



People for development

# CONTEXTUAL ANALYSIS

## HOUSEHOLD MULTISECTOR SURVEY

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Kauto Payam, Kapoeta East County, Eastern Equatoria State

March, 2023

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*Photos in the report by Marco Gualazzini.*

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## Introduction

This study was carried out during the AICS project to conduct a Contextual analysis in Kauto payam, one the locations targeted by project and among the ones most hard to reach areas in Easter Equatoria State.

This presentation aims at highlighting the main key findings of the contextual analysis carried out by AVSI SSD during the implementation of the AICS project in Kauto payam, Kapoeta East County.

The project targets a total of 1 county, in Eastern Equatoria states, namely Kapoeta East. The targeted payam has been assessed through a Multisector HHs Survey, with a total of 88 HHs interviewed. The tool is a comprehensive one developed by AVSI to carry out a holistic contextual analysis.

The main assumptions that underline the AICS project are confirmed as relevant and appropriate to tackle the challenges and build on the identified opportunities identified in the targeted payam.



## Objectives

- > **To assess the conditions of the communities** in Kauto Payam of Kapoeta East county, to improve targeting and tailoring, and to orient our response toward entire communities (not just direct beneficiaries)
- > **To gain a holistic, multi-sectoral understanding of the communities** in the following fields:
  - *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 and Local Governance, and Humanitarian Aid.
- > **To encourage a more nexus/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

# Targeted area: Kauto Payam, Kapoeta East County



# Methodology

## Subject

This report is a Multisector survey conducted in Kauto payam, meant to describe the communities (context) targeted by the AICS projects.

## Questionnaire

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

## Sampling

The sampling strategy used was these standard Two-stage Cluster Sampling where the first was for cluster (Villages) selection and the other for 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 the technique of selecting HHs from different corners of the village to get random information from the given village.

## Statistical precision

In the targeted Payam 88 HHs were interviewed, providing “good enough” estimates, that nevertheless 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).

% of HHs by Food Consumption Score	Kauto
acceptable conditions	4%
borderline conditions	25%
poor conditions	71%
<hr/>	
<i>(95%) Interval of confidence for the estimated value for "poor conditions"</i>	62% - 81%

Table 1: % of HHs by FCS

# Key Findings

## 1. Livelihoods, Problem Resilience and Food Security

- 78% of the HHs in Kauto payam depend on the production of stable crops for a living.
- 69% of the HHs benefits from the main source of living by consuming what they get from the produce.
- 48% of the HHS in reported that livelihood's condition had worsened over the last year.
- Livestock disease (68%), human sickness (61%), weeds/pests (44%) and high prices of food items (42%) stand to be the most experienced problems over the past 3 months.
- The most identified issues to be ironed by the administrations are Water/WASH/irrigation (35%), followed by Health (20%) and Food/hunger (19%).
- 64% of HHs reported that they adopted crisis coping strategies.
- 13% of the HHs reported they face severe hunger, while 17% is experiencing moderate hunger.
- The average food intake in both children U5 and adults is below the recommended threshold.
- Only 4% of the HHs have an acceptable FCS, while the greatest majority (71%) has a poor one.

## 2. Health, Nutrition and WASH

- 52% reported they did not visit ANC (antenatal care) because there was no doctor at the health facility.
- 36% reported that the closest health clinic with a qualified obstetrician is more than 4 hours away
- Illness during the past 2 weeks in U3 children is highly reported (56%). Only 21% of mothers increase breastfeeding, and 13% reported that they even decrease it when their babies have diarrhea.
- 46% of the respondents in Kauto said that children U3 yrs. received vitamin "A" supplement and deworming treatment.
- Only 3% of the HHS are using toilets, meaning that almost the whole population commonly eased themselves in open defecation, which leads to more spreading of diseased.
- HHs in Kauto payam consume 16 Jerrycans of water in a day.



### 3. Education

- 94% of the household caretakers never went to school.
- Adolescents have a better enrollment (34%) compared to children (29%), but attendance has similar levels in both groups.
- 37% of the HHs reported that children were sent back home because the schools did not have enough teachers.
- The disappointing thing is that 0% of the children could not read basic comprehension. However, 75% of the children interviewed were able to read basic sentences in Kauto.
- 25% of the HHs reported that the closer school is not operational due to lack of teaching staffs (57%) and to the fact that the school is damaged (43%).
- 62% said that the grade offered is from P1 to P3 and only 4% said that there are classes up to P8 and some secondary.
- Only 56% of the HHs reported that education is important for both boys and girls, while 59% said that is equally important also for children with disabilities.

### 4. Protection

- Conflict is the most reported reason for child vulnerability and only 28% of the HHs reported that there are no vulnerable children.
- 28% of the HHs reported that children were separated or neglected by their families and a 20% saying that children are involved in child labor to get money in exchange.
- Communities are not aware of referral mechanism for abuse, as 71% said they report it to nobody
- 40% of the interviewed families experiences specific threats for women and girls.
- The women interviewed reported that men is justified to beat a women if: she neglects the children (42%), she goes out without telling him (39%), he is too drunk (38%), don't respect him /if she argues with them.
- Households headed by females have poor food consumption scores compared to the ones sustained by males.
- Females are behind also in both humanitarian support and participation in association.

## 5. Agriculture

- 95% of the HHs have land for cultivation, an average of 2.2 own the land, and 98% use all the owned plots.
- Produce are mainly for exchanging it for animals to, for sale purposes, as well as for self consumption.
- Sorghum short variety is the type of seeds mostly asked for, as it is the main source of food's intake.
- There is the need for increasing the knowledge on planting, farming and soil and water conservation practices.
- Since most crops are grown for self-consumption and the HHs generally lack of tools, 80% of the HHs rely on rain as natural irrigation.
- Families reported to have hired laborer from the community members based on a reciprocity basis (51%), in exchange for food (49%) and for money (26%). However, 44% reported that they do not use labor.
- 39% of the HHs reported that larger farmers are more oriented to market compared to smallholder famers.
- The harvest is generally poor because the Kgs harvested is not corresponding to the size of land cultivated.
- Most families employ bush burning as one of the agronomic practices.
- Pest & disease and shortage of rain are common challenges so far experienced by the interviewed HHs across Kauto payam, along with heavy weed and infestation and shortage of hand tools.

## 6. Livestock

- 85% of the HHs are engaged in rearing animals, but only 28% can vaccinate them.
- All the HHs are engaged in cattle breeding for paying doweries for the bridegroom (marrying purposes), followed by and consumption purposes (77%), saving (67%) and commercial (39%) purposes.
- Almost all the HHS (99%) reported any death cases for animals as a result of sickness (39% reported many deaths).
- Pest and diseases, lack of water, of grazing land and of veterinary services are the main challenges registered to be the constrain for livestock keeping across Kauto.
- Cattle raiding is mentioned by 49% of the HHs, while insecurity/conflict is reported by 29% of the HHs.

## **7. Productive assets, energy and NFIs**

- The greatest majority of HHs (90%) seems to have houses without separated spaces for cooking/sleeping, and 34% reported that there is not even a separate room for animals.
- Concerning the HHs utensils, families prioritize water containers and stove/kanun .
- Firewood is the main source of light at night used by the assessed HHs.

## **8. Marketing**

- The average number hours needed to reach the market is 4.
- Lack of cash is clearly the main obstacle faced by the interviewed HHs that prevents them from buying in the markets.
- Cash and bartering are the common employed means of payment among communities in Kauto

## **9. Disputes related to natural resources**

- 47% of the HHs reported that they are aware of conflicts over water and land. It is not surprising considering that there is shortage of water points in Kauto payam.
- Problems are commonly addressed by the authorities recognized by the communities, both governmental and traditional ones.
- During the last year, HHs have experienced theft, verbal threats, theft of livestock, but also house breaking and sexual assault or rape.
- It is worrisome to see 14% of the HHs reporting abduction or disappearance of family member and 16% saying that their right to freedom of movement or expression was violated.

## **10. Migration/relocation and IDPs**

- 72% of the assessed HHs reported that they are native residents, while 15% are returnees and 14% IDPs. The greatest majority of IDPs displaced during the last year were relocated in the same county (86%).
- Discrimination to access basic goods, basic services, humanitarian assistance and pre-existing long-term tensions mounted to be the main causes for the tension between the returnees/IDPs and the host communities.
- 59% of the HHs reported that some members migrated during the last 12 months, with an average of 3 members who left during the last years.

## **11. Community participation and local governance**

- 59% of the HHs reported that they are not involved in any association. However, 35% said that they are member of a farmer group supported by NGO, along with 22% reporting that they are member of an informal group of farmers.
- More than half of the interviewed Families participate to the voluntary work done in their communities.
- 82% of HHs in Kauto reported that they attended the meeting. The main discussed topics were things related to water, education, and cattle issues.

# Recommendations

- > More effort is required for the farmers to understand how significant correct planting, cultivation and conservation practices are 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. Moreover, 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.
- > There is the need to dig out other ways on how to control diseases on crops by using the locally available resources, which can be a sustainable practice in the communities.
- > Since there are some large scale and small holder farmers who are not market oriented, it is needed to continue echoing the merits of marketing, especially for those farmers who will encourage the small holders to farm in 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.
- > There is a need to increase awareness of the importance of Education for children to reduce irregular attendance.
- > Organizations should find out if nursery and lower classes pupils are taught on how to pronounce (phonics) alphabets which could enhance their reading skills. Indeed, most pupils - including P.4 - lack in basic comprehension skills.
- > Project Proposal writing to partners dealing with school feeding programs to solve the problem of children's irregular attendance in the school since most of the schools are distant it is necessary for feeding support.
- > 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 raised as one of the main sources of conflict.
- > Gender mainstreaming activities should be included by Organizations during the projects' implementation to reduce cases of domestic violence and GBV.



# Multisector Survey Analysis

## PEOPLES WELFARE

- Livelihood
- Problems/Resilience
- Food security
- Health, Nutrition and Wash
- Education
- Protection

## ECONOMY

- Agriculture
- Livestock
- Productive assets, Energy and NFI
- Marketing
- Humanitarian Aid

## PEACE AND PARTICIPATION

- Disputes related to natural resource
- Safety and crimes
- Migration/Relocation and IDPs
- Community participation and local governance



**LIVELIHOOD**

## Main source of livelihood

9 Main sources of living	Kauto
Production of basic/staple crops (sorghum, maize, etc)	78%
Production of cash crops or other products (vegetables, groundnuts, etc)	5%
Livestock and Sale of livestock	5%
Other	3%
Casual labour related to agricultural activities	2%
Sale of animal products (milk etc)	2%
Sale of firewood or charcoal	2%
Sale of alcoholic beverages	1%
Skilled or salaried labour	1%

Production of staple crops is clearly the source of living among communities in Kauto, since 78% of the HHs reported that the production is the main source of livelihoods.

## Gains from the main source of livelihood

Gains from the source of living (% of HHs)	Kauto
Self-consumption	69%
Exchanges with other products	28%
Cash	2%

69% of the HHs benefits from the main source of living by consuming what they get from the produce, while 28% of the HHs exchanges the production with other products.

Use of cash (% of HHs)	Kauto
To buy food and other basic items (for instance soap)	44%
To buy basic things as well other things for family me	30%
almost ONLY to buy food	22%
To buy things for the family as well as instruments fc	4%

44% of the HHs in Kauto uses cash to buy food and other basic items, while the 30% uses cash to buy other basic things and family expenses like grinding, etc.

People usually use cash to buy non-grown food items (such as rice, cooking, oil, salt, etc.), and basic NFI (like soap and smearing oil or body lotion).



## Changes & Causes for changes in the level of livelihood last year

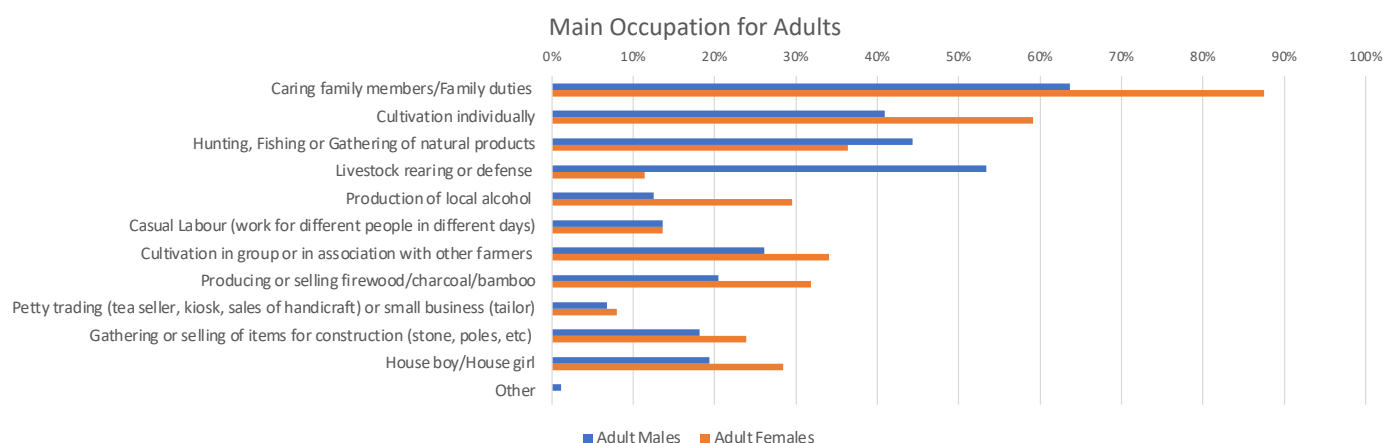
Changes in livelihood level over last year and causes of worsening	Kauto
No, livelihood has WORSENE	48%
it stayed THE SAME	26%
Yes, livelihood has IMPROVED	26%
Loss of crops/harvest	31%
Loss of livestock	24%
Other	12%
Drought	12%

48% of the HHS in Kauto reported that livelihood's condition had worsened over the last year. However, it is important to note that the 26% of the HHs reported that their livelihoods' conditions have improved.

The most reported causes of the worsening of livelihoods are: loss of crops/harvest (31%) and loss of livestock (26%).

