Situation overview

From 5th to 10th June, ADRA team carried a rapid needs assessment in Mundri town, Kotobi Payam of Mundri West County and in Kediba and Lui Payams of Mundri east in Western Equatoria state, to assess reported humanitarian needs as result of conflict related displacement that occurred on the 21st of May 2015. On 5th the team assessed Mundri Town, 8th Kotobi Payam was assessed and 9th Kediba Payam and 10th was Lui Payam.

In general IDP movement is localized within inter Payam and inter Boma, though there were movements to other neighboring counties and states. Mainly IDPs moved from Mundri Town to Kotobi and Bangolo Payams. There were reported movement of IDPs to the neighboring counties of Mundri East, Yei, Lainya, Maridi and Mvolo. According to the RRC, the estimated number of people displaced from Mundri Payam was 30,000 (5,220 households). The IDPs were mainly the Moru people of greater Mundri and other groups including Somalis, Eritreans, Chinese, Ugandans and other tribes from South Sudan. By the time of the assessment IDPs were returning but in small numbers to Mundri town due to the security assurance from the County Commissioner, however exodus of people could be seen especially to other location like Mundri East and Juba Counties because of fear of recurrence of armed attacks in Mundri West.

Through Focused Group Discussions, The IDPs revealed that the most urgent needs are food, NFIs, seeds and tools and Shelter. Houses and shops were looted. This has created a looming food security problem for the IDPs and the host. There were reported cases of GBV during the conflict, 10 rape cases of girls aged 12-18 years were reported in Mundri Payam. Most of the people were traumatized and needs psychological support. There was 1 reported case of unaccompanied child in Kediba Payam. Education is non-functional in all the areas assessed, the term had ended during the time of assessment and it was to resume from the 8th of June. The County Education department was broken into, motor cycle was looted, windows, doors and records were destroyed. Some of the health facilities were effectively functioning in Mundri west town like Mundri PHCC which had 4 staffs out of 28 at the facility by the time of the assessment. A few boreholes are broken down in the two Payams hosting IDPs in Mundri West 8 out of 27 boreholes are broken according to the WASH department of the county, 40% of the households have latrines. A variety of NFIs are lacking since most of the NFIs were looted as well. There is need to verify households.

There are reported cases of armed robbery along Juba – Mundri road. The team observed a number of armed escorts to trucks along the road. Mundri West has a good road network to Bangolo Payam and a good air strip. However Mundri East has poor road condition which will not be accessible between the months of July and October with some bridges at the verge of collapse. The security situation was calm, though there is presence of some armed personals in Mundri town.
Site overview

*Repairing an old saucepan for cooking*

*Shortage of drugs caused by influx of IDPs in Bar*

Location map
Drivers and underlying factors

Mundri West suffers from the adverse effects of the 21st May conflict. The effects include food security, health related problems, and psychological problems. Food was looted from the households as they fled for their safety. Furthermore, before the crisis the households were at risk of food security since there was destruction of crops by herds of cattle as reported by the IDPs through Focused Group Discussions. The displacement of the IDPs into the bushes which caused congestion in houses with the host puts the IDPs and the hosts at risk of malaria and easy transmission of diseases.

The poor road condition from Lui to Kediba will not be accessible between the months of July and October when heavy rains are expected; most of the bridges are at the verge of collapsing, this will make it difficult to transport relief items to these areas hosting IDPs.

Scope of the crisis and humanitarian profile

Mundri West is located on the eastern part of Western Equatoria State, bordering Yei County to the South, Mundri East County to the east, Mvolo County to the North and Maridi County to the West. The county is mainly inhabited by the Moru people; though in the town there are various tribes and other nationalities such as Somalis, Eritreans Ugandans. The county has a population of (41,794) according to projections for 2015 based on the South Sudan household census in 2008. The county has four Payams and the headquarters are in Mundri town. Mundri town is divided by Yei River.

In Mundri town where the conflict occurred, people in Mirikalanga Boma which is on the eastern part of the town were more affected because it is located near the army barrack. People from these areas are displaced into the bushes, Lui, Kediba, Lozoh and Lakamadi. People in western part of the town were displaced to Kotobi and Bangolo Payams, and Maridi, Mvolo, Yei and Juba counties. During the assessment, it was observed that the IDPs were returning to the town, though in small numbers.

