

Emergency Cash Rental Support Program Guidelines for Forcibly Displaced Families in the West Bank

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1. Introduction

The Cash Rental Support Program provides immediate relief to displaced families from refugee camps and the surrounding areas affected by military operations in the West Bank by enabling them temporary rental accommodation while they secure other alternatives, re-establish their livelihoods to continue renting or find onward accommodation options. These guidelines follow a structured, evidence-based, and needs-driven approach, aligning with humanitarian principles and best practices.

By integrating market-based solutions, targeted support for vulnerable populations, and a well-defined exit strategy, the program prioritizes dignified and safe housing temporary solutions while ensuring sustainability and effectiveness in addressing urgent shelter needs.

Objectives

- Provide immediate shelter assistance to displaced families.
- Ensure a fair, transparent, and efficient rental cash-based intervention.
- Mitigate the risks of homelessness and forced evictions.
- Align with the Shelter Cluster’s coordination mechanisms and vulnerability criteria.
- Plan an exit strategy for long-term housing solutions.

2. Targeting Strategy

The identification and selection of beneficiaries will follow a multi-layered approach in collaboration with local authorities, humanitarian organizations, and community representatives and leaders. In recent times, with the unprecedented nature of ongoing military operations in refugee camps, the access to camps to assess the level of damage is not feasible, and households continue to remain displaced, living with relatives, in rental accommodation, or collective centers. People displaced as a result of military

incursions/escalation are eligible for rental assistance, along with considerations of their current sheltering conditions and vulnerability as outlined below.¹

2.1. Technical Criteria

- **Family Size and Overcrowding:** Larger families (with 5 members or more) and multiple households sharing an apartment due to financial constraints will be prioritized, as overcrowding is a key indicator of housing inadequacy.
- **Living Conditions:** Priority will be given to families residing in substandard shelters, such as unfinished buildings, structurally damaged apartments, or those exposed to health and safety risks.
- **Displacement Status and Protection Concerns:** Households at risk of eviction due to an inability to pay rent will be targeted. Additionally, families identified through Protection referral mechanisms will be considered high-priority cases.
- **Families with Destroyed or Severely Damaged Shelters:** Families whose original homes have been completely destroyed or have sustained severe structural damage, rendering them unsafe for habitation, will be given priority for rental support. Priority will be determined based on verified assessments and available documentation confirming the extent of the damage. This criterion will primarily be used to extend rental support to families who are unable to return and live in their homes when the conditions allow for safe return due to destruction and damage level.

2.2. Vulnerability Criteria

The selection of beneficiaries is based on the following priority groups:

- **IDP families residing in collective shelters:** particularly in university and school dormitories, as these facilities are intended to resume their original functions and IDPs have already been asked to vacate them.
- **Socio-Economic Conditions:** Economic vulnerability will be assessed using available data from UNRWA (poverty line database), including household income, dependency ratios, and employment stability. Households with a high dependency ratio, where majority of the household composition consists of dependents (under 18 and above 60 years of age), and HHs unable to afford rental accommodation without external assistance. Households that have lost their primary source of income due to recent military operations will be prioritized.

¹ With the limited capacity for rental assistance, it is recommended that one or more technical criteria are mandatory for eligibility, in addition to layering on vulnerability criteria to target most vulnerable households. When return to original housing is possible, SC partners could shift the assistance modality to repairs based on degree of damage.

- **Presence of Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) and Chronic Illnesses:** Families with members who have disabilities or chronic illnesses will be prioritized, considering the additional financial and logistical challenges they face.
- **Female-Headed Households (FHH) and Other Vulnerable Groups:** FHHs, elderly-headed households, will be prioritized due to their increased vulnerability and limited income-earning potential.

3. Estimation of Rental Costs

The rental cost estimation follows a market-based approach, assessing the availability and affordability of housing.

3.1. Rental Assistance Value

Currently there are no recent comprehensive market surveys to determine rental values. Shelter Cluster will initiate a rental market assessment to update the values in the upcoming months to determine rental assistance value. The assessment not only will support the SC understanding of variation in rental assistance value, but also information on availability of rental housing stock and existing tenure mechanisms.

