

PART III

Attachment

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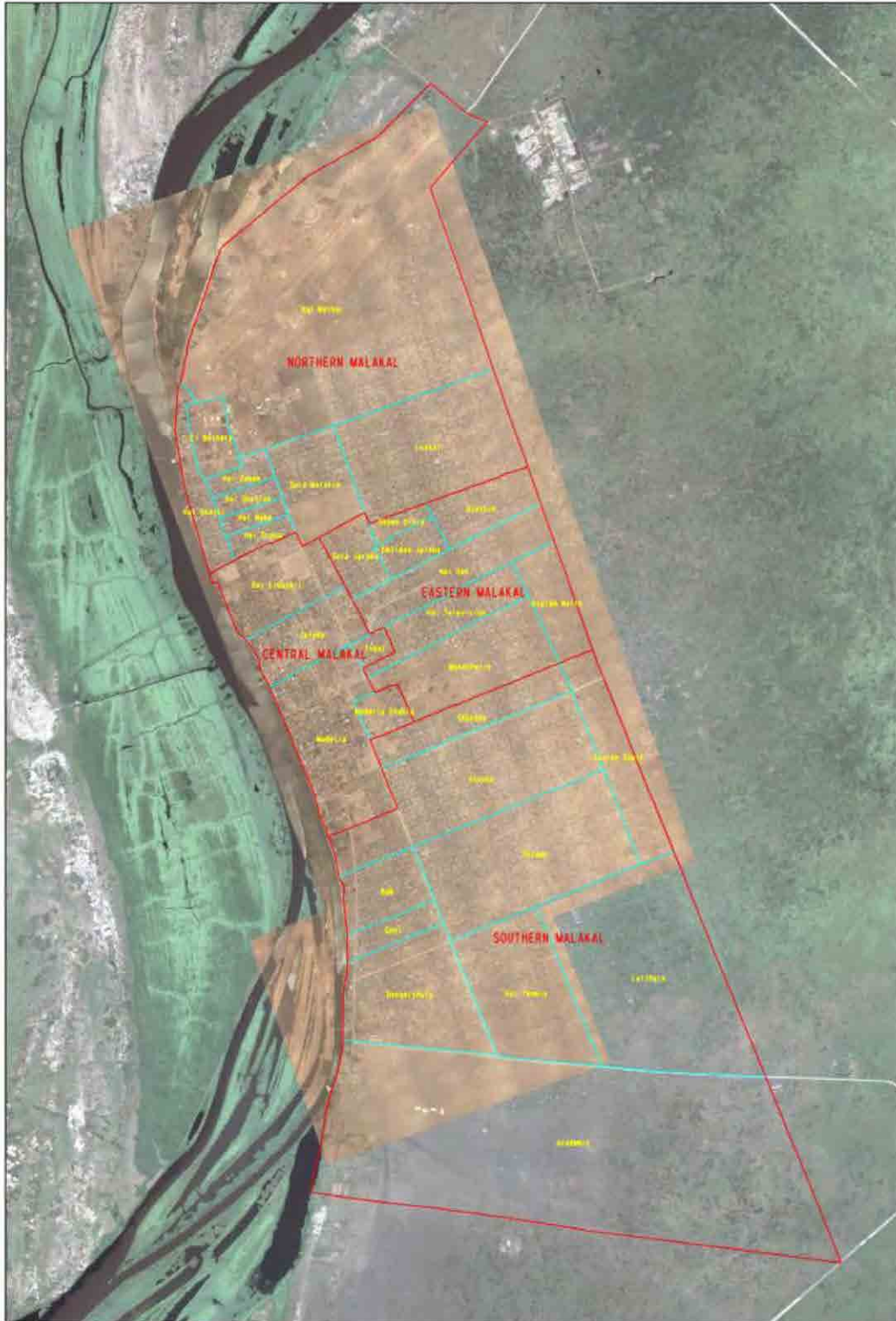
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ATTACHMENT I

Boma Profile



MALAKAL TOWN BOMA PROFILE

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF THE 23 BOMA PROFILES

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 and the newly settled eastern block outside the Ring road in Malakal Town.

The survey was designed from the official data of 2008, but there were confusion with the current boundaries and the boma names as they are originally in Arabic language. The boundaries and the boma names in Malakal Town are still in the process of modification in May 2013. Also, the capacity of local consultants and their survey methods, and verification of data were some of the challenges faced in formulating the boma profiles.

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 outside the 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 the eastern block “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 the eastern block 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

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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 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 hygienic 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.

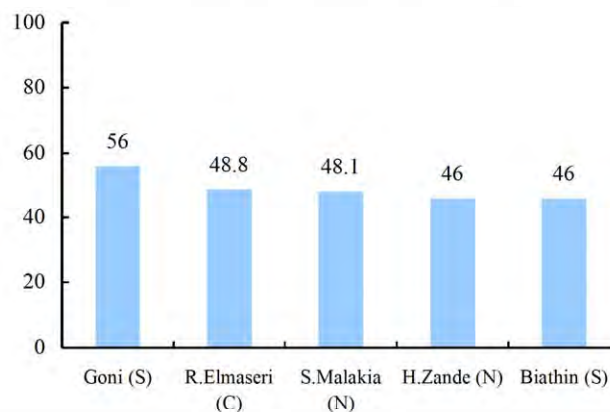
For the type of the housing material, 19 out of 23 bomas responded “mud” as being the principal construction material followed by “wood” and “gottiya sticks” for Tukuls. As for the second popular material, about half of the bomas in the Northern Quarter responded “wood”; the rest of the quarters gave “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.

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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 JALABA (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 RAY ELMASERI (Central) accounted for the highest at 59% for the use of private water source while THORAT JALLABA (Eastern) showed only 3%.

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%;

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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.

		
<p>“Donkey merchant” El BETHEREY (Northern)</p>	<p>SSUWC Broken Water Pipe DENGERSHUFU (Southern)</p>	<p>“Private toilet in yard” EMITIDAD JALABA (Eastern)</p>

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 BETHEREY (Northern), HAI ZANDE (Northern) and GONI (Southern) claimed that there is “ethnic/tribal conflict” and the residents of HAI SHAH (Central) claimed existence of

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“business conflict” within the boma.

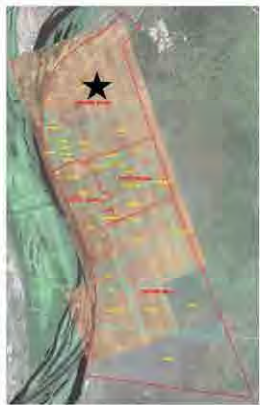

The formation of community groups was not studied in depth in the survey. The researchers explained that generally, community groups (women’s groups, youth groups, mothers’ group, etc.) are not common in Malakal Town; but groups are easily formed for a particular purpose when there is outside help like from NGOs. For example, ASSOSSA (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.

Attachment-I

Northern Quarter (Payam)			HAI EL MATAR BOMA PROFILE at GLANCE			55 Samples
	GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION			HAI MATHER is located in the northern part of Malakal Town on the Northern Quarter (Payam).		
	GENERAL INFORMATION			It is estimated that the area of HAI EL MATAR is 598.80 ha with a population of 5,815(3,184 males, and 2,631 females), 630 households, an average family size of 9.2 persons, and a population density is 10 per ha. HAI EL MATAR has the smallest population density and the second largest territory after DENGERSHUFU. The road located on the northern part of HAI EL MATAR, Airport Road, facilitates an access to the Malakal Airport and UNMISS (United Nations Mission in South Sudan) Compound.		
	HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL ASPECT			HAI EL MATAR is a home for Upper Nile University (Malakal) University, founded in 1991.		
BOMA CHIEF						
Name: Gabriel GWADO Contact: Tel. 095516055 / 0912603731 Volunteers: Mr. Chol Ajak, Mr. Kimo Dyang, Mr. Ayuak Obur, Mr. Josphine Roman Mr. Gabriel Gwado, who is an assistant paramount chief, serves as the HAI EL MATAR boma chief. Mr. Gwado has lived in the boma for 15 years, and previously worked for the Ministry of Labor. Paramount chief is a title for highest authority in a regional or local policy based on the chief-based system.						
PEOPLE						
Tribe and ethnic group						
Ethnic / tribal group	Respondents	Percentage				
Anuak	1	1.8%	Nubian	1	1.8%	
Dinka	4	7.3%	Nuer	6	10.9%	
Latuka	1	1.8%	Shulluk	42	76.4%	
			Total	55	100.0%	
Length of stay at the household			Main source of income			
No. of years	Respondents	Percentage	Occupation	Respondents	Percentage	
Less than 1 year	1	1.8%	Crop farming	12	21.8%	
1-2 years	7	12.7%	Animal husbandry	8	14.5%	
2-5 years	14	25.5%	Wages / salaries / employed	31	56.4%	
5-10 years	19	34.5%	Owned business enterprise	6	10.9%	
10-20 years	11	20.0%	Property income	6	10.9%	
More than 20 years	3	5.5%	Remittance	2	3.6%	
	55	100.0%	Pension	7	12.7%	
40.0% live in the boma less than 5 years.			Fishing	0	0.0%	
Monthly income			Brick making	1	1.8%	
Range of income	Respondents	Percentage	Black smith	1	1.8%	
SSP 0-500	18	32.7%	Charcoal burning	8	14.5%	
SSP 500 - 1,000	28	50.9%	Fetching water for sale	3	5.5%	
SSP 1,000-5,000	8	14.5%	Collection / sale of fire wood	4	7.3%	
SSP5,000-10,000	1	1.8%	Aid	1	1.8%	
More than SSP 10,000	0	0.0%	Others	0	0.0%	
	55	100.0%	Total (multiple answers)	90		
83.6% earn less than SSP1,000.			Wages / salaries / employed accounted for 56.4 % followed by crop farming.			

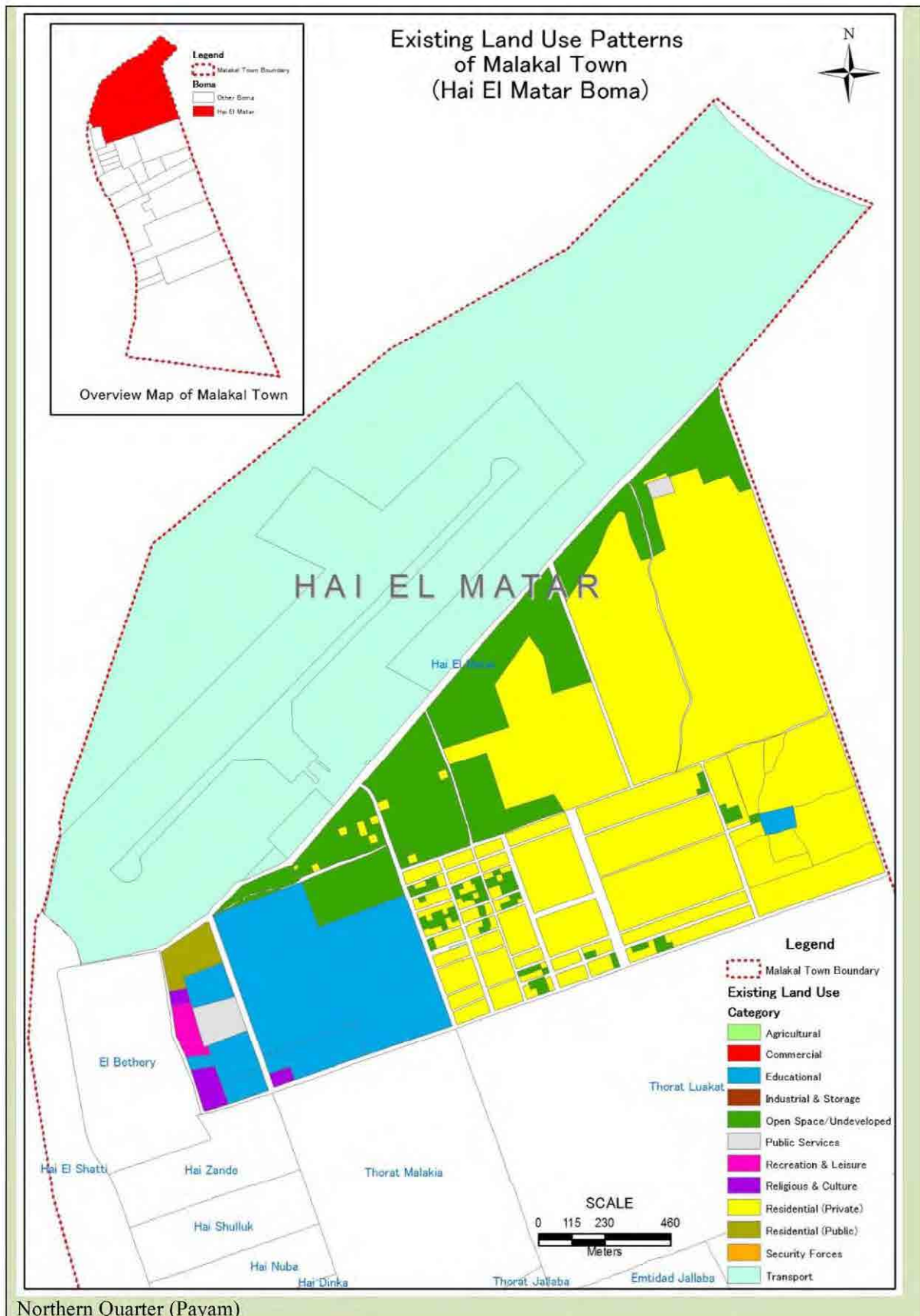
Attachment-I

Land property			Housing materials		
Status	Respondents	Percentage	Material	Respondents	Percentage
Individually owned	46	83.6%	Wood	6	10.9%
Community owned	0	0.0%	Brick	3	5.5%
Leased / Rented	7	12.7%	Concrete	4	7.3%
Free	0	0.0%	Mud	30	54.5%
Others	2	3.6%	Tukul / gottiya sticks	10	18.2%
Total	55	100.0%	Straw mats	1	1.8%
83.6 % of the residents individually own land.			Tent	0	0.0%
House property			No answer	1	1.8%
Status	Respondents	Percentage		55	100.0%
Self-owned	46	83.6%	30 houses, equivalent to 54.5%, are made by mud. Tukul / gottiya sticks and wood are also popular material.		
Rented	8	14.5%			
Free	0	0.0%			
Others	1	1.8%			
Total	55	100.0%			
83.6% of the houses are self-owned.					
EDUCATION					
Education facilities					
Al Fathe Al Azeem School Asalam Primary School Joshua Dei School Hai Matar School Upper Nile State University (Photo right)					
HEALTH					
Health facilities					
Health Insurance Primary Health Care Center in the Upper Nile University					
WATER AND SANITATION					
Source of water			Type of toilet		
Source of water	Respondents	Percentage	Type of toilet	Respondents	Percentage
SSUWC	14	25.5%	Public toilet	13	23.6%
Upper Nile State	14	25.5%	Private toilet in yard	25	45.5%
NGO	10	18.2%	Private toilet in house	4	7.3%
Private merchant donkeys	25	45.5%	Open defecation	12	21.8%
Personal bore hole harvested rain water	14	25.5%	Total (multiple answers)	54	
Total (multiple answers)	77		The ratio of open defecation is 21.8%.		
The respondents who acquire water "privately" accounts for 35.5%.					
POWER SUPPLY					
Source of energy					
Source of energy	Lightning		Cooking		
	Respondents	Percentage	Respondents	Percentage	
Wood and wood fuel	7	12.7%	24	43.6%	
Kerosene	11	20.0%	1	1.8%	
Electricity grid power	12	21.8%	0	0.0%	
Electricity battery	1	1.8%	0	0.0%	
Others	10	18.2%	4	7.3%	
Total (Multiple answers)	41		29		
Kerosene and electricity grid power are popular sources of energy for lightning while wood and wood fuel occupies 43.6% for cooking.					

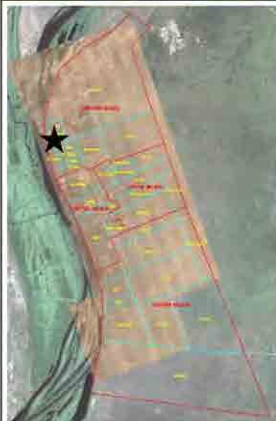


Attachment-I

ROAD		TRANSPORTATION		
Road condition		Means of transportation		
The road is unpaved with bumps, dusty and becomes muddy when it rains.		Transportation	Respondents	Percentage
		Bus/public	20	36.4%
		Taxi	25	45.5%
		Motorbike	0	0.0%
		Bicycle	0	0.0%
		Donkey / horse cart	2	3.6%
		Boat	4	7.3%
		Walking	23	41.8%
		Others	2	3.6%
		Total (Multiple answers)	76	
		Taxi, walking, and bus / public are the main means of transport.		
SOLID WASTE				
Garbage collection				
19 persons, equivalent to 34.5%, responded that there is a garbage collection service in the boma.				
SOCIAL ISSUES				
Security problem				
10 persons, equivalent to 18.2% of the residents claimed that there is a security problem in the boma.				
	Type of problem	Repondents	Percentage	
	Robbery	5	9.1%	
	Land conflict	3	5.5%	
	Extortion / demand money	3	5.5%	
	Military recruitment of young population	2	3.6%	
	Ethnic tribal conflict	1	1.8%	
	Inter clan conflict	1	1.8%	
	Business conflict	3	5.5%	
	Mine	3	5.5%	
	Total (Multiple answers)	21		
Robbery was the primary security problem, followed by land conflict, extortion / demand money, business conflict, and mines.				
Community groups				
-				
Development needs				
	Development needs	Respondents	Percentage	
	Water facilities	38	69.1%	
	Electricity	9	16.4%	
	Paved road	1	1.8%	
	School	3	5.5%	
	Medical facilities	4	7.3%	
	Shops	0	0.0%	
	Religious facilities	0	0.0%	
	Others	0	0.0%	
	Total	55	100.0%	
69.1% of the respondents have chosen water facilities as the development priority followed by electricity.				
Projects for improvement of life				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vocational training. • Literacy program for young adults, both men and women. 				


Attachment-I



Attachment-I

HAI EL SHATTI BOMA PROFILE			
at GLANCE			
			38 Samples
	GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION		
	HAI SHATI is located on the river Nile in the Northern Quarter (Payam).		
	GENERAL INFORMATION		
It is estimated that the area of HAI SHAH is 33.31 ha with a population of 2,723 (1,505 males, 1,218 females), 385 households, an average family size is 7.1 persons, and a population density is 82 per ha.			
HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL ASPECT			
The word SHATHI means near riverside. The river port located in HAI EL SHATTI is estimated to have been made many years ago, but its original use is little known. Some people say it served for the interest of slave trade. The port is currently used by the World Food Program (WFP) and international agencies. (Photo left WFP Port)			
BOMA CHIEF			
Name: Kararai DAK Contact: Tel. 0912982112 Volunteers: Mr. Gabriel Muol, Mr. Manjek Kaukau The boma chief for HAI SHATI is Mr. Karari Dak, selected in 2012. Mr. Dak is currently 67 years old. Mr. Dak previously worked with the SPLM Secretariat as a Secretary General. He had worked for a community police.			
PEOPLE			
Tribe and ethnic group			
Ethnic / tribal group	Respondents	Percentage	
Anuak	1	2.6%	Moro 1 2.6%
Dinka	3	7.9%	Nuba 1 2.6%
Ethiopian	1	2.6%	Nuer 9 23.7%
			Shulluk 22 57.9%
			Total 38 100.0%
Length of stay at the household		Main source of income	
No. of years	Respondents	Percentage	Occupation Respondents Percentage
Less than 1 year	2	5.3%	Crop farming 6 15.8%
1-2 years	5	13.2%	Animal husbandry 3 7.9%
2-5 years	12	31.6%	Wages / salaries / employed 17 44.7%
5-10 years	5	13.2%	Owned business enterprise 1 2.6%
10-20 years	6	15.8%	Property income 0 0.0%
More than 20 years	7	18.4%	Remittance 1 2.6%
No answer	1	2.6%	Pension 0 0.0%
Total	38	100.0%	Fishing 1 2.6%
50% live in the boma less than 5 years.			Brick making 0 0.0%
Monthly income			Black smith 0 0.0%
Range of income	Respondents	Percentage	Charcoal burning 1 2.6%
SSP 0-500	10	26.3%	Fetching water for sale 0 0.0%
SSP 500 - 1,000	12	31.6%	Collection / sale of fire wood 1 2.6%
SSP 1,000-5,000	11	28.9%	Aid 1 2.6%
SSP 5,000-10,000	2	5.3%	Others 0 0.0%
More than SSP 10,000	0	0.0%	Total (multiple answers) 32
No answer	3	7.9%	17 persons, equivalent to 44.7%, earn wages /salaries / employed followed by crop farming.
Total	38	100.0%	
Land property		Housing materials	

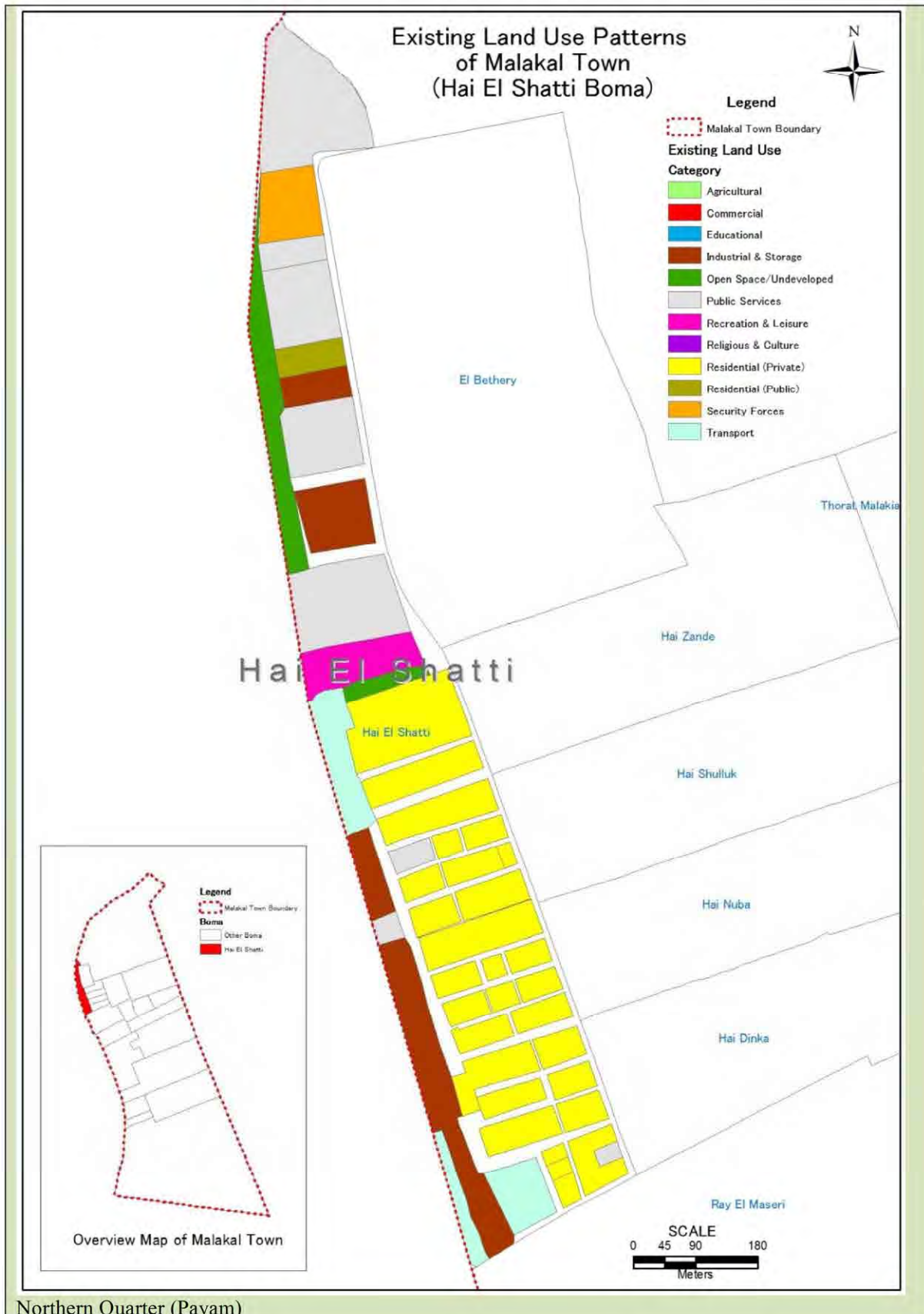
Attachment-I

Status	Respondents	Percentage	Material	Respondents	Percentage
Individually owned	24	63.2%	Wood	4	10.5%
Community owned	0	0.0%	Brick	5	13.2%
Leased / Rented	13	34.2%	Concrete	3	7.9%
Free	1	2.6%	Mud	16	42.1%
Others	0	0.0%	Tukul / gottiya sticks	6	15.8%
Total	38	100.0%	Straw mats	4	10.5%
63.2% of the residents individually own land.			Tent	0	0.0%
House ownership			No answer	0	0.0%
Status	Respondents	Percentage	38 100.0%		
Self-owned	24	63.2%	16 houses, equivalent to 42.1%, are made by mud. Tukul / gottiya sticks and bricks are also popular materials.		
Rented	13	34.2%			
Free	0	0.0%			
Others	1	2.6%			
Total	38	100.0%			
63.2% of the houses are self-owned.					
EDUCATION					
Education facilities					
-					
HEALTH					
Health facilities					
-					
WATER AND SANITATION					
Source of water			Type of toilet		
Source of water	Respondents	Percentage	Type of toilet	Respondents	Percentage
SSUWC	1	2.6%	Public toilet	3	7.9%
Upper Nile State	3	7.9%	Private toilet in yard	6	15.8%
NGO	4	10.5%	Private toilet in house	7	18.4%
Private merchant donkeys	18	47.4%	Open defecation	7	18.4%
Personal bore hole harvested rain water	7	18.4%	Total (multiple answers)	23	
Total (multiple answers)	33		The ratio of open defecation is 18.4%.		
The respondents who acquire water "privately" accounts for 32.9%.					
POWER SUPPLY					
Source of energy					
Source of energy	Lightning		Cooking		
	Respondents	Percentage	Respondents	Percentage	
Wood and wood fuel	6	15.8%	13	34.2%	
Kerosene	6	15.8%	0	0.0%	
Electricity grid power	6	15.8%	0	0.0%	
Electricity battery	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	
Others	4	10.5%	2	5.3%	
Total (Multiple answers)	22		15		
HAI EL SHATTI hosts the NEC (National Electricity Corporation) power generation station.					
					
ROAD			TRANSPORTATION		

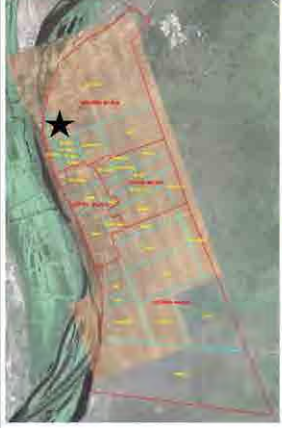

Attachment-I

Road condition		Means of transportation		
The roads with narrow ditches.		Transportation	Respondents	Percentage
		Bus/pubic	7	18.4%
		Taxi	12	31.6%
		Motorbike	4	10.5%
		Bicycle	6	15.8%
		Donkey / horse cart	3	7.9%
		Boat	7	18.4%
		Walking	21	55.3%
		Others	8	21.1%
		Total (Multiple answers)	68	
		Walking and taxi are the main means of transport.		
SOLID WASTE				
Garbage collection				
8 persons, equivalent to 21.1% responded that there a garbage collection service in the boma.				
SOCIAL ISSUES				
Security problem				
24 persons, equivalent to 68.6% of the residents claimed that there is a security problem in the boma.				
	Type of problem	Repondents	Percentage	
	Robbery	0	0.0%	
	Land conflict	1	2.6%	
	Extortion / demand money	2	5.3%	
	Military recruitment of yount population	0	0.0%	
	Ethnic tribal conflict	0	0.0%	
	Inter clan conflict	0	0.0%	
	Business conflict	0	0.0%	
	Mine	0	0.0%	
	Total (Multiple answers)	3		
Even though 24 persons claimed that there is a security problem in the boma, only three cases were responded.				
Community groups				
-				
Development needs				
	Development needs	Respondents	Percentage	
	Water facilities	18	47.4%	
	Electricity	8	21.1%	
	Paved road	0	0.0%	
	School	3	7.9%	
	Medical facilities	8	21.1%	
	Shops	0	0.0%	
	Religious facilities	0	0.0%	
	Others	1	2.6%	
	Total	38	100.0%	
47.4% of the respondents have chosen water facilities as the development priority followed by electricity and medical facilities.				
Projects for improvement of life				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Income generation training. English and computer program for youth population. 				


Attachment-I



Attachment-I

EL BETHERY BOMA PROFILE					
at GLANCE					
					25 Samples
	GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION				
	EL BETHERY is located in the Northern Quarter (Payam), between HAI EL SHATTI and HAI EL MATAR.				
	GENERAL INFORMATION				
It is estimated that the area of EL BETHERY is 26.81 ha with a population of 1,146 (Males 643; Females 503), 134 households, an average family size is 8.6 persons, and a population density is 43 per ha.					
HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL ASPECT					
EL BETHERY is one of the oldest settlements, and developed by the Egyptians. (Photo right Egyptian settlement in 1930) EL BETHERY hosts WFP storage, connected to Airport Road, and facilitates easy access to the Upper Nile University.					
					
