



**DTM**  
IOM DISPLACEMENT  
TRACKING MATRIX  
SOUTH SUDAN



# SOUTH SUDAN VILLAGE ASSESSMENT SURVEY

**DATA COLLECTION:** August-November 2019

**COUNTIES:** Bor South, Rubkona, Wau

**THEMATIC AREAS:** Shelter and Land Ownership, Access and Communications, Livelihoods, Markets, Food Security and Coping Strategies, Health, WASH, Education, Protection



**USAID**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

# CONTENTS

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 4

- LIST OF ACRONYMS 3
- EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 4
- BACKGROUND 6
- METHODOLOGY 6
- LIMITATIONS 7

## WAU COUNTY OVERVIEW 8

- DISPLACEMENT DYNAMICS 8
- RETURN PATTERNS 8
- PAYAM CONTEXTUAL INFORMATION 9
- KEY FINDINGS 10

- Shelter and Land Ownership 10
- Access and Communications 10
- Markets, Food Security and Coping Strategies 10
- Livelihoods 11
- Health 12
- WASH 13
- Protection 13
- Education 14

## RUBKONA COUNTY OVERVIEW 15

- DISPLACEMENT DYNAMICS 15
- RETURN PATTERNS 15
- PAYAM CONTEXTUAL INFORMATION 16
- KEY FINDINGS 17

- Shelter and Land Ownership 17
- Access and Communications 17
- Markets, Food Security and Coping Strategies 17
- Livelihoods 18
- Health 19
- WASH 19
- Education 20
- Protection 20

## BOR SOUTH COUNTY OVERVIEW 21

- DISPLACEMENT DYNAMICS 21
- RETURN PATTERNS 21
- PAYAM CONTEXTUAL INFORMATION 22
- KEY FINDINGS 23

- Shelter and Land Ownership 23
- Access and Communications 23
- Markets, Food Security and Coping Strategies 23
- Livelihoods 24
- Health 25
- Education 26
- WASH 27
- Protection 27

## LIST OF ACRONYMS

**AIDS:** Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome

**GFD:** General Food Distribution

**GPS:** Global Positioning System

**HIV:** Human Immunodeficiency Virus

**NGO:** Non-Governmental Organizations

**PHCC:** Primary Health Care Centres

**PHCU:** Primary Health Care Units

**PoC AA:** Protection of Civilians and Adjacent Area site

**PoC site:** Protection of Civilians site

**R-ARCSS:** Revitalized Peace Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan (R-ARCSS),

**RRC:** Relief and Rehabilitation Commission

**SPLA-IO:** Sudan People's Liberation Army in Opposition

**SPLM:** Sudan People's Liberation Movement

**SPLM-IO:** Sudan People's Liberation Movement in Opposition

**SSPDF:** South Sudan People's Defense Forces (formerly SPLM)

**SSPLA:** Sudan People's Liberation Army

**STDs:** Sexually Transmitted Diseases

**UN:** United Nations

**UNMISS:** United Nations Mission in South Sudan

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Between August and November 2019, IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) conducted Village Assessment Survey (VAS) in Rubkona, Wau and Bor South Counties. The three counties were selected based on the presence of returnees which in assessed counties accounts for 20 per cent of the overall returnee caseload in South Sudan. VAS methodology comprises a set of complementary and integrated questionnaires that capture data on existence of infrastructure and facilities and availability, accessibility and quality of provided services. During the data collection field teams assessed a total of 63 bomas (13 in Bor South, 11 in Rubkona and 39 in Wau) by visiting 198 educational facilities and 48 health facilities. Facility, infrastructure and service mapping was conducted at 1,147 facilities (water points, markets, fishing areas, etc.). Full report and accompanying dataset contain multisectoral overview by county. Comparative tabular overview of data is included at the end of the report, whereas this summary focuses on key findings across all assessed bomas regarding land ownership, shelter, WASH, farming, livestock, fishing, education, health and protection.

Individual ownership and ancestral land were reported as the first and second most common form of **land ownership**, with an exception of Bor South where boma representatives reported communal land as the first most common land ownership modality. Instances of people occupying houses without paying rent and without consent of the owner were noted across all three counties, particularly in Rubkona County where this was reported in 9 out of 11 assessed bomas. In 20 out of 26 bomas secondary occupation was authorized by the authorities, nevertheless, in 5 of these bomas tenants did not respect the terms set by the authorities. Findings show limited instances of bomas where land has been allocated for returnees (only 9 bomas out of 63 assessed). This may result in tensions between local community, government officials and returnees over land allocation and can potentially hinder returnees' reintegration efforts back into their communities.

Across all assessed bomas tukul structures – mud walls with thatched roofing – were identified as the most common form of **housing**. The condition of shelter structures was reported to be partially damaged in 42 out of 63 bomas while in 9 bomas majority of the houses were completely damaged (in 2 bomas in Bor South makeshift shelters were reported as the most common form of shelters in the area). Even though a major market was reported in 70 per cent of the assessed bomas, with an exception of Wau County, people are more likely to obtain material for shelter repair and reconstruction from surrounding areas and forests. In Wau County, representatives from 24 bomas (out of 39 assessed) cited market as the most frequent source used to purchase shelter materials. Use of semi-permanent construction materials and lack of shelter material available from markets indicate poor living standards in the assessed locations. Given the significant number of bomas reported shelter damages, creation of communal facilities to manufacture/prepare simple housing material could be useful for shelter restoration and will also help reinforce livelihood opportunities in the assessed locations.

Of the 63 bomas assessed, boreholes were the main sources of drinking (41 bomas) and non-drinking **water** (18 bomas). Some bomas also reported tanks

(n=9),wells (n=5),taps (n=4), river (n=2),streams(n=1) and water basin (n=1) as sources for drinking water while other sources of non-drinking water included river (n=13), wells (n=12) streams (n=8), tanks (n=7) , water basin (n=3), pond (n=1) and taps (n=1). According to data collected, water tanks were used for storage and distribution of water only in one boma each in Rubkona and Bor South counties. Lack of infrastructure for water storage and conservation leaves farmers and livestock herders susceptible to dry spells and natural disasters such as drought and floods This underscores the need for investments in water management and conservation practices at institutional and community levels. Water related conflict is reported in 38 bomas, particularly in Rubkona (reported in 9 out of 11 bomas) and Bor South (11 out of 13 bomas assessed). This means care must be sought while introducing different means of improving access to water (with new boreholes, for instance) and the consequences this may have on the conflict dynamics in the communities. Collected data indicates limited engagement of local communities in maintaining water sources. For example, whilst in Wau County community maintains water sources in 23 out of 39 bomas, only one boma reported such engagement in Rubkona County (out of 11) and 3 in Bor South (out of 13) where these are maintained mainly by UN/NGOs and in some occasions, by the government. In addition, in 17 bomas in Wau County residents are also asked to pay a fee to access water sources. This is also reported in two bomas in Bor South (Langbar and Bor Town), but was not encountered in bomas under Rubkona County. Construction and rehabilitation of water supply schemes came across as the most commonly identified need during the assessment.

Majority of assessed bomas reported use of household latrines as the most common **sanitation** facilities, however, field teams observed evidence of open defecation across 25 different bomas, mainly in Rubkona (in 10 out of 11 bomas) and Bor South (7 out of 13 bomas), many of whom had hygiene promotion sessions in the past year. This emphasizes the need for repetition and wider outreach of hygiene promotion sessions in the area.

**Farming** is practiced across all three counties, especially in Bor South where this was reported as the main livelihood activities in 12 out of 13 assessed bomas. Across all three counties, the main crops are maize, ground-nuts and sorghum. In addition to these, cassava and beans are widely cultivated in Wau County and sesame is grown in Bor South County. Rainwater is most commonly used for irrigation, meaning that erratic or delayed rains can result in poor or no harvests, while heavy rains and flooding can waterlog fields and destroy stocks. UN/NGOs were recognized as the main provider of agriculture support in 29 bomas, while the community itself was noted as the main provider of farming support in 18 bomas. None of the bomas acknowledged support from diaspora or the government. Findings indicate limited opportunities for farmers to sell crops at the market and gain profit, especially in Bor South where this was reported only in 6 out of 12 bomas practicing farming. Key informants stated that none of the bomas were equipped with any credit and financing infrastructure needed to support farmers, often leaving them without the capital for purchasing necessary tools and equipment. Seeds, tools, fertilizers and trainings were noted as top four agriculture inputs required.



**Livestock** is one of the most important livelihood mechanisms amongst the assessed boma (in 37 of 63 bomas), particularly in Rubkona (9 out of 11 bomas) and Bor South (12 out of 13 bomas assessed). Livestock and livestock products are sold to obtain income. However, in a significant majority of the bomas, sales rarely yield profits. This could be attributed to the lack of livestock markets and financial services. For example, in Bor South, only 6 out of 12 bomas where people own livestock have cattle markets while in Wau County cattle market is present in only two assessed bomas. Only three bomas (Bilyang and Bimruok in Rubkona, Arek in Bor South) reported obtaining profit from selling livestock and livestock products. For those bomas where animal rearing reportedly takes place, key challenges include animal disease (n=30), lack/accessibility of grazing land (n=13) and conflict (n=11). Already mentioned availability of livestock markets (n=4), together with natural disasters such as drought and flood (n=3) and availability of water (n=2) were also quoted as challenges in fewer bomas. UN/NGOs were identified as the main provider of livestock support, followed by private businesses (especially in Wau County) and rarely Ministry of Agriculture (reported in 4 bomas, mainly in Rubkona County). Key needs identified based on collected data are availability of grazing land, veterinary services, credit facilities and cooperatives.



Along with farming and livestock rearing, **fishing** was also observed as one of the primary sources of income (in 37 of 63 bomas) particularly in Rubkona, where it was noted in 10 out of 11 bomas. Similar to farmers, fishermen also reported occasionally generating profit from their sales. In 33 of the 37 bomas fishermen sell their catch but only in few (6 of 33 bomas) they reported making profits on a frequent basis. Lack of equipment, lack of storage facilities and conflict were reported as the major challenges faced by fishermen.



A significant number of bomas (35 out of 63) reported access to **health** facilities where, in most cases, respondents expressed dissatisfaction with the existing facilities. This was mainly related to non-availability of medicine, lack of qualified personnel and selective operational days. Lack of health facilities at boma level was particularly noted in Rubkona County where almost half of all assessed bomas (5 out of 11) reported not having facility within the boma forcing people to seek assistance in neighboring boma, and on rare occasions, resorted to local herbalists. In 6 bomas within Rubkona County where facilities were present, key informants reported that the community is not satisfied with the quality of services due to above mentioned reasons. During the assessment, enumerators interviewed key health personnel (doctor/head nurse) to complete the Health Technical Questionnaire.

A total of 42 health facilities (5 hospitals, 27 Primary Health Care Centers and 10 Primary Health Care Units) were visited. Outpatient services were available at all health facilities visited, while in around half the facilities maternity wards (n=23) and laboratories (n=21) were present. Only 18 facilities offered feeding centers, in-patient services (n=15) and psycho-social support services (n=14). Transport for referrals was reported in only 15 facilities. The majority of facilities were supported by NGOs while a few were being supported by the government (n=12). All health facilities confirmed reporting the health-related data to the Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response System. Following the findings, key identified needs in this sector are medicine, trained personnel, medical referrals, maternity wards and in-patient services.



Even though **education** facilities were mapped in a significant proportion of bomas surveyed (42 out of 63 bomas), respondents were largely dissatisfied with the standard of education provided (in 34 of the 42 bomas, particularly in Wau – 21 out of 31 bomas and Bor South 6 out of 10 bomas with assessed school facilities). Key supply side barriers include lack of trained teachers, learning material, limited number of classrooms, long distances to school and inadequate school infrastructure including furniture and school WASH facilities. On the demand side, poverty and lack of financial resources discouraged parents from prioritizing education and instead putting children to work. This is further exacerbated by socio cultural norms such as early marriages and lesser disposition to send or keep girls in schools.

During the assessment, enumerators interviewed key personnel at the education facilities (191 facilities) to complete the Education Technical Questionnaire. Findings indicate that many schools lack basic amenities such as furniture (n=150), classrooms (n=104), drinking water (n=115), non-drinking water (n=130) and school latrines (n=119) which are found to be either completely absent or insufficient. Gender disparities were observed in student enrollment figures as well as dropout to enrollment ratios.

Data from the technical questionnaire indicates higher annual enrollment ratio for boys versus girls (60% and 40% respectively). This is particularly observed in Rubkona, where girls comprised only 19 per cent of enrolled students, versus 81 per cent male students. Further on, girls had higher ratio of dropouts when compared to boys (8% versus 6% respectively). Again, difference is specifically visible in Rubkona County, where every fifth girl leaves school before finishing (20%) compared to only 8 per cent of boys who drop out from school.

In most of the schools visited, interviewees reported children dropping out of school (in 156 of 191 schools). Main reasons for drop out are similar across bomas and mainly come as a result of family decision (n=45), high school fee/lack of financial resources (n=35), migration (n=22), distance (n=18) and conflict (n=17). For girls particularly, this was related also to early marriages/pregnancies (n=9).



Daily crime, domestic violence, hunger, communal tensions and drought were noted as some of the major **threats** in assessed locations. Boma courts play an integral role in resolving community conflicts and legal disputes. This can be attributed to the lack of judicial courts (present in only 19 out of 63 bomas) and lower levels of police presence across the surveyed bomas. For example, 22 out of 39 bomas in Wau had police stations and in Rubkona only 4 out of 11 bomas assessed. Similarly, judicial courts were present in only 11 bomas in Rubkona (out of 39) and none were found in bomas assessed in Rubkona County. Overall, lack of services and insecurity were amongst the most significant barriers in accessing protection and conflict mitigation services. Gender based violence has been also observed. Namely, in 9 out of 11 bomas assessed in Rubkona women feel insecure when going out of their homes for earning a living or working in a farm, fearing rape, violence, assault and abduction.

## BACKGROUND

Since the outbreak of conflict in 2013, South Sudan has remained in the grip of a humanitarian crisis. The conflict is estimated to have led to nearly 400,000 excess deaths since 2013. More than 4.1 million people have fled their homes in search of safety, two million of them internally. Despite the progress in the peace talks, some 1.46 mil. South Sudanese remained internally displaced as of June 2019. Women and children account for over 61% of this population<sup>1</sup>.

Years of conflict, communal clashes, and instances of natural disasters combined with persistent development challenges continue to negatively impact local governance structures and outstretch humanitarian service delivery capacities at national and sub national levels.

The Revitalized Peace Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan (R-ARCSS) signed in September 2018 has presented an opportunity for South Sudanese communities to build durable peace and work towards sustainable development gains. Almost a quarter of all mapped returnees (1,271,487) during the June DTM Mobility Tracking assessment, returned to their areas of habitual residence in the months following the R-ARCSS (307,516 between October 2018 and December 2018). However, the challenges remained and the pace of returns has almost halved throughout the first part of 2019 (336,658 between January and June 2019). Further on, according to available DTM data average number of individual instances of displacements per month amongst the currently displaced population has been the highest since 2016<sup>2</sup>.

To support the formulation of evidence-based transition and recovery programming, IOM's DTM unit has scaled up the implementation of Village Assessment Surveys (VAS). The survey aims to assess infrastructure and multi-sector service delivery at community level. More specifically it focuses on:

a) *Determining levels of access to basic services, considering different potential barriers to access such as distance to inhabited areas and security*

b) *Identifying gaps in capacities of local services to accommodate demand including status of infrastructure and availability of trained personnel*

c) *Establishing an understanding of key service providers such as local government, NGO/UN and communities themselves*

Focal group discussion in Kalkaj, Rubkona ©IOM 2019



<sup>1</sup> IOM South Sudan Return Recovery and Resilience Strategy  
<sup>2</sup> Source: DTM Mobility Tracking Round 6 – Baseline Assessment – Analysis and Tabulation Dataset (June 2019)

## METHODOLOGY

The Village Assessment Survey methodology comprises four complementary and integrated forms: the Boma Questionnaire, the Health Technical Questionnaire, the Education Technical Questionnaire and the Facility Infrastructure and Service Mapping Tool. A mixed methods approach of boma representatives interviews combined with focus group discussions and direct observations was utilized to collect and triangulate data throughout the data collection process.

**The Boma/Area Mapping Survey Questionnaire** is completed through focus group discussion with the boma chief/administrators, representatives at the boma level and representatives of returnees and youth groups. The questionnaire contains a general section, which covers village demographics, infrastructure in the boma, livelihood strategies, health, water, sanitation and hygiene, basic education and protection issues.

