



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.

General Information

Location* (State/County/Payam/Boma)	Unity State county Leer Payam Thornytor/Touch Riak
Alert Date* (first time the location mentioned to the Cluster)	Jun 11, 2019
Analysis Dates*	1/07/2019 – 15/07/2019

Location Information

Report Date* (date completed)	28/07/2019
GPS Coordinates*	Latitude: 8 °13'23.18" N Longitude: 30° 13'16.54" E Alt: 386.44 m asl.

Team Details*

Name	Organisation	Title	Contacts: Email/Mobile/Sat Phone
Gemenze Joseph	NRC	S/NFIs officer	Gemenze.joseph@nrc.no
Desmond Kawudra	NRC	S/NFIs Assistant	Desmond.kawudra@nrc.no
Leju Dickens	NRC	Protection officer	Leju.dickens@nrc.no

If this is a joint mission, what %s will each partner report? NA

[NRC]: 100% [Partner 2]: ___% [Partner 2]: ___%

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?

<p>Is this a cyclical/seasonal displacement? Possible sources: INSO, DTM, REACH, WFP, CSRF, SFPs, JMEC</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The displacement took place between 2014/2018 when forces that are loyal to the former vice president and the Government forces fought each other in Thornytor that led to displacement of civilians. Returnees started to come back to Thornytor as of last year, the newest returnees are around 500 HH who came back early this year. <p>Sources; Ross, UNIDO, and NRC mobile team</p>
<p>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</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NRC mobile team distributed Shelter/NFIs in Thornytor/Touch Riak in July 2018, NFIs distributed included cooking utensils sets, Blankets, mosquito nets, and the NRC RRT general food distribution distributed food last month 30/05/2019 <p>Sources; RoSS</p>
<p>Housing, Land, and Property issues? What mechanisms are in place to handle HLP disputes? What groups are marginalized by land ownership? Possible sources: SSLs, HLP WG, Protection Cluster, NRC</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HLP issues have not been widely reported in Thornytor/Touch Riak, the communities in thornytor/Touch Riak were very generous when the returnees arrived in Thornytor they have allocated some pieces of land by the community leaders, and others were hosted by the relatives. According the household interviews the Rapid response team conducted in thornytor, it was reported that when land disputes are handhold by the community leaders. During our FGD women groups reported that there are no groups who are marginalized in thornytor. <p>Source: RoSS, NRC Mobile team</p>



<p>Do people come only during food drops and other aid? <i>Possible sources: REACH, DTM, Static NGOs, WFP, SFPs</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During FGDs the IDPs/Returnees reported that, they came out of Touch Riak island to thornyor centre to receive food from the NRC RRT Food distribution team, then they moved back to the Island. The same scenario happened when the S/NFIs teams distributed NFIs last year in Thornytor, the IDPs came out from the Island to receive their NFIs and then went back to the main Island. <p>Source: UNIDO,NRC,RRC and FGDs</p>
<p>How has aid affected displacement and conflict in this area? <i>Possible sources: INSO, WFP, CSRF, SFPs, JMEC</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> According to the household interviews the rapid response team conducted in both Touch Riak/ Thornytor the IDPs / returnees reported there are no cases of conflict over NFIs or food distribution in the Area. <p>Source: NRC, WG, RoSS</p>
<p>What aid actors are static in this location? What aid actors visit regularly? <i>Possible sources: SFPs</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During our assessment in Thornytor/Touch Riak the following actors were present <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) UNIDO; implementing health project 2) Coalition for Humanity; CH implementing protection 3) Nile hope; implementing food security <p>Source: Ross</p>
<p>What community groups have already been in place in this location? <i>PwD committees? Women's groups?</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are 4 groups in Thornytor those includes Women group, returnees group, community leaders and youth group. <p>Source: Community leader.</p>
<p>Have any risk or security assessments been done in this area? <i>Possible sources: INSO, WFP, CSRF, SFPs, UNDSS, JMEC</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NRC went with a protection officer to assess the level of security risks in the Area and from the desk research we found out that Coalition for Humanity is present on the ground conducting protection analysis. <p>Source: ,CH</p>
<p>Have any market assessments been conducted here, or cash-based interventions? <i>Possible sources: IACWG, SFPs, FSL Cluster</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During assessment the rapid response team conducted market assessment in the area and according to our observations there are no functioning market in the Area except for the Returnees/IDPS were seen selling tea, Fish, goats and vegetables in a small centre. There was no local shelter material, and NFIs in the market. There is no cash distribution conducted in the Area by any NGO partner. <p>Source: NRC mobile rapid response team and Local Authorities.</p>
<p>Map of area: Map produced by NRC (hand sketched or official map)</p>	



