

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

From 17-18 November 2014, an inter-agency assessment team visited Turkei village, in Mayom County, Unity State, to assess reports of humanitarian needs resulting from conflict-related displacement that occurred in the first half of 2014. The assessment team was able to visit Turkei village only, with a reported population of 1,975 (individuals, host community) and 2,175 (individuals, IDPs). The area around Turkei village (Wangbor payam) comprises 20 villages in total with a reported 19,750 host community population and 9,650 IDPs. The broader Mayom 2 area (opposition held) comprises a total reported host community population of 85,365 individuals and 34,695 IDPs. Source: SSRRA/authorities.

Humanitarian situation:

The entire population has been completely cut off from all basic services, including health, nutrition, education, food aid, WASH, veterinary services, etc. since December 2013. IDPs have reportedly come to the area from conflict affected areas such as northern parts of Mayom County, Bentiu and Rubkona, Abiemnhom and Wau. There are also some flood-affected IDPs from villages nearby staying in Turkei, as the result of seasonal flooding in their villages. IDPs are being hosted by relatives in Turkei, and relations with the host community remain positive. However, the community noted that these relationships may deteriorate as resources become scarcer over time.

The food security situation is precarious, with people surviving on wild foods such as water lilies, lalob fruit, and coconut. Some fish are available but the community lacks fishing gears. The livestock is currently severely affected by an unknown disease in the area, with a high level of mortality of cattle observed by the team. Urgent FSL intervention is recommended, with a priority to investigate the livestock disease and do necessary follow-up, blanket food assistance for both IDPs and host community in Turkei, and other food and livelihoods support including distribution of fishing gear and seeds.

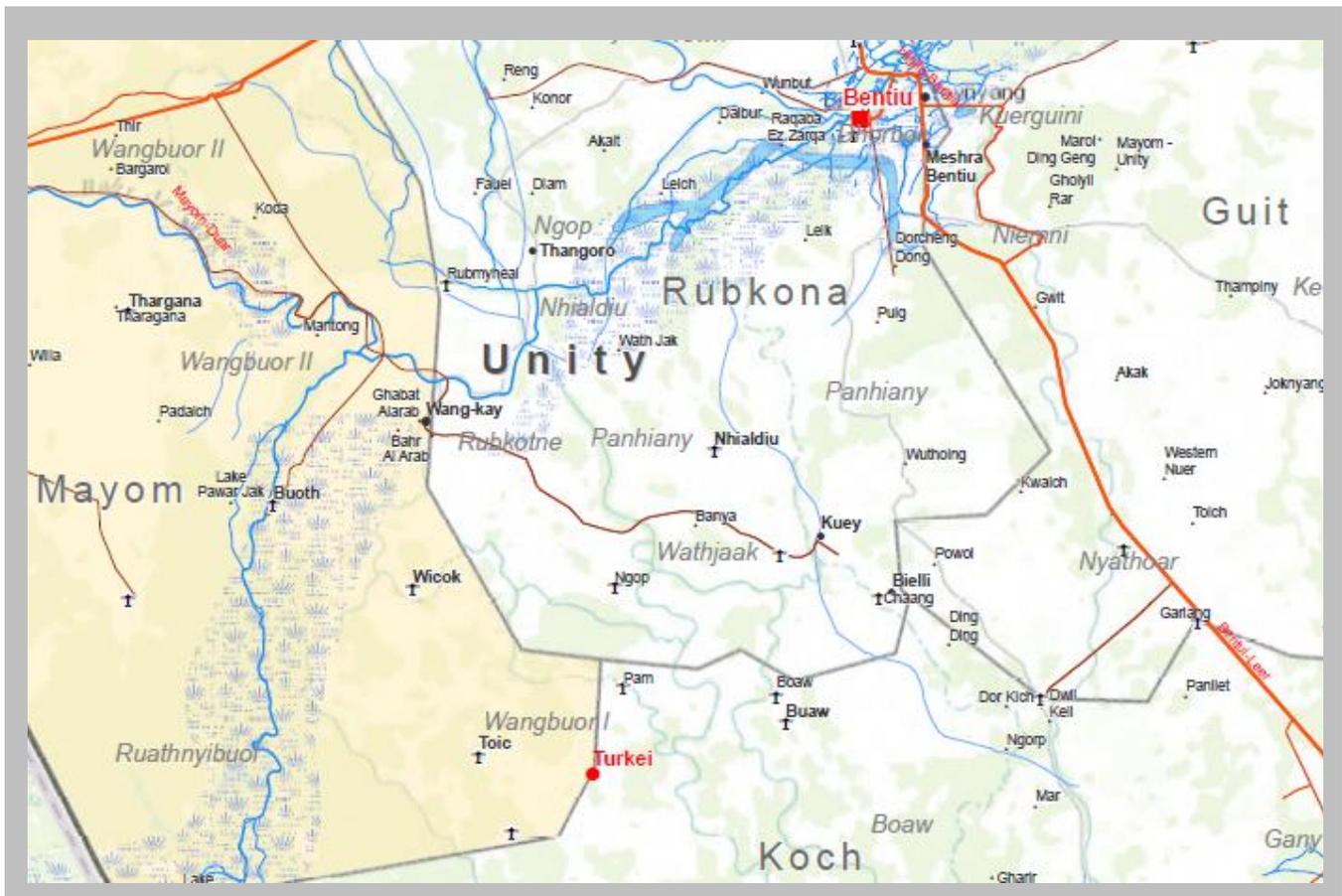
A rapid MUAC screening of 244 children was conducted, showing proxy of 1.6% SAM and proxy rate of 10% MAM, giving in a proxy GAM of 11.6% (still below emergency threshold). Children It was reported that the last vaccination campaign was organized by the MoH in 2011. There are no nutrition and no health services in Turkei. There are some health workers among the population, but there is no clinic and no supplies. Only one borehole is functioning in Turkei. People are also resorting to collecting flood waters - which is in some areas contaminated by the dead cattle. Open defecation is practiced by the community. There has been no schooling in Turkei since the outbreak of the conflict. There are teachers on ground who would be willing to teach voluntarily if they could be provided with the necessary teaching and learning materials. No emergency shelter needs were identified, however, distribution of blankets and mosquito nets is proposed.

