1. **Background, rationale, scope and methodology**

- The third week of February 2020 witnessed a double attack on several sites of Murle heartland in Pibor county. On the one hand, mobilized armed Lou-Nuer youth from Akobo and attacked Murle sites including Lokurmach, Likuangole, Kongor, Kong Kong, Bich Bich, Nanam and Babuzen, making most of the Murle population flee into the bush as well as to Pibor and further to Dorein and Verthet. On the other hand, mobilized armed Dinka youth from Bor south, Duk and Twic East and attacked Murle sites including Manyabol and Melegenya, making many Murle people flee in the bush south east near and beyond the Lotila river and some to Anyidi in Bor South. Likuangole, including most of its humanitarian installations, was almost completely destroyed by the attackers and left behind with up to 44 dead bodies and an estimated 150 dead cows. Also Manyabol was reportedly completely razed. Other smaller places, difficult to access, may have suffered a similar fate. See map with principal movements and displacements in Pibor county (*Annex 1*).

- Pibor county is according to the February 2020 IPC results currently in an overall state of ‘acute’ food insecurity overall. According to the February – April and the May – July 2020 IPC projections, respectively 445,000 and 500,000 people will be facing an Emergency (Phase 4) food insecurity situation. This status suggests that the host communities’ capacity to absorb and sustain high numbers of IDPs may be limited. During the unusually heavy 2019 South Sudan flooding, Pibor county was most severely affected with most of the inhabited river valleys completely flooded for an extended amount of time, seriously affecting livestock and crops.

- During the rainy season, Pibor county usually becomes isolated. Most if not all land routes (trails) to the community and surrounding villages become impassable meaning that both humanitarian access and the ability of IDPs and hosts communities to seek life-saving resources elsewhere will be compromised during this time and leaving only a short window for prepositioning of supplies. This also means that the amount of dry land for those IDPs currently residing in open areas will likely decrease, increasing congestion, vulnerability to disease, and potentially driving inter-communal conflict as IDPs compete for space and resources with the host community.

- After consultation of the acting Secretary general and RRC of the greater Pibor county administrative area and further triangulation with humanitarian partners, e.g. complementing assessment efforts by other humanitarian actors to Verthet and taking into account accessibility, the Pibor ICCG focal points prioritized the following locations for immediate inter-cluster IRNAs: 1) Likuangole and Kongor; 2) Gumuruk and 3) Manyabol and Melegenya.

- Pibor humanitarian partners were at the same time providing emergency response to an initial number of 8,490 IDPs (as per the 5 March IOM/DTM headcount), who had mainly fled...
Likunagole, Kongor and Pibor town, at the UNMISS Pibor Adjacent Area (AA) site. The AA site’s population diminished during the ensuing week to around 6,000 people, mainly due to the return of most of the Pibor town IDPs and a smaller number to Gumuruk and Verthet, while at the same this outflow was partially offset by an inflow of new IDPs into the AA site, consisting mainly in weak (older)women and small children who had been hiding in the bush around Likuangole and Kongor for the last two weeks.

- The two OCHA-led Inter-Cluster IRNAs were conducted by Pibor-based humanitarian partners complemented by surge capacity from Bor and Juba to get a sense of the scale of destruction, to assess the priority needs of the people in the affected locations and to formulate a set of recommendations for response. For both IRNAs partners were supported by UNMISS force protection as at the time of assessment the security alert state in the greater Pibor administrative area was qualified by the Area Security coordinator as ‘grey’ with all UN travel restricted to the UN compound except for authorized PC1 and PC2 activities, while taking protective measures.
- Following methodologies were used by the IRNA participants to gather information: a plenary meeting with the former Likuangole County Commissioner, cluster focus group discussions and key informant interviews and direct observation.

