

JUBA

URBAN & PERI-URBAN CONTEXT
OVERVIEW & ANALYSIS



WORLD VISION SOUTH SUDAN
FEBRUARY 2017



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We would also like to thank Government Line Ministries, representatives of development organisations, local leaders and community members that played an important role facilitating the carrying out of this analysis. We would also like to thank the children who participated by sharing their perceptions and reflections which were invaluable to the study. We deeply thank them all for their contribution. Moreover, we wish to thank all the field assistants for their excellent performance facilitating the research.

Last, but by no means least, we would like acknowledge that this analysis would not have been possible without support and funding from the Start Network.

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ABBREVIATIONS

AAH	African Action Health
ACF	Action Contre la Faim (Action Against Hunger)
ADB	African Development Bank
AMREF	African Medical and Research Foundation
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
FBO	Faith-based Organisations
FEED	Fortifying Equality and Economic Diversification
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GBV	Gender-based Violence
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organisation
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
KII	Key Informant Interview
MHPPE	Ministry of Housing, Physical Planning and Environment
MPI	Ministry of Physical Infrastructure
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NPA	Norwegian Peoples Aid
NSS	National State Security
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian affairs
SPLM	Sudan People's Liberation Movement
SPLM IO	Sudan People's Liberation Movement In Opposition
PoC	Protection of Civilians
PSI	Population Services International
SSP	South Sudan Pound
TFA	Transitional Financial Agreement
UN	United Nations
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNMISS	United Nations Mission in South Sudan
USD	United States Dollars
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WV	World Vision South Sudan
WVI	World Vision International
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

SOUTH SUDAN CONTEXT

South Sudan is the world's youngest country and arguably one of the least developed. Pre and post-independence, South Sudan has been embroiled in recurrent conflict and insecurity, and like many countries in the region it is also vulnerable to climate change. As a result, South Sudanese children, families, and communities ability to cope, adapt and recover from both human and non-human shocks and stresses has been severely compromised resulting in some of the highest levels of chronic hunger, malnutrition, forced displacement, continued disruption of livelihoods, and some of the worst health indicators in the world.

The recent violence that took place in July, 2016 in Juba only accelerated these trends while at the same time forcing some humanitarian organisations to suspend and or permanently close operations, and others to scale up their interventions to meet the increased needs across the country. It was against this backdrop that World Vision South Sudan (WV) decided to carry out a Macro-level context analysis of the country (Making Sense of Turbulent Contexts) in October and November, 2016 so that it could optimise its ability to address the widening and deepening of vulnerabilities faced across the country. Among other things, the findings of the Macro-level analysis highlighted the need for further understanding of the vulnerabilities faced at the more micro-levels, particularly urban centres and areas with the greatest influence on the overall context in the country at any given time.

To this end, and anticipating an expansion of its already existing urban programing in the city, on November 10th, 2017 WV commenced a comprehensive urban and peri-urban context analysis of Juba to better map, identify and understand the vulnerabilities faced by residents in Juba so that it, and other stakeholders could carryout the most efficient and effective interventions required by those in need.





URBAN JUBA CONTEXT

Considering the role Juba plays as the primary intersection point for all political, economic, social, commercial, and humanitarian services in South Sudan, Juba is best characterised as being more than the sum of its parts. Instead, it is dynamic and shaped by a number of complex and separate, yet interrelated factors that can manifest in a variety of ways depending the situation and sample group being studied.

For example, when asked to rank how they pictured the status of their lives on a ladder, with eight rungs representing the best possible life to the worst possible life, only 19% of child participants in the study reported that they were thriving; 60% reported that they were struggling; and 21% indicating they were suffering. Those children who felt that they were suffering cited shortage of food, school uniforms, school fees, and access to permanent housing as the primary contributing factors impacting their wellbeing.

For youth, unemployment was identified as the primary factor impacting their perceived vulnerability in Juba. However, additional contributing factors included low demand for labour, lack of skills, poor access to collateral or alternative savings and fund-raising arrangements, and discrimination.

Similarly, women participants also highlighted employment opportunities as paramount to their level of vulnerability in Juba. However, they also identified additional challenges such as the inability to secure housing and engagement in public governance structures as contributing factors as well. This has in part led to an increase in the presence women in the market-place which impacts their role as mothers and wives while at the same time elevates risks associated with gender based violence (GBV).

For men, it was the erosion of their masculinity that was most concerning. Declining economic opportunities coupled by a dramatic increase in armed robberies carried out in a manner that intentionally belittles men in the eyes of their wives and children undermined their perceived ability to serve as the traditional provider and protector of the family unit. This combination has led to an increase in the number of males acquiring arms as a form of protection and provision for their families.

OVER-ARCHING RECOMMENDATIONS

The increased interplay of these factors reinforced by the general lack of capacity to identify and pursue alternative methods to solve problems will continue to weaken the already fragile social fabric within and between communities in Juba unless all stakeholders invest in those interventions that have the largest impact system wide. This will require that interventions be complementary, supplementary, and look to establish or strengthen feedback loops that intentionally support the larger system's ability to foresee, withstand, and build back stronger from endogenous and exogenous shocks and stresses.

If the humanitarian and development community is to obtain the greatest impact through its interventions, a robust set of programmatic interventions supported and carried out by a wide range of stakeholders will be required. Successful interventions to this end will be those that allow operational organisations to implement programming that first and foremost addresses the most acute needs, but that also contribute to the following simultaneously: (i) support individuals to recover from past and present shocks and stresses where possible; (ii) encourage the building and/or strengthening of social cohesion and interdependence among and between individuals, families, communities, and ethnicities; (iii) intentionally link lifesaving interventions to recovery programming wherever possible and appropriate; (iv) facilitate greater access to public services and infrastructure such as education, transportation, and healthcare services; (v) strengthen market capacities including the ease of the provision of commodities sourced and traded domestically and internationally (vi); strengthen market resilience for future shocks and stresses; (vii) implement multi-sectoral interventions that are equip to slide back and forth between recovery and lifesaving programming depending on the security and/or economic situation at the time.



PROGRAMATIC RECOMMENDATIONS

ADDRESS SOCIAL STRESSES AND SOCIAL COHESION:

Interventions should be conflict sensitive and focus on addressing issues related to (i) child protection; (ii) gender roles and GBV; and (iii) social cohesion.

(i) To enhance child protection, interventions should facilitate and support social accountability mechanisms. This could be done through WV's Citizen Voice and Action (CVA) methodology where youth are actively involved. Implementing partners should also support child protection structures at both the formal and informal level. This should include informing children on child rights and training them on life skills where appropriate.

(ii) Interventions should also go beyond gender mainstreaming by exploring ways to prevent the use of gender based violence caused by external circumstances (domestic and other), while promoting capacity building for youth and young adults to reduce the prevalence of such actions taking place ahead of time.

(iii) Despite the high levels of insecurity, peace-building activities can be successful in the Juba context, particularly by building social cohesion opportunities by linking faith-based organisations (FBOs), ethnic groups, and councils of elders at the grassroots level. This area is not explored in detail in the analysis, but could be a low cost, high impact intervention.



FACILITATE ACCESS TO PUBLIC SERVICE AND RESOURCES:

Improving access to public services and infrastructure in Juba must include working with (i) duty bearers and (ii) rights holders in an inclusive way.

(i) Interventions should work with local authorities and the City Council where appropriate to improve access to public services and infrastructure. Employing local level advocacy programs could highlight public service and infrastructure gaps and amplify the needs and priorities of residents in different neighbourhoods. For instance groups could work with the authorities and the City Council on land tenure and land grabbing by focusing on securing safe public spaces for children to play and ensuring all public schools obtain title deeds. Additional issues to address include (a) resuming and expanding waste removal and (b) maintaining safe roads for pedestrians, particularly children, women, and the disabled.

In the more peri-urban areas, programing should focus on addressing sanitation challenges caused by open defecation through community-led total sanitation (CLTS) training and interventions. It is advised to liaise with the City Council as the duty bearer regarding the building of toilets/latrines and sanitation systems and engages with the private sector as a provider of sanitation products and solutions.

(ii) When working with rights holders, again local level advocacy approaches such as the CVA methodology should be utilized to create local level advocacy capacities. CVA Committees, for example could sensitise and mobilise parents to send their children to school on the one hand, and sensitise and support schools and duty bearers to ensure schools are equipped and administered in a manner that supports retention of pupils. Similar work could be done by the CVA groups in health centres to enhance availability of drugs and the quality of service provided by medical personnel.

MAKING MARKETS WORK FOR THE POOR AND VULNERABLE:

When making markets work for poor and vulnerable groups, three aspects will be important, namely (i) legal framework and regulatory practices (ii) access to credit and mobilization of funding, and (iii) development of market-oriented skills.

(i) In addressing the legal framework and regulatory practice, programing should employ its advocacy skills, such as CVA to address those factors that would otherwise undermine a conducive and enabling environment for micro and small enterprises in Juba.

(ii) In promoting access to credit and mobilisation of funding, interventions could promote table banking and other innovative approaches to building and strengthening market capacity.

(iii) At the same time, developing market-oriented skills through programing that supports youth, traders and craftspeople with training and tools to better link them to markets would encourage the strengthening and building of inter-linkages and dependencies between and within groups, enabling them to benefit from collective action and economies-of-scale in running their enterprises. This should lead to improvement in entrepreneurial endeavour, a rise in incomes, and therefore improved livelihoods. Similarly, for the peri-urban areas, interventions could provide training and facilitate the strengthening of supply chains to farmers.

