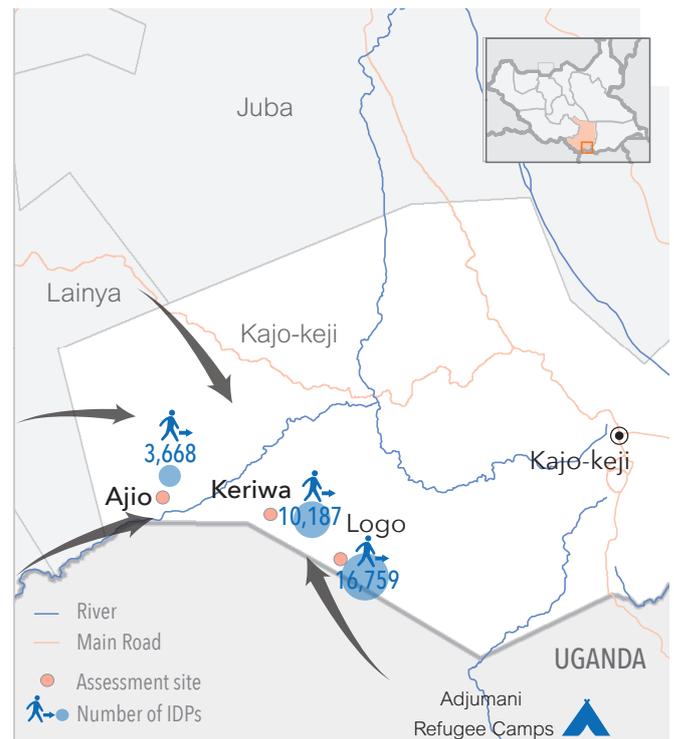


## Background

Kajo-Keji is a densely populated county in southern Central Equatoria, located next to the Ugandan border. Before the recent crisis, it had an estimated population of around 200,000 people, predominantly of the Kuku sub-tribe of the Bari-speaking community. After fighting broke out in Juba in July 2016, clashes spread to Lainya, Yei and Morobo, displacing people to Uganda and the western areas of Kajo-Keji County. For the past six months, insecurity around Yei has continued to cause displacement into Kajo-Keji, while people from Kajo-Keji have fled south across the border to Uganda. In November 2016, some people from Central Equatoria who had fled to Uganda as refugees began to return to Kajo-Keji, reportedly due to lack of services and non-conducive living conditions in the refugee camps.

From 20 to 22 December an inter-agency rapid needs assessment (IRNA) and response mission travelled to Liwolo payam in Kajo-Keji to assess the humanitarian needs. The internally displaced people (IDPs) were concentrated in three areas of Liwolo payam: Ajo (about 3,600 IDPs), Keriwa (about 10,100 IDPs) and Logo (about 16,700 IDPs), where they had been allocated land by local community leaders.



## Key overview of findings

Communities at the three displacement sites visited by the assessment team highlighted that their main needs were food, health, water and essential household items.

Lack of food was noted as a concern by IDP families. In Ajo, people have access to food on farms. However, the food may have been burned during bush fires. In Logo and Keriwa, there are no farms in the vicinity and IDPs are relying on assistance from host communities' close by. Malnutrition levels, however, remain below the emergency threshold of 15 per cent Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM). Out of 203 children screened, 1.5 per cent were severely acutely malnourished (SAM) and 4 per cent were moderately acutely malnourished (MAM), bringing the GAM rate to 5.5 per cent.

There are health facilities in the area, but they are at least 3 kilometres away from the IDP sites. Many health personnel had left the facilities because they had not been paid for over five months. Availability of drugs is limited.

The main water source - used by >85 per cent of the IDPs - in Liwolo is seasonal ponds, which are drying up, making access to water a key issue. The nearest borehole from Ajo is three kilometres (km) away and not functioning very well, while the closest water source for IDPs staying in Logo is eight to nine km away. Five out of the six boreholes in Keriwa are not functioning. The assessment team noted that the IDP sites lacked sanitary facilities such as latrines, causing all IDPs to practice open defecation.

Most people fled their homes without belongings. They therefore did not have cooking materials, mosquito nets, blankets or sleeping mats at the IDP settlements. However, there were materials available in the area for building shelters, and some IDP families had cooking pots and water containers.

Serious protection concerns were reported by the community, including cases of gender-based violence against women and girls in transit, abduction of boys and men, cattle raids. There were also concerns regarding unaccompanied and separated children, as many mothers indicated that they did not know where their children were. None of the three schools in the locations where IDPs were staying were functional and most children - who constitute the majority of IDPs - have not attended school since September 2016.

## CRISIS TIMELINE

July 2016	Oct - Dec 2016	Nov-Dec 2016
 Fighting in Juba from 7 to 11 July is followed by clashes in other areas in Central Equatoria, including Lainya, Kuda, Lasu, Morobo and Kaya. Tens of thousands of people from the Equatorias are displaced and many flee to Uganda. 	 Tensions remain high between the SPLA and opposition forces in Central Equatoria, causing half of the population of Kajo-Keji to flee to Uganda. 	 Several thousand people from areas in Central Equatoria, some of whom had previously fled to Uganda, arrive in Kajo-Keji and settle in three sites in Liwolo payam. 

