

## **BAHAAL**

### **EMERGENCY RELIEF & EARLY RECOVERY FOR THE FLOOD AFFECTEES ACROSS PAKISTAN**

2010-2011



## **Field Monitoring Report**

*16- 20<sup>th</sup> February 2011*

A field monitoring visit was conducted in the district of Shangla and Upper Dir from 16th till the 20th of February 2011. Project Monitoring Officers, Ahmed Zia and Ali Anis visited the aforementioned districts with the purpose of overseeing the CRP hygiene training sessions, distribution of hygiene kits and post verification of beneficiaries who were given agricultural inputs and animal food supplement through Bahaal.

Visited and Compiled by: Ahmed Zia, Ali Anis

Project Monitoring Officers - Bahaal

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### **Shangla 17<sup>th</sup> February 2011:**

1. Name of Monitor / Observer:	Ali Anis, Ahmed Zia
2. Designation Monitor / Observer:	Project Monitoring Officers
5. Visit Date:	17th February 2011
6. Name of RSP	SRSP
7. Name of District:	Shangla
8. Name of Tehsil:	Alpuri

### **Meeting with SRSP Shangla Staff:**

Three Union Councils namely Butail, Kuz Kana and Pir Kana fall under the umbrella of the Bahaal Project in the Shangla District. We commenced the proceedings by holding a meeting with the SRSP staff dealing with the Bahaal Project. At the SRSP office we met SO Zaheer Aziz, SSO Abdul-Samad and PO/MER Zahid Khattak, who briefed us on the progress of the project in their district. All aspects of the project came under consideration and the latest updates on each of them were shared. The details of the meeting are as follows.

- **Agricultural Inputs and Animal Food Supplement:** They have completed the distribution of agricultural inputs and the delivery of animal food supplement is half-done. They told us that the remaining 50% of the Vanda is still with them because the beneficiaries who were to be handed out this item have not come to claim it.

- CRP sessions and Hygiene Kits: We were informed that the delay in completion of the CRP sessions was caused due to the recent rains which resulted in land-slides and made many areas in the district inaccessible. They further mentioned that with great difficulty they had appointed a female CRP who had been conducting indoor sessions with females only. Moreover, the male and female CRP sessions will be completed by 25<sup>th</sup> February 2011. As far as the hygiene kits are concerned we were told that they had received them in their warehouse after the meeting we saw these kits stacked up in their warehouse. They said that the distribution of these kits would be completed by the 25<sup>th</sup> of February 2011 with each UC receiving 338 of these kits.
- Jerry Cans and WPTs: We were told that the distribution of these two items will take place once the DWSS water scheme is completed. They have estimated that around 175 to 200 people would benefit from this initiative. This scheme is likely to be completed around the 15<sup>th</sup> April 2011. Like hygiene kits these items had also been received by SRSP in their warehouse.
- Transitional Shelters: We were informed that the beneficiary assessment of the transitional shelters had begun and will be completed by the 1<sup>st</sup> week of March. The areas where this shelter would be erected have been identified and beneficiary assessment survey in these areas is underway. All the important staff including the services of the sub-engineer had been attained for this purpose.



Hygiene kit bags at the SRSP Shangla warehouse.



Buckets and Jerry cans received at the warehouse.

The following table highlights the progress that had been made with regards to the Bahaal project in the Shangla district. It summarizes the developments that were discussed in the meeting with the SRSP officials.

**Progress Chart:**

S.#	Activity	Unit of Measure	Units	Target Units	Procured/Received	Distributed	Beneficiary Population	Percentage Completed
1	<b>Animal Feed Supplement</b>	Bag	2	2032	2032	1,016	3,342	50%
2	<b>Emergency Shelter Kits</b>	Number	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	<b>NFIs</b>							
	Mattresses	Number	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Pillows	Number		-	-	-	-	-
	Quilts	Number		-	-	-	-	-
4	<b>Water Kits</b>							
	Jerry Can	Number	1	1,016	1,016	0	0	0%
	WPT	Number	200	1,016	1,016	0	0	0%
5	<b>Hygiene Kits*</b>	Number	1	1,016	1,016	12	6,686	1.2%
S.#	Activity				HHs trained		Population Trained	
6	<b>Hygiene Training</b>	Number of HHs trained		1,016	0		500	0%
S.#	Activity		Units	HHs	Approved	Initiated		
7	<b>DWSS</b>	Number	1	30	1	0	200	0%

**Field Visit to Union Councils Butial and Kuz Kana:**

The meeting was followed by field visits in the Union Councils of Butial and Kuz Kana. These field visits revealed a very different picture from the one we were accustomed to seeing in the areas of Southern Punjab and Sindh. The roads in the Shangla District are almost non-existent and people usually live high up on the mountain tops which are not easily accessible; also most families do not live in close proximity of other households which further aggravates accessibility problems. The terrain is mostly mountainous and more often than not the roads are blocked due to landslides.



Landslide on the road leading to UC Kuz Kana from UC Butial.



Dangerous road leading to the Village Kerai located high up on the mountain.

What we also noticed during our field visit was the difference in relative poverty in these areas in comparison to Punjab and Sindh. Most people in these areas have their own concrete houses and electrification is also quite common. Given their houses are situated high up on the mountains the scale of damage in this area was also not very staggering. The land located near the flood path was generally agricultural. This was the land which got affected but this meant that the houses and livestock of the people were quite safe. However, floods and landslides did affect some of the houses in these union councils; and of these some were reduced to ruins and people had to shift elsewhere.

