



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) | State | County | Payam | Boma |
| | Unity State | Bul South | Yidit | Bool |
| | Unity State | Bul West | Zorkan | Tochloka |
| | Unity State | Bul North | Taam | Kech |
| Alert Date* (first time the location mentioned to the Cluster) | 12 th /Sept/2019 | | | |
| Analysis Dates* | 15 th -28 th -October-2019 | | | |

2. Location Information

| | | | | |
|---|-----------------|--------------|---------------|--------|
| Report Date* (date completed) | Nov 5, 2019 | | | |
| GPS Coordinates* | Exact Location: | Latitude: | Longitude: | Alt: |
| | Mankien Center | N09°03'24.99 | E029°05'38.75 | 402.7m |
| | Riak | N08°55'3.78 | E029°17'3.70 | 388.1m |
| | Gol | N09°01'31.38 | E028°50'40.96 | 397.8m |
| | Liengere | N08°57'56.39 | E029°15'32.98 | 391.0m |
| | Yidit | N09°04'26.90 | E029°06'15.20 | 407.5m |
| Type of settlement (PoC, informal camp, etc.) | | | | |

3. Team Details* (Indicate the team leader)

| Name | Organisation | Title | Contacts: Email/Mobile/Sat Phone |
|---|--------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| Ladu Charles John | NRC | Project Officer - S/NFI (Mission TL) | Ladu.john@nrc.no |
| Kongkong Ruei | NRC | Project Officer - Security | kongkongruei@gmail.com |
| Sandy Gur | NRC | Project Coordinator - RRT | sandy.moriba@nrc.no |
| John Bosko | NRC | Project Officer - RRT | John.Patai@nrc.no |
| Did the team read the S/NFI project indicators? | | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 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> | According to the local source, the occurrence of the ongoing flooding which led to the displacement of people is a non-regular flood, although this is the third time that the flood disaster has occurred in Mayom in the same villages and Payam, this time the flood has left huge impact. The communities further explained that, ever since they stayed in this ancestral land nothing of this kind has happened. Previous floods happened in 2014 and 2017 with much less impact comparing with this one |
|--|--|



However, this recent flood that occurred, it started with heavy down pours at around 3 AM to 4 PM on the 6th September 2019 and continued to displace people, this time the flood heightened too much in a way that it submerged houses and property (crops), and this has led to massive displacement and impacted the lives of the people and livestock's, people who are affected, they deserted their homes and farm land now looking for better places to live. People are displaced in the whole of greater Mayom county, which is divided in four counties now known as Bul North, Bul South, Bul East and Bul West.

In Bul West;

People said that they have been displaced from the various areas in Zorkan payam, Gol payam, Nordar payam, Lare Payam, and some from Tochloka boma, Tongtuol boma, Kochkoch boma, kuoch boma, and Kuanydit village. The affected people and livestock are moving towards the area of Mayom in Taam. Few affected populations are left behind while the majority left for better places not certainly known but said to be in the Bul North and some parts of Bul South (Pibor, which was inaccessible at the time of assessment).

Bul South;

People are displaced from Liengere Boma moving to Deya about 6 hours footing, about 100HHs moved to Potduey. And other people are displaced from Wangdoda village in Kirinyang Boma south-west of Mankien. There are also IDPs who were displaced from Powbor in Bentiu 2016 conflict and settled in Mana in Pub Payam Bul North and now are displaced from Mana and move to Jokrial Village, Pibor and Bool Boma in Yidit Payam about 1 hr footing from and North of Mankien Town.

Bul North:

It was not accessible by the assessment time, yet, based on the information we received Bul North had the situation as Bul West and South. Currently we received the information that it can be accessed by foot.

RRC: Mainkein

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

| | |
|-----|--|
| NRC | Distributed food rations for 15 days to the households affected in August to 132000 Individuals. |
| DRC | Constructed grass thatched shelters to some vulnerable people from October 2018-April 2019 |

