

Juba Advisory Group
Blue Nile Office
IDPs Humanitarian Assessment
April/14/ 2012

Introduction

It is morally intolerable, the helpless role of the international community who failed for more than seven months since the eruption of war to fulfill its responsibility to protect civilians in BN region. The continuous ground fighting and sustainable indiscriminate aerial bombardment at civilian targets, has killed and wounded many civilians and generated massive displacement and caused suffering to hundreds thousands of people. While many have succeeded to cross the international borders and took refuge in the neighboring countries hundreds thousands are trapped within the region hiding in the streams, bushes and under trees in need of aid suffering from the lack of sufficient food, medicine, sanitation and shelter.

Meanwhile a humanitarian catastrophe has engulfed the whole area of displacement in the region generating the vulnerability of the populations who are enduring a high level of malnutrition and high rates of mortality, and that the displaced people have consumed all the reserves of food stock, Khartoum regime deliberately continues to deny access to humanitarian assistance to the area as savage weapon of war and/or using the tactic of consuming time to delay delivering of assistance to needy population to push the people of Blue Nile to death especially with the expectation of the rain fall at the coming month.

The humanitarian crisis in the region has reached a critical point putting hundred thousands of live are at risk, so it is the time for the international community to fulfill its commitment to protect civilians by producing a meaningful action to deliver aid throughout all areas of Blue Nile across the borders without Khartoum's permission.

The Rapid Assessment



Group discussion



IDP in Baldogo (Baw County)

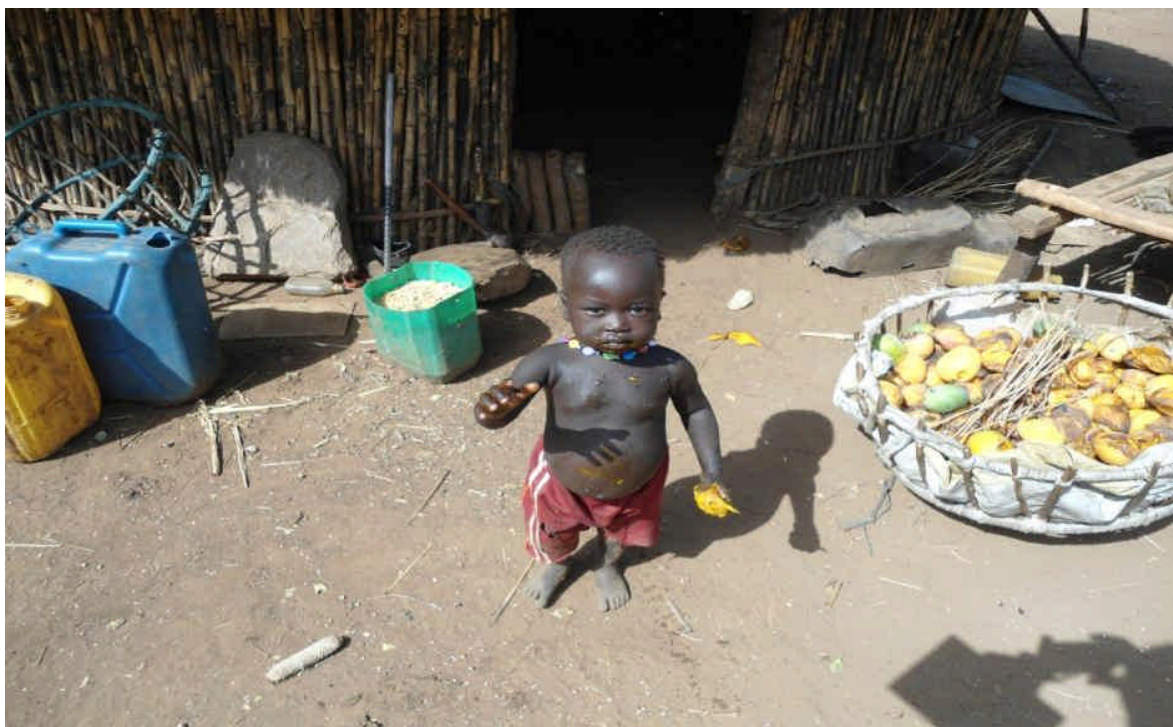
The office of Blue Nile State (JAG) has send assessment mission to the SPLM/N controlled areas in Kurmuk County, Baw County, and Atadamoun County in order to assess the IDPs situation. The team has equipped with assessment forms which included the IDPs numbers and gathering areas, food security situation, Health situation, water situation economic situation, and security situation.

The assessment took 10 days from 31/03 up to 09/04/2012; it started with training session for the 20 people as data collectors (volunteers). The assessment designed to cover three Counties, however the team reached only parts of the Atadamon County for insecurity reasons, so there were (5) areas covered within the two Counties of Baw and Kurmuk.

