



## SHELTER/NFI ANALYSIS REPORT

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

### 1. General Information

Location* (State/County/Payam/Boma/Village)	<b>Lainya County – Yei River State (Former Central Equatoria) Precise location: Lainya center, Logwili, Loka Round, Lokurubang and Nyaporo boma.</b>
Alert Date* (first time the location mentioned to the Cluster)	<b>May 28, 2019</b>
Analysis Dates*	From 20 <sup>th</sup> June-to 27 <sup>th</sup> June 2019.

### 2. Location Information

Report Date* (date completed)	5 <sup>th</sup> /July/2019
GPS Coordinates*	Lainya Centre Lat.: <b>04° 21' 2.63'</b> Long. E: <b>031° 03.56'.16'</b>  Logwili Boma . <b>N04°22'8.21'</b> Long. E: <b>031° 7'16.39'</b>  Lokurubang N <b>04°19,3.39'</b> E <b>031° 03 18.09'</b>
Type of settlement (PoC, informal camp, etc.)	Returnees and IDPs integrated with Host communities.

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

Name	Organisation	Title	Contacts: Email/Mobile/Sat Phone
Lodule Peter Laku	NRC	Protection Coordinator	0922475511,0912475511 <a href="mailto:lodule.laku@nrc.no">lodule.laku@nrc.no</a>
Ladu Charles John	NRC	S/NFI Project Officer	0928406162, <a href="mailto:ladu.john@nrc.no">ladu.john@nrc.no</a>
Abuna Hillary Aliardo	NRC	WASH Officer	0921712208, 0911712208 <a href="mailto:abuna.aliardo@nrc.no">abuna.aliardo@nrc.no</a>
Murye Silas Eluzai	NRC	Protection Officer-Education	<a href="mailto:murye.eluzai@nrc.no">murye.eluzai@nrc.no</a>

Did the team read the S/NFI project indicators?

☒ Yes ☐ No

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

#### NOTE: TO BE CONDUCTED BEFORE DEPARTURE TO AFFECTED AREAS

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

Is this a cyclical/seasonal displacement? <i>Possible sources: INSO, DTM, REACH, WFP, CSRF, SFPs, FSL IMO, HSBA</i>	<p>According to the report from Mother and Child Development Agency (MaCDA) there were about 6,705 Individuals, 1,117 HH returnees, and that returnees have been coming on daily basis to Lainya County. Whilst the local authorities reported that, the influx number of the returnees captured between March 2017 and November 2018 were estimated to be 19,362 individuals about 3,227 HHs and the number of host communities were about 26,700 individuals, about 4,660 HHs. And since January 2019 to date, there have been new case of returnees reportedly coming to occupy their place of origin. These returnees are found in the Lainya's payams areas of Lokurubang in Nyaporo, Kenyi, Limbe, Lainya center and Bereka payams.</p> <p>The returnees are said to have come from within Lainya County (where the IDPs are, in the bushes of Bereka, Kupera, Lomilikin, Loka West) in the hide-out areas, while others came from Juba, Yei, and from the refugees' camps in north-western Uganda.</p>
--	---



Most of the returnees who came from the camps in Uganda said there is likelihood of more number of people to return home, because the condition in the camps is not favorable, due to increasing restriction of movement of refugees to access other services in the camps. Also there is no enough class room for children education as such 80-100 pupils are in one classroom, which contributed to poor learner performance in their education.

The majority of the returnees reported that, the major pulling factor is the improvement in the general security situation of the Lainya.

and South Sudan as a whole, also other pressing factor is the limited food ration given per HHs which is insufficient for a duration of one month before another rations are released. Many people cannot afford to stay idle and hungry in the camps. If the security situation is contained there are many people willing to come and rebuild their homestead.

In addition, the local authorities, reported that, there are large number of IDPs in the areas of Bereka Payam, Lomilikin Payam, Loka west, Mukaya County. however, most of these areas are inaccessible due to insecurity threat, so the team could not reach out to carry out the need assessment in these locations,

The general security situation of Lainya County is calm, and people have business as usual, movement within and along Lainya-Yei road was resumed, according to state OCHA, however, there are restriction to some roads leading to other counties due to some security threats. This was confirmed by the local authorities and the team on ground.

