### 1. General Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location* (State/County/Payam/Boma/Village)</th>
<th>Upper Nile State (Nasir County): <strong>WANDING PAYAM</strong>: (Waat Boma), <strong>LIRE PAYAM</strong> (Wechteng Boma and Wunbut Boma) and <strong>KIER PAYAM</strong>.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alert Date* (first time the location mentioned to the Cluster)</td>
<td>29th November 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Analysis Dates*</td>
<td>16th January 2020 to 30th January 2020.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2. Location Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report Date* (date completed)</th>
<th>February 6, 2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Type of settlement (PoC, informal camp, etc.)</td>
<td>PoC ☐ Collective Centres ☒ Spontaneous settlements ☒ Host Communities ☐ Others (specify) _ ☐</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3. Team Details* (Indicate the team leader)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Organisation</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Contacts: Email/Mobile/SAT Phone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oroma Joshua</td>
<td>TADO</td>
<td>S/NFI Program Manager</td>
<td>0929499996/ 0916714646</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nakawesa Alice</td>
<td>TADO</td>
<td>GBV Officer</td>
<td>0921651169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nyuon Bidit Lok Lok</td>
<td>TADO</td>
<td>Education Officer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gach Barbur Ruel</td>
<td>ADA</td>
<td>Field Officer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gatwech Lual Kun</td>
<td>ADA</td>
<td>Field Officer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Makuei Chuol Teny</td>
<td>CAO</td>
<td>Field Coordinator</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Did the team read the S/NFI project indicators?

### 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?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Situation overview</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Heavy flooding has been affecting South Sudan since July. Over 900,000 people are estimated to have been affected across the country. Displacement, urgent humanitarian needs, destruction of shelter and assets, and major humanitarian access issues are reported in the affected areas, compounding an already dire humanitarian situation. During the rainy season, which usually lasts from June to October, flooding is common particularly during September and October. This year, the flooding has been particularly heavy, exacerbated by rainfall in Kenya and Ethiopia, which led to the swelling of Pibor river along the Ethiopian border. Agencies are describing it the most severe flooding in South Sudan in decades. Forecasts indicate that rains in Ethiopia and in the border region with South Sudan are likely to continue into November. This could worsen the situation as ground waters are saturated. Thirty-two counties in seven states have been</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
particularly impacted. On 27 October 2019, the government declared a state of emergency in the affected areas. The heavy rains have destroyed shelters, crops, water sources, public infrastructure like schools and health facilities thus increased the risk of water-borne diseases among communities and rendered many roads impassable constraining access to affected areas.

Nasir County of Upper Nile state is composed of 15 Payams: Kuetrengke, Jikmir, Dhorading, Dinkar, Nasir, Kier, Wanding, Koat, Roam, Gaireng, Kechkuon, Manding, Maker, Wecnyo and Gurnyang. According to the Population and Housing Census conducted in April 2008, Nasir County had a projected population of 210,002 people, composed of 115,641 males and 94,361 female residents with 35,000 Household (HHs)

**Further information about the population structure:**
Males: 55.1%
Females: 44.9%

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Persons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Males</td>
<td>115,641</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Females</td>
<td>94,361</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL POPULATION:** 210,002

In the months of August – November 2019, there was flooding in Nasir County, which has affected most of the Payams. Kuetrengke, Jikmir, Dhorading, Maker, Koat, Wanding and Kier Payams are highly affected while the other Payams were partly flooded. The flooding is caused by erratic and heavy rainfall from Ethiopian highlands through river SOBAT making it out burst its banks, which happened in the month of July 2019. For the last two to three years, there has been heavy rainfall that causes flooding but the one of 2019 has been the worst so far in history. The low landscape of Nasir County does not allow free water movement to downstream and the water accumulation has increased in villages, especially in agricultural and grazing/pasture land.

As rainy season was on its peak, flooding increased which escalated the situation before impact of the current flood is tackled and water level went down. In addition, the rain condition in parts of Nasir County where many streams pour into river Sobat is expected to increase the rivers and water levels in swampy areas, that will, in turn, cause breakage of primary dyke that are already weak, and add more crises in the county.

