

**NFI and Emergency Shelter
ASSESSMENT REPORT – Longochuk county, Chotbora Payam**

Report Date: 26/08/2014	Assessment/Verification date(s): 15/08/2014 - 21/08/2014 (including travel days)					
Assessment / Verification Location Information						
State	Upper Nile State					
County	Longochuk					
Payam	Chotbora					
Boma	Koatkel, Waw, Burkek, Luakdong, Barkop, Matar and Kiech					
GPS Coordinates	Lat N 8 37' 17.75'' Lon E 33 04' 26.41'' Alt 255m					
Assessment / Verification Team Details						
Name	Organization	Title	Contacts: Email/Mobile/Sat Phone			
Keat Bayak Nyang	Medair	NFI Team Leader- SFP	Keat.bayak@southsudan.medair.org +8821623550804			
James Ray	Medair	Wash Advisor	-			
Kuach Mun Nok	RRC	RRC Coordinator	-			
Thok Wech	RRC		-			
Summary of Population Type / Numbers						
A. Total population resident in area <i>-Ref Census to County level</i>	Longochuk's total population is estimated at 63,166 according to the 2008 census.					
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>	<p>Conflict affected people in Longocuk County (Chotbora Payam), conflict IDPs/host community. 560 HHs, 2800 individuals These are projected figures base on our observation during the assessment. During verification the figures may change.</p> <p>There is no lists available and there is no registrations were done by the assessment team</p>					
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>	<p>560 HH, 2800 individuals. Conflict affected population in Longochuk County (Chotbora Payam) IDPs/host community. The following are Bomas in Chotbora Payam with IDPs settlements. The numbers are based on visual observation/estimation, then divided by 5 to get an estimated household number.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="694 1998 1516 2033"> <tr> <td>Location</td> <td>Number of</td> <td>Items recommended</td> </tr> </table>			Location	Number of	Items recommended
Location	Number of	Items recommended				

		HH	
	Koatkel;	80	Blanket, Mosquito net, Cooking sets, Sleeping mats, Jerry-can
	Waw	70	Blanket, Mosquito net, Cooking sets, Sleeping mats, Jerry-can
	Burkek	100	Blanket, Mosquito net, Cooking sets, Sleeping mats, Jerry-can
	Luakdong	80	Blanket, Mosquito net, Cooking sets, Sleeping mats, Jerry-can
	Barkop	60	Blanket, Mosquito net, Cooking sets, Sleeping mats, Jerry-can
	Matar	60	Blanket, Mosquito net, Cooking sets, Sleeping mats, Jerry-can
	Kiech	110	Blanket, Mosquito net, Cooking sets, Sleeping mats, Jerry-can
	Total	560	
	No No List available		

Situation Overview

-Note any prior assessments (eg IRNA) and attach to this report

-Summarize information gathered through questionnaire at Annex 1

No assessment done in the area before .The IDPS were affected by the conflict that broke out in April 2014. Since the war broke out within the State, most of them fled away from their homes due to political instability between the SPLA and the SPLA in opposition. When Longochuk County came under SPLA in opposition control, the IDPs decided to return home. Chotbora Payam is hosting two types of IDPs. 1- IDPs from Dajo, Pachimi and Guelguok. 2- IDPs returnees (these are the group of people who left their home during the fighting but returned back). Both groups are vulnerable and lost their household items. Both groups settled in Chotbora payam but in different bomas as mentioned above. There was no land provision by the local authority. Some IDPs were hosted by their relatives and shared the existing tukuls. Communities are cut off from market supplies from Mathiang, and now with rain, things are difficult. Many HH fled Chotbora during the fighting and their houses were looted by armed actors.

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

Both IDPs and IDPs returnee affected communities have lost most of their essential household items and are relying on sharing with the host community and some with relatives. The IDP returnees community has indicated having no problems with the IDPs in sharing the few house hold items they have.

They are staying in different bomas within Chotbora Payam with the highest concentration across Koatkel, Waw, Burkek, Luakdong, Barkop, Matar and Kiech. Some of them are with their relatives and some of them occupied abundance tukuls used during dry season.

During the assessment the team made house to house visits and no household items were seen which shows that they really lost their HH items.

Some of them are using cow skin as sleeping mats and some are using old blankets as in the below picture. They have no mosquito nets. Both the IDPs and IDPs returnees are using pots made from clay to cook their food and fetch water at the same time.

Locations	HHs	Female headed	Male headed	Individuals
Koatkel	80			400
Waw	70			350
Burkek	100			500
Luakdong	80			400
Barkop	60			300
Matra	60			300
Kiech	110			550

Totals: 560 HHS

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 (ref Annex 3).

-Is there any information you feel less confident about? If so why?

The assessment was conducted by visiting households door to door. The assessment team visited to see how both IDPs and IDPs returnees were affected by the conflict and found out that an estimated 80% of the households have lost most of their household items. Visual observation was done inside and outside of the house to confirm the type of NFI materials the household had.

The team interviewed 3 female headed households and 3 male headed households. The team asked the IDPs why they left their homes and their essentials belongings. The general answer given by both groups was: the clashes that erupted in the county forced us to leave all our items.

The second question was: when do you think will you go back? Both groups responded that, it will depends on when the situation is calm and there is no more fighting, then they are willing to go back.

The third question was: how did you reach Chotbora? Some came by vehicle from Mathiang, Guelguk and some who could not get any access to transport by vehicle reached Chotbora on foot which took them 4

days.

The fourth question was: how is your relationship with the host community (IDPs returnees)? The answer they gave was, it is good and they are willing to assist as long as necessary.



RECOMMENDATIONS

If emergency shelter and/or NFI distribution is recommended:

Define targeting criteria

-need/vulnerability (if vulnerability, define vulnerability categories)

Both IDPs and IDPs returnees lost most of their belongings. There were elderly and blind people who were also affected by the conflict in the area. They are recommended to be given the following loose items; Mosquito nets, Blankets, Kitchen sets, Sleeping mats, Jerry-cans.

Specify items to be distributed

*-Number and type per household - NFI/ES, full kits, loose items
-Specify if quantity of items distributed will vary by household size*

As mentioned above the team recommended the distribution of loose items: mosquito nets, blankets, kitchen sets, soap, filter cloth, sleeping mats, jerry cans, buckets. Distribution will be based on the household size which will be determined after verification.

Key considerations for distribution

-Eg access, logistics, security and protection concerns, push/pull, stakeholders/partners to work with

The place can be accessed by air only. The RRC and the chief promised that there will be enough security during distribution; generally the area is calm in terms of security. Medair will work with the RRC and chiefs both during verification and distribution. Some of the households which were not reached during the assessment may be reached during the verification.

In the former Servant Hearts compound, where MEDAIR was staying, are some buildings, be it in dilapidated state, that

can be used for storage. Given the small caseload, it should not be a problem to also store some items outside under tarps.

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

Summarize reasons and propose next steps, if any
-eg referral to other clusters

Immediate next steps	Timeline	Who is responsible
NFI Verification and distribution	Within two weeks	Medair, RRC, chiefs

Please submit to IOM Juba (cc your Shelter and NFI Cluster State Focal Point)