



Bor South

Village Assessment Survey | 24 May - 01 June



<p>36% 85 out of 238 villages reported deserted</p>	<p>30% 27 out of 91 schools non-functional (mainly due to insecurity and damage to infrastructure)</p>	<p>41% 13 out of 32 health facilities are non-functional mainly due to insecurity and damage to infrastructure</p>
<p>JALLE KOLNYANG BOR payams report presence of UXOs/mines</p>	<p>JALLE MAKUACH payams with few returnees due to insecurity and lack of infrastructure</p>	<p>BAIDIT payam with most returnees received so far</p>

TOP NEEDS

Need for shelter and materials for returnees	Infrastructure rehabilitation (health facilities and schools)	Seeds and farming tools
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BACKGROUND

At the outbreak of the civil war in 2013, Bor and the surrounding areas saw some of the most significant incidents of violence with both Dinka and Nuer civilians heavily targeted which led to a large number of civilians leaving for Mingkaman in Lakes State and the United Nations Mission in South Sudan Protection of Civilians site in Bor town. Whilst the region has stabilized since the end of the war, the conditions in areas of return in terms of access to basic services and infrastructure remain uncertain. From the 24 May to the 1 June, the International Organization for Migration's (IOM) Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) team collaborated with the Government of South Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC) and the national NGOs, Community Agriculture Skills Initiative (CASI) and the South Sudan Red Cross (SSRC), to conduct village assessment surveys (VAS) in Bor County to understand the availability and accessibility of key services. The survey focused on key thematic areas including livelihoods, education, healthcare, WASH and protection, and the findings will inform recovery and transitional programming and allow humanitarian partners to target critical gaps in basic services and infrastructure. This report provides a snapshot of the findings which serves to complement the online VAS interactive mapping platform.

The VAS platform presents the data collected on an interactive map to enable partners to understand infrastructure and services available and to identify priority areas for intervention. The raw dataset, report and questionnaires can also be downloaded from the platform. The platform can be accessed at http://bit.do/bor_south_VAS_2016

METHODOLOGY

The objective of the VAS is to provide baseline data for mapping the basic needs and critical gaps in areas of high return and to share the findings with government authorities and partners for better planning and targeting of transitional and recovery activities.

The sources of data used in the VAS are derived from four complementary and integrated questionnaires: Boma Questionnaire, Payam Authorities Questionnaire, Health Technical Questionnaire and Education Technical Questionnaire. A mixed methods approach of key informant interviews, focus group discussions and direct observation were utilized to collect and triangulate data throughout the data collection process. The data collection teams conducted the assessments in the locations of interest by physically visiting each of the bomas, villages and health and education facilities.

IOM conducted a comprehensive 3-day training for data enumerators from CASI and SSRC. The first two days provided focused on effective data collection techniques and methods, an in-depth review of the questionnaires and technical training on GPS devices. On the third day, data enumerators applied the theory and skills in a field simulation. Following the successful completion of the training, two data collection teams were deployed to cover all 6 payams and 28 bomas, comprising 5 quarter councils in Bor town and 23 bomas across all five rural payams (Anyidi, Baidit, Jalle, Kolnyang and Makuach) from 24 May – 1 June 2016. IOM worked closely with CASI and SSRC using a mentorship approach where IOM sub-team leaders were deployed with a group of 5 enumerators from CASI or SSRC throughout the data collection exercise.

IOM Boma Mapping Survey

Conducted in each boma with the administrators and representatives at the Boma level and representatives of the returnee, women and youth groups.

Payam Authority Questionnaire

Conducted at each payam with the senior payam authority (i.e. Payam Administrator or Executive Director)

Education Technical Questionnaire

Conducted at each education facility with the facility staff (i.e. teachers or the headmaster)

Health Technical Questionnaire

Conducted at each health facility with the facility staff (i.e. doctor or health officer)

The Village Assessment Survey (VAS) was conducted in partnership with:



OVERALL FINDINGS

Overall, the most number of returnees were received in in Baidit payam. The returnees are coming mainly from Mingkaman, Kenya, Uganda as well as Juba, Nimule, Yei Yirol. Fewer returnees have gone back to Anyidi, Jalle and Makuach payams due to insecurity and lack of sufficient infrastructure.