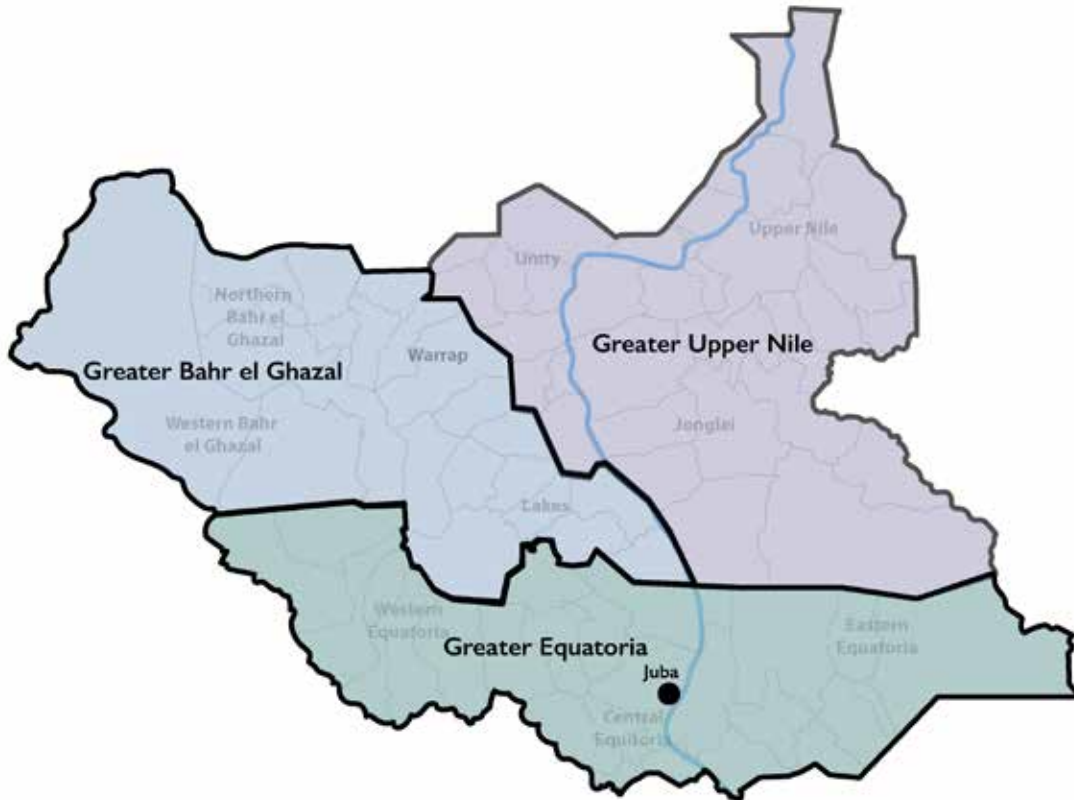
CONCLUSIONS

According to the most recent Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) for South Sudan, there are 7.5 million individuals in need of humanitarian assistance and protection across the country.

Moreover, the Integrated Food Security Phased Classification (IPC) released on February 21st, 2017 showed that a record 4.9 million individuals across the country are experiencing severe food insecurity. However, an adequate response to the vulnerabilities experienced by all individuals in South Sudan is part and parcel to a focused and well-executed response to the full range of vulnerabilities experienced in Juba. Since the outbreak of violence in July, 2016 the situation in Juba has only worsened as reflected by 230,000 individuals being identified by the IPC as severely food insecure across the city. With this in mind coupled with a gap in comprehensive analysis of the context of Juba's urban population, WV hopes this analysis will not only contribute to a better understanding those living in South Sudan's capital, but also a more optimal and comprehensive response to their needs.



FINDINGS



BRIEF HISTORY

Juba was established during the Anglo-Egyptian Condominium period and served as a regional administrative and market centre for more than six decades. It is situated approximately 200 kilometres from the border of Uganda in a valley between the Jaral Marata mountain range and the west bank of the Bahr el Jebel River in what is now the former Central Equatoria State of South Sudan.

Prior to independence in 2011, those who live in what is now South Sudan experienced few, if any development opportunities due to decades of civil war and intentional suppression of individual and social capacity while under the control of Sudan. As a result, the ability for individuals, families, and communities to develop systems and structures that contribute to more resilient social fabrics in South Sudan is minimal, and is reflected throughout the analysis as both an implicit and explicit contributor to the current humanitarian crisis felt in the country.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Juba hosts a variety of ethnic communities and a notable number of foreign nationals. It has a population of

321,000. The age structure of the population is such that 45% of the population is no more than (14) years of age; 20% of the population is in the (15-24) year bracket; 29% are (25 – 54) years; 3% are between (55-64) years; and 3% are over 65 years.

Based on the most recent census, the household fertility rate is five children per mother, with an average household size of seven members. Most households in Juba (65%) are headed by men and (35%) are headed by women, of which a small number are headed by persons 60 years and over (WFP, 2016).

From an ethno-political lens, Juba's population broadly reflects national patterns which based on the most recent and available data reflects four large ethno-political groupings in South Sudan, namely the Dinka, Nuer, Equatorian, and other minority groups. The Dinka, constitute 38% of the national population; Equatorians 32%; Nuer 19%; and minority groups 11%.

In recent years preceding the study, rural-urban migration contributed to a rise of the population in Juba. As the areas surrounding Juba became more insecure, some people, together with their families, moved to the city, leading to the further growth of the population in Juba and the surrounding areas. One key informant observed, "The situation in Juba is better, but out there [the rural areas] security is not good. So many people are moving to Juba and they are settling in the outskirts". With that said, and considering insecurity on major roads leading into and out of the city, respondents indicated that since 2015, there has also been persistent movement of persons and families out of Juba, with the July 2016 crisis accelerating the movement of individuals out of the city due to insecurity.

TRENDS

2011

In the FGD sessions, individuals first reflected back on their lives in 2011, the year when what is now South Sudan gained independence from Sudan. Life in Juba was characterized by low cost of living associated with access to food, affordable school fees, and available medical care. There was an influx of NGOs and a number of construction projects including roads, which supported the provision of employment. Moreover, there was an influx of individuals from other countries – some returning from Khartoum, Sudan and other nations. In sum, residents of Juba felt secure, at peace, and happy to be a free nation.

2012

FGD participants pointed out that the flow of people into the city began to strain the struggling infrastructure and joblessness became evident in 2012. Corruption and 'land-grabbing' began to manifest in the city. There was a scrambling for resources which were then largely allocated along ethnic lines and resulting in an increased sense of disenfranchisement among the Nuer and minority populations within Juba.

2013

By 2013, what public service delivery existed began to deteriorate and what began as a political conflict began to manifest itself violently along ethnic lines in what would become a full-blown civil war. The conflict led to displacement and flight of internationals from Juba, as well as looting and destruction of property. Due to the fact that some of the water supply companies were run by internationals who had fled the violence, water shortages became more prevalent and food was in short supply. With the departure of some INGOs, unemployment accelerated and gaps in the provision of humanitarian and development services increased.

2014

Trends of increasing insecurity, the killings of civilians along ethnic lines, raping of women and girls, theft and robbery persisted during 2014. Unemployment worsened; salaries for public servants were delayed for months on end; public service delivery declined and existing infrastructure deteriorated. The exchange rate of the SSP significantly weakened and inflation began creeping up.

2015

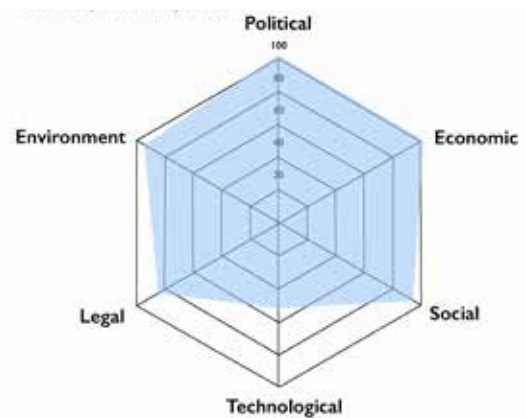
With a rise in general insecurity, worsening inter-communal tensions and distrust, inflation, high cost of living, economic crisis, and delayed salaries for public servants, FGD participants noted that by 2015 hope had diminished for residents in Juba fuelling a notable exodus of people from the city - many to foreign countries.

2016

Trends visible from 2013 to 2015 sped-up, only to accelerate further due to renewed fighting in Juba in July 2016 which initially displaced 36,000 from their homes. Most took refuge at churches, schools, and UN sponsored facilities across the city. (WFP South Sudan Situation Report, no.137). However, the bulk of those initially displaced returned to their homes or found other living arrangements shortly after the bulk of the violence in Juba ended (WorldVision Humanitarian Policy Brief, July 2016).

VULNERABILITIES

For the study, the operational definition of vulnerability was exposure to risk and weak ability to cope with related stress or shock. The working understanding of risk was the combination of the probability of an event and its negative consequences; shock was a sudden event that represented a significant negative or positive impact on people's means of living and on the functioning of the state. Poorer urban FGD session participants identified and ranked the vulnerabilities they experienced from first to sixth.



