Annual Needs and Livelihood Assessment 2009

Juba, 15 February 2010

SOUTHERN SUDAN-ANLA

UN Agencies

WFP,UNMIS/RRR, UNHCR,FAO,UNICEF

NGOs

SC-
S, CRS, PHO, CARITAS, LWF, WVI, Tearfund, C ordaid, RI, IRD, MAH, AMA, EC, HARD, WOTAP, SRCS, CARE, ADRA, MCDI,OXFAM-
UK, ACF, AMURT,

Government institutions

SSRRC, SMARF, SMOH, SMOEST, SMOSD, SMO PI

Methodology

Two stage approach:

- purposive selection of locations based on how well they represent their livelihood zone.
- random selection of households in location.

Tools:

- Structured questionnaire used for HHs (2080)
- Semi structured discussions with Focus groups (420)
- Semi structured interviews with key informants (210)

- First round in October (4 states) second round in November

  (3 states) Unity included in December due to insecurity.

Sample size by states and livelihood zones

State	EEQ	300
	Jonglei	269
	Lakes	341
	Upper Nile	269
	WBEG	301
	NBEG	300
	Warrap	300
Livelihood	Eastern Flood plain	267
	Hills and Mountains	242
	Ironstone Plateau	495
	Nile Sobat	209
	Pastoral	150
	Western Flood Plain	717

Indicators and Analysis

- Food consumption score
  (poor, borderline, acceptable).
- Food access (share of expenditure on food-using cutoffs, income-reliability and sustainability).
- Coping mechanism (low, medium, high).
- Market prices
- Recent displacement/insecurity

Demographics

Residence status	
Residents	85%
Returnees	8%
IDPs	6%

Average Household size is 8 (7.5 in 2008) ranging from 6 in the hills zone and 11,5 in the Eastern Flood plains zone

Some 50% of households are female headed. This is much higher than in 2008 (12%) but is most likely caused by difference in the understanding of polygamous marriages.

Limitation of ANLA 2009

No nutrition and anthropometric measurements were included and thus impact on nutritional status from series of shocks is unknown.

Availability

2009 Production

- The late and sporadic start to the rains, led to poor establishment for crops planted at the recommended time, or to late planting.
- Time of planting; sorghum planted in June performed acceptably, whereas sorghum planted in early July in the same area performed very poorly.
- Civil insecurity, which in many areas resulted in crops being poorly tended.
- 66% reduced the area of cultivation compared with last year for both short- and long term sorghum as well as for Cassava, maize and other crops.

Production (continued)

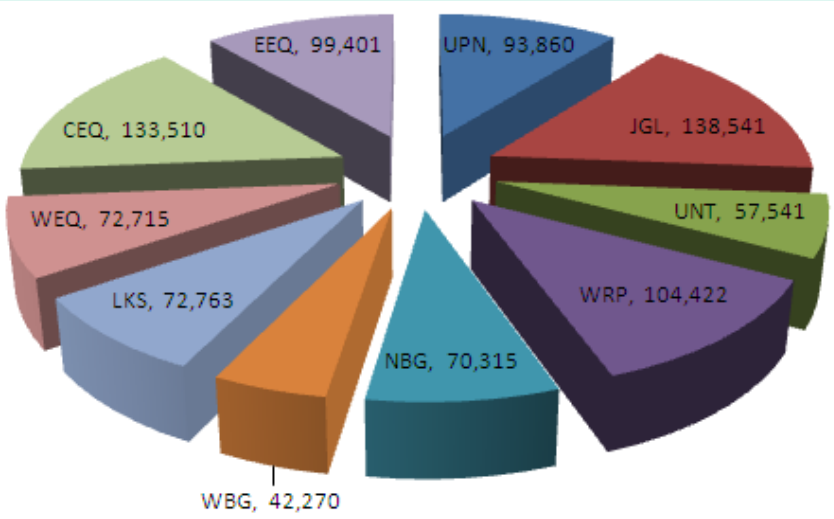
- 35-40% reduction in production in traditional agriculture compared with last year.
- Serious shortage of seeds.
- Feeder roads are mostly unusable, obstacle to farmers' access to inputs and serious disincentive to surplus production.
- Poor rains are expected to result in heightened competition for scarce pasture.
- Unusually high level of cattle sales amongst pastoralists

Estimated Agricultural Production in 2009

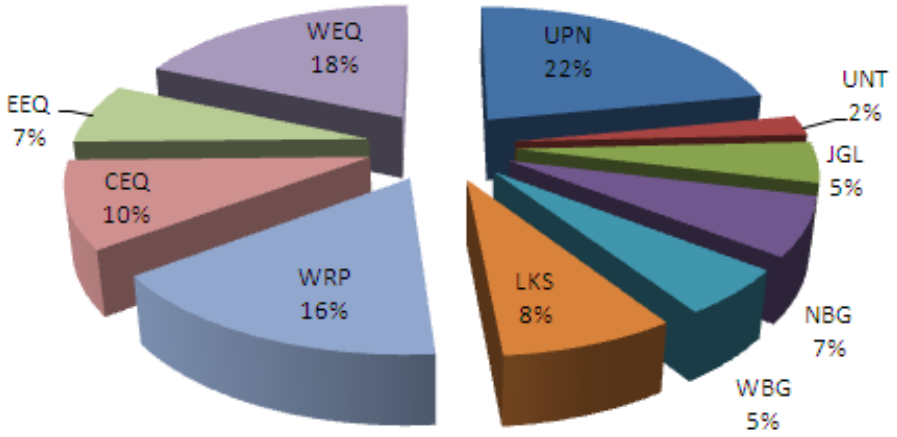
Based on the two assessments (Rapid Crop Assessment and the Crop and Food Security Assessment):

- MAF-GOSS/FAO estimates cereal production in 2009 to be around
- 660,000MT for the 2009 agricultural season.
- The stated production when compared previous production is
- 38 percent below last year's figure of 1.07 million tonnes,
- 10 percent below the previous five years average.

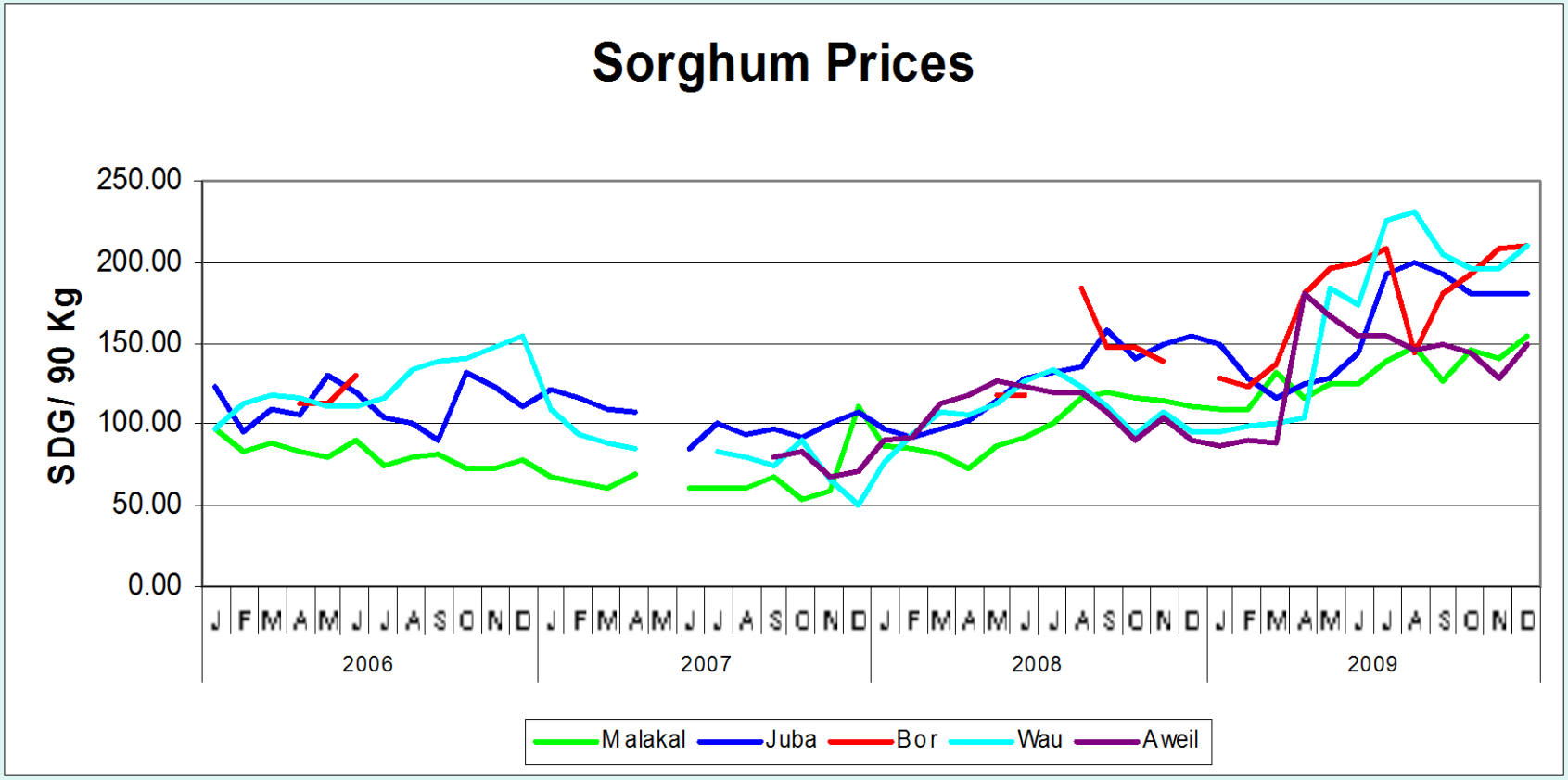
Per Capita Consumption requirement of all people in the States (MT) per year



