

## 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.*

<b>1. General Information</b>			
Location* (State/County/Payam/Boma/Village)	State: Western Equatoria County: Mundri East Payam: Lozoh Bomas : Buagyi and Doroh		
Alert Date* (first time the location mentioned to the Cluster)	12th December 2019		
Analysis Dates*	From 18 <sup>th</sup> March 2020 to 19 <sup>th</sup> March 2020		
<b>2. Location Information</b>			
Report Date* (date completed)	26 <sup>th</sup> March 2020		
GPS Coordinates*	Latitude: N/A	Longitude: N/A	
*GPS device not available			
Type of settlement ( <i>PoC, informal camp, etc.</i> )	Informal Camp		
<b>3. Team Details*</b> ( <i>Indicate the team leader</i> )			
Name	Organisation	Title	Contacts: Email/Mobile/Sat Phone
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<b>Did the team read the S/NFI project indicators?</b>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<b>4. Desk Research: Displacement, Movement, and Conflict Trends</b>			
<b>NOTE: TO BE CONDUCTED BEFORE DEPARTURE TO AFFECTED AREAS</b>			
<i>What information did you find about the context and trends in this location more than six months ago?</i>			
Is this a cyclical/seasonal displacement? <i>Possible sources: INSO, DTM, REACH, WFP, CSRF, SFPs, FSL IMO, HSBA</i>	IDP Returnees returned to stay permanently Source: UN OCHA led Inter-agency assessment, March 2020		
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>	Food and agricultural inputs distributed by ICRC  Source: Record of RRC offices, Mundri East and West		
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? <i>Possible sources: SSLs, HLP WG, Protection Cluster, NRC's or IOM's HLP office</i>	Local authorities mediate between landowner and community members in order to address land disputes.  Source: UN OCHA led Inter-agency assessment, March 2020		
Do people come only during food drops and other aid? <i>Possible sources: REACH, DTM, Static NGOs, WFP, SFPs, FSL Cluster</i>	IDP returnees came back to their places of origin in order to stay permanently Source: UN OCHA led Inter-agency assessment, March 2020		
How has aid affected displacement and conflict in this area? <i>Possible sources: INSO, WFP, CSRF, SFPs, FSL Cluster, HSBA</i>	No aid support negatively impacted on the displacement  Source: UN OCHA led Inter-agency assessment, March 2020		

What aid actors are static in this location? What aid actors visit regularly? <i>Possible sources: SFPs, OCHA IMU</i>	No humanitarian actor is static during the assessment, only mobile partners operate in the area from Mundri West. Source: YEDA observation and KII, UN OCHA led Inter-agency assessment, March 2020
What community groups have already been in place in this location? <i>PwD committees? Women's groups?</i>	2 Women Groups, in each group consists of 20 members totalling 40 members. Their roles include; income generating activities such as bread making, basket making, and also engaging in peace building activities through awareness creation about the disadvantages of conflict within the community.  Source: KII with local authorities, UN OCHA led Inter-agency assessment, March 2020
Have any risk or security assessments been done in this area? <i>Possible sources: INSO, WFP, CSRF, SFPs, UNDSS</i>	Yes, Non-violent Peace force (NP), protection Partner based in Mundri west County, in March 2020  Source: NP protection assessment report for Buagyi and Doroh, March 2020
Have any market assessments been conducted here, or cash-based interventions? <i>Possible sources: IACWG, SFPs, FSL Cluster</i>	No functional market has been observed in the two assessed areas of Buagyi and Doroh.  Source: YEDA observation, UN OCHA led Inter-agency assessment, March 2020

Map of area:  
*(hand sketched or official map)*

\*NOTE: the map will be provided once the official inter-agency assessment report will be shared by UN OCHA.

