



REPORT OF

WFP / UNHCR JOINT ASSESSMENT MISSION

POCHALLA REFUGEES
JONGLEI STATE, SOUTH SUDAN

September 2011



Executive Summary

WFP, UNHCR and partners have been supporting the Ethiopian Anyuak refugees including South Sudanese Anyuak returnees in Pochalla and Lologo¹ settlements since the first influx of 20,000 arrived in December 2003. This massive influx was caused by ferocious reprisal attacks on Nuer, Dinka refugees from South Sudan and Ethiopian Anyuak by Ethiopian security forces in Gambella Region. The violence was sparked by an attack of an unknown radical group on a joint UN/Ethiopian Government mission which had gone to set up a refugee camp in Odier, in a contested Nuer/Anyuak territory. The arrival of 20,000 refugees in a short space of time overwhelmed local authorities, NGOs and UN agencies capacity in Pochalla town. The response was further complicated by the inaccessibility of Pochalla County due to poor roads during the rainy season April - November. This same inaccessibility has seriously hampered humanitarian response to the Pochalla refugees to date. In the absence of a regular monitoring system and programmatic reviews of the refugee operation in Pochalla, WFP, UNHCR and partners conducted a rapid joint assessment amongst an estimated 4,000 refugees.

The main findings of the joint assessment were that only 3,632 of the original refugees are still residing in Alari refugee settlement and Pochalla town. The remaining population relocated to different areas in South Sudan; Pibor, Jonglei State, Upper Nile State, Juba, Central Equatoria State and Kenya. Their food security situation appears to be stable and there is good potential for self reliance activities that will reduce their dependency on food and non-food aid assistance.

However, the main issues of concern are insecurity and inaccessibility of the Alari refugees and Pochalla County for 7/12 months in a year; this discourages implementing partners, cuts off the refugees themselves from Pochalla town and its resources and hinders follow up by WFP, UNHCR, and the few partners on the ground on planned activities. More critical is the dwindling food stocks and availability of basic commodities (originating from Gambella Region in Ethiopia) in Pochalla market. This is because Ethiopian traders have refused to accept South Sudanese pounds since

The personal security and safety of the Alari refugees has to be assured by the local authorities for them to be confident to expand or start self reliance activities, especially for the women. The Alari refugees are afraid to cultivate more land or venture further away from their settlement because the boundaries of their settlement have never been officially demarcated and also because of the perceived threat of attack by the Murle tribe. More fundamentally is the need for regular coordination and planning of activities between WFP, UNHCR, local authorities and the partners working with the refugees, especially during the dry season January – March when the roads are accessible.

¹ Lologo settlement was closed in December 2010.

In conclusion, there is high potential for the Alari refugees to become self reliant; they are living alongside their Anyuak cousins in peace and land is not an issue save for labour constraints. WFP, UNHCR, local authorities and partners will have to address the main concerns; refugee security, promotion of food and income sources, supporting the food security options of the poorest households and a review and evaluation of the existing activities; school feeding, general food/NFI distribution and warehouse management activities. An appropriate transition into self reliance strategy (with indicators, benchmarks and timelines) is suggested in this report and the onus will be on all partners to work together with the refugees, who currently need strengthening in community mobilization and management skills, to achieve greater resilience to shocks and eventual integration into the surrounding community.

The joint mission team would like to thank all the individuals who gave their time and patience.

September 2011.

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Methodology

A review and analysis of all secondary data was carried out prior to departure to the field. Preliminary meetings were held with the SSRRC Jonglei State by WFP and UNHCR Bor on the 29th August 2011. The mission met with the local authorities in Pochalla town and with the Alari Refugee committee in Alari refugee settlement. Village walkabouts within the settlement and discussions with traders in the main market in Pochalla town were done.

After an initial introductory meeting with the Alari refugee committee, the team split into four sectors; health and WASH, Self reliance, Food Security, NFIs/gender/protection/security and conducted separate focus group discussions with key informants. One member of the refugee committee accompanied each sub-team who identified the individuals to participate in each focus group discussion. Separate women focus groups were conducted where possible to capture issues specific and concerning women.

Other meetings were held with the NGOs working in Alari refugee settlement, and with the County Agriculture Department. The Health sub-team made an inspection of the primary health care unit (PHCU) in Alari refugee settlement and had discussions with the health personnel and community health worker.

Inspections were done of the WFP Pochalla warehouse and discussions were carried out on the food distribution procedure with NPA, WFP implementing partner for food distribution.

Before leaving Alari refugee settlement and Pochalla County, two close-out discussions were held with; 1) The refugee committee and 2) The Acting Commissioner and SSRRC Coordinator, concerning the team's observations and tentative conclusions concerning immediate food and related needs, and recommendations for action.

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Limitations

Due to road inaccessibility, the mission could only spend one day in Alari refugee settlement and consequently did not conduct the number of focus group discussions or make more detailed walkabouts in the refugee settlement as originally planned.

PART 1 – BASIC FACTS

Refugee numbers and demographic breakdown

Approximately, 6,600 Ethiopian Anyuak refugees and South Sudanese returnees fled from the genocide perpetrated by the Ethiopian government in December 2003. The current registered figures in Pochalla stand at 3,662:

Age group & type	Number
Male	1,465
Female	2,197
<18 years	1,831
>60 years	732
18 – 60 years	1,099

Source: Refugee Committee statistics.

Of these 3,662 - 60% reside in Alari settlement and 40% in Pochalla town. Other refugees have moved to Pibor, Bor, Juba- Gorom, Kenya etc. However, the border is porous, new arrivals continue to be reported in small number. The last refugee registration was conducted by UNHCR (FOCUS) in 2009.

General context

Political

In 2003, the local authorities gave the refugees four options for location – Boma (Murle tribe-inhabited territory), Adongo (Anyuak's King's residence), Lango and Alari. Alari was chosen as the safest location for the refugees as it was close to the road and lying between Pochalla and Ajwara villages. While Pochalla County authorities are reserved from overtly indicating a permanent welcome, they still consider themselves responsible for the well-being and safety of the Alari refugees.

Economic situation

There have been no significant changes in the livelihoods of the refugees between 2003-2011. The refugees continue to engage in subsistence farming, they borrow agricultural tools from their neighbours, some seeds filter through to them from the Norwegian Peoples Aid (NPA) vegetable initiative targeted to the host community, and a primary health care centre (PHCC) run by International Medical Corps. Efforts are made to generate additional income through sales of firewood, grass, fish, game, harvesting of wild honey, provision of carpentry services in Pochalla town 12 km away.