The IDPs are at risk of mosquitoes and children being affected with pneumonia due to exposure to cold weather. Households in Mirikalanga and along the road side were looted of their food and NFIs; shops in the center of the town were equally looted.

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>Mundri West /Mundri</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>RRC</td>
<td>The figure is general for the population of Mundri payam before the conflict</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mundri East /Kediba</td>
<td></td>
<td>31,944</td>
<td>1389</td>
<td>RRC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mundri East/ Lui</td>
<td></td>
<td>13,376</td>
<td>5143</td>
<td>Payam Administrator</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

1 Based on best available figures for initial planning purposes, valid until independent registration is completed.
Status of the population in the affected area

The basic services have been interrupted especially health, education and agriculture in Mundri Payam where the conflict occurred. Crop production has been interrupted and the team observed some maize garden in Mirikalanga that needed weeding to be carried out was interrupted by the conflict. Food has also been looted from the houses of the IDPs and they now depend on host community who are mainly relatives and friends which may result in severe hunger in the next few weeks for both the host and IDPs. There is no malnutrition cases observed and registered in the facilities where IDPs are hosted. The health facilities in Mundri West County are supported by AAHI but were not on ground during the assessment. While in Mundri East County, the facilities are supported by Doctors with Africa (CUAM). In Lui Payam, most of the IDPs are located 5 miles from the nearest health facility (Lui Hospital).

From the focused group discussion it was observed that majority of the IDPs are women and children. Given the presence of the armed groups in the area, women and girls are at risk of GBV. Most of the population anticipates relocation to safer areas; this puts the elderly people and young children to danger who can’t walk long distances.

Key response priorities

Humanitarian access

Mundri East/Lakamdi

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Access</th>
<th>RRC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mundri East/Lakamdi</td>
<td>25,542</td>
<td>768</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mundri East/Lozoh

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Access</th>
<th>RRC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mundri East/Lozoh</td>
<td>19,742</td>
<td>601</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Physical access

Mundri West County can be accessed from Juba by road through Rokon Payam or through Yei. Both roads have reported cases of robberies which make it not secure. Trucks are usually accompanied by armed escorts to give protection. Secondly, Mundri can be accessed by air since there is an air strip in Mundri West which is about 1500 meters long and 50 meters wide.

The Payams of Kotobi and Bangolo can be accessed by road network throughout the year. Both Payams are accessible using the same Yei road. Lui Payam is located along the road to Mundri West and the road to Kediba is likely to be cut off because some of the bridges are at the verge of collapsing.

There is mobile network in Mundri County. All the mobile networks that operate in south Sudan are available; while Kediba Payam has only MTN network.

There are two stores in Lui Payam; one for a primary school and the other one is for a businessman which can be rented for preposition of materials

Humanitarian access

The security situation was calm in Mundri during the time of assessment and the team did not encounter any threat in conducting the assessment. Humanitarian workers were welcomed by the county authorities and the inhabitants.
There was presence of police and soldiers in Mundri West town while in Mundri East there is only presence of police. The number of the soldiers was reducing in Mundri West by the time the team left.

Key findings

Education

Key findings

- During the time of the assessment, the education was nonfunctional in both Mundri East and Mundri West. According to the County Education Directors, the conflict happened when the term had ended and the next term was to start on 8th June, 2015.
- All the scholastic materials in Mundri West were lost during the conflict from the schools and homes.
- All the documents in the County Education Department in Mundri West County were destroyed.
- The number of children attending schools is likely to increase in Mundri East which may cause congestion in schools when schools reopen.

Priorities for Immediate Humanitarian response

- Need to establish Temporary Learning Spaces in schools to cater for inadequate space due to influx of the IDPs.
- Need to supply scholastic materials such as books, pens, pencils and other stationeries to the children.
- There is need to give general support to Mundri West County Education Department.
- To provide support to the County Education Department in form of office equipment like computer, printers, and stationaries as well as motorcycle which may help them carry out assessment and supervision in different Payams.

Food security and livelihoods

Key findings

- Through Focused Group Discussions, the IDPs reported that their food items were looted from their houses which have left them in severe food insecurity.
- The IDPs share food with the host community; this makes the food available for the host community at risk of finishing soon.
- Through Focused Group Discussions, the IDPs reported that they consume one meal a day compared to the three meals they used to consume a day before the crisis.
- The IDPs reported that they consume less preferred and less expensive food to wild leaves and restricted consumption by adults in order for the small ones to eat.
- The main crops grown in Mundri West are Sorghum, Maize, cow peas, sweet potatoes, cassava.

