

**Initial Rapid Needs Assessment:
Juba (Bungu and Ganji Payams), Lainya and Yei Counties,
Central Equatoria State,
5 - 6 February 2014**



This IRNA Report is a product of Inter-Agency Assessment mission conducted and information compiled based on the inputs provided by partners on the ground including; government authorities, affected communities/IDPs and agencies.

Situation Overview

Drivers of crisis and underlying factors

Bungu and Ganji Payam of Juba County, Lainya and Yei counties in Central Equatoria State saw massive displacement of population due to armed conflict in Juba town on 15 December 2013.

The effects of the fighting were also felt in Yei as defected soldiers mainly from Nuer left their families and hence they feared for their lives and opted to take refuge at the police station and there after they are being protected at the former UNMISS compound.

Scope of crisis and humanitarian profile

The fighting between opposed sections of the South Sudan army which started in Juba on 15 December 2013, spread over to Jonglei State, Unity State and Upper-Nile State and caused displacement of many people to other areas of South Sudan as well as into neighbouring countries.

The IDPs assessed in Bungu and Ganji Payams of Juba County, Lainya and Yei Counties are mainly people previously residing in Juba town, but other IDPs mainly from Nuer families whom their husbands defected to join the rebel movement took refuge at the police stations in Yei and Lainya where the Commissioners of both counties provided security to them. The Nuer IDPs in Yei are being protected by the government at the former UNMISS compound, while the Nuer IDPs in Lainya are being protected by the Commissioner of Lainya in her compound. The violence has worsened by underlying factors such as the tribal tensions that existed in the country. The fact that the conflict broke out suddenly also made it difficult for the IDPs to carry along their belongings. Moreover, they had to cover a distance of several hundred kilometres to get to their current location in Bungu, Ganji and Lainya.

Trends and scenarios

There was continuous movement of people from the areas of displacement in Juba town due to ongoing fighting. As a result, the population IDPs in the areas assessed are higher than the host communities (except for Yei).

Despite the signing of ceasefire in Addis Ababa on 23 January 2014 most IDPs interviewed expressed that they do not intend to return to their home areas at the

Location Map



Displaced population

12,717 individuals / 2,120 HHs¹

IDP population by location:

Juba County

- 1. Bungu Payam Bomas:
Bungu centre and Kuriki : **1,836**
Bungu Kworejik : **1,965**
Belle Boma: **341**

2. Ganji Payam Bomas:

- Ganji : **800**
Kulipapa: **1,011**
Yederu: **1129**
Kogi: **404**

Lainya County Payams:

- Lainya: **1,695**
Kenyi : **1,217**
Kupera: **680**
Wugi: **560**
Mukaya: **402**

Yei County

Nuer families, mainly children and wives of the defected soldiers; there are **661** IDPs.

¹ All IDP figures as reported by RRC

moment. They intend to return only when they are convinced that the violence has ended completely.

Since the end of December 2013 the number of IDPs moving from Juba or Yei to the Payams is almost zero. However, it has been reported that due to hardship in the places of displacement some people have returned to Juba. Households with government employees, with children in secondary school and tertiary school were reported to have returned to Juba. Another reason for IDPs returning to Juba is that it is currently more peaceful. It was also witnessed that the IDPs in POC in Yei are relocating to Juba POC with exception of men who do not move out of the POC area in Yei.

The main threats to the IDP population in the short run are the lack of food, insufficient water and shelter, poor sanitation, limited access to medical services due to congestion in the current health facilities in the Bomas and Payams.

Humanitarian assistance was provided from local authorities via RRC. Rice and oil were received and distributed to IDPs in Lainya, only to the Nuer families who are in commissioner compound, while the IDPs in Yei have been supported by both NGOs, the Government and business traders in Yei. IDPs in other locations have not been assisted.

Sustainability of the current coping mechanisms:

IDPs have been sharing the food and other basic facilities with the host communities, but now with the high number of people most of the host communities have no more left. Over 80 per cent of the IDPs are currently relying on relatives and friends to meet their food needs. Some IDPs rely on wild food and less expensive food.