**Seasonality is central for the communities located in these areas, which can be severely affected by it. Indeed, last year the late onset of the rain in some areas caused drought (reported by 12% of HHs), while the heavy rain, especially in July and August, sometimes caused floods. These natural hazards affect agriculture and, therefore, the livelihoods' conditions of the people in Kauto.**

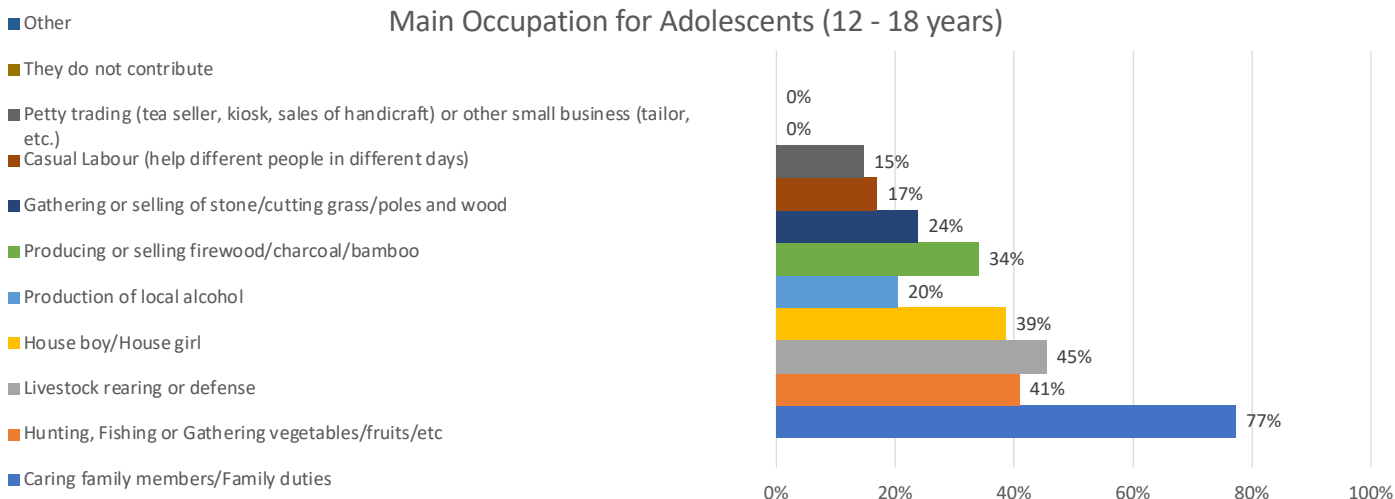
## Adults' contribution in the level of livelihood



By looking at the table above, it is clear that women are the ones contributing the most to the livelihoods of their HHs. Males' main duties are commonly livestock rearing or defense, and hunting, fishing or gathering of natural products. These are the only two activities in which man are more involved than women.

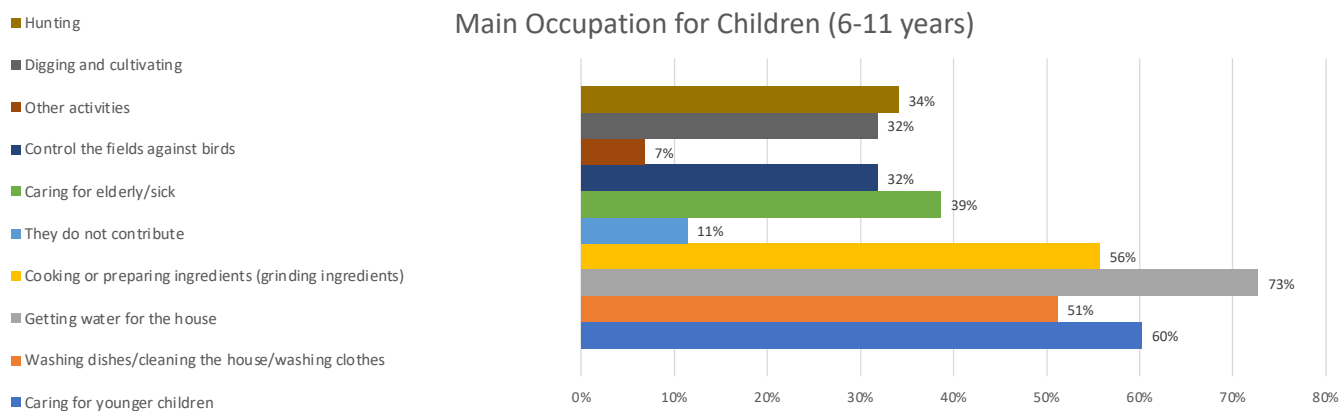
For all the other occupations, females' contribution is higher compared to man's ones. The main occupation for women is caring for family members/family duties (reported by 88% of HHs), but they also are highly involved in production, sale and trade.

## Children 12-18 yrs Contribution to the livelihood



Adolescent contributed to their livelihood mostly by caring for family members/duties, followed by livestock rearing or defense and hunting, fishing or gathering of vegetables and fruits.

## Children 6-11 yrs Contribution to the livelihood

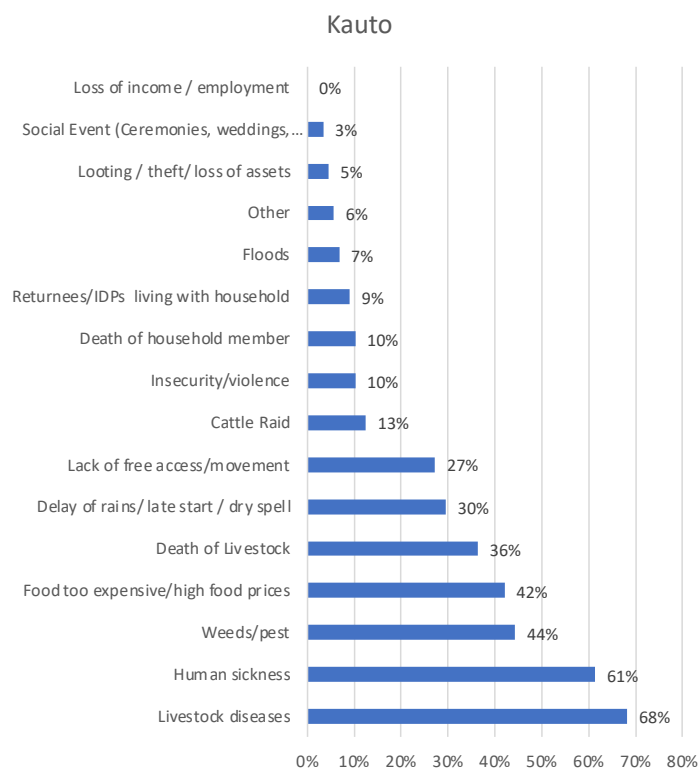


Children between 6-11 yrs are highly involved in getting water for the house, caring for the younger children and in cooking and washing clothing/house cleaning as part of their contribution to the HHHs' livelihood, unlike the adolescent children who are more involved in caring activities.



# PROBLEM RESILIENCE

## Problems experienced in the last 3 months



Livestock disease (68%), human sickness (61%), weeds/pests (44%) and high prices of food items (42%) stand to be the most experienced problems over the past 3 months in Kauto payam.

It is important to highlight that most families in Kapoeta East lives in scattered and hard to reach areas and, for this reason, they are among the ones most neglected by both the State and the INGOs.

This is also why communities lack access to basic services which, of course, affect both people's and animal's health. Access to safe water and to health facilities are key in order to tackle down the problems reported.

## Issues to be addressed by the administrators

% of HHs by support identified (by HHs) as most needed	Kauto
Water / WASH / irrigation	35%
Health	20%
Food / Hunger	19%
Agriculture	18%
Education	6%
Others	1%
COUNTY	100%

The most identified issues to be ironed by the administrations are Water/WASH/irrigation (35%), followed by Health (20%) and Food/hunger (19%).

More than 1/3 of the HHs reported "water" as the most urgent need to be addressed by the administrators because most of the streams in the county are seasonal and, therefore, completely dry during the dry season. Moreover, boreholes are very few and not disseminated throughout the territory, which badly affect access to water and, consequently, the health of the population living in the area.

## Coping strategies employed

% of HHs by livelihood coping strategy adopted (and exhausted)	Kauto
No need to adopt coping strategy	31%
Adopted Stress cop. strat.	5%
Adopted Crisis cop. stat.	64%
Had already exhausted crisis coping strategies	17%

64% of HHs reported that they adopted crisis coping strategies, while 31% said that there was no need to adopt them. 17% had already exhausted crisis coping strategies (stress coping strategy) and 5% reported they adopted stress coping strategies, with the intention to bring their livelihood back to normal.

## Access to the nearby basic services

Access to services (Less than 30 minutes away by foot - one way)	Kauto
School	30%
Health facility with 'qualified' obstetrician	21%
Water source	40%
Market	14%

Only 30% of the HHs reported that schools are less than 30 minutes away, while 40% reported it about the water source, and 14% reported about the market.

Kauto payam is located in a very scattered area neglected by both authorities and INGOs. This affects families' access to basic services and, therefore, also their health and livelihoods' conditions.



**FOOD  
SECURITY**

## Food Security

% of HHs by Food Access	Kauto
number of meals – U5 Children (not breastfeeding)	1.8
# of meals - Adults	1.3
HHS- Little to no hunger	70%
HHS- Moderate hunger	17%
HHS - Severe hunger	13%

The table above describes a worrisome picture in terms of food security:

Overall, 30% of the HHs assessed reported they are experiencing hunger. Namely, 13% of the HHs in Kauto reported they face severe hunger, while 17% is experiencing moderate hunger.

The average food intake in both children U5 and adults is below the recommended threshold, meaning that the population is not eating enough meals per day.

## Level of confidence (FCS)

% of HHs by Food Consumption Score	Kauto
acceptable conditions	4%
borderline conditions	25%
poor conditions	71%
<i>(95%) Interval of confidence for the estimated value for "poor conditions"</i>	62% - 81%

The FCS confirms a dire situation in terms of food security: indeed, only 4% of the assessed HHs have an acceptable FCS, while the greatest majority (71%) has a poor food consumption score in Kauto.

These data might be the result of the early stop of the rain last year, but also of the non-variegated diet of the targeted population, who relies mainly on basic crops to sustain themselves.

## Food Security (FCS)

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)	0%	9%	26%
Livestock and Sale of livestock	25%	0%	0%
Production of cash crops or other products (vegetables, groundnuts, etc)	0%	0%	25%
Other	0%	0%	0%
Sale of firewood or charcoal	0%	0%	50%
Sale of animal products (milk etc)	0%	50%	0%
Casual labour related to agricultural activities	0%	0%	0%
Sale of alcoholic beverages	0%	0%	0%
Skilled or salaried labour	0%	0%	0%
<b>COUNTY</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>23%</b>

The table shows clearly that people who have livestock and sell it have a better FCS.

The HHs which seem to be the most exposed to food insecurity are the ones who engaged in sale of firewood or charcoal as their main source of livelihoods.

Also, farmers are highly vulnerable to food insecurity, as 26% of the HHs engaged in production of basic/staple crops have a poor FCS and 9% a borderline one.

## Food Security

	(a) % of HHs with "poor" FCS" by selected groups; (b) % of HHs by selected groups	(a)	(b)
Economic/Farming groups	Casual labour related to agricultural activities	0%	7%
	Sale of firewood or charcoal	50%	7%
	Without cattle	0%	0%
	Cultivating only one crop	67%	32%
	Not applying agricultural practices (in some of the 3 domains)	100%	0%
	Smallholders (farming only private land smaller than 1 Ha)	80%	54%
	With small private land (less than 1 ha), regardless of access to common land	81%	57%
	Cultivating land in common for self-consumption	0%	0%
	Cultivating land in common	100%	0%
	Employing ox-plough	-100%	4%
	Employing farming tools	100%	0%
	Member of a seed multiplication group	100%	0%
	Employing seeds of prime quality	100%	0%
	Member of a farmer group supported by an NGO	64%	23%
	Member of informal farmer group	100%	0%
	Not associated in any income generating group	100%	0%
Socially vulnerable	With elderly	100%	0%
	IDP/Returnees	100%	0%
	Family members with disabilities	57%	25%
	Widow or woman with no support	0%	0%
	Hosting orphans	68%	68%
Market orientation	Bartered what obtained with main livelihood activity	0%	39%
	Consuming what obtained with main livelihood activity	100%	0%
	Cash obtained with main livelihood activity	-100%	4%
	Employing casual labour	0%	0%
	More than 4 family member cultivating	100%	0%

On average, HHs engaged in agricultural activities seem to have a critical situation in terms of food security.

Majority of the HHs (54%) are smallholder farmers and 80% of them reported to have a poor FCS. It is interesting to note that none of the HHs employing Ox-ploughs in their farms (4%) reported to have a a poor food consumption score.

Families with few sources of income like those selling firewood/charcoals and those cultivating on a small scale are more vulnerable in terms of food consumption score.



## Average consumption of the Food Items

Number of days in which food items are consumed in an average week	Kauto
Cereals, grains, roots and tubers	3,8
Greens vegetables	0,2
Oil / fat / butter	3,6
Condiments/spices	2,3
Sugar or sweet	1,2
Meat and fish	0,7
Legumes/nuts (beans, cowpeas, peanuts, lentils, nut)	1,1
Milk and other diary product	0,6
Orange vegetables	0,1
Fruits	0,1
Orange fruits	0,1
Eggs	0,0

Cereal, grains, roots, and tubers, which are the main crops cultivated among the assessed communities, appeared to be commonly consumed as well as oil/fat/butter and condiments/spices.

