



COORDINATION NATIONALE DE LA SÉCURITÉ ALIMENTAIRE

Maissade Survey
Frequency Listing

Submitted
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DRAFT

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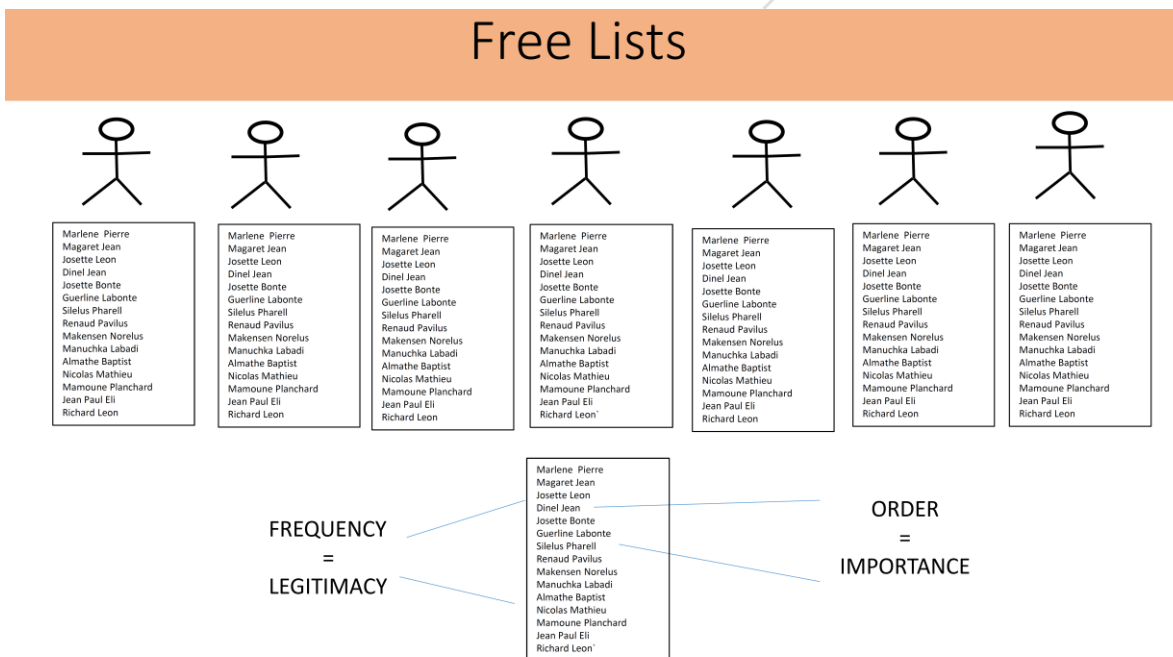
Conclusions and Recommendations

The Frequency Listing technique appears to be effective. Sufficient *notab* were located, they were evenly distributed across the commune, we were able to contact the majority of them, and they were responsive. Moreover, random surveys do not appear necessary; the much simpler and less costly Kiosk method is not only effective, it appears more effective than the alternative of having surveyors fan out across the Abitasyon and interview people by household.

The weak link was in the consensus among *notab* regarding beneficiaries. Using the strategy employed in this survey, we identified only 105 beneficiary household holds. That translates to approximately 2% of households. The technique could be significantly improved through, choosing those *notab* who, based on additional Consensus Analysis, are “experts” in choosing impoverished beneficiaries, and asking them for longer list of beneficiaries. We calculate that by eliminating *notab* who give lists that do not correspond with those from other *notab* (those we can infer are non-experts or self-interested), and then asking for lists of 30 beneficiaries from the “experts” we may reach the 10% mark of beneficiaries and at very little additional cost. In summary, we calculate that we could repeat the process conducted in Maissade for half the cost and 5 times the effectiveness, fully achieving a list of 10% of vulnerable potential beneficiary households.

Frequency Listing

The idea of Frequency Lists comes from the Freelisting technique used in Cultural Consensus Analysis (Romney et. al. 1986; Borgatti 1992). The technique is designed to document categorical knowledge, usually among non-literate people whose folkways are little known outside their living group. For example, a researcher may wish to learn about the types of local foliage rural Haitian leaf doctors use to concoct herbal remedies. The researcher would ask a sample of leaf doctors to give the names of plants they use. The questions are typically asked of 20 to 30 respondents. Responses from the sample of respondents are then correlated. Those plants mentioned often, for example, by more than 5 respondents, are accepted as part of the semantic category of ‘plants Haitian leaf doctors use to make herbal remedies.’ Although the technique is simple in its conception and application, statistical analysis yields a depth of information. The more frequently an herb is mentioned the more commonly we can assume Leaf Doctors use it. A correlation in order of responses—mentioned first, second, fifth-- suggests the importance of a particular item, in this case a plant or leaf. Further analysis can be done with the results to uncover relationships between different herbs.



For the Maissade survey, the Freelisting technique was modified to identify vulnerable households in what we here call Frequency Listing. The advantage of the strategy is that it taps local knowledge. As seen in Section ## about criteria, Proxy Means Tests of different criteria yield low predictive value when measured against variables such as child malnutrition. Part of the reason for this is that a) differences in the wealth of the most impoverished rural Haitian households tend to be miniscule, b) inter-household dependency and sharing largely smooth over the differences, c) rural households invest heavily in urban homes, and more than anything else d) rural Haitians invest heavily in social capital. Neither outsiders nor survey questions easily measure social

capital. But we can make the assumption that, not unlike the leaf doctor with his or her herbal remedies, the typically competent person living in rural Haiti can be thought of as a type of expert in judging the resources and social capital of his or her family, friends, and neighbors. We expect from studies in Cultural Consensus Analysis that when a minimum of respondents identify the same individuals as vulnerable, those individuals are indeed the most vulnerable among their neighbors. Another advantage of what we are calling Frequency Listing is that it increases the credibility of the choice of the vulnerable. The community rather than outsiders have identified the most vulnerable household; to people in the community the technique resembles a lottery—something that during the course of the research beneficiaries recommended. The technique allows community members to censure the lists for people they see as undeserving. In summary, the Freequency Listing Technique offers the potential to,

- bypass the problems of Top Down selection by outsiders by tapping into community consensus for choice leaders
- avoid problems seen with inapplicable and weak criteria by tapping local perception and knowledge
- achieve community buy-in through use of community opinion on what most-vulnerable criteria should be or intuitively are, but with guidance from interviewers
- bypass the problem seen with kazez and azek choosing *moun pa yo* (nepotism) by seeking consensus below the *Abitasyon* (Habitation) level among leaders regarding who is the most vulnerable
- avoid the problems of election because it is conducted rapidly by neutral outsiders and, in theory, it cannot be rigged.

Units of Analysis and Geographic Bounds

Units of Analysis were Households and the delimited geographical area was the *Abitasyon*, or Habitation. *Abitasyon* are the smallest constitutionally recognized Haitian territorial unit. They typically have fewer than 500 households each, and average less than 5 km² in area. They are based on French Plantations that were split up after Independence was declared in 1804, but their borders have never been officially delimited. It was not until 1994 that political representation at the *Abitasyon* level was effectively put into practice and even then, not all Communes applied the traditional concept and identification of *Abitasyon* equally. Thus, in some areas of Haiti people readily recognize and agree on the limits of the *Abitasyon*. In other areas, the limits are less clear.

