

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

The assessment team travelled by road from Bor town to Jalle Payam, Bor South County on 10 February 2015. The assessment was conducted the same day in Jalle Payam located north of Bor town (GPS N: 06° 40' 11.51", N: 31°28' 34"). The payam has a total of five payams with the population of 13,506 people as per 2008 census report, which is 7 % of the total population of the County (Bor South).

The objectives of the assessment was to (i) provide an immediate and quick overview of the emergency situation in the area. (ii) to assess and determine the needs of the claimed community and estimates their number. (iii) Make initial rough estimates of the needs of the affected population and define the priorities for humanitarian action and; (iv) To identify aspects for which more detailed follow-on assessments, including cluster specific assessments, would be needed.

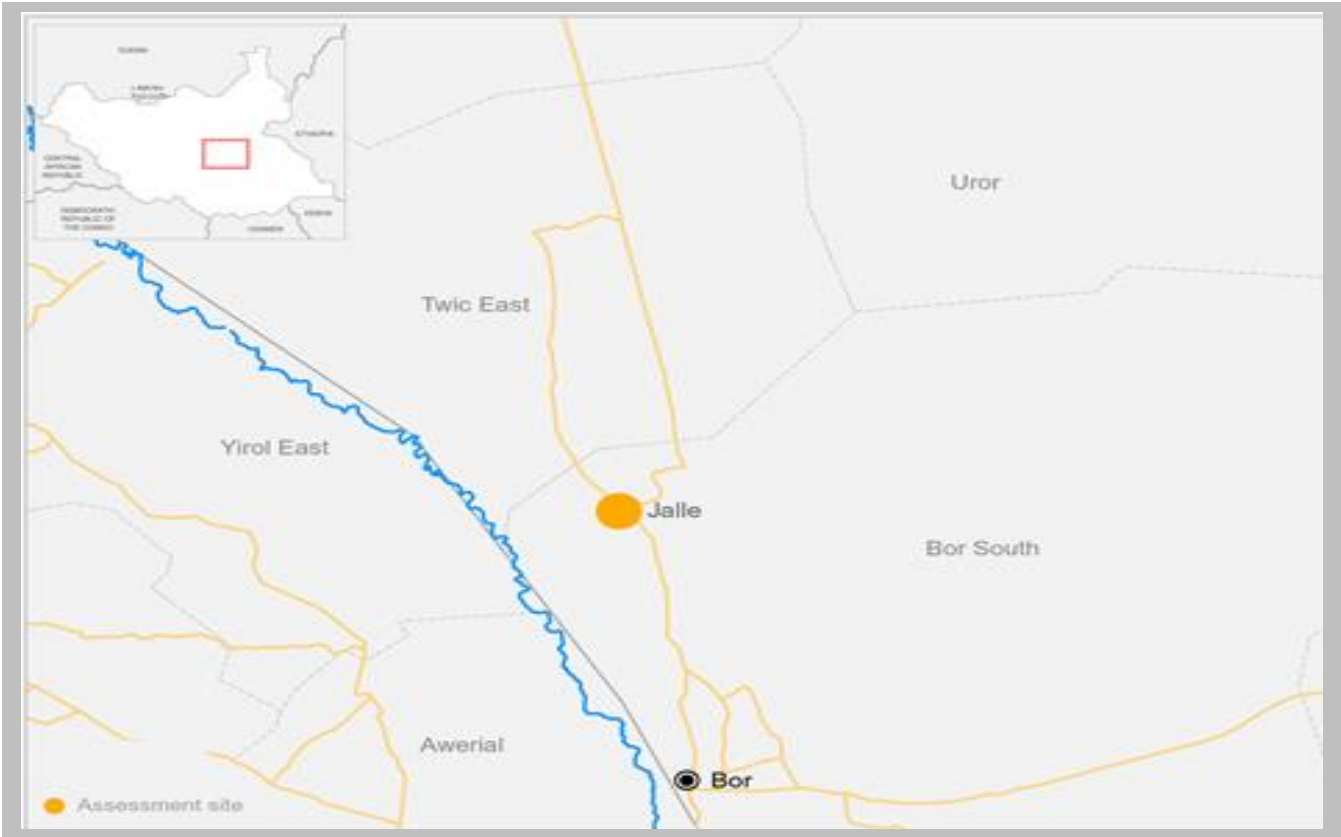
On the ground the team met with boma chiefs of the affected areas, community leaders, representatives from teachers, community health workers and representatives from women, girls and youth groups. During the interviews it was noted that the community vividly recall the December 2013 violence which caused them to flee to the nearby islands and Mingkaman. 60 percent of the original population are reported to have returned in February and March of 2014, while the rest are still in Mingkaman. However, in the interview conducted with chiefs and community leaders it was informed that on the 1st February 2015 around 7.00 pm two bomas (Jalle and Majak) in Jalle payam was attacked by the armed group allege to be Murle tribe. It estimated that 3619 individuals (517 HHs) was affected. 72 houses and 165 cows were burnt. Six people were killed and three wounded. The community was displaced for one day and returned back in the second day.

