



Shelter NFI Cluster South Sudan

sheltersouthsudan.org

Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter

UN House PoC, Juba
Shelter and Non Food Items Rapid Monitoring Report
25-30 April 2014



IOM International Organization for Migration

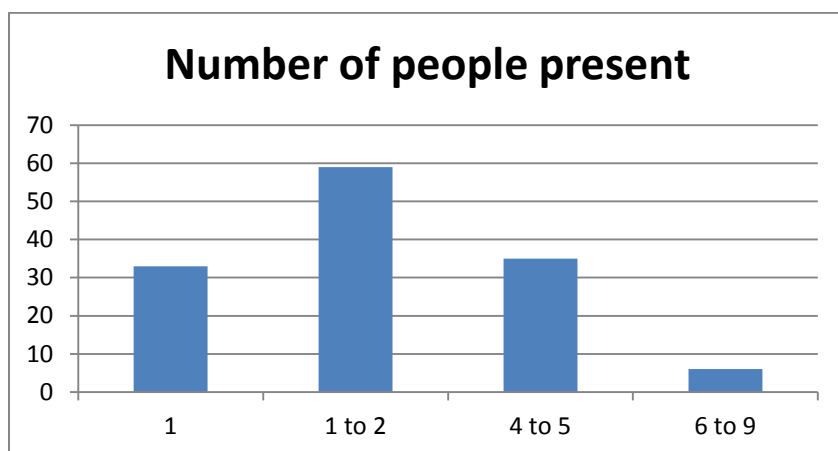
Background

A survey was undertaken by IOM to gather information on the present situation among the IDPs regarding NFI and Emergency Shelter at UN House PoC site. By the time of the survey, UN House had an estimated PoCs combined had a population of 12,500 individuals. Using a confidence level of 75% percent, a sample size of 130 respondents was determined. 133 respondents were interviewed in PoCs 1 and 2 by the data collection team. The team identified the respondents through stratified random sampling in an effort to have a geographical representation of the population in the different sections of the site. The interviews were done in different sections of both POC 1 and POC2.

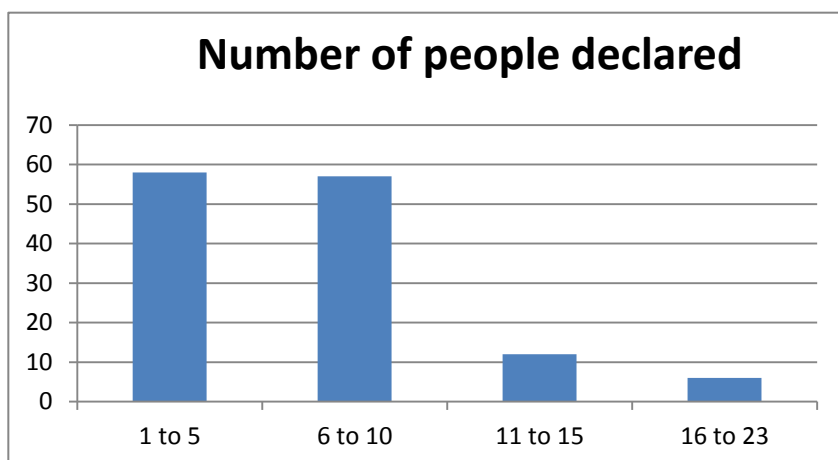
Survey Findings

(a) Demography

The average number of people actually seen by the data collection team in all the visited households was an average of 2.8 people per household. The graph below represents the number of people present in the homes visited. 44.3% of the homes had 1-2 people present during the interviews. Only 5 disabled people were observed by the data collection team in total.

