

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

Inter-agency Initial Rapid Needs Assessment (IRNA) was conducted from 24th to 26th March 2015, approximately 30days after the tribal conflict/clash between communities of Wujungani/Pariak village in Reggo payam and that of Lokweni/Bulukuli village of Terekeka payam. For Tali payam, the conflict started on 22/12/2015 and degenerated in late January and early Februeary 2015 between Mundari from Tali payam Terekeka in Central Equatoria and Dinka from Yirol County in Lake state. The IRNA conducted from 24-26th March 2015 in Terekeka County was represented by following cluster: Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM), Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL), Health, Nutrition and WASH, Protection, Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI). The objective of this assessment was to assess the current situation of the conflict affected population in Reggo, Terekeka and Tali payam for appropriate decision making regarding protection and humanitarian assistance as might be required. .

The assessment team inter-phased with the local authority (i.e. Relief & Rehabilitation Commission (RRC), the Chiefs, and Herdsmen and the affected households of the affected areas in Reggo, TTK and Tali payam respectively. The local authorities were cooperative and appreciated the purpose of the mission. The main actors on the ground are ADRA for Health, NPA for FSL, ACORD for FSL and peace, SPEDC for FSL and education, AFOD for nutrition & CCCM, WIROCK for Education & Protection, etc

As of RRC Terekeka Report dated 21st February, 2015 to the State Director RCRC copied to the Commissioner, the estimated affected population stands at 1562hh of 6,810 individuals in Wujungani, 684 hh of 3420 individuals in Pariak and 80 hh of 400 individuals in Lokweni. However, during this assessment, the Local leaders in a focus group discussion (FDGD) indicated 2242hh affected in wujungani/Pariak and 103hh in Lokweni, which is the most likely. In Tali payam, the estimated number affected population are 8599 (3250 IDPs and 5349 hosts). According to them (the community leaders), most of the displaced /or affected persons in Wajungani/Pariak have returned (about 90%) but facing stiff challenges of shelter, NFIs and basic survival needs since all they had were burnt into ashes by the cattle camp youths during the clash.

Immediate needs for affected population:

- Shelter and NFIs for construction of new homes
- Restocking of the looted drugs/medicine to ensure primary health care services are provide normally at the PHCU
- Seeds and tools for cultivation for the upcoming season. 'One off' food aid for the affected hhs (3-4months) then phased into FFA during the hunger gap until September 2015 (harvest period)
- Scale-up outreaches activities for malnutrition screening and treatment programme for both SAM and MAM
- Latrines & water treatment tabs for community seem to be urgently need
- Learning centers and teachers urgently required for school going children in Wajungani/Pariak

Site overview

Affected population estimated 2,326HHs affected/displaced by the recent clash in wujungan in Reggo Payams and a number of homes got burnt down



Figure 1: Burnt houses during the clash



Figure 2: Mothers and their children in search for new shelter

Location map

Not available (GPS coordinates not captured)

Drivers and underlying factors

The conflict started on 18th Feb 2015 by the cattle camp youths who are living in Islands with their cattle. The community of Lokweni who claims the ownership of the grazing land on the Islands have refused the youths of wujungani village to grass together on the same Islands resulting into fighting which extended into the burning of many houses in wujungani village by the Lokweni youth with support from Bulukuli youth. And similarly retaliation from the wujunganians resulted into selected burning of few homes at Lokweni

Scope of the crisis and humanitarian profile

The people of wujungani and Pariak have been displaced to the different locations of other surrounding bomas and Payams of TTK county. 4 people in Wujungani reported killed and 7 injured. In Lokweni village, 3 killed and 6 injured. 1 killed, 1 wounded in Buko village, 1 killed, 2 wounded Yari/Bura village giving death toll of 9 and injuries to 16 as result of the conflict. RRC Terekeka County estimated 2,326 hhs affected of 10,630 individuals (i.e. 1562hhs in wujungani, 684hh in Pariak and 80hh in Lokweni).

Current population figures¹

County/Payam/ Boma	Location	Host population				Displaced Population				Sources	Notes
		M	F	B	G	M	F	B	G		
Wujungan village/Pariak Boma	Reggo payam					9,372				RRC register	1562hhs
Lukweni village	Terekeka payam					480				RRC	80hhs
Buko/Yari village	Tali payam					8599				RRC	1433hhs

Status of the population in the affected area

Peace and reconciliation was commissioned by the Governor of CES with prayers for peace led by the Bishop Episcopal Church of Sudan and S.Sudan (Bishop Paul Modi Farzalla). The Commissioner of Terekeka County constituted committee to return people to their original places. The displaced & affected population were given some food items by the Governor of CES when he visited the sites. Security in the affected areas to be monitored for NOT more than 2-3 weeks to enable the farmers to clear their lands for cultivation and building of local houses

Key response priorities:

- Shelter and NFIs for construction of new homes
- Restocking of the looted drugs/medicine to ensure primary health care services are provide normally at the PHCU
- Seeds and tools for cultivation for the upcoming season. 'One off' food aid for the affected hhs (60days) then phased into FFA during the hunger gap until sept 2015 (harvest period)
- Scale-up outreaches activities for malnutrition screening and treatment programme for both SAM and MAM
- Latrines & water treatment tabs for community seem to be urgently need
- CCCM mechanism extended to benefit the displaced especially in Tali payam where 90% are still living at displacement sites

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

Humanitarian access

Physical access

The affected population and areas are easily accessible by road, which is about 13km from Terekeka Town. No major life threatening insecurity incidences reported so far after the peace dialogue

Humanitarian access

Security in the affected areas is being monitored by the office of the Commissioner together with the RRC to ensure peace prevails, people return and build new homes and engage in meaningful livelihood activities.

