implementing partners OPRD

Thursday 5th July

- Report writing & wrap up
- Meet with State Minister for education: FFE/ agro pastoral mobile schools & differences between Topoza and Dindinga communities;
- Return to Juba

Trade routes:

- **Kapoeta town** is the main, even sole, market in the region: transport hub with traders from neighbouring countries;
- The primary export remains livestock via **cattle markets** in Torit and Juba; historically escorted on foot by SPLA troops offering security; but more commonly now by truck: animals reach in better condition and attract higher producer prices;
- Significant **mining of gold** in mountains around Namuvanyoung, Naknak and Nguroro (with known Chinese investment & prospectors) and paid employment for some local residents; and mercury and diamonds being extracted in Budi; but no discernible infrastructure investment to the region. The volume of exports and earning is not locally known.
- Additionally there are known cement reserves in the region; possibly due to the national crisis there has not been an investment in the proposed cement factory until now;
- Imports from:
 - Juba: crockery, pans, beer, soda, biscuits Consumer goods etc.
 - Kenya: sugar, soap, salt, cement and building materials;
 - Uganda: maize and sorghum

Shocks & stresses:

- **Drought/** irregular rains: especially severe in 2016 and 2010; with lesser period of late rains May – July in 2017; currently lush green landscape with rains on track for 2018;
- **Cattle raiding:** significant cross border with Kenya, Ethiopia and north into Boma (Jonglei); as livestock migrate during the rainy season for better pasture and water with scarcity of resources at times of stress (drought) resulting in conflict and the need for young men to secure bride price in livestock to get married (and traditionally to prove their masculinity and warrior potential); raiding across Uganda border with Karamoja greatly reduced (even stopped) due to active Ugandan force punitive action now limiting pastoralist movement south;
- **Floods:** especially in 2006 (June/ July) and 2015 along the northern stretch of River Singaita before it empties into the ‘desert’ lands of Kapoeta North;
- **Economic crisis:** since 2013 the blockage of trade routes due to the crisis; and worsened by 2015 as markets disrupted across borders, rising inflation, currency depreciation and worsening terms of trade with cattle.
- **Market access:** compounded by distance and virtually only one market for the region (Kapoeta town) with worsening purchasing power and market failure as growing numbers of the population unable to afford the rising prices of basic commodities especially foodstuffs; especially challenging with livestock based livelihoods dependent upon sale of animals to purchase grain needs in markets showing severe market failure: rising prices, commodity shortages, worsening terms of trade etc.
- **Diseases:** human diseases especially cholera in 2016 & 2017; with endemic malaria compounded at times flooding 2015/ 2016 with increased AWD; and livestock diseases (e.g. East Coast Fever outbreak in June 2017) – **more input needed from local livestock/ FAO partner if possible;**

1 (b) Livelihood zones/ livestock migration routes and areas of food insecurity mapping in

Kapoeta region of former Eastern Equatoria State: mapping exercise of with key informants from WFP, FAO and FSL partners: Plan, ADRA, Ministry of Agriculture & Animal Resources,

The table below highlights the IPC classification for ALL counties in former EES, based on the January IPC projection for May – July, with the priority counties being classified in IPC 4: Kapoeta North (30% of the population in phase 4) and Kapoeta East (35% of the population in phase 4); and other counties classified as less food insecure. Social safety nets are still required in the other counties to target

between 15% of the population in IPC 4 (Kapoeta South); 10% in IPC 4 (Budi, Lafon and Torit) but may not be required in Magwi (with no population projected to be in IPC 4).

Current IPC food security (severity and extent) across the former state¹:

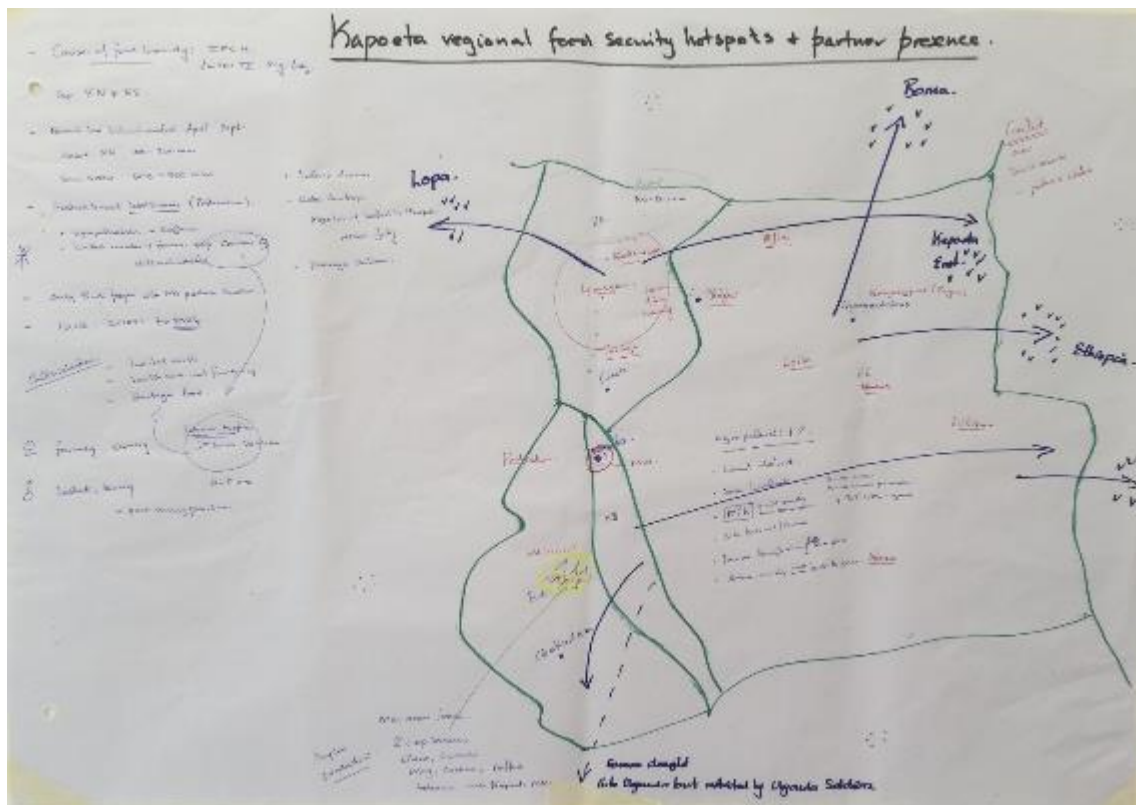
State/ County	Mid-2017 Population (NBS)	Minimal	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Famine	% population in IPC 4
Eastern Equatoria							
Budi	93,524	19,000	33,000	33,000	9,000	-	10
Ikotos	123,547	31,000	74,000	12,000	6,000	-	5
Kapoeta East	163,386	16,000	25,000	65,000	57,000	-	35
Kapoeta North	103,508	5,000	21,000	47,000	31,000	-	30
Kapoeta South	67,706	10,000	17,000	30,000	10,000	-	15
Lafon	102,514	21,000	46,000	26,000	10,000	-	10
Magwi	185,028	65,000	93,000	28,000	-	-	0
Torit	154,976	31,000	54,000	54,000	15,000	-	10
Total	994,188	198,000	363,000	295,000	138,000	-	

The map below captures learning from FSLC partner key informants' discussion on food security across Greater Kapoeta:

- IPC 4 classified counties Kapoeta North and Kapoeta East in a largely **agro pastoral livelihood zone**: with cereal deficit, traditionally met through sale of livestock; limited milk production, small quantities available exclusively for home consumption (for those with cattle); herds sizes (cattle & small ruminants) need to be large to cover consumption needs for multiple wives in an extended family structure; other income sources from sale of firewood & charcoal; and artisanal mining (especially since 2015);
- Known areas of food insecurity identified:
 - In **Kapoeta North**: Paringa, Lomayen & Karkomuge;
 - In **Kapoeta East**: Narus, Lotimor, Loile, Magos, Jie and Namorupus;
- Livestock **seasonal movements** in the dry season (December – July) for water & pasture across international borders in Ethiopia and Kenya (less so Uganda as safety valve option south restricted by Ugandan soldiers clamp down); and across internal administrative borders into north into Boma and west in Lopa/ Lafon with resulting **'conflict' over scarce resources** of pasture and water with local inhabitants;
- **Budi** as the county of exception being a surplus producer: with two cropping seasons, as with the other western counties in former Eastern Equatoria State with high potential for agricultural production in the wetter highlands: wheat, avocados, coffee, maize, cassava and

¹ See Annex 1 for the full data set of IPC population phase classification from the January IPC with projections for Feb – April and May – July;

tobacco (similar to the AVSI study from Ikotos); and additionally an immediate county for transition to more FFA/ CFA type interventions.