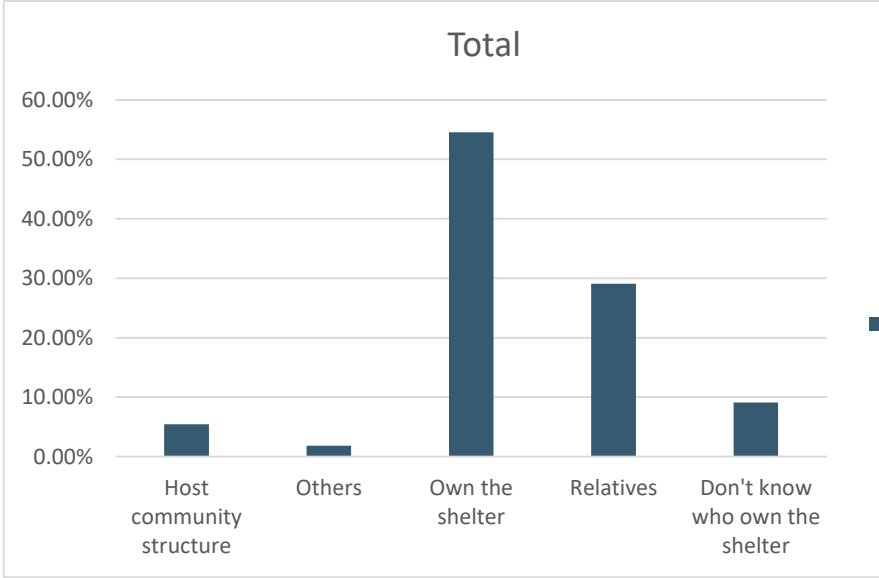
*Source: RRC and MaRCDA*

List all previous S/NFI and food distributions in this area, with key details (date, # beneficiaries, bomas, S/NFI types).

*Possible sources: SFPs, Cluster IMO, FSL IMO*

IOM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ In May 2017 the following Shelter/NFIs were distributed. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 1 Mat,</li> <li>○ 1 Blanket,</li> <li>○ 1/2 Cooking Set (1 Saucepan, 2 Plates, 2 Cups, 4 Spoons, 1 Ladle)</li> <li>○ 1 plastic sheet</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Islamic Relief	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ In June 2019, To support with food security and already Verified 500HHs to be given agriculture inputs.</li> </ul>
Across South Sudan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Distributed food items to about 400HHs for one-month ratio (2<sup>nd</sup> Week of June 2019) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 50kg Maize corn</li> <li>○ 6kg Beans</li> <li>○ 3 Lt Cooking Oil</li> <li>○ 500g Salt</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
HAS and Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Distributed Watering Cans and seeds to elderly people. The seeds include; (Maize, Okra, Sukuma)</li> </ul>

