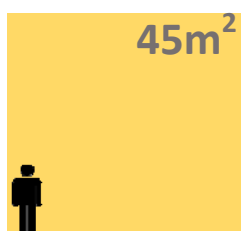


SITES – TOO DENSE FOR TENTS



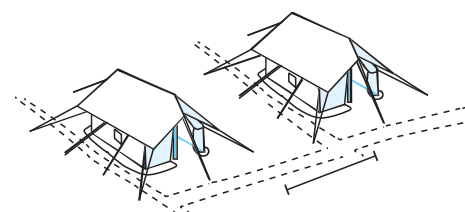
Some sites are **ten times denser** than normal humanitarian minimum

Significant health and protection risks

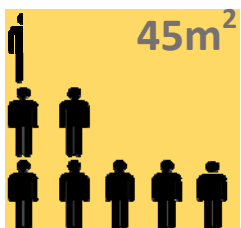
New sites are required where physical protection can be provided to displaced minorities

NORMAL HUMANITARIAN INDICATORS

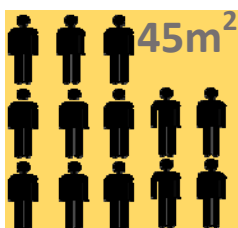
1 person per 45m² - minimum



JUBA UNMISS SITES



UNMISS UN-HOUSE
(10,000 people)



UNMISS TONGPING
(17,500 people)

✳ OTHER UNMISS SITES

Pending assessments:

- Malakal : 12,000 people (air access possible)
- Bentiu : 8,000 people

✳ POPULATION OUTSIDE UN BASES

Strategy is to avoid the creation of camps

SHELTER SOLUTIONS

Materials are provided according to assessed needs. The following are used:

Plastic sheeting: To provide emergency cover – but only when there is material to make structures.
Easily transported and used to provide cover

Shelter NFI kits: Including:

Blankets: To provide warmth, but also used to make partitions

Sleeping mats, Cooksets, Buckets, Soap and Mosquito nets

Kanga: Traditional cloth, used for clothing but also used to create emergency privacy screens

Large tents (6mx12m) are currently being used to provide shade and collective shelter within camps.

Family tents are a solution for providing rapid shelter, but require space and are bulky to transport, limiting where they can be deployed.

Encampment remains the last resort, living communally at such high density is not sustainable.