IRNA Report: Maper- Rumbek North County, Lakes State
23 January 2015

This IRNA Report is a product of Inter-Agency Assessment mission conducted and information compiled based on the inputs provided by partners on the ground including; government authorities, affected communities/IDPs and agencies.

Key Highlights:

- The Commissioner said the attack was launched by elements of SPLA –IO who came from Panyijar (Unity State). Attack on Manteu Barracks, according to the Commissioner, is a proof that it was the SPLA-IO (rebels).
- 12 persons were killed in the attack (1 female, 11 male) out the 11 men one is a soldier and the rest are said to be civilians. 50% of the 25 wounded were reported brought to Rumbek State hospital while the rest are being treated in Maper (CUAMM PHCC. This was observed by the team)
- The Commissioner and RRC said that 150 houses were burnt in the village neighboring manteu military barracks. Commissioner discouraged visit to the burnt civilian villages as he claimed the area remain insecure.
- 362 households (2,172 individuals) got displaced to Maper Centre. Their immediate needs include NFIs, Food and Seeds and tools.
- The majority of the IDPS interviewed suggested that they will only return back if there is assurance of improved security and protection from Government; The Government was deploying security personnel in the area.

Situation overview

On 19 Jan 2015 according to the RRC and the County Commissioner, group of armed persons attacked Mantio village (about 10 minutes drive from Maper Centre). The attackers, according to the County commissioner, were the SPLA-IO elements as they barely looted any cattle, but attacked the military barracks; set ablaze over 150 houses including about 30 in the military barracks. The attack reportedly left 12 people dead (11 civilians including one woman and one soldier. And 25 people were injured. 50% of those injured were reportedly getting their treatment in Maper PHCC and the rest were transferred to Rumbek.

The assessment team verified about 30 shelters burnt in Mantio barracks as access to the burnt civilian villages is restricted due to fear of insecurity and limited access road. Most affected village by the incident is Manteu village, and the people were reportedly displaced to Maper Centre ostensibly due to the heavy presence of the SPLA in the centre that restores sense of safety and security.

Rumbek North’s humanitarian situation remains precarious. The County was heavily affected by floods and it is hosting about 8,910 IDPs – who were displaced in 2014 from Rumbek Central County. The IDPs were originally from Rumbek North but resettled in Rumbek Center in the 1990s. However, escalation of conflict between these people and other indigenous inhabitants of Rumbek Center, notably the Ruop forced their return to their ancestral land. They returned barehanded as they were unable to harvest their crops due to the prevailing insecurity that time. They returned to Rumbek North and found the devastation of the floods that destroyed crops, livestock and houses. The result is an aggravated humanitarian situation of both host community and IDPS.

The current displacement has hit people whose normal livelihoods sources have been disturbed due to floods and displacement. The IDPS and flood affected persons were assessed together in November 2014, but did not get food and NFIs as bad roads and partially insecurity, made transportation difficult. In fact any response for those affected by floods and IDPs, will meet some of the immediate needs of the current IDPs, especially in terms of food.
Site overview

*Burnt Tukuls in Mantio and IDP in Maper Centre*

Location map

The highlighted area shows the Mantio - The place of the attack on 19 January 2015.
**Drivers and underlying factors**

1. The main drivers of the current crisis are related to the proximity of the area to Unity State. This has made the area susceptible to cattle raids and attacks from Unity State. The national crisis that started mid December 2013, has affected greatly neighboring Unity state. The crisis inevitably will continue to have spillover effects in areas of Lakes State such as Rumbek North that are bordering Unity State. The spillover effects may be in form of cattle raids and isolated attacks from belligerent forces. Raids between Rumbek North and Unity State were well known fact especially during the dry season where it was not uncommon to have counter raids between these locations.

2. However, in the short term, owing to fear, many people may be forced to concentrate in areas where there is military presence (Maper Centre), and that kind of confinement may distort basic livelihood opportunities. This may further see the communities more dependent on humanitarian aid as a survival option.

3. However in the long run, if there is a frequent attack in Rumbek North, many civilians may be forced to move towards Rumbek Centre. As they will, inevitably, move with their animals competition over scarce grazing land and water in the dry season with indigenous of Rumbek Centre may escalate. This could lead to increased number of IDPs and excessive demand for provision of humanitarian assistance.

