

Situational overview



Bor – Jonglie IDPs community in Tombek Payam – Terekeka County

Background and Executive Summary

2020 rainfall in South Sudan is considered to be above average and this is being experienced in the second quarter resulting in widespread flooding across the region that is causing both inter-state and localized displacements, destruction of crops and loss of animals and property. South Sudan has been largely affected with low lands along the banks of the Nile

Northern Terekeka {Tombek} is one of the Payam where by three communities of Bor Kolonyang Payam IDPs affected by flooding came, and they were received by Mundari community and give them the land to resettle nearby the river Nile, Tombek Payam in Terekeka County situated in Central Equatorial State. The village was chosen by IDPs due to accessibility through motor boat. According to assessment carried out estimate report, The IDPs stay in Tombek {809 HHs 5251 people). Muni {546 HH 3934 people} The population displaced by flood are Dinka Bor tribe. The population depend on agriculture as source of their livelihoods and fishing

On 11th to 21st September 2020, humanitarian partners comprised of **Plan International, SAADO, AFOD, IHO, ACSO, RED CROSS, NPA, ONOAIID and RRC**, this report detailed the background, Assessment method and Findings as well as the recommendations from the assessment that was carried out in Tombek and Muni Payam.

Tombek populations are mainly IDPs while population in Muni are host community affected by floods. The floods had affected Bor Town of Jonglei state severely and left affected families especially amongst them women and children with no other option but move to Tombek Payam. The displaced population are urgently in need of basic humanitarian assistance (mainly ES/NFI, Food Aid, WASH, Nutrition and health Services)

Muni Payam is equally affected by flood, the population have moved from the island to low land where they have lost farmlands in both locations making vulnerable and disruption of livelihood.

Drivers and underlying factors

- Heavy rainfall in 2020 started early which caused flood in Terekeka and Jonglie.
- Most Rivers, lakes and Ponds (Toch) sounding Terekeka and its neighboring States have received excess and high water level leading to floods in all low land areas, since Terekeka in CES, Jonglie and Lake States are flat and prone to floods.

Scope of the crisis and humanitarian profile

- Displaced populations are mainly from Bor with no shelter and food
- Most farm lands have been submerged hence affecting the community livelihood
- Most areas are flooded exposing both IDPs and host community have reported being exposed to snakes' bites.
- Health risk have been noted infections malaria and water borne diseases may increase.
- Risk of increase in protection issues mainly (Child Protection and GBV) given that IDPs and Host community are converged in one location

How many people are affected disaggregated by sex and age?

	(Former Payams)	Affected No. of HH	Affected Population
1	Muni	767	3934
2	Tombek IDPs	809	5251
Total		1576	9185

Table 1: Payams with affected populations

OBJECTIVES:

- To find out whether the report given by RRC and authorities on ground about the present of Jonglei IDPs in northern Terekeka { Tombek }
- To Identify Humanitarian situation in Tombek and muni, then recommend mitigation measure to minimize the worsening situation to normal

Methodology

- Focus Group Discussion
- key informants' interview and
- Observation.

Coping mechanisms of the population? Describe patterns for men, women, boys and girls.

- Reduction of food intake, depending on host community who are vulnerable and eating of wild fruits and food.
- Migration from Bor to Tembek
- Children have been evacuated to cattle camps in Muni
- children depend on Milk brought in from cattle camps mainly in Muni Payam.

Status of the IDPs/ affected population in Tombek and Muni

Tombek are mainly IDPs from Jonglie while Muni community were affected displaced within their own areas. However, most of them have lost their cereal crop and ground nuts and Bor IDPs have lost everything. This exposes them, especially the vulnerable children, elderly, lactating and pregnant women to malnutrition. Exposure to wild weather, rains and mosquitoes, snakes, crocodiles etc. are a real risk of malaria, upper respiratory tract infections, snake venoms and physical injury or death from crocodile attacks.

Lack of clean drinking water and poor sanitation exposes the same population to water borne diseases among them diarrhoea, bilharzia, skin infections etc. The reemergence of guinea worm cannot be ruled out.

Basic services in both Muni and Tombek may worsened due to floods and increase in population number since access to Terekeka town has been cut off., there is a functional PHCC in Tombek and PHCU in Muni but no functional markets, schools, and clean water sources.

General, floods have negatively affected both IDPs and Muni community and disrupting their livelihood. And drastically affecting households and vulnerable households into further poverty

Key response priorities

S/N	Top Priority action for response	Cluster
1Fi	Shelter materials and NFI Kits to all IDPs from Bor and NFI loose items mainly Mosquito nets and Plastic sheeting to Muni affected community after NFI specific assessment.	NFIs/ Shelter
2	Food assistance, Fishing Kits, Livestock treatment, dry season seeds to Both IDPs and affected population	FSL
3	Supply of essential drugs for malaria and WASH related infections at all PHCUs and PHCCs	Health and Nutrition
4	Ensure essential services are available to all at minimum ensuring PSNs, elders, children and PLHIV are reached and CCCM support in Tombek	Protection
5	COVID 19 awareness campaign	

Physical access of Humanitarian.

Both Muni and Tombek are accessible either by road, river or both. But if rain persist it might be difficult to access Tombek due to swamps in the area. That may challenge delivery of humanitarian items and services.