BOMA CHIEF					
The position of the boma chief is currently vacant; and currently EL BETHERY is under the care taker of the Paramount chief.					
Volunteers: Mr. Akol Ageng, Mr. Daniel Bol, Mr. Fisal Gai, Mr. Yahane Lual					
PEOPLE					
Tribe and ethnic group					
Ethnic / tribal group	Respondents	Percentage			
Dinka	5	20.0%	Nuer	3	12.0%
Nube	1	4.0%	Shulluk	16	64.0%
			Total	25	100.0%
No. of years	Respondents	Percentage	Occupation	Respondents	Percentage
Less than 1 year	0	0.0%	Crop farming	1	4.0%
1-2 years	7	28.0%	Animal husbandry	0	0.0%
2-5 years	5	20.0%	Wages / salaries / employed	2	8.0%
5-10 years	3	12.0%	Owned business enterprise	1	4.0%
10-20 years	2	8.0%	Property income	0	0.0%
More than 20 years	5	20.0%	Remittance	0	0.0%
No answer	3	12.0%	Pension	0	0.0%
Total	25	100.0%	Fishing	1	4.0%
48.0% live in the boma for less than 5 years.			Brick making	0	0.0%
			Black smith	0	0.0%
			Charcoal burning	0	0.0%
			Fetching water for sale	0	0.0%
			Collection / sale of fire wood	0	0.0%
			Aid	1	4.0%
			Others	0	0.0%
			Total (multiple answers)	6	
			2 persons, equivalent to 8.0%, earn wages /salaries / employed.		
Monthly income					
Range of income	Respondents	Percentage			
SSP 0-500	11	44.0%			
SSP 500 - 1,000	5	20.0%			
SSP 1,000-5,000	4	16.0%			
SSP5,000-10,000	1	4.0%			
More than SSP 10,000	0	0.0%			
No answer	4	16.0%			
Total	25	100.0%			
64.0% of the residents earn less than SSP 1,000 a month.					
Land property			Housing materials		

Attachment-I

Status	Respondents	Percentage	Material	Respondents	Percentage
Individually owned	12	48.0%	Wood	1	4.0%
Community owned	0	0.0%	Brick	4	16.0%
Leased / Rented	5	20.0%	Concrete	3	12.0%
Free	8	32.0%	Mud	11	44.0%
Others	0	0.0%	Tukul / gottiya sticks	6	24.0%
Total	25	100.0%	Straw mats	0	0.0%
48.0% of the residents individually own land.			Tent	0	0.0%
House ownership			No answer	0	0.0%
Status	Respondents	Percentage	25 100.0%		
Self-owned	10	40.0%	11 houses, equivalent to 44.0%, are made mud. Gottiya sticks for Tukul is also popular material.		
Rented	7	28.0%			
Free	7	28.0%			
Others	1	4.0%			
Total	25	100.0%			
40.0% of the houses are self-owned.					
EDUCATION					
Education facilities					
Salaam Boys School Salaam Girls School St. Lwanga School Savia Girls School					
(Photos left School facilities are basic)					
HEALTH					
Health facilities					
Gol Health Center					
WATER AND SANITATION					
Source of water			Type of toilet		
Source of water	Respondents	Percentage	Type of toilet	Respondents	Percentage
SSUWC	11	44.0%	Public toilet	11	44.0%
Upper Nile State	2	8.0%	Private toilet in yard	2	8.0%
NGO	7	28.0%	Private toilet in house	3	12.0%
Private merchant donkeys	7	28.0%	Open defecation	7	28.0%
Personal bore hole harvested rain water	11	44.0%	Total (multiple answers)	23	
Total (multiple answers)	38		The ratio of open defecation is 28.0%.		
The respondents who acquire water "privately" accounts for 36.0%.					
POWER SUPPLY					
Source of energy					
Source of energy	Lightning		Cooking		
	Respondents	Percentage	Respondents	Percentage	
Wood and wood fuel	1	4.0%	1	4.0%	
Kerosene	8	32.0%	1	4.0%	
Electricity grid power	8	32.0%	0	0.0%	
Electricity battery	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	
Others	1	4.0%	0	0.0%	
Total (Multiple answers)	18		2		
Kerosene and electricity grid power are popular sources for lighting while wood and wood fuel and kerosene are used for cooking.					
ROAD			TRANSPORTATION		

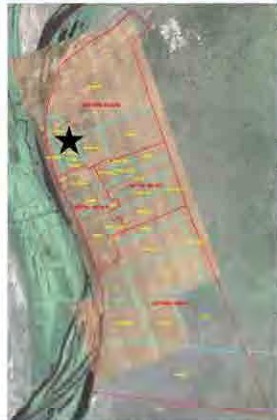

Attachment-I

Road condition	Means of transportation		
The roads become flooded when it rains.	Transportation	Respondents	Percentage
	Bus/pubic	8	32.0%
	Taxi	2	8.0%
	Motorbike	2	8.0%
	Bicycle	6	24.0%
	Donkey / horse cart	4	16.0%
	Boat	3	12.0%
	Walking	19	76.0%
	Others (Auto rickshaw)	4	16.0%
	Total (Multiple answers)	48	
Walking and bus /public are the main means of transport.			
SOLID WASTE			
Garbage collection			
3 persons, equivalent to 12.5% responded that there a garbage collection service in the boma.			
SOCIAL ISSUES			
Security problem			
7 persons, equivalent to 28.0% of the residents claimed that there is a security problem in the boma.			
	Type of problem	Repondents	Percentage
	Robbery	7	28.0%
	Land conflict	0	0.0%
	Extortion / demand money	0	0.0%
	Military recruitment of yount population	0	0.0%
	Ethnic tribal conflict	2	8.0%
	Inter clan conflict	0	0.0%
	Business conflict	0	0.0%
	Mine	0	0.0%
	Total (Multiple answers)	9	
Robbery is the primary security problem followed by ethnic conflict.			
Community groups			
-			
Development needs		Projects for improvement of life	
	Development needs	Respondents	Percentage
	Water facilities	12	48.0%
	Electricity	5	20.0%
	Paved road	3	12.0%
	School	0	0.0%
	Medical facilities	3	12.0%
	Shops	0	0.0%
	Religious facilities	0	0.0%
	Others	0	0.0%
	No answer	2	8.0%
	Total	25	100.0%
48.0% of the respondents have chosen water facilities as the development priority followed by electricity.			
Projects for improvement of life			
-			

Attachment-I



Attachment-I

Northern Quarter (Payam)		HAI ZANDE BOMA PROFILE		25 Samples	
		HAI ZANDE BOMA PROFILE		at GLANCE	
	GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION				
	HAI ZANDE is located in the Northern Quarter (Payam), between EL BETHERY and HAI SHULLUK, HAI EL SHATTI on the west and THORAT MALAKIA on the eastern side.				
	GENERAL INFORMATION				
It is estimated that the area of HAI ZANDE is 14.80 ha with a population of 2,632 (1505 males, 1,127 females), 450 households, an average family size is 5.8 persons, and a population density is 178 per ha.					
HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL ASPECT					
According to the 2006 map made by GOSS (Government of South Sudan), HAI ZANDE, HAI SHULLUK, HAI NUBA, HAI DINKA were surveyed as a residential area of HAI EL SHATTI.					
BOMA CHIEF					
Name: Paulino BENSON					
Contact: Tel:0955642934					
The boma chief for HAI ZANDE, Mr. Paulino Benson, Shulluk by tribe, was elected in 2009. Mr. Benson has lived in the boma for 35 years. He has previously worked as a payam administrator.					
					
PEOPLE					
Tribe and ethnic group					
Ethnic / tribal group	Respondents	Percentage			
Bahvia	1	4.0%	Moro	2	8.0%
Balanda	1	4.0%	Murle	1	4.0%
Kakwa	1	4.0%	Nuer	3	12.0%
Latuka	1	4.0%	Shulluk	15	60.0%
			Total	25	100.0%
Length of stay at the household			Main source of income		
No. of years	Respondents	Percentage	Occupation	Respondents	Percentage
Less than 1 year	2	8.0%	Crop farming	0	0.0%
1-2 years	4	16.0%	Animal husbandry	0	0.0%
2-5 years	7	28.0%	Wages / salaries / employed	19	76.0%
5-10 years	3	12.0%	Owned business enterprise	7	28.0%
10-20 years	3	12.0%	Property income	0	0.0%
More than 20 years	6	24.0%	Remittance	0	0.0%
	25	100.0%	Pension	0	0.0%
52.0% live in the boma for less than 5 years.			Fishing	0	0.0%
Monthly income			Brick making	0	0.0%
			Black smith	0	0.0%
			Charcoal burning	1	4.0%
			Fetching water for sale	0	0.0%
			Collection / sale of fire wood	0	0.0%
			Aid	0	0.0%
			Others	2	8.0%
			Total (multiple answers)	29	
			19 persons, equivalent to 76.0%, earn wages /		


Attachment-I

Range of income	Respondents	Percentage	salaries / employed followed by business enterprise.		
SSP 0-500	8	32.0%			
SSP 500 - 1,000	8	32.0%			
SSP 1,000-5,000	5	20.0%			
SSP5,000-10,000	2	8.0%			
More than SSP 10,000	0	0.0%			
No answer	2	8.0%			
Total	25	100.0%			
64.0% earn less than SSP 1,000 a month.					
Land property			Housing materials		
Status	Respondents	Percentage	Material	Respondents	Percentage
Individually owned	15	60.0%	Wood	5	20.0%
Community owned	0	0.0%	Brick	2	8.0%
Leased / Rented	10	40.0%	Concrete	1	4.0%
Free	0	0.0%	Mud	16	64.0%
Others	0	0.0%	Tukul / gottiya sticks	1	4.0%
Total	25	100.0%	Straw mats	0	0.0%
60.0% of the residents individually own land.			Tent	0	0.0%
House ownership			No answer	0	0.0%
Status	Respondents	Percentage		25	100.0%
Self-owned	16	64.0%	Mud accounts for 64.0% followed by wood.		
Rented	9	36.0%			
Free	0	0.0%			
Others	0	0.0%			
Total	25	100.0%			
64.0% of houses are self-owned.					
EDUCATION					
Education facilities					
-					
HEALTH					
Health facilities					
-					
WATER AND SANITATION					
Source of water			Type of toilet		
Source of water	Respondents	Percentage	Type of toilet	Respondents	Percentage
SSUWC	4	16.0%	Public toilet	2	8.0%
Upper Nile State	13	52.0%	Private toilet in yard	9	36.0%
NGO	1	4.0%	Private toilet in house	6	24.0%
Private merchant donkeys	11	44.0%	Open defecation	5	20.0%
Personal bore hole harvested rain water	12	48.0%	Total (multiple answers)	22	
Total (multiple answers)	41		The ratio of open defecation is 20.0%.		
The respondents who acquire water "privately" accounts for 46.0%.					
POWER SUPPLY					
Source of energy					

Attachment-I

Source of energy	Lightning		Cooking	
	Respondents	Percentage	Respondents	Percentage
Wood and wood fuel	4	16.0%	1	4.0%
Kerosene	15	60.0%	0	0.0%
Electricity grid power	7	28.0%	0	0.0%
Electricity battery	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Others	9	36.0%	0	0.0%
Total (Multiple answers)	35		1	

Use of kerosene represents 60% for lighting.

ROAD		TRANSPORTATION		
Road condition		Means of transportation		
The roads become flooded when it rains. (Photo right)		Transportation	Respondents	Percentage
		Bus/pubic	11	44.0%
		Taxi	3	12.0%
		Motorbike	2	8.0%
		Bicycle	4	16.0%
		Donkey / horse cart	2	8.0%
		Boat	1	4.0%
		Walking	19	76.0%
		Others (Auto rickshaw)	1	4.0%
		Total (Multiple answers)	43	
SOLID WASTE		Walking and bus / public are the main means of transport.		
Garbage collection				
3 persons, equivalent to 12.0% responded that there a garbage collection service in the boma.				
SOCIAL ISSUES				
Security problem				
10 persons, equivalent to 40.0% of the residents claimed that there is a security problem in the boma.				
	Type of problem	Repondents	Percentage	
	Robbery	9	36.0%	
	Land conflict	2	8.0%	
	Extortion / demand money	5	20.0%	
	Military recruitment of yount population	0	0.0%	
	Ethnic tribal conflict	2	8.0%	
	Inter clan conflict	0	0.0%	
	Business conflict	0	0.0%	
	Mine	0	0.0%	
	Total (Multiple answers)	18		
Robbery is the primary security problem followed by extortion / demand money.				
Community groups				
Generally community groups (women group, youth group, mother group) are not common, but groups are easily formed for a particular purpose when there is a NGO intervention.				
Development needs				

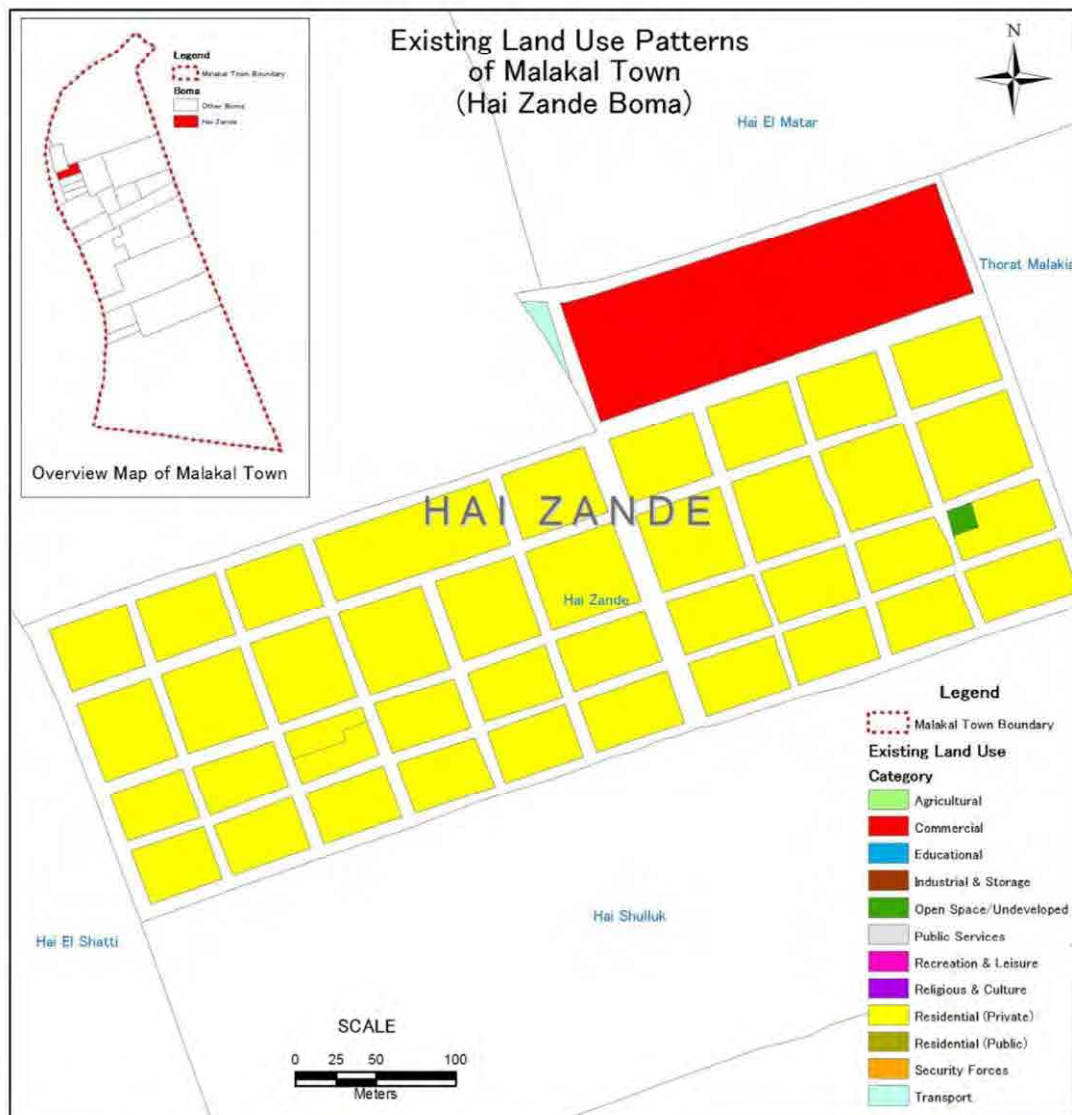
Attachment-I

Development needs	Respondents	Percentage
Water facilities	17	68.0%
Electricity	2	8.0%
Paved road	1	4.0%
School	0	0.0%
Medical facilities	2	8.0%
Shops	0	0.0%
Religious facilities	2	8.0%
Others	0	0.0%
No answer	1	4.0%
Total	25	100.0%

68.0% of the respondents have chosen water facilities as the development priority.

Projects for improvement of life
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening the capacity of the local business community with training and credit.

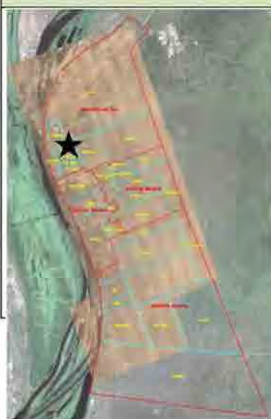
Attachment-I



Northern Quarter (Payam)

HAI SHULLUK BOMA PROFILE
at GLANCE

27 Samples



GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION

HAI SHULLUK is located in the Northern Quarter (Payam) between HAI EL SHATTI and THORAT MALAKIA, parallel to HAI NUBA and HAI ZANDE.


GENERAL INFORMATION

It is estimated that the area of HAI SHULLUK is 12.64 ha with a population of 2,313(1,259 males and 1,054 females), 365 households, an average family size of 6.3 persons, and a population density is 180 per ha.

HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL ASPECT

HAI SHULLUK was named after the predominance of the Shulluk community. The Shulluk have been living on both banks of the river Nile in the vicinity of Malakal Town.

Attachment-I

According to the 2006 map made by GOSS (Government of South Sudan), HAI ZANDE, HAI SHULLUK, HAI NUBA, HAI DINKA were surveyed as a residential area of HAI EL SHATTI.					
BOMA CHIEF					
Name: Khalifa Arop GWANG Contact: Volunteers: Mr. Said Awad, Mr. Dak The boma chief for HAI SHULLUK is Mr. Khalifa Arop Gwang. Mr. Gwang has lived in the boma for 65 years. He is trained in agriculture. Previously he worked for the Egyptian irrigation.					
PEOPLE					
Tribe and ethnic group					
Ethnic / tribal group	Respondents	Percentage			
Acholi	1	3.7%	Nuer	3	11.1%
Anuak	1	3.7%	Shulluk	20	74.1%
Nuba	2	7.4%	Total	27	100.0%
Length of stay at the household			Main source of income		
No. of years	Respondents	Percentage	Occupation	Respondents	Percentage
Less than 1 year	3	11.1%	Crop farming	1	3.7%
1-2 years	5	18.5%	Animal husbandry	0	0.0%
2-5 years	3	11.1%	Wages / salaries / employed	2	7.4%
5-10 years	3	11.1%	Owned business enterprise	3	11.1%
10-20 years	5	18.5%	Property income	0	0.0%
More than 20 years	8	29.6%	Remittance	0	0.0%
	27	100.0%	Pension	0	0.0%
40.7% live in the boma for less than 5 years.			Fishing	0	0.0%
Monthly income			Brick making	0	0.0%
Range of income	Respondents	Percentage	Black smith	0	0.0%
SSP 0-500	12	44.4%	Charcoal burning	0	0.0%
SSP 500 - 1,000	4	14.8%	Fetching water for sale	0	0.0%
SSP 1,000-5,000	11	40.7%	Collection / sale of fire wood	0	0.0%
SSP5,000-10,000	0	0.0%	Aid	1	3.7%
More than SSP 10,000	0	0.0%	Others	0	0.0%
No answer	0	0.0%	Total (multiple answers)	7	
Total	27	100.0%	Owned business enterprise is followed by wages / salaries / employed.		
59.2% earn less than SSP 1,000 a month.					
Land property			Housing materials		
Status	Respondents	Percentage	Material	Respondents	Percentage
Individually owned	14	51.9%	Wood	8	29.6%
Community owned	0	0.0%	Brick	0	0.0%
Leased / Rented	13	48.1%	Concrete	0	0.0%
Free	0	0.0%	Mud	12	44.4%
Others	0	0.0%	Tukul / gottiya sticks	4	14.8%
Total	27	100.0%	Straw mats	2	7.4%
51.9% of the residents individually own land.			Tent	0	0.0%
House ownership			No answer	1	3.7%
				27	100.0%

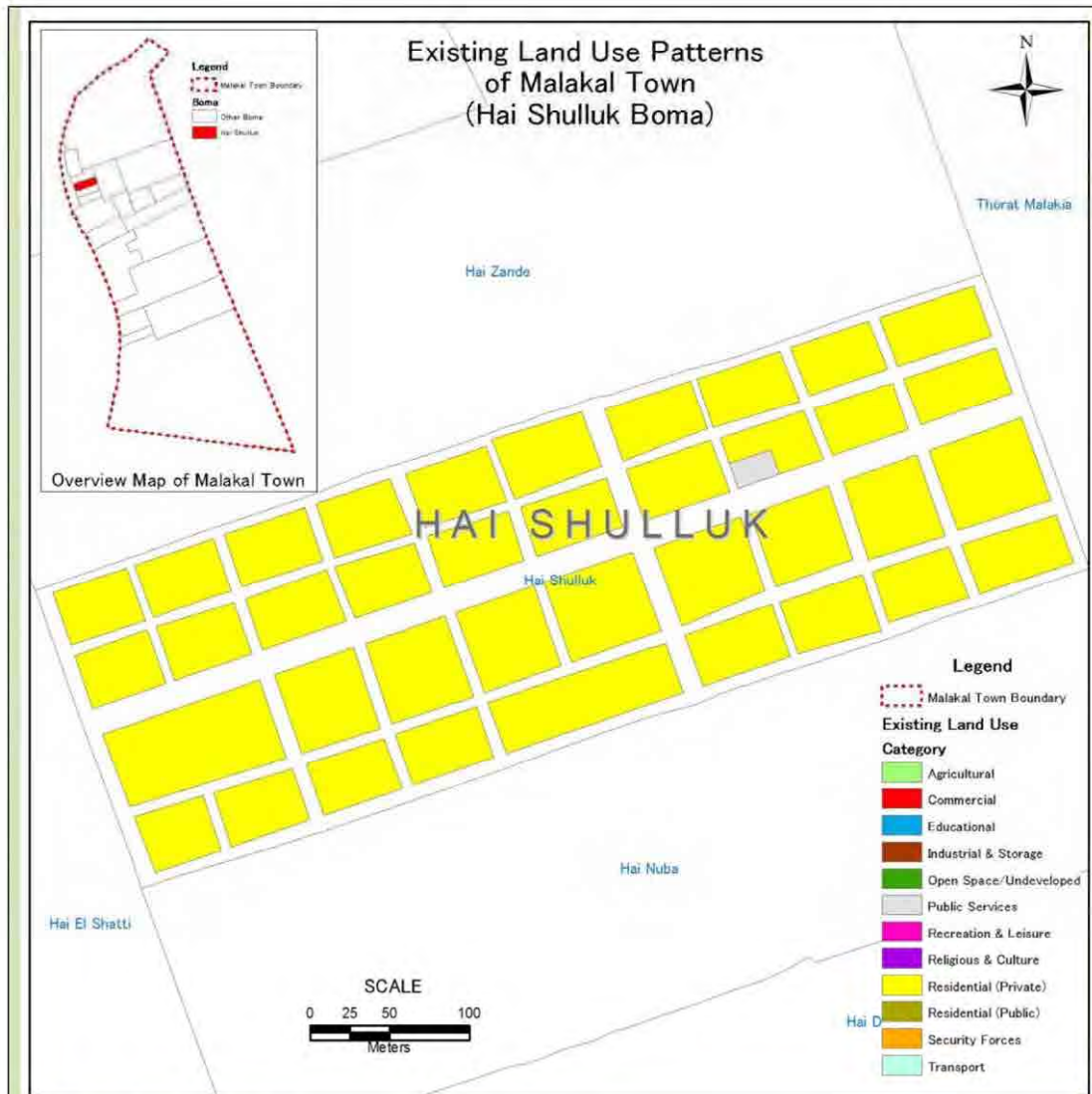
Attachment-I

Status	Respondents	Percentage	Mud is represents the highest 44.4% followed by wood and Tukul/ gottiya sticks.		
Self-owned	15	55.6%			
Rented	12	44.4%			
Free	0	0.0%			
Others	0	0.0%			
Total	27	100.0%			
55.6% of the houses are self-owned.					
EDUCATION					
Education facilities					
-					
HEALTH					
Health facilities					
-					
WATER AND SANITATION					
Source of water			Type of toilet		
Source of water	Respondents	Percentage	Type of toilet	Respondents	Percentage
SSUWC	4	14.8%	Public toilet	9	33.3%
Upper Nile State	10	37.0%	Private toilet in yard	9	33.3%
NGO	1	3.7%	Private toilet in house	5	18.5%
Private merchant donkeys	1	3.7%	Open defecation	6	22.2%
Perosnal bore hole hervested rain water	11	40.7%	Total (multiple answers)	29	
Total (multiple answers)	27		The ratio of open defecation is 22.2%.		
The respondents who acquire the water “privately” accounts for 22.2%.					
POWER SUPPLY					
Source of energy					
Source of energy	Lightning		Cooking		
	Respondents	Percentage	Respondents	Percentage	
Wood and wood fuel	4	14.8%	17	63.0%	
Kerosene	7	25.9%	16	59.3%	
Electricity grid power	7	25.9%	15	55.6%	
Electricity battery	0	0.0%	17	63.0%	
Others	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	
Total (Multiple answers)	18		65		
Kerosene and grid power are popular sources for lighting while wood and fuel, kerosene, electricity grid power, and electricity battery are commonly used for cooking.					
ROAD			TRANSPORTATION		
Road condition			Means of transportation		

Attachment-I

9 persons, equivalent to 33.3% responded that there a garbage collection service in the boma.	Transportation	Respondents	Percentage
	Bus/pubic	3	11.1%
	Taxi	5	18.5%
	Motorbike	8	29.6%
	Bicycle	4	14.8%
	Donkey / horse cart	4	14.8%
	Boat	5	18.5%
	Walking	14	51.9%
	Others (Auto rickshaw)	4	14.8%
	Total (Multiple answers)	47	
Walking is the main means of transport followed by motorbike.			
SOCIAL ISSUES			
Security problem			
7 persons, equivalent to 25.9% of the residents claimed that there is a security problem in the boma.			
	Type of problem	Repondents	Percentage
	Robbery	3	11.1%
	Land conflict	0	0.0%
	Extortion / demand money	1	3.7%
	Military recruitment of yount population	0	0.0%
	Ethnic tribal conflict	0	0.0%
	Inter clan conflict	0	0.0%
	Business conflict	0	0.0%
	Mine	0	0.0%
	Total (Multiple answers)	4	
Even though 7 persons said that there is a security problem in the boma, only 4 cases were responded.			
Community groups			
Generally community groups (women group, youth group, mother's group) are not common, but groups are easily formed for a purpose particularly when there is NGO intervention.			
Development needs			
	Development needs	Respondents	Percentage
	Water facilities	17	63.0%
	Electricity	5	18.5%
	Paved road	1	3.7%
	School	1	3.7%
	Medical facilities	2	7.4%
	Shops	0	0.0%
	Religious facilities	1	3.7%
	Others	0	0.0%
	No answer	0	0.0%
	Total	27	100.0%
63.0% of the respondents have chosen water facilities as the development priority followed by electricity.			
Projects for improvement of life			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Professional and skill training for youth population such as in boat repair, construction, sales of construction materials, trade, food distribution center, etc. 			

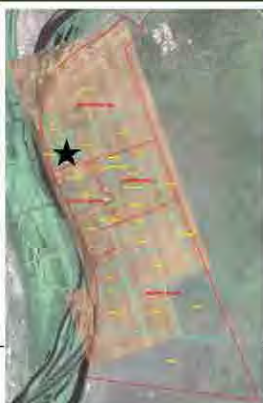
Attachment-I



Northern Quarter (Payam)

HAI NUBA BOMA PROFILE
at GLANCE

25 Samples



GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION

HAI NUBA is located in the Northern Quarter (Payam) between HAI EL SHATTI and THORAT MALAKIA, parallel to HAI SHULLUK and HAI DINKA.


GENERAL INFORMATION

It is estimated that the area of HAI NUBA is 11.26 ha with a population of 2,138 (1,218 males and 920 females), 336 household, an average family size of 6.4 persons, and a population density 1903. HAI NUBA is the smallest boma in Malakal Town.

HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL ASPECT

The name of HAI NUBA comes from the Nuba people. The Nuba Mountains (the Nuba Hills) is located in South Kordofan, and is home to a group of ethnic

Attachment-I

		groups known as the Nuba people. According to the 2006 map made by GOSS (Government of South Sudan), HAI ZANDE, HAI SHULLUK, HAI NUBA, HAI DINKA were surveyed as a residential area of HAI EL SHATTI.	
BOMA CHIEF			
Name: Siraj Eldoeen RAJAB			
Contact: Tel. 0912194740			
Volunteers: Mr. Ahmed Adam, Mr. Sami Ahmed, Mr. Juma Nyiding, Mr. Juma Juma			
The boma chief for HAI NUBA is Mr. Rajab, appointed in 2010. Mr. Rajab is 56 years old and previously served as pre-school teacher.			
PEOPLE			
Tribe and ethnic group			
Ethnic / tribal group	Respondents	Percentage	
Abugayia	1	4.0%	Nuba 3 12.0%
Dinka	3	12.0%	Nuer 4 16.0%
Muro	1	4.0%	Shulluk 13 52.0%
			Total 25 100.0%
Length of stay at the household		Main source of income	
No. of years	Respondents	Percentage	Occupation Respondents Percentage
Less than 1 year	0	0.0%	Crop farming 1 4.0%
1-2 years	4	16.0%	Animal husbandry 3 12.0%
2-5 years	2	8.0%	Wages / salaries / employed 8 32.0%
5-10 years	4	16.0%	Owned business enterprise 2 8.0%
10-20 years	2	8.0%	Property income 0 0.0%
More than 20 years	13	52.0%	Remittance 0 0.0%
	25	100.0%	Pension 1 4.0%
24.0% live in the boma for less than 5 years.		Fishing 0 0.0%	
Monthly income		Brick making 0 0.0%	
Range of income	Respondents	Percentage	Black smith 0 0.0%
SSP 0-500	4	16.0%	Charcoal burning 0 0.0%
SSP 500 - 1,000	13	52.0%	Fetching water for sale 0 0.0%
SSP 1,000-5,000	7	28.0%	Collection / sale of fire wood 0 0.0%
SSP5,000-10,000	1	4.0%	Aid 0 0.0%
More than SSP 10,000	0	0.0%	Others 0 0.0%
No answer	0	0.0%	Total (multiple answers) 15
Total	25	100.0%	Wages / salaries / employed accounted 32.0% followed by animal husbandry.
67.0% of the residents earn less than SSP 1,000 a month.		Housing materials	
Land property		Housing materials	
Status	Respondents	Percentage	Material Respondents Percentage
Individually owned	24	96.0%	Wood 6 24.0%
Community owned	0	0.0%	Brick 0 0.0%
Leased / Rented	1	4.0%	Concrete 2 8.0%
Free	0	0.0%	Mud 16 64.0%
Others	0	0.0%	Tukul / gottiya sticks 0 0.0%
Total	25	100.0%	Straw mats 0 0.0%
96.0% of the respondents individually own land.		Tent 0 0.0%	
House ownership		No answer 1 4.0%	
		Total 25 100.0%	

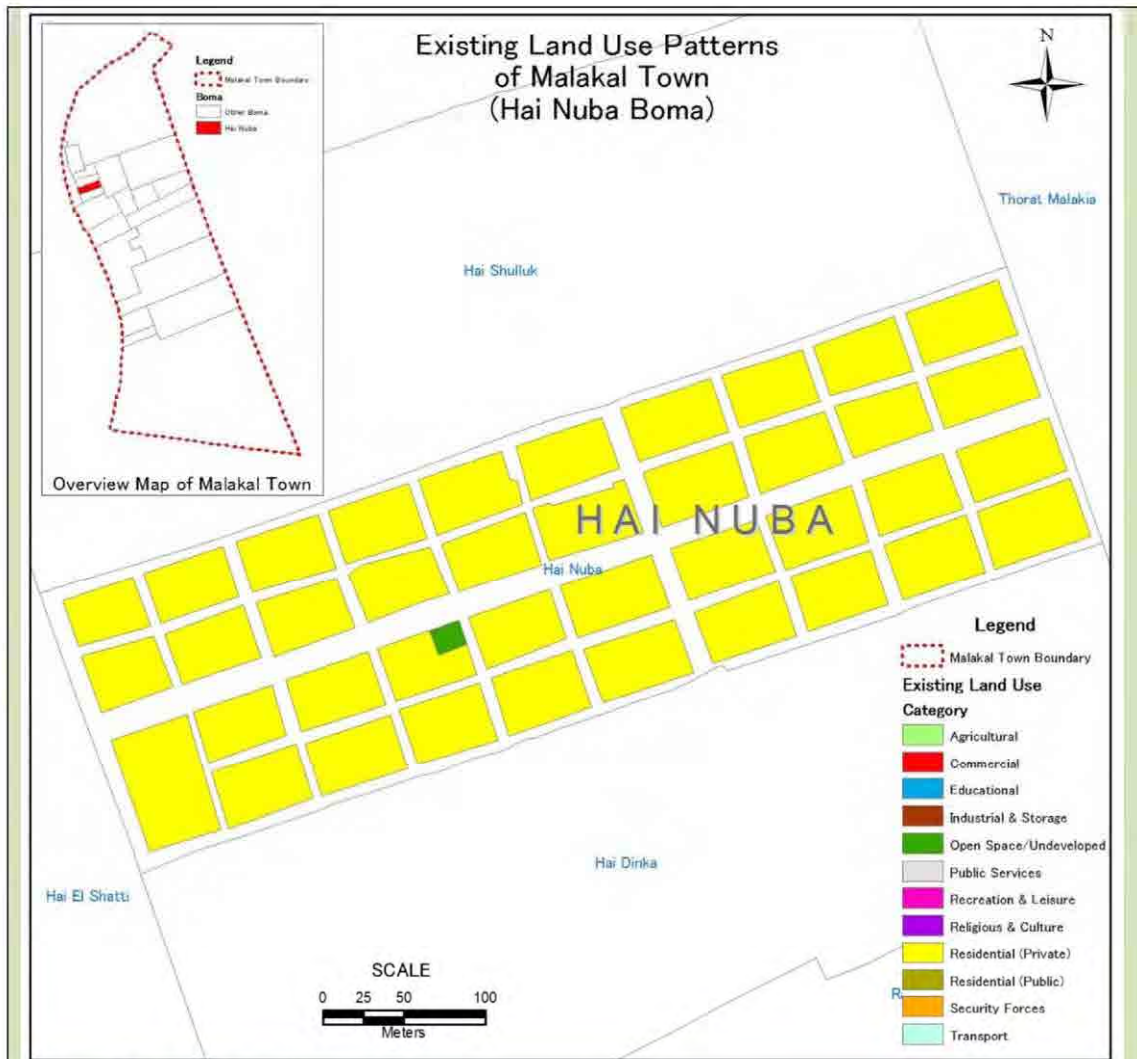
Attachment-I

Status	Respondents	Percentage	16 houses, equivalent to 64.0%, are made by mud, followed by wood.	
Self-owned	18	72.0%		
Rented	7	28.0%		
Free	0	0.0%		
Others	0	0.0%		
Total	25	100.0%		
72.0% of the houses are self-owned.				
EDUCATION				
Education facilities				
El Mozdalifa Health				
HEALTH				
Health facilities				
-				
WATER AND SANITATION				
Source of water			Type of toilet	
Source of water	Respondents	Percentage	Type of toilet	
SSUWC	3	12.0%	Public toilet	
Upper Nile State	13	52.0%	Private toilet in yard	
NGO	0	0.0%	Private toilet in house	
Private merchant donkeys	0	0.0%	Open defecation	
Personal bore hole harvested rain water	0	0.0%	Total (multiple answers)	
Total (multiple answers)	16		22	
The public service covers 100% of the service.			The ratio of open defecation is 8.0%.	
POWER SUPPLY				
Source of energy				
Source of energy	Lightning		Cooking	
	Respondents	Percentage	Respondents	Percentage
Wood and wood fuel	1	4.0%	1	4.0%
Kerosene	8	32.0%	0	0.0%
Electricity grid power	9	36.0%	0	0.0%
Electricity battery	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Others	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total (Multiple answers)	18		1	
Kerosene and Electricity grid power are the main source of lighting.				
ROAD		TRANSPORTATION		
Road condition		Means of transportation		
The roads are duty and unpaved. Ditches, bumps, floods and mud aggravate the road conditions.		Transportation	Respondents	Percentage
SOLID WASTE		Bus/pubic	9	36.0%
		Taxi	6	24.0%
		Motorbike	4	16.0%
		Bicycle	6	24.0%
		Donkey / horse cart	5	20.0%
		Boat	3	12.0%
		Walking	19	76.0%
		Others (Auto rickshaw)	4	16.0%
Garbage collection		Total (Multiple answers)	56	
7 persons, equivalent to 28.0% responded that there a				

Attachment-I

garbage collection service in the boma.	Walking is the main means of transport, followed by bus / public.		
SOCIAL ISSUES			
Security problem			
5 persons, equivalent to 20.0% of the residents claimed that there is a security problem in the boma.			
	Type of problem	Repondents	Percentage
	Robbery	6	24.0%
	Land conflict	0	0.0%
	Extortion / demand money	0	0.0%
	Military recruitment of young population	1	4.0%
	Ethnic tribal conflict	0	0.0%
	Inter clan conflict	0	0.0%
	Business conflict	0	0.0%
	Mine	0	0.0%
	Total (Multiple answers)	7	
Robbery is the primary security problem.			
Community groups			
Generally community groups (women group, youth group, mother's group) are not common, but groups are easily formed for a particular purpose when there is NGO intervention.			
Development needs			
	Development needs	Respondents	Percentage
	Water facilities	20	80.0%
	Electricity	0	0.0%
	Paved road	1	4.0%
	School	0	0.0%
	Medical facilities	2	8.0%
	Shops	0	0.0%
	Religious facilities	0	0.0%
	Others (Police post)	2	8.0%
	Total	25	100.0%
80% of the respondents have chosen water facilities as the development priority.			
Projects for improvement of life			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Micro finance. • Economic empowerment. • Literacy program. 			

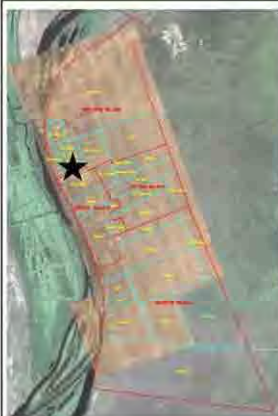
Attachment-I



Northern Quarter (Payam)

HAI DINKA BOMA PROFILE
at GLANCE

31 Samples



GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION

HAI DINKA is located in the Northern Quarter (Payam) between HAI EL SHATTI and THORAT MALAKIA, parallel to HAI NUBA and RAY EL MASERI (Central Quarter).

GENERAL INFORMATION


It is estimated the area of HAI DINKA is 12.75 ha with a population of 2042 (1,124 males and 918 females), 298 households, an average family size is 6.9 persons, and a population density 160 per ha.

HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL ASPECT

HAI DINKA was named after the predominance of the Dinka community. Historically, there has been a dispute between the Shulluk and the Dinka; they lived in this area long before the town was constructed. Hai Dinka is known for the home of most of the “freedom fighters”; majority of the residents were engaged in a dialogue for pursuit of independence of South Sudan.

BOMA CHIEF

Attachment-I

Name:					
Contact:					
The boma chief is serving in Hai Dinka over 13 years.					
PEOPLE					
Tribe and ethnic group					
Ethnic / tribal group	Respondents	Percentage			
Anuak	2	6.5%	Nuba	1	3.2%
Arabic	1	3.2%	Shulluk	15	48.4%
Dinka	12	38.7%	Total	31	100.0%
Length of stay at the household			Main source of income		
No. of years	Respondents	Percentage	Occupation	Respondents	Percentage
Less than 1 year	5	16.1%	Crop farming	3	9.7%
1-2 years	3	9.7%	Animal husbandry	1	3.2%
2-5 years	4	12.9%	Wages / salaries / employed	5	16.1%
5-10 years	3	9.7%	Owned business enterprise	2	6.5%
10-20 years	5	16.1%	Property income	2	6.5%
More than 20 years	11	35.5%	Remittance	0	0.0%
	31	100.0%	Pension	0	0.0%
38.7% live in the boma for less than 5 years.			Fishing	0	0.0%
Monthly income			Brick making	0	0.0%
Range of income	Respondents	Percentage	Black smith	0	0.0%
SSP 0-500	14	45.2%	Charcoal burning	0	0.0%
SSP 500 - 1,000	16	51.6%	Fetching water for sale	0	0.0%
SSP 1,000-5,000	0	0.0%	Collection / sale of fire wood	0	0.0%
SSP5,000-10,000	0	0.0%	Aid	0	0.0%
More than SSP 10,000	0	0.0%	Others	0	0.0%
No answer	1	3.2%	Total (multiple answers)	13	
Total	31	100.0%	5 persons, equivalent to 16.1% of the residents, earn wages / salaries /employed.		
96.8% earn less than SSP 1,000 a month.			Land property		
Land property			Housing materials		
Status	Respondents	Percentage	Material	Respondents	Percentage
Individually owned	11	35.5%	Wood	7	22.6%
Community owned	4	12.9%	Brick	1	3.2%
Leased / Rented	15	48.4%	Concrete	0	0.0%
Free	0	0.0%	Mud	11	35.5%
Others	1	3.2%	Tukul/ gottiya sticks	10	32.3%
Total	31	100.0%	Straw mats	1	3.2%
35.5% of the residents individually own land.			Tent	0	0.0%
House ownership			No answer	1	3.2%
Status	Respondents	Percentage		31	100.0%
Self-owned	12	38.7%			
Rented	19	61.3%			
Free	0	0.0%			
Others	0	0.0%			
Total	31	100.0%			
38.7% of the houses are self-owned.					
EDUCATION					

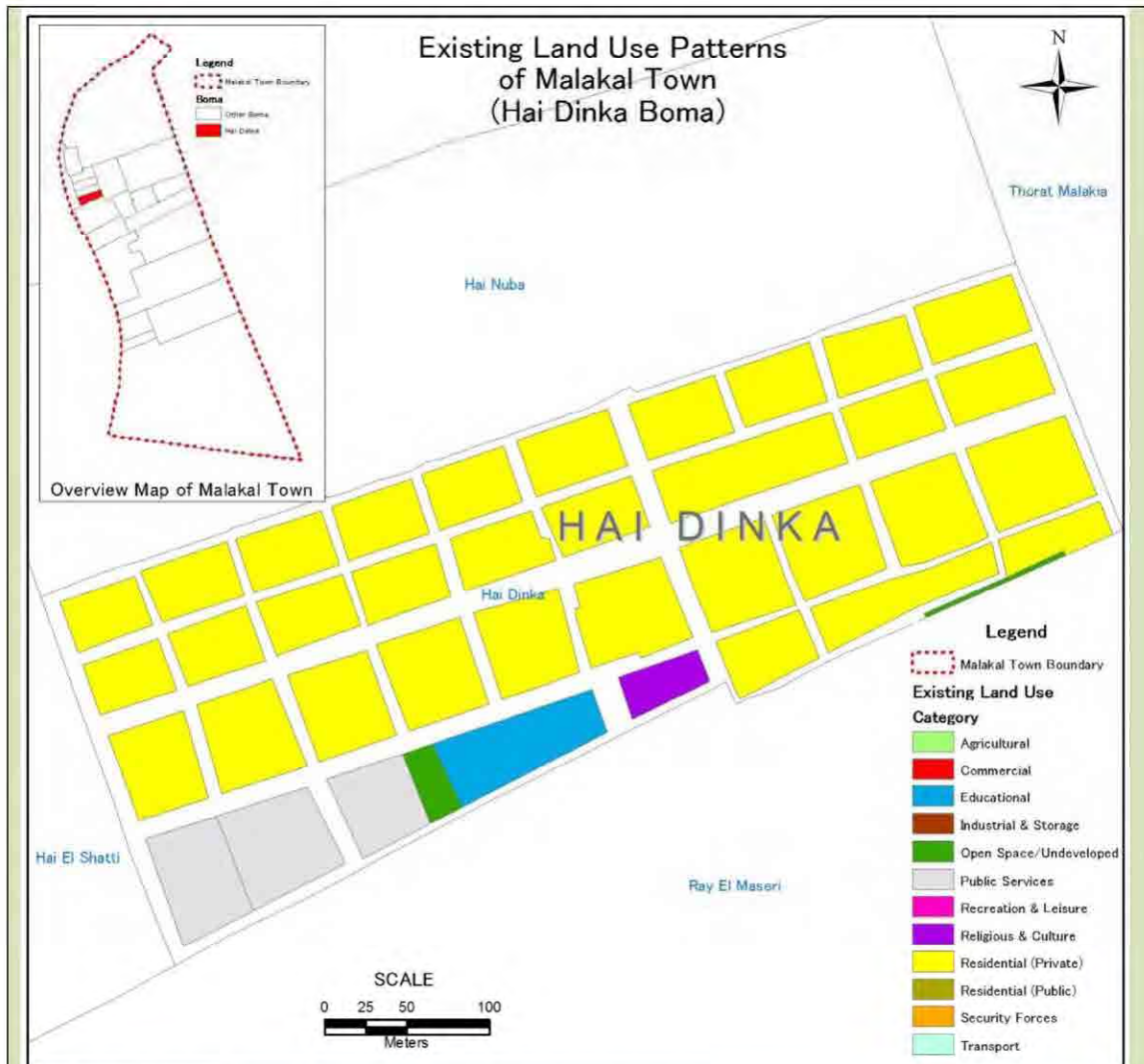
Attachment-I

Education facilities					
Mulikia Boys Basic School					
HEALTH					
Health facilities					
SOS Clinic Center					
WATER AND SANITATION					
Source of water			Type of toilet		
Source of water	Respondents	Percentage	Type of toilet	Respondents	Percentage
SSUWC	12	38.7%	Public toilet	1	3.2%
Upper Nile State	0	0.0%	Private toilet in yard	5	16.1%
NGO	0	0.0%	Private toilet in house	3	9.7%
Private merchant donkeys	14	45.2%	Open defecation	5	16.1%
Personal bore hole harvested rain water	0	0.0%	Total (multiple answers)	14	
Total (multiple answers)	26		The ratio of open defecation is 16.1%		
Purchase of water from private merchant donkeys account for 45.2%.					
POWER SUPPLY					
Source of energy					
Source of energy	Lightning		Cooking		
	Respondents	Percentage	Respondents	Percentage	
Wood and wood fuel	2	6.5%	7	22.6%	
Kerosene	7	22.6%	0	0.0%	
Electricity grid power	6	19.4%	1	3.2%	
Electricity battery	2	6.5%	0	0.0%	
Others	2	6.5%	2	6.5%	
Total (Multiple answers)	19		10		
Kerosene and electricity grid power are high for lighting while wood and wood fuel occupies 22.6% for cooking.					
ROAD			TRANSPORTATION		
Road condition			Means of transportation		
12 persons, equivalent to 38.7% responded that there a garbage collection service in the boma.			Transportation	Respondents	Percentage
			Bus/public	10	32.3%
			Taxi	5	16.1%
			Motorbike	3	9.7%
			Bicycle	9	29.0%
			Donkey / horse cart	3	9.7%
			Boat	3	9.7%
			Walking	22	71.0%
			Others (Auto rickshaw)	4	12.9%
			Total (Multiple answers)	59	
Walking is the main means of transport, followed by bus / public and bicycle.					
SOCIAL ISSUES					
Security problem					

Attachment-I

6 persons, equivalent to 19.4% of the residents claimed that there is a security problem in the boma.			
	Type of problem	Repondents	Percentage
	Robbery	0	0.0%
	Land conflict	0	0.0%
	Extortion / demand money	2	6.5%
	Military recruitment of young population	1	3.2%
	Ethnic tribal conflict	0	0.0%
	Inter clan conflict	0	0.0%
	Business conflict	0	0.0%
	Mine	0	0.0%
	Total (Multiple answers)	3	
Even though 6 persons claimed that there is a security problem in the boma, only 3 cases were responded.			
Community groups			
Generally community groups (woman's group, youth group, mother's group) are not common, but groups are easily formed for a particular purpose when there is a NGO intervention and therefore are make shift in nature.			
Development needs			
	Development needs	Respondents	Percentage
	Water facilities	20	64.5%
	Electricity	5	16.1%
	Paved road	4	12.9%
	School	0	0.0%
	Medical facilities	2	6.5%
	Shops	0	0.0%
	Religious facilities	0	0.0%
	Others	0	0.0%
	Total	31	100.0%
64.5% of the respondents have chosen water facilities as the development priority followed by electricity and paved road.			
Projects for improvement of life			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Micro finance. • Capacity building for small business, such as food processing, welding, construction, computer skills, English language, etc. 			

Attachment-I



Northern Quarter (Payam)

THORAT MALAKIA BOMA PROFILE
at GLANCE

54 Samples



GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION

THORAT MALAKIA is located in the Northern Quarter (Payam), borders with LUKUAT, HAI EL SHATTI, HAI ZANDE, HAI SHULLUK, HAI NUBA and HAI DINKA.

GENERAL INFORMATION

It is estimated the area of THORAT MALAKIA is 63.45 ha with a population of (2,945 male and 2,797 females), 795 households, an average family size of 7.2 persons, and a population density is 90 per ha.

THORAT MALAKIA is characterized as mixed residential and commercial areas.

HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL ASPECT

SORA means “taking by force” and MALAKIA means “retired soldiers”.

Attachment-I

BOMA CHIEF					
Name: Jubara Muhamed ISMAEL					
Contact: Tel. 0912452822					
Volunteers: Mr lam Akol, Mr. Faisal Dak, Mr. Kur Deng, Mr. Stephen Mujwak					
The boma chief for THORAT MALAKIA is Mr. Jubara Muhamed Ismael, elected in 1995. Mr. Ismael has lived in THORAT MALAKIA for 67 years. He worked as a forest ranger.					
PEOPLE					
Tribe and ethnic group					
Ethnic / tribal group	Respondents	Percentage			
Acholi	1	1.9%	Kabre	1	1.9%
Boma	1	1.9%	Kileku	1	1.9%
Dinka	8	14.8%	Nubain	1	1.9%
Ethiopian	1	1.9%	Nuer	7	13.0%
Fur	4	7.4%	Shulluk	29	53.7%
			Total	54	100.0%
Length of stay at the household			Main source of income		
No. of years	Respondents	Percentage	Occupation	Respondents	Percentage
Less than 1 year	3	5.6%	Crop farming	7	13.0%
1-2 years	11	20.4%	Animal husbandry	2	3.7%
2-5 years	10	18.5%	Wages / salaries / employed	38	70.4%
5-10 years	8	14.8%	Owned business enterprise	10	18.5%
10-20 years	6	11.1%	Property income	5	9.3%
More than 20 years	16	29.6%	Remittance	3	5.6%
	54	100.0%	Pension	2	3.7%
44.4% live in the boma for less than 5 years.			Fishing	0	0.0%
Monthly income			Brick making	0	0.0%
Range of income	Respondents	Percentage	Black smith	1	1.9%
SSP 0-500	18	33.3%	Charcoal burning	5	9.3%
SSP 500 - 1,000	28	51.9%	Fetching water for sale	2	3.7%
SSP 1,000-5,000	5	9.3%	Collection / sale of fire wood	2	3.7%
SSP5,000-10,000	0	0.0%	Aid	1	1.9%
More than SSP 10,000	1	1.9%	Others	1	1.9%
No answer	2	3.7%	Total (multiple answers)	79	
Total	54	100.0%	Wages/ salaries / employed accounts	70.4%	
85.2% earn less than SSP 1,000 a month.			followed by owned business enterprise.		
Land property			Housing materials		
Status	Respondents	Percentage	Material	Respondents	Percentage
Individually owned	42	77.8%	Wood	9	16.7%
Community owned	0	0.0%	Brick	3	5.6%
Leased / Rented	11	20.4%	Concrete	2	3.7%
Free	0	0.0%	Mud	28	51.9%
Others	1	1.9%	Tukul / gottiya sticks	9	16.7%
Total	54	100.0%	Straw mats	1	1.9%
77.8% of the residents individually own land.			Tent	0	0.0%
House ownership			No answer	2	3.7%
Status	Respondents	Percentage		54	100.0%
Self-owned	39	72.2%	Mud is the highest for 51.9%.		
Rented	13	24.1%			
Free	1	1.9%			
Others	0	0.0%			
No answer	1	1.9%			
Total	54	100.0%			
72.2% of the houses are self-owned.					

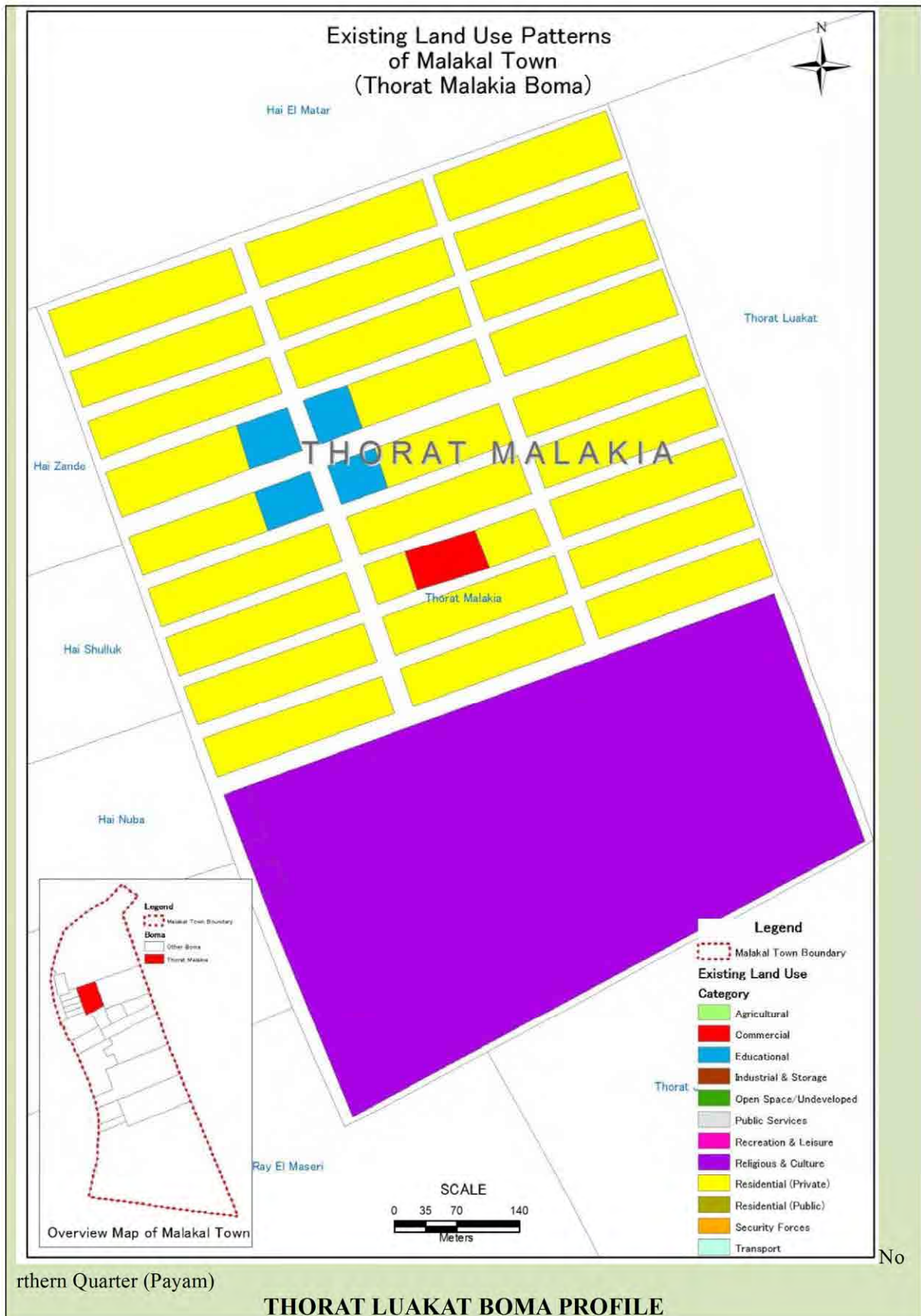
Attachment-I

EDUCATION				
Education facilities				
Atar Boys School		Sora Mulikia East School		
Sora East Girls School		Teachers Training College		
Sora West Girls School				
HEALTH				
Health facilities				
Malakia Primary Health Care Center (PHCC)				
WATER AND SANITATION				
Source of water			Type of toilet	
SSUWC	3	5.6%	Type of toilet	Respondents
Upper Nile State	3	5.6%	Public toilet	12
NGO	5	9.3%	Private toilet in yard	24
Private merchant donkeys	39	72.2%	Private toilet in house	6
Personal bore hole harvested rain water	13	24.1%	Open defecation	12
Total (multiple answers)	63		Total (multiple answers)	54
The respondents who acquire the water "privately" accounts for 48.1%.			The ratio of open defecation is 22.2%.	
POWER SUPPLY				
Source of energy				
Source of energy	Lightning		Cooking	
	Respondents	Percentage	Respondents	Percentage
Wood and wood fuel	4	7.4%	43	79.6%
Kerosene	10	18.5%	24	44.4%
Electricity grid power	12	22.2%	23	42.6%
Electricity battery	2	3.7%	0	0.0%
Others	6	11.1%	27	50.0%
Total (Multiple answers)	34		117	
Use of grid power for lighting represents 22.2% followed by kerosene. Use of wood and wood fuel for cooking occupies 79.6%				
ROAD			TRANSPORTATION	
Road condition			Means of transportation	
Dirty and unpaved roads with bumps. Roads are flooded when it rains.			Transportation	Respondents
			Bus/public	39
			Taxi	22
			Motorbike	1
			Bicycle	2
			Donkey / horse cart	4
			Boat	18
			Walking	21
			Others	0
			Total (Multiple answers)	107
			Bus / public is the major means of transport, followed by taxi and walking. The use of boat is also high.	
SOLID WASTE				
Garbage collection				
8 persons, equivalent to 14.8% responded that there a garbage collection service in the boma.				
SOCIAL ISSUES				
Security problem				



Attachment-I

12 persons, equivalent to 22.2% of the residents claimed that there is a security problem in the boma.			
	Type of problem	Repondents	Percentage
	Robbery	10	18.5%
	Land conflict	1	1.9%
	Extortion / demand money	6	11.1%
	Military recruitment of young population	0	0.0%
	Ethnic tribal conflict	0	0.0%
	Inter clan conflict	0	0.0%
	Business conflict	0	0.0%
	Mine	0	0.0%
	Total (Multiple answers)	17	
Robbery is the primary security problem followed by extortion / demand money.			
Community groups			
-			
Development needs			
	Development needs	Respondents	Percentage
	Water facilities	47	87.0%
	Electricity	2	3.7%
	Paved road	1	1.9%
	School	1	1.9%
	Medical facilities	1	1.9%
	Shops	0	0.0%
	Religious facilities	0	0.0%
	Others	2	3.7%
	Total	54	100.0%
87% of the residents have chosen water facilities as the development priority followed by electricity			
Projects for improvement of live			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vocational training • Literacy program for young adults, both men and women 			

Attachment-I



Attachment-I

at GLANCE		33 Samples
	GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION	
	THORAT LUAKAT is located in the Northern Quarter (Payam), east side of the cemetery, stretches to the Ring Road.	
	GENERAL INFORMATION	
		It is estimated that the area of THORAT LUAKAT is 158.06 ha with a population of 10,349 (5043 males, 5306 females), 1,559 households, an average family size of 6.6 persons, and a population density of 65 per ha.
		HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL ASPECT
		THORAT LUAKAT is characterized as a residential area with small shops. The nearness to the cemetery makes THORAT LUAKAT easily identifiable
<p>NAME: Joseph ODELONAK Contact: Tel. 0912176025 The boma chief for THORAT LUAKAT is Mr. Joseph ODELONAK, Shulluk by tribe. Mr. ONAK has lived in this boma for 39 years. His professional background is agriculture, and building and construction. Previously he served as the head of workers in Malakal.</p>		
PEOPLE		
Tribe and ethnic group		
Ethnic / tribal group	Respondents	Percentage
Anuak	2	6.1%
Dinka	4	12.1%
Mukle	1	3.0%
Nuer	9	27.3%
Shulluk	17	51.5%
Total	33	100.0%
Length of stay at the household		Main source of income
No. of years	Respondents	Percentage
Less than 1 year	3	9.1%
1-2 years	5	15.2%
2-5 years	7	21.2%
5-10 years	2	6.1%
10-20 years	4	12.1%
More than 20 years	12	36.4%
Total	33	100.0%
45.5 % live in the boma for less than 5 years.		Occupation
Monthly income		Respondents
Range of income	Respondents	Percentage
SSP 0-500	10	30.3%
SSP 500 - 1,000	8	24.2%
SSP 1,000-5,000	14	42.4%
SSP5,000-10,000	1	3.0%
More than SSP 10,000	0	0.0%
Total	33	100.0%
54.5% earn less than SSP 1,000 a month.		Percentage
Land property		Housing materials
		Crop farming
		Animal husbandry
		Wages / salaries / employed
		Owned business enterprise
		Property income
		Remittance
		Pension
		Fishing
		Brick making
		Black smith
		Charcoal burning
		Fetching water for sale
		Collection / sale of fire wood
		Aid
		Others
		Total (multiple answers)
		54
		The highest is wages /salaries / employed followed by owned business enterprise.