Information collected from a variety of sources on the ground in Turkei, and from recent protection assessment reports from the area suggest that protection concerns do exist in Turkei and surrounding areas. Vulnerable groups include reported unaccompanied, separated and orphaned children, and women and girls, especially when moving between payams to access water, firewood, goods and services. Nevertheless, community members reported feeling that the Turkei area is generally safe from the conflict. There were no UXO or ERW reported in the area.

Site overview



Location map



Drivers and underlying factors

Mayom County suffers from severe food insecurity and was in September 2014 categorized as IPC phase 3 (crisis), and with Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate of 17.1. The area is also characterized by lack of development, poor physical infrastructure, low levels of education, and poor access to clean water. These factors contribute to an underlying vulnerability to other shocks. The combination of this baseline vulnerability and the severity of the current conflict, leading to population displacements, are the main drivers of the current situation in the Turkei area. Physical inaccessibility of the area also aggravates the humanitarian situation, as does the fact that the area has been completely underserved throughout the entire conflict in 2014. Many households have been unable to plant any crops, or have had their crops (e.g. maize) damaged by excessive rain, which may contribute to food insecurity in the coming months.

Scope of the crisis and humanitarian profile

The IRNA team only visited and assessed Turkei village itself. The area immediately around the village was inaccessible due to seasonal flooding. Due to the underlying vulnerabilities in the entire county, and in light of reports received from the community, it can be inferred that surrounding areas in southern Mayom County face a similar humanitarian situation, as that observed in Turkei village.

Turkei is located in the southeastern part of Mayom County, very close to the border with Koch County. The area is inhabited primarily by Bul Nuer. The area is flatland and is flooded during the rainy season.

In the context of the current conflict in South Sudan, Mayom County is reportedly split into a northern and a southern part, respectively called Mayom 1 (or "Bul 1") and Mayom 2 (or "Bul 2"). Mayom 1 is reportedly held by the SPLA and Mayom 2 is reportedly held by SPLA-iO. Currently, the Mayom 2 reportedly comprises a total population of 85,365 people (host community) and an additional 34,695 people (IDPs). The SSRRA have broken it down further to the Payam level.¹ Turkei village is located in Wangbor Payam, which is comprised of 20 villages.

The SSRRA reported a pattern of displacement of people from northern Mayom County, Rubkona County, Abiemnhom County, and Wau in Western Bahr el Ghazal into the southern parts of Mayom County.

Current population figures²

County/Payam/Boma	Location	Host population	Displaced population	Source	Notes
Turkei village	Mayom County	1,975	2,175	SSRRA	Authorities estimate
Wangbor Payam	Mayom County	19,750	9,650	SSRRA	Authorities estimate
Mayom County, Opposition areas	Mayom County	85,365	34,695	SSRRA	Authorities estimate

Status of the population in the affected area

There are currently no services at all in the Turkei area and no humanitarian assistance has been provided since the onset of the conflict in South Sudan in December 2013. Limited goods are brought by the community from Leer at a high price. Planting has been limited and what was planted has partially been damaged by the flooding. Malnutrition is still under emergency levels, however the situation could rapidly worsen due to aggravating factors. The community is surviving on wild foods such as water lilies, lalob and coconut. Fishing is possible, but limited, as the community reported a lack of fishing gear. There is no health facility (no structure), and no health services provided. While there are indicators of protection concerns in Turkei and the surrounding areas, there was a reluctance to talk about such issues. Nonetheless, information was collected from a variety of sources on the ground in Turkei, and from recent protection assessment reports from the area. These suggest that protection concerns do in fact exist in Turkei and surrounding areas. Vulnerable groups include reported unaccompanied,

¹ Additional location figures reported by the SSRRA in the Mayom 2 area are available with OCHA and the assessment team.