1. Political factors were cited as the primary vulnerability among the FGDs characterized by a perceived link between nepotism and ethnic tension. Participants linked the on-going political conflict to increased killings, general insecurity and the deterioration in law and order manifested primarily by theft and armed robbery (100%).

2. Economic factors were characterized primarily by inflation and lack of employment. Participants also pointed out that theft and armed robbery were prevalent and constituted shocks that were difficult for their businesses to recover from. (98%)

3. Environmental issues, particularly poor waste management and sanitation services rendered residents prone to cholera (and related illnesses). Furthermore, residents highlighted the lack of available, reliable, and capable healthcare services in the city as contributing to factors in their decision. (92%)

4. Social dynamics due to, and a result of perceived differences between ethnic groups threatening participants ability to live harmoniously was identified as the fourth most impacting factor contributing to an individual's level of vulnerability in Juba. They also pointed out the risk of displacement and the associated challenges of

reconstructing their lives and accessing public services as a factor contributing to this (92%).

5. Access to justice was the fifth most impactful vulnerability cited. One specific example included challenges around the ownership of land and transfer of title in an environment in which there was irregular acquisition of land by elites (82%).

6. Technological capacity was ranked last, particularly unreliable communications networks that slowed business activities (50%).

RESILIENCE IN JUBA



Resilience was studied under the working understanding that it reflected the ability of households, communities and the nation to absorb and recover from shocks, whilst positively adapting and transforming their structures and means for living in the face of long-term stresses, change and uncertainty. In this study urban resilience addressed (a) access to resources (b) use of resources (c) infrastructure including utilities and public spaces and (d) public services and was clustered into three broad pillars outlined below – economic forces, governance networks and social dynamics.

ECONOMIC FORCES

The economy in Juba is a good example of both an endogenous and exogenous reinforcing feedback loop influencing the current context in Juba. While not dissimilar to other contexts experiencing turmoil, poorer urban residents in Juba are affected more than others. Consequences sited in FGDs include increased unemploy-

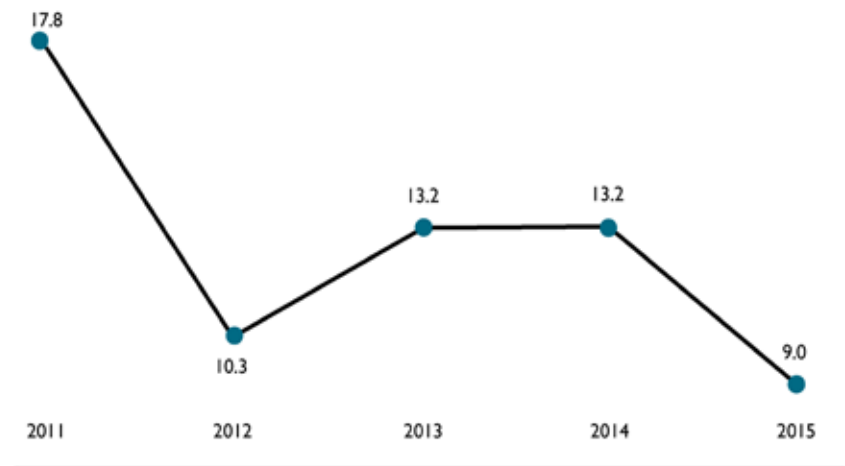
ment, unreliable access to goods and services, theft, looting, and depressed disposable incomes. This has made Juba's urban poor considerably less resilient to future shocks.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) AND BALANCE OF TRADE

South Sudan is heavily oil-dependent, with oil the largest export item, accounting for 60% of its gross domestic product (GDP), and making over 95% of the government's revenues in previous fiscal years. According to figures from the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) the GDP of South Sudan has been in decline from a high of USD 17.8 billion in 2011 to USD 9 billion in 2015. This decline is largely the result of two factors: 1) the sharp decline in volume of oil extracted in the Greater Upper Nile Region due to armed conflict in the area. At independence in 2011, oil production was 350,000 barrels a day, but reduced to about 160,000 when conflict erupted in the country in December 2013, and further declining to 120,000 barrels per day due to damage caused to production facilities during the civil war (Bloomberg, 26 May 2016).

Linked, but separate, has been the global drop in oil prices. Oil prices declined from close to USD 110 per barrel in July 2014 to less than USD 35 per barrel in January 2016. The drop in oil revenues has led to a sharp reduction in the government's revenues preventing investment in development activities by the government. Government net oil-revenue forecast for the 2015/16 fiscal year is only 17% of the previous year according to the African Development Bank 2016 outlook report. These circumstances have contributed to a negative balance of trade since 2012 resulting a decline in foreign currency stocks, and therefore a corresponding drop in the volume of imports.

Gross Domestic Product: South Sudan
Billions USD: South Sudan



NATIONAL BUDGET DEFICIT

An analysis of the proposed budget for the fiscal year 2016/2017 shows a deficit of 33%, reflecting limitations with government revenue generation made worse by a deficiency of any additional export capabilities. Even oil extraction and exportation has limited ability to impact the economy in the short to medium term considering the Transitional Financial Agreement (TFA) signed in 2012 between the Government of South Sudan and Government of Sudan. The deal states that unrefined oil extracted in South Sudan exported north to port via Sudan requires that South Sudan pay an exceptionally high transport fee as a means to compensate the Sudanese economy for economic losses resultant from independence from the north in 2011. The projections for year 2016/2017 budget show that at current oil prices, about a half of South Sudan's government oil revenue will be used to meet payments due to Sudan under the agreement (TFA), which was renewed in 2017.

WEAK INVESTMENT

Fixed asset capital generating investment has dropped by more than half in South Sudan since 2011, according to figures from the NBS. This has resulted in a decline in the investment in key infrastructure projects such as the building of roads, railways, private residential dwellings, commercial and industrial buildings, land improvements, and industrial plant machinery and equipment across in Juba, and across the country.

While most of these activities are carried out by foreign contractors, FGDs indicated these activities, and investment more broadly had dropped over the years due to insecurity. A key informant observed, “After the fighting in July, many foreigners left and some of the developments they were doing are now at a standstill”, while investments made in the past had been destroyed resulting in the disruption of business activities and consequently further held back economic growth and employment.

UNRELIABLE EMPLOYMENT

The main sources of employment in Juba is provided by international and national NGO’s, the hospitality industry, the organised armed forces, and the government. Stakeholders pointed out that the civil society sector was challenged by the redirection of funding away from the aid industry South Sudan. Funding for humanitarian assistance, for instance, has been in decline from its peak of USD 2 billion per year in 2014, compared to USD 1.3 billion in 2015, and USD 608 million in July 2016. As a result, local NGOs are facing the prospect of reduced funding, scaled-down operations, reduction of staff and/or closure of operations attributed to funding and insecurity in their operational areas.

WORSENING EXCHANGE RATE AND INFLATION

In all the FGD sessions, participants pointed out that there had been an increase in prices since 2013, accelerating further in 2016. The continued acceleration in the rise in inflation is likely to continue, and is both a function and factor resulting in the deterioration of the broader context in Juba. Discussions with key informants showed that most items in the household consumption basket increased five-fold in 2016. This was corroborated by the inflation figures from the NBS which showed that inflation reached 835% in October, 2016 from a level of 165% in January, 2016. Over a two-week period beginning in the month of November 2016, the exchange rate in the parallel market in Juba as monitored by the NBS depreciated by 14% (Figure 8) while the official exchange as compared to the USD rose from SSP 11.6 to SSP 80 during a similar time period (NBS).

MARKETS IN SHOCK

The main markets in Juba are in Customs, Jebel, Konyo Konyo and Souk Lybia with a number of other neighbourhood markets. The shocks that businesses endure in Juba were reported in a survey by NBS around independence in 2011 to be theft (31%), followed by personal injuries (8%) and vandalism (6%). While these shocks are still prevalent, discussions with key informants highlighted looting and vandalism emerging as leading shocks, while adding and the risk of death and/or injury to small and micro-enterprises run by sole-proprietors or families living in high crime areas in Juba.

FGD participants noted that recovery from shocks would be prolonged because the overall economic situation had decreased profits. The reduced margins combined with the high inflation erode business working capital and increase the risk business of failure. It was also clear that meeting the high cost of living made the possibility of borrowing money from family or friends remote.

GOVERNANCE & INFLUENCE



URBAN PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT

The responsibility to manage urban planning and development lies within the Ministry of Housing, Physical Planning and Environment (MHPPE) at the national level. The Ministry of Physical Infrastructure (MPI) is responsible at the state level. The MHPPE is expected to drive policy and provide guidance to the state. It is also expected to be involved in the management of major infrastructure development initiatives.

CITY ADMINISTRATION & LEADERSHIP

The Mayor of Juba is appointed by the state Governor and is assisted by a Chief Executive Officer and a Deputy Mayor. There are then Directors in charge of various aspects of service delivery who report to the Chief Executive Officer.

Administratively, the City Council is divided into Quarter Councils which are each administered by a Chief and are sometimes referred to as “Sultans” by the residents. Under the Quarter Councils are Blocks, which are administered by a “Sheikh-al-hilla” and under the jurisdiction of the Payam Chief. Discussions in FGDs and with key informants indicated that in local matters, the Chief is a critical decision-maker, around allocation of land and mobilising residents to construct/renovate public facilities if necessary. The Chief also conducts courts to resolve minor disputes among residents while criminal matters are addressed by the police.

