

# Mingkaman S-NFI Monitoring Assessment

25 April- 30 April 2014



# Purpose

- To determine the possession level of both shelter and non-food items at the household level.
- This acts as a **baseline** of information, so monitoring of the situation can be analysed over time.
- It also indicates **if wide-spread need exists** of any particular item across the IDP community, potentially triggering a response.
- Lastly, it tells humanitarians in the area about the **response to date**, if people received and retained their items, and if coverage was adequate.

# Methodology

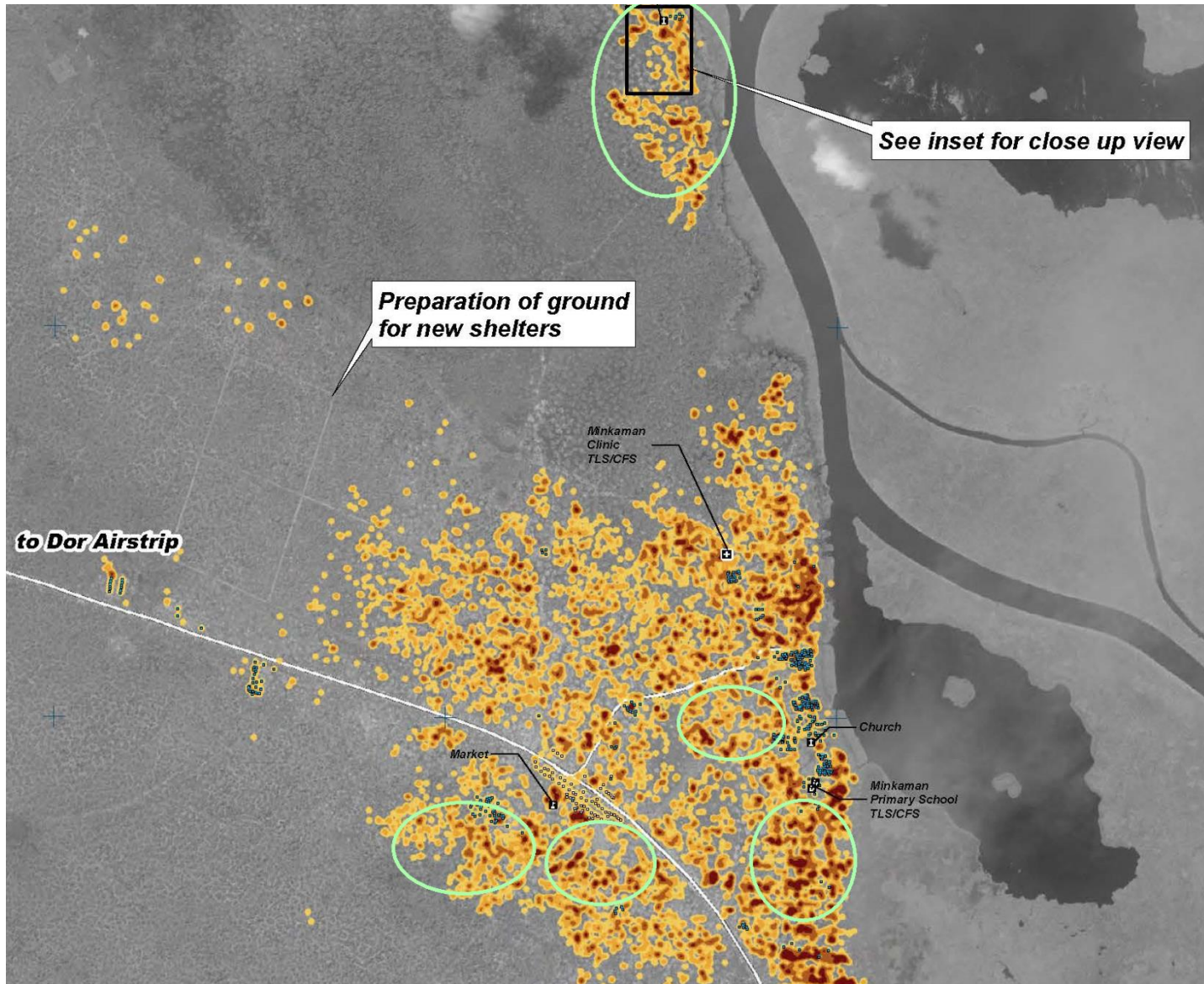
- 620 IDP household visits were conducted in 5 areas of the Mingkaman IDP settlement area.
- The visit involved site observation and counting of items, with some basic follow up questions to respondents.
- A team of 12 IDP enumerators were hired for the exercise.
- 472 surveys were used in the final analysis, well above the sample target of 400 surveys.

