

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)	Central Equatoria State, Kajo Keji County , Kangapo Payam 1, Kanagapo 2, Lire Payam, Liwolo Payam
Alert Date*	3/6/2019
Analysis Dates*	From 19 th July- 4 th August 2019

2. Location Information

Report Date* (date completed)	Aug 9, 2019
GPS Coordinates*	Kangapo: Lat N003Deg ;049'027.277" Lon E 031 Deg 039'027.277" Alt 00976m 10:25:03Z 31.07.19 Romogi Church: Lat N003 Deg 054'030.157" Lon E 031Deg 038'052.001 Alt 00976m 06:08:27Z 31.07.19.

3. Team Details*

Name	Organisation	Title	Contacts: Email/Mobile/Sat Phone
Oketayot Santo Arop	Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	Project Officer- Shelter/NFIs	oketayot.arop@nrc.no +211920245754
Lodule Peter	Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	Project Coordinator- Protection	lodule.laku@nrc.no +211912475511
Kamulete Moses	Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	Project Officer - WASH	kamulete.moses@nrc.no +211927326484
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Loke Raymond Okello	Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	Project Officer RRT	loke.okello@nrc.no +211922761581
Unzi Saverino	Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	Safety and Security Officer	unzi.saverino@nrc.no +211917190849

If this is a joint mission, what %s will each partner report? NA
Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) 100%

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

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

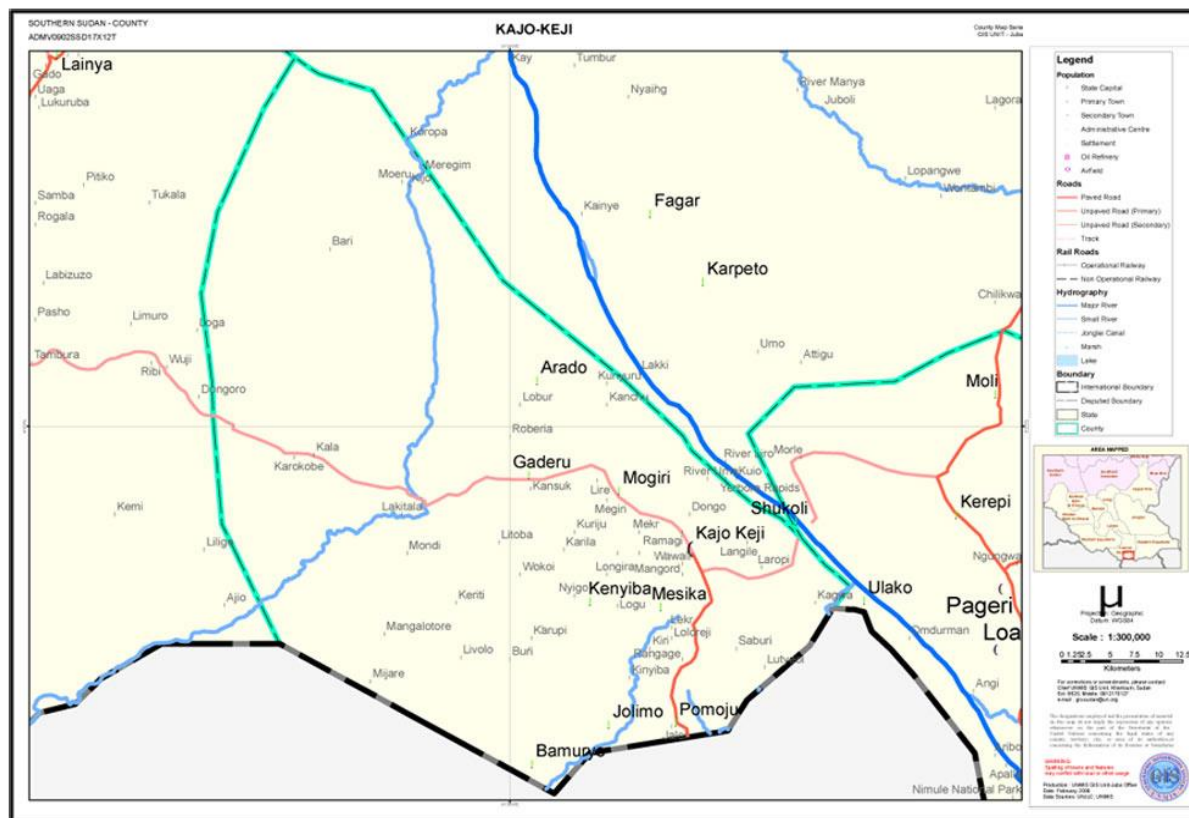
Is this a cyclical/seasonal displacement? <i>Possible sources: INSO, DTM, REACH, WFP, CSRF, SFPs, JMEC</i>	Displacement in the area has been as a result of the conflict in South Sudan which started on December 15 th 2013 which furthermore escalated in 2016 following renewed clashes in Juba that caused a massive exodus of refugees from South Sudan to the neighbouring Uganda. As of Jan, 2019 people started to return back to Kajo Keji up to today. Source: Local Authorities
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</i>	No S/NFI distributions has taken place in three Payams including Lire, Kanagapo One, Kanagapo Two and part of Liwolo Payams . Some other parts like the liwolo IO control areas where the IDP camps are, IOM did Shelter and NFI distributions there. Source: RRC and information from the communities
Housing, Land, and Property issues? What mechanisms are in place to handle HLP disputes? What groups are marginalized by land ownership?	HLP issues have not been widely reported in Kajo-Keji since the occupants of the areas are from the same tribe and lives in their ancestral home. Since majority of the local population is residing in their own Tukuls and homes. Only some retunes are secondary occupants. They occupy houses that are left by others since theirs were destroyed and also in an insecure environment.



