VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT OF SYRIAN REFUGEES IN LEBANON
2013 REPORT

WFP/ Lebanon

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

List of figures

List of tables

List of abbreviations

CBO	Community Based Organizations
ECHO	European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office
FCS	Food Consumption Score
GoL	Government of Lebanon
HDADD	Household Daily Average Diet Diversity
HH	Households
HWDD	Household Weekly Diet Diversity
IOCC	International Orthodox Christian Charities
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding
MAM	Moderate Acute Malnutrition
MEB	Minimum Expenditure Basket
MFB	Minimum Food Basket
MPDL	Movement for Peace Lebanon
MUAC	Middle Upper Arm Circumference
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
ProGress	UNHCR'S registration database
PRS	Palestinian Refugees from Syria
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
TPC	Total Expenditure per Capita
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations International Children Emergency Fund
WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Since the outbreak of hostilities in Syria in early 2011, there has been a massive influx of refugees into Lebanon. By the end of October 2013 the official UNHCR figure for Syrian refugees in Lebanon had risen to over 800,000 individuals, not including thousands of Lebanese returnees and Palestinians refugees from Syria (PRS). This is 15 times the number compared to a year ago and six times the number of UNHCR-registered Syrian refugees at the beginning of 2013. With a total population of approximately 4.7 million,1 out of 6 persons in Lebanon is registered refugee. The sudden increase of assistance required, together with increasingly limited resources, required the humanitarian community to focus efforts on optimizing the cost-effectiveness of assistance.

To gain knowledge of the living conditions of Syrian refugees, and to inform decision-making and re-designing processes for programmatic activities, UNHCR, UNICEF and WFP agreed to conduct a joint multi-sectorial household survey of the registered and pre-registered Syrian refugee population in Lebanon. The assessment was designed so that accurate, multi-sectorial vulnerability criteria could be derived for the implementation of humanitarian assistance.

A concept note, including the methodology and a multi-sectorial questionnaire, was agreed upon and drafted by the UN in collaboration with the Government of Lebanon (GoL). See appendix 3 for the survey methodology and appendix 7 for the questionnaire.

This concept note was shared and discussed with all stakeholders through regular multi-sectoral meetings and workshops.

More than 1,400 Syrian refugee households were interviewed in May and June 2013, which were selected on the basis of:

1) a two-stage cluster of random selection proportional to population size, and
2) a stratified sample according to registration date;

o   awaiting registration,
o   registered between zero and three months,
o   registered from three to six months, and
o   registered for more than six months.

In total, 350 households in each of above strata were interviewed.

Sector-specific criteria were discussed and agreed upon at the Inter-Agency sector working group level and through internal discussions. The criteria were divided between eight sectors, including; shelter, health, non-food items (NFIs), WASH, education, food security, protection, and economy.

According to the criteria agreed by the eight sectors, households were classified under the following categories of vulnerability: severe, high, medium and low.

After an exhaustive overall review, the VASyR found that approximately 72% of individuals (equal to 68% of households) continue to be sufficiently vulnerable to warrant continued food and non-food assistance. For specific sector results, please see details below.

Main results

Demographics: Households consisted, on average, of seven to eight people – four adults, two children aged between five and 15 years and one or two children under five years of age. 72% of households had one or more children under five years old and 48% of households had one or more children under two.

About one in five households had a person over the age of 60. 11% of households were headed by women, 6% of households were headed by people over 60 years old and 1.2% of households were headed by people under the age of 18. The sex ratio was 1.2 females per 1 male. Results showed a mean dependency ratio of 1.3.

Specific needs: Some 41% of households had at least one pregnant or lactating woman. In 33% of households there was at least one member of working age (between 16 and 59) with a specific need (chronic disease, permanent disability, temporary disability or another issue). In 10% of the households there were members who needed support with their daily basic activities.

Arrival profile: Nearly 60% of the interviewed refugees came from rural areas and 40% came from urban areas. The registration of members within households was uneven: Some 34% of households had members in their family that were not (yet) registered. This could be linked to the disparate arrival times to Lebanon of various members within households.

Shelter: 81% of households were paying rent; 59% of households lived in independent housing, mainly furnished or unfurnished rentals. Some 18% of households lived in separate rooms and 12% of households lived in tented settlements. The average rent was US$ 250 per month. In general, housing conditions were better among those registered for longer than six months and worse among those awaiting registration.

Water and Sanitation (WASH): Most households had access to safe drinking water with the main sources being purchased water (26% of households), following household connections (20%), and public standpipes (12%). A small percentage obtained water from unprotected sources. Access to water for all needs was reported to be insufficient by 28% households.
The majority of households (61%) had access to improved latrines. A third of the households used traditional pit latrines and 7% did not have access to toilet facilities and used the open field or springs. Just over 10% of interviewees reported sharing bathroom and/or toilet facilities with more than 15 people. Families awaiting registration generally had less access to hygiene facilities than those that had been registered for over six months.

Services: The majority of households (93%) used gas as the main source of fuel and electricity as the main source of lighting (97%). Nearly one-third of households reported not having sufficient access to fuel for their cooking needs. Waste was generally collected by the municipality (88%).

Household assets: Most households owned mattresses and blankets (93% and 89%). About half of the households owned refrigerators and a slightly lower proportion (43%) owned gas stoves and water heaters (41%). In addition, 74% of households owned a TV.

Education: 74% of children were of school age but more than half of these children did not attend school the week prior to the survey. The main reasons why children did not attend school were; lack of financial resources (59%), no space availability for enrollment into schools (18%), or newly arrived to Lebanon (13%).

Health care: Syrian refugee households registered for a longer period of time enjoyed relatively more health benefits than those recently arrived. Some 35% of households paid for all health-related costs and approximately 30% received partial or full benefits from humanitarian agencies.

Safety and security: Some 10% of households reported experiencing some type of harassment in Lebanon and 7% felt that insecurity limited their movement. Harassment came mostly from neighbors, landlords or members of the local community.

Livelihood sources: Around 57% of interviewed households relied on employment as a first livelihood source and nearly 30% of the households relied on some type of assistance as their main livelihood source. The three main livelihood sources were non-agricultural labor, skilled work and assistance in the form of food vouchers. Significant differences were found between refugee households depending on registration date. Those recently registered households relied more on various sources of cash whereas households registered for longer periods of time relied more on assistance. Less than 1% of the households had livestock and the same proportion had access to land for cultivation.

Expenditure: On average, a refugee household's expenditure was $774 per month and nearly half of this amount was spent on food. Nearly $200 was the average expenditure on rent and some $70 was spent on healthcare. Households spent on food an average of $52 per person per month, of which the food voucher contributes $27 per month, just over 50% of average food expenditure.

Food security: Nearly 70% of the households were found to be food insecure. Food insecurity seemed to decrease with the length of stay in Lebanon. Most households showed acceptable food consumption and diet diversity however there was a risk of a micronutrient deficiency.

Coping strategies: Nearly 50% of the interviewed Syrian refugees applied coping strategies. The main food-related coping strategies reported by 90% of those applying coping strategies were to rely less on preferred food as well as to reduce the meal frequency and portion sizes. The most common non-food related coping strategies were spending of savings (45%), buying food on credit or borrowing money to purchase food (39%), reducing essential non-food expenditures (30%) or having children working (13%). Households awaiting registration or recently registered were more likely to apply more severe coping strategies than those registered for a longer period of time.

Debts: 75% of households had debts and 70% reported borrowing money or receiving credit during the 3 months before the survey. The average amount of debt was US$ 600, but half of the interviewed households owed US$ 200 or less. Loans were mainly provided by friends or relatives to buy food (81%), pay the rent (52%) or cover health expenses (25%). Households registered longer ago were significantly more likely to have higher amounts of debts.

Assistance: Over the last 3 months, nearly 75% of the households received food vouchers, 30% received in kind food, 48% received hygiene kits, 20% received health care or drugs, 13%

received education support, 29% received furniture and clothing, and 12% received fuel subsidies.

Child health and nutritional status: Out of 1,690 children surveyed aged between six and 59 months, 1 % were found to be moderately malnourished and 0.4% of children were found to be severely malnourished, based on Middle-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) measurement. This percentage was far below the emergency threshold and similar to that found in the last Nutritional Survey carried out in September 2012.

Vulnerability prospects: Given the evolving situation in the region, it is recommended that a follow-up vulnerability assessment of Syrian refugees in Lebanon be carried out in a year's time.

BACKGROUND

Lebanon has maintained an open border policy with Syria allowing unrestricted access for refugees, resulting in an influx of Syrian refugees into Lebanon since the beginning of the humanitarian crisis. The Government of Lebanon (GoL) recently reported that there are some 1.3 million Syrians in the country, including the registered refugee population, spread out over 1,000 communities across Lebanon.

As of 2 April 2013, the total number of Syrian refugees registered or awaiting registration with UNHCR exceeded 400,000 (147,000 awaiting registration). By the end of October 2013, the number of refugees has doubled and has reached over 800,000. According to UNHCR this number is likely to continue to grow by several thousand each week.

The international humanitarian response to this humanitarian crisis is led by the Government of Lebanon (GoL) in partnership with UNHCR, as lead UN agency.

The dramatic increase of the refugee population meant that humanitarian actors also needed to significantly scale-up their assistance. Given the increased needs, UNHCR, UNICEF and WFP agreed to undertake a household survey of the refugee population in Lebanon. This survey would help establish a better understanding of the refugee profile in Lebanon, and to have sufficient information to determine vulnerabilities and needs across the various sectors.

In March 2013 ECHO provided funds to WFP (EUR 340,000) to carry out a household profiling assessment and to subsequently design a targeting plan. UNHCR, UNICEF and WFP agreed to collectively conduct the survey amongst the registered and pre-registered Syrian refugees, with WFP taking the technical lead.

OBJECTIVE
The objective of the survey was to provide a multi-sectorial profile and to determine vulnerability criteria of the refugee population, in order to enable humanitarian stakeholders to improve their programming and to target assistance for the most vulnerable.

At the end of the exercise, a more robust profile of the registered refugee population – as well as those awaiting registration -- was linked to key multi-sectorial indicators.

1 DEMOGRAPHICS

1.1 Interviewees
60% of the interviews were conducted with the heads of households and 33% were conducted with the spouse of the head of the household. The remaining 7% were conducted with various adult family members that were available at that time. Close to 43% of the interviewees were female. 64% of the respondents were aged between 20 and 40 year, 3% were below the age of 20, and 4% were 60 years old or above.

1.2 Head of households
11% of the interviewed households were headed by a woman and there were no significant difference per registration strata. 95% of the heads of households were Syrian nationals, 5% were either Palestinian or Lebanese nationals. Nearly 60% of the heads of households were aged between 20 and 40 years old. Over 1% of the heads of household were below the age of 18 and 6% aged 60 and above.

14% of the heads of households did not have any form of education. Some 30% attended elementary school and 35.5 % of the heads of households had an intermediate level of education. A very small percentage attended university.

1.2.1 Household size and composition
The average household size was 7.7 family members, which comprised of: four adults, two young children between five and 15 years of age and one to two children under the age of five. About 22% of the households had four or less members. The most common size of a household was five members. When households with 21 or more members are excluded, the average household size decreases to 7.4 members; the average composition of the household remained the same.

Figure 1: Household Composition

- Children ≤ 2 years old.
- Children 2-5 years old.
- Children 5-15 years old.
- Children 16-59 years old.
- Children ≥ 60 years old.
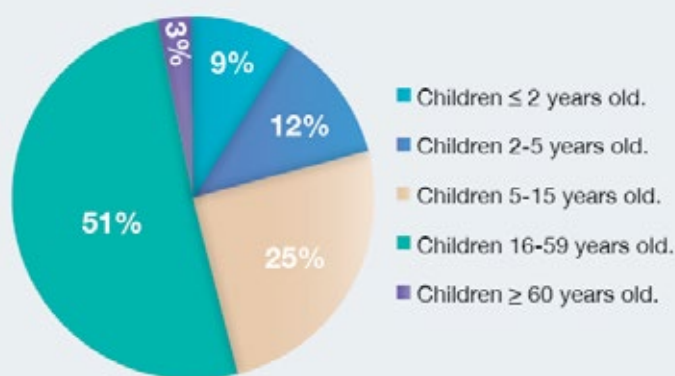
50% of the households had seven members or more. Nearly three quarters of the households had one or more children under the age of five, and 48% had one or more children under the age of two. About one in every five households had an elderly person (see figure 1). On average, the gender ratio was 1.2 females per male.

1.3 Orphans and unaccompanied children
Results showed that 1% of the households cared for children who are not part of their immediate family and 3% had a child with at least one deceased parent.

1.4 Special Needs
About 41% of the households reported having a pregnant or lactating member. About 1% were girls under the age of 15.

47% of the households cared for a member with specific needs. Members with specific needs included those with mental or physical disabilities (8%), chronic illnesses (34%), temporary disabil-

ities (10%) or other types of needs (5%). The level of individuals' autonomy was used to estimate the numbers of family members with special needs. A beneficiary can be declared as disabled based on their need for support in the completion of basic daily activities, such as going to the toilet. The proportion of households with members in such a situation was 10%.

Figure 2: Household members with special needs
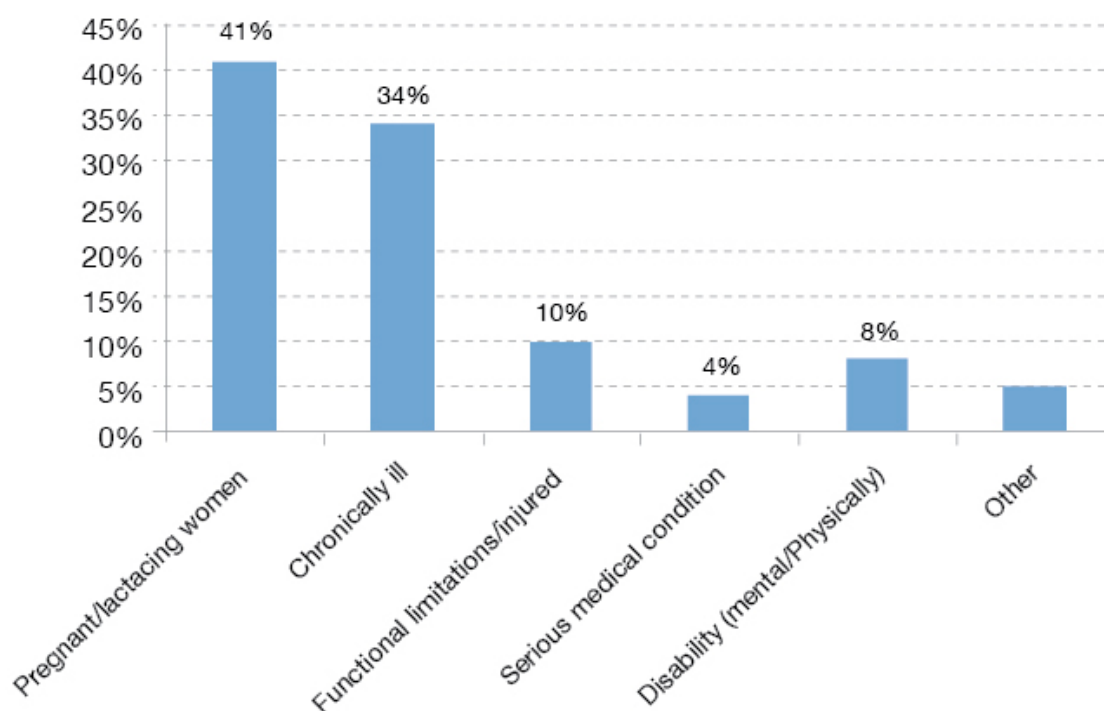
The working age range was defined to be anyone between 16 and 59 years old. Nearly a third of the households reported that at least one member of working age had specific needs. 4% of households reported having persons with physical or mentally disabilities, 24% reported having chronically ill members, 7% reported having people with temporary disabilities and 2% had members with other type of specific needs. Out of all households, 5% had at least one household member of working age in need of support for their basic daily activities (assistance with washing, going to the bathroom etc).

Households awaiting registration seemed to have fewer members with specific needs compared to those registered more than 3 months ago (Table 1).

Table1: Household members with specific needs per age group and per strata

	Awaiting registration		Registration 0-3 months		Registration 36 months		Registration after 6 months		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
households members with specific needs	156	43.6%	156	44.4%	190	53.5%	182	50.8%	684	47.2%
households adult members (16-59 y.o.) with specific needs	103	28.8%	115	32.8%	127	35.8%	137	38.3%	482	33.4%

1.4 Dependency

The dependency ratio (DR) aims to show households' potential to generate sufficient income to meet all household members' needs. Therefore, household members were considered dependent if they are unable to work because of their age and/or physical or mental limitations. Given that in Lebanon, people aged 16 years old are legally allowed to work, non-dependent members in the households were therefore those between the ages of 16 and 59 that did not need any support for daily basic activities.

$$\text{Dependency ratio} = \text{number of dependents / number of non-dependents}$$

Dependents = children under 16 + elders ≥ 60 + non-autonomous adults (16-59 years old)
Non-dependents = Autonomous adults (16-59 years old)

Results showed a mean dependency ratio of 1.3 (results ranged between 1.2 and 1.5), which indicated an average of 1 to 2 dependents per non-dependent member. Households were classified into four categories according to their dependency ratio.

Category I: 1 dependent or less per non-dependent member (DR≤1).
Category II: up to 3 dependents per 2 non-dependent members (1<DR≤1.5)
Category III: up to 2 dependents per non-dependent members (1.5<DR≤2)
Category IV: more than 2 dependents per non-dependent members (DR≥2)

More than half of the households (57%) belonged to Category I, and had one dependent member or less per active member. Households under Category II represented approximately 20 %. Those households under the third category were 13%. Within Category IV, 11% of households had more than two dependents per non-dependent members. No significant differences were found between strata.

Table2: Results of dependency ratio over 4 categories

	Awaiting registration		Registration 0-3 months		Registration 3-6 months		Registration after 6 months		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Category I	208	58.1%	203	57.8%	198	55.8%	195	54.5%	804	56.9%
Category II	62	17.3%	70	19.9%	65	18.3%	75	20.9%	272	19.2%
Category III	45	12.6%	45	12.8%	48	13.5%	45	12.6%	183	12.9%
Category IV	43	12.0%	33	9.4%	44	12.4%	43	12.0%	163	11.0%

2 ARRIVAL PROFILE

2.1 - Arrival to Lebanon
Some 59% of the Syrian refugee population indicated that they came from rural areas in Syria whilst 41% stated that they came from urban areas. Approximately 60% of households arrived in Lebanon between four months and one year before the survey (which was, between May 2012 and January 2013). Nearly 20% arrived in Lebanon between one to three months before the survey (February - April 2013) and the same proportion arrived one to two years prior to the survey being carried out (May 2011 - May 2012). Only 5% of households interviewed had arrived one month before the survey and a mere 2% had arrived before May 2011.

Many family members arrived in Lebanon separately, not as a complete family.

2.1.2 - Registered households members
The survey showed a significant relationship between the time of arrival and registration date. Most households awaiting registration (90%) arrived into Lebanon over the last year before the survey, with a significantly higher proportion arriving over the last month compared to registered households.

Among households who registered during the last one to three months, 86% arrived into Lebanon between one month and one year, with a significantly higher proportion arriving four to six months before the survey compared to households awaiting registration.

Of the households who were registered between three to six months before the survey, a significantly higher proportion arrived between seven months and one year compared to households awaiting registration or recently registered.

80% of households that were registered six months prior to the survey had mainly arrived between seven months and two years before the survey with a significantly higher proportion arriving one to two years before the survey compared to households that arrived less than six months before the assessment.

The fact that more than 50% of households awaiting registration had arrived in Lebanon less than three months before the survey and 32% of these households had arrived less than six months before the survey confirmed that households did not register immediately upon arrival.

3 SHELTER, WASH AND SERVICES

3.1 Housing
A majority of households reported living in apartments and independent houses (59%), while 41% reported living in tents, collective shelters, unfinished constructions, garages, squatting, and separate rooms. Households living in tented settlements amounted to over 12% (Figure 3).

The survey found that the proportion of households living in garages (7% of interviewed households) was four times higher among those awaiting registration. Those living in apartments or independent houses were mainly those registered for more than six months (65%). Separate rooms and tented settlements were more common among households registered between three and six months before the survey was conducted.

Figure 3: Types of housing

- Independent house/ Apartments
- Separate room
- Tent
- Garage / Warehouse / Worksite
- Unfinished shelter
- Collective shelter
- Other
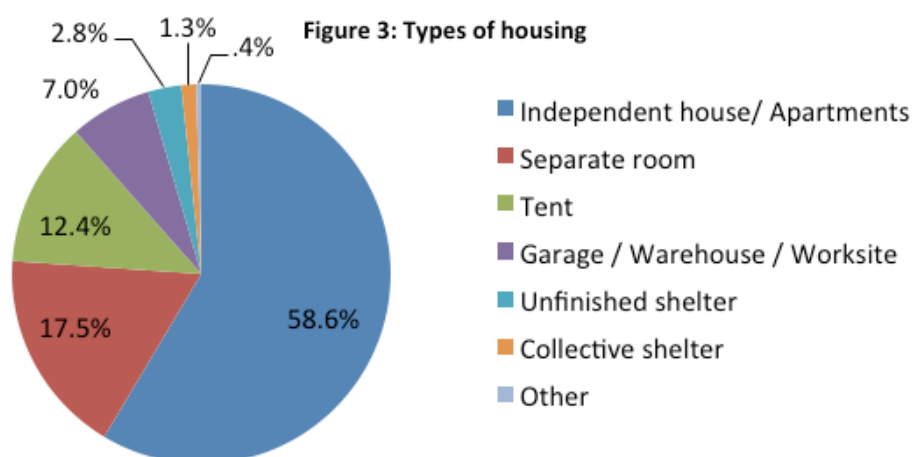
3.2 Occupancy

Most households (81%) reported paying rent for shelter including for pieces of land where tents are erected. The average paid rent was US$250 per month. Some 7% of the interviewed households were hosted with relatives or host communities. The remaining households either benefited from assistance or had an employer that provided shelter, or squatting (3%). There appears to be a window between the third and sixth month after registration, during which refugees are significantly more likely to receive rent assistance than any of the other strata. 8% of those registered between three and six months before the survey reported receiving rent assistance. Just 5.7% of those awaiting registration received rent assistance while only 2% of those in Lebanon for longer than six months reported receiving rent assistance. See Figure 4 below.