Developing Frequency Testing Strategy

- The first tests of Frequency List Beneficiary Selection were conducted with respondents in *Abitasyon* outside of the communes of Kenskoff in the Department of the West and Lavallee in the Department of the South East. Five surveyors asked random samples of 60 respondents to name of 10 household heads who lived in their *Abitasyon* who they believed were the poorest and most vulnerable. The question was qualified with, “people who often go to bed without eating.”
- The responses yielded few correlations. Knowing that the questions were related to potential food distributions, respondents named family members and even themselves.
- The strategy was then modified. Instead of asking for a list of 10 names of heads of the most vulnerable households, we asked for five *notab* who lived in the same “area” as the respondent, and who the respondent thought were the most honest and active in assisting neighbors, specifically,

Could you tell us a *notab*, woman or man, who lives in your township or neighborhood, who is honest, who most people respect, and who has done good deeds for the community.ⁱⁱ
- All the lists of five *notab* gathered from each respondent were then analyzed for frequency. Those mentioned at least three times were considered to be bona fide *notab*, contacted, and asked for a list of five beneficiaries who were “people who are hungriest in the township or neighborhood where you live.”ⁱⁱⁱ
- The final lists of beneficiaries were correlated. Those mentioned as vulnerable by at least three *notab* were put on list of bona fide vulnerable.
- The technique was applied in the Commune of Maissade (area 288 km², pop ~ 60,000).
- A list of 38 *abitasyon* (Habitations) and 375 *lokalite* (Localities) was obtained from FAES.
- Thus, the most significant challenge anticipated in applying the strategy was getting a sample of *notab* representative at the *Abitasyon* level. The challenge was made more difficult by the lack of a map showing the locations of *Abitasyon*.
- Two strategies were tested:
 - Kiosk Strategy. Surveyors coordinated with local authorities to identify two rendezvous points in the *Abitasyon*.
 - Geographical Strategy: To get a sample of first respondents that was as geographically representative as possible, points were marked on a map of Maissade. The points were marked at intervals of 250 meters. We then superimposed every second point on a Google Satellite map, reviewed the map for clusters of houses, and then nudged the points over to

those inhabited areas. The result was a guide that surveyors could use as they worked out the locations of the *Abitasyon* in consultation with local informants.

- One advantage of the Frequency Listing technique is that, whether using Kiosk or Geographic sampling, the strategy hinges on tapping into who people know—their social networks. We anticipated that it would not be necessary to get perfect geographic representativeness or even a perfectly representative sample of people coming into Kiosks; as long as we got close to a well distributed sample we expected the original respondents to smooth out the geographical gaps through their common referral to *notab*. Even if pockets of the commune were missed, as long as we had sufficient numbers of respondents in each *Abitasyon*, we anticipated that at least some respondents would identify the same significant *notab* in that *Abitasyon*. This would allow for a rapid survey of the region, leaving out especially remote and difficult areas but capturing all significant *notabs*.
- We expected the same logic to be applicable to that of the beneficiary lists. Because *notabs* were expected to identify most vulnerable households based on their networks and not precise geographic proximity, they would smooth out imperfections in the sampling strategy.
- One other complication that should be mentioned is imperfect respondent knowledge of *Abitasyon* and *Lokalite*. Not all respondents understood the concept of *Abitasyon* versus the small entity *Lokalite*. As seen, the *Abitasyon* is constitutionally decreed category, but its official use as a territorial designation is recent, and there are not agreed upon limits of *Abitasyon*.

The questionnaire

In the first questionnaire for Respondents: Random respondents were asked their name, *seksyon* (section), *abityasyon* and *lokalite* of residence, and then asked for list of 5 *notab*:

Bonjou. Mwen travay avek CNSA. Nap fe yon anket sou notab nan zon nan pou ede moun ki nan bezwenn. Ou menm ou ka ede nou nan travay sa a. Eske w ka di nou ki notab, fi kou gason, ki nan bitasyon o lokalite kote ou rete ki onèt, serye ke pi fò moun respekte, epi ki toujou sèvi byen ak moun nan lokalite a, oswa ki konn bay popilasyon bon jan bourad, bon jan sèvis san moun pa.^{iv}

The second questionnaire was for the *notabs* mentioned most frequently (3 or more times). *Notab* were asked for a list of five potential beneficiaries, their name, *seksyon*, *abityasyon* and *lokalite* of residence (the number of potential beneficiaries was increased during the survey to 10 *notab* because of the low absolute numbers of *notab*, see ##)

Bonjou. Mwen travay avek CNSA. Nou sot fe yon anket nan zon pa w. Nou te mande moun kiyes ki se yon bon Moun fiyab epi non pa w se yon ki moun plis nonmen. Kounyea nou pral mande plizyè lòt Moun tankou w pou ede nou fè lis moun ki plis kon domi san manje

nan lokalite/bitasyon an kote ou rete. Se non chef kay la nou bezwenn. Li met fi kou gason. Nou pral fè tout lis nap jwenn yo fè yon sèl pou n ka kontwòle si gen non ki parèt plizyè fwa osnon ki parèt yon sèl fwa. Epitou nou pral kontwòle, ak yon echantyon nan lis la, si moun ki konsène yo reyèlman nan grangou. PI DEVAN, lè lis definitif la fin fèt, pral gen koze pou detèmine kilès nan "kay" yo ki pou resevwa oswa jere èd la. Si se youn ou lòt (nan koze distribyon), si se youn ak lòt (nan koze pwojè devlopman). Si lis ou bay nou mache byen avek lot lis nou jwen nan min lot Moun, nou pral mande ou patisipe plis epi nap rekonet ou kom yon vreman Moun. ^v

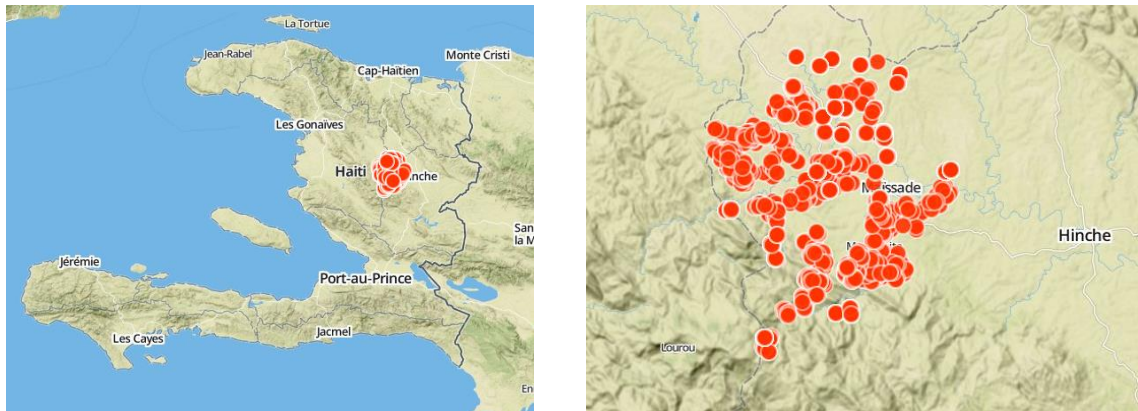
In both questionnaires we did not specify whether we were inquiring about people living in a specific *abitasyon* or *lokalite*. The logic of this was,

- a) they may not have anyone in their locality they depend on as leaders
- b) we were trying to capture what respondents see as the natural structure of leadership, and that may well follow some kind of geographical criteria-- such as high population density areas—but that may not
- c) we did not have a perfect sampling strategy according to population distribution, so we are hoping that there is a leadership structure such that people in multiple localities mutually recognize the most honest local leader, i.e. for the purposes of this study, that leader that most candidly would identify people in greatest need.

The Field Survey

- On April 28, 20 surveyors riding on 10 motorcycles, carrying a 2 kw Yamaha generator, and equipped with questionnaires programmed in ODK software platform onto 22 Samsung Tablets, went to the commune of Maissade, in the Department of Centre, on the Plateau Central.
- The surveyors were divided into teams of five: one supervisor and four surveyors. Each team was to survey one *abitasyon* per day, 12-13 interviews per surveyor, for a total of 50 interviews per *abitasyon*. The four teams were to do 4 *abitasyon*s (200 interviews) per day. The actual number of surveys accomplished varied from 150 to 250 per day.
- Surveyors slept in rented homes.
- Each evening all the surveys from that day were aggregated and the data uploaded to Columbia University's Formhub.
- The survey took 13 days, three more days than originally planned.
- Fifteen surveyors (15) finished on the 9th.
- The five (5) supervisors remained in the field assisting with *Notab* contacts until the 13th of May.