2. **Summary of priority needs for Likanguole**

- **Address critical sanitation concerns related to dead bodies and dead cows**, to avoid disease outbreaks and make Likuangole again a livable place.
- **Plan emergency response for 10,000 IDPs (2,000 HHs) in Likuangole.** On 9 March, an estimated 1,500 people had already returned and settled near the river in Likuangole (avoiding Likuangole centre because of the dead bodies’ and animals’ bad smell), with an estimated additional daily 100 returnees being reported on 9 March. The number of returnees has since been increasing and is likely to go further up, once basic service delivery resumes. Cluster partners therefore recommend a humanitarian response planning number of 10,000 individuals (2,000 HH) for Likuangole.
- **Urgent need of emergency food.** All food and livelihood means have been looted / destroyed.
- **Urgent emergency shelter and NFIs.** The vast majority of Likuangole houses and other infrastructure (including warehouses) as well as NFIs have been burnt, destroyed or looted.
- **Urgent access to safe drinking water.** Ten out of eleven wells no longer operational; people are drinking from the nearby contaminated river.
- **Health services provision.** Many cases of AWD and malaria reported; people rely upon unsafe water from the river.
- Security situation reported to be calm. However presence of many armed Murle Youth along the Pibor – Likuangole road. As long as the greater Pibor administrative area is qualified as ‘grey’ humanitarian partners will request continued UNMISS support of Force Protection. **Need for securitize response items in Likunagole from being looted.**
3. **Summary of priority needs for Gumuruk and surroundings**

- **Static humanitarian partners requested to resume their day-to-day operations in Gumuruk (and Pibor) as soon as possible.** People in need have not been able to access basic services since teams have been evacuated during the last week of February 2020. As the situation in Gumuruk is back to normal and no humanitarian installations were partners are requested to return. Also Pibor-based mobile teams are requested to reach out again to Gumuruk as the Pibor – Gumuruk road is still passable in the current dry season.

- **Cluster focal points to urgently undertake IRNAS to Manyabol, Melegenya, the Lotila river area, Bich Bich, Nanam. Other places for assessment include Babuzen, Kong Kong and Lokurmach.** Manyabol and Melegenya are accessible by the main Pibor – Bor road; whereas places like Lotila river area, Bich Bich and Nanam, are difficult to reach and may require support from a UNMISS DAP.

- Manyabol and other of the listed locations have reportedly been razed, with all facilities; including humanitarian structures, destroyed, trees cut down, tukuls burnt and water points destroyed. IDPs are reportedly gradually returning to Manyabol and Melegenya, while many other IDPs are reportedly hiding in the bush of the Lotila river area, south east of Manyabol and Melegenya. It is not clear whether there are still people in Nanam, Bich Bich and Lokurmach.

- The Bor – Pibor road passing by Manyabol and Melegenya has become safe again according to the authorities, without any security incident reported lately. A convoy of seven trucks transporting food from Bor arrived safely in Pibor on 11 March and returned safely in Bor on 12 March. Local authorities committed themselves to provide required security to humanitarian partners.

4. **CCCM**

4.1 **CCCM general observations in Likuangole**

- Figure provided by commissioner was 1,500 IDPs in the area, with more expected to arrive;
- There is no significant gathering of people in camp-like settings or collective centers; IDPs are sheltering nearby the riverside in a densely forested area;
- IDPs are primarily elderly women and children;
- IDPs expressed that they are fearful to congregate in one place for fear of further attack. Due to the stench of deceased persons and animal carcasses in town, IDPs prefer to stay at the forested riverside;
- IDPs do not have food or water and do not have fixed plans to move to another location. They are taking stock of lost family members and trying to meet basic survival needs. Many are too exhausted to walk 30+ km to another location.

4.2 **CCCM challenges in Likuangole**

- Armed youth are highly visible along the road; potential for interception of humanitarian supply convoys if they move un-escorted;
• IDPs report that they do not fear Murle armed youth, saying “these people are our sons and they are protecting us”;
• Population is deliberately dispersed and hiding in the bush, this poses challenges for caseload estimation and distribution. Messages could be sent ahead to county commissioner (has Thuraya) to gather IDPs.

4.3 CCCM recommendations in Likuangole
• No specific CCCM intervention recommended. Recommend response to be coordinated through OCHA Pibor-based deep-field coordination partner.
• Partners called upon to prioritize immediate lifesaving distributions: emergency food, water treatment, repair of boreholes, ES/NFI survival kits, and medical intervention.

4.4 CCCM general observations in Kongor
• There is no significant gathering of IDPs in camp-like settings or collective centers. Affected populations are sheltering in their own homes or with neighbours;
• Kongor village remains largely abandoned and occupied by armed youth; IDPs are reported to be in the bush and are fearful to congregate in one place for risk of further attacks;
• A small number of returnees to the village visible, primarily women and children;
• IDPs do not have food or water and do not have fixed plans to move to another location. They are taking stock of lost family members and trying to meet basic survival needs.
• Assessment team saw only around 50 women and children, many reporting they just arrived that day after moving at night through the bush.

