FSL Cluster: REACH approach + April trends
REFUGEE RESPONSE:

- Maban and Pariang counties (MSNA)

MONTHLY MULTI-SECTOR ASSESSMENTS (Area of Knowledge)

- Unity
- Jonglei
- Upper Nile
- Greater Equatorias
- Western Bahr el Ghazal
Sectors covered:

- Sources of IDP information
- Displacement
- Food & Livelihoods (including markets)
- WASH
- Shelter
- Protection
- Health
- Education
Methodology

Data collection:

Data Aggregation:

2/2 (50%) settlements report insufficient access to food
Expected coverage: 2017 - 2018

[Map showing coverage areas in Sudan and neighboring countries with labels for regions and areas of focus.]
AoK coverage April 2017

April 2017 data collection:

- 1,657 KIs
- 784 Settlements
- 44 counties
- 7 states

Note: *Eastern Equatoria data was not sufficient to present April findings*
Perceived access to food: September – November 2016
Perceived access to food: December 2016 – February 2017
Perceived access to food: March – April 2017
Supply chain analysis (Wet season 2016)
Market Monitoring Profile: Akobo Market
Akobo County, Jonglei State

November 2016

Introduction

According to the most recent IPC report, 4.3 million people in South Sudan are food insecure. Following the sudden onset of conflict in July 2016 and resulting restrictions on the supply of goods entering the country, it is imperative to understand how markets in areas at risk of food insecurity are affected by fluctuations in the humanitarian situation throughout the country. Between 5-8 October and 5-6 November 2016, REACH conducted a supply chain analysis of markets in Akobo Town to understand the supply chain, operational challenges faced by market stakeholders, and the likely short- to medium-term future of trade in Akobo County. The following market profile reports the findings of 35 key informant interviews (KIs) with traders in Akobo Town Market.

Key findings

- Akobo market is the only functioning market in North-Eastern Jonglei State, though its current capacity is low due to the economic crisis and limited supply routes.
- Annual supply route constriction caused by the drying of the primary trade river is the market's greatest constraint.
- Supply constraints have been exacerbated by the devaluation of the South Sudanese Pound (SSP), which has resulted in a loss of profits for traders operating in Akobo. As a result, fewer traders are now operating in the market, leading to a shortage of goods and an increase in prices.
- Trade has been further restricted by declining terms of trade due to the devaluation of the SSP against the Ethiopian Birr (Br).

Supply routes

The primary supply route for Akobo market originates in Addis Ababa or Gambella Town, with goods transported by road to Matar. At Matar, goods are transferred onto boats and travel across the river into Akobo. A small number of goods in Akobo come from Padiet and Bor by road or Malakal and Juba by air. An additional source of market goods is a monthly General Food Distribution (GFD) from WFP. Recipients sometimes sell excess sorghum to traders. Neighbouring markets in Northern Jonglei (i.e. Lankien, Waat, Wajak) are nonfunctioning due to large scale disruptions to trade routes associated with the conflict (i.e. Gadiang-Akobo route is completely closed because of insecurity). The closure of neighbouring markets combined with high population movements from surrounding areas into Akobo Town have increased pressure on Akobo markets. The combination of hyperinflation and limited supply channels has created a shortage of goods in Akobo markets and forced a great number of suppliers to close. The suppliers who have remained reportedly have stronger connections to supply sources and transportation. Respondents did not indicate that insecurity was a concern in transportation of goods from Ethiopia, though revenge killings pose a threat to some suppliers who reported fear of being targeted.

1. IPC Alert, Issue 5: South Sudan Crisis, June 2016
Market Monitoring Profile: Akobo Market
Akobo County, Jonglei State

November 2016

Most common available market goods (November 2016)
The current availability of goods in Akobo markets is low. The primary source of food for both host community and IDPs are non-market sources like local fishing, which appears to be in good supply and relatively low-cost compared to cereals. Due to the remoteness of the markets, supplying staple grains to markets is incredibly difficult, and prices remain high.

Unavailable goods:
- Maize
- Fresh produce
- Sugar

Limited goods:
- Wheat Flour
- Sorghum
- Cooking Oil
- Pasta
- Beans

Available goods:
- Rice
- Lentils
- Fresh produce

SUPPLY: Bottlenecks
During the wet season, the river route supplying Akobo market from markets in Gambella is open. However, financial and regulatory supply bottlenecks are depressing overall supply:
- Hyper-inflation: The devaluation of the SSP has reduced the terms of trade for traders conducting cross-border business, reducing their profit margins and hindering their ability to supply a large number of goods.
- Taxation on goods reduces profit margins for traders.
- Restrictions on exporting certain items and supplying goods from beyond the Gambella region reduce the quantity and diversity of goods entering South Sudan.

