

PART II-3

Market Survey

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RESULTS OF MARKET SURVEY

Market survey was conducted in the Town Profiling Survey on the sub-contract basis.

In the Town Profiling Survey Industrial Estate survey was attempted, however it was not attained because no industrial zone nor small size factory were found in Malakal Town.

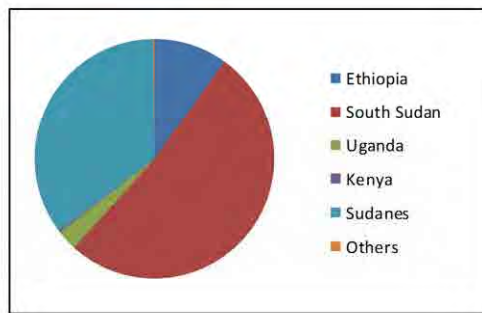
1. Market List in Malakal Town

Payam	Boma	Market	No.
Central	Jallaba	Central	1
		Suk kabir	2
		Suk Sebit	3
		Suk jou	4
	Hai Saha	Suk Saha	5
	Elitha	Elitha	6
	Central	Suk alberr	7
	Hai Salam	Suk Hai Salam	8
	Hai Elsa	Hai Elsa	9
	Arisha	Suk Arisha	10
Southern	Terawa	Terawa	11
		Assossa	12
	Bum	Bum	13
	Dengershufu	Dengershufu	14
Northern	Thorat	Thorat Malakia	15
	Malakia	Klearak	16
	Hai El Matar	Hai El Matar	17

2. Observed origin of business person

Country of Origin	Number	%
Ethiopia	57	9.9%
South Sudan	297	51.7%
Uganda	16	2.8%
Kenya	1	0.2%
Sudanes	202	35.2%
Others	1	0.2%
Sub-total	574	100.0%
No answer	639	-
Total	1,213	-

About half (52%) of the business persons are South Sudanese, followed by Sudanese (35%) and Ethiopians (10%). The Sudanese having business in South Sudan are still remaining in Malakal town in spite of conflict.



3. Business type

The number of business interviewed is classified into the following types.

Food product shop			Transport and storage			Finance and insurance		
Food product	338	68%	Petrol stations	24	29%	Banks	14	19%
Cereals	44	9%	Public service vehicles	24	29%	Insurance company	5	7%
Fresh Fruits	38	8%	Motorcycles	6	7%	Mobile network provider agent	48	66%
Vegetables	74	15%	Pull carts	16	19%	Forex bureau	6	8%
Tubers	6	1%	Trucks	14	17%	Total	73	100%
Total	500	100%	Total	84	100%			

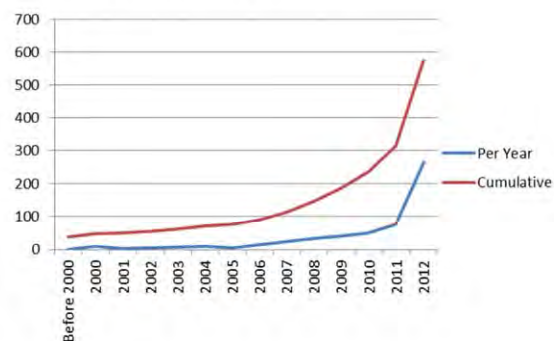
Construction			Housing and other social business			Beauty & decency		
Hardware	6	10%	Real estate	24	57%	Salon	19	7%
Building construction	24	41%	Water vendors	4	10%	Beauty & cosmetic shop	66	24%
Roads	6	10%	Plumber	4	10%	Barber shop	19	7%
Electrical appliance shop	22	38%	Electrician	2	5%	Clothes saler	154	56%
Total	58	100%	Hotel and accommodation	8	19%	Whole sale	19	7%
			Total	42	100%	Total	277	100%

Leisure and recreation			Professional and scientific		
Bars and restaurants	70	55%	Agriculture and livestock	11	18%
Night clubs	12	9%	Social issues	14	23%
Pool tables	4	3%	Information technology	11	18%
Smoking zones	38	30%	Human health	3	5%
Swimming pool	3	2%	Judicial issues	2	3%
Gym	0	0%	Land issues	20	33%
Total	127	100%	Total	61	100%

4. Date of business commencement

Year	Number		%	
	Per Year	Cumulative	Per Year	Cumulative
Before 2000	39	39	6.8%	6.8%
2000	9	48	1.6%	8.3%
2001	2	50	0.3%	8.7%
2002	4	54	0.7%	9.4%
2003	8	62	1.4%	10.7%
2004	9	71	1.6%	12.3%
2005	5	76	0.9%	13.2%
2006	14	90	2.4%	15.6%
2007	24	114	4.2%	19.8%
2008	32	146	5.5%	25.3%
2009	41	187	7.1%	32.4%
2010	50	237	8.7%	41.1%
2011	76	313	13.2%	54.2%
2012	264	577	45.8%	100.0%
Total	577	-	100.0%	-

93% of responding shops were established in 2000s. The number began to rise in 2005, peace agreement year. A sharp rise took place in 2012.



5. Ownership of Business Premise (Building)

Business Owner	Number	%
Business operator (personal)	379	32.3%
Rented	738	62.9%
Cooperative	32	2.7%
Government	23	2.0%
Others	2	0.2%
Total	1,174	100.0%

More than 60% of the business premises (building) are rented followed by personal operators (32%).

6. Building structure condition

Condition	Number	%
Good	176	23.0%
New	214	28.0%
Old	375	49.0%
Total	765	100.0%

About half of the building structures are wither new or good (51%). The remaining building structures are old (49%).

7. Ownership Type of Business

Business Ownership Type	Number	%
Individual	891	74.3%
A group	155	12.9%
Family	100	8.3%
A limited company	26	2.2%
Cooperative	26	2.2%
Community	1	0.1%
Others	1	0.1%
Total	1,200	100.0%

Almost three quarters are individual ownership (74%), followed by group (13%) and family (8%).

8. Business Registration

Office for Registration	Number	%
Legal affairs and constitution	891	76.0%
Local government	155	13.2%
Ministry of Health	100	8.5%
Others	26	2.2%
Total	1172	100.0%

More than three quarters register with Office of legal Affairs and Constitution (76%).

9. Scale of Business (Number of Employees)

Number of Employees	Number	%
0-10	1,123	93.7%
11-20	62	5.2%
21-30	8	0.7%
31-40	1	0.1%
More than 40	4	0.3%
Total	1,198	100.0%

Most businesses (94%) are small scale with less than 10 employees.

10. Prospect of the Business in Next 6 months

Prospect for Next 6 months	Number	%
Improve marginally	257	22.3%
Improve steadily	307	26.6%
Slightly worsen	354	30.7%
Steadily worsen	114	9.9%
I dont know	121	10.5%
Total	1,153	100.0%

Close to half of the respondents (49%) have a positive prospect in the next 6 months for their business. Those considering negatively were 31%.

11. Business Capital

Capital	Number	%
Below 10,000 SSP	835	71.1%
10,000 - 50,000/= SSP	221	18.8%
50,001-100,000/= SSP	59	5.0%
100,001 - 150, 000/= SSP	7	0.6%
150,001 - 200,00 SSP	16	1.4%
200,001 - 250,00/= SSP	4	0.3%
250,001 -300 SSP	6	0.5%
Above 300,000/=	11	0.9%
Otherwise	16	1.4%
Total	1,175	100.0%

Those businesses with a capital of 10,000 SSP (about 3,400 US\$) accounted for 71%.

12. Annual Sales This Year Compared to the One Last Year

Sales this year compared with last year	Number	%
Expected to be the same	147	12.7%
Likely to increase moderately	380	32.9%
Likely to increase drastically	213	18.4%
Likely to decrease moderately	201	17.4%
Likely to decrease drastically	150	13.0%
I dont know	64	5.5%
Total	1,155	100.0%

There are more people with positive view than those with negative view. Those with a positive view, combining those expecting a moderate increase and those expecting a drastic increase, accounted for 51%. Those negative view, on the contrary, was 30%.

13. Change in Commodity Prices in Last Two Months

Change in Price Level	Number	%
Been the same	147	12.9%
Moderately increasing	528	46.3%
Drastically increasing	288	25.2%
Decreasing	154	13.5%
I dont know	24	2.1%
Total	1,141	100.0%

Those considering the prices have increased reached 72%. More of them (46%) think that the increase has been moderate.

14. Profitability of Business

Profit today compared with last year	Number	%
Same as last year	90	7.7%
Increasingly slowly	395	33.9%
Increasingly fast	142	12.2%
Decreasing slowly	428	36.7%
Decreasing very fast	99	8.5%
I dont know	12	1.0%
Total	1,166	100.0%

The positive view, those thinking their profits today have risen compared with the same period last year, accounted for 46%. Those considering negatively was also 46%.

15. Bank Loan Application

Experience in Applying for Bank Loan	Number	%
Yes	41	3.5%
No	1,143	96.5%
Total	1,184	100.0%

Most business persons in Malakal have never tried to apply for bank loan (97%).

16. Purpose of the Bank Loan Application

Purpose of Bank Loan	Number	%
Increase capital	28	51.9%
Purchase equipment	14	25.9%
Purchase machinery	4	7.4%
Revive the business	5	9.3%
Other reasons	3	5.6%
Total	54	100.0%

“Increase capital” was the highest as the purpose of borrowing money (52%), followed by “purchase equipment” (26%) and “revive business” (9%).

17. Bank’s Attitude to Bank Loan Application

If Loan provided or not	Number	%
Yes	40	20.9%
No	151	79.1%
Total	191	100.0%

Those who were successful in acquiring loan was only 21%.

18. Reason of Bank Denial

Reason for No Loan Approved	Number	%
Registrations requirement	30	40.5%
Not covered	7	9.5%
Absence of security	21	28.4%
Reasons not given	11	14.9%
Other reasons	5	6.8%
Total	74	100.0%

Registration requirement was the highest at 41%, followed by absence of security (28%) and no reason given (15%).

19. Place of Procuring Commodities and Goods

Goods Procuring from:	Number	%
Juba	516	48.1%
Ethiopia	128	11.9%
Khartoum	306	28.5%
Other	122	11.4%
Total	1,072	100.0%

The most popular place of procuring goods is Juba (48%), followed by Khartoum (29%) and Ethiopia(12%).

20. Means for Transporting Commodities to Malakal

Means of Transport	Number	%
Air	66	6.0%
Nile River	517	46.7%
Road	460	41.6%
Other	63	5.7%
Total	1,106	100.0%

Transportation by the Nile River (47%) and by road (42%) are the two major means of transporting goods to Malakal.

21. Priority Industry in Malakal Town

Priority Industry in Malakal	Number	%
Food processing	966	87.3%
Manufacturing	62	5.6%
Mining	36	3.3%
Other	43	3.9%
Total	1,107	100.0%

Most people (87%) think food industry has high priority in Malakal.

22. Potential for Industry

Market Availability for Industry	Number	%
Strongly agree	447	39.2%
Agree	423	37.1%
Disagree	241	21.1%
Strongly disagree	21	1.8%
I don't know	8	0.7%
Total	1,140	100.0%

Those who think there is market available to justify industrial development in Malakal account for 76%, comprising “strongly agreeable (39.2%)” and “agreeable (37.1%)”.

23. Experience in being requested for Bribe in Last 6 Months

Experience in being requested for bribe	Number	%
Yes	184	15.7%
No	902	76.8%
Don't know	88	7.5%
Total	1,174	100.0%

Slightly over than three quarters (77%) do not have experiences in being requested for bribes.

24. Experience in Theft Damage in Last 6 Months

Experience in Theft	Number	%
Rarely	535	47.3%
A few cases	397	35.1%
Often	139	12.3%
Every day	61	5.4%
Total	1,132	100.0%

Those experiencing theft frequently, “often” and “everyday” combined, account for 18%. Altogether those experiencing theft, frequently or a few times, surpasses half (53%).

25. Experience in Crime Victim

Experience in Crime Victim	Number	%
Never	948	83.7%
Rarely	41	3.6%
A few cases	110	9.7%
Often	28	2.5%
Every day	6	0.5%
Total	1,133	100.0%

Those with experiences in becoming crime victim accounted for 16%.

26. Major Challenges Facing Business in Malakal

Factor	Number	%
Transport costs too high	723	59.6%
Poor road networks	543	44.8%
Many taxes	431	35.5%
Inaccessibility to the goods and commodities	250	20.6%
Absence of financial institutions	225	18.5%
High corruption levels	64	5.3%
Costly cooling preservative devices	18	1.5%
Language barrier	11	0.9%

The biggest challenge facing the businesses in Malakal are transportation-related such as high transportation cost (60%), poor road network (45%), and inaccessibility to goods (21%). In addition to physical constraints such as transport,

there are institutional constraints as well such as many taxes (36%) and absence of financial institutions (19%).

PART II-4

Lnd Use Survey

TABLE

1. Existing Land Use Composition

LIST OF FIGURES

1. Malakal Town Existing Land Use Map (2012): Improved by JPT
2. Land Use Map Prepared by PDC
3. Location of Health Facilities
4. Location of Schools
5. Population Density Map
6. Administrative Units and Infrastructure Map
7. Building Map

LAND USE SURVEY

The following outputs are presented.

- a. Land use map of Malakal
 - ✓ Land use map originally prepared by PDC
 - ✓ Land use map improved by JICA Project Team integrating the information from Ministry of Physical Infrastructure and Rural Development
- b. Location of health facilities:
 - The locations of health facilities are shown on the topographic map prepared by aerial photo survey conducted by JICA Project Team based on the information on the coordinates of the health facilities collected by PDC.
- c. Location of schools
 - Same as health facilities as above
- d. Population Density Map
 - The land use density map was prepared by PDC.
- e. Administration Units and Infrastructure Map
 - The administration units and infrastructure map was prepared by PDC.
- f. Building Map-schools, health facilities, banks, public facilities, markets
 - The building map was prepared by PDC.

