



NFI and Emergency Shelter DISTRIBUTION REPORT

Report Date: 8 March 2019	Distribution Date(s): 29 -30 January 2019
Alert Date: December 2018	Pipeline Request Number: Rumbek Centre-IOM-LEER-R-0986
Assessment/Verification Date: 5 -11 January 2019	Waybill Numbers: 415, 416, 418 & 419

Distribution Location Information	
State	Unity
County	Leer
Payam	Adok
Exact location/Boma	Adok (Kier, Market, Field, Achuai, and Darsalaam), Liap, Naak, and Ngop
GPS Coordinates	Latitude: N 8.18873° Longitude: E 30.30705° (Adok center)
Site/settlement Type	PoC <input type="checkbox"/> Collective Centres <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Others (specify) _spontaneous _____ <input type="checkbox"/>
Displacement Type	Conflict affected <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Disaster affected <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ <input type="checkbox"/>

Distribution Team Details			
Name	Agency	Title	Contact (email, mobile, sat-phone)
Victor Legge	Medair	NFI Officer	ert-nfi-officer-sds@medair.org 092 183 1000
Francis Lodiong	Medair	SNR NFI Officer	ert-nfi-snrofficer-sds@medair.org 091 777 7540
Michael Lasu	Medair	NFI Manager	sfpnfi-ces@medair.org 092 852 6222

Beneficiary Numbers: Breakdown by Population and Support Type (please provide ONLY actual data collected from the distribution list, not estimations)
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NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFI)									
Population Type:	New IDPs <input type="checkbox"/> _____ %, Protracted IDPs <input type="checkbox"/> _____ %, Returnees <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100 % Host Communities <input type="checkbox"/> _____ %, Others (specify) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> _____ %								
HOUSEHOLDS	INDIVIDUALS								
Total Households Assisted	TOTAL		0 – 18 years		19 – 59 years		60 + years		Vulnerability (total)
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	



1,218	540	678	2,840	2,747	1,463	1,701 ¹			
EMERGENCY SHELTER									
Population Type:	New IDPs <input type="checkbox"/> _____ %, Protracted IDPs <input type="checkbox"/> _____ %, Returnees <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100 % Host Communities <input type="checkbox"/> _____ % Others (specify) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> _____ %								
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	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1,218	540	678	2,840	2,747	1,463	1,701 ²			
Beneficiary Numbers: Breakdown by Location									
<i>If the distribution took place in multiple locations and/or the beneficiaries had multiple places of origin, please complete this table indicating the number of beneficiaries per location and/or place of origin.</i>									
Payam	Boma		Households			Individuals			
Adok	Kier, Market, Field, Achuai, Darsalaam, Liap, Naak, and Ngop		1,218			Total	8,751		
						Total Female	4,448		
						Total Male	4,303		
Stock Distributed									
Procuring organization and warehouse from which stock was sourced			The NFIs were procured by IOM and stored in the IOM warehouse in Rumbek. The NFIs were transported by the Logistics Cluster from Rumbek to Adok by helicopter where the distribution occurred. Delivery took place over three days resulting in four trips, and Medair accounted for all the requested items. The distribution was uniform for the different household sizes. The NFI distribution included plastic sheets, kitchen sets, and mosquito nets to the most vulnerable returnees.						
Quantity of each item distributed per household - specify variations by household size			1- Plastic sheet (1) pc						
			2- Kitchen set (½)						
			3- Mosquito Nets (2) pcs						
Total quantity of each item distributed in the response			Plastic sheet – 1,218 pcs						
			½ Kitchen sets – 1,218 pcs						
			Mosquito nets – 2,436 pcs						

¹Please note that the new Medair distribution list template only has columns for individuals under 18- years-old and over 18. An additional column for beneficiaries 60+ can be added for future reference.

² Same as above.



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If the quantity of the distributed items is different with what was requested, please explain here.
N/A

Type of Item	Originating Items	Style/Version #	Size	Colour	Other
1. Plastic sheet	IOM	N/A	Full	Grey	
2. Kitchen set	IOM	N/A	½ Set	Multiple	
3. Mosquito nets	IOM	N/A	Reg	White	

Summary of Distribution

- Where was the distribution held and how was it organised?
- What and how were beneficiaries informed?
- How was equal access ensured for men, women, girls and boys?
- How was order maintained during the distribution?
- How was AAP mainstreaming activities implemented during the distribution (please refer to the distribution checklist)

The distribution was held at the UNIDOR compound based on a decision made in consultation with UNIDOR and local authorities (Adok Executive Director, community leaders, and ROSS). The Medair NFI team also proposed the UNIDOR compound as the best place for both storage and distribution of the NFI items due to its available space and accessible location. The beneficiaries were informed prior to the distribution through the local authorities and community mobilisers who used megaphones to disseminate the information on distribution items (quantity and type), dates, venue, and time.

Additionally, these items were distributed alongside WASH kits from Nile Hope at an adjacent location to facilitate a coordinated distribution response. The team also worked with the national NGO Mobile Humanitarian Agency (MHA) which focused on protection issues during the distribution by identifying the most vulnerable among the beneficiaries, preventing children from being allowed to come to the distribution point, and helping create an orderly environment amongst the beneficiaries especially if they became disruptive. MAH also ensured that protection was implemented by considering the most vulnerable had priority access which included the elderly, pregnant and lactating women, and the disabled. Separate lines were established by gender and then a third line was created for those most vulnerable.

Demonstrations on the correct use of the items were conducted before the distribution started. The beneficiaries were also informed about the distribution system which was divided into five zones; the registration area, the token verification zone, waiting area, the distribution point, and the complaint desk.

