




Nigeria Floods 2012

Emergency appeal no° MDRNG014:
An internal evaluation of the shelter kit response



 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

This evaluation was commissioned by the IFRC Secretariat's Shelter and Settlements Department; and was carried out from 23 April 2013 to 30 May 2013 by IFRC Nigeria in collaboration with the Nigerian Red Cross Society. The evaluation team consisted of the IFRC shelter delegate, IFRC reporting delegate, NRCS shelter focal point, NRCS disaster management officer (Akwa-Ibom branch), and NRCS volunteers from the Ejule-Ogebe, Mozum Ose and Ozahi communities in Kogi state.

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

FACT	Field Assessment and Coordination Team
HH	Household
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
LGA	Local Government Agency
NRCS	Nigerian Red Cross Society
SK	Shelter Kit

Executive Summary

In late February 2013 the IFRC Secretariat's Shelter and Settlements Department proposed to the IFRC shelter delegate in Nigeria, to organise an internal evaluation on the Shelter Kit (SK) response to the Nigeria Floods 2012 Emergency Appeal (MDRNG014).

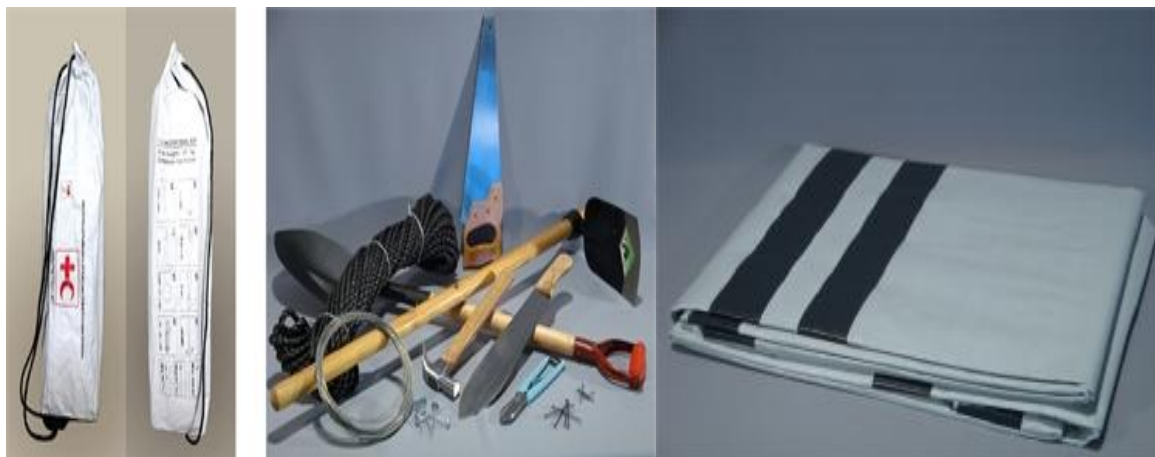
The report findings are based on the results of individual household surveys that were carried out with questionnaires, prepared by the IFRC Secretariat's Shelter and Settlements Department. IFRC Nigeria and NRCS targeted 161 HHs in Kogi state through this evaluation.

1. Introduction

Between July and October, heavy rains led to Nigeria's worst flooding in 40 years affecting more than 7 million people in 33 of 36 states. An IFRC FACT was deployed; and in November 2012, an Emergency Appeal was launched in support of 50,000 people (or 7,830 HH) in 11 of the worst affected states (Adamawa, Anambra, Bayelsa, Benue, Delta, Edo, Kogi, Niger, Plateau, Rivers and Taraba). In May 2013, the Emergency Appeal was also extended to Imo state. A FACT shelter delegate was deployed from mid-October to mid-November 2012; and with the support of the NRCS shelter focal point, 85 volunteers from 10 of the 11 targeted states received training on the use of SKs. In Kogi state, an emergency shelter intervention was proposed for IDPS living in camps; as it had been identified as the state worst affected by the floods – most houses damaged or destroyed. However, since the population returned quickly to their communities, this intervention was not progressed. In the other nine states, five volunteers per state received training on the use of SKs. Please note, that the NRCS volunteers that received the training were not involved in the emergency relief distributions.

In total, 3,635 SKs and 4,421 tarpaulins were distributed in 12 states (Adamawa, Anambra, Bayelsa, Benue, Delta, Edo, Imo, Kogi, Niger, Plateau, Rivers and Taraba) through the Emergency Appeal (Annex 4); with all distributions completed by 15 May 2013. The NRCS also distributed further 280 SKs to HHs in 6 states (Adamawa, Benue, Jigawa, Katsina, Kogi and Taraba), which had been pre-positioned prior to the launch of the Emergency Appeal.

The SKs distributed comprised: Hand Saw, Shovel, Hoe, Machete, Claw Hammer, Tin Snips, Rope, Nails, Roofing Nails and Tie Wire – please refer to Annex 4 for the full specification. At the beginning of the operation, all HHs received two (2) tarpaulins, however due to logistics constraints; only 1 tarpaulin was later distributed. It should be noted that the IFRC FACT shelter delegate has originally recommended that three(3) tarpaulins should be distributed due to the size of HHs in the country (average of seven (7) per HH).



In late February 2013 the IFRC Secretariat's Shelter and Settlements Department proposed to the IFRC shelter delegate in Nigeria, to organise an internal evaluation on the SK response to the Nigeria Floods Emergency Appeal (MDRNG014).

Objectives

Main objectives of the evaluation were to:

- > Review the satisfaction of beneficiaries with the SKs specification; how they had been used, in order to thus:
- > Determine the relevance and appropriateness of this response; and if there is a need to customize the SKs in Nigeria in the future.

Methodology

The IFRC Secretariat's Shelter and Settlements Department prepared a questionnaire, which was used by IFRC Nigeria and the NRCS to guide all interviews with households; and observations made.

The evaluation team consisted of IFRC shelter delegate, IFRC reporting delegate, NRCS shelter focal point, NRCS disaster management officer (Akwa-Ibom branch), and NRCS volunteers from the Ejule-Ogebe, Mozum Ose and Ozahi communities in Kogi state. The IFRC shelter delegate and NRCS shelter focal point provided members of the team with training on the content and use of the questionnaire so that they could participate and also translate. It should be noted that despite this training, since responses had to be translated this could have influenced the responses given by those interviewed.

On completion of the evaluation, data analysis was carried out by the IFRC reporting delegate; and the final report prepared by the IFRC shelter delegate, IFRC reporting delegate and NRCS shelter focal point, in readiness for dissemination.

Scope

IFRC Nigeria and NRCS agreed that the target area for the evaluation would be Kogi state; where early recovery shelter interventions were being implemented, and continued access was possible. Please note, the deterioration of security conditions across Nigeria, has restricted access to many of the communities that had been supported with SKs through the Emergency Appeal.

In Kogi state, 468 SKs were distributed to HHs in 9 communities: 40 that had been pre-positioned by NRCS; and 428 through the Emergency Appeal. The IFRC Secretariat's Shelter and Settlements Department prepared a "sample size table"; and in accordance to this, and the number of SKs distributed in Kogi, it was established that 161 households would be targeted through the evaluation. The 161 HHs were to be distributed proportionately across the 9 communities, where SKs had been distributed in Kogi state.

Table 1: Household selection sample

LGA	Community	SKs distributed	# Surveys	% Surveys
Kogi LGA	Ozahi	66	25	15.53%
Kogi LGA	Numaye	27	10	6.21%
Lokoja KGA	Budon	30	11	6.83%
Lokoja KGA	Kinami	70	26	16.15%
Bassa LGA	Ogande	10	4	2.48%
Bassa LGA	Mozum Ose	90	34	21.12%
Ibaji LGA	Ejule-Egebe	80	30	18.63%
Ibaji LGA	Onyedega	35	13	8.07%
Ibaji LGA	Ikumo	20	8	4.97%
			161	100.00%

Constraints

On starting the evaluation it was realised that it would not be possible to reach all 161 households targeted due to the following constraints:

- > The IFRC / NRCS relief team information provided on the distribution of SKs was not accurate (or incomplete), which made the identification of households for interviews challenging. For example, households returned to their communities receiving SKs, which in some instances was not the community where the distribution was made by the IFRC / NRCS relief team.

In Ozahi, Kogi LGA, 28 households received SKs as part of a distribution of 66 SKs; with the remaining 38 SKs received by households in other surrounding communities, however these were not recorded. In addition, the distribution point was Ozahi, when the reality was that the relief items were distributed in Ozi, a neighboring community.

In Mozum Ose, Bassa LGA, 17 households reported receiving SKS as part of a distribution of 90 SKs; with the remaining 73 SKs received by households in over 25 surrounding communities, some of which are not accessible by vehicle.

In Ejule-Egebe, community leaders were issued with SKs for distribution to 10 households in Odogwu; however it was identified that these were instead retained by the leaders for themselves.

- > Logistics support was also required for the early recovery shelter interventions being implemented in Kogi, and this was prioritized over the completion of the evaluation meaning that vehicles were not available; and communities therefore inaccessible.

In total 67 households were interviewed in Kogi. It should be noted that households interviewed were chosen by the NRCS volunteers, based on their availability on the day of the visit; it was not a random sample.

