



## Rapid Response Team Assessment report

<b>ASSESSMENT:</b> (X)		<b>VERIFICATION:</b>	
Report Date: 24/05/2016		Assessment/Verification date(s): 29/04/2016 – 06/05/2016	
<b>Location Information</b>			
<b>State</b>		Unity	
<b>County</b>		Panyijar	
<b>Payam</b>		Nyal	
<b>Boma</b>		Nyal	
<b>GPS Coordinates</b>		N 07 43'45.81 E 030 14'46.00	
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<b>Locations visited</b>			
<b>Location</b>		<b>Coordinates</b>	
Nyal		N 07 43'45.81 E 030 14'46.00	
Meer 1+2		N 07 47'1.78 E 030 18'21.69	
Kairuei		N 07 48'10.75 E 030 17'31.40	
Majock		N 07 46'21.25 E 030 18'4.82	
Nyoat		N 07 45'9.74 E 030 16'14.45	
Dhormathon		N 07 47'42.41 e 030 18'4.82	
Dong (Block 12)		N 07 42'57.26 E 030 13'23.78	
Katieth (Block 4)		N 07 42'34.33 E 030 15'6.32	
Dhor biel		N 07 46'26.72 E 030 12'10.50	
Leerping		N 07 46'4.54 E 030 13'49.02	

<b>Nyani</b>	N 07 44'39.23 E 030 12'32.48
<b>Payat</b>	N 07 50'22.08 E 030 10'39.83
<b>Dhuiman</b>	N 07 45'16.74 E 030 12'30.43
<b>Dhormayom</b>	N 07 47'13.73 E 030 11'57.53
<b>Summary of Population Type / Numbers</b>	
<b>A. Total population resident in area</b> <b>-Ref Census to County level</b>	According to the 2008 census; the total population of Nyal Payam is 50723 individuals and 9596 households. The total population of Nyal Boma is 13865 individuals and 2511 households.
<b>B. Total number of IDPs/returnees</b> <b>-Households and individuals</b> <b>-Ref sources - can be multiple</b> <b>-Specify conflict IDP, disaster IDP, returnee</b> <b>-If returnee, in transit, stranded, or final destination? Organized or spontaneous?</b> <b>-Do registration list/s already exist? Made by whom?</b>	<p>- ROSS reported 6500 individuals and 703 households are returnees, divided between the islands and the mainland. The returnees were displaced from Nyal due to conflict and originated from different parts of the country, mainly from Bentiu PoC, Bor PoC and even Juba PoC. They were reporting to ROSS for registration on arrival and ROSS gave a list of returnees to the humanitarian community in Nyal.</p> <p>- The IDPs representatives reported 15000 individuals and 1700 households in Nyal mainland and the islands. They are mainly conflict affected IDPs from Leer, Koch, and Mayandiet. The IDPs representatives said that they are registering the IDPs on arrival although it appeared to the team that the number does not represent the genuine caseload.</p>
<b>C. Total number in need of shelter/NFI assistance</b> <b>-Households and individuals</b> <b>-Specify population type (IDP, returnee, host community)</b> <b>-Verified? List available?</b>	<p>- <b>6500</b> individuals, <b>703</b> households are the reported returnees according To ROSS</p> <p>- <b>15000</b> individuals, <b>1700</b> households are the reported IDPs according to the IDPs representatives.</p>
<b>Situation Overview</b>	
<p><b>-Note any prior assessments (eg IRNA) and attach to this report</b> <b>-If no prior assessment has been done. summarise information gathered through questionnaire at Annex 1</b></p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Nyal is a leading Payam in Panyijiar county, it is located in the northern part of the county directly by one of the biggest swamps in the country (the Sudd).</li> <li>- Since the beginning of the conflict, Nyal has been a safe haven for the people fleeing the SPLA forces. Since the SPLA offensive in Unity state that started in April 2015, Nyal was attacked once which resulted in people being displaced to other counties and Payams. However, soon after the attack, the troops left and Nyal became the safest place of refuge in Unity state, according to the IDPs and the authorities.</li> <li>- The swampy environment in Nyal makes it challenging to access by any of the warring factions. There are several islands in the swamp and the IDPs there came from different counties and Payams in Unity state to take refuge.</li> <li>- The IDPs started arriving in May and are still arriving to both the mainland and the islands in Nyal. They are mainly travelling from Leer County, Koch County, Mayandiet County, and some are from the PoCs. They have a representative committee, which includes chiefs from Leer, Koch, and Mayandiet.</li> <li>- At the same time, many of the IDPs are leaving Nyal to go back to their original areas. Therefore there is a two-way movement between Nyal and the rest of the state.</li> <li>- Several humanitarian agencies have static presence in Nyal; Oxfam, Mercy Corps, IRC, UNIDO who are doing various programs.</li> <li>- Nyal is divided into 12 blocks; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Block 1: Nyal</li> <li>o Block 2: Gap</li> <li>o Block 3: Goah</li> <li>o Block 4: Katieth</li> <li>o Block 5: Drop</li> <li>o Block 6: Majack</li> <li>o Block 7: Pathiel</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	