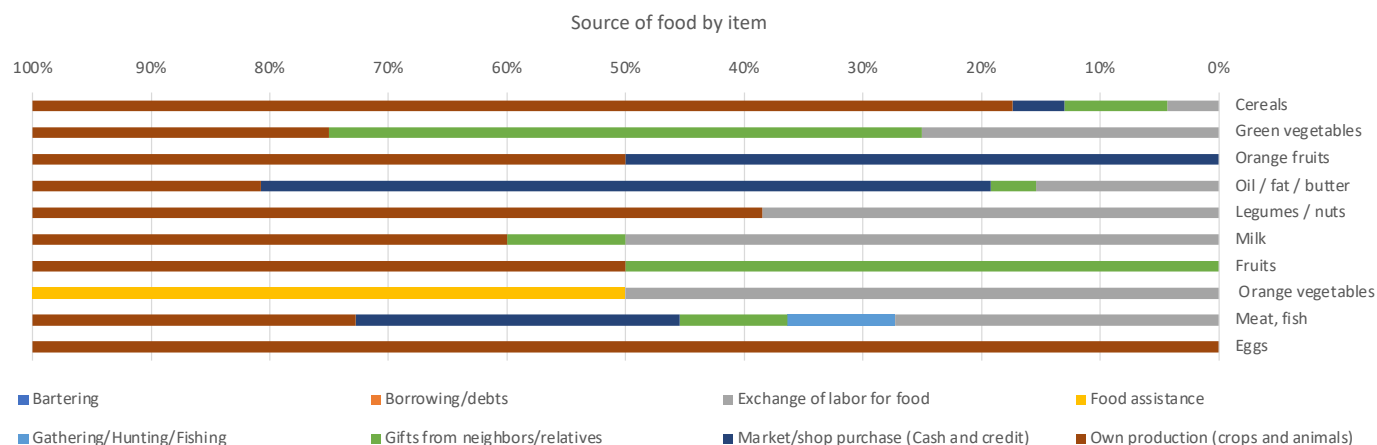
It is worrisome the low number of days reported in a week for which the HHs consume proteins: it is less than 1 day per week for both milk and diary products and meat and fish, and only 1,1 day for legumes. Vegetables and fruits seem to be almost non consumed by the HHs.

## Consumed food items

% of population consuming any food item	Kauto
cereals, grains, roots and tubers	82%
greens vegetables?	14%
orange fruits	7%
consume Oil / fat / butter	93%
consume legumes/nuts (beans, cowpeas, peanuts, lentils, nut)	46%
consume condiments/spices	64%
consume meat and fish?	39%
consume milk and other diary product?	36%
consume fruits?	7%
consume orange vegetables?	7%
consume sugar or sweet?	39%
consume eggs	11%

Most of the interviewed people appeared to have consumed Oil/Fat/butter and cereals, grains, root and tubers. However, few of the interviewed families consumed Orange and fruits, and this is mainly due to the fact that fruits are not available in the assessed area.

## From where it was the consumed Food Items got?



Majority of the food being consumed comes mainly from own production (crops and animals), followed by the Market. Also, gifts from the neighbors and exchange of labor for food seem to play an important role and sources of food items.

The food items got from the markets are the none grown ones such as **Cooking oil/Fat/Butter, Meat/Fish**

## Month with Food scarcity

Months with little food	Kauto
January	37%
February	62%
March	70%
April	37%
May	30%
June	24%
July	8%
August	11%
September	10%
October	16%
November	20%
December	20%

February (62%) and March (70%) are often the months when families face food scarcity, as these months corresponds to the peak of the dry season. Food scarcity decreases starting from July to September, as it is the harvest time for the first season crops. The % starts to increase from November on, as the dry season starts to approach again and, probably, the crop harvested is not enough to cover the HHs' needs.

# HEALTH, NUTRITION AND WASH



## Pre and Post Natal care

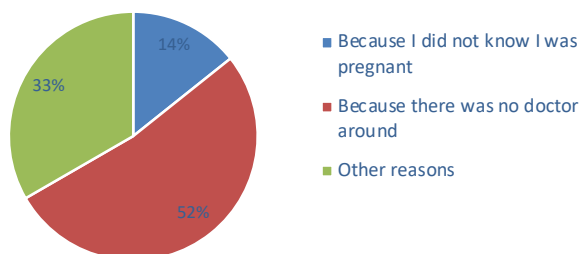
Pre and Post Natal care (based on mothers of U3 years children)	Kauto
% who visited any doctor before delivery	60%
% who was visited in a health facility	25%
% who was visited in a health facility in the first trimester of pregnancy	5%
% assisted by qualified health workers during delivery	10%
% visited in the days/weeks after delivery	0%
> more than 1 hour to closest health clinic with qualified obstetrician	44%

It is encouraging to see that 60% of families reported they visited a doctor before delivery, however only 10% received assistance from qualified health personnel during delivery and 0% after it. Moreover, it is worrisome to see that 44% of the HHs reported that they are more than 1 hour distant to the closest health clinic.

**Therefore, there is a high number of HHs who are not receiving support from qualified health workers before and, especially, during and after the delivery.**

## Why not attending ANC at the first trimester

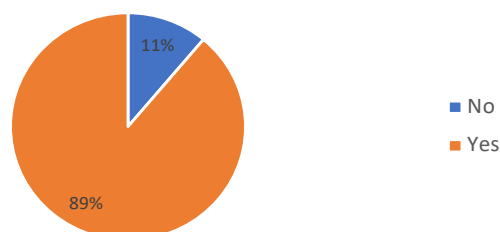
Reasons why antenatal care was sought only after the 1st trimester of pregnancy



52% reported they did not visit ANC because there was no doctor at the health facility.

14% of mothers failed to attend the ANC in the first trimester just because they are not aware of their pregnancy. These might be the teenage mothers who have less awareness about pregnancy.

Was breastfeeding started immediately after delivery?



89% of the mothers reported that they started breastfeeding right after delivery, but 11% did not. It is still important to raise awareness among the assessed communities concerning the importance of breastfeeding during the first months after giving birth.

## How far is the closest health facility

Distance to closest health clinic with qualified obstetrician	Kauto
between 30 minutes and 1 hour	21%
More than 4 hours	36%
between 2 and 4 hours	18%
Less than 30 minutes away	13%
between 1 hour and 2 hours	13%
> more than 1 hour to closest health clinic with qualified obstetrician	44%

On average, 44% of the respondents reported that the closest health facility with a qualified obstetrician is more than 1 hour distant from the assessed HHs. Moreover, 36% reported that the closest health clinic is more than 4 hours away and only 13% that is less than 30 minutes away.

## Vaccination

Vaccinations (U3 babies)	Kauto
% with birth registration	38%
% with any vaccination	31%
% with BCG vaccination for tuberculosis	49%
% with tetanus vaccination	28%
% vaccinated against measles	31%
% vaccinated against pneumonia	26%

In Kauto, only 38% have birth registration.

BCG vaccination for tuberculosis is observed in almost half of the assessed HHs (49%), but majority of children under 3 do not receive any kind of vaccination.

**The vaccines the children received are possible only by increasing access to health services and by increasing the parents' awareness on the importance of them in terms of prevention and diseases control**

## Sickness and Treatment in U3 children

Morbidity (U3 years babies)	Kauto
Illness in the last 2 weeks	56%
Diarrhoea	44%
Fever/Malaria	20%
Other	4%
% who sought medical advice	75%
% who visited PHC	35%

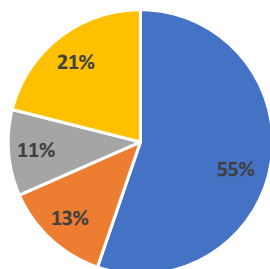
Illness is highly reported (56%), with diarrhea as the disease most frequently mentioned being reported in about 44% of HHS in Kauto payam.

75% reported they sought medical advice.

**This is not surprising that malaria is highly reported too (20%), considering that it is endemic in the targeted area.**

## What to do when the baby is diarrheating?

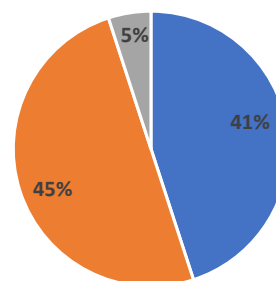
**If an infant is being breastfed and suffers from diarrhoea, should the mother stop breastfeeding?**



■ Continue as usual ■ Decrease ■ Don't Know ■ Increase

Only 21% of mothers increase breastfeeding, and 13% reported that they even decrease it when their babies have diarrhea.

**How much was the baby given to drink during diarrhea?**



■ Much less than usual ■ Somehow less ■ About the same

It is worrisome that most of the mothers (45%) reduce their babies' fluid intake during diarrhea. It shows the urgency of increasing their knowledge and awareness about the best practices for infants.

## Every six months treatment and mothers' knowledge on other food

Treatment in the last 6 months (U3 years babies)	Kauto
% who received a capsule of vitamin A	46%
% who received any de-worming treatment	41%
Sleep under a mosquito net	100%

46% of the respondents in Kauto said that children U3 yrs. received vitamin "A" supplement and deworming treatment, but it is positive to see that 100% reported they sleep under a mosquito net.

% who report very important for children to consume	who did not participate to trainings	who participated to trainings
sorghum, maize and other cereals	70%	55%
eggs, milk, butter, or meat	57%	64%
beans, groundnuts, or other pulses	64%	70%
fruits	60%	64%
vegetables	63%	73%

It is encouraging that mothers have knowledge of the importance of children's consumption of cereals, but also of proteins, fruits and vegetables. There is not a very significant difference in the awareness' level of the HHs who participated in trainings and those who did not.

## Hygiene Practices

Hygiene practices	Kauto
% who was trained on Hygiene and Cholera prevention	25%
% sweep their compound daily	44%
- among those who received Hygiene trainings	45%
% who covers drinking water	64%
- among those who received Hygiene trainings	55%
% who uses soap	31%
- among those who received Hygiene trainings	41%
% of people who washes their hands regularly	84%
- among those who received Hygiene trainings	91%
% who wash their hands at least twice	88%
- among those who received Hygiene trainings	91%
% who use toilets	3%
- among those who received Hygiene trainings	9%

Most HHS in Kauto are not using toilets (only 3%), meaning that almost the whole population commonly eased themselves in open defecation, which leads to more spreading of diseased.

Only 25% of HHs received training on Hygiene and Cholera prevention.

**There is the need of increasing Health and WASH interventions in the assessed communities, with the aim of improving both access to water and basic services, but also of raising awareness on fundamental WASH practices (such as the use of soap).**

## Accessibility to Water

Water access and source	Kauto
Average no. of jerrycans consumed per day	16
Female person responsible for collecting water	94%
% who walks more than 30 minutes to access water	51%
% who spend more than 30 minutes in queue	59%
%with a closer but unfunctioning borehole	16%
% who uses surface water (pond) as source of drinking water	1%
% who uses a river as source of drinking water	15%
% who faces changing water source depending on season	78%

HHs in Kauto payam consume 16 Jerrycans of water in a day because most of the water sources are very few and usually far from the house. Moreover, majority of HHs have to walk more than 30 minutes to access water and 59% reported that they spend more than 30% in a queue.

Almost all the streams in the area are seasonal, while other water's sources like boreholes are very limited in numbers and accessibility, since they are very few and it is difficult to reach them.

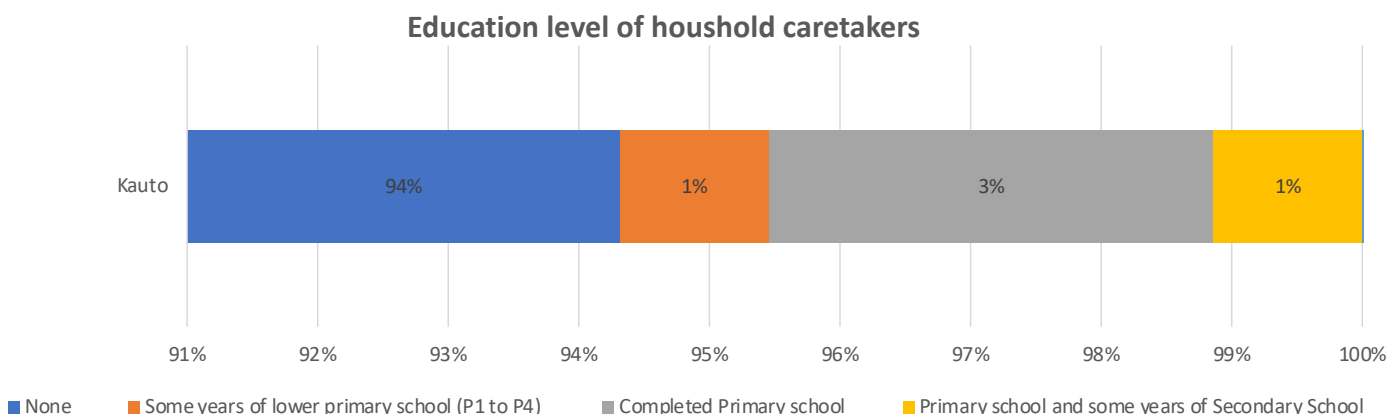
With the present of few permanent streams in Kapoeta East county, the usage for river water is higher than other counties (15%). However, as almost all the rivers are seasonal, and therefore completely dry during the dry season, 78% reported that they face changing water source depending on the season.





# EDUCATION

## Education level of household caretakers



From the above graph, it is evident that 94% of the household caretakers never went to school with only 3% who attended some years of higher primary school (P5 – P7). The percentage of the HH caretakers who completed primary and secondary education is very insignificant.

This means that there is a greater degree of illiteracy among the HHs' heads in Kauto. This will have a ripple effect on the population of school-going children as there will be less interest from the HHs Caretakers to send the children to school.

**Since most of the Education projects implementing in the county are targeting children, there is the need for adult and accelerated learning schools to reduce illiteracy.**

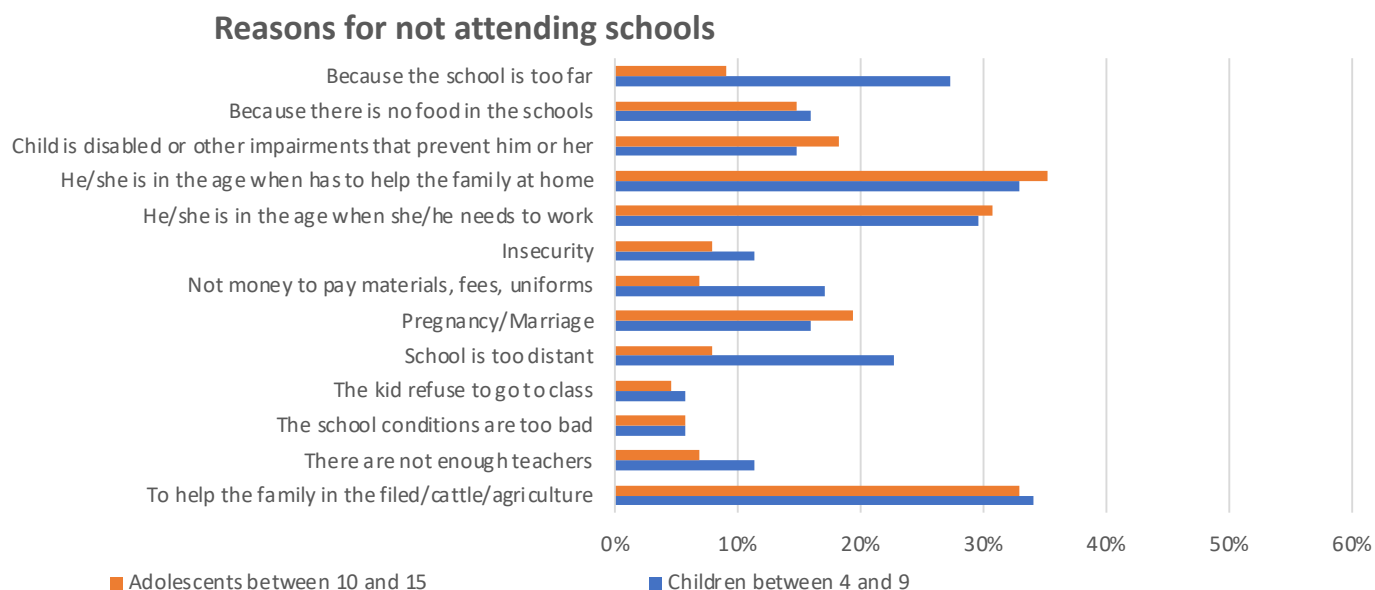
## School enrolment

Primary Education "demand"	Kauto
Children (4 to 9 years) school enrollment	29%
- of which attending regularly	17%
Adolescents (10 to 15years) school enrollment	34%
- of which attending regularly	18%

Adolescents have a better enrollment (34%) compared to children (29%), but attendance has similar levels in both groups (18% for adolescents and 17% for children). This supports the reasoning in the previous slide that the high illiteracy level among the HH Caretakers will care less whether the children go to school or not.