Meanwhile SC West Bank partners have agreed on an interim monthly rental support value of 1000 NIS (approximately 270 USD), considering limited funding and high sheltering needs.

Fixed-Flat rental assistance of 1000 NIS per month will be provided up to three months² to prevent market speculation, inflation and ensure affordability. The rental amount for the first three months will not be connected to the living space area, geographical area or number of rooms. Additional support (top ups) can be provided in extreme cases of poverty to fully cover rental costs like facilities bills.

4. Implementation Process

The program follows a structured process to ensure fairness and efficiency.

4.1. Beneficiary List and Registration

- **Data Collection:** In addition to existing data from UNRWA, local authorities, humanitarian agencies, and other databases, a structured survey will be conducted to collect and supplement relevant information when needed and deemed necessary, ensuring more effective targeting and prioritization. Please refer to **Annex 1** for the proposed assessment form.
- **Vulnerability Assessment:** Cross-referenced with Shelter Cluster and protection sector criteria.

²Considering the high degree of needs, funding limitations and ongoing military operations, SC partners have agreed to set the duration of rental assistance to three months, subject to revision

- **Verification:** Conducted by UNRWA teams, cluster partners, local authorities and ministries to validate eligibility.
- **Due Diligence Measures:** As part of the verification and targeting process, due diligence will be carried out to ensure compliance with legal and protection standards. This includes reviewing rental agreements (where applicable), ensuring there is no duplication of support, confirming beneficiary consent, and validating that accommodation meets basic safety and habitability criteria.
- **Beneficiary Lists:** For responders other than UNRWA. UNRWA will provide a list of beneficiaries (tenants) to implementing partners (IPs), the IPs have the right to check and verify the list of beneficiaries based on a comprehensive vulnerability analysis and targeting criteria, informed by data collected from the field. The selection process will ensure that assistance is given to those most in need.
- **Coordination:** To prevent duplication of assistance, UNRWA will maintain an updated record of all beneficiaries receiving rental cash assistance in Area A refugee camps and spillover areas impacted by military operations. This coordinated approach will enhance transparency and ensure efficient allocation of resources.
- **Non-Refugee Cases:** Although the number of non-refugee families in need of assistance is minimal, it has been agreed with UNRWA to include these cases in the assessment and targeting process. This ensures that all vulnerable families, regardless of their status, are considered for support.

4.2. Fund Disbursement Mechanism

- **Cash Transfers:** Each eligible family (i.e. tenant) will receive rental support totaling 3,000 ILS to cover a period of three months. This amount can be disbursed either as a single lump sum payment of 3,000 ILS or in three monthly installments of 1,000 ILS each, depending on the operational flexibility and capacity of the implementing partner.
- **Financial Service Providers (FSPs):** Direct transfers to beneficiaries will be made through authorized financial service providers, based on a transparent selection process. The cluster recommends delivery options such as cash transfers through vendors, e-wallet payments, or other appropriate and effective mechanisms, rather than endorsing a specific provider (Like PAYPAL). Beneficiaries will receive clear communication and instructions on how and where they can receive the amounts to ensure accessibility and transparency.
- **Due Diligence on Fund Transfers:** All transfers will follow due diligence procedures to ensure that funds reach the intended beneficiaries securely and without diversion. This includes beneficiary identity confirmation, use of tracking systems by FSPs, and reporting mechanisms to detect and address any irregularities.

- **Communication:** Partners will use standardized communications messages and format for rental support distribution via agreed FSPs, *the unified message will be formulated and coordinated with UNRWA to ensure consistency and transparency with targeted IDPs.*

5. Exit Strategy & Contingency Planning

Given the uncertainty regarding displaced families returning home, a comprehensive exit strategy is essential.