The Juba City Legislative Council deliberates and votes on bills that are applicable in the areas under the jurisdiction of the Juba City Council. However, there are challenges with compliance. According to one key informant, “The City Council passes a number of by-laws but many of them are not observed...just like the water supply companies did not obey the order not to supply water directly from the River Nile.”

Insecurity and economic challenges coupled with the absence of any formal support systems has pushed residents to coalesce around ethnic support groups which provided ‘social insurance’ used as informal support systems. At the apex most ethnic groupings are the Councils of Elders. Such Councils are made up of mostly veteran politicians who advise on political issues and work for the interest of their respective ethnic group in South Sudan (Radio Tamazuj, 4 August 2016).

In order to carry out most interventions, power agents, that is, state and social actors at a variety of levels, such as those mentioned above must be involved right down to the Payam and Boma levels. The situation in Juba is consistent with most circumstances in states engaging or emerging from conflict, in which local negotiations over identity, authority and resources appear to overlook constitutions, national agreements, and policies, resulting in power and authority being manifested in a variety of ways (Heathershaw and Lambach, 2008).

CONTESTED LAND OWNERSHIP & LEGAL GRIDLOCK

Land is traditionally owned by the community who is responsible for the sharing and distribution of plots. Non-community members are able appeal to the community for use of their land which is symbolized by a token indicating community approval. Further steps required include demarcation of the land which enables a title to be issued indicating ownership of the land.

The government also needs to request land from the community for allocation to people and government agencies and institutions. Where development is to be done, the approval of MHPPE is sought before it can proceed. During data collection, Ministry representatives stated it had stopped allocation of land in Juba to

ensure more controlled construction.

Respondents were of the common view that land allocated for public utilities in Juba was increasingly under threat of allocation to developers. They narrated incidents in which ownership of land had been forcefully acquired in and around Juba. They cited the peri-urban areas of Rejaf and Gumbo payams as examples of recently affected areas. In parts of the city where land had not been demarcated and residents did not have title deeds, landowners felt particularly exposed to the risk of 'land grabbing'. 'Land grabbers' were mostly described as not being from the greater Central Equatoria region. They acquire the land informally, occupy it, and build residences (or other structures) seeking to establish their status as legitimate residents of Juba, while at the same time acquiring valuable property despite their inability to obtain the actual financial resources required to formally acquire such land.

Respondents also highlighted cases where more than one title deed existed for the same piece of land, resulting in grounds for lengthy disputes over ownership and possession of land. In the absence of effective dispute resolution mechanisms, these disputes were cited as routine shocks faced by residents in Juba which undermined business confidence. In the outskirts of Juba, they cause pockets of tension and group conflict between the local communities and 'land grabbers'.

Meanwhile, legislation meant to regulate the use of land (The Land Act of 2009, Land Policy of 2011, Housing Act of 2009, and Housing Policy of 2011) remains stalled due to amendments made following the peace agreement signed in 2015. Respondents also felt that the justice system was biased and not as effective as it should be. A participant noted, "The law is not working. They look at where you come from. They look at what you have".



SOCIAL DYNAMICS



CHILDREN

Data collected during child participation sessions indicated that about 37% of the children in Juba reside with both parents while 41% stay with a relative, 15% stay with just the mother, and 7% stay with just the father.

FOOD SECURITY:

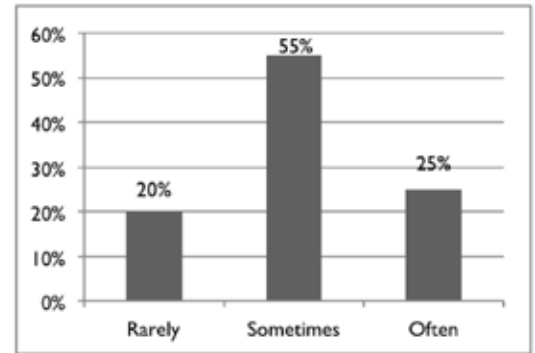
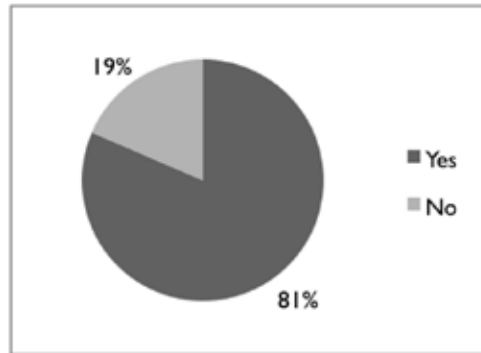
Child participants in the study identified neglect by parents and irregular and unpredictable meals. Of those children who had reported going to sleep hungry within the 4 weeks preceding the analysis, over half of them (55%) go through this experience once every week, and 25% experience this two times or more per week.

It was also clear that caregivers more broadly speaking are having a challenging time meeting children's basic needs. Within the 4 weeks preceding the analysis, 81% reported that a child or any other member of their household spent an entire day without a meal.

When asked if there was no food to eat of any kind in their house because of lack of money to purchase food, 86% of the children said yes. In the households where this was the case, this happened at least one day a week

for 54% of households, and as often as two or more days a week for 30% of households. This was consistent with contributions from adult participants who also cited reduced purchasing power among residents in Juba which has led families to reduce the number of meals consumed to an average of one per day. "We [adults] take, together with the children one meal a day, usually around four in the evening", a resident in Munuki Island stated.

Q: in the last 4 weeks, have you or any other member of your household spent an entire day without a meal? If so, how often?



SCHOOLING:

There are 52 public and 147 private schools in Juba, making up a total of 199 schools. The majority are resourced by private proprietors (28.1%), followed by the government (26.1%), and churches (25.1%). However, most pupils attend schools run by the government (37.4%), followed by churches (25.6%) and private proprietors (19.3%) indicating that when children are able to attend schools run by the government, they are likely overcrowded. According to one key informant, in some schools there were as many as 135 pupils in one class, far outstripping the capacity of the teacher to teach effectively, while also impacting health and sanitation as latrines become overwhelmed by the high number of pupils. Access to quality and consistent education is further discouraged as salaries paid to teachers are minimal and inadequate to meet living expenses in Juba causing many teachers to seek alternative employment with private companies and/or NGOs.

Most of the public schools are concentrated in the Hai Commercial Payam. This means that pupils have to walk or travel by public service vehicles over considerable distances in order to access public primary schools at the same time the cost of transport is rising. A key informant noted "The cost of transport is so high, it is a problem. Families with children who are going to school cannot afford it".

Furthermore, the security situation in Juba was cited as an independent discouragement for children trying attend school, in particular instances of fundamental learning materials being forcibly removed from schools such as seats, tables, and desks. This combined with the sound of gunshots was noted as causing troubled experience for those children who are able to attend school. Consequently, as one key informant noted "Absenteeism and school-drop-out rates in Juba are rising" at the same time that learning opportunities are becoming less effective for those children who are able to stay in school.

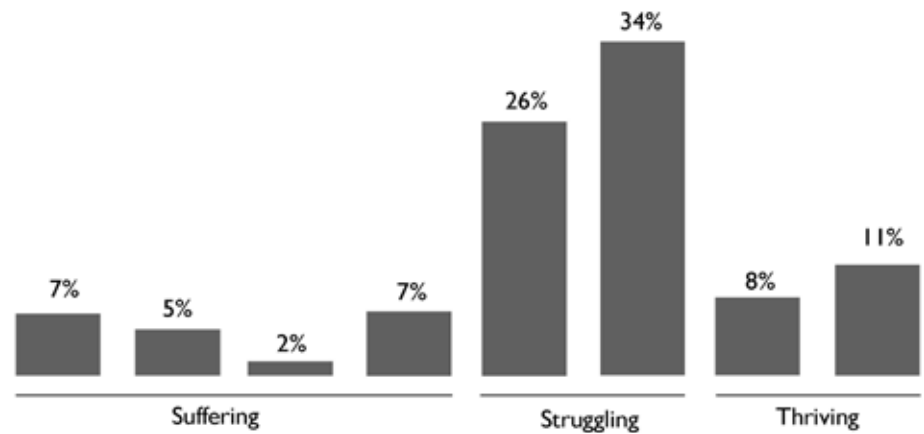
LADDER OF LIFE

Children participants were asked to rank the perceived status of their life as represented by eight rungs on a ladder reflecting a continuum from the best possible life scenario to the worst. Those who selected the rung representing the best possible life or the one immediately after that were categorized as "thriving." Those who chose the next two rungs were categorized as "struggling". Those who selected any of the remaining rungs were categorized as "suffering." In Juba, only 19% of the children reported that they were "thriving". Further enquiry revealed that those who had received support for school fees, mostly from parents or relatives, had a more positive outlook. This category also included those children who felt that they had adequate time to read at home. Among the children in the child participation sessions, 60% reported that they were "struggling" and

21% “suffering”. Of those identified as “suffering”, shortage of food, lack of school uniform, lack of school fees, and lack of permanent housing were cited as reasons for their outlook. This indicates that children in Juba attach considerable value to their ability to attend school, and appreciate it even more when there are fewer impediments. Access to food and shelter, and how it is provided is also an important factor contributing to a child’s evaluation of their life circumstances.