Market supply and demand (November 2016)
Food distributions and the presence of large businesses have traditionally suppressed pre-crisis market demand (1). Increasing insecurity has restricted land access, raising market dependency somewhat, though hyper-inflation and the cultivation season have created an overall reduction in demand. Trade restrictions and declining terms of trade have led to supply bottlenecks, restricting market supply for most goods and raising prices (2).

DEMAND: Market dependency
During the late wet season, hyper-inflation, GFDs, and the emergent harvest season depressed demand for market-bought foods, neutralizing the increase in market dependency caused by insecurity:
- Hyper-inflation: The devaluation of the SSP had reduced the purchasing power of consumers.
- Cultivation: Ongoing cultivation in the wet season reduces dependency on markets for food throughout the wet season and into the early dry season (Nov-Jan).
- WFP food distributions: Ongoing food distributions reduce dependency on markets for food.
- Insecurity has restricted some livelihood opportunities

Conclusion
This profile has provided an overview of supply chain dynamics for Akobo Town market during the 2016 wet season. Most goods come from Ethiopia across the border, while the remainder are flown in from Juba. All other supplies lines have been cut. Hyper-inflation remains the biggest problem especially when importing goods from Ethiopia due to declining terms of trade. Wet season cultivation and food distributions have depressed demand, though not enough to counteract supply bottlenecks. It is recommended that further analysis be conducted during the coming dry season in order to monitor how changes in river access and insecurity affect access to goods in Akobo Town.

2. Goods are either sporadically available, or only available in very small amounts.
Jonglei: FSL April

**Percent of settlements reporting access to adequate amounts of food:**
- Insufficient data
- 0 - 25%
- 26 - 50%
- 51 - 75%
- 76 - 100%

**Jonglei: % of assessed settlements reporting sufficient access to food**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>% Access to Food</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sep-16</td>
<td>78%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct-16</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov-16</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec-16</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan-17</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb-17</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar-17</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr-17</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Jonglei: % of assessed settlements eating only 1 meal a day**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>% Eating 1 Meal a Day</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Duk</td>
<td>81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BorSouth</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TwicEast</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ayod</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fangak</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Akobo</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uror</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nyirol</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Duk: April 2017

**Food consumption score, Duk county**

- Poor: 3%
- Borderline: 15%
- Acceptable: 82%

**Household Hunger score, Duk county**

- None: 3%
- Slight: 16%
- Moderate: 7%
- Severe: 74%

### Types of wild fruits and vegetables consumed in locations assessed in Duk county

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Frequency of consumption in locations assessed</th>
<th>Local Seasonality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Local date fruit (<em>Thou</em>Lalop)</td>
<td>Consumed in both plentiful and emergency times; however, reported to have been consumed more frequently due to limited other food sources</td>
<td>Mainly around Nov/Dec, season almost over in April</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palm nut fruit (<em>Akot</em>)</td>
<td>In plentiful times only consumed occasionally; however, to cope with lack of food populations in assessed locations reported to be consuming <em>akot</em> daily as an emergency strategy</td>
<td>Season ending expected for end of May</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leaves of a certain tree (<em>Akiir</em>)</td>
<td>Only consumed in times of emergency, (leaves are boiled)</td>
<td>Throughout but overall limited availability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leaves of <em>thou</em> tree</td>
<td>Only consumed in times of emergency</td>
<td>Season almost over in April</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Jonglei: Displacement trends

GENERAL MOVEMENT TRENDS

Average daily movement trends of people permanently leaving (red) and people permanently returning (blue); May 2016 to April 2017

Net outflow

Net inflow

Reasons for leaving
Reported reasons for leaving by people permanently leaving South Sudan for Ethiopia:

- Ongoing conflict: 28%
- Lack of food: 27%
- Lack of Education: 14%
- Other: 11%
- Personal insecurity: 9%
- Lack of water: 5%
- Lack of NFIs: 3%
- Lack of shelter: 3%

Reasons for returning
Reported reasons for returning by permanent returnees from Ethiopia to South Sudan:

- Lack of ration card: 22%
- Returning home/family: 16%
- Lack of food: 13%
- Lack of work: 12%
- Other: 12%
- Personal insecurity: 10%
- Lack of educational services: 10%
- Lack of NFIs: 5%
Unity: FSL April

