

Pading, Nyirol County

Rapid Multi-Sectorial Needs Assessment I 30 July - 01 August 2017



Overall Findings

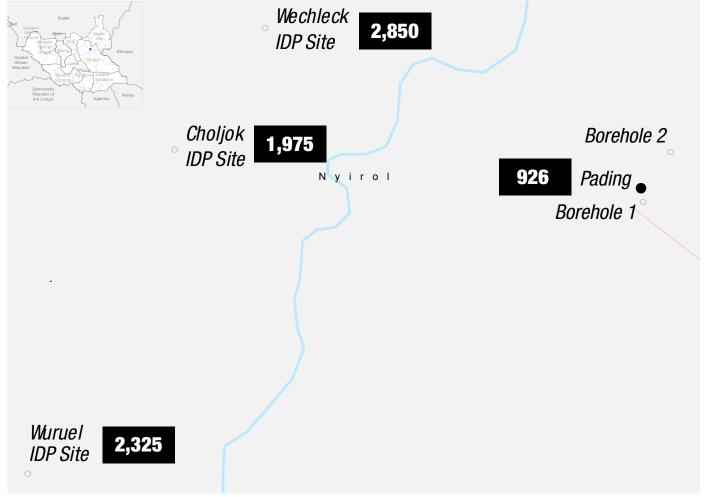
- 1. Majority of IDPs intend to stay in their current place of displacement
- 2. There are no health facilities in Pading center or the three IDPs sites
- 3. 2 functional boreholes in Pading center. No boreholes in the three IDPs sites
- 4. Use of stagnant water for drinking, cooking and washing across the three IDP sites
- 5. No schools accessible to IDPs living in Pading center or the three IDPs sites

INTRODUCTION

The Inter Cluster Rapid Mission (ICRM) team arrived in Pading of western Nyirol County in Jonglei State on the 29 June 2017 to assess and address the critical needs of 1,500 vulnerable households including malnourished children, women of child bearing age, lactating mothers, child headed households and elderly and disabled people with humanitarian services.

Participating agencies within the ICRM included UN OCHA, Save the Children, Oxfam, UNFAO, THESO, CRADA and IOM. IOM conducted a rapid multi-sectorial assessment in Pading in order to understand the needs and gaps of the internally displaced and host community population. Other agencies during the visit addressed critical gaps through various activities and distributions.

Map of IDP Settlements



CONTEXT

Pading is situated in Nyirol County of Jonglei state. There are an approximate total of 8,076 individuals or 1,584 households displaced. The IDPs are displaced across four areas including Pading in an area separate from the host community and three IDP sites, Chiljok, Wechleck and Wuruel (see Map of IDP Settlements). The IDPs within Pading are staying in an area approximately one hour's walking distance from Pading center. The population of Pading center is estimated at a total of 9,264 individuals (including IDPs and host community) according to the verification exercise conducted in April 2017 by WFP and Oxfam (see Table 1). Outside of Pading center, there are an estimated 7,430 IDPs staying in the three IDP sites, Wuruel, Wechleck and Choliok, according to the Republic of South Sudan (RoSS) and Oxfam (see Table 1).

The majority of the IDPs arrived around April and May 2016 due to insecurity, lack of food and health facilities. The February 2017 clashes between SPLA and SPLA/iO in Ayod and Uror also led to a signicant movement of IDPs towards Pading as well as other areas in Duk. The IDPs in Pading are mainly from the areas of Kaldak, Khorflus, Cannal, Tariel and other locations from Ayod County. The majority of IDPs intend to stay in their current area of displacement unless there is peace in their area of pre-displacement.

Name	Households	Individuals	Source	GPS Coordinates	
Pading Center –	1,390	8,338	RRA/ROSS/Oxfam	N:- 08.43915	E:- 081.80284
Host Community					
Pading – IDPs	154	926	RRA/ROSS/Oxfam		
Wuruel IDP Site	465	2,325	RRA/ROSS/Oxfam	N:- 08.42175	E:- 031.76530
Wechleck IDP Site	570	2,850	RRA/ROSS/Oxfam	N:- 08.44862	E:- 031.77959
Choljok IDP Site	395	1,975	RRA/ROSS/Oxfam	N:- 08.44129	E:-031.77414
Total IDPs	1,584	8,076			
Total HC + IDPs	2,974	16,414			

Table 1: Estimated figures of IDPs and host community by IDP site

METHODOLOGY

The IOM DTM team conducted a rapid multi-sectorial assessment across the four area where IDPs are staying to understand the urgent multi-sectorial needs of the IDPs and host community.

Focus group discussions (FGDs) were conducted in Pading center and the three IDP sites. Focus group discussions included the IDP community representatives, site management, local chiefs, women's groups, youth representatives and participating United Nations (UN) and non-governmental organization (NGO) agencies including CRADA, IOM, OCHA and THESO. Direct observation by walking through the IDP settlement areas was also used to triangulate the findings gathered from the focus group discussions.



MULTI-SECTORIAL FINDINGS



1. PADING CENTER

- Three are two functional boreholes in Pading center
- GPS Coordinates for the boreholes

- Stagnant water is sometimes used for washing, cooking and drinking
- Water observed and reported to be dirty and have a bad taste
- No public latrines nor latrines in home
- No hygiene sensitization messages passed
- Main WASH non-food items needed include: soap, filter cloths, and jerry cans

2. WURUEL, WECHLECK AND CHOLJOK IDP SITES

- No boreholes. IDPs observed to use stagnant water.
- Water observed and reported to be dirty and have a bad taste
- No latrines. Majority of IDPs practice open defecation.
- No hygiene sensitization message
- Main WASH non-food items needed include: soap, jerry cans, filter cloths and Pur

Shelter and NFI

1. PADING CENTER

- Local materials like poles, grass and ropes are available in the natural environment for their construction of their tukuls
- An average of seven (7) persons live in one tukul

2. WURUEL, WECHLECK AND CHOLJOK IDP SITES

- Local materials like poles, grass and ropes are available in the natural environment for their construction of their Tukuls
- On average, seven (7) persons live in one tukul
- Temporary Shelter (rakooba) is the most common type of shelter used by the IDPs

MULTI-SECTORIAL FINDINGS



1. WURUEL, WECHLECK AND CHOLJOK IDP SITES

- Main health concerns among the host community include: malaria, diarrhea, acute respiratory infections and pregnancy related conditions.
- The closest health facility to the population living in Pading is located in Lankein, which is approximately an eight hours walk away.

Food Security and Livelihoods

1. PADING CENTER

- Access to food is through food distributions
- Community sometimes relies on wild food and local crops

2. WURUEL, WECHLECK AND CHOLJOK IDP SITES

- No market in the area.
- IDPs rely on wild food and local crops.

Protection

1. PADING CENTER

• No reported cases of rape and harassment to women at the sites where they collect fire wood

2. WURUEL, WECHLECK AND CHOLJOK IDP SITES

- IDPs never visited their areas of pre-displacement
- No reported cases of rape and harassment to women at the sites

SITE PHOTOS











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