



INTRODUCTION

IOM and Polish Humanitarian Action (PAH – present for NFI assessment) reached Pathai on 25 October. The team was welcomed by the Relief Organization For South Sudan (ROSS) and met with the Acting Executive Director in the absence of the Deputy Commissioner. The assessment dates were 26 October in Pathai Centre, 27 October in Turgay, 28 October in Modit and 30 October in Pabuong.

CONTEXT

Pathai is a payam in Urur County of Jonglei State. It is about 120 minutes' flight by helicopter from Bor. The host population is estimated at 14,796. The area also hosts more than 6,390 IDPs that fled conflict and hunger in Ayod, Pajul, Chuil, Uleng, and some locations in and around Waat of the former Greater Jonglei State and most IDPs arrived in the area between January and June 2017 bringing the total population to 21,186 individuals. There have been no reported cases of new arrival of IDPs in Pathai Payam since June. Apart from small scale fishing and farming, pastoralism is the most commonly practiced livelihood amongst the small population. The situation of the most vulnerable people including IDPs is precarious, with most surviving on sharing food with the host community, little fish from nearby swamps and food distributions from WFP around July 2017.

Health and education facilities are lacking. Only few pupils attend school, with some children being involved in cattle herding, whilst others have joined armed groups. Most of the population including IDPs fetch drinking water from boreholes and contaminated water sources including stagnant ponds. Poor sanitation is further exacerbated by the lack of latrines and the population practicing open defecation. In Pathai Centre there is a mobile clinic operated by MSF which is accessible for the community four times a month. The clinic also covers the nearest bomas including Modit, Pabuong, Turgay and Pulchuol. In the absence of other health facilities in Pathai people with healthcare needs are reported to use local herbs in consultation with local healers.

According to the County Acting Commissioner, the front line between Pathai and Waat is about 12 hours' walk from Pathai. Instances of inter-clan conflicts, cattle rustling and revenge killings are reported as security concerns in the region.

GENERAL FINDINGS: PATHAI PAYAM

Population and Composition

	Host Community (RRA)		IDPs**		Total Population	
	HOUSEHOLDS	INDIVIDUALS	HOUSEHOLDS	INDIVIDUALS	HOUSEHOLDS	INDIVIDUALS
Pathai Centre	964	4,824	302	1,510	1,266	6,334
Modit	707	3,535	504	2,510	1,211	6,045
Turgay	582	2,912	224	1,120	806	4,032
Pabuong	705	3,525	250	1,250	955	4,775
Total	2,958	14,796	1,280	6,390	4,238	21,186

*Host community figures: ROSS and Oxfam Headcount in May 2017

**IDP Figures: ROSS and Local Authorities

INTENTIONS SURVEY

1. Population Profile

IOM DTM surveyed 109 households comprising 946 individuals of which 52 per cent were female and 48 per cent male. Three quarter of households were headed by women (73%) and one quarter by men (27%). Related family living outside of the assessed areas had a very similar demographic profile (figure 1). These relatives were cited to be unable to join their families in Pathai due to a lack of safe passage (46%), in order to guard property (11%), to visit family and friends (11%), among other reasons (F.2). Seventy-seven per cent of these relatives were said to have planned a move to the assessed areas while 23 per cent did not plan to join their families.

Figure 1: Surveyed Households (946 individuals) and off-site Related Family (364 individuals) Demographics

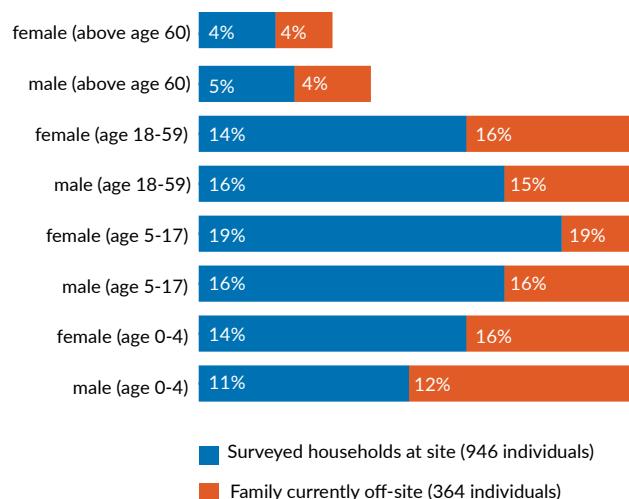
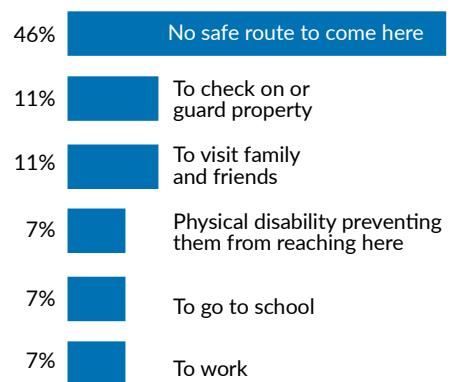


Figure 2: Reason why family members are currently staying outside the IDP settlement



2. Origin and Displacement

Figure 3: What is your place of origin?