- Block 8: Kuernor
- Block 9: Palual
- Block10: Yuop
- Block 11: Nyandong
- Block 12: Dong
- Nyal also has a lot of islands located in the swamp. They are difficult to list here since they are many; some are very small and barely have any people at all. However, we were able to divide them into two groups; north islands and south islands.
- There were several distributions happened in Nyal (both islands and the mainland). Here is a summary of what we have found out regarding former responses:
  - IOM, together with other clusters, did a survival kits distribution in the islands between May and June 2015 to 4427 households. These specific islands were targeted; Leerjack, Nyoat, Rier 1, Rier 2, Rier 3, Nyangani, Zouyman, Meer, Majock, and Payat.
  - Mercy Corps did a distribution to 3017 households between September and November 2015. Each household have received 2 buckets, 1 blanket, ½ kitchen set, 2 mosquito nets, 1 plastic sheet, 1 sleeping mat, and 1 IOM blue bag. The target was 1900 households in the mainland and 1117 households in the islands.
  - MSF did a distribution of 1 plastic sheet and 2 mosquito nets to 3000 households in Nyal. No additional information is available.
  - IRC did a distribution of WASH NFIs in both the island and the mainland. The targeting was based on protection criteria.
  - Oxfam did a distribution of WASH NFIs between October and December 2015 to 1200 households.
  - NRC did a distribution of a full NFI kit and plastic sheets to 500 IDPs from Kunyang and Cook in October 2015.
  - WFP did a food distribution which ended in April 2015 targeting everyone on both mainland and islands.

#### **Summary of Shelter/NFI Situation**

*-Summarise information gathered through questionnaire at Annex 2*

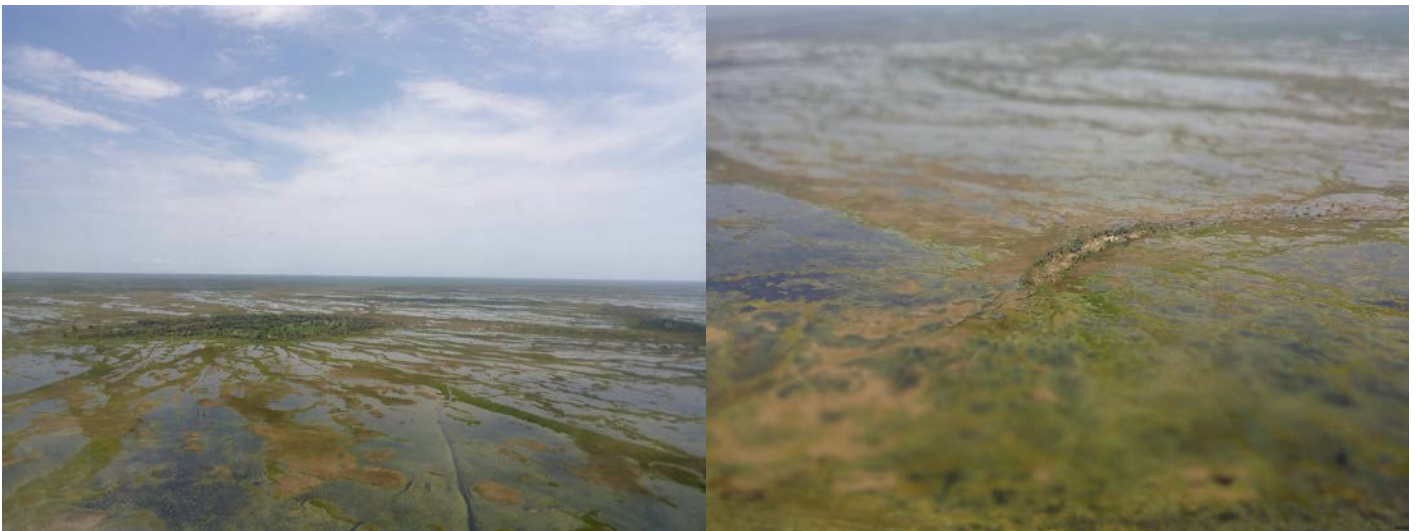
*-Include maps and photographs where relevant*

*- Include any information gathered on community and intra-household gender dynamics, as related to shelter and NFI*