Table 2: Household interviews

Date of interview	LGA	Community	SKs distributed	# Surveys	% Surveys
23-4-13	Kogi LGA	Ozahi	28	7	10.45%
09-5-13	Lokoja LGA	Okumi	Unknown	2	2.99%
10-5-13	Lokoja LGA	Budon	30	3	4.48%
21-5-13	Ibjai LGA	Ejule-Egebe	80	11	16.42%
21-5-13	Ibjai LGA	Oke-Ane	Unknown	1	1.49%
21-5-13	Bassa LGA	Mozum Ose*	Unknown	7	10.45%
22-5-13	Bassa LGA	Mozum Ose	17	14	20.90%
22-5-13	Ibjai LGA	Ejule-Onuh	Unknown	2	2.99%
22-5-13	Ibjai LGA	Ichala	5	2	2.99%
22-5-13	Ibjai LGA	Ogaine 1	Unknown	5	7.46%
30-5-13	Bassa LGA	Mozum Ose*	Unknown	6	8.96%
30-5-13	Bassa LGA	Mozum Ose*	Unknown	6	8.96%
30-5-13	Bassa LGA	Mozum Ose*	Unknown	1	1.49%
				67	100.00%

* Neighbouring communities to Mozum Ose where households received shelter kits.

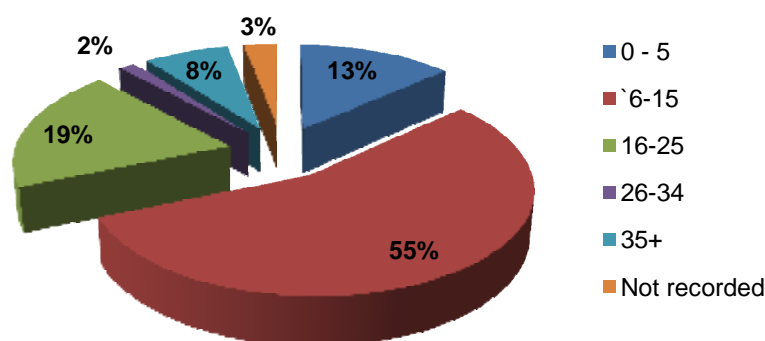


2.Key Findings

Background

- > Of the 67 respondents, 78% were male, 19% were female and the gender of the remaining 3% was not recorded. The average age of respondents was 52 years old.
- > 81% of respondents were the head of their household; 9% the spouse; and the remaining 10% the son.
- > 66% of respondents are living with other households; with the average number of people living under the same roof being 12.

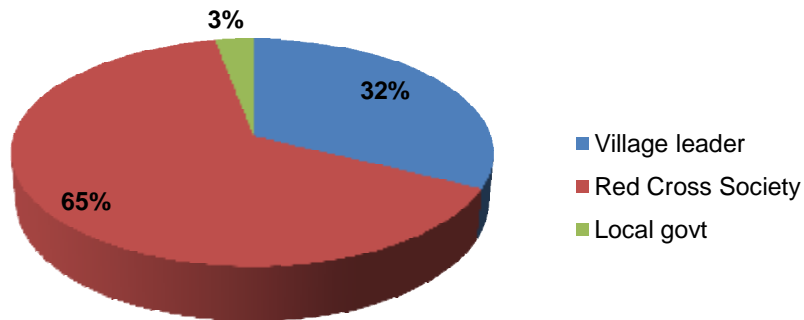
Figure 1: How many persons are living under the same roof?



- > 90% of respondents homes had been totally destroyed by the floods; the remaining 10% of respondent's homes had been partially damaged. 100% of respondents confirmed that they had been the recipient of the SK.
- > 46% of respondents shared the contents of the SK with other households; with the average number of people the SK shared with being 4¹.
- > 54% of respondents received no information on the SK before the distribution. Of those that did receive information, 65% received it from the Red Cross; 32% from the village leader; and 3% from the local government.

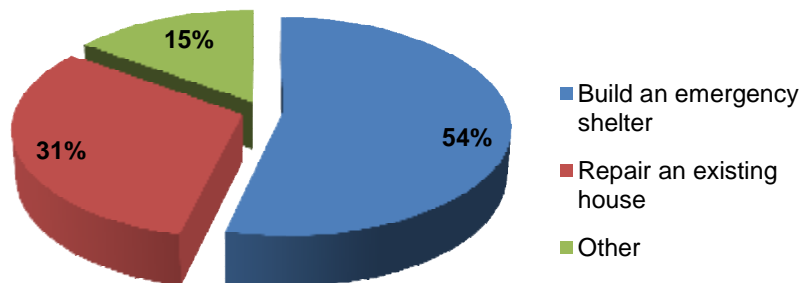
¹ NB "Did you share the tool kit with other members of the community?" – in some instances respondents interpreted this question to include all contents of the SK (tools, fixing materials and tarpaulins); whereas in others, it was interpreted to only the tools (Hand Saw, Shovel, Hoe, Machete, Claw Hammer and Tin Snips).

Figure 2: How did you obtain information on the shelter kit before the distribution?



- > 46% of respondents received technical instructions on how to use the SK at the point of distribution.
- > 54% of respondents used the SK to build an emergency shelter; 31% to rebuild or repair an existing house; and 15% used it for other purposes. Other uses of the SK included: farming, for construction of a shelter on farmland; and construction of a kitchen external to their house.

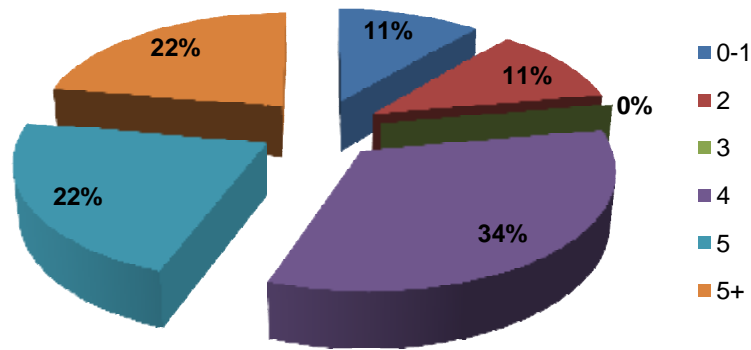
Figure 3: What was the purpose of the shelter kit?



Construction of an emergency shelter

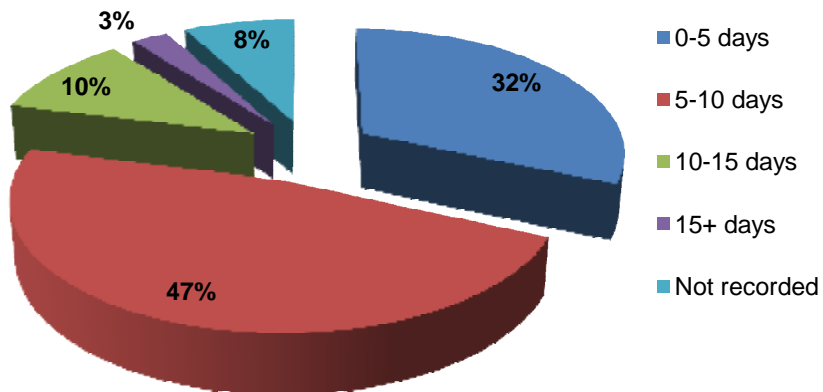
- > 76% of respondents that used the SK to construct an emergency shelter; built it on the site of their previous house. The 24% of those that relocated; moved an average of 2.7km from their previous home. The 22% of those that relocated; moved more than 5km from their previous home. Of those that relocated, the leading reason was to be closer to their farms.

Figure 4: How far is your place origin? (km)?



- > 47% of respondents confirmed that the construction of an emergency shelter using the SK took between 5 and 10 days; on average it took 8 days based on all responses provided.

Figure 5: How long did it take you to create the emergency shelter (days)?

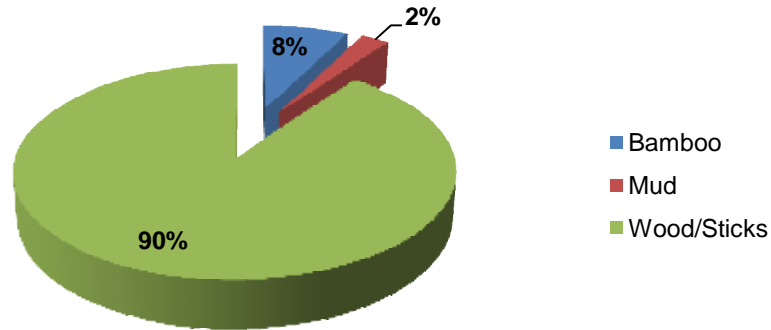


- > 66% of respondents constructed the emergency shelter using the SK themselves. Of those that received assistance, 81% were helped by family / friends, with the remaining 19% employing local labour (carpenters, masons).
- > All respondents that used the SK to build an emergency shelter were asked what materials they had used to construct the frame, floor, wall and roof. Wood and (cement) sacks were the most commonly used materials, which were not supplied within the SK.
- > Of the respondents, 8% had taken precautions to reduce the risk of future damage to their shelter, this included: improving drainage around the shelter, and ensuring that all fixings were tightly fastened. 86% of respondents had not taken any precautions; and 6% is not recorded.

Frame

- > 90% of respondents had used wood/sticks to build the frame of their emergency shelter;; 7% had used bamboo; and 3% had used mud.

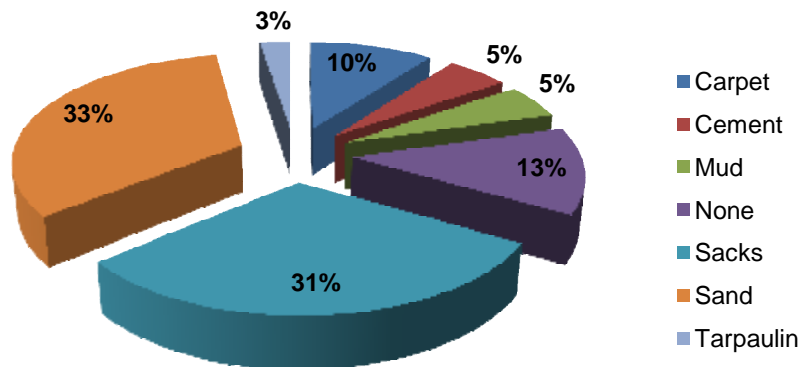
Figure 6. What was the material used for the frame?



