

INTERAGENCY RAPID ASSESSMENT REPORT SUMMARY FOR IDPS AT Juba One PRIMARY SCHOOL

JUBA PAYAM, JUBA COUNTY

Tuesday 27-01-2015

Participating organizations: RRC- CES, OCHA, Caritas, IRC, People in Need (PIN), UNHCR and RRP UNMISS.

IDP influx in Juba One Primary school.

INTRODUCTION

On the 18th of January 2015 thousands of IDPs were displaced from Kwerejik Luri Boma of Northern Bari Payam Juba County, after fighting which broke up between the Mundari Tribe men from Terekeka County and Bari Tribe men from Juba County, according the county authority and the local chiefs 11 persons were killed in the incident and 3 wounded.

According to the Local chiefs and some community leaders, the boma is displaced, some IDPs are in Juba one Primary school, others are the Islands and many are being accommodated by their relatives with Juba and Munuki Payams.

RRC Juba County has done registration of the IDPs in three Locations:

- Juba One Primary School, total registered 949 HHs(4844 individuals)
- Mulubur, total number registered 211 HHs (1089 indiv.)
- Bari Kiden , total number registered 130 HHs (654 indiv.)

In general all the IDPs from Kwerejik Luri boma in different locations are 1290 HHs (6587 individuals).

Assistance and Donations to IDPs since 19/1/2015

- 100 bags of Rice provided by RRC at the National Level.
- Juba county through the Office of Commissioner provided the following: 60 bags of wheat flour, 7 bags of beans, 7 bags of Sugar, 7 bags of Charcoal, 4 bags of Onion, 5 bags of salt, 7 Jerrican of 20 liters oil and sleeping mats.
- Catholic Church donated some clothes and food.
- Juba County Health department provided a mobile clinic with drugs.

Findings by Clusters

Food security and livelihoods findings

During the assessment focus group discussion and interview were conducted at Juba one Primary school to find the community coping mechanism as they are displaced since 18-January 2015.

From the community they said the only assistance through RRC at the National level through the effort of RRC State Director, they received 100 bags of Rice and meanwhile the church personnel and priests contributed with food items not forgetting some elders and other Bari Community in Juba County with their support throughout this period of staying until the date of assessment.

They are eating once a day and have porridge during morning hours. Back home they used to have meal at least twice per day and having either porridge or tea during morning hours not forgetting either mangoes, Guwafa and Pawpaw fruits as nutritional support to our elderly, youngest once and entire family health.

Source of income and livelihoods back home:

- Selling of vegetables
- Selling of fruits such as Mangoes, Guwafa, Pawpaw and Lemon
- Petty trades
- Keeping goats and sheeps.

The IDPs have reported that their livelihood have been totally destroyed by the bandits and they have lost everything, if they return home they would total depend on Aid as they have to start from scratch.

Recommendation for intervention:

- Emergency food support for the IDPs
- Support with seeds and tools for the IDPs at their area of origin or village.
- Nutrition cluster need to assess the children , Pregnant and Lactating mothers
- Verification need to be conducted at the School to identify those IDPs

Health:

The general health situation of the IDPs in Juba One Basic School is not all that worse through the IDPs had been diseases.

Most complain of diseases affect children and elderly. The most common diseases are Malaria, Diarrhoea, acute respiratory tract infectious (ARI), and rheumatism mostly for the elderly. Some of these children had also been admitted to the hospital suffering. Immunization from the above mentioned diseases. Only immunizations were conducted once by the health workers from Juba Teaching Hospital. They gave immunization to the children and Tetanus Toxoid (TT) vaccines to the pregnant women.

Reproductive health care services:

There are pregnant and lactating mothers but no antenatal health services received by the pregnant women ever since they were displaced in the school.

Nutritional services:

No supplementary feeding offered especially to the children. The only wait and take one meal per day. And there is a great fear of eruption of malnutrition to the children

Recommendation:

-Need for health education for the IDPs

- Support with drug as the IDPs had less drugs at the displaced center and only having limited type of drugs
- Nutritional support for the IDPs children, elderly, Pregnant and lactating mothers
- Medical equipment.

NFIs/E Shelter findings:

During the assessment focus group discussion and interview were conducted and the community reported that 450 houses were burnt and number of houses utensils were looted and destroyed during the incident. The community have express their interest to return home and start their livelihoods activities normally if the security situation returns to normal and stable with the condition from the IDPs that if those Cattle owners are at their village and they feel insecure as those cattle owners still possess guns and will attack the community at any time.