5.1. Exit Strategy for Families Unable to Return

If return remains unfeasible after three months, the program will explore:

- **Extended Rental Assistance:** Rental support may be extended for families who remain in vulnerable conditions, as determined through planned assessments. This extension will be considered for households that have no adequate and dignified temporary or permanent shelter solutions. The decision to extend assistance will be based on updated needs assessments, available funding, and the overall humanitarian context and IDPs movement.
- **Transitional Shelter Options:**
 - **Rehabilitation of Vacant or Substandard Buildings:** Identify and refurbish vacant, unfinished, or substandard buildings to provide safe and dignified shelter solutions for displaced families.
 - **Self-Help Approach:** Empower affected families to initiate their own temporary shelter solutions by providing necessary materials, training, and skill-building support. This approach enhances self-reliance and ensures culturally appropriate shelter options.
 - **Collaboration with Government:** Work closely with government authorities to identify eligible households for the allocation of prefabricated housing units provided by the government, ensuring a fair and transparent selection process.
- **Sustainable Livelihoods & Social Protection:**
 - Linkages with job creation programs and cash-for-work opportunities.
 - Coordination and support with accessing national social protection schemes.
- **Coordination with Humanitarian & Governmental Actors:**
 - **Local Authorities & NGOs:** Strengthening coordination with local authorities and NGOs helps integrate displaced families into host communities and optimize local and governmental resources. This collaboration ensures displaced families have access to other possible temporary shelter solutions (government proposal for prefab units)
 - **Shelter Cluster Coordination:** Shelter Cluster ensures rental cash support aligns with global best practices and donor frameworks. And ensures transparency, accountability and the effective integration of rental support into the overall shelter response strategy.
 - **Cash Working Group (CWG):** The CWG coordinates cash-based interventions, ensuring rental

cash support aligns with other humanitarian responses (e.g. MPCA) . This coordination minimizes duplication , addressing gaps and ensures rental assistance effectively meets the needs of vulnerable populations.

- **Private Sector Engagement:** Engaging landlords, tenants, and developers increases available rental units for displaced families. Collaborating with the private sector creates sustainable housing solutions and encourages landlords to participate in rental support programs through specific incentives.

5.2. Exit Strategy for Families able to Return to the Original House

If IDP families are allowed to return to their original house and it remains undamaged, they will no longer be eligible for further rental cash assistance. However, if the displaced families return and find the house damaged or unsafe, they will be prioritized for shelter damage repair assistance as part of a permanent housing solution to end displacement and cessation of cash rental support.

6. Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL)

Monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL) are essential to ensure the rental cash support program effectively addresses the challenges faced by displaced families. The MEL framework will guide continuous assessment of program relevance, efficiency, and impact, and support adaptive management.

A baseline study will be conducted by responders to collect key data on the rental market, housing conditions, and the economic status of targeted beneficiaries. This will serve as a reference point for ongoing monitoring.

Regular surveys and market assessments will be carried out to monitor rental price trends, availability of rental units, and beneficiary satisfaction. These tools will help detect any inflationary pressures in the rental market, allowing for timely adjustments to the value of rental cash transfers to ensure continued adequacy. To strengthen protection-centered monitoring and reporting, data will be disaggregated by gender, age, disability, and other vulnerability factors. This will ensure inclusive analysis and inform more equitable programming.

The MEL component of the Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) process will ensure systematic data collection, analysis, and use of findings to assess the quality, effectiveness, and accountability of the assistance provided. The results will also contribute to evidence-based decision-making and continuous program improvement.

6.1 MEL Key Responsibility:

All cluster partners providing rental cash support are responsible for MEL related to their activities. This includes collecting and reporting data to assess program effectiveness and impact. Partners should conduct post-distribution monitoring (PDM) through surveys, focus groups, or interviews, and share findings with the Shelter/NFI Cluster to support accountability, learning, and improved coordination.

6.2 Sampling Methodology:

To ensure PDM results are representative and reliable, the following sampling methodology is recommended:

- **Target Population:** Clearly define the population to be surveyed to allow for meaningful data aggregation at the cluster level.
- **Sampling Methods:**
 - **Random Sampling:** Applied when a complete beneficiary list is available; individuals are selected at random to reduce bias.
 - **Stratified Sampling:** Used when distinct sub-groups exist (e.g., by geography, gender, or age) to ensure proportional representation.
- **Sample Size:** Calculated using standard methods with a 95% confidence level and a 5% margin of error. Adjustments will be made based on operational capacity and coverage needs. As a general guideline, a minimum of **10–15% of recipient households** should be sampled, or at least **100–150 respondents**, whichever is greater.
- **Data Disaggregation:** Findings will be disaggregated by **sex, age, and location** (at minimum) to ensure inclusive and nuanced analysis.

