



Lankien Town Food Security and Livelihoods Profile

Nyriol County, Jonglei State, South Sudan, August 2019

Introduction

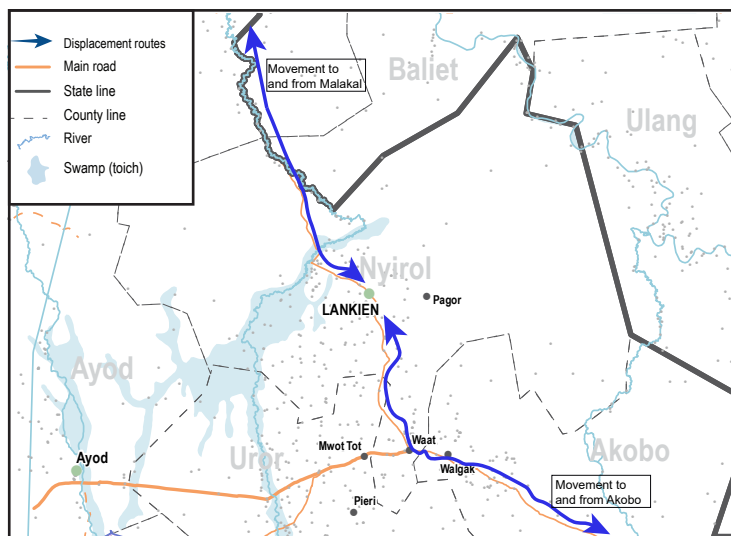
The Greater Akobo region has experienced waves of displacement since the beginning of the conflict in 2013, mainly due to insecurity limiting access to food. Lankien has been relatively stable, with a lower incidence of conflict-related violence compared to other areas in the region. The town is known as a hotspot for arrivals due to access to humanitarian services. In 2016 and 2017, Lankien Town experienced both the departure and arrival of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) due to conflict in Greater Akobo. Many of the IDPs who came to Lankien during this time are still in the town. Since early 2019 Lankien has also reportedly experienced an increased influx of returnees, straining resources and access to services. In addition, climate shocks and local insecurity have further limited access to food. Due to consistent movement to Lankien, humanitarians have provided emergency food distributions in the town since 2017, however no in-depth household-level assessments have taken place focusing on Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL) and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH). This assessment aims to analyse WASH and FSL needs in Lankien Town, to inform a more evidence-based response.

To investigate access to FSL in Lankien Town, REACH conducted a household-level rapid assessment between 01 and 15 August 2019. Indicators related to WASH and Health were also added to the survey to enable a more holistic understanding of factors impacting access to FSL. Data was collected through 475 household-level surveys, representative of the population at a 95% confidence interval with a 5% margin of error. Surveys were sampled using a simple random sample methodology across the six blocks in Lankien Town.¹ 102 male and 373 female respondents were interviewed, who were either the head of household or speaking on behalf of their household. In order to ensure findings were triangulated, seven purposively sampled focus group discussions (FGDs) were conducted; three focusing on FSL, three focusing on coping strategies, and one on returnee displacement patterns. FGD participants were selected to ensure that both genders were represented, as well as the three main demographic groups reportedly residing in Lankien town.² Some FGDs were disaggregated by both gender and demographic. One Key Informant (KI) interview was conducted with a humanitarian actor. The assessment team also conducted direct observations of local markets and borehole presence within Lankien Town. In response to key findings, Oxfam has provided policy recommendations, which are presented on page 5 of this report.

Key Findings

Despite regular General Food Distributions (GFDs) in Lankien Town, recent influxes of IDPs and returnees is putting pressure on registered households' resources. Lankien has been a displacement hub due to the conflict since 2013; and recent reports indicate there has been an increase in IDP and returnee populations in Lankien Town. FGD participants and survey results suggested that IDP and returnee arrivals strain access to food due to the required sharing of resources with unregistered arrivals. Further, climate shocks, limited access to seeds and tools, and rising market prices have limited the ability of the host community to feed both themselves and new arrivals.