The Ladder of Life: Juba, South Sudan

Perceived Status of Life: Child participants, Juba 2016



COPING MECHANISMS

Children who were unable to attend school, largely for the reasons cited above, unfortunately have resorted to begging in the streets and markets for money and food. For those children who are able to provide a service, for example by polishing shoes or washing cars, opt to do so. Children over 15 often choose to attempt boda boda service provision if no other opportunities are available. It was noted that the prevalence of drug and alcohol abuse among children is rising and linked to the issues identified throughout the assessment.

Health services in Juba are hampered by a number of factors causing families to resort to the use of herbal or traditional remedies, some of which are ineffective, while others are actually harmful depending on the ailment or injury. Others seek medical services at the UN PoC which presents its own challenges. Factors contributing to such measures being taken include but are not limited to reduced household income, inadequate number of health units, low health unit staffing levels, lack of equipment, and shortage of medicines.

YOUTH

UNEMPLOYMENT

Based on the analysis, the leading challenge facing youth in Juba is unemployment. This is not surprising considering youth unemployment is recognised as a common and significant challenge to post-conflict reconstruction (Collier, 2003). However, unemployment should not be viewed independently from other factors considering how it also contributes to social exclusion and marginalisation, especially in urban areas where one’s social status is linked to career or established means of income-generation (Furåker, 2006).

Overall, there are a few institutions that provide vocational training for youth. At the same time, however, the economic situation has reduced the ability for employers to employ youth in business even if they possess the necessary skills required. Access to employment is further complicated by ethnic discrimination and further linked to additional factors such as the impact caused by decades of war (including the current insecurity), lack of investment in human capital resulting in a lack of readily available skilled labour, limited entrepreneurial vision, poor investment in infrastructure, and weak pro-youth legal and regulatory frameworks. It was also noted that youth face competition from foreigners who are in search of better livelihood prospects outside their own countries of origin.

While first identified in 2011 (ODI, 2011), input from key informants re-confirmed that the lack of opportunities for urban youth in Juba continues to be identified as a direct causal factor contributing to increased gang activity in the city. However, the analysis indicates that easier access to loans and credit facilities would positively contribute to youth deciding to start their own businesses in the city. However, accessing credit for youth in Juba is a challenge due in part to limited access to collateral and alternative saving and fund-raising arrangements such as village savings and loans associations (VSLA). Insecurity and the risk of robbery were also identified as deterrents to entrepreneurship. Moreover, the hospitality industry, service industry, and diversification to other avenues for economic progress, such as agriculture, have the potential to increase employment for youth (African Economic Outlook, 2012), while supporting South Sudan's ability to become less dependent on imports.

GENDER DYNAMICS:

INEQUALITY

Discussions with key informants and FGDs highlighted an increase in the disruption of traditional gender roles in Juba, with challenges experienced in many areas of everyday life such as employment and work experiences, access to secure housing, engaging in public governance structures, and personal security. Physical security for women is further compromised by weak infrastructure, including but not limited to a lack of street lighting in neighbourhoods where poorer residents tend to live.

However, it is important to also to recognise that instances of increased interaction between women and men from different backgrounds also promoted tolerance. For example, income-based livelihoods in the city and greater access to services compared to individuals living in rural areas has resulted in increased interaction between genders and backgrounds. As key informant observed "I have a lot of hope for our country because in Juba here you can begin to see a man from one tribe marrying women from a different tribe. This inter-marriage is good."

FEMINIZATION OF LABOUR

In order to cope with a lack of employment, in part due to the economic crisis, women have increasingly resorted to inconsistent income generating activities and presence in the market place. This has in many cases negatively impacted women's capacity within the family structure, directly impacting the wellbeing of their children and other dependents. Even in cases where women have been able to obtain formal employment, they have had to undertake additional income-generating activities in order to fill family income gaps. According to one FGD participant, "I know a nurse in a government health unit who has to leave work early to go and prepare and sell firewood. The government salary normally delays. Her husband does not have steady employment. Things are expensive and prices keep going up. She needs the money and so she decided to do the extra work every day."

GENDER BASED VIOLENCE

In the FGD sessions, some girls and women shared incidents of being raped, which was perceived as being closely associated with outbreaks of insecurity in Juba. Walking in the dark, for example was cited as being particularly risky for women and girls who could be sexually harassed and raped.

FGD sessions and key informants pointed out that domestic violence in general was not only a prevalent issue, but also an increasing challenge in Juba. Respondents identified a variety of ways this was manifested, from

insults and abuse, physical and unwelcome touching, to rape.

Of the women who were subjected to GBV, 57% did not report the case due to a lack of faith in justice mechanisms meant to address instances of GBV, and 43% said they decided to keep quiet out of fear. Only 7% of GBV survivors reported incidents to the police. Of those who reported incidents to the police or to hospitals, only 37% received psychological support. It is important to be aware, however, that in some instances domestic violence is an accepted practice, with some women respondents going as far as suggesting that domestic violence was an indicator of love between spouses.

MASCULINITY

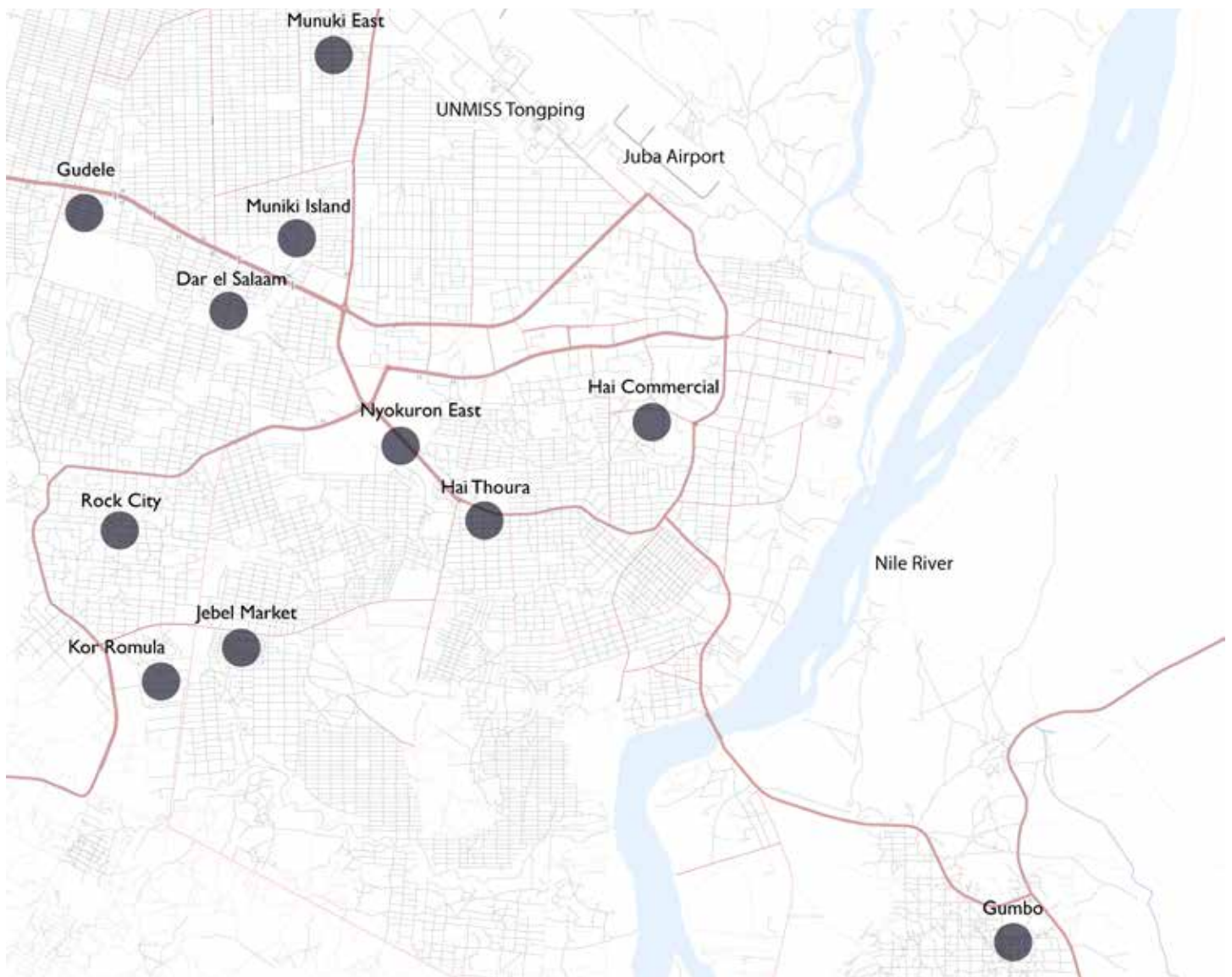
Discussions with community members showed that the context in Juba is resulting in changes in how males perceive themselves as a male in society. In particular, male participants felt their masculinity was being assaulted. The analysis identified three, of likely other ways this is being manifested in Juba.

First, because of the difficult economic circumstances, male-generated income has decreased and become more irregular. As a result, men felt they were increasingly unable to protect and provide for their families. For instance, a grade three teacher in a primary school would, if he decided to keep his job would only earn SSP 300 a month, which is 10% of the income required to meet the basic monthly expenditure for a family in Juba. As a result, wives and other female members are left to fill significant gaps required for families to survive. The circumstances at family level are further complicated by the fact that salaries of civil servants are often delayed for up to three months.