The difference in the scale as well as in the cause of damage in these areas had made beneficiary assessment in this area not as straight forward as the ones in other districts of the country. After including beneficiaries from the flood path areas, the beneficiaries that made their mark in deserving list were the people living high up on the mountains who had their agricultural land ravaged by the flooded river. Similarly, people who had their houses and belongings damaged due to the landslides that resulted from rains during the floods also found themselves in the beneficiary list. In these areas people directly affected by the ravaging flood water were not many therefore community affected indirectly had to be taken into consideration.

## Village Kerai:

During our field visit we visited Kerai, a village comprising of 25 to 30 households in the UC of Butial. In this village we conducted a community interview of as many as 12 households. We were informed that these households were given both agricultural inputs and Vanda. As the dwellings of these people were situated very high on the mountain these were people who were mainly affected by landslides. The people here told us that their houses and farmland were damaged, the roadways were blocked, and they literally had no access to nearby markets. They had nothing to feed to their livestock and they had no money with which they could buy inputs for agriculture or Vanda. That was because people here mostly depend on either daily labor or agriculture for livelihood and they could not perform either because of the floods.

The residents of the area informed us that they were timely provided by the Agricultural inputs and Vanda which helped them immensely in their recovery and rehabilitation. The people who had their agricultural land affected told us that the money provided to them through Bahaal helped them in hiring machinery which made their land cultivable again. Other inputs helped in getting a decent yield from their land which at one time they thought was not possible anymore. The Vanda users also were very satisfied with the in-time help provided by Bahaal that not only saved their livestock but also made them healthier than before. Upon hearing their respective stories for the preparation of case studies, we also looked at the token receipts of 4 to 5 beneficiaries to check whether the recipients match the criteria set by USAID.



Community meeting with beneficiaries  
at Village Kerai.



Vanda beneficiaries at Village Kerai

### Village Sedanoo Chelai:

Moving from Butial towards the UC of KuzKhana, we visited the village of SedanooChelai comprising of 50 to 100 households. This village is located on either banks of a mini- river that runs through the area and on which a small dam is also built. The close proximity of this village to the river meant that flood water had caused a lot of damage in it. The major road of the village was simply swept away by the raging flood waters. Whole concrete buildings were brought down by huge boulders and the river embankments were completely destroyed.

Here the beneficiaries mostly included households who had their houses, shops and lands destroyed by the hostile flood water and were living with people who had houses a little further up on the surrounding mountains. In this village we again conducted a community interview of a gathering of members from 10 households who informed us of the destruction caused by the floods and how grateful they were for being given the Bahaal items.



Sedanoo Chelai; Kamil Khan feeding his buffalo.



Road completely wiped out near Village Sedanoo Chelai.

### Village Kuz Kana:

This village has the same name as the name of the UC it is located in i.e. Kuz Kana. This village comprises of 40 to 50 households and located quite higher from the flood path. Hence it fared well relative to other villages in UC in terms of destruction caused by the flood water. In this village, the beneficiaries seemed quite satisfied with the support and items provided to them through Bahaal. They also took us to their fields and showed us the agricultural inputs that they had used on their wheat crop which they said was burgeoning well because of the high-quality items provided to them by Bahaal project. Some of them seemed a little dissatisfied with the Rs. 2000 cash that they were given through Bahaal and said that they needed more than that to bring their destroyed agricultural land back in shape for cultivation. We were informed that rented machinery in the area is quite expensive and hence the amount given to them was not enough.



Left: Najeebullah in his fields with his bag of urea.

## **18<sup>th</sup> February 2011**

### **The Distribution (Butial):**

On the 18<sup>th</sup> of February we visited the model distribution planned for us by the SRSP Bahaal project team showing us the manner in which distribution of items takes place in their area. We are calling it the model distribution because only 12 beneficiaries from the closest village in Butial were handed out hygiene kits in this distribution. The distribution for hygiene kits were planned to be completed a week earlier but due to rains of past week this could not be achieved. The rains and the resultant landslides made it very difficult for SRSP to maintain contact with the assessed beneficiary villages. Therefore, not all beneficiaries could be contacted and gathered for the distribution.

The distribution was organized in the UC of Butial which was also complemented with a CRP session. The session was attended by 12 households with each being represented by 4 to 5 children and one adult. In total the number of individuals available for the session was around 60 to 70. The session was delivered in Pushto which is the local language of the area. The Community Resource Person (CRP) delivered it quite nicely with regularly linking the message of the session with religious teachings which really appealed to the people of these areas. Practical demonstrations and charts also aided the CRP in making people understand how the items in the kit were to be used.

Then right after the session the households were handed out the hygiene kits after verification of their tokens with the identity cards they brought along with them. Most of these beneficiaries had their houses located right next to the Abasin River which was heavily flooded and caused havoc in these areas. The beneficiaries although had resumed their lives to some extent but still needed support to get back to their feet. During the distribution all the 12 beneficiaries were interviewed about their situation since the floods came and how they were affected by the raging river water. They were also inquired about how useful the session was and how the items in the hygiene kit bag will help them and their families.