Long-term inaccessibility during the rainy season has resulted in the entire county being cut off from the rest of the country; it is wholly dependent on the Ethiopian market (which trades in Ethiopian *birr*). Since Independence in July 2011, Ethiopian traders have refused to accept South Sudanese pounds. This has had a devastatingly negative impact on availability of goods in the only market in Pochalla town and the flow of goods into Pochalla County.

For the same reason of inaccessibility, there is a lack of access to secondary education and qualified teachers, employment/economic opportunities, markets, further health care services, government support facilities (police, etc), and unattractiveness to NGOs due to its remote location.

Impact of refugee operation on natural environment

Both refugees and local community use the firewood for cooking and for sale to earn income. While there is an abundance of trees, there are no environmental awareness and conservation programmes being implemented in the area.

Local population's attitude towards the refugees

The local population have no problem with the continued presence of the refugees. This is because they belong to the same Anyuak Kingdom, have relatives on either side and have the same language, culture and beliefs. They all pledge allegiance to the Anyuak King. However, the refugees were concerned about jeopardising the goodwill that exists between them and the resident population by mistakenly cultivating/settling/utilising resident land. The local authorities have never officially demarcated or shown them the actual extent of the Alari refugee settlement.

Prospects for durable solutions

Overt tensions are not readily apparent between the host and refugee communities. However, insecurity caused by perceived threat of attack by the Murle tribe, lack of basic services and long-term local government support may be a push factor for the refugees to relocate to an alternative location within Pochalla County. The pull factor for the refugees to return to Ethiopia, if their security is assured, is unlikely given the current circumstances and rumours emanating from Gambella region Ethiopia. Therefore, assimilation into the host community is the evident option rather than repatriation for the Alari refugees.

Security concerns

The refugees expressed a strong desire to be placed in a more secure environment; this is because they feel that the Murle can attack them anytime. There is no security force based or patrolling in the area. The idea of relocating to an area close to Pochalla town was not received with enthusiasm².

Health and nutrition situation; environmental conditions

According to CRADA Programme Coordinator, the GAM rate amongst the Pochalla residents is 12.2%. GAM for the refugees was 6.0% as of Dec 2010³. Causes of malnutrition have been attributed to poor diet diversity and poor hygiene practices. Mortality rates are very low. The main diseases affecting the refugees are malaria especially amongst children, eye infections particularly the children who do not bath frequently, skin infections and flu. Water availability is very limited in Alari refugee camp⁴. Only one borehole is functioning in Block 1, the second one in Block 2 often breaks down and there is no water point for Block 3. The residents in Block 3 resort to using river water. The primary health care unit (PHCU) has one traditional birth attendant (TBA) and community health worker (CHW) hired and paid for by IMC/UNHCR. Vaccination and outreach is conducted once a month by IMC staff and the community health worker. There have been no disease outbreaks.

PART 2 – FOOD SECURITY AND SELF RELIANCE

Food access and use

According to the refugees, 60% of the population is poor, 30% are middle class and 10% are considered better-off. The better-off households have larger farms (4.5 feddans) and have some limited number of livestock, middle class have smaller farms (1-2 feddans), collect firewood and grass, while the poor are female-headed households and elderly often with no support. **These households are labour-poor and unable to cultivate large tracts of land. A more detailed assessment is required to determine the food security status of these poor households and effectiveness of any coping measures they use.**

The main sources of food currently are food aid, own production and market purchases. The refugees reported 50% of their food comes from food aid, approximately 40% own production and lesser proportion is purchase from the market (wheat flour). In addition to the above sources, refugees eat pumpkin leaves and pumpkin/vegetables in September, and practise fishing from October – December lesser extent as the water recedes from Jan-April. During the April-July hunger gap, reliance on wild foods increases, market purchases, own production (some households). The main coping strategies include

² In 2004 the refugees were forcibly removed from Pochalla town after several months and relocated to Alari refugee settlement by the local authorities in order to decongest the town.

³ UNHCR nutrition survey report, Dec 2010.

⁴ IMC/UNHCR have tried since 2009 to get a contractor to drill more boreholes in Alari Refugee Settlement to no avail. Contractors do not want to risk having their heavy drilling equipment stranded in Pochalla due to poor road conditions caused by heavy rains.

increased collection of wild foods, firewood and grass sale and increased number of people getting involved in fishing.



Figure 1: Well established maize and pumpkin crops.

Major income sources are sale of firewood, grass and beaded crafts (for the women only but in the past). There is no market in Alari. The

nearest market is in Pochalla town. Refugees buy wheat flour and other commodities but there is a serious lack of essential commodities even in Pochalla market, especially soap.

Table 1: Seasonal calendar for Alari refugees

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Fishing continue as the water recedes							Flooding		Peak fishing period		
Dry season				Rainfall							Dry season
Increase harvest of wild fruits				1st planting season (sorghum, maize, vgs)			1st Harvest				
Hunting								2nd planting season (maize)			2nd harvest
			Hunger gap				Consumption of green vegetables (green maize , pumpkins , okra) consumption started in August				

There are two planting/harvest seasons; April - August and September-December. All households cultivated mainly around the settlement and the main crops grown were maize, sorghum, some cassava, sweet potato, sesame, papaya, cowpeas, sugarcane and pumpkin. Rainfall delayed but continued favourably throughout the growing season. Normally rainfall starts in April but this year, it started in May. This slightly delayed planting but the first harvest production will not be affected. However, the delayed second planting leading to the main harvest season in Dec/Jan will be affected by inadequate rainfall.

The main sources of seeds among the returnees are own seed stock, the market, borrowing, assistance from relatives and bartering. There are no agricultural training

opportunities in the refugee settlement. The refugees are restricted from cultivating far from their settlement because they fear Murle attack.

Because of these reasons the areas under cultivation appear to be smaller among the refugees. In addition, there is limited access to tools/seeds in general and limited labour for women-headed households. NPA mentioned that they are not supporting the refugees but only the residents with seeds and tools distributions. The majority (middle and poor) cultivate 2 feddans or less, while residents cultivate an average of 3 feddans⁵.



Figure 2: Refugee woman pounding maize grain using a wooden mortar sank into the ground.

Food aid is reported as a major source of food. The last monthly food distribution was on the 22nd September 2011. All the food received is consumed by the household members. There is no grinding mill. The refugee women pound the grain by hand.

Food aid targeting, distribution and monitoring

Norwegians Peoples Aid (NPA) distributes food to the Alari refugees on behalf on WFP in 2011. In 2009-2010, SSRRC was responsible.

Table 2: WFP Annual food distribution totals.

