



Communal shelters Construction Reports

Report Date: 14th of May.2017 Shelter construction date: 10th of Feb.2017

Distribution Location Information

State	Western Baher El Ghazal
County	Wau
Payam(s)	Wau North
Boma(s) (<i>exact locations- landmarks</i>)	Wau – Protection of Civilians Site (PoC) Zone C
GPS Coordinates	7°43'01.8"N , 27°57'36.9"E

Shelter Construction supervised by:

Name	Age ncy	Title	Contact (email, mobile, sat-phone)
Fatur Surur	IOM	S-NFIs Field assistant	fsurur@iom.int
Naima Tahir	IOM	Operation officer	ntahir@iom.int
Irfan Hameed	IOM	Operations Officer	ihameed@iom.int

Beneficiary Numbers: Breakdown by Population and Support Type (please provide ONLY actual data collected from the distribution list, not estimations)

NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFI)

Population Type:	<i>(ie conflict or disaster IDPs, returnees, or host community – complete a separate table for each population type)</i>									
HOUSEHOLDS	INDIVIDUALS									
TOTAL	Total Indiv.	TOTAL		0 – 18 years		19 – 59 years		60 + years		Vulnerability (total household with vulnerable member)
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
815	6,520									

Stock Distributed

Procuring organization and warehouse from which stock was sourced Quantity of each item used for construction of the communal shelters per shelters <i>- specify variations by household size</i>	Items	Quantity	Unit		
	Wooden Poles	5638	Pcs		
	Bamboos	2983	Bundles		
	Plastic Sheets	2239	Pcs		
	Rubber Ropes	753	Bundles		
	Nails	750.5	Kg		
	Building line	156	Roll		
	Anti-Termite	Around 80	Bottle		
Type of Item	Brand/Manufacturer	Style/Version #	Size	Colour	Other
Bamboo	Locally procured		3m	Brown	

Wooden Poles	Locally procured		2m and 3 m	Brown	
Plastic sheet (4x6m)	IOM Pipeline Standard		4m*6m	White	
Anti-Termite	Locally procured		Bottles		
Rubber Rope	Locally procured		Bundles		
Builders line	Locally procured		100m		
Nails	Locally procured		1 inch, 2½ inch, 3 inch		

Summary of Distribution

- Where was the shelter constructed and how it managed?
- What and how were beneficiaries informed?
- How was equal access ensured for men, women, girls and boys?
- How was order maintained during the relocation of the IDPs to the new contracted shelters?

In order to improve the living condition for the IDPs the PoCAA, and in coordination with the camp management, IOM Shelter NFI team constructed communal shelters in the new extension area (Zone C). A total of 176 communal shelters with different size (15*5, 12*5, 9*5, 6*5 and 3*5) were constructed in zone C in the 4 main blocks (Block 1, 2, 3, 4) and around 6,520 individuals were relocated. A number of 106 casual labours were hired for the shelter construction. They were all working in the same time to ensure 10 communal shelters were constructed each single day. To ensure timely delivering for the shelters, a workshop to pre-cut and treat the wooden poles were established in IOM waystation. All materials were provided in timely manner to facilitate the shelter construction. Although, the team experienced some delay in receiving materials from the waystation in the beginning due to technical problem with the generator to for the saw machine, but this was fully solved and materials provided on time. Addition to that, the shelter/NFI team was working very closely with the casual labours to ensure the design specific requirement is met and all required materials were provided on the same time.

Furthermore, the design of the communal shelters in zone C prepared with a strong structure that allow more than 12-month use. In the below table demonstrated the number of materials used in one shelter size 15*5.

Description	Unit	Quantity
Wooden Poles (2m)	Pcs	32
Wooden Poles (3m)	Pcs	6
Bamboo	bundles	20
Plastic Sheets	pcs	15
Rubber ropes	bundles	5
Building line	Roles	1
Nails	Kgs	7

Camp management in the PoC worked closely with the Shelter NFI team to relocate people to the new shelters. People who have individual shelters in areas around the latrines and the congested communal shelters in Zone B were given the priority in the relocation. Each communal shelter (15*5) were accommodating 5 households, where each household will be having a space of 3*5. Additionally, camp management were keen to ensure that each household size isn't exceeding the 8 members.