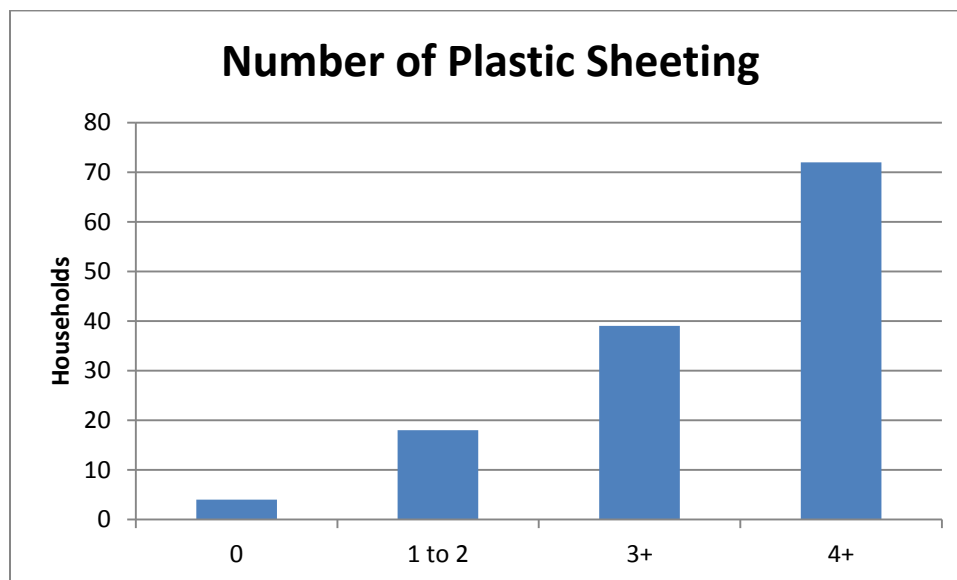


The average number of people declared to the data collection team in all the visited households averaged 7 people. The graph below shows a graphical representation of the number of people declared in the homes visited. 43.6% of the homes declared 1-5 people during the interviews whilst 6-10 people were declared by 42.8% of the interviewees. 9% of households declared 11-15 people, whilst 6% declared 16-23 people. The greater proportion of interviewees who declared very large family sizes are in PoC2 and are mainly comprised of foreign nationalities. Six people were declared to be disabled.

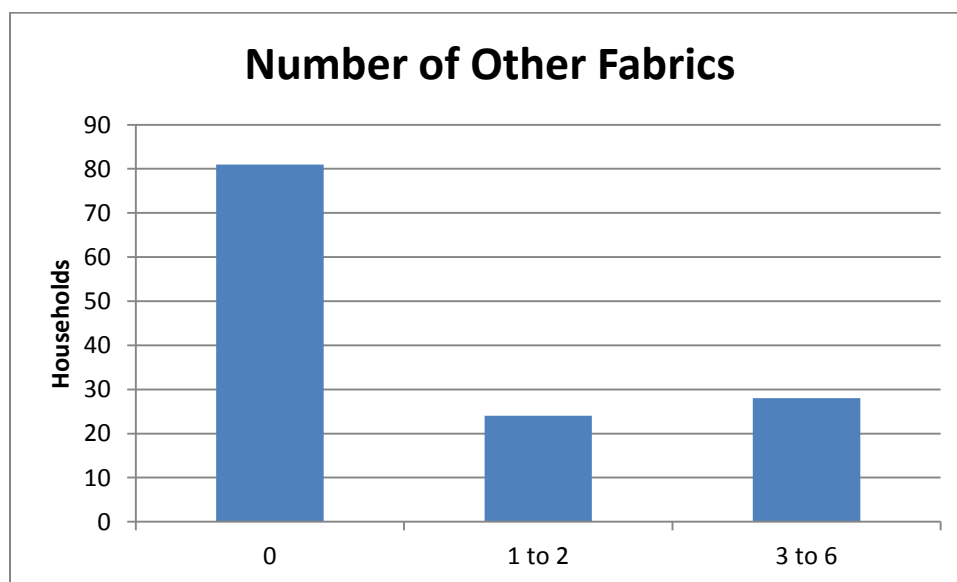


(b) Emergency Shelter

The average ownership ratio for plastic sheeting was 3.7 among all the households interviewed. Only 0.3% of the interviewed households were observed to not have any plastic sheeting at all. 54.1% of the interviewed households had 4 or more plastic sheets on their shelter structures. The four households without plastic sheeting were mostly new arrivals.