The sources of information PDC depended on are the following.

- a. IKONOS image taken in 2007(satellite image)
- b. Aerial photos taken in March 2012 by JPT
- c. Interview surveys on ground conducted in May-July 2012

The following table summarizes the area of land use category. Table 1 shows the areas of each land use for each bom

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	-

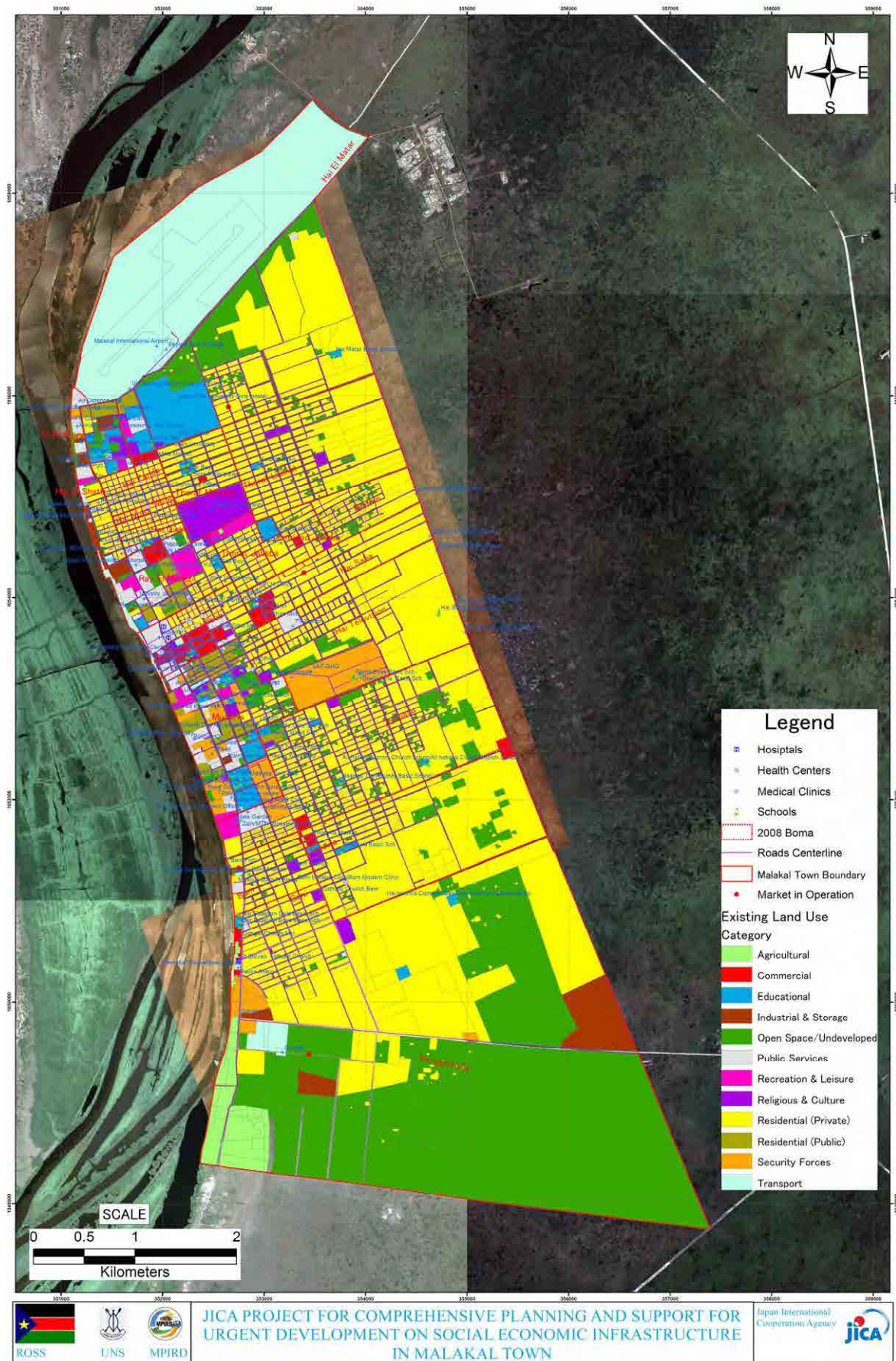
Table 1 Existing Land Use Composition

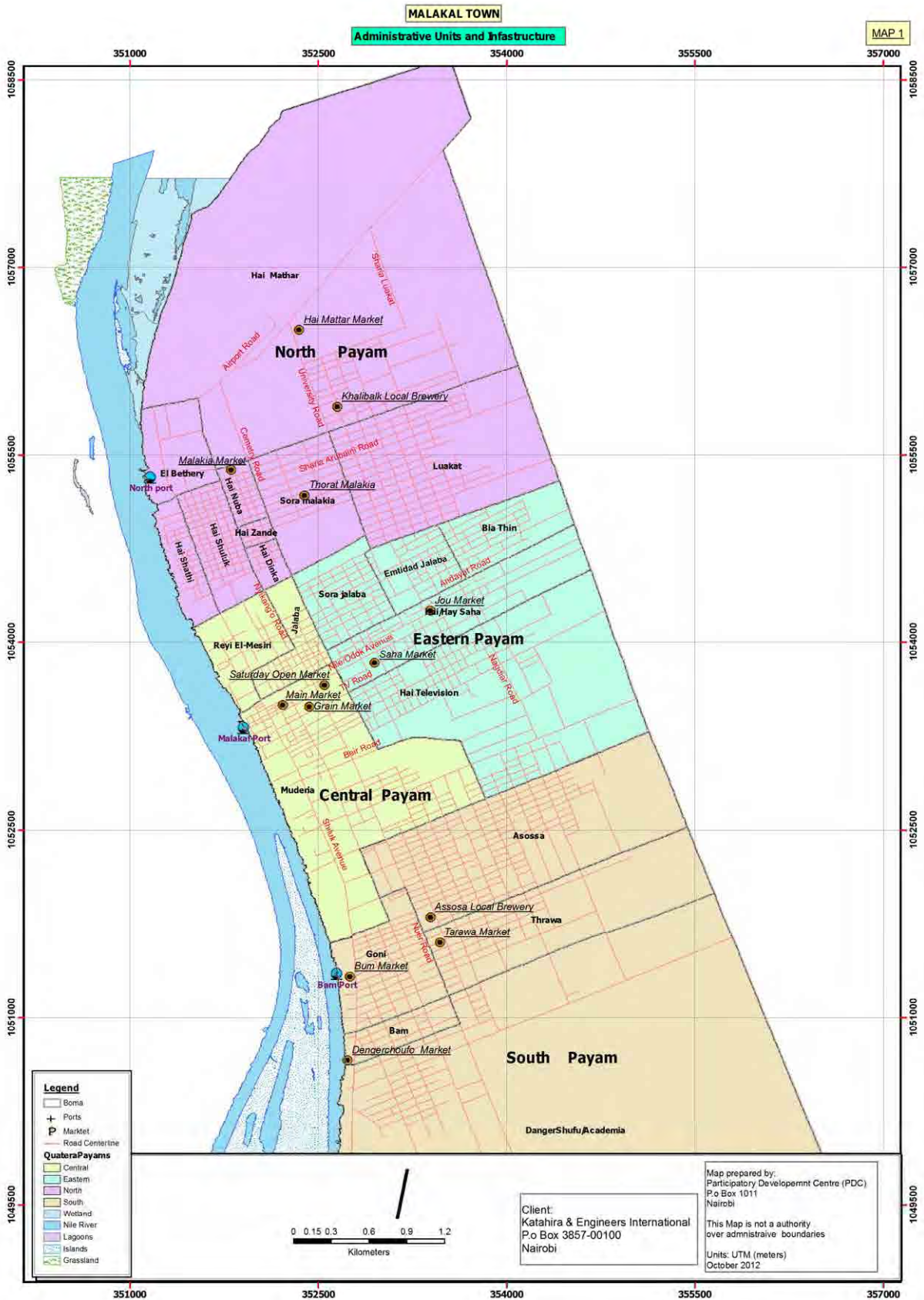
Name of Payam	Name of Boma	Area (ha)	Private Residential (ha)	Public Residential (ha)	Public Services (ha)	Commerce (ha)	Educational (ha)	Industrial & Storage (ha)	Security Forces (ha)	Religious & Culture (ha)	Recreation & Leisure (ha)	Transport (ha)	Agriculture (ha)	Open Space/ Undeveloped (ha)	Road & Tracks (ha)
Northern Malakal	El Bethery	26.81	3.06	4.60	0.31	-	6.15	1.98	-	2.52	0.97	0.44	-	2.98	3.80
	Hai El Shatti	33.31	10.62	0.41	7.20	-	-	3.89	0.88	-	0.98	2.02	-	1.62	5.68
	Hai Dinka	12.75	7.38	-	0.88	-	0.36	-	-	0.12	-	-	-	0.12	3.90
	Hai El Matar	598.80	157.43	2.79	2.59	-	42.90	-	-	2.00	1.47	300.54	-	51.38	37.71
	Hai Nuba	11.26	7.45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	3.78
	Hai Shulluk	12.64	8.35	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.24
	Hai Zande	14.80	8.68	-	-	1.82	-	-	-	-	-	0.04	-	0.26	4.00
	Thorat Luakat	158.06	115.99	-	-	-	0.48	-	-	2.15	-	-	-	4.93	34.50
	Thorat Malakia	63.45	25.07	-	-	0.38	1.16	-	-	22.39	-	-	-	-	14.45
	<i>Sub-Total</i>	<i>931.88</i>	<i>344.05</i>	<i>7.85</i>	<i>10.98</i>	<i>2.20</i>	<i>51.05</i>	<i>5.87</i>	<i>0.88</i>	<i>29.17</i>	<i>3.41</i>	<i>303.04</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>61.32</i>	<i>112.05</i>
Central Malakal	Jallaba	53.87	16.02	-	10.13	9.46	0.22	0.22	0.13	1.00	-	1.78	-	0.95	13.96
	Muderia	144.05	12.05	21.92	19.67	-	14.21	0.85	24.32	3.31	5.44	1.40	-	13.73	27.15
	Ray El Maseri	73.29	10.81	8.87	14.29	3.47	2.22	2.95	0.27	0.63	8.87	2.89	-	6.02	12.01
	<i>Sub-Total</i>	<i>271.21</i>	<i>38.88</i>	<i>30.79</i>	<i>44.09</i>	<i>12.93</i>	<i>16.65</i>	<i>4.01</i>	<i>24.71</i>	<i>4.95</i>	<i>14.31</i>	<i>6.07</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>20.70</i>	<i>53.12</i>
Eastern Malakal	Biathin	42.60	29.98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.31	8.31
	Emtidad Jallaba	32.25	18.63	-	-	0.51	2.92	-	-	0.49	-	-	-	1.54	8.16
	Hai Saha	74.68	53.37	-	0.18	4.38	-	0.91	-	0.10	-	-	-	0.62	15.12
	Hai Television	192.48	123.01	-	3.31	-	-	-	35.20	1.11	-	-	-	7.24	22.61
	Thorat Jallaba	29.41	17.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	4.72	-	0.21	0.16	7.23
	<i>Sub-Total</i>	<i>371.41</i>	<i>242.08</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>3.49</i>	<i>4.89</i>	<i>2.92</i>	<i>0.91</i>	<i>35.20</i>	<i>1.70</i>	<i>4.72</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>0.21</i>	<i>13.87</i>	<i>61.43</i>
Southern Malakal	Assossa	276.04	172.90	1.92	5.54	2.46	1.85	-	3.94	1.28	3.81	0.31	-	31.87	50.16
	Bum	44.11	28.20	-	1.46	0.39	-	-	-	1.10	-	0.07	-	0.95	11.95
	Dengershufu	1,230.14	356.66	-	0.31	0.77	2.52	45.15	12.96	3.59	-	10.88	50.99	705.46	40.85
	Goni	22.21	13.17	-	0.45	0.95	0.76	-	-	0.98	-	-	0.00	-	5.90
	Terawa	218.56	173.70	-	0.11	2.30	1.50	-	-	1.14	-	-	-	15.56	24.24
	<i>Sub-Total</i>	<i>1,791.07</i>	<i>744.63</i>	<i>1.92</i>	<i>7.86</i>	<i>6.87</i>	<i>6.63</i>	<i>45.15</i>	<i>16.90</i>	<i>8.08</i>	<i>3.81</i>	<i>11.26</i>	<i>50.99</i>	<i>753.83</i>	<i>133.10</i>
Total		3,365.57	1,369.64	40.56	66.42	26.90	77.26	55.95	77.69	43.91	26.25	320.37	51.20	849.71	359.70

