



People for development

CONTEXTUAL ANALYSIS - RURALSS BASELINE

**AVSI's Household Multisector
Survey in Magwi, Torit, Lopa,
Ikwoto, Wulu and Cueibet Counties**

With the kind contribution of the Dutch Government

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Background

This study was carried out during **RURALSS** inception phase with the aim of conducting a **Contextual analysis** of the counties targeted by the project. Among other information, the analysis provides **baseline values for Nutrition related indicators**:

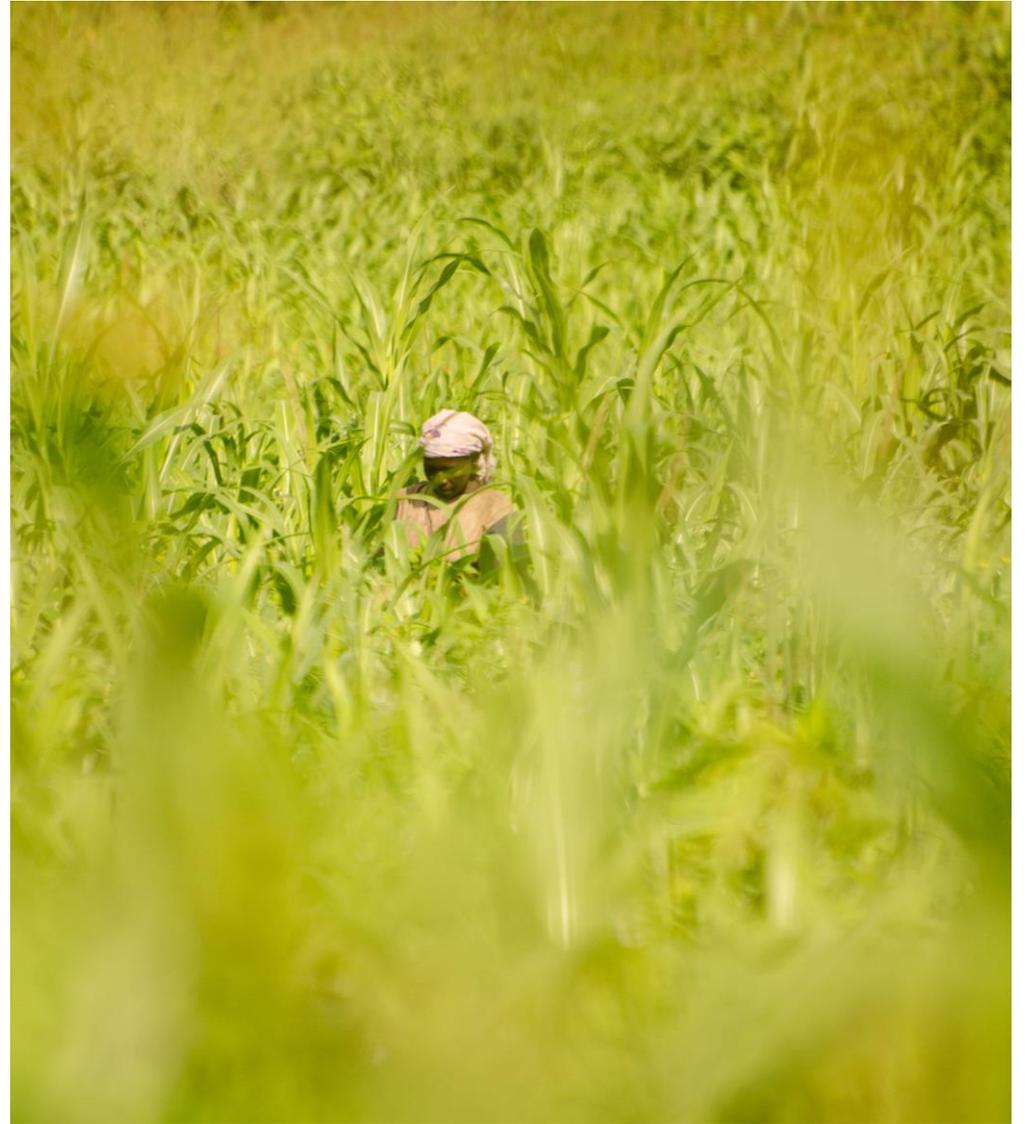
- **SO2 Ind. 2a:** *% increase of Food consumers (entire population) directly reached with a diverse and adequate diet by 2026 (segregated by sex and area) – calculated through the FCS (Food Consumption Score).*
- **IO2 Ind. 2.1.a:** *% of Food consumers directly reached (comprising 20% of the whole population) who adopted appropriate nutritional and food handling practices (segregated by sex and area) – calculated by assessing the percentage of HHs who have participated to training or workshop on child nutrition*
- **IO2 Ind. 2.2.a:** *20% increase in the share of population that consume nutrient and rich food items segregated by selected food item and by State. – calculated by assessing the percentage of the population consuming selected food items.*

Objectives

This presentation aims at highlighting the main **key findings** of the **contextual analysis** carried out by AVSI SSD during the inception phase of RURALSS' project.

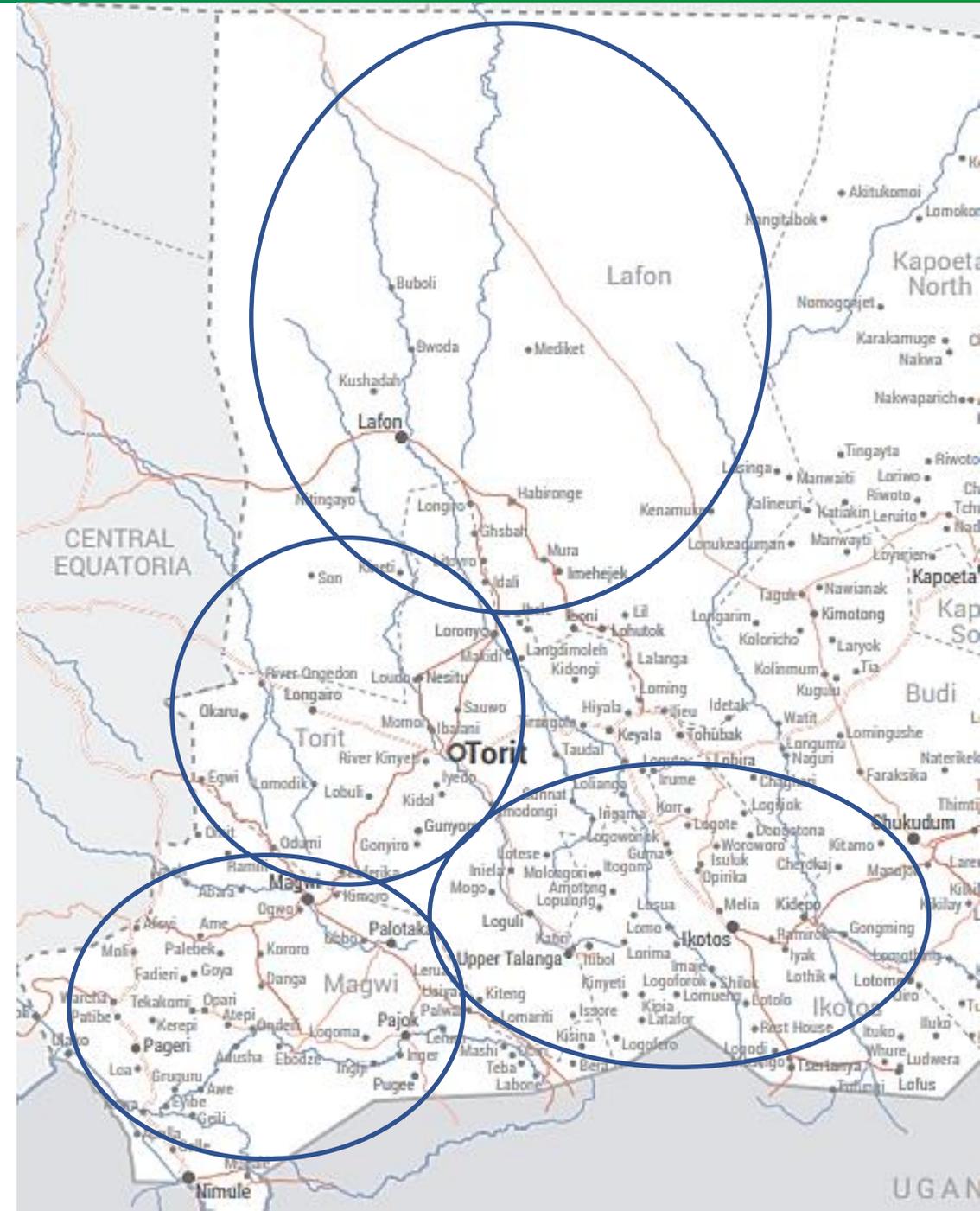
The project targets a total of **6 counties** in two different states, namely **Lakes State** and **Eastern Equatoria State**.

Each targeted county has been assessed through a **Multisector HHs Survey**, with a total of **1.840 HHs** interviewed. The tool is a comprehensive one developed by AVSI with the aim of carrying out a holistic contextual analysis.



Targeted counties in Easter Equatoria State

Counties surveyed	Payams	HHs interviewed
Torit	Hiyala, Himodonge, Nyong, Ifwotu, Lowoi, Kudo, Iyire, Imurok and Bur	342
Magwi	Iwire, Parjok, Palwar, Lobone, Magwi centre, Omeo, Agoro, Obo and Owiny–kibul	289
Lopa/Lafon	Obunge, Imehejek, Lohutok, Longiro one and Longiro two	161
Ikwoto	Bira, Chorokol, Chahari, Isohe, Ikwoto, Imotong, Tseretenya and Losite	351
Total		1.143



Targeted counties in Lakes State

Counties surveyed	Payams	HHs interviewed
Cueibet	Achol, Maleth, Mayath, Citcok, Ngap, Malou, Duony, Abiriu and Pagor	417
Wulu	Bargel, Wulu, Domoloto and Makundi	280
Total		697



Statistical precision

In each community (payam) a minimum of **50 HHs** were interviewed, providing “good enough” estimates, that however must be interpreted as references rather than exact measurements.

The level of precision of the estimations can be measured against the **Food Consumption Score (FCS)** indicator (a proxy of poverty, among the most important indicator). Below, the intervals of confidence for the share of families in conditions of food insecurity (“poor” FCS).

Table 1: % of HHs by FCS

% of HHs by Food Consumption Score	Cueibet	Ikwoto	Torit	Magwi	Lopa	Wulu	COUNTY
acceptable conditions	36%	33%	40%	40%	46%	69%	43%
borderline conditions	30%	48%	44%	43%	35%	16%	37%
poor conditions	34%	19%	16%	17%	19%	15%	20%
(95%) Interval of confidence for the estimated value for "poor conditions"	30% - 39%	15% - 23%	12% - 20%	13% - 22%	14% - 23%	11% - 19%	18% - 22%

Key findings on Food Security and Livelihoods

- **In all the counties, the production of basic/staple crops is the main source of livelihood** (*Table 1*). More than 90% of the families have land for cultivation, with an average of 3.7 owned plots and 83% of the HHs cultivating all of them.
- **The majority of HHs benefit from the cultivation by consuming what they get from it** (*Table 2*). Torit and Magwi are the most market-oriented counties, reporting to have gained more cash from the sources of livelihood compared to the other locations.
- **On average, 43% of HHs have an acceptable FCS, while 37% reported having a moderate FCS, and 20% a Poor one.** Severe hunger is highly registered in Cueibet (20%) and Wulu (10%) counties.
 - The data confirms RURALSS project's assumptions: communities are highly involved in agricultural production, but there is the need of strengthening and reinforcing their capacities with the aim of **increasing the productivity, improving access to nutrient food and raising their income.**



Main source of livelihoods and source of living

Table 2: Main sources of livelihoods

9 Main sources of living	Cueibet	Ikwoto	Torit	Magwi	Lopa	Wulu	COUNTY
Production of basic/staple crops (sorghum, maize, etc)	67%	93%	54%	80%	73%	78%	74%
Production of cash crops or other products (vegetables, groundnuts, etc)	12%	1%	4%	0%	8%	18%	7%
Casual labour related to agricultural activities	3%	1%	8%	4%	7%	1%	4%
Sale of alcoholic beverages	2%	1%	10%	3%	4%	0%	3%
Sale of firewood or charcoal	2%	1%	8%	6%	0%	1%	3%
Other petty trading/small business (tea seller, kiosk, sales of handicraft etc)	6%	1%	5%	2%	1%	0%	3%
Livestock and Sale of livestock	4%	1%	2%	0%	1%	0%	1%
Skilled or salaried labour	1%	0%	3%	2%	2%	0%	1%
Other	2%	0%	2%	1%	1%	0%	1%

Table 3: Gains from the source of living

Gains from the source of living (% of HHs)	Cueibet	Ikwoto	Torit	Magwi	Lopa	Wulu	COUNTY
Self-consumption	95%	97%	73%	72%	87%	98%	87%
Exchanges with other products	4%	1%	13%	18%	11%	2%	8%
Cash	1%	2%	14%	10%	2%	0%	5%

Key findings on Nutrition

- **Most of the mothers (25%) also reduce their babies' fluid intake during diarrhea** (*Table 4*). Only 4% of the mothers increase the amount of time spent breastfeeding when the baby has diarrhea, while 7% reduced it (*Table 5*).
- It is encouraging that mothers have knowledge of the value of different types of food for their child's health, even those who did not attend any nutritional training (*Table 6*).
 - The data shows a **lack of knowledge about appropriate nutritional practices** and thus the importance of working not only to improve food availability but also to rise awareness about diet diversification and food handling practices.
 - Since mothers are the ones in charge of food's preparation, it is fundamental to involve them as drivers of change to spread knowledge on diet's diversity within their communities. However, it is also important to **disseminate key nutritional information** through other means – such as radios – in order to reach as many people as possible.

Breast feeding and children' nutritional practices

Table 4: Baby's fluid intake durind diarrhea

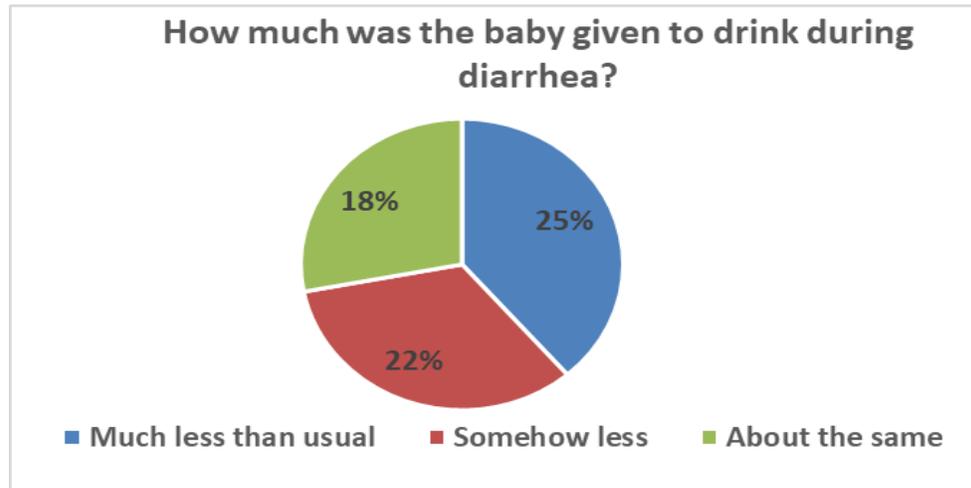


Table 5: Breast feeding behaviour during baby's diarrhea

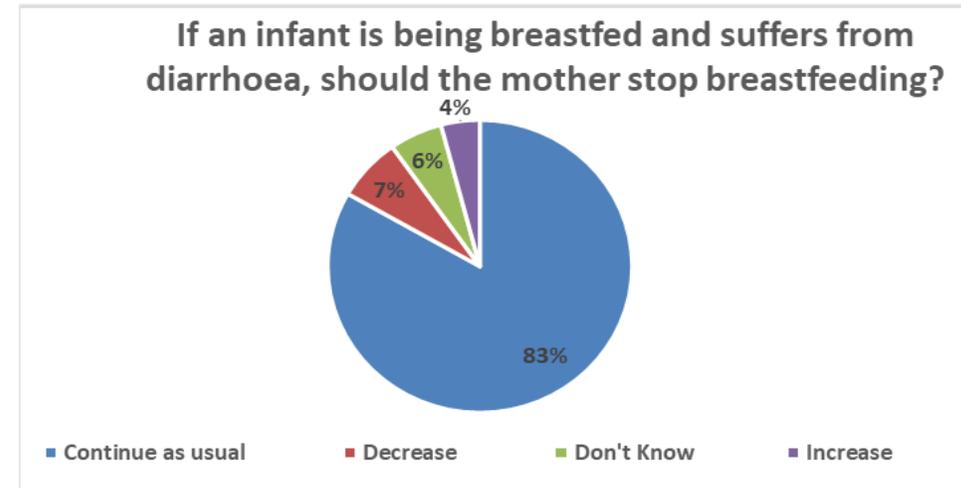


Table 6: % of HHs aware of the importance of diet's diversity for children, by type of food and trainings participation

% who report very important for children to consume	who did not participate to trainings	who participated to trainings
sorghum, maize and other cereals	79%	87%
eggs, milk, butter, or meat	86%	82%
beans, groundnuts, or other pulses	79%	77%
fruits	62%	73%
vegetables	62%	72%

Key findings on Agribusiness

- **The majority of HHs who sell part of their production do it mainly in local markets and to community members** (*Table 7*). Poor road's conditions and lack of economic means of transport are among the reasons which force them to sell their products in non-lucrative markets.
- **The data shows that large-scale farmers cultivate with the intention to sell most of the agricultural products.** However, it is noticeable that there are small-scale farmers (such as in Cueibet and Magwi counties) who are also market-oriented (*Table 8*).
- **On average, 40% of the assessed HHs go to markets twice a week, with Lopa/Lafon showing the worst access rate (18%).** However, the majority make few visits to the markets, and some even go a few times per year (*Table 9*).
 - It is encouraging that not only large-scale farmers but also small-scale ones aim at selling the surplus of their production. They can be enhanced by becoming the target for well-established groups acting as influencers within their communities.
 - It is also important to improve communities' access to lucrative markets, to impact both producers and consumers thus supporting the enhancement of the overall communities' livelihoods conditions.

Access to markets and market-orientation

Table 7: Market of sale of the production

Market of sale of produce	Cueibet	Ikwoto	Torit	Magwi	Lopa	Wulu	COUNTY
You take it to the local market	21%	51%	27%	42%	10%	37%	31%
To community members	35%	22%	28%	26%	30%	44%	31%
I do not sell it out	32%	8%	18%	14%	33%	9%	19%
You take it to a far away market	1%	15%	18%	11%	16%	5%	11%
I do not sell it out	5%	1%	6%	1%	8%	0%	3%
Buyers from local markets come to my area and buy it	5%	1%	3%	4%	1%	4%	3%
Buyers from far away counties come to my area and buy it	0%	1%	0%	3%	0%	1%	1%

Table 8: % of HHs market-oriented

% of HH	Cueibet	Ikwoto	Torit	Magwi	Lopa	Wulu	COUNTY
Smallholder not oriented to the market	11%	26%	14%	11%	30%	5%	16%
Smallholder oriented to the market	16%	9%	11%	16%	12%	6%	12%
Larger farmer not oriented to the market	19%	7%	12%	6%	6%	9%	11%
Larger farmer oriented to the market	54%	57%	63%	66%	52%	80%	61%

Table 9: consumer's access to markets

ACCESS TO (CONSUMER) MARKETS	Cueibet	Ikwoto	Torit	Magwi	Lopa	Wulu	COUNTY
2 times or more per week	54%	29%	33%	52%	18%	50%	40%
Once every week	17%	22%	22%	20%	13%	30%	20%
Once every 2 weeks	8%	10%	10%	8%	10%	8%	9%
Once per moth	11%	28%	20%	14%	27%	7%	18%
Only few times per year	10%	12%	15%	5%	33%	5%	13%
hours to reach the market	2	4	4	2	4	2	3



People for development

MULTISECTOR SURVEY ANALYSIS

**Methodology, areas surveyed, objectives
and main findings per sector**

Subject

This report is the **combination** of the **six Multisector surveys** conducted in six counties: Wulu and Cuibet counties (Lakes state), Torit, Magwi, Lopa and Ikwoto counties (Eastern Equatoria state). It is meant to provide a description of the communities (context) targeted by the RURALSS projects. Additionally, these surveys provide a quantification of the nutrition-related indicators of the project logframe.

Questionnaire

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

Sampling

The sampling strategy used was a standard **Two-stage Cluster Sampling** respectively for the cluster (Villages) selection and the household selection.

The first stage was based 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 techniques of selecting HHs** from different corners of the village aiming at getting random information from them.

Areas surveyed

- **631 HHS interviewed in Torit and Magwi county** from the **29/11/21-16/12/21**. 289 from Magwi in Iwire, Parjok, Palwar, Lobone, Magwi centre, Omeo, Agoro, Obo and Owiny–kibul Payams. 342 HHS from Torit in Hiyala, Himodonge, Nyong, Ifwotu, Lowoi, Kudo, Iyire, Imurok and Bur Payams.
- **161 HHS from Lopa** in Obunge, Imehejek, Lohutok, Longiro one and Longiro two Payams from **6/3/22-13/3/22**.
- **351 HHS from Ikwoto county** in Bira, Chorokol, Chahari, Isohe, Ikwoto, Imotong, Tseretenya and Losite Payams from **11/11/2020-21/11/2020**.
- **280 HHS** reached in **Wulu** from Bargel, Wulu Domoloto and Makundi Payams from **25/4/22-4/5/22**.
- **417 HHS** from **Cueibet county** in Achol Maleth, Mayath, Citcok, Ngap, Malou, Duony, Abiriu and Pagor from **4-11 august 2022**.



Objectives

- To assess the conditions of entire communities in the five counties (Torit & Magwi, Cueibet, Wulu, Ikwoto and Lopa) to improve targeting and **to orient the response not only towards beneficiaries**
- To gain a holistic, multi-sectoral understanding of the communities by covering all of their following components 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 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**

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Main findings (1/5)

Livelihood and Food Security

- **74%** of the communities assessed in the targeted counties rely on the **production of staple crops** as main source of living. **87%** of HHs benefit from it by consuming what they produce, while **only 5% are able to sell** their products.
- The most experienced problems in the last 12 months are **human sickness** (55%) and **inflation of prices** of food items (53%).
- Families in Lopa and Wulu counties employed crisis-coping strategies to cope with the experienced problems.
- There is a need for further support for agriculture (23%), hunger (21%) and education (17%).
- The average food intake in a day for adults is 1.9, while for U5 (*under 5 years old*) is 2.3.
- **Server hunger** is highly registered in **Cueibet** (20%) and **Wulu** (10%) counties
- On average, **43% of HHs have an acceptable FCS**, while 37% of them have a moderate one, and **20% are reported as Poor**.

Main findings (2/5)

Agriculture

- On average, **93% of HHS cultivate their own land.**
- The group of farmers who are expanding their cultivation are those cultivating more than **1ha of private land**, regardless of land cultivated in common with other farmers.
- **Sorghums, G/nuts and Maize** are the seed which HHs are eager to receive.
- Families in **Wulu** have the **highest number of HHs' members active in the cultivation** of the land.
- The least employed planting practices are relay, strip and fallowing, as well as gap-filling and conservation practices.
- 15% of the smallholders and 8% of large holder farmers are not market-oriented.
- Most families employ bush burning as one of the agronomic practices.
- Pests and diseases are the major problems for agriculture.

Main findings (3/5)

Livestock

- Most families who keep animals are in Wulu (73%).
- In Magwi and Wulu, few HHs own cattle and some of them rear it for working purposes. On the contrary, in other counties such as Torit HHs ignore how important cattle is for agriculture.
- Most families experienced the **death of animals**, especially sheep and goats.
- Pests, diseases, limited veterinary services and shortage of water are the common constraints for livestock.

Health

- Few HHs in Cueibet, Wulu and Lopa received training on Hygiene and cholera compared to other counties.
- **Malaria** is the most common disease affecting people, and 85% of HHs sought for medical attention.
- **38% of mothers are not aware of their pregnancy**

Main findings (4/5)

Migration

- **Wulu** county receives a large number of Returnees and IDPs compared to other counties.
- Most Returnees and IDPs decided to **move to a camp because of security reasons**.
- A huge number of HHs members are **leaving Wulu in search of employment** and to **avoid insecurity**.

Education

- **Illiteracy rate** is at its highest peak in **Cueibet** (75%) and dropping in Magwi county (34%).
- In Ikwoto county, regular school attendance for children from both 4-9 and 10-15 years old is deteriorating.
- Most children do not have basic reading comprehension skills, especially in Lopa (26%), Cueibet (30%) and Wulu (34%) counties.

Protection

- **Orphans are the most vulnerable** children
- The common specific threat faced by women and girls is **forced marriage**, which is mostly found in **Wulu** 45%, **Lopa** (45%) and **Cueibet**(43%) counties.
- In Lopa, Torit, Ikwoto and Magwi counties, **husbands beat their wives** when they are too drunk, unlike in Wulu where beating occurs when wives go out without permission.