- After interviewing a large range of key informants including community representatives, the ROSS coordinator, block/island chiefs, IDP representatives, humanitarian agencies who are based there and many households' interviews. After visiting 8 blocks and 14 islands, the team has learnt the following information:
- The team interviewed James Nyak, the ROSS coordinator, and his deputy James Kong. They stated that people began to travel to Nyal in May 2015 after the SPLA started an offensive in Unity state. The majority of the people coming are women and children, and people are still currently arriving in Nyal (on average 50 individuals per week). This is due to humanitarian agencies providing services here, including food distributions, which was said to be a key draw factor. IDPs and returnees are divided between the islands and the mainland. ROSS is registering the returnees only and so far they have reached the number of 703 households and 6500 individuals. When asked about the IDPs they told us that they are not registering them and they referred us to the IDPs representatives. When ask about the needs, ROSS said they are lacking the main NFI/Shelter items, especially plastic sheets. When the team asked about their top 3 items, in order of priority, we were told the most important was plastic sheet, then food and then seeds/tools. Most of the IDPs are staying on the islands because it's easier to access food through fishing and eating water lilies, and it's also easier to collect water. The team was told to visit the following locations in the mainland; Gap, Nyal town, Katieth and Kol. Nyal had the majority and Kol the minority of the returnees. We were also told to visit the following islands; Payat, Meer, Nyoat and Majack. The majority of people are staying in the mainland according to ROSS.
- The team interviewed the IDP representatives from the communities of Leer, Koch, and Mayandiet. Although some of them arrived in August 2015, they said that the displacement in general from these areas started in May 2015. They said the IDPs are mostly women and children and they travelled a very dangerous route to get to Nyal, through bushes, swamps and areas populated with troops and wild animals. When asked about the

attack in May 2015, they said there had been no warning and they fled without having the time to take any of their possessions with them. The IDP representatives said that once the situation became calmer and their areas became relatively safer, the IDPs are now going back and forth between Nyal and their original homes. They carried out a registration of the IDPs and have a figure of 15000 individuals and 1700 households. When asked about the location the IDPs go to when they first arrive, we were told that they mainly go to the islands. They then recommended the following islands to visit; Nyoat, Payat, Majock, and Kairuei. They said Kairuei has the most IDPs among all the islands. When the team asked about their top 3 items, in order of priority, we were told the most important was plastic sheet, then food and then seeds/tools, with solar lamps to be the least important.

- After the team had finished collecting the necessary information from the relevant people, it was divided into three groups; two island teams and one mainland.
- The first team went to the south islands carrying full camping gear since the distance between Nyal and the targeted islands takes a long time to traverse. The team visited the following islands; Meer 1, Meer 2, Kairuei, Dhormathon, Majock, Nyoat. The second team went to the north islands and visited the following: Leerpiny, Dhorbiel, Nyani, Dhuiman, Dhormayom, Payat. The third team stayed on the mainland and visited Blocks 1-6, 11 and 12. Below are the findings from each location:



The islands as seen from the air. Pictures taken in October 2015

- o Meer 1+2: the team interviewed the Boma administrator located in Meer as it is the biggest island and contains the most people within the southern group of islands. He said that he is originally from Nyal and had been living in the Bentiu PoC. He was sent by the authorities from Nyal to be the boma administrator in Meer. He estimated there to be 600 households in Meer and the surrounding islands with Meer to be the most populated followed by Kairuei and Nyoat. People are able to collect grass from a different uninhabited island to construct tukuls on their island. The team observed survival kits in every house we visited. The team also did a physical count of shelters in both Meer 1+2 and there were 44 in total. The team did not observe anyone sleeping outside without a shelter, and every household had at least one of each NFI item (sleeping mat, cooking set, mosquito net, water container).
- o Majock 1: the team interviewed the chief of the island. The entire population on the island is 49 households, 36 are IDPs and returnees and 13 are host community. He said that IDPs came here from Leer, Bentiu PoC and Juba PoC. IDPs started arriving in November, they fled their areas without any of their possessions and they plan to return home once they believe it is safe enough. The team conducted a focus group discussion with women in the island. Most of them were IDPs, arriving in May. They claimed food to be number one priority for them, followed by plastic sheets and then seeds and tools for cultivating. They have received WASH NFIs from Oxfam and also latrine slabs. Furthermore, they said that they have received survival kits last year from IOM. The team observed survival kits in almost every household that was visited, and only 11 shelters were counted on the entire island. No

one was sleeping outside without shelter, and all of them have at least one of each NFI item. They also said that 7 households had received NFI kits from Mercy Corps.

- Kairuei: Kairuei is the furthest southern island that the team reached. It is two and a half hours canoe ride from the Nyal mainland. This island was recommended to us by various key informants including the IDPs representatives; they said that it has most IDPs within all of the islands. The team interviewed the chief of the island. They estimated there to be 180 individual returnees and 140 individual IDP but they did not have a list of the names and therefore don't know the population of the island. They said that some of the IDPs and returnees are building tukuls and that grass is available in an island called Paythar. When asked about priority needs they said food is the first, followed by NFI/S, then seeds and tools for cultivating. Oxfam went there in February for a hygiene promotion mission but they didn't register anyone. When asked about the survival kits and the Mercy Corps distribution, they said that they received IOM survival kits but not Mercy Corps NFI kits. The team counted 18 shelters in total, no one is sleeping outside without shelter and every household has at least one of each NFI item.

