

**NFI and Emergency Shelter
DISTRIBUTION REPORT**

Report Date: Distribution Date(s): 31 May – 4 June

Distribution Location Information

State Upper Nile State
County Renk County
Payam(s) Gagarg
Boma(s) (exact locations- landmarks) Wonthow
GPS Coordinates

Distribution Team Details

Name	Agency	Title	Contact (email, mobile, sat-phone)
Olam Amun	Medair	NFI Officer	Olam.amum@southsudan.medair.org
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Kenyi Edward	Medair	NFI Officer	Kenyi.edward@southsudan.medair.org
Maarten v. Vliet	Medair	ERT Logistician	Maarten.vanvliet@southsudan.medair.org
Emanuel	RRC	RRC radio operator	0928626047
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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: (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	

2200

557

1643

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	

89

9

80

89

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		
Geiger	Wonthow	2200	Total		5088
			Total Female		2727
			Total Male		2361
Stock Distributed					
Procuring organization and warehouse from which stock was sourced		IOM / ES-NFI cluster Pipeline / MEDAIR			
Quantity of each item distributed per household		1. Plastic sheet (S: 1, M:2 L:3)		5. Jerry Can (S: 1, M:2 L:3)	
House Hold seizures: Small (S) : 1-3 individuals Medium (M) : 4-6 individuals Large (L) : 7+ individuals		2. Blanket (S: 1, M:2 L:3)		6. Rubber rope (S: 5, M:10 L:10)	
		3. Mosquito net (S: 1, M:2 L:3)		7. Soap (S:5, M:10, L:27)	
		4. Sleeping mat (S: 1, M:2 L:3)			
		Total quantity of each item distributed in the response		1. Plastic sheet: 2809	
		2. Blanket: 2809		6. Rubber rope: 17160	
		3. Mosquito net: 2809		7. Soap: 15120	
		4. Sleeping mat: 2809			
Type of Item	Brand/Manufacturer	Style/Version #	Size	Colour	Other
1. Plastic sheet	NFI/Shelter pipeline	Shelter grade	5x4	Gray/white	
2. Blanket	NFI/Shelter pipeline	Shelter grade		Shades of grey	
3. Mosquito net	NFI/Shelter pipeline	Shelter grade			
4. Sleeping mat	NFI/Shelter pipeline	Shelter grade			
5. Jerry can	NFI/Shelter pipeline	Shelter grade			
6. Rubber rope	Local procurement		1mt	black	Cut out of tires
7. Soap	Local brand			White/yellow	
8.					
Summary of Distribution					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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? 					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Where was the distribution held and how was it organised? <p>Part I: Blanket NFI distribution:</p> <p>The team distributed from a school building that was already used in a NFI distribution in March. We hired a truck to bring the NFI's to this school in 6 rotations. The team moved around in a Medair vehicle.</p> <p>Beneficiaries were registered by IOM and were given a yellow token. After this they proceed to Medair who also registered them for distribution. Distribution was done using the 'production line method', after beneficiary's tokens were punched they were led through a 10 meter path where the 7 items were handed out to them by casual labours according to their household size (see photos).</p> <p>Part II, extra shelter for vulnerable IDPs</p>					

Medair and the chief walked around in the camp to identify vulnerable people by observation and short interviews and handed out tokens to those not able to erect own shelter with the materials from the blanket distribution. The next day 5 poles were handed out to those people on the distribution location. The chief agreed on mobilizing community members to help erect shelter for them according to their preferences.

- What and how were beneficiaries informed?

The team had preparation talks with the commissioner's office and RRC in Renk (on 28th on June) and with the Payam administrator and the police department in Wonthow (on 28th of June). The day after the team met with the local chief and some other community leaders and selected camp areas for each distribution day (so not all people would come on the first day). The chief agreed on informing the community about the distribution.

- How was equal access ensured for men, women, girls and boys?

Medair decided on a blanked NFI/shelter kit distribution as the needs were high and we could foresee difficulties selecting only a smaller group. IOM did a re-registration/verification; We refer to IOM for more details on the registration process.

Medair registration and distribution points had two lines, one for men and one for women as this seemed the most cultural appropriate in the local context. As the distribution point had only one point of entrance we agreed on letting through two women for every man, as the men were outnumbered. This was accepted. Children had to be accompanied by their parents or caretaker.

- How was order maintained during the distribution?

Two RRC labourers were appointed to bring order in the lines and bring vulnerable people to the front to be helped first. When there were signs of chaos we used ropes/tape to mark off the line that people should use.

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.

After fighting broke out in Renk late April an IRNA team was send to Renk County. According to the recommendations from this report (and in close collaboration with the ES/NFI & WASH state focal points and ES/NFI cluster) we prepositioned NFIs. Medair agreed on buying soap and requesting PUR tablets, filter cloth and jerry cans from the pipeline for this distribution. Since transport was a huge problem IOM agreed on hiring private charters to bring all NFIs (also WASH NFI's) to Renk in 8 rotations, Medair arranged transport from airstrip to IOM rub hall. Soap was bought locally, so were the rubber ropes.

Unfortunately due to insecurity RRC / local authorities were not around during the assessment. The team spoke to the deputy executive director of Renk Payam, but he could not join the team. The distribution team picked up discussions with local authorities (commissioner's office, RRC coordinator) upon arrival.

The distribution team worked with IOM on registration/verification and had several meetings with them.