Year	2009	2010	2011
Beneficiaries	3,223	3,473	3,662
Total food distributed (MT)	504	256 ⁶	491

The Refugee Food Distribution Committee comprising 30 people organize the beneficiaries, scoop the food and supervise the distribution. Women and men are reportedly equally represented in the committee. NPA warehouse personnel oversee the distribution process. Monitoring is done on a spot-check basis by WFP staff, because of accessibility and monitoring schedules. Other food distribution activities for Pochalla residents are scheduled separately after the refugee distribution.

⁵ Source County Agriculture Department, State Ministry of Agriculture, Pochalla County.

⁶ WFP was not able to provide full rations to the refugees due to lack of food stocks in 2010.

Selective feeding programmes

Selective feeding is not carried out in the primary health care unit (PHCU) in Alari refugee settlement. In Alari PHCU, outpatient consultations total about 10 to 15 a day. There is one traditional birth attendant and one community health worker. More serious and/or malnutrition cases are referred to Pochalla town. Supplementary feeding services are offered at the referral centre or primary health care centre by CRADA in Pochalla town. The biggest constraint is the time and difficulty to move to the PHCC in Pochalla town during the rainy season, especially for complicated deliveries. The refugees, especially women and their children fear to walk along the road between Alari and Pochalla town.

Food supplies

Full GFD rations are distributed to 3,662 refugees on a monthly basis. Breaks in the food pipeline has not been an issue this year and the total required tonnage for the refugees has been programmed until the end of the year 2011. The NPA staff is aware of the individual ration size, and oversees the distributions done by the refugee food committee.

The refugees have no grinding facility in Alari settlement so the women pound maize, sorghum grain by hand. This takes up much time.

Local purchase is extremely limited for the refugees as they relied on the Pochalla market which in turn relied on the cross border trade with Ethiopia. The Ethiopian traders have rejected the South Sudanese pound since Independence in July 2011.

Self reliance opportunities

Own food production is the main self reliance activity that can be encouraged and expanded. Large tracts of land are available for cultivation; an average of 1 hectare is estimated per family, only depending on ability to cultivate. Land is not owned because all land belongs to the King of the Anyuak People. The Alari refugees report that Pochalla authorities gave them free access and use of the land when they arrived in 2003 to date. Pochalla authorities have no issue with the refugees using the land allocated, which is not occupied by any residents.

The main constraints to farming are:

- 1) Delayed, erratic and heavy rainfall leading to late planting and flooding respectively;
- 2) Pests (birds, army worms and monkeys).
- 3) Lack of agricultural inputs (seeds, tools).
- 4) Lack of training opportunities.
- 5) Insecurity (the refugees are reluctant to farm far from the settlement).

Fishing is relatively undeveloped in Pochalla yet they practice fishing almost all the year round.

Table 3: Alternative food sources.

Months	Where and who
Oct – Dec	Men fish in the river this is the

	peak fishing period
Dec - April	Men/women continue catching small fish in the river beds as they dry up (period of lowest catch)
Dec - April	Hunting of bush meat by men using traps.
April - Dec	Gathering of wild foods
June, Sept/Oct	Greens are consumed (pumpkin, cowpeas, okra) NPA provide the seeds.

Hunting of wild game, e.g. antelopes, is traditionally done during the dry season between the months of December and April by the men. The meat and skin is used by households and is not normally sold.

Decorative beadwork and crafts is practiced by the women. Unfortunately, the supply of beads has been reduced since July 2011. The beads originate from Ethiopia and sometimes Pibor. The women used to sell their crafts in Pochalla town.



Figure 2 : Examples of beadwork done by the refugee women.

Tailoring and carpentry. The refugees report that some youth have moved to Pochalla town and set themselves up as tailors and carpenters. Some of the refugees do not have capital to do the same as capital was acquired through trading between Alari, Pochalla and Ethiopia.

Out-migration in search of employment opportunities. All the youth (both men and women) who were able to migrate out of Alari refugee settlement have already moved to work in Pochalla, Bor, Juba or Kenya. They mainly do casual labour jobs and do not plan to return.

The burden of providing food, collecting firewood (chopping firewood), water, childcare and household duties lie squarely on the women. Children would have been sent to collect firewood, water but the refugees fear that they may get abducted.

Food and self-reliance strategies

WFP currently provides a full GFD ration to all registered refugees. This amounts to 712 mt (59 mt per year) for 3,662 beneficiaries in 2011. However, the refugees have mentioned that WFP's food aid accounts for approximately 50% of the total food consumed by the Alari refugees; this may imply that 1) the number of registered refugees is less than the actual number of refugees living in Alari refugee settlement, 2) food is being shared with the new arrivals, and host community and 3) the beneficiaries may not be aware of and/or receiving their full entitlements.

PART 3 – NON-FOOD AND OTHER RELATED CONCERNS

Non-food items – requirements and distributions

Since the establishment of the camp in 2003, the first organized NFI distribution was conducted by UNHCR in 2010 after the registration and verification exercise. 908 house households (3,340 individuals) received NFIs which included: kitchen sets, blankets, mats, buckets, cup and plates, plastic sheets, soap and mosquito nets. The refugees informed the mission that family sizes of 4 – 11 did not receive the entire NFI package⁷. New arrivals were not part of the distribution.

Table 2: 2010 NFIs distribution according to Family Sizes (FS):

	<i>FS.1</i>	<i>FS.2</i>	<i>FS.3</i>	<i>FS.4</i>	<i>FS.5</i>	<i>FS.6</i>	<i>FS.7</i>	<i>FS.8</i>	<i>FS.9</i>	<i>FS.10</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Mosquito net</i>	165	147	386	366	366	192	42	56	12	12	1,744
<i>Sleep. mats</i>	146	117	310	268	80	-	-	-	-	-	921
<i>Blankets</i>	116	98	296	182	10	-	-	-	-	-	625
<i>P. sheets</i>	165	147	386	366	366	192	42	56	12	12	1,744
<i>P. buckets</i>	165	147	386	366	366	192	42	56	12	12	1,744
<i>Jerry can</i>	165	147	386	366	366	192	42	56	12	12	1,744
<i>Kitchen set</i>	41.25	147	193	183	130	96	21	28	6	6	831.25
<i>soap</i>	165	294	579	1464	650	576	147	112	27	30	4,024

Most of the NFIs are not available in the market. The refugees lack income to purchase the items even if they were available. Agricultural tools such as pangas and hoes are not available; the refugees reportedly borrow these from the resident population.

UNHCR distributes NFIs to families according to information in UNHCR ProGress data base that was captured during their time of arrival and registration. The package is based on the family size. However actual distribution is based on the availability of stock. The seasonal inaccessibility and insecurity (caused by armed bandits operating on the Bor – Pochalla road) to Pochalla County has often delayed/stopped distribution for the refugees in Alari refugee settlement. There will no further NFIs distribution in 2011 due to the lack of sufficient NFIs on the ground. UNHCR is considering the distribution of NFIs in 2012 to the entire refugee population of 3,632 plus verified new arrivals.