- Nyoat: Nyoat is the closest island to Nyal. The team interviewed the chief of the island and few households. The chief said that there are 150 households in total in the island including host community, IDPs, and returnees. Most of the IDPs and returnees came with no possessions. He said that Oxfam came here but they haven't done any distribution so far. They have received IOM survival kits last June but no one received NFI kits from Mercy Corps. The chief complained about the fact that so many agencies were visiting but not distributing anything. When asked about the priorities for the island, he said hygiene items are the most important, followed by seeds and tools, then fishing kits. The team estimated there to be around 50 shelters in Nyoat. No one is sleeping without a shelter and most of the people have survival kits in their houses and at least one of each NFI item.

- Leerpiny: the team conducted 4 household interviews and 1 focus group discussion with a group of 7 women. It was clear that host community, the IDPs and the returnees were in a similar situation in terms of NFI need. Their top priority needs were said to be blanket, cooking sets and agricultural tools and seeds according to the questionnaire, and solar lamp, mosquito net and fishing gear according to the focus group.

The team observed 14 shelters, mostly rakuba type, on the island with an estimated population of 49 individuals. The most common NFI items observed were mosquito net, cooking pots and water containers. The team observed a lack of sleeping mats in the shelters.

- Dhorbiel: the team interviewed the chief and conducted 3 household interviews with the IDPs and returnees. The respondents all said they were from Leer county. The total number of shelter in this island is 40, most of which are the rakuba type.

The head chief reported that the total number of individuals on the island is 109, although team did not observe that many people. Their main sources of survival are humanitarian aid and fishing. Furthermore, the persons interviewed also told the team that they did not receive the IOM survival kit, nor were they registered by Oxfam.

Their top priority needs are said to be water containers, cooking pots and mosquito nets, according to the household interviews.

- Nyani: the team interviewed the island chief and conducted 3 household interviews. The chief said that there are a total of 59 households on the island, including host community, IDPs and returnees. The team observed 49 shelters on the islands, the most common shelter type being the tukul with also a few rakubas.

The chief here reported lack of health facility and schools for their children as the major challenge for the people in the island. Most of the IDPs and returnees are reported to have come from Leer and Mayandiet and arrive with none of their possessions. Their top priority needs were cooking pots, water containers and agriculture tools and seeds. Although the community denied receiving the IOM survival kit, the team observed them in every shelter. The team also observed the households to be in possession of nearly all the basic NFIs.

- Dhuiman: the team conducted 2 household questionnaires and interviewed the newly appointed island chief who lacked information regarding IDP and returnee figures. He told the team that his role was to ensure any newcomers to the island was sheltered either in vacant shelters or with another family willing to accommodate them. The IDPs and the returnees in this location are said to be coming from Leer and Mayandiet. The chief said their top priority needs are food, clean water, plastic sheets and

fishing gear. Owing to the number of shelters on this island the team estimated a population of not more than 96 individuals

- Dhormayom: the team managed to reach Dhormayom but found no one in the area. Therefore the team decided to go to the next location.  
Payat: the team interviewed the chief of the Payat, individuals from households and conducted a focus group discussion. The team observed that Payat has the biggest population of households compared to the rest of the islands, 90 shelters, mostly rakuba type, and 409 individuals. The chief said that IDPs came from Leer, Mayandiet, Bentiu PoC and Juba PoC, and started arriving in August 2015. They fled their original homes without their possessions and they plan to return home once they believe it is safe enough. The team conducted a focus group discussion with some women on the island. Most of them were IDPs, who started arriving in May. The team has also observed that most of the locations visited had IOM survival kits. Their priority needs were fishing gear, plastic sheets and agricultural tools.
- Block 1 (Nyal): the team met some IDPs who were being hosted by their relatives from the host community and some who are living alone in temporary shelters. Two households out of the interviewed IDPs (both from Leer and who have intention to return) reported having a lack of NFIs and shelter materials. The team observed that the community had sufficient NFI items. Almost every household has blankets, mosquito nets, water containers and kitchen sets. IOM blue bags were also observed. However when interviewed, the households reported that they did not receive any survival kits and these bags had been provided by relatives/community. The households reported that they support themselves through sharing with community and humanitarian aid.
- Block 2 (Gap): Gap is the area behind the WFP rumbhalls called Block 2, Oxfam reported that they have registered households in these areas. The team observed very few temporary shelters (rakubas) constructed by IDPs. They reported that they are from Leer and intend to return there. The households interviewed reported that they are supporting themselves by sharing with community and doing livelihood activities such as fishing, brewing moonshine and selling it in the market. One of the IDP households reported that they come from Bentiu PoC and they came to Nyal because of the lack of security for her husband when he goes outside to collect grass, and health concerns due to the crowded living conditions. Regarding NFIs, the team observed that the interviewed households possessed sufficient NFIs such as blanket, mosquito net, sleeping mats and water containers. No one was seen to be living in the open with no shelter. Most people have at least a Rakuba type shelter.
- Block 3 (Goah): the majority of the interviewed households in Block 3 are not from Nyal, they arrived from different areas such as Mayandiet, Ayod, Guit and Leer where they fled due to the conflict and security situation. They feel safe in Nyal but intend to return to their original homes. Most of the interviewed households said that they are hosted by relatives in their tukuls, and only 3 households are staying in rakuba shelters. The interviewed households reported that they are supporting themselves by sharing with community and humanitarian aid. Regarding NFIs, the team observed that interviewed households have some NFIs such as kitchen set, mosquito net, water containers and blanket. No one was seen to be living in the open without a shelter.
- Block 4 (Katieth): the team observed that there are only few IDPs in the area where the majority of shelters are tukuls. Some of the host community reported that they are hosting IDPs in their shelters. The team interviewed one of the IDP households who had very limited items and it seemed like they haven't received any humanitarian assistance, rather received support from the community in terms of food, plastic sheet and NFIs. The households interviewed arrived from Leer and intend to return. The team conducted a focus group discussion with 11 women; 6 returnees, 4 IDPs and 1 host where the team discovered that the returnees arrived from Leer and Koch, and the IDPs arrived from Leer and Mayandiet. They were hiding in the bush during the last rainy season and then came to Nyal in January; all of them left their original homes in May. They came to Nyal for safety and because some of them have relatives here. Both of the groups were not registered by anyone (ROSS or agencies) and 7 of them received the Mercy Corp NFI kit. They said that they are able to collect materials and build their own shelters, some of them went to the local authority and were given land and have already constructed a shelter (tukul or rakuba). All said if the security improves they will return to their original homes. Their top priority needs are kitchen set, blankets, mosquito nets, and solar lamps. They also requested seeds and tools. From team observations in the same locations, most households IDPs, returnees or host have enough NFI materials and have a shelter accommodate them.