Area	Number of Households Interviewed	Number of Reliable Surveys Included in Analysis
Mingkaman 1	68	56
Mingkaman 2	166	127
Mingkaman 3	107	86
Mingkaman 4	224	171
Ahou	55	32
Total	620	472

# Limitations of the tool

- No question about which type of shelter situation the respondent was living in: rakuba, tukul, under a tree, in a tent, etc.
- No question about how many shelters a household had access to, which skews analysis based on household size.
- Questions about quality of plastic sheets and strength of structure were too subjective.
- Only wooden poles were counted, not additional framing materials such as bamboo; the question only asked if they were or were not present (yes or no), meaning framing materials are present in a higher quantity than those presented in the findings.

# Mingkaman Survey Areas



# Findings

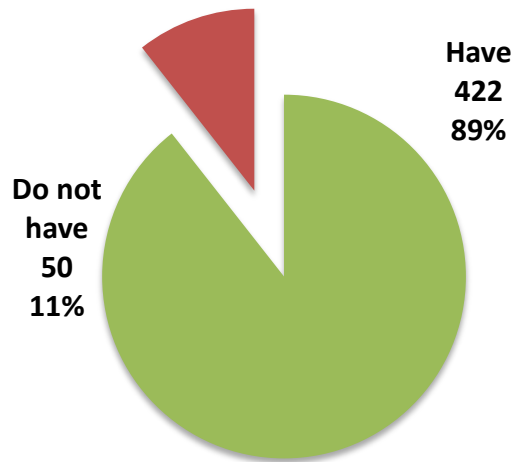
## Plastic Sheets



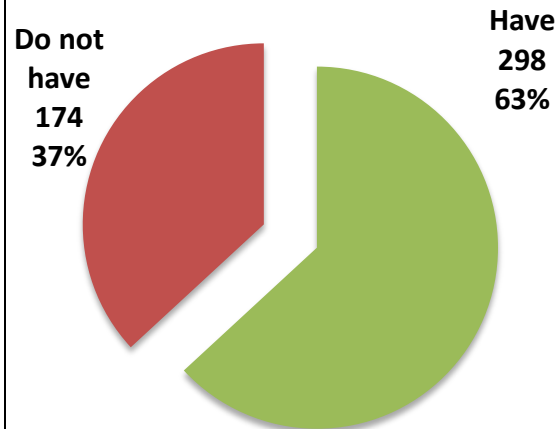
# Findings

## Plastic Sheets

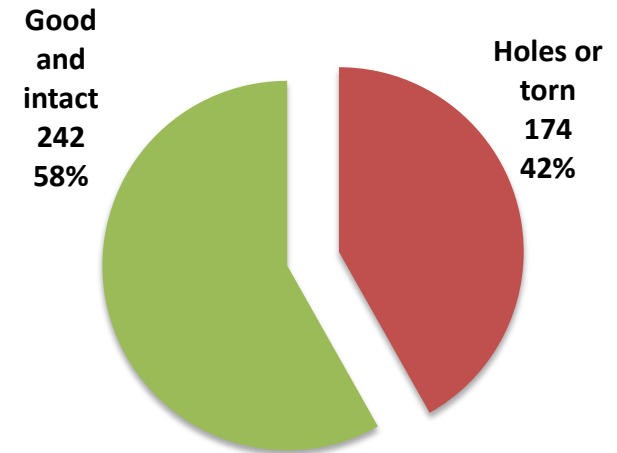
### Overall Plastic Sheet Possession



### HHs with 2+ Plastic Sheets

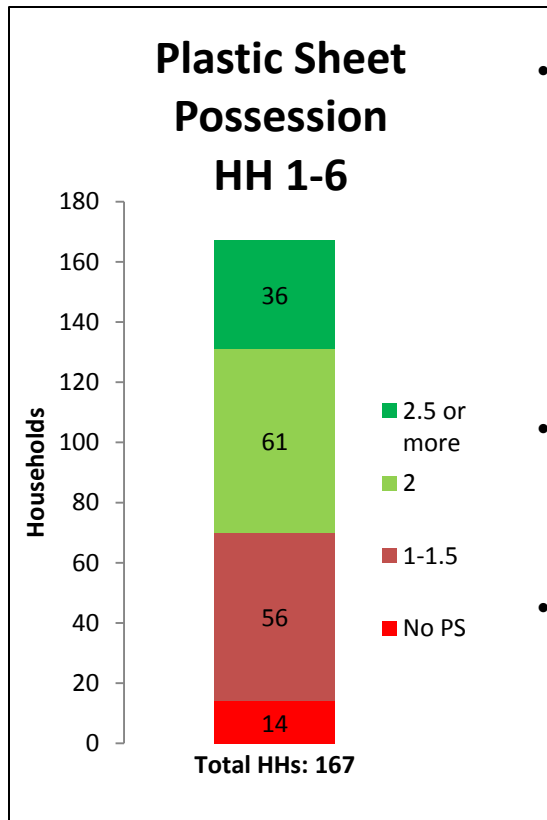


### Plastic Sheet Quality (HH)

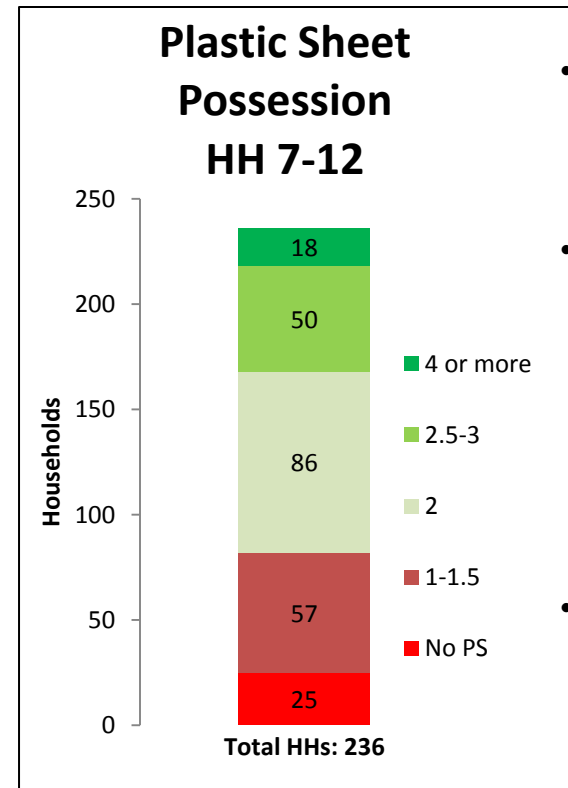


# Findings

## Plastic Sheets by Household Size



- 58% of small-average sized households have more than enough plastic sheets to meet their need;
- 14 Families need 2 plastic sheets;
- The remaining 56 families could benefit from an additional plastic sheet.

