

SHELTER/NFI ANALYSIS REPORT

Field with () and italicized questions are mandatory. For checkboxes (☐), tick all that apply.
Use charts from mobile data collection (MDC) wherever possible.*

1. General Information			
Location* (State/County/Payam/Boma/Village)	Jonglei/Bor South/Pariak/Liel and Jarwong.		
Alert Date* (first time the location mentioned to the Cluster)	24/12/2019.		
Analysis Dates*	From 24 th Jan 2020 to 27 th Jan 2020		
2. Location Information			
Report Date* (date completed)	28 th Jan 2020		
GPS Coordinates*	<p>Liel Latitude: No5°57'48.65" Longitude: E 31°40'21.02"</p> <p>Jarwong Latitude: N 6°10'5.66 Longitude: E 31°33.56°</p>		
Type of settlement (PoC, informal camp, etc.)	Liel: Camp Like Settlement and Jarwong spontaneous settlement.		
3. Team Details* (Indicate the team leader)			
Name	Organisation	Title	Contacts: Email/Mobile/Sat Phone
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Did the team read the S/NFI project indicators?			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
4. Desk Research: Displacement, Movement, and Conflict Trends			
NOTE: TO BE CONDUCTED BEFORE DEPARTURE TO AFFECTED AREAS			
<i>What information did you find about the context and trends in this location more than six months ago?</i>			
What triggered the analysis?	The Needs analysis was triggered by flooding response. Communication was received by SFP (PAH) encouraging partners in Bor South to respond jointly to areas affected by the flood. It was agreed on the ground by SNFI partners that PAH/HDC would conduct needs analysis in Makuach, Baidit, Mathiang and Jalle while ACTED would conduct in Liel and Jarwong due to ACTED CCCM mobile presence.		
Is this a cyclical/seasonal displacement? <i>Possible sources: INSO, DTM, REACH, WFP, CSRF, SFPs, FSL IMO, HSBA</i>	The displaced IDPs came from Palwel to Liel under Pariak Payam in Bor South as a result of the tribal-conflict in Palwel on 22 nd December 2017. The conflicts resulted into burning of the shelters and destruction of properties. Source: FGD with women and mixed gender, KII with both Health and school administrators, executive director and observation.		
List all previous S/NFI and food distributions in this area in the past two years, with key details (types of items, date, # beneficiaries, bomas). <i>Possible sources: SFPs, S/NFI IMO, WFP IMO, partners</i>	The last distribution was conducted in June 2018 by WFP and the items received were food rations and mosquito nets. It was a targeted distribution to the most vulnerable groups of the populations. No document was provided by WFP. Main source of information was from FGD and KIIs conducted with the school administrator. In May 2018, NRC, ADA and HDC distributed in kind assistance to 700HHs. The trigger of the response was wide range intercommunal conflicts that lead to loss of lives. The items distributed include; 1 mosquito net/HH, 1 plastic sheet/HH, ½ kitchen set/HH and 1 blanket/HH. Given this routine trend of inter communal conflicts in this same area, the cluster and partners have to carefully review its		