In the relocation process, the camp management issued tokens to ensure right people were targeted. These tokens were distributed in early morning. Then at the end of the day, when all shelters were constructed in the block, camp management started relocating people. The relocation process went smoothly without any incidents and people reported to be satisfied with the space they have inside and in front of the shelters.

What actors were involved in the decision-making regarding the shelter construction process?

-Explain what role the following people had in the process: local authorities, partners, humanitarian officers, volunteers, beneficiaries, etc.

PoC camp management and camp coordination were leading the process of coordinating the land allocation which involved a lot of consultations with community leaders, humanitarian agencies who are providing different services and UNPOL. Therefore, IOM Shelter/NFI team has worked and coordinated closely with the camp management in all stages of the shelter construction to ensure that the space allocated for shelters isn't interpreting other services (water, latrines, drainage...etc). The PoC Camp management were the main actor and played an important and sufficient role in identifying target groups, mobilizing beneficiaries and then the whole relocations process to the new communal shelters.

Changes from assessment recommendations

-If there were any changes to the original plan, please explain what changes occurred and why they were necessary.

Based on the shelter assessment conducted on 11th to 13th of Nov 2016, the initial plan was to construct around 200 communal shelters (15*5) in Zone C to accommodate 8 households per communal shelters. However, after the demarcation, a number of 176 communal shelters in different sized were constructed, hosting 5 households per shelter (household size 8), as shown in the below table:

POCAA – Zone C Extension			
Block	Shelters	Units	Individuals (approx.)
C1	51	230	1,840
C2	30	126	1,008
C3	57	273	2,184
C4	38	186	1,488
Totals:	176	815	6,520

The number of shelters constructed per size per block is shown in the below table:

Size	Block C1	Block C2	Block C3	Block C4	Total per size
15*5	43	14	53	36	146
12*5	0	10	1	0	11
9*5	1	5	0	2	8
6*5	3	0	1	0	4
3*5	4	1	2	0	7
Overall total	51	30	57	38	176

Targeting criteria

-Who finally received and why? Did the group to be targeted change in any way between the initial assessment and those who received on distribution day?

The camp management the PoC (lead by IOM) were responsible for targeting and the relocation process. IDPs who constructed an individual shelter near the latrines due to the lack of space were given the priority during the relocation. As well as the people in the congested communal shelters in zone B. camp management issued tokens and distributed in early morning to ensure the right people were targeted. Then, after the shelters constructed in the block, the camp management relocated people in a very organized manner.

There was a slight different between the number of people who were planned to be accommodated in the communal shelters during the assessment stage. As the initial plan was to target 8 households per shelters (household size 5).

However, most of households in the PoC are more than size 5. The camp management suggested to accommodate 5 households (size 8) per shelters.

Challenges and lessons learned

-Did you face any major challenges, and/or learn any useful lessons?

Challenges/lessons learnt:

In order to ensure the shelter construction delivered in timely manner and with high quality, the shelter/NFI team established a workshop in IOM waystation. The workshop role was to pre-cut the wooden poles and treat it with anti-termite before sending it to the construction site in the PoC. However, the generator that was used to switch the electronic saw had a small technical problem. The team in the construction site start cutting the poles manually and treated it with anti-termite in the construction site in the PoC, which lead to some delay in the beginning. However, later on, the electronic saw start functioning and supported the construction with the required materials on time.

The shelter/NFI team maintained close and sufficient coordination with the camp management in the PoC to ensure that the shelter construction and the relocation process were happening efficiently and in timely manner. Beneficiaries expressed their satisfactory of the size and the privacy of the shelters.

Recommended next steps

-Should any further action be taken in the area by the Shelter and NFI Cluster, or other actors?

No any further recommendations/steps.

Anecdotes, Stories, Photos

-Please share any interesting or illustrative stories of people's experiences, responses, and needs; and photos



Casual labors constructing the shelters – PoCAA Zone C



Casual labours pre-cutting the materials in the PoCAA- Zone C

Casual labours working on the shelter structure in the PoCAA- Zone

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

Attach the signed/thumb-printed distribution lists

Thank you!