Main findings (5/5)

- The common support received is related to agricultural inputs (33%) and health/medicine(33%).
- The **common causes of conflict** in the communities are **shortage of water** (66%) and **grazing** of livestock on crops (55%).
- Informal farmers' groups are mostly found in Lopa (55%) and Magwi (51%) counties, while the ones under Organizations' support are commonly found in Ikwoto county (34%).
- None of the households in Torit and Lopa counties owns Ox-plough.

Nutrition

- Only 4% of breastfeeding mothers increase the time for breastfeeding when the baby has diarrhea, while 7% reduced it.
- 77% of the mothers breastfeed the child right after delivery.

Recommendations (1/2)

- Strengthen the awareness of the importance of correct planting, cultivation and conservation practices for both soil and crops:
 - Practices like relay **cropping can solve conflicts** such as inefficient use of available resources, controversies in sowing time, fertilizer application, and soil degradation.
 - Fallowing allows the land to recover and store organic nutrients while retaining moisture, disrupting pest life cycles and soil-borne pathogens by temporarily removing their hosts.
- It is needed to find other ways to **control diseases on crops** by using locally available resources, as a sustainable practice.
- Since there are some large-scale and smallholder farmers who are not market-oriented, it is needed to **encourage the smallholders to farm on a larger scale**.
- It is important to **strengthen the role of cattle for agricultural purposes** as a sustainable way to increase production and resilience as well.
- There is the need of **establishing adult schools at a boma level** to fight illiteracy within the HHs.

Recommendations (2/2)

- It is needed to increase **awareness on the importance of Education for children**, in order to reduce irregular attendance.
- Organizations should find out if nursery and lower classes pupils are taught on how to **pronounce** (phonics) **the alphabet**, which could enhance their reading and comprehensive skills
- Awareness raising is required for mothers to understand the **importance of providing water** to a baby during diarrhea or vomiting.
- Project proposal writing on the WASH sector could support the **construction of water rock catchment** for both human and animal use, which could reduce tensions among communities on water accessibility.
- Farmers need to be advised to **fence their gardens to avoid animals grazing** on crops. Indeed, it is one of the main sources of conflict.
- **Gender mainstreaming activities** should be included by Organizations during the projects' implementation with the aim of reducing domestic violence.

LIVELIHOOD



Main source of livelihood (1/6)

9 Main sources of living	Cueibet	Ikwoto	Torit	Magwi	Lopa	Wulu	COUNTY
Production of basic/staple crops (sorghum, maize, etc)	67%	93%	54%	80%	73%	78%	74%
Production of cash crops or other products (vegetables, groundnuts, etc)	12%	1%	4%	0%	8%	18%	7%
Casual labour related to agricultural activities	3%	1%	8%	4%	7%	1%	4%
Sale of alcoholic beverages	2%	1%	10%	3%	4%	0%	3%
Sale of firewood or charcoal	2%	1%	8%	6%	0%	1%	3%
Other petty trading/small business (tea seller, kiosk, sales of handicraft etc)	6%	1%	5%	2%	1%	0%	3%
Livestock and Sale of livestock	4%	1%	2%	0%	1%	0%	1%
Skilled or salaried labour	1%	0%	3%	2%	2%	0%	1%
Other	2%	0%	2%	1%	1%	0%	1%

Production of the **staple crops** is the base for living among communities in Ikwoto, Magwi, Wulu and Lopa counties. However, less than 55% of the families in Torit County depend on this production but they compensate with the other 9 sources of livelihood.

The great dependency on the production of staple crops is a result of the **adequate amount of rainfall** experienced in the last two years (2020-2021).

Gains from the main source of livelihood (2/6)

Gains from the source of living (% of HHs)	Cueibet	Ikwoto	Torit	Magwi	Lopa	Wulu	COUNTY
Self-consumption	95%	97%	73%	72%	87%	98%	87%
Exchanges with other products	4%	1%	13%	18%	11%	2%	8%
Cash	1%	2%	14%	10%	2%	0%	5%

Use of cash (% of HHs)	Cueibet	Ikwoto	Torit	Magwi	Lopa	Wulu	COUNTY
almost ONLY to buy food	37%	25%	9%	2%	0%	33%	9%
To buy food and other basic items (for instance soap)	53%	58%	44%	27%	63%	50%	42%
To buy basic things as well other things for family members (grinding of grains,	0%	17%	34%	57%	20%	17%	36%
To buy things for the family as well as instruments for your livelihood activity	11%	0%	13%	13%	17%	0%	13%

- **87%** of the families **consume what they produce**:
 - Ikwoto and Wulu counties mostly consume what they get since less than 4% of the HHs exchange with other products.
 - Being market-oriented, Torit and Magwi counties reported having gained a bit more cash from the sources of livelihood than other counties.
- The families **use the cash to** buy food (not-grown ones: rice, paster, oil..) and other basic items (soap, body lotion), to buy basic things and cover family expenses. Therefore, the essence is gradually driving the communities into self-reliance.

Changes & the Causes for changes in the level of livelihood last year (3/6)

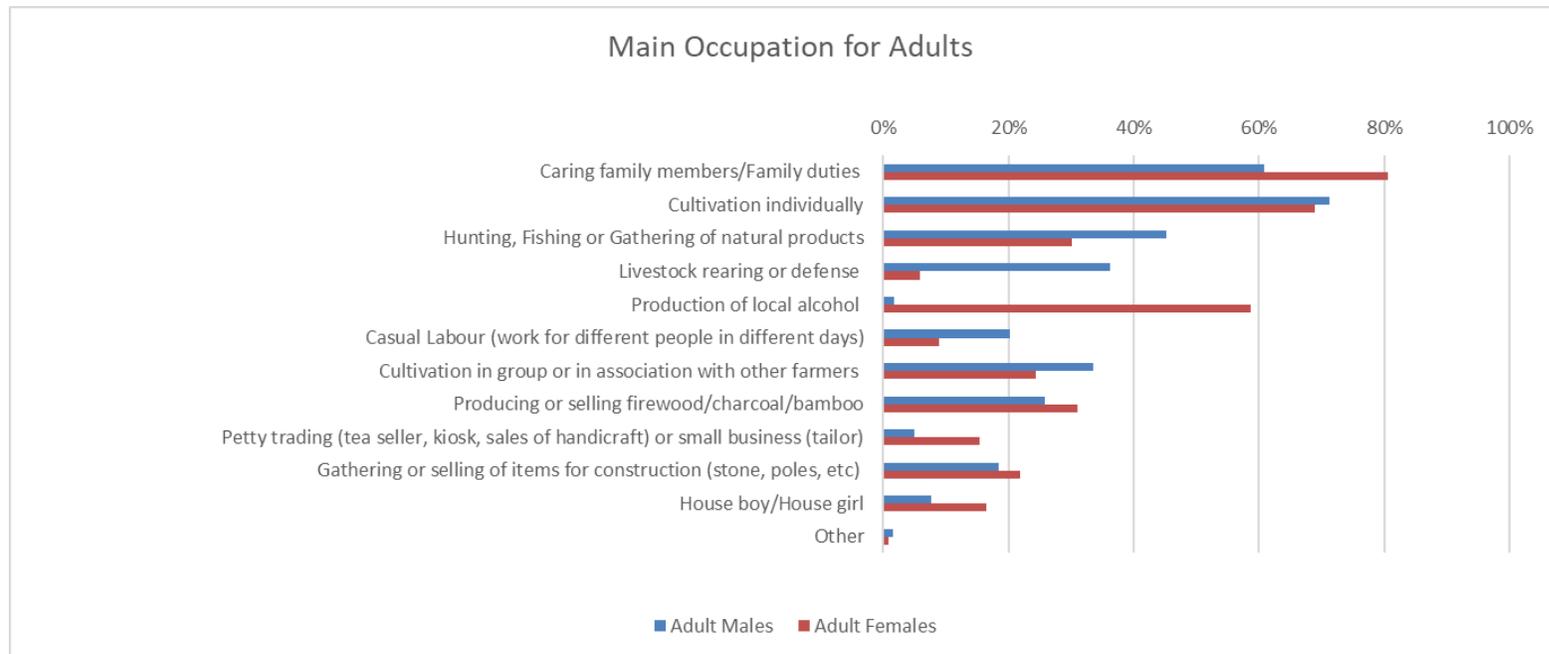
Changes in livelihood level over last year and causes of worsening	Cueibet	Ikwoto	Torit	Magwi	Lopa	Wulu	COUNTY
Yes, livelihood has IMPROVED	8%	24%	23%	25%	7%	49%	22%
it stayed THE SAME	23%	42%	51%	44%	41%	26%	37%
No, livelihood has WORSENERD	68%	34%	26%	31%	52%	25%	41%
Drought	45%	5%	48%	52%	51%	19%	39%
Loss of crops/harvest	3%	59%	26%	20%	44%	28%	25%
Due to inflation/high prices	35%	20%	8%	0%	2%	14%	18%
Loss of livestock	4%	9%	1%	3%	3%	16%	5%

22% of the HHS have improved livelihood levels, especially in Wulu county (49%).

- Cuibet and Lopa counties reported having a worse level of livelihood than other counties because of drought (51%) and crops lost (44%) that resulted in poor harvest.

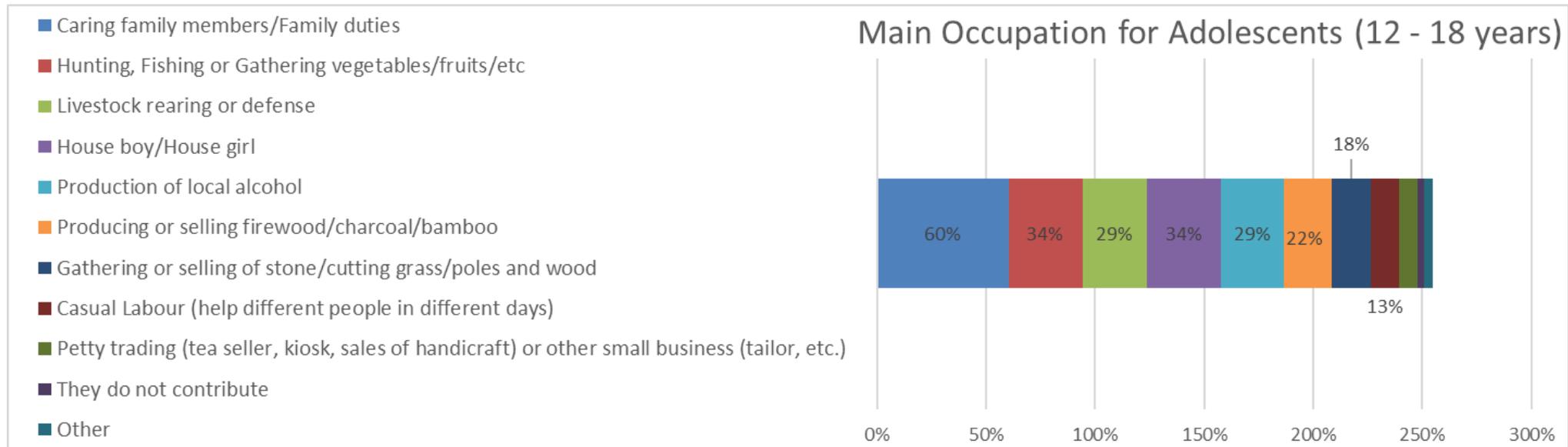
The **late onset of the rain** that blinked drought, and the **much rain in July and August** causing floods, have been reported to be the main causes for the worse level of livelihood.

Adults' contribution to the level of livelihood (4/6)



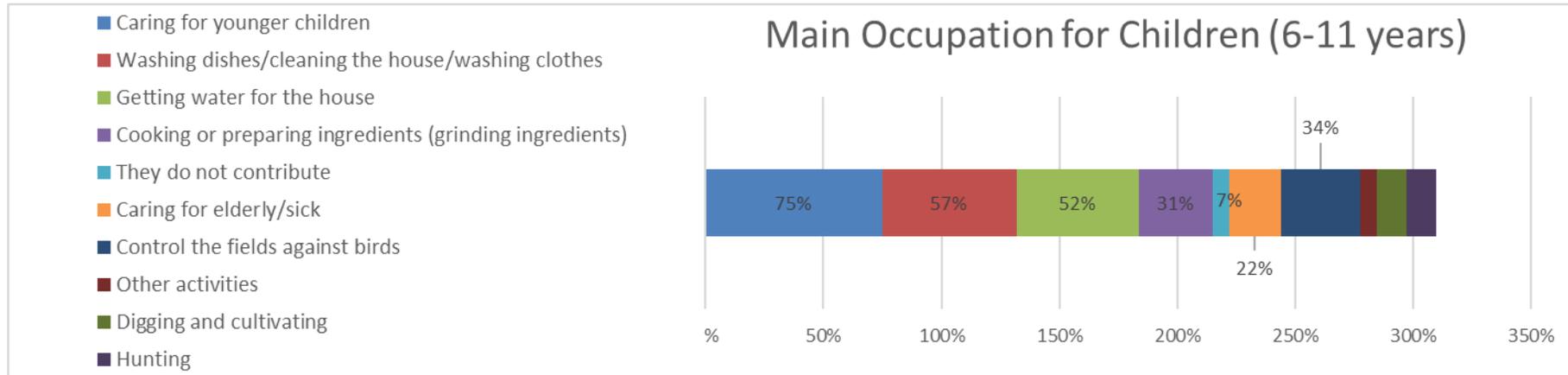
The **adult female** generally take a **lead in contributing to the HHS livelihood** through various ways, such as the production of local alcohol. On the other hand, **livestock rearing** is commonly done by **males**, while cultivation is done by both Males and Females.

Children 12-18 yrs contribution to the livelihood (5/6)



Adolescents contribute mostly by **caring for family members.**

Children 6-11 yrs contribution to the livelihood (6/6)



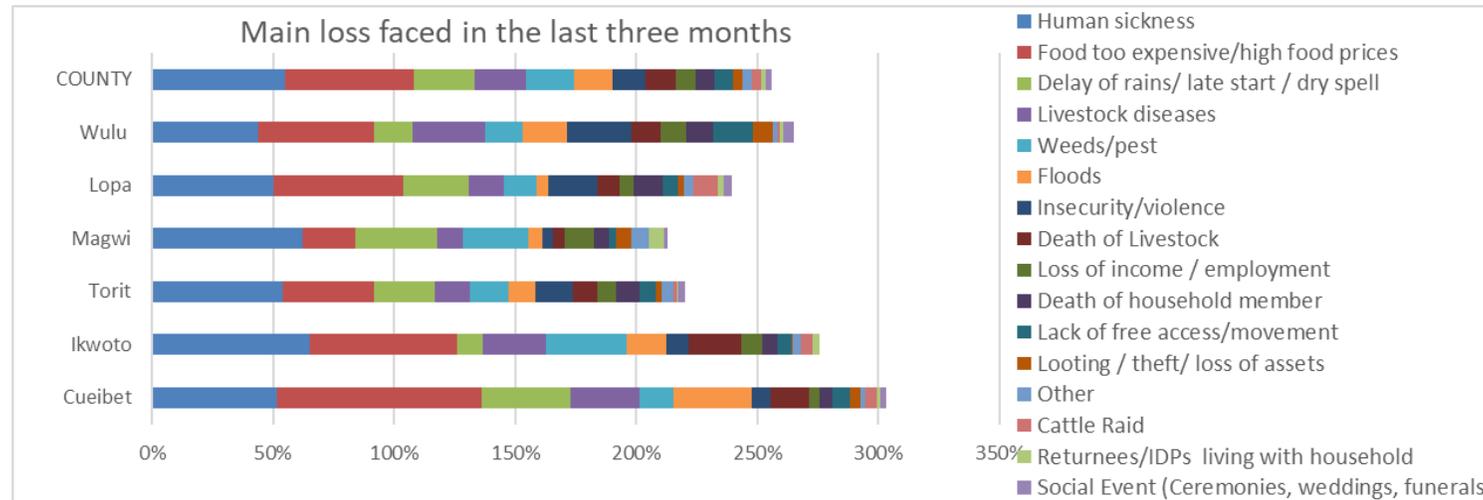
Children between **6-11 yrs** conduct activities such as washing dishes and clothes, house-cleaning and fetching water, in addition to family care.

In a country where **nurseries for children U5 are not common**, the education of babies is the responsibility of 6-11 yrs children doing caring activities for their young siblings.

RESILIENCE



Problems experienced in the last 3 months(1/4)



High prices of food items (45%) and human sickness (56%) are the most common problems, despite many awareness campaigns done by NGOs in the counties. In relation to the health situation, the reason could be the lack of knowledge provided to them and their reluctance in adopting what has been taught

Most of the families in Ikwoto county reported weed/pest (33%) and Wulu county had experienced higher levels of insecurity (27%) than the other counties

Issues to be addressed by administrators (2/4)

% of HHs by support identified (by HHs) as most needed	Cueibet	Ikwoto	Torit	Magwi	Lopa	Wulu	COUNTY
Agriculture	34%	17%	22%	24%	7%	42%	25%
Food / Hunger	26%	14%	22%	15%	46%	3%	21%
Water / WASH / irrigation	15%	22%	15%	15%	15%	18%	17%
Education	5%	21%	21%	17%	15%	22%	16%
Health	15%	17%	13%	19%	14%	14%	15%
Others	2%	2%	4%	9%	2%	0%	3%
Peace / reconciliation	3%	6%	4%	1%	0%	1%	3%

The main issues for county governments to address are **agriculture** (22%) and **food/hunger** (21%): Wulu county has problems with Agriculture (42%), Lopa with Food/hunger (46%) and Ikwoto county with Water/WASH/irrigation. (22%)

- According to the indigenous of Wulu, the problems related to agriculture are the **tension between the Juur tribe** who are farming crops **and the Dinkas**, their neighbouring, who are pastorally oriented.
- Lopa reported hunger because of the **loss of crops and harvest**. Ikwoto refers to water since most of the **streams are seasonal** and most of the projects are FSL-oriented with few WASH activities not covering the whole county.



Coping strategies employed (3/4)

% of HHs by livelihood coping strategy adopted (and exhausted)	Cueibet	Ikwoto	Torit	Magwi	Lopa	Wulu	COUNTY
No need to adopt coping strategy	26%	77%	93%	97%	70%	70%	70%
Adopted Stress cop. strat.	5%	4%	2%	2%	3%	3%	3%
Adopted Crisis cop. stat.	69%	19%	5%	1%	27%	27%	26%
Had already exhausted crisis coping str	33%	1%	2%	0%	6%	4%	9%

While 70% of HHs will never practice any of the coping strategies, **29%** (3% stress coping strategy and 26% crisis coping strategy) have expressed the intention to achieve normal levels of sustenance

Access to the nearby basic services (4/4)

Access to services (Less than 30 minutes away by foot - one way)	Cueibet	Ikwoto	Torit	Magwi	Lopa	Wulu	COUNTY
School	52%	83%	60%	73%	82%	67%	68%
Health facility with 'qualified' obstetrician	22%	14%	31%	31%	18%	29%	24%
Water source	26%	41%	45%	50%	33%	38%	38%
Market	28%	19%	15%	37%	11%	31%	23%

The main distanced basic services from the communities are **Schools** (68%) and **water sources** (38%).

Since most of the schools in Lopa and Magwi counties are based at the county/payam headquarters, it is hard for most of the families to access them. Indeed, only a few families can reach them in less than 30 minutes.

FOOD SECURITY



Food Security (1/7)

% of HHs by Food Access	Ikwoto	Torit	Magwi	Lopa	Wulu	TOTAL
# of meals - Adults	2.0	2.2	2.1	1.9	2.1	2.1
number of meals – U5 Children (not breastfeeding)	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.5
HHS- Little to no hunger	75%	87%	96%	60%	51%	75%
HHS- Moderate hunger	24%	13%	4%	39%	40%	23%
HHS - Severe hunger	1%	0%	0%	0%	10%	2%

Families in **Magwi, Torit and Ikwoto** counties experienced **little or no-hunger cases** because of the fertile lands they have (no cases of severe hunger)

Since **Wulu has soil not suitable for crops**, in addition to the presence of **cattle** damaging the farms, here was reached the **highest peak of severe hunger** in the county.

The **average food intake** in both adults and children U5 is **below the recommended threshold**.

Level of confidence (FCS) (2/7)

% of HHs by Food Consumption Score	Cueibet	Ikwoto	Torit	Magwi	Lopa	Wulu	COUNTY
acceptable conditions	36%	33%	40%	40%	46%	69%	43%
borderline conditions	30%	48%	44%	43%	35%	16%	37%
poor conditions	34%	19%	16%	17%	19%	15%	20%
(95%) Interval of confidence for the estimated value for "poor conditions"	30% - 39%	15% - 23%	12% - 20%	13% - 22%	14% - 23%	11% - 19%	18% - 22%

The **poor food consumption score** reported in Cuibet, Ikwoto and Lopa Counties (19%) is the result of the early end of the rainy season in the last year. The communities normally plant crops late, believing that they will need a minimum amount of water, but they were destroyed by the sun's heat.

The AVSI M&E team have round estimated the interval of confidence that drag them to the level of precision which can help to understand the precise level of poor food consumption score in each county. For all the counties, the **precise poor FCS is between 18%-22%** .

Food Security (FCS) (3/7)

What is the household MAIN source of livelihood/income (ACTIVITY THAT ALLOWS THE HOUSEHOLD TO EAT AND BUY)?	acceptable	borderline	poor
Production of basic/staple crops (sorghum, maize, etc)	44%	38%	19%
Production of cash crops or other products (vegetables, groundnuts, etc)	50%	28%	21%
Sale of alcoholic beverages	32%	41%	27%
Casual labour related to agricultural activities	44%	19%	37%
Sale of firewood or charcoal	17%	48%	35%
Other petty trading/small business (tea seller, kiosk, sales of handicraft etc)	20%	55%	25%
Skilled or salaried labour	54%	35%	12%
Livestock and Sale of livestock	67%	24%	10%
Other	38%	44%	19%
Casual labour related to non agriculture activities (for example construction)	43%	43%	14%
Sales of grass	33%	33%	33%
Kinship/gifts from family friends/remittances	60%	20%	20%
Borrowing	80%	20%	0%
Sale of food aid (received from NGOs, WFP, Government)	50%	0%	50%
Sale of fish	100%	0%	0%
Sale of animal products (milk etc)	100%	0%	0%
COUNTY	43%	37%	20%

Casual/daily workers have the worse Food Security Conditions and represent the group more exposed to market fluctuations.

Food Security (FCS) (4/7)

	(a) % of HHs with "poor" FCS" by selected groups; (b) % of HHs by selected groups	(a)	(b)
	Average for the total population of the 6 counties	20%	100%
Economic/Farming groups	Casual labour related to agricultural activities	26%	4%
	Sale of firewood or charcoal	31%	3%
	Without cattle	25%	45%
	Cultivating only one crop	17%	7%
	Not applying agricultural practices (in some of the 3 doma	23%	17%
	Smallholders (farming only private land smaller than 1 Ha	32%	27%
	With small private land (less than 1 ha), regardless of acce	24%	53%
	Cultivating land in common for self-consumption	17%	16%
	Cultivating land in common	13%	47%
	Employing ox-plough	8%	9%
	Employing farming tools	19%	69%
	Member of a seed multiplication group	23%	5%
	Employing seeds of prime quality	13%	37%
	Member of a farmer group supported by an NGO	13%	23%
Member of informal farmer group	18%	37%	
Not associated in any income generating group	29%	34%	
Socially vulnerable	With elderly	23%	33%
	IDP/Returnees	25%	23%
	Family members with disabilities	18%	12%
	Widow or woman with no support	18%	14%
	Hosting orphans	20%	46%
Market orientation	Bartered what obtained with main livelihood activity	17%	8%
	Consuming what obtained with main livelihood activity	20%	86%
	Cash obtained with main livelihood activity	20%	5%
	Employing casual labour	22%	18%
	More than 4 family member cultivating	18%	19%

HHS employing Ox-ploughs in their farms (8%) reported having a recommended food consumption score.

HHS employing quality seeds (13%) and members of farmers' groups supported by NGOs (13%) also have fair Food Consumption Score.

In terms of food consumption score, families with few sources of revenue, such as those selling firewood/charcoals or cultivating on a small scale, lag behind.