Figure 4: Types of occupancy by registration strata
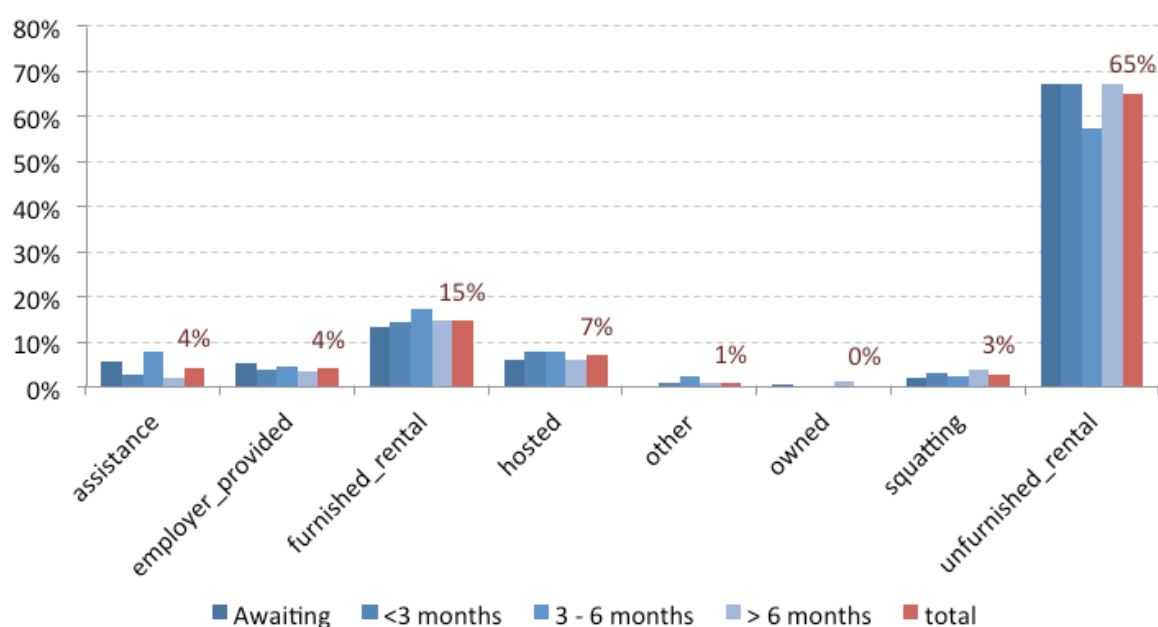
3.3 Living area and crowding index

On average, the living area per household was about 64m2, divided in two rooms and accommodating four persons in each room. Nearly half of the households lived in 7 square meters or less

per person. 19% lived in 3.5 square meters or less per person. Close to one fourth of the house-holds accommodated six or more persons per room.

In general, housing conditions were better among those registered more than 6 months before the survey was conducted compared to those awaiting registration. The former lived in significantly larger shelters, with a larger number of rooms, a lower number of people per room and larger space for each household member.

Table 3: Crowding index

		Awaiting registration	Registration 0-3 months	Registration 3-6 months	Registration after 6 months	Total
Density	>10 m2/person	25.8%	32.6%	33.0%	37.0%	31.9%
	7-10 m2/person	16.5%	21.7%	17.6%	23.8%	20.1%
	3.5-7 m2/person	35.3%	27.1%	28.4%	26.1%	29.0%
	<=3.5 m2/person	22.4%	18.6%	21.0%	13.2%	19.0%
Crowding index	1 - 2 person/room	22.4%	25.9%	29.0%	32.1%	26.8%
	3 - 5 person/room	48.2%	50.2%	48.0%	46.6%	48.7%
	6 - 7 person/room	14.7%	13.7%	14.7%	11.8%	13.8%
	>=8 person/room	14.7%	10.2%	8.3%	9.5%	10.7%
Rooms	>=4 rooms	8.9%	11.4%	15.5%	19.0%	13.0%
	3 rooms	16.5%	21.1%	18.9%	23.5%	20.1%
	2 rooms	33.2%	33.3%	30.4%	32.7%	32.6%
	1 room	41.3%	34.2%	35.2%	24.9%	34.4%

3.4 - Sources of Water
The survey revealed that 26% of interviewed households were buying drinking water. 32% consumed water either from landpipes at household level with more than two hours (per day) connection (20%) or from public standpipes (12%). Land pipes at household level with more than two hours connection was the main source of non-drinking water (28%) followed by protected dug wells (14%) and public reservoirs (11.3%).

Most households had access to protected water, but 7% used unprotected springs or wells as the main source of drinking water and 12% of households used the water for washing, cooking and other non-drinking purposes. 28% of households reported not having enough access to sufficient water for drinking, cooking washing and toilet purposes.

Figure 5: Drinking water sources / non drinking water sources

Legend (left pie):
- Purchased
- Public standpipe
- Mineral
- Protected spring
- Unprotected dug well
- Other

Left pie values: 25.5%, 19.5%, 12.1%, 11.5%, 6.6%, 6.2%, 5.7%, 5.5%, 4.5%, 2.3%, .6%

Legend (right pie):
- Household connection 2 hours or more
- Protected dug well
- Public reservoir
- Household connection 2 hours or less
- Unprotected spring

Right pie values: 28.1%, 10.7%, 14.0%, 0.9%, 11.3%, 10.5%, 10.5%, 2.1%, 2.0%, .7%, 9.1%
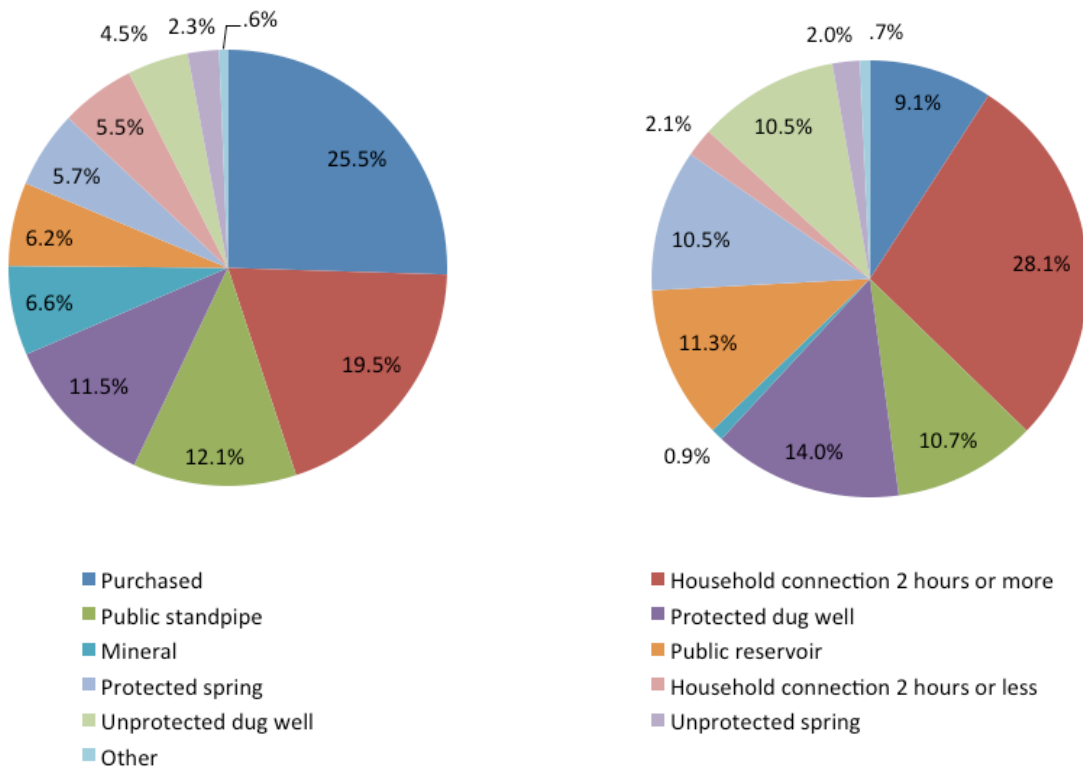
Households awaiting registration or recently registered were more likely to purchase drinking water (30%) compared to those registered for a longer period of time (19%). Households who had been registered for more than six months were more likely to source water from protected wells or households with a water connection of more than two hours (per day).

Households awaiting registration were more likely to use household land pipes with less than two hours connection or, to a smaller extent, sourced water from protected dug wells.

3.5- Toilet and bathroom facilities
The majority of households (61%) had access to improved latrines, either with a flushing system or with a cement slab. One third of the households used traditional pit latrines. The survey also found that 7% did not have any access to toilet facilities and used the open field (Figure 6). The percentage of households with no access to any type of latrine among those recently registered was three times higher than those registered for more than 6 months.

Some 14% had no adequate access to latrines and had to share toilet facilities with 15 people or more.

Approximately 7% of households did not have access to bathrooms (i.e. a place for washing/bathing) at all and out of those who had access, 11% households were sharing bathrooms with 15 persons or more. The percentage of households without access to a bathroom was significantly higher among those awaiting registration or recently registered (7%) compared to those registered for more than 6 months (2%).

Figure 6: Toilet facilities

- Flush latrine — 26.1%
- Improved latrine — 35.0%
- Open air — 7.2%
- Traditional pit — 31.7%
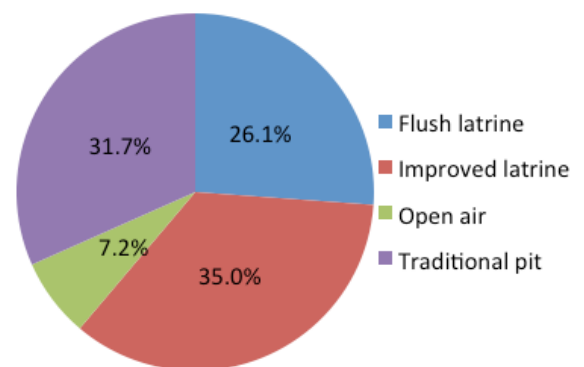
3.6- Cooking fuel, lighting, waste management and hygiene items

A majority of households (93%) used gas as a main source of cooking fuel. Only 4% used wood or charcoal. Some 31% of families reported not having sufficient access to fuel to cover their cooking needs.

Most households (97%) used electricity as a main source of lighting; only a small percentage (2%) used candles or paraffin for lighting.

As shown in figure 7, 88% of the households reported that waste disposal was collected by the municipality. Only 4% indicated that they burned their waste and 5% disposed their waste in open fields (see figure 7).

Some 13% of the households reported having insufficient access to soap and hygiene items. This percentage was significantly higher among those awaiting registration (18%) and recently registered (14%), compared to those registered more than 6 months (8%).

More than a quarter of the interviewed families (29%) were classified as not having an adequate hygienic shelter.

Figure 7: Means of waste collection
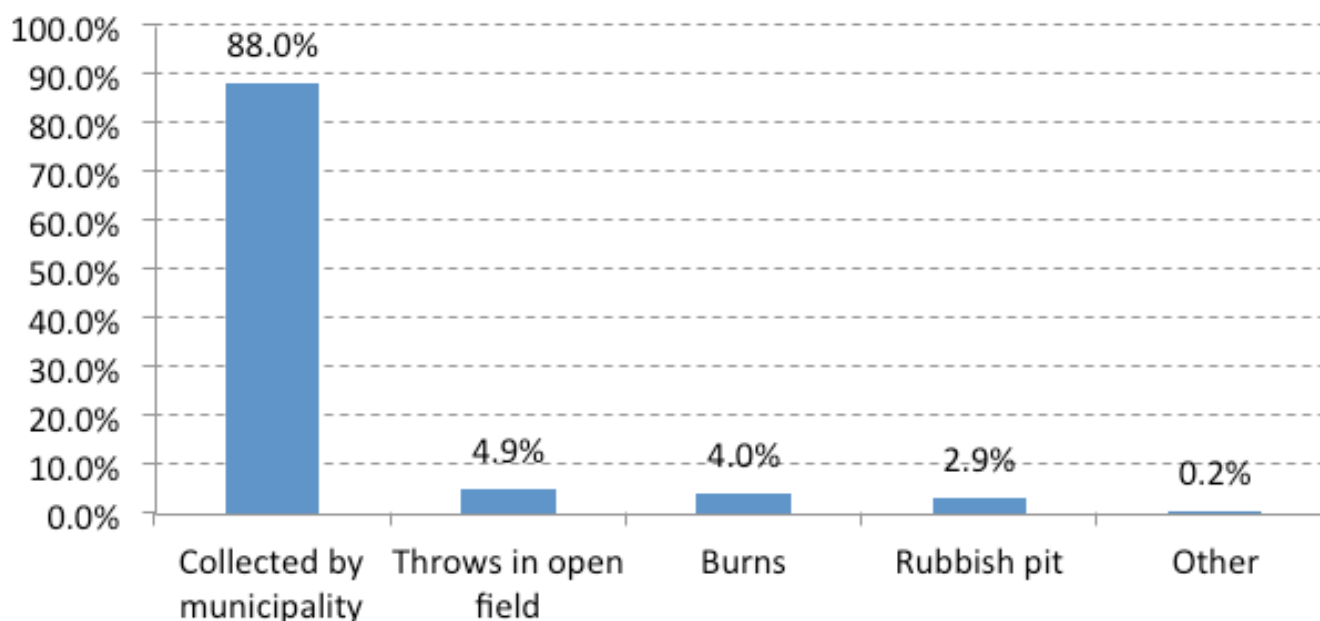
4 HOUSEHOLD ASSETS

As Figure 8 shows, most households owned mattresses and blankets. The percentage of households who owned cooking facilities like ovens or microwaves was relatively small. 43% of interviewed refugee households owned a cooking stove and nearly half of them owned a refrigerator. 74% had a television.

A small percentage of the households (2%) owned luxury items like DVD players, computers and air conditioning (AC) units. The number of assets was significantly higher among Syrian refugee households registered over six months before the survey.

Figure 8: Household assets
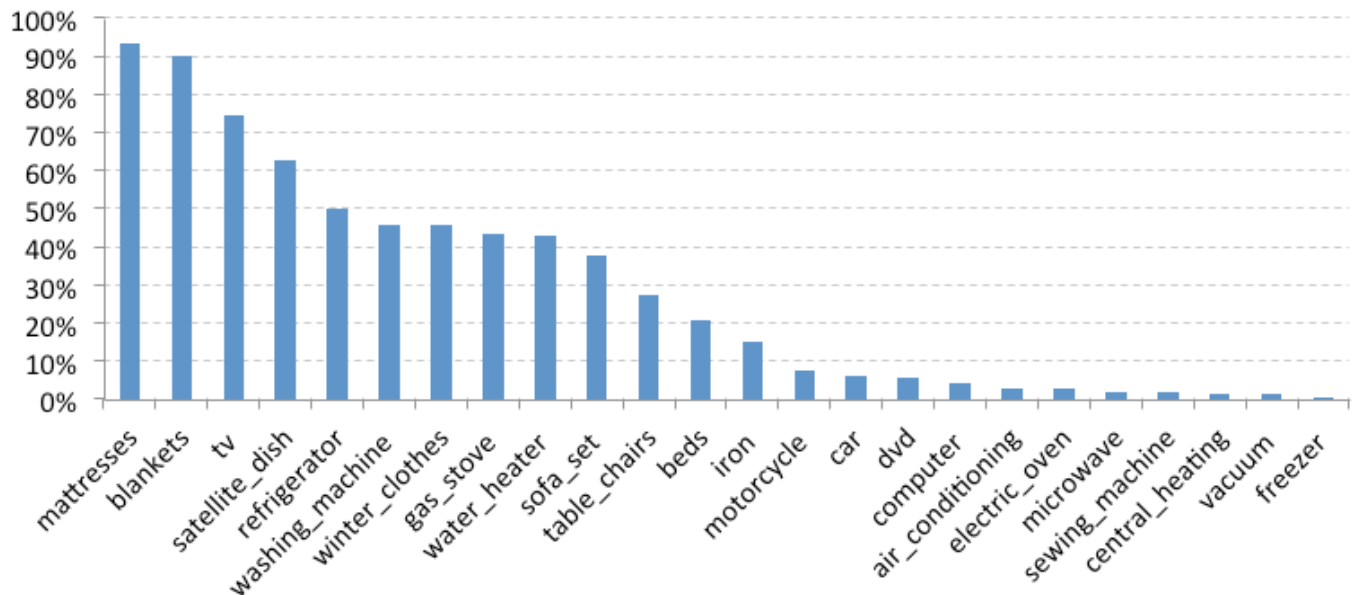
5 EDUCATION

Approximately 74% of the participating households in the survey had children of school age[1]. The total number of children covered by the survey was 3,477.

Some 70% of the Syrian refugee children within the interviewed households did not attend school the week prior to the survey and 50% did not attend school during the previous year. The children within households awaiting registration had a greater absence from school than children within households registered for a longer period of time. Only a small percentage of children who did not attend any formal education. No significant differences were found between genders concerning school attendance; however a significant difference between strata was observed.

It is worth noting that in Syria, education is free and school attendance was obligatory for a minimum of nine years. The net enrolment rate in Syria was reported to be nearly 98%.

Figure 9 shows that the main reason why children did not attend school was lack of financial resources (60%). Households that were registered longer than 6 months seemed less affected by this factor.

The second reason for non-enrollment was availability in the schools; approximately 18% of households could not send their children to school because there was no place for enrollment. Those households who had registered for a period of over 6 months seemed less affected by the availability factor than those who had arrived more recently.

In some areas, there were simply no schools available, or a lack of transportation prevented children from attending school.

[1] School age is between 4 and 17 years old.

Figure 9: Reasons children do not attend school
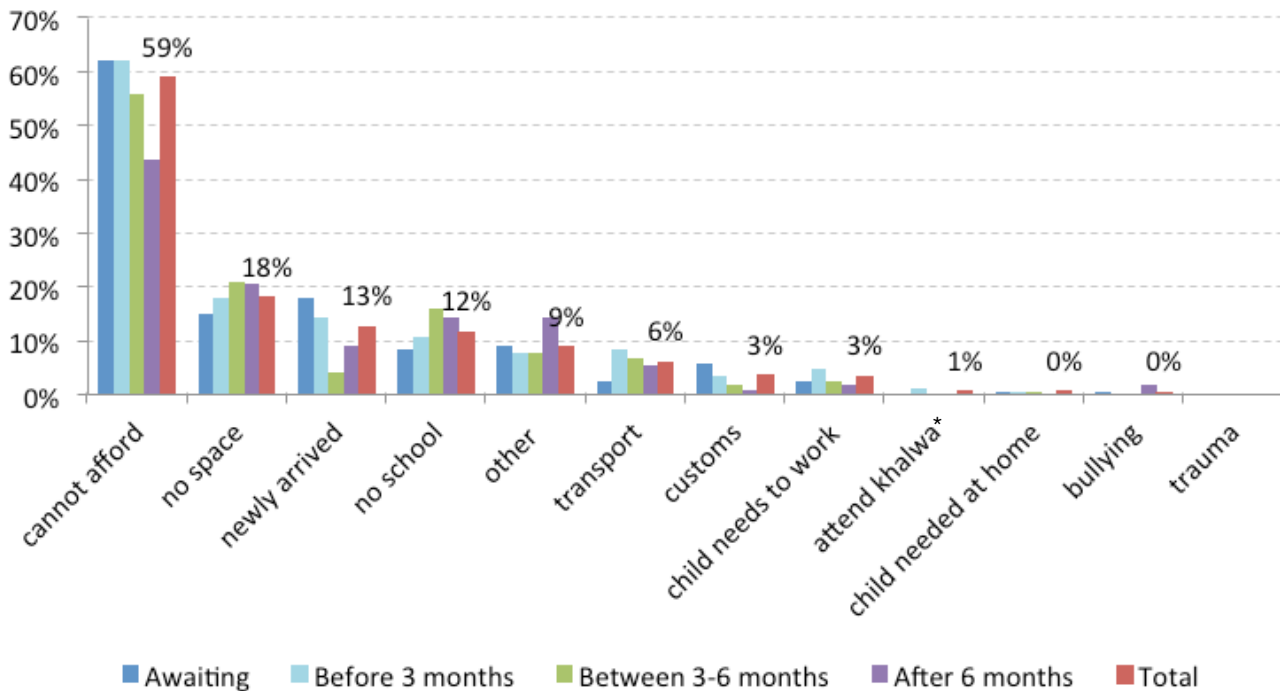
* informal education

6 HEALTH ASSISTANCE

Approximately 35% of households stated that they were not receiving any kind of health assistance and were covering all health related costs themselves. Another 23% households did not know what to answer and 30% reported receiving assistance from humanitarian agencies, either partially or totally. These percentages were significantly higher among those awaiting registration, and recently registered due to lack of knowledge, compared to those registered longer ago. The latter were more likely to receive assistance from humanitarian actors to meet health care needs (please see Figure 10).

The most common type of health care assistance provided by humanitarian actors was sharing costs with patients, with this approach being utilized by 20% of households. Around 10% of households benefited from free health care provided by humanitarian actors and almost the same proportion made use of health clinics. The remaining 3% listed their means of providing health care as "other".

Figure 10. Health assistance shown by registration strata
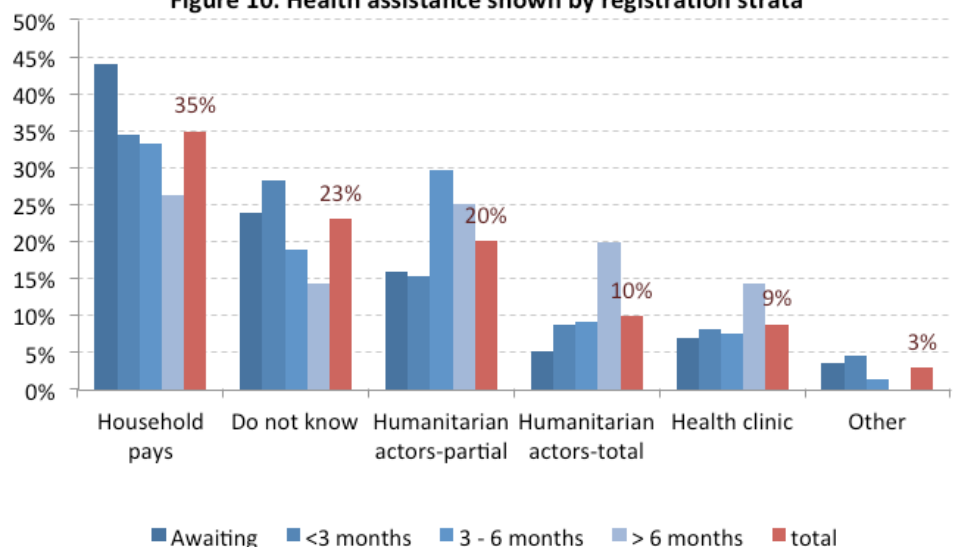
7 SAFETY AND SECURITY

An estimated 10% of households reported having experienced some type of harassment while in Lebanon during the three months prior to the survey. 7% of households reported that insecurity limited the movement of at least some household members. Households that were registered for a longer time seemed to feel slightly more insecurity and movement restriction than those awaiting registration.