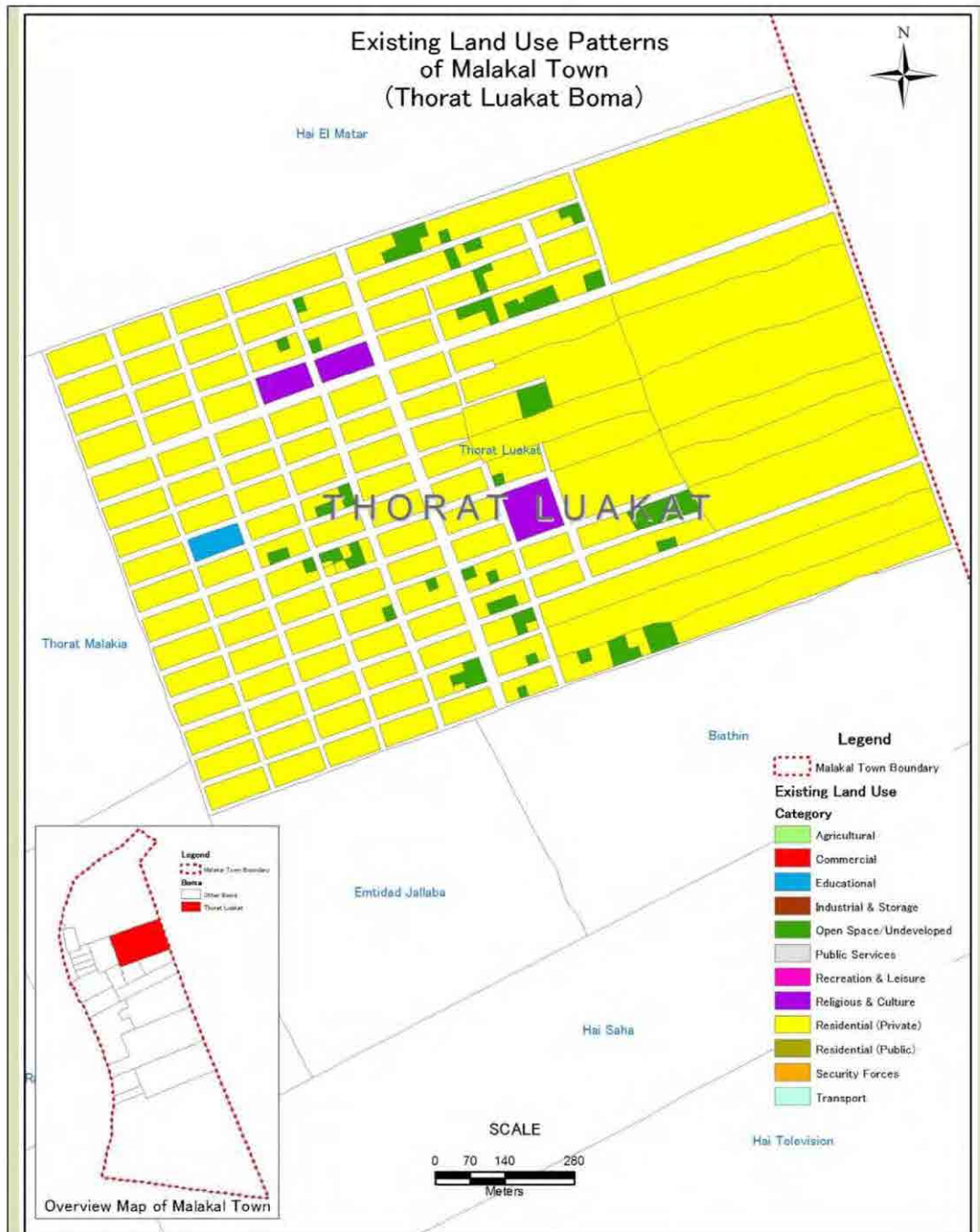
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Status	Respondents	Percentage	Material	Respondents	Percentage
Individually owned	26	78.8%	Wood	8	24.2%
Community owned	0	0.0%	Brick	4	12.1%
Leased / Rented	7	21.2%	Concrete	3	9.1%
Free	0	0.0%	Mud	13	39.4%
Others	0	0.0%	Tukul/ gottiya sticks	3	9.1%
Total	33	100.0%	Straw mats	0	0.0%
78.8% of the residents individually own land.			Tent	0	0.0%
House ownership			No answer	2	6.1%
				33	100.0%
Status	Respondents	Percentage			
Self-owned	26	78.8%			
Rented	7	21.2%			
Free	0	0.0%			
Others	0	0.0%			
Total	33	100.0%			
78.8% of the houses are self-owned.					
EDUCATION					
Education facilities					
Luakat basic school					
HEALTH					
Health facilities					
Medical unit of Red Cross Luakat Primary Health Care Center (PHCC)					
WATER AND SANITATION					
Source of water			Type of toilet		
Source of water	Respondents	Percentage	Type of toilet	Respondents	Percentage
SSUWC	8	24.2%	Public toilet	0	0.0%
Upper Nile State	0	0.0%	Private toilet in yard	18	54.5%
NGO	1	3.0%	Private toilet in house	0	0.0%
Private merchant donkeys	18	54.5%	Open defecation	8	24.2%
Personal bore hole harvested rain water	1	3.0%	Total (multiple answers)	26	
Total (multiple answers)	28		The ratio of open defecation is 24.2%.		
The respondents who acquire water "privately" accounts for 28.8%.					
POWER SUPPLY					
Source of energy					
Source of energy	Lightning		Cooking		
	Respondents	Percentage	Respondents	Percentage	
Wood and wood fuel	5	15.2%	24	72.7%	
Kerosene	0	0.0%	2	6.1%	
Electricity grid power	11	33.3%	0	0.0%	
Electricity battery	2	6.1%	13	39.4%	
Others	15	45.5%	13	39.4%	
Total (Multiple answers)	33		52		
Use of wood and wood fuel for cooking occupies 72.7%.					
ROAD			TRANSPORTATION		

Attachment-I

Road condition	Means of transportation		
5 persons, equivalent to 15.2% responded that there a garbage collection service in the boma. THORAT LUAKAT suffers from the bad odor emanating from the waste deposited at the cemetery.	Transportation	Respondents	Percentage
	Bus/public	27	81.8%
	Taxi	11	33.3%
	Motorbike	0	0.0%
	Bicycle	1	3.0%
	Donkey / horse cart	1	3.0%
	Boat	5	15.2%
	Walking	19	57.6%
	Others	0	0.0%
	Total (Multiple answers)	64	
Bus / public are the main means of transport, followed by walking and taxi.			
SOCIAL ISSUES			
Security problem			
20 persons, equivalent to 60.6% of the residents claimed that there is a security problem in the boma. Since the street lights in most areas are not lighted, it makes the security level low particularly at night. It's also located far from the police stations.			
	Type of problem	Repondents	Percentage
	Robbery	18	54.5%
	Land conflict	2	6.1%
	Extortion / demand money	0	0.0%
	Military recruitment of young population	0	0.0%
	Ethnic tribal conflict	5	15.2%
	Inter clan conflict	2	6.1%
	Business conflict	0	0.0%
	Mine	0	0.0%
	Total (Multiple answers)	27	
Robbery is the primary security problem followed by ethnic tribal conflict.			
Community groups			
The residents said they are willing to collaborate in the development projects through provision of labors, financial and labor contribution.			
Development needs			
	Development needs	Respondents	Percentage
	Water facilities	23	69.7%
	Electricity	1	3.0%
	Paved road	1	3.0%
	School	1	3.0%
	Medical facilities	7	21.2%
	Shops	0	0.0%
	Religious facilities	0	0.0%
	Others	0	0.0%
	Total	33	100.0%
69.7% of the respondents have chosen water facilities as the development priority followed by medical facilities.			
Projects for improvement of life			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening of the capacity of the local business community with training and credit. 			

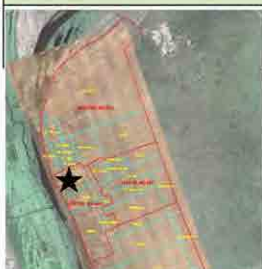
Attachment-I



Central Quarter (Payam)

RAY EL MASERI BOMA PROFILE
at GLANCE


41 Samples



GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION

RAY ELMASERI is located in the northern side of the Central Quarter (Payam)

Attachment-I

			by the river Nile.		
GENERAL INFORMATION					
It is estimated that the population of RAY EL MASERI is 73.29 ha with a population of 1,499 (801 males and 698 females), 159 households, an average family size of 9.4 persons, and a population density of 20 per ha.					
HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL ASPECT					
RAY ELMASERI is a name derived from the irrigation made by the early Egyptians settlers in this locality.					
RAY EL MASERI also hosts Malakal Stadium.					
BOMA CHIEF					
Name: Adwok AMUM Contact: Tel.0910862286 Volunteers: Mr. Akol Ageng, Mr. Daniel Bol, Mr. Fisal Gai, Mr. Yahane Lual The boma chief for RAY ELMASERI is Mr. Adwok Amum, Shulluk by tribe, appointed in 2003. Mr. Amum is 54 years old, and he has previously worked as a clerk.					
PEOPLE					
Tribe and ethnic group					
Ethnic / tribal group	Respondents	Percentage			
Anuak	1	2.4%	Nubian	2	4.9%
Dinka	7	17.1%	Nuba	1	2.4%
Ethiopian	1	2.4%	Nuer	7	17.1%
Kakwa	1	2.4%	Shulluk	21	51.2%
			Total	41	100.0%
Length of stay at the household			Main source of income		
No. of years	Respondents	Percentage	Occupation	Respondents	Percentage
Less than 1 year	4	9.8%	Crop farming	10	24.4%
1-2 years	3	7.3%	Animal husbandry	8	19.5%
2-5 years	12	29.3%	Wages / salaries / employed	25	61.0%
5-10 years	10	24.4%	Owned business enterprise	6	14.6%
10-20 years	4	9.8%	Property income	2	4.9%
More than 20 years	8	19.5%	Remittance	0	0.0%
Total	41	100.0%	Pension	0	0.0%
46.3% live in the boma for less than 5 years.			Fishing	1	2.4%
Monthly income			Brick making	0	0.0%
Range of income	Respondents	Percentage	Black smith	0	0.0%
SSP 0-500	9	22.0%	Charcoal burning	2	4.9%
SSP 500 - 1,000	18	43.9%	Fetching water for sale	0	0.0%
SSP 1,000-5,000	7	17.1%	Collection / sale of fire wood	8	19.5%
SSP5,000-10,000	3	7.3%	Aid	0	0.0%
More than SSP 10,000	0	0.0%	Others	0	0.0%
No answer	4	9.8%	Total (multiple answers)	62	
Total	41	100.0%	25 persons, equivalent to 61%, earn wages / salaries / employed, followed by crop farming.		
65.9% earn less than SSP 1,000			Housing materials		
Land property					

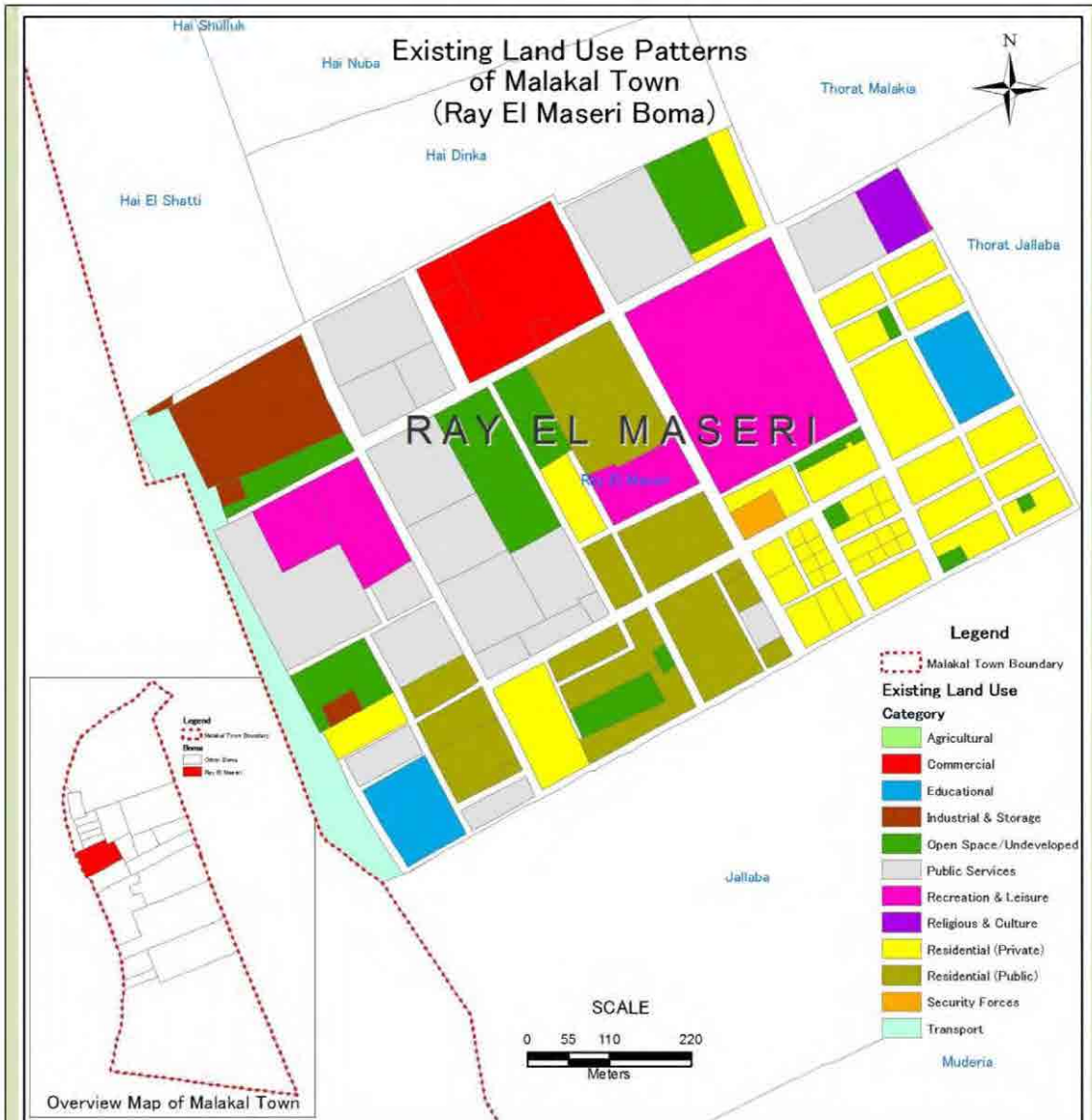
Attachment-I

Status	Respondents	Percentage			
Individually owned	16	39.0%	Wood	2	4.9%
Community owned	2	4.9%	Brick	9	22.0%
Leased / Rented	13	31.7%	Concrete	4	9.8%
Free	5	12.2%	Mud	18	43.9%
Others	0	0.0%	Tukul / gottiya sticks	5	12.2%
No answer	5	12.2%	Straw mats	3	7.3%
Total	41	100.0%	Tent	0	0.0%
39.0% of the residents individually own land.			No answer	0	0.0%
				41	100.0%
House ownership					
Status	Respondents	Percentage			
Self-owned	17	41.5%			
Rented	10	24.4%			
Free	8	19.5%			
Others	0	0.0%			
No answer	6	14.6%			
Total	41	100.0%			
41.5% of the houses are self-owned.					
EDUCATION					
Education facilities					
Sab Boys School					
Sab Girls School					
HEALTH					
Health facilities					
-					
WATER AND SANITATION					
Source of water			Type of toilet		
Source of water	Respondents	Percentage	Type of toilet	Respondents	Percentage
SSUWC	10	24.4%	Public toilet	2	4.9%
Upper Nile State	1	2.4%	Private toilet in yard	20	48.8%
NGO	8	19.5%	Private toilet in house	7	17.1%
Private merchant donkeys	25	61.0%	Open defecation	15	36.6%
Personal bore hole harvested rain water	15	36.6%	Total (multiple answers)	44	
Total (multiple answers)	59		The ratio of open defecation is 36.6%.		
The respondents who acquire water "privately" accounts for 48.8%.					
POWER SUPPLY					
Source of energy					
Source of energy	Lightning		Cooking		
	Respondents	Percentage	Respondents	Percentage	
Wood and wood fuel	6	14.6%	17	41.5%	
Kerosene	15	36.6%	0	0.0%	
Electricity grid power	25	61.0%	0	0.0%	
Electricity battery	4	9.8%	0	0.0%	
Others	3	7.3%	1	2.4%	
Total (Multiple answers)	53		18		
Use of the grid power for lightening occupies 61% of the residents. Use of wood and wood fuel accounts for 41.5%. RAY EL MASERI has a private power plant that meets the demand of specific groups.					
ROAD			TRANSPORTATION		

Attachment-I

Road condition	Means of transportation		
9 persons, equivalent to 22.9% responded that there a garbage collection service in the boma.	Transportation	Respondents	Percentage
	Bus/public	12	29.3%
	Taxi	4	9.8%
	Motorbike	5	12.2%
	Bicycle	2	4.9%
	Donkey / horse cart	2	4.9%
	Boat	6	14.6%
	Walking	16	39.0%
	Others	0	0.0%
	Total (Multiple answers)	47	
Walking and bus / public are the major means of transport, followed by boat. Use of boat is also popular means of transport to visit the people on the other side of the river Nile.			
SOCIAL ISSUES			
Security problem			
11 persons, equivalent to 26.8% of the residents claimed that there is a security problem in the boma.			
	Type of problem	Repondents	Percentage
	Robbery	10	24.4%
	Land conflict	0	0.0%
	Extortion / demand money	4	9.8%
	Military recruitment of yount population	3	7.3%
	Ethnic tribal conflict	2	4.9%
	Inter clan conflict	0	0.0%
	Business conflict	0	0.0%
	Mine	0	0.0%
	Total (Multiple answers)	19	
Robbery is the primary security problem followed by extortion / demand money.			
Community groups			
-			
Development needs			
	Development needs	Respondents	Percentage
	Water facilities	25	61.0%
	Electricity	2	4.9%
	Paved road	6	14.6%
	School	3	7.3%
	Medical facilities	4	9.8%
	Shops	0	0.0%
	Religious facilities	0	0.0%
	Others (Renovation of market)	1	2.4%
	Total	41	100.0%
61.0% of the respondents have chosen water facilities as the development priority followed by paved road.			
Projects for improvement of life			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training for income generation. • The boma leader and volunteers requested training to strengthen the managerial skills for solving disputes and financial management, and basic administration and accounting skills for social assistance. 			

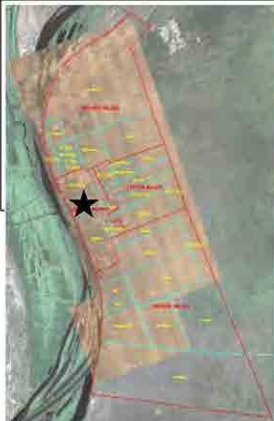
Attachment-I



Central Quarter (Payam)



JALLABA BOMA PROFILE
at GLANCE

37 Samples



GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION
JALLABA is located by Central Quarter (Payam) by the river Nile.
GENERAL INFORMATION
It is estimated that the area of JALLABA is 53.87 ha with a population of 3,237 (males 2,080 and females 1,157), 307 households, an average family size of 10.5 persons, and a population density is 60 per ha.
HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL ASPECT

Attachment-I

<p>JALLABA hosts governmental institutions of Upper Nile State. The river port, known as a trading port in the White Nile, also facilitates a connection between Malakal Town and the rural areas of Makal County (Ogot and Lelo). (Photo right River Port). JALLABA also hosts Great Market, and Great Mosque.</p>			
<p>BOMA CHIEF</p>			
<p>Name: Toma Gia BILIUO Contact: Tel. 0927116337 Volunteers: Mr. Wilson Adiang, Ms. Darcila, Mr. Rieko Kang, Mr. Biel Kang The boma chief for JALLABA is Ms Toma Gia Biliuo. Ms. Biliuo has lived in the JALLABA for 32 years. Previously she worked as a police officer.</p>			
<p>PEOPLE</p>			
<p>Tribe and ethnic group</p>			
Ethnic / tribal group	Respondents	Percentage	
Anuak	1	2.7%	Nuer 16 43.2%
Dinka	7	18.9%	Shulluk 13 35.1%
			Total 37 100.0%
<p>Length of stay at the household</p>		<p>Main source of income</p>	
No. of years	Respondents	Percentage	Occupation Respondents Percentage
Less than 1 year	0	0.0%	Crop farming 11 29.7%
1-2 years	2	5.4%	Animal husbandry 1 2.7%
2-5 years	8	21.6%	Wages / salaries / employed 24 64.9%
5-10 years	14	37.8%	Owned business enterprise 6 16.2%
10-20 years	2	5.4%	Property income 4 10.8%
More than 20 years	11	29.7%	Remittance 5 13.5%
Total	37	100.0%	Pension 3 8.1%
<p>27.0% live in the boma for less than 5 years.</p>		<p>Fishing 0 0.0%</p>	
<p>Monthly income</p>		<p>Brick making 0 0.0%</p>	
Range of income	Respondents	Percentage	Black smith 0 0.0%
SSP 0-500	10	27.0%	Charcoal burning 5 13.5%
SSP 500 - 1,000	16	43.2%	Fetching water for sale 2 5.4%
SSP 1,000-5,000	8	21.6%	Collection / sale of fire wood 0 0.0%
SSP5,000-10,000	1	2.7%	Aid 1 2.7%
More than SSP 10,000	1	2.7%	Others 0 0.0%
Total	37	100.0%	Total (multiple answers) 62
<p>70.3% of the residents earn less than SSP 1,000 a month.</p>		<p>24 persons, equivalent to 64.9% of the residents earn wages and salaries followed by crop farming.</p>	
<p>Land property</p>		<p>Housing materials</p>	
Status	Respondents	Percentage	Material Respondents Percentage
Individually owned	25	67.6%	Wood 6 16.2%
Community owned	0	0.0%	Brick 2 5.4%
Leased / Rented	10	27.0%	Concrete 3 8.1%
Free	0	0.0%	Mud 18 48.6%
Others	0	0.0%	Tukul/ gottiya sticks 8 21.6%
No answer	2	5.4%	Straw mats 0 0.0%
Total	37	100.0%	Tent 0 0.0%
<p>67.6% of the residents individually own land.</p>		<p>No answer 0 0.0%</p>	
<p>House ownership</p>		<p>37 100.0%</p>	

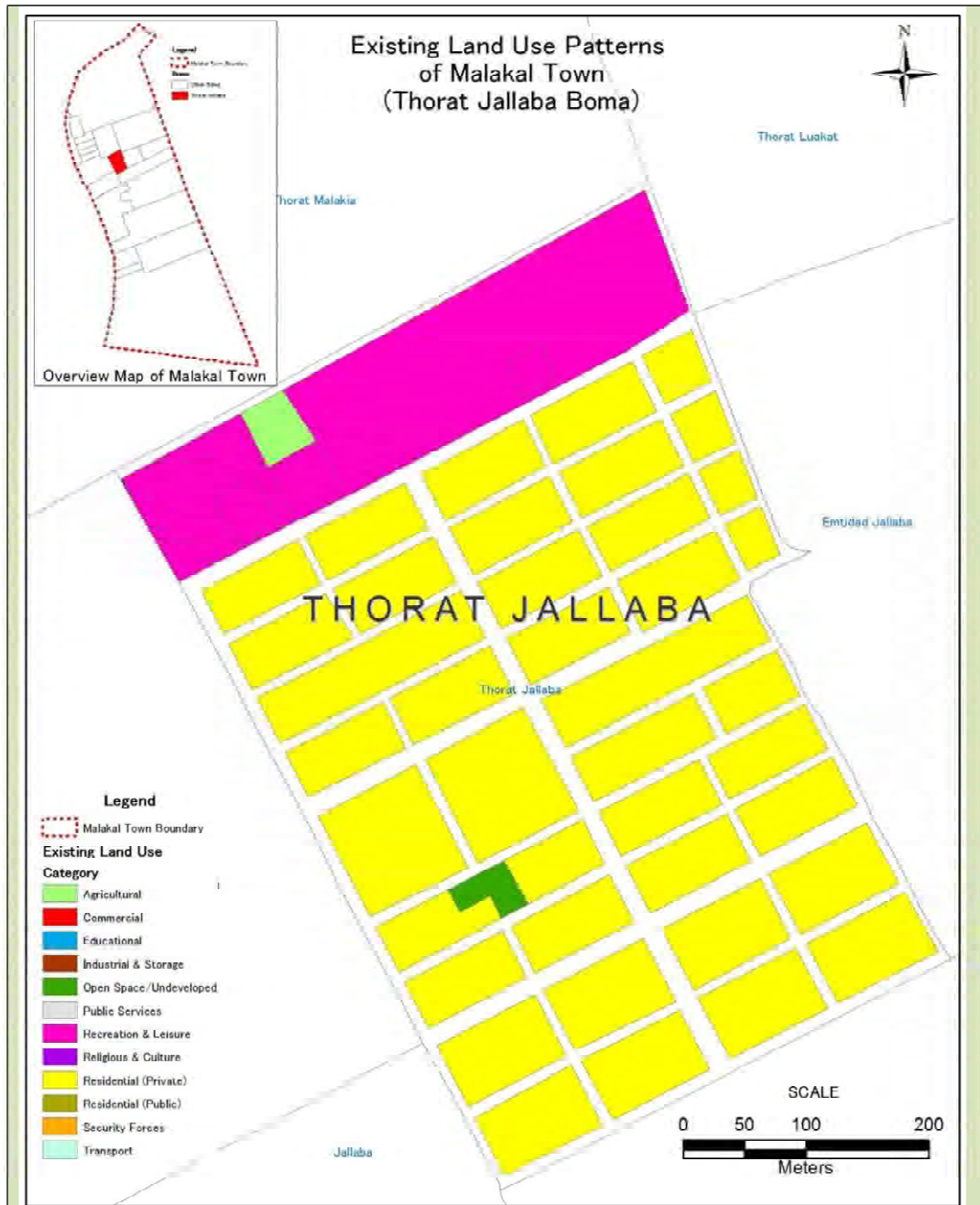
Attachment-I

Status	Respondents	Percentage	18 houses, equivalent to 38.6%, are made by mud, followed by wood.	
Self-owned	25	67.6%		
Rented	8	21.6%		
Free	2	5.4%		
Others	0	0.0%		
No answer	2	5.4%		
Total	37	100.0%		
67.6% of the houses are self-owned.				
EDUCATION				
Education facilities				
-				
HEALTH				
Health facilities				
Malakal Teaching Hospital (Photo right)		VCT Center,		
Malakal Children Hospital		Malakal Diagnostic,		
Madran Centre		Tiens Nutritional Clinic,		
Dr. Ismail Abdall, Nile Medical Modern		Majama Malakal		
Upper Nile Medical Co.,				
WATER AND SANITATION				
Source of water			Type of toilet	
Source of water	Respondents	Percentage	Type of toilet	
SSUWC	9	24.3%	Public toilet	
Upper Nile State	4	10.8%	Private toilet in yard	
NGO	0	0.0%	Private toilet in house	
Private merchant donkeys	21	56.8%	Open defecation	
Personal bore hole harvested rain water	3	8.1%	Total (multiple answers)	
Total (multiple answers)	37	64.9%	28	
The respondents who acquire water "privately" accounts for as 32.4%.			The ratio of open defecation is 13.5%.	
POWER SUPPLY				
Source of energy				
Source of energy	Lightning		Cooking	
	Respondents	Percentage	Respondents	Percentage
Wood and wood fuel	6	16.2%	26	70.3%
Kerosene	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Electricity grid power	10	27.0%	0	0.0%
Electricity battery	3	8.1%	2	5.4%
Others	0	0.0%	6	16.2%
Total (Multiple answers)	19		34	
Use of grid power for lighting represents 27.0%. Use of wood and wood fuel for cooking accounts for 70.3%.				
ROAD		TRANSPORTATION		
Road condition		Means of transportation		

Attachment-I

6 persons, equivalent to 16.2% responded that there a garbage collection service in the boma.	Transportation	Respondents	Percentage
	Bus/pubic	19	51.4%
	Taxi	18	48.6%
	Motorbike	1	2.7%
	Bicycle	0	0.0%
	Donkey / horse cart	0	0.0%
	Boat	2	5.4%
	Walking	16	43.2%
	Others (Auto rickshaw)	1	2.7%
	Total (Multiple answers)	57	
Bus / public and taxi are the major means of transport, followed by walking			
SOCIAL ISSUES			
Security problem			
12 persons, equivalent to 32.4% of the residents claimed that there is a security problem in the boma.			
	Type of problem	Repondents	Percentage
	Robbery	13	35.1%
	Land conflict	0	0.0%
	Extortion / demand money	3	8.1%
	Military recruitment of yount population	0	0.0%
	Ethnic tribal conflict	0	0.0%
	Inter clan conflict	0	0.0%
	Business conflict	0	0.0%
	Mine	0	0.0%
	Total (Multiple answers)	37	
Robbery is the primary security problem followed by extortion / demand money.			
Community groups			
-			
Development needs			
	Development needs	Respondents	Percentage
	Water facilities	30	81.1%
	Electricity	4	10.8%
	Paved road	2	5.4%
	School	0	0.0%
	Medical facilities	1	2.7%
	Shops	0	0.0%
	Religious facilities	0	0.0%
	Others	0	0.0%
	Total	37	100.0%
Projects for improvement of life			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Income generation and economic ventures. Water system construction for young population, and health and hygiene training for health promoters. 			