**Irregular attendance negatively affects the performances of the students. We need to encourage them to attend.**

## Reasons for not attending school



The most reported answers are that children and adolescent are in the age when they have to help the family at home, in the field/cattle/agriculture. For children between 4 and 9 is highly reported that the school is too far, highlighting the need of more school facilities for primary education.

To iron out these issues, there is need for public awareness on the merits of Education to each and every child regardless of age and gender. And initiating feeding program in the schools can attract children, since it would represent a save of resources for the parents, who would not have to take care of the meals while children are at school.

## HHs reporting children sent home

% of HHs reporting children sent back home in the last school term	Kauto
Not enough teachers	37%
Other reasons	32%
It did not happen	53%
As a form of punishment	37%
The student refused to go to classes	0%

37% of the HHs reported that children were sent back home because the schools did not have enough teachers, while 32% were sent back due to other reasons. 37% of the HHs reported also that students were sent back home due to disciplinary issues. It is encouraging to note that 53% of the HHs reported that it did not happen that children were sent back home and that 0% of the HHs reported that students refused to go to school.

Even if 53% of the HHs reported that no children were sent back home in the last school term, it remains a challenge across the entire payam that teachers are vacating their positions to seek for greener pastures elsewhere due to lack of payment of monthly salaries. Coupled to that, is the economic crisis facing the entire country that has crippled the economy to the extent that civil servants, including teachers, are abandoning their jobs to earn a better living for their families.

## Cognitive capacity among children enrolled in P4

% of HHs by cognitive capacity among children enrolled in P4	Kauto
Reading basic sentence	75%
Basic reading comprehension	100%
Basic numerical comprehension	75%
Basic numerical skills (additions)	0%

75% of the children interviewed were able to read basic sentences in Kauto, while none of them (0%) shows basic numerical skills (ability to do additions).

**From the above table, the school administration needs to put more emphasis on improving the numerical skills, but also the reading ones, 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.**

## Education out of school and parent participation

Education out of school and parent participation	Kauto
Pupil has homework	28%
Pupil receive help for homework	22%
Parent know any teacher	38%
Parent attended school meeting (last year)	87%

It is very encouraging that 87% of the HHs reported that last year parents attended school meetings, since it shows their participation in the school's life.

Only 28% of the HHs reported that pupils are given homework, and only 22% of the HHs reported that pupils receive help for homework. Since most of the HHS heads are illiterate, it is challenging for the children to get support and guidance from their parents when working at home on their home assignments.

## Primary Education Supply

Primary Education supply (school rehabilitation, closest school not functioning and reason)	Kauto
Improvement works made recently in the school	33%
Closer school not operating	25%
reason not operating - no teachers	57%
reasons not operating - school damaged	43%

25% of the HHs reported that the closer school is not operational due to lack of teaching staffs (57%) and to the fact that the school is damaged (43%), although 33% reported that improvements were made recently in the schools.

## Inclusion for Girls and disable children in school

Attitude toward inclusive education	Kauto
education for boys is equally important as education for girls	56%
education for children is equally important as education for children with Disabilities	59%

Only 56% of the HHs reported that education is important for both boys and girls, while 59% said that is equally important also for children with disabilities.

The table shows that there is the need of increasing the awareness among the communities on the importance of guaranteeing equal access to education to every child, regardless of their sex and their type of vulnerability.



**PROTECTION**

## Child Vulnerability

<b>% of HHs with vulnerable children</b>	<b>Kauto</b>
There are no vulnerable children	28%
Orphans	15%
Children far from their parents	28%
Children forcibly separated from their family members	25%
Children head of household	22%
Children victims of sexual or other severe abuses	2%
Children formerly involved in criminal/war activities	13%
Special children	2%
Working Children	7%

Only 28% of the HHs reported that there are no vulnerable children, meaning that majority of the children are experiencing some types of vulnerability. Indeed, 28% reported that children are far from their parents, 25% that they were forcibly separated and that there are even children who are already the head of HHs (22%).

It is worrisome to see that 13% of the HHs reported that children are involved in criminal or war activities and that 2% reported that their children are victims of sexual and other severe abuses.

## Reasons for vulnerability

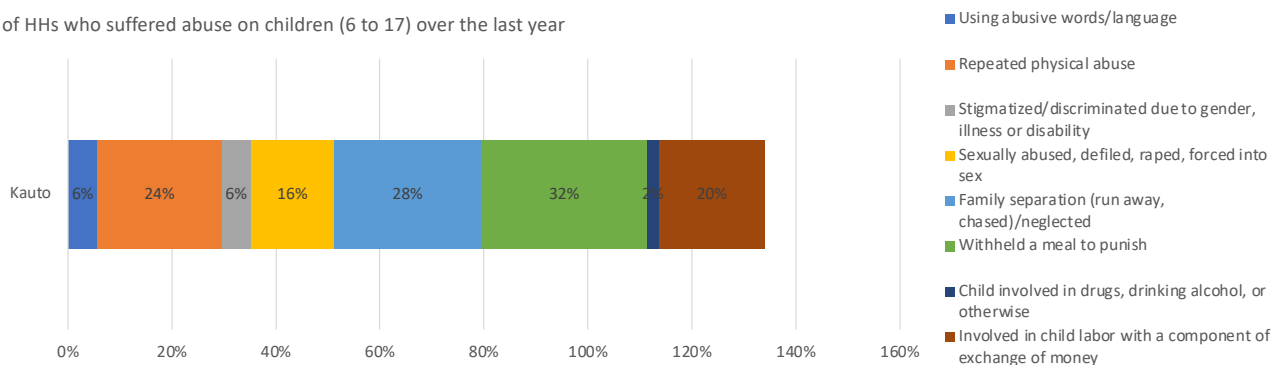
<b>Reasons for child vulnerability</b>	<b>Kauto</b>
Death of parents	13%
Conflicts	29%
Divorce	2%
Need to move of location	20%
Kidnapping	2%
Ignorance	11%
Customs	2%

Conflict is the most reported reason for child vulnerability, followed by the need to move location and the death of the parents.

It is coherent that conflict is the most reported answer, considering that women and children are the groups most exposed and, therefore, vulnerable to the consequences of conflicts.

## Households who suffered abuse on children 6 to 17

% of HHs who suffered abuse on children (6 to 17) over the last year



6% of HHs used abusive words/language towards children between the ages of 6 – 17, while 24% reported repeated physical abuse while 32% deprived children of food as a mean of punishment. It is worrisome to see also 28% of the HHs reporting that children were separated or neglected by their families and a 20% saying that children are involved in child labor to get money in exchange.

**There is the need of increasing the awareness among the communities on the importance of raising children in an safe environment, free from physical and mental abuses.**

## Referral mechanism for abuses

% of HHs by referral paths in case of child abuse or violence	Kauto
Nobody	71%
Talk to neighbor/family only	17%
Negotiate with offender	3%
Report to community leader	10%

It is unfortunate that most of the children being abused just swallow the abuse without reporting them to anybody (71%). However, some tried to negotiate (3%) with the offender, and some referred the case to the Community leader (10%), since according to the “context in greater Kapoeta an elderly person is always respected because they are final decision makers in the community”

**The data shows that children are not aware of where and how to report cases they are encountering as most of them did not report it. Therefore, sensitization is demanded in order to increase the awareness about children’s rights.**

## Threats & kind of threats faced by women and Girls

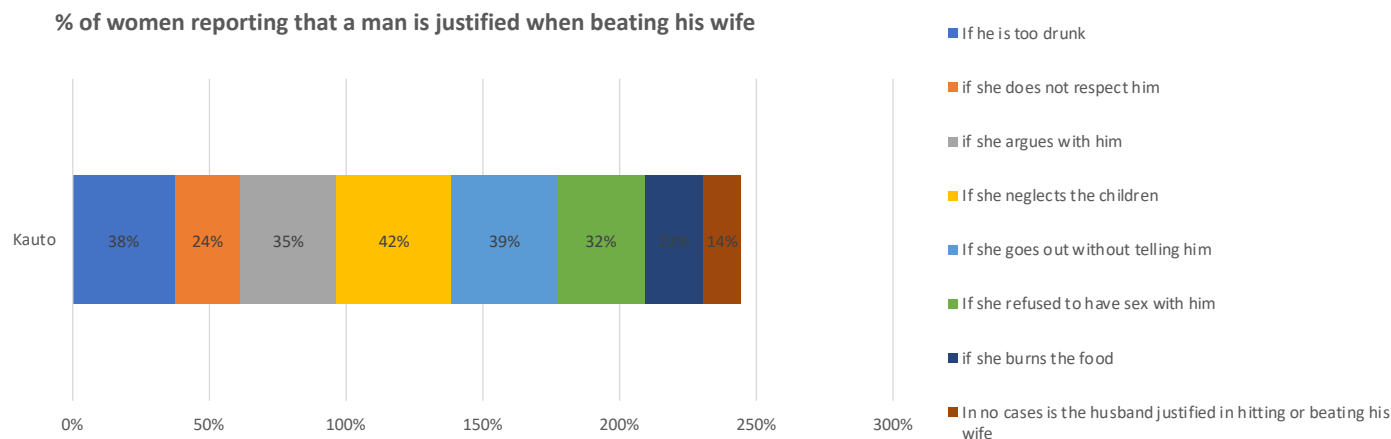
% of HHs reporting threats to women (and types)	Kauto
Presence of specific threats to women and girls	39%
Domestic violence	5%
Physical assault / beating	25%
Forced marriage	31%
Rape	19%
Denied resources /opportunities / services	5%
Sexual exploitation	10%
Sexual assault	30%
Psychological / emotional abuse	6%

40% of the interviewed families experiences specific threats for women and girls.

The most reported threats are: forced marriage (31%), sexual assault (30%), physical assaults/ beating (25%), rape (19%). Only 5% of the HHs reported domestic violence and denied resources/ opportunity/services.

**The data above should not be considered as valid. Indeed, although some threats are lowly reported, all the ones listed above are very active in all the counties of greater Kapoeta. Cultural believes and behaviors have a significant impact on the willingness of sharing such kind of sensitive information and on the reporting of them.**

## Reasons for beating women



The women interviewed reported that men is justified to beat a women if: she neglects the children (42%), she goes out without telling him (39%), he is too drunk (38%), don't respect him /if she argues with them.

**Gender based violence is highly spread in South Sudan and in the targeted payam. Cultural believes, lack of knowledge and adoption of bad habits are the causes of men's brutal actions toward women. Therefore, massive awareness, mitigation and preparedness measures are needed to slow down the cases and to cope with them.**



## Social-economic condition of the families led by women

Food security, associationism and participation of female headed families		Female-sustained family	Non female sustained family
Food consumption	acceptable	0%	4%
	borderline	33%	25%
	poor	67%	71%
Member of a decision making / public bodies	No particular role	44%	30%
	Teacher	0%	0%
	Nyampara or Mukungu	22%	47%
	Sector leader	11%	17%
	Landlord	0%	0%
	Administrative authority	44%	36%
Direct contact with leaders	Chairman or committee member of informal farmer group	0%	1%
	Nyampara or Mukungu	22%	64%
	Sector leader	33%	30%
	Administrative authority	22%	50%
	Landlord	0%	9%
	Chairman of farmer groups supported by NGO	11%	4%
	Chairman of informal farmer groups	0%	1%
Participation	Opinion leader	0%	11%
	Attended public meeting	100%	82%

Households headed by females have poor food consumption scores compared to the ones sustained by males.

Female sustained families are less involved in decision making and public bodies, as well as they have less direct contact with leaders.

## Social-economic condition of the families led by women

Humanitarian support	Agricultural inputs i.e. seeds and or tools	0%	20%
	Health /medicines	0%	0%
	Food in the Schools	11%	14%
	Nutrition (e.g. Blanket supplementary feeding, etc)	11%	17%
	Food distribution or food in exchange for work	22%	51%
	Veterinary service	0%	0%
	Non Food Items (kitchen sets, blankets, Khanga)	22%	9%
	Advise from extension service	11%	14%
	Cash and or cash in exchange for work	11%	29%
	Fishing gear	0%	1%
	School fees /uniforms	0%	1%
Associationism	Informal group of farmers	11%	26%
	Farmer group supported by NGO	22%	40%
	Village Saving and Loan Association (VSLA)/ Credit and Saving Group	0%	9%
	Cooperative/SME	0%	4%
	Women group; Church group; Self-help group; Community-based organization, Youth group Health	0%	7%
	Others	0%	0%
	Common Interest group/Seed Multiplication group	11%	26%
Asset Security	Income Generation Association group (IGA)	0%	1%
	Assets under dispute	40%	11%

It is visible that HHS under the responsibility of the females are behind in both humanitarian support and participation in association.

It is not surprising to see also that HHs sustained by only females sees more frequently their assets under dispute, compared to the HHs not sustained by females.