Unity: % of assessed settlements reporting sufficient access to food

Unity: % of assessed settlements reported top 3 main sources of food

- **Own production**
- **Gathering wild foods**
- **Humanitarian assistance**

### Unity: % of assessed settlements reporting sufficient access to food

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Sep-16</th>
<th>Oct-16</th>
<th>Nov-16</th>
<th>Dec-16</th>
<th>Jan-17</th>
<th>Feb-17</th>
<th>Mar-17</th>
<th>Apr-17</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Unity: % of assessed settlements reported top 3 main sources of food

- **Jan-17**: 34%, 17%, 24%
- **Feb-17**: 36%, 24%, 20%
- **Mar-17**: 38%, 20%, 24%
- **Apr-17**: 37%, 21%, 17%

- **Category Legend**:
  - Green: Own production
  - Red: Gathering wild foods
  - Blue: Humanitarian assistance
  - Dotted line: Linear (Humanitarian assistance)
Rubkona and Guit: April 2017

- **Deterioration in Northern Unity**

Food consumption score, Guit county

- Poor: 8%
- Borderline: 48%
- Acceptable: 43%

Food consumption score, Rubkona county

- Poor: 17%
- Borderline: 51%
- Acceptable: 32%

HH Hunger scale, Guit county

- None: 75%
- Slight: 9%
- Moderate: 6%
- Severe: 10%

HH Hunger scale, Rubkona county

- None: 85%
- Slight: 7%
- Moderate: 5%
- Severe: 3%
Updated Livelihood CSI

**Wild foods:** In times of lack of food on the other hand people rely on collection of:
- water lilies
- wild vegetables
- fruits such as Kodhra (green leaf vegetable)
- Tuoh (similar to coconut)
- Laloob for subsistence.

water lilies are only consumed in times where there is no alternative because they have very little nutrients and are furthermore hard to digest.

**Consume seeds stock for next cultivation season (NEW)**
- extreme strategy because consumption of seeds stock naturally jeopardizes future food security.
Unity: Displacement trends

GENERAL MOVEMENT TRENDS

Monthly movement trends of the average daily number of individuals departing (red) and arriving (blue); December 2016 to March 2017.

Reported reasons for leaving\(^3\)

Reasons for leaving Nyal Town:
- Take food from Nyal to family on islands: 40%
- Check on family living on islands: 22%
- Go to live on the islands: 17%
- Go back home: 11%
- There is not enough food in Nyal: 8%
- Other: 2%

Reasons for coming to Nyal\(^3\)

Top reported reasons for choosing to come to Nyal after being displaced:
- Personal security: 95%
- Presence of health services: 44%
- Presence of food: 44%
- Presence of shelter: 40%
- Presence of humanitarian aid: 28%
- To be with family: 12%
Upper Nile: reported access to food (March)

Upper Nile: % of assessed settlements reporting sufficient access to food

Upper Nile: % of assessed settlements top 4 main sources food

- Own production
- Humanitarian assistance
- Gathering wild foods
- Purchased
- Fishing
Eastern Equatoria (March):

Percent of settlements reporting host community remaining:

- Insufficient data
- 0 - 25%
- 26 - 50%
- 51 - 75%
- 76 - 100%

Top three reported reasons why people cannot access enough food in the assessed settlements:

1. Crops destroyed by fighting: 63%
2. Unsafe to plant: 40%
3. Crops destroyed by natural disaster: 35%

Eastern Equatoria: % of assessed settlements main source of food

- Own production: 55%
- Purchased: 17%
- Gathering wild foods: 13%
Central Equatoria (April)

**Food consumption coping strategies:** Reducing meals and skipping days without food

- Terekeka: 75%
- Morobo: 50%
- Juba: 40%
- Yei: 29%
- Kajo Keji: 25%
- Lainya: 25%

**Livelihood coping strategies:** Gathering wild food and consuming seeds

- Yei: Gather wild food (57%) & Consume seeds (71%)
- Terekeka: Gather wild food (69%) & Consume seeds (56%)
- Morobo: Gather wild food (17%) & Consume seeds (50%)
- Juba: Gather wild food (50%) & Consume seeds (45%)
- Lainya: Gather wild food (38%) & Consume seeds (25%)
- Kajo Keji: Gather wild food (7%) & Consume seeds (6%)

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**Food unavailability**

Top three reported reasons why people cannot access enough food in the assessed settlements:

1. Crops destroyed by fighting: 76%
2. Food distribution no longer occurs: 40%
3. Unsafe to access land: 33%