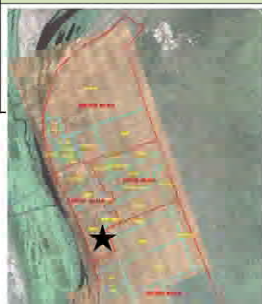
Attachment-I



Central Quarter (Payam)

MUDERIA BOMA PROFILE
at GLANCE


54Samples



GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION

MUDERIA is located by Central Quarter (Payam) by the river Nile between JALLABA and BUM. The Nuer Road divides the bomas between MUDERIA and ASSOSSA.

Attachment-I


GENERAL INFORMATION					
It is estimated that the area of MUDERIA is 144.05 ha with a population of 4,066(males 4,066 and 2,831 females), 722 households, an average family size of 7.7 persons, and a population density is 48 per ha. Like JALLABA, MUDERIA hosts governmental offices such as Ministry of Physical Infrastructure and Rural Development, South Sudan Urban Water Corporation, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Education, SPLA Commander House, Basic Police School, etc.					
HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL ASPECT					
MUDERIA means “directors / executives”. Most of the buildings in MUDERIA belong to the government.					
BOMA CHIEF					
Name: Elizabeth Nyaruach WER Contact: Tel. 0915779718 Volunteers: Mr. Bol Chuol, Mr. Nyito Chuol The boma chief MUDERIA is Ms. Elizabeth Nyaruach Wer, elected in 2011. Ms. Wer has lived in the boma for 7years. She was a prisons warder.					
PEOPLE					
Tribe and ethnic group					
Ethnic / tribal group	Respondents	Percentage			
Anuak	1	1.9%	Nuer 27 50.0%		
Bayia	1	1.9%	Shulluk 17 31.5%		
Finka	8	14.8%	Total 54 100.0%		
Length of stay at the household			Main source of income		
No. of years	Respondents	Percentage	Occupation	Respondents	Percentage
Less than 1 year	2	3.7%	Crop farming	9	16.7%
1-2 years	19	35.2%	Animal husbandry	11	20.4%
2-5 years	11	20.4%	Wages / salaries / employed	31	57.4%
5-10 years	15	27.8%	Owned business enterprise	5	9.3%
10-20 years	4	7.4%	Property income	1	1.9%
More than 20 years	3	5.6%	Remittance	5	9.3%
Total	54	100.0%	Pension	4	7.4%
59.3% live in the boma for less than 5 years.			Fishing	0	0.0%
Monthly income			Brick making	0	0.0%
Range of income	Respondents	Percentage	Black smith	0	0.0%
SSP 0-500	8	14.8%	Charcoal burning	4	7.4%
SSP 500 - 1,000	5	9.3%	Fetching water for sale	0	0.0%
SSP 1,000-5,000	34	63.0%	Collection / sale of fire wood	4	7.4%
SSP5,000-10,000	6	11.1%	Aid	2	3.7%
More than SSP 10,000	0	0.0%	Others	0	0.0%
Total	1	1.9%	Total (multiple answers)	76	
24.1% of the residents earn less than SSP 1,000 a month.			31 persons, equivalent to 57.4% earn wages / salaries / employed. Followed by animal husbandry and crop farming.		
Land property			Housing materials		

Attachment-I

Status	Respondents	Percentage	Material	Respondents	Percentage
Individually owned	7	13.0%	Wood	5	9.3%
Community owned	0	0.0%	Brick	26	48.1%
Leased / Rented	18	33.3%	Concrete	9	16.7%
Free	1	1.9%	Mud	9	16.7%
Others	20	37.0%	Tukul / gottiya sticks	4	7.4%
No answer	8	14.8%	Straw mats	0	0.0%
Total	54	100.0%	Tent	0	0.0%
13.0% of the residents individually own land. 20 persons, 37.0% of the residents responded that the land is classified as "others".			No answer	1	1.9%
				54	100.0%
26 houses, equivalent to 48.1%, are made by brick. Concrete and mud represent 16.7% respectively.					
House ownership					
Status	Respondents	Percentage			
Self-owned	10	18.5%			
Rented	7	13.0%			
Free	4	7.4%			
Others	19	35.2%			
No answer	14	25.9%			
Total	54	100.0%			
18.5% of the houses are self-owned.					
EDUCATION					
Education facilities					
Arob Yor Secondary School			Good Shepherds Basic School		
Arop Corp Education Secondary School			Malakal Boys Secondary School		
Asbantis Girls Secondary School			Malakal Commercial Secondary School		
Assossa Girls Secondary School			Sobat Boys Secondary School		
Bendar Girls School			St. Iwanga Basic School		
Dr. John Garang Basic School			Sudan Interior Basic School		
Dr. John Garang Girls School,			Vocational Training Centr		
Episcopal Basic School			Thora Bandar Centre		
HEALTH					
Health facilities					
Giada Health Center			Health Insurance PHCC- Central (Dr. Timothy Tut		
EPC Church Clinic			Health Center)		
WATER AND SANITATION					
Source of water			Type of toilet		
Source of water	Respondents	Percentage	Type of toilet	Respondents	Percentage
SSUWC	17	31.5%	Public toilet	5	9.3%
Upper Nile State	10	18.5%	Private toilet in yard	23	42.6%
NGO	9	16.7%	Private toilet in house	15	27.8%
Private merchant donkeys	24	44.4%	Open defecation	8	14.8%
Perosnal bore hole hervested rain water	6	11.1%	Total (multiple answers)	51	
Total (multiple answers)	66		The ratio of open defecation is 14.8%.		
The respondents who acquire water "privately" accounts for 27.8%.					
POWER SUPPLY					

Attachment-I

Source of energy				
Source of energy	Lightning		Cooking	
	Respondents	Percentage	Respondents	Percentage
Wood and wood fuel	14	25.9%	32	59.3%
Kerosene	24	44.4%	5	9.3%
Electricity grid power	20	37.0%	7	13.0%
Electricity battery	2	3.7%	0	0.0%
Others	8	14.8%	4	7.4%
Total (Multiple answers)	68		48	

ROAD		TRANSPORTATION		
Road condition		Means of transportation		
The entrance of the governmental office was flooded after short rainfall (Photo left)		Transportation	Respondents	Percentage
				Bus/pubic
		Taxi	26	48.1%
		Motorbike	0	0.0%
		Bicycle	2	3.7%
		Donkey / horse cart	7	13.0%
		Boat	1	1.9%
		Walking	21	38.9%
		Others	0	0.0%
		Total (Multiple answers)	78	

SOLID WASTE			
Garbage Collection			
4 persons, equivalent to 7.4% responded that there a garbage collection service in the boma.			

SOCIAL ISSUES			
Security problem			
5 persons, equivalent to 9.3% of the residents claimed that there is a security problem in the boma.			
	Type of problem	Repondents	Percentage
	Robbery	13	24.1%
	Land conflict	7	13.0%
	Extortion / demand money	0	0.0%
	Military recruitment of yount population	3	5.6%
	Ethnic tribal conflict	0	0.0%
	Inter clan conflict	0	0.0%
	Business conflict	0	0.0%
	Mine	0	0.0%
	Total (Multiple answers)	23	

Community groups			
-			

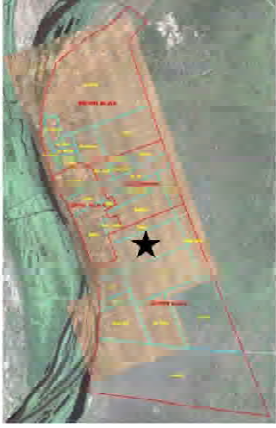

Development needs			
	Development needs	Respondents	Percentage
	Water facilities	28	51.9%
	Electricity	1	1.9%
	Paved road	8	14.8%
	School	5	9.3%
	Medical facilities	8	14.8%
	Shops	0	0.0%
	Religious facilities	0	0.0%
	Others	4	7.4%
	Total	54	100.0%

Projects for improvement of life	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building of the local leaders for resolving quarrels/conflicts such as domestic quarrels, neighbor disputes, etc.. Economic empowerment and literacy education. 	

Attachment-I



Attachment-I

Southern Quarter (Payam)		ASSOSSA BOMA PROFILE at GLANCE		55Samples	
	GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION				
	ASSOSSA is located in the middle of the Southern Quarter (Payam).				
	GENERAL INFORMATION				
	<p>It is estimated that the area of ASSOSSA is 275.84 ha with a population of 17,959 (9,615 males, 8,344 females), households of 2,117, an average family size of 8.5 persons, and a population density of 65 per ha.</p> <p>On the Nuer Road, because there are many international NGOs (CARE, Save the Children, ARC, etc.), the road is called NGO road. JICA Compound is also located in ASSOSSA. ASSOSSA is the most populated boma in Malakal Town.</p>				
HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL ASPECT					
ASSOSSA was named after a colonial person who occupied the land.					
BOMA CHIEF					
<p>Name: Adwok KUR Contact: Tel. 0912224234 Volunteers: Mr. Abanani, Mr. Otouu Jao, Mr. Luke Owei, Mr. John Opiti, Mr. Angelo Wang The boma chief for ASSOSSA is Mr. Adwok Kur, Shulluk by tribe, elected in 1989. Mr. Kur has lived in this boma for 35 years. His previous occupation was driver and trained as a generator technician.</p>					
PEOPLE					
Tribe and ethnic group					
Ethnic / tribal group	Respondents	Percentage			
Dinka	14	25.5%	Shulluk	31	56.4%
Nuer	7	12.7%	No answer	3	5.5%
			Total	55	100.0%
Length of stay at the household			Main source of income		
No. of years	Respondents	Percentage	Occupation	Respondents	Percentage
Less than 1 year	2	3.6%	Crop farming	18	32.7%
1-2 years	8	14.5%	Animal husbandry	8	14.5%
2-5 years	7	12.7%	Wages / salaries / employed	21	38.2%
5-10 years	17	30.9%	Owned business enterprise	15	27.3%
10-20 years	6	10.9%	Property income	4	7.3%
More than 20 years	15	27.3%	Remittance	11	20.0%
Total	55	100.0%	Pension	0	0.0%
30.9% live in the boma for less than 5 years.			Fishing	0	0.0%
Monthly income			Brick making	8	14.5%
Range of income	Respondents	Percentage	Black smith	0	0.0%
SSP 0-500	28	50.9%	Charcoal burning	4	7.3%
SSP 500 - 1,000	21	38.2%	Fetching water for sale	4	7.3%
SSP 1,000-5,000	4	7.3%	Collection / sale of fire wood	4	7.3%
SSP5,000-10,000	0	0.0%	Aid	2	3.6%
More than SSP 10,000	0	0.0%	Others	0	0.0%
Total	2	3.6%	Total (multiple answers)	99	
	55	100.0%	21 persons, equivalent to 38.2% earn wages and salaries, followed by crop farming.		
89.1% earn less than SSP 1,000 a month.					

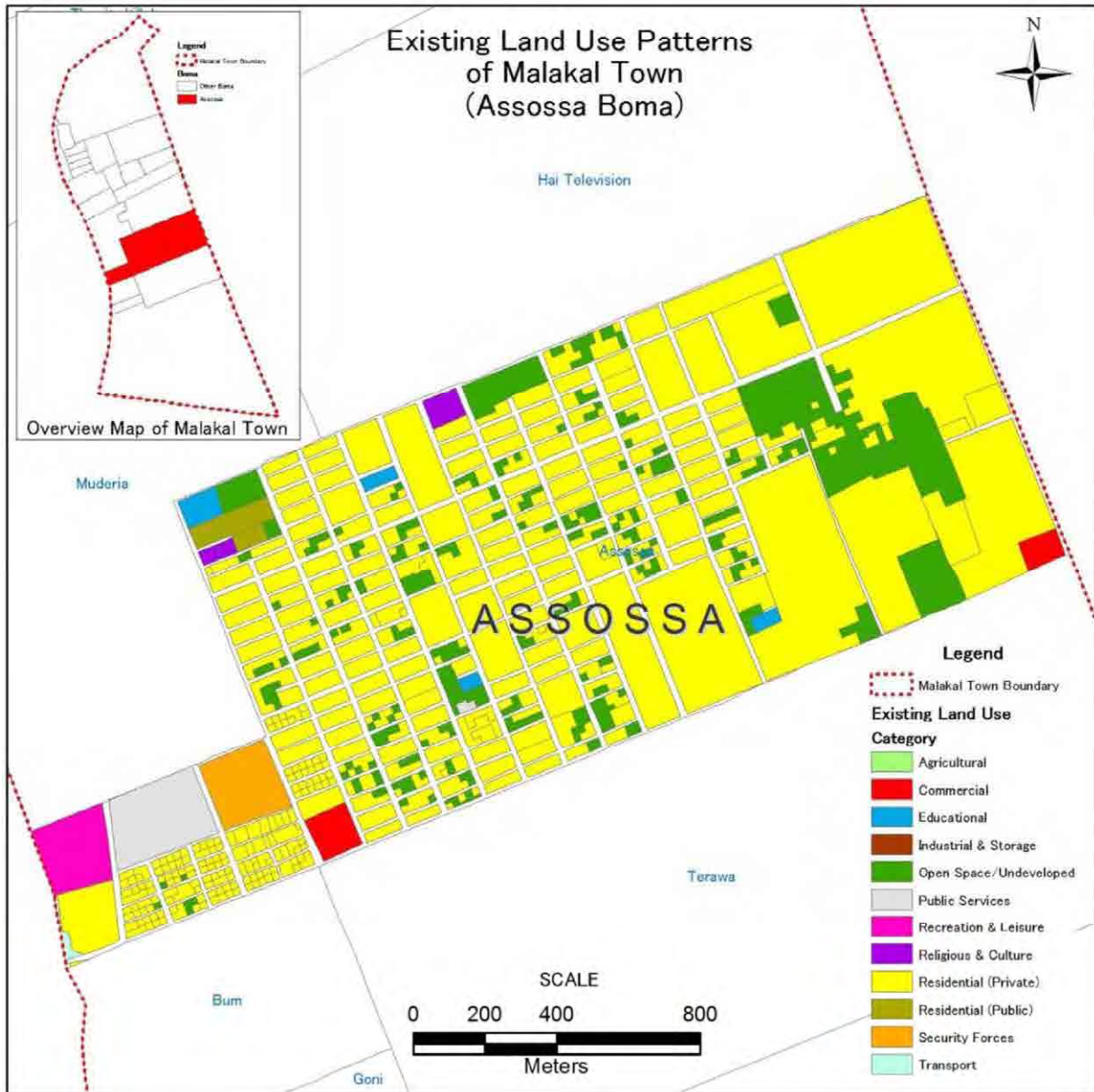
Attachment-I

Land property			Housing materials		
Status	Respondents	Percentage	Material	Respondents	Percentage
Individually owned	41	74.5%	Wood	17	30.9%
Community owned	0	0.0%	Brick	8	14.5%
Leased / Rented	14	25.5%	Concrete	0	0.0%
Free	0	0.0%	Mud	18	32.7%
Others	0	0.0%	Tukul / gottiya sticks	12	21.8%
Total	55	100.0%	Straw mats	0	0.0%
74.5% of the residents individually own land.			Tent	0	0.0%
House ownership			Others	0	0.0%
Status	Respondents	Percentage	Total	55	100.0%
Self-owned	47	85.5%	18 houses, equivalent to 32.7%, are made by mud, followed by wood.		
Rented	6	10.9%			
Free	0	0.0%			
Others	2	3.6%			
Total	55	100.0%			
85.5% of the houses are self-owned.					
EDUCATION					
Education facilities					
All Nations Community Church School Assossa Community Basic School Seventh Day Adventist					
HEALTH					
Health facilities					
Assossa Primary Health Care Center (PHCC)					
WATER AND SANITATION					
Source of water			Type of toilet		
Source of water	Respondents	Percentage	Type of toilet	Respondents	Percentage
SSUWC	14	25.5%	Public toilet	7	12.7%
Upper Nile State	18	32.7%	Private toilet in yard	28	50.9%
NGO	0	0.0%	Private toilet in house	9	16.4%
Private merchant donkeys	22	40.0%	Open defecation	10	18.2%
Personal bore hole harvested rain water	2	3.6%	Total (multiple answers)	54	
Total (multiple answers)	56		The ratio of open defecation is 18.2%.		
The respondents who water "privately" accounts for 21.8%.					
POWER SUPPLY					
Source of energy					
Source of energy	Lightning		Cooking		
	Respondents	Percentage	Respondents	Percentage	
Wood and wood fuel	14	25.5%	11	20.0%	
Kerosene	0	0.0%	9	16.4%	
Electricity grid power	18	32.7%	7	12.7%	
Electricity battery	9	16.4%	5	9.1%	
Others	11	20.0%	17	30.9%	
Total (Multiple answers)	52		49		
Use of grid power is 32.7% highest for lighting.					

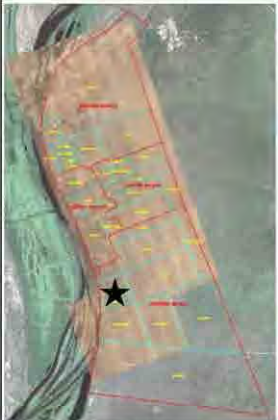

Attachment-I

ROAD	TRANSPORTATION		
Road condition	Means of transportation		
6 persons, equivalent to 10.9% responded that there a garbage collection service in the boma	Transportation	Respondents	Percentage
	Bus/pubic	24	43.6%
	Taxi	34	61.8%
	Motorbike	0	0.0%
	Bicycle	5	9.1%
	Donkey / horse cart	0	0.0%
	Boat	6	10.9%
	Walking	21	38.2%
	Others	6	10.9%
	Total (Multiple answers)	96	
Taxi is the main means of transport, followed by bus / public and walking.			
SOCIAL ISSUES			
Security problem			
3 persons, equivalent to 5.5% of the residents claimed that there is a security problem in the boma.			
	Type of problem	Repondents	Percentage
	Robbery	16	29.1%
	Land conflict	4	7.3%
	Extortion / demand money	3	5.5%
	Military recruitment of yount population	6	10.9%
	Ethnic tribal conflict	1	1.8%
	Inter clan conflict	0	0.0%
	Business conflict	1	1.8%
	Mine	0	0.0%
	Total (Multiple answers)	31	
Robbery is the primary security problem followed by military recruitment of young population.			
Community groups			
There are community groups (women group, and youth' group) formed as interest groups, but only when development partners help them to work. Previously some groups have worked closely with CARE and SOLIDALITIES. The community members provided skilled labor for these projects.			
Development needs			
	Development needs	Rspondents	Percentage
	Water facilities	27	49.1%
	Electricity	4	7.3%
	Paved road	8	14.5%
	School	2	3.6%
	Medical facilities	6	10.9%
	Shops	0	0.0%
	Religious facilities	0	0.0%
	Others	8	14.5%
	Total	55	100.0%
49.1% of the respondents have chosen water facilities as the development needs followed by paved road.			
Projects for improvement of life			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creation of employment opportunities. 			

Attachment-I



Attachment-I

Southern Quarter (Payam)		BUM BOMA PROFILE at GLANCE		35Samples	
	GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION				
	BUM is located on the side of river Nile in the Southern Quarter (Payam), borders with TERAWA and ASSOSSA on the east, and GONI on the south.				
	GENERAL INFORMATION				
It is estimated that the area of BUM is 44.11 ha with a population of 6,116 (3,055 men, 3,061 women), 763 households, an average family size is 8 persons, and a population density is 139 per ha.					
Mosque Bum al Ateeq, Sang Market, and Bum Church are also found in BUM.					
HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL ASPECT					
The name of the boma is traced to early days when a group of ladies came to dance under a tree as drum players to beat drums.					
BOMA CHIEF					
Name: Back Deng CHAN Contact: Tel. 0955776776 / 0915226554 Volunteers: Mr. Tuch Akwach, Mr. Stephen Kua, Mr. Simon Okaic Mr. Back Deng Chen is the boma chief for BUM, Nuer by tribe, appointed in 2006. Mr. Chan has lived in the boma for 40 years.					
PEOPLE					
Tribe and ethnic group					
Ethnic / tribal group	Respondents	Percentage			
Dinka	3	8.6%	Nuer	14	40.0%
Fur	1	2.9%	Shulluk	16	45.7%
Latuka	1	2.9%	Total	35	100.0%
Length of stay at the household			Occupation		
No. of years	Respondents	Percentage	Occupation	Respondents	Percentage
Less than 1 year	3	8.6%	Crop farming	3	8.6%
1-2 years	4	11.4%	Animal husbandry	7	20.0%
2-5 years	7	20.0%	Wages / salaries / employed	13	37.1%
5-10 years	8	22.9%	Owned business enterprise	7	20.0%
10-20 years	3	8.6%	Property income	3	8.6%
More than 20 years	10	28.6%	Remittance	5	14.3%
Total	35	100.0%	Pension	7	20.0%
40% live in the boma for less than 5 years.			Fishing	0	0.0%
Monthly income			Brick making	2	5.7%
Range of income	Respondents	Percentage	Black smith	0	0.0%
SSP 0-500	11	31.4%	Charcoal burning	7	20.0%
SSP 500 - 1,000	6	17.1%	Fetching water for sale	0	0.0%
SSP 1,000-5,000	13	37.1%	Collection / sale of fire wood	6	17.1%
SSP5,000-10,000	3	8.6%	Aid	0	0.0%
More than SSP 10,000	0	0.0%	Others	0	0.0%
Total	35	100.0%	Total (multiple answers)	60	
48.6% earn less than SSP 1,000.			13 persons, equivalent to 37.1% earn wages and salaries.		

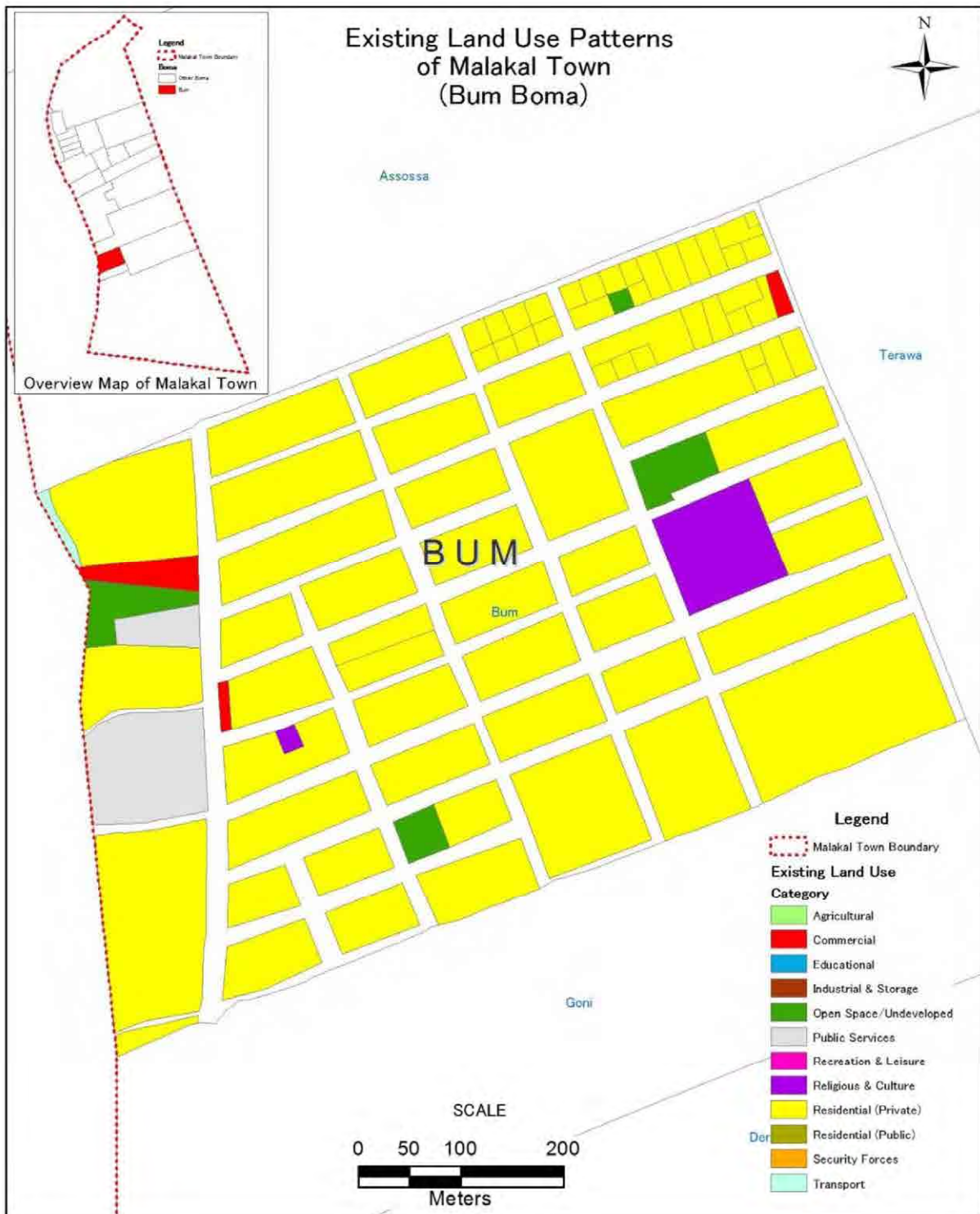
Attachment-I

Land property			Housing materials		
Status	Respondents	Percentage	Material	Respondents	Percentage
Individually owned	24	68.6%	Wood	8	22.9%
Community owned	0	0.0%	Brick	1	2.9%
Leased / Rented	11	31.4%	Concrete	0	0.0%
Free	0	0.0%	Mud	20	57.1%
Others	0	0.0%	Tukul / gottiya sticks	0	0.0%
Total	35	100.0%	Straw mats	4	11.4%
68.6% of the houses are individually own land			Tent	0	0.0%
House ownership			Others	10	28.6%
Status	Respondents	Percentage	No answer	2	5.7%
Self-owned	25	71.4%	Total	35	
Rented	8	22.9%	Mud accounts 57.1% followed by wood.		
Free	0	0.0%			
Others	2	5.7%			
Total	35	100.0%			
71.4% of the houses are self-owned					
EDUCATION					
Education facilities					
Gol Health Center Bum Primary Health Care Center					
HEALTH					
Health facilities					
Dar Esaalam Boys Basic School, Dar Esaalam Girls Basic School					
WATER AND SANITATION					
Source of water			Type of toilet		
Source of water	Respondents	Percentage	Type of toilet	Respondents	Percentage
SSUWC	6	17.1%	Public toilet	0	0.0%
Upper Nile State	6	17.1%	Private toilet in yard	19	54.3%
NGO	0	0.0%	Private toilet in house	0	0.0%
Private merchant donkeys	0	0.0%	Open defecation	10	28.6%
Perosnal bore hole hervested rain water	0	0.0%	Total (multiple answers)	29	
Total (multiple answers)	12		The ratio of open defecation is 28.6%.		
No respondents use water from "private" source.					
POWER SUPPLY					
Source of energy					
Source of energy	Lightning		Cooking		
	Respondents	Percentage	Respondents	Percentage	
Wood and wood fuel	8	22.9%	25	71.4%	
Kerosene	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	
Electricity grid power	9	25.7%	0	0.0%	
Electricity battery	5	14.3%	0	0.0%	
Others	10	28.6%	3	8.6%	
Total (Multiple answers)	32		28		
Wood and wood fuel for cooking accounts for 71.4%					



Attachment-I

ROAD		TRANSPORTATION		
Road condition		Means of transportation		
6 persons, equivalent to 17.1% responded that there a garbage collection service in the boma.		Transportation	Respondents	Percentage
		Bus/public	18	51.4%
		Taxi	17	48.6%
		Motorbike	0	0.0%
		Bicycle	0	0.0%
		Donkey / horse cart	0	0.0%
		Boat	0	0.0%
		Walking	0	0.0%
		Others	24	68.6%
		Total (Multiple answers)	59	
		Bus / public and taxi are the major means of transport.		
SOCIAL ISSUES				
Security problem				
3 persons, equivalent to 8.6% of the residents claimed that there is a security problem in the boma.				
	Type of problem	Repondents	Percentage	
	Robbery	13	37.1%	
	Land conflict	8	22.9%	
	Extortion / demand money	2	5.7%	
	Military recruitment of young population	3	8.6%	
	Ethnic tribal conflict	0	0.0%	
	Inter clan conflict	0	0.0%	
	Business conflict	0	0.0%	
	Mine	0	0.0%	
	Total (Multiple answers)	26		
Robbery is the primary security problem followed by land conflict				
Community groups				
Although forming a group is not usually common in most of the Malakal communities, some residents have formed groups and participated in short activities; for example, construction of community roads for women, construction of home for orphans (ARC), income generation for widow, orphans, and disabled persons (OXFAM).				
Development needs				
	Development needs	Respondents	Percentage	
	Water facilities	15	42.9%	
	Electricity	2	5.7%	
	Paved road	2	5.7%	
	School	6	17.1%	
	Medical facilities	9	25.7%	
	Shops	0	0.0%	
	Religious facilities	0	0.0%	
	Others	0	0.0%	
	No answer	1	2.9%	
	Total	35	100.0%	
42.9% of the respondents have chosen water facilities as the development priority followed by medical facilities				
Projects for improvement of life				
-				

Attachment-I



Attachment-I

Southern Quarter (Payam)		GONI BOMA PROFILE at GLANCE		25Samples	
	GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION				
	GONI is located in the Southern Quarter (Payam) on the bank of the river Nile borders with Bum on the north side and DENGERSHUFU on the south side, and TERAFA on the east side.				
	GENERAL INFORMATION				
It is estimated that the area of GONI is 22.21 ha with a population of 4,087 (2,044males and 2,043 females), 467 households, an average size of 8.8 persons, and a population density of 184 per ha.					
HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL ASPECT					
GONI means a "separation into two". GONI is characterized as a residential area.					
BOMA CHIEF					
Name: Pakon ADOWK Contact: 0928501842 Volunteers: Mr. Daniel Ayul, Mr. Zacharia Chol, Mr. Chol Ismael, Mr. Odok Laa, Mr. Shuluk					
The boma chief for GONI is Mr. Pakon Adowk, selected in 2002. Mr. Adowk has lived in GONI for 50 years. He is an electrician by profession.					
PEOPLE					
Tribe and ethnic group					
Ethnic / tribal group	Respondents	Percentage			
Dinka	4	16.0%	Pajalu	1	4.0%
Goni	1	4.0%	Shuluk	14	56.0%
Nuer	5	20.0%	Total	25	100.0%
Length of stay at the household			Main source of income		
No. of years	Respondents	Percentage	Occupation	Respondents	Percentage
Less than 1 year	0	0.0%	Crop farming	5	20.0%
1-2 years	4	16.0%	Animal husbandry	5	20.0%
2-5 years	1	4.0%	Wages / salaries / employed	14	56.0%
5-10 years	5	20.0%	Owned business enterprise	4	16.0%
10-20 years	7	28.0%	Property income	0	0.0%
More than 20 years	8	32.0%	Remittance	1	4.0%
Total	25	100.0%	Pension	0	0.0%
20.0% live in the boma for less than 5 years.			Fishing	4	16.0%
Monthly income			Brick making	0	0.0%
Range of income	Respondents	Percentage	Black smith	0	0.0%
SSP 0-500	9	36.0%	Charcoal burning	0	0.0%
SSP 500 - 1,000	8	32.0%	Fetching water for sale	0	0.0%
SSP 1,000-5,000	6	24.0%	Collection / sale of fire wood	1	4.0%
SSP5,000-10,000	2	8.0%	Aid	0	0.0%
More than SSP 10,000	0	0.0%	Others	1	4.0%
Total	25	100.0%	Total (multiple answers)	35	
68% earn less than SSP 1,000 a month.			14 persons, equivalent to 56.0% earn wages and salaries.		