All in all the session and distribution were quite decent with most beneficiaries seeming to learn a lot from the former. They were also very happy

with the items that were given to them and told us that the items will help them immensely in maintaining a good hygiene. The only major concern from the distribution was that most people on whose name the tokens were issued were not available to collect the items at the distribution point. This was because these people were mostly adult male members who were the breadwinners of their respective families and therefore out for work. In their place the hygiene kits were collected by their family members who were verified after the family numbers mentioned on their token were reconciled with the same numbers on their id cards. The discipline during the session was fairly decent but it got a little chaotic during the distribution. This was mainly due to the presence of large number of young children in a relatively less spacious place. The distribution could have gone a bit more smoothly had a more spacious place chosen for it. Refer to Annex II at the end of the report for distribution tables.



Abasin colony residents attending a hygiene training session after receiving their hygiene kits.



Houses destroyed in Abasin colony due to flooding of the river.



Butial: distribution of hygiene kits.

## **Dir 19<sup>th</sup> February 2011:**

1. Name of Monitor / Observer:	Ali Anis, Ahmed Zia
2. Designation Monitor / Observer:	Project Monitoring Officers
5. Visit Date:	19th February 2011
6. Name of RSP	SRSP
7. Name of District:	Dir, Upper
8. Name of Tehsils:	Warai, Dir

### **Meeting with SRSP Upper Dir Staff:**

On February 19<sup>th</sup> 2011, a meeting was conducted with Mr. Noor Ajab, District Project Manager, SRSP. Progress updates on different components of Bahaal were shared and future plans were also discussed. Some of the main points highlighted are as follows:

- A total of 8 Union Councils fall under the Upper Dir district, out of which 4 were inaccessible due to the inclement weather. This harsh weather will continue at least till the end of March. Patrak, Gwaldai, Barikot and Kalkot are the four UCs where work has been delayed due to heavy snowfall and blocked roads. As of February 19<sup>th</sup>, 2011, work in UCs Qulandai, Palaam, Khagram and Pashta is in full flow and field visits were also conducted by project monitoring officers from Bahaal. Many activities have been hampered and many deadlines have not been met due to the uncertain weather. SRSP staff has been working diligently throughout the rough weather.



Upper Dir: Areas inaccessible due to heavy snowfall and land-sliding.

### Agricultural Inputs and Animal Food Supplement:

- According to the SRSP staff, the distribution of Agricultural Inputs has been completed and the beneficiaries have started to see the results. Wheat seeds were sown and now small wheat plants have begun to emerge.
- The distribution of Animal Feed Supplement (Vanda) is at 100% in this district. The affected farmers have seen improvement in the health of their animals and milk production has also increased.



Khagram: Liaquat Ali Khan and Anwar Zeb with their bags of Vanda and Urea respectively.

### Management Information System:

- Entries into the MIS (Management Information System) are currently in progress and so far no issues have been reported. So far 1,016 records have been entered into the MIS.

### WASH:

- WASH sector in KPK does not include hand pumps because of the unsuitable terrain. Instead DWSS (Drinking Water Supply Scheme) has been planned for the area. Pipes are installed at the source of the water (natural springs) that leads to a tank where the water is collected. The distance from the source to the tank is around 4 km (2.5 miles) but varies from area to area. The estimated cost of one such arrangement is approximately Rs. 800,000 (USD 9,340). The initial assessments for the DWSS have been completed and the implementation will begin shortly. Mr. Noor Ajab believes that this scheme should be completed by the 2<sup>nd</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> week of March, provided the weather is apt.
- We were also told by Mr. Ajab that the common perception of locals is that water purification tablets, that were to be provided with Jerry Cans, are highly unsuitable and the idea of West taking over the East still prevails in this area. They perceive that WPTs might be related to birth control and can be contraceptive. Due to this lack of trust most of these tablets would be wasted. On the other hand, Bacha Khan Poverty Alleviation Program, one of the many projects that is being implemented by SRSP, distributed drinking water to families affected by the floods. It was reported that beneficiaries who received these water bottles, disposed the water and kept the empty bottles for other purposes. Therefore the distribution of water bottles in these areas isn't useful at all. To cope up with this scenario, Bahaal project staff planned on investing in drinking water supply schemes instead. Unlike distributing water bottles, DWSS is a better solution due to its long term effects. It focuses on community involvement in building and maintaining the water supply and locals are more receptive towards it. A sub-engineer conducts assessment of the area and aids the community members with the technicalities regarding design and structure. When the

community members are a part of any project, it lasts longer and the results are very encouraging.

- Jerry cans have also been procured and will be distributed in coming few weeks.

#### Hygiene Kits and CRP Sessions:

- Procurement of Hygiene Kits has been completed. The distribution is contingent upon the initiation of hygiene training sessions. According to the SRSP staff these sessions are underway and this component should be completed within the upcoming weeks.



Hygiene Kit contents.

- A total of 30 CRPs have been selected to conduct the hygiene training sessions. Mostly male CRPs have been identified because of the cultural norms. Females who have agreed to conduct these trainings are mostly wives of men who agreed to be CRPs. Female CRPs from all the UCs have been selected except Qulandai.

### Transitional Shelter:

- A total of 200 transitional shelters have planned for the Upper Dir district. Beneficiary assessment has been completed and the deserving households have been identified. We were told that some of the SRSP staff has reservations about the budget allocated for the transitional shelter and they were concerned that Rs. 40,000 per transitional shelter would not be adequate. However they were reminded that the transitional shelter, as its name suggests is a temporary one room shelter for families in desperate need of refuge. Once the flood affected families have completed the building, they can add on additional rooms depending on their budget at a later stage.