Figure ##: Maisade Survey Coordinates



The Office Survey

Three office workers downloaded the *notab* data from Formub in Excel spreadsheets ‘cleaned’ the names (so that all had same spelling system) and generated *notab* Frequencies (how many respondents mentioned each *notab*). From the resulting Frequency Lists they extracted a sub-list of *notabs* mentioned by more than three respondents.

The following day the lists were sent back to the supervisors so that they could find phone numbers for the selected *notabs*.

Once the phone numbers were obtained, the telephone surveyors contacted the *notabs* and interviewed them for Frequency Lists of most vulnerable household heads.

Complications

As expected, *Abitasyons* were not perfectly understood. Approximately 20% of respondents did not identify their residence as within the confines of the expected *Abitasyon*. Based on the FAES list and preparatory interviews with local leaders, 38 *Abitasyons* were expected: respondents identified 60 *Abitasyons*. After the surveys were completed, the interviews Google Earth to lump locality in the expected 38.

Respondents mutually identified fewer *notab* than targeted. We hoped to identify 1,800 *notab* mentioned by at least 3 respondents: we identified 508 *notab*. For 451 of those we were able to obtain telephone number and succeeded in contacting all of them. Note, the originally 1,800 was excessive: had we found that many it would have meant that 1 in every 17 adults in Maisade qualified as a *notab*. At 451 the figure is a more reasonable 1 for every 55 adults

Notab were difficult to locate by telephone. To resolve the problem surveyors used local residents to locate *notab*. They were remunerated with 25 gds phone credit were paid to for each *notab* that called in. All 451 *notab* were located and interviewed.

Results

Table ## gives the number of *notab* and beneficiaries in each category ‘frequency of mentions’

Table ##: Frequency of Frequencies of Mentions

Number of respondents mentioning Notab	Notabs		Beneficiaries	
	Frequency	Cumulative	Frequency	Cumulative
53 mentions	1	1	0	0
27 mentions	1	2	0	0
25 mentions	1	3	0	0
22 mentions	2	5	0	0
21 mentions	1	6	0	0
20 mentions	18	24	0	0
19 mentions	1	8	0	0
18 mentions	3	11	0	0
17 mentions	1	12	0	0
16 mentions	4	16	0	0
15 mentions	3	19	0	0
14 mentions	7	26	1	1
13 mentions	4	30	0	1
12 mentions	11	41	0	1
11 mentions	12	53	1	2
10 mentions	19	72	0	2
9 mentions	24	96	1	3
8 mentions	25	121	1	4
7 mentions	26	147	2	6
6 mentions	38	185	5	11
5 mentions	52	237	6	17
4 mentions	94	331	23	40
3 mentions	177	508	46	88

Comparison: Kiosk versus Random Sampling

A Random Sampling strategy was used in most of the 38 *abitasyon* from which responses were collected. This strategy involves enumerators going to predetermined/selected points and approaching random citizens in an intelligent manner so as to build a representative sample of the local population. However, in eighteen of the 38 *abitasyons* (47%) a Kiosk strategy was used instead. This was done to determine whether kiosks would be a more efficient strategy to gather respondents’ information. The results of these eighteen Kiosk *abitasyons* are presented below in Table XX where each turnout is compared to the average turnout of *abitasyons* in the same Section that used the Random Sample strategy.

At first, there seems to be positive effect when using the Kiosk strategy. The average turnout for the eighteen *abitasyons* using the Kiosk strategy is 54.1 respondents, which is 19.9 respondents greater than the thirty-one *abitasyons* using the Random Sample strategy. On average, across all *abitasyons*, it appears the Kiosk strategy increases the total number of responses by more than 58%. At the individual *abitasyon* level, seventeen of the eighteen *abitasyons* (94%) that used the Kiosk strategy outperformed the average turnout of the other *abitasyons* in the Section that used the Random Sample strategy. These results should be interpreted with caution for the following reasons:

- This analysis was conducted using the number of responses collected (aka “*turnout*”) in a *Abitasyon* and not the percentage of the *abitasyons* population that provided responses (aka “*yield*”). The latter controls for a *abitasyon*’s population size, which is an important variable because higher turnouts may have nothing to do with the strategy chosen but instead may be entirely the result of a denser and/or larger population. In future trials it will be important to control for differences at the *abitasyon* level.
- Explained above is respondent’s geographic location has little to do with the names they provided (the Venn diagrams show 36% of respondents share no geographic characteristics with the *notab* they recommended; 58% *notab* share no geographic characteristics with the beneficiaries they recommended). This suggests that the objective of FreeListing project is to gather as many respondents as possible, in the shortest time possible, for the lowest cost possible. A detailed cost-benefit-analysis of each strategy should be conducted and used in further decision-making processes. For example, Strategy A may be shown to be 25% more effective at getting responses, but if it is 75% more expensive than Strategy B then it may not be the best strategy to use.
- Finally, an important learning point will be to understand the scalability of each strategy. The Random Sampling strategy is conducted with individual enumerators, so early on any additional enumerator placed in the field should have a liner effect on responses collected—e.g. twice as many enumerators begets twice as many responses. At some point however—e.g. 100 times as many enumerators—diminishing returns will take effect and each additional enumerator will be less effective. The same is true with Kiosks but it is likely their diminishing returns may be seen more quickly at the third or fourth kiosk versus the 99th or 100th enumerator.

Further trial and research is required before a final analysis can be made. What is likely to be determined is neither strategy will be *the best strategy for all situations*. By identifying and understanding each strategy’s strengths and weaknesses decision makers will be able to choose a path that most efficiently meets their desired objective.

Table XX.1: Respondent Turnout Using Kiosk				
Abitasyon	Respondents		Kiosk Performance vs. Non-Kiosk Avg.	
	Kiosk Abitasyon	Section's Non-Kiosk Avg.	Absolute	Relative
Bas Hatty	86	35	51	146%
Batey	62	35	27	77%
Berbenal	52	35	17	49%
Biliguy	94	35	59	169%
Bwa Pini	3	35	-32	-91%
Cola Figi	36	35	1	3%
Hatty	68	35	33	94%
Kanyan	55	32	23	72%
Lagoun	69	35	34	97%
Lagwabit	51	333	18	55%
Letan	39	33	6	18%
Lospine	51	35	16	46%
Nan Citron	49	33	16	48%
Nan Fig	51	32	19	59%
Porte au Ciel	56	35	21	60%
Savane Grande	53	35	18	51%
Ti Kenep	48	35	13	37%
Tou le Jou	51	32	19	59%
Average	54.1	33.3	19.9	58.3%

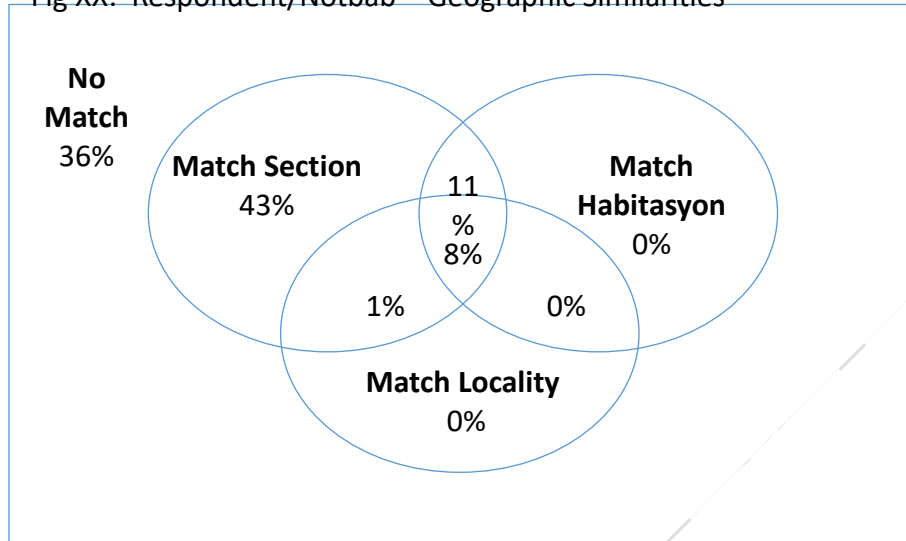
Correlation between variables/likelihood of reporting within same area

Analysis of the data shows an interesting relationship between the geographic similarities of respondents who recommended *notabs*, and *notabs* who recommended beneficiaries. These similarities are explained in depth below.