The main types of insecurity reported were lack of safety (56%), harassment (31%), extortion (27%), robberies (6%) and others (12%), like threats and different types of discrimination. Insecurity was mainly caused by neighbors (42%), hosts or landlord (14%), shops (11%), local authorities (10%) and others (30%) within the local community.

8 LIVELIHOOD SOURCES

8.1- Main livelihood source

More than half of the refugee population surveyed (57%) relied on employment as their primary livelihood source. Nearly 30% of the households surveyed depended on some type of assistance as their main livelihood source; mainly food vouchers (24%) but also included gifts, remittances, and cash from humanitarian actors. Significant differences were found according to registration date. Those awaiting registration relied significantly more on unsustainable sources of cash (savings, informal commerce etc.) or debts/credits and sale of assets while those already registered relied significantly more on assistance as the main livelihood source. The reason for this difference seems to be that those awaiting registration have not yet been granted access to the voucher programme and other forms of formal assistance and are forced to rely on their own means until they have registered.

Figure 11: Livelihood sources
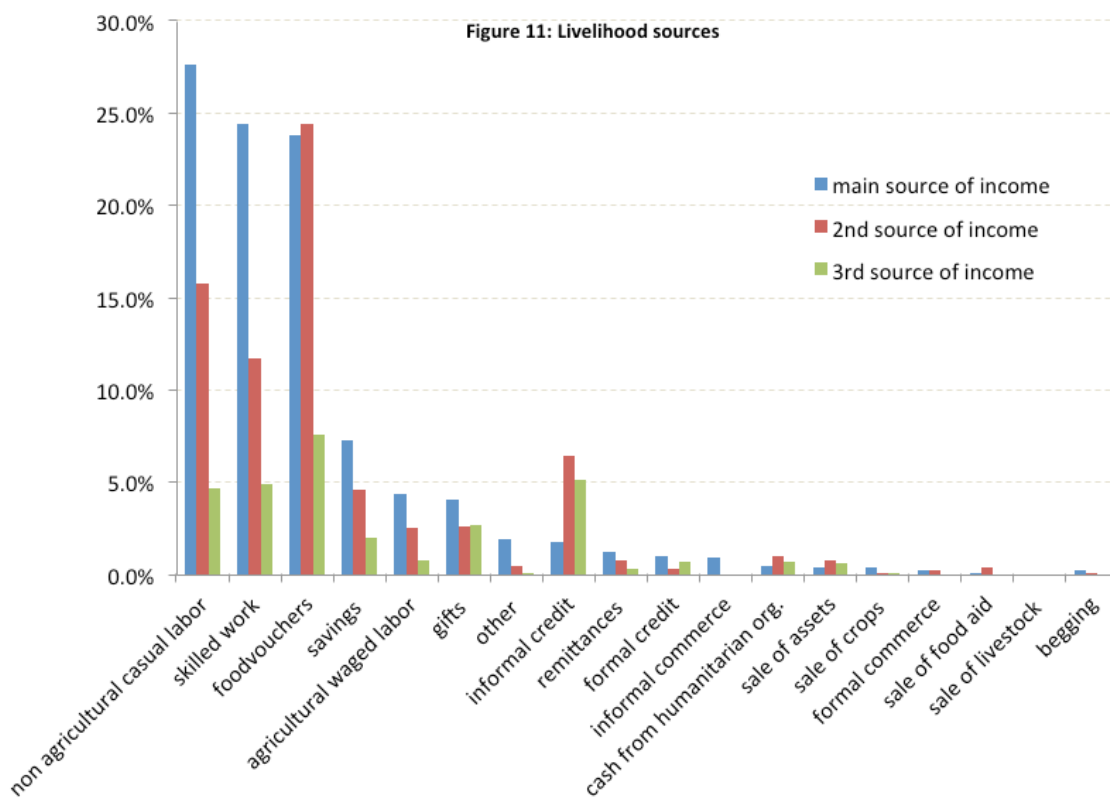
The most common livelihood sources among those surveyed came from non-agricultural casual labor (28%) and skilled work (24%). However a significant portion (24%) also cited WFP food vouchers as their main livelihood source. Households awaiting registration as well as those registered over three months ago, depend more on non-agricultural labor as the main livelihood source. Those who have been registered for a longer period of time tend to report food vouchers as their main livelihood source (see Figure 11).

The assessment found that households that are awaiting registration or have recently registered, had significantly fewer livelihood sources than those that registered longer than three months ago. Reliance on food vouchers as a primary livelihood source is significantly more frequent among those registered for longer than three months. On the other hand, savings, non-agricultural casual labor and gifts are a more common livelihood source among those who are either awaiting registration or have recently registered.

Skilled work, as main livelihood source, was significantly more common among those who have been registered for a longer period of time, whereas non-agricultural casual labor was relatively more frequent among those either awaiting registration or recently registered.

Savings were significantly more frequent as a first or second livelihood source among those awaiting registration. The main livelihood sources of those not yet registered or recently registered were non-agricultural casual labor and savings. Once registered, refugees' main livelihood source are largely substituted by skilled work and food vouchers.

8.2 Livestock and Agriculture

Less than 1% of interviewed Syrian refugee households owned livestock or had access to land in order to cultivate their own produce. The main livestock consists of poultry. Of nine households with access to land, only five had cultivated or harvested in the four months prior to the survey. Cultivation mainly consisted of vegetables and several types of citrus fruit. Some of the main reasons for not cultivating land was the lack of tools, water, seeds or knowledge for cultivation.

9 EXPENDITURES

The average monthly expenditure per household was approximately US$ 774. Of this amount, nearly half (around US$ 370) is regularly spent on food, with rent accounting for a further US$ 200. Expenditure on healthcare amounted to an average of circa US$ 70 per month; though this is significantly higher among those who registered longer than six months ago than for those awaiting registration. Expenditure on the remaining sectors amounted to less than US$ 40 per month. Transport expenses tend to be higher for those awaiting registration, while the opposite occurs for expenditure on electricity. Higher transport costs can be explained due to instability of the housing situations of newly registered households whereas those that have been registered for longer periods are more likely to remain in one place (See annex 3 Table 26 for detailed expenditure per area).

Table4: Monthly expenditures per category

Monthly households expenditure (in US$)	
Food	370
Rent	194
Health	70
Alcohol	37
Transport	34
Soap	23
Electricity	22
Water	12
Others	7
Education	5
Agricultural Inputs	0
Total	774

10 FOOD CONSUMPTION

10.1 – Frequency of cooking

More than half of the Syrian refugee adults (58%) reported having consumed less than three warm or cooked meals the day prior to the survey. Another 23% of the households' reported to have consumed less than two cooked meals the previous day.

Some 42% children under the age of five consumed less than three warm or cooked meals the previous day.

Similarly, the proportion of children that consumed four warm meals the day before the survey was significantly higher in households that were registered longer compared to those awaiting registration or those recent registered. The opposite applied for the percentage of children that only consumed two meals.

Figure 12: Reasons housholds do not cook by registration strata

Legend: Awaiting ■ Before 3 months ■ Between 3-6 months ■ After 6 months ■ Total
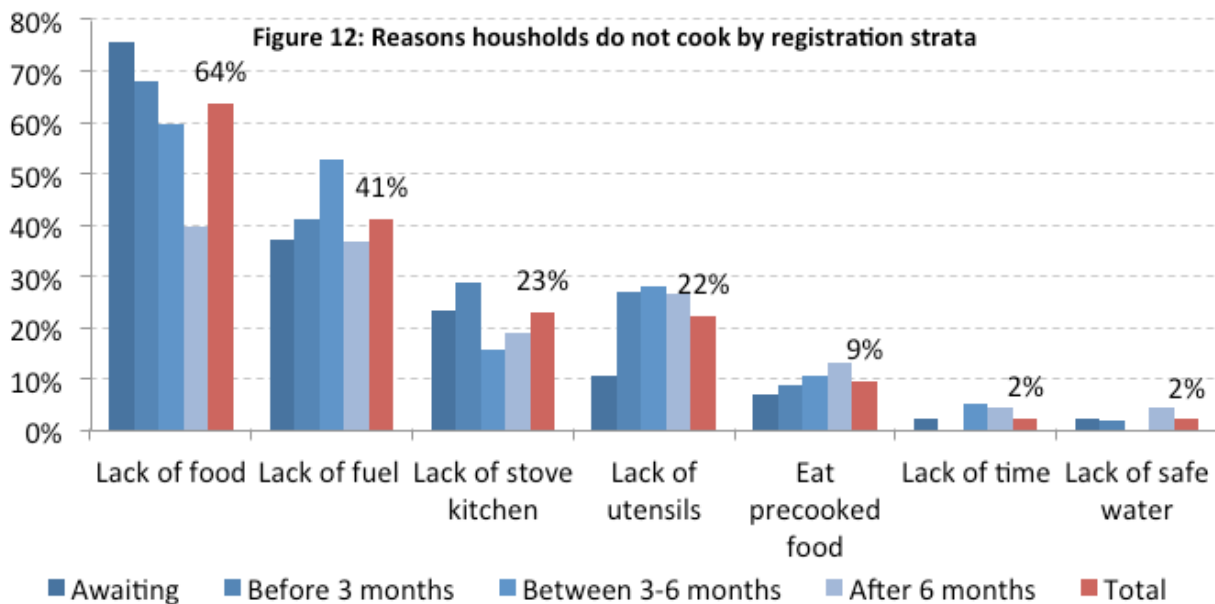
Nearly 20% of the households were not able to cook food at least once a day on average. As seen in figure 12, this was mainly due to lack of food to cook but other reasons were lack of fuel and lack of kitchen stoves. The percentage of households unable to cook at least once a day, due to either lack of food or cooking facilities, was significantly higher among those awaiting registration.

It should be noted that in Syria the average number of meals was two to three per day [2].

Fewer than 10% of households reported that members would regularly consume meals outside the home.

10.2 -Diet diversity

Dietary diversity can be defined as the number of different food groups eaten over a reference time period, regardless of the frequency of consumption. For this survey, the reference time period was one week.

The following are the 12 standard household weekly diet diversity food groups (HWDD): Cereals, tubers, pulses, vegetables, fruits, meat, fish, eggs, milk, sugar, oil, spices.

[2] Syrian Arab Republic Nutrition Profile – Food and Nutrition Division, FAO, 2005

o	The HWDD weekly average diet diversity = 9-10 food groups
o	The Household daily average diet diversity (HDADD) = 7 -8 food groups

On average, households consumed nine to ten food groups per week, and seven to eight food groups on a daily basis. Almost all visited households (99.7%) consumed five or more food groups in the past week and four or more per day.

Diet diversity was found to be significantly lower for those households awaiting registration and households recently registered, compared to households who have been registered for a longer period of time.

Table5: Household weekly diet diversity shown per stratum

HWDD	Mean	≤3	4	5	6	≥7
Awaiting registration	9.5	0.0%	1.1%	1.4%	2.5%	95.0%
Registration 0-3 months	9.6	0.0%	0.0%	.3%	.9%	98.9%
Registration 3-6 months	9.8	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%	97.5%
Registration after 6 months	9.9	.3%	0.0%	.3%	.6%	98.9%
Total	9.7	.1%	.3%	.5%	1.6%	97.5%

Table6: Household daily average diversity

HDADD	Mean	<2.5	2.5 - 3.4	3.5 - 4.4	4.5 - 6.4	≥ 6.5
Awaiting registration	7.2	0.0%	.8%	2.0%	23.7%	73.5%
Registration 0-3 months	7.3	0.0%	.3%	1.1%	24.5%	74.1%
Registration 3-6 months	7.6	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	15.5%	84.5%
Registration after 6 months	7.6	.0%	0.0%	1.1%	12.6%	86.3%
Total	7.4	.0%	.3%	1.1%	19.1%	79.6%

10.3 - Food consumption score
According to the Food Consumption Score (FCS), 93% of the surveyed population were found to have an acceptable score (see Appendix 4 for details). Households that were registered more than six months before the assessment were significantly more likely to have acceptable food consumption scores than households awaiting registration.

The main difference observed in food consumption among the registration categories was related to the intake of protein-rich food groups such as meat, milk and pulses, and also sugar and oil.

Of the households with an acceptable FCS (93% of the total interviewed households), some 42% consumed animal protein almost on a daily basis. Of the households with a poor FCS (2.3% of the total number of households), some 94% did not consume animal protein at all, whereas 6% consumed animal protein one to five days a week.

31% of households with an acceptable FCS consumed pulses one to five days per week, while a further 51% reported consumption of pulses on an almost daily basis (see Figure 14). Only 21% of households with a poor FCS reported consumed pulses at least one to five days per week. The remaining 79% of households reported not consuming pulses at all.

Figure 13: Food Consumption Score by registration strata
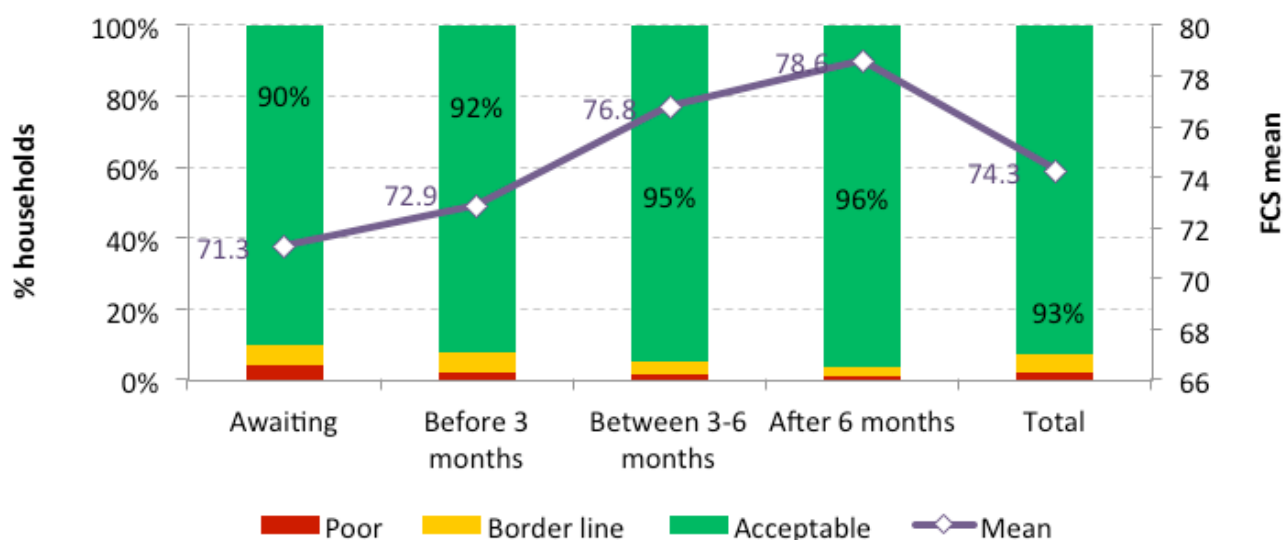
Of note is the fact that the difference in the frequency of the consumption of oil/fat consumption between households with a poor FCS and households with an acceptable FCS were not significant.

19% of households with an acceptable FCS consumed dairy products six to seven times a week and 33% of the households had a consumption frequency of one to five times a week. There was a significant difference in comparison with households that had a poor FCS; only 4% consumed dairy one to five times per week whereas the majority (96%) did not consume dairy on a weekly basis.

A significant proportion of households with an acceptable FCS (41%) consumed sugar six to seven times a week and 43% had a consumption frequency of one to five times a week. Over half of the households with a poor FCS (55%), did not consume sugar on a weekly basis. Some 10% had a consumption frequency of six to seven times per week. Only a small percentage (16%) did not consume sugar at all during a week (see Figure 14 for details).

Figure 14: Differences in food consumption between households with a poor and acceptable FCS
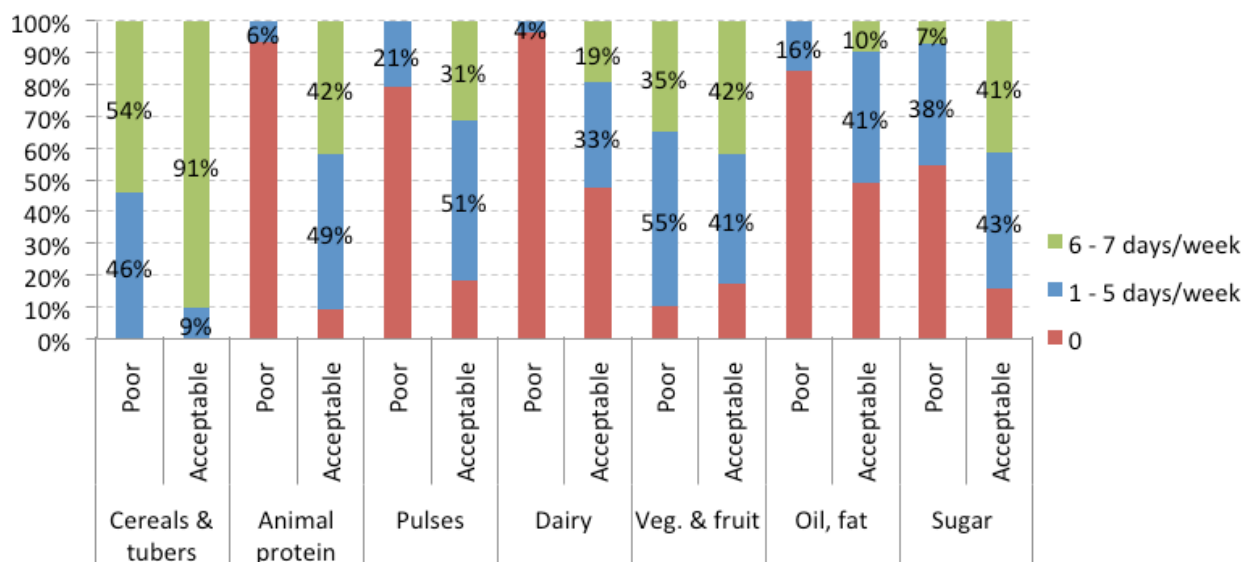
10.4 - Food consumption pattern

Although most households showed acceptable food consumption and diet diversity, the food groups most consumed were bread, condiments and sugar, which are characterized by their low nutrient value.

More than 60% of the households did not consume any Vitamin A-rich vegetables or fruit during the week prior to the survey and nearly 40% households did not consume iron-rich food groups, like meat or fish. The main source of Vitamin A is milk, followed by eggs. This food consumption pattern implies a risk of micronutrient deficiencies, especially for iron deficiency anemia. This risk also applies to children, for whom it is recommended to have a daily intake of Vitamin-A rich fruit, vegetables, and meat or fish (See figure 15).

Figure 15: Household food group frequencies
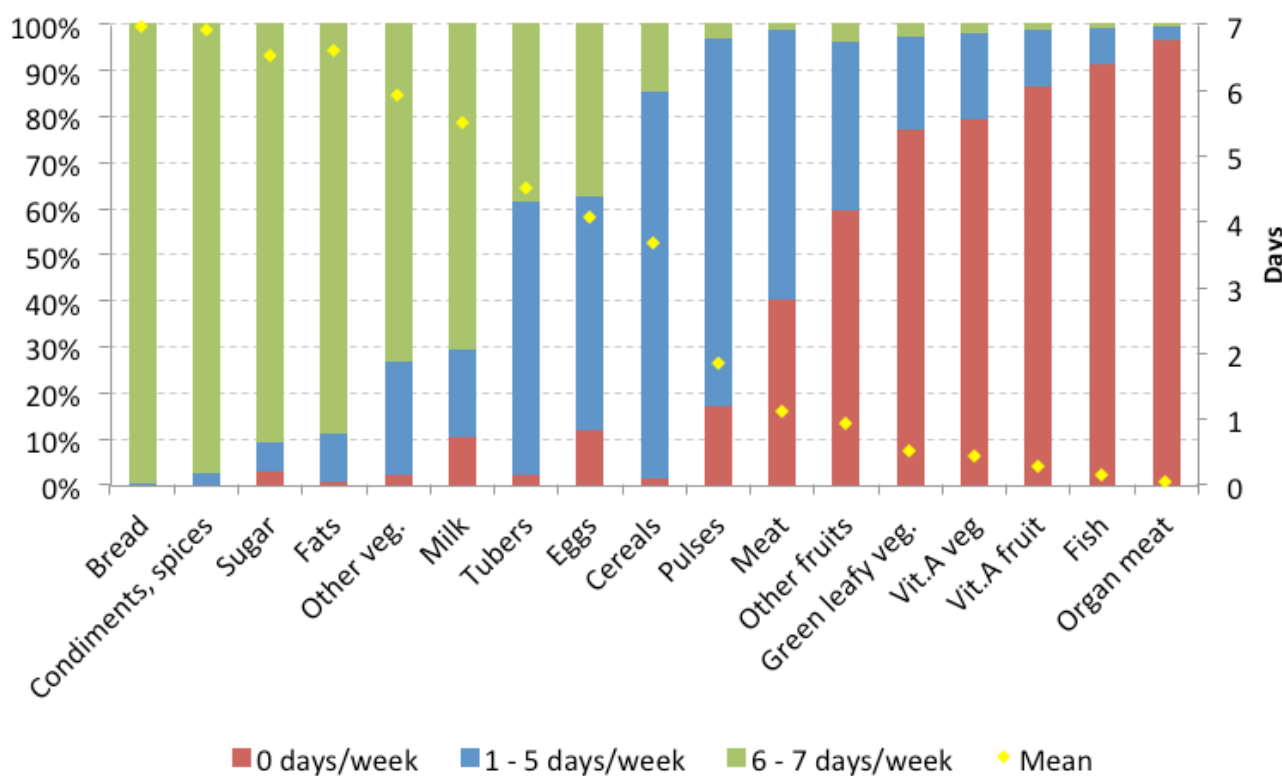
The food consumption pattern was significantly different among strata. The longer the households were registered the more diverse their food pattern. The main differences were found in meat and milk consumption (sources of iron and Vitamin A-rich food groups). Differences were also found in the consumption of cereal tubers, pulses, Vitamin-A rich fruit, sugar, fats and condiments (See Annex 5 for a table of food groups and frequency of consumption).

10.5 Food security

The classification of households according to their food security situation is based on a composite indicator that considers food consumption, food expenditure and coping strategies. The formula provides a score that reflects two key dimensions of food security: the actual status of the households (particularly, in the short term), for which the food consumption score is the key indicator, and the forward looking perspective/access to long-term food security, which is measured through food expenditure and the coping strategies.

The three factors considered (Food Consumption Score, food expenditure share and coping strategies) are converted in a 4-point scale (see Table 7) and the score is the result of an average of points assigned to each factor (see Appendix 1 for further explanation of the food security classification).

Based on the methodology described above, households were classified into four food security categories: food secure, mild food insecure, moderately food insecure and severely food insecure (The food security classification of each category is described in Table 8).

