



HANDS OF HOPE ORGANIZATION

“Where Hope is, Happiness is”

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The Greater Yirol LLINs Mass Distributions

COMPREHENSIVE REPORT ON LLIN MASS DISTRIBUTION IN GREATER YIROL COUNTIES, LAKES STATE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN



INTRODUCTIONS

Hands of Hope organization is a National Non- Governmental Organization (NNGO's) in South Sudan, which works in collaboration with government to facilitate sufficient service delivery to communities at the country at all levels, In August 2023 this year hands of hope organization was sub contracted to do mass LLINs distribution in the two counties in Lakes states by International Procurement Agency (IPA) to delivered the mass distributions of LLINs in Two Counties of Greater Yirol,

1. PLANNING LLIN DISTRIBUTION IN THE STATES

The planning involved stakeholder engagement meetings, volunteer selection, and a strong emphasis on the involvement of community leaders and local knowledge.

1. Stakeholder Engagement: A stakeholder engagement meeting was organized within the state to create awareness and foster collaboration among key stakeholders. The meeting included representatives from various sectors, such as health workers, head of security, and community leaders. The objective was to ensure that each stakeholder understood their responsibilities in the LLIN distribution process. This collaborative approach aimed to maximize efficiency and coordination.

2. Volunteer Selection:

The County Health Department (CHD) played a pivotal role in selecting volunteers for the LLIN distribution exercise. Volunteers were chosen based on their knowledge of local communities, as they hailed from specific Bomas and Payams within the state. By selecting volunteers from within the community, the distribution process was optimized, as the volunteers were familiar with local customs, language, and terrain. They were subjected to screening exercise to test their abilities to read and write and use of Tablets. This approach facilitated effective communication and built trust among community members.

3. Training of Volunteers: To ensure the successful execution of the distribution process, comprehensive training sessions were organized for the selected volunteers. The training emphasized the

correct utilization and demonstration of LLINs, data collection using mobile devices, and effective communication with the beneficiaries. The volunteers were equipped with the necessary skills to fulfill their roles during the distribution exercise.

The planning process for LLIN distribution in the state prioritized stakeholder engagement, volunteer selection based on local knowledge, and a thorough needs assessment. The strategy addressed equity in coverage, effective communication with communities, and comprehensive training of volunteers.

2. TRAINING AND DURATION OF LLIN DISTRIBUTION.



The training aimed to equip volunteers with essential skills for data collection, proper usage of mosquito nets, and effective communication with beneficiaries. Additionally, it discusses the roles and responsibilities of various trained personnel involved in the distribution exercise.

1. Training Process:

The training process was conducted at the County Level and involved the selection of volunteers from different Payams. These volunteers were trained to ensure the dissemination of knowledge and skills across the

distribution teams. The training sessions were facilitated by officials from the National Ministry of Health and lasted for two days.

The training agenda included the following key topics:

- a) Operation of Mobile Tablets for data collection:** Volunteers were trained on the use of mobile tablets to efficiently and accurately collect distribution data while giving out the mosquito nets.
- b) Demonstration of mosquito net usage:** Volunteers were taught the proper techniques for setting up mosquito nets and the importance of consistent use.
- c) Roles and responsibilities:** The different roles within the distribution process, including Payam supervisors, Boma supervisors, registrars, distributors, and County CHD and M&E, were explained and discussed.

2. Piloting and Distribution Duration:

Following the training, a one-day pilot exercise was conducted in one of the Payams to ensure the effectiveness of the training and make any necessary adjustments. Once the pilot was concluded successfully, the LLIN distribution officially commenced and was overseen by the County Health Department (CHD) with support from Hands of Hope Organization County Coordinator. The duration of the distribution varied depending on the population of each Payam. In sparsely populated Payams, the distribution process lasted for approximately 10 days. However, in densely populated Payams, it took around 15 days to complete the distribution exercise.

3. Roles and Responsibilities:

- a) Payam Supervisors:** They were responsible for overseeing other teams, ensuring smooth

coordination, and addressing any issues that arose during the distribution process.

b) Boma Supervisors: They led the teams at the Boma level and ensured proper distribution within their assigned areas.

c) Registrars: Their primary role was to collect data using mobile tablets during the distribution process, enabling accurate record-keeping.

d) Distributors: They were responsible for physically distributing and demonstrating the usage of mosquito nets to each household, emphasizing proper setup for effective protection against malaria.

e) County CHD and M&E: These personnel played supervisory roles, ensuring quality control, adherence to guidelines, and effective monitoring and evaluation throughout the distribution process.

