

### NFI and Emergency Shelter DISTRIBUTION REPORT

Report Date: 19 August 2014      Distribution Date(s): 24 July – 12 August 2014

#### Distribution Location Information

State	Unity
County	Koch
Payam(s)	Koch
Boma(s) ( <i>exact locations- landmarks</i> )	Koch
GPS Coordinates	

#### Distribution Team Details

Name	Agency	Title	Contact (email, mobile, sat-phone)
Tinos T Dube	WV	NFI Officer	+211914575226
Moses Ntambara	WV	Commodity Officer	
Thor Yuanes	WV	NFI Relief Officer	+211929096337
James Wour	WV	NFI Relief Officer	
Joseph Manytai	WV	NFI Distribution Monitor	
Gatluak Chang	WV	NFI Distribution Monitor	+211956877912

#### 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: (*conflict or disaster IDPs, returnees, or host community – complete a separate table for each population type*)

HOUSEHOLDS	INDIVIDUALS									Vulnerability (total)
	TOTAL		0 – 18 years		19 – 59 years		60 + years			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
<b>7165</b>	<b>9536</b>	<b>13111</b>	4509	5822	3787	5509	1240	1780	<b>22647</b>	

#### EMERGENCY SHELTER

Population Type: (*ie conflict or disaster IDPs, returnees, or host community – complete a separate table for each population type*)

HOUSEHOLDS	INDIVIDUALS									Vulnerability (total)
	TOTAL		0 – 18 years		19 – 59 years		60 + years			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
TOTAL										

**Beneficiary Numbers: Breakdown by Location**

*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.*

Payam	Boma	Households	Individuals	
Koch	Koch	7165	<b>Total</b>	22,647
			Total Female	13,111
			Total Male	9,536

**Stock Distributed**

Procuring organization and warehouse from which stock was sourced

**IOM / Rumbek**

**Quantity of each item distributed per household**

**1. Blankets, Plastic Sheet , Sleeping mat, kitchen set, Soap, Bucket and Mosquito net.**

*- specify variations by household size*

Target Beneficiaries	<b>7165</b>
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	Qty Received	Qty Distributed	Item variances
Buckets	7,240	7,165	(75)
plastic sheets	7,200	7,165	(35)
sleeping mats	7,200	7,165	(35)
blankets	6,300	6,300	865
kitchen sets	7,192	7,165	(27)
Bar /Wash Soap (4200 bars + 2952 tablets)	7,152	7,152	13
M.net	6,000	6,000	1,165

**Remarks**

- \* Blankets, Mosquito Nets and Soap received less than the targeted hence some H/H missed out on the ration
- \* Sleeping mats, kitchen sets Plastic sheets and Buckets were received more than planned
- \* Excess items were given to those families who did not receive other commodities.

**Total quantity of each item distributed in the response**

	Qty Received
Buckets	7,240

	plastic sheets	7,200
	sleeping mats	7,200
	blankets	6,300
	kitchen sets	7,192
	Bar /Wash Soap (4200 bars + 2952 tablets)	7,152
	M.net	6,000

Type of Item	Brand/Manufacturer	Style/Version #	Size	Colour	Other

### 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?

The distribution was held in Koch County at an area used as the Koch airstrip next to the community centre building. Communities were coming from all over the areas of Koch County and were grouped in 5 groups of 20 Households during a single distribution to enable easy sharing of items as well as to control the crowd at each given time. World Vision staffs were present at all times during calling out of names, verification and distribution of items was all done by the World Vision personnel with the assistance of the SRRA personnel. After the first distribution exercise was finalized in Koch, WV realized that some of the NFIs items were brought in excess (e.g. plastic sheet, sleeping mat and Buckets).

With the help of the local leadership i.e. the SRRA, members of the local authorities were sent to the villages to notify them of the distribution of NFIs at the local community centre premises. Beneficiaries were encouraged to bring their registration cards for verification. Of all the activities', WV Juba office was kept informed of the progress of the distribution via Telephone conversation. WV Team in consultation with SRRA distributed the excess items to those households who did not receive the other compliment of items which were short delivered.

Every registered beneficiary had equal access to the items as names were called out from the group those present would then be verified and subsequently receive their items.

The distribution process was explained to the beneficiaries on how it was to be carried out, the entitlement per household and, with the help of the local leadership beneficiaries were grouped in an enclosed ground where names were called out thereby proceeding to the next stage of verification and subsequent giving of items. To make it easy beneficiaries were grouped in 5 groups of 20 beneficiaries and group leaders were chosen amongst the beneficiaries to collect the bulk items on behalf of the whole group to the sharing area to maintain order and system.

### 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.

Local authorities played a major role in maintaining a smooth flow of the operation by helping notifying the beneficiaries about the distributions in all villages as well as maintaining order at the distribution site. A big help was providing the community centre to act as the storage facility of the NFIs as well as the strategic distribution site where items were secured and it is not far from the airstrip where items were offloaded from the helicopter. Volunteers from the community members were helping out in offloading of items from the plane and carrying them to the storage facility as well as lifting identified NFIs to be distributed to the groups. Some provided security of the facility overnight to safeguard all undistributed NFIs. Our partners (IOM & WFP) provided logistical support of providing the NFIs to Koch County using the UNHAS Helicopter which was easier than the plane which would have offloaded NFIs about the 30 KMs away from the storage and distribution facility. Humanitarian officers and beneficiaries were major actors to this whole process as their tandem understanding made the whole process to be swift and smooth without any incidences. This involved the understanding of the procedures to be used as well as the patience involved in carrying out the verification processes while all the process took time to cater for everyone present at each given time.

**Changes from assessment recommendations**

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

The plan was to distribute NFIs to all households who were registered with each household getting each item of the items in the NFI list but due to logistical challenges in Koch County, some of the items were more than the originally planned and some of the items were fewer than the planned hence some households did not manage to receive the full set. In order to compensate for those who did not get the full set of NFIs, WV staff together with community leaders and SRRA agreed that the excess items be given to those beneficiaries.

**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 targeting criteria remained as outlined in the initial assessment. All the IDPs who were registered and issued with tokens received their NFIs.

**Challenges and lessons learned**

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

As some of the items were less in numbers, some of the beneficiaries could not receive their full NFI packages. Therefore, the cluster logistics through the office of the coordinator were advised to closely work with the field teams in order to ascertain the correct quantities of items required on the ground so as to balance the distribution of items to all households as per the plans.

- The Helicopters used for transportation of the NFIs are of small load capacity; as such it took more than 7 weeks to complete the operation.
- It took long for the beneficiaries to be served with the NFIs.
- Lack of temporary NFI storage space

**Recommended next steps**

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

Logistics cluster should work closely with the teams on the ground on the exact quantities of items to be dispatched so that distributions will not face any delays while waiting for other items to come.

- Helicopters with big load capacity should be used to transport NFIs to such remote locations with no round ways for a fixed wing aircraft

- In order to maximize time for the intervention and serve the beneficiaries in a timely manner, the flight should be fully dedicated to shipping only NFIs rather than transporting different items.

**Anecdotes, Stories, Photos**

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

Pictures will be provided later.

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