Average consumption of food items (5/7)

Number of days in which food items are consumed in an average week	Cueibet	Ikwoto	Torit	Magwi	Lopa	Wulu	COUNTY
Cereals, grains, roots and tubers	3.4	4.9	6.1	5.7	6.3	4.1	5.1
Greens vegetables	1.2	4.0	4.1	3.7	3.8	13.1	4.7
Oil / fat / butter	1.0	2.2	4.2	4.2	2.6	2.1	2.7
Condiments/spices	0.1	0.8	3.6	4.6	2.6	1.0	2.1
Sugar or sweet	2.5	1.0	2.6	2.5	0.9	3.8	2.2
Meat and fish	0.7	1.1	1.2	1.2	2.2	3.0	1.5
Legumes/nuts (beans, cowpeas, peanuts, lentils, nut)	2.3	2.0	1.5	1.8	1.6	2.8	2.0
Milk and other diary product	2.4	1.1	0.6	0.0	0.6	1.4	1.0
Orange vegetables	0.9	0.5	1.3	1.8	0.1	1.1	1.0
Fruits	0.1	0.5	1.0	1.6	0.0	1.2	0.7
Orange fruits	0.0	0.4	0.7	1.0	0.2	1.5	0.6
Eggs	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.0	0.3

Cereal, grains, roots and tubers are the most commonly consumed grown crops among the communities, as well as green vegetables

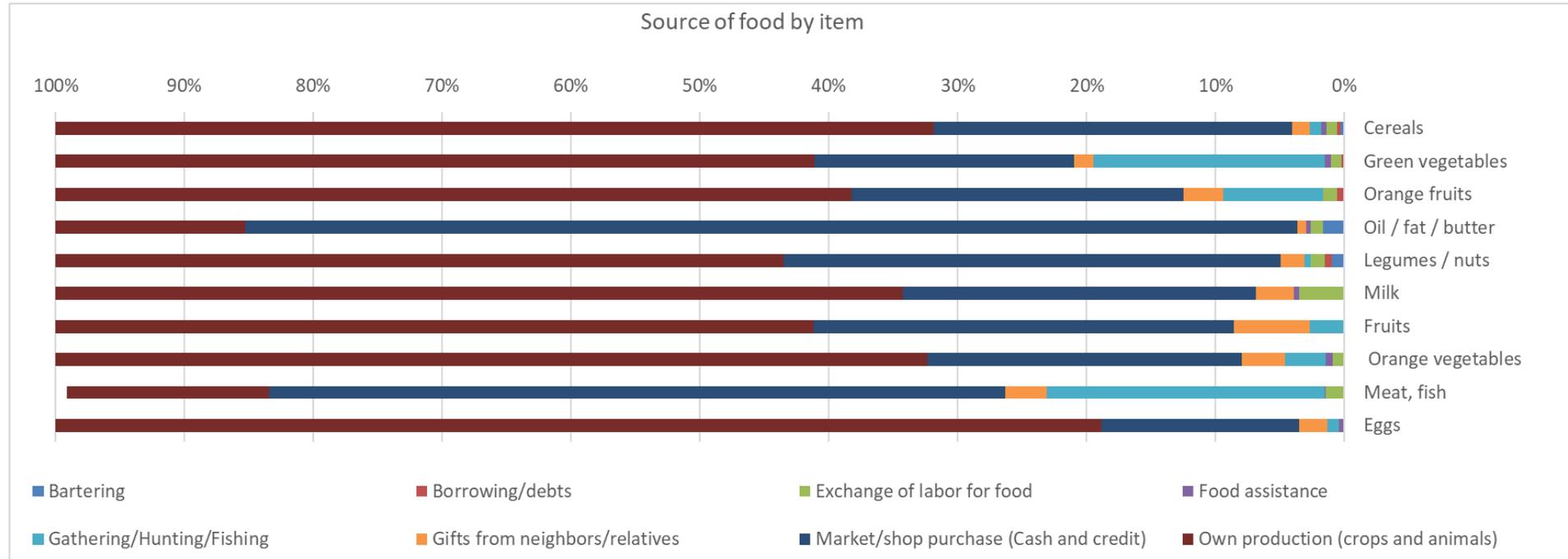
The average consumption of green vegetables is much higher in Wulu county compared to other counties.

Consumed food items

% of population consuming any food item	Cueibet	Ikwoto	Torit	Magwi	Lopa	Wulu	COUNTY
cereals, grains, roots and tubers	82%	88%	96%	95%	95%	84%	90%
greens vegetables?	39%	79%	81%	81%	69%	64%	69%
orange fruits	1%	18%	25%	31%	5%	51%	21%
consume Oil / fat / butter	32%	53%	83%	81%	74%	62%	64%
consume legumes/nuts (beans, cowpeas, peanuts, lentils, nut)	62%	73%	61%	73%	49%	72%	65%
consume condiments/spices	7%	16%	66%	80%	54%	25%	41%
consume meat and fish?	37%	59%	58%	63%	68%	85%	61%
consume milk and other diary product?	62%	36%	16%	1%	18%	42%	29%
consume fruits?	3%	22%	35%	58%	2%	38%	27%
consume orange vegetables?	29%	21%	41%	59%	4%	35%	32%
consume sugar or sweet?	60%	24%	55%	62%	29%	85%	52%
consume eggs	6%	7%	7%	18%	6%	43%	14%

Most of the interviewed people assume to mostly consume cereals, grains, roots and tubers as well as green vegetables. However, few of the interviewed families also consumed **Eggs**.

From where were the consumed food items got? (5/7)



The food being consumed commonly come from their **own farms or the market**.

The food items got from the markets are the not-grown ones such as cooking oil, butter, meat and fish.

Monthly food scarcity (7/7)

Months with little food	Cueibet	Ikwoto	Torit	Magwi	Lopa	Wulu	COUNTY
January	2%	8%	7%	1%	21%	7%	7%
February	6%	8%	5%	2%	22%	1%	7%
March	10%	12%	4%	4%	34%	1%	11%
April	17%	14%	5%	13%	24%	3%	13%
May	42%	23%	22%	30%	42%	15%	30%
June	68%	44%	44%	53%	51%	30%	50%
July	85%	63%	61%	52%	43%	79%	67%
August	31%	31%	24%	20%	11%	32%	26%
September	1%	14%	9%	7%	1%	4%	6%
October	1%	6%	2%	3%	2%	1%	2%
November	3%	3%	1%	2%	5%	0%	2%
December	0%	2%	1%	3%	7%	0%	2%

June (44%) and July (60%) are often the months when stores start to run out of food supplies. So, in these months families face food scarcity, while when the harvest season starts in September the level of food-scarcity decrease.

HEALTH, NUTRITION & WASH



Pre and Post-natal care (1/9)

Pre and Post Natal care (based on mothers of U3 years children)	Cueibet	Ikwoto	Torit	Magwi	Lopa	Wulu	COUNTY
% who visited any doctor before delivery	82%	69%	89%	98%	88%	89%	86%
% who was visited in a health facility	68%	53%	72%	92%	63%	62%	69%
% who was visited in a health facility in the first trimester of pregnancy	54%	43%	60%	82%	38%	51%	55%
% assisted by qualified health workers during delivery	38%	41%	52%	71%	34%	49%	47%
% visited in the days/weeks after delivery	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
> more than 1 hour to closest health clinic with qualified obstetrician	65%	48%	45%	54%	58%	29%	51%

With this encouraging % of families receiving assistance from qualified health staff during delivery, a decrease in death cases related to maternity can be foreseen especially in Magwi county (71%).

Few Families in Lopa (34%) and Cuibet (38%)s counties received support from professional health workers because there are few health facilities with trained staff

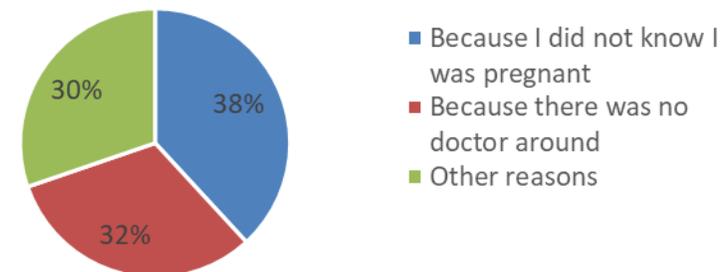
Why not attending ANC in the first trimester (2/9)

Most mothers failed to attend the ANC in the first trimester just because **they are not aware of their pregnancy**. These might be teenagers with no experience.

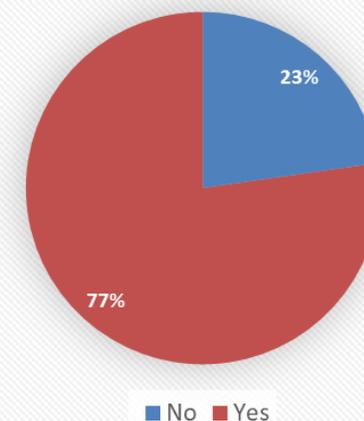
32% avoided ANC if there is no doctor at the health facility.

Mothers are aware of the **importance of breastfeeding right after the delivery** because it is often a session by itself during ANC.

Reasons why antenatal care was sought only after the 1st trimester of pregnancy



Was breastfeeding started immediately after delivery?



How far is the closes health facility (3/9)

Distance to closest health clinic with qualified obstetrician	Cueibet	Ikwoto	Torit	Magwi	Lopa	Wulu	COUNTY
between 30 minutes and 1 hour	22%	14%	31%	31%	18%	29%	24%
Less than 30 minutes away	13%	38%	24%	15%	24%	42%	25%
between 1 hour and 2 hours	27%	23%	21%	30%	15%	22%	24%
More than 4 hours	14%	11%	11%	8%	11%	1%	10%
between 2 and 4 hours	24%	14%	13%	16%	32%	6%	18%
> more than 1 hour to closest health clinic with qualified obstetrician	65%	48%	45%	54%	58%	29%	51%

Most **health facilities** are more than one hour away from were people live, with the only exception of Wulu where they are closer

Vaccination (4/9)

Vaccinations (U3 babies)	Cueibet	Ikwoto	Torit	Magwi	Lopa	Wulu	COUNTY
% with birth registration	37%	69%	86%	98%	73%	72%	70%
% with any vaccination	54%	73%	87%	93%	83%	76%	76%
% with BCG vaccination for tuberculosis	55%	68%	85%	92%	89%	61%	73%
% with tetanus vaccination	59%	67%	66%	60%	36%	72%	61%
% vaccinated against measles	50%	57%	63%	65%	66%	69%	61%
% vaccinated against pneumonia	24%	40%	44%	37%	24%	54%	37%

76% of U3 children were vaccinated at least in part, and **70%** of them have **birth registration** except in Cueibet where only 37% are. Tetanus (36%) vaccination is less observed in Lopa county

Child vaccination was possible thanks to mothers' efforts by adhering to good healthcare practices and applying the knowledge they gained during awareness campaigns

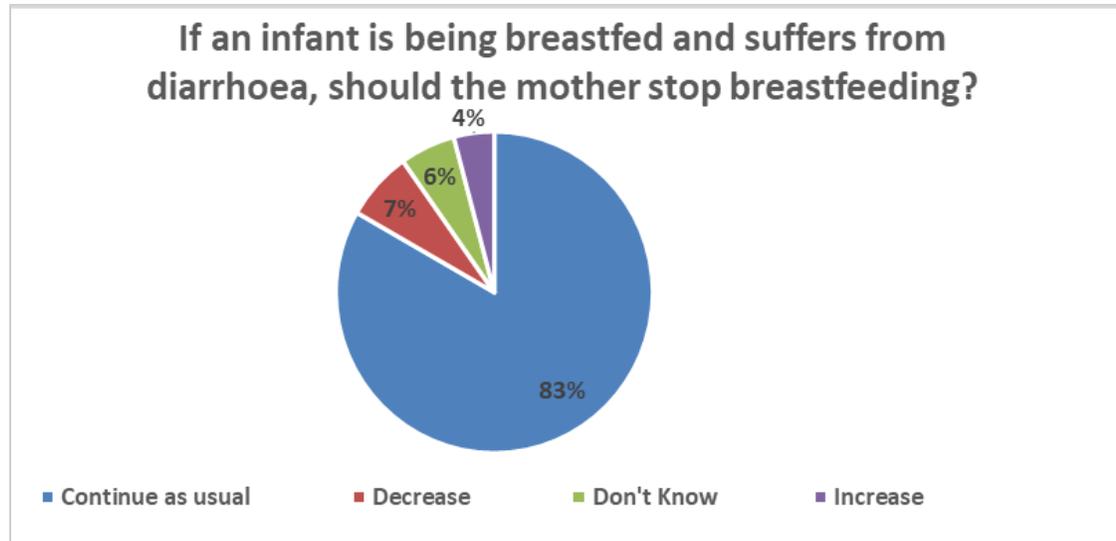
Sickness and Treatment in U3 children (5/9)

Morbidity (U3 years babies)	Cueibet	lkwoto	Torit	Magwi	Lopa	Wulu	COUNTY
Illness in the last 2 weeks	39%	38%	35%	38%	25%	81%	54%
Diarrhoea	12%	28%	10%	9%	21%	4%	8%
Fever/Malaria	37%	61%	61%	59%	54%	4%	22%
Other	1%	12%	5%	14%	18%	1%	3%
% who sought medical advice	68%	88%	94%	94%	91%	87%	85%
% who visited PHC	25%	25%	48%	51%	51%	18%	35%

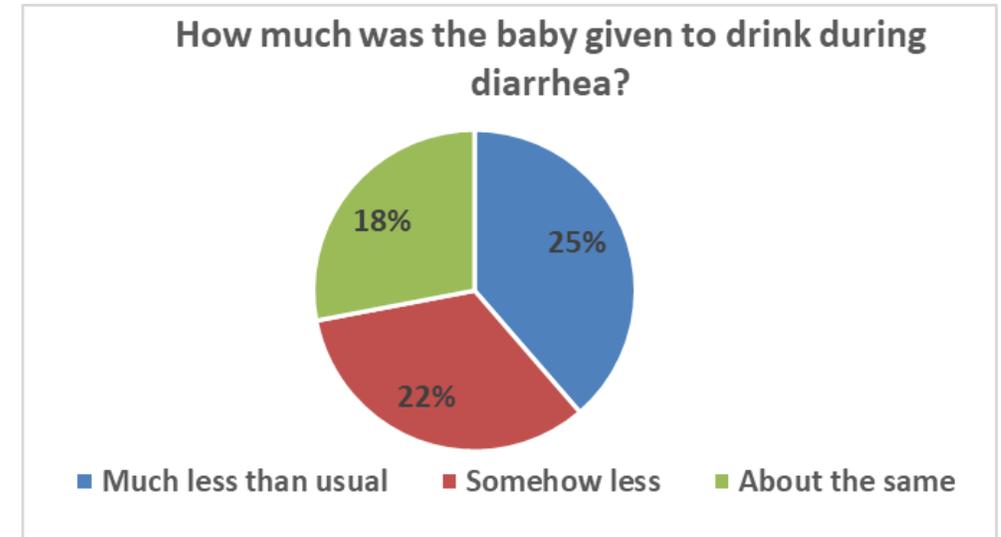
Illnesses are mostly reported in Wulu county (81%), mainly **Malaria and Diarrhea**. 85% sought medical advice.

Despite that there were mosquito nets distributed to the families to have prevented malaria, it (22%) is still reported to be the most common disease in the counties. This is due to people spending time outside, so exposing themselves, in the evening or night.

What to do when the baby has diarrhea? (6/9)



Only few mothers (6%) increase breastfeeding time for their babies when they have diarrhea.



Most of the mothers (25%) also reduce their babies' fluid intake during diarrhea.

Six months treatment and mothers' knowledge about food diversity (7/9)

Less than 50% of the respondents in Ikwoto said that children U3 yrs. received vitamin "A" supplements and deworming treatment.

It is encouraging to see that **mothers are already aware of the value of other food** in relation to their child's health. This means the lead-trained mothers are effectively sharing their knowledge with fellow mothers in the communities to fight malnutrition using the available local products.

Treatment in the last 6 months (U3 years babies)	Cueibet	Ikwoto	Torit	Magwi	Lopa	Wulu	COUNTY
% who received a capsule of vitamin A	35%	45%	64%	62%	63%	53%	52%
% who received any deworming treatment	36%	44%	54%	64%	59%	64%	52%
Sleep under a mosquito net	98%	95%	97%	99%	99%	90%	96%

% who report very important for children to consume	who did not participate to trainings	who participated to trainings
sorghum, maize and other cereals	79%	87%
eggs, milk, butter, or meat	86%	82%
beans, groundnuts, or other pulses	79%	77%
fruits	62%	73%
vegetables	62%	72%

Hygiene Practices (8/9)

Most HHS in Magwi county use **pit latrines (75%)** compare to families in Cueibet (5%), Lopa (6%), Wulu (9%) and Ikwoto (24%) who commonly use **open land**.

The high level of hygiene practices employed by the communities is related to the huge amount of health and WASH NGOs' awareness campaigns going on in the counties.

Hygiene practices	Cueibet	Ikwoto	Torit	Magwi	Lopa	Wulu	COUNTY
% who was trained on Hygiene and Cholera prevention	26%	40%	52%	56%	39%	38%	41%
% sweep their compound daily	95%	84%	93%	99%	93%	94%	93%
- among those who received Hygiene trainings	97%	95%	94%	99%	99%	97%	97%
% who covers drinking water	81%	54%	73%	73%	70%	75%	71%
- among those who received Hygiene trainings	91%	76%	81%	80%	86%	88%	83%
% who uses soap	77%	66%	82%	88%	72%	95%	80%
- among those who received Hygiene trainings	93%	78%	84%	87%	83%	95%	86%
% of people who washes their hands regularly	85%	79%	94%	98%	77%	91%	87%
- among those who received Hygiene trainings	94%	97%	97%	99%	85%	93%	95%
% who wash their hands at least twice	39%	36%	31%	12%	56%	48%	37%
- among those who received Hygiene trainings	21%	23%	21%	10%	42%	54%	26%
% who use toilets	5%	24%	35%	75%	6%	9%	25%
- among those who received Hygiene trainings	8%	33%	39%	81%	10%	12%	35%

Accessibility to Water (9/9)

Water access and source	Cueibet	Ikwoto	Torit	Magwi	Lopa	Wulu	COUNTY
Average no. of jerrycans consumed per day	3	7	4	4	4	5	5
Female person responsible for collecting water	91%	93%	89%	95%	96%	75%	90%
% who walks more than 30 minutes to access water	53%	31%	30%	18%	47%	39%	37%
% who spend more than 30 minutes in queue	58%	15%	46%	40%	63%	43%	44%
%with a closer but unfunctioning borehole	10%	25%	20%	14%	56%	19%	22%
% who uses surface water (pond) as source of drinking water	4%	3%	9%	1%	2%	6%	4%
% who uses a river as source of drinking water	11%	32%	48%	50%	20%	8%	28%
% who faces changing water source depending on season	53%	65%	63%	59%	75%	51%	60%

HHS in **Ikwoto** county consumes **7 Jerrycans of water in a day** because most of the water sources are far from where they live.

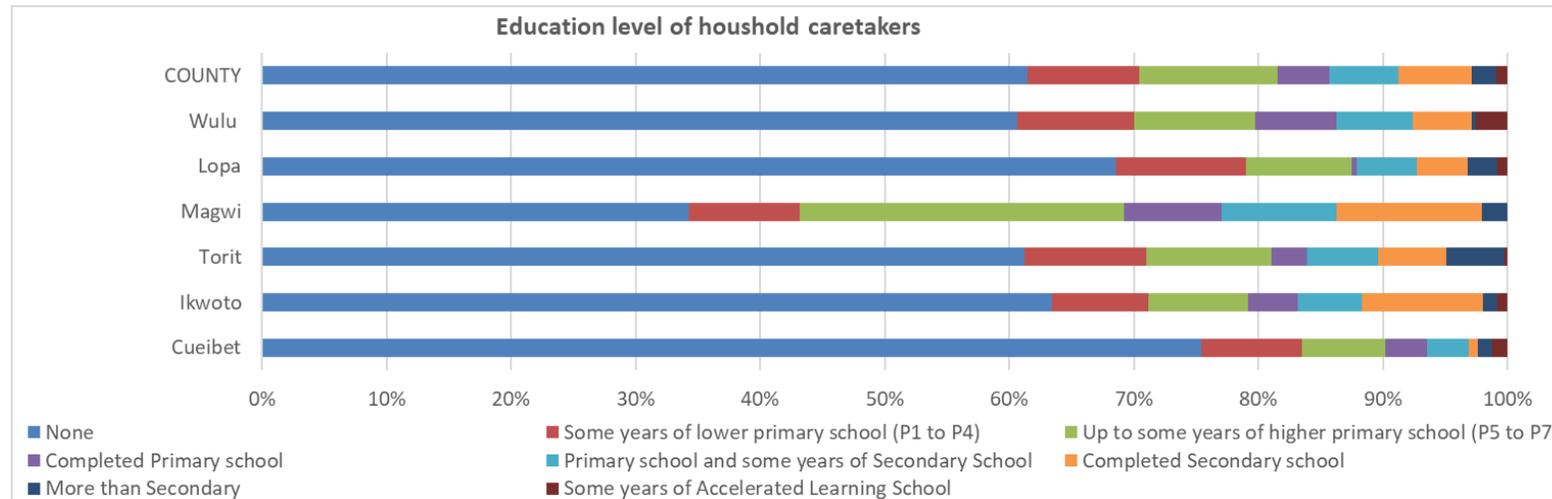
With the presence of few permanent streams in Torit and Magwi counties, the usage of **river water** is higher than in other counties.

Most of the **water sources in these counties are not permanent**, especially in Lopa county. Indeed, the **streams are seasonal** and other sources like boreholes are not stable.

EDUCATION



Education level of household caretakers (1/10)



61% of the HHs' caretakers never went to school and only 11% attended some years of higher primary school (P5 – P7). The % of HHs' caretakers who completed primary and secondary education is insignificant.

This shows a **high level of illiteracy among the HHs caretakers in all the counties, decreasing the likelihood of them encouraging children to attend schools.**

Since most of the Education projects target children, it won't be easy to fight illiteracy in adults. Therefore, it is needed to establish adult accelerated learning schools to reduce illiteracy.

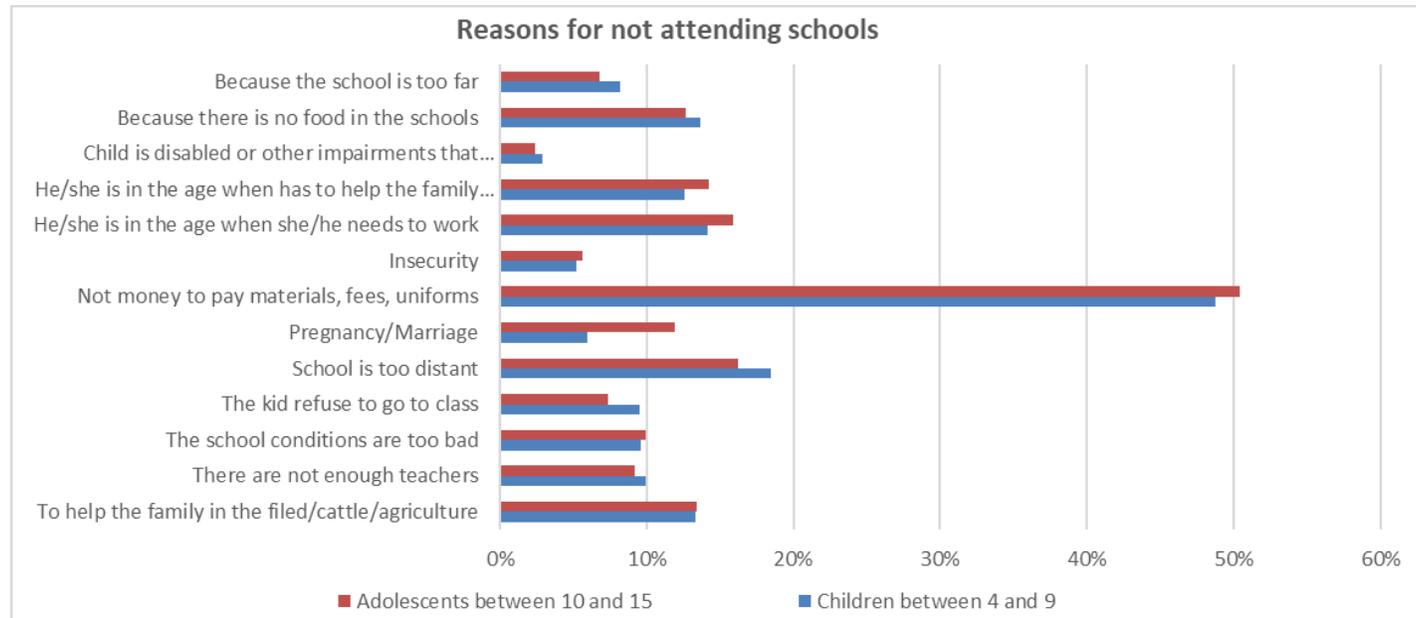
School enrolment (2/10)

Primary Education "demand"	Cueibet	Ikwoto	Torit	Magwi	Lopa	Wulu	COUNTY
Children (4 to 9 years) school enrollment	51%	55%	63%	76%	73%	77%	64%
- of which attending regularly	35%	28%	52%	62%	56%	62%	47%
Adolescents (10 to 15years) school enrollment	56%	69%	73%	92%	80%	80%	74%
- of which attending regularly	39%	38%	59%	74%	63%	60%	54%

Adolescents are the highest percentage of school-enrolled people (74%), with 54% attending lessons regularly in almost all six counties. On the other hand, for 9-years-old children the enrollment rate is 64% of which 54% attend classes regularly.