Percentage Contribution of Agricultural Production by State in 2009



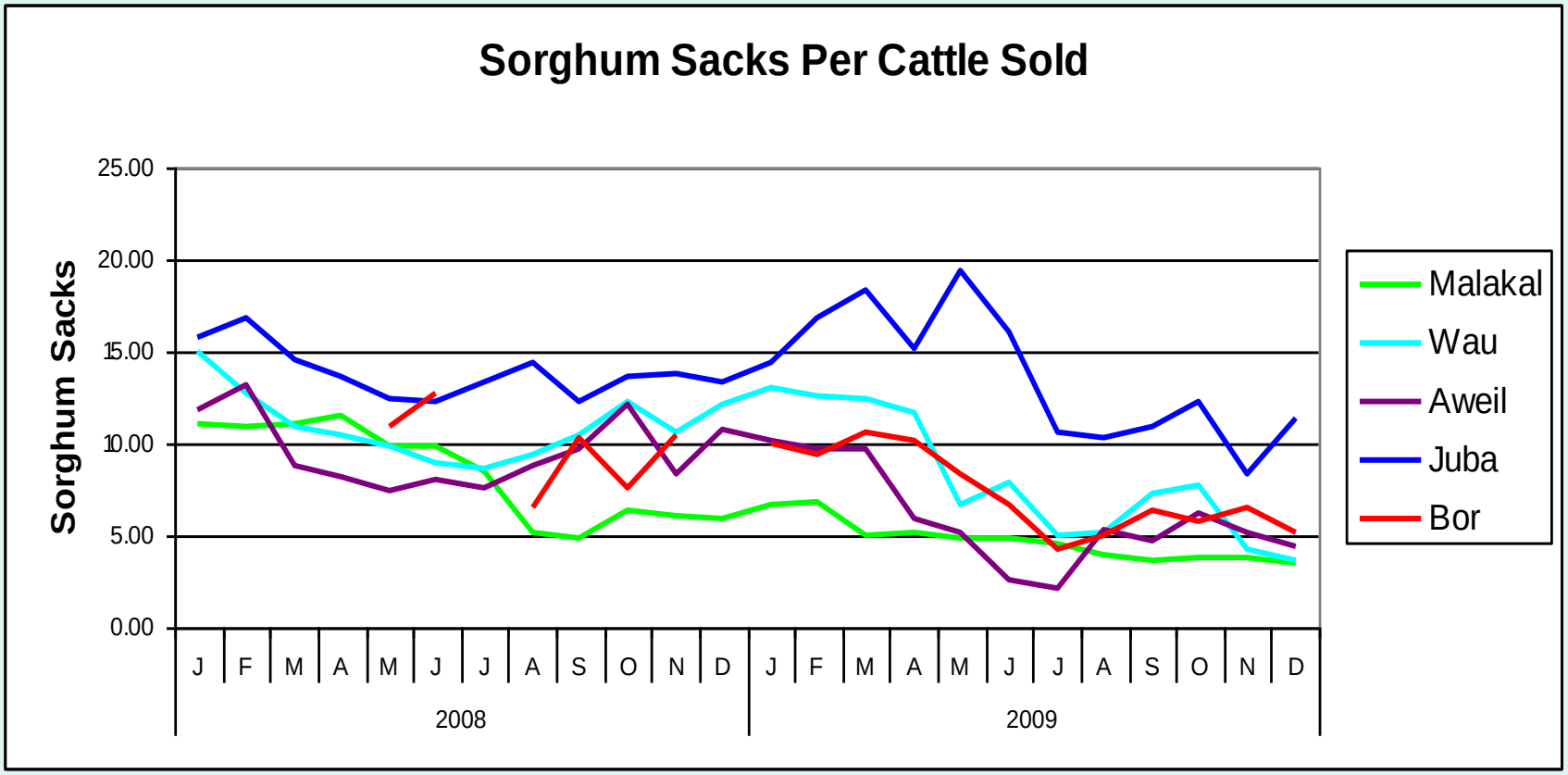
- Consumption per annum has been estimated to be 885 338 tonnes
- The difference between production and consumption is 225 081 tonnes
- The gap should be filled through GOSS Strategic Reserve, Humanitarian Assistance and Commercial Imports



Prices in 2009 peaked in June/July and dropped sharply after that, however they have since, either stabilised at a high level or increased sharply back again like in Bor.

Prices are much higher than in 2008 which was the year of global food price crisis.

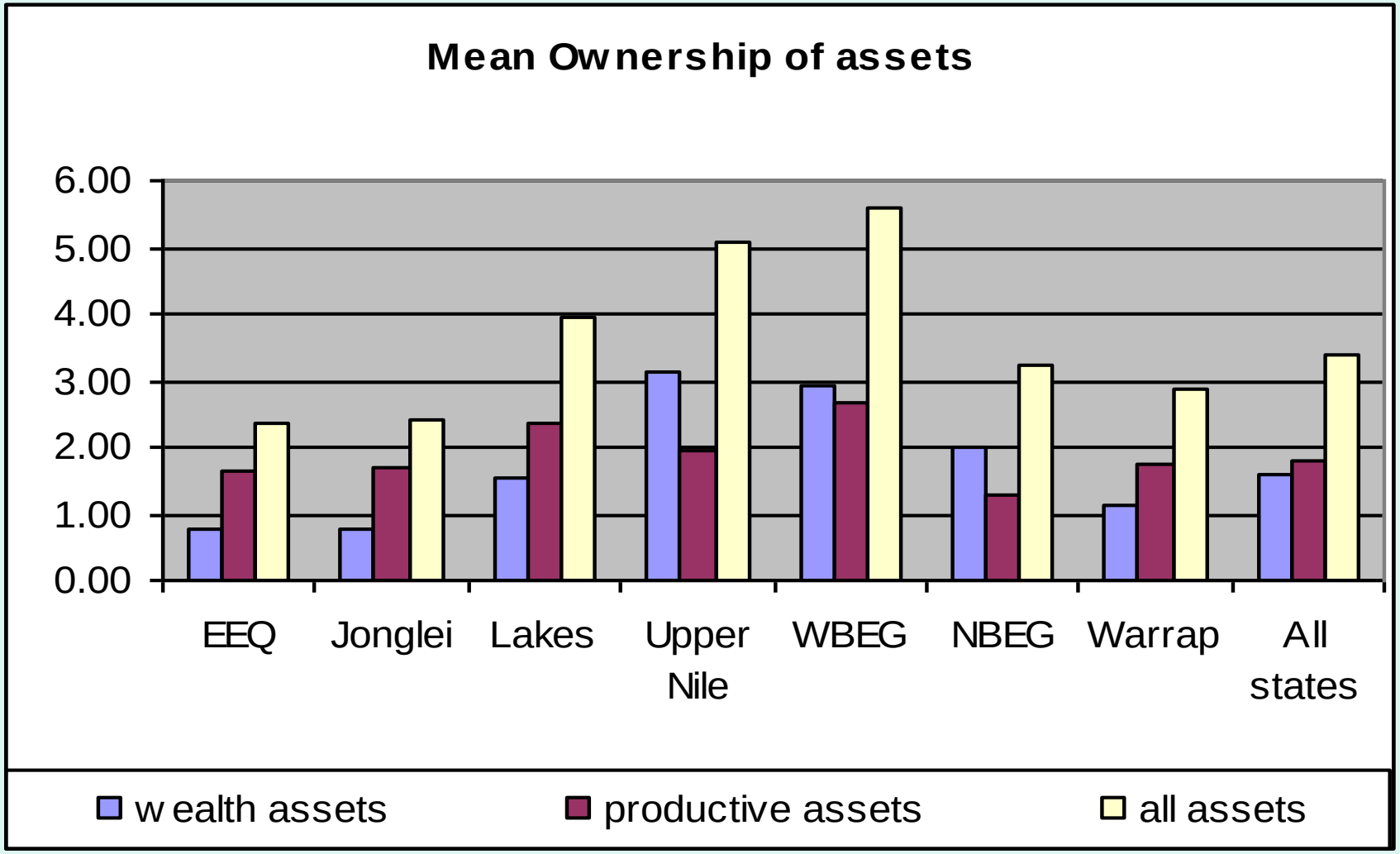
Terms of trade



The TOT in Juba has reduced alarmingly since May. All markets apart from Juba continued to reduce in December.