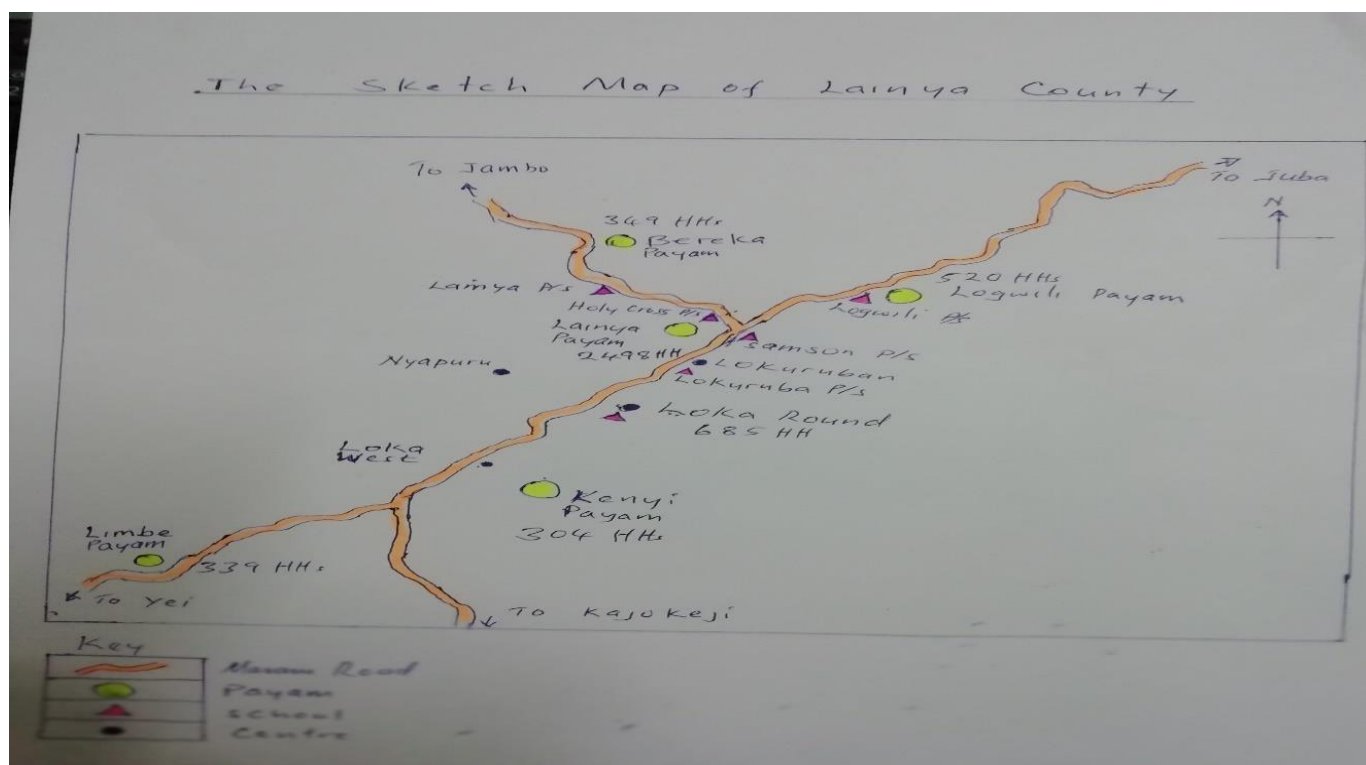


<p>Housing, Land, and Property issues? What mechanisms are in place to handle HLP disputes? What groups (<i>ethnic, displacement status, gender, age</i>) are marginalized by land ownership?</p> <p><i>Possible sources: SSLS, HLP WG, Protection Cluster, NRC's or IOM's HLP office</i></p>	<p>The local authority (Chief) helped those whose houses got burnt to occupy the few empty tukul for temporary accommodation until the owner return. According to the HHs interview 92.73% said they did not encounter any land dispute or force eviction in the current location, while 7.3% said they faced minor issues on temporary houses they occupied when their owners came, however, the local authority are very supportive in resolving the dispute to ensure peaceful coexistence and transition</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Total</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Host community structure</td> <td>~5.00%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Others</td> <td>~1.00%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Own the shelter</td> <td>~55.00%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Relatives</td> <td>~30.00%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Don't know who own the shelter</td> <td>~10.00%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Category	Percentage	Host community structure	~5.00%	Others	~1.00%	Own the shelter	~55.00%	Relatives	~30.00%	Don't know who own the shelter	~10.00%
Category	Percentage												
Host community structure	~5.00%												
Others	~1.00%												
Own the shelter	~55.00%												
Relatives	~30.00%												
Don't know who own the shelter	~10.00%												
<p>Do people come only during food drops and other aid?</p> <p><i>Possible sources: REACH, DTM, Static NGOs, WFP, SFPs, FSL Cluster</i></p>	<p>No, there were free movement of local population as well as business men from Payam to another, people don't come only for humanitarian Aid</p> <p><b>Source: Observation and FGD, KII, HH interviews.</b></p>												
<p>How has aid affected displacement and conflict in this area?</p> <p><i>Possible sources: INSO, WFP, CSRF, SFPs, FSL Cluster, HSBA</i></p>	<p>With the support from the humanitarian agencies on the ground, the returnees and some affected host communities have been able to receive in kind food items, agricultural tools and seeds, to support them rebuild their livelihood. This limited access the services has triggered a high turn up in the number of returnees to come and restart their livelihood.</p> <p>So far no any complain of threats or looting have been reported in Lainya during and after the responses done by other partners' prior</p> <p><b>Source: Observation and FGD, KII, HH interviews.</b></p>												
<p>What aid actors are static in this location? What aid actors visit regularly?</p> <p><i>Possible sources: SFPs, OCHA IMU</i></p>	<p>Currently Across based on the ground, while other partners such as Plan, Islamic Relief, MaCDA, HAS, SSUHA, SSDO do visit this Area.</p>												
<p>What community groups have already been in place in this location?</p> <p><i>PwD committees? Women's groups?</i></p>	<p>The community is organized under the general administration of the County authorities. The traditional chiefs however head each village and are highly respected. The chiefs act as link between the community and the local government in the area. There is no functional formal court in the whole county. However, there are customary courts which handle cases of adultery, pregnancy, domestic violence and disputes over land and property as well as theft. But its powers are limited on issues involving serious crimes. The Police and army tasks over criminal cases and refer to Yei Courts. There are no</p>												



	female chiefs in the area. However, in these communities' women are given equal right to take part in decision making in community matters. Women are accorded due respects.  <b>Source:</b>
Have any risk or security assessments been done in this area? <i>Possible sources: INSO, WFP, CSRF, SFPs, UNDSS</i>	UNHCR and OCHA inter Agency fact finding visit to Lainya in March 2019  Source: Fact finding report
Have any market assessments been conducted here, or cash-based interventions? <i>Possible sources: IACWG, SFPs, FSL Cluster</i>	According to the local authority, there was no market assessment done as yet prior to the analysis. however, NRC team did some assessment to figure out the viability of the market.