Map 1: Main IDP and returnee movement routes, Greater Akobo 2019

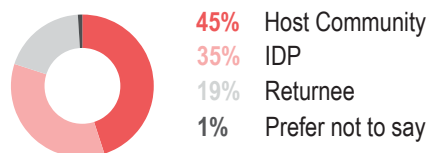


Reduced access to food has also been exacerbated by increased market prices. The price of cereals has reportedly increased this year at a higher rate than usual, partly due to the increase in IDP and returnee households dependent on the market for their main source of food. This has resulted in some households stopping the purchase of cereals all together.

There is a shortage of boreholes in Lankien Town, resulting in limited access to water and increased protection concerns during water collection. Due to limited alternative water sources in the area, the population is dependent on very few boreholes in the centre of Lankien Town. Whilst walking distance to borehole access reportedly remained short, a large proportion of households reported long waiting times. In addition, FGD participants reported incidents of violence and harassment when waiting to access clean water.

There is a reported lack of Non Food Items (NFIs) on the local market, with few FGD participants reporting recent NFI distributions. This is impacting NFI prices on the market, and also contributing to declining levels of sanitation and hygiene as households have less access to WASH NFIs.

Figure 1: Self-reported displacement status of households assessed in Lankien Town, August 2019



Population Movement Dynamics

Lankien has experienced influxes of IDPs since the conflict started in 2013. The town has been a hub for those fleeing insecurity in other parts of Greater Akobo and in some cases other areas of Jonglei State. FGD participants noted three main waves of displacement; in December 2013, in January 2018, and most recently in May 2019. There was a spike in IDP arrivals during a period of heightened insecurity/conflict in Greater Akobo in 2018 which caused one of the

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Figure 2: Last place of departure of IDP returnee households in Lankien Town, August 2019

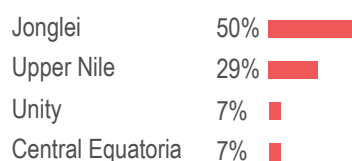
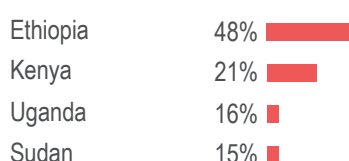


Figure 2: Last place of departure of refugee returnee households in Lankien Town, August 2019



largest migration flows to Lankien in recent years. In August, 35% of households self-reported as an IDP household. Displacement trends to Lankien town have remained largely localised within Jonglei State, with the majority (68%) of IDP households arriving from other parts of Jonglei State, predominately from Nyirol (44%) of which 15% were from Waat.

IDPs chose to travel to Lankien due to the relative security and access to services and humanitarian assistance. Twenty-four (24%) of IDPs came from Upper Nile State, of which the largest proportion came from Malakal (19%). Perceived security (63%), access to health services (10%) and family reunification (9%) were the most commonly reported pull factors encouraging IDP movement to Lankien Town; this did not vary according to area of origin. FGD participants reported that the availability of water and NGO presence in Lankien Town encouraged movement, as they believed they would be better able to access services.³ A large majority of IDP households (93%) reported the intention to stay in Lankien for more than 6 months, of which 39% reported the intention to stay permanently. This has been part of a trend across South Sudan whereby individuals are returning to see if the peace agreement will hold. This could sustain current pressure on resources and access to services. Findings suggest that resident community households consistently host new arrivals (figure 3); 69% of host community households reported hosting IDPs in August 2019, with 88% of these households hosting three or more IDPs. Furthermore, of households hosting IDPs, 70% reported that they started hosting most of the IDPs in their household in the last three to six months. The majority (52%) of host community households hosting IDPs reported that this was not their first time hosting. This is increasing pressure on already limited resources (see FSL section for more details); 97% of host community households reported that the presence of IDPs was impacting their ability to access enough food.