Figure XX is a Venn diagram that shows the proportion of *notab* recommendations that match each respondent’s geographic home at the *Seksyon*-, *Abitasyon*-, and/or *Lokalite*-level. In the data of respondents recommending *notabs*, 36% of *notabs* recommended do not share the same *Lokalite*, *Abitasyon*, or even *Seksyon* as the respondent recommending them. This shows respondents were not limited to their geography when freelisting names of those whom they would like to represent them. To the other end of the spectrum, fewer than one-in-ten *notabs* (8%) recommended are from the same *Seksyon*, *Abitasyon*, and *Lokalite* as the respondent, which is represented in the center of the diagram where all three circles intersect. Interestingly, 1% of *notabs* recommended share the same Section and Locality as the respondent but do not share the

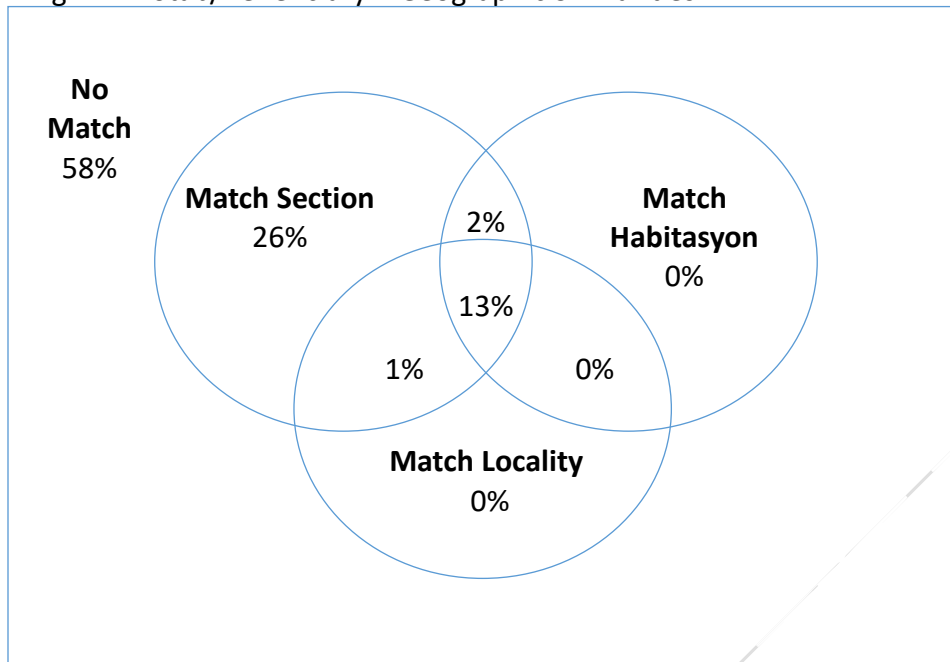
same *Abitasyon*. This is not an error in the data; instead, it is because *Seksyon* are known to have multiple *Lokalite* with identical names but those localities are located within different *Abitasyon*s.

Fig XX: Respondent/Notbab – Geographic Similarities



Similarly, Figure XX is a Venn diagram that shows the proportion of beneficiary recommendations that match each *notab*'s geographic home at the *Seksyon*-, *Abitasyon*-, and/or *Lokalite*-level. In the data of *notabs* recommending beneficiaries, 58% of beneficiaries recommended do not share the same *Lokalite*, *Abitasyon*, or even *Seksyon* as the *notab* recommending them. This shows *notabs* have a wide awareness of those in need and this tacit knowledge is not bounded by their home geography. To the other end of the spectrum, 13% of beneficiaries recommended are from the same *Seksyon*, *Abitasyon*, and *Lokalite* as the *notab* recommending them.

Fig XX: Notab/Beneficiary – Geographic Similarities



Conclusions and Recommendation

The Frequency Listing techniques appears to be effective. Sufficient *Notab* were located, they were evenly distributed across the commune, we were able to contact the majority of them and they were responsive. Moreover, random surveys do not appear necessary; the much simpler and less costly Kiosk method is not only effective, it appears more effective than the alternative of having surveyors fan out across the *Abitasyon* and interview people by household.

The weak link was in the consensus among *notab* regarding beneficiaries. Using the strategy employed in this survey, we identified only 88 beneficiary household heads. That translates to approximately 2% of households. The technique could be significantly improved through choosing those *notab* who based on additional Consensus Analysis are determined to be “experts” in choosing impoverished beneficiaries, and asking them for longer list of beneficiaries. We calculate that by eliminating *notab* who give lists that do not correspond with those from other *notab* (those we can infer are non-experts or self-interested), and then asking for lists of 30 beneficiaries from the “experts” we may reach the 10% mark of beneficiaries and at very little additional cost. In summary, we calculate that we could repeat the process conducted in *Maissade* for half the cost and 5 times the effectiveness, fully achieving a list of 10% of vulnerable potential beneficiary households.

ANNEX

Maissade Frequency Listing Survey

Where those respondents who first reported on notabs live

To accomplish the FreeList Objective, exactly 2,005 respondents in a three-section area of the Maissade region were interviewed. The composition of these respondents is described below in Table XX and shows the female-to-male ratio in each Section. At the highest level, the composition of the dataset by sex is 48% female and 52% male. Its geographic composition by the Section in which the respondent lives is varied: 39% from Hatty and Savane Grande Sections, and 22% from Naran. The subgroup of respondents from the Naran Section is the least balanced by sex (only 41% female) while the other sections are much more balanced.

Table XX: Respondents' Section of Residence						
Section	Female		Male		Total	
Hatty	394	41%	390	37%	784	39%
Naran	182	19%	267	25%	449	22%
Savane Grande	380	40%	392	37%	772	39%
Total	956	100%	1049	100%	2005	100%

Within each of the three Sections exists residential sections known as a *Abitasyon*. These geographic areas are unique to each Section, with as many as twenty per Section in this dataset. A series of three tables, Tables XX.1 thru XX.3 shows the female-to-male ratio in each *Abitasyon* within each Section. No single *Abitasyon* in any of the Sections was over-sampled: in Hatty Section, there are fifteen *Abitasyons* and the average representation is 7% with no single *Abitasyon* greater than 12%; in Naran Section there are twelve *Abitasyons* and the average representation is 8% with no single *Abitasyon* greater than 13%; and in Savane Grande there are twenty-two *Abitasyons* and the average representation is 5% with no single *Abitasyon* greater than 8%.

Table XX.1: Respondents' Abitasyon of Residence (Hatty Section Only)						
Abitasyon	Female		Male		Total	
Bas Hatty	42	11%	44	11%	86	11%
Batey	26	7%	36	9%	62	8%
Berbenal	18	5%	34	9%	52	7%
Biliguy	67	17%	27	7%	94	12%
Bwa Pini	1	0%	2	1%	3	0%
Cola Figi	17	4%	19	5%	36	5%
Do Bwa Pen	0	0%	1	0%	1	0%
Hatty	39	10%	29	7%	68	9%
Lagoun	39	10%	30	8%	69	9%
Lospine	33	8%	18	5%	51	7%

Osenande	16	4%	38	10%	54	7%
Porte au Ciel	24	6%	32	8%	56	7%
Savane Grande	25	6%	28	7%	53	7%
Savane Longue	25	6%	26	7%	51	7%
Ti Kenep	22	6%	26	7%	48	6%
Total	394	100%	390	100%	784	100%

Table XX.2: Respondents' Abitasyon of Residence (Naran Section Only)

