

**NON FOOD ITEMS AND EMERGENCY SHELTER  
ASSESSMENT / VERIFICATION REPORT CHOTBORA PAYAM, LONGECHUK COUNTY**

Report Date: 16 September, 2014	Assessment/Verification date(s): 1–5 <sup>th</sup> /September/2014
<b>Assessment / Verification Location Information</b>	
State	Upper Nile State
County	Longechuk
Payam	Chotbora
Bomas	Burkek, Matar, Waw, Padier, Kotkel & Chotbora centre, Luakdong, Kiach
GPS Coordinates	Lat N 9°12'25.49 Long E 33°45'20.57 Alt 443m

<b>Assessment / Verification Team Details</b>			
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Jacob	RRA	RRA Secretary	—

<b>Summary of Population Type / Numbers</b>	
<b>A. Total population resident in area</b> <i>-Ref Census to County level</i>	Longochuk's total population is estimated at 63,166 according to the 2008 census.
<b>B. Total number of IDPs/returnees</b> <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? Organized or spontaneous?</i> <i>-Do the registration list/s already exist? Made by whom?</i>	<p>The beneficiaries in Chotbora Payam are as a result of the March 2014 conflict, the IDPs are majorly from Guel Guk and Dajo. These people escaped for their safety and settled in Chotbora with the host community.</p> <p>The host community is also affected. In the initial Assessment report (<b>201408_Longochuk Assessment Report (Chotbora Payam)</b>) the term IDP-returnees was used to describe those who had left their homes during the dry season to move closer to water. When they returned they found that their houses had been looted by the armed actors.</p> <p>As most of the IDP's were running to their area of origin, the majority of them have been integrated into the host community with the exception of those from Dajo from Burun community who</p>

settled purely as IDPs in Padier boma.

Before the arrival of the Medair NFI team in Chotbora, the Medair Health team who were on the ground requested the RRA to mobilise all chiefs of bomas to create lists. They stressed that the lists would be thoroughly verified by the NFI team and we would also cross-check them against the Health team's vaccination numbers.

Medair, RRA and local chiefs carried out verification exercise and finally came up with total of 853HHs and 4,443 individuals who were in need of NFI assistance. This is the total population including the host community.

**C. Total number in need of shelter/NFI assistance**

*-Households and individuals*

*-Specify population type (IDP, returnee, host community)*

*-Verified? List available?*

The whole population (853HH, 4,443 individuals) are the affected and in need of NFI assistance. They were assessed, verified, registered and issued tokens which were used for receiving NFIs. Lists were created breaking down beneficiaries according to the bomas as follows:

Location	Number of HH	HH Size 1-3	HH Size 4-6	HH Size 7+
Luakdong	204	36	92	76
Matar	76	7	52	17
Burkek	136	47	60	29
Kiach	88	24	39	25
Kotkel & Chotbora	99	28	49	22
Padier	168	17	71	80
Waw	82	23	43	16
TOTAL	853	182	406	265

The lists are available from the RRA Secretary

**Situation Overview**

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

*-Summarize information gathered through questionnaire at Annex 1*

An in-depth assessment was conducted by Medair between 15<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> August 2014. It was found that the need was high among both IDPs and the host community. At the point of assessment no registration lists were available so the report recommended lists to be created and a follow up verification exercise.

A report detailing the findings of the assessment team has already been circulated among partners and relevant actors. The beneficiaries of this intervention in Chotbora Payam are as a result of the March 2014 conflict which extended to Mathiang and Chotbora Payam. The host community subsequently returned to their homes and found them looted. Furthermore due to conflict in Guel Guk and Dajo IDPs also joined their relatives in Chotbora Payam.

The IDPs from Guel Guk arrived using different walking routes and others crossed the river Dajo and finally settled in Padier boma e.g. the Burun tribe. The IDPs from Dajo county were allocated land to settle in but without any support given to them while IDPs from Nuer tribe were hosted by their relatives in Chotbora Payam but both groups had lost most of their belongings (the IDPs had fled quickly due to conflict and the host had been looted).

**Summary of Shelter/NFI Situation**

*-Summarize 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*

As per the assessment/verification conducted with support from the RRA, the findings indicated that all households were in need of NFI assistance as the host community also lost their household items in the course of the conflict. Most of the IDPs and host have lost almost all of their NFIs and do not have access to a market to buy anything even if they have money. Therefore the teams recommended a blanket distribution.

During the verification process, the team made house to house visits, and looked around the houses. We observed very few NFI items, almost all sleeping mats and cooking utensils were worn out and the few water containers available were very dirty. The community does not have any means of replacing these items.

Photo 1: A host household in Burkek boma



Photo2: Sleeping mats outside for drying



In total 853HHs and 4,443 individuals were verified and were given tokens which were used for receiving NFI assistance. Among the 853HHs most of them were female headed houses and a number were elderly women.

#### **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 verification was conducted by doing household sampling. The team visited households to verify that the list had been created accurately by the chiefs of each boma. In addition during the household visits the team was able to confirm the findings of the recent assessment by observing that people were affected by the conflict and have lost most of their essential household items in process of escaping or returning to looted houses.

