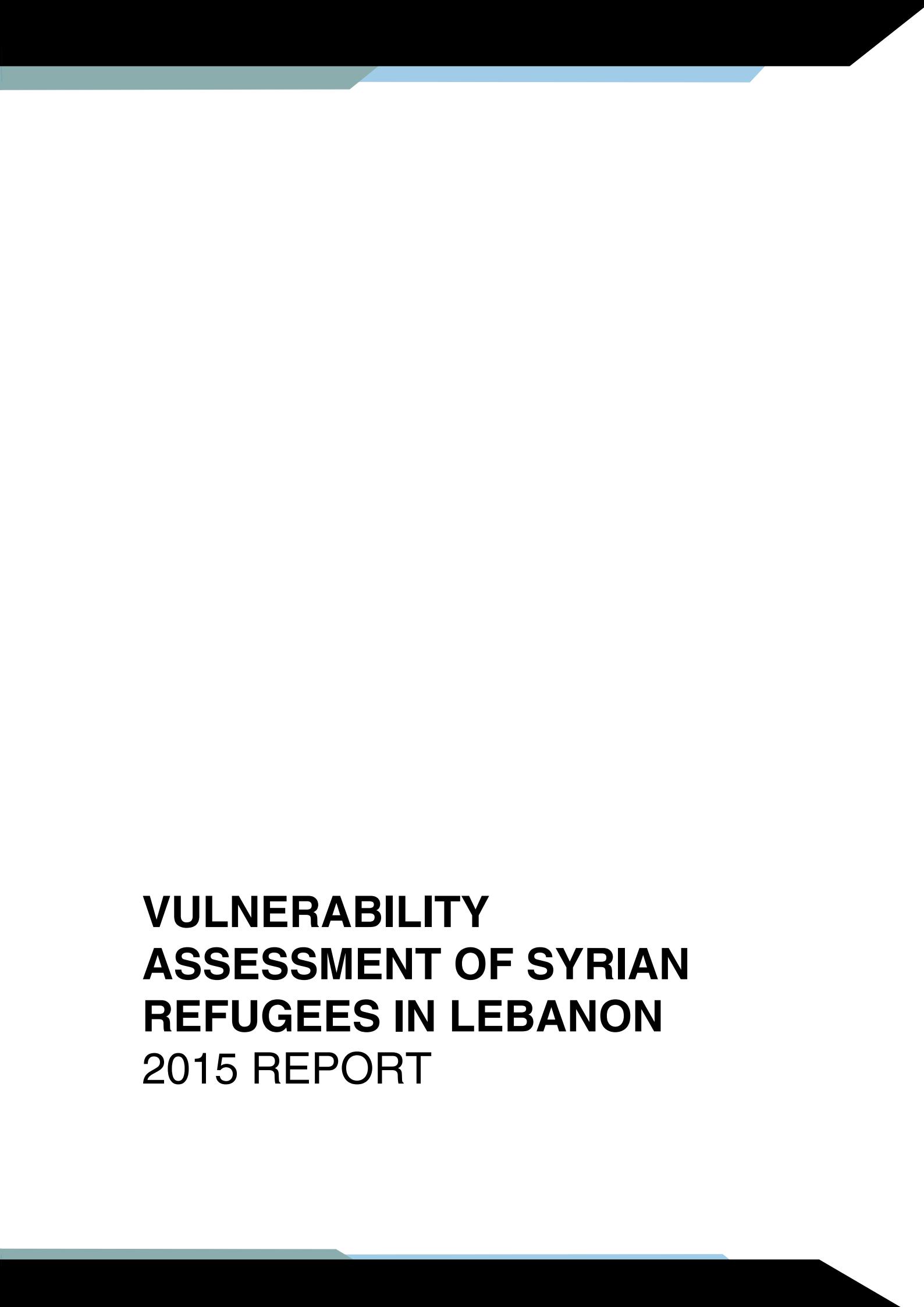


VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT OF SYRIAN REFUGEES IN LEBANON 2015





VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT OF SYRIAN REFUGEES IN LEBANON 2015 REPORT



Acknowledgements

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Acronyms

ACF	Action Contre la Faim
ACTED	Agence d'Aide à la Coopération Technique Et au Développement
ADCS	Asset Depletion Coping Strategies
BML	Beirut and Mount Lebanon
CS	Coping Strategies
DR	Dependency Ratio
ECHO	European Commission's Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection department
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FCS	Food Consumption Score
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FS	Food Security
HC	Health Centre
HDADD	Household Daily Average Diet Diversity
HDDS	Households Dietary Diversity Score
HH	Household
HHH	Household Head
HWDD	Household Weekly Diet Diversity
IMWG	Information Management Working Group
IS	Informal Settlement
ITS	Informal Tented Settlement
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding
LCRP	Lebanon Crisis Response Plan
MEB	Minimum Expenditure Basket
MFI	Mildly Food Insecure
MSFI	Moderately or Severely Food Insecure
MSNA	Multi-Sectorial Needs Assessment
NFI	Non-Food Item
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PC	Per Capita
PHC	Primary Healthcare
PLW	Pregnant or Lactating Women
SEB	Survival Expenditure Basket
SHC	Secondary Healthcare
T5	Tripoli + 5
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organisation

2015 Key Findings

Demography	For the second year, the average household (HH) size decreased, dropping from 6.6 persons per household in 2014 to 5.3 in 2015.
Shelter	Average monthly rent fell from \$246 in 2013 to \$205 in 2014 to \$164 in 2015. On average four people occupied one room.
Water and sanitation	80% of HHs had access to flush toilets or improved pit latrines in comparison to 70% last year. 39% of HHs did not benefit from improved drinking water sources.
Assets	In comparison to previous years, HHs were more likely to possess essential household assets such as gas stoves, blankets, mattresses and winter clothing. Households in Akkar and Bekaa on average possessed the fewest basic assets.
Education	Just over half of 6-14 year olds attended school. This rate was lowest in Bekaa, where only 36% attended school. Fewer than half of students (46%) who entered primary grade one reached grade six. Only 5% of 15-17 year olds attended secondary school or higher, with Akkar reporting the lowest attendance rates.
Health	The high cost of drugs/treatment (39%) and doctor fees (29%) were the main barriers to healthcare. 37% of children under five were ill during the two weeks prior to the survey. Only about half of surveyed children received the required Pentavalent, MMR and measles vaccinations.
Livelihoods	Overall a third of HHs had no members working during the 30 days before the survey, compared with 26% last year. Unemployment rates increased most in Tripoli 5, Akkar and Bekaa. HHs were more reliant on loans, credit and food vouchers than in 2014. Food vouchers were the main livelihood source for 54% of HHs, peaking at 74% in West Bekaa. Non-agricultural casual labour was the main livelihood source for 15% of HHs, half as many as in 2014 (29%). Reliance on skilled work as the main livelihood source also fell from 14% in 2014 to 9% in 2015.
Expenditure	Per capita expenditure was \$107 per month, 22% less than in 2014 (\$138), dipping to \$73 in Hermel and \$78 in Zahle. At the country level, 17% of HHs devoted more than 65% of their spending to food - a 6% increase over last year. More than half of HHs (52%) were below the survival minimum expenditure Basket (<\$87 per capita a month) as compared to 26% in 2014. 69% (vs. 43% in 2014) were below the minimum expenditure basket (<\$114 per capita a month).
Food consumption	In one in three HHs (vs. one in four in 2014) members consumed just one or no cooked meals the previous day. The proportion of HHs with borderline food consumption scores (FCS) increased from 10% to 14%. The percentage of HHs not consuming vegetables or fruit daily doubled to 60%, while the percentage not consuming vitamin A rich food groups jumped from 21% to 33%. More than half of HHs did not consume iron rich food in the last seven days vs. 43% in 2014.
Child nutrition	Less than half (45%) of babies under six months were exclusively breastfed, while one fifth were not breastfeeding at all. An even lower percentage of 6-17 month old infants had the 'minimum acceptable diet' than in 2014.
Coping and debt	Most HHs (89%) reported lack of food or money to buy it in the 30 days before the survey, 22% more than in 2014. Nearly all applied food consumption related coping strategies. More than half applied a "crisis" asset depletion coping strategy, 32% more than in 2014. HHs were far more likely to buy food on credit, cut spending on health or education, spend savings, sell assets and withdraw children from school. Almost nine in ten HHs ran up debts.
Food insecurity	Food security was significantly worse than last year. Moderate food insecurity almost doubled, affecting 23% of HHs. The percentage of food secure households fell from 25% to 11%. Out of the more than one million Syrian refugees registered by June, just 129,216 were considered food secure. Half of all moderately and severely food insecure HHs were in Zahle, Baalbek, Akkar and West Bekaa.
Assistance	Food vouchers were the most commonly received type of assistance (67%) in the three months before the survey. Around 47% reported having received cash assistance but were not receiving it at the time of the survey, especially in Bekaa (67% ¹).

¹ The VASyR was conducted in May-June 2015. During the 2014-15 winter season, refugees received temporary cash assistance to help them cope with the harsh weather conditions.

Executive Summary

Background and Objectives

Lebanon now hosts more than one million Syrian refugees, representing 25% of the population. This is the world's highest number of refugees per inhabitant. The Syrian conflict is now entering its fifth year and humanitarian operations in Lebanon are transitioning from 'emergency' to 'protracted crisis' interventions. Adjustments include using improved systems to identify the most vulnerable households (HHs), individuals or areas; reducing the number of beneficiaries; conducting a more in-depth investigation into needs; and redesigning programmes to make them more cost-effective. Lebanon and the refugees it is hosting are in a very delicate state. Well-informed decision-making is key to ensure the best use of limited resources.

The Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees (VASyR) conducted in Lebanon in 2013 and 2014 provided valuable insight into many aspects of the living conditions and vulnerability of Syrian refugees at regional and country levels. The results have been widely used by the humanitarian community for planning purposes and programme design.

Significant changes have been noted since VASyR 2014. Overall, the results indicate that refugees have become more vulnerable since 2014. However, there are a few positive indications that some Syrian refugee families are adjusting to life in Lebanon. For instance, household size has continued to shrink, likely indicating that extended families are now living in more nuclear family units. Households are increasingly renting unfurnished apartments and have acquired a few more essential items, such as gas stoves. Nevertheless, refugees cannot legally access the Lebanese labour market and the results indicate that refugees' savings are increasingly exhausted, debts are mounting, and fewer are fulfilling the costly requirements to renew their legal stay in Lebanon. Families are increasingly forced to rely on negative coping mechanisms to support themselves and their families. Refugees are living in a stressful context with no way out.

This updated multi-sectorial overview will allow the humanitarian community to confirm or adjust 2016 plans and programme design. This data is especially valuable for targeting purposes; it contributes to revising the expected number in need of assistance, to analysing eligibility criteria for assistance, and to estimating the degree and types of vulnerability at national and district levels.

Methodology

The assessment surveyed 4,105 HHs of Syrian refugees in Lebanon registered with UNHCR. Data collection took place between the 27th May and 9th June 2015. The population was stratified by districts in order to ensure data was representative at this geographical level.

The household questionnaire design was based on the 2014 VASyR questionnaire to ensure comparability, and the 2015 food and cash targeting questionnaire was used to obtain the information needed to apply the targeting criteria. Qualitative information was gathered from six refugee discussion groups in each district to help understand aspects not captured with quantitative questions.

The analysis for this report was carried out by three United Nations sister agencies: WFP contributed the demography, livelihoods, expenditure, food consumption, coping and debt, food sources, food security, IYCF (Infant and Young Child Feeding) and focus group discussion sections; UNHCR the specific needs, surveyed refugees, protection, shelter, assets, health and assistance sections and UNICEF the WASH, education and child health sections. While WFP and UNHCR analysed the data by regional and district level, UNICEF looked at governorate level (LCRP 2016 is planned to target at governorate level).

Demography

For the second year running, average household size decreased, down from 6.6 members in 2014 to 5.3. Large households were significantly less common; only 25% had seven members or more, compared with 40% in 2014.

Households were less likely to have one or more children under the age of two (36% vs 44% in 2014). Almost one in five (19%) Syrian refugee HHs were headed by women, 3% more than in 2014. The proportion of single headed HHs with dependents was up by 5% to 12%, and was as high as 23% in the district of Zahle.

Almost 27% of HHs reported having at least one member with special needs, a significant decrease from 2014 (49%). Around 7% of HHs had at least one working age member with a disability.

Around 42,000 HHs had at least one pregnant or lactating woman and 5% of the 1,327 sampled girls between 12 years and less than 18 years were either pregnant or lactating.

Shelter

While a high proportion of HHs reported living in independent houses/apartments (58%), around 16% of HHs had difficulty paying rent and were forced to share their apartments with other families. Almost a quarter (24%) lived in buildings considered substandard and 18% lived in informal settlements. Refugees were more likely to rent unfurnished homes than in the previous two years (74% vs. 67% in 2014).

The average monthly rent has continued to fall from \$246 in 2013 to \$205 in 2014 to \$164 in 2015. Rents were highest in Beirut and Mount Lebanon (\$237). Looking at crowding, on average four people occupied one room.

According to the enumerator's observations, around 16% of sampled HHs were deemed to be in substandard and/or dangerous conditions. Unsealed windows, damaged roofs and lack of lighting were among the most prevalent problems, while lack of privacy was commonly reported in Bekaa and BML.

Around 16% of sampled HHs were deemed to be living in unacceptable and dangerous conditions.

Water and Sanitation

Overall 39% of surveyed Syrian refugee HHs did not benefit from 'improved' drinking water sources. The main unimproved water sources were bottled water not from an improved source (14%) and water piped into homes for less than two hours a day (12%). In Baalbek-Hermel 40% of HHs had water piped into their homes for less than two hours a day. The rest (61%) enjoyed 'improved' drinking water supplies, mainly piped into their homes for more than two hours a day (22%), bottled mineral water (21%) or by drawing it from a protected well (9%).

Sanitation has improved. Although one in 10 HHs did not have access to any bathroom facilities, 80% of HHs had access to flush toilets or improved pit latrines versus 70% last year. Similarly, while in 2013 7% of households were forced to resort to open air defecation, this figure has steadily declined, falling to 4% in 2014, and to only 1% this year. In 2015, the proportion of HHs sharing a latrine with 15 people or more was only 4%, down from 9% in 2014 and 13% in 2014.

Assets

Compared with previous years, Syrian refugee HHs were more likely to possess basic assets such as gas stoves, blankets, mattresses and winter clothing. Countrywide the majority of HHs had basic kitchen utensils and water containers and, as in previous years, televisions and satellite dishes. However, only one in 10 reported having enough beds and 15% had tables/chairs, compared with 24% for both last year. The regions with the lowest number of basic assets (mattress, blankets, winter clothes and gas stoves) were Akkar and the Bekaa, while HHs in Beirut and Mount Lebanon were better equipped in comparison.

Education

Just over half (52%) of 6-14 year olds attended school, with little difference between boys and girls. Bekaa had the lowest attendance at 36% and a higher enrolment rate for boys than for girls. Primary drop-out rates were high, especially in Bekaa: nationally fewer than half (46%) who entered primary grade one reached grade six. Nationally only 5% of 15-17 year olds attended secondary school or higher, with Akkar reporting the lowest and Beirut and the North reporting the highest rates. Most HHs (over 71%) whose children were out-of-school, had a monthly household income of less than \$300.

For around half of 6-17 year old children not attending school, the main reasons children could not attend were the cost of education or because the children had to work (48% of 6-14 year olds and 56% of 15-17 year olds).

Health

Free primary health care (PHC) was available for 12% of HHs. Free primary health care was most accessible in Akkar (29%), Tripoli (19%), and Bekaa (13%), and lowest in BML (4%). Cost sharing was the most prevalent type of primary (68%) and secondary (55%) health assistance, with cost sharing being the highest in BML (76% for PHC and 65% for SHC) and in the South (69% for PHC vs. 74% for SHC). Free secondary health care was available for 6% of HHs. Around 31% of those receiving secondary health care did not receive any support from humanitarian partners.

In total 15% of households reported having at least one HH member who required primary health assistance and could not get it. The main reasons cited for not being able to access PHC were cost

(46%), distance (13%) and rejection by the health facility (13%). Proportions did not differ significantly between male and female-headed households. Around 31% reported that at least one HH member required secondary health assistance, while 28% required it and could not get it (compared with 11% in 2014), chiefly because of the high cost (78%).

Of the 4,323 surveyed children under five years old, over 37% were ill in the two weeks prior to the survey, with the highest rates of illness in Mount Lebanon (42%). Coughing was the number one reported ailment, followed by diarrhea and fever.

Only about half of the surveyed children (0-59 months) had received the required three doses of the Pentavalent vaccine (diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough, hepatitis B, haemophilus influenza type B), with the lowest immunisation rates reported in Akkar (34%) and Baalbek-Hermel (39%). MMR and measles vaccinations were also reported for about half (53% and 55%) of surveyed children (0-59 months) nationally, with the lowest rates in Mount Lebanon, the North, South and Bekaa.

Protection

Only 6% of households who were interviewed reported experiencing any kind of security issue in the previous three months (7% in male and 3% in female-headed HH). Among those reporting any type of incident, verbal or physical harassment (69%) and community harassment (17%) were the most commonly reported.

The cited causes of insecurity were similar for male and female-headed households. Neighbours were most frequently mentioned as a source of problems (58%). Almost 78% of refugees reported that concerns about safety reduced their freedom of movement.

Just 28% of sampled HHs reported having residency permits for all household members. This is a significant drop from 2014, when 58% of households reportedly had residency permits for all members. Among all individuals included in the survey, 41% did not have residency permits. Furthermore, 18% of households did not have residency permits for any members, consistent with last year's findings (19%).

Expenditure

On average, each household spent \$493 a month, a 35% drop from \$762 in 2014. Expenditure on food and rent (which accounted for 45% and 19% of monthly spending respectively) fell by 40%. Per

capita expenditure was \$107 per month, 22% less than in 2014 (\$138), dipping as low as \$73 in Hermel and \$78 in Zahle.

At the country level, 17% of HHs had high or very high expenditure on food ($\geq 65\%$), a 6% increase over last year.

More than half of HHs (52%) spent less than expected to cover the most basic survival needs (<\$87 per capita, also known as the survival minimum expenditure basket, SMEB). This is double the rate found in 2014. In Zahle, nearly three out of four HH spent less than the SMEB. Nationally 69% (versus 43% in 2014) were below the minimum expenditure basket, spending less than \$114 per capita a month, in line with the 70% (versus 49% in 2014) below the Lebanese extreme poverty line (proposed by the World Bank in 2013 and established at \$3.84 per person per day). Almost one in three HHs spent more than \$400 beyond their monthly income.

Livelihoods

The restrictions on Syrian refugees' access to the Lebanese labour market, which the Lebanese government approved at the end of 2014, reduced Syrian livelihood opportunities and made it even harder for refugees to cover their basic needs autonomously.

Nationally, unemployment rates among Syrians increased by 7%, but by even more in Tripoli 5, Akkar and Bekaa. Overall a third of HHs had no members working during the 30 days before the survey, compared with 26% last year. Looking at districts, more than half of working age Syrians were unemployed in El Minieh Dennie, followed by Akkar and West Bekaa.

Based on the 3,592 respondents that reported having received income in the last 30 days, the average per capita monthly income was \$203, (dipping to \$97 in Hermel). When nonworking members were also accounted for, the mean monthly household income was just \$165.

On average working members were employed for 15 out of the last 30 days. The average daily wage was \$15, and was as low as \$10 in West Bekaa, Hermel and Zahle.

Syrian refugee HHs were more reliant on loans, credit and food vouchers than they were in 2014. Nationally household dependency on food vouchers as the primary livelihood source increased by 14% to 54% of HHs, peaking at 74% in West Bekaa district. The percentage of HHs relying on informal and

formal loans as their first livelihood source was three times higher in 2015 (15%) than the previous year, reaching 33% in Chouf.

Reliance on non-agricultural casual labour as the primary livelihood source (15%) was half that of 2014, while reliance on skilled work fell from 14% in 2014 to 9% in 2015.

Food consumption

The number of meals eaten each day by children and adults fell compared to 2014. In one in three HHs (vs one in four in 2014) members consumed just one or no cooked meals the previous day. Children under five consumed fewer than three cooked meals the previous day in 65% of HHs versus 41% in 2014. More than a quarter of HHs (27%) were unable to cook at least once a day on average (7% more than in 2014), mainly due to lack of food to cook (88%) or lack of fuel (12%).

The proportion of HHs with borderline food consumption scores (FCS) increased from 10% to 14%.

There has been a further deterioration in consumption patterns, with households consuming less nutritious food groups, increasing the risk of micronutrient deficiencies. The percentage of HHs not able to consume vegetables or fruit on a daily basis doubled to 60%. The percentage that did not manage to consume vitamin A rich food groups on a daily basis jumped from 21% to 33%. More than half of HHs (51%) did not consume iron rich food groups (fish and meat) at all in the last seven days compared with 43% in 2014. The only food group that Syrian refugee HHs were eating slightly more regularly were sugary products, which were eaten almost daily across both years (up from 6.4 days to 6.7). HHs ate dairy food and eggs less regularly than in 2014.

Child nutrition

Less than half (45%) of babies under six months of age were exclusively breastfed as recommended by WHO (2008). One fifth were not breastfeeding at all.

An even lower percentage of 6-17 month old infants had the 'minimum acceptable diet' in 2015 in comparison to 2014 (3% versus 4%). The main limiting factors were insufficient number of meals (83% did not have the minimum acceptable meal frequency) and poor diet diversity. Only 10% versus 18% in 2014 consumed the WHO recommended minimum four food groups out of seven, sinking to

0% in the districts of Tripoli and Zgharta.

Children between 6 and 11 months were more likely to consume dairy products in 2015 than in 2014 (up from 34% to 60%) and infant formula (up by 8%).

Coping

Most HHs (89%) reported having experienced lack of food or money to buy food in the 30 days before the survey, 22% more than in 2014. Significant differences were found by district, peaking at 100% in Tripoli 5.

Out of those that did not have enough food or money to buy food, almost 100% applied food consumption related coping strategies, chiefly relying on less preferred or less expensive food, reducing the number of meals per day, borrowing food from friends or relatives and reducing portion sizes at meal times. In 29% of HHs adults restricted their consumption to allow children to eat.

HHs were more likely to use coping strategies that depleted their asset base (asset-depleting coping strategies, ADCSs) than in the previous two years. More than half of HHs (52%) applied a 'crisis' ADCS, 32% more than in 2014. The percentage of HHs buying food on credit and reducing essential nonfood expenses such as health or education was more than double that of 2014 and triple 2013. Spending savings, selling goods and assets, and withdrawing children from school were also more common.

The gap between monthly expenditures and income was estimated at \$300. The percentage of HHs with debts was up from 81% in 2014 to 89% in 2015, with HHs mainly borrowing money to buy food followed by paying rent and covering health expenses. The amount of money owed rocketed too: on average, HHs with debts owed \$842 compared with \$674 in 2014. This national average figure has been skewed by that of HHs in BML region, where the mean debt average was \$1,151. At district level HHs in El Meten, Beirut, Baabda, Bcharre-Batroun, Aley and Chouf owed more than \$1,000 on average.

Food sources

Syrian refugees mainly bought their food using food vouchers (48%), their own funds (30%) or credit/borrowing (18%). Nationally Syrian refugees were 15% less likely to buy food with their own funds than they were a year ago.

At the regional level, household dependency on food vouchers increased, particularly in Tripoli (55%).

Using credit and borrowing increased most in Akkar (24%) and Bekaa (25%).

Food insecurity

The food security situation of Syrian refugees in Lebanon significantly worsened since 2014. Moderate food insecurity doubled to affect a quarter of HHs, while the percentage of food secure HHs fell from 25% to 11%. Most of the population (65%) was classified as mildly food insecure.

The number of moderately or severely food insecure Syrian refugees in Lebanon has burgeoned since 2014. Out of the 1,174,690 Syrian refugees registered with UNHCR by June 2015, about 763,549 were estimated to be mildly food insecure, 272,528 moderately food insecure and 5,873 severely food insecure. Just 129,216 were considered food secure.

Regionally, Akkar, Tripoli 5 and Bekaa had the highest proportion of food insecure HHs and the South the lowest. However, food insecurity varied significantly by district within the same region. At district level, the highest proportion of food insecure Syrian refugee HHs (reaching one third) was found in Zgharta, Hermel, Koura, Chouf and Baalbek. Half of all moderately and severely food insecure HHs were in Zahle, Baalbek, Akkar and West Bekaa.

Recommendations

Policies, measures and programmes oriented towards allowing refugees to generate income while protecting the Lebanese labour market and mitigating potential tensions with the host community are recommended. Reducing the number of HHs targeted for assistance is likely to lead to a further deterioration of the food security situation: dependency on external assistance must be tackled at the same time. The extended and continued inadequacy of infant and young child feeding practices requires a causal analysis to better understand the factors leading to it. Programmes must be directed at tackling the identified causes and ensuring effective behavioural change. Although sensitisation on adequate feeding practices is recommended, other potential causes should be considered to ensure effective behavioural change.

Overall, an upscale of programmatic interventions to cover the growing needs of the refugees is recommended.

Given the significant differences between districts in the same region, any geographical targeting should be applied at a lower geographical level. Systems to identify and recognize these pockets will ensure an appropriate and fair level of assistance to vulnerable HHs, regardless of their location.

Assistance

Food vouchers were the main type of assistance received (67% versus 69% last year) in the three months prior to the survey, with the lowest rate in Akkar (52%), followed by Tripoli (61%). Bekaa, BML and South had 70%+ coverage rates. Around 12% of HHs received healthcare assistance, 7% food-in-kind and 4% hygiene kits.

Only 7% of HHs received cash assistance in the three months before the survey, with the lowest rate in Tripoli (3%) and the highest in the Bekaa (9%). Over the course of the previous year, 7% of HHs benefitted from education assistance compared with 17% in the 2014 survey and 16% received furniture. HHs in BML were less likely than elsewhere to receive assistance, while those in the Bekaa followed by Akkar received the most assistance, particularly in terms of furniture and food assistance. Education assistance was most common in Akkar (16%) followed by the South (10%).

Introduction

Background

Entering the fifth year since the conflict started in Syria and with no signs of resolution, humanitarian operations in neighboring Lebanon are being forced to evolve and adapt to ensure a sustainable and adequate level of assistance to vulnerable households and individuals. Adjustments include using improved systems to identify the most vulnerable households (HHs), individuals or areas; reducing the number of beneficiaries; conducting a more in-depth investigation into needs; and redesigning programmes to make them more cost-effective. Well-informed decision making is key to ensure that the transition from emergency interventions to protracted crisis interventions is implemented without causing additional harm to the affected populations.

The VASyR conducted in Lebanon in 2013 and 2014 has allowed a better understanding of the living conditions of Syrian refugees at regional and country level and has provided results widely used by the humanitarian community for planning purposes and programme design, among others. The data collected constitute valuable information on the vulnerability of Syrian refugees in Lebanon from different perspectives: demography, education, health, livelihoods, expenditure, coping strategies and debt, food security, shelter and WASH. While VASyR 2013 presented the first comprehensive picture of Syrian refugees' vulnerability in Lebanon, distinguishing by time of household registration/arrival date (i.e. been in Lebanon for more than six months), VASyR 2014 permitted a regional analysis of vulnerabilities as well as monitoring the situation one year after the first assessment. VASyR 2014 results showed a deterioration in the vulnerability situation of refugees since 2013. For most indicators, the 2014 vs 2013 worsening was not dramatic. The important question for 2015 was whether this deterioration had continued or whether Syrian refugees' vulnerability had stabilized or even improved.

The increase in the refugee population in Lebanon has slowed since the last quarter of 2014, partly due to the new border policy implemented by the government. By mid-April 2015, over one million Syrian refugees were registered or pending registration with UNHCR in Lebanon, about 200,000 more than the same time in 2014. Refugees in Lebanon now represent 25% of the population, constituting the world's highest number of refugees per inhabitant. Restrictions on refugees' access to employment reduce households' ability to cover their basic needs without engaging in coping strategies that, with time and the exhaustion of savings and assets, become more severe and irreversible. Households' powerlessness to meet their basic needs, including food, shelter, health and education, combined with the poor security situation in the region constitute an unstable environment at risk of significant deterioration.

In this context, an updated report on the refugee situation in Lebanon is essential to confirm or adjust 2016 plans and programme design. This data is especially valuable for targeting purposes; it contributes to revising the expected number in need of assistance, to analysing eligibility criteria for assistance, and to estimating the degree and types of vulnerability at national and district levels.

Objective

The main objective of VASyR 2015 is to provide an updated multi-sectorial overview of the vulnerability situation of registered Syrian refugees in Lebanon.

Specifics

1. Monitor the vulnerability situation of the Syrian refugees in Lebanon one year after the last assessment.
2. Estimate the degree and types of vulnerability at caza level.
3. Constitute the baseline for the food assistance targeting exercise.
4. Gather beneficiaries' feedback on their current vulnerability situation and the impact of the targeting exercise.

The analysis for this report was carried out by three UN sister agencies: WFP contributed the demography, livelihoods, expenditure, food consumption, coping and debt, food sources, food security, IYCF and focus group discussion sections; UNHCR the specific needs, surveyed refugees, protection, shelter, assets, health and assistance sections and UNICEF the WASH, education and child health sections. While WFP and UNHCR analysed the data by regional and district level, UNICEF looked at governorate level (LCRP 2016 is planned to be targeting at this level).

Methodology

Population and sampling

The assessment surveyed 4,105 Syrian refugee households registered with UNHCR in Lebanon by mid-2015.

The population was stratified by districts in order to obtain representative information at this geographical level. Sample size per district was determined assuming a two stage cluster sampling methodology and according to the following statistical parameters:

- 50% estimated prevalence
- $\pm 10\%$ precision
 $165 \text{ households / caza} * 26 \text{ cazas} = 4,290 \text{ HH}$
- 1.5 design effect
- 5% error

To ensure geographical representativeness, 30 clusters were selected per caza following a random methodology proportional to refugee population size. In each cluster, six randomly selected households were visited.

To estimate the number of clusters as well as households per cluster, the following assumptions were made following statistical and operational considerations:

- Minimum 30 clusters per strata
- Two people per household visit (= 1 team)
- Six households per day and team
- One team per cluster per day

Operations

In the first stage, 30 clusters¹ and four replacement clusters were randomly selected per strata, proportional to refugee population size. The population size per location considered for the cluster selection was the total number of registered Syrian refugees by mid-2015. According to the methodology a total of 4,290 households should have been surveyed. However, due to limitation of staffing resources, districts of Jbeil and Keserwen were merged into one strata and districts of Bcharre and Batroun were also considered as one strata, reducing the practical number of strata from 26 (total number of districts in Lebanon) to 24.

Aarsal town was not included in the assessment because of security reasons. A total of 1,024 refugees with no specific residence were not considered in the random selection of clusters. In addition, 10 locations, 52,369 refugees, most of them in Aarsal, were removed for the random selection due to security and access restrictions (see table).

A total of 1,024 refugees with no specific residence were not considered in the random selection of clusters. In addition, 10 locations, 52,369 refugees, most of them in Aarsal, were removed for the random selection due to security and access restrictions.

	Area	Refugee population
Baalbeck	Aarsal	41,583
	Ras al Assy	7
	El Qaa	9,665
	Khirbet Younine	20
	Khirbet Daoud	13
	Knaisse	22
	Ras Baalbek	942
	Maarboun	92
	Bejjaje	9
	Kharayeb	16

**Clusters removed from the sampling selection because of security reasons or lack of information on the specific location of residence.*

At a second stage, six households were randomly selected within each cluster. Replacement households within each cluster were identified. If in the cluster initially selected, it was not possible to find the six refugee households, the geographically closest cluster was identified until completing the six households for that cluster. Due to time constraints, five households instead of six were visited in some clusters, ensuring the representativeness of the sample per strata.

Organisation of the operations was based on the following:

- $165 \text{ (households / strata) / 30 cluster / strata} = 5.5 \text{ households /cluster}$
- One team (= 2 enumerators)/ cluster / day = 6 households
- Six (households / day /team) = 30 cluster/district * six HH/ cluster = 180 households/district
- $30 \text{ (cluster/strata)} * 23 \text{ strata} = 690 \text{ cluster}$
- Three teams (6 enumerators) / district = 69 teams = 138 enumerators
- One supervisor / 6 teams = 12 supervisors
- One regional coordinator/ region = five regional coordinators
- $4,140 \text{ HH} * 5 \text{ HH/ team/ day} = 10 \text{ days data collection.}$

¹ Locations: Villages, towns, neighborhoods

Data collection

The data was collected between the 27th of May and the 9th of June by 138 enumerators and 13 supervisors. Each team consisted of two enumerators and each supervisor was responsible for six teams on average. To support the supervision of the data collected, two quality monitors per region accompanied the teams during data collection, assisting supervisors with data quality supervision.

Field data collection was undertaken by 10 partners: ACF and Shield in the South; ACF, InterSOS, Mercy Corps and WorldVision in Bekaa; ACTED/REACH, Premiere Urgence and WorldVision in BML; Save the Children in Akkar and DRC and Caritas in Tripoli 5.

The data collected was registered by electronic devices using ODK (Open Data Kit) software and uploaded automatically on UNHCR RAIS platform.

Teams made appointments with the interviewees the day before the cluster visit in order to reduce the risk that interviewees would prepare the household prior to the visit, thus reducing bias.

Questionnaire

The household questionnaire design was based on the 2014 VASyR questionnaire to ensure comparability, and the 2015 food and cash targeting questionnaire to obtain the information needed to apply the targeting criteria. It was designed to take approximately an hour and covered multi-sectorial indicators. It includes key information on household demographics, surveyed refugees, registration, protection, shelter, WASH, assets and services, health, education, security, livelihoods, expenditures, food consumption, coping strategies, debts, assistance and a module on child health and feeding practices. A field test was conducted in advance of the survey roll-out to ensure its feasibility. The household questionnaire is included in annex 4.

Data analysis

Data was cleaned and weights were assigned to each strata according to the population of refugees registered in the region and in country. Data analysis included the following:

- Calculation of indirect indicators such as the dependency ratio, crowding index, food consumption score, coping strategies classification, among others;
- Descriptive statistics of direct and indirect indicators to provide a general characterization of the refugee population; and
- Comparison of main indicators among regions and districts.

The statistical software used was SPSS 20.0, whereas graphs were designed with Microsoft Excel 2010.

Focus group discussions

Through the focus groups, qualitative information was gathered from Syrian refugees' discussion groups with the objective of complementing the household survey information and helping understand aspects that are not otherwise captured with quantitative forms. The focus group discussions questions can be found in Annex 4.

The main objectives and main discussion topics of the focus groups were to:

- Understand shocks: what are the main problems faced by refugees and what are their consequences?
- Identify social networks: what support structures are available, and do refugees have access to them? ; and
- Understand refugee priorities: what are refugees' priorities and how do they perceive the situation could be improved?

Focus group discussions were conducted in all districts in Lebanon except Aarsal. Six FGDs were organised in each district, one FGD per gender in three locations. Locations for FGDs were selected through a random method proportional to population size, out of the clusters selected for the household survey. Two replacement clusters were also identified in case needed. Between six and fifteen refugees with different livelihood backgrounds, gender and age balance, a variety of socio-economic status, and different household headship status took part in each discussion. More detailed information on the location and participants of the FGD can be found in annex V.

Limitations

Although it varied by region and area, there was generally a high rate of household replacement during data collection (>50%) due to changes in the location of residence of households or changed telephone number or other reasons that made it impossible to communicate with them. This replacement may introduce a bias towards those households with less geographical movement and/or households who managed to keep their phone number.

In Marjaoun, six clusters needed to be replaced due to the lack of permission from authorities to conduct the questionnaire without the supervision of authority representatives, limiting the representativeness of the survey.

It continues to be a challenge to define a household in the Lebanon refugee context. Refugee family members constitute new household units in Lebanon that were often living independently in their country of origin. In other cases, family members share roof and food but they function as different household units with their own budget managed by different household heads.

The expenditure module of VASyR 2015 included additional non-food expenditure categories that were not considered in 2014 or 2013 ("shelter materials", "entertainment" and "legal"). When including additional

categories, total expenditure tends to be higher and the food expenditure share tends to be lower. Differences in average household size between 2014 and 2015 also affects the comparison of average expenditures. Smaller household size implies lower expenditure at household level and higher expenditure per capita. These differences in household size and expenditure categories imply changes in expenditure per capita that do not necessarily reflect real changes in household behavior.

Demographics

Household size and composition

An average household was composed of 5.3 members¹: 2.3 adults, 1.8 children aged 5-18 years, one child under five years old, and one elderly person in every seven households.

For the second year running household size decreased, down by 1.3 members since last year (6.6), mainly in the number of adults and 5-15 year old children. One possible explanation was that upon arrival refugees tend to live with relatives or friends to conserve resources while they adapt to their new circumstances and until they find their own housing and livelihood sources. As the time passes, household size could tend to reflect the nuclear family composition.

The reduction in household size was more marked in Bekaa region where it fell by two members, and less marked in BML (by less than one member (0.7). In the South, Tripoli 5 and Akkar, where households are the smallest, the reduction was by about 1.5 members. At caza level, household size ranged from 4.4 members in Hasbaya to 5.9 in Hermel.

By the same token it was less usual in 2015 to have crowded households: 25% had seven members or more compared with 40% in 2014.

Households were less likely to have children under the age of two: the percentage with one or more children under the age of two fell from 44% in 2014 to 36%; 61% of households had one or more child under 5 years old (4% less than in 2014) and 12% of households had elderly members vs. 20% in 2014.

Almost one in five (19%) Syrian refugee households were headed by women, 3% more than in 2014. Geographical differences ranged from 5% in Nabatieh to 30% in Zahle. At regional level, female headed households were more common in Bekaa, followed by Akkar, Tripoli 5, South and BML.

All household heads were Syrian except a tiny minority (1%) who were Lebanese, Palestinian, Egyptian, and Iranian or from Jordan. The average age of the household head was 39; just 6% of households were headed by someone aged 60 or older, and eight households by someone under 18 years old (four cases in the South, three in Bekaa and one in Tripoli 5).

On average, sex ratio was 1.3 females per male, with significant geographical differences, that ranged from 1 in El Metn and Beirut to 1.5 in Marjaayoun and Zgharta. In all regions sex ratio was within 1.3 and 1.4 except in BML (1.1.), probably because of work opportunities in this region.

¹ Even when big household sizes (>21) are considered invalid and removed from the analysis, the mean household size does not change.