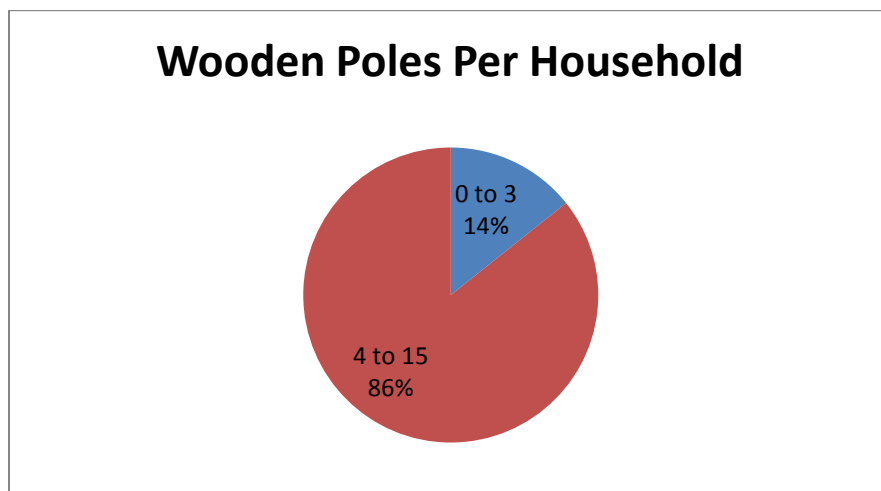


Only 39.1% of the population had other fabrics on their shelters as shown on the graph below. The various fabrics used included blankets, polythene bags and clothes.

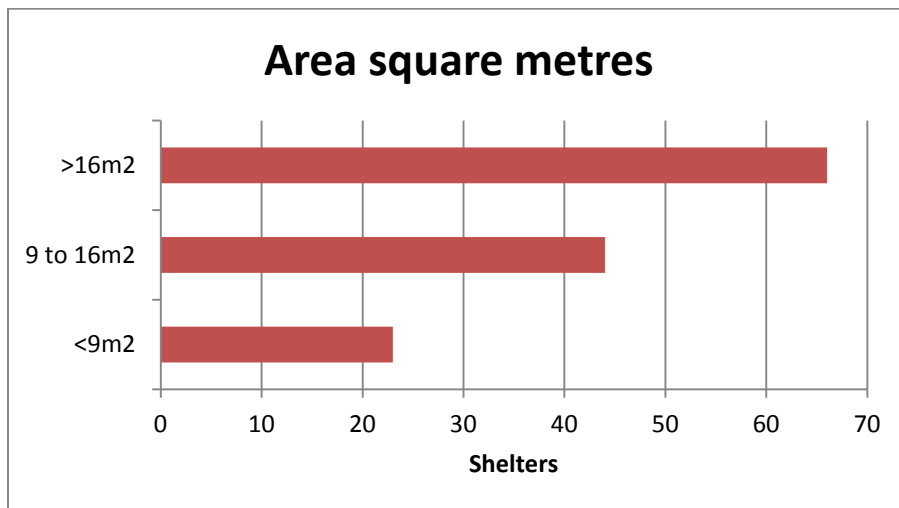


10.5% of the interviewees reported that they did not have any wooden poles at all. Most of the individuals without wooden poles had arrived late in the PoC. 86% of the interviewees had four or more wooden poles, which is the standard number of poles in the S-NFI Cluster's standard emergency shelter

kit. Some of the households without wooden poles had improvised with thin bamboos to support their structures, which are not likely to last long in the current rainy season.