The distribution team appointed one vocal point for volunteers and casual labourers to inform them about expectations and process payments.

The distribution team appointed one vocal point, who worked closely together with the chief (who was often present at the distribution site) to settle conflicts/unclarity with beneficiaries. We used mega phones to inform crowds about lunch break or end of workday.

Changes from assessment recommendations

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

The following six changes were made to the initial plan:

1: The team added 5 poles to the shelter kit off a small group in Wonthow in order to support them to erect shelter: This was not indicated in the IRNA but upon arrival the distribution team observed a group of (mainly elderly) people who didn't have the resources to erect shelter with only the plastic sheets and the ropes. In collaboration with IOM CCCM advisor and Medair NFI program manager the team decided to distribute poles to a small group of vulnerable IDPs.

2: The team did not conduct distributions in Ulith and Shumidi: In the time between assessment and distributions many people in those two areas found proper shelter within host community or felt safe enough to return home. The team assessed both places and talked to community and visited schools that, according to the IRNA, should host IDPs, but could only identify three displaced families living in a school. It seemed IDPs that were still in those areas have strong coping mechanisms in place. In consultation with NFI project manager and IOM the team decided not to conduct distributions in these two sites. However there is a need for close monitoring new arrivals due to on-going insecurity.

3: The team assessed Jelhak and Anabel to identify NFI/ ES Shelter needs. The IRNA report did not find a vulnerable IDP population in those areas but in discussions with RRC and the commissioner's office those areas were highlighted as areas in need of a distribution. Because Medair has a WASH team in Jelhak we consulted them about vulnerable IDP's in those areas. They said there were, but they are all mixed with host community. In order not to discourage use of own coping mechanism Medair decided not to distribute NFIs / ES Shelter kits.

5: The team changed amount of soap to 10 (instead of 15) tablets for Medium households and inconsequently distributed ropes: Because of a miscommunication with the casual workers medium sized families only received 10 instead of 15 tablets on the first day. In order to keep equality and prevent unrest we decided to keep it that way. Regarding the ropes there was a communication problem within IOM causing the ropes to arrive only after the distribution. Three times we bought ropes on the market for half day, expecting the charter of that day to top up the ropes in order to make distribute to everyone, but the ropes didn't come in. People were not complaining about this. We handed plastic strings (from the wrapping of the other NFI's) to people who requested this or who looked vulnerable.

6: IOM changed their registration criteria after 2 days: It looked like the registration in Wonthow was pulling the whole of Renk county to Wonthow. Also local traders, Sudanese people and host community were being registered by IOM and we could predict that if registration continued this way, we wouldn't have enough to serve everyone. That is why after two days Medair and IOM decided to stop the re-registration and to only register the people who had been registered early May and already had a token.

7: Quantities of items in IOM blue bags varied, therefore it was hard to keep track on NFI: The sleeping mats, blankets and jerry cans came in bales and in IOM blue bags. The bales had all the same quantities of NFIs, but the amount of items in the blue bags varied. Sometimes there were 40 jerry cans, sometimes 44, etc. It complicated the process of tracking how much items exactly we distributed.

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?

Wonthow is a transit site. Some people wait until their Sudanese visa application is processed, others await guarantees for better protection/more safe enforcement to return home.

The assessment was done early May and after this the population reduced and changed a lot. IOM decided to do a re-registration/verification. See point six in 'Changes from assessment recommendations' or contact IOM Renk for more information.

Challenges and lessons learned

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

1- Challenge: There were not enough items in Renk and the logistics cluster didn't have the capacity to restock in short time. It took a while before IOM stepped in the transport gap and decided to pay for private charters. Therefore we started three weeks after the IRNA. The distribution was planned according to the transport plan of IOM, however due to heavy rain this changed. The team ended up waiting on items and buying things locally/running out of stock halfway through distribution. Lesson learned: Anticipate early (with propositioning enough) in remote areas. Only start distributing when all items are locally in stock, keep into account that transport is difficult in rainy season/conflict areas.

2 – Challenge: IOM had troubles with the re-registration process due to lack of capacity. It was very chaotic and unorganised at the registration point; therefore we did not have a clear picture of the numbers we could expect. The distribution team suspect a high number of false registrations. Lesson learned: Monitor and closely discuss with distribution partners about the process. Start distribution only when big re-registration is finished. Define clear targeting criteria for registration in collaboration with the community and communicate this clearly to the rest of the community.

Depending on security, Medair is planning to do a mini Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM), consult this document for more feedback.

Recommended next steps

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

- The IRNA predicts that, when safe enough, people might return to their final destination south (eg. Malakal) and transit in Renk for the rainy season. This potential IDP population could then be in need of NFIs.
- It seems that malnutrition rates have gone up which is an indicator for food shortage. If security stays tense we should suspect famine.
- The number of IDPs found on each location is much less than prepositioned for. The remaining items are stored in IOM the Rub Hall in Renk town. It's highly suggested to keep enough stock in Renk as the airstrip is not landable for Antonovs during rainy season and the security situation stays tense.

Anecdotes, Stories, Photos

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



Figure 1, transport NFIs from Renk to Wonhow



Figure 2, IDPs were giving NFIs in a 'production line'



Figure 3, many happy faces



Figure 4, most vulnerable were given poles



Figure 5, registration in progress

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

Attach the signed/thumb-printed distribution lists

Thank you!