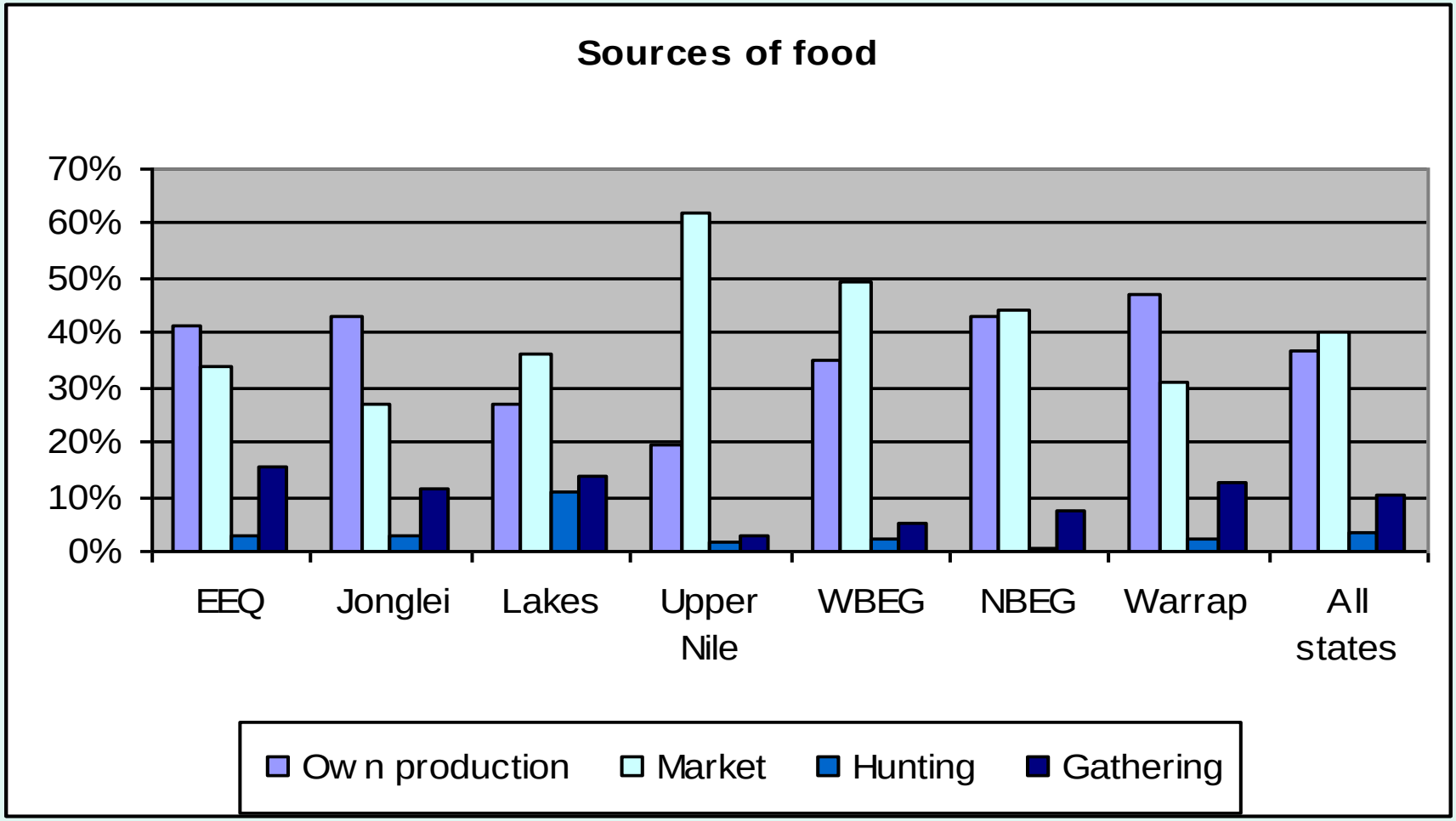
Cattle owners get half or one third of what their cattle was worth last year indicating the relative shortage of cereals in the region.

Food Access



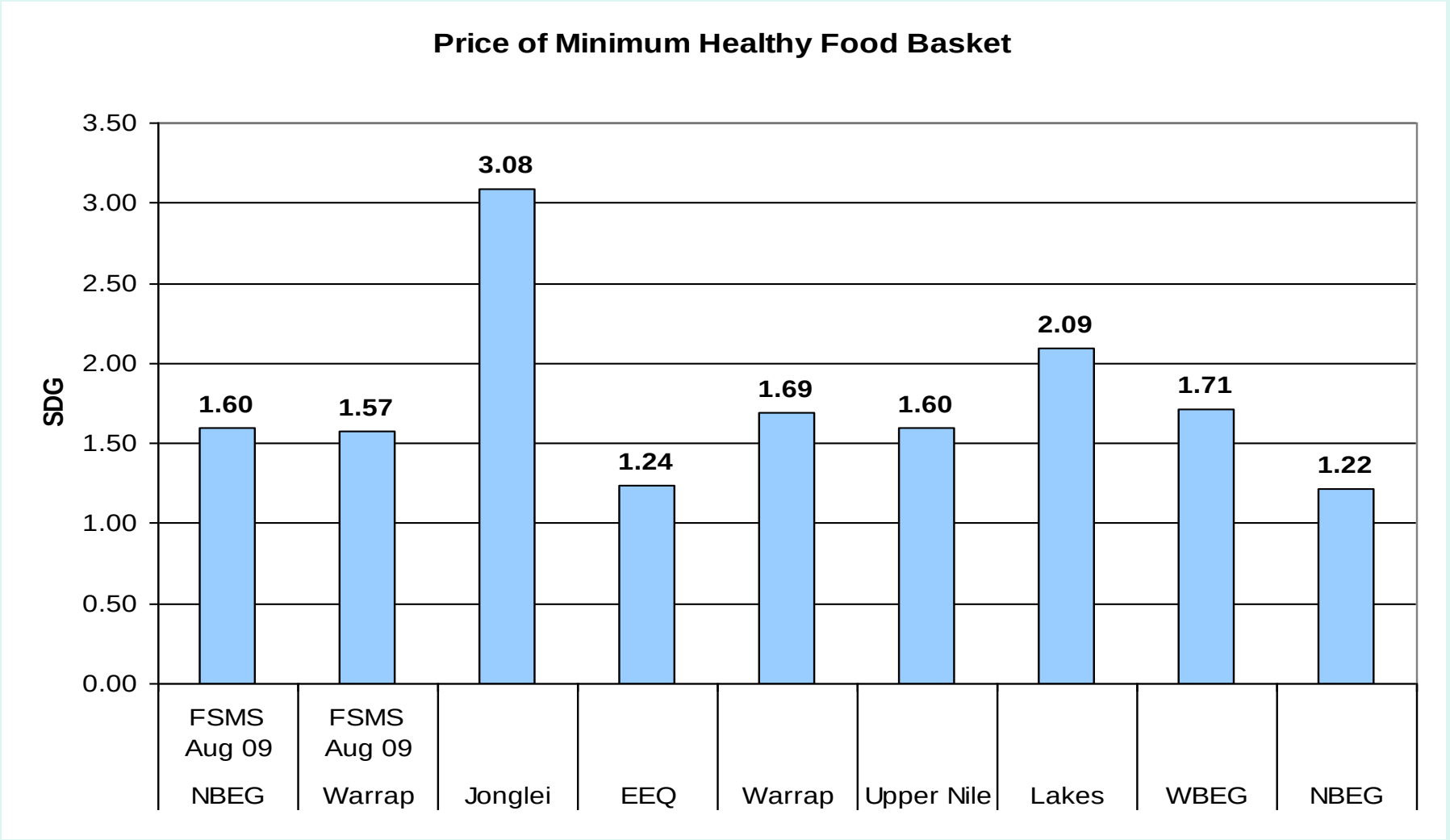
The States with most assets are WBEG and Upper Nile.

Most households own less than 2 productive assets (agricultural tools mainly)



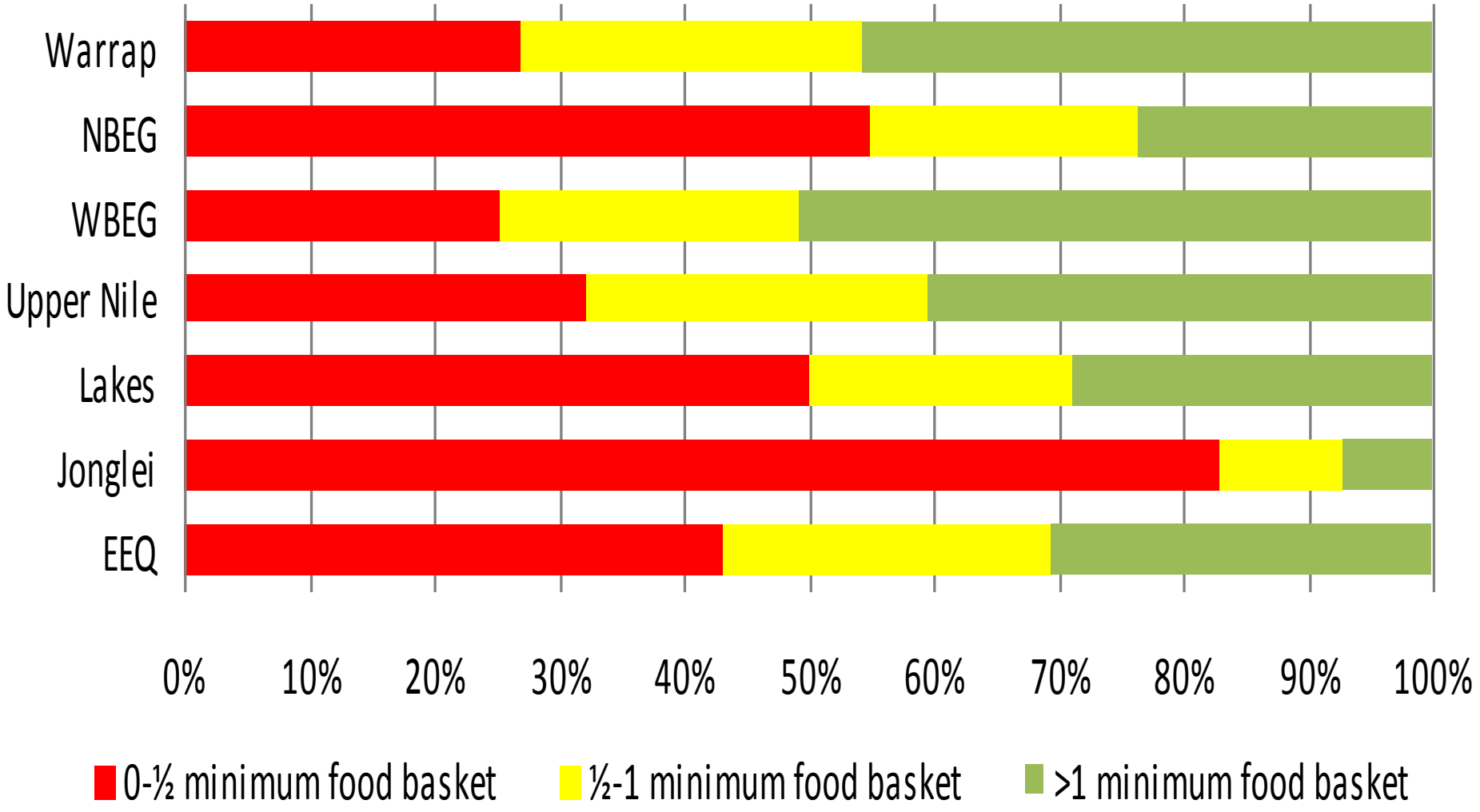
Own production plays a very important role in households' food supply.

