

**THE PROJECT
FOR
COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING AND SUPPORT
FOR
URGENT DEVELOPMENT ON SOCIAL ECONOMIC
INFRASTRUCTURE
IN MALAKAL TOWN
IN THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN

FINAL REPORT

APPENDIX-I**

JULY 2014

**JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY
KATAHIRA & ENGINEERS INTERNATIONAL
YACHIYO ENGINEERING CO., LTD.
RECS INTERNATIONAL INC.
KOKUSAI KOGYO CO., LTD.**

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MALAKAL TOWN PROFILE

FINAL REPORT

FOR

“THE PROJECT FOR COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING AND SUPPORT FOR
URGENT DEVELOPMENT ON SOCIAL ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE IN
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN”

UNDERTAKEN BY

JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY



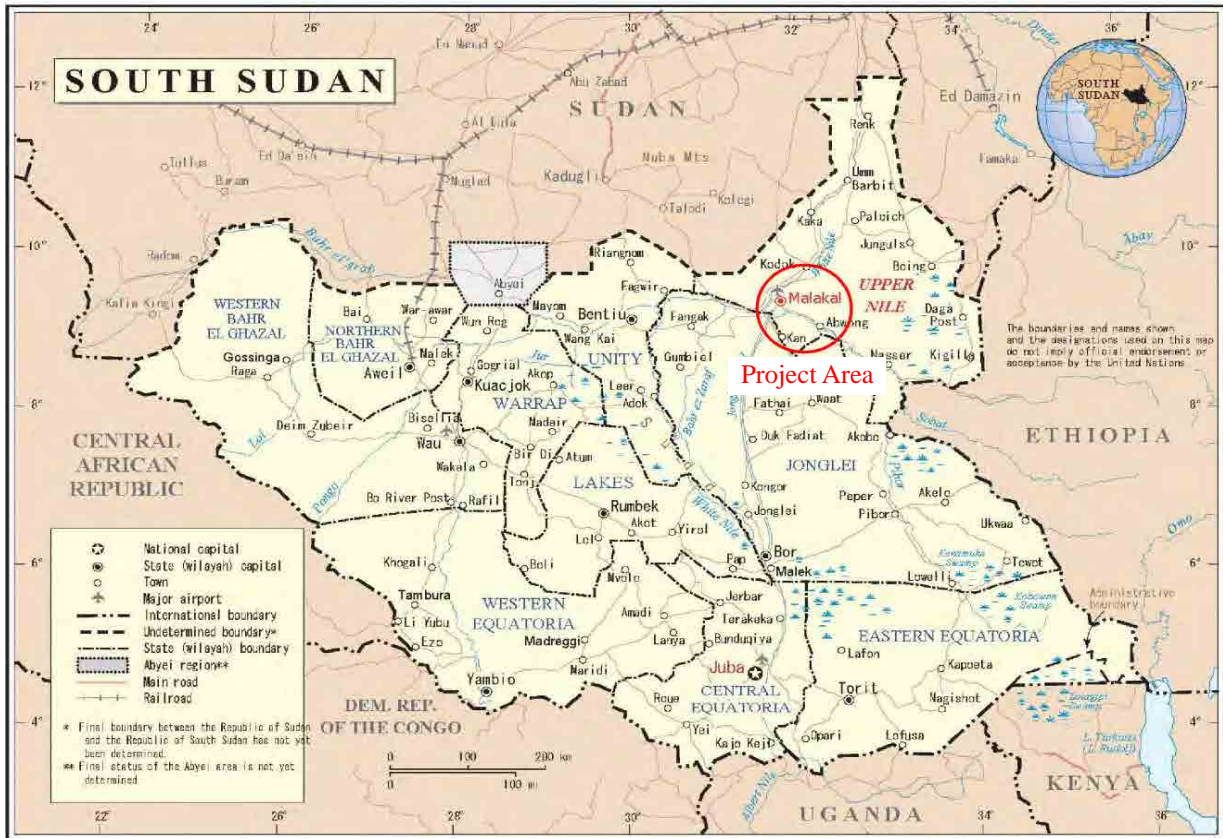
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PARTICIPATORY DEVELOPMENT CENTER

NAIROBI, KENYA

COMPOSITION OF REPORT

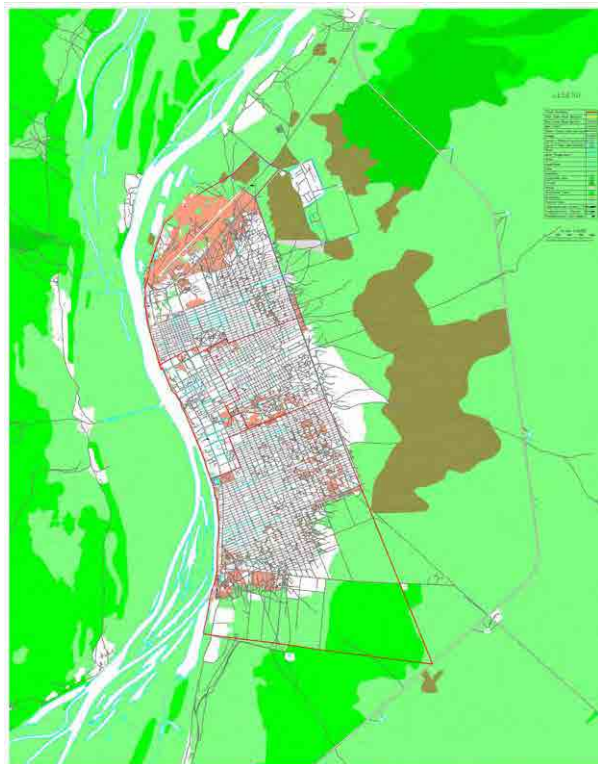
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LOCATION MAP



Satellite Imagery of Malakal Town and Surrounding



Topographical Map of Malakal Town and Surrounding

Acknowledgments

The Malakal Town Profile survey was effectively undertaken with support from a number of sources. Foremost, we would like to thank the project team (Mr. Nakamura, Mr. Haruo Yamane, Mr. Dennis, Ms Haneda and Moses and others) for their support and enabling environment provided during the study period.

Secondly, many thanks go to the Director General; Ministry of Infrastructure and Rural Development, and Director planning who were supportive throughout the study period. Timely linkages with government departments and partners were only possible through their immediate response.

Thirdly many thanks to all the enumerators in Malakal town for effectively taking active role in the data collection process. Their commitment and sense of responsibility was encouraging.

Special recognition goes to the Malakal communities and their local leadership who willingly volunteered crucial information as well as finding time to respond to our many questions in this study. In addition, NGOs and UN agencies that supported in this exercise are highly appreciated.

To all who contributed in one way or another; we say “Thank you”.

Participatory Development center; Juba South Sudan

Kilonzo PN

Kiamba SK



PHOTOS OF MALAKAL TOWN



Aerial view of Malakal River Port, located in the boma HAI EL SHATTI in the Northern Payam



“Walking” is the primary mode of transportation followed by “bus” and “taxi” for most of the Malakal residents



In the rainy season, most of the community roads become impassable.



Muddy, wet roads hinder traffic even on main streets.



The residential houses constructed with bricks with a straw thatched roof.



Water vendors use donkey carts as a means for water distribution. A vender selling water in the Southern Payam.



Water vender boy trying to fix the donkey cart.



Crop farming is one of the major sources of income for Malakal residents.



Boys playing soccer in an open space in the Southern Payam, which is the land planned for building a school



Boats are popular means of transportation. Small boats for crossing the river to the opposite bank, and ships and ferry boats going to the neighboring villages around Malakal Town. Fisheries contribute to livelihoods for the Malakal residents. About 2% of the population surveyed receives income from fisheries.



LBT (Labor Based Technology) road construction site. LBT has various advantages such as low construction cost and use of local resources.



The LBT (Labor Based Technology) welcomes the youth population to participate in the road construction. The training and experience in LBT are beneficial to look for another opportunity especially in the private sector.



Women make up the majority of the LBT participants. They are generally considered to work harder than men. The survey found that 22.8% of the population is also a single mother in Malakal Town.



About 10% of the people surveyed consider “donkey / horse carts” as a means of transportation. Cellular phones have become one of the important items for the Malakal residents.