² Based on best available figures for initial planning purposes, valid until independent registration is completed.

separated and orphaned children, and women and girls, especially when moving between payams to access water, firewood, goods and services. Nevertheless, community members reported feeling safe in Turkei village.

Key response priorities

Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)

- While there is a clear need for services, particularly food, to maintain peaceful relations between the IDP and host communities, there is no need for a formal CCCM presence in the area.
- Any actors responding in the area should consider communicating with the CCCM cluster to inform about population movements and tracking.

Education

- Provision of teaching and learning materials including textbooks and recreational kits.
- Provision of Temporary Learning Spaces (tents). Construction of pit latrines and hand washing facilities to mitigate outbreak of waterborne diseases.
- Training of the teachers and PTAs on psychosocial support, life skills and teachers' code of conduct.
- Training of the PTAs on school management.

Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

- Immediate blanket food assistance for both IDPs and host community in Turkei.
- Urgent assessment and investigation of the livestock disease and necessary follow-up.
- Urgent livelihoods support, including distribution of fishing gears.
- Seed distribution for the coming planting season.

Health

- The deployment of a Rapid Response Mission (RRM) with a health component to provide immunization, provision of mosquito nets, supplying medication and equipment, providing health care and training of health workers for the establishment of Integrated Community Case Management (iCCM).

Non-Food Items and Emergency Shelter (NFI & ES)

- Distribution of blankets and mosquito nets for both IDPs and host community.
- No emergency shelter needs were identified, and hence no follow up or shelter assistance recommended at this stage.

Nutrition

- Deployment of an RRM to conduct exhaustive MUAC screening of boys and girls under five and pregnant and lactating women; provision of therapeutic and supplementary products to identified malnourished under-fives and PLWs; provision of Vitamin A and deworming to under-fives; Micronutrient tablets to PLWs; support community efforts and possibility of training the self-proclaimed health workers on IYCF-E.
- Explore potential expansion of a full package of nutrition activities (SAM/MAM treatment and prevention) to Turkei with an existing nutrition actor in the area. Recommended follow-up visits every 3 months security permitting, in case no nutrition partner is identified.

Protection

- Liaison with humanitarian partners to ensure that protection is mainstreamed in the planning and implementation of emergency response interventions, as well as through direct support for distributions and services. This should include support to community leaders and local authorities to help ensure safe access for beneficiaries to humanitarian aid and services, including strengthening participation of community leaders and local authorities, including women's groups, in the planning and implementation of services.
- Further assessment of Mayom County in order to better understand protection concerns, especially involving harassment of women and girls travelling between Mayom, Koch and Leer Counties. This should involve general protection actors, as well as those that specialize in sexual and gender-based violence.
- Child Protection programming in the longer term to implement FTR and MRM activities to help ensure the safety and security of vulnerable children, especially those who are unaccompanied, separated or orphaned.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

- Rehabilitation of the borehole in Turkei to improve the community's access to safe drinking water.
- Distribution of key hygiene items such as PUR sachets, filter cloth, soap and water containers.
- Recruitment and training of hygiene promoters, and conducting hygiene and sanitation awareness campaigns.

Humanitarian access

Physical access

Turkei is located in the southeastern part of Mayom County. GPS coordinates for Turkei are: N 08°47'44.83" E 029°36'07.33" with an altitude of 378.1m above sea level.

Turkei is currently accessible only by helicopter. There is a good rotary wing landing site near the village.

The area around Turkei is currently affected by seasonal flooding, cutting off a lot of the access, including walking access to and from other villages in the area.

There is no mobile network in the area. There is no humanitarian infrastructure in Turkei village, including no NGO compounds or storage facilities.

Humanitarian access

Civil and military authorities in the area provided assurances for the safety of humanitarians, commodities and assets in the event of a humanitarian operation in Turkei. Banditry activities reported in the area in April have since been addressed by the authorities. However, there may be a risk of a re-emergence if an aid operation was to begin and the local authorities should be consistently consulted in this regard throughout any planned aid activity.