**The Health Technical Questionnaire** is filled at health facilities with the key personnel such as doctors or nurses. The information collected includes statistics of trained medical personnel, patient's attendance by gender and age group per year, health services provided, geographical coverage, and data on previous epidemics.

**The Education Technical Questionnaire** is applied at each education facility with the facility personnel (e.g. a teacher or the head teacher). The school authority responds to more technical questions such as on enrollment and school dropout figures by gender and numbers of trained and untrained teachers and conditions of school infrastructure.

**The Facility Infrastructure and Service Mapping Tool** builds upon DTM's previously established VAS methodology. This tool has been developed to map settlements, livelihood areas and facilities. Satellite imagery in combination with paper maps and map tiles on smartphone are used to map points and polygons of key services such as education facilities, health facilities, water points, religious buildings, transport facilities, administrative facilities and markets.

*Based on data collected through DTM Mobility Tracking, Bor South, Rubkona and Wau Counties host 20 per cent of the total returnees since 2016. Information collected aims to provide insights on the challenges faced by returnees and will inform durable solutions to the long lasting consequences of protracted internal displacement in the country.*

Prior to field data collection<sup>3</sup>, a comprehensive four-day training for enumerators was carried out. The first three days focused on effective data collection techniques and included an in-depth review of the questionnaires and a technical training on GPS devices. On the final day, enumerators participated in a simulation exercise to apply and test their knowledge.

A total of 33 enumerators were deployed for data collection activities in the three counties (8 in Bor South, 12 in Wau and 13 in Rubkona). The results are based on findings from focus group discussions in 63 bomas and, key informant interviews from 191 educational facilities and 41 health facilities that were functional at the time of the assessment. For mapping purposes, teams visited 1,147 facilities in the target counties.

<sup>3</sup> Data collection in Wau commenced on 27 August, in Rubkona on 9 September and in Bor South on 17 October 2019.

# CHALLENGES AND LIMITATIONS

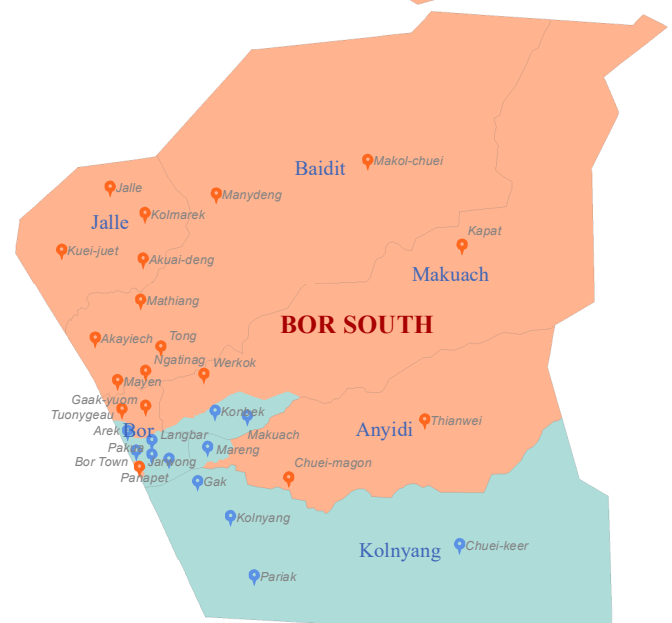
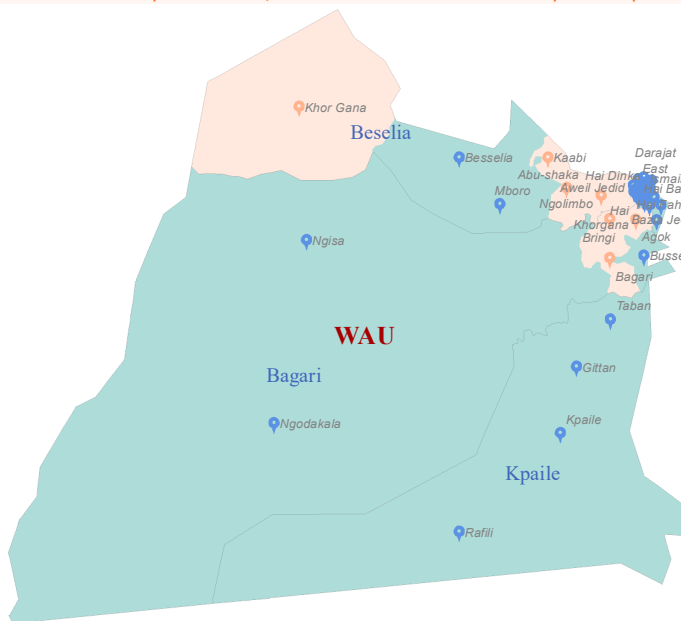
The IOM DTM team faced several challenges which may present some limitations to the data. In Wau, Rubkona and Bor South counties data collection commenced in late August/early September for Village Assessment Surveys. As demonstrated in the below map, access remained limited, primarily owing to impassable roads during the rainy season. Due to this, many bomas remained inaccessible in Rubkona and Bor South. In Wau, data collection in some bomas was hampered due to presence of armed actors. Therefore, the key findings are based upon the data collected up until 15 November 2019.

Secondly, qualitative data was not available in deserted villages. Therefore, only quantitative data was collected through mapping of infrastructure and facilities.

Thirdly, there was a lack of consistency in the nomenclature used for geographical locations (villages, payams) by different key informants (local authorities, community leader, chiefs), diverging between the 32 state system in place at the time of the data collection and previously existing 10 state system.

Finally, the use of multiple geographical boundaries by local authorities and chiefs presented challenges in understanding the administrative location of certain villages and bomas under the new 32-state system. As such, the team faced some challenges in accurately capturing data disaggregated by boma due to varying perspectives on geographical boundaries and payam composition with respect to the 32-state governance structure. Administrative divisions agreed upon as part of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (i.e. the 10-state system), have been used for data organization. For operational purposes and to ensure findings are accurately reflected, bomas names not part of the administrative division of the 10-state system have separately been captured.

*Keeping in view variation in coverage for each county, three summary reports have been produced. In addition to the reports on key findings, county atlases and an online portal offer more detailed information at the county, payam and boma levels. Together, these documents aim at providing updated baseline information to a wide spectrum of humanitarian and development partners to inform transition and recovery programming.*



Legend	
<b>Boma coverage</b>	<b>Coverage areas</b>
Assessed	Assessed
Inaccessible due to rain	Inaccessible due to rain
Militarized	Militarized
	Payam name

*Disclaimer: The payam and bomas are used as reference for data systems. Based on the agreement with OCHA and endorsement from RRC, the 10-state system of administrative divisions has been used for this exercise. As such, IOM on its own does not officialize any of payam and boma boundaries.*

# WAU COUNTY OVERVIEW



Ngolimbo Primary school, Wau © IOM 2019

Wau is a county in Western Bhar El Ghazal State consisting of five payams namely; Wau North, Wau South, Baggari, Basilia and Kpaile. The county is inhabited by Balanda, Dinka, Jur, Kresh, Golo, and other smaller ethnic groups. Wau County is the administrative headquarter of Bhar El Ghazal region.

In 2012, the county headquarters of Wau was transferred to Baggari Jadid. Thereafter, the Wau municipality council was formed as administrative unit within Wau Town with five administrative blocks/payams. UN agencies and NGOs operating in Wau are using residential areas, to deliver services in Wau County.

*During the assessment conducted between August and November 2019, the team of 12 enumerators visited a total of 39 bomas achieving 90 per cent coverage of the 45 bomas mapped in the whole county. The remaining 6 bomas were not assessed due to security concerns related to the military presence in the area.*

## DISPLACEMENT DYNAMICS

In 2012, conflict broke out in Wau County due to the proposed relocation of county headquarters of Wau County and Jur River County from Wau Town to Ngo Baggari area in Baggari Payam in Wau and Nyinakok area in Jur River. Wau inhabitants resisted the move leading to conflict and subsequent displacements. Due to county wide protests, the proposed relocation was not implemented, and the displaced population shortly returned.

Following the 2013 crisis between the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) and SPLM in Opposition (SPLM-IO), Wau was affected and the conflict intensified in 2016 and 2017 fueling continued displacement of Wau inhabitants to UNMISS Protection of Civilians and Adjacent Area site (PoC AA), churches and other collective centres. At the end of November 2019, some 14,195 IDPs were residing in Wau PoC AA and another 11,291 were hosted in five collective centres (Cathedral – 4,233, Lokoloko – 872, Masna – 5,522, Nazareth – 463 and St. Joseph-

201)<sup>1</sup>.

According to Mobility Tracking Round 6 data from June 2019, Wau County host the highest number of IDPs who arrived at the locations of assessment after October 2018, a total of 36,487 individuals. Mobility Tracking data suggests that most of these have arrived from Wau and the adjacent Jur River County<sup>2</sup>. However, more than a half (51%) of the overall IDP caseload in the county (114,615) was displaced to the assessed locations in 2016 and 2017 (51%). Almost all (99%) IDPs were previously displaced only within South Sudan (only 1,281 had experienced displacement abroad, mainly to Sudan)<sup>3</sup>.

## RETURN PATTERNS

*Wau has the highest concentration of returnees among the 78 counties assessed. Results from DTM's Mobility Tracking estimate a total of 128,271 returnees within the county, including some 80,561 who have returned to their areas of habitual residence October 2018 to June 2019 (after the R-ARCSS).*

Increased returns to Wau Town from PoC AA and collective centres, especially in the beginning of 2019 (as suggested by DTM's Displacement Site Flow Monitoring<sup>4</sup>) indicate the area to be considered relatively safe by surrounding populations which could explain why it became the destination of choice for some of these newcomers (in combination with other factors just as geographical proximity). Further on, DTM Mobility Tracking data confirms that the vast majority (99%) of returnees were previously displaced only within South Sudan.

<sup>1</sup> Source: [DTM Wau PoC AA Site and Collective Centres Population Count \(November 2019\)](#)

<sup>2</sup> Conflict in Jur River caused wide-spread displacement between March and June 2019 which resulted in a 30 per cent increase in the population of Wau Town displacement sites during this period. Read more in [DTM Jur River Displacement to Wau \(March – June 2019\)](#).

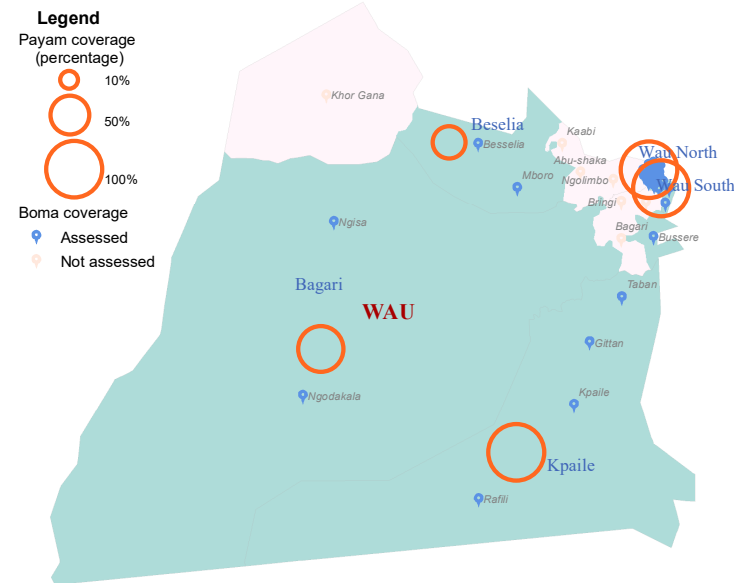
<sup>3</sup> Source: [DTM Mobility Tracking Round 6 – Baseline Assessment – Analysis and Tabulation Dataset \(June 2019\)](#)

<sup>4</sup> Source: [DTM Mobility Tracking Report 6 \(June 2019\), DTM Displacement Site Flow Monitoring \(March 2019\)](#)



## PAYAM CONTEXTUAL INFORMATION

The following information is based on enumerator's observation in the assessed areas.



### Wau South (IDPs: 30,341 Returns: 64,559) Host Population: 81,063

- Wau South Payam is situated in the southern part of Wau County and serves as the county and state headquarters.
- Wau South Payam is observed to be the most populated amongst the assessed payams. Approximately 37 per cent population comprises of returnees from Wau PoC AA and other surrounding counties.
- Wau South is divided into three Blocks<sup>1</sup>- C, E and D. The payam was affected by conflict in 2016, leading to the displacement of most of its residents to UNMISS protected PoC AA and to collective centres.
- Despite significant returns to Wau South, some bomas are still deserted especially southern parts of Hai Jazira, Hai Kamsin, Baggari Jadid, and South Jebel Khier.
- Most of the buildings are at risk of fire due to overgrown and high grass in the vicinity.
- Field observations and data indicate that population has access to the main markets where they are able to buy basic commodities.

### Wau North (IDPs: 41,887 Returns: 33,818) Host Population: 17,501

- Wau North is the second most populated payam with a high number of returnees and IDPs.
- Most education and health facilities in this payam are operational. During interviews community members advocated for the remaining non-operational education facilities to be rehabilitated.
- Many water points are non-operational and need rehabilitations.
- The main livelihood activities in the payam are farming and

casual labour in the town.

### Baggari (IDPs: 25,091 Returns: 23,099) Host Population: 3,680

- Baggari Payam is situated approximately 20km south-west of Wau Town and is mainly populated by the Fertit community.
- Baggari was one of the most affected payams during the crisis in 2012/2013 and in 2016 due to tensions surrounding the relocation of Wau administrative headquarters from Wau Town to Baggari.
- It is the third most populated payam hosting IDPs from within Baggari and returnees from Wau Town as well as adjacent areas.
- Infrastructure and facilities in Baggari were severely damaged during conflict and remain in need of rehabilitation.
- Despite the poor infrastructure, people are continuing to return to Baggari, primarily from Wau Town and Wau PoC AA.
- The main livelihood activities in Baggari are farming and casual labour.
- Fresh foods such as cassava, maize and vegetables were available at the market during assessment.

### Beselia (IDPs: 11,224 Returns: 90) Host Population: 2,713

- Beselia Payam is the smallest payam by population. IDPs in Beselia are mainly from within the payam.
- Beselia Payam is a contested area between SPLM-IO and the Government. It is highly militarized with presence of both parties.
- The majority of the payam's population is still in displacement either in Wau PoC AA or within the payam.
- During the time of assessment, some of the health and education facilities were still occupied by the military.

### Kpaile<sup>2</sup> (IDPs: 6,072 Returns: 6,705) Host Population: 14,043

- Is situated 50 km south-west of Wau Town on Tambura road and is largely inhabited by the Fertit, Balandas and the Dinka ethnic groups.
- Majority of infrastructure and facilities that were severely damaged during the crisis remain destroyed.
- No main market was observed in the payam. General food distribution is conducted but not on a regular basis.

<sup>1</sup> Block is an equivalent to boma in urban settings. It is composed of smaller units called Hai.

<sup>2</sup> Also known as Bazia

# KEY FINDINGS

## Shelter and Land Ownership

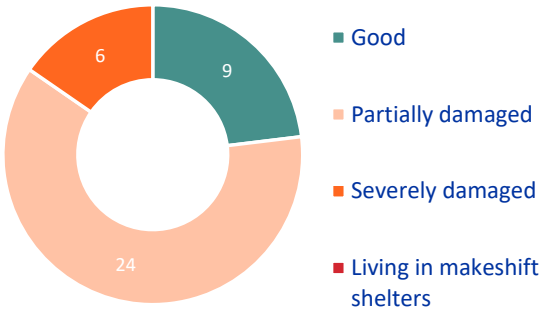
The most common form of land ownership in Wau was found to be “individual ownership” whereas the second most common form of land ownership was found to be “ancestral land”. *In a majority of the bomas no land was allocated for the returnees (35 out of 39 bomas).*

Key informants reported that people are occupying houses without paying rent and without the consent of the owners in only few instances (8 out of 39). In 7 out of the 8 bomas, this was authorized by the authorities however, in some (2) of these bomas people are not respecting the terms set out by the authorities.

*In Wau County, the status of the majority of the houses in 24 bomas was reported as partially damaged and in 6 bomas majority of the houses were severely damaged.* In 9 bomas, most houses were reported to be in good condition. Markets either inside the boma or in the nearest town are the most frequently used source of shelter material (in 24 bomas), followed by sourcing material from surrounding areas or forests (14 bomas). Only in one boma, shelter material distributions by humanitarian actors was reported.

