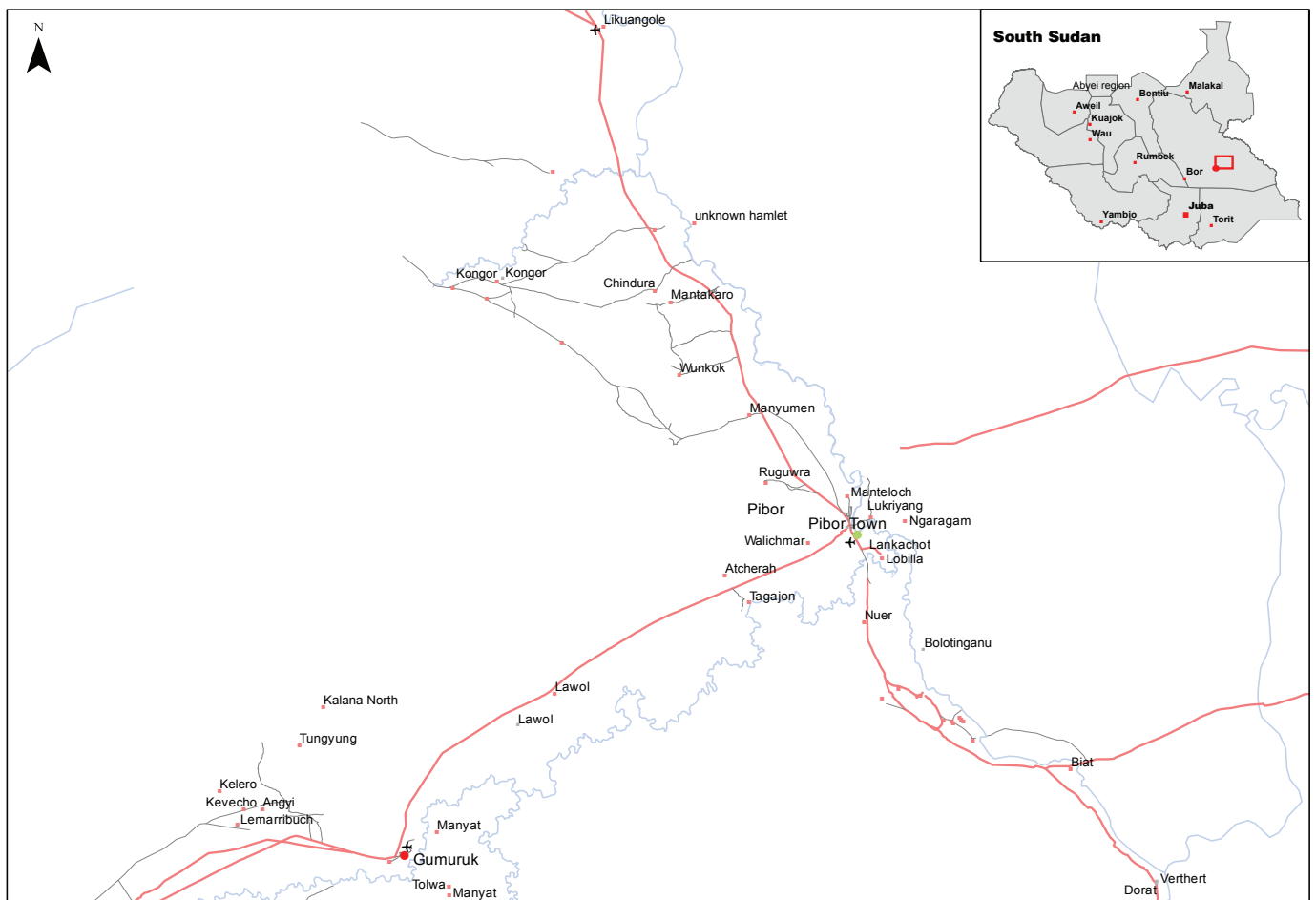


Highlights

- » Distribution of Full Basic Household Hygiene Package including MHM kits and NFI to 1,200 HHs successfully done.
- » Coordination with Medair for Borehole repair and IOM S/NFI for join distribution in Gumuruk.
- » Harmonization of interventions with Solidarites Int. and Intersos in likuangole (Pibor county) during the same period.
- » Criteria used to distribute the WASH-NFI and Shelter/NFI items was based on the most affected person identified by the local chiefs.
- » Training for women and girls on the proper usage and maintenance of menstrual hygiene kits