Possible sources: SSLS, HLP WG, Protection Cluster, NRC	Source: Local Communities during Interviews.
Do people come only during food drops and other aid? Possible sources: REACH, DTM, Static NGOs, WFP, SFPs	People are staying in Kajo-Keji town and are permanent residents of the area however, some of the returnees goes to the refugee camps to receive food ratios and come back to the town where they are permanently residing. However, there are still more returnees who comes on daily bases to the area following relative calm reported in the area. Source: local chiefs, NRC Staff in Kajo-Keji, RRC, NSDO, TRM.
How has aid affected displacement and conflict in this area? Possible sources: INSO, WFP, CSRF, SFPs, JMEC	There has not been a history of conflict among the people in Kajo-Keji as a result of distribution of S/NFI items however there are fears that targeted distribution might cause conflict between community members who receives S/NFI and those who have not received. Source: NRC field team, Local Chiefs and local community.
What aid actors are static in this location? What aid actors visit regularly? Possible sources: SFPs	Static Actors <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ARC- Supporting Health • Diocese of Kajo-Keji- Education • NSDO- WASH • The Rescue Mission- WASH • Actors that visits regularly • NRC- ICLA Team • G4S- Demining • TITI Foundation- S/NFI <p>Source: NRC field team, local authorities, RRC</p>
What community groups have already been in place in this location? PwD committees? Women's groups?	There are community leader and chiefs committees. Further assessment is needed to identify any women/people with disability etc. committees within the community. This to be done during the verification and registration of the beneficiaries. Source: NRC Field Team, RRC and Local Authorities.
Have any risk or security assessments been done in this area? Possible sources:	During the analysis NRC security team did a Rapid Risk Assessment from 11 th -26 th of July 2019, and they reported that the security situation is safe, but coordination should always be there with the local authorities, and we need to keep them updated with all our activities, and distributions. Besides that, agencies around says the area is safe but only limited to access to basic services and market functionality as well and no direct UNHAS flight to Kajo-Keji. Source: NRC
Have any market assessments been conducted here, or cash-based interventions? Possible sources: IACWG, SFPs, FSL Cluster	There is no function market in Kajo Keji, it has been observed by the team in the field that there is no functional market in the whole of Kajo-Keji town except border town of Afoji or Moyo town in Uganda which is a 5- 6 hours walk in which the market doesn't have all the necessary Shelter/NFIs available. Source: NRC Field Team, RRC, and local authority.



Map of area: **Copied from NRC Security Team.**
(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.

