

**NFI and Emergency Shelter
DISTRIBUTION REPORT**

Report Date: 27 June 2016		Distribution Date(s): 15 th -20 th June							
Distribution Location Information									
State		Upper Nile							
County		Malakal County							
Payam(s)		Malakal							
Boma(s) <i>(exact locations- landmarks)</i>		Malakal PoC site							
GPS Coordinates		Lat N 9°34'11.54 Long E 31°40'31.88 Alt 372m							
Distribution Team Details									
Name	Agency	Title	Contact (email, mobile, sat-phone)						
Ohitu Thomas	Medair	NFI Officer	ohitu.thomas@southsudan.medair.org 0915 721 012						
Faith Dziruni	Medair	NFI Manager	Sfpnfi-uns@medair.org						
Lombe James	Medair	NFI Officer	lombe.james@southsudan.medair.org						
Hail Khalaf	IOM	Operation Officer	hkhalaf@iom.int						
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Marko Aduok	WVI	Food Monitor	09194201099						
Peter Achenjuok	WVI	Food Monitor							
John Gatkuot	WVI	Food Monitor							
Beneficiary Numbers: Breakdown by Population and Support Type <i>(please provide ONLY actual data collected from the distribution list, not estimations)</i>									
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	32,392 INDIVIDUALS								
TOTAL	TOTAL		0 – 18 years		19 – 59 years		60 + years		Vulnerability (total)
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
9,737 Female Headed HHs 6,202 Male headed HHs 3,535	14,420	17,972							
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		0 – 18 years		19 – 59 years		60 + years		Vulnerability (total)	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			

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	
Malakal PoC	Sector 1,2,3,4	9,737	Total	32,392
			Total Female	17,972
			Total Male	14,420

Stock Distributed

Procuring organization and warehouse from which stock was sourced		
Quantity of each item distributed per household <i>- specify variations by household size</i>	1. 0.5 Kitchen set	5. IOM Bag x 1
	2. Blanket x 1	6. Solar Lamps x 1
	3. Mosquito net x 1	7.
	4. Sleeping Mat x 1	8.
Total quantity of each item distributed in the response	1. Kitchen set: 4,868.5	5. IOM Bag: 9,737
	2. Blankets : 9,737	6. Solar Lamps: 9,737
	3. Mosquito net: 9,737	7.
	4. Sleeping Mats: 9,737	8.

Type of Item	Brand/Manufacturer	Style/Versio n #	Size	Colour	Other
1. Blanket	IOM Pipeline Standard			Grey	
2. Mosquito Net	IOM Pipeline Standard			White	
3. Sleeping Mat	IOM Pipeline Standard			Multi-colour	
4. Kitchen Set	IOM Pipeline Standard			Silver	
5. IOM Bag	IOM Pipeline Standard			Blue	
6. Solar Lamps	IOM, UNHCR, IMC			Yellow, Orange, Green	IOM, UNHCR and IMC provided the solar lamps for distribution in partnership with protection actors. Various models, types and colours were distributed as a result.

<p>Summary of Distribution</p> <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?
<p>Where was the distribution held and how was it organised?</p> <p>A general distribution took place in UNMISS PoC Sector 2 at the designated distribution field. Prior to the distribution date Medair issued tokens to all households verified by World Vision (WVI) during the GFD, based on DTM camp registration. Tokens were handed to all verified HH’s as all PoC residence had been affected by the February conflict and fire. Issuing of tokens took place between the 31st May - 7th June alongside GFD and the NFI distribution was carried out from 15th – 20th June. Items were transported to the distribution site using IOM trucks.</p>
<p>What and how were beneficiaries informed?</p> <p>Beneficiaries were informed about the distribution date through their respective community leaders. Public announcements were also made using megaphones.</p>
<p>How was equal access ensured for men, women, girls and boys?</p> <p>NFI materials were distributed to all those living in the PoC as data collected during the assessment showed that all residents were affected by the conflict and fire of February 2016. Many basic household items were destroyed, looted and damaged, which resulted in communal sharing of available items, adding further wear and tear of the remaining NFI materials.</p> <p>Vulnerable individuals were identified by DRC and HDC for fast-tracking through the lines.</p>
<p>How was order maintained during the distribution?</p> <p>Hired casual labourers helped maintain order by directing people to the distribution point and ensuring people were following the lines. During the first day of distribution, community leaders and hired casual labourers struggled to maintain order (see further notes under challenges). As a result, crowd control adjustments were implemented on the second day of distribution. To help reduce congestion at the distribution entrance, only two family sizes were invited and two queues were formed outside the entrance gate according to family size. This greatly improved crowd control and order for the distribution.</p>
<p>What actors were involved in the decision-making regarding the distribution process?</p> <p><i>-Explain what role the following people had in the process: local authorities, partners, humanitarian officers, volunteers, beneficiaries, etc.</i></p>
<p>MEDAIR – completed needs assessment and coordinated the NFI response including pipeline requests, organization, and distribution site set up.</p> <p>WVI – provide personnel to help during the distribution process.</p> <p>DRC & HDC – supported with fast-tracking and registration of vulnerable people and PWSNs.</p> <p>IOM – provided logistics support as well as personnel to support during distribution process.</p> <p>Community Leaders:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • helped with crowd control and regulated the flow of beneficiaries • helped advise on, and solve, complaints
<p>Changes from assessment recommendations</p> <p><i>-If there were any changes to the original plan, please explain what changes occurred and why they were necessary.</i></p>
<p>N/A</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>This was a general distribution. All registered HH's could receive NFIs based on GFD and DTM registration data.</p> <p>However, 9,828 HHs received tokens and only 9,737HHs came to receive NFIs, which leaves 91 HHs who received tokens but did not come to the distribution to collect the NFI materials. It is not known why these HH's did not come to the distribution.</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"> • On the first day of distribution five different Household sizes were invited to collect NFIs. Due to the large number of beneficiaries that turned up, the site became congested and it was difficult to control the crowds. This was rectified on day two where only two Household sizes were served NFIs a day and this solved the congestion problem. • The presence of community leaders was very crucial for the success of the distribution. They helped with crowd control and solving complains. They also played a crucial role in disseminating information to beneficiaries regarding the changes in distribution method. • The Community Watch Group, tasked with providing security and supporting activities within the PoC, refused to provide security or support the distribution unless paid by Medair. Community participation is essential to providing effective and safe services within the PoC, and challenges with community support and safety are increasing. This must be addressed by all partners operating in the PoC. • UNMISS force protection took an active role in overseeing the distribution site. While this was helpful following the challenges faced on the first day, it presented its own challenges to distinguish neutrality and uphold humanitarian principles. Force protection was not requested at any time but was present throughout the distribution. This has become standard practice within all PoC distributions but requires further and on-going discussions to determine if and when it actually is appropriate.
<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>
<p>Continue to monitor NFI needs within the PoC, plan, prepare and preposition for future needs in the Malakal area.</p>
<p>Anecdotes, Stories, Photos <i>-Please share any interesting or illustrative stories of people's experiences, responses, and needs; and photos</i></p>



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

Thank you!