Figure 3: Percentage of host community households hosting IDPs and returnees in Lankien Town, August 2019



3% of host community households were hosting both IDP and Returnee individuals

Figure 4: Main pull-factor to displace to Lankien Town by demographic, August 2019



FGD participants reported cattle raiding and the lack of food as the main reasons why people who have now returned had initially departed Lankien town in previous years; after many households lost livestock, access to food became increasingly limited, whilst increased fears of child abductions reportedly made people feel unsafe.⁴ Nonetheless, the returnee population of Lankien Town has reportedly increased in the previous 3-6 months; 57% of IDP returnees (individuals displaced to other areas of South Sudan) and 50% of refugee returnees (individuals displaced outside of the country) reported returning to Lankien in the past three to six months. The main reported reason for returning was due to family reunification (42%) (Figure 4). The majority of IDP returnees' last place of departure were other regions in Jonglei State (50%), with some returning from areas of Upper Nile State (29%) (figure 2). Most refugee returnees were previously in Ethiopia, with 48% of refugee returnees arriving from camps in the Gambella region.

FGD participants also suggested that some individuals in transit to Akobo as of August were reportedly prevented from moving outside of Lankien due to very poor road access, and could be temporarily restricted from leaving Lankien for some months, adding additional pressure to food and services. Many of these people were in transit from Malakal PoC and Juba PoCs. Many individuals from Juba PoC had travelled via Duk.⁵

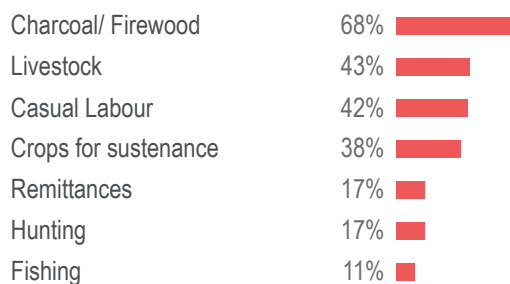
Food Security and Livelihoods

When asked what their main source of food was in 2016, 60% of households in Lankien Town reported cultivation as their main source of food, with 16% reporting livestock. Cattle-raiding, localised violence and recent flooding has reportedly limited access to these main livelihoods, as subsequent findings show.

In August 2019, FGD participants reported a high dependency on food distributions, raising concerns of the sustainability of livelihoods and the community's resilience to shocks. Households self-reported their own consumption by reporting different types of food consumed within a weekly time period (which was then used to calculate food consumption scores), and self-reported quantities of food consumed within a monthly time period (known as household hunger scale). Whilst food consumption scores (FCS) were relatively high, with 71% of households determined as 'acceptable' in terms of their consumption of varying food groups,⁶ 82% of households were still classified with a 'moderate' household hunger scale (HHS)⁷ which is indicative of Phase 3 (crisis) food consumption. These findings could be due to commonly adopted consumption coping strategies amongst

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Figure 5: Main reported livelihood source for households in Lankien Town, August 2019

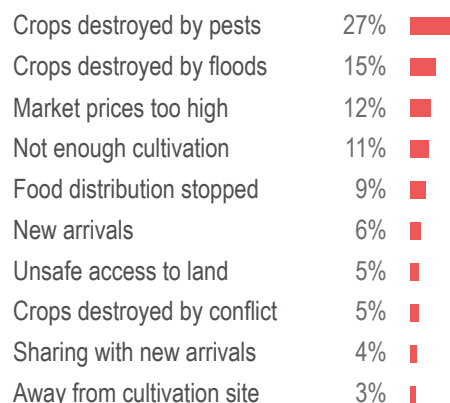


the population of Lankien Town, such as reducing portion sizes and cutting down the number of meals which still enables diversity of diet, while consumption levels are not sufficient. Seventy percent (70%) of households reported consuming only one meal per day during periods of food insecurity, with 93% reporting food shortages in the past three months. In addition, recent General Food Distributions (GFDs) reported by FGD participants, are likely responsible for acceptable FCS, without which food security indicators would likely be much worse.