Figure 1.1. Household composition, 2013, 2014, 2015

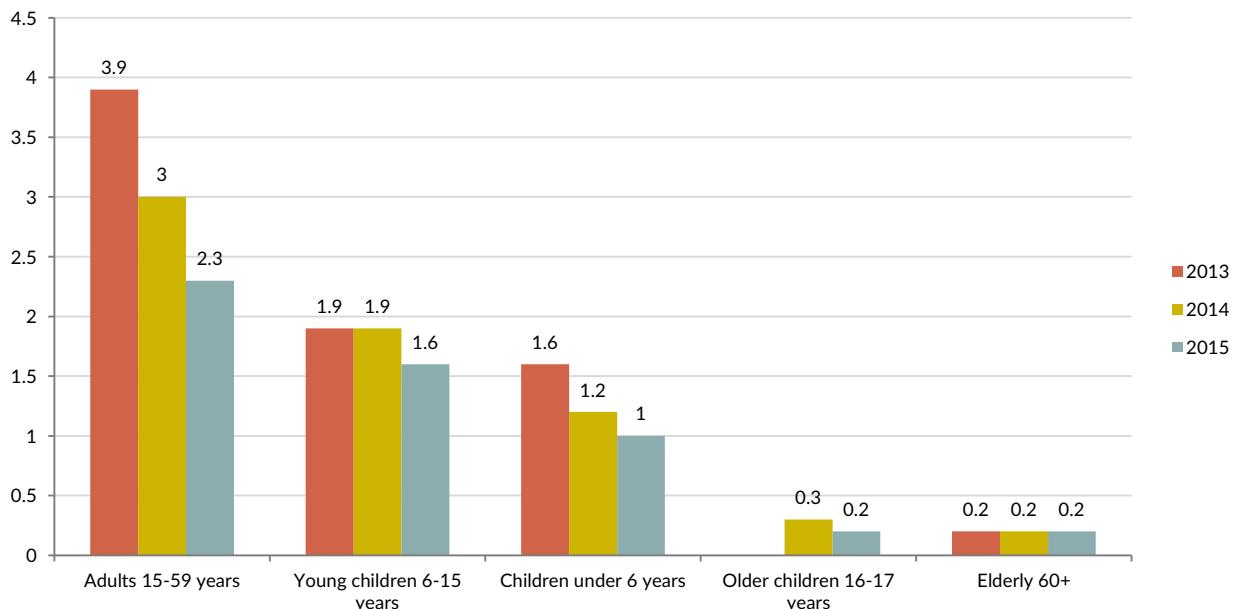
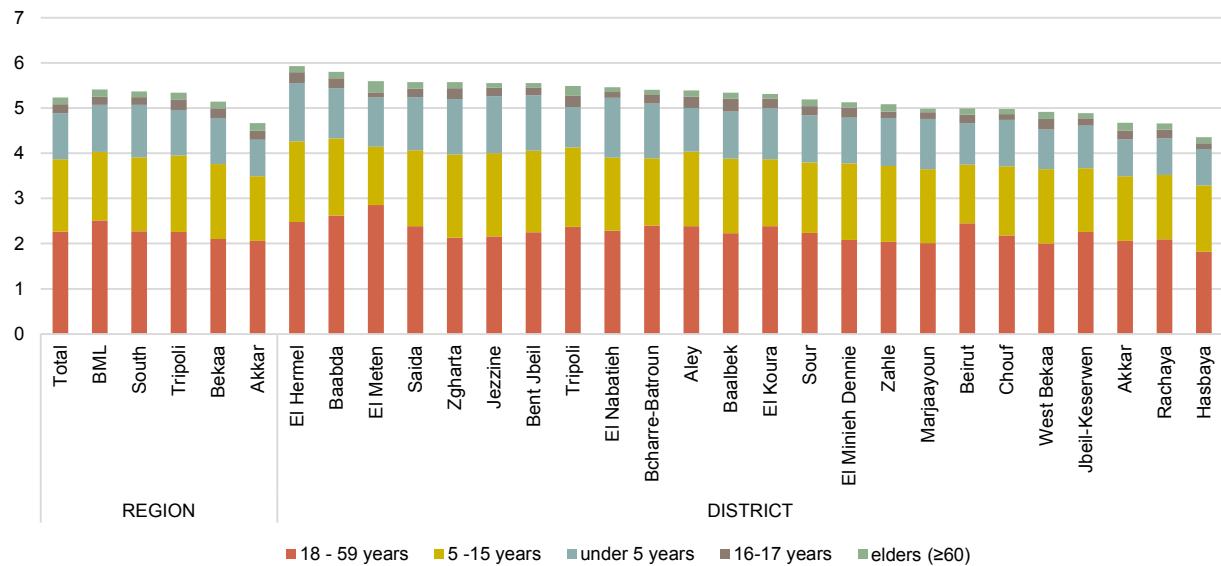


Figure 1.2. Number of household members by age group, at regional and national level



Dependency

The dependency ratio (DR) aims to demonstrate the potential of a household to generate enough income to meet all household members' needs. Household members are considered dependent if they are not able to work because they are either too old (≥ 60) or too young (under 18 years) and/or have physical and/or mental limitations. Non-dependents are autonomous adults between 18 and 59 years old that do not need any support for daily basic activities.

Dependency ratio = number of dependents / number of non-dependents
Dependents = children under 18 + elders ≥ 60 + non-autonomous adults (18-59 y.o.)
Non-dependents = Autonomous adults (18-59 y.o.)

Results show a mean dependency ratio of 1.5, which indicates an average of three dependents per two non-dependents. Households have been classified into four categories according to their dependency ratio and hence their potential economic independency (Figure 1.3 below). The results are similar to those obtained in 2014.

Those in category IV are at a very high risk of not meeting household needs. The highest prevalence of households in this category was in Zahle (28%) and the lowest in Beirut and El Metn (10%).

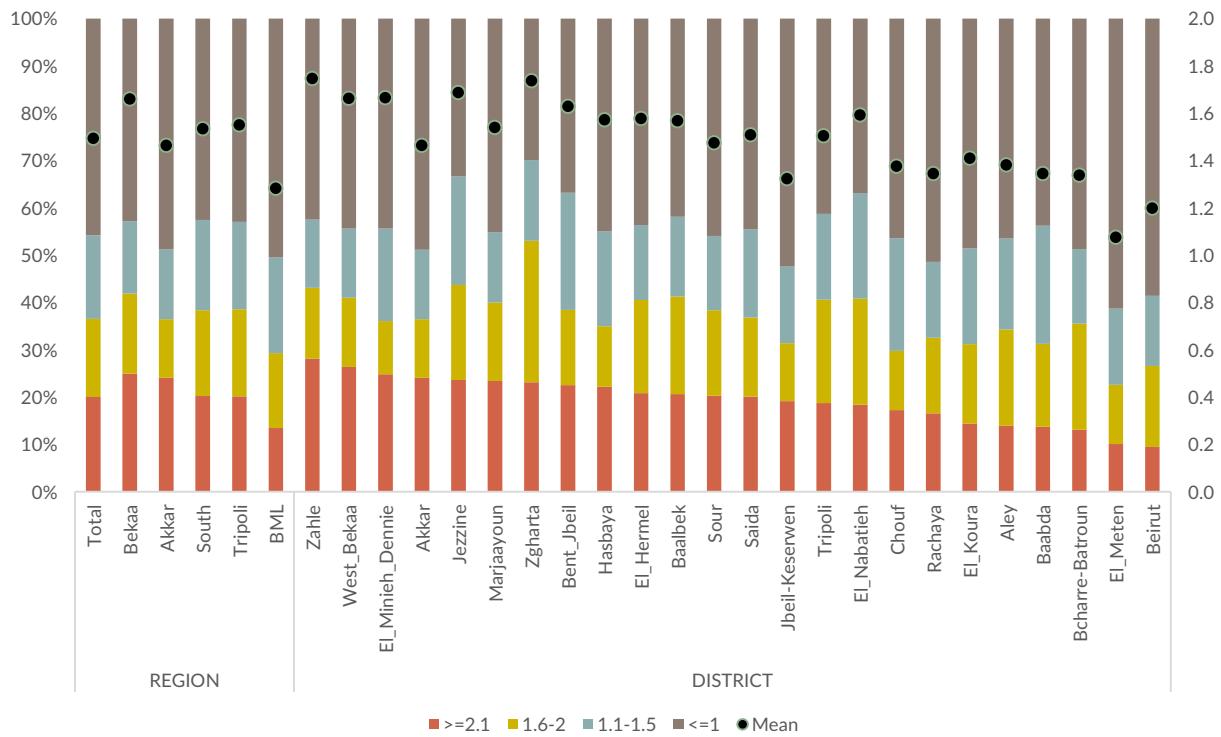
The dependency ratio was highest in Zahle, Zgharta, Jezzine, El Minnie Dennie, and West Bekaa (1.7). At regional level, it was highest in Bekaa (1.7).

The proportion of single headed households with dependents was up by 4% to 12%. Geographical differences were significant with the percentage of single headed households with dependents dipping to just 3% in West Bekaa and reaching 23% in Zahle. At regional level, the percentage increased in all regions except Akkar and was especially marked in Bekaa.

Figure 1.3. Dependency ratios

Category I	1 dependent or fewer per non-dependent member (DR≤1)	46%
Category II	Up to 3 dependents per 2 non-dependent members (1<DR≤1.5)	18%
Category III	Up to 2 dependents per non-dependent member (1.5<DR≤2)	17%
Category IV	More than 2 dependents per non-dependent member (DR>2)	20%

Figure 1.4. Percentage of households in each dependency ratio category at regional, caza, and national level



Specific needs

The term specific needs was established by UNHCR protection experts and covers a household member falling into any of these categories: (i) pregnant or lactating, (ii) physical or mental disability, (iii) chronic illness, (iv) temporary illness or injury or (v) serious medical condition.

Almost 27% of households reported having members with special needs, which represents a significant decrease from 2014 figures (51%). However for the total sample and in HHs with at least one member with special needs, the mean number increased significantly from 0.78 in 2014 to 1.4 in 2015. In short, there were fewer HHs with members with special needs, but within these households the number of people with specific needs increased. One possible explanation is that families with specific needs tend to cluster and move in together to pool resources.

One in five of the sampled households had at least one pregnant or lactating woman. Looking at the individual data, the percentage of pregnant or lactating women aged between 12 and 50 years old in the total sample was 23%; assuming that our sample is representative of the general population, one can estimate that this represents around 42,000 households with at least one pregnant or lactating woman.

The data indicates that 5% of the 1,327 sampled girls between 12 years and less than 18 years were either pregnant or lactating. These 62 individuals represented almost 1.4% of the total sample.

Looking at individual data, around 2.6% of the total sample – or 30,000 individuals – had some sort of physical or mental disability. When considering disability of working age members (between the age of 18 and 59), 6.8% of households had at least one working age member with a disability.

Figure 1.5 clearly shows the significant drop in the percentage of households with specific needs between 2014 and 2015: the percentage of members who were disabled, chronically ill, pregnant/lactating or seriously ill fell by 9%, 30%, 14.5% and 5.5% respectively.

The percentage of female-headed households hosting at least one member with specific needs was 32% compared with 25% in male-headed households. Disability was more prevalent in female-headed HHs (4% vs. 2%). Chronic illness was the most prevalent type of disability in male-(12%) and female-(18%) headed households. Combining the three categories of illness (temporal illness, serious medical conditions and chronic illness) into one, the proportion of HHs hosting at least one member with any of these three conditions was 18.7%.

Male-headed HHs hosted on average a larger number of members with special needs (1.5 vs. 1.2 members): this could be explained by the registration procedure but there is no correlation so there is no clear explanation for this.

Figure 1.5. Percentage of households with at least one member with specific needs, male- vs. female-headed households

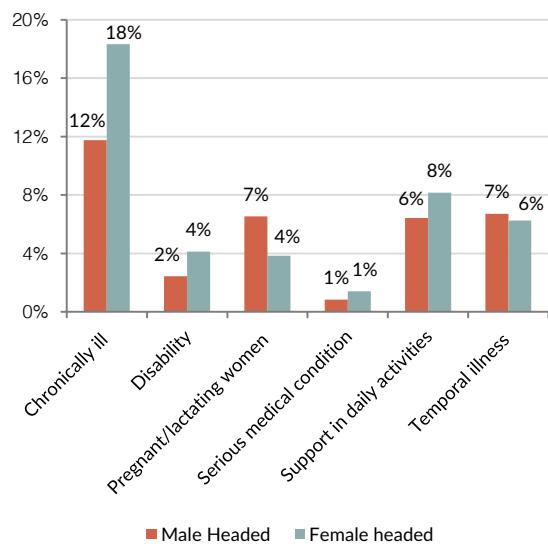


Figure 1.6. Percentage of households with at least one member with specific needs, 2014 vs. 2015

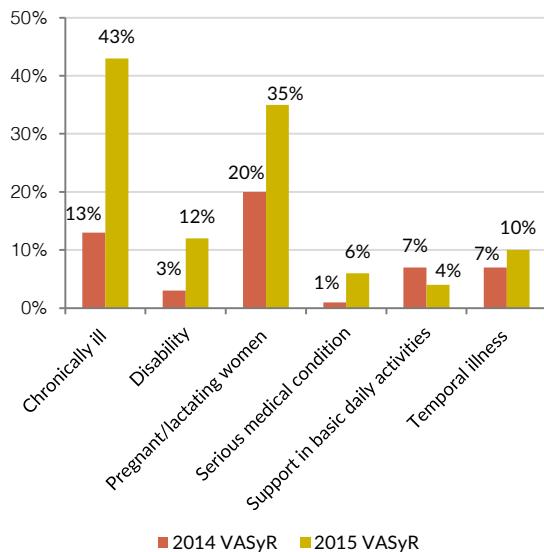


Table 1.7. Regional and caza level demography snapshot

Highest dependency levels	REGION	Bekaa
	CAZAS	Zahle, Zgharta, Jezzine, El Minnie Dennie, and West Bekaa
Highest proportion of households headed by women	REGIONS	Bekaa and Akaar
	CAZAS	Zahle
Highest proportion of households with more than two dependents per non dependent	REGIONS	Bekaa and Akaar
	CAZAS	Zahle, West Bekaa, El Minnie Dennie
Highest proportion of single headed households with dependents	REGIONS	Bekaa
	CAZAS	Zahle

Surveyed Refugees

Results show that fewer households arrived in the 1-2 years prior to the survey than in previous years (17% arriving 1-2 years prior vs. 34% arriving 2-3 years prior). Among those interviewed, 78% arrived as a complete family unit. Female-headed households more frequently arrived with all members; 88% of female-headed households arrived as a complete unit versus 76% of male-headed households. Among households who arrived as a complete family unit, 26% of female-headed and 19% of male-headed HHs arrived 1-2 years before the date of the survey.

Registration

The average number of registered members in a male-headed household was 5.2 (down from 6.2 in 2014) versus 4.1 in female-headed households (also down from 5.4 in 2014). These results are consistent with the calculated average household sizes (5.5 in male-headed households vs. 4.2 in female-headed households).

Results also show that only 1% of all sampled households did not register any of their members with UNHCR prior to January 2015. The total proportion of unregistered individuals in all households surveyed was around 4%, therefore we can estimate that at the national level there are approximately 40,000 unregistered Syrian individuals. UNHCR, at the Government's request, suspended

registration in early 2015, and no Syrians arriving in Lebanon after January 5th have been registered.

Around 34% of HHs had children under three years old who were born in Lebanon, compared with 26% in 2014. Almost 50% of Syrian refugee children under four years old were born in Lebanon. 73% of children under three years who were born in Lebanon had a birth certificate issued either in Lebanon or in Syria.

Figure 2.1 below shows that fewer households maintained valid residency for all households in 2015 as compared to the previous year; while 58% of households surveyed in 2014 had residency permits for all members, this was true for only 28% of households surveyed this year. Permits expire and refugees may not have been able to renew them for various reasons, such as transportation costs, fear of rejection and lack of awareness of the registration process. The percentage of individual Syrian refugees without legal residency permits was around 41%. Furthermore, 20% of households did not have residential permits for any members. This figure is consistent with last year (19%).

Members of female-headed households were less likely than male-headed households to have residential permits, with 30% of female-headed households reporting that no members had residency permits, versus 18% of male-headed households.

Figure 2.1. Time of first arrival (Jan 2015 baseline date)

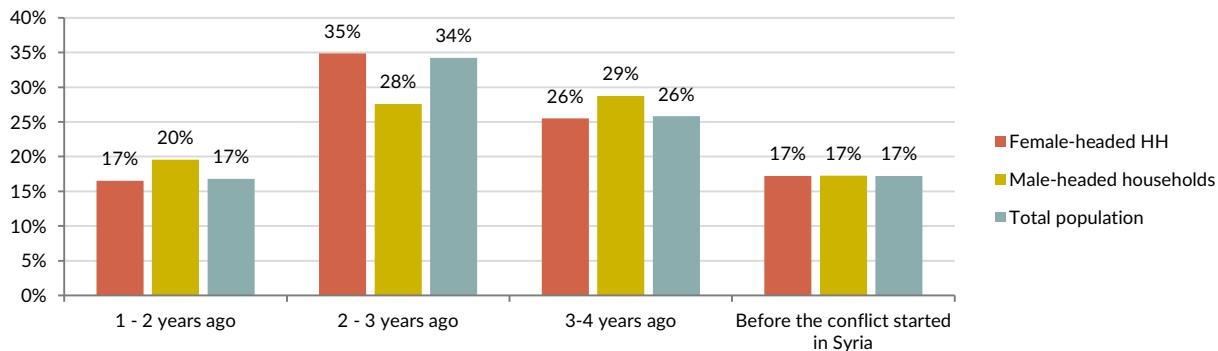
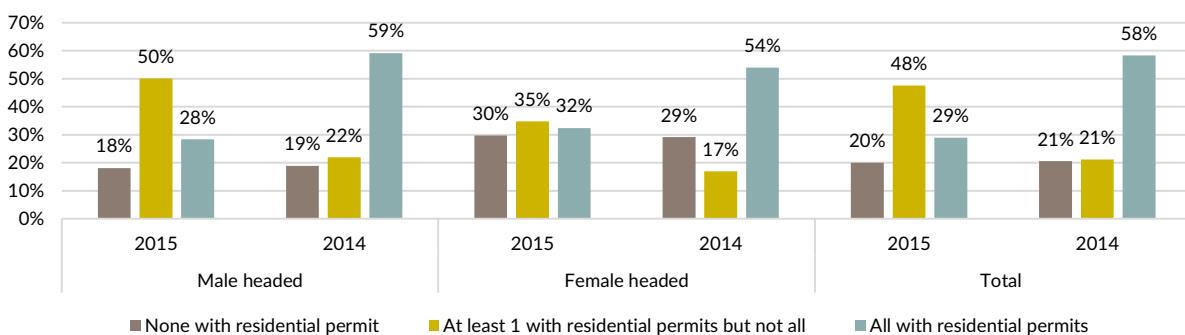


Figure 2.2. Households with and without residential permits, 2014 vs. 2015



Shelter

Housing

The majority of households reported living in houses or apartments (58%)- a proportion similar to that found in 2014. 16% of households struggle to pay rent and are forced to share their apartments with other families. 24% are in buildings considered substandard¹ and 18% are in informal settlements. A greater percentage of refugees were renting unfurnished homes this year in comparison to the last two years (74% vs. 67% in 2014).

1 Substandard covers one room structures (16%), substandard shelters (6%) and unfinished buildings (2%)

Figure 3.1. Type of main housing for refugees

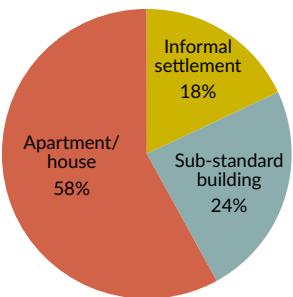
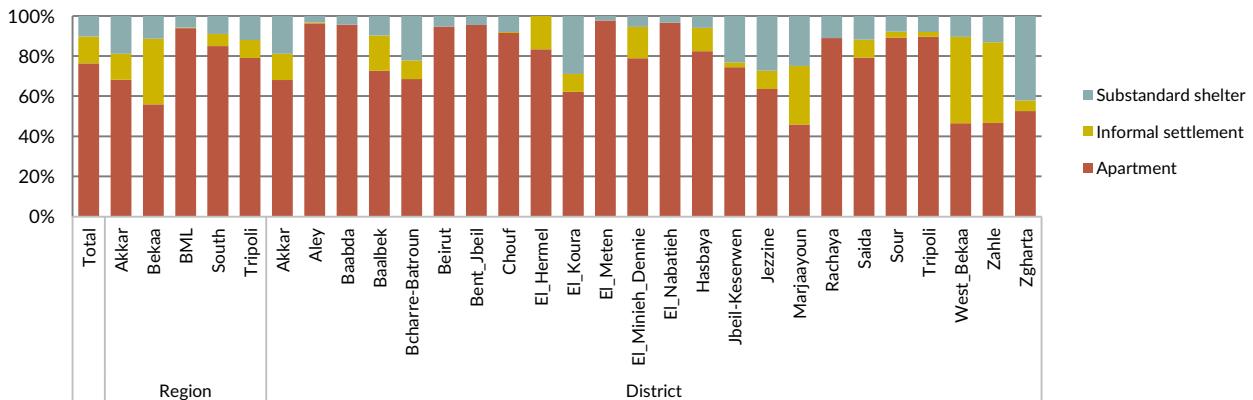


Figure 3.2. Shelter type by region or caza



Occupancy

Across all regions, the majority of refugees rented unfurnished apartments or homes, meaning that tenants had to buy their own beds, sofas, couches, mattresses, TVs, gas stoves, and other household essentials. In comparison with 2014, this year a higher percentage of refugees were renting unfurnished homes (74% vs. 67%), while the proportion of furnished rentals decreased (15% in 2014 to 8% in 2015).

The average monthly rent has continued to fall over the last three years, from \$246 in 2013 to \$205 in 2014 to \$164¹ in 2015. Rents remained the lowest in Akkar, followed closely by the Bekaa. Rent was highest in Beirut and Mount Lebanon.

1 UNHCR shelter survey in 2015 indicated that the average rent is about \$200 per family per month based on 6,000 HH interviewed

Figure 3.3

Type of Occupancy	VASYR 2015			VASYR 2014		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Owned	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Rental	84%	77%	82%	82%	78%	81%
Unfurnished rental	75%	70%	74%	68%	64%	67%
Furnished rental	9%	7%	8%	15%	16%	15%
Provided by employer	6%	1%	5%	8%	4%	7%
Hosted (for free)	4%	8%	5%	5%	6%	5%
Squatting	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Assistance / Charity	5%	11%	6%	4%	9%	5%
Others	2%	2%	2%	0%	1%	0%

Figure 3.4. Occupancy type by region

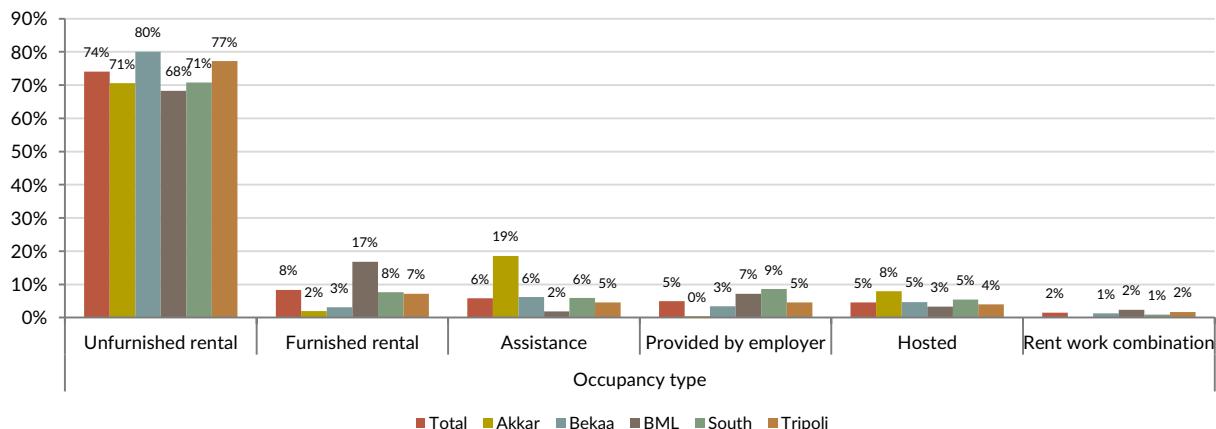
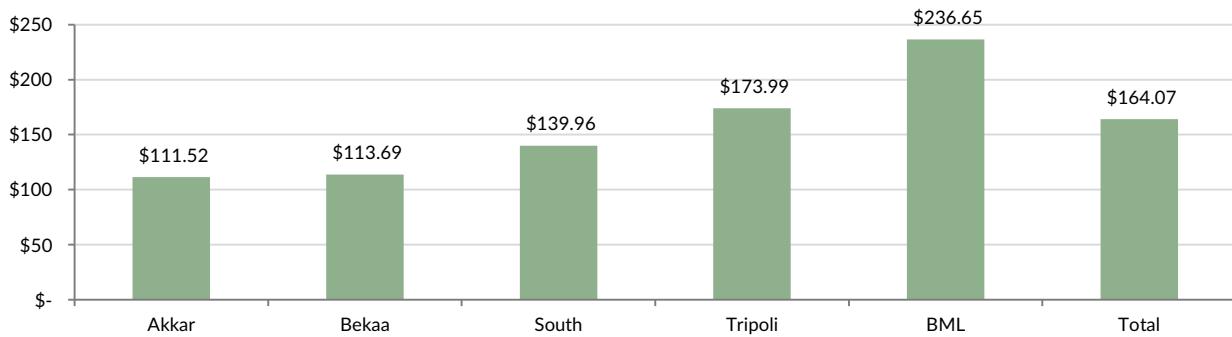


Figure 3.5. Housing rents by region in \$



Living area and crowding index

While rents have fallen, living space has shrunk; in 2014, the average household (6.6 members) shared 54m², whereas in 2015, the average household (5.3 members) shared 38m² of space. The average density was 8.6m² per person for male-headed households and 9.7 m² per person for female-headed households.

More than half of households had less than 7m² per person, and 18% had less than 3.5m² (down from 30% in 2014).

On average, four people occupied one room. In about 17% of households, six or more people occupied a single room, which is on a par with the previous year. Crowding was more or less consistent across the country.

Figure 3.6. Density and crowding, male, female and total

		2015			2014		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Density	≤ 3.5 m ² / person	19%	15%	18%	30%	33%	30%
	3.6 - 7 m ² / person	33%	36%	33%	19%	20%	19%
	7.1 - 10.5 m ² / person	22%	19%	22%	32%	27%	31%
	More than 10.5 m ² / person	27%	30%	27%	19%	20%	19%
Crowding Index	1 - 2 person/room	27%	34%	29%	34%	38%	34%
	3 - 5 person/room	55%	52%	55%	50%	45%	49%
	6 - 7 person/room	12%	9%	12%	10%	11%	10%
	≥8 person/room	5%	5%	5%	7%	6.1%	7%

Figure 3.7. Density and crowding by region

Density						
	Akkar	Bekaa	BML	South	Tripoli	Total
≤ 3.5 m ² / person	15%	16%	21%	16%	20%	18%
3.6 - 7 m ² / person	30%	41%	31%	26%	29%	33%
7.1 - 10.5 m ² / person	20%	21%	22%	24%	22%	22%
More than 10.5 m ² / person	36%	22%	27%	34%	28%	27%
Crowding						
	Akkar	Bekaa	BML	South	Tripoli	Total
1 - 2 person/room	37%	27%	27%	34%	26%	29%
3 - 5 person/room	46%	57%	56%	51%	57%	55%
6 - 7 person/room	13%	11%	12%	11%	12%	12%
≥ 8 person/room	5%	6%	5%	5%	5%	5%

Shelter conditions

According to the enumerators' observations², 16.3% of HHs were living in substandard and dangerous conditions. Conditions varied by region. Unsealed windows (83.5%), damaged roofs (90.2%) and lack of lighting (72.7%) were among the most prevalent problems, while lack of privacy was a significant issue in Bekaa and BML. HHs located in the Bekaa were living in the worst shelter conditions, while those located in Akkar were relatively better.

2 The VaSyR questionnaire included the option for the data-surveyor to provide observations.

Figure 3.8. Observed housing conditions (countrywide)

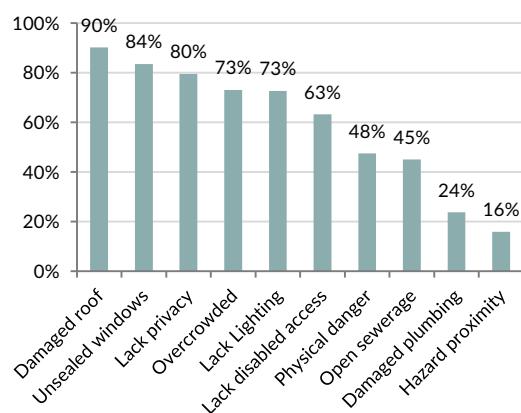


Figure 3.9. Enumerators' evaluations of housing conditions

Housing Conditions	Akkar	Bekaa	BML	South	Tripoli	Total
Unsealed windows	86%	88%	76%	79%	80%	84%
Damaged roof	96%	90%	92%	81%	92%	90%
Damaged plumbing	55%	18%	10%	34%	44%	24%
Lack lighting	0%	88%	59%	76%	58%	73%
Overcrowded	0%	65%	83%	87%	64%	73%
Physical danger	0%	48%	42%	73%	47%	48%
Hazard proximity	0%	12%	13%	45%	21%	16%
Lack privacy	0%	86%	85%	55%	60%	80%
Lack disabled access	0%	100%	20%	51%	65%	63%
Open sewerage	0%	68%	19%	55%	34%	45%

Water and sanitation

The main sources of drinking water in Syrian refugee households were tap (22%) and bottled¹ (21%). Overall, 61% of households used improved sources of drinking water (including piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap or standpipe, borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, public reservoir, and/or bottled water for drinking with another improved source of water for other uses)². Thirty four percent of households relied on a piped supply at the household level but only 22% of them enjoyed a supply for more than two hours daily.

Overall 39% of the surveyed Syrian refugee households did not benefit from 'improved' drinking water sources. The main unimproved water sources were bottled water which was not from an improved secondary source (14%) and water piped into homes but for less than two hours a day (12%).

The majority of households (61%) enjoyed 'improved' drinking water supplies, mainly piped into their homes for

¹ Bottled water is not considered an "improved" source because of limitations concerning the potential quantity of supplied water, not the quality as there is no guarantee that water used for other in house uses like bathing, washing, and cooking are supplied from improved sources (UNICEF/WHO, 2011)

² Improved/Unimproved water sources are defined based on the construction method of the source and the modality of supply. This definition does not consider the component of safe water supply sustainable for drinking purposes consistent with the Millennium Development Goals and the Sustainable Development Goals for drinking water.

more than two hours a day (22%), bottled³ mineral water (21%) or by drawing it from a protected well (9%).

Figure 13.: Percentage of household population using improved and unimproved drinking water sources (national total)

Results from the eight governorates show that while the North had the highest rate of access to improved water sources at 81%, Baalbek-Hermel had the lowest at 42%. The main improved water sources were protected wells for Akkar and Baalbek-Hermel (26% and 30% respectively), bottled mineral water for Beirut (50%), Mount Lebanon (39%) and the North (29%), and tap water available for more than two hours a day for Bekaa (33%), Nabatiyeh (35%) and the South (30%).

The primary unimproved water source for Akkar and Bekaa was water delivered by service providers other than NGOs (11% for both), bottled water (with no secondary improved source) for Beirut (38%), Mount Lebanon (25%) and the North (8%), and piped (tap) water available for less than two hours daily for Baalbek-Hermel (50%), Nabatiyeh (20%) and the South (23%).

³ Bottled water is not considered an "improved" source because of limitations concerning the potential quantity of supplied water, not the quality as there is no guarantee that water used for other in house uses like bathing, washing, and cooking are supplied from improved sources (UNICEF/WHO, 2011)

Figure 4.1. Percentage of households using improved and unimproved drinking water sources

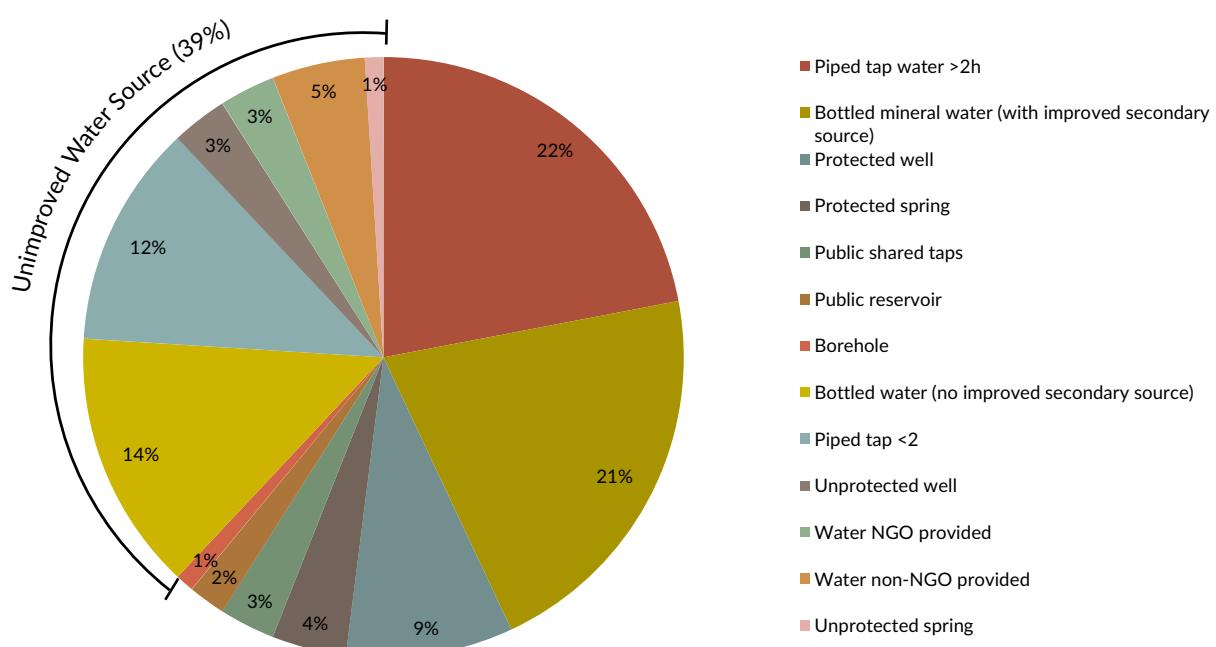


Table 4.2. Water sources by governorate

Governorate	Percentage using improved sources of drinking water	Main improved source and rate	Main unimproved source and rate	No. household members
Akkar	67%	Protected well (26%)	Water non-NGO provided (11%)	2,023
Baalbek-Hermel	42%	Protected well (30%)	Tap water <2h (40%)	2,479
Beirut	61%	Bottled water with secondary source (50%)	Bottled water without secondary source (38%)	711
Bekaa	50%	Tap water >2h (33%)	Water non-NGO provided (11%)	4,960
Mount Lebanon	63%	Bottled water with secondary source (39%)	Bottled water without secondary source (25%)	6,145
Nabatiyeh	61%	Tap water >2h (36%)	Tap water <2h (20%)	930
North	81%	Bottled water with secondary source (30%)	Bottled water without secondary source (8%)	3,460
South	61%	Tap water >2h (30%)	Tap water <2h (23%)	1,737
National total	61%	Tap water >2h (22%)	Bottled water without secondary source (14%)	22,446

Of the 60% of surveyed refugees living in apartments/houses (shared or not shared), 26% used bottled water for drinking (with a secondary improved source) and 24% had a tap water connection for more than two hours a day. Of the 21% living in substandard shelters (including one-room dwellings and unfinished buildings) 25% had a tap water

connection for more than two hours daily, while for the 11% residing in informal settlements (including informal tented settlements) 34% used drinking water provided by NGOs or other third parties and 15% had protected wells.

Figure 4.3. Percentage of households using improved and unimproved drinking water sources

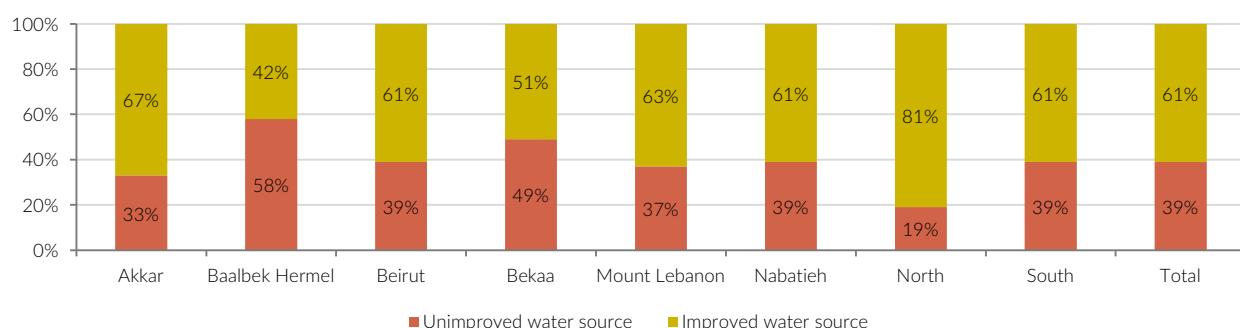


Figure 4.4. Main sources of improved drinking water by governorate

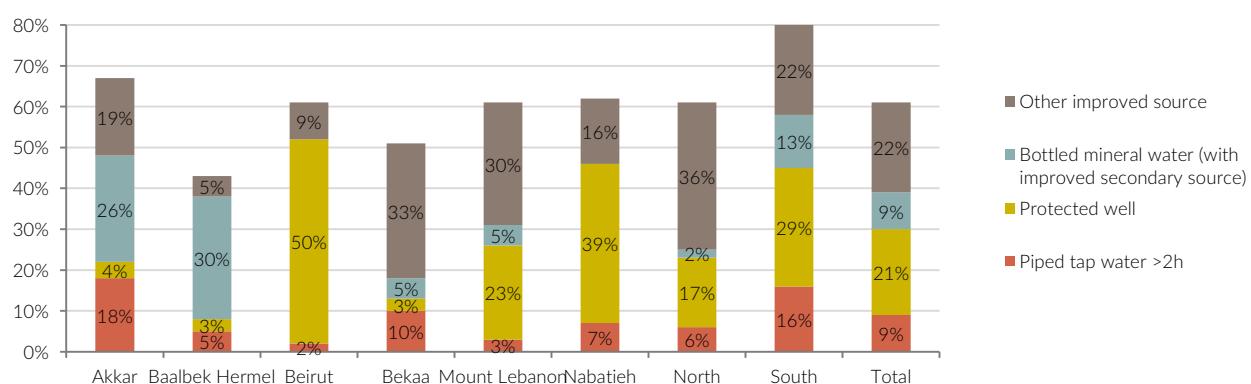
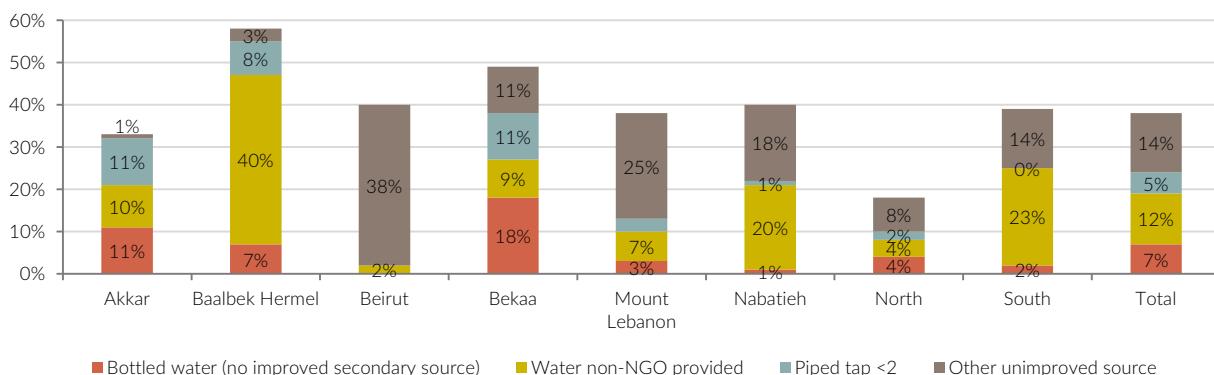


Figure 4.5. Main source of unimproved drinking water by governorate



Toilet and bathroom facilities

The proportion of households without access to bathroom facilities was 10%, reaching 29% in Bekaa. The percentage of households having to share bathrooms with 15 people or more was 4%, ranging from just under 2% in Baalbek-Hermel to almost 6% in the South.