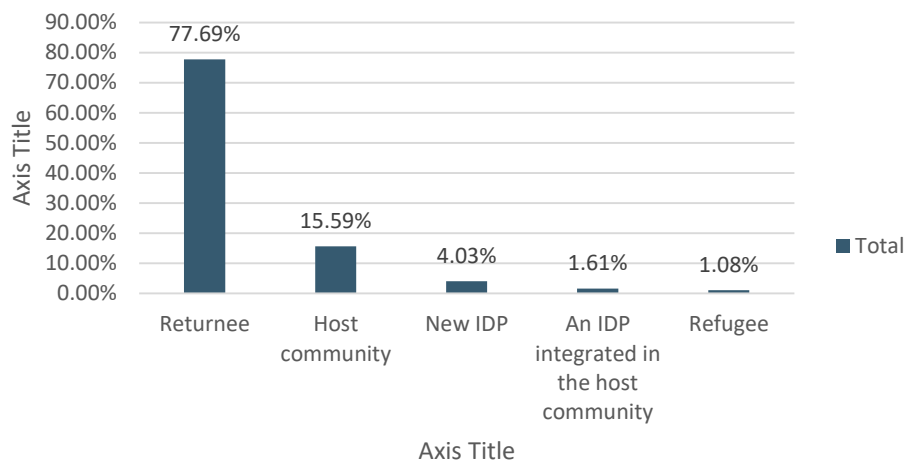
Summary of Population Type / Numbers

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

Population Count from:	3839 HHs (source: RRC)	Individuals: N/A
Population Count observed by team:		Individuals: This was hard to assess so will confirm on verification registration.
Population breakdown	Men ____% / Women ____% / Boys ____% / Girls ____% - We do not have this information yet, but will receive from Plan International shortly.	
Population details: origin, plans to stay, available lists, breakdown, and sources: (Section II of the HH Questionnaire)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thonyor is the Payam of Leer county in Unity State where the Returnees/IDPS are settling for safety ever since the conflict started in 2013, the returnees/ IDPs originated from Thonyor but they are seeking safety in Touch Riak Island. It was reported that the Island is the only safe place because the Government forces will not be able to access the area with their military cars and tanks due the swamp around Touch Riak. Most Returnees are from the neighbouring Payam and villages of Malak POC, Bentiu POC, Panyijar, leer county, Adok, Boung, New Fangak and others are from Juba and also from Sudan. As can be seen from the figure below, 77% of the respondents are returnees and 15% are Host Communities. During focus group discussion the returnees and IDPs reported that they will be staying in the island until the peace agreement is fully implemented otherwise at the moment there are not willing to move out of the Island. 	