The mainland teams conducts a focus group discussion with the beneficiaries

- Block 5 (Drop): Most of the households observed have enough NFI materials and also have a shelter. Only 3 households need a plastic sheet as they are living in a rakuba shelter and the plastic sheet is torn and unusable. The other households interviewed, and from the team's own observation, demonstrated that they are coping through sharing food with community, and being hosted by their relatives in their compounds. Furthermore, the team observed that their NFIs are sufficient, such as kitchen set, mosquito net and water containers. The team observed that some temporary shelters have new plastic sheets. People are constructing temporary shelters and have intention to return to their original homes. The team observed an adequate amount of food in the interviewed households and they reported that food distribution had taken place in the middle of April.
- Block 6 (Majack): this block is one hour walk from the Nyal main market. The majority of the area are host community, where only few of them are hosting IDPs. IDPs arrived from Leer and Rubkhona. Some temporary shelters were observed and the conditions of the plastic sheets were adequate, although old. Their NFI possessions were sufficient but a noticeable lack of sleeping mats and blankets. Their top NFIs priority needs were reported to be water containers, plastic sheets and mosquito nets.
- Block 12 (Nyandong): most of people in Nyandong were host community. The shelters were all tukuls and team didn't observe any rakuba shelters. The IDPs are being hosted by their relatives in their compound, sharing their food and NFIs. The top NFIs priority need were reported to be kitchen sets.
- Block 11 (Dong): very few IDPs were observed in this area and are being hosted by their relatives; they arrived from Mayandiet and Leer. Their main coping mechanism is humanitarian aid; they have received WFP food in the middle of April. The team conducted a focus group discussion for 11 women, all of them IDPs from Leer, Bentiu PoC and Mayandiet. These IDPs arrived in May last year and they fled due to insecurity and to receive services in Nyal, except one IDP from Bentiu who came because she didn't like staying in the PoC. They said they hadn't planned to come to Nyal but the attack was sudden and therefore they fled without their possessions. They are all being hosted by the community and none of them were registered by ROSS. They said that they are aware of the IDPs representative but they were not registered by them. They were not registered by any humanitarian agency and didn't receive assistance from anyone. However, if they were given land from the government they would be able to build their shelters. Food is the priority need; in terms of NFI the priority need are kitchen sets and plastic sheets. They also said they hadn't received any Mercy Corps NFI kits but that some had received the IOM survival kit.



The general shelter situation on the mainland. Materials are available and are being collected to use for construction.

- In general, based on the locations visited, the situation in the mainland and the islands does not indicate an emergency need in terms of shelter and NFI. No one is sleeping without no shelter (the worst shelter that the team saw is a Rakuba type with a plastic sheet for the roof) and the existing shelters are not congested. It seemed to the team that there is no need of plastic sheets since grass is available to build roofs. In terms of NFI, the islands are flooded with survival kits and also Mercy corps kits; very few households lack one or two of the main NFI items such as sleeping mats and they make them locally with grass and bamboos, but the rest have all the items. The islands have less numbers of people that was reported to the team.

