

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)	Lekuangole, Gei, Babuzen, and Kongor Payams - Pibor County, Jonglei State
Alert Date* (first time the location mentioned to the Cluster)	28 February 2020
Analysis Dates*	30 March – 7 April 2020

2. Location Information

Report Date* (date completed)	
GPS Coordinates*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pibor: N 6° 47' 40" E 33° 07' 47" • Lekuangole: N 07° 02' 58" E 33° 00' 16" • Kongor: N 6° 55' 58" E 32° 57' 22" Altitude: 411.2m
Type of settlement (<i>PoC, informal camp, etc.</i>)	Displaced hosts within their community

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?

Yes No

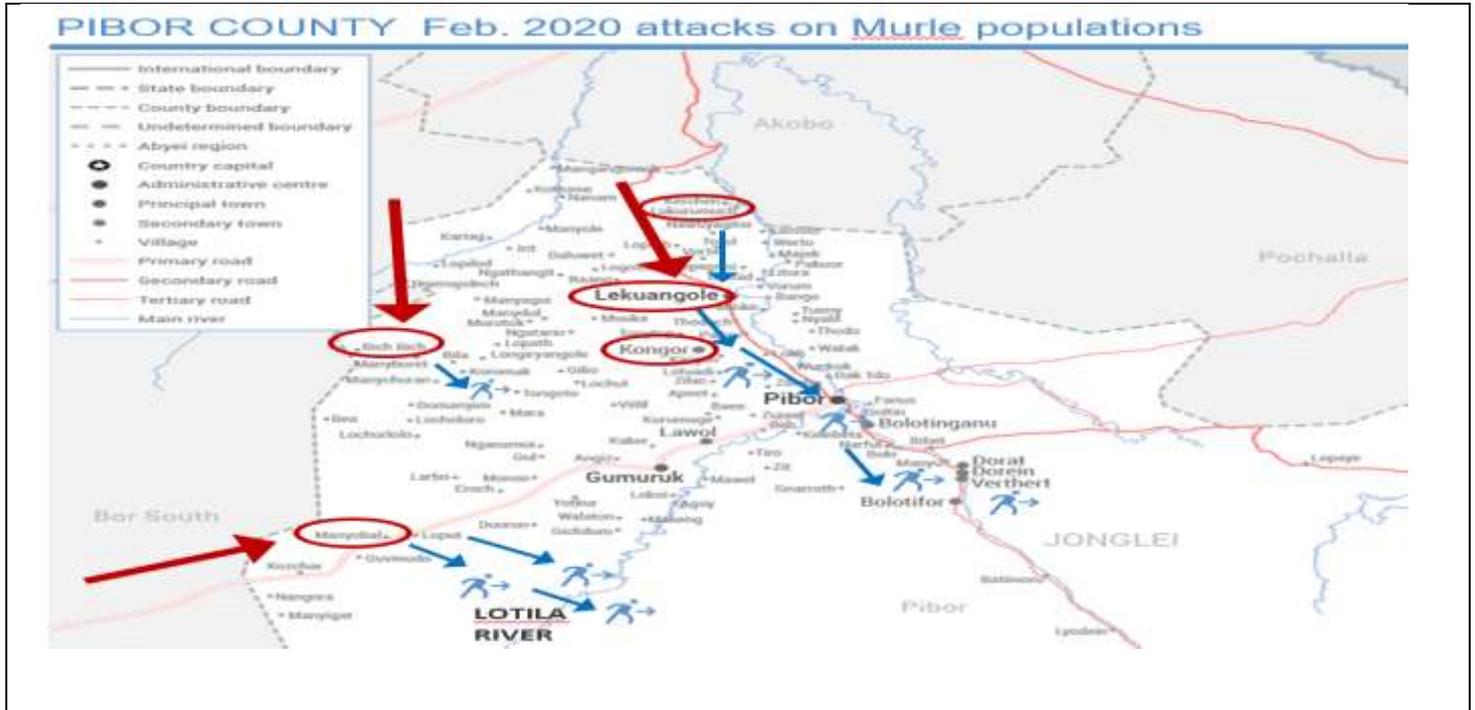
4. Desk Research: Displacement, Movement, and Conflict Trends

NOTE: TO BE CONDUCTED BEFORE DEPARTURE TO AFFECTED AREAS

What information did you find about the context and trends in this location more than six months ago?