It is reported a higher enrollment rate as well as regular-attendance rate of adolescents than children of 4-9 yrs of age, even if the difference is not huge.

Why not attending school (3/10)



Lack of cash for buying scholastic materials and uniforms as well as for the payment of school fees hamper most of the children from attending school. Besides that, other reasons are the distance of the schools and the expectation of them employed

To face these issues, there is a need for public awareness on the merits of Education reaching every child regardless of age and gender. Moreover, feeding programs in schools can attract those not attending because of feeding problem.

Children sent back home from school (4/10)

% of HHs reporting children sent back home in the last school term	Cueibet	Ikwoto	Torit	Magwi	Lopa	Wulu	COUNTY
Not enough teachers	19%	17%	28%	21%	41%	46%	28%
Other reasons	14%	26%	23%	24%	17%	16%	20%
It did not happen	59%	60%	56%	62%	58%	42%	56%
As a form of punishment	17%	8%	6%	6%	7%	10%	10%
The student refused to go to classes	7%	5%	2%	2%	10%	4%	5%

28% of the HHs reported that children were sent back home because the **schools did not have enough teachers**, while 20% were sent back due to other reasons. It is very encouraging to note that **only 10%** of the HHs reported a reason **related to disciplinary issues** or lack of interest in attending school

The absence of teachers due to their need to seek for greener pastures, so the lack of their full-time commitment due to uncertain monthly salaries is a huge and very common issue all over the counties.

Cognitive capacity among children enrolled in P4 (5/10)

% of HHs by cognitive capacity among children enrolled in P4	Cueibet	Ikwoto	Torit	Magwi	Lopa	Wulu	COUNTY
Reading basic sentence	42%	52%	40%	39%	42%	61%	46%
Basic reading comprehension	30%	47%	40%	44%	25%	34%	38%
Basic numerical comprehension	63%	80%	56%	67%	64%	33%	59%
Basic numerical skills (additions)	67%	50%	53%	53%	73%	55%	57%

46% of the children were able to **read basic sentences** while **59% have basic numerical comprehension** skills. However, only 38% of them could read basic sentences.

The chart expresses that the school administration needs to put more emphasis on improving the reading skills of the children as this is vital for them during sitting for exams. If this is not addressed, the performance of children during national examinations will be poor.

Main language spoken at home (6/10)

% of HHs main language spoken at home	Cueibet	lkwoto	Torit	Magwi	Lopa	Wulu	COUNTY
Other	0%	87%	72%	21%	98%	38%	64%
Southern Luo / Acholi	7%	1%	15%	77%	0%	27%	23%
Arabic	7%	7%	13%	2%	0%	11%	7%
English	87%	5%	1%	0%	2%	24%	6%

English and Arabic are the **least spoken languages** across the 6 counties, preceded by the **indigenous/local** ones mainly spoken in the rural areas of the counties, where the survey was conducted. For instance, Luo/Acholi is the first language spoken in Magwi county (77%)

Considering that illiteracy is quite high in the communities, English language can only be spoken by educated people and Arabic by those who have lived in town.

Education out of school and parent participation (7/10)

Education out of school and parent participation	Cueibet	Ikwoto	Torit	Magwi	Lopa	Wulu	COUNTY
Pupil has homework	64%	39%	75%	82%	56%	79%	66%
Pupil receive help for homework	21%	22%	31%	41%	16%	51%	31%
Parent know any teacher	50%	61%	70%	73%	78%	76%	67%
Parent attended school meeting (last year)	60%	57%	78%	90%	57%	82%	72%

It is very encouraging that last year **parents attended school meetings** to discuss various issues regarding performance improvements in the schools as well as get information regarding their children's behaviours.

It is also good that pupils have **homework** to keep them busy after school so that they don't engage in unorthodox behaviour.

Since most of the HHs' caretakers are illiterate, **few children (31%) get support** and guidance from their parents when working on their home assignments.

Primary Education Supply (8/10)

Primary Education supply II (school rehabilitation, closest school not functioning and reason)	Cueibet	Ikwoto	Torit	Magwi	Lopa	Wulu	COUNTY
Improvement works made recently in the school	30%	25%	28%	41%	37%	47%	34%
Closer school not operating	19%	29%	19%	18%	8%	26%	20%
reason not operating - no teachers	49%	23%	51%	25%	55%	84%	46%
reason not operating - other reasons	21%	71%	13%	26%	40%	3%	31%
reasons not operating - school damaged	30%	6%	37%	49%	5%	13%	23%

Across the 6 counties, **46% of the schools are not operational due to a lack of teaching staff** although improvements were made recently. 31% pointed at other reasons for non-operations schools, such as **insecurity or lack of furniture**

School distance and grade offered (9/10)

Primary Education supply (distance from closest school, grades offered, school rehabilitation, closest school not functioning and reason)	Cueibet	Ikwoto	Torit	Magwi	Lopa	Wulu	COUNTY
% of HHs with a school at less than 30-minute walk	52%	83%	60%	73%	82%	67%	68%
Only P1 to P3	7%	8%	7%	2%	7%	23%	9%
Up to P4	9%	7%	11%	1%	6%	4%	6%
Up to P5	7%	7%	6%	6%	10%	12%	8%
Up to P6	9%	4%	10%	7%	18%	10%	9%
Up to P7	8%	4%	6%	13%	9%	14%	8%
Up to P8	60%	63%	55%	67%	50%	34%	56%
P8 and some secondary	0%	7%	5%	3%	2%	3%	3%
with nursery	20%	60%	57%	57%	31%	32%	44%

Most of the **families live close to the schools**, less than half an hour's walk. This means there are **primary schools in most of the boma**.

Schools offering Secondary Education are normally found in the counties headquarters and in some Payams.

There are **few nursery schools** offered in Cueibet, Lopa and Wulu counties as opposed to other counties.

It seems there are very **few secondary schools in Cueibet** as none of the interviewed families acknowledges it.

Inclusion of girls and children with disabilities in school (10/10)

Attitude toward inclusive education	Cueibet	Ikwoto	Torit	Magwi	Lopa	Wulu	COUNTY
education for boys is equally important as education for girls	64%	92%	88%	79%	0%	0%	0%
education for children is equally important as education for children with Disabilities	55%	88%	79%	72%	0%	0%	0%

The data shows that **boys and girls have equal access to school** as well as **children with disabilities**. This can be seen as a result of the ongoing awareness campaign related to girl-child education in the communities

PROTECTION



Children's Vulnerability (1/8)

% of HHs with vulnerable children	Cueibet	Ikwoto	Torit	Magwi	Lopa	Wulu	COUNTY
There are no vulnerable children	33%	48%	43%	44%	54%	23%	41%
Orphans	41%	33%	24%	25%	20%	47%	32%
Children far from their parents	39%	20%	18%	17%	19%	34%	25%
Children forcibly separated from their family members	11%	3%	6%	4%	5%	4%	6%
Children head of household	8%	11%	3%	1%	9%	2%	6%
Children victims of sexual or other severe abuses	1%	1%	2%	0%	2%	3%	1%
Children formerly involved in criminal/war activities	5%	0%	1%	0%	0%	3%	2%
Special children	4%	2%	4%	3%	7%	9%	4%
Working Children	7%	5%	3%	0%	7%	7%	5%

Orphans (32%) and distanced children (25%) **are the most vulnerable** ones in the communities, especially in Wulu and Cueibet counties, The latter are far away from their parents thus they consider themselves orphans.

Children with special cases are not much vulnerable because their parents look after them. This means being disabled with a family is better than being an able person without parents.

Children victims of sexual abuses and those **involved in war activities** are usually supported by NGOs implementing protection projects and the UN agencies if the cases are promptly and correctly reported.

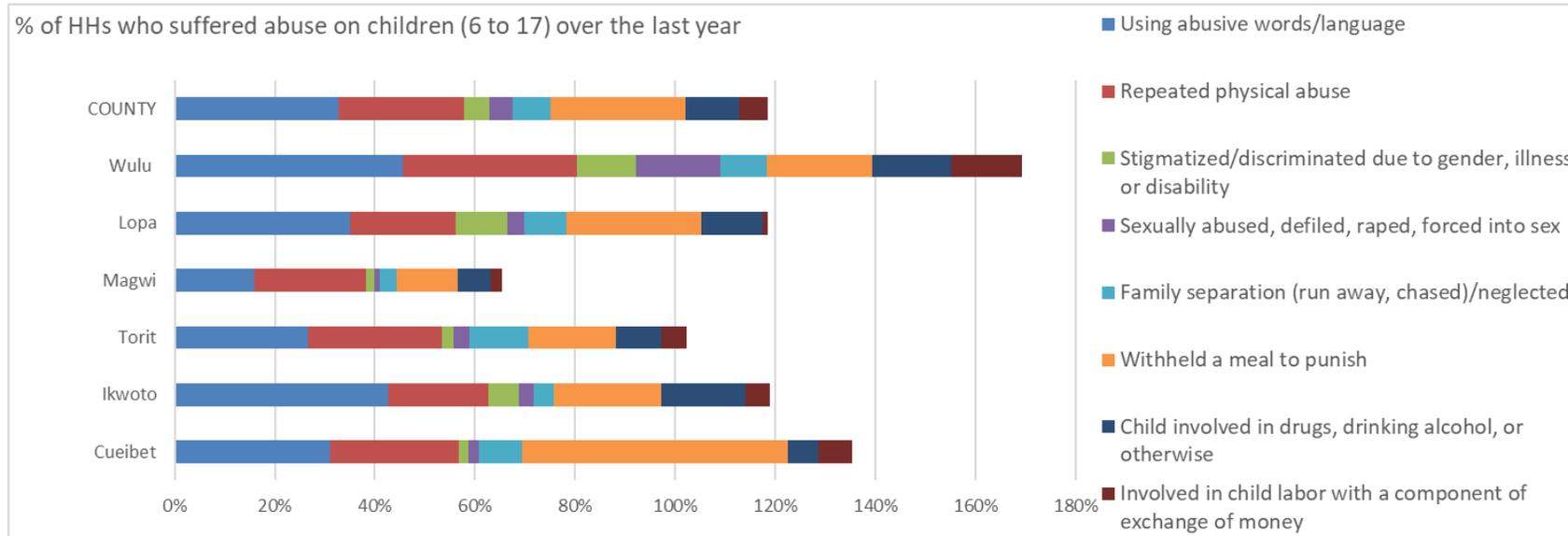
Causes of vulnerability (2/8)

Reasons for child vulnerability	Cueibet	Ikwoto	Torit	Magwi	Lopa	Wulu	COUNTY
Death of parents	59%	59%	44%	52%	51%	66%	56%
Conflicts	26%	15%	12%	9%	10%	13%	15%
Divorce	31%	9%	9%	7%	9%	23%	16%
Need to move of location	6%	9%	12%	9%	16%	23%	12%
Kidnapping	1%	1%	3%	1%	1%	1%	2%
Ignorance	6%	17%	8%	4%	24%	6%	9%
Customs	13%	2%	4%	1%	3%	4%	5%

Since orphans are the most vulnerable children, the **death of the parents** is mentioned to be the major cause of the vulnerability.

Living without parents is particularly difficult for children because they are missing the basic support, help, advice and above all love.

HHs who suffered abuse at the age of 6-17 (3/8)



33% of HHs reported having used **abusive language towards children** between the ages of 6 – 17, while **25%** reported **repeated physical abuse** and **27%** **deprived children of food** as a means of punishment.

Abusive behaviours towards children are so frequent since they are a **habit** in some communities. Therefore, parents/guardians should refrain from such habits because it passes from generation to generation, which will strengthen the children’s bad conduct at home and outside.

Referral mechanism for abuses (4/8)

% of HHs by referral paths in case of child abuse or violence	Cueibet	Ikwoto	Torit	Magwi	Lopa	Wulu	COUNTY
Nobody	58%	44%	43%	49%	67%	49%	51%
Talk to neighbor/family only	5%	18%	10%	13%	4%	2%	9%
Negotiate with offender	1%	17%	22%	21%	15%	1%	13%
Report to community leader	12%	9%	22%	17%	8%	8%	13%

Most of the children being abused **don't report** them to anybody (51%). However, some tried to negotiate (13%) with the offenders and some referred the case to the Community leader (13%) to find a solution.

The data shows that almost half of the abused children don't denounce it because they **aren't aware of where and how to report cases**. Therefore, sensitization is in demand.

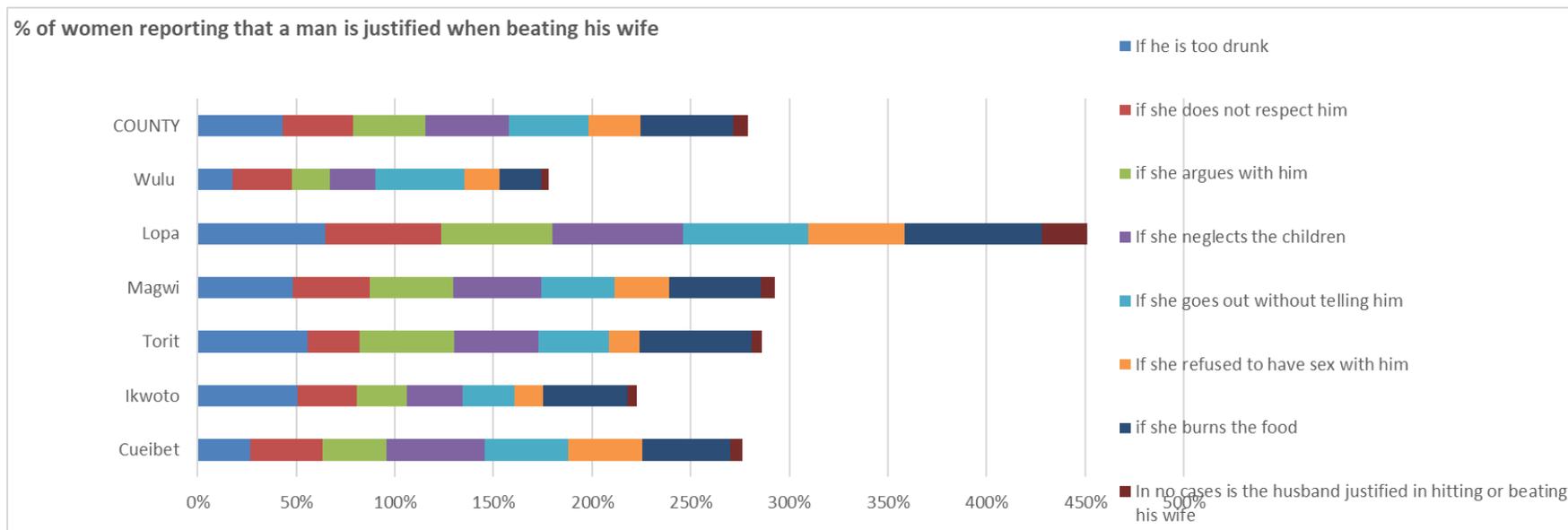
Threats faced by women and girls (5/8)

% of HHs reporting threats to women (and types)	Cueibet	Ikwoto	Torit	Magwi	Lopa	Wulu	COUNTY
Presence of specific threats to women and girls	49%	50%	37%	38%	69%	69%	51%
Domestic violence	16%	23%	12%	21%	47%	23%	22%
Physical assault / beating	21%	31%	15%	16%	57%	22%	26%
Forced marriage	43%	35%	24%	12%	45%	45%	34%
Rape	20%	16%	10%	9%	7%	37%	17%
Denied resources /opportunities / services	10%	15%	2%	3%	15%	7%	9%
Sexual exploitation	5%	6%	4%	9%	3%	18%	7%
Sexual assault	13%	13%	4%	7%	10%	16%	11%
Psychological / emotional abuse	11%	13%	5%	4%	18%	11%	10%

The commonly reported threats are **forced marriage, physical assaults and domestic violence**, especially in Lopa and Wulu counties.

Although some of the threats such as sexual exploitation and denying resources are lowly reported, **all the listed ones are active in all the counties**. Thus, there is a very high need for protection projects to eradicate the cases, with more attention on Wulu, Lopa and Ikwoto counties.

Why women are beaten (6/8)



Usually, a man beats a woman if the food is burnt, when he is drunk and/or when the woman neglects the children.

The abuses are more registered in Lopa county than in other counties.

Lack of knowledge and adaptation to bad habits are actually the causes of men's brutal actions toward women. Therefore, massive awareness is necessary to reduce the cases



Social-economic condition of the families led by women (7/8)

Food security, associationism and participation of female headed families		Female-sustained family	Non female sustained family
Food consumption	acceptable	30%	45%
	borderline	32%	38%
	poor	38%	18%
Member of a decision making / public bodies	No particular role	53%	41%
	Teacher	10%	16%
	Nyampara or Mukungu	7%	15%
	Sector leader	9%	11%
	Landlord	7%	7%
	Administrative authority	16%	13%
Direct contact with leaders	Chairman or committee member of informal farmer group	5%	6%
	Nyampara or Mukungu	19%	29%
	Sector leader	15%	17%
	Administrative authority	22%	27%
	Landlord	13%	12%
	Chairman of farmer groups supported by NGO	9%	7%
	Chairman of informal farmer groups	8%	10%
Opinion leader	19%	16%	
Participation	Attended public meeting	82%	91%

Households headed by females have a **Poor Food Consumption Score** compared to the ones sustained by males.

More than half of the interviewed population pointed out that **females leading HHS have no particular role in the community**. But they have almost the same membership in the informal farmers' group as well as participation in the public meeting.

Continuation of the social economic condition (8/8)

Humanitarian support	Agricultural inputs i.e. seeds and or tools	26%	35%
	Health /medicines	18%	27%
	Food in the Schools	19%	17%
	Nutrition (e.g. Blanket supplementary feeding, etc)	15%	25%
	Food distribution or food in exchange for work	20%	22%
	Veterinary service	5%	6%
	Non Food Items (kitchen sets, blankets, Khanga)	9%	9%
	Advise from extension service	6%	4%
	Cash and or cash in exchange for work	7%	10%
	Fishing gear	7%	4%
	School fees /uniforms	2%	5%
Associationism	Informal group of farmers	24%	36%
	Farmer group supported by NGO	17%	26%
	Village Saving and Loan Association (VSLA)/ Credit and Saving Group	8%	8%
	Cooperative/SME	7%	11%
	Women group; Church group; Self-help group; Community-based organization, Youth group Health	11%	10%
	Others	2%	2%
	Common Interest group/Seed Multiplication group	2%	5%
Income Generation Association group (IGA)	3%	2%	
Asset Security	Assets under dispute	9%	10%

HHs under the responsibility of females lag behind in both humanitarian support and participation in associations.

However, in asset security, their challenge is almost the same as for the HHs whose decision-maker is a man.

AGRICULTURE



Agriculture (1/20)

% of HHs	Cueibet	Ikwoto	Torit	Magwi	Lopa	Wulu	COUNTY
Cultivating land	86%	98%	89%	96%	94%	99%	93%
Average # of plots of land owned	4.5	2.2	3.3	3.5	2.6	5.9	3.7
Cultivating all plots owned	63%	84%	94%	91%	93%	81%	83%
Given some plots to others to use	10%	7%	3%	3%	2%	3%	5%
Not using some plots of land	27%	10%	3%	6%	5%	17%	12%
reason for not using some plots of land: not enough human power	47%	28%	0%	0%	11%	84%	47%
Living more than 30 minutes away from the family cultivated fields	19%	31%	35%	23%	55%	4%	27%
Number of people contributing to cultivation	4.1	3.1	2.9	3.1	2.9	9.5	4.2

More than 90% of the families have land for cultivation, an average of 3.7 own the land and 83% use all the owned plots.

Even if there are many HHs members active in cultivation, human power is still the main reason for not cultivating some plots. This shows that not all the employed HHs are involved in agricultural activities.

Families in Ikwoto county share the land with others outside their families. This meant that they understood different ways of fighting food insecurity and are aware of the importance of a collective effort to eliminate food insecurity in the community.

HHs aware of seed variety (2/20)

Knowledge on seed variety and productivity	Cueibet	Ikwoto	Torit	Magwi	Lopa	Wulu	COUNTY
Aware of seeds variety	54%	39%	50%	54%	30%	34%	44%
Farmers employing prime quality seeds	49%	25%	49%	52%	22%	31%	39%

Out of the **44%** HHs are aware of the seeds variety, 39% employ quality variety in their gardens

Reliance on seeds distributed (source of seeds cultivated)	Cueibet	Ikwoto	Torit	Magwi	Lopa	Wulu	COUNTY
SEEDS - Own stocks	58%	85%	78%	75%	78%	93%	76%
SEEDS - Purchase	44%	44%	58%	60%	26%	40%	46%
SEEDS - Gifts	8%	20%	5%	13%	25%	23%	15%
SEEDS - NGOs	5%	19%	17%	34%	17%	9%	16%

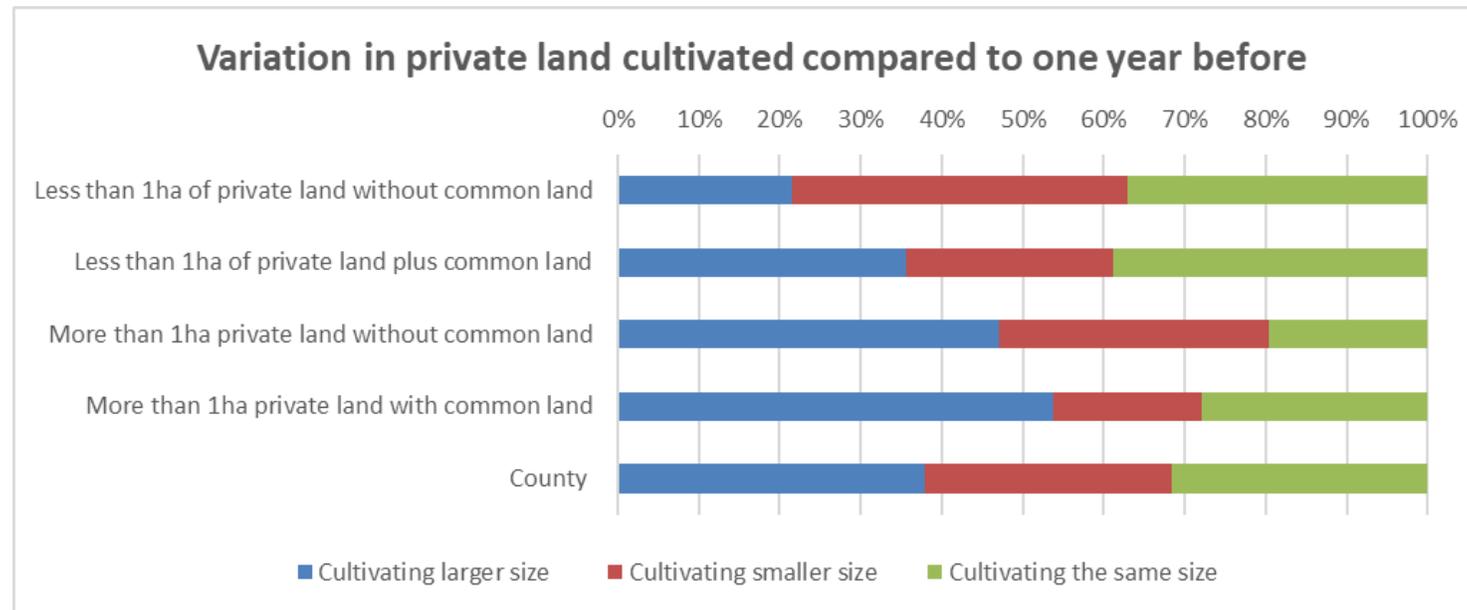
Seeds cultivated are commonly from people's own stocks and from markets.

Common land and private land (3/20)

Family vs Common land	Cueibet	lkwoto	Torit	Magwi	Lopa	Wulu	COUNTY
plots of common land above 1ha	78%	56%	44%	48%	31%	56%	51%
plots of family land above 1ha	61%	30%	36%	50%	17%	67%	44%
plots of common land closer than 15 minutes from home	58%	52%	35%	45%	28%	83%	48%
plots of family land closer than 15 minutes from home	71%	43%	38%	49%	24%	84%	52%
Private land more important	30%	53%	14%	20%	37%	15%	28%
Both private and common land important	35%	28%	49%	50%	38%	26%	38%
Common land is more important	35%	19%	37%	30%	26%	59%	33%

Common cultivation is much **more profitable** than family cultivation especially in Cueibet county because they don't only benefit from the produces but mainly from the knowledge imparted to them during sessions in the farm.

Variation in the family cultivation (4/20)



Families who are **expanding their cultivation** are those cultivating **above one hectare** of private land, regardless of common cultivation. These are families whose HHs members are active in the cultivation and that are employing labourers in their farms.