Issues with cultivation such as lack of access to land, agricultural supplies and extreme weather conditions were reported as contributing factors to food insecurity. Households reported the importance of cultivation during peaceful periods for food during the rainy season (60% reported relying on cultivation before the conflict worsened in 2016). However, in August 2019, only 50% of households reported access to land for cultivation. Of households with access to land, only 45% reported having access to seeds and tools for cultivation. Furthermore, 20% of these households with access to tools reported that they anticipated no improvements in either the yield or quality of their crop. When asked why, 76% reported that this is due to extreme weather conditions in the area. Recent flooding (25%) and the presence of pests (40%) significantly impacted the quality and quantity of yields compared to previous reporting periods. These problems could be the reason why only 38% of households reported cultivation as their main livelihood (figure 5), a 22% decrease from pre-conflict reporting (2016). Nineteen-percent (19%) of host community households reported the intention to leave Lankien in the next 6 months, of which 33% reported this was due to a lack of food. Interestingly, however, 38% of those who reported the intention to leave reported this was due to a lack of education services, indicating additional long-term pressures on households beyond food insecurity.

Similarly, access to cattle has reportedly decreased due to cattle raiding in April and May. Of the 40% of households that owned cattle, when asked what the main issues with ownership were, 76% reported cattle raiding, and 68% reported cattle disease. FGD participants reported that recent flooding impacted access to livestock as there is reduced grazing land, and outbreaks of cattle diseases. FGD participants reported that the last veterinary treatment for diseases was in December 2018.⁸

Figure 6: Main reported reason for reported food shortages in the past three months, August 2019



Livelihood activities reportedly changed across Lankien Town due to reduced access to cultivation and livestock resulting in increased market dependence.⁹ Despite historical reliance on cultivation and livestock, the collection of firewood and production of charcoal for selling was the highest reported livelihood in August 2019, reported by 68% of households (figure 4). Firewood collection was reportedly practiced throughout the year, though flooding caused disruption to this livelihood activity during the rainy season, indicating the increased vulnerability of households who were likely not able to purchase market staples.¹⁰

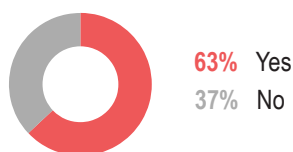
This finding raises concerns as 97% of households reported that there had been a price increase in the local market in August 2019; although price increases are typical during the rainy season, the increase this year was reportedly worse than it had been in previous years.¹¹ High prices were reportedly a barrier to household purchase of staples; 39% of households who reported price increases reported that the price increase in cereals directly impacted their decision to reduce cereal purchase, whilst a further 38% reported that they stopped buying cereals all together. More returnee households reportedly resorted to this coping strategy than host community households; 51% of returnee households reported that price increases led to them no longer purchasing cereals, compared to 40% and 31% of IDP and resident households, respectively. This raises concerns for new arrivals, who have little or no access to land or typical livelihood activities, and therefore will likely rely on less consistent livelihood activities such as casual labour to fund market purchases.

Coping strategies

Although the consumption of wild foods is typical during the rainy season, findings suggested the disruption of traditional livelihoods has resulted in many households relying on wild foods to an extent that they are a regular part of the main meal, the collection of which has led to increased protection concerns, especially for women and girls. Eighty-eight percent (88%) of households reported regular consumption of wild berries, with FGD participants reporting wild food consumption as a regular part of a typical main meal.¹²

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Figure 7: Percentage of households reporting facing protection concerns when collecting wild foods, August 2019



Wild food collection is predominantly undertaken by women, who must leave children alone at home when they go to rural areas surrounding Lankien, such as Pagor.¹³ The majority of households (63%) reported protection concerns whilst gathering wild berries (figure 6), of which 59% reported protection incidents which happened in the last month. FGD participants reported that women frequently collect wild berries in areas where it is considered unsafe due to exposure to sexual harassment and violence (for example far out into the bush), but have no alternative to access food.¹⁴ Seventy-five percent (75%) of households reported the collection of wild foods in dangerous places as one of the main coping strategies. Whilst the collection of wild foods was reportedly a strictly female-only livelihood, both men and women reportedly engage in the collection of firewood, indicating that both genders are exposed to the risks of foraging in the areas around Lankien.

