

PART II

Town Profile

PART II-1

Household Survey

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1. Overall Trend

1.1 Basic Information

(1) Ethnic Composition

Ethnic Group	Number of Households	%
Shilluk	459	51.3%
Nuer	196	21.9%
Dinka	137	15.3%
Others	103	11.5%
Total	895	100.0%

Shiluk was the largest ethnic group surveyed, followed by Nuer, Dinka and others.

(2) Number of Household Members

Number of household members	Number of Households	%
1	11	1.2%
2	34	3.8%
3	48	5.3%
4	55	6.1%
5	107	11.9%
6	123	13.7%
7	106	11.8%
8	96	10.7%
9	90	10.0%
10 or more	229	25.5%
Total	899	100.0%

The average number of household members was 7.7 per household. The household group with more than 10 members was the largest strata at 26%.

Total number of household	899
Total number of people	6,957
Average number of people in a household	7.7

(3) Duration of Living in Malakal

Duration	Number of Samples	%
Less than 1 year	56	6.2%
1-2 years	147	16.2%
2-5 years	199	21.9%
5-10 years	199	21.9%
11-20 years	100	11.0%
More than 20 years	207	22.8%
Total	908	100.0%

Those living in Malakal for a period between 2 years and 10 years accounted for 44% in total.

(4) Status of Residents

Resident Status	Number of Samples	%
Original resident	532	59.7%
Returnee	150	16.8%
Internally displaced persons	117	13.1%
Ex refugee	66	7.4%
Refugee	26	2.9%
Total	891	100.0%

Almost 60% of the current Malakal residents are original residents of Malakal.

(5) Place Where They Lived Previously (only for non-original residents of Malakal)

Place where they lived previously	Number of Samples	%
Sudan (Khartum)	139	31.2%
Makal County (different community)	92	20.7%
Ethiopia	51	11.5%
South Sudan (outside Upper Nile State)	55	12.4%
Upper Nile State (outside Makal County)	84	18.9%
Kenya	15	3.4%
Sudan (outside Khartum)	9	2.0%
Total	445	100.0%

Khartoum in Sudan was the highest, followed by Makal County and Upper Nile State.

(6) Duration of living in Previous Place before Coming to Malakal

As a whole, 63%, or about two thirds, lived in places other than Malakal for periods of 10 years or more. Those who were living in Ethiopia and Kenya tended to live there for shorter periods.

Place your household lived before coming to Malakal	Duration (Number)						Duration (%)						Duration (%)		
	to 5 years	6-10 years	11-15 years	16-20 years	Longer than 20 years	Total	to 5 years	6-10 years	11-15 years	16-20 years	Longer than 20 years	Total	10 years or less	10 years or more	Total
Malakal County, but outside Malakal Town, Upper Nile State, South Sudan,	10	22	8	11	30	81	12.3%	27.2%	9.9%	13.6%	37.0%	100.0%	39.5%	60.5%	100.0%
County outside of Malakal County, Upper Nile State, South Sudan	23	42	31	31	40	167	13.8%	25.1%	18.6%	18.6%	24.0%	100.0%	38.9%	61.1%	100.0%
Outside Upper Nile State, South Sudan	1	6	4	5	11	27	3.7%	22.2%	14.8%	18.5%	40.7%	100.0%	25.9%	74.1%	100.0%
Khartoum, Sudan	12	25	25	29	20	111	10.8%	22.5%	22.5%	26.1%	18.0%	100.0%	33.3%	66.7%	100.0%
Other Cities of Sudan	3	0	0	3	6	12	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	50.0%	100.0%	25.0%	75.0%	100.0%
Ethiopia	2	13	6	5	8	34	5.9%	38.2%	17.6%	14.7%	23.5%	100.0%	44.1%	55.9%	100.0%
Kenya	0	3	2	0	2	7	0.0%	42.9%	28.6%	0.0%	28.6%	100.0%	42.9%	57.1%	100.0%
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	51	111	76	84	117	439	11.6%	25.3%	17.3%	19.1%	26.7%	100.0%	36.9%	63.1%	100.0%

(7) Place of Birth

Place of Birth	Number of Samples	%
Malakal	168	47.1%
Other	189	52.9%
Total	357	100.0%

Those born in Malakal accounted for 47%.

(8) Reason for Having Decided to Live in the Present Community

Reason	Number of Samples	%
We have received assistance from the government.	284	47.9%
We have received assistance from relatives.	185	31.2%
We have received assistance from the people of the same ethnic group.	124	20.9%
Total	593	100.0%

The assistance by the government was the highest accounting almost half.

(9) Intension to Live in Malakal

Intension to Live in Malakal	Number of Samples	%
Yes we intend to stay in Malakal town	345	78.2%
No we intend to go back to the village where we are original	59	13.4%
No we intend to go to another place	29	6.6%
I do not know	8	1.8%
Total	441	100.0%

Those intending to stay in Malakal accounted for 78%.

1.2 Property

(10) Land Ownership Status

Land Status	Number of Samples	%
Household owned	613	68.2%
Leased or rented land	228	25.4%
others	31	3.4%
Free	17	1.9%
Community owned	10	1.1%
Total	899	100.0%

Those households who own their land accounted for 68%.

(11) House Ownership Status

House Ownership	Number of Samples	%
Self-owned	615	68.9%
Rented	211	23.6%
Free	39	4.4%
Others	28	3.1%
Total	893	100.0%

Those households owning house accounted for 69% in total.

(12) House Building Material

Material of House Building	Number of Samples	%
Wood	187	20.8%
Brick	97	10.8%
Concrete	47	5.2%
Mud	372	41.4%
Tukul/gottysticks *	164	18.3%
Straw mats	30	3.3%
Tent	1	0.1%
Total	898	100.0%

Houses made of mud are the highest.

(13) Number of Rooms in a House

Number of Room	Number of Samples	%
1 room	108	14.0%
2 rooms	148	19.2%
3 rooms	312	40.4%
4 rooms	172	22.3%
More than 4 rooms	32	4.1%
Total	772	100.0%

Houses with three rooms were the highest, followed by four rooms and two rooms.

(14) Level of Satisfaction with House

Level of Satisfaction with House	Number of Samples	%
Very much satisfied	169	19.3%
Satisfied	142	16.2%
Neutral	301	34.4%
Dissatisfied	222	25.4%
very much dissatisfied	40	4.6%
Total	874	100.0%

“Neutral” was the highest, followed by “dissatisfied” at 25%. “Very much satisfied” was the third at 19%.

(15) Difficulty in Acquiring House

Difficulties Encountered	Number of Samples	%
Rent for the land is too high	187	22.3%
Acquiring land is difficult	270	32.3%
Rates for house is too high	74	8.8%
house is too small	258	30.8%
House materials is too expensive	575	68.7%
Total Sample Number	837	-
<i>Multiple answer</i>		

High price of material was the highest, followed by difficulty in acquiring land and too small size of the house.

(16) Property Items Owned by Households

Property Items	Number of Samples	%
Television/satellite dish	313	37.2%
Radio/transistor	422	50.1%
Phone	533	63.3%
Computer	81	9.6%
Refrigerator	90	10.7%
Fan	76	9.0%
Air conditioner	37	4.4%
Pair of shoes	366	43.5%
Blanket	358	42.5%
Mosquito net	402	47.7%
Total sample number	842	-
<i>Multiple answer</i>		

Nearly two-thirds have phones. Electrical equipment is low due to limited electricity supply. TV is owned by more than one third of the households.

1.3 Life od People

(17) Difficulty Encountered in Living in his/her boma/block

Difficulty People Feel	%
No water	61.4%
No electricity	20.7%
Flooding	9.9%
No medical facilities	2.7%
No job/source of income	2.5%
No primary school	1.1%
No early childhood centre	0.7%
No shelter	0.6%
Violence in the neighborhood/ethnic clashes	0.1%
No secondary school	0.2%
Total	100.0%

Lack of water is the highest far exceeding other difficulties. Lack of electricity, flooding and medical facilities follow.

(18) Three Biggest Problems

Three Biggest Problems	Number of Samples	%
Limited job opportunities	363	51.9%
Social problem like ethnic confrontation and bad law and order	7	1.0%
Insecure status in land ownership and land rent	13	1.9%
Limited opportunities for education	191	27.3%
Limited access to health services	369	52.7%
Limited access to safe and adequate water	525	75.0%
Poor sanitation condition	222	31.7%
Poor road condition	349	49.9%
Poor transportation services	78	11.1%
Limited access to electricity	170	24.3%
Flooding	140	20.0%
Total	700	-

Top four problems were “limited access to safe and adequate water” at 75%, “limited access to health services” at 53%, “limited job opportunities” at 52% and “poor road condition” at 50%.

(19) Highest Need People Feel

Highest Need	Number of Samples	%
Water	582	65.3%
Medical facility	87	9.8%
School	48	5.4%
Electricity	91	10.2%
Paved road	65	7.3%
Police post	14	1.6%
Shops	1	0.1%
Religious facilities	3	0.3%
Others	0	0.0%
Total	891	100.0%

People feel the highest need with water, followed by electricity, medical facility, paved road and school. These are the five issues people need most important.

(20) Most Needed For Improving Livelihood

Most Needed For Improving Livelihood	Number of Samples	%
Micro-credit to set up small business	245	34.8%
Training	200	28.4%
Employment	259	36.8%
Total	704	100.0%

People think “employment” is needed most to improve their livelihood (37%).

(21) Young Employable Member who is not working

Young Employable Member who is not working	Number of Samples	%
Yes	569	65.3%
No	302	34.7%
Total	871	100.0%

About two thirds of the households have young employable men who are not working.

(22) Reasons for Not Working

Reason	Number of Samples	%
He has tried to find a work but he did not get it	387	60.3%
He does not speak English	92	14.3%
He has no working experience	89	13.9%
The salary is too low	25	3.9%
He does not know anybody	145	22.6%
Low education level	153	23.8%
has no specific skills in any area	52	8.1%
Other	7	1.1%
Total sample number	642	-

Multiple answer

The highest reason was the failure in finding a job despite his effort.

(23) If He was working before or not

If He was working before or not	Number of Samples	%
Yes, he was working before.	270	46.1%
No, he was not.	316	53.9%
Total	586	100.0%

Those young men who were working previously accounted for 46%.

(24) Type of Work He was Engaged in Before

Type of Work He was Engaged in Before	Number of Samples	%
Wages and salaries	212	64.4%
Own business enterprises	32	9.7%
vending on street or at market	5	1.5%
Property income	36	10.9%
Crop farming	29	8.8%
Animal husbandry	3	0.9%
Others	12	3.6%
Total	329	100.0%

The highest of previous work of young men are “wages and salaries” at 64%, followed by property income (11%), own business (10%) and crop farming (9%).