Turkei itself lies within 15 kilometres south of Wicok (Mayom) and Ngop (Rubkona) and is approximately 25 kilometres southwest of Nhialdu. While some of these areas are currently considered front line areas, there are currently no ongoing active hostilities or confrontations. However, these locations should be closely monitored in the event of humanitarian activities in Turkei.

There were no reports of landmines, UXO/AXO or ERW in the area, and no reports of any UXO related accidents. As such there is currently no requirement for a Mine Action Team or EOD Team in the area.

Key findings

Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)

Key findings

- IDPs are reportedly scattered throughout most of the villages in the Mayom 2 area. There does not appear to be a centralized location in which IDPs have congregated. Most IDPs share tribal and familial relations with the host community, and have found sources of food and shelter by staying with their relatives.
- Relations between the IDPs and the host community are currently good, although interviews with host community leaders suggest that relations may deteriorate over time, due to overcrowding of living areas and the expected rising scarcity of food in the upcoming dry season.
- No humanitarian actors have been present in the Turkei area since the outbreak of conflict in December 2013. Prior to the outbreak of violence, CARE International, Norwegian People's Aid, and AECOM had a presence in the area.
- Reportedly, the SSRRA reviews the area on a weekly basis. New IDPs are recorded, and a week later, the SSRRA follows up to see if they have left. After a secondary check IDPs remain permanently registered and not checked again. These reviews are conducted by the chiefs at the Boma, Payam, or County Levels. County level reviews are consistent across SPLA-IO areas, though Payam and Boma reviews are inconsistent, and depend on the individual chief. The SSRRA in Turkei estimates that, by this system, about 75% of all IDP households have been registered.
- Most of the conflict-displaced have come from Abiemnhom County, the Mayom 1 area, and Rubkona County. A smaller number of IDPs displaced by flooding have come from other parts of Mayom 2 itself. Reportedly, a large community of mixed Nuer/Dinka arrived in the area from Abiemnhom County between December 2013 and June/July 2014. Later, smaller groups arrived from Mayom 1, Bentiu and Wau. Most of these IDPs were displaced due to conflict. More recent arrivals in the last four months are from surrounding areas, and were displaced due to seasonal flooding, rather than conflict. Community leaders claimed that there were a small number of IDPs from Bentiu following the renewed conflict in October 2014, although this information could not be verified.
- Abiemnhom IDPs and those displaced by the recent flooding in nearby areas claimed to have leaders that were appointed and represent them. Most of the IDPs are Nuer, though the Abiemnhom community is mixed Dinka/Nuer, and has some Dinka members. Women and youths were reportedly represented in governance. Both the IDP and host communities state that their respective leaders are in communication with one another. They meet approximately once a month to discuss issues that they currently face.
- There is no phone network in Turkei. There is one radio, owned by the Commissioner, and it is the only source of information from the outside world. IDPs and host community leaders get information from this radio, and disseminate it to their constituents. However, not all IDPs, especially those who arrived more recently, are aware that this radio exists. The only information any IDPs have of their homes is through newly arrived IDPs.
- Conflict-displaced IDPs interviewed said that they would only ever leave Mayom 2 and consider returning to their areas of origin, if a formal peace agreement between all warring factions is reached, and the conflict ends. Those displaced by seasonal floods expressed a desire to return home as soon as waters recede.

Priorities for Immediate Humanitarian response

- While there is a clear need for services, particularly food, to maintain peaceful relations between the IDP and host communities, there is no need for a formal CCCM presence in the area.
- Any actors responding in the area should consider communicating with the CCCM cluster to inform about population movements and tracking.

Education

Key findings

- Within Wangbor payam there are eight primary schools, including Turkei, Muang A, Muang B, Rier A, Rier B, Mawiec, Puokbor and Wangpatha. These schools accommodated up to 2,022 children (435 females) before the onset of the current conflict. These schools closed normally in November 2013 and have not since reopened. With the exception of Turkei that was teaching up to class 6, the other seven schools taught up to class 4. The closure of these schools since 2013 has left all children out of school.
- There were 25 (3 females) Government recruited teachers within the community and 20 volunteers; the Government teachers last received their salaries before December 2013. Despite lack of salaries, teachers interviewed in Turkei expressed their willingness to voluntarily conduct classes to help the children within their community. Turkei also has a PTA that if trained and supported could boost the efforts of the teachers.