Malakal residents walking on one of the main streets in ASSOSSA after the rain shower.



During the survey, the community residents were asked to work together to draw a map of their community to identify the boundaries with other communities, water points, schools, and health facilities.



School girls play together in the Southern Payam. Schools are mainly concentrated on the western side of Malakal Town. They are usually crowded and lack sanitation facilities.



Malakal Town finds mainly small scale business and their business style is informal. The street vendors sell daily items such as soap, detergent, and cosmetic.



Sorghum is one of the main crops grown in South Sudan. Sorghum production is seen even in Malakal Town where the land is available.



People started settling down in the southern and eastern part of Malakal Town, but access to the basic infrastructure is not available yet.



Shops are concentrated in the market area in the Northern Payam.



Trading is one of the principal commercial activities. The survey found that the origins of those who are engaged in commercial activities are South Sudanese (51%), Sudanese (35%) and others (14% - Ethiopian, Ugandans and Kenyans).



“Access to water” is considered to be the highest need for the Malakal residents. Many people look for water privately.



Many women fetch water at least twice a day. The River Nile is one of the principle sources of water for both potable and domestic uses.



Wood and wood fuel are the main source of energy, occupied by 40% of the Malakal residents.



Even in a small plot, the Malakal residents try to make farm crops.



“Taxi” is the third popular means of transportation followed by “walking” and public transportation via “bus”.



Solidarity International (NGO) set up water points by the River Nile offering potable water to the Malakal residents.



The Ring Road runs north-south on the eastern end of Malakal town.



“Tukuls” are traditionally made by “gottiya sticks” with a straw thatched roof. More tukuls are seen in the Eastern and Southern Payam.



The Malakal residents enjoy traditional wedding ceremonies.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Objective and Methodology

- 1.1 A Town Profile was prepared for Malakal Town, the capital city of Upper Nile State, Republic of South Sudan, as part of a project “the Project for Comprehensive Planning and Support for Urgent Development on Social Infrastructure in Republic of South Sudan” undertaken by Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), the executive arm of the Government of Japan for international cooperation. The Town Profile Project started in April 2012 and was completed in November 2013.
- 1.2 The Town Profile Project aimed at collecting various information on Malakal Town, where reliable data are scanty. The Town Profile contains information on socio-economic condition and life of people, land use, business situation and trend and especially the condition of the area east of Ring Road. Information was collected from various sources such as statistical data, key informants, government officers, community leaders and interviews with business people and heads of local families.

2. Outline of Malakal Town (General Information Collection)

- 2.1 Malakal Town, which lies on the eastern bank of the White Nile River, falls under the coordinates 9°32'N 31°39'E / 9.533°N 31.65°E / 9.533; 31.65. Besides Juba and Wau, Malakal Town, is one of the three epicenters of the former provinces of Equatoria, Bahr el Ghazal, and Upper Nile; and continues to be important strategically, economically and politically. Malakal Town is the state capital for the Upper Nile and is the initial entry point along the White Nile from Khartoum and Kosti, a main UN staging point for returnees headed south from Khartoum.
- 2.2 Malakal town is known to have existed since 1912. Its establishment is linked to the relocation of a town referred to as Tawfigita from the Dur village, 10 miles from the present Malakal Town. At the time of the relocation; slave trade, ivory and valuable resources were exported from the region. As a result of the location of the Khor Haramy, slave traders effectively bypassed the government authorities in Tawfigita without being noticed. When Tawfigita relocated to the present Malakal Town, it changed its name in recognition of the Malakal community that lived in this land.
- 2.3 The population of Malakal was 114,158 including 60,445 males and 54,083 females according to the 2008 census. The number of households was reported to be 14,656, giving an average number of household members at 7.8 persons per household. The Dinka, Nuer, and Shilluk are the three largest ethnic groups resident in the town, although there are also significant numbers of other ethnic groups.
- 2.4 Malakal Town Council was established as category A council in September 2011, under the local

government act of 2009 and decreed by the governor of Upper Nile state, as articulated and entrenched in the CPA and constitution of the Republic of South Sudan. It is the second largest Town in South Sudan after Juba. This is based on its historical functions, its size in terms of population and physical infrastructure. Until most recently Malakal had even a better airport than Juba.

2.5 Malakal Town's population is rising rapidly as people return from the north, Ethiopia and other neighboring countries; the limited public services are thus completely overstretched. There is no effective sewage system, and the open rainfall drains that serve as sewers in most of the town's streets usually overflow in the wet seasons. As expected, Malakal was one of the towns highly affected by the cholera epidemic of 2005-2006.

2.6 In the wet season, the town is frequently flooded for long periods of time due to its location on a flood plain near the junction of the White Nile and Sobat River and very flat ground with the water table just 0.5 meter to 1 meter below the land surface.

2.7 The level of crimes is on the increase in Malakal town since 2011 with high number of banditry and thuggery in Malakal central zone. Access to land for returnees has proved difficult despite the assurance by the State Government that land is not a problem for the returnees. This has led to some of the returnees settled on land that is privately owned leading to cases at the court for ruling with much other awaiting compensation by the ministry concerned.

3. Socio-Economy and People's Life (Household Survey)

3.1 A household survey was conducted in two rounds: 1st in May to July period in 2012 and 2nd in February 2013. The total number of samples collected was 918. Interview surveys were conducted with the heads of local households.

3.2 The Shilluk accounts for 51% of the interviewees, followed by Nuer (22%), Dinka (15%) and other ethnic groups (12%). Those living in Malakal for 5 years or less accounts for 44%, indicating a high proportion of returnees. Original residents of Malakal are equivalent to 60%. The major places they lived before coming to Malakal are Khartoum (31%), Makal County outside Malakal (21%), Upper Nile State outside Makal County (19%), South Sudan outside Upper Nile State (12%), Ehipopia (12%) and others. More than three quarters of them (78%) intend to live in Malakal in the future.

3.3 More than two thirds of the interviewees (68%) report they own the land they live on. The houses also are owned by them for more than three quarters of the interviewees (69%). Those dissatisfied with the present condition of the house are 30%. What they suffer most about house is high cost of materials for building houses (69%), followed by difficulty in acquiring land (32%) and too small size of the house (31%).

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- 3.4 The lack of water is the biggest problem people feel (61%), followed by no electricity (21%) and flooding (10%). The need people feel include water (65%), electricity (10%) and medical facility (10%).
- 3.5 Almost two thirds of the interviewed households (65%) have young men who are willing to work but not able to do so. The lack of job opportunities is the biggest reason (60%), followed by low education level (24%) and lack of connections (23%). Close to half of them (46%) were working before.
- 3.6 Widow and juvenile single parent households account for 21%. Nearly three quarters (72%) of them live with people of different ethnic groups. Those experiencing ethnic conflicts are 7%. Close to one third (31%) think they have security problems. The major security problems are robbery (52%), land conflict (18%), extortion/demand for money (12%) and military recruitment of young population (12%). Land conflicts are solved by mediation by authority (63%), traditional way (29%) or reconciliation by conflicting parties (8%).
- 3.7 Most of the interviewees (85%) have community leaders. More than three quarters of those leaders (77%) are selected by election by community people. About two thirds of them (64%) think their leaders are effective.
- 3.8 Slightly more than half of the interviewed earn income by wages and salaries (57%), followed by own business (22%), crop farming (21%), animal husbandry (13%), charcoal burning (11%) and collection and sale of fire wood (10%). Those households earning 500 SSP or less in a month accounts for 37%. 500 SSP is equivalent to 0.74 USD per person per day, far below the poverty line often used at 1.25 USD per person per day. Those with experiences in borrowing money are 17%. Bank is the highest lender (45%). Those people dissatisfied with the present economic situation are 62%. The major reasons are inadequate income for basic needs (64%), barely making both ends meet (40%), no job opportunities (39%) and too high inflation (38%). In terms of monthly households expenditure, those below 500SSP accounts for 8%, much lower than the income data. Expenditure data seem more reliable considering possible underreporting on income information. Half of them spend more than 50% of their total expenditure on food.
- 3.9 More than half of the people (52%) say the road becomes muddy when it rains. Taxi is the most common means of transportation (40%), followed by bus/public transport (39%), walking (36%) and boat (35%). Those dissatisfied with the present road and transportation condition account for 62%. The biggest problem with road is flooding during rain (75%), followed by inadequate road for walking (57%), inadequate road for transportation (53%) and too dirty with garbage (53%). The biggest problem with transportation is high cost (92%).
- 3.10 About 60 % of the people are dissatisfied with the present energy situation. The major problems are high cost of energy (69%), unstable energy source (43%) and non-availability of services (24%).

