

INTRODUCTION

IOM's DTM and NFI teams carried out an intentions survey and multi-sectorial needs assessment from 25 October to 1 November 2017 in Pulchuol, Jonglei State.

CONTEXT

Pulchuol is a payam located in the center of the Uror County (Jonglei State). Uror borders with Motoot in the Northeast, Pathai in the West, and Karam and Pieri in the East. Pulchuol Payam includes the four bomas Duol, Rupliah, Patuak and Nyakhor, which were assessed during this DTM exercise.

Table 1 shows the locations surrounding Pulchuol and their respective distances.

Location and distance from Pulchuol

Site number	Location	Distance in km
1	Pathai	14
2	Paluony	50
3	Motoot	11
4	Waat	22
5	Kanykuiny	49
6	Karam	14
7	Pieri	13
8	Yuai	25
9	Panyang	66
10	Lankien	45

Between the end of March and early April of this year, conflict took place in Yuai, displacing its population which moved towards Pulchuol. As conflict also took place in Waat, people avoided that area and stayed in Pulchuol or moved to other locations, such as Akobo and east of Waat.

Table 1: Locations surrounding Pulchuol, Uror County

METHODOLOGIES

- Multi-sectoral survey
- Intentions survey
- Observation

To understand the needs in the different sectors, including non-food items (NFI), food security and livelihood (FSL), water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), health, and education, South Sudan's IOM DTM team conducted a multi-sectoral survey in the four bomas of Pulchuol: Duol, Patuak, Rupliah and Nyakhor. The DTM exercise also included intention surveys in the same bomas as well as observation in order to obtain a better understanding of the movement and intentions of the IDPs.

Primary data was collected using random sampling of the target population, with interviews conducted with the heads of households and other family members. In addition, to obtain a better overview of the general living conditions and humanitarian needs in Pulchuol Payam, four Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were conducted with IDP representatives, host communities and returnees.



Picture 1 and 2: Focus Group Discussions

GENERAL FINDINGS: PULCHUOL PAYAM

Population and Composition

Boma	Host Community (RRA)		IDPs (RRA/ Nile Hope)		Vulnerable Host Community (RRA/ Nile Hope)	
	HOUSEHOLDS	INDIVIDUALS	HOUSEHOLDS	INDIVIDUALS	MALE	FEMALE
Duol	901	5,141	185	855	73	77
Patuak	796	4,258	173	744	57	38
Rupliah	703	4,065	145	717	54	50
Nyakhor	679	3,451	141	676	60	50
Total	3,079	16,915	644	2,992	244	215

644 households comprising 2,992 individuals have been displaced in Pulchuol. In addition, 459 vulnerable individuals were identified in the host communities of the four bomas of Pulchuol, increasing the total number of vulnerable people to 1,103 households and 3,451 individuals

INTENTIONS SURVEY

1. Population Profile

IOM DTM surveyed 108 households comprising 942 individuals in the four bomas of Pulchuol. Of these, 48 per cent were male and 52 per cent were female. Most of the interviewed heads of household were women (99 individuals or 92%).

The IDPs in Pulchuol are mostly integrated into their host communities. In many cases, individuals have relatives that are part of the host community and some families within those receiving communities are originally from Pulchuol.



Picture 3: IDP family in Pulchuol

The demographic profile of relatives of the IDPs living outside the assessed area differed slightly from the IDPs assessed. While females between 18 and 59 years made up the largest share of the evaluated IDPs (23%), males in the same age bracket constituted the largest share of the relatives that lived off-site (30%). Children under 4 years old and individuals over 60 years old constituted a larger percent in the assessed population (figure 1), where they represented more than a tenth of the population.

Of the 209 individuals that were mentioned as off-site relatives, more than half (52%) said they intend to come to Pulchuol (figure 2).

Figure 1: Surveyed Households (942 individuals) and off-site Related Family (209 individuals) Demographics