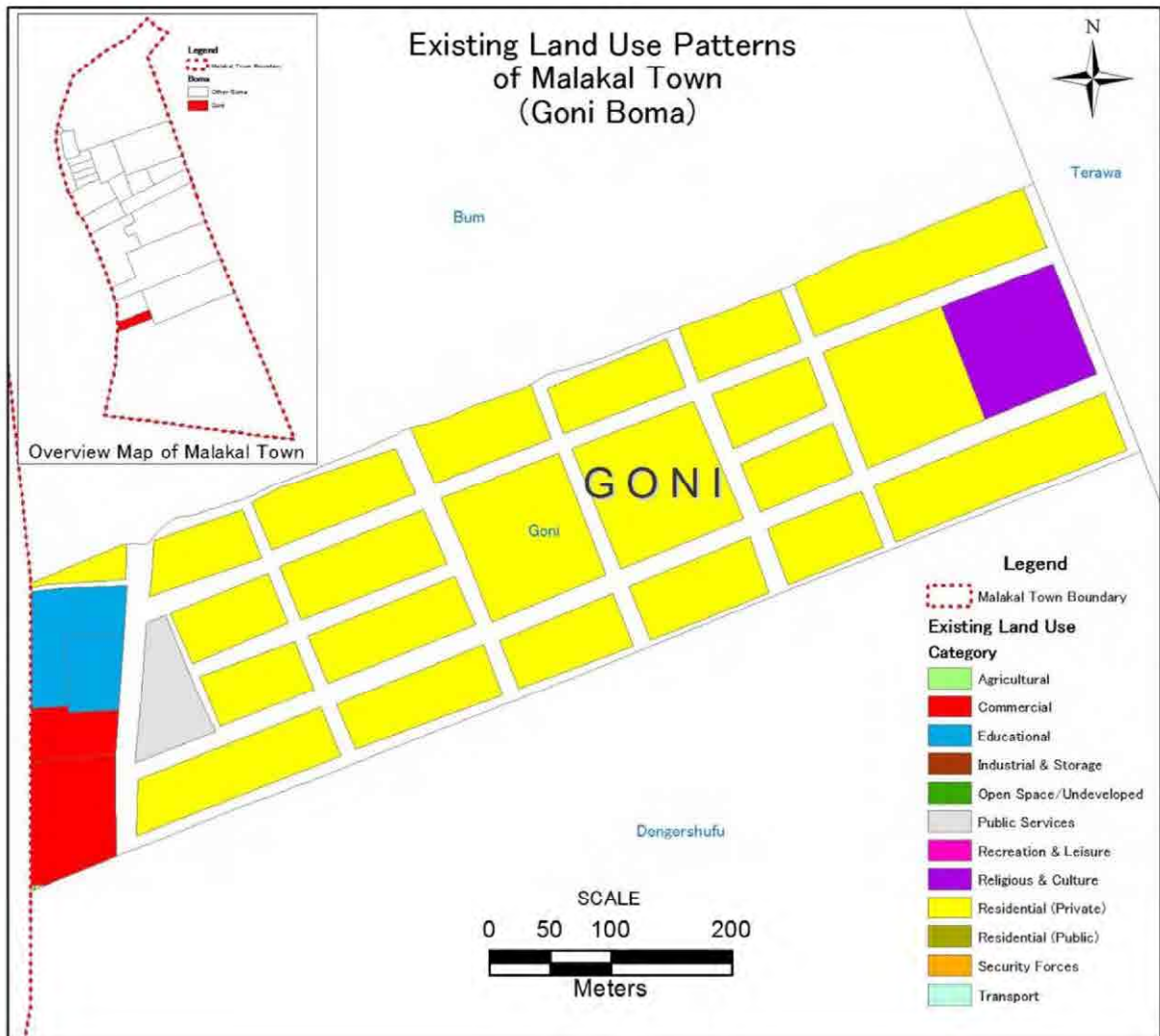
Attachment-I

Land property			Housing materials		
Status	Respondents	Percentage	Material	Respondents	Percentage
Individually owned	21	84.0%	Wood	5	20.0%
Community owned	0	0.0%	Brick	1	4.0%
Leased / Rented	4	16.0%	Concrete	1	4.0%
Free	0	0.0%	Mud	13	52.0%
Others	0	0.0%	Tukul / gottiya sticks	4	16.0%
Total	25	100.0%	Straw mats	1	4.0%
84.0% of the residents individually own land.			Tent	0	0.0%
House ownership			Others	0	0.0%
Status	Respondents	Percentage	Total	25	100.0%
Self-owned	21	84.0%	13 houses, equivalent to 52.0% are made by mud.		
Rented	4	16.0%			
Free	0	0.0%			
Others	0	0.0%			
Total	25	100.0%			
84.0% of the houses are self-owned					
EDUCATION					
Education facilities					
-					
HEALTH					
Health facilities					
-					
WATER AND SANITATION					
Source of water			Type of toilet		
Source of water	Respondents	Percentage	Type of toilet	Respondents	Percentage
SSUWC	5	20.0%	Public toilet	2	8.0%
Upper Nile State	5	20.0%	Private toilet in yard	6	24.0%
NGO	4	16.0%	Private toilet in house	9	36.0%
Private merchant donkeys	12	48.0%	Open defecation	6	24.0%
Personal bore hole harvested rain water	16	64.0%	Total (multiple answers)	23	
Total (multiple answers)	42		The ratio of open defecation is 24.0%.		
The respondents who acquire water "privately" accounts for 56.0%					
POWER SUPPLY					
Source of energy					
Source of energy	Lightning		Cooking		
	Respondents	Percentage	Respondents	Percentage	
Wood and wood fuel	2	8.0%	5	20.0%	
Kerosene	11	44.0%	2	8.0%	
Electricity grid power	10	40.0%	0	0.0%	
Electricity battery	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	
Others	3	12.0%	3	12.0%	
Total (Multiple answers)	26		10		
Use of kerosene for lighting accounts for 44%. Use of wood and wood fuel represents 20%.					

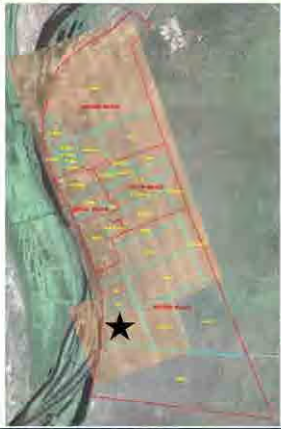

Attachment-I

ROAD		TRANSPORTATION		
Road condition		Means of transportation		
9 persons, equivalent to 36.0% responded that there a garbage collection service in the boma.		Transportation	Respondents	Percentage
		Bus/public	6	24.0%
		Taxi	6	24.0%
		Motorbike	1	4.0%
		Bicycle	1	4.0%
		Donkey / horse cart	0	0.0%
		Boat	0	0.0%
		Walking	16	64.0%
		Others	0	0.0%
		Total (Multiple answers)	30	
		Walking is the major means of transport followed by bus / public and taxi.		
SOCIAL ISSUES				
Security problem				
8 persons, equivalent to 32.0% of the residents claimed that there is a security problem in the boma.				
	Type of problem	Repondents	Percentage	
	Robbery	9	36.0%	
	Land conflict	2	8.0%	
	Extortion / demand money	1	4.0%	
	Military recruitment of young population	5	20.0%	
	Ethnic tribal conflict	2	8.0%	
	Inter clan conflict	1	4.0%	
	Business conflict	0	0.0%	
	Mine	0	0.0%	
	Total (Multiple answers)	20		
Robbery is the primary security problem followed by land conflict				
Community groups				
-				
Development needs				
	Development needs	Respondents	Percentage	
	Water facilities	19	76.0%	
	Electricity	4	16.0%	
	Paved road	2	8.0%	
	School	0	0.0%	
	Medical facilities	0	0.0%	
	Shops	0	0.0%	
	Religious facilities	0	0.0%	
	Others	0	0.0%	
	No answer	0	0.0%	
	Total	25	100.0%	
76.0% of the respondents have chosen water facilities as the development priority.				
Projects for improvement of life				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small scale enterprises for young population with provision of soft loan. • Vocational training 				

Attachment-I



Attachment-I

Southern Quarter (Payam)		DENGERSHUFU BOMA PROFILE		87 Samples	
		at GLANCE			
	GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION				
	DENGERSHUFU is located by the river Nile in the south-east of Southern Quarter (Payam) adjacent to THARWA and GONI.				
	GENERAL INFORMATION				
	It is estimated that the area of DENGERSHUFU is 1,230.15 ha with a population of 8,541 (4, 590 males, 3, 951 females), 1,132 households, an average of family size is 7.5 persons, a population density is 7 per ha.				
DANGERSUFU has the biggest territory in Malakal Town. The boma is characterized as a residential area.					
HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL ASPECT					
DENGERSHUFU means “how to see something hidden under the bed” (Dengere-bend down-shifu-see); alcohol was believed to be under the bed.					
BOMA CHIEF					
Name: Hasan Kuluk NYOK					
Contact: Tel. 0921489491					
Volunteers: Ms. Elizabeth, Mr. Peter Gago, Mr. James Oyor, Mr. Samuel					
Mr. Hasan Kuluk Nyok is the boma chief for DENGERSHUFU, Shulluk by tribe, appointed in 2012. Mr. Nyok has lived in the boma for over 47 years.					
					
PEOPLE					
Tribe and ethnic group					
Ethnic / tribal group	Respondents	Percentage			
Anuak	2	2.3%	Nuer	25	28.7%
Dinka	11	12.6%	Shulluk	46	52.9%
Dongkangok	2	2.3%	No answer	1	1.1%
			Total	87	100.0%
Length of stay at the household			Main source of income		
No. of years	Respondents	Percentage	Occupation	Respondents	Percentage
Less than 1 year	9	10.3%	Crop farming	13	14.9%
1-2 years	15	17.2%	Animal husbandry	13	14.9%
2-5 years	32	36.8%	Wages / salaries / employed	38	43.7%
5-10 years	20	23.0%	Owned business enterprise	18	20.7%
10-20 years	4	4.6%	Property income	4	4.6%
More than 20 years	7	8.0%	Remittance	14	16.1%
Total	87	100.0%	Pension	6	6.9%
64.4% live in the boma for less than 5 years.			Fishing	2	2.3%
Monthly income			Brick making	4	4.6%
			Black smith	0	0.0%
			Charcoal burning	14	16.1%
			Fetching water for sale	4	4.6%
			Collection / sale of fire wood	18	20.7%
			Aid	1	1.1%
			Others	3	3.4%
			Total (multiple answers)	152	

Attachment-I

Range of income	Respondents	Percentage	38 persons, equivalent to 43.7% of the residents earn wages and salaries followed by business enterprise.		
SSP 0-500	33	37.9%			
SSP 500 - 1,000	18	20.7%			
SSP 1,000-5,000	22	25.3%			
SSP5,000-10,000	7	8.0%			
More than SSP 10,000	0	0.0%			
No answer	7	8.0%			
Total	87	100.0%			
58.6% of earn less than SSP 1,000 a month.					
Land property			Housing materials		
Status	Respondents	Percentage	Material	Respondents	Percentage
Individually owned	66	75.9%	Wood	41	47.1%
Community owned	0	0.0%	Brick	2	2.3%
Leased / Rented	17	19.5%	Concrete	0	0.0%
Free	2	2.3%	Mud	31	35.6%
Others	2	2.3%	Tukul / gottiya sticks	12	13.8%
Total	87	100.0%	Straw mats	0	0.0%
75.9% of the residents individually own land.			Tent	0	0.0%
House ownership			Others	0	0.0%
Status	Respondents	Percentage	No answer	1	1.1%
Self-owned	63	72.4%	Total	87	100.0%
Rented	20	23.0%	31 houses, equivalent to 35.6% are made by mud. Use of wood accounts for 47.1%.		
Free	0	0.0%			
Others	4	4.6%			
Total	87	100.0%			
72.4% of the houses are self-owned.					
EDUCATION					
Education facilities					
Ban Modern Clinic					
HEALTH					
Health facilities					
Hai Termia Complex Basic Jungul Primary and Secondary School					
WATER AND SANITATION					
Source of water			Type of toilet		
Source of water	Respondents	Percentage	Type of toilet	Respondents	Percentage
SSUWC	9	10.3%	Public toilet	0	0.0%
Upper Nile State	11	12.6%	Private toilet in yard	33	37.9%
NGO	0	0.0%	Private toilet in house	0	0.0%
Private merchant donkeys	50	57.5%	Open defecation	37	42.5%
Personal bore hole harvested rain water	12	13.8%	Total (multiple answers)	70	
Total (multiple answers)	82		The ratio of open defecation is 42.5%.		
The respondents who acquire water "privately" accounts for 35.6%.					
POWER SUPPLY					
Source of energy					

Attachment-I

Source of energy	Lightning		Cooking	
	Respondents	Percentage	Respondents	Percentage
Wood and wood fuel	24	27.6%	67	77.0%
Kerosene	0	0.0%	2	2.3%
Electricity grid power	18	20.7%	2	2.3%
Electricity battery	12	13.8%	2	2.3%
Others	23	26.4%	12	13.8%
Total (Multiple answers)	77		85	

Use of wood and wood fuel for lighting accounts for 28%. Use of wood and wood fuel represents 77%.

ROAD	TRANSPORTATION																														
Road condition	Means of transportation																														
Roads are dusty and unpaved. It gets muddy and flooded when it rains.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Transportation</th> <th>Respondents</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Bus/public</td> <td>39</td> <td>44.8%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Taxi</td> <td>39</td> <td>44.8%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Motorbike</td> <td>0</td> <td>0.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bicycle</td> <td>0</td> <td>0.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Donkey / horse cart</td> <td>0</td> <td>0.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Boat</td> <td>18</td> <td>20.7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Walking</td> <td>43</td> <td>49.4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Others</td> <td>0</td> <td>0.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total (Multiple answers)</td> <td>139</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Walking is the major means of transport followed by bus / public and taxi.</p>	Transportation	Respondents	Percentage	Bus/public	39	44.8%	Taxi	39	44.8%	Motorbike	0	0.0%	Bicycle	0	0.0%	Donkey / horse cart	0	0.0%	Boat	18	20.7%	Walking	43	49.4%	Others	0	0.0%	Total (Multiple answers)	139	
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SOLID WASTE																															
Garbage collection																															
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SOCIAL ISSUES																															
Security problem																															
14 persons, equivalent to 16.1% of the residents claimed that there is a security problem in the boma.																															
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Type of problem</th> <th>Repondents</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Robbery</td> <td>25</td> <td>28.7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Land conflict</td> <td>23</td> <td>26.4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Extortion / demand money</td> <td>3</td> <td>3.4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Military recruitment of young population</td> <td>5</td> <td>5.7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ethnic tribal conflict</td> <td>1</td> <td>1.1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Inter clan conflict</td> <td>2</td> <td>2.3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Business conflict</td> <td>0</td> <td>0.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mine</td> <td>0</td> <td>0.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total (Multiple answers)</td> <td>59</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Robbery is the primary security problem followed by land conflict</p>	Type of problem	Repondents	Percentage	Robbery	25	28.7%	Land conflict	23	26.4%	Extortion / demand money	3	3.4%	Military recruitment of young population	5	5.7%	Ethnic tribal conflict	1	1.1%	Inter clan conflict	2	2.3%	Business conflict	0	0.0%	Mine	0	0.0%	Total (Multiple answers)	59		
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Development needs																															

Attachment-I

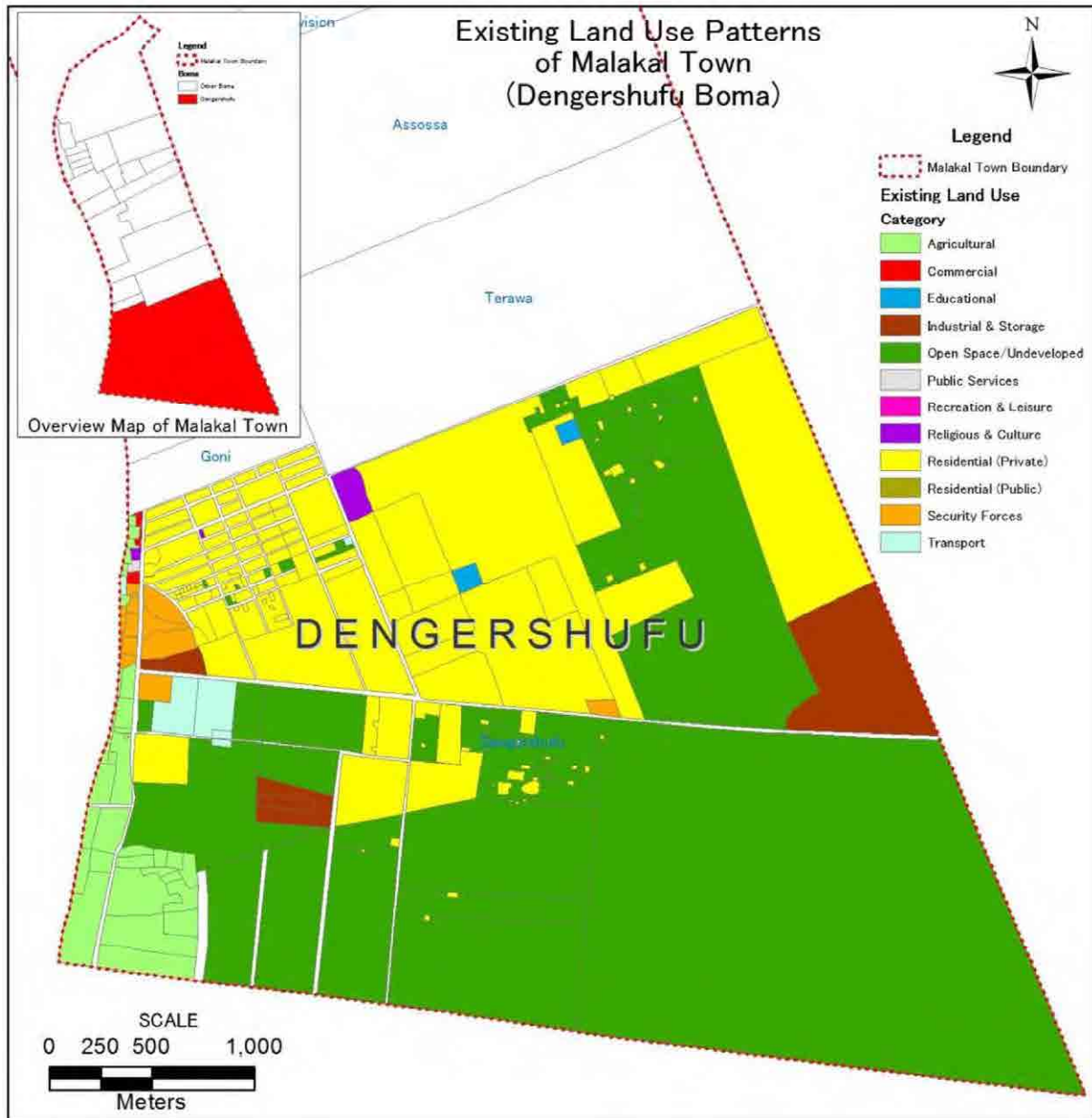
Development needs	Respondents	Percentage
Water facilities	49	56.3%
Electricity	4	4.6%
Paved road	0	0.0%
School	11	12.6%
Medical facilities	11	12.6%
Shops	0	0.0%
Religious facilities	0	0.0%
Others	2	2.3%
No answer	10	11.5%
Total	87	100.0%

56.3% of the respondents have chosen water facilities as the development priority, followed by medical facilities and school. Although schools and medical facilities accounts for 12.6% respectively, due to the size of DENGERSHUFU, it is difficult for people to have access to these social needs.



Projects for improvement of life

- Creation of employment opportunities.

Attachment-I



Attachment-I

Southern Quarter (Payam)		TERAWA BOMA PROFILE		38 Samples	
		at GLANCE			
	GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION				
	TERAWA is located in the center of the Southern Quarter (Payam) bordered with BUM, GONI, DENGERSHUFU, HAI TERMIA, LULTHERN, ASSOSSA, and ASALAM SOUTH.				
	GENERAL INFORMATION				
	It is estimated that the area of THARAWA is 218.56 ha with a population of 7,255 (3,636 males and 3,619 females), 970 households, an average family size if 7.5 persons, and a population density is 33 per ha.				
HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL ASPECT					
TERAWA means "wind". So named because wind was blowing towards the area. According to the 2006 map made by GOSS (Government of South Sudan), TERAWA was surveyed as a residential area. The wildlife department has designated a national park within the boma area although it has limited wildlife.					
BOMA CHIEF					
Name: Biliw Beac MONYDHOAT					
Contact: Tel. 0954002765					
Volunteers: Mr. Abel Aban, Mr. Ramadhan Chom, Mr. John Nyibong, Mr. Charlse Wol					
The boma chief for TERAWA is Mr. Biliw Beac Monydhoat, appointed in 2012. Mr. Monydhoat has lived in the boma for 13 years. He was a wildlife officer.					
					
PEOPLE					
Tribe and ethnic group					
Ethnic / tribal group	Respondents	Percentage			
Dinka	7	18.4%	Shulluk	20	52.6%
Nuer	9	23.7%	No answer	2	5.3%
			Total	38	100.0%
Length of stay at the household			Main source of income		
No. of years	Respondents	Percentage	Occupation	Respondents	Percentage
Less than 1 year	4	10.5%	Crop farming	5	13.2%
1-2 years	7	18.4%	Animal husbandry	0	0.0%
2-5 years	6	15.8%	Wages / salaries / employed	9	23.7%
5-10 years	12	31.6%	Owned business enterprise	9	23.7%
10-20 years	4	10.5%	Property income	4	10.5%
More than 20 years	5	13.2%	Remittance	5	13.2%
Total	38	100.0%	Pension	9	23.7%
44.7% live in the boma for less than 5 years.			Fishing	1	2.6%
Monthly income			Brick making	0	0.0%
Range of income	Respondents	Percentage	Black smith	0	0.0%
SSP 0-500	18	47.4%	Charcoal bumng	3	7.9%
SSP 500 - 1,000	14	36.8%	Fetching water for sale	0	0.0%
SSP 1,000-5,000	5	13.2%	Collection / sale of fire wood	3	7.9%
SSP5,000-10,000	0	0.0%	Aid	0	0.0%
More than SSP 10,000	0	0.0%	Others	0	0.0%
No answer	1	2.6%	Total (multiple answers)	48	
Total	38	100.0%	9 persons, equivalent to 23.7% earn wages and salaries, business enterprise, and pension respectively.		
84.2% earn less than SSP 1,000 a month.					

Attachment-I

Land property			Housing materials		
Status	Respondents	Percentage	Material	Respondents	Percentage
Individually owned	28	73.7%	Wood	7	18.4%
Community owned	0	0.0%	Brick	0	0.0%
Leased / Rented	3	7.9%	Concrete	2	5.3%
Free	7	18.4%	Mud	22	57.9%
Others	0	0.0%	Tukul/ gottiya sticks	6	15.8%
Total	38	100.0%	Straw mats	0	0.0%
73.7% of the residents individually own land.			Tent	0	0.0%
House ownership			No answer	1	2.6%
Status	Respondents	Percentage	Total	38	100.0%
Self-owned	28	73.7%	22 houses, equivalent to 57.9% are made by mud. Wood and gottiya stick for Tukul are also popular materials.		
Rented	9	23.7%			
Free	1	2.6%			
Others	0	0.0%			
Total	38	100.0%			
73.7% of the houses are self-owned.					
EDUCATION					
Education facilities					
Terawa Basic School					
HEALTH					
Health facilities					
-					
WATER AND SANITATION					
Source of water			Type of toilet		
Source of water	Respondents	Percentage	Type of toilet	Respondents	Percentage
SSUWC	5	13.2%	Public toilet	4	10.5%
Upper Nile State	4	10.5%	Private toilet in yard	11	28.9%
NGO	4	10.5%	Private toilet in house	17	44.7%
Private merchant donkeys	15	39.5%	Open defecation	14	36.8%
Personal bore hole harvested rain water	19	50.0%	Total (multiple answers)	46	
Total (multiple answers)	47		The ratio of open defecation is 36.8%.		
The respondents who acquire water "privately" accounts for 44.7%.					
POWER SUPPLY					
Source of energy					

Attachment-I

Source of energy	Lightning		Cooking	
	Respondents	Percentage	Respondents	Percentage
Wood and wood fuel	2	5.3%	10	26.3%
Kerosene	1	2.6%	1	2.6%
Electricity grid power	4	10.5%	2	5.3%
Electricity battery	3	7.9%	0	0.0%
Others	4	10.5%	1	2.6%
Total (Multiple answers)	14		14	

Use of wood and wood fuel for cooking accounts for 26%

ROAD	TRANSPORTATION																														
Road condition	Means of transportation																														
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Transportation	Respondents	Percentage																													
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Boat	1	2.6%																													
Walking	11	28.9%																													
Others	3	7.9%																													
Total (Multiple answers)	40																														
SOLID WASTE																															
Garbage collection																															
5 persons, equivalent to 13.2% responded that there is a garbage collection service in the boma.	Bus / public the major means of transport followed by taxi and walking.																														

SOCIAL ISSUES			
Security problem			
6 persons, equivalent to 15.8% of the residents claimed that there is a security problem in the boma.			
Type of problem	Repondents	Percentage	
Robbery	7	18.4%	
Land conflict	11	28.9%	
Extortion / demand money	0	0.0%	
Military recruitment of young population	1	2.6%	
Ethnic tribal conflict	1	2.6%	
Inter clan conflict	0	0.0%	
Business conflict	0	0.0%	
Mine	0	0.0%	
Total (Multiple answers)	20		

Land conflict is the primary security problem followed by robbery. In TERAWA, the returnees who had obtained the land title found someone else is living in the land when they came back.

Community groups
Like many other bomas, social groups emerge only when there is a support of the development partners. Mr. Monydhoot, the boma leader said that the community is collaborating in the development projects with Oxfam Canada for the school construction.
Development needs

Attachment-I

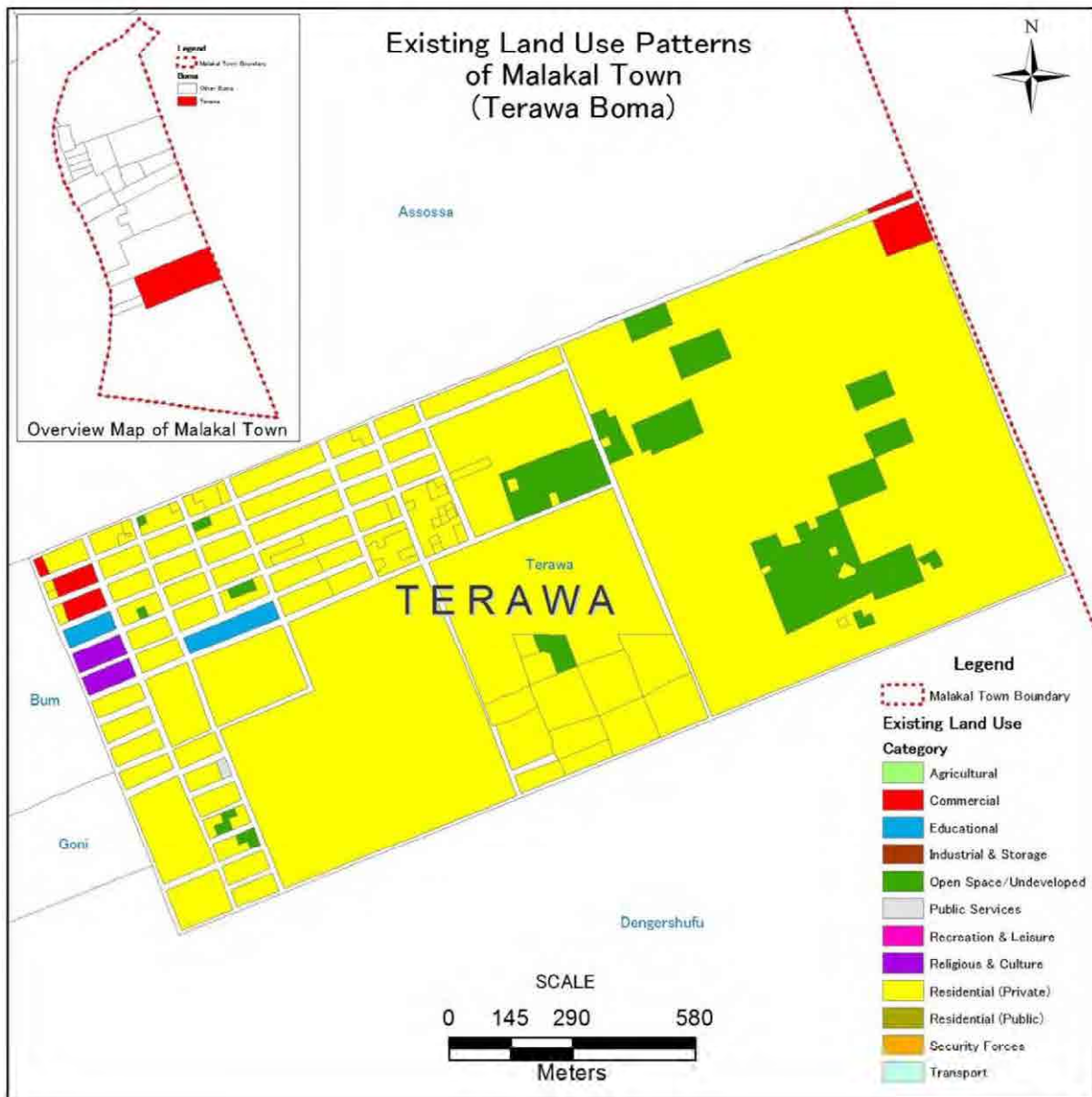
Development needs	Respondents	Percentage
Water facilities	16	42.1%
Electricity	11	28.9%
Paved road	7	18.4%
School	0	0.0%
Medical facilities	3	7.9%
Shops	0	0.0%
Religious facilities	0	0.0%
Others	0	0.0%
No answer	1	2.6%
Total	38	100.0%

42.1% of the respondents have chosen water facilities as the development priority followed by electricity.