(25) Place of Previous Work

Place of Previous Work	Number of Samples	%
Malakal town	115	34.0%
Upper Nile state	27	8.0%
Other state	19	5.6%
Khartoum	81	24.0%
Other places	96	28.4%
Total	338	100.0%

Malakal was the highest as the place of previous work at 34%, followed by “other places (28%)” and “Khartoum (24%)”.

1.4 Social Issues

(26) Widow and Juvenile Household

Number of Household by Widow or not	Number of Households	%
Widow household	192	21.0%
Non-widow household	724	79.0%
Total	916	100.0%

The widow households, defined as the households without male of 17 years or older, plus juvenile households, defined as those households without anyone, either male or female, older than 17 years of age, accounted for 21% of all the households comprising widow households at 11% and juvenile

households at 10%.

(27) Living with Other Ethnic Group

Live with other ethnic group	Number of Samples	%
Yes	651	72.4%
No	248	27.6%
Total	899	100.0%

Nearly three quarters of the residents live with other ethnic groups.

(28) Conflict with Other Ethnic Group

Conflict with Other Ethnic Group	Number of Samples	%
Yes	62	7.0%
No	822	93.0%
Total	884	100.0%

93% of the respondents have no conflicts with other ethnic groups.

(29) Security Problem in Community

Security Problem	Number of Samples	%
Yes	203	30.5%
No	462	69.5%
Total	665	100.0%

About 30 % of the respondents experienced security problem in their communities.

(30) Common Security Problems in Community

Security Problem	Number of Samples	%
Robbery	210	51.5%
Land conflict	75	18.4%
Extortion /demand money	50	12.3%
Military recruitment of young population	48	11.8%
Ethnic tribal conflict	21	5.1%
Inter clan conflicts	6	1.5%
Business conflict	9	2.2%
Mine	7	1.7%
Total	408	-

Robbery is the highest, followed by land conflict, extortion/demand money and military recruitment of young population.

(31) Existence of Community Leader

Existence of Community Leader	Number of Samples	%
Yes, we have leader.	601	85.2%
No, we do not have leader	104	14.8%
Total	705	100.0%

85% of the respondents have leaders in their communities.

(32) Way Leaders Took the Position

Way Leaders Took the Position	Number of Samples	%
Elected by community members	470	77.2%
Inherited from their fathers/mothers	10	1.6%
Nominated by government	129	21.2%
Total	609	100.0%

“Elected by community” was the highest accounting for 77%.

(33) Level of Effectiveness of Community Leaders

Level of Effectiveness of Community Leaders	Number of Samples	%
Very effective	49	8.2%
Effective	331	55.4%
Fair	82	13.7%
Limitedly effective	99	16.6%
Not effective	37	6.2%
Total	598	100.0%

Concerning the effectiveness of the community leaders, “effective” was the highest at 55%. Combined with “very effective”, 64%, close to two thirds, of the communities think their leaders are effective.

(34) Recent Experience in Social Problem

Recent Experience in Social Problem	Number of Samples	%
Yes, I have come across social problem.	105	14.9%
No, I have not.	601	85.1%
Total	706	100.0%

About 15% of the people experience social problem.

(35) Kind of Social Problem

Kind of Social Problem	Number of Samples	%
Land conflict	55	80.9%
Business conflict	3	4.4%
Ethnic conflict	10	14.7%
Total	68	100.0%

Land conflict was outstandingly high as the social problem people experience. It accounted for 81%.

(36) Method of Solving Land Conflict

Method of Solving Land Conflict	Number of Samples	%
Mediation/settlement by authority	48	63.2%
Traditional way of settling by community leader	22	28.9%
Reconciliation by conflicting parties	6	7.9%
Other ways	0	0.0%
Total	76	100.0%

The most common solution for land conflict is “mediation and settlement by authority” at 63%, close to two thirds.

(37) Method of Solving Business Conflict

Method of Solving Business Conflict	Number of Samples	%
Mediation/settlement by authority	4	36.4%
Traditional way of settling by community leader	5	45.5%
Reconciliation by conflicting parties	2	18.2%
Other ways	0	0.0%
Total	11	100.0%

The number of samples collected was low. Among them, traditional way was the highest as the solution for business conflict at 46%, followed by mediation and settlement by authority at 36%.

(38) Method of Solving Ethnic Conflict

Method of Solving Ethnic Conflict	Number of Samples	%
Mediation/settlement by authority	3	21.4%
Traditional way of settling by community leader	5	35.7%
Reconciliation by conflicting parties	6	42.9%
Other ways	0	0.0%
Total	14	100.0%

Concerning ethnic conflict, reconciliation by conflicting partners was the highest 43%, followed by traditional way at 36%.

(39) Method of Solving Other Conflict

Method of Solving Other Conflict	Number of Samples	%
Mediation/settlement by authority	3	33.3%
Traditional way of settling by community leader	1	11.1%
Reconciliation by conflicting parties	3	33.3%
Other ways	2	22.2%
Total	9	100.0%

For other types of conflict, “reconciliation by conflicting partners” and “reconciliation by conflicting partners” were the highest at 33%.

1.5 Household Economy

(40) Main Source of Livelihood

Main Source of Livelihood	Number of Samples	%
Wages and salaries/employed	398	56.5%
Owned business enterprises	157	22.3%
Crop farming	150	21.3%
Charcoal burning	76	10.8%
Remittance (money from relatives abroad)	66	9.4%
Animal husbandry (livestock sales milk sales)	90	12.8%
Collection and sale of fire wood	67	9.5%
Property income	59	8.4%
Pension	41	5.8%
Fetching water for sale	25	3.5%
Brick making	18	2.6%
Aid	15	2.1%
Others	11	1.6%
Blacksmith (spear axes etc)	4	0.6%
Fishing	13	1.8%
Total sample number	705	-
<i>Multiple answer</i>		

Wage and salaries or employed is the highest, followed by owning a business, crop farming, animal husbandry and other sources.

(41) Average Monthly Income

Average Monthly Income per household	Number of Samples	%
Below 500 SSP	327	37.4%
500-1000 ssp	306	35.0%
1000-5000 ssp	201	23.0%
5000-10000 ssp	39	4.5%
More than 10000	2	0.2%
Total	875	100.0%

The households with a monthly income of less than 500 SSP account for 37%. 500 SSP is equivalent to 22 US\$ per person per month or 74 cent per person per day, assuming 2.94 SSP per US dollar and 7.7 per sons per household.

The actual income levels of people are likely to be higher than reported as above. People may be underreporting their actual income levels. The expenditure levels presented later would reflect the real income level more closely.

(42) Main expenditure Items

Main Expenditure Items	Number of Samples	%
Food	811	89.4%
Education	728	80.3%
Health	750	82.7%
Clothing	513	56.6%
Transportation	327	36.1%
Utilities	400	44.1%
Personal care	232	25.6%
Housing	154	17.0%
Recreation	54	6.0%
Other	48	5.3%
Total	907	-
<i>Multiple answer</i>		

Food, education and health are the three highest expenditure items.

(43) Experience in Borrowing Money

Experience in Borrowing Money	Number of Samples	%
Yes	157	17.4%
No	743	82.6%
Total	900	100.0%

Those with experience in borrowing money are 17%.

(44) Source of Borrowing Money

Source of Loan	Number of Samples	%
Bank	78	45.3%
Microfinance institution	39	22.7%
Traditional system	54	31.4%
Other	1	0.6%
Total	172	100.0%

Bank is the highest as the source of loan at 45%, followed by traditional system (31%) and micro-finance institution (23%).

(45) Experience in Borrowing Money from Bank or Financial Institution

Experience	Number of Samples	%
Yes	85	10.6%
No	715	89.4%
Total	800	100.0%

Only 11% of the households experienced borrowing money from bank or financial institution.

(46) Purpose of Borrowing Money

Purpose of Borrowing Money	Number of Samples	%
Health care for family	53	27.3%
Other business expense	46	23.7%
Purchase of improvement of dwelling	20	10.3%
Education of children	41	21.1%
Consumption needs	25	12.9%
Others	9	4.6%
Total	194	100.0%

Health care for the family was the highest at 27%, followed by other business expense (24%) and education for children (21%).

(47) Reason for Not Having Borrowed Money

Reason	Number of Samples	%
Do not like to be in debt	345	55.1%
No knowledge on where and how to borrow	217	34.7%
No financial institution to borrow from	149	23.8%
No need	147	23.5%
Do not know any lender	84	13.4%
Other	3	0.5%
Total sample number	626	-

The highest reason is that they do not want to be in debt at 55%, followed by no knowledge on where and how to borrow (35%), non-availability financial institution (24%) and no need (24%).

Multiple

(48) Level of Satisfaction with Current Economic Situation

Level of Satisfaction with Current Economic Situation	Number of Samples	%
Very much satisfied	11	1.2%
Satisfied	88	9.8%
Neutral	242	27.0%
Dissatisfied	306	34.1%
Very much dissatisfied	250	27.9%
Total	897	100.0%

62% of the households are not satisfied with the present economic situation.

(49) Reasons for not being Satisfied with Current Economic Situation

Reasons	Number of Samples	%
The house hold does not have adequate income for basic needs	533	63.7%
The inflation rate is high	316	37.8%
There is no opportunity for job	328	39.2%
The household manages to cover the basic needs but nothing else	333	39.8%
Limited livelihood alternatives	86	10.3%
There is no lenders	156	18.6%
Others	42	5.0%
Total sample number	837	-

The highest reason is that the households do not have adequate income for basic needs.

Multiple answer

(50) Monthly Expenditure

Monthly Expenditure (SSP/household/month)	Number of Samples	%
-500	60	8.3%
500-1000	59	8.1%
1000-5000	553	76.1%
5000-10000	44	6.1%
10000-	11	1.5%
Total	727	100.0%

1,000 to 5,000 SSP per household per month was the highest accounting for 76%. The expenditure level was higher than that of income level.

(51) Expenditure on Food

Expenditure on Food to Total Monthly Household Expenditure (%)	Number of Samples	%
10%	19	2.7%
11-20%	39	5.5%
21-30%	100	14.0%
31-40%	118	16.5%
41-50%	80	11.2%
51-60%	107	15.0%
61-70%	122	17.1%
71-80%	84	11.7%
81-90%	31	4.3%
91-100%	15	2.1%
Total	715	100.0%

There are two peaks, one at 61-70% range at 17% and the other at 31-40% range at 17%.

(52) Expenditure on Health

Expenditure on Health to Total Monthly Household Expenditure (%)	Number of Samples	%
10%	446	62.4%
11-20%	200	28.0%
21-30%	32	4.5%
31-40%	17	2.4%
41-50%	10	1.4%
51-60%	6	0.8%
61-70%	2	0.3%
71-80%	2	0.3%
81-90%	0	0.0%
91-100%	0	0.0%
Total	715	100.0%

The highest was less than 10% at 62%.