With the knowledge and support of the United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), and close engagement with Relief Organization of South Sudan (ROSS), and humanitarian partners in Nasir County especially in Wanding conducted a joint assessment in the month of November 2019 across several locations to assess the WASH, Health, Nutrition, Education, S/NFI, Protection and FSL needs of the populations affected by the flooding.
In Wanding county, TADO targeted 2,800 H/H which translates into 16,800 individuals. The caseload is equally divided among the 5 payams of Wanding as follows: Wanding payam: 560 H/H (3,360 individuals), Wat payam: 560 H/H (3,360 individuals), Wechdeng payam: 560 H/H (3,360 individuals), Wunbut payam: 560 H/H (3,360 individuals), Kier payam: 560 H/H (3,360 individuals). There is no any other partner in greater Wanding implementing S/NFI apart from TADO. There could be gaps of S/NFI in Wanding county which would be identified by TADO, s PDM report after which other partners would respond.

Source: OCHA, FEWSNET, UNHCR, MSF, OXFAM

Is this a cyclical/seasonal displacement? If the situation is not annually typical for this area, please explain.

Possible sources: INSO, DTM, REACH, WFP, CSRF, SFPs, FSL IMO, HSBA

Greater Nasir, like other part of Sobat corridor, is a low land and many communities live on both side of Sobat River. Due to heavy rains experienced in Ethiopia and the region, the river busted its banks and spread to the villages. The waters have covered grazing lands for the cattle and displaced populations.

The last flood experienced was in 1988 and the magnitude was not as big as the one experienced now. On the Downstream, is a torch or a lowland, when water comes, it fills the whole place.

Source: DTM, REACH, WFP, CSRF, SFPs, FSL IMO, HSBA

List all recent (and planned) S/NFI and food distributions in this area in the past two months, with key details (types of items, date, # beneficiaries, Bomas).

Possible sources: SFPs, S/NFI IMO, WFP IMO, partners

The recently planned S/NFI distribution done in greater Nasir was by: Nile Hope: FSL and ACTED: Mattresses. Other partners like: UNKEA, Relief International, TADO, ADA and World Vision International are awaiting for distribution. The S/NFI items distributed is as per the (Floods Response Kit) which all the partners adopted.

TADO a static S/NFI partner in greater Nasir county especially in Wanding has done Need Analysis, beneficiary verification in the locations of: Kier, Lire and Wanding awaiting for submission of Analysis report and Pipeline request.

The targeted beneficiaries in greater Nasir for food distribution was aided by the biometric registration done by WFP targeting IDPS, Returnees and the more vulnerable host communities in the categories of Pregnant and Lactating mothers, Child headed households, PSNs, the chronically sick among others.

Source: SFPs, S/NFI, WFP, UNOCHA Deep Site Focal Person for Greater Ulang, partners

Housing, Land, and Property issues? What mechanisms are in place to handle HLP disputes? What groups (ethnic, displacement status, gender, age) are marginalized by land ownership?

Possible sources: SSLS, HLP WG, Protection Cluster, NRC’s or IOM’s HLP office

In most areas in South Sudan rules for access to and use of land are still established by customary law and administered, interpreted and enforced by male traditional leaders. For some men it is inconceivable that women – themselves traditionally considered a form of property – should seek to own land or property. Today returnee and displaced women heading their families without a husband, have to negotiate, often unsuccessfully, with traditional leaders for access to land held commonly by the community under customary tenure, either in their areas of origin or in the areas of origin of their late or former husbands.

For those who have chosen to return to urban or peri-urban areas, the situation can be very challenging. In urban areas land is demarcated, allocated, registered and held mainly under private tenure or as public land if used for public purposes by the government. It thus moves to a legal domain in which customary
law no longer applies. Many people, however, including traditional authorities and local government officials, are not necessarily aware of this. The situation is exacerbated by unclear legislation and overlapping or competing jurisdictions of governmental institutions which create opportunities for confusion and corruption and result in a situation of chaos.