Population Count from:
(source: RRC)

Former Greater Kajo-Keji County	Total Households	Male	Female	Population (Individuals)
Liwolo	3,168	7,679	7,761	19,009
Kangapo	4,208	15,237	10,010	25,247
Kajo-Keji	2,055	11,575	755	12,330
Nyepo	335	1,703	307	2,010
Total Population	9766	36,194	18,833	55,027

9,766 HH (58,596 Individuals) (Host Community: **3027** HH's and Returnees: **6739** HH's)

Population Count
observed by team:

1. Lire 1000 HHs
2. Kangapo 2000 HHs
3. Liwolo (Government controlled area) – 300 HHs unable to access.
4. Nyepo 200

Total 3500HH.

These are Vulnerable households estimated in the above areas. But the populations should slightly be higher

Individuals: This was hard to assess so will confirm during verification and registration.



	than this. The figure will be modified after verification to get the exact numbers.											
Population breakdown	Men 35% / Women 30% / Boys 25% / Girls 10 % - this figures are just a rough estimate based on the team observations.											
Population details: origin, plans to stay, available lists, breakdown, and sources: (Section II of the HH Questionnaire)	<p>The population is made up of returnees 70%, IDPs 12% and host community 18%. Majority of the population in the area are returnees from refugee camps in Uganda and they are planning to stay in the area.</p> <p>The IDPs came from the areas around Kajo-Keji due to insecurity and a lack of livelihood and humanitarian assistance during the crisis.</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>How would you best describe yourself in the current location?</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Population Distribution Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>An IDP integrated in the host community</td> <td>4.00%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>New IDP</td> <td>8.00%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Host community</td> <td>18.00%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Returnee</td> <td>70.00%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div> <p>Sources; households and KII interviews.</p>		Category	Percentage	An IDP integrated in the host community	4.00%	New IDP	8.00%	Host community	18.00%	Returnee	70.00%
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6. Protection/Vulnerability Concerns and Power Dynamics												
Do people feel safe here?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes 98% <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 % <input type="checkbox"/> Somehow 0%											
	<div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Total</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Safety Concerns Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Somehow</td> <td>2.00%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Yes</td> <td>98.00%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div>		Category	Percentage	Somehow	2.00%	Yes	98.00%				
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<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 – the NFI items will improve the quality of life for returnees and most vulnerable host communities. In order to avoid any issues, the team will conduct AAP trainings.</p>																				
<p>What are the specific protection concerns and considerations?</p>	<p>What input did Protection partners provide?</p> <p>There are no protection partners on the ground. However, specific protection concern could be secondary occupation of shelters that has been abandoned by the owners. Most returnees who found their shelters burnt resort to sheltering in the houses that have been left by the owners in order to protect themselves from rains.</p> <p>Some returnees who return to the area still fear to stay in their homes since it is much isolated and therefore resort to occupying shelters in areas where there are many people staying</p> <p>Reaching far areas could be difficult due to distances from the main centres and most of the main roads have closed since it has not been in use for quite a long time.</p> <p>There are 3 main check points between Juba and Kajo-Keji. No restrictions at all. Only a JVMM approval was asked and handed over. The road was secure and still motor able for light trucks intending to take in supplies. {IRNA facts Findings-June}.</p> <p>Currently NRC has a protection team on the ground doing full assessment and support to the identified cases, and they have also participated in this report. The protection team concerns will be addressed in all our activities.</p>																				
<p>What are the vulnerability dynamics?</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Children at Risk (CR):</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unaccompanied/Separated child:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other person at Risk (ER): <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Women at Risk:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Single parent/caregiver (SP):</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Disability (DS):</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Serious medical condition:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Minorities/ Detached from community:</p> <div data-bbox="529 1590 1439 2016"> <p>Does your HH contain any vulnerable people:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Vulnerable Group</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Child at risk</td> <td>20%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PwD</td> <td>6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No comm...</td> <td>2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No one</td> <td>9%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Elder at risk</td> <td>7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Serious...</td> <td>4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Single...</td> <td>19%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unacom...</td> <td>28%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Woman...</td> <td>6%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div>	Vulnerable Group	Percentage	Child at risk	20%	PwD	6%	No comm...	2%	No one	9%	Elder at risk	7%	Serious...	4%	Single...	19%	Unacom...	28%	Woman...	6%
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	<p>Who controls in the community? Who provides?</p> <p>The communities are relying on their own families to look after people who are considered vulnerable. There is not a lot of help available and sometimes the health centre is too far to access. Only 9% of HHs did not have any vulnerable people staying there.</p>														
<p>Explain key aspects of the HLP situation, particularly any risks they face. (Refer to Section V of the HH Questionnaire.)</p>	<p>70% of people owned the shelter they are living in and 8% were living with relatives/others. 4% are living in communal structures, 4% are living with hosts and 14% did not know who owned the shelter.</p> <p>33% of the communities had faced land dispute problems at some point. Mostly these are resolved locally between the local authority and the chiefs who distribute land.</p> <div data-bbox="528 593 1497 1171"> <table border="1"> <caption>Total</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Shelter Type</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Communal structure</td> <td>4.00%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Don't know who own the shelter</td> <td>14.00%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Host community structure</td> <td>4.00%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Others</td> <td>2.00%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Own the shelter</td> <td>70.00%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Relatives</td> <td>6.00%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div>	Shelter Type	Percentage	Communal structure	4.00%	Don't know who own the shelter	14.00%	Host community structure	4.00%	Others	2.00%	Own the shelter	70.00%	Relatives	6.00%
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7. Community group questions															
How many kilometres and hours away is the closest water point by foot (one way)?	This varies per village but between a 10-minute walk and a 1:30 minutes'														
What type of water sources are used for drinking water?	<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 _____														
How many kilometres and hours away is the closest functioning health clinic by foot (one way)?	There are government functioning health facilities in the area but lacks drugs the nearest health facilities varies from a 5-minute walk away to a 3 hour walk away.														
Specific illnesses reported in the area	Malaria, diarrhoea and pneumonia.														
What type of food sources does the community use?	<input type="checkbox"/> Farming - widely but on small scale <input type="checkbox"/> Fishing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Market - but very far <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wild fruits <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other- Food aid in which some of the returnees who are registered in the camp goes across the border to the refugee camp in Uganda to receive food ratios then return to Kajo-Keji with the food they have received some individuals are surviving on the ruminants of the previous cassava left two to three years ago.														
When was the last harvest in the area?	It is not clear when the returnees last had their last harvest since most of them came just of recent from the refugee camps in Uganda.														