Before the arrival of the Medair NFI, the Medair Health team who were on the ground had requested the RRA to mobilise the chiefs to create registration lists. Once on the ground the team held a meeting with the RRA and boma chiefs to explain the process of verification which would be random sampling. In total the team visited 85 households, however as we progressed we adapted our techniques for sampling based on list quality and boma accessibility. See the following explanation by bomas:

#### **Kotkel/Chotbora and Kiach**

- 14 households visited in Kotkel/Chotbora and 8 household visited in Kiach
- All areas reachable

- Random sampling conducted
- Names on the list were found to be present and household sizes correct

**Burkek**

- 16 households visited
- All areas reachable
- Random sampling conducted
- Names on the list were found to be present but household sizes were underinflated. We found that often only 1 wife had been registered and all the other wives children with her, elderly women were not registered and often only the number of children were recorded as the household size (i.e. adults not registered). We re-explained the registration process to the chief and a new list was created. After discussion with the chief and cross-checking against the original list we were happy with the quality of the new list.

**Luakdong**

- 12 households visited
- All areas reachable
- Random sampling conducted
- When we found people on the list the details were highly accurate, however, almost 1 in 2 households were not registered. When we investigated the issue we found that the person who did the registration only included people who were in their tukel that day and many had gone out to bring home food. We requested the chief to recreate the lists for all households in his boma. We internally estimated that the lists would double in size based on our sampling and that turned out to be accurate with the new lists supplied.

**Padier**

- 11 households visited
- Only a small area accessible as the boma is split across a river with the majority of IDPs on the other side of the river.
- We were unable to access a large part of this boma so we visited ALL households registered on the near side of the river. We therefore accepted the remainder of the list as accurate.

**Matar**

- 24 households visited
- Approximately half of the boma is accessible; the remainder was too far to walk to.
- We were presented with two lists for Matar; an original list and then an 'additional' list of people described to us as those who were not around for the first registration. We were very sceptical of this additional list so decided to visit all households in the accessible area. We found the original list to be accurate – we found approximately half the names with accurate data (which matched with reaching approximately half the boma). We found only 1 woman who was on the additional list, she was a single elderly woman but had her household size recorded as 8. We agreed with the RRA that the additional list was totally unreliable and we disregarded in its entirety (we recorded the 1 elderly woman on our original list).

**Waw**

- 0 households visited
- We were unable to reach any of Waw boma due to high waters and distance (the Medair Health team had been able to access the weeks prior as the waters were lower). We had to accept that list as correct. Waw boma list was created by the RRA Secretary which also gave the team a certain level of confidence.

The team created a short questionnaire and used it to interview the households visited. The team asked IDPs and host where they came from and why they left their homes and their essentials belongings. The reasons both IDPs and host gave was: the clashes that erupted in our areas forced us to leave all our items or our homes were looted when we were out. The second question was: how did you reach Chotbora Payam? The IDPs said they were footing which took some of them 2 days, other 3 day while others 5 days depending on the distance to reach Chotbora Payam.

Days	Activities or Action Plans
30/8/2014 Saturday	Flight to Chotbora Briefing from the RRA Secretary and Field Coordinator about the situation and the security level.
1/9/2014 Monday	Meeting local authorities and community leaders and thanking them for the lists which they presented and also agreed on the order for verifying the bomas
2/9/2014 Tuesday	Start verification with Kotkel/Chotbora and Burkek bomas according to the agreement with chiefs
3/9/2014 Wednesday	The team assessed Luakdong and Kiach bomas
4/9/2014 Thursday	The team assessed Padier boma
5/9/2014 Friday	The team finalized with Matar boma and updated Juba on the final figures for distribution consideration

## RECOMMENDATIONS

*If emergency shelter and/or NFI distribution is recommended:*

<b>Define targeting criteria</b> <i>-need/vulnerability (if vulnerability, define vulnerability categories)</i>	Both assessment and verification teams recommended blanket distribution to the entire population in Chotbora, this was because the host community got looted in the course of conflict and they do not have any market to purchase NFIs. The IDPs were mainly from Dajo and Guel Guk and most of them came without anything.
<b>Specify items to be distributed</b> <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>	As recommended by the team, loose items such as mosquito nets, blankets, sleeping mats, jerry cans, and buckets should be distributed and should be based on the cluster strategy of household size 1 to 3 receive one of each item, 4 to 6 two items and 7 above receive three of each item (note in the distribution due to transport considerations only 1 bucket and blanket were provided to each household, the other items were varied by household size. See distribution report for further details).
<b>Key considerations for distribution</b> <i>-Eg access, logistics, security and protection concerns, push/pull, stakeholders/partners to work with</i>	There is an airstrip for easy movement of NFIs and storage facilities in the Servant Heart compound where the team is based and distribution will also take place, the Payam Administrators office is close to provide security, RRA and chiefs were willingly supportive during assessment and verification process and it is hope to do the same to the distribution.

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

<b>Summarize reasons and propose next steps, if any</b> <i>-eg referral to other clusters</i>	
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Immediate next steps	Timeline	Who is responsible
NFI distribution	Within four days	Medair
Please submit to IOM Juba (cc your Shelter and NFI Cluster State Focal Point)		