The Goss, with the support of the UN, international and local NGOs, and civil society, should embrace the opportunity that a post conflict environment presents to improve the rights and lives of women and girls. The goal should not be re-establishment of pre-conflict conditions but a transformative, progressive, inclusive and equitable environment to promote women’s HLP rights.

Goss should sign, ratify and accept the obligations set out in key international instruments supporting women’s right to adequate housing: the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW); the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR); and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)

Acknowledge that failure to consult women is a violation of the good practice set out in the landmark UN Security Council Resolution 1325 – On Women, Peace and Security.

Conduct gender training for officials and leaders of relevant government and non-statutory bodies involved with the rule of law and land-related administration in order to promote a better understanding of the needs of women.

Ensure that statutory law provisions promoting equal rights for women to land are applied by customary courts; including through training of customary authorities to increase their knowledge of statutory law.

Ensure that clear and accessible mechanisms for land administration and management are established and maintained to protect women's rights to land in order to address the widespread corruption among land actors widely reported by our informants. Allocation of plots and process of demarcation and surveying must be made more transparent. There must be greater focus on informing the wider community on these processes and particularly on ways of submitting complaints and appeals.

Appoint women to leadership and decision making positions within the land sector, ensuring their needs are heard, addressed and incorporated into land sector structural and policy reform.

Explore possible ways of waiving fees for surveying and registration of land, especially for vulnerable households who are unlikely to ever be able to afford to register it.

Source: SFPs, S/NFI IMO, WFP IMO, partners


Deng, D. 2011b, Land belongs to the community: Demystifying the ‘global n land grab’ in Southern Sudan, The Institute for Poverty,
How has aid affected displacement and conflict in this area?
*Possible sources: INSO, WFP, CSRF, SFP, FSL Cluster, HSBA*

More than 7 million South Sudanese need urgent humanitarian assistance. A high number of them face severe food shortages, and under nutrition has reached critical levels. With an uncertain and volatile political scene, the man-made crisis in South Sudan has far-reaching consequences for its neighbours. More than 2 million South Sudanese have fled across borders. The EU is a long-standing donor of impartial humanitarian aid to the people in need in South Sudan.

The national health system is weakened by years of conflict and is ill-prepared to manage disease outbreaks. The first quarter of 2019 saw a significant rise in measles outbreaks, and malaria is on the rise. There is concern that the Ebola epidemic could spread across borders into South Sudan from neighboring Democratic Republic of Congo. The healthcare system needs support to provide basic quality services, increase immunization coverage, and better prepare for outbreaks. With more than 2 million children deprived of education, South Sudan has one of the highest proportions of out-of-school children in the world.

The crisis in the country is characterized by serious violations and abuses against civilians. These include sexual violence and child recruitment into armed forces. The conflict has triggered a mass exodus to Uganda, Kenya, Ethiopia, and Sudan. One third of the South Sudanese population continues to live in displacement, either as refugees or in other parts of the country itself.

Source: DTM, REACH, WFP, CSRF, SFPs, FSL IMO, HSBA

What aid actors are static in this location? What aid actors visit regularly?
*Possible sources: SFPs, OCHA IMU*

ADRA, Nile Hope, TADO, UNKEA, SSUDA, ADA, CHADO, Relief International. World Vision, ACTED & IOM.

Source: SFPs, OCHA IMU

What community groups have already been in place in this location? PwD committees? Women’s groups?
*Possible sources: SFPs, OCHA IMU*

Youth groups, Women groups, Elderly groups, PwD committees

Source: SFPs, OCHA IMU

Have any market assessments been conducted here, or cash-based interventions?
*Possible sources: IACWG, SFPs, FSL Cluster*

No.

Source: IACWG, SFPs

Map of area:
*Hand sketched or official map*
5. Summary of Population Type / Numbers

Where possible, teams can paste a chart instead of entering all of the data below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population Count from: 210,002 (source: WFP)</th>
<th>HH: 35,000</th>
<th>Individuals: 210,002</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Population breakdown

Rough calculation based on questionnaire; team decides how to calculate

| Men _30__% / Women _45__% / Boys _10__% / Girls _15__% |

Population Count to target: (i.e. Population in Need of S/NFI access)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Heads of HH: 2,800 (avoid multiple targets in the same family)</th>
<th>Population Count to target: (i.e. Population in Need of S/NFI access) 16,800 Individuals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Where is the caseload being served?