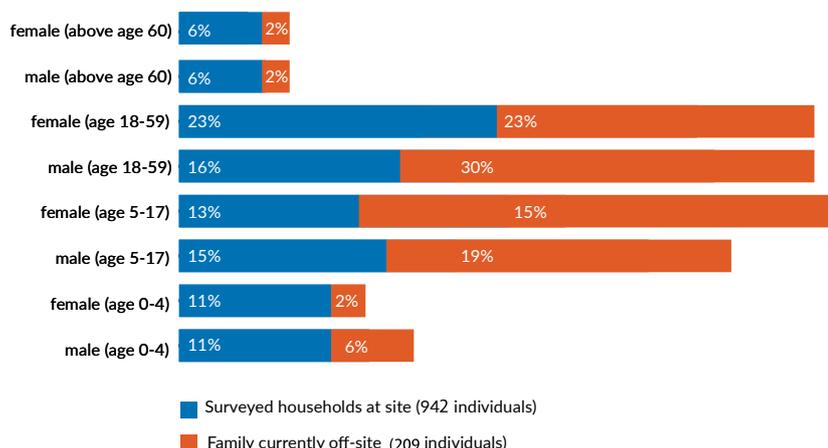
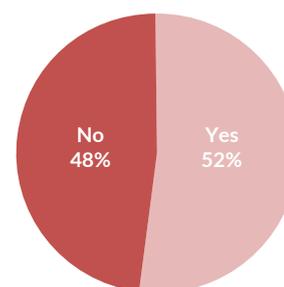


Figure 2: Do off-site relatives intend to join the household in Pulchuol?



2. Origin and Displacement

Most IDPs have been displaced twice as they had previously settled in Yuai in Uror County after leaving places like Juba and Malakal. After being displaced again from Yuai, IDPs settled in Pulchul Payam. Thus, most assessed individuals came from Uror county and had been displaced before (Figures 4 and 5). Most IDPs speak Nuer and arrived in the evaluated sites in April 2017.

Figure 4: What is your place of origin?

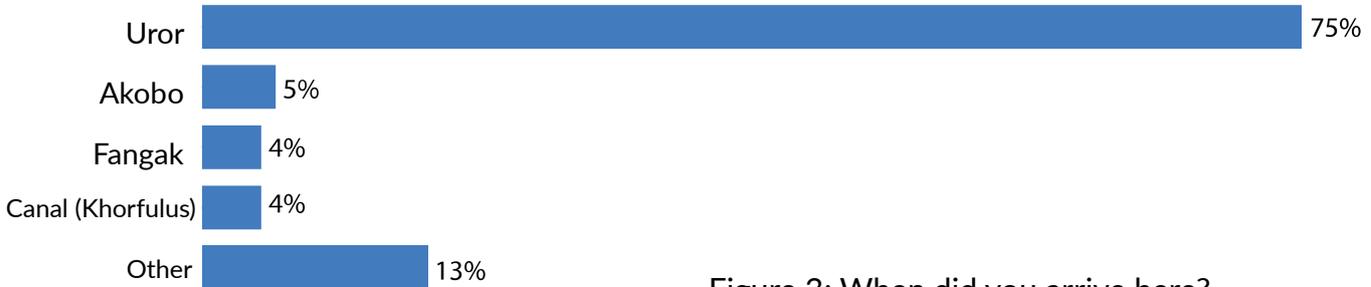


Figure 3: When did you arrive here?