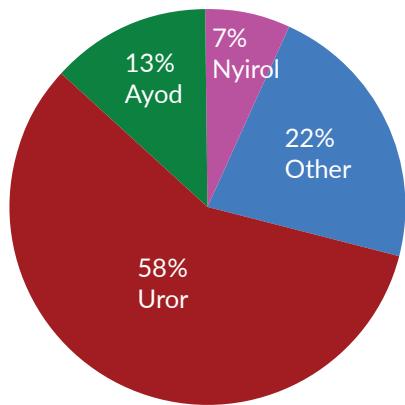
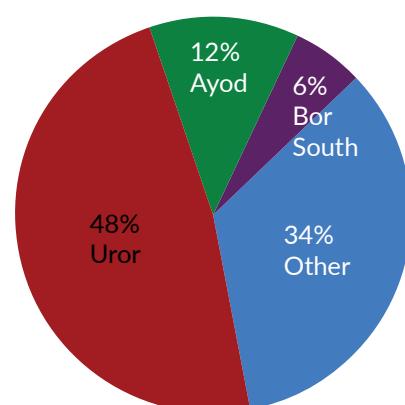


Figure 4: What is your location pre-displacement?



Approximately half of all surveyed households were originally from Uror County itself (58%) and lived in the same county pre-displacement (48%). The second most common location of origin (13%) and location of pre-displacement (12%) was Ayod. Six per cent of interviewed household lived in Bor South prior to being displaced to Pathai while the third most common place of origin was Nyirol (7%) (F.3 & 4).

The majority of household were displaced between January and May 2017 (57%) because of prevailing insecurity (48%) (F.5 & 6). Others chose to move to Pathai to join family or friends (25%), because it was closer to their original area of residence (15%) or because it was closer to markets (8%) (5% other).

Figure 5: When did you arrive here?