Floor

- > 33% of respondents had used sand for the floor of their emergency shelter; 31% had used (cement) sacks; 13% had not used any materials; 10% had used carpet; 5% had used cement; 5% had used mud; and 3% had used tarpaulins.

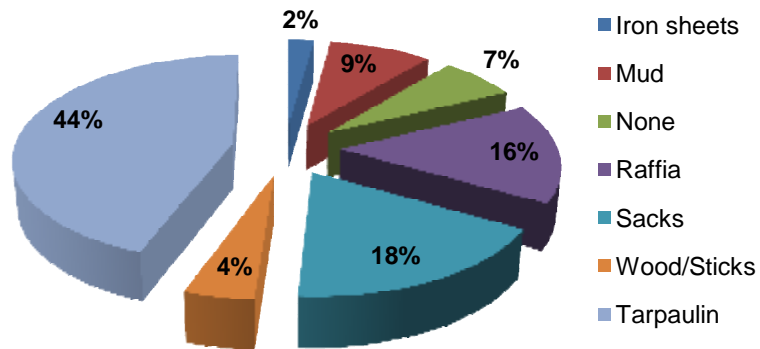
Figure 7. What material was used for the floor?



Wall

- > 44% of respondents had used tarpaulins for the wall of their emergency shelter; 18% had used iron sheets; 16% had used raffia; 9% had used mud (block); 7% had used not used any materials (walls left open); 4% had used wood/sticks; and 2% had used (cement) sacks.

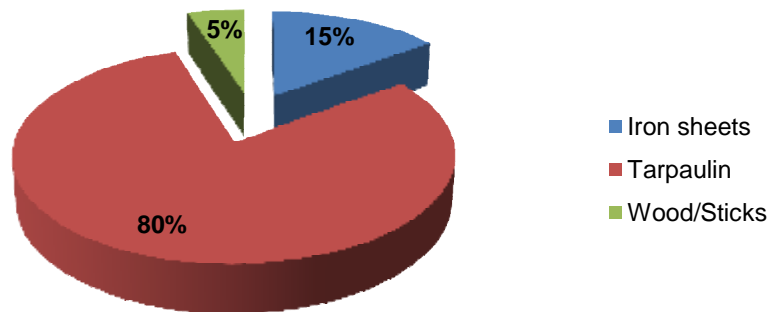
Figure 8: What was the material used for the wall?



Roof

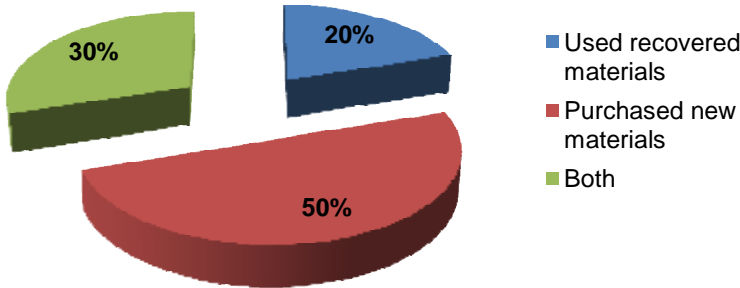
- > 80% of respondents had used tarpaulins for the roof of their emergency shelter; 15% had used iron sheets; 5% had used wood/sticks.

Figure 9. What material was used for the roof?



- > 50% of respondents purchased new materials to compliment those provided in the SK to construct an emergency shelter; 20% used recovered materials; and 30% used both new and recovered materials.

Figure 10. Did you use recovered materials or did you purchase new materials?



- > 43% of respondents used purchased / recovered materials for the frame; 37% used them for the roof; and 18% used them for the wall. On average, respondents spent 17,738 Naira (NGN) - 100 CHF approx. - on new materials.
- >

Figure 11: What was the purpose of these recovered / purchased materials?

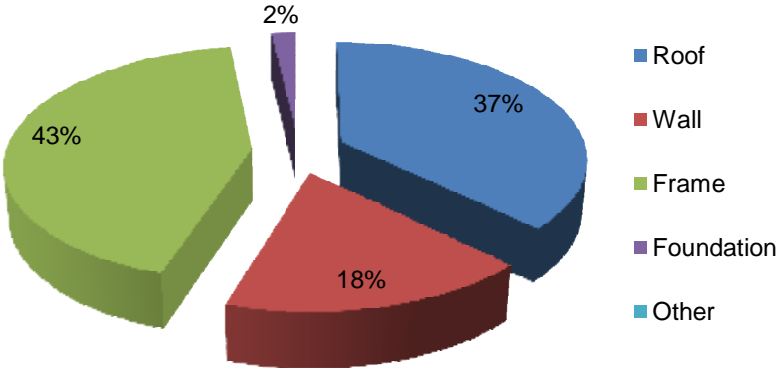
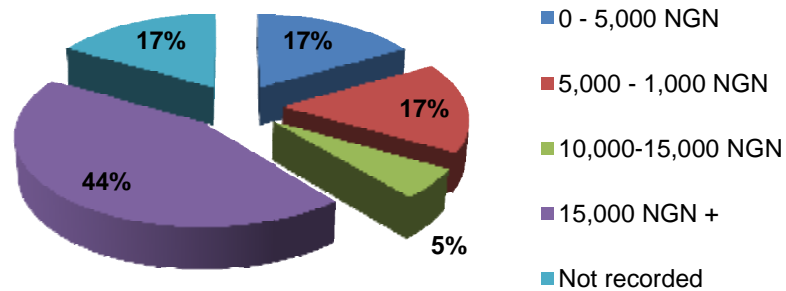


Figure 12: How much did you spend on new materials (NGN)?



- > 76% of respondents stated that the emergency shelter was suitable until they were able to get better housing; 21% stated that it was not suitable, with explanations including because: the contents were not sufficient to construct a shelter to accommodate all of their household; the shelter structure requires improvements to be made; and a Shelter Box tent was received, and preferred to the SK. Concrete or mud block walls, iron sheet (zinc) roof, plastering of walls with cement; provision of further tarpaulins were suggested by respondents as improvements that could be made to the emergency shelter. It should be noted that the provision of materials such as concrete or cement would not be part of an emergency shelter response.
- > All respondents were asked what the main challenge was that stopped them from improving the shelter from the following – financial, human resources (labour) or material availability. 84% of respondents noted that financial resources were the main challenge that was stopping them from improving the emergency shelter.

Figure 13: Is this shelter suitable until you can get better housing?

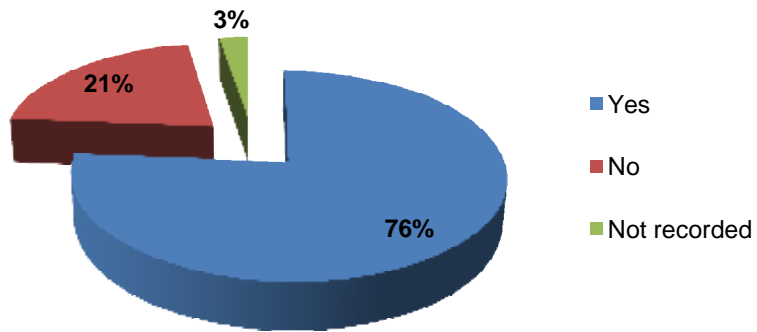
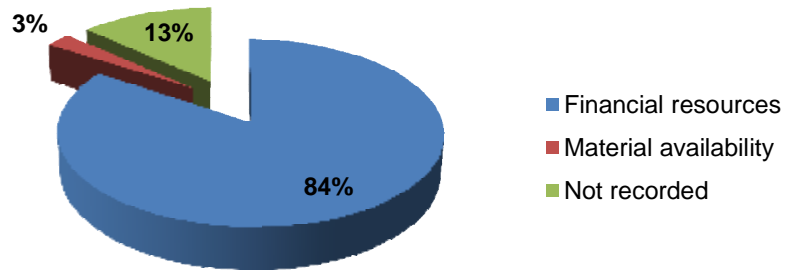


Figure 14: What are the main challenges stopping you from improving the shelter?





Rebuilding, Repair of Previous House

- > 83% of respondents that used the SK rebuild / repair their previous house carried out the work with the help of others; 17% carried out the work by themselves.
- > Of respondents that were supported with the rebuild / repair of their previous house, 70% were supported by family/friends; 30% employed local labourers (carpenters, masons etc.)

Figure 15: Did you do the repair work yourself?

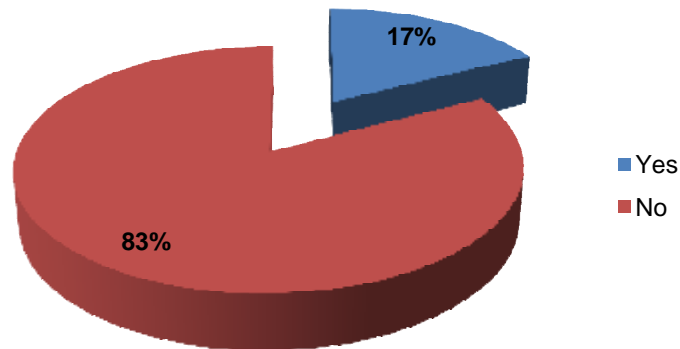
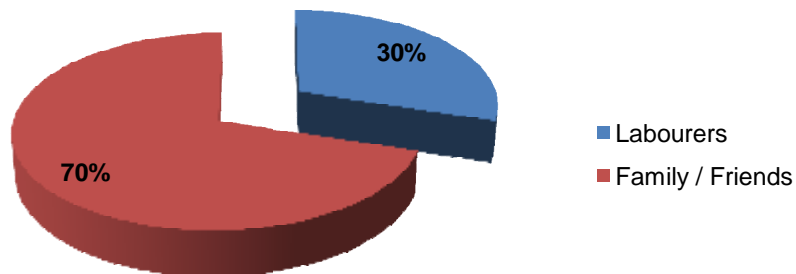
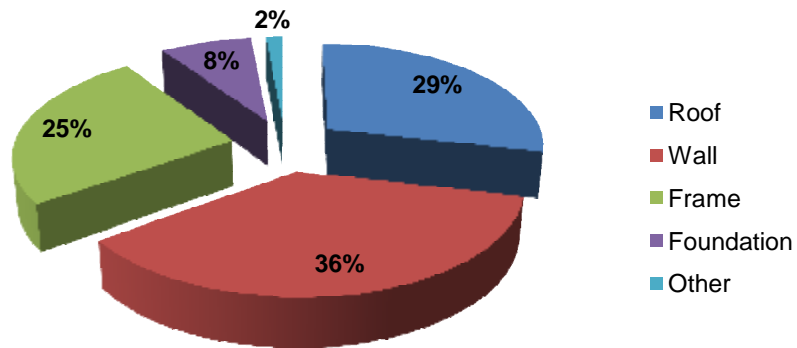


Figure 16. From whom did you receive help?