<p>Is this a cyclical/seasonal displacement? <i>Possible sources: INSO, DTM, REACH, WFP, CSRF, SFPs, FSL IMO, HSBA</i></p>	<p>The third week of February 2020 saw a violent attack on several sites around Pibor County causing the population to flee into the bush as well as to Pibor to seek protection at the Adjacent Area (AA) site set up by UNMISS. Medair sent a team to respond to the immediate needs in the AA site. Once security began to settle, reports came of people around Lekuangole who have been living in the bush for weeks as it was not safe to get to the AA. Their houses had been burnt to the ground and their items either burnt or looted and they were surviving off the food they find in the bush. Medair completed a distribution to the 700HHs that remained around Lekuangole town in the bushes on the 28-29 March. Now people are returning to the area to find they have nothing left as houses have been destroyed.</p> <p>Violence is cyclical in this area and likely to continue. However, these most recent attacks have been considerably worse than previous attacks and the number of people affected is much higher.</p>
<p>List all previous S/NFI and food distributions in this area, with key details (date, # beneficiaries, bomas, S/NFI types). <i>Possible sources: SFPs, Cluster IMO, FSL IMO</i></p>	<p>Medair and Plan International conducted a flood response in Lekuangole area to around 3,000HH in a two-phase distribution in December 2019 and February 2020. In Lekuangole town and surrounding areas, most of these items have been looted or burnt.</p> <p>Medair carried out a first emergency ES/NFI, WASH, and FSL distribution to 700HHs on the 28-29 March.</p> <p>WFP and Plan International are completing a food distribution of two months' worth of food over the next week.</p> <p>Source: RRC, Partners and Local authorities, Plan International</p>
<p>Housing, Land, and Property issues? What mechanisms are in place to handle HLP disputes?</p>	<p>No HLP related issues reported</p>

<p>What groups (<i>ethnic, displacement status, gender, age</i>) are marginalized by land ownership? <i>Possible sources: SSLS, HLP WG, Protection Cluster, NRC's or IOM's HLP office</i></p>	
<p>Do people come only during food drops and other aid? <i>Possible sources: REACH, DTM, Static NGOs, WFP, SFPs, FSL Cluster</i></p>	<p>It is thought that the community moves around Lekuangole to access distributions and registrations but the team are aware of this and make sure assessments/distributions are in coordination and involving the community.</p> <p>Source:</p>
<p>How has aid affected displacement and conflict in this area? <i>Possible sources: INSO, WFP, CSRF, SFPs, FSL Cluster, HSBA</i></p>	<p>The violence is motivated by ethnic/tribal tensions rather than aid. Agencies need to be careful and not put communities at further risk of looting. Therefore smaller and well-coordinated distributions are encouraged in the area as well as the monitoring of violent events and mobilisations in the communities.</p> <p>Source: WFP/Partner report, FGD, KIIs</p>
<p>What aid actors are static in this location? What aid actors visit regularly? <i>Possible sources: SFPs, OCHA IMU</i></p>	<p>Static: HDC, PLAN International, ZOA, CRS, VSF Germany, Across, MSF-B The organisations mentioned above do not have a presence in Lekuangole but operate from Pibor. Those that regularly visit Pibor are: WFP, OCHA, UNHCR, UNICEF, ICRC, Caritas, Acted, WHO, Plan International, and MSF-B.</p> <p>Burnt humanitarian installations are being replaced at the moment in Lekuangole to support food distributions.</p> <p>Source: OCHA, RRC, Plan International, Local Authorities and Partners on the Ground</p>
<p>What community groups have already been in place in this location? <i>PwD committees? Women's groups?</i></p>	<p>Schools groups, Women Group, Youth Groups, HIV Aids Groups, Sports clubs, Parents Teachers Associations</p> <p>Source: KII, FGD,</p>
<p>Have any risk or security assessments been done in this area? <i>Possible sources: INSO, WFP, CSRF, SFPs, UNDSS</i></p>	<p>In early November 2019, CIDO and HDC conducted an internal Security Assessment in Pibor Centre and Plan International in Lekuangole. Medair always conducts its security risk assessment before any intervention. Currently UNMISS, UNDSS, and OCHA are managing and advising on security in the area.</p> <p>Source: HDC, Medair, Plan International and CIDO</p>
<p>Have any market assessments been conducted here, or cash-based interventions? <i>Possible sources: IACWG, SFPs, FSL Cluster</i></p>	<p>The market in Pibor was not functional during the attacks and gradually returned to normal activity. Currently, the traders have come back and the market is functioning.</p> <p>There is no market in Lekuangole as it was burnt down during the conflict. No information about previous cash-based interventions.</p> <p>Sources: Partners on the Ground, KIIs, FGDs, observations.</p>
<p>Map of the area: <i>(hand sketched or official map)</i></p>	