4.5 CCCM challenges in Kongor
• Armed youth are highly visible along the road, potential for interception of humanitarian supply convoys if they move un-escorted;
• Population is deliberately dispersed and hiding in the bush, this poses challenges for caseload estimation and distribution.

4.6 CCCM recommendations in Kongor
• No specific CCCM intervention recommended. Recommend response be coordinated through Pibor-based OCHA deep-field coordination partner.
• Partners called upon to prioritize immediate lifesaving distributions: emergency food, water treatment, repair of boreholes, NFI survival kits, and medical intervention.

4.7 CCCM general observations in Gumuruk
• Gumuruk town was not affected by the violence. Assessment team found functioning markets, people moving freely on the streets, cargo trucks from Juba, and normal daily activities.
• No IDPs were visible either in town or in the surrounding areas.
• Local officials led assessment team to small cattle camps claiming that they were IDPs in need, but no signs of humanitarian need were evident. Only families staying with a small amount of cattle, with full complement of NFIs, and visible food stocks.
4.8 CCCM recommendations in Gumuruk

- Gumuruk has returned to normal following the violence. Partners should resume activities;
- No humanitarian intervention recommended beyond resumption of previous activities.

5. Education

5.1 Education findings in Likuangole

- There are 6 schools in Likunagole Payam (Bebuzen Primary School, Kongor primary School, Ngazgo Primary School, New Generation Primary School, Gei and Likuangole ECD.
- All schools are closed due to the conflict. They were operational before, but have been closed because children and teachers ran away due to the conflict.
- Before the conflict there were approximately 3,000 children in all the 6 schools (35% girls) according to interview with teachers.
- School structures were not destroyed. However, there was significant damage of education supplies in 2 schools of Ngazgo and Kongor primary schools. The materials were shattered, and others burnt. Schools lack scholastic materials.
- School infrastructures require significant degree of rehabilitation, especially in Gazego where trees were cut down in the compound.

5.2 Education needs and challenges in Likuangole

- The school supplies have been destroyed. No available supplies at the locations to be distributed to children when they come back.
- School premises and buildings need rehabilitation.
- Access to Likuangole for field visits by individual organizations not yet cleared.
- Teachers fled the locations during the conflict. Very few are returning but most of them and most children ran to the bushes and have not yet been seen.
- Lack of food at homes and generally school feeding amid destruction of food items and the hunger poses challenges to the opening of schools.

5.3 Education recommendations in Likangole

- Conduct a county wide back to learning mobilization directed to children of school-going age.
- Supply and preposition education supplies in the affected areas ahead of rainy season.
- Rehabilitate 5 affected schools in Likuangole and establish additional temporary learning spaces (TLS).
- Provide food for education to get back children who are still hiding in the bushes.
6. ES/NFI

6.1 ES/NFI general observation Likuangole town

- The town was looted and burned house by house. There are very small number of visible intact shelters (5% of homes). School (cement building), county HQ (cement building) and MSF site are intact, with some of these buildings cosmically damaged by small arms fire;
- No functional market; was destroyed and looted;
- Houses were of five types:
  - Wooden Pole and Bamboo framing and thatched roof (50%); Status: Framing remains for majority of houses, roofs and walls removed;
  - Bamboo poles and plastic sheets (20%); Status: Plastic sheeting burned or torn away, bare frame remains;
  - Mud brick walls with thatched roofs (10%); Status: All houses of this type completely collapsed from fire;
  - Cement walls with corrugated iron roof (5%); Status: Buildings are intact; only cosmetic damage;
  - Corrugated iron walls and roof (10%); Status: Structures have collapsed and only loose iron sheets laying strewn;
- There is a nearby wooded area which could be a source of natural materials. No useable elephant grass was seen in the vicinity area;
- Destroyed NFIs from homes and looted warehouse were visibly strewn around the town. Some cooking pots and household items are visible in the abandoned town, but most houses are fully looted;
- No civilian population was visible living in the town;
- A small number of civilians were visible around the airstrip/warehouse zone on the outside of town.

