

IRNA to Mandeng, Nassir County / Sobat State

23 – 27 March 2019 – Detailed Report

1. Rationale, objective and scope

Following reports by local ROSS and RRC authorities of more than 100,000 returnees in Nassir, Maiwut and Longochuk Counties, the 12 March 2019 ICWG recommended three Initial Rapid Needs Assessments (IRNAs) to assess the humanitarian situation in the areas of concern. A first IRNA to Mandeng (Nassir County), a second IRNA to Maiwut (Maiwut County) and a third IRNA to Jekow (Maiwut County). The report is limited to the findings of the IRNA to Mandeng in Nassir County.

The 23 – 27 March 2019 IRNA mission to Mandeng in Nassir County covered the following locations of Nassir County: Mandeng, Nyatot/Torpuot, Kuetrengke, Buol/Burebiey, Maker and Makak. See [Annex 1](#) for a detailed list of assessed locations. While a security incident on 26 March 2019 cut short the IRNA by three days, obliging the team to drop its assessments of the Jikmir and Nassir areas, IRNA participants felt confident that sufficient locations had been assessed to have a reliable picture of the humanitarian situation and dynamics in Nassir County.

The OCHA-led IRNA to Mandeng was composed of the following partners (clusters): 1) FAO (FSL), 2) IOM (CCCM), 3) MEDAIR (ES/NFI, Health, Nutrition, WASH), 4) SSUDA (ES/NFI), 5) UNHCR (Protection), 6) UNICEF (Child Protection, Education), 7) UNKEA (Health) and 8) VSF Germany (FSL), as well as one Juba-based RRC and one Juba-based ROSS officer. See [Annex 2](#) for a detailed list. The Mandeng IRNA was further supported on ground by UNKEA, Nile Hope and ADA, all based in Mandeng, and had the full cooperation of the local authorities and ROSS.

2. Background

Mandeng and other assessed places are located in Nassir County, in Upper Nile State, with an estimated population of 247,000 in IPC Phase 3 (crisis) or 4 (emergency) according to the NBS projections for January - March 2019¹. Nassir County borders Ulang County to the west, Baliet to the north, Longochuk to the north-east, Maiwut to the east and Ethiopia to the south, and includes Mandeng, Dhuording, Dinkar, Kierwan, Wanding, Kuetrengke, Jikmir, Kiechkuon, Gaireng, Roam, Koat, Mading, Gurnyang and Maker payams. See [Annex 3](#) for a map of Nassir County with most of the assessed locations on it.

Impacted by the conflict since 2013, the Nassir County population has been displaced both internally and across borders into Ethiopia and Sudan. Both internally displaced and those in Ethiopia have faced challenges with lack of access to income generating activities, food, land, and housing as well as clashes between different ethnicities and clans in refugee camps in Ethiopia.

The anticipated improvement in security following the 17 September 2018 signing of the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan (R-ARCSS), in addition to intensifying inter-clan clashes in camps in the Ethiopian Gambella region starting Mid-December 2018, has led to

¹ Data-set used for the 2019 HNO-HRP, based upon the South Sudan NBS population projections.

substantial numbers of people returning to South Sudan, particularly through the border entry-points of Burebiey and Nassir - from where returnees move on north along the river Sobat to Mandeng and Nassir - as well as through the other border entry-point of Maker - from where returnees move further inland to Gurnyang and Mading.

A protection assessment completed by Nonviolent Peaceforce (NP) in January and February 2019 estimates a total of 20,000 multiply displaced people have relocated to these areas since early December 2018, with an average of 600 or 700, mostly women and children, said to be arriving each day². The movement of people across the border from Ethiopia into South Sudan in this region has been consolidated by recent reports noting smaller numbers of arrivals into Jekow and Pagak³.

3. Returnee population

According to ROSS Sobat, the total population of Returnees to Nasir County amounts to 64,966 persons or 12,000HHs between December 2018 and 3 March 2019. For a table with a breakdown of the number of returnees per payam based upon a December 2018 ADRA assessment, further complemented by more recently captured data by ROSS at Burebiey, Mandeng and Jikmir entry points from 17 December 2018 until 3 March 2019. See **Annex 4** for a returnee population breakdown by payam. The IRNA team could observe a continued influx of returnees at the three border crossing-points during its assessment from 23 – 27 March 2019.