In terms of shelter, they are being hosted by host communities, but there is need for shelter materials.

The entire IDP population so far has no sustainable means of livelihoods.

Key Response Priorities

FSL

- Distribution of food
- Provision of emergency agricultural inputs

Health

- Mobile clinic services
- Provision of drugs to health centres

NFI/Emergency Shelter

- Distribution of blankets, mosquito nets, collapsible jerry cans, buckets, soap, sleeping mats, cooking pots and kanga

Nutrition

- To screen the children

Protection

- To relocate the IDPs to a suitable location

WASH

- Provision of safe water (tracking and water treatment)
- Hygiene promotion

Food Security and Livelihoods

Key Findings:

The movement to the rural area started as early as 17 December and peaked between 22 and 23 December. The migration stopped in mid-January. In Yei 661 Nuer were brought to safe haven in the former UNIMIS camp in Yei as their lives were in danger. Similarly, there are seven families in Lainya

under the protection of the Commissioner.

Many IDPs virtually have nothing to re-establish their livelihoods, lack of water, inadequate medical services and education facilities and no existing markets coupled with uncertainty of insecurity. This has completely put the IDPs under eminent risk of food insecurity.

Most of the IDPs who left Juba during the crisis went without valuables (food, clothes, and money) particularly those from Khor Wulliam and areas around 107 Munuki and New Site, which were centres of the conflict.

The IDPs settled with the host communities where they are able to share food, housing and other resources.

The IDPs before migration to the rural areas had different occupations:

- Working class. These are those who are employed in the private and public sector. When relative stability came back to Juba, they were able to go back to resume their duties although some of them left behind their families, except those going to schools.
- Those doing petty trade, e.g. selling vegetables in the markets, selling tea and including those crashing stones for sale etc. This category mainly preferred to live and possibly settle in the villages.
- Those staying in Juba without jobs. This category will continue to settle in the village.
- Public transport and boda boda operators. Most of this category came back, but left their families behind and will likely continue to make trips back to support the families.
- Those engaged in hard labour mainly in construction industry. This category will continue to seek opportunities in the construction industry, which remained very low.

The socio-economic and livelihood patterns of the IDPs are still unstable due to lack of humanitarian support and lack of social services bearing in mind that all were displaced with virtually nothing and the host communities have limited food resources. The assessment established that many IDP households are rapidly emerging as vulnerable and food insecure. The capacity of many families to produce food, rear livestock and generate income is still impaired leaving the community in absolute hunger and exerting considerable pressure on host communities and the few available resources. This further threatened human survival and sustainable livelihood of the residents. This is likely to significantly contribute to food insecurity due to disrupted means of livelihoods.

Currently the livelihoods of the IDPs depend on:

- Sharing of food with the host communities
- Sales of charcoal, firewood and grass to obtain food and other needs
- Fishing in Luri and Kurki rivers by youth in Ganja and Bungu Payams

The above analysis required that a programme of actions that provide immediate relief food support with initial emergency months food ration is recommended. The initial action should be tailored to emergency needs while setting roots for sustainable recovery and development programme and should be geared to mitigate the consequences of further crisis. To pursue this, all stakeholders, i.e. humanitarian agencies and government, should come on board to support both, immediate and long term recovery programme for this community.

Priorities for humanitarian response

- One month initial emergency food assistance needs to be provided.
- Provide field preparation **hand tools** because many IDPs are hosted among agrarian communities. They showed interest to engage in agriculture where they noted access to land resources through community networks is possible. The rainy season is approaching.
- Provide locally suitable seeds on time in view of the approaching agricultural season.
- Provide restocking support, particularly small ruminants (goats).