(53) Expenditure on Education

Expenditure on Education to Total Monthly Household Expenditure (%)	Number of Samples	%
10%	341	47.7%
11-20%	219	30.6%
21-30%	87	12.2%
31-40%	36	5.0%
41-50%	14	2.0%
51-60%	9	1.3%
61-70%	4	0.6%
71-80%	1	0.1%
81-90%	2	0.3%
91-100%	2	0.3%
Total	715	100.0%

Nearly half (48%) was within the less than 10% range.

(54) Expenditure on Clothing

Expenditure on Clothing	Number of Samples	%
10%	451	63.1%
11-20%	159	22.2%
21-30%	52	7.3%
31-40%	38	5.3%
41-50%	9	1.3%
51-60%	4	0.6%
61-70%	1	0.1%
71-80%	1	0.1%
81-90%	0	0.0%
91-100%	0	0.0%
Total	715	100.0%

Those spending less than 10% on clothing accounted for 63%.

(55) Expenditure on Utilities

Expenditure on Utilities	Number of Samples	%
10%	636	89.0%
11-20%	70	9.8%
21-30%	7	1.0%
31-40%	1	0.1%
41-50%	1	0.1%
51-60%	0	0.0%
61-70%	0	0.0%
71-80%	0	0.0%
81-90%	0	0.0%
91-100%	0	0.0%
Total	715	100.0%

Those spending less than 10% on utilities accounted for 89%.

(56) Expenditure on Transportation

Expenditure on Transportation	Number of Samples	%
10%	591	82.7%
11-20%	113	15.8%
21-30%	8	1.1%
31-40%	2	0.3%
41-50%	0	0.0%
51-60%	1	0.1%
61-70%	0	0.0%
71-80%	0	0.0%
81-90%	0	0.0%
91-100%	0	0.0%
Total	715	100.0%

Those spending less than 10% on transportation accounted for 83%.

(57) Expenditure on Personal Care

Expenditure on Personal Care	Number of Samples	%
10%	667	93.3%
11-20%	32	4.5%
21-30%	8	1.1%
31-40%	7	1.0%
41-50%	0	0.0%
51-60%	1	0.1%
61-70%	0	0.0%
71-80%	0	0.0%
81-90%	0	0.0%
91-100%	0	0.0%
Total	715	100.0%

Those spending less than 10% on personal care accounted for 93%.

(58) Expenditure on Housing

Expenditure on Housing	Number of Samples	%
to 10%	577	80.7%
11-20%	110	15.4%
21-30%	22	3.1%
31-40%	3	0.4%
41-50%	2	0.3%
51-60%	0	0.0%
61-70%	0	0.0%
71-80%	1	0.1%
81-90%	0	0.0%
91-100%	0	0.0%
Total	715	100.0%

Those spending less than 10% on personal care accounted for 81%.

(59) Expenditure on Recreation

Expenditure on Recreation	Number of Samples	%
10%	708	99.0%
11-20%	3	0.4%
21-30%	0	0.0%
31-40%	3	0.4%
41-50%	0	0.0%
51-60%	0	0.0%
61-70%	0	0.0%
71-80%	1	0.1%
81-90%	0	0.0%
91-100%	0	0.0%
Total	715	100.0%

Almost all the respondents spent less than 10% on recreation.

(60) Type of Business to Start with Micro-Credit

Type of Business to Start with Micro-Credit	Number of Samples	%
Sell goods	157	66.8%
Kiosk to serve food	22	9.4%
Builder	10	4.3%
Shop owner	46	19.6%
Total	235	100.0%

“Sell goods” was outstandingly high at 67%, followed by “shop owner” at 20%, when people were asked about the type of business they would start with micro-credit.

1.6 Infrastructure/Public Services

(61) Availability of Public Facilities in his/her Boma/Block

Availability of Public Facilities	Number of Samples	%
Primary school	640	72.1%
Secondary school	235	26.5%
Medical facilities/clinic	358	40.3%
Governmental offices	226	25.5%
Religious building	458	51.6%
Water facilities	241	27.1%
Port	130	14.6%
Market	309	34.8%
Factory	113	12.7%
Shop	336	37.8%
Others	53	6.0%
Total Sample Number	888	-

Multiple answer

Primary school was the highest as the public facility in his or her boma, followed by religious building and medical facility.

(62) Road Condition

Road Condition	Number of Samples	%
Road is flooded when it rains	418	48.7%
Road gets muddy when it rains	446	52.0%
Dusty and unpaved road	383	44.6%
Unpaved road with bumps	251	29.3%
Road with no ditch	125	14.6%
Paved road	96	11.2%
Road with narrow ditch	90	10.5%
Paved good road	39	4.5%
Roads with wide ditch	26	3.0%
Others	56	6.5%
Total sample number	858	-

Multiple

Muddy condition in rainy season is the highest (52%), followed by flooding road (49%) and dusty unpaved road (45%).

(63) Transportation Means

Transportation Means	Number of Samples	%
Taxi	349	40.0%
Walking	311	35.7%
Bus/public	340	39.0%
Boat	309	35.4%
Donkey/horse cart	62	7.1%
Bicycle	71	8.1%
Others	35	4.0%
Motorbike	37	4.2%
Auto rickshaw	47	5.4%
Total sample number	872	-

Multiple

Taxi was the highest (40%) closely followed by bus/public transport (39%), walking (36%), and boat (35%). Boat is used by people who cross the Nile River to/from home on the other side of Malakal Town.

(64) Level of Satisfaction with Road and Transportation

Level of Satisfaction	Number of Samples	%
Very much satisfied	17	2.0%
Satisfied	41	4.9%
Neutral	256	30.7%
Dissatisfied	307	36.9%
Very much dissatisfied	212	25.5%
Total	833	100.0%

Those not satisfied with the present road and transportation condition accounted for 63% (“dissatisfied” and “very much dissatisfied” combined).

(65) Problems with Road

Problem with Road	Number of Samples	%
Road is very dusty	459	15.6%
Roads flood when it rains	456	74.6%
Road has many holes and potholes	86	1.4%
Road is too dirty with the garbage	296	53.0%
Road is not adequate for transportation	288	54.0%
Road is not adequate for walking	286	57.3%
Other	75	17.7%
Total sample number	898	-

Multiple

Flooding during rain was the highest (75%), followed by “not adequate for walking (57%)”, “not adequate for transportation (54%)” and “too dirty with garbage (53%)”.

(66) Problems with Transportation

Problems with Transportation	Number of Samples	%
Transportation cost is high	548	92.3%
Public transportation is not adequate is dangerous	113	19.0%
Frequency is not enough	103	17.3%
Public transportation is congested	86	14.5%
Public transportation is not sufficient	79	13.3%
Other	1	0.2%
Total sample number	594	-

High cost of transportation (92%) is the highest far exceeding other problems.

(67) Source of Energy

Sources of lighting are grid, kerosene and wood/wood fuel. Wood/wood fuel is the highest as the source for cooking. Ironing is done also by wood/wood fuel by more than two-thirds.

Energy Source	Lighting	Cooking	Ironing	Refrigerator	Fan/AC
(In number)					
Wood and wood fuel	151	431	451	58	144
Kerosene	211	36	17	22	119
Electricity grid power	260	26	42	40	146
Electricity battery	11	13	27	22	67
Others	11	94	120	27	49
Total	644	600	657	169	525
(In %)					
Wood and wood fuel	23.4%	71.8%	68.6%	34.3%	27.4%
Kerosene	32.8%	6.0%	2.6%	13.0%	22.7%
Electricity grid power	40.4%	4.3%	6.4%	23.7%	27.8%
Electricity battery	1.7%	2.2%	4.1%	13.0%	12.8%
Others	1.7%	15.7%	18.3%	16.0%	9.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

(68) Level of Satisfaction with Energy

Level of Satisfaction	Number of Samples	%
Very much satisfied	11	1.6%
Satisfied	75	11.1%
Neutral	184	27.3%
Dissatisfied	173	25.7%
Very much dissatisfied	230	34.2%
Total	673	100.0%

Those dissatisfied with energy situation accounted for 60% (“dissatisfied” and “very much dissatisfied” combined).

(69) Problems with Energy

Problem with Energy	Number of Samples	%
Energy cost is too high for livelihood	476	69.1%
Energy source is unstable	298	43.3%
Electricity services is not available	165	23.9%
Electricity supply services fee is too much for livelihood	144	20.9%
Others	3	0.4%
Total sample number	689	-
Multiple		

High energy cost was the highest (69%), followed by unstable supply of energy (43%) and non-availability of electricity supply (24%).

(70) Source of Water

Source of Water	Number of Samples	%
SSUWC	140	17.2%
Upper Nile State government	121	14.8%
NGO	56	6.9%
Private merchant donkeys	459	56.3%
Personal borehole harvested rain water	253	31.0%
Total	816	-

Private merchant was the highest as the source of water (56%), followed by personal borehole or harvesting rain water (31%) and SSUWC (17%).

(71) Equipment for Water Supply

Equipment for Water Supply	Number of Samples	%
Cart and truck	205	26.8%
Water truck	96	12.5%
Running water	62	8.1%
Public taps	87	11.4%
Pipe borne in yard	15	2.0%
Pipe borne in house	46	6.0%
Public hand pump (well)	20	2.6%
hand pump in yard (well)	87	11.4%
Others	346	45.2%
Total sample number	765	-

“Others” was the highest. It could be jerry can.

(72) Source of Potable Water

Source of Potable Water	Number of Samples	%
SSUWC	134	15.5%
Upper Nile State government	119	13.8%
NGO	61	7.1%
Private merchant donkeys	435	50.3%
Personal borehole harvested rain water	204	23.6%
Total	864	-

Private merchant selling water by donkeys was the highest as the source of potable water (50%).

(73) Equipment for Potable Water Supply

Equipment for Potable Water Supply	Number of Samples	%
Cart and truck	194	26.0%
Water truck	93	12.4%
Running water	59	7.9%
Public taps	81	10.8%
Pipe borne in yard	20	2.7%
Pipe borne in house	50	6.7%
Public hand pump (well)	16	2.1%
hand pump in yard (well)	91	12.2%
Others	346	46.3%
Total sample number	747	-

“Others” was the highest. It could be jerry can.

(74) Frequency of Fetching Water

Frequency of Fetching Water	Number of Samples	%
Less than once	28	3.2%
Once a day	193	22.2%
Twice a day	242	27.8%
Three times a day	222	25.5%
Four times a day	140	16.1%
More than four times a day	46	5.3%
Total	871	100.0%

“Twice a day” was the highest at 28%, followed by “three times a day” at 26% and “once a day” at 22%.

(75) Expenditure on Water

Level of Expenditure on Water	Number of Samples	%
No money spent	140	17.2%
Up to 20 ssp a month	85	10.4%
Up to 30 ssp	53	6.5%
Up to 40 ssp a month	80	9.8%
Up to 50 ssp a month	129	15.8%
More than 50 ssp a month	327	40.2%
Total	814	100.0%

The highest level was paying more than 50 SSP in a month. No money spent followed.