**Key needs: shelter repair, Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) trainings, shelter construction and repair**

Status of the housing (n=39 bomas)

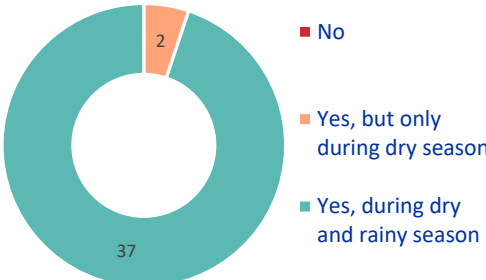


## Access and Communications

A vast majority of functioning roads in Wau are passable all year round (in 37 out of 39 bomas) while in two bomas roads are only accessible during dry season. *A significant number of bomas, (33 out of 39) do not have any public transport access.* In Wau, most bomas assessed have mobile coverage (31 out of 39 bomas).

**Key needs: public transport**

Functioning roads (n=39 bomas)



## Markets, Food Security and Coping Strategies

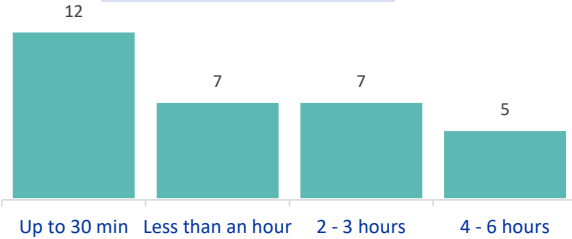
In 31 out of 39 bomas markets are present. Most bomas (12) with markets can be accessed within 30 minutes and in 7 bomas it takes less than an hour. *In 12 bomas considerable travel time to major markets is required;* 2-3 hours in 7 bomas and 4 to 6 hours in 5 bomas.

**Key needs: financial services, credit facilities**

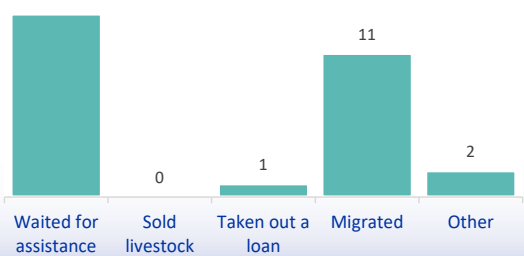
In 38 of 39 bomas, residents do not have access to financial services for borrowing money. Only in boma Gittan, people can borrow money either through merchants or friends and relatives.

In 22 out of 39 assessed bomas, inhabitants have suffered significant livelihood shocks in the past two years. The *main factors contributing to the livelihood shocks are conflict, human epidemics, drought and crop diseases.* Top two strategies to cope with the negative impacts of livelihood shocks are waiting for humanitarian assistance or migrating to other areas to seek income opportunities. *None of the bomas mention selling livestock as a coping strategy.* This may be attributed to the lack of financial services as noted above.

Travel time to major market (n=31 bomas)



Coping strategies (Livelihood shocks n=22 bomas)



In most bomas (30 out of 39) periods of food scarcity are reported. *In three quarters (22) of these bomas, food scarcity is prevalent during the rainy season,* in 7 bomas it occurs during dry season and in one boma it remains an issue all year round. Skipping meals, foraging for fruits and vegetables and extended family support are the three most common coping mechanisms in the food insecure areas. Other coping strategies include reliance on food aid, temporary migration, loans and cash assistance.

## Livelihoods

### Livestock

Key needs: *veterinary services, availability of grazing land, credit facilities*

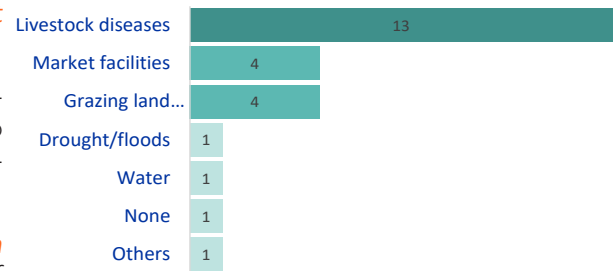
People own livestock in only 16 of the 39 bomas assessed. Out of these, only in 2 bomas a livestock market is present and people are able to sell livestock products. *However, sales occasionally yield a profit in these instances.*

Amongst livestock-owning bomas where there are no livestock markets (14 bomas), in three instances livestock owners are not able to sell their products. In 11 remaining bomas, people can sell their livestock products but are not always able to obtain a profit.

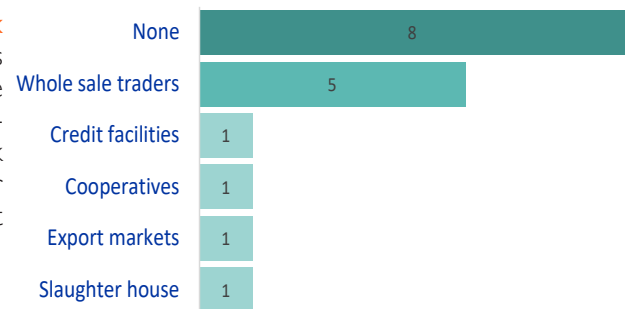
*Livestock herders are most frequently affected by animal diseases (in 13 out of 16 bomas).* Some of the other challenges faced are lack of grazing land, absence of market facilities and conflict.

*In over half the bomas (9 out of 16 bomas) no source of livestock support was noted.* Amongst the remaining bomas, private businesses are the main provider of livestock support (6 out of 16). Only in one boma support from UN/NGOs is noted as a primary provider of livestock support. Most bomas (8 out of 16), report no form of livestock support. Wholesale traders are present in five bomas while singular instances of slaughterhouses, export markets, cooperatives and credit facilities were reported.

Challenges faced by livestock herders (n=16 bomas)



Support available to livestock owners (n=16 bomas)

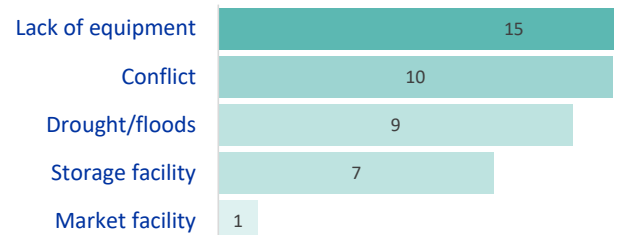


### Fishing

Key needs: *fishing equipment and storage facilities*

Over half the bomas assessed in Wau (20 out of 39) engage in fishing, in a high proportion of these bomas (19 out of 20) fishermen sell their catch but, in most cases, *(13 out of 19 bomas) are not always able to sell their produce at a profit.* A lack of equipment, conflict, natural disasters such as drought/floods and, lack of storage facilities are some of the challenges affecting fishermen.

Challenges faced by fishermen (n=20 bomas)



### Farming

Key needs: *tools, trainings, seeds, irrigation sources*

Overall, in 25 of 39 bomas people practice farming. *Maize, groundnuts, sorghum and cassava are the most widely grown crops.* Rain fed agriculture is practiced in all assessed bomas. Additionally, water from irrigation channels and river water is available in Hai Fallela, Jalaba, Hai Krash B-bomas, whilst only in boma Jalaba river water is also used for farming.

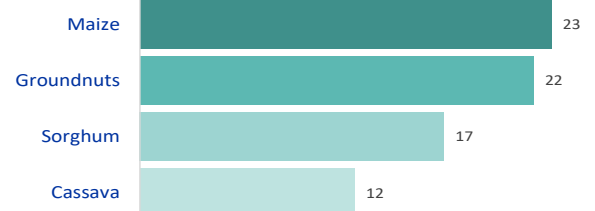
Over half the bomas depend upon seed distributions from UN/NGOs. None of the boma representatives cited Ministry of Agriculture as a source of seeds.

In 17 out of 25 bomas, farmers sell their crops in a market. In most bomas (13 of 17) farmers occasionally make a profit. Only in 3 bomas, crops are frequently sold at a profit while in Jezira Boma farmers are rarely able to obtain profits.

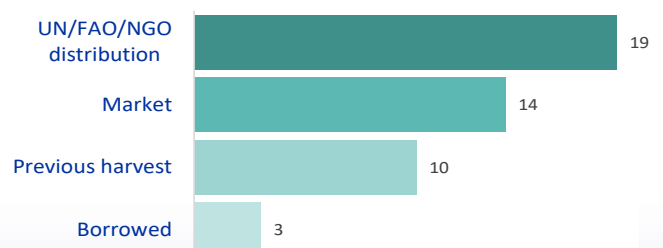
*Seeds, tools and fertilizers, followed by land, training and labor are the key needs in the farming sector.*

*Communal farming, cooperatives and extension inputs are the various kinds of support available to the farmers while in six bomas no support is available.*

Main crops (n=25 bomas)



Seed sources for crop production (n=25 bomas)



Note: All the graphs on *Livelihoods* section are based on multiple option questions.

## Health

Key needs: medicines and trained personnel, maternity wards, in-patient services

Health facilities are mapped in over half the bomas assessed (21 out of 39 bomas). *In a significant number of these bomas (15 out of 21), boma representatives expressed dissatisfaction* with the services provided at the health facilities.

*Non-availability of drugs, lack of qualified personnel and limited operational days during the week are the main reasons for dissatisfaction with the health services.* In fewer instances, absence of referrals, paying for medical services, availability of services to selective groups were also quoted as reasons for dissatisfaction.

*In absence of health facilities, people usually consult health facilities in the neighboring bomas or in the nearest towns.* Only in one boma, people report going to a private clinic or a herbalist for treatment. Treatment from traditional healers, religious leaders and community elders were not quoted in any of the assessed bomas.



Kaabi PHCU in deserted village in Wau county © IOM 2019

Immunization has been carried out in the majority of bomas (36 out of 39). In a significant number of bomas, the most recent immunization campaigns were carried out less than 3 months ago (35 bomas) while in one boma the last campaign was organized between 3 to 6 months ago.

In 22 of 39 bomas, awareness raising sessions on health related issues were conducted during the past year. Topics on Hygiene, Sanitation and Child Nutrition were covered in over half the bomas. In several bomas, sessions on HIV and AIDS, STDS, transmissible diseases and reproductive health issues were also carried out.

A total of 33 health facilities were visited in Wau including 26 Primary Health Care Centres (PHCC), 3 Primary Health Care Units (PHCU) and 4 hospitals. Most facilities were found to be operational (27 out of 33 facilities) and are supported by NGOs (20 out of 27 facilities). A few facilities (6) are supported by the government and only one facility is supported by a religious organization.

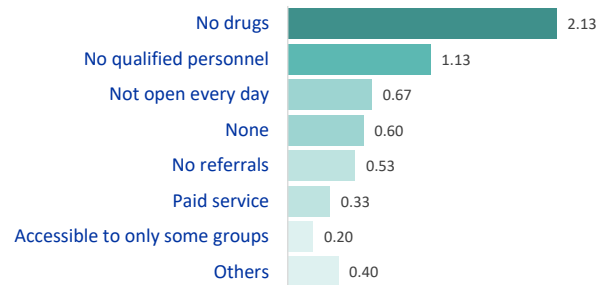
*Ten facilities (out of 27) are not located in a safe and secure building;* 2 are inside a permanent building; 2 are located a semi-permanent building and 6 are housed in a temporary shade/tukul-like structure.

*Clinical waste is usually burnt in an incinerator/designated area (14 facilities) or burnt in an open area (13 facilities).* In some instances, it is buried underground (8 facilities) or thrown away as garbage (3 facilities).

All visited facilities have out-patient services and health education is offered in most facilities (23 out of 27 facilities). In less than half of the facilities, in-patient services, psycho-social support centres, feeding centres and laboratories are present. Maternity wards are reported in only 16 of the 27 facilities.

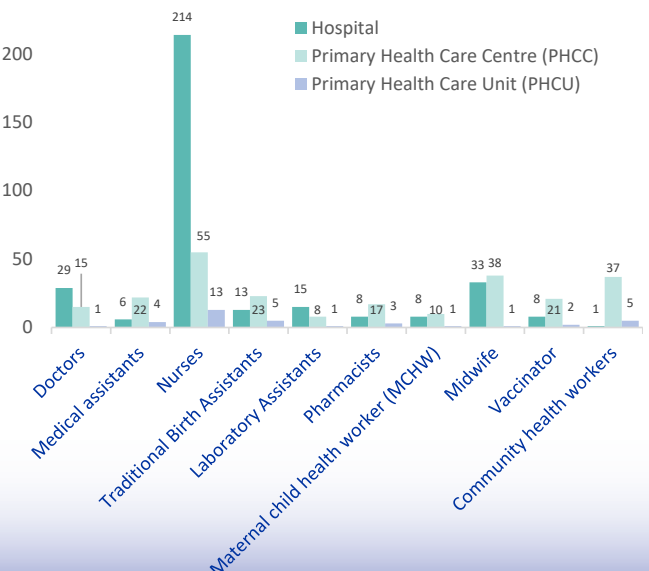
In comparison to hospitals and PHCCs, PHCUs are lacking in doctors, laboratory assistants, maternal child health workers and midwives.. All health facilities confirmed reporting the health-related data to the Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response System.

Reasons for dissatisfaction (n = 15 boma)



Average ranking of 1st, 2nd and 3rd most common reasons

Number of personnel by type of facility (n = 27 health facilities)



## WASH

In most bomas, boreholes, and wells are used for drinking water. Same sources are also used for non-drinking water.

In 20 out of 39 bomas water sources are not accessible to all households in the community. Insufficient water, distance to the water source, non-functional facilities and accessibility to certain groups are some of the key factors affecting water access.

In a significant number of bomas (17 out of 39) residents have to pay a fee to access water sources while 18 out of 39 bomas report communal conflicts over water sources.

In 25 out of the 39 bomas water committees have been established while in 23 out of 39 bomas water sources such as boreholes, taps and well are maintained by the communities. In fewer bomas, water sources are managed by UN/NGOs, government and private sector.

Household latrines are used in most bomas (29 bomas) while in a some bomas (8) signs of open defecation were observed. Use of public latrines is only reported in one boma. Amongst the bomas where open defecation was observed, hygiene promotion sessions have been conducted in four bomas.



Abu-shaka non functional borehole © IOM 2019

## Protection

Boma representatives reported severe food concerns, with hunger in 20 out of 39 bomas as their greatest external threat. Community representatives also report drought (18 bomas), armed conflict (18 bomas), and human epidemics (11 bomas) as pressing external threats.

At the local level daily crime and communal tensions are perceived as major internal threats. Results are also indicative of challenges faced by women. Domestic violence was cited in 30 out of 39 bomas, while violence against women was reported in 19 out of 39 bomas.

Fearing assaults, violence, rape and abduction, in 15 of the 39 bomas, women do not feel secure while going out to work.

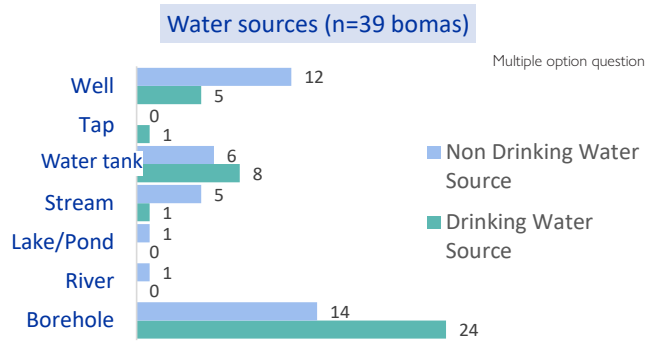
Traditional authorities are consulted to settle disputes and conflicts in 36 out of 39 bomas whereas judicial courts are present in just 11 out of 39 bomas.

In over half the bomas assessed, there are no police stations (22 out of 39 bomas) and in most bomas cases are referred to neighbouring police stations (30 out of 39 bomas).

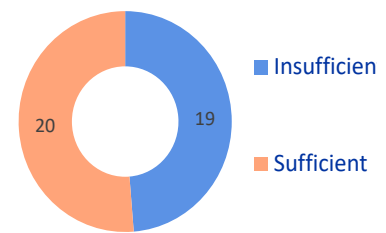
Cases of theft, local conflict and assaults constitute the largest proportion of complaints brought to the police station.

Given the lack of a judicial court and the relatively low levels of police presence in the areas surveyed, traditional courts play a valuable role in resolving community and legal disputes.