Abitasyon	Female		Male		Total	
Cinquieme	0	0%	1	0%	1	0%
Do Bwa Pen	22	12%	26	10%	48	11%
Fonbrun	22	12%	36	13%	58	13%
Kann Towo	18	10%	32	12%	50	11%
Kanyan	26	14%	29	11%	55	12%
La Solable	16	9%	26	10%	42	9%
Lagoun	2	1%	0	0%	2	0%
Larique	21	12%	28	10%	49	11%
Nan Fig	12	7%	39	15%	51	11%
Savane a Palme	20	11%	21	8%	41	9%
Severine	0	0%	1	0%	1	0%
Tou le Jou	23	13%	28	10%	51	11%
Total	182	100%	267	100%	449	100%

Table XX.3: Respondents' Abitasyon of Residence (Savane Grande Section Only)

Abitasyon	Female		Male		Total	
Basia	28	7%	22	6%	50	6%
Bassin Cave	36	9%	15	4%	51	7%
Biliguy	1	0%	2	1%	3	0%
Bwa Pini	18	5%	8	2%	26	3%
Cinquieme	20	5%	39	10%	59	8%
Do Latanier	26	7%	32	8%	58	8%
Fonbrun		0%	1	0%	1	0%
Kafou Brile	19	5%	26	7%	45	6%

Kafou Lonbraj	1	0%		0%	1	0%
Lagwabit	24	6%	27	7%	51	7%
Letan	22	6%	17	4%	39	5%
Madame Joie	18	5%	28	7%	46	6%
Nan Citron	27	7%	22	6%	49	6%
Nan Kanpeche	1	0%		0%	1	0%
Nan Sanbe	25	7%	31	8%	56	7%
Palwat	25	7%	21	5%	46	6%
Perikit	9	2%	13	3%	22	3%
Savane a Pye	25	7%	27	7%	52	7%
Savane Grande	8	2%	7	2%	15	2%
Savane Longue	1	0%	1	0%	2	0%
Selpet	21	6%	28	7%	49	6%
Severine	25	7%	25	6%	50	6%
Total	380	100%	392	100%	772	100%

Within each Section exists an even narrower residential section known as a *Lokalite*. These geographic areas exist within a single *Abitasyon* but it is not uncommon for two Localities in different *Abitasyons* to have identical names. These Localities can be quite numerous within a Section, with as many as 100 per Section. Found in the Appendix is a series of three tables, Tables XX.1 thru XX.3 that shows the female-to-male ratio in each Locality within each section.

where the notabs live, and

Recording the responses of the aforementioned 2,005 people created a broad list of 5,265 notabs. That list was narrowed to 445 notabs by eliminating those who were not frequently mentioned by respondents. These remaining notabs can be considered *those seen as most influential* among the 2,005 respondents surveyed. At the highest level, the composition of these notabs loosely resembles the distribution of respondents described above. The Section in which these notabs live is varied and is shown below in Table XX: 44% from Hatty, 19% from Naran, and 37% from Savane Grande. Data on the gender of Notabs was not recorded.

Section	Freq.	Percentage
Hatty	196	44%
Naran	84	19%
Savane Grande	165	37%
Total	445	100%

A series of three tables, Tables XX.1 thru XX.3 shows the proportion of notabs in the *Abitasyons* within each Section. In Hatty Section, many respondents (23%) reported knowing a notab in the Section's Hatty *Abitasyon*. This was the most represented in the Section. In the Naran Section, there is more balance in the representation of *Abitasyons* by the notabs with no *Abitasyon*

representing more than 13% of the total. The final Section, Savane Grande, has wide representation among twenty-four *Abitasyons*, the largest is Nan Sanbe with nineteen responses, or 12% of all notabs who live in Section.

Table XX.1: Notabs' Abitasyon of Residence (Hatty Section Only)		
Abitasyon	Freq.	Percentage
Batey	13	7%
Berbenal	10	5%
Biliguy	13	7%
Cola Figi	10	5%
Grande Savane	12	6%
Hatty	46	23%
Lagoun	31	16%
Lospine	10	5%
Osenande	16	8%
Porte au Ciel	19	10%
Savane Longue	10	5%
Savane Mitan	1	1%
Ti Kenep	5	3%
Total	196	100%

Table XX.2: Notabs' Abitasyon of Residence (Naran Section Only)		
Abitasyon	Freq.	Percentage
Bwa Rouj	1	1%
Dos Bois Pin	7	8%
Fonbrun	7	8%
Gaga	1	1%
Kann Towo	7	8%
Kanyan	11	13%
La Solable	8	10%
Larique	11	13%
Locapa	1	1%
Mousanbe	1	1%
Nan Fig	6	7%
Rantchionobi	1	1%
Savane a Palme	10	12%
Severine	1	1%
Tou le Jou	11	13%
Total	84	100%

Table XX.3: Notabs' Abitasyon of Residence (Savane Grande Section Only)		
Abitasyon	Freq.	Percentage
Base savane	1	1%
Basia	14	8%
Bassin Cave	6	4%
Bwa Pini	11	7%
Cinquieme	11	7%
Do Latanier	13	8%
Dodiyo	2	1%
Garanje	1	1%
Has Selpet	1	1%
Kafou Lonbraj	2	1%
Kajou Brile	8	5%
Lagwabit	9	5%
Letan	11	7%
Madame Joie	12	7%
Nan Citron	10	6%
Nan Nwel	1	1%
Nan Sanbe	19	12%
Palwat	7	4%
Perikit	1	1%
Sabien	1	1%
Savane a Pye	8	5%
Savane Grande	1	1%
Selpet	7	4%
Severine	2	1%
Sous Inyam	4	2%
Sous Yanm	1	1%
Woche 2	1	1%
Total	165	100%

Found in the Appendix is a series of three tables, Tables XX.1 thru XX.3 that shows notab representation in each Locality within each Section.

Where the beneficiaries reported by the the notabs live

The 445 *notabs* individually offered 4,509 names (slightly more than ten names per notab) of individuals in need of food assistance. There was overlap in the *notabs* responses and many names were mentioned more than once. Deeper analysis of the *notabs*' FreeListing responses generates a list of 3,903 unique beneficiaries. Of these unique beneficiaries, approximately 11% (424 beneficiaries) were mentioned by two or more notabs. This list of beneficiaries is organized by

giving the highest priority to the individual mentioned by the most notabs, which identifies *the most needy individuals according to notabs most respected by respondents*. At the highest level, the composition of these beneficiaries almost exactly matches the distribution of notabs described above. The Section in which these beneficiaries live is varied and is shown below in Table XX: 43% from Hatty, 20% from Naran, and 37% from Savane Grande. Notabs reported one name of beneficiaries outside the three-Section area. Data on the gender of beneficiaries was not recorded.

Table XX: Beneficiaries' Section of Residence		
Section	Freq.	Percentage
Hatty	1692	43%
Naran	770	20%
Savane Grande	1440	37%
Unknown/Other	1	0%
Total	3903	100%

A series of three tables, Tables XX.1 thru XX.3 shows the proportion of beneficiaries in the *Abitasyons* within each Section. In Hatty Section, many notabs (25%) reported beneficiaries in the Section's Hatty *Abitasyon*. This was the most represented in the Section. In Naran Section, five *Abitasyons* represent two-thirds of the 770 beneficiaries in the Section. These five *Abitasyons* are Kanyan, La Solable, Larique, Savane Palme, and Tou le Jou. The final Section, Savane Grande, has wide representation among thirty-one *Abitasyons*, the largest of which is Nan Sanbe with 172 beneficiaries, or 12% of all beneficiaries in Section.