The returnee population is putting a considerable strain on already stretched resources and services of and for the host community in Nassir County. Although a considerable percentage of the returnees may have returned to their original place of residence, widespread destruction from the conflict has left little remaining of their original homes and livelihoods. As a result, relying upon the host community's meager support represents often the main coping or survival mechanism for them. Those returnees who haven't reached their final destination of return yet (mostly Nassir and Malakal areas) and who remain in transit until the general security conditions allows them to continue their return movement, rely even more heavily upon host community support.

Vulnerability within the population is further highlighted by the January 2019 Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) which places Nasir County in IPC for Acute Food Insecurity Category 3 in the period February-April 2019 and Category 4 'Emergency' Phase in the lean season period of May-July 2019⁴. The combined effect of limited access to food, insufficient ES/NFI assets, potentially inadequate WASH services and overstretched health care structures poses a significant threat of increased morbidity and mortality in the community. The last general food distributions in Nassir County happened in November 2018, just before the influx of returnees started in December 2018.

In view of the upcoming rainy season - starting in May – cluster partners are recommended to provide immediate assistance to the needs of about 30,000 returnees estimated by the assessment team as well as considering humanitarian response to the most vulnerable population of the hosting community where required. In the meantime, cluster partners are requested to further triangulate reported returnee figures and mobilize additional resources for a commensurate response. The results of an ongoing IOM - WFP registration exercise of the population in Nassir County should provide more precise information to further triangulate reported returnee figures.

² Protection Assessment, Mandeng and Jikmir, Upper Nile State, Nonviolent Peaceforce, 25 Jan -2 Feb 2019.

³ Pagak Maiwut County, Rapid Protection Factsheet, Danish Refugee Council, January 2019

⁴ Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC), January –July 2019

4. Cluster assessments

4.1 CCCM

Most of the returnees in Nasir county [Sobat county] have come back from Gambella in Ethiopia, with only a few who have returned from Sudan and other places. The returnees have been integrated into the local communities, by their own family or relatives if back in their own area of origin, and by far relatives or strangers of the Nuer community if in transit with the plan to move on to their places of origin (mostly in the Nassir or Malakal area) once security would allow for such a return. Returnees are adamant about not returning to the Ethiopian refugee camps, because they no longer feel safe there and feel that they have a better future now back in South Sudan.

4.2 Education [local partners: ADA, ADRA]

The host community schools in Nasir county are very congested with voluntary teachers most often not trained in life skills and psycho-social support. One of the two Education partners (ADRA) active in Nasir county has discontinued its support to schools since the last three months. TADO is an education partner in Nasir County and has an active PCA in Wanding (Ulang County), supporting 4 schools. TADO education officer also was involved in the assessment together with the UNICEF colleague.

Recommendations:

1. **Create more (temporary) learning spaces and teachers to accommodate the returnee children, together with the host community children.**
2. **Distribution of more teaching materials, including textbooks and exercise books (education in emergency).**
3. **Distribution of dignity kits for returnee girls of school-going age. Overall, there is need for a stronger Education partner presence in Nasir county.**
4. **Need for an additional strong education partner to sufficiently support the children in need**

4.3 ES/NFI [local partners: NH, TADO, SSUDA]

General findings

- There are two static Shelter/NFI partners and one mobile partner in Mandeng (Nile Hope, Tado, and SSUDA respectively). The mentioned agencies all participated in the recent IRNA in Mandeng and its surrounding areas.
- The presence of returnees across all the assessed areas was confirmed as some of the returnees interviewed have proof of registration for the camps where they previously settled in Ethiopia.
- The number of the returnees in the assessed locations is large and may be equal to or has surpassed the number of the host community members. The area continues to receive returnees.
- On average, a shelter (tukul) accommodates eight people or more, and there are 2-3 shelters per household in Mandeng and its periphery.
- The new arrivals in Mandeng and its surrounding areas are not necessarily people from there. Some are on transit to Nasir, Malakal etc. In the Focus Group Discussions they mentioned that they will maintain their stay in assessed locations as the areas they intend to move in are quite unstable in terms of security and are still lacking the basic necessities for decent living conditions.