### Visit to SRSP warehouse, Upper Dir:

- The Upper Dir district has two warehouses where hygiene kits, jerry cans, water purification tablets and buckets are stored. One of the warehouses was in the same building as the SRSP office. In this particular one, hygiene kits and buckets were stored. As mentioned before a total of 1,016 households will benefit from the distribution of hygiene kits. The second warehouse, where jerry cans and WPTs were being stored was located in Dir market. The distribution of jerry cans and purification tablets would commence once the DWSS is completed.



WPTs at the warehouse in Dir.



Jerry cans with USAID stickers.

### Field Visit to Union Council Khagram, Village Khagram:

- During a field visit to Khagram village in the Upper Dir district, Mr. Sabir Khan, a beneficiary of agricultural input was interviewed. Most people in this area own land near the river bank as to ensure easy access to water. Mr. Khan owned three acres of land, out of which half of his land was badly damaged due to the flooding of the river. The gushing water left the soil unproductive and barren. This household consisted of 14 people out of which 9 are males and 5 are females. He said that the agricultural inputs provided by USAID/ Bahaal helped him save money at a time of hardship. However he was also of the view that more aid should be provided for land preparation as it will be extremely helpful. When asked about his recommendations about future projects that would benefit the villagers of Khagram, Mr. Sabir Khan mentioned that it would be beneficial if irrigation channels were built.

### Progress Update:

S.#	Activity	Unit of Measure	Units	Target Units	Procured/ Received	Distributed	Beneficiary Population	Percentage Completed
1	<b>Animal Feed Supplement</b>	Bag	2	1,016	1,016	1,016	6,683	100%
2	<b>Agricultural Inputs</b>							
	DAP	Number	1	1,016	1,016	1,016	6,683	100%
	Urea	Number	2	1,016	1,016	1,016	6,683	100%
	Seed		1	1,016	1,016	1,016	6,683	100%
	Cash	Number	2000	1,016	1,016	1,016	6,683	100%
3	<b>Water Kits</b>							
	Jerry Can	Number	1	1,016	1,016	0	0	0%
	WPT	Number	200	1,016	1,016	0	0	0%
4	<b>Hygiene Kits</b>	Number	1	1,016	1,016	0	6,683	0%
S.#	Activity				HHs trained		Population Trained	
5	<b>Hygiene Training</b>	Number of HHs trained		1,168	0		0	0%
S.#	Activity		Units	HHs	Approved	Initiated		
6	<b>Transitional Shelter*</b>	Number	1	200	0	0		0%

\*Assessments are underway to identify beneficiaries

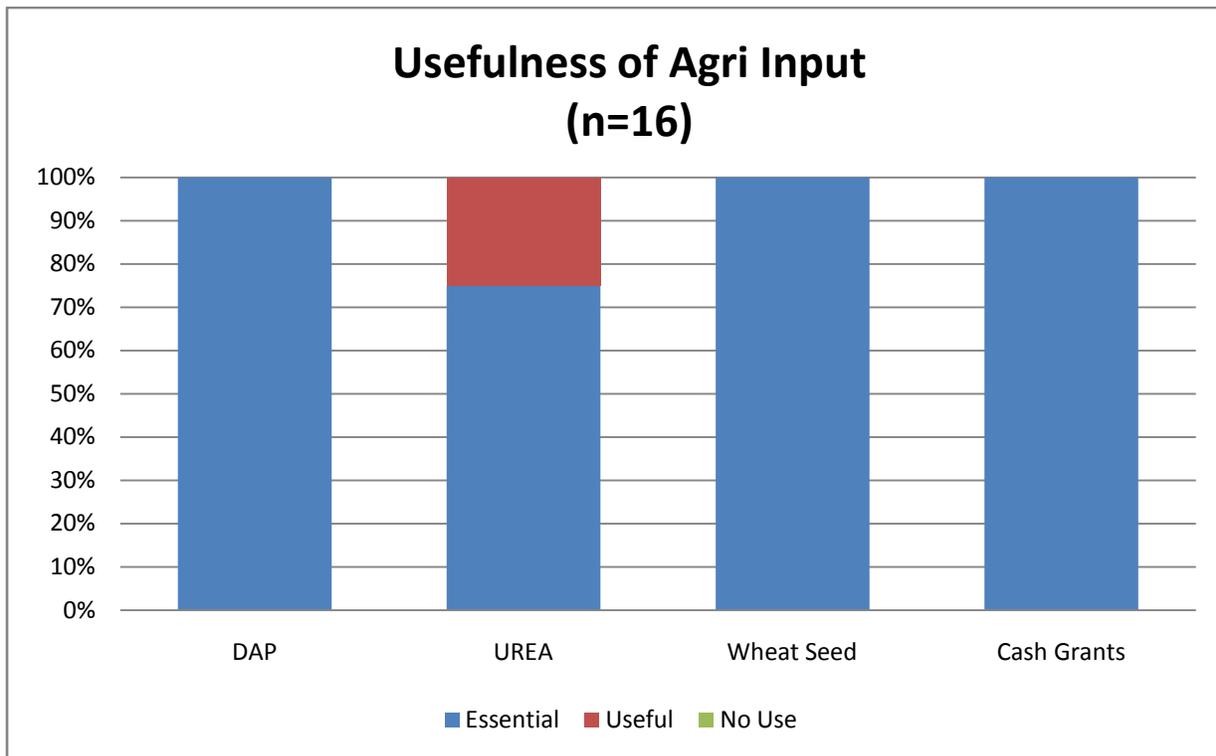
As the above table shows, 1,016 households have benefitted from the distribution of Animal Feed Supplement. The total numbers of beneficiaries are 6,683 and this sub-sector of the project has been completed. As far as the Agricultural Inputs are concerned, they too have reached 100% in the Upper Dir district. The number of households that benefitted from these inputs is 1,016 whereas 6,683 beneficiaries benefiting. The procurement of water kits which includes jerry cans and water purification tablets has been completed. 1,016 households are going to take advantage of the water kit component of Bahaal. Distribution will be starting in the next week or two.