- There is complete lack of learning spaces in Turkei and nearby areas. In Turkei, one short tree acts as the learning space. In an interview, the head-teacher pointed out that the tree accommodates primary 6 while the other 5 classes operate without any shelter at all. As a mitigation measure, classes would only operate in the early morning hours and children would disperse when temperatures rose, leaving children with minimal time for education activities and increasing their exposure to multiple risks in the community such as hard labour.
- Lack of teaching and learning materials was also observed as a key factor for the current closure of all the schools. While there are hundreds of children and teachers ready to volunteer within the community, school materials like exercise books, pens/pencils, blackboards, chalk and recreational kits were lacking since last year. Textbooks were also noted lacking; a key informant reported that the textbooks meant for this area were burnt in the containers in Mayom before the final distribution to the schools.
- There are no pit latrines; should schools reopen, the children will be at high risk of contracting waterborne diseases given the pattern of seasonal flooding and open defecation practiced in the entire community.

Priorities for Immediate Humanitarian response

- Initiating education and recreational activities to engage the children.
- Provision of teaching and learning materials including textbooks and recreational kits.
- Provision of Temporary Learning Spaces (tents). Construction of pit latrines and hand washing facilities to mitigate outbreak of waterborne diseases.
- Training of the teachers and PTAs on psychosocial support, life skills and teachers' code of conduct.
- Training of the PTAs on school management to improve their capacity to support the teachers in mobilization of the communities for educational activities.

Food security and livelihoods

Key findings

- The methodology used was focus group interviews, 10 household surveys and an assessment of the access of the population to markets. The food security situation found in Turkei is precarious; there is no availability of cereals and the population currently depends on coping strategies, reportedly reducing the number of meals per day, and living on wild foods such as water lilies, coconut and lalob fruit.
- The community normally grows maize, but the crops this year were reportedly largely damaged by water logging.
- The IDPs mainly rely on their relatives, friends and community members, since they have been taken into the homes of the Turkei host community.
- There is no market as such, with only a small shop area selling a few items brought by trading members of the community from Leer. The items observed included salt and sugar at high prices. 500 g of salt was sold at 45 SSP and four tablespoons of sugar was sold at 28 SSP.
- The condition of the livestock in Turkei is extremely bad, with cattle carcasses observed littered all over the village. Community members reported that 50 heads of cattle are lost per week due to an unknown disease. There are no veterinary services at all in the area. The poor condition of the livestock has also negatively affected access to milk and other livestock products.
- Fish is available in the flooded streams and rivers around the village, but the community currently lacks fishing gears, limiting their ability to make best use of this resource.

Priorities for Immediate Humanitarian response

- Immediate blanket food assistance for both IDPs and host community in Turkei.
- Urgent assessment and investigation of the livestock disease and necessary follow-up.
- Urgent livelihoods support, including distribution of fishing gears and seed distribution for the coming planting season.

Health

Key findings

- The former health facility in Turkei burned down (date unknown, unverified information) and currently there is no health facility and no cold chain in Turkei. Referral health facilities are the MSF Hospital in Leer for general medical care and surgery. For maternity and obstetric care, patients reportedly travel to Wau Teaching Hospital.
- The only source of medication is through community traders, who bring drugs bought in Leer. There are 15 self-proclaimed health workers, reportedly trained by different INGOs, pre-2000s. These health workers provide free consultations and injections if a patient has bought the medication from the traders. Reportedly, a course of malaria treatment costs 320 SSP, and a rapid malaria test costs 35 SSP.

- There were no signs of a current disease outbreak and no life threatening cases were identified. It was reported by the community that the last vaccination campaign in the Turkei area was done by the MoH in 2011.
- Two malaria deaths were reported in the last seven days (two children aged 5 and 11 years). The community do not have mosquito nets.

Priorities for Immediate Humanitarian response

- Deployment of a Rapid Response Mission (RRM) with a health component to provide immunization, provision of mosquito nets, supplying medication and equipment, providing health care and training of health workers for the establishment of Integrated Community Case Management (iCCM).

Non-Food Items and Emergency Shelter (NFI & ES)

Key findings

- The displaced population has now been living in the area for several months, and is well integrated into host communities. No individuals or families were observed living in the open.
- A rapid count of tukuls put the number at roughly 400, and the total population is estimated by the NFI&ES Cluster to be between 2,500-3,000 people with approximately seven individuals per tukul. This includes Lawak (used for cattle) and Dewel (for humans). The tukuls followed a pattern of clusters, with each cluster housing family and extended family members. Each cluster had a lawak and four to six dewels. The tukuls were in good condition with no signs of deterioration or damage.
- Sufficient framing materials are available in the area. A typical tukul is made of tree branches, grass and mud plaster. In community meetings the need for plastic sheeting was noted. However, with access to locally available materials for shelter construction, it is not being highlighted as emergency need.
- Blankets and mosquito nets were noted as critical needs. The need was confirmed through observation, interviewing host and displaced populations and visiting tukuls. Other items like kitchen sets and jerry cans were observed as adequate. Items like flooring mats are locally produced. There is a small market in the village; however blankets and mosquito nets are not available. The area is surrounded by flood waters and access to nearby villages is difficult.

