

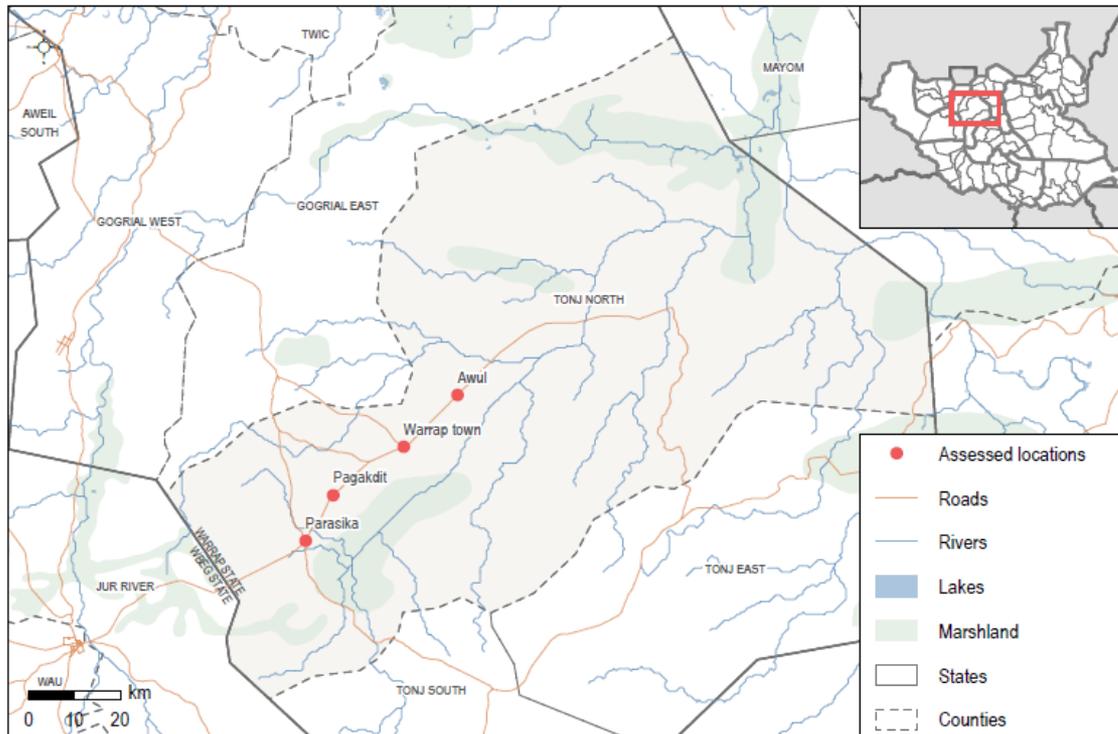
# Rapid assessment findings from Tonj North and Gogrial's

*September 2021*

# Tonj North

The cumulative effects of conflict and flooding left Tonj North, South and East facing Emergency (Integrated Phase Classification Phase 4) levels of food insecurity – with 5% to 10% of the population projected to face Catastrophic (IPC Phase 5) food insecurity until July 2021