# AGRICULTURE

## Agriculture

% of HHs	Kauto
Cultivating land	95%
Average # of plots of land owned	2,2
Cultivating all plots owned	98%
Given some plots to others to use	2%
Not using some plots of land	2%
reason for not using some plots of land: not enough human power	100%
Living more than 30 minutes away from the family cultivated fields	22%
Number of people contributing to cultivation	3,0

95% of the families is cultivating a land, with an average of 2.2 plots owned, and 98% cultivate all the plots.

Much as there is a good number of HHs members who are active in cultivation, human power still appears to be the main reason for not cultivating some plots of land, since it is reported by all the HHs.

## Households familiar with seed variety

Knowledge on seed variety and productivity	Kauto
Aware of seeds variety	40%
Farmers employing prime quality seeds	35%

40% of the HHS are aware of the seeds variety, 35% employ quality variety in their gardens which is not reaching the good percentage there is a need to increase the awareness to farmers so that they adopt, copy, and make use of quality seeds.

Reliance on seeds distributed (source of seeds cultivated)	Kauto
SEEDS - Own stocks	72%
SEEDS - Purchase	19%
SEEDS - Gifts	26%
SEEDS - NGOs	20%

Seeds cultivated are commonly from the stocks owned by the HHs.

## Common land and private land

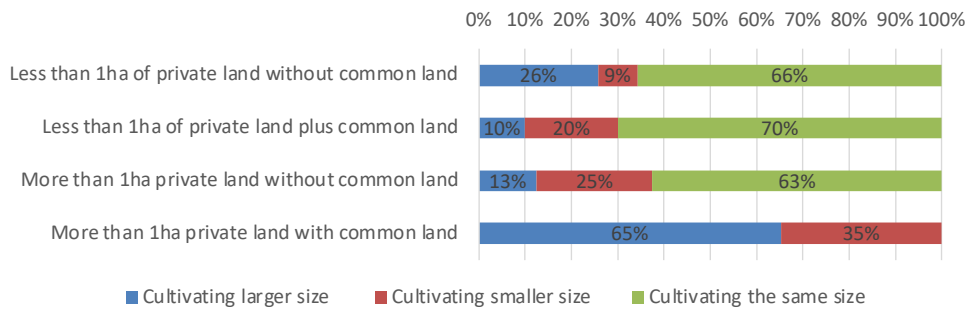
Family vs Common land	Kauto
plots of common land above 1ha	76%
plots of family land above 1ha	46%
plots of common land closer than 15 minutes from home	58%
plots of family land closer than 15 minutes from home	45%
Private land more important	45%
Both private and common land important	9%
Common land is more important	45%

Common land seems to be bigger and closer that the private land: indeed, 76% of the HHs reported that the common plots are above 1ha and 58% that they are closer than 15 minutes from home, against 45% for the private land.

Only 9% of the HHs reported that both land – common and private – are important.

## Variation in family cultivation

Variation in private land cultivated compared to one year before



Compared to one year before the assessment was conducted, the situation has not changed for the majority of the HHs. However, 65% of the ones who reported that the private land is more than 1ha, and who also have common land, said that they are not cultivating a larger size, which is a positive results to see.

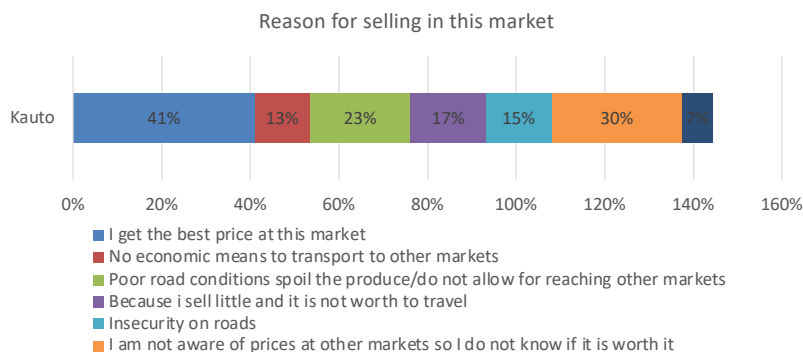
## Marketing of the produces

Market of sale of produce	Kauto
You take it to the local market	42%
I do not sell it out	29%
To community members	18%
You take it to a far away market	8%
Buyers from other countries come to my house and buy it	1%
Buyers from local markets come to my area and buy it	1%

42% of the HHs reported to sell the produce the local market and 29% that they not sell it out.

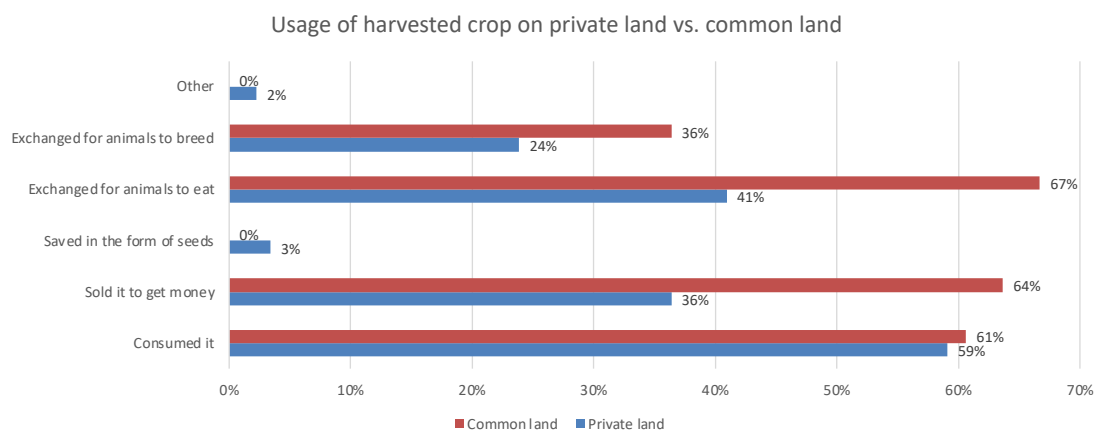
It is interesting to note that 18% of the HHs reported that they sell to community members and that 8% said that they take the production to a far away market.

## Why do you choose these markets



41% of families chose such markets because they get a better price. However, 30% of the HHs reported that they are not aware of where it is worth it to sell and 23% that poor road conditions prevent them to go to other markets.

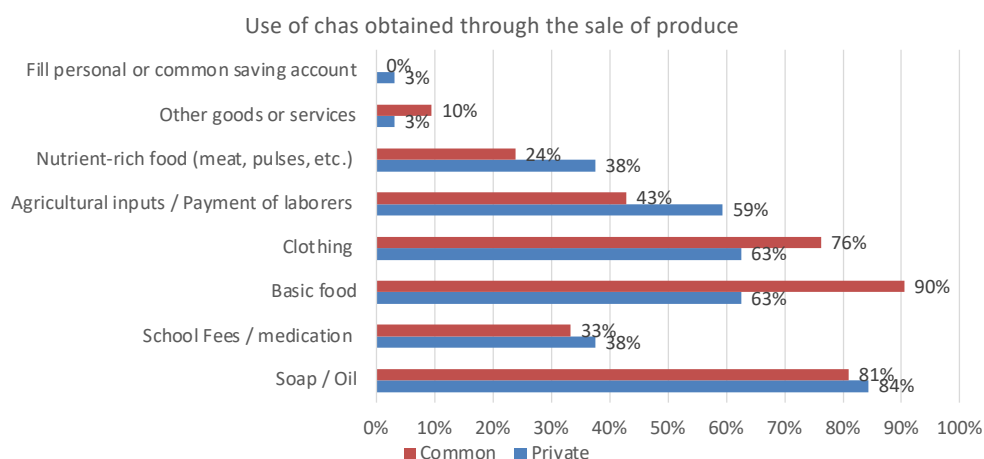
## Use of the produces from both private and common cultivation



Produces from both common and family cultivation are basically for exchanging it for animals to eat, for sale purposes, as well as for self consumption.

Only 3% of the HHs reported to save the harvest in form of seeds.

## Use of the cash got from the produces of both cultivations



There is not a big difference between the use of cash from private and from common land. Cash is mainly used to buy basic food and clothing, soap/oil. It is significant that agricultural cash is use for agricultural purposes such as purchasing the inputs and paying the laborers which creates room for reinvestment in agriculture.

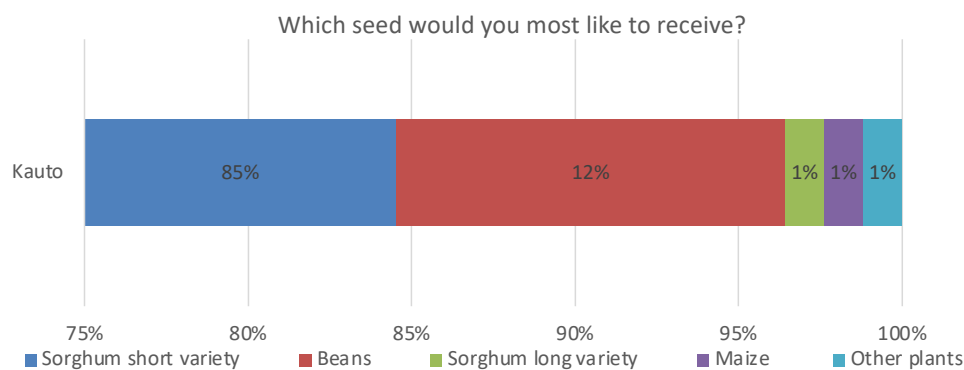
## Where were the basic inputs got from?

Source of basic agricultural inputs and access to advanced tools for farming	Kauto
Shop in town	27%
From community members	49%
Sellers who pass by	21%
No purchase of inputs or tools/ you produce them by yourself	47%
Making use of advanced tools	64%

49% of the HHs reported that they get basic inputs from community members, while 27% that they purchase them from shops in town and 47% that they do not purchase tools.

Families reported also to use advanced tools (64%). It could be referred to the introduction of ox-plowing in some areas of Kapoeta Counties to encourage most farmers who are interested in agriculture in increasing their production.

## Kind of seeds hope to received



Sorghum short variety is the type of seeds mostly asked for. Indeed, communities in Kauto payam rely on sorghum as the main source of food's intake.

12% of the HHs also asks for beans, as it is one of the main source of proteins in the targeted payam.

## Households not familiar with basic agronomic practices

Disregard/unawareness of basic agronomic practices	Kauto
Not familiar with any specific planting practice	6%
Not familiar with any specific farming practice	2%
Not familiar with soil & water conservation practice	6%
Burning of bushes for clearing the land	76%

There is the need for increasing the knowledge on planting, farming and soil and water conservation practices, as the greatest majority of the families reported having no idea about it.

It is also important to raise awareness about the damages caused by bush burning in order to reduce such bad practices, which is harmful to the soil and practiced by 76% of the interviewed HHs.

**It is important to increase the capacities of the communities and their knowledge on the best agricultural practices, emphasizing also them by echoing the demerits of bush burning and nourishing the families with soil and water conservation technique.**

## Planting practices employed

% of HHs by PLANTING PRACTICES	Kauto
Intercropping	40%
Crop Rotation	19%
Monocropping	72%
Strip cropping	26%
Relay cropping	8%
None of the above	6%
Fallowing (Leaving part of the land to fallow some seasons)	7%

The commonly employed planting practices across the payam of Kauto are monocropping (72%) and intercropping (40%). The least planting practices are fallowing and relay cropping.

It is good to see that the community is practicing intercropping. However, there is the need of increasing the knowledge on the planting practices, so that farmers are able to apply different techniques, especially the ones less harmful for the soil.

## Cultivation practices

% of HHs by CULTIVATION PRACTICES	Kauto
Burning of bushes for clearing the land	76%
Bush clearance (before the beginning of the season)	70%
Timely weeding	48%
Timely planting (at the onset)	52%
Timely harvesting (at harvest maturity)	49%
Thinning	36%
Pest and disease control/management	30%
Timely tillage/ploughing (before the beginning of the season)	50%
Gap filling (within 2 weeks after planting)	48%
Primary processing	26%
None of the above	2%

Bush burning and clearance, timely weeding, planting and harvesting are the commonly employed cultivation practices in the communities, along with timely tillage.

Pest and disease control/management (30%) and primary processing (26%) are the least employed practices seen in the area.

## Conservation practices

% of HHs by CONSERVATION PRACTICES	Kauto
Terracing	81%
Mulching	17%
Grassing water ways	26%
Cover Cropping	34%
Contour Planting	23%
None of the above	6%
Conservation tillage	6%

Terracing appear to be the most commonly employed practice across Kauto, while conservation tillage is less practiced.

**More emphasis on conservation practices is required to enriched the farmers agricultural knowledge with also the various techniques of conservation such as strip, ridge and mulch till system.**

## Kind of Irrigation employed

Typr of irrigation	Kauto
Only rain	81%
small irrigation system working during rain season	15%
year-around irrigation	5%

Since most crops are grown for self-consumption and the HHs generally lack of tools, 80% of the HHs rely on natural irrigation which is rain. This means that there are no modern irrigating tools like treadle pumps in the communities to boost irrigation activities.

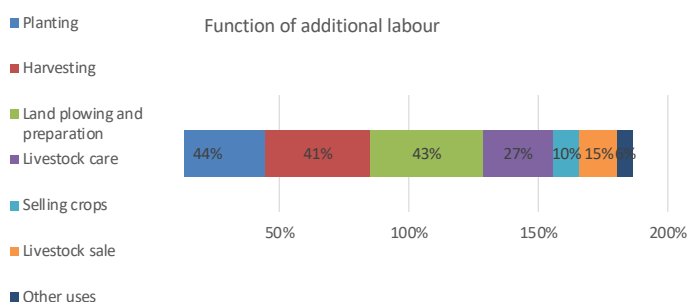
15% of the HHs reporting that they use small irrigation techniques working during rain season might be referred to interventions such as channel waterways and other techniques.

**It is clear that HHs are facing more challenges in term of irrigation during the dry season, considering that only 5% of them reported that they have irrigation all year-around.**

## Hiring Laborers

% of HHs employing labour beside family members	Kauto
No use of labor	44%
Community members, in exchange for food	49%
Community members, on a reciprocity basis	51%
Community members, in exchange for money	26%
Casual Labour (per day)	5%
Other people	0%

Families reported to have hired laborer from the community members based on a reciprocity basis (51%), in exchange for food (49%) and for money (26%). However, 44% reported that they do not use labor.



