



People for development

Multi-sector Household Survey - Rumbek North County (Lakes State)

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FULL REPORT: <https://assessments.hpc.tools/assessment/avsi-2021-multi-sector-household-survey-north-rumbek-county-lakes-state>

Executive Summary (1/8)

Key Findings

Livelihood

- In Rumbek North County, 84% of population mainly rely on **agriculture** and **livestock** as the key source of living even though almost 100% HHs

Produce food for home consumption, this clearly indicates that there is a very **low market activities like sell of produce, barter trade.**

- 70% of the HHs surveyed believed their livelihood had worsen due to lack of agriculture inputs and knowledge, insecurity, and drought
- Over 80% of adult females seems to have more roles than adult males as confirmed by the chat on slide 3 of livelihood
- 77% of the roles for adolescents (12-18) is mainly caring family members/family duties.
- No nursery schools in Rumbek North which would keep children age 6-12 years at school, therefore, it makes them stay home and do most of household cores

Problem and Resilience

- The most needed support emerged on agriculture. Education is reported by only 15% of Madol population possibly due to lack of awareness.
- 88% HHs identified Food expensive/ high food prices as the major problem, followed by Human sickness and insecurity and violence share second position with 50%, livestock diseases comes 3rd over the last 3 months.
- 72% of HHs adopted crisis coping strategies, with 32% already exhausted the crisis coping mechanisms.
- 32% HHs consumed seeds for cultivation as crisis coping strategy while 17% withdrawn children from school due to the livelihood stress.



Executive Summary (2/8)

Food Security

- 78% HHs affected by moderate hunger while 13% HHs experience severe hunger. Only 18% HHs have acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS). 52% HHs have poor FCS, etc.
- The most hunger gap months are May, June and July. This is because, the little HHs produce is consumed from harvest in Aug. and finish in March.

• Health

- Mortality rate is high due to communicable diseases in children under 5 years with less health facilities to address emergency cases.
- Only 40% basically went to visit health facilities before delivery in Rumbek North in which 30% pregnant mothers visited in their first three month of pregnancy.
- Only 42% of mothers are assisted by qualified health workers during delivery
- No vaccination against pneumonia was done in Meen and Wun-rieng Payams. Only 23% received vitamin A capsule and de-worming tablets.

• Hygiene

- 58% population still have no access to safe and stable drinking water sources.
- Only 1% of Rumbek North population use toilets/latrines and basically in Aloor, Meen and Malueth payams.
- 58% use soap for cleaning and 42% do not use any soap at all

Executive Summary (3/8)

- **Education**

- 82% of HHs care taker has never attend school and particularly in Meen Payam, only 6% attended some lower primary education worst then other Payams.
- The enrollment of children below 10 years stand at 48% with only 23% attending regularly. The enrollment of children above ten years stand at 55% which is still very low.
- 38% of the respondents raised concern of no teachers in school as a factor to some schools not being operational.
- The most stressing factors for not attending school by both children below 10 years and up to 15 years is lack of money to pay for scholastic materials, parent contribution fees.
- Only 41% of those interviewed said they have PTA bodies at school and 36% do not know the existence at all

- **Agriculture**

- 91% HHs consumed the largest part of their agricultural produce (as apposed to use it for sale or for barter)
- Only 24% of HHs sold most of their produce (as opposed to consume it) and 37% saved in the form of seeds.
- Cash obtained from the sale of produce are mostly spent on basic food items like food, salt, Fish, soap/oil. The sale of produce obtained in common fields are more likely to be used for social investments, like medication and school fees, or productive reinvestments.
- 76% HHs reached highly expressed their need on groundnuts seeds more than others.
- 83% HHs interviewed practice bush burning as a method of land clearing. Majority of the farmers are not familiar with basic agronomic practices with 70% practice inter-cropping.
- 55% of the HHs do timely weeding, and some practices like thinning, pest& disease control out their traditional experiences.
- 85% of respondents reached rely only on rainy season for their crops. There are no irrigation system in place.
- 70% and 76% those interviewed never borrowed either money or assets from friends/relatives. This shows that there are limited lending institutions/money lenders available.



Executive Summary (4/8)

- Most of HHs interviewed revealed that the source of seeds they cultivated are purchased from local markets and own stock. Only 27% got seed support from NGOs.
- 33% of HHs received farming training basically on vegetable growing
- 83% of NGOs support to farmers is on seeds and less on tools and training.
- The most common challenges faced by farmers are; rain and seed shortages, pest and disease, hand tools and ox-plough
- **Livestock**
- The second main livelihood activity after farming in Rumbek North County is livestock keeping.
- 67% of the population rear animals and the common animals include; cattle, goats/sheep and chickens
- The community seems to have no access to main markets for their animals due to insecurity along the road, no means of transport.
- Milk production stands at an average of 2.5 litres per day and is basically for household consumption.
- Only 3% sell their milk
- The contemporary problems associated with cattle farming are disputes at water point, crop destruction by animals, cattle raiding and stealing which need guiding principles in place.
- 77% of respondents never received any support of animal production from NGOs in Rumbek North county with only 17% Expressed to received some inputs for animal production like drugs for animals. This makes livestock diseases the most common challenge to pastoralist