- The returnees come with very limited to no household belongings. There are those who sold their belongings to cover the cost of transportation while for some, their items were snatched along the way.
- The returnees do not have shelters of their own but rather are accommodated by the host community whose situation is dire as well as they are overstretched for having been the only providers for the returnees. The returnees plan to settle as long as there is peace and security.
- Population figures are hard to determine as there is limited registration of the returnees.
- Most or all the returnees are integrated into the host community, and the relationship is cordial.

Markets

- The markets in assessed locations have no stock of NFIs such as plastic sheeting, cooking sets, blankets, and mosquito nets. Harvested shelter materials can be seen in the households of the host community but not in the market which are grass, reeds, and poles. The host community and returnees are currently sharing kitchen sets as well which is creating strain as resources are being stretched.

Access

- Access to the shelter materials is difficult especially since much of it is found in far locations. The distance to travel is long (5-7 hours round trip), there is fear of insecurity due to cattle raiding, there are a lack of tools for gathering, and the shelter items are expensive to purchase if bought from the host community (who travel via boat to procure them).
- River transport is the main available means of transport in the Sobat corridor to areas along the river bank. A helicopter landing/fixed wing landing site is available in Mandeng while the one in Jikmir is specifically for helicopters, mostly used during the dry season which would be beneficial for NFI delivery and subsequent distribution.

Land and property issues

- As gathered from the interviews with the returnees and in the discussions with the local authorities, no land related issues have been raised and the returnees have easily integrated into the host community who have allowed them to erect structures whenever they ask for a piece of land.
- Shelter materials are difficult to obtain. As most returnees are hosted where there are limited shelters, many sleep in the open, but this will be problematic when the rainy season starts.

Coping mechanisms

- Women mainly engage in gathering dry stalks of wheat to sell which can be used to burn for cooking. The men who lack the fishing gear work closely with the host community members who have nets with hooks to catch fish. Then they share the catch for food and profit (by selling in the local market).

Recommendations:

- 1. Immediate distribution of plastic sheeting (Nile Hope, TADO, SSUDA).**
- 2. Distribution of kitchen sets (Nile Hope, TADO, SSUDA).**
- 3. Distribution of mosquito nets (Nile Hope, TADO, SSUDA).**
- 4. Distribution of blankets (Nile Hope, TADO, SSUDA).**

The disaggregation of returnees from host community may pose a challenge. Then again, the host community has been supporting and sharing their available resources with returnees.

4.4 FSL [local partners: NH – Mandeng, Kwatrenque, Nyatol, Jikmir; Medicare – Burebiye, Maker]

There is an urgent need for emergency food distribution for the returnees and the host community who has been sharing whatever food they had with the returnees) before the onset of the rainy season. There is also a need for fishing tools, nets, canoes, seeds and agriculture tools, so that the returnees can start producing some food. The 2018 harvest has been poor due to sub-standard rainfall, drought and crop destruction through the army-fall worm.

The last general food distribution for the Nasir county population took place in November 2018, which was prior to the influx of returnees from Gambella (stated mid-December 2018). While ADA and NH are doing some targeted food distribution for the host community at small scale (up to 1,000 HH), this is by and large not enough to respond to the current food needs created by the influx of the reported number of returnees in Nasir county, since December 2018.

The markets in Nasir county sell limited (e.g. in Mandeng, Burebiye) or no food items at all (Kwatrenque, Nyatol, Maker), as the purchase capacity of people is (too) low and food commodities are expensive, leaving a very limited space for commercial activity. Moreover, export regulations applicable in Ethiopia forbid the export on a large scale of food items, such as wheat (and also fuel), to South Sudan. Alcohol on the other hand is abundantly exported to South Sudan.

Security issues in Nassir seriously hampers the commercialization of dried fish - one of the potential 'cash crops' available in the area - to Malakal and beyond, while the commercialization of dried fish in Ethiopia is reportedly complicated due to import administrative rules and regulations.