At national level, 80% of households had access to flush toilets or improved pit latrines and just less than 1% did not have access to any type of toilet facility and resorted to open-air defecation. Regional differences were observed: households in Beirut and Mount Lebanon were more

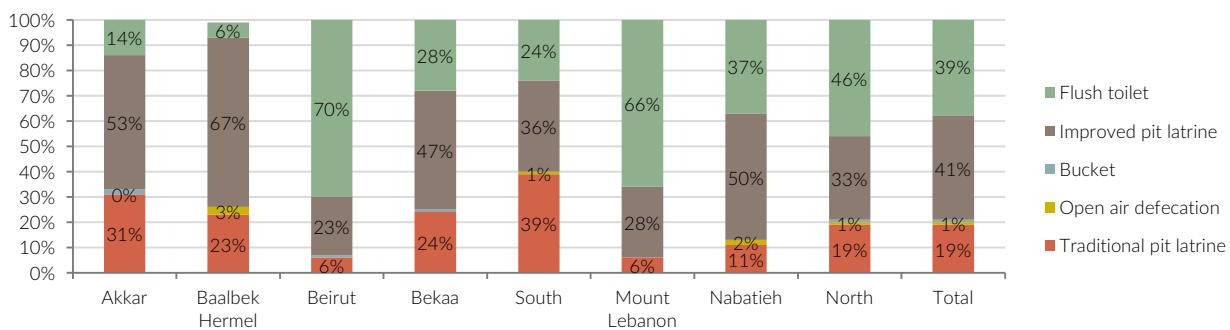
likely to have access to flush toilets (66-70%); it was more common to have improved latrines in Baalbek-Hermel (67%), whereas traditional pit latrines were more common in the South (39%), followed by Akkar (31%).

The proportion of households sharing a latrine with 15 people or more was highest in Akkar (10%) and lowest in Beirut (3%). Overall, access to improved sanitation facilities was highest in Mount Lebanon (94%) and lowest in the South (59%).

Figure 4.6. Percentage of households with access to bathrooms and percentage of households having 15 people or more per bathroom, by governorate

Governorate	Access to bathroom facility	Sharing bathroom with 15 persons or more
Akkar	99%	5%
Baalbek-Hermel	87%	2%
Beirut	98%	3%
Bekaa	71%	2%
Mount Lebanon	96%	5%
Nabatiyah	99%	3%
North	98%	4%
South	99%	6%
National total	90%	4%

Figure 4.7. Percentage of households using sanitation facilities by governorate



Assets

Country wide the data shows that the majority of HHs had access to the basic kitchen assets (cutlery sets (93%), pots (93%), gas/stove (92%) as well as other basic assets including blankets (86%), water containers (86%) and mattresses (84%); however, only 10% of HHs reported having enough beds¹. The regions with the fewest basic assets were Akkar and Bekaa. Compared with previous years, all HHs had greater access to gas stoves. Refrigerators were most common in Beirut and Mount Lebanon (81.6%), and least common in Akkar and Bekaa (43.7% and 40.6%).

Assets were classified into three categories- basic, medium and extended (luxury):

Basic	Mattress, blanket, winter clothes and gas stove
Medium	Water heater, bed, table, sofa, fridge and washing machine
Extended ('Luxury')	Electric oven, microwave dishwasher, central heating, air conditioning, sewing machine, DVD player, computer, motorcycle and car

¹ The lack of beds may be related to living condition at informal settlements and or sub-standard building.

On average, households had access to three basic assets (out of a possible 4), 2.3 medium luxury assets (out of a possible 6) and 0.5 luxury assets (out of a possible 9), similar to 2014 survey results. The distribution of assets was more or less consistent across region; however, Beirut and Mount Lebanon residents had more medium (3.15) and luxury assets (0.78), while households in Akkar and Bekaa the fewest assets.

Figure 5.1. Average number of basic, medium and luxury assets in household by region

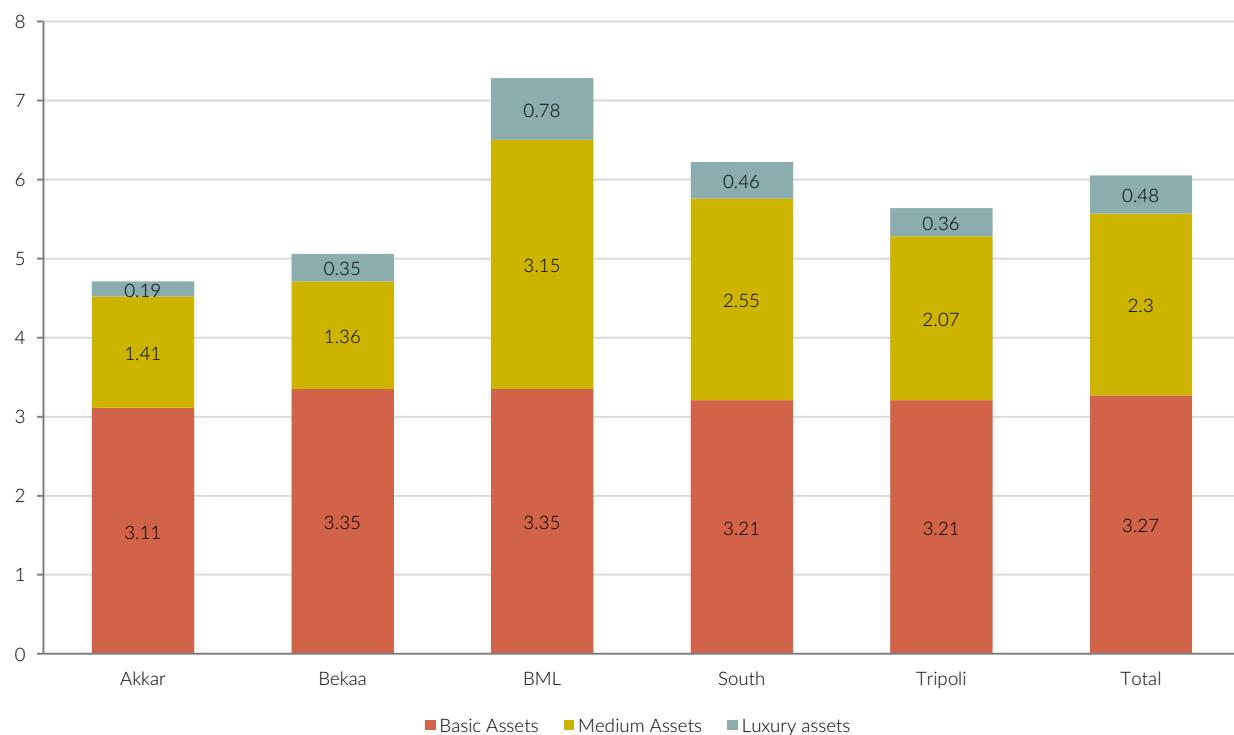


Figure 5.2. Main assets at household level

Assets	REGION					
	Akkar	Bekaa	BML	South	Tripoli	Total
Cutlery sets	89%	93%	96%	85%	95%	93%
Pots/Pans	88%	93%	98%	84%	92%	93%
Gas/stove	84%	91%	97%	86%	89%	92%
Kitchen utensils	88%	91%	92%	83%	90%	90%
Blankets	80%	94%	82%	79%	87%	86%
Water containers	77%	88%	94%	71%	81%	86%
Television	78%	79%	89%	90%	87%	84%
Mattresses	84%	93%	77%	75%	83%	84%
Winter clothing	63%	79%	84%	63%	66%	75%
Satellite dish	67%	67%	82%	61%	70%	71%
Refrigerator	44%	41%	82%	68%	67%	61%
Washing machine	37%	36%	71%	56%	59%	53%
Water Heater	31%	29%	70%	67%	49%	49%
Heater	52%	59%	46%	40%	28%	47%
sofa	10%	14%	49%	37%	23%	28%
Table/chairs	11%	4%	25%	24%	16%	15%
Oven	4%	8%	26%	15%	11%	14%
Sewing Machine/Iron	2%	7%	19%	5%	5%	10%
Beds	9%	3%	20%	8%	7%	10%
Motorcycle	2%	4%	5%	14%	4%	5%
DVD Player	0%	6%	6%	3%	4%	5%
Microwave	4%	2%	9%	3%	2%	4%
Air conditioning	4%	1%	7%	2%	4%	4%
Dish washer/freezer	2%	3%	4%	5%	3%	3%
Computer	2%	1%	4%	3%	1%	2%
Car van truck	1%	1%	3%	3%	1%	2%

Education

Primary schooling

Of 793 surveyed children of primary school entry age (6 years), almost 54% were reported as having entered grade 1 (net intake rate at the age of 6) with the highest rates in the South (70%)¹ and Akkar (74%) and the lowest in Bekaa (39%) and Mount Lebanon (44%)².

The primary net attendance ratio (the percentage of 6-14 year olds who attend primary or secondary school) was 52% nationally, with Bekaa having the lowest attendance at 36% and Akkar and Beirut the highest rates (73% and 76% respectively).

Regarding primary school completion rates³, only around 13% of children reached the last grade of primary from the total number of children of primary graduation age. The percentage was higher for boys than girls and much higher in Beirut than elsewhere, especially Bekaa and Nabatiyeh.

Regarding primary school completion rates⁴, about 46%

¹ Beirut, where the rate was reported as 83%, is not referenced because of the low number of children surveyed, as shown in the table.

² The net intake rate is the total number of new entrants in the first grade of primary education who are of the official primary school-entrance age, expressed as a percentage of the population of the same age.

³ The primary completion rate is the ratio of the total number of students, regardless of age, entering the last grade of primary school for the first time (grade 9), to the number of children of the primary graduation age at the beginning of the current (or most recent) school year (14 years).

⁴ The primary completion rate is the ratio of the total number of students, regardless of age, entering the last grade of primary school for the first time, to the number of children of the primary graduation age at the beginning of the current (or most recent) school year.

of children who entered grade 1 were reported to have reached grade 6, with the rate slightly higher for girls than for boys (47% vs 46%). This means that more than half of children dropped out of primary between grades 1 and 6. Rates between governorates varied tremendously with the highest drop-out rate reported in Bekaa where only 10% reached grade 6 compared with 80% for Beirut.

Figure 20: Transition and survival rates in primary school (national total)

Out of 5,268 surveyed children of primary school age (6-14 years), 48% were found to be out of school (of which about 48% were girls), with the highest rate of out-of-school children found in Bekaa (63% in total of which 52% were girls) and the lowest in Beirut (24% in total of which 45% were out-of-school girls). The lowest rate for out-of-school girls in the primary age group was the South (36%) and the highest in Baalbek-Hermel (54%).

The ratio of girls to boys attending primary education, known as the Gender Parity Index (GPI), was found to be close to 1.00, indicating almost no difference in primary attendance of girls and boys. However, some differences were noted by governorate. For instance Baalbek-Hermel and Bekaa had a higher enrolment rate for boys than for girls.

Figure 6.1. Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1 (net intake rate) and percentage reaching the last grade (survival rate to grade 6 of primary school)

Governorate	Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1	Number of children of 1st Grade school age	Percentage of grade 1 entrants who reach grade 6 (final primary year)
Akkar	74	87	63
Baalbek-Hermel	48	79	64
Beirut	83	201	80
Bekaa	39	149	10
Mount Lebanon	44	217	47
Nabatiyeh	62	42	64
North	63	143	65
South	70	56	48
National total	54	793	47
Female	53	384	47
Male	55	409	46

Figure 6.2. Primary school net attendance ratio

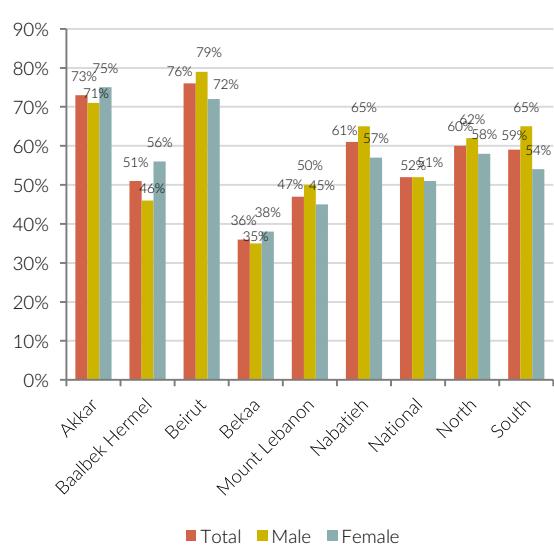


Figure 6.3. Primary school completion rates

Governorate	Primary school completion rate	Number of children of primary school completion age
Akkar	22	40
Baalbek-Hermel	13	41
Beirut	40	8 ⁵
Bekaa	7	141
Mount Lebanon	10	93
Nabatiyah	9	15 ⁵
North	20	75
South	18	35
National total	13	449
Female	12	239
Male	15	210

Figure 6.4. Transition and survival rates in primary school (national total)

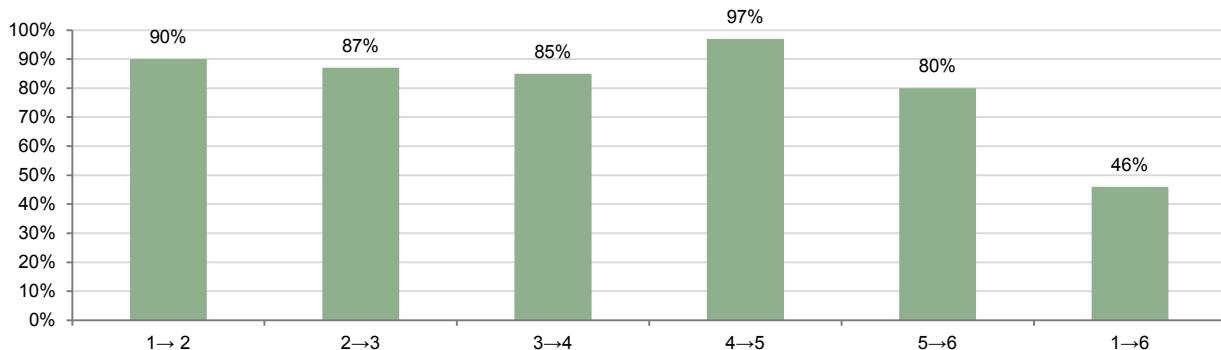


Figure 6.5. Transition and survival rates in primary school (national total)

Governorate	Percentage of primary school age who are out of school	Number of children of primary school age	Percentage of girls in the total out of school population of primary age	Number of children of primary school age out of school	Gender Parity Index (GPI) for primary school*
Akkar	27	486	52	130	0.95
Baalbek-Hermel	49	583	55	286	0.82
Beirut	24	149	46	36	1.10
Bekaa	64	1,255	52	798	0.91
Mount Lebanon	53	1,312	47	692	?
Nabatiyah	39	215	46	84	1.14
North	40	848	45	335	1.09
South	41	421	37	174	1.20
National total	48	5,268	49	2,536	1.02

* based on the adjusted net attendance ration (NAR)

⁵ Beirut and Nabatiyah, should not be referenced because of the low number of children surveyed, as shown in the table.

Secondary schooling

A total of 1,230 children of secondary school age (15-17 years) were surveyed across the eight governorates. Secondary net attendance (percentage of children of secondary school age attending secondary school or higher) was 5% nationally, with Akkar reporting the lowest and Beirut and the North the highest rates.

Out-of-school rates for secondary school children were significantly higher in all governorates by comparison with primary school age rates. Some 89% of the surveyed secondary school children were found to be out of school (of which about 48% were girls), with the highest rate found in Nabatiyeh (95% in total of which 46% were

girls) and the lowest in the North (82% of which 52% were girls). The lowest rate for out-of-school girls in the secondary age group was in Bekaa (41%) and the highest in Beirut (59%).

The ratio of girls to boys attending secondary school – the GPI – was 2.39, significantly higher than the 1.02 GPI for primary school, indicating that a higher ratio of girls than boys were attending secondary school. The greatest GPI discrepancies were noted for Mount Lebanon and Bekaa where seven and almost five times more girls were attending school than boys.

Figure 6.6. Secondary school net attendance ratio

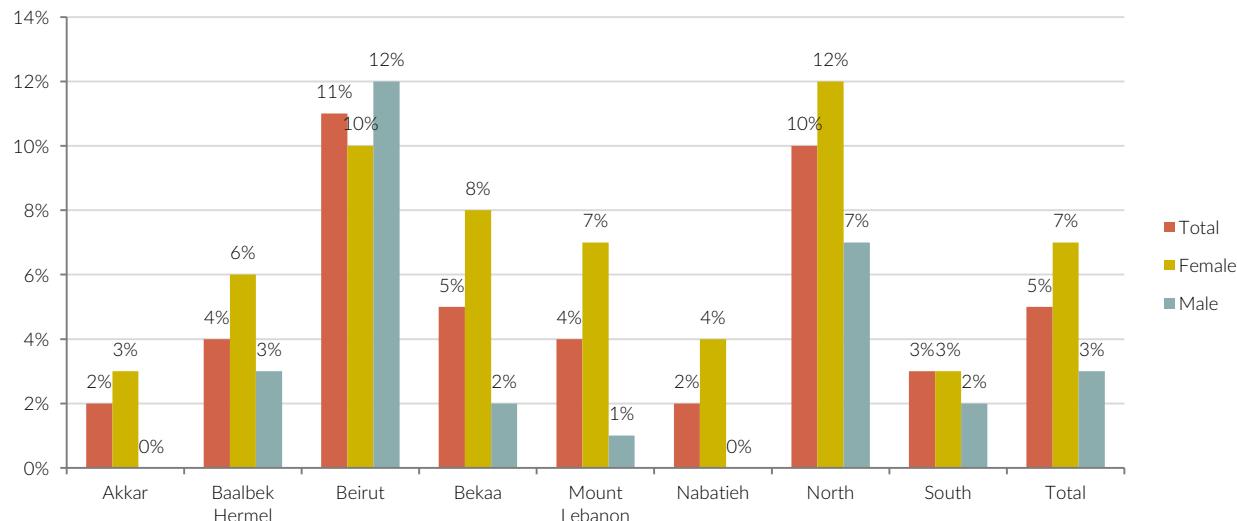


Figure 6.7. Percentage of children and percentage of girls in the total out of school population in secondary school and gender parity

Governorate	Percentage of out of school children of secondary school age	Number of children of secondary school age	Percentage of girls in the total out of school population of secondary school age	Number of children of secondary school age out of school	Gender Parity Index (GPI) for secondary school*
Akkar	89	121	44	107	-
Baalbek-Hermel	87	178	50	154	2.18
Beirut	85	38	59	32	0.87
Bekaa	91	239	42	216	4.68
Mount Lebanon	94	300	52	281	7.19
Nabatiyeh	96	38	47	36	-
North	83	215	53	178	1.58
South	92	102	46	94	1.53
National total	89	1,230	49	1,098	2.39

* based on the adjusted net attendance ration (NAR)

Children out of school

Looking at out of school rates by age and gender, there was a clear shift between the ages of 13 and 14. While more boys than girls were found to be out of school at the age of 13 (75% of boys and 66% of girls), by the age of 14 more girls were out of school than boys (73% of boys and 82% of girls).

The large majority of households (over 71%) whose children were out-of-school had a monthly household income of less than US \$300.

Surveying households with 3-24 year old children, the main reasons why children did not attend school included the cost of education (33%) and the age of children (24%). Other common reasons were that children had to work (7%), schools did not allow enrolment (7%), and because of

the lack of schools in the community (6%). For households responding "other" marriage was the main reason for non attendance, especially for girls.

Looking at reasons why children were found to be out of school by age group, for children aged 3-5, the most common reason was their age while for all the other age groups (6-14, 15-17 and 18-14) the primary reasons were the cost of education or children having to work. There were supply barriers too. For instance the school did not allow enrolment; there was no school in the area; there was no space in the school or there were language/curriculum difficulties.

Figure 6.8. Percentage of school age children out of school by age and sex

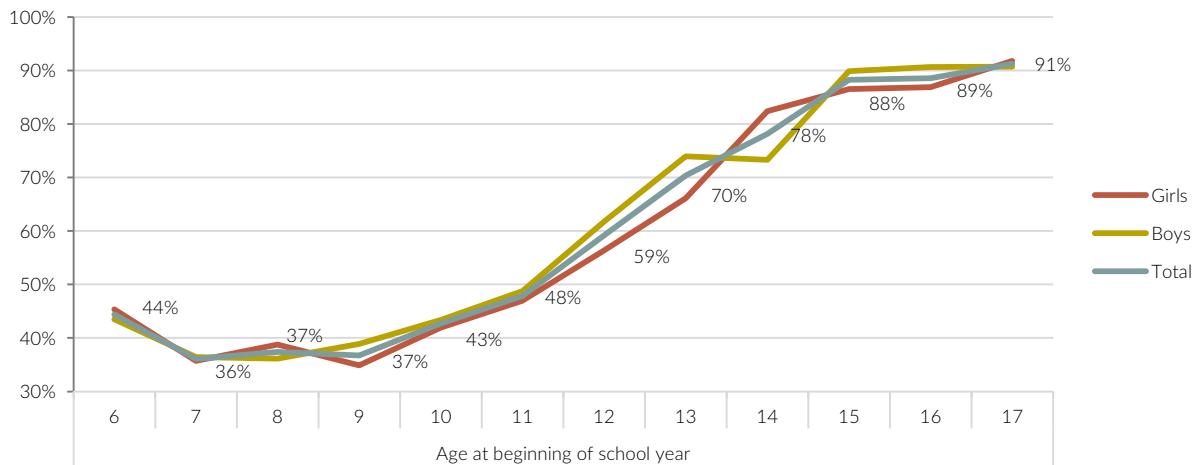


Figure 6.9. Reasons for children (age 3-24) not attending formal education

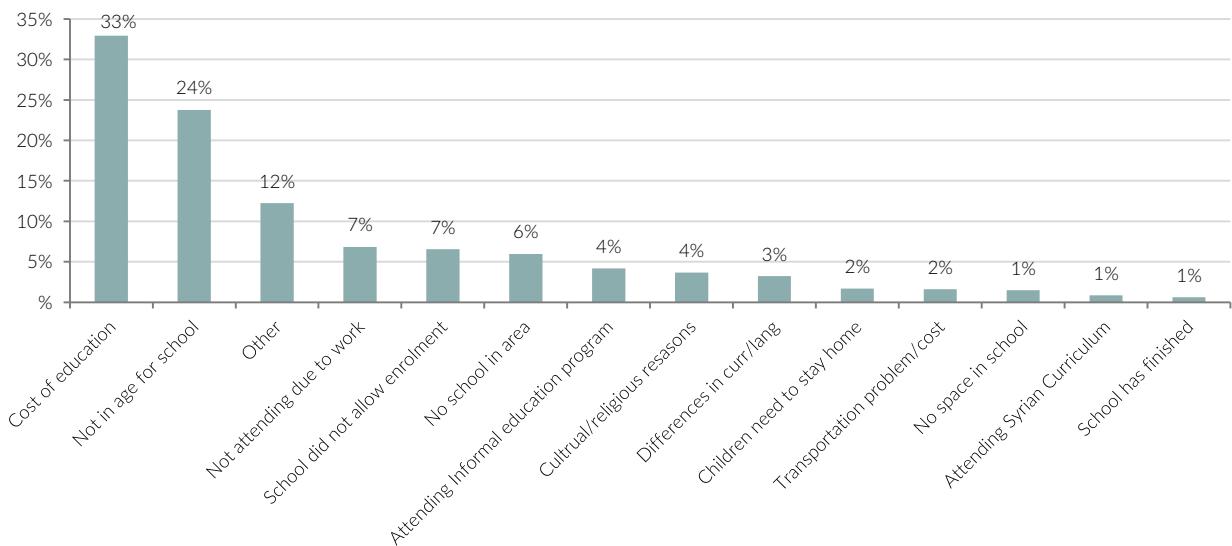
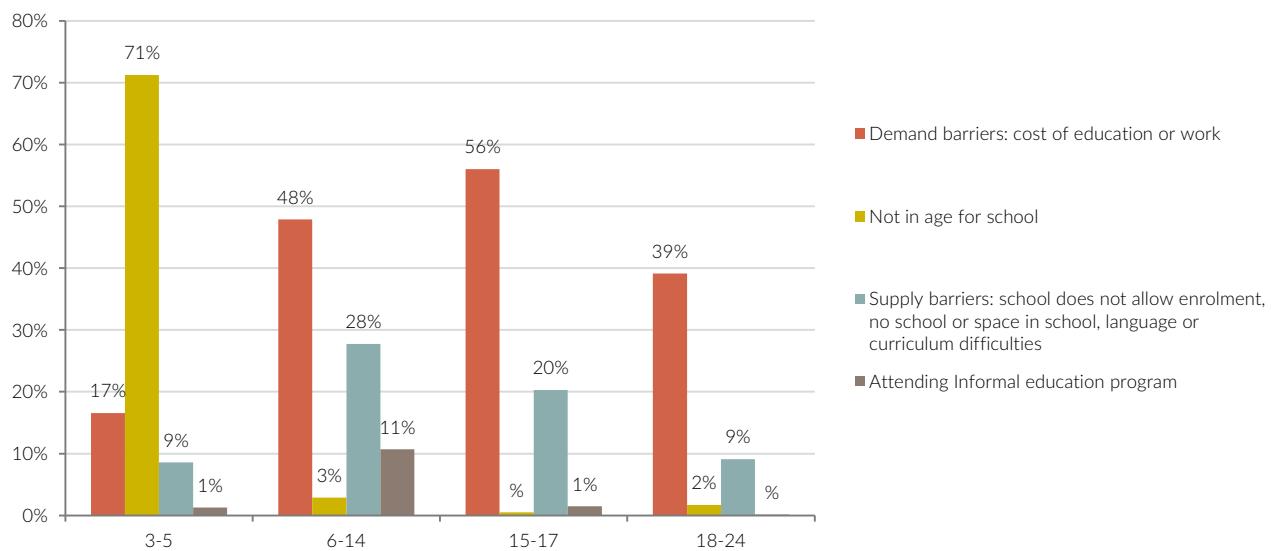


Figure 6.10. Reasons for children not attending formal education by age group



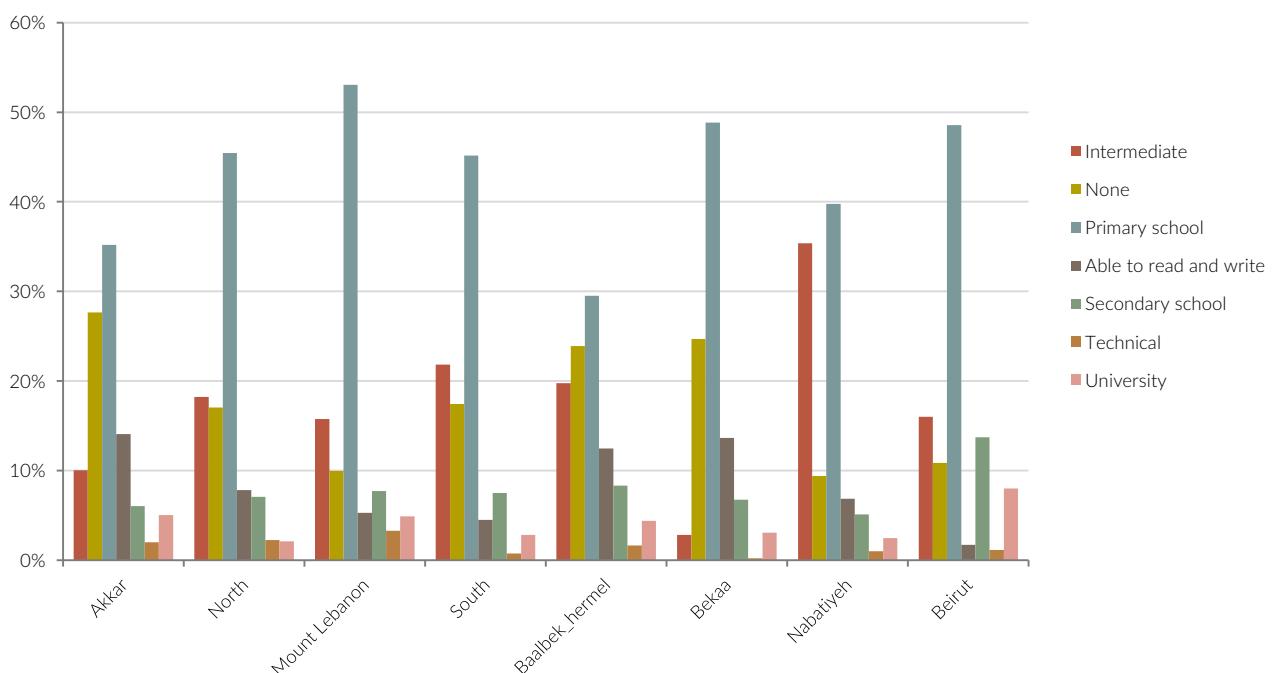
Education levels of household heads

Almost one in five (18%) of household heads did not know how to read or write. Just 59% had completed primary, 7% secondary and 4% had attended university or technical courses. The highest rates of illiterate household heads were reported in Akkar (28%) and Bekaa (25%).

Nationally almost one in five (20%) households was

headed by a woman. However, 33% of households headed by someone with no education was female-headed, indicating that households with lower education levels were more likely to be female-headed.

Figure 6.11. Education level of head of household by governorate



Health

In total 15% of households reported having at least one member who required primary health assistance¹ and could not get it. The main barriers to accessing primary health care (PHC) were cost (46%), distance (13%) and rejection by the facility (13%). Barriers did not differ significantly between male and female headed households. Around 31% of households reported that at least one member required secondary health assistance, while around 28% of households reported that a member required secondary health care and could not get it, compared to 11% in 2014. The main reason households could not access required secondary health care was the high cost (78%).

Free primary health care was available for 12% of households. The proportion of households receiving free primary health care was highest in Akkar (28.7%) followed by Tripoli (18.7%) and Bekaa (12.6%), and was lowest in Beirut and Mount Lebanon (3.5%).

¹ The reference is made at the time of survey (May 2015)

Cost sharing was the most common type of primary (67.8%) and secondary (55.4%) health assistance, at its highest in BML (76.3% for PHC and 65.4% for SHC) followed by the South (69.2% for PHC vs 73.6% for SHC).

Free secondary health care was only available for 6% of households. Almost one in three households (31%) did not receive any support from humanitarian partners for SHC, perhaps because they had their own resources to cover it or they weren't eligible for assistance from a humanitarian partner.

The main reason households did not receive required health assistance was the high cost of drugs/ treatment followed by the cost of doctor's fees. Rejection from a health center was more common for households in the Bekaa Valley and Beirut-Mount Lebanon area. Distance and transportation cost was a more common barrier to receiving health care assistance for households in the South and the least common in the Bekaa.

Figure 7.1. Main source of funding for healthcare

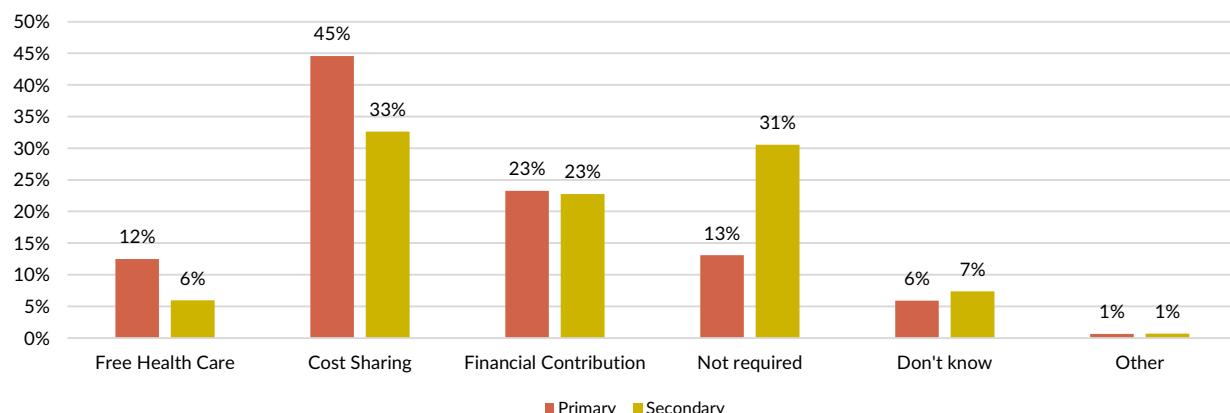
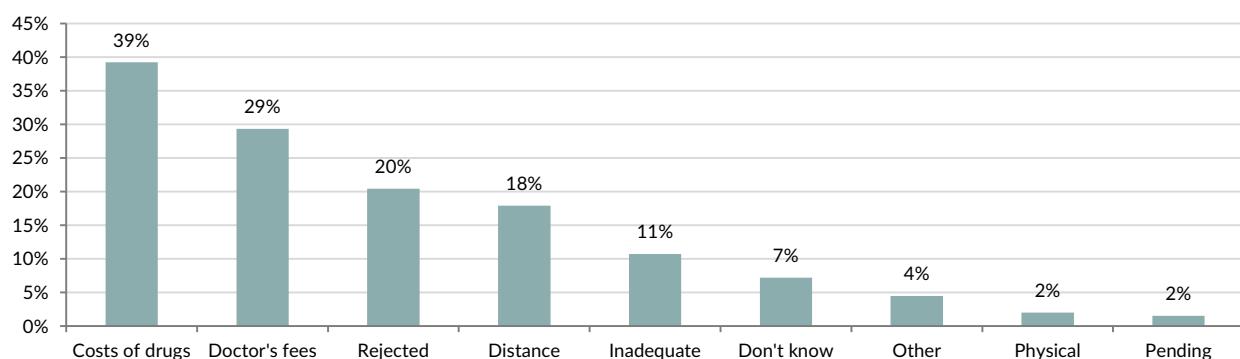


Figure 7.2 Main barriers to health care



Child Health

Health status

The health status of 4,323 Syrian refugee children aged between 0 and 59 months (51% males; 49% females) was assessed nationally. Some 37% of these children were reported as sick in the fortnight prior to the survey, rising to 42% in Mount Lebanon but dropping to 23% in

Nabatiyeh. For all governorates, coughing was the number one reported ailment (32%), followed by diarrhea (25%) and fever (4%). Episodes of coughing were most prevalent in Mount Lebanon, episodes of diarrhea in Bekaa, and fever in the South and Baalbek-Hermel.

Figure 8.1. Percentage of children age 0-59 months for whom the mother/caretaker reported an episode of diarrhoea, cough, or fever in the two weeks prior to the survey

Governorate	Cough	Diarrhea	Fever	Any childhood disease	Number of children age 0-59 months	% of total number of children
Akkar	29%	21%	1%	32%	347	8%
Baalbek-Hermel	35%	26%	6%	39%	481	11%
Beirut	32%	23%	4%	38%	135	3%
Bekaa	34%	30%	3%	38%	973	23%
Mount Lebanon	37%	27%	5%	42%	1,183	27%
Nabatiyeh	20%	17%	1%	23%	215	5%
North	28%	20%	3%	32%	642	15%
South	29%	26%	6%	35%	347	8%
National Total	32%	25%	4%	37%	4,323	100%
Female	31%	24%	4%	35%	2,111	49%
Male	34%	27%	4%	38%	2,211	51%

Immunisation

The Pentavalent vaccine contains five vaccines in one injection, including diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough, hepatitis B, haemophilus influenza type B. Three doses (penta1, 2 and 3) are required in infancy for protective efficacy. At the national level, only about half of the surveyed children (0-59 months) received the required three doses of the Pentavalent vaccine, with the highest immunisation rates reported in Beirut (66%) and Nabatiyeh (63%) and the lowest in Akkar (34%) and Baalbek-Hermel (39%).

MMR and measles vaccinations were reported for 53%

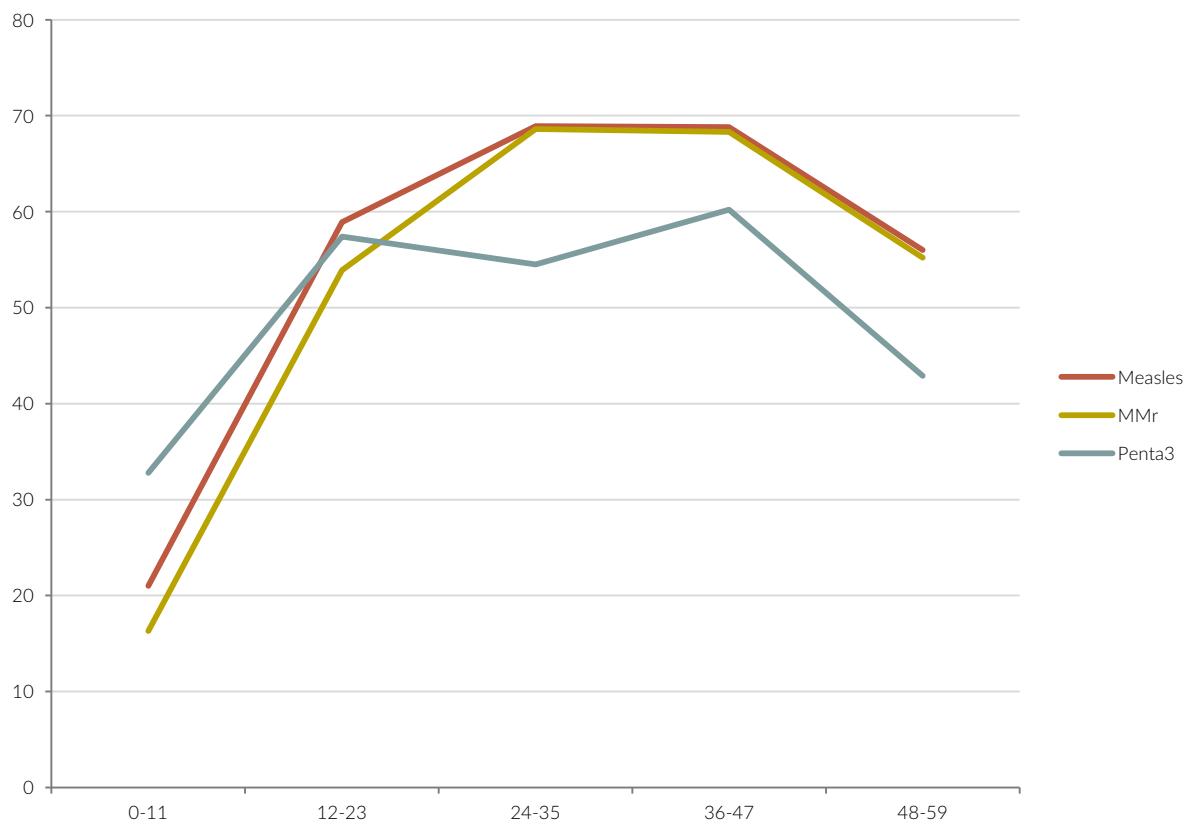
and 55% of surveyed children (0-59 months) nationally, with the highest rates reported in Nabatiyeh, Baalbek-Hermel and Beirut and the lowest in Mount Lebanon, the North, South and Bekaa.