6.2 ES / NFI general observations Likuangole riverside IDP site

- IDPs expressed that they are fearful to congregate in one place for fear of further attacks.
- Numerous households are visibly scattered in densely wooded areas near the riverbank. IDPs are all women and children, mostly elderly persons, young mothers, and very young children.
- Commissioner gave a figure of 1,500. This is difficult to confirm due to deliberate hiding by IDPs, but given the former population of 21,000 individuals in the Pibor area, this is a minimal caseload. Real need is probably higher as people start to emerge over coming days;
- IDPs are staying under canopy of trees. 20% of households have plastic sheets, but it was being used for sitting on the ground. No sleeping mats or blankets are visible;
- 10% of households possess cooking pots; no mosquito nets were visible; people asking for fishing gear.
- Households are staying in mixed HH groups, primarily women and children congregating;
- IDPs requested to be provided fishing nets to meet daily food needs.

6.3 ES / NFI recommendations in Likuangole town and riverside
• Immediate distribution of plastic sheeting and survival kits for IDP population;
• Immediate distribution of WASH NFIs;
• Immediate distribution of fishing kits;
• Following the emergency phase, consider wider plastic sheet or building material distribution for returnees to destroyed town.
• Construction of ES/NFIs (plastic sheets and rubber ropes, kitchen sets, blankets, mosquito nets and sleeping mats) for the affected population in Likuangole as soon as things get back to normalcy and dead bodies and livestock carcasses have been removed/cleared and HLP issues have been assessed.

6.4 ES / NFI general observations in Kongor
• Kongor village was attacked, but shelters remain intact. Attacking armed groups were not able to control the town long enough to burn or fully loot. Structures are 95% tukuls with mud-brick walls with thatched roof, arranged adjacent to elevated grain storage structures. Shelters are intact.
• Beds, blankets, and some NFIs are visible strewn around the area and within the compound.
• Assessment team saw only around 50 civilians, all women and children, many reporting they just arrived that day after moving at night through the bush. Affected population reports that most of the population is hiding in the bush.
• IDPs reported looting of cooking pots and household belongings.

6.5 ES / NFI recommendations in Kongor
• Provision of survival kits for vulnerable households.

7. FSL

7.1 FSL recommendations in Likuangole (No FSL partner present for assessment; following are observations from Protection, CCCM, WASH and OCHA)
• WFP partner PI and CRS warehouses burnt down after all food items were looted / destroyed.
• Returnees (and IDPs from other locations) do not have food or water and do not have fixed plans to move from Likuangole to another location.
• Small children, infants, and nursing mothers visible in weakened state, with listless expressions, reportedly from exhaustion, lack of food, and diarrhea.
• The displaced person lacked food and depend on wild fruits and water from river, which is contaminated with many dead cows and possibly dead bodies.
• IDPs requested to be provided fishing nets to help meet daily food needs.
• Lack of food at homes and disruption of school feeding amid destruction of food items poses challenges to the opening of schools.

7.2 FSL recommendations in Likuangole (No FSL partner present for assessment; following are observations from Protection, CCCM, WASH and OCHA)
• Urgent need for emergency food, fishing gear for about 3,000 people, based upon assessed population staying at the riverside and the reported daily return of 100 individuals. This number may well increase once first food and other basic service delivery has started.
• Apart from emergency food, partners called upon to prioritize immediate lifesaving distributions: water treatment, borehole repair, ES/NFI survival kits, and medical response.
• Provide food for education to get back children who are still hiding in the bushes.
• Immediately distribute fishing kits.

7.3 FSL findings and observations in Gumuruk
• Shortage of food; high prices of food items in the market; high transport cost.
• Lack of adequate vegetables in the market leading to vitamin deficiencies.
• Dead of livestock; no milk for the young babies from the cows.
• Poor coping eating mechanism by the affected population.
• Open defecation and human congestion.
• Vulnerability groups: pregnant and lactating mothers, IDPs with many children among them, elderly and disabled persons and visually impaired persons.

7.4 FSL recommendations in Gumuruk
• Priorities for Immediate Humanitarian response:

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<th>Medium term</th>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Vegetable seeds support</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Fishing gear</td>
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</table>

8. Health

8.1 Health Observations in Likuangole (No health partner present for assessment; following are observations from Protection, CCCM, and OCHA)
• There are no health providers in Likwangole at the moment and no functioning health facilities.
• MSF clinic in Likwangole remains intact. However, supplies were looted. MSF informed partners that those wishing to operate from their facility are welcome for emergency response phase.
• Affected persons complained of watery and bloody diarrhea from drinking river water and malaria from sleeping outside.
• Small children, infants, and nursing mothers visible in weakened state, with listless expressions, reportedly from exhaustion, lack of food, and diarrhea.
• IRNA team was requested to respond to multiple cases of pregnant women in the affected area, one in advanced stage of pregnancy
• IRNA assessment team witnessed infections on people’s feet and skin from exposed wounds and cuts.
• Although no cases could be visually identified, gunshot victims are suspected in Likwangole. MSF clinic in the UNMISS Adjacent Area in Pibor town continues to receive daily gunshot victims from greater Likwangole. Victims report travelling on foot 30+ km from Likwangole to reach medical facilities in town. Thus, there is reason to suspect further civilian gunshot victims in the affected areas, including children.