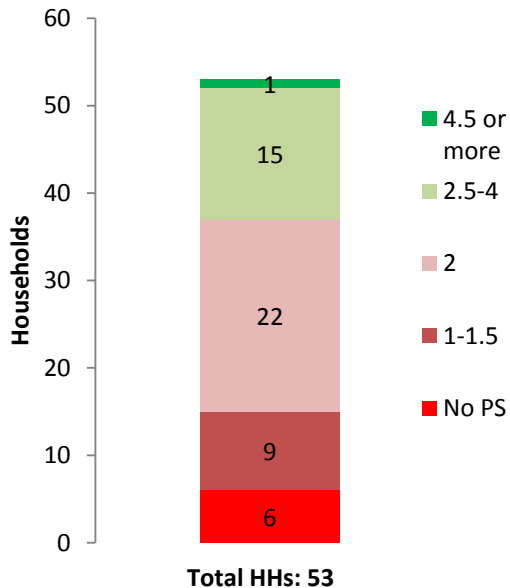


- 35% of this category need between 1-3 plastic sheets;
- 86 families have enough to construct a rakuba but depending on family size may need additional sheets;
- 29% have enough plastic sheets.

# Findings

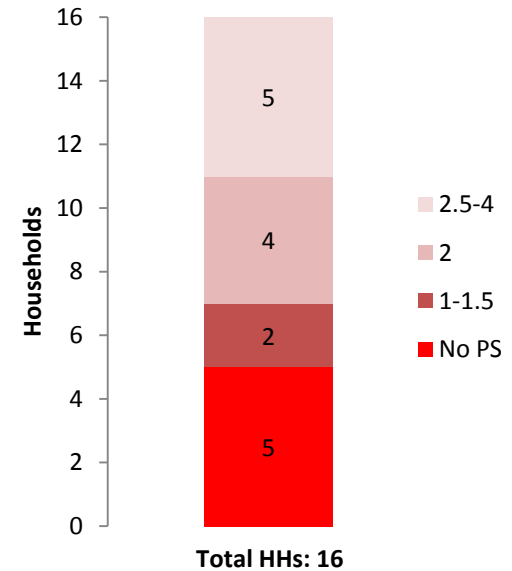
## Plastic Sheets by Household Size

**Plastic Sheet Possession  
HH 13-18**



- For both categories of larger households, needs are higher for plastic sheets; supplements might provide additional covered living space (a second shelter).
- Note that the limitations of the tool (now revised), did not assess if families declaring large household sizes had more than one shelter; in other words, large families may have had additional covered living space in a second shelter, but this survey assessed only one shelter per family.