- Provide energy-saving stoves to protect the environmental damage due to increased IDP pressure on the forest resources
- Land preparation and tools: The IDPs need support to join the host communities in land preparation for the planting season that begins in April. The communities mainly use axe/pangas in land preparation and use hoe for digging. These can be given jointly with shelter kit that may incorporate sickles for cutting grass. The distribution of these tools in these communities is safe and would not likely be used as weapons of war. 1,500 households of IDPs can be targeted considering some have already returned to Juba. Subsidized tractor hire services (100 SSP per feddan) could also be provided to the host communities, particularly those who are able to clear large fields and that could increase the area under agricultural production. Tractor hire is 250 SSP per feddan. 500 to 1,000 feddans could be considered under this arrangement
- **Seeds.** Seeds of the commonly grown crops can be provided to the 1,500 IDP households and these are maize, sorghum and ground nuts. The IDPs will get cassava cuttings from the host communities. Vegetable seeds (okra, onions, kales and amaranthus - dodo) can be provided to both, the IDPs and the host communities, to improve dietary diversity.
- **Fishing.** Communities in Ganji and Bugu Payams can be supported with fishing gear and at least 500 families can be targeted.
- Provide financial capital to IDPs who are interested in restarting businesses since they have acquired business skills while engaged in business in Juba.
- **Livestock.** The authority in the areas should discuss with the cattle owners who are currently in the vicinity jungles or those on move to temporary settlements of these cattle so that services (vaccination and treatment) can be offered.
- **Extension services.** The state ministries of agriculture and animal resources should be supported to increase extension staff in the area (at least one extension agent per Payam) and training support to these extension agents should be offered in order to provide quality extension services.
- Since IDPs are predominantly hosted by host communities, the pressure has already depleted the resources of the hosts.
- FSL support should seriously consider the vulnerable members of the host communities in the humanitarian response.

Health

Key Findings:

- Bungu Payam has one PHCU in Kulipapa, one in Belle and one PHCC is in Kworejik Bungu. Patients from Bungu centre have to travel 30 miles in search of treatment. Though there are outreach services provided by CHW it is not enough given the sudden increase in the population. In Kworejik there is one nurse, three vaccinators and one TBA.
- Ganji Payam has one PHCC which the only referral centre for most patients in the Payam. The medical staff are a nurse, medical assistance, a vaccinator, a TBA and a laboratory technician. Most common diseases in these two Payams are respiratory tract infection, OV (filariasis), epilepsy, malaria and typhoid fever.
- Lainya: IDPs received medical services at Lainya PHCC at the cost of 10 SSP and 2 SSP for registration. ICRC and Zoa supply medicines periodically at PHCC. The total number of staff are two nurses, one medical assistant, two vaccinators, six midwives, two laboratory technicians and one theatre attendant. A rapid assessment was conducted by the local actors in Yei County. The IDPs are all Nuer.
- Health services are provided on routine basis to the IDP population at Bakhita clinic.
- ACROSS constructed four pit latrines and all other basic emergency services were provided by the Government and local NGOs

NFI & ES

Key Findings:

Bungu:

- The area has a total of 3,081 IDPs from Juba and most of them are staying with their relatives. This has led to the need of NFI support

Ganji:

- The area has 6,087 IDPs in four Bomas which were absorbed in the host community. This has led to both the IDPs and host community competing over already limited resources like shelter and NFIs.

Lainya:

- With a total of 4,554 IDPs in five Bomas, some of these are living with the host community while others are staying in the church at Lainya centre. Currently, there are limited or no shelters and NFI.

Yei:

- Yei has 661 IDPs who camped at UNMIS compound and some NGOs are already responding to them. The emergency shelters and NFIs were already provided and therefore there is no urgent need for these items.

Priorities for humanitarian response:

Bungu, Ganji, Lainya:

- Distribution of plastic sheets and nylon ropes as an emergency shelter kit since the local materials, i.e. poles, are available.

Yei:

- No NFI response recommended

Logistics

The three counties are all accessible by road.

Storing any valuable supplies would be safe since most of the areas are secured. However, there will be the need for security at IDPs centres both in Yei and Lainya, mainly for the Nuer families.

WASH

Water:

- The most common sources of water for both IDPs and host communities are boreholes and seasonal streams.
- Some of the boreholes were drilled five years ago while others were drilled longer ago. Most of the boreholes are reportedly in disrepair, while others had poor yield plus coloured water due to minerals and rusting of the pipes.
- Some communities have to walk for over three miles to get to the nearest borehole, hence women and children who collect water spending so much time. Conflicts around water points were also reported due to overcrowding.