⁷ Different household sizes received different items due to insufficient number of NFIs which were stolen during an attack allegedly by Murle on the UNHCR convoy bringing the NFIs to Pochalla from Juba in March 2010.

Community services

Refugees in Alari settlement go to a PHCU situated in Block 3 that serves Block 1 and Block 2 refugees as well. There is one TBA and one community health worker hired, trained and paid for by IMC. IMC provide drugs on a regular basis and referrals are transferred to Pochalla when possible. The refugees complain that the drugs are inadequate to meet the demand even though the PHCU was fully stocked. The health personnel at the PHCU is inadequately qualified and does not have the capacity to dispense the drugs.

Alari Primary School is the only school in the refugee settlement and is in a poor state. The 1,056⁸ school children are housed in eight classrooms made from mud walls, mud floor and thatched roofs which have to be replaced by the community every six months. There are no benches or desks, the pupils either sit on the floor or on improvised benches. There is one small blackboard in each class. UNICEF last provided scholastic materials in 2009.



The store is in need of repair as one wall has collapsed. There is no distinct separation between foods and non- food items and no pallets are in use. Birds have built nests in the store. However the kitchen area is adequate. There are no water points in the school and water has to be brought from Block1/2 using bicycles. The porters are paid with some of the meal (*bilela*) cooked for the children.

Figure 3: Alari Primary School store.

Resistance to latrine usage is very common in spite of all efforts to sensitise the refugees on the benefits of using latrines compared to defecating in open bush. According to IMC, only 2 latrines were built out of an estimated 30 in a 2009 latrine project. The Alari refugees don't want to use the latrines because of strong cultural reasons.

There are no other community services available or being offered to the refugees in Alari refugee settlement.

Gender and protection concerns

There is no law enforcement mechanism in Alari refugee settlement. There is no police post or presence in Alari or on the road leading to Pochalla town. This has led to a great lack of confidence and fear amongst the refugees. Some even believe that Alari is still not a permanent settlement option for them; the local authorities will move them anytime to a

⁸ WFP 2010 school feeding statistics.

more secure location “where they can stay until peace returns to Gambella and they can go home”.

It is the women fetching water, firewood, etc outside Alari refugee settlement. In spite of the fear, men try to cultivate land further away from where their *tukuls*/homesteads are situated. However, moving farther afield is a greater risk for widows or women who don't have husbands present. They fear to leave their children unattended behind, and yet moving with their children is equally dangerous⁹. The Murle tribe's habit is to abduct children. It is reported that the Murle adopt some children as their own children, while others are used as domestic workers, cattle keepers or sold to Dinka pastoralists. Movement out of Alari refugee settlement to cultivate more land or along the Alari – Pochalla town road is restricted due to the perceived threat of attack from the Murle tribe along this road.

Women are represented on the Food Distribution Committee. Due to limited time it was not possible to gather more information regarding whether they hold key decision-making positions in the FDC, or whether the refugee women are satisfied with their representation and what additional burden is created when women serve on the FDC.

The main protection issues that arose during the separate male and female focus group discussions were:

- a) The fear of child abduction during and after food distribution by the Murle has increased when a child was abducted on August 25, 2011 after food distribution along road between Pochalla and Alari settlement (12 kilometres distance).
- b) The visit of Ethiopian Government security to request their return. The Ethiopian delegation was escorted by the Pochalla County Commissioner and RRC Coordinator in November 2010. However, the refugees treated this visit with suspicious and their confidence in the local authorities shaken.
- c) Ethiopian Government agents pretending to be new arrivals have been visiting and sending rumours and negative information in the settlement.
- d) The formal chairman and four others are on the wanted listed of the Ethiopian Government. The formal chairman was forced to relocate to Gorom refugee camp near Juba.

Logistics

Alari refugee settlement is supplied by WFP warehouse in Pochalla town (total capacity of 1,500 mt). The refugees collect their food rations direct from the WFP warehouse regardless of whether it's the dry season January - March, or the rainy season April – December.

The Alari refugees request that a warehouse be set up in the Alari refugee settlement itself. This will reduce the time and difficulty involved in collecting their food rations from Pochalla town. Also they do not want to leave their young children, unattended when they go to pick and transport their rations back home which can take one or more days.

⁹ Two Murle men wrestled an infant child from her mother's back along the Alari-Pochalla road this year.

WFP warehouse was previously handled by SSRRC but has now been handed over to NPA in 2011. The mission visited the warehouse and made a number of observations and recommendations.

PART 5 – PARTNERSHIPS, PLANNING AND OTHER ISSUES

Partnerships and coordination

WFP/UNHCR/RRC meets infrequently in Pochalla; however joint missions are conducted from time to time. The presence of WFP and UNHCR in the camps is intermittent. Refugees approach the RRC Pochalla and NPA and IMC NGOs only when there is need (mainly on security issues). There are some women representatives on the Alari refugee committee.

There is no physical presence of any partner in Alari refugee settlement to follow up on issues and build capacity amongst the refugees. The presence of a guest house in Alari would facilitate visiting missions and also serve as an emergency preparedness base if required.

Specific issues

The issue of inadequate water supply should be immediately addressed by IMC/UNHCR. The main problem is finding a private contractor willing to move equipment, drill the additional boreholes in Alari refugee settlement within the three-month window Jan – March next year 2012.

Contingency planning

The possible scenarios regarding the refugee caseload in Alari refugee settlement/Pochalla County are as follows; starting with the most likely;

- Steady increase in new arrivals caseload following ethnic separation campaigns in Gambella region, Ethiopia.
- Spontaneous movement out of Alari refugee settlement to “safer” location in Pochalla County if there is an increase of Murle attacks, or if more Ethiopian security officials continue to “visit” Alari refugee settlement to encourage them to go back to Ethiopia, especially without prior official notifications from the Pochalla local authorities.
- Increase in malnutrition, if there is continued inability to access Ethiopian markets as the rest of South Sudan is cut off by poor roads till Dec/Jan. The only limited supply of commodities into Pochalla town is by way of UNMISS chopper twice a week.

PART 6 - RECOMMENDATIONS

The following are the joint recommendations made by the mission members and are arranged under sections for ease of reference.

