



Emergency support to the people affected by the Syrian crisis
ECHO/SYR/BUD/2012/91019

POST DISTRIBUTION MONITORING

**Distribution of relief items to new comer families displaced
from Syria to South Lebanon, Tyre district**

June 2013

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1 Introduction

Tdh has been present in Lebanon since 1977 working across the country on various child focused projects with different local partners and relevant ministries. Since 2006, Tdh main office is located in Tyre in South Lebanon implementing child protection projects in the Palestinian camps and gatherings and with the Dom community in the area of Tyre.

In October 2012, Tdh started an emergency child protection project for the children displaced from Syria including case management, recreational activities and distribution of baby hygiene kits and recreational kits in the Palestinian camps and gatherings of Tyre area.

As the number of Syrians in the Lebanese villages of Tyre district increased at the same time, Tdh designed a new program funded by ECHO which started in December 2012. The first component of the program consists in unconditional cash assistance to 500 displaced families who arrived in Lebanon before 2013, and to 100 Lebanese families who are hosting these displaced families. The Syrian families were as well received family and baby hygiene kits. The second part of the project consisted in distribution of standard NFI kits for new comers in the Lebanese villages and the Palestinian camps and gatherings of Tyre area. A food parcel was added to the standard NFI kit as no food support was available for new comers at that time in the area.

In the case of the new comers, the project was designed to provide a quick response to cover basic needs that would be faced by all households within the first weeks after arrival. In that case, a standardized support to be delivered for all newly arrived families was thought to be the most appropriate. The standardized support consisted in the supply of the same kits (bedding – kitchen – hygiene and food) to each family, though the number of bedding kits depended on the size of the family. This kit composition was designed with and by the NFI Working Group at the national level.

Overall the distributions served 1107 households (383 Palestinian households, 719 Syrian and 5 Lebanese returnees). The distributions started in December 2012 in the Palestinian camps and gatherings of Tyre area following the sudden arrival of hundreds of families from Yarmuk camp-Damascus after December 15th. At that time the support consisted only of bedding kits which were distributed to 222 families (193 Palestinian households and 29 Syrian). They were complemented later by the kitchen kits and hygiene kits for the families that were still in the area. The monitoring of this first distribution was done separately and is reported in a previous Post Distribution Monitoring report¹.

The distributions concerned by this report are synthesized in the table 2 and the beneficiaries breakdown is as follows :

Table 1: Number of households per nationality – 2nd distribution - February – June 2013

Palestinian	Syrian	Lebanese returnees	TOTAL
190	690	5	885
21.5%	78%	0.56%	

¹ PDM report Yarmuk 2013.02, Tdh

Table 2: Geographical repartition of the households per kit and per month– 2nd distribution

Villages		No of HH / bedding kits					No of HH / Kitchen set					No of HH / Hygiene kit					No of HH / Food				
		feb	mar	apr	may	june	feb	mar	apr	may	june	feb	mar	apr	may	june	feb	mar	apr	may	june
1	Aabbassiye	0	9	25	30	0	0	9	25	30	0	0	9	25	30	0	0	9	25	30	0
2	Biyad	0	2	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	3
3	Hmayre	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
4	Mjadel	0	5	8	0	2	0	5	8	0	2	0	5	8	0	2	0	5	8	0	2
5	El Kleile	13	0	19	0	0	13	0	19	0	0	13	0	19	0	0	13	0	19	0	0
6	Arzoun	2	0	1	10	2	2	0	1	10	2	2	0	1	10	2	2	0	1	10	2
7	Aaitit	17	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	0
8	Barich	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
9	Batouliye	0	6	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0
10	Bedias	8	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0
11	Borj Rahhal	11	0	1	0	0	11	0	1	0	0	11	0	1	0	0	11	0	1	0	0
12	Borj ech Chmali	29	0	4	23	0	29	0	4	23	0	29	0	4	23	0	29	0	4	23	0
13	Bourghliye	0	3	0	5	0	0	3	0	5	0	0	3	0	5	0	0	3	0	5	0
14	Chahour	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
15	Debaal	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
16	Deir Aamess	0	7	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0
17	Deir Kifa	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	9	0	0
18	Deir Qanoun	19	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0
19	Hannaouiye	16	0	0	23	8	16	0	0	23	8	16	0	0	23	8	16	0	0	23	8
20	Jbal el Botm	5	1	14	14	0	5	1	14	14	0	5	1	14	14	0	5	1	14	14	0
21	Jouaiya	10	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0
22	Maarake	0	15	0	27	0	0	15	0	27	0	0	15	0	27	0	0	15	0	27	0
23	Maaroub	8	0	3	0	0	8	0	3	0	0	8	0	3	0	0	8	0	3	0	0
24	Majdel Zoun	0	5	6	0	0	0	5	6	0	0	0	5	6	0	0	0	5	6	0	0
25	Mansouri	0	7	6	0	0	0	7	6	0	0	0	7	6	0	0	0	7	6	0	0
26	Mazraat Mechref	5	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
27	Naqoura	0	8	5	9	0	0	8	5	9	0	0	8	5	9	0	0	8	5	9	0
28	Rmadiyah	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	8	0	0
29	Salaa	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
30	Chaaitiyeh	0	3	4	0	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	3	4	0	0
31	Chehabiye	11	0	20	10	0	11	0	20	10	0	11	0	20	10	0	11	0	20	10	0
32	Srifa	15	0	20	7	0	15	0	20	7	0	15	0	20	7	0	15	0	20	7	0
33	Tair Debba	0	12	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0
34	Tair Filsay	10	0	5	0	0	10	0	5	0	0	10	0	5	0	0	10	0	5	0	0
35	Toura	0	3	0	9	5	0	3	0	9	5	0	3	0	9	5	0	3	0	9	5
36	Sour	27	0	19	0	0	27	0	19	0	0	27	0	19	0	0	27	0	19	0	0
37	wadi jilo	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
38	Yarine	0	0	3	0	4	0	0	3	0	4	0	0	3	0	4	0	0	3	0	4
39	Zabqine	0	0	11	9	0	0	0	11	9	0	0	0	11	9	0	0	0	11	9	0
TOTAL villages		216	93	191	176	24	216	93	191	176	24	216	93	191	176	24	216	93	191	176	24
TOTAL		700					700					700					700				

