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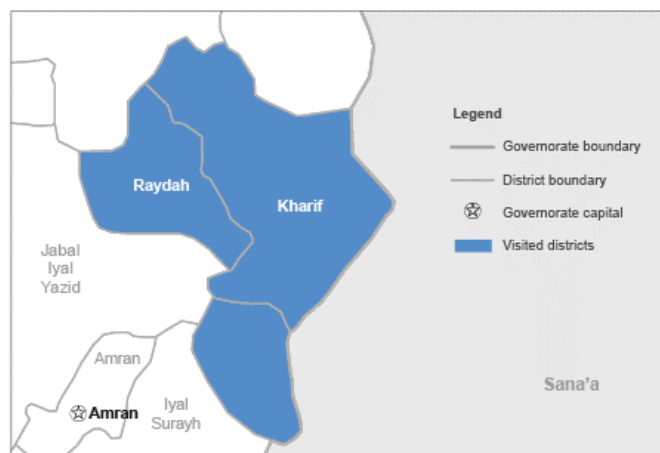


MISSION REPORT

Post Distribution Monitoring in Raida and Kharif districts, Amran Governorate

UNHCR and Shelter/CCCM/NFI Cluster

Tuesday, 23 February 2016



Prepared by

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1. Executive Summary

This report details the findings of a one day mission to Kharif and Raidah districts in Amran Governorate. A post distribution monitoring exercise was carried out in three spontaneous settlements - two in Raidah district and one in Kharif district. There are about 195 families living in these temporary settlements (140HHs in Raida and 55HHs in kharif). This post distribution monitoring exercise was limited to two districts because of the difficult security situation. In 2015, UNHCR through its implementing partner YRC covered Khamir, Amran City, Raydah, Karif and Huth districts with the distribution of emergency shelter kits and served 1,040 HHs in total.

The main objective of this exercise was to assess the impact of the assistance on the beneficiaries who were provided with emergency shelter kits in Raida and Karif districts to ensure that emergency shelter items are up to the standards and get the beneficiaries views and opinions for possible improvement on the content of the kit. A second objective was to gain more insights into the general situation in the settlements and to record protection concerns of IDPs in these settlements.

The quantitative and qualitative component of the exercise primarily involved conducting a survey among households of IDPs at the spontaneous settlements through structured face-to-face interviews (see annex I for the questionnaire) as well unstructured through focus group discussion with the beneficiaries. The exercise was focused to verify the actual use of items provided, the quality of items, how useful they were, the preferable items to be used as a kit in the emergency shelter program and recommendation for the way forward for improvement.

The exercise showed that majority of beneficiaries interviewed expressed their dissatisfaction of the emergency shelter items distributed due to the bad quality of items received.

- 64% of beneficiaries indicated that Wooden Plates and Wooden Poles were the only items that were very useful.
- 79-71% of beneficiaries indicated that boxes of nails, pickaxes and saws were not useful.
- They highlighted the needs for plywood, NFIs, lights, additional plastic sheeting for privacy and sanitation due to the availability of only on sanitation facility for both male and female.



- 86% of the beneficiaries confirmed that they were not consulted on which items they would prefer to receive.
- 93% of the beneficiaries confirmed that they were not informed about the kit components prior to the distribution.
- None of the beneficiaries were informed about eligibility criteria.
- Some of the beneficiaries recommended applying measures to ensure that people with special needs are given a priority during the distribution.
- A number of families faced challenges after the distribution where they could not afford to pay for the cost of transportation.

Based on the discussions with beneficiaries interviewed, safety and security, food, health, education, protection, water, sanitation and hygiene, shelter and non-food items, livelihood and possibility of return to area of origins are major concerns. Indeed, it was observed that sanitation facilities are very limited. In each settlement only one sanitation facility was available for both males and females with no gender separation. IDPs have did not have regular access to food for 6 months. Children, elderly persons and mothers, persons with chronic medical situations are suffering due to lack of food. Access to water is causing conflict with the host community as IDPs are no longer receiving water trucks and are having to share distribution points with the host community.