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

Population Count from: November 2019-February 2020 <i>(source) Payam Executive Office, records</i>	HH: 1416	Individuals: 9856
Population Count observed by team	HH: 1185	Individuals: 7110
Population breakdown <i>Rough calculation based on questionnaire; team decides how to calculate</i>	Men _18.9% / Women _27.2% / Boys _23.7% / Girls _30%	

**Returnee Population in Need of NFI Assistance**

Location/Bomas	No of HH			No of individuals			0-18yrs		19-59yrs		60+yrs	
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	M	F	M	F
Buagyi	59	115	174	461	583	1044	241	304	182	245	38	34
Doroh	32	68	100	239	361	600	148	189	74	153	17	19
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>944</b>	<b>1644</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>53</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>33.2</b>	<b>66.8</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>42.6</b>	<b>57.4</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.2</b>

Source: Payam Executive records (Walla)

- 30% girls should be targeted with S/NFI assistance due to the following driving factors. These include; early marriage, early pregnancies and lactating, low purchasing power (lack of Money). Therefore, it was difficulty for girls to move long distance with a baby on their back to go and look for S/NFI materials in the bush, and such a travel exposes them to GBV risk, that was why they are in need of S/NFI assistance.

- 27.2% women should be targeted with S/NFI assistance considering that during the conflict of 2016-2018, women have lost their household items in the process of multiple displacement as well as looted by the armed actors, thus they are using animals skins to sleep on, using fire smoke to chase away mosquitoes at night, and sheltering under trees or in open space.
- The interviews conducted with youths revealed that 23.7% of boys identified to be in need of S/NFI assistance given that they were previously forcefully recruited by the armed actors and following the 2018 peace agreement signed by the warring parties had provided new hope for the better future. This encouraged them to abandon the work of arm and integrated in the community in order to resume the normal livelihood activities such as farming, fishing, and among others. They are unaccompanied and separated minors, with lack of S/NFI items.
- 18 % men consisting of elderly, disabled, chronically ill, no community links and ex-combatants were interviewed and identified most vulnerable who could not afford the basis S/NFI items for dignity, privacy and safety. Thus, they should be supported with S/NFI items in order to improve their living conditions.

#### Returnee Population in Need of Shelter materials Assistance

Location/Bomas	No of HH			No of individuals			0-18yrs		19-59yrs		60+yrs		TOT
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Buagyi	9	33	42	68	184	252	34	94	27	75	7	15	840
Doroh	7	19	26	46	110	156	23	59	14	38	9	13	520
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>1,360</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>76.5</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>72.1</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>6.9</b>	

Source: Payam Executive and Boma chiefs records

- 76.5% female headed-households should be targeted with local shelter framing materials and shelter construction, considering the GBV risks, hectic domestic work, pregnancies and lactating, disability, elderly as well that could not allow them to access local shelter framing materials in a timely manner and construct the shelter for themselves, traditionally it was believed that this should be work for men. So, women were not much trained to acquire enough skills and experience in shelter construction. Hence, they needed to be assisted in this matter.
- 23.5% male headed-households should also be targeted with this this assistance, given that they are elderly, some of them are chronically ill, and disabled who could not walk far and carry heavy shelter materials and also unable to construct their own shelter. Thus, YEDA will hire 20 temporary shelter constructors in order to construct 68 shelters to both female and male headed-households, 40 in Buagyi Boma and 28 in Doroh Boma
- 37.5 % girls and 34.6% women will benefit from local shelter framing materials and shelter construction due to their high level of vulnerabilities as stated above compared with 13% of men and 14% of boys who are less riskier to GBV cases when gong to collect local shelter framing materials in the forest. Women and girls, men and boys should be targeted with shelter materials assistance but at different %.

<b>Population Count to target: (i.e. Population in Need of S/NFI access)</b>	Heads of HH: 274 (avoid multiple targets in the same family)	Individuals: 1644
Population details: origin, plans to stay, available lists, breakdown, and sources (Section II of the HH Questionnaire)	Returned IDPs reported that they travelled from various villages of Mundri East County, where they had been previously displaced since 2016. These areas include; Bari, Dibin, Vora, Gbatat, Iye'ba, Kalalai, Madi, Mili'ba, Kyerekyere, Singo, Wiroh and Molo in which they ran for safety during 2016-2018 conflict between armed groups and government forces. They affirmed that they had returned with the intention of remaining permanently, in order to access quality education for their children, clean water and better health-care and among others.	