Livelihood & Food Security



Preparing a meal from trees' leaves



Wild fruits

- The assessment demonstrated the food crisis has reached critical point and confirmed the reports of Famine and Early Warning Systems (FEWSNET) which estimated that unless humanitarian assistance reaches the conflict area, the situation in early March 2012 will reach emergency level (IPC Phase 4 one below catastrophe phase 5).
- The war has destroyed the fragile traditional economic capacities within the communities and the assets of civilians and removed the whole communities or selected households from customary sources of income with complete or partial absence of markets and disruption of transport (isolated from all sort of communications).
- It interrupted the main crop season of harvest as people of the region were forced to abandon their crops and un-harvested farms to take refuge in safe places.
- The shortage of food stocks has already led to a doubling of prices, which are expected to continue to rise steeply SSP=250.000-300.000 per-sack of Dura which was its normal rate about SSP=70.000-100.000.
- Many people have consumed all reserves of food stocks and they are fully depending on wild fruits, tree leaves and roots only.
- Eroding of the livestock sector, which is critical for provision of milk and meat, and plays a key role in reducing rural poverty and enhancing food security in the region
 - a. IDPs had left behind considerable numbers of animal as they have fled their villages abruptly in terror looking for safe heavens.
 - b. The absence of international response to food crisis in the region forced many households to get rid of their stock of animal to secure sufficient food to survive.
 - c. They used to lose their animals due to the lacking of vaccination and veterinary treatment with expectation of outbreak of livestock diseases as the animal herds are overcrowded in small place.
 - d. The animal prices have fallen down to meet the shooting of food prices caused by the acute deficit in food supply (the cow price runs in-between SSP=300.000- 400.000 & the sheep or the goat price runs in-between 100.000-150.000.

Water, Sanitation & Hygiene Promotion

Water and hygiene both remain problematic with limited access to water and limited hand pumps with women and children that have to walk or/and wait up to one hour to get one jerkin of water. The threat of water contaminations with the possibility of the spread of waterborne diseases developed seriously since the streams where the displaced people are gathering around are water sources and used by both household and their animals.





Water sources

Health Care & Nutrition

The low access to food and clean water and the lack of medicine and shelter coupled with the destruction of health care services and the evacuation of health cadres who took refuge in the neighboring countries has elevated the risks of illness and malnutrition and generated the vulnerability of the population who are enduring a high level of malnutrition and high rates of mortality especially among children and pregnant women. However an urgent intervention is needed to address the challenges of the high level of malnutrition, maternal and child health including child vaccination as well as enhancing preparedness and response capacities including early warning and disease outbreak response



Sample of diseases and malnutrition

Security situation

Since the outbreak of the crisis in Sep.2012 all IDPS that remained in Baw County continued taking refuge in caves and inside summer river valise, yet and in most of the cases aerial bombardment kills innocents at their respective hidings e.g. Jaam Village, Mogom, Soda, Baw, Gabaniet, etc.

And in Kurmuk county IDPS who remained in the southern & the western parts were threatened by the air-attacks in areas of Yabos, Ous, Bilatoma, Chali, Wadaka, Mayak etc. The movement of both fighting parties (SAF & SPLA) is reported from the nearest place as to be so cautious and on a daily bases from area to another and from village to another, civilian's lives are at risk from all corners, and most of them lost hope from all as they continued disposing angry words such as :-

(We do not know why you want to write our names down while you fail to stop antinoves attacks on us as if it's a part of our mandate in the humanitarian wing!)

Up to now on the 8th.April. 2012 there is a clear insecurity allover IDP's treaties, in terms of protection, movements, eating, cultural and socialist post interactions which is in a gradual decline, all would prefer cession of all armed activities. And as rain is at doors, the insecurity alone might hinder all farmers from farming in this year, which would intensify the humanitarian situation



An aerial bombardment escape (Baw county)



Wadaga village destroyed by aerial bombardment (Kurmuk county)

Education

War started in Sep.2011 while schools were closed up (long periodic holidays from June-October) and as war continued since then there is no class of studies all over IDPS grounds is open, education stopped completely.

Almost 20.000 school children of primary levels are out of schools, and more than 5.000 high school grades are out of school as well.