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.

Population Count from: (source). RRC Lainya.	S/N	Host Communities Households and Individuals		Returnees/IDPs. Household and Individuals	
	Lainya Center	14988	2498	10290	1715
	Logwili	5640	940	3120	520
	Kenyi	1284	214	1824	704
	Limbe	1938	323	2034	339
	Loka Round	4110	685		



	Bereka		2094	349																
	Total	26,700Ind.	4660HH	19362																
	Total Individuals	46062Indivi duals	Total Households	7887HH																
Population Count observed by team	HH: 3900		Individuals: 24000																	
Population breakdown <i>Rough calculation based on questionnaire; team decides how to calculate</i>																				
Population Count to target: (i.e. Population in Need of S/NFI access)	Heads of HH: 3500 (avoid multiple targets in the same family)		Individuals: 19.000																	
Population details: origin, plans to stay, available lists, breakdown, and sources <i>(Section II of the HH Questionnaire)</i>	<p>The population in Lainya comprises of Host communities, integrated IDPs and returnees. The returnees are mostly those ones who got displaced within Lainya County in hide out of Bereka, Nyaporo, Limbe and Kuperu, while some are returning from Juba, Yei, and others from the refugees’ camps in Uganda.</p> <p>The majority of the returnees 98.18% said they plan to stay and 61.8% planned to stay for more than one year.</p> <div><p>How would you best describe yourself in the current location?</p><table><thead><tr><th>Category</th><th>Percentage</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>An IDP integrated in the host community</td><td>12.73%</td></tr><tr><td>Host community</td><td>18.18%</td></tr><tr><td>New IDP</td><td>12.73%</td></tr><tr><td>Returnee</td><td>56.36%</td></tr></tbody></table></div> <p>The returnees have expressed their intention of staying in their previous homes and have no intention of leaving the area. In a focus group discussion with women in Logwili Payam, they expressed that the only things that may make people leave the location is lack of services and if another conflict erupts.</p> <div><p>Are you planning to stay here?</p><table><thead><tr><th>Category</th><th>Percentage</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>No</td><td>0.00%</td></tr><tr><td>Yes</td><td>100.00%</td></tr></tbody></table></div>				Category	Percentage	An IDP integrated in the host community	12.73%	Host community	18.18%	New IDP	12.73%	Returnee	56.36%	Category	Percentage	No	0.00%	Yes	100.00%
Category	Percentage																			
An IDP integrated in the host community	12.73%																			
Host community	18.18%																			
New IDP	12.73%																			
Returnee	56.36%																			
Category	Percentage																			
No	0.00%																			
Yes	100.00%																			



<b>POPULATION RESIDING IN SETTLEMENT SITE</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IDP directly affected by conflict <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Host directly affected by conflict <input type="checkbox"/> IDP affected by disaster: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Host affected by disaster: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Refugees from: Juba, Yei, Uganda and other Neighbouring Villages _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Protracted IDPs (living in collective site for 1+ years) <input type="checkbox"/> Returnee: government-facilitated <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other returnee <input type="checkbox"/> Population in transit to: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Unintegrated	<b>POPULATION IN NEED OF S/NFI</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IDP directly affected by conflict <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Host directly affected by conflict <input type="checkbox"/> IDP affected by disaster: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Host affected by disaster: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Refugees from: Juba, Yei, Uganda and other Neighbouring Villages _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Protracted IDPs (living in collective site for 1+ years) <input type="checkbox"/> Returnee: government-facilitated <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other returnee <input type="checkbox"/> Population in transit to: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Unintegrated
<b>6. Protection/Vulnerability Concerns and Power Dynamics</b>	
Do people feel safe here? <i>Indicate % of how many people say "yes", so on</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes ____% <input type="checkbox"/> No ____% <input type="checkbox"/> Somehow ____%
How would services coming to this location affect safety?	<input type="checkbox"/> Beneficiaries would be safer <input type="checkbox"/> Beneficiaries would be less safe <input type="checkbox"/> Service provider would not be safe <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No effect on security
What are the specific protection concerns and considerations? <i>Indicate if there is an attached Protection Assessment for further information.</i>	<b>What input did Protection partners provide?</b>  <i>What stood out in the Safety Audit? (include in Annex)</i> in a quick search, there is no harm, hazards to personal safety in the area and also free movement of local population, women, girls, boys and men to market places, Churches, water points were seen and no physical violence witnessed in the area during the assessment time and also prior according to local authorities on ground and the community members  Distance to water points is not far as there are hand pumps within the community though there is poor yield. Latrines are not seen in most of the households thus open defecation was witnessed.
What are the vulnerability dynamics?	<input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Minorities/ Detached from community: #____  <b>Power Dynamics: Who controls in the community? Who provides?</b>  The community in the areas visited is under the control of local government authorities. However, the chiefs are more influential in the communities of Lainya county. Other armed groups also control areas within the county.