<p><b>POPULATION RESIDING IN SETTLEMENT SITE</b></p> <p><input 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 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other returnee</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Population in transit to: _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Unintegrated</p>	<p><b>POPULATION IN NEED OF S/NFI</b></p> <p><input 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 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other returnee</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Population in transit to: _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Unintegrated</p>
<p><b>6. Protection/Vulnerability Concerns and Power Dynamics</b></p>	
<p>Do people feel safe here? <i>Indicate % of how many people say "yes", so on</i></p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes _51%                      <input type="checkbox"/> No __42%                      <input type="checkbox"/> Somehow __7%</p>
<p>How would services coming to this location affect safety?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Beneficiaries would be safer</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Beneficiaries would be less safe</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Service provider would not be safe</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No effect on security</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></p> <p>UNHCR led the protection team during the inter-agency assessment conducted in March 2020, with the support of NP and AYA, and they noted the following key protection concerns during the assessment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Early marriage among the school-aged going groups is common and protection partners are planning to raise awareness on the economic, social and cultural dangers of early marriage among youths.</li> <li>• Gender-Based Violence was also reported during the assessment and the protection partners on the ground are striving to establish women and girl-friendly spaces in Buagyi and Doroh.</li> <li>• Most of women and girls were emotionally, physically and psychologically traumatized, frustrated, depressed and victimized due to multiple displacements and loss of hope for better future as a result of the 2016-2018 conflict. The protection partners are however planning to organize trauma, healing and reconciliation workshops for women and youth groups.</li> <li>• Women, girls and children live in fear of abduction and GBV due to large presence of small arms and light weapons in the hand of civilians.</li> <li>• There is fear of UXO, since the areas of Buagyi and Doroh used to be the frontline of the conflict. Therefore, civilians think that the presence of unexploded ordnance left behind by armed groups is highly likely, and could affected their children as well as elders during the farming activities. Protection partners highlighted the need to search the area for unknown unexploded</li> </ul>

	<p>ordnance by Mine Action Groups.</p> <p><i>What stood out in the Safety Audit? (include in Annex)</i> UNMISS patrols the area on regularly basis in order to ensure the security and safety of those IDP returnees are secured. *NOTE: the safety audit will be shared with the SNFI cluster coordinators once the inter-agency assessment report is completed and circulated by UN OCHA.</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 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 type="checkbox"/> Serious medical condition: # ___  <input type="checkbox"/> Minorities/ Detached from community: # ___</p> <p><i>Power Dynamics: Who controls in the community? Who provides?</i> Local chiefs and local authorities are seen as the main source of reliable information, and as entities the population is accountable to.</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>The issue of Housing, Land and Property are handled by chiefs, community leaders, IDP returnees' leaders and the RRC. In case of any disputes among the returned IDP, or between neighbouring communities, there will be immediate response by summoning the culprits to appear before the traditional court of law to answer the series of questions concerning the land title, heritage status if any, process of acquisition and period of staying in the land.</p> <p>There was minimum land grabbing cases reported during the assessment but these did not escalate into serious confrontations.</p> <p>During the assessment, some respondents reiterated that 38% of women owned land and property, despite the fact that culturally they are not supposed to do so.</p>
<p><b>7. Community group questions</b></p>	
<p>How many kilometers and hours away is the closest water point by foot (one way)?</p>	<p>0.5 km                      10 Minutes by foot</p>
<p>What type of water sources are used for drinking water?</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Borehole                      <input type="checkbox"/> River                      <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hand-dug well  <input type="checkbox"/> Tap stand                      <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____</p>
<p>How many kilometers and hours away is the closest functioning health clinic by foot (one way)?</p>	<p>1 km                                      20 Minutes by foot</p>
<p>Specific illnesses reported in the area</p>	<p>Malaria, typhoid, diarrhoea and nodding disease are the most common illnesses reported in the assessed areas.</p>
<p>What type of food sources does the community use?</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Farming                      <input type="checkbox"/> Fishing                      <input type="checkbox"/> Market  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wild fruits                      <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____</p>
<p>When was the last harvest in the area?</p>	<p>Started: December 2019                      Ended: February 2020</p>
<p>Area prone to severe rapid onset flooding?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes                      <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No                      <input type="checkbox"/> Extremely rare</p>