Palestinian camps/gatherings		No of HH / bedding kits					No of HH / Kitchen set					No of HH / Hygiene kit					No of HH / Food				
		feb	mar	apr	may	june	feb	mar	apr	may	june	feb	mar	apr	may	june	feb	mar	apr	may	june
1	Rashidiyeh	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	0	0	0	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Al Bass	3	8	0	0	0	3	8	0	0	0	3	8	0	0	0	3	8	0	0	0
3	Borj el Shamali	0	62	0	0	0	0	62	0	0	0	0	62	0	0	0	0	62	0	0	0
4	Jal el Bahar	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	16	0	0
5	Shabriha	23	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	0
6	Qasmiyeh	19	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0
7	Baysariyeh	0	18	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	0
8	Kfar Badda	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Wasta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Maashuk	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL villages		45	88	16	0	0	47	122	16	0	0	47	122	16	0	0	47	88	16	0	0
TOTAL		149					185					185					151				

GRAND TOTAL	261	181	207	176	24	263	215	207	176	24	263	215	207	176	24	263	181	207	176	24
GRAND TOTAL	849					885					885					851				

The kits distributed during this second distribution were as follows:

Table 3: Number of kits distributed per month - 2nd distribution

No of bedding kits distributed (same number of mattresses and blankets)					No of kitchen sets distributed					No of hygiene kits distributed					No of food kits distributed				
feb	mar	apr	may	june	feb	mar	apr	may	june	feb	mar	apr	may	june	feb	mar	apr	may	june
840	596	652	553	77	263	215	207	176	24	263	215	207	176	24	263	181	207	176	24
2718					885					885					851				

The bedding was comprised of 1 blanket and 1 mattress. The number of bedding kits distributed per households as depending on the number of household members ranged from 1 to 6.

2 PDM Methodology

2.1 Purpose

The purpose of this Post Distribution Monitoring survey is to provide an analysis about displaced families situation and their satisfaction with distribution process. It also analyses the adequacy of the type of support provided towards households' needs and measures the improvement brought to the households.

Finally, the PDM measures the achievement of the specific objective and result indicators, in link with this activity, i.e.:

- Percentage of households whose access to essential items has increased (95%)
- Percentage of use of the distributed kits (95%)

2.2 Method

2.2.1 Questionnaire

The questionnaire – annex 1 – were designed by Tdh Lebanon emergency response team and was translated into Arabic.

Prior to the survey, Tdh relief officers and social workers (8 people) were trained in how to use the questionnaire. Then, between end of April and mid June 2013, Tdh team visited a total of 150 households recipients of the new comers distributions to conduct the survey.

2.2.2 Sampling

The sample size was calculated to be representative of the population, with a confidence interval of 95% and confidence level of 7%.

The survey population was proportionally split between the municipalities where the project was implemented, based on the total number of beneficiaries targeted in each municipality.

The selection of the households in each municipality was done randomly, based on Tdh beneficiary list and using a sampling interval of 4 or 5. If a house was unoccupied at the time of the visit, if the occupants declined to participate, or if an adult was not available for interview, then the next household on the list was visited.

2.3 Constraints

Finding the beneficiaries for the monitoring proved to a challenge, as the families are very mobile.

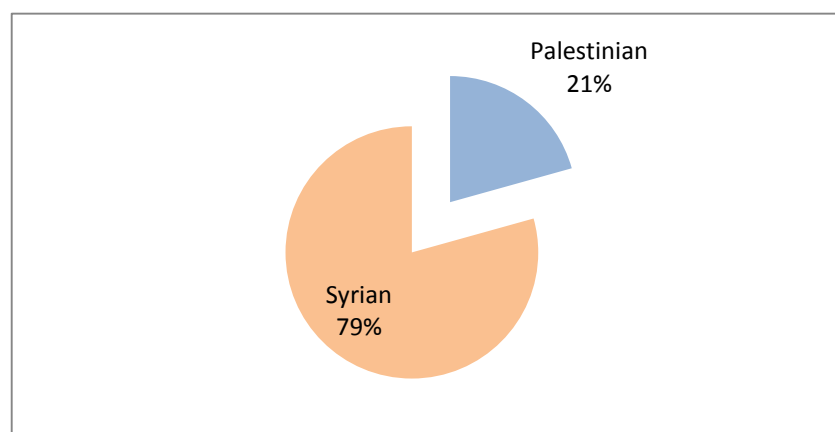
3 General Information on beneficiary households

3.1 Households nationality

79% of the beneficiaries interviewed were Syrian, and 21% were Palestinian, which correspond to the repartition of the beneficiaries per nationality during the distributions.

This might not be fully representative of the nationality repartition of all the new comers who arrived during this period in the area of Tyre, as some villages were covered by other actors, and the distributions in the Palestinian camps and gatherings stopped in May to avoid duplication with other actors.