Current Partner on ground includes:

- ACORD (INGO)-FSL and Peace
- ADRA (INGO)- Health
- AFOD (NNGO)- Nutrition and CCCM
- NPA (INGO)- FSL/Crop
- NRC(INGO)-Education and Peace
- SPEDP (NNGO)-FSL/Livestock
- COMPASS –FSL
- TAYA
- WIROCK(INGO)-Education/Protection

Key findings

Food security and livelihoods

In Reggo payam: According to the conflict victims, they said during the interview that their foods were looted and all the food stores and houses were burnt down. It was evidenced from critical observation that numerous house & food stores were massively burnt down, it is an indicator that there is completely no food as victims just sleep under the trees. The victims also said that the small maize flour ration that was delivered to them by the government have already finished. The means of coping mechanism by the community to combat the food shortage situation is by collection of wild climbing leaves or tree leaves and getting food from other nearby villages from the relatives. Since nothing was left, this means that even the farming tools and seeds are not available and this indicates future risk of food insecurity.

In Tali payam: During interview with the displaced Mundari community, they reported having left all the food staff they had which were looted and some burnt in houses and granary by the Dinka community who crossed from Yirol County. They said the only means of survival was wild food which the women have to go and collect over six kilometres with protection of the youth since they still anticipate more attacks from their neighbours and others cut grass and sell for buying food. On observation no food items visible at the places of residence, no farming tools available. Cross interview with host community about land for agriculture, the host community were willing to offer land for agriculture although land preparation for upcoming season was not evident

For the community to recover and start their livelihood activities there are urgent need for the following intervention: Relief food for the period of 3 -4 Months so that the community will cultivate. By this period the community could be able to feed on their produce, importantly, there is need for the provision of fishing gears likes hooks and waved or un waved net which have immediate returns in term of food and cash since price for fish is high and supply of tool kits, crop seed kit and vegetable kit

Health

Reggo payam: Observational assessment shows generally fairly good health status, however the Wunjungan primary health care unit was looted in terms of drugs, chairs, tables, hand washing facilities. This affected health service delivery to the community in the past few weeks, but now service has resumed in the facility which must be sustained to address urgent health needs of the community

Tali payam: Observational assessment showed fair health status; however the commonly reported health problems were respiratory tract infections, diarrheal diseases and malaria. The reported lack of fund inhibits access to health care since they don't have the 2SSP for cost sharing. This is expected to worsen during rainy season due to bad weather and was recommended outreach service be established in this communities since services at outreach points are free and a weaver for critically ill who may need admission

Nutrition

Reggo papayam: Assessment was done through observation and rapid MUAC screening; generally the children were of good nutrition status; 69 children from 6 to 59 months were screened, 1 red admitted in OTP program, 6 yellow and 62 green. Not all children were assessed because some were still in the neighbouring communities. Overall, SAM by MUAC is 1.5% and MAM by MUAC is 8.7%. Therefore outreach services needed to be established in these neighbouring villages in order to reach the children in need of nutritional support

Tali payam: Generally the nutrition status was ok on observation, rapid MUAC screening were conducted on 46 children, 1 red admitted in OTP program, 7 yellow and 36 green . Overall, SAM by MUAC is 2.2% and MAM by MUAC is 19.4%. The MAM cases were not enrolled in program because there was no supply at time of screening. The MAM cases have to be enrolled in the program to prevent them from progressing to SAM and continued outreach activity in the displaced communities.

WASH

Reggo payam: The sanitation situation was generally not good, no visible latrine yet no latrine was burnt, visible evidence of water collection and storage materials destroyed in the burnt houses. Water collection points were bore (safe water) and lake. Therefore strong sanitation measures such as encouraging community to construct latrines and water collection and storage facility need to be addressed to prevent spread of water related diseases in the coming months of the rainy season.

Tali payam: The displaced community had adequate safe water points (bore holes 3), limited water collection and storage facilities available, some households share with host communities. No latrines available therefore strong hygiene and sanitation measures need to be undertaken for excreta disposal to prevent outbreak of water related diseases. Provision of water collection and storage facility could help to maintain safe water chain in the community

Education

Reggo payam: There is only one (one room) primary school in Pariak / Wujungani village but not functional and there are no teachers, most children at school age (from 5) doesn't have access to education only the big ones use to cross to Lokweni with the boat to school but now the boat was stolen during the crisis so they can't go to school anymore plus people are now living in fear of crossing to the other side of Lokweni, therefore school is needed to be established in the village and also teachers need to be brought to the village

Tali payam: School going age children were estimated to be over three, not in school because the community reported lacking money for school fee since what they could sell to earn money for paying school fee were all taken or destroyed. The team recommended the children be supported with scholastic materials and the livelihood of the parents need to be boosted in agriculture so that they can continue to support the children in school

Protection

In Reggo payam, peace and reconciliation was commissioned by the Governor of CES with prayers for peace led by the Bishop Episcopal Church of Sudan and S. Sudan (Bishop Paul Modi Farzalla). The Commissioner of TTK County constituted committee to return people to their original places. The displaced & affected population were given some food items by the Governor of CES when he visited the sites.