Table7: Food security classification

	1 Food Secure	2 Mild Food Insecurity	3 Moderate Food Insecurity	4 Severe Food Insecurity
Food consumption	Acceptable	Acceptable with food related coping strategies	Borderline	Poor
Food expenditure share	<50%	50-65%	65-75%	>75%
Coping strategies	Households not adopting coping strategies	Stress coping strategies	Crisis coping strategies	Emergencies coping strategies

Table8: Food security classification

Food Security Group	Household Group Condition*
1-Food Secure	Able to meet essential food and non-food needs without engaging in atypical coping strategies
2-Mild Food Insecurity	Has minimally adequate food consumption without engaging in irreversible coping strategies; unable to afford some essential non-food expenditures
3-Moderate Food Insecurity	Has significant food consumption gaps, OR, Marginally able to meet minimum food needs only with irreversible coping strategies
4- Severe Food Insecurity	Has extreme food consumption gaps, OR, Has extreme loss of livelihood assets that will lead to food consumption gaps OR worse.

* Household group conditions adapted from IPC Technical Manual Version 2.0

Nearly 70% of the households had some degree of food insecurity, with the majority falling under the mild food insecurity classification. Some 12% households were classified as moderately or severely food insecure (Results of the analysis are shown in Figure 16). Of the three indicators considered in the score, coping strategies was the indicator that showed the worst situation and therefore was the main determinant of food insecurity. Considering the food consumption score as an indication of the current food security status, the results pointed out that although the situation was acceptable for more than 50% of the households, the medium or long term food security situation could be compromised by a limited coping capacity.

Households registered more than six months before the survey were more likely to be food secure, whereas the proportion of moderate food insecurity was significantly higher among households recently registered or awaiting registration.

Figure 16: Food security status by registration strata
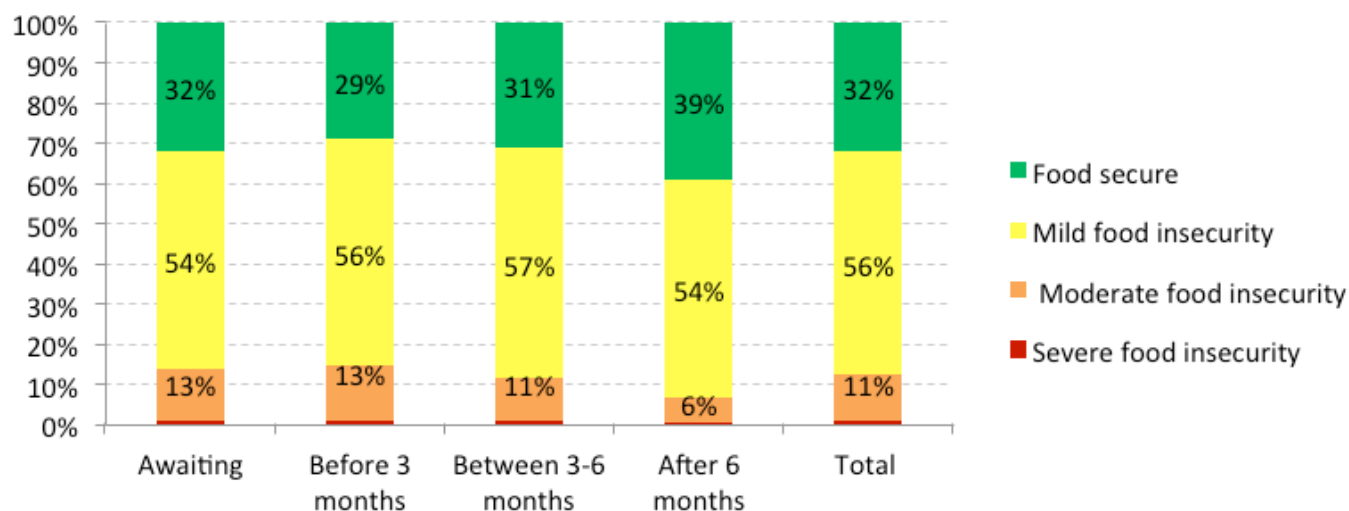
The significant differences among strata were found in the differences in food consumption as well as in the medium/long term coping capacity indicator, especially coping strategies.

11 COPING STRATEGIES

11.1 - Coping strategies

Nearly 50% of the interviewed households reported having experienced a shortage of food (and/or money to buy food) in the month prior to the survey. The percentage of households experiencing a lack of food was significantly higher among those recently registered and awaiting registration than those households registered for a longer period of time.

Of the households experiencing a shortage of food, some 90% applied coping strategies related to their food consumption. The most common food-related coping strategies were:

- Relying on less preferred or inexpensive food (89% of households)
- Reducing the number of meals and portions sizes per day (69% of households)
- Reducing portion size of meals (65% of households)
- Restricting women or adult's food consumption so that children may eat (8% and 49% respectively).

Overall, the percentage of households applying food-related coping strategies was lower among those households that registered more than six months ago with the exception of the following coping strategy: purchasing food on credit. This coping strategy was significantly less used by households awaiting registration (see Figure 17 below). An explanation can be found in Figure 18 below, which shows that those awaiting registration received little to no credit/loans from banks or money lenders, whereas those registered for a longer period of time received credit/loans.

Figure 18 (see also Appendix 6) shows the percentage of non-food related coping strategies. The most common strategies were;

- Spending of savings (45% of households)
- Buying food on credit or borrowing money to purchase food (39% of households)
- Reducing essential non-food expenditures such as education or health.
- Selling households goods (radio, furniture, television, jewelry etc. (30%)

- To a lesser scale although significant, Withdrawing children from school (21.4 % of house holds)
- Have school children (6-15 years old) involved with income generation

Almost 50% of households applied less severe coping strategies, mainly savings spent. The most

Figure 17: Food related coping strategies by registration strata
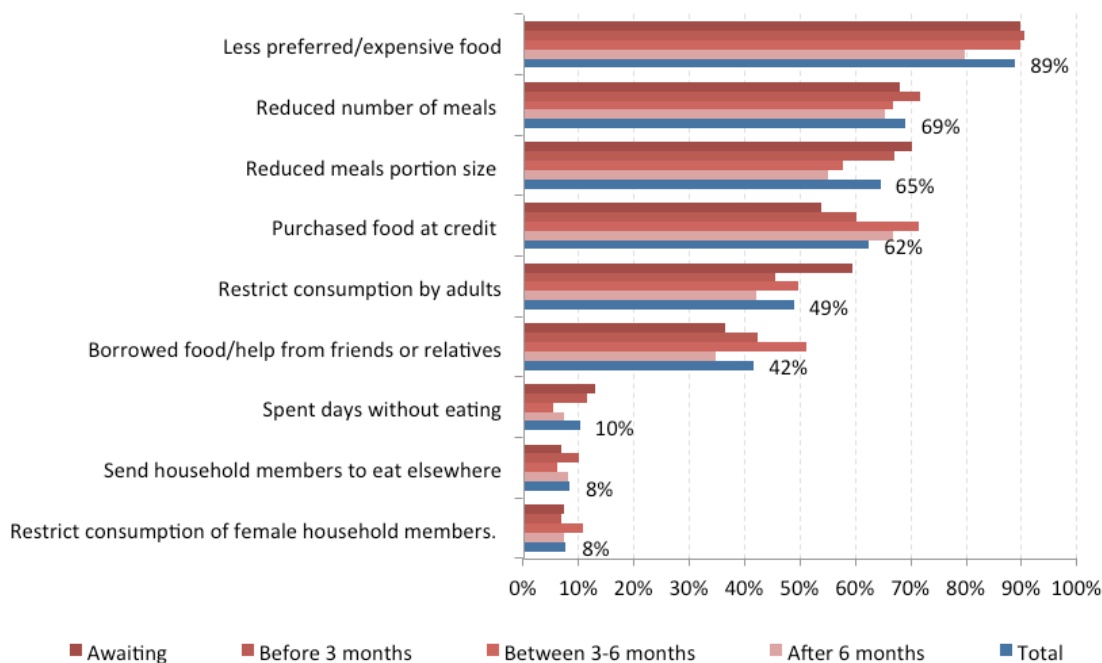
severe strat- were more cantly by regis- house- whereas severe strat- were more sig- by those holds tered than six ago.

coping egies applied signifi- recently tered holds, the less coping egies applied nificantly house- regis- more months

Figure 18: Non-food related coping strategies by registration strata

11.2-Debts

Approximately 70% of households borrowed money or received credit in the last three months. Although the proportion was higher among households registered for a longer time, differences were not significant. As shown in Figure 19, the main reasons reported for borrowing money or obtaining credit were to buy food (81%), followed by paying rent (52%) and thirdly, to cover health expenses (25%). Among those awaiting registration or households recently registered, rent and food-related reasons were the most important reasons to borrow money. There was also a small increase of households that borrow money for educational purposes.

Table 10 details that, the main sources of loans or credits were friends or relatives outside of Lebanon. Around 70% households had some debts and 75% of this proportion had a debt amounting to more than $200. Over 20% households had debts of more than $600. The proportion of households without debts was significantly higher among those households awaiting registration and recently registered when compared to those registered more than six months ago. Households awaiting registration, however, had a slightly higher percentage of borrowing money/credit and higher amounts of debts then those households registered three months ago.

Table9: Number and percentages of households with debts

	Awaiting registration (N=358)		Registration 0 - 3 months (N=351)		Registration 3-6 months (N=355)		Registration after 6 months (N=358)		Total (N=1422)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Borrow money / credit	250	69.8%	240	68.4%	257	72.4%	266	74.3%	1013	70.5%

Figure 19: Reasons why households borrow money or receive credit by registration strata
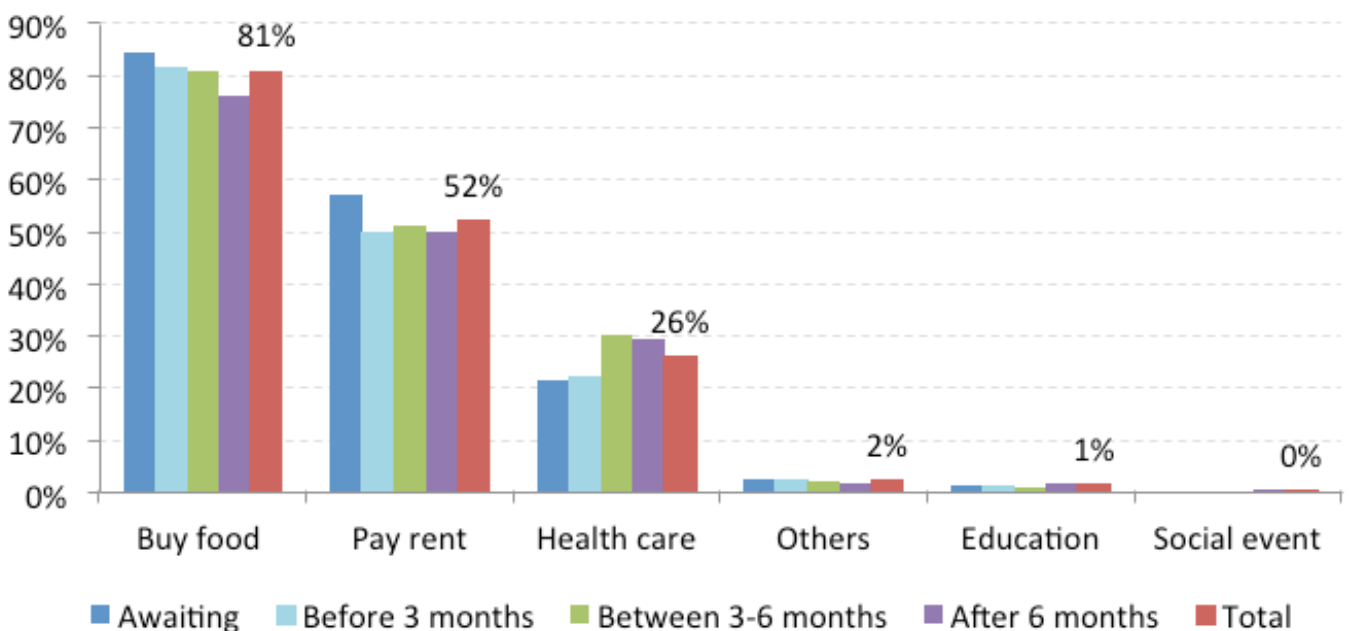
Table10: Sources of loans or credit

	Awaiting registration (N=250)		Registration 0 -3 months (N=240)		Registration 3-6 months (N=257)		Registration after 6 months (N=266)		Total (N=1413)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Friends/relatives out of Lebanon	196	78.4%	182	75.8%	208	80.9%	210	78.9%	796	78.0%
Money lender	8	3.2%	11	4.6%	17	6.6%	21	7.9%	57	5.3%
Bank/ formal institution	0	0.0%	1	.4%	1	.4%	1	.4%	3	.3%
Informal saving group	4	1.6%	0	0.0%	5	1.9%	4	1.5%	13	1.0%
Others	58	23.2%	52	21.7%	31	12.1%	44	16.5%	185	19.1%

Table11: Amount of debts shown per strata

	Awaiting registration (N=250)		Registration 0 - 3 months (N=240)		Registration 3-6 months (N=257)		Registration after 6 months (N=266)		Total (N=1413)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
No debt	106	29.6%*	91	25.9%*	75	21.1%	59	16.5%*	331	24.2%
<=200$	86	24.0%	93	26.5%	95	26.8%	104	29.1%	378	26.5%
201-600$	102	28.5%	94	26.8%	102	28.7%	101	28.2%	399	27.8%
>=601$	64	17.9%*	73	20.8%	83	23.4%	94	26.3%*	314	21.6%

12 ASSISTANCE

12.1 - Type of assistance

Most of the refugees surveyed relied on the assistance of either friends or family, or humanitarian organizations to meet their basic needs. Table 12 and Figure 20, illustrate the type of assistance for the households per stratum.

The percentage of households that receive **food vouchers** increases in accordance with the length of stay in Lebanon. Between those awaiting registration and the other strata, there is a significant difference (awaiting 19.6% - ≥ 6 months 94.1%)

The same trend can be observed concerning **health assistance**. The longer the households are registered the more health assistance they receive.

Concerning **education**; the proportion of assistance received increases concurrently with the length of registered refugees' stay in Lebanon. The same can be found for the receiving of **fuel** subsidies during winter months. For the latter there is a difference of 29 % between the house-holds awaiting registration and those who have been registered more than six months.

There is also an increase of 25% in households receiving **hygiene kits** between those who are awaiting registration and those who have been registered for longer than three months. The in-crease between the strata ≤ three months to between three to six months is another 20%.

Figure 20: Type of assistance by registration strata
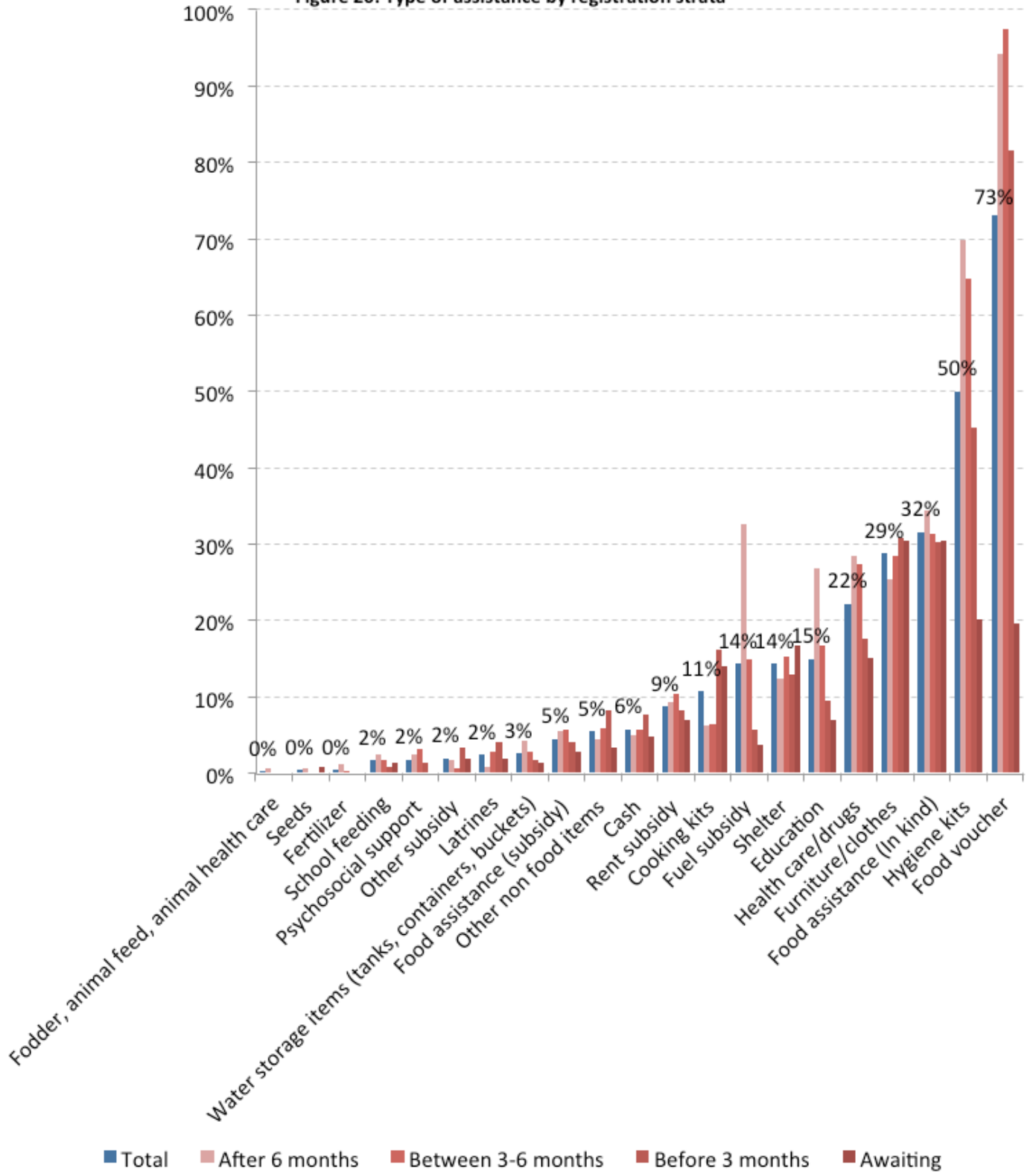
Table12: Types of assistance in percentage and per number

	Awaiting registration (N=358)		Registration 0-3 months (N=351)		Registration 3-6 months (N=355)		Registration after 6 months (N=358)		Total (N=1422)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Food voucher	70	19.6%	286	81.5%	346	97.5%	337	94.1%	1039	73.6%
Food assistance (In kind)	109	30.4%	106	30.2%	111	31.3%	123	34.4%	449	31.2%
Food assistance (subsidy)	10	2.8%	14	4.0%	20	5.6%	20	5.6%	64	4.3%
School feeding	5	1.4%	3	.9%	6	1.7%	9	2.5%	23	1.4%
Seeds	3	.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	.6%	5	.3%
Fertilizer	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	.3%	4	1.1%	5	.2%
Fodder, animal feed, animal health care	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	.6%	2	.1%
Health care/drugs	54	15.1%	62	17.7%	97	27.3%	102	28.5%	315	20.9%
Education	25	7.0%	33	9.4%	59	16.6%	96	26.8%	213	13.3%
Psychosocial support	0	0.0%	5	1.4%	11	3.1%	9	2.5%	25	1.6%
Fuel subsidy	13	3.6%	20	5.7%	53	14.9%	117	32.7%	203	11.7%
Rent subsidy	25	7.0%	29	8.3%	37	10.4%	33	9.2%	124	8.6%
Other subsidy	7	2.0%	12	3.4%	2	.6%	6	1.7%	27	2.2%
Shelter	60	16.8%	45	12.8%	54	15.2%	44	12.3%	203	14.1%
Furniture/clothes	109	30.4%	108	30.8%	101	28.5%	91	25.4%	409	29.3%
Water storage items (tanks, containers, buckets)	5	1.4%	6	1.7%	10	2.8%	15	4.2%	36	2.3%
Latrines	7	2.0%	14	4.0%	10	2.8%	3	.8%	34	2.8%
Hygiene kits	72	20.1%	159	45.3%	230	64.8%	250	69.8%	711	48.0%
Cooking kits	50	14.0%	57	16.2%	23	6.5%	22	6.1%	152	12.1%
Other non-food items	12	3.4%	29	8.3%	21	5.9%	16	4.5%	78	6.1%
Cash	17	4.7%	27	7.7%	20	5.6%	18	5.0%	82	6.2%

The need for cooking kits shows a commensurate decrease with the length of time a household has been registered. This is due to the fact that there is only need for one kit per household.

12.2 - Frequency of assistance

Nearly all registered households reported that they receive food vouchers on a regular basis. Regarding in kind food assistance, 86% of households claimed they have received it at least once. This percentage can be explained due the fact that WFP provides food parcels for refugees awaiting registration. There is a slight decrease in households who regularly receive assistance in proportion to the amount of time that has elapsed since they were registered.

A fifth of the households surveyed received non-WFP food assistance at least once, while 73% of households received food assistance on regular basis.

Some 20% of households receive regular health assistance, while a further 23% have received healthcare assistance once. This could very well be explained by the possibility that there has not been need for further health assistance among those surveyed. Just a few households reported that they had regular health assistance but no longer receive such assistance.

Almost two-thirds of the participating households (64%) reported receiving educational assistance on a regular basis; these are mainly the households registered between three and six months and those registered longer than six months ago. Some 32% said they had only received educational assistance once.

Of those who have benefited from assistance for fuel, 70% no longer receive any fuel assistance on a regular basis.

With regard to assistance for latrines there is an average 20% to 80% per strata who respectively received assistance, either regularly or just once.

There is an increase in the number of households who regularly receive hygiene kits, with the length of time households have been in the country.

13 CHILD NUTRITION (aged 6-59 months)

Extensive data was collected during the assessment on the health and nutritional status of 1,690 children between 6 and 59 months (52% males; 48% females). In addition, infant and young child feeding practices were assessed for 618 children under two years of age (6 - 23 months).

Table13: Number and percentage of children sampled by sex and age group

Age	Female		male		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
6-11m	97	12%	117	13%	214	13%
12-23m	211	26%	193	22%	404	24%
24-35m	164	20%	194	22%	358	21%
36-47m	168	21%	179	20%	347	20%
48-59m	163	20%	204	23%	367	22%
Total	803	100.0%	887	100.0%	1690	100.0%

Table14: Number and percentage of children sampled by strata

	Awaiting registration		Registration 0-3 months		Registration 3-6 months		Registration after 6 months		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
6-23 m	161	36.8%	150	36.1%	155	35.7%	152	37.7%	618	36%
6-59 m	438	100%	415	100%	434	100%	403	100%	1690	100%

13.1- Health

Almost half of the children under the age of five (45%) were reported as having been sick during the two weeks prior to the survey. The most common symptoms were fever (63%), coughing (51%) and diarrhea (35%), while 19% of the sick children showed other symptoms like allergies, infections, asthma and measles.