- 3.11 More than half of the people (50%) depend on private donkey merchants for water. Those people fetching water twice a day is the highest (28%), followed by three times a day (26%) and once a day (22%). In terms of the level of sufficiency, those dissatisfied with the present conditions are 53%. The major problems with water are poor quality of water for drinking and cooking (64%), distance to water point (51%), unstable water supply (50%) and too high price (40%). Those thinking the work of fetching water is hard (“very hard” plus “hard”) accounts for 73%.
- 3.12 Most people (87%) do not use public toilet. 56% of them are not satisfied with the present sanitation condition. The problems with toilet are cost for sanitation (43%), distance (34%) and inadequate water for flushing (30%).
- 3.13 Nearly three quarters of them (74%) do not receive garbage collection service. Those dissatisfied with the present garbage collection service are 48%. The major problems are distance to garbage dumping point (39%), too low frequency of service (36%) and unstable service (25%).
- 3.14 The educational level is relatively high. Those with university degree and those having finished post secondary education account for 16% and 17% respectively. Those who have never been to school, on the contrary, accounts for 18%. Arabic seems to be the language people still feel most comfortable with. Those people who can write and read a simple English sentence easily are 61%. Those people who can go to primary school within 30 minutes account for 80%. The proportion for secondary school is lower at 44%. Those people dissatisfied with the present education situation are 48%. The major problems they feel are high cost (86%), distance to school (25%), lack of trained teachers (25%) and no time to go to school because he/she has to work (21%).
- 3.15 Most people (96%) experience contracting Malaria. Diarrhea is also common (52%). Public hospital is the most popular health facility people go to (76%), followed by private hospital/clinic (53%). Most people (97%) pay for medical service. More than half (55%) have spend more than 1 hour to reach health service facility. Those dissatisfied with the present health service account for 52%. The major problems are high cost (74%), inadequate health service (64%), distance (64%) and low quality of service (62%).
- 3.16 The major crops people grow are cereals (71%) and vegetables (24%). Many of them (72%) are dependent on rain water.
- 3.17 Some of the factors were cross-tabulated in an endeavour to find different trends among different ethnic groups. It turned out, however, that there were no significant differences observed.
- 3.18 Cross-tabulation was made also to find particular trends of poorer households: whose income is less than 500 SSP per month. Though not many, there were some factors which showed particular trends of poorer households. In terms of sources of livelihood, the proportion of wages and salaries were much lower, while informal activities such as crop farming, charcoal burning,

collection and sales of firewood and fetching water for sale were higher. In terms of infrastructures and public services, the poorer households dissatisfied with road and transportation and energy were higher than the overall trend, while similar trends were observed for water, sanitation and garbage collection. In terms of educational background, the proportion of those household heads who have never been to school were much higher at 46% (18% for entire Malakal).

4. Boma Profile (Household Survey)

- 4.1 A boma profile was prepared for 22 bomas plus Eastern Block of Ring Road. While “block” is the official name of administrative unit at this level for towns like Malakal, “boma” is used here for the sake of convenience. The number of bomas at 22 was assumed as it was the information made available to PDC at the time of the survey. The correspondences between 22 bomas and 32 bomas, which is the latest number of the bomas, are shown where necessary. The data collected by household survey for the whole Malakal Town were disaggregated into bomas and a profile of each boma was prepared.
- 4.2 The Shilluk is the majority of the residents in all the bomas except in two bomas, Jallaba and Muderia where the Nuel people are the majority.
- 4.3 The bomas where the proportions of the resident living at the present location for 5 years or less are high are the Eastern Block of Ring Road (92%), Dengershufu in the south (64%) and Mudeira in the central (52%).
- 4.4 As for the main source of income, “wages and salaries/employed” was the principal source of income in all the bomas. It was the highest in Thorat Luakat (Northern) at 78.8%. “Crop farming” ranked as the second principal source of income in 11 out of 23 bomas.
- 4.5 A wide variation was observed in land ownership. Those residents owning the land they live on varied from 96% in Hai Nuba in north down to 13% in Muderia in central, which is basically the government area.
- 4.6 Most schools in Malakal are concentrated in the central payam (“quarter” officially, but “payam” used for the sake of convenience) and western part of north payam. This situation makes the distance to schools longer for the residents in the southern payam and eastern payam, as illustrated by the higher proportions of those having to spend more than 30 minutes to go to primary school in southern and eastern payams: north 12%, central 18%, south 22% and east 30%. The boma with the highest proportion in this regard is Eastern Block of Ring Road (77%), followed by Goni in the south (59%).
- 4.7 For water, almost all the bomas rely on individual service from “private donkey merchants” and “personal borehole harvested rain water”. The levels of dissatisfaction with water situation are

high in all the payams: 57% in north, 41% in central, 49% in central and 62% in east.

- 4.8 The levels of dissatisfaction with the current sanitation condition are high in all the payams: 57% in north, 47% in central, 57% in south and 58% in east. The highest was observed in the Eastern Block of Ring Road at 100%.
- 4.9 On the solid waste side, the availability of garbage collection service varied from 0% in Dengershufu (Southern) to 92.0% in Biathin (Eastern). In terms of geographical differences, the northern payam accounted for 23.3%, the central and southern payams each represented 15.2%, and the 33.6% occupied the eastern payam.
- 4.10 The energy source did not show geographical differences among bomas. Almost half of the bomas selected electricity grid power and the rest selected kerosene as the source for light.
- 4.11 For transportation, most of the residents of bomas said that “walking” is the primary mode of transportation followed by “bus / public transportation” and “taxi”. The survey found that boats are also a popular means of transportation. 10.4% of the Malakal population selected “boat” as a popular means of transportation. That explains that there is frequent communication between Malakal Town and rural side of the Makal County located on the other side of the River Nile.
- 4.12 Almost all the bomas claimed that “robbery” is the major security problem followed by “land conflict”, and “extortion / demand money”.
- 4.13 The formation of community groups was not studied in depth in the survey. The researchers explained that generally, community groups (women’s groups, youth groups, mothers’ group, etc.) are not common in Malakal Town; but groups are easily formed for a particular purpose when there is outside help like from NGOs. For example, Assosa (Southern) residents have formed groups and worked closely with CARE and SOLIDARITIES. In Bum (Southern), the residents have also formed groups and participated in short term activities organized by ARC and OXFAM. In Thorat Luakat (Northern), the residents expressed their willingness to participate in the development projects.
- 4.14 As for development needs, all the bomas have chosen “water” as the number one priority for development followed by electricity. The medical facilities and paved roads are equally the pressing needs.