Source: ***RRC AND NRC IN MAINKEIN***



| | |
|--|--|
| <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? <i>Possible sources: SSLS, HLP WG, Protection Cluster, NRC's or IOM's HLP office</i></p> | <p>The affected Populations(IDPS) are being Hosted by other Household, and no one reported any issue of HLP.</p> <p>Source: Team</p> |
| <p>Do people come only during food drops and other aid? <i>Possible sources: REACH, DTM, Static NGOs, WFP, SFPs, FSL Cluster</i></p> | <p>The population affected in these areas are the indigenous people of this land and they are settling on their ancestral land. Most of the affected population are residence in those areas.</p> <p>Source:</p> |
| <p>How has aid affected displacement and conflict in this area? <i>Possible sources: INSO, WFP, CSRF, SFPs, FSL Cluster, HSBA</i></p> | <p>N/A</p> <p>Source:</p> |
| <p>What aid actors are static in this location? What aid actors visit regularly? <i>Possible sources: SFPs, OCHA IMU</i></p> | <p>Cordaid-Health and Nutrition Care International-Health and Nutrition/GBV, Protection DRC- Protection and GBV CHIDDO-Child Protection and food for Education RCDI-Food for Education Samaritan Purse Intl-WASH and Food Security. IOM-WASH MSF-Health ICRC-Vet nary service Norwegian Refugee Council.</p> <p>Source:</p> |
| <p>What community groups have already been in place in this location? <i>PwD committees? Women's groups?</i></p> | <p>People in these areas are the native who usually practice livestock and unsustainable farming on very small scale, hence this flood has posed them to hunger and absolute poverty. With the aid assistance being provided by the aid agencies in these areas people are seen to have more static lives style.</p> <p>Source: Project Management Committee, Youth Groups, Church Groups, Women Groups</p> |
| <p>Have any risk or security assessments been done in this area? <i>Possible sources: INSO, WFP, CSRF, SFPs, UNDSS</i></p> | <p>Not captured, but partners are already on ground since a long time.</p> |
| <p>Have any market assessments been conducted here, or cash-based interventions? <i>Possible sources: IACWG, SFPs, FSL Cluster</i></p> | <p>During assessment the team did a quick Market assessment in Mankien centre, the market is utmost the largest in Greater Mayom, and it's the only market in Bul South. The Market is covering about 150 m2 of land constructed with temporary structures selling various supplies ranging from clothes, Cosmetics and basic commodities such as sugar, Soaps and other detergents. Supplies in this market come from Sudan through Bentiu and Wau.</p> <p>The level of buying and selling is generally sluggish and number of people visiting the market are observed to be few.</p> |



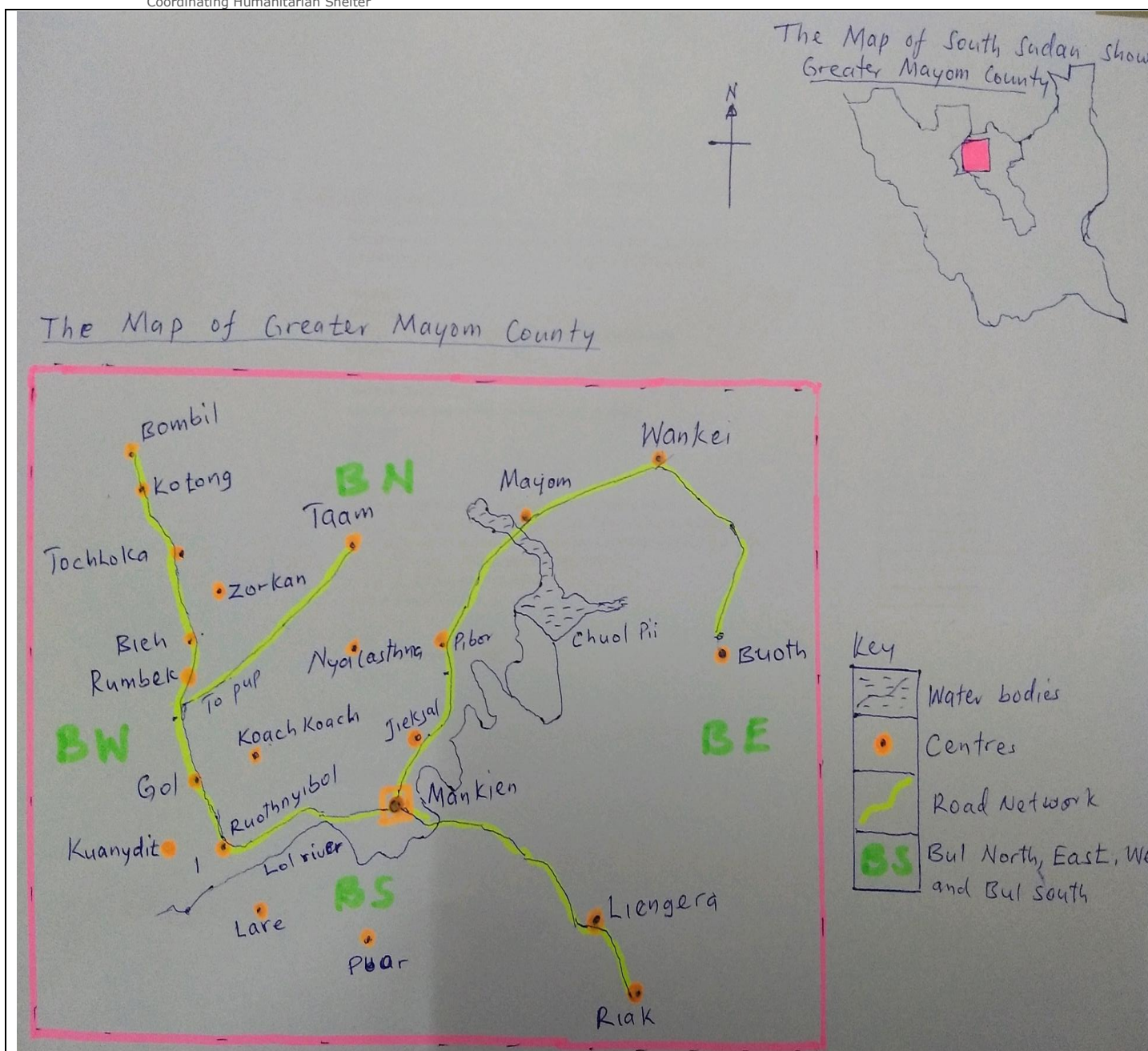
There are very few shops (about 2 shops) trading in NFIs, the few NFIs observed in the market were;

- a. Saucepan 3Ltr and 5ltr goes for 3,000 SSP and 10,000SSP respectively
- b. Bucket 20ltrs =3000 SSP
- c. Cup =300
- d. Serving spoon=1200.

