



SHELTER ANALYSIS and Verification REPORT

Field with () and italicized questions are mandatory. For checkboxes (☐), tick all that apply.
Use charts from mobile data collection (MDC) wherever possible.*

1. General Information

Location* (State/County/Payam/Boma)	Western Bahr-El-Ghazal/Wau/ Hai Masna, Cathedral and PoC AA.
Alert Date* (first time the location mentioned to the Cluster)	14 May 2019
Analysis Dates*	From 25 May 2019 to 29 May 2019

2. Location Information

Report Date* (date completed)	31 May 2019
GPS Coordinates*	Latitude: _____ Longitude: _____

3. Team Details*

Name	Organisation	Title	Contacts: Email/Mobile/Sat Phone
Daro Charles	IOM	Outreach Shelter Assistant	+211920083200
Hassen John	IOM	Technician Team Leader	+211912119990

If this is a joint mission, what %s will each partner report?
[Partner 1]: IOM 100% [Partner 2]: _____% [Partner 2]: _____%

4. Desk Research: Displacement, Movement, and Conflict Trends

What information did you find about the context and trends in this location more than six months ago?

Is this a cyclical/seasonal displacement? <i>Possible sources: INSO, DTM, REACH, WFP, CSRF, SFPs, JMEC</i>	<p>The affected are protracted and new IDPs living in collective sites, these communities were affected by recent and past conflicts.</p> <p>Armed conflicts that happened in most areas of WeBG in 2016 and 2017 affected and displaced thousands of people forcing them to seek safety and protection in PoC AA and the collective sites. Recent conflict in Jur river county also displaced thousands of women, men and children, with some moving into the PoC AA and collective sites for protection reasons.</p> <p>IDPs residing in the PoCAA, Hai masna and Cathedral are biometrically registered and are receiving food Assistance from WFP and services from other partners. IOM DTM team always organises biometric authentication of the beneficiaries' receiving food assistance. Population headcounts are conducted monthly at all IDP sites. Recently trends from March '19 has shown an increase in number of IDPs due to influx from Jur river conflict</p> <p>Source: CCCM (IOM and AFOD) and SFP</p>
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List all previous S/NFI and food distributions in this area, with key details (date, # beneficiaries, bomas, S/NFI types). <i>Possible sources: SFPs, Cluster IMO</i>	<p>IOM Shelter team conducts the regular maintenance of shelters in the PoC AA and all collective sites. However, with the increased rains there has been increased cases reported of licking and damaged shelters from CCCM established CFM.</p> <p>The major shelter maintenance of 51 shelters was conducted in Nov' 2018 and the most recent ones have been conducted on case by case basis</p> <p>source: SFP</p>
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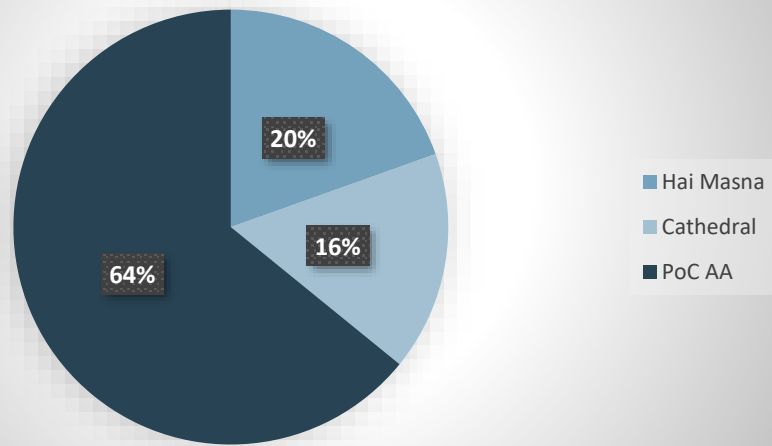
Housing, Land, and Property issues? What mechanisms are in place to handle HLP disputes? What groups are marginalized by land ownership?	<p>During the shelter analysis, the team had not encounter HLP concerns raised by the IDPs, residence of the shelters and CCCM (IOM and AFOD).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PoC AA is the site managed by CCCM -IOM - Hai masna collective site is a settlement site for IDPs allocated by Wau local government, CCCM partner is AFOD
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<p><i>Possible sources: SSLS, HLP WG, Protection Cluster, NRC</i></p>	<p>- Cathedral collective site is inside the Wau catholic diocese compound where the HLP rights belongs to the church, affected communities here have no reported HLP issues to CCCM or community leaders</p> <p>Source: CCCM (AFOD and IOM)</p>
<p>Do people come only during food drops and other aid? <i>Possible sources: REACH, DTM, Static NGOs, WFP, SFPs</i></p>	<p>Since the conflict of 2016, 2017 and new influx of 2019 from Jur river county, the IDPS in the collective sites and PoCAA have continued to reside in the stated locations, food and aid assistance provided in these sites doesn't only justify the continued residence in the IDP sites but safety and protection are some of the major factors.</p> <p>Source: SFP</p>
<p>How has aid affected displacement and conflict in this area? <i>Possible sources : INSO, WFP, CSRF, SFPs, JMEC</i></p>	<p>Due to availability of humanitarian services in these sites, the IDPs were able to make easier decisions of coming to these sites.</p> <p>Source: SFP, CCCM</p>
<p>What aid actors are static in this location? What aid actors visit regularly? <i>Possible sources: SFPs</i></p>	<p>WASH, Protection, CCCM, UNMISS, Education, health, nutrition and FSL actors are all available in this 3 IDP sites providing services on routine basis</p> <p>Source: CCCM, OCHA and SFP</p>
<p>What community groups have already been in place in this location? <i>PwD committees? Women's groups?</i></p>	<p>The church administration committee (cathedral), community leaders and chiefs present at the sites including disseminating information the Humanitarian actors in case of intervention needs. PoC has group of PLWDs and Women groups across all the sites</p>
<p>Have any risk or security assessments been done in this area? <i>Possible sources: INSO, WFP, CSRF, SFPs, UNDSS, JMEC</i></p>	<p>UNDSS conducts regular risk and security assessments in these IDP sites</p> <p>Source: CCCM, UNDSS and IOM SSU</p>
<p>Have any market assessments been conducted here, or cash-based interventions? <i>Possible sources: IACWG, SFPs, FSL Cluster</i></p>	<p>An IOM /SNFI market assessment is ongoing now for both Cash for Work (CfW) and commodity voucher IOM has conducted CBI intervention for shelter upgrade and mutipurpose cash assistance in PoC AA and Lokoloko collective site.</p> <p>Partners implementing interventions have conducted market assessments in recent months such as WFP, NRC and IOM.</p> <p>Source: SFP</p>
<p>Map of area: N/A</p>	
<p>5. Summary of Population Type / Numbers <i>Where possible, teams can paste a chart instead of entering all of the data below.</i></p>	