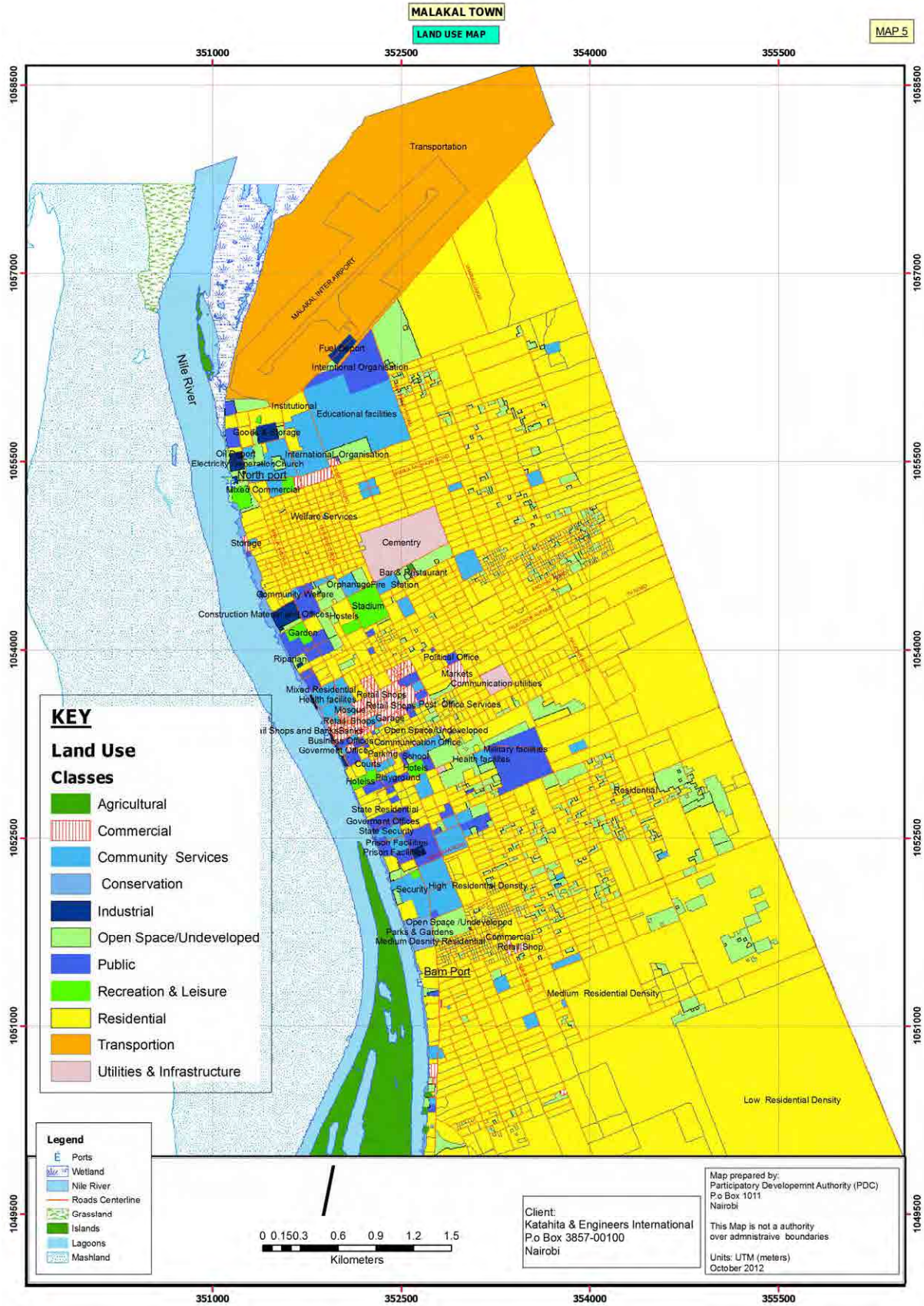
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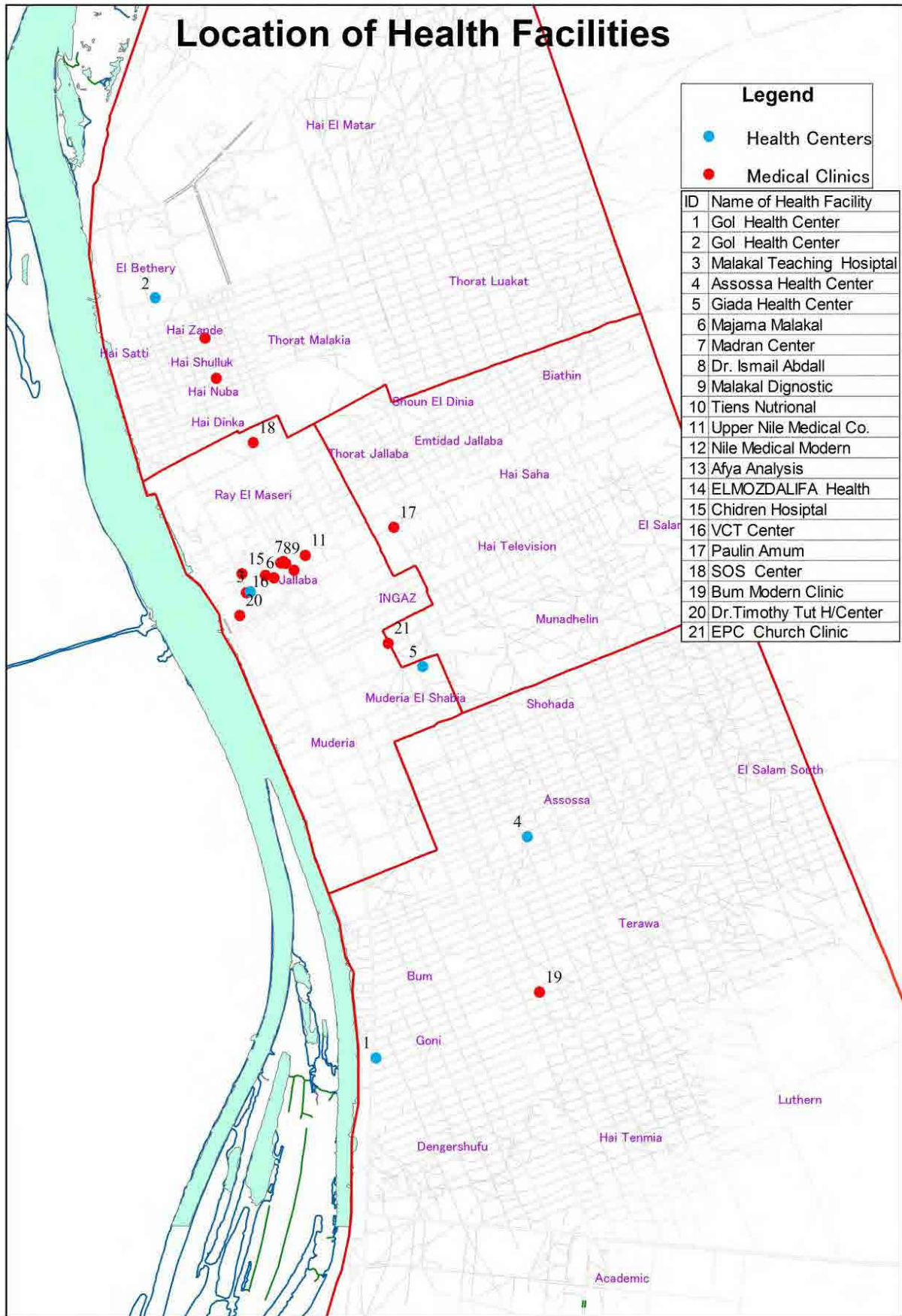
1. INGAZ and Muderia El Shabia are included in Muderia Boma.
2. Munadhelin and El Salam North are included in Hai Television Boma.
3. Shoun El Dinia is included in Emtidad Jallaba.
4. Shohada and El Salam South are included in Assossa Boma.
5. Hai Tenmia, Luthern & Academic are included in Dengershufu.
6. El Salam South is included in Terawa Boma.

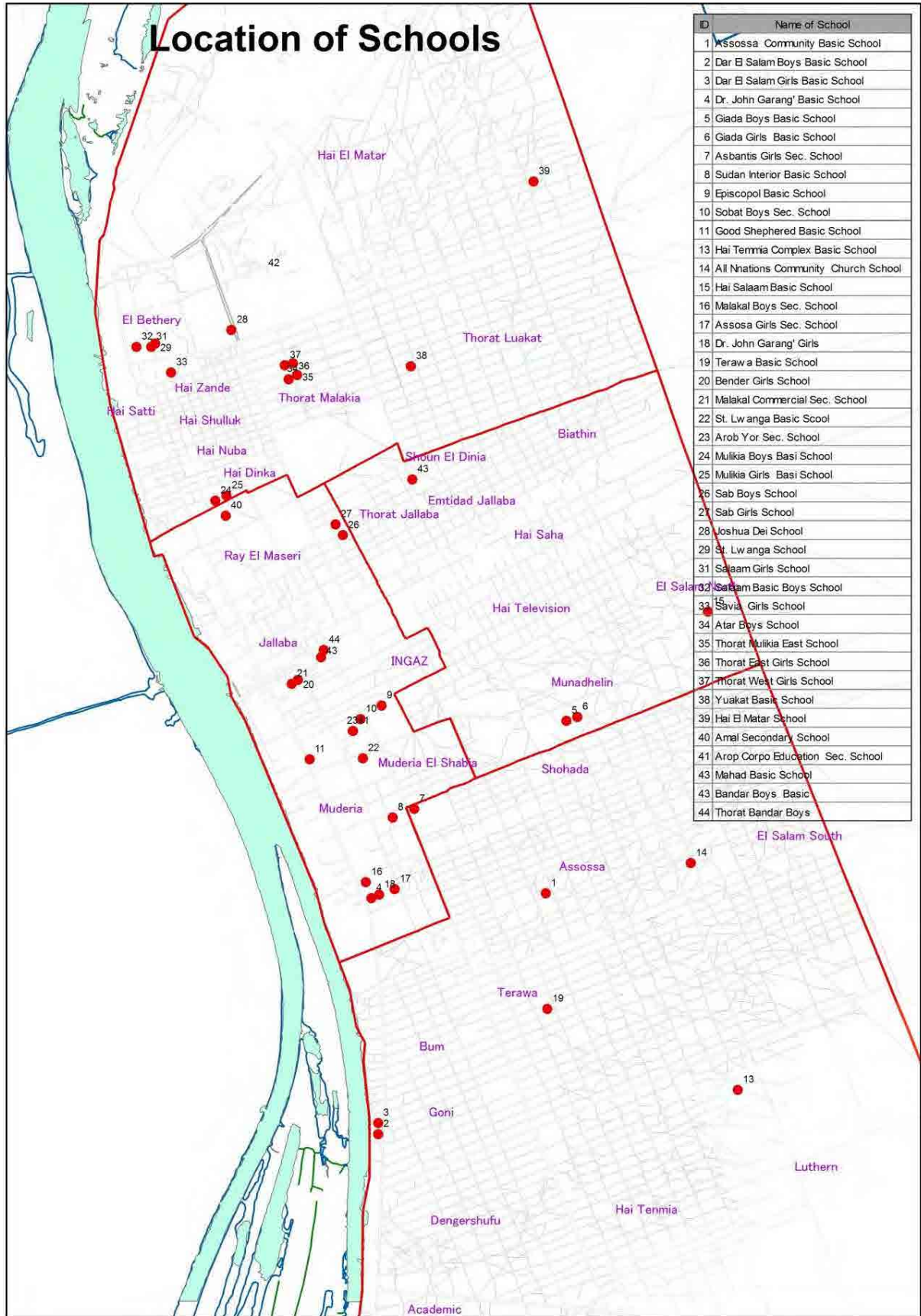
MALAKAL TOWN EXISTING LANDUSE MAP (2012)