**Scope of the crisis and humanitarian profile**

4. The current conflict mostly affected Rumbek north village of Mantio( near Maper Centre) were there was displacement of 2,172 individuals to Maper centre ;and fire gutting down over 150 houses. The team only verified about 30 burnt tukuls in the Military Barracks as other parts remain insecure due to absence of roads. The authorities reported attacks in Aloor, but said it did not lead to any displacement as the attackers were repulsed by the army. Areas close to the border with Unity State could be vacated if more attacks happen.

5. The current crisis has affected 362 households and 2,172 individuals who are currently taking refuge amongst their relatives and friends in Maper Centre. If the security situation continues to remain unstable and less predictable, some of the people could move to Meen, Amok and even to Rumbek where they will feel secure. And most of such people are likely to be women, children, and elderly as the youths seemed to be prepared to remain in defense of their territory from any aggression.

**Current population figures**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County/Payam/Boma</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Host population</th>
<th>Displaced population</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rumbek North</td>
<td>Maper Centre</td>
<td>2,527</td>
<td>5,208²</td>
<td>RRC</td>
<td>Host population is a per 2008 census</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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¹Based on best available figures for initial planning purposes, valid until independent registration is completed.
²The population include 2,172 IDPs (2015)displaced from Mantio and 3,036 IDPs( 2014) from Rumbek Centre and Mayendit
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6. The population in the area feels threatened as tension remained high and there were rumors of possible attacks by the SPLA-IO elements. The communities interviewed reported that they feel insecure. However, there was deployment of the SPLA and the youths have also mobilized themselves to defend their areas. Most of the displaced persons are situated in Maper Centre. There is a visible presence of armed youth along the road from Malek (Rumbek centre) up to Maper (Rumbek North).

7. The population in Maper was greatly affected by floods last year that evidently destroyed their crops and shelters. Indeed 8,910 IDPs\(^3\) as a result of the State leadership’s decision to avert communal conflicts by repatriating Rumbek North Communities who were habitually living in Rumbek Central County since in 1991. The arrival of these IDPs (returnees) exerted pressure on the little harvest that survived floods of 2014, and as a result the population’s livelihoods were stretched to cutting. There were carcasses of cattle evincing the impact of the harsh conditions brought about by the dry season (limited pasture and water for animals). Displaced persons are dependent on locally gathered fruits such as “thou,” and begging relatives around Maper town Center for assistance. The IDPs also expressed their inability to access other means of livelihood due to road inaccessibility and insecurity that inhibits their access to Rumbek Center for purchase of food items.

8. The County administration can barely sustain provision of basic social services. CUAMM has established PHCC in Maper and other Payam that provides free basic medical services. However, there is shortage of drugs as bad road and, sometimes, insecurity hindered transportation by road. The groups that are most affected by the crisis include women, children and the elderly.

- **Key response priorities**

**Education**
- Provision of learning materials to learners within the IDPs population.
- RRC and County authorities to ensure ease of enrollment of IDPs children in schools within Maper.

**Food Security and Livelihoods**
- Food Security Cluster recommends 30 days food assistance to 362 households (2,172 individuals) as one-time offset support, taking into account that the area has been cut off from other sources of livelihood by insecurity, bad road network and flood from Rumbek Town market.
- The cluster recommended that a substantiated assessment will be required so that verification of IDPs will be carried with their assembly in Maper Town before any additional assistance is provided.
- State authorities and Central government in Juba should fix the Rumbek – Maper road so that assistance and any other humanitarian support can reach the community timely, and that the community is able to access the Rumbek town market.

**Health**
- The Health cluster should provide additional drugs to support the CUAMM PHCC in Maper.
- The immediate treatment and referral of wounded person in Maper.

**NFIs and Emergency Shelter**
- Conduct verification exercise to ascertain those eligible for NFIs and ES response.
- Provide basic NFI kits for vulnerable households after verification.

**Protection**
- The Child Protection Working Group (CPWG) shall conduct an assessment to establish if there are indeed missing, unaccompanied and separated children.

\(^3\) *Rumbek North IRNA 12 Nov 2014*
• The Protection Cluster (PC) shall conduct further assessments especially in view of previous reports of GBV in past IRNAs. In addition the groups spoken to especially the women did not appear free to speak to us.

