Initial Rapid Need Assessment (IRNA) Report for Maper Rumbek North
Date: 4/3/2019

Background

In April 2018, a joint Humanitarian team conducted an Initial Rapid Needs Assessment in Rumbek North following the report of displacement of Pakam community who were residing in Mayom County, which is part of Rup community of Rumbek centre. Following this incident, a portion of Pakam community left for Yirol East where they took refuge as IPDs in Pagarau and Nyang. The pakam community stayed in Yirol East for almost one year before things went out of hand between them and their host brothers from Yirol East.

In January, the IDPs clashed with the host community of Yirol East as they were preparing to return to Rumbek north which resulted to the loss of lives and massive displacement from their IPDs sites to take shelter in one of the schools in Yirol West before the two governments of Eastern Lakes and Western Lakes facilitated their transportation to Rumbek North.

Introduction

On the 29th January 2019, the pakam community decided unanimously to return to their previous locations. Before they set foot out from Yirol East, the host community
clashed with them in Yirol East which leads to loss of lives and others injured. This prompt the pakam IDPs to evacuate the area on rampage as some of them were moving with cattle. In the meanwhile, the government of Eastern lakes helped to shelter them in Comboni Primary school in Yirol West before they two sisterly state’s governors joined hands to transport them to Maper (Eyat). As such an emergency meeting was held on 20th February 2019 with RRC and partners to conduct an initial rapid need assessment in the site, on 26th -28th February 2019 an inter-cluster team conducted another Initial Rapid Needs Assessment in Maper, Rumbek North County. The IDPs who returned from Yirol/Eastern Lakes are currently sheltered in Maper (Ayat construction compound) A total of 26902 individuals are in a dire need of food, water, shelter and education and basic human needs as they wait for government’s directives to settle in their respective places and begin a new life.

Methodology

The team was divided into clusters and each cluster conducted an assessment in relevance to its area of concern. The tools used were extracted from IRNA questionnaire which was revised in 2016. All the clusters used key informant interview, focus group discussion with women, men, children and returnee’s representatives both women and men. Another key method used is observation and transact walk in the returnees surrounding

Key findings

The general security situation in Maper is calm though fragile due to fear of cattle raiders from unity state and Tonj East which attacked twice in February 2019. The returnees are staying in a congested place because all the returnees have gathered at Eyat including those who were residing in Rumbek Centre. In the process of retaliation 2 children got lost between Yirol town and Nyang. They were reported to be staying with good wishers who promised the guidance to surrender them if they turn up in Yirol. They returnees expressed readiness to be reintegrated since they wanted to cultivate in the upcoming raining season. During the focus group discussion held with women and men, they stated that returnees are in dire need of three things ranking from the first being the most important item to the last.i.e. Food, NFI and health services

Cluster findings

FSL

The FSL cluster held focus group discussion with some women and men to get livelihood sources and the coping mechanism in place for the returnees after and before the incidence

The following are the findings;

- The returnees expressed that they were given one time off assistance by WFP in Yirol town when they arrived and settled in the school. This facilitated them for some days
• There was a donation of 500 bags of rice from RRC CO and the state government which was not enough for everybody but was shared with consideration given to those who are vulnerable: elderly, children, pregnant and lactating women.

• Majority resorted to collection of wild fruits for food, e.g., the tamarind fruit has helped a lot because if you soak it in water and filter it will ease once of hunger for a while though there is a challenge of diarrhoea when you eat it during the day.

• During their arrival in Maper, they were given some small food by well-wishers and host community which was not enough because the harvest was bad last year.

• The animals which have been the source of living for pakam has been raided during fighting.

• The market does not have commodities and the few that exist are not affordable.

• There are no seeds and tools for the upcoming planting season.

Challenges

• High expectation from the community.

• The figure reported to have come to Maper double what was in Yirol East, this brought a long debate between the local chiefs and the assessment team.

• Congestion in the returnees’ sites make it hard to differentiate between them and the host.

• Returnees who were residing in Rumbek Centre are also taken but not reflected in Yirol East’s figure. This brought the number to 55,225 individuals according to local authorities and chiefs, a number which is not verified.

Recommendations

• FSL recommended one time off food assistance to 26,902 individuals.

• There is a need to provide seeds and tools since they did not carry any thing.

• Engagement of government to reintegrate the returnees as soon as possible to include their number in the seasonal scale which will start in April 2019, this will help for five months.

Education cluster

Education cluster team used the following methods/tools to collect the information: Interviews, Observations, key information and focus groups discussions. Below are the findings of the Assessment.

• After conducting head count, total of 2440 children, 6-11 years are residing with their parents in Ayat construction compound in Maper, Aloor County, Rumbek North. Girls are the majority making the total of 1318 while boys are 1122, out of this population, less than 20 children said that they attended school at Deng Nhial.
Primary school in Rumbek Centre; that means majority of the children never attended school.

- During the IRNA, the Education Cluster conducted head count in the 4 schools of Rupkoor, Pakam Girls, Maper Boys & Amok; there was very low attendance during the period under review.