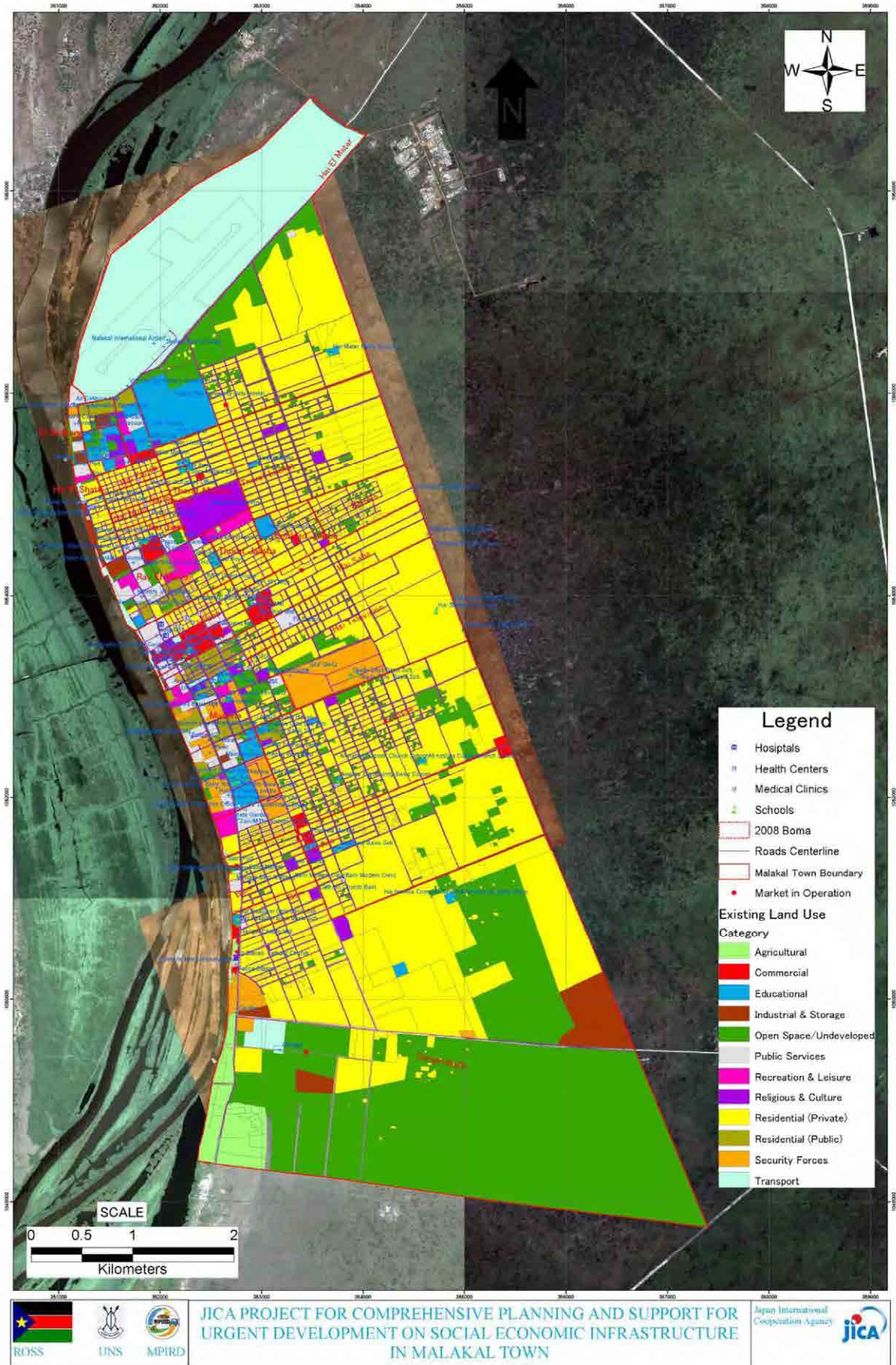
5. Business Situation (Market Survey)

- 5.1 In terms of the origin of business people, the highest is South Sudanese (52%), followed by Sudanese (35%), and Ethiopians (10%).
- 5.2 The number of businesses began to rise in around 2005 and experienced a sharp rise in 2011, the year of independence.

- 5.3 Individual operation is the highest form of business (74%), followed by group (13%) and family (8%). Company form accounted for only 2%.
- 5.4 Most businesses are small in scale with the number of employees at 10 or less (94%). Those with a capital of 10,000 SSP (about 3,400 USD) or less accounted for 71%.
- 5.5 Those who see the next 6months positively and negtively for their business were almost equally divided: 49% versus 51%. There are more business people who think this year's sales will increase over the last year (52%) than those who think otherwise (30%). In terms of profit today compared with that a year ago, however, those who think it will increase and thoe who think it will decrease were same at 46%. Inflation might be the factor behind this trend.
- 5.6 Close to half (48%) of business people procure goods in Juba, follwed by Khartoum (29%) and Ethiopia (12%). In terms of means of transportation, the River Nile is the highest at 47%, followed by road at 42%.
- 5.7 Those business people who think there is a market in Malakal for industrial development accounted for 76%.
- 5.8 Those business people with experience of being asked for bribe were 16%.
- 5.9 The major challenges facing business people were transportion-related and instituional: high transportation cost (60%), poor road network (45%), many taxes(36%), inaccessibility to goods (21%) and absence of financial institutions (19%).

6. Land Use (Land Use Surey)

- 6.1 A land use survey was conducted. Its products include land use map of Malakal, location map of health facilities, location map of schools, population density map, administration units and infrastructure map and buildings map. The land use map originaly prepared by PDC was reviewed and improved by the JICA Project Team, integrating the inputs by Ministry of Physical Infrastructure and Rural Development experts. The improved land use map is shown below.



Present Land Use Map

6.2 The areas of each land use in Malakal was clarified as follows.

Existing Land Use Category				
SN	Land Use Category	Area (ha)	Percentage (%)	Remarks
1	Residential (Private)	1,369.64	40.70	Private Housing Only
2	Residential (Public)	40.56	1.21	Government Residence, INGO Residence, University Hostel, School Hostel, etc.
3	Public Services	66.42	1.97	Government Offices, INGO Offices, TV Stations, Radio, etc.
4	Commerce	26.90	0.80	Private Offices (Business oriented), Commerce related, Markets, etc.
5	Educational	77.26	2.30	School, University, Kinder Garten, Vocational Training Centre, etc.
6	Industrial & Storage	55.95	1.66	Industry, Warehouse, Stores, etc.
7	Security Forces	77.70	2.31	Military Barrack, Police Barrack, Prison, Training Centres, Military/Army Residence, etc.
8	Religious & Custom	43.91	1.30	Church, Mosque, Cemetery, etc.
9	Recreation & Leisure	26.25	0.78	Stadium, Hotel, Restaurant, Parks, Play Ground.
10	Transport	320.37	9.52	Airport, Garage
11	Agriculture	51.20	1.52	Agriculture Land, Garden
12	Open Space	849.71	25.25	Space allocated for open space and space observed clearly as vacant/undeveloped parcel
13	Road & Track (Unclassified)	359.70	10.69	Road, Track, Footpath (Area other than mentioned above)
Total		3,365.57	100.00	-

7. Community Consultations

7.1 A series of community consultations were held in May and June in 2012 for three payams: east payam and central payam combined, south payam and north payam. The consultations were conducted applying a set of methods including community mapping, seasonal calendar, gender daily calendars, focused group discussion and semi-structured interviews.

7.2 The priorities identified in the eastern payam were: (1) drainage channels, (2) poor hygiene (3) water supply and distribution (4) high level of unemployment (5) inadequate electricity supply (6) inadequate hospital facilities (7) internal roads (8) poor leadership.

7.3 The priorities identified in the southern payam were: (1) inadequate supply of safe drinking water, (2) internal roads (3) high levels of crime and insecurity (4) poor leadership (5) low access to financial services for business (6) low levels of education (7) inadequate electricity supply (8) high level of unemployment.

7.4 The priorities identified in the northern payam were: (1) inadequate and safe drinking water, (2) inadequate medical facilities (3) insecurity (4) poor road network (5) limited educational facilities (nursery, basic and secondary) (6) limited access to electricity services (7) poor drainage and channels (8) poor sanitation, (9) public land and social amenities

8. Follow-up Work for Eastern Block of Ring Road

8.1 A follow-up work was conducted in the September-October 2013 period by PDC, focusing on the Eastern Block of Ring Road. Rapid urbanization of this area has been continuing as a result of influx of IDPs and returnees settling in this area. The follow-up work aimed at estimating the population residing in this area, identifying socio-economic condition by interview survey and clarifying needs for development by community consultations.