6.3 Digitized Data Collection Approach:

To facilitate the process of data collection and data aggregation, it is recommended to digitize the PDM survey on KoBo, this will ensure that the data is monitored on a rolling basis and the analysis to be done effectively.

6.4 Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM)

Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) is a critical component of rental cash support programs to assess their effectiveness, ensure accountability, and identify areas for improvement. It evaluates whether beneficiaries received the intended assistance, how they used it, and the overall impact on their living conditions and well-being. PDM should be conducted through structured surveys, focus group discussions, and key informant interviews with recipients, landlords, and other stakeholders.

6.4.1 Objectives of PDM for Rental Cash Support

- Assess whether the rental cash support was received in full, on time, and through the intended financial service provider (FSP).
- Evaluate how beneficiaries utilized the rental cash support and whether it fulfilled its intended purpose.
- Identify challenges faced by beneficiaries in accessing rental housing and maintaining tenancy.

- Monitor protection concerns, including risks of eviction, rental inflation, exploitation, or discrimination.
- Measure the effectiveness of the program in providing safe, dignified, and adequate shelter.
- Capture feedback from beneficiaries to improve future programming.

6.4.2 Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)

A. Access and Delivery of Cash Support:

Questions:

- Did you receive the full amount of rental cash assistance you were eligible for?
- Did you experience any difficulties in collecting the rental cash support (e.g., long waiting times, ID issues, service provider problems)?
- How was the cash delivered to you? Through which Financial Service Provider (FSP)? Was the process timely and smooth?
- Were you informed clearly about the cash distribution process, eligibility criteria, and where to submit complaints?

Indicators:

- % of beneficiaries who received the full rental cash support as expected.
- % of beneficiaries who reported no issues in accessing cash through the selected financial service provider (FSP).
- % of transactions successfully processed on time and without delays.
- % of beneficiaries who reported understanding the cash distribution process, eligibility criteria, and complaint mechanisms.

B. Housing Stability and Security

Questions:

- Were you able to rent or continue staying in your accommodation after receiving the rental cash support?
- Have you experienced eviction, been asked to leave, or felt at risk of eviction since receiving the support?
- Did you face any difficulties in finding rental housing even after receiving the cash? What kind of difficulties?
- Did you and your landlord sign a rental agreement or contract? If not, what arrangement did you have?
- From your landlord's perspective, do they understand the rental support program, and were they supportive of your tenancy?

Indicators:

- % of beneficiaries who successfully rented or maintained their accommodation using cash assistance.
- % of beneficiaries who experienced eviction or forced displacement after receiving rental support.
- % of beneficiaries who reported facing difficulties in finding rental housing despite receiving assistance.
- % of beneficiaries who signed a formal rental agreement or lease with their landlord.
- % of landlords aware of and satisfied with the rental cash support program.

C. Adequacy of Shelter and Living Conditions:

Questions:

- How would you describe your current rental housing in terms of safety, space, ventilation, privacy, and access to water/sanitation?
- How many people live in your household, and how many rooms or square meters is the space you live in?
- Has your living condition improved compared to before receiving the rental cash assistance? If yes, in what ways?
- Did you need to use your own income, savings, or borrow money to cover rent, in addition to the rental support?

Indicators:

- % of beneficiaries who reported that their rental accommodation met minimum shelter standards (e.g., safety, living space, ventilation, privacy, access to water and sanitation).
- % of households living in overcrowded conditions (less than 3.5m² per person-sphere standards) despite receiving rental assistance.
- % of beneficiaries who reported improvements in their living conditions due to rental support.
- % of beneficiaries who had to supplement rental cash support with additional income or savings.

D. Protection, Safety, and Well-Being:

Questions:

- Do you feel safe and secure in your current rental accommodation and neighborhood? Why or why not?

- Have you or any household member (especially elderly, persons with disabilities, or female-headed households) faced specific difficulties or discrimination in finding or staying in your rental accommodation?
- Are you aware of your rights as a tenant and how to report issues such as eviction threats, rent increase, or harassment?