Arrivals were particularly high during April 2016 and 2017

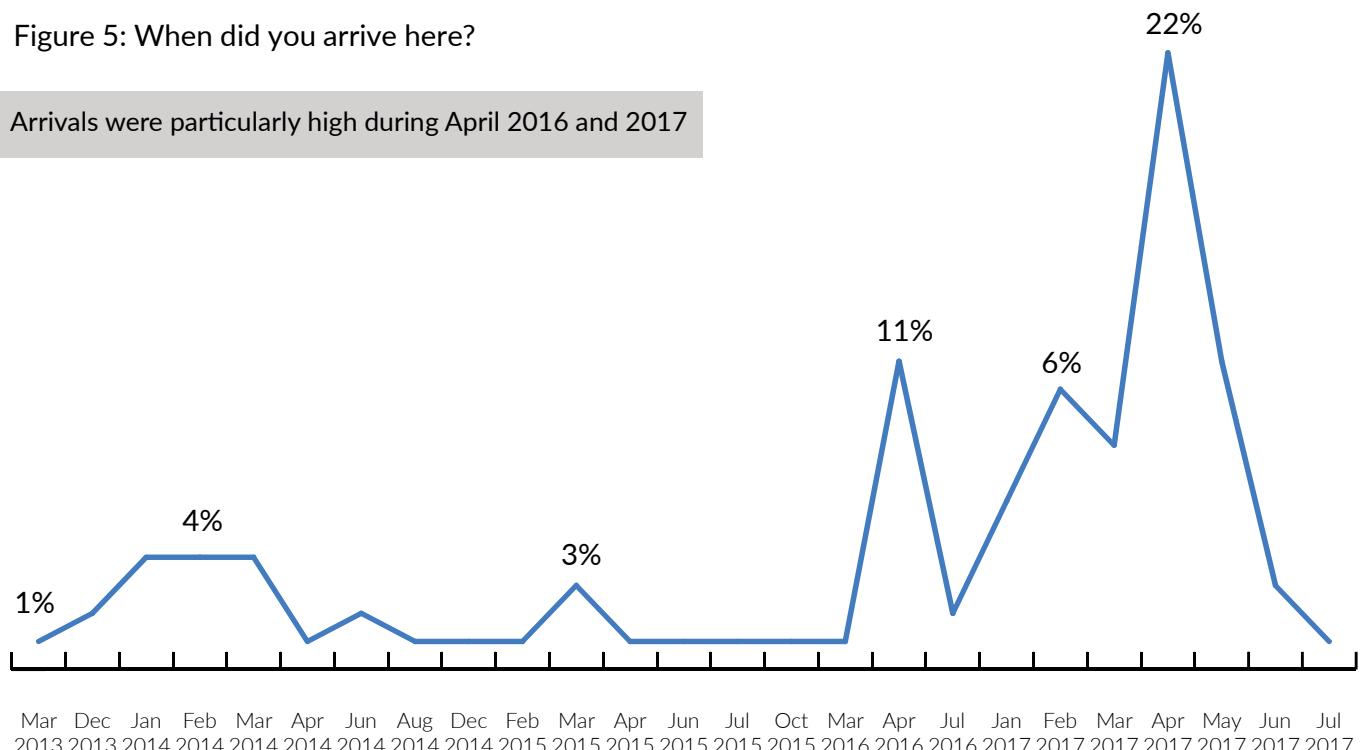


Figure 6: Why did you decide to come here?

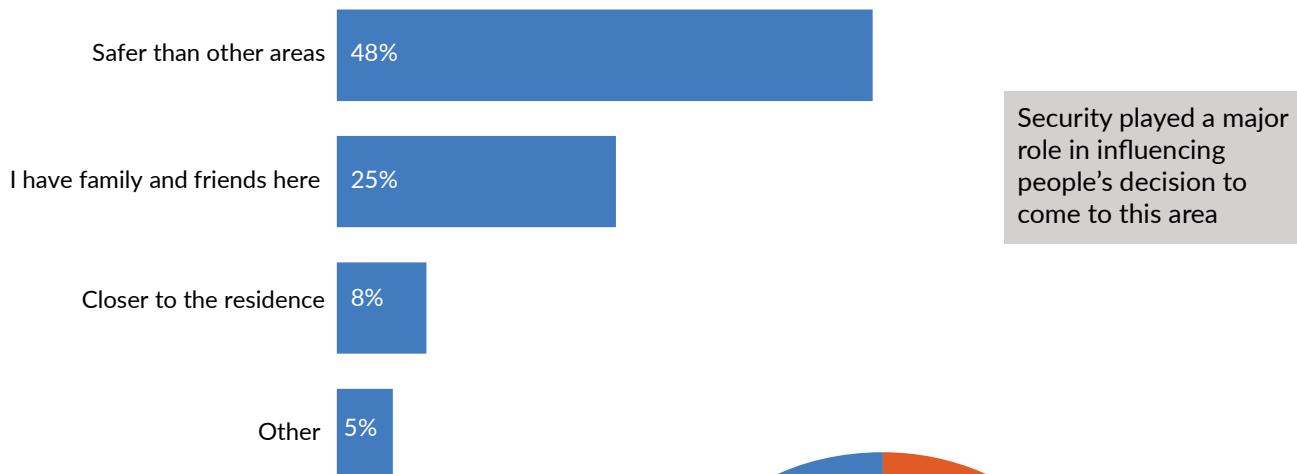
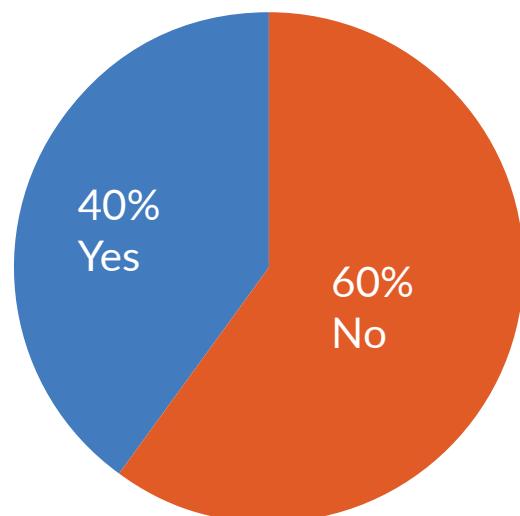


Figure 7: Before arriving here had you been displaced before?

Forty per cent of households (representing 353 individuals) reported that this was not their first instance of displacement while for 40 per cent it was the first time (593 individuals) (F.7).