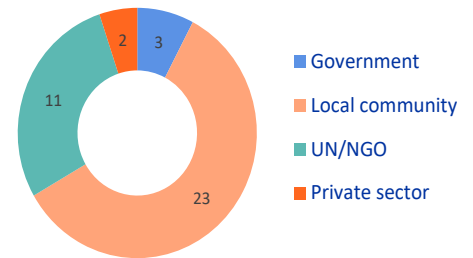
### Key needs: access to water, rehabilitation of water supply schemes, hygiene promotion



### Water Quantity (n=39 bomas)

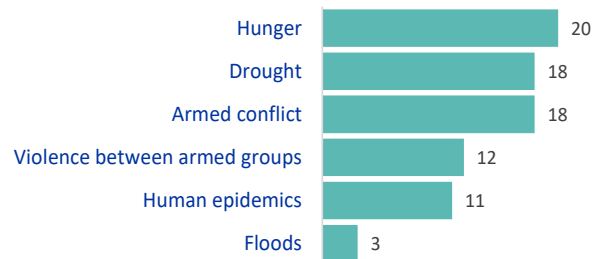


### Maintenance of water sources (n=39 bomas)



### Key threats: daily crime, domestic violence, communal tensions, hunger, drought, armed conflict

#### External violations, threats and risks encountered (n=39 bomas) Multiple option question



#### Internal violations, threats and risks encountered (n=39 bomas) Multiple option question





Kaabi collapsed primary school of Beselia payam of Wau county © IOM 2019

## Education

Representatives of 31 out of 39 bomas reported the presence of at least one education facility. Owing to high educational expenses, lack of teaching materials, untrained teachers and long distance to educational facilities, most bomas expressed dissatisfaction with the standard of education provided (21 out of 31 bomas). *Boma representatives indicated an urgent need for trained teachers, structural maintenance of facilities, school material and additional classrooms.* In some areas a need for additional schools and a reduction in school fees was also highlighted.

Key factors preventing boys from attending school are educational expenses, lack of interest, family decision, distance and security. On the other hand, girls do not attend school due to high educational expenses and early marriages. *A comparison of responses as indicated in the chart illustrates how early marriages is a more significant deciding factor for girls as opposed to boys.* Security, distance, lack of interest and family decision are also amongst factors affecting the attendance of girls in schools.

*A total of 125 educational facilities were visited in these bomas, out of which 118 were operational and 7 were non-operational.* Five of these facilities have been non-functional for over three years due to insecurity in the area and in two facilities no teaching personnel was present.

Schools are lacking in basic facilities and equipment including furniture, drinking and non-drinking water, latrines and classrooms.

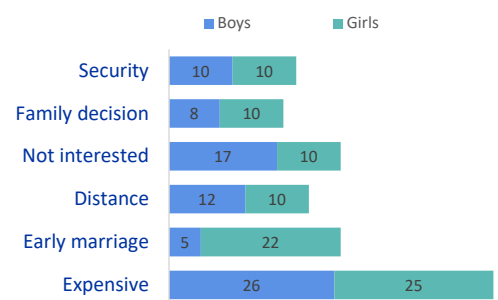
*Most of the facilities (85%) are located in permanent building structures* while 19 per cent are located in semi-permanent buildings. Fewer facilities were observed in temporary structures such as tukuls (4%) and in open air (10%).

*Enrollment figures indicate a higher proportion of male students (53%) in comparison to female students (47%).* At the same time, ratio of drop-outs to enrollments for female students (7%) is significantly higher than male dropouts (5%). Family decision followed by migration, conflict and high school fee are amongst the key reasons for students dropping out of schools.

Accelerated Learning Programs are only offered in 20% of the assessed facilities. In Wau, most of these programmes are provided by government. In some cases, community, NGOs and private sector also run these programmes.

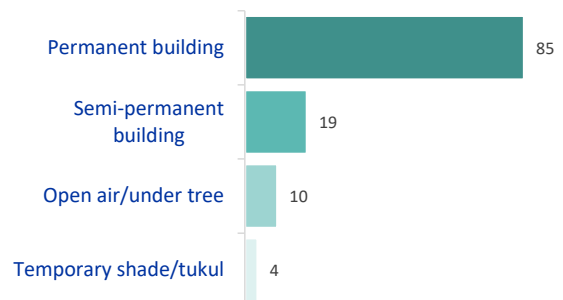
### Key needs: *training of teachers, school equipment, school material, additional classrooms*

Reasons for not attending school (n=26 boma)

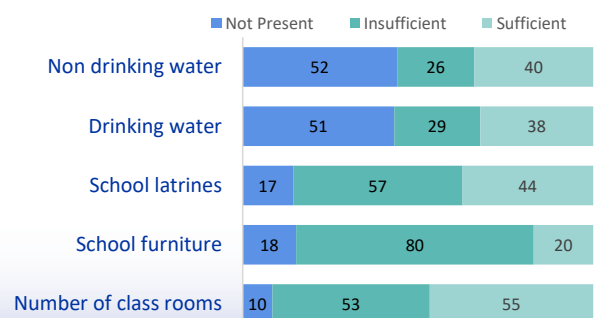


Number of response per bomas based on multiple option question

Building structure (n=118 schools)



Structural facilities (n=118 schools)



# RUBKONA COUNTY OVERVIEW



Returnees constructing shelters in, Pakur, Rubkona ©IOM 2019

Rubkona County is an administrative division of Unity State consisting of nine payams. The county borders Guit County to the east, Pariang to the north, Abiemnhom County to north-west, Mayom County to the west and Koch County to the south.

Violence between the Government and the Opposition first broke out in December 2013, greatly affecting the main towns of Bentiu and Rubkona in the first year. Throughout 2014 and 2015 government forces and their allies carried out successive attacks along the frontline running down from Bentiu and Rubkona to Leer, targeting SPLM-IO strongholds in Koch, Mayendit and Leer. Since South Sudan People's Defense Forces (SSPDF, formerly SPLM) took control of Rubkona county in mid-2015, the county has been relatively calm. However, there has been sustained SPLA-IO presence in small pockets of the county leading to clashes between the two warring parties in Jazeera, Nhialdiu and Buaw in 2016.

*IOM's DTM conducted Village Assessment Surveys in Rubkona County between 9 and 16 September 2019. The assessment covered 3 out of 9 payams, 11 bomas and 54 villages/settlement areas. The Assessment had targeted all the 9 payams however due to accessibility constraints resulting from poor road condition caused by rains, the team could not cover the remaining 6 payams at the time of assessment.*

## DISPLACEMENT DYNAMICS

The outbreak of civil conflict in South Sudan in 2013 led to massive internal and cross-border displacement of civilians. DTM's Mobility Tracking estimates a total of 127,246 IDPs arriving in the county between 2014 and June 2019. Population influx due to insecurity combined with destruction of infrastructure and facilities has hampered access to basic services such as schools, health facilities, boreholes and marketplaces and aggravated issues of food insecurity.

Bentiu Town, the capital of Unity State hosts the largest Protection of Civilian (PoC) Site in the country. Initial influx to the UNMISS base was made up of people fleeing conflicts in Bentiu

Town mainly; however, it has since come to accommodate a large number of IDPs from within the county. Findings from DTM's [Displacement Site Flow Monitoring in December 2019](#) indicated 49 per cent arrivals at Bentiu PoC site from within Unity State and 40 per cent from Sudan.

When the humanitarian community began the rehabilitation of the PoC site in January 2015, the population was 43,718 IDPs. This figure increased to over 87,000 IDPs by July 2015. The PoC site eventually accommodated a population of over 149,000 IDPs by February 2016 and currently houses 115,479 individuals (16,750 households) as per DTM's population count estimates as of December 2019<sup>1</sup>.

## RETURN PATTERNS

Following the signing of the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan (R-ARCSS), in September 2018, the general security situation in Rubkona County has greatly improved and humanitarian activities have expanded outside Bentiu PoC site especially in Rubkona Payam, Bentiu Town and Nhialdiu Payam. This has fueled returns from Bentiu PoC particularly with the resumption of local commercial transport from Bentiu Town to surrounding counties like Guit, Leer, Koch and Mayom.

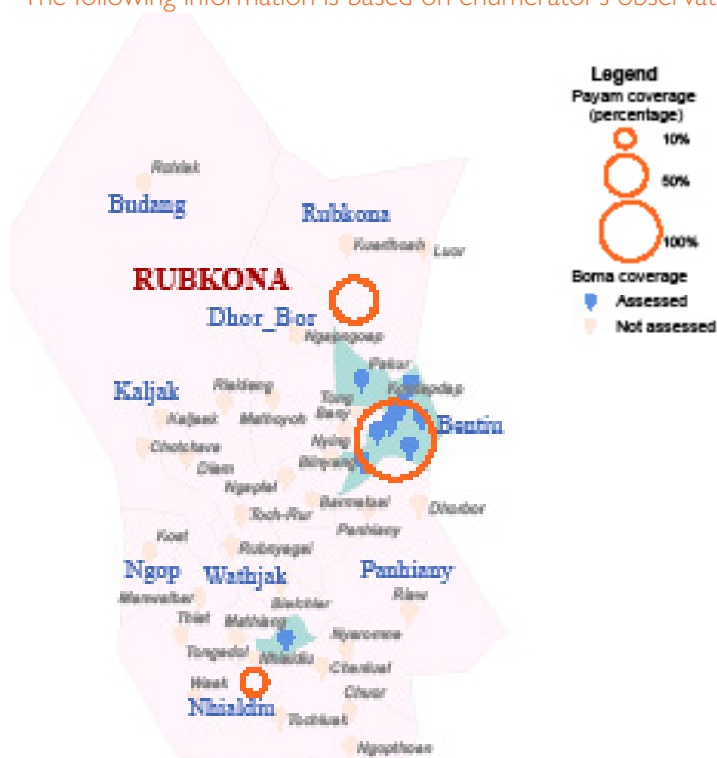
DTM's Mobility Tracking estimates a total of **21,675 returnees in the county arriving between 2014 and June 2019, amongst which 18,034 returnees are from within the country.** DTM has also been monitoring arrivals from Khartoum to Rubkona bus station. **Between April and September 2019, 27,102 individuals have arrived from Sudan. Amongst these travellers, 72.6 per cent intended to return to place of habitual residence, 20.8 per cent were headed towards Bentiu PoC and the remaining 6.6 per cent intended to relocate to Unity State**<sup>2</sup>. Amongst all groups the largest proportion of returnees chose Rubkona as the destination; 38.0 per cent of those intending to return to places of habitual residence and 48.1 per cent of those relocating to Unity State.

<sup>1</sup> Source: [South Sudan-Bentiu PoC Site population Count \(December 2019\)](#)

<sup>2</sup> Source: [South Sudan — Bentiu and Rubkona: Arrivals from Khartoum \(April-September 2019\)](#)

## PAYAM CONTEXTUAL INFORMATION

The following information is based on enumerator's observation in the assessed areas.



**Rubkona** (IDPs: 112,482 Returnees: 4,377  
Host Population: 9,033)

- Rubkona Payam is located north-west of Bentiu Town. The payam comprises of nine bomas with the majority of population concentrated in Cheilak and Pakur. Three bomas, Barmual, Ngapley and Nying, were inaccessible due to bad road conditions and according to field enumerators, remained deserted since the conflict in 2014.
- Due to the close proximity of Rubkona to Bentiu PoC site, Rubkona market is currently more active than the Kalibalek market in Bentiu Town. IDPs are able to conduct daily businesses in Rubkona during the day and most returnees from the PoC site also tend to settle around Rubkona.
- The majority of the population in Rubkona Payam depends on humanitarian assistance, mainly, general food distribution (GFD). In Rubkona, several small-scale businesses were also observed within the town and inside Rubkona market.
- The field team observed increased numbers of returnees' shelters in Rubkona Payam, especially in Ding Ding and Cheilak areas.

**Bentiu** (IDPs: 14,066 Returnees: 4,737  
Host Population: 9,337)

- Bentiu Town is the administrative headquarters of Unity State and hosts most administrative facilities.
- Some of the infrastructures destroyed, damaged and looted during the 2013-2014 crisis have been rehabilitated and are currently functional. Primary and secondary schools, primary health care units and parts of the main hospital (Bentiu Civil Hospital) are operational since early 2017.
- Bentiu Town population comprises of IDPs from the surrounding counties like Leer, Koch Mayom and Guit and payams within Rubkona County. Majority of the population

resides within the main town while the southern part of the town is still militarized.

- Kalibalek market and Rubkona market are the two main markets serving the entire Rubkona County. Basic commodities come from Khartoum (Sudan) during the dry season when the road is passable, and some stock is kept for the rainy season when there is no access due to poor road conditions.
- Field team observed that population in Bentiu Town has limited livelihood resources and mainly depends on GFD for obtaining food. Some families engage in farming and small-scale businesses.

**Nhialdiu** (IDPs: 0 Returnees: 8,649 Host Population: 5,544)

- Nhialdiu Payam is located in the south-western part of Rubkona County. It is the third most populated payam after Rubkona payam and Bentiu Town.
- There are significant returns from Bentiu PoC and neighbouring payams to Nhialdiu. Majority of the returnees move on foot.
- Accessibility to Nhialdiu during rainy season is greatly hindered by poor road conditions and flooding during the rainy season. The road from Bentiu to Nhialdiu centre is usable during the rainy season, however, bomas cannot be reached due to flooding.
- The existing education and health facilities in Nhialdiu are not sufficient especially considering continued returns from Bentiu PoC site and other areas.
- The main source of food for the population of Nhialdiu is GFD conducted at Bentiu Town (some 6 hours walk). The majority of the population walks to the GFD site.
- Small-scale farming is observed in the area. The main food crops cultivated are maize, sorghum and vegetables. Livelihood activities such as charcoal burning and selling of building material are also practiced.

**Kaljak**<sup>1</sup> (IDPs: 0 Returnees: 2,812 Host Population: 2,051)

- Kaljak Payam population resides in the southern part of the payam in small and scattered villages along the riverbank while the payam headquarters are mainly comprised of military barracks.
- There are no operational health or education facilities present in the payam. However, there is a mobile clinic operated by an INGO.
- Cattle rearing is the most common livelihood activity practiced in the area.

<sup>1</sup> Also known as Wathjak.



## KEY FINDINGS

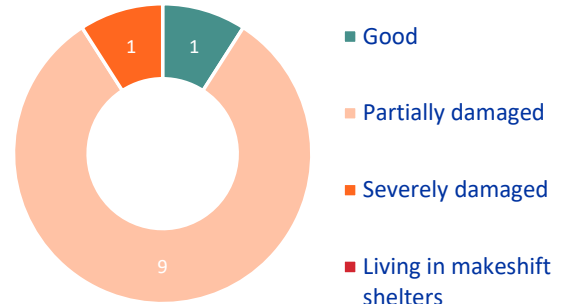
### Shelter and Land Ownership

In Rubkona, the most common form of land ownership was found to be “individual ownership” (in 7 bomas) whereas the second most common form of land ownership was found to be “ancestral land” (in 2 bomas). Out of the 11 bomas assessed, in a vast majority (9 out of 11 assessed), no land has been allocated for returnees. Many people are occupying houses without paying rent and without the consent of the owners (in 9 out of 11 bomas assessed). In 6 of the 9 bomas this is authorized and people are respecting the terms set out by the authorities.

In most bomas assessed in Rubkona (9 out of 11), the status of the majority of the houses was reported as partially damaged. Only in one boma, the majority of the houses were reported as completely damaged. In all the assessed areas, residents rely on obtaining materials from adjoining forests for shelter construction.

**Key needs: shelter repair, Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) trainings, shelter construction and repair**

Status of the housing (n=11 bomas)

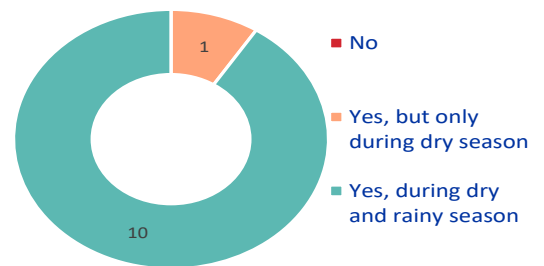


### Access and Communications

Amongst the assessed bomas, roads are functioning during dry as well as rainy season (in 10 of 11 bomas). Only in Tong Boma, road access is hampered during rainy season. Access to public transport is limited in the assessed bomas with only 4 of the 11 bomas having public transport. Mobile data services are available in 10 of the 11 bomas. Boma Nhialdiu has no mobile coverage.

**Key needs: public transport**

Functioning roads (n=11 bomas)



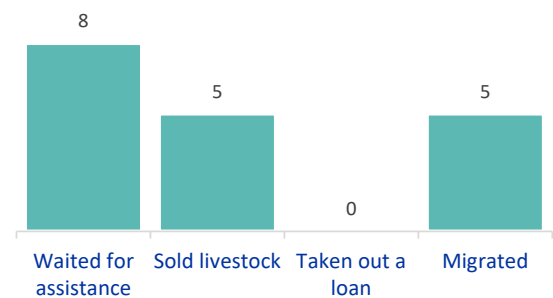
### Markets, Food Security and Coping Strategies

Only 4 of 11 bomas have access to functioning markets. In most bomas travel time to markets is up to 30 minutes while in Boma Pakur a major market is 2-3 hours away.