There were no forms of any shelter material seen in the market. (No pole, rope, grass) however, the community sheltered themselves with grass thatched tukuls made of grasses, poles and mud. St the time of assessment all these shelter materials were not there, even in the natural environment, also, there were no food items, NFIs and shelter materials seen in this market.

In Bul South at the centre of Mankien, clothing's, cosmetics, and few health clinics were observed. At the time of assessment food items were not seen, and the main component of shelter and NFIs were very few, the most common basic commodities are the soaps and detergents, sugar and salt.

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.

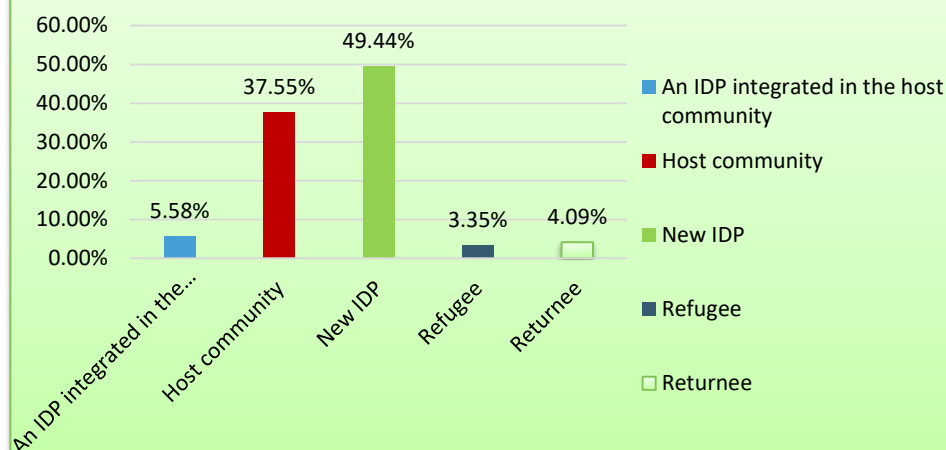
| Population Count from: _____ Local Authorities _____ (source) | Bul West | | Bul South | | Bul North | | Total | | Individuals: Individuals: (Estimated) | |
|---|----------|--|-----------|--|--------------------------------------|--|--------|--|---|--|
| | 1649HH | | 1875HH | | 4868HH | | 8392HH | | 9895 | |
| Population Count observed by team | Bul West | | Bul South | | Bul North | | Total | | 11250 | |
| | 900HH | | 1200HH | | No access during the assessment time | | | | 29208 | |
| | | | | | | | | | 40228 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Individuals and Household numbers to be Verified. | |



| | | | | | |
|--|------------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------|---------|
| | | Total | 2100 HH | | |
| | | | | | |
| Population breakdown Rough calculation based on questionnaire; team decides how to calculate | County | Payams | Bomas | Villages | HHs |
| | Bul West | Nordar Payams | | | 142 |
| | | Bieh Payam | Tochloka | | 230 |
| | | Bieh Payam | Tongtuol | | 197 |
| | | Bieh Payam | - | - | - |
| | | Lare | Nyebitek | | 200 |
| | | DhorKan | | | 250 |
| | | Gol (Kueryiek) | | | 220 |
| | | Ruathnyibol | Koachkoach | Wangdoda | 160 |
| | | Ruathnyibol | kuoch | | 260 |
| | | Ruathnyibol | Ruathnyibol itself | | 371 |
| | | Sub Total | | | 2030 |
| | | | | | |
| | Bul South County | Mankien | Puor | Wugul | 113 |
| | | Mankien | Puor | Jiekjal | 117 |
| | | Mankien | Puor | Banyjieh | 89 |
| | | Mankien | Puor | Maane | 162 |
| | | Mankien | Puor | Goachiang | 116 |
| | | Mankien | Kechkernyang | | 481 |
| | | Riak | Ngoany | Dooth | 87 |
| | | Riak | Ngoany | Manir | 308 |
| | | Riak | Liengiera | Yoalbor | 250 |
| | | | Riah Center | | 153 |
| | | Sub Total | | | 1876 |
| | | | | | |
| | Bul North County | Pub Payam | Panhial | | 362 HHs |
| | | | Panhiany | | 300 HHs |
| | | | Tuochbil | | 351 HHs |
| | | | Normanlook | | 370 HHs |
| | | Nyedeng Payam | Nyekuola | | 325 HHs |
| | | Nyedeng Payam | Mabil | | 307 HHs |
| | | Nyedeng Payam | Loony | | 420 HHs |
| | | Nyedeng Payam | Kech | | 200 HHs |
| | | Ngop Payam | Wieljang | | 112 HHs |
| | | Ngop Payam | Mangaar | | 880 HHs |
| | | Ngop Payam | Goahbul | | 164 HHs |
| | | Ngop Payam | Kajak | | 132 HHs |
| | | RIALTHIANG PAYAM | Lool | | 125 HHs |
| | | RIALTHIANG PAYAM | Wuathkuel | | 105 HHs |
| | | RIALTHIANG PAYAM | Loath | | 140 HHs |
| | | RIALTHIANG PAYAM | Goor | | 127 HHs |
| | | PAKUR PAYAM | Luor | | 112 HHs |
| | | PAKUR PAYAM | Chotjiok | | 100HHs |
| | | PAKUR PAYAM | Rubguey | | 114 HHs |
| | | PAKUR PAYAM | Guol | | 122 HHs |
| | | | Sub total | | 4868 |
| Men 20% / Women 30% / Boys 22% / Girls 28% | | | | | |