Projects for improvement of life

- Literacy and income generation.
- Micro finance and saving.
- Vocational trainings particularly for youth population.

Attachment-I



Attachment-I

Eastern Quarter (Payam)		THORAT JALLABA BOMA PROFILE		29 Samples	
		at GLANCE			
	GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION		THORAT JALLABA is located on the north western corner of the Eastern Quarter (Payam).		
	GENERAL INFORMATION		It is estimated that the area of THORAT JALLABA is 29.41 ha, with a population of 5,925 (3,009 males, 2,916 Females), 745 households, an average size of family is 8 persons, and a population density is 201 per ha.		
	HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL ASPECT		THORAT JALLABA is famous for the cultural dance groups. On the northern side of THORAT JALLABA there is an open square for sports and other cultural activities.		
					
BOMA CHIEF					
Name: Wang KORYON					
Contact: Tel.					
Volunteers:					
Mr. Wang Koryon is the boma chief for THORAT JALLABA.					
					
PEOPLE					
Tribe and ethnic group					
Ethnic / tribal group	Respondents	Percentage			
Bari	1	3.4%	Nuer	9	31.0%
Dinka	4	13.8%	Shulluk	14	48.3%
Maban	1	3.4%	Total	29	100.0%
Length of stay at the household			Main source of income		
No. of years	Respondents	Percentage	Occupation	Respondents	Percentage
Less than 1 year	0	0.0%	Crop farming	5	17.2%
1-2 years	3	10.3%	Animal husbandry	1	3.4%
2-5 years	10	34.5%	Wages / salaries / employed	8	27.6%
5-10 years	4	13.8%	Owned business enterprise	3	10.3%
10-20 years	5	17.2%	Property income	0	0.0%
More than 20 years	7	24.1%	Remittance	0	0.0%
Total	29	100.0%	Pension	0	0.0%
44.8% live in the boma for less than 5 years.			Fishing	0	0.0%
Monthly income			Brick making	0	0.0%
			Black smith	0	0.0%
			Charcoal burning	2	6.9%
			Fetching water for sale	0	0.0%
			Collection / sale of fire wood	2	6.9%
			Aid	0	0.0%
			Others	0	0.0%
			Total (multiple answers)	21	

Attachment-I

Range of income	Respondents	Percentage	8 persons, equivalent to 27.6% earn wages and salaries followed by crop farming.		
SSP 0-500	11	37.9%			
SSP 500 - 1,000	11	37.9%			
SSP 1,000-5,000	5	17.2%			
SSP5,000-10,000	0	0.0%			
More than SSP 10,000	2	6.9%			
Total	29	100.0%			
75.9% earn less than SSP 1,000 a month.					
Land property			Housing materials		
Status	Respondents	Percentage	Material	Respondents	Percentage
Individually owned	18	62.1%	Wood	7	24.1%
Community owned	1	3.4%	Brick	1	3.4%
Leased / Rented	10	34.5%	Concrete	4	13.8%
Free	0	0.0%	Mud	15	51.7%
Others	0	0.0%	Tukul / gottiya sticks	0	0.0%
Total	29	100.0%	Straw mats	0	0.0%
62.1% of the residents individually own land.			Tent	0	0.0%
House ownership			No answer	2	6.9%
Status	Respondents	Percentage	Total	29	100.0%
Self-owned	17	58.6%	15 houses, equivalent to 51.7% are made by mud followed by wood.		
Rented	12	41.4%			
Free	0	0.0%			
Others	0	0.0%			
Total	29	100.0%			
58.6% of the houses are self-owned.					
EDUCATION					
Education facilities					
Sab Boys Secondary School Sab Girls Secondary School					
HEALTH					
Health facilities					
Paulin Amum					
WATER AND SANITATION					
Source of water			Type of toilet		
Source of water	Respondents	Percentage	Type of toilet	Respondents	Percentage
SSUWC	5	17.2%	Public toilet	1	3.4%
Upper Nile State	3	10.3%	Private toilet in yard	9	31.0%
NGO	11	37.9%	Private toilet in house	5	17.2%
Private merchant donkeys	12	41.4%	Open defecation	5	17.2%
Personal bore hole harvested rain water	6	20.7%	Total (multiple answers)	20	
Total (multiple answers)	37		The ratio of open defecation is 17.2%.		
The respondents who acquire water "privately" accounts for 31.0%.					
POWER SUPPLY					
Source of energy					

Attachment-I

Source of energy	Lightning		Cooking	
	Respondents	Percentage	Respondents	Percentage
Wood and wood fuel	0	0.0%	18	62.1%
Kerosene	11	37.9%	19	65.5%
Electricity grid power	2	6.9%	17	58.6%
Electricity battery	2	6.9%	0	0.0%
Others	2	6.9%	16	55.2%
Total (Multiple answers)	17		70	

Use of kerosene for lighting accounts for 37.9%. Use of Kerosene for cooking accounts for 65.5% followed by wood and wood fuel, and grid power.

ROAD	TRANSPORTATION																														
Road condition	Means of transportation																														
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Security problem																															
2 persons, equivalent to 6.9% of the residents claimed that there is a security problem in the boma.																															
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Type of problem</th> <th>Repondents</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Robbery</td> <td>1</td> <td>3.4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Land conflict</td> <td>1</td> <td>3.4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Extortion / demand money</td> <td>0</td> <td>0.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Military recruitment of young population</td> <td>0</td> <td>0.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ethnic tribal conflict</td> <td>0</td> <td>0.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Inter clan conflict</td> <td>0</td> <td>0.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Business conflict</td> <td>0</td> <td>0.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mine</td> <td>0</td> <td>0.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total (Multiple answers)</td> <td>2</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Only 2 cases, robbery and land conflict, were claimed.</p>	Type of problem	Repondents	Percentage	Robbery	1	3.4%	Land conflict	1	3.4%	Extortion / demand money	0	0.0%	Military recruitment of young population	0	0.0%	Ethnic tribal conflict	0	0.0%	Inter clan conflict	0	0.0%	Business conflict	0	0.0%	Mine	0	0.0%	Total (Multiple answers)	2		
Type of problem	Repondents	Percentage																													
Robbery	1	3.4%																													
Land conflict	1	3.4%																													
Extortion / demand money	0	0.0%																													
Military recruitment of young population	0	0.0%																													
Ethnic tribal conflict	0	0.0%																													
Inter clan conflict	0	0.0%																													
Business conflict	0	0.0%																													
Mine	0	0.0%																													
Total (Multiple answers)	2																														
Community groups																															
-																															
Development needs																															

Attachment-I

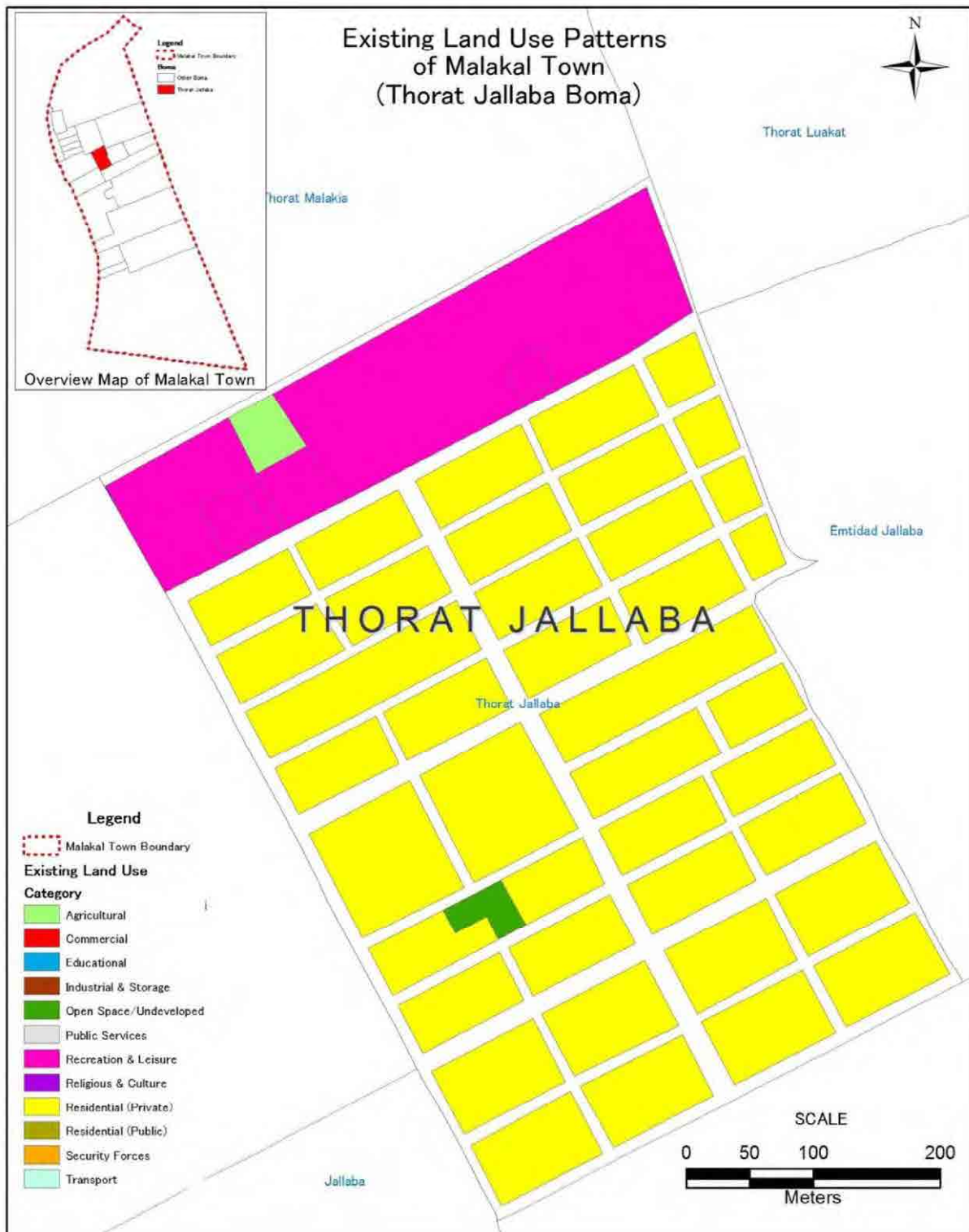
Development needs	Respondents	Percentage
Water facilities	15	51.7%
Electricity	14	48.3%
Paved road	0	0.0%
School	0	0.0%
Medical facilities	0	0.0%
Shops	0	0.0%
Religious facilities	0	0.0%
Others	0	0.0%
No answer	0	0.0%
Total	29	100.0%

52% of the respondents have chosen water facilities as the development priority followed by electricity



Projects for improvement of life

-

Attachment-I



Attachment-I

Eastern Quarter (Payam)		EMTIDAD JALLABA BOMA PROFILE		35 Samples	
		at GLANCE			
	GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION				
	EMTIDAD JALLABA is located in the heart of the Eastern Quarter (Payam), surrounded by THORAT JALLABA on the western side, BIATHIN on the eastern side, and HAI SAHA on the southern side.				
	GENERAL INFORMATION				
	It is estimated the area of EMTIDAD JALLABA is 32.24 with a population of 1,472 (1,392 males and 1,432 females), 192 households, an average family size of 7.4 persons, and a population density is 69 per ha. EMITIDAD JALABA is mixed with residential and commercial areas.				
HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL ASPECT					
-					
BOMA CHIEF					
Name: Isaac Otuk Ngiyom Contact: Tel. 0921338604 Volunteers: Mr. Ngiyom is the boma chief for BIATHIN, but he also takes responsibility of EMITIDAD JALABA as a care taker.					
					
PEOPLE					
Tribe and ethnic group					
Ethnic / tribal group	Respondents	Percentage			
Anuak	1	2.9%	Murle	1	2.9%
Bari	1	2.9%	Nuer	8	22.9%
Darfur	1	2.9%	Shulluk	19	54.3%
Dinka	4	11.4%	Total	35	100.0%
Length of stay at the household			Main source of income		
No. of years	Respondents	Percentage	Occupation	Respondents	Percentage
Less than 1 year	3	8.6%	Crop farming	3	8.6%
1-2 years	4	11.4%	Animal husbandry	2	5.7%
2-5 years	3	8.6%	Wages / salaries / employed	6	17.1%
5-10 years	3	8.6%	Owned business enterprise	0	0.0%
10-20 years	3	8.6%	Property income	3	8.6%
More than 20 years	15	42.9%	Remittance	0	0.0%
No answer	4	11.4%	Pension	4	11.4%
Total	35	100.0%	Fishing	0	0.0%
28.6% live in the boma for less than 5 years.			Brick making	0	0.0%
Monthly income			Black smith	0	0.0%
			Charcoal burning	0	0.0%
			Fetching water for sale	0	0.0%
			Collection / sale of fire wood	2	5.7%
			Aid	0	0.0%
			Others	0	0.0%
			Total (multiple answers)	20	

Attachment-I

Range of income	Respondents	Percentage	6 persons, equivalent to 17.1% of the residents earn wages /salaries / employed.		
SSP 0-500	9	25.7%			
SSP 500 - 1,000	12	34.3%			
SSP 1,000-5,000	6	17.1%			
SSP5,000-10,000	2	5.7%			
More than SSP 10,000	0	0.0%			
No answer	6	17.1%			
Total	35	100.0%			
Land property			Housing materials		
Status	Respondents	Percentage	Material	Respondents	Percentage
Individually owned	21	60.0%	Wood	11	31.4%
Community owned	0	0.0%	Brick	2	5.7%
Leased / Rented	11	31.4%	Concrete	6	17.1%
Free	3	8.6%	Mud	10	28.6%
Others	0	0.0%	Tukul/ gottiya sticks	2	5.7%
Total	35	100.0%	Straw mats	4	11.4%
60.0% of the residents individually owned land.			Tent	0	0.0%
House ownership			No answer	0	0.0%
Status	Respondents	Percentage	Total	35	100.0%
Self-owned	24	68.6%	10 houses, equivalent to 28.6% are made by mud. 11 houses, equivalent to 31.4% are made by wood.		
Rented	10	28.6%			
Free	0	0.0%			
Others	1	2.9%			
Total	35	100.0%			
68.6% of the houses are self-owned.					
EDUCATION					
Education facilities					
Mhad Basic School					
HEALTH					
Health facilities					
-					
WATER AND SANITATION					
Source of water			Type of toilet		
Source of water	Respondents	Percentage	Type of toilet	Respondents	Percentage
SSUWC	14	40.0%	Public toilet	4	11.4%
Upper Nile State	6	17.1%	Private toilet in yard	14	40.0%
NGO	5	14.3%	Private toilet in house	5	14.3%
Private merchant donkeys	20	57.1%	Open defecation	9	25.7%
Perosnal bore hole hervested rain water	12	34.3%	Total (multiple answers)	32	
Total (multiple answers)	57		The ratio of open defecation is 25.7%.		
The respondents who acquire water "privately" accounts for 45.7%.					
POWER SUPPLY					
Source of energy					

Attachment-I

Source of energy	Lightning		Cooking	
	Respondents	Percentage	Respondents	Percentage
Wood and wood fuel	4	11.4%	6	17.1%
Kerosene	10	28.6%	2	5.7%
Electricity grid power	10	28.6%	0	0.0%
Electricity battery	1	2.9%	0	0.0%
Others	2	5.7%	0	0.0%
Total (Multiple answers)	27		8	

Use of kerosene and grid power for lighting account for 28.6% respectively. Wood and wood fuel for cooking accounts for 17.1%.

ROAD	TRANSPORTATION																														
Road condition	Means of transportation																														
The roads are fairly good enabling the use of bicycles, auto rickshaw, and motor bikes.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Transportation</th> <th>Respondents</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Bus/pubic</td> <td>4</td> <td>11.4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Taxi</td> <td>5</td> <td>14.3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Motorbike</td> <td>9</td> <td>25.7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bicycle</td> <td>6</td> <td>17.1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Donkey / horse cart</td> <td>21</td> <td>60.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Boat</td> <td>7</td> <td>20.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Walking</td> <td>10</td> <td>28.6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Others (Auto rickshaw)</td> <td>6</td> <td>17.1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total (Multiple answers)</td> <td>68</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Transportation	Respondents	Percentage	Bus/pubic	4	11.4%	Taxi	5	14.3%	Motorbike	9	25.7%	Bicycle	6	17.1%	Donkey / horse cart	21	60.0%	Boat	7	20.0%	Walking	10	28.6%	Others (Auto rickshaw)	6	17.1%	Total (Multiple answers)	68	
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Walking	10	28.6%																													
Others (Auto rickshaw)	6	17.1%																													
Total (Multiple answers)	68																														
SOLID WASTE	Donkey / horse cart is the major means of transport followed by walking.																														
Garbage collection																															
9 persons, equivalent to 25.7% responded that there a garbage collection service in the boma.																															
SOCIAL ISSUES																															
Security problem																															
10 persons, equivalent to 28.6% of the residents claimed that there is a security problem in the boma.																															
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Type of problem</th> <th>Repondents</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Robbery</td> <td>2</td> <td>5.7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Land conflict</td> <td>0</td> <td>0.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Extortion / demand money</td> <td>0</td> <td>0.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Military recruitment of yount population</td> <td>2</td> <td>5.7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ethnic tribal conflict</td> <td>0</td> <td>0.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Inter clan conflict</td> <td>0</td> <td>0.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Business conflict</td> <td>0</td> <td>0.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mine</td> <td>0</td> <td>0.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total (Multiple answers)</td> <td>4</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Type of problem	Repondents	Percentage	Robbery	2	5.7%	Land conflict	0	0.0%	Extortion / demand money	0	0.0%	Military recruitment of yount population	2	5.7%	Ethnic tribal conflict	0	0.0%	Inter clan conflict	0	0.0%	Business conflict	0	0.0%	Mine	0	0.0%	Total (Multiple answers)	4		
Type of problem	Repondents	Percentage																													
Robbery	2	5.7%																													
Land conflict	0	0.0%																													
Extortion / demand money	0	0.0%																													
Military recruitment of yount population	2	5.7%																													
Ethnic tribal conflict	0	0.0%																													
Inter clan conflict	0	0.0%																													
Business conflict	0	0.0%																													
Mine	0	0.0%																													
Total (Multiple answers)	4																														
Even though 24 persons claimed that there is a security problem in the boma, only 4 cases were claimed; robbery and extortion / demand money.																															
Community groups																															
-																															
Development needs																															

Attachment-I

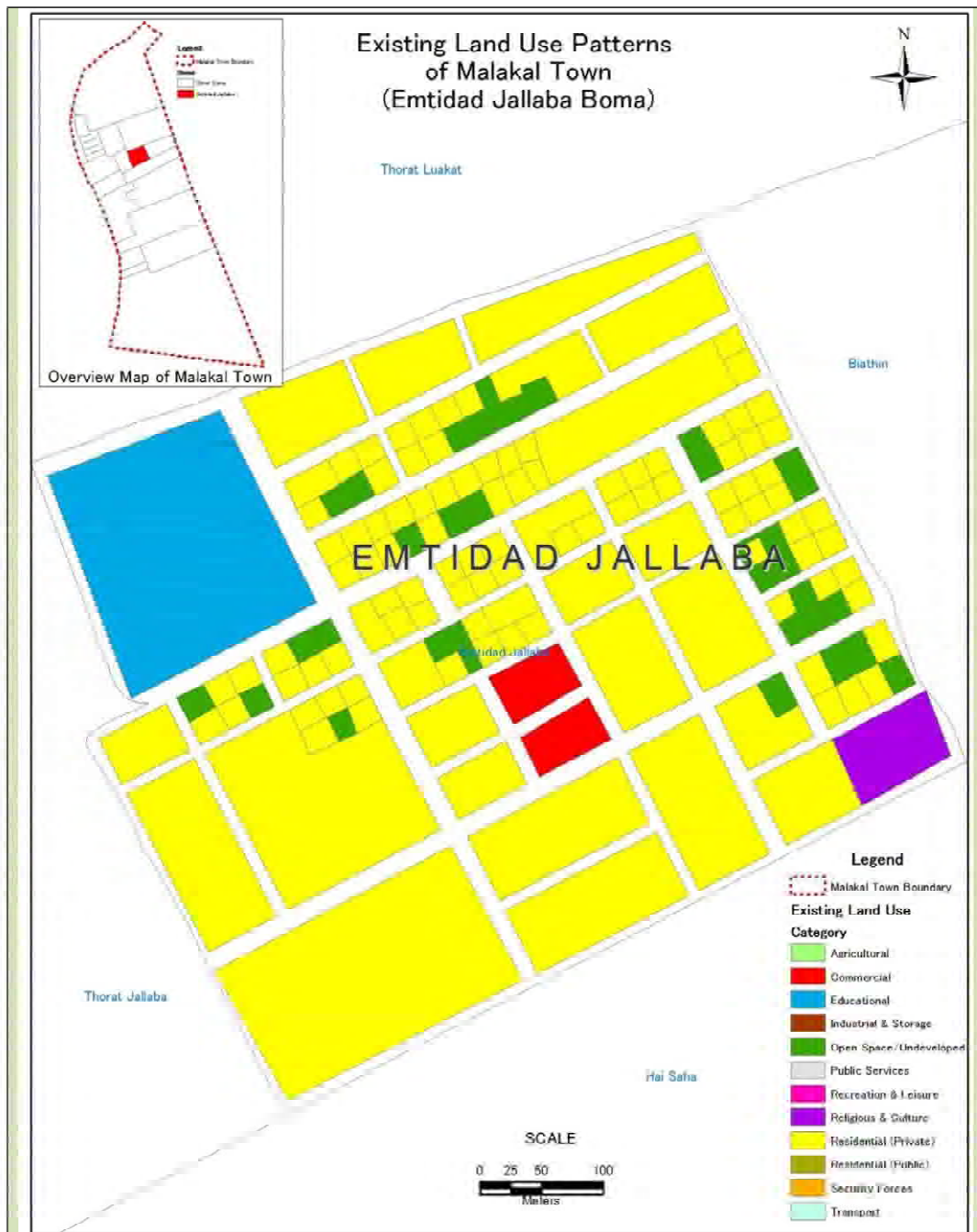
Development needs	Respondents	Percentage
Water facilities	21	60.0%
Electricity	3	8.6%
Paved road	7	20.0%
School	2	5.7%
Medical facilities	2	5.7%
Shops	0	0.0%
Religious facilities	0	0.0%
Others	0	0.0%
Total	35	100.0%

60.0% of the respondents have chosen water facilities as the development priority followed by paved road

Projects for improvement of life

- Capacity building on business and financial management.
- Vocational training

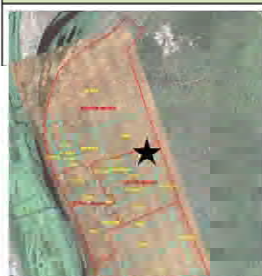
Attachment-I



Eastern Quarter (Payam)

BIATHIN BOMA PROFILE
at GLANCE


25 Samples



GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION

BIATHIN is located in the upper eastern side of the Eastern Quarter (Payam)

Attachment-I

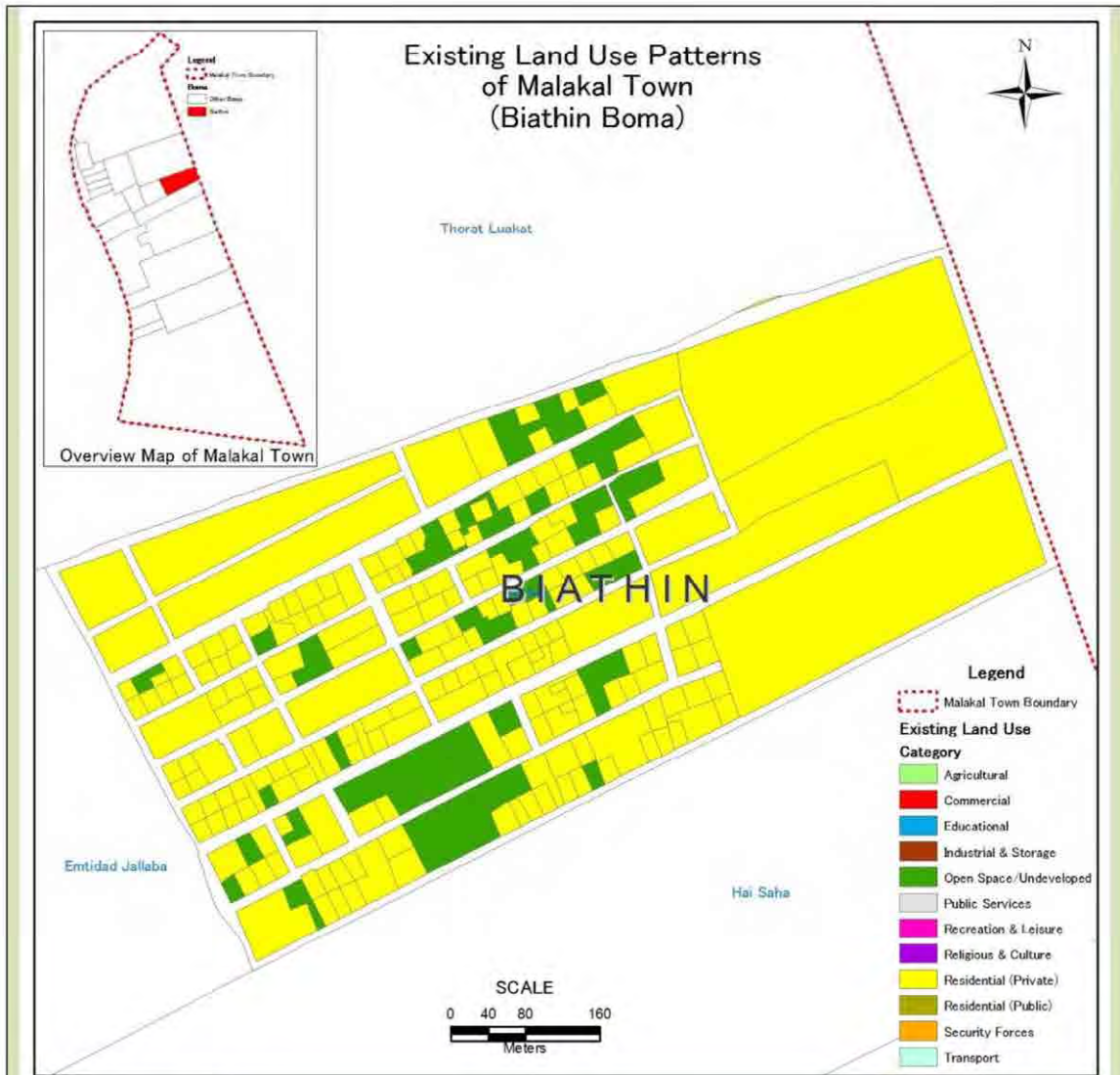
		borders with the Ring Road.	
GENERAL INFORMATION			
It is estimated the area of BIATHIN is 42.6 ha with a population of 2,824 (1,392 males and 1,432 females), 380 households, an average family size of 7.4 persons, and a population density is 60 per ha.			
BIATHIN is characterized as residential area.			
HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL ASPECT			
-			
BOMA CHIEF			
Name: Isaac Otuk NGIYOM			
Contact: Tel. 0921338604			
Volunteers:			
The boma chief for BIATHIN is Mr. Isaac Otuk Ngiyom, Shulluk by tribe. Mr. Ngiyom has lived in this Boma for the last 30 years. Mr. Ngiyom was trained to be the environmental sanitation.			
PEOPLE			
Tribe and ethnic group			
	Ethnic / tribal group	Respondents	Percentage
	Dinka	1	4.0%
	Nuer	4	16.0%
	Shulluk	20	80.0%
	Total	25	100.0%
Length of stay at the household		Main source of income	
No. of years	Respondents	Percentage	Occupation
Less than 1 year	1	4.0%	Respondents
1-2 years	2	8.0%	Percentage
2-5 years	5	20.0%	Crop farming
5-10 years	12	48.0%	2
10-20 years	4	16.0%	8.0%
More than 20 years	1	4.0%	Animal husbandry
Total	25	100.0%	0
32.0% live in the boma for less than 5 years.			0.0%
Monthly income			Wages / salaries / employed
Range of income	Respondents	Percentage	16
SSP 0-500	12	48.0%	64.0%
SSP 500 - 1,000	7	28.0%	Owned business enterprise
SSP 1,000-5,000	6	24.0%	5
SSP5,000-10,000	0	0.0%	20.0%
More than SSP 10,000	0	0.0%	Property income
Total	25	100.0%	0
76% earn less than SSP 1,000 a month.			0.0%
Land property			Remittance
Housing materials			0
			0.0%
			Pension
			0
			0.0%
			Fishing
			0
			0.0%
			Brick making
			0
			0.0%
			Black smith
			0
			0.0%
			Charcoal buming
			0
			0.0%
			Fetching water for sale
			0
			0.0%
			Collection / sale of fire wood
			2
			8.0%
			Aid
			3
			12.0%
			Others
			1
			4.0%
			Total (multiple answers)
			29
			64.0% of the residents earn wages /salaries.