- 8.2 An estimate of the population was made by counting the number of housing structures on the most recent satellite image and counting on ground and an estimate of average number of persons living in one housing structure, for which information was collected by interviews. The analysis utilizing the satellite image resulted in 14,366 as the population of Eastern Block of Ring Road. The analysis based on field counting resulted in 8,076 persons living in the area. The latter number may be an underestimate due to incomplete counting of all the housing structures on ground.
- 8.3 In terms of ethnic composition, the Eastern Block of Ring Road has a similar proportion of the Shilluk (54%), more Nuels (37%) and less Dinkas (9%).
- 8.4 There are more people who live at the present locations for shorter periods. Those living at the current locations for 5 years or less accounted for 84%. Khartoum is the highest (31%) as the place they lived before like whole Malakal. Most people (92%) intend to live at the current location.
- 8.5 The proportion of people owning the land they live on is higher (87% compared to 68% for whole Malakal). Those who registered their land with the government accounts for 48%. Those people having land problem accounted for 28%.
- 8.6 The biggest difficulty people have is “no water “ (75%). Water is cited as the outstandingly highest in terms of need for development as well (74%).
- 8.7 Almost no ethnic confrontation occurs (0.7%). The proportion of people facing security problem is similar to whole Malakal (29% compared with 31% for whole Malakal). Robbery is the most serious security problem (78% compared with 52% for whole Malakal). All the people answered they have community leaders. Those who think they are effective are 89% (64% for whole Malakal).
- 8.8 In terms of source of income, the people are dependent more on informal works such as crop farming (28%) and collection and sales of firewood (23%). Wages and salaries are lower (9% compared with 57% for whole Malakal).
- 8.9 More than two thirds of people (68%) depend on the River Nile as water source. Those people having to spend more than 30 minutes for fetching water account for 70%.
- 8.10 Those who spend more than 30 minutes to go to school accounts for 58%, significantly higher than whole Malakal at 20%. Most people (94%) have to spend more than 30 minutes to reach health care facilities.

PART I

Objective and Methodology and Outline of Malakal Town

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1. Objective and Methodology

1.1 Objective

1.1.1 Background

Malakal Town is one of the most important towns in South Sudan. Malakal Town used to provide good services to people with well-developed infrastructure facilities such as road, water supply, port and top referral health facilities. Various efforts were made to develop human resources. The long lasting civil war, however, resulted in negligence of proper maintenance and development of the infrastructures and prevalence of land mines at the fringe areas of Malakal Town. This situation has led to deteriorating living environment for the Malakal people. Rapid increase of the population caused by the return of internally displaced persons (IDP) and refugees who evacuated to the neighbor countries in recent years is worsening the situation. Efforts by the South Sudan Government in improving the deteriorating urban environment of Malakal Town have been limited due to long distance from the capital city of Juba even after the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement in 2005.

The Government of Republic of South Sudan (ROSS) and the Government of Upper Nile State (UNS) made an official request to the Government of Japan to undertake a project to improve the socio-economic condition of the Malakal Town through upgrading the deteriorated infrastructure facilities. In response to the request, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), the executive arm of the Government of Japan responsible for international cooperation, dispatched a mission to prepare for the project and signed a Record of Discussion with ROSS and UNS on 18th October 2011.

The project is titled “the Project for Comprehensive Planning and Support for Urgent Development on Social Economic Infrastructure in Malakal Town in Republic of South Sudan (“the Project” hereafter).”

The Project started in February 2012 and is scheduled to be completed in July 2014, a two-year project. The Project encompasses the following objectives.

- (a) Preparation of a comprehensive development plan for socio-economy and infrastructure for the Malakal Town for the target year of 2022
- (b) Implementation of urgent support projects identified in the comprehensive plan
- (c) Capacity development for government officers

The study area is basically the Malakal Town.

1.1.2 Objectives of Town Profile Preparation

The objective of “Malakal Town Profile Preparation Sub-Project (“Town Profile Project” hereafter) is to prepare a town profile of the Malakal Town for the following purposes.

- (a) To closely capture the conditions of infrastructure, socio-economy, political and administrative system, security and needs for development in Malakal Town
- (b) To utilize the opportunity of preparing the Town Profile for promoting community participation in the process of project formulation, implementation and operation
- (c) To contribute to formulation of urgent support projects to be implemented under the Project in such a way as to be matched to the needs of the people and nurturing of the ownership of the people and government officers
- (d) To provide a database for the formulation of projects by ROSS, UNS and various donors after the completion of the Project

The following factors were considered in preparing the objectives of the Town Profile Project.

- The Project is not a mere survey project, but a project with the implementation component likely to produce large impact on Malakal Town communities. Accurate understanding of the condition in Malakal Town is a prerequisite for formulating and implementing the urgent support projects in such a manner as to maximize the positive impacts on Malakal communities.
- It is very important to capture the conditions accurately especially from the perspective of minimizing the risk of ethnic conflicts. Without close monitoring of the habitation pattern of ethnic groups and their mutual relations, urgent support projects could create new seeds of ethnic confrontation.
- Participatory development needs to be promoted to prevent ethnic confrontation and nurture a sense of ownership on the part of local residents and Malakal Town officers. A sense of participation would contribute to minimizing negative feelings of the residents, which could explode as an ethnic conflict in the event of lack of opportunities for expressing their ideas and mutual communication. It should be clearly understood that the main players in development are the people themselves and UNS government officers and the JICA is just an outside supporter.
- Based on these ideas, preparation of Malakal Town Profile should be regarded as a process for mutual communication between the communities and the government supported by JICA Project Team, instead of just a one way sucking up of information from people.
- While recognizing the importance of participatory approach, its application on field should be carefully prepared and promoted in due consideration of the maturity of people, understanding of the government counterpart, capability of consultant/NGO to be responsible for the Town Profile Project and available resources of the JICA Project Team.
- The Town Profile will be utilized as the database not only for urgent support project formulation within the Project, but also for any kind of assistance to be provided after the completion of the Project in July 2014. Preparation of the Town Profile, therefore, is a continuous process until the end of 2013.

2. Methodology

2.1 Methodology in General

The following works were conducted under the Town Profile Project.

- a. General information collection
- b. Land use survey
- c. Market survey
- d. Household Survey
- e. Need assessment workshops
- f. Follow-up work

General information was collected from various sources such as statistical data, government officers, key informants and so on.

Land Use Survey was carried out by utilizing the existing data such as 2007 IKONOS satellite imagery and aerial photos taken by JICA Project Team for aerial photo survey and interview survey on ground. Land Use Survey was conducted in the May-June 2012 period.

Market Survey was conducted by interviews with local business people in the markets. Market Survey was conducted in May 2012. The number of samples collected was 1,213.

Household Survey was conducted by way of interviews with heads of local families. Household Survey was conducted at two times, the first one in the May-August 2012 period and the second round in February 2013. The second round survey was conducted to supplement the first round survey so that the samples collected become even and sufficient in number throughout all the bomas (blocks). The number of samples collected were 493 in the first round and 425 in the second round, with a total of 918 samples.

Need Assessment Workshops were conducted at three payams (quarters of north, east and south). At the time of the workshops in May to June 2012, the number of payams (quarters) in Malakal Town was reported to have been reduced to three from four.

A follow-up work was carried out from September to October 2013 in the area east of Ring Road ("Eastern Bloc of Ring Road" hereafter). It has been found that urbanization in this area continues at a high rate and the living condition there seems to be even worse than Malakal Town. While this area is planned to be integrated into Malakal Town in the future, development lags behind other areas. The follow-up work contained an estimate of the population residing in the Eastern Block of Ring Road, interview surveys with household heads and community consultation workshops.

2.2 Methodology in Detail

2.2.1 Overall

This was an exploratory survey that employed both quantitative and qualitative methods of data collection. While the quantitative methods were used to provide the statistical impressions of the variables under study, the qualitative methods enabled the study teams to establish why the situation was the way it was; who were affected and to what degree. This Malakal profiling exercise utilized both primary and secondary sources of data.

Secondary data collection involved a review of documents including:-

- a) Statistical Yearbook for Southern Sudan 2010
- b) 5th Sudan Population and Housing Census, 2008
- c) Nutritional Anthropometric Survey (Central, Northern and Southern Payams of Malakal County, Upper Nile State)
- d) Sudan IDP demographic, socio-economic profiles for return and reintegration planning activities;
- e) operations update; REDCROSS: southern Sudan: humanitarian assistance to returnees and affected communities

It also involved collection of primary data from targeted population by use of structured questionnaires, Focus Group Discussions, key informant interviews and semi-structured interviews. The target population was; communities living in Malakal town, potential project beneficiaries, the local authority leadership at Quarter (referred to Payam), local Block (otherwise referred to payam and boma respectively) administrators, SSRRC, NGO staff, women and mixed groups, Government officials at UNS and ROSS levels (see table below).