Financial services are almost nonexistent in the assessed areas. In 2 out of 11 bomas (Bilyang and Kalebalek) people are able to borrow money. In Bilyang people are able to take loans only through friends and family. While in Kalebalek it is also possible to take loans from money lenders, merchants and community saving groups.

**Key needs: markets, financial services, credit facilities**

Coping strategies (Livelihood shocks n=12 bomas)

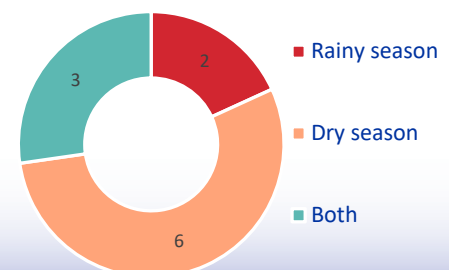


*In the past two years, 10 of the 11 bomas reported suffering significant livelihood shocks primarily due to human epidemics, drought and conflict. Other factors include livestock diseases, crop diseases and floods.*

*In most cases people rely on humanitarian assistance, migrate to other areas or sell livestock in order to cope with drought induced livelihood shocks.*

All bomas assessed in Rubkona (11) report facing food scarcity. Six bomas experience food scarcity only during dry season, 3 bomas experience food scarcity during dry as well as rainy seasons and 2 bomas experience food scarcity in rainy season. Reduced meal consumption, foraging for fruits and vegetables, and temporary migration are common coping strategies in the area. A significant number of bomas also rely on extended family support and loans to cope with food insecurity. Even though the section on payam contextual information notes reliance on humanitarian aid for food across the assessed payams, relatively few instances of cash assistance, and food aid were reported as coping strategies. Anecdotal feedback suggests that the quantity of food aid is seen as insufficient. Hence people prefer skipping meals to cope with the effects of food insecurity and do not see food aid as a coping mechanism.

Periods of food scarcity (n=11 bomas)



## Livelihoods



Cattle in Rubkona ©IOM 2019

### Livestock

**Key needs: availability of grazing land, veterinary services, credit facilities**

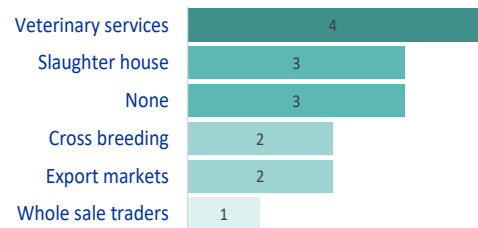
In 9 out of 11 bomas assessed people own livestock. Few of these bomas (3 of 9) have livestock markets. In most cases (7 out of 9 bomas) livestock owners are able to sell their products, however in most cases livestock herders (5 out of 7 bomas), are only sometimes able to make profits while in Bimruok Boma and Bilnyang Boma livestock owners frequently make profits.

*In Nhialdiu boma there is no livestock market and livestock owners are not able to sell their products.* Livestock herders are most frequently affected by grazing land, livestock diseases and conflict.

UN/NGOs and Ministry of agriculture are the most common sources of livestock support while none of bomas are supported by private businesses or the diaspora. Support available includes veterinary services (4 of 9 bomas), slaughterhouses (3 bomas), cross breeding (2 bomas), export markets (2 bomas), and wholesale traders (1 boma). None of the bomas reported having credit facilities or livestock cooperatives.

#### Support available to livestock owners (n=9 bomas)

Multiple option question



### Fishing

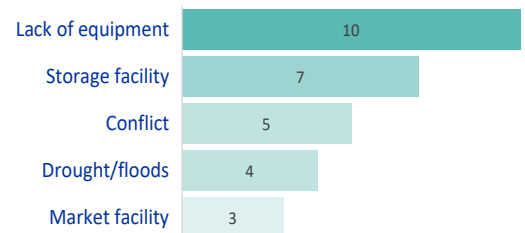
**Key needs: fishing equipment, storage facilities, market facilities**

In 10 out of 11 bomas assessed, people engage in fishing. In a high proportion of these bomas (9 out of 10 bomas), fishermen sell their catch but in most cases are unable to sell their produce at a profit. This may be attributed to a lack of market facilities in the assessed areas (lack of market facilities is noted in the section above and as part of the challenges faced by fishermen) or lack of storage facilities.

*Lack of equipment, lack of storage facilities, conflict, drought/floods and inadequate market facilities are some of the challenges affecting fishermen.*

#### Challenges faced by fishermen (n=10 bomas)

Multiple option question



### Farming

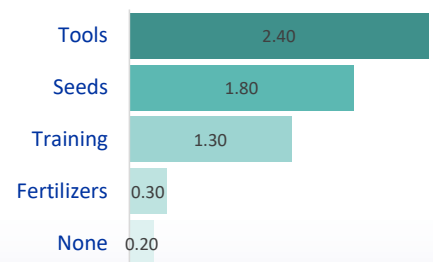
**Key needs: tools, trainings, seeds, irrigation sources**

Farming is practiced in 9 out of 11 bomas assessed. Farmers are able to sell their produce in 7 of 9 bomas. In most cases (6 of 7 bomas) farmers are only sometimes able to generate profits. *In Tong Boma, farmers are frequently able to sell their produce at a profit.*

Overall, farming was reported as the most common livelihood activity practiced with *maize, sorghum and groundnuts* being the main crops cultivated. In all bomas, farmers rely on rainwater for cultivation. Only in Bilnyang, water from an irrigation canal and river water is available for farming.

Farmers may be in need of the financing and capacity building support to maximize agricultural production. Findings indicate communal farming is practiced in most bomas (7 out of 9 bomas) while support from cooperatives is only available Bimruok and Kordapdap while no support is available to farmers in Nyuenyapiu.

#### Agriculture inputs (n= 10 bomas)



Average ranking of 1st, 2nd and 3rd most needed inputs

## Health

Health care facilities are present in 6 out of 11 bomas. However, in all these bomas, key informants expressed dissatisfaction with the services provided at the health care facilities.

*Non-availability of drugs, lack of qualified personnel and fixed operational days are the main reasons for dissatisfaction with the health services.*

In absence of local health facilities, people usually visit facilities in the neighboring bomas or in the nearest towns. In very few cases, medical treatment is sought from alternative local means such as herbalists, and traditional healers.

Immunization campaigns have been carried out in all bomas assessed. Out of these, in most bomas last vaccination campaigns were carried out between 3 to 6 months ago (6 bomas). *In 2 bomas last vaccination campaign was carried out over a year ago*, while only singular instances campaigns were carried out less than a month ago, between 1 to 3 months ago and between 6 to 12 months ago.

In 7 out of 11 bomas awareness raising sessions have been conducted on hygiene and sanitation and child nutrition. Other significant topics included, sexually transmitted diseases (STD), reproductive health, HIV and AIDS.

A total of 4 health facilities were visited in Rubkona: 1 Primary Health Care Centre (PHCC), 2 Primary Health Care Units (PHCU) and 1 hospital. *All facilities are being supported by NGOs and are operational. Only in one facility patients are required to pay for treatment.* Three health facilities are in permanent building structures while one facility is inside a semi-permanent building structure. In 3 of the 4 health facilities, vehicles are available for referrals.

Nurses (15) and community health workers (14) are the most common staff present at the hospital. Fewer numbers of doctors (5), midwives (6), vaccinators (2) and traditional birth assistants (4) were noted at the hospital visited. *A limited number of personnel were noted at the PHCC and PHCU.* Health care facilities offer out-patient services (4), health education (3 out of 4) and laboratories (3 out of 4). However, *only 2 facilities have in-patient wards and maternity services and one facility reported providing psycho-social support.*

All health facilities confirmed reporting the health-related data to the Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response System.

## WASH

Boreholes are the most commonly used source for drinking water while couple of bomas rely on getting water from the river. Taps are frequently used for water distribution. Only in one boma, water tanks are noted as a means of water storage and distribution of drinking water. *Water from rivers, boreholes and streams is most widely used for non-drinking purposes.*

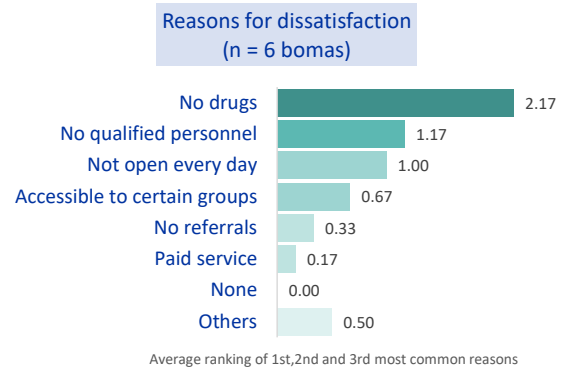
In over half the bomas (8 out of 11), not all households are able to access water sources. Owing to the distance of the source, insufficient quantity of water at the source and quality of water, water access remains an issue.

*Since water is insufficient but also integral for livelihood activities such as farming, cattle rearing, 9 out of 11 bomas reported conflicts and disputes over water sources*

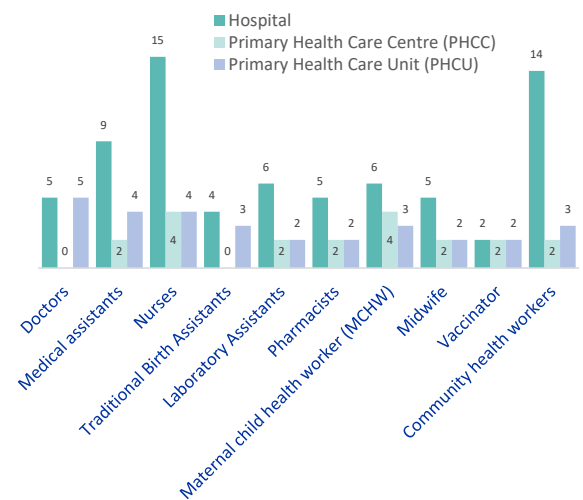
In none of the bomas, residents are required to pay a fee to access water. In 8 of 11 bomas, water committees have been established. Only in one boma, the local community takes the responsibility for overseeing the maintenance of water sources. In the remaining bomas, UN/NGOs support the maintenance of water sources.

*Household latrines are reported as the most common form of sanitation facilities in the area. Open defecation is noted in many bomas (10 out of 11). Amongst these hygiene sessions have been carried out in six bomas.*

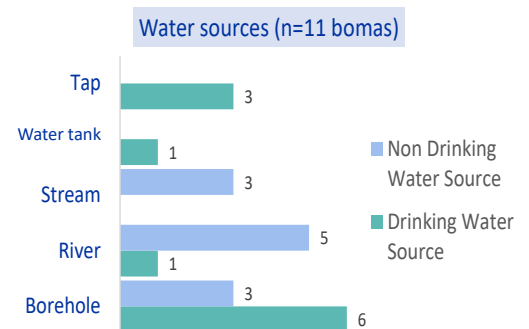
### Key needs: medicines, trained personnel, medical referrals



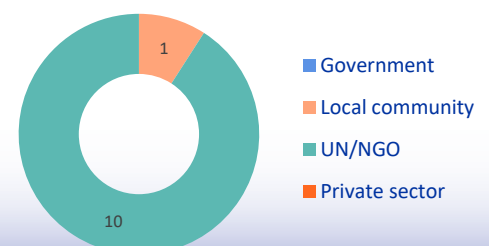
### Number of personnel by type of facility (n = 4 health facilities)



### Key needs: access to water, rehabilitation of water supply schemes, hygiene promotion



### Maintenance of water sources (n=11 bomas)



## Education

Eight out of 11 bomas report at least one education facility. Most bomas are not satisfied with the standard of education provided (7 of 8 bomas). Key informants attributed the main reasons of dissatisfaction to the lack of trained teachers, medium of instruction and others.

*Boma representatives indicated an urgent need for structural maintenance of schools, trained teachers, school material and additional classrooms.*

The top five reasons preventing boys from attending school are family decision, educational expenses, poor education standards, migration and lack of interest. The top five reasons preventing girls from attending school are family decision, lack of interest, early marriage, culture<sup>1</sup> and migration.

A total of 13 educational facilities were visited in six bomas. All of the educational facilities were found to be operational but lacked basic amenities such as non-drinking water, school furniture and class rooms. A relatively low proportion of facilities reported inadequate latrines or insufficient drinking water. Most of the surveyed facilities have a safe and secure building (8 out of 13 facilities) and are housed in permanent building structures (6 out of 13 facilities) or semi-permanent buildings (2 out of 13 facilities). *A significant proportion of schools are also located in temporary tukul like structures (5 out of 13 bomas).* None of the assessed facility was found to be in open air.

Enrollment figures indicate in comparison to female students (19%), a higher proportion of male students are enrolled (81%) in schools. At the same time, ratio of dropouts to enrollments is significantly higher for female students (20%) than male students (8%).

In around half the assessed facilities, *family decisions were cited as the main reason for students dropping out of schools.* Migration and distance were also seen as key contributing factors. Accelerated Learning Programmes are offered in 12 of 13 of the assessed facilities. These programmes are only offered by NGOs working in the area.

## Protection

Available data suggests that the key external violations, threats and risks that were encountered over the last two years were drought, disease outbreaks or epidemics and hunger. As noted in the section "Markets, Food Security and Coping Strategies", drought is a major contributor to food security.

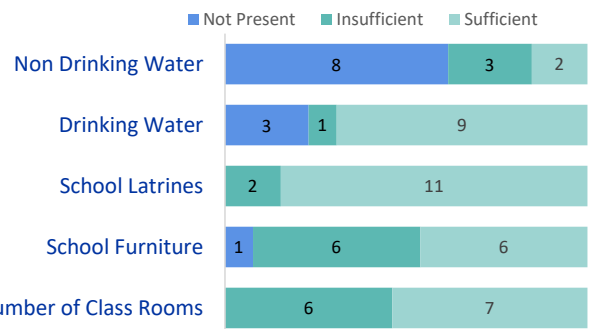
At the local level, cattle raiding, communal tensions and daily crime were the most serious safety and security threats in the assessed locations. *A significant number of bomas also recognize domestic violence, violence against women and local conflicts as key concerns.*

With regard to violence against women, of the 11 bomas, in 9 it is noted that the women feel insecure when going out of their homes for earning a living or working in a farm. *The main fears are related to rape, violence, assault and abduction.*

In 10 out of 11 bomas, judicial courts are not accessible, however traditional courts are operational in 6 of the 11 bomas while police stations are present in only 4 of the 11 bomas. Incidents of cattle raiding, sexual harassment and theft are most frequently referred cases in 8 of 11 bomas where people refer cases to police stations either in their bomas or in a neighbouring boma.

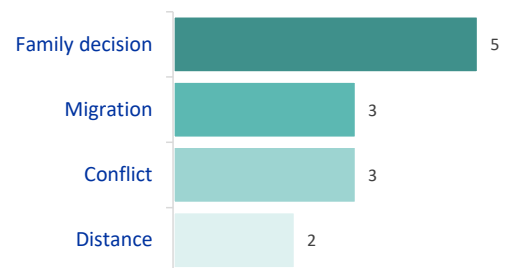
**Key needs: structural maintenance, training of teachers, school materials and additional classrooms**

Structural facilities (n=13 schools)



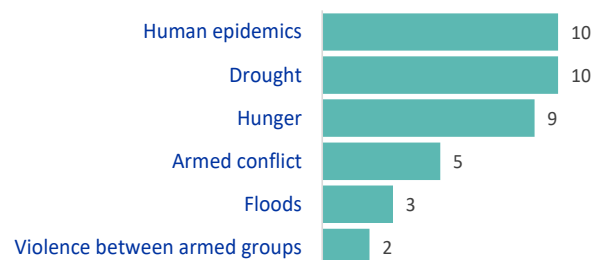
Number of response per bomas based on multiple option question

Main reasons for pupils dropping out (n=13 schools)

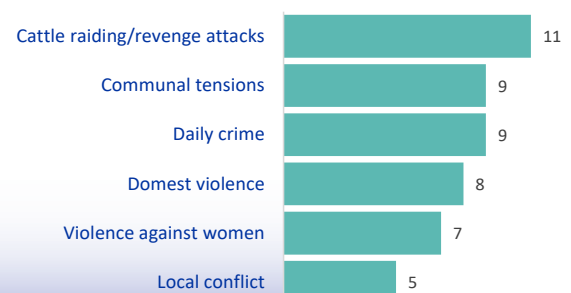


**Key threats: drought, human epidemics, hunger, cattle raiding, communal tensions and daily crime**

External violations, threats and risks encountered (n=11 bomas) Multiple option questions



Internal violations, threats and risks encountered (n=11 bomas) Multiple option questions



<sup>1</sup> Girls are groomed for early marriage to bring wealth (cows) to the parents. It is commonly believed that girls who go to school do not get a proper training to become good housewives.