	<p>future responses to such trigger factors. It's beyond the cluster mandate to continually respond to intercommunal conflicts in same community for more than two times within a short time frame.</p> <p>Source: FGD with women and mixed gender, KII with school administrator. NRC/ADA/HDC need analysis May2018</p>
<p>Housing, Land, and Property issues? What mechanisms are in place to handle HLP disputes? What groups (<i>ethnic, displacement status, gender, age</i>) are marginalized by land ownership?</p> <p><i>Possible sources: SSLS, HLP WG, Protection Cluster, NRC's or IOM's HLP office</i></p>	<p>The IDP community was given the land by the host community with the support of the government and mainly for temporary re-settlement. The IDP population was allocated land only for settlement but not for livelihood activity like farming and no land dispute issues registered.</p> <p>Source: FGD with women, mixed gender, partner (Health Link) and KII with executive director</p>
<p>Do people come only during food drops and other aid?</p> <p><i>Possible sources: REACH, DTM, Static NGOs, WFP, SFPs, FSL Cluster</i></p>	<p>The IDPs came to Liel since 22nd December 2017 as result of tribal conflict while in Jarwong the communities were displaced as a result of flood from September-December 2019 and as water level currently lows the communities are returning back to their homes. There was no aid given to the community prior the flood, the community leaders only wrote a letter to RRC for support after the flood but no assistance was provided.</p> <p>Source: FGD with women, mixed gender and KII with community leader in Jarwong.</p>
<p>How has aid affected displacement and conflict in this area?</p> <p><i>Possible sources: INSO, WFP, CSRF, SFPs, FSL Cluster, HSBA</i></p>	<p>There is no Conflict between the IDPs and the host community as a result of aid provided by WFP in 2018.</p> <p>Source: Health Link, FGD with women, mixed gender and KII with school administrator.</p>
<p>What aid actors are static in this location? What aid actors visit regularly?</p> <p><i>Possible sources: SFPs, OCHA IMU</i></p>	<p>NRC support emergency education.</p> <p>Healthlink support in CCCM and Protection.</p> <p>MDM support the County health center that provides health service to Liel IDPs.</p> <p>Source: KII with Health administrator and FGDs with women, mixed gender.</p>
<p>What community groups have already been in place in this location?</p> <p><i>PwD committees? Women's groups?</i></p>	<p>There are already formed committees by Health link CCCM team with support of ACTED CCCM Mobile team. These Includes-Women committee, PSN committee, Youths Committee and local chiefs formed by the local authorities (Boma Administration).</p> <p>Source: Health Link has community protection mobilizers within the community and gathers relevant information. FGDs with women</p>
<p>Have any risk or security assessments been done in this area?</p> <p><i>Possible sources: INSO, WFP, CSRF, SFPs, UNDSS</i></p>	<p>No security assessment was conducted in the area according to the agencies operating in the site. The community reported sporadic cases of cattle raiding however, no severe incidents were reported during the assessment.</p> <p>Source: FGD with women, mixed gender & Health link has community protection mobilizers within the community and gather relevant information.</p>
<p>Have any market assessments been conducted here, or cash-based interventions?</p> <p><i>Possible sources: IACWG, SFPs, FSL Cluster</i></p>	<p>No market assessment conducted by humanitarian agency and there is no available market in the IDP site. However, IDPs access Pariak market which is 15-20 minutes' walk (approximately 3 KM from the IDP site).</p> <p>Source: FGD with women, mixed gender, observation and KII with school administrator.</p>
<p>Map of area: (hand sketched or official map)</p>	



Satellite photo

5. Summary of Population Type / Numbers
Where possible, teams can paste a chart instead of entering all of the data below.

Population Count from: _____ (source) KII with community leaders and Executive director)	Liel IDPs HH: 983 Jarwong HH:600	Individuals: 6759 Individuals:5431
Population Count observed by team (estimation conducted by the team; no physical headcount was conducted)	Liel IDPs HH: 326 Jarwong HH:479	Individuals: 2581 Individuals:3472
Population breakdown <i>Rough calculation based on questionnaire; team decides how to calculate</i>	Liel:Men <u>11</u> % / Women <u>17</u> % / Boys <u>21</u> % / Girls <u>41</u> % Jarwong: Men <u>10</u> % /women <u>23</u> % /Boys <u>27</u> % /Girls <u>40</u> %	
Population Count to target: (i.e. Population in Need of S/NFI access)	Heads of HH: 805 (avoid multiple targets in the same family)	Individuals: 6053
Population details: origin, plans to stay, available lists, breakdown, and sources If returnees, what is their status? Do they still have needs? Have they integrated with the community? <i>(Section II of the HH Questionnaire)</i>	<p>The IDPs originated from Palwel after experiencing displacement due to armed conflict over land disputes. During the FGD and KIIs conducted with IDPs, the majority reported that they cannot go back unless the tribal-conflict is resolved by the government. Currently, the case is being handled by the high court in Bor town. The IDP population has remained in Liel since 2017 with no appropriate feedback from Government. Expressed intentions during the assessment indicate that they will remain at the IDP site until the Government provides a resolution to their case. In the case that the court resolution is in their favor then they may return to Palwel, and most of their properties and livestock's were all destroyed during the conflict.</p> <p>In the case of Jarwong, the community was displaced due to flooding from Jarwong to places like Bor town, Pakwau and Alawu where they stayed from November-December 2019. In January 2020, water levels began reducing in Jarwong and therefore displaced populations are returning. During the flooding in November-December 2019 many people experienced the damaging of shelters and affected livelihoods such as crops and animals. The IDP population continues to return to their original homes in Jarwong after been temporarily sheltered in Bor town, Pakawau and Alawu. However, the need for humanitarian assistance due to loss of their belongings during the flood remains an issue.</p> <p>Source: KII with RRC, community leader, school administrator and FGD with women, mixed gender</p>	