- c) Refugee numbers and demographic breakdown

There is need to update/verify these figures for planning purposes for 2012.

d) General context

The local authorities and UNHCR should enter into an LOU witnessed by Alari Refugee Committee for the use of the area assigned to the Ethiopian Anyuak refugees. This is the standard practice between UNHCR and host governments with refugee populations.

f) Food access and use

A baseline food security assessment should be conducted amongst the Pochalla refugee settlement to establish their current food security situation, especially that of the most vulnerable households. Regular monitoring of their food security situation can be achieved through their inclusion in WFP's regular food security monitoring system. If the existing constraints to increased food production are addressed there should be a gradual transition from full food aid to WFP seasonal support from April – July to only severely food insecure households. These are likely to be elderly individuals and/or labour-poor female-headed households.

g) Food aid targeting, distribution and monitoring

WFP should install signboards at each warehouse location to show the food entitlements per person per month for each activity.

The current quality of programming of food distribution, school feeding requires closer follow up and monitoring than currently conducted.

Need to review the training and support provided by NPA, establish the level and competence of the refugee Food Distribution Committees (FDC).

Regular and joint NPA/WFP/UNHCR beneficiary contact monitoring, basket monitoring should be conducted.

These issues to be rectified or followed up before the refugees are cut off by poor roads 7/12 months of the year.

h) Selective feeding programmes

WFP should explore options to conduct nutrition activities for the refugees in Alari refugee settlement. Currently BSFP-PLW is conducted in all five payams of Pochalla County, but it is likely that refugee women are not able to access as freely this activity as local residents due to the distance and perceived threat of attack along the Alari – Pochalla road.

Need to increase accessibility of the refugees, through road rehabilitation, beefing up security through a police post in Pochalla and UNMISS patrols along the road, to facilitate access to nutrition services in Pochalla town.

UNHCR should replace the IMC vehicle or replace its tires and provide a new winch to facilitate more regular visits by IMC health and nutrition staff to Alari refugee settlement.

Need for psychosocial counseling. In all focus group discussions, the refugee site fear of Murle attack but only quote two incidences of these attacks; once in 2010 and once in 2010. The establishment of a police post in Alari refugee settlement will build confidence but further psychosocial counseling and training for peer support counselors amongst the refugees should be considered.

i) Food supplies

Because of movement out of and new arrivals in Alari refugee settlement, there is a strong need to conduct a verification exercise to update the number of refugees actually living in Alari refugee settlement.

Need to establish a grinding mill at Alari refugee settlement. Need to find sustainable supply of fuel. UNHCR to follow up with IMC.

Advocacy is required to highlight the lack of confidence in the new SS pound currency by the Ethiopian trade and the resulting negative impact on cross border trade.

An interim voucher fair/s or a voucher programme to increase the exchange of much needed goods between the refugees/host community and Ethiopian traders. This would require a feasibility study to be conducted to make an assessment of the market, traders, and financial arrangements and inform the implementation methodology.

j) Self reliance opportunities

A police post and police regularly patrolling the main road between Alari and Pochalla town will encourage the refugees to cultivate wider tracts of land, move more frequently to Pochalla town and not stay constrained around their refugee settlement area.

Agricultural production can be expanded through training and supply of seeds and agricultural tools. Seed banks can be set up by women's, youth groups, etc.

Fishing can be developed if the refugees are provided with fishing nylons, nets and hooks.

If a voucher fair, or a voucher programme is being introduced it should include beads and tools for the women to produce more crafts. Support to market these crafts through an NGO partnership should be sought.

Provision of training and toolkits for tailoring, carpentry can be explored by UNHCR.

The presence of a grinding mill in Alari refugee settlement will greatly reduce the time taken by women in food preparation.

The women would require access to crafting material. They cited need for beads, wool for knitting. Options to identify markets for their beadwork and crafts can be sought. Possible to help the women organise into a women's craft association.

Need to understand and encourage community support system for the disabled, and/or elderly people.

k) Food and self-reliance strategies

There is great potential to increase the self reliance opportunities of the Alari refugees and different options can be explored with NPA who has already piloted vegetable gardens this year.

Need for a strong sensitisation campaign to mitigate the dependency and entitlement mentality amongst the refugees that might make it problematic to target extremely vulnerable households.

Elements of a proposed self reliance strategy¹⁰

Sector	Action	Responsible	Timeframe
Protection			
Patrolling Alari-Pochalla road	UNMISS patrols on the Alari-Pochalla road.	UNHCR to advocate	asap
Police	Police post to be set up in Alari settlement	Pochalla County authorities	asap
	Use of fuel efficient stoves and training on energy saving techniques	UNHCR to identify NGO/CBO. Lessons learnt from other refugee settlements	2012
	Use of fuel efficient stove and energy saving techniques in school	WFP to provide stove and training	2012 April
Livelihood support			

¹⁰ To be adapted into a full self reliance strategy with performance indicators and budget.

Fishing	Provision of fishing wire to refugees to make nets, hooks	UNHCR provide to	asap Fishing period Oct - Apr
Food Production	Hoes, pangas	UNHCR provide to	asap Planting seasons Sept - Oct May – June
	Seeds, tools, training	UNHCR and WFP to advocate with FAO and State Ministry of Agriculture	Planting seasons Sept - Oct May – June
Income generation	Vocational skills training	WFP FFT UNHCR self reliance Identify NGO/CBO	2012
	Marketing support	UNHCR self reliance Identify NGO/CBO	
	Revolving funds groups		
	Materials for crafts		
	Fish processing and packing		
Employment	FFR	WFP Identify NGO/CBO	2012
Social self reliance strengthening			
Sports and social activities	Sports equipment Establish children’s clubs, youth groups and sports clubs (ensure involvement of host community)	UNHCR	2012

1) Non-food items – requirements and distributions

UNHCR should complete the distribution of NFIs amongst the refugees who are either recently arrived in Alari refugee settlement or missed out some items in the previous distribution. The refugee committee leaders should urgently provide the figures.

m) Community services

WFP should implement FFR activity for school rehabilitation as soon as possible to rehabilitate the classrooms and store.

The school storekeeper, headmaster and teachers need retraining on how to properly store commodities and manage the store.

There is potential to introduce fuel efficient stove for use in the kitchen through the school feeding activity.

There is need to streamline the timing of the WFP meal with the school timetable.

NPA should be encouraged to expand their agricultural activities amongst the Alari refugee settlement farmers. These can be similar to the activities currently being conducted amongst the returnees/residents including; 1) Vocational training (brick making, carpentry, agricultural training), expanded cash for work, etc), seed multiplication – for eventual sale to FAO etc.

WFP and UNHCR should make strong follow up to ensure that CRADA (due to take over from NPA if funding is secured) include the refugees in their planning of agricultural activities.

UNHCR should explore ways to strengthen the existing NPA/CRADA/State Ministry of Agriculture Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to ensure that the refugees are prioritised.