Water points:

S/N	BOMA	NO. BOREHOLES	FUNCTIONAL	NON-FUNCTIONAL
1	Bungu Centre	4	3	1
2	Bungu Boma	6	4	2
3	Kulipapa	3	3	One hard to pump

Sanitation and hygiene:

- Open defecation was witnessed in all areas visited.

- A few homesteads own a latrine but the majority of the community is using bushes.
- The schools have VIP latrines. There is very high risk of diseases outbreak of hygiene related like diarrhoea, typhoid and cholera.
- Issues of solid waste management need also to be addressed.

IDP camp:

- The camp is based in the old UNMISS compound in Yei town, Lutaya area. The camp has a population of 661 persons with adequate supplies of water from boreholes inside the camp and two tanks of 3,000 litres each refilled daily by UNHCR and ACROSS.
- On issues of sanitation the camp has three bath shelters and six latrines. There was an evidence of open defecation on one side of the fence.
- Awareness campaigns on hygiene and sanitation are carried out by ACROSS, SSDO, AAH, SSUHA and the department of Rural Water in Yei.
- Solid waste was scattered all over. There are no dustbins within the camp and hand washing facilities.

Priorities for Humanitarian Response

Short term:

- All water points to be rehabilitated (changing of pipes and flashing)
- Construction of worn out platform (major repairs)
- Awareness campaigns on hygiene and sanitation around water points
- Training of hygiene promoters and pump mechanics
- Latrine slabs
- Avail aqua tabs

Long term:

- Additional water points for community and schools
- Training of hand pump mechanics
- Training of hygiene promoters
- Training of water source committees

WASH issues to be addressed immediately at IDPs Site in Yei:

- Hand washing facilities and soap
- Additional bath shelters
- Additional latrines
- Dust bins – solid waste management
- Scale up hygiene promotion

Protection

Key Findings:

- There are few Protection services provided to IDPs in all the locations except in Yei where security is provided by few Government armed forces and UNMISS to guard the camp.
- Psychosocial support services of counselling, recreational activities and child friendly space are in provision.
- In general, protection of the IDP in all the assessed locations is a concern as they live in fear of attack.
- Restricted movement of IDPs and mistreatment by armed forces were experienced as forces were moving around their residences. Forced displacement by armed forces

- Presence of 16 separated and unaccompanied minors in Yei and Lainya, 5 child headed families in Yei, diarrhoea and malaria outbreak among IDP children due to poor hygiene and lack of mosquito nets insecurity are still a high concern as are gun shots outside the fence at night and only six guards work in the camp in Yei.
- Children live in isolation of the host community children.
- Other issues are violence against children from the host community to the IDP children, inadequate food, lack of recreational materials, inadequate medical services, girls live in isolation during menstruation period due to lack of dignity kit, lack of educational services in Yei in particular, but inadequate in locations of Lainya, Ganji and Bungu.
- Unaccompanied minors and orphans within Yei and Lainya Counties:

County	Category	Sex		Total No. of Children	Age Range
		Male	Female		
Yei	Orphans				
	Unaccompanied	11	5	16	7 – 17 years
Lainya	Orphans	4	0	4	8 – 12 years
	Unaccompanied	4	3	7	9 – 16 years

Priorities for humanitarian response

- Family tracing and reunification provided immediately for separated and unaccompanied minors.
- Provision of psychosocial support to IDPs to get acquainted to the community through provision of counselling services, provision of recreational materials for activities and opening of child friendly spaces in all the locations especially Lainya, Ganji and Bungu and Psychosocial support in Yei to be strengthened.
- Immediate establishment of education in emergency as schools are soon to start
- Provision of food, health and WASH facilities and NFI to the whole population as the IDP presence has affected the lives of the host communities
- The fence for Yei Camp should be renovated.
- As a long term response, inter-communal dialogues for peace and reconciliation

Education

Key Findings:

- The number of schools and pre-school found in all above locations is as below:

	Bungu Payam	Ganji Payam	Lainya Payam	Yei (UNMISS)
Primary	2	2	7	0
Pre-school	0	0	3	0
Total	2	2	10	0

- Most schools visited can still accommodate more learners, at least two hundred or more.
- Most of the schools found have half permanent classrooms and half temporary classrooms. The temporary classrooms are damaged, but can be repaired.
- There are no proper sanitary facilities in most of the existing schools for both, learners and teachers, especially latrines and water sources are missing. Others have inadequate latrines.
- At least in Lainya Payam there exist both primary schools and pre-schools. Other sites visited lack pre-schools.