TONJ NORTH ASSESSMENT COVERAGE MAP

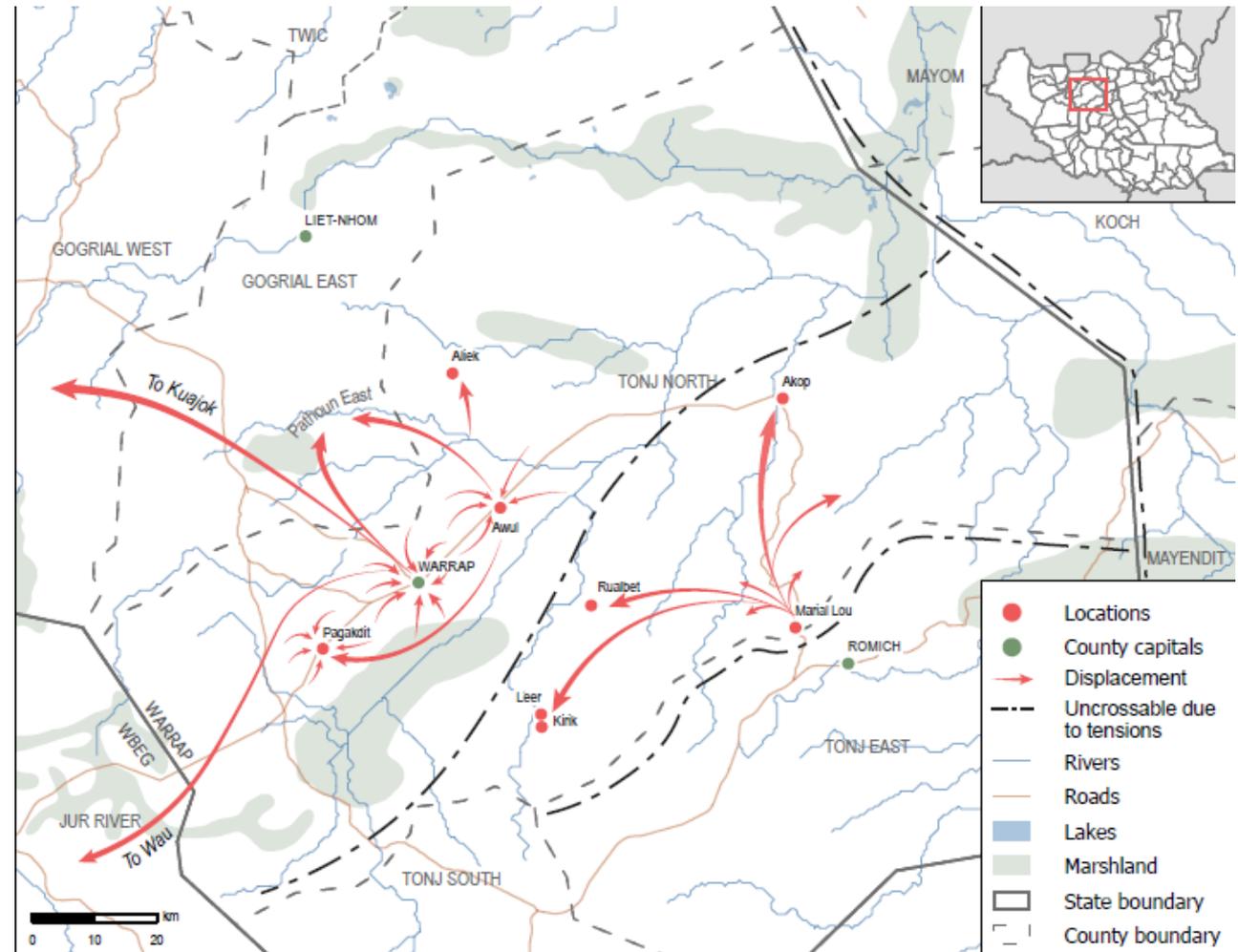


## Since December 2020:

- Increased raids by armed cattle keepers from Koch and Mayom
- Pre-existing tensions between communities in Tonj North and Tonj East also intensified resulting on attacks on humanitarian infrastructure
- Increase in internal tensions

# Population movement

- Insecurity has caused large-scale displacement in 2021, with populations largely converging on Payam and Boma headquarters
- Populations in Marial Lou face substantial movement barriers in all directions. Population mainly moved to Rualbet (45%), and Akop (30%). The most vulnerable groups who were unable to make longer displacement journeys, displaced to settlements in close proximity to Marial Lou



## Cultivation and Livestock

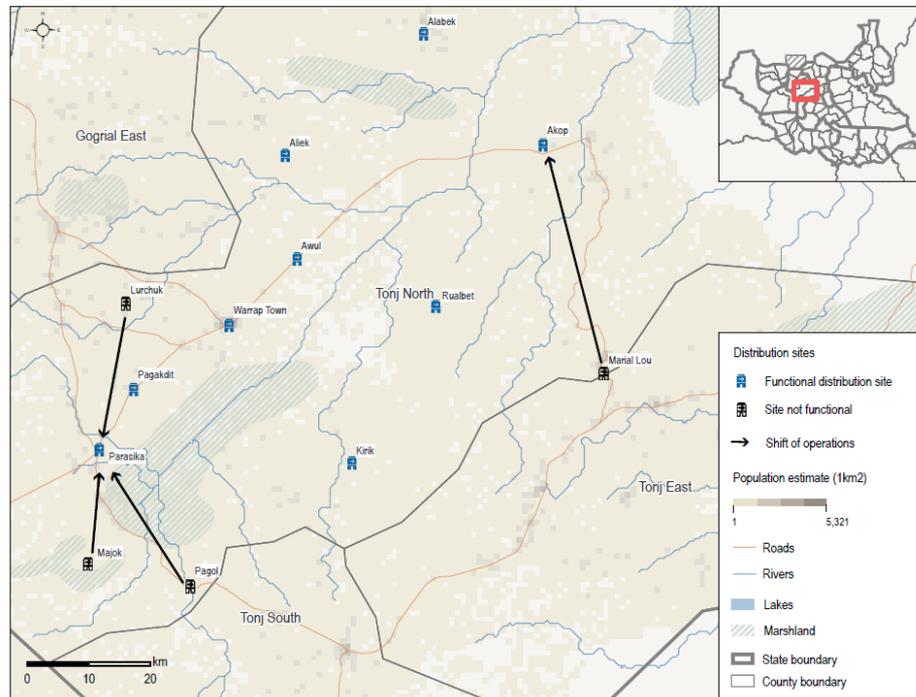
- Insecurity has prevented many households in Tonj North from cultivating
- Displacement has placed substantial pressure on host community members
- Reliance on cattle is typically highest during the lean season but most cows have been moved away from the settlement
- Harvested food stocks are expected to be exhausted as early as November 2021
- Atypically severe, widespread and prolonged food consumption gaps, particularly for IDPs, are likely in the near term