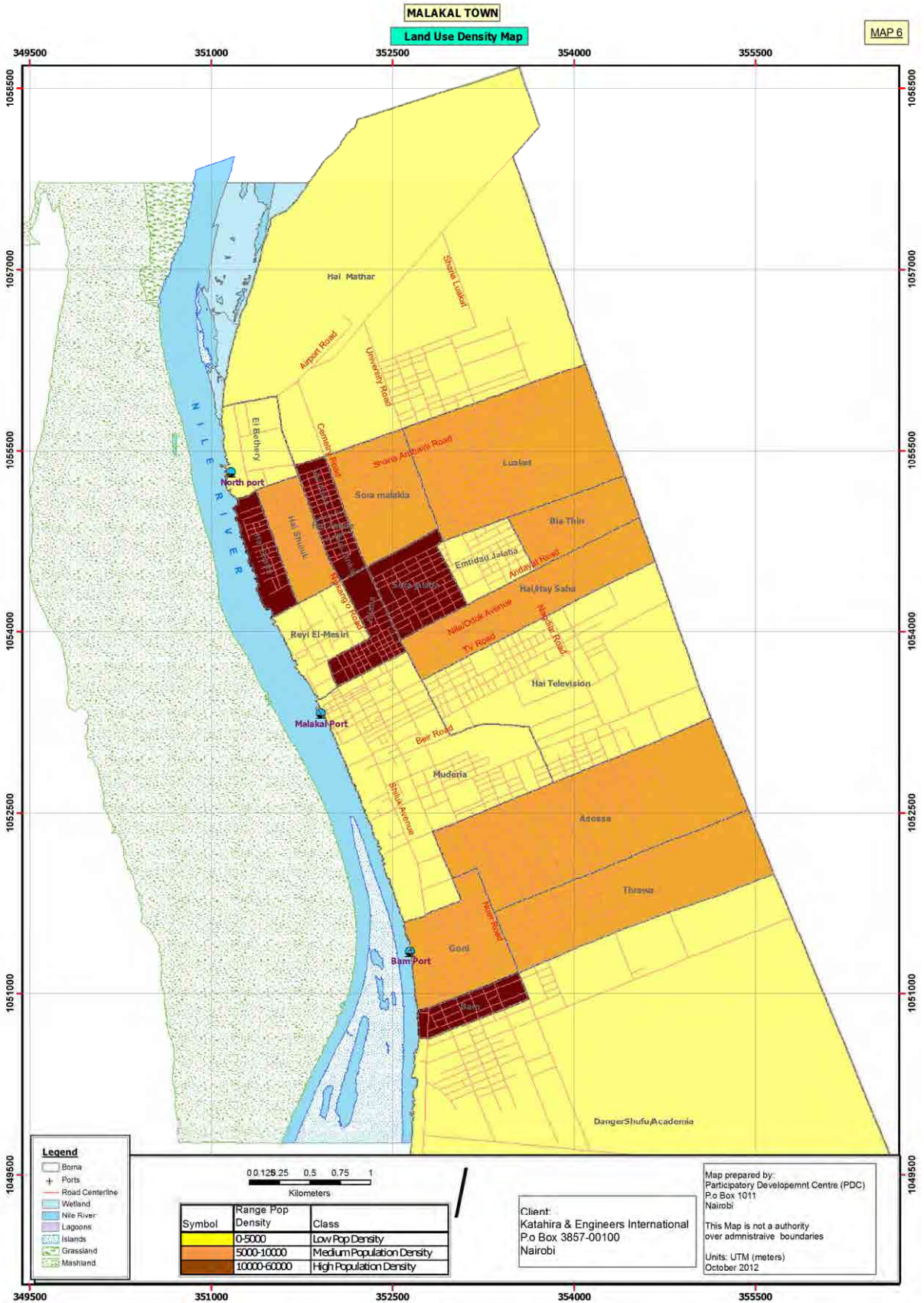


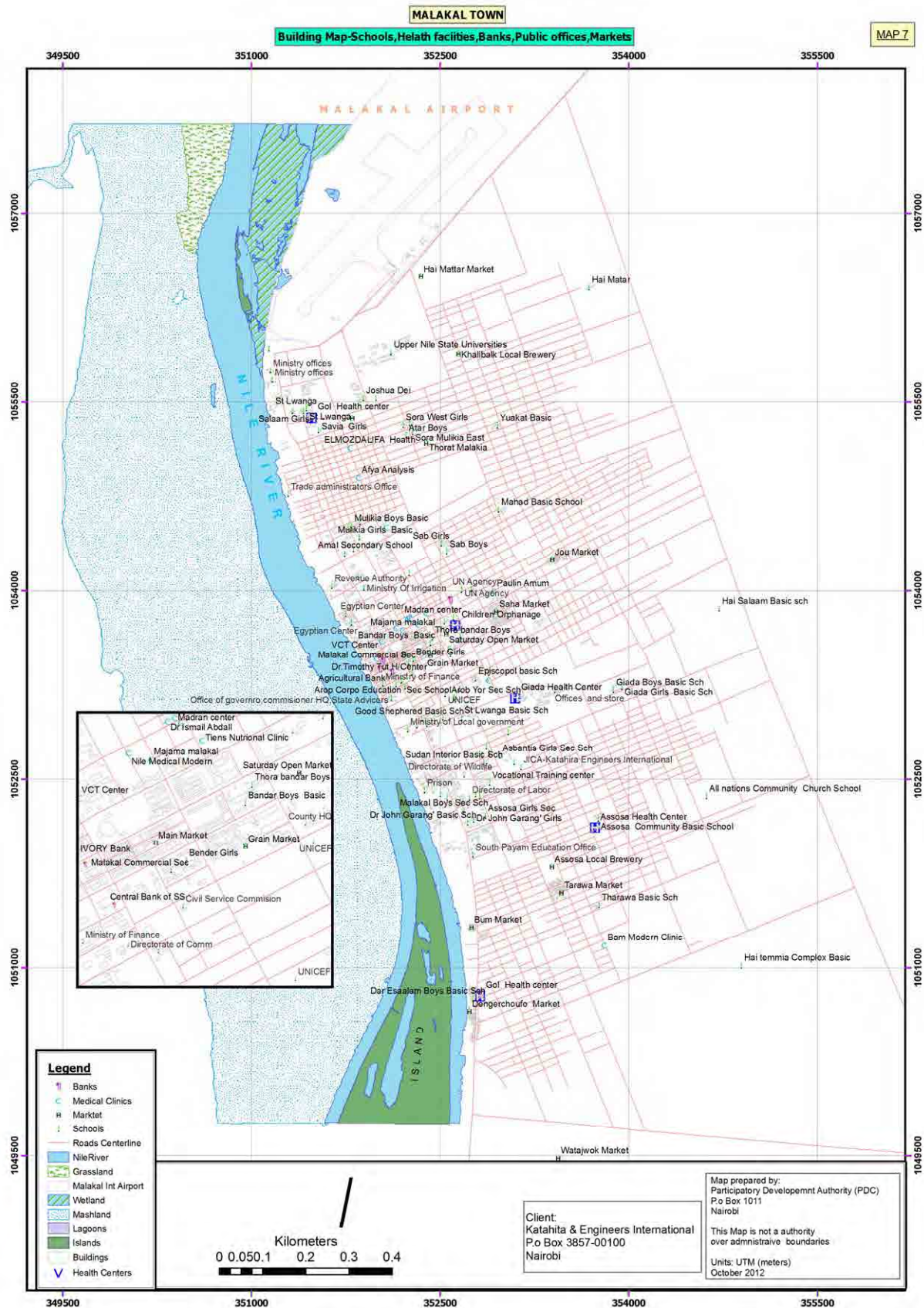












PART II-5

Community Consultations

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Community Consultations

May-June 2013

1. Introduction

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. Community consultations therefore became handy in collecting, analyzing and documenting issues affecting the people of Malakal. In each Payam; a community consultation process was conducted bringing together a representative sample of the community.

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 centre, 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 process of community consultation provided answers to issues raised, supplemented the structured questionnaires and provided an opportunity for triangulation of the information.

This annex provides the analysis of the Community Consultations held at Payam/Quarter levels to establish Community Needs, and their opinion on how these needs can be addressed. Each Payam report is treated separately in order to present real issues that affect separate segments of Malakal city. This annex therefore provides a complete picture of the Community Consultations.

The sub reports follow in the order:-

1. Eastern & Central Payam
2. Southern Payam
3. Northern Payam

2. Eastern Quarter

2.1 Date and Venue

Date of the Community Consultation: May 26, 2012

Venue:

The **Eastern Quarter** comprises of Eastern and Central Payam of the Malakal city. These payams are

well located in between Northern and Southern Payams of Malakal City. The Eastern Payam, which is the second largest and densely populated, is the home of most returnees to Malakal city. Previous population census showed that the Payam was densely populated compared to the other payams; with male exceeding female.

2.2 Economic Activities

The Central Payam is the nerve of the Government of Upper Nile. Most of the Government offices, well established institutions, educational facilities and health infrastructure are to be found in this Payam. While it is the central business centre of the town; it also depends a lot on the economic activities taking place in the other payams encompassed in the city geographical coverage. The road network from the central Payam links to all other payams.

Both Central and Eastern Payams; which form the Eastern Quarter have common characteristics. While the formal and official business takes place in the Central Payam; Eastern Payam provides ground for business that may be considered informal such as the purchase and sale of livestock, firewood and assorted construction materials such as bricks. See photographs captured during the community Consultation.

Economic activities

Livestock Market in Eastern Pavam



2.3 Purpose and Objectives of the community Consultation

The Malakal Town Profile designed under “the Project for Comprehensive Planning and Support for Urgent Development on Social Economic Infrastructure in Malakal Town, Upper Nile State, in the Republic of South Sudan” acknowledges the crucial role of the people of Malakal in determining their destiny.

The Community Consultation process embraced participatory approaches in engaging local communities identifying their own community Needs as well as suggesting possible solutions for addressing the same. The specific objectives of the Community Consultations were:-

- i). To utilize the opportunity for promoting community participation in the process of project formulation, implementation and operation.
- ii). To contribute to formulation of urgent projects to be implemented under the Project in such a

way as to be matched to the priority needs of the people, and nurturing of the ownership of the people and Malakal Town officers in the implementation of the identified projects.

2.4 Methodology

The cornerstone of the community Consultation approach was based on Participatory Learning & Action Techniques & methods, which utilizes action research techniques to engage communities in the data collection, community based analysis and development of community action plan. Key tools used in this consultation included; Community mapping, seasonal calendars, gender daily calendars, Focused Group discussions and semi-structured interviews.



Community Consultations Eastern Quarter

2.5 Meeting Schedule and Target Group

The Quarter meetings held brought together the following categories of community representatives:-

- Block Chiefs 1 per block
- Police Departments; Youth Representatives 2 per block
- Women Representatives 2 per block
- Men Representatives 2 per block
- Business Community Representatives 3 in total

The total members in each community Consultations was between 16

2.6 Findings and Discussions

Community Problems

With the aid of the community mapping tool, representatives discussed and highlighted all facilities available in the Payams, problems experienced, who are affected and what they considered as priority concerns. In the plenary sitting; they randomly identified the pressing problems to include: poor hygiene, drainage channels, internal roads, water supply and distribution, poor leadership, high levels of unemployment, inadequate hospital facilities and inadequate electricity supply.

Prioritization of Community Issues

This section captures conflict issues as prioritized by the different segments of the society (women and men). In separate groups of female and men; the two groups were separately asked to identify their order of priority and give reasons. With their results, each group explained to the plenary the reasons behind

their order of priority. Tabulations below provide the overall priorities of the community.

Issue of Concern	Men	Women	Total	Rank
Poor Hygiene	2	5	7	2
Drainage Channels	1	1	2	1
Internal Roads	3	8	11	7
Water Supply and Distribution	7	2	9	3
Poor Leadership	8	4	12	8
High levels of Un employment	6	3	9	4
Inadequate Hospital Facilities	5	7	11	6
Inadequate Electricity Supply	4	6	10	5

In this community; the priority issues were Drainage channels and poor hygiene which are inter linked. In cases where priorities were same; discussions were continued until the community agreed. See the case of internal roads and inadequate hospital facilities.

During the community Consultations; representatives were of the opinion that the general public would make the following contribution towards project(s) implementation:

- Provide local and available labour
- Local contribution in the form of money
- Dig the water trenches during the piping of water
- Provide locally available materials such as timber, wood, and roofing materials.
- Provide water necessary for use during construction period.

2.7 Emerging issues:

1. Women have too much work significantly contributing to the family survival. Consequently limited or no time to rest. They also faced unique challenges such as
 - Women face insecurity at home:
 - Domestic violence – wife beating
 - Wife and property inheritance
 - Women have no incomes and are dependent on men (no income for women)
2. Women are responsible for providing food in the family; particularly among the poorest in the Payam.
3. Women in this Payam(s) walk long distance to water points (2 - 4 hours per day) depending on the household location to the river.
4. Grinding/pounding and sorghum takes (4 hours for women daily) heavy workload on women
5. Lack of reproductive services for mothers and their children (pre and post natal services) sometimes resulting to death of mother and children)



Firewood as source of Income & open air market for all goods

The Eastern Payam has open grounds that give an opportunity for all communities to meet for social events including traditional dances and plays. While during the visit to the Payam; we had an opportunity to do a listening survey during one of the social events captured here below.



Listening survey; on open grounds within the Payam during a cultural event

3. Southern Quarter Community Consultations

3.1 Date and Venue

Date of the Community Consultation: May 28, 2012

Venue:

The **Southern Quarter** is strategically positioned bordering the River Nile and Eastern Quarter. The Payam is endowed with vegetable growing land along the Nile and direct access to the other side of the river where rural communities live. It's densely populated compared to the rest of the quarters. The housing structures appear organized and been settled for a long duration.



Prior Meeting with Chiefs before Community Consultations; South Payam/Quarter

While making the community Consultation preparations; we had a chance to meet the above three chiefs with one of their official volunteers who also doubled as their translator. This opportunity gave us a chance to get formal approval and get the opinion of the local leaders. The chief remains very pivotal in the leadership of the Boma and Payam.



Pre site visit to the Community Consultations

Like any other Community interaction; we had a “Recce” visit to the Payam and listened to issues that the youth, women and men were strongly animated about or took a centre stage during their normal discussions. The listening survey gave us an opportunity to hear what issues may emerge from the community consultations.

3.2 Economic Activities

The Southern Payam is useful for its agricultural potential. It is also the source of raw materials required in the construction industry. The cow dung found here because of the large herds of cattle kept in the Payam is mixed up with the black cotton soil to make bricks needed for construction. It’s also better equipped with basic social services with the zone having a high number of schools, animal zoo, and ministry of education offices compared to other payams. The Payam is well networked as most of the

roads end up in the far south.



Youth in the Payam in Farming Project

3.3 Purpose and Objectives of the community Consultation

The Malakal Town Profile designed under “the Project for Comprehensive Planning and Support for Urgent Development on Social Economic Infrastructure in Malakal Town, Upper Nile State, in the Republic of South Sudan” acknowledges the crucial role of the people of Malakal in determining their destiny.

The Community Consultation process in the South payam embraced participatory approaches in engaging local communities identifying their own community Needs as well as suggesting possible solutions for addressing the same. The specific objectives of the Community Consultations were:-

- i. To utilize the opportunity for promoting community participation in the process of project formulation, implementation and operation.
- ii. To contribute to formulation of urgent projects to be implemented under the Project in such a way as to be matched to the priority needs of the people, and nurturing of the ownership of the people and Malakal Town officers in the implementation of the identified projects.

3.4 Methodology

Participatory Learning & Action Techniques & methods, which utilizes action research techniques to engage communities in the data collection, community based analysis and development of community action plan were used. Key tools used in this consultation included; Community mapping, gender daily calendars, Focused Group discussions and semi-structured interviews.

The pre consultation meeting with the chiefs and the “RECCE” pre visit was very useful.

Similarly the Southern Quarter held its community Consultations bringing on board the various categories of groups. They also through a participatory process agreed to on the following as their priority issues.

Community Problems

The community mapping tool created an enabling environment as the participants answered the following questions:

What resources and where are they available in the Payam? What social services and institutions are available, how adequate are they? What social economic changes are we going through? What are the influencing factors? What priorities do we have and what contribution can we make as a people?

In the plenary sitting; they randomly identified the pressing problems to include: low levels of education, internal roads impeccable, low access to financial services, high level of unemployment, poor leadership, inadequate electricity supply, high levels of crime and insecurity, inadequate supply of safe drinking water.

3.5 Prioritization of Community Issues

This section captures conflict issues as prioritized by the different segments of the society (women and men). In separate groups of female and men; the two groups were separately asked to identify their order of priority and give reasons. With their results, each group explained to the plenary the reasons behind their order of priority. Tabulations below provide the overall priorities of the community.

Issue of Concern	Men	Women	Total	Rank
Low levels of Education (schools)	8	2	10	6
Internal Roads	1	5	6	2
Low access to financial services for business	4	6	10	5
High levels of Un employment	6	8	14	8
Poor Leadership	7	1	8	4
Inadequate Electricity Supply	5	7	12	7
High levels of Crime and Insecurity	3	4	7	3
Inadequate supply of Safe Drinking Water	2	3	5	1

In the Southern Quarter, the inadequate drinking water ranked number one. Its only in the southern quarter that they don't access the drinking water supplied in tanks by solidarities. Internal roads feature second, and the level of crime follows.