KEY FINDINGS

WASH

- There is only one bore hole which is none functional and far from the IDPs settlement and other source of water are ponds and River Nile water which are preferred by both IDPs and Host community.
- The displaced people fetches water from the Nile which is completely unclean and can expose the masses to diseases
- Not Latrines in the area, both IDPs and Host population practice open defecation, this may worsen if community continue this practice

SHELTER / NFIs

- IDPs from Bor have no shelter and households' items with them. Meanwhile Muni affected population have their household items with them since floods only affected their farms.
- Most Tombe IDPs sleeping in an open air exposing them to harsh weather conditions.
- There is need for provision Full Shelter and NFI kits to Tombek IDPs and loose items mainly blanket and mosquito nets to protect them, especially the children, elders, and pregnant and lactating mothers including those with chronic infections from further infections of malaria and other water borne diseases.

Protection

General Protection

- With continues rainfall in the areas and in Jonglie state, livelihood have been disrupted for both communities
- Displacement population are being hosted by host community leading to overcrowded living in a shared houses risking infection comprising COVID – 19 measures.
- There are movement of cattle seen as they search for higher ground hence settle near or far from the community leading to unpredictable movement with their livestock that may destroy remaining crops since it is not yet seasonal movement.

Gender Based violence

- Women and girls are exposed to GBV risk since IDPs and Host community are in one place with no income at all in order to cope with the hunger or vulnerable situation the may opt to use available means to fend for their families
- the IDPs are mainly women, elderly and Children, women are left on their own during this time and facing challenges in searching for food and firewood to meet their food security and livelihood.
- Without shelter in Tombek for IDPs women and girls are extremely vulnerable to risks of GBV.
- Women and girls have reported lacking dignity kits
- Most of the IDPs are women and Children, they are made to head the family with no security and livelihood support.
- Sleeping in the open air have left women and girls extremely vulnerable to risks of GBV.
- With the current situation flooding but girls are at high risk early or forced marriage as most families have lost their livelihood and income.

Child protection

- Since schools were close most children have either move to town or cattle camp, if they continue to stay at the cattle camp they may be taught how to practice cattle raiding and communal fights.
- Girls are engaged in searching for firewood and wild food exposing them at high risk of GBV

Health and Nutrition

- Health and Nutrition services are available in both Muni and Tombek and these are PHCU and PHCC respectively.
- Health partners expected rise in malaria, increase in water level around both location and poor WASH services water borne disease and other infections that may be cause during and after floods. Health Partners and Hygiene promoters need to keep monitoring the situation.
- Nutrition partners together with the FSL team should continue to monitor the emerging food trends and possible increasing levels of malnutrition among the vulnerable groups especially children and pregnant and lactating mothers and respond accordingly

Nutrition

- With un-stable food security situation in the areas visited and poor health situations, there is most likely to be an increased malnutrition in the area coupled with limited food diversification
- Nutritional screening was carried out in two phases using MUAC to determine the nutritional status of Children and PLWs and trend of malnutrition affecting the Host community and the IDPs

Phase 1 IDPs

25 children screened M=14 and F=11

SAM=1 MAM=1

11 PLWs screened P=5 and L=6

MUAC <23.0cm=2

Phase 2 Host Community

36 children screened M=15 and F=21

SAM=1 and MAM=4

16 PLWs screened P=9 and L=7

MUAC <23.0cm=3

The general GAM rate stands at 11.5% from 61 children assessed using MUAC. With SAM at 3.3% and MAM at 8.2%.

Food Security and Livelihood.

- Muni and Tombek farms were destroyed by the floods, main crops grown are groundnut, sorghum and millet and most households lost their crops.
- No harvest in both locations
- Most household opting to taking one meal and IDPs it even worst as most are relying on wild foods and host community.
- Both communities used to depend on or engaged in the sale of livestock to raise HH income
- Both communities used to practice fishing but they lack fishing gears and even though they reported plenty of fish in swampy areas.
- The IDPs community left all their livestock behind and others said their livestock were swept by floods.
- There is a small Market Muni and Tombek which does not have cereals or other basic food commodities. The main market is Guolyar market in Eastern Lakes state.
- During rainy season access to market is made difficult due to bad road.

Vulnerability Group Observed:

- Pregnant and lactating mothers
- Number of Children very high among the displaced families
- Elderly and disabled persons

- Single, especially women headed households

RECOMMENDATION.

Immediate recommendation

- Jonglei IDPs in Tombek need urgent emergency general food distribution {GFD} as short-term assistance for the period of 6 Months to response to the shock.
- FSL partners to target more HHs for resilience activities.
- Provision and distribution of ES/and Full NFI kits to Tombek IDPs.
- Support of Health and Nutrition services in the area to address the health and Nutrition related gaps
- Consideration of host population as they are sharing little resources they have with IDPs, which will result into huger next year
- Support needed for Nutrition partners on ground to strengthen screening in the IDPs and catchment area to trace malnourished cases and refer for management in the Nutrition center in Tombek.
- Provision of Mosquitoes nets and blankets to affected population in muni.
- Provision of Aqua tabs, water purifier, and hygiene and Sanitation services.
- Support to both host and IDPs community with Protection services.
- Distribution of Dignity kits to girls and women of child bearing age.
- Establish GFS and CFS in Tombek

Mid-termed Recommendation.

- Humanitarian funding agency to fund health partners on ground to strengthen their services in terms of work force (staffs) and Mobility eg motor bike/car to maximize coverage for effective and appropriate nutrition intervention.
- Strengthening MYCN services across the communities as a preventive package.
- Health partner to extend health services to those health facilities not active currently due to lack of support from HPF-3 (Wudu PHCU)

List of Participants

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