<p>POPULATION RESIDING IN SETTLEMENT SITE</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IDP directly affected by conflict</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Host directly affected by conflict</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> IDP affected by disaster: _____</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Host affected by disaster: <u>5431</u></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Refugees from: _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Protracted IDPs (living in collective site for 1+ years)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Returnee: government-facilitated</p>	<p>POPULATION IN NEED OF S/NFI</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IDP directly affected by conflict</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Host directly affected by conflict</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> IDP affected by disaster: _____</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Host affected by disaster: <u>3472</u></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Refugees from: _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Protracted IDPs (living in collective site for 1+ years)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Returnee: government-facilitated</p>
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<input type="checkbox"/> Other returnee <input type="checkbox"/> Population in transit to: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Unintegrated	<input type="checkbox"/> Other returnee <input type="checkbox"/> Population in transit to: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Unintegrated
6. Protection/Vulnerability Concerns and Power Dynamics	
Do people feel safe here? <i>Indicate % of how many people say "yes", so on</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <u>98</u> % <input type="checkbox"/> No <u> </u> % <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Somehow <u>2</u> % This is covered during FGD with women and mixed gender. Most common security/safety concern reported was fear of cattle raiding.
How would services coming to this location affect safety?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Beneficiaries would be safer <input type="checkbox"/> Beneficiaries would be less safe <input type="checkbox"/> Service provider would not be safe <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No effect on security– the NFI items will improve the quality of life for IDPs and mostly the vulnerable.
What are the specific protection concerns and considerations? <i>Indicate if there is an attached Protection Assessment for further information.</i>	<i>What input did Protection partners provide?</i> There are cases in which some household members are sleeping outside due to lack of shelters to accommodate all the household members and these are mostly the elderly men and women as they tend to leave the shelters for the children and the PLW. In the last targeted distribution, the mosquito nets given were not enough since it was targeted distribution and some women decided to give it to the children due to high number of mosquitoes. If the population is assisted with mosquito nets, sleeping mats and plastic sheets then they will be protected from both sunshine, coldness and other health related diseases. Health Link protection team provided some PLWDs. PLWDs targeted are provided mostly with jerry cans/buckets and dignity kits. <i>What stood out in the Safety Audit? (include in Annex)</i> The communities are living in safe location and no risk cases record by protection partner Health Link.
What are the vulnerability dynamics?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Children at Risk (CR): # <u> </u> <input type="checkbox"/> Unaccompanied/Separated child: # <u> </u> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other person at Risk (ER): # <u> </u> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Women at Risk: # <u> </u> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Single parent/caregiver (SP): # <u> </u> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Disability (DS): # <u> </u> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Serious medical condition: # <u> </u> <input type="checkbox"/> Minorities/ Detached from community: # <u> </u> <i>Power Dynamics: Who controls in the community? Who provides?</i> The men mostly make decision in homes/family but in situation like when men are not available women decide, the community majorly depends on the local chiefs and authorities for community decision making.
Explain key aspects of the HLP situation, particularly any risks community members face in accessing land. What local documentation exists to protect people? <i>(Refer to Section V of the HH Questionnaire. Attach land documentation where possible. Include how men and women are affected differently, issues around occupation, and issues around land disputes.)</i>	The IDPs are allowed to settle but cannot engage in any agricultural activity due to lack of available land and sharing of resources with the host community. Currently the population is relying on wild vegetables and other livelihoods such as selling of livestock or forest products like poles, reeds and vegetables and fishing to obtain some cash to buy food items and other household needs. Generally, they don't have any challenge over their settlement, but land is limited by the host community for settlement. This poses a threat to community livelihood; a matter to be further discussed with HLP partners e.g. NRC