- > Of the respondents, 36% stated that the walls of their shelter had been damaged; 29% stated that the roof had been damaged; 25% stated that that frame had been damaged; 8% stated that the foundations had been damaged; and 2% stated other.

Figure 17. What part of your original shelter has been damaged?



- > 35% of respondents used recovered materials to compliment those provided in the SK to rebuild / repair their previous house; 26% purchased new materials; and 39% used both new and recovered materials.
- > 43% of respondents used recovered / purchased materials to repair / rebuild roof; 33% for the wall; 19% for the frame; 3% for the foundation; and 2% for other.

Figure 18. Did you use recovered materials or did you purchase new materials?

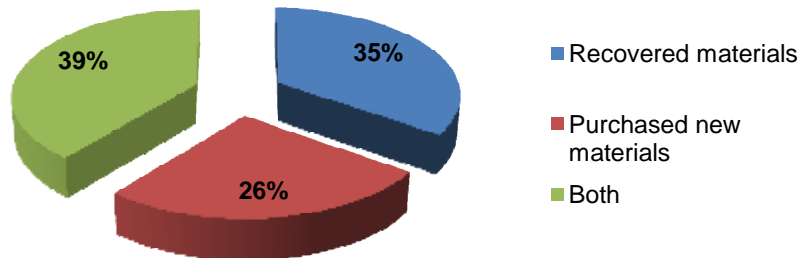
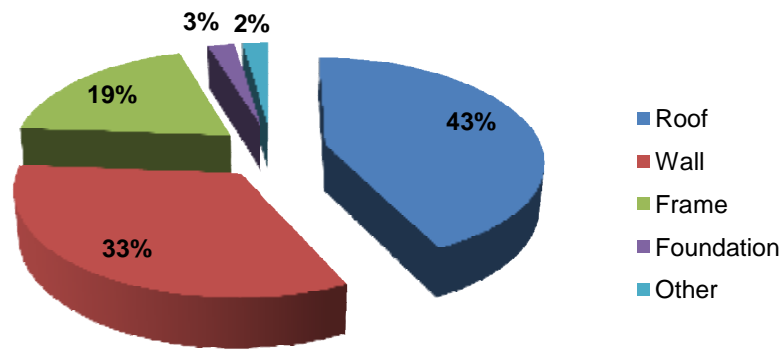


Figure 19. What was the purpose of these recovered/purchased materials?



- > 87% of respondents stated that the shelter was suitable until they were able to get better housing; 9% stated that it was not suitable; and 4% was not recorded. Of respondents that stated it was not suitable, explanations for this included, for example, because the roof was leaking.
- > All respondents were asked what the main challenge was that stopped from them improving the shelter from the following – financial, human resources (labour) or material availability. 96% of respondents noted that financial resources were the main challenge that was stopping them from improving the shelter.

Figure 20. Is this shelter / home suitable until you get better housing?

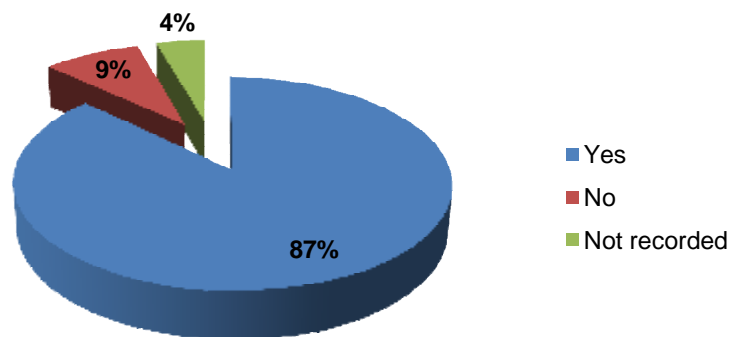
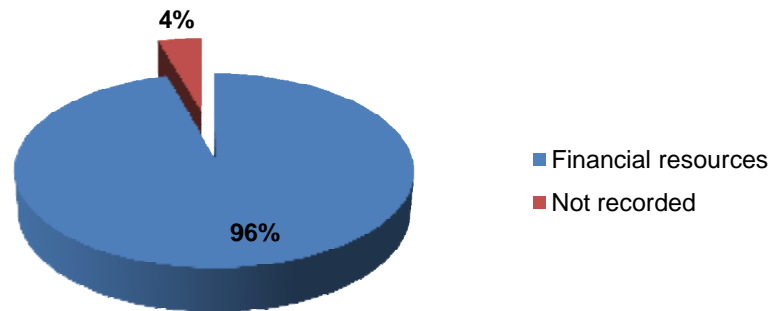


Figure 21. What are the main challenges stopping you from improving this shelter?



Tools

All respondents were asked which of the tools received within the SK (Hand Saw, Shovel, Hoe, Machete, Claw Hammer and Tin Snips) they had used. The Claw Hammer was the most used tool, with 98% of respondents stating that they had made use of it. The Tin Snips were the least used tool, with 76% of respondents stating that they had made use of it.

All respondents were asked to score the tools received (on a scale of 1-3 according to their quality). The Hoe was the tool rated highest by respondents of the highest quality (score of 2.95 overall); and Claw Hammer was the tool rated lowest (score of 2.63 overall). Overall score across all the tools in the SK was "2.71". Please note that non responses were removed from this calculation. No tools received (at the point/time of distribution) were reported as being damaged. Respondents stated that tools, which were needed but not supplied included: Digger, hand trowel, a measuring tape and a plum.

Hand Saw

- > 97% of respondents had used the hand saw; 3% had not. Of the respondents, that used the hand saw, 91% stated that that quality (on a scale of 1-3) was "Good"; 5% that it was "Acceptable"; 2% that it was "Bad"; and 2% was not recorded.

Figure 22a. Did you use the Hand Saw?

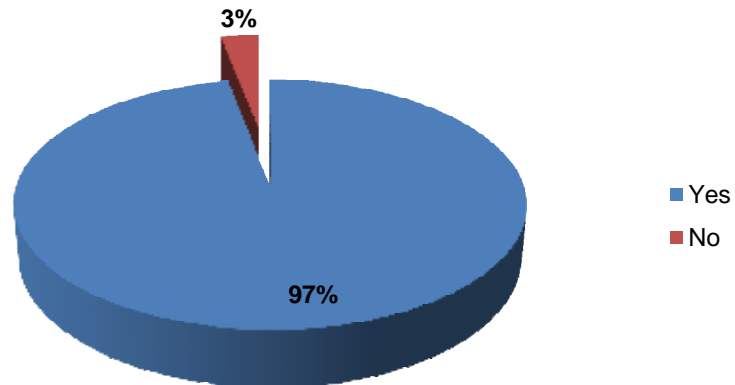
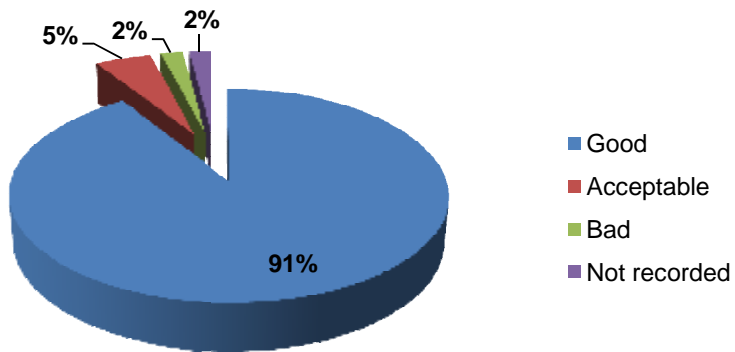


Figure 22b: How did you find the quality of the Hand Saw?



Shovel

- > 95% of respondents had used the shovel; 5% had not. Of the respondents that had used the shovel, 85% stated that that quality was "Good"; 5% that it was "Acceptable"; 3% that it was "Bad"; and 7% was not recorded.



Figure 23a. Did you use the Shovel?