Priorities for Immediate Humanitarian response

- Distribution of blankets and mosquito nets for both IDPs and host community.
- No emergency shelter needs were identified, and hence no follow up or shelter assistance recommended at this stage.

Nutrition

Key findings

- There are no nutrition services (OTP, TSFP, Stabilization Centre) currently in Turkei.
- A rapid MUAC screening of 244 children was conducted, showing a proxy 1.6% of severe malnutrition and proxy 10% of moderate malnutrition, i.e. a proxy GAM rate of 11.6%. While below emergency levels, the situation is concerning due to the aggravating factors, i.e. complete lack of nutrition and health services, severe food insecurity in the area, and low levels of sanitation and hygiene.
- Children with post measles sign were seen during the screening, and the last vaccination campaign was reportedly done by the MoH in 2011.

Priorities for Immediate Humanitarian response

- Deployment of an RRM to conduct exhaustive MUAC screening of boys and girls under five and pregnant and lactating women; provision of therapeutic and supplementary products to identified malnourished under-fives and PLWs; provision of Vitamin A and deworming to under-fives; Micronutrient tablets to PLWs; support community efforts and possibility of training the self-proclaimed health workers on IYCF-E.
- Explore potential expansion of a full package of nutrition activities (SAM/MAM treatment and prevention) to Turkei with an existing nutrition actor in the area Recommended follow-up visits every 3 months security permitting, in case no nutrition partner was identified.

Protection

Key findings

- While there are many indicators of protection concerns in Turkei and the surrounding areas, it was clear on the IRNA that the host community was reluctant to talk about such issues. Nonetheless, information was collected

from a variety of sources on the ground in Turkei and recent protection assessment reports from the area. These suggest that protection concerns do in fact exist in Turkei and the surrounding areas.

- Movement to surrounding areas to access goods and services is reportedly limited due to the high levels of flooding and insecurity. Reportedly, the markets in Leer and Koch are accessed, but can expose travelers to danger. Prior to the December 2013 crisis, community members reported freedom of movement to areas such as Bentiu, where they were able to sell cattle to buy items or access services such as health clinics or markets; however, currently, this is not possible. Overall, this lack of access to services has increased the vulnerability of the population in Mayom County.
- In Turkei village, the presence of armed actors, consisting of 50 community police as well as armed cattle keepers, was observed. Reportedly, the community police are present to ensure the security of the surrounding areas, and also to respond to incidents that might occur within the community. For example, alcohol use by men was noted as a problem, and the community police have responded to incidents that occurred as a result. The cattle keepers are reportedly armed to protect their cattle from potential cattle raids and attacks.
- Despite having limited resources, it was reported that there is a positive relationship between the host and IDP communities. Nonetheless, as there is such a scarcity of goods and services, this relationship could deteriorate with increased competition over time.
- Although not outwardly reported as a protection concern, there are indicators to suggest the existence of inter-communal violence. This could be a contradiction to reports that the host and IDP community have an entirely peaceful coexistence. Since January 2014, it was reported that the traditional courts have dealt with five cases of murder and five cases of adultery. It was reported that there was a local jail for potential perpetrators. Regarding murder cases, it was reported that the cases involved members from within Mayom County, and also between members from Mayom County and other surrounding counties. Three of the murder cases involved cattle keepers and armed theft, and were reported as literally “killing for hunger” by the interviewee. This could suggest that community members are desperate for food, and will engage in negative coping mechanisms and potentially extreme risks or violence to obtain food or goods.
- Regarding harassment from armed groups, it was clear throughout the assessment that such sensitive topics were not talked about openly, and any reports on the ground were from second-hand sources, and not from the victims directly. It was reported that women and girls feared travelling outside of Turkei and to areas where goods and services were accessible including Koch and Leer Counties because of harassment by armed youth cattle keepers or local militia. Further, it was noted that harassment of armed youth cattle keepers was a problem earlier in the year. These reports could correlate with the need for 50 community police, and also with the fact that there were three murders during the year that involved armed theft and cattle keepers.
- Previous reports from other protection actors state that women and girls have experienced harassment along the routes between Leer, Koch and Mayom counties. In a protection assessment that was conducted in Leer Town in early June 2014, it was reported that because they were desperate for food, women and girls would risk traveling from Leer Town to Koch Town through Buaw in order to reach Mayom County where they would try to buy or beg for maize or sorghum. Reportedly, these women and girls would cross to Mayom County at night in order to avoid being beaten, raped, and abducted by local militia. These women and girls reported traveling in groups for safety, as was reported on the ground by the women and girls traveling from Turkei.
- More recently, in a protection assessment in Buaw, Koch County, from late August to September 2014, protection actors reported that the number of women traveling to Mayom County for food has decreased due to a variety of reasons including continuing delivery of food relief to populations in Koch, Leer and Mayendit Counties, as well as reported food shortages in Mayom County. The shortage of food observed on the assessment to Turkei correlates with such reports from Buaw. Nonetheless, the same protection actor reports that women continue to travel to Mayom County, especially to the southern payams and bomas, in order to engage in trading of items. Reportedly, women continued to experience attacks in these areas around Turkei, Chot Chora and Toic, by what were noted as essentially bandits. Such reports may suggest that harassment by armed actors continues to occur in areas surrounding Turkei, and is a serious protection concern, especially for women and girls who risk exposing themselves to danger in order to access goods and services.
- While there were no direct reports of sexual and gender based violence (SGBV) in Turkei village, there were many indicators that would lead one to believe the risks are high nonetheless, especially as noted above for women and girls moving between payams. These risk factors include: the presence of armed actors; the long distances traveled by women and girls through potentially dangerous corridors for water, firewood, goods and services; as well as the high influx of IDPs into the area which has caused a general overcrowding in households and a lack of privacy for bathing and for bathroom use. This being the case, women reported that if incidents were to occur, they could report to the Head Chief.
- There were reports of many unaccompanied, separated and orphaned children in Mayom County. According to the SSRRA and community leaders, there are 3,845 orphans (which also consist of unaccompanied and separated children cases). The community reported such high numbers as many of the children’s parents were killed in the conflict, or were separated due to the conflict. Many parents are reported to be in the POCs. This high number, paired with the fact that there are no functioning schools and a presence of armed actors in