The IOM/ DTM was in process of conducting a biometric registration of the population in Nasir county – without differentiating host community from returnees, to provide updated population numbers as basis for future general food distributions. Community members observed that not all vulnerable people and people with special needs (the sick, disabled, old, single headed HH, unaccompanied children, etc.) are in a position to displace themselves to designated areas for biometric registration, and fear that they would be left out of the registration, posing thus a Protection concern.

Recommendations:

- 1. Emergency food for returnees and supporting host community alike.**
- 2. Cooperation with the Protection cluster to establish / pass on / check lists of People with Special Needs who may be unable to register themselves at established sites for biometric registration.**
- 3. Distribution of livelihood support items for returnee households, including fishing gear, canoes, adapted seeds and agriculture tools.**

4.5 Health [local partners: UNKEA, TADO]

Overview of main health needs/outbreak diseases:

- Most common causes of morbidity and mortality are acute watery diarrhoea (AWD), malaria, and respiratory infections.
- No suspected disease outbreaks reported.

Access to health services:

- UNKEA is the health system strengthening partner assigned to support visited clinics.
- TADO is having mobile health interventions in Burbiey, and Beintik.
- There are PHCU facilities functioning in Nyatol, Kuerdengke, Makak, and Maker and PHCC facilities functioning in Mandeng and Jikmir (although Jikmir was not assessed).

- In all areas of assessment, people reported they could safely access primary healthcare within two hours walk, free of charge.
- The PHCU in Kuerdengke village sees an average of 20-40 outpatient consultations per day, according to clinic staff and patient register books. The clinic was observed to have essential oral medicines including essential antibiotics, anti-malarials and rapid tests for malaria, medication for treating AWD, and basic dressing materials. Medication stock outs of frequently used medicines reportedly occur every few months before the next consignment of medicines are delivered.
- The PHCU in Nyatot sees 16-17 outpatient consultations per day. The clinic has essential oral medications and supplies as above.
- The PHCC in Mandeng reports an average of 100 consultations per day, an increase from 60 per day before January 2019, however there are two staff conducting consultations. The clinic has most essential medications, but does experience stock outs of amoxicillin, doxycycline, ciprofloxacin, fansidar, tetanus toxoid, and BCG vaccination. Basic ANC is provided in Mandeng, with deliveries assisted by one trained midwife and one maternal child health worker (MCHW) with clean delivery kits usually available, but a stock out occurring last month.
- The PHCU in Maker village reported seeing 50-70 outpatient consultations per day. Clinic registers reflect 20-30 consultations per day. Most essential oral medications were present except for quinine and paracetamol. It was reported that stock outs of some medications occur before the next consignment of drugs arrive.
- A FDG in Burebiey revealed that people from that community walk two hours to Jikmir PHCC to seek health services. Women in this community reported giving birth at home with unskilled birth attendants and no clean delivery kits.
- Makak village sits on the Ethiopian side of the Sobat River, and although the clinic building structure is on the South Sudan side, the clinic actually functions from within the village. Due to not being able to speak to the healthcare workers or assess the clinic, a focus group discussion was conducted. The community report finding occasional stock outs of medications. It was reported that women in the community give birth with no skilled birth attendants and without any clean delivery kits.

Other:

- No SGBV services were available in any facilities included in this assessment.
- It was reported that passive screening for malnutrition by MUAC measurement was conducted at all of the clinics.
- EPI services/cold chain is functioning in Mandeng PHCC. No outreach immunisation activities were on-going in other areas.
- Patients requiring referral are sent to Mandeng PHCC, Jikmir PHCC, or in the case of needing surgery or caesarean section, to a hospital in Ethiopia which is one day's drive.
- There were sufficient numbers of qualified staff in each facility.
- Staff requested refresher clinical training.
- The returnees and the host population both reported to access the clinics in all locations. In FGDs women reported feeling safe to travel by foot to the clinic during daytime hours, but would not travel at night for fear of robbery or wild animals. Returnees and host population reported accessing the clinics without discrimination or fees.