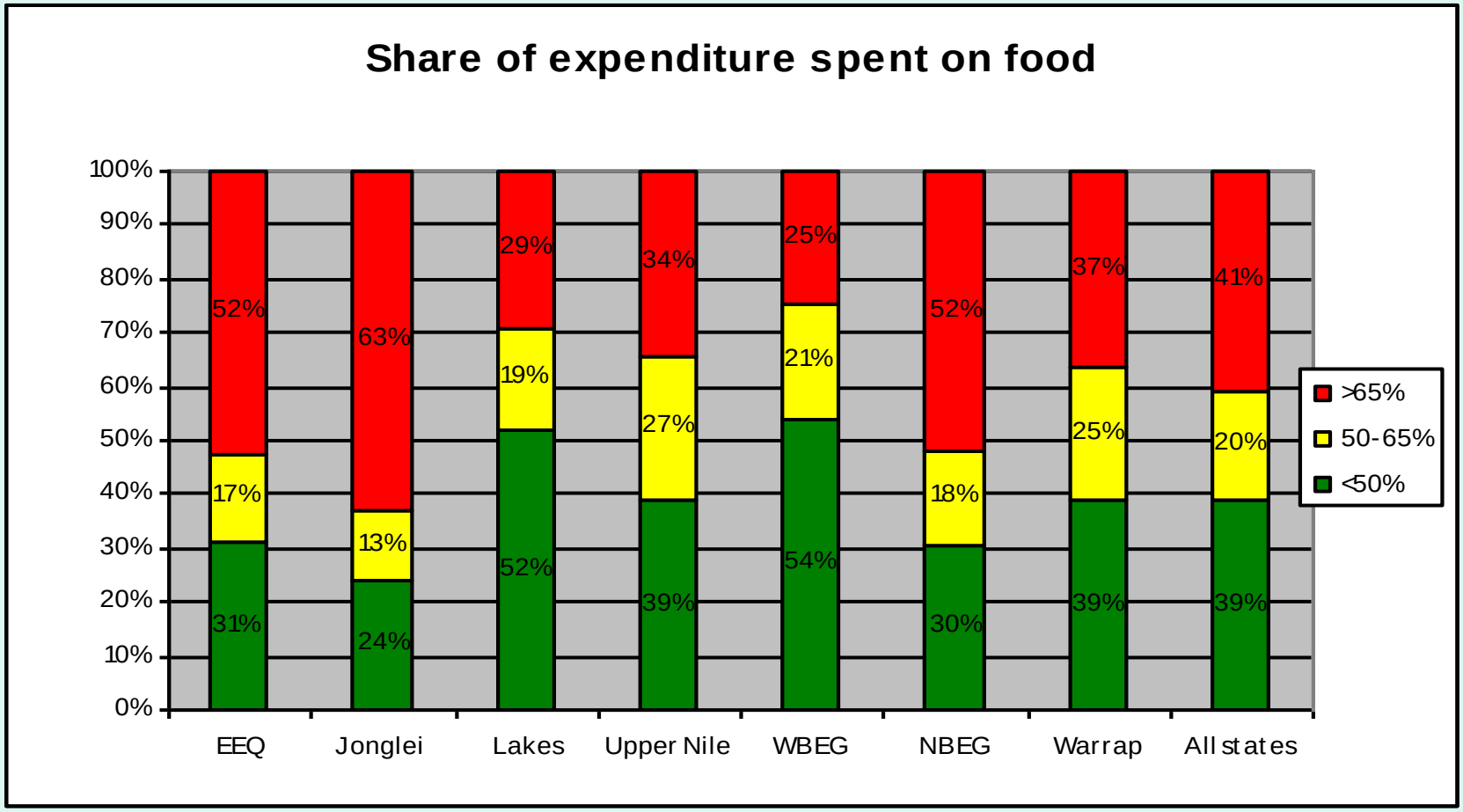
Upper Nile, WBEG, Lakes and NBEG do however already rely more on the market than from own production.



The basket consists of culturally accepted items that are commonly consumed by households in Southern Sudan.