Psychosocial counseling services to be introduced into the refugee community. They seem to have an inordinate fear of Murle attack (only three have occurred in the last three years) which is inhibiting expansion of cultivable land and restricting movement between Alari and Pochalla town.

n) Gender and protection concern

For Gender

There are a disproportionately high number of children and women-headed households in Alari refugee settlement. The special vulnerability of women-headed households, who bear the brunt of burden to prepare food, fetch water, firewood, and care of the family, has to be assessed and recommendations made to support their livelihood activities if any. This should include the elderly and disabled.

NPA should make an assessment if there are any specific issues regarding the distribution, women representation, food entitlements and quantities actually received, advance notification of changes in food rations, etc and how well the FDC (elected by popular vote) is operating.

For Protection/Security

A police post is required in Alari refugee settlement and the regular patrolling of the Alari – Pochalla town road. The RRC Coordinator should share protection information with them on a timely basis and inform them of visits by the Ethiopian security officials in good time.

o) Logistics

Need to rebag the 50kg sack into smaller 25kg sack to make carrying food rations, especially by women, easier.

Rehabilitation of Alari – Pochalla road using FFR can be done which will make it easy for the refugees to walk along the road. Establishing a warehouse in Alari refugee settlement is a security concern unless there is a competent police post. TBD

WFP and UNHCR should provide warehouse management training to NPA warehouse personnel staff. In addition, fumigation material should be prepositioned for the warehouse, due to the prevalence of rodents and the inability to transport flammable material by air. Empty bags, weighing scales, pallets and other items should also be prepositioned this year. Drainage trenches should be dug around the warehouse to ensure drainage and to minimize food losses from water seeping into the warehouse¹¹. Regular follow up is required.

p) Partnerships and coordination

A monthly coordination partners meeting is strongly recommended (to start in October 2011) to be chaired by the Acting Commissioner and secretariat services to be provided by the SSRRC. These should include the three available NGOs that are working amongst both the Alari refugees and Pochalla residents, NPA, IMC and CRADA. It is highly desirable that the Chairman of the Alari Refugee Settlement also attend these monthly coordination meetings.

For closer monitoring and follow up, WFP and UNHCR Bor should attend these monthly meetings and minutes shared with the respective refugee focal points in WFP and UNHCR Juba.

q) Specific issues

UNHCR and partners should urgently solve the issue of inadequate water supply in Alari refugee settlement.

r) Contingency planning

Planning for the next dry season Jan – March 2012 for joint collaboration and movement of resources is of paramount importance. More specifically this is; the timely supply of seeds, agric inputs, NFIs to refugees/residents, expansion of agricultural production, update farming methods, and training to farmers. Refer to Annex xx: joint plan of action. Specify the tonnages/week, date range for time of arrival of these in report.

¹¹ This is part of terms stipulated under the FLA agreement on warehouse management signed between WFP and NPA this year.

PART 7 – SUMMARY OF RESPONSE OPTIONS

s) Programme options

Options for response	Implications
There is need to update/verify actual refugees living in Alari refugee settlement demographic breakdown for planning purposes in 2012.	Clearly indicate programming options; GFD or FFR/IGA because refugees are not used to other programme modalities e.g. FFR/IGA
The Pochalla refugee settlement should be included in the WFP food security monitoring system, especially to monitor trends in the most vulnerable households' food security status. Seasonal support from April – July should be provided to severely food insecure households; these are likely to be elderly individuals and/or labour-poor female-headed households. Gender assessment and mainstreaming of gender concerns is required.	Planning required
UNHCR to hire a camp manager through IMC to manage camp activities and increase information sharing. A simple guesthouse should also be constructed in Alari to facilitate any visiting missions and for use as an emergency base.	UNHCR/IMC
NPA to include in monthly report BCM that captures specific issues regarding the distribution, women representation, food entitlements and quantities actually received, advance notification of changes in food rations, etc and how well the FDC (elected by popular vote) is operating.	NPA (WFP)
WFP and UNHCR will provide warehouse management training to NPA warehouse personnel staff.	WFP and UNHCR
UNHCR should complete the distribution of NFIs amongst the refugees who are either recently arrived in Alari refugee settlement or missed out some items in the previous distribution.	UNHCR
WFP should implement FFR activity for school rehabilitation as soon as possible to rehabilitate the classrooms and store.	WFP
The school storekeeper, headmaster and teachers need retraining on how to properly store commodities and manage the store.	WFP

There is need to streamline the timing of the WFP meal with the school timetable.	WFP and State Ministry of Education
Road to be rehabilitated with drainage channels and cutting back of the grass using community FFR. The very high elephant grass alongside the road increases fear amongst the refugees who believe that Murle tribe will attack them any time.	Technical partner to supervise implementation of the FFR activity required. Community mobilization required
UNHCR to replace IMC vehicle or replace the tyres and new winch for only car.	UNHCR
IMC should upgrade the structure and staff of the PHCU to the level of the PHCU recommended/according to the South Sudan minimum health package by the MOH with all its relevant components.	UNHCR/IMC
A more effective referral system to Pochalla and when needed outside Pochalla according to the UNHCR referral guidelines should be put in place	UNHCR/IMC/CRADA
CRADA should bring the services including Feeding/Nutrition program, and HIV/AIDS care (VCT) to Alari camp.	UNHCR/CRADA
WFP to implement nutrition activities in Alari refugee settlement.	WFP and nutrition/health partner.
Need to establish a grinding mill at Alari refugee settlement. Need to find sustainable supply of fuel. UNHCR to follow up with IMC?	UNHCR
High-level negotiations required at Juba-Addis, Pochalla-Gambella level to restore confidence in the new SS pound currency.	UNHCR/WFP
An interim voucher fair/s, or a voucher programme to allow the exchange of much needed goods between the refugees/host community and Ethiopian traders. Fair should include beads and tools for the women to produce more crafts. Support to market these crafts through an NGO partnership should be sought.	UNHCR/WFP
A police post and police regularly patrolling the main road between Alari and Pochalla town will encourage the refugees to cultivate wider tracts of land, move more frequently to Pochalla town and not stay constrained around their refugee settlement area.	Acting Commissioner has promised to allocate three policemen in Alari refugee settlement