Figure 1: Households nationality – new comers from Syria

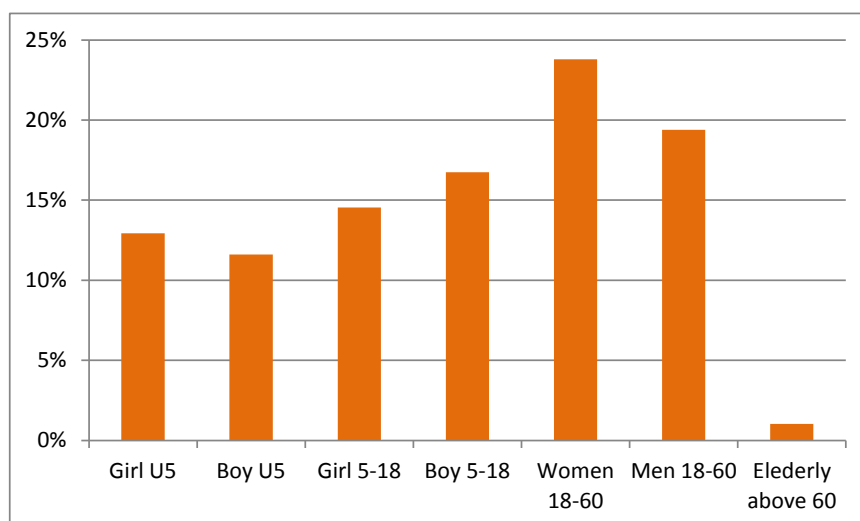


3.2 Households composition

A household is defined as a group of persons living under the same roof and sharing economic production and meals together. It may be a single nuclear family or a grouping of several families, but all the household members share the incomes and expenses (generally under the supervision of a patriarch).

The findings of the household questionnaire indicate that beneficiary households have an average of 4.5 members, of which 51% are female and 49% male.

Figure 2: Household members composition – disaggregated data



The majority of households (75%) is headed by an adult male, 25% of them are headed by a woman, with no difference between nationalities.

3.3 Households living conditions

There is a significant difference between the living conditions of the Palestinian and Syrian new comers. Indeed, 89% of the Syrian families are renting an accommodation against only 42% of the Palestinians. 3% of the Syrians are living in an unfinished building, against 23% of the Palestinians, which is a very high percentage. 26% of the Palestinians are hosted which corresponds well to the situation in the camps and gatherings where PRS are coming because they have extended family members living there. The very low rate of hosting for the Syrians (3%) is as well representative of the situation in the district of Tyre where a very limited number of Syrians is indeed hosted.

Figure 3: Living conditions - both nationalities

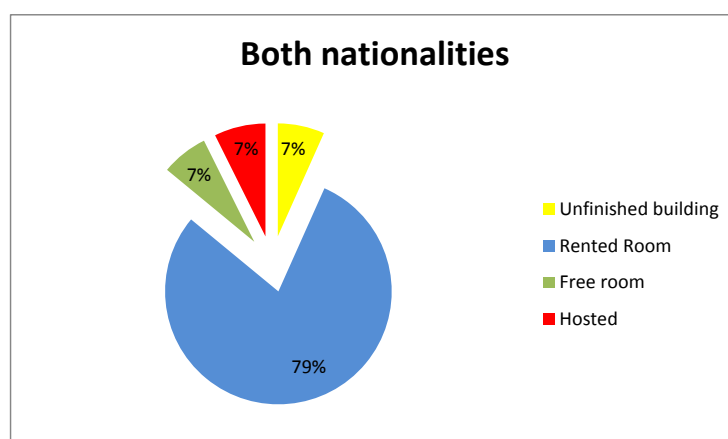
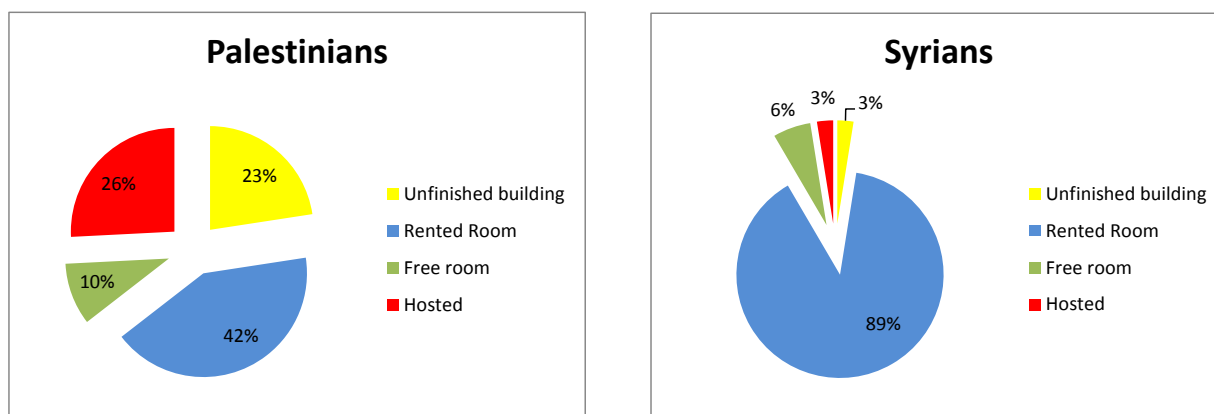


Figure 4: Living conditions - per nationality

4 Tdh Distribution – General overview

4.1 Targeting criteria

NFI assistance was planned to support all families that arrived in Lebanon after the 1st of January 2013, irrespective of economic or social vulnerability.

Only 50% of the beneficiaries were able to explain the reason why they benefited from the program (i.e. “that they were newly arrived in the district of Tyre”). Tdh communication on targeting procedure would need to be improved for futures interventions.