8.2 Health Recommendations in Likuangole (No health partner present for assessment; following are recommendations from Protection, CCCM, and OCHA)
• Immediate deployment of emergency medical teams, including maternal and child health;
• Health team to conduct integrated outreach to further identify needs;
• Health partners and Health Cluster to reach out to MSF concerning the operation of their medical facility

8.3 Health findings, needs and recommendations in Gumuruk (Livewell)
• Not submitted by Health partner.

9. Nutrition

9.1 Nutrition findings, needs and recommendations in Likuangole
• Likuangole OTP facility: completely destroyed; all nutrition items looted, including furniture and nutrition equipment.
• Kongor OTP: all nutrition supplies and equipment looted and destroyed.
• Babusen OTP: all nutrition supplies and equipment looted and destroyed.
• Gei OTP: all nutrition supplies and equipment looted and destroyed; OTP structure burnt down.
• Reconstruct nutrition facilities (Likuangole OTP, Gei OTP, Babusen OTP and Kongor OTP).
• Immediate restarting of Nutrition activities.

9.2 Nutrition findings, needs and recommendations in Gumuruk
• Vuveth OTP: all nutrition supplies looted.
• All other OTPS and supplies are still intact.
• Restart OTP services as soon as possible.

10. Protection

10.1 Protection general observations and findings in Likuangole
• The general security situation on ground was observed to be calm; town devastated.
• A death body of a suspected Nuer was encountered along Kongor-Likuangole road.
Women and children were seen heading towards Pibor town with their personal belongings. These were groups suspected to have run to the bushes after the deathly attacks in the vicinities.

Likuangole center was totally deserted with all houses and other properties burnt and destroyed, including humanitarian facilities.

Protection team visited the riverbank (25-40 minutes’ walk), observed some displaced persons sleeping by the riverbank in the open and among them are children and the elderly.

The displaced person lacked food and depend on water and food items left by attackers.

Reported cases 44 death bodies within Likuangole center and surrounding villages with many death cows all over the place, making the place smelling and unfit for return of IDPs.

Sign of IDPs seen returning to the locality (about 100 individuals are returning daily), but majority preferred to stay along the riverbank since the centre is characterized by foul-smelling from dead animals and dead human bodies.

Suspected cases of watery stool among children sleeping by the riverbanks.

Upon arrival in Likuangole, the mission made a stop-over at WFP partner Plan International and CRS warehouse that were burnt down into ashes after all food items were looted.

A lot of armed youth were observed all over the area and along Pibor- Likwangole road.

The majority of the displaced populations are women, children and the elderly

10.2 Protection needs and challenges in Likuangole

- High cases of missing and separated children, believed to have been abducted by the attackers.
- Lack of shelter/NFI material for the general population, women and children living along the riverbank in an open place.
- Reported cases of watery stool among children caused by contaminated water from the river, since some of the dead bodies were thrown into the river by the attackers.
- School properties were looted and destroyed (also in Kongor).
- Relatives are unable to account for their relatives since majority of the local populations are still displaced into bushes and other villages such as Bich Bich, Nanaam, Kongor, Lokoromach and Babuwen bomas.
- No GBV cases reported (no women in the Protection or even assessment team), even though factors were observed which can exacerbate GBV-related risks, including increased militarization, high movement of armed youth, lack of community and state protections, displaced women, girls and children hiding in the bushes seeking protection, scarcity of essential resources, disruption of community services, changing cultural and gender norms, disrupted relationships and weakened infrastructure. Additionally, it is compounded by some harmful traditional and cultural practices in which survivors should move on without disclosing GBV incidents.
10.3 Protection recommendations in Likuangole (and Kongor)

- Urgent need for emergency food, fishing gear, water, shelter, health for about 3,000 people.
- Areas is not fully safe yet to be accessed by humanitarian partners without force protection.
- Cleaning up of the filthy town that involves burial of the death bodies and of dead cattle
- Emergency humanitarian response to the affected populations should be dropped or provided on ground conducted in Likwangole (and Kongor).
- Need for deployment of experienced GBV partner with solid track-record of GBV case management and psychosocial support to provide survivor care and assistance and reduce the risk of exposure to GBV and stop GBV from occurring in the first place.