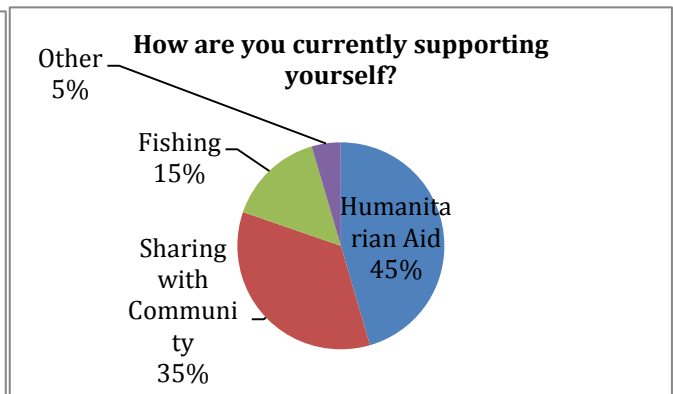
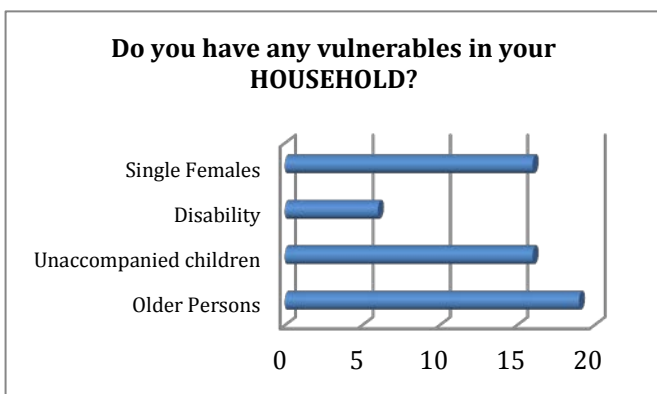
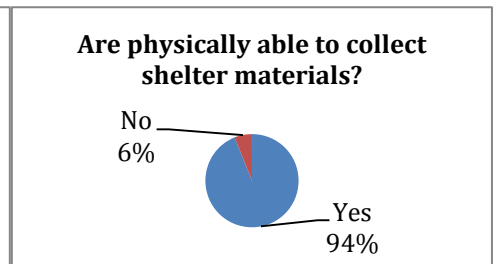
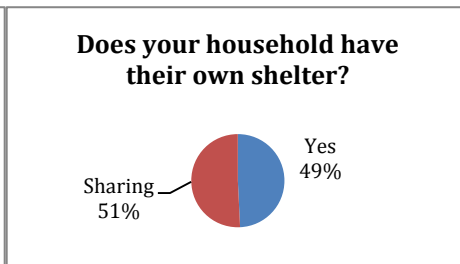
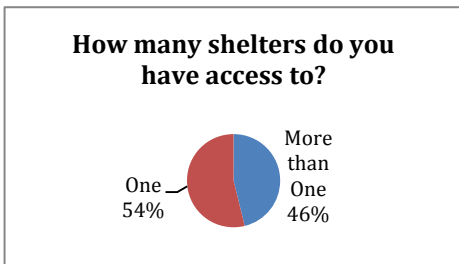
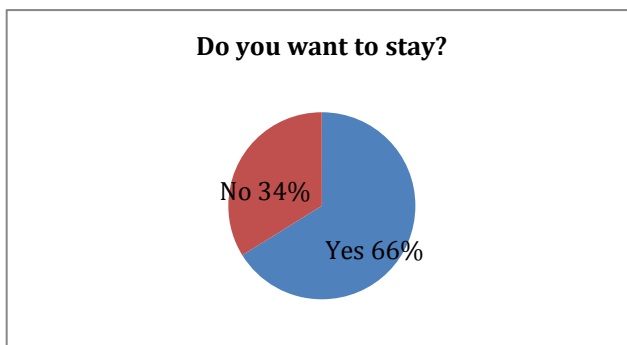
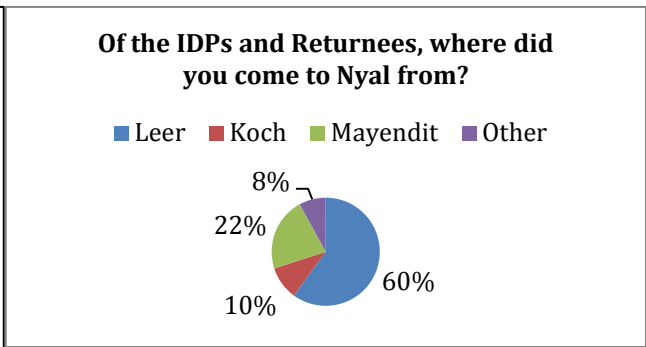
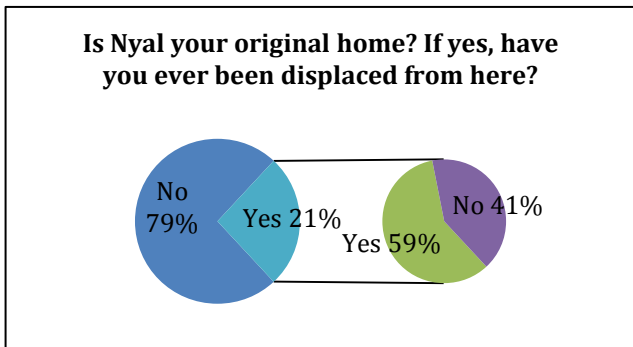