• The Cluster is concerned that since there were a lot of armed civilians and uniformed personnel, it may be hard for humanitarian actors to conduct food and NFI distributions freely. If possible, PC members could be present at these distributions. The PC already shared these concerns at the debriefing meeting.

WASH

• Repair of the broken Borehole in Maper Center to reduce stress on the few functional BHs.
• General hygiene promotion.
• Provision of jerry cans/buckets/collapsible jerry cans.
• Provision of soap.

Humanitarian access

Physical access
Rumbek North is now accessible by road using 4 wheel land cruisers. The road remains bad in two areas. However, it is expected in a week’s time, the murky parts would have dried. The road situation will need to be monitored before loaded trucks can set off for the destination. Maper has a helipad constructed by UNMISS near County Commissioner’s Office. Food and Non-food Items (NFIs) can be delivered once the muddy parts are confirmed to have dried.

Humanitarian access
There is a visible presence of armed youths along the Rumbek – Maper road starting from Malek Payam. However, they seem to present no harm to humanitarian access. However, given the context of communal conflicts in Lakes State, care should be taken to make sure local staffs are safe to travel to certain destination given the local revenge tendencies. Transportation of humanitarian supplies should be well coordinated with the Relief a Rehabilitation Commission (RRC) and local authorities to reduce chances of it be seized by unscrupulous armed groups along the road.

There was a heavy presence of armed personnel in Maper. Humanitarian actors should ensure that there is mechanism to ensure that assistance given to IDPs will not be confiscated by armed groups. Cluster should ensure field movements are well planned and coordinated to make sure that there is more than one vehicle in a convoy.

Key findings

Education
Key findings

• One primary school – Mantiu primary school existed in the village, the school was reported as a temporary school with most of the classes under tree.
• School materials (exercise books, textbooks, chalk boards, tables and chairs) were destroyed by the attackers.
• School children were also displaced with their families into Maper Center; these children are likely to be enrolled within schools in Maper Center.

Priorities for Immediate Humanitarian response

• Provision of learning materials to learners within the IDPs population.
• RRC and County authorities to ensure ease of enrollment of IDPs children in schools within Maper.

Food security and livelihoods
Key findings

- Interviews conducted with those IDPs from Mantio said that they have lost everything to attacking forces, and that 150 houses were burnt together with a few food items they had stored. People also reported about 200 goats were eaten by hyenas as they were left to wonder on their own in the village.
- Displaced persons are surviving on locally gathered fruits such as “thou,” and begging relatives around Maper Town Center for assistance.

Priorities for Immediate Humanitarian response

- 30 days food assistance to 362 households (2,172 individuals) as one-time offset support, taking into account that the area has been cut off from other sources of livelihood by insecurity, bad road network and flood from Rumbek Town market.

Health

Key findings

- 25 people were wounded during that incident, and I have seen 5 of them admitted in Maper PHCC and 20 of their colleagues were transferred to the State hospital for further treatment.
- The PHCC in Maper is functioning and it is where 5 of the wounded persons during the attack are admitted. However, the CUAMM medical doctors were absent during the assessment time. Following the attack, some of the medical personnel were evacuated from the PHCC.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disease</th>
<th>Number of Cases</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Malaria</td>
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<td>14</td>
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<tr>
<td>Diarrhea</td>
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<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acute respiratory infection</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Injuries</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pregnancy related medical conditions</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Priorities for Immediate Humanitarian response

- Provision of basic medical supplies and drugs to the PHCC in Maper to support provision of medical care for the IDPs and treat the injured persons.

NFIs and Emergency Shelter

Key findings

- Average number of houses in the home village of the interviewees is 233 and on average 6 people per H/Tukuls Type of shelters they were living in.
- They lost all their household materials such as cooking sets, sleeping mats, jerrycans, mosquito nets and basic clothes. There is availability of emergency shelter materials locally.
- IDPs asserted they live in the open and under trees as their relatives and friends do not have enough shelter to accommodate them. It is cold.

Priorities for Immediate Humanitarian response

- Conduct verification exercise to ascertain those eligible for NFIs and ES response.
- Provide basic NFI kits for vulnerable households after verification.