Recommendations:

1. **Establish outreach EPI services from the core PHCC facilities with cold chain capacity to the surrounding villages (UNKEA, TADO).**
2. **Health promotion and behaviour change communication (BCC) activities, targeting prevention of common illnesses, especially AWD (UNKEA, TADO).**

3. **Strengthening of Reproductive Health (RH) services, including the provision of clean delivery kits to women and those who give birth in the community (UNKEA, TADO / UNFPA).**
4. **Community sensitisation, staff training and provision of resources for the clinical management of rape (CMR) (UNKEA, TADO / UNFPA).**

4.6 Nutrition [local partners: RI, UNKEA]

Presence of acute malnutrition

The nutrition situation in the assessed locations in Nasir County, Mandeng, Burebiey, and Maker, measured by convenient sampling Mass MUAC screening among children aged 6-59 months shows a high GAM rate by MUAC of 11.0% and SAM rate of 2% with no significant differences between the returnees and host community. The value of 11% is skewed by the high value recorded at the returnees' entry point of Burebiey, where the GAM level is 29% and a SAM rate of 4%: coverage of nutrition services in this location is absent. On the other hand, the GAM levels (measured on convenient samples by MUAC) in the locations of Mandeng and Maker are acceptable (GAM 6% and 7%, respectively). The PLW GAM rate measured by MUAC was found to be 26%.

Coverage of TSFP, OTP, and Community Outreach Services

- Out of the four sites assessed, three had functional OTP and TSFP services with sufficient number of staff; in addition Mandeng has a stabilisation centre (SC) which receives referrals from the other sites. In Maker, the OTP proxy coverage was 100% (2/2), while the TSFP proxy coverage was 0% (0/4). In Mandeng the OTP proxy coverage was 100% (1/1), and the TSFP proxy coverage 60% (3/5). The overall PLW proxy coverage is low at just 5%.
- Burebiey, which had the highest number of cases, does not have a nutrition site and none of the identified cases was accessing any form of treatment in either Jikmir or Makak.
- FGDs and KIIs did not establish presence of well-coordinated community outreach services or presence of CNVs in any of the sites visited. However the partners indicated they have CNVs working in the communities.
- All four visited Nutrition sites had run out of RUTF but had a stock of RUSF and CSB++.

IYCF practices

- Key informant interviews and FGDs on young child feeding practices did not identify presence of replacement feeding practices. In one of the FGDs the mother did say she uses bottles with teats to feed her 9 month old child but she had brought it from Ethiopia. All but one older woman said they start complimentary feeding at six months. Most of the children were given cow's milk and fish soup when the mothers failed to breastfeed, and these were the priority complimentary foods. The mothers expressed concerns over the reduction of amounts of foods available, which could affect feeding of the young children.
- There were no reported cases of mothers refusing to breastfeed for whatever reason.

Recommendations:

1. **Set up a Nutrition site (static or mobile/outreach to be seen) to Burebiey (UNKEA, RI).**
2. **Stock out of RUTF is addressed (UNKEA, UNICEF).**
3. **Set-up community active case finding in the villages through the development of a CNV network, in view of the low proxy coverage rate among MAM cases seen in the area of Maker (UNKEA, RI).**
4. **Address the low coverage of malnourished PLW in the areas of Mandeng, Maker and Burebiey (UNKEA, RI).**

4.7 Protection [local partners: ADRA - Jikmir]

Population registration: Local authorities (ROSS) on ground provided data which has been collected since 15 December 2018. According to the ROSS report, a total of 65,000 individuals has returned between 17 December 2018 and 3 March 2019. Based upon our observations it is estimated that around 40,000 to 50,000 people may have indeed returned to South Sudan.