- The IDP school age children lack scholastic materials since most of them fled without them.
- There is general lack of teachers especially in Bungu and Ganji Payams with three or four government teachers per school.
- Lack of furniture, teaching and learning materials is common in all the visited schools.
- There is enough space for construction of temporary learning spaces in most of the schools; however most of the host schools can still accommodate more learners.
- Majority of the schools found have adequate play grounds, but with no games and playing materials except some few supported by IPCS and Plan International.
- The locations of the schools are not very risky though for some schools especially in Lainya, some learners take up to one hour to walk to school.
- Most schools are located near roads, but lack fencing facilities for protecting the learners from random movements of cars and people.
- Due to the increased number of IDPs, food scarcity for the learners is likely to affect their education.
- All the existing schools lack adequate furniture for both classrooms and offices.
- There is only one nursery school and two primary schools ending at a level of primary six, meaning no primary seven and eight and secondary or tertiary institution.

Priorities for humanitarian response:

- Provision of teaching and learning materials including recreational materials and additional furniture in all the schools
- Renovation of the semi-permanent blocks in all the schools
- Improvement of sanitary facilities like latrines and water supply
- Fencing in all the schools to protect the learners
- Elimination of school charges for IDP children
- Capacity building and recruitment of more teachers
- Need for opening preschools
- The few interventions by IPCS, plan and other agencies are quite sufficient in the education sector since the number of IDPs is dropping daily due to out- movement from the site to the community.

<i>Next Steps:</i>			
Cluster	Priority actions	Human and material resources required	Responsible Entity
NFI/ES	Distribute NFIs	Personnel for verification and distribution Blankets, Mosquito nets, Collapsible jerry cans, Buckets, Soap, Sleeping mates, Cooking pots and Kanga	
WASH	Provision of safe water (tracking and water treatment) Hygiene promotion	Personnel, Water and sanitation materials and equipment, funds	
Food Security	Distribution of food Provision of emergency agricultural inputs [hand tools and seeds] given the strong interest of IDPs to engage in agriculture where they are hosted in villages. Provision of energy saving stoves to prevent the forest from heavy destruction Provision of livelihood support resources to re-establish a living [restocking small ruminants, IGS]	Food Stock, personnel for Verification, distribution, monitoring etc. Verification personnel and hand tools and seeds to begin clearing asap in view of the coming rains Verification personnel and restocking small ruminants Energy-saving stoves	
Health	Strengthen existing health services (incl. outreach services) with the provision of sufficient health staff and drugs Explore the need for additional outreach services to ensure the health needs of the IDPs and host communities are sufficiently met	Personnel, medical equipment and supplies	
Nutrition	Need to screen the children	Nutrition personnel Transport	
Education	Cluster to assess the educational needs of the children	Education sector Personnel, Transport	
Protection	Need to relocate the IDPs to a suitable location	Land, shelter, water, camp management funds	RRC and State Authority

Cluster specific assessments recommended. Who will do what by when?

1. Nutrition cluster to monitor and screen the children in the coming weeks
2. Verification and registrations of IDPs to be conducted immediately by NFI/ES cluster, Food Security cluster with support of the team that conducted the rapid assessment on 5th to 7th February 2014
3. RRC CES to follow up on relocation of the 8 IDPs families from commissioner of Lainya county compound.
4. OCHA to follow up with health actors in the provision of health services
5. OCHA to coordinate with WASH cluster plan and provide support to the over stretch community.
6. Education cluster to assess the education needs of children among the IDPs

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