Agricultural production can be expanded through training and supply of seeds and agricultural tools. Seed banks can be set up by women's, youth groups, etc.	NPA/SMOH There is great potential to increase the self reliance opportunities of the Alari refugees but this need to be weighed against the need to support the extremely vulnerable households. Need to make the refugees understand the difference.
Fishing can be developed if the refugees can be provided with fishing hooks.	UNHCR
Training and toolkits for tailoring, carpentry can be explored by UNHCR.	UNHCR
Some activity for disabled, elderly people?	UNHCR
WFP and partner to implement FFR for school infrastructure.	WFP
School feeding programme: the school storekeeper and teachers need retraining on how to properly store commodities and manage the store. Potential to introduce fuel efficient stove for use in the kitchen.	WFP/UNHCR and partners
There is need to streamline the timing of the WFP meal with the school timetable.	WFP/Alari PTA
NPA should be encouraged to expand their agricultural activities amongst the Alari refugee settlement farmers. These can be similar to the activities currently being conducted amongst the returnees/residents:	NPA/WFP/UNHCR
Psychosocial counseling services to be introduced into the refugee community.	UNHCR/IMC and mental health partner
Need to rebag the 50kg sack into smaller 25kg sack to make carrying food rations, especially by women, easier.	WFP (Logistics)/UNHCR
A monthly coordination partners meeting is strongly recommended (to start in October 2011) to be chaired by the Acting Commissioner and secretariat services to be provided by the SSRRC. These should include the three available NGOs that are working amongst both the Alari refugees and Pochalla residents, NPA, IMC and CRADA. It is highly desirable that the Chairman of the Alari Refugee Settlement also attend these monthly coordination meetings.	All
The issue of inadequate water supply should be immediately addressed	IMC/UNHCR
Planning for the next dry season Jan – March 2012 for joint collaboration, in	All

e.g. FFR for school rehabilitation and nutrition activities for refugees and movement of resources is of paramount importance.	
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Final conclusions and way forward

Part 7 gives a summary of the programme options and responsible agency for implementing them. This table of options can be used as a checklist or a joint plan of action to be regularly reviewed between WFP, UNHCR and partners working amongst the Alari refugees, twice a year – preferably in December before the start of the dry season January – March for programmatic planning and at the end of the lean period/first harvest August - October to establish the status of the second planting and assess the main harvest prospects in December.

A strategic plan for promoting food security, strengthening self reliance and related assistance, inputs, implementation arrangements for 2012/2013 has been proposed (refer to pages 19-20) for the Alari refugees.

Some of the actions suggested are beyond the influence of WFP and UNHCR but maybe addressed through advocacy and raising awareness, e.g. the acceptance of South Sudanese Pounds by Ethiopian traders. There is need for further assessments, namely a detailed household food security assessment to confirm the actual food security status given the current food production constraints and not rely on ad hoc observations, feasibility assessment for vouchers and market feasibility to promote trade and make an assessment of the skills and/or services required in the area. With the establishment of the monthly coordination meetings in Pochalla town, WFP Bor and WFP sub offices attendance every two months¹² the Alari refugee operation will become subject to regular reviews and closer follow up by all the partners.

¹² Subject to availability of UNMISS flights.

ANNEXES

Annex I Mission Terms of Reference

Background and Objectives

Pochalla County is part of Jonglei State of the new Republic of South Sudan and borders Ethiopia to the east. The population is estimated at 66,201¹³ and is primarily of the agro-pastoralist Anyuak peoples but the nomadic Nuer have migrated in increasing numbers into this area which is straddled by two rivers, the Akobo to the east and the Oboth to the west. Traditionally they have clashed as they compete for scarce lands and the Anyuak fear they are losing their land to the nomadic Nuer.

WFP and partners have been supporting the Ethiopian Anyuak refugees including South Sudanese Anyuak returnees in Pochalla and Lologo settlements since the first influx of 20,000 arrived in December 2003. Over the years, the Ethiopian Anyuak refugees and the South Sudanese Anyuak tribe have intermingled; they share similar traditions, practices, culture and a common language and the borders of the Anyuak Kingdom, encompassing land in both Sudan and Ethiopia, have become blurred.

In absence of a regular monitoring system and programme reviews of the refugee operation in Pochalla, WFP, UNHCR and partners agree to conduct a rapid joint assessment amongst the estimated 4,000 refugees. More specific objectives are:

- Determine whether the Pochalla refugees/host community is food insecure and require food assistance; determine the level and the most appropriate modalities for any continuing food assistance;
- Assess how well the refugees have integrated into the local community; the level of self-sufficiency of various distinct groups within the refugee population, particularly women; the possibilities for durable solutions,
- The status of self-reliance/income-generating activities, if any, and the possibility of initiating or extending them;
- To review status of implementation of recommendations made by previous assessment missions and explore constraints;
- To devise an exit strategy for WFP and partners and make recommendations to increase self-reliance and reduce food insecurity on a sustainable basis.

Areas of review

Sector	Responsible focal point	Team members
General Context	Jayoung WFP Alias UNHCR	
Food Security and markets	John Vuga WFP	Gummat Abdallatif WFP
Health, Nutrition and WASH	Ben Ugbe UNHCR	
Self reliance and livelihoods	Kiganzi WFP	

¹³ 5th Sudan Population and Housing Census, 2008.

Non-food items, gender, protection and community services	Josiah UNHCR	

Logistics

- Chartered UNMIS flight. ETD 8:30 am from Juba, ETA 12 pm.
- Accommodation will be arranged through the UNHCR Bor and WFP Bor offices, offered by UNMISS CSB Pochalla. Mosquito nets may be needed, sleeping bags provided by UNHCR.
- Equipment needed: Thuraya phones (2 UNHCR, 2 WFP), field kits (mosquito repellent, long socks, sweaters, gumboots, water purification tablets), food/water for 4++ days

Actual Itinerary

Day:	Time	Activities
19/9/2011	8.30am	Depart Juba
	9.15am	Arrive Bor
	12.00 (1.00pm at the <i>latest</i>)	Arrive Pochalla
	1.00 pm -2.30 pm	Team members arrive at UNMISS CSB Pochalla
	2.30pm- 3.15pm	Meet local authorities SSRRC, Deputy Commissioner
	3.15pm – 4.00pm	Meet local partners IMC and NPA
	4.00pm – 5.00pm	Visit to Pochalla Market
	5.00pm – 6.00pm	Daily debriefing meeting
	8.30am- 9.30am	Meeting with Acting Commissioner
20/9/2011	9.30am – 2.00pm	Tried to move to Alari, failed to reach due to poor road condition and returned to Pochalla
	2.00pm – 5.00pm	Team split into 4 sectors and held separate meetings with IMC, NPA, Ag. Commissioner/ SSRRC and visited WFP warehouse.
	5.00pm – 6.00pm	Daily debriefing meeting to share info and compare notes
21/9/2011	8.30am-10.00am	Travel to Alali refugee settlement/camp
	10.00am- 2.30pm	Focus group discussions with identified key informants
		Close out meeting with refugee committee on main conclusions and way forward