Children under two were significantly more likely to be sick, including a much higher incidence of diarrhea. Coughs and other symptoms were significantly more common among children between 2 and 5 years (table 15).

The percentage of sick children was significantly higher among households that were awaiting registration; compared to those recently registered (longer than three months ago). This is mainly due to the higher percentage of children with diarrhea and fever among those awaiting registration. Specifically fever, was more frequent among children of households awaiting registration when compared to those households registered between three and six months ago.

Table15: Percentage sick children and main symptoms by age group

	6-23 months				24-59 months			
	N	%	95% Confidence Interval Lower	Upper	N	%	95% Confidence Interval Lower	Upper
Sick	324	51.5%	46.3%	56.7%	458	41.7%	37.5%	46.1%
Diarrhea	144	43.9%	37.8%	50.2%	135	28.6%	24.0%	33.6%
Cough	149	45.4%	38.9%	52.0%	247	54.9%	48.6%	61.0%
Fever	218	67.6%	59.9%	74.4%	280	60.3%	54.2%	66.1%
Others	48	15.7%	11.6%	20.8%	98	21.1%	17.1%	25.7%

Figure 21: Percentage of children sick shown by registration strata

■ Awaiting ■ Before 3 months ■ Between 3-6 months ■ After 6 months ■ Total
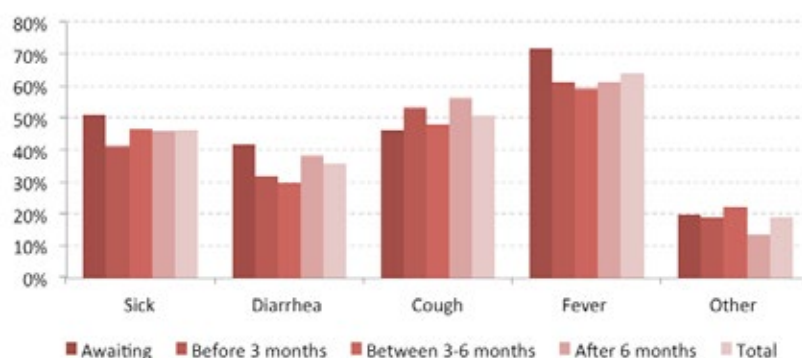
13.2 - Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF)

Out of the 618 children between six and 23 months old that were included in the survey, only 6% had a minimum acceptable diet according to WHO IYCF indicators. Table 16 and Figure 22 show the results on breastfeeding, complementary feeding, meal frequency, diet diversity and minimum acceptable diet by age group. Figure 23 and table 17 show the consumption of each food group. No significant differences according to registration date were observed.

Breastfeeding

About 50% of children between six and 23 months were breastfed the day before the survey. Breastfeeding practice decreases significantly with child age. The percentage of children under the age of one who are breastfed is almost 75%, dropping to about 50% among children between one and one and a half years old, and decreases further to 25% in children between one and a half and two years old.

Complementary feeding

About 75% of the children surveyed received complementary feeding in the form of solid, semi-solid or liquid food, other than breast milk. The introduction of other foods aside from breast milk increases with age. Nearly 60% of children under the age of one, and 75% of children between one and one and a half have received complementary feeding. Of the children between age one and a half and two years, some 90% received complementary feeding. It is recommended that complimentary feeding starts from the age of six months. When comparing the situation of Syrian children in Lebanon with Syrian children in Syria, IYCF practices showed little difference. In both countries, Syrian children do not regularly receive complimentary feeding at the recommended age of six months.

Meal frequency

Almost 75% of the children surveyed did not meet the minimum acceptable meal frequency which, according to WHO guidelines, should be two daily meals for breastfed children between six and eight months, three daily meals for breastfed children between nine and 23 months, and four daily meals for non-breastfed children. No significant differences were found by age group.

Diet diversity and food group consumption

According to WHO, children between six and 23 months should consume a minimum of four of the seven food groups daily to meet the minimum dietary diversity, independent of age and breastfeeding status. About 85% of the children surveyed did not meet the minimum diet diversity requirements the day prior to the survey. This percentage is significantly higher among children under one (94%) than for older children, between one and two years.

Table16: IYCF practices by age group

	Age group							
	6-11m		**12-17m**		**18-23m**		**Total**	
IYCF (N=618)	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Breast milk	159	74%	107	49%	49	26%	315	51%
Complementary feeding	128	59%	162	76%	169	86%	459	73%
Minimum acceptable frequency	69	32%	50	20%	48	25%	167	25%
Minimum diet diversity	11	6%	35	18%	50	25%	96	16%
Minimum acceptable diet	6	3%	9	4%	12	6%	27	4%

Figure 22: IYCF practice by age group
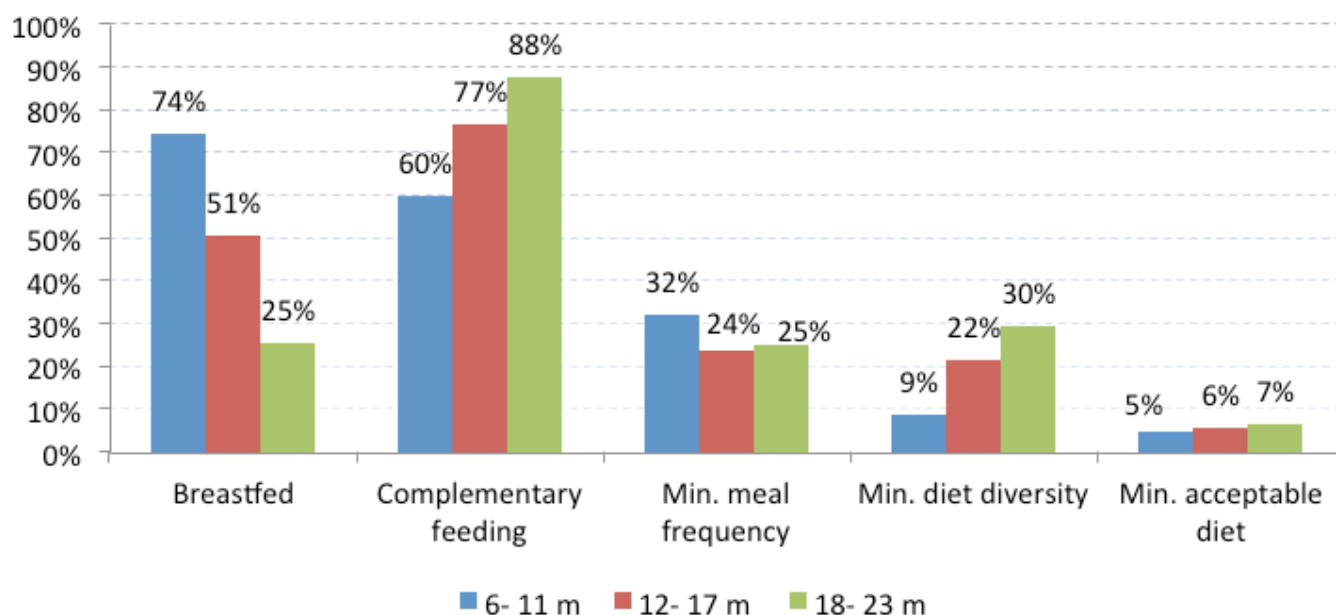
The food groups most consumed (see Table 17) were dairy products (54%), grains, roots and tubers (46%), followed by fruits and vegetables non-rich in Vitamin A (26%) and eggs (24%). Although it is recommended that children between six and 23 months have a daily intake of vitamin A rich fruits and vegetables and meat or fish, the results show that only a mere 5% of children under the age of two consumed sufficient vitamin A rich fruits and vegetables and meat or fish.

Consumption of the different food groups and diversity of diet increases significantly in accordance with the child's age. However the intake of vitamin A rich food, fruits and vegetables does not grow significantly with age.

Table 17: Number, proportion of children between 6-23 months that consumed each food group the day prior to the survey

Food groups	N	%	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower	Upper
Grains, roots, tubers	290	45.7%	40.6%	51.0%
Legumes & nuts	64	10.5%	7.2%	15.2%
Dairy products	336	53.5%	48.7%	58.3%
Meat & fish	32	4.9%	3.4%	7.1%
Eggs	154	24.2%	20.2%	28.7%
Vitamin A rich fruits and vegetables	37	6.1%	4.4%	8.3%
Other vegetables and fruits	153	26.1%	22.4%	30.2%

Figure 23: Percentage of children by age group that consumed selected food group the previous day

Legend: 6-11m, 12-17m, 18-23m
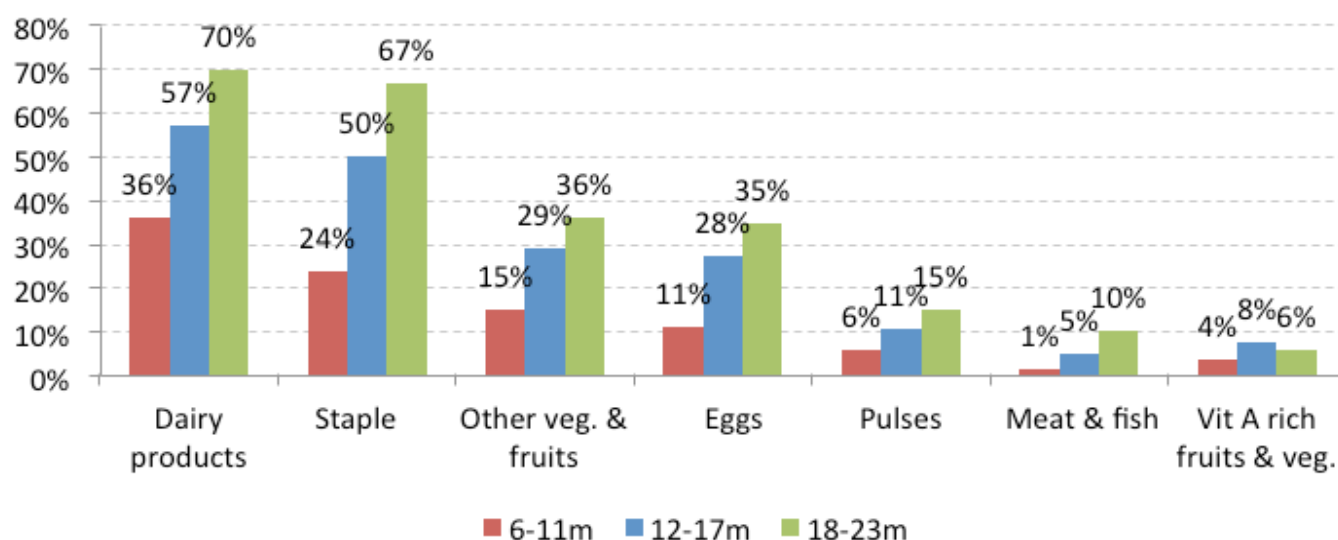
Nutritional Status Indicators

Based on anthropometric measurements of Middle Upper Arm Circumference, out of 1,690 children between six and 59 months, 22 (1.0%) were found to be moderately acute malnourished (MUAC 124-115 mm) and 0.4% severely acute malnourished (MUAC <115 mm). Both results are below the emergency thresholds. Although percentages of acute malnutrition (based on MUAC) are expected to underestimate the percentages obtained by weight for height, the results point out that no significant increase in acute malnutrition has occurred since September 2012 (SMART nutrition survey 2012).

Percentages of acute malnutrition among children tend to be higher in households awaiting registration or recently registered, when compared to in households that registered more than six months ago. The differences, however, were not significant.

Table 18: Number, proportion and 95% CI of moderate and severe acute malnutrition in children 6-59 months based on MUAC

	N	%	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower U	pper
MAM	15	1.0%	.6%	1.7%
SAM	7	.4%	.2%	.9%
Total	1690	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 19: Number and proportion of moderate and severe acute malnutrition in children 6-95 months based on MUAC by strata

	Awaiting (N=438)		Before 3 months (N=415)		Between 3-6 months (N=434)		After 6 months (N=403)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
MAM	3	.7%	6	1.4%	3	.7%	3	.7%
SAM	4	.9%	1	.2%	2	.5%	0	0.0%

14 Key Findings

This survey examined the vulnerability and living conditions of the Syrian refugees in Lebanon, including the sectors health, food security, shelter and education. At the moment of writing this report it is expected that a further influx of refugees into Lebanon will continue due to the on-going conflict in Syria.

The results of this survey will be used to determine the degree of vulnerability of the refugees per household and how to effectively assist them. Below are the most significant findings of the various sectors that have been analyzed.

- The average size of households was seven to eight people; half of these were within the dependency age brackets.

- 40% of the households surveyed cared for at least one person with special needs.

- Some 10% of households have felt some form of physical insecurity, primarily harassment and mainly by neighbors.

- Many households were fragmented when they arrived in Lebanon. This trend was especially prevalent among households registered more than six months before the survey.

- Around 59% of the Syrian refugees came from rural areas with the remaining 41% coming from urban areas.

- A majority of the households surveyed lived in independent housing. The average rent was $250 per month. 11% of the participants lived in tented settlements.

- Most households had access to clean drinking water which is mostly purchased or taken from a public reservoir.

- Some 32% reported they did not have sufficient access to fuel to cover their cooking needs.

- Most households had access to latrines, either flushing or improvised. A small percentage used the open field.

- The main reason children were not attending school was that the parents could not afford to send them. Children from households who have been registered longer than six months seemed less affected by this financial factor. The second reason for non-enrolment was lack of availability of spaces in schools.

- The amount of health assistance received increases with the length of stay. Households having registered within three months of the survey, or those awaiting registration, for the most part pay health costs themselves.

- The main livelihood sources were non-agricultural casual labor, skilled work and the WFP-provided food vouchers. The longer households are registered the more they seem to rely on the food vouchers.

- Households had on average an monthly expenditure of $774; nearly half of this amount is spent on food and the rest on rent and others.

- Nearly 20% of households were not able to cook food at least once a day (on average), mainly due to lack of food, lack of fuel and lack of stoves.

- 93% of the households had acceptable food consumption. Households that have been registered for a longer period of time seem to have better food diversity.

- Adult food consumption patterns imply a risk of micronutrient deficiencies.

- Half of the households have applied coping strategies. Households that have been registered for a longer period of time seemed less inclined to apply food related coping mechanisms than those households recently registered or awaiting registration. The receiving of food vouchers probably plays a key role in this.

- Approximately 70% of the interviewed households had some form of debt.

- All forms of assistance to the households seemed to increase with the length of their stay in Lebanon.

- Children under two had a high incidence of diarrhea.

- Poor IYCF practices contribute to the risk of malnutrition.

- Low consumption of vitamin A rich fruits and vegetables, and meat and fish by children under two represent a risk of micronutrient deficiencies.

Key Findings - Significant Differences Between Registration Date
The chances of a household obtaining adequate independent housing increase with the length of time that they are registered and there is a corresponding decrease in the crowding index of families who have been registered for longer periods. Unregistered and recently registered refugees were significantly more prone to poorer housing conditions and a higher crowding index.

Households registered between three and six months before the survey tend to reside in individual separate rooms whereas households who have been registered for longer mostly reside in apartments.

Analysis showed that general assistance to the households increases with the length of their stay. This is the case, for instance, with health care assistance.

Households that are awaiting registration or have recently been registered had a lower meal frequency than those households that have been registered for more than six months. The latter also had a better food pattern compared to those who are awaiting or recently registered.
Lack of food, or money to buy food, tends to decrease with the time that passes since the registration date of households.

The Food Consumption Score (FCS) was higher among households registered more than six months compared to the other strata, and especially when compared with households awaiting registration.

Savings were significantly more frequent as a first or second livelihood source among those households awaiting registration.

Those households that have been registered for more than six months show a lower percentage of application of food related coping strategies. This strata is also less likely to resort to the purchase of less preferred food commodities as a coping strategy.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1- Classification and targeted groups

The classification of refugees is based on their vulnerability degree as measured against each of the eight sector-specific criteria (WASH, food security, economic vulnerability, education, shelter, health, NFI, protection). Nevertheless, given that the main programme interventions informed by this criteria will be food and NFI distribution, more weight has been given to these sectors in order to ensure that the severe- and highly food insecure and economically vulnerable receive appropriate assistance.

Each of the four degrees of vulnerability for each sector has an assigned weight: Severe: 4; High: 3; Mild: 2 and Low: 1. Each household is assigned an overall score that is based on the sum of their vulnerability in each sector. Depending on the scores obtained, households are classified into four degrees of vulnerability according to the following criteria:

- Severe. This group includes households that have been classified as severely vulnerable for five sectors and mildly vulnerable for the three remaining sectors (score>=26 points). It also includes households that are severely food insecure and severely economically vulnerable, independently of the vulnerability classification obtained for other sectors.
- Moderate. This group includes households that have been classified as moderately vulnerable for at least five sectors and mildly vulnerable for the three remaining sectors (score 21-25 points), but are not entitled to be included in the "severe" group. It also includes moderately food insecure households and moderately economic vulnerable households, independently of the vulnerability classification obtained for other sectors.
- Mild. This group includes households that have been classified as mildly vulnerable for all sec tors but who are not entitled to be included in the "moderate" or "severe" group (16-20 points).
- Low vulnerability: This group includes households that have been classified with mild vulnera bility for seven sectors (<16 points).

Example: A household that has been classified as severely vulnerable for five sectors, moderately for two sectors, and mildly for one sector would get a score of: Five sectors severe*four (severe weight) + two sectors moderate * three (moderate weight) + one sector mild * (two mild weight) = 28 points SEVERELY VULNERABLE

Table 20: Percentage of households and individuals by vulnerability degree.

	VULNERABILITY CLASSIFICATION					
	Low	Mild	Moderate	Severe	Mod-severea	Total Indiv. Mod-Severeb + Vuln. Cases Low-mildc
Households	21%	22%	49%	8%	57%	
Individuals	13%	22%	53%	12%	65%	71%

a.) Percentage of households / individuals included in categories "Moderate" or "Severe Vulnerability": Moderate + severe.

 b.) Percentage of individuals included in categories "Moderate" or "Severe Vulnerability": Moderate + severe plus children under 2, Pregnant and Lactating Woman, elders (>60 years) and non-autonomous individuals (those in need of support for daily basic activities) included in "Mild" and "Low vulnerability" categories.

Appendix 2 Average Expenditures Per Household and Area

Food basket	Quantity	Item	Tripoli, Beirut, the South and Mont Liban	Akkar	Bekaa area	Areas north of Tripoli
			LBP	LBP	LBP	LBP
Vegetables	0.9 kg 1.95 kg	Lemon Leaves/green vegetables	900 1,950	900 1.950	900 1.950	900 1,950
Proteins	0.6 kg 1.6 kg 1.14 kg	Eggs Beans Canned meat	2,544 4,374 1,254	2,544 4,374 1,254	2,544 4,374 1,254	2,544 4,374 1,254
Carbohyd-rates	2.1 kg 3 kg 3.9 kg 1.5 kg 1.5 kg	Bread Egyptian rice Bulgur wheat Pasta Sugar	3.150 4,650 4,876 2,265 1,950	3,150 4,650 4,876 2,265 1,950	3.150 4,650 4,876 2,265 1,950	3.150 4,650 4,876 2,265 1,950
Other	0.99 kg 0.6 kg 0.15 kg		2,475 5,906. 77.55	2,475 5,906 77.55	2,475 5,906.25 77.55	2,475 5,906.25 77.55
Nonfood items		Per person Per households 5 members Communication costs	476568 238284 37,500	476568 238284 37,500	476568 238284 37,500	476568 238284 37,500
Fuel		Cooking gas 1 kg Petrol 20 L unleaded	750 8,175	2,000 34,700	2,000 37.000	1.375. 21,437.50
Hgiene basket		Toilet paper 4 packs of rolls Tooth paste 2 pcs of 75ml Laundry soap 1kg/1 liter (Bubbles) Dishes detergent 750 ml (Golden) Sanitary napkins (pads) 3 packs of 20 Individual soap 5 pieces of 125 g (6pcs) Shampoo 1 bottle 500 ml Diapers	3,965 4,625 7,437.50 3,550 2,678.50 3,937.50 4,750.0 22,625.00	4,200 4,500 7,437 2,500 3,750 6,000 3,900 18,000	4,700 9,000 7,000 2,500 3,700 5,000 5,500 20.000	4,825 4,562.50 7,437.50 3,025 3,214 4,970 4,325 20,315
Other services		Education Health	13,500 116,667	124,625 79,621	64,854 81,758	69,062.50 98,145.50
Utilities		Water (cost per month)	34,667	41,347	35,089	38,007
		Electricity (cost per month)	81,667	46,350	39,022	64,008.50
		Households 5 members	1,146,954.	927,144	793,063	1.037,049

Appendix 3 – Methodology

The assessment was divided into two phases:

- PHASE 1. A multi-sectoral household survey of registered and pre-registered Syrian refugees in Lebanon to build a profile of Syrian refugees and to develop criteria that could be used for targeting of food and non-food item assistance.
- PHASE 2. Application of the criteria for targeting various forms of assistance to refugee households following the established standard methodology.

Methodology phase 1

The survey focused on Syrian refugees registered and awaiting registration with UNHCR at the time that the household selection began. These were a total of   1,422 households. The population was stratified into four groups according to their registration date:

1. Awaiting registration (≈ 128,000 persons)[5]
2. Registered in the preceding three months (≈ 135,000 persons)[6]
3. Registered in the preceding three-six months (≈ 73,000 persons)[3]
4. Registered over six months ago (≈ 58,000 persons)[3]

Samples of each of these strata were considered representative of their respective strata and followed a two-stage cluster methodology. The sample size per strata was calculated according to the following parameters:

- Estimated prevalence: 50%
- Desired precision: 10%
- Design effect: 3
- Non-valid response households: 10%

Population size / strata = 345 households

Total population size = 345 x 4 = 1380 households

In order to estimate the number of clusters[4] as well as households per cluster[4], the following assumptions were made with regard to the following statistical and operational considerations:

- A minimum of 30 clusters[4] per strata.
- Two persons would carry out a household visit (= one pair)
- Five households were surveyed per day and per pair.
- Two pairs would form a cluster (=one team) (allowing transportation in one car).
- One supervisor would be responsible for two teams (four pairs of enumerators)

Operations

The organization of the survey took place based on the following considerations:
1. One team (= four people) per cluster4 per day would survey ten households
2. 345 (households per strata) / ten (households per team per day) = 34.5 ≈ 35 cluster4/ strata.
3. 35 (cluster4/strata) * four strata = 140 clusters4
4. Data collection option one: 14 teams (56 enumerators) would carry out ten days of data collection (suggested).
   Seven supervisors (one for every four pairs of enumerators)
5. Data collection option 2: 20 teams (80 enumerators) would carry out seven days of data collection.
   ten supervisors (one for every four pairs of enumerators)

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3   Numbers based on 10 April 2013 data base provided by UNHCR.
4   Clusters: villages in rural areas, towns or neighborhoods in urban ones.
5   Figures based on 17 April 2013 update. http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/country.php?id=122
6   Figures based on 10 April 2013 data base provided by UNHCR.