(76) Level of Satisfaction with Water Sufficiency

Level of Satisfaction	Number of Samples	%
Very much satisfied	19	2.4%
Satisfied	115	14.7%
Neutral	230	29.4%
Dissatisfied	219	28.0%
Very much dissatisfied	199	25.4%
Total	782	100.0%

Those dissatisfied with water sufficiency accounted for 53% (“dissatisfied” and “very much dissatisfied” combined).

(77) Problems with Water

Problems with Water	Number of Samples	%
Available of water is not clean enough for drinking and cooking	559	63.8%
Water price is too much for livelihood	353	40.3%
Water supply is unstable	440	50.2%
The distance between house and water point is too far	449	51.3%
Time spent for water fetching is too much	232	26.5%
Available water volume is too little	215	24.5%
The cost for water fetching is too much	135	15.4%
The work to fetch water is too hard for the family member	133	15.2%
Others	3	0.3%
Total sample size	876	-

Multiple

The problem with water quality was the highest at 64%, followed by distance (51%), instability of water supply (51%) and high cost of water (40%).

(78) Level of Satisfaction with Piped Water Pressure

Level of Satisfaction	Number of Samples	%
Satisfied	48	14.6%
Neutral	94	28.6%
Dissatisfied	187	56.8%
Total	329	100.0%

Those dissatisfied with water pressure accounted for 57%.

(79) Level of Satisfaction with Piped Water Quality

Level of Satisfaction	Number of Samples	%
Satisfied	41	11.1%
Neutral	175	47.3%
Dissatisfied	154	41.6%
Total	370	100.0%

Those dissatisfied with the quality of piped water accounted for 42%.

(80) Level of Satisfaction with Intermittent Supply of Water

Level of Satisfaction	Number of Samples	%
Satisfied	43	13.2%
Neutral	86	26.4%
Dissatisfied	197	60.4%
Total	326	100.0%

Those dissatisfied with intermittent supply of piped water accounted for 60%.

(81) Level of Leakage

Level of Leakage	Number of Samples	%
Much	44	13.3%
A little	196	59.0%
Nil	92	27.7%
Total	332	100.0%

“A little” was the highest at 59%.

(82) Level of Satisfaction with Quality of Water in Any Case

Level of Satisfaction	Number of Samples	%
Satisfied	81	24.3%
Neutral	142	42.6%
Dissatisfied	110	33.0%
Total	333	100.0%

“Neutral” was the highest at 43%.

(83) Service Level of Water in Any Case

Service Level of Water in Any Case	Number of Samples	%
Yes, poor	244	55.5%
No, not poor.	136	30.9%
Neither	60	13.6%
Total	440	100.0%

Those considering the water supply service in any case “poor” were the majority (56%).

(84) Level of Water Tariff in Any Case

Level of Water Tariff in Any Case	Number of Samples	%
Very high	157	34.7%
High	153	33.8%
Acceptable	109	24.1%
Cheap	21	4.6%
Very cheap	13	2.9%
Total	453	100.0%

Those considering water tariff high accounted for 69% (“very high” and “high” combined).

(85) Level of Difficulty in Fetching Water in Any Case

Difficulty in fetching water	Number of Samples	%
Very hard	160	34.1%
Hard	182	38.8%
Easy	122	26.0%
very easy	5	1.1%
Total	469	100.0%

Those who feel difficulty in fetching water accounted for 73% (“very hard” and “hard” combined).

(86) Use of Public Toilet

Use of Public Toilet	Number of Samples	%
Yes	42	13.1%
No	278	86.9%
Total	320	100.0%

Those who do not use public toilet account for 87%.

(87) Level of Satisfaction with Current Sanitation Condition

Level of Satisfaction	Number of Samples	%
Very much satisfied	10	1.5%
Satisfied	39	5.9%
Neutral	245	37.0%
Dissatisfied	222	33.5%
Very much dissatisfied	147	22.2%
Total	663	100.0%

Those dissatisfied with the present sanitation condition accounted for 59% (“dissatisfied” and “very much dissatisfied” combined).

(88) Problems with Toilet

High cost was the biggest problem accounting for 43%.

Problem with Toilet	Number of Samples	%
The distance between house and toilet is too far	108	34.1%
Available water volume for flush toilet is too little and unstable	96	30.3%
Cost for sanitation is too much.	136	42.9%
Total sample number	317	-

(89) Availability of Garbage Collection Service

Availability of Garbage Collection Service	Number of Samples	%
Yes	137	25.6%
No	399	74.4%
Total	536	100.0%

Garbage collection service is available only for a quarter of the population (25,6%).

(90) Level of Satisfaction with Garbage Collection Situation

Level of Satisfaction with Garbage Collection Situation	Number of Samples	%
Very much satisfied	20	2.7%
Satisfied	194	26.4%
Neutral	165	22.5%
Dissatisfied	184	25.1%
Very much dissatisfied	171	23.3%
Total	734	100.0%

Those dissatisfied with the present garbage collection situation accounted for 48%.

(91) Problems with Garbage Collection

Problem in Garbage Collection Service	Number of Samples	%
The distance between house and garbage dumping point is too far	305	38.9%
Frequency of garbage collection services is too few	283	36.1%
Garbage collection services is unstable	193	24.6%
Garbage collection service fee is too much for livelihood	130	16.6%
Garbage recycling is not applied	132	16.8%
Poor handling of garbage by garbage collection	37	4.7%
Unreliable garbage collectors	25	3.2%
Some households default to pay fee for garbage collection	0	0.0%
Others	0	0.0%
Total sample number	785	-

Distance to dumping site was the highest at 39%, followed by frequency of garbage collection (36%), unstable garbage collection service (25%), non-application of recycling (17%) and too high fee (17%).

1.7 Education/Vocational Training

(92) Native Language

Native Language	Number of Samples	%
Shilluk	242	55.9%
Dinka	40	9.2%
Nuer	94	21.7%
Others	57	13.2%
Total	433	100.0%

Shiluk is the highest accounting for more than half, followed by Nuer and Dinka.

(93) Speaking and Writing Ability in English, Arabic and Other Language

Language	Speak			Write		
	Good	Not good	Total	Good	Not good	Total
(In number)						
English	431	204	316	413	212	318
Arabic	634	36	352	456	143	335
Other	304	17	190	160	132	177
(In %)						
English	67.7%	32.3%	100.0%	59.1%	40.9%	100.0%
Arabic	91.2%	8.8%	100.0%	72.5%	27.5%	100.0%
Other	92.1%	7.9%	100.0%	40.1%	59.9%	100.0%

The proportion of those good at speaking and writing in English is limited to about two thirds. The ability in Arabic is higher especially in speaking. Writing in Arabic is lower than in speaking, but still

higher than in English.

(94) Educational Level of Household Head

Level of Education	Number of Samples	%
Never been to school	148	18.0%
Primary school not finished	95	11.5%
Primary school finished	49	6.0%
Secondary school not finished	25	3.0%
Secondary school finished	114	13.9%
Post Secondary school not finished	22	2.7%
Post Secondary school finished	143	17.4%
University not finished	94	11.4%
University finished	133	16.2%
Total	823	100.0%

Those who have never been to school were the highest at 18%. Post-secondary level graduate (17%) and university graduate (16%) followed, indicating a high level of educational attainment of the households.

(95) Level of Writing and Reading a Simple English Sentence with Good Understanding

Level	Number of Samples	%
Very easy	179	20.9%
Easy	254	29.6%
Not easy	119	13.9%
Difficult	142	16.6%
Very difficult	164	19.1%
Total	858	100.0%

Those with some difficulty in writing and reading a simple English sentence account for about a half (49.6%), while those without any problem is the remaining half.

(96) Experience in Attending Vocational Training Course

Experience	Number of Samples	%
Yes	228	34.8%
No	427	65.2%
Total	655	100.0%

Those with experience in receiving vocational training accounts for about one-third.

(97) Subjects of Vocational Training

Subjects of Vocational Training	Number of Samples	%
Computer science	107	34.9%
Carpentry	64	20.8%
Brick laying	49	16.0%
Electric	35	11.4%
Motor mechanics	17	5.5%
Sewing tailoring	12	3.9%
Nursing /first aid	18	5.9%
Catering	3	1.0%
Others	2	0.7%
Total	307	100.0%

Concerning the subject of the training people experienced, computer is the highest (35%), followed by carpentry (21%), brick laying (16%), electric (11%) and other subjects.

(98) Distance to Primary School

Distance to Primary School	Number of Samples	%
Less than 15 minutes	286	37.4%
15-30 min	322	42.1%
30-45 min	108	14.1%
45-one hour	34	4.5%
More than 1 hour	14	1.8%
Total	764	100.0%

Those spending 15 minutes to 30 minutes was the highest at 42%.

(99) Distance Secondary School

Distance to Secondary School	Number of Samples	%
Less than 15 minutes	113	20.5%
15-30 min	130	23.6%
30-45 min	80	14.5%
45-one hour	126	22.9%
More than 1 hour	101	18.4%
Total	550	100.0%

Those spending 15 minutes to 30 minutes was the highest at 24%. Those spending more than 30 minutes accounted for 56%.

(100) Level of Satisfaction with Present Educational Services

Level of Satisfaction with Education Services	Number of Samples	%
Very much satisfied	29	3.3%
Satisfied	171	19.7%
Neutral	250	28.8%
Dissatisfied	213	24.6%
Very much dissatisfied	204	23.5%
Total	867	100.0%

Nearly a half is dissatisfied with the present education service (“very much dissatisfied” at 23.5% and “dissatisfied” at 24.6% combined at 48.1%).

(101) Problems with Educational Services

Problems with Educational Services	Number of Samples	%
Education is expensive.	705	86.2%
Non-availability of adequate trained teachers.	202	24.7%
No time to go to school because I have to work.	170	20.8%
Education facility is far.	204	24.9%
Cultural hindrances	59	7.2%
Sickness, disability	56	6.8%
Others	12	1.5%
My family does not agree that I go to school.	17	2.1%
Total sample number	818	-
Multiple answer		

High cost of education is the highest (86%), far above other factors, followed by distance (25%), the quality of teachers (25%), time constraint (21%) and other problems.

(102) Type of Training Expected

Type of Training Expected	Number of Samples	%
Small business management	21	10.7%
Food processing	19	9.6%
Masonry	2	1.0%
Welding	8	4.1%
Tailoring	21	10.7%
Carpenter	14	7.1%
Bakery	2	1.0%
Driving	31	15.7%
Computer	23	11.7%
Language English	56	28.4%
Total	197	100.0%

“English” was the highest at 28%, followed by “small business management” (11%) and “tailoring” (11%).