Across all FGDs, participants reported that the same coping strategies adopted in Lankien in August 2019 have been adopted since before the crisis to deal with seasonal changes such as selling livestock and collecting wild foods. However, the use had reportedly increased recently due to insecurity and poor weather conditions such as flooding. This raises concerns of dwindling resource access, making the community more vulnerable to shocks. Consumption coping strategies were highly reported, with widespread reported use of strategies to maximise existing food stocks. The top three highest reported food consumption coping strategies were reducing the number of meals per day (66% of households), limiting portion sizes (59%) and adults skipping meals so children could eat (47%). FGD participants further reported that women were typically the adults who limited their food consumption in order for children to eat, in some cases for days in a row.¹⁵ This raises concerns that that women, while often playing leading roles in households' livelihoods, could be more vulnerable to sickness and malnutrition.

The sale of livestock as a coping strategy was much less frequently reported (25% of households) which appears unusual for Lankien at this time of year. However, this is likely due to multiple years of poor food security resulting in households exhausting this coping strategy; FGD participants reported that households had already sold their cattle in previous years, so had no access to this coping mechanism this year.¹⁶ Livestock products are heavily relied on in this region of Jonglei, and the impact on vulnerable households of livelihood depletion raises concerns. Furthermore, there was a high reporting of children being withdrawn from school for additional support to family livelihoods (49%) as well as the consumption of seed stock (71%).

This could be linked to the inability to plant, due to both lack of access to land and tools (see FSL section for more details).

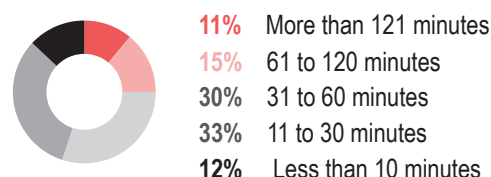
The relationship between an increased displaced population in Lankien Town and the need to adopt coping strategies was frequently reported in qualitative data findings. FGD participants reported a culture of relying on family networks, neighbours and friends should there be limited access to food.¹¹ However, it was noted that this coping strategy of borrowing was only feasible if it was possible to give back in the future; participants from newly arrived households reported they could not guarantee this and therefore resorted to food consumption coping strategies earlier and more frequently than host community households.

Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Health (WASH)

WASH needs were high in Lankien; combined with food security this contributed to poor health outcomes in the town. Limited access to boreholes was the highest reported WASH concern in Lankien Town; FGD participants reported a high number of IDPs and returnees contributing to overcrowding at waterpoints.¹⁷ Ninety-seven percent (97%) of households reported using a borehole or tap-stand as their main source of water, however this is due to lack of rivers or lakes in the local area as an alternative water access. However, this is not indicative of widespread, good access to safe water. Long queues, including regular fights and aggression around water sources was frequently reported in FGDs.¹⁸ This was reflected in quantitative findings, with 48% of households waiting between 20 minutes and 1 hour, and 15% reportedly waiting between one and two hours for water (figure 7). Long waiting times could have an impact on time required to forage for wild foods or casual labour such as working in tea shops in order to earn cash to buy goods on the market. Furthermore, FGD participants reported taking children out of school¹⁹, particularly girls, to assist in activities such as collecting water so that the women could focus on other necessary tasks.²⁰

Similar to the collection of wildfoods, the majority of women (76%) reported feeling unsafe when collecting water, predominantly due to the time spent exposed whilst walking to, and waiting at, boreholes. Participants reported a significant lack of boreholes before the most recent wave of displacement to Lankien, which has worsened in the past three to six months. This increased population in tandem with already-limited access to water sources raises concerns of poor sanitation conditions leading to malnutrition, despite the presence of GFDs in the town.