7. Community group questions			
How many kilometres and hours away is the closest water point by foot (one way)?	___ 0.5 ___ km ___ 5 minutes ___ by foot		
What type of water sources are used for drinking water?	<input type="checkbox"/> Borehole <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> River <input type="checkbox"/> Hand-dug well <input type="checkbox"/> Tap stand <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ Boreholes are present in the host community, however, reported distances 2km with limited functionality.		
How many kilometres and hours away is the closest functioning health clinic by foot (one way)?	___ 1 ___ km _____ 15-20 (minutes) hrs by foot		
Specific illnesses reported in the area	Malaria and Diarrhea		
What type of food sources does the community use?	<input type="checkbox"/> Farming <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fishing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Market <input type="checkbox"/> Wild fruits <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: Wild Vegetables from the forest but it is not safe for children and women because of any suspected cattle raiders.		
When was the last harvest in the area?	Started: ___ None _____ Ended: ___ None _____		
Area prone to severe rapid onset flooding?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Extremely rare		
Preferred communication channels/methods?	Through the office of the RRC, local chiefs' and the community representatives at the IDP site. Through ACTED CCCM and Healthlink CCCM mobile response, PSN and fishing committees have been formed. SNFI intervention will use these committees to facilitate communication and interventions.		
8. S/NFI Observations and Findings			
What NFI or Shelter materials (if any) are available in the market for purchase, or available through utilizing natural resources? <i>List the cost if it is available in the market. Write "n/a" where no market or resources exist. Explain how the item is made/used from natural resources, if any.</i>	ITEM	COST IN MARKET	NATURAL RESOURCE
	Blanket	2500-5000 SSP	Papyrus- for making sleeping mats
	Plastic Sheet	7000 SSP, size: 5x6	Poles- For walling
	Sleeping Mat	3000 SSP	Bamboos and Reeds- for roofing.
	Mosquitoes net	3000-4000 SSP	Palm tree leaves and Grass – for roofing.
General level of activity (buying/selling) in market? <i>If active, refer to the Market Assessment questions.</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Busy <input type="checkbox"/> Good <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Slow <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ General summary of market assessment: Specific market assessment was not conducted. The market in Pariak which is available for IDPs has basic food items like fish, rice, salt but no presence of SNFI items. The majority of SNFI items are found in Bor town market. Identified SNFI in the Bor town markets were the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Plastic sheeting (7000 SSP) - Blanket (2500-5000 SSP; dependent on the type) - Sleeping mats (3000 SSP) - Mosquito nets (3000-4000 SSP) 		
Explain the community's ways of supporting themselves. <i>(Section IV of HH Questionnaire)</i>	The community sells livestock to attain cash and others collect Forest products such as wild vegetables, poles, reeds, grass to support their families.		
Do the population have access to tools?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Limited		
How do they shelter themselves and support their household NFI needs without aid support? <i>Fully explain the community's coping and resilience</i>	Most of them cross the Nile river to access and cut papyrus in order to make papyrus mats for household use. Some households received plastic sheets and mosquito nets from WFP in 2018 through a targeted response. This can be further discussed and verified with respective communities. Another portion of		

strategies.	the population collects poles, grass, palm tree leaves and reeds for shelter construction.
What shelter materials are available for collection in the natural environment?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grass <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bamboo <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Trees <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other __Papyrus, reeds and Palm tree leaves__
If people are generally hosting, what is the hosts general condition?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> More/less normal for South Sudan <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Emergency level of need <input type="checkbox"/> Strained resources / cannot share
Number of shelters counted	HH:805
Number of HH with no form of shelter (and source)	The majority of the communities have shelters; however, there are a few households that do not have enough shelters due to limited resources and long distances to collect poles, grass and reeds. Some of the beneficiaries lack human resources to build their own shelters especially the FHH, elderly and sick.
Number of individuals sharing each shelter (average)	It is at an average of 4-7 individuals per each shelter according to the FGDs and observations by the SNFI team.
What are the top S/NFI priorities? <i>List only 3-4 items, in order of priority</i> <i>Remember that a person requesting an item might not have strong justification; or "access to an item" needs proper protection analysis from the Safety Audit</i>	WHY? <i>Explain thoroughly why each item was given its priority # designation. Cite: coping mechanisms, health issues, weather-related information, life-threatening risks, market/nature availability, protection risks, preference of beneficiaries, and observations.</i> WHAT CONCERNS ARE THERE WITH THE RECOMMENDED ITEM? <i>Consider the recommended items in the context of the community where you will distribute: Are they accustomed to using this item? Has the community used this item before (and if so, what did the PDM reveal)? How does the item fit into the environment in which they live?</i>
1 – Mosquitoes nets	<p>There is high need for mosquito nets by IDPs. The beneficiaries who received mosquito nets from WFP in 2018 confirmed that the nets are already torn and mosquitos can easily enter. The high presence of mosquitos is due to the IDP settlement located close to the river.</p> <p>Due to lack of enough mosquito nets among the community, there is a high caseload of malaria recorded by the Pariak Health center (reports show that 80% of the cases are malaria)</p>
2 – Plastic sheets	Their second need was plastic sheets and when asked for justification, they said most of their shelters have collapsed down because of the flood and they are sharing with relatives at least a population of 4-7 individuals in one small tukul leading to overcrowding which does not allow them the right to privacy more especially young ladies. although some are able to erect tukul which are not made on a good shapes and again can collapse at any time when the dry wind comes during the dry season yet at moment its very risk to access grass for putting up good shelters to protect their dignity
3 – Kitchen sets	The team observed that majority of the affected populations is sharing limited cooking sets with the neighbours. Majority of the cooking sets are worned out and others lost theirs during the flooding as most are submerged and carried away by the waters. Cooking sets are important for each HH to ensure cooking on time especially for school going children to have ample time for studies.
[4] – Kanga	Kanga is recommended to provide protection to the women and girls from exposure to risks such as early marriages, rape and consequently drop out of school. SGBV especially child marriage is very common in this communities.
Photos of S/NFI situation: (At minimum: one photo per recommended S/NFI)	

