

NFI and Emergency Shelter ASSESSMENT / VERIFICATION REPORT

ASSESSMENT: v		VERIFICATION:	
Report Date: 03/09/2013		Assessment/Verification date(s): 22/08/2014 – 26/08/2014	
Location Information			
State		Upper Nile	
County		Longochuk	
Payam		Mathiang, Belwang, Jakngok	
Boma		Mayen(Belwang), Wunthou (Jakngok), Palkach, Kuembor, Palang B	
GPS Coordinates		Landing site: N 09°12'21.9" E 033°45'28.5"	
Team Details			
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Summary of Population Type / Numbers			
A. Total population resident in area <i>-Ref Census to County level</i>		According to the county commissioner, before the crisis Longochuk county had 151,818 individuals. According to the 2008 Census, the county had 63,166 individuals, 8,278 households.	
B. Total number of IDPs/returnees <i>-Households and individuals</i> <i>-Ref sources - can be multiple</i> <i>-Specify conflict IDP, disaster IDP, returnee</i> <i>-If returnee, in transit, stranded, or final destination? Organised or spontaneous?</i> <i>-Do registration list/s already exist? Made by whom?</i>		The current population of Mathiang Payam according to the county commissioner is 13,682 individuals, consisting of 7682 host community members and 5000 IDPs. The host community can be described as returnees, as they fled from the area during the fighting in May and returned around the end of June. Both IDPs and host community/returnees have been affected by conflict.	
C. Total number in need of shelter/NFI assistance <i>-Households and individuals</i> <i>-Specify population type (IDP, returnee, host community)</i> <i>-Verified? List available?</i>		An equal level of need was observed among IDP and host community. An estimation of the number of families is 13,682/5=2735 households in Mathiang Payam. There are no lists available and the number is not verified. It seems likely given the observed presence of IDPs.	
Situation Overview <i>-Note any prior assessments (eg IRNA) and attach to this report</i> <i>-If no prior assessment has been done. summarise information gathered through questionnaire at Annex 1</i>			
Two assessments were done recently in the same area: - 29/07/2014-03/08/2014 Initial Rapid Needs Assessment (Health, Nutrition) by Relief International			

As mentioned before, the communities in Longochuk were affected by the fighting around Nasir that took place in the beginning of May. The fighting was not limited to Nasir, but spread into Longochuk county and communities were chased away, some all the way to the Ethiopian border. In several places, houses were burnt down and much of the household items were looted. According to the SSRRA in Longochuk county, the county has 15 payams of which 10 have been affected by the fighting:

Jangok	Affected, some houses burnt
Mahual	
Wareweng	Affected
Wetbek	
Jongjith	
Udier	Affected
Chotbora	Affected, some houses burnt
Guelguk	All houses burnt and fighting continues
Pamach	
Gueng	
Belwang	Affected, all houses burnt
Dajo	Affected, some houses burnt
Pashime	Affected, some houses burnt
Jaak	Affected, some houses burnt
Mathiang	Affected, some houses burnt

The market in Mathiang itself is cut off from most supplies and few items are available.

Mathiang Payam has 9 bomas: Mathiang, Rialbek, Peyweng, Palang A, Palang B, Palkach, New Site, Kuembor, Ruonggan.

Interviewed IDPs indicated to be coming from (county/payam/boma): Nasir/Wanding/Kier, Longochuk/Jangok/Worweng, Longochuk/Guelguk/Mangok(2x), Longochuk/Belwang/Mayen, Maban county. Most IDPs plan to return to their area of origin once peace is restored. All interviewed IDPs said that the IDP population in their area is increasing. In every community, vulnerable people were found: elderly, disabled, some people without community ties and some unaccompanied minors. Almost all IDPs indicated the relationship with the host community is good, but the HC is only willing to support for a limited amount of time. All IDPs are relying on support from the host community.

From key informant interviews:

Ruot Chuol, Mathiang Payam administrator:

Mayen (250 houses burnt down) and Mathiang (11 houses burnt down) town are mentioned by the administrator as most affected. According to Ruot Chuol, current population of this Payam is 7560 individuals. During the fighting, people fled to Ethiopia, to the camps, and that is why the number has gone down. Now some people are returning, but not very many. 160 households were displaced from Maban and are living with the host community.

The relationship between the host community and the IDPs is good, but the support may not last long as all have been affected. The community has been surviving by farming and also by selling cows in order to buy other supplies or food. The administrator identifies food and water as the most urgent needs and is calling on NGOs to provide.

Riet Ruach Khor, Nutrition officer with RI, Jakngok payam, Wunthou boma:

The onset of the crisis specifically in this area was on the 5th of May. After that, people from Nasir, Makow, Mayan, Dajo, Mangok, Guelguk were displaced into or within Longochuk county. People sometimes have moved from place to place (several layers of displacement).

In Kuembor Payam, 61 houses were completely destroyed and 10 partially.

According to him, there are 2245 displaced living in Mathiang. He thinks people will stay as long as there is fighting.

They will return to their areas when peace returns.

Peter Bor Duoth, Jakngok Payam, Wunthou Boma

He also mentions Mayen boma as the most affected area, with 175 homes destroyed. According to him, there are 210 IDP households in this boma. The community survives on farming. He identifies water as the most urgent need.

Pul Puok Pepe Deng, former RUDA chairman, Mathiang payam, Kuembor boma

Mayen boma was destroyed during the fighting, as well as Guelguk. He estimates that there are 150 IDP households in Kuembor. They get along well with host community in terms of security, but sharing the food is making the relationship

a bit less good. People have been surviving by selling their own goods, like clothes and cows in order to buy food. Some of them have also cultivated land with maize and vegetables.

