



Figure 1 Woman from Collecting Water in White Nile in Haat

## SITUATION OVERVIEW

### Location description

Haat Boma is in Korwai payam of Ayod county on the north west part of Ayod. It is bordered by Unity State on the west, Fangak County on the North and Canal/Pigi on the east.

### Reasons for assessment

Due to recent displacements, Haat was identified as one of high priority areas for assessment in the OWG meetings in Juba.

### Situation outlook, trends and prospects

Haat generally hasn't been affected by the fighting and its considered by the locals as secure place and has received a lot of IDPs from the neighboring States of Unity, Upper Nile and from Jonglei itself. Talks with IDPs from Bentiu shows that there is expectation that as the security situation deteriorates in other areas of the country more IDPs will be making their way to the areas of Haat and Menime. Most IDPs are said to be in Menime as its easier to access than Haat but they move to Haat eventually as WFP through CRS has done food distribution in the last months in the area.



Figure 2 Dead Livestock

## LOGISTIC AND SECURITY

### Transport and access

Haat is an Island Boma in Korwai Payam and access is limited due to flooding in the area. Access is only through air services. The team managed to travel to Haat by UNHASS helicopter services. It was impossible to access Menime from Haat because the time to reach the location is 8 hours walk.

### NGO partners

No NGO partner is active on ground but WFP/CRS did food distribution last month and are expected to be back again this month for further distribution.

### Goods and material availability

There is no market access in Haat as the area is an island and due to the situation rarely do business men travel to Haat. Locals say that most have to travel to Jiech or Panyijar which are 4 days walk in the swamp to purchase items like soap, sorghum etc. Due to the distances only limited amount can be bought in case one makes the trip.

### Communication

There is no cellular communication in Haat and the team relied mostly on Thuraya.

### Security situation and safety

The security situation in Haat is calm and there were no constraints or restriction in humanitarian access

in the area. The locals say the area hasn't been affected by previous conflicts that happened before the current one. The team didn't see any person carrying weapons during the day but at night there are local security that were seen moving around with weapons but they didn't pose any danger or impose any restriction to the team.

## FINDINGS

### General situation summary

Korwai Payam as of last census of 2010 had a population of 15.000 people, but the local authorities report that due to the current fighting in the surrounding areas there are IDPs arriving in the area from Unity, Canal and Malakal. The team did meet some IDPs from Bentiu who came there due to security as Haat is an Island and hasn't been directly affected by the fighting. Local authorities reported that there are 13.701 displaced people that were registered and verified by WFP/CRS and that there are new arrivals totaling 2.299 who haven't been registered as of last registration by WFP. The IDPs are said to be coming from Upper Nile state, Unity and Jonglei (Canal, Fangak and Ayod). The host community has also been displaced by flooding in the area and the community has resorted to building dykes to protect most of the high areas where they have settled. The flood has affected crop production leading to poor harvest and also animals are dying in the area which has been attributed to the flooding and lack of good pastures.

### Water supply

Currently there are no water sources in Haat, all the community is using water from the river, surface water and swamp with no treatment. Others collect water from Geraf -4km away and White Nile – 8Km away from our location depending on their proximity to the two locations.

Host community and IDPs interviewed lack water storage and collection buckets with some sharing one bucket between three households.

### Recommendations

- Distribution of water buckets and jerrycans for collection and storage of water.
- Distribution of Water Purifiers to purify the Nile water after collection



Figure 3 Haat Water Source



Figure 4 Ceramic filter after filtering 20l of water

- Sensitization on proper use of Pur if distributed

### Sanitation

There are neither household latrines nor institutional latrines in existence in the location. Open Defecation practice is the norm and people have to walk some distances to practice it. Children were observed to practice OD in standby surface water while others were playing in adjacent connected surface water.

The only latrine was done by the team when they came on ground through hire of local labor and materials.

Once completed it was being used showing that the community is eager to end OD but need sensitization on construction of latrines. Challenge would be getting adequate space since most of the area is flooded with most high areas used for settlement.

Child friendly spaces and the makeshift PHCC didn't have any latrines available. The CFS is being run by volunteer teachers in Haat – 14 teachers and the PHCC is run by 2 CHWs and one volunteer, the CHWs were Medair staff in 2012 and then government took over but they haven't been paid since last December.

### Recommandations

- Sensitization should be prioritized for community to do HH latrines using local materials with little support to try end OD practice.
- Construction of latrines CFS for the children and teachers in Haat Primary school, PHCC should be considered.

### Health and hygiene

Hygiene generally is poor in the area ranging from Personal to HH hygiene. Lack of access to soap, clean utensils and water collection buckets and jerrycans has led community to use dirty containers for water collection. Children were more visible to present poor hygiene practices with some having flies in their eyes that could lead to trachoma.

Regarding health the local clinic lacked basic medicines to treat most diseases that were mentioned to mostly afflict the community: Malaria diarrhea, malnutrition. Only basic few boxes of under five children malarial medicines was observed in the



Figure 5 local latrine construction



Figure 6 Complete local latrine



Figure 7 Photo of Shared Cooking pot

makeshift PHCC.

