

RNA Report: Mundri West and East Counties, Western Equatoria State, South Sudan. [19 -23 June 2015]

Situation Overview

An Rapid Needs Assessment (IRNA) was done in Mundri West County (in 2 out of its 4 Payams: Mundri West Payam and Bangolo Payam) and in Mundri East County (in all 6 payams: Lui Payam, Lozo Payam, Kediba Payam, Lakamadi Payam, Minga Payam and Wito Payam). Both counties are located in Western Equatoria State of the Republic of South Sudan.

This RNA was led by **ALDI International** (Association Locale pour le Développement Intégral, an INGO registered in South Sudan), from 19 to 23 June 2015, to assess the humanitarian situation of the population, following the conflict that took place on May 21, 2015, that reportedly caused displacements of civilian populations to Mundri East, Maridi, Yambio and other neighbouring counties and states.

We noted that IDPs are generally integrated with host populations, thereby putting additional strains on already vulnerable host communities.

Through Focus Group Discussions, the IDPs we met revealed that the most urgent needs are food, NFIs, seeds and tools, drugs and shelters. Houses and shops were looted according to the population. During the period of assessment in Mundri payam in the town, on 20 June, we noticed increased tensions in the population, due to continued social disturbances.

There are reported cases of armed robbery along the Juba – Mundri road.

Most of IDPs we met in Lui Payam in Mundri East, fled from the Mundri West crisis and declared not to be ready to return back to their communities of origin, fearing that the situation could worsen in coming days, especially when they hear about further troubles in neighboring Maridi county.

Drivers of crisis and underlying factors

The main driver of the crisis is ethnical conflicts. The population fears that the situation could worsen and further expose them to increased vulnerability.

Food was looted from the households (HH) as they fled for their safety. It is reported that all HH materials were looted.

In addition, lack of access to health services will shortly be a major problem, due to the start of the rainy season.

Scope of crisis and humanitarian profile

Many Payams of both counties are affected by the crisis in Mundri West. For e.g. IDPs are reported to be scattered in all Payams of Mundri East. Should the trend continue, and response delayed, other nearby payams will equally be severely affected.

According to the RRC Coordinator of Mundri East, 5,142 individuals (or 734 HHs) came from Mundri West in May, but by the time the team visited this

Map of affected area



Affected population:

Mundri West County: **6.415¹** HHs (46.822 individuals)

Mundri East: **3.200** HHs² (16.000 individuals)

Displaced population:

Mundri West County: **-³** HHs

Mundri East County: **2.032** HHs

Total: 11.647 HHs (58.451 individuals).

¹ According to the RRC, this number includes IDPs, Host families and those people who were looted but did not leave their homes, who technically are not IDPs.

² These are Host families in Mundri East.

³ All those 6.415 HHs are said to be looted but they did not leave their houses.

number has increased to more than 11,000 individuals.

According to local authorities, some of them are living in host families while others are living in schools, under trees, etc.

The Local RRC of both counties has registered affected population of 58451 individuals (11.647 HHs), in both counties and 8 payams as indicated in the matrix below:

County/Payam/Boma	Host Fam.	IDPs	HHs	Source
Mundri West:	-	46.822	6,415	RRC
Mundri East:	16000		3. 200	
Mundri East/ Lui		5,142	734	Loc. Authorities
Mundri East/Lozo		1.001	200	RRC
Mundri East/Kediba		2.389	478	RRC
Mundri East/Lakamadi		968	194	RRC
Mundri East/Minga		1.239	248	RRC
Mundri East/Wito		890	178	RRC
TOTAL		58.451	11.647	

Key Priorities

- Distribution of NFIs (mosquito nets, blankets, soap, sleeping mats and kitchen sets).
- Provision of emergency shelters to reduce congestion when IDPs are living with the host, especially in the Payams hosting IDPs.
- Construction of Latrines in Mundri East.
- Immediate launching of hygiene promotion activities and rehabilitation of non-functional boreholes in Mundri East.
- Distribution of water purification tablets.
- FAO to provide tools, seed and fishing gear to the affected population in both counties.
- Health partners on ground to closely monitor the situation and report any case of watery diarrhoea and/or vomiting.
- Immediate restocking of drugs in health facilities in the 2 Counties.
- Provision of secure environment for children in terms of psycho-social support and child friendly spaces (CFS).
- Initiation of peace building activities among the

	<p>Communities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of security along the road through advocacy to the Government • Reconstruction/improvement of the road between Juba and Mundri East. • Installation of Mobile phone Networks to allow communication with the people in Mundri East.
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Humanitarian Access

Mundri West and East are accessible by road from both Juba and Yambio in the dry season, but it takes long time (up to 7 hours) due to the bad condition of the road. Some sections of the road are expected to be cut when rains intensify by mid-August affecting the entire population, as transportation of goods from Wau and Juba becomes difficult, leading to scarcity of those goods and supplies and therefore increased prices. In addition, roads are not safe for the time being, with incidences of robberies often reported between Juba town and Rokon.