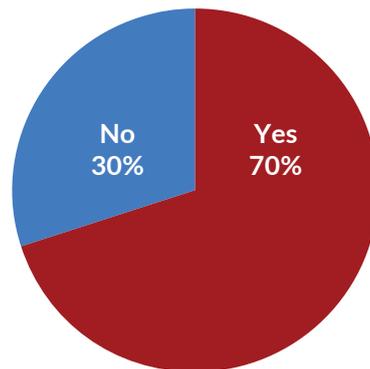
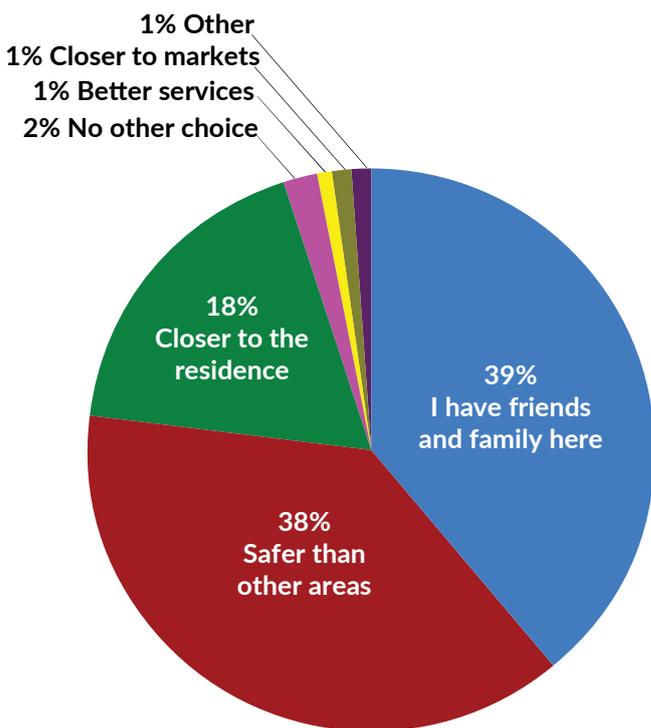
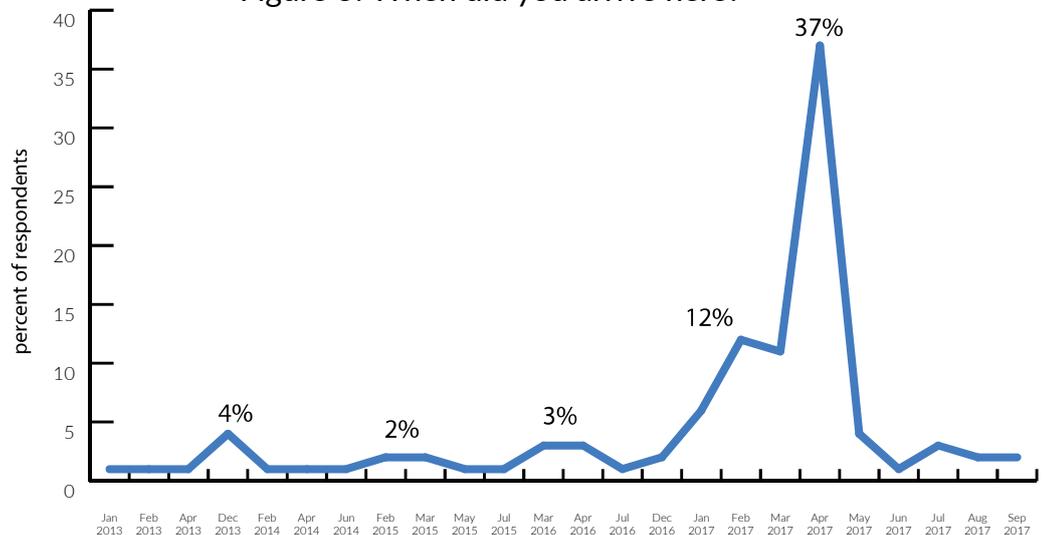


Figure 5: Before arriving here, have you been displaced before?

Figure 6: Why did you decide to come here?

Most IDPs decided to come to the site they were evaluated at because of friends and family living there (39%), because of greater safety than elsewhere (38%) and because the particular site they had chosen is closer to their residence than other ones (18%) (F. 6).

3. Reasons for Displacement

The main cause of displacement was armed conflict between the Sudan People's Liberation Movement and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement-in-Opposition. There were a few cases of displacement caused by hunger since IDPs were unable to cultivate during the rainy season.

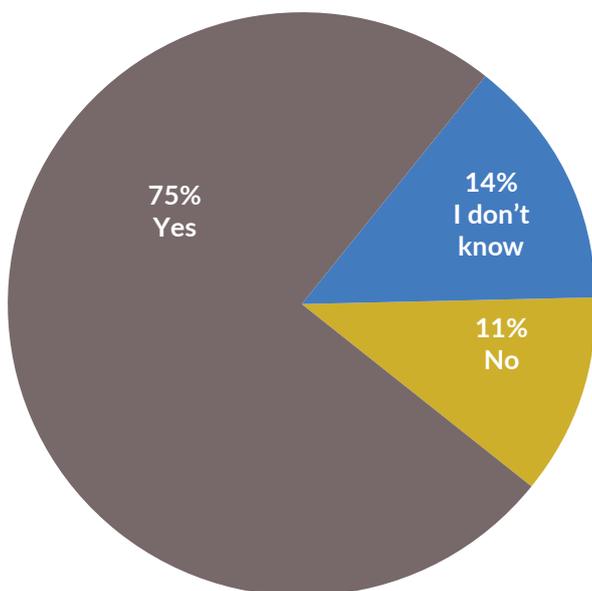
4. Intentions

Most IDPs lost their belongings during their displacement. Three quarters of the 108 assessed households intended to stay in Pulchuol, mainly because of the access to security as well as the lack of options to go elsewhere (F. 9). Fourteen per cent of households were undecided and 11 per cent (12 households) intend to leave, mainly to reunite with family members in the intended location, as stated by 11 households.

Out of the 15 undecided households, ten (67%) said they required more information about the security situation in either their current or intended location in order to make a decision.

