



## NFI and Emergency Shelter ASSESSMENT / VERIFICATION REPORT

<b>ASSESSMENT:</b> yes		<b>VERIFICATION:</b>	
Report Date: 19/07/2014		Assessment/Verification date(s): 11/07/2014 - 18/07/2014 (including two travel days)	
<b>Location Information</b>			
State		Jonglei	
County		Uror	
Payams		Padieng/Yuai	
Boma		Uleng, Realjak, Kuerkwong, Kuerlot	
GPS Coordinates			
<b>Team Details</b>			
Name	Organisation	Title	Contacts: Email/Mobile/Sat Phone
Chuol Pulnyang Thony	CRS		
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<b>Summary of Population Type / Numbers</b>			
<b>A. Total population resident in area</b> <i>-Ref Census to County level</i>		Uror county: 178519	
<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? Organised or spontaneous?</i> <i>-Do registration list/s already exist? Made by whom?</i>		According to SSRA: 14.000 HH, all conflict affected. MSF in Yuai confirmed that about half of their patients are IDPs, based on that information the figures could even be higher. The IDPs fled from Malakal, Bor, Duk, Juba. Most of them do not expect to return to their recent homes in the short term. Registrations have been done before by community leaders, and SSRA figures are based on these registrations. They are outdated, however, so new registrations need to take place.	
<b>C. Total number in need of shelter/NFI assistance</b> <i>-Households and individuals</i> <i>-Specify population type (IDP, returnee, host community)</i> <i>-Verified? List available?</i>		This number will be known after verification of the lists created by the chiefs. The chiefs will provide the lists to the SSRA/SSRA on the 24 <sup>th</sup> of July, after which the assessment team will go to the several locations to verify a random selection of households from the lists.	
<b>Situation Overview</b> <i>-Note any prior assessments (eg IRNA) and attach to this report</i>			

*-If no prior assessment has been done. summarise information gathered through questionnaire at Annex 1*

There has been a short, one day assessment by LWF on 16 May 2014. MEDAIR was asked by the end of May to assist in assessing the shelter and NFI situation in Uror county by the end of May and teamed up with LWF and CRS. The goal of the assessment would be to complement the findings of LWF for a larger area around Yuai and to be able to make recommendations for a response.

A broader picture of the background of the humanitarian situation in Uror county, was shared in the LWF report. To summarise the situation:

- After violence in November, people fled Juba, Bor, Malakal and Duk county
- They settled back with relatives, friends or tribesmen in Uror county
- They were welcomed by the host community, many of whom are hosting displaced families, even if they are not friends or relatives

The ability of the community to cater for their basic needs and for those of the IDPs has deteriorated through:

- Cattle raiding earlier in 2013
- Poor harvests in 2013
- Markets cut off from Bor, Juba and now limited access from Ethiopia, although some items come in, carried on foot. Prices are high therefore.
- No money coming in: no government salaries or any other budgeted money coming in, few NGO salaries were paid for a long time, and many more well off people left the area or sent their families out.
- IDPs did not bring much with them
- Yuai was a transit centre for IDPs for some time, depleting stocks
- Yuai was empty of unarmed civilians for some time, leaving the houses accessible to looting by armed actors
- According to the SSRA, humanitarian assistance has been very limited compared to before the crisis
- NFI assistance has been limited to the areas around Motot, Pathai and Pieri.

The SSRA explained to the team that no IDPs were staying out in the open. All had been absorbed by the host community. This is indeed what the team found while moving around through the area. There were some IDPs staying in an unfinished clinic and some in the unfinished house of a government official.

Some IDPs reported that the host community became less willing to cater for them as the conflict is dragging on. After the team arrived in Yuai, there was a significant increase in humanitarian workers in Yuai. The Tearfund team returned to base (from Motot) for a short mission, locally hired CRS staff returned from Ethiopia and LWF and Care had additional staff coming in. Agencies are exploring possibilities to restart programming. MSF have been active in Yuai throughout the conflict, running a clinic and outpatient therapeutic feeding program.