<input type="checkbox"/> No intervention recommended <input type="checkbox"/> Training activity recommended <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Integrated sector response recommended; sectors: __WASH, Health and FSL____		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cash intervention recommended* (Type: CFW_____) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Continue to monitor needs	
<p><i>*CBI: Communities targeted with CBIs are those with functioning markets, low risk for negative/unsafe consequences, trader capacity, government acceptance, intention to stay in a location, and a monitoring system. Refer to the IACWG guidance notes for using CBIs.</i></p>			
<p>Explanation <i>Justify the recommendation by pulling facts from different sections of this report (e.g. these IDPs need in-kind now because: there are no markets, no clinics, long foot travel is dangerous, they have been stuck for over a year, the people live next to a swamp, and the area is inaccessible during rainy season; cash project should start after food distribution because people's highest priority is food and they have no livelihoods)</i></p>		<p>NFIs – The majority of the population that are considered vulnerable do not have enough shelters to accommodate the family members and thus forcing some to be congested in small shelters. An average of 6-9 people shares one shelter which lack individual privacy.</p> <p>The beneficiaries requested for in kind NFIs as most of the items are not available in nearest market in Pariak center which the IDPs can easily access. The IDPs are located next to river that make to more vulnerable to coldness and mosquito bites causing malaria.</p>	
<p>Define targeting criteria <i>How did the team define "vulnerability"? Explain how the target group is unable to help themselves with S/NFI. This is NOT determined by the Protection partners.</i></p>		<p>Specify which type of people you will target, and why they need help in safely accessing S/NFIs:</p> <p> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Elderly: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PLWs: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Children: <input type="checkbox"/> Unintegrated: <input type="checkbox"/> No access to market: <input type="checkbox"/> Other: </p> <p>If a HH has 2+ of the above-mentioned criteria, explain how you will avoid giving two S/NFI sets to the same HH: ACTED will form committee that is made up of the community members that will include the vulnerable beneficiaries, chiefs, women representative and the religious leaders to conduct house to house registration and monitor beneficiary selection process to avoid double registration. ACTED MCCCCM team and HealthLink have jointly supported the creation of an inclusive leadership structure in December 2019 through the mobile CCCM response. Protection Focal Points were also established.</p> <p>If this community has received S/NFIs in the past year, explain how you will avoid duplication (e.g. use past distribution lists, BMR):</p> <p>No SNFI assistance provided in the past year. Previous assistance was provided in 2018.</p>	
<p>Specify items and quantities to be distributed <i>Refer to Section 8's prioritized items (no need to repeat the information).</i></p>		<p>S/NFI Types / #s per Head of HH: <i>(Explain calculations)</i></p> <p>Based on limited availability of items with the SNFI Cluster, the following are recommended: Sleeping Mat-1 per HH; At least 2-3 persons sleeping on one sleeping mat. Mosquito net-1 per HH; At least 2-3 persons sleeping in one mosquito net. Blanket-1 Per HH; At least 2-3 persons sharing one blanket.</p> <p><u>Recommendation from SFPs basing on geographic context and standard flood kit;</u></p> <p>NB: The 3 Locations at the out skirt of Bor South which include: Anyidi, Kolnyang and Makuach payams would have similar recommendations to avoid any tension from the beneficiaries in preferences of what would be distributed in each</p>	