Population headcount of April 2019



Source: CCCM/DTM

Population Count from:

Population Count observed by team both

HH:

Individuals:

Population breakdown

Men 10% / Women 45% / Boys 20% / Girls 25%

Population details: origin, plans to stay, available lists, breakdown, and sources:
(Section II of the HH Questionnaire)

Despite the signing of the revitalized peace agreement and improving situation within Wau, some of the IDPs still feel unsafe to return to their homes for several reasons I,e security, shelter situation in return areas and services, however with improving situation and partners efforts providing services outside the IDP sites, expectations of returns will increase

However, with the recent conflict in Jur river county areas seen increase in population in Hai Masna, Cathedral and PoC AA whereby among the new arrivals somewhere allocated in the old empty shelters that require reinforcement and repair

POPULATION RESIDING IN SETTLEMENT SITE

- IDP directly affected by conflict
- Host directly affected by conflict
- IDP affected by disaster: _____
- Host affected by disaster: _____
- Refugees from: _____
- Protracted IDPs (living in collective site for 1+ years)
- Returnee: government-facilitated
- Another returnee
- Population in transit to: _____
- Other returnee: _____
- Unintegrated

POPULATION IN NEED OF S/NFI

- IDP directly affected by conflict
- Host directly affected by conflict
- IDP affected by disaster: _____
- Host affected by disaster: _____
- Refugees from: _____
- Protracted IDPs (living in collective site for 1+ years)
- Returnee: government-facilitated
- Other returnees
- Population in transit to: _____
- Other returnee: _____
- Unintegrated

6. Protection/Vulnerability Concerns and Power Dynamics

Do people feel safe here?

- Yes 100% No 0% Somehow 0%

Are there specific kinds of assistance/item/services that people

The distribution of construction tools to affected population is prohibited in the IDP sites due to protection concerns