In the first stage, 35 clusters were randomly selected per strata - proportional to refugee population size. In the second stage, ten households were randomly selected within each cluster4. Replacement households within each cluster4 and replacement clusters4 within each stratum were identified. If it was not possible to find the ten refugee households in the targeted village, the closest village was selected.

Assuming a significant correlation between registration date and arrival date, this stratification avoided a bias towards refugees recently arrived. In addition, the heterogeneity of refugee distribution across the country made stratification by registration date a better option than stratification by geography. Nevertheless, given the geographical differences of refugees and contexts, results could also be provided by geographical/program area/sector.
Final cluster selection

Out of the 140 clusters randomly selected, five clusters were switched due to security reasons. The criterion for choosing the replacement clusters was geographical distant.

The cluster corresponding to the strata for households registered between three and six months ago in Qaa Baalbek in the Baalbek district was replaced by Arsal in the Baalbek district.

The cluster corresponding to the strata for households registered less than three months ago in Qaa Baalbek in the Baalbek district was replaced by Halba in the Akkar district.

Table 21: Clusters that were replaced due safety concerns

District	Locations Geographical	Number clusters		
Baalbek	Qaa Baalbek	2	No go area	Syrian militia crossed the Lebanese border (700 m)
Akkar	Khat Petrol	1	No go area	
Tripoli	Tabbaneh	1	Frequent clashes	
Tripoli	Wadi Nahle	1	Frequent clashes	

The cluster corresponding to the strata for households registered longer than six months ago in Khat Petrol in the Akkar district was replaced by Hisha in the Akkar district.

The cluster corresponding to the strata for households registered less than three months ago in Wadi Nahle in Tripoli was replaced by Lailake in the Baabda district due frequent clashes.

The cluster corresponding to the strata for households registered beyond six months ago in Tabbaneh in Tripoli was replaced by El Minie in El Minieh-Dennie district.

Households Removed from survey selection
The list of registered refugees provided by UNHCR contained 59,509 households and 265,332 people. Out of this number, 12,761 households were registered without specifying their location and 257 households had not provided contact details. Therefore, these households were taken out of the survey selection.

Table 22: Percentage of the population by registration strata

Strata	Population	% Population	Num. of households	% households
< 3 months	129,105	41.5%	29,925	41.6%
3 – 6 months	68,236	21.9%	14,627	20.3%
>6 months	57,082	18.4%	12,095	16.8%
Total registered	254,423	81.8%	56,647	78.7%
Awaiting registration	56,451	18.2%	15,370	21.3%
Total	310,874	100.0%	72,017	100.0%

Table 23: Population and number of households per strata and percentages of population and number households out of the total

Strata	Population	% Population	Num. of households	% households
< 3 months	129,105	41.5%	350	41.6%
3 – 6 months	68,236	21.9%	350	20.3%
>6 months	57,082	18.4%	350	16.8%
Total registered	**254,423**	**81.8%**	1150	78.7%
Awaiting registration	56,451	18.2%	350	21.3%
Total	**310,874**	**100.0%**	1400	100.0%

Data collection

The data was collected in a time frame of 10 days by 56 enumerators (plus six replacements) and seven supervisors. Each team consisted of four enumerators and each supervisor was responsible for two teams.

The collected data was registered through electronic devices and uploaded automatically to an online database. When compared to classic hardcopy completion of questionnaires, this option helped save time for data entry and allowed daily supervision of data collection.

The teams made appointments with households on the spot (that is, the same day of the cluster visit) in order to minimize the risk of "preparation" by households prior the visit and to prevent biased results. A field test was conducted in advance of the survey roll-out to ensure the feasibility of the approach.The questionnaire was designed to take approximately an hour, and covered multi-sectoral socio-economic indicators.

In order to optimize resources and reduce protection concerns, several key pieces of information from UNHCR's ProGress database were included in the questionnaire. This information was provided by UNHCR during the data analysis and consolidation stage.

Data analysis

Data analysis was based on the calculation of indirect indicators including the dependency ratio, the crowding index, FCS, CSI, the percent of expenditure on food and cereals as well as the food security categories.

Indicative statistics of direct and indirect indicators provided a general characterization of the refugee population. Results were than calculated by strata and operational areas (the clusters).

The vulnerability criteria were constructed based on multi-sector indicators, previously identified to show the vulnerability profile of the refugee population.

Households were classified according to their vulnerability status under one of the following four categories: severe vulnerability, high vulnerability, low vulnerability and no vulnerability. These categories provided an estimate of the affected refugee population for planning purposes.

The indicators included in the questionnaire were classified into the following three categories, for targeting purposes:

• Indicators that could be collected during the refugee registration process. (REDUCED LIST)
• Indicators that could be collected through more in-depth interviews with households members, without the need of direct observation of the households. (EXPANDED LIST)
• Indicators that could be collected only by household visits. (HOUSEHOLD LIST)

The mean and frequency comparisons provided a first set of variables highly associated with vulnerability for each category of indicators (reduced, expanded and households list).

Logistic analysis were applied to identify the variables that better classify the vulnerability of households for each set of indicators (reduced, expanded and households list) as well as the inclusion and exclusion errors of each model.

Once an adequate balance between the exclusion and inclusion errors was agreed upon among stakeholders, a model was identified for each set of indicators.

Limitations and challenges

Due to the breadth and complexity of the survey, various limitations were observed. A broad goal was to provide a general overview of all the sectors but an in-depth analysis of all the sectors was not possible.

As mentioned above, a small number of initial cluster areas were inaccessible due to insecurity and frequent clashes. These inaccessible areas were replaced with other areas within the same area.

The main method of contacting households was by phone. This may have caused a bias since not all households had a phone. For instance, households may have shared a phone with neighbors and then moved away, resulting in their being unreachable. Or households were registered in the UNHCR ProGress database with a phone number that was no longer valid.

Health symptoms were reported by the households but not verified by health professionals. The high number of enumerators (60) did not allow an adequate standardization test for the anthropometric measurements. However, the impact of the measurement error was limited by the fact that MUAC classification is based on established thresholds and not on the specific measurement.

Appendix 4 – Food Consumption Score calculation

On the basis of their FCS, households have been classified in three different food consumption groups. The FCS is based on dietary diversity (number of food groups consumed by a house-holds during the seven days prior to the survey), food frequency (number of days on which each food group is consumed during the seven days prior to the survey) and the relative nutritional importance of each food group.

A weight was attributed to each food group according to its nutrient density.
The food consumption score is calculated by multiplying the frequency of consumption of each food group (maximum of seven if a food group was consumed every day) by each food group weight and then averaging these scores. The FCS can have a maximum value of 112, implying that each food was consumed every day for the last seven days.

Food groups	Weight	Justification
Main staples	2	Energy dense/usually eaten in larger quantities, protein content lower and poorer quality (PER less) than legumes, micro-nutrients (bound by phytates).[9]
Pulses	3	Energy dense, high amounts of protein but of lower quality (PER less) than meats, micro-nutrients (inhibited by phytates), low fat.
Vegetables	1	Low energy, low protein, no fat, micro-nutrients
Fruits	1	Low energy, low protein, no fat, micro-nutrients
Meat and fish	4	Highest quality protein, easily absorbable micro-nutrients (no phytates), energy dense, fat. Even when consumed in small quantities, improvements to the quality of diet are large.
Milk	4	Highest quality protein, micro-nutrients, vitamin A, energy. However, milk could be consumed only in very small amounts and should then be treated as condiment and therefore re-classification in such cases is needed.
Sugar	0,5	Empty calories. Usually consumed in small quantities.
Oil	0,5	Energy dense but usually no other micro-nutrients. Usually consumed in small quantities
Condiments	0	These foods are by definition eaten in very small quantities and not considered to have an important impact on overall diet.

Households are then classified on the basis of their FCS and standard thresholds. In this case, cut off points have been set high as recommended by the WFP Emergency Food Security As-sessment Handbook. This is to allow for the fact that oil and sugar are consumed extremely frequently amongst all households surveyed and the cut off points have been heightened to avoid distorting the FCSs of those surveyed

Appendix 5 – Food groups and frequency of consumptions

Table 24: Food groups and frequency of consumption

FOOD ITEMS	DAYS	Awaiting registration N	%	Registration 0-3 months N	%	Registration 3-6 months N	%	Registration after 6 months N	%	Total N	%
Cereals	0 days	9	2.5%	5	1.4%	7	2.0%	3	.8%	24	1.7%
	1-5 days	301	84.1%	305	86.9%	279	78.6%	297	83.0%	1182	83.1%
	6-7 days	48	13.4%	41	11.7%	69	19.4%	58	16.2%	216	15.2%
Bread	0 days	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	.3%	1	.1%
	1-5 days	2	.6%	1	.3%	2	.6%	2	.6%	7	.5%
	6-7 days	356	99.4%	350	99.7%	353	99.4%	355	99.2%	1414	99.4%
Tubers	0 days	12	3.4%	9	2.6%	5	1.4%	9	2.5%	35	2.5%
	1-5 days	224	62.6%	217	61.8%	197	55.5%	190	53.1%	828	58.2%
	6-7 days	122	34.1%	125	35.6%	153	43.1%	159	44.4%	559	39.3%
Pulses	0 days	69	19.3%	68	19.4%	52	14.6%	47	13.1%	236	16.6%
	1-5 days	281	78.5%	275	78.3%	288	81.1%	300	83.8%	1144	80.5%
	6-7 days	8	2.2%	8	2.3%	15	4.2%	11	3.1%	42	3.0%
Green veg	0 days	285	79.6%	267	76.1%	275	77.5%	281	78.5%	1108	77.9%
	1-5 days	64	17.9%	75	21.4%	73	20.6%	69	19.3%	281	19.8%
	6-7 days	9	2.5%	9	2.6%	7	2.0%	8	2.2%	33	2.3%
Vit A vegetables	0 days	298	83.2%	284	80.9%	270	76.1%	273	76.3%	1125	79.1%
	1-5 days	56	15.6%	62	17.7%	75	21.1%	75	20.9%	268	18.8%
	6-7 days	4	1.1%	5	1.4%	10	2.8%	10	2.8%	29	2.0%
Other vegetables	0 days	12	3.4%	5	1.4%	10	2.8%	8	2.2%	35	2.5%
	1-5 days	93	26.0%	94	26.8%	80	22.5%	72	20.1%	339	23.8%
	6-7 days	253	70.7%	252	71.8%	265	74.6%	278	77.7%	1048	73.7%
Vitamin A fruits	0 days	325	90.8%	311	88.6%	294	82.8%	293	81.8%	1223	86.0%
	1-5 days	31	8.7%	37	10.5%	53	14.9%	61	17.0%	182	12.8%
	6-7 days	2	.6%	3	.9%	8	2.3%	4	1.1%	17	1.2%
Other fruits	0 days	205	57.3%	216	61.5%	212	59.7%	215	60.1%	848	59.6%
	1-5 days	136	38.0%	126	35.9%	125	35.2%	132	36.9%	519	36.5%
	6-7 days	17	4.7%	9	2.6%	18	5.1%	11	3.1%	55	3.9%
Meat and organ meat	0 days	166	46.4%	151	43.0%	120	33.8%	109	30.4%	546	38.4%
	1-5 days	188	52.5%	195	55.6%	230	64.8%	240	67.0%	853	60.0%
	6-7 days	4	1.1%	5	1.4%	5	1.4%	9	2.5%	23	1.6%
Eggs	0 days	52	14.5%	42	12.0%	45	12.7%	33	9.2%	172	12.1%
	1-5 days	180	50.3%	182	51.9%	169	47.6%	183	51.1%	714	50.2%
	6-7 days	126	35.2%	127	36.2%	141	39.7%	142	39.7%	536	37.7%
Fish	0 days	322	89.9%	324	92.3%	331	93.2%	323	90.2%	1300	91.4%
	1-5 days	32	8.9%	26	7.4%	24	6.8%	32	8.9%	114	8.0%
	6-7 days	4	1.1%	1	.3%	0	0.0%	3	.8%	8	.6%
Sugar	0 days	14	3.9%	12	3.4%	8	2.3%	11	3.1%	45	3.2%
	1-5 days	37	10.3%	17	4.8%	17	4.8%	18	5.0%	89	6.3%
	6-7 days	307	85.8%	322	91.7%	330	93.0%	329	91.9%	1288	90.6%
Milk	0 days	57	15.9%	43	12.3%	27	7.6%	13	3.6%	140	9.8%
	1-5 days	72	20.1%	75	21.4%	50	14.1%	60	16.8%	257	18.1%
	6-7 days	229	64.0%	233	66.4%	278	78.3%	285	79.6%	1025	72.1%
Fats	0 days	6	1.7%	2	.6%	3	.8%	1	.3%	12	.8%
	1-5 days	30	8.4%	54	15.4%	17	4.8%	30	8.4%	131	9.2%
	6-7 days	322	89.9%	295	84.0%	335	94.4%	327	91.3%	1279	89.9%
Condiments	0 days	4	1.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	.3%	5	.4%
	1-5 days	11	3.1%	10	2.8%	3	.8%	5	1.4%	29	2.0%
	6-7 days	343	95.8%	341	97.2%	352	99.2%	352	98.3%	1388	97.6%

Appendix 6 – Non-food related coping strategies

Table 25: Nonfood related coping strategies

	Awaiting registration (N=178)		Registration 0- 3 months (N=191)		Registration 3-6 months (N=147)		Registration after 6 months (N=138)		Total (N=654)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Spent savings	84	47.2%	89	46.6%	60	40.8%	58	42.0%	291	45.1%
Bought food on credit or borrowed money to purchase food.	73	41.0%	79	41.4%	50	34.0%	51	37.0%	253	39.4%
Reduce essential non-food expenditures such as education, health, etc..	57	32.0%	62	32.5%	41	27.9%	28	20.3%	188	29.9%
Selling households goods (radio, furniture, television, jewelry etc..)	37	20.8%	70	36.6%	38	25.9%	36	26.1%	181	29.8%
Withdrew children from school	30	16.9%	52	27.2%	28	19.0%	16	11.6%	126	21.4%
Sell productive assets or means of transport (sewing machine, wheelbarrow, bicycle, car, livestock..)	16	9.0%	35	18.3%	17	11.6%	9	6.5%	77	13.5%
Have school children (6 -15 years old) involved in income generation	17	9.6%	32	16.8%	15	10.2%	10	7.2%	74	12.7%
Sent an adult households member sought work elsewhere (regardless of the usual seasonal migration)	8	4.5%	32	16.8%	13	8.8%	11	8.0%	64	11.5%
Sold house or land	2	1.1%	19	9.9%	9	6.1%	3	2.2%	33	6.3%
Marriage of children under 18	2	1.1%	15	7.9%	12	8.2%	4	2.9%	33	5.8%
Accept high risk, illegal, socially degrading or exploitative temporary jobs? (e.g. theft, prostitution)	0	0.0%	16	8.4%	5	3.4%	3	2.2%	24	4.8%
Begged	3	1.7%	12	6.3%	4	2.7%	4	2.9%	23	4.2%

Appendix 7 – Questionnaire

HOUSEHOLD INTERVIEW Lebanon – Vulnerability Assessment Among Syrian Refugees 2013

COMPLETE BEFORE THE INTERVIEW	املأ قبل الاستجواب

Date : التاريخ
|__|__| / |__|__| / 2013
اليوم   الشهر
Day   Month

Interviewer ID:
بطاقة الباحث
|___|___|___|

Interviewer Name :
إسم الباحث
|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|

Supervisor ID:
بطاقة المشرف
|___|___|___|

Location ID :
تعريف المكان

Governorate/محافظة : |_____|
District/حي : |_____|
Cluster/منطقة : |_____|_____|_____|
Village/بلدة : |_____|
Household/الأسرة : |_____|_____|

UNHCR Refugee Registration number:
رقم التسجيل
|___|___|___|___|___|

UNHCR Refugee Registration number II:
رقم التسجيل 2
|___|___|___|___|___|

Note
Use the **same Registration Number** in the Mother and Child Sections

ملاحظة
استخدم نفس رقم التسجيل في قسم الأم والطفل

Consent: We are conducting a survey with the aim of having a better understanding of the living conditions of Syrian refugees in Lebanon. I would like to ask you some questions about your family and measure the arm of your children who are younger than 5 years of age. The survey usually takes about one hour to complete. Any information that you provide will be kept strictly confidential and anonymous and will not be shown to other people. This is voluntary and you can choose not to answer any or all of the questions if you want; however we hope that you will participate since your views are important. Do you have any questions? May I begin now?

YES_____   NO_____

الموافقة المسبقة:

نحن بصدد إجراء مسح بهدف تكوين صورة أوضح عن الظروف الحياتية للاجئين السوريين في لبنان وسوف نقوم بطرح بعض الأسئلة حول عائلتك وقياس ذراع أطفالك دون الخامسة من العمر .

هذه الدراسة تستغرق عادة حوالي ساعة واحدة لإكمالها. سيتم الاحتفاظ بالمعلومات التي ستقدمها بسرية تامة ولن تظهر للآخرين. هذا العمل طوعي ويمكنك اختيار عدم الإجابة على بعض أو حتى جميع الأسئلة ذا كنت لا تريد، ولكن نحن نأمل بمشاركتك حيث أن وجهة نظرك الخاصة تهمنا.

هل لديك أي أسئلة؟ هل يمكنني البدء الآن؟

نعم _____   لا _____

SECTION 1– DEMOGRAPHICS — القسم 1 - المعلومات الشخصية

A household is defined as a group of people who routinely eat out of same pot and live on the same compound (or physical location). It is possible that they may live in different structures

يتم تعريف الأسرة بأنها مجموعة من الناس تأكل من نفس الوعاء بشكل روتيني وتعيش في نفس المجمع . وقد يعيشون في أكثر من غرفة واحدة.

1.1	What is the sex of the interviewee? CIRCLE	Male = 1 = ذكر		Female = 2 = أنثى		ما هو جنس المجيب؟ ضع دائرة	1.1
1.2	What is the age of the interviewee? (in years)	|_____| years/أعوام			ما هو عمر المجيب ؟	1.2
1.3	What is the relationship of the interviewee with the head of the HH (if household head skip to 1.6)	Head of HH	1	رب الأسرة	ما هي صلة المجيب برب الأسرة ؟	1.3
		Wife / Husband	2	زوج / زوجة		
		Daughter /Son	3	إبنة / إبن		
		Mother /Father	4	الوالد / الوالدة		
		Mother / Father in law	5	العراب / العرابة		
		Other _____	6	غيرها (حدد)		
1.4	What is the sex of the household head? CIRCLE	Male = 1 = ذكر		Female = 2 = أنثى		ما هو جنس رب الأسرة؟ ضع دائرة	1.4
1.5	What is the age of the household head? (in years)	|_____| years/أعوام			ما هو عمر رب الأسرة ؟ (بالسنوات) ؟	1.5
1.6	What is the nationality of the household head?	Syrian	1	سوري	ما هي جنسية رب الأسرة؟	1.6
		Lebanese	2	لبناني		
		Palestinian	3	فلسطيني		
		Other Middle East country	4	غيرها من بلاد الشرق الأوسط		
		Other (specify)_____	5	غيرها (حدد)		
1.7	Total number of household members	|____ _|			عدد أفراد الأسرة الأجمالي	1.7

1.8	How many family members are...	Years old / سنوات العمر	Females/ إناث	Males / ذكور	Total /مجموع	كم من أفراد الأسرة هم...	1.8
		under 2 years دون 2	|___|	|___|	|___|		
		2 – 5 (5 not included)	|___|	|___|	|___|		
		5– 15 years	|___|	|___|	|___|		
		16– 59 years	|___|	|___|	|___|		
		≥60	|___|	|___|	|___|		

1.9	How many family members have specific needs?		< 16 years	16 – 60 years	>60 years		كم من أفراد الأسرة هم في أي من هذه الحالات ؟	1.9
		Pregnant and lactating women	|___|	|___|	|___|	نساء حوامل ومرضعات		
		Have any disability (physical and/or mental)	|___|	|___|	|___|	لديهم إعاقة جسدية أو نفسية)		
		Chronically ill	|___|	|___|	|___|	مصابين بأمراض مزمنة		
		Temporal functional limitations/injured	|___|	|___|	|___|	يعانون من فرد وظيفية أو حركية مؤقتة / جريح ... إلخ		
		Serious medical conditions	|___|	|___|	|___|	ظروف صحية خطيرة		
		Others (specify) _____	|___|	|___|	|___|	غيرها (حدد)		
		People in need of support to access to toilet facilities or external services.	|___|	|___|	|___|	بحاجة للمساعدة للقيام بأعمال خارجية أو للذهاب للحمام		

1.10	Is there any orphan and/or child under 18 that is not member of your immediate family? If yes, how many? If no, write 0.	|_____| orphans/ أيتام |_____| no immediate family / لا ينتمي إلى الأسرة	هل يوجد أيتام أو/و أفراد دون سن 18 عاما يعيشون مع أسرتك وهم ليسوا جزء من الأسرة؟ إذا كان الجواب نعم، كم؟ إذا لم يكن هناك الأيتام، ضع 0	1.10

SECTION 2 – ARRIVAL PROFILE — القسم 2 - معلومات حول الوصول

2.1	Did all the family members come at the same time? CIRCLE ONLY ONE OPTION هل أتى جميع أفراد الأسرة في الوقت نفسه؟ ضع دائرة حول خيار واحد	Yes 1 /نعم No 2 /لا	2.1
2.2	When did the members of your household arrive to Lebanon?	First arrival |____| الوصول الأول	1 Less than 1 month ago أقل من شهر	2.2

Use the codes on the right متى وصل أعضاء أسرتك إلى لبنان ؟ استخدام الرموز على اليمين	Last arrival |___| الوصول الأخير	2 1- 3 months ago منذ 1 إلى 3 أشهر 3 4-6 months ago منذ 4 إلى 6 أشهر 4 7 months-1 year ago (included) منذ 7 أشهر إلى سنة 5 1 -2 years ago منذ 1 ـ 2 سنوات 6 Before the conflict started in Syria قبل بدء النزاع في سوريا

	Place of origen **CIRCLE ONLY ONE OPTION**	District |_____| منطقة 1 Rural/ريفية 2 Urban/مدنية	مكان المنشأ ضع دائرة حول خيار واحد	**2.4**
2.3				