3. Intentions

Of the 109 households, over three quarter confirmed their intention to stay in Pathai (78%) while nine per cent intended to move and 13 per cent were unsure (F.8).

"I intend to stay" (78%)

Of those intending to remain in the assessed area (85 households), 40 per cent cited security as the main reason for doing so. Thirty-two per cent argued that the access to food influenced their choice to stay, 19 per cent were unable to go anywhere else and nine per cent cited access to general services (F.9).

When asked how long the surveyed households intended to remain, nearly half did not know (48%). One-quarter planned to stay in Pathai for over six months (24%) while 21 per cent saw themselves staying for another four to six months (21%) or one to three months (4%).

"I intend to leave" (9%)

The ten households planning on leaving the area in the near future, cited insecurity (5 households) and the lack of services (3) in the current location as principal reason. Two families wanted to leave to join their families elsewhere. Two families planned on moving to their location of pre-displacement and four families to their place of origin. Four had decided to move to a new location, principally for security reasons (Juba, Luakpiny, Twic East and Uror). Six households would borrow money from friends and family to finance the journey, three had their own income and one household relied on humanitarian support.

"I am not sure about my plans" (13%)

Of the 14 households who were unsure about their plans, the majority reported a need for more information on the security situation at their current or potential future residences (9 households). Three households needed more information on safe routs and two on service provisions in order to make a decision. Uncertainty about plans principally stemmed from a lack of knowledge about security on routes, or at current and future living spaces.

A lack of reliable information made it challenging to plan ahead. "Word of mouth" was the most common source of information (29%) while others mainly relied on local authorities (21%) or church representatives (21%). As main source of information, the radio was only mentioned by 14 per cent and public announcements by another 14 per cent (F.10).

Most shelters housed five individuals in Turgay and Modit. Inhabitants of Pathai and Pabuong more commonly lived with seven persons per shelter.

Figure 8: Do you intend to stay?

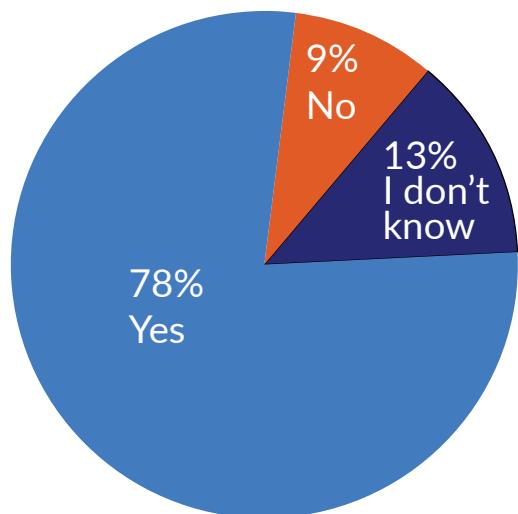


Figure 9: Why do you intend to stay?

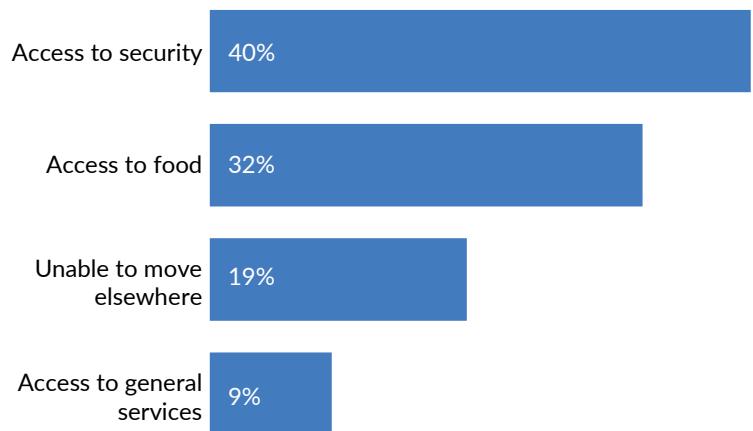
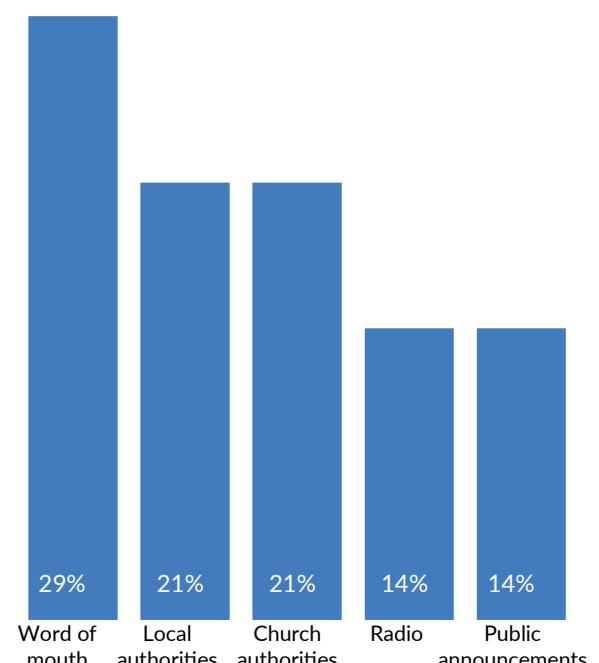


