



**NFI and Emergency Shelter
DISTRIBUTION REPORT**

Report Date*: 3 April 2020 <i>(The report when it submitted to cluster)</i>	Distribution Date(s): 28 - 29 March 2020
Alert Date*: 28 February 2020 <i>(The date you received information about this caseload)</i>	Pipeline Request Number*: Not assigned
Assessment/Verification Date*: 9 - 10 March IRNA <i>(The date when the assessment/verification carried out)</i>	Waybill Number*: 14431, 15016, 14426, 14428, 14429, 14432, 14433, 14435 <i>(Please attach the waybill)</i>

Distribution Location Information

State*	Jonglei
County*	Pibor
Payam*	Lekuangole
Exact location/Boma*	Lekuangole Town
GPS Coordinates	Latitude: N 07° 02' 58.18" Longitude: E 033° 00' 15.25"
Site/settlement Type*	PoC <input type="checkbox"/> Collective Centres <input type="checkbox"/> Others (specify) Displaced population to the bushes around Lekuangole Town <input checked="" 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)
Megan Greenhalgh	Medair	ES/NFI Project Manager	Ert-nfi@southsudan.medair.org
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Victor Gino	Medair	ES/NFI Officer	ert-nfi-officer-sds@medair.org
Edwin Wabomba	HDC	Area Manager	edwin.wabomba@hdcafrica.org
Marko Kireru	HDC	Community Business & Development Officer	markokireru@gmail.com
David Thamu	HDC	ES/NFI Field Assistant	gayindavid@gmail.com

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*:	New IDPs <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100 %, Protracted IDPs <input type="checkbox"/> _____%, Returnees <input type="checkbox"/> _____%, Host Communities <input type="checkbox"/> _____%, Others (specify) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> _____%								
HOUSEHOLDS	INDIVIDUALS – 5,120								
Total Households Assisted	TOTAL		0 – 18 years		19 – 59 years		60 + years		Vulnerability (total)
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
700	2,361	2,759	1,482	1,662	756	948	123	149	Not accurately collected as



									everyone was vulnerable and it was a rapid registration.
EMERGENCY SHELTER									
Population Type*:	New IDPs <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100 %, Protracted IDPs <input type="checkbox"/> _____%, Returnees <input type="checkbox"/> _____%, Host Communities <input type="checkbox"/> _____% Others (specify) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> _____%								
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700	2,361	2,759	1,482	1,662	756	948	123	149	Not accurately collected as everyone was vulnerable and it was a rapid registration.

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	
Lekuangole	Lekuangole Town	700	Total	5,120
			Total Female	2,765
			Total Male	2,355
			Total	
			Total Female	
			Total Male	

Stock Distributed

Procuring organization and warehouse from which stock was sourced	Items were sourced from the IOM warehouse in Bor and delivered by the Logistics Cluster to Lekuangole. Items were also sourced from the WASH and FSL clusters to ensure a coordinated response and one distribution to meet multiple needs.	
Quantity of each item distributed per household <i>- specify variations by household size</i> This was a rapid distribution to meet an emergency level of need so each HH was given the same package of items.	1. 2 x plastic sheets	7. 1 x menstrual hygiene kit
	2. 2 x kangas	8. 180 x PuR Sachets
	3. 1 x mosquito net	9. 2 x filter cloths
	4. 1 x cooking set	10. 1 x Fishing kit
	5. 1 x rope	11. 1 x vegetable kit
	6. 2 x buckets (one with tap, one without)	
Total quantity of each item distributed in the response	1. 1,400 x plastic sheets	7. 700 x Menstrual hygiene kits
	2. 1,400 x kangas	8. 126,000 x PuR sachets



	3. 700 x mosquito nets	9. 1,400 x filter cloths
	4. 700 x cooking sets	10. 700 x fishing kits
	5. 700 x ropes	11. 700 x vegetable kits
	6. 1,400 x buckets (700 with tap, 700 without)	
If the quantity of the distributed items is different with what was requested, please explain here.		
The quantity requested is the same as what was distributed.		

Type of Item	Originating Items	Style/Version #	Size	Colour	Other
1. Kitchen set	IOM	N/A		grey	
2. Mosquito net	IOM	LLIN	1.90m x1.5mx 1.8 m	White	
3. Rope	IOM	Nylon		White	
4. Plastic sheet	IOM		4mx6m	White	
5. Kanga	IOM			Assorted	
6.					
7.					
8.					

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 APP mainstreaming activities implemented during the distribution (please refer to the distribution checklist)

An IRNA was carried out in areas surrounding Pibor (including Lekuangole) from 9 to 10 March 2020 following violence in the area causing communities to flee to Pibor or to the surrounding areas. The IRNA revealed emergency level needs in communities around Lekuangole town that were hiding in the bush and had been for two weeks since the conflict began. Lekuangole town became safe to access on 21 March and Medair and HDC went in to verify the needs and the population numbers. On 23 March, Medair and HDC registered 700 households at a central registration point in Lekuangole town as the community had no shelters and were living in the bush with nothing. All items arrived by 28 March and the distribution took place on from 28 to 29 March.