Hygiene kits have also been acquired by SRSP. SRSP staff has started conducting hygiene training sessions, after which the kits will be distributed to 1,016 households, reaching out to a population of 6,683 individuals. SRSP does not have the emergency shelter component; instead they are planning on using the budget for the 200 transitional shelters for the Upper Dir district single-handedly. Beneficiaries are currently being conducted and are near completion. Work on these shelters will be underway shortly.

## Beneficiary Analysis:

The following tables show how the beneficiaries in this area viewed the different items provided to them by Bahaal. Cumulatively we interviewed around 16 beneficiaries in both Shangla and Dir and asked them questions regarding the usefulness, quality and quantity of agricultural inputs and animal feed supplement. The data of the two districts was combined together to make the analysis statistically significant. For filled-in charts, please refer to Annexure 1.

### Agricultural Inputs:

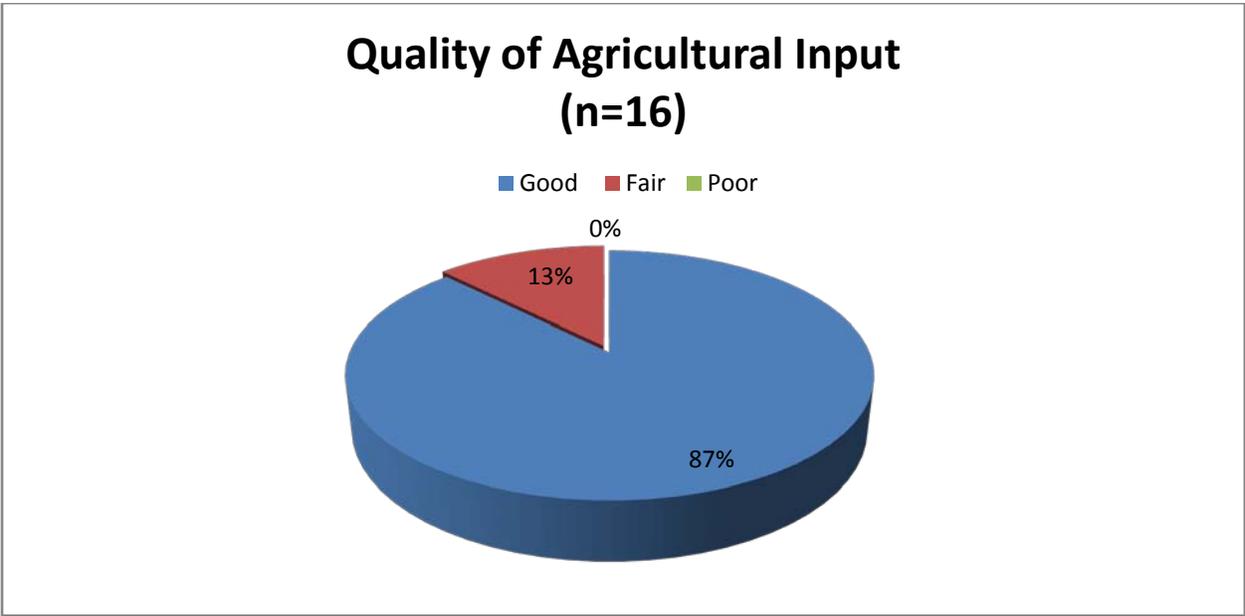


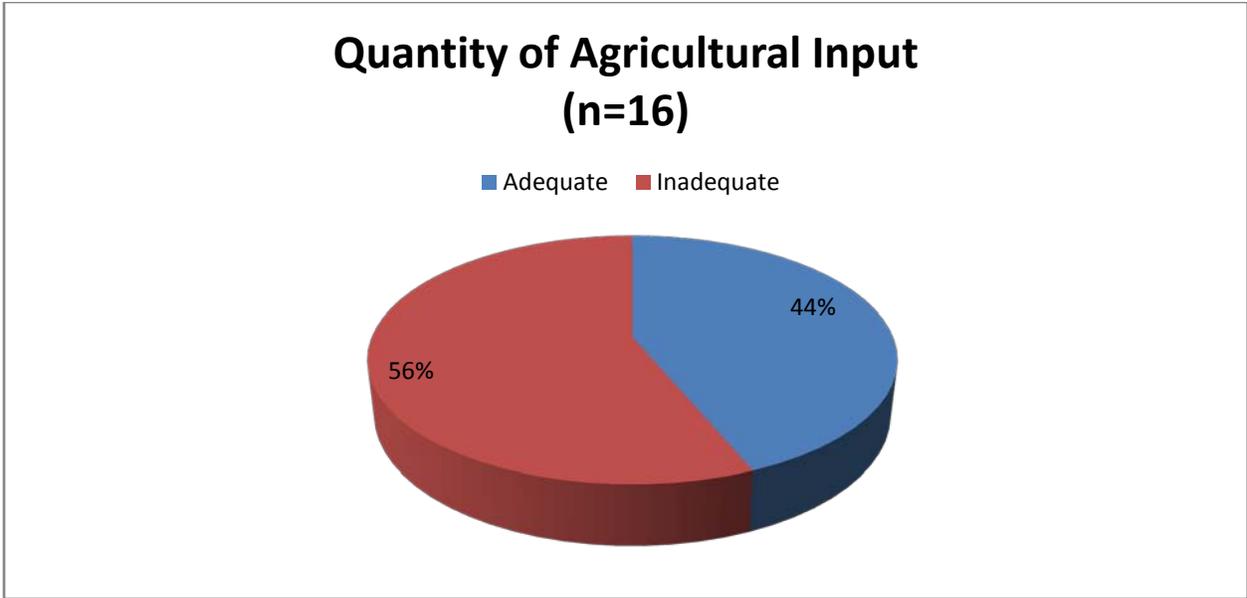
### Usefulness:

The table above shows how useful the agricultural items given to the beneficiaries of Shangla and Dir have been. Just a glance at the table indicates that all the agricultural items provided were essential for these people in rebuilding their lives which were affected massively by the July 2010 floods. All of these items were in short supply after the floods and due to the lack of cash and