Out of the 238 villages surveyed, 85 or 36% are reported deserted due to incidents in 2013 and general insecurity with Makuach payam being the most deserted (69% villages are inaccessible). Mines and UXOs have been demined from most affected areas, however, 4 bomas in Baidit, Jalle, Kolnyang and Bor payams report a need for demining activities.

Overall findings indicate significant gaps in service provision and infrastructure in certain sectors. Of the 28 bomas surveyed, 13 (46%) reported having access to functional health facilities, 22 (79%) bomas reported having access to functional school facilities, 13 (46%) bomas reported having access to functional water points, and only 5 (18%) bomas reported having access to functional markets. Of the education facilities visited, 27 out of 91 (30%) are still non-functional due to insecurity, damaged infrastructure, lack of staff and looting, and 13 out of 32 health facilities visited (41%) remain non-functional, with no health facilities functional at all in Anyidi payam.




Conflict and insecurity continue to play major roles in preventing people from accessing services and achieving livelihoods, these issues were raised throughout the VAS as factors preventing people from obtaining an education, conducting farming activities, accessing water points or being the reason why health facilities were non-functional.



IOM VAS team in Bor South, IOM/2016

PAYAM LEVEL FINDINGS

PAYAMS

	ANYIDI	BAIDIT	JALLE	KOLNYANG	MAKUACH	BOR
 Number of Bomas	3 bomas	6 bomas	5 bomas	4 bomas	5 bomas	5 quarter councils
Accessible villages	36 villages	53 villages	27 villages	31 villages	12 villages	18 villages
Deserted villages	11 villages	45 villages	14 villages	15 villages	27 villages	1 village
Presence of UXO/mines	None	None	1 boma	1 boma	None	1 quarter council
 Functional schools	3 schools	10 schools	6 schools	10 schools	5 schools	30 schools
Non-Functional schools	7 schools	4 schools	3 schools	6 schools	7 schools	None
 Functional health facilities	None	4 facilities	3 facilities	6 facilities	2 facilities	4 facilities
Non-Functional health facilities	7 facilities	2 facilities	None	1 facility	3 facilities	None

PAYAM CONTEXTUAL INFORMATION

BAIDIT

- Baidit is an hour drive north of Bor town. It is observed to be one of the more populated payams.
- Large scale cattle grazing and cultivation was observed.
- There is a market in the payam headquarters where basic commodities such as salt, sugar, soap, vegetables and cereals can be found.
- Baidit payam has received the highest number of returnees so far according to RRC and payam authorities. A number of new shelters (i.e. tukuls) were observed being constructed by the returnees.
- The payam is still experiencing cattle raiding and child abduction.

JALLE

- Jalle payam is a 2 hour drive north of Bor town. It is the furthest payam of Bor South County bordering Twic East County.
- The payam was affected by the 2013 crisis and most inhabitants from this payam were displaced to Mingkaman, Uganda and Kakuma refugee camp in Kenya.
- Livelihood activities like cattle grazing and crop cultivation was observed in some villages in this payam during the assessment.
- Few returnees have started arriving in Jalle payam as confirmed by the chief and the payam Authorities.
- There is no main market in the payam at the moment. The host community and returnees travel to Baidit to purchase basic commodities like salt, sugar and soap.
- The payam sometimes experience cattle raiding and child abduction from the neighboring Murle tribe.

