



NFI and Emergency Shelter DISTRIBUTION REPORT

Report Date: _____ Distribution Date(s): 15-18 Nov 2014

Distribution Location Information

State	Unity
County	Koch
Payam(s)	Koch
Boma(s) <i>(exact locations- landmarks)</i>	KuachLual
GPS Coordinates	

Distribution Team Details

Name	Agency	Title	Contact (email, mobile, sat-phone)
Thor Yuanes	WV	ARO	09290966337/yuanes_thor@wvi.org
Rose Achan	WV	Nutrition Coordinator	Achan_Rose@wvi.org
Gatluak Chan	WV	Distribution Monitor	Gatluak_chan@wvi.org
John Puot Chatim	SSRRA	County Deputy Secretary	

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									Vulnerability (total)
	TOTAL		0 – 18 years		19 – 59 years		60 + years			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
1438	2850	3049	1349	1960	956	684	545	405	5899	

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
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	

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?

Generally, security in Koch is normal. Currently there is a HUB for humanitarian managed by WR as the agency on ground. There are three agencies on ground (IRC, NPF & WR) staying in the hub now and are operating in the accessible locations of Koch county.

The NFI distribution was conducted in Koch county by emergency team from WVSS. Koch county is bordering Rubkona, Mayendit, Mayom, Guit and Leer county of Unity State. Koch has eight payams but most of the payams are inaccessible due to the poor roads and insecurity and has a population of over 53000 according to 2008 South Sudan census. The distribution of NFI and FSL was conducted for the registered number of IDPS who came from Pangany, Nhialdiu, Kuergueyni and Bentiu. Unity state is one of the mostly affected States in upper Nile region by the crisis and has experienced fierce hostilities between the warring parties.

Most of the population around and within the State capital have fled for their lives to the nearby counties and are in a dire need of support since none or little of their belonging have been looted or left behind during the displacement.

The emergency team from WV has conducted registration for the IDPS on 13-14 October 2014 after receiving the report from the local authority in Koch about the daily influx of the IDPS from the neighboring counties due to the conflict. The verification and registration were simultaneously carried out by the World Vision team. The IDPs came from various locations within Unity State early August and have settled in Koch as their final destination.

There is report that influx is reported in Bwau, Mirmir, Norbor, and Rier, According to the county Authorities these IDPS are coming from Bentiu POC, Nyandiu, (Rubkona county) and Guit county. This needs to be verified and numbers ascertained.

The team conducted several meetings with authorities on the ground and the agencies on the ground upon arrival to make all the arrangement for distribution processes. The team arrived on 5th Nov 2014 to Koch and met with the authorities to brief them on the mission of the team and how long the team will take on the ground for distributions.

The authorities provided enough support to the team in providing enough personnel to help control the queue during the distribution. The distribution started on 15 to 18 Nov 2014

NFI:

The team distributed plastic sheet, blankets, sleeping mats, mosquito nets and kanga. All the NFIs, FSL, and nutrition supplies were transported from Rumbek to Koch by Helicopter.

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.

- Nonviolent peace force and IRC have helped the team during distributions by identifying the pregnant and lactating mother, elderly and disable to be given first priority.
- SSRA helped in the queue control and dissemination of the information to the community two days before the distribution about the date and the site of distributions.
- WV team was calling out the names of the registered beneficiaries and collecting their cards after they received their items while WR team helped giving out the NFI from the store to the beneficiaries.
- WV team gave all the necessary guidelines for the distributions to all the partners involved in the distribution process in order to avoid confusions.

Changes from assessment recommendations

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

necessary.

In the registration report, kanga was not recommended but the team found it important to include it in the pipeline request since the team was composed of male only and found it difficult to get information about female. Women from the IDPs group were seen walking with old torn clothes which they carried with them during the displacement.

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?

Registration was carried out by the team before the distribution and later recommended the immediate intervention for the items. The team met with all the key informant, conduct individuals interviews and transact walk around the town to directly observe the magnitude of the destructions caused by the crisis on the displaced population.

During the NFI and FSL distribution elderly, lactating women, children who are the head of the families or unaccompanied minors, and disables were given first priority. All registered women were given priority before the male headed household for them to go home early and catch up with other household works.

Challenges and lessons learned

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

- Inaccessibility of some locations to reach the affected populations
- The staff IDS for the mobile team are to be written as CHF Mobile team without mentioning the based location since it exposed staffs to risks when specific location is mentioned on the ID.
- World vision Thuuraya which was confiscated in Koch (in July) has not been given back to the team but the authority promised to give it back as soon as it's brought by the one who confiscated.
- Staffs transportation from Juba to the response locations have to be flown off directly from Juba to the response locations since some of the staffs are exposed to high risk of ethnic targeting in Rumbek and Bor.
- Challenges of transportation of NFI to the far areas in KOCH center as distribution point.

Recommended next steps

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

- The team recommends for the post distribution monitoring to verifying effectiveness of NFI disbursed to the affected population. This is for the purposes of lessons leant to improve the next distributions

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!