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):WFP Biometric Registration	HH: Over 3,619	Individuals: 21,714 Individuals
Population Count observed by the team.	HH: 1,110 are the estimated most affected. The team estimate that there are probably around 3,000HH in Greater Lekuangole	Individuals: 18,000 is the estimated population
Population breakdown <i>A rough calculation based on the questionnaire; the team decides how to calculate</i>	Men / Women/ Boys/ Girls	
Population Count to target: (i.e. Population in Need of S/NFI access)	Heads of HH: 1,110HH (avoid multiple targets in the same family)	Individuals: 6,660
Population details: origin, plans to stay, available lists, breakdown, and sources <i>(Section II of the HH Questionnaire)</i>	The population that was assessed was from Greater Lekuangole. The population had hid in the bushes during and sometime after the attack or fled to the AA site in Pibor. People are now returning to Lekuangole, Gei, Kongor, and Babuzen but they are returning to find their houses burnt down and their items looted. Sources: Medair Assessment	

<p>POPULATION RESIDING IN SETTLEMENT SITE</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IDP directly affected by conflict</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Host directly affected by conflict</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> IDP affected by disaster: _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Host affected by disaster: _____</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><input type="checkbox"/> Other returnee</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Population in transit to: _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Unintegrated</p>	<p>POPULATION IN NEED OF S/NFI</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IDP directly affected by conflict</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Host directly affected by conflict</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> IDP affected by disaster: _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Host affected by disaster: _____</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><input type="checkbox"/> Other returnee</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Population in transit to: _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Unintegrated</p>
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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 84 %	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No 16%	<input type="checkbox"/> Somehow %
How would services coming to this location affect	<input type="checkbox"/> Beneficiaries would be safer		

<p>safety?</p>	<p> <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 It is expected that there should be no effect on the safety but this will be monitored closely throughout the response. </p>
<p> What are the specific protection concerns and considerations? <i>Indicate if there is an attached Protection Assessment for further information.</i> </p>	<p> <i>What input did Protection partners provide?</i> In the Lekuangole area, there are cases of separated children and families. PLAN International is engaging their staff to identify such cases, encouraging all actors to report every case. During the emergency distribution conducted by Medair in Lekuangole, Voice of Peace (VOP), as a protection partner, highlighted the presence of several orphans as a result of the violent events. They are following up with those cases. The population staying at the AA site are gradually coming back to Lekuangole area and surroundings as they feel the Pibor-Lekuangole road is safer now during day time. There is serious food, shelter, WASH concerns amongst others as all property and the source of livelihood is lost. <i>What stood out in the Safety Audit? (include in Annex)</i> The areas are now accessible and security is GREEN. </p>
<p>What are the vulnerability dynamics?</p>	<p> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Children at Risk (CR) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unaccompanied/Separated child <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other person at Risk (ER) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Women at Risk: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Single parent/caregiver (SP) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Disability (DS) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Serious medical condition <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Minorities/ Detached from community <i>Power Dynamics: Who controls in the community? Who provides?</i> At the community level, the power is in the hands of the community leaders but it varies with the leadership structure in the community. In the case of Pibor or Lekuangole, the most senior is the Commissioner, so the entire community would depend on the informed decisions s/he makes. Within the household, the male is the decision-maker. </p>
<p> Explain key aspects of the HLP situation, particularly any risks community members face in accessing land. <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> </p>	<p> This is a community of the same tribe, thus there are no HLP related issues. 90% responded that they have never experienced any forced eviction. </p>
<p>7. Community group questions</p>	
<p>How many kilometres and hours away is the closest water point by foot (one way)?</p>	<p>There is at least one functioning borehole in each location: Lekuangole, Gei, Babuze, n and Kongor. Some communities close to the river are using the water from the river rather than the borehole.</p>
<p>What type of water sources are used for drinking water?</p>	<p> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Borehole <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> River <input type="checkbox"/> Hand-dug well <input type="checkbox"/> Tap stand <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ </p>