**Plastic Sheet Possession  
HH 19+**



# Findings

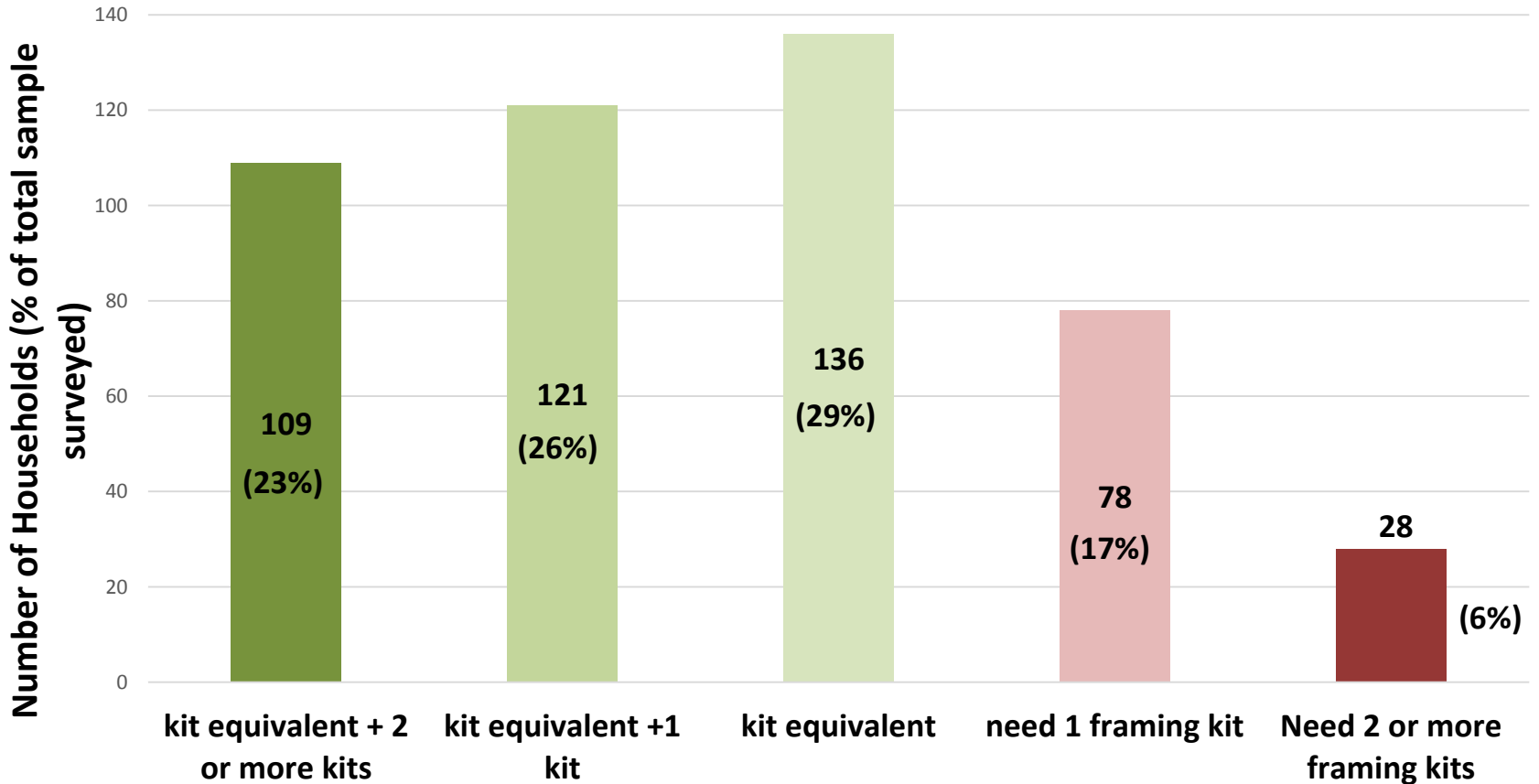
## Framing Materials



# Findings

## Framing Material

Framing Material Possession Levels



# Findings

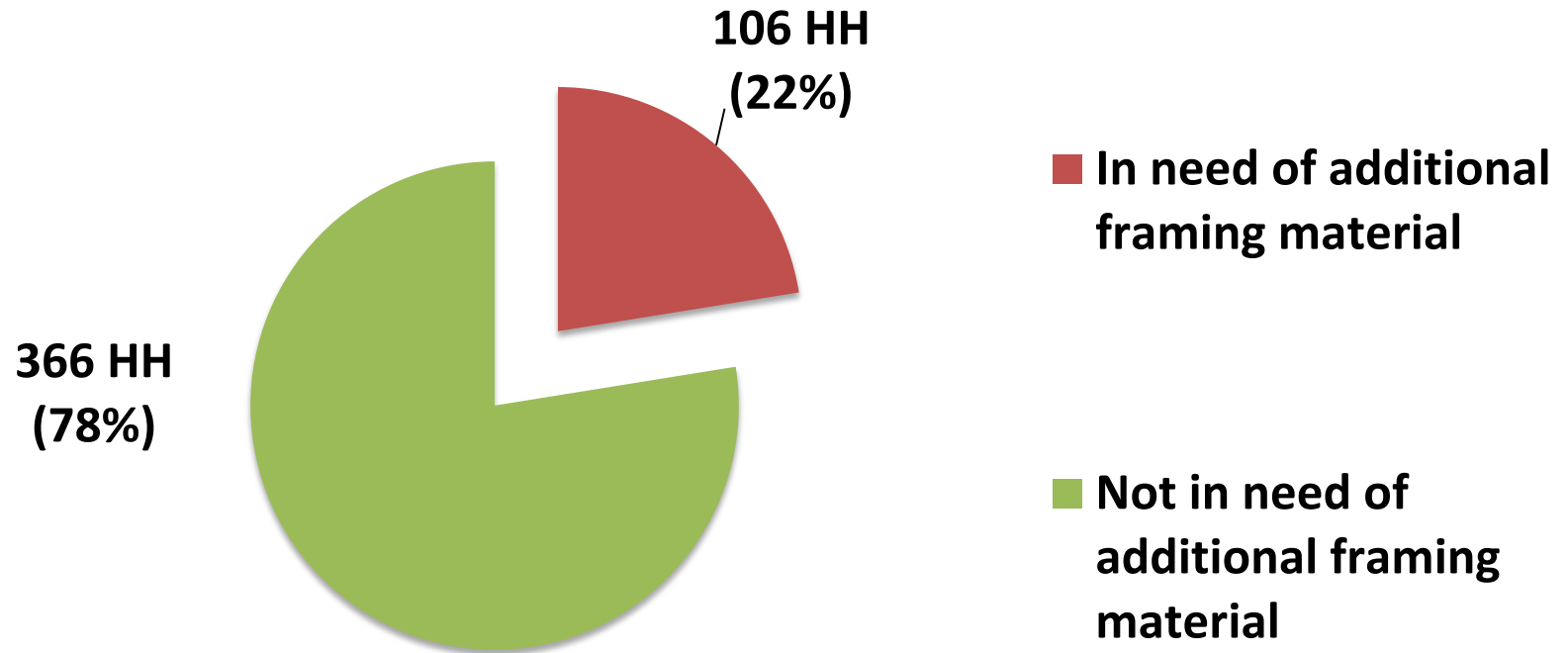
## Framing Material

Framing Material Possession Levels by Household Size						
# of people declared	Kit Equivalent + 2 or more kits	Kit Equivalent + 1 Kit	Kit Equivalent	Need 1 framing kit	Need 2 or more Framing Kits	Total Households
1-3 people	14	5	5	-	-	24
4-6 people	40	50	38	15	-	143
7-9 people	43	40	41	33	-	157
10-12 people	9	18	32	11	9	79
13-15 people	2	5	11	11	6	35
16-18 people	1	1	8	4	4	18
19-21 people	-	2	1	4	5	12
22+people	-	-	-	-	4	4
Total	109	121	136	78	28	472

- Breakdown of framing material by family size indicates the same finding as for plastic sheets: **needs are highest amongst large families- 86% of families in need have 7 people or more in their household.**