Displacement Status



POPULATION RESIDING IN SETTLEMENT SITE

- ☒ IDP directly affected by conflict
☒ Host directly affected by conflict
☐ IDP affected by disaster: _____
☐ Host affected by disaster: _____
☐ Refugees from: _____
☐ Protracted IDPs (living in collective site for 1+ years)
☐ Returnee: government-facilitated
☒ Other returnee - Informal returnees from Ethiopia and other villages
☐ Population in transit to: _____
☐ Other returnee: _____
☐ Unintegrated

POPULATION IN NEED OF S/NFI

- ☒ IDP directly affected by conflict
☒ Host directly affected by conflict
☐ IDP affected by disaster: _____
☐ Host affected by disaster: _____
☐ Refugees from: _____
☐ Protracted IDPs (living in collective site for 1+ years)
☐ Returnee: government-facilitated
☒ Other returnee - Informal returnees from Ethiopia and other villages
☐ Population in transit to: _____
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Protection/Vulnerability Concerns and Power Dynamics

Do people feel safe here? ☒ Yes 100% ☐ No 0% ☐ Somehow 0%

How would services coming to this location affect safety?

- ☐ Beneficiaries would be safer
☐ Beneficiaries would be less safe
☐ Service provider would not be safe
☒ No effect on security – the NFI items will improve the quality of life for IDPs, returnees and host community there are no cases of tension or insecurity in the area due to services delivery.

What are the specific protection concerns and considerations?

What input did Protection partners provide?

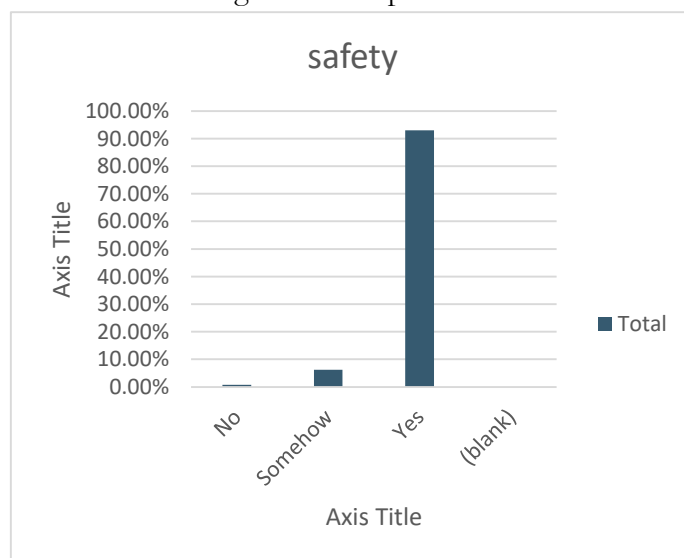
NRC protection officer conducted protection assessment, all protection findings shall be shared with the Protection cluster.

What stood out in the Safety Audit?

- During our focus group discussions, the communities reported that they feel safe in the Island there are no cases of insecurity in the area however, the returnees complain about the tukuls they are sharing with the HC are very small, and lack of blanket and mosquito net exposes them to coldness and mosquito bites hence malaria infections.



- During household interviews the rapid response team observed many open defecations in the Area with limited boreholes, and frequent rain in the Island there is likelihood of cholera and unborn diseases.
- The Safety Audit has been completed by NRC mobile team and other areas of concern are that places like Touch Riak which is the IDPs Camp is overcrowded therefore distribution of shelter to the returnees will reduces the overcrowding.
- The repaid response team observed that there is presence of men with guns moving the Area however, it's important to note that during FGDs the Returnees/IDPSS reported that despite, men moving in the area with guns there are no reports of shooting or killings. However, there is free movement of the local population in the area especially women, girls and boys, some go as far as the neighbouring Payam of Adok and even Leer county. Also free movement to market places, distributions sites and water sources were seen. Crossing swamps is also safe.



What are the vulnerability dynamics?