Displacement status (Bul South & West)



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

Heads of HH: 3,000 HH are estimated to be in need in Bul North, West and South

(avoid multiple targets in the same family)

Individuals: 18,000 Individuals

Population details: origin, plans to stay, available lists, breakdown, and sources

(Section II of the HH Questionnaire)

The flooding hit almost all parts of greater Mayom which is now divided into four counties of Bul West, East, South and Bul North. The assessment was done in two counties of Bul West and Bul South. According to the local authority, flood had hit most parts of Bul West and the villages affected are ToohLoka boma, Nyebitek, Zorkan payam, Nordan, Gol, Lare, Tongtuol, Koachkoack to mention but a few. The affected people some have moved away to unknown villages towards Bul North around Taam.

While in Bul South, the affected villages are Wugul, Jiekjal, Banyieh, Maane, Dooth, Manir and Yoalbox among others, the affected population here move randomly to occupy drier areas in the same villages. Displaced population living in Riak main roads. NRC team had interviewed some of the flood effected people, living on the main road for more than four days.

Most of the villages were affected by the flood and people were displaced, some of them went to Riak local town, others are living on the main road since they had no option. Most of the people interviewed by the team were from the following villages Lou, Nyekuawna, Liengiera, Baang, Nyepiew Watwatna, Yoalbor Koak and Yierkonga.

POPULATION RESIDING IN SETTLEMENT SITE

- ☐ IDP directly affected by conflict
☐ Host directly affected by conflict

POPULATION IN NEED OF S/NFI

- ☐ IDP directly affected by conflict
☐ Host directly affected by conflict
☒ IDP affected by disaster: _____

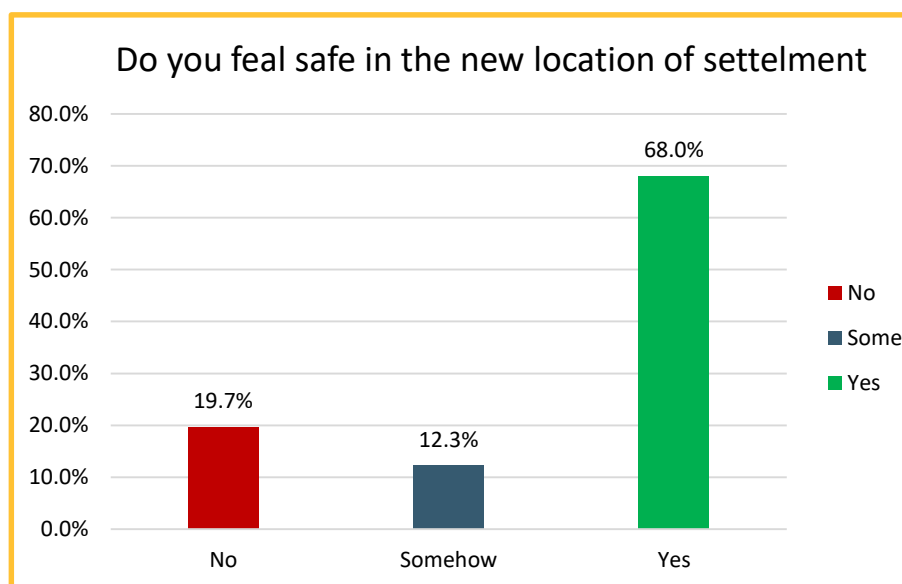


| | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IDP affected by disaster: _____ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Host affected by disaster: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Refugees from: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Protracted IDPs (living in collective site for 1+ years) <input type="checkbox"/> Returnee: government-facilitated <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other returnee <input type="checkbox"/> Population in transit to: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Unintegrated | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Host affected by disaster: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Refugees from: _____ <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 |
|---|--|

6. Protection/Vulnerability Concerns and Power Dynamics

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

☐ Yes 68%
 ☐ No 12.3%
 ☐ Somehow 19.7%



The team have observed that the most vulnerable group were women and adolescent girls within the affected population, since they are sharing Tukuls with neighbours or the host communities, some girls said they do not feel safe now because, there is no privacy, and they do not have dignity items, and sharing room with men you do not know is very hard, they are worried that this could lead to some kind of abuse, besides, girls walk long distance to collect water and this is unsafe for them in the new location.