10.4 Protection general findings and observations in Gumuruk.

- Local authorities reported that Lothila, Melegenya, Manyabol, Bich Bich and Nanaam (which are far from Gumuruk) were attacked and destroyed with up to 55,000 IDPs in Lothila.
- The acting Lotilla County Commissioner reported that 50 children and 35 women have been abducted and 27,000 have been raided.
- Local authorities are yet to establish the actual number of people killed and abducted and the number of cattle raided in several places.
- Local authorities recommended the mission to reach up to Lothila, Manyabol and Nanaam to assess the actual situation on the ground.
- The acting commissioner also reported a lack of an operational health Centre in Gumuruk since MSF relocated their staff prior to the attack that took the place in neighbouring villages.
- The general security situation in Gumuruk center was calm and stable, market was open and economic activities in the areas was going on well without any interruption.
- The team observed that all facilities in Gumuruk remained untouched (not looted or destroyed) as the attackers have not reached Gumuruk.
- The team also observed a commercial truck from Juba offloading goods in Gumuruk.
- The team couldn’t find any of the affected IDPs for an interview despite spending several hours on the ground; instead the team was lead to a nearby cattle camp by the authorities.

10.5 Protection recommendations in Gumuruk

- All humanitarian partners operating in Gumuruk should resume operations in the area.
- Recommended for IRNA mission to highly affected areas of Lothila, Melegenya, Bich Bich, Nanaam and Manyabol.
10.6 Protection pictures in Likuangole

Looted and destroyed Plan Internation warehouse in Likwango (9/3/2020)

During a meeting with former County Commissioner for Likwangole, Mr. John Golgol (9/3/2020)

Protection partners heading to the riverbank where majority of women & children are sheltering (9/3/2020)

Houses of the local population destroyed by the suspected Lou Nuer (9/3/2020)
11.1 WASH main needs in Likuangole and Kongor

- No access to clean water, people are drinking unclean water from the river which is contaminated with dead bodies.
- Out of 12 boreholes within lekuagole town, only 1 is functional, the rest all got spoiled.
- The only borehole in Kongor also broke down, no clean water available.
- No containers for carrying water, like buckets and Jerry cans.
- No latrines; there is open defecation all over the town.
- Dead animals and human bodies are all over the place, resulting to a high spreading of flies which are bound to spread cholera and other diseases.
- Very poor personal hygiene.
- Lack of wash NFIs, like soap, dignity kits, etc.

11.2 WASH recommendations in Likunagole and Kongor

- Water purifier to be distributed.
- All the broken boreholes to be rehabilitated.
- Water testing and treatment to be done.
- Latrines to be constructed.
- Raise awareness about dangers of open defecation.
- Hygiene promotion is highly recommended.
- Wash NFIs to be Distributed.

11.3 WASH main findings and needs in Gumuruk

- Situation is stable as far as WASH needs are concerned. Four water points were observed two are functional with low supply of water and two are not functional. Most of the community were accessing water from the river and using it directly without treatment.
- No queues observed at boreholes in the area. Drainage at some of the boreholes was a concern, with stagnant water observed in some locations the functional water platforms have cracked and need rehabilitation.
- Two SWAT systems that were installed by MSF within their clinic are not functional - both with the SWAT that was installed by NCA for the community.
- GPS coordinates for WASH infrastructure in the area have been noted and are available on request.
- Open defecation appears to have been the practice among a significant section of the host community; no latrine was observed.
- Few children and women in transit (taking care of cattle) at “IDP” site.
- Most latrines previously constructed in the area were not properly used; the market did not have latrines.
- Hand washing is not a practiced in public eating places; no hand washing facilities available.
- Waste management (especially solid waste) is a concern.
11.4 WASH recommendations in Gumuruk

- Charity mission corps (CMC) is ready to resume its normal activities in Gumuruk from 12/3/2020 since the situation is improving to normal.
- Other clusters like food cluster shall also be needed to start its services.