Immunisation rates for boys and girls were generally equally distributed; a slightly smaller percentage of surveyed girls (49%) than boys (51%) had received three doses of the Pentavalent vaccine and a slightly higher percentage of girls (56%) than boys (55%) were immunised against measles.

Figure 8.2. Percentage of children age 0-59 months vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases

Governorate	Percentage of children age 0-59 months who received vaccination				
	Penta1	Penta2	Penta3	Measles, Mumps, Rubella (MMR)	Measles
Akkar	58%	40%	34%	55%	57%
Baalbek-Hermel	56%	45%	39%	59%	63%
Beirut	81%	67%	66%	69%	61%
Bekaa	60%	47%	45%	47%	53%
Mount Lebanon	74%	63%	61%	55%	52%
Nabatiyeh	84%	70%	63%	61%	66%
North	69%	49%	41%	51%	54%
South	75%	62%	56%	47%	53%
National total	68%	54%	50%	53%	55%
Female	67%	53%	49%	53%	56%
Male	68%	55%	51%	53%	55%

Figure 8.3. Immunization of children by age in months with Penta3, MMR and Measles vaccine



Children between two and three years were the most likely to have been vaccinated against Measles and MMR (69%) and to have received all three Penta 3 vaccinations. The lowest coverage rates were among babies less than a year old.

For the 12-23 month age group, 849 children were surveyed (47% girls and 53% boys). For this age group 57% of children had received all three doses of the Pentavalent vaccine, with the greatest percentage being

reported in Nabatiyeh (74%) and the lowest in the North governorate (44%). For measles immunisation, 59% of surveyed children aged 12-23 months were vaccinated at the national level, with the highest rate in Akkar (79%) and the lowest in Baalbek-Hermel (50%).

Immunisation rates for boys and girls aged 12-23 months were generally equally distributed, though the rate for girls was slightly higher than for boys for all vaccinations, as shown in table below.

Figure 8.4. Percentage of children age 12-23 months vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases

Governorate	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received vaccination				
	Penta1	Penta2	Penta3	Measles, Mumps, Rubella (MMR)	Measles
Akkar	69%	48%	45%	76%	79%
Baalbek-Hermel	58%	55%	46%	47%	50%
Beirut	88%	68%	68%	76%	71%
Bekaa	74%	62%	56%	50%	60%
Mount Lebanon	79%	69%	65%	58%	57%
Nabatiyeh	96%	83%	74%	65%	61%
North	68%	49%	44%	39%	51%
South	83%	70%	66%	48%	62%
National Total	75%	63%	57%	54%	59%
Female	78%	63%	58%	56%	60%
Male	73%	62%	57%	52%	58%

Protection

Only 6% of households who were interviewed reported experiencing any kind of security issues¹ in the previous 3 months (7% in male and 3% in female headed HH). Among those who reported any kind of security issues, 75% of female headed households reported harassment and 32% reported community harassment² versus 68% and 15% for male headed households respectively.

The cited causes of insecurity were similar in the two groups (male and female headed HH) and the most cited source of problems was neighbors³ (58%). Concerns about safety issues were found to reduce freedom of movement for almost 78% of households.

1 The term security issue had been introduced by WFP in 2013/2014 and indicates a broad range of security environment that refugee may face on a regular basis.

2 Harassment: can include verbal and physical harassment

3 The term neighbors describes persons who are living within and close to the residing place.

Figure 9.1. Security issues, 2015

Protection		Male	Female	Total
HH members experiencing any kind of security issue in the last three months	No	93%	97%	94%
	Yes	7%	3%	6%
Type of safety issue	Community violence	15%	32%	17%
	Harassment	68%	75%	69%
	Forced displacement	10%	4%	10%
	Extortion	10%	7%	9%
Cause of insecurity	Clashes	3%	0%	3%
	Hosts	11%	4%	10%
	Neighbors	59%	57%	58%
	Shop owners	9%	7%	9%
	Local organizations	0%	7%	1%
	Organizations that work with refugees	4%	14%	5%
	Other	21%	29%	21%
Does lack of safety reduce the free movement of any household member?	No	22%	25%	22%
	Yes	78%	75%	78%

In 2014, the feeling of insecurity was significantly more common in Beirut-Mount Lebanon, Akkar and Tripoli + 5.

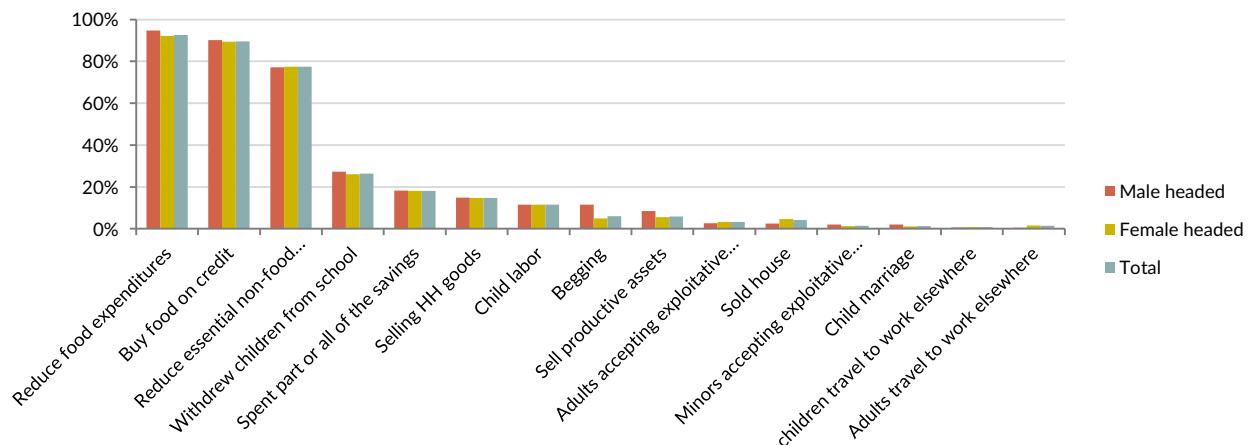
While in 2014, 58% of household reported having residency permits for all household members, this figure decreased to only 28% in 2015. This could be explained by the fact that some permits had expired and refugees had not renewed them for various reasons, such as high costs, fear of rejection and lack of awareness of the registration regulation. The percentage of individual Syrian refugees without legal residency permits was around 41%. Furthermore, 18% of households had no members with residential permits. This figure is consistent with last year (19%).

Male headed and female headed households were found to engage in similar types of coping mechanisms. The most prevalent coping mechanisms were: (i) reduction of food expenditures¹ (92.6%), (ii) reduction of essential non-food expenditures (77% vs. 44% in 2014), (iii) buying food on credit (90% vs. 44% in 2014), and withdrawing children

from school (26% vs. 8% in 2014). The most severe coping mechanisms such as child labour (12% vs. 8% in 2014), child marriage (1% vs. 2% in 2014) and begging (6.0% vs. 2% in 2014) were less frequent in 2015 as compared to 2014.

¹Food coping strategy section to be analyzed and reported by WFP.

Figure 9.2. Negative coping strategies in the last 30 days, males and females



In general, refugees living in Beirut and Mount Lebanon used fewer negative coping mechanisms compared to others. They were least likely to sell HH goods (6%) while those living in Bekaa were the most likely (55%). Child labor and withdrawing children from schools were most prevalent in the Bekaa (18% and 35%) and in Akkar

(15% and 33%). Child marriage was also most prevalent in Akkar, where it was reported by 9% of households. Compared to 2014 data, households in the South appear to be doing relatively better; prevalence of negative coping mechanisms are no longer the highest in the South but rather in the Bekaa followed by Akkar.

Figure 9.3. Negative coping strategies in the last 30 days by region

	Akkar	Bekaa	BML	South	Tripoli	Total
Selling HH goods	55%	16%	6%	26%	23%	18%
Sell productive assets	9%	6%	1%	8%	10%	6%
Reduce food expenditures	94%	96%	90%	82%	90%	90%
Reduce essential non-food expenditures	75%	75%	83%	74%	70%	76%
Spent part or all of the savings	31%	20%	14%	37%	20%	22%
Buy food on credit	95%	95%	85%	83%	87%	88%
Sold house	5%	5%	5%	3%	1%	4%
Withdrew children from school	33%	34%	19%	29%	25%	26%
Child labour	15%	18%	5%	12%	8%	10%
Begging	3%	9%	0%	4%	6%	4%
Adults accepting exploitative work	3%	10%	2%	2%	5%	4%
Minors accepting exploitative work	0%	2%	1%	3%	4%	2%
Adults travel to work elsewhere	3%	3%	0%	2%	3%	2%
Children travel to work elsewhere	3%	2%	0%	0%	1%	1%
Child marriage	9%	2%	1%	2%	1%	1%

Livelihoods

Unemployment has increased

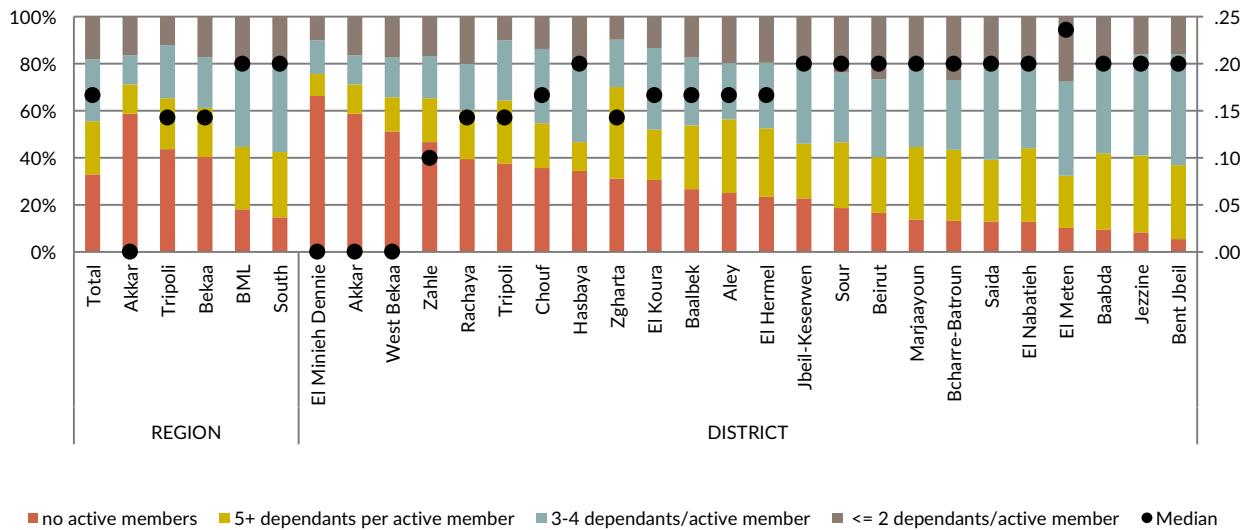
Nationally unemployment rates increased by 7%, but by more in Tripoli 5 (14%), Akkar (10%) and Bekaa (9%). Nationally a third of households had no members working in the 30 days before the survey.

As the figure below shows, caza level unemployment rates were highest in El Minieh Dennie, followed by Akkar and West Bekaa, where more than half of households had no working members in the month running up to the survey. Unemployment was lowest in Beint Jbeil, Jezzine, Baabda and El Metn.

In almost a quarter of households (23%) there was only one worker for every five dependent non workers. In another 25% of households, there was one worker for 3-4 non-active members.

In 7.5% of households one or more children under 18 years old worked in the previous 30 days. Child labour was more common in Hermel and Saida (13%) and less in Rachaya (4%).

Figure 10.1. Household level employment by region and caza, 2015



Type of work

The overwhelming majority of workers (91%) had one type of job. Most work was temporal (70%), especially in Zgharta and Tripoli cazas (92%). Just 19% had permanent work with the percentage lowest in Zgharta and Rachaya (3%) and highest in Beirut (40%), El Metn, Baabda and Aley (32-38%). Seasonal employment (day labour or agricultural labour) was more common in West Bekaa (40%) and Jbeil-Keserwen (33%) and less in Baabda, Beirut, Aley and Tripoli cazas (<1%).

The number of jobs per working member also varied geographically. While in Hasbaya and West Bekaa around 30% of Syrian refugees who worked in the last 30 days had more than one employment, in El Metn, Baabda, Nabatieh, Jbeil-Keserwen and Beirut the percentage with more than one job was negligible (i.e., 99% had just one job).

Monthly income

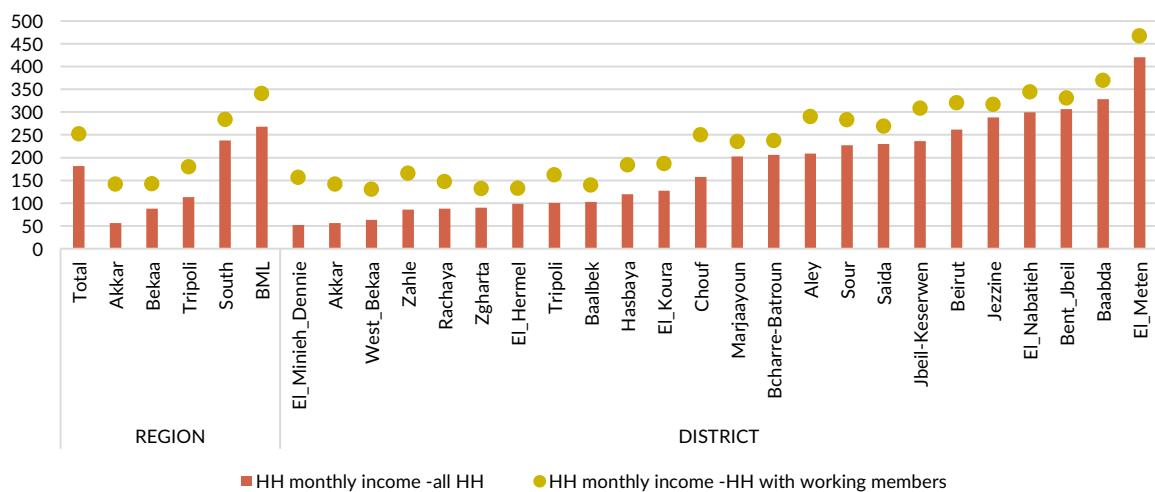
Based on the 3,592 respondents that reported having received income in the last 30 days, the average per capita monthly income was \$203, ranging from \$97 in Hermel to \$333 in El Metn. However, half received less than \$167 per month, varying from less than \$100 in Hermel and West Bekaa to more than \$300 in El Metn.

The mean monthly household income was even lower (\$181.4) than per capita income because on average households had less than one working member per

household. Half of households had a monthly income of \$133 or less. When non-earning households were excluded, household monthly income averaged \$250, ranging from around \$132 in West Bekaa, Zgharta and Hermel to \$467 in El Metn.

On average working members were employed for 15 out of the last 30 days, ranging from 10 days in Zgharta and Hermel to 19 in Bbd. The daily wage averaged \$15, dipping to \$10 in West Bekaa, Hermel and Zahle, and peaking at \$23 in Jezzine.

Figure 10.2. Mean household monthly income (US\$) at regional, caza and national level



Livelihood sources

Syrian refugee households were more reliant on loans, credit and food vouchers as livelihood sources than they were in 2014. More than 80% relied on loans or credits as one of the three main livelihood sources versus around 50% in 2014; 75% of households depended on food vouchers compared with about 55% in 2014. The percentage relying on non-agricultural casual labour was slightly down at 42% compared with 48% a year ago.

In 2015, households were diversifying their livelihood sources in an attempt to meet their monthly expenses: the percentage of households relying on one livelihood source fell from 20% to 5% while the percentage relying on three increased from 43% to 64%.

Food vouchers were the main livelihood source for 54% of Syrian refugee households; informal and formal loans for 15% and non-agricultural casual labour for the same percentage (15%). For the remaining 14% of households,

the chief livelihood sources were skilled work (9%), gifts from family or relatives (2%) or savings, remittances and agricultural labor (<1%).

Most households had more than one livelihood source (95%). The main secondary livelihood source was informal and formal loans (39% of households), followed by food vouchers, non-agricultural casual labour, skilled work and gifts from family or friends.

About two third of households had a third livelihood source (64%), mainly informal and formal loans, followed by non-agricultural casual labour, food vouchers and gifts.

Regional differences were significant for the main livelihood source. The proportion of households relying on food vouchers as the primary source of cash ranged from 26% in El Metn to 74% in West Bekaa. At the regional level, the percentage of households relying on

food vouchers as the main livelihood source in Tripoli 5 was almost double the percentage found in BML at 68% versus 35%.

Nationally household dependency on food vouchers as the primary livelihood source increased by 14%. However in Tripoli 5, the dependency almost doubled since 2014 (from 35% to 68%); in BML it more than trebled (from 11% to 35%) and in Akkar it increased by 40% to 67%. Meanwhile in Bekaa and the South the percentages remained similar to the previous year.

Dependency on loans also increased since 2014; the percentage of households relying on informal and formal loans as their first livelihood source was three times higher in 2015 (15%) than the previous year. The increase was most marked in Tripoli 5, (from 1.5% in 2014 to 10% in 2015). Akkar and Bekaa were the regions with the highest loan dependency as a first livelihood (20%). At caza level,

the percentage ranged from less than 1% in Nabatieh to 33% in Chouf.

The percentage of households relying on non-agricultural casual labour as their primary livelihood source (15%) was half of that found in 2014 and differed significantly by caza and region: from 5% in West Bekaa to 57% in Nabatieh at caza level and from 8% in Akkar to 34% in the South at regional level. The reduction was more pronounced in Tripoli 5, where it fell from 37% to 13%, followed by BML (37% to 18%), Akkar (17% to 8%) and Bekaa (17% to 10%) whereas in the South there was no change.

Households relying on skilled work also reduced from 14% in 2014 to 9%. The reduction was more evident in Akkar, Tripoli 5 and BML. The prevalence varied from less than 1% in Hermel, Zahle, El Minieh-Dennie, West Bekaa and Baalbek to 43% in Baabda.

Figure 10.3. Percentage of households reliant on each livelihood source as one of their three main sources of income

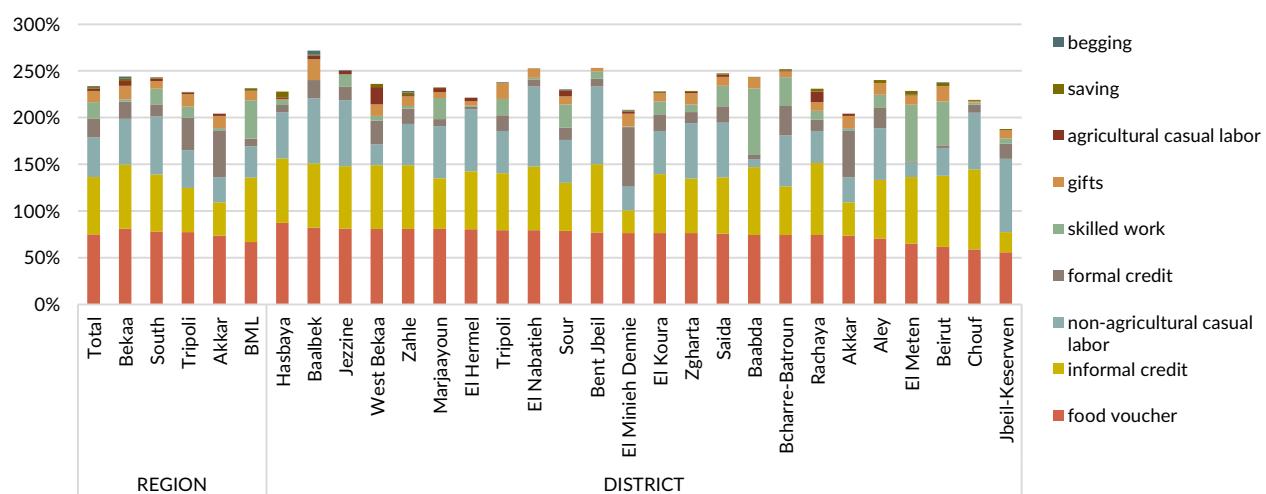


Figure 10.4. Main livelihood source (% of households)

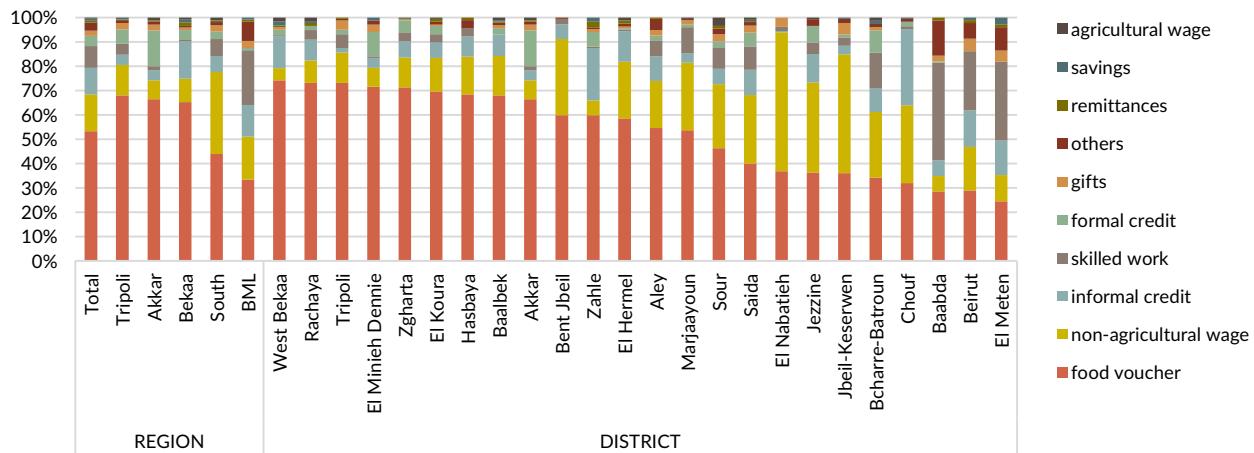


Figure 10.5. Snapshot of livelihoods at regional and caza level

Highest unemployment rates	Regions	Akkar and Tripoli
	CAZAS	El Minieh Dennie, Akkar and West Bekaa
Highest reliance on food vouchers as main livelihood source	REGIONS	Bekaa, Tripoli, Akkar
	CAZAS	West Bekaa, Rachaya, Tripoli, El Minieh Dennie, Zgharta, Koura, Hasbaya, Baalbek and Akkar
Lowest average household monthly income	REGIONS	Bekaa, Tripoli, Akkar
	CAZAS	El Minieh Dennie, Akkar, West Bekaa, Zahle, Rachaya, Zgharta, Hermel

Expenditures

Monthly household and per capita expenditure

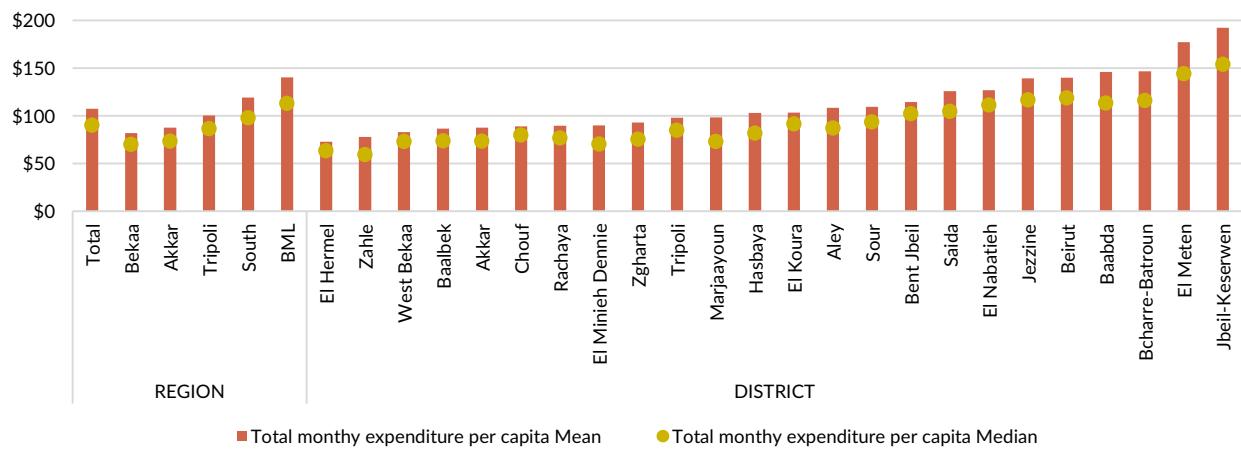
On average, each household spent \$493 a month, a drop of 35% since 2014 (\$269) which may partly be explained by the fact that household sizes have fallen, as seen above. Some 74% of monthly expenses covered food (\$196), rent (\$111) and health (\$58) needs, similar to last year. While expenditure on food and rent has fallen by 40% since 2014 health spending has fallen by 17%.

Per capita expenditure was \$107 per month, 22% less than in 2014 (\$138). Expenditure per capita on food (\$41) and rent (\$25) fell by around 28% since VASyR 2014, while expenditure per capita on health remained the same (\$14). It should be noted that the reduction in spending since 2014 would be even higher if the new categories included in the 2015 expenditure module (e.g., shelter materials, entertainment and legal expenditures) were excluded from the analysis.

Expenditures continued to differ significantly from region to region and caza to caza. Similar to last year, regional household expenditure was higher in BML, followed by the South and Tripoli 5. In Bekaa and Akkar household expenditure fell by 47% and 42% respectively; in Tripoli it fell by 38% and in BML and South by around 27%. Per capita reductions since last year have been more uniform- between 21% and 27% in all regions except South Lebanon (13%).

At caza level average expenditure per capita was lowest in Hermel (\$73) and Zahle (\$78), and highest in Jbeil-Keserwen (\$192) and El Metn (\$177). Figure 34 shows the mean and median total expenditure per capita at caza, regional and country level.

Figure 11.1 Mean and median total expenditure per capita by caza, region and at national level



Food expenditure share

Food accounted for the lion's share of total monthly household expenditure (45%); 19% was spent on rent, 10% on health and the remaining 26% on other expenses such as toilets/sanitation and telecommunications (4%), followed by gas, electricity, tobacco and transport (3% each) (Figure 35). Households were spending 5% less on rent than in 2014, whereas for other expenditure categories the changes were not more than 1%.

Food expenditure share was highest in Hermel, Hasbaya, Marjaayoun, Baalbek and Akkar cazas, and lowest in

Aley, Baabda, El Metn, and Jbeil-Keserwen. Expenditure on rent was highest in Chouf, Jbeil-Keserwen, El Metn, Rachaya, Aley, Sour, Tripoli and West Bekaa and lowest in Hermel and Hasbaya.

Akkar, Nabatieh and Zgharta households spent proportionally more on health and West Bekaa, Marjaayoun, Rachaya and Hasbaya households the least. Water spend was highest in Bbd, Beirut and Beint-Jbeil followed by Chouf, Sour and Zahle, and lowest in Hasbaya, West Bekaa, Marjaayoun and Hermel.

Figure 11.2 Average monthly household expenditure by category

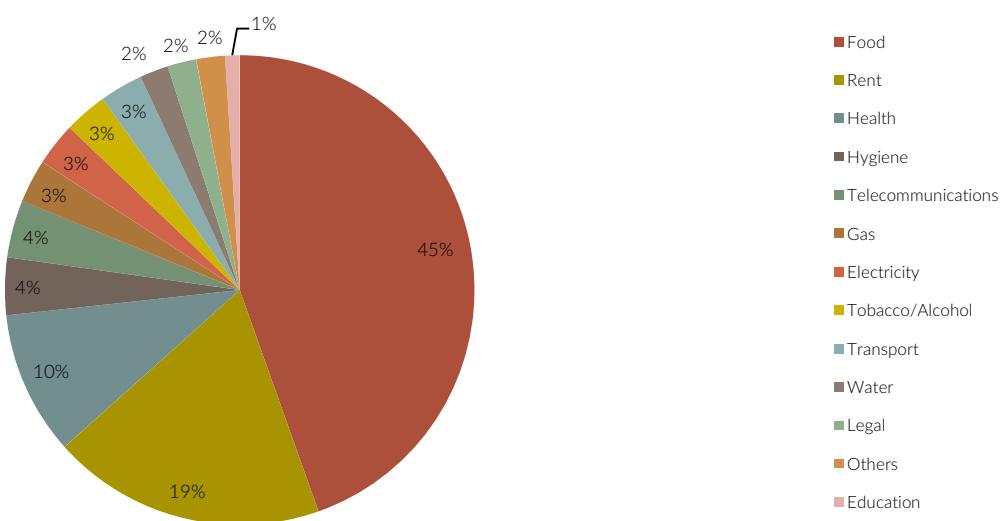
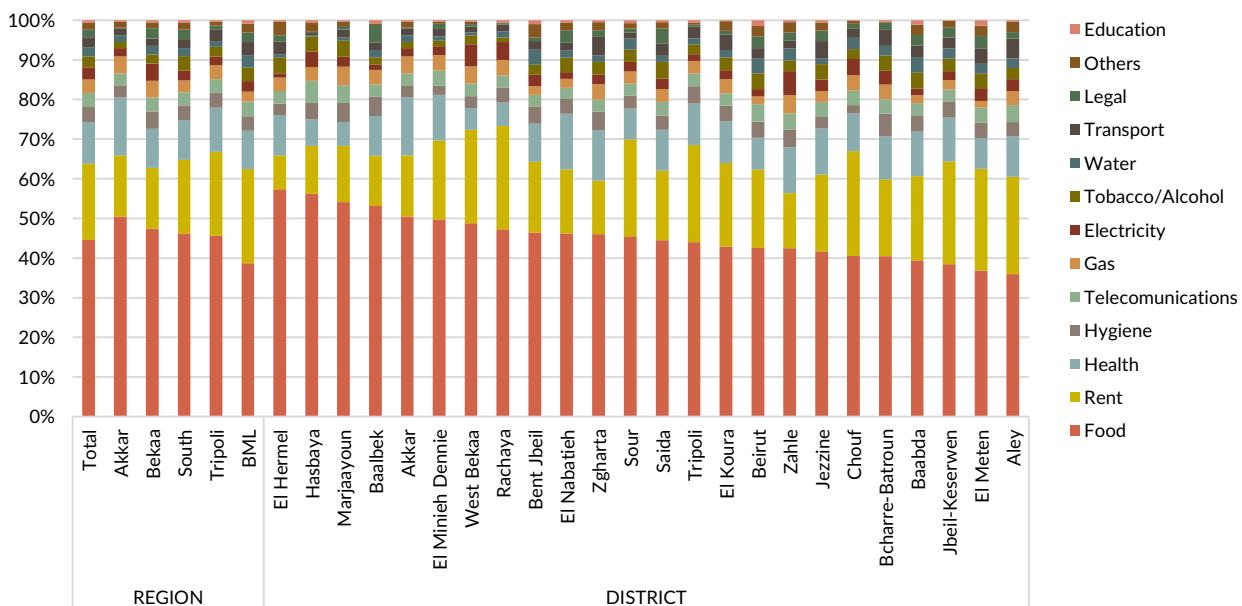


Figure 11.3 Average monthly household expenditure share by category at caza, regional and national level



Food expenditure share is widely used as an indicator of food security. If a household spends a high (>65%) or very high (>75%) proportion of its total expenditures on food it is considered to be food insecure¹. This is because if food prices rise or a household has to meet an unexpected expense or the main earner cannot find work, for instance, it has no choice but to employ coping strategies that negatively impact its food security, such as skipping meals, eating smaller portions or less nutritious food². And, it is assumed, the higher a household's share of expenditure on food, the lower its budget for other non-food essentials such as health, sanitation, education and shelter.

¹ Food expenditure share is classified into four categories using the thresholds of <50%, 50%-65%, 66% -75% and >75%. Figure 37 shows the proportion of households in each of these four categories at caza, region and national level.

² Smith, L. and Subandoro, A. 2007: "Measuring Food Security. Using Household Expenditure Surveys" Food Security in Practice technical guide series. Washington, D.C.:IFPRI. See page 82: The poorest households in the world spend more than 75 percent of their income on food. Households in the richest countries, such as the United States and Canada, spend less than 15 percent of their expenditures on food (COCA 2006; U.S. Department of Labor 2006).

At country level, 17% of households had high or very high expenditure on food ($\geq 65\%$) and were therefore considered food insecure. This represents a 6% national increase over last year but the food insecurity prevalence by this indicator was almost double that of 2014 in BML, South and Tripoli 5.

Akkar and Bekaa continued to be the regions with the highest proportion of households with high and very high food expenditure share - more than a quarter and a fifth of the population, respectively - while BML had the lowest (less than 10%). At caza level, Hermel, Hasbaya, Marjaayoun and Baalbek had proportionally more households with high and very high expenditure share, while Bcharre-Batroun, Jezzine, Baabda and Jbeil-Keserwen had less than 10% of households with high or very high expenditure share on food. It is worth noting that some cazas such as Beirut, Nabatieh, Sour or Chouf, which were generally better off by other indicators than cazas such as Tripoli, tended to be worse off by this indicator.

Figure 11.4 Percentage of households with very high, high, medium and low food expenditures shares on food by caza, region and country level

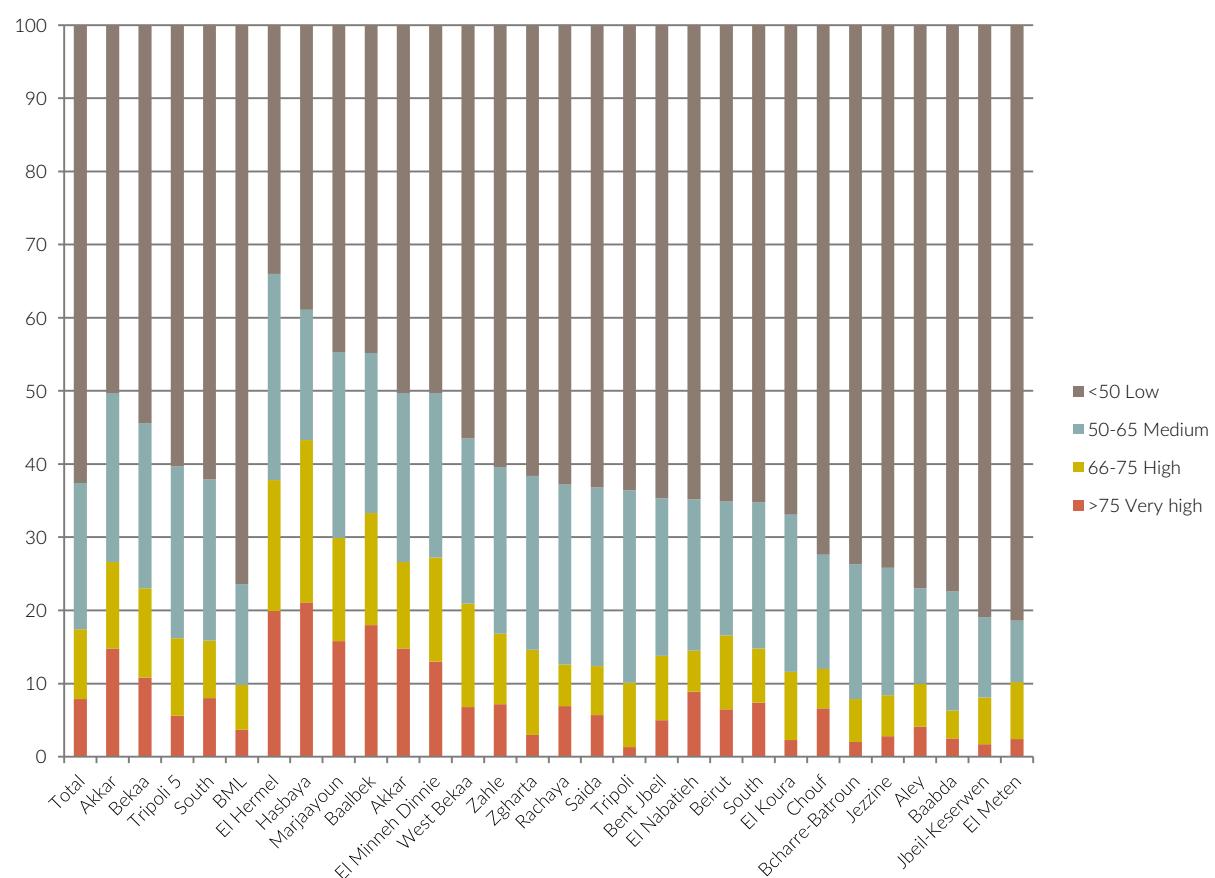
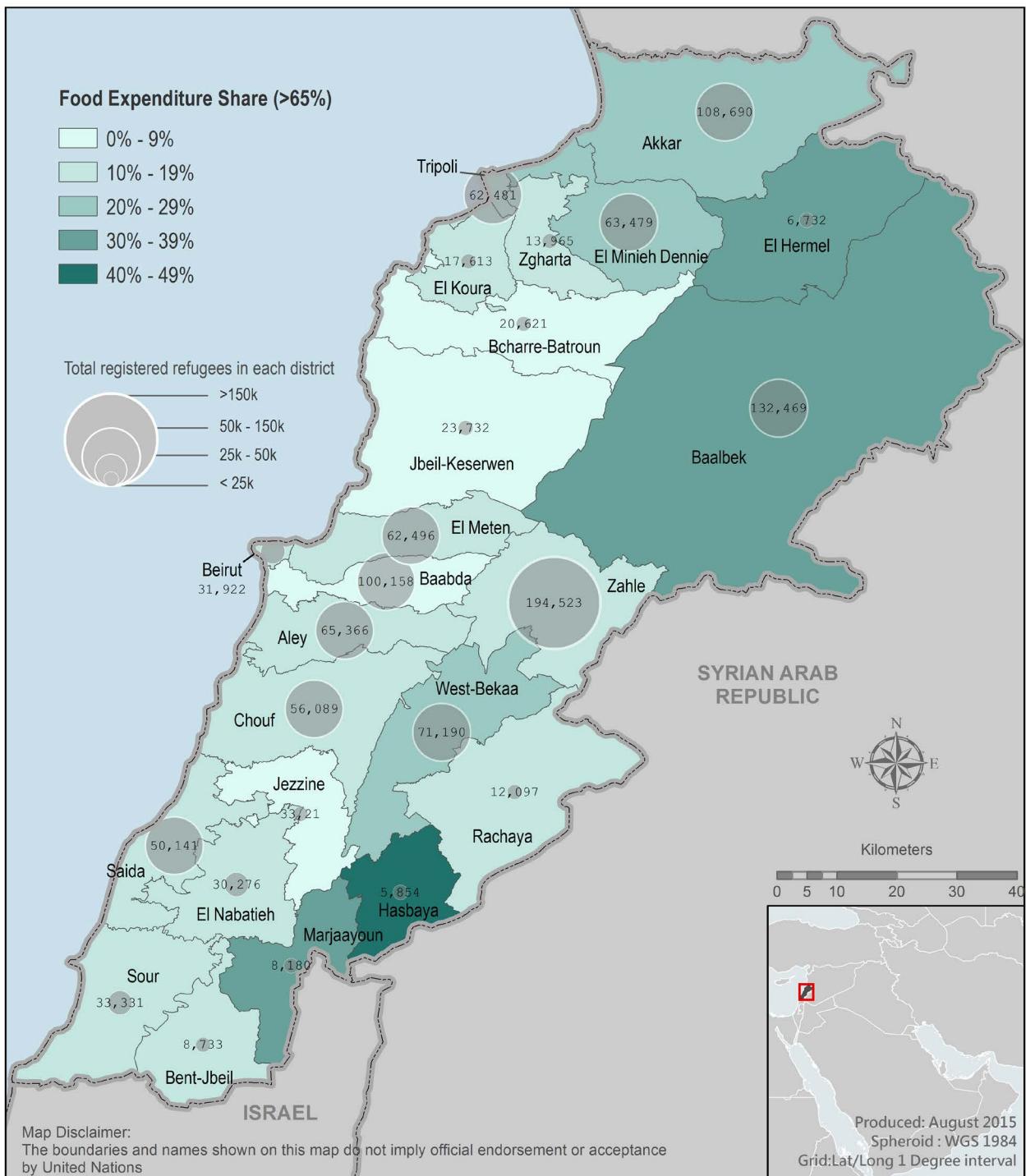


Figure 11.5 Percentage of Syrian refugee households spending over 65% of their outgoings on food by caza



Survival minimum expenditure and minimum expenditure

Households have been classified into four categories according to what proportion of the Minimum and Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB and SMEB) their total per capita expenditure represents¹.

< Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB)	< \$87
SMEB- Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB)	\$87 - \$113
MEB - 125% of MEB	\$114 - \$142
>125% MEB	>\$143

Annex 1 describes the composition of the MEB as well as the methodology used to determine it.

At country level, more than half of households (52%) were below the SMEB, which was more than double the 2014 prevalence of 26%, and 69% were below the MEB²

¹ The comparison has been done using the expenditure per capita to control for household size

² Whereas preliminary 2014 results indicated 29%, the final results of VASyR 2014, released in May 2015, indicated that 26% were unable to cover the minimum survival expenditure basket

(compared with 43% in 2014). By the same token the percentage of households with a total expenditure above 125% of the MEB fell from a third in 2014 to a fifth.

Geographical differences were significant, and the proportion of households falling below the SEB ranged from 14% in Jbeil-Keserwen to some 73% in Zahle. There were also significant differences within the same region that should be considered, especially in BML (e.g. between Chouf and Jbeil-Keserwen), Tripoli 5 (e.g. between Bcharre-Batroun and El Minneh Dennie) and South (e.g. between Marjaayoun and Jezzine).

Households have also been classified according to the poverty line proposed by the World Bank in 2013³, established at \$3.84 per person per day. Households below the poverty line increased to 70% from 49% in 2014, which is consistent with the MEB results.

³ United Nations Development Programme and the Council for Development and Reconstruction (2014). Lebanon Millennium Development Goals Report 2013-2014.

Figure 11.6 Percentage of households by MEB categories and Lebanon extreme poverty line at caza, regional and national level

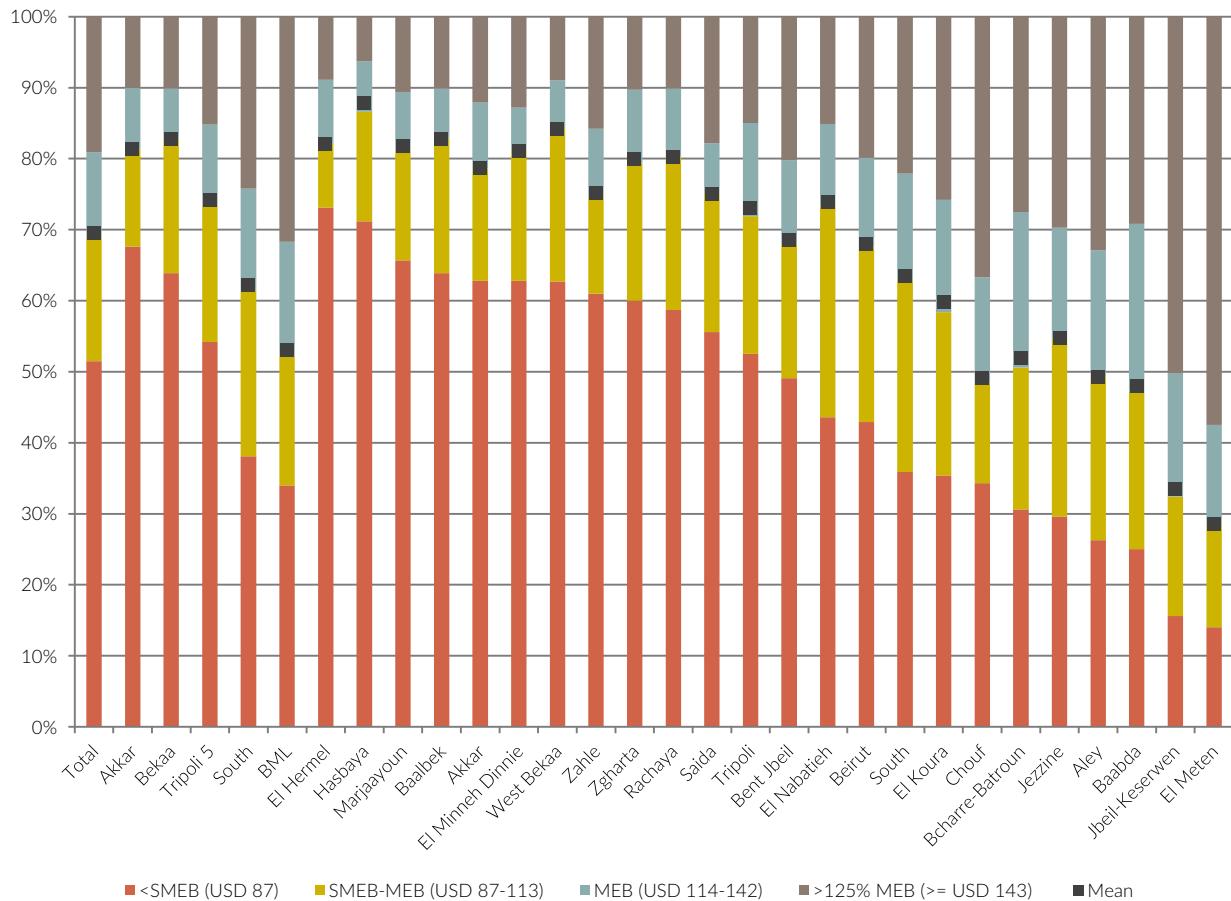
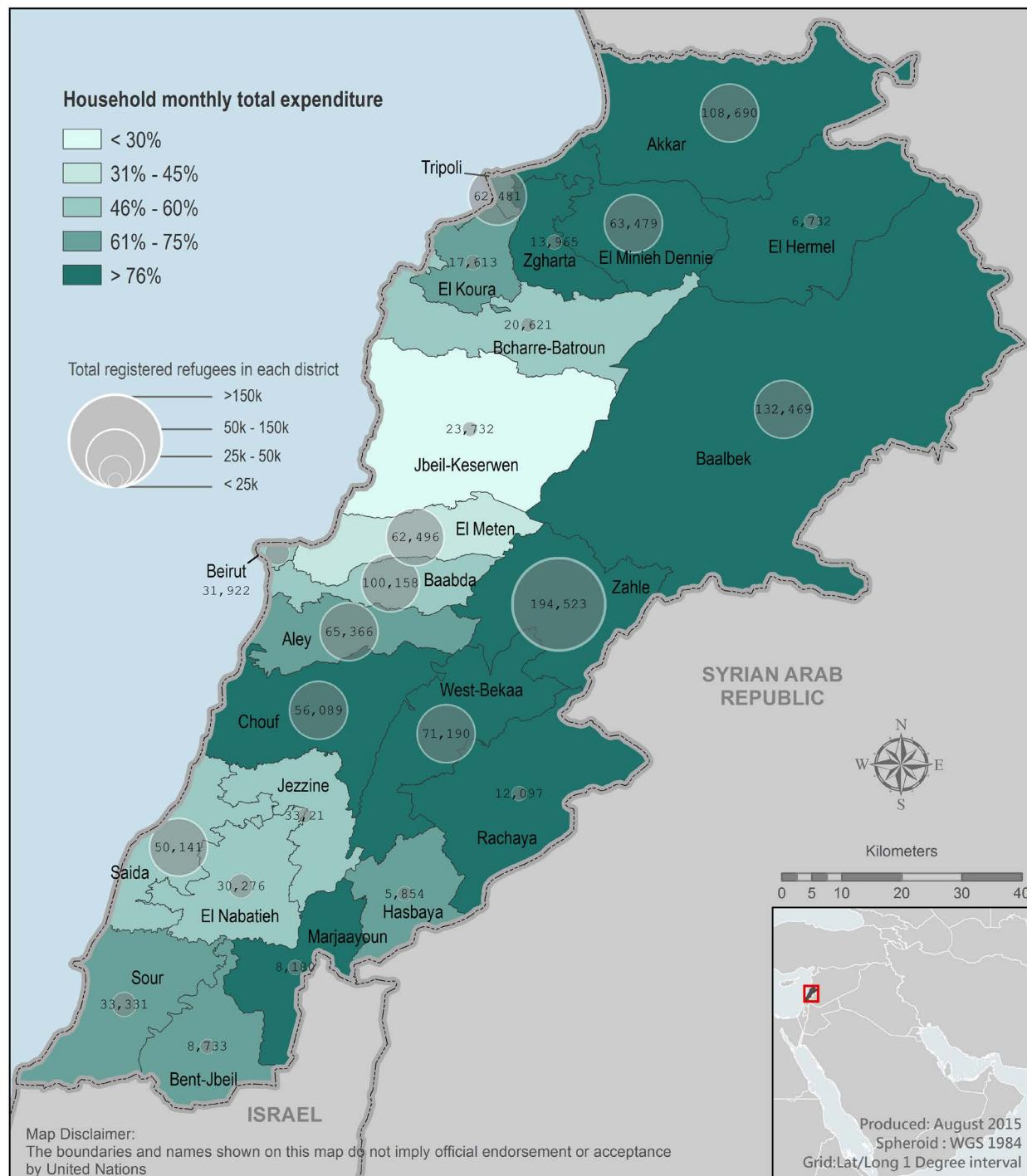


Figure 11.7 Percentage of Syrian refugee households spending less than the survival expenditure basket



Food spending

On average, households spent 64% of their total monthly food budget on bread (22%), vegetables, cereals, fats and dairy products (10-11%), while expenses on meat, fish and eggs, tubers, sugar and pulses were just 7%. This marks a slight fall (1-2%) in spending on vegetables, dairy, meat, fish and eggs since 2014 and an increase on pulses, cereals, fats and sugar. These changes in food budget distribution tally with changes in food consumption patterns between 2014 and 2015.

Expenses by food group differed significantly by region and caza. Figure 39 shows food expenditure share by food group at caza, regional and country level. Locations have been sorted according to their expenditure on bread, which ranged from 14% in Zahle to 29% in El Minieh Dennie, Akkar and Marjaayoun. The proportion of the food budget spent on vegetables and fruit ranged from 5% in Akkar to 19% in Nabatieh; that on cereals, from 6% in El Meten and Baabda to 15% in Akkar; on fats from 7% in El Meten, Beirut, Marjaayoun and Jbeil-Keserwen to 14% in Hermel and Zahle; on dairy products from 7% in West Bekaa, El Minieh Dennie, Akkar and Zgharta to 14% in El Meten and Beirut; on meat, fish and eggs from

4% in West Bekaa, Zgharta and Chouf to 13% in Nabatieh, and on sugar from 4% in El Meten, Jbeil-Keserwen, Beirut, Baabda and El Nabatieh to 11% of total food budget in Hermel. There is much less geographical variation regarding spend on tubers, pulses, canned food and other types of food. Across all cazas households rarely purchase cooked food, the highest expenses being found in Baabda, Koura, Beirut and Tripoli (2%).

Estimated value of food consumed but not purchased (e.g. obtained through donations, food aid, on credit, gathered, hunted or own produced) is also shown in annex 1. According to information provided by refugees, the estimated value of food consumed in the last 30 days was \$49 per capita, of which \$14 was the estimated value of non-purchased food. In figure 40 cazas and regions were scored according to the estimated value of non-purchased food, showing that it is not directly associated with lower expenses on food. By region Bekaa and Akkar (\$19 and \$16 respectively) had the highest estimated value of non purchased food. At caza level it was Hermel (\$23), Baalbek (\$20) and Hasbaya (\$19).

Figure 11.8 Expenditure share by food groups at caza, regional and national level

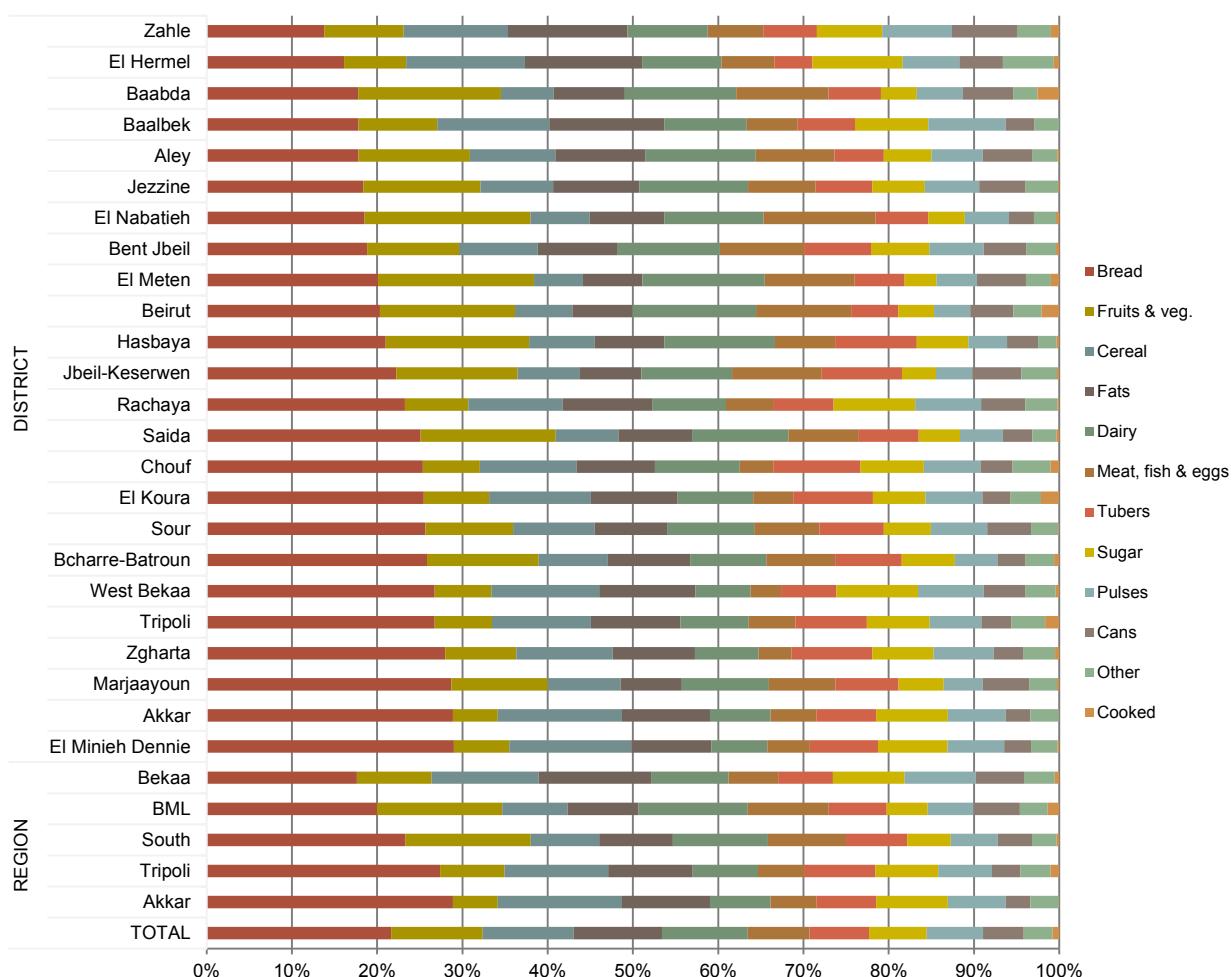
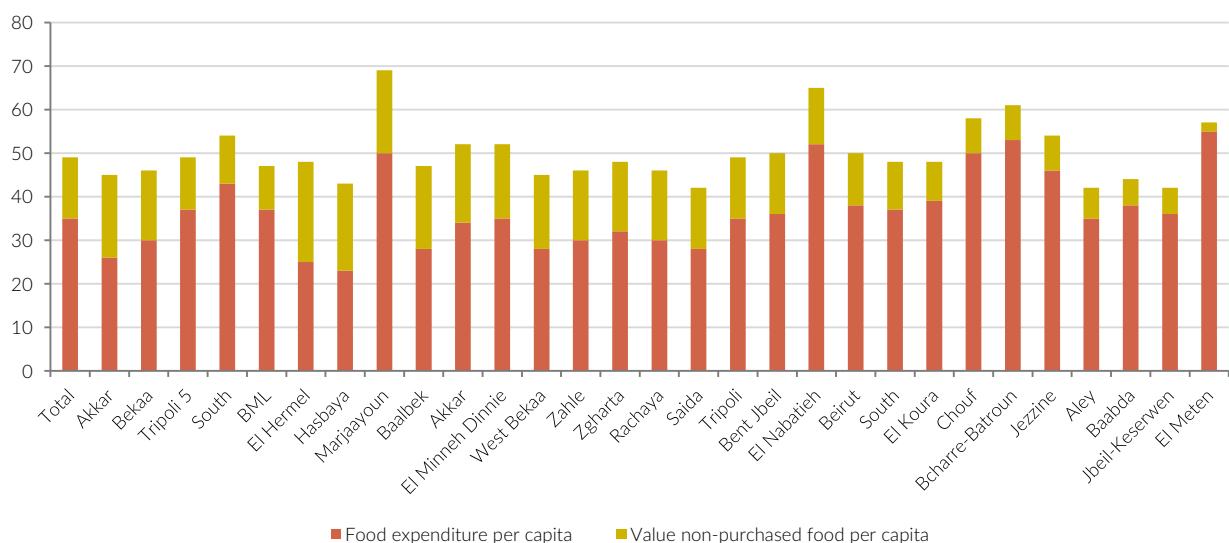


Figure 11.9 Estimated per capita value of purchased and non purchased food consumed in the last 30 days at caza, regional and national level



The gap between monthly income and expenditure

The difference between household monthly income and expenditure as reported by refugees has been calculated and classified into four categories:

1. Households with no expenditure/income gap (income \geq spend)
2. Households whose monthly expenditures are \$200 or less above income
3. Households whose monthly expenditures are \$200-\$400 above income
4. Households whose monthly expenditures are more than \$400 above income.

Results, sorted by the proportion of caza level households with the widest gaps (i.e., more than \$400) are shown in figure 41 together with the median expenditure monthly gap per capita and the median debt per capita.

Households with wider expenditure gaps tended to be in cazas with higher expenditures, which may also have higher incomes. At regional level, Tripoli had the highest expenditure gap, followed by BML, which also had the highest percentage of households with no expenditure gap (10%). There was no correlation between monthly expenditure gap and debt (see Jbel-Keserwen, Bcharre-Batroun, Chouf and Hasbaya etc).

Figure 11.10 Percentage of households in expenditure/income gap categories, by region, caza and national. Also shows monthly median expenditure gap and debt percentage.

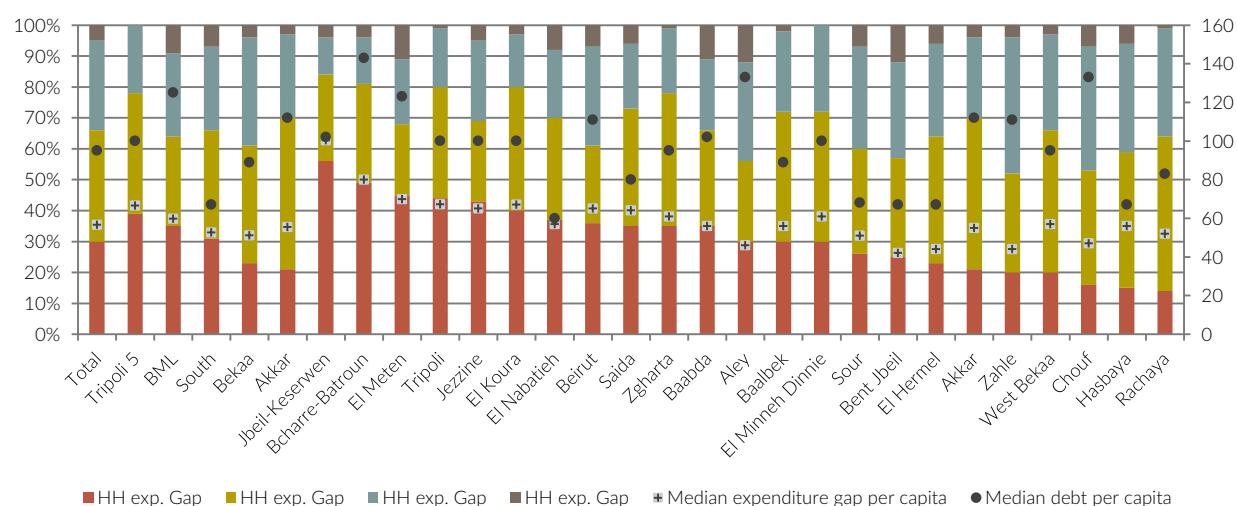


Figure 11.11 Snapshot of expenditure module at regional and caza level

Lowest monthly expenditure per capita	REGIONS	Bekaa, Akkar and Tripoli
	CAZAS	Hermel, Zahle
Highest share of expenditure on food	REGIONS	Bekaa and Akkar
	CAZAS	Hermel, Hasbaya, Marjaayoun, Baalbek and Akkar
Highest proportion of households falling below the MSEB	REGIONS	Bekaa, Akkar
	CAZAS	Hermel, Zahle
Highest proportion of households falling below the poverty line	REGIONS	Bekaa, Akkar and Tripoli
	CAZAS	El Minieh Dennie, Akkar, West Bekaa, Zahle, Rachaya, Zgharta, Hermel, Racharya, Chouf
Highest proportion of households spending more than \$400 more than their monthly income	REGIONS	Tripoli and BML
	CAZAS	Jbeil-Keserwen and Bcharre-Batroun

Food Consumption

Number of meals eaten a day

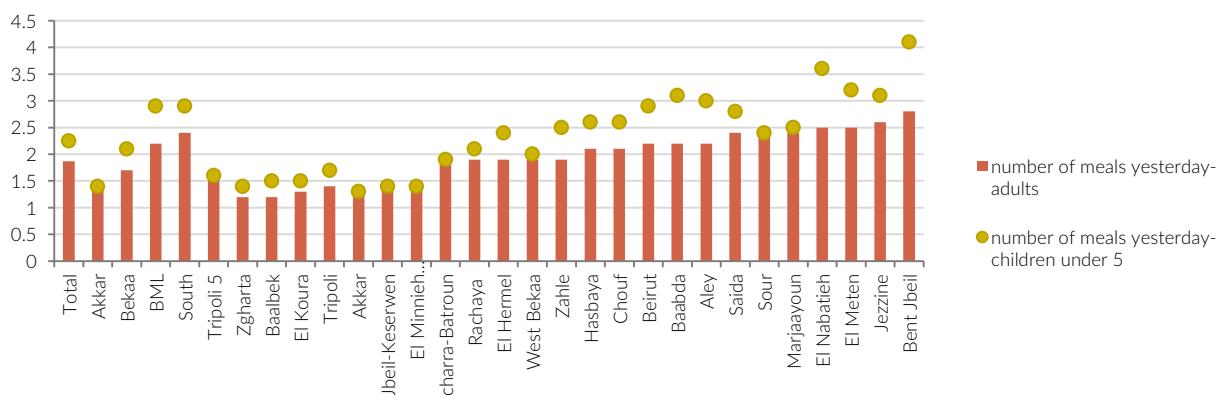
The number of meals eaten each day by children and adults has fallen since 2014. In three in four households, adults consumed fewer than three warm or cooked meals in the previous day, and in one in three households (vs. one in four in 2014) they consumed just one or no cooked meals. Children under five consumed fewer than three cooked meals in the previous day in 65% of households versus 41% in 2014.

This reduction in number of meals varied by region. For adults, the highest reduction was observed in Bekaa where the average number of meals per day decreased

from 2.5 to 1.7, followed by Tripoli 5, from 1.7 to 1.5 meals consumed the previous day. For children, the highest decrease was also in Bekaa as well as in the South.

Zgharta, Baalbek, El Koura, Tripoli and Akkar were the cazas with the lowest average number of cooked meals consumed by adults (≤ 1.5) whereas Beint-Jbeil, Jezzine, El Meten and Nabatieh had the highest average (≥ 2.5). For children, the cazas with the lowest mean were Akkar, Zgharta, El Minieh-Dennie and Jbeil-Keserwen (≤ 1.5) and those with highest Beint-Jbeil, Nabatieh, El Meten, Jezzine and Baabda (figure 42).

Figure 12.1 Average number of cooked meals consumed by adults and children the previous day at caza, regional and national level



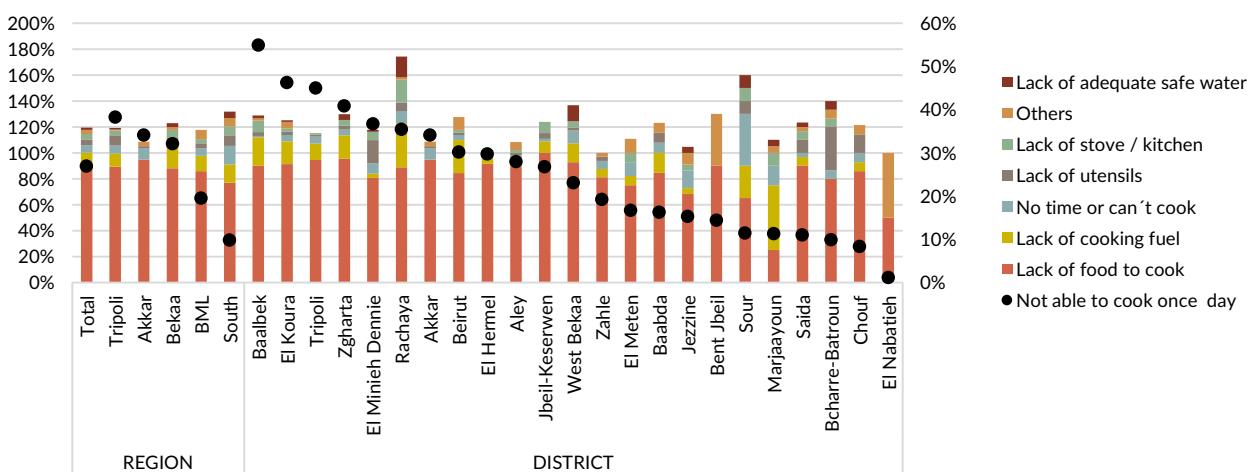
Most households (74%) reported that all household members enjoyed equal access to food while 25% reported that children were given priority access compared with 36% in 2014. Children were more often prioritized in Hermel, Chouf, Bcharre-Batroun and Jezzine, and less in Beint-Jbeil, Zahle, Hasbaya, Marjaayoun and Sour, which shows no clear association pattern with general food consumption.

More than a quarter of households (27%) were not able to cook food at least once a day on average, 7% more than

in 2014, mainly due to lack of food to cook (88%) or lack of fuel (12%).

The percentage of households not able to cook at least once a day was highest in Tripoli 5, Akkar and Bekaa (>30%) and lowest in the South (10%). At caza level, the inability to cook at least once a day varied from 0% in Hasbaya to 55% in Baalbek. Lack of food was cited as the main reason in all cazas except Marjaayoun, where it was lack of fuel, and Nabatieh, where 'other' reasons were cited.

Figure 12.2 Main reasons for households' inability to cook at least one meal a day



The Food Consumption Score (FCS)

The Food Consumption Score (FCS) is a composite indicator that considers diet diversity, frequency of consumption and nutrient value of the food groups consumed over a recall period of seven days. According to this score, households are classified into three categories: poor, borderline and acceptable FCS¹.

In 2015, the proportion of households with unacceptable FCS increased from 12% to 17%. This deterioration is not

reflected in the poorest category, which showed a slight decrease, from 3% to 2%, but in a higher proportion of households with borderline food consumption (up from 9% to 14%). This implies that the worsening situation was mainly affecting the less severely food insecure.

El Koura, Zgharta, Chouf, Zahle and Tripoli were the cazas with highest proportion of households with unacceptable FCS (more than 25%) while Hasbaya, Jezzine, Marjaayoun, Baabda and Beint-Jbeil had the lowest (less than 5%).

Figure 12.3 FCS categories at caza, regional and national level

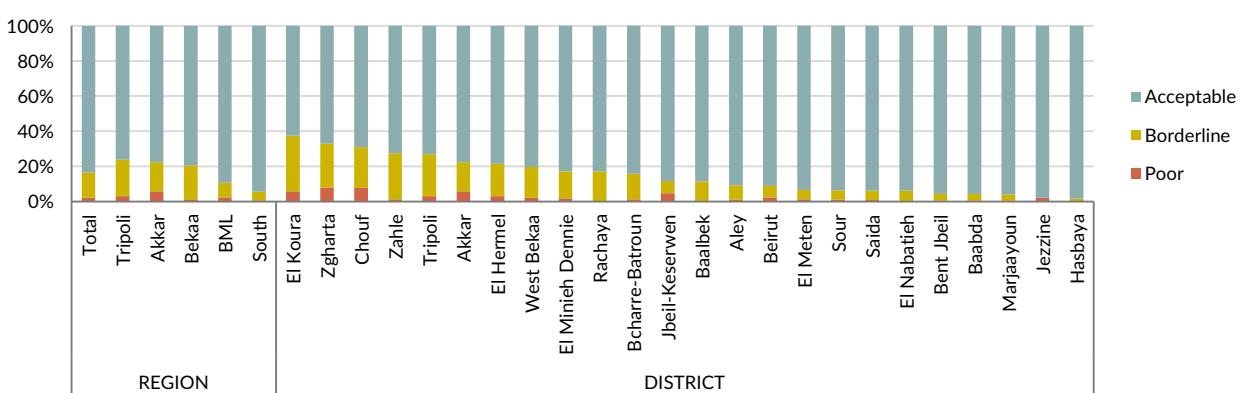
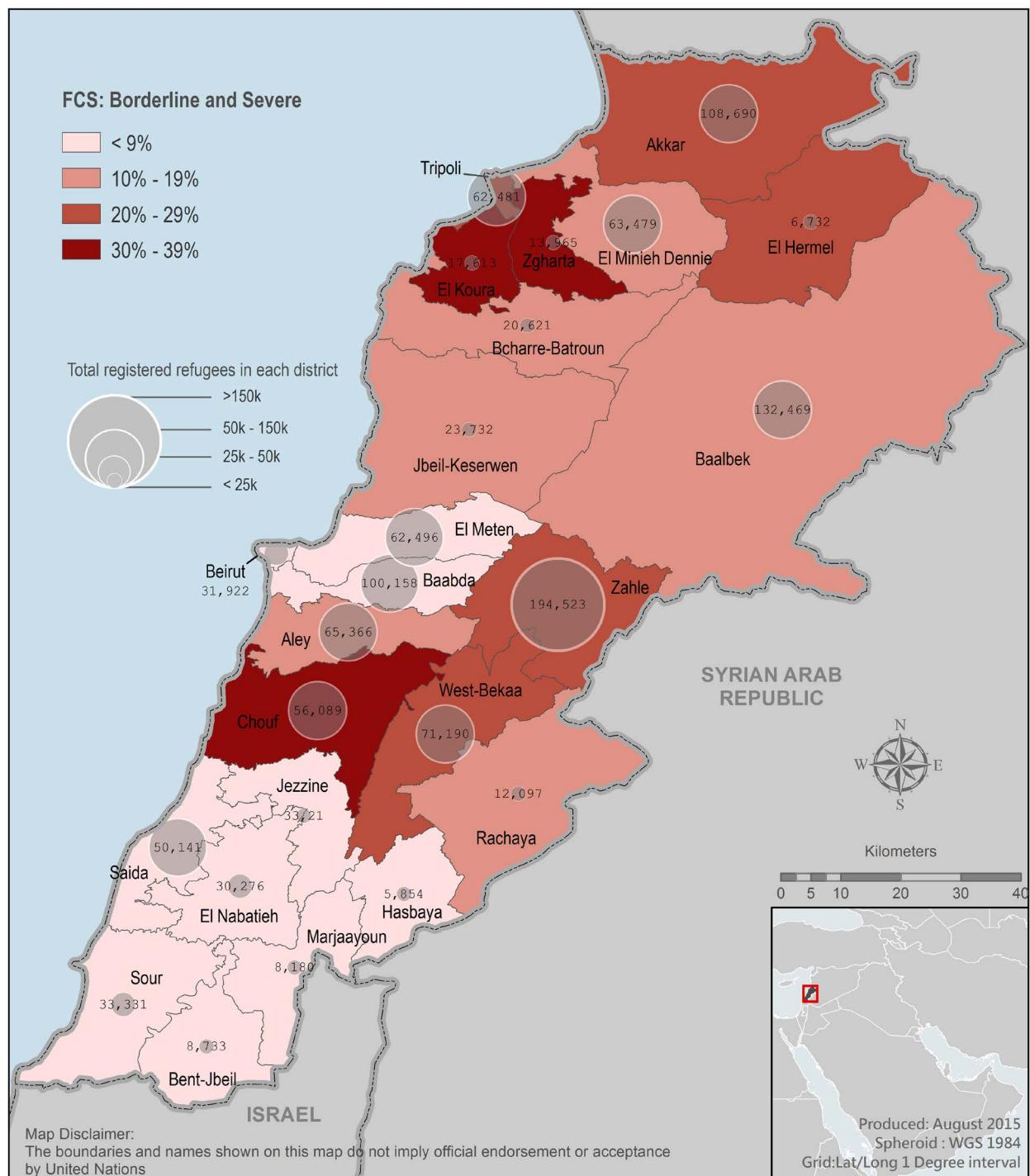


Figure 12.4 Percentage of Syrian refugee households with borderline and severe Food Consumption Scores (FCS)



Dietary Diversity

Households consumed on average nine different food groups¹ a week (Household Weekly Diet Diversity (HWDD)) and six food groups on a daily basis (Household Daily Average Diet Diversity (HDADD)). Although HWDD remained similar to that of 2014, nationally HDADD decreased from 6.8 to 6.4 food groups in the last year with the highest reduction in Bekaa, Tripoli 5 and Akkar.

¹ Out of the 12 standard food groups considered in the Household Dietary Diversity Score (FAO 2010).

Zgharta, El Koura, El Minieh-Dennie and Chouf were the cazas with the lowest HDADD (less than 6.0), and El Meten, Baabda, Beirut, Nabatieh and Beint-Jbeil had the highest (more than 7.0).

The estimated HWDD was also lower in the North Lebanon cazas of El Minieh-Dennie, El Koura and Zgharta as well as Bcharre-Batroun, Akkar and Tripoli.

Figure 12.5. Average HDADD and HWDD at caza, regional and national level

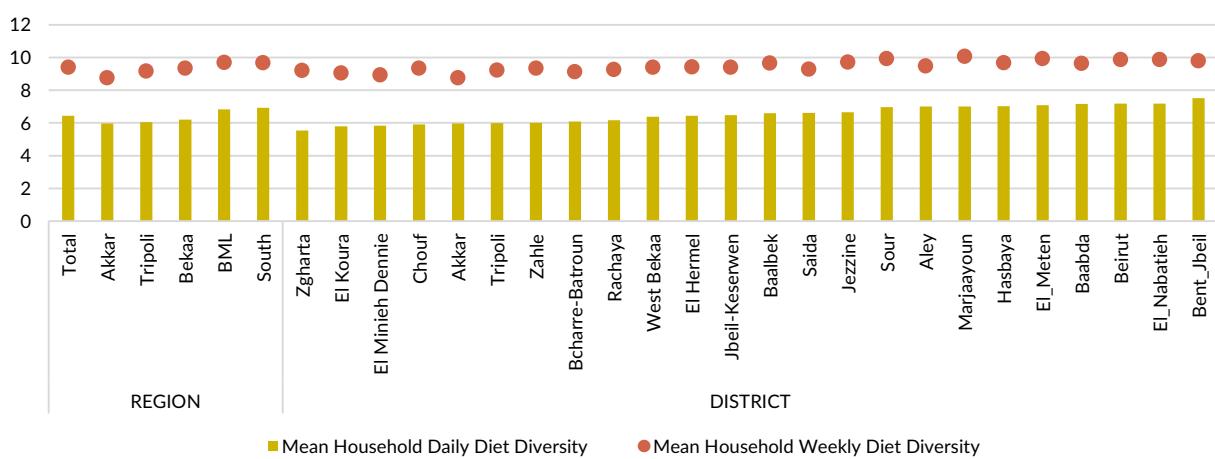
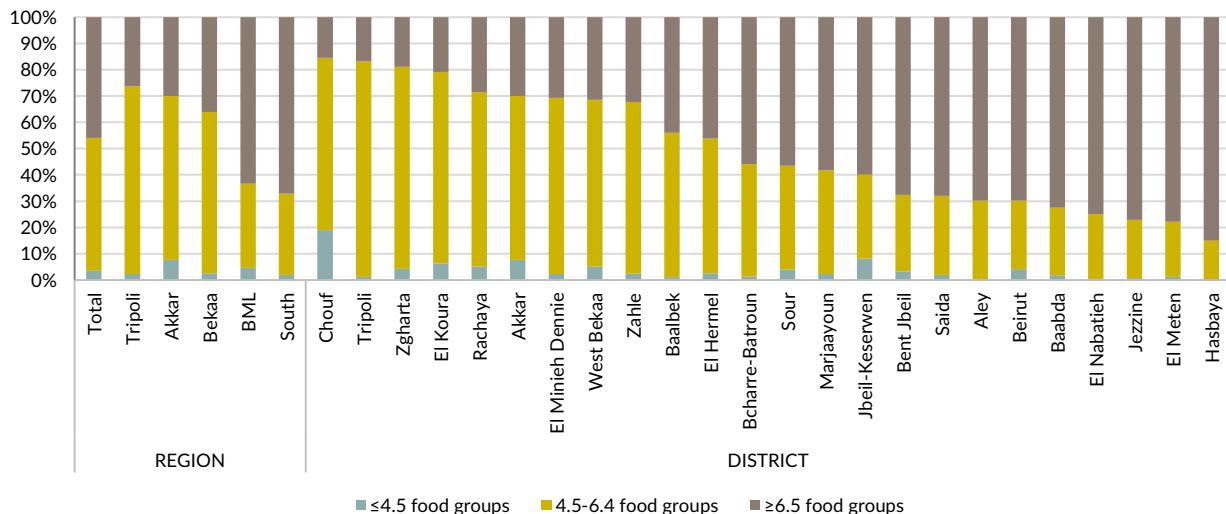


Figure 12.6 shows the proportion of households by HDADD category (<4.5 food groups, 4.5-6.4 food groups and ≥ 6.5 food groups). Households consuming fewer than 4.5 food groups are considered to have low dietary diversity. Low DD was of particular concern in Chouf even though HWDD was average in this caza. It is worth noting

that some cazas had a higher prevalence of households with low dietary diversity than others even though their HDADD was above average. This was the case for Jbeil-Keserwen and Beirut while the converse was true for Tripoli which had a lower average HDADD but smaller percentage of households with low dietary diversity.