(103) Available Hours for Training

Available Hours for Training	Number of Samples	%
Within 2hours/day	35	19.7%
3-4 hours	116	65.2%
More than 4 hours	27	15.2%
Total	178	100.0%

65 % of people are able to make themselves available for training for a length of 3 to 4 hours.

(104) Number of Days Available for Training in a Week

Number of Days Available for Training in a Week	Number of Samples	%
1 or 2 days per week	28	16.5%
3-4 days per week	64	37.6%
5 days per week	78	45.9%
Total	170	100.0%

People who can make themselves available for training for five days a week was the highest at 46%.

(105) Reasons for Not Going to or Leaving School

Reasons for Not Going to or Leaving School	Number of Samples	%
Completed desired level	158	25.2%
Needed work/ money	227	36.3%
No uniform	31	5.0%
Lack of transportation	42	6.7%
School was located too far	78	12.5%
Quality of school was poor	56	8.9%
Orphaned	26	4.2%
Illness	23	3.7%
Pregnancy	91	14.5%
Got married	269	43.0%
School not important	55	8.8%
Too old	22	3.5%
Disability	45	7.2%
Take care of my parents / relatives who were sick	306	48.9%
Total	626	-
<i>Multiple</i>		

Those who completed the desired level of education were about 25%. The reasons for not completing school included “take care of parents and relatives who were sick (49%)”, “got married (43%)”, “needed to work/money (36%)” and other factors.

1.8 Health

(106) Health Problem and Diseases

Health Problem and Diseases	Number of Samples	%
Diarrhea	373	52.2%
Malaria	685	95.8%
Parasites	113	15.8%
Respiratory problems	168	23.5%
Total	715	-
<i>Multiple</i>		

Malaria is rampant. Most people suffer from malaria (96%). More than half have diarrhea problem (52%).

(107) Health Facility People Go to

Health Facility People Go	Number of Samples	%
Primary health care unit	32	4.6%
Primary health care centre	212	30.5%
Public hospital	527	75.8%
Private hospital/clinic	366	52.7%
Pharmacy/drug store	203	29.2%
Others	0	0.0%
Total	695	-
<i>Multiple</i>		

About three quarter (76%) of people go to public hospital. Other facilities are private hospital/clinic (53%), primary health care center (31%) and pharmacy/drug store (29%).

(108) Payment for Health Service

Payment for Health Service	Number of Samples	%
Free of charge	19	2.7%
Paid	696	97.3%
Total	715	100.0%

Most people pay for health service.

(109) Expenditure on Health in last 12 Months

Expenditure on Health in last 12 months (SSP)		Number	%	
from	to		By strata	Cummulative
1	100	29	5.2%	5.2%
101	200	44	7.9%	13.0%
201	300	58	10.4%	23.4%
301	400	27	4.8%	28.2%
401	500	45	8.0%	36.3%
501	600	78	13.9%	50.2%
601	700	82	14.6%	64.8%
701	800	76	13.6%	78.4%
801	900	28	5.0%	83.4%
901	1000	19	3.4%	86.8%
1001	1100	0	0.0%	86.8%
1101	1200	15	2.7%	89.5%
1201	1300	2	0.4%	89.8%
1301	1400	1	0.2%	90.0%
1401	1500	13	2.3%	92.3%
1501	1600	2	0.4%	92.7%
1601	1700	1	0.2%	92.9%
1701	1800	6	1.1%	93.9%
1801	1900	2	0.4%	94.3%
1901	2000	9	1.6%	95.9%
2000-		23	4.1%	100.0%
Total		560	100.0%	-

“601-700 SSP” strata (14.6%) was the highest, followed by “501-600 SSP” (13.9%) and “701-800 SSP” (13.6%). These three ranges combined account for 42% of all the households. Expenditure of 500 SSP per household in a year is equivalent to 65 SSP per person per year and 5.4 SSP per person per month. 5.4 SSP is equivalent to 1,35 US\$ per person per month, assuming 4.0 SSP per US\$.

(110) Distance to Health Facility

Distance to Health Facility	Number of Samples	%
Less than 15 minutes	42	6.2%
15-30 minutes	113	16.6%
30 minutes to 1 hour	151	22.2%
1 hour to 2 hours	362	53.2%
More than two hours	12	1.8%
Total	680	100.0%

“1 hour to 2 hours” was the highest at 53%, followed by “30 minutes to 1 hour “ (22%) and “15-30 minutes” (17%).

(111) Person to Seek Help when Sick as Alternative to Health Service

Person to Seek Help when Sick as Alternative to Health Service	Number of Samples	%
Religious healer	50	21.9%
Witch doctor	119	52.2%
Traditional healer	36	15.8%
Relative/friend/neighbor	17	7.5%
others	6	2.6%
Total	228	100.0%

The most popular alternative to health service is “witch doctor” at 52%, followed by “religious healer” (22%) and traditional healer (16%).

(112) Level of Satisfaction with Health Service

Level of Satisfaction with health Service	Number of Samples	%
Very much satisfied	3	0.4%
Satisfied	197	27.7%
Fair	144	20.2%
Dissatisfied	230	32.3%
Very much dissatisfied	138	19.4%
Total	712	100.0%

Those dissatisfied with health service accounted for 52% (“dissatisfied” and “very much dissatisfied” combined).

(113) Problems with Health Service

Problems with Health Service	Number of Samples	%
The health services is too expensive for the livelihood	519	74.4%
The health facilities are not located close to the household	447	64.0%
The health services are not adequate	449	64.3%
The health services is not reliable	199	28.5%
The health service is poor	430	61.6%
Others	10	1.4%
Total	698	-

Multiple

High cost of health service was the highest, followed by distance and inadequacy of services.

1.9 Farming

(114) Farming Area

Area		Number	(%)
Fadan	m ²		
1	1,000	5	20.0
2	2,000	7	28.0
3	3,000	3	12.0
5	5,000	3	12.0
10	10,000	3	12.0
15	15,000	1	4.0
25	25,000	1	4.0
50	50,000	1	4.0
400	400,000	1	4.0
Total	-	25	100.0

A total of 25 farm lands were identified. Most of them, or 74% are small scale farming lands with an area of equal to or smaller than 10,000 square meter or 1 hectare.

(115) Crops Grown

Crops Grown	Number of Samples	%
Cereals	105	71.4%
Vegetables	35	23.8%
Fruits	11	7.5%
Potatoes	6	4.1%
Total	147	-

Multiple

The most popular crop is cereals, grown by 71%. Vegetables and fruits follow at 24% and 8% respectively.

(116) Water for Cultivation

Water for Cultivation	Number of Samples	%
Depend on rain water only	177	71.7%
Water the crops by fetching water from the Nile river	68	27.5%
Other	2	0.8%
Total	247	100.0%

Irrigation is limited to 28% to those fetching water from the Nile River. More people depend on rain water (72%).

2. Trend by Ethnic Group (Selected items only)

2.1 Basic Information

(117) Duration of Living in Malakal

Shilluk has higher proportions of those living in Malakal longer than Nuer and Other groups. Dinka closely follows Shilluk.

Duration of Stay in Malakal	Shilluk		Nuer		Dinka		Other	
	Number of Houshold	%	Number of Houshold	%	Number of Houshold	%	Number of Houshold	%
Less than 1 year	28	6.2%	12	5.8%	8	6.0%	8	7.3%
1-2 years	62	13.6%	41	19.9%	25	18.7%	18	16.5%
2-5 years	84	18.5%	65	31.6%	23	17.2%	26	23.9%
5-10 years	102	22.4%	44	21.4%	32	23.9%	21	19.3%
10-20 years	59	13.0%	17	8.3%	9	6.7%	15	13.8%
More than 20 years	120	26.4%	27	13.1%	37	27.6%	21	19.3%
Total	455	100.0%	206	100.0%	134	100.0%	109	100.0%
0-5 years	174	38.2%	118	57.3%	56	41.8%	52	47.7%
More than 5 years	281	61.8%	88	42.7%	78	58.2%	57	52.3%
Total	455	100.0%	206	100.0%	134	100.0%	109	100.0%

(118) Reasons for Having Decided to Live in Malakal

No specific pattern by ethnic group is observed, except that the proportion of those assisted by government is higher for other ethnic groups.

Reason	Shilluk		Nuer		Dinka		Other	
	Number of Houshold	%	Number of Houshold	%	Number of Houshold	%	Number of Houshold	%
We have received an assistant from the government	127	44.4%	63	46.0%	49	49.0%	45	64.3%
We have received an assistant from relatives	89	31.1%	46	33.6%	32	32.0%	18	25.7%
We have received an assistance from the people of the same ethnic group	70	24.5%	28	20.4%	19	19.0%	7	10.0%
Total	286	100.0%	137	100.0%	100	100.0%	70	100.0%

2.2 Property

(119) Land Status by Ethnic Group

Shilluk have more people owning lands (74%) than Nuer (61%), Dinka (68%) and other ethnic groups (58%).

Land Status	Shilluk		Nuer		Dinka		Other	
	Number of Houshold	%	Number of Houshold	%	Number of Houshold	%	Number of Houshold	%
Household owned	335	74.1%	122	60.7%	90	67.7%	66	58.4%
Leased or rented land	2	0.4%	2	1.0%	3	2.3%	3	2.7%
others	19	4.2%	8	4.0%	9	6.8%	5	4.4%
Free	81	17.9%	50	24.9%	27	20.3%	29	25.7%
Community owned	11	2.4%	6	3.0%	4	3.0%	4	3.5%
Others	4	0.9%	13	6.5%	0	0.0%	6	5.3%
Total	452	100.0%	201	100.0%	133	100.0%	113	100.0%

2.3 Social Issues

(120) Ethnic Confrontation

No clear tendency by ethnic group is observed, except that the proportion of those experiencing ethnic confrontation is lower for Nuer.

Ethnic Confrontation	Shilluk		Nuer		Dinka		Other	
	Number of Household	%	Number of Household	%	Number of Household	%	Number of Household	%
Yes	33	7.5%	7	3.5%	12	9.1%	10	9.0%
No	408	92.5%	193	96.5%	120	90.9%	101	91.0%
Total	441	100.0%	200	100.0%	132	100.0%	111	100.0%

(121) Security Problem

The proportions of people experiencing security problems are higher for Nuer (34.3%) and other ethnic groups (38%). No other significant difference is observed among different ethnic groups.

Security Problem	Shilluk		Nuer		Dinka		Other	
	Number of Household	%	Number of Household	%	Number of Household	%	Number of Household	%
Yes	97	28.6%	49	34.3%	26	25.5%	31	38.3%
No	242	71.4%	94	65.7%	76	74.5%	50	61.7%
Total	339	100.0%	143	100.0%	102	100.0%	81	100.0%

(122) Common Security Problem

All the ethnic groups are similar in that their most common security problem is robbery. "Military recruitment of young population" is higher for Dinka.