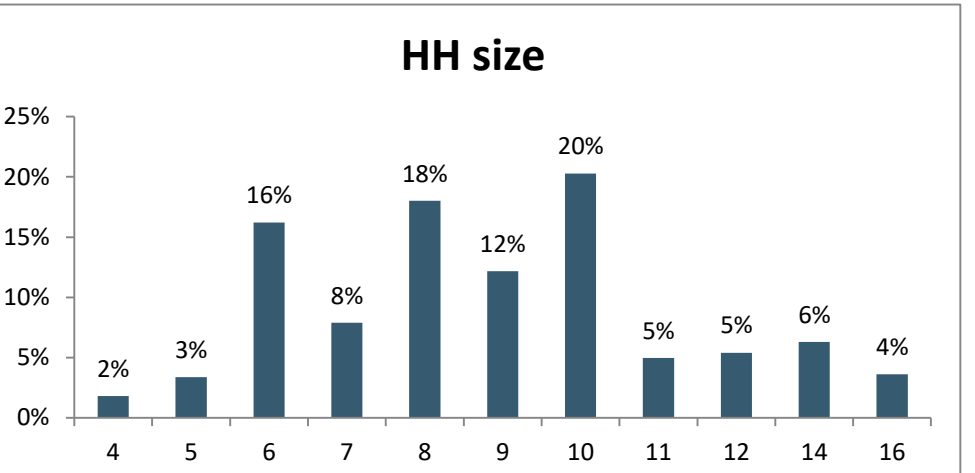


Area prone to severe rapid onset flooding?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No - There is no flooding reported in Kajo-Keji since the terrain of the area is hilly, no flood waters have been seen or observed or reported. <input type="checkbox"/> Extremely rare														
Preferred communication channels/methods?	<p>Uganda Networks are operational in some areas within Kajo-Keji and also MTN South Sudan operations are available in some spotted areas which the community use to make cell phone calls.</p> <div data-bbox="580 394 1433 981"> <p style="text-align: center;">Communication</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Communication Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Channel/Method</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Through the community...</td> <td>58%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Through community...</td> <td>2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Through RRC/ROSS</td> <td>9%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Directly to the agency (NGO)</td> <td>6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Through Local authorities</td> <td>8%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Through the religious leaders</td> <td>18%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div>	Channel/Method	Percentage	Through the community...	58%	Through community...	2%	Through RRC/ROSS	9%	Directly to the agency (NGO)	6%	Through Local authorities	8%	Through the religious leaders	18%
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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. Explain how the item is made/used from natural resources, if any.</i>	<p>There are very few kiosks open but has the most basic commodities. No Shelter/NFIs is available in Kajo-Keji since there no functional market in the town.</p>														
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- No Functional market in Kajo-Keji but very few shops are open selling most basic commodities including salt, Sugar, soap and others. General summary of market assessment:														
Explain the community's ways of supporting themselves. (Section IV of HH Questionnaire)	Some members of the community grow a small amount of food for selling but they do not make much money from this. Some people hang around Itti market to try and get short term work as a casual labourer, usually in exchange for food.														