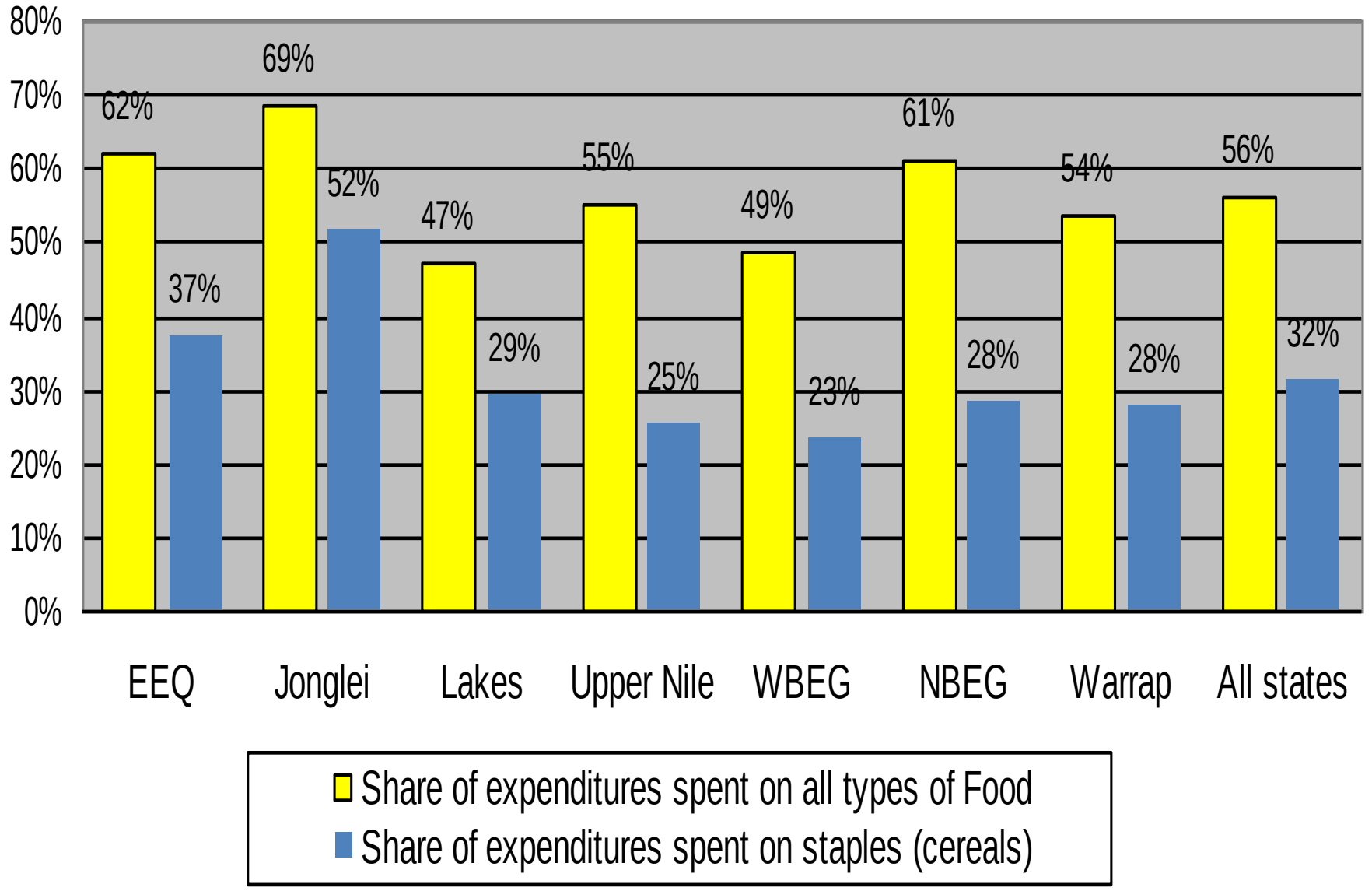
Purchasing Power



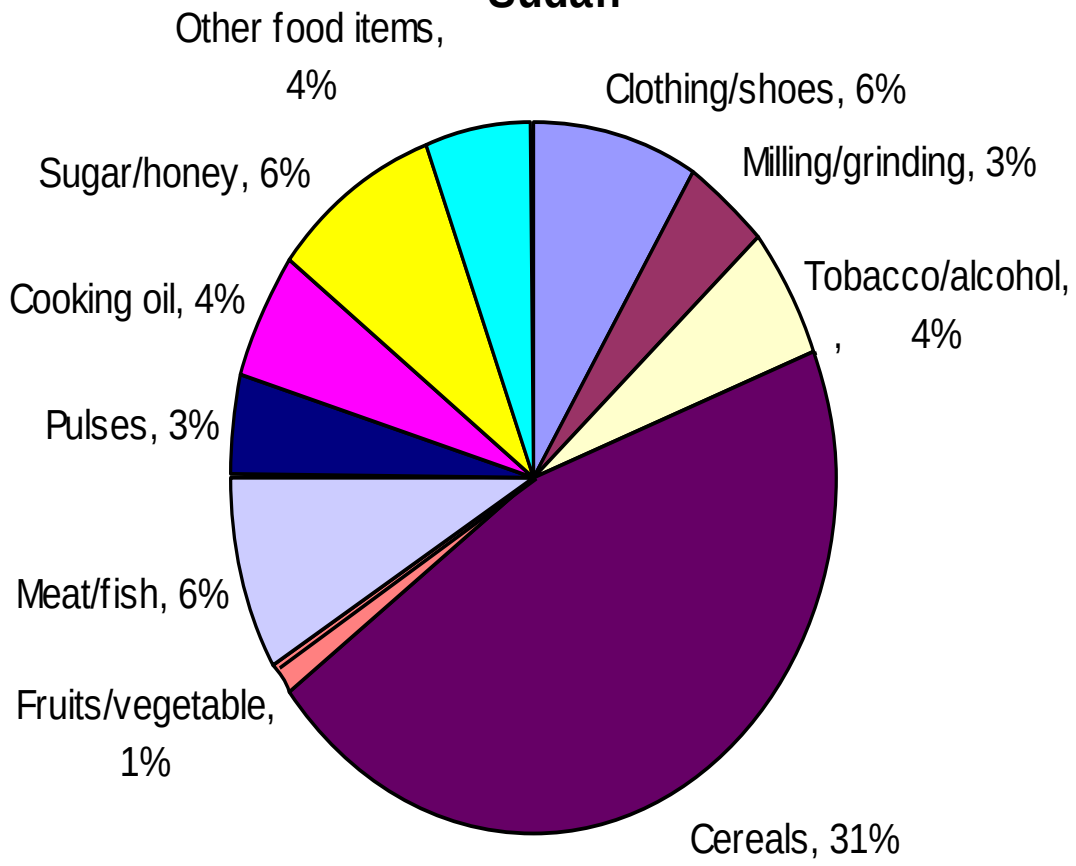


Jonglei, EEQ and NBEG are particularly vulnerable to shocks as their margin is very small. They do not have much left to spend on non-food items, let alone education and health.

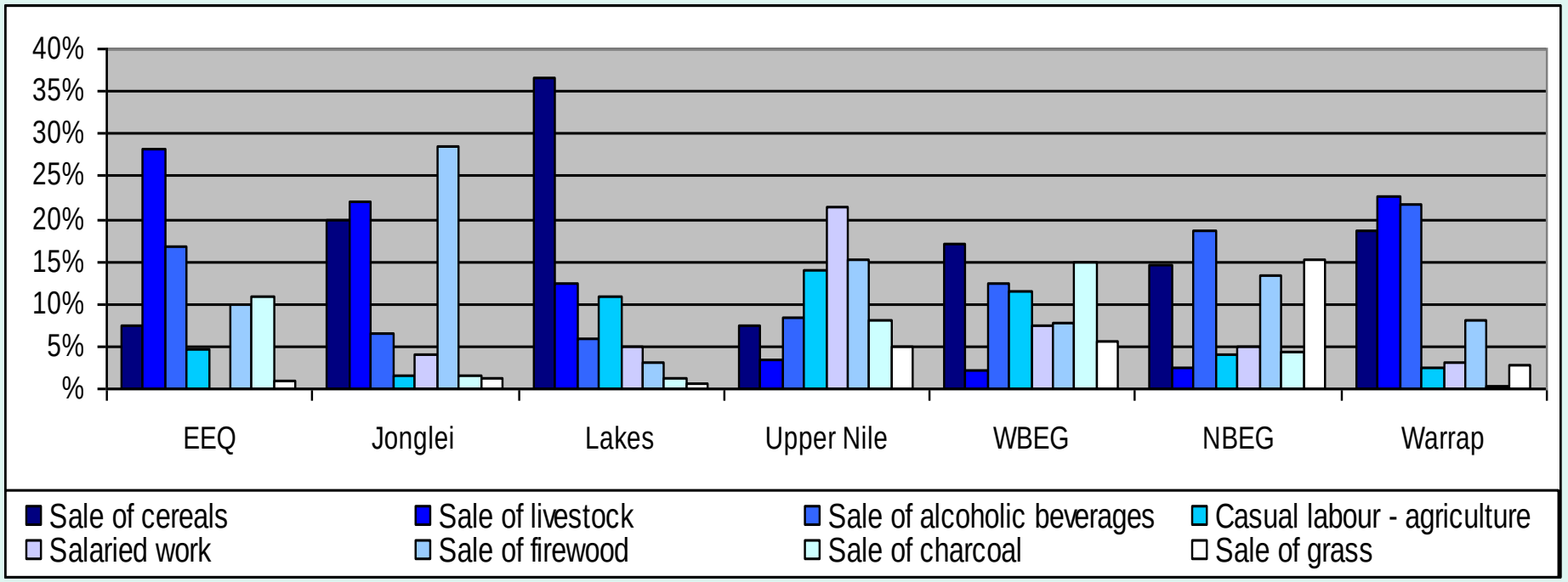
Total expenditures on all food versus expenditures on staples foods



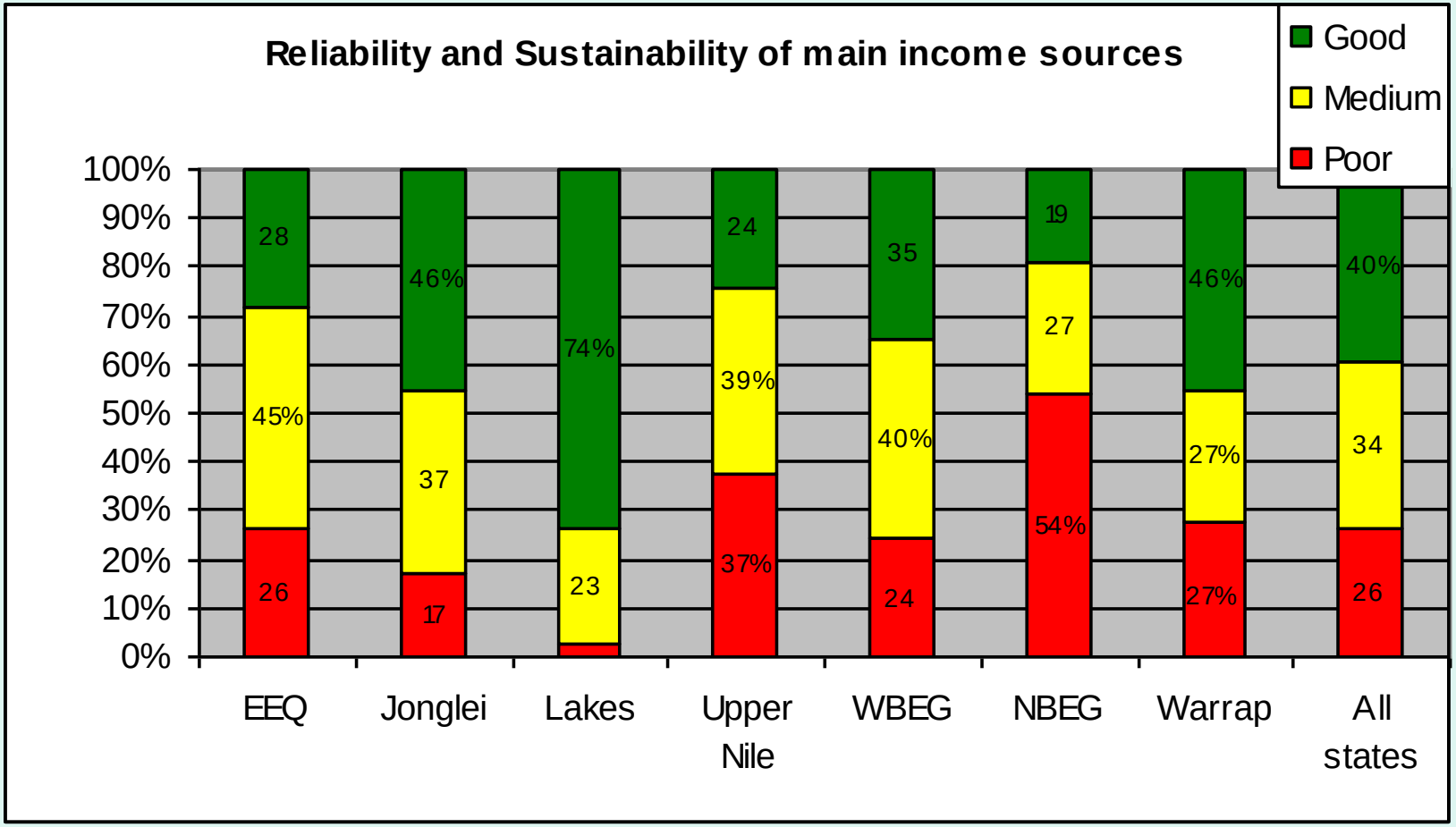
Percentage of expenditure spent on different items-Southern Sudan