The warehouses around Lekuangole town had been burnt but there was still a fenced area where the rub hall used to be. The community advised this was the best place to run the distribution as it offered a secure place to store items whilst the team waited for everything to arrive. It had a latrine that could be used and a borehole nearby for staff and beneficiaries. The distribution team arranged for the site to be cleaned up by the community. The distribution site was set up a day in advance and important messages passed on so the distribution could take place quickly and efficiently once items arrived. The community was informed about the day of the distribution, the items and the quantity they were going to receive, and to come with somebody who could help them to carry items.

The distribution took place over two days. The number of items and the arrangement of the kits took more time than expected so the team had to come back the following day to complete it.

The distribution site was easily accessible for the community and posed no safety concerns. The team ensured



the involvement of both men and women in making decisions around the site and employing both genders as hygiene promoters and casual labourers.

The team recruited crowd controllers to ensure that order was maintained at the distribution site and beneficiaries remained calm. Local chiefs came to help maintain the order in the queues to ensure people who arrived first were served first. Men and women queued separately as the community preferred this but the team selected from both queues equally when it came to collecting the items. Voice of Peace (VOP), as the protection partner, also helped to ensure that the most vulnerable people were not left in the queues but bought straight to the distribution site to receive the items and assisted as necessary.

The Medair WASH team were running demonstration activities for the beneficiaries in small groups while they were waiting, to show them how to use the PuR sachets appropriately before accessing the distribution point. The ES/NFI team completed demonstrations on how to properly use the cooking sets, mosquito nets, and plastic sheeting.

One of the crowd controllers was given a megaphone and was briefed to pass the message to the beneficiaries about the possibility to file a complaint or leave a feedback at the complaint desk and indicated to them where to go. VOP supported the team by managing the complaint desk. They were in constant communication with the Medair team to address the complaints related to the distribution that could be resolved immediately.

No exit interviews were carried out for this distribution as Medair will do a further assessment in Lekuangle town and its surrounding areas (Kongor, Babuzen, and Gei) as the needs are also reported to be severe so delays were not advisable. When completing the second distribution in the area, the team will then conduct exit interviews which will collect information on both distributions.

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:

- Provided security updates, context updates, and information on where beneficiaries could be located.
- Supported with maintaining the order at the waiting area during the distribution.

Partners:

- Medair and HDC completed a rapid verification of needs and population count.
- Medair and HDC raised the PLR.
- Medair and HDC completed registration of 700HH for an emergency rapid distribution.
- Medair and HDC worked with the community to set up the distribution site.
- Medair and HDC distributed a multi-sectoral package to 700HHs.
- VOP managed all complaints that emerged on the distribution days.

S/NFI cluster:

- Approved the assessment report and PLR (as did the WASH and FSL clusters).

IOM/Logistics Cluster:

- Approved the PLR and arranged for transport of all the items to Lekuangle town.

Community/Beneficiaries:

In this instance the community were the beneficiaries as the target was everyone who was living in the bush as they had all lost everything and were unable to get to the AA site or to another safe area.

- Worked with Medair and HDC to identify the priority needs in the community.
- The community were employed as enumerators, translators, and casual labourers to help carry out the registration and distribution.
- The community selected the distribution site and helped to clean it up.

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 no changes from the assessment recommendations. It remained a multi-sector distribution response to 700HH with severe needs.

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 the same which was the population who fled Lekuangole town to the bushes and lived there for two weeks with no items, no shelter, little food, and little access to safe clean water.

Challenges and lessons learned

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

- Not being able to register the beneficiaries house-to-house was challenging as the team had to rely on the help of the local leaders that were not always reliable when it came to identifying only one member for each household.
- Items could only be delivered one rotation a day to begin with and the two rotations came a day so it took 5 days to receive all the items. During the time the team kept the community informed and still spent time in the community training hygiene promoters, doing PuR demonstrations, and setting up the distribution site.
- Preparing the kits took more time than expected, especially the FSL items. The team had to come back the following day to complete the distribution.

Recommended next steps

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

The next step is to re-assess Lekuangole town based on the large number of returnees over the last week. Medair will complete this. Medair will also assess the surrounding areas of Lekuangole (Kongor, Babuzen, and Gei) which have also been affected by the conflict and people are now beginning to return to the area. Medair will then do an ES/NFI/WASH distribution in those areas as needed.

Rapid Monitoring and Safety Audit

-Refer to Rapid Monitoring and Safety Audit tools

Medair completed a safety audit to assess the distribution site for any risks to staff or to beneficiaries. The community had been looted once so the team were careful to avoid putting the community at unnecessary risk by doing a large scale response, but also needed to meet the urgent basic needs of the population given they had lost everything in the conflict. This was done in coordination with the community.

Anecdotes, Stories, Photos

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



Medair and HDC receiving items in Lekuangole



Medair and HDC registering beneficiaries for the distribution.



The Medair vehicle breaking down on the way to receive items.



Demonstrations on how to use PuR



Demonstrations on how to use PuR



Distribution of items



Set up of items



Beneficiary waiting to receive items

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