	<h3>How do you currently support your Household</h3> <table border="1"> <caption>Household Support Sources</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Support Source</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Casual Labour</td> <td>2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Collecting wild fruits</td> <td>22%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Farming/Livestock</td> <td>28%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Humanitarian Aid</td> <td>7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>nothing</td> <td>9%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sharing with others</td> <td>26%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Small Business</td> <td>6%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Support Source	Percentage	Casual Labour	2%	Collecting wild fruits	22%	Farming/Livestock	28%	Humanitarian Aid	7%	nothing	9%	Sharing with others	26%	Small Business	6%
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Do the population have access to tools?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Limited - Most people share tools																
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>	<p>Most of the community use local materials for their shelters including, Grass, poles and others. Most houses of the returnees are burnt and they have resorted to occupying houses that have been abandoned.</p> <p>Most people are sharing cooking sets between multiple families. Most of the households have resorted to using tins for cooking as a copying strategy since they have lost all their kitchen sets, mosquito nets, blankets, sleeping mats and solar lamps are very few.</p>																
What shelter materials are available for collection in the natural environment?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grass - But none available for now due to the season <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bamboo - But is too far away to access safely. <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 - People are sharing what they can but resources are limited and there is a lot of overcrowding.																
Number of shelters counted	<p>Observation showed around 800HHs around in Lire, 3000HHs around Kangapo, 500HH around Liwolo (Government controlled area). Most of the shelters counted are abandoned in which according to the local authorities, most of the owners have been displaced. It was not possible to access all communities that have been affected by the violence.</p>																
Number of HH with no form of shelter (and source)	<p>Most of the people have no shelters, the returnees have resorted to occupying the houses that have been abandoned by the owners although no exact figures of HHs who share Shelters have been counted</p>																



<p>Number of individuals sharing each shelter (average)</p>	<p>An average of 6-10 people sharing one shelter according to the analysis as shown in the table below.</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>HH size</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Number of individuals</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>4</td><td>2%</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>3%</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>16%</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>8%</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>18%</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>12%</td></tr> <tr><td>10</td><td>20%</td></tr> <tr><td>11</td><td>5%</td></tr> <tr><td>12</td><td>5%</td></tr> <tr><td>14</td><td>6%</td></tr> <tr><td>16</td><td>4%</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Number of individuals	Percentage	4	2%	5	3%	6	16%	7	8%	8	18%	9	12%	10	20%	11	5%	12	5%	14	6%	16	4%
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<p>What are the top S/NFI priorities? <i>List only 3-4 items, in order of priority</i></p>	<p>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></p> <p>WHAT CONCERNS ARE THERE WITH THE RECOMMENDED ITEM? <i>Consider the recommended items in the context of the community where you will distribute: Are they accustomed to using this item? Has the community used this item before (and if so, what did the PDM reveal)? How does the item fit into the environment in which they live?</i></p>																								
<p>1. Cooking sets (1/2 Kit)</p>	<p>When the affected population got displaced, they lost all their kitchen set since most of their houses were burnt and others looted and when they returned, they had to share kitchen sets with the host community. Host community have old and few cooking sets. Therefore, having the host community sharing the available kitchen set made their life more difficult. Many of the household resorted to cooking one meal in a day but they don't have anything to store food after the meals have been prepared.</p>																								
<p>2. Plastic sheet</p>	<p>Most shelters observed have been burnt as a result of wild fire and so as a result some of the returnees have resorted to sharing shelter whereby one house is shared by over 8 people which is a protection concern. Also sharing shelter means having no privacy.</p> <p>The affected population are sheltered in houses that have been abandoned by the owners and so when the owners of the shelters comes means they have to evacuate their houses as a result they don't have where to settle.</p> <p>Majority of the houses are built using local materials including grass, poles, at this time of the year, the grass is not yet ready for construction also there is no functional and available shelter materials for sale in the market. Therefore giving plastic sheets to the affected population will provide shelter for the time being not until the grasses (around December) are ready that's when they can be able to construct their shelters using the local materials.</p>																								
<p>3. Blanket</p>	<p>When completing HHs surveys, it was observed that majority of people did not have any blankets. With rainy season and low temperatures many people at a very high risk to suffer from pneumonia.</p>																								
<p>4. mosquito net</p>	<p>The HH interview shows a very high percentage of the population using smoke to protect themselves from mosquitoes. Using smoke puts the population at risk of contracting respiratory diseases and also them using smoke puts the population at risk of losing their shelters in case of fire outbreak in the house. Noting that Malaria is some much spread in that location.</p>																								