Indicators:

- % of beneficiaries who reported feeling safe and secure in their rented accommodation.
- % of FHHs, elderly, or people with disabilities who faced specific challenges in accessing rental accommodation.
- % of beneficiaries who reported experiencing discrimination or exploitation by landlords or neighbors.
- % of beneficiaries are aware of their rights as tenants and available complaint mechanisms.

E. Program Effectiveness and Beneficiary Satisfaction:

Questions:

- Overall, how satisfied are you with the rental cash support program? What aspects worked well and what could be improved?
- If given a choice, would you prefer rental cash support or receiving in-kind shelter assistance (e.g., physical shelter materials)? Why?
- Have you been able to secure a longer-term housing solution beyond the rental assistance period? Please describe.

Indicators:

- % of beneficiaries who reported satisfaction with the rental support program.
- % of beneficiaries who recommended improvements in the rental assistance process.
- % of beneficiaries who preferred cash-based assistance over in-kind shelter solutions.
- % of households that have achieved longer-term housing solutions beyond the rental assistance period.

6.4.3 Data Collection Methods

- **Household Surveys:** Conduct structured surveys with beneficiaries to assess their experiences with rental assistance.

- **Focus Group Discussions:** Engage with beneficiaries, landlords, and community members to gather qualitative feedback.
- **Key Informant Interviews:** Interview local authorities, financial service providers, and humanitarian actors involved in the program.
- **Site Visits:** Conduct direct observation of rental housing conditions and interactions between beneficiaries and landlords.
- **Complaint and Feedback Mechanisms:** Ensure continuous feedback collection through hotlines, community meetings, suggestion boxes or other effective means.

6.4.4 Reporting and Action Plan

- Regular PDM reports should be shared with Shelter Cluster, UNRWA and government to address emerging issues.
- Findings should inform adjustments in targeting, cash transfer mechanisms, and shelter programming.
- Protection concerns should be escalated to relevant actors to ensure immediate response and mitigation measures.
- Lessons learned should be integrated into future rental cash assistance interventions to enhance program effectiveness.

7. Program Risks and Mitigation Measures:

Implementing rental support programs for displaced families presents several challenges and risks that must be proactively managed to ensure transparency, efficiency, and fairness. Below are the key risks associated with rental support and the proposed mitigation measures:

	Risks	Mitigation Measures
9.1 Fraud and Exploitation Risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Families may conspire with landlords to issue false eviction notices to access rental support. • Rent inflation due to landlords taking advantage of humanitarian assistance programs. • Misreporting of household vulnerability to gain eligibility. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct rigorous verification of eviction notices and rental agreements through independent assessments and community validation. • Establish randomized post-disbursement monitoring to ensure compliance. • Work with local authorities and humanitarian actors to set standardized rental pricing to prevent inflation.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop grievance and complaints mechanisms to allow communities to report fraud or misconduct anonymously. • In-person visits for verification of vulnerability criteria and/or checking with community leaders or local partners
9.2 Market Distortion and Rental Inflation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased rental demand may drive up local housing prices, making it harder for non-beneficiary IDPs and host communities to secure affordable housing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The assistance will remain standardized to prevent rental inflation. While SC and partners keeping regular market analysis and monitoring of rental trends to adjust the program accordingly. • Explore alternative shelter solutions (e.g., temporary shelters, housing upgrades) to reduce pressure on the rental market. • Engage with local authorities to advocate for rent stabilization measures where feasible.
9.3 Landlord-Tenant Disputes and Evictions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beneficiaries may face forced evictions once the rental support ends. • Landlords may refuse to renew rental agreements, leading to further displacement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encouraging formal rental contracts to ensure compliance with fair rental prices. This agreement will be necessary for the cases that will receive additional three months support. • Include legal support services for beneficiaries facing eviction threats. • Advocate for tenant rights awareness through local legal aid organizations.
9.4 Exclusion of the Most Vulnerable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited outreach may result in the exclusion of the most at-risk groups, such as female-headed households (FHHs), elderly individuals, persons with disabilities (PWDs). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure transparent and inclusive targeting criteria with community participation in selection. • Utilize multi-sectoral vulnerability assessments to identify at-risk households.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide additional support mechanisms for vulnerable groups, including direct case management and social services referrals.
<p>9.5 Dependency on Short-Term Assistance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rental assistance programs may create dependency if sustainable housing solutions are not developed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish clear exit strategies and livelihood linkages to promote self-sufficiency. • Consider graduated assistance models, where rental support gradually decreases over time. • Integrate rental support with longer-term housing solutions, such as access to permanent housing programs, housing rehabilitation, or legal support for property claims.