The table below gives details of boys and girls in both IDPs and Host community

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Boys</th>
<th>Girls</th>
<th>Boys</th>
<th>Girls</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>6-11</td>
<td>1122</td>
<td>1318</td>
<td>414</td>
<td>213</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- It was discovered during inter personal communication with children that most children are not attending schools in both IDPs and host community because their fathers refuse to allow them to go to schools even when their mothers advocate that the children should be in schools. after talking to a few parents, men prefer to send their children to cattle camps while women want their children to be in schools, but due to power imbalance, women tend to relent to their husbands, thus, many children remain at homes and in cattle camps.

- There are no schools’ benches in the classrooms in all the 7 host community schools that where visited. A few learners just sit on the floor to wait for the teachers who might or might not come to teach them. Given the topography of the land, the few permeant schools, that’s Maper Boys, Pakam Girls have cracks on the walls and floor, while all the concert pit latrines have all collapsed.

- It was also discovered that only one or two teachers are found in schools. during the discussion with a few teachers who were found in schools, they reported that most teachers are residing in Rumbek town leaving only a few volunteers teachers, basically P8 leavers to teacher the lower classes.

**Recommendations**

Based on the findings, the cluster team suggest the following recommendations;

- State government in collaboration with County Education Director and the partners on the ground should make massive scale up campaign so that children are enrolled and retained in schools.
- State Government should make sure that all the teachers from Rumbek North who are earning their incentives in Rumbek town must go back to Rumbek North and resume teaching.
- IDPs children should be integrated into host communities and teachers in those schools shouldn’t ask these children to pay “community contribution” until they’re settle with their parents.
- There is a need to have TLS provided in all the schools of the host communities that will be accommodating the returnees’ children.
- Provision of teaching and learning materials to all the schools where the returnees’ children will be learning.
- Since education is an important weapon that can lead to stability and development, introducing ALP and Basic adult literacy programme is a necessity in this regard.
- Training of teachers on psychosocial support and teaching children under emergency or education programming.
- Advocacy and community mobilization campaign which can be supplemented with back to learning campaigns.

**Conclusion**

Joint effort is needed from education partners and government counterparts to make sure that this substantial number of children that are not in school in Rumbek North are enrolled to schools through advocacy, social mobilization. Teachers who are supposed to be in Rumbek North and are in the government payroll must return to their respective schools and resume teaching.

**NFIs cluster**

**Identified needs**

The returnees are lacking NFIs. At the transit Sites, the returnees are sharing NFIs with host community as the below pictures indicated. The pictures are showing outdated item because it is the only Host Community shared with them.

The following item are what prepared most by the returnees:
• Plastic sheets
• Cooking sets
• Blankets
• Mats
• Mosquito nets

Recommendations

Priorities for Immediate response

• Provision of ES/NFIs such as blankets, mosquito nets, soap, kitchen sets, sleeping mats and water containers

• Reconstruction of torcher tukuls by providing poles, grass, nails and plastic sheets

NFIs will support the 265 HHs vulnerable group if possible from National S-NFIs cluster could get their Loose NFIs assistant in transit to avoid moving distance to distribution places after integration

WASH

The assessment team also observed the following wash concerns;

• There are no hand washing facilities in the site
• There is only one borehole which takes 3-4 women 30 minutes to pump the water out because the pipes are either broken or rusted. No clean water sources
• Lack of pit latrines, hence open defecation is heavily practiced around and outside the compound leading to smelly environment
• Poor hygiene risk practices are common among the assessed population and this would need creating awareness and training on hygiene and sanitation.
• No containers for fetching water.i.e. jerry cans

Risk anticipated

• People are at high risk of getting infection should it rain or before the rain
• There is a likelihood of hand pump breakage and returnees will face serious thirsty

Recommendation

Priorities for immediate response

• Rehabilitation of existing water points as some are in poor condition
• Help communities rebuild household toilets
• General hygiene and sanitation needs through hygiene and sanitation training
• Provision of Aqua tabs and PUR for water purification
• Provision of WASH kits and dignity kits to girls and women

• WASH partners especially CCOSS to respond by deploying hygiene promoters to sensitize the community in hygiene and sanitation. Use of cat method to keep the environment clean and minimize risk expected from open defaecations, important of washing hands before eating.
• WASH partners, water for Lakes and directorate of water to repair the borehole

Protection Cluster

Findings
➢ Children are unsafe in Eyat since the place was a company temporary compound where broken trucks are left which are used by children as recreational materials which is risky
➢ In the focus group discussion held with girls of 12-18 years old, it was revealed by the girls that most of the girls are married off when they experienced their first menstrual cycle even if under age.
➢ Two cases of missing children during fleeing from Nyang to Yirol town were reported to protection actors, the county authorities are also informed about it
➢ No GBV cases reported apart from early and forced marriages