Attachment-I

Status	Respondents	Percentage	Material	Respondents	Percentage
Individually owned	23	92.0%	Wood	2	8.0%
Community owned	0	0.0%	Brick	3	12.0%
Leased / Rented	2	8.0%	Concrete	0	0.0%
Free	0	0.0%	Mud	8	32.0%
Others	0	0.0%	Tukul / gottiya sticks	8	32.0%
Total	25	100.0%	Straw mats	4	16.0%
92.0% of the residents individually own land.			Tent	0	0.0%
House ownership			No answer	0	0.0%
Status	Respondents	Percentage	Total	25	100.0%
Self-owned	23	92.0%	32.0% of the houses are made by mud and gottiya sticks respectively.		
Rented	1	4.0%			
Free	1	4.0%			
Others	0	0.0%			
Total	25	100.0%			
92.0% of the houses are self-owned.					
EDUCATION					
Education facilities					
-					
HEALTH					
Health facilities					
-					
WATER AND SANITATION					
Source of water			Type of toilet		
Source of water	Respondents	Percentage	Type of toilet	Respondents	Percentage
SSUWC	14	56.0%	Public toilet	15	60.0%
Upper Nile State	14	56.0%	Private toilet in yard	5	20.0%
NGO	1	4.0%	Private toilet in house	4	16.0%
Private merchant donkeys	11	44.0%	Open defecation	12	48.0%
Personal bore hole harvested rain water	12	48.0%	Total (multiple answers)	36	
Total (multiple answers)	52		The ratio of open defecation is 48.0%.		
The respondents who acquire water "privately" accounts for 46.0%.					
POWER SUPPLY					
Source of energy					
Source of energy	Lightning		Cooking		
	Respondents	Percentage	Respondents	Percentage	
Wood and wood fuel	1	4.0%	25	100.0%	
Kerosene	23	92.0%	24	96.0%	
Electricity grid power	10	40.0%	25	100.0%	
Electricity battery	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	
Others	0	0.0%	24	96.0%	
Total (Multiple answers)	34		98		
Use of kerosene for lighting represents 92.0%. Wood and wood fuel and grid power are used for cooking by all the respondents followed by kerosene.					
ROAD			TRANSPORTATION		

Attachment-I

Road condition	Means of transportation		
The roads are dry and unpaved.	Transportation	Respondents	Percentage
	Bus/public	6	24.0%
	Taxi	3	12.0%
	Motorbike	1	4.0%
	Bicycle	1	4.0%
	Donkey / horse cart	4	16.0%
	Boat	2	8.0%
	Walking	17	68.0%
	Total (Multiple answers)	34	
SOLID WASTE	Walking is the major means of transport followed by bus / public, donkey / horse cart, and taxi.		
Garbage collection			
23 persons, equivalent to 92.0% responded that there a garbage collection service in the boma.			
SOCIAL ISSUES			
Security problem			
10 persons, equivalent to 40.0% of the residents claimed that there is a security problem in the boma.			
	Type of problem	Repondents	Percentage
	Robbery	9	36.0%
	Land conflict	1	4.0%
	Extortion / demand money	2	8.0%
	Military recruitment of yount population	0	0.0%
	Ethnic tribal conflict	0	0.0%
	Inter clan conflict	0	0.0%
	Business conflict	1	4.0%
	Mine	0	0.0%
	Total (Multiple answers)	13	
Robbery is the primary security problem.			
Community groups			
-			
Development needs			
	Development needs	Respondents	Percentage
	Water facilities	20	80.0%
	Electricity	2	8.0%
	Paved road	1	4.0%
	School	1	4.0%
	Medical facilities	1	4.0%
	Shops	0	0.0%
	Religious facilities	0	0.0%
	Others	0	0.0%
	Total	25	100.0%
80% of the residents have chosen water facilities as the development priority.			
Projects for improvement of life			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Micro-credit to set up small business and training. Preferred trainings are small business management, food stalls, and tailors. 			



Eastern Quarter (Payam)


HAI SAHA BOMA PROFILE
at GLANCE

25 Samples



GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION	
HAI SAHA is located in the center of the Eastern Quarter (Payam) borders with JALABA to the west, and stretched to the Ring Road.	
GENERAL INFORMATION	
It is estimated the area of HAI SAHA is 74.68 with a population of 6,711 (3,371 males and 3,340 females), 853 households, an average family size of 7.9 persons, and the population density is 90 per ha.	
HAI SAHA is characterized as residential area.	
HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL ASPECT	

Attachment-I

BOMA CHIEF					
Name: Peter AJAGUET					
Contact: Tel.					
Volunteers: Mr. Mary Nyaying, Mr. William Oyath, Mr Ahmed Rick, Mr. James Yor					
The boma chief for HAI SAHA is Mr. Peter Ajaguet. Mr. Ajaguet has lived in the boma for 36 years. As a trained tailor he has been previously involved in tailoring business.					
					
PEOPLE					
Tribe and ethnic group					
	Ethnic / tribal group	Respondents	Percentage		
	Dinka	3	12.0%		
	Nuer	1	4.0%		
	Shulluk	21	84.0%		
	Total	25	100.0%		
Length of stay at the household			Main source of income		
No. of years	Respondents	Percentage	Occupation	Respondents	Percentage
Less than 1 year	0	0.0%	Crop farming	3	12.0%
1-2 years	1	4.0%	Animal husbandry	1	4.0%
2-5 years	3	12.0%	Wages / salaries / employed	8	32.0%
5-10 years	8	32.0%	Owned business enterprise	6	24.0%
10-20 years	3	12.0%	Property income	0	0.0%
More than 20 years	10	40.0%	Remittance	0	0.0%
Total	25	100.0%	Pension	0	0.0%
16% live in the boma for less than 5 years			Fishing	3	12.0%
Monthly income			Brick making	0	0.0%
Range of income	Respondents	Percentage	Black smith	0	0.0%
SSP 0-500	15	60.0%	Charcoal burning	2	8.0%
SSP 500 - 1,000	7	28.0%	Fetching water for sale	1	4.0%
SSP 1,000-5,000	2	8.0%	Collection / sale of fire wood	1	4.0%
SSP5,000-10,000	0	0.0%	Aid	0	0.0%
More than SSP 10,000	0	0.0%	Others	0	0.0%
No answer	1	4.0%	Total (multiple answers)	25	
Total	25	100.0%	8 persons, equivalent to 32.0% earn wages / salaries / employed.		
88% earn below SSP1,000			Land property		
Land property			Housing materials		
Status	Respondents	Percentage	Material	Respondents	Percentage
Individually owned	20	80.0%	Wood	2	8.0%
Community owned	1	4.0%	Brick	4	16.0%
Leased / Rented	4	16.0%	Concrete	3	12.0%
Free	0	0.0%	Mud	10	40.0%
Others	0	0.0%	Tukul / gottiya sticks	5	20.0%
Total	25	100.0%	Straw mats	0	0.0%
80% of the residents individually own land.			Tent	0	0.0%
House ownership			No answer	1	4.0%
			Total	25	100.0%

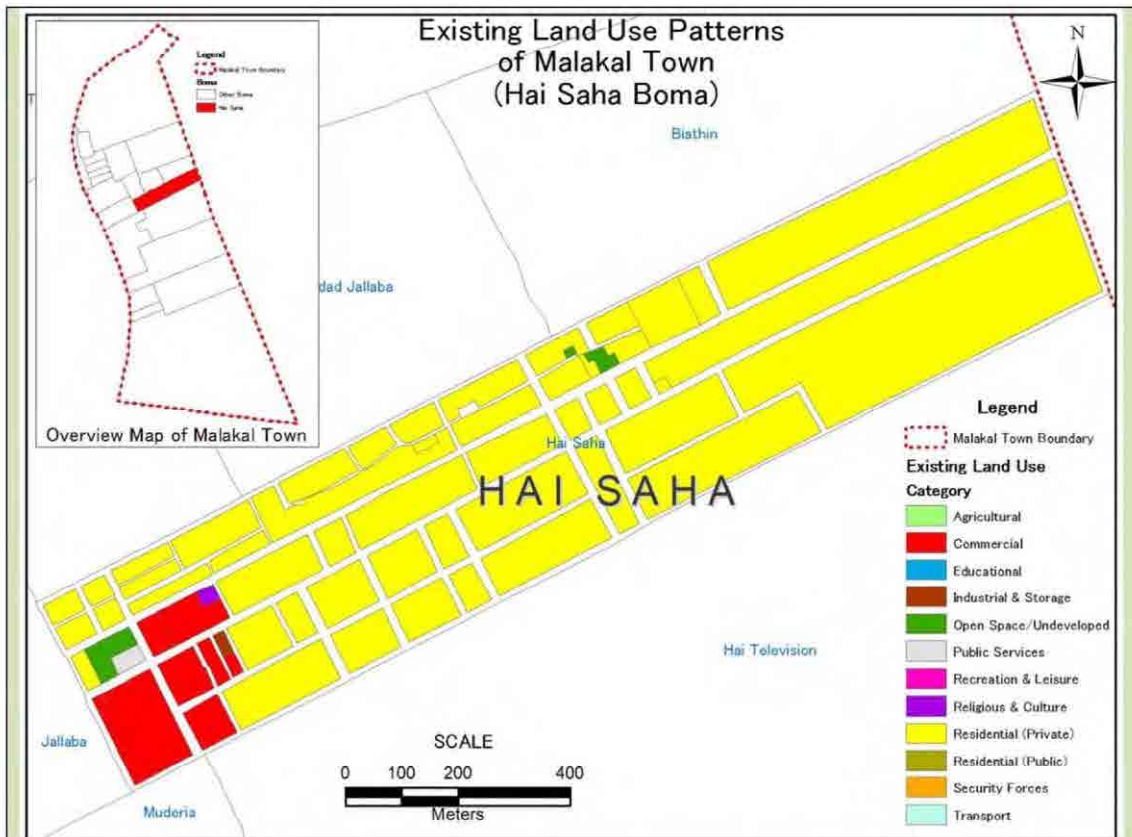
Attachment-I

Status	Respondents	Percentage	40% of the houses are made by mud. 80% of the houses are self-owned	
Self-owned	20	80.0%		
Rented	4	16.0%		
Free	0	0.0%		
Others	1	4.0%		
Total	25	100.0%		
EDUCATION				
Education facilities				
-				
HEALTH				
Health facilities				
-				
WATER AND SANITATION				
Source of water			Type of toilet	
Source of water	Respondents	Percentage	Type of toilet	
SSUWC	7	28.0%	Public toilet	
Upper Nile State	1	4.0%	Private toilet in yard	
NGO	2	8.0%	Private toilet in house	
Private merchant donkeys	10	40.0%	Open defecation	
Personal bore hole harvested rain water	4	16.0%	Total (multiple answers)	
Total (multiple answers)	24		17	
The respondents who acquire water "privately" accounts for 28.0%.			The ratio of open defecation is 28.0%.	
POWER SUPPLY				
Source of energy				
Source of energy	Lightning		Cooking	
	Respondents	Percentage	Respondents	Percentage
Wood and wood fuel	5	20.0%	12	48.0%
Kerosene	25	100.0%	3	12.0%
Electricity grid power	14	56.0%	5	20.0%
Electricity battery	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Others	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total (Multiple answers)	44		20	
Kerosene is used for lighting by all the respondents. Use of wood and wood fuel for cooking represent 48.0%.				
ROAD		TRANSPORTATION		
Road condition		Means of transportation		
The roads are dry and unpaved.		Transportation	Respondents	Percentage
		Bus/pubic	6	24.0%
		Taxi	7	28.0%
		Motorbike	0	0.0%
		Bicycle	2	8.0%
		Donkey / horse cart	1	4.0%
		Boat	1	4.0%
		Walking	11	44.0%
		Others (Auto rickshaw)	4	16.0%
		Total (Multiple answers)	32	
SOLID WASTE				
Garbage collection				

Attachment-I

10 persons, equivalent to 40.0% responded that there a garbage collection service in the boma.	Walking is the major means of transport followed by taxi and bus / public.		
SOCIAL ISSUES			
Security problem			
8 persons, equivalent to 32.0% of the residents claimed that there is a security problem in the boma.			
	Type of problem	Repondents	Percentage
	Robbery	13	52.0%
	Land conflict	4	16.0%
	Extortion / demand money	1	4.0%
	Military recruitment of young population	0	0.0%
	Ethnic tribal conflict	1	4.0%
	Inter clan conflict	0	0.0%
	Business conflict	2	8.0%
	Mine	1	4.0%
	Total (Multiple answers)	22	
Robbery is the primary security problem.			
Community groups			
-			
Development needs			
	Development needs	Respondents	Percentage
	Water facilities	13	52.0%
	Electricity	3	12.0%
	Paved road	4	16.0%
	School	1	4.0%
	Medical facilities	3	12.0%
	Shops	0	0.0%
	Religious facilities	0	0.0%
	Others	0	0.0%
	No answer	1	4.0%
	Total	25	100.0%
52.0% of respondents have chosen water facilities as the development priority.			
Projects for improvement of life			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training for business and financial management • Vocational training 			

Attachment-I



Eastern Quarter (Payam)

HAI TELEVISION BOMA PROFILE
at GLANCE

65 Samples



GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION

HAI TELEVISION is located on the Eastern Quarter (Payam), borders with HAI SAHA and Military Headquarters.

GENERAL INFORMATION

It is estimated the area of HAI TELEVISION is 192.49 ha with a population of 7,105 (3,680 males, 3,425 females), 897 households, an average family size of 7.9 persons, and a population density of 37.

HAI TELEVISION is characterized as a residential area.

HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL ASPECT

The name comes from Malakal TV Station located nearby area.

BOMA CHIEF

Name: Yukwan Lual OKAAC

Contact: Tel. 0927974270

Volunteers:

The boma chief for HAI TELEVISION is Mr. Yukwan Lual Okaac, Shulluk by tribe, appointed in 2006. Mr. Okaac has lived in the boma for the last 25 years.



Attachment-I

PEOPLE						
Tribe and ethnic group						
Ethnic / tribal group	Respondents	Percentage				
Anuak	1	1.5%	Nuer	20	30.8%	
Dinka	14	21.5%	Shulluk	27	41.5%	
Maban	1	1.5%	No answer	1	1.5%	
Moro	1	1.5%	Total	65	100.0%	
Length of stay at the household			Main source of income			
No. of years	Respondents	Percentage	Occupation	Respondents	Percentage	
Less than 1 year	3	4.6%	Crop farming	16	24.6%	
1-2 years	8	12.3%	Animal husbandry	6	9.2%	
2-5 years	16	24.6%	Wages / salaries / employed	24	36.9%	
5-10 years	12	18.5%	Owned business enterprise	18	27.7%	
10-20 years	7	10.8%	Property income	15	23.1%	
More than 20 years	19	29.2%	Remittance	15	23.1%	
Total	65	100.0%	Pension	3	4.6%	
41.5% live in the boma for less than 5 years.			Fishing	1	1.5%	
Monthly income			Brick making	3	4.6%	
Range of income	Respondents	Percentage	Black smith	2	3.1%	
SSP 0-500	23	35.4%	Charcoal burning	7	10.8%	
SSP 500 - 1,000	27	41.5%	Fetching water for sale	4	6.2%	
SSP 1,000-5,000	12	18.5%	Collection / sale of fire wood	1	1.5%	
SSP5,000-10,000	2	3.1%	Aid	0	0.0%	
More than SSP 10,000	0	0.0%	Others	1	1.5%	
No answer	1	1.5%	Total (multiple answers)	116		
Total	65	100.0%	36.9% earn wages / salaries / employed followed by owned business enterprise.			
76.9% earn less than SSP 1,000 a month.			Land property			
Land property			Housing materials			
Status	Respondents	Percentage	Material	Respondents	Percentage	
Individually owned	57	87.7%	Wood	16	24.6%	
Community owned	0	0.0%	Brick	3	4.6%	
Leased / Rented	8	12.3%	Concrete	3	4.6%	
Free	0	0.0%	Mud	19	29.2%	
Others	0	0.0%	Tukul / gottiya sticks	22	33.8%	
Total	65	100.0%	Straw mats	0	0.0%	
87.7% of the residents individually own land.			Tent	0	0.0%	
House ownership			Others	0	0.0%	
Status	Respondents	Percentage	No answer	2	3.1%	
Self-owned	58	89.2%	Total	65	100.0%	
Rented	6	9.2%	19 houses, equivalent to 29.2% are made by mud. 22 houses, equivalent to 33.8% are made by gottiya sticks for Tukul. Wood occupies 24.6%.			
Free	0	0.0%				
Others	1	1.5%				
Total	65	100.0%				
89.2% of the houses are self-owned.						
EDUCATION						
Education facilities						
Hai Salaam Basic School						
Giada Girls Basic School						
Giada Boys Basic School						
HEALTH						
Health facilities						

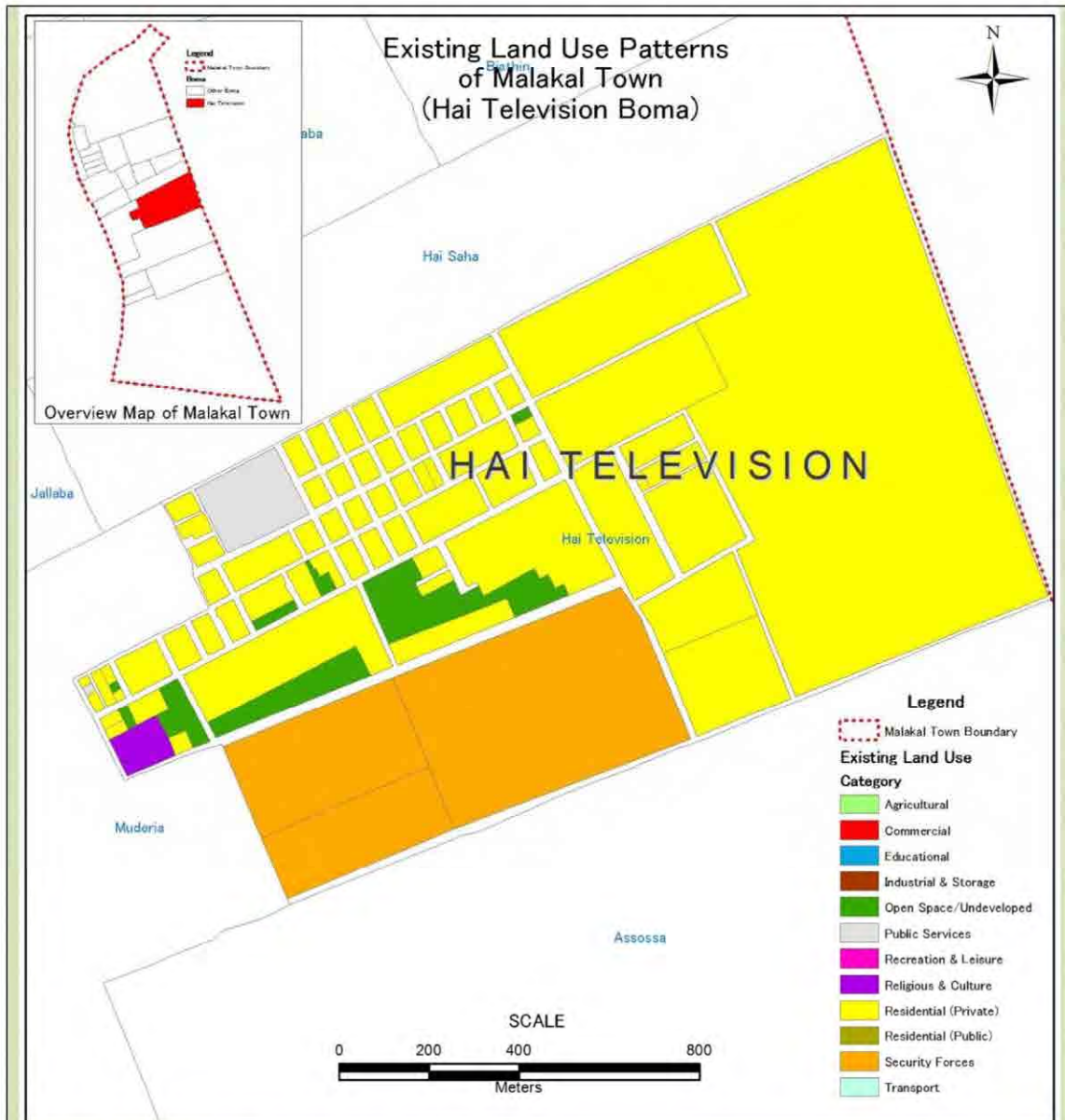
Attachment-I

WATER AND SANITATION					
Source of water			Type of toilet		
Source of water	Respondents	Percentage	Type of toilet	Respondents	Percentage
SSUWC	12	18.5%	Public toilet	3	4.6%
Upper Nile State	9	13.8%	Private toilet in yard	37	56.9%
NGO	0	0.0%	Private toilet in house	3	4.6%
Private merchant donkeys	38	58.5%	Open defecation	18	27.7%
Personal bore hole harvested rain water	8	12.3%	Total (multiple answers)	61	
Total (multiple answers)	65	70.8%	The ratio of open defecation is 27.7%.		
The respondents who purchase water "privately" accounted for 35.4%.					
POWER SUPPLY					
Source of energy					
Source of energy	Lightning		Cooking		
	Respondents	Percentage	Respondents	Percentage	
Wood and wood fuel	15	23.1%	53	81.5%	
Kerosene	1	1.5%	4	6.2%	
Electricity grid power	14	21.5%	3	4.6%	
Electricity battery	5	7.7%	2	3.1%	
Others	10	15.4%	11	16.9%	
Total (Multiple answers)	45		73		
Use of wood and wood fuel for lighting occupies 23.1% followed by grid power. Use of wood and wood fuel for cooking occupies 81.5%.					
ROAD			TRANSPORTATION		
Road condition			Means of transportation		
The roads become muddy when it rains.			Transportation	Respondents	Percentage
			Bus/public	24	36.9%
			Taxi	41	63.1%
			Motorbike	0	0.0%
			Bicycle	1	1.5%
			Donkey / horse cart	0	0.0%
			Boat	2	3.1%
			Walking	46	70.8%
			Others	4	6.2%
			Total (Multiple answers)	118	
			Walking is the major means of transport followed by taxi and bus / public.		
SOLID WASTE					
Garbage collection					
9 persons, equivalent to 13.8% responded that there a garbage collection service in the boma.					
SOCIAL ISSUES					
Security problem					

Attachment-I

17 persons, equivalent to 26.2% of the residents claimed that there is a security problem in the boma.			
	Type of problem	Repondents	Percentage
	Robbery	23	35.4%
	Land conflict	4	6.2%
	Extortion / demand money	7	10.8%
	Military recruitment of young population	3	4.6%
	Ethnic tribal conflict	3	4.6%
	Inter clan conflict	0	0.0%
	Business conflict	2	3.1%
	Mine	0	0.0%
	Total (Multiple answers)	42	
Robbery is the primary security problem followed by extortion / demand money.			
Community groups			
-			
Development needs			
	Development needs	Respondents	Percentage
	Water facilities	36	55.4%
	Electricity	10	15.4%
	Paved road	7	10.8%
	School	3	4.6%
	Medical facilities	5	7.7%
	Shops	0	0.0%
	Religious facilities	0	0.0%
	Others	3	4.6%
	No answer	1	1.5%
	Total	65	100.0%
55.4% of the residents have chosen water facilities as the development priority followed by electricity.			
Projects for improvement of life			
• Creation of employment opportunities.			

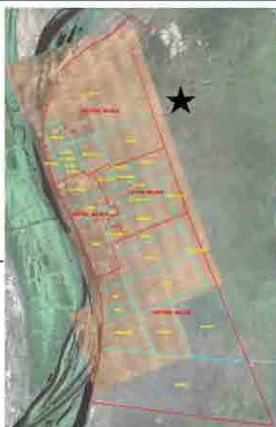
Attachment-I



Eastern Quarter (Payam)

EASTERN BLOCK OF RING ROAD BOMA PROFILE
at GLANCE

25 Samples



GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION


This block is located in the east side of the Ring road.

GENERAL INFORMATION

This is one of the latest settlement areas with many returnees. Generally, most of the houses are very simple and informal. Social and economic facilities are extremely limited.

HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL ASPECT

Attachment-I

		Due to the population increase and meet the needs for the returnees, the MPI&RD requested the traditional authority. MPI&RD is responsible for surveying the land. 1,000 plots surveyed by MPI&RD have sold out completely by the end of December 2012. Still more than 5,000 families are waiting for the plots.	
BOMA CHIEF			
Name: Muhamed Juma MARIAL			
Contact: Tel. 0912188437			
Volunteers: Mr. Atif Kuku, Mr. Ajang Nyawei, Mr. Muhamed Mayo, Mr. Juma Riziki, Mr. Ibrahim Said			
Mr. Muhamed Juma Marial is the boma chief for the Eastern block. Mr. Marial is 61 years old.			
PEOPLE			
Tribe and ethnic group			
Ethnic / tribal group	Respondents	Percentage	
Dinka	8	32.0%	
Murle	3	12.0%	
			Nuer 1 4.0%
			Shulluk 13 52.0%
			Total 25 100.0%
Length of stay at the household		Main source of income	
No. of years	Respondents	Percentage	Occupation Respondents Percentage
Less than 1 year	4	16.0%	Crop farming 1 4.0%
1-2 years	12	48.0%	Animal husbandry 0 0.0%
2-5 years	7	28.0%	Wages / salaries / employed 0 0.0%
5-10 years	2	8.0%	Owned business enterprise 0 0.0%
10-20 years	0	0.0%	Property income 0 0.0%
More than 20 years	0	0.0%	Remittance 0 0.0%
Total	25	100.0%	Pension 0 0.0%
92.0% live in the boma for less than 5 years.		Fishing 0 0.0%	
		Brick making 0 0.0%	
		Black smith 0 0.0%	
		Charcoal burning 0 0.0%	
		Fetching water for sale 0 0.0%	
		Collection / sale of fire wood 0 0.0%	
		Aid 0 0.0%	
		Others 1 4.0%	
		Total (multiple answers) 2	
		No one claimed to earn wages / salaries / employed.	
Monthly income			
SSP 0-500	18	72.0%	
SSP 500 - 1,000	6	24.0%	
SSP 1,000-5,000	0	0.0%	
SSP5,000-10,000	0	0.0%	
More than SSP 10,000	0	0.0%	
No answer	1	4.0%	
Total	25	100.0%	
96.0% of the residents earn less than SSP 1,000 a month.			
Land property		Housing materials	
Status	Respondents	Percentage	
Individually owned	17	68.0%	
Community owned	2	8.0%	
Leased / Rented	0	0.0%	
Free	5	20.0%	
Others	0	0.0%	
No answer	1	4.0%	
Total	25	100.0%	
68.0% of the residents individually own land.			
House ownership			

Attachment-I

Status	Respondents	Percentage	Material	Respondents	Percentage
Self-owned	13	52.0%	Wood	0	0.0%
Rented	2	8.0%	Brick	0	0.0%
Free	10	40.0%	Concrete	0	0.0%
Others	0	0.0%	Mud	1	4.0%
Total	25	100.0%	Tukul/ gottiya sticks	16	64.0%
52.0% of the houses are self-owned			Straw mats	8	32.0%
			Tent	0	0.0%
			Others	0	0.0%
			Total	25	100.0%
			64.0% of the residents live in Tukul made by gottiya sticks, followed by straw mats.		
EDUCATION					
Education facilities					
-					
HEALTH					
Health facilities					
-					
WATER AND SANITATION					
Source of water			Type of toilet		
Source of water	Respondents	Percentage	Type of toilet	Respondents	Percentage
SSUWC	5	20.0%	Public toilet	8	32.0%
Upper Nile State	5	20.0%	Private toilet in yard	8	32.0%
NGO	1	4.0%	Private toilet in house	3	12.0%
Private merchant donkeys	13	52.0%	Open defecation	1	4.0%
Personal bore hole harvested rain water	5	20.0%	Total (multiple answers)	20	
Total (multiple answers)	29		The ratio of open defecation is 44.0%.		
The residents who acquire water "privately" accounts for 36.0%.					
POWER SUPPLY					
Source of energy					
Source of energy	Lightning		Cooking		
	Respondents	Percentage	Respondents	Percentage	
Wood and wood fuel	0	0.0%	15	60.0%	
Kerosene	2	8.0%	1	4.0%	
Electricity grid power	2	8.0%	0	0.0%	
Electricity battery	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	
Others	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	
Total (Multiple answers)	4		16		
Use of wood and wood fuel for cooking accounts for 60%.					
ROAD			TRANSPORTATION		
Road condition			Means of transportation		

Attachment-I

Dusty unpaved road; the roads become flooded when it rains. It is struggle, particularly, for students to walk far away to go to school.	Transportation	Respondents	Percentage
	Bus/pubic	5	20.0%
	Taxi	2	8.0%
	Motorbike	4	16.0%
	Bicycle	3	12.0%
	Donkey / horse cart	3	12.0%
	Boat	8	32.0%
	Walking	11	44.0%
	Others (Auto rickshaw)	4	16.0%
Total (Multiple answers)		40	
SOLID WASTE			
Garbage collection			
4 persons, equivalent to 16.0% responded that there a garbage collection service in the boma.		Walking is the major means of transport followed by boat and taxi and bus / public.	
SOCIAL ISSUES			
Security problem			
No one claimed that there is a security problem in the boma. However, the field interview finds that there are domestic and peer conflicts, and disputes with neighbors. Some people occupy open space reserved for social amenities.			
Community groups			
The community members expressed willingness to provide unskilled labor and supply of basic construction materials such as bricks, timber etc.			
Development needs			
	Development needs	Respondents	Percentage
	Water facilities	24	96.0%
	Electricity	0	0.0%
	Paved road	0	0.0%
	School	1	4.0%
	Medical facilities	0	0.0%
	Shops	0	0.0%
	Religious facilities	0	0.0%
	Others	0	0.0%
	Total	25	100.0%
96.0% of the residents have chosen water facilities as the development priority. The water is the highest priority due to the distance from the river Nile.			
Projects for improvement of life			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Micro credit for small private business • Vocational training • Local employment opportunities 			