# BOR SOUTH COUNTY OVERVIEW



Returnees rehabilitating shelters in Makuach (Bor South County) ©IOM 2019

Bor South County is an administrative division of Jonglei State. The county borders Twic East to the north, Uror to the north-east, Awerial and Yirol East (Lakes state) to the north-west, Terekeka (Central Equatoria) and Lafon (Eastern Equatoria) to the south and Pibor county in the east. The county is primarily inhabited by Dinka ethnic groups while Bor South Payam is host to various other ethnic groups including Nuer, Bari, Acholi, Murle and Shilluk as well as third country nationals.

The capital Bor Town (Mading-Bor) is approximately 190km (120 miles) by road north of Juba. Bor South County is located on the eastern bank of the White Nile.

*During the assessment conducted in October 2019, the team of 8 enumerators visited a total of 13 bomas achieving 43 per cent coverage of the 30 bomas mapped in the whole county. Impassable road conditions caused by seasonal rainfalls represented the main challenge causing partial coverage of the county.*

## DISPLACEMENT DYNAMICS

At the outbreak of civil war in 2013, Bor South and the surrounding areas saw some of the most significant incidents of violence with Dinka and Nuer civilians being heavily targeted leading to a large number of civilians fleeing from the county to Awerial County in Lakes State (Mingkaman IDPs settlement and Bor protection of civilians' site in Bor Town). A few fled to refugee settlements in Uganda and Kakuma in Kenya. The signing of the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflicts in the Republic of South Sudan (R-ARCSS), between the SPLM and SPLM-IO in September 2018 put a halt to the conflict.

According to DTM's Mobility Tracking estimates as of June 2019, a total of 31,535 IDPs were present in the county of whom none had arrived from displacement abroad before their current in-country displacement (mainly within Bor South County and some from neighboring Twic East). One quarter of the IDPs have arrived in the county in 2016 and 2017 and some 50 per cent have arrived before the R-ARCSS in September 2018. Available data suggests that none of the mapped IDPs at locations assessed during data collection in June arrived in the county within 2019.

## RETURN PATTERNS

Relative stability in the county since 2014 contributed to the steady increase in the number of returnees in the county. DTM Mobility Tracking data shows that one quarter of all returnees mapped in Jonglei State reside in Bor South. The vast majority of these (84%) returned to their areas of habitual residence after being displaced within South Sudan only due to conflict (predominantly from Awerial county) whilst the some 16 per cent returned to their habitual area after being displaced abroad (mainly Uganda). Almost three quarters of all returnees reached their habitual residence in 2016 and 2017 (73%).

*Bor County has the third highest concentration of returnees, preceded only by Wau (128,271) and Magwi (59,638).*

**PAYAM CONTEXTUAL INFORMATION**



The following information is based on enumerator's observation in the assessed areas.

**Bor** (IDPs: 5,652 Returnees: 4,155 Host Population: 70,924)

- Bor Payam is situated along the eastern bank of River Nile in Bor South County, and it hosts both, the county and state headquarters.
- It is the most populated of all payams in the county with a population of diverse cultural backgrounds from within and outside the state.
- The payam's available public services and infrastructure are overstretched and access remains especially restricted for lower income households.
- The main sources of income in Bor Payam are private business, agro-pastoralism and fishing along the Nile.

**Kolnyang** (IDPs: 14,928 Returnees: 15,098 Host Population: 14,928)

- Kolnyang Payam is situated on the east side of River Nile, and to the south of Bor Town, it also borders, Terekeka and Lafon County to the south (Central and Eastern Equatoria States respectively).

- The payam is less than 40 minutes' drive south of Bor Town and is the second most populated in the county after Bor South Payam.
- The main source of livelihood in Kolnyang is agro-pastoralism, followed by fishing and trade.

**Makuach** (IDPs: 1,998 Returnees: 16,655 Host Population: 2,159)

- Makuach Payam is a 45 minutes' drive north-west of Bor Town. Residents live in areas closer to Bor Town while fewer people live in and around the Makuach centre.
- Health and education facilities in and around Makuach Payam headquarters are in good condition although the equipment and materials were looted during the crisis.
- Accessibility to Makuach during the rainy season is challenging due to impassable roads.
- Returnees who arrived in Makuach during the rainy season still did not have shelters at the time of writing and were occupying empty schools and health facilities.

# KEY FINDINGS

## Shelter and Land Ownership

The most common form of land ownership in the assessed bomas was found to be “free communal land” followed by “ancestral land”.

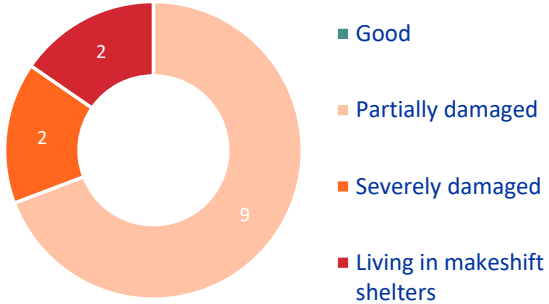
*In the vast majority of the bomas returnees were not allocated land (10 of 13).* In most bomas people are occupying houses without paying rent and without the consent of the owners (9 out of 13) and in 7 out of the 9 bomas this is authorized by the authorities. However, in three of these bomas people are not respecting the terms set out by the authorities.

*None of the key informants in assessed bomas reported good housing conditions.* Out of the 13 bomas assessed, in 9 bomas the majority of the houses were reported to be partially damaged, in 3 bomas most houses were severely damaged and in 2 bomas makeshift shelters were found to be most common.

Material for construction and maintenance of shelters are usually obtained from the immediate surroundings. *Only in 2 bomas markets were reported as sources of shelter material for construction* whilst the provision of shelter assistance by humanitarian partners was reported only in one boma.

**Key needs: shelter construction and repair, Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) trainings**

Status of the housing (n=13 bomas)

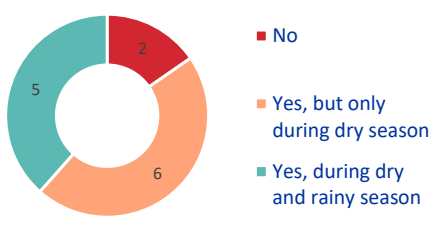


## Access and Communications

*Public transport coverage is limited in the assessed bomas (5 out of 13 bomas).* In two bomas, no functioning roads are present while in the remaining bomas, functioning roads are accessible all year round (5 bomas) or only during the dry season (6 bomas). In 10 out of 13 bomas in Bor South mobile networks are available.

**Key needs: public transport**

Functioning roads (n=13 bomas)



## Markets, Food Security and Coping Strategies

*All assessed bomas except Pakua (12 out of 13 bomas) face periods of food scarcity.* In half of these bomas communities experience food scarcity during the rainy season, in 5 bomas inhabitants face food scarcity during dry season and in one boma, Makuach food is scarce throughout the year.

**Key needs: markets, financial support from community saving groups, banks or micro finance schemes.**

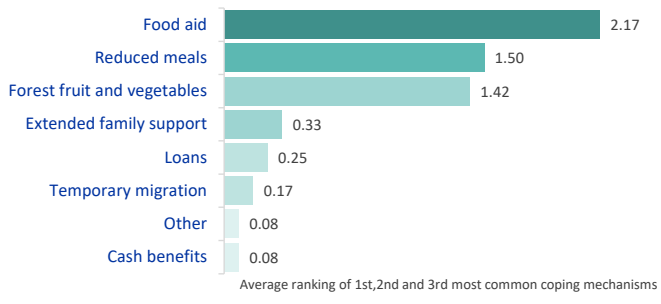
*Reliance on food aid, reduced meal consumption and use of fruits and vegetables from the forest are the most widely used coping mechanisms.* Relatively few bomas reported taking loans, temporary migration and cash assistance as coping strategies.

Markets are present in 9 out of 13 bomas assessed. It takes between 30 minutes to an hour to reach the main market in Langbar Boma. Amongst the remaining, in half of the bomas markets can be accessed within 30 minutes *while in the other half it can take between 2 to 3 hours to reach a major market.*

Limited financial services are available to communities. *Boma representative indicated having means to borrow money in only two bomas.* Community saving/loan groups are present in both these bomas while in one boma shops or merchants also lend money. Banks or micro finance institutions were not reported in any of the assessed bomas.

*11 of 13 assessed bomas reported having suffered from significant livelihood shocks in the past two years,* with, human epidemics, livestock diseases and floods being the top three drivers. The main coping mechanisms in such instances are reliance on humanitarian assistance or selling livestock. At times people also resort to taking out loans and migrating.

Coping strategies (Food scarcity n=12 bomas)



Coping strategies (Livelihood shocks n=12 bomas)



## Livelihoods

### Livestock

**Key needs: availability of grazing land, veterinary services, credit facilities, cooperatives**

People own livestock in 12 of 13 bomas. Nonetheless, only half of these bomas (6 of 12) have livestock markets. Irrespective of a presence of a livestock market, livestock owners are able to sell their products in all 12 bomas. However, amongst these bomas, only in Arek Boma, livestock owners are frequently able to make profits. In 6 bomas profits are occasionally made while in 5 bomas livestock owners are rarely able to sell their products at a profit.

*Livestock herders in Bor South reported livestock disease and conflict as their main challenges.* Other challenges include lack of grazing land, occurrence of drought/floods, availability of water and lack of market facilities.

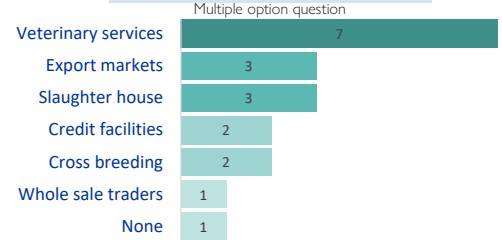
Support in form of veterinary services is available in over half the bomas assessed (7 out of 12). A few bomas also have export markets, slaughterhouses, wholesale traders, cross breeding and credit facilities. None of the bomas have cooperatives.

Private businesses and UN/NGOs are the most common sources of livestock support. Support from diaspora and Ministry of Agriculture was reported in only one boma.

Challenges faced by livestock herders (n=12 bomas)



Support available to livestock owners (n=12 bomas)

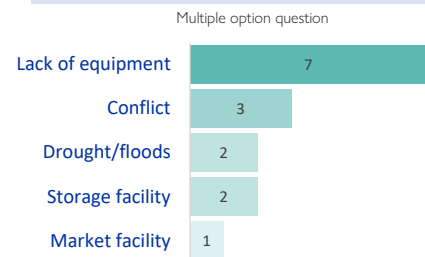


### Fishing

**Key needs: fishing equipment, storage facilities, market facilities**

More than half (7 out of 13) of the bomas assessed engage in fishing. In a high proportion of these bomas (5 out of 7), fishermen sell their catch but, in most cases, (3 out of 5) are not always able to sell their produce at a profit. *Lack of equipment, conflict, drought/floods, inadequate market and storage facilities* are some of the challenges affecting fishermen.

Challenges faced by fishermen (n=7 bomas)



### Farming

**Key needs: tools, trainings, seeds, irrigation sources**

Farming is reported as the most common livelihood group in Bor South (practiced in 12 of 13 bomas). In several bomas, herding, fishing, trading and daily labor are also reported. Sorghum, groundnuts and maize, are widely grown crops in the bomas assessed. Some bomas also reported planting sesame and beans.

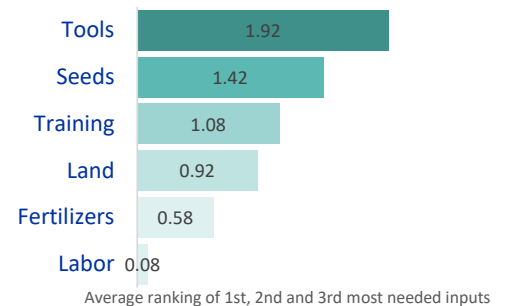
Humanitarian actors (in 8 bomas) and community (in 6 bomas) are the most common providers of agricultural support. No occurrences of support from private businesses, diaspora or government are reported. Similar inferences can also be drawn about the sources of seeds for farms. Results indicate, in several bomas seeds are obtained from previous harvest (9 bomas) or from distributions by UN/NGOs (10 bomas). In 5 out of 12 bomas, seeds are also available in the markets.

*In all the bomas where farming is practiced, rainwater is the main source of irrigation used for farming. Irrigation water and river water is used only in Bor Town as additional water source.*

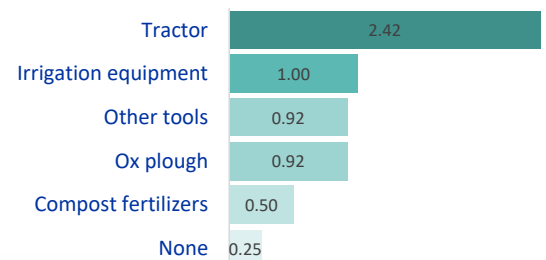
In half of the bomas where farming is practiced (6 out of 12), farmers sell their produce but are only able to make profits occasionally. Communal farming, where farmers work together to share knowledge and increase efficiency, is the most readily available support to farmers (11 out of 12 bomas). In a few bomas instances of extension services and cooperatives are reported. Wholesale trade or credit facilities were not mentioned in any of the assessed bomas.

*Seeds, training and tools are among the top three most needed inputs for farmers in the assessed areas.* Fertilizers, land and labor are also required in some of the bomas.

Agriculture inputs (n=12 bomas)



Tools/equipment (n=12 bomas)



Average ranking of 1st, 2nd and 3rd most needed inputs





Health facility (Memorial Christian Hospital) in Makuach (Bor South County) ©IOM 2019

## Health

Health facilities are present in 8 out of the 13 bomas assessed. However, *respondents expressed dissatisfaction with the services provided at the health care facilities in all bomas.* Non-availability of drugs, lack of qualified personnel and absence of referral mechanisms are the main reasons for dissatisfaction with the available health services. In some bomas, key informants expressed frustration with having to pay for medical services, facilities serving to selective groups only and limited operational days.

*In bomas where health facilities are not present, people usually consult health facilities in the nearest towns.* In very few cases, instead of traveling to the nearest town, medical treatment is sought from other local means such as religious leaders, community elders, herbalists and birth attendants.

Immunization campaigns have been carried out in most bomas (12 out of 13 bomas). Out of these, the last vaccination campaigns were held less than 3 months ago in seven bomas. The last vaccination campaigns were carried out between 3 to 6 months ago in 2 bomas, 6 to 12 months ago in 1 boma and over a year ago in 2 bomas. In all bomas except one, awareness raising sessions on various health topics were conducted. Hygiene and sanitation, HIV and AIDS, child nutrition and sexually transmitted diseases were amongst the most widely covered topics

DTM teams visited one hospital, 5 Primary Health Care Centres and 5 Primary Health Care Units. All facilities were operational. Over half of the facilities, (6 out of 11), are supported by the government while the remaining facilities are supported by NGOs. Several facilities (5 out of 11 facilities) are not located in a safe and secure building; 3 are inside a semi-permanent building and 2 are housed in a temporary shade/tukul like structure.

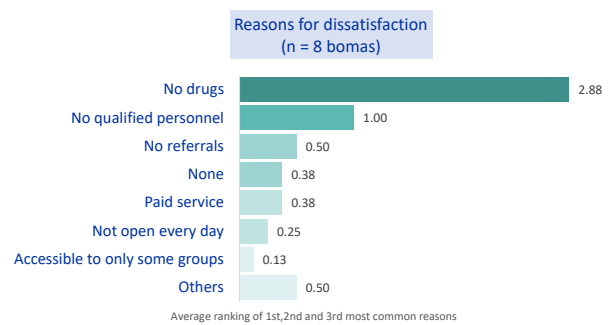
Clinical waste is mostly dumped at a designated area (in 8 out of 11 facilities) and in some facilities it is buried underground (3 out of 11 facilities).

*There are a significant number of untrained personnel in all facilities. Five facilities have no doctors,* while one midwife, one lab assistant and one nurse were reported in the five primary health care units.