Figure 12.6. Percentage of household by HDADD category at caza, regional and national level



Food consumption pattern

The general food consumption pattern was similar to that of previous years with less nutritious food groups being the most consumed (bread, sugar, condiments and fats) and micronutrient rich food groups i.e., organ meat, fish and vitamin A-rich fruit and vegetables the least consumed (figure 47).

As figures 12.7 and 12.8 show there has been a decrease in the frequency of consumption of most food groups, especially in vegetables, dairy products and eggs. Consumption frequency increased only for sugar, fats and pulses. The percentage of households not able to consume vegetables or fruit on a daily basis doubled from 30% last

year to 60% (figure 12.8). There has also been an increase in the proportion of households that do not manage to consume vitamin A rich food groups on a daily basis¹, from 21% to 33%. More than half of households (51%) did not manage to consume iron rich food groups (fish and meat) at all in the last seven days compared with 43% in 2014. These changes indicate a further deterioration in consumption patterns towards less nutritious food groups, increasing the risk of micronutrient deficiencies.

¹ Vitamin A rich food groups: dairy products, eggs, green leafy vegetables, orange or dark yellow vegetables and fruits.

Figure 12.7 Proportion of households by food consumption frequency categories per food group at national level

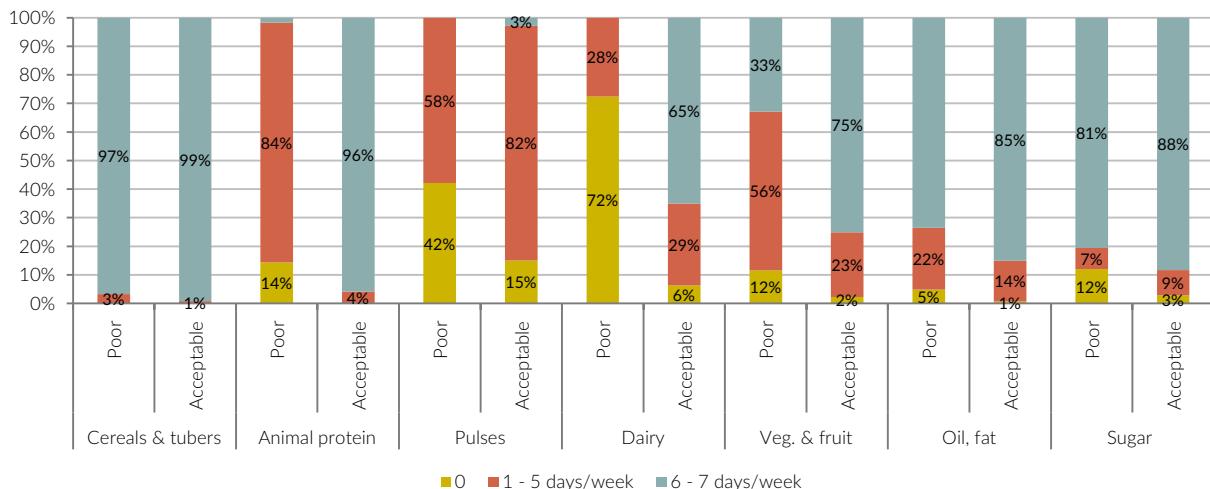


Figure 12.8. Proportion of households by food consumption frequency categories of main food groups at national level, 2014 vs. 2015

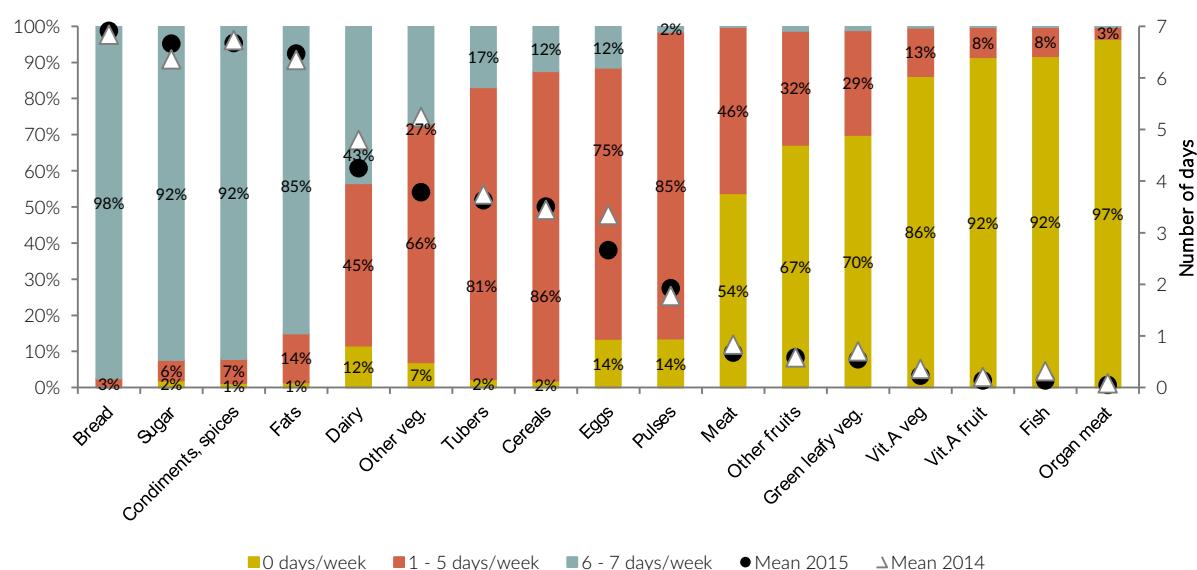


Figure 12.9 Regional and caza level snapshot

On average adults consume ≤1.5 meals a day	REGION	Akkar
	CAZAS	Zgharta, Baalbek, Koura, Tripoli, Akkar
>20% of HHs have unacceptable FC	REGIONS	Tripoli
	CAZAS	El Koura, Zgharta, Chouf, Zahle, Tripoli, Akkar, Hermel
Average daily dietary diversity <6	REGIONS	-
	CAZAS	Zgharta, El Koura, El Minieh-Dennie, Chouf, Akkar
Highest proportion of households consuming <4.5 food groups	REGIONS	Akkar
	CAZAS	Chouf, Jbeil Keserwen, Akkar

Infant and young child feeding practices

Information on feeding practices was collected for 381 children under six months of age and 883 children between six and seventeen months. Less than half of babies were exclusively breastfed.

Less than half (45%) of babies under six months of age were exclusively breastfed as recommended by WHO (2008). One fifth were not breastfeeding at all while 44% of the breastfed babies consumed some solid or semisolid food the previous day, particularly infant formula (22%) and milk.

Barely any 6-17 month olds have an adequate diet by WHO thresholds

Only 3% of the 6-17 month old infants included in the survey had the 'minimum acceptable diet', a composite indicator that combines dietary diversity and feeding frequency by breastfeeding status according to WHO IYCF indicators (WHO 2008). The main limiting factors are insufficient number of meals and poor diet diversity: just 17% of 6-17 month olds had minimum acceptable frequency and 10% minimum diet diversity. (See figure 13.1 for breastfeeding, complementary feeding, meal frequency, diet diversity and minimum acceptable diet by age group and figure 13.2 for child consumption of each food group.) The highest percentage of children with minimum acceptable diet is found in Jbeil-Keserwen and Jezzine (11%) while in Tripoli,

Zgharta, Koura, West Bekaa, Nabatieh, Bent Jbeil, Aley and Rachaya no child has a minimum acceptable diet according to the survey findings.

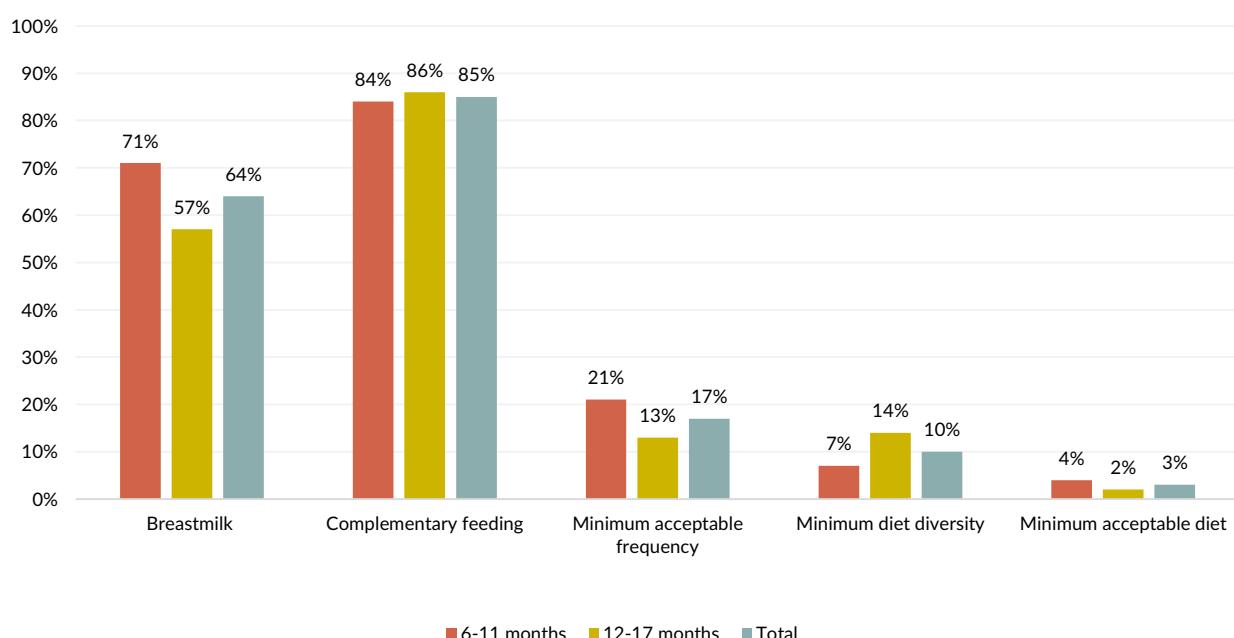
About two thirds of children between six and 18 months of age were breastfeeding. The percentage was slightly higher for those who had not yet reached their first birthday (71%) though this was 9% less than in 2014. The percentage of breastfeeding children between 1 and 1.5 years old rose from 45% in 2014 to 57%. Breastfeeding is more common in Baalbek, where more than 80% are breastfed, while in Beirut and Hermel, less than half are breastfed. Regionally, differences range from 59% in BML to 77% in Akkar.

Complementary feeding of 6-17 month olds has improved

Most children between 6 and 18 months of age (85%) receive solid food, with no differences between age groups of 6-11 months and 12-17 months. Complementary feeding has increased since 2014, when 45% of 6-11 month olds and 69% of 12-17 month olds were receiving complementary feeding.

Geographical variations oscillate between 64% of children receiving complementary feeding in Jbeil-Keserwen to 100% of children in Rachaya. Regional differences are within 5%.

Figure 13.1 IYCF practices by age group and total



Most 6-17 month olds do not enjoy minimum meal frequency

Most children between 6-17 months (83%) do not benefit from the minimum acceptable meal frequency which, according to WHO guidelines, should be two meals a day for breastfed 6-8 month olds, three for breastfed children between nine and 23 months and four for non-breastfed children. The percentage of younger children (6-11 months) with acceptable meal frequency (21%) tends to be higher than those of 12-17 months of age (13%). Geographically, while 43% of children in Aley have minimum acceptable meal frequency, the prevalence dips to just 2% in Nabatieh. Regionally, children in Tripoli 5 are more likely to have the minimum acceptable number of meals (28%) vs just 11% of children in Bekaa.

Only one in 10 refugee children reach minimum diet diversity levels

According to WHO (2008) guidelines, children between 6 and 17 months should consume a minimum of four food groups out of seven¹ to meet the minimum diet diversity target, independent of age and breastfeeding status. Only 10% of Syrian refugee children reach this level. This percentage is significantly lower for children under a year old (7%) than 1-1.5 year olds (14%). Geographical variability ranges from no child in the district of Tripoli and Zgharta following the diet diversity recommendations to more than 20% of children in Jezzine and Hasbaya.

Children aged 12-17 months have less diverse diets than a year ago

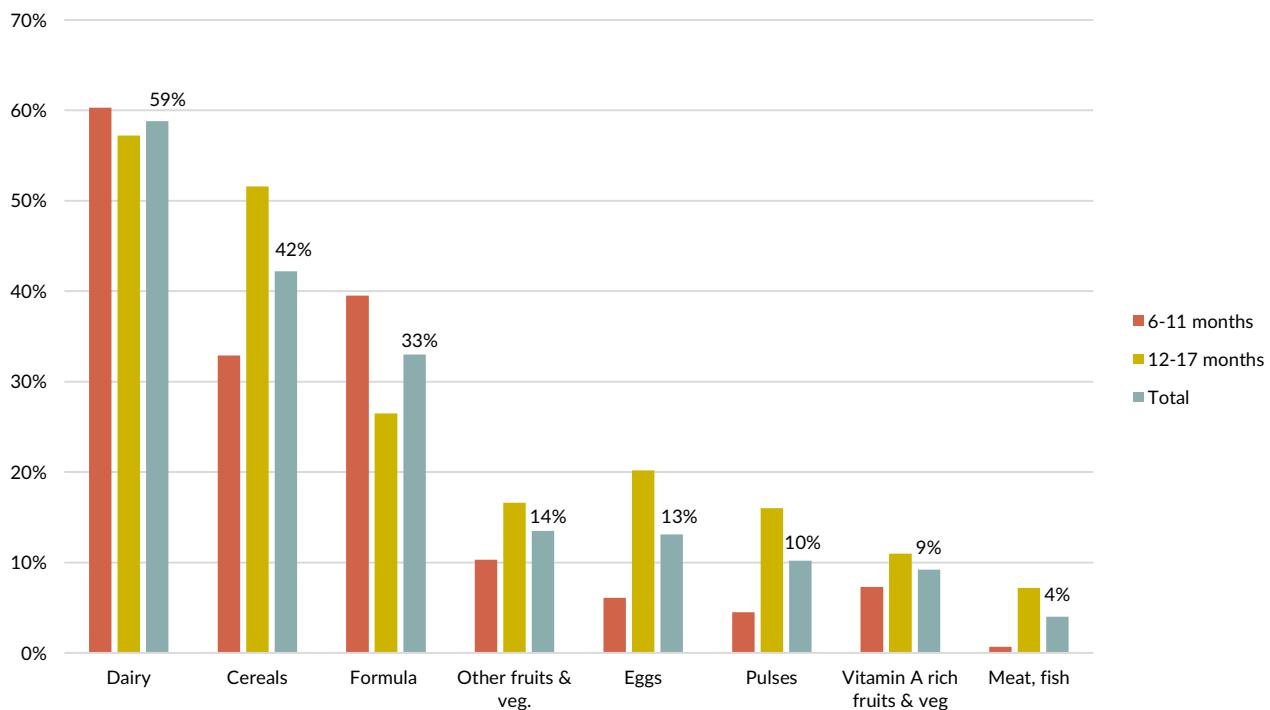
The food groups most consumed by this age group are dairy products (59%) and grains, roots and tubers (42%), followed by non-rich in Vitamin A fruits and vegetables (14%) and eggs (13%). Just one in 10 children between 6 and 17 months of age consumed pulses and a similar percentage vitamin A rich fruit and vegetables the day before the interview was conducted. Only 4% consumed meat or fish. One third took infant formula. Consumption of the different food groups increases significantly with child age except for dairy products, vitamin A rich fruit and vegetables and infant formula.

Children between 6 and 11 months are more likely to consume dairy products in 2015 than in 2014 (up from 34% to 60%) and infant formula (up by 8%) while their consumption of other food groups has remained almost the same. On the other hand, 12 -17 month olds tend to have less diverse diets than in 2014 with the percentage consuming cereals, eggs and vegetables and fruit down by 11 -14% although infant formula was consumed by 9% more children in this age range.

When IYCF practices are compared among strata considering the limited sample size per region, children in the South tend to have better feeding practices. A significantly higher proportion of children in the South receives complementary feeding, has adequate meal frequency, consume grains and tubers and non-rich vitamin A vegetables and fruits, and meet, in definitive, the minimum acceptable diet. Children in the North are significantly less likely to meet the minimum acceptable diet.

¹ The seven standard food groups are: 1. Grains and tubers; 2: Pulses; 3: Dairy products; 4: meat and fish; 5: eggs; 6: vitamin A rich fruits and vegetables and 7: other fruits and vegetables.

Figure 13.2 Proportion of children that consumed each food group the previous day by age group.



Coping Strategies

Food-related coping strategies

Most of the households visited (89%) reported having experienced lack of food or money to buy food in the 30 days before the survey, 22% more than in 2014. Significant differences were found among cazas ranging from 57% in Hasbaya to 100% in Tripoli 5.

Out of those that faced lack of food or money to buy it, 99% applied food consumption related coping strategies, oscillating between 86% in Beint-Jbeil and 100% in some 11 cazas. The most common coping strategy (CS) related to food consumption was relying on less These percentages are calculated out of the total population but considering the strategies applied by those households that experienced lack of food or money to buy it in order to reflect the geographical differences in these parameters. or expensive food (98% ¹), followed by reducing the number of meals per day (60%), borrowing food from friends or relatives (54%) and reducing portion sizes at meal times (52%). In 29% of households adults restricted their consumption to allow children to eat.

¹ These percentages are calculated out of those households that experienced lack of food or money to buy it in order to compare the severity of the strategies applied with VASyR 13 and 14.

The figure below shows that borrowing food or getting help from friends or relatives and eating less preferred food have become more prevalent as coping strategies while the other food related mechanisms have become less so.

There were geographical variations regarding some coping strategies. For example, 12%² of households in Jbeil-Keserwen spent days without eating versus less than 1% in Hasbaya, Tripoli and Chouf. Restricting adults' consumption was more frequent in Chouf, Bachrre-Batroun and Hermel (56%-67%) and barely applied in Tripoli (6%), Zahle, Sour and Marjaayoun (9%). Reducing the number of meals oscillated between 20% of households in El Metn and 82% in West Bekaa, Baalbek and Rachaya. Reducing portion size was more common in Baalbek (82%) and less in Zahle (19%). Borrowing food from relatives varied from 13% in Bachrre-Batroun to 78% in El Minnie. Figure 50 shows the accumulative percentage of households that experienced lack of food in the last 30 days and applied each coping strategy at caza and regional level.

² These percentages are calculated out of the total population but considering the strategies applied by those households that experienced lack of food or money to buy it in order to reflect the geographical differences in these parameters.

Figure 14.1 Percentage of households that employed food related coping strategies when faced with lack of food or money to buy it, 2013, 2014 and 2015

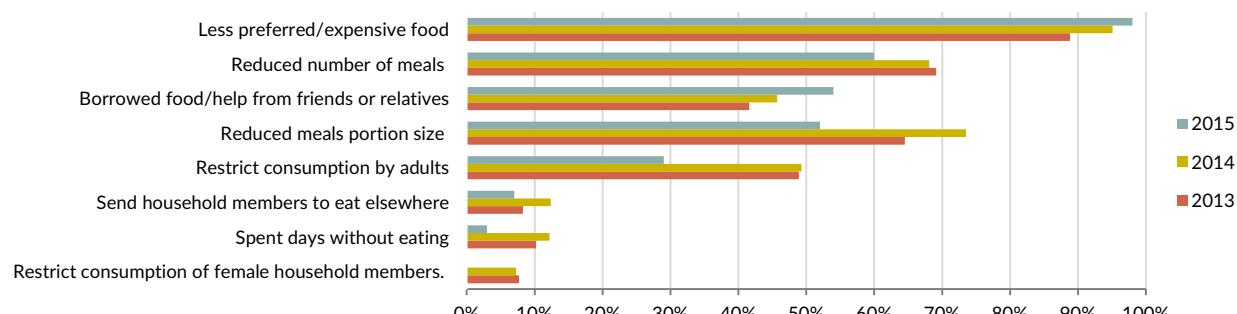
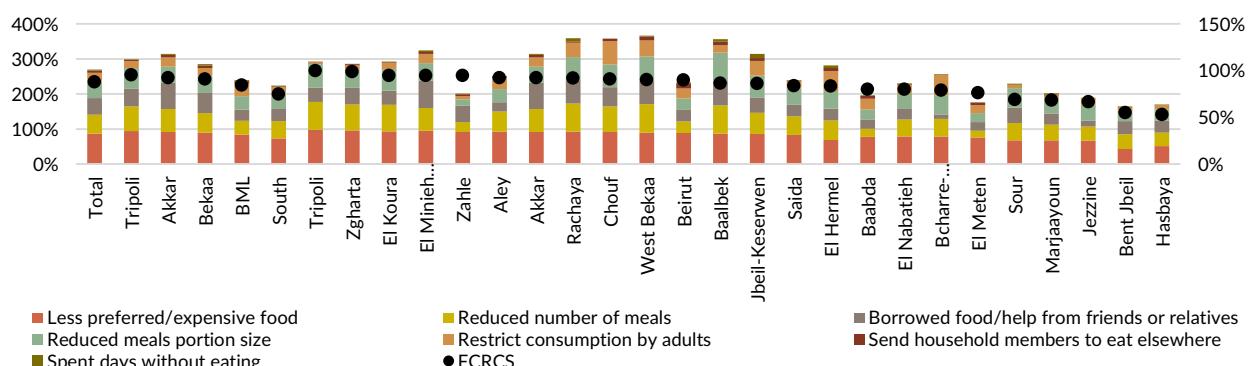


Figure 14.2 Percentage of households that applied each food related coping strategy at caza, regional and national level

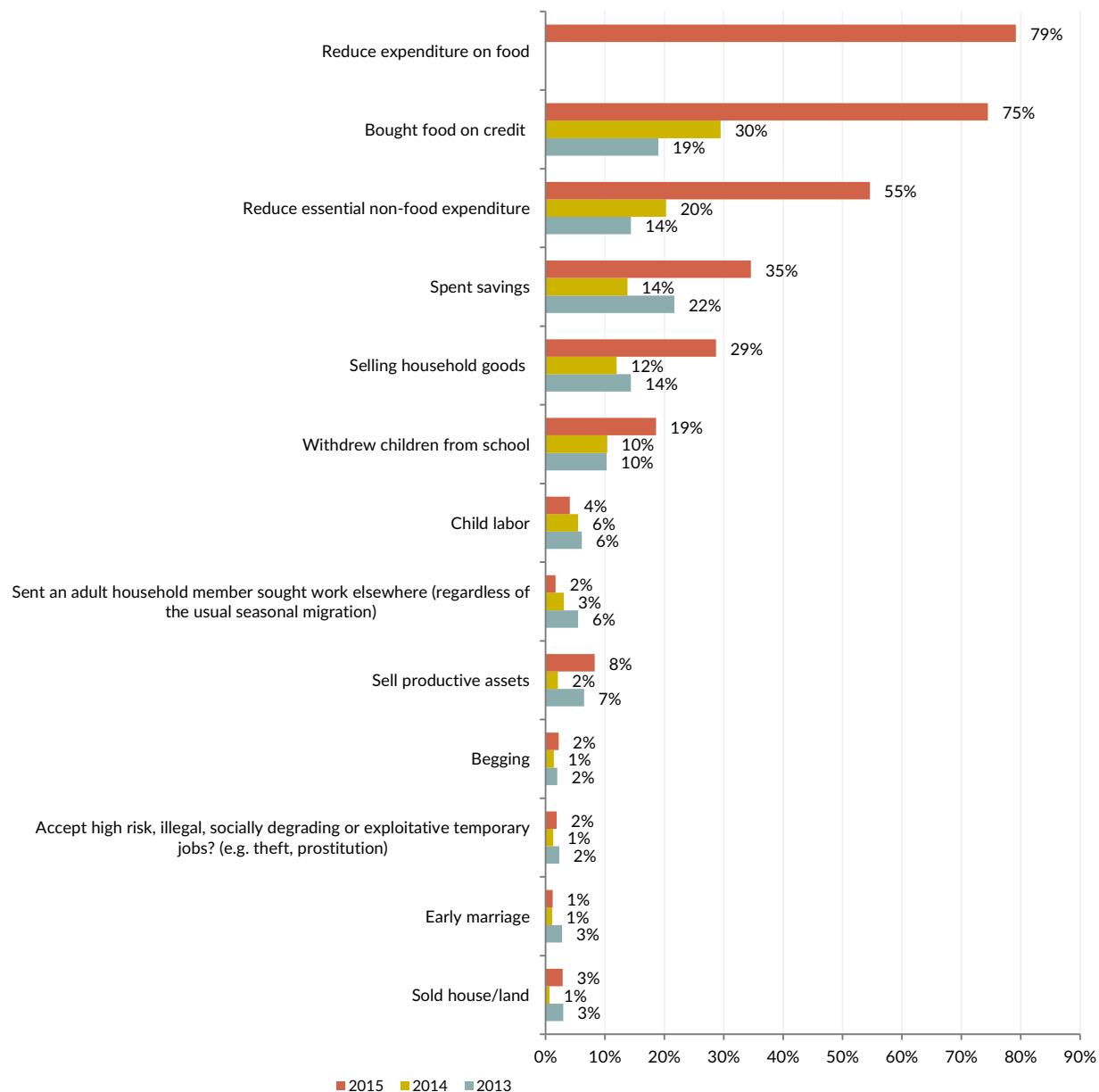


Asset depletion coping strategies

The non-food consumption related coping strategies are known as “asset depletion coping strategies” (ADCS). These strategies undermine a household’s ability to access food because they erode their already depleted resource base, further pushing them into poverty and affecting their future food security. For comparison purposes, figure 52 shows the proportion of households that experienced lack of food or money to buy it and applied each ADCS in the last month or had already applied a specific strategy and were unable to continue to do so. At national level, the strategies most applied were reducing expenditure on

food (79%), buying food on credit or borrowing money to buy it (75%), reducing essential non-food expenditures such as health or education (55%), spending savings (35%), selling household goods (29%) or withdrawing children from school (19%). The percentage of households buying food on credit and reducing essential non-food expenses such as health or education was more than double the figures obtained in 2014 and treble those for 2013. Spending savings, selling goods and assets and withdrawing children from school were also more common in 2015 than in 2014, and 2013. (See figure 51)

Figure 14.3 Asset depletion coping strategies at national level, 2015, 2014 and 2013



Strategies were not equally applied across the country. Figure 14.4 shows the cumulative percentage of households that experienced lack of food and applied each coping strategy. Looking at these results, Aley and Chouf were the cazas with the highest accumulative percentage (>400%) while Hasbaya and Jezzine showed the lowest (<200%).

More than 90% of households in Zahle, Aley and Zgharta reduced food expenditure compared with just 23% in Hasbaya. In Zgharta, Chouf and Tripoli at least 85% borrowed food or money to buy food versus 24% in

Hasbaya. Most households in Aley and Chouf ($\geq 76\%$) cut non-food essentials versus $\leq 25\%$ in Hasbaya and Nabatieh. Spending savings was most common in Aley (71%) and least in Jezzine (7%). Households in Beirut and Chouf were the most likely to sell household goods (44%) and those in Nabatieh and Beint Jbeil least likely (10%). Withdrawing children from school was commonplace in Chouf and Aley ($> 35\%$) but not in El Metn and Hasbaya ($< 7\%$). Selling productive assets was most common in Baalbek (17%) while 10% of households in Hermel sent their children out to work.

Figure 14.4 Accumulative percentages of households that used asset depletion coping strategies at caza, regional and national level

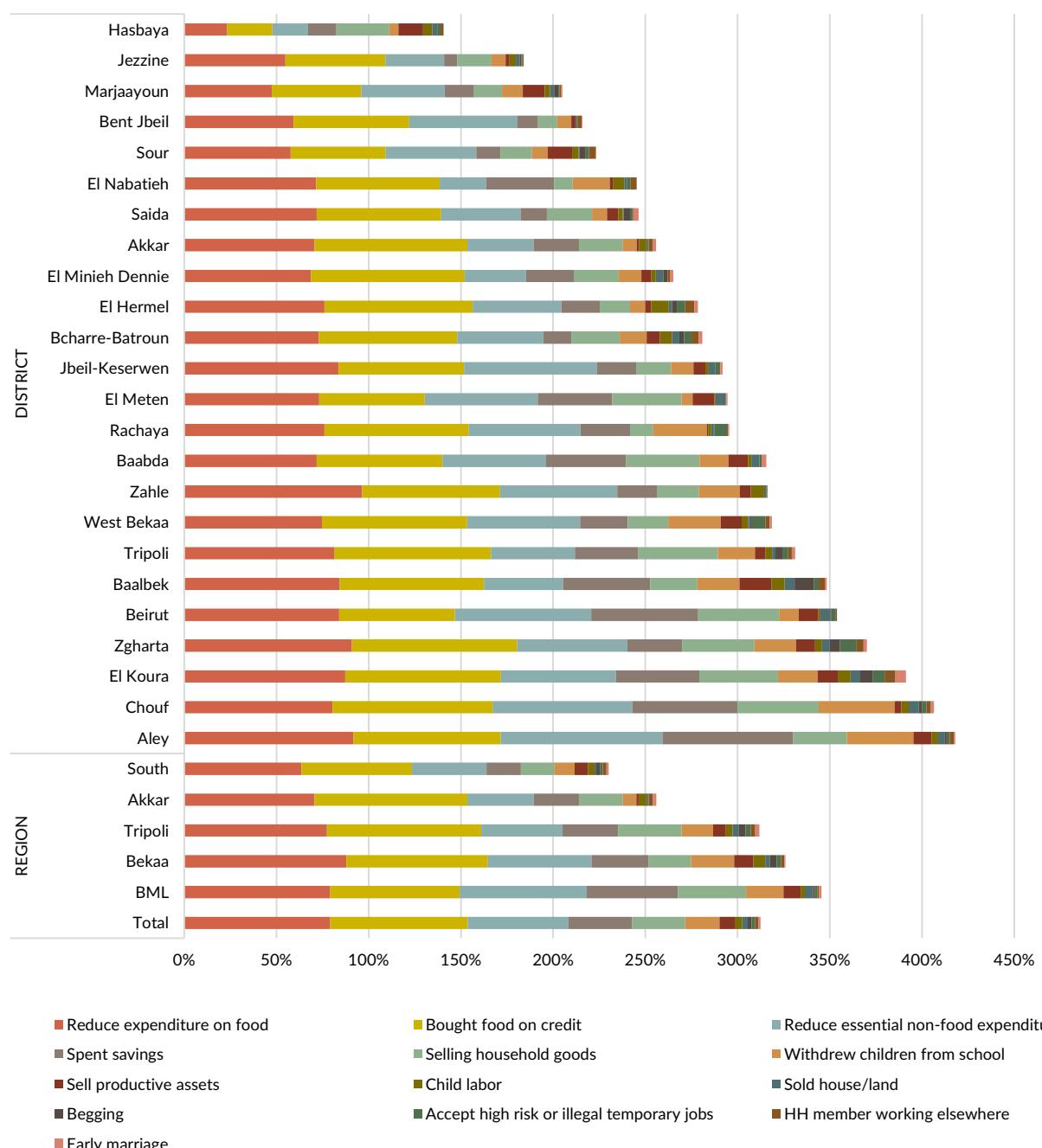
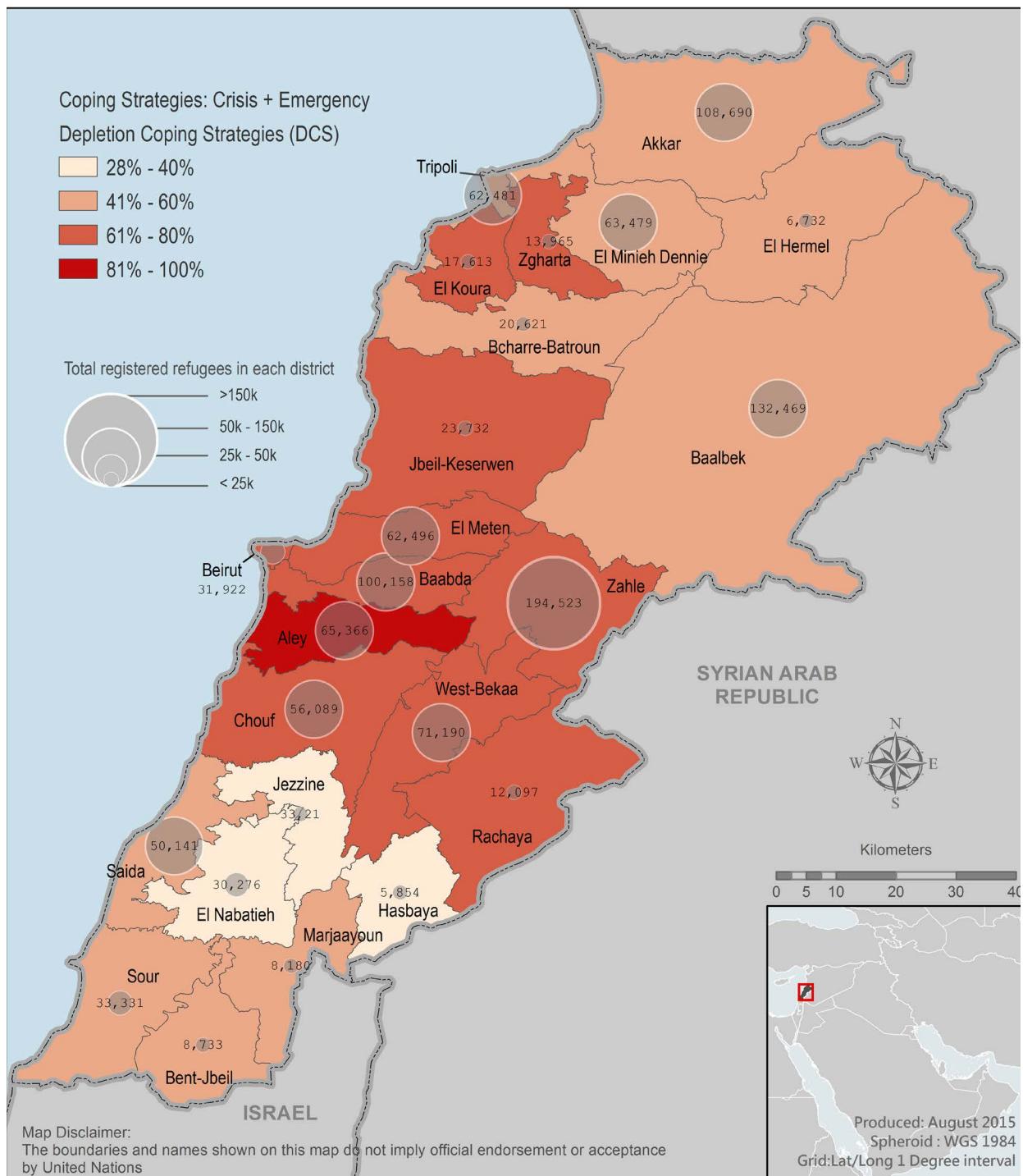


Figure 14.5 Percentage of Syrian households that applied crisis and emergency coping strategies



Crisis ADCSs

The ADCSs are classified according to their severity or irreversibility into three categories – stress (least severe), crisis and emergency (most severe). Annex 4 describes which strategies are included in each category and the methodology for classification. Given that some strategies could be applied for reasons not necessarily related to lack of food or money to buy it, coping strategies applied by households that did not report lack of food or money to buy it have not been considered. This condition also allows for comparison with previous VASyR surveys.

Results show that more than half of households (52%) applied a “crisis” strategy¹, 32% more than in 2014 while the proportion of households employing a less severe “stress” strategy, more than halved in the last year, from

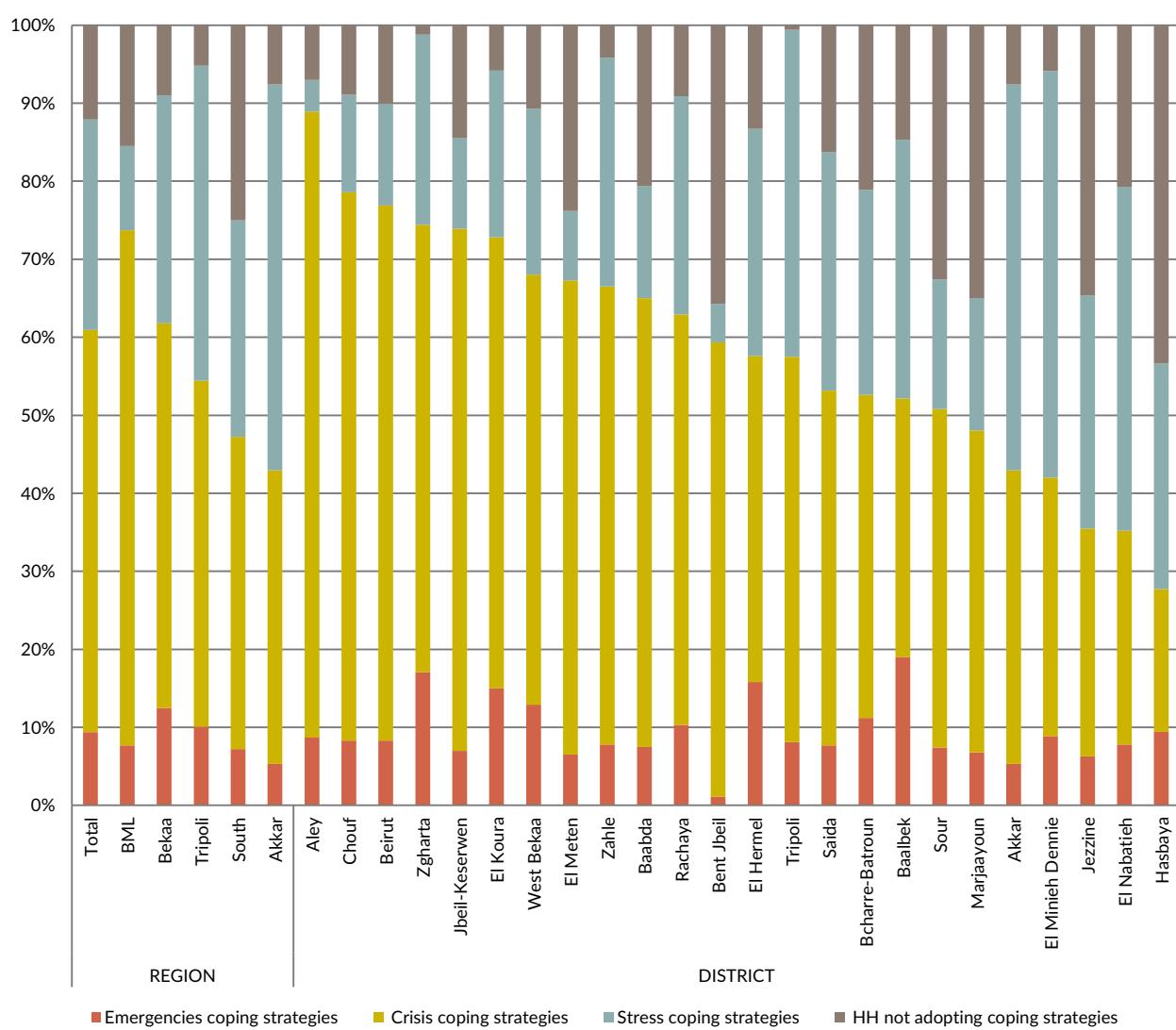
¹ 56% applied some crisis coping strategy but no any emergency one.