resources at the disposal of these beneficiaries it was imperative that they were provided these agricultural inputs as grants. This not only enabled them to resume their lives as before but also ended their dependence on their relatives and neighbors. All items were equally essential for the households as they were all needed during different phases of cultivation. Urea was a little less useful than other items because the lands destroyed were in fact quite fertile after the soil had been deposited with new minerals by the floods.

Quantity and Quality:





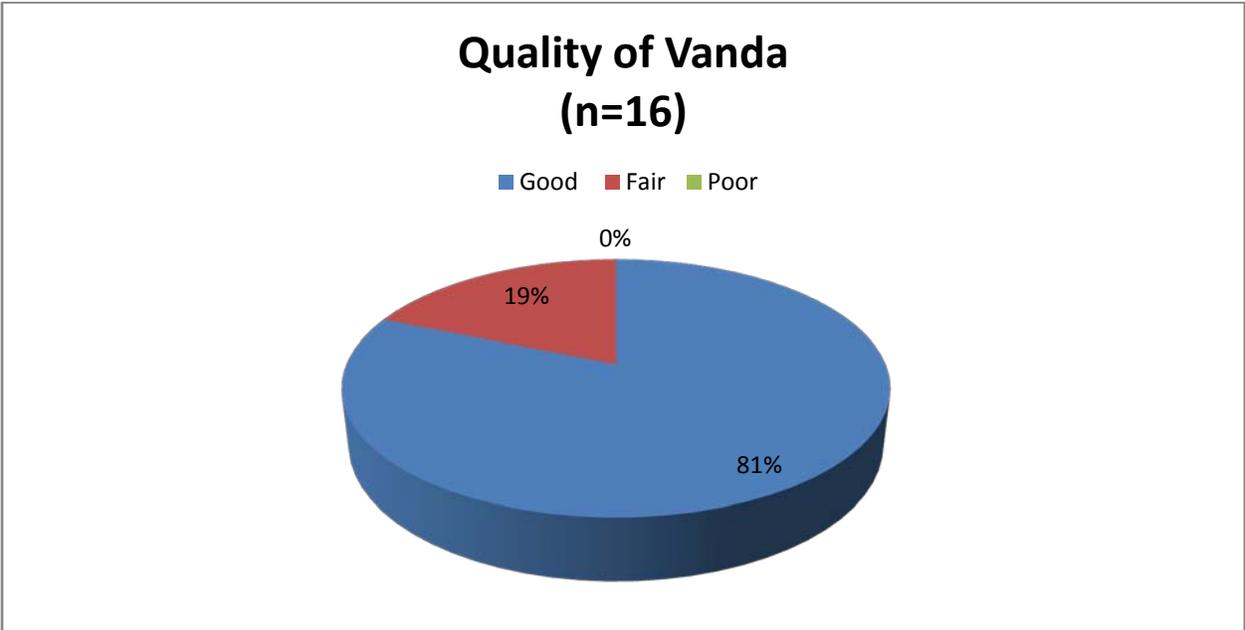
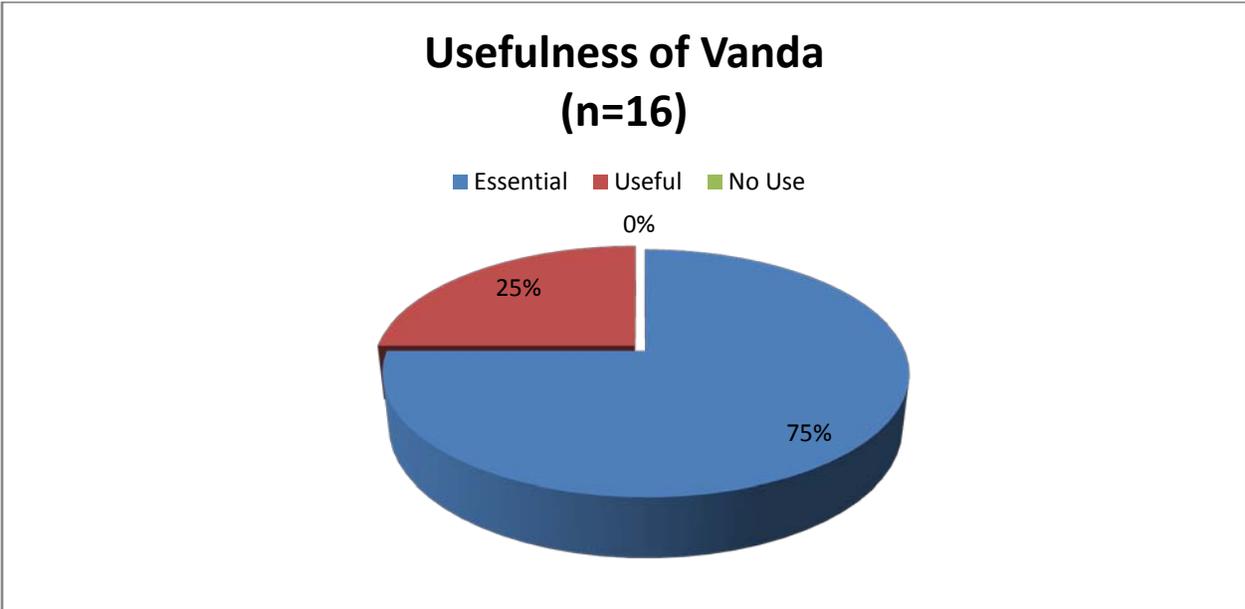
The aforementioned charts clearly indicate that most beneficiaries had no complaints about the quality of the agricultural inputs. Almost all of them seemed fairly satisfied with the quality of these items. Some also told us that the quality of these items was better than the ones they used in the past. However, the quantity for most beneficiaries was not adequate as they told us that the items that were given to them were not enough for the land that was available to them for cultivation. They particularly highlighted the Rs. 2000 cash grant, which they said was very meager given how badly destroyed their agricultural lands were. They told us that the machinery in the area was quite expensive to rent and the diesel cost were quite high. Therefore, the amount given to them to bring their destroyed land in shape was insufficient.