How many kilometres and hours away is the closest functioning health clinic by foot (one way)?	The available MSF Health Centre is not functional since the attack. The closest health facility at the moment is in Pibor, 7 hours by foot from Lekuangole.		
Specific illnesses reported in the area	Malaria, AWD, skin diseases from the Lekuangole population who fled to Pibor. There is no data for the population that remained in Lekuangole as they have no access to a clinic nearby.		
What type of food sources does the community use?	<input type="checkbox"/> Farming <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fishing <input type="checkbox"/> Market <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wild fruits <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Hunting)		
When was the last harvest in the area?	Started: Most are pastoralists		Ended:
Area prone to severe rapid onset flooding?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Extremely rare		
Preferred communication channels/methods?	The best means of receiving information are through community leaders/chief and the local authorities (73%) and humanitarian agencies (19%), as reported by the community.		
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
	N/A	N/A	N/A
	N/A	N/A	N/A
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 type="checkbox"/> Slow <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ General summary of market assessment: No market in Lekuangole, only in Pibor, as the market was burnt down during the attack.		
Explain the community's ways of supporting themselves. (Section IV of HH Questionnaire)	Host/IDPs are mostly gathering wild fruits and hunting. They are relying on humanitarian assistance as currently they have no way to support themselves. 82% do not have any family member engaged in specific livelihood activities.		
Do the population have access to tools?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" 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 strategies.</i>	People are returning to their shelters and, in most cases, the shelters have been burnt or destroyed. Some are living under tree canopies and small erected shacks made with local resources like grass or mud.		
What shelter materials are available for collection in the natural environment?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grass <input type="checkbox"/> Bamboo <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Trees <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ The grass is only available in the dry season		
If people are generally hosting, what is the hosts' general condition?	<input 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	This information will be available during the house-to-house verification but 51% during the assessment reported living in temporary shelters after theirs had been destroyed.		
Number of HH with no form of shelter (and source)	To be confirmed during the verification process but during the assessment, 22% reported having no shelter.		
Number of individuals sharing each shelter (average)	This information will be available during the house-to-house verification		
What are the top S/NFI priorities? <i>List only 3-4 items, in order of priority</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?		

	<p>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?</p>
1 – Kitchen sets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ All items have either been burnt or looted within the locations, most of them do not have anything in which to cook food. 46% are cooking with clay pots. 20% have nothing to cook with.
2 – Plastic sheets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The hosts/IDPs were camping under tree canopies and in small shacks whilst hiding in the bush. They have returned to their villages and found that most of the tukuls have been burnt or destroyed. 51% are living in temporary shelters and 22% have no shelter at all.
3 – Mosquito nets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The population are sheltering along the bushes by the river where there is a definite presence of mosquitoes and other insects. PLW, elders, and children are the majority of the population and they are more vulnerable to malaria. 58% of them use smoke to repel the mosquitoes and 26% are using nothing.
4 – Blankets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The IDPs are exposed to the cold at night whilst sleeping outside. 57% are using animal skin to cover themselves.

Photos of S/NFI situation:
 (At minimum: one photo per recommended S/NFI)
 These are all photos from Lekuango town.



9. Methodology

- Desk research
- Observation
- Key informant interviews: # 2
- Household interviews: # 103
- FGDs: # 4
- CFM: # ____ (attach complaint record)

Additional notes on methodology used:

AAP / Communications & Community Engagement

How has the S/NFI team:

- engaged the community, beyond the gatekeepers?

- Setting up meetings with the authorities.
- Setting up meetings with different community groups.
- Asking the community to help assess their own needs.
- Going house-to-house to conduct assessment interviews.

- empowered community members?

- Asking the communities about their needs and engaging them in FGDs and KIIs to help identify their needs and any access issues.

- adjusted the intervention because of community feedback, thus far?

- Considering the views of the community about their own needs to place a PLR accordingly.

- implemented feedback mechanisms?

- Being in constant communication with community leaders and authorities as well as making the team available to proactively listen and look for any feedback coming from the community to be considered in the design of the project.

10. ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Check all that apply:

- NFI intervention recommended
 No intervention recommended
 Training activity recommended
 Integrated sector response recommended; sectors: _____
- Shelter intervention recommended
 Cash intervention recommended* (Type: _____)
 Continue to monitor needs

*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.

Explanation

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)

The third week of February 2020 saw a violent attack on several sites around Pibor causing the population to flee into the bush as well as to Pibor to seek protection at the Adjacent Area (AA) site set up by UNMISS. Medair sent a team to respond to the immediate needs in the AA site. Once security began to settle reports came of people around Lekuangole who had been living in the bush for weeks as it was not safe to get to the AA. Reports suggested this was mostly the elderly and families with children. Their houses were burnt to the ground and their items either burnt or looted and they are surviving off the food they find in the bush. An IRNA was completed on 9 March which reported that there were 1,500 individuals severely affected around Lekuangole Town. Medair assessed Lekuangole town and responded with an emergency distribution for the most urgent needs to the 3,000 individuals (700HH) most severely affected on the 28-29 March.