Table XX.1: Beneficiaries' Abitasyon of Residence (Hatty Section Only)		
Abitasyon	Freq.	Percentage
Batey	107	6%
Berbenal	79	5%
Biliguy	105	6%
Billiguy	5	0%
Cola Figi	82	5%
Grande Savane	117	7%
Hatty	416	25%
Lagoun	208	12%
Lospine	93	5%
Osenande	137	8%
Porte au Ciel	187	11%
Savane Longue	98	6%
Savane Mitan	10	1%
Ti Kenep	48	3%
Total	1692	100%

Table XX.2: Beneficiaries' Abitasyon of Residence (Naran Section Only)		
Abitasyon	Freq.	Percentage
Do Bwa Pen	49	6%
Fonbrun	67	9%
Gaga	2	0%
Gaja	2	0%
Kann Towo	63	8%
Kanyan	104	14%
La Solable	74	10%
Larique	104	14%
Lokapa	7	1%
Mousanbe	10	1%
Nan Fig	60	8%
Ranchionobi	14	2%
Savane a Palme	95	12%
Severine	10	1%
Tou le Jou	109	14%
Total	770	100%

Table XX.3: Beneficiaries' Abitasyon of Residence (Savane Grande Section Only)		
Abitasyon	Freq.	Percentage
Basia	113	8%
Bassin Cave	47	3%
Bwa Pini	93	6%
Caranje	9	1%
Cinquieme	105	7%
Deye Sabien	1	0%
Do Latanier	92	6%
Dodiyo	19	1%
Fabien	1	0%
Garanje	1	0%
Kafou Lombraj	15	1%
Kajou Brile	76	5%
Lagwabit	75	5%
Larique	1	0%

Letan	98	7%
Madame Joie	105	7%
Nan Citron	98	7%
Nan Nwel	10	1%
Nan Sanbe	172	12%
Nan Tidy	1	0%
Palwat	64	4%
Perikit	10	1%
Sabien	2	0%
Savane a Pye	79	5%
Savane Grande	13	1%
Selpet	66	5%
Severine	20	1%
Sous Inyam	39	3%
Sous Yanm	10	1%
Woche 1	3	0%
Woche2	2	0%
Total	1440	100%

Found in the Appendix is a series of three tables, Tables XX.1 thru XX.3 that shows beneficiaries representation in each *Lokalite* within each Section.

Respondent Localite

Table XX.1: Respondents' Locality of Residence (Hatty Section Only)						
Locality	Female		Male		Grand Total	
Ba Berbenal	0	0%	1	0%	1	0%
Ba Hatty	1	0%	0	0%	1	0%
Batey 1	11	3%	23	6%	34	4%
Batey 2	14	4%	13	3%	27	3%
Berbenal	18	5%	33	8%	51	7%
Biliguy	3	1%	0	0%	3	0%
Biliguy 1	37	9%	20	5%	57	7%
Biliguy 2	29	7%	7	2%	36	5%
Bois Dom Bas	1	0%	0	0%	1	0%
Bois Seche	1	0%	7	2%	8	1%
Cola Figi	12	3%	11	3%	23	3%
Do Moron	1	0%	2	1%	3	0%
Gabo	1	0%	2	1%	3	0%
Gouf Kano	7	2%	9	2%	16	2%

Table XX.1: Respondents' Locality of Residence (Hatty Section Only)						
Grande Savanne	17	4%	16	4%	33	4%
Hatty 1	26	7%	25	6%	51	7%
Hatty 2	16	4%	20	5%	36	5%
Jan Mannwel	0	0%	1	0%	1	0%
Kapat	14	4%	17	4%	31	4%
Lagoun 1	1	0%	0	0%	1	0%
Lagoun 10	1	0%	0	0%	1	0%
Lagoun 11	0	0%	1	0%	1	0%
Lagoun 12	1	0%	0	0%	1	0%
Lagoun 13	0	0%	1	0%	1	0%
Lagoun 14	0	0%	1	0%	1	0%
Lagoun 15	1	0%	0	0%	1	0%
Lagoun 16	1	0%	0	0%	1	0%
Lagoun 17	0	0%	1	0%	1	0%
Lagoun 18	0	0%	1	0%	1	0%
Lagoun 19	0	0%	1	0%	1	0%
Lagoun 2	32	8%	19	5%	51	7%
Lokapa	1	0%	0	0%	1	0%
Losabit	3	1%	1	0%	4	1%
Lospine	31	8%	18	5%	49	6%
lot	3	1%	7	2%	10	1%
Nan Joumou	6	2%	1	0%	7	1%
Nan Ponm	0	0%	1	0%	1	0%
Osenande	16	4%	40	10%	56	7%
Pennen	18	5%	8	2%	26	3%
Port au Ciel 1	24	6%	30	8%	54	7%
Rak Nwa	0	0%	1	0%	1	0%
Ravine Goyave	1	0%	4	1%	5	1%
Savane Mitan	1	0%	1	0%	2	0%
Savanne Longue	15	4%	10	3%	25	3%
Ti Jounen	0	0%	2	1%	2	0%
Ti Kenep	23	6%	26	7%	49	6%
Ti Sous	3	1%	1	0%	4	1%
Zan Nanna	3	1%	7	2%	10	1%
Total	394	100%	390	100%	784	100%

Table XX.2: Respondents' Locality of Residence (Naran Section Only)						
Locality	Female		Male		Total	
Ba Savanne	1	1%	0	0%	1	0%
Ba Savanne a Palme	0	0%	2	1%	2	0%

Table XX.2: Respondents' Locality of Residence (Naran Section Only)						
Ba Savenne a Palme	5	3%	10	4%	15	3%
Boukan Joumou	1	1%	0	0%	1	0%
Bwa Nago	1	1%	4	1%	5	1%
Chene Kanel	1	1%	0	0%	1	0%
Dewonba	0	0%	1	0%	1	0%
Dlo Kontre	3	2%	8	3%	11	2%
Do Bwa Pen 1	3	2%	6	2%	9	2%
Do Bwa Pen 2	2	1%	2	1%	4	1%
Do Lichal	2	1%	4	1%	6	1%
Dorsaint	1	1%	1	0%	2	0%
Fon Chaplet	0	0%	1	0%	1	0%
Gazard	2	1%	4	1%	6	1%
Jan Fracois	3	2%	5	2%	8	2%
Kann Towo	2	1%	5	2%	7	2%
Kantyonobi	2	1%	10	4%	12	3%
Kanyen	7	4%	10	4%	17	4%
Kodjo	0	0%	2	1%	2	0%
Korido	1	1%	1	0%	2	0%
La Solable	12	7%	18	7%	30	7%
Lagwajoul	1	1%	2	1%	3	1%
Lakoma	0	0%	1	0%	1	0%
Larique	12	7%	14	5%	26	6%
Larique 2	5	3%	11	4%	16	4%
Lokapa	12	7%	9	3%	21	5%
Madresit	2	1%	3	1%	5	1%
Matravesa	0	0%	1	0%	1	0%
Mawouj	17	9%	18	7%	35	8%
Mon Doflon	1	1%	0	0%	1	0%
Mondoflo	3	2%	3	1%	6	1%
nan bare	0	0%	1	0%	1	0%
Nan Fig	7	4%	24	9%	31	7%
Nan Gistan	1	1%	0	0%	1	0%
Nan Gistin	1	1%	0	0%	1	0%
Nan Gwayav	3	2%	1	0%	4	1%
Nan Jof	1	1%	0	0%	1	0%
Nan Kakon	0	0%	1	0%	1	0%
Nan Kokoye	2	1%	0	0%	2	0%
Nan Panache	5	3%	6	2%	11	2%
Nan Pwa Gate	3	2%	1	0%	4	1%
Nan Sicren	1	1%	0	0%	1	0%

Locality	1	1%	2	1%	3	1%
Nan Siklen	1	1%	2	1%	3	1%
Nanan Laline	0	0%	1	0%	1	0%
Naran	0	0%	1	0%	1	0%
Panache	2	1%	3	1%	5	1%
Rak Nwa	2	1%	5	2%	7	2%
Ramier	3	2%	6	2%	9	2%
Rankepon	0	0%	1	0%	1	0%
Ransonobi	0	0%	3	1%	3	1%
Roch File	0	0%	1	0%	1	0%
Savane a Palme	26	14%	28	10%	54	12%
Savane Michel	4	2%	2	1%	6	1%
Te Panche	1	1%	0	0%	1	0%
Ti Woche	1	1%	3	1%	4	1%
Tika	4	2%	4	1%	8	2%
Tou le Jou	5	3%	10	4%	15	3%
Twaravin	0	0%	2	1%	2	0%
Woch File	3	2%	1	0%	4	1%
Zoranj Dous	4	2%	4	1%	8	2%
Total	182	100%	267	100%	449	100%