The main **causes of food insecurity** included:

- Normally low annual rainfall mainly between April – September: some locations known as desert around 300 mm (figures perceived to be the case by KIs); large areas semi-arid 600 – 700 mm;
- Livestock based livelihoods: agro pastoralism (sorghum production, livestock and even mining in some locations);
 - Livestock diseases
 - Water shortage: migration to Ethiopia returning in July
 - Elderly & children homestead based especially vulnerable during lean season
- Gender divisions of labour/ access & control of resources at household level:
 - Lack of farm labour (no men or male youths!)
 - Women’s role in farming, the home and care giving (10 – 11 hours per day)
 - Men’s role in livestock keeping & security (raiding: offence & defence) approx.. 4 – 5 hours per day only!!
- Child malnutrition: limited milk (low productivity) especially in dry season; poorly resourced / access to healthcare; low on farm production; women lack control to sell or slaughter animal
- General lack of access to market: main trading centre Kapoeta town (KS);

2. FSL cluster meeting in Kapoeta 3rd July

Tuesday's full day together with partners from WFP, FAO, OPRD, Plan, ADRA, GREDDO, CDSS, Save Children and MaCDA provided time to alternate between participatory exercises (geographical and programme characteristics mapping), Powerpoint presentations and wider discussions.

Presentation & discussions by the FSLCC were on: cluster core functions; Information management products from the FSL cluster; improving coordination of sub national clusters and improving integration at the sub national level with the full presentation found at the following link:

Hyperlink: <http://fscluster.org/south-sudan-rep/document/fsl-cluster-ppt-sub-national-support-0>

Other documents shared and circulated were:

- Sub cluster generic TOR and the sub cluster generic focal person TOR; and
- The four famine cluster workshop minimum package and integration strategy report, February 2018;

3. FSL partner mapping in Greater Kapoeta region of former EES on a 2 x 2 matrix:

	→Moving along the Integration continuum →	
↑ Moving along the transition continuum	Emergency response: Conditional GFD (WFP): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OPRD/ ADRA/ CDSS Unconditional GFD (WFP) with PMC: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OPRD/ ADRA/ CDSS Main season response (FAO) with livestock support & water points: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan/ CDSS/ MoAAR 	Nutrition <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With UNICEF partners (OTP): SC • With WFP partners (TSFP) including PLW: MaCDA/ SC/ AFSS/ AFOD Health by nutrition screening: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With IFP (hospitals, stabilization centre & PHCC): SC/ MaCDA Education: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FEE (WFP): ADRA
	Early recovery & Resilience: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KDI known to be working on farmer market linkages/ CBT/ VSLAs World Bank & DFID EOI/ Call For Proposals known about but Kapoeta not considered;	

- General lack of FSL actors across Greater Kapoeta; with a limited range of instruments being used to target beneficiaries: seeds & tools, GFD, nutrition services etc.
- Increasing role for the revived Project Management Committees (**PMCs**), since 2018, for improved targeting of GFD/ social safety net beneficiaries; with greater community engagement, analysis and understanding partners felt this to be positive;
- **FEE** appears to support educational outcomes but not necessarily food security outcomes as extreme poor children do not readily attend school; discussions with the state minister for

education corroborated the challenges of education especially amongst the Topoza community with scope for cross border learning from agro pastoral/ mobile schooling from nearby Karamoja²; greater success currently in Budi with the Dinkinga community being settled and prioritizing education;

- Not with standing the above, there appears to be good **integration** especially with nutrition and FSL with strong links between WFP/ FSL partners and both WFP and UNICEF nutrition partners: Households with PLW and severe & moderate malnourished children also included on the conditional GFD distribution lists;
- General lack of development and **resilience programming** in a region that is widely believed to be national conflict free albeit with cattle raiding (requiring peace dialogues and the strengthening of local mediation/ conflict resolution institutions);

Meeting with Topoza women in Goloki boma, Longelaya Payam

Traditional divisions of labour show inequitable work load on women and girls. Main livelihood activities: farming #1; cattle keeping #2 and gold mining #3. High dependency for decades on WFP & partner food assistance. Need for development type interventions: in depth analysis, community engagement, women’s livelihood, education/ training, health empowerment with consideration for agro pastoral and mobile learning modalities especially for young children and more vocational training for youths.