Preferred communication channels/methods?	IDP returnees and community leaders in Buagyi and Doroh preferred the use of mobile phone for calling their chiefs and payam Executive officer in case of any information needs to be conveyed to them. This method is faster and less time consuming than letter writing and verbal communication, which may result in delays. MTN mobile network covers all the areas in Mundri West/East as a result of recent reactivation of the broken antennas and relative peace prevails all over South Sudan.		
<b>8. S/NFI Observations and Findings</b>			
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>	<b>ITEM</b>	<b>COST IN MARKET</b>	<b>NATURAL RESOURCE</b>
	Thick wooden poles	\$1.25	Natural resource
	Light wooden poles	\$ 1	Natural Resource
	Bamboo bundles	\$ 5	Natural Resource
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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: non -functional market  <b>General summary of market assessment:</b> N/A		
Explain the community's ways of supporting themselves. <i>(Section IV of HH Questionnaire)</i>	Returned IDPs are supporting themselves by constructing temporary shelters (rokubas) in order to accommodate the elderly, children, women and people living with disability considering their high level of vulnerabilities. Community members and IDP returnees are working closely together to assist the most crisis affected populations to cope up with resettlement in their place of origin. However, this needs to be supported by humanitarian actors due to the scarce resources and the lack of a local market.  As self supporting initiatives, IDP returnees currently do engage in farming, collecting mango and orange fruits, wild fruits for sell, making tea and bread for sell, collecting honey and gums for sell, making charcoals and doing casual labor, such as carpentry and masonry as means of earning living.		
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>	IDP returnees are current using local shelter materials to construct temporary shelters (rukobas) as a coping mechanism, with exception of grass partially burned by wild fire. IDP returnees explained that they were also using coconut leave to cover the roof of shelter.		
What shelter materials are available for collection in the natural environment?	<input type="checkbox"/> Grass <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bamboo <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Trees <input type="checkbox"/> Other		
If people are generally hosting, what is the hosts general condition?	<input type="checkbox"/> More/less normal for South Sudan <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency level of need <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strained resources / cannot share		
Number of shelters counted	No shelter observed during the assessment		
Number of HH with no form of shelter (and	1,416		

source)	Source: YEDA observation and records from Payam Executive Director, UN OCHA led inter-agency assessment, March 2020
Number of individuals sharing each shelter (average)	8-12 Source: UN OCHA led inter-agency assessment, March 2020
<b>What are the top S/NFI priorities?</b> <i>List only 3-4 items, in order of priority</i>	<b>WHY?</b> <i>Explain thoroughly why each item was given its priority # designation.</i> <i>Cite: coping mechanisms, health issues, weather-related information, life-threatening risks, market/nature availability, protection risks, preference of beneficiaries, and observations.</i> <b>WHAT CONCERNS ARE THERE WITH THE RECOMMENDED ITEM?</b> <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>
<b>Shelter materials</b>	
<b>1 – plastic sheet (3 pieces per HH)</b>	Considering that IDP returnees are sleeping in the open and under trees, there is need to construct shelters for the most vulnerable groups, and especially the need to provide plastic sheet for roofing, to protect them from harsh weather, provide dignity and privacy, safety and security.
<b>2- Rubber ropes (3 bundles per HH)</b>	Considering the situation of IDP returnees sleeping in the open and under trees, there is need to construct shelters to protect them from harsh weather, provide dignity and privacy, safety and security. Rubber ropes are essential to tie the plastic sheets together.
<b>3 – Thick wooden poles(8 piece per HH for 68HHs and to be procured locally)</b>	Considering the situation of IDP returnees sleeping in the open and under trees, there is need to construct shelters to protect them from harsh weather, provide dignity and privacy, safety and security, hence the need of procuring thick wooden poles for erecting the shelter walls. Local procurement of shelter material will help empower the population and create project ownership, by building up on the resilience mechanisms already in place.
<b>4– Light wooden poles (6 piece per HH for 68HHs and to be procured locally)</b>	Considering the situation of IDP returnees sleeping in the open and under trees, there is need to construct shelters to protect them from harsh weather, provide dignity and privacy, safety and security, hence the need of procuring light wooden poles to support the structure of the roof. Local procurement of shelter material will help empower the population and create project ownership, by building up on the resilience mechanisms already in place.
<b>5 – Bamboos ( 1 bundle per HHs for 68HHs and to be procured locally)</b>	Considering the situation of IDP returnees sleeping in the open and under trees, there is need to construct shelters to protect them from harsh weather, provide dignity and privacy, safety and security, hence the need of procuring bamboos to create the roof structure of the shelters (to be covered with plastic sheets to protect against adverse weather conditions). Local procurement of shelter material will help empower the population and create project ownership, by building up on the resilience mechanisms already in place.
<b>Non-food Items</b>	
<b>1-Kitchen sets (0.5 Piece per HH)</b>	IDP returnees interviewed reported that most of their cooking utensils were damaged or obsoleted, looted and currently they