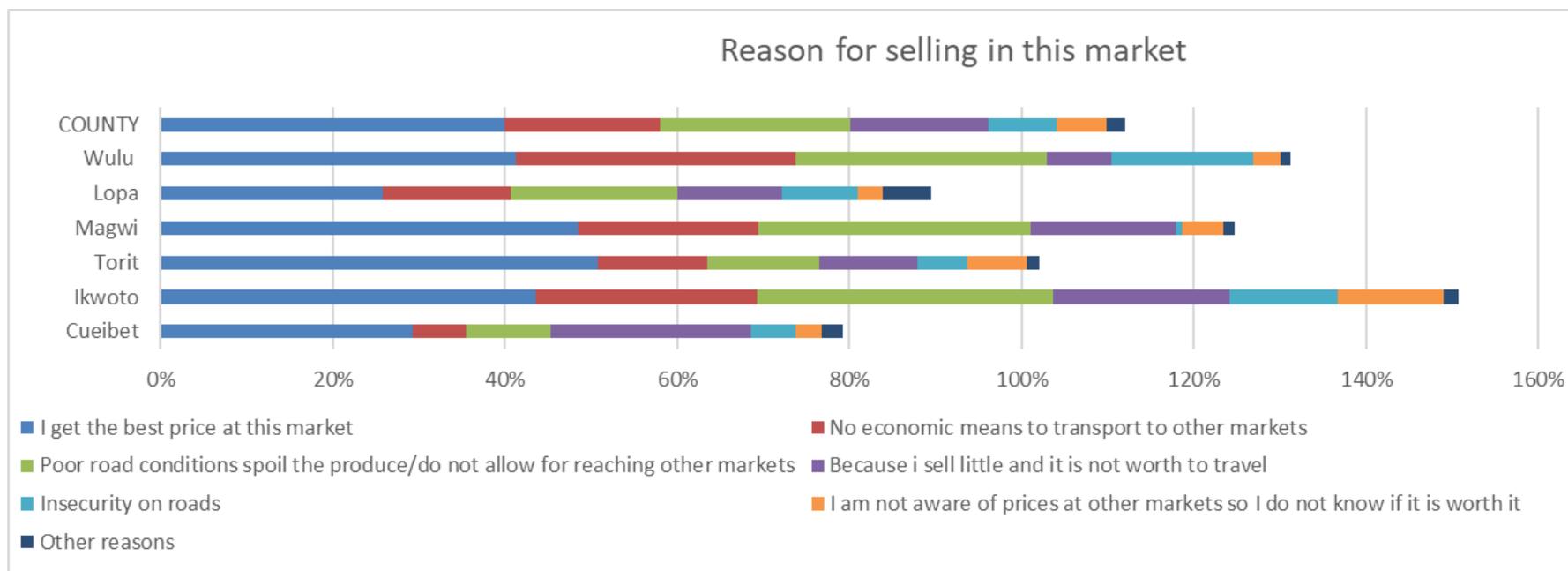
Marketing of the products (5/20)

Market of sale of produce	Cueibet	lkwoto	Torit	Magwi	Lopa	Wulu	COUNTY
You take it to the local market	21%	51%	27%	42%	10%	37%	31%
To community members	35%	22%	28%	26%	30%	44%	31%
I do not sell it out	32%	8%	18%	14%	33%	9%	19%
You take it to a far away market	1%	15%	18%	11%	16%	5%	11%
I do not sell it out	5%	1%	6%	1%	8%	0%	3%
Buyers from local markets come to my area and buy it	5%	1%	3%	4%	1%	4%	3%
Buyers from far away counties come to my area and buy it	0%	1%	0%	3%	0%	1%	1%

Products are mostly sold in the **local market** and to **community members**.

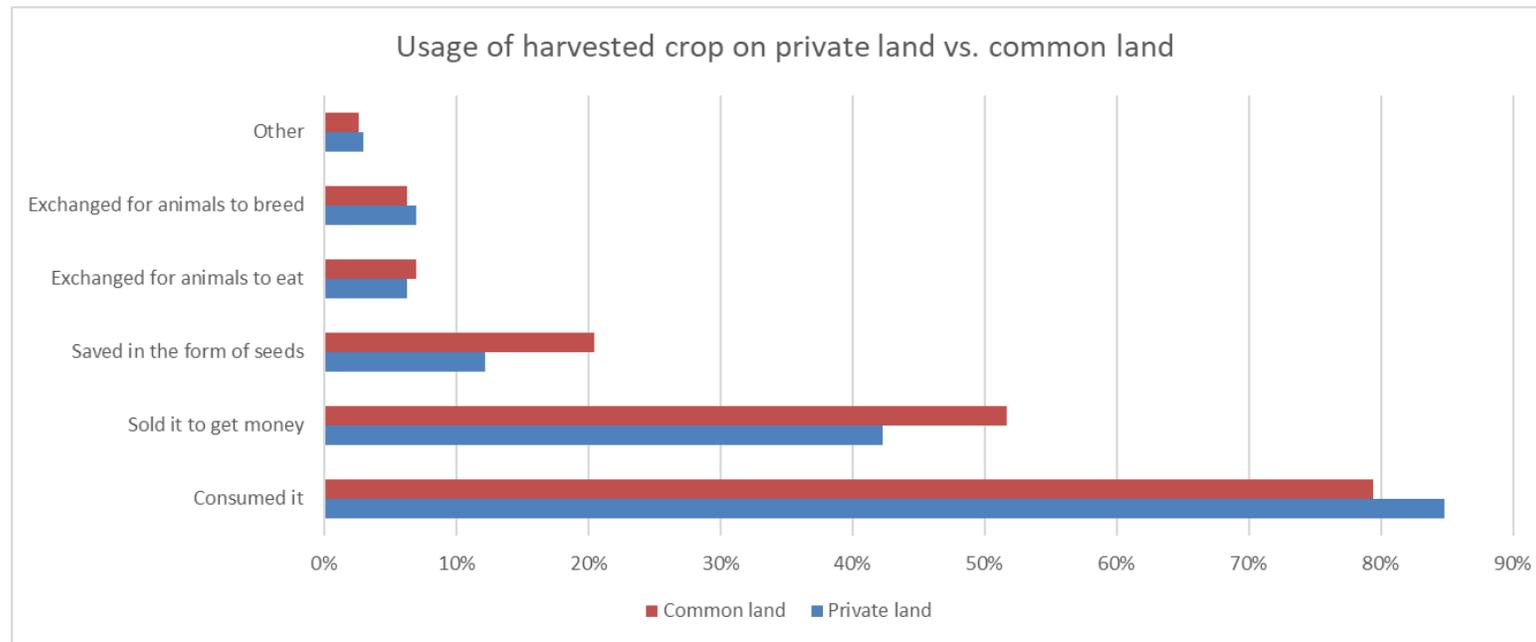
Families in Wulu and Cueibet counties commonly sold their products to community members **in other counties**.

Reasons for choosing these markets (6/20)



The families chose such markets because of the **best prices** compared to other markets. However, poor roads and lack of economic transport forced them to choose where to sell their products.

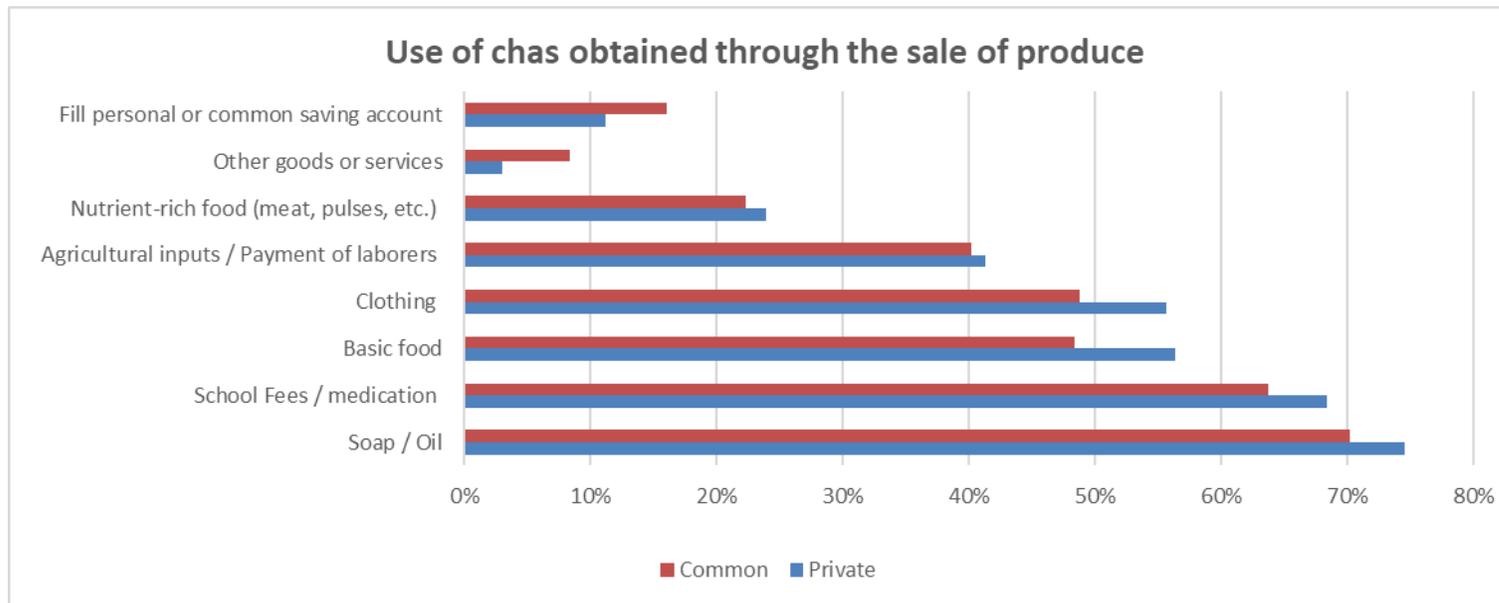
Use of the produces from both private and common cultivation (7/20)



Products from both common and family cultivation are basically **for consumption** as well as for **sale purposes**.

As regards seeds, they are commonly harvested from the products of common lands.

Use of the cash earned by selling products (8/20)



Earning cash helps to solve problems such as the lack of soap/oil, the inability to pay for school fees/ medication and basic food and clothing.

It is significant that **agricultural cash is used for agricultural purposes** such as purchasing the inputs and paying the laborers, creating the basis for reinvestment in agriculture.



Basic inputs origins' (9/20)

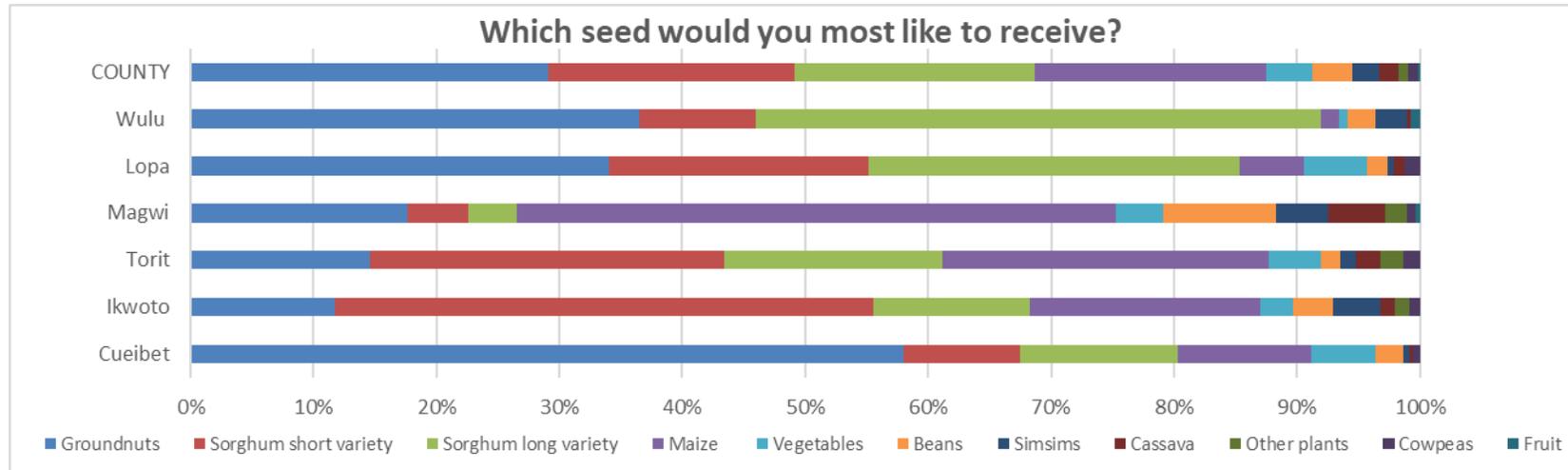
Source of basic agricultural inputs and access to advanced tools for farming	Cueibet	Ikwoto	Torit	Magwi	Lopa	Wulu	COUNTY
Shop in town	58%	93%	94%	91%	49%	65%	76%
From community members	48%	24%	41%	38%	35%	62%	41%
Sellers who pass by	14%	7%	4%	12%	11%	28%	12%
No purchase of inputs or tools/ you produce them by yourself	18%	3%	1%	6%	51%	5%	13%
Making use of advanced tools	40%	7%	32%	36%	44%	57%	35%

Basic inputs are commonly **bought from shops in town and from the community members.**

Lopa County hosts groups of **blacksmiths** who are producing some of the agricultural inputs as most of them (51%) reported not purchasing any tools but making their own.

Families in **Wulu county** tend to use **advanced tools** more than other counties. For instance, they use **ox-ploughs** rented from one of the advanced farmer groups in the county, and **tractors** which are only used by the well-off people because of its high price

Wanted seeds (10/20)



G/nuts, Sorghum (both traditional and modern type) and **Maize** are the most wanted seeds by the communities across the six counties.

The demand for G/nuts is very high in Cueibet counties and sorghum in Ikwoto county.

HHs not familiar with basic agronomic practices (11/20)

Disregard/unawareness of basic agronomic practices	Cueibet	Ikwoto	Torit	Magwi	Lopa	Wulu	COUNTY
Not familiar with any specific planting practice	1%	7%	5%	4%	0%	2%	3%
Not familiar with any specific farming practice	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%
Not familiar with soil & water conservation practice	9%	30%	21%	15%	7%	13%	16%
Burning of bushes for clearing the land	68%	85%	72%	90%	88%	94%	81%

There is a huge need of training on **water and soil conservation** as majority of the families are ignorant about them, mainly in Ikwoto county.

As regards **burning the bushes** as a good practice to clear the land, it is important to make people understand the harmfulness of this activity to the soil which can lead to poor harvest and eventually to food insecurity.

All these concerns can only be solved by implementing FSL projects involving not only awareness campaigns on damage caused by bush burning but also activities to strengthen soil and water conservation technique.

Planting practices (12/20)

% of HHs by PLANTING PRACTICES	Cueibet	lkwoto	Torit	Magwi	Lopa	Wulu	COUNTY
Intercropping	73%	59%	62%	57%	63%	64%	64%
Crop Rotation	54%	43%	49%	59%	56%	73%	55%
Monocropping	36%	37%	25%	40%	41%	20%	33%
Strip cropping	1%	7%	5%	26%	3%	2%	7%
Relay cropping	1%	6%	3%	3%	2%	1%	3%
None of the above	1%	7%	5%	4%	0%	2%	3%
Fallowing (Leaving part of the land to fallow some seasons)	18%	24%	1%	1%	6%	14%	11%

The most popular employed planting practices across the counties are Intercropping (64%) and **crop rotation** (55%).

Since **intercropping** is the most used one, it shows people are aware of its benefits such as its good impact on the soil and **preventing erosion**. Namely, **legumes** prevent direct drops of rain and direct sunshine into the soil which can maintain moisture in the ground.

Cultivation practices (13/20)

% of HHs by CULTIVATION PRACTICES	Cueibet	lkwoto	Torit	Magwi	Lopa	Wulu	COUNTY
Burning of bushes for clearing the land	68%	85%	72%	90%	88%	94%	81%
Bush clearance (before the beginning of the season)	73%	81%	73%	82%	82%	75%	77%
Timely weeding	55%	29%	56%	79%	76%	36%	54%
Timely planting (at the onset)	42%	23%	56%	72%	71%	24%	47%
Timely harvesting (at harvest maturity)	32%	9%	38%	54%	65%	19%	35%
Thinning	24%	30%	12%	31%	49%	14%	26%
Pest and disease control/management	20%	14%	29%	46%	46%	24%	28%
Timely tillage/ploughing (before the beginning of the season)	12%	12%	22%	40%	48%	8%	22%
Gap filling (within 2 weeks after planting)	15%	5%	9%	30%	28%	7%	15%
Primary processing	8%	1%	14%	31%	39%	6%	15%
None of the above	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%

Bush clearance, timely weeding and planting are the commonly employed cultivation practices in the communities.

Gap filling (15%) and primary processing (15%) are the least employed practices.

Conservation practices (14/20)

% of HHs by CONSERVATION PRACTICES	Cueibet	lkwoto	Torit	Magwi	Lopa	Wulu	COUNTY
Terracing	12%	24%	22%	27%	77%	4%	25%
Mulching	75%	27%	39%	55%	19%	79%	50%
Grassing water ways	8%	27%	24%	23%	10%	1%	16%
Cover Cropping	32%	25%	20%	17%	23%	45%	27%
Contour Planting	10%	13%	5%	3%	29%	34%	14%
None of the above	9%	30%	21%	15%	7%	13%	16%
Conservation tillage	6%	7%	3%	3%	2%	7%	5%

Mulching is the most employed conservation practice across the counties, while conservation tillage is less practised.

More emphasis on conservation tillage is required to enrich the farmers with various techniques such as strip, ridge and mulch till systems.

Kind of irrigation employed (15/20)

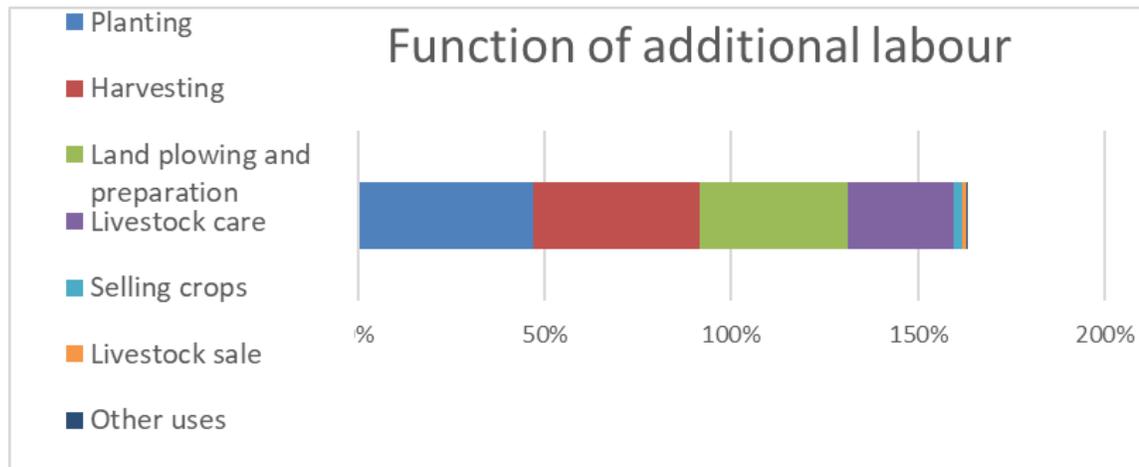
Typr of irrigation	Cueibet	Ikwoto	Torit	Magwi	Lopa	Wulu	COUNTY
Only rain	85%	89%	87%	93%	94%	95%	90%
small irrigation system working during rain season	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%	1%	1%
year-around irrigation	0%	6%	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%

Since most of the crops are grown for consumption, they are often cultivated in large quantities and so they rely on **natural irrigation**. It is also because there are **no modern irrigating tools** like Treadle pumps in the communities to boost irrigation activities.

Because of the food security projects operating in the county, 6% of families in Ikwoto county practice irrigation throughout the year, through techniques such as **channel waterways**.

Hiring laborers (16/20)

% of HHs employing labour beside family members	Cueibet	lkwoto	Torit	Magwi	Lopa	Wulu	COUNTY
No use of labor	57%	21%	32%	37%	17%	73%	40%
Community members, in exchange for food	28%	54%	50%	48%	68%	29%	45%
Community members, on a reciprocity basis	12%	35%	21%	24%	32%	17%	23%
Community members, in exchange for money	13%	16%	20%	46%	19%	7%	20%
Casual Labour (per day)	12%	11%	26%	31%	13%	16%	18%
Other people	1%	3%	3%	2%	1%	3%	2%



50% of families hire labourers in exchange for food.

Planting, harvesting and seasonal land preparation are the moments when labourers-demand is high

Families who did not hire laborers might be those whose HHs members are active in cultivation.

Market orientation (17/20)

% of HH	Cueibet	Ikwoto	Torit	Magwi	Lopa	Wulu	COUNTY
Smallholder not oriented to the market	11%	26%	14%	11%	30%	5%	16%
Smallholder oriented to the market	16%	9%	11%	16%	12%	6%	12%
Larger farmer not oriented to the market	19%	7%	12%	6%	6%	9%	11%
Larger farmer oriented to the market	54%	57%	63%	66%	52%	80%	61%

The data shows that farmers cultivating on large scales do so with the intention to sell most of the products.

Families cultivating on small scale are still market-oriented, mainly the one in Cueibet and Magwi counties.

Groups of people selling/bartering products (18/20)

HHs employ casual laborers and community members in exchange for money, and households with the ability to borrow \$200 worth of loans, as well as those who sell off excess produce, tend to engage in bartering and selling more than others.

On the contrary, people members with disabilities and families practising mono cropping sell/bartered the minimum of their share production.

Farmers practising monocropping might prioritize the products for consumption over selling/bartering since these activities may lead to a depletion of food resulting in a shortage of food in the HH. However, those who are oriented to them tend to upgrade because they have realized the benefits of it.

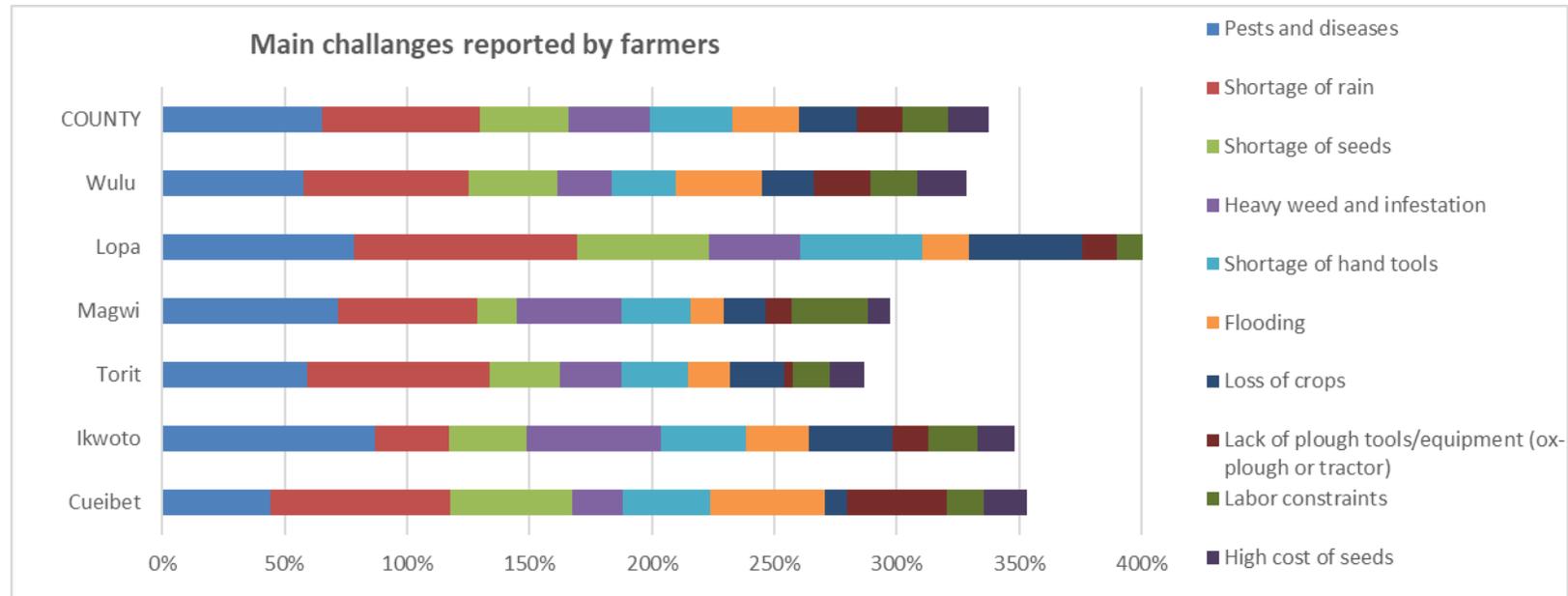
% of produce sold or bartered by groups of farmers	Sold or Bartered
All farmers	16%
Cultivating only one crop	12%
IDP/Returnees	15%
Smallholder (less than 1ha of private land only)	15%
Not associated in any income generation group	14%
Widow or woman with no support	15%
Consuming what obtained with main livelihood activity	15%
Family members with disabilities	13%
Without cattle	16%
With elderly	15%
Hosting orphans	16%
Member of an informal farmer group	17%
Employing causal labour	19%
Not applying agricultural practices (in some of the 3 domains)	18%
With 4 or more plots of land	17%
With more than 1ha of private land	17%
With ability to borrow \$200	18%
Cultivating land in common	17%
Household with acceptable FCS	16%
Employing seeds of prime quality	16%
Employing community members in exchange for money	19%
Bartered what obtained with main livelihood activity	18%
Member of farmer group supported by an NGO	17%
Member of a seed multiplication group	17%
Employing advanced tools	16%
With access to ox-plough	16%

Crops yields (19/20)

The harvest is generally poor because the Kgs harvested is not corresponding to the size of the land cultivated. The farming challenges might be the ones contributing to the unexpected harvest.