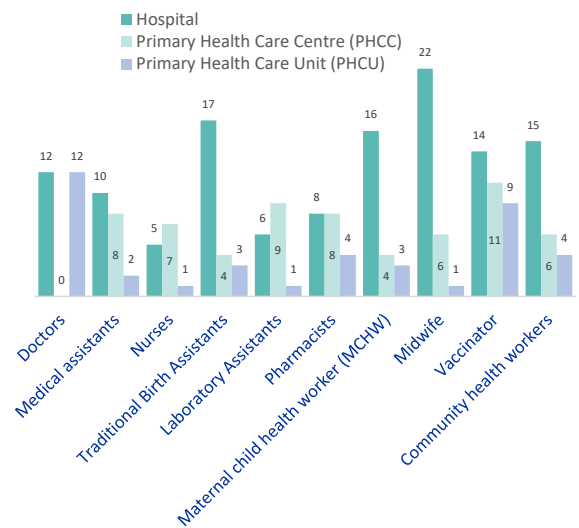
Out-patient services are available in all health facilities and health education is offered in 9 of the 11 health facilities. Maternity ward, psychosocial support, in-patient services and feeding centres are only available in half the facilities. Some facilities (5 out of 11 health facilities) do not have any laboratories. In the majority of the facilities visited, vehicles are not available for referral purposes.

All health facilities confirmed reporting the health-related data to the Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response System.

### Key needs: medicines, trained personnel, medical referrals

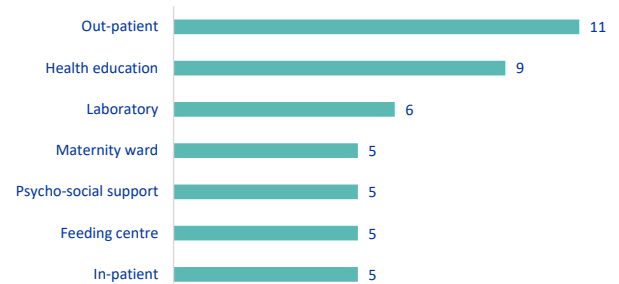


### Number of personnel by type of facility (n = 11 health facilities)



### Health Services (n=11 bomas)

Multiple option question





Education facility in Kolnyang (Bor South County) ©IOM 2019

## Education

At least one education facility was reported in 10 of 13 bomas. Most bomas are not satisfied with the standard of education provided (6 of 10 bomas) due to long distance to schools, poor performance and lack of trained teachers. The top five reasons preventing boys from attending school are family decisions, educational expenses, early marriage, lack of interest and culture.

Around 60 education facilities were visited in 8 of the 13 bomas where at least one education facility was reported. All educational facilities were found to be operational. However, basic infrastructure facilities such as furniture, non-drinking water, latrines, drinking water and classrooms are either insufficient or absent.

*Boma representatives indicated an urgent need for structural maintenance of schools, training teachers, and additional classrooms.*

*Top five reasons preventing girls from attending school are family decision, culture, early marriage, lack of interest and poor education standards.*

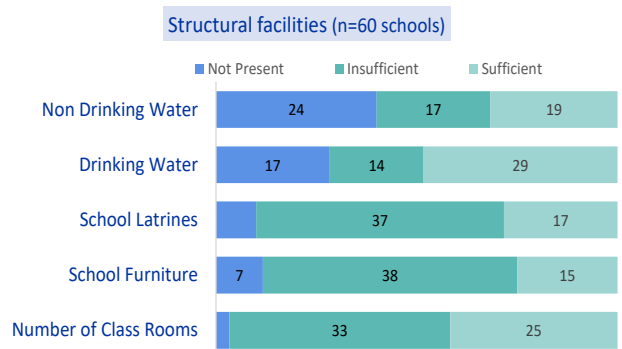
*Twenty-seven of sixty surveyed facilities have a safe and secure building.* Most schools use semi-permanent building structures (28) as the primary facility for education. Schools housed in temporary structures/tukuls (17) are more common than the permanent building structures (14). Only one facility was found to be in open air.

Enrollment figures indicate in comparison to female students (41%), a higher proportion of male students are enrolled (59%). *In majority of the facilities where pupils dropout do so due to their family's decision.* High school fees/lack of financial resources, and long distances were also cited as significant factors leading to

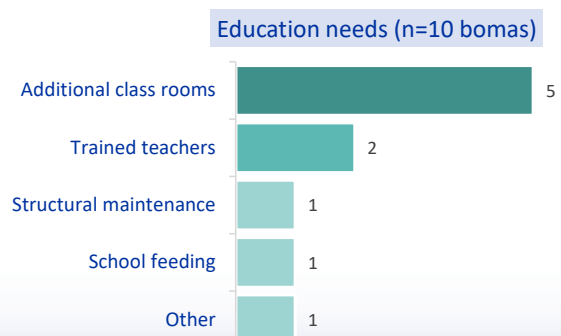
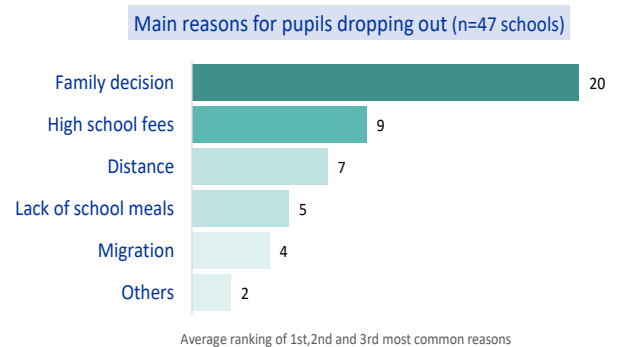
students dropping out. At the same time, the ratio of dropouts to enrollments for female students (6%) is slightly higher than male students (5%).

Accelerated Learning Programmes are only offered in 16 of the 60 assessed facilities. These programmes are usually offered by the NGO sector (in 8 of 16 facilities) or by government (in 6 of 16 facilities) while there is limited contribution from the community itself (in 2 facilities).

**Key needs: structural maintenance, training of teachers, school materials and additional classrooms**



Number of response per boma based on multiple option question



## WASH

*Boreholes are the most commonly used source for drinking water (11 of 13 bomas). In Makuach water basin and in Arek water from the river is used as drinking and as a sources for non drinking water. The most commonly used sources for non-drinking water are river and water basins.*

*Presence of households with no access to water source was reported in more than a half of assessed bomas (6 out of 13). Distance to the water source, inadequate quantity of water and bad quality of water are the main factors resulting in limited water access.*

*are maintained by the community and in remaining bomas either government or UN/NGOs undertake maintenance efforts.*

*Household latrines are reported as the most common sanitation facilities in the area. Open defecation is practiced in half the bomas assessed (7 of 13). Amongst these hygiene sessions have been carried out in five bomas.*

*In fewer instances, non-functioning sources, accessibility to certain groups and insecurity are also cited as key factors. Conflicts over water sources have been mentioned as a challenge in almost all bomas (11 out of 13).*

*In Langbar and Bor Town, residents pay a fee to access water sources. Water committees have been established in the majority of the bomas (10 out of 13 bomas). In 3 out of 13 bomas, water sources*

## Protection

*Findings indicate that various internal and external factors pose significant risks to the population's safety, security and livelihoods. Hunger followed by human epidemics and drought are the greatest external threats.*

*Internal protection risks include cattle raiding, incidents of daily crime and communal tensions. In bomas at risk of local conflict, most common response is to report to the payam authority or police. However, results indicate that in cases of domestic violence or violence against women, help is sought mainly from traditional courts.*

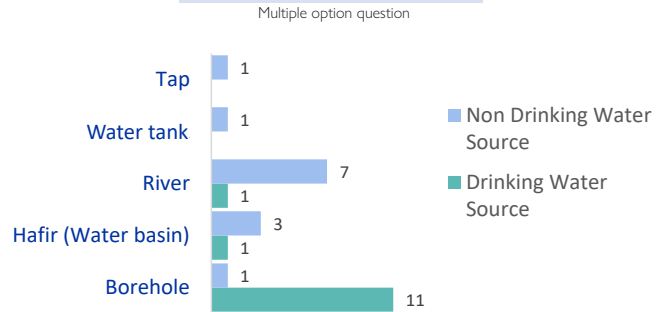
*The most common response to the top three external threats is reliance on humanitarian assistance.*

*Traditional courts were more prevalent (12 out of 13) than the formal judicial courts (7 out of 13 bomas).*

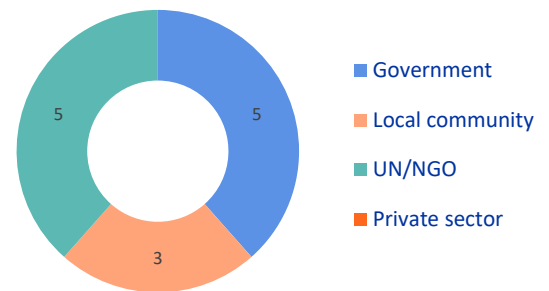
*In 10 out of 13 bomas, cases are referred to the police station within or outside the bomas. Incidents of theft of property and/or cattle, land grabbing and assaults are the most common complaints received at the police stations. Relatively few bomas reported registering cases regarding conflict, sexual violence and murder.*

### Key needs: access to water, construction and rehabilitation of water supply schemes, hygiene promotion

Water sources (n=13 bomas)

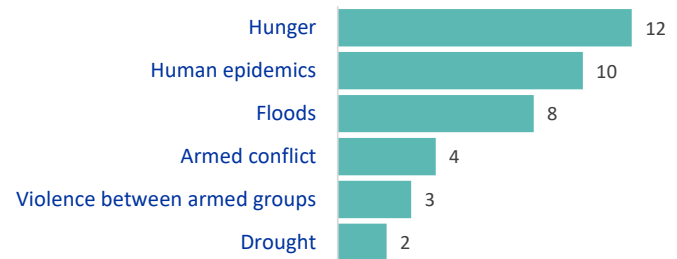


Maintenance of water sources (n=13 bomas)

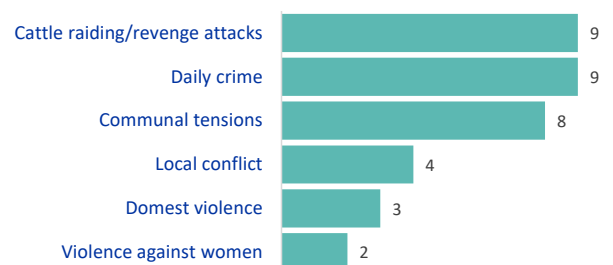


### Key Threats: hunger, human epidemics, floods, cattle raiding, daily crime and communal tensions

External violations, threats and risks encountered (n=13 bomas)



Internal violations, threats and risks encountered (n=13 bomas)



# ANNEX I

## DEFINITIONS

**Ancestral land:** is the land ownership is passed down through generations remaining within the family. This type of land cannot be sold without the consent of family members.

**Cash assistance:** refers to Cash Voucher Assistance (CVA) provided by humanitarian agencies in areas where the markets are accessible and functional.

**Communal farms:** where farmers work together to share knowledge and to increase efficiency and productivity.

**Cooperatives:** a cooperative society is an agricultural-producer-owned cooperative whose primary purpose is increase member producers' production and incomes by helping with better links to finance institutions, agricultural inputs, information, and output markets.

**Credit facilities:** financial support, most typically in the form of micro-finance schemes.

**Extension services:** where a trained facilitator provides new knowledge and practices through farmer education.

**Export markets:** refers to a particular market which exports livestock to the neighbouring countries.

**Free communal land:** land owned by the community in an area such as grazing ground that is jointly owned by the community.

**Health education:** is any combination of learning experiences designed to help individuals and communities improve their health, by increasing their knowledge or influencing their attitudes (World Health Organization).

**Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs):** Persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized state border. South Sudan: Time of arrival in assessed area considered: past five years as of time of assessment.

**Individual ownership:** this is a type of land purchased and owned by individuals.

**Informal land tenure:** is an umbrella term for tenure systems that are not formally recognized by the state within the legal system. This can range from de facto rights obtained by long-term occupancy, to well-established customary systems of tenure.

**Leased land:** land is leased for commercial use such as for building hotels or for farming. Lease agreements usually last between 5 to 20 years.

**Returnees:** Someone who was displaced from their habitual residence either within South Sudan or abroad, who has since returned to their habitual residence. Please note: the returnee category, for the purpose of DTM data collection, is restricted to individuals who returned to the exact location of their habitual residence, or an adjacent area based on a free decision. South Sudanese displaced persons having crossed the border into South Sudan from neighbouring countries without having reached their home are still displaced and as such not counted in the returnee category. Time of arrival in assessed area considered: 2015 to 2018.

**Safe and secure building:** it refers buildings that are not at risk of collapsing as well as not prone to intrusion.

**Traditional courts:** Local chiefs preside over courts according to the customary law and norms of each community.

## Tabular Comparisons - Wau

### Shelter and Land Ownership:

Payam	Number of Bomas Assessed	Land Ownership (1st most common)	Land Ownership (2nd most common)	Land Allocation to Returnees	Housing Status of Majority	
Bagari	4	Ancestral land ,Free communal land, Individual ownership,	Individual ownership, Free communal land, and Informal Land Tenure	3 of 4 bomas	Partially damaged Severely damaged	1 of 4 bomas 3 of 4 bomas
Beselia	2	Free communal land	Individual ownership, Ancestral land	1 of 2 bomas	Partially damaged Severely damaged	1 of 2 bomas 1 of 2 bomas
Kpaile	4	Ancestral land	Individual ownership	4 of 4 bomas	Partially damaged Severely damaged	2 of 4 bomas 2 of 4 bomas
Wau_North	13	Individual ownership	Leased Land and Ancestral Land	13 of 13 bomas	Good Partially damaged	3 of 13 bomas 10 of 13 bomas
Wau_South	16	Individual ownership	Leased Land	14 of 16 bomas	Good Partially damaged	6 of 16 bomas 10 of 16 bomas

### Access and Communications:

Payam	Presence of Mines	Demining Activities	Mobile Coverage	Functioning Roads	
Bagari	0 of 4 bomas	-	1 of 4 bomas	Only during dry season During dry and rainy season	1 of 4 bomas 3 of 4 bomas
Beselia	0 of 2 bomas	-	1 of 2 bomas	During dry and rainy season	2 of 2 bomas
Kpaile	0 of 4 bomas	-	0 of 4 bomas	During dry and rainy season	4 of 4 bomas
Wau_North	12 of 13 bomas	1 of 12 bomas	13 of 13 bomas	During dry and rainy season	13 of 13 bomas
Wau_South	16 of 16 bomas	0 of 16 bomas	16 of 16 bomas	Only during dry season During dry and rainy season	1 of 16 bomas 15 of 16 bomas

### Livelihoods (Livestock):

Payam	Bomas with Livestock	Presence of Livestock Market	Support Available to Livestock Owners		Problems affecting livestock owners
Bagari	2 of 4 bomas	0 of 2 bomas	Wholesale traders	2 of 2 bomas	Market Facilities and Livestock diseases
Beselia	2 of 2 bomas	1 of 2 bomas	Wholesale traders	1 of 2 bomas	Market Facilities and Livestock diseases
Kpaile	2 of 4 bomas	0 of 2 bomas	Wholesale traders	2 of 2 bomas	Market Facilities and Livestock diseases
Wau_North	3 of 13 bomas	0 of 3 bomas	Cooperatives Slaughterhouses	1 of 3 bomas 1 of 3 bomas	Livestock diseases

Wau_South	7 of 16 bomas	1 of 7 bomas	Credit Facilities Export Markets	1 of 7 bomas 1 of 7 bomas	Grazing Land, Livestock diseases, Drought\Floods and Water
-----------	---------------	--------------	-------------------------------------	------------------------------	---

**Livelihoods (Farming):**

Payam	Bomas practicing farming	Support Available to farmers	Top 3 most needed inputs	Top 3 most needed inputs
Bagari	4 of 4 bomas	Communal Farming 4 of 4 bomas Extension Services 1 of 4 bomas	Seeds, Trainings and Fertilizers	Tractor Compost fertilizers Irrigation equipment
Beselia	2 of 2 bomas	Communal Farming 1 of 2 bomas None 0 of 2 bomas	Seeds, Fertilizers and Trainings	Irrigation equipment, Tractor and Ox plough
Kpaile	4 of 4 bomas	Communal Farming 4 of 4 bomas	Seeds, Tools and Fertilizers	Tractor Compost fertilizers Irrigation equipment
Wau_North	4 of 13 bomas	Communal Farming 1 of 4 bomas Extension Services 1 of 4 bomas Cooperatives 1 of 4 bomas None 0 of 4 bomas	Seeds, Tools and Land	Tractor, Irrigation equipment, Ox plough
Wau_South	11 of 16 bomas	Communal Farming 5 of 11 bomas Extension Services 2 of 11 bomas Cooperatives 2 of 11 bomas None 3 of 11 bomas	Tools, Seeds, Fertilizers	Tractor Compost fertilizers Ox plough Irrigation equipment