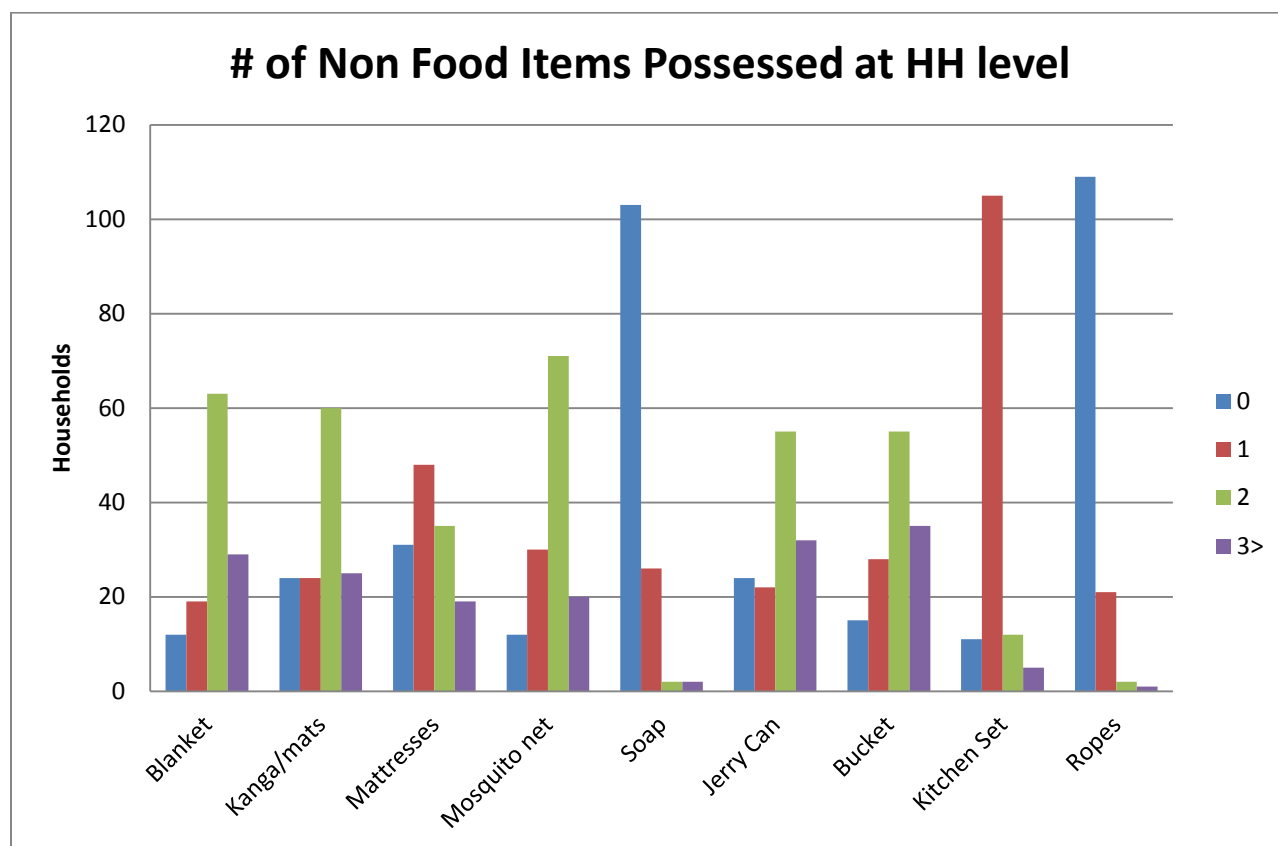


50% of households have shelter structures covering a surface area of over 16M². Only 17% of the interviewed households had shelter structures with a surface area of less than 9M². Shelter structures with large surface area are mostly located in PoC 2 where there were also larger household sizes. This trend can be explained by the fact that most of these larger shelters are owned by foreign nationals who prefer to live as big family units in one shelter sometimes stretching up to 23 people for security reasons. The graph below shows the numerical distribution of the different surface areas in the camp.