It was indicated by the IDPs that they do not feel safe due to the repeated physical and verbally threats emanating from the host community. The IDPs also reported that they could not afford to have access to the basic services.

IDPs stated that there are frequent threats from the host community and owner of lands or shops to leave their property. They also complained that the accommodation lack the desired level of privacy and was not large enough to accommodate the big number of families members. The IDPs who are living in Kharif spontaneous settlements also reported the looting of their Emergency Shelter Kits by the landlord who evicted the families from his land under the threat of gunfire. It is recommended to cover the families who did not receive the emergency shelter assistance in these settlements.



There are more than 40 chronic medical cases, 20 elder persons and 10 persons with disabilities in these settlements and they have limited access to health care services. It is also reported that there are 15 separated minors in the settlements.

The lack of available health services is a major issue raised by the IDPs as chronic illnesses cases such as heart disease, diabetes, blood pressure, etc. are in urgent need of medical follow up and particularly provision of medicine. Two elderly females and four children recently passed away due to lack of medicine and other basic services. It was also observed that a number of the IDPs are residing close to garbage piles which exposes them to health risks. IDP households are unable to sustain their families due to deteriorating economic conditions and the shortage of earning opportunities. Many women and children are seeking a small income by begging in streets and collecting leftover bread from host community and the garbage piles.

Photos taken during the mission are available in the [Dropbox file](#).



2. Introduction

2.1. Context

Amran governorate is located 52.9 kilometers by road northwest of Sana'a. The Governorate is comprised of 20 districts. It is considered as a pull factor for displacement influx from other governorates due to its central location in the northern region. Recently, Amran became a major displacement area as it hosts IDPs mainly from Sa'ada, Sana'a, Hajjah, Taiz, Aden and Marib Governorates. According to the Executive Unit for IDPs, there are about 30,315 IDP households composed of 212,185 individuals in the twenty districts. In general, the displacement dynamics are varying periodically. Amran is considered relatively accessible to humanitarian agencies and it has high number of agencies operating in some of its districts. However, the lack of proper coordination between the agencies and with the local authorities remains a challenge resulting in varying degrees of response. The large number of IDPs in Amran has resulted in an extra overload and more pressure on the governorate natural and infrastructure resources and that has a big impact on both IDPs and host community.

The following table indicates the latest number of IDPs in Amran Governorate based on the ExU database:

| District Name | Households | Individuals | District Name | Households | Individuals |
|-------------------------|------------|-------------|-----------------------|------------|-------------|
| Amran | 9,666 | 68,615 | Bani Suraim | 1,225 | 8,249 |
| Khamir | 2,669 | 14,408 | Al-Madan | 905 | 4,750 |
| Shaharah | 2,151 | 11,800 | Houth | 715 | 3,521 |
| Suwayr | 2,052 | 14,367 | Harf Sufyan | 640 | 4,604 |
| Jabal Iyal Yazid | 1,915 | 11,944 | Assoda | 585 | 3,380 |
| Kharif | 1,815 | 12,464 | Al-Qaflah | 567 | 4,837 |
| Iyal Surayh | 1,693 | 11,700 | Al-Ashah | 549 | 3,861 |
| Dhibin | 1,543 | 11,213 | Assud | 458 | 2,782 |
| Maswar | 1,366 | 8,834 | Thula | 399 | 1,980 |
| Raydah | 1,240 | 7,438 | Habur Zulaymah | 228 | 1,438 |

Table 1: Figures of IDPs in Amran governorate, ExU Sana'a, Updated on 1st January 2016

2.2. Objectives and Scope

A one day mission to Amran was conducted jointly by UNHCR and the Shelter/CCCM/NFI Cluster Coordination team primarily to carry out Post Distribution Monitoring of the Emergency Shelter Program to ensure that emergency shelter items met the required standards. The team conducted a post-distribution monitoring exercise with beneficiaries who were assisted with emergency shelter in Raida and Karif districts. The intention of the mission is to assess the impact of the assistance on the beneficiaries. In addition, the team conducted protection monitoring through discussions with IDPs at the spontaneous settlements in order to assess the humanitarian situation including needs and challenges facing IDPs in both locations.