# Findings

## Population in Need of Framing Material



# Findings

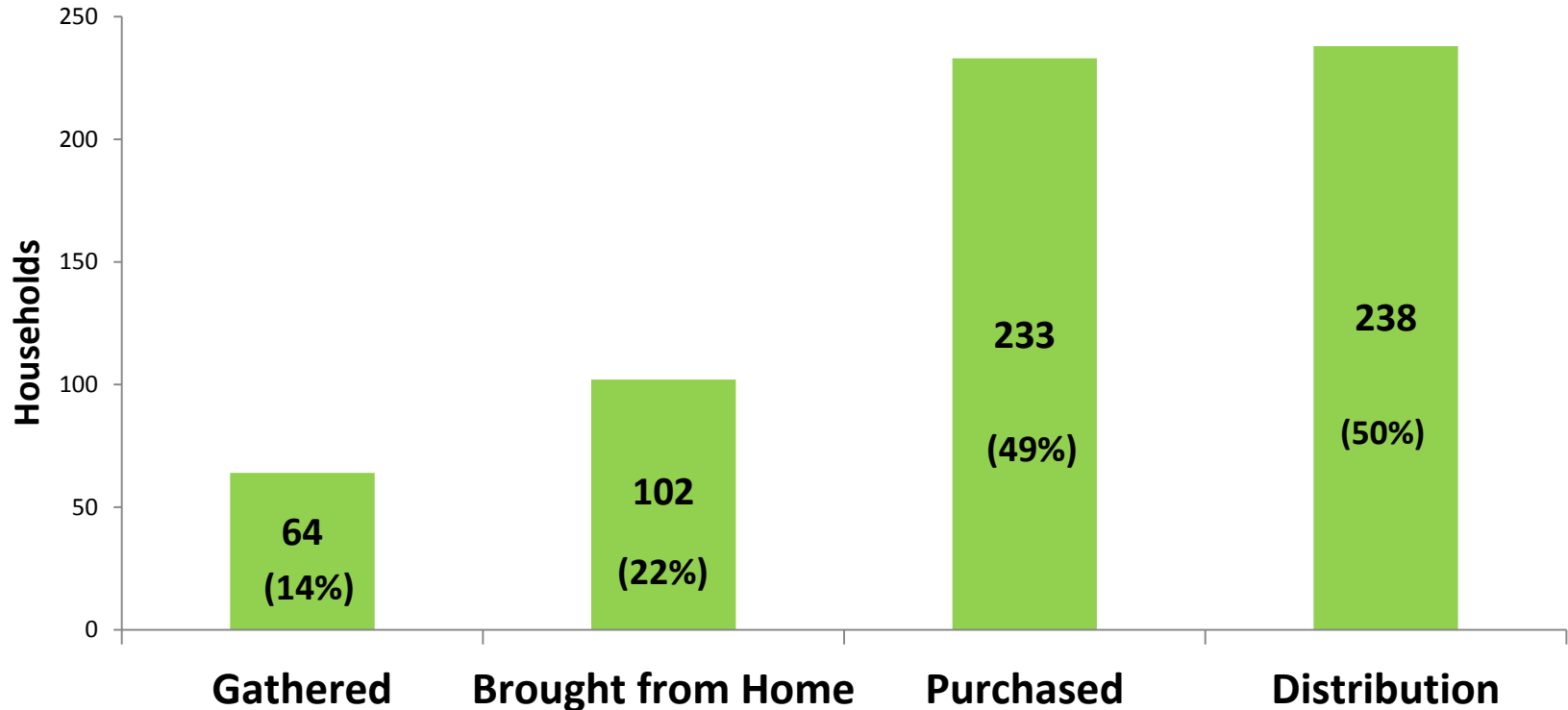
## Extremely Vulnerable Households



- In the absence of a question about the shelter type, an extrapolation of households living without tents or framing materials was taken as the number of families living under trees.
- 17 households (3.6% of total surveyed) fit the above criteria.

# Findings

## Access to Shelter Materials



- Surprising that only 14% of respondents collected poles; since plastic sheets had been widely distributed, most of that 50% would refer to PS, while most of the 49% purchasing category is expected to be framing materials like poles and bamboos.

# Findings

## Non Food Items



# Findings

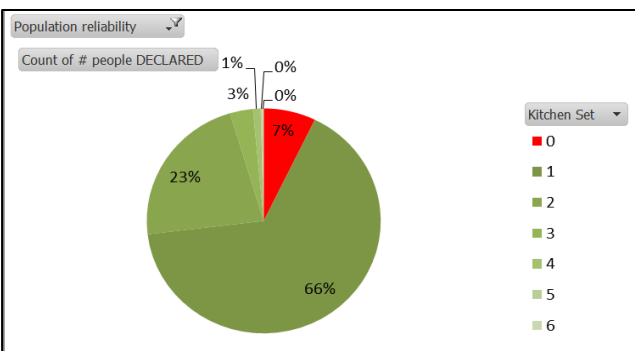
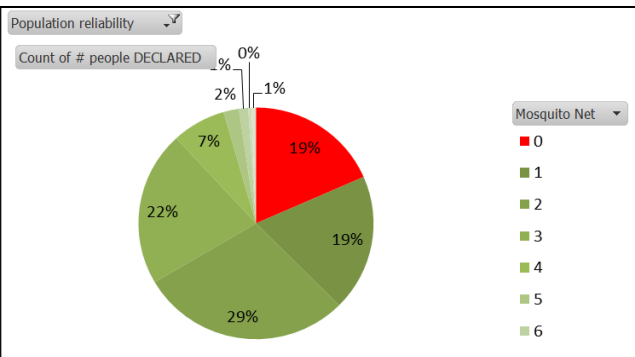
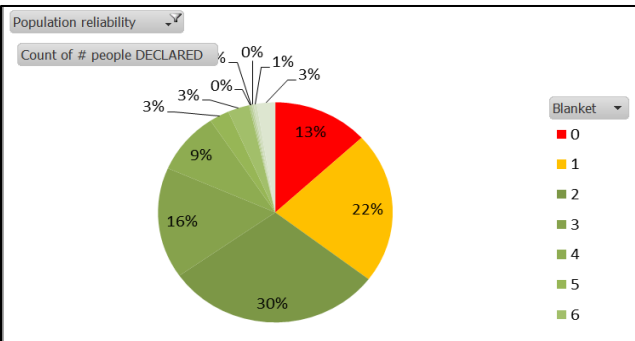
## Non Food Items