### Recommendations

- Training of CHP to help in to conduct sensitization about Hygienic practices in the community
- Training of local communities and monitoring their use of Pur incase distribution is done.
- Distribute PHCU kits for treatment of common diseases
- Distribution of soap and handwashing facilities for the PHCC
- Distribution of Mosquito nets to Pregnant and lactating mothers

### Waste management

There wasn't much waste that was observed in the areas visited as old plastic water bottles were recycled for water carrying. This lack of visibility of waste is mainly attributed to lack of access to markets in the areas which is the main source of poor environmental practices in South Sudan.

Though it should be noted that dead animals were often left where they had died without proper disposal due to lack of definite space for disposal due to flooding in most areas.

### Recommendations

- Sensitization on proper disposal of carcass once an animal dies in the community.

### Shelter and NFIs

Most of the community have been displaced by floods with houses observed abandoned in the areas visited. The market in Haat is completely submerged and inaccessible. Most displaced host community has been forced to share limited high places sharing local shelters with incoming IDPs. Families including IDPs were observed to share housing, utensils, water collection jerricans and buckets.

### Recommendations

- Distribution of Shelter materials; plastic sheeting and encouraging use of local poles to construct temporary shelters.

### Main conclusions

The area residents need to have a proper distribution of WASH NFIs and water Purification tabs to help in



Figure 8 IDP from bentiu showing old shared mosquito net




Figure 9 Abandoned settlement due to flooding



Figure 10 Transect walk across Haat



Figure 11 Dead Livestock

<p>collection and purification of water. Target should be three months ration considering the difficulty in accessing the area.</p> <p>Hygiene Kits should also be included in the distribution and this should be accompanied with strong Hygiene Promotion activities key messaging on proper hygiene, environmental land HH hygiene.</p> <p>Shelter NFI kits should be considered also for the IDPs from other locations and host community displaced by flooding.</p> <p>PHCC kits should be distributed to the area for treatment at the local PHCC</p>	 <p>Figure 12 Interviewing IDPs from Bentiu</p>
--	---

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS AND FOLLOW UP		
	Recommendations	Follow up – who and when
<b>Water supply</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distribution of Pur and filter cloth for water treatment accompanied with demonstrations and follow up on pur use to ensure proper use.</li> </ul>	PAH – 12.2014
<b>Sanitation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construct proper latrines for the PHCC and the CFS with hand washing facilities.</li> <li>• Key messaging on eliminating OD through sensitization on use of local materials to construct HH latrines. This may be accompanied by technical support in terms of explaining how to go about constructing latrines using locally available materials.</li> </ul>	PAH – 11-12.2014
<b>Health and hygiene</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distribution of Hygiene kits and Soap to host and IDP population.</li> <li>• Key messaging on MHM with demonstration on how to use the sanitary pads.</li> <li>• Distribution of soap for personal Hygiene to the host community, IDPs, PHCC and the CFS.</li> <li>• Training of CHPs to conduct community hygiene promotion key messaging on disease transmission, prevention, end OD and personal hygiene.</li> </ul>	PAH - 12.2014

### ASSESSMENT INFORMATION

#### Assessment team details

Name	Title	Organization	E-mail	Telephone
Phanuel Omoro	WASH EP&R PM	Solidarite	<a href="mailto:Juba.epr.pm@solidarites-southsudan.org">Juba.epr.pm@solidarites-southsudan.org</a>	0956941245
Richard Pitia	WASH TECH	Solidarites		0954464136
Mosses Kamulete	WASH TECH	PAH	<a href="mailto:Mosses.kamulete@pah.org.pl">Mosses.kamulete@pah.org.pl</a>	0954310385
Emmanuel Moga	HP	PAH	<a href="mailto:Emmanuel.moga@pah.org.pl">Emmanuel.moga@pah.org.pl</a>	
Omwony John	Nutrition Officer	COSV	<a href="mailto:Cosv.nutofficer@gmail.com">Cosv.nutofficer@gmail.com</a>	0957257484

#### Area visited and trip details

Haat consists of 8 villages:

- Menime
- Kuerkkot
- Pakwem
- Wan
- Pakur
- Pawarjak
- Wichmon
- Dur

The assessment team didn't manage to visit all the areas due to distances involved, flooding that prevented access to some locations. All areas visited was accessed on foot as there are no other means of logistical access in the area.

#### Methodology

- The team conducted HH visits in the different villages around Haat to Identify situation on ground
- Meeting with Key informants in the community including local authorities
- Interviews and discussions with host community and identified IDPs

#### Type of key informants interviewed

Nyareath Diew – IDP from Bentiu  
Jackson Jack Kujiek – SSRC Secretary  
Santino Kuol Deng – SSRC Supervisor  
John Both – Education Director Korwai Payam  
Gatlwak Ruei – Heat Teacher Haat Primary  
Thomas Steven Koang – SSRC Supervisor Western Ayod County