4.2 Delivered assistance

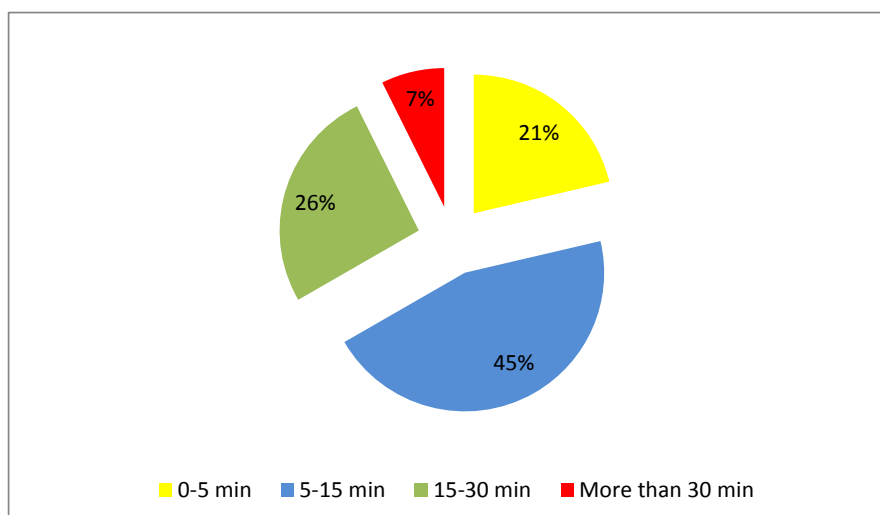
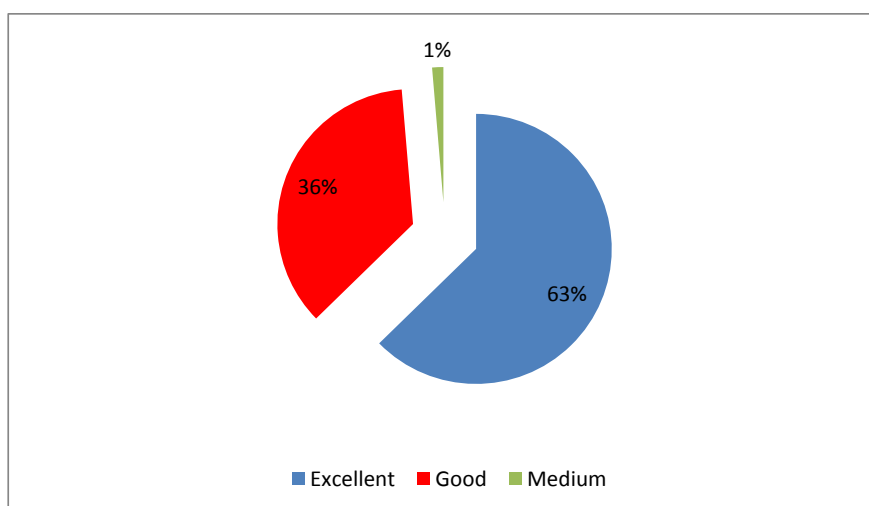
Tdh beneficiaries were asked about the kits they received. The large majority (93%) of the respondents said they received a full kit (mattresses and blankets + kitchen set + hygiene kit + food parcel), while the remaining ones were only able to quote part of the kit received (7%), all Palestinians.

Some households (Palestinian all of them) did, indeed, not receive a full kit, if it was noticed during home visits prior to the distributions, that they had already some of the items available. The distribution lists were verified after the monitoring to ascertain that the families who claimed not to have received a full kit were indeed recorded as such in the distribution papers, which was the case.

4.3 Logistic at distribution point

The NFI distribution took place in every municipality / camp / gathering, in a central location, usually at the municipality/popular committee office.

Time to go from distribution point to the home of the beneficiaries was lower than 15 min for 66% of households, and most of the beneficiaries (63%) found the delivery setup excellent, while 36% of them found it good.

Figure 5: Walking time from the distribution point to the beneficiaries house**Figure 6: Appreciation of the organization of the distributions**

5 Adequacy of the NFI assistance towards beneficiaries' needs

5.1 Beneficiary evaluation of the relief items received

5.1.1 Quantity of delivered items

Beneficiaries were asked to rate their satisfaction as far as the quantity of the items received was concerned. Satisfaction was expressed with regards to the coverage of the family needs (covered – partly covered – uncovered²), and a detailed analysis of the answers given per kit is available below.

Overall they mentioned that their needs were covered at 50%, and partly covered at 44%. Hygiene and food were the less covered needs. It corroborates the appreciation the households have on the

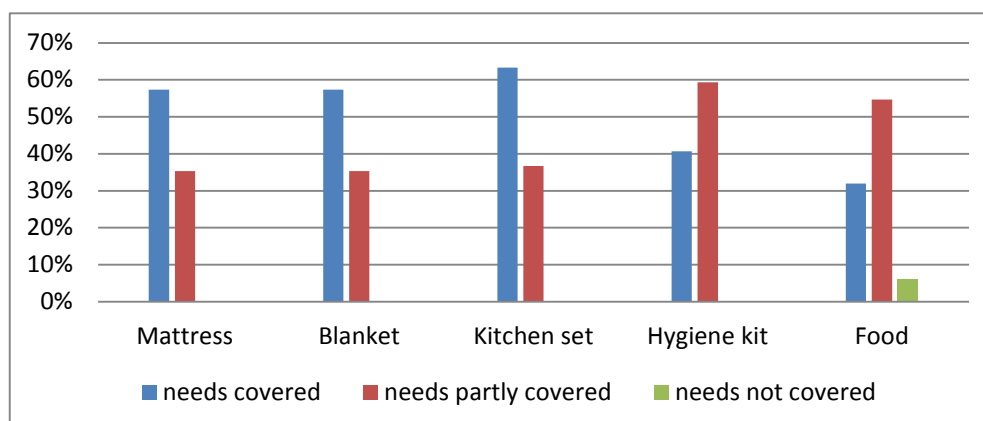
² Covered: needs are covered for all family members for a duration of 1 month (hygiene) or 1 week (food)

Partly covered: needs are covered at least for all children of the family for a duration of 1 month (hygiene) or 1 week (food)

Uncovered: needs are not covered for any family member

duration of the consumable kits, cf. 5.2.1., for the hygiene, and the remaining needs the beneficiaries are mentioning, mainly food, cf.8.