2.3. Mission Team

The mission team was composed of three members represented by Shelter/CCCM/NFI Cluster, UNHCR and YRC as follow:

| SN | Name | Organization | Role | Mobile No. |
|----|----------------|--------------|--|----------------|
| 1 | Monir AlSobari | UNHCR | Senior Shelter/CCCM/NFI Cluster Coordination Associate | +967-712225045 |
| 2 | Arwa AlSabri | UNHCR | Senior. Community Services Assistant | +967-712225059 |
| 3 | Hashid Wahas | YRC | Field Worker | +967-772200083 |

Table 2: Composition of the mission team

3. Methodology

3.1. Areas of Exercise

In Amran governorate, there are about 30,315 IDP households of 212,185 individuals according to the IDPs Executive Unit and about 3% who are living in seven spontaneous settlements (Table 3). For the Post-distribution monitoring exercise, only three spontaneous settlements were selected in Raida and Kharif districts. There are about 140 families living in two settlements in Raida district and 55 families in Kharif district. The land where the spontaneous settlements are located varied from one location to another. The team observed that most of spontaneous settlements are located on inappropriate land and are exposed to floods during the raining season. In addition to lack of basic services, the families are exposed to harassment from the host community particularly tribesmen and individuals associated with armed elements and which the local authority has limited control over.

| Governorate | District | Name of Settlement | Number of Families | Number of Individuals |
|--------------|-----------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| Amran | Al-Gaflah | Bait Al-Sharahi | 40 | 240 |
| | | Al-Mafikhad | 40 | 280 |
| | AlMadan | Al-Makhadharh | 47 | 329 |
| | Houth | Al-Matrah | 254 | 1,313 |
| | Khamir | Dhahadah | 271 | 1,361 |
| | Raida | Al-Ma'aradh | 140 | 650 |
| | Kharif | Al-Karsha'a | 55 | 400 |
| Total | | | 847 | 4,573 |

Table 3: Indicates the number of Spontaneous settlements in Amran per district



3.2. *Methods overview*

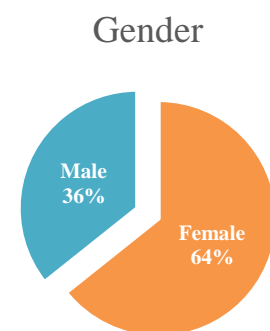
This exercise aimed to monitor the impact of emergency shelter program on the beneficiaries who are accommodated in spontaneous settlements in Raida and Karif districts, Amran Governorate. The post-distribution monitoring exercise was conducted in Amran through structured interviews with beneficiaries as well as focus group discussions. It was focused to verify the actual use of items provided to the beneficiaries, the quality of items, how useful they were, the preferable items to be used as a kit in the emergency shelter and the way forward of improving the content of the kit. It explored the main challenges, coping mechanisms, types of daily activities, and perceptions for the return to their areas of origin.

The quantitative and qualitative component of the exercise primarily involved conducting a household survey among the IDPs at the spontaneous settlements through structured face-to-face interviews as well focus group discussion. The population from which participants sampled was 14 households in this exercise was defined as IDPs who were assisted with emergency shelter kits in two districts in Amran namely Kharif and Raida. It should be noted that the survey could not cover the agreed sample size (10% of the total beneficiaries received the Emergency Shelter kits) mainly due to the absence of head of households in the settlements. The structured questionnaire (Post-distribution Monitoring Form) ensured gender balance. The questionnaire comprised of 27 questions, grouped under 3 themes: demographic data, emergency shelter evaluation data and distribution methodology and challenges. In addition to interrelate issues in order to provide complementary information.

Data Analysis and Outcomes

3.2.1. Demographic data:

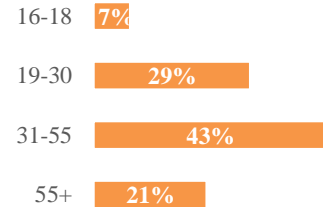
During the survey, the number of families interviewed comprised of 64% female and 36% male. It was reported by the beneficiaries that most of male head of households returned to Sa'ada to gain income for their families.