Recommendations
• The State Ministry of Gender and Social Development, UNICEF, WAV and DRDA to follow up and identify the registered the two missing cases of children.
• Protection partners to advocate for funds to have protection projects in Rumbek north.
• GBV partners to conduct massive awareness raising on early/forced marriage in areas of return mainly Amok, Aloor, Malueth, Maper, Wurieng and Meen.
• Child protection partners to established child help desks and PSS in schools of Pakam girls, Maper boys, Meen, Aloor, and Amok primary schools to address cases of distress children among returnee children.
• State Ministry of Gender and Social Development Social Workers for Rumbek North to conduct awareness raising targeting community leaders, community members, and cattle camps adolescent boys on the risk/dangers of guns. Notably, most of the returnees’ children transported from Yirol had never joined schools.
• There is a need of a partner in Rumbek North

Health Cluster

Key findings
• 392 malaria cases reported
• 68 diarrhoeal cases reported  
• 261 acute respiratory infections cases  
• 2 injuries and 3 pregnant related conditions  
• No reported cases of outbreaks or rumors however cases of Malaria, diarrhea and respiratory tract infections are increasing.  
• A total of 10 deliveries conducted by skilled birth attendant  
• There are staff working day and night in the clinic, auxiliary nurses, medical assistants, midwives, vaccinators, drug dispensers, nutrition assistants  
• The County has some available stock of essential drugs supplied by government as per the catchment population of Rumbek North and which does not take consideration of population influxes especially increment. The available essential drugs can last between 3-4 weeks.

a) **Main health challenges**

• Currently only one health facility exists and is overwhelmed by the huge number of people it serves  
• Drug supply to the health facility is insufficient considering this increment in population  
• Preventive measures such as routine access to safe and clean water and availability of mosquito nets are lacking in the communities hence making cases of diarrhoeal diseases and Malaria to rise.  
• Human resources for health level is low in Maper PHCC owing to the budget constraint in the current project hence making them always overwhelmed.  
• The county has a huge shortage of cold chain equipment right from CHD down to the facilities. Maper PHCC for example has all the fridges broken down. This makes storage of vaccines challenging.  
• Poor road network hampers easy access to health facilities and makes referral of emergency cases extremely difficult.  
• Insecurity in this area makes access and delivery of health services very difficult. Aloor PHCU for example is currently closed temporarily due to insecurity concerns.  
• Lack of telecommunication network in this area makes linkages and coordination with peripheral health facilities impossible. This affects timely reporting of emergency cases hence hindering our referral system.

**Recommendations**

1. CHD/CUAMM should intensify disease surveillance through weekly EWARS/IDSR reports  
2. Mass mosquito net distribution should be undertaken by the NFI cluster in partnership with the office of RRC to help in prevention of malaria.
3. UNICEF/SMOH should support the county to increase the cold chain capacity by installation of new fridges and repair/replacement of damaged ones.

4. UNICEF/WHO/SMOH/UNFPA and any partner should support the county with assortment of essential drugs, clean delivery kits for pregnant women, dressing kits and rapid diagnostic test kits to enable effective curative treatment of patients here.

5. UNICEF should liaise with WASH implementing partners to repair boreholes/hand pumps that are broken down to help provide clean and safe water to the community.

The State government should liaise with national government to have Rumbek North road repaired, security restored and telecommunication network available.

Assessment team

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/ N</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Organisaion</th>
<th>Cluster</th>
<th>e-mail address/ Tel:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Abraham Daljang Maker</td>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td><a href="mailto:admaker@unicef.org">admaker@unicef.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Abraham Maker Gol</td>
<td>Save the Children</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Gol.Abraham@savethechildren.org">Gol.Abraham@savethechildren.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Paul Manyang Matet</td>
<td>WFP</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td><a href="mailto:paul.manyan@wfp.org">paul.manyan@wfp.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Samuel Makol Marial</td>
<td>WFP</td>
<td>FSL</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Samuel.makol@wfp.org">Samuel.makol@wfp.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Peter Jul Matueny</td>
<td>FAO</td>
<td>FSL</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Peter.matueny@fao.org">Peter.matueny@fao.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Simon Oriyema</td>
<td>CUAMM</td>
<td>Health</td>
<td><a href="mailto:s.oryema@cuamm.org">s.oryema@cuamm.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>James Makuer</td>
<td>WHO</td>
<td>Health</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Jamesmakuer2017@gmail.com">Jamesmakuer2017@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Peter Jalap</td>
<td>WAV</td>
<td>Protection</td>
<td><a href="mailto:peter@womenaidvision.org">peter@womenaidvision.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Peter Makuei</td>
<td>RRC</td>
<td>Coordination</td>
<td>0926883449</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Mure Moses</td>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>Protection</td>
<td><a href="mailto:mmwaigo@unicef.org">mmwaigo@unicef.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Daniel Kon</td>
<td>Plan</td>
<td>NFI</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Daniel.kon@plan-international.org">Daniel.kon@plan-international.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Daniel Deng</td>
<td>DRDA</td>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>0924640758</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>William Marial</td>
<td>MOSD</td>
<td>Protection</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Kom Magon</td>
<td>IRC</td>
<td>Health</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Garang Peter Maker</td>
<td>CCOSS</td>
<td>WASH / NFI</td>
<td><a href="mailto:info@ccoss7.org">info@ccoss7.org</a>, 0925589632</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>