<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 only identified HLP problem is Secondary occupation of houses. The returning population are coming back to the land they own by virtue of being members of the community before the conflict. However, some found their houses occupied by IDPs who were displaced from other locations surrounding the Lainya center and Logwili.</p>		
<b>7. Community group questions</b>			
How many kilometres and hours away is the closest water point by foot (one way)?	----- km                      _____ hrs by foot		
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 kilometers and hours away is the closest functioning health clinic by foot (one way)?	_____ km                      _____ hrs by foot		
Specific illnesses reported in the area			
What type of food sources does the community use?	<input type="checkbox"/> Farming <input type="checkbox"/> Fishing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Market <input type="checkbox"/> Wild fruits <input type="checkbox"/> Other __subsistent cultivation _____		
When was the last harvest in the area?	Started: _____ Ended: _____		
Area prone to severe rapid onset flooding?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Extremely rare		
Preferred communication channels/methods?			
<b>8. S/NFI Observations and Findings</b>			
<p>What NFI or Shelter materials (if any) are available in the market for purchase, or available through utilizing natural resources?</p> <p><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></p>	<b>ITEM</b>	<b>COST IN MARKET</b>	<b>NATURAL RESOURCE</b>
	Grass	N/A	Most temporary houses/rokuba in Lainya county are made up of grass thatched, and Grass is available as natural resource but on seasonal basis, however, currently it is unavailable, because it is not yet ready for use. During dry season (between December and February) the grasses are cut using sickle and bundled ready for use in making rokuba roof and/or shade and also granary.
	Poles	700-1000 Depending on the grass.	Poles are available in the natural environment however, currently in the market its unavailable due to distance and restriction because of the security concern, since these resource are 3 mile away in the bushes.
	Bamboos	N/A	Bamboo are available in the natural environment, but found very far in Lankoda 2 mile away in the bush which is in accessible due to security concern.