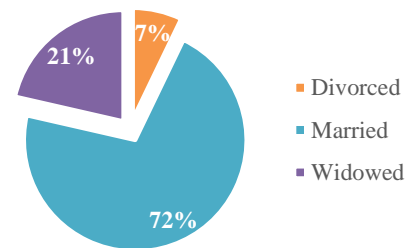
It was observed that 7% of interviewees were between 16 to 18 years old, 29% between 19 to 30 years old, 43% between 31 to 55 years old and 21% over 55 years old.

Age



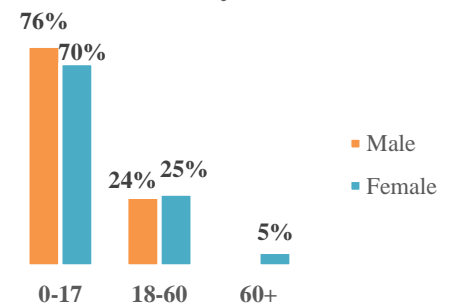
The marital status of the interviewees was 7% divorced, 72% married and 21% widows.

Marital Status



The average family size was between 4-7 members per family. It was observed that majority of the family size was between 0-17 years old with 76% males and 70% females. The other age groups of the family members between 18-60 years old 24% males and 25% females. Additionally 5% of the females were over 60 years old.

Family Size



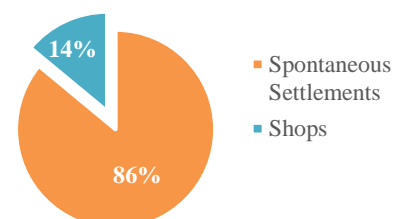
All the beneficiaries interviewed were living in Sahar district, Sa'ada Governorate prior to the recent conflict.

Place of Origin



This exercise interviewed 86% of the beneficiaries accommodated in Raidah district spontaneous settlements and 14% accommodated in Karif district shops. The Emergency Shelter Kits distributed in Karif district were looted by the landlord who threatened the IDPs families.

Place of Living





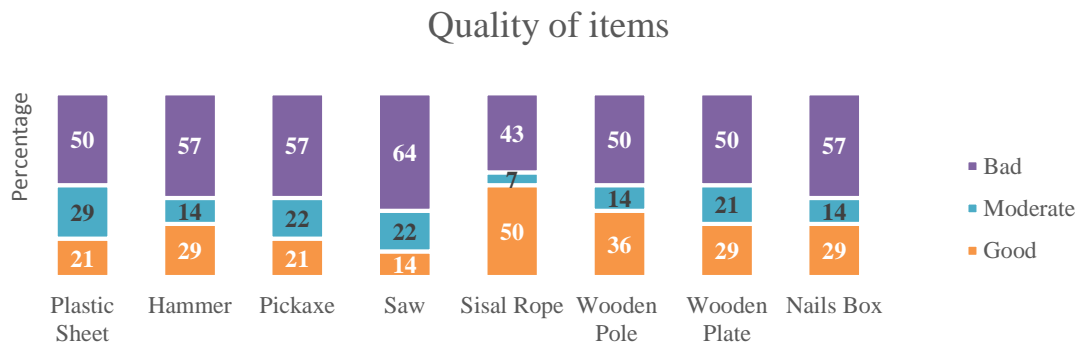
3.2.2. Emergency Shelter Evaluation Data

Quantities of items:

The beneficiaries confirmed that the quantities were received in-line with the distribution protocol.