The community leaders informed the team that 70% of the affected population are female headed households. The community are in need of food, shelter and security. The government has provided 7.5 mts of maize flour and 1.75 mts of beans on 9th February 2015, and deployed SPLA in the village to provide security. SPLA soldiers have occupied the school and children are not attending school. WFP has continued to provide monthly food ration to food insecure households in the payam. For the month of February WFP distributed General Food Distribution (GFD) to 1567 people and blanket supplementary feeding to 1083 children under five. ICRC/RC has provided NFIs to 300 HHs, (58% of the affected households). The NFIs distributed were water containers, soaps, blankets, plastics sheets, clothes, mosquito nets and fishing nets.

Site overview



Jalle Payam



Drivers and underlying factors

In the aftermath of the 15/12/2013 the conflict erupted in Juba between the top leaders of government escalated very fast to Jonglie, Bor County on tribal/ethnic lines. Jalle Payam was also seriously affected and especially during the revenge attack of the opposition/white army on Mathiang Boma which led to burning of houses and merciless killing of civilians. Most of the population of Jalle payam displaced in Mingkaman. They started to return back in February 2014. So far only 60% of the population has returned back and the remaining 40% are still in Mingkaman. The abandonment of Project under way and the looting of livestock during the 2013 conflict threw the community into high vulnerability. The overall situation calls for assistance for the restoration and resumption of agriculture and livelihood options to sustain the economy of Jalle payam. Currently the food insecure families are still receiving monthly food ration from WFP.

The attack by the alleged Murle tribe in February 2015, and the killing of children and women which has left many orphans and female headed households, has increased the vulnerability to the community. The looting and burning of the meager resources available to the returnees community (Food, cattle, goats etc) has made the community to depend more on humanitarian assistance especially this time of dry season.

The community is still in fear of more attacks from Murle tribe. The government has deployed SPLA soldiers to maintain security in the area. The community is still requesting for more soldiers since the current number of soldiers seems not to be enough as compared to the number of attackers who normally come in big number and heavy weapons. The continuing community fear may have an impact to the livelihood activities in the area. Many of the villages are not engaged much on the medium or long term livelihood activities for the fear of being attacked again by Murle.

Scope of the crisis and humanitarian profile

In general, all Jalle payam is vulnerable and has been on WFP food assistance to food insecure households since February last year 2014. The current incident affected only two boma's (Jalle and Majak) out of five boma's of Jalle payam. 3619 people (517 HHs) were affected. 72 houses and 165 cattle were burnt. Some cattle were stolen but later on some of them were returned with the assistance of SPLA soldiers. The Jalle community fled the village and came back after one day. It was informed that most of the houses which were burnt are the one with cattle's and food granaries. Physical security and the fear instilled in the local population; it is clear that the community feels unsafe and suspect attack from Murle raiders any time. Currently most people (women & children) overnight/sleep in and around the nearby swamp (out of their houses) meanwhile, the few available men remain watching what would happen at night.

Current population figures¹

County/Payam/Boma	Location	Host population	Displaced population	Source	Notes
Jalle payam		13,506 (Source: Census report 2008)	0	Boma chiefs	Affected community (24 % of total pop) there are in need of humanitarian assistance.

¹ Based on best available figures for initial planning purposes, valid until independent registration is completed.

Status of the population in the affected area

The community is still in fear of further attack from Murle. The community has asked the government to give them more protection. So far the government has deployed SPLA soldiers based in the village to protect the community.

Community livelihoods are mainly agriculture and livestock keeping. Very few people are engaged in fishing. All this livelihoods activities were affected during the attack. Some cattle and goats were killed and some stolen. Some agriculture tools were destroyed and some stolen by the attackers. The most affected groups affected are women and children. The women headed households are 70% of the all affected population.