5. Shelter Construction tools

Majority of the households requested for shelter tools to help them construct their own shelters during the dry season when the grass and poles and trees are ready since most of their Tukuls are built from the local materials, mainly they need sickle's for cutting grass, machetes and axes for cutting poles to be used for constructing the shelters.

Photos of S/NFI situation:

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



Figure 1: Samples of some of the kitchen sets used by the returnees in Kajo-Keji



Figure 2: Beds where the affected people sleep with mosquito nets that are not usable (Photo NRC Team in Kajo-Keji)



Figure 3: Shelters observed by the NRC Team while in Kajo-Keji



Figure 4: This shelter is being shared by 7 people.

9. Methodology

Additional notes on methodology used:

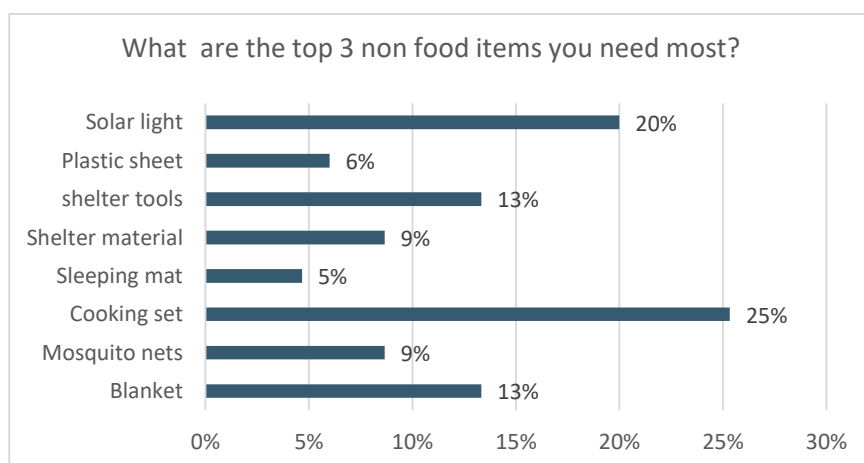
The analysis utilized various methods of data collection which include the following;

- ☒ Desk research
- ☒ Observation
- ☒ Key informant interviews: # 20
- ☒ Household interviews: # 50
- ☒ FGDs: # 7
- ☐ CFM: # _____ (attach complaint record)

- 1. HouseHold Interviews:** 50 HH were reached in the household interviews were conducted in Nyepo, Liwolo, and Kangapo. Households were selected randomly.
- 2. Key Informant interview:** The Payam administrators of Kangapo, Lire, Nyepo and Liwolo, the youth leaders and RRC Secretaries of Kangapo, Lire, Nyepo and Liwolo who are the main key informants for gathering information about returnees and the host community in greater Kajo-Keji county as well as other static partners in Kajo-Keji. 20 KII were conducted. 7 males and 13 females.