Executive Summary (5/8)

Productive assets, energy and Non-food items/Asset-Energy-Time-Use

- Household productive assets are limited to Malouda(hand hoe), fishing kits, spade/axe, only 6% of the population own ox-plough, this clearly shows that the use of modern farming tools is very low.
- Rumbek North population live mostly in remote areas.
- 92% who own house, uses it as living room as well as a kitchen and for keeping sheep/goats. There are no separate rooms for chicken, animals and even store.
- Most of the households do not have essential items like beds, chairs/tables, sponge mattress.
- The living standard of most household is very poor hygienically
- **Humanitarian Aids.**
- 75% of respondents in all the five payams express AVSI community engagement in its program activities in their communities.
- There are less sustainable livelihood trainings offered to boost community resilience.
- Still 77% of the HHs interviewed never received support on inputs for livestock, money/loan and other social safety nets.

Executive Summary (6/8)

- **Disputes Related to Natural Resources**

- 95% of the disputes cases reported are due to use of water source in Rumbek North.
- Other common form of disputes generate from crop destruction by animals, land boundary conflicts due to settlement of IDPs and livestock stealing.
- Despite several ongoing disputes, 58% of the respondents are not sure who benefited from the dispute and 36% also never know who benefited from other villages.
- 44% of the respondents reported less likelihood of increase of conflicts within their community while 21% said of more likely of conflict increase for those of Meen and Aloor payams.
- Civil cases like adultery, girl pregnancy are solved by chiefs while crime cases like murder, cattle raid, theft are administratively handled mostly at county level.

- **Safety and Crimes**

- 76% of the crime cases experienced over the last three months are livestock theft cases while 49% of murder cases reported are mostly cattle related issues. Ex. Those mostly killed are cattle raiders, thieves.
- Of the overall conflicts/hazard trend in Rumbek North county, 80% expressed to have reduced in the last period. 63% of the community members feel safe within their villages.

Executive Summary (7/8)

- **Migration/Relocation and IDPs**
- 43% of the respondents reported to have stayed in the current place for more than three years.
- Majority of respondents are host community and some reported as IDPs is due to inter-communal conflicts and those bordering other states.
- The three basic reasons for relocation/migrating to new locations are; Farming purposes, dispute with neighbors and to avoid direct conflict/clashes with other communities
- **Community Participation and Governance**
- Overall community participation in self sustainable groups, public bodies and local administration is at a very low level.
- 17% Contribution in kind or monetary rarely happen with 65% HHs agreeing it almost never occur in the last 12 months. Only 7% some time ago were made.
- The involvement of household member to community decision bodies traditionally or in administrative set up still rank very low in Rumbek North county
- Highest interaction were between community members and landlords, followed by opinion leaders, administrative authority comes third and NGOs support group 7% only, etc
- 59% calls for meeting discussed education issues, while 73% talked about agriculture/farming/inputs, 53% aware of public meeting in the last three months.
- 69% of the call for meeting were made by local clan leaders, and 57% government official.
- 67% HHs usually attend meetings. Some don't participate because of either not invite, no time or not informed. 58% think that conflict can be resolve through local authorities mobilization, while 50% believed in deployment of security forces or mobilization of local leaders.

Executive Summary (8/8)

Recommendation.

- ✓ Extend humanitarian support and intervention concerning WASH, Food security, Education and Health.
- ✓ Lunch wide campaign of awareness on hygiene promotion on the usage of some of the Hygiene practices like uses of soap and Latrine/toilet.
- ✓ Support farmers groups through the help of the local leaders by selecting some of potential farmer and train them on farming practice to promote Agricultural production hence stabilizing food security.
- ✓ Assist the trained farmers group with agricultural inputs such as Ox-ploughs, seeds and other tools.
- ✓ Promote livestock production and marketing through provision of livestock inputs market access information.
- ✓ There is need for an intervention on irrigation system to promote production of vegetables during dry seasons.
- ✓ Support to be render to the most food insecure through GFD (General food distribution) and supplementary feeding to the U5 children who are malnourish.
- ✓ Support Gender base violence GBV and child protection through opening school and awareness campaign on GBV and child protection.



TABLE OF CONTENT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS;

- Key Findings.
- Recommendations.

INTRODUCTION, METHODOLOGY & Rumbek North OUTLOOK;

- Introduction and Background
- Objective of the Assessment
- Methodology and Tools of data collection

PEOPLE'S WELFARE;

- (Livelihood, Problems/Resilience, Food Security, Health, Hygiene, Education and Protection)

ECONOMY;

- (Agriculture, Livestock, Productive Assets, Energy and Non Food Items, Access to consumer Market and expenditure and Humanitarian Aids)

PEACE AND PARTICIPATION;

- (Disputes related to Natural Resource, Safety and crimes, Migration/Relocation and IDPS, Community Participation and Local Governance)