Map of Gumuruk Area



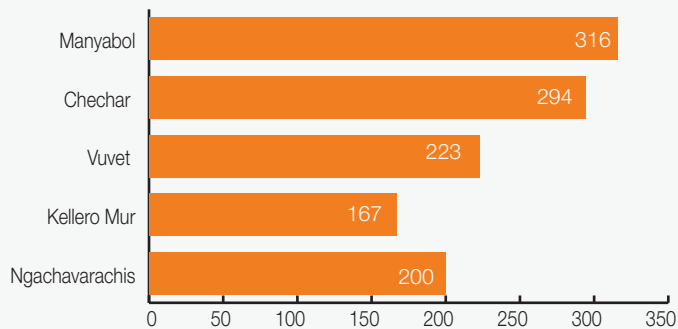
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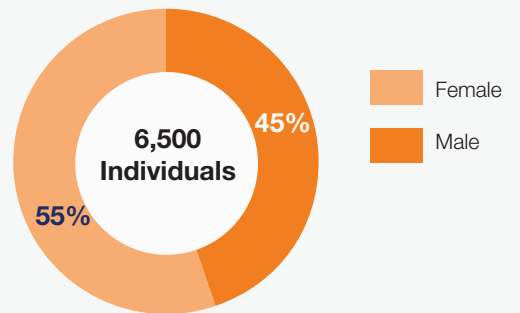
Beneficiaries

Distribution of Full Basic Household Hygiene Package to 1,200 HHs (6,500 individuals) 3580 female, 2920 male.

Households reached



Individuals



Stock Distributed

Quantity of each item distributed per house hold

WASH Items	Quantity	Shelter/NFI Items	Quantity
Bucket	1pc	Plastic Sheet	1pc
Jerry Can	1pc	Blanket	1pc
Soap Bar (800 grams)	5 bars	Sleeping Mat	1pc
Filter Cloth	1pc	Mosquito Net	1pc
PUR	120 sachets		
MHM Kits	1 kits for 2 female in reproductive age		

Background Information

Tensions with neighboring communities have driven recent displacement. Significant cattle raiding by Lou Nuer groups from Uror and Akobo has caused displacement toward Likuangole and Pibor. Large raids by Dinka militia groups in Murle territory from Bor South drove further displacement to Gumuruk and Pibor. These threats are believed to have subsided with the onset of the rainy season and a Government brokered ceasefire between the Murle and Dinka.

WASH Triggers

An Inter-Agency Rapid Needs Assessment has been conducted in Likuangole and Gumuruk to confirm the movement of internal displaced population and identify the main needs. Based on the key findings (report shared on 6th June 2017), IOM has been designated to support WASH and Shelter/NFIs response in Gumuruk through distribution of household water treatment and storage items; plastic sheeting, blanket, sleeping mats and mosquito nets. The assessment showed that the displaced households, mainly composed of women and children, are fetching drinking water from the river and are at high risk of diarrhea diseases; while sleeping in schools, church and under trees.

Objectives/purpose

An integrated response conducted by IOM and Medair has taken place for the provision of WASH and Shelter/NFI kits and repairing of boreholes. Thus, several meetings have been conducted by WASH and Shelter/NFIs team with local authorities to provide clear explanation on the objective of the response, the duration and also the selection criteria of the most affected households such as beneficiaries must come from affected villages, widows/widowers, at least three children. Due to security risk, IOM team was not allowed to move outside Gumuruk. With the support of local chiefs, total of 1,100 households have been identified. Simultaneously, with the support of Plan staff, special registration process has been taken place to identify 100 people with special needs (disabled, elderly) likely not to be considered by the chiefs of villages.

The main objective is to distribute NFIs to 1,200 most affected households. Furthermore, due to the challenge faced by girls and women to manage their menstruation, including the fact they have been displaced with no supplies, IOM has provided 1,200 MHM (Menstrual Hygiene Management) kits composed of 6 panties, 1 bar of soap and 6 reusable pads. To ensure the targeted beneficiaries are able to use the items, training sessions (including demonstration) have been organized by the team before distribution.