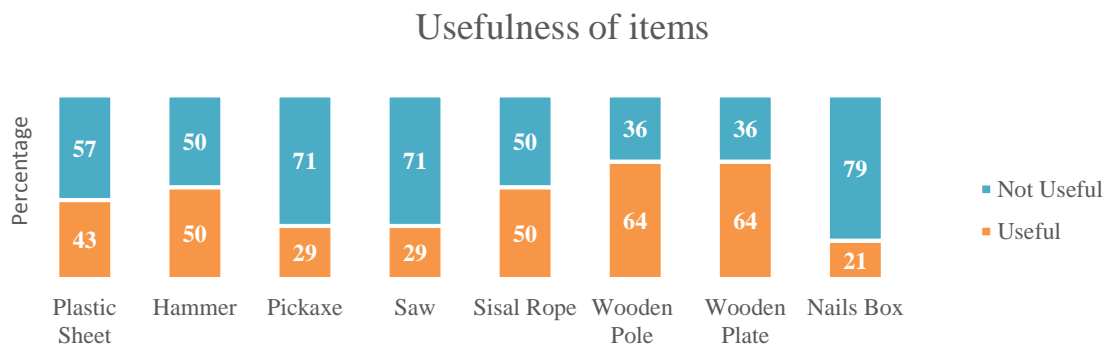
Quality of items:

The majority of beneficiaries expressed their dissatisfaction on the quality of items provided to them. 50% of the surveyed beneficiaries indicated that only sisal rope has good quality.



Usefulness of items:

64% of beneficiaries indicated that the wood plates and wood planks were the only items that were very useful. 79-71% of beneficiaries indicated that boxes of nails, pickaxe and saw were not useful due to its bad quality. The beneficiaries highlighted the needs for tents or plywood, NFIs, light, insulation for privacy and more sanitation facilities.

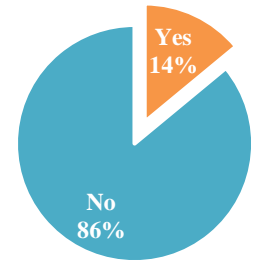




3.2.3. Distribution methodology and challenges

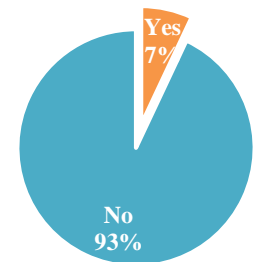
86% of the beneficiaries confirmed that they were not consulted on which items they would prefer to receive before the distribution and 14% only were consulted. Prior to the distribution, IDPs were informed that they will receive tents not ES kit.

Consultation



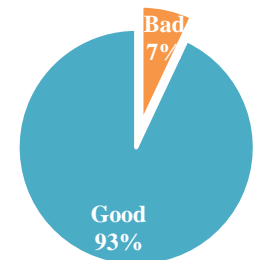
93% of the beneficiaries confirmed that they were not informed on the items expected to be received prior to the distribution and 7% only were informed.

Communication



93% of the beneficiaries confirmed that the distribution method was good and 7% only were concerned. The time took to collect the items from quarter of an hour to 48 hours. Some of the interviews recommended to give priority for people with special needs in the distribution site.

Distribution Method



Challenges:

- All the beneficiaries were not informed about the beneficiary selection/eligibility criteria.
- Some of the families faced challenges after the distribution where they could not afford to pay for the cost of transporting the items.
- Beneficiaries reported that they were not given any instructions on how to use the emergency shelter kit.



4. *General Issues*

During the interview, there were other interrelated protection issues raised by the IDPs. The main concerns of IDPs were related to the safety and security, food, nutrition, shelter and NFIs, vulnerability, water and sanitation, intention of return to areas of origins, livelihood and education.



These main issues are listed below:

4.1. *Safety and Security*

It was indicated by the IDPs that they do not feel safe living in the spontaneous settlements due to physically and verbally harassments committed by the host community against their minority group. The IDPs could not afford to have access to basic services. There are some sort of tension/conflict among the IDPs and the local community caused by sharing resources such as water.

4.2. *Food and Nutrition*

IDPs indicated that food is one of their major priority need. The majority of IDP families in the spontaneous settlements have not received any food assistance in the past six months. The IDPs have been selling their belongings including some of household items and emergency shelters kit items to meet day to day expenses. During the field mission, it has been observed that one of women who has delivered recently, she has very limited access to health and food for herself and her newborn baby which exposed both of them to risks of malnutrition. Additionally, there are family's members who were living with disability. Similarly, women and children who are living in the settlements are complaining of mal-nutrition and shortage of food due to their limited access to



livelihood. Children and women are begging to receive small income to allow them to buy basic commodities. The team observed that some of the families are eating leftovers from the garbage.