Common Security Problem	Shilluk		Nuer		Dinka		Other	
	Number of Household	%	Number of Household	%	Number of Household	%	Number of Household	%
Robbery	100	46.1%	58	59.2%	27	49.1%	25	51.0%
Land conflict	23	10.6%	9	9.2%	4	7.3%	11	22.4%
Extortion /demand money	22	10.1%	11	11.2%	6	10.9%	3	6.1%
Military recruitment of young population	35	16.1%	20	20.4%	19	34.5%	10	20.4%
Ethnic tribal conflict	10	4.6%	3	3.1%	3	5.5%	5	10.2%
Inter clan conflicts	4	1.8%	1	1.0%	1	1.8%	0	0.0%
Business conflict	7	3.2%	1	1.0%	0	0.0%	1	2.0%
Misc	6	2.8%	1	1.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	217	-	98	-	55	-	49	-

Multiple

(123) Existence of Community Leader

All the ethnic groups are similar in that most of them have community leaders.

Community Leader	Shilluk		Nuer		Dinka		Other	
	Number of Household	%	Number of Household	%	Number of Household	%	Number of Household	%
Yes	329	87.5%	139	82.7%	69	80.2%	64	85.3%
No	47	12.5%	29	17.3%	17	19.8%	11	14.7%
Total	376	100.0%	168	100.0%	86	100.0%	75	100.0%

(124) How Leader became Leader

“Elected by community members” is the highest for all the ethnic groups. That for other ethnic groups is slightly lower than other three major groups (67%). Nomination by government is, instead, higher.

How Leader Became leader	Shilluk		Nuer		Dinka		Other	
	Number of Houshold	%	Number of Houshold	%	Number of Houshold	%	Number of Houshold	%
Elected by community members	258	76.6%	115	81.0%	55	79.7%	42	66.7%
Inherited from their fathers/mothers	6	1.8%	4	2.8%	0	0.0%	2	3.2%
Nominated by government	73	21.7%	23	16.2%	14	20.3%	19	30.2%
Total	337	100.0%	142	100.0%	69	100.0%	63	100.0%

(125) Effectiveness of Community Leader

In terms of the proportion of “very effective” and “effective” combined, those for Nuer (74%) and Dinka (70%) are higher than those of Shilluk (60%) and other ethnic groups (53%).

Effectiveness of Community Leader	Shilluk		Nuer		Dinka		Other	
	Number of Houshold	%	Number of Houshold	%	Number of Houshold	%	Number of Houshold	%
Very effective	25	7.9%	11	7.9%	5	7.8%	8	10.5%
Effective	166	52.2%	93	66.4%	40	62.5%	32	42.1%
Fair	42	13.2%	22	15.7%	7	10.9%	11	14.5%
Limitedly effective	62	19.5%	13	9.3%	10	15.6%	14	18.4%
Not effective	23	7.2%	1	0.7%	2	3.1%	11	14.5%
Total	318	100.0%	140	100.0%	64	100.0%	76	100.0%
Very effective+effective	-	60.1%	-	74.3%	-	70.3%	-	52.6%

(126) Social Problem

Dinka has higher proportion of people experiencing social problem (36%) than Shilluk (13%), Nuer (16%) and other ethnic groups (15%).

Social Problem	Shilluk		Nuer		Dinka		Other	
	Number of Houshold	%	Number of Houshold	%	Number of Houshold	%	Number of Houshold	%
Yes, I have come across social problem.	50	13.2%	26	15.6%	12	36.4%	18	15.3%
No, I have not.	330	86.8%	141	84.4%	21	63.6%	100	84.7%
Total	380	100.0%	167	100.0%	33	100.0%	118	100.0%

(127) Type of Social Problem

Land conflict was the highest for all the ethnic groups, although the proportions are lower for Dinka and other ethnic groups. Ethnic conflict is higher for other ethnic groups.

Type of Social Problem	Shilluk		Nuer		Dinka		Other	
	Number of Houshold	%	Number of Houshold	%	Number of Houshold	%	Number of Houshold	%
Land conflict	28	84.8%	13	86.7%	8	72.7%	6	66.7%
Business conflict	2	6.1%	0	0.0%	1	9.1%	0	0.0%
Ethnic conflict	3	9.1%	2	13.3%	2	18.2%	3	33.3%
Total	33	93.9%	15	100.0%	11	90.9%	9	100.0%

(128) Method of Solving Land Conflict

“Mediation and settlement by authority” was the highest for all the ethnic groups.

Method of Solving Land Conflict	Shilluk		Nuer		Dinka		Other	
	Number of Houshold	%	Number of Houshold	%	Number of Houshold	%	Number of Houshold	%
Mediation/settlement by authority	27	71.1%	10	58.8%	8	66.7%	3	33.3%
Traditional way of settling by community leader	9	23.7%	6	35.3%	4	33.3%	3	33.3%
Reconciliation by conflicting parties	2	5.3%	1	5.9%	0	0.0%	3	33.3%
Other ways	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	38	100.0%	17	100.0%	12	100.0%	9	100.0%

2.4 Household Economy

(129) Monthly Household Income

In terms of monthly household income, those in the lowest income strata of 500 SSP or lower is slightly higher for Dinka (41%) and lower for other ethnic groups (33%). Shilluk at 38% and Nuer at 36% are in between.

Average Monthly Income per Household	Shilluk		Nuer		Dinka		Other	
	Number of Houshold	%	Number of Houshold	%	Number of Houshold	%	Number of Houshold	%
500 below SSP	166	37.7%	72	36.4%	53	41.1%	36	33.3%
500-1000 ssp	167	38.0%	60	30.3%	45	34.9%	34	31.5%
1000-5000 ssp	98	22.3%	51	25.8%	25	19.4%	27	25.0%
5000-10000 ssp	9	2.0%	14	7.1%	6	4.7%	10	9.3%
More than 10000	0	0.0%	1	0.5%	0	0.0%	1	0.9%
Total	440	100.0%	198	100.0%	129	100.0%	108	100.0%

3. Trend of Lower Income Group* (Selected items only)

*Those households with a monthly income of less than 500 SSP

3.1 Basic Information

(130) Duration of Living in Malakal

Duration of Living in Malakal	Number of Houshold	%
Less than 1 year	24	7.4%
1-2 years	54	16.6%
2-5 years	71	21.8%
5-10 years	69	21.2%
11-20 years	35	10.8%
More than 20 years	72	22.2%
Total	325	100.0%

The results were similar to all the households. The poor households living in Malakal more than 10 years was 33%, while that for the total was 34%.

(131) Place of Birth of Poorer Households

Place of Birth of Poorer Households	Number of Houshold	%
Malakal	77	59.7%
Other	52	40.3%
Total	129	100.0%

The proportion of people born in Malakal is higher for poorer households (60%) than all the households at 47%.

3.2 Property

(132) Land Ownership of Poorest Households

Income	Number of Houshold	%
Household owned	211	65.5%
Community owned	8	2.5%
Leased land	8	2.5%
Rented	76	23.6%
Free	15	4.7%
Others	4	1.2%
Total	322	100.0%

The proportion of the poorest households owning land was at 66%, slightly lower than all the households at 68%.

(133) Satisfaction with House

Duration of Living in Malakal	Number of Houshold	%
Very much satisfied	67	21.1%
Satisfied	48	15.1%
Neutral	105	33.0%
Dissatisfied	75	23.6%
very much dissatisfied	23	7.2%
Total	318	100.0%

The level of satisfaction of poorer households with house was similar to all the households. The proportion of those dissatisfied with house (“dissatisfied” and “very much dissatisfied” combined) was 32% of the poorer households, while that of all the households was also 32%.

3.3 Life of people

(134) Difficulty in Life

Difficulty Poorer Households Feel	Number of Household	%
Flooding	32	10.0%
no electricity	88	27.6%
no water	186	58.3%
Violence in the neighborhood/ethnic clashes	1	0.3%
No shelter	0	0.0%
No medical facilities	4	1.3%
No job/source of income	6	1.9%
No early childhood centre	0	0.0%
No primary school	2	0.6%
No secondary school	0	0.0%
Total	319	100.0%

The result was similar to all the households. The highest three were water, electricity and flooding.

(135) Needs Poorer Households Feel

Needs Poorer Households Feel	Number of Household	%
Water	203	62.7%
Electricity	35	10.8%
Paved road	21	6.5%
School	33	10.2%
Medical facility	24	7.4%
Shops	1	0.3%
Religious facilities	1	0.3%
Police post	6	1.9%
Others	0	0.0%
Total	324	100.0%

The result was similar to all the households. Water was outstandingly the highest.

(136) Biggest Three Problems for Poorer Households

Problems	Number of Household	%
Poorest 10%		
Limited job opportunities	33	63.5%
Social problem like ethnic confrontation and bad law and order	1	1.9%
Insecure status in land ownership and land rent	0	0.0%
Limited opportunities for education	18	34.6%
Limited access to health services	30	57.7%
Limited access to safe and adequate water	18	34.6%
Poor sanitation condition	11	21.2%
Poor road condition	16	30.8%
Poor transportation services	9	17.3%
Limited access to electricity	2	3.8%
Flooding	6	11.5%
Total	52	-
Poorest 20%		
Limited job opportunities	68	62.4%
Social problem like ethnic confrontation and bad law and order	1	0.9%
Insecure status in land ownership and land rent	1	0.9%
Limited opportunities for education	29	26.6%
Limited access to health services	54	49.5%
Limited access to safe and adequate water	59	54.1%
Poor sanitation condition	37	33.9%
Poor road condition	48	44.0%
Poor transportation services	15	13.8%
Limited access to electricity	11	10.1%
Flooding	18	16.5%
Total	109	-

The three biggest problems for poorer people were identified for people at the bottom 10% and 20% of income strata. Similar results were obtained. The three biggest problems of the poorest 20% were “limited job opportunities” at 62%, “access to water” at 54% and “access to health services” at 50%. The same three problems were pointed out by all the households, although ranks among the three problems are different: “limited job opportunities” at 52%, “access to water” at 75% and “access to health services” at 53% for all the households.

3.4 Social Issues

(137) Live with Other Ethnic Group

Live with Other Ethnic Group	Number of Houshold	%
Yes	238	74.4%
No	82	25.6%
Total	320	100.0%

Those poorer households living with other ethnic groups accounted for 74%, similar to all the households at 72%.

(138) Conflict with Other Ethnic Groups

Conflict with Other Ethnic Groups	Number of Houshold	%
Yes	23	7.5%
No	285	92.5%
Total	308	100.0%

Those poorer households having ethnic conflict accounted for 8%, similar to all the households at 7%.

(139) Security Problem in Community

Security	Number of Houshold	%
Yes	54	24.8%
No	164	75.2%
Total	218	100.0%

Those poorer households pointing the security problem was 25%, somewhat lower than all the households at 31%.