Community Representatives during Consultative Meeting in Northern Quarter

Table Survey Respondents Interviewed

ROSS Level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Infrastructure and Rural Development, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Communication, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Youth and Sports - Ministry of Gender, Social Welfare, Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Local Government, Ministry of Youth and Sports, Urban Water Corporation
UNS Level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The police force - SSRRC - City Council - Malakal Town (1 Representative from each of the 3 Quarters) - Chamber of Commerce
Municipality Level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chamber of Commerce - Chief Executive officer and departmental heads - Council Executive Officers (3) - Chiefs at the block level - Business community
Development Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development Partners: UNDP, UNICEF, Solidarities, CARE, OXFAM - UN agencies (IOM, UNICEF and others) - Business Community - Banking institutions - Upper Nile University Professors and Lecturers - General Public - Faith Based Institutions

2.2.2 Sampling design

This survey covered 3 quarters¹ that fall under the Malakal town. All the quarters and blocks were targeted for the household survey. In each block, the enumerator randomly sampled 30 households. A total of 918 questionnaires were administered for the analysis.

2.2.3 Data Collection; Cleaning; Entry and Analysis

In order to maintain the quality of the information collected, the PDC experts inspected each of the questionnaires while in the field to ensure completeness. For incomplete questionnaires enumerators had to be replaced with another person in the same village.

Quantitative data from structured questionnaire was analyzed through Scientific Package for Social Scientists (SPSS), establishing frequencies, percentages and cross tabulation to determine the relationship between the variables. The same data was also transferred to excel sheet as a reference point. The qualitative data was organized in various themes as per the study objectives and the appropriate conclusions drawn.

2.2.4 Study Process

The study process encompassed the following steps.

¹ The use of the term Quarter is reserved for urban centres. In rural setup the equivalent would be a Payam. In Malakal, some documents talk of 3 Payam and others 4 Payam. Official documents in the city council expressly demonstrated that there are 3 quarters in the town.

Table: The Study Process Steps

S/N	Activity	Main purpose
1.	Review of relevant documents	<input type="checkbox"/> Peruse, review and understand the background, context and dynamics <input type="checkbox"/> Get an overview of area under study and familiarize oneself with specifics about the origin, historical. The documents reviewed have been listed in the section above.
2.	Preparation of study framework and tools	<input type="checkbox"/> Involved preparing a conceptual and realistic approach for carrying out the Malakal town profile. The framework was critical since it provided leverage on how some of the data collected were to be analyzed. Moreover, it gave a pointer on whether some of the data were to be partially analyzed in the field involving the teams of researchers and other target communities or it were to be analyzed at a later stage.
3.	Pre-test data collection tools	<input type="checkbox"/> Pre-testing helped to determine the relevance, appropriateness and applicability of the data collection tools, and after they were refined through the necessary adjustments. <input type="checkbox"/> Enumerators were exposed to the questionnaires and basic interviewing techniques.
4.	Sampling for the study	<input type="checkbox"/> Sampling was done in such a way that each block was represented. The applying principles here included ensuring <i>diversity</i> and <i>representativeness</i> ; as a precondition that whatever outcome is realized will be generalized to the remainder of the quarters and blocks.
5.	Field data collection	<input type="checkbox"/> Ensured that timely, relevant and realistic data collected and that the data collectors reached the sampled sites and related respondents
6.	Post-field work debriefing	<input type="checkbox"/> Presentation of highlights on field experiences on every week during the field data collection (feedback session). This was presented to the JICA cum Government partners under the leadership of the director – planning, Ministry of Infrastructure and Rural Development.
7.	Data analysis & draft report preparation	<input type="checkbox"/> Enabled the team to piece together the data generated and subject it to analysis in order to draw conclusions on the basis of the key variables under study. Some data required cleaning especially where instruments such as questionnaires were used. In this latter case the data was analyzed using computer packages SPSS.
8.	Refining and submission of final report	<input type="checkbox"/> Revisions will constantly be done in the next 3 months on the draft report by including changes or amendments that will be agreed upon.

2.2.5 Challenges and limitations

- a. Guided by the commitment to have local resource persons, it took too long to identify the GIS experts for the assignment. This resulted in delay of field data collection.
- b. The survey was carried out in May which is also the start of the academic year for schools in Malakal. Education data for 2012 (most current) could therefore not be collected because the schools had not settled down.
- c. Absence of commercial flights from Juba to Malakal also caused delays and inconveniences during the study.
- d. It was not possible to make use of the upper Nile University Students since the study coincided with the examination season at the University. Nevertheless equally suitable researchers were identified amongst youth groups and local or national NGOs staff.

3. Outline of Malakal Town

3.1 Background Information

Demographic data are scanty and incomplete for most of the urban settlements of South Sudan including

Malakal City. Although the recent census of 2008 was carried out after the signing of the CPA, demographic data for many of these cities have drastically changed, making the data outdated and out of touch with the reality.

Data deficiencies are particularly severe for the voluntary returnees, who constitute a reasonable part of the Malakal population. As a consequence of the returnees and continuous migration to this urban center, there has been limited effort to harmonize the population of the town and its demographic characteristics. There are no independent sources of information to confirm the current documented estimates. There are many abandoned women, and a significant number of marriages have been disrupted. Apart from the deaths caused by the war, there has been an increase in mortality as a result of the economic crisis and the related widespread poverty levels; malnutrition and disruption of health services. Unfortunately information is lacking to document these human costs and their effects.

The efforts among the key development partners including Republic of South Sudan, Upper Nile State (UNS) and the Government of Japan in profiling, planning and building the physical infrastructure of Malakal Town is very timely. The Malakal Town profiling exercise therefore entails scratching data from a blank book, as there is limited data within the recent periods.

3.2 Historical Profile

Malakal town is known to have existed since 1912. Its establishment is linked to the relocation of a town referred to as Tawfigita² from the Dur village, 10 miles from the present Malakal Town. At the time of the relocation; slave trade, ivory and valuable resources were exported from the region. As a result of the location of the Khor Haramy, slave traders effectively bypassed the government authorities in Tawfigita without being noticed. When Tawfigita relocated to the present Malakal Town, it changed its name in recognition of the Malakal community that lived in this land. The relocation was occasioned by a number of reasons including the following:-

- To counter the use of Khor Haramy³ stream by the slave traders;
- To access the more flat and spacious land for the expansion of the town;
- Having to Move from the previous land that was swampy, thus limiting the town growth and expansion



One of the ancient buildings constructed in 1930

Even though not much is documented, specific pointers demonstrate the town's existence. Some of the

² Tawfigiya, named after Egyptian soldier/conqueror, was an administrative town of the government of Sudan. Scholars at the Upper Nile University and elders narrated the historical background

³ Haramy is an Arabic word that means thief. This therefore denotes Khor Haramy as the stream for the slave traders

available evidence about Malakal Town includes the survey reports dated the year 1921; and some of the buildings that have prescribed years of their construction. Majority of the community that lived around the town area at that time were the Shuluk who were basically depended on peasant agriculture, cattle keeping, sheep and goat rearing and traditional poultry.

3.3 Geographical Location of Malakal Town

Malakal Town which lies on the eastern bank of White Nile River, falls under the coordinates: 9°32'N 31°39'E / 9.533°N 31.65°E / 9.533; 31.65. It stretches from the northern to southern border with the Shuluk Communal land, and further to the east; providing a window of hope in the town's expansion. It is also located just north of the White Nile River's confluence with the Sobat River. The town was an army garrison of the northern Khartoum-based government for much of the recent civil war, but is now part of the autonomous Republic of South Sudan (ROSS), under the Upper Nile State (UNS).

The town is located on a flood plain near the junction of the White Nile and Sobat River. The town's location and local geology exacerbate the usual water and sanitation problems that afflict all of the major towns in Southern Sudan. The town is located on very flat ground consisting of heavy clay soil, and the water table is only 0.5 to 1.5 m below the surface. As a result, drainage is difficult. In the wet season, the town is frequently flooded for long periods of time. Because there are no significant rock or gravel deposits in the region, straightforward corrective measures like surface paving, minor relocations and raising settlements above the flood level are all extremely complex and costly, due to the need to import bulk materials.