Yelds (based on cultivations of at least 1 feddan of land)	Cueibet	kwoto	Torit	Magwi	Lopa	Wulu	COUNTY
Sorghum long variety (feddans planted)	3.2				2.6	5.2	3.7
Sorghum long variety (kilograms harvested)	333.6				174.8	362.5	291.8
Sorghum short variety (feddans planted)	3.8				3.9	2.3	3.6
Sorghum short variety (kilograms harvest)	256.6				149.9	266.4	208.3
Maize (feddans planted)	4.2				1.5	2.2	3.0
Maize (kilograms harvested)	160.5				147.5	129.3	147.1
Simsim (feddans planted)	3.6				1.8	4.2	3.9
Simsim kilograms harvested	676.0				122.9	193.8	298.0
Groundnuts (feddans planted)	3.7				1.7	3.1	3.0
Groundnuts (kilograms harvested)	355.2				119.8	257.5	269.7
Millet (feddans planted)	3.5				4.0	1.4	2.6
Millet (kilograms harvested)	204.3				65.0	105.7	141.2
Cassava (feddans planted)	1.3					1.6	1.6
Cassava (kilograms harvested)	526.3					172.2	239.2
Irish potatoes (feddans planted)	0.7					1.0	0.8
Irish potatoes (kilograms harvested)	356.7					100.0	292.5
Cowpeas (feddans planted)	1.2				1.0	1.1	1.1
Cowpeas (kilograms harvested)	201.0				50.0	109.3	151.2
Beans (feddans planted)	2.1				1.0	2.8	2.6
Beans (kilograms harvested)	146.7				25.0	178.0	170.0

Main farming challenges (20/20)



Pest and disease as well as the **shortage of rain** are the main challenges experienced by families across the counties.

To improve farming conditions, farmers should be encouraged to **fence their farms** to prevent pests' entry. It is also important to **advise reliable solutions** like the boiling of neem tree leaves and other ways to control diseases using local materials.

LIVESTOCK



Livestock production (1/8)

% of HHs	Cueibet	Ikwoto	Torit	Magwi	Lopa	Wulu	COUNTY
Rearing animals	68%	50%	38%	58%	35%	73%	54%
Cattle	41%	27%	8%	5%	20%	24%	22%
Sheep/goats	60%	28%	23%	42%	18%	55%	39%
Ducks/Turkeys/Chickens	31%	30%	20%	38%	16%	29%	28%
Pigs	0%	5%	2%	4%	0%	0%	2%
of which are vaccinated animal	54%	29%	32%	36%	39%	65%	45%

The counties show distinct levels of engagement in **animal husbandry**. especially in Wulu and Cueibet counties.

The most reared animals are **sheep/goats** and the **poultry birds**

Pigs are little reared because most communities dislike them for damaging the farms.

Out of the 54% of families rearing animals in the counties, **42% vaccinate their animals**, with a higher rate registered in Wulu Cueibet counties.

Purpose for rearing animals (2/8)

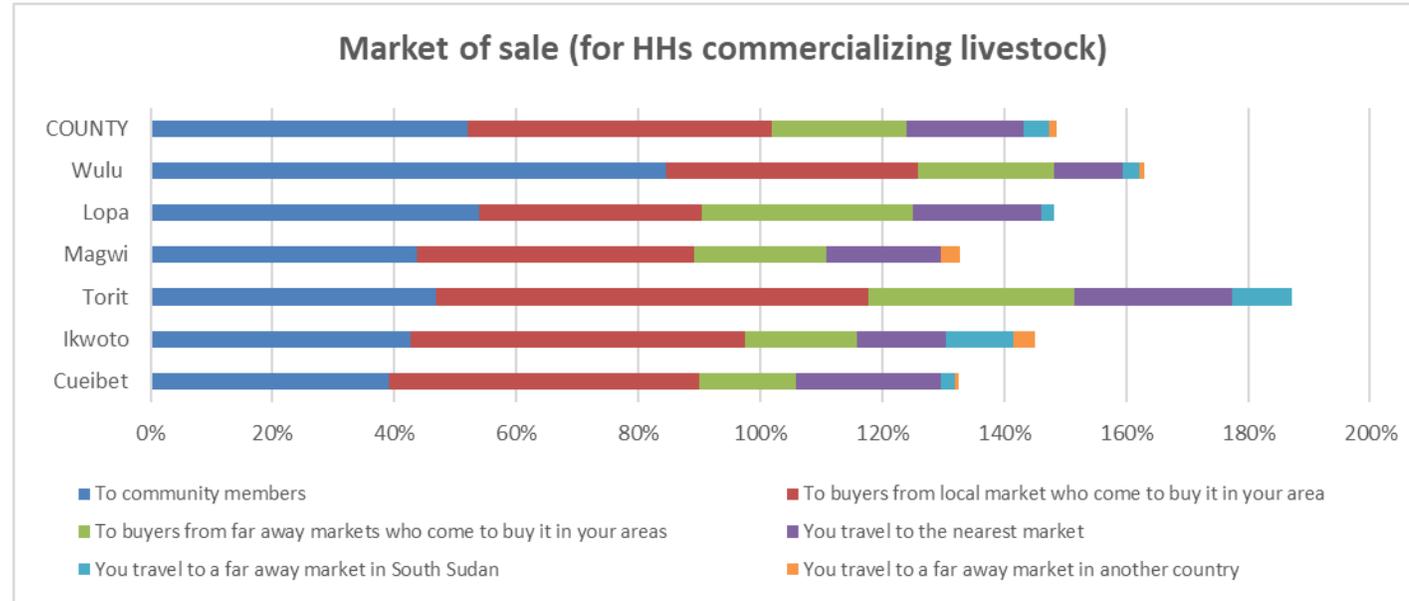
Reason for breeding cattle	Cueibet	Ikwoto	Torit	Magwi	Lopa	Wulu	COUNTY
For marriage	76%	81%	61%	32%	77%	71%	67%
Household consumption	89%	77%	59%	63%	73%	62%	73%
Commercial purpose/for selling	34%	61%	48%	64%	71%	39%	49%
For saving purposes	31%	36%	41%	42%	29%	76%	43%
Draught animals/working purposes	8%	1%	0%	4%	1%	6%	4%

Families rear animals mostly for **consumption purposes** and **pay doweries** for the bridegroom (Marrying purposes).

Opposed to Torit county, families in Cueibet and Wulu keep animals for **working purposes** in order to improve food production and promote food security in society.

Animals reared for **HHs consumption** are basically **poultry birds** because the communities rarely slaughter cattle for just consumption unless for special cases or occasions.

Sale of livestock (3/8)

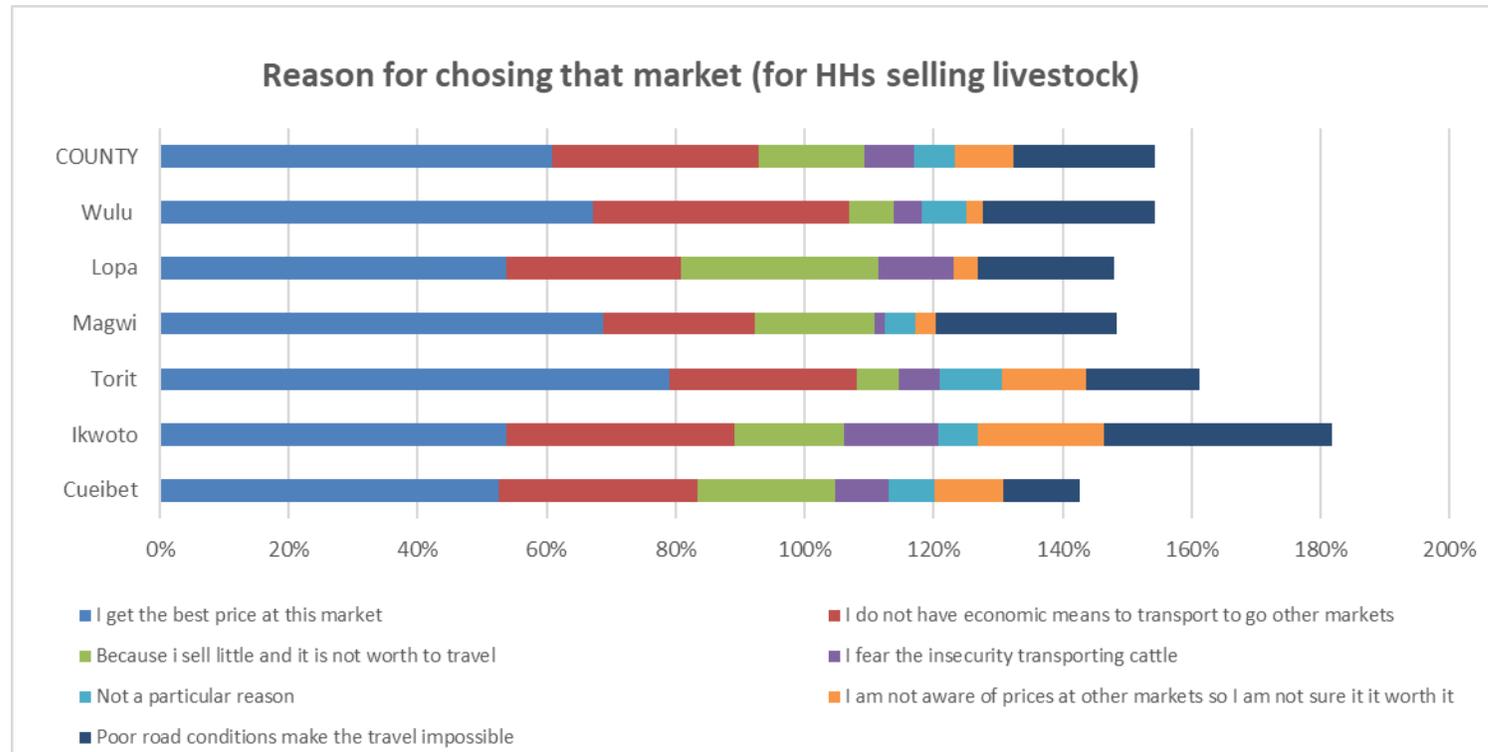


Animals are commonly **sold to community members** (52%)

Torit and Ikwoto counties are leading in selling livestock to the **traders** from the local markets who came to their area.

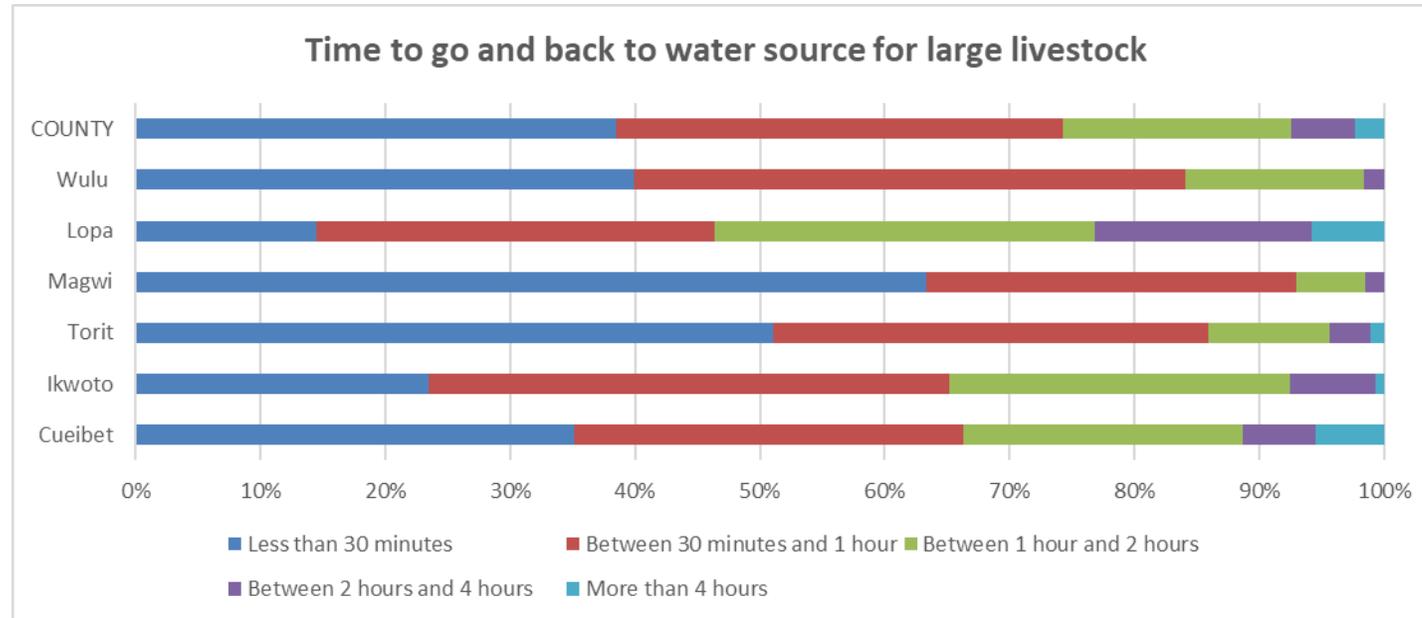
Families in Torit and Cueibet counties **travel to the nearest markets** to sell their animals.

Different markets (4/8)



Most families reported that they select **specific markets** because of the **encouraging prices**. In addition to that, the **lack of economic means of transport** and **poor roads condition** forced them to go to such markets.

Water access for livestock (5/8)



County cattle ranchers have access to water for their animals largely from areas less than half an hour away

Lopa and Ikwoto counties' problems are due to the fact that only a few farmers have access to close water points. This is because these communities lack permanent streams/rivers and boreholes with solar pump systems. This **force pastoralist to migrate** their animals to wetlands like Isohe and Lonyori payams in the dry season



Death of the animals (6/8)

% of HHs reporting animal death	Cueibet	Ikwoto	Torit	Magwi	Lopa	Wulu	COUNTY
Any death of animal due to sickness	76%	87%	74%	79%	83%	78%	79%
Many/very many deaths	40%	33%	20%	15%	33%	68%	37%
Sheep/Goats	63%	32%	45%	63%	34%	58%	52%
Ducks/Turkeys/Chickens	18%	26%	30%	29%	20%	17%	23%
Cattle/Cows	16%	39%	18%	2%	44%	17%	20%
Others	4%	1%	5%	1%	3%	6%	4%
Pigs	0%	2%	1%	5%	0%	1%	1%

79% of the families experienced the death of animal in a large number.

HHs reported death cases for animals as a result of **sickness**. Sheeps and goats are the animals reported to have died the most (52%).

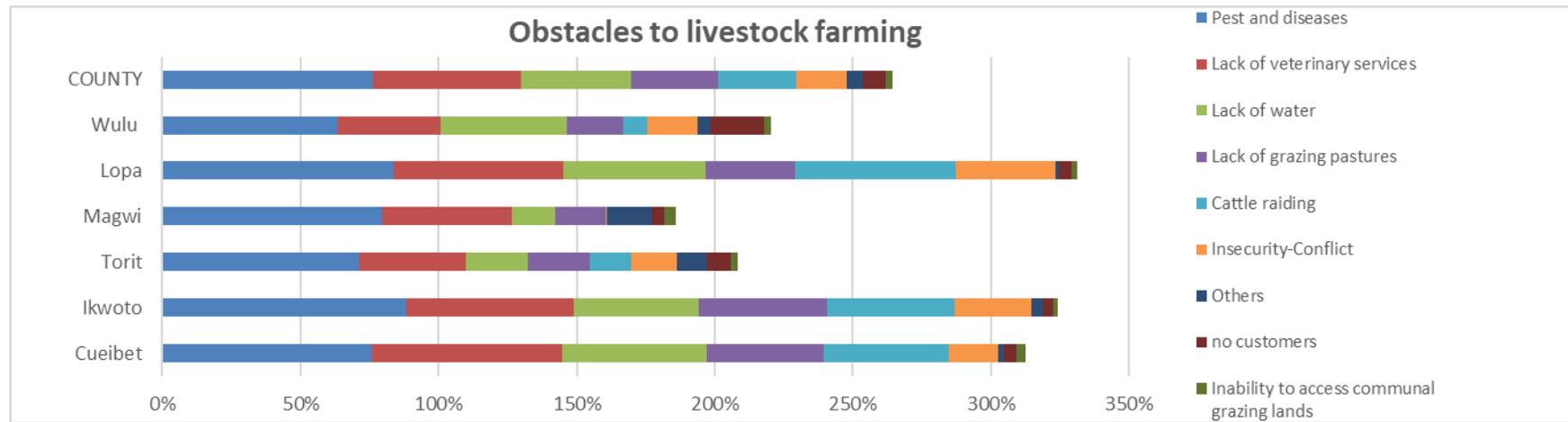
Cases of cattle death are much experienced in Lopa and Ikwoto counties whose cattle were dying on a daily bases

Support received for livestock farming (7/8)

% of HHs by type of support received	Cueibet	lkwoto	Torit	Magwi	Lopa	Wulu	COUNTY
No support	88%	77%	68%	66%	71%	91%	79%
Money/loans	3%	1%	6%	6%	0%	1%	3%
Other kind of support	3%	6%	7%	7%	16%	4%	6%
Inputs for livestock production	7%	12%	18%	15%	12%	4%	10%
Animals	2%	1%	5%	5%	5%	2%	3%

At least there are households in all counties that have received inputs for livestock production, even if they are only 10%.

Challenges for livestock production (8/8)



Pests and diseases, lack of veterinary services and water problems are the main obstacles to livestock keeping across the counties.

Pests and diseases can be controlled if farmers embrace the idea of cost sharing by taking ownership initiative for its sustainability even after the end of the project.

ASSETS, ENERGY & NFIs



House ownership & condition (1/3)

Housing conditions	Cueibet	Ikwoto	Torit	Magwi	Lopa	Wulu	COUNTY
Owned house	75%	92%	93%	97%	92%	95%	90%
Hosted	6%	4%	1%	1%	2%	1%	3%
Renting or working to stay	19%	3%	6%	2%	6%	3%	7%
Safe shelter (may need small repairs)	57%	56%	59%	73%	48%	55%	58%
Unsafe no stable	43%	44%	41%	27%	52%	45%	42%
Without separate room for animals (where it applies)	8%	13%	11%	8%	6%	20%	11%
Cooking in the sleeping/leaving room	63%	60%	39%	19%	77%	27%	48%

90% of the families own the house they are living in, but **42% of the houses are not safe/stable**, especially in Lopa county.

Most HHs seem to have **single rooms** used as a kitchen, bedroom and at the same time living room.

HHS with productive assets (2/3)

- **Malouda/hoe** and **axes** are the common assets owned, while the tractor is owned by none.
- Many families in Wulu and Cueibet counties own **Ox-ploughs** compare to others
- In relation to HHS **utensils**, families prioritize **water containers** and **stoves/kanun** since they are essential assets.
- The FSL projects implemented in the counties might have formed **groups of blacksmiths** in some remote payams to produce stoves and sold them cheaply.

% of HHs with productive assets	Cueibet	Ikwoto	Torit	Magwi	Lopa	Wulu	COUNTY
Malouda (hoe)	74%	92%	95%	97%	87%	93%	89%
Spade/Axe	51%	58%	61%	57%	58%	84%	61%
Cell phone	35%	26%	40%	54%	18%	46%	37%
Engine-run grinding machine less than 30	12%	17%	37%	65%	26%	5%	26%
Grain grinding tool	27%	41%	36%	35%	53%	87%	44%
Fishing kit	16%	8%	11%	5%	5%	46%	15%
Bicycle	9%	9%	12%	10%	4%	43%	14%
Cash/Saving	8%	12%	16%	17%	5%	22%	13%
Motorcycle/vehicle	5%	3%	9%	12%	0%	19%	8%
Wheelbarrow	6%	2%	9%	8%	0%	10%	6%
Electricity	0%	2%	5%	3%	1%	15%	4%
Generator	1%	1%	2%	2%	0%	3%	2%
Ox-plough	19%	4%	0%	5%	0%	22%	9%
Sewing machine	0%	2%	2%	2%	1%	4%	2%
Tractor	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

% of HHs with utensils	Cueibet	Ikwoto	Torit	Magwi	Lopa	Wulu	COUNTY
Beds	42%	31%	53%	59%	21%	92%	49%
Blankets	27%	56%	43%	41%	44%	46%	42%
Water containers	61%	89%	95%	96%	77%	73%	81%
Stove/Kanun	34%	59%	83%	79%	85%	56%	64%
Sponge mattress	43%	32%	51%	62%	13%	54%	43%
Tables/Chairs	44%	30%	50%	71%	10%	90%	49%

The main source of light and cooking fuel (3/3)

Firewood is of great value to the communities as it is used for both cooking and as a source of light at night. Wood is mainly collected from bushes for free, even if someone from the town purchase it.

However, there are some families in Magwi county who use solar energy as a source of light.

What is the main source of light (when is dark) in your household	Cueibet	Ikwooto	Torit	Magwi	Lopa	Wulu	COUNTY
Firewood	79%	76%	52%	23%	85%	90%	67%
Solar energy	6%	15%	18%	32%	5%	0%	13%
Candle/Wax	5%	7%	16%	23%	1%	3%	9%
Lantern	4%	0%	9%	18%	6%	1%	6%
other	7%	0%	3%	4%	3%	1%	3%
Electricity from public grid	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	4%	1%
Bio-Gas	0%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Electricity from generator	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%

What is the main source of cooking fuel?	Cueibet	Ikwooto	Torit	Magwi	Lopa	Wulu	COUNTY
Collecting firewood	93%	87%	67%	75%	100%	94%	85%
Charcoal	3%	8%	30%	22%	0%	0%	11%
Purchase of firewood	4%	3%	1%	1%	0%	5%	3%
(blank)	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%
Other	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Electricity	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Butane - Gas	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Crop residue / leaves	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

ACCESS TO THE MARKET



Market accessibility (1/5)

Some communities rarely go to the market perhaps due to specific conditions other than distance

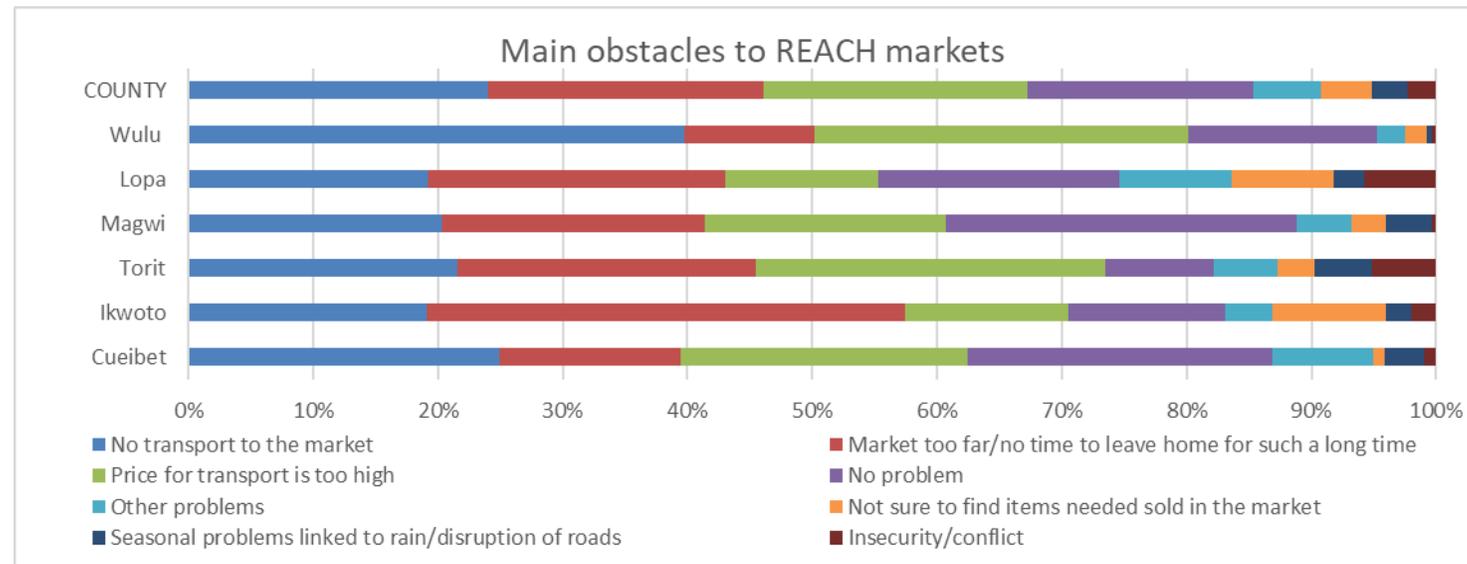
Families used to the market are those from the **urban centres** or living a bit closer to the urban areas, while those in the rural areas rarely go to the market because of its distance.