## Coping capacity and wild food access

- Reliance on wild foods has increased substantially, particularly amongst IDPs, due to widespread livelihood collapse
- Reliance on wild foods will likely remain very high in the near and medium term, but insecurity may limit access
- Continued reliance on wild foods is very likely to result in sickness particularly amongst younger children
- Decrease in community level coping capacity and chief court functionality, due to a lack of resources and mass displacement

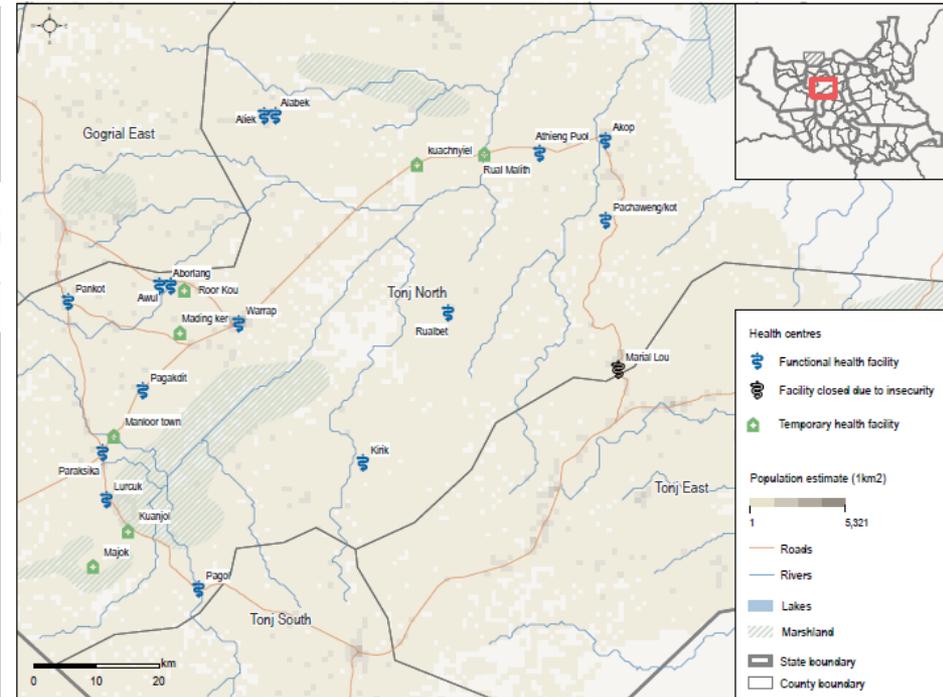
# Humanitarian Service Access

TONJ NORTH: HFA DISTRIBUTION SITES AS REPORTED BY SERVICE PROVIDER KIS



- HFA scheduled to end in September
- Looting of food supplies in Marial Lou has meant that distributions have been moved to Akop
- Populations from Majok and Pagol face substantial challenges to reach Paraskika

TONJ NORTH: HEALTHCARE PRESENCE AS REPORTED BY SERVICE PROVIDER KIS



- Temporary health and nutrition facilities scheduled to close in October
- No access to health or nutrition services in Marial Lou since July and displacement has put pressure on hard-to-reach facilities in Akop and Rualbet