**Livelihoods (Fishing) and Other Means of Income:**

Payam	Fishing Practiced in Bomas	Major Problems	Other Means of Income
Bagari	4 of 4 bomas	Lack of equipment, drought/floods, conflict, storage facility	Income Generation Activities, Employment
Beselia	2 of 2 bomas	Lack of equipment, drought/floods, conflict	Income Generation Activities, Employment, Remittances
Kpaile	4 of 4 bomas	Lack of equipment, drought/floods, conflict	Income Generation Activities, Employment, Remittances
Wau_North	3 of 13 bomas	Lack of storage facilities and equipment, drought/floods, conflict and market facilities	Income Generation Activities
Wau_South	7 of 16 bomas	Conflict, Lack of equipment, Storage facilities and drought/floods	Income Generation Activities

**Market Access, Food Security and Coping Mechanisms:**

Payam	Access to Market	Money Lending Services	Food Scarcity	Food Scarcity Season
Bagari	4 of 4 bomas	0 of 4 bomas	2 of 4 bomas	Only during dry season 1 of 2 bomas Only during rainy season 1 of 2 bomas
Beselia	2 of 2 bomas	0 of 2 bomas	2 of 2 bomas	Only during dry season 1 of 2 bomas Only during rainy season 1 of 2 bomas
Kpaile	4 of 4 bomas	1 of 4 bomas	2 of 4 bomas	Only during dry season 1 of 2 bomas Only during rainy season 1 of 2 bomas
Wau_North	7 of 13 bomas	0 of 13 bomas	9 of 13 bomas	Only during rainy season 9 of 9 bomas

Wau_South	14 of 16 bomas	0 of 16 bomas	15 of 16 bomas	Only during dry season	4 of 15 bomas
				Only during rainy season	10 of 15 bomas
				Both seasons	1 of 15 bomas

### Health

Payams	PHCCs	PHCUS	Hospitals	Bomas without facilities	Disease Outbreaks	Health facilities without mental health services
Bagari	5	0	0	0 of 4 bomas	Malaria and Measles	3 facilities
Beselia	1	0	0	0 of 2 bomas	Not reported	None
Kpaile	5	0	0	1 of 4 bomas	Not Reported	1 facility
Wau_North	5	2	1	8 of 13 bomas	Measles, Meningitis	5 facility
Wau_South	5	1	2	9 of 16 bomas	Measles and Malaria	4 facility

### Education

Payams	Primary Schools	Secondary Schools	Nurseries	Curriculum	Female Enrollment	Dropout Ratio
Bagari	10	0	2	New South Sudan Curriculum	46%	15%
Beselia	2	0	0	New South Sudan Curriculum	41%	37%
Kpaile	2	0	0	New South Sudan Curriculum	47%	15%
Wau_North	38	12	26	New South Sudan Curriculum and Kenyan Curriculum in one boma	50%	6%
Wau_South	34	12	7	New South Sudan Curriculum and Old South Sudan Curriculum in four bomas	46%	5%

### Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Payams	Insufficient Water Quantity	Water Sources Accessible to All HHs	Conflicts Over Water	Water Management Committees	Open Defecation	HHs Latrines
Bagari	2 of 4 bomas	3 of 4 bomas	1 of 4 bomas	4 of 4 bomas	2 of 4 bomas	1 of 4 bomas
Beselia	2 of 2 bomas	1 of 2 bomas	1 of 2 bomas	1 of 2 bomas	2 of 2 bomas	0 of 2 bomas
Kpaile	2 of 4 bomas	4 of 4 bomas	0 of 4 bomas	4 of 4 bomas	3 of 4 bomas	1 of 4 bomas
Wau_North	1 of 13 bomas	3 of 13 bomas	6 of 13 bomas	4 of 13 bomas	1 of 13 bomas	12 of 13 bomas
Wau_South	12 of 16 bomas	8 of 16 bomas	10 of 16 bomas	12 of 16 bomas	0 of 16 bomas	15 of 16 bomas

### Protection

Payams	Judicial Courts	Traditional Courts	Police Station	Women Feel Insecure	Water Points at Unsafe Distance in Bomas
Bagari	0 of 4 bomas	3 of 4 bomas	4 of 4 bomas	0 of 4 bomas	0 of 4 bomas

Beselia	0 of 2 bomas	2 of 2 bomas	1 of 2 bomas	0 of 2 bomas	1 of 2 bomas
Kpaile	0 of 4 bomas	4 of 4 bomas	2 of 4 bomas	1 of 4 bomas	0 of 4 bomas
Wau_North	2 of 13 bomas	13 of 13 bomas	4 of 13 bomas	3 of 13 bomas	2 of 13 bomas
Wau_South	9 of 16 bomas	14 of 16 bomas	6 of 16 bomas	11 of 16 bomas	1 of 16 bomas

## Tabular Comparisons - Rubkona

### Shelter and Land Ownership:

Payam	Number of Bomas Assessed	Land Ownership (1st most common)	Land Ownership (2nd most common)	Land Allocation to Returnees	Housing Status of Majority	
Bentiu	7	Ancestral land ,Free communal land, Individual ownership,	Individual ownership, Informal land tenure	Ancestral land	Partially damaged Severely damaged	6 of 7 bomas 1 of 7 bomas
Nihaldu	1	Free communal land	Free communal land	Ancestral land	Good	1 of 1 bomas
Rubkona	3	Ancestral land	Individual ownership, Ancestral land	Free communal land, Ancestral land	Partially damaged	3 of 3 bomas

### Access and Communications:

Payam	Presence of Mines	Demining Activities	Mobile Coverage	Functioning Roads	
Bentiu	5 of 7 bomas	4 of 5 bomas	7 of 7 bomas	During dry and rainy season	7 of 7 bomas
Nihaldu	1 of 1 bomas	1 of 1 bomas	0 of 1 bomas	During dry and rainy season	1 of 1 bomas
Rubkona	2 of 3 bomas	2 of 2 bomas	3 of 3 bomas	Only during dry season During dry and rainy season	1 of 3 bomas 2 of 3 bomas

### Livelihoods (Livestock):

Payam	Bomas with Livestock	Presence of Livestock Market	Support Available to Livestock Owners		Problems affecting livestock owners
Bentiu	5 of 7 bomas	2 of 5 bomas	Veterinary services Export markets Cross breeding	2 of 5 bomas 1 of 5 bomas 2 of 5 bomas	Livestock diseases, Conflict and Grazing land
Nihaldu	1 of 1 bomas	0 of 1 bomas	Veterinary services Export markets	1 of 1 bomas 1 of 1 bomas	Livestock diseases and Grazing land
Rubkona	3 of 3 bomas	1 of 3 bomas	Wholesale traders Veterinary services Slaughterhouses	1 of 3 bomas 1 of 3 bomas 1 of 3 bomas	Livestock diseases, Grazing land and Conflict



**Livelihoods (Farming):**

Payam	Bomas practicing farming	Support Available to farmers	Top 3 most needed inputs	Top 3 most needed inputs
Bentiu	6 of 7 bomas	Communal Farming 4 of 6 bomas Cooperatives 2 of 6 bomas	Tools, Training and Seeds,	Tractor, Irrigation equipment, Compost fertilizers
Nihaldu	1 of 1 bomas	Communal Farming 1 of 1 bomas	Seeds, Training and Tools	Tractor, Irrigation equipment, Compost fertilizers
Rubkona	3 of 3 bomas	Communal Farming 2 of 3 bomas Wholesale trade 1 of 3 bomas	Tools, Seeds and Training,	Tractor Ox Plough and Irrigation equipment

**Livelihoods (Fishing) and Other Means of Income:**

Payam	Fishing Practiced in Bomas	Major Problems	Other Means of Income
Bentiu	7 of 7 bomas	Lack of equipment, storage facility, conflict, drought/floods and market facility	Income Generation Activities, Employment and Remittances
Nihaldu	0 of 1 bomas	-	Income Generation Activities
Rubkona	3 of 3 bomas	Lack of equipment, storage facility, drought/floods, conflict and market facility	Income Generation Activities

**Market Access, Food Security and Coping Mechanisms:**

Payam	Access to Market	Money Lending Services	Food Scarcity	Food Scarcity Season
Bentiu	3 of 7 bomas	2 of 7 bomas	7 of 7 bomas	Only during dry season 1 of 2 bomas Only during rainy season 5 of 2 bomas During both seasons 1 of 2 bomas
Nihaldu	0 of 1 bomas	0 of 1 bomas	1 of 1 bomas	Only during rainy season 1 of 1 bomas
Rubkona	1 of 3 bomas	0 of 3 bomas	3 of 3 bomas	Only during dry season 1 of 3 bomas During both seasons 2 of 3 bomas

**Health**

Payams	PHCCs	PHCUS	Hospitals	Bomas without facilities	Disease Outbreaks	Health facilities without mental health services
Bentiu	0	1	1	4 of 7 bomas	Malaria	None
Nihaldu*	-	-	-	0 of 1 bomas	-	-
Rubkona	1	1	0	1 of 3 bomas	Cholera	1 facility

\*not able to visit the health facility in Nihaldu due to access but a healthy facility was reported as part of the Boma Questionnaire

**Education**

Payams	Primary Schools	Secondary Schools	Nurseries	Curriculum	Female Enrollment	Dropout Ratio
--------	-----------------	-------------------	-----------	------------	-------------------	---------------

Bentiu	9	0	0	New South Sudan Curriculum	43%	19%
Nihaldu	1	0	1	New South Sudan Curriculum	3%	7%
Rubkona	2	2	0	New South Sudan Curriculum	40%	3%

### Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Payams	Insufficient Water Quantity	Water Sources Accessible to All HHs	Conflicts Over Water	Water Management Committees	Open Defecation	HHs Latrines
Bagari	5 of 7 bomas	2 of 7 bomas	5 of 7 bomas	4 of 7 bomas	4 of 7 bomas	4 of 7 bomas
Beselia	1 of 1 bomas	0 of 1 bomas	1 of 1 bomas	1 of 1 bomas	1 of 1 bomas	0 of 1 bomas
Kpaile	2 of 3 bomas	1 of 3 bomas	3 of 3 bomas	3 of 3 bomas	3 of 3 bomas	2 of 3 bomas

### Protection

Payams	Judicial Courts	Traditional Courts	Police Station	Women Feel Insecure	Water Points at Unsafe Distance in Bomas
Bagari	1 of 7 bomas	2 of 7 bomas	3 of 7 bomas	6 of 7 bomas	4 of 7 bomas
Beselia	0 of 1 bomas	1 of 1 bomas	0 of 1 bomas	0 of 1 bomas	1 of 1 bomas
Kpaile	0 of 3 bomas	3 of 3 bomas	1 of 3 bomas	3 of 3 bomas	3 of 3 bomas

## Tabular Comparisons – Bor South

### Shelter and Land Ownership:

Payam	Land Ownership (1st most common)	Land Ownership (2nd most common)	Land Allocation to Returnees	Housing Status of Majority
Bor	Free communal land	Individual ownership	2 of 7 bomas	Partially damaged 5 of 7 bomas Makeshift shelters 2 of 7 bomas
Kolnyang	Free communal land	Ancestral land	1 of 4 bomas	Partially damaged 3 of 4 bomas Severely damaged 1 of 4 bomas
Makuach	Free communal land	Ancestral land	0 of 2 bomas	Partially damaged 1 of 2 bomas Severely damaged 1 of 2 bomas

### Access and Communications:

Payam	Presence of Mines	Demining Activities	Mobile Coverage	Functioning Roads
Bor	5 of 7 bomas	3 of 5 bomas	6 of 7 bomas	None 2 of 7 bomas Only during dry season 5 of 7 bomas

Kolnyang	1 of 4 bomas	1 of 1 bomas	2 of 4 bomas	During dry and rainy season	4 of 4 bomas
Makuach	2 of 2 bomas	2 of 2 bomas	2 of 2 bomas	Only during dry season	1 of 2 bomas
				During dry and rainy season	1 of 2 bomas

**Livelihoods (Farming):**

Payam	Bomas practicing farming	Support Available to farmers	Top 3 most needed inputs	Top 3 most needed inputs	
Bor	6 of 7 bomas	Cooperatives	1 boma	Seeds, tools and land	Tractor, irrigation and compost fertilizers
		Extension services/inputs	3 bomas		
		Communal farming	5 bomas		
Kolnyang	4 of 4 bomas	Cooperatives	1 boma	Tools, seeds and land	Tractor, irrigation and ox plough
		Communal farming	4 bomas		
Makuach	2 of 2 bomas	Cooperatives	1 boma	Tools, training and fertilizers	Ox plough tractors and compost fertilizers
		Communal farming	2 bomas		

**Livelihoods (Livestock):**

Payam	Bomas with Livestock	Presence of Livestock Market	Support Available to Livestock Owners	Problems affecting livestock owners	
Bor	6 of 7 bomas	3 of 6 bomas	Veterinary services	4 of 6 bomas	Livestock diseases, grazing land, conflict and drought
			Export markets	2 of 6 bomas	
			Wholesale traders	1 of 6 bomas	
			Credit facilities	1 of 6 bomas	
			Cross breeding	1 of 6 bomas	
			Slaughterhouse	2 of 6 bomas	
Kolnyang	4 of 4 bomas	1 of 4 bomas	Veterinary services	2 of 4 bomas	Livestock diseases and conflicts
			Export markets	1 of 4 bomas	
Makuach	2 of 2 bomas	2 of 2 bomas	Credit facilities	2 of 4 bomas	Conflict, livestock disease, water
			Veterinary services	1 of 4 bomas	
			Wholesale traders	1 of 2 bomas	
			Slaughterhouse	1 of 2 bomas	

**Livelihoods (Fishing) and Other Means of Income:**

Payam	Fishing Practiced in Bomas	Major Problems	Other Means of Income
-------	----------------------------	----------------	-----------------------

Bor	4 of 7 bomas	Lack of equipment, Drought/floods, Market facility, Storage facility, Conflict	Income Generation Activities, Employment, Remittances
Kolnyang	3 of 4 bomas	Lack of equipment, Conflict, Storage facility	Income Generation Activities, None
Makuach	0 of 2 bomas		Employment, Remittances

**Market Access, Food Security and Coping Mechanisms:**

Payam	Access to Market	Money Lending Services	Food Scarcity	Food Scarcity Season
Bor	6 of 7 bomas	Community saving groups	6 of 7 bomas	Income Generation Activities, Employment, Remittances
Kolnyang	1 of 4 bomas	None	4 of 4 bomas	Income generation activities, None
Makuach	2 of 2 bomas	None	2 of 2 bomas	Employment, Remittances

**Health**

Payams	PHCCs	PHCUS	Hospitals	Bomas without facilities	Disease Outbreaks	Health facilities without mental health services
Bor	3	2	1	3 of 7 bomas	Cholera and Malaria	3 facilities
Kolnyang	2	1	0	1 of 4 bomas	Cholera	1 facility
Makuach	0	2	0	1 of 2 bomas	Malaria	1 facility

**Education**

Payams	Primary Schools	Secondary Schools	Nurseries	Curriculum	Female Enrollment	Dropout Ratio
Bor	38	12	20	New South Sudan Curriculum	42%	5%
Kolnyang	4	0	2	New South Sudan Curriculum	39%	7%
Makuach	2	0	2	New South Sudan Curriculum	43%	3%

**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene**

Payams	Insufficient Water Quantity	Water Sources Accessible to All HHs	Conflicts Over Water	Water Management Committes	Open Defecation	HHs Latrines
Bor	5 of 7 bomas	3 of 7 bomas	6 of 7 bomas	6 of 7 bomas	3 of 7 bomas	6 of 7 bomas
Kolnyang	3 of 4 bomas	3 of 4 bomas	4 of 4 bomas	3 of 4 bomas	3 of 4 bomas	1 of 4 bomas
Makuach	2 of 2 bomas	1 of 2 bomas	1 of 2 bomas	1 of 2 bomas	1 of 2 bomas	0 of 2 bomas

Protection					
Payams	Judicial Courts	Traditional Courts	Police Station	Women Feeling Insecure	Unsafe Water Points in Bomas
Bor	6 of 7 bomas	7 of 7 bomas	4 of 7 bomas	4 of 7 bomas	2 of 7 bomas
Kolnyang	0 of 4 bomas	4 of 4 bomas	4 of 4 bomas	4 of 4 bomas	1 of 4 bomas
Makuach	1 of 2 bomas	1 of 2 bomas	0 of 2 bomas	1 of 2 bomas	2 of 2 bomas