	2.30pm-3.00pm	Return to Pochalla
	4.30pm-5.00pm	Team give debrief to local authorities in Pochalla.
	Evening	Daily debriefing meeting to share info and compare notes
22/09/2011	8.30am- 10.00am	Meeting with CRADA, Visit to WFP warehouse
	12.30	Depart Pochalla
	2.30pm	Arrive Bor
	3.40pm	Arrive in Juba

Expected output

A concise report that:

- Summarizes the findings and analysis, specifying any uncertainties due to data limitations;
- Highlights the changes that have occurred in the general situation since the last joint assessment/review;
- Describes the extent to which previous recommendations have been implemented, the outcomes of those actions and/or the reasons for no action;
- Analyses the particular problematic issues identified in the TOR, and any that may have been identified during the review/re-assessment process, and proposes solutions;
- Describes the prospects for durable solutions and the probable scenarios for the next 12-24 months, and proposes (i) a set of core planning assumptions and (ii) the contingencies for which specific contingency plans should be prepared;
- Presents the pros, cons and implications of various possible measures and assistance interventions that could improve the food security and self-reliance of the refugees, address any problems of malnutrition and contribute towards durable solutions, in the next 12-24 months;
- Highlights any inter-dependence between food aid and non-food interventions;
- Presents similar information concerning any measures needed to protect or enhance the food security and nutritional status of the local host populations;
- Demonstrates (where appropriate) how food aid and the manner in which food aid is distributed, together with complementary non-food measures, can also contribute to protection and other objectives;

- Describes any logistic constraints and proposes measures to increase capacity and efficiency, where possible, and provides cost estimates for those measures;
- Provides, in light of all the above, recommendations for specific objectives and a strategic plan for food security and self-reliance for the next 12-24 months, and the corresponding actions to be taken by the government, WFP, UNHCR and other partners. The formulation of a joint action plan and regular reviews of the refugee programme will be detailed and agreed upon by all partners.

De-Briefing and Reporting

The mission will hold debriefing sessions in Jonglei State (Bor-based colleagues), Juba (Juba-based colleagues), with SSRRC, Deputy Commissioner, WFP, UNHCR and implementing partners as necessary.

The mission will produce a report depicting the areas addressed in the terms of reference and providing UNHCR, SSRRC and WFP with specific recommendations for the Pochalla refugee caseload. The draft report will be submitted to UNHCR, WFP Juba and SSRRC main office within 15 days of the ending of the mission. Based on comments that follow, the mission will then prepare a final report.

Further actions:

The UNHCR Representative and the WFP Country Director should jointly circulate the draft report to all members of the assessment team, relevant government departments, the principal NGO partners, other UN agencies, the main donors, and the regional directors and relevant headquarters units of UNHCR and WFP, and invite comments within 10 days. The UNHCR Representative and the WFP Country Director should also sign off on the report.

Use of the Assessment Report: Within 30 days a planning meeting or series of meeting (workshops) should be organized by both agencies to ensure a wide partnership and discussion of concrete programme proposals that can be incorporated in the revision of a Joint Plan of Action (JPA). A resulting food security strategy will be formulated to include food aid options and needs, alternative subsidy programmes (FFW or cash modalities), specialized feeding requirements, addressing micronutrient needs, non food item requirements, considerations for host communities, etc.

Communicating the report: As soon as the report has incorporated programme recommendations and is finalized, it should be signed off by the respective Representatives (or Regional Directors) and then circulated to: the Government; all government entities, organizations and donors that contributed to the preparations for and/or participated in the assessment, including at field sites; the regional bureaux and relevant headquarters units of UNHCR and WFP; and the UN Resident Coordinator and other members of the UN country team.

Annex II Status of implementation of previous recommendations for Pochalla refugees:

Recommendations	By	Status	Responsible	Constraints	Action
Pre-positioning of food for two months to address any potential critical food needs of refugees and severely food insecure populations that might arise. 436 MT of food for 23,751 food insecure residents and refugees.	Interagency mission July 2010		WFP		Done on regular basis by WFP Bor sub office.
July rains to be monitored closely because it is critical determinant of the first season harvest.	Interagency mission July 2010		WFP Partners		Monthly VAM bulletins provided to partners.
Seed distribution to maximize food production for the remainder of the first season up to end of August 2010	Interagency mission July 2010		SMOA Partners		NPA 2011 vegetable gardening project
Rigorous logistical assessment of Ethiopia as alternative routes to identify the main impediments and how they can be addressed	Interagency mission July 2010		WFP UNHCR State GOSS		Not done.
Collaborative programming to provide all inputs required for water and sanitation, seeds and tools, food assistance, agricultural training in a coordinated and timely fashion. This would help to maximize opportunities to improve food security and livelihoods in Pochalla. Due to the state of the roads and insecurity, coordination of joint convoys should also be considered. There is a potential to use FFR/FFA activities to increase accessibility within the county. However, accessibility to Ethiopia and the rest of Southern Sudan requires the direct involvement of Government of South Sudan.			All		Not done.
Increase water sources, soap usage and latrine coverage in Pochalla refugee settlement	UNHCR nutrition survey Dec 2010		UNHCR Partners	Inability to secure private contractor since 2009.	

Annex III: List of individuals met by JAM

Name	Position
Alari Refugee Settlement	
Obang Adego Omot	Chairperson Refugee Committee
Jalkwach Nyigwo	Deputy Chairperson
Okach Omot Opieu	Youth Group Leader
Odola Obag Gwel	Central Committee Secretary
Amonho Omot Agwa	Woman Representative
Ojulu Othow	Block 3 Leader
Odangi Omot Ochuk	Block 2 Leader
Alwaza Okway Gilo	Deputy Block 2
Apora Omot Ongieli	Central Committee member
Ojo Didumo Deng	Member
Okach Omot Opiew	Youth Group Leader
Rev. Okony Lual	Church Leader
Odola Cham Abala	Teacher
Abla Okoch Didumo	Teacher
Obang Abo Agammo	Teacher
Ajak Okongo Ochalla	Teacher
Adwo Abala	Teacher
Local Authorities in Pochalla County	
Elijah Wiyuak Deng	Acting Commissioner
Okweier Ojullu	RRC Coordinator
Jock Ruok Kuak	Acting ex-Director
Gatluuk Pealh	Administrator
International Medical Corps (IMC)	
Boakai Dempster Ngaima	Programme Coordinator
Dr Ilunga	Health Coordinator
Elizabeth Apopu	Nurse
Abdalatif Noor	WASH officer
Pochalla County Agriculture Department	
Christian Relief and Development Agency (CRADA)	
Charles Sala	Programme Coordinator
Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)	