2.4	Did you have friends or relatives in Lebanon before you came?	No / لا	1	هل كان لديك أصدقاء أو أقارب في لبنان قبل أن تأتي؟	**2.5**
		Yes, relatives residents in Lebanon نعم، الأقارب مقيمين في لبنان؟	2		
		Yes, friends residents in Lebanon نعم، أصدقاء مقيمين في لبنان	3		
		Yes, refugees نعم ،لاجئين	4		

2.5	How many members of the household are	Registered by UNHCR / مسجلين من قبل المفوضية	|_____|	كم من أفراد الأسرة هم	**2.6**
		Pending registration by UNHCR / في انتظار التسجيل من قبل المفوضية	|_____|		
		No registered nor pre-registered / غير مسجلين أو وليس لديهم موعد تسجيل من قبل المفوضية؟	|_____|		

SECTION 3 – HOUSEHOLD SHELTER AND SERVICES
القسم 3 - الإيواء والخدمات المنزلية

3.1	Type of housing **CIRCLE ONLY ONE OPTION**	Villa / فيلا	1	ما هو نوع السكن الذي يعيشون فيه حاليا ؟ ضع دائرة لخيار واحد فقط	**3.1**
		Independent House /Apartment /شقة	2		
		Separate room/غرفة منفصلة	4		
		Collective shelter / المأوى الجماعي	5		
		Factory/Warehouse / مصنع / مستودع	6		
		Garage/Magasin / كراج / متجر	7		
		Worksite / موقع عمل	8		
		Unfinished shelter / مأوى غير كامل	9		
		Tent / خيمة	10		
		Official camp / مخيم رسمي	11		
		Unofficial camp / مخيم غير رسمي	12		
		Pedestrian/homeless/مشردين / دون مأوى	13		
		Others (specify)/(حدد)غيرها	14		

3.2	Type of occupancy **CIRCLE ONLY ONE OPTION**	Owned apartment/house	1	ملك	نوع الإقامة ضع دائرة حول خيار واحد	**3.2**
		Unfurnished rental	2	إيجار غير مفروشة		
		Furnished rental	3	إيجار مفروشة		
		Provided by Employer	4	يوفرها صاحب العمل		
		Hosted (for free)	5	استضافة (دون مقابل)		
		Squatting	6	إيواء جماعي		
		Assistance	7	مساعدة		
		Others (specify)	8	غيرها(حدد)		

3.3	If renting, how much do you pay for your accommodation per month?	|_____| USD	اذا إيجار ، كم تدفع مقابل الإيجار في الشهر؟	**3.3**

3.4	Living space in m² *Occupied by your HH*	|___|	مساحة المسكن في م2 التي تشغلها أسرتك	**3.4**

3.5	Number of rooms *Occupied by your HH*	|___|	عدد الغرف التي تشغلها أسرتك	**3.5**

3.6	Number of people sharing the rooms	|___|	عدد الأشخاص الذين يتقاسمون الغرف	**3.6**

3.7	Number of bathrooms *Able to use by your HH*	|___|	عدد الحمامات الممكن إستخدامها من قبل أسرتك	**3.7**

3.8	Number of people sharing the bathrooms	|___|	عدد الأشخاص الذين يتقاسمون الحمامات	**3.8**

3.9	What is the condition of your accommodation? **CIRCLE ONLY ONE OPTION**	Good	1	جيدة	ما هي حالة مكان سكنك؟ ضع دائرة حول خيار واحد	**3.9**
		Acceptable	2	مقبولة		
		Need fixing roof	3	يحتاج إلى إصلاح السقف		
		Needs fixing doors	4	يحتاج إلى إصلاح الأبواب		
		Needs fixing windows	5	يحتاج إلى إصلاح النوافذ		
		Needs fixing ground		يحتاج إلى إصلاح الأرضية		
		Lack of hygiene	6	قلة النظافة		
		Assistance	7	مساعدة		
		Others (specify)	8	غيرها(حدد)		

3.10	Chose only one option from the below and insert in the box				إختر واحد من الرموز ادناه وأدخله في المربع	3.10
	What is the <u>main</u> source of drinking water?		|__|	ما هو المصدر الرئيسي لمياه الشرب للأسرة	
	What is the <u>main</u> source of cooking and washing water?		|__|	ما هو المصدر الرئيسي لمياه الطبخ والغسيل؟	
	household water tap/water network (<2hrs per day)		01		حنفية المياه / شبكة المياه المنزلية (<2 ساعة في اليوم	
	household water tap/water network (>2hrs per day)		02		(حنفية المياه / شبكة المياه المنزلية (2 >ساعة في اليوم	
	public standpipe		03		مأسورة عامة	
	protected dug well		04		بئر محمية	
	unprotected dug well		05		بئر غير محمية	
	Mineral/		06		مياه معدنية	
	protected spring		07		ينبوع محمي	
	unprotected spring		08		ينبوع غير محمي	
	UN/NGO tanker/truck water		09		عربة تانكر مياه تابعة لمنظمة عالمية/ منظمات غير حكومية	
	small quantity purchased		10		بائع مياه	
	Public reservoir		11		خزان العام	
	Others (specify)		12		غيرها (حدد)	

3.11	What kind of toilet facility does your household use? **CIRCLE ONLY ONE OPTION**	Traditional pit latrine/ without slab/ open pit	1	مرحاض بلدي/ بدون بلاط / حفرة مفتوحة	ما هو نوع المرحاض الذي تستخدمه في منزلك؟ ضع دائرة حول خيار واحد فقط	3.11
		Improved latrine with cement slab	2	مراحيض محسنة مع بلاط من الإسمنت		
		Flush latrine	3	مرحاض بجرار مياه		
		Open air (bush, stream)/ corner place in the compound → if 4, skip to section 3	4	خلاء (غابة / خور) ركن في المنزل انتقل الى السؤال 3		

3.12	If using latrines, how many people use the latrine?	|__|	كم عدد الاسر التي تشترك في إستخدام المرحاض؟ ضع دائرة حول خيار واحد فقط	3.12

3.13	Main type of fuel for cooking **CIRCLE ONLY ONE OPTION**	Gas	1	غاز	المصدر الأساسي لوقود الطبخ	3.13
		Electricity	2	كهرباء		
		Paraffin	3	شمع		
		Wood / Charcoal	4	خشب / فحم		
		Animal dung	5	فضلات الحيوانات		
		Others (specify)	6	غيرها (حدد)		

3.14	Main source of lighting **CIRCLE ONLY ONE OPTION**	Electricity	1	كهرباء	المصدر الرئيسي للإنارة	3.14
		Gas / Paraffin	2	غاز / شمع		
		Wood / Charcoal	3	خشب / فحم		
		Candles	4	الشموع		
		Others (specify)	5	غيرها (حدد)		

3.15	Main type of waste disposal **CIRCLE ONLY ONE OPTION**	Rubbish pit	1	حفرة النفايات	الطريقة المستعملة للتخلص من النفايات	3.15
		Burning	2	إحراق		
		Collected by municipality	3	يجمعها المجلس البلدي أو المدني		
		Throw it to open field	4	رميها في الخلاء		
		Others (specify)	5	غيرها (حدد)		

3.16	Does your household have access to sufficient water for drinking, cooking washing and toilet purposes?	Yes = 1 = نعم	No = 0= لا	هل يتوفر لعائلتك الحصول على كمية كافية من المياه وإستعمالها للشرب ، للطبخ ، للتنظيف ، وللمرحاض	3.16
3.17	Does your household have soap and hygiene items?	Yes = 1 = نعم	No = 0= لا	هل لدى أسرتك صابون ومواد تنظيف ؟	3.17
3.18	Does your household have access to sufficient cooking fuel to cover your cooking needs?	Yes = 1 =نعم	No = 0= لا	هل يتوفر لدى أسرتك الوقود الكافي لتغطية إحتياجات الطبخ وتأمينه	3.18

SECTION 4 – HOUSEHOLD ASSETS	القسم 4 ـ ممتلكات الأسرة

Does your household currently own? (in usable condition)	ما هي الممتلكات التي تمتلكها الاسرة حاليا وكم عددها؟ (قابلة للأستعمال)

Read out each of the items below Write "0" if not owned	حدد أي من العناصر التالية موجودة / ممتلكة Indicate which of the following items is owned 0=no 1=yes	أقرأ البنود أدناه ، أكتب 0 فى حال عدم الملكية لأى بند	
4.1	Mattresses	|___|	فرش	4.1
4.2	Beds	|___|	أسرة	4.2
4.3	Blankets	|___|	بطانيات	4.3
4.4	Winter clothes	|___|	ملابس شتوية	4.4
4.5	Table and chairs	|___|	طاولة وكراسي	4.5
4.6	Sofa set	|___|	أريكة	4.6
4.7	Small gas stove	|___|	فرن غاز صغير	4.7
4.8	Refrigerator	|___|	براد	4.8
4.9	Water heater	|___|	سخان المياه	4.9
4.10	Washing machine /	|___|	غسالة	4.10
4.11	Electric oven	|___|	فرن كهرباني	4.11
4.12	Microwave / Vacuum cleaner	|___|	مكنسة كهربائية /ميكروويف	4.12
4.13	Dish washer/ Drier machine / Separate freezer /	|___|	جلاية/ نشافة / فريزر منفصلة	4.13
4.14	Central heating	|___|	تدفئة مركزية	4.14
4.15	Air conditioning	|___|	مكيف الهواء	4.15
4.16	Sewing machine / Iron	|___|	ألة الخياطة / مكواة	4.16
4.17	TV	|___|	تلفاز	4.17
4.18	DVD Player/	|___|	مشغل اسطوانات	4.18
4.19	Computer/	|___|	كمبيوتر	4.19
4.20	Sattelite dish	|___|	دش	4.20
4.21	Motorcycle	|___|	دراجة نارية	4.21
4.22	Car/van/truck	|___|	سيارة / شاحنة	4.22
4.23	Other (fan, specify)_____	|___|	غيرها (حدد)	4.23

SECTION 5 – EDUCATION AND HEALTH ASSISTANCE — القسم 5 - تعليم والمساعدة الصحية

5.1	What is the level of education completed *CIRCLE ONLY ONE OPTION*	Head of the household/رب الأسرة	Wife/ Mother/Caretaker الوصي/الزوجة / الأم	ما هو مستوى التعليم المنجز؟ ضع دائرة حول خيار واحد	5.1
	None	1	1	لا شيء	
	Knows how to read and write	2	2	يستطيع القراءة والكتابة	
	Primary school	3	3	المرحلة الإبتدائية	
	Intermediate/complementary school	4	4	المرحلة المتوسطة	
	Secondary school	5	5	المرحلة الثانوية	
	Technical course	6	6	دروس مهنية	
	University	7	7	جامعة	

5.2	How many 4-17 years old children do currently live in your family?	Boys /الفتيان |____|	Girls/الفتيات |____|	ما هو عدد الأطفال الذي يتراوح سنهم بين 4-17 سنة يعيشون حاليا في عائلتك ؟	5.2
5.3	How many of them (4-17 years old children) did **NOT** attend school last week ?	Boys/الفتيان |____|	Girls/الفتيات |____|	كم منهم (الأطفال بين 6-15 سنة) لم يذهبوا إلى المدارس الأسبوع الماضي ؟	5.3
5.4	How many of them (4-17 years old children) did **NOT** attend school for 1 year or more?	Boys/الفتيان |____|	Girls/الفتيات |____|	كم منهم (الأطفال 4-17 سنة) لم يذهب الى المدارس لمدة 1 سنة أو أكثر؟	5.4
5.5	How many of them (4-17 years old children) are attending any non-formal education activities in last week?	Boys/الفتيان |____|	Girls/الفتيات |____|	كم منهم (الأطفال 4-17 سنة) إلتحق بأي أنشطة التعليم الغير الرسمي في الاسبوع الماضي؟	5.5

5.6	**If all children are enrolled in school skip to 10.6,** If not, what are the main reasons for non enrollment?		إذا جميع الأطفال يذهبون إلى المدرسة إنتقل إلى 10.6، إذا لا ما هي الأسباب الرئيسية لعدم الإلتحاق؟	5.6
	DO NOT READ BUT TICK **ALL** REASONS MENTIONED	اشر	لا تقرأ بل ضع رمز لكل الأسباب المذكورة .	
1	Cannot afford to pay for tuition/cost (textbook, etc)	|____|	لا يستطيعون دفع الرسوم الدراسية / التكلفة (الكتب ،المواصلات، الخ)	1
2	No school in the community / Distance	|____|	لا توجد مدرسة في المجتمع المحلي / بعيدة	2
3	No space in school	|____|	عدم وجود أماكن شاغرة بالمدرسة	3
4	Children need to stay at home and assist the family with household chores	|____|	الأسرة تحتاج اليهم بالمنزل للمساعدة في قضاء الأغراض المنزلية	4
5	Children need to work	|____|	الأطفال بحاجة للعمل	5
6	Newly/irregularly arrived	|____|	قادمون جدد / بطريقة غير شرعية	6
7	Attending Khalwa (informal school)	|____|	يدرس بخلوى	7
8	Customs/tradition/lack of awareness	|____|	العادات / التقاليد / قلة الوعي	8
9	Insecurity	|____|	عدم الأمان	9
10	Bullying	|____|	الترهيب	10
11	Transport	|____|	المواصلات	11
12	Disability	|____|	ذوي الاحتياجات الخاصة	12
13	Traumatized	|____|	يعانون من صدمة	13
14	Others (specify)	|____|	غيرها (حدد)	14

5.7	**Do you benefit from health assistance? If so, which type?** *CIRCLE THE OPTION (if several, consider last time used)*		هل تستفيد من الخدمات الصحية ؟ إذا نعم ،أي نوع؟ ضع دائرة حول الخيار (إذا أكثر من واحدة ، إعتمد التي إستعملت في المرة الأخيرة)	5.7
	CBO health care - total free **health** care)	1	المؤسسات / المنظمات الاجتماعية التي تعنى بالعناية الصحية / رعاية صحية مجانية	
	CBO health care - cost sharing, partial benefits)	2	المؤسسات / المنظمات الإجتماعية التي تعنى بالعناية الصحية / تقاسم التكلفة ، فائدة جزئية	
	Health clinic - HH paid parts of the health care/ cost sharing	3	عيادات صحية، تدفع الأسرة جزء من التكلفة الصحية/ تقاسم الكلفة	
	HH received financial contribution for consultation with Physician/ diagnostics / medicines	4	تتلقى الأسرة مساهمة مالية لدفع / معاينة الطبيب / التشخيص / الأدوية	
	Insurance (employment, private, other insurance)	5	التأمين (العمالة، القطاع الخاص، تغطيات التأمين الأخرى)	
	HH pays all health related costs (consultation, drugs, etc...)	6	تدفع الأسرة جميع تكاليف الرعايت الصحية المتعلقة بها (معاينة ، أدوية	
	Don't know	7	لا أعلم	
	Others (specify)	8	غيرها (حدد)	

SECTION 8 – INCOME AND LIVELIHOOD SOURCES

القسم 8 - مصادر الدخل والمعيشة

8.1	How many household members have worked in the last 30 days?		|___|	كم عدد أفراد الأسرة الذين عملوا في الأيام ال 30 الماضية؟	8.1
8.2	How many of the employments (income sources) of the last 30 days are permanent, seasonal or temporary?	Permanent	|___|___|	دائمة	كم من العمالة (مصادر الدخل) في الأيام الثلاثين الماضية هي ذات طبيعة دائمة، موسمية أو مؤقتة؟	8.2
		Seasonal	|___|___|	موسمية	
		Temporary	|___|___|	مؤقتة	
8.3	In the last 30 days, what were the three main sources of cash/income to sustain your household? *(Use the codes below - If other specify)*	Main source	|___|___|	المصدر الأولى	ما هي أهم ثلاث مصادر رئيسية للدخل في الأيام الثلاثين الماضية لإعالة أسرتك؟ (أستخدم الرموز الآتية – وإذا أخرى حدد)	8.3
		Second source	|___|___|	المصدر الثاني	
		Third source	|___|___|	المصدر الثالث	

Sale of crops	1	بيع المحاصيل
Sale of livestock and animal produce	2	بيع الماشية والحيوانات المنتجة
Agricultural waged labor	3	العمل الزراعي بأجر
Non agricultural casual labor (casual labor, skilled labor, salaried work, provision of services)	4	عامل بمجال غير الزراعة (عامل يومي ، عامل تقني ، عامل مأجور ، توفير الخدمات)
Skilled work	5	العمالة الماهرة
Formal commerce	6	التجارة الرسمية
Informal commerce	7	التجارة غير الرسمية
Sale of assets (car, bicycle, refrigerator, TV)	8	بيع الموجودات (سيارة، دراجة، ثلاجة، تلفزيون)
Remittances	9	التحويلات
Savings	10	المدخرات
Formal credit/debts (e.g. banks)	11	الائتمان الرسمي / الديون
Informal credit/debts (shops, friends hosts)	12	الائتمان غير الرسمي / الديون (محلات والأصدقاء المضيفين)
Gifts from family/relatives	13	هبات من الأسرة / الأقارب
Sale of food aid (food vouchers or parcels)	14	بيع المساعدات الغذائية (وردت من المنظمات غير الحكومية وبرنامج الأغذية العالمي، واللجنة الدولية للصليب الأحمر)
Sale of non-food assistance	15	بيع المساعدات الغير الغذائية
Cash from humanitarian/charitable organizations	16	لنقد الناتج من المنظمات الإنسانية / خيرية
Food voucher	17	القسائم الغذائية
Begging	18	تسول
Other (specify)_____	19	غيرها (حدد)

8.4	What were the 3 main sources of cash/income that sustained your household in Syria, before coming? *(Use the codes above - If other specify)*	Main source	|___|___|	المصدر الأساسي	ما هي أهم ثلاث مصادر رئيسية للدخل التي كانت تعتمد عليها أسرتك في سوريا خلال الثلاثين يوما الماضية، قبل مجيئك؟ (أستخدم الرموز الآتية – وإذا أخرى حدد)	8.4
		Second source	|___|___|	المصدر الثاني	
		Third source	|___|___|	المصدر الثالث	

| SECTION 9 – EXPENDITURES | | القسم 9 - النفقات |

9.1	Did you spend money (including voucher) on the following foods during last 30 days for your family consumption? هل انفقت المال (بما في ذلك القسائم) على الأطعمة التالية خلال الأيام الثلاثين الماضية للاستهلاك العائلي؟ *If not bought: write 0* **0** أكتب : إذا لم تصرف		What is the value of the food that was consumed in the household during the last 30 days and was not purchased (e.g.own production, gathering/hunting, donation, food aid, credit, exchange) ما هي قيمة الطعام الذي كانت تستهلكه العائلة في الأيام الثلاثين الماضية ، دون أن (يتم شراؤه (الانتاج ، وجمع / صيد، التبرع، مساعدة غذائية، الائتمان، وتبادل	9.1
	Round up the figures (no comma) مقاربة الأرقام (دون فواصل) Lebanese POUNDS spent last week ليرة لبنانية أنفقت الأسبوع الماضي			
a	Bread, pasta	|_____|	|_____|	خبز ، معكرونة	a
b	Cereals (rice, burgul, wheat)	|_____|	|_____|	الحبوب (الأرز، البرغل، القمح)	b
c	Tubers (potatoes)	|_____|	|_____|	الدرنيات (البطاطس)	c
d	Groundnuts/beans/pulses	|_____|	|_____|	الفول / حبوب / البقوليات	d
e	Milk/yoghurt/cheese	|_____|	|_____|	الحليب / اللبن / الجبن	e
f	Oil, fat, gee	|_____|	|_____|	زيت ، دهون	f
g	Sugar, sweets	|_____|	|_____|	السكر ، الحلويات	g
h	Canned food (tomato paste, tuna, meat)	|_____|	|_____|	المواد الغذائية المعلبة (صلصة طماطم ،تونة ،لحوم)	h
i	Fresh Meat/Chicken/eggs/fish	|_____|	|_____|	لحم / بيض / سمك	i
j	Fresh Fruits and vegetables	|_____|	|_____|	الفواكه والخضروات الطازجة	j
k	Other foods (condiments, spices, salt,etc.)	|_____|	|_____|	الأغذية الأخرى (بهارات ،توابل ،ملح، الخ	k
l	Cooked/processed food eaten at home or outside by the family	|_____|	|_____|	الطعام المطهو / الجاهز الذي تم تناوله من قبل الأسرة في المنزل أو خارجه	l

9. 2   What is the estimated amount spent by the household during LAST MONTH for the following items:

9.2 ما هو المبلغ التقديري الذي أنفقته الأسرة خلال الشهر الماضي على البنود التالية

	Write 0 if there is no expenditure	نسبة جملة المصروفات خلال الشهر الماضي Lebanese POUNDS spent LAST MONTH	إذا لم تصرف : أكتب **0**	
a	TOTAL expenditure by the household in the last month	|_____|	مجموع النفقات من قبل الأسرة في الشهر الماضي	a
b	Food expenditure	|_____|	نفقات الغذاء	b
c	Health expenditures	|_____|	نفقات الصحة	c
d	Education expenditures	|_____|	نفقات التعليم	d
e	House rent	|_____|	إيجار المنزل	e
f	Drinking water	|_____|	مياه الشرب	f
g	Alcohol, wine, tobacco	|_____|	الكحول ،النبيذ والتبغ	g
h	Soap and other household items	|_____|	الصابون وغيرها من المواد المنزلية	h
i	Transport	|_____|	المواصلات	i
j	Electricity	|_____|	الكهرباء	j
k	Agricultural and livestock inputs (animal forage, livestock, seeds, fertilizers, tools, etc)	|_____|	مستلزمات الإنتاج الزراعي والثروة الحيوانية (حفر الآبار الحيوانية، الثروة الحيوانية، البذور، الأسمدة، الأدوات، وما إلى ذلك)	k
l	All the rest of expenditures (milling, labor, ceremonies, firewood, clothing, etc.)	|_____|	كل ما تبقى من نفقات (الطحن، والمستلزمات الزراعية، والعمل، والاحتفالات، والنقل، وخشب الوقود، والملابس، الخ)	l

| SECTION 10 – FOOD SOURCES AND CONSUMPTION | | | القسم 10 - مصادر الطعام واستهلاكه | |

10.1	How many meals (warm and cooked) did the adults of this household eat **yesterday**?	|___|	كم وجبة طعام مطهوة وساخنة تناول البالغين من الأسرة نهار الأمس ؟	10.1
10.2	How many meals (warm and cooked) did the children under 5 of this household eat **yesterday**? *IF NO CHILDREN IN THE HH, WRITE 99 for N/A*	|___|	كم وجبة طعام مطهوة وساخنة تناول أطفال الأسرة الذين هم تحت الخمسة أعوام نهار الأمس ؟ إذا لم يكن هناك أطفال في الأسرة إكتب 99	10.2

10.3	Is your household able to cook its food at least once a day, on average. *CIRCLE ONLY ONE OPTION*	Yes / نعم 1 No/لا 2	هل أسرتك قادرة على طهي الطعام على الأقل مرة واحدة يوميا، في المعدل. ضع دائرة حول خيار واحد.	10.3