4. Conclusion:

The training process for LLIN distribution in Lakes State was carefully designed to equip volunteers with essential skills and knowledge. The duration of the distribution varied depending on the population of the different areas. The involvement of supervisory personnel at different levels ensured proper coordination and a successful distribution exercise. The comprehensive training process and efficient distribution procedures contribute significantly to achieving the goal of reducing malaria incidence in Lakes State.

3. LAST MILE DELIVERY OF LLIN,

1. Transportation Methods:

a) County to Boma Stores: To transport the bales of LLINs from the county stores to the Boma stores, trucks were utilized. This mode of transportation allowed for the efficient movement of a large number of bales at once, minimizing the time and effort required at this stage.

b) Boma Stores to Villages: To deliver the LLINs from the Boma stores to the villages, motorbikes were hired from the local community. Motorbikes provided a flexible and agile means of transportation, especially in areas with narrow or rough roads. This mode of transportation ensured that LLINs could reach remote villages efficiently.

c) Inaccessible Areas: In some areas that were especially hard to reach due to flooding or other rugged terrains, alternative methods were employed. Women and young men were engaged as porters to carry the bales of LLINs on their heads. This approach served as a practical solution, as these areas were not easily accessible by other means of transportation. Additionally, local boats and canoes were utilized to transport the bales to areas where waterways were the primary mode of travel,

4. DEPLOYMENT OF REGISTRARS,

1. Allocation Criteria:

Registrars were allocated based on the population size and the number of Bales (subdivisions) in each Payam (administrative area) and Bomas (villages). This allocation strategy ensured an equitable distribution of registrars to cover the entire target population effectively.

2. Collaboration with Distributors:

Registrars worked as a team with distributors to ensure a streamlined and efficient distribution process. The Registrars registered the beneficiary in the household and instructed the distributors to give out the nets as per the system generated nets allocated.

3. Household Distribution Targets:

Each registrar was given a minimum target of distributing at least 25 households per day or more, depending on the local context and logistical considerations. This target ensured a sufficient distribution rate to cover a significant number of households within the planned timeframe.

4. Tablet Safety and Management:

Registrars were responsible for the safety and proper management of the tablets used for data collection during the LLIN distribution process. This included ensuring the tablets were functional, securely stored, and regularly charged. Registrars received training on the operation and maintenance of the tablets to ensure their effective use in data collection activities.

5. DISTRIBUTIONS OF LLIN IN THE HOUSEHOLDS,

The LLIN distribution process involved a comprehensive and systematic approach to ensure the efficient and effective allocation of nets to households. The following steps were followed:

1. Household Registration:

Registrars conducted a house-to-house movement within their assigned areas. They registered the head of each household and recorded the other household members in the DHIS2 system. This registration process served as the basis for determining the number of nets to be allocated to each household.

2. Calculation of Net Allocation:

The DHIS2 system automatically calculated the number of nets to be given to each household based on the registered household members. This calculation took into account the recommended number of nets per household to ensure adequate coverage for all individuals, particularly vulnerable groups such as pregnant women and children under five.

3. Distribution Instruction:

After determining the net allocation for each household, the registrar instructed the distributor to issue the nets to the respective households. The registrar provided the distributor with the necessary information, including the number of nets to be given and the location of each household.

4. Net Placement Demonstration:

The distributor, upon reaching each household, demonstrated how to properly place the net under a shaded area for approximately 30 minutes. This allowed for proper airing of the chemicals embedded in the LLINs, ensuring maximum effectiveness. The demonstration served as a practical illustration to educate household members on the correct usage of the nets.

5. Emphasizing Proper Net Usage:

During the distribution process, the distributor emphasized the importance of using the nets at all times while sleeping, whether indoors or outdoors, and throughout the day and night. Household members were encouraged to understand the purpose of the nets and the role they play in preventing mosquito

bites and malaria transmission. Precautions against misusing nets for activities like fencing or thatching houses were also highlighted.