Safety and Security: The general security situation in Nassir County was reported to be calm. Returnees raised however many issues about their living conditions. Especially inter-communal clan fighting (revenge killing) is common in the areas. Three such cases were reported, out of which one was at Burebiey entry point in which one child from pastoralist / nomadic people (Fulani/Yalata cattle keepers) and one man from attackers were killed. As a result, the whole population in the area crossed back to the Ethiopian side for safety and returned after five days. Two incidents happened in Kuetrengke where one child was seriously injured by UXOs and one man was killed by another youth. On 26 March 2019 a boat was ambushed in which a national governmental MP was returning from a confidence building visit in Mandeng back to Nassir. The ambush led to the killing of one MP and his security personnel and also of one officer from the iO Governor's protection unit. Also one person who escorted the boat was wounded. The ambush incident also led to the security relocation of the Mandeng IRNA team back to Juba as a precautionary measure, advancing by three days the IRNA's initially planned return date on 30 March 2019.

Border cross movement: According to information gathered during focus group discussions / key Informants interviews conducted at those entry points, cross border movements have been reduced in comparison with the December 2018 - February 2019 period. The reduced return movement is due to harassment of returnees and looting of their properties on the way and high transportation cost transportation between the country of asylum (Ethiopia) and the homeland in South Sudan. Those who can't afford paying the transportation costs, walk for five days to reach the Ethiopian – South Sudanese border.

Returnee documentations: During the assessment, returnees' documentation samples (Refugees ID, UNHCR Proof of Registration on Households level) were observed. Most of the observed People with Special Needs (PSN) are single-headed households. Most of the PSNs (especially elderly) have been left behind in the camps, as they can't afford walking long distances to return, unless there would be organized voluntary return support for them to come back home. It was also noted that family members are divided, with some of them who had already returned to South Sudan, while others remained left behind in the camps.

Peaceful Coexistence: There has been peace building ongoing among the returnees, IDPs and host community. For example peace messages were disseminated by the chiefs through meetings. All the returnees are integrated into the host populations. Some of them were given free land to build their tukuls. Most of the returnees expressed that they don't have the intention or are willing to go back to the refugees' camps, out of fear for what happened in the camps and the risk of repetition of violent incidents. Hope that the revitalized peace agreement may further change things in South Sudan is another reason for the returnees to stay. We have learned that some of the returnees in the visited location are in transit, particularly those who were originally from Malakal, Nassir town and others places which are not yet considered safe for return.

Humanitarians needs/Gaps: Food, Emergency Shelter / NFIs, WASH (safe drinking water) and Health services are the most needed in the visited locations as well as in other places which were not assessed due to due to times constraints. The only relatively close market where returnees can buy some food is on the Ethiopian side of Burebiey or Matar. One bag of sorghum/maize costs 2,000 Birr (50 USD) which is not affordable to the returnees.

Coping mechanisms: returnees and IDPs are engaged in selling firewood, grasses and making tea in local markets, particularly in Burebiye, Mandeng and Kuetrengke as sources of income. Returnees complain about not having enough fishing gears, such as fishing nets and fishing hooks.

Recommendations:

1. **Have protection / data collection team on ground at the border entry points to capture all required information.**
2. **Strengthen Protection monitoring activities in all the locations where refugee returnees are crossing and identification of PSNs should be key along the South Sudan – Ethiopian border.**
3. **Conduct UXOs/Mine Risk Awareness at the areas of returns, especially at crossing points.**
4. **Engaging young youth on peaceful coexistence among themselves to defuse potential inter-communal fighting in the areas.**
5. **Raise awareness among children and youth about drug-abuse and alcoholism, as alcohol is omnipresent in the markets along the Ethiopian border.**
6. **Provide fishing gears to returnees/IDPs so that they can do fishing to sustains and improve their living condition as the food situation is the main concern of the entire population.**
7. **Create child-friendly spaces, with the river Sobat / Baro offering the only distraction for children. Sensitize about the dangers which the river may pose for under-five children.**
8. **Mobilize GBV attention and services to Nassir county to help address domestic violence and early marriage call for GBV attention and services, as there are currently no GBV services in the area.**

4.8 Child Protection [local partners: ADA]

With very limited Child Protection partner presence and capacity in Nasir county, gaps were noted in family tracing and reunification and psycho-social support services for the returnee children, who often experienced violence in the refugee camps or on their return itinerary.