ANNEX 1: Proposed Assessment Form

The purpose of this assessment is to gather critical information on the rental market and the socio-economic conditions of the IDPs. It aims to support a more informed, effective, and efficient response by providing a clear understanding of displacement patterns, current housing conditions, affordability, vulnerabilities, and future shelter preferences. The collected data will enable humanitarian actors to tailor rental cash assistance programs to meet the real needs on the ground, prevent protection risks such as evictions, and ensure that support reaches the most vulnerable populations in a timely and appropriate manner.

A. Displacement Information

1. What is your place of origin before displacement?
 - Refugee Camp – If yes, name of camp: _____
 - Urban Area – Please specify location: _____
 - Rural/Village – Please specify location: _____
2. Date of first displacement (DD/MM/YYYY): _____
3. How long have you been displaced? (in months): _____
4. Is this a Female/Elderly/Child-Headed Household? Yes No
5. Are there Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) in the household? Yes No
 If yes, how many? _____
6. How many elderly (65+), children (<18), and PWDs live in your household?
 Elderly: ____ | Children: ____ | PWDs: ____

Section B: Household Composition

7. How many people are currently living in this accommodation? _____
8. How many families are sharing the same accommodation?
 - 1 2 3 More – Specify: _____
9. If more than one family, why? (select all that apply)
 - No income to afford rent alone

- Lack of available rental stock
- We prefer to live together
- Other: _____

Section C: Current Living Situation

10. Current accommodation status:

- Paid rental
- Free rental
- Hosted by relatives (Relation: _____)
- Hosted by friends
- Self-built (makeshift)shelter
- Collective shelter

11. Monthly rental amount (ILS): _____

12. Are you able to pay rent regularly? Yes No

If yes, source of income: Own income Savings Humanitarian assistance Other: _____

If no, why not? (select all that apply)

No income Free rental Other: _____

13. Have you been evicted or at risk of eviction due to rent issues? Yes No

If yes, how many times? _____

14. Would you need a formal agreement with landlord to protect rights? Yes No

15. Are you registered with UNRWA or MoSD as a social case? Yes No

16. Is it easy to find rental accommodation? Yes No, why? _____

Section D: Shelter Conditions

17. What issues do you face in your current accommodation? (select all that apply)

Overcrowding Safety/security concerns Lack of privacy Risk of eviction Other: _____

18. Current estimated living space: _____ sqm

19. Do you feel physically safe in your shelter? Yes No, explain: _____

Section E: Financial Situation

20. Do you have a regular income? Yes No

If yes:

Type of work: _____

Monthly income (ILS): _____

21. What is your primary income source? (select one)
 Casual labor Agriculture Formal employment Aid Other: _____
22. Do you have shelter-related expenses beyond rent? Yes No
If yes, type of expense: _____

Section F: Shelter Preferences & Future Planning

23. If displacement continues, preferred temporary shelter solutions? (select all that apply)
 Prefabricated units Upgrading substandard shelters Hosting with relatives/friends Private rental Shared rental Makeshift shelters Other: _____
24. If hosted, can you stay long-term? Yes No
If yes, for how many months? _____
25. Is any agreement in place with host? Written Verbal None
26. Improvements needed to extend your stay? (select all that apply)
 Reconfiguring internal partitions New windows/doors New toilet/kitchen Water storage Expanded covered space NFIs (bedding, kitchen sets, etc.) Other: _____
27. Estimated cost of improvements (ILS): _____
28. Are modifications acceptable to the host? Yes No Need to check
29. Concerns in the current host arrangement? (select all that apply)
 Privacy Space Too many people WASH issues Other: _____ None

Section I: Original Home Condition

30. Is your original home damaged or destroyed? Yes No Don't know
31. If yes, what is the condition?
 Destroyed Severely damaged Moderately damaged

End of Assessment Form