	are using clay pots for cooking and serving food, hence there is need to provide kitchen sets. Yes, the items were arranged in order of priority
<b>2-Blanket (1 piece per HH)</b>	With the onset of the rainy season, the impact of the cold will be more on children, elderly persons and Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW), which could cause health issues including pneumonia, cold and fever. During FGDs with women and men, they reported that IDP returnees are using fire to warm themselves, which can become dangerous when left unattended at night.
<b>3-Mosquito net (2 piece per HH)</b>	The rate of mosquito infestation is high, which poses a high risk of malaria, one of the major health concerns in the area as reported by the health partners (Source: UN OCHA let inter-agency assessment).
<b>4-Sleeping mat (2 piece per HH)</b>	Considering that IDP returnees have nothing to sleep on, during the assessment they reported that at the moment, they are using tree and coconut leaves as mattresses, which can create health issues for children and elderly persons, as well as PLW. Therefore, there is need to provide sleeping mats.

Photos of S/NFI situation:  
(At minimum: one photo per recommended S/NFI)



Shelter framing in Boma Buagyi, Lozoh payam, Mundri East County



Two boys were struggling to prepare meal at Buagyi, Lozoh Payam, , Mundri East County



10-year old girl preparing porridge for her siblings  
At Doroh Boma, Lozoh Payam, Mundri East County

HH cooking utensils used by IDP Returnees at Doroh Boma,  
Lozoh Payam, Mundri East County

## 9. Methodology

Desk research

Observation

Key informant interviews: # 3

Household interviews: # 12

FGDs: # 4

CFM: # \_\_\_\_\_ (attach complaint record)

Additional notes on methodology used:

**Observation:** during the assessment, the S/NFI team was able to see the physical living conditions of IDP returnees, where they sleep in the open space and others are residing under mango trees with undignified living conditions. The team also observed that no host community members were around to assist them with household items. The area had remained deserted for almost 4 years, due to conflict between the government forces and armed groups.

**Key Informant Interviews:** YEDA, World Vision South Sudan, APT Succor Organization (ASO) and Target Association as part of the S/NFI team, conducted three separate Key Informant Interviews with chiefs, IDP leaders and the payam Executive Director in order to get in-depth understanding of the current S/NFI situation in Buagyi and Doroh. Questions asked included: Where were the IDPs returning from? How do they normally resolve HLP issues among the IDP returnees? Also, questions around protection concerns were also asked, in order to find out how IDP returnees feel in their habitual residence or place of origin.

**Household Interviews:** the S/NFI team administered 12 questionnaires, 7 in Buagyi and 5 in Doroh bomas. This method was applied to gather more information about the S/NFI situation at household level and to compare the data collected during the KII and FGD for accuracy. During the household interviews, a female IDP returnee was able to express her thoughts freely, considering that no one was around to hear whatever she narrated that how she struggled with her children and elderly mother to survive on wild fruits using few damaged cooking items, using fire smoking to chase away mosquitos at night.

**Focus Group Discussion;** this method was applied to open discussions for everyone to freely talk about how people were affected by the displacement and what were their needs in the current locations.;

More so, 4 Focus Group Discussions conducted in both Buagyi and Doroh Bomas. In total, there were 52 women attended the FGD for both women specific discussions and mixed one with 23 men.

2 discussions were organized for women and other 2 for mixed groups of women and men in Buagyi and Doroh Bomas.