4. Northern Quarter, Malakal City; Upper Nile State

4.1 Date and Venue

Date of the Community Consultation: June 2, 2012

Venue:

The **Northern Quarter** is located to the North of the Malakal city. It covers the only airport and University. The quarter is well served with both primary and secondary schools. Besides, its suitable locality, it borders the Nile to the west and has some of the oldest buildings.

4.2 Economic Activities

The Northern Payam is the gate way to Malakal city with the airport being the key corridor for people's movement and transfer of goods from & to others states of the Republic of South Sudan. The Payam is also the gate for goods and commodities from neighboring Ethiopia. Peoples of all communities live in this Payam with the Shulluk being the majority followed by the Dinka and then Nuer. Historical reference defines this part of the city as one of the earliest settled.

Economic Activities

With its positioning; Northern Payam has numerous business ventures with individual and company businesses operating to offer basic services to the people. The transport service industry, food, charcoal burning, firewood, fuel supply among other services.



Bus and Lorry Terminal

Sorghum and Maize Mill



Charcoal Business

NGO (VSF) Support town Sanitation

4.3 Purpose and Objectives of the community Consultation

The Malakal Town Profile designed under “the Project for Comprehensive Planning and Support for Urgent Development on Social Economic Infrastructure in Malakal Town, Upper Nile State, in the Republic of South Sudan” acknowledges the crucial role of the people of Malakal in determining their destiny.

The Community Consultation process embraced participatory approaches in engaging local communities identifying their own community Needs as well as suggesting possible solutions for addressing the same. The specific objectives of the Community Consultations were:-

- i. To utilize the opportunity for promoting community participation in the process of project formulation, implementation and operation.
- ii. To contribute to formulation of urgent projects to be implemented under the Project in such a way as to be matched to the priority needs of the people, and nurturing of the ownership of the people and Malakal Town officers in the implementation of the identified projects.

4.4 Methodology

The cornerstone of the community Consultation approach was based on Participatory Learning & Action Techniques & methods, which utilizes action research techniques to engage communities in the data collection, community based analysis and development of community action plan. Key tools used in this consultation included; Community mapping, seasonal calendars, gender daily calendars, Focused Group discussions and semi-structured interviews.



Community Representatives draw their Payam Map

Community Representatives debate on certain issues about their community map



4.5 Meeting Schedule and Target Group

The Quarter meeting held brought together 16 people representing block chiefs, police department, youth representatives, women, men, youth and business community.

4.6 Findings and Discussions

Community Problems

With the aid of the community mapping tool, representatives discussed and highlighted all facilities available in the Payams, problems experienced, who are affected and what they considered as priority concerns. In the plenary sitting; they randomly identified the pressing problems to include: Inadequate and safe drinking water, Insecurity Inadequate medical Facilities, Poor drainage and channels, Poor sanitation, Limited educational facilities (Nursery, Basic, and Secondary), Poor road network, Limited access to electricity services, and Public land and social amenities.

Prioritization of Community Issues

This section captures conflict issues as prioritized by the different segments of the society (youth, women and men). In separate groups of youth, female and men; the three groups were separately asked to identify their order of priority and give reasons. With their results, each group explained to the plenary the reasons behind their order of priority. Tabulations below provide the overall priorities of the community.

Issue of Concern	Youth	Women	Leaders/men	Total	Rank
Inadequate and safe drinking water	1	1	2	4	1
Insecurity	7	5	1	13	3
Inadequate medical Facilities	2	3	3	8	2
Poor drainage and channels	8	7	4	19	7
Poor sanitation	6	8	6	20	8
Limited educational facilities (Nursery, Basic, and Secondary)	4	6	5	15	5
Poor road network	3	4	7	14	4
Limited access to electricity services	5	2	9	16	6
Public land and social amenities	9	9	8	26	9

In this community; the priority issues were inadequate and safe drinking water, inadequate medical facilities and insecurity. During the community Consultations; representatives were of the opinion that the general public would make the following contribution towards project(s) implementation:

- Provide local and available labour
- Local contribution in the form of money
- Dig the water trenches during the piping of water
- Provide locally available materials such as timber, wood, and roofing materials.
- Provide water necessary for use during construction period.

4.7 Emerging issues:

Even the quarter borders the River Nile; the quality of water and transfer of it to the main land remains a challenge. The community strongly feels that this is an area that needs concerted efforts between themselves, Government and development partners.

The medical facilities are not far from this quarter; however there is a lot of waiting given the limited number of medical facilities and like Malakal General Hospital is also the referral hospital for whole of the state. Sometimes it supports next door states such as unity etc.

Communities are willing to play a role in the service delivery and therefore partners can be assured of labour, and involvement in the management of the service upon completion.

Attendance

Boma

1. Mojuak Lual Kur Hai Thura
2. James Mojuak Awok Hai Mataar
3. Ajang Nyoi Kual Hai Melekia
4. Karar Dak Ariall Hai Shaati
5. Dak Lual Otuk Hai Thura
6. Jabir Omer Ismail Hai Thura
7. Achuil Kiir Kual Hai Thura
8. Peter Wal Tuach Hai Thura
9. John Hakim Dau Hai Thura
10. Kon Andrew Achiek Hai Melekia
11. Bilal Mohamed Joma Hai Melekia
12. Chol Dau Chol Hai Shaati
13. Gabriel Miypla Nong Hai Shaati
14. Asenela Andrew Hai Thura
15. Daak Deng Hai Shaati
16. Suna Paul Hai Thura

Group (A) Chiefs:

1. Mojuak Lual Kur Hai Thura
2. James Mojuak Awok Hai Mataar
3. Ajang Nyoi Kual Hai Melekia
4. Karar Dak Ariall Hai Shaati
5. Dak Lual Otuk Hai Thura
6. Jabir Omer Ismail hai Thura
7. Achuil Kiir Kual Hai Thura
8. Peter Wal Tuach Hai Thura

5. Gabriel Miypla Nong Hai Shaati

Group (C) Women:

1. Asenela Andrew Hai Thura
2. Daak Deng Hai Shaati
3. Suna Paul Hai Thura

Group (B) Youth:

1. John Hakim Dau Hai Thura
2. Kon Andrew Achiek Hai Melekia
3. Bilal Mohamed Joma Hai Melekia
4. Chol Dau Chol Hai Shaati

Annex 2: Community Dialogue & Needs Assessments' Consultation Program
“THE PROJECT FOR COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING AND SUPPORT FOR
URGENT DEVELOPMENT ON
SOCIAL ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE in MALAKAL TOWN, UPPER NILE
STATE, ROSS
PROGRAM

- 8.30 Am Arrival of Boma / community representatives
- 8.30 am - 9.20 am Opening by the Payam Administrator & Paramount Chief
- 9.25 am - 9.30 am Introduction
- 9.30 am Objectives of the Community Meeting
- 9.40 am - 11.30 Community Mapping (Women, Men & Youth)
- Emphasis on the physical infrastructure facilities available in the Payam (water, health, Major and interior roads, schools, drainage, electricity, garbage collection, Market centers and Youth Training facilities)
- i). What facilities are available within the Payam?
 - ii). What facilities are missing and are important to the community?
 - iii). Which community problem associated to these resources and infrastructure do the communities experience?
 - iv). What role does the community play and will continue to play in addressing these?
- 11.30 am – 12.45 pm Historical Profile
- i). Key events that have happened about Malakal town since 1912?
 - ii). Community Needs Identification.
- 12.45 pm – 2.00 pm Lunch & Refreshments
1. Develop a summary of emerging issues; and in group based Discussions engage the community to identify potential projects that address concerns raised above.
- Closure of Meeting

PART II-6

Follow-Up Work

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**RESULT OF FOLLOW-UP WORK BY PARTICIPATORY
DEVELOPMENT CENTER (PDC)**

1. Introduction

The survey of the area east to the outer ring road was commissioned upon the realization that the eastern part of the Ring Road has been rapidly urbanized with an increasing number of houses built mostly by returnees. Earlier studies have insufficiently covered the unique issues affecting the area covered by returnees.

The ongoing urgent support project for small scale water supply under implementation within the project and the upcoming grant-aid scheme for the water supply facilities are designed to accommodate the water demand arising in the eastern part of the Ring Road, although no facilities are planned there. This survey was therefore an opportunity to supplement the Town Profile survey results obtained that did not focus on the eastern part of the Ring Road since it had not been approved as part of Malakal city. In addition the parcel of area had not been formally allocated.

Guided by the scope of work; Participatory Development Center (PDC) has performed the following works for the remaining period September – November 2013. Out of the 4 tasks, 3 have been duly completed. The final task is scheduled for at least 10th of November 2013 upon sub of reports by JICA team.

- 1) Estimate of population in the eastern part of Ring Road
- 2) Interview survey
- 3) Community Consultation

2. Survey Methodology and Processes

2.1 Research Team and Preparations

In order to conduct the field interview survey, PDC contracted the local NGO, Upper Nile Development Organization with a lead survey chief and 9 researchers all residents of Malakal city. The researchers, university graduates, spoke and were able to write in English besides their local languages. They had experience of the previous surveys done with them in Malakal last year and February this year. Three local languages Dinka, Shulluk and Nuer languages were reflected in the team. However; two out of the ten researchers were of the Arabic pattern and therefore had not mastered the English language to an acceptable level. The two were engaged in making appointments, counting and logistical support whenever required.

List of the local team recruited by UNDA.

No.	Name	Contacts
Leader (UNDA Rep.)	1. Hakim Yoanes	
Member	2. Choul Mayiel Reath	091124337 / 0956890494
Member	3. Francis Amum Achwango	0915342185 / 0921210914
Member	4. James Adeng Kur	0912175664
Member	5. William Simon Deing	0956197246
Member	6. Adwok Wanth Opun	0956977377 / 0921039991
Member	7. James Othom Bol	0954513348
Member	8. Yousif Aban Tipo	0912983137
Member	9. Emmanuel Papeti Pamath	0912188889 / 0955226818
Member	10. Simon Aba	

2.2 Training of Researchers

PDC organized a one day training and exposure to the data collection tools for all the Researchers. All of the researchers were involved in the previous data collection. Even though they had been trained earlier; the training in preparation for the outer ring road survey proved worthwhile compliments.

The training was conducted with a focus to achieve the following objectives:-

- (a) To enable researchers understand why focus on the targeted area of East of the ring road and link it up with the previous survey.
- (b) To enable the researchers understand their role and why quality information was prerequisite for Malakal Master plan.
- (c) To sign engagement contract and establish working relations
- (d) To create understanding of the tools to be used for community consultations, group discussions and household interviews.
- (e) To agree on the sample size and sampling criteria developed with stakeholders (purposeful) on which basis random sampling is conducted.
- (f) Prepare Sample Frames (including Individuals, Groups /Communities -nature of activity, date of formation/activity etc.) for random sampling.
- (g) Formation of Data Collection Teams and logistics
- (h) Drawing up of field data collection time schedule
- (i) Preparing interviewers through an orientation on interviewing techniques



Researchers Training in Malakal

PDC conducted this training on 2nd October 2013 making sure that all the researchers understood the questionnaires and the methodology of counting the number of housing structures. During the training, PDC modified some of questions (modified version is annexed in the report as Annex 1). The training was observed by Ms. Yukiko Haneda from the JICA Team. Also annexed; see a sample of the counting and recording process.

In the field, based on a set of photographs of the eastern area of the Rind Road taken in August 2013 by the JICA team, PDC confirmed all the entry points for the 7 areas located on the Ring Road with GPS, however, only a few of the coordinates indicated by the JICA Team for the 7 targeted areas inside the field were confirmed due to the fact that the local resources are not well equipped with GPS. In order to overcome the technical difficulty, after careful study of the maps with the local contractor, the local contractor travelled with the surveyors to the border points of the 7 targeted areas to carry out counting the number of housing structures, as the local contractor is familiar with the map and the geographic area of the seven (7) field sites.

2.3 Target Area

The population residing in the eastern part of the Rig Road will be estimated for the following seven areas.