59% to 27%. Households applying emergency coping strategies (9%) and those not applying any coping strategy are similar to those of 2014.

Interestingly, the region with the highest percentage of households applying crisis coping strategies was BML while a higher percentage of Bekaa households employed emergency coping strategies. The South had the highest proportion of households not applying any coping strategy.

At caza level, Aley had the highest percentage of households employing crisis coping strategies followed by Chouf and Beirut ($\geq 75\%$). Emergency coping strategies were more common in Baalbek, followed by Zgharta, Hermel and Koura ($\geq 15\%$).

Figure 14.6 Percentage of households in each ADCS classification at caza, regional and national level



Debt

Reasons for and sources of loans

About 85% of households borrowed money or received credit in the last three months, with relatively little variation between cazas (from 79% in El Minieh Dennie, Akkar and Hermel to 92% in Koura and Chouf).

As in previous years, the main reasons for borrowing money or getting credit were to buy food (74%), to cover rent (51%) and to pay health expenses (38%). However, the reasons for incurring debts varied significantly by caza. For instance more than 90% of households in Beint Jbeil, Rachaya and Marjaayoun borrowed money to buy food versus less than 60% in Koura and Tripoli (<60%). Rent was more reported in Jbeil-Keserwen and Rachaya ($\geq 70\%$) and less in Baalbek, Marjaayoun and Hermel (<25%). In Hasbaya and Hermel about half of households had to borrow money to cover health needs compared with less than 20% in West Bekaa, Marjaayoun and Rachaya.

There were also significant geographical differences in the sources of money borrowed. Friends or relatives living in Lebanon were the main sources of loans or credits (92%), ranging from 83% in Beint Jbeil to 99% in Zgharta. Borrowing money from friends or relatives living outside Lebanon was more common in West Bekaa, Rachaya and Bent-Jbeil ($\geq 16\%$) but virtually unknown in Jezzine, Marjaayoun and Nabatieh. Money lenders were more

frequently used in Sour, Rachaya Marjaayoun and Akkar (7-13%).

Around 89% of households had some debts¹, rising to practically 100% if only households that borrowed money in the last three months were considered, which constitutes an increase of 18% over 2014. Out of all Syrian refugee households, 79% had debts of \$200 or more and 40% \$600 or more. Half of the population had debts of more than \$460, up from \$400 last year. On average, households with debts owed \$842, which is \$180 more than in 2014.

Bcharre-Batroun, El Metn, Chouf and Aley had the highest debts ($>\$700$) while Hasbaya, Bent-Jbeil, Hermel, El Nabatieh, Marjaayoun, Rachaya, Sour and West Bekaa the lowest ($\leq \$400$).

As shown in figure 15.1, El Metn and Beirut had the lowest proportion of households with debt, but the highest amount owing on average. Meanwhile, Hermel had the highest percentage of households with debt but the average amount owing was among the lowest.

¹ The total amount of debt was asked to all households, independently if they borrowed money or not in the last 3 months. Results of VASyR 2014 only refer to households that borrowed money in the last 3 months. When only households that borrowed money in the last 3 month are considered in VASyR 2015, 99.6% of households have debts.

Figure 15.1. Main reasons for borrowing money at caza, regional and national level

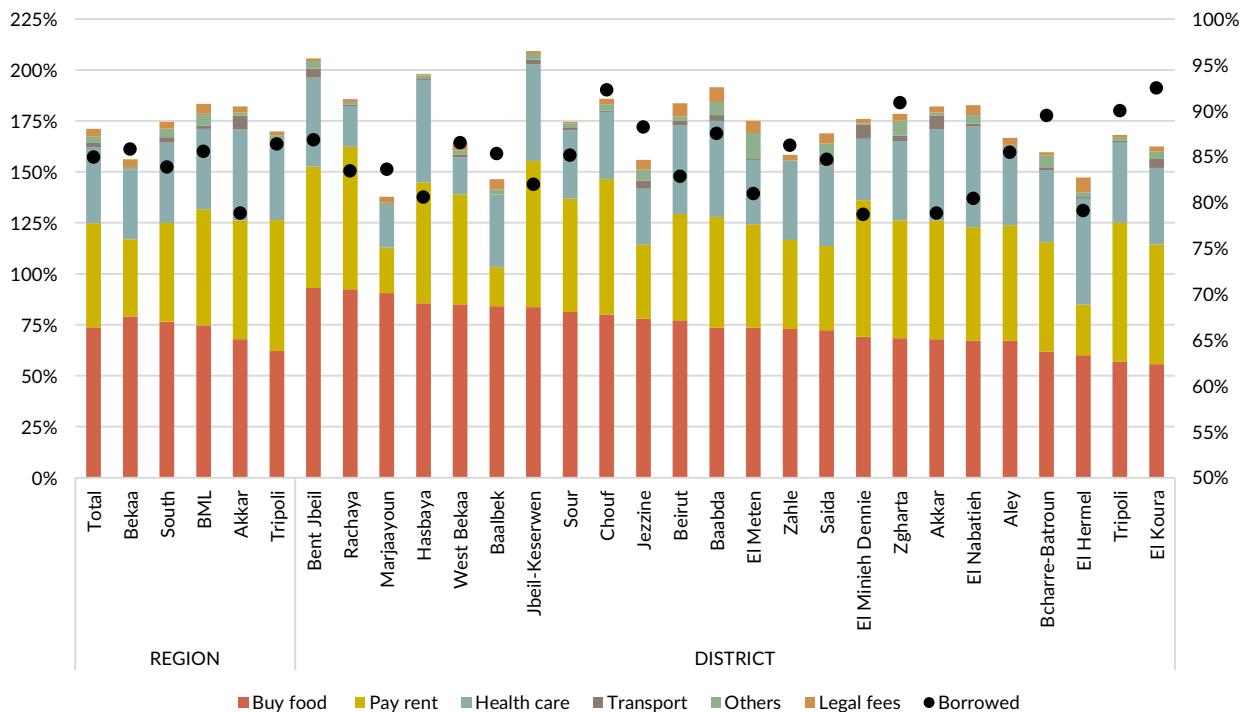


Figure 15.2. Household level average debts and amounts owing at caza, regional and national level

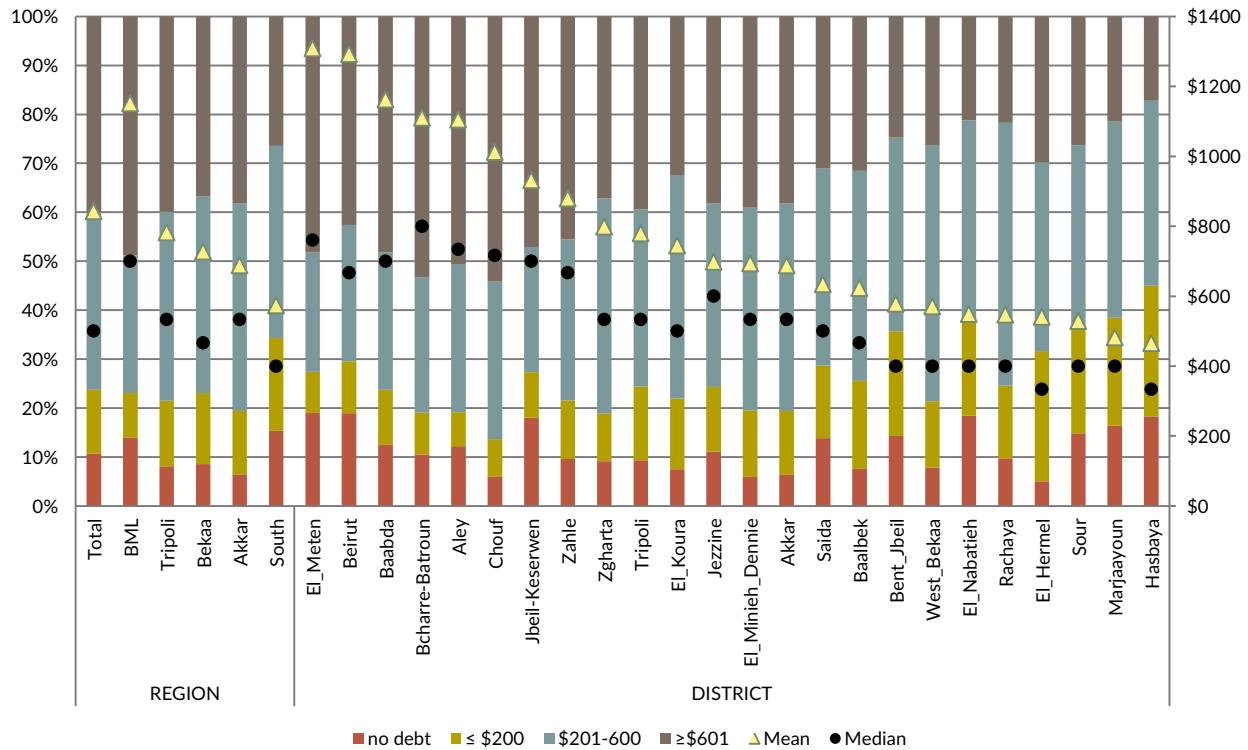


Figure 15.3. Regional and caza level debt snapshot

Mean household debt > \$1000	REGIONS	BML
	CAZAS	El Meten, Beirut, Baabda, Bcharre Batroun, Aley, Chouf
Highest proportion of households with >\$600 debt	REGIONS	BML
	CAZAS	Bcharre Batroun, Aley, Chouf

Food Security

Classification of households according to their food security situation is based on a composite indicator that considers food consumption, food expenditure share and coping strategies (table 1). The criteria provide a score between 1 and 4 that aims to reflect the two key dimensions of food security status: 1) the current (short term) situation of households, measured by the Food Consumption Score (FCS) and food consumption related

coping strategies, and 2) the estimated future food security status, determined through the food expenditure share and food and non-food related coping strategies..

Based on this methodology, households are classified into four food security categories: food secure, mildly food insecure, moderately food insecure and severely food insecure (table 35).

Figure 16.1. Thresholds and point scale for food security classification

	1 Food Security	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	HH not adopting coping strategies	Stress coping strategies	Crisis coping strategies	Emergencies coping strategies

Figure 16.2. Food security categories description

Food Security Group	Household Group Condition*
1 Food security	Able to meet essential food and non-food needs without engaging in atypical coping strategies
2 Mild food insecurity	Has minimal 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 level food insecurity

Results of the analysis show that 89% of the population was food insecure to some degree, most of them mildly food insecure (65%) and 23% moderately food insecure. For Syrian refugees in Lebanon the asset depletion coping strategies was the most striking indicator of food security: some 61% of households applied crisis or emergency coping strategies. Using the Food Consumption Score as a proxy of current food security status, 17% of households had poor or borderline food consumption, but this prevalence was likely to increase because households were exhausting their capacity to cope with shocks and were likely to have to resort to strategies that erode their food security.

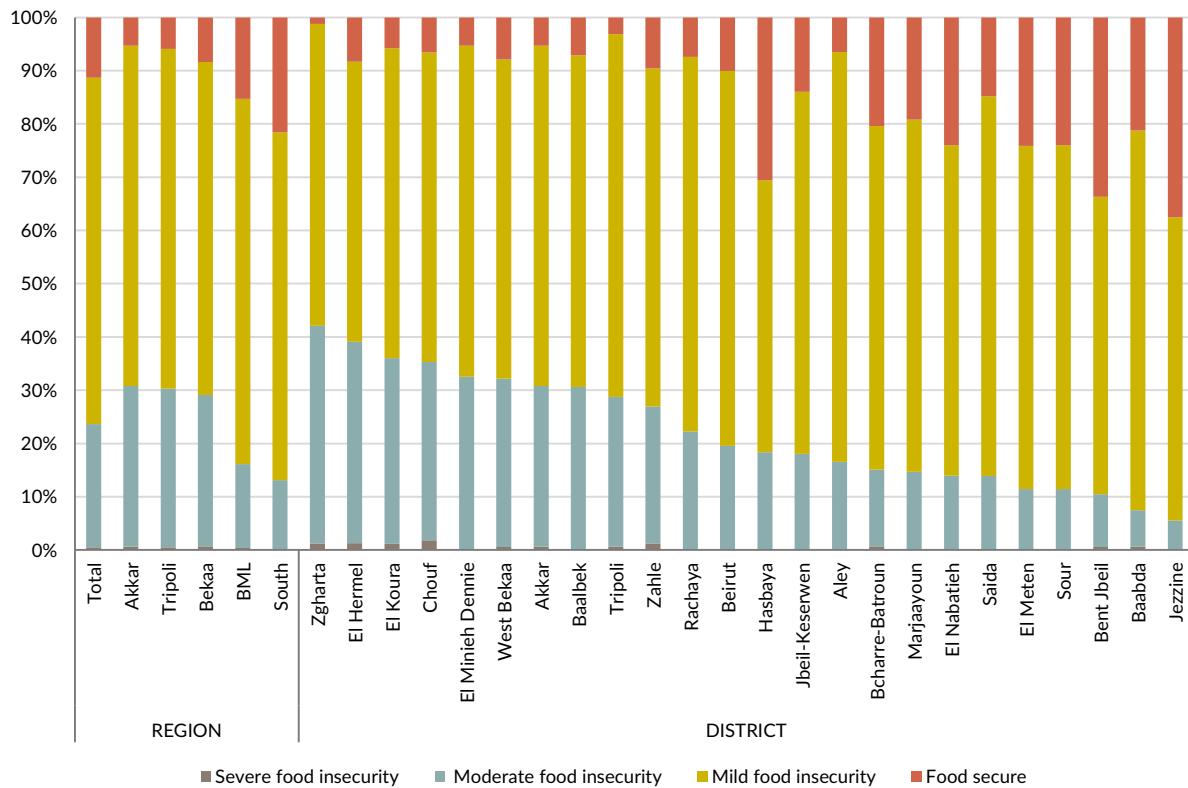
Moderate food insecurity (23%) was almost double the figure obtained in 2014 (12%) while severe food insecurity remained at around 0.5%. By the same token, the percentage of food secure households fell from 25% in 2014 to 11%, treble the 2013 prevalence. The percentage of mildly food insecure households was slightly higher than last year. As mentioned above, this deteriorating food security situation was mainly, but not only, caused by an increase in the coping strategies applied by households as well as in the severity of those strategies. There was also deterioration in food consumption and food expenditure share.

Figure 16.3. Percentage of households by food security indicators, 2013, 2014 and 2015

		1 Food Security	2 Mild Food Insecurity	3 Moderate Food Insecurity	4 Severe Food Insecurity
Food security	2013	32%	56%	12%	.9%
	2014	25%	62%	12%	.4%
	2015	11%	65%	23%	.5%
Food consumption	2013	55%	38%	5%	2%
	2014	35%	52%	10%	3%
	2015	23%	60%	14%	2%
Food expenditure share	2013	54%	26%	9%	10%
	2014	68%	21%	6%	5%
	2015	63%	20%	9%	8%
Coping strategies	2013	18%	60%	14%	8%
	2014	13%	59%	20%	8%
	2015	12%	27%	52%	9%

Moderate food insecurity in Akkar, Bekaa and Tripoli 5 ($\approx 30\%$) was almost double that of BML and South ($\approx 15\%$). Food security was more common in the South (22%) than in BML (15%). Cazas with the highest moderate or severe food insecurity were Zgharta, Hermel and Koura ($\geq 35\%$) whereas cazas with the lowest food insecurity were Baabda and Jezzine ($\leq 7\%$).

Figure 16.4. Percentage of households by food security category at caza, regional and national level



Looking at the numbers of refugees, as of the 10th of June 2015, out of the 1,174,690 Syrian refugees registered in Lebanon, about 763,549 were estimated to be mildly food insecure, 272,528 moderately food insecure and 5,873 severely food insecure. Just 129,216 were considered food secure. These figures indicate that the number of moderately or severely food insecure Syrian refugees in

Lebanon has burgeoned in the last year from 699,513 mildly food insecure and 131,817 moderately food insecure.

Looking at the numbers of moderately and severely food insecure in the country half of all food insecure households in the country were found in Zahle, Baalbek, Akkar and West Bekaa.

Figure 16.5. Percentage of households in moderate and severe food insecurity, 2013, 2014 and 2015

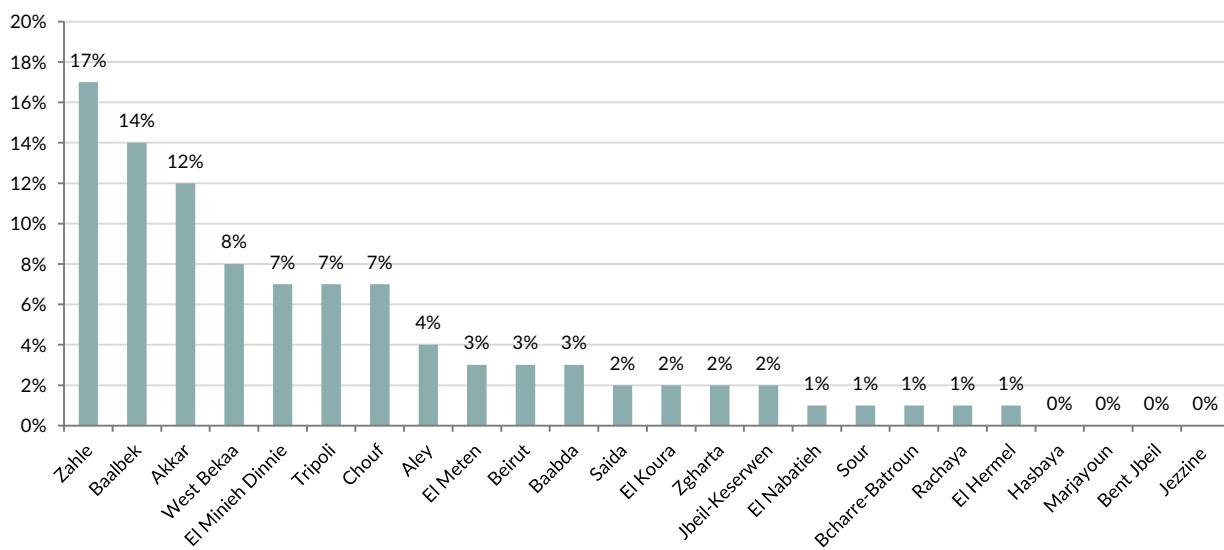
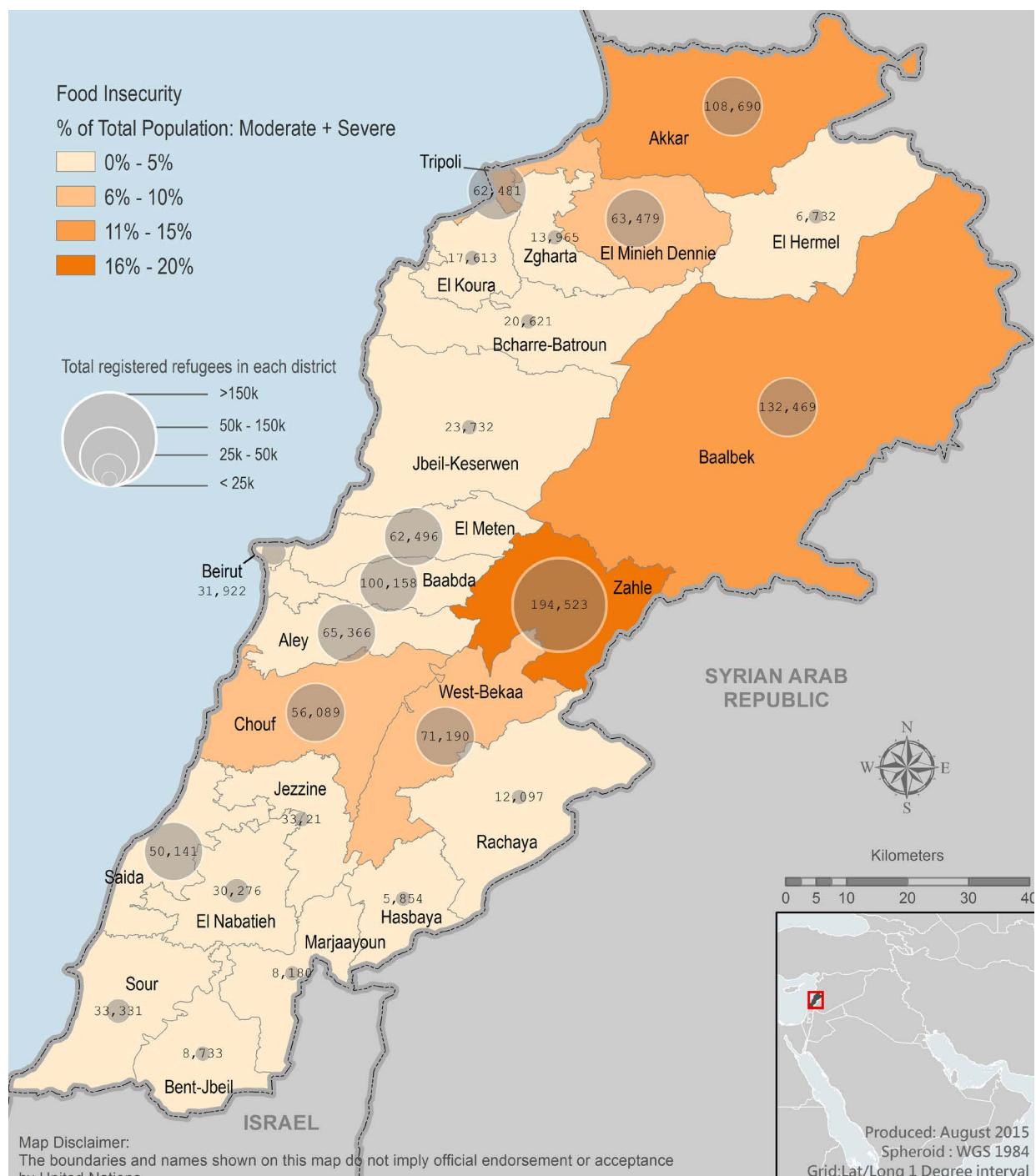


Figure 16.6. Regional and caza food security snapshot

Most food insecure regions	Akkar, Bekaa and Tripoli 5
Most food insecure cazas	Zgharta, Hermel and Koura have highest HH prevalence. In terms of actual numbers half of all food insecure households are in Zahle, Baalbek, Akkar and West Bekaa.

Figure 16.7 Percentage of households by food security indicators, 2013, 2014 and 2015



Assistance

Results show that food vouchers were the most prevalent type of assistance (67%) in the three months prior to the survey, with the lowest rate being in Akkar (52%), followed by Tripoli (61%). Bekaa (71%), Beirut and Mount Lebanon (70%) and South (72%) had higher and similar coverage rates. Only 7% of HHs received cash assistance during that three month period with the lowest rate in Tripoli (3%) and the highest in the Bekaa (9%). Health

care assistance was most prevalent in Akkar (19%) while other regions had more or less similar levels of health care assistance.

The regularity of assistance varied according to the type of assistance. Food vouchers were received consistently in almost all cases, while hygiene kits and food in-kind were received regularly in 4% and 23% of cases respectively.

Figure 17.1. Assistance level by region and total

Assistance	REGION					
	Akkar	Bekaa	BML	South	Tripoli	Total
Food vouchers	52%	71%	70%	72%	61%	67%
Health Care	19%	12%	10%	11%	11%	12%
Cash Assistance	5%	9%	8%	5%	3%	7%
Food inkind	11%	7%	5%	10%	3%	7%
Hygiene kits	4%	8%	1%	8%	2%	4%
Other NFI	4%	5%	1%	2%	1%	3%
Fuel subsidy	4%	3%	2%	6%	1%	3%
Rent Subsidy	2%	3%	1%	2%	1%	2%
Other assistance	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Psychosocial	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Around 47% of HHs reported having received cash assistance for a limited duration but were not receiving it anymore. The Bekaa witnessed the highest drop in cash assistance: some 67% of Bekaa HHs reported that cash assistance was once regular, but had stopped, followed by Beirut and Mount Lebanon (43%). Health assistance tended to be more regular in the Bekaa (62% of HH reporting that they were still receiving health assistance) and least regular in Tripoli, where only 28% reported receiving health assistance at the time of the interview.

Respondents stated that hygiene kits were received only once (85%).

Beirut and Mount Lebanon reported received the least amount of assistance of all types during the past year. Households in the Bekaa, followed by Akkar, received the most assistance, particularly in terms of furniture and food assistance. Education assistance was most common in Akkar (16%) followed by the South (10%).

Figure 17.2. Assistance at household level

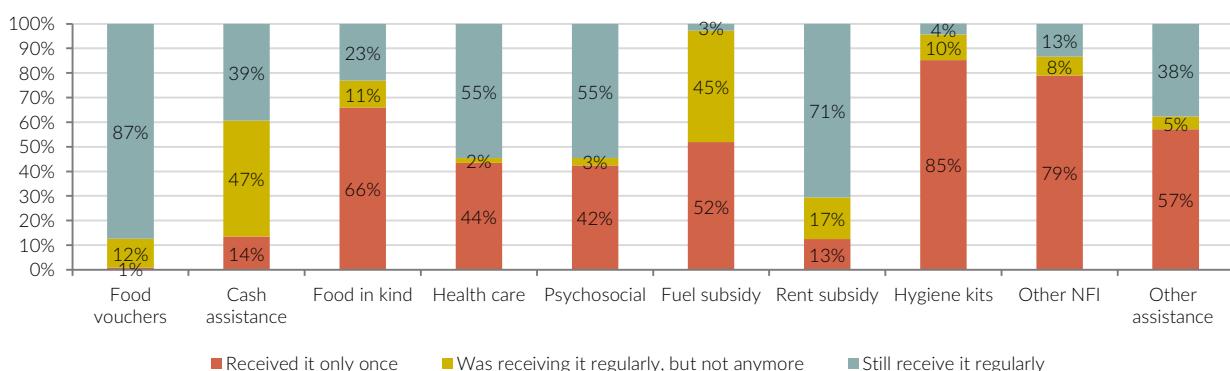
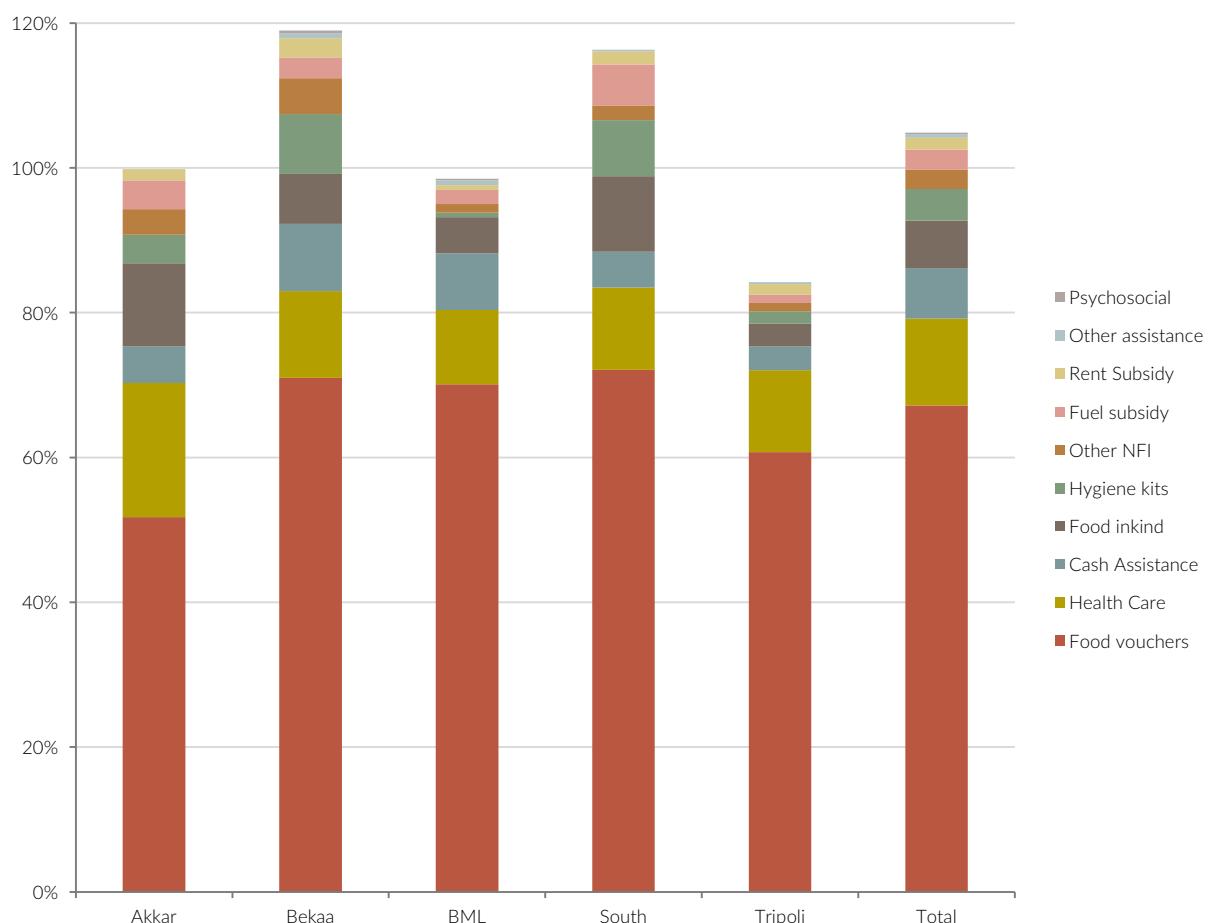


Figure 17.3. Assistance provided over the past year



Focus Group Discussions

The VASyR focus group discussions (FGDs) were conducted to better understand the conditions, specific social networks, shocks and the priorities of Syrian refugees in Lebanon. They offer a qualitative insight into the experience and living conditions of the Syrian refugee households and complement the quantitative data collected through the VASyR household surveys. The FGDs were conducted in May 2015, after the e-card value was reduced to USD19 per person per month.

In total 144 FGDs were conducted throughout Lebanon at the caza level (Annex 1). Following the VASyR 2015 sampling, three clusters were selected per caza, where two FGDs were conducted per cluster with separate sessions for men and women. Participants numbered 1264 refugees (658 women and 606 men), with an average of nine participants per discussion.

The questionnaire used to direct the focus group discussions can be found in Annex 2.

Quality of life

The main problems highlighted include the significant reduction in assistance, especially the WFP voucher value and the lack of employment opportunities, due to the Lebanese government's policy of prohibiting refugees registered with UNHCR from working. Other problems include the significant exclusion of needy families from assistance; high rents and cases of exploitation and abuse by landowners; local law enforcement and disrespectful treatment by humanitarian aid workers.

Most participants stressed that the quality of life has deteriorated since last year. Some claimed that the Syrian community will become hostile if no assistance is provided, stating that they somehow have to stand up for their own needs. Women in particular stressed the need for mattresses, blankets, electricity and water.

Main consequences of this poorer situation (not listed in order of importance):

- Taking loans and/or accessing interest free credit mainly from relatives, friends, markets, landlords and butchers. Most of the men said they would be unable to pay back their debts because of unemployment. Some of the shops are charging debtors interest.
- Psychological and emotional pressure (some women and men have suicidal thoughts)
- Health deterioration (spread of diseases)
- Domestic violence

Key points made by participants

Dissatisfaction with the decrease in food assistance

Inability to generate additional income because government policy prohibits refugees from working

Children sent to work to earn additional income to cover food and shelter costs

Support from humanitarian organisations is lacking and often perceived to be biased

Unclear – and often unfair – criteria are used by humanitarian organisations when determining who is eligible for assistance

Reductions in assistance directly lead to a deterioration in quality of life

If further reductions are inevitable, participants would prefer to return to Syria 'to die with dignity'

Host communities are becoming increasingly aggressive towards refugees.

- Not enrolling/withdrawing children from schools
- Decrease in food intake
- Begging and taking on illegal jobs to generate income
- Host community discrimination (one declared that there is a "phobia of Syrians")
- Accusations of wrong doings by local authorities (municipalities)

Lack of resources is preventing renewal of legal residency and registration papers, further limiting access to services such as health care.

The participants claimed that 90% of the refugee population are affected by the aforementioned challenges with children most affected, due to lack of access to proper education and poor eating habits. Household heads are also highly affected because of restrictions on movement and expired legal permits.

Existing social support

The majority claimed that there were no support mechanisms in their neighborhood. Some stated that they receive support from UNHCR (cash assistance); others from religious groups, local NGOs and Gulf aid committees (cash for rent). Others said that they did not receive any support at all. It was repeatedly stressed that the support provided overall is nowhere near enough. WFP beneficiaries stated that they are unable to cover their basic food needs because of the e-card reduction from \$30 to \$19 per person per month.

In terms of efficiency, participants would prefer it if municipalities were not involved in distribution of assistance as most refugees are not registered with the municipality. More cooperation between NGOs to widen the geographical coverage of assistance (food, health, rent, education, water and cash) was suggested.

Selection process

Some have no idea about the selection criteria, while others noted that households are selected based on specific, mainly demographic, criteria such as number of dependents, widows, elderly, pregnant/lactating women, orphans (people with specific needs). A common perception is that some households are selected randomly.

Some believe that NGOs discriminate against beneficiaries, and that they – in some cases – are paid by refugees to get assistance. NGO favoritism for female headed households was stressed.

Issues and priorities

Overall the priorities remain the same as last year (not in order of importance):

- Up the WFP e-card value to its former value (\$30) in households that are decreasing their food intake in order to meet other necessary costs such as rent
- Improve healthcare services
- Ensure education for children
- Renew residency permits
- Provide better WASH assistance (especially within the Informal Tented Settlement).

The UN and NGOs were called on to help meet these priorities. They are calling for better communication between refugees and INGOs/NGOs (including the UN) in order to provide more and better assistance. Participants are also calling for the e-card value to be reverted to \$30 a month in addition to the cash aid they are receiving.

Participants' suggestions for improved selection process

Aid organisations to visit every single household and conduct better case analysis

Exclusion done in the field directly after the visit

Prioritize families with no income earners

Target the most vulnerable people

Refugees want external actors to lobby landowners to decrease rents and have the UN cover the expenses of residency renewal. Many participants stated their need to access job opportunities which would solve a big part of their financial stress.

Very pessimistic outlook

The FGD participants expected a further deterioration in the situation in the short, medium and long term. Restrictions will increase with time, assistance will drop and host communities will become more hostile. A gradual forced return to Syria and expulsion from Lebanon is expected in the medium and long-term. Overall the future outlook is very pessimistic: things will not improve and there is no chance of a longer term, stable life in Lebanon.

Most participants expressed concern about the near future, expressing frustration about financial, social and security challenges. Their only vision is to return to Syria when the crisis ends. Some do not want to think about the future, living their lives day by day. Others said that they do not envisage themselves remaining in the same area. Their only solution is to continue to wait and hope.

They are asking for legal control in all regions where refugees live in order to avoid conflict between Syrians and the host community.

Conclusions

The food security situation of Syrian refugees in Lebanon has significantly worsened since last year. Moderate food insecurity almost doubled (from 12% to 23%) affecting nearly a quarter of households while the percentage of food secure households fell from 25% to 11%. Most of the population (65%) was classified as mildly food insecure. Out of the 1,174,690 Syrian refugees registered with UNHCR in Lebanon in June 2015, about 763,549 were estimated to be mildly food insecure, 272,528 moderately food insecure and 5,873 severely food insecure. Just 129,216 were considered food secure.

Regionally, Akkar, Tripoli 5 and Bekaa had the highest proportion of food insecure households while the South was the most food secure. However, food insecurity varies significantly by caza within the same region. At caza level the highest proportion of food insecure Syrian refugee households (reaching one third) was found in Zgharta, Hermel, Koura, Chouf and Baalbek and the lowest in Jezzine, Baabda and Beint-Jbeil. Nabatieh had the highest percentage of food secure households.

The analysis shows that food insecurity was significantly associated with:

CHARACTERISTICS OF FOOD INSECURE HOUSEHOLDS	
Demography	More household members and high dependency ratio
Gender	Female headed households and higher number of women household members
Special needs	Household members with specific needs such as disability, chronic illness or temporal function limitations.
Livelihoods	Households with no income source. Households reliant on food vouchers, informal credits or agricultural casual labour as their main livelihood source rather than skilled work, non-agricultural casual labour, savings and remittances.
Poverty	Expenditures that fall below the Lebanese extreme poverty line and Survival Expenditure Basket. Less likely to have any assets.
Diet	Households that have lower dietary diversity and those where adults and children have fewer daily meals.
Education	Lower education level of household head
Housing and sanitation	Households in informal or semi-formal settlements, living in substandard, small, crowded shelters or one room structures. They are less likely to pay rent and more likely to live in shelters provided by their employer or through some type of assistance or charity. They are more likely to share latrines with other families and these tend to be traditional pit latrines instead of flushing toilets. They are more likely to obtain water from wells, protected springs or have water provided by NGOs.

The main cause of food insecurity among Syrian refugees in Lebanon is lack of earning power. The restrictions on their access to the labour market, which the Lebanese government approved at the end of 2014, has reduced their livelihood opportunities and made it even harder for them to cover their basic needs autonomously. The proportion of households with no income has increased since last year. Dependency on food vouchers and loans as the primary livelihood source has also grown. The gap between monthly expenditures and income was estimated at \$300 which households have to cover mainly by taking on debt.