- ☒ Children at Risk (CR): #11
- ☒ Unaccompanied/Separated child: #15
- ☒ Other person at Risk (ER): # Elderly 4
- ☒ Women at Risk: #3
- ☒ Single parent/caregiver (SP): #10
- ☒ Disability (DS): #3
- ☒ Serious medical condition: #2
- ☐ Minorities/ Detached from community: #1



	<p><i>Who controls in the community? Who provides?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Out of the FDGs with the returnees, community leader, and the local authority they reported that the local authority and the community leaders have control in the community in relation to who provides, both the male, and female headed households provide for themselves.
<p>Explain key aspects of the HLP situation, particularly any risks they face. (Refer to Section V of the HH Questionnaire.)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> According to the returnees and the host communities during FDGs they reported that the community leaders are responsible for solving land disputes and also giving out land to the returnees. It's important to note that during household interviews and focus group discussion there were no reports of evictions and land occupation in the Area.
Community group questions	
How many kilometres and hours away is the closest water point by foot (one way)?	<p>This varies per village but between a 7-minute walk and a 1.5hr walk.</p> <p>_____ km _____ hrs by foot</p>
What type of water sources are used for drinking water?	<p> <input type="checkbox"/> Borehole <input type="checkbox"/> River <input type="checkbox"/> Hand-dug well <input type="checkbox"/> Tap stand <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other __Surrounding Swamps </p>
How many kilometers and hours away is the closest functioning health clinic by foot (one way)?	<p>The nearest health facility is the Thornyor PHCC which serve the two Payams Thornyor and Touch Riak, the facility is as far as between 5 min to 30 minutes' walk for the two locations respectively.</p> <p>_____ km _____ hrs by foot</p>
Specific illnesses reported in the area	Malaria, diarrhoea.
What type of food sources does the community use?	<p> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Farming - but very scarce and on a small scale <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fishing <input type="checkbox"/> Market - but most cannot afford it <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wild fruits <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other. Humanitarian Aid. _____ </p>
When was the last harvest in the area?	<p>During FGDs the IDPs reported that they always harvest starting in the months of April and end in the months of November.</p> <p>April _____ Ended: __November _____</p>
Area prone to severe rapid onset flooding?	<p> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No - There is flooding but only to the point it limits movement and affects the road. It does not displace the community. <input type="checkbox"/> Extremely rare </p>
Preferred communication channels/methods?	According to data analysis the affected population prefer communication through the NGOs and community leaders.
S/NFI Observations and Findings	
<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. Explain how the item is made/used from natural resources, if any.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> According to our observations during market assessments in Touch Riak, there were no NFIs in the market and no shelter materials available as well the affected population are depending on the NFIs and Plastic sheets which were distributed by NRC last year in July, ever since the host communities, and the Returnees are completely depending



	<p>on the support they received by NRC mobile team in the year 2018</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no Trees, Grass, bamboos, which the host communities and returnees can use to construct for themselves Tukuls however, they said the shelter material can be found in Leer town however, the team didn't reach up to Leer town to confirm if it's true those shelter materials are available there or not
<p>General level of activity (buying/selling) in market? <i>If active, refer to the Market Assessment questions.</i></p>	<p> <input type="checkbox"/> Busy <input type="checkbox"/> Good <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Slow - but for the few that have money then the market is used regularly. <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ </p> <p>General summary of market assessment: There is no functional market in Thonyor and TouchRiak, only petty items like sweets and biscuits in a certain centre are seen, also women who do their small business like selling tea are present. However, that the nearest market is Adok landing site yet, the team couldn't reach there for more details about the existence of the market since its close to 3-4 hours from Thonyor.</p>
<p>Explain the community's ways of supporting themselves. (Section IV of HH Questionnaire)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During observation, the communities are now planting maize, and vegetables which will boost their livelihood in the coming months. Fishing is also an activity the affected population are supporting themselves with, there is a lot of fishing among the returnees and the host communities this has helped them to supplement with Food Aid which NRC is distributing in the Area Selling of tea in the small market centre is another economic activity of the Returnees and the host community during household interviews the affected population were seen selling some tea. Returnees are also hosted by other households and also given some small plot by the community leaders to erect their small Tukul and small farming.
<p>Do the population have access to tools?</p>	<p> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Limited - Most people share tools </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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The IDPs and the returnees are not using local shelter materials in the Area all the population in touch Riak Island are depending on shelter which was distributed for by NRC shelter /NFIs last year in July 2018. The communities are depending only on the shelter Materials which was distributed last year. it's also important to note that in Touch Riak there are no available local shelter material.