- Area 1: area surrounded by B, b-1, b-2 and b-3 as shown in Appendix-2
- Area 2: area surrounded by B, b-1, b-4 and b-5 in Appendix-2
- Area 3: area surrounded by b-3, b-4, b-5 and b-6 in Appendix-2
- Area 4: area surrounded by b-5, b-6, D and d-1 in Appendix-2
- Area 5: area surrounded by D, d-1, d-2 and d-3 in Appendix-2

Area 6: area surrounded by d-3, d-2, e-1 and E in in Appendix-2

Area 7: area surrounded by E, e-1, e-2 and e-3 in in Appendix-2

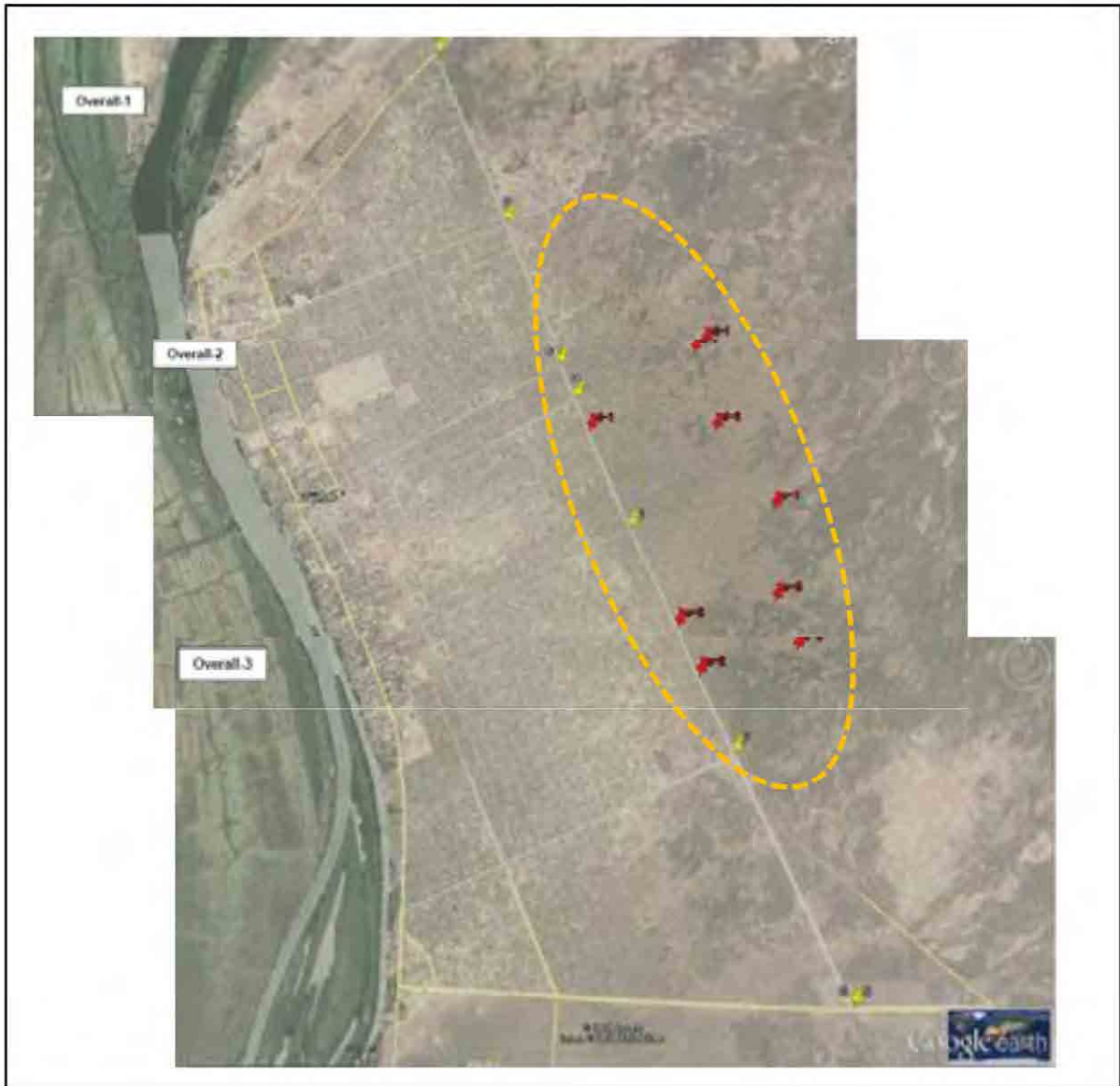
The approximate coordinates of these reference points are shown as follows.

Approximate Coordinates of Reference Points		
Reference Point	North	East
B	9° 33'08"	31° 40'14"
b-1	9° 33'26"	31° 40'44"
b-2	9° 33'31"	31° 40'44"
b-3	9° 33'23"	31° 40'09"
b-4	9° 32'57"	31° 40'42"
b-5	9° 32'58"	31° 40'17"
b-6	9° 32'42"	31° 40'55"
b-7	9° 32'38"	31° 40'24"
D	9° 32'15"	31° 40'33"
d-1	9° 32'29"	31° 41'11"
d-2	9° 32'04"	31° 41'16"
d-3	9° 32'05"	31° 40'37"
E	9° 31'33"	31° 40'48"
e-1	9° 31'38"	31° 41'29"
e-2	9° 31'03"	31° 41'00"
e-3	9° 31'09"	31° 41'31"

Figure 1 below shows an overall delineation of the area surveyed.

Figure 2 indicates the locations of the reference points.

Figure 1 Area Surveyed by Follow-up Work



Area Surveyed by Follow-up Work

Figure 2 (1/7) Location of Reference Points (Area 1)



Figure 2 (2/7) Location of Reference Points (Area 2)



Figure 2 (3/7) Location of Reference Points (Area 3)



Figure 2 (4/7) Location of Reference Points (Area 4)



Figure 2 (5/7) Location of Reference Points (Area 5)

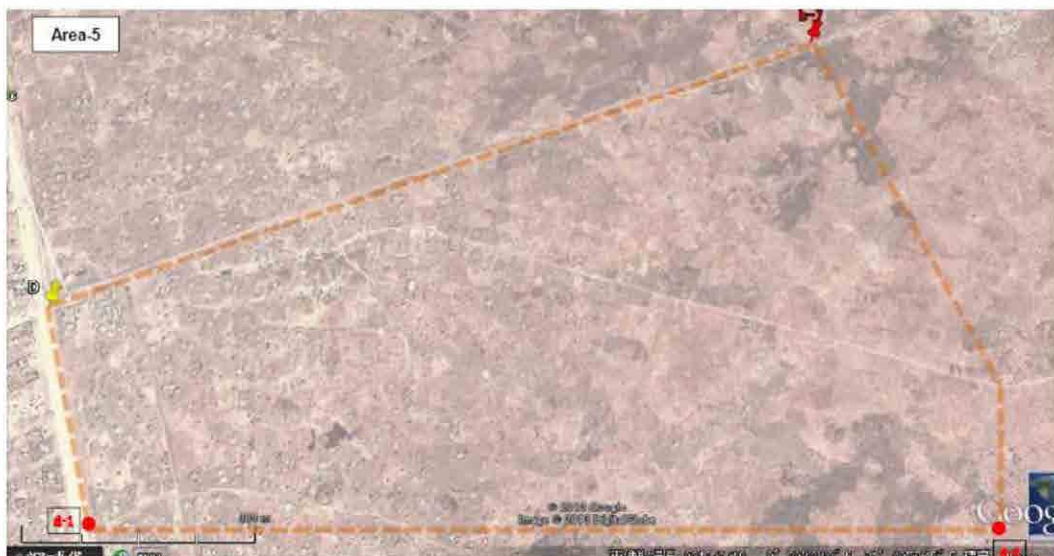


Figure 2 (6/7) Location of Reference Points (Area 6)

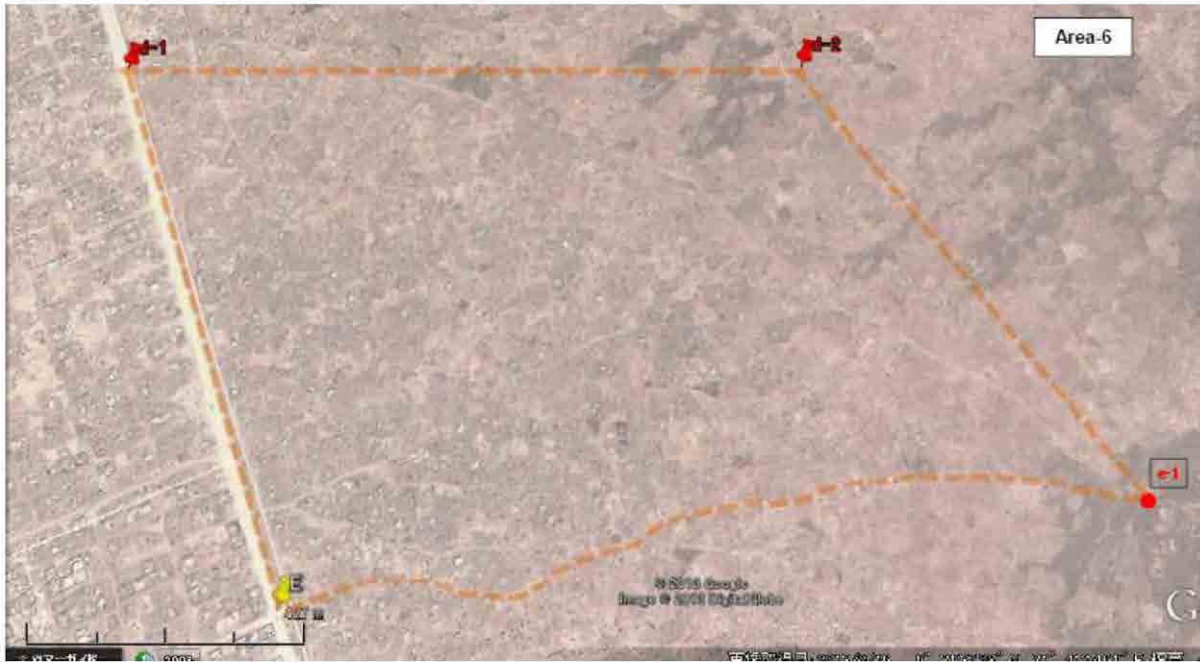


Figure 2 (7/7) Location of Reference Points (Area 7)



3. Estimate of Population in Eastern Block of Ring Road

3.1 Utilization of Satellite Imagery

The population in the eastern part of the Ring Road was estimated by using the 2013 Digital Globe data. PDC has downloaded the map from Google Earth in August 2013 in order to make a broad estimate of the number of housing structures in the 7 target area indicated by the JICA Team. Estimated average number of people living in each structure was calculated from the survey to enable arrive at the population estimates.

The estimated population per each of the seven portions is summarized in the following list.

Estimated Population

Area	No. of Structure (estimates from Google)	Estimated persons per structure (derived from Survey)	Estimated Population
1	86	2.47	212
2	291	2.17	631
3	266	3.21	854
4	520	3.52	1,830
5	622	2.74	1,704
6	1,529	4.68	7,156
7	514	3.85	1,979
Estimated Population for the Area			14,366

Below is a sample of the format used to count households, number of structures and people living in them. Blue stands for Tukul while red for Rakuba and the number stands for family members living in that specific unit.



3.2 Counting on Ground and Interview Survey

The team has successfully counted the number of all the housing structures in the seven (7) target areas to estimate the number of housing structures: classified the housing structures depending on the building materials with photos; identified the average number of persons living in a housing structure by type of the structure based on hearing surveys; and estimated the population in the targeted area based on the results from the above studies. The result of the field survey is summarized below.

Area	Household	Number of Housing Structures Counted on Field			Total Number of Persons		Average number of persons per structure		Total
		Tukul	Rakuba	Units	#in Tukul	#in Rakuba	Tukul	Rakuba	
1	60	30	53	83	82	123	2.73	2.32	205
2	207	156	218	374	408	402	2.62	1.84	810
3	115	69	123	192	305	311	4.42	2.53	616
4	389	318	278	596	1,095	1,004	3.44	3.61	2,099
5	187	158	174	332	406	505	2.57	2.90	911
6	182	164	143	307	782	655	4.77	4.58	1,437
7	286	326	193	519	1,273	725	3.90	3.76	1,998
Total	1426	1221	1182	2403	4851	3725			8076

Observation:-

The number of people counted could be much less than the actual for 2 basic reasons:-

Counting was done in the day when a number of the people may have gone to fetch water or/ and economic engagement.

Where members of the family are missing; the source of the information from neighbors may be excluded.



Tukul Structure



Rakuba Structure in front of a Tukul

There were mainly 2 types of structures

- i. Tukul are housing structures made using locally available grass and poles. The roof is cone shaped roof. The roof is purely grass (with supported by roofing runs). The walls are made up of bamboo.
- ii. Rakuba, local name, were houses constructed using the polythene or plastic materials supplied by UNCHR or development partners. Households struggled to have both options because the tukuls have better temperature control mechanisms while the Rakuba provide an opportunity to harvest rain water.

4. Results of Interview Survey

4.1 Basic Information

Ethnic group	Frequency	Percent
Dinka	12	8.6
Nuer	52	37.1
Shuluk	76	54.2
Total	140	100.0

Shilluk accounted for 54%, slightly higher than all Malakal Town. Nuer followed at 37%, which is higher than whole Malakal at 22%. The proportion of Dinka is lower at 9% (15% for Malakal).

Number of house hold members	Frequency	Percent
1	2	1.4
2	2	1.4
3	8	5.7
4	6	4.3
5	13	9.3
6	11	7.9
7	25	17.9
8	32	22.9
9	14	10.0
10 or More	27	19.3
Total	140	100.0
Average / Mean		7.59

The average number of household members was 7.6 persons per household, which is similar to whole Malakal at 7.7.

Length of stay in Malakal	Frequency	Percent
1 – 2 years	8	5.7
2 – 5 years	110	78.6
5 – 10 years	22	15.7
Total	140	100.0

Those living at the current locations for a period of 5 years or less accounted for 84%, which is significantly higher than whole Malakal at 44%. This indicates the the area east of Ring Road has been inhabited recently.

Place where they lived previously	Frequency	Percent
South Sudan / Upper Nile State: Malakal County, but different community (specify)	27	19.3
South Sudan / Upper Nile State: Other county (specify)	30	21.4
South Sudan / Other State (specify)	6	4.3
Sudan / Khartoum	43	30.7
Sudan / (specify)	14	10.0
Ethiopia / (specify)	5	3.6
other	15	10.7
Total	140	100.0

Khartoum was the place people lived before moving to Malakal (31%), same as whole Malakal at 31%. Makal County follows at 19%, which is also similar to whole Malakal at 21%.

202a: Do you intend to live at the current location in Malakal in the future?

Intention to live in Malakal	Frequency	Percent
Yes, we will be living at the current location in Malakal in the future	129	92.1
No, we will go back to our village outside Malakal or move to any other location outside	1	0.7
I do not know	7	5.0
Other	3	2.1
Total	140	100.0

Those people with the intention of continuing to live at the present locations accounted for 92%, which was higher than whole Malakal at 78%.

Q202b: Reason for not continuing to live in Malakal in future

Intention to leave Malakal	Frequency	Percent
N/A	138	98.6
Economic difficulty at the present location (no job, low income etc.)	2	1.4
Total	140	100.0

There were two replies indicating the economic hardships at the current locations.

4.2 Property

Q201: What is the land property ownership of your household?

Land property ownership	Frequency	Percent
Household owned	122	87.1
Leased land	1	0.7
Free (returnees)	14	10.0
Other (specify)	3	2.1
Total	140	100.0

The proportion of those owning land at 87% was higher than whole Malakal at 68%.