Figure 7: Beneficiaries' appreciation of the quantities received per kit



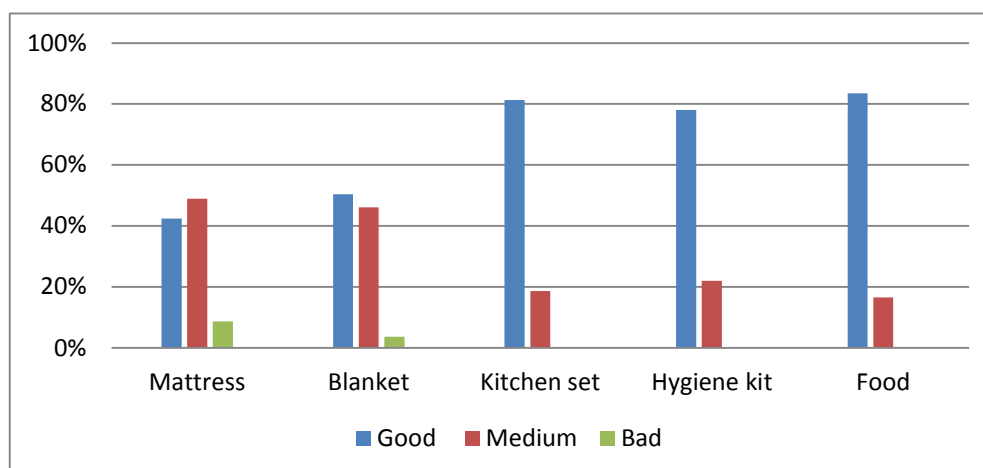
5.1.2 Quality of delivered items

The questionnaire was designed to collect the beneficiaries appreciation of the quality of the received items.

Overall the quality of the assistance was considered good at 67% and medium at 30%, but complains were raised for the mattresses and blankets.

Beneficiaries complained about the thickness of the mattresses and blankets. The quality of the items distributed was good according to normal standards and corresponding to what people generally use in the area (foam mattress of 9 cm, pressure of 18, covered with cotton, winter blankets - 220x160 cm, 1.7 kg during the winter period, summer blanket - medium thermal, 1.5 kg, 1.5 person in May and June).

Figure 8: Beneficiaries' appreciation of the quality of the items received



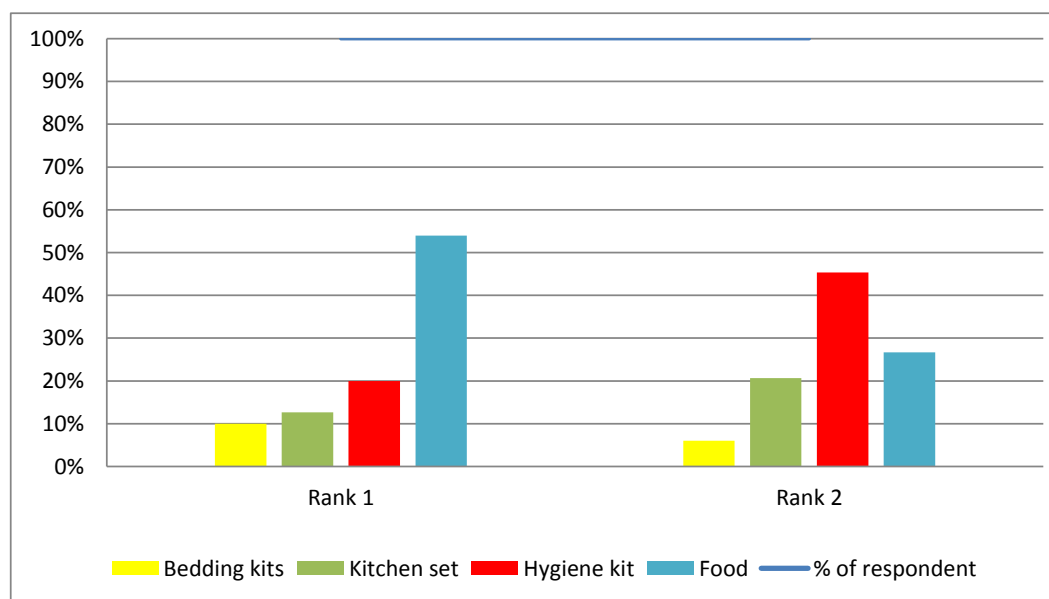
5.1.3 Kits' usefulness

The usefulness of the various items was as well assessed. When asked which kits were the most useful to the family, the food kits (81%) and the hygiene kits (65%) are the most quoted, followed by the kitchen sets.

The bedding kits were considered as less useful, which might be explained by the fact that it is the first item people would seek or receive upon arrival. The food parcel was added to the normal NFI

package for new comers, due to the fact that no distribution was organised at that time for new comers in the district of Tyre. It proved to have been a good idea.

Figure 9: Ranking of the kits usefulness



5.2 Beneficiaries' use of the items received

5.2.1 *Life duration of the consumable kits*

The consumable kits (hygiene and food) were meant to assist the family for a certain period of time. The hygiene kit is designed for one month, and the food parcel was designed for one week for a 5 members family:

- the hygiene kit is lasting 2,5 weeks, which is less than expected,
- the food parcel is lasting 2 weeks, which is more than expected.

It might show that the beneficiaries have no other access to hygiene products, while they do for food, which is logical in the current context.

5.2.2 *Estimation of the percentage of use of the kits*

100% of the beneficiaries are using all the kits, while the program targeted 95%. Though some items might have been less preferred or appreciated by the beneficiaries, they are using all of them, and none were given, sold or exchanged. The project specific objective indicator regarding the use of the kits was achieved.

A physical check of the houses showed that kitchen items and bedding items were present indeed in 100% of the houses. Soap in the bathroom was indeed not seen in 75% of the bathrooms which corroborates the fact that beneficiaries evaluated the duration of the hygiene kit as 2.5 weeks, and the needs to be partly covered at 60%.