Main sources of income



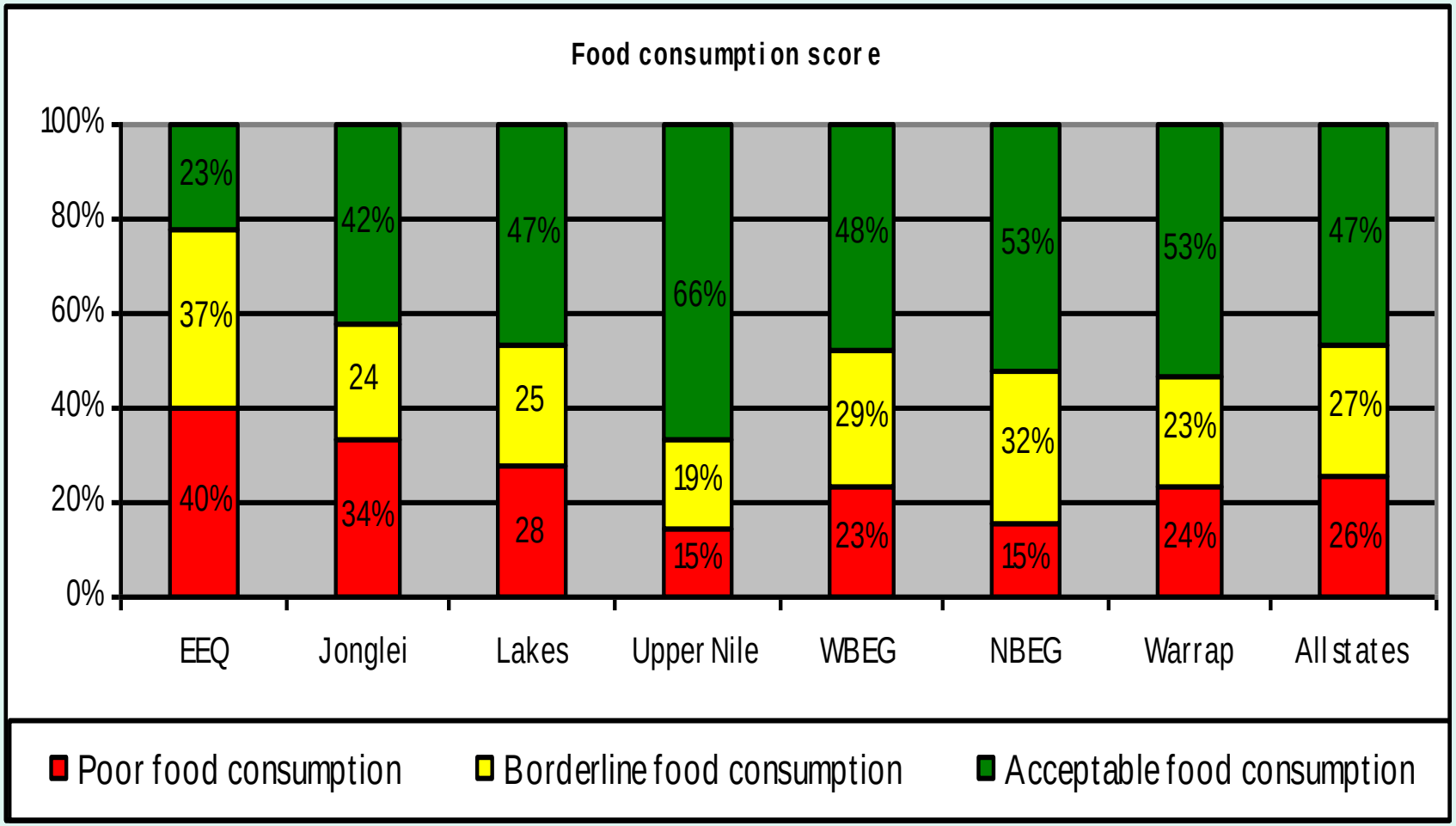
EEQ:	Sale of livestock, sale of alcohol
Jonglei:	Sale of firewood, livestock and cereal
Lakes:	Sale of cereal
Upper Nile:	Salaried work, sale of firewood, casual labour
WBEG:	Sale of cereal, charcoal
NBEG:	Alcohol, sale of grass and firewood
Warrap:	Sale of livestock, alcohol and cereal



Reliable and sustainable income sources are; skilled labour, salaried work, sale of cereal and livestock

Unreliable and unsustainable sources are;
firewood, charcoal, grass, begging, gifts from relatives

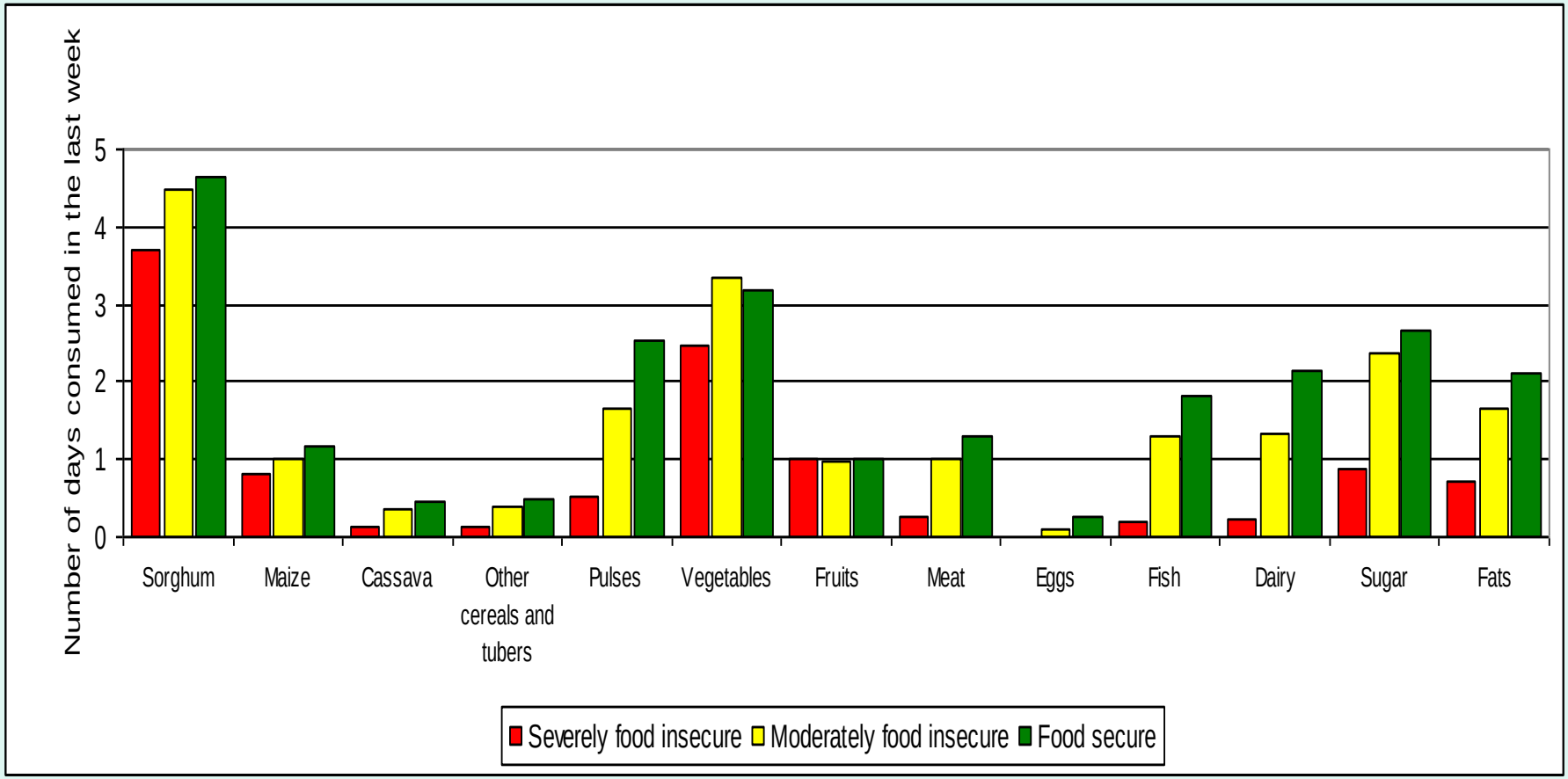
Utilisation



•The states with the worst food consumption are EEQ, Jonglei and Lakes.

•Nearly 70% in Upper Nile have an acceptable food intake.

Food consumption by food security status



Severely food insecure lack protein and fat as they consume oil/fats less than one day per week and hardly ever pulses/meat/fish/eggs.