- Largely chronic type situation requiring different instruments such as more community based interventions;
- Focus around animal health and production
- Women’s empowerment and group formation e.g. VSLAs
- Mobile forms of education (learning from Pastoral Livelihoods and Education in Lakes)

Foot print: WFP & FAO (partner footprint) & scope for greater integration

FSL (food assistance)	Nutrition	FSL (Livelihood support)
Kapoeta North: ADRA for GFD & conditional & FFE	Save Children for OTP & TSFP	Plan – MSR seeds & tools 5,000 HHs
Budi: CDSS for GFD & conditional & FFE	AFOD for TSFP/ Save Children for OTP	CDSS – MSR seeds & tools 6,000 HHs
Kapoeta South: ADRA for FFE/ OPRD for GFD & conditional	ARC - Stabilization Centre + hospital + PHCC & PHCU / Save Children, MaCDA & GREDO –	Plan – MSR seeds & tools 4,000 HHs
Kapoeta East: OPRD GFD & Conditional/ AFSS - FFE	OTP/ MaCDA - TSFP Save Children/ AFSS/ Islamic Relief/ Plan – OTPs AFSS - TSFP	Plan – MSR seeds & tools 8,000 HHs

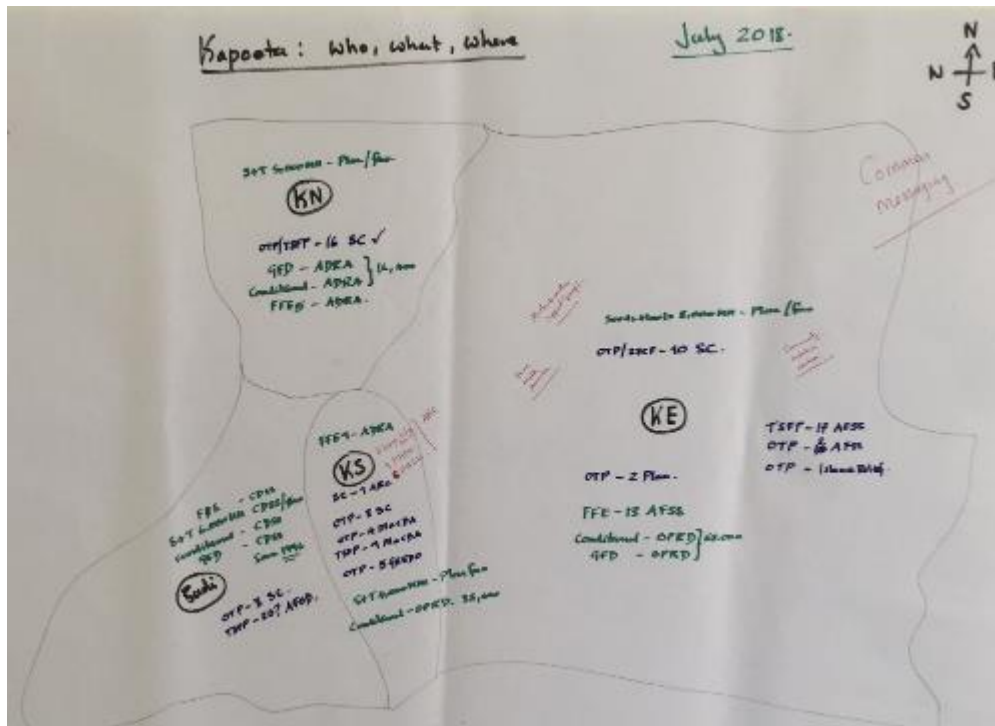
Health partners operating in Kapoeta North and East (Save Children); Cordaid in Budi and ARC in Kapoeta South;

- With a small number of actors that are already well known the next step towards more integrated programming is greatly enhanced;
- Need to identify and map any WASH actors (who, where, what)
- Mapping colocation and coordination in the payams and bomas of each county;

² Other learning from Karamoja: around the transition to peace and disarmament; an agro pastoral curriculum; and use of qualitative tools investigating women’s livelihood activities and links to child malnutrition;

- Ensuring that livelihood support actors (Plan & CDSS) are also able to support high priority households with vulnerable individuals e.g. PLW, moderate and severe malnourished children and malnourished cases from the health facilities being screen under the HIV, Kalazaar and Tuberculosis

FSLC partner presence mapping and foot print across Greater Kapoeta:



4. Conclusions:

1. Firstly a big thank you to Philips, Simon and the WFP team in the Kapoeta field office and to the FSL partners (who should all now be on the FSL mailing list) and to other key informants from MSF, the state Minister for Education and Topoza residents from Goloki boma;
2. The Greater Kapoeta sub region is relatively safe and stable; largely unaffected by the national conflict. It is predominantly Topoza and agro pastoral with livestock being the main export. There is little access to markets across the region. The population remains reliant upon imports from Juba, Kenya and Uganda.
3. The main shocks are drought, floods, diseases (both human and livestock), cattle raiding and the current economic crisis associated with the national conflict. It remains an undeveloped sub region, lacking significant investment; this may change if gold, cement, mercury and diamond income can be re-invested as productive projects as recommended by Paul Collier writing about the otherwise primary commodity curse.
4. Kapoeta North (30% of the population in phase 4) and Kapoeta East (35% of the population in phase 4) are the worst off counties in terms of food insecurity. It is a largely agro pastoral livelihood zone with seasonal livestock migrations from December – July often resulting in conflict

over scarce water and pasture resources. Budi county however has high potential with a very different agro ecology.