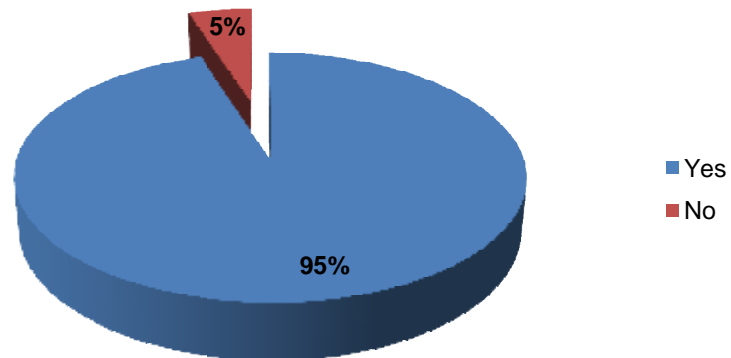
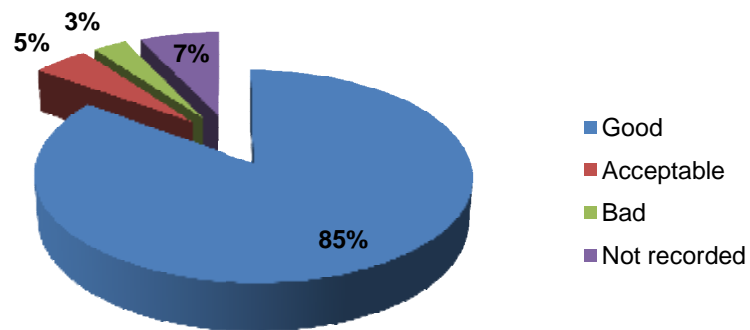


Figure 23b. How did you find the quality of the Shovel



Hoe

- > 93% of respondents had used the hoe; 7% had not. Of the respondents that had used the hoe, 90% stated that that quality was "Good"; 5% that it was "Acceptable"; 0% that it was "Bad"; and 5% was not recorded.

Figure 24a. Did you use the Hoe?

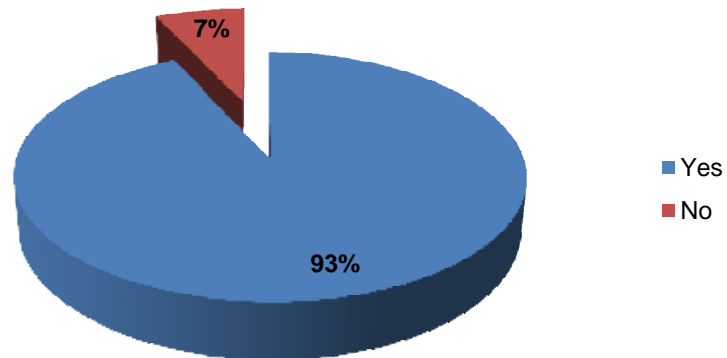
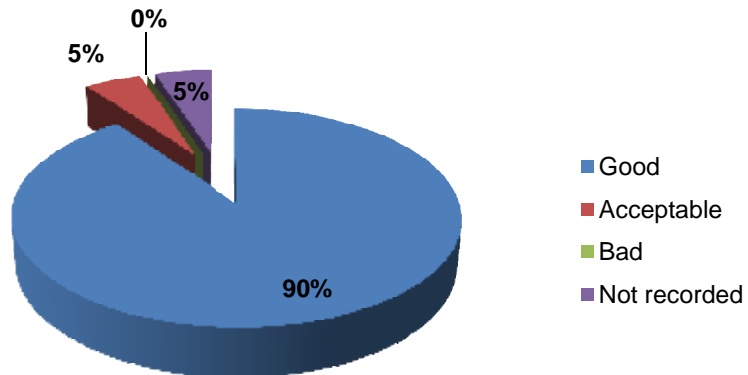


Figure 24b. How did you find the quality of the Hoe?



Machete

- > 97% of respondents had used the machete; 3% had not. Of the respondents that had used the machete, 80% stated that that quality was "Good"; 17% that it was "Acceptable"; 0% that it was "Bad"; and 3% was not recorded.

Figure 25a. Did you use the Machete?

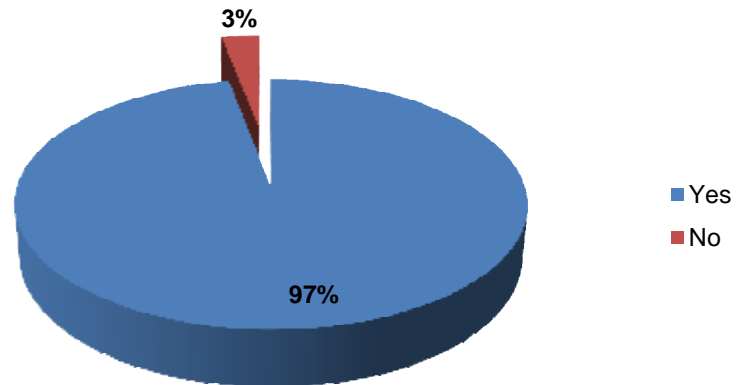
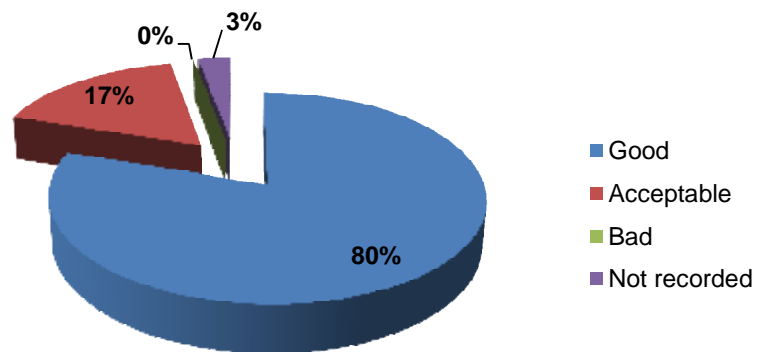


Figure 25b. How did you find the quality of the Machete?



Claw Hammer

- > 98% of respondents had used the claw hammer; 2% had not. Of the respondents that had used the claw hammer, 74% stated that that quality was "Good"; 18% that it was "Acceptable"; 5% that it was "Bad"; and 3% was not recorded.

Figure 26a. Did you use the Claw Hammer?

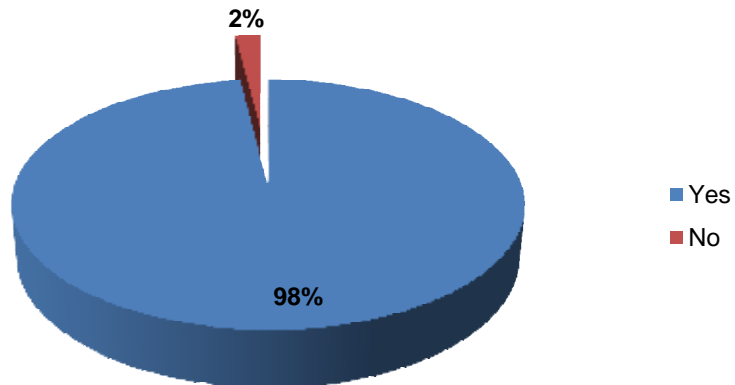
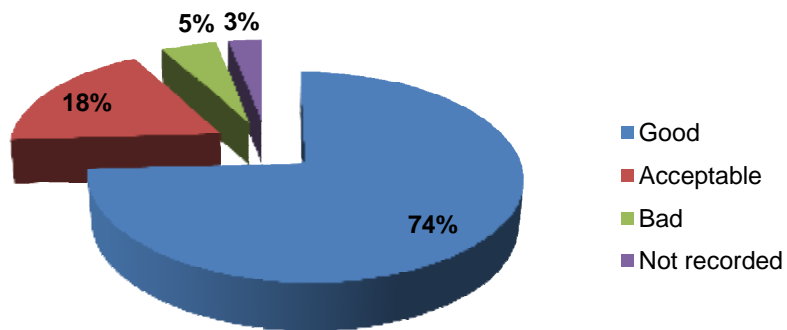
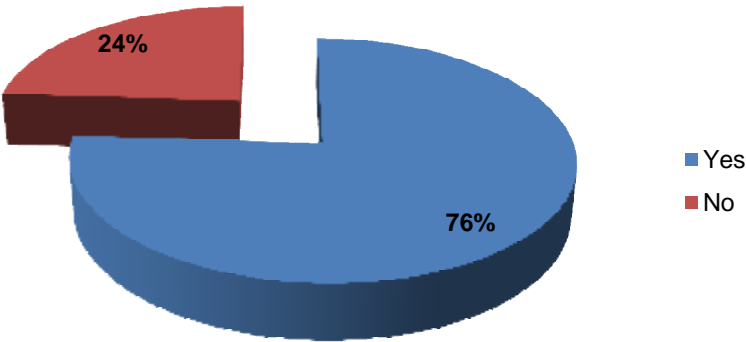


Figure 26b. How did you find the quality of the Claw Hammer?



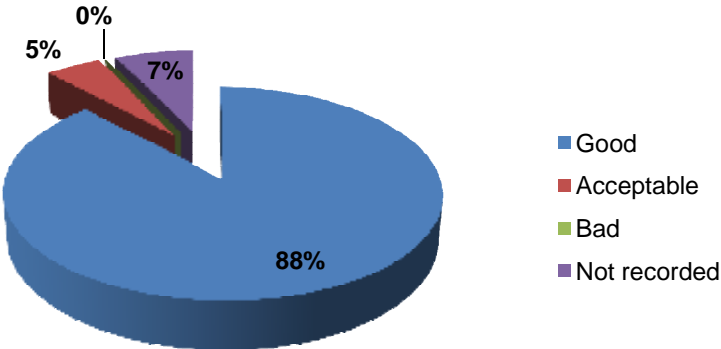
- > 76% of respondents had used the tin snips; 24% had not. Of the respondents that had used the tin snips, 88% stated that that quality was "Good"; 5% that it was
- > Acceptable"; 0% that it was "Bad"; and 7% was not recorded.

Figure 27a. Did you use the Tin Snips?



>

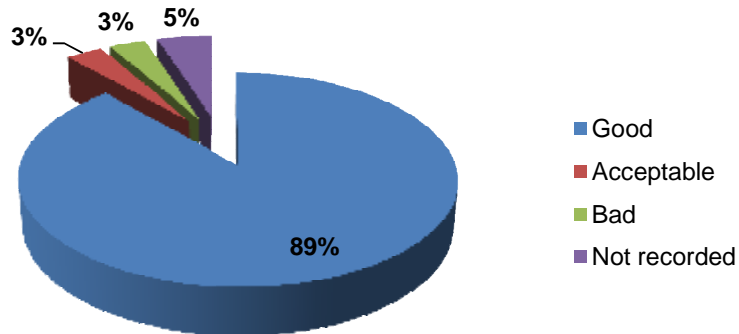
Figure 27b. How did you find the quality of the Tin Snips?