The entire distribution process was repeated for each household on the distribution list. This ensured that every household received the appropriate number of LLINs according to the DHIS2-generated calculations. The registrar and distributor worked together to facilitate the smooth and accurate distribution of nets to every household.

6.MOP UP

After the initial LLIN distribution, a comprehensive mop-up exercise was conducted in all areas to ensure that households that were inadvertently missed or were unable to receive nets during the initial distribution were identified and provided with the necessary LLINs. The mop-up exercise played a crucial role in ensuring that no one missed out on the distribution and in rectifying any errors or omissions that may have occurred during the initial distribution process.

1. Identification of Missed Households:

The mop-up exercise involved revisiting each area and conducting a thorough survey to identify households that did not receive nets during the initial distribution. This included households that were not present during the distribution due to engagement in garden activities, households that were inadvertently skipped by mistake.

2. Engagement with Missed Households:

Registrars and distributors visited the identified missed households in a house-to-house approach, taking note of their presence and ensuring that all eligible members were registered.

3. Net Allocation and Distribution:

Using the same criteria as the initial distribution, net allocation for the missed households was calculated based on the number of members as recorded in the DHIS2.

4. Verification of Double Registration:

During the mop-up exercise, precautions were taken to identify any cases of potential double registration. Prior record-keeping, such as marking registered households with chalk or permanent markers during the initial distribution, helped in preventing duplication of net allocation. This verification process ensured the fair and equitable distribution of LLINs without any inaccuracies or potential discrepancies.

By conducting a comprehensive mop-up exercise, the LLIN distribution exercise ensured that every household within the Counties received the LLINs. This approach addressed any gaps or errors in the initial distribution and provided an opportunity to rectify any missed households.

ACHIEVEMENT AND CHALLENGES.

In Greater Yiról Counties in Lakes State, the distribution of Long-Lasting Insecticidal Nets (LLINs) to the community was a significant achievement. The successful distribution ensured that the communities in every county were able to benefit from the exercise, protecting them from malaria and other vector-borne diseases. Lack of Roads connectivity was one of the challenged that was faced by our operations teams in transporting the nets to households in both counties. Lack of skills and well trains of volunteers to operate the tablets was challenging during the exercised of the distributions, Lack of Network

connection made our work difficult during the distribution process in many areas of Yirol East and Yirol West counties, data sending to the servers from tablets.

One of the main challenges faced during the distribution process was encountered in Greater Yirol counties was MOH Lakes State were not cooperating and supporting us in distribution process but at the county level we managed to proceed with the distributions process with CHD directors in both counties in Greater Yirol. Delays of training in Yirol East attained us to start the distributions late and finished lately in distributions in some payams. Another challenged was last mile transportations of bales, we managed to used local boats or canoe to transport the bales to villages in some payams where there was inaccessible by road and area that was damaged by flooded and rivers.

In some areas that were especially hard to reach due to flooding or other rugged terrains, alternative methods were employed. Women and young men were engaged as porters to carry the bales of LLINs on their heads. This approach served as a practical solution, as these areas were not easily accessible by other means of transportation. Additionally, local boats and canoes were utilized to transport the bales to areas where waterways were the primary mode of travel,

Hands of Hope (SS)) managed to do mass LLINs distribution with excellent satisfaction to beneficiary or citizens in both counties,

we managed to achieve and delivered the following distributions total number of nets to Greater Yirol counties lakes State.

1. Total of LLINs in Yirol East County was 108,232 nets.
2. Total LLINs in Yirol West County was 113,912 nets.

The Total tablets received during training and distributions, and after distributions completed, the tablets that was hand overed to back Yusef of IPA,

1.	Tablets Lost with incidents form report	3
2.	Hand overed to MFP was 125 tablets.	125
3.	damaged Tablet with incident form report	1
4.	Total	128 tablets

Despite this challenge, the successful distribution of LLINs throughout the rest of Greater Yirol Counties was a major achievement. It demonstrated the dedication and efforts of the stakeholders involved in combating malaria and protecting the community from vector-borne diseases. Moving forward, lessons learned from this experience can be utilized to improve future distribution initiatives and ensure a smooth and inclusive process for all communities in Greater Yirol Counties.

Report Compiled by.

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