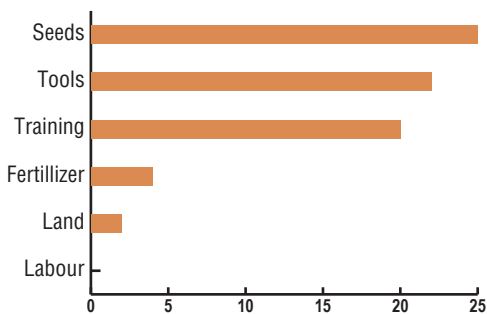
MAKUACH

- Makuach is a 45 minute drive northeast of Bor town. It was observed to be the most deserted payam at the moment.
- Accessibility to Makuach payam headquarters from Bor Town during rainy season is impossible due to poor road conditions.
- School and hospital buildings in the payam headquarters are in good condition but equipment was looted.
- Very few returnees have gone back to Makuach thus far. The returnees are mainly adults while children and cattle have been left in the IDP settlements with relatives for fear of child abduction and cattle raiding by the Murle tribe.
- Returnees in Makuach headquarters do not have shelters. They are still living in the abandoned school and hospital buildings.
- The rate of insecurity (cattle raiding, child abduction and killings) in Makuach payam seems to be higher than in other payams. The government has provided soldiers to protect the few returnees who are carrying out cultivation.
- The payam administrator is requesting organizations to distribute shelter materials like plastic sheets to returnees in Makuach to help motivate returns since the government is willing and has already started providing security.

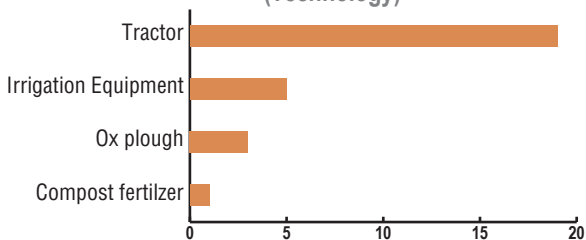
SECTORIAL FINDINGS

LIVELIHOODS

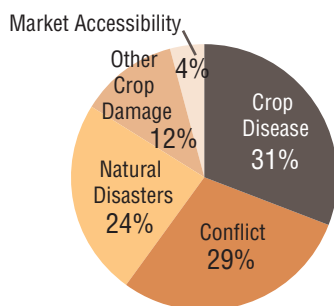
Major Needs for Production of Food Crops (Inputs)



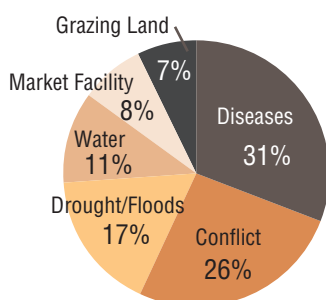
Major Needs for Production of Food Crops (Technology)



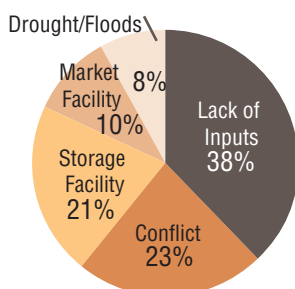
Major Problems that Affect the Production of Food Crops



Major Problems that Affect Livestock Herders



Major Problems that Affect Fishermen



Key needs

Seeds | Tools | Training

Two of the key natural resources in Boma County include fertile land and water (mainly from the River Nile and its tributaries, ox-bow lakes etc.), which are exploited through farming (crop production and livestock rearing). Of the 28 bomas, 25 reported that people practiced farming activities, of which 23 bomas noted that people owned livestock in addition to crop production. 21 bomas reported that people also practiced fishing as a livelihood.

The major needs for the production of food crops were categorized into 'inputs' and 'technological' needs. Key inputs highlighted included seeds, tools and training, whilst the key technological need identified was for tractors.

The VAS highlighted a number of challenges faced by crop farmers, with 22 bomas citing crop disease and 21 bomas citing conflict as posing major problems. For livestock herders, the major problems included disease and conflict, however drought/floods, water and access to grazing land were also notable problems.

Bomas with people practicing fishing also highlighted a variety of problems, the most significant being a lack of inputs, noted by respondents from 18 bomas. A total of 11 bomas cited conflict as a major problem, and 10 cited inadequate storage facilities.