There is also a need for child-friendly spaces, with the rivers Sobat / Baro offering the only distraction for children. Sensitization about the dangers which the river may pose for under-five children is also needed. Domestic violence and early marriage call for GBV attention and services, which are absent in Nasir county. Awareness raising is required among children about drug-abuse and alcoholism. Alcohol is omnipresent in the markets along the Ethiopian border.

Recommendations:

1. **Urgent need of Child Protection Partner to implement CPiE (Family Tracing & reunification, Psychosocial support via CFS and Mine Risk Education) and GBViE in Nasir County.**
2. **Community sensitization and awareness raising on safety of children and child right.**
3. **Establish, capacitate and strengthen community base child protection network in each village along Sobat corridor.**

4.9 WASH [local partners: NH – Mandeng, RI – Jikmir, Maker]

- The only two water sources are very congested, which sometimes leads to quarrelling or fights.
- There is only one borehole in Maker Payam Thorow. The other seven payams are very far which could not be accessed by the returnees and takes 8 to 10 hours walking.
- Burebiey is a receiving area for South Sudanese returnees crossing from Ethiopia and has never had access to any safe water source.

- Makak has a PHCU which has no source of safe water for the clinic or the community around the clinic.
- Most women in all the assessed payams/bomas/villages said they don't have any menstrual hygiene materials.
- High water table in most locations could mean there is possibility of abstracting water through hand dug wells. Many people drink unsafe water directly fetched from Sobat and Gilo rivers.

Recommendations:

- 1. Need for provision of additional safe water sources in Mandeng, Maker, Burebiey, and Makak. There is also a possibility of SWAT installation given the proximity to rivers (EP&R partner)**
- 2. Need to introduce latrines and hygiene promotion messages from house to house, or promote alternative strategies (EP&R partner)**
- 3. Conduct hygiene messaging campaign in the communities (EP&R partner)**
- 4. Distribution for women and girls of menstrual hygiene kits (EP&R partner)**

5. Annexes

5.1 List of assessed locations in Nassir County

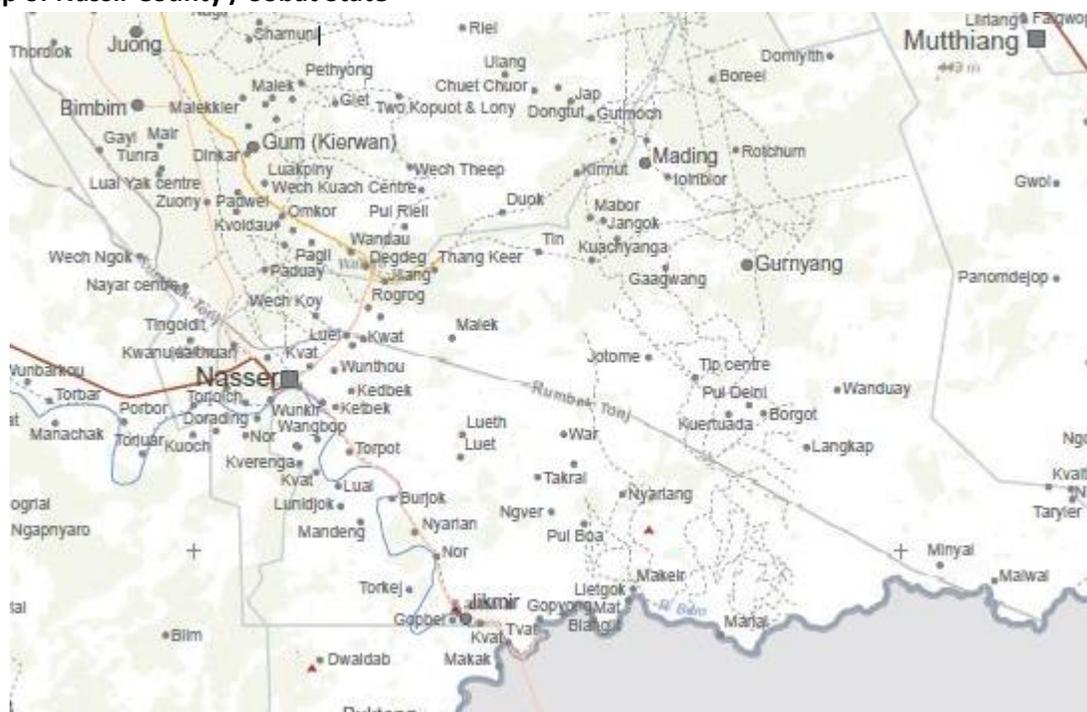
S/N	Date of visit	GPS coordinates	State-IO	County Gov	Payam	Boma
1	24/03/19	Mandeng: UNKEA compound: 08°31'58.82"N 33°07'10.19"E	Sobat	Nassir	Mandeng	Mandeng
2	24/03/19	Nyatot Village: 08°33'33.24"N 33°07'02.42"E	Sobat	Nassir	Mandeng	Torpuot/Nyatot
3	24/03/19	Kuatrengke Village: 08°33'37.49"N 33°05'14.86"E	Sobat	Nassir	Kuatrengke	Kuatrengke
4	25/03/19	Maker: 08°28'21.13"N 33°18'39.29"E	Sobat	Nassir	Maker	Maker
4	26/03/19	Burebiye: 08°25'32.09"N 33°13'49.84"E	Sobat	Nassir	Jikmir	Buol/Burebiey
6	26/03/19	Makak:	Sobat	Ulang	Kurmut 1	Makak