Second, the simultaneous increase in female participation and provision of income at the family level and weakening of the bread-winner role of men is challenging traditional gender norms in Juba. Analysis of FGD participants highlighted that the simultaneous increase in quarrels and fighting in homes because of a lack of money and changes in dynamics between men and women could be exacerbating the prevalence of domestic violence in Juba. FGD sessions also reported that some men simply decide to abandon their homes and families in response to their inability to provide, causing an increase in family separation.

The third, but arguably more concerning issue, however, seems to stem primarily from insecurity and armed robbery in Juba. It was noted that many men were reported to have acquired or were seeking to acquire guns in order to defend themselves and their families in case of an attack by armed robbers. Cases of armed robbery included not just the taking of money and possessions, but also the raping of women and girls often in the presence of the husband or father. This expression of power challenges a male's sense of masculinity contributing to built-up resentment, tension and the need to reassert one's sense of masculinity. In Juba, the reassertion of one's masculinity has manifested itself through increased domestic violence, number of armed individuals in the city, amount of revenge attacks, and the formation of gangs for both proactive and reactive means. "What do you do as a man?" Reported one male FGD participant. "What do you do? It is bad, your children are raped before your eyes. Men are really suffering. Some men just take off. Others go to the camp to recover and then return to their homes".

NEIGHBOURHOOD PROFILES



WELL-BEING SCORES PER NEIGHBOURHOOD

During the analysis, sample neighbourhoods were assessed to better understand where and how vulnerabilities were being experienced in Juba. To do so, discussions in FGDs were used to assess the wealth and income status of the area; determine ease of access to public services; and assess outlook of the residents regarding their circumstances. Aggregate wellbeing scores were developed with 3 being lowest and 15 the highest wellbeing.

Based on the situation, the neighbourhoods in Juba face a myriad of challenges with the most affected being Gumbo, Kor Romula, and Munuki Island.

HAI THOURA

“Even though, their husbands are employed by the government the money is not enough. There are women selling taamuya (local bread) on the streets, because their families need the extra money”. FGD participant, Hai Thoura.

Wealth and Income: 4 | Access to Public Services: 2 | Outlook: 3

In Hai Thoura, the FGD sessions indicated that although many of the residents are government officers or employed by NGOs, households were food insecure. Those in the private sector are mostly employed in hotels and shops. Women do petty trading in the streets selling items such as water, bread and cakes. The youth are mainly on boda boda.

In the Quarter Council, access to clean water is a challenge with no piped water system and reliance on water tankers that fetch untreated water from the River Nile. Healthcare service was cited as challenge with the only health care unit in the area run by Population Services International (PSI). Schools were also cited as a challenge because there are only two private primary schools and no public school. Waste management is an issue because there is virtually no collection of waste from the area by the City Council.

There is no football pitch or other such grounds for recreation in the area. The Quarter Council does not yet have an office. The residents in the area are from different ethnic backgrounds although a majority of them were Barri. The residents of Hai Thoura pointed out that there is limited engagement with the Quarter Council officials regarding these issues or about the delivery of public services in general. Agencies that had worked in the area in the recent past include PSI. The aggregate wellbeing score for Hai Thoura is 9.

DAR SALAM

“The truck does not come nowadays, and if it comes it does not go to the areas near the streams so people just throw waste into the streams”. FGD participant, Dar Salaam

Wealth and Income: 3 | Access to Public Services: 2 | Outlook: 2

In Dar Salaam, residents in FGD sessions indicated that most of the men in the area are not employed and

have limited skills, depending mostly on casual work to generate income. The women do petty trading selling items on the roadsides. The youth use boda boda to generate income and a number of children can be spotted begging in the streets.

In the area, there is no piped water. Residents depend on two boreholes whose yield was less than the amount households require in the area. There is no health care centre in the area. There is one primary school. Waste is not collected and residents dump the waste into two nearby streams.

The space that would have been used for recreation purposes is reported to have been sold to investors by the City Council. However, there is a primary school in the area which has a football pitch that is often used for recreation purposes by youth and children. Residents are from different ethnic backgrounds although a majority of them are Barri.

The residents of Dar Salaam pointed out that there is limited engagement with the Quarter Council regarding the foregoing issues or about the delivery of public services in general. Agencies that worked in the area in the recent past include PSI. The aggregate wellbeing score for Dar Salaam is 7.

GUDELE

“A week ago, a tanker was delivering water. Many households had little water because the fuel supply crisis has reduced the trucks supplying water. So a man came with a gun and demanded that all the water should be taken to his home. The other residents refused and each demanded for their supply of water. The chief had to intervene to prevent a fight”. FGD participant, Gudele

Wealth and Income: 5 | Access to Public Services: 2 | Outlook: 4

Gudele is home for civil servants and NGO staff members. Residents are from different ethnic backgrounds. Some of the women in the area were in full-time employment while others were engaged in micro-enterprises. Most of the youth in the area attend school or college.

Access to water is a leading challenge for residents. In the area, there is no piped water and residents depend on two boreholes which yield a volume of water less than the amount households require in the area. Gudele has a health care centre built by a Chinese contractor although it is not yet operational. Similarly, a school has been built in the area by a Chinese contractor but it was not yet operational. There are no spaces set aside for recreation purposes.

Since residents of the area are considered better off, the area has a security problem. “Every day there is shooting. Houses are broken into. There is robbery and raping of women and girls,” an FGD participant observed.

Waste management is a problem in the area because residents reported that the waste collection trucks no longer visit the area. Residents either dump the waste on roadsides or burn it.

The residents pointed out that there is limited engagement with the Quarter Council regarding the foregoing issues or about the delivery of public services in general. Agencies that worked in the area in the recent past include PSI and Oxfam. The aggregate wellbeing score for Gudele is 11.

ROCK CITY

“Some people say that thieves hide in Rock City. They call our youth thieves but the youth in this area have formed groups to help themselves. The women in this area have also formed groups and they contribute money for their projects and to help each other”. FGD participant, Rock city

Wealth and Income: 3 | Access to Public Services: 2 | Outlook: 2

In Rock City, residents are from different ethnic backgrounds. Most of the men in the area are not employed and have limited skills for the job market. FGD participants noted that literacy levels in the area are low. The men who are employed are generally in the lower cadre, such as grade three teachers. In Rock City, residents are from different ethnic backgrounds. Most of the men in the area are not employed and have limited skills for the job market. FGD participants noted that literacy levels in the area are low. The men who are employed are generally in the lower cadre, such as grade three teachers who earn a monthly

salary of SSP 300 (USD3.75). The women do petty trading, selling items on the roadsides and in the market. The youth use boda boda and vending at the market to generate income.

In Rock City, there is no piped water and access to water is a challenge for residents. There is no health care unit in the area. There is no public school in the area but there is one private one. There is a field, a public space, which is used for recreation purposes.

Waste management was a problem in the area because residents reported that the waste collection trucks no longer visit the area. Residents also reported that shooting and robbery are frequent in the area.

The residents pointed out that there is limited engagement with the City Council regarding the delivery of public services. Agencies that worked in Rock City in the recent past include PSI, Help International and African Medical and Research Foundation (AMREF). The aggregate wellbeing score for Rock city is 7 (Table 2).

MUNUKI EAST

“You take your jerrycan to the borehole, you find a queue and it can take up to four hours to get water. In the dry season it takes longer”. FGD participant, Munuki East

Wealth and Income: 5 | Access to Public Services: 2 | Outlook: 4

Munuki East has residents from mixed backgrounds although Barri speakers are a majority. Some of the men in the area are employed as civil servants, by NGOs, hotels or private companies. Some men do casual work while others are engaged in business. Women engage in micro-enterprises such selling of tea and simple meals. Youth in the area engage in charcoal burning, as far as the security situation permits, or in boda boda work. Children do shoe polishing or participate in begging.

In the area, there is one borehole whose yield was far less than the amount of water households in the area require. There is one private school in the area administered by the Episcopal Church. There is no public health care unit. Waste collection trucks do not visit the area. There are some open spaces that can be used for recreation purposes.

The residents pointed out that there is limited engagement with the Quarter Council regarding the foregoing

issues and the delivery of public services in general. Agencies that worked in the area in the recent past include the World Health Organization (WHO), Health Link, Catholic Relief Services (CRS) and South Sudan Red Cross. The aggregate wellbeing score for Munuki East is 11.

NYOKURON EAST

“Garbage is disposed in the open and the area borders Customs market. When it rains, rain water carries and spreads the rubbish in Nyokuron”. FGD participant, Nyokuron East

Wealth and Income: 4 | Access to Public Services: 2 | Outlook: 2

Nyokuron East has residents of mixed ethnic backgrounds. The men are employed in government or NGOs, some provide casual labour while others are in business such as carpentry and welding. Most women run micro-enterprises selling items such as juices and grain. The youth are mainly engaged in boda boda work. Where children are engaged in income-generating activities it is usually in shoe-polishing. Some children participate in begging. The FGD sessions reported that households have resorted to one meal a day in view of prevailing food insecurity. Partly in response to food insecurity, some of the households in the area have organised themselves into a group called Atlabara Extension Cooperative, which undertakes wholesale purchase of items from the market, and from places where prices are fairer such as at Gumbo. Some of the youth are organised under a group called Good Friends in which members contribute money in order to solve challenges that may confront members at the individual level.