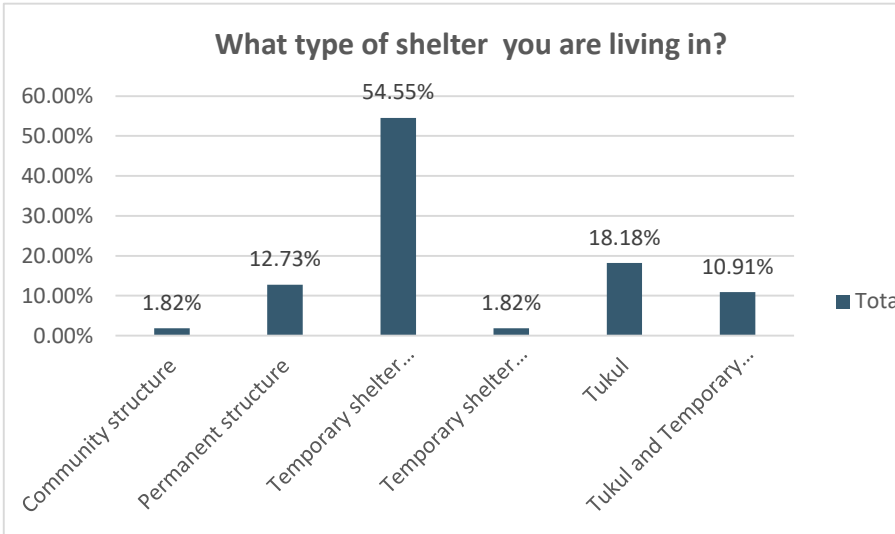
	<p>The above items were not available at the market during the assessment period, the reason being, the materials are located very far from the place of settlement and also the environment is insecure for the local populations to collect them from the bush. In addition, the local/natural resources such as grass are seasonal. Poles and Bamboos are available in the natural resources but can cannot be accessed because of the distance couple with insecurities as well as restrictions from the other Armed actors.</p>
<p>General level of activity (buying/selling) in market?</p> <p><i>If active, refer to the Market Assessment questions.</i></p>	<p> <input type="checkbox"/> Busy         <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good         <input type="checkbox"/> Slow  <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____       </p> <p><b>General summary of market assessment:</b></p> <p>The market in Lainya Center is functional, there are few number of traders in the market selling some basic items, food items, Shelter Materials such as Iron Sheets, Nails and others, NFIs, WASH NFIs also seen. But the supplies are limited due to limited buyer's potential said the traders.</p> <p>There are three market, one is located in Lainya Centre, Logwili and Loka Round, Lainya Centre having one wholesale there are food commodities, clothing as well as vegetables. During time of the assessment, there were food items presence, such as dry fish, okra, maize flour, rice bean, salt coffee and Sugar in both market. but there are few shelter NFIs materials in Lainya Centre and Loka Round like plastic sheeting, few mosquito nets, cooking utensils including reusable sanitary pad and soap for famine hygiene seen in the market. Road linking Lainya from Juba and Yei to Lainya is accessible big trucks transporting good and taking back Logs, bamboo and charcoal, the traders have to travel for about 1-2 hours by road from Lainya to Yei town and 2-3 from Lainya to Juba to get commodities, however population like Yei town. The returnees and host community cannot afford to buy good and food commodities due to a lack of capital and inability of returnees, Host communities to purchase food items and valuable items.</p> <p>The traders generally mentioned that their major challenge is the price fluctuation, high transportation cost, insecurity, low purchasing power due to no cash in circulation. People relies for few functional money transfers companies/agencies in Yei town.</p>
<p>Explain the community's ways of supporting themselves. (Section IV of HH Questionnaire)</p>	<p>The majority of the returnees and affected host communities support themselves by way of farming, and collecting some wild fruits in the forest. But due to the delayed rainfall, majority of the communities have been heavily reliance on the food aid because most crops are not yet ready. And with the influx of the returnees missed verification, they now rely on sharing with others.</p>
<p>Do the population have access to tools?</p>	<p> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes         <input type="checkbox"/> No         <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Limited       </p>
<p>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>	<p>Few people occupied the few semi-permanent houses in the centres while majority are in the grass thatched huts with bad condition (spoiled roofs prone to rain leakage) many occupied empty huts whose owners fled, and have not yet returned.</p>





	The returnees use old cooking pots and some share with others for cooking, they use calabash and old plates for serving food.
What shelter materials are available for collection in the natural environment?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grass <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bamboo <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Trees <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other _____ Poles _____
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	N/A
Number of HH with no form of shelter (and source)	N/A
Number of individuals sharing each shelter (average)	
	<div style="text-align: center;">Total</div> <p>Majority of the shelters have 5-10 individuals according to the analysis. When asked why it's very high, the response was that they host other Non Members in the households such as returnees and few say IDPs.</p>
<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> <div style="text-align: center;"> <b>What are the top 3 non food items you need most?</b> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <b>WHAT CONCERNS ARE THERE WITH THE RECOMMENDED ITEM?</b> </div>



	<i>Consider the recommended items in the context of the community where you will distribute: Are they accustomed to using this item? Has the community used this item before (and if so, what did the PDM reveal)? How does the item fit into the environment in which they live?</i>														
1 – Kitchen Sets	According to the analysis, 46% of the respondents/people interviewed pointed Cooking sets as the first top priority NFI. Reason Being. The returnees and IDPs use cooking pots and share old kitchen set with the few host communities and returnees who came early in 2017. And most cooking set are in bad condition (not usable) They serve food in calabash and torn plate.														
2 – Sleeping Mats.	Returnee reported sleeping on clothes, and bear floor. With few who weaved grasses to sleep on, however, with the very cold weather, the floor is very cold and most people are affected with cold and flu. Based on the team observations, most of the community specially the returnees are sleeping on the floor, only few who have sleeping mats.														
3 – Plastic Sheets	<p>Plastic sheet as pointed out in the Key Informant and Focus Group Discussion as one top Priority too, reason is most of them stay in a temporary Tukuls made out of grass and bamboos, however most houses are in bad shape and also leaking, they cannot be repaired at this time because they use natural resources such as grass, bamboos and poles which are found in the bushes, collection of this roofing materials is restricted by distance as well as insecurities and presence of armed groups in the bushes which exposes them to other risks. In addition, these items are also limited in the market because of its season nature, they are always ready for use and harvest during the dry season from late November-February.</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>What type of shelter you are living in?</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Shelter Type</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Community structure</td> <td>1.82%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Permanent structure</td> <td>12.73%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Temporary shelter ...</td> <td>54.55%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Temporary shelter ...</td> <td>1.82%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tukul</td> <td>18.18%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tukul and Temporary...</td> <td>10.91%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Shelter Type	Percentage	Community structure	1.82%	Permanent structure	12.73%	Temporary shelter ...	54.55%	Temporary shelter ...	1.82%	Tukul	18.18%	Tukul and Temporary...	10.91%
Shelter Type	Percentage														
Community structure	1.82%														
Permanent structure	12.73%														
Temporary shelter ...	54.55%														
Temporary shelter ...	1.82%														
Tukul	18.18%														
Tukul and Temporary...	10.91%														
[4] – Blankets	Many households have reported using clothes and bedsheets out of use to cover themselves during this cold season. There were only few blanket seen and they were torn, within the household only part of the family is using them.														
Photos of S/NFI situation: (At minimum: one photo per recommended S/NFI)															