Methodology

- » IOM WASH-EP&R team interacted with the representatives of the local government (Deputy Executive director, Sub County Administrator and RRC coordinator) and the chiefs of villages to brief them about the objectives of the response, the duration and requested for assistance where needed.
- » IOM WASH-EP&R team explained clearly targeted areas and the vulnerability selection criteria for the distribution to the local authorities and the local chiefs and requested support in identifying the most affected people.
- » Medair WASH-EP&R interacted with the County WASH team and the chiefs of villages and requested them to identify the broken boreholes and requested the coordination and collaboration in repair and refreshment of water management committees.

Targeting Criteria

The targeting criteria identified as beneficiaries the IDPs affected by the communal fighting, displaced in Manyabol, Vuvet, Chacher, Kellero, Ngachavarachis Bomas. These beneficiaries remained the same identified, verified, issued with tokens and registered during the assessment and the verification processes.

Per first overview during the few time of the IRNA conducted in Gumuruk (45 minutes only) and per report by humanitarian agencies and local authorities, most of the community was affected by the clashes. Despite this, due to the amount of NFI items to be provided, to security situation on ground (cattle raiders, youth groups, intercommunal fightings) and the short window of support provided by Unhas flight and Logistics Cluster, it was essential defining a maximum target before the departure of the team, based on IRNA first findings. Therefore, proper selection criteria were established to ensure the most vulnerable were targeted. Several meetings have been conducted by WASH and Shelter/NFIs teams with local authorities to provide proper explanation on the targets and determine selection criteria: such as beneficiaries must come from affected villages, widows/widowers, at least three children. Thus, lists of 1,100 households have been provided by the chiefs of villages, based on the criteria defined by the team, who verified and confirmed the vulnerability during registration and distribution time. With support of PLAN Int, a specific registration process has taken place to identify people with special needs (disabled, elderly) within Gumuruk town, likely not to be considered by the chiefs of villages.

Finally, tokens were distributed to the targeted beneficiaries, and gathered to a registration point

Logistics

Gumuruk is accessible by both road and air. During the time of the response, the items were delivered by air (helicopter) due to road conditions (muddy). Movement within Gumuruk and surroundings is mainly done by foot and there is no possibility to hire any vehicle. For communication, there is no network at regular time and no internet, however people confirm that at night they are able to use MTN network in a very specific hotspot at the airstrip. There is a small market, but no food is available. Famine is one of the main challenges that the population is facing. Also, there is no bank or money transfer agencies.

Security

During the response, security was very stable in Gumuruk. The team was able to conduct all the activities without any incident.

Challenges

- » Distribution were disturbed by rain, which led the team to continuo it the following day and which limited staff movement;
- » Movement on ground was difficult cause of road condition and distance of the villages, some areas were 2-3 hours walk;
- » Also IOM staff were not allowed to travel three km away from town base on security situation.
- » Famine constitute one of the main challenges that the local community is facing. There is a significant lack of food and the staff of PLAN on the ground could not confirm is there is any plan for food distribution. During the response, we have witness two main cases of discomfort: one lactating women indisposed in the nutrition site (Plan) and another one during NFI distribution. In both cases, the team has provided support for quick recovery. Those women reported they have never eaten for more than three (3) days and local authorities and Plan staff reported they have those cases on daily basis.



Recommendation

- » Food situation in Gumuruk is difficult. The team suggests FSL Cluster to look into that problem. The only humanitarian agency based in Gumuruk is PLAN International, running Nutrition program. PLAN Int is also dealing with FSL interventions, at least in Pibor town.
- » Furthermore, Gumuruk could be reached by road from Pibor during dry season, in order to have a further understanding of the situation and evaluate if more needs/people are still to be covered.

Exit Strategy

As the intervention was strictly distribution, IOM has discussed with local authorities on the importance to key maintaining the repaired boreholes and keep supporting partners that could come to provide support to the affected population.

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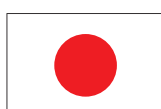
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