Figure 8: Percentage of households by waiting time to collect water August 2019



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Thirty-seven percent (37%) of households reported using a family latrine, with a further 29% reporting the use of a shared latrine. Of households who reported access to a latrine, 82% reported that household members over the age of 5 regularly defecated in a latrine. Nonetheless, there is still a minority without access to latrines; when asked what households do when they don't use a latrine, 60% reported defecating in the bush exposing health risks associated with open defecation.

Typical of regional trends, 56% of households reported malaria as the biggest health issue, and similarly qualitative findings confirmed an increase in perceived rates of malaria, as expected during the peak of the rainy season. These rates correlated with access to health NFIs; 71% of households reported that not every member of the household slept under a net. Lack of NFIs in the market and in humanitarian distributions was a consistently reported problem in FGDs; groups of female FGD participants noted that they did not have access to sanitary products, due to limited market access and rare distributions.²¹ In addition, 70% of households reported that they did not have soap in the home. Participants reported that items such as jerry cans, which were reportedly very rare on the market, were selling as high as 2,500 SSP²² on the market when there was availability. These containers formerly contained fuel, and were resold after use.²³

It is of concern that a population with reduced food consumption is exposed to health risks associated with poor WASH provision. Increased sickness could in turn limit access to livelihoods and basic services. These two factors present a vicious cycle and a barrier to improving the humanitarian situation in Lankien Town.

OXFAM Recommendations

Building on the findings of the assessment conducted by REACH, with logistical support from Oxfam, this section seeks to provide a separate set of recommendations for humanitarian actors aimed at improving the effectiveness of the response in Lankien, Nyirol County, former Jonglei state.

Population Movement Dynamics

The presence of IDPs and returnees in Lankien, as in other areas of South Sudan, continues to put pressure on host community households' access to resources. Careful monitoring and response to population movements and improved targeting should be prioritised. This should be done with the active participation of communities. This should equally include careful management of narratives surrounding returns and increased information sharing around the conditions in Lankien and the capacity of humanitarian actors to respond to returnees and IDPs. This is especially true given that while access to resources and services is reportedly limited, FGD participants reported perceived comparatively better access to services as a factor encouraging movement to Lankien town. The improvement of services will be essential in supporting existing displaced populations

and preventing further cycles of displacement.

- Continue to monitor population movements and seek to respond to increased needs resulting from IDPs and spontaneous returns. As part of this, humanitarian actors should continue to explore ways to strengthen social networks to support new arrivals and more effectively target households who are hosting IDPs and returnees as key determinants of vulnerability.

Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL) and Coping Strategies

The assessment indicates that despite the presence of a number of humanitarian actors, needs are disproportionate to the current response. Additionally, compounding effects of years of vulnerability including limited livelihood diversity, loss of livestock, challenges in agricultural production and high dependency on food distributions means that any shock – such as flooding, inter-communal conflict, or an influx of people – could prove devastating to the community.

- Review potential areas for vocational/technical training and livelihood diversification, particularly around seasonal periods of agricultural activity and limited mobility. These could be centred around key areas of need, including community-based animal health work or support to make and market re-usable sanitary pads.
- Explore ways to increase the availability of (NFIs), particularly mosquito nets (LLINs) and jerry cans. This could include assessing the need for distributions, but also interventions aimed at strengthening supply chains to support the local market for more sustainable solutions. This should be conscientious of different trade routes based on insecurity and seasonality.
- Recognizing that market monitoring data is being collected regularly, continue and further use this data to develop recommendations and interventions aimed at strengthening market functionality and increasing the availability of NFIs.
- As it is understood that seed and tool distribution is occurring in the area, discuss with communities and other agencies the current approaches to and challenges around seed and tool distribution, including preferences for seed types and tools, challenges accessing land, and seasonal restrictions.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

The shortage of boreholes and shallow wells in Lankien town is resulting in limited access to safe potable water, especially with the added pressure on the scarce water resources arising because of new arrivals. Despite comparatively short walking distances to boreholes, cases of violence and harassment were frequently reported, compounded by long wait times at water points. This lack of access to and availability of adequate water increases the incidence of poor hygiene behaviours and sanitation conditions, which in turn predisposes the community to the spread of water-related disease

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outbreaks and malnutrition.