would be scared or concerned to access/receive?	
What are the specific protection concerns and considerations?	<p>Leaving of construction tools such as hammers, handsaws, and digging tools with individual beneficiary, require sensitization so that they are not used as weapons in case of conflict. The tools provided by S/NFI team will be stored in central point in the 3 sites but not with the beneficiaries.</p> <p>CfW interventions may not be appropriate for vulnerable persons including the elderly, sick or disabled, however those with care givers, their care givers will be considered will be considered to participated repair works.</p>
What are the vulnerability dynamics?	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Children at Risk (CR): the figures be confirmed by protection partner on ground</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Unaccompanied/Separated child: #___</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other person at Risk (ER): #___</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Women at Risk: the figures can be confirmed from the protection partners on ground.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Single parent/caregiver (SP): #___</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Disability (DS):</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Serious medical condition: #___ (to be provided by health partners)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Minorities/Detached from community: #___</p> <p><i>Who controls in the community? Who provides?</i></p> <p>The community leaders make decisions in consultation with community and advocate for services from partners through camp management.</p> <p>The ratio of women to men in the community leadership is 70% to 30% in all the sites.</p>
Explain key aspects of the HLP situation, particularly any risks they face. <i>(Refer to Section V of the HH Questionnaire.)</i>	No HLP risks faced by affected populations in this site.
7. Community group questions	
How many kilometres and hours away is the closest water point by foot (one way)?	Being organised IDP sites the Water points are close to the IDPs within the camps
What type of water sources are used for drinking water?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Borehole <input type="checkbox"/> River <input type="checkbox"/> Hand-dug well <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tap stand <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____
How many kilometres and hours away is the closest functioning health clinic by foot (one way)?	The functional health clinics in all the sites are within access to all
Specific illnesses reported in the area	There is measles outbreak confirmed by CCCM and health partners in the IDP sites, however responses are scaled up by health partners to contain the outbreak
What type of food sources does the community use?	<input type="checkbox"/> Farming <input type="checkbox"/> Fishing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Market <input type="checkbox"/> Wild fruits <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food assistance from WFP and its partners
When was the last harvest in the area?	Started: N/A Ended: N/A
Area prone to severe rapid onset flooding?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Extremely rare



Preferred communication channels/methods?	The affected population prefer communication through their local authorities' channels as the main reliable source of information.		
8. S/NFI Observations and Findings			
What NFI or Shelter materials (if any) are available in the market for purchase, or available through utilizing natural resources? <i>List the cost if it is available in the market. Explain how the item is made/used from natural resources, if any.</i>	ITEM	COST IN MARKET	NATURAL RESOURCE
	Wooden poles (3m)	400-500ssp	N/A
	Bamboo (1 stick)	100 SSP	N/A
	Nails (1kg)	1000-1200 SSP	N/A
	Timbers	500-600 SSP	N/A
General level of activity (buying/selling) in market? <i>If active, refer to the Market Assessment questions.</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Busy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Slow <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ General summary of market assessment: PoC AA and Cathedral CC sites are close to the Main Wau market, whereas Hai Masna CC is about 3 to 4 Kms to Hai Nazareth Market. The Wau market is good and shelter materials are available and accessible		
Explain the community's ways of supporting themselves. <i>(Section IV of HH Questionnaire)</i>	In all the sites the IDPs are accommodated in communal Shelter with a few living in individual Shelter in cathédral		
Do the population have access to tools?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Limited		
How do they shelter themselves and support their household NFI needs without aid support? <i>Fully explain the community's coping and resilience strategies.</i>	Shelter IDPs mostly depend on communal shelters provided by the shelter partners and some new arrivals reside in the church premises during night hours in Cathedral collective site. So, the rehabilitation of the damaged shelters will be enough to address some of the shelter needs In cathedral collective site most of the IDPs live in individual shelters which they constructed it for themselves, support in cathedral will be provided to rehabilitated communal shelters		
What shelter materials are available for collection in the natural environment?	<input type="checkbox"/> Grass <input type="checkbox"/> Bamboo <input type="checkbox"/> Trees <input type="checkbox"/> Other The affected populations have no or limited access to shelter materials in the natural environment		
If people are generally hosting, what is the hosts general condition?	<input type="checkbox"/> More/less normal for South Sudan <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency level of need <input type="checkbox"/> Strained resources / cannot share		
Number of shelters counted	24 communal shelters need rehabilitation in cathedral 21 communal shelters need rehabilitation Hai Masna 30 communal shelters in PoC AA that require rehabilitation		
Number of HH with no form of shelter (and source)	In cathedral there are about 97 individuals new arrivals with no form of shelter, they are accommodated in make shift space in the church building		



<p>Number of individuals sharing each shelter (average)</p>	<p>The average individuals sharing shelters as per data collected from the household interviews indicated 6-7 individuals in shelter.</p>
<p>What -are the top S/NFI priorities? <i>List only 3-4 items, in order of priority</i></p>	<p>WHY?</p> <p>Shelters Most of the existing communal shelters have their roofs leaking during rainy season hence not conducive for settlement. The shelters sides are damaged hence no privacy.</p> <p>As per the guidance by S/NFI cluster to ensure targeted distribution and shelter assistance to the affected population, shelter assistance is provided to the needy households with damaged shelters. IOM CCCM team shared the list of communal shelters that require rehabilitation works as reported through CFM. The S/NFI team conducted needs/technical verification of shelters and finalised the list of beneficiaries and their shelter needs</p>

Photos of S/NFI situation:



Photo: one of the many damaged communal shelter in Hai masna collective site that requires repair



Photo: Damaged communal shelter in Cathedral collective site

9. Methodology

- Desk research
- Observation
- Key informant interviews: **2 with AFOD staff**
- Household interviews:
- FGDs:
- CFM: # _____ (attach complaint record)

Additional notes on methodology used:

How much time did the team spend on the ground?