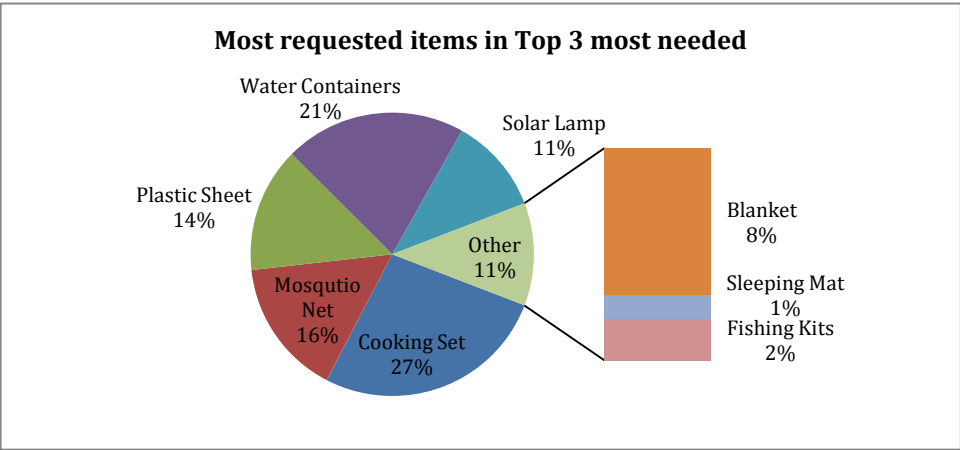
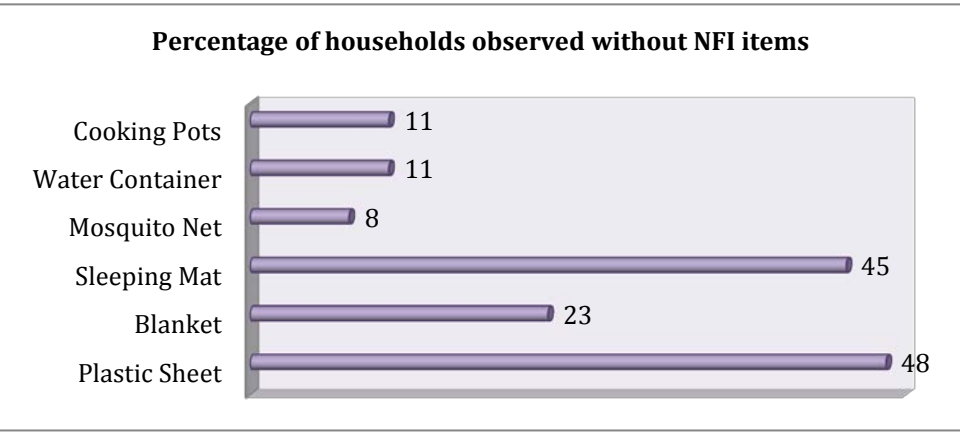
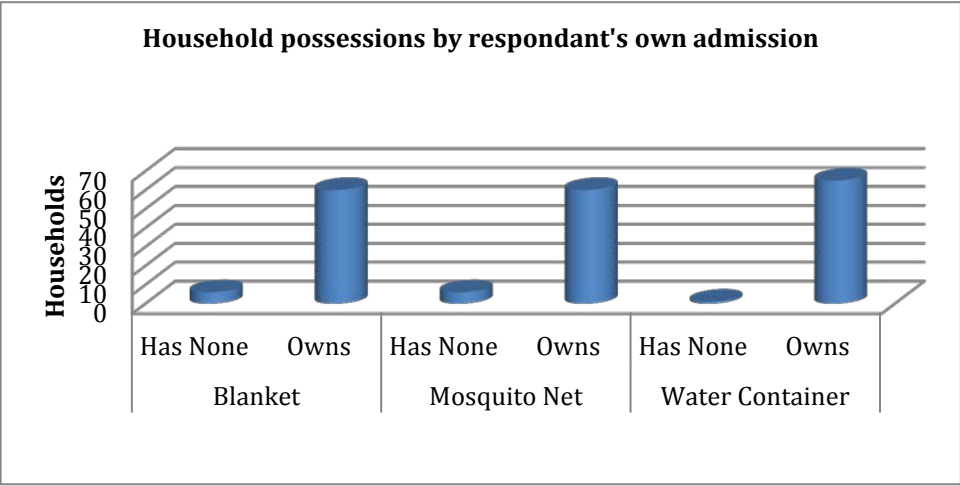
Right: New plastic sheets being used for latrines. Left: Mosquito net used for a chicken coop. Both pictures demonstrate an excess of S/NFI items

- Most of the IDPs are from Leer, Koch, and Mayandiet. While most of the returnees are coming from Bentiu PoC, Bor PoC, and Juba PoC. People are either coming to get better services, for safety, or coming back home in the case of returnees.



- The main observation was that people (both IDPs and returnees) are actually very well organized especially when it comes to shelter. Grass is available and easy to collect and it's more or less within 2 hours walking distance.
- Below are the household questionnaire findings represented by graphs. The total sample number was 66.