## Population Movements

At the time of the assessment, the team estimated that about 30,000 IDPs were settled in the specific sites allocated by the host community in Liwolo payam, including about 3,600 IDPs in Ajio, about 10,100 in Keriwa and 16,700 in Logo. Most of these IDPs arrived from October to December 2016. Over the same period, humanitarian partners estimate that around half of the population from Kajo-Keji fled to Uganda as refugees. The population movement dynamic remains complicated, with refugee returnees arriving from Uganda, a small number of IDPs continuing to arrive in Kajo-Keji, and some natives of Kajo-Keji leaving for the refugee camps in Uganda. The IDPs are staying close to the host community in two of the three locations (Keriwa and Logo).

### Status of displacement

	Ajio	Keriwa	Logo
Length of time displaced in Kajo-Keji	0-3 months	0-3 months	0-3 months
Displacement trend	Number of people in the site is increasing	Number of people in the site is increasing	Number of people in the site is increasing
Top three community needs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Food</li> <li>2 Health</li> <li>3 WASH and NFIs</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Food</li> <li>2 Health</li> <li>3 WASH and NFIs</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Food</li> <li>2 Health</li> <li>3 WASH and NFIs</li> </ol>
Number of displaced people	>3,600	>10,100	>16,700

## Assessment Data

### EDUCATION

#### Number of functional schools and capacity

	Ajio			Keriwa			Logo		
	Preschool	Primary	Secondary	Preschool	Primary	Secondary	Preschool	Primary	Secondary
No. of schools	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
No. of classes	-	10	-	-	*	-	-	*	-
Capacity	-	450	-	-	*	-	-	*	-

Legend: Functional school Non functional school \*Unknown (classes are under a tree) - No school

### EMERGENCY SHELTER & NFI

	Ajio	Keriwa	Logo
Shelter situation	Displaced people are in their compounds, with their own shelter.	Displaced people are in their compounds, with their own shelter.	Displaced people are in their compounds, with their own shelter.
Number of shelters per family	1 shelter	1 shelter	1 shelter
Average number of people sleeping in each shelter	5	5	5
Availability of NFIs	IDPs reported having water containers and at least one large cooking pot. IDPs reported lacking mosquito nets, soap, sleeping mats and plastic sheets	IDPs reported having at least one large cooking pot. IDPs reported lacking mosquito nets, soap, sleeping mats, turpine and plastic sheets	IDPs reported having at least one water container. IDPs reported lacking all other basic NFIs

Legend: Item available Item unavailable



## FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

	Ajio	Keriwa	Logo
<b>Number of weeks food stocks will last at household level</b>	Food stocks have deteriorated and will last less than a week	Food stocks have deteriorated and will last less than a week	Food stocks have deteriorated and will last less than a week
<b>Coping strategies at household level (Frequently practiced)</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Borrow food, or rely on help from friends or relatives</li> <li>Do not eat the whole day</li> <li>Collect more wild foods than usual for the season</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Borrow food, or rely on help from friends or relatives</li> <li>Do not eat the whole day</li> <li>Collect more wild foods than usual for the season</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rely on less preferred and less expensive food</li> <li>Borrow food, or rely on help from friends or relatives</li> <li>Restrict consumption by adults in order for small children to eat</li> <li>Reduce number of meals eaten per day</li> <li>Collect more wild foods than usual for the season</li> </ol>
<b>Main foods normally consumed by population and accessibility</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cassava</li> <li>Sorghum</li> <li>Maize</li> <li>Sweet potato</li> <li>Groundnuts</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cassava</li> <li>Sorghum</li> <li>Maize</li> <li>Sweet potato</li> <li>Groundnuts</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cassava</li> <li>Sorghum</li> <li>Maize</li> <li>Beans</li> <li>Groundnuts</li> </ol>
	Food accessed through gathering/collection                  Food accessed through own production                  Food accessed through market                  Food not accessible		
<b>Livestock available</b>			

Available Not available



## HEALTH

### Functionality of health facilities

	Logo Camp	Akitala Camp	Ajio Camp	Kajo-keji CHD	Wudu Boma
<b>Type of health facility</b>	PHCC Cold chain functioning	PHCC Cold chain not functioning	PHCC	PHCC Cold chain functioning	PHCC
<b>Health facility staff before the crisis</b>	5 (One medical assistant, one nurse, one lab technician, two vaccinators)	- (No data)	2 (Two medical assistants)	13 (One medical assistant, one nurse, one Lab technician, two vaccinators, and two public health officers)	1 (One nurse)
<b>Availability of medicines</b>	ORS, Vitamins, dressing materials, lab kits, anti-diarrheal, diagnostic agents, essential vaccines Antibiotic, anti-malaria, PEP kits, anti-retroviral, anti-tuberculosis, Blood products, Anti-rabies, anti-convulsant, psychiatric medication	Antibiotics, ORS, anti-malaria, Vitamins, dressing materials, lab kits Antibiotics, anti-malaria, PEP kits, anti-retroviral, anti-tuberculosis, Blood products, Anti-rabies, anti-convulsant, psychiatric medication, essential vaccines	Data not available	ORS, Vitamins, anti-malaria, anti-diarrheal, diagnostic agents, essential vaccines Antibiotics, PEP kits, anti-retroviral, anti-tuberculosis, Blood products, Anti-rabies, anti-convulsant, psychiatric medication, essential vaccines, Lab kits	Data not available