☒ Displaced location (their community is still flooded)
☒ In their own community (floods have receded)

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?

The general population of the three payams of Kier, Lire and Wanding according to WFP registration is 32,101. The number of affected people is 16,800 individuals or 2,800 households. The affected communities comprise of different group categories i.e. IDPs, Returnees and Host communities in the area. According to the local authorities and villages chiefs, they are viewing the displacement as temporary and thus there are no plans to stay. This will help in avoiding some HLP issues as the displaced population is big.

In Nasir, the general population is 210,002. The total number of people affected are 27,300 individuals from 4,550 households. The affected areas are: Kuetrengke, Jikmir, Dhorading, Maker, Koat, Dinkar, Lire Wanding and Kier Payams are highly affected while the other Payams were partly flooded.

POPULATION RESIDING IN SETTLEMENT SITE

☐ IDP directly affected by conflict
☐ Host directly affected by conflict
☒ IDP affected by disaster: Floods.
☒ Host affected by disaster: Floods.
☐ Refugees from: Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, etc.
☐ Protracted IDPs (living in collective site for 1+ years)
☐ Returnee: government-facilitated
☐ Other returnee
☐ Population in transit to: ________________________
☐ Unintegrated

POPULATION IN NEED OF S/NFI

☐ IDP directly affected by conflict
☐ Host directly affected by conflict
☒ IDP affected by disaster: Floods.
☒ Host affected by disaster: Floods.
☐ Refugees from: Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, etc.
☐ Protracted IDPs (living in collective site for 1+ years)
☐ Returnee: government-facilitated
☐ Other returnee
☐ Population in transit to: ________________________
☐ Unintegrated

6. Protection/Vulnerability Concerns and Power Dynamics

Do people feel safe here?
Indicate % of how many people say “yes”, so on

☒ Yes _12___% ☒ No 82% ☆ Somehow _3___%

What are the specific protection concerns and considerations?
Indicate if there is an attached Protection Assessment for further information. Any Safety Audit findings that would raise concern for certain genders to receive items here?

What input did Protection partners provide?
There was no major protection issues apart from isolated cases of GBV. Having to live in an open collected site, the women and young girls are prone to rape cases, abuse and will have lost their dignity. Much of this cases affect mostly the Female Headed Households and the young adolescent’s girls who will have no one to protect them when assaulted.

What are the vulnerability dynamics?

☒ Children at Risk (CR): #___ 3900
Regarding the HLP situation, will the community members face any risks in returning to their land after floods recede? What local documentation exists to protect people?

(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.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ITEM</th>
<th>COST IN MARKET</th>
<th>NATURAL RESOURCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Local poles</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Natural Source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rope</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Natural Source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roofing Sticks</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Natural Source</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Yes.

NRC’s Information, Counselling and Legal Assistance (ICLA) Program: ICLA assists displaced persons to claim and fulfil their rights, reach durable solutions and to prevent further displacement through the application of information and legal methods. NRC’s ICLA activities primarily focus on five thematic areas:

- housing, land and property (HLP) rights, legal identity including obtaining civil documentation necessary to access rights and services, citizenship and statelessness issues related to displacement
- Procedures for refugee status determination.

7. Community group questions

How many kilometres and hours away is the closest water point by foot (one way)?

2.5 km  1 hrs. by foot

What type of water sources are used for drinking water?

☐ Borehole  ☒ River  ☐ Hand-dug well

☐ Tap stand  ☐ Other ____________________

How many kilometres and hours away is the closest functioning health clinic by foot (one way)?

4 km  2 hrs. by foot

Specific illnesses reported in the area

Malaria, Typhoid

What type of food sources does the community use?

☒ Farming  ☒ Fishing  ☒ Market

☒ Wild fruits  ☐ Other ____________________

Area prone to severe rapid onset flooding?

☒ Yes  ☐ No  ☐ Extremely rare

Preferred communication channels/methods?