Michael Ruoth Gatkuoth, County Commissioner Longochuk county

The most affected payams in Longochuk county are: Guelguk, Dajo, Belwang, Jangok and Mathiang. 700 homes have been completely destroyed and 850 homes partially. More than 20,000 HH have been displaced and live in Belwang, Chotbora, Jangok and Mathiang. The relationship between host community and IDPs is good. Poor roads and communication network are hindering access. The most urgent needs according to him are cooking utensils, mosquito nets, blankets.

James Kach, community leader, Mathiang Payam, Peyweng boma

One of the affected bomas is Rialbek where 120 homes were burnt down and 4 children were killed. In Peyweng boma, 90 homes were burnt down and 30 homes were partially destroyed. He estimates that there are 250 IDP households living in this boma. He identifies shelter as the most urgent need.

Summary of Shelter/NFI Situation

-Summarise information gathered through questionnaire at Annex 2

-Include maps and photographs where relevant

- Include any information gathered on community and intra-household gender dynamics, as related to shelter and NFI

The interviewed respondents indicated the following priorities in NFIs needed:

		Priority indicated	Avg prio/frequency		
SNI.8 What are your top three priority items? What do you need the most? (Please number them with 1 indicating most important and 3 indicating least)	Water containers	3, 3, 2, 1	2,25/4	Soap	
	Cooking sets	4,2, 3,2, 3	2,8/5	Clothing	
	Plastic sheets	3	3/1	Shelter materials	
	Blankets	2, 4, 4	3,3/3	Shelter tools	
	Sleeping mats	4, 2, 4, 3	3.25/4	Livelihoods tools	
	Mosquito nets	1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2	1,2/6	Other. Please specify: _____	

From visual observation, it appears there is an almost complete absence of all NFIs but cooking utensils and water containers. Most water containers that are used are in bad conditions and often shared among several families, increasing the risk of contamination and spreading of diseases.

Availability of NFIs in the market is low to non-existent.

In general, the shelters are in good condition if not affected by the fighting/looting (burned entirely or partially)

IDP needs as per interviews

All IDPs were found to be living with the host community. The shelters seem a bit congested, as they are shared among host community and IDPs. They indicated the following numbers: (shelters/number of people living in those): 1/13, 1/5, 2/54, 2/14, 2/26, 4/20. Numbers of people living per shelter vary, but in general the shelters are much more congested than desirable.

Household observation learned that the only NFI present are water containers and cooking pots. All interviewed IDPs indicated they don't have access to local shelter materials, as it is either looted or they are prevented by the host community from accessing it. They also mention that there are no shelter materials in the market.

Host community needs as per interviews

The needs of the host community are very similar to those of the IDPs.

Estimates of the host community respondents with regards to population size are as follows (this is just a very rough indication, estimated by respondents. The team does not recommend using this in any other way than as a rough estimate):

	HH	ind
Mayen		
Site total	300	1800
Of which IDPs	50	300

Wunthou		
Site total	300	1800
Of which IDPs	120	720
Palang B		
Site total	120	720
Of which IDPs	50	300
Wunthou		
Site total	250	1500
Of which IDPs	100	600
Peyweng		
Site total	350	2450
Of which IDPs	170	1190
Kuembor		
Site total	200	1200
Of which IDPs	70	420



Families with their NFIs



A focus group discussion and a woman with her NFIs.

Assessment/Verification Methodology

- Which assessment/verification methods did you use and why (eg household interview, focus group discussion, shelter observation inside and out, market survey)
- If verifying, are you working from an existing list, or are you creating a list from scratch?
- How many interviews/FGDs/observations did you conduct? What questions did you ask and why?
- Did you use sampling techniques? If so, please describe.
- Is there any information you feel less confident about? If so why?

- The team used focus group discussions, household interviews, visual observation, key informant interviews. In every location, both IDPs and host community were interviewed
- There are no existing lists of IDP households
- About six of each assessment method were conducted
- No sampling techniques were used

RECOMMENDATIONS

If emergency shelter and/or NFI distribution is recommended:

Define targeting criteria <i>-need/vulnerability (if vulnerability, define vulnerability categories)</i>	If logistics allow the scale, it is recommended to do a blanket distribution to host community and IDPs, as all are affected directly by the fighting in the area.
Specify items to be distributed <i>-Number and type per household - NFI/ES, full kits, loose items</i> <i>-Specify if quantity of items distributed will vary by household size</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2 blankets - 2 sleeping mats - 2 mosquito nets - 1 jerry can - 1 bucket Quantities may be adapted to family size, depending on whether reliable family size data are available.
Key considerations for distribution <i>-Eg access, logistics, security and protection concerns, push/pull, stakeholders/partners to work with</i>	Helicopters can land on the main road in Mathiang. There are storage facilities at about 300m from the landing place. The government is willing to avail these facilities. A humanitarian compound is being built at the moment by GOAL. The area is militarized, for a distribution clear agreements on presence of military around the site should be made.

If emergency shelter and/or NFI distribution is **not** recommended:

Summarise reasons and propose next steps, if any

<i>-eg referral to other clusters</i>		
Immediate next steps	Timeline	Who is responsible
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Organise verification/registration- Prepare for distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Within 2 weeks	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- NFI cluster partners
<p>Please submit to IOM Juba (cc your Shelter and NFI Cluster State Focal Point)</p> <p>If this is a verification report, and distribution is recommended, include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Completed Pipeline Request Form2. Distribution List in excel format		