Protection

Key findings

- The women said that they came from Mantio. They said that they had been in Maper for 5 days. They said that they are accommodated by relatives and/or sleep under trees. They indicated that
their household items were burnt in the attack. They remained afraid of subsequent attacks by rebels. At one point they claimed that there were 8 other villages that were burnt.

- They said that they had not experienced any GBV as a result of the attack. The women said that there was a missing child who is a 3 year old girl. One group said that there were 25 children who were separated. Both reports are unconfirmed as we did not see the children or their parents. The women did not look comfortable speaking to us.

- The men also said that they were afraid of further attacks. They said they would feel safer if more troops were deployed to the area. They said that most people were sleeping outside and were in need of shelter. An executive chief from Mantio\(^4\) said that about 437 people had been displaced from Mantio into Maper. We observed a lot of armed civilians including many boys.

- All the groups agreed that their main needs were food, NFIs especially cooking sets and sleeping materials and medical care. The men also indicated that they would require seeds and tools to prepare for the rainy season. The women said the road condition meant they could not easily go to trade in Rumbek Town.

Priorities for Immediate Humanitarian response

- The Child Protection Working Group shall conduct an assessment to establish if there are indeed missing, unaccompanied and separated children.

- As this was a rapid assessment, the Protection Cluster shall conduct further assessments especially in view of previous reports of GBV in past IRNAs. In addition the groups spoken to especially the women did not appear free to speak to us.

- The Cluster is concerned that since there were a lot of armed civilians and uniformed personnel, it may be hard for humanitarian actors to conduct food and NFI distributions freely. If possible, PC members could be present at these distributions. The PC already shared these concerns at the debriefing meeting.

WASH

Key findings

- Communities in Mantio and Maper Centre use water from BHs
- No water point was damaged during the fighting between the IO and SPLA+youths in Mantiu village
- 3 BHs out 6 BHs in Maper Center were reportedly functional.
- Due to increasing population as IDPs moved to Maper Center, there were reports of overcrowding at the water points
- No public pit latrines in Maper town, open defecation was easily seen and the general hygiene and sanitation is very poor.
- Displaced households lack jerry cans to fetch water.
- Lack of spare parts for rehabilitation of broken BHs

Priorities for Immediate Humanitarian response

- Repair of the broken BHs in Maper Center to reduce stress on the few functional BHs.
- General hygiene promotion to improve on the status of poor hygiene and sanitation.
- Provision of jerry cans/buckets/collapsible jerry cans to the displaced household.
- Provision of soap to the displaced IDPs households.

\(^4\) Mantio is sometimes referred to as Manteu, Manteuw. For the reporting, the Mantio is used as it appears in the map.
### Next step

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cluster</th>
<th>Priority actions</th>
<th>Human and material resources needed</th>
<th>Responsible entity</th>
<th>By when</th>
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<td><strong>WASH</strong></td>
<td>• Repair of the broken BHs in Maper BHs.</td>
<td>• Borehole Spare parts</td>
<td>UNICEF, DWS</td>
<td>4 Feb 2015</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• General hygiene awareness</td>
<td>• Jerry cans/buckets/collapsible.</td>
<td>Plan International</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Provision of jerry cans/buckets/collapsible.</td>
<td>• CHWs</td>
<td>UNHCR</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Provision of soap</td>
<td>• Soap</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Protection</strong></td>
<td>• Establish if there are missing, unaccompanied and separated children.</td>
<td>• Protection officers, Vehicles</td>
<td>UNHCR, UNICEF</td>
<td>4 Feb 2015</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• conduct further assessments especially in view of previous reports of GBV in past IRNAs</td>
<td></td>
<td>IRC, NP</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>NFIs &amp; Emergency Shelter</strong></td>
<td>• Detailed assessment, verification and registration</td>
<td>• Personnel</td>
<td>Plan International</td>
<td>4 Feb 2015</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Provision of learning materials to learners within the IDPs population.</td>
<td>• Vehicle</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Assorted learning materials</td>
<td>• Registration and verification tools</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Education</strong></td>
<td>• Provision of learning materials to learners within the IDPs population.</td>
<td>• Assorted learning materials</td>
<td>UNICEF, SMoE</td>
<td>4 Feb 2015</td>
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<td><strong>Health</strong></td>
<td>• Provision of basic medical supplies and drugs to the PHCC in Maper</td>
<td>• PHCU/PHCC Kits</td>
<td>WHO, SMoH, UNICEF, CUAMM</td>
<td>4 Feb 2015</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)</strong></td>
<td>• 30 days food assistance to 362 households (2,172 individuals)</td>
<td>• Food Items</td>
<td>WFP, JAM, FAO</td>
<td>4 Feb 2015</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Provision of Vegetable seeds and other Seeds and tools</td>
<td>• Seeds and tools</td>
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### Assessment information