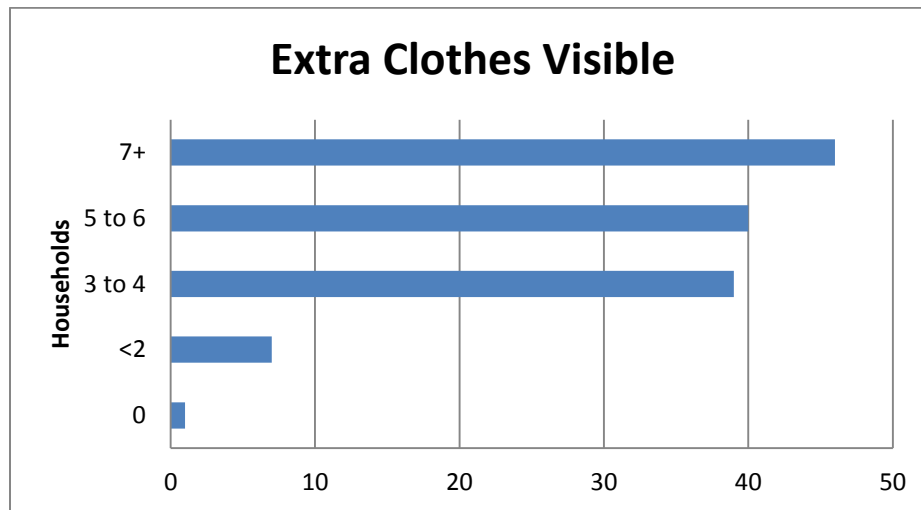
8% of the sampled households were observed to own functional generators. These generators were being used mostly for commercial purposes like charging cell phones and some were being hired out for monetary gain. 66% of the interviewed households did not have visible ditches around their homes for water drainage which presents potential for water logging in some sections of the camp when there is continued heavy rainfall.

(c) Non Food Items



There was a notable lack of soap observed at household level due to the consumable nature of the item. 77.4% of the sampled households did not have soap that was visible to the team. All the interviewed households indicated that they were buying the soap in the market. In fact all the households who had soap indicated that they had purchased it on the market. 81.9% of the sampled households did not have ropes for framing their shelters and fastening their shelters to the ground. As a coping strategy, most households had used strips of cloth as an alternative which means potential exists for strong wind or heavy rainfall to severely damage the shelters.

The interviewed households satisfactorily possessed other basic non-food items like kangas, mats, blankets, mosquito nets, mattresses, jerry cans, kitchen sets and buckets. Only 18% did not have kangas or mats, 9% did not have blankets, 23% did not have mattresses, 18% did not have jerry cans, 11% did not have buckets and 8% did not have kitchen sets. The pattern of people lacking different components of the non-food items was random. Average numbers of items owned by each household per item were: blankets 2.09, kanga/mats 1.77, mattresses 1.4, mosquito nets 1.87, jerry cans 1.83, buckets 2.01 and kitchen sets 1.1.