6 Measurement of project's indicators achievement

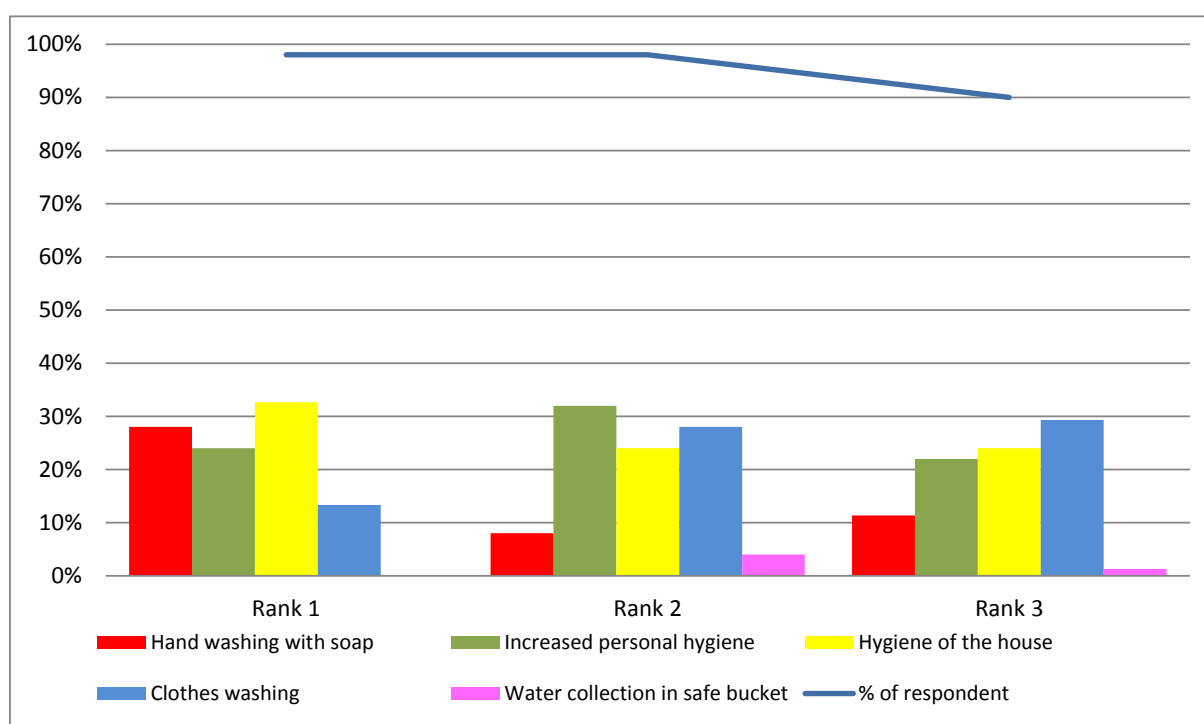
Part of the questionnaire was common for the NFI distribution for new comers, and the cash+ hygiene distribution for old comers. Thus the specific objective's indicators in link with the results for the old comers were as well assessed.

6.1.1 Hygiene

98% of the respondents declared that their access to hygiene improved, which is above the project target of 95% of the beneficiary families.

Main changes brought to the households in terms of hygiene conditions are hygiene of the house (rank 1 by 33% of the households and rank 2 by 24% of the households); personal hygiene (rank 1 by 24% of the households and rank 2 by 32% of the households); clothes washing (rank 1 by 13% of the households and rank 2 by 28% of the households).

Figure 10: Main positive changes brought to the households hygiene practices



6.1.2 Shelter

This indicator was linked to the cash distribution for old comers, but the question was asked to the new comers as well. 77% of the respondents declared that their shelter - living conditions improved, which is under the program target of 80% of the beneficiary families. Considering that 7% of the beneficiaries are living in an unfinished building, and that 79% of them have to pay a rent, it is expected that their global situation is improving thanks to a household's items distribution, but not to the level of full satisfaction considering their shelter general conditions and the cost of the rent.

7 Other relief support received by the households

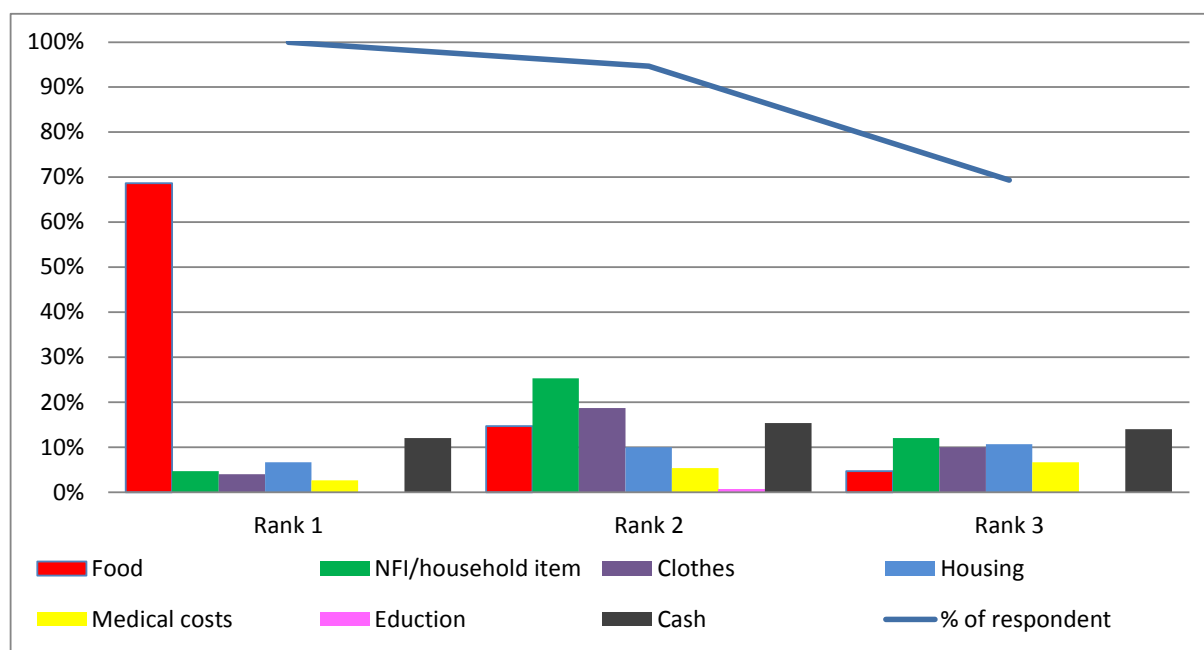
38% of the households received external support out of Tdh assistance, consisting of cash (for 76% of the households who received another support), bedding kits (for 37% of the households), food (for 34% of the households). Very few households received fuel (1), hygiene items (2), clothes (4) or kitchen items (1).