- Continue immediate and planned WASH assistance (including planned construction of additional boreholes by the Oxfam Lankien programme) and explore ways to support communities to find sustainable/cost effective ways to purify water collected from any unprotected sources, for example through water harvesting. This should be done in close consultation with communities, particularly women and girls and persons with specific needs, and could be linked to increasing livelihood opportunities. The durability of interventions and their resilience to climatic shocks should also be considered.
- Promote community-led total sanitation (CLTS) as a key community-led approach towards improving the use and coverage for latrines in Lankien. This should encourage the use of local technology in designing appropriate and context specific latrine facilities that make use of the available construction materials. Triggering the communities on the importance of using latrines and properly disposing human excreta is paramount in addressing water-related disease transmissions such as diarrhoea and cholera.
- In close consultation with women and girls, explore ways to improve menstrual health management (MHM) in communities, including the blanket distribution of dignity kits. This could also include awareness raising on MHM and community engagement (including targeting men and boys as agents of change in behaviour and attitudes), which have proven effective in other contexts

Protection and Gender

The findings of the report, particularly surrounding coping mechanisms and access to WASH, raise several protection threats. Instances of cattle raiding have contributed to decreased access to cattle, and broader insecurity restricts movements to areas outside of town, limiting livelihoods and contributing to pressure on resources in Lankien town. Similarly, a majority of households reported protection concerns when fetching firewood, wild foods and water.

These latter risks particularly impact women and girls, who are often those traditionally responsible for food and water collection. In addition, women may be more vulnerable to food insecurity as they eat last and least in situations of food shortages. Girls also faced distinct threats: they were noted as being more likely to be pulled from school to support with household tasks, and FGD respondents noted high levels of child, early and forced marriage were being reinforced by reduced resources in communities. These findings emphasise the need to ensure that gender and protection issues are consistently monitored and sufficiently integrated in humanitarian programming.

- Work with key stakeholders to explore opportunities for interventions to increase capacity of local governance structures, including stepping up efforts around local peacebuilding, freedom of movement, and the ability of the community to cope with shocks.

- In close consultation with the community, step up flexible education interventions aimed at keeping children in school, particularly girls as they face additional barriers to access education. Additionally, seek ways to increase opportunities (both formal and informal) for post-primary education and technical vocational and educational training (TVET), including aimed particularly at addressing high rates of child, early and forced marriage. This is essential both as an intervention with links to improved access to livelihoods and protection, but also as a key longer-term pressure identified by the community.
- Work closely with communities to strengthen community-based protection mechanisms for protection risk identification, mitigation and reduction around key hot spots such as accessing boreholes. This can include activities surrounding risk education/awareness, supporting community self-organization to positively address and mitigate threats, as well as aimed at promoting social cohesion.
- Step up dedicated programming and/or integrate activities into existing programming specifically designed to (1) promote women's leadership and empowerment, (2) challenge harmful gender norms and expectations of women and men, and (3) address the drivers of SGBV. Set clear and realistic targets and include specific indicators to measure progress against these objectives. This should be done in close consultation with women, men, girls and boys and – to the greatest extent possible – support and build on the capacities, strategies and mechanisms that local communities have already begun to develop. Humanitarian actors should work closely with donors to secure increased levels of funding necessary to support this.

Final Remarks

The ongoing humanitarian crisis in Lankien highlights the compounding impacts of years of conflict on South Sudanese communities, including vulnerability and reduced resilience to shocks. While Lankien town has experienced relatively low levels of violent conflict, this assessment demonstrates the extended consequences of the conflict in the area, including displacement, insecurity and high levels of need. While the signing of the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of Conflict in South Sudan (R-ARCSS) has brought tentative hope to many South Sudanese, it will take time and significant levels of investment to reverse these trends.