Conflict was cited as a key problem for people engaged in all livelihood activities. For people engaged in food crop and livestock farming, diseases and natural disasters/drought/flooding also pose major challenges.

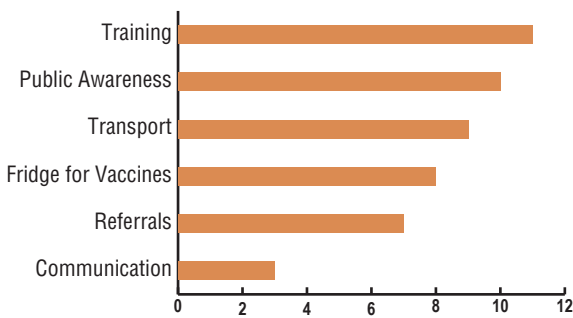
Of the 28 bomas, 25 reported experiencing periods of food scarcity through the year. Of these, 56% (14) noted that this was during the rainy season, 12% (3 bomas) noted that this was during the dry season, and 32% (8 bomas) reported suffering food scarcity during both the dry and rainy season.

Of the 28 bomas, 24 reported suffering significant livelihood shocks in the past two years with conflict being one of the key drivers cited. The main coping mechanisms in such instances are to wait for assistance or migrate. In some instances people would resort to selling livestock to survive or taking out loans. There were fewer instances of these coping mechanisms as selling livestock reflects a loss in highly valuable capital assets, and many people may not have access to financial services.

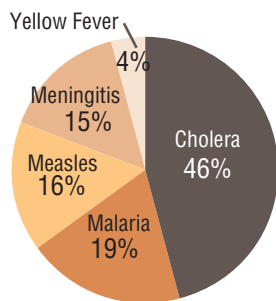
SECTORIAL FINDINGS

HEALTH

How can the health facility be assisted to cope better?

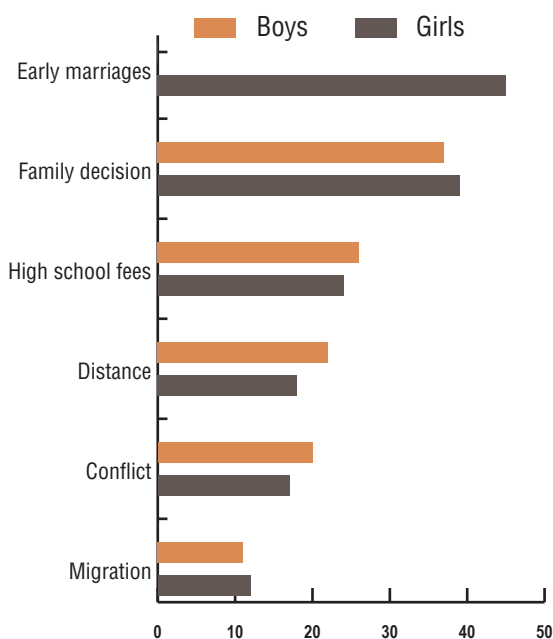


What are the most likely disease outbreaks?



EDUCATION

Main reasons for pupils dropping out of school



Key needs

Training | Rehabilitate health facilities | Medical Equipment

Only 13 out of the 28 bomas reported having functional health facilities. For those with non-functional facilities, the key reasons raised for why the facility was non-functional included insecurity and infrastructure damage. Cases of looting and a lack of staff were also raised.

When asked how health facilities could be improved and assisted to cope better, respondents provided a range of suggestions touching on several areas with training, enhancing public awareness and providing a means of transport cited most frequently. People also mentioned a need for laboratory equipment and more permanent building structures.

When questioned about the most likely disease outbreaks expected in the area, cholera was listed as the key concern, with malaria, meningitis and measles also highlighted.

53% of respondents reported that local health facilities provided the full schedule of immunization for children. Whilst 47% noted that the health facility had conducted health education sessions in the boma.