- > 89% of respondents stated that the quality of the packaging of the tools was "Good"; 3% that it was "Acceptable"; 3% that it was "Bad"; and 5% was not recorded.

Figure 28. How did you find the quality of the packaging of the tools?



Fixing Materials

All respondents were asked which of the fixing materials received within the SK (Rope, Roofing Nails, Nails and Tie Wire) they had used. The Roofing Nails and Nails was the most used fixing material, with 92% of respondents stating that they had made use of them. The Tire Wire was the least used fixing material, with 43% of respondents stating that they had made use of it.

All respondents were asked to score the fixing materials received (on a scale of 1-3 according to their quality). The Rope and Tie Wire were the fixing materials rated highest by respondents of the highest quality (score of 3 overall); and Roofing Nails and Nails were the fixing materials rated lowest (score of 2.98 overall. Overall score across all the fixing materials in the SK was "2.99". Please note that non responses were removed from this calculation.

All respondents were asked if the fixing materials provided were sufficient, and asked to state how many, e.g. rope they required, in addition to those that were supplied. Respondents stated that fixing materials, which were needed but not supplied included: 4 inch nails, 5 inch nails and flat bars ("langa langa") for securing the roof.

Rope

- > 90% of respondents had used the rope; 10% had not. Of the respondents that had used the rope, 87% stated that that quality was "Good"; 0% that it was "Acceptable"; 0% that it was "Bad"; and 13% was not recorded.

Figure 29a. Did you use the Rope?

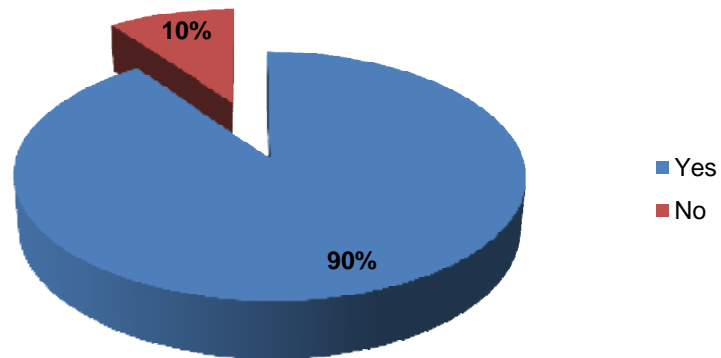
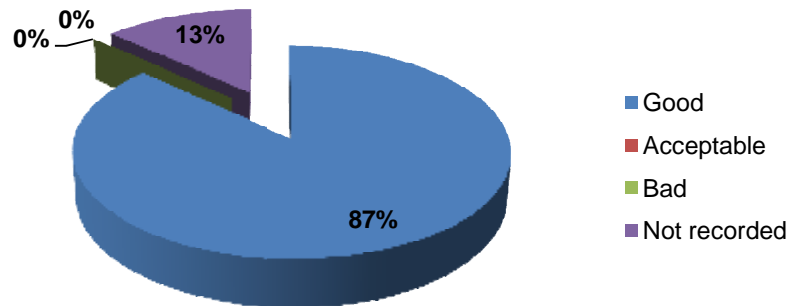


Figure 29b. How did you find the quality of the Rope?



> 51% of respondents stated that they received enough rope; 47% had not; and 2% is not recorded.

Of the respondents that had not received enough rope, 52% required "3" (additional) ropes; 17% required "2"; 17% required "4"; 7% required "5+"; 4% required "5" ropes; and 3% is not recorded.

Mean average: 5.2 ropes (additional)

Mode average: 3 ropes

Median average: 4.5 ropes

Figure 29c. Did you receive enough Rope?

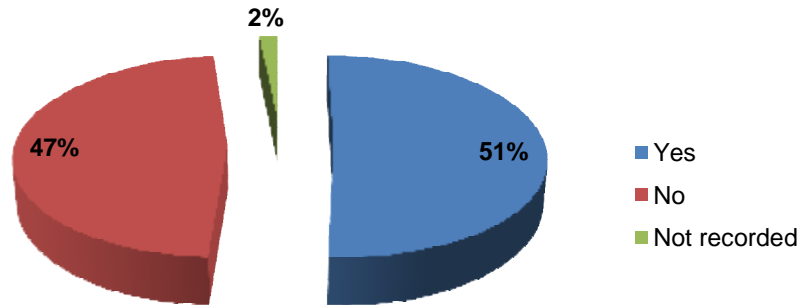
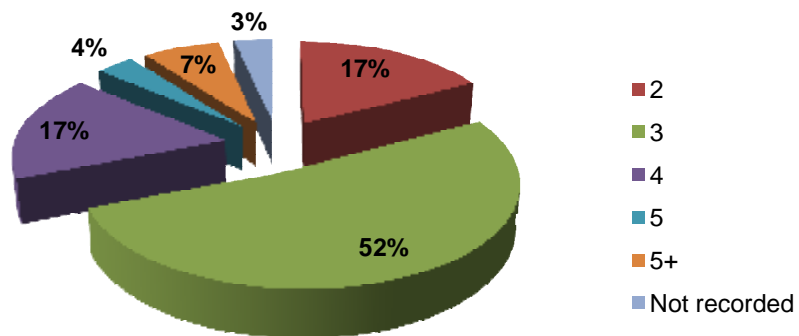


Figure 29d. How many Ropes did you need (additional) ?



Roofing Nails

- > 92% of respondents had used the roofing nails; 8% had not. Of the respondents that had used the roofing nails, 87% stated that quality was "Good"; 2% that it was "Acceptable"; 0% that it was "Bad"; and 11% was not recorded.

Figure 30a. Did you use the Roofing Nails?

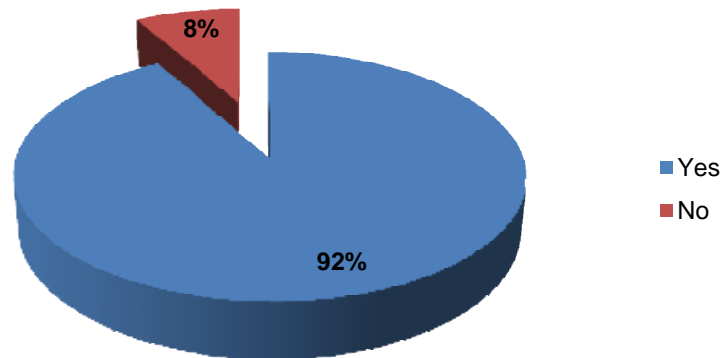
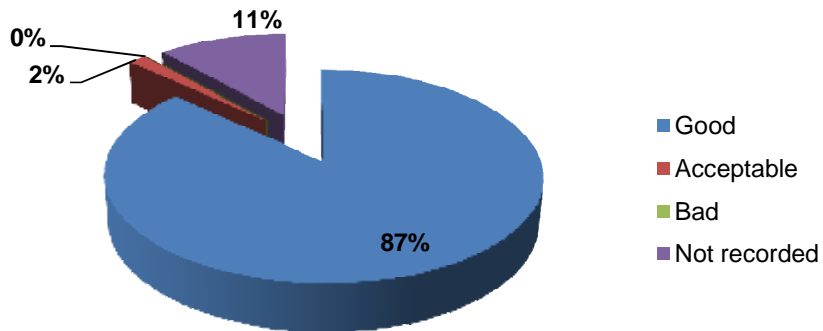


Figure 30b. How did you find the quality of the Roofing Nails?



> 44% of respondents had received enough roofing nails; 54% had not; and 2% is not recorded.

Of the respondents that had not received enough roofing nails, 28% required 2kg (additional) of roofing nails; 21% required 5kg+; 15% required 3kg; 12% is not recorded; 9% required 1kg; 9% required 4kg; and 6% required 5kg.

Mean average: 4.9kg roofing nails (additional)

Mode average: 2kg roofing nails

Median average: 4kg roofing nails

Figure 30c. Did you receive enough Roofing Nails?

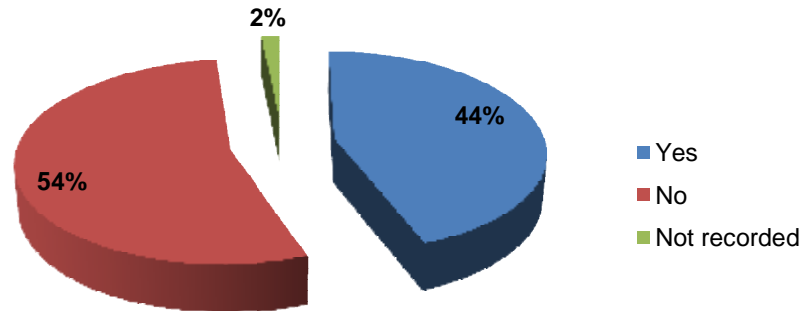
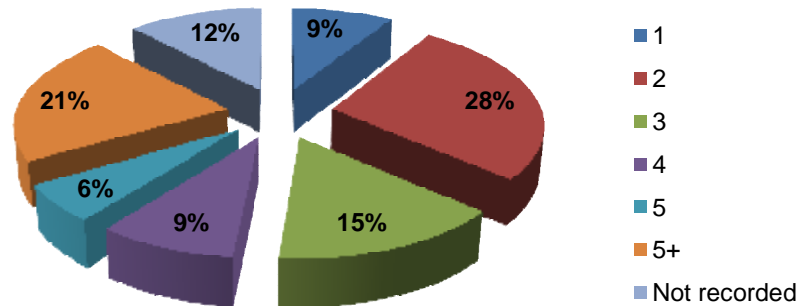


Figure 30d. How many Roofing Nails (Kg) did you require (additional)?