Families visit the market mainly to buy soap to improve their hygiene, and non-local grown cereal such as rice, paster, wheat flour and etc. and fats to boost their nutrition.

ACCESS TO (CONSUMER) MARKETS	Cueibet	Ikwoto	Torit	Magwi	Lopa	Wulu	COUNTY
2 times or more per week	54%	29%	33%	52%	18%	50%	40%
Once every week	17%	22%	22%	20%	13%	30%	20%
Once every 2 weeks	8%	10%	10%	8%	10%	8%	9%
Once per moth	11%	28%	20%	14%	27%	7%	18%
Only few times per year	10%	12%	15%	5%	33%	5%	13%
hours to reach the market	2	4	4	2	4	2	3

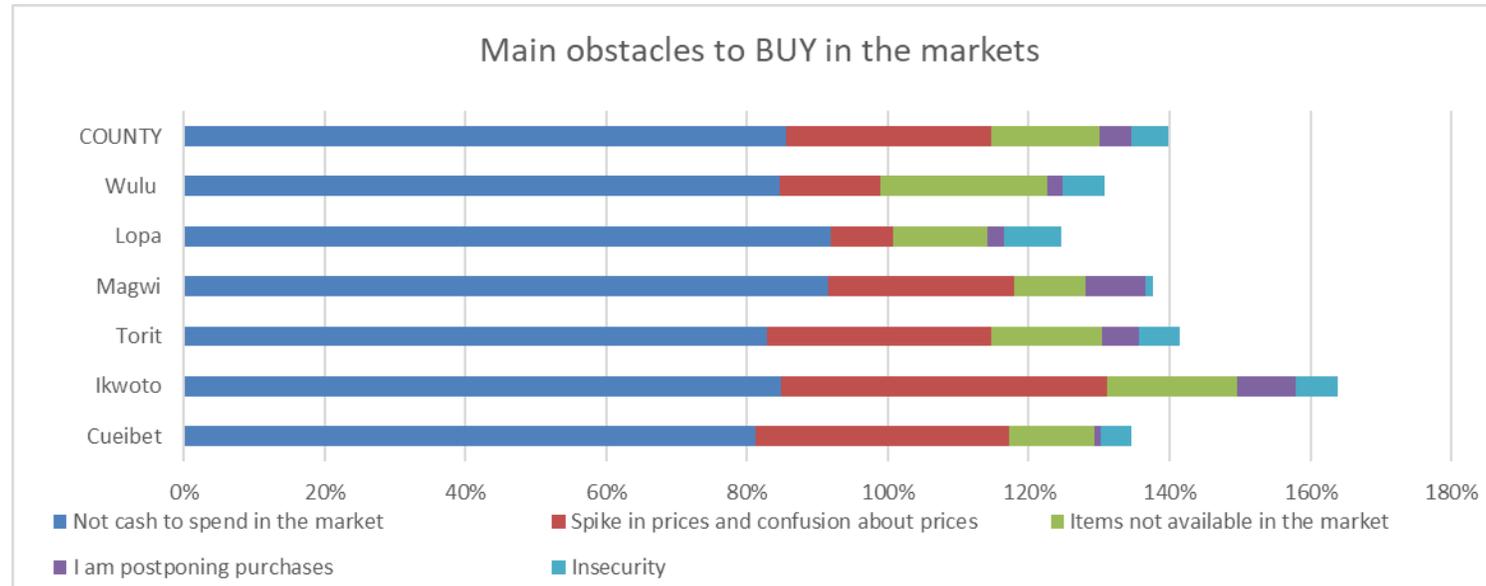
Main items purchased (% ofHHs) by categories of expenses	Cueibet	Ikwoto	Torit	Magwi	Lopa	Wulu	COUNTY
Cereals (Sorghum, maize, rice, wheat, bread)	85%	54%	55%	37%	52%	66%	60%
Oil, fat and butter	15%	35%	54%	67%	38%	24%	38%
All other food items (salt, coffee, tea, etc.)	11%	21%	20%	44%	19%	14%	21%
Sugar, honey, sweets	42%	15%	38%	49%	19%	61%	37%
Meat, fish, eggs and poultry (beef, goat, pork, sheep, game)	17%	21%	28%	35%	25%	28%	25%
Vegetables (pumpkins, okra, green leaves etc)	35%	26%	40%	29%	18%	23%	29%
Pulses (Groundnuts, legumes, sesame, beans etc)	27%	12%	20%	27%	12%	16%	20%
Milk, yoghurt, cheese	16%	9%	6%	2%	8%	5%	8%
Soap	93%	83%	88%	86%	81%	78%	86%
Clothing, shoes	33%	26%	40%	38%	18%	53%	35%
Milling and grinding	14%	13%	30%	58%	29%	27%	27%
Tobacco and Alcohol	10%	21%	12%	8%	23%	15%	14%
Medical expenses, health care	57%	26%	47%	52%	22%	48%	43%
Education, (school fees/uniforms)	40%	15%	43%	64%	20%	32%	36%
Household assets (knives, forks, plates)	14%	29%	24%	15%	25%	18%	21%
Agricultural tools, seeds, Hiring labor	32%	20%	20%	17%	10%	25%	21%
Celebrations, social events, funerals,	3%	15%	16%	9%	19%	5%	11%
Alive animals (cattle, cow, goat/sheep)	10%	4%	3%	1%	4%	9%	5%
Construction, house repair, House Rent	15%	9%	6%	6%	15%	34%	14%

Challenges reaching the market (2/5)



The **market's distance** from household members and **lack of transportation** have hampered market access along with **price inflation**.

Constrain to buying items from the market (3/5)



Lack of cash and the **increasement of prices** in the markets forced most families not to buy some items.

The **nationwide crisis** that resulted in **tripling the prices** of items in the market is registered to be a challenge for shopping. Considering that few HHs earn cash from their livelihood, they can't face such prices.

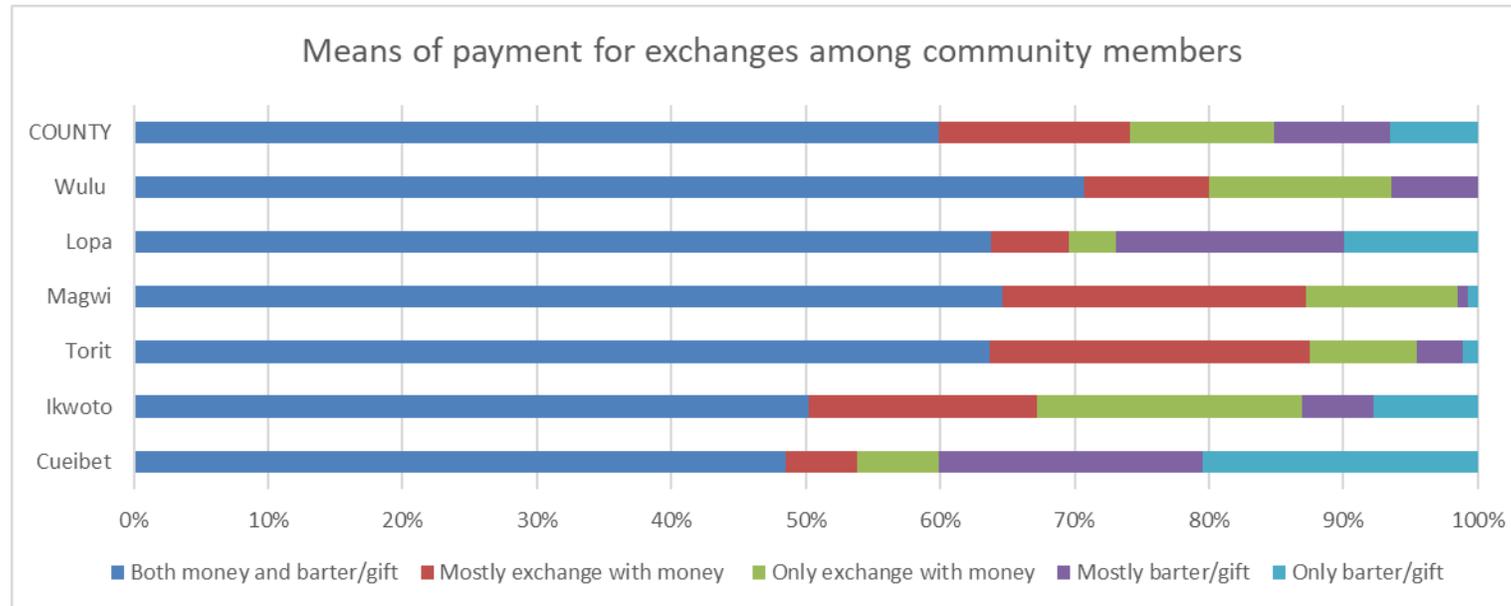


Bartering (4/5)

How often are goods exchanged among neighbors	Cueibet	Ikwoto	Torit	Magwi	Lopa	Wulu	COUNTY
In the last 2 weeks	6%	7%	9%	14%	11%	1%	8%
In the last month	8%	17%	8%	6%	9%	11%	10%
It rarely happens	18%	35%	35%	27%	50%	38%	32%
It never happens	68%	41%	47%	53%	30%	49%	50%

Although it **rarely happens**, bartering is practised by communities across the counties.

Means of payment (5/5)



Both **cash and bartering** are the main **means of payment** among communities in the counties.

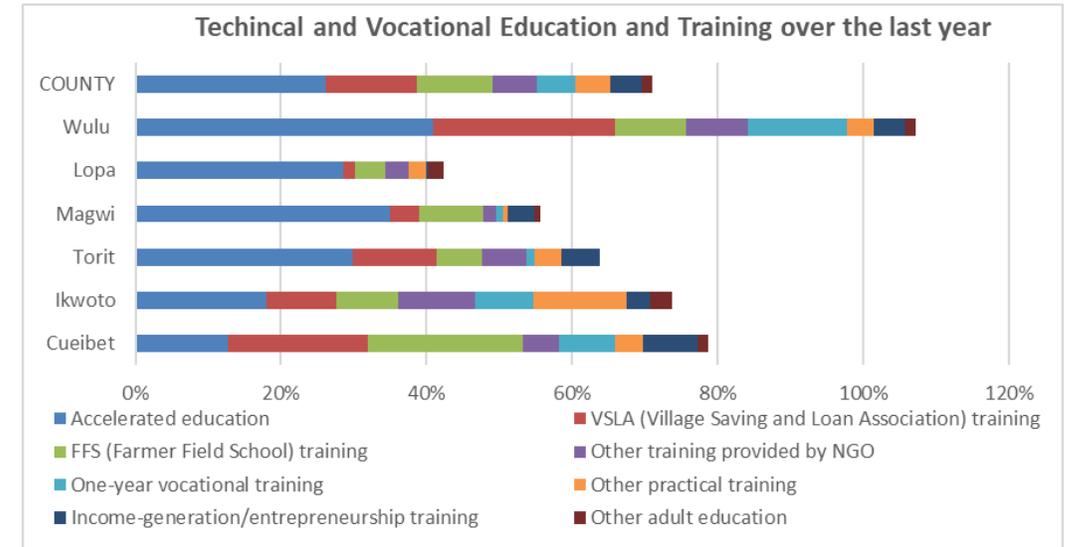
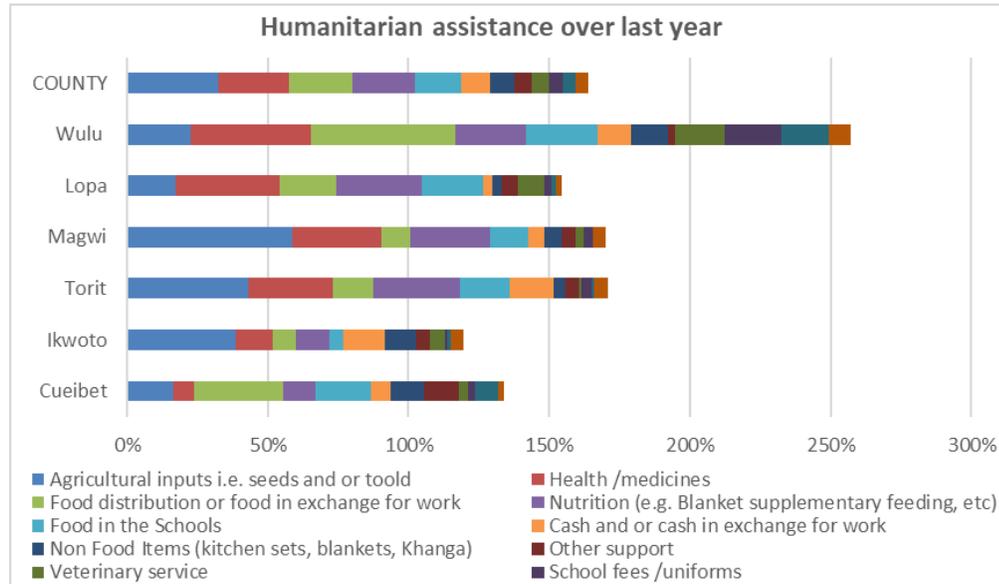
Exchange for money is highly practised in Torit and Magwi counties.

As regards bartering, it involves the exchange of different items such as salt for any other as mat, beans with sorghum, cooking oil with chicken etc.

HUMANITARIAN SUPPORT



Support received in the last year (1/2)



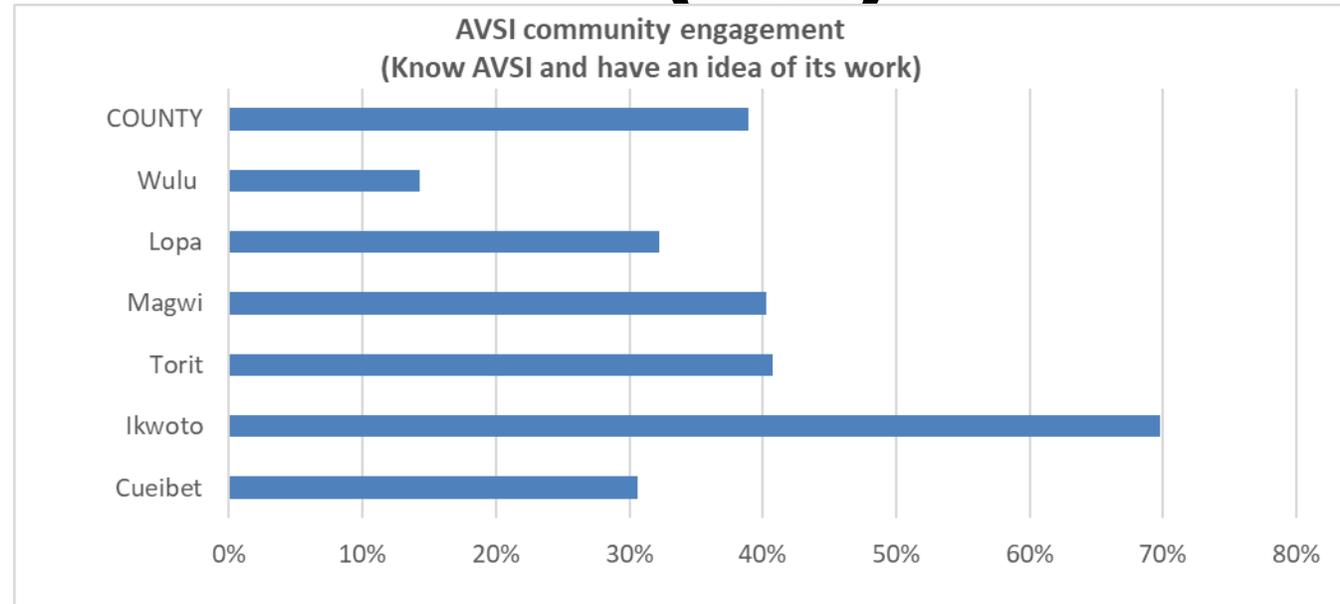
The **distribution of agricultural inputs** and **nutrition surplus** by the NGOs running FSL projects or health ones in the counties are highly acknowledged by the communities.

Accelerated education, VSLA and FFS training are appreciated by families across the counties.

Fishing Gear and adult Education are not common supporting activities Limited support for adult education proffs the rise of illiteracy of the HHs heads.

Most HHs in Wulu received both Humanitarian and technical support.

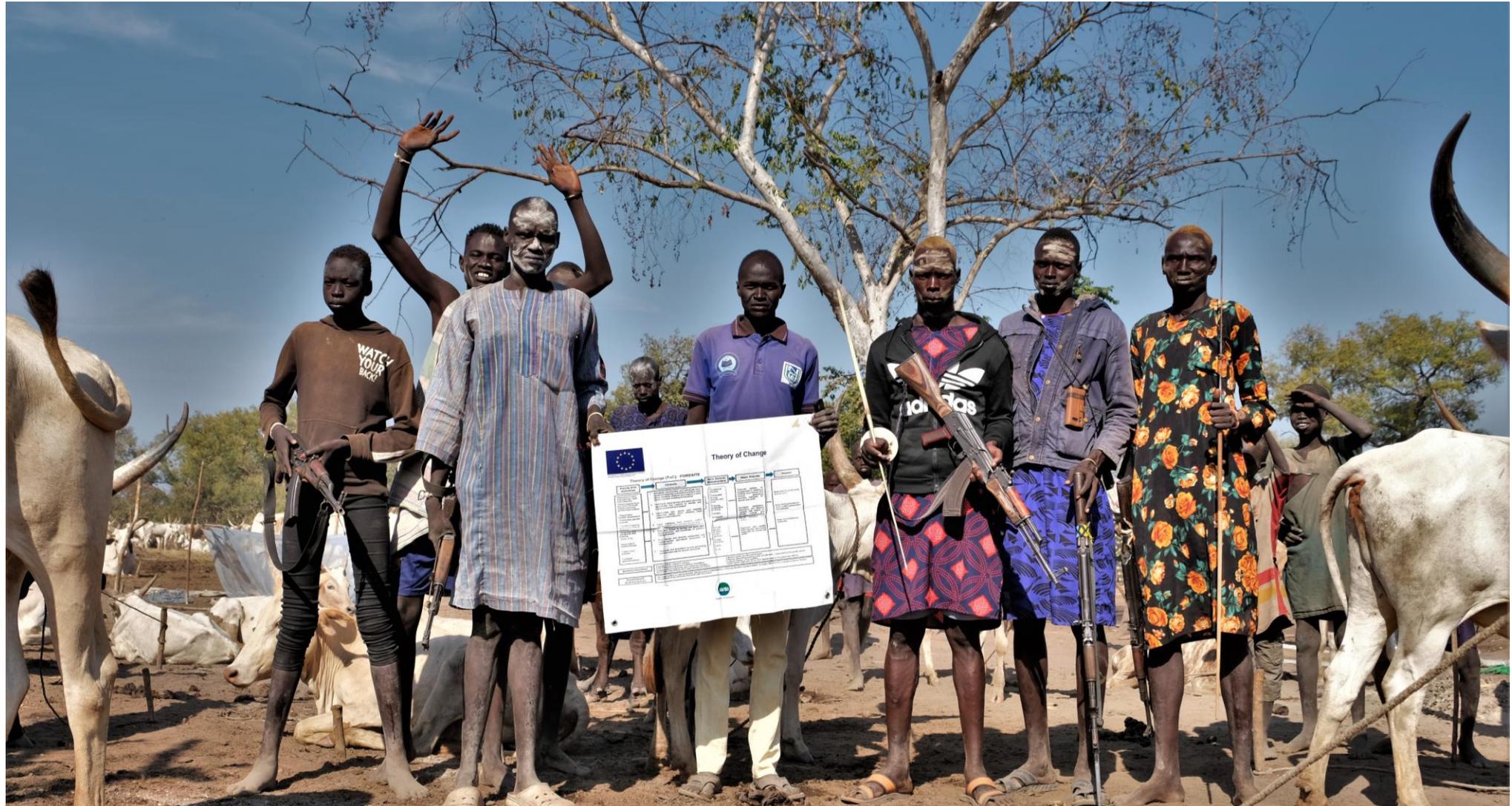
AVSI's popularity in the communities (2/2)



AVSI's work in the remote areas of the counties has gained popularity, especially in Ikwoto county where its work started in 2005.

Few HHs in Wulu county are aware of AVSI's work because it is one of the new area of operation.

DISPUTES & CONFLICTS

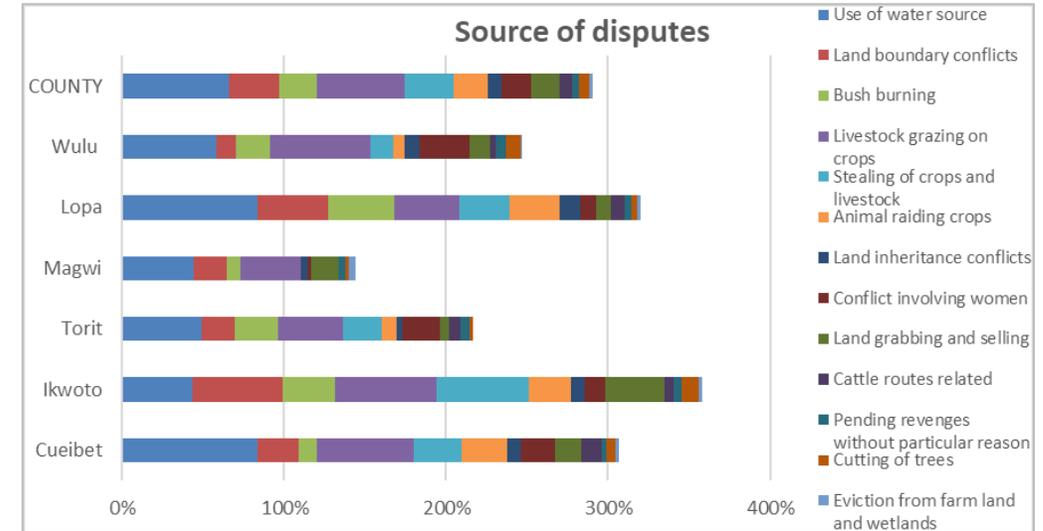
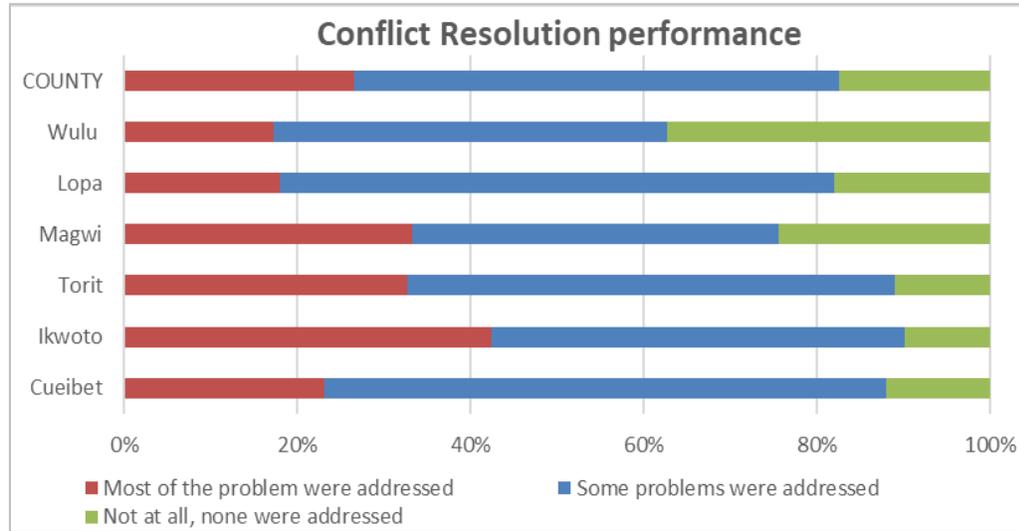


HHs aware of the conflict for water and land

Conflicts over water and land	Cueibet	Ikwoto	Torit	Magwi	Lopa	Wulu	COUNTY
% of HHs aware of conflicts over water and land	54%	38%	16%	16%	44%	41%	35%
# of disputes during the last 3 months	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.5

Some families are aware of the conflict related to water and land use in the communities, especially in Cueibet, Lopa and Wulu counties.

Conflicts' causes and resolution (1/3)



Some of the identified causes of conflict have been addressed.

However, the unsolved ones will continue to nourish the conflict in the future if not fixed

The main identified causes of disputes in the communities are **water usage** (66%) and **livestock grazing on crops** (55%).

Limited water points for humans and animals have created tensions in the communities such as uncontrolled grazing of animals on crops and crop farmers not fencing their gardens.