Locality	Female	Male	Grand Total
Adimole	0	1	1
Anette	1	0	1
Ba Cinquieme	6	7	13
Ba Katye	0	2	2
Ba Letan	6	5	11
Basia	27	21	48
Bassin Cave	21	11	32
Bayawonn	1	6	7
Bigay	0	2	2
Biligui 1	1	0	1
Boule 1	4	3	7
Boule 2	1	0	1
Bwa Jofri	1	0	1
Bwa Pini	18	8	26
Cinquieme	10	22	32
Delava	1	1	2
Denava	0	1	1
Depase	4	2	6

Table XX.3: Respondents' Locality of Residence (Savane Grande Section Only)						
Dewonba	1	0%	1	0%	2	0%
Dlo Gaye	12	3%	2	1%	14	2%
Dlo Kontre	2	1%	1	0%	3	0%
Do Diyo	2	1%	2	1%	4	1%
Do Kajou	1	0%	1	0%	2	0%
Do Koukou	0	0%	1	0%	1	0%
Do Latanier	20	5%	22	6%	42	5%
Do Savanne	1	0%	3	1%	4	1%
Do Tiyo	0	0%	1	0%	1	0%
Dodiyo	3	1%	1	0%	4	1%
Fabyen	6	2%	5	1%	11	1%
Fon Pikan	13	3%	7	2%	20	3%
Fonbayawonn	1	0%	0	0%	1	0%
Garange	0	0%	2	1%	2	0%
Gazard	0	0%	1	0%	1	0%
Grande Savane 1	1	0%	0	0%	1	0%
Grande Savanne	6	2%	4	1%	10	1%
Gwabit	15	4%	12	3%	27	3%
Haut Cinquieme	0	0%	1	0%	1	0%
Haut Letan	10	3%	8	2%	18	2%
Jean Charles Louis	0	0%	2	1%	2	0%
julo	2	1%	0	0%	2	0%
Kafou	1	0%	1	0%	2	0%
Kafou Lonbraj	2	1%	3	1%	5	1%
Kajou Brile	12	3%	11	3%	23	3%
Kalbasye	4	1%	8	2%	12	2%
Kodjo	1	0%	2	1%	3	0%
Krepen	3	1%	2	1%	5	1%
La Sous Inyam	2	1%	3	1%	5	1%
Lagoncite	1	0%	1	0%	2	0%
Lagrabwit	1	0%	0	0%	1	0%
Laguann	1	0%	2	1%	3	0%
Lagwabit	6	2%	12	3%	18	2%
Lagwagit	1	0%	0	0%	1	0%
Letan	4	1%	4	1%	8	1%
lot	3	1%	0	0%	3	0%
Madame Joie	2	1%	1	0%	3	0%
Moge	0	0%	3	1%	3	0%
Mosanbe	24	6%	28	7%	52	7%
Nan Ral	0	0%	1	0%	1	0%

Table XX.3: Respondents' Locality of Residence (Savane Grande Section Only)						
Nan Cintron	12	3%	14	4%	26	3%
Nan Kanpech	0	0%	1	0%	1	0%
Nan Kanpeche	1	0%	2	1%	3	0%
Nan Koup	1	0%	0	0%	1	0%
Nan Lagon	0	0%	2	1%	2	0%
Nan Monben	1	0%	1	0%	2	0%
Nan Mwen	1	0%	3	1%	4	1%
Nan Nwel	14	4%	5	1%	19	2%
Nan Poban	1	0%	1	0%	2	0%
Nan Ral	1	0%	1	0%	2	0%
Nan Siline	0	0%	2	1%	2	0%
Nan Vrina	0	0%	1	0%	1	0%
Osal	0	0%	1	0%	1	0%
Osal	1	0%	2	1%	3	0%
Palma	3	1%	0	0%	3	0%
Palwat 1	1	0%	1	0%	2	0%
Palwat 2	4	1%	3	1%	7	1%
Panyak	1	0%	1	0%	2	0%
Ro Katye	1	0%	1	0%	2	0%
Rokatye	1	0%	2	1%	3	0%
Savane a Pye	3	1%	3	1%	6	1%
Savane Arant	0	0%	1	0%	1	0%
Savane Bef	2	1%	2	1%	4	1%
Savane Bet	9	2%	14	4%	23	3%
Savane Grande 1	11	3%	8	2%	19	2%
Savane Petwone	0	0%	3	1%	3	0%
Savane a Pye	22	6%	26	7%	48	6%
Selpet	9	2%	16	4%	25	3%
Severine	7	2%	13	3%	20	3%
Siline	0	0%	1	0%	1	0%
Sous Inyam	2	1%	2	1%	4	1%
Te Kase	1	0%	5	1%	6	1%
Tikoye	1	0%	0	0%	1	0%
Vye Fou	1	0%	2	1%	3	0%
Vye Hate	1	0%	0	0%	1	0%
Wogblan	0	0%	1	0%	1	0%
Zeb Guinen	1	0%	0	0%	1	0%
Total	380	100%	392	100%	772	100%

Table XX.1: Notabs' Locality of Residence (Hatty Section Only)		
Locality	Freq.	Percentage
Batey	4	2%
Batey 1	2	1%
Batey 2	8	4%
Berbenal	8	4%
Billiguy 1	1	1%
Billiguy 2	12	6%
Cola Figi	2	1%
Do Moron	2	1%
Glasi Bourik	1	1%
Gouf Kano	2	1%
Grande Savane	8	4%
Hatty 1	24	12%
Hatty 2	4	2%
Kapat	12	6%
Lagoun 1	6	3%
Lagoun 2	4	2%
Losabit	2	1%
Lospine	11	6%
Nan Fou	1	1%
Nan Nanna	5	3%
Osenande	13	7%
Pennen	11	6%
Port au Ciel 1	19	10%
Ravine Goyave	3	2%
Savane Long	3	2%
Savane Mitan	1	1%
Savann Bet	1	1%
Ti Jounen	2	1%
Ti Kenep	24	12%
Total	196	100%

Table XX.2: Notabs' Locality of Residence (Naran Section Only)		
Abitasyon	Freq.	Percentage
Ba Savanne a Palme	1	1%
Bwa Wouj	2	2%
Do Bois Pin 1	5	6%
Do Bwa Pen 1	2	2%

Fon Chaplet	1	1%
Kann Towo	2	2%
Kantyonobi	6	7%
Kanyen	3	4%
Lagwajoul	1	1%
Larique	4	5%
Larique 2	7	8%
Lasolable	8	10%
Lokapa	1	1%
Mawouj	3	4%
Mon Doflon	1	1%
Mousanbe	1	1%
Nan Fig	6	7%
Nan Palmis	2	2%
Panache	3	4%
Ramier	1	1%
Rantchionobi	1	1%
Savane a Palme	12	14%
Severine	1	1%
Tou le Jou	8	10%
Zoranj Dous	2	2%
Total	84	100%

Table XX.3: Notabs' Locality of Residence (Savane Grande Section Only)		
Abitasyon	Freq.	Percentage
Bas Cinquieme	6	4%
Basia	14	8%
Bassin Cave	9	5%
Bwa Pini	10	6%
Bwa Piti	1	1%
Bwa Sak Mapou	1	1%
Cinquieme	7	4%
Dlo Gaye	7	4%
Do Latanier	8	5%
Dodiyo	2	1%
Fon pikan	3	2%
Kafou Lonbraj	1	1%
Kajou	5	3%
Kalbasye	2	1%
Kola	1	1%

Lagwabit	1	1%
Letan	2	1%
Madame Joie	6	4%
Mosanbe	19	12%
Nan Citron	4	2%
Nan Nwel	6	4%
Nan Vrina	1	1%
Palwat 1	2	1%
Palwat 2	2	1%
Rosal	1	1%
Sabien	1	1%
Savantarant	1	1%
Savane a Pye	8	5%
Savane Ggrande 2	1	1%
Savane Grande 1	12	7%
Savann Bet	8	5%
Savien	1	1%
Selpet	5	3%
Severine	1	1%
Sous Inyam	3	2%
Viric	1	1%
Vye Fou	1	1%
Zakastra	1	1%
Total	165	100%