**Legend:**  
 Facility functional  
 Facility not functional

**Legend:**  
 Available medicine  
 Unavailable medicine

### Top 4 main health concerns:

- Malaria
- Diarrhoeal diseases
- Acute Respiratory Infection
- Pregnancy-related conditions



## NUTRITION

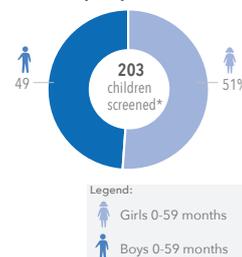
### Existing nutrition capacity

- There is no management of severe acute malnutrition (facility or community based)
- There is no management of moderate acute malnutrition
- Micronutrient supplementation: some children did receive but not every child.
- Other nutrition programs: no other services including food distribution.

### Malnutrition rates (Preliminary proxy MUAC screening)



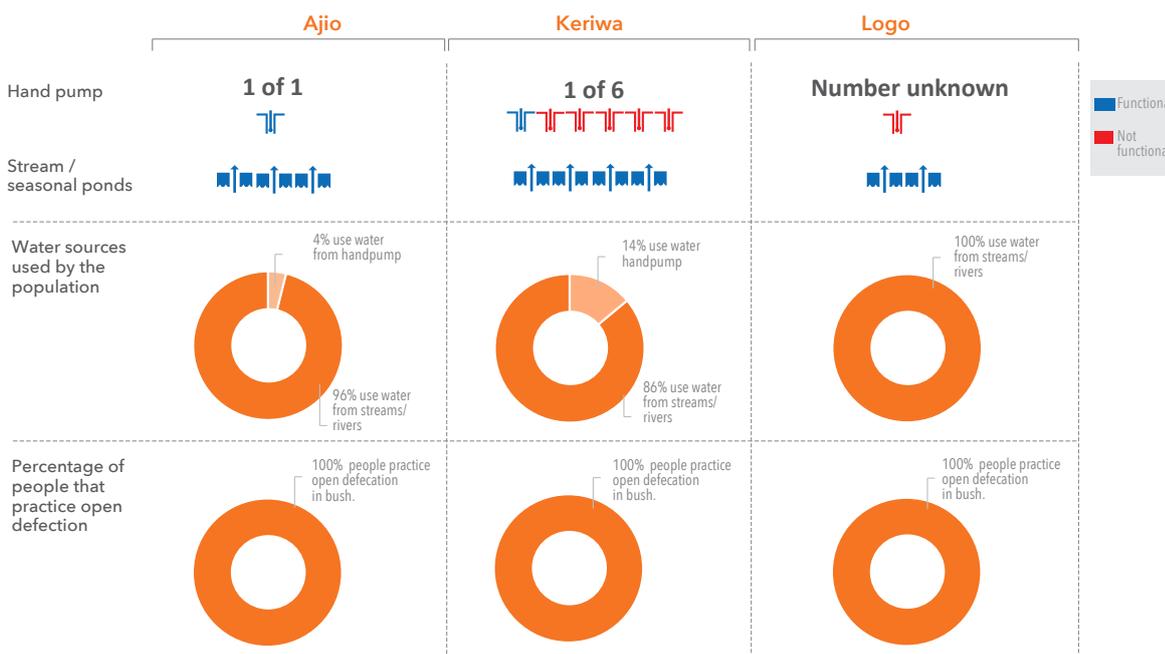
### Total people screened



## PROTECTION

- People fear attacks at night.
- There are reports of cattle raiders attacking civilians.
- There are reports of sexual violence.
- There are reports of abduction of boys, forced recruitment, child labour and girls engaging in survival sex/sex work.
- There are cases of separated children. There are concerns of boys involved in robberies and fights.

## WASH



## ACCESS TO INFORMATION



- People have access to radio handsets.



- Trusted sources of information: community leaders.



- People have access to mobile phones and this is the main means of communication.
- Network: MTN and Vivacell.

- Most important information: safety and security.

For the full dataset of the IRNA, please visit:  
<https://goo.gl/M6sd3E>

### Participant organizations

AFOD	Plan International
ARC	REACH
FAO	SCA
IMC	Solidarites International
Medair	UNHCR
OCHA	WFP



The IRNA team meets with displaced people during the assessment .