	<p>location, besides, these 3 communities are known to have similar needs as they share contexts challenges and similarities together. Hence, the following are finally prioritized and recommend basing on the standard flood kit for response;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Plastic sheet 1 per HH 2. Mosquito nets 1 per HH 3. Kitchen set ½ per HH 4. Kanga 1 per HH 5. Rubber robe 1 bundle per HH
<p>Communications/AAP <i>What key messaging should go with the response, and how will team continue receiving feedback? From Section 9, how will the team build on already existing AAP efforts during response?</i></p>	<p>During response period ACTED will coordinate with leaders, local authority and women groups and health link CCCM team by involving them in the dissemination of information, the planning of the distribution site and how the distribution can run safely within the community. There are already existing Complaint Response Mechanism and Community-Based Complaints Mechanism set by ACTED mobile CCCM team. Both mechanisms will continue to gather and give feedback to complaints, the communities will get feedback from ACTED team or their local leaders at any point during the intervention and a designated feedback desk will be set up at the point of distribution. And also discussions with community on what type or mode or channel of communication they prefer, together with the Protection team on how it can be improved. Both male and female enumerators' selection will be encouraged.</p> <p>In addition, there will be sessions with Beneficiaries in selection process and Vulnerability criteria.</p> <p>The session will also include general communication or community meetings about distributions and the need to priorities and help the most Vulnerable beneficiaries during the response.</p>

<p>Key considerations for distribution:</p> <p> <input type="checkbox"/> Airstrip* <input type="checkbox"/> UNHAS destination <input type="checkbox"/> River access (Explain: _____) <input type="checkbox"/> Footing access (Explain: _____) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Road access </p> <p><i>*Take note of the type of air transit possible, its MT size, its departing location, and # of rotations possible per day</i></p> <p>Other logistics information for people and cargo: <i>(e.g. Estimated tonnage based on recommendations; airstrips/GPS; road information)</i></p> <p>The road from Bor town to the Locations of Jarwong and Liel is good, the items can be transported from Bor to the locations by road, it takes 45minutes-one-hour drive.</p> <p>Where/how the distribution will take place:</p> <p>The NFI team will conduct registration and verification as soon as the Shelter Cluster approves the intervention. The beneficiaries will be informed through the leaders and community mobilizers on distribution date and site respectively. The distribution will be organized under the shade and near to the beneficiary premises for easy accessibility. The distribution will take place at Liel and Jarwong centers respectively and will be decided in consultation with community members.</p> <p><i>The distribution will take place as follows:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community leaders and local authorities are informed about distribution activity. • Distribution site should be decided by the team in consultation with stakeholders such as community leaders, local authority, distribution committee, and beneficiaries. And site must be safe, and far away from public gathering like church, hospital, military barrack, and school. • Ensured beneficiaries are well mobilized of when and where distribution will take place. • Distribution centre must be enough to accommodate a reasonable number of beneficiaries and consider having place for most vulnerable to sit. • Ensure all documents and items for distribution are prepared. • Enumerators and crowd controllers shall be selected with consideration of gender.

- Ensure the items for distribution are delivered at selected centre.
- The team should set up complaint and response mechanism desk for beneficiaries to record their concerns.
- Distribution centre should be near water source and shade.
- Setting entry and exit appropriately in distribution centre.
- The team shall advocate and give priority to most vulnerable beneficiaries

Security/Access issues:

Access isn't an issue but for security, ACTED security team and the available team in Bor office on the ground will do the need coordination with RRC, State SNFIs Focal Point and authorities on field level

Protection concerns, push/pull factors:

HLP: Will a response to certain groups legitimize any groups and cause conflict (i.e. if you respond to one person's HLP claim over another's, thus risking causing conflict)? If HLP rights are contested, will changing the value of housing, property or land through intervention (which is inherent) cause of exacerbate tensions?

The IDPs are staying well within themselves and with the host community no complaints registered.

Other actors/stakeholders with whom S/NFI staff can work:

The SNFI team will work together with local community leaders, RRC office and health link.

Next steps

Recommendation for other sectors:

The essential sectors include: Health, WASH and FSL are much needed by community as raised during the assessment.

Immediate next steps		Timeline	Who is responsible
1	Registration and verification.	2 nd -3 rd /April/2020	ADA with support of the ACTED CCCM Mobile team and PAH
2	Distribution	8 th -10 th /April /2020	ADA, ACTED, PAH
3			
4			
5			

Please submit to scsouthsudan-pipeline@googlegroups.com

If distribution is recommended, include the completed Pipeline Request Form

ANNEX: DESK RESEARCH SOURCE CONTACTS

SOURCE	CONTACT INFORMATION	EXPERTISE