A further assessment was conducted in the surrounding areas of Gei, Babuzen, Kongor, and Lekaungole town for possible new returnees from the Pibor AA site and the bushes. The assessment team visited each location to identify the number of households that are most affected and in urgent need of assistance and have not been served yet in previous distributions. They reported that most of the shelters are burnt down in those areas and they have lost their household items and livelihoods. A multi-sector WASH and ES/NFI response is recommended for those who have lost properties and livelihoods. A house-to-house verification and registration needs to take place to avoid duplication.

Define targeting criteria

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.

Specify which type of people you will target, and why they need help in safely accessing S/NFIs:

- Elderly:
 PLWs:
 Children:
 Unintegrated:
 No access to market:
 Other:

As for the children they have a weak immune system and exposed to the ravages of weather (cold etc.), they are likely to suffer sicknesses.

Other groups have limited or no sufficient energy to perform activities that will enable them to earn a living.

The IDPs were recently displaced and had a limited chance of carrying with them any items before they were destroyed as they fled for their lives.

If a HH has 2+ of the above-mentioned criteria, explain how you will avoid giving two S/NFI sets to the same HH:
House-to-house verification and registration.

Specify items to be distributed

Refer to Section 8's prioritized items (no need to repeat the information).

S/NFI Types / #s per Head of HH: 1,110
(Explain calculations)
For details refer to 8 above
2 x plastic sheet

	2 x mosquito net 1 x cooking set 2 x blanket	
Communications/AAP <i>What key messaging should go with the response, and how will the team continue receiving feedback? From Section 9, how will the team build on already existing AAP efforts during the response?</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ All messages are mostly communicated through the local leaders as it was selected as a preferred method to receive information by the community. ○ The team will set up a complaints/feedback desk for the collection of feedback from the community. The team will also regularly check in with the community and get their advice on their needs to make sure they do not feel at risk due to the distribution and their views are considered in the implementation of the project. 	
<p>Key considerations for distribution:</p> <p> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Airstrip* (in Pibor, Kongor, and Lekuangole) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNHAS destination (Tuesdays and Fridays in Pibor) <input type="checkbox"/> River access (Explain: _____) <input type="checkbox"/> Footing access (Explain: _____) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Road access – the river has dried up for vehicles to access the area from Pibor <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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Lekuangole: N 07° 02' 58" E 33° 00' 16" (550x30m): Landable by fixed-wing and heli. ○ Kongor airstrip: N 6° 55' 58" E 32° 57' 22" <p>Where/how the distribution will take place: The items will need to be airlifted to Lekuangole for the Lekuangole/Gei distribution (600HH) and Kongor for the Kongor/Babuzen distribution (510HH) from Bor as taking the items from Pibor to Lekaungole by road is not advisable. The distribution will take place in different locations: Lekuangole and Kongor.</p> <p>Security/Access issues: No security incidences have been reported of late but the situation is being monitored closely.</p> <p>Protection concerns, push/pull factors: <i>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 change the value of housing, property or land through intervention (which is inherent) cause of exacerbating tensions?</i></p> <p>For now no concerns other than to keep distributions small and needs-based as the community is at a high risk for looting. Due to recent developments with COVID-19 Medair will adapt how we run distributions at this time. The team will be run four smaller distributions that do not allow for a gathering of more than 100 people in the morning and then again in the afternoon. Beneficiaries will be kept in four waiting areas and distanced 1 metre apart. Hand washing stations will be set up in each waiting area, and at the entry and exit points of the distributions. Hygiene promoters will be on hand to give out relevant messaging regarding coronavirus and general infection control.</p> <p>Other actors/stakeholders with whom S/NFI staff can work:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In coordination with other clusters (WASH, FSL, Protection) 		
<p>Next steps</p>		
<p>Recommendation for other sectors:</p>		
<p>Immediate next steps</p>	<p>Timeline</p>	<p>Who is responsible</p>
<p>1</p> <p>Sharing analysis report and placing PLR</p>	<p>08/04/2020</p>	<p>Medair and HDC</p>
<p>2</p> <p>Verification and issuing of tokens</p>	<p>10/04/2020</p>	<p>Medair and HDC</p>



4	Delivery of the items to Lekuangole	14/04/2020 – 16/04/2020	ES/NFI cluster, IOM, logs cluster
5	Distribution to 1,110HH and exit interviews	17/04/2020 – 20/04/2020	Medair and HDC
6	Share report with cluster and wider audience	Before 27/04/2020	Medair and HDC

Please submit to scsouthsudan-pipeline@googlegroups.com

If a distribution is recommended, including the completed Pipeline Request Form



ANNEX: DESK RESEARCH SOURCE CONTACTS

SOURCE	CONTACT INFORMATION	EXPERTISE