11.5 WAH pictures Likuangole and Kongor

Interviewing the affected community and broke down borehole in Likuangole (09/03/2020)
Annexes
Annex 1

PIBOR COUNTY  Feb. 2020 attacks on Murle populations
Annex 2

- **Inter-Cluster rapid assessment to Likuangole (9 March 2020)**

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Franklin Gregory</td>
<td>OCHA</td>
<td>Team Lead</td>
<td><a href="mailto:gregoryf@un.org">gregoryf@un.org</a></td>
<td>+211 (0)922406011</td>
<td>Juba</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 2   | Robert Mominee  | IOM    | CCCM        | RMOMINEE@iom.int                     | +211 (0)912379873    | Wau |}
| 3   | Komma Godfrey   | UNHCR  | Protection  | ANDRUGAA@unhcr.org                  | +211 (0)927395276    | Bor |
| 4   | Guesh Takele    | NP     | Protection  | gthaftags@nonviolentpeaceforce.org  | +211 (0)923557093    | Juba|
| 5   | Hugh Golden     | NP     | Protection  | hgolden@nonviolentpeaceforce.org    | +211 (0)917642043    | Juba|
| 6   | Steward Kutiyote| UNICEF | Education   | skutiyote@unicef.org                | +211 (0)923775661    | Pibor|
| 7   | Musema Minawa   | PCO    | WASH        | Musemamustafah2016@gmail.com         |                      |     |
| 8   | Taban Richard   | PI     | Deep Field Coordinator | Taban.Richard@plan-international.org | +211 (0)925548787    | Pibor|
| 9   | Ojuu Lero       | PI     | Nutrition   | Lero.Ojuu@plan-international.org    |                      | Pibor|
| 10  | James Wefwafwa  | PI     | Safety & Sec| James.Wefwafwa@plan-international.org |                      | Pibor|

**Interviewed Likuangole authorities**

- John Gogol, Acting Commissioner Likuangole Thuraya: +882 164 4418 240

- **Inter-Cluster rapid assessment to Gumuruk (10 March 2020)**

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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Franklin Gregory</td>
<td>OCHA</td>
<td>Team Lead</td>
<td><a href="mailto:gregoryf@un.org">gregoryf@un.org</a></td>
<td>+211 (0)922406011</td>
<td>Juba</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 2   | Robert Mominee  | IOM    | CCCM        | RMOMINEE@iom.int                     | +211 (0)912379873    | Wau |}
| 3   | Komma Godfrey   | UNHCR  | Protection  | ANDRUGAA@unhcr.org                  | +211 (0)927395276    | Bor |
| 4   | Guesh Takele    | NP     | Protection  | gthaftags@nonviolentpeaceforce.org  | +211 (0)923557093    | Juba|
| 5   | Hugh Golden     | NP     | Protection  | hgolden@nonviolentpeaceforce.org    | +211 (0)917642043    | Juba|
| 6   | Steward Kutiyote| UNICEF | Education   | skutiyote@unicef.org                | +211 (0)923775661    | Pibor|
| 7   | Taban Richard   | PI     | Deep Field Coordinator | Taban.Richard@plan-international.org | +211 (0)925548787    | Pibor|
| 8   | Simon Mawa      | JAM    | Nutrition   | simon.mawa@jamint.com               | +211 (0)926333701    | Pibor|
| 7   | Phneas Okinyi   | CIDO   | ES/NFI 1    | pheneasokinyi@gmail.com             | +211 (0)825545999    | Juba|
| 8   | Edwin Wabomba   | HDC    | ES/NFI 2    | edwin.wabomba@hdcafrica.org         |                      |     |
| 9   | James Aleyi     | ZOA    | FSL         | j.aleyi@zoa.ngo                      |                      |     |
| 10  | Chan Buol Duot  | Livewell| Health     | chanbuol2009@gmail.com              |                      |     |
| 11  | Luga Henry      | CMC    | WASH        | henry@cmc-ss.org                    |                      |     |

**Interviewed Gumuruk authorities**

- Youanis Lamalany, Acting Commissioner for Gumuruk
- Marko – Gumuruk, RRC Director
- Marko – Lotila, RRC Director
Annex 3 – Pictures

Destruction of Likuangole town (9 March 2020)

Dead cows left behind in Likuangole town (9 March 2020)

Destroyed warehouses of FSL partners in Likuangole (9 March 2020)

Returnees amid their destroyed houses near Likuangole airstrip (9 March 2020)

Destroyed dwellings in Likuangole (9 March 2020)

Returned IDPs taking refuge in grove near the river (Likuangole (9 March 2020))