Findings

FSL

The community reported that their principal source of livelihoods is agriculture. 60% of the affected population earn their livelihoods through agriculture. The remaining portion of the affected population (40%) earn their livelihoods mainly from Fishery and other businesses. But all tools for agriculture were looted. The host community is sharing the little food they have with the IDPs.



Fig 1. Destroyed occupied shelter

Farmers should be supported with seeds and tools to facilitate preparation for the current farming season that normally began last month. Due to the reported lack of fishing gear, fishing equipment including nets and hooks should be distributed as soon as possible.

Health

Health services and medicine are urgently needed to address the high level of diseases, the most predominant being typhoid fever. In addition to that, some cases of Watery diarrhoea, and malaria were reported in Mundri East,.

Provision of mosquito nets will be required as we did not see evidence that people have mosquito nets. Considering stagnating water, this should be prioritized.

NFI

NFI situation is very dire and critical, requiring immediate response, more importantly because Mundri West Payam was looted during the conflict, including both houses and shops.

IDPs in Mundri East payams have fled from Mundri West without their belongings.

The IDPs, as well as Host families need Blankets, Plastic sheetings, sleeping mats, jerry cans, soaps, mosquito nets, etc. The few shops which were not looted are those selling hardware and NFIs; and their prices have hiked enormously, due to fluctuation of USD against



Fig 2. Shelter destructed due to crisis



Fig 3. Shelter without beddings/Host family MW



Fig 4. IDPs sharing one latrine in Lui

the SSP.

Emergency Shelters

IDPs in Kotobi, Kediba and Lui were initially occupying schools, hospital and churches from the 22nd to 25th of May but were later on integrated into host communities. IDPs share houses with the hosts who are mainly relatives and friends. This has created congestion. It was said that some of them in all payams of Mundri East are still sleeping in verandas.

Due to the concentration of IDPs in one place, the assessment team observed open defecation and when rains start this will result in serious hygiene hazards and outbreaks of sickness.

Logistics

- Poor road conditions
- Lack of communication network
- Inadequate stock of fuel in both Counties.

Nutrition

- Temporary General Food Distribution is among short-term priorities, before IDPs and their host communities start producing their own food.

- Although the situation of under-five children seems to be good, pregnant and lactating women are in bad conditions and need rapid support.

- A short term response of 1-3 months on



Fig 5. Old jerry cans that are still being in use.

Nutritional OTP and TSFP services is recommended to prevent the prevailing MAM cases from becoming SAM, but also to support pregnant and lactating women who are in real need.

WASH

All the locations assessed depend on boreholes as their main source of water for consumption. In Mundri West Payam of Mundri town, it was reported that there are some non-functional boreholes; and in Lui Payam, the RRC reported that 9 out of 21 boreholes are non-functional.

Household latrines were seen in Lui, Kediba and Kotobi Payams.

Hygiene practices are also poor. The communities have complained of diarrheal diseases and typhoid.

Protection

Most of IDPs told us not to be ready to return back to their bomas of origin in Mundri West, fearing resurgence of another crisis. The current unstable situation in Maridi is influencing that decision.

The IDPs and host communities reported peaceful co-existence and sharing of the already overstretched resources.

Education

According to our observation, a big number of children are not attending school.

Next steps

Who will do what and by when?

<i>Cluster</i>	<i>Priority actions</i>	<i>Human and material resources required</i>	<i>Responsible Entity</i>	<i>By when</i>
NFI/ES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of emergency shelters to reduce congestion of the IDPs with the host especially in the Payams hosting IDPs. - Distribution of NFIs (Plastic sheets, Mosquito nets, mother kits, blankets, soap, sleeping mats and kitchen sets. 	NFI/ES materials	ALDI International or other partners with support from IOM	Immediate
FSL	Distribution of food supply	Food stocks	ALDI or other partners with support from WFP	Immediate
	Provision of seed and tools.	seed and tools	ALDI or other partners with support from FAO	Immediate
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mosquito net distribution - Mass awareness campaigns on Malaria and Diarrheal diseases, ARIs; Supply of antimalarials, antibiotics, anti- 	Supplies, personnel	County Health Dpt, ALDI, AAH, PSI, WHO	Immediate

	diarrheal etc.			
WASH	- repair of 9 boreholes - construction of latrine in addition to Behaviour Change Communication program. - Distribution of water purification tablets.		Wash Cluster	Immediate
Education	-Re-integrate IDPs children into existing schools. - Provision of learning and teaching materials.	learning and teaching materials	UNICEF/SMoE	
Protection	- Monitor protection concerns for children, women and the elderly. - Immediate assistance with basic needs including shelter and psychosocial support.		UNHCR/UNFPA/IOM	

Assessment information

- *ALDI International team:*
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Type of key informants interviewed (male/female, boys/girls)

- Interviews were conducted mainly with men and women. Observation was used throughout to understand the living conditions, the available and lacking resources and services as well as the number of IDPs where they are concentrated in host families.