The external support might have been from other NGOs, but as well from relatives, neighbours or local groups. The average cash amount mentioned was quite high, at 234 USD per household.

8 Remaining needs of the households

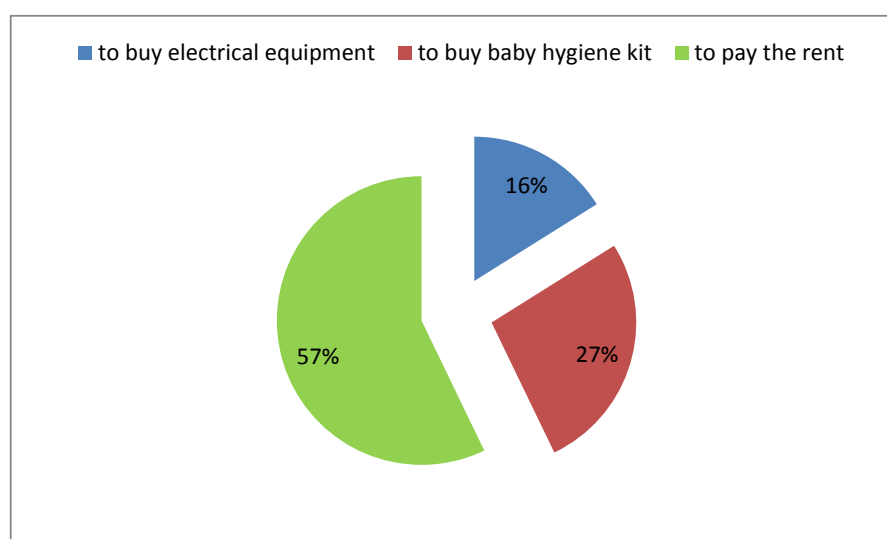
The families were asked to rank their remaining needs for the coming two months. 100% of the respondent quoted at least 1 priority need, 95% quoted 2 priority needs and 69% quoted 3 needs. The most urgent needs of the households are food and cash in rank 1, followed by household items, clothes and housing.

Figure 11: Needs priority of the respondents



The households who mentioned cash, stated that they would use it for the following needs :

Figure 12: Needs that would be covered by cash



9 Conclusion

84% of the households confirmed that the project had a positive impact on their stress level. When looking at the well-being scale it was observed that, on average, the stress level of the households decreased by 3 points.

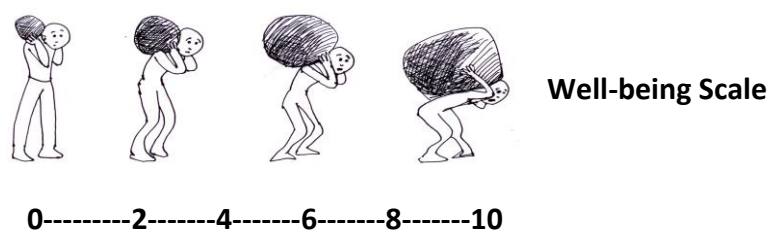
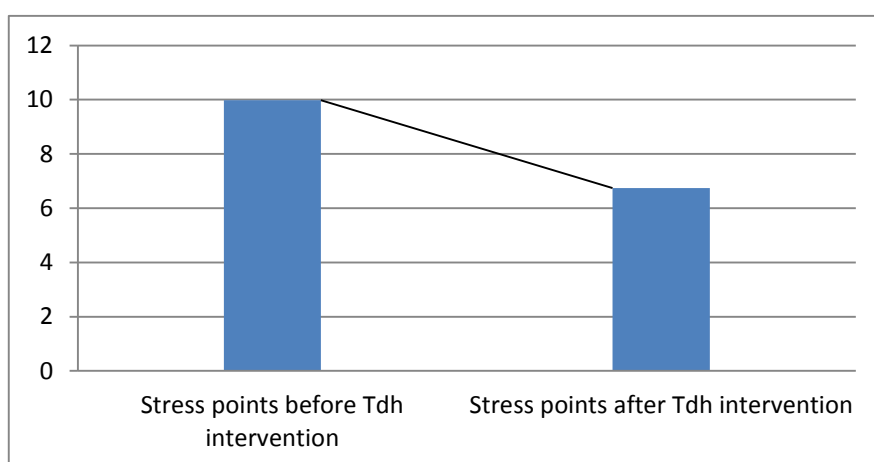


Figure 13: Change in the households perception of their well-being following the project