Waste management is a problem in the area since it is not collected and residents have resorted to dumping it in the open. The residents pointed out that land grabbing was a challenge in the area and has limited the availability of public spaces. Consequently, there is no public space set aside for recreation. The residents pointed out that there was limited engagement with the Quarter Council on the delivery of public services.

There is a GBV group active in the area working with Norwegian Peoples Aid (NPA). Agencies that worked in the area in the recent past include PSI, Action Contre la Faim (ACF) and United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF). The aggregate wellbeing score for Nyokuron East is 8.

KOR ROMULA

“We need water pumps and inputs so that we can farm. An NGO came here and brought water tanks but no pumps, so we cannot use the tanks. The government has been distributing tractors, but we have not been given any. Our goats are stolen and security is not good”. FGD participant, Kor Romula

Wealth and Income: 2 | Access to Public Services: 2 | Outlook: 2

Kor Romula has mainly Barri speaking residents. Some of the men are civil servants, some are farmers while others engage in charcoal burning. Most of the women engage in farming. The youth are not gainfully employed. Some of the children do not attend school regularly and those at home are idle.

In Kor Romula, although there is a health unit, the residents pointed out that there were no medicines. AMREF sometimes delivers medicine to the dispensary but supplies are limited. There is no public school in the area, there is however, a private school across the river. Roads are poor and the bridge across the river is such that it is difficult and dangerous to cross during the rainy season. There are water points in the area although there is a lack of latrines and evidence of open defecation.

The residents pointed out that there is little or no engagement with the City Council, or the State government on the delivery of public services. The aggregate wellbeing score for Kor Romula is 6.

HAI COMMERCIAL

“The youth here are educated. There is one here who is an engineer, there is another one with a business degree. What we do not have is jobs for them because of the economy and tribalism, so most of the youth are idle”. FGD participant, Hai Commercial

Wealth and Income: 4 | Access to Public Services: 2 | Outlook: 3

Hai Commercial has residents of mixed ethnic backgrounds and a number of foreigners. Some of the men work in the judiciary, others are civil servants while some are in micro-enterprises such as managing stalls charging mobile phones. Some of the women are civil servants while others are engaged in micro-enterprises. The youth in the area, though they are educated and some have skills, are mostly unemployed. Many children were reported to attend school.

There are schools around the area but what the residents reported was missing was a nursery school. The residents highlighted challenges include inadequate water supply and a lack of medicine in health units, including the nearby El Sabah hospital for children. In the area boundaries between parcels of land have been placed by the government in a demarcation exercise. However, there were no public spaces allocated for recreation. The residents pointed out that there is some engagement with the Quarter Council on the delivery of public services such as collection of waste. The agency that has worked in the area in the recent past is African Action Health (AAH). The aggregate wellbeing score for Hai Commercial is 11 (Table 2).

MUNUKI ISLAND

“There are no drugs in the health unit, so when we fall sick our parents give us panadol and God helps us until we get better”. Child participant, Munuki Island

Wealth and Income: 2 | Access to Public Services: 2 | Outlook: 2

Munuki Island residents are of mixed ethnic backgrounds with the majority being from Equatoria. Some of the men are civil servants while others depend on casual labour and micro-enterprises for income. Most women run micro-enterprises selling goods such as cakes. Some of the youth are engaged in boda boda work, others in casual work, but a majority are idle. Some of the children attend school, but irregularly.

Residents pointed out that a broken bridge complicated their transport challenges; water supply was inadequate because the source in use was small and the water unclean; there is a health unit in the area but it has no medicine.

Although some open spaces for use by the public have been allocated to individuals, there were some public spaces that could be used for recreation. The residents pointed out that there was limited engagement with the quarter council on the delivery of public services. The agency that has worked in the area in the recent past is AAH. The aggregate wellbeing score for Munuki Island is 6 (Table 2).

JEBEL MARKET

“There is a school across the river, the other schools are too far, but the teacher is hungry, the child is hungry, everyone is hungry and taking the child to school does not help. When it rains the river is dan-

gerous to cross and the children stay at home". FGD participant, Jebel Market

Wealth and Income: 2 | Access to Public Services: 2 | Outlook: 3

Jebel Market has residents of mixed ethnic backgrounds. The respondents in Jebel Market felt that foreigners took up many jobs locals would otherwise have had. Most men do casual work; most women run micro-enterprises or engage in casual labour such as collecting aggregate stones for sale. Many youth do casual work such as digging pit latrines or washing vehicles. Some of the children do not consistently attend school.

The youth in the area have a Youth Office with a Chairperson. The youth have a good working relationship with the Quarter Council.

There are no health units in the area, water supply is by privately owned trucks that visit irregularly, and a water piping system that had been worked on by an NGO is no longer operational. Children have to cross a river, Kor Dawoud, to attend school and when it rains they cannot safely go to school. Waste management is a problem and the area is not visited by the waste collection trucks. There is no playground in the area.

The residents pointed out that there was limited engagement with the Quarter Council on the delivery of public services. Agencies that worked in the area in the recent past include AAH, World Bank and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). The aggregate wellbeing score for Jebel Market is 6 (Table 2).

GUMBO

"Because of the hard times, men dodge their wives and children. Families are separating and divorce has increased". FGD participant, Gumbo

Wealth and Income: 2 | Access to Public Services: 2 | Outlook: 2

Gumbo has a significant proportion of returnees from Khartoum who moved from Sudan to South Sudan as the latter gained independence. The men in Gumbo generate income from charcoal burning, firewood selling, quarrying stones, and local building materials. The women engage in micro-enterprises. The youth are largely idle. Residents complained of high rent and land grabbing. There is a borehole in the area but its yield is lower than the amount households in the area require. Water is also supplied by vendors but residents said that water was too expensive. There are a few schools in the area, all of them are privately owned by foreigners and experience challenges with payments of salaries to teachers. There is one health centre which does not have equipment, no drugs and no trained staff.

There is an insecurity problem in the area which was linked to the rape of women and girls in the area. There are cases of defilement and child marriage. School attendance is poor in Gumbo. Discussions with children identified lack of food as a pressing problem, sources of water unable to meet the demand in the area and lack of medical facilities.

Agencies that worked in Gumbo in the recent past include UNICEF, World Vision, SUDCO, African Education Trust and Mine Action. The aggregate wellbeing score for Gumbo Island is 6.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Outlined below are two sets of recommendations identified by this analysis. The first are “Over-Arching Recommendations” that are more strategic and fundamental to all successful operations carried out within the Juba urban context. The second are “Operational Recommendations” that suggest specific interventions that operational organisation should seek to contribute to, and are within the overall strategic framework suggested.



OVER-ARCHING RECOMMENDATIONS

Overall, analysis of the data collected in this study calls for all stakeholders to first and foremost respect the level of instability, complexity, density, and interconnectedness of the individual vulnerabilities contributing to the overall fragility in Juba. With that in mind, successful interventions will therefore reflect an equal amount of stability, complexity, durability, and holism.

To this end, complementary and supplementary programming in Juba that seeks to address the numerous identified humanitarian needs should be simultaneous and/or layered. More specifically, programming should (i) provide life saving services to those who are identified as the most vulnerable; (ii) support individuals recover from current shocks and stresses where possible; (iii) encourage the building or strengthening of social cohesion and interdependence among and between individuals, families, communities, and ethnicities; (iv) link lifesaving to recovery programming wherever possible and appropriate within the programming scope; (v) support greater access to public services and infrastructure, such as education, transportation, and healthcare services; (vi) strengthen market capacities, including the ease of provision of commodities sourced domestically and internationally; (vii) strengthen market resilience for future shocks and stresses.

OPERATIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS

ADDRESSING SOCIAL STRESS AND ENHANCING COHESION:

Interventions should be conflict sensitive as a minimum standard and focus on addressing issues related to (i) child protection; (ii) gender roles and GBV; and (iii) social cohesion.

(i) To enhance child protection, interventions should facilitate and support social accountability mechanisms. This could be done through World Vision's Citizen Voice and Action (CVA) methodology in which youth are actively involved. Implementing partners should also support child protection structures that are both at the formal and informal level. This could include training children on child rights and life skills where appropriate.

(ii) Interventions should also go beyond gender mainstreaming by exploring ways to prevent the use of GBV caused by external circumstances (domestic and other), while promoting capacity building for youth and young adults to reduce the prevalence of such actions taking place ahead of time.

(iii) Despite the high levels of insecurity, peace-building activities can be successful in the Juba context, particularly by building social cohesion opportunities by linking faith-based organisations (FBOs), ethnic groups, and councils of elders at the grassroots level. This area is not explored in detail in the analysis, but could be a low cost, high impact intervention that leverages World Vision's comparable advantages.

WELL-BEING SCORES PER NEIGHBOURHOOD:

In facilitating greater access to public services and infrastructure, implementing organisations should emphasize inclusivity by working with (i) duty bearers and (ii) rights holders.

For example, interventions should work with local authorities where appropriate and the City Council to improve access to public services and infrastructure. Employing local level advocacy programs could highlight public service and infrastructure gaps, and amplify the needs and priorities of residents in different neighbourhoods. For instance it could work with the authorities and the City Council on land tenure and land grabbing, focusing on securing safe public spaces for children to play in and ensuring all public schools obtain title deeds. Other issues to address include (a) resuming and expanding waste removal and (b) maintaining safe roads for pedestrians, particularly children, women, and the disabled.