# Findings

## Non Food Items

- Blankets: 75% of HHs have 2 or more blankets.
- Mosquito Nets: 62% of HHs have 2 or more mosquito nets.
- Kitchen Sets: 93% of households were observed to have at least a cooking set.



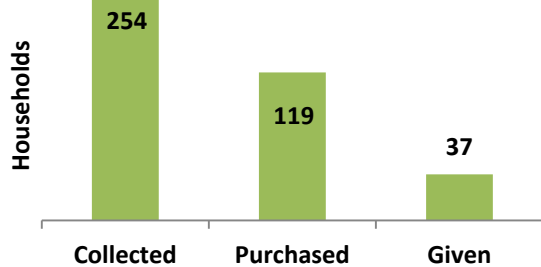
# Findings

## Non Food Items

### Cooking Fuel



### How do you access cooking fuel?



- 54% of those surveyed are collecting firewood in the bush;
- Only 25% are purchasing fuel;
- In the future, fuel efficient stoves or local mud stoves might come up in relation to environmental or host community concerns.

# Recommendations

- 1. Blanket distributions of any material or item are not recommended on the basis of this assessment as there is no item for which need is consistently high across the population.** Any item under consideration for distribution, including and especially robust shelter kits given the relatively high possession levels of framing materials, should be distributed on the basis of acute need that is visually verified by humanitarian staff at the location of the shelter itself.
- 2. Needs for shelter items (both plastic sheets and framing materials) are highest amongst large families,** who may not be able to construct enough covered living space for all members of their households. Therefore, visual verification of residual life-saving need and a targeted distribution of supplementary shelter materials would be appropriate.
- 3. Newly arrived households that have not yet been targeted by any round of distributions should be immediately assessed** and visually verified at the household level and targeted with assistance if life-saving needs exist.
- 4. Discussions on the provision of cooking fuel or solutions such as fuel efficient stoves can be expected in the future.** Consistent over-collection of firewood in the surrounding area may have harmful deforestation effects, and could potentially cause tensions with host communities and land owners.
- 5. Ongoing monitoring exercises and needs assessments should be continuously conducted within the communities and IDP sites.** These will enable staff to accurately determine if life-saving needs continue to exist, and identify those households with life-saving needs to be specifically targeted. Targeted needs assessments, protection partner referrals on case by case basis' and monitoring exercises such as this one are highly recommended in order to continue informing humanitarian programming in the area.
- 6. The assessment tool should be amended** to include less-subjective questions; more specific questions on the quantity of other framing materials and quantity of shelters available to the HH; and an indication of the type of shelter, if any, the respondent is currently residing in.
- 7. Where possible, enumerator and assessment teams should be comprised of humanitarian staff who are already familiar with standards in the sector.** This reduces lengthy negotiations and tensions, reduces data entry errors, speeds up the data collection process, and ensures more objective and quality information against humanitarian standards.



**Thank you!**