	<p>The following questions were posed in order to probe more information on the recent S/NFI conditions of people with specific needs</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1-What were the driving factors that caused you to leave your place of origin?</li> <li>2-How many times were you displaced before you final arrived here?</li> <li>3-Did you feel safe and secure in the current location?</li> <li>4-what were your shelter conditions before and now?</li> <li>5-How did you cope with living in this location?</li> <li>6-What are your top S/NFI priority needs at the moment?</li> </ol> <p><i>How much time did the team spend on the ground?</i></p> <p>The inter-agency assessment was conducted between the 18th and the 20th of March 2020. However, the YEDA team has static presence in Greater Mundri, and has been able to collect information about the situation in Buagyi and Lozoh beforehand, through KII and contacts with the local authorities, as well as information from partners visiting the area.</p>
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**AAP / Communications & Community Engagement**

*How has the S/NFI team:*

- *engaged the community, beyond the gatekeepers?*

Two Village Representative Committees (VRCs) were formed, in order to assist the YEDA project staff to identify the most vulnerable groups for S/NFI assistance, including people with disability, elderly persons, pregnant and lactating women, people who had been displaced multiple times, unaccompanied children and female-headed households. The VRCs were composed by 2 IDP returnees women representative, 2 Boma chiefs, 2 youth representative, 2 disability representative and 2 elderly representatives, one person in each location.

Additionally, during the response community members will be selected and trained as temporary shelter constructors as part of capacity building for sustainable solutions in the long term. The targeted beneficiaries will participate in the offloading of items, distributing, and as enumerators and crowd controllers during the distribution. This would increase their sense of ownership, resilience and recovery from the effect of conflict.

- *empowered community members?*

YEDA staff will select and train 4 enumerators from the local community, once we will return for verification and registration, Village Representation Committees were selected and also trained on their roles alongside with Bomas chiefs to identify the most affected populations who had lost their belongings in the process of displacement. Boma chiefs and VRCs will be trained and oriented to take up the roles of crowd controlling during the distribution. These skills and experience will help the community to be self-reliant in shelter and NFI programming utilizing the local available resources.

Similarly, YEDA plans to select and train the local shelter constructors, with the assistance of the Local Shelter Expert, within the project locations, so that when the project is completed, they will continue assisting those most vulnerable groups who could not know to construct shelter for themselves.

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

N/A

- *implemented feedback mechanisms?*

Not yet implemented, except for the establishment of the VRCs.

## 10. ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

**Check all that apply:**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NFI intervention recommended                | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Shelter intervention recommended  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> No intervention recommended<br>(_____)                 | <input type="checkbox"/> Cash intervention recommended* (Type: _____) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Training activity recommended                          | <input type="checkbox"/> Continue to monitor needs                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Integrated sector response recommended; sectors: _____ |   |

\* 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 IACG 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 interviews conducted with community leaders, targeted beneficiaries and local authority revealed that in-kind assistance modality was highly recommended due to non-functional markets in both locations assessed.

Additionally, they mentioned high risks associated with cash handling and transferring, as well as high risks in accessing SNFI by travelling long distances such as GBV and looting on the way back, which must be taken into consideration when identifying safe distribution locations, time and modality (e.g. distributing NFIs when the shelter are already in place).

**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:

1. Elderly people need help in safely - accessing S/NFIs is because they could not be able to carry heavy items, and to mitigate the risk of looting and theft by young people.
2. Pregnant and lactating women need help in safely accessing S/NFIs is to minimize the risks of gender based violence, looting and theft by men.
3. Children need help in safely accessing S/NFIs is because they are unable to carry bulk items, avoid looting, confiscation and theft on the way back home poses them to further risks of child abduction.
4. Those people who have no access to markets need help in accessing S/NFIs is to provide them with in-kind assistance due to low purchasing ability and lack of S/NFI items available where they are staying.
5. In case of others such as people with disability, those who are severely ill are mostly in need of help during distribution, considering that they would be highly exposed to cheating, looting, theft and robbery by able-bodied people.