- The team interviewed Gabriel Gatjang, the Mercy Corp acting program manager. He said that they have distributed NFI kits to 3017 households between October and November 2015. 1900 kits were distributed in the mainland and 1117 kits were distributed in the islands. The items distributed were; ½ kitchen set, 1 blanket, 1 plastic sheet, 2 mosquito nets, 2 buckets, 1 sleeping mat, 1 nylon rope, 1 IOM blue bag. He said that people here (mainly IDPs) are on the move, with a large portion of them coming here for the food distribution; there are a lot less people now than last year. They were escorted by SPLA soldiers from Bentiu to Leer then took canoes from Leer to Nyal. One important note that he made, people were selling NFIs in the market and humanitarian agencies in Nyal had a meeting with ROSS about that, to mobilize in the community to stop selling them; the reason being that other agencies will not do any distributions to the community in the future if they saw that happening.

- The team interviewed Noga Malik, acting program manager, and Kiden Loice, the PHP team leader, from Oxfam. They said that people are on the move with some people arriving and some returning back to their homes. Oxfam did a distribution of WASH NFIs as part of their emergency program between October and December 2015. The distribution was in 19 islands and they gave buckets, basins, soap, aqua tabs, and solar lamps. Oxfam requested kitchen sets and mosquito nets from the cluster to distribute it to 1200 households in the mainland. The targeted areas are Yop, Mabil, Taim, Nyal. They have already given out tokens to the targeted number and they are expecting the cluster to give the items to them. However, the team did investigate these areas and found out that all of them are host community with very few IDPs and they have never left their areas before. When it comes to this context people usually leave when they either have a critical need or if there is insecurity around them. The fact that they haven't left the area mostly likely means that they are safe and have sufficient resources. Oxfam said that those people are neglected and haven't received aid in a long time.
- The team thinks based on the area sampling that we did that there is no emergency and the situation doesn't require any intervention. If there is something that has to be done it has to be a case by case process and through one of the protection/cluster partners who has static presence in Nyal.
- The team did a market survey in main Nyal market. It is a big market and it seems that they are reopening and restocking items. Here are a few findings:
  - o All of the NFI items are being sold in the market except blankets. Although the quantity is not big, retailers have access to bigger markets in Twic and in Juba by boat.
  - o Mosquito nets are being sold at a price of 50 or 60 SSP.
  - o Kitchen sets; cooking pots are 160 SSP, cups are 15 SSP and plates are 25 SSP. The retailer said that these items are coming from humanitarian agencies.
  - o Plastic sheets (USAID branded) are being sold at 260 SSP. They don't have many of them.
  - o Soap, 1 bar is being sold for 85 SSP. Some of it is coming from Ganiyl which many of the retailers said has a bigger market since it's closer to Panyijiar headquarters.
  - o Wooden poles; long ones are 160 SSP, medium are 85 SSP, small are 65 SSP.
  - o Fishing nets are 50 SSP.
  - o The market also has a lot of food items like rice, sugar, salt, biscuits etc. One of the retailers told the team that he is bringing his items from Juba by boat and it takes 3 days to arrive.

**Assessment/Verification Methodology**

- Which assessment/verification methods did you use and why (eg household interview, focus group discussion, shelter observation inside and out, market survey)
- If verifying, are you working from an existing list, or are you creating a list from scratch?
- How many interviews/FGDs/observations did you conduct? What questions did you ask and why?
- Did you use sampling techniques? If so, please describe.
- Is there any information you feel less confident about? If so why?

- The team collected the information through household interviews, focus group discussions, shelter observation, and key informant interviews.
- The team visited 8 locations out of 12 in the mainland, and 12 islands (6 north and 6 south).
- The team did 66 household interviews in 20 different locations in both Nyal mainland and the islands.
- The team did 8 focus group discussions and 7 key informant interviews in both the mainland and the islands.
- The sampling techniques were based on the on information that we got from partners on the ground and also the distances between one location and another.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

*If emergency shelter and/or NFI distribution is recommended: N/A*

<b>Define targeting criteria</b>	N/A
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<i>-need/vulnerability (if vulnerability, define vulnerability categories)</i>		
<b>Specify items to be distributed</b> <i>-Number and type per household - NFI/ES, full kits, loose items</i> <i>-Specify if quantity of items distributed will vary by household size</i>		N/A
<b>Key considerations for distribution</b> <i>-Eg access, logistics, security and protection concerns, push/pull, stakeholders/partners to work with</i>		N/A
<i>If emergency shelter and/or NFI distribution is <b>not</b> recommended:</i>		
<b>Summarise reasons and propose next steps, if any</b> <i>-eg referral to other clusters</i>		No action needed to be taken at the moment but we should keep monitoring the situation and the people's movement. As reported before people are still arriving and also leaving so we need to keep an eye on the situation through our partners on the ground such as Mercy Corps and Oxfam. If there will be any distribution or intervention by any of the partners it has to be case by case based and through protection partners.
<b>Immediate next steps</b>	<b>Timeline</b>	<b>Who is responsible</b>