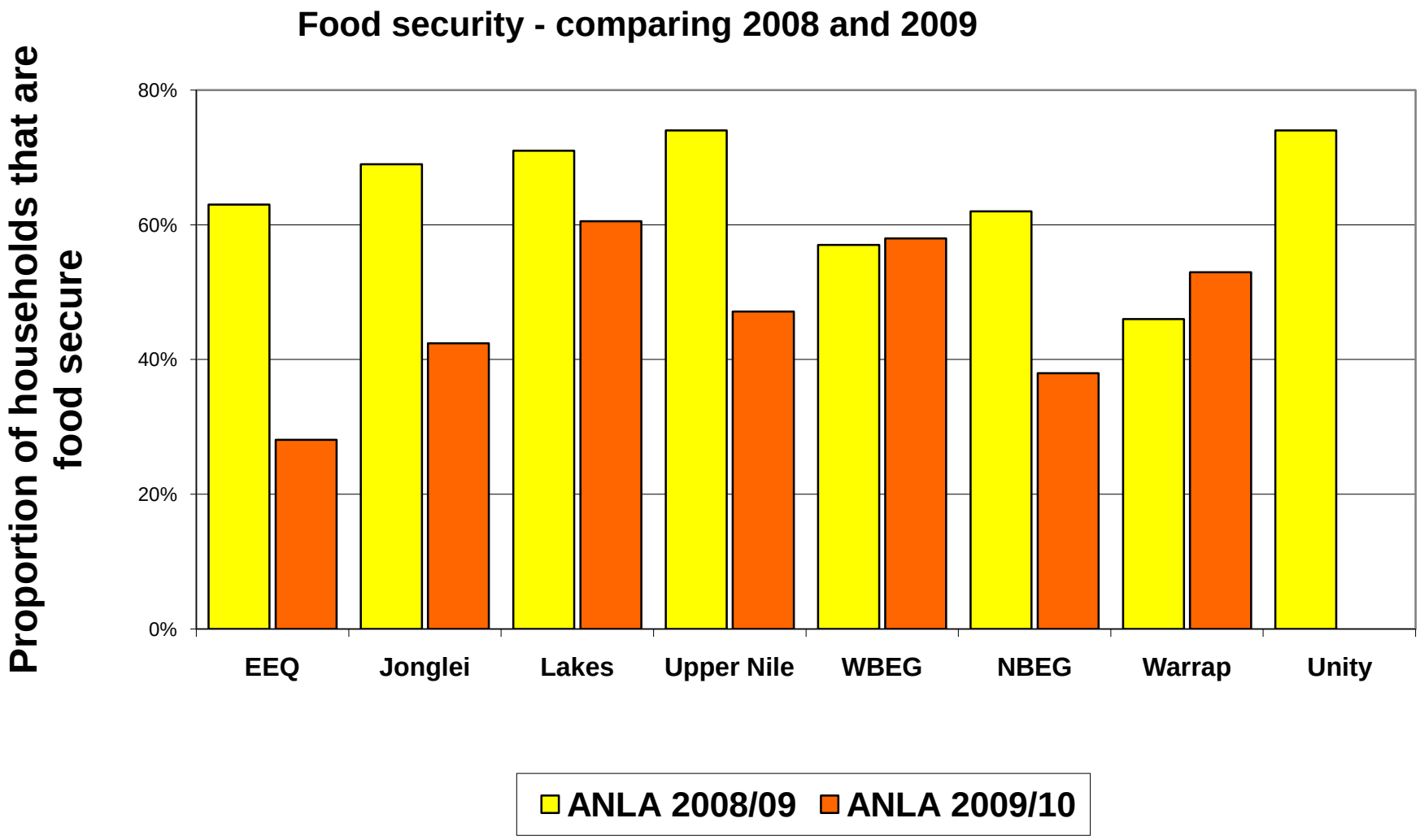
Fruits or vegetables are consumed 3 days per week resulting in lack in micro nutrients in the diets.

Food Security

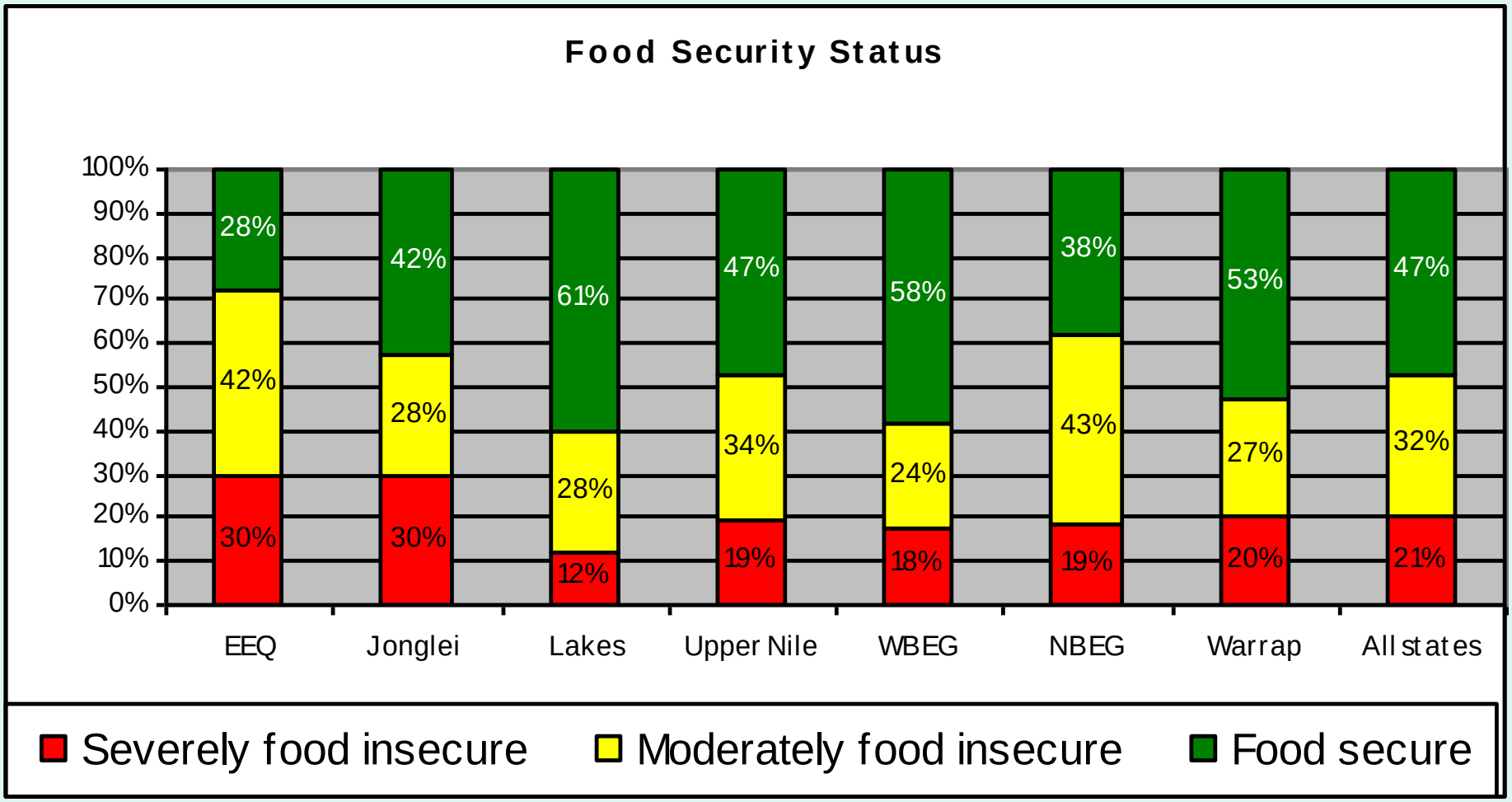
Coping Strategies

Affected households have developed alternative strategies:

- Searching more income from sale of natural resources such as firewood, charcoal, grass, bamboo poles.
- Increased sales of livestock.
- Increased reliance on kinship assistance.
- People also consume more wild foods than normally at this time of the year.
- Increased consumption and sale of fish (positive).