The majority of the populations are women and children therefore mainly female headed households. There is a very small percentage of elderly persons but none of them live alone. They are cared for by relatives and community members. The women reported the loss of food and non-food items during the cattle raid and expressed concern over the loss of cattle that the families relied on for milk to feed their children.

Key response priorities

Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)

There is no need for CCCM intervention in this area.

Education

- Reopen of the school and encourage parents to take their children to school
- To remove SPLA soldiers whom have occupied school building
- Provision of school scholastic materials

Food Security and Livelihoods

- Immediate food assistant to the affected households only since the other groups will continue to receive food insecure household ration, where 1,564 individuals currently benefiting from.
- Provision animal drugs to help the remaining recovered animals from dying because the several diseases reported by the affected people.

Health

The recent cattle raid incident in Jalle payam did not affect health facilities. The PHCC & curative consultation are still functioning. Therefore the health issues will be responded through the ongoing activities..

NFIs and Emergency Shelter

- Provision of NFI's to the remaining 217 HHs who missed from ICRC distribution(This includes Jerry cans, Kitchen sets, Mosquito nets, soaps, blankets etc)

Nutrition

- Continue Nutrition screenings for children (0-59 months) and PLW to assess their nutritional status. Based on the screening findings admit to Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) which includes Therapeutic Feeding Programme (TFP), Targeted Supplementary Feeding (TSFP) & IYCF-e.
- Due to the current situation; there is reported shortage of cow /goat milk in some HHs because of cattle raiding, and also no agriculture productions during the year because of swampy characteristics of the area. Based on these; Blanket Supplementary Feeding (BSFP) need to be considered for children from 6 to 59 months and PLWs.
- Due to inaccessibility of the area during rainy season; considering prepositioning of nutrition items(foods & Medicines)
- Close follow-up, monitoring and reporting of the nutrition and health situation of the area.

Protection

- To restore the sense of security to the community, so it can go about its daily activities without fear .
- Need to restore normalcy so that children can feel safe and go back to school and advocate for army to leave school to pave way for the normal learning
- GBV: women are at risk since most of the households are women headed since their men have left homes for many reasons. Child & forced marriage, limited girl child education exists as part tradition. Some mentioned that they have sent their male ones to Bor town for education while keeping the girls & young ones to help domestically at home.
- Establishing psychosocial support to address the needs of the traumatized children due to insecurity and other causes of psychological distress.

WASH

- Distribution of wash kits for the remaining 217 households. (Hygiene kits, soap, collapsible jerry cans and filters, clothes).
- Conduct hygiene and sanitation campaign.
- Rehabilitation of the boreholes and water yard..

Humanitarian access

Physical access

The road from Bor to Jalle payam is a dry weather road with a lot of potholes. The area can be accessible with some difficulties during rainy season.

Humanitarian access

So far there are no issue on humanitarian access. There are some military camps on the way which help to improve the security of the road.

Key findings

Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)

Key findings

- There is no camp/ spontaneous site in the area because the families who lost their shelter are now living with relatives or community members.

Priorities for Immediate Humanitarian response

- There is no need for CCCM intervention in this area

Education

Key findings

- The primary school is occupied by SPLA and the school is closed.
- Some scholastic materials were burnt during the attack.
- Generally children are not willing to go school.

Priorities for Immediate Humanitarian response

- SPLA soldier to move out the school and reopen the school
- Distribution of scholastic materials,

- More advocacy to the parents and children about the importance of education

Food security and livelihoods

Key findings

- Affected community are relying on borrowing food, or rely on help from friends or relatives
- The affected community have reduced number of meals eaten per day most households visited reported to have reduced eating meals only once a day.
- Affected community are relying on less preferred and less expensive food
- Some of the households and IDPs are clearly unable to meet their household food requirements without assistance because of loss of their sources income the livestock
- The prevailing strong cultural and social cohesion within the community helped those affected to get help from their brother through kinship.
- Pasture and availability of water is normal at the moment; with the exception of livestock disease such as Liver flukes, Trypanosomiasis, Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP) and Brucellosis affecting most cattle therefore the communities is left vulnerable with nothing to buy the drugs for these diseases.