Community leaders/chiefs, Religious leaders, Local authorities and partner agencies on the ground.

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?

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ITEM</th>
<th>COST IN MARKET</th>
<th>NATURAL RESOURCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Local poles</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Natural Source</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
<td>Natural Source</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The main source of food in greater Nasir especially in Wanding is fishing since the communities live along the river, with the floods this has made their life difficult as they cannot fish.
anymore. According to the interviews conducted 42% of respondents said wild fruits and cooking leaves while 19% rely on relatives and the other 39% donation from church and well-wishers. On cooking materials, some of the displaced managed to salvage their cooking materials thus they share them in their new settlements since they understood the dire situation. For the settlements, some live in the open, schools and churches while others have been taken in by their relatives or friends.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Do the population have access to tools?</th>
<th>☐ Yes</th>
<th>☐ No</th>
<th>☒ Limited</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

How do they shelter themselves and support their household NFI needs without aid support?  
*Fully explain the community’s coping and resilience strategies.*

During the assessment conducted and out of observation 71% of the displaced community living in local grass shelter, 18% were living in Tukuls with relatives while 11% living in the open. Most of the displaced community couldn’t salvage their NFI items but those who did share amongst themselves especially the saucepans for cooking and other utensils. They could also borrow from the host community when needed. Mosquito nets and blankets were rare to get with the little only preserved for the infants. The host community also helped share the extra they had.

| % of people with some form of shelter, the type of shelter, and average number of individuals sharing shelter (for those who have shelter)  
e.g. 5% of caseload stay under trees, 55% stay in tukuls, 40% are sleeping in the open | Shelter types (with %s): Local grass thatched shelter- 71 %, Tukuls – 18 % and Sleeping in the open – 11 %  
Average # sharing shelter: 70% of individuals are sharing shelter with relatives especially due to the massive floods displacements. |

| What are the top S/NFI priorities?  
List only 3-4 items, in order of priority | WHY?  
*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.*  
**WHAT CONCERNS ARE THERE WITH THE RECOMMENDED ITEM?**  
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? |

1 – Plastic Sheeting.  
As the floods ravaged the shelters of the displaced people, there is nothing to rely on at the higher grounds rather assemble in schools or churches or live with relatives. During the HHs interviews, around 90% of the respondents sought for plastic sheets for shelter as it’s the most important.

2 – Mosquito Nets.  
During the time of needs assessment, it was observed that almost 55% of the affected population mostly children were affected with Malaria. This was due to majorly lack of enough mosquito nets among the displaced. Their only coping mechanism was to smear bodies with ash which did little to prevent mosquitoes. Thus the need to supply mosquito nets.

3 – Blankets  
Due to bad weather conditions and lack of proper shelter, the nights and raining moments are characterized by extreme cold which results to high cases of either flu or pneumonia among both children and adults. During the interviews almost 60% of the respondents mentioned use of bed sheets, rags or sacks for covering themselves. The team thus recommends in-kind assistance for blankets.
| 4- Ropes | The ropes will complement the plastic sheets recommended earlier to help build the shelters. Past observations and interventions have seen some beneficiaries use mosquito nets for making shelters rather than use them for the intended purpose. Thus in-kind assistance for ropes is recommended. |

Photos of S/NFI situation:

![Image of KILs with the payam leaders of the 4 affected areas of greater Wanding County at Wanding centre.](image-url)
Ongoing verification and registration exercise in Lire Payam

Women FGD at Wanding Centre
9. feedback mechanism Methodology

| ☑ Desk research | How did the team spend on the ground? |
| ☑ Observation | Three weeks for verification of beneficiaries. |
| ☐ IRNA interviews: #________ | |
| ☑ Key informant interviews: # 51________ | |
| ☑ Household interviews: # 510________ | |
| ☑ FGDs: # 85________ | |
| ☐ CFM: # _______ (attach complaint record) | |

Additional notes on methodology used:
3-KIIs, 30HHs and 5 FGDs were conducted per boma visited in all the counties visited.