In addition to safety, most affected Households have moved and are residing along the road since the road elevation is a bit higher comparing with the surrounding and the water level there is less. Mothers complain and worried about their children, since during the focus group discussion with them, they have expressed that this is their major concerns, since there is too much water in the surrounding area and they fear that their children will be drone or being carried by water.



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| | <p>Ruathnyibol and Kueryiek as well as so many places are currently affected by the flood. People in all those places are just living on main roads side. Mosquitos, flood, water for drinking and whooping coughs become great challenges to those people living in the areas.</p> |
| <p>How would services coming to this location affect safety?</p> | <p><input type="checkbox"/> Beneficiaries would be safer</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Beneficiaries would be less safe</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Service provider would not be safe</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No effect on security</p> |
| <p>What are the specific protection concerns and considerations?</p> <p><i>Indicate if there is an attached Protection Assessment for further information.</i></p> | <p><i>What input did Protection partners provide?</i></p> <p>The team have observed that the most vulnerable group of women and adolescent girls within the affected population who are sharing tukuls with neighbours or the host communities might be under protection risk, the girls said they do not feel safe now because, there is no privacy, they do not have dignity items, and sharing room with men you do not know is very hard, they are also worried that this could lead to some kind of abuse, also it was noticed that girls walk long distance to collect water and this could be unsafe for them in the new location. However, partners such as CARE and DRC are implementing Protection issues and GBV in Mayom.</p> <p><i>What stood out in the Safety Audit? (include in Annex)</i></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 type="checkbox"/> Other person at Risk (ER): #___</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Women at Risk: #___</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Single parent/caregiver (SP): #___</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Disability (DS): #___</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Serious medical condition: #___</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Minorities/ Detached from community: #___</p> <p><i>Power Dynamics: Who controls in the community? Who provides?</i></p> |
| <p>Explain key aspects of the HLP situation, particularly any risks community members face in accessing land.</p> <p><i>(Refer to Section V of the HH Questionnaire. Attach land documentation where possible.</i></p> | <p><i>No HLP ISSUES IDENTIFIED DURING ASSESSMENT TIME.</i></p> |



| | | | |
|---|--|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| Include how men and women are affected differently, issues around occupation, and issues around land disputes.) | | | |
| 7. Community group questions | | | |
| How many kilometers and hours away is the closest water point by foot (one way)? | 2 km 30 mins 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Stagnant flood water. | | |
| How many kilometers and hours away is the closest functioning health clinic by foot (one way)? | 15 km 3:00 mins by foot | | |
| Specific illnesses reported in the area | Malaria, Cough, cold, worms and TB | | |
| What type of food sources does the community use? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Farming <input type="checkbox"/> Fishing <input type="checkbox"/> Market <input type="checkbox"/> Wild fruits <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other _Depending mostly on Aid food assistance distribute by NRC on monthly basis_____ | | |
| When was the last harvest in the area? | Started: September-October, However most of their field foods were affected by the floods Ended: _____ | | |
| Area prone to severe rapid onset flooding? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Extremely rare Flooding has occurred in Mayom 3 times now according to the local authorities, the first was in 2004, 2007 and this year September-October 2019. | | |
| Preferred communication channels/methods? | Through community leaders, CBOs, Community mobilization (Mega Phone) | | |
| 8. S/NFI Observations and Findings | | | |
| What NFI or Shelter materials (if any) are available in the market for purchase, or available through utilizing natural resources? <i>List the cost if it is available in the market. Write "n/a" where no market or resources exist. Explain how the item is made/ used from natural resources, if any.</i> | ITEM | COST IN MARKET | NATURAL RESOURCE |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| No Shelter or NFIs were seen available in the market. | | | |
| 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 _____ General summary of market assessment: The Market in Mankien centre is utmost the largest in Greater Mayom, however, the supplies here are mainly clothing and basic commodities. | | |



| | There are no food items, NFIs and no shelter materials seen in this market by the time of assessment. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|----------|------------|----|--------|-----|--------|----------|------------|----|-------|-----|-------|
| <p>Explain the community's ways of supporting themselves. (Section IV of HH Questionnaire)</p> | <p>People in these areas dwell on very small scale subsistence farming (mainly planting maize yellow corns and Sorghum) which is not sustainable and some families have herds of livestock such as cows, goat and sheep., Many households also host other affected Households who have not gotten anywhere else to stay, around 33.83% of the affected populations also host other affected Households.</p> <div> <p>Are you sharing shelter with others</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Response</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>No</td> <td>66.17%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Yes</td> <td>33.83%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div> <div> <p>Livelihood Engagement</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Response</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>No</td> <td>61.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Yes</td> <td>39.0%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div> | Response | Percentage | No | 66.17% | Yes | 33.83% | Response | Percentage | No | 61.0% | Yes | 39.0% |
| Response | Percentage | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| Response | Percentage | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No | 61.0% | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 39.0% | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Do the population have access to tools? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Limited | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>How do they shelter themselves and support their household NFI needs without aid support?</p> <p><i>Fully explain the community's coping and resilience strategies.</i></p> | <p>People during winter (month of December to March) collect reeds, grass and poles to erect their grass thatched Tukuls, and using water, mud/clay they make the wall to protect them from rain and give warm.</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | |



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|---|--|
| | <p>This is done once in a year when materials are available in the natural environment. However, most of the areas are just flat-plain land with scattered thorn vegetation and short grasses, this makes it difficult to collect/harvest shelter material from distance areas. And an average household of 7 members possess three Tukuls with a main one (Luak) for keeping young animals.</p> <p>In addition, they use clay pots for cooking and calabash for serving food. Very few households make local weaved papyrus for sleeping but majority use polythene bag for sleeping. Children are smeared with ash to keep them warm at night/from flies and smoke to repel mosquitoes.</p> |
| What shelter materials are available for collection in the natural environment? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grass (Not ready yet) <input type="checkbox"/> Bamboo <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Trees <input type="checkbox"/> Other Ridges |
| If people are generally hosting, what is the hosts general condition? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> More/less normal for South Sudan <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency level of need <input type="checkbox"/> Strained resources / cannot share |
| Number of shelters counted | 100HH were counted per a settlement. |
| Number of HH with no form of shelter (and source) | It was hard to determine at the time of assessment. |
| Number of individuals sharing each shelter (average) | N/A |
| What are the top S/NFI priorities? <i>List only 3-4 items, in order of priority</i> | <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>During disaster like this, floods make it very difficult for the women and children to withstand because walking long distance in the cold water and without food, thus children suffer from cold and cough.</p> <p>The affected population share shelter with the few host communities not affected, and women and children share small shelter with congestion, and others were seen putting under trees, the shelters for the affected population are submerged under water with walls getting destroyed. few people were seen using the locally weaved mats for</p> |



| | |
|--|--|
| | sleeping without mosquito nets thus exposing them to insect bites hence thread of malaria. |
| 1 – Plastic Sheet | The affected population are displaced from their shelters and are putting up in a very undignified spaces, some sharing Tukuls with the few unaffected communities, some put up in open places under trees while others are still migrating looking for where to settle. The shared Tukuls/shelter are small and congested, which exposes the vulnerable group of women and adolescent girls at risk of sexual exploitation and GBV. |
| 2 – Kitchen set | Many people have left or lost their kitchen set back in the flooded area, the majority of the affected population are seen using old and broken clay pots for cooking, they are small and not hygienic, thus cannot keep food clean and safe thus putting the affected population at risk of other communicable diseases. |
| 3- Blanket | Majority of the household use clothes for covering during night, also many children are seen lingering without clothes during day, and the weather couple with the cold flooded water is very threatening, causing a lot of cold and flu to the affected population. hence increasing the risk of vulnerable to sickness for the most vulnerable group of women and children who are the most affected ones as they are prone to cold and mosquitoes |
| 4- Mosquito nets | The majority of the affected population lack to Mosquito nets; many people are living with shelter. Many Malaria cases were there In the community., |
| Photos of S/NFI situation: <i>(At minimum: one photo per recommended S/NFI)</i> | |



Figure 1: Affected flood Households putting up along the road since the have been Cut off by flooding.



Figure 2: Affected flood Households putting up along the road since the have been Cut off by flooding.



Figure 3: Data collection with one of the displaced families.



Figure 4: Some of the affected Tukuls in Gol, Bul West.

9. Methodology



| | |
|--|---|
| <p> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Desk research <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Observation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Key informant interviews: # __4__ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Household interviews: # __270__ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FGDs: # __4__ <input type="checkbox"/> CFM: # ____ (attach complaint record) </p> | <p>Additional notes on methodology used:</p> <p>The team conducted Households interviews, Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) to collect data from local authorities, RRC members, Youths, Women and Elders a total of 4 FGDs were conducted in which 2 were conducted for New IDP women and girls only which included 12 women and 5 girls. Two more FGDs were conducted for both IDPs/HC and mixed gender comprising total of 7 men, 10 women, 4 boys and 6 girls</p> <p>Also 4 KII were conducted with the office of RRC and local chiefs. The team carried out 270 household/individual interviews using Shelter cluster assessment tools, with the support of 13 recruited trained enumerators.</p> <p>The team used observation and transect walk method to record data, as well as physically seeing the Shelter and NFIs situation or needs of the affected households/populations.</p> <p>The team also used direct observation to come up with some conclusions on Households situation that informed our recommendations for the flood affected Population.</p> <p><i>How much time did the team spend on the ground?</i></p> <p>The team almost 2 weeks for the analysis in Mayom County.</p> |
|--|---|

AAP / Communications & Community Engagement

How has the S/NFI team?