Figure 10: What is your main source of information?



MULTI-SECTORAL NEEDS ASSESSMENT



SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS

- Top NFI needs: blankets, cooking sets, sleeping mats, clothing (in order of priority)
- Shelter materials are available in the natural environment as well as at the local market (poles, ropes and elephant grass).
- The majority of the IDPs are sheltering with the host community.
- While inhabitants of Turgay prioritised cooking sets as top need, Modit, Pathai and Pabuong cited the need for blankets as the most urgent.
- Tukuls were the most common shelter in Pathai except for Pabuong, where forms of less permanent shelters were more common.
- Most shelters housed five individuals in Turgay and Modit. Inhabitants of Pathai and Pabuong more commonly lived with seven persons per shelter.



HEALTH

- Top health needs: drugs (especially malaria) and healthcare equipment.
- MSF runs a mobile clinic in Pathai Payam four times a month but this is not sufficient to cover the healthcare needs of the assessed area.
- Waterborne diseases are commonplace among bomas
- The principal health concerns in Pathai (IDPs and host community) are malaria, diarrheal diseases and pregnancy related conditions. Inhabitants of Turgay and Pabuong furthermore reported cases of acute respiratory infections.



WASH

- Top WASH NFI needs: soap bars (Pathai Centre and Modit), buckets or jerry cans (Pabuong), water treatment items (Turgay). Inhabitants are in need of tools required to fix the non-functional boreholes without the Tearfund-provided training to fix boreholes remains inapplicable.
- The most common sources of drinking water for inhabitants of Pathai were rivers or streams. In Pathai Centre, IDPs and host community members sourced water from hand pumps.
- The water looked dirty and had an unpleasant taste in all bomas. Inhabitants of Turgay suspected that the water was causing diseases. Water sources were reported to be too far in Pabuong and Turgay.
- Water for domestic use was most commonly sourced from ponds of stagnant water, river / streams or hand pumps. Open wells were also common in Pathai bomas apart from Pathai Centre.
- Latrines were not accessible in any of the assessed bomas of Pathai Payam.
- Hygiene sensitization messages or campaigns had not reached bomas outside of Pathai Centre.
- Inhabitants of Pathai Centre had received sensitisation campaigns on open defecation, hand washing, cleaning and cholera awareness.
- Two boreholes in Pathai Centre were found to be non-functional. Functional boreholes were found in Pathai Centre (4), Modit (2), Turgay (2) and Pabuong (1).



FOOD, SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS (FSL)

- TOP FSL needs: food scarcity represented a major threat to Pathai's population – general food distributions are recommended.
- Inhabitants of Modit and Pabuong did not have access to food while those living in Turgay and Pathai received food distributions.
- IDPs and host community members in Pabuong reported not having access to a market. Other bomas reported access to markets where the most common food was maize and sorghum.
- Livestock was not commonly owned in Pathai Payam with the exception of Pathai Centre.



PROTECTION

- IDPs do not visit areas of pre-displacement.
- Relations between the host community and IDPs are reportedly harmonious and mutually supportive.
- Women commonly collect firewood.

PREVIOUS ASSISTANCE

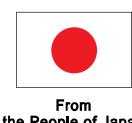
- Catholic Relief Services (CRS) were reported to have distributed buckets, jerry cans and digging tools to vulnerable populations in 2015.
- KAFAD (local NGO) distributed fishing nets and seeds to population earlier in 2017.
- Tearfund is providing nutrition support in Pathai Payam and has trained ten staff in Pathai Centre, Modit, Pabuong and
- Turgay in borehole repair. Inhabitants cite a lack of tools needed to apply the training.
- MSF is providing mobile clinic services.
- UNICEF was said to have provided 50 cartons of soap and 10 buckets to vulnerable populations in June 2017.



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