Mayom County, could increase the risk of forced child recruitment into armed forces. These indicators correlate with reports from other protection actors that have noted the prevalence of forcible recruitment throughout Unity State, including those involving children.

- Due to the nature of the displacement that resulted from conflict and flooding, all IDPs reported having to leave behind many of their possessions, or that they were looted or burned in the conflict. This includes any identification documents. Further, the majority of the host community also reported not having any identification documents; however, it should be noted that the lack of identification might have been the case even before the December 2013 crisis.
- It was reported that Turkei is surrounded by water, sometimes reaching as high as 2 meters. Community members stated that vulnerable groups, including the elderly, disabled, and small children are not able to travel in the area due to these difficult physical conditions. They apparently have no boats, and do not have the materials or knowledge to make boats from local materials. If services were to be offered in Turkei, there could be a risk of drowning for any vulnerable groups that would attempt the trip into Turkei. Further, in desperate situations where vulnerable groups would need to leave Turkei to access services, such as health facilities in case of extreme illness, they would be putting themselves at extreme risk.

Priorities for Immediate Humanitarian response

- Protection actors to liaise with implementing partners to ensure protection risks are addressed and mitigated as much as possible, through protection mainstreaming in the planning and implementation of emergency response interventions and through direct support to distributions and services. When choosing locations for aid and services, take into consideration the high levels of flooding and insecurity that might prevent beneficiaries from safe access, and include participation of the community in planning and implementation. Prioritize locations that will enable the safest access for the most beneficiaries.
- Protection actors to engage in further assessment of Mayom County to better understand the protection concerns and how to best address and mitigate them.
- On a longer term basis, implement child protection activities, including family tracing and reunification (FTR) programming to help ensure the safety and security of unaccompanied, separated and orphaned children. Further, conduct MRM activities to support the identification of possible child soldiers, to help in the prevention of recruitment, and to help facilitate demobilization if possible.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Key findings

- There is only one functional borehole in Turkei village which is located approximately 2 km from the village centre. As a result many people collect and drink extremely contaminated and untreated flood water. Many cattle carcasses were observed in these flood waters. As a preliminary action, the community was advised to boil water before drinking. Water filtration and treatment is urgently needed.
- There is only one untrained pump mechanic in Turkei who is currently responsible for fixing the borehole.
- There are five other boreholes in the three surrounding villages which are not accessible due to the current levels of flooding. A follow up assessment of the reported non-functioning boreholes in surrounding villages is recommended, when the flooding decreases and physical access opens up. Details of the current status of the boreholes are listed in the table below:

S/no	Name of village	Number of BHs	Current Status	GPS Coords	Remarks
1	Turkei	1	Functioning	N 08°47'47.36" E 029°35'17.78"	Accessible, to be rehabilitated.
2	Rier	1	Functioning, based on the information from host community.	Not available	Not accessible until Feb 2015
3	Buoth	1	Not functioning	Not available	Not accessible until Feb 2015
4	Chotchara	3	Not functioning	Not available	Not accessible until Feb 2015

- There are no latrines in the whole village. Open defecation and cattle manure was observed in the village and near the water sources.
- Poor hygiene and sanitation standards were observed in the community.