5.2 List of participants of the Mandeng IRNA

IRNA to Mandeng, Nassir County, UNS 23 – 27 March 2019 – JUBA Team				
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IRNA to Mandeng, Nassir County, UNS 23 – 27 March 2019 – Local Support Team				
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Education	Nyuon Bidiit Loklok	TADO	+211917317581	lokloknyuon@gmail.com
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5.2 Map of Nassir County / Sobat State



5.4 Returnee breakdown per payam from 17 December 2018 – 3 March 2019 by ROSS Mandeng with support from ADRA (payams assessed by the IRNA highlighted)

Nr	County	Payam	HH	Adults			Children			Total Returnees
				M	F	Total	M	F	Total	
1	Nasir	Mandeng	1,200	1,120	2,012	3,132	2,368	2,530	4,898	8,030
2	Nasir	Dhuording	395	507	715	1,222	1,046	805	1,851	3,073
3	Nasir	Dinkar	548	817	921	1,738	1,200	1,092	2,292	4,030
4	Nasir	Kierwan	250	812	1,025	1,837	980	998	1,978	3,815
5	Nasir	Wanding	1,001	2,106	2,300	4,406	1,790	2,009	3,799	8,205
6	Nasir	Kuetrengke	689	1,411	195	1,606	1,980	2,020	4,000	5,606
7	Nasir	Jikmir	459	1,250	1,801	3,051	1,005	950	1,955	5,006
8	Nasir	Kiechkuon	900	937	1,020	1,957	1,104	1,200	2,304	4,261
9	Nasir	Gaireng	645	591	730	1,321	512	530	1,042	2,363
10	Nasir	Roam	773	850	924	1,774	720	506	1,226	3,000
11	Nasir	Koat	1,345	1,021	1,253	2,274	2,123	1,142	3,265	5,539
12	Nasir	Mading	895	774	871	1,645	1,705	1,036	2,741	4,386
13	Nasir	Gurnyang	780	421	535	956	1,500	1,059	2,559	3,515
14	Nasir	Maker	859	514	678	1,192	1,903	1,047	2,950	4,142
TOTAL			10,739	13,131	14,980	28,111	19,936	16,924	36,860	64,971

6. Pictures



IRNA team meeting with the local chief and returnees in Burebiye Nassir County / Sobat State, South Sudan main entry point (26 Mar 2019)



IRNA team meeting with newly arrived returnees and host community in Burebiye, Nassir County / Sobat State, South Sudan (26 Mar 2019)



Makak cattle camp, across the Pibor / Gilo river, Ulang County, South Sudan (26 Mar 2019)



IRNA boats moored on the Sobat river in Maker, Nassir County / Sobat State, South Sudan (25 Mar 2019)