**Figure 1: Type of Tukuls used in that location**

## 9. Methodology

- ☒ Desk research
- ☒ Observation
- ☒ Key informant interviews: # \_\_\_\_\_
- ☒ Household interviews: # \_\_\_\_\_
- ☒ FGDs: # \_\_\_\_\_ 3
- ☐ CFM: # \_\_\_\_\_ (attach complaint record)

### *Additional notes on methodology used:*

The team conducted Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) to collect data from local authorities, RRC members, youths, girls, women and elders  
a total of 3 FGDs were conducted in which 2 were conducted for women which included 7 returnees and 17 host communities. And the 1 group was for men which comprises 6 participants 3 are Returnees and host community. Two KIIs were conducted, consisting 6 respondents ▪ The team carried out 55 household/individual interviews using Shelter cluster assessment tools, with the support of 6 recruited trained enumerators. ▪ The team used observation and transect walk method to record data, as well as physically see the Shelter and NFIs situation or needs of the affected households/populations

*How much time did the team spend on the ground?*

## AAP / Communications & Community Engagement

*How has the S/NFI team:*

- *engaged the community, beyond the gatekeepers?*

- The assessment team have also involved and engaged the community in consultations and meetings, focus group discussions to get their ideas on the best and possible response in Lainya County, KIIs, and HH interviews. Suggestions and recommendations were given by the community according to their context and also safety.

- *empowered community members?*

Lainya Community was also empowered through trainings such as Market assessment, data collection by involving some of the community volunteers and leaders during the assessment phase. More community Empowerment will be done in the response



phase, which will include other activities. They were also guided on how response should be done focusing on prioritizing the most Vulnerable and how they can define their own Vulnerability criteria. The local chiefs also had interactive sessions with S/NFI staffs on how they are community works and some of the challenges they face especially during interventions and how they are left out in most Humanitarian assistance.

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

Interventions were initially not planned for Lainya county, however with series of desk research and Analysis, key findings and recommendations were pointed out for possible best and safe response considering safety and dignity of the affected populations.

**- implemented feedback mechanisms?**

Feedback Mechanisms were not implemented at the analysis stage, however the team with the help of the Protection Coordinator, they have managed to find out some of existing channel of communications and suggest for AAP training as well as how to strengthen the Feedback and complain Channel of the Lainya Community.

## 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 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 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)*

Based on the team's observation, HHs interview and the preliminary market assessment done in Lainya as well as focus group discussions, and there are very limited shelter and NFIs available in the markets, and the available market is distance from most of the Payam where the IDPs/Returnees are located and the long distance footing may be dangerous for the elderly and people with disabilities despite some areas being cut off with presence of swamps. in addition, there are no frequent transport means to Yei which may be costly also. thereby prompting the need for in-kind intervention in the NFIs to reduce the risk associated with accessing markets.in additions to shelter, most houses in Lainya are temporary Tukuls made out of mud, grass, sticks, poles and bamboos in which these materials are present at the natural resource but not ready for use yet since its seasonal, only ready during the dry season, access to those locations with the natural resource for shelter is very limited as there are presence of armed groups in the bushes and causing fear and risks for the community-FDG. Most returnees and IDPs are integrated and Hosted by the Communities, others live in empty and damages houses for those who are still at hidings and didn't return, so these leads to sharing of the available NFIs with the host. So the only possible response in Lainya county based on the findings ad recommendation is Shelter and NFIs assistance in Kind. Due to the limited.

