

NFI and Emergency Shelter DISTRIBUTION REPORT

Report Date: 20-11-2014	Distribution Date(s): 31 October and November 22-24, 2014
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Distribution Location Information

State	Jongelei
County	Ayod
Payam(s)	Pajiek
Boma(s) <i>(exact locations- landmarks)</i>	Gorwai
GPS Coordinates	Latitude N 08 08 21.54 Longitude E 031 11 38.31

Distribution Team Details

Name	Agency	Title	Contact (email, mobile, sat-phone)
Joseph Adiomo	IOM	Shelter and NFI assistant	jadiomo@iom.int 0921035220
Aluma Godfrey Adam	IOM	Shelter and NFI assistant	aadam@iom.int 0955880845
Kathryn Newberg	IOM	Operations Officer	knewberg@iom.int 0922405716
Phillip	CMD	Field Coordinator	+8821650276215

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

2970	819	2151							
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EMERGENCY SHELTER

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

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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	
Pajiek	Keer	339	Total	
			Total Female	200
			Total Male	139
Pajiek	Cannal	339	Total	
			Total Female	270
			Total Male	69
Pajiek	Buk	300	Total	
			Total female	229
			Total Male	71
Pajiek	Koat	302	Total	
			Total female	200
			Total Male	102
Pajeik	Weriath	296	Total	
			Total Female	190
			Total male	106
Pajiek	Yien	356	Total	
			Total female	300
			Total male	56
Pajiek	Pieth	324	Total	
			Total female	200
			Total male	124
Pajiek	Wnenaru	100	Total	
			Total female	63
			Total male	37
Pajiek	Juach	330	Total	
			Total female	300
			Total male	30
Pajiek	Nyayin	284	Total	
			Total female	200
			Total male	84

Stock Distributed

Procuring organization and warehouse from which stock was sourced	IOM and UNHCR	
Quantity of each item distributed <i>per household</i> <i>- specify variations by household size</i>	1.Blankets x 2	5. Sleeping Mats x 2
	2.Mosquito Nets x 2	6.
	3.Plastic sheets x 2	7.
	4.Kitchen Sets x ½ (split sets)	8.
Total quantity of each item distributed in the response	1.blanket 5940	5.kitchen sets 721.5 boxes / 2886 pcs
	2.mosquito nets 5940	6.

		3.Sleeping mats 5940		7.	
		4.Plastic sheets 2970		8.	
Type of Item	Brand/Manufacturer	Style/Version #	Size	Colour	Other
1.Blankets	IOM and UNHCR	Standard	1x2mx2 m	grey	
2.Mosquito Nets	IOM	Standard	2.4m2x2 m	white	
3.Plastic Sheets	IOM	Standard	4X5 M	grey	
4.Sleeping Mats	IOM	Standard	1x2M	assorted	
5. Kitchen Sets	IOM	Split	Medium and large size	silver	Kitchen sets were split providing one sauce pan, two plates, 2 cups and three spoons (small) and one large spoon for cooking

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?

A distribution center was built in a central location (Gorwai) in an area that provided shade and space to layout the NFI kits and next to the UNICEF tent that was used to store the NFIs.

The team consisted of IOM staff, CMD volunteers and casual laborers (off loaders, crowd control and registration) who assisted with the distribution. NFI kits were organized and arranged in rows for quick pick up and movement of beneficiaries through the distribution center. Kits included blankets x 2; sleeping mats x 2; mosquito nets x 2; plastic sheets x 1 and ½ kitchen sets (split).

Vulnerable groups were identified through the registration process by the community leaders; and were provided a separate line at the distribution site to ensure speedy access to NFIs.

The RRA and chiefs informed the community of the dates and times of the distribution providing advance notice to the Boma's far from the distribution site.

The distribution started on 31st October 2014 where 475 HH received NFI kits out of 2,970 HH registered. The team then decided to postpone the distributions due to logistics issues and agreed to wait until all the cargo was received to continue with the distribution.

The number of households who received a NFI kit (loose items) came to 2,886 out of 2970 registered. This is due to the theft of several NFI items including kitchen sets, blankets and mosquito nets. Therefore, 84HH were given partial kits made up of a mix of NFI items that remained in stock (plastic sheets, blankets and sleeping mats).

The distribution team consisted of crowd control (assisting with layout and distribution of kits), loaders (movement of stock from warehouse and from cargo plane), guards and registration staff. CMD provided 6 staff to volunteer their services during the distribution.

One interesting point to note is that the off loaders were all women. The all-female team off loaded the cargo plane and pulled stock out of the warehouse to replenish the distribution site.

<p>What actors were involved in the decision-making regarding the distribution process? <i>-Explain what role the following people had in the process: local authorities, partners, humanitarian officers, volunteers, beneficiaries, etc.</i></p>
<p>IOM and CMD (local partner) agreed on a distribution process which would provide a faster flow of beneficiaries to ensure the distribution would complete on time; local chiefs were also involved in the distribution to organize the community. This plan was shared with the RRA and agreed upon.</p>
<p>Changes from assessment recommendations <i>-If there were any changes to the original plan, please explain what changes occurred and why they were necessary.</i></p>
<p>No changes</p>
<p>Targeting criteria <i>-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?</i></p>
<p>The majority of the IDPS registered received one kit per family. However, 84 HH did not receive a complete kit due to theft of NFI items.</p>
<p>Challenges and lessons learned <i>-Did you face any major challenges, and/or learn any useful lessons?</i></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delays in cargo delayed the delivery of NFIs for nearly 3 months passed the initial assessment phase. The population of IDPs had increased with additional HH in need that we were unable to serve. • Instead of providing 3 tents for warehousing, as initially promised, the RRA dedicated only one tent to store our items. Therefore, we had to store many of the NFIs outside of the warehouse risking theft. • Since the initial assessment, Gorwai has now become a training ground for IO and place for soldiers to rest. This was not known prior to our decision to distribute NFIs in Gorwai. • Due to the military environment in and around the distribution centered, it was difficult to manage a safe area with the large number of soldiers (approximately 200) and many guns were available on site. • There was a shooting incident on day one of the distribution, requiring the team to shut down and leave the distribution site for safety. It was discovered during the incident that many of the local distribution team members had stored guns within the distribution site without our knowledge putting the team in harm's way. • It was difficult for the people to know which Boma's they register under and the tokens were not serialized, creating a backup of long lines at the check in desk.
<p>Recommended next steps <i>-Should any further action be taken in the area by the Shelter and NFI Cluster, or other actors?</i></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No further action is needed in the area by the Shelter and NFI Cluster. WASH and health support are needed to support CMD (WASH) and COSV (health). • More sensitization should be done in advance of a distribution to ensure guns are not brought into the distribution center or within several meters of the site. • The distribution token should have/include a serial number as well as the registration forms, plus the date of registration as we were dealing with some people who can't remember their full names and there is no identification under which Boma or village they are registered. <p>➤ IOM health unit is now in Gorwai to help stabilize health issues and medical needs on the ground.</p>

Anecdotes, Stories, Photos

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



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

Attach the signed/thumb-printed distribution lists

Thank you!