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 type="checkbox"/> Bamboo - But is too far away to access safely. <input type="checkbox"/> Trees <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other, Papyrus _____
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 - People are sharing what they can but resources are limited and there is a lot of overcrowding.
Number of shelters counted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Observation showed during Household interviews, observation showed that 3500HHs for both TouchRiak and Thonyor are having shelter which was distributed last year in the month of July 2018. However most of the plastic sheet they use are now worn out
Number of HH with no form of shelter (and source)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All the households have got some shelters however, the structures are now old and there overcrowded since they receive their shelters last year .
Number of individuals sharing each shelter (average)	
What are the top S/NFI priorities? <i>List only 3-4 items, in order of priority</i>	WHY? WHAT CONCERNS ARE THERE WITH THE RECOMMENDED ITEM?
Solar Lamp	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During FGD and household interviews the beneficiaries reported that its very hard for them to move at night to access latrines and also snake bites are very common among the Returnees and the host communities due to darkness at Night
Blankets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Touch Riak is an Island where the returnees and the host communities are staying and it's raining season the affected population complained about coldness during the night provision of Blanket will help reduce cases like as coldness, flu and Cough
Mosquito net	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There were many cases of malaria in Touch Riak among the affected population due to lack of mosquito nets also during households interviews, the rapid response team observed returnees sleeping with mosquito during the night with 63.1% using smoke to protect themselves from Mosquitos
Photos of S/NFI situation: (At minimum: one photo per recommended S/NFI)	



Figure 1: Blanket, and Mosquito nets in one of the Tukuls of the host



Figure 2: This is one the Tukuls Returnees are sharing with Host communities InTouch Riak those plastic sheets were distributed by NRC



Figure 3: Houses being fenced using Plastic Sheets in Touch Riak



Additional notes on methodology used:

- ☒ Desk research
- ☒ Observation
- ☒ Key informant interviews: # 3
- ☒ Household interviews: # 373
- ☒ FGDs: # 8
- ☐ CFM: # _____ (attach complaint record)

- The rapid response team spent 7 days in Thornyror/Touch Riak during the arrivals the team went to RoSS office for briefing them out the mission and how long the team will spend in Thornyror, the second day the team conducting training for the enumerator on how to use the tablet while conducting household interviews.
- 373 Households were reached in the Households interviews. In which were female head of households. 34 individuals for Key Individuals Informant which includes Women, Men, Community Leaders, youth leaders, chiefs and community representative for Returnees.
- The team went to conduct market assessment, and also visited the some NGOs offices to collect some information regarding protection cases, and also the know more about the general situation of the Area

AAP / Communications & Community Engagement

How has the S/NFI team:

- engaged the community, beyond the gatekeepers?

- During the focus group discussion, and household interviews, affected populations where freely expressing their needs in terms of shelter/NFIs
- The team focussed on trying to access all different members of the community with the FGDs. There were 8 FGDs for youths, elders, males, females, people with disabilities, returnees, hosts and IDPs so as to get everyone's views on their needs.
- The rapid mobile team conducted training to the enumerators on how to use the tablet with S/NFIs questioners before the date for the analysis.
- The community have selected the items they wanted to be distributed which were triangulated against the NRC team observations
- The feedback mechanisms will be set up on the ground at during the verification and registration and all Community members will be included in decision making regards to the planning of the verification, and registration

ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Check all that apply:

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

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

- **Blanket:** during household interviews the mobile team mobile observed that most of the returnees were lacking blanket with 31% sleeping without anything for covering themselves nevertheless, during focus group discussion the returnees and the host communities reported that many children are suffering from diseases such as malaria and flu, and dry cough.