In Tali payam, the community stay in fear and reported that they can come under attack very soon from the Dinka community since they were still grazing their animals in the affected bomas. The Mundari youths from Mokido boma were also moving in groups with guns, claiming it is preparedness for protection and response in case of attack. The team recommended peace and reconciliation be established between the two communities for peaceful co-existence

CCCM

Reggo payam: There are only 2 actors coordinating humanitarian activities or providing regular multi sector services: Health – ADRA (Managing PHCC /PHCU) and FSL – NPA (small production marketing project). There is no NGOs or UN agencies that has conducted an assessment since the crisis began it was only the local government / RRC that was very involved in the emergency response, there are 2246 households in Pariak / Wujungani, all their houses got burnt to ashes and 103 households in Lokweni also got burnt

In Tali payam: There actors coordinating humanitarian activities were: Health – ADRA (at Tali PHCC, PHCUs in the bomas) and Nutrition – AFOD at Tali PHCC; FSL – NPA, Compass, AAH targeting the host communities WASH – Compass; dealing with community led total sanitation. No implementing partner or UN agency has so had an intervention in the displaced communities. The estimated number of households was Duwuran II 120, New site 150, Jami 300, pancuwa 80 all settled in Mokido boma. The total number of displaced persons is estimated to be 3250; mostly children and women; the host community was estimated to be 5349 from 2012 census projection. NPA project officer and RRC reported having conducted assessment, however report was not shared widely therefore little was known about.

No attempt was made to reconcile the conflicting communities, the displaced communities feel unsafe and the youth are moving all over with guns claiming rumor of attack from neighboring communities.

Next steps

- NGOs should increase their activities in the affected area with focus on Shelter, food security livelihood, peace & protection and health (PHC, nutrition, WASH)

<i>Cluster</i>	<i>Priority actions</i>	<i>Human and material resources required</i>	<i>Responsible Entity</i>	<i>By when</i>
Nutrition	Scaling-up nutrition outreach activities	Human and supplies available at TKK PHCC	AFOD	ASAP
Health	Re-assess wujungan PHCU and restore routine services for immunization and other PHC services	Human resource & essential drugs/medicines	ADRA	ASAP
WASH	Restore safety & quality of water resource through assessment and distribution of AQUO TABs for home treatment	Quality assessment kits & aquo tabs	??	ASAP
FSL	Restoration of people lives and their livelihood	food aid, seeds, fishing gears and agric inputs	ACORD, NPA, SPEDC, COMPASS	ASAP/or where feasible and appropriate
Shelter/NFI	Support re-establishment of new homes for the most affected families	Shelter and NFI materials	??	ASAP
CCCM	Expand site mechanism to the affected areas especially IDPs in Tali payam	Focal agency	AFOD	TBD

Cluster specific assessments recommended.

- WASH
- Health
- FSL

Assessment information

No.	Names	Title/Organization	Tel Contact	Tel/ E-Mail
1	Mawadri Michael	Emergency Coordinator, AFOD Juba	+211(0)954728375	mawadri@yahoo.com mawadri_hness@afodi.org /afodsouthsudan@gmail.com
2	John Nyikun William	D/RRC Terekeka County	+211(0)912254618	Williamjohn291@yahoo.com
3	Dragule Sunday	PHC Coordinator, AFOD Juba	+211(0)955406082	dragulesunday@gmail.com
4	Rutha Yola	Project Officer, AFOD TTK	+211(0)955456121	ruthayola@gmail.com
5	Sokiri James	ACORD TTK	+211(0)954381782	Sokirijames24@gmail.com
6	Lui Julius	ACORD TTK	+211(0)955102300	luiakim@yahoo.com
7	Matuor Abraham	NPA TTK	+211(0)914251525	matuorm@npaid.org
8	Kenyi Livingstons	SPEDP TTK	+211(0)954839684	Kenyi.livingston@gmail.com
9	Repent Waranic	NRC Juba	+211(0)921132108	waranicrepent@nrc.no
10	Joseph Manyany	RRC Tali payam	+211(0)977151992	manyang@gmail.com
11	Francis Wani	ADRA Tali	+211(0)923146698	wanifrancis@yahoo.com
12	John Brain	NPA Tali	+211(0)921471882	JOHNBonnpaid.org
13	John Nyeke	COMPASS	+211(0)920073905	nyekejohn@gmail.com
14	John Hassan	TAYA	+211(0)9217545903	Logunjohn111@gmail.com
15	Mule Anthony	COMPASS	+211(0)923163564	compasspofsl@gmail.com