Priorities for Immediate Humanitarian response

- There is need for food distribution. This can be general food distribution.
- Need for distribution of seeds and farming tools for food sustainability.
- There is need for provision of NFIs such as cooking and serving utensils, water containers, beddings, second hand clothing, as well as temporary shelters.

Health

Key findings

- In Mundri West, the health sector is supported by AAHI and in Mundri East it is supported by CUAM Doctors with Africa. In Mundri west, all the technical staffs have temporarily left the facilities as a result of the conflict.
The health facilities in the host communities are functional but lack adequate drugs due to influx of the IDPs from Mundri Payam.

There are high case of childhood illness mainly Malaria (48 case in the last seven days in Kediba PHCC and 8 cases in Bari PHCU) and pneumonia (16 cases in Kediba PHCC). The high case of malaria and pneumonia is because most of IDPs were without proper shelter and mosquito nets, and are exposed to coldness and mosquitoes.

Most of the facilities in Mundri East lack adequate staffs. For example Kediba PHCC has only one Nurse who is also the midwife.

There were trauma cases reported in the facility and injuries which were sustained during the process of fleeing from the conflict.

Health services in the communities hosting the IDPs are provided at no cost. It was only in Lui hospital where old patients are charged with an amount ranging from 5-20 SSP. These services charged include deliveries.

In Kediba PHCC, there were 26 births as well as 03 births in Bari PHCU

IDPs in Mirimududu and Deliewu Bomas in Lui Payam are 5 miles away from the nearest health facility which is Lui Hospital.

Some of the facilities like Bari PHCU in Kotobi Payam also lack vaccines and are having though they have cold boxes.

**Priorities for Immediate Humanitarian response**

- Supply essential drugs like anti-malarial and anti-biotic to the facilities that are lacking.
- Supply of vaccines to the facilities.
- Carry outreaches to the areas hosting IDPs and are without the facilities are distant from them in order to complete immunization.

**NFIs**

**Key findings**

The IDPs need NFIs such as Mosquito nets, Kitchen sets, containers for collection and storage of water, blankets, sleeping mats. Mundri town was looted during the conflict including both houses and shops.

The few shops which were not looted are those selling hardware and NFIs; and their prices have hiked enormously.

**Emergency Shelter**

IDPs in Kotobi, Kediba and Lui were initially occupying schools, Hospital and churches from the 22rd to 25th of May but later they were integrated into the host communities. IDPs share houses with the host who are mainly relatives and friends which has created congestion.

**Priorities for Immediate Humanitarian response**

- Provision of basic NFIs is urgently needed since most of the NFIs were looted during the conflict.
- Provision of emergency shelters to reduce the congestion of the IDPs with the host especially in the Payams hosting IDPs.

**Protection**

**Key findings**

- There was presence of armed soldiers in Mundri West town though not particularly in big numbers.
According to the IDPs, the presence of the armed soldiers in the town creates fear of returning to the town as they suspect that the same scenario might repeat itself.

The IDPs reported that 14 children were drawn in Yei River during the conflict in the process of crossing for safety; however these figures were not confirmed.

There were reported case of unaccompanied children; however they were reunited with their families. One IDP reported to be hosting an accompanied child in Kediba Payam as well as 4 in Lui.

According to the Focused Group Discussion there were cases of GBVs; 10 girls of 12-18 years were raped by armed groups.

It was observed that most of the IDPs were traumatized as a result of the conflict.

There were reported cases of robberies along Juba – Mundri road.

**Priorities for Immediate Humanitarian response**

- Need for psychological support to be given to the IDPs
- Identification and registration of unaccompanied, separated and missing children.
- The security situation along Juba and Mundri West should be monitored. This is because of the high robberies along the road.

**WASH**

**Key findings**

- All the locations hosting IDPs assessed depend on borehole as their main source of water. However some of the boreholes are nonfunctional, in Lui Payam 9 out of 21 boreholes in the Payam are nonfunctional.
- Most of the boreholes broken down lack spare parts for repair according to the local authorities.
- Presence of household latrine was observed in Lui, Kediba and Kotobi Payams.
- Households are aware of the importance of hand washing.

**Priorities for Immediate Humanitarian response**

- Broken down boreholes needs to be rehabilitated.