Order was well maintained through hired crowd controllers, and the community leaders were also available to attend to any issues that arose during the distribution.

The AAP mainstreaming was implemented through the use of locally hired crowd controllers to maintain the lines and enumerators to manage the complaint desk. Local community leaders and ROSS representatives were also on hand to verify household identifications and ensure the distribution ran smoothly. Additionally, the NFI given out was in line with the beneficiaries' stated needs gleaned from the assessment questionnaires, Focus Group Discussions, and Key Informant Interviews. And those most



vulnerable were placed in a separate line to receive priority assistance. Exit interviews were also conducted to collect beneficiary feedback, assess the quality of service, and identify what went well and what needed improvement.

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

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

Medair

Medair was the lead agency who performed the main tasks in the process of decision making, verification/registration of beneficiaries, and the distribution of NFI with support from the local authorities, community leaders, and local NGOs. The organisation submitted the pipeline request and received the NFI from the Core Pipeline with assistance from the Logistics Cluster. Medair also supervised the entire distribution process to ensure beneficiaries received their items appropriately. And the team provided basic training to the enumerators on registration and conducted exit interviews to assess the quality of assistance.

Local Authorities

ROSS generated the list of beneficiaries (Medair later verified the names).

The local authorities also identified casual labourers to use for the distribution process (mobilizers, crowd controllers, enumerators, etc.). Further, they updated Medair on the security situation and weather conditions and participated at the complaint desk to handle any concerns and issues.

IOM/Logs Cluster

They approved the pipeline request and provided logistics for taking the S/NFI items to Adok.

NNGOS

MHA identified protection issues especially relating to the most vulnerable including pregnant and lactating women, persons with mental and physical disabilities, and elderly to make sure they were supported and give assistance before the others.

UNIDOR agreed to offer space in their compound to conduct the distribution. They also provided relevant information on the overall area and current situation.

Nile Hope supported messaging in terms of educating the beneficiaries on the proper use of the NFIs. They also conducted a simultaneous distribution of WASH NFIs at a nearby location to ensure the beneficiaries received necessary aid in a timely and efficient manner.

Changes from assessment recommendations

-If there were any changes to the original plan, please explain what changes occurred and why they were necessary. This including reason of difference of the number of HHs targeted and receiving the items, and actions taken if there are remaining items after the distribution.

- There were changes in the initially approved pipeline request; after discussions with the Cluster, two items were removed from the list: blankets, as the rainy season was ending, and solar lamps, due to minimal protection risks.
- Some of the areas recommended for the assessment did not fall within the Adok periphery so they were not assessed. (ROSS recommended that the team also look into Padeah, Touchriak, Dindin which was not feasible for this distribution).
- New returnees continued to arrive during and after distribution.



All the targeted beneficiaries identified through the verification and registration process received the items. (The list used was also previously verified through Nile Hope and UNIDOR).

Challenges and lessons learned

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

Some findings from the 64 exit interviews conducted:

- + 77% said that the assistance was appropriate to their needs or those of the community.
- + 97% reported they felt safe while going to receive assistance, waiting for assistance, and coming back to their home after assistance.
- + All those interviewed felt they were treated with respect by the NGO during the intervention.
- + 89% said they were informed about the distributed items before the days of distribution.
- + 58% of the households polled received information about the distribution through Medair and community mobilisers while 36% were informed through chiefs and local authorities.
- + 52% traveled less than two hours, 42% between 2-5 hours and 3% between 5-7 hours and a day from home to the distribution site.
- + Waiting at the distribution site before receiving items; 48% less than 2 hours, 42% between 2-5 hours and 3% 7 hours- a day.
- + 100% said they didn't offer anything to be included in the distribution list.
- + 94% of the respondents said they received educational messages on how to use the distributed items.
- + 100% of the respondents said they know how to use the distributed items.

The staff from RoSS anticipated that the distribution was going to be marred with a lot of complications, but they remarked that the response was well planned and ran smoothly.

The distribution as heard from the beneficiaries was said to be timely since it happened during the dry season so they have time to erect their shelters with the plastic sheets to protect them from the rain.

Some challenges/lessons learned:

- Getting in-touch with authorities before making the field trips, especially ROSS. Due to a miscommunication, they were not properly informed (only the Executive Director was) which created some tension between them and Medair.
- Although the beneficiaries were happy with what they received, they complained about the absence of the solar lamps and blankets. It is evident that Medair will have to increase messaging to explain criteria for item selection and how assistance must be targeted to be life-saving. It needs to be imparted more that items are given based on need and not on want.
- Authorities and chiefs insisted on switching the enumerators and other casual labourers between the assessment and distribution which created a lack of knowledge management and work continuity. Going forward, Medair needs to politely insist that the same set of workers will be used throughout the response for ease and efficiency.
- Demonstration and clear messaging of the items to be distributed was beneficial and needs to be maintained.
- Enough contracts should be printed for casual labour workers in order to justify expenses to the Medair finance department.
- Medair is now always looking at market availability going forward in intervention areas to assess the potential for cash-based interventions. If it is not feasible, then they will rely on in-kind



distributions.

Recommended next steps

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

There are still many returnees arriving from Khartoum, Malakal, and Tonga. The Cluster should consider looking at the best approach to provide support to the returnees.

Rapid Monitoring and Safety Audit

-Refer to Rapid Monitoring and Safety Audit tools

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Anecdotes, Stories, Photos

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



Beneficiaries queuing for registration



S-NFIs ready for distribution



Team member supporting a vulnerable person



Nile Hope staff demonstrating the use of a mosquito net

Please submit your report to: scsouthsudan-pipeline@googlegroups.com

Thank you!