

## Key Findings

1. The majority of internally displaced persons (IDPs) do not intend to return to their pre-displacement locations.
2. There are no functioning schools in the IDP settlements in Lainya and Wonduruba and the children are not attending school.
3. Two of the seven locations assessed are inaccessible to humanitarian agencies as they are controlled by opposition groups and accessible only to local chiefs.
4. A majority of the population uses water from streams around the displacement areas and only few receive water from boreholes.

## Key Recommendations

1. Returnees should be registered in locations that are accessible to humanitarian agencies, since many previous registrations have exclusively considered female returnees.
2. There is a need for WASH items, such as soaps, buckets, water filters, which should be included in the next caseload for Lainya and Wonduruba.
3. The WASH cluster should be engaged more comprehensively for effective and holistic planning.
4. A mobile clinic should be installed during registration and distribution in Wonduruba, where there is the greatest lack of medical services.



## BACKGROUND

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) deployed the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) and the Non-Food Item teams (NFI) to collect updated information on the number and needs of persons displaced internally within South Sudan in the areas of Lainya and Wonduruba. Enumerators also collected information on the intentions of IDPs to return to their locations of origin or to remain at their location of displacement.

The number of people in need of humanitarian assistance in South Sudan has increased in the first six months of 2017 to 7.6 million according to the recent UNOCHA Mid-Year Review of the Humanitarian Response Plan. The crisis that broke out in December 2013 has displaced 3.9 million people, including 1.87 million displaced internally and 1.93 million who have fled to neighboring countries. The crisis has been compounded by a cholera outbreak that began in June 2016, with more than 19,800 cases reported. Additionally, clashes took place on 8 July 2016 between the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) and the Sudan People's Liberation Army in opposition (SPLA – IO) in Juba.

Since the June 2016 crisis, increasing instability and conflict developed throughout parts of Central and Western Equatoria. This instability led to the displacement of thousands of civilians at the end of 2016 and into early 2017. Displacement in the county of Lainya started on 11 July 2016. While the first reported returnee movements were in April 2017, the majority of returns took place in June, July and August<sup>1</sup>.

## METHODOLOGY

The DTM and Non-Food Items (NFI) teams were deployed to Lainya from 18 to 25 August 2017 to conduct an assessment on the displacement dynamics and multi-sectorial needs of IDPs in coordination with other participating agencies, including ZOA for food, Africa Life Aid (ALA) for education, Rural Community Action for Peace and development (RUCAB) for tools and sheets, PLAN International for protection and Lacha Community and Economic Development (LCED) for NFIs.

A total of seven locations were visited: Lainya Centre, Loka, Kenyi, Limbe and Logwili in Lainya County and Toli and Moje in Wonduruba. At each assessed location a combination of methods was used to gain an understanding of the multi-sectorial needs and intentions of IDPs. The methods utilized included a combination of: focus group discussions, key informant interviews and direct observations. Focus group discussions were conducted with the help of implementing partners and incorporated: female group representatives, site representatives, youth representative and local chiefs. Key informant interviews were conducted with local chiefs and select community members to supplement the focus group discussions and direct observation was used to verify the information collected through the interviews and focus groups.

In the case of Lainya, after a first returnee registration focused on only female returnees, the second one will register both female and male returnees. Registering all returnees in locations that are accessible to humanitarian agencies will provide a comprehensive overview and more accurate estimate of the returnee population.

### Lainya County<sup>2</sup> IDPs and returnees

	Locations	Reported by chiefs and community leaders		Reported by SSRRC	
		Households	Individuals (INDs)	Households	Individuals (INDs)
1	Lainya Payam	1,248	7,488	2,498	14,988
2	Limbe Payam	163	1,778	323	1,938
3	Kenyi Payam	53	412	214	1,284
4	Loka Payam	285	1,717	684	4,110
5	Logwili Payam <sup>3</sup>	640	2,460	940	5,640
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,389</b>	<b>13,855</b>	<b>4,659</b>	<b>27,960</b>

Table 1: Number of households and individuals recorded in Lainya County. SSRRC = South Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (agency of the Government of South Sudan and operational arm of the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management)

### Wonduruba Payam<sup>4</sup> IDPs and returnees

	Locations	Old Households	New Households	Total
1	Katigiri Boma		434	434
2	Toli/Wonduruba Boma	879	247	1,126
3	Barepak Boma		171	171
4	Moje Boma	567		567
5	Logwilu Boma		99	99
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,446</b>	<b>951</b>	<b>2,397</b>

Table 2: Number of households and individuals recorded in Wonduruba County.