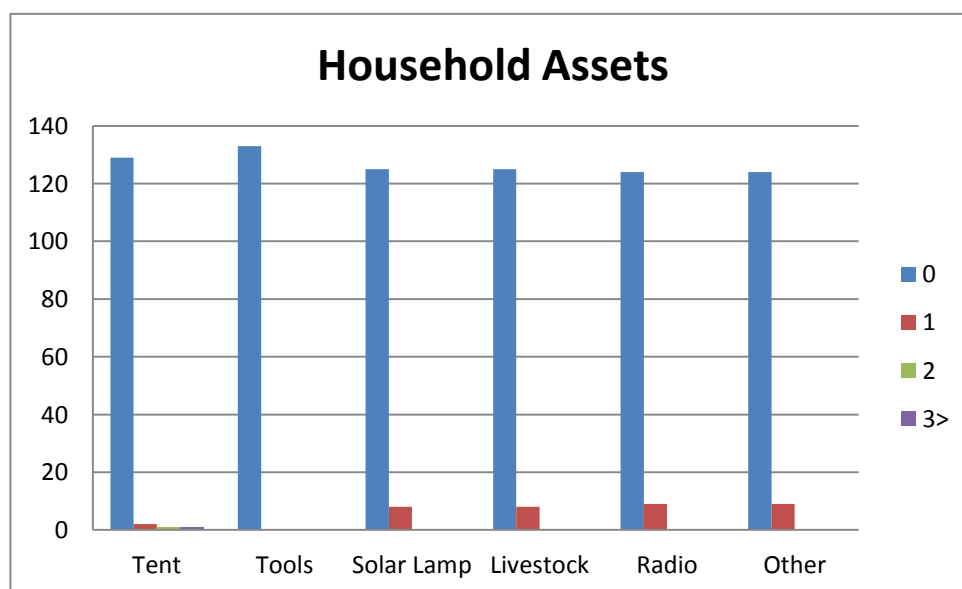


In terms of clothing no gap was observed by the interviewing team among the sampled households. Only one household did not have any visible extra clothes. 66.8% of the interviewed households had five or more visible clothing items. The ownership ratio for visible extra clothes was 6.4. The column graph above shows the data on visible extra clothes in the interviewed households.

(d) Household Assets

In general terms, there is low ownership of assets in the camp. No households had any tools at all. Only 6.7% of the interviewed households owned a radio. One interviewed household was observed to own a functional television set. Only 6% of the interviewed households had solar lamps. Only 6% of the households had livestock. All the households owning livestock owned chickens.

Only three percent of interviewed households had tents. All the tents were small, mostly used for protection against mosquitoes. Only one interviewed household in POC2 is living in a tent. 6.7% of the interviewed households had other household assets used mostly for informal economic activities. The petty business dealings involve cell phone charging, selling soap and food stuffs. Some households were cooking food for sale. The graph below shows the distribution of household assets among the interviewed households.



Conclusions

In general terms, the availability of Non Food Items and Emergency Shelter material in both PoC1 and PoC2 is satisfactory. The interviewees also expressed satisfaction with the materials they received. The shelter structures in both POCs are still in good shape.

Recommendations

- There is need to distribute soap. Periodic distributions of soap could be considered in the PoCs due to their consumable nature, but this might be better placed in the WASH Cluster partners who plan for this type of repeated service while the S-NFI Cluster's pipeline does not. There is need for information sharing with WASH partners on this.
- There is also need to distribute ropes to help fasten and frame most tarpaulins which can easily succumb to strong wind forces and heavy rainfall.
- Resources permitting solar lamps could also be distributed to vulnerable IDPs for lighting. Solar lamps will be expensive but benefits are long lasting. Solar lamps reduce the risk of fire hazards unlike using gas lamps or candles which increase the risk of fire accidents. Where vulnerable households with protection concerns exist in the PoCs, Protection Partners could refer cases to the Cluster for assistance.
- Supplementary shelter materials could be distributed to households with household sizes in excess of 7 people. The identification of these households could be done in collaboration with camp management and Protection Partners and the exercise could be guided by the community register to avoid misrepresentations.
- Blanket distribution of plastic sheets (maximum of two per household) could be done in both PoCs to replace worn out plastic sheets. Many plastic sheets are now torn as they are nearly six months old. Plastic sheets have a shorter life span in the present settings because of high temperatures, and strong winds and rainfall. Unfortunately the questionnaire used did not assess the state of the tarpaulins otherwise such data could have provided empirical evidence of the need for replacement plastic sheets.
- Camp management in the PoCs should consider improving the water drainage in some sections of PoC1, such as digging of ditches for improved water drainage around shelters without depression points.