**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.*

	<p><b>If a HH has 2+ of the above-mentioned criteria</b>, explain how you will avoid giving two S/NFI sets to the same HH: YEDA project team will register the households by vulnerability, using them in order of priority as listed above. Each household will be registered only for one vulnerability, in order to avoid double registration.</p>
<p><b>Specify items to be distributed</b> <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>NFI</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0.5 Kitchen set per household</li> <li>• 1 blanket per household</li> <li>• 2 mosquito nets per household</li> <li>• 2 sleeping mats per household</li> </ul> <p>Shelter framing materials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3 plastic sheets per household</li> <li>• 3 rubber ropes per household</li> <li>• 8 thick wooden poles per household (only 68HHs)</li> <li>• 6 light wooden poles per household (only 68 HHs)</li> <li>• 1 bundle of bamboo per household (only 68HHs)</li> </ul>
<p><b>Communications/AAP</b> <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 the distribution, the YEDA staff and ASO volunteers will convey messages about protection risks including the following topics; women and girls should move as a group, people with disability should be given first priority, beneficiaries should report any dissatisfaction of items to YEDA staff or chief for the future adjustment and information about use of local resources for durable solutions will be passed to the community.</p>
<p><b>Key considerations for distribution:</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Airstrip* (List plane types: _____)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> UNHAS destination (Frequency/schedule of flights: _____)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> River access (Explain: _____)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Footing access (Explain: Buagyi and Doroh can easily accessed by foot about less than 30minutes)</p> <p><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><b>Other logistics information for people and cargo:</b> <i>(e.g. Estimated tonnage based on recommendations; airstrips/GPS; road information)</i> N/A</p> <p><b>Where/how the distribution will take place:</b> The distribution sites, dates and time will be decided together with RRC, VRCs, IDP returnees' leaders and the local authorities where WASH facilities and conducive environments such as shade, nearby borehole are available.</p> <p><b>Security/Access issues:</b> At the moment, the security situation is stable in the project locations. Perhaps, anticipating to continuing normalizing further during the distribution.</p> <p>On Tuesday 24 March 2020, In regard with the local order issued by Secretary General (care taker) former Amadi state read by RRC Coordinator, Mundri West that the social gatherings, sports events, religion activities and political functions are all banned for 6 weeks as COVID-19 preventive measures in alignment with the decree of South Sudan president's ban of social gatherings and restrictions on the movement people on Monday 23 March, 2020.</p> <p><b>Protection concerns, push/pull factors:</b></p>	

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?

N/A

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

YEDA will work with ASO as SNFI partner and NP and AYA as protection partners for the joint implementation of project activities. During the distribution, NP will conduct informative sessions on GBV, child protection and general protection with beneficiaries and the community at large.

YEDA will also work closely with the RRC, VRCs, chiefs and the Payam Executive director, to ensure that the distribution is well planned, organized and appropriate to the local context.

**Next steps**

Recommendation for other sectors:

- There is need to distribute food ratios to the IDP returnees because as per now they depend on wild yams
- There is need to improve the health facilities in Buagyi because soon the rain will start and areas are prone to malaria, pneumonia and asthma
- There is need to provide WASH facilities to the IDP returnees in Buagyi and Doroh in order to prevent water-born and hygiene-related diseases.

Immediate next steps		Timeline	Who is responsible
1	Compiling the S/NFI needs analysis report	23-25 March-3 <sup>rd</sup> April 2020	YEDA Project officer & M&E Officer. WVSS and ASO staff
2	Submission of PLR by Program Manager	3 <sup>rd</sup> April 2020	Program Manager (YEDA)
3	Sharing distribution plan with RRC and local authority	TBD, due to the movement restrictions in Mundri East County to prevent the spreading of COVID-19, as per RRC deliberation	Project Officer (YEDA)
6	Procurement of local shelter framing materials and Beneficiaries	TBD	Project Officer (YEDA)
7	Distribution in Buagyi	TBD	Project Officer (YEDA)
8	Distribution in Doroh	TBD	Project Officer (YEDA)
9	Shelter construction 42HH in Buagyi and 26HH in Doroh	TBD	Project Officer (YEDA)
10	Compiling and sharing the distribution report with M&E officer and Program Manager	TBD	Project Officer (YEDA)
11	Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM)	TBD	M&E Officer (YEDA)

Please submit to [scsouthsudan-pipeline@googlegroups.com](mailto:scsouthsudan-pipeline@googlegroups.com)

**If distribution is recommended, include the completed Pipeline Request Form**



**ANNEX: DESK RESEARCH SOURCE CONTACTS**

SOURCE	CONTACT INFORMATION	EXPERTISE