Planting, harvesting, and land plowing and preparation are the activities for which laborers are more demand.

## Market orientation

% of HH	Kauto
Smallholder not oriented to the market	28%
Smallholder oriented to the market	11%
Larger farmer not oriented to the market	22%
Larger farmer oriented to the market	39%

The data shows that 39% of the HHs reported that larger farmers are more oriented to market compared to smallholder famers.

**It is not surprising to see such low levels of market orientation, considering the scattered area of the assessed location.**

## Groups of people selling or bartering produce

% of produce sold or bartered by groups of farmers	Sold or Battered
All farmers	16%
Cultivating only one crop	7%
IDP/Returnees	7%
Smallholder (less than 1ha of private land only)	14%
Not associated in any income generation group	10%
Widow or woman with no support	16%
Consuming what obtained with main livelihood activity	11%
Family members with disabilities	23%
Without cattle	8%
With elderly	18%
Hosting orphans	18%
Member of an informal farmer group	26%
Employing causal labour	28%



% of produce sold or bartered by groups of farmers	Sold or Bartered
Not applying agricultural practices (in some of the 3 domains)	5%
With 4 or more plots of land	12%
With more than 1ha of private land	19%
With ability to borrow \$200	17%
Cultivating land in common	20%
Household with acceptable FCS	30%
Employing seeds of prime quality	27%
Employing community members in exchange for money	20%
Bartered what obtained with main livelihood activity	26%
Member of farmer group supported by an NGO	25%
Member of a seed multiplication group	27%
Employing advanced tools	13%
With access to ox-plough	30%

People who sell or barter their produce are mainly HH with an acceptable FCS, with access to ox-plough, who employ casual labour

On the other hand, family members with disabilities and those practicing mono cropping reported to have sold/bartered the minimum of their share production.

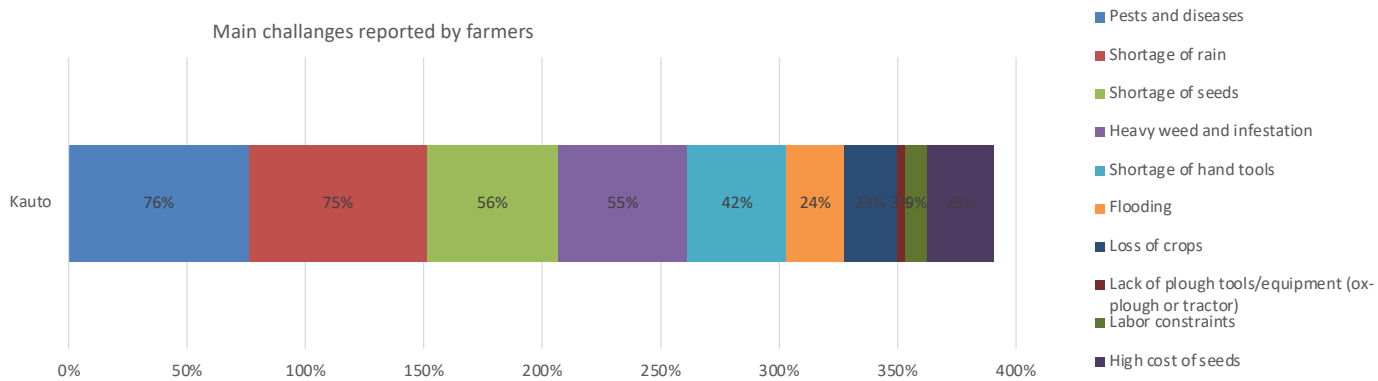
Farmers practicing monocropping might perhaps prioritize the produces for consumption over selling or bartering; because bartering or selling them out may lead to depletion of food which will result in a shortage of food in the HH. However, those who are oriented to the activity (bartering or selling) tend to upgrade because they have realized the benefits of it.

## Crops yields

Yields (based on cultivations of at least 1 feddan of land)	Kauto
orghum long variety (feddans planted)	1,7
Sorghum long variety (kilograms harvested)	300,0
orghum short variety (feddans planted)	185,1
orghum short variety (kilograms harvest)	1011,1
Maize (feddans planted)	71,3
Maize (kilograms harvested)	306,7
msim (feddans planted)	100,4
msim kilograms harvested	2602,5
roundnuts (feddans planted)	124,0
roundnuts (kilograms harvested)	768,8
Millet (feddans planted)	75,0
Millet (kilograms harvested)	1050,0
assava (feddans planted)	50,0
assava (kilograms harvested)	300,0
ish potatoes (feddans planted)	
ish potatoes (kilograms harvested)	
owpeas (feddans planted)	195,2
owpeas (kilograms harvested)	501,7
beans (feddans planted)	43,5
beans (kilograms harvested)	524,3

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

# Major farming challenges



Pest & disease and shortage of rain are common challenges so far experienced by the interviewed HHs across Kauto payam, along with heavy weed and infestation and shortage of hand tools.

**Farmers need to be advised to practice fencing in their farm and to think of a reliable and local solution to control diseases in order to guarantee its sustainability.**



# LIVESTOCK

## Livestock production

% of HHs	Kauto
Rearing animals	85%
Cattle	80%
Sheep/goats	78%
Ducks/Turkeys/Chickens	24%
Pigs	0%
of which are vaccinated animal	28%

The table confirms a high level of engagement in livestock production by the interviewed HHs, which is not surprising considering that Kauto payam is mainly populated by pastoral communities.

The most reared animals are cattle and sheep/goats, while pigs are lowly reared because most communities dislike them for being destructive on the farms.

Even if almost all the HHs are rearing animals, only 28% vaccinate them to prevent spreading of diseases. Access to vaccines is limited by the characteristics of the context, which is hard to reach and neglected by the authorities and the international.

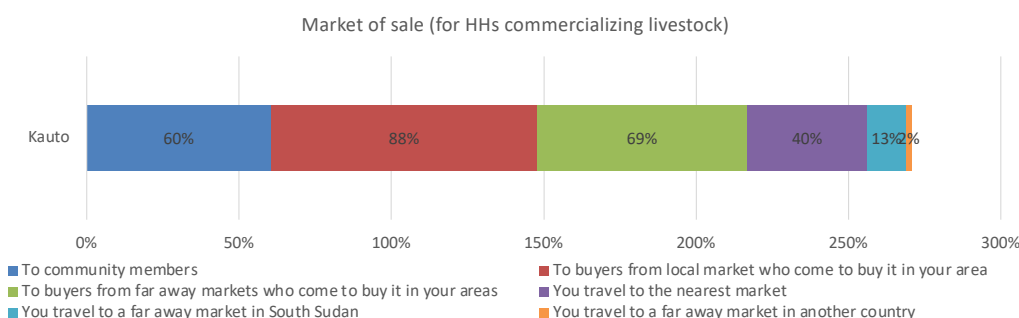
## Purpose for rearing animals

Reason for breeding cattle	Kauto
For marriage	99%
Household consumption	77%
Commercial purpose/for selling	39%
For saving purposes	67%
Draught animals/working purposes	12%

All the HHs (99%) are engaged in cattle breeding for paying doweries for the bridegroom (marrying purposes), followed by and consumption purposes (77%), saving (67%) and commercial (39%) purposes.

Animals reared for HHS consumption are basically the goats and sheep because the communities rarely slaughter cattle for just consumption unless in special cases or occasions.

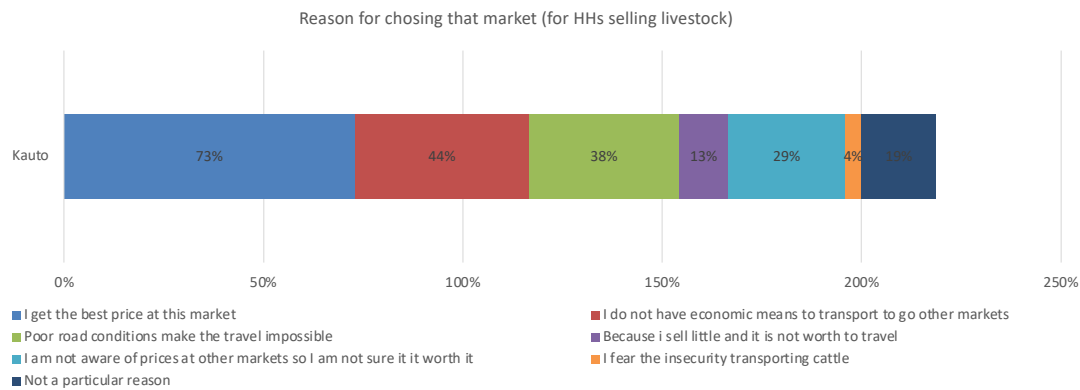
## Sale of livestock



Animals are commonly sold to buyers from local market who in the area (88%), followed by buyers from far away markets who come in the area (69%) and by community members (60%)

40% of the HHs in Kauto payam travel to the nearest markets to sell their animals.

## Why do you choose such market



Most HHs (73%) reported that they selected those markets because of the encouraging prices they are getting from there. In addition to that, lack of economic means of transport and poor roads condition forced them to go to such markets.

## Water access for livestock

Distance to water source (one way) for large livestock	Kauto
Less than 30 minutes	28%
Between 30 minutes and 1 hour	19%
Between 1 hour and 2 hours	20%
Between 2 hours and 4 hours	16%
More than 4 hours	17%

Cattle farmers in the counties access water for animals largely from the distant of less than half an hour and sometimes more than 4 hours.

Kapoeta East county have problem with water accessibility for animals as only few farmers have nearby water points of less than half an hour. This is because these communities lack permanent streams/rivers that could serve them throughout the year, and lack boreholes with solar pump systems. This force pastoralist to migrate their animals to wet lands like in Dry season in search of water and pasture.

## Death of the animals

% of HHs reporting animal death	Kauto
Any death of animal due to sickness	99%
Many/very many deaths	39%
Cattle/Cows	57%
Sheep/Goats	37%
Others	5%

Almost all the HHS (99%) reported any death cases for animals as a result of sickness, while 39% reported many deaths.

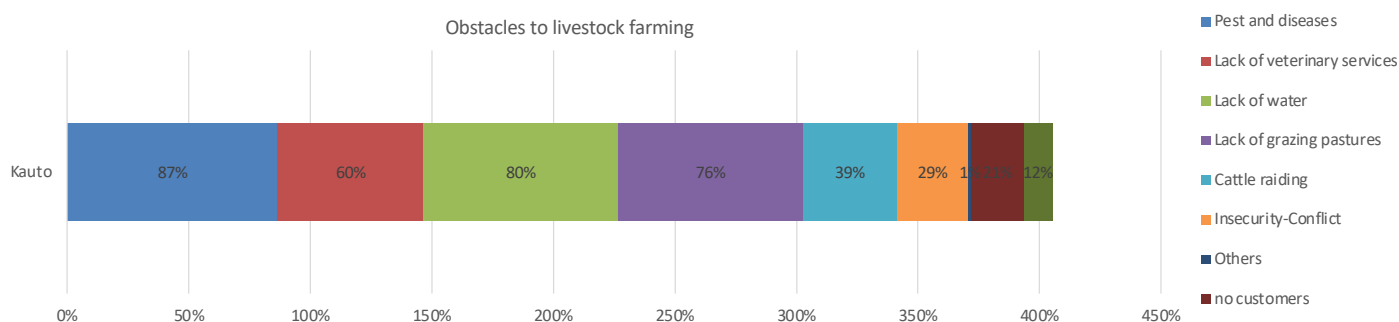
Cattle/cows are the most reported (57%) animals to have died.

## Support received for livestock farming

% of HHs by type of support received	Kauto
No support	96%
Money/loans	16%
Other kind of support	1%
Inputs for livestock production	8%
Animals	17%

96% of HHs in Kauto reported they have no support at all, while 17% reported that they were supported through animal and 16% through money/loans.

## Challenges for livestock production



Pest and diseases, lack of water, of grazing land and of veterinary services are the main challenges registered to be the constrain for livestock keeping across Kauto.

Cattle raiding is mentioned by 49% of the HHs, while insecurity/conflict is reported by 29% of the HHs.



**PRODUCTIVE ASSETS,  
ENERGY AND  
NON-FOOD ITEMS**

## House ownership and condition

Housing conditions	Kauto
Owned house	60%
Hosted	20%
Renting or working to stay	19%
Safe shelter (may need small repairs)	23%
Unsafe no stable	77%
Without separate room for animals (where it applies)	34%
Cooking in the sleeping/leaving room	90%

60% of the interviewed HHs owns the houses they are living in, but 77% reported that they are not safe/stable.

The greatest majority of HHs (90%) seems to have houses without separated spaces for cooking/sleeping, and 34% reported that there is not even a separate room for animals.

## Households with productive assets

% of HHs with productive assets	Kauto
Malouda (hoe)	40%
Spade/Axe	41%
Cell phone	3%
Engine-run grinding machine less than 30 minutes away	7%
Grain grinding tool	3%
Fishing kit	100%
Bicycle	1%
Cash/Saving	100%
Motorcycle/vehicle	1%
Wheelbarrow	100%
Electricity	3%
Ox-plough	1%
Sewing machine	0%
Tractor	0%

Malouda/Hoe and Spade/Axe are the common own assets unlike tractor, ox-plough, bicycle and sewing machine which are owned by none of the HHs in Kauto.

All the interviewed HHs reported to own fishing kits, cash/saving and wheelbarrow.

% of HHs with utensils	Kauto
Beds	1%
Blankets	1%
Water containers	43%
Stove/Kanun	29%
Sponge mattress	1%
Tables/Chairs	2%

Concerning the HHs utensils, families prioritize water containers and stove/kanun, as they are both essential in order to answer basic HHs' needs such as cooking, cleaning and washing .



## The main source of light and cooking fuel

<b>What is the main source of light (when is dark) in your household</b>	<b>Kauto</b>
Firewood	93%
Electricity from public grid	3%
Bio-Gas	1%
Candle/Wax	1%
Electricity from generator	1%

Firewood is the main source of light at night used by the assessed HHs. Is it normal to see such a high % of HHs relying on firewood, as it is fundamental also for cooking and it is collected from the bushes free of charge.

<b>What is the main source of cooking fuel?</b>	<b>Kauto</b>
Collecting firewood	95%
Purchase of firewood	3%
Other	2%

Collecting firewood becomes common in the communities and it is majorly done by women.