Q201a: Has your land been registered with the Land Department of the Ministry of Physical Infrastructure and Rural Development?

Land Registration	Frequency	Percent
Yes, registered	67	47.9
No, not registered	72	51.4
Do not know	1	0.7
Total	140	100.0

Nearly half of the households (48%) have registered their land with Ministry of Physical Infrastructure and Rural Development.

Q200a: Number of housing structure

Number of housing structures	Frequency	Percent
1	49	35.0
2	61	43.6
3	27	19.3
4	2	1.4
5 or more	1	0.7
Total	140	100.0

The households with two structures on their land was the highest at 44%.

Q200b: Number of persons living in one structure

Number of persons	Frequency	Percent
1 person	2	1.0%
2 persons	9	6.0%
3 persons	27	19.0%
4 persons	44	31.0%
5 persons or more	58	42.0%
Total	140	100.0%
Average /Mean		4.361

The case in which five persons live in a structure was most frequently observed.

Q201b: Do you have problems related with the land on which you live now?

Problems related with the land	Frequency	Percent
Yes, we have a serious problem with the land.	24	17.1
Yes, we have some problems with the land, not too serious though.	15	10.7
No, we have little/no problem with the land	101	72.1
Total	140	100.0

Those households with land problem accounted for 28%, out of which 17 % have a serious problem and 11% some problems.

Q201c: What kind of problems you have related to land?

Land related problems	Frequency	Percent
Some people live on the land, which belonged to us before leaving Malakal	1	2.0%
The boundary of land with neighbour is not clear	13	28.0%
We cannot pay for the registration fee	1	2.0%
Our application for registration of the land was rejected without proper explanation	8	17.0%
Other (specify)	24	51.0%
Total	47	100.0%

“Other” was the highest at 51%、 followed by problems related with boundaries (28%).

In depth discussion revealed that the land was given with favoritism, some people who are settled in other Bomas particularly southern within Malakal had plots in the areas under survey (pretended to be returnees), (to their sons) making the process incredible and one

of the reasons for the delay of finalization or registration, and incompetence/malpractice with some officials in the survey department complicating the process.

4.3 Life of People

Q210: What (makes it) is most difficult to live at the present location?

Difficulty	Frequency	Percent
Flooding	7	5.0
No secondary school	1	0.7
No Electricity	6	4.3
No water	105	75.0
No medical facilities	8	5.7
No job/source of income	10	7.1
No early childhood centre	1	0.7
No primary school	2	1.4
Total	140	100.0

“No water” is outstandingly high at 75%, higher than whole Malakal at 61%. Seriousness of water problem seems to be stronger in the eastern part of Ring Road.

Q211: What do you need most at the present location?

Needs	Frequency	Percent
Water facilities	104	74.3
Electricity	1	0.7
Paved road	10	7.1
School	4	2.9
Medical facilities	17	12.1
Shops	1	0.7
Religious facilities	1	0.7
Others	2	1.4
Total	140	100.0

Like above, water is the highest at 74%, about 9% higher than whole Malakal at 65%. This was followed by medical facilities at 12%.

4.4 Social Issues

Q301: Have you ever had an ethnical confrontation at the present location?

Ethnic confrontation	Frequency	Percent
Yes, I have experienced.	1	0.7
No, I have not experienced.	139	99.3
Total	140	100.0

There are almost no ethnic confrontations in the eastern part of Ring Road.

Q400: In your community, are there any security problems?

Security problem	Frequency	Percent
Yes, I have experienced.	41	29.3
No, I have not experienced.	99	70.7
Total	140	100.0

Those experiencing security problems at 29% is similar to whole Malakal at 31%.

Q401: Kind of security problems		
Kind of security problem	Frequency	Percentage
Robbery	39	78.0%
Extortion/demand money	0	0.0%
Military recruitment of young population	1	2.0%
Land conflict	6	12.0%
Ethnic tribal conflict	1	2.0%
Inter clan conflicts	0	0.0%
Business conflict	0	0.0%
Mine	2	4.0%
Others	1	2.0%
	50	100.0%

Robbery (78%) is the most common kind of security problem like in whole Malakal (52%).

Q917: Do you have leaders in your community who represent your community for contacting		
Answer	Frequency	Percent
Yes	140	100.0

All the interviewees reported they have community leaders. (85% for whole Malakal).

Q919: Is the leadership effective?		
Effectiveness of community leaders	Frequency	Percent
Very effective	39	27.9
Effective	85	60.7
Fair	6	4.3
Limitedly effective	7	5.0
Not effective	3	2.1
Total	140	100.0

Leadership is effective at 89%, “very effective” and “effective” combined, higher than whole Malakal at 64%.

4.5 Household Economy

Q402: Main source of livelihood		
Main source of livelihood	Frequency	Percentage
Crop farming	61	28.0%
Animal husbandry (livestock sales, milk sale)	0	0.0%
Wages and salaries/ employment	20	9.0%
Owned business enterprises	32	15.0%
Property income	3	1.0%
Remittance (money from relatives abroad)	6	3.0%
Pension	1	0.0%
Fishing	8	4.0%
Brick making	1	0.0%
Black smith (spears, axes, etc)	4	2.0%
Charcoal burning	13	6.0%
Fetching water for sale	1	0.0%
Collection and sale of firewood	51	23.0%
Aid	9	4.0%
Others	10	5.0%
Total	220	100.0%

The most common source of livelihood is crop farming at 28%, followed by collection and sales of firewood (23%), own business enterprise (15%) and wages and salaries (9%). Wages and salaries, which is the highest for whole Malakal at 57%, is significantly lower in the east of Ring Road, indicating more informal nature of works in this area.

4.6 Infrastructure/Public Services

Q800: Main source of water

source of water	Number	percentage
SSUWC	26	18.6
Upper Nile state Gov	1	0.7
NGO	1	0.7
Private (merchant) donkeys	89	36.4
Nile river or other water	95	67.8

More than two thirds of the people (68%) depend on the water of the Nile River, followed by private donkey water sellers (36%).

Q801a: How long do you have to walk to get water?

Walking distance	Frequency	Percent
15-30 min	42	30.0
30-45 min.	23	16.4
45 min. - one hrs	44	31.4
More than 1 hr.	31	22.1
Total	140	100.0

More than half of the people (54%) spend 45 minutes or more for fetching water. High dependency on the water of the Nile River leads to this long time for fetching water.

Q806: How much does your family spent money to obtain water a month on the

Monthly expenditure on water	Frequency	Percent
no money spent	12	8.6
~ 20 SSP a month	2	1.4
~30 SSP	3	2.1
~40 SSP a month	9	6.4
~50 SSP a month	7	5.0
More than 50 SSP a month (SSP)	107	76.4
Total	140	100.0

Those households spending more than 50 SSP per month accounts for 76%, significantly higher than whole Malakal at 40%.

4.7 Education/Vocational Training

Q500: Please indicate the distance to the nearest school

Distance	Frequency	Percent
Less than 15 min.	1	0.7
15-30 min.	58	41.4
30-45 min.	30	21.4
45 min. - one hrs	39	27.9
More than 1 hrs.	12	8.6
Total	140	100

The proportion of 30 minutes or longer to the nearest primary school at 58% is significantly higher than whole Malakal at 20%. Improvement in access to schools is a big challenge for this area.

4.8 Health

Q933: How long do you have to travel on foot to the nearest health care facility?

Distance to the health care centre	Frequency	Percent
15-30 minutes	8	5.7
30min-1 hr	30	21.4
1hr-2hr	101	72.1
More than two hrs	1	0.7
Total	140	100.0

Those who have to spend one hour or more accounts for 73%, significantly higher than whole Malakal at 55%. Improved access to health service is also a big challenge.

5. Community Consultations

5.1 Community Consultation for Needs Assessment

In order to compliment the previously conducted survey, PDC conducted 2 community consultations on 7th & 8th October 2013.

The two community consultations meetings took place as follows:-

- i. The first meeting was held with informal women sand harvesting association or group whose members. A total of 50 women people attended the meeting.
- ii. The second meeting was conducted with Community Representatives exclusively from Hai Freedom Area and Hai Salaam East comprising of women representatives (6), Men (6), widows (6), youth – both male and female (4) and local leaders (4). Widows were specifically included because in the previous survey and reports imply that the proportion of widows is quite high in the area.

5.2 Methodology and Consultation Process

Using participatory Community Mapping; in groups of men, women, and youth; community representatives drew on the ground the map of their locality and identified the following:-

- Boundaries of their land
- Sites with Agricultural Activities
- Facilities at their vicinity and that they use (Medical facilities, schools, market center's etc.)
- Water sources and points within their reach
- Other Source of livelihood

Through the process of gallery walk Participants from the three groups shared, observed and commented on issues identified from the community maps which enhanced their visualization and promoted dialogue.

First Consultation: Community Consultations

Place: Eastern part of Malakal Town on the Ring Road

Date: October 8, 2013

Date: 7th of October 9, 2013

Place: Eastern part of Malakal Town on the Ring Road

Participants: 50 local women from eastern part of Malakal Town and eastern side of Ring Road.

Result of the Community Consultation:

(A day of local women in the area)

PDC with the local consultants requested women to identify the most urgent needs. Eight issues were raised: Water, availability of schools, employment opportunities, health facilities, sanitation, land demarcation, household food/income, drainage and roads. PDC requested the group to be divided into 4 groups and select the priorities. After the group work, the results were compared.

In our discussion and ranking of the women; 3 out 4 groups pointed water as their priority need. In their daily calendar more than 4 hours in a day is dedicated to fetching water. For some this particular activity takes 6 hours. To purchase water costs more than 1 pound.

Conclusion (Finding)

- All women go to the river to get the water.
- They share the water points on the ring road regardless of whether returnees or from which Boma
- They do not have a community group, etc.



This is where we encountered the women Group as they collect sand.

Second Consultation: Community Consultations

Place: Eastern part of Malakal Town on the Ring Road

Date: October 8, 2013

Problems identified

In the plenary and through brainstorming; community representatives randomly identified the following as the seven key problems that they are facing in their area:-

- Inadequate and unsafe drinking water
- Inadequate and far distant health facilities
- Absence of educational facilities (schools)
- Settled plots not demarcated or surveyed
- Inadequate or poor shelter
- Low inadequate income levels
- Absence of sewage and sanitation services

The community representatives were then divided into Men, Women and Youth teams. Each team was asked to discuss and agree on their priority of the problems identified.



Youth present their Community Map to the Plenary.



Women present their priorities.



One of the women representatives makes a contribution.



Tabulated Community Priorities

Through the process of preference ranking; communities' priorities were established. Therefore the overall ranking has the weighty of the men, women and youth opinions. (See table below)

Problem	Men	Women	Youth	Total	Rank
Inadequate and unsafe Drinking Water	1	1	1	3	1
Inadequate Health Facilities	3	3	4	10	2
Absence of Educational Facilities (Schools)	2	4	7	13	5
Settled plots not demarcated or surveyed	5	6	2	13	4
Inadequate or Poor Shelter	7	8	6	21	7
Low Inadequate Income Levels	8	7	5	20	6
Absence of Sewage and Sanitation Services	6	2	3	11	3

The Seven Priorities in Details

The community's priorities were in the order:-

1. Inadequate and unsafe drinking water was considered the most critical need for the communities living to the east of outer ring road. The distance covered and time taken to fetch water for washing, cooking and drinking from the River Nile was considered long as it took 1 – 2 hours depending the age of the person.
2. Inadequate health facilities available only are far and the queuing is very long making it difficult to get timely medical attention; sometimes situations get out of hand. Even for pregnant mothers the situation is very worrying.
3. Absence of sewage and sanitation services: Human feces were visibly scattered on the main road along 1 meter of the road size. Adults and children were seen helping themselves in the day light. The inside footpaths were in pathetic status with human waste littering all over. No toilet was visible in the small markets and in most of the households except a few "holes" pit latrines in limited households.
4. Even though allotment ballots have been issued to returnees in Hai Salaam East; the plots have not yet been demarcated. Freedom residents have not received the ballot papers. Worse still there are a number of returnees have not made the required payment for the plots to legalize ownership. This is an outstanding concern to majority of the community members present. "Data and other information to guide the allocation may be manipulated given the long waiting' argued community representatives.

5. Total absence of educational facilities such as primary and secondary schools in the area is a major challenge. School going children access these facilities through trekking to Central, South and North Payams. Schools are far and not easily accessible during the rainy seasons. Girls were more likely to drop from school given the long distance and the excuse for engagement to support parents in soliciting for income and sources of livelihood. Only a single kindergarten run by the Presbyterian Church was located in the area.
6. Low inadequate income levels: Majority of the respondents cultivated sorghum as the main source of food for the family. To the East there were sorghum farms estimated to be half an acre per household. Employment opportunities were minimal with most women resulting to sand harvesting in order to fend for the families.

A women daily calendar demonstrated that the women spent as much as 4 – 6 hours harvesting the sand. Their daily calendar was highly overloaded. A number of those present in the community consultation expressed the difficulties returnees encountered, in many occasion qualified and highly trained, in getting jobs in the market. “I have never known how to collect firewood as a trained agronomist; I have to find ways of coping” a youthful woman exclaimed.

7. Poor shelter: this challenge was rated among the least because according to them rains are gone; there is some time before the next season. It is therefore a concern but among the least at the time of the survey.

Though not prominently featured, floods are very common during the rainy seasons which further complicate access to social amenities since the roads and paths are unmanageable. The human waste spreads wide and far risking disease break out.

5.3 Discussion Issues

Communities Social Systems and Structures

The Community social system in Malakal city is individualistic and collectiveness only happens in difficult situations that may require the support of others. This has been influenced by the long term separation with majority households returning into Malakal individually and from different parts of Sudan and neighboring countries and therefore cohesiveness and collective responsibility has not been inculcated in their way of doing things.