Summary of findings:

- No intervention from NGOs, UN agencies and Government
- Some using sleeping mats and some using tents cloths as mattress for sleeping during night
- Some were welcome at the relative houses which is having enough space

Recommendation for intervention:

- Support with loose NFIs at the IDPs site to avoid them stay longer such as Soap, sleeping mats, Blankets, plastic buckets and Mosquito nets
- Support with full NFIs/E shelters at Kworijik Luri village or area of origin.
- E Shelter adds the issue of intervention with permanent shelter materials such as Zine, pools, wooden and nails. Rainy season is approaching then plastic sheet will not be recommended for those 450 houses burnt

Protection Findings

- The Protection group was led by IRC and compose of UNMISS.
- The main protection issue raised by IDPs were;
 - Local of Police station
 - Local police or military present in the area
 - Local government present.
- The IDPs indicated that, they are willing to return to kwarejik; however they requested that the state Government (CES) to relocate all Mundari tribe from Kwarejik land (because Mundari are the source of conflict in Bari areas) this will ease their return to Kwarejik village, otherwise the IDPs stated that they will not leave Juba one primary school, if their demand are not been met, even if the school is to open in February.

Recommendation for intervention:

- Need for Police station
- Government should deploy police personnel in Kwarejik prior to their return
- Protection cluster and UNMISS Protection unit to advocate with the state government to accelerate the process of deploying protection forces to Kwarejik to enable return.

WASH Findings

WATER

- Water trucking done twice per day (morning and evening 10 000 L). Expenses are paid by the community pool fund from external donations (churches, people from outside, government officials)
- Water is stored in tank borrowed from school administration
- Water is taken straight away from the river and its not treated
- Not enough buckets – according to statements of the women they were given 2 buckets and 3 basins
- Problem of diarrhoea – 2 children were admitted to the hospital

SANITATION

- 1 latrine belonging to the school used by displaced people
- Bath is taken during the night hours behind the school building, sharing the buckets they were given

HYGIENE

- Purchase of the soap – as in the case of the water, the committee is deciding how to use the donations. They said some soap has been bought.
- No hand-washing facilities

OTHER COMMENTS

- Problems related to NFIs in general – people do not have pots for cooking, cups and blankets
- They don't want to be relocated to their places of origin unless the security is provided and Mundari people leave their land

Recommendation for intervention:

- For time being, due to external donations, displaced community is able to purchase the water. Since IDPs are residing in school buildings and are expected to stay as short as possible before the school classes will resume, the possibility of WASH sector intervention is very limited at this place.
- Any of the WASH partners willing to support, could provide the community with water treatment tablets in order to mitigate the risk of diarrhea and other

water borne diseases. If available, some supplies of the soap could be provided to community, before they are relocated to the new place or they will be able to come back

SUMMARY

<i>Cluster</i>	<i>Priority actions</i>	<i>Human and material resources required</i>
Food Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed assessment to be carried by FSL cluster to determine the extend of damages cause and how food aid would be recommended at the point of origin. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partners would need to discussed on how to carry this process
Nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Blanket feeding program to all under 5. Minimum dry food provided to mothers. Possible cross cutting with FSL response considered at Kwerejik Luri Boma. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partner organisation needs to be identified to take responsibility.
NFI / ES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed assessment to identify effective ES solution, Full NFI kits need to be distributed to all IDPs at the point of Returned. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partner organisation needs to be identified to take responsibility.
WASH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergency HP campaign Hygiene kit distribution (minimum distribution of soap) at the school 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partner organisation needs to be identified to take responsibility. Staff to conduct HP campaign and distribution of items required.
Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High risk of murdering because Mundari youth are armed and random shooting throughout may lead to murdering Mistreatment of other vulnerable people by armed groups is very high The shortage of food, water and health facilities is major concern for IDPs if the returned home. Many children & women have traumatized due heavy machine guns heard during fighting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partner organisation needs to be identified to take responsibility. The community leaders on ground should take advocate for provision of Protection and Police station There is high need of psychosocial support to people in need.

General Recommendation

- *The team has strongly recommended that there is need for the government, civil society, community leader and the protection cluster to advocate for protection of IDPs at the point of origin.*
- *The Team recommended that no major invention to be done at the school, as soon the school will be soon reopen. However full response of Food, NFI/ES, Health, WASH and Education is recommended at the point of origin after detailed assessment is done.*
- *The team recommended for provision of Hand Washing Materials and Saop for Hygiene promotion.*

Assessment team

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