- engaged the community, beyond the gatekeepers?

The assessment was conducted in a way that, the community were involved and engaged, through community consultations, meeting, and focus group discussions to get their ideas on the best and possible response in Greater Mayom County. The community gave their views/Suggestions and recommendations according to their context and also safety.

- empowered community members?

The Community in Mayom especially the youth who participated in the assessment were empowered through trainings in data collection by use of Kobo Collect Tablets, it should be noted that, more community Empowerment will be conducted when there is possible response with many activities involving the communities.

The community were also guided on how response should be done, emphasis was put on how to prioritize the most Vulnerable and how they can define their own Vulnerability criteria.

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

Generally speaking, SNFIs Interventions was not yet done in Greater Mayom, County and with the key findings and proposed recommendation, there will be need for possible best and safe response considering safety and dignity of the affected populations.

- implemented feedback mechanisms?



Through the Households interview, the respondents were able to point out some of the key communication channel and the best ways to engage the community thus there is a need for AAP trainings.

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

☐ 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 LACWG 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, Focus Group Discussions, in addition to the preliminary market assessment carried out in Mankien Market, there are very limited shelter and NFIs available in the markets, and the available market is distance from most of the Payam about 30 km away. 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 connecting these affected areas thereby prompting the need for in-kind intervention in the NFIs to reduce the risk associated with accessing markets.

In regards to shelter, the majority 98% of the community put up in temporary grass thatched Tukuls made of grass, poles reeds and mud which is repaired every year when grass is ready. Due to the flood most houses are likely to collapse since the walls are made out of mud and cannot resist water. Also the grass is not readily available until Feb-March and poles are not seen available in the nearby environment.

Most IDP are hosted with the host communities, resources such as shelter, food and water will be scarce especially that they do not have good water storage items thus this may lead to conflict over this strained resources.

Define targeting criteria

How did the team define "vulnerability"? Explain how the target group is unable to help themselves with S/NFI. This is NOT determined by the Protection partners.

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

☒ Elderly:

☒ PLWs:

☒ Children:

☒ Unintegrated New IDPs HH:

☐ No access to market:

☐ Other:



| | If a HH has 2+ of the above-mentioned criteria , explain how you will avoid giving two S/NFI sets to the same HH: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|----------|-------------------------------------|---------------|---|------|---------|---|------|--------------|---------|------|--------------|---|------|
| Specify items to be distributed <i>Refer to Section 8's prioritized items (no need to repeat the information).</i> | S/NFI Types / #s per Head of HH: (<i>Explain calculations</i>) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Total Number of HH</th><th>Items to be distributed.</th><th>ITEMS per HH</th><th>QUANTITY</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="4">3000HH fir all the 3affected payams</td><td>Plastic Sheet</td><td>1</td><td>3000</td></tr> <tr> <td>Blanket</td><td>2</td><td>3000</td></tr> <tr> <td>Kitchen sets</td><td>1/2 set</td><td>3000</td></tr> <tr> <td>Mosquito Net</td><td>2</td><td>3000</td></tr> </tbody> </table> | Total Number of HH | Items to be distributed. | ITEMS per HH | QUANTITY | 3000HH fir all the 3affected payams | Plastic Sheet | 1 | 3000 | Blanket | 2 | 3000 | Kitchen sets | 1/2 set | 3000 | Mosquito Net | 2 | 3000 |
| | Total Number of HH | Items to be distributed. | ITEMS per HH | QUANTITY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| | | Blanket | 2 | 3000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kitchen sets | | 1/2 set | 3000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mosquito Net | | 2 | 3000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Communications/AAP <i>What key messaging should go with the response, and how will team continue receiving feedback? From Section 9, how will the team build on already existing AAP efforts during response?</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Importance of community engagement and accountability ❖ Participation and feedback ❖ Importance of complain and feedback ❖ Managing complains ❖ The content of good communications and what information's should be shared with communities. ❖ Conflict Resolutions. <p>The local chiefs, community leaders, Local authorities, IDPs as well as Host Communities, including women, men, boys and girls will be part of the AAP training/participants.</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Key considerations for distribution: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Airstrip* (List plane types: _____) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNHAS destination (Frequency/schedule of flights: Flight to Mayom are twice a week, Monday and Thursday. Destination is Mankein. <input type="checkbox"/> River access (Explain: _____) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Footing access (Explain: yes, during HH interviews and Verifications may require much footing) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Road access. For beneficiaries. <i>*Take note of the type of air transit possible, its MT size, its departing location, and # of rotations possible per day</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other logistics information for people and cargo: <i>(e.g. Estimated tonnage based on recommendations; airstrips/GPS; road information)</i> <p>It should be noted that with the ongoing floods the roads network connecting the various areas/counties where the IDPs are relocated are very poor and inaccessible. There are at least three broken bridges or Calvert on each road leading to the other location which makes it difficult to cross over especially for Land cruiser or any other four wheel-drive vehicle. Most of these areas may be accessible only in the dry season or after the flood has completely gone down. However, the roads can be accessed in the dry seasons, with big trucks, the items can be transported from Bentiu to Mankien and the items can be dropped at the NRC rub halls in six different locations</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |



of Mayom, Wankei, Kueryiek, Taam, Mankien and Riah, where rub halls are, and from which more centres can be

| | LOCATION | SECURITY | ROAD ACCESSIBILITY | STORAGE | TRANSPORTATION FACILITY |
|---|----------|----------|--|--|--|
| 1 | BENTIU | Normal | From Bentiu to Greater MAYOM not accessible. | Available in Mayom warehouse | By Airlifting only. |
| 2 | JUBA | Normal | From Juba to all any location mentioned | Available in Mayom, Taam, Riah, Kueryiek, Mankien and Wangkei warehouses | By Airlifting only but there is access from Mankien to Riah, Mankien to Kueryiek by road |
| 3 | MAYOM | Normal | From Mayom to Mankien NOT accessible | Available in Mankien warehouse | By Airlifting only |
| 4 | MANKIEN | Normal | Mankien to Riah is accessible | Available in Riah warehouse | By Road |
| 5 | RIAH | Normal | From Mankien to Kueryiek is accessible | Available in Kueryiek warehouse | By Road |
| 6 | KUERYIEK | Normal | From Kueryiek to Taam is not accessible | Available in Taam warehouse | By Airlifting only but a helicopter |
| 7 | WANGKEI | Normal | From Mayom to Wangkei is accessible | Available in Wangkei warehouse | By Road |

created and items transported to the nearest point of distribution for beneficiaries

Where/how the distribution will take place:

It should be noted that, the population settlement is clustered. The distribution can be organized in different locations near to the affected population after consultation with the communities and authorities. Items will be stored temporarily in NRC warehouse, then it will be moved to the distribution locations after all arrangements on the ground is done.

Security/Access issues:

SECURITY, ACCESSIBILITIES, STORAGE AND TRANSPORTATION CONDITION TO OR OUT OF GREATER MAYOM.

Note: Overall security situation is normal. Road access between Mayom to Bentiu and Mayom to Juba can be expected only in December 2019 or next year January 2020.



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 in this areas both Host and IDPs are victims of the disaster, and providing assistance to certain groups while leaving others will definitely create unfavourable ground for stealing or looting or even fighting. In addition to that, the communities in this region of greater Mayom County have never been served with NFIs.

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

RRC and local chiefs of greater Mayom

The staff will engage women and youth (male and female) as enumerators, crowd controllers, splitters and community mobilisers to help provide the aid service to the communities.

Next steps

- Achieving the endorsement from the cluster and pipeline.
- Coordinating with Logistic cluster.
- Deploying the team on the ground.
- Meeting with authorities, stakeholders and community representatives.
- Conduct 2 days AAP training to IDPs and host community.
- Registration of beneficiaries.

Distribution of items.

- Items distribution for the most effected population.
- Conduct 2 days AAP training to Local Authorities, returnees/IDPs and host communities to know their roles and responsibilities accordingly for the sustainability of the humanitarian assistance and response.
- Set up vulnerability criteria with the community.
- Set up a distribution Guidelines.

Recommendation for other sectors:

- WASH sector to conduct preliminary assessment as there is open defecation and affected Households drink from open stagnant flood water without any form of treatment

Registration Selection Criteria:

- Newly displaced people and host community with no shelter/NFIs:
1. Women and child headed households.
 2. Elderly with No shelter/NFIs.
 3. Families hosting disabled persons with no shelter NFIs.
 4. Pregnant and Lactating Women with no NFIs.

Host community supported shall not exceed more than 15% of the total number of beneficiaries assisted, and the same criteria shall be used for both IDPs and host community.



| Immediate next steps | | Timeline | Who is responsible |
|---|-------------------------------|---|---------------------|
| 1 | Verification and Registration | 7 th /-21 st /November/2019 | S/NFI Officers |
| 2 | AAP Trainings | 7 th /-21/November/2019 | S/NFI Officers |
| 3 | Distributions | 22 nd -28 th /November/2019 | S/NFI Officers |
| 4 | PDM | 16 th -20 th /December/2019 | M&E, S/NFI Officers |
| Please submit to scsouthsudan-pipeline@googlegroups.com | | | |
| If distribution is recommended, include the completed Pipeline Request Form | | | |

ANNEX: DESK RESEARCH SOURCE CONTACTS

| SOURCE | CONTACT INFORMATION | EXPERTISE |
|--------------------------|--|----------------------------------|
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| Ganun, Depty Coordinator | 0910049200 | RRC Deputy Coordinator Bul South |
| Francis Izakare | francis.izakare@care.no | ----- |
| Daniel Ruei Gai | 0915931460 | RRC Bul West |
| Kongkong Ruei | 0916011616 | Project Officer-NRC –Mayom. |