Key needs

Rehabilitate schools | Training of teachers | School infrastructure

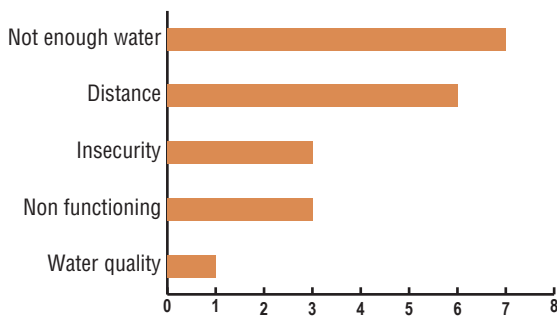
22 out of the 28 bomas reported that there were school facilities available in their boma. Respondents from 21 of the 28 bomas confirmed that the children attend primary school. The percentage of children that attended varied from approximately 75% for 12 of these bomas to 25% for 7 of the bomas. For bomas that confirmed that children did not attend primary school, the key issues were security and migration. 21% of respondents note that the school did not have an appropriate safe and secure building.

The graph highlights the different reasons why pupils may drop out of school early and how boys and girls are affected differently. Early marriage plays a significant role in affecting whether girls drop out of school with boys' education seemingly.

SECTORIAL FINDINGS

WASH

Why certain households cannot access water sources



Key needs

Rehabilitate boreholes | Access to water

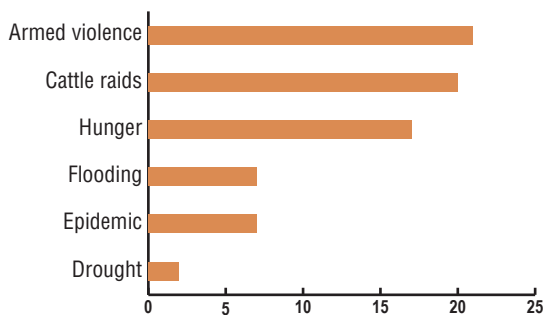
16 of 28 bomas reported that certain households do not have access to water sources, the main reasons being due to the distance from the source, or because the water source did not contain enough water. 16 bomas also reported conflicts occurring between communities or groups over water.

10 respondents reported that there are no latrines in the boma, and in instances where respondents confirmed that latrines were available, these were often open air or bush latrines.

11 respondents reported that there has been no sanitation and hygiene education in the last year.

PROTECTION

External violations, threats and risks encountered in the last year



Key threats

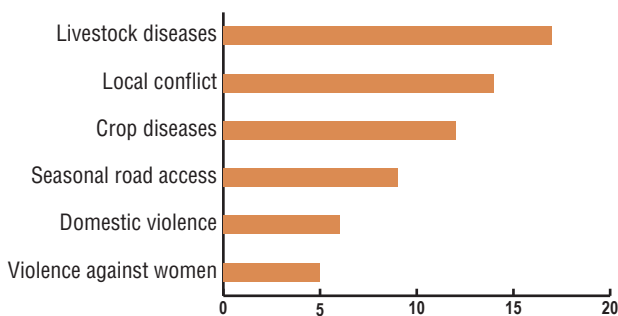
Child abduction | Local conflict

The data illustrates that the key external violations, threats and risks that were encountered over the last year were armed violence and cattle raids, with hunger also posing a major protection issue. The issue of hunger is likely linked to the violence and cattle raids, as these significantly disrupt people's livelihood activities, which in turn will reduce income and the ability to purchase food or trade at local markets.

At the local level, the level of violations, threats and risks encountered over the year was more evenly spread across a range of different independent variables. Conflict remains a major issue, alongside livestock and crop diseases. This supports the data from the 'Livelihoods' section which illustrated that crop and livestock diseases were major problems faced by farmers. The data shows that the key protection issues people face tend to be threats to livelihood activities.

With regard to violence against women, out of the 28 bomas, 11 (39%) noted that the women in the boma did not feel insecure when out of their homes, whilst 17 (61%) reported that the women did feel insecure. The main fears related to abduction and rape, though violence and harassment/assault were also reported as concerns.

Local violations, threats and risks encountered in the last year



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