The S/NFI team spent 4 days assessing the shelter in all the 3 IDP sites

AAP / Communications & Community Engagement

How has the S/NFI team:

- engaged the community, beyond the gatekeepers?

Apart from having discussion with the community leaders and camp management team, the team interacted directly with the occupants of the shelters to understand their willingness to participate in the rehabilitation. The modality of

- empowered community members?

During the assessment of the shelters, both men and women participated in the interview to ascertain the exact damage of their shelters

- adjusted the intervention because of community feedback, thus far?

The community will be trained on the best basic construction skills and safety during construction as most of the affected community asked for basic orientation as they lack or have little knowledge in construction of basic shelter

- implemented feedback mechanisms?

The shelter team encourages the community to use the CCCM established CFM to give all feedback on shelter pre-gaming all the sites

10. ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATIONS



Check all that apply:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> NFI intervention recommended | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Shelter intervention recommended |
| <input type="checkbox"/> No intervention recommended | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cash intervention recommended (Type: Cash for Work) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Training activity recommended | <input type="checkbox"/> Continue to monitor needs |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Integrated sector response recommended; sectors: protection partners to provide solar light | |

Explanation

Justify the recommendation by pulling facts from different sections of this report (e.g. these IDPs need in-kind now because: there are no markets, no clinics, long foot travel is dangerous, they have been stuck for over a year, the people live next to a swamp, and the area is inaccessible during rainy season; cash project should start after food distribution because people's highest priority is food and they have no livelihoods)

The shelter rehabilitation will be conducted through Cash for Work (CfW) approach in Hai Masna, Cathedral and PoC AA.

The CfW approach will empower households, since direct cash transfers provide a flexible resource to the affected households and enables them to spend money according to their needs and priorities. CfW creates short-term work, reintroducing income flow, supporting local businesses through the purchase of goods. It encourages households to purchase food and non-food items locally. CfW will promote meaningful community engagement during the repose. More women will be selected from the households whose shelters are damaged to participate in the Cash for Work (CfW) shelters rehabilitation

Define targeting criteria

How did the team define "vulnerability"? Explain how the target group is unable to help themselves with S/NFI.

Only those whose shelters are damage and require repair works are targeted.

The beneficiary's livelihood activities were disrupted due to the crisis, they are unable to access S/NFI materials in market in Wau.

Specify items to be distributed

Include number and S/NFI type per household. Will HH size will change the recommended quantity? Explain calculations. Refer to Section 8's prioritized items (no need to repeat the information).

Plastic sheeting (5x6m)
Wooden poles (2m)
Nylon Rope (30m)
Rubber Rope bundles
Bamboo Bundles (10)
Wire nails (3", 2" and 1.5")
Wooden poles (3m)

Communications/AAP

What key messaging should go with the response? From Section 9, how will the team build on already existing AAP efforts during response?

- Community participation will be encouraged in the repair works
- Train the community on shelter construction basic skills
- Train them on construction safety and quality control
- Communities will have the opportunity to learn new skills through their participation
- The community will be encouraged to use the established CFMs in the sites, attend regular town hall and community meetings

Key considerations for distribution:

- Airstrip (List plane types: _____)
- UNHAS destination (Frequency/schedule of flights: _____)
- River access (Explain: _____)
- Footing access (Explain: the affected are already living at these sites, so no movements are required for the beneficiaries)

Other logistics information for people and cargo:

These sites are accessible by light and heavy vehicles, so logistically the response in the three sites is manageable as it has been the case with the recent responses in the site

Where/how the distribution will take place:



The construction materials will be transported by road from the warehouse to the sites for the rehabilitation process to proceed. Beneficiaries will be engaged in meetings and sessions on safety of the construction

Security/Access issues:

No security concerns and access issues are reported in these sites

Protection concerns, push/pull factors:

The push factor now is the conflict that has displaced hundreds of women and children from Kurjena in Jur river county seek safety in PoC and collective sites, an escalation in the conflicts means increased movement of affected communities into the collective sites and PoC, these IDP sites have no major protection concerns reported

Other actors/stakeholders with whom S/NFI staff can work:

S-NFI will work together with protection partners, CCCM (IOM and AFOD) and community leaders of the IDP sites to deliver quality response in dignified and participatory manner.

Next steps

Recommendation for other sectors:

Immediate next steps		Timeline	Who is responsible
1	Training off selected cash for work beneficiaries	4 th to 7 th June '19	IOM Shelter Construction team
2	Rehabilitation	8 th June 2019	IOM Shelter Construction team and beneficiaries

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