Besides Juba and Wau, Malakal Town, is one of the three epicenters of the former provinces of Equatoria, Bahr el Ghazal, and Upper Nile; and continues to be important strategically, economically and politically. During the civil strife, the town, among others, was used as an army garrison by the government in the North, meaning that they were controlled by Khartoum and for the most part outside the influence of the SPLA/M. Malakal Town remains a key hub, located along the traditional transportation corridors of South Sudan. It is also one of the eight field offices for the U.N. Mission for Sudan's Return, Reintegration and Recovery (UNMIS/RRR); as such the Town represents a natural destination for both refugees and IDPs.

Malakal Town Council⁴ was established as category A council in September 2011, under the local government act of 2009 and decreed⁵ by the governor of Upper Nile state, as articulated and entrenched in the CPA and constitution of the Republic of South Sudan. It is the second largest Town in South Sudan after Juba. This is based on its historical functions, its size in terms of population and physical infrastructure. Until most recently Malakal had even a better airport than Juba.

3.4 Administrative Role for the Town

Malakal Town is the state capital for the Upper Nile and is the initial entry point along the White Nile from Khartoum and Kosti, a main UN staging point for returnees headed south from Khartoum. The Town has three administrative quarters⁶, namely the Central, Northern, and Southern quarters under the leadership of a Town mayor. The senior executive officer provides day to day operations. Each of the quarters has a number of units referred to as blocks. Malakal Town hosts the state headquarters and authorities. The town paints a picture of absolute informality regarding housing, access to land and services, informal economic activities and access routes.

The town is characterized by a built environment consisting of colonial English commercial structures

⁴ A city council in the constitution of South Sudan is considered a corporate body divided into Quarter and Block councils

⁵ Interview with the executive officer of Malakal town

⁶ A Quarter Council is the basic administrative unit of the city

and single-family homes. It has a functional airport and direct access to major waterway.

The community in Malakal city and its environments has experiences of lot of movements, due to previous insecurity situation, seasonal food insecurity and other pull factors associated with urban settings. The predominant residents belong to the Shilluk ethnicity with increasing numbers from other ethnic groups particularly the Nuer and Dinka clans¹. Malakal⁷ town (Central, Eastern, Southern and Northern Zones) within which the assessment focused comprised of 14,656 households and a total population of 114,528.

Owing to the proximity of the city to the White Nile River and road access to Khartoum, fishing and commercial trade are important sources of livelihood to the inhabitants. Persistent civil insecurity and population movement are threats to food security in Malakal city. Due to its positioning with close proximity to the border with Sudan, Malakal city sometimes experiences insecurity incidents associated with the insurgent forces and militias with external support.

As a growing cosmopolitan city, it also has its share of insecurity associated with thugs. These events also led to destabilization of humanitarian service provision, through evacuation of technical staff. The impact of the fighting on various activities (such as labour migration, trade and access to markets) and the community's livelihoods have not yet been fully established.

3.5 Rapid Urbanization

Malakal Town's population is rising rapidly as people return from the north, Ethiopia and other neighboring countries; the limited public services are thus completely overstretched. There is no effective sewage system, and the open rainfall drains that serve as sewers in most of the town's streets usually overflow in the wet seasons. As expected, Malakal was one of the towns highly affected by the cholera epidemic of 2005-2006⁸. Unless the problem of town sewage is addressed through a combination of investment and urban planning, preventing further outbreaks of waterborne diseases will be problematic.

The two dominant demographic trends⁹ in the Republic of South Sudan are rapid population growth (estimated to be over 2.6 percent) and the faster urbanization rate, fuelled by population growth and a range of compounding factors including:

- i). Drought and desertification eliminating rural livelihoods.
- ii). Mechanized agriculture schemes taking rural land from traditional farming communities.
- iii). Conflict-related insecurity forcing abandonment of rural livelihoods.
- iv). General flight from rural poverty in search of better livelihoods and services, such as hospitals and schools in the cities.

The Dinka, Nuer, and Shilluk are the three largest ethnic groups resident in the town, although there are also significant numbers of other ethnic groups.

Following the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) in January 2005, displaced persons from the north and outside of Sudan have started to return to their homelands in the south. Only very approximate numbers of returns are available as of the end of 2006, but these are thought to be in the range of 300,000. The exact percentage of these returnees relocating to southern towns is unknown, but the larger urban centers, such as Juba, Yei, Malakal, Wau and Rumbek, are clearly experiencing very rapid growth. Available data and estimates for Juba, for example, show a population increase from 56,000 in 1973 to 250,000 in 2006, which converts to a growth of 450 percent, or 14 percent (linear) per year [6.3,

⁷ The four Payam were redistributed to form 3 Quarters

⁸ Source: Nutritional Anthropometric Survey (Central, Northern and Southern Payams of Malakal County, Upper Nile State)

⁹ operations update; REDCROSS: southern Sudan: humanitarian assistance to returnees and affected communities

6.7]. Growth rates since 2005 are expected to be much higher than this thirty-three year average.

This explosive urbanization is a severe challenge which has not been – and still is not – managed or adequately controlled by regional or local authorities. The result is chaotic urban sprawl and widespread slums, which are in turn associated with a number of environmental, health, and social problems.

3.6 Economic Background

Malakal Town’s economic landscape is dominated by the presence of NGOs and UN agencies ranging from faith-based development agencies, national and international NGOs, and diverse UN agencies. These donor and development agencies are major employers in the area. Malakal Town being the capital city of the Upper Nile state alone, for example, employs around 10 percent of the state’s total population. The private sector is dominated by informal and small scale enterprises that are basically involved in the supply of basic services.

Despite the presence of NGOs, unemployment rates are still high; and it is often the unskilled local population who are left out when jobs are given to people coming from other areas. The informal sector is an important player in economic landscape although there is no accurate data on its prevalence.

The main sources of revenue for the town council are port charges, business licenses; land and plot rates. The revenue generation potential for the business community is not fully utilized, hence the need for urgent measures to be taken. Despite the efforts to collect revenue, the town council lacks financial resources to provide urban services. This necessitates assess to establish as to how much of this is due to lack of decentralization, political problems or other factors.

3.7 Population and Demographic Information

The solid data available on the population of Malakal city is extracted from the National census conducted in 2008 in which the population of the city stands at about 114, 528. Definitely the situation has changed over the last one year; particularly with the influx of returnees from North Sudan, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Uganda and Kenya among other countries. Another proportion can be accounted for by the out flow of people who are considered as Northerners.

3.8 Returnees Data

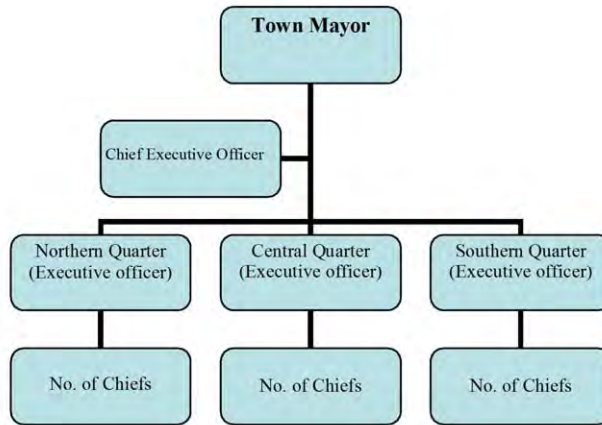
The accuracy of the number of returnees could not be easily established as the people moved in voluntarily and a number also moved once more on their own accord. The net people settled in the town could not therefore be established. These figures therefore provide a basis for estimations.

Table: Data on Returnees between 2005 and 2010

Year	Organized	Spontaneous	Refugee	Spontaneous refugee	Total	Source
2005		34,714 2,016	2,016		34,714	ADRA UNHCR
2006		34,492 4,404	4,404		34,492	ADRA UNCHR
2007	478 321		541		1,019 321	UNHCR RRR
2008	401				401	RRR
2009		5,630	305	271	6,206	ADRA, U NHCR
2010						
TOTAL	1,200	81,256	819	271	83,573	

3.9 Administrative Structure

Malakal Town is constitutionally guided by the local government Act/Decree of the governor issued in September 2011. The diagrammatic presentation, figure 1, is the official structure of the governance of the town.