There are no known strong social groups that exist among the communities. However; strikingly their expressions and optimism impresses that such groups can be nurtured and matured over time. This concurs with the experiences encountered with the women group (by virtue of being sand harvesters) in the far South of the stretch. “Whenever we sell sand; we ensure that every woman has made a sell that same day. It is our value; we all need to earn” that caring attitude and practice demonstrated by the women testify that social groups can be used as a social vehicles for development in the section. Experience by development partners, international NGOs and local NGOs, argued that the culture of social networks and groups exists informally but has not been tapped. So far partners who have attempted to use such groups have succeeded however the groups still remain makeshift and may need to be transformed to organic structures.

Local Institutions (CBOs & local NGOs)

Youth groups and associations in the region have proved that it is possible to form formidable local institutions which can be used to spearhead development initiatives. Such examples include UNIDO which begun as a youth association, undergone metamorphosis’ to a CBO and today is being identified as a local NGO that has partnered with international NGOs such as CARE International. However; there is a need to undertake a rigorous capacity assessment of the local institutions to ascertain their capability and institutional development levels. It’s upon the capacity assessment that JICA can select the ones to work with and build their capacity.

It is particularly difficult for the communities residing within this strip in the far Eastern Zone who have to walk for long distances to get to the river or alternatively purchase from the water vendors. The Government piped water is accessible at specified and interval points along the outer ring road and is pumped once a day and in the night. With the limited storage facilities; private facilities can only store a limited number of drums.

5.4 Recommendations

- i. Access to adequate water facilities within reach is an issue of priority for the residents. There is need to construct water points along the outer ring road at equitable distances considering the number of household targeted in each area. Previously some of the water points are managed by individuals. In our opinion embracing community involvement through water management committees at each of the water point would promote cohesiveness, nurture local leadership, and sustainability. However; time and resources should be allocated to mentoring the committees in order to enhance efficiency and effectiveness.
- ii. The cost of water is increasingly high in Malakal town and particularly on the outer ring road areas. The demand for water exceeds the supply. It is recommended that storage water tanks should be constructed at the set sites so that during off season(s) more water can be stored in time.
- iii. Analysis of the gathered information from the study has indicated that there is room for households to expand their livelihoods through petty trade and exploitation of available local materials such grass for thatching, firewood, building poles and other building materials. There is also potential for expanding job opportunities. Building the business skills of the youth, women and men should be considered.
- iv. Communities have strength in numbers. There is need therefore to explore mechanisms of building groups and associations for social development. Community stabilization and engagement shall enhance sustainability of social development initiatives.

PART II-7

Relevant Information

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1 Medical Facilities in Malakal (1/3-3/3)

Table 2 Financial Institutions in Malakal

Table 3 Media Houses in Malakal

Table 1 Medical Facilities in Malakal (1/3)

No.	Name of the Health Facility	Payam	Boma	Common Sicknesses Reported	Adult & Child Mortality Rates	Healty Services Available
1	Medical Modern Center	Central	Jalaba	Malaria , Typhoid, Seulis, Gardia		Doctors, Labalatory, Injection
2	Ferdos Clinic	Southern	Assosa	Malaria , Typhoid, Gardia		Labalatory, Diagonostics, Routine Checking
3	Malakal Modern Medical Clinc	Southern	Assosa	Malaria , Typhoid		Doctors, Labalatory, Routine Diagnostics
4	Assosa Clinic	Southern	Assosa	Malaria , Typhoid, amoeba		Doctors look, Diagnostics
5	Private Clinic connected with Big Hospital	Central	Jalaba	Goitre, Kalazar, BPH for men, Typhoid, Liverflu, Conjanatal anormally	High	Labalatory, X Ray , Ultra Sound
6	Mujamn clinic	Central	Jalaba	Typhoid, Fever, TB, diarrohea, malaria, Hap, Kalazar, Sibilis	unknown	Labalatory, X Ray , ward
7	Hai Shuada Clinic	Central	Muderia	Malaria , Typhoid, Sibilis, TB, Hap	Few	Small Telescope, Handset
8	Assosa Primary Health Care Center	Southern	Assosa	Malaria, Etiab, Diarrohea	None	Lab Tests and Pharmacy
9	Malakaia PHCC	Northern	Malakaia	Malaria, RTI Diarrohea		Consulation, EPI, Growth Monnitoring, ANC
10	BAM Health Centre	Northern		Malaria, Diarrohea, Dysentry, Conjunctillitis, Eye infection, injury		Consulation, Laboratory, Cllinic/ dispensary, EPI
11	North Centre of Health Insurance	Nothern	North	Malaria, Typhoid, Gardia		Lab Tests
12	Health Centre Upper Nile University	Nothern	North	Malaria, Amoeba, Gardia, Pneumonia		Laboratory and clinic facilities
13	Iwakat Primary Health centre	Nothern	Lwakat	Malaria, skin Diseases, pneumonia, Diarrohea,		Stethoscope, Miscroscope, Weighing machine
14	Alcol Family Clinic	Central	Haisati	Malaria, urinary Tract Infection (UTI), RTI		Clinic Facilities
15	Hai Tilapizilou Clinic	Central	Hai Tilizuoh	Malaria, Diarrhoes		Dispensary
16	Saviah Jelasa Clinic			Malaria, Diarrohea, Skin Diseases		Dispensary
17	Upper Nile Medical Complex	Central	Central	Malaria, Typhoid, Diarrohea		Lab Tests and Pharmacy
18	Assosa	Southern	Assosa	Malaria, Diarrohea, Gardia		Lab Tests and Pharmacy
19	Odeng Health Centre	Southern	Assosa	Malaria, Typhoid, Diarrohea, Amoeba		Lab Tests and Pharmacy
20	South Sudan Modern Medical Clinic	Central	Muderia	Malaria, Typhoid, UTI	None	Lab Tests, Pharmacy, Dental Servicesand Minor operations
21	Police Officer Clinic	Southern	Assosa	Malaria, Typhoid, Diarrohea	None	Lab Tests
22	Malakal Specialist Diagnosis Medical Complex	Central	Jalaba	Malaria, Typhoid, Diarrohea, UTI, Sibilis, TB	20-50 30-70	Lab Tests, Pharmacy and consulation Services

Note: The main hospital data separately kept

Table 1 Medical Facilities in Malakal (2/3)

No.	Name of the Health Facility	Private/ Government	Outpatient / In Patient or Both	Bed Capacity	Do patients pay	How much Per Visit(SSP)	No of Doctors	No of Lab Technicians	No of Nurse	No of Surbodi nate Staff	Other Staff
1	Medical Modern Center	Private	Outpatient				1	1	1	1	
2	Ferdos Clinic	Private	Outpatient				1	1	1	1	
3	Malakal Modern Medical Clinc	Private	Outpatient				2	1	2	1	
4	Assosa Clinic	Private	Outpatient				1	1	1	1	
5	Private Clinic connected with Big Hospital	Private	Both	10 Beds - 7 patients per day	yes	30				2	
6	Mujamn clinic	Private	Both	12 Beds - 5 patients per day	yes	30				4	
7	Hai Shuuda Clinic	Private	Outpatient		yes	20					
8	Assosa Primary Health Care Center	Government	Both	10 Beds	NO				30	20	3 Medical Assistants, 1 pharmasist , 20 midwives
9	Malakaia PHCC		Outpatient		NO		5	1	36	8	
10	BAM Health Centre	Government	Outpatient		yes	1		1	32	15	4- medical Consultants
11	North Centre of Health Insurance	Government	Outpatient		Yes- for medicine		4	4	1		
12	Health Centre Upper Nile University	Private	Outpatient		NO		3	3	6	3	
13	Iwakat Primary Health centre	Government	Outpatient		Yes	1	4	1	40	37	1 medical assistant
14	Alcol Family Clinic	Private	Outpatient		Yes	20		1	1		1 medical assistant
15	Hai Tilapizilou Clinic	Private	Outpatient		Yes	5		1	1	1	1 medical assistant
16	Saviah Jelasa Clinic	Private	Outpatient		Yes	10		1	1	1	1 senoir medical assistant
17	Upper Nile Medical Complex	Private	Both	7 Beds	Yes	25	7	3	5	6	
18	Assosa	Government	Outpatient		Yes	10	3	1	4	8	
19	Odeng Health Centre	Private	Outpatient		Yes	10	2	4	5	6	
20	South Sudan Modern Medical Clinic	Private	Both	37 Beds	Yes	20	1	1	1	3	1 pharmasist, 2 receptionists
21	Police Officer Clinic	Government	Outpatient		No	N/A		1		6	1 medical assistant
22	Malakal Specialist Diagnosis Medical Complex	Private	Both	10 Beds	Yes	30		2	2	5	2 consulatant doctors
					Yes	30	5	3	5	8	

Table 1 Medical Facilities in Malakal (3/3)

No.	Name of the Health Facility	Comments	Difficulties Experienced in Service Delivery
1	Medical Modern Center		Lack of Electricity
2	Ferdos Clinic		Lack of :Electricity, drugs, low technology insruments
3	Malakal Modern Medical Clinc		Lack of :Electricity, drugs, cost of fuel is too high
4	Assosa Clinic		Lack of :Electricity, No encouragement from Governement, insecurity at night
5	Private Clinic connected with Big Hospital		Lack of Drugs
6	Mujam clinic	more staff is needed for better sevice	Lack of Drugs
7	Hai Shuada Clinic		Lack of health service and drugs in the clinic
8	Assosa Primary Health Care Center		There is only one toliet to serve the patients and staff, No rooms for labolatory services, the centre is not fenced, inadequate bed capacity , inadequate rooms for staff
9	Malakaia PHCC		No office for statistics
10	BAM Health Centre	More qualified staff are needed	Shortage of drugs, poor maintainance of the centre
11	North Centre of Health Insurance		
12	Health Centre Upper Nile University	JICA will Provide medicine and ambulances	
13	Iwakat Primary Health centre	the dispensary needs to be fenced, build permanent toilets	Inadequate drugs, no water supply, few rooms for patients, small staff offices
14	Alcol Family Clinic		poor / inaccessible roads, Lack of drugs
15	Hai Tilapizilou Clinic		poor / inaccessible roads, Lack of drugs
16	Saviah Jelasa Clinic	clinic needs help in provision of services	wrong drug prescription
17	Upper Nile Medical Complex	Adequate services	Lack of Drugs
18	Assosa	inadequate services	Drug prices are too high
19	Odeng Health Centre	Adequate services	Delay in drugs
20	South Sudan Modern Medical Clinic	increase staff for better services	no facilities for xrays, unqaullified personnel handling machines
21	Police Officer Clinic	inadequate services	Inadequate drugs
22	Malakal Specialist Diagnosis Medical Complex	need for qualified Doctors	shortage of drugs, poor transport network
		More doctors needed	inadequate drugs to cater for patients

Table 2 Financial Institutions in Malakal

No	Name of the Bank	Location	Services provided by the Bank	Are there customers borrowing Loans	Explanation	How is the loan repaid	Any Defaulters	Explanation	Challenges	Any other Bank or financial Institutions
1	Dahabishill BSS Bank	Central	Transfer	NO	its money transfer oriented	N/A	No		Economic crisis in the country	Boss, KCB, RoseAgricultural Bank, Amal Express
2	Ivory Bank	Central	Money Transfer locally, savings and loans	yes	allowed to customers only		yes	The failure of BISS if the customer is employed outside of state	Economic crisis and inflation	Boss, KCB, ECB, Agricultural Bank, Biss Banks etc
3	Bank of South Sudan/ National Bank	Central	Transfer only for govt savings, chequeAccounts and deposits to BISS Banks	NO	Its mainly for governmental services		No	the government services is consistent	inflation	Rose Ex, Amal express, Dabahishill, UN Forex
4	Finance South Sudan Ltd	Central	Transfer and LoanProvision	yes	salary, Group and individual Loans	good Loan Repayment	yes	inflation and BISS failures during summer	inflation, customers default due to BISS failures	Rose, KCB, Amal express, Dabahishill
5	Amal Express/ Somalia Bank	Central	Transfer	NO	Its transfer oriented		no		Economic crisis	Boss, KCB, ECB, Rose, Dabishill
6	KCB & Western Union	Central	Transferof Dvlpt Loans, Banking, Cheque & Loan provision	yes	Group and individual loans	good Loan Repayment	yes		Economic crisis, shortage of hard currency, difficult in sending money to other countries	Ross, Ivory, Amal expresss, dabishill express

Table 3 Media Houses in Malakal

NO	NAME	MEANS OF COMMUNICATION	OWNERSHIP	ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE	COVERAGE	CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED	OTHER SIMILAR SERVICE PROVIDERS
1	Malat Awal Wat Goar Media	sound system, Announcements during ceremonies & Holy celebrations	private		Malakal Town	Lack of recording facilities, Inaccessible Roads	Tum Tum & Mer Manusabat Medias
2	Mer Munasabat Sound System	Announcements during ceremonies & Holy celebrations	private		Malakal Town	No recording machines and service providers	Tum Tum sound Systems of Malat awalat Goar Medias
3	Tum Tum Sound System Service	Announcements during ceremonies & Holy celebrations	private		Malakal Town	Shortage of quality machines for media plays and records	Merchan Awalat Goar Media Sound System
4	Southern Sudan Radio & TV	Announcement messages during ceremonies & Holy celebrations, Reports	Government	Minister of information, Director General, Deputy of Depts	Malakal Town	Limited broadcasting service providers, limited funds to expand existing ones	Voice of love FM, Malakal Tv Services
5	Voice of love FM	Radio Programmes, Announcements messages, News	Catholic Church	Director, Deputy Director, Administrators, other staffs	Malakal Town	Lack of coverage thus poor quality of service	Malakal TV service, SS Radio service
6	Malakal TV Service	Radio Programmes, News, mobile connection, BBC, JUBA Maraya, SS news	Government	Linked to the Government	Malakal Town	lack of coverage and shortage of media facilities	SS Radio service, Church FM, Voice of love