Nails

> 92% of respondents had used the nails; 8% had not.

Of the respondents that had used the nails, 90% stated that that quality was "Good"; 2% that it is "Acceptable"; 0% that is was "Bad"; and 8% was not recorded.



Figure 31a. Did you use the Nails?

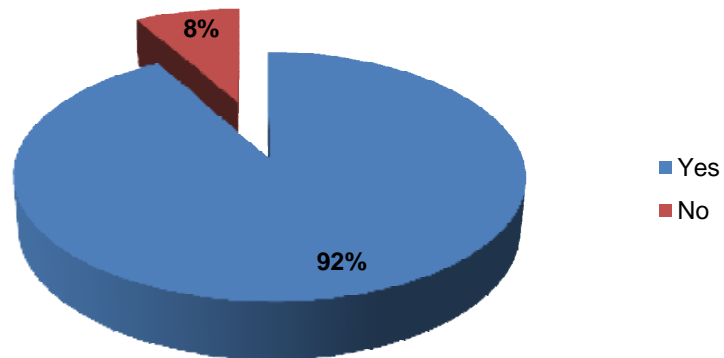
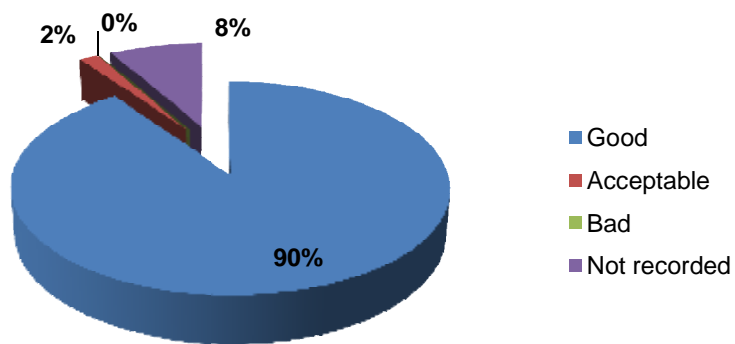


Figure 31b. How did you find the quality of the Nails?



> 38% of respondents had received enough nails; 62% had not.

Of the respondents that had not received enough nails, 24% required 2kg (additional) of nails; 16% required 5kg+; 16% required 5kg; 13% is not recorded; 11% required 4kg; 10% required 1kg; 10% required 3kg.

Mean average: 4.2kg nails (additional)

Mode average: 2kg nails

Median average: 3.5kg nails

Figure 31c. Did you receive enough Nails?

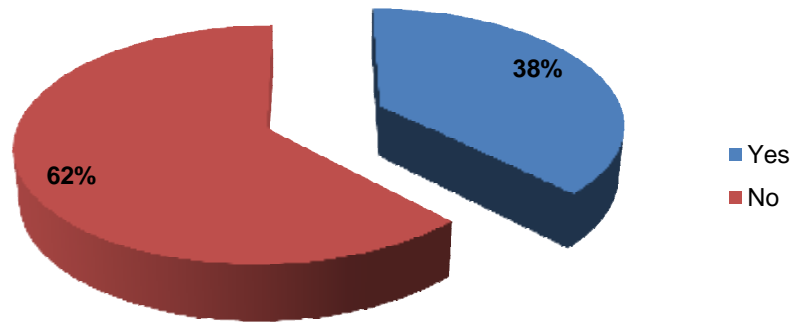
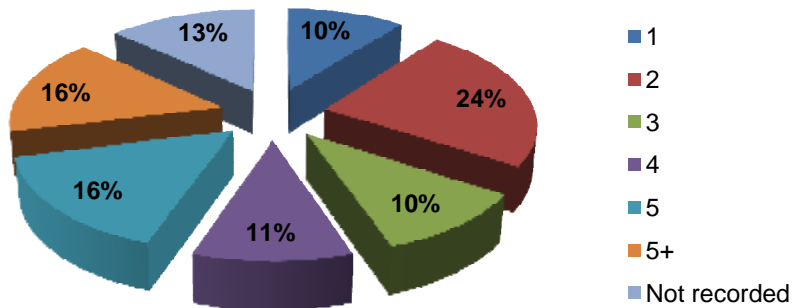


Figure 31d. How many Nails (Kg) did you need (additional)?



Tie Wire

- > 43% of respondents had used the tie wire; 57% had not. Please note, that of respondents that had repaired their existing home, only 13% had used the tie wire.
- > Of the respondents that had used the tie wire, 54% stated that quality was "Good"; 0% that it was "Acceptable"; 0% that it was "Bad"; and 46% was not recorded.

Figure 32a. Did you use the Tire Wire?

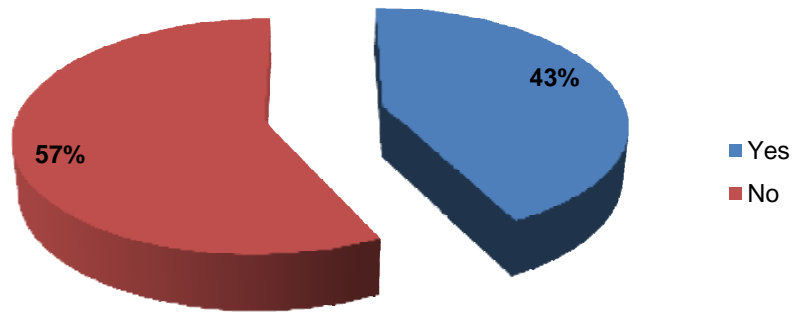
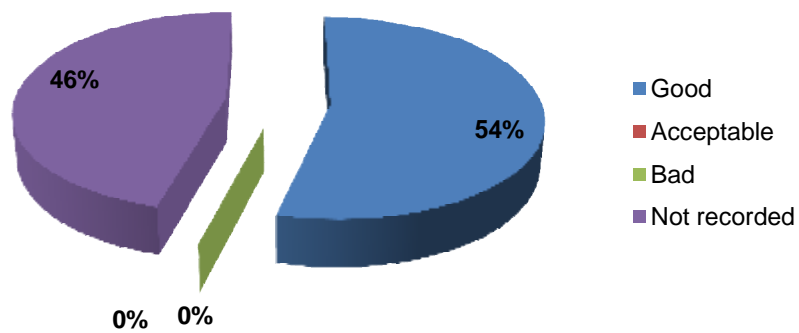


Figure 32b. How did you find the quality of the Tie Wire?



> 65% of respondents had received enough tie wire; 25% had not; and 10% is not recorded.

Of the respondents that had not received enough tire wire, 47% required 2 (additional) tire wire; 27% is not recorded; 13% required 3 tire wire; 6% required 4 tire wire; and 7% required 5+ tire wire.

Mean average: 3.1 tie wire (additional)

Mode average: 2 tie wire

Median average: 3.5 tie wire

Figure 32c. Did you receive enough Tie Wire?

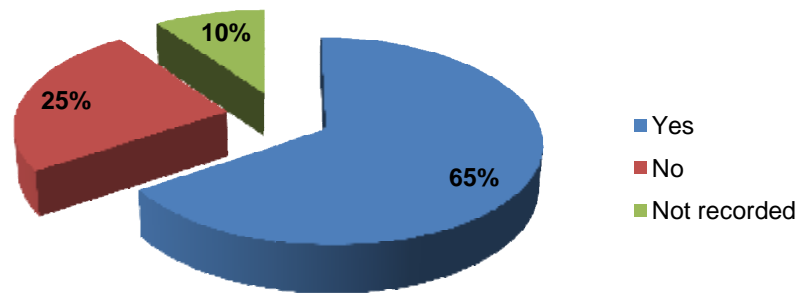
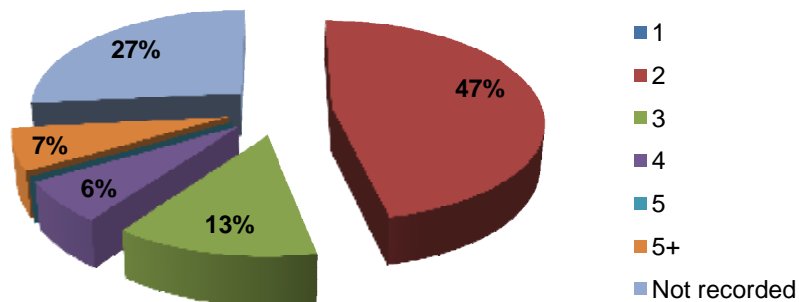


Figure 32d. How many Tire Wire did you need (additional)?



Tarpaulins

- > IFRC/ NRCS relief distributions were carried out in Kogi state in December 2012, when HHs were still being issued with 2 tarpaulins, which was confirm by the respondents: 100% of respondents received 2 tarpaulins. All respondents were asked if the tarpaulins provided were sufficient, and asked to state how many they required, in addition to those that were supplied.
- > 62% of tarpaulins were used for roof; 33% for the wall; 4% for other uses; and 1% for the floor. Other uses included: for farming (drying rice) and fishing (nets). Of all respondents, only one person did not make use of the tarpaulin.
- > Of the respondents that used the tarpaulins, 97% stated that the quality was "Good"; 0% that it was "Acceptable"; 0% that it was "Bad"; and 3% is not recorded.

Figure 33a. For what reason was the Tarpaulin used?