# MARKETING

## Market accessibility

Main items purchased (% of HHs) by categories of expenses	Kauto
Cereals (Sorghum, maize, rice, wheat, bread)	58%
Oil, fat and butter	33%
All other food items (salt, coffee, tea, etc.)	16%
Sugar, honey, sweets	20%
Meat, fish, eggs and poultry (beef, goat, pork, sheep, game)	5%
Vegetables (pumpkins, okra, green leaves etc)	19%
Pulses (Groundnuts, legumes, sesame, beans etc)	9%
Milk, yoghurt, cheese	5%
Soap	41%
Clothing, shoes	48%
Milling and grinding	7%
Tobacco and Alcohol	50%
Medical expenses, health care	19%
Education, (school fees/uniforms)	5%
Household assets (knives, forks, plates)	22%
Agricultural tools, seeds, Hiring labor	40%
Celebrations, social events, funerals, weddings	1%
Alive animals (cattle, cow, goat/sheep)	16%
Construction, house repair, House Rent	16%

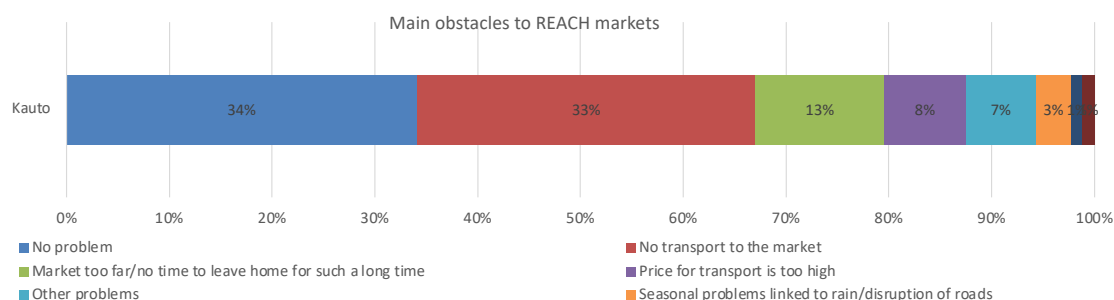
HHs make few visits to the market, probably due to the distance from it. Indeed, the average number hours needed to reach the market is 4.

Generally, Communities across the payams have a quite odd access to the market. Families frequenting markets are probably those living near to them or closer to urban areas

ACCESS TO (CONSUMER) MARKETS	Kauto
2 times or more per week	10%
Once every week	18%
Once every 2 weeks	22%
Once per month	23%
Only few times per year	27%
hours to reach the market	4

Families visit the Market mainly to buy cereals (58%), clothing (58%), tobacco and alcohol (50%), soap (41%) and agricultural tool or labour (40%). It is positive to see a 33% of the HHs reporting that they buy oil, fat and butter, as they are important in terms of diet's intake.

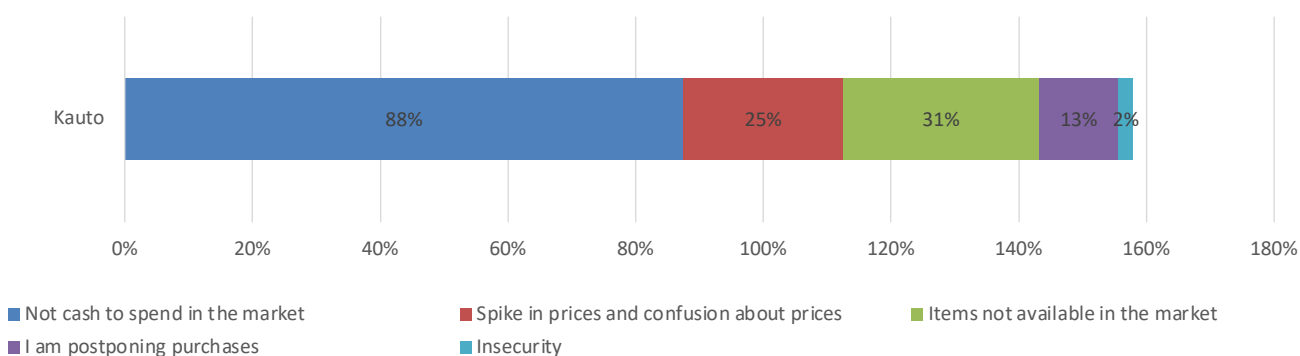
## Challenges reaching the market



Most of the problems which prevent the HHs in reaching the market seem to be related to distances. 34% of the HHs reported that there is no problem in reaching the market, but 33% said that no transport is the main obstacles and 13% that the market is too far away.

## Constrain to buying items from the market

Main obstacles to BUY in the markets



Lack of cash is clearly the main obstacles faced by the interviewed HHs that prevents them from buying in the markets.

The nation-wide crisis that resulted in to tripling of the prices for items in the market, is registered to be a challenge for shopping. Considering that few HHS earn cash from their livelihood which can't cater for such prices.

## Bartering Experienced

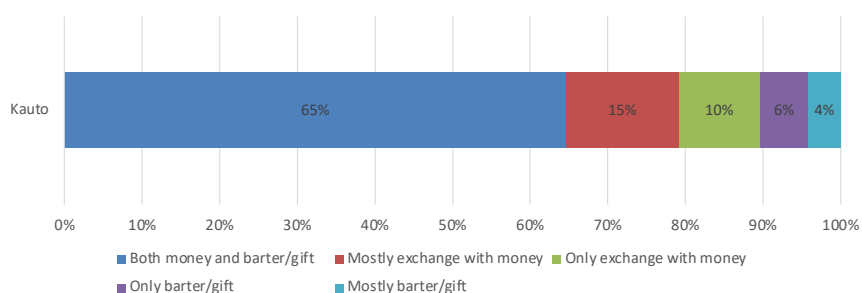
How often are goods exchanged among neighbors	Kauto	Obstacles to more exchanges among neighbours	Kauto
In the last 2 weeks	7%	I do not have anything to give to them in exchange	44%
In the last month	11%	They do not have what I need	40%
It rarely happens	36%	Other reasons	15%
It never happens	45%		

From the table above, it is clear that bartering rarely happens, since 36% oh the HHs reported so and 45% that it never happens.

The main reasons why people do not practice bartering are related to shortage of items to exchange.

## Means of payment

Means of payment for exchanges among community members



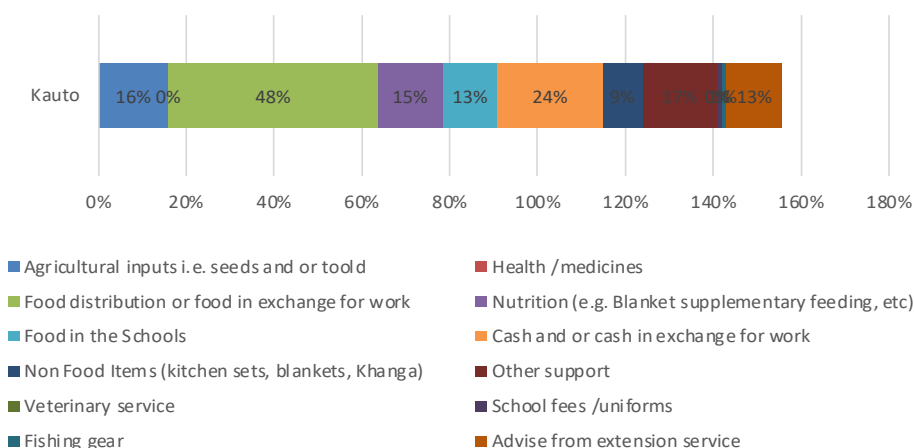
Cash and bartering are the common employed means of payment among communities in Kauto, followed by mostly exchange of money.



# HUMANITARIAN AID

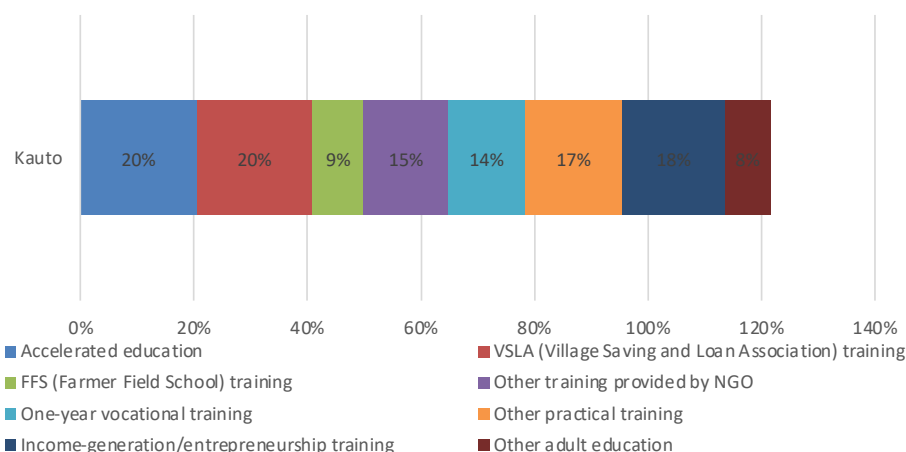
## Support received in the course of last year

Humanitarian assistance over last year



The type of humanitarian assistance most reported is food distribution or food in exchange for work, followed by cash and or cash in exchange for work. It is coherent with the high level of food insecurity registered in Kauto payam.

Technical and Vocational Education and Training over the last year

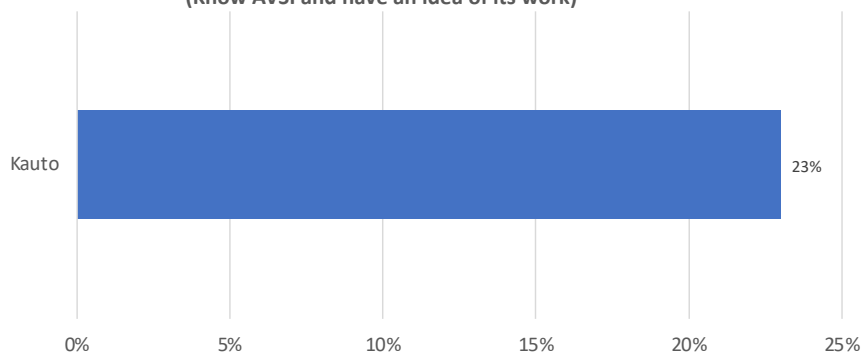


Accelerated Education, VSLA are the type of training received the most by the assessed HHs.

Adult education are and FFS are the least supported type of trainings. Limited support for adult education is coherent with the level of illiteracy of the HHs heads.

## AVSI's popularity in the communities

AVSI community engagement  
(Know AVSI and have an idea of its work)



23% of the HHs reported that they know AVSI and its work. This percentage is the results of the projects being implemented by the organizations in the last few years.



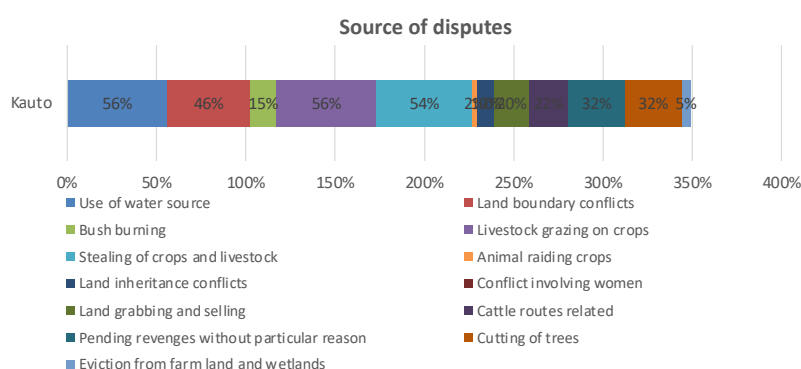
# DISPUTES RELATED TO NATURAL RESOURCES

## Households aware of the conflict over water and land

Conflicts over water and land	Kauto
% of HHs aware of conflicts over water and land	47%
# of disputes during the last 3 months	1,5

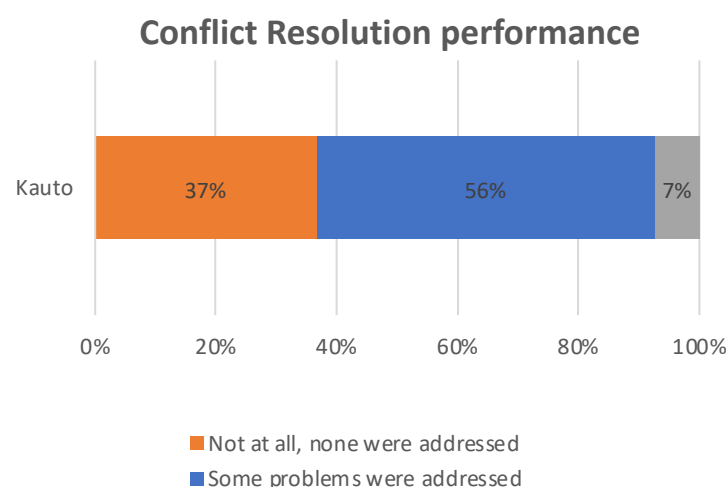
Almost half (47%) of the interviewed HHs reported that they are aware of conflicts over water and land. Again, it is not surprising considering that there is shortage of water points in Kauto payam. Indeed, the average number of disputes reported in the last 3 months is 1,5.

## Sources of conflicts and their resolution



The main identified causes of disputes in the communities are Water usage (56%) and livestock grazing on crops (56%), followed by stealing of crops and livestock (54%) and land boundary conflicts (46%).

Pending revenges (32%) and cutting of trees (32%) are also frequently reported



In response to the out-spotted causes of conflict, 56% of the HHs reported that some problems were addressed.

Though some of the problems were addressed, there is the risk that the non solved ones might chain the conflict in future.