3. **Focused Group Discussion:** Focused Group Discussions were conducted with 7 groups (1 group in Mere for youths, 3 groups in Kangapo and 2 women group in Liwolo) and 1 Chiefs groups in Kangapo, and one mixed group {returnees and host communities} in order to find out the problems affecting the returnees and the host community currently. 1 women group comprising of only returnees and also one women group for the hosts. A total of 73 participants. 23 males and 50 females.
4. **Transect walk and observation:** To get some primary data, the assessment team walked through the communities, to observe the existence of water facilities on the ground safety and free movements of the local populations, functionality of the markets, presence of local shelter materials and also the to get a rough estimate on the total populations and also their coping strategies.
5. team also used **secondary data** during the analysis. Before deployment to the field during desk research and consultations with other partners that have ever been to Kajo-Keji and also coordination's with the Cluster state focal point for Central Equatoria for service mapping. And also data collected from other assessments done prior to this analysis such as the IRNA facts findings. The team also consulted with partners such as Titi Foundation and ARC and also other facts findings done {IRNA- June} by other partners such as NRC ICLA team and ARC in Kajo-Keji.



How much time did the team spend on the ground?

The team is in Kajo Keji since July 11, 2019 up to know, they have moved across all the three areas of Kangapo, Liwolo and Lire Payams.



How has the S/NFI team?

- **engaged the community, beyond the gatekeepers?**

The team focussed on trying to access all different members of the community with the FGDs. There were FGDs for youths, elders, males, females, returnees, chiefs and host community in order to get everyone's views on their needs. However, during response time, the team will engage the community in the selection process of beneficiaries and the distribution locations, General communication and consultation in drafting the distribution plan and considerations for Persons with specific needs. Their entitlement and use of the kits or items to be distributed. Protection mainstreaming principals and elements, this will be done in small groups or sessions for mostly the beneficiaries and community chiefs.

- **empowered community members?**

Community members were able to express their needs which were taken in to account when selecting the items to distribute. The team will also engage community Volunteers or casual in the whole distribution process such as registrations and verifications, item arranging, loading and offloading, crowd controllers, casuals for persons with specific need. Gender mainstreaming will also be considered during the selection of the casuals/Volunteers

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

The community have selected the items they wanted to be distributed which were in line with the NRC team's observations. However, NRC team set to carry out sensitisation on how the affected populations can build or renovate their own Tukuls using the local available materials in the environment once they are ready and if security remains calm and whenever they feel safe.

- **implemented feedback mechanisms?**

The feedback mechanisms will be set up on the ground at registration and distribution sites to collect the communities' feedback as the distribution is implemented. Community members will be included in decision making regards to the planning of the distribution process. NRC team will also strengthen the community leaders since they stated earlier on in the analysis to be using mostly the chiefs whenever they have complaint. The chiefs, local leaders will be trains on how to handle complains, how to give feedbacks and referrals, and they will be engaged in the complaint desk during the distribution. Local language will also be used in order for beneficiaries to understand better.

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 | <input type="checkbox"/> Cash intervention recommended (Type: _____) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Training activity recommended | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Continue to monitor needs |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Integrated sector response recommended; sectors: _____ | |

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)

Shelter – most of the affected population found their shelters burnt and so they have resorted to sharing shelters with the host. An average of 8 people shares one shelter which is a protection risk and also lack of privacy. Providing plastic sheets to the affected people will help them construct an emergency shelter which will push them until grass is ready around December that's when they will be able to construct their Tukuls.

Local materials are widely available around the community but as of now the grass used for construction is not ready.

There are no functional markets in the area.

Mosquito net- it was observed by the Team in the field that most of the households don't use mosquito nets. Given the fact that it is a rainy season, there are many mosquitos in the area putting the affected population at risk of contracting malaria.