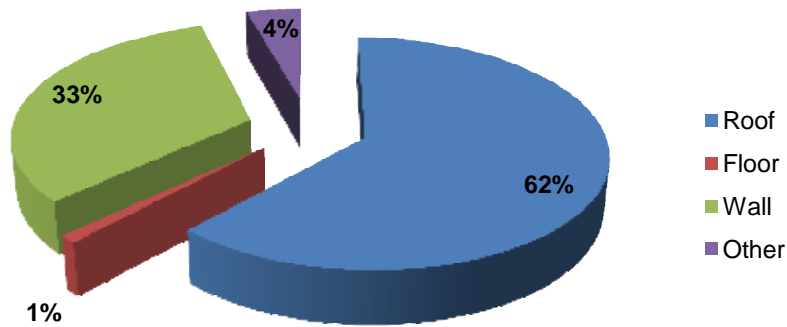
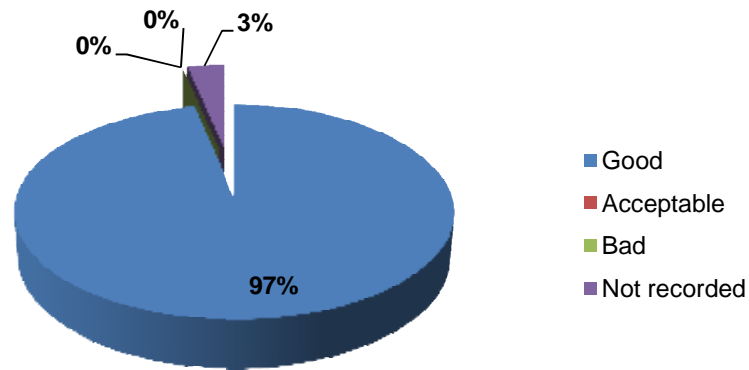


Figure 33b. How was the quality of the Tarpaulin?



- > 15% of respondents had received enough tarpaulins; 85% had not. For respondents that used the SK to build an emergency shelter, 95% stated that they had not received enough tarpaulins; and 5% had not received enough tarpaulins. For respondents that used the SK to build or repair an existing shelter, 70% stated that they had not received enough tarpaulins; and 30% had not received enough tarpaulins.

Of the respondents that had not received enough tarpaulins, 33% required 4 (additional) tarpaulins; 27% required 2; 15% required 3; 13% required; 8% required 5+; 2% required 1; and 2% is not recorded.

Mean average: 3.6 tarpaulins (additional)

Mode average: 4 tarpaulins

Median average: 4 tarpaulins.

Figure 33c. Did you receive enough Tarpaulins?

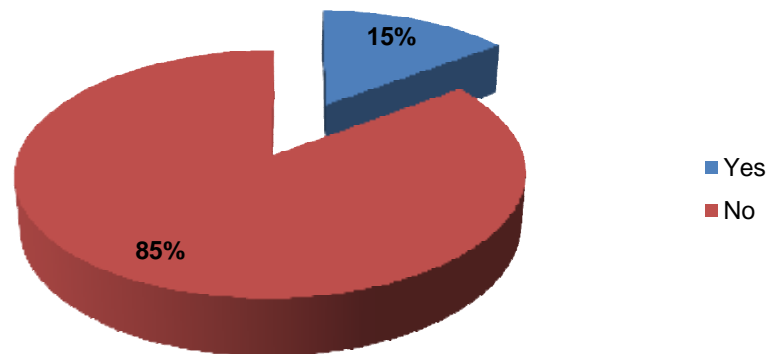
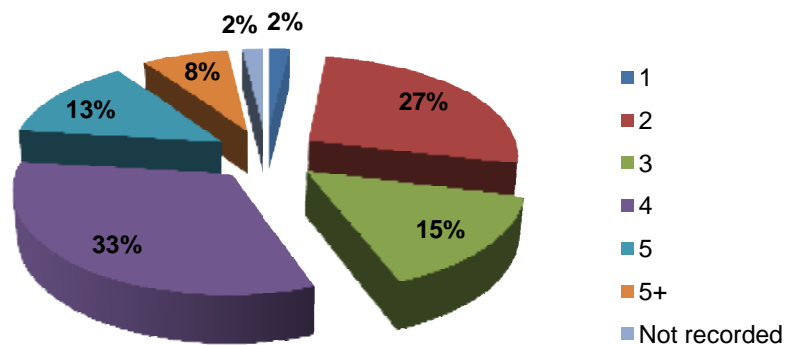


Figure 33d. How many Tarpaulins did you need (additional)?



Beneficiary satisfaction

- > 75 % of respondents were satisfied that the SK met their immediate shelter needs. However for the remaining 25% it did not meet their immediate needs, with explanations including because: the contents were shared; the contents were not sufficient to construct a shelter to accommodate all their household; there was no interest in building a temporary shelter, only permanent; and a Shelter Box tent was received, and preferred to the SK. Nonetheless, 99% of respondents stated that the SK had been useful, irrespective of if they had used it to for the construction of an emergency shelter; rebuilding or repair of an existing house; or for other purposes.

3. Case Studies

Case study 1: Ozahi, Kogi LGA

The Ozahi community in Kogi LGA has a population of 140 households (980 people approx.) of whom 28 received SKs during an IFRC / NRCS distribution that was carried out on 9 December 2012 in Ozi a neighbouring community. Following the IFRC / NRCS distribution, the international organization Shelter Box distributed 100 tents in Ozahi.



As of May 2013, only three households were using the tarpaulins that were contained in the SK, but 50 households approx. are continuing to use the Shelter Box tents. After consultation with the community leaders in Ozahi, it was established that 50% approx. of households that had received tarpaulins from the IFRC / NRCS, stopped using them when they received the Shelter Box tent. The IFRC / NRCS tarpaulins are now being used as mats, or to cover assets.

Case Study 2: Mozum Ose, Bassa LGA

The Mozum Ose community in Bassa LGA has a population of 180 households (1,260 people approx.) of whom 17 received SKs during an IFRC / NRCS distribution that was carried out on 12 December 2012. Following the IFRC / NRCS distribution, the international organization Shelter Box distributed 15 tents in Mozum Ose.

As of May 2013, eight households were using the tarpaulins that were contained in the SK for the walls or the roof of their houses. In some instances, households have rebuilt their houses, for example, using corrugated iron sheets, and are now using the tarpaulins for the floors.



It should be noted that the Shelter Box tent has increased cost implications, and provides a shelter solution, which has less flexibility in comparison to the SK. For example, even after HHs are able to get better housing, they retain the tools that are provided within the SK.

4. Conclusions, Recommendations

Based on the results of this evaluation, the distribution of SKs in response to the 2012 floods in Nigeria has been an effective means of meeting the immediate shelter needs of the targeted population.

More than 80% of those interviewed (81.5%) had used the SKs to build an emergency shelter or repair / rebuild an existing home that was suitable until they are able to get better housing. Of the respondents, 99% also stated that the SK had been “useful”, demonstrating a very high level of satisfaction. Likewise, the quality of the tools, fixing materials, tarpaulins and packaging were generally regarded as good by respondents, and no items were reported damaged at the time of distribution. All respondents stated that their homes had been affected by the flooding (it had been either damaged or destroyed) thus SKs were a relevant (and appropriate) response.

More fixing materials and tarpaulins were requested by many of those interviewed (nails (62%), roofing nails (54%), rope (47%) and tarpaulins (85%)); and additional items (different length nails, diggers, flat bars, hand trowels, measuring tapes and plums) also asked for. Wood and sacking were the most commonly used materials which were not supplied in the SKs and could be included in the future. Of the respondents, 38% purchased new materials to compliment those in the SK. Furthermore, 89% of respondents noted that financial resources were the main challenge that was stopping them from improving their shelter. In future, cash assistance could be considered to compliment the SK, and thus ensure that recipients are able to purchase any additional materials or items required to improve their shelter. It should also be noted that since many of the respondents shared the SKs (46%); the contents were no longer enough. In future, it may not be advisable to encourage HHs in Nigeria (average size of seven (7) per HH) to share the SKs, if it is to provide them with sufficient materials to build an emergency shelter / rebuild or repair their previous home.

The claw hammer was the most used item in the SK however it received the lowest score in terms of quality. Better quality hammers should possibly be considered for future SKs, or guidance provided on their use and maintenance. Tie wire and tin snips were the least used items in the SKs, and could be either removed from the SK, or guidance provided on how they can be used.

More than half of respondents (56%) did not receive information on the SK prior to distribution; and less (46%) received technical instructions on how to use the items provided. Furthermore, 92% had not taken any precautionary measures to reduce the risk of future damage to their emergency shelter or repaired home. In future, communication with recipients on the distribution and use of SKs should to be improved. For example, the NRCS volunteers that were trained on the use of SKs could also have been mobilized to provide technical instructions (and IEC materials) during emergency relief distributions, including on disaster risk reduction. Likewise, “prototype” shelter solutions using the SK could be constructed at community level.

A NRCS Shelter Focal Point has been designated, which provides potential for building of the National Society’s capacity in emergency shelter preparedness and thus enable it make more effective shelter responses in the future. For example: the pre-design of shelter solutions, which optimize the use of components contained in the SK, and customized to the situation in Nigeria based on communication with the population. NRCS should ensure that its experiences in emergency shelter response are shared with National Societies in

neighbouring West Coast region countries to ensure that lessons learned in Nigeria can be applied elsewhere, as well as create advocacy for the importance of shelter.

[Appendix 1: IFRC Nigeria Floods 2012 Revised Emergency Appeal no° MDRNG014](#)

Appendix 2: IFRC Nigeria Floods 2012 Shelter & Settlements Logical Framework



PoA Logframe - Shelter and Settlements

Appendix 3: IFRC Shelter Kit Evaluation Questionnaire



IFRC Shelter Kit Evaluation Questionnaire

Appendix 4: IFRC Shelter Kit Specification (Nigeria)



IFRC Shelter Kit Specification (Nigeria)

Appendix 5: IFRC Tarpaulin Specification (Nigeria)



IFRC Tarpaulin Specification (Nigeria)

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