Annex 1: PDM questionnaire



MONITORING NFI DISTRIBUTION
Displaced HH arrived after 1st Jan 2013

GENERAL INFORMATION						ID #
Name and Family Name of the respondent:						
When did you arrive to Lebanon?						___/___/___
What is your "nationality"? 1. Palestinian; 2. Syrian						1 ; 2
Status of the head of HH? 1. Man; 2. Woman; 3. Elderly (male or female) 3. Child (male or female)						1 ; 2 ; 3 ; 4
Family composition:	Under 2	Between 2 to 5	Between 5 to 18	Between 18 to 60	Elderly	TOTAL
Women						
Men						
What are the living conditions of the HH? 1. Tent / Shelter; 2. Unfinished building; 3. Rented room; 4. Free room 5. Hosted						1 ; 2 ; 3 ; 4; 5
Apart from Tdh kit, did you receive any other support since you arrived? 1. Yes; 2. No						1 ; 2
If yes, in what consisted the support (more than 1 answer is possible)? 1. Food; 2. Bedding kit; 3. Kitchen set; 4. Hygiene kit; 5. Cash; 6. Clothes 7. Heater/fuel 8. Shelter 9. Baby hygiene 9. Other _____						#1: #2: #3:
If you benefited from cash support, how much did you receive for your HH?						_____USD
Tdh DISTRIBUTION – Beneficiary satisfaction on distribution organization & kit composition						
Do you know why you were selected to benefit from Tdh NFI support? 1. Yes; 2. No (mark yes only if the person is able to explain correctly the reason)						1 ; 2
Does the HH remember about all HH kits received through Tdh assistance? 1. Yes 2. Not all 3. Yes but add extra assistance that was not provided by Tdh						1 ; 2 ; 3
How far from your house the NFI kits were delivered? 1. 0-5 min walk from home 2. 5-15 min walk from home 3. 15-30min walk from home 4. > 30min walk from home						1 ; 2 ; 3 ; 4;
What is your global appreciation of the way delivery was organized? 1. Excellent (exceeding expectations); 2. Good (conform to expectations); 3. Medium (some part was difficult to deal with); 4. Bad (very difficult to manage the delivery set-up)						1 ; 2 ; 3 ; 4
If medium or bad, please precise negative parts of the organization: 1. Opening hours of delivery; 2. Waiting time to receive assistance 3. Non awareness of the delivery 4. Localization of delivery; 5. Staff attitude 6. Other _____						1 ; 2 ; 3 ; 4; 5
What is your appreciation of the QUANTITY of the products received?						
	Mattress	Blanket	Kitchen set	Hygiene kit	Baby kit	Food
Most needs covered						
Part needs covered						
Needs not covered						
What is your appreciation of the QUALITY of the products received?						
	Mattress	Blanket	Kitchen set	Hygiene kit	Baby kit	Food
Good						
Medium						
Bad						
Tdh DISTRIBUTION - kit utilization						
On average, how long do/did the consumable kits covers your HH needs?				HH Hygiene needs: _____ weeks – months Food needs: _____ weeks – months		
Which kits did you find the most useful? (rank 2) 1. Bedding kit 2. Kitchen set 3. Hygiene kit 4. Food						Rank #1: Rank #2:
Did you sell, give, exchange or keep un-used some items? 1. Sale; 2. Give; 3. Exchange; 4. Keep un-used; 5. Nothing						1 ; 2 ; 3 ; 4; 5

If yes, which kits?				
Bedding kit	Kitchen set	Hygiene kit	Food	
<input type="checkbox"/> Mattress <input type="checkbox"/> Blankets	<input type="checkbox"/> Cooking pot w/ lid <input type="checkbox"/> Frying pan w/lid <input type="checkbox"/> Bowl & Plate & Cup <input type="checkbox"/> Spoon & Fork & Knife <input type="checkbox"/> Wooden spoon	<input type="checkbox"/> Soap bar 125g <input type="checkbox"/> Laundry powder <input type="checkbox"/> Toilet paper <input type="checkbox"/> Tooth brush <input type="checkbox"/> Shampoo <input type="checkbox"/> Sanitary pads <input type="checkbox"/> Liquid dish/detergent <input type="checkbox"/> Comb <input type="checkbox"/> Laundry line <input type="checkbox"/> Garbage bags <input type="checkbox"/> Plastic bucket <input type="checkbox"/> Bath towel	<input type="checkbox"/> Pasta <input type="checkbox"/> Bulgur <input type="checkbox"/> Rice <input type="checkbox"/> Pulse <input type="checkbox"/> Oil <input type="checkbox"/> Sugar <input type="checkbox"/> Salt <input type="checkbox"/> Canned vegetable <input type="checkbox"/> Tea <input type="checkbox"/> Coffee <input type="checkbox"/> Canned fish <input type="checkbox"/> Canned meat <input type="checkbox"/> Canned cheese	<input type="checkbox"/>
If you sell – give – exchange the items, why? <i>1. I already had it; 2. I did not have it but I had a greater need for other items; 3. Other family was in greatest need than I was</i>				1; 2; 3
If you are keeping some items un-used, why ? <i>1. I don't need them for the moment 2. I don't know what to do with it 3. Other</i> _____				1; 2; 3
What did you buy or get in exchange? (rank 3 answers maximum) <i>1. Food 2. NFI/household item 3. Housing 4. Fuel 5. Clothes 6. Reimbursing debts 7. Medical costs 8. Transport 9. Education 10. Other _____</i>				Rank #1: Rank #2: Rank # 3:
Tdh DISTRIBUTION - Program impact & remaining needs				
Would you say that the distribution had a positive impact on the stress your household is dealing with and on its resilience? 1. Yes ; 2. No				
If yes, look at the scale of well-being. Where do you situate yourself now? Where did you situate yourself before the distribution?				Points now _____ Points before _____
Would you say your access to hygiene increased since the hygiene kit distribution? 1. Yes 2. No				1 ; 2
If yes, what are the main changes brought to your HH by the hygiene kits? (rank 3) 1. Hand washing with soap; 2. Increased personal hygiene; 3. Water collection in safe bucket; 4. Hygiene of the house; 5. Clothes washing; 6. Hygiene for the baby				Rank #1: Rank #2: Rank # 3:
Would you say your shelter – living conditions improved? 1. Yes 2. No				1 ; 2
If no, please explain:				
What are your main needs for the coming 2 months (rank the answer)? <i>1. Food; 2. NFI/household item 3. Winter equipment 4. Clothes 5. Housing 6. Medical costs 7. Education 8. Cash (if not to buy the precedent items) 9. Other _____</i>				Rank #1: Rank #2: Rank # 3:
If cash, please precise the use?				
ON SITE OBSERVATION				
Soap available in the bathroom?	1. Yes 2. No			
Soap available at latrine/WC point?	1. Yes 2. No			
Kitchen items?	1. Yes 2. No			
Mattresses?	1. Yes 2. No			