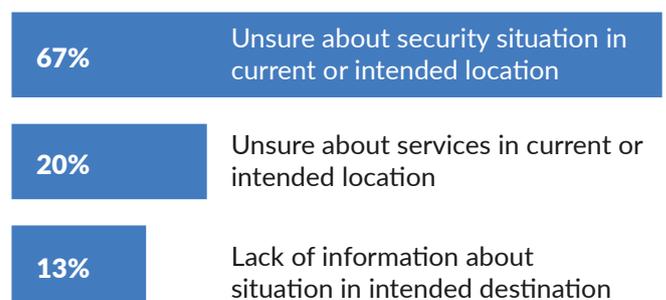
The IDPs further stated that they do not intend to return unless there is peace in the area of pre-displacement.

Figure 7: Do you intend to stay here?



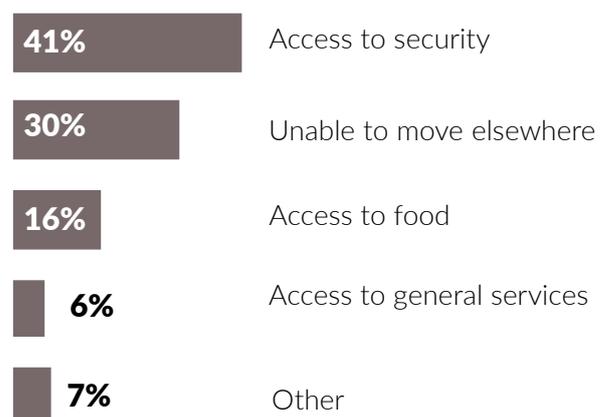
The IDPs were welcomed warmly by the host community, which offered them shelter. As mentioned above, some IDPs have relatives within the host community. The IDPs and the host community do also speak the same language.

Figure 8: Why are you uncertain?



47 per cent (or seven) of the households that were interviewed and undecided, stated that word of mouth was their main source of information, followed by radio (3 households, or 20%).

Figure 9: What is your main reason for choosing to stay here?



MULTI-SECTORAL NEEDS: FINDINGS

Main Needs:

- Education support, particularly through the provision of school materials, such as stationary and teaching material
- Water containers, water treatment items (e.g. water purifier, filter cloths) and an improved construction of latrines
- Drugs, especially for Malaria, among others
- Transportation: A flight schedule needs to be created to help with the supply of items and staff to and from Pulchuo



Health

- Pulchuo Payam has one Primary Health Care Centre (PHCC) as well as a mobile clinic operated and managed by Nile Hope. The PHCC is located in Duol Boma while the mobile clinic operates in the three bomas of Rupliah, Patuak and Nyakhor.
- Interviews with Nile Hope and the Tear Fund as well as the focus group discussions highlighted a shortage of drugs in Pulchuo, which are a result of a limited number of flights to bring medical supplies to Pulchuo.
- Common diseases affecting the community are malaria, pneumonia, and some few cases of Kala-Azar.
- Reproductive health issues were reported by women during FGD in Chuil Payam, particularly during labor.



Livelihood

- Across the four evaluated bomas of Pulchuo, no extensive employment opportunities were present. According to the FGDs conducted, IDPs, returnees and host communities rely on small-scale cultivation and donations/sharing from friends and relatives
- The host community and some IDPs rear cattle and consume their milk. There have been cases of diseases like liver fluke, trypanosomiasis, and black quarter that have affected their cattle.
- Very little cultivation is practiced. Given a lack of other seeds, the IDP population relies on the Sorghum crop as well as wild food and food shared by relatives/friends within the host community.
- There is a lack of operational markets in any of Pulchuo's bomas. There has been no food distribution since May and food shortages are therefore likely.



Education (observation)

- Pulchuo Payam has one school. Rupliah, Patuak, and Nyakhor have no schools but school aged children.
- The present school building structure does not have the capacity for the number of students, with some being taught outside the building.
- No secondary or vocational training institute was reported.
- Volunteers have expressed their wish to educate the children but lack the materials to facilitate teaching.



WASH

- The main source of drinking water are ponds and stagnant water, while a few IDPs receive water from a borehole.
- Nile Hope receives cash for a program to build latrines. However, the latrines are collapsing and children are falling in, causing the community to use the bush rather than latrines.
- IDPs do not have soap, jerry cans and buckets to fetch water and to store water for drinking. While their main concern is soap, there is also a strong need for water containers, since the distance to water sources is large and enough containers are needed to fetch and store water.



SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS

- IDPs are mixed with the returnees and host communities. No separate land is allocated for IDP settlements and many IDP families are sharing shelters with the returnees and host communities. In some cases up to 3 families share one shelter.
- IDPs lack adequate shelter (including shelter adapted for the rainy season) and other materials such as
- blankets, plastic sheets, kitchen sets as well as clothing. Lack of local access to NFI materials such as ropes and poles obliges people to walk several hours to obtain these items.



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