- Three untrained hygiene promoters were identified in Turkei.

Priorities for Immediate Humanitarian response

- Rehabilitation of the borehole in Turkei to improve the community's access to safe drinking water.
- Distribution of key hygiene items such as PUR sachets, filter cloth, soap and water containers.
- Recruitment and training of hygiene promoters, and conducting hygiene and sanitation awareness campaigns.

Next steps

Cluster	Priority actions	Human and material resources needed	Responsible entity	By when
Education	<p><i>Delivery of education supplies</i></p> <p><i>Initiating education and recreational activities</i></p> <p><i>Training of the teachers and PTAs</i></p> <p><i>Initiation of EiE activities</i></p>	<p><i>Education supplies including School-in-a-box, Tents, Recreational kits, ECD kits, Blackboards and textbooks</i></p> <p><i>EiE Specialist</i></p>	<p><i>UNICEF and Education Cluster</i></p>	<p><i>ASAP</i></p>
FSL	<p><i>Blanket food distribution</i></p> <p><i>Urgent investigation of livestock disease and necessary follow-up</i></p> <p><i>Distribution of livelihoods support</i></p>	<p><i>Distribution teams and food supply</i></p> <p><i>Veterinary examination and vaccination team</i></p> <p><i>Fishing gears and seeds</i></p>	<p><i>FSL Cluster partner to be identified</i></p> <p><i>FAO veterinary team</i></p>	<p><i>ASAP</i></p>
Health	<p><i>Provide immunization, mosquito nets, medication and equipment, health care and training of health workers with Integrated Community Case Management (iCCM)</i></p>	<p><i>Deployment of a Rapid Response Mission (RRM) with a health component</i></p>	<p><i>Health Cluster, WHO, UNICEF</i></p>	<p><i>ASAP</i></p>
NFI & ES	<p><i>Distribution of blankets and mosquito nets</i></p>	<p><i>Distribution teams and NFIs</i></p>	<p><i>NFI Cluster partner to be identified</i></p>	<p><i>ASAP</i></p>
Nutrition	<p><i>Provide basic nutrition services(SAM & MAM treatment and prevention; supplementation and deworming) & support community efforts on IYCF</i></p> <p><i>Explore potential nutrition/health partner to expand full package of nutrition activities</i></p>	<p><i>Deployment of a Rapid Response Mission (RRM) with a nutrition component; IYCF training material</i></p>	<p><i>Nutrition Cluster, UNICEF / WFP</i></p> <p><i>Nutrition cluster partner to be identified</i></p>	<p><i>Immediately</i></p> <p><i>December 2014</i></p>
Protection	<p><i>Ensure protection mainstreaming and direct support is coordinated for response</i></p> <p><i>Strengthen local capacity to ensure</i></p>	<p><i>Protection Cluster to identify teams and resources</i></p>	<p><i>Protection Cluster</i></p>	<p><i>ASAP</i></p>

	<i>safe access of beneficiaries to humanitarian aid</i>			<i>Pending security assessment to ensure sustainability of programming</i>
	<i>Further assessment of protection concerns</i>		<i>Child Protection Sub-Cluster</i>	
	<i>FTR and MRM</i>			
WASH	<i>Borehole rehabilitation</i>	<i>Staff to supervise the IOM rehabilitation; materials</i>		<i>Team to be deployed 01-12-2014</i>
	<i>Distribution of key WASH NFIs</i>	<i>PUR sachets, filter cloth, soap and water containers</i>		
	<i>Recruitment and training of hygiene promoters</i>	<i>Trainers and materials</i>		

Assessment information

IRNA stands for “**Initial Rapid Needs Assessment**”.

Initial: Serves as a ‘first look’ at locations where immediate emergency humanitarian response is anticipated, and determines immediate priorities for intervention – registration and targeting of caseload can be required as follow-up, or ‘blanket’ distribution of aid can be actioned directly.

Rapid: Deployed quickly, from a list of pre-trained and pre-qualified humanitarian personnel

Needs Assessment: The IRNA is an Inter-agency and inter-cluster process using an ICWG-endorsed tool, reporting format and methodology – namely The IRNA form, and the IRNA Reporting Template.

The IRNA was endorsed by the South Sudan Inter Cluster Working Group (ICWG) and launched in November 2012, combined with training of humanitarian actors at Juba and state level.

The assessment to **Turkei, Mayom County on 17-18 November 2014** was carried out by the following individuals as members of the IRNA team:

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