**Define targeting criteria**

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

Returnees: Most Vulnerable Household



*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.*

IDPs  
Vulnerable Host Communities: the ones hosting many Returnees and IDPs.

The Returnees and IDPs and Host Communities should have the Following Vulnerability Criteria.

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

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

S/NFI Types / #s per Head of HH:  
(Explain calculations)

	Item	Quantity per HH	Quantity Total
1	Kitchen Set	Half set	1950 sets
2	Sleeping mat	2pieces	7800 Pieces
3	Plastic Sheet	1 peace	3900 Pieces
4	Blanket	2pieces	7800 pieces

Items to be distributed for 3500 HHs in all the 6 Payams that has Returnees, IDPS and Most Vulnerable Host communities

**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?*

- ❖ Importance of community engagement and accountability
- ❖ Participation and feedback
- ❖ Fundamental Principal and code of conduct
- ❖ Importance of complain and feedback
- ❖ Managing complains
- ❖ The content of good communications and what information’s should be shared with communities.
- ❖ Conflict Resolutions.

The local chiefs, community leaders, Local authorities, Retunees, IDPs as well as Host Communities, including women, men, boys and girls will be part of the AAP training/participants.

**Key considerations for distribution:**

- ☒ Airstrip\* (List plane types: N/A)
- ☐ UNHAS destination (Frequency/schedule of flights. The nearest UNHAS destinations is Yei, it has 2 flights per week, Tuesdays and Thursdays. Its 2-3hours drive to Lainya town.)
- ☐ River access (Explain: N/A).
- ☐ Footing access (Explain: Only Local Community)

*\*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)

**Where/how the distribution will take place:**



### Security/Access issues:

According to focus group discussion chiefs and women, there are no security threats to people in the area. Lainya has been so calm that is why many people who were displaced started returning to their homes since February 2019. During the conflict in July 2016, Looting of civilian property, robberies and burning of houses and shops took place then. The perpetrators according to the several respondents were the army. These acts made many people to leave the area for safer locations. Others were displaced internally while many move across border to Uganda. There were people who were also displaced from other locations such as Bereka who settled in Lainya center and Lokwili. Beginning February 2019 to date, many people have returned from Uganda and other locations within South Sudan (Juba, Yei, and deeper villages which were not affected by the conflict). Also movement is restricted on certain roads for example Lainya –Yei Roads has four road blocks where checking is done on the civilian property in each of them. During the checking if money is found exceeding 10000 SSP, it is confiscated for unknown reasons but seemingly that the person carrying the money may be taking it to the opposition forces in the area. Lainya -Jambo road (passing through Bereka payam is located) is under heavy military patrol and any civilian seen branching to any village along the road is suspected to be member of the opposition. Juba- Lainya road is accessible with few check points. Free movement of vehicles seen along the Juba Lainya route with traders even passengers on board.

### 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?*

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

- ❖ The Relief and Rehabilitations commissions of Lainya and Yei.
- ❖ Community chiefs and local leaders of all the 6 payams in Lainya County.
- ❖ MaCDA is also a visiting organization in the area.
- ❖ The church groups and communities

### Next steps

#### Recommendation for other sectors:

#### Recommendation for other sectors:

- ❖ Conduct AAP training trainings to Local Authorities and returnees/IDPs and host communities to know their roles and participate accordingly for the sustainability of the humanitarian assistance and response.
- ❖ Set up a Vulnerability criterion that were suggested by the Beneficiaries.
- ❖ Set up a distribution Guidelines.
- ❖ Conduct Household Verifications targeting the most vulnerable returnees, IDPs and Host communities.
- ❖ Distributions of S/NFIs as well as Rapid Monitoring.
- ❖ Plan for Post Distribution Monitoring 2-3 weeks from the time of Distribution

Immediate next steps		Timeline	Who is responsible
1	Submitting report and Pipeline Request	8 <sup>th</sup> /July/2019	Ahmed
2	Verifications and Registration to get the actual HH to be targeted for the assistance	11 <sup>th</sup> /July/2019	PO



3	Conduct Distribution and Rapid Monitoring	15 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> /July/2019	PO
4	Post Distribution Monitoring	8 <sup>th</sup> -15 <sup>TH</sup> Aug/2019	M&E AND PO
5			

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
MaCDA		
State Focal Point		State Coordination
Across		WASH/PAP Officer
RRC Lainya County.	0924301337	RRC Deputy Coordinator