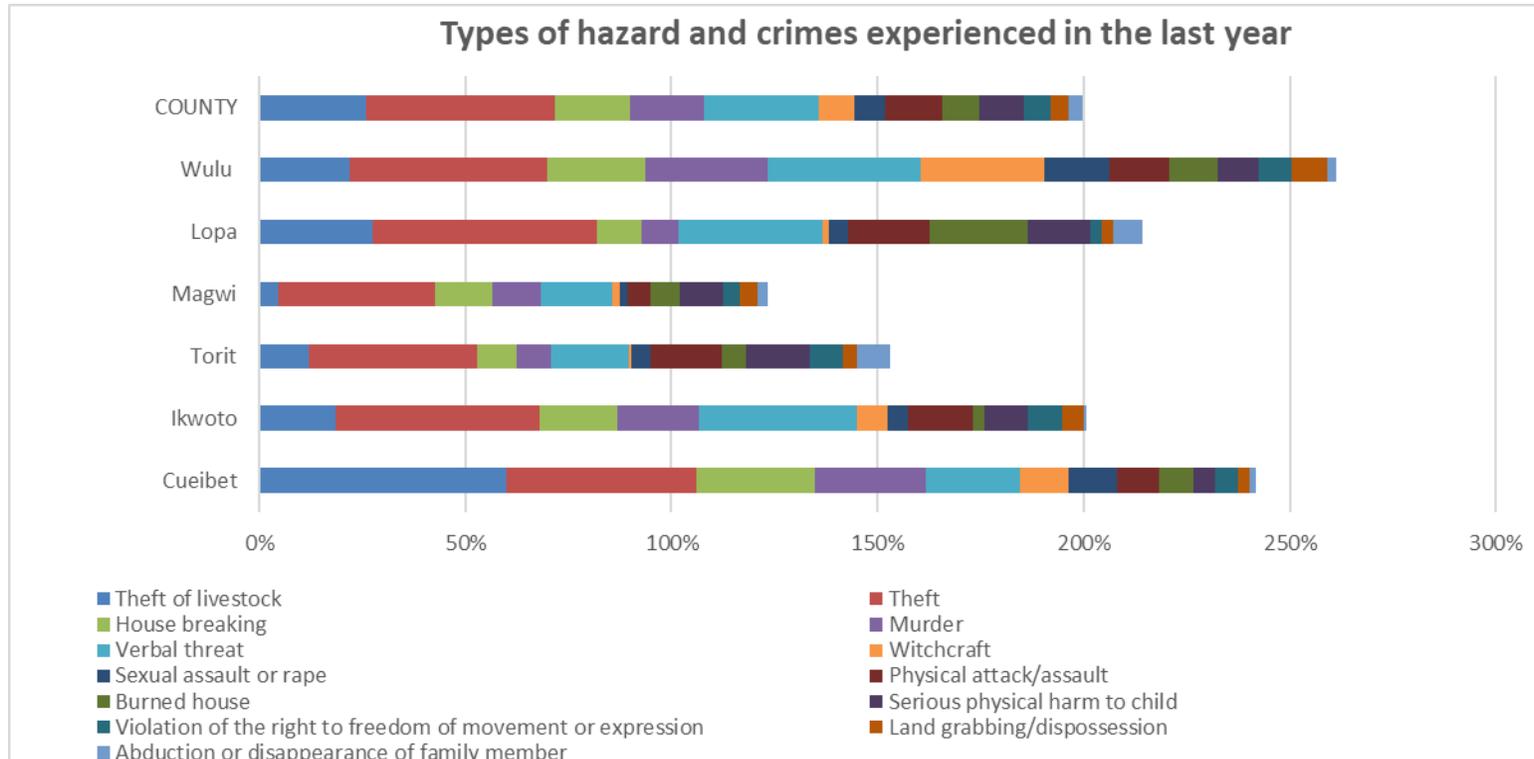
Facilitators of the conflict resolution (2/3)

% of HHs by type of leader who helps solving disputes	Cueibet	Ikwoto	Torit	Magwi	Lopa	Wulu	COUNTY
High level administrative government (member of county administration)	88%	90%	89%	71%	80%	62%	82%
Nyampara	29%	71%	69%	23%	67%	20%	45%
Sub chief - Mukungu	57%	60%	51%	38%	55%	30%	51%
Boma chief	58%	36%	29%	19%	40%	35%	42%
Head Chief	39%	13%	5%	0%	20%	26%	23%
Ancestral Headman - Landlord	19%	7%	5%	8%	11%	13%	13%
Religious leader	22%	0%	0%	0%	8%	10%	10%
Others	4%	14%	5%	8%	1%	3%	6%
Teachers	8%	0%	0%	0%	4%	6%	4%

Problems are commonly addressed by the **county authorities** and the **Mukungu**.

The mukungus in **Wulu county** aren't as active in solving problems as for other counties.

Problems experienced in the last 12 months (3/3)



Theft (46%) cases are the common problems being reported by the families, as well as **verbal threats**.

MIGRATION

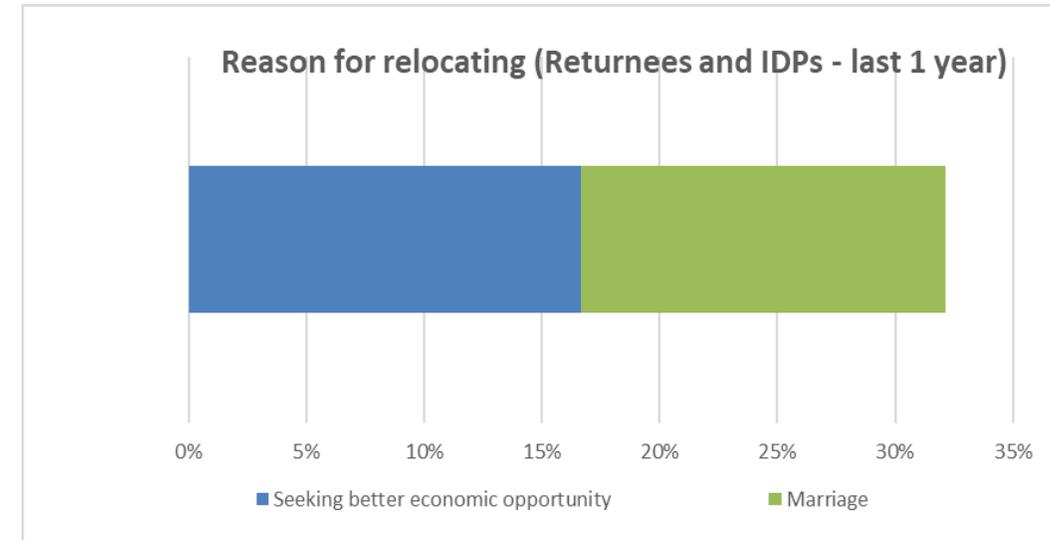
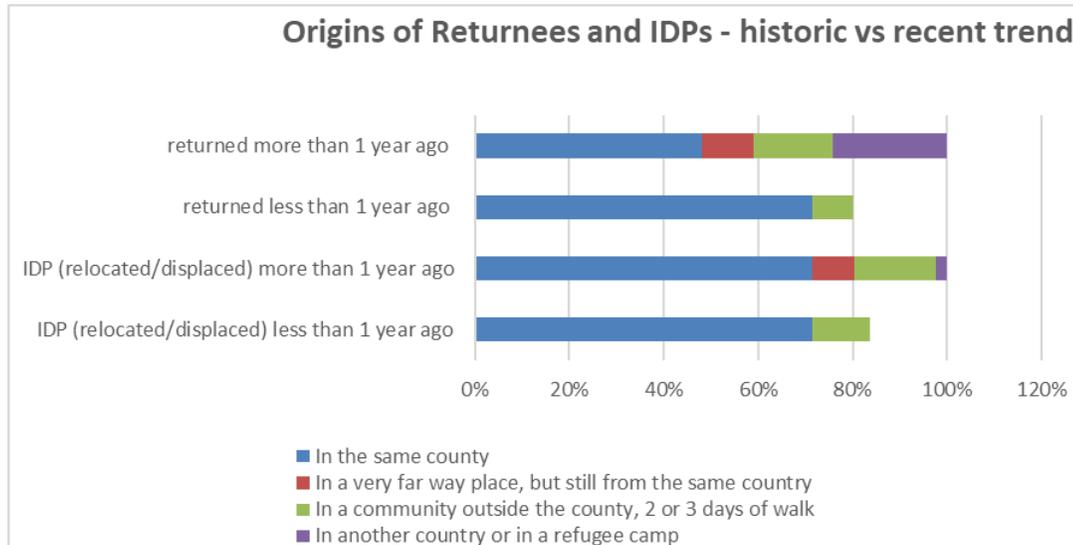


Migratory status (1/5)

% and # of HHs by migration status	Cueibet	Ikwoto	Torit	Magwi	Lopa	Wulu	COUNTY
Natives residents (continuously since birth)	55%	80%	85%	82%	86%	70%	75%
Returnees (natives forced to leave temporarily)	10%	5%	3%	13%	6%	10%	8%
IDP/Relocated	34%	15%	13%	5%	8%	20%	17%
Returnees/IDPs/relocated more than 12 months ago	37%	19%	15%	16%	13%	26%	22%
Returned /relocated over the last 12 months: IDP/Returnee HHs	7%	1%	1%	2%	1%	4%	3%
# of HHs IDP/Returnee*	311	46	20	61	116	335	103
# of IDP/Returnee people**	1,866	276	122	366	696	2,007	620

There are **Returnees** and **IDPs** living in all the counties, who migrated in to the new locations a year ago.

From where are the Returnees & IDPs from and why they migrate (2/5)



Most of the IDPs are **from the same counties** but from **different Payams /Bomas**.

Most of them left their native villages in search of **better services** (school for their children, health facilities and economic opportunities) This means such services weren't available where they were.

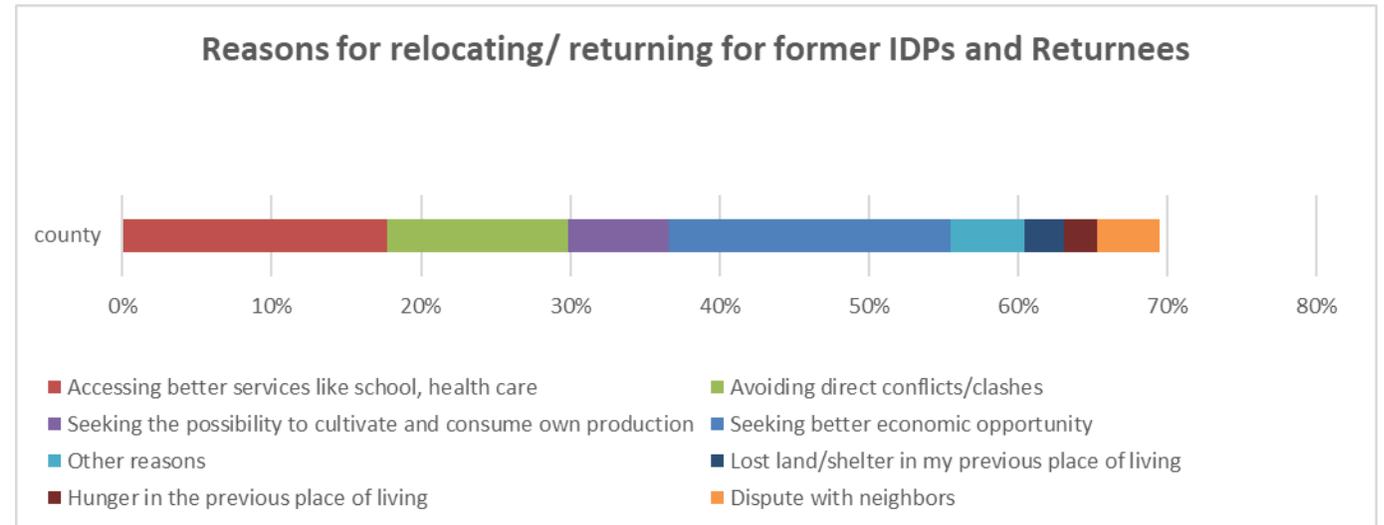
Others **left their partners' native villages**, mainly women married with a man from a different village

Back and forth movement of the Returnees IDPs (3/5)

Very few of the returnees/IDPs returned home, but decided to go back to their second home to enjoy the economic opportunities and better services they had in the camps. as well as avoiding conflict.

Share of the population that returned but later left again	Cueibet	Ikwoto	Torit	Magwi	Lopa	Wulu	COUNTY
Most of the them	6%	4%	5%	12%	13%	23%	10%
Many of them, the majority	3%	2%	4%	9%	3%	3%	4%
Half of them	15%	12%	17%	21%	19%	8%	15%
Less than half of them	15%	25%	18%	12%	20%	12%	17%
Even less, very few	61%	57%	55%	46%	44%	55%	54%

Those **HHs going back to the camps** might be those from insecure areas or those who committed some crimes in their villages and don't want to face the law.



Causes of tension b/n the host and the Returnees/IDPs (4/5)

Discrimination to access basic goods, basic services, humanitarian assistance and long-term tension are the main causes of tensions.

Mobilization of the community leaders seems to be the best solution, except in Magwi county where families opted for other measures.

Discrimination happens when Returnees/IDPs are receiving much more assistance from the institutions (NGOs) than the host community.

Cause of tension between host community and returnee/IDPs	Cueibet	Ikwoto	Torit	Magwi	Lopa	Wulu	COUNTY
Limited/discriminatory access to basic services (water points, health centers, schools, etc.)	65%	24%	14%	100%	0%	75%	34%
Limited/discriminatory access to basic goods	47%	34%	36%	100%	0%	75%	39%
Pre existing long term tensions	35%	3%	57%	0%	100%	25%	30%
Limited/discriminatory access to land	41%	21%	21%	100%	0%	25%	26%
Limited/discriminatory access to humanitarian assistance	29%	31%	7%	100%	0%	100%	29%

Measures to resolve conflict	Cueibet	Ikwoto	Torit	Magwi	Lopa	Wulu	COUNTY
Change rules of humanitarian assistance	59%	7%	21%	0%	0%	0%	21%
Debates among people, Sensibilization	24%	7%	7%	0%	20%	25%	13%
Mobilization of local authorities	35%	7%	57%	0%	100%	0%	30%
Other measures could help	0%	0%	7%	100%	0%	0%	3%
No idea	12%	17%	0%	0%	0%	0%	10%
Deployment of security forces	29%	0%	29%	0%	20%	0%	14%
Relocation of people	0%	0%	7%	0%	0%	0%	3%
Mobilization of community leaders	53%	76%	57%	0%	100%	100%	69%

Outflow of the HHs members & reasons for leaving (5/5)

HHS members leaving the area are commonly registered in Ikwoto and Wulu counties.

Those from Ikwoto county left for a new settlement because of **family reasons**, and the one from Wulu left due to **insecurity** in their area.

Outflow of population % of HHs	Cueibet	Ikwoto	Torit	Magwi	Lopa	Wulu	COUNTY
whose members have migrated in the last 12 months	21%	29%	7%	19%	7%	27%	19%
Average # of family members who left in the last years	3	3	2	2	4	33	9
Total members who migrated/relocated	2,583	4,022	485	1,277	2,753	67,121	5,744

What was the primary reason for the relocation of this person(s)?	Cueibet	Ikwoto	Torit	Magwi	Lopa	Wulu	COUNTY
Family reasons	29%	47%	12%	23%	25%	19%	29%
Lack of employment	20%	19%	21%	14%	11%	28%	20%
Other reasons	22%	15%	39%	19%	32%	7%	19%
Lack of security	4%	3%	9%	35%	0%	43%	17%
Hunger	25%	16%	18%	9%	32%	2%	16%

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION & LOCAL GOVERNANCE



Membership to associations (1/5)

% of HH member of an association	Cueibet	Ikwoto	Torit	Magwi	Lopa	Wulu	COUNTY
Informal group of farmers	19%	29%	40%	51%	53%	29%	35%
No association	54%	36%	37%	30%	35%	26%	38%
Farmer group supported by NGO	15%	34%	22%	27%	19%	25%	23%
Common Interest group/Seed Multiplication group	4%	3%	6%	2%	2%	13%	5%
Women group; Church group; Self-help group; Community-based organization, Youth group Health	14%	6%	9%	5%	2%	23%	10%
Cooperative/SME	6%	2%	16%	14%	3%	34%	12%
Village Saving and Loan Association (VSLA)/ Credit and Saving Group	11%	1%	5%	8%	2%	17%	7%
Others	1%	1%	4%	1%	1%	2%	2%
Income Generation Association group (IGA)	2%	1%	4%	2%	0%	1%	2%

Most HHs are involved in both **informal and formal groups of farmers**.

Families who mostly are involved in formal kind of farming groups are from Ikwoto county, due to the FSL projects running in the county where farmers' groups are formed for FFS.

This is important since they will learn the value of team-working and sharing of ideas, and acquire knowledge which will impact them positively.

What holds the group together? (2/5)

Membership in association and reason holding the group	Cueibet	Ikwoto	Torit	Magwi	Lopa	Wulu	COUNTY
% of HHs associated in self-help/income generation groups	46%	64%	63%	70%	65%	74%	62%
Mutual Help	48%	67%	66%	71%	73%	60%	64%
Sharing of land	58%	62%	73%	79%	87%	52%	68%
Share of inputs, tools, seeds	43%	61%	46%	64%	61%	34%	51%
Family/personal relationships	34%	46%	34%	43%	69%	38%	43%
Living close to one another	29%	36%	47%	60%	64%	34%	45%
Other reasons	6%	2%	2%	9%	7%	3%	5%

Sharing the land, agricultural inputs and mutual help is reported to be the common things that keep members of the group united.

Participation in community work (3/5)

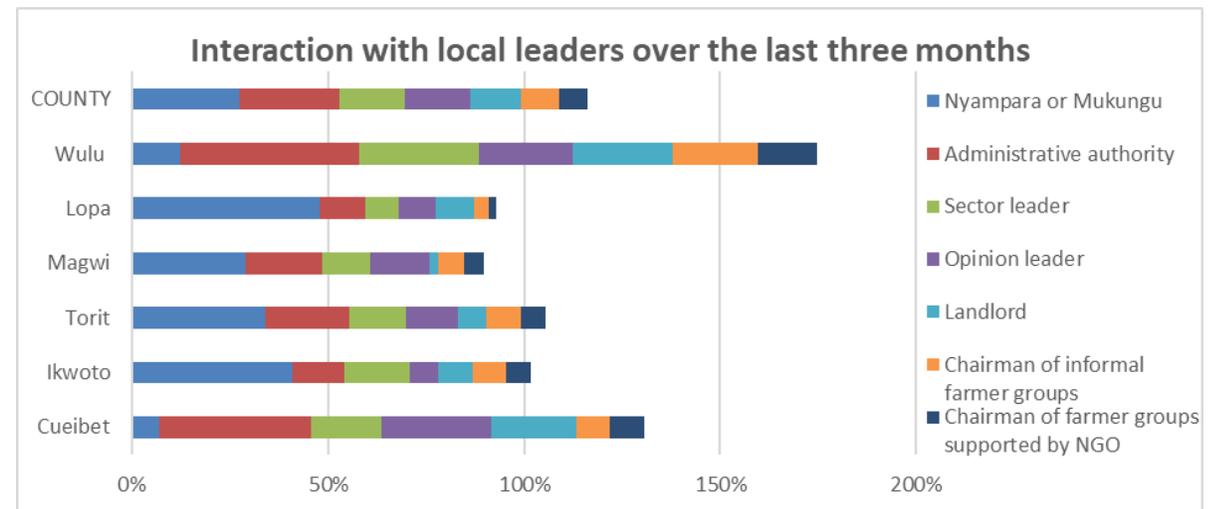
More than half of the interviewed families **participate in voluntary work** in their communities.

Unlike other local Government bodies existing in the bomas/villages, the **Nyapararas seem to be more active** as most of the community work is spearheaded by them. And problems in the communities are commonly addressed by the Nyapara because most people interact with them.

Unlike in other counties, **voluntary work in Cueibet is commonly led by the boma chiefs** and families commonly interact with the administrative authorities.

The communities' positive turn-up to voluntary work gives hope that they will eventually embrace the **spirit of ownership** to own what is meant for them.

Participation to community works during the last 12 months and leadership of process	Cueibet	Ikwoto	Torit	Magwi	Lopa	Wulu	COUNTY
% of HHs who contributed to community work	32%	48%	63%	56%	48%	63%	51%
Nyampara	18%	57%	61%	43%	69%	45%	49%
Sub chief - Mukungu	36%	29%	37%	43%	42%	42%	38%
Boma chief	40%	20%	39%	40%	25%	37%	34%
Head Chief	29%	3%	8%	11%	9%	33%	15%
Ancestral Headman - Landlord	13%	4%	11%	9%	5%	10%	9%
Others	5%	9%	2%	7%	3%	4%	5%
Teachers	18%	4%	1%	2%	3%	16%	7%
Religious leader	26%	8%	2%	1%	8%	29%	12%



Meeting & discussed topics (4/5)

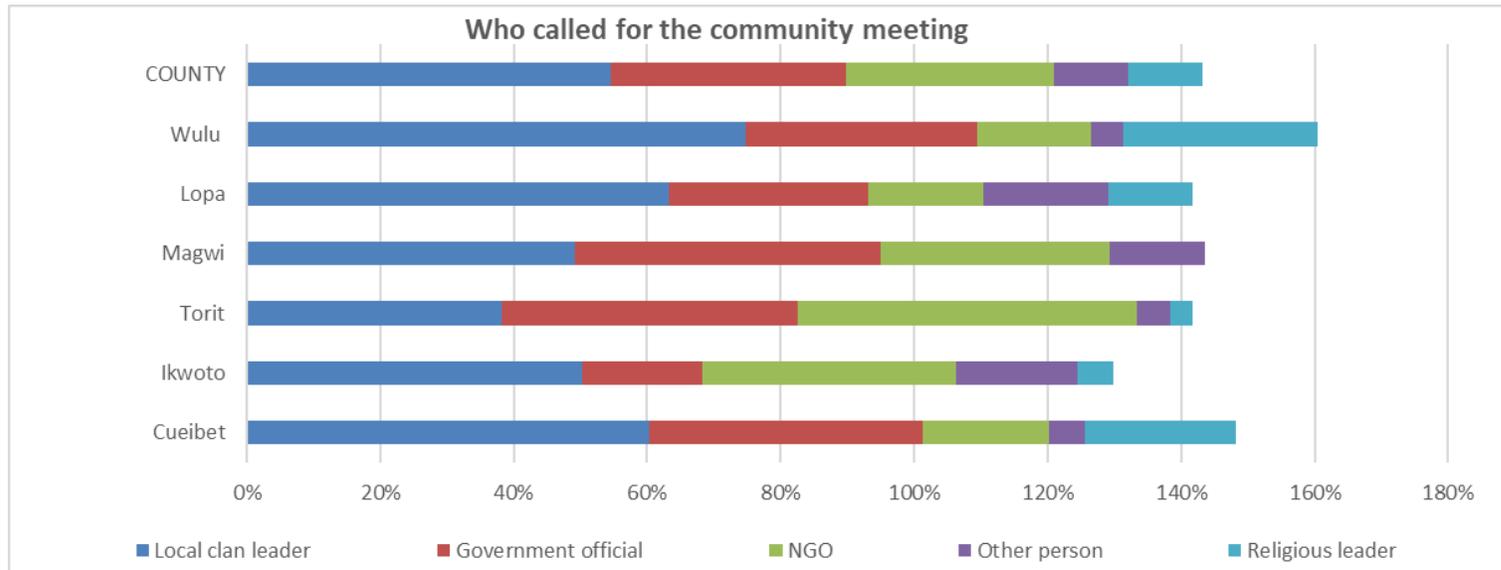
57% of the families were informed of the public meeting, attended by 89% of them

The main discussed topics were related to Agriculture, Education and water.

Call of public meeting and issues discussed	Cueibet	Ikwoito	Torit	Magwi	Lopa	Wulu	COUNTY
% of HHs aware of public meeting in the last 3 months	41%	64%	62%	62%	59%	58%	57%
Education	43%	40%	44%	42%	63%	65%	48%
Water	37%	42%	40%	34%	54%	39%	41%
Agriculture / farming inputs / Seeds	65%	54%	43%	56%	68%	54%	56%
Security	18%	18%	21%	10%	21%	21%	18%
Cattle issues	31%	13%	5%	0%	23%	17%	14%
Employment	5%	2%	7%	6%	12%	10%	7%
Others	9%	15%	12%	23%	12%	4%	13%
Land issues	15%	6%	3%	4%	10%	7%	7%

Participation to community meeting and reason for not attendance	Cueibet	Ikwoito	Torit	Magwi	Lopa	Wulu	COUNTY
% of HHs who attended	85%	89%	92%	92%	77%	97%	89%
No time to attend	30%	33%	25%	57%	45%	20%	37%
Not informed	35%	42%	31%	21%	6%	0%	24%
Not invited	30%	17%	31%	14%	15%	60%	23%
Women do not attend such me	4%	0%	0%	7%	33%	20%	12%

Organizers for the meeting (5/5)



Most meetings are organized by **local clan leaders** and **NGOs** to discuss how to best address issues related to education, agriculture and water. It is the right channel to strengthen change in the communities as they will listen to them more than any others.



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