10.4	If not, what is the main reason?	Lack of stove or access to kitchen	1	عدم وجود فرن أو توافر مطبخ	10.4
		Lack of cooking fuel (gas, elect.)	2	عدم توفر الوقود للطهي (الغاز، والكهرباء)	
		Lack of utensils	3	الافتقار إلى الأدوات	إذا لا ما هو السبب الرئيسي؟
		Lack of adequate safe water	4	مياه صالحة للشرب غير كافية	
		HH eats canned / precooked foods	5	تتناول الأسرة مأكولات معلبة / غير مطهوة	
		No time or can't cook	6	لا وقت أو غير قادر على الطبخ	
		Lack of food to cook		الافتقار إلى الغذاء لطهي الطعام	
		Other (_____)	7	غيرها	

10.5	How many times did any of the household members eat outside home in the last 7 days?	Never	0	أبداً	10.5
		Once a week	1	مرة في الأسبوع	
		2-3 times a week	2	3-2 مرات في الأسبوع	كم من مرة تناول أحد من أفراد الأسرة الطعام خارج المنزل خلال الأيام السبعة الماضية؟
		4-5 times a week	3	5-4 مرات في الأسبوع	
		6-7 times a week	4	7-6 مرات في الأسبوع	

How many days in the **last 7 days** has your household eaten the following food items, and what was the main source of each food item consumed

خلال السبعة الأيام الماضية كم يوم تناولت فيه عائلتك الأطعمة التالية وما هو المصدر الأساسي للحصول على كل صنف منها ؟

ASK LINE BY LINE FOR EACH ITEM BOTH QUESTIONS
Write 0 for foods not eaten over the last 7 days
Use codes below for the food sources - If there are several sources for a same food, indicate the main source

اسال السؤالين لكل بند على حدة؟
أكتب 0 في المربع المقابل للطعام الذي لم يتم أكله خلال ال7 أيام الماضية
أستخدم الرموز أدناه لمصادر الطعام، إذا كانت المصادر متعددة لنفس الطعام أذكر المصدر الرئيسي

	Food item	b)Main food source (Where do you get it from?) Insert code from below المصدر الأساسي للطعام ادخل رمزاً للطعام من القائمة أدناه	a) Number of days when the food was eaten last week (0 to 7) عدد الأيام التي أكل فيها نوع الطعام الأسبوع الماضي (0 - 7)	نوع الطعام	
10.6	**Cereals, Grains and Cereal Products** (Rice, maize, wheat, bulgur, millet, other cereal)	|___|	|___|	التشويات، والحبوب ومنتجات الحبوب (الأرز، الذرة، القمح، البرغل، والدخن، والحبوب الأخرى)	10.6
10.7	**Bread and Pasta**	|___|	|___|	الخبز و المعكرونة	10.7
10.8	**Roots, Tubers** (Potato, Irish Potato; Cassava Tuber/Flour; Other Tuber) DO NOT INCLUDE ORANGE SWEET POTATO IN THIS GROUP	|___|	|___|	الجذور والدرنات (البطاطا، البطاطا الايرلندية؛ دقيق؛ أنواع أخرى) لا تشمل البطاطا الحلوة البرتقالية في هذه المجموعة	10.8
10.9	**Nuts and Pulses** Bean; lentils, Pigeon Pea; Chick peas, Groundnut; Ground Bean; green peas, Cow Pea; Other Nut/Pulse), Garden Peas, (Sweet Peas)	|___|	|___|	المكسرات والبقول : الفاصوليا، العدس ، الحمص، الفول السوداني، الفول، البازلاء الخضراء، اللوبيا، وغيرها حوز /نواة)، (خلطة، (البازلاء الحلوة	10.9
10.10	**Green leafy vegetables:**, spinach, chicory, amaranth, wild leaves, rockets, quets, other dark green leaves,	|___|	|___|	الخضار ذات الأوراق الخضراء: السبانخ، الهندباء، القطيفة والنباتات البرية، الجرجير ،وغيرها من الخضار الورقية الداكنة	10.10
10.11	**Vit A rich vegetables** (pumpkin, squash, red sweet pepper, Carrots, sweet potato) ORANGE-COLOURED VEGETABLES	|___|	|___|	الخضروات الغنية في الفيتامين أ : (اليقطين، القرع، الفلفل الحلو الأحمر، الجزر، البطاطا الحلوة) الخضروات البرتقالية اللون و المتنوعة الالوان	10.11
10.12	**Other vegetables:** Onions, garlic, tomatoes, cucumber, radish, cabbage, lettuce, tomato paste	|___|	|___|	خضروات أخرى : البصل، الوم، الطماطم (البندورة)، الخيار ،الفجل ،الملفوف ،الخس، وصلصة الطماطم	10.12
10.13	**Vit A rich fruits:** mango, Apricots, peaches, papaya, ORANGE-COLOURED FRUITS	|___|	|___|	الفاكهة الغنية في الفيتامين أ : المانجو، المشمش، الدراق البابايا، والفاكهة البرتقالية اللون .	10.13
10.14	**Other Fruits:** banana, apple, avocado, citrus – (mandarin, lemon), melon, watermelon, pomme grenade syrup.	|___|	|___|	فاكهة أخرى : الموز، التفاح، الأفوكادو، حمضيات(الأفندي والليمون)، الشمام، البطيخ، شراب الرمان	10.14

56

10.15	LIVER, ORGAN MEAT,	|___|	|___|	الكبد، واللحوم العضوية	10.15
10.16	**Red flesh meat.** Beef; Goat; Pork; Chicken, turkey, sheep, other Meat,	|___|	|___|	للحوم الحمراء، لحوم البقر، لحم الخنزير، الدجاج ،الديك الرومي ،الأغنام ،اللحوم الأخرى.	10.16
10.17	Eggs	|___|	|___|	بيض	10.17
10.18	**Fish** (Dried/Fresh/Smoked Fish, Other Sea-food (Excluding Fish Sauce/Powder)	|___|	|___|	الأسماك والمأكولات البحرية	10.18
10.19	**Sugar/Sugar Products/Honey** (Sugar; Sugar Cane; Honey; Jam; Jelly; Sweets/Candy/ Chocolate; Other Sugar Product, Biscuits, Pastries, Cakes)	|___|	|___|	سكر / المنتجات السكرية، العسل (السكر، قصب السكر، العسل، مربى ،مربى، حلويات / كاندي / الشوكولاته، وغير ذلك من منتجات السكر (والبسكويت والبايسري والكعك.	10.19
10.20	**Milk/Milk Products** (Fresh/Powdered/Soured Milk; Yogurt; Lebneh, Cheese; Other Milk Product - **Excluding Margarine/Butter or Small Amounts of Milk for Tea/Coffee**)	|___|	|___|	الحليب / منتجات الحليب (الطازجة / مسحوق،اللبن، اللبنة، الجبن، منتجات الحليب الأخرى – باستثناء السمنة / الزبدة أو كميات صغيرة من الحليب لصنع الشاي / القهوة)	10.20
10.21	**Fats/Oil** (olive Oil; other vegetable oil, gee, Butter; Margarine; Other Fat/Oil)	|___|	|___|	الدهون / الزيوت (زيت الزيتون ،الزيت النباتي ، زبدة، سمن، الدهون أخرى / زيوت	10.21
10.22	**Spices/Condiments** (Tea; Coffee, Nescafe/Cocoa; Salt; Spices; Yeast/Baking Powder; ketchup/Hot Sauce; Maggy cubes; Powder; Other Condiment - Including Small Amounts of Milk for Tea/Coffee)	|___|	|___|	بهارات / توابل (شاي، قهوة، نسكافيه / كاكاو ، ملح، توابل، خميرة / باكنج بودر ، صلصة الطماطم / صلصة حارة، مكعبات ماجي، بهارات أخرى ـ بما في ذلك كميات صغيرة (من الحليب لصنع الشاي / القهوة)	10.22

HOUSEHOLD INTERVIEW Lebanon – Vulnerability Assessment Among Syrian Refugees 2013

Food source codes
1 = Own production (crops, animals)
2 = Purchase on market, shop etc.
3= Hunting, fishing, gathering
4 = Received in-kind against labour or against other items
5 = Borrowed
6= Credit
7 = Gift of food from family/relatives
8= Food vouchers
9 = Other food aid (NGOs, WFP)
10=Begging
11= Other

رمز مصدر الطعام
1 = الإنتاج الخاصة (المحاصيل والحيوانات)
2 = شراء من السوق، متجر الخ.
3 = الصيد أو صيد الأسماك، وجمع
4=حصل على أجر عيني مقابل العمل أو مقابل سلع أخرى
5= استلاف
6= الائتمان
7 = هدية طعام من الأسرة / الأقارب
8 = قسائم الغذائية
9 = المساعدات الغذائية الأخرى (المنظمات غير الحكومية وبرنامج الأغذية العالمي)
10 = التسول
11 = مختلف

| 11.1 | During the last 30 days, did you experience lack of food or money to buy enough food to meet the needs of all your household members? | Yes = 1=نعم | لا إنتقل لى القسم 9
0= No → skip to question 10.3 | هل واجهت الأسرة نقص في الطعام أو في الأموال لشراء الطعام الكافي لعائلتك خلال الشهر الماضي | 11.1 |

11.2	During the last 7 days, how many times (in days) did your household had to employ one of the following strategies to cope with a lack of food or money to buy it?	**Number of days** عدد الأيام 0 -7	خلال الأيام السبع الماضية، كم مرة (في الأيام) إضطرت أسرتك أن تتبع إحدى الاستراتيجيات التالية للتعامل مع نقص الغذاء أو نقص المال لشرائه؟	11.2
1.	Relied on less preferred, less expensive food	|__|	1- تعتمد على الأطعمة الغير مفضلة ، والأرخص ثمناً
2.	Borrowed food or relied on help from friends or relatives	|__|	2- اقتراض الغذاء أو الاعتماد على المساعدة من الأصدقاء أو الأقارب
3.	Reduced the number of meals eaten per day	|__|	3- تخفيض عدد الوجبات المتناولة يوميا
4.	Spent days without eating	|__|	4- نبقى لأيام كاملة من دون أكل
5.	Restrict consumption by adults in order to young-small children to eat?	|__|	5-تقليل استهلاك البالغين ليتسنى للأطفال الصغار تناول الطعام؟
6.	Send household members to eat elsewhere	|__|	6- إرسال أفراد الأسرة لتناول الطعام في مكان آخر
7.	Reduced portion size of meals	|__|	7- تقليل حجم وجبات الطعام
8.	Restrict consumption of female household members.	|__|	9-تقليل استهلاك النساء في الأسرة

11.3	During the past 30 days, did anyone in your household have to do one of the following things because there was not enough food or money to buy it?	**Insert the code below** 1-3	خلال ال 30 يوما الماضية، هل كان على أحد من أفراد أسرتك القيام بالأعمال التالية بسبب عدم توافر الغذاء أو المال لشرائه ؟	11.3
1.	Selling household goods (radio, furniture, television, jewelry etc..)	|__|	1. بيع السلع المنزلية (المذياع، والأثاث، والتلفزيون، والمجوهرات الخ
2.	Sell productive assets or means of transport (sewing machine, wheelbarrow, bicycle, car, livestock..)	|__|	2.بيع موجودات منتجة أو وسائل النقل (آلة الخياطة، عربة، دراجة، سيارة، الخ
3.	Reduce essential non-food expenditures such as education, health, etc..	|__|	3.ض النفقات الأساسية الغير غذائية مثل التعليم والصحة، الخ تخفي
4.	Spent savings	|__|	4. إنفاق المدخرات
5.	Bought food on credit or borrowed money to purchase food.	|__|	5. اقتراض المال / الغذاء من المقرض رسمي / البنك
6.	Sold house or land	|__|	6. بيع المنزل أو الأرض
7.	Withdrew children from school	|__|	7. سحب الأطفال من المدرسة
8.	Have school children (6 -15 years old) involved in income generation	|__|	8.هل على أطفال المدارس (6 -15 سنة) المشاركة في زيادة الدخل؟
9.	Marriage of children under 18		9. تزويج الفتيات تحت 18 سنة
10.	Accept high risk, illegal, socially degrading or exploitative temporary jobs? (e.g. theft, prostitution)	|__|	10.قبول المخاطر العالية، والوظائف المؤقتة الغير قانونية أو المهن المستغلة اجتماعيا ؟ (مثل السرقة، والدعارة)
11.	Sent an adult household member sought work elsewhere (regardless of the usual seasonal migration)	|__|	11.إرسال أحد أفراد الأسرة البالغين للعمل في مكان آخر (بغض النظر عن الهجرة الموسمية المعتادة)
12.	Begged	|__|	12. تسول

1 = No, because I do not need 2 = No, because I already did it (so cannot continue to do it) 3 = No, I don't have 4= Yes	1= لا ،لأني لست بحاجة 2=لا، لأنني سبق وقمت بذلك (حتى لا يمكن الاستمرار في القيام به 3= لا 4=نعم

| 11.4 | During the past three months, did any member or your household borrow money or receive credit? | Yes = 1 = نعم | لا =0 = No
Skip to S.6 | خلال الأشهر الثلاثة الماضية، هل قام أي عضو من أسرتك باقتراض المال أو الحصول على انتمان نقدي؟ | 11.4 |

11.5	What was the primary reason for borrowing? *Circle more than one if necessary*	To buy food	1	لشراء مواد غذائية	ما هو السبب الرئيسي للاقتراض؟ ضع أكثر من خيار واحد إذا لزم الأمر	11.5
		To buy / rent house	2	لشراء / استئجار منزل		
		To pay health care	3	لدفع خدمات الرعاية الصحية		
		To pay education	4	لدفع التعليم		
		To pay social event	5	لدفع مناسبة اجتماعية		
		To buy agricultural inputs	6	لشراء مستلزمات الإنتاج الزراعي		

		Others (specify)	7	غيرها (حدد)		
11.6	From who did you get the credit or borrow the money? *Circle more than one if necessary*	Friends/relatives in Lebanon	1	الأصدقاء / الأقارب في لبنان	من أين حصلت على الائتمان أو اقترضت المال؟ ضع أكثر من خيار واحد إذا لزم الأمر	11.6
		Friends/relatives out of Lebanon	2	الأصدقاء / الأقارب من خارج لبنان		
		Money lender	3	مقرض المال		
		Bank / formal institution	4	بنك / مؤسسة رسمية		
		Informal saving group	5	مجموعة ادخار غير رسمي		
		Others (specify)_____	6	غيرها (حدد)		

11.7	Total amount of debt up to now	|_____| USD $	مجموع مبلغ الدين حتى الآن	11.7

SECTION 12 – HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE   القسم 12 - المعونة الغذائية والمساعدات الإنسانية الأخرى

12.1	(a) Have you received any kind of assistance over the last 3 months. هل تلقيت أي نوع من المساعدة خلال ال 3 أشهر الماضية؟ 0 = No / 1 = Yes	(b) Do you receive this assistance regularly? هل تتلقى هذه المساعدة بشكل منتظم؟ 0 = No, it was just once/ لا، كان ذلك مرة واحدة فقط 1 = It was regular, but don't receive it any more كانت منتظمة، ولكن لم أعد أتلقاها بعد الآن 2 = Yes, I still receive it periodically نعم، أنا لا أزال أتلقاها بصورة دورية	(d) Source / المصدر 1. Government حكومة 2.WFP برنامج الأغذية العالمي 3. Other agency منظمات أخرى 4. Family/friends العائلة / الأصدقاء 5. Don't know / NA لا أعلم
Food assistance (voucher)/ المساعدات الغذائية (قسيمة	|__|	|__| Last time received: أخر مرة تلقيتها Month/شهر |__| Day/يوم |__|	|__|
Food assistance (In kind)المساعدات الغذائية (عينية)	|__|	|__|	|__|
Food assistance (subsidy) المساعدات الغذائية (إعانة)	|__|	|__|	|__|
School feeding/التغذية في المدارس	|__|	|__|	|__|
Seeds / البذور	|__|	|__|	|__|
Fertilizer / الأسمدة	|__|	|__|	|__|
Fodder, animal feed, animal health care/العلف	|__|	|__|	|__|
Health care/drugs الرعاية الصحية / الأدوية	|__|	|__|	|__|
Education/التعليم	|__|	|__|	|__|
Psychosocial support / تقديم الدعم النفسي	|__|	|__|	|__|
Fuel subsidy / إعانة في الوقود	|__|	|__|	|__|
Rent subsidy / إعانة في الإيجار	|__|	|__|	|__|
Other subsidy / إعانات أخرى	|__|	|__|	|__|
Shelter / مأوى	|__|	|__|	|__|
Furniture/clothes / أثاث / ملابس	|__|	|__|	|__|
Water storage items (tanks, containers, buckets)/ عناصر تخزين المياه (خزانات، والحاويات، دلاء)	|__|	|__|	|__|
Latrines/مراحيض	|__|	|__|	|__|
Hygiene kits/مستلزمات النظافة	|__|	|__|	|__|
Cooking kits / معدات الطبخ	|__|	|__|	|__|
Other non food items/ مواد أخرى غير غذائية	|__|	|__|	|__|
Cash/مساعدة نقدية	|__|	|__|	|__|

SECTION 13 – CHILD QUESTIONNAIRE (CHILDREN 6-59 MONTHS)

القسم 13 - استمارة الطفل (الأطفال 6-59 شهرا)

Registration number: |__|__|__|__|__| رقم التسجيل
Respondent Code |__| رمز المجيب a=Mother أم b=Father أب c=Other caretaker راعي آخر للطفل

NOW REFER TO CHILDREN 6-59 MONTH OLD. TAKE MUAC FOR ALL CHILDREN IN THIS AGE GROUP.

أخذ لجميع الأطفال في هذه الفئة من العمر MUAC. الرجوع الآن إلى الأطفال 6-59 شهرا من العمر

13.01 ID	13.02 Date of birth If supported by a document – If no document or not known, skip to 13.03 تاريخ الميلاد إذا كان مدعوما من وثيقة - إذا لم يكن هناك وثيقة أو غير معروفة, انتقل إلى		13.04Child age (months) To estimate with care-taker if date of birth is uncertain or unknown (use calendar) (عمر الطفل (أشهر لتقدير مع تسيير الأصل إذا كان تاريخ الميلاد غير مؤكد أو غير معروف (استخدام التقويم	13.05 Sex of child جنس الطفل 1 = ذكر 2 = أنثى 1 = Male 2 = Female	13.06 In the previous 2 weeks did child have : (1= Yes, 0= No) (في الأسبوعين السابقين هل عانى الطفل ما يلي: (1 = نعم، 0 = لا				13.07 Child's MUAC (be precise, make sure you do not round up or down) قياس محيط وسط الذراع الأعلى كن دقيقاني أخذ القياس من أقرب علامة جذرية	13.08 Bilateral oedema الورم الثنائي 0 = No 1 = Yes
					a. diarrhea إسهال	b. cough سعال	c. fever حمى	d. other (specify) غيرها حدد		
1	|__|__| / |__|__| / |__|__|__|__| Day/يوم month/شهر year/سنة		|__|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|__|.|__| cm	|__|
2	|__|__| / |__|__| / |__|__|__|__| Day/يوم month/شهر year/سنة		|__|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|__|.|__| cm	|__|
3	|__|__| / |__|__| / |__|__|__|__| Day/يوم month/شهر year/سنة		|__|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|__|.|__| cm	|__|
4	|__|__| / |__|__| / |__|__|__|__| Day/يوم month/شهر year/سنة		|__|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|__|.|__| cm	|__|
5	|__|__| / |__|__| / |__|__|__|__| Day/يوم month/شهر year/سنة		|__|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|__|.|__| cm	|__|

YESTERDAY, during the day or night....ONLY FOR CHILDREN 6-24 MONTHS.

أمس، خلال النهار أو الليل ..... فقط للأطفال 6-24 شهرا

13.13. Did the child eat or drink any of the following food items?0 = No   1= Yes هل تناول الطفل، أو شرب أي من المواد الغذائية التالية
List has to be carefully reviewed and locally consumed food items falling into various categories should be added, those not consumed at all could be removed.

(same sequence as in 13.01)	13.09 Did the child receive breastmilk? هل رضع الطفل يوم أمس ؟ 0 = No 1= Yes	13.10 How many times did the child eat solid, semi-solid food or other liquids! (Exclude breastmilk) كم مرة تناول الطفل الصلب و الغذاء النصف سائل أو سوائل أخرى؟ (استبعاد حليب الأم)	13.11 How many times did the child drink milk yesterday? (Exclude breastmilk) كم مرة شرب الطفل الحليب بالأمس؟ (الأم)	13.12 Infant formula iron مستحضرات الرضيع المدعمة بالحديد (bledina, cerelac, nido fortified babylac...)	Food group 1: Grains, roots, tubers الحبوب والجذور والدرنات Porridge, bread, rice, noodles, or other food made from grains الخبز، الأرز، المكرونة أو غيرها من المواد الغذائية المصنوعة من الحبوب	Food group 2: Legumes and nuts مجموعة المواد الغذائية 2: البقول والمكسرات Any food made from beans, peas, lentils, nuts, or seeds أي طعام مصنوع من الفاصوليا والبازلاء والعدس والمكسرات أو الحبوب	Food group 3: Dairy products 3:منتجات الحليب Fresh milk, tinned milk, milk powder, formula milk yoghurt, cheese, ...) الحليب الطازج والحليب المعلبوبودرة الحليب، اللبن، الجبن، ...	Food group 4: Meat and fish مجموعة المواد الغذائية 4): اللحوم والأسماك Meat (lamb, goat, beef, inner organs) Poultry (chicken, duck) Fish (fresh or dried fish, shell fish or sea food) اللحوم (خروف، الماعز، البقر، ولأعضاء الداخلية) الدواجن (الدجاج، البط)الأسماك (الأسماك الطازجة أو المجففة (أو المأكولات البحرية	Food group 5:Eggs مجموعة المواد الغذائية 5: بيض Eggs بيض	Food group 6: Vitamin A rich vegetables and fruits مجموعة المواد الغذائية 6 (فيتامين (أ) الأطعمة الغنية Dark yellow or orange-fleshed tubers, roots, or vegetables: Pumpkin, carrots, sweet red pepper, squash or sweet potatoes that are yellow inside الدرنات، الفرع، الجزر، الفلفل الأحمر الحلو والكوسا أو البطاطا الحلوة الصفراء من الداخل	Food group 7: Other vegetables and fruits المجموعة الغذائية 7: الخضروات وغيرها من الفواكه Dark green leafy vegetables: spinach, kale...... الخضار الورقية الخضراء : السبانخ، والثت
1	|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|
2	|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|

HOUSEHOLD INTERVIEW Lebanon – Vulnerability Assessment Among Syrian Refugees 2013

3	|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|
4	|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|
5	|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|