(140) Common Security Problems

Security	Number of Houshold	%
Robbery	68	46.6%
Land conflict	8	5.5%
Extortion /demand money	25	17.1%
Military recruitment of young population	22	15.1%
Ethnic tribal conflict	8	5.5%
Inter clan conflicts	3	2.1%
Bussiness conflict	3	2.1%
Mine	5	3.4%
Total	146	-
Multiple		

Robbery was the highest for poorer households at 47% similar to all the households at 52%. Land conflict is lower for poorer households (6%) than for all the households at 18%. Military recruitment of young population is higher for poorer people at 15% (12% for all the households).

3.5 Household Economy

(141) Main Source of Livelihood

Source of Income	Number of Houshold	%
Wages and salaries/employed	89	35.6%
Owned business enterprises	38	15.2%
Crop farming	83	33.2%
Charcoal burning	62	24.8%
Remittance (money from relatives abroad)	9	3.6%
Animal husbandry (livestock sales milk sales)	15	6.0%
Collection and sale of fire wood	49	19.6%
Property income	18	7.2%
Pension	4	1.6%
Fetching water for sale	17	6.8%
Brick making	8	3.2%
Aid	11	4.4%
Others	10	4.0%
Fishing	5	2.0%
Total	250	-

“Wages and salaries” at 36% and “owned business enterprise” at 15% for poorer households were lower than all the households (57% and 22% respectively). Other means such as “crop farming” at 33%, “charcoal burning” at 25%, “collection and sale of fire wood” at 20% and “fetching water for sale” at 7% were higher than all the households (21%, 11%, 10%, 4% respectively).

(142) Level of satisfaction with Current Economic Situation for Poorer Households

Level of Satisfaction	Number of Household	%
Very much satisfied	1	0.3%
Satisfied	12	3.8%
Neutral	68	21.5%
Dissatisfied	112	35.3%
Very much dissatisfied	124	39.1%
Total	317	100.0%

Those dissatisfied with the current economic situation was 74% (“dissatisfied” and “very much dissatisfied” combined), higher than all the households at 52%. Those who feel “neutral” or above may be feeling so, comparing their past hardships during the war and the present peaceful life.

(143) Reason for Not Being Satisfied

Reason	Number of Household	%
The house hold does not have adequate income for basic needs	197	65.4%
The inflation rate is high	111	36.9%
There is no opportunity for job	94	31.2%
The household manages to cover the basic needs but nothing else	141	46.8%
Limited livelihood alternatives	41	13.6%
There is no lenders	65	21.6%
Others	20	6.6%
Total sample number	301	-
Multiple		

The results were similar to that of all the households. “Inadequate income for basic needs” was the highest for both cases (poorer households at 65% and all the households at 64%). This was followed by not being able to cover anything other

than basic needs (poorer households at 47% and all the households at 40%)

3.6 Infrastructure/Public Services

(144) Level of Satisfaction with Road and Transportation

Level of Satisfaction	Number of Household	%
Very much satisfied	11	3.9%
Satisfied	12	4.3%
Neutral	65	23.2%
Dissatisfied	111	39.6%
Very much dissatisfied	81	28.9%
Total	280	100.0%

Those poorer households dissatisfied with the present road and transportation condition was 69% (“dissatisfied” and “very much dissatisfied” combined), higher than all the households at 60%. This may be a reflection of more disadvantageous location of the houses of poorer households.

(145) Level of Satisfaction with Energy

Level of Satisfaction	Number of Household	%
Very much satisfied	6	3.0%
Satisfied	19	9.5%
Neutral	38	18.9%
Dissatisfied	70	34.8%
Very much dissatisfied	68	33.8%
Total	201	100.0%

Those poorer households dissatisfied with the present energy situation was 69% (“dissatisfied” and “very much dissatisfied” combined), higher than all the households at 60%.

(146) Level of Satisfaction with Sufficiency of Water

Level of Satisfaction	Number of Household	%
Very much satisfied	4	1.5%
Satisfied	60	23.2%
Neutral	62	23.9%
Dissatisfied	67	25.9%
Very much dissatisfied	66	25.5%
Total	259	100.0%

Those poorer households dissatisfied with the present water sufficiency was 51% (“dissatisfied” and “very much dissatisfied” combined), similar to all the households at 53%.

(147) Problems with Water for Poorer Households

Problems	Number of Household	%
Available water is not clean enough for drinking and cooking	176	56.2%
Water price is too much for livelihood	149	47.6%
Water supply is unstable	55	17.6%
The distance between house and water point is too far	153	48.9%
Time spent for water fetching is too much	63	20.1%
Available water volume is too little	39	12.5%
The cost for water fetching is too much	65	20.8%
The work to fetch water is too hard for the family member	54	17.3%
Others	2	0.6%
Total sample size	313	-

Multiple

The major problems with water were similar. The highest was water quality at 56% like all the households (64%). This was followed by distance at 49% (51% for all), price at 48% (40% for all) and cost for fetching water at 17% (15% for all).

(148) Level of Satisfaction with Sanitation Situation for Poorer Households

Level of Satisfaction	Number of Household	%
Very much satisfied	2	0.9%
Satisfied	15	7.1%
Neutral	74	34.9%
Dissatisfied	58	27.4%
Very much dissatisfied	63	29.7%
Total	212	100.0%

Those dissatisfied with the present sanitation situation was 57% (“dissatisfied” and “very much dissatisfied” combined), similar to the all the households at 56%.

(149) Level of Satisfaction with Garbage Collection

Level of Satisfaction	Number of Household	%
Very much satisfied	5	2.2%
Satisfied	67	29.0%
Neutral	46	19.9%
Dissatisfied	57	24.7%
Very much dissatisfied	56	24.2%
Total	231	100.0%

Those poorer households dissatisfied with garbage collection service was 49% (“dissatisfied” and “very much dissatisfied” combined), same as all the households at 49%.

3.7 Education

(150) Educational Level of Poorer Households

Educational Level of Household head for Poorer Households	Number of Household	%
Never been to school	109	45.6%
Primary school not finished	7	2.9%
Primary school finished	24	10.0%
Secondary school not finished	17	7.1%
Secondary school finished	23	9.6%
Post Secondary school not finished	8	3.3%
Post Secondary school finished	22	9.2%
University not finished	20	8.4%
University finished	9	3.8%
Total	239	100.0%

The proportion of poorer household heads who have never been to school was 46%, significantly higher than the all the households at 21%. Those completing secondary school (10%) and university (4%) are, on the contrary, lower than all the households (17% and 16% respectively)

(151) Experience in Attending Vocational Training Center

Expeirence in Attending Vocational Training Course	Number of Houshold	%
Yes	76	29.6%
No	181	70.4%
Total	257	100.0%

Poor households who have attended vocational training before was at 30%, lower than all the households at 35%.

(152) Number of Households Surveyed by Boma

Payam/Quarter	Boma/Block	Population in 2008	Malakal Town						Eastern Block to Ring Road	
			First Survey (May 2012)		Second Survey (January 2013)		Total Surveyed Sample No.		Total Surveyed Sample No.	Estimated population in 2013.10
			Question No.		Question No.		Question No.		Question No.	
			Q201M1 - Q705_5	Q910A - Q943	Q201M1 - Q705_5	Q910A - Q943	Q201M1 - Q705_5	Q910A - Q943	Q200-Q933	
Northern Malakal	El Bethery	1,146	0	0	25	25	25	25	n.a	
	Hai El Shatti	2,723	13	28	25	0	38	28	n.a	
	Hai Dinka	2,042	6	0	25	25	31	25	n.a	
	Hai El Mathar	5,815	30	30	25	0	55	30	n.a	
	Hai Nuba	2,138	0	0	25	25	25	25	n.a	
	Hai Shulluk	2,313	2	0	25	25	27	25	n.a	
	Hai Zande	2,632	0	0	25	25	25	25	n.a	
	Thorat Luakat	10,349	33	30	0	0	33	30	n.a	
	Thorat Malakia	5,742	29	60	25	0	54	60	n.a	
<i>Sub-total</i>	<i>34,900</i>	<i>113</i>	<i>148</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>125</i>	<i>313</i>	<i>273</i>	<i>n.a</i>		
Central Malakal	Jallaba	3,237	37	30	0	0	37	30	n.a	
	Muderia	6,897	29	30	25	0	54	30	n.a	
	Ray El Maseri	1,499	16	30	25	0	41	30	n.a	
	<i>Sub-total</i>	<i>11,633</i>	<i>82</i>	<i>90</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>132</i>	<i>90</i>	<i>n.a</i>	
Eastern Malakal	Biathin	2,824	0	0	25	25	25	25	n.a	
	Entidad Jallaba	1,472	10	0	25	25	35	25	n.a	
	Hai Saha	6,711	0	30	25	0	25	30	n.a	
	Hai Television	7,105	65	60	0	0	65	60	n.a	
	Thorat Jallaba	5,925	4	0	25	25	29	25	n.a	
	Block east to Ring Road		0	0	25	25	25	25	n.a	
<i>Sub-total</i>	<i>24,037</i>	<i>79</i>	<i>90</i>	<i>125</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>204</i>	<i>190</i>	<i>n.a</i>		
Southern Malakal	Assossa	17,959	55	30	0	0	55	30	n.a	
	Bum	6,116	35	30	0	0	35	30	n.a	
	Dengershufu	8,541	87	60	0	0	87	60	n.a	
	Goni	4,087	0	0	25	25	25	25	n.a	
	Terawa	7,255	13	29	25	0	38	29	n.a	
<i>Sub-total</i>	<i>43,958</i>	<i>190</i>	<i>149</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>240</i>	<i>174</i>	<i>n.a</i>		
Eastern Block to Ring Road	Area 1								20	205
	Area 2								20	810
	Area 3								20	616
	Area 4								20	2,099
	Area 5								20	911
	Area 6								20	1,437
	Area 7								20	1,998
Total	114,528	464	477	425	250	889	727	140	8,076	
<i>No classification</i>			29			29				
Gran Total	114,528	493	477	425	250	918	727	140	8,076	

PART II-2

Boma Profile

BOMA PROFILE SUMMARY

This is the summary of Boma Profile. The full text is presented in Attachment I.

Based on the surveys conducted in May 2012 and January 2013 by PDC (Participatory Development Center), this boma profile will provide a brief overview of the situation of the 22 bomas (“block” formally, but “boma” used for the sake of convenience) and the newly settled eastern block outside the Ring road (referred to as Eastern Block of Ring Road) in Malakal Town. The number of bomas to be surveyed was determined to be 22, which was the official definition at the time of population census 2008 plus Eastern Block of Ring Road. It has been found later after the survey that the number of bomas has been increased to 32 recently. In the present Town Profile, the correspondence between 22 bomas and 32 bomas are shown where necessary.







