

6718	32940	34346	14636	14754	12819	14800	5485	4792	67286
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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	
THONYOR, ADOK, GANDOR, GUAT, DINDIN, LEER.	Various	6718	Total	67286
			Total Female	34346
			Total Male	32940
			Total	
			Total Female	
			Total Male	

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.sleeping mat -1pc				5.Mosquito net -2pcs
	2.Blanket -2pcs				6.Nylon Rope -1pc
	3.plastic sheet - 1pc				7.Kitchen set - ½ set
	4.Bucket - 1pc				
Total quantity of each item distributed in the response	1.Sleeping Mats- 6718 Pcs				5.mosquito net - 13436 pcs
	2.Blankets- 13436 Pcs				6.Nylon Rope - 67188 pcs
	3.plastic sheet -6718 pcs				7.Kitchen sets- 3359sets
	4.Buckets - 6718pcs				
Type of Item	Brand/Manufacturer	Style/Version #	Size	Colour	Other
1.Sleeping mat	IOM			various	
2.Blanket	IOM	Soft fabric		Gray	
3.plastic sheet	IOM				
4.Bucket	IOM	plastic		white	
5.Mosquito net	IOM			white	
6.Rope	IOM	Nylon	30m	white	
7.Kitchen set	IOM				
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?

The distribution was conducted in Thonyor center next to the airstrip at the former Payam administration office compound. It was organized and conducted in six days by NRC NFI/ES staff in collaboration with South Sudan relief and rehabilitation authority (SSRRA). The distribution site was set away from military operations, well secured and easily accessible to all. Military personnel were not allowed around the distribution site.

Women, un accompanied minors and elderly men were targeted for this response during registration. This was mainly meant to ensure that military operations are not supported by humanitarian aid in an area which is highly militarized and most the youth (especially men) are actively involved in military activities

Distribution dates were set and beneficiaries were informed through social mobilization by community volunteers who moved to the villages and bomas of the targeted Payams two days prior to the distribution date

The distribution site was well secured with ropes and crowd controllers hired to organize the beneficiaries in queues for easy verification before receiving items. Guards were also hired to safeguard the materials as they were assembled into a kit before giving them to the beneficiaries. Verification was done by hired enumerators by cross checking the details of the beneficiaries' coupons against the registration/distribution forms. The beneficiaries would then thumb sign both coupon and distribution forms.

Equal access was ensured through formation of queues inclusive of women and men. The most vulnerable were served first although the communities were opposed to the idea

Complain desk was set at SSRRA office which was a few meters from the distribution centre and beneficiaries were informed before start of the distribution.

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; the SSRRA, helped in hiring casuals (Enumerators, Crowd controllers, Items arrangers, guards), identification of the site and handling of complains from beneficiaries.

Volunteers/Casuals: Hired casuals were of different category; social mobilisers who helped informing registered beneficiaries on the date and venue for the distribution., Enumerators who were verifying beneficiaries according to the registered list and thumb signing against their names ready to receive items, crowd controllers in arranging beneficiaries in queues and also directing them to verification table. Transportation of materials from storage area to the distribution site assembling them into full kits and guarding was done by the community under tight supervision of NRC staff.

NRC Staff; Planning, organizing and supervising the whole distribution process making it smooth and fast.

Changes from assessment recommendations

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

Leer county response was supposed to be conducted in three centres (Thakar, Leer and Thonyor) but due to insecurity during registration in Thakar, the centre was temporarily stopped. Due to temporary suspension of Thakar distribution centre some of the community members travelled to both leer and thonyor centres for registration thus increasing the population.

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 response targeted women, unaccompanied minors and elderly men. The selection criteria were meant to prevent military actors from accessing humanitarian aid as the area is highly militarized.

Challenges and lessons learned

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

Prioritizing people with special needs was very difficult as the entire community were opposed to the idea even after explaining to them.

Thonyor doesn't have trees for shades and selection of an area was very difficult having in mind that beneficiary will wait for longer period before being served.

The authorities had a lot of interest in the materials and also wanted their county officials including military be served with NFI even after explaining to them that we don't support military operations.

Recommended next steps

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

The community were more interested in the plastic tarpaulins which clearly indicates that there is high need for shelter as the rain season is about to start.

Open defecation is highly practiced in the entire thonyor due to lack of latrines. The community lacks hygiene awareness as well but during distribution Medair WASH team was on ground so probably they will address the needs.

Anecdotes, Stories, Photos

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



Beneficiary Verification.



Volunteers arranging items



beneficiaries Collecting their items

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

Attach the signed/thumb-printed distribution lists

Thank you!

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Humanitarian Aid
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