IRNA stands for “Initial Rapid Needs Assessment”.

**Initial**: Serves as a ‘first look’ at locations where immediate emergency humanitarian response is anticipated, and determines immediate priorities for intervention – registration and targeting of caseload can be required as follow-up, or ‘blanket’ distribution of aid can be actioned directly.
**Rapid**: Deployed quickly, from a list of pre-trained and pre-qualified humanitarian personnel

**Needs Assessment**: The IRNA is an Inter-agency and inter-cluster process using an ICWG-endorsed tool, reporting format and methodology – namely The IRNA form, and the IRNA Reporting Template.

The IRNA was endorsed by the South Sudan Inter Cluster Working Group (ICWG) and launched in November 2012, combined with training of humanitarian actors at Juba and state level.

The assessment to Maper was carried out by the following individuals:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/ No</th>
<th>Cluster</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Email</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>Emmanuel Gai</td>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td><a href="mailto:emabor@unicef.org">emabor@unicef.org</a></td>
<td>0957177704</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Moses Marial</td>
<td>Keyuech WHO</td>
<td><a href="mailto:keyeuchm@gmail.com">keyeuchm@gmail.com</a></td>
<td>0956 333 684</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Health</td>
<td>Eliaba</td>
<td>Plan International</td>
<td><a href="mailto:eliaba1@yahoo.co.uk">eliaba1@yahoo.co.uk</a></td>
<td>0957105944</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>NFIs &amp; ES</td>
<td>Jacob Mangwi</td>
<td>OXFAM-GB</td>
<td><a href="mailto:MJacob@oxfam.org.uk">MJacob@oxfam.org.uk</a></td>
<td>0954520758</td>
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<td>Joyce Wahome</td>
<td>UNHCR</td>
<td><a href="mailto:wahome@unhcr.org">wahome@unhcr.org</a></td>
<td>0922407425</td>
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<td>6</td>
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<td>James Wuor</td>
<td>DRDA</td>
<td><a href="mailto:James.Wuor@yahoo.com">James.Wuor@yahoo.com</a></td>
<td>na</td>
</tr>
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<td>7</td>
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<td>Florence Aliba</td>
<td>IRC</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Florence.Aliba@redcross.org">Florence.Aliba@redcross.org</a></td>
<td>0954307650</td>
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<td>8</td>
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<td>Emmanuel Mading</td>
<td>IRC</td>
<td>Mading. <a href="mailto:Emmanuel@redcross.org">Emmanuel@redcross.org</a></td>
<td>0955262084</td>
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<td>Rocki Ambago</td>
<td>NP</td>
<td><a href="mailto:rambago@nonviolentpeaceforce.org">rambago@nonviolentpeaceforce.org</a></td>
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<td>10</td>
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<td>Nikinora Luelbai</td>
<td>NP</td>
<td><a href="mailto:nmathet@nonviolentpeaceforce.org">nmathet@nonviolentpeaceforce.org</a></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>FSL</td>
<td>Mabior MAKUEK</td>
<td>WFP</td>
<td><a href="mailto:mabior.makuek@wfp.org">mabior.makuek@wfp.org</a></td>
<td>0912808080</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
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<td>Antiphas Paul</td>
<td>JAM International</td>
<td><a href="mailto:antiphas.paul@jamint.com">antiphas.paul@jamint.com</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Coordination</td>
<td>Edward Moini</td>
<td>RRP's/UNMISS</td>
<td><a href="mailto:edward2@un.org">edward2@un.org</a></td>
<td>0955216354</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
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<td>Santino Machiek</td>
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