Priorities for Immediate Humanitarian response

- Immediate food assistant to the affected households
- Provision of animal drugs and vaccines
- Restocking with Small ruminants to those whom all the livestock got burnt in their houses or luaks

Health

Key findings

- Jalle PHCC (which is located in the same payam) currently providing curative health services (free of charge) to the community using one Nurses, one medical assistant, three vaccinator, one MCHW & one CHW. Jalle PHCC is working six days per week & Sunday only for emergency cases.
- In the first week of Feb 2015, total of 143 individuals visited Jalle PHCC; the leading causes of morbidity are ARTI (59), Malaria (43) & diarrheal disease (12).
- Nine pregnant mothers delivered at home in 1st week of Feb 2014 & TBA assists them.
- Serious cases are referred to Bor state hospital; even in 1st week of Feb 2015, five seriously injured by the recent cattle raid incident referred to Bor Hospital.
- Antibiotics, ORS, anti-malaria, antipyretics & dressing materials are available in the PHCC.
- One round of NIDs & three Rounds of SIADs campaigns done in the payam (Nov- Dec 2014).
- No medical laboratory service in the PHCC
- No midwives in the PHCC but the nurse & MCHWs run the maternity service.
- No routine immunization is taking place regularly in the PHCC since the refrigerator is not functional.
- Lack of essential drugs such as ciprofloxacin & other antibiotics

Priorities for Immediate Humanitarian response

- No new interventions necessary, however there is the need to strengthening / revitalizing health services (Provision of medicines and medical supplies).
- Provision of vaccines, maintenance for refrigerator & solar panel with batteries to strengthen EPI department & to restart routine EPI.
- Refresher trainings for health workers
- Deployment of mid wives, nurses, public health officer, pharmacy & Medical lab technicians to improve service quality.
- Provision of bicycles & motor bicycle to strengthen disease surveillance

NFIs and Emergency Shelter

Key findings

- 72 HHs lost their shelter
- Some NFI's were burnt or stolen
- ICRC has distributed plastic sheets to be used for shelter

- ICRC distributed NFIs to 300 HHs(Blankets,Soap,Mosquito nets, Fishing tools, water containers)

Priorities for Immediate Humanitarian response

- Provision of NFI's to the remaining 217 HHs
- Provisions of poles, ropes and nails for building their houses.

Nutrition

Key findings

- The recent cattle raiding incident in Jalle has resulted loss and execution of livestock. These pushed the households stressed and children adapted shortage or no access to animal milk.
- Families of the affected people reported that due to heavy rain and waters over the farm lands (swamp), the households have not planted crops and any other garden plants in the year 2014. These has resulted the livelihood of the affected households to rely on assistance food aid.
- General food distribution (GFD) is undergoing to assist the livelihood in the area, but group of mothers reported that shortage of supply has led some affected households scarce of food.
- The swampy nature of the area can contribute for the breed of mosquitoes to spread malaria and contamination of drinking water source attributed to open field defecation. As per Jalle PHCC report, 12 diarrhea cases and 42 malaria cases were identified in the week of February 2015 and these illnesses would aggravate the childhood malnutrition, illness and death. Moreover, unavailability of fuel and lack of spares for the fridges has challenged the cold chain system in an immunization activity in Jalle PHCC.
- Save the Children is only nutrition partner intervening on outpatient (OTP) and targeted supplementary feeding program (TSFP) in Jalle Payam. In January, a total of 14 children are admitted in the outpatient therapeutic program in Jalle PHCC. Currently, the TSFP program on the ground has been interrupted because of supply shortage. It is known that supply breakage in TSFP could increase defaulter rate and may deteriorate the modern nutrition situation of the community into severe malnutrition.
- As per the information obtained from the mothers, children below the age of six months are feed with animal milk which is against the proper infant and young child feeding practice. There is BSFP activities in the area for under five children.
- BSFP activities are going on well through the support of WFP and its partners.

Priorities for Immediate Humanitarian response

- Continue Nutrition screenings for children (0-59 months) and PLW to assess their nutritional status. Based on the screening findings admit cases to Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) which includes Therapeutic Feeding Programme (TFP) and Targeted Supplementary Feeding (TSFP).
- Strengthen on optimal child feeding and caring practices in the payam.
- Intensify community mobilization in active case finding, defaulter tracing and case referrals.
- Close follow-up, monitoring and reporting of the nutrition situation in the area
- Integrate nutrition activities with other clusters.
 - Health cluster to support in establishing the cold chain system of the health facility (Jalle PHCC).
 - NFI cluster to distribute insecticide treated bed nets.
 - WASH cluster to promote on proper human excreta disposal, safe water supply, hand washing and personal hygiene.
- To strengthen the existing BSFP activities

Protection

Key findings

- Physical security and the fear instill in the local population; it is clear that the community feels unsafe & suspect attack from Murle raiders any time. Currently most people (women & children) overnight/sleep in & around the nearby swamp (out of their houses) meanwhile, the few available men remain watching what would happen at night.
- Looting & intentional destruction; selective & intentional burning of houses & luaks, looting of households. In the area visited, the burnt luaks & houses are those which had cattle, grain & other household items in them. Again, in the other (not burnt) looting of chairs, beds & beddings, mattress, money, kitchen set etc. were taken. It was communicated that houses/luaks were those were locked/uneasy to bring out the items/animals.
- Most women met are the family head & even the children reported only the present of their mothers in the surrounding. The reports are that men have joined the army, working in Bor town, deceased etc.