<p><i>food distribution because people's highest priority is food and they have no livelihoods)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solar lamp: when Mobile response team conducted focus group discussion, and household interviews the returnees, and HC reported that they want Solar lamp according to them at night it's difficult to go out to access toilet and also snake bites are very common as result of darkness at night. • Mosquito net; during the household interviews the rapid response team observed that returnees and the HC weren't having mosquito nets and it's important to note that Touch Riak is an Island with too many malaria cases reported during FGD most of the people who are affected with the Malaria includes pregnant lactating women, children, elderly men, and women 																						
<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>Returnees: Most Vulnerable Household IDPs Vulnerable Host Communities: the ones hosting many Returnees and IDPs. The Returnees and IDPs 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>these people are helpless in sense that they can afford to go far distances where there is market to sale some natures resources such as firewood, and fish in order to buy NFIs for themselves.</p>																						
<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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blanket 1 pc • Solar Lamp 1 pc • Mosquito net 1 Pc <p>Count of 28. What are the top 3 non food items you need most?(Please number them 1 indicating most important to 3 indicating least)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Item</th> <th>Count</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Grand Total</td> <td>28</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mosquito nets</td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>shelter tools</td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Shelter material</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Clothing</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sleeping mat</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cooking set</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Blanket</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Plastic sheet</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Solar light</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Item	Count	Grand Total	28	Mosquito nets	15	shelter tools	15	Shelter material	1	Clothing	1	Sleeping mat	1	Cooking set	1	Blanket	1	Plastic sheet	1	Solar light	1
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<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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The information given by the RoSS, chiefs, women group during FGD will assist for proper planning during verification and registration all those groups will be consulted to pass information and how the verification and registration will be conducted safely without causing harm to the affected population. 																						



- There shall be a complaint and feedback desk most especially from the community leaders during the verification and registration exercise.
- Male and female Enumerators will be selected during verification and registration in order to have equal participation of beneficiaries in project implementation.
- Community engagements, involving the community in setting up a distribution plan, selection criteria, distribution sites prioritizing the most vulnerable as well as sensitizing them on their roles and rights

Key considerations for distribution:

☒ Airstrip (List plane types: Fixed wing and helicopters can land on the airstrip. If it has been raining heavily then fixed wing will struggle to land.)

☒ UNHAS destination (Frequency/schedule of flights: every Friday from Juba to Thornytor

☐ River access (Explain: _____)

☐ Footing access (Explain: _____)

Other logistics information for people and cargo:

- Touch Riak can be access by UNHAS flight every Friday from Juba nevertheless there is airstrip at Thornytor the main Land of Touch Riak Island.

Security/Access issues:

- Access is not a major problem in Touch Riak during assignment the team observed that the communities co-exist among themselves and there were no issues of fighting among the population in Touch Riak therefore, NFIs can be delivered to the affected population.

Protection concerns, push/pull factors:

(HLP: will a response to certain groups legitimize any groups and cause conflict?)

- The biggest protection issue in Touch Riak in the Island, crossing to Thornytor is very difficult most especially for people with disability because the whole Area is swampy however, the protection team will make sure they recruit some causal to assist carry NFIS for those can't be in position to move to the main Island to receive their NFIs

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

- NRC rapid response team will work closely with the community leader, and local authorities to make sure the NFIs reach the targeted population

Next steps

Recommendation for other sectors:

- NRC mobile team will go back to Touch Riak to conduct verification, and registration pending endorsement of analysis report from the cluster thereafter the team will proceed with the distribution of NFIs.

Immediate next steps		Timeline	Who is responsible
1	Verification and Registration		NRC Mobile team
2	Distribution of NFIs and Rapid Monitoring		NRC Mobile team
3	Post Distribution Monitoring		NRC Mobile team and M&E



Please submit to scsouthsudan-pipeline@googlegroups.com

If distribution is recommended, include the completed Pipeline Request Form