### **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*

### **Shelter**

In general, IDPs are staying with the host community, with a few exceptions. Very few makeshift shelters were observed. Out of the hundreds of shelters the team observed, there were about two makeshift shelters using plastic sheets. Two unfinished buildings (a clinic and a stone house) were used by IDPs as temporary shelter.

The host community usually lives in compounds with 2-3 shelters, and outside the 'town' often a luak (stable). All these shelters are made the traditional way: a wooden structure, clay walls and a grass roof. The entrance is very low and there are no windows. The IDP families often get one of the tukuls or share it with members of the host family. This results in crowded situations, with reported numbers of people sleeping in each tukul varying from 8-17 people. If there are no rains, people sometimes choose to sleep outside.



Most compounds have several shelters, of which one or more might be assigned to IDP families

**NFI**

Inside the tukuls there are often remarkably few items. Sleeping mats are often absent; sometimes cowhides are used, often too small to provide for even one person. Few mosquito nets were observed, many are old and the old ones are sometimes used for shelter reinforcement (to fix the thatching, using it as a rope). Most households have few water containers, and all IDP families reported to be sharing with the host community. The same goes for cooking pots and utensils; most are worn out and shared between families.

Reasons given for the low availability of NFIs:

- Continuous hosting of IDP families, also during periods when Yuai was a transit centre for many movements through Jonglei, depleting stocks
- Looting by armed groups
- Hardly any NFIs available in the market
- No money available to buy anything, even if items are for sale.



The few NFI that are present are often shared among families

**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?

- Visual observation, using lists to tally the number of non-food items present in each shelter
- Visual observation in combination with short interviews on household level.

- All this, covering a large area, walking up to two hours outside of Yuai centre.
- Focus group interviews, in several locations. The team gathered several IDPs living close to each other. Questions asked, after verifying they were IDPs included:
  1. Where did you come from?
  2. Did you come with family?
  3. Is the host community willing to assist you for a limited or unlimited period of time?
  4. Do you have shelter materials to build a shelter for yourself?
  5. Are shelter items available in the market?
  6. The items you are using for daily living, where did they come from?
  7. Are you planning to return to your recent home?
  8. What are your priority needs in terms of non-food items?
  9. How many people are sleeping in each shelter?
- In four bomas the team handed out tokens to IDPs, verifying their status by asking questions and using the knowledge of our local colleagues and SSRA. This method was agreed upon previously with the cluster coordinator. It proved to be too time consuming, after which the team decided to seek assistance from community leaders to assist in compiling IDP registration lists which could be verified after that.
- The information the team feels less confident about is whether the chiefs will come up with lists that only include IDP households. Therefore this will be verified, although verification will also be difficult as there is no hard evidence to prove someone is an IDP. A margin of error seems acceptable here, given the time pressure (with heavy rains coming closer) and the high level of need among the host community.

Please find below a log of activities that were done each day:

11-07-14	Friday- Flight Juba-Yuai MEDAIR team. Meeting with Lotari Cyprian-LWF, Char Chol from CRS, Sander Brouwer and Yasir Bushira from MEDAIR to discuss aims of the assessment. Team will meet with the SSRA on Saturday at 9:00 AM. C
12-07-14	Saturday: Meeting with team and SSRA. Team assessed Realjak and Uleng. Had a number of interviews at household level and one interview with a small group of IDPs (about 3 families). Same story for most of them: fled from Bor/Malakal/Duk county, came here to live with friends, relatives or tribesmen. They share shelters with them or have been assigned one of the host community tukuls. Most tukuls are quite congested. The condition of the tukuls is good in general but inside there are very little household items. In general, people lack cooking utensils, sleeping mats, blankets, mosquito nets.
13-07-14	Sunday: no assessment The team agreed to start handing out tokens on Monday to families hosting IDPs given the high level of need observed on Saturday.
14-07-14	Monday: team handed out of tokens to IDP families in Kuerlot and Kuerkuong.
15-07-14	Tuesday: The team met in the morning with the SSRA coordinator. The team went back to Realjak and Uleng to hand out tokens.
16-07-14	Wednesday: For the sake of time, it seemed better that the community leaders were used to compile lists, which then later can be verified by the team. The margin of error because of registration by leaders is acceptable given the need and the small amount of time before roads come completely impassable.. Discussed changed strategy with SSRA. The team used the rest of the day to conduct interviews with IDP families in Yuai centre.
17-07-14	Thursday: Meetings in the morning with SSRA and with community leaders. Present were Payam headchiefs of Wichol and Padiiek, and the village leaders of the three villages of which Yuai consists. The payam leader of Pajuth was not there, but would be briefed by SSRA afterwards. The leaders agreed to the approach and had several remarks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- They were happy the team had come to assess the situation</li> <li>- They highlighted that they had registered IDPs several times before, but so far no assistance was given, therefore their communities lost trust in them. They indicated bringing a NGO worker to do registration would give the community more confidence in a response.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- They let the team know numbers would be high, as almost every household is hosting IDPs.</li> </ul> <p>The team communicated to the leaders that they already handed out tokens in Realjak, Ulang, Kuerlot and Kuerkwong, so these bomas could be left out by the chiefs.</p>	
18-07-14	Friday: Flight Yuai - Juba	

## RECOMMENDATIONS

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

<p><b>Define targeting criteria</b>  <i>-need/vulnerability (if vulnerability, define vulnerability categories)</i></p>	<p>The target group the team recommends to distribute NFIs to, are people displaced following the fighting that started in December.</p> <p>There is an almost equal level of need among the host community, since everything from shelters to NFIs is shared. However, due to the large number and logistical constraints, the team recommends only distributing to IDPs.</p> <p>The host community will benefit from this too, as IDPs can now give back some of the items that were borrowed.</p>
<p><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></p>	<p>Priority items:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Kitchen set (half a kit recommended)</li> <li>- Jerry can</li> <li>- Sleeping mat</li> <li>- Mosquito net</li> </ul> <p>Logistics and pipeline allowing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Blanket</li> <li>- Bucket</li> <li>- Plastic sheet</li> <li>- Soap</li> </ul>
<p><b>Key considerations for distribution</b>  <i>-Eg access, logistics, security and protection concerns, push/pull, stakeholders/partners to work with</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The SSRA/local authorities are managing the WFP rubhalls in their absence. They have agreed to avail them for storage and as distribution area. This also needs to be agreed upon with WFP.</li> <li>- The SSRA has also agreed to speak with security forces in the area to make sure that the site and the proximity are demilitarized. At the time of assessment there was limited presence of armed forces. The concentrations are said to be in other areas.</li> <li>- A distribution to the 4 payams will take place in Yuai, as this is the only place known with a good airstrip and storage facilities. Pajuth also has an airstrip, it is recommended to investigate whether it is landable and whether storage facilities are available.</li> <li>- A distribution will pull people into Yuai, from walking distances up to 6 hours. It will not pull people through areas that are insecure to the team's or SSRA's knowledge and will not pull them closer to frontlines.</li> <li>- It is recommended to work in close coordination with a protection partner for the distribution, to ensure enough attention is paid to more vulnerable people and to signal</li> </ul>

possible protection concerns while on site.

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

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

**Immediate next steps**

**Timeline**

**Who is responsible**

- Decide on date to return for verification (LWF, CRS, MEDAIR)  
- Agree on team for verification (LWF, CRS, MEDAIR) and work out planning  
- Discuss modalities for distribution with NFI/ES cluster and with logistics cluster

20/07/2014

LWF, CRS, MEDAIR

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

**If this is a verification report, and distribution is recommended, include:**

- 1. Completed Pipeline Request Form**
- 2. Distribution List in excel format**