Table XX.1: Beneficiaries' Locality of Residence (Hatty Section Only)		
Locality	Freq.	Percentage
Batey	35	2%
Batey 1	17	1%
Batey 2	63	4%
Berbenal	51	3%
Billiguy 1	10	1%
Billiguy 2	102	6%
Cola Figi	17	1%
Do Moron	20	1%
Glasi Bourik	8	0%
Gouf Kano	18	1%
Grande Savane	77	5%
Hatty 1	218	13%
Hatty 2	38	2%
Kapat	106	6%
Lagoun 1	55	3%
Lagoun 2	37	2%
Losabit	17	1%
Lospine	101	6%
Nan fou	10	1%
Osenande	119	7%
Pennen	99	6%
Port au Ciel 1	187	11%
Ravine Goyave	29	2%
Savane Long	4	0%
Savane Longue	34	2%
Savane Mitan	10	1%
Savann Bet	5	0%
Ti Jounen	20	1%
Ti Kenep	143	8%
Zan Nanna	42	2%
Total	1692	100%

Table XX.2: Beneficiaries' Locality of Residence (Naran Section Only)		
Abitasyon	Freq.	Percentage
Ba Savanne a Palme	7	1%
Bouchi	2	0%
Bwa Wouj	18	2%
Do Bwa pen 1	42	5%
Dodilenma	1	0%
Kann Towo	13	2%
Kantyonobi	63	8%
Kanyan	28	4%
Lagwajoul	10	1%
Larique	32	4%
Larique 2	62	8%
Lasolable	72	9%
Lokapa	15	2%
Mawouj	30	4%
Mon Doflon	8	1%
Mousanbe	10	1%
Na	1	0%
Nan Fig	60	8%
Nan Palmis	19	2%
Palwat 2	1	0%
Panache	29	4%
Pouchi	1	0%
Ramier	9	1%
Rantchionobi	10	1%
Savane a Palme	120	16%
Severine	10	1%
Tou le Jou	79	10%
Zoranj Dous	18	2%
Total	770	100%

Table XX.3: Beneficiaries' Locality of Residence (Savane Grande Section Only)		
Abitasyon	Freq.	Percentage
Bas Cinquieme	53	4%
Basia	113	8%
Bassin Cave	81	6%
Bwa Jofri	1	0%
Bwa Pini	93	6%
Bwa Piti	1	0%
Bwa sak Mapou	10	1%
Cinquieme	68	5%
Dlo Gaye	57	4%
Do Latanier	55	4%
Dodiyo	19	1%
Fon Pikan	27	2%
Jilo	3	0%
Kafou Lonbraj	10	1%
Kajou	50	3%
Kalbasye	12	1%
Kola	10	1%
Lagwabit	9	1%
Larique	10	1%
Larique 2	1	0%
Letan	18	1%
Madame Joie	58	4%
Mosanbe	171	12%
Nan Citron	48	3%
Nan Meri	3	0%
Nan Nwel	50	3%
Nan Pone	1	0%
Nan vrina	5	0%
Palma	3	0%
Palwat 1	18	1%
Palwat 2	19	1%
Rodon	1	0%
Rosal	10	1%
Sabien	7	0%
Savane a Pye	78	5%
Savane Grande	2	0%
Savane Grande 1	94	7%

Table XX.3: Beneficiaries' Locality of Residence (Savane Grande Section Only)		
Savane Grande 2	4	0%
Savann Bet	67	5%
Savann Longue	1	0%
Savien	2	0%
Selpet	42	3%
Severine	11	1%
Sous Inyam	21	1%
Vye Fou	9	1%
Vye Hate	3	0%
Yo Pyed	1	0%
Zakastra	10	1%
Total	1440	100%

ⁱ GOH 2006 DÉCRET PORTANT SUR L'ORGANISATION ET LE FONCTIONNEMENT DES SECTIONS COMMUNALES BONIFACE ALEXANDRE PRÉSIDENT PROVISOIRE DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE

Donné au Palais national, à Port-au-Prince, le 1^e février 2006, An 203^e de l'Indépendance

Article 4.- Le territoire de la Section communale est organisé en quartiers, en habitations et en villages. Les quartiers sont des zones d'habitats rapprochés que ce soit en milieu urbain ou rural. Les habitations sont des zones d'habitats dispersés identifiés comme tels par la tradition. On distingue l'habitation de 500 habitants ou moins, de la grande habitation qui en compte plus. Le village est le chef-lieu de la Section communale. Il regroupe les services administratifs et sociaux de base de la Section communale.

Article 9.- Les membres de l'Assemblée Municipale (AM) sont élus au suffrage universel indirect par les Assemblées de Sections communales (Asec) sur des listes de candidats (es) proposés (es) par les associations des habitations ou des quartiers de la Section communale, régulièrement enregistrées à la mairie de la commune. Chaque association habilitée présente à l'Asec deux candidats : un homme et une femme. Les membres de l'Assemblée municipale sont indéfiniment rééligibles.

1987

Sous-section 2.1.-De la Section communale

Article 15.- La Section communale est la collectivité territoriale de base. Son territoire est organisé en quartiers, en habitations et en villages. Le village est le chef lieu de la section communale.

Article 29.- Les membres de l'Assemblée de Section communale sont élus au suffrage universel direct au niveau de chaque habitation ou quartier, sur des listes de candidats proposées par les associations de ces habitations ou de ces quartiers régulièrement enregistrées à la mairie de la commune. La loi détermine le nombre de membres à l'assemblée au prorata du nombre d'habitants dans la Section communale.

Article 30.- Les membres de l'Assemblée municipale sont élus au suffrage universel indirect par les assemblées de Sections communales, sur des listes de candidats (es) proposées (es) par les associations des habitations ou des quartiers de la Section communale régulièrement enregistrées à la mairie de la commune.

ⁱⁱ Eske w ka di nou ki notab, fi kou gason, ki nan bitasyon o lokalite kote ou rete ki onèt, serye ke pi fò moun respekte, epi ki toujou sèvi byen ak moun nan lokalite a, oswa ki konn bay popilasyon bon jan bourad, bon jan sèvis san moun pa.

ⁱⁱⁱ “moun ki plis kon domi san manje nan lokalite/bitasyon an kote ou rete. Se non chef kay la nou bezwenn. Li met fi kou gason”

Bonjou. Mwen travay avek CNSA. Nap fe yon anket sou notab nan zon nan pou ede moun ki nan bezwenn. Ou menm ou ka ede nou nan travay sa a. Eske w ka di nou ki notab, fi kou gason, ki nan bitasyon o lokalite kote ou rete ki onèt, serye ke pi fò moun respekte, epi ki toujou sèvi byen ak moun nan lokalite a, oswa ki konn bay popilasyon bon jan bourad, bon jan sèvis san moun pa.

^v Bonjou. Mwen travay avek CNSA. Nou sot fe yon anket nan zon pa w. Nou te mande moun kiyès ki se yon bon Moun fiyab epi non pa w se yon ki moun plis nonmen. Kounyea nou pral mande plizyè lòt Moun tankou w pou ede nou fè lis moun ki plis kon domi san manje nan lokalite/bitasyon an kote ou rete. Se non chef kay la nou bezwenn. Li met fi kou gason. Nou pral fè tout lis nap jwenn yo fè yon sèl pou n ka kontwole si gen non ki parèt plizyè fwa osnon ki parèt yon sèl fwa. Epi nou pral kontwole, ak yon echantiyon nan lis la, si moun ki konsène yo reyèlman nan grangou. PI DEVAN, lè lis definitif la fin fèt, pral gen koze pou detèmine kilès nan "kay" yo ki pou resevwa oswa jere èd la. Si se youn ou lòt (nan koze distribsyon), si se youn ak lòt (nan koze pwojè devlopman). Si lis ou bay nou mache byen avek lot lis nou jwen nan min lot Moun, nou pral mande ou patisipe plis epi nap rekonet ou kom yon vreman Moun.