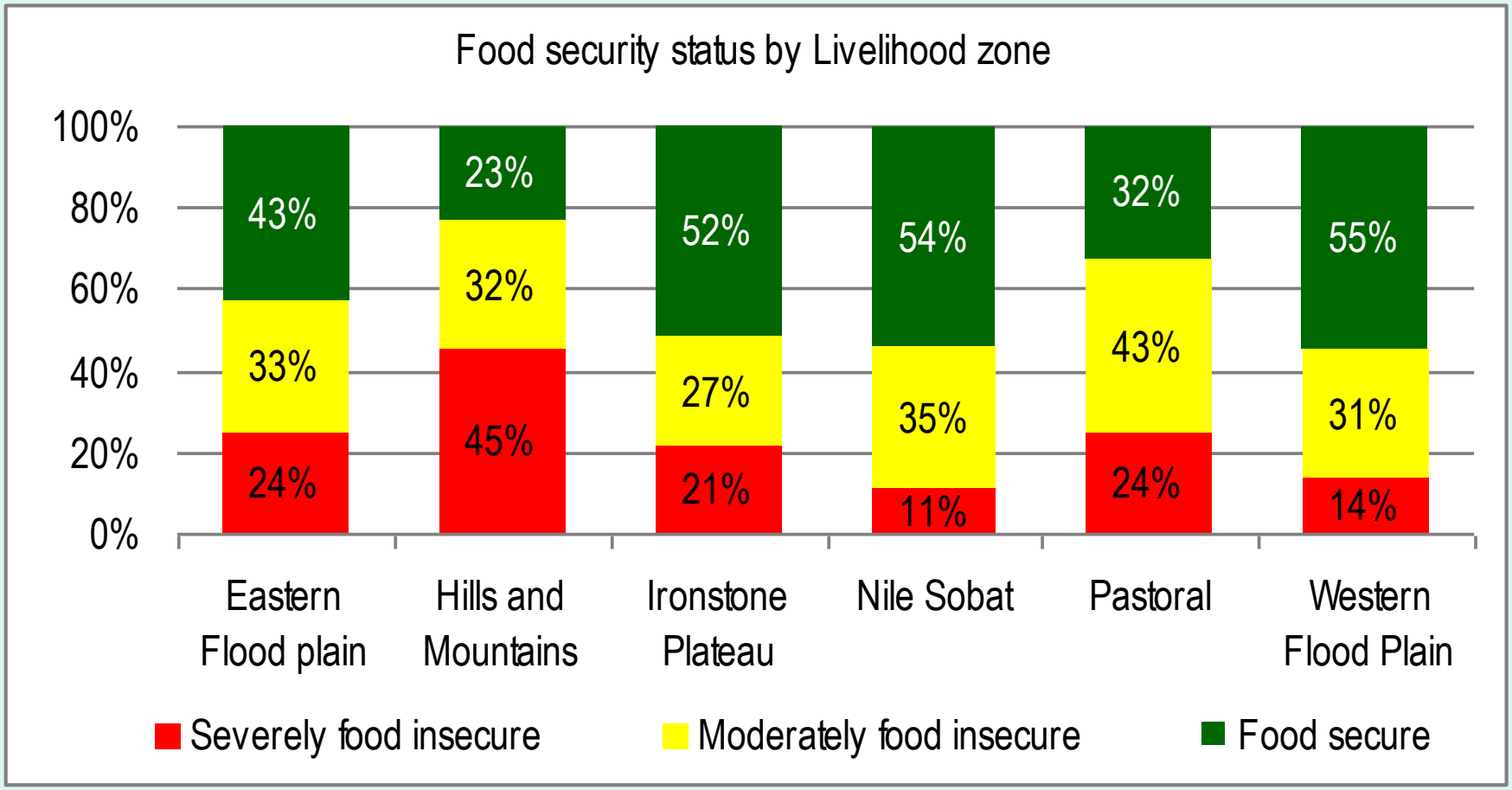


There is a serious decline in food security in EEQ, Jonglei, Upper Nile and NBEG



EEQ is by far the worst State with only 28% food secure during the harvest season.

Lakes and WBEG are the only States doing relatively well so far



The Hills and Mountain zone has by far most food insecure households.

Characteristics of severely food insecure households

- A third are IDPs (34%), slightly less are returnees (27%) and only a fifth (19%) are residents.
- They have less of their food coming from own production (apart from NBEG) and they have more coming from gathering of wild foods.
- There are slightly more households with chronically ill members.
- Differences at state level are seen in type of shocks experienced by food insecure HHs but no difference at Southern Sudan level between food security groups.

WFP Strategy

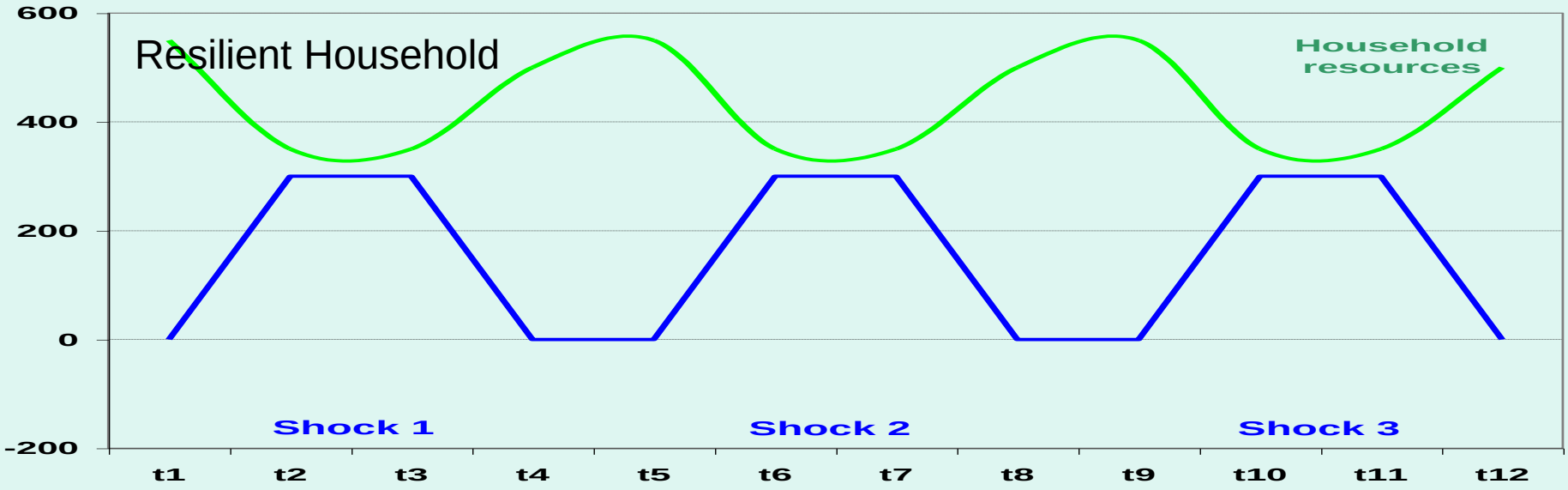
WFP will in 2010 assist 4.3 million an increase of 3 million since 2009.

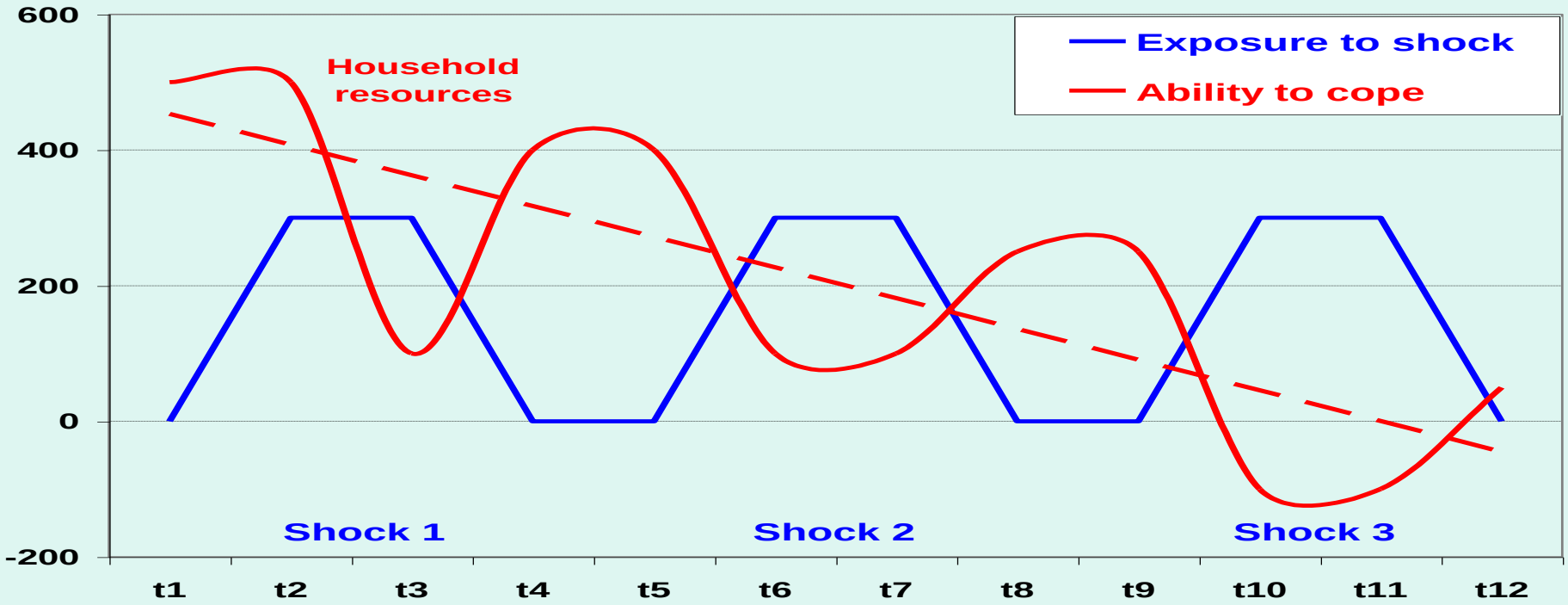
- Some 1.6 million are severely food insecure
- 2.7 million are moderately food insecure

WFP will focus on prevention of further decline through:

- GFD to severely food insecure until the next early harvest
- Seasonal support to moderately food insecure through different modalities during lean season
- Blanket supplementary feeding during the lean season to children under 5 in three prioritised states.
- Continue with Food For Education, DDR and institutional feeding.

Why do we need to assist moderately food insecure in 2010?





Other Recommendations

- Increased investment in agriculture
- Increased seed distribution due to shortages in coming season.
- Expand selective feeding programmes and nutritional education to mothers.
- Invest in road construction/rehabilitation to improve market access
- Livelihood support and diversification projects

Short Terms measures

- Review the GOSS strategic reserves to determine what is available to cover the grain deficits
- Convene a meeting with the donors to assist in covering the deficit to compliment the GOSS efforts
- Review the plans on GOSS input supplies
- Convene a meeting with FAO and other donors to source seeds and tools to ensure agricultural production vaccines and fishing equipment
- Eliminate tax on staple major staple food crops

Long Term Measures

- Increase budgetary allocation to MAF and MARF to increase agricultural production
- There is an indication that climate variability is affecting Southern Sudan reality. Hence, there is need to adjust the cropping patterns and practices by using the short and medium maturing varieties, water harvesting.
- There is need to encourage farmer to diversify their crops (eg cowpeas, sweet potatoes, pumpkins)
- Strengthening of the extension service to provide training to farmers of new sustainable technologies (e.g. supplementary irrigation, water harvesting)

Information on Reports

- Final State Reports will be circulated this week:
  - Warrap
  -Jonglei
  -Lakes

The following week: NBEG, WBEG, UpperNile,EEQ and Unity.

Southern Sudan ANLA report end of February.

THANK YOU!