Children out of school



Yabus school (Kurmuk County)



Yabus boarding school bombed by Antonov

None food items and emergency shelter

An intervention is needed for the provision of life-saving household items and emergency shelter as the IDPs who fled their homes with most nothing are in need of plastic sheet, blankets, cooking utensils and soap



Shelter (1)



Shelter (2)



	Location/ Villa	Locality	Admi Unit	total IDP	househol	male	female	children	settled	househol	male	female	childre	date
1	FUFI	Baw	kurukur	2316	301	780	823	713						sept
2	MANDERSOL	Baw	kukur	2600	150	1011	1012	600						sept
3	JAAM	Baw	soda	4100	950	748	755	635	575	112	227	214	134	Oct-12
4	Soda	Baw	soda	3150	250	1182	1234	734	388	78	141	149	98	Oct-12
5	MOGUM	Baw	soda	3000	750	1079	1067	640						Oct-12
6	MAYFOL	Baw	soda	4370	874	1671	1655	1045						Dec-12
7	TAGA	Baw	baw	900	75	296	342	238						Sep-12
8	GABANET	Baw	gabanet	1502	311	601	524	377	534	105	198	213	123	Sep-12
9	FOSA	Baw	kukur	900	150	376	312	187						Sep-11
10	MAMAL	Baw	soda	4000	70	1576	1534	780						Sep-11
11	MALAKAN	Baw	wadabuk	1800	360	684	689	450						Jan-12
12	TORMELEH	Baw	wadabuk	3247	649	865	895	487						Jan-12
13	KAMER	Baw	wadabuk	3000	500	1120	1123	546						Sep-11
14	GOZ DEGEN	Baw	wadabuk	1800	100	613	677	478						Dec-11
15	BAW	Baw	baw	822	164	303	341	178	703	142	251	276	176	Sep-11
16	Romeelig	Baw	baw	450	75	143	167	140						Sep-11
17	Algalla	Baw	wadabuk	3002	511	998	1109	895						Jan-12
18	Umgar	tadamon	Bot	2898	570	1041	1045	812						Jan-12
19	Goztilim	Baw	wadabuk	4100	820	1254	1356	968						Feb-12
20	Jangor	Baw	soda	3960	5565	1424	1448	988						Oct-11
21	Yakan	tadamon	Bot	4140	828	1520	1564	1056						Feb-12
22	Tibilab	tadamon	Bot	5210	142	2106	1870	1234						Feb-12
23	MAYAK	Kurmuk	Wadaga	6668	1772	2481	2762	1425						Nov-11
24	JURU	Kurmuk	Wadaga	2910	175	989	1023	898						Nov-11

25	MOFO	Kurmuk	Wadaga	3500	635	1284	1389	850							Nov-11
26	WADAGA	Kurmuk	wadaga	1700	340	714	768	452							Nov-11
27	BALELa	Kurmuk	wadaga	2680	446	940	987	753							Nov-11
28	BALADOGO	Baw	wadabuk	5100	1020	1814	1974	1346							Nov-11
29	ASSAMA	Kurmuk	wadaga	6902	1150	2686	2760	1456							Nov-11
30	Yabus	Kurmuk	yabus	5472	915	2027	2234	1209	1133	234	437	418	278		Nov-11
31	Ous	Kurmuk	yabus	1500	1501	511	578	434							Nov-11
32	Sunda	Kurmuk	yabus	3601	571	1327	1395	879							Nov-11
33	DOGOBELLA	Kurmuk	yabus	1340	272	496	476	368	3543	712	1348	1299	896		Nov-11
34	Ishkab	Kurmuk	yabus	980	520	933	989	689	2600	520	933	989	689		Nov-11
35	Fodom	Kurmuk	chali	1133	209	415	451	267							Nov-11
36	Paih	Kurmuk	chali	1570	433	542	605	423							Nov-11
37	Abugaya	s. sudan	Bonj	276	24	97	108	71							Nov-11
38	Banbilan	Kurmuk	yabus	1100	183	443	452	239							Nov-11
39	Balatuma	Kurmuk	chali	1235	554	423	461	351							Nov-11
40	Soda	Kurmuk	chali	1833	367	702	756	375							Nov-11
41	Panamayo	Kurmuk	chali	300	50	110	112	76							Nov-11
42	Shali	Kurmuk	chali	2301	505	790	833	678							Nov-11
43	Barfa	Kurmuk	chali	380	43	146	151	83							Nov-11
44	Elgundi	Kurmuk	chali	1410	282	518	541	354							Nov-11
45	FOJE	south sud	Jamam	2017	405	750	734	533							Nov-11
46	KHOR TUMBAK	south sud	Bonj	2045	412	687	745	613							Nov-11
47	total			119220	26949	43216	44826	29003	9476	1903	3535	3558	2394		Nov-11

Recommendations to the people all over the world

- **And unless the above mentioned areas relieved very quickly the situation would turn to cosmic catastrophe.**
- **Rainy season is at doors, the situation is developing into harder movement all over the region.**

Thanks