This is the first boma profile of Malakal Town. On the theme of tribes and ethnic groups, three tribal groups -Shulluk, Nuer, and Dinka- make up 91.6% of the Malakal population. The Shulluk is the largest tribal group representing 52.9% of the Malakal population, followed by the Nuer 23.3% and the Dinka 15.4%. This boma profile confirmed that the Shulluk people live in *all the bomas* in Malakal Town, and they represent the majority except in JALLABA and MUDERIA (Central Quarter) where the majority of the residents are the Nuer people. The Shulluk represent the highest proportion of the population in HAI SAHA (Eastern Quarter) with 84.0%, MUDERIA has the lowest representation of the Shulluk people at 31.5%. Most of the bomas in Malakal Town are also home to other tribal or ethnic group population; there are 8 tribal and ethnic groups in HAI ZANDE (Northern Quarter).

As for the length of residence in Malakal Town, the highest percentage of the residents “who lived in Malakal Town for less than 5 years” are found in the newly settled Eastern Block of Ring Road at 92.0%, followed by 64.4% in DENGERSHUFU (Southern), 59.3% in MUDERIA (Central), and 52.0% in HAI ZANDE (Northern). Although it was speculated that the latest arrivals are concentrated in the Eastern Quarter and Southern Quarter, new residents are found in all the bomas in all four Quarters.

On the economic side, 72.0% of the newly settled residents in Eastern Block of Ring Road earn less than SSP 500 a month, while in MUDERIA (Central) the percentage was the lowest at 15%. The percentage of those who “earn less than SSP 1,000 a month” was the highest at 96.8% in HAI DINKA (Northern), followed by Eastern Block of Ring Road at 96.0%. BUM (Southern) had the lowest rate at 48.6%. More than 70% of the residents in 10 out of 23 bomas earn less

than SSP 1,000 a month.

As for the main source of income, “wages and salaries / employed” was the principal source of income for all the bomas. It was the highest source of income in THORAT LUAKAT (Northern) at 78.8%, “own business enterprises”, “crop farming” and “animal husbandry” were also common sources of income in Malakal Town. “Crop farming” ranked as the second principal source of income in 11 out of 23 bomas in all four Quarters. The survey also found residents who claim that “pension” and “remittance” are the main source of income in HAI EL MATAR (Northern), THORAT MALAKIA (Northern), JALLABA(Central), MUDERIA (Central), BUM (Southern), DENGERSHUFU (Southern), TERAWA (Southern), EMTIDAD JALLABA (Eastern), and HAI TELEVISION (Eastern).

Crop farming (Vegetable production)		
		
DENGERSHUFU (Southern)	GONI (Southern)	DENGERSHUFU (Southern)
<p>According to the researchers, crop farming has become a major source of income in the Southern Quarter. Many returnees in the Southern Quarter who have lived outside the country, such as in Kenya, Uganda and Ethiopia, have brought back new ideas and techniques. There is also potential in fishery, but it is underdeveloped and effort to modernize to increase production is a challenge. People lack fishing skills and the hygenic care necessary for selling their catch. The production of building materials like bricks could be tapped.</p>		
Animal husbandry (Grazings are done outside the boma)	Fishing	
		
TERAWA (Southern)	EMTIDAD JALLABA (Eastern)	DENGERSHUFU (Southern)

For land ownership, the average percentage of the people who own land was 64.1% in Malakal Town. In the boma profile, ownership of land property ranged from 13.0% in MUDERIA (Central) to 96.0% in HAI NUBA (Northern). It is understandable that MUDERIA represents the smallest land property ownership because MUDERIA is a governmental area. The percentage of boma residents who own a house ranged from 18.5% in MUDERIA (Central) to 92.0% in BIATHIN (Eastern). The rate of house ownership was 64.1% in Malakal Town as a whole.

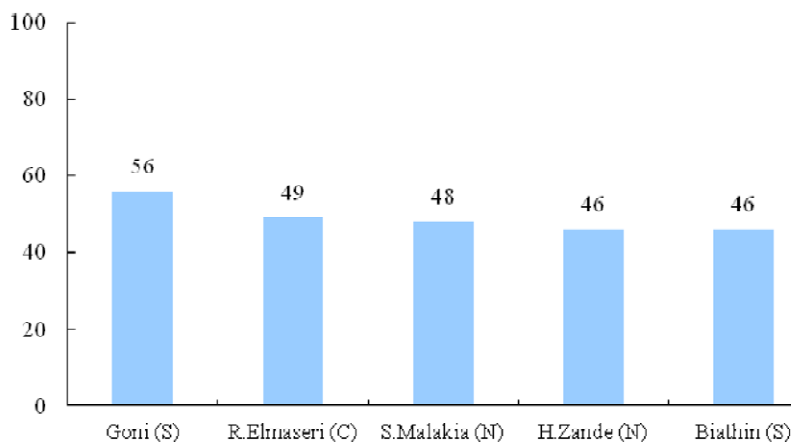
For the type of the housing material, 19 out of 23 bomas responded “mud” as being the principal construction material followed by “wood” and “gottiya sticks” for tukuls. As for the second popular material, about half of the bomas in the Northern Quarter responded “wood”; the rest of the quarters gave “gottiya sticks” for tukuls as the second popular material. The notable difference was that RAY EL MASERI (Northern) mentioned “brick” as the second popular material. RAY EL MASERI is a historical site of Malakal Town where the early Egyptian settlers constructed buildings with bricks. Another particularity to be mentioned is that “mud” and “wood” were the popular items in the Southern Quarter, while “mud”, “wood”, and “gottiya sticks” were the popular construction material in the Eastern Quarter. The “straw mats” are also commonly used in the eastern block.

Regarding school and health facilities, the common tendencies are found in the survey. Many health facilities are concentrated in the Central Quarter in JALLABA and the western side of the Northern Quarter. The same is true for school facilities. The surface area of the Southern Quarter is estimated to be 1,790 ha, about 6 times as large as the Central Quarter which is estimated to be 261 ha, and the Southern Quarter is home to more than 44,000 people compared to 12,000 people in the Central Quarter; this demonstrates that there is a greater need for school and health facilities in those bomas in the Southern Quarter. A similar need exist in the eastern part of the Eastern Quarter and even in the Northern Quarter as well. Dusty, unpaved and sometimes flooded road conditions further aggravate the situation in reaching these facilities.

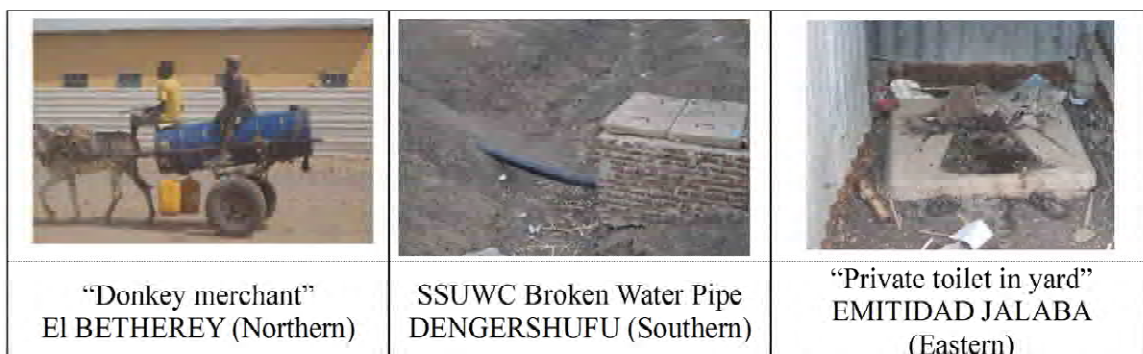
As for water and sanitation, many people get water privately from donkey merchants or from private borehole harvested rain water. Almost all the bomas rely on individual service from “private donkey merchants” and “personal borehole harvested rain water”. The highest rate of the use of a “private donkey merchant” was 72.2% in THORAT MALAKIA (Northern) followed by 58.5% in HAI TELEVISION (Eastern), 57.5% in DENGERSHUFU (Southern), 57.1% in EMIDAD JALLABA (Eastern), and 56.8% in JALLABA (Central); while HAI EL SHATTI (Northern) and HAI SHULLUK (Northern) had the lowest at 3.7% followed by EL BETHERY (Northern) at 28.0%. For the use of “personal borehole harvested in rain water”,

HAI ZANDE (Northern) and BIATHIN (Eastern) have the most frequent use at 48.0% respectively, and HAI NUBA (Northern), HAI DINKA (Northern), and BUM (Southern) responded at 0%. On the average, as shown in the Graph 1 GONI (Southern) accounted for the highest at 56.0% for the use of private water source while HAI NUBA (Northern) and BUM (Southern) showed 0%.

Use of private water source (%) - Highest 5 bomas



Washing is the biggest challenge in Malakal bomas both in terms of water supply and sanitation. The highest incidence of open defecation (called “flying toilets”) is found in BIATHIN (Eastern) at 48.0%; and the HAI NUBA (Northern) was the lowest at 8.0%. The survey found geographical tendency in the practice of open defecation; the Northern Quarter accounted for 20.1%, the Central Quarter 21.5%, Southern Quarter 30.0% and Eastern Quarter 31.9%. Some area of the Eastern Quarter bomas is developed, but the condition of the area close to the Ring road is very severe.



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 Quarter accounted for 23.3%, the Central and Southern Quarter each represented 15.2%, and the 33.6% occupied the Eastern Quarter.

Power supply is another problem in Malakal Town. The power station is located in HAI EL SHATTI in the Northern Quarter; and the power transmission line stretches all the way to the Southern Quarter on the western side of Malakal Town along the Nyikango Road or Nuer Road; however, its capacity only manages to cover 5,000 customers, and due to lack of fuel, the power plant is often forced to shut down its services. The energy source for the bomas did not find geographical difference: almost half of the bomas selected electricity grid power and the rest selected kerosene as the source for light.

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 Malakal County located on the other side of the Nile River.

At last but not least, on the security issue, 32% of the residents in the Northern Quarter claimed that there is a security problem, followed by 27% in the Eastern Quarter, 23% in the Central Quarter, and 16% in the Southern Quarter. Almost all the bomas claimed that “robbery” is the major security problem followed by “land conflict”, and “extortion / demand money”. The residents of HAI NUBA (Northern), HAI DINKA (Northern), RAY EL MASERI (Northern), MUDERIA (Central) and EMTIDAD JALLABA (Eastern) said that there is “military recruitment of young population”; the residents of EL BETHERY (Northern), HAI ZANDE (Northern) and GONI (Southern) claimed that there is “ethnic/tribal conflict” and the residents of HAI SHAH (Central) claimed existence of “business conflict” within the boma.

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.

Finally, 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

pressing needs.

The projects for improvement of livelihood requested by the boma residents are as follows.

- Vocational training
- Literacy education for young adults, both men and women
- Strengthening the capacity of the local business enterprises with credits and training
- Professional skill training for the young population, such as in boat repair, trade, construction etc.
- Starting up small business, such as food stalls, kiosk, tailors etc.
- Capacity building of computer skills, English, and business and financial management.