	<p>It was also observed that most of the affected people use fire to protect themselves from mosquitoes which is also puts them at risk of losing their shelter in case of accident or fire outbreak.</p> <p>Shelter Tools- during focused group discussions, most of the respondents requested for shelter tools which they will use for getting local materials which is widely available in the area to construct their shelters during the dry season.</p> <p>Cooking sets- most of the responded said they share kitchen sets which has greatly affected the number of meals that they eat in a day since the owners of the kitchen sets would also want to use them and besides they don't have where to store food after cooking due to lack of kitchen sets.</p> <p>Blankets- most of the respondents and observations have shown that most of the affected people don't have blankets to cover themselves from cold at nigh which puts them at risk of cold and diseases such as pneumonia</p>
<p>Define targeting criteria <i>How did the team define "vulnerability"? Explain how the target group is unable to help themselves with S/NFI.</i></p>	<p>Specify which type of people you will target, and <i>why</i> they need help in safely accessing S/NFIs:</p> <p>Returnees: Most Vulnerable Household IDPs Vulnerable Host Communities: the ones hosting many Returnees and IDPs.</p> <p>The Returnees and Host Communities should have the Following Vulnerability Criteria.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. UE-Unaccompanied Elderly 60+ (people living alone without support) 2. PLW-Pregnant or Lactating Women 3. SD-Severe physical or mental disability 4. FHH-Female Headed Households (Divorced, separated, widowed with minor children) 5. CL-Person with no effective community links
<p>Specify items to be distributed <i>Include number and S/NFI type per household. Will HH size will change the recommended quantity? Explain calculations. Refer to Section 8's prioritized items (no need to repeat the information).</i></p>	<p>NRC will target returnees, IDPs and most vulnerable host community.). Each HH (whatever the size) will receive: Lire 1000 HHs, Kangapo 2000 HHs, Liwolo (Government controlled area) – 300 HHs Nyepo 200</p> <p>Total 3500HH. [Each Household Will Receive]</p> <p>1/2 x cooking set (half) 1 x plastic sheeting 2 x mosquito nets 2 x blankets</p> <p>Shelter tools (Machete, Sickles, and axes) these may be given to groups or community leaders and the local population will be getting from them to use. The community will be sensitised on the use and hence they will choose a person in to be in charge of the tools.</p>
<p>Communications/AAP <i>What key messaging should go with the response? From Section 9, how will the team build on already existing AAP efforts during response?</i></p>	<p>The information given by the communities has gone in to helping plan and tailor the distribution to the self-identified needs of the communities. When returning to the community NRC will sit down with each group e.g. leaders, females, churches, different tribes, and involve them in the disseminating of information, the planning of the distribution site and how the distribution can run safely within each community. The communities will get a chance to feedback to the NRC team or</p>



	<p>their local leaders at any point during the intervention and a designated feedback desk will be set up at the point of distribution. And also discussions with communities on what type of mode or channel of communication they prefer, together with the Protection team on how it can be improved. Both male and female enumerators will be around in case there are any gender sensitivities when feeding back.</p> <p>In addition, there will be sessions with Beneficiaries in selection process and Vulnerability criteria.</p> <p>The session will also include general communication or community meetings about distributions and the need to priorities and help the most Vulnerable beneficiaries during the response time, also what they are entitled, the kits, the sites, and also other concerns to address. will be communicated and also feedback and suggestions how they would like the distribution to take place will also be part of the AAP sessions</p> <p>The beneficiaries, the stakeholders, the local authorities, the chiefs, women groups, returnees' groups, host communities and other groups within the community will all have different sessions on AAP.</p>
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Key considerations for distribution:

- ☒ Airstrip (the authorities on the ground are preparing to clear the airstrip which has not been used for sometimes. When in the field NRC Team has seen tractors said to be used for clearing the airstrip arrived in town of Kajo-Keji but as of the time for this report, the airstrip still remains closed)
- ☒ Road- Kajo-Keji can only be accessed by road right currently the road from Juba to Kajo-Keji is accessible also the road from Moyo Uganda is also accessible
- ☒ Footing access (Explain: for the local population to the market and any other places to access services or humanitarian Assistance.)

Where/how the distribution will take place:

THE NFI team are hoping to go and conduct verification and registration as soon as the Shelter Cluster approves for intervention. The distribution will then take place within 2 weeks. The plan would be for NRC Team to run a distribution at Kangapo, Limi, Kiri, Mere, Romogi and Kangapo.

Security/Access issues: Access isn't an issue but for security, our security team and the available team on the ground will do the need coordination with RRC, authorities on field level and juba level.

Next steps

Recommendation for other sectors:

FSL, in especially supply of agriculture tools. In all the focus group discussion, the community emphasize on seeds and tools.

Health, most of community members travels for hours to access medical services due to absence of nearby health facilities in their localities

Immediate next steps		Timeline	Who is responsible
1	Verifications and Registrations	16 th -20 th /Aug/2019	NRC Mobile team
2	AAP training	12 th -27 rd /Aug/2019	NRC mobile team



3	Distribution	23 th -27 rd /Aug/2019	NRC mobile team
4	PDM	10 Sep, 2019	NRC Mobile Team and M&E
5			

Please submit to scsouthsudan-pipeline@googlegroups.com

If distribution is recommended, include the completed Pipeline Request Form