Overall, as humanitarian and protection needs in Lankien remain high, emergency assistance and responses undoubtedly remain necessary and should be stepped up, as feasible. That being said, given the protracted nature of the crisis, there may exist opportunities to build the resilience of the community and better respond to seasonal shocks, in close consultation with communities and with careful consideration of gender, diversity, and conflict sensitivity.

Finally, as this assessment was conducted in August 2019, it is important to note that conditions in Lankien may since have shifted. Indeed, in October 2019 the town and surrounding areas were

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impacted by severe flooding, especially in the latter half of the month. While at the time of writing the full impact of the floods are not known, recent flooding resulted in restricted movement, potential injuries and casualties, destroyed crops and infrastructure, and increased humanitarian needs. As the assessment describes a population that is already extremely vulnerable to shocks, the impact of flooding should be closely monitored and flagged as necessary for urgent response.

- Work with donors to increase the flexibility of programming, invest in learning, and apply greater scrutiny to current approaches in order to enable more effective coordinated emergency preparedness and response and adaptivity to seasonal shocks, including climatic hazards and inter-communal violence.
- Urgently respond to the additional needs resulting from recent flooding and continue to monitor the longer-term impacts on access to services.

Endnotes

1. Lankien Town is organised by local government into six 'blocks'. All blocks vary in size and house different tribal groups.
2. IDP, returnee and host community.
3. FGD on Food Security and Livelihoods with IDP and returnee participants, 08 August 2019
4. FGD on Participatory Mapping and Returnee Movement with returnee participants 07 August 2019
5. FGD on Food Security and Livelihoods with IDP and returnee participants, 08 August 2019
6. Food consumption score (FCS) is an indicator of the general quantity and quality of foods being consumed in a household, based on how many days any household members have consumed 9 distinct food groups within a seven-day recall period. Household are categorised into categories of severity based on their responses. FCS is often used as a proxy for quality of food consumed. Standard FCS thresholds are <21 for 'poor', 21<=35 for 'borderline' and 35+ for 'acceptable'.
7. Household hunger scale (HHS) measures the perceived hunger by asking the frequency a household has experienced three common experiences associated with hunger in the past 30 days (no food in the house, slept hungry, gone a whole day and night without food). HHS is often used as a proxy for quantity of food consumed. Thresholds and categories used for analysis are those used for IPC AFI in South Sudan.
8. FGD on Food Security and Livelihoods with IDP and returnee participants, 08 August 2019
9. FGD on Food Security and Livelihoods with Host Community participants, 09 August 2019
10. FGD on Food Security and Livelihoods with IDP and returnee participants, 13 August 2019
11. FGD on Coping Strategies with IDP and returnee participants, 15 August 2019
12. FGD on Coping Strategies with IDP and returnee participants, 13 August 2019
13. FGD on Coping Strategies with IDP and returnee participants, 15 August 2019
14. Ibid.
15. FGD on Coping Strategies with IDP and returnee participants, 15 August 2019
16. FGD on Coping Strategies with IDP and returnee participants, 13 August 2019
17. FGD on Food Security and Livelihoods with host community participants, 09 August 2019
18. FGD on Food Security and Livelihoods with IDP and returnee participants, 13 August 2019
19. FGD on Coping Strategies with IDP and returnee participants, 13 August 2019
20. FGD on Coping Strategies with IDP and returnee participants, 12 August 2019
21. FGD on Food Security and Livelihoods with IDP and returnee participants, 08 August 2019; FGD on Coping Strategies with IDP and returnee participants, 13 August 2019
22. 2,500 South Sudanese Pounds (SSP) is approximately 7.93 USD
23. FGD on Food Security and Livelihoods with IDP and returnee participants, 13 August 2019