In the peri-urban areas, programming should focus on addressing sanitation challenges caused by open defecation through community-led total sanitation (CLTS) training and interventions. It is advised to liaise with the City Council as the duty bearer regarding the building of toilets/latrines and sanitation systems and engage with the

private sector as a provider of sanitation products and solutions.

When working with rights holders, again local level advocacy approaches such as the CVA methodology should be utilized to create local level advocacy capacities. CVA Committees, for example could sensitise and mobilise parents to send their children to school on the one hand, and sensitise and support schools and duty bearers to ensure schools are equipped and administered in a manner that supports retention of pupils. Similar work could be done by the CVA groups in health centres to enhance availability of drugs and the quality of service from medical personnel, and many other issues identified above.

MAKING MARKETS WORK FOR THE POOR AND MOST VULNERABLE:

When making markets work for the poor and vulnerable groups, three aspects will be important, namely (i) legal framework and regulatory practices; (ii) access to credit and mobilisation of funding; and (iii) development of market-oriented skills.

In addressing the legal framework and regulatory practice, programing should employ its advocacy skills, such as CVA to address those factors that would otherwise undermine a conducive and enabling environment for micro and small enterprises in Juba. In promoting access to credit and mobilisation of funding, WV could promote table banking and other innovative approaches to building and strengthening market capacity.

World Vision could support youth, traders and craftspeople with training and, where appropriate, tools to better link them to markets. They could then be encouraged to form interest groups that would enable them to benefit from collective action and economies-of-scale in running their enterprises. This could lead to improvement in entrepreneurial endeavour, a rise in incomes and therefore improved livelihoods. Similarly, for the peri-urban areas, WV could provide training and facilitate the strengthening of supply chains to farmers. Further, WV could use its advocacy skills to address factors that would otherwise hinder access of the markets in Juba for the peri-urban farmers.

CONCLUSIONS

Prior to the most recent outbreak of violence in Juba in July, 2016, vulnerabilities were already present and widespread throughout the city. However, according to the most recent Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) for South Sudan, there are 7.5 million individuals in need of humanitarian assistance and protection across the country. Of these, the Integrated Food Security Phased Classification (IPC) released on February 21st, 2017 showed that a record 4.9 million individuals across the country are experiencing severe food insecurity.

While the needs of the people of South Sudan are great, especially those experiencing famine, the role Juba plays as the primary intersection point for all political, economic, social, commercial, and humanitarian services in South Sudan means an adequate response to the vulnerabilities experienced by all individuals in South Sudan is part and parcel to a focused and well-executed response to the full range of vulnerabilities experienced in Juba. Since the outbreak of violence in July, 2016 the situation in Juba has only worsened as reflected by the 230,000 individuals now identified by the IPC as severely food insecure across the city. With this in mind and coupled with a gap in comprehensive analysis of the context in Juba, WV hopes this study will not only contribute to a better understanding those living in South Sudan's capital, but also a more optimal and comprehensive response to their needs.

ANNEX

REPORT OVERVIEW

OBJECTIVES

This study sought to identify the nature of the vulnerabilities experienced by residents of Juba's urban and peri-urban areas by seeking to answer the following questions:

1. What is the nature of the vulnerability in Juba's urban and peri-urban areas?
2. Who are the most vulnerable in Juba and where are they located?
3. What are the political factors that impact their resilience?
4. What are the economic factors that impact resilience?
5. What are the physical environment factors that impact resilience?
6. What are the social factors that impact resilience?
7. What are the technological challenges that impact resilience?
8. What the key opportunities are available for people to build resilience?
9. What appropriate programming strategies could be recommended that would increase resilience of the vulnerable groups?
10. What are the lessons learnt during the data collection process?

SCOPE OF WORK:

The scope of work of the analysis included the following: 1) Geographical area – with specific administrative units where the study was done; 2) Time – period covered by the study; 3) Depth of the investigation – issues of focus by the study- in this case vulnerability of urban and peri-urban dwellers affected by conflict.

The study covered Juba city, and the peri-urban areas in the central Greater Equatoria Region. Key tasks included:

1. Desk review of relevant documents
2. Development of tools for data collection
3. Data collection and processing
4. Compilation and submission of a draft report of findings
5. Preparation and submission of a final report including recommendations

THE STUDY FRAMEWORK:

The assignment began on the 10th November and in line with an agreed work-plan, the field work was completed on 21st November, 2016. After data analysis and report compilation, the draft report was presented on 4th December, and finalized in January 2017.

METHODOLOGY

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK:

The study is a compilation of 3 types of analysis: (a) resilience systems analysis; (b) a wellbeing mapping; and (c) cross-cutting “gender plus” analysis; from which a theory of change was developed.

RESILIENCE SYSTEMS ANALYSIS:

Within the context of this report, resilience was analysed by looking at the following inputs in Juba: (a) access to resources (b) use of resources (c) infrastructure - including utilities and public spaces and (d) public services. Public services were further clustered into three pillars:

- (i) *Economic forces* – Forces that impact economic benefit, such as money, markets, businesses, rent, jobs, savings, loans, credit and ownership. Employment, skills, mobilisation of capital, trading and inflation were assessed.
- (ii) *Governance networks* – The organisation of decision-making. Decision-making and allocation of resources were assessed.
- (iii) *Social dynamics* – Social interaction, networks, social capital, equality, culture and values, including social services such as education, welfare, and healthcare. This included examining networks, social services, and social and cultural norms.

WELLBEING MAPPING:

In this study, human well-being refers to the quality of people’s experience of life (Gough and McGregor, 2007). The study examined three dimensions: (i) wealth and income (ii) access to public services and (iii) outlook (McGregor, 2004).

The analysis sought to answer three questions: (a) what do the residents have or do not have? (b) which public services facilitate the residents in the utilization of their resources? (c) what is the judgment and assessment of the residents’ resources, their utilization and their lives in the city? (Economic and Social Research Council, 2004).

GENEDER PLUS ANALYSIS:

The Gender Plus analysis considered sex, age, culture and language – whose proxy was ethnic group, income, religion and education, in line with the 1994 UN Beijing Platform for Action. The study examined inequalities for women in urban settings including the effect of infrastructure and transport systems (Chant & McIlwaine, 2016; Moser, 2016; Tacoli & Satterthwait, 2013; Tacoli, 2012; Reichlin & Shaw, 2015). It also examined the possible disruption of gender inequalities in urban settings Evans (2015b).

THEORY OF CHANGE:

Theory of change was understood as a way to describe the set of assumptions that explain both the mini-steps that lead to a long term goal and the connections between these activities and the outcomes of an intervention or programme (Anderson, 2004).

APPROACH:

The methodology adopted for this evaluation involved: (a) Primary data collection: Eight key informant interviews (KIIs); Thirteen focus group discussions (FGDs) totalling 168 participants; 4 child participation sessions

totalling 59 child participants; and one stakeholder consultation forum. (b) Secondary data collection: A review of documents and reports related to the study. (c) Validation: the evaluation findings were shared with the project team and stakeholders for their review and input. The analysis was then reviewed by World Vision South Sudan's Context Analysis Unit to ensure information presented fully reflected the data initially collected from during the primary data collection phase, while also reflecting the context at publican date.

TOOLS:

The tools used during the evaluation included: (i) KII guide – WVSS staff; (ii) KII guide- Actors and Stakeholders; (iii) FGD guide; (iv) Child participation guide; (v) KII guide – Government officers; (vi) Stakeholders' consultation guide.

SAMPLING:

(i) *Sample identification* - While all of Juba was taken into consideration when carrying out the final analysis, focus group discussions represent a two-step process. The first step was to stratify the bomas into the affluent and non-affluent ones. Secondly, six compass-based transects with the reference point being where Hai Malakal Quarter Council touches the western bank of River Nile were used to sample urban areas; that is those within a 12 kilometre radius; and peri-urban areas; that is those in the areas with a distance more than the 12 kilometre radius.

(ii) *Selection and training of field assistants* - The field assistants were identified and selected based on academic qualifications, relevant past experience, knowledge of English, Arabic and a local language. The field assistants were then trained and supervised by the research team.

(iii) *Pre-testing of data collection tools* - The tools were reviewed together with WV staff at inception stage to ensure they met the required standards for the assignment and covered relevant aspects of the project. Based on feedback received the tools were refined and used during the training of the field assistants. During the training, and in the mock interviews and group discussions, the tools were further tested. At that stage, no major change was found necessary.

(iv) *Data handling, management and analysis* - The FGDs involved a minimum of two enumerators working as (i) facilitator, (ii) note-taker cum recorder-observer. The key informant interviews were accompanied by recordings which were used for counterchecking and enriching information gathered by the note-taker during data analysis. All the data obtained from secondary sources, stakeholders and key informants were triangulated with the primary data collected across the target communities and thereafter synthesized.

LIMITATIONS

The study was carried out during the period after armed conflict had broken out in Juba in July 2016. Mobilisation of communities was slowed down by questions around security considerations and the need to demonstrate that the necessary approvals have been obtained. The study team noted that such approvals take time and should start well in advance. There were also numerous security requirements which included the attendance of the FGD sessions by security personnel.

The study team sought to mitigate the challenge by setting the climate at the beginning of the FGD sessions and maintaining discussions so as to facilitate unhindered discussions on the issues under study. The mitigating measures taken during the fieldwork were able to minimize the effects of the limitations. As a result, neither the study nor the findings were adversely affected.

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