4.3. Shelter/NFIs

IDPs stated that there are frequent threats from the host community and owner of lands to leave their lands or shops. IDPs in the spontaneous settlements are still suffering from the bad condition in term of dignified and adequate accommodation. It has been observed that there are overcrowded with two or more families are accommodated in very small shelter and lacking privacy. IDPs in Kharif district stated that they found the Emergency Shelter inadequate since they have big number of family members. Majority of IDPs stated that they have not been assisted with NFIs. It was highlighted by the beneficiaries that the quantity of plastic sheets received were not enough to cover the emergency shelter and not effective in different weather conditions such as when it rains.

It was observed that some of beneficiaries have upgraded their shelter to accommodate more space by adding plywood, wooden doors and more plastic sheets also old cloths or blankets for the internal roof and sides of the shelter to reducing their suffering in the winter season.

The IDPs who are living in Kharif spontaneous settlements raised critical issue regarding the looting of their Emergency Shelter kits by landlord who threatened them with gunshots to evict the families from his land. It was stated by the representative of the IDP families that this incident has been reported to the local authority but no action has been taken so far.

IDPs particularly women are complaining about the lack of stoves and cooking fuel. They are currently using self-made cooking stoves (parts of old vehicles) and they are forced to use plastic bottles/bags as cooking fuel due to lacking source of income. In the discussion, women reported that they are fetching plastic bags/bottles from the garbage daily. Moreover, IDPs are suffering from harsh winter in Raida and Kharif districts since they are located in mountainous area. The IDPs highlighted the need for extra blankets and clothes especially, for children and persons with special needs.



4.4. Vulnerability

There are persons with special needs were observed in the spontaneous settlements in Kharif and Raida districts. It has been reported that there are more than 40 chronically medical cases, 20 elder persons and 10 persons with disabilities in these settlements and they have limited access to the minimum health care services. Moreover, it has been reported that there 15 separated minors in the settlements.

4.5. Water and Sanitation

The IDP families in the spontaneous settlements stated that there are a number of problems relating to access to water and sanitation services including latrines. There is only one latrine per settlement for both males and females. Women stated that they do not have adequate access to the sanitation facility and they are forced to use the latrine after men therefore they should wait for long time to be able to use the latrine. Access to water remains a major issue for IDPs. Until recently, there was only one water tank provided by a humanitarian organization and the water trucking ceased about two weeks prior to the visit. The water trucking was provided once daily and it was not adequate particularly since the host community was fetching the water from the same source. Consequently, tensions grew between the IDPs and host community with women, girls and boys from the IDP community harassed by the host community. The IDPs requested for the provision for extra water tanks to avoid such problems with the host community. Currently the families are using unclean water from nearby mosques.

Furthermore, the IDP women reported that they were not provided with hygiene items including sanitary napkins and diapers for babies. The women reported that they are forced to use clothes instead of napkins and diapers for their babies due lack of money which resulted in health problems.

4.6. Health

It has been observed that most of the IDPs particularly, children are suffering from vomiting, diarrhea, fever, flu and acute cough due to the dire health condition in the current settlement. The lack of health services is a major issue raised by the IDPs as there are cases of chronic illnesses such as heart disease, diabetes, high blood pressure, etc. which are in urgent need of medical follow up



and medicine. IDPs in Raida reported that two elder females and four children recently passed away due to lack of medicine and other basic services.

In addition, IDPs are complaining that they are residing close to a garbage dump which exposes them to high health risks. IDPs reported that they have communicated the issue of waste disposal with local authorities in Raida district but no action has been taken so far.

Furthermore, since the IDP (women) are forced to use plastic bottles/bags as cooking fuel which shall result in health issues for short or long run. It has been reported that there is a spread out of H1N1 flu (seasonal) in the settlements which has been denied by the IDPs themselves.