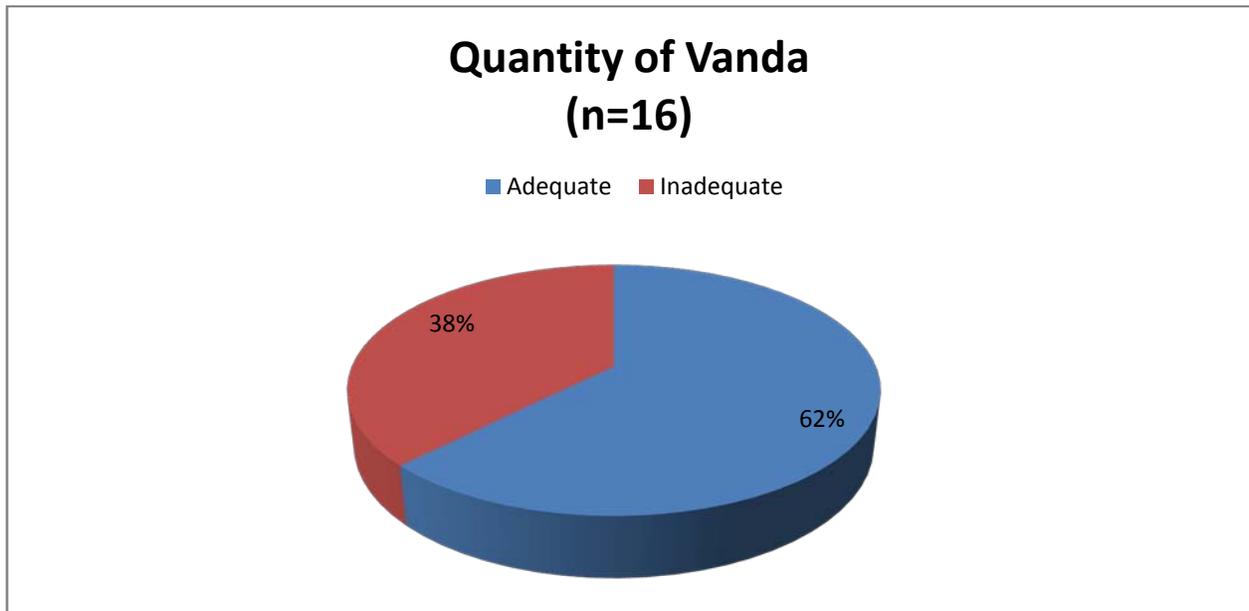
**Vanda (Animal Feed Supplement):**

**Usefulness, Quality and Quantity:**

The charts below show how the beneficiaries of Shangla and Dir viewed animal feed supplement given to them through Bahaal. Most of them found it quite useful as the floods and the landslides destroyed most of their vanda stock. Most of them were left with nothing to feed their livestock. The ones who found it less essential said that they had some of their livestock feed supplement left

after the floods. Nevertheless, all the beneficiaries found vanda quite useful as it made their livestock healthy and improved their milk. The quality of the vanda was up to the mark for almost all of its recipients but the quantity was a lot less than these beneficiaries desired. Most of them complained that they had to mix the supplement with other things to make it last a few days more and even then the two sacks of vanda did not last for more than a month for someone who owned two cows or buffaloes.