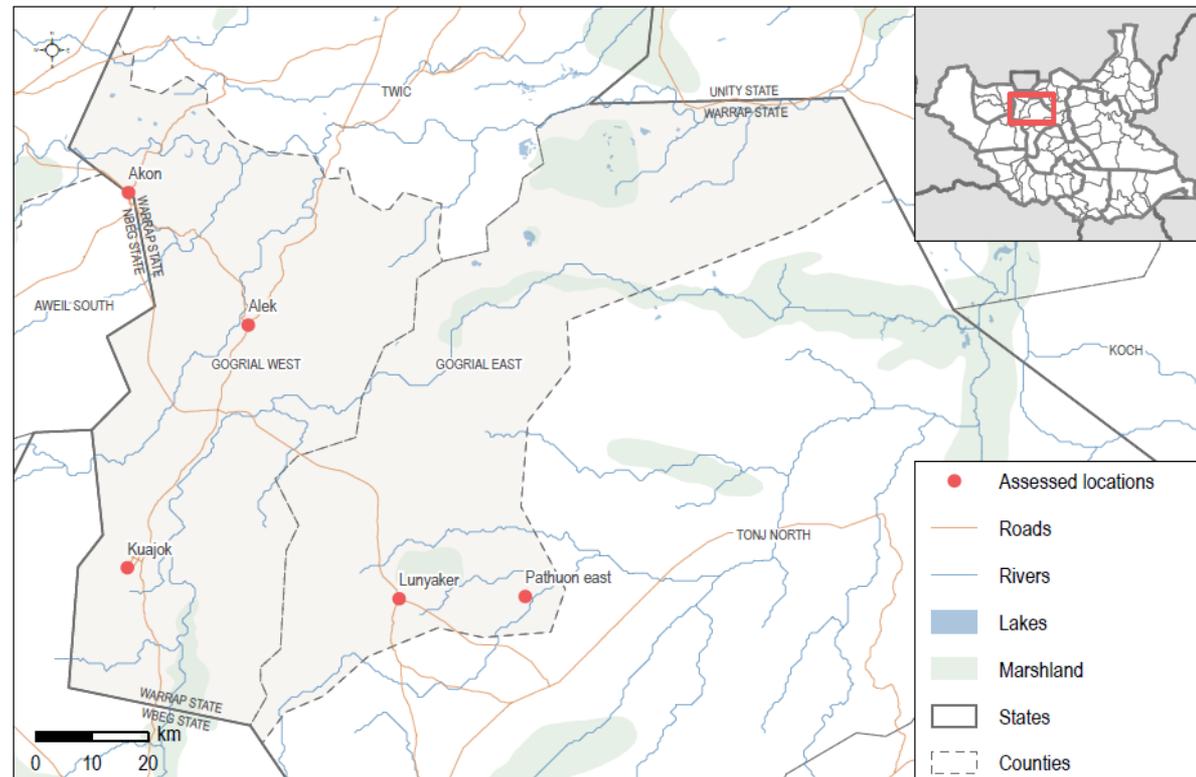
# Gogrial East & Gogrial West

The cumulative effects of conflict left Gogrial East and West facing Emergency (Integrated Phase Classification Phase 4) levels of food insecurity.

Since December 2020:

- Population movement from Tonj North
- A combination of shocks, including floods, limited insecurity incidents has exacerbated chronic food insecurities.

GOGRIAL EAST AND WEST ASSESSMENT COVERAGE MAP



# Population movement and Livelihoods

## Livelihoods

- Most common source of livelihood is agriculture, followed by firewood collection and preparing charcoal
- Harvested food stocks are expected to last approximate 2-3 months after harvest in October, fear of low productivity due to excessive rain. Possibility of crop loss if rains continue to flood areas (current damage estimated at 30%)
- Reliance on cattle is typically highest during the lean season. However, IDPs report to have lost a majority of their livestock to conflict.
- Fishing was a very popular source of livelihood but due to insecurity in the swamp areas that has stopped completely
- Displacement has placed substantial pressure on host community members
- Displaced populations are relying on cash for labour to work on host community harvests
- Atypically severe, widespread and prolonged food consumption gaps for IDPs expected once harvest stocks depleted or when harvest labour opportunities finish

## Coping capacity and wild food access

- Reliance on wild foods has increased substantially, particularly amongst IDPs especially in the near term as the harvest season looms when casual labour jobs are getting harder to come
- Reliance on wild foods will likely remain very high in the near and medium term, but insecurity may limit access
- Continued reliance on wild foods is very likely to result in sickness particularly amongst younger children and older groups
- Reduced availability of wild foods near larger towns