- Occupation of primary school by the army hence leaving children with no learning space

Priorities for Immediate Humanitarian response

- The army should vacate the school premises with immediate effect as this is one of the grave violation of child rights
- Address the needs of women and children in terms of security to resume normalcy and reduce further psychological distress.
- Address the needs of the affected families especially with NFIs and food for the families that lost food and animals during the raid.

WASH

Key findings

- The existing water points needs rehabilitation as most are broken or in very poor condition. In one instance, the head assembly is almost disconnecting and the water tank is leaking on the sides
- Lack of toilets in the area. There are no household latrines in the area, and the community said there has been no sensitization on use of latrines. However it OD (open defecation) was not visible since the households move to faraway places to defecate in the tall grass.
- General hygiene and sanitation needs improvement through hygiene and sanitation trainings. The households interviewed had little knowledge of hygiene promotion and it was visible from the use of dirty jerry cans and poor personal hygiene in the men, women and children.
- The existing water points are few, however the people are very scattered and some have to go for about 45 minutes to the nearest water point. As a result, the HHs are fetching water from the river which is 30 minutes away.
- There is a broken Water Yard that needs to be checked. The drilling company that installed the water yard left the casing open, which means that the borehole may be contaminated or objects thrown inside.
- There is one Duba Tropic Hand pump that is working but the cylinder is releasing water and pumping has to be done by rotating the wheel for about five-seven minutes before any water can come out.
- The market has very little items and even soap was not visible. There was information that some supplies had been looted from the shop but this could not be confirmed since the situation prior to the crisis was not known.
- The HHs which were burnt down were still using shared jerry cans from the community, and even at the water points the HHs were using dirty jerry cans to fetch water.

Priorities for Immediate Humanitarian response

- The existing water points needs rehabilitation as most are broken or in very poor condition. In one instance, the head assembly is almost disconnecting and the water tank is leaking on the sides
- To help the community to build households toilets.
- General hygiene and sanitation needs improvement through hygiene and sanitation trainings. The households interviewed had little knowledge of hygiene promotion and it was visible from the use of dirty jerry cans and poor personal hygiene in the men, women and children.

Next steps

[Indicate ICWG-endorsed cluster commitments based on the findings]

Cluster	Priority actions	Human and material resources needed	Responsible entity	By when
FSL	• Distribution of food assistance to the affected households only.	5609 mts of food	WFP	By March 2015
	• Livestock diseases assessment & investigation.	Human resources	VSFG	By March 2015
	• Distribution of fishing gears.	217 fishing kits	FAO/Partners	By March 2015
	• Distribution of seeds and tools	Seed & tools for 517 HHs	FAO/Partners	By March 2015
	• Livestock vaccination	Vaccines, Human resources	VSFG	By 16 Feb 2015
	• Assessment for restocking of livestock's (Goat, Chicken etc)	Human resources	VSFG	By March 2015
Protection	• Security to the community to reduce psychological distress	Initiate the talk with the authority	Protection cluster /GOSS-RRC	Feb 2015
	• Advocate for army to leave school premises	Advocacy	UNICEF/Education /Protection cluster	Feb 2015
WASH	• Blanket distribution of WASH kits	217 WASH kits,	PAH/IAS/CRS	ASAP
	• Repair of boreholes & water yard	Spares for boreholes, Human resources	IAS & PAH	Feb /March 2015
	• Hygiene Promotion	Human resources	IAS & PAH	March 2015
	• Construction of emergency latrines	Building tools, Human resources	PAH & CRS	March 2015

NFI's	• Distribution NFI,s	217 NFI's kits	Intersos	By March 2015
Shelter	• Distribution of poles, ropes	Poles and ropes for 72 HHs	NFIs & NFI cluster	To be determined
Education	• Distribution of scholastic materials	Scholastic materials	NRC/UNICEF	By March 2015
	• Community mobilization-Education	Human resources	NRC	ASAP

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 Jalle payam was carried out by the following individuals:

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