4.7. Livelihoods

The main form of income of IDPs in the spontaneous settlements is charitable assistance from the host community. IDP households are unable to sustain their families due to deteriorating economic situation in country and the shortage of income generating opportunities. Mainly women and children are contributing to small incomes by begging in streets and collecting leftover bread from host community and the garbage dump. IDP men indicated that they were forced to sell their belongings to cover daily needs and medications.

4.8. Return to areas of origins

IDPs reported that they intend to return to their place of origin (Sa'ada) but due to airstrikes in that region, they are unable to go back at this stage. IDPs stated that some families have returned voluntarily to their place of origin as their source of livelihoods are in Sa'ada.

4.9. Education

IDPs parents reported that only few of their children are going to the school while the remaining have dropped due to the lack of education related documents.



5. Overall Recommendations

Distributions

- *Ensure beneficiary selection criteria is posted at distribution site.*
- *Ensure that a list or diagram of the shelter kit composition is provided at the distribution site.*
- *Minimize the need for beneficiaries to transport the goods long distances.*
- *Prioritize and provide additional assistance to people with disabilities – arrange within community to assist with erection of shelter kit.*

Land Issues:

Engage with local authorities to ensure that local land owners are willing to support IDPs on their land for up to 6 months minimum

Food Cluster

Coordinate for the provision of food items to IDPs.

Protection Cluster

Take the issue of host community as priority by raising awareness in order to create a suitable and dignified environment for IDPs.

Shelter/CCCM/NFI Cluster

Coordinate the assistance of NFIs to the families who were not assisted previously.

Health Cluster

- *Follow up on health cases.*
- *Support public hospital to be able to receive medical cases with minimum costs or free of charge to enable vulnerable families to have access to health services..*



WASH Cluster

- *Coordination to increase water points for both IDPs and host community to avoid conflicts due to water resources.*
- *Resume the provision of water trucking.*

Education Cluster

- *Address the education issues particularly the issue of students who do not have documentations.*

Early Recovery Cluster

- *Coordinate for the provision of income generation projects for the IDPs.*
- *Advocate for the waste disposal.*

Way Forward

It was recommended to conduct further post distribution monitoring in other districts and governorates.

6. Limitations/Constraints

- Delay on receiving the security clearance which affected the departure time and limited the time available for conducting the post distribution monitoring.
- Absence of head of households in the settlements since they left to their place of origin seeking to gain income to sustain their families.



7. Appendix

Appendix 1: Post-distribution Form

| Interview Data | | | | |
|--|-------------|--|---|-------|
| A.1 Name of Interviewer: _____ | | A.2 Date of Interview (mm/dd/yy): ____/____/____ | | |
| A.3 Name of organization: _____ | | A.4 Interviewer contact number: _____ | | |
| A.5 Gender: (Check one) <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female | | A.6 Interviewer email address: _____ | | |
| A.7 Location of interview: _____ | | | | |
| | Governorate | District | Sub district/Village | Site |
| Interviewee Data | | | | |
| B.1 Name: _____ | | | B.2 Gender: (Check one) <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female | |
| B.3 Age: _____ Years | | | B.4 Head of Household: (Check one) <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female <input type="checkbox"/> Child <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify: _____) | |
| B.5 Marital Status: (Check one) <input type="checkbox"/> Single <input type="checkbox"/> Married <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced <input type="checkbox"/> Separated <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify: _____) | | | | |
| B.6 Number of family members: | | | | |
| Gender | 0-17 years | 18- 60 years | Over 60 years | Total |
| Male | | | | |
| Female | | | | |
| B.7 How long has the family been at this location? (Choose one) <input type="checkbox"/> Less than a month <input type="checkbox"/> Between 1 to 3 months <input type="checkbox"/> Between 3 to 6 months <input type="checkbox"/> 6 months to a year <input type="checkbox"/> Over a year | | | | |
| B.8 Place of origin: _____ | | | | |
| | Governorate | District | Sub district/Village | Site |
| B.9 Where do you live at the present time? (Choose one) <input type="checkbox"/> Individual home (non-hosted) <input type="checkbox"/> With host family <input type="checkbox"/> Under Tent <input type="checkbox"/> Planned camp or settlement <input type="checkbox"/> Self-settled camp or settlement <input type="checkbox"/> Collective center <input type="checkbox"/> In open or public space <input type="checkbox"/> Under Tarpaulins or other materials <input type="checkbox"/> Public Building <input type="checkbox"/> Rented house (How much is the monthly rent rate? _____ YR) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ | | | | |



| Emergency Shelter (ES) Data | | | | | | |
|--|---------------|-----------------------------|---|---|---|--|
| <p>C.1 Date of receiving ES assistance (mm/dd/yy): ____/____/____.</p> <p>C.2 Name of agency distributed the items? _____.</p> | | | | | | |
| No. | Items | C.3 Quantity received | C.4 Quality Please indicate as : 1. Good 2. Average 3. Poor | C.5 How useful is the item? Please indicate as 1. Yes, useful 2. No, not useful | C.6 Actual use of items Please indicate as: 1. Kept 2. Sold 3. Exchanged 4. Destroyed 5. Other (Specify) | |
| 1. | Plastic Sheet | | | | | |
| 2. | Hammer | | | | | |
| 3. | Pickaxe | | | | | |
| 4. | Saw | | | | | |
| 5. | Sisal Rope | | | | | |
| 6. | Wooden Pole | | | | | |
| 7. | Wooden Plate | | | | | |
| 8. | Nails Box | | | | | |
| <p>C.7 What are the other Emergence Shelter Items would you have preferred, which you did not receive with the package? 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____</p> | | | | | | |
| <p>C.8 What items were not enough? 1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____ 2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____</p> | | | | | | |
| <p>C.9: Who received the items: <input type="checkbox"/> Myself <input type="checkbox"/> Family member <input type="checkbox"/> Relative <input type="checkbox"/> Area leader\Tribe leader <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify: _____)</p> | | | | | | |
| <p>C.10 What did you use the items received for? <input type="checkbox"/> Living <input type="checkbox"/> Storage <input type="checkbox"/> Unused <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify: _____)</p> | | | | | | |
| Alternative use of ES | | | | | | |
| <p>D.1 If items Sold or Exchanged then for: (Check all that apply) <input type="checkbox"/> Rent <input type="checkbox"/> Food <input type="checkbox"/> Water <input type="checkbox"/> Medical <input type="checkbox"/> Education <input type="checkbox"/> Cash <input type="checkbox"/> NFIs <input type="checkbox"/> Clothes <input type="checkbox"/> Qat <input type="checkbox"/> Travel <input type="checkbox"/> Others (Specify: _____)</p> | | | | | | |
| <p>D.2 If the items were sold, who made the decision: (Check all that apply) <input type="checkbox"/> You <input type="checkbox"/> Your spouse <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify: _____)</p> | | | | | | |
| Distribution Methodology and Challenges | | | | | | |
| <p>E.1 Did you have to pay to be put on the distribution list? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (how much? _____ YR) <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> | | | <p>E.2 Were you told what items do you prefer to receive before the distribution? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> | | | |



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|--|---|
| <p>E.3 Were you told what items you would receive before the distribution? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> | <p>E.4 Were you explained the reasons for which you or other beneficiaries were selected to receive ES? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> |
| <p>E.5 Distribution method was well-organized? <input type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Average <input type="checkbox"/> Bad <input type="checkbox"/> I do not know</p> | <p>E.6 How long it took you to wait and receive the items in the distribution day? _____hours.</p> |
| <p>E.7 Were there any problems during the distribution time and with the distribution site? <input type="checkbox"/> Men (describe: _____) <input type="checkbox"/> Women (describe: _____) <input type="checkbox"/> Under age (describe: _____) <input type="checkbox"/> Elderly (describe: _____) <input type="checkbox"/> Disabled (describe: _____)</p> | <p>E.8 Did you faced any problems after the collection of items? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Specify: _____) <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> |
| | <p>E.9 Photos No.? _____ _____ _____.</p> |

F.1 Any other comments and suggestions

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