Malakal Town is under the management of the office of the Town Mayor. The Mayor is responsible for the management of the security organs in the city, city service and the police. There are councils at quarters and block levels. The city council operates and supervises the following departments:

- City Council Departments
- Tax Department
- Police Administration and security/ traffic
- Sanitation
- Indirect / Market collection

3.10 Incidences of conflict, crime, accident, fires, etc.

The level of crimes is on the increase in Malakal town since 2011 with high number of banditry and thuggery in Malakal central zone.

Malakal town was promoted to a municipality in 2011 by the South Sudan interim Constitution. This was followed by a gubernatorial decree appointing a town mayor in November 2011 and handed over the daily running of the three quarters that make up the town to the newly appointed Mayor sparking a bitter row between the County Commissioner and the town council.

a) Ownership of Malakal town

Malakal's ownership is claimed by both Dinka and Shilluk tribes of Upper Nile State. The Dinka literally claim all land east of the Nile from Renk County stretching to the confluence of the Sobat River on to Baliet County as their ancestral land while the Shilluk claim that all land touching the mouth of the Nile from Renk, stretching to the Confluence of Sobat River on to northern part of Baliet County and part of Jonglei State (Khorfuluis, Canal and Atar) as their ancestral land. This dispute led to the tribal conflict between the two tribes which started in Malakal town in 2009 CPA celebration held in Malakal town with a series of clashes at the disputed areas.

Table Population and Number of Households of Malakal Town in 2008

Payam/Quarter ¹⁰	Block	Population	Males	Females	Households	Number of persons per household
Northern Malakal	Elbesery	1,146	643	503	134	8.6
	Hai-Chathi	2,723	1,505	1,218	385	7.1
	Hai-Dinka	2,042	1,124	918	298	6.9
	Hai-Mathar	5,815	3,184	2,631	630	9.2
	Hai-Nuba	2,138	1,218	920	336	6.4
	Hai-Shuluk	2,313	1,259	1,054	365	6.3
	Hai-Zandi	2,632	1,505	1,127	450	5.8
	Luakat	10,349	5,043	5,306	1,559	6.6
	Sora-Mulkie	5,742	2,945	2,797	795	7.2
<i>Sub-total</i>		<i>34,900</i>	<i>18,426</i>	<i>16,474</i>	<i>4,952</i>	<i>7.0</i>
Central Malakal	Jalaba	3,237	2,080	1,157	307	10.5
	Mederia	6,897	4,066	2,831	722	9.6
	Ray El-Mesiri	1,499	801	698	159	9.4
	<i>Sub-total</i>	<i>11,633</i>	<i>6,947</i>	<i>4,686</i>	<i>1,188</i>	<i>9.8</i>
Eastern Malakal	Biathin	2,824	1,392	1,432	380	7.4
	Emtidad	1,472	728	744	192	7.7
	Hai-Sah	6,711	3,340	3,371	853	7.9
	Hai-Television	7,105	3,680	3,425	897	7.9
	Sora-jalaba	5,925	3,009	2,916	745	8.0
	<i>Sub-total</i>	<i>24,037</i>	<i>12,149</i>	<i>11,888</i>	<i>3,067</i>	<i>38.8</i>
Southern Malakal	Assosa	17,959	9,615	8,344	2,117	8.5
	Bam	6,116	3,055	3,061	763	8.0
	Dengerishufi	8,541	4,590	3,951	1,132	7.5
	Goni	4,087	2,044	2,043	467	8.8
	Tarawa	7,255	3,619	3,636	970	7.5
	<i>Sub-total</i>	<i>43,958</i>	<i>22,923</i>	<i>21,035</i>	<i>5,449</i>	<i>8.1</i>
Malakal Town Total		114,528	60,445	54,083	14,656	7.8

Source: Statistical Office of Upper Nile State Government

¹⁰ The current number of quarters is three with central and eastern considered as one.

b) Malakal Town

Malakal town was carved out of Makal County made up of 5 payams (Ogat, Lelo, Northern Zone, Central Zone and Southern Zone). The gubernatorial decree appointing the town mayor redraws Malakal town jurisdiction to include northern payam, central payam and Southern Payam leaving only Lelo and Ogat for the County administration. This denied the county administration the opportunity to revenue collection as all the facilities established on the town's feeder and outlets roads literally fell under the responsibility of town council.

c) Administration of the town

The administration of Malakal town has been a thorny issue during the CPA time. The disputed ownership of the town by Shilluk and Dinka has made the administrative of the County look to affirm the ownership of the town. Successive County Commissioners, since the CPA time, hailed from Shilluk ethnic cementing the Shilluk claim for the ownership of the town but the promotion of the town to municipality followed by the appointment of the town mayor from Nuer tribe introduced another dimension to the claims by the warring tribes prompting the Shilluk to raise eye brows that the Nuer are colluding with the Dinka to wide them out of Malakal town leading to series of protest by Shilluk youth in the name of Malakal Youth.

d) Land for returnees

Access to land for returnees has proved difficult despite the assurance by the State Government that land is not a problem for the returnees. This has led to some of the returnees settled on land that is privately owned leading to cases at the court for ruling with many other awaiting compensations by the ministry concern.

3.11 Malakal Town Planning

Though the mandate for the Malakal Mayor's office for planning, reconstruction and management of the town is only six months old, it is already enjoying effective revenue collection standards. The other essential departments of the council such as planning, surveying and lighting among others are yet to be established. For instance, the role of planning for the town is under the custody of the Ministry of Physical Infrastructure and Rural Development, which is also responsible for the state planning. The town is therefore without a master plan or a town-planning department; consequently, many developments take place *ad hoc*, and are largely uncontrolled.

Malakal Town, given its historical role, has a well designed zoning survey plan with land allocated for residential and industrial areas. However due to the long devastating war there was no rule of law in Malakal for the decade. Communities attracted by the former Malakal town for food and political security, water and medical attention among other reasons, settled anywhere in the town where they found space. Consequently, the land allocated for industrial development and open space for recreational and educational facilities among others, has already been grabbed and utilized. In effect, zones earlier allocated for marketing and industrial development have become residential areas. There is further need to cater for the growing demands of the town's residents and industries, taking into consideration Malakal's strategic location as the center of business for the greater upper Nile region. Relocate the Industrial park out of the city center.

The ongoing efforts of town profiling as basis for planning; provides an avenue to address the residential demands of the people, create or preserve Government land allocated for social amenities through relocating people and allocation new industrial zones away from residential areas. It is therefore during the planning phase that the city should define its direction and future (a clear vision for the town's future spatial development and at a time of rapid population and industrial expansion).

Even though the Local Government Act 2009 categorically emphasizes that land in the town is the property of the Government of South Sudan, ownership of prime land such as the island on the Nile along

the southern quarter, and the lagoons in the north, adjacent communities deny the city very important assets appropriate for town growth and tourism development.

The level of crimes is on the increase in Malakal as demonstrated in the data provided in the two tables below.

Table: Malakal Crime Statistics for November 2011

Counties	Crime Against Human Body				Crime Against Social Order			Crime Against Property				Other Laws			Total	
	murder	suicide	G/hurt	S/hurt	Elopement	Rape	adultery	theft	trespass	b/trust	robbery	forgery	Other crime	traffic	drugs	total
Malakal		1		43	44	5	3	50			24		90			260
Total	0	1	0	43	44	5	3	50	0	0	24	0	90	0	0	260

1. Number of information = 7383

2. Value of stolen property = Information not available

3. Money recovered = 5000

4. Number of accused under custody. =965

Table: Trend of Crime in Malakal Town; Upper Nile State (UNS)

S/No	Crimes	Year 2011	Year 2012 (up to April 2012)
1	Murder	165	12
2	Suicide	113	8
3	Grievance Hurt	1213	56
4	Simple Hurt	1147	284
5	Elopement	166	15
6	Rape	162	33
7	Adultery	165	50
8	Theft	1327	242
9	Trespass	400	76
10	Robbery	265	26
11	Forgery	5	15
12	Other Crime	1509	523
13	Traffic	117	6
14	Drugs	101	13
	Total	6,855	1,359

Source: Ministry of Interior, South Sudan Poli