## Facilitators in conflict solving

% of HHs by type of leader who helps solving disputes	Kauto
High level administrative government (member of county administration)	63%
Nyanpara	54%
Sub chief - Mukungu	54%
Boma chief	59%
Head Chief	29%
Ancestral Headman - Landlord	2%
Religious leader	5%
Others	0%
Teachers	0%

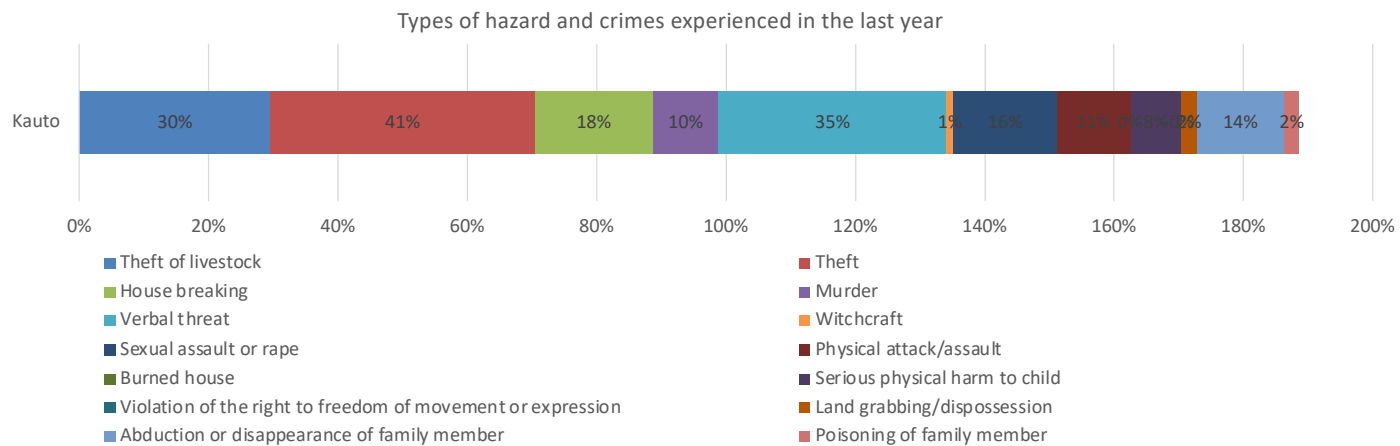
Problems are commonly addressed by the authorities recognized by the communities, both governmental and traditional ones. Indeed, 63% of the HHs reported that disputes are solved by the high-level administrative government, 54% by the chief (Nyanpara), 54% by the sub-chief (Mukungu) and 59% by the boma chief.





# SAFETY and CRIMES

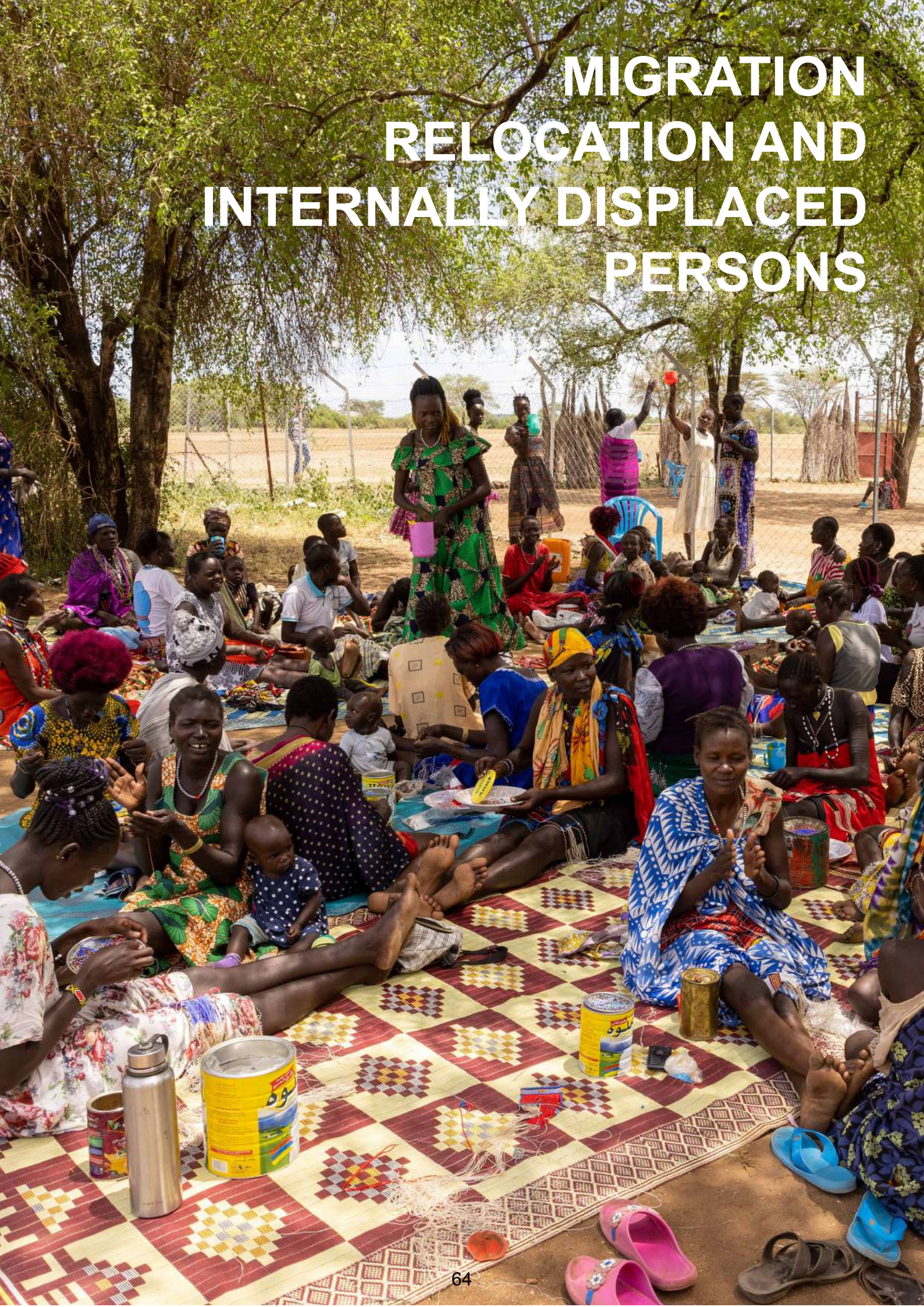
# Problems experienced in the last twelve months



During the last year, HHs have experienced theft, verbal threats, theft of livestock, but also house breaking and sexual assault or rape, since they are the problems being most reported by the families.

It is worrisome to see 14% of the HHs reporting abduction or disappearance of family member and also 16% saying that their right to freedom of movement or expression was violated.

# MIGRATION RELOCATION AND INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS



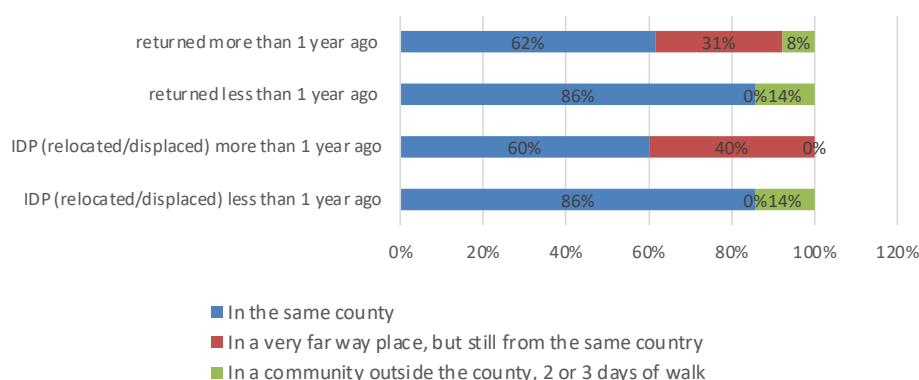
## Migratory status

% and # of HHs by migration status	Kauto
Native residents (continuously since birth)	72%
Returnees (natives forced to leave temporarily)	15%
IDP/Relocated	14%
Returnees/IDPs/relocated more than 12 months ago	26%
Returned /relocated over the last 12 months:	2%
<b>IDP/Returnee HHs</b>	
# of HHs IDP/Returnee*	98
# of IDP/Returnee people**	590

The greatest majority of the HHs are natives from Kauto. Indeed, 72% of the assessed HHs reported that they are native residents, while 15% are returnees and 14% IDPs.

## From where are the Returnees & IDPs from and why do they migrate

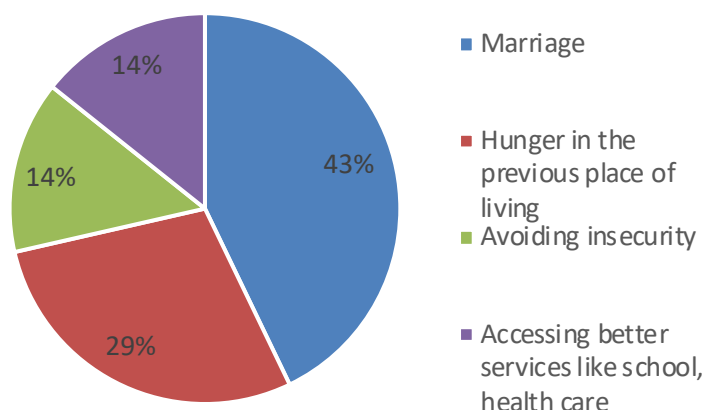
Origins of Returnees and IDPs - historic vs recent trend



It seems that returnees and IDPs living in Kauto, migrated recently, as 86% of the HHs reported that they migrated less than 1 year ago.

The greatest majority of IDPs displaced during the last year were relocated in the same county (86%)

% of HHs by reason for returning/relocating during the last 12 months



43% of HHs reported that they relocated because of marriage. This is common for women who are married from a different village, since they have to migrate to their husband's village and is a most common practice across the country.

The following reason to relocate is hunger, meaning that people were forced to change place of living because of lack of food

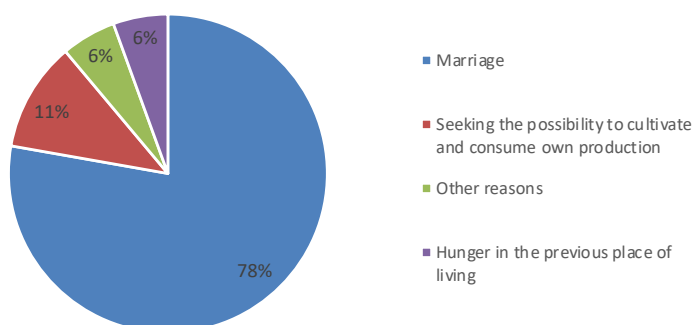
## Back and forth movement of the / Returnees IDPs

Share of the population that returned but later left again	Kauto
Most of the them	7%
Many of them, the majority	13%
Half of them	9%
Less than half of them	5%
Even less, very few	67%

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.

Those HHS going back to the camps might be those whose areas are insecure or those who might have committed some crimes in their villages and are dodging to face the law.

Reasons for relocating/ returning for former IDPs and Returnees



## Causes of tension between the host and the Returnees/IDPs

Cause of tension between host community and returnee/IDPs	Kauto
Limited/discriminatory access to basic services (water points, health centers, schools, etc.)	55%
Limited/discriminatory access to basic goods	91%
Pre-existing long term tensions	64%
Limited/discriminatory access to land	18%
Limited/discriminatory access to humanitarian assistance	0%

Discrimination to access basic goods, basic services, humanitarian assistance and pre-existing long-term tensions mounted to be the main causes for the tension between the returnees/IDPs and the host communities.

Debates among people seems to be the best way to resolve the tension between the Host and the Returnees/IDPs, followed by the mobilization of local authorities, of community leaders and the deployment of security forces.

**Considering the vulnerability of the targeted area, it is not surprising that tensions are related to access to basic goods and services, as the host community might feel discriminated if supported is granted only to IDPs/returnees.**

Measures to resolve conflict	Kauto
Change rules of humanitarian assistance	27%
Debates among people, Sensibilization	91%
Mobilization of local authorities	55%
Other measures could help	0%
No idea	9%
Deployment of security forces	45%
Relocation of people	9%
Mobilization of community leaders	45%

## Outflow of the HHS members & reasons for leaving

Outflow of population % of HHs	Kauto
whose members have migrated in the last 12 months	59%
Average # of family members who left in the last years	3
Total members who migrated/relocated	6.619

59% of the HHs reported that some members migrated during the last 12 months, with an average of 3 members who left during the last years.

What was the primary reason for the relocation of this person(s)?	Kauto
Hunger	82%
Family reasons	11%
Other reasons	5%
Lack of security	2%

The primary reason why people relocate is confirmed to be hunger, as it is reported by 82% of the HHs. 11% reported that they relocated for family reasons, and 2% because of lack of security.

# COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND LOCAL GOVERNANCE



## Membership of association

% of HH member of an association	Kauto
Informal group of farmers	22%
No association	59%
Farmer group supported by NGO	35%
Common Interest group/Seed Multiplication group	22%
Women group; Church group; Self-help group; Community-based organization, Youth group Health	7%
Cooperative/SME	5%
Village Saving and Loan Association (VSLA)/ Credit and Saving Group	7%
Others	0%
Income Generation Association group (IGA)	1%

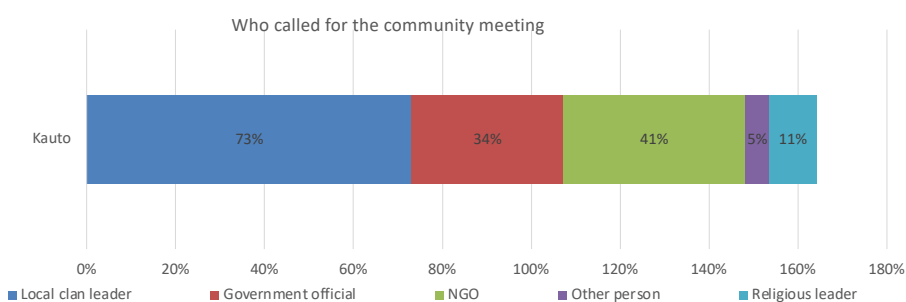
59% of the HHs reported that they are not involved in any association. However, 35% said that they are member of a farmer group supported by NGO, along with 22% reporting that they are member of an informal group of farmers.

It is also positive to see that 22% reported that they are member of a common interest group.

Sharing of land and of agricultural inputs, along with personal relationships, are the main reasons that hold members of the group united

Membership in association and reason holding the group	Kauto
% of HHs associated in self-help/income generation groups	41%
Mutual Help	40%
Sharing of land	76%
Share of inputs, tools, seeds	76%
Family/personal relationships	76%
Living close to one another	44%
Other reasons	4%

## Organizers for the meeting



Most meetings are called by the local clan leaders and the NGOs. Traditional authorities is the right channel to bring change to the communities, as people listen to them more than any other persons.







**People for development**

## **AVSI Foundation in South Sudan**

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