#### **Recommendations:**

The beneficiaries although were very grateful to the USAID for providing them agricultural inputs and vanda but they needed further support in different areas that would have a massive impact in their lives. Metalled roads are a distant dream for the people of Shangla who since forever have been deprived of this basic necessity. Good metalled roads are their first and foremost demand which according to them will set the tone for further development in the region. Furthermore, they told us that most of the agricultural land in the area is barani i.e. dependent on rain as there are no means of irrigation available in the area. Hence, development of an irrigation system that can bring water to their fields is of utmost importance. Without irrigation their income is solely dependent on rain as that's the only source from which they can water their fields. The CRP in Shangla wanted the hygiene sessions also to be conducted in schools which according to him would be very useful for the community. He said the children are a lot more responsive than the elderly of the area and giving them hygiene education at schools will be quite beneficial for the future generations.

## Annex II

Quality of Hygiene Kit			
Items	Good	Fair	Poor
Antibacterial Soaps	100%	0%	0%
Tooth pastes	100%	0%	0%
Tooth brushes	90%	10%	0%
Detergent soaps	100%	0%	0%
Dish washing soaps	100%	0%	0%
Towels	90%	10%	0%
Combs	90%	10%	0%
Dettol bottle	100%	0%	0%
Tissue papers	100%	0%	0%
Bucket with lid and Jug	70%	30%	0%
Sanitary cloth/pads/cotton wool	75%	25%	0%
Quantity of Hygiene Kit			
Items	Adequate	Inadequate	
Antibacterial Soaps	50%	50%	
Tooth pastes	90%	10%	
Tooth brushes	90%	10%	

Detergent soaps	60%	40%
Dish washing soaps	45%	55%
Towels	100%	0%
Combs	100%	0%
Dettol bottle	80%	20%
Tissue papers	85%	15%
Bucket with lid and Jug	60%	40%
Sanitary cloth/pads/cotton wool	95%	5%

Usefulness of Hygiene Kit			
Items	Essential	Useful	No Use
Antibacterial Soaps	100%	0%	0%
Tooth pastes	35%	35%	30%
Tooth brushes	20%	40%	40%
Detergent soaps	100%	0%	0%
Dish washing soaps	100%	0%	0%
Towels	70%	20%	10%
Combs	90%	10%	0%
Dettol bottle	20%	50%	30%
Tissue papers	0%	40%	60%
Bucket with lid and Jug	85%	15%	0%
Sanitary cloth/pads/cotton wool	30%	40%	30%

## **Annex III**

### **Distribution Process – Observations**

1. What is the process of Distribution? Hygiene kits were being handed over directly to the beneficiaries.			
	Good = 1	Adequate (some problems) =2	Poor (major problems) =3
3. How effective is the registration process (does everyone have an equal chance of being registered)?	N/A		
4. Do enough registration points made for timely registration?	N/A		
5. Is the Registration Venue appropriate overall?	N/A		
6. How well the registration record is made?	1		
Proper date/time of distribution and place of distribution communicated to the registered beneficiary?	1		
7. Additional Information, issues/ problems (if any)			
8. Suggestions for improvement (if any)			

### **Distribution Venue and Environment – Observations**

1. Where is the distribution being held?	SOs residence, Abasin Colony		
	Good = 1	Adequate (some problems) =2	Poor (major problems) =3
3. Is the Registration accessible to the beneficiaries?	1		

4. How the distribution is managed?		2		
5. Is the distribution point appropriate for women and old age?	1			
6. Additional Information				

### **Beneficiaries**

1. How many household provided relief packages during your visit (Own observation)	Total HHS.....12..... Male: ..... Female: .....			
2. How effective was the beneficiary selection process. Were the most deserving beneficiaries selected (own observation)?	Most were deserving=2			
3. How transparent was the beneficiary selection process	Very transparent=1			
4. Did any registered member fail to turn up, or leave halfway through the distribution process? (check the number of registered members of the date and time and actual present or received)	All beneficiaries registered to receive hygiene kits showed up at the distribution.			
5. Details or Additional Information. (if any):				
6. Opinion of the beneficiary (ask randomly selected beneficiary about their satisfaction level):	All satisfied	Mostly satisfied	Few satisfied	None-satisfied
Overall distribution process		X		
Quality of the relief package	X			
Quantity of the relief package		X		
Accessibility of the relief package	X			
Any additional Information (if any)				

### **Logistic**

	Yes = 1	No = 0
1. Do the District team have a safe place for the stock of relief items?	1	
2. Have they deployed proper logistic in terms of human resource and vehicles etc.	1	
3. Do they have clear distribution SoP in place?	N/A	
4. Observation/comments		

### **Overall Assessment**

	Yes, good =1	Adequate =2	Less than adequate =3	Poor = 0
1. Overall do you think the distribution process was adequate according to the local needs?	1			

**ANY OTHER OBSERVATIONS:**