AAP / Communications & Community Engagement

How has the S/NFI team prepared the community for a second phase of flood response?
(e.g. community engagement, feedback mechanisms, trainings)
Community engagement through meetings directly, Setup of feedback mechanism as well as addressing community complaints immediately and training of stakeholders and community awareness on their rights and responsibilities.

10. ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

**Check all that apply:**

- ☑ NFI intervention recommended
- ☑ Shelter intervention recommended
- ☐ No intervention recommended
- ☐ Cash intervention recommended* (Type: __________)
- ☑ Training activity recommended
- ☑ 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)*

There are no markets, long foot travel is dangerous because it exposes the beneficiaries to harm especially the vulnerable pregnant and lactating mothers, access because some of the community live next to a swamp, and the area is inaccessible during rainy season.

**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:

Vulnerable are the categories of people in the community who are prone to danger and need support to sustain their lives such as the pregnant and lactating mothers, the elderly, PLWs, child headed households, the chronically sick.

**If a HH has 2+ of the above-mentioned criteria,** explain how you will avoid giving two S/NFI sets to the same HH:

In the S/NFI verification exercise, households are identified by the size but not the number of vulnerable so that a household of 6 people may have 2 elderly persons, 3 PLWs but would get the same items like other households.

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.*
If this community has received S/NFIs in the past year, explain how you will avoid duplication (e.g. use past distribution lists, BMR):
Use the past distribution list, liaise with partners to share distribution lists and also direct observation.

Specify items and quantities to be distributed
Refer to Section 8’s prioritized items (no need to repeat the information).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plastic sheets</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mosquito Nets</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blankets</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rope Bundles</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NB: The quantity is as per the agreed S/NFI cluster standards.

Communications/AAP
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?
Continuous engagement through the set feedback mechanism, S/NFI should be used for the intended purpose i.e. Mosquito nets should not be used for fishing or thatching. Community sensitization and awareness trainings.

Key considerations for distribution:
☒ Airstrip* (List plane types: Fixed wing and Chopper)
☒ UNHAS destination (Frequency/schedule of flights: Every Thursday of the week in Jikmir)
☒ River access (Explain: This is used for prepositioning of S/NFIs to the various field locations)
☐ Footing access (Explain: Not applicable for now due to flooding)
☐ Road access: Not applicable for now due to flooding
*Take note of the type of air transit possible, its MT size, its departing location, and # of rotations possible per day

Other logistics information for people and cargo:
(e.g. Estimated tonnage based on recommendations; airstrips/GPS; road information)
N/A

Where/how the distribution will take place:
The distribution will take place at an agreed location which does not expose the beneficiaries to more harm. This is done by TADO, Stakeholders and partners.

Security/Access issues:
This is coordinated in collaboration with the local authorities, partners and the community through information sharing and adherence to the rules and regulations on the ground.

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 communities are from the same area thus there won’t be any HLP issues that will arise. This is because the displacement is only transitioning to higher grounds from lower grounds within the payams, bomas and villages affected.

Other actors/stakeholders with whom S/NFI staff can work:
Protection and GBV partners, Local authorities, partners, community leaders, church leaders, elders.

Next steps
Recommendation for other sectors:
- The team and the community leaders recommended that all the other sectors including wash, health, FSL should conduct joint assessment and have a joint multi sector interventions in the area.
- The protection partners are also called upon to respond as cases of rape and abuse especially towards girls and women is emerging.
- Trainings were also recommended to sensitize different groups to help curb the rising violence against women.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Immediate next steps</th>
<th>Timeline</th>
<th>Who is responsible</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Submission of the Analysis report for approval</td>
<td>As soon as possible.</td>
<td>TADO/CLUSTER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Pipeline request approved immediately by the cluster and items prepositioned for distribution.</td>
<td>As soon as possible</td>
<td>TADO/CLUSTER/LOG-CLUSTER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Distribution</td>
<td>After items are prepositioned to distribution sites</td>
<td>TADO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please submit to scsouthsudan-pipeline@googlegroups.com

If distribution is recommended, include the completed Pipeline Request Form
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SOURCE</th>
<th>CONTACT INFORMATION</th>
<th>EXPERTISE</th>
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