5. Food insecurity is caused due to the array of shocks mentioned above under (3); with a precarious agro ecology suited to a pastoral based way of life but constrained further by poor market access (distance and rising prices) and the social/ gender inequalities that prevail resulting in limited returns from farming as women face time poverty with a heavy work load.
6. The working session with FSLC partners on Tuesday provided some guidance on what the revitalized sub cluster can expect from the national cluster but with the emphasis on both field level coordination and integration very much decentralized to those actors on the ground. Some guiding principles I hope from the presentation/ strategy document will assist the sub cluster focal point from Plan International and supported by WFP FO to maintain purposeful and productive regular meetings.
7. The actor mapping suggests good coverage of humanitarian response interventions and good scope for continued coordination and further integration with other sectors at boma and payam level using similar such participatory mapping tools as we used in the session.
8. There is a big need in a region unaffected directly by the national conflict for much more resilience and development funding and programmes with the kind of in depth localized analysis (risk/ inequality/ asset opportunity & constraints), community engagement and community development type interventions – need here to explore much more on the existing animal health situation and livestock development as a key entry point for this.
9. The need for multi annual consistent resilience/ development funding I would suggest needs to be our collective main advocacy issue.

Thanks for doing great work there in the South East and keep it up.

Alistair (8/7/2018)

Photo selection from the mission:



River Singaita that flows through Kapoeta South and up into the semi arid region of Kapoeta North;



Topoza homestead and granaries just outside of Kapoeta town;



Simple use of hand hoe and broad casting of seed: some seed from FAO main season distribution and other seed procured;



Key informant interview which later became more of a focus group discussion with women around their livelihoods in Goloki boma and support/ translation from the OPRD field team;

Annex 1: IPC population classification from the January 2018 analysis with projections for Feb – April and May – July 2018:

January 2018

State/County	Mid-2017 Population (NBS)	Minimal	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Famine
Eastern Equatoria						
Budi	93,524	28,000	51,000	14,000	-	-
Ikotos	123,547	37,000	68,000	19,000	-	-
Kapoeta East	163,386	16,000	33,000	65,000	49,000	-
Kapoeta North	103,508	16,000	26,000	47,000	16,000	-
Kapoeta South	67,706	14,000	14,000	28,000	12,000	-
Lafon	102,514	36,000	51,000	10,000	5,000	-
Magwi	185,028	74,000	83,000	28,000	-	-
Torit	154,976	46,000	85,000	23,000	-	-
Total	994,188	267,000	411,000	234,000	82,000	-

February – April 2018

State/County	Mid-2017 Population (NBS)	Minimal	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Famine
Eastern Equatoria						
Budi	93,524	23,000	47,000	19,000	5,000	-
Ikotos	123,547	31,000	62,000	25,000	6,000	-
Kapoeta East	163,386	8,000	33,000	57,000	65,000	-
Kapoeta North	103,508	10,000	26,000	52,000	16,000	-
Kapoeta South	67,706	10,000	13,000	32,000	13,000	-
Lafon	102,514	26,000	56,000	15,000	5,000	-
Magwi	185,028	56,000	102,000	28,000	-	-
Torit	154,976	39,000	77,000	31,000	8,000	-
Total	994,188	203,000	416,000	259,000	118,000	-

May – July 2018

State/County	Mid-2017 Population (NBS)	Minimal	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Famine
Eastern Equatoria						
Budi	93,524	19,000	33,000	33,000	9,000	-
Ikotos	123,547	31,000	74,000	12,000	6,000	-
Kapoeta East	163,386	16,000	25,000	65,000	57,000	-
Kapoeta North	103,508	5,000	21,000	47,000	31,000	-
Kapoeta South	67,706	10,000	17,000	30,000	10,000	-
Lafon	102,514	21,000	46,000	26,000	10,000	-
Magwi	185,028	65,000	93,000	28,000	-	-
Torit	154,976	31,000	54,000	54,000	15,000	-
Total	994,188	198,000	363,000	295,000	138,000	-