<sup>1</sup> Numbers are based on data from the UNOCHA Mid-Year Review of the Humanitarian Response Plan and the IOM South Sudan Humanitarian Update 78 (15 September 2017)

<sup>2</sup> Lainya County in Central Equatoria according to the pre-2016 ten-state system.

<sup>3</sup> Includes host community.

<sup>4</sup> Wonduruba Payam in Central Equatoria according to the pre-2016 ten-state system. Wonduruba is now a County in Jubek State. The included bomas are therefore payams according to the new state system.

## DISPLACEMENT DYNAMICS

A total of 2,397 displaced households were recorded in Wonduruba. In Lainya, 2,389 households (13,855 INDs) were recorded by chiefs and community leaders while the SSRRC counted 4,659 households (27,960 INDs). These numbers include returnees and IDPs meaning that the areas were deserted before their arrival with the exception of Logwili, where a host community was present.

The primary driver of displacement amongst the assessed population is attributed to the clashes on 8 July 2016 between the SPLA and SPLA – IO in Juba and the consequent ongoing conflict. In Wonduruba, which includes the bomas of Tuli, Barepak, Logwili, and Moje, most houses were burned during the crisis. In Limbe, most returnees moved from displacement camps in Uganda to their place of origin in Limbe. The presence of IDPs in this payam was also reported by chiefs and SSRRC in this payam.

The number of returnees in Loka has been increasing since late July and early August and IDPs are mainly coming from neighboring payams, including Kenyi, Mokaya, Lainya and Bereka. Likewise, the majority of IDPs from Lainya are moving to neighboring payams, such as Logwili and Loka.

Two of the seven locations assessed host a high number of IDPs. Yet, these remain inaccessible to humanitarian agencies as they are controlled by opposition groups and accessible only to local chiefs.

### Intentions of IDPs and Returnees

- As the houses of most IDPs are occupied by soldiers, the majority of IDPs from Wonduruba, Bereka, Lainya, and Kenyi intend to stay at their current site of displacement until the ongoing conflict is resolved.
- Most of the returnees intend to stay.

## KEY FINDINGS

### WASH

- The majority of the population uses water from streams around the displacement areas and only few receive water from boreholes.
- In Limbe and Kenyi, the large majority of existing boreholes are functioning and in good condition.
- There is a lack of WASH items including soaps, buckets and water filters in Lainya and Wonduruba.
- The WASH cluster is not being engaged effectively.

### Health

- Health facilities in Limbe, Kenyi, and Loka are not functioning, even though some buildings that previously hosted health facilities still exist.
- One hospital in Lainya is functional.
- Medical services are lacking, especially in Wonduruba.

### Food Security and Livelihoods

- In Lainya, a shortage of locally produced food is observed as a number of farms and gardens are occupied by soldiers. Similarly, this armed occupation of farms led to food shortages in the returnees' hosting communities.
- In Loka and Lainya, food has been distributed to returnees and IDPs.
- Katigiri Boma in Wonduruba is a deserted area lacking farming or cultivation opportunities.

## KEY FINDINGS

### Shelter

- Most houses in Loka and Wonduruba were burned during the conflict and belongings were looted. Thus, most returnees are accommodated in school buildings and some live with relatives.
- NFIs have been distributed by IOM.
- The next distribution of shelter and non-food items (S-NFI) will be based on local needs, i.e. number of verified returnees and IDPs, however, vulnerability cases may also be considered during the registration process.
- There is a need for blankets, sleeping mats, mosquito nets, ½ cooking sets, IOM blue bags and plastic sheets (one per household for each item).
- Lainya and Wonduruba are accessible by road, with supplies being transported via the Jebel Kujur- Yei road. However, truck contractors should be informed that the Tamania Kamsin Bridge is inaccessible as it was carried away by water.
- The security situation is currently calm but humanitarian workers should move in convoys of at least two cars.
- Protection partners from Plan International should be involved during and after registration to ensure that protection concerns are streamlined into shelter and non-food items (S-NFI) interventions. For better crowd control, it would be beneficial to additionally involve local authorities during registration and distribution.

### Education

- There are no functional schools in Kenyi and Limbe. As such, school-aged children living in these bomas are not attending school. Most of the returnees' children stayed behind in Uganda's refugee camps to obtain education there.
- Existing school facilities in both Lainya County and Wonduruba are not operative, with the exception of Lainya payam where one school is functioning.

### Protection

- Soldiers are present in Loka and a tense relation between the soldiers and the returnee community has been observed.
- Within Lainya County, the current security situation allows people to move from Lainya to Loka.
- The presence of police and other organized forces was observed in Lainya and no harassments have been reported.



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