Coping strategies, already limited for refugee households because of the limited number of assets they can bring to

their host country, have progressively become more severe and irreversible as the remaining assets and savings were exhausted. In 2015, households engaging in emergency or crisis coping strategies (61%) was more than double the 2014 percentage (28%). Employing severe coping strategies augments the risk of future food insecurity as households have less margin to cope with possible shocks. Borrowing money was one of the most common coping strategies; around 85% of households borrowed money in the last three months and half of them had debts of \$460, which was some \$60 more than the previous year.

Half of Syrian refugee households were not able to cover the survival minimum expenditure basket and 70% fell below the minimum expenditure basket, which represents

an increase of 20% over 2014. Household size reduced by more than one member, so we should expect higher expenditure per capita, but in fact expenditures reduced at household and per capita level.

About 80% of households reported having experienced lack of food or money to buy food in the month before the interview and the need for food was the main reason why people borrowed money. Consumption of nutritious and healthy foods such as vitamin A rich fruit and vegetables fell and was replaced by higher consumption of fats and sugar. Infant and young child feeding practices continued to be inadequate for almost all children between 6 and 17 months old.

Significant changes have been observed since VASyR 2014, which highlights the dynamism of refugee households' characteristics and living conditions in

Lebanon pointing out the need for a comprehensive approach to the targeting.

With the Syrian conflict now in its fifth year, the refugees face severe restrictions on accessing the Lebanese labour market, their assets and savings are increasingly exhausted, their debts are mounting and they must fulfil specific requirements to legalize their stay in Lebanon. Each day represents a monumental struggle to meet the most basic needs. While the security situation means returning to their homes in Syria is out of the question, their dependency on assistance is growing in parallel with the reduction of available funds. Given the limited possibilities to move to other countries, refugees continue living in a stressful context with no way out. Lebanon and the refugees it is hosting are in a very delicate state: the situation requires special and immediate measures.

Recommendations

The ongoing conflict in Syria has caused the refugee situation in Lebanon to shift from initial emergency to protracted crisis. This has grave implications on available funding, programmers and operations. While living conditions deteriorate, direct assistance becomes increasingly unsustainable, forcing agencies to tackle the root causes of vulnerability and to reduce, as far as possible, refugee households' dependency on external aid. Policies, measures and programmes oriented towards allowing refugees to generate income while protecting the Lebanese labour market and mitigating potential tensions with the host community are recommended.

Reducing the number of households targeted for assistance is likely to lead to a further deterioration of the food security situation: dependency on external assistance must be tackled at the same time.

Acknowledging the increase of households living below the minimum expenditure basket, it is recommended to upscale programmes interventions to increase the coverage of basic needs (including food) for large proportion of population, particularly through seasonal interventions to address those needs during the seasonal hazards, like the winter period.

The extended and continued inadequacy of infant and young child feeding practices requires a causal analysis to better understand the factors leading to it. Programmes must be directed at tackling the identified causes. Although sensitization on adequate feeding practices is recommended, other potential causes should be considered to ensure effective behavioural change.

The intraregional variability regarding food security should be taken into consideration to inform potential geographical targeting. Given the significant differences between cazas in the same region any geographical targeting should be applied at a lower geographical level. Cazas with relatively high levels of food insecurity vulnerability have been observed in regions generally characterized by better living conditions such as Chouf caza in BML. By the same token, cazas with a higher percentage of households with relatively stable food security are not necessarily those with a lower proportion of households with poor food security. For example, although households in Jbeil-Keserwen are more likely to have acceptable food consumption than those in Zahle or Hermel, they are also more likely to have poor food consumption. Systems to identify and recognize these pockets will ensure an appropriate and fair level of assistance to vulnerable households regardless of their location.

Annex I : Minimum Expenditure Basket Methodology

Methodology

The Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) is based on secondary data on expenditures collected by 17 agencies. The data was consolidated and analysed by Handicap International during the second quarter of 2014. MEB composition was discussed and endorsed by the Cash Working Group after consultation and inputs received from sector working groups.

The expenditures included in the MEB are:

- Minimum food expenditure basket (MFEb): MFEb is based on WFP quantities which contents 2,100 kcal per day plus all nutrients needed. In order to calculate it, prices collected by WFP in January 2014 over Lebanon were analysed.
- Non Food Item (NFI): the NFI package was decided by the NFI Working Group, monthly prices monitoring done by a few organizations were used to determine the average price for each item. Even though, only a few organizations are involved in the NFI price monitoring, prices were collected in all regions except Beirut.
- Clothes: no minimum requirement for clothes has been agreed by the sector lead, therefore this calculation is based on monthly expenditures collected through PDM.
- Communication: the price taken is based on the minimum requirement per month to keep the phone line active.
- Rent: the calculation is based on average rent regardless of the types of shelter that refugees are living in considering the percentage of the refugees actually paying rent. Agreement received from the Shelter Sector Working Group.
- Water: the calculation is based on the Sphere standard where one individual will require 35 litres of water per day, then multiplied by the cost of water truck service. Agreement received from the WASH Sector Group.
- Transportation: no minimum requirement for transportation was agreed, thus the calculation is based on monthly expenditures collected through PDM.
- Health: the calculation is based on the agreement by Health Sector Working Group. Adults will make 2 medical visits per year in addition to drugs and diagnostic test which costs US\$16 per year per person. Children under the age of 5 will make 4 medical visits per year which costs US\$33 per year per person. It was assumed that a households was composed with 2 adults, 1 child above 5 years and 2 children under 5 years.
- Education: no feedback received from education sector, therefore the calculation is based on expenditures collected through PDM.

Extra expenditures:

There were extra expenditures that required special attention to the humanitarian agencies who are providing assistance to Syrian refugees, such as legalisation of stay in Lebanon. All Syrian refugees arrived in Lebanon in 2013 had to renew their visa for 6 months (free for the next 6 months), in order to do so every individual over 15 years old had to pay US\$200. It has been known that an average of 2 people per household had to legalise their visa in 2014, thus every household required an additional US\$400 assistance.

Regarding winterisation, it was agreed that only petrol will be an additional cost for the household as distribution of stoves and high thermal blanket has occurred and newcomers will receive this assistance.

Limitations

- Data analysed were collected and based upon different timeframes, therefore the MEB is not perfectly accurate.
- Some expenditure could not be disintegrated which makes it difficult to understand what they are incorporating.
- There was no harmonisation of the expenditure collection.

Survival Expenditure Basket

Based on the MEB, a survival expenditure basket was calculated which includes all the survival basic items needed by the households, which are:

- Food: based on the 2100KCAL per day, same as the MEB, excluding the cost of the 100% of the nutrients needed.
- NFI: the package remains the same as the previous one included in the MEB.
- Clothes: same package as MEB.
- Communication: same package as MEB.
- Rent: Average rent for refugees staying in ITS.
- Water: calculated based on 15L per day per person.
- Transportation: same package as MEB.
- Loan refund: based on average collected through field visit.

	Products	Quantities per capita	Quantities per HH	Amount in LBP	Amount in US\$	Comments
Food Basket	Ration per month in G					
	Lemon	900		982,1	1	Minimum Food Expenditure Basket per HH with WFP ration to meet nutrient needs + 2100KCAL/month
	Lettuce	1950		4 608,0	3	
	Egg	600		2 331,4	2	
	Bread	2100		3 590,1	2	
	Milk powder	600		8 533	6	
	Egyptian Rice	3000		5 530,8	4	
	Spaghettis	1500		3 664,0	2	
	Bulgur Wheat	3900		6 705,3	4	
	Canned meat	1140		10 274,8	7	
	Vegetable oil	990		2 622,9	2	
	Sugar	1500		1 993,4	1	
	Lentils	1800		4 208,0	3	
	Salt iodized	150		76,0	0	
Total Food expenditures per person				55,119.80	37	
Total Food expenditures per HH				275,599.00	184	
Non Food items (CWG)	Prices collected by CWG actors					
	Toilet Paper		4 rolls/packet	1 233,3	1	Quantities harmonized by the NFI WG. Minimum NFI required.
	Toothpaste		2 tubes/75ml	4 132,4	3	
	Laundry soap/detergent		Bubbles 900gr	4 073,2	3	
	Liquid Dishes detergent		750ml	2 478,8	2	
	Sanitary napkins		3 packets of 20 pads per packet	8 051,7	5	
	Individual soap		5 pieces of 125g	2 461,8	2	
	Hypoallergic Soap		125g per bar	1 298,2	1	
	Disinfectant fluid		500ml	3 891,5	3	
	Shampoo		500ml	4 022,5	3	
	Diapers		90 per packet	14 599,3	10	
	Cooking gas	1kg		2 733,3	2	
Total NFI expenditures				48 976,0	33	
Other NFI	Based on HH surveys					
	Clothes		per month	37 050,0	25	Based on average expenditures collected through PDM
	Communication cost		per month	34095	23	Minimum needed per month to keep the phone active
	Shelter – Rent		per month	290 075,0	193	Average rent regardless the type of shelter. Weighted according to % of population residing in shelter.
	Wash – Water supply		per month	71250	48	Monthly cost of water per HH in normal situation, 35 L/person/day according to normal standard.
	Services – Transportation		per month	40 375,00	27	Based on average expenditures collected through PDM
	Services – Health		per month	14 250,00	10	According to health sector, adults will do 2 medical visits per year+ drugs and diagnostic test which costs 16\$ per year/adult. Children <5 will do 4 medical visits per year which costs 33\$ per year/child. We took the assumption that a HH was composed with 2 adults, 1 child>5 years and 2 children<5 years. Calculation: (16X3+33X2)/12
	Services – Education		per month	45 487,50	30	Based on average expenditures collected through PDM
TOTAL MEB				857,157.50	571	

Annex II : Coping Strategies Categories

The coping strategy indicator is classified into four categories: households that are not adopting coping strategies, stress, crisis and emergency coping strategies. Individual coping strategy falls under relate to categories (see Table 1).

Figure II.I Coping strategies by category.

Stress	Crisis	Emergency
Spent savings	Sold productive assets	School aged children involved in income
Sold goods	Withdrew children from school	Begged
Bought food on credit	Reduced non-food expenses	Accepted high risk jobs
Have debts	Marriage of children under 18	Sold house or land

Annex III : Food Consumption Score Calculation

The FCS is based on dietary diversity (number of food groups consumed by households 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. Households are then classified on the basis of their FCS and standard thresholds into three categories: poor, border line and acceptable. In this case, cut off points have been set at 28 and 42 as recommended by the WFP Emergency Food Security Assessment 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.

Figure III.I

Food groups	Weight	Justification
Main staples	2	Energy dense/usually eaten in large quantities, protein content lower and poorer quality (PER less) than legumes, micro-nutrients (bounded by phytates)
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, improvement 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 amount 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.

Annex IV : Household questionnaire

complete before the interview			تمكّن قبل الاستجواب
1.	Date : الموعد	____ / ____ / 20xx الشهر / اليوم / السنة	
2.	Interviewer ID: رقم المشرف	_____	
3.	Interviewer Name : اسم المشرف	_____	
4.	Supervisor ID: رقم المشرف	_____	
5.	Organization ID:	_____	
6.	Gender:	_____	1. Male ... ذكر 2. Female ... انثى 3. Other ... اخر 4. Prefer not to say ... لا اريد ان اقول
7.	Location no.: نوعية المكان	Government office : _____ District : _____ County : _____ Neighborhood : _____ Residential area : _____	1. Yes ... نعم 2. No ... لا

Comments: 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. 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 _____

المر 48 المسألة

لمن يهدى إيمان: نسخ لاملاطاع على الآخرين المعنوية للأجلين السوريين في لبنان
هذه الورقة مصعرن عادة حدا إلى ساعة واحدة لاكتشاف سبب الاحتضان بالاطلاق بالاطلاق التي مستهمها بسرية ملحة وإن عليهم للاذرين، هذا العمل يدور على يدكك، يدور على
الإنسانية على يدك أو حتى جميع الأنسنة لا يكتفي لا ترى، ولكن نحن نعلم بمشاركةك حيث أن وجهة نظرك الخاصة تهمنا
هل لديك أي اسئلة هل يمكنني اخذها: الان؟

_____ نعم _____

SECTION 1- DEMOGRAPHICS AND BIO-DATA

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

يتم تعرف الأسرة بأنها مجموعة من الناس مشغل رئيسي التي تتألف من نفس الوالدين وتعيش في نفس المنسج . وقد يعيشون في أكثر من غرفة واحدة.

Identify the RA of the registration number referred to, if not present, an adult included in the same registration case that is considered capable and reliable for the interview.

تحديد المتقدم الرئيسي/صاحب رقم التسجيل المشار إليه، إن لم يكن موجوداً ، إيجاد أحد البالغين من نفس رقم التسجيل الذي يعيش قادر على إجراء المقابلة ويمكن الإعتماد عليه.

A. Ask who is the head of household		سأل من هو رب الأسرة		
1.1	What is the gender of the household head? CIRCLE	Male = 1 = ذكر	Female = 2 = أنثى	ما هو جنس رب الأسرة؟ ضع نافذة
1.2	What is the age of the household head? (in years)	_____ years/أعوام		ما هو عمر رب الأسرة؟ (سنوات) ؟
A. Ask if it is possible to interview the Household head		سأل إذا كان من الممكن إجراء مقابلة مع رب الأسرة		
1.3	What is the sex of the interviewee? CIRCLE	Male = 1 = ذكر	Female = 2 = أنثى	ما هو جنس المجيب؟ ضع نافذة
1.4	What is the age of the interviewee? (in years)	_____ years/أعوام		ما هو عمر المجيب؟
1.5	What is the relationship of the interviewee with the head of the HH?	Head of HH	1 زوج/زوجة	ما هي العلاقة المتبعة مع رب الأسرة؟
	Wife / Husband	2 زوجة/زوج		
	Daughter /Son	3 بنت/ابن		
	Mother/Father	4 زوجة/زوج		
	Mother / Father in law	5 ابنة/ابن		
	Other _____	6 غيرها (عدد)		

1.6	What is the nationality of the household head?	Syrian	1	سوري	ما هي جنسية رب الأسرة؟
		Lebanese	2	لبناني	
		Palestinian	3	فلسطيني	
		Iraqi	4	العراقي	
		Other (specify) _____	5	غيرها (عدد)	

B. Consider registration case definition: Registration case is defined as a group of people who normally reside together and have been registered as a unit sharing a common registration number.			تعريف حالة تسجيل: يتم تعرف حالة تسجيل كمجموعة من الناس الذين يقيمون عادة معاً، وقد تم تسجيلهم ضمن مجموعة تتألف رقم التسجيل نفسه.	
1.7	Total number of household members	_____	العدد الإجمالي لأفراد الأسرة	1.7
1.8	Are all these members are registered with UNHCR?	Yes/نعم 1 No/لا 2	هل جميع أفراد هذه الأسرة مسجلون لدى المنظمة؟	1.8
1.9	How many registration cases are found in this household?	_____	كم حالة مسجلة تم العثور عليها في هذه الأسرة	1.8

Section 2 - Household details by dimension												
To be asked to each registration case												
A ID	2.1 Registration number [A] سجل العائلة في المفوضية العليا للإغاثة	2.2 How many household members are registered under this case number? [B] كم عدد الأفراد المسجلون تحت رقم العائلة			2.3 Are there other persons registered in the same case number that are not part of this household? [C] هل هناك أشخاص ثالثون مسجلون في نفس رقم العائلة ولكنهم ليسوا جزءاً من العائلة		2.4 Do you receive any cash and/or voucher assistance? [D] هل تحصل حالياً على مساعدة مالية و/أو بطاقة إيواء (CSC)			2.5 What CSC card [E] بطاقة CSC		
		a. Total [F] إجمالي العدد	b. members aged 18 years and over [G] أفراد يبلغون من العمر 18 سنة فأكثر	c. members aged under 18 years [H] أفراد دون سن 18 سنة				a. Do you currently have a white CSC card? [I] هل تحصل حالياً على بطاقة CSC بيضاء b. If yes, what was the amount received the last 30 days? (amount received in LBP) [J] إذاً ما هي المبالغ التي تم الحصول عليها من خلال بطاقة CSC بيضاء في الأشهر الثلاثة الأخيرة؟	c. Card number [K] رقم البطاقة			
1	█████████████████████	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes / نعم 1	No / لا 2	Yes / نعم 1	No / لا 2	Yes / نعم 1	<input type="checkbox"/>	████████	
2	█████████████████████	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes / نعم 1	No / لا 2	Yes / نعم 1	No / لا 2	Yes / نعم 1	<input type="checkbox"/>	████████	
3	█████████████████████	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes / نعم 1	No / لا 2	Yes / نعم 1	No / لا 2	Yes / نعم 1	<input type="checkbox"/>	████████	
4	█████████████████████	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes / نعم 1	No / لا 2	Yes / نعم 1	No / لا 2	Yes / نعم 1	<input type="checkbox"/>	████████	
To be asked to each registration case												
(some questions are shared across all)	2.6 WFP blue card - Food voucher			2.7 Fuel card/voucher, such as the MEDCO card*			2.8 Cash for rent		2.9 Other assistance			
	2.6 WFP blue card - Food voucher			2.7 Fuel card/voucher, such as the MEDCO card*			2.8 Cash for rent		2.9 Other assistance			
1	a. Do you currently have a WFP blue card? If no, go to question 30 [L] هل تحصل حالياً على بطاقة إيواء (CSC) بيضاء ب. If yes, what was the amount received the last 30 days? (amount received in LBP) [M] إذاً ما هي المبالغ التي تم الحصول عليها من خلال بطاقة CSC بيضاء في الأشهر الثلاثة الأخيرة؟ c. Card number [N] رقم البطاقة	a. Do you currently have a fuel card/voucher such as MEDCO card? If no, go to question 30 [O] هل تحصل حالياً على بطاقة إيواء (CSC) بيضاء ب. If yes, what was the amount received the last 30 days? (amount received in LBP) [P] إذاً ما هي المبالغ التي تم الحصول عليها من خلال بطاقة إيواء (CSC) بيضاء في الأشهر الثلاثة الأخيرة؟ c. Card number [Q] رقم البطاقة	a. Do you currently receive cash for rent assistance? If no, go to question 30 [R] هل تحصل حالياً على مساعدة مالية ب. If yes, what was the amount received the last 30 days? (amount received in LBP) [S] إذاً ما هي المبالغ التي تم الحصول عليها من خلال مساعدة مالية في الأشهر الثلاثة الأخيرة؟ c. Do you currently receive other type of h for rent assistance? If no, go to question 30 [T] هل تحصل حالياً على مساعدة مالية أخرى ج. If yes, what was the amount received the last 30 days? (amount received in LBP) [U] إذاً ما هي المبالغ التي تم الحصول عليها من خلال مساعدة مالية أخرى في الأشهر الثلاثة الأخيرة؟	If yes, what was the amount received the last 30 days? (amount received in LBP) [V] إذاً ما هي المبالغ التي تم الحصول عليها من خلال مساعدة مالية أخرى في الأشهر الثلاثة الأخيرة؟								
2	Yes / نعم 1 No / لا 2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes / نعم 1 No / لا 2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes / نعم 1 No / لا 2	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes / نعم 1 No / لا 2	<input type="checkbox"/>	████████	
3	Yes / نعم 1 No / لا 2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes / نعم 1 No / لا 2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes / نعم 1 No / لا 2	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes / نعم 1 No / لا 2	<input type="checkbox"/>	████████	
4	Yes / نعم 1 No / لا 2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes / نعم 1 No / لا 2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes / نعم 1 No / لا 2	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes / نعم 1 No / لا 2	<input type="checkbox"/>	████████	

SECTION 2 – INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRE

To be asked to each registered household member

ID	3.1. First name الاسم الأول	3.2. Family name الإسم العائلي	3.3. Gender I = Male 2 = Female	3.4. Date of birth تاريخ الميلاد	2.5. Does this HH member fall into any of the following specific needs categories? (1= Yes, 0= No) نعم (1) / لا (0) - هل ينتمي عضو الأسرة إلى إحدى هذه التصنيفات؟							3.6. In the last 30 days, did this person work? or no, go to question 7 أدى العامل أجل (نعم) غير (لا) لا (لا)	3.6.a. How many days did they work? أدى العامل أيام عمل	
					a. PL WY عاجز	b. Disab- le مصاب	c. Chron- ic illness مرض مزمن	d. Tempor- ary illness and/or injury مرض مؤقت و/أو جريمة	e. Serious medical condi- tion حالة طبية خطيرة	f. Does this HH member need assistance from another person to use the toilet? (if yes, go to question 7) هل يتطلب عضو الأسرة مساعدة من شخص آخر للتوجه إلى المرحاض (إذا نعم، انتقل إلى السؤال 7)	g. Is there a caregiver available? هل يوجد CAREGIVER متاح أجل (نعم) 1- نعم أجل (نعم) غير (لا) لا (لا)			
1					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

National Curriculum and National Curriculum Assessment Information						
	The National Curriculum				Curriculum Content in English	
1. National Curriculum Assessment Information	1. National Curriculum Assessment Information	1. In English currently available area(s)	Eq. 3 years old - 10 years old اللغة الإنجليزية الآن متاحة في المناطق	Multiple answers allowed	1. Was education received in English? (Yes/No) and evidence of English education	1. Displaying the curriculum content area(s) in English, are based and/or translated or converted to English
2. National Curriculum Assessment Information	2. National Curriculum Assessment Information	2. In English area(s)	Eq. 3 years old - 10 years old اللغة الإنجليزية الآن متاحة في المناطق	1. Date of education الوقت الذي تم التعليم	1. Year of birth (Year of birth) العام الذي ولد فيه	2. Has English been learned? هل تم تعلم اللغة الإنجليزية نعم/لا
3. National Curriculum Assessment Information	3. National Curriculum Assessment Information	3. In English area(s)	Eq. 3 years old - 10 years old اللغة الإنجليزية الآن متاحة في المناطق	2. The language for school اللغة التي تم الالتحاق بتها	2. Year of birth (Year of birth) العام الذي ولد فيه	3. Has English been learned? هل تم تعلم اللغة الإنجليزية نعم/لا
4. National Curriculum Assessment Information	4. National Curriculum Assessment Information	4. In English area(s)	Eq. 3 years old - 10 years old اللغة الإنجليزية الآن متاحة في المناطق	3. The place of school المكان الذي تم الالتحاق بتها	3. Year of birth (Year of birth) العام الذي ولد فيه	4. Has English been learned? هل تم تعلم اللغة الإنجليزية نعم/لا
5. National Curriculum Assessment Information	5. National Curriculum Assessment Information	5. In English area(s)	Eq. 3 years old - 10 years old اللغة الإنجليزية الآن متاحة في المناطق	4. Dates did not allow assessment المواعيد التي لم تسمح بالإشراف	4. Year of birth (Year of birth) العام الذي ولد فيه	5. Has English been learned? هل تم تعلم اللغة الإنجليزية نعم/لا
6. National Curriculum Assessment Information	6. National Curriculum Assessment Information	6. In English area(s)	Eq. 3 years old - 10 years old اللغة الإنجليزية الآن متاحة في المناطق	5. Differences in school working and/or learning environment الاختلافات في بيئة العمل والدراسة	5. Year of birth (Year of birth) العام الذي ولد فيه	6. Has English been learned? هل تم تعلم اللغة الإنجليزية نعم/لا
7. National Curriculum Assessment Information	7. National Curriculum Assessment Information	7. In English area(s)	Eq. 3 years old - 10 years old اللغة الإنجليزية الآن متاحة في المناطق	6. Early arrival الوصول المبكر	6. Year of birth (Year of birth) العام الذي ولد فيه	7. Has English been learned? هل تم تعلم اللغة الإنجليزية نعم/لا
8. National Curriculum Assessment Information	8. National Curriculum Assessment Information	8. In English area(s)	Eq. 3 years old - 10 years old اللغة الإنجليزية الآن متاحة في المناطق	7. Transportation problems Problems of transport ال-Problems of transport	7. Year of birth (Year of birth) العام الذي ولد فيه	8. Has English been learned? هل تم تعلم اللغة الإنجليزية نعم/لا
9. National Curriculum Assessment Information	9. National Curriculum Assessment Information	9. In English area(s)	Eq. 3 years old - 10 years old اللغة الإنجليزية الآن متاحة في المناطق	8. Not attending due to work عدم الالتحاق بسبب العمل	8. Year of birth (Year of birth) العام الذي ولد فيه	9. Has English been learned? هل تم تعلم اللغة الإنجليزية نعم/لا
10. National Curriculum Assessment Information	10. National Curriculum Assessment Information	10. In English area(s)	Eq. 3 years old - 10 years old اللغة الإنجليزية الآن متاحة في المناطق	9. School has already started الالتحاق بالجامعة ال-Alcohol and tobacco ال-Alcohol and tobacco ال-Alcohol and tobacco	9. Year of birth (Year of birth) العام الذي ولد فيه	10. Has English been learned? هل تم تعلم اللغة الإنجليزية نعم/لا
11. National Curriculum Assessment Information	11. National Curriculum Assessment Information	11. In English area(s)	Eq. 3 years old - 10 years old اللغة الإنجليزية الآن متاحة في المناطق	10. Cultural religious reasons أسباب ثقافية دينية	10. Year of birth (Year of birth) العام الذي ولد فيه	11. Has English been learned? هل تم تعلم اللغة الإنجليزية نعم/لا
12. National Curriculum Assessment Information	12. National Curriculum Assessment Information	12. In English area(s)	Eq. 3 years old - 10 years old اللغة الإنجليزية الآن متاحة في المناطق	11. Other local authority areas المناطق الأخرى	11. Year of birth (Year of birth) العام الذي ولد فيه	12. Has English been learned? هل تم تعلم اللغة الإنجليزية نعم/لا
13. National Curriculum Assessment Information	13. National Curriculum Assessment Information	13. In English area(s)	Eq. 3 years old - 10 years old اللغة الإنجليزية الآن متاحة في المناطق	12. Informal education program البرامج غير الرسمية	12. Year of birth (Year of birth) العام الذي ولد فيه	13. Has English been learned? هل تم تعلم اللغة الإنجليزية نعم/لا
14. National Curriculum Assessment Information	14. National Curriculum Assessment Information	14. In English area(s)	Eq. 3 years old - 10 years old اللغة الإنجليزية الآن متاحة في المناطق	13. Other (Please specify) غير ذلك (يرجى التفاصيل)	13. Year of birth (Year of birth) العام الذي ولد فيه	14. Has English been learned? هل تم تعلم اللغة الإنجليزية نعم/لا
15. National Curriculum Assessment Information	15. National Curriculum Assessment Information	15. In English area(s)	Eq. 3 years old - 10 years old اللغة الإنجليزية الآن متاحة في المناطق	16. Not assessed (for No question 13)	16. Year of birth (Year of birth) العام الذي ولد فيه	17. Has English been learned? هل تم تعلم اللغة الإنجليزية نعم/لا
1						
2						
3						
4						

TO BE ASKED ONLY TO CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OLD						
12.00 ID	13.03 Date of birth <i>If supported by a document – if no document or not known, skip to 13.04</i> نوع الميلاد	13.04 Child age (months) <i>To estimate with care-taker if date of birth is uncertain or unknown (use calendar)</i> عمر الطفل (الشهر) 13. كان مدعوماً من وثيقة - أو يكن ذلك وثيقة أن غير مدعومة، انتقل إلى 13.04	13.05 Sex of child جنس طفل ذكر = 1 أنثى = 2 1 = Male 2 = Female	Was the child sick in last 2 weeks? هل كان الطفل مريضاً في الأسابيع الـ 2 الأخيرة? a. diarrhea إسهال b. cough سعال c. fever حمى d. other (specify) غيرها عدد	In the previous 2 weeks did child have : (1= Yes, 0= No) <i>(في الأسابيع الـ 2 الأخيرة هل عانى الطفل ما يلي: 1 = نعم, 0 = لا)</i>	
					a. diarrhea b. cough c. fever d. other (specify)	
1	_____/ _____/ Day/_ month/_ year/_ شهر/_الشهر/_سنة/_	_____	□	□	□	□
2	_____/ _____/ Day/_ month/_ year/_ شهر/_الشهر/_سنة/_	_____	□	□	□	□
3	_____/ _____/ Day/_ month/_ year/_ شهر/_الشهر/_سنة/_	_____	□	□	□	□
4	_____/ _____/ Day/_ month/_ year/_ شهر/_الشهر/_سنة/_	_____	□	□	□	□
5	Day/_ month/_ year/_ شهر/_الشهر/_سنة/_	_____	□	□	□	□
VACCINATION - TO BE ASKED ONLY TO CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OLD						
(same sequence as in 12.01!)	14. Do you have a card where all his vaccinations are written down? If yes: May I see it please? <i>لما عن يدك الطفولة الطفل، إن وجدت، راجع المذكرة المكتوبة، أطلب ترخيصها.</i>	15. How many times has (name) received a pentavalent vaccination – that is, an injection in the thigh to prevent him/her from getting tetanus, whooping cough, or diphtheria? (From 0 to 3) <i>كم مرة (اسم) تلقى التطعيم الخماسي والثلاثي،即 المكتوبة في المذكرة المكتوبة، لمنعه من الإصابة بالطاعون، الحمّى الكحولية، أو الرهاب؟ (من 0 إلى 3)</i>	16. Has (name) ever received a Measles injection, that is, a shot in the arm at the age of 9 months or older - to prevent him/her from getting measles? (1=yes 0=No) <i>هل (اسم) تلقى جرعة من المصل ضد المرض العصبي والثلاثي،即 المكتوبة في المذكرة المكتوبة، في أي وقت مضى، أي جرعة (جرعة) في الأرجح في سن 9 أشهر أو أكثر - لمنعه من الإصابة بـ "الحمى العصبية"؟ (1=نعم 0=لا)</i>	17. Has (name) ever received a MMR injection, that is, a shot in the arm at the age of 9 months or older - to prevent him/her from getting measles? (1=yes 0=No) <i>هل (اسم) تلقى جرعة من المصل ضد المرض العصبي والثلاثي،即 المكتوبة في المذكرة المكتوبة، في أي وقت مضى، أي جرعة (جرعة) في الأرجح في سن 9 أشهر أو أكثر - لمنعه من الإصابة بالحمى العصبية؟ (1=نعم 0=لا)</i>	18. If the vaccination card is available and seen, please introduce the date of vaccines. <i>(إذا كان بحوزتك بطاقة التطعيم، يرجى تقديم تاريخ التطعيم)</i>	
	1=Yes, seen 2=Yes, not seen 3=No card المصل				1= Vaccine not recorded in card (غير مسجل) 2= Vaccine recorded in card without date (مسجل في المذكرة بدون تاريخ) 3=Vaccine recorded in card with date – specify date (month/year) (اتبع الشكل / السنة) PENTA 1 PENTA 2 PENTA 3 MEASLES MMR	
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						

ONLY FOR CHILDREN UNDER 2 YEARS-24 MONTHS.

لمسة

YESTERDAY , during the day or night.....										
(same sequence as in 12.0 11)	13.13. Did the child eat or drink any of the following food items? 0 = No 1 = Yes <i>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.</i>									
	Did the child receive breastmilk ? هل رضع الطفل بوجه امراه ؟ 0 = No 1 = Yes	13.11 How many times did the child eat solid, semi-solid food or other liquids? (Exclude breastmilk) كم مرت طفلك الطفل، الماء، السكر، العسل، المعكرونة، البقول، البروكلي، غير حليب الأم؟ If zero, go to question 14. إذا صفر، اذهب إلى سؤال 14.	13.12 How many times did the child drink milk yesterday? (Exclude breastmilk) كم مرت طفلك الطفل، الماء، والعصير غير حليب الأم؟	Infant formula iron rich مستحضرات الرضاعة المعدنية غنية (blended cereals, nido fortified babylac...)	Food group 1: Grains, roots, tubers الحبوب والجذور والقرنيات	Food group 2: Legumes and nuts مكسرات الموارد العنيدة 2: الفول والنفخات	Food group 3: Dairy products منتجات الحليب 4: الطبع	Food group 4: Meat and fish اللحوم والأسماك 4: اللحوم والأسماك	Food group 5: Eggs البيض	Food group 6: Vitamin A rich vegetables and fruits نباتات غنية بالفيتامين A 5: الأطعمة الغنية بالفيتامين A الخضروات والفاكهات الغنية
1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
4	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
5	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

هل تود إضافة أي ملاحظات/تعليقات؟										
Would you like to add any comments/observations at this stage?					Yes / 1 No / 2					
الرجاء كتابة الملاحظات/التعليقات هنا If yes, please enter your comments										

SECTION 4 – HOUSEHOLD SHELTER AND SERVICES

القسم - الإيجار والخدمات المعنزة

4.1	Type of housing CIRCLE ONE OPTION	Independent House/ Apartment/(Shared)	1	جداً مزلي / مسأله / جداً / مدار	نما هو نوع السكن الذين يعيشون فيه حالياً؟ طبع دليل المدار والقد فقط	4.1
		Independent House Apartments/(Not Shared)	2	غير مشاركة		
		One room structure	3	غرفة مفصلة		
		Substandard shelter (Factory/Warehouse/ Garage/Magasin/Shop/Worksite)	4	مصنع / مساحة / مخازن / مخفر / معلم سل		
		Unfinished building	5	شلوب غير كامل		
		Socially Unmanaged (6 families or more - unmanaged) / منظم)	6	سلفي جماعي (6 عائلات أو أكثر - غير منظم)		
		Collective center (6 families or more - managed) منظم)	7	سلفي جماعي (6 عائلات أو أكثر - منظم)		
		Tent/structure/prefab in informal settlements	8	خيالة في تخييم غير رسمي		
		Tent/structure/prefab in formal settlements /	9	خيالة في مخيم رسمي		
		Tent/structure/prefab in semi-formal settlements /	10	خيالة في مخيم شبه رسمي		
		Homeless/No shelter	11	مشردون / بدون مأوى		
		Others (specify)	12	غيرها (حدد)		
4.2	Type of occupancy CIRCLE ONLY ONE OPTION	Owned apartment/house	1	ملك	موقع الإيجار طبع دليل المدار والقد فقط	4.2
		Unfurnished rental	2	إيجار غير مفروش		
		Furnished rental	3	إيجار مفروش		
		Provided by Employer/ Working for rent: If yes, go to question 3.2.a.	4	المحل مقابل الإيجار أو يوفرها صاحب المحل إذا كان يعمل مقابل الأجر، ما هو عدد ساعات العمل في الأسبوع؟		
		Rent/Work combination (how many hours): If yes, go to question 3.2.b.	5	مزيج من الأجر والمحل مقابل الإيجار إذا كان يعمل مقابل الأجر، ما هو عدد ساعات العمل في الأسبوع؟		
		Hocked (for free)	6	السكنة (بدون مقابل)		
		Squatting (occupancy without permission from owner)	7	متهمون بدون إذن		
		Assistance/Charity	8	مساعدة		
		Others (specify)	9	غيرها (حدد)		
4.2.a	If working for rent, how many hours per week?	_____	إذا كان يعمل مقابل الأجر، ما هو عدد ساعات العمل في الأسبوع؟	4.2.b.		
4.3	If renting, how much do you pay for your accommodation per month?	_____ LBP	قيمة إيجار الإيجار الشهري	4.3		
4.4	Living space in m ² Occupied by your HH	_____	مساحة المسكن في m ² التي تقطنها أسرتك	4.4		
4.5	Number of rooms (Excluding bathrooms and toilets) Occupied by your HH	_____	عدد الغرف التي تقطنها أسرتك	4.5		
4.6	Number of people sharing the rooms	_____	عدد الأشخاص الذين يتقاسمو المطبخ	4.6		
4.7	Number of bathrooms Able to use by your HH	_____	عدد الحمامات الممكن استخدامها من قبل أسرتك	4.7		
4.8	Number of people sharing the bathrooms	_____	عدد الأشخاص الذين يتقاسمو الحمامات	4.8		
4.9	Number of latrines Able to use by your HH. If zero, go to question 3.13	_____	عدد المرحاضين الممكن استخدامها من قبل أسرتك	4.9		
4.10	Do you share this/these toilets/latrines with another HH?	_____	هل تقاسمون هذه الحمامات أو المرحاض مع أسرة أخرى؟	4.10		
4.11	If using latrines, how many people use these latrine/s?	_____	ما هو عدد الأشخاص الذين يستعملونه	4.11		

4.12	what kind of latrine /toilet facility does your household use? CIRCLE ONLY ONE OPTION	traditional pit latrine/ without slab/ open pit (inside/outside dwelling)	1	غير ملائم بمعنى ايجي وليلاً / غير ملائمة	ما هو نوع المرحاض الذي يستخدم في منزلكم؟ حيث دائرة حول جواب واحد فقط	4.12																																							
		improved latrine pour flush with ceramic slab	2	غير ملائم بمعنى ايجي وليلاً / غير ملائمة																																									
		flush toilet	3	غير ملائم بمعنى ايجي وليلاً / غير ملائمة																																									
		bucket	4	غير ملائم بمعنى ايجي وليلاً / غير ملائمة																																									
		open air (such, stream)/ corner place in the compound → if a child is seen in it	5	غير ملائم بمعنى ايجي وليلاً / غير ملائمة																																									
choose only one option from the below and insert in the box																																													
4.13	What is the <u>main</u> source of drinking water?			ما هي المصدر الرئيسي ل المياه التي تشرب للأشربة	4.1 3																																								
4.14	What is the <u>main</u> source of cooking and washing water?			ما هو المصدر الرئيسي ل المياه المطبخ والغسل	4.1 4																																								
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others (specify)	13	غير ما (حدد)																																											
4.15	Does your household have access to sufficient water for drinking, cooking washing and toilet purposes?	Yes – both	1	نعم لابنائين	هل يتوفر لعائلتك الحصول على كمية كافية من المياه وإستعمالها للترب، للطبخ ، للتغليف ، وللمراحيض والاستعمال المنزلي؟	4.15																																							
Only drinking water		2	فقط المياه الشرب																																										
Only domestic use water		3	فقط لاستعمال المنزلي																																										
No – neither		4	لا لابنائين																																										
4.16	Does the HH have enough access to the following	Personal hygiene items (soap, toothbrush/paste, other personal hygiene items)	Yes = 1	No = لا	مستلزمات النظافة الشخصية (صابون، فرشاة الأسنان، مج蹲ون الأسنان، مستلزمات نظافة أخرى)	هل تتوفر لأسرتك المواد التالية :																																							
Cleaning/hygiene items (laundry detergent, cleaning products etc)		Yes = 1	No = لا																																										
Female hygiene/dignity items		Yes = 1	No = لا																																										
Baby care items (diapers etc)		Yes = 1	No = لا																																										

4.17	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 لتجهيزه احتياجات الطبخ وتأديبه	4.17
4.18	Main type of waste disposal CIRCLE ONLY ONE OPTION	Rubbish pit	1	حفرة النفايات	الطريقة المستخدمة للخلص من النفايات	4.18
		Burning	2	إحرق		
		Dumpster/barrels collected by municipality	3	يجمعها المجلس البلدي أو المدنى		
		Dumpster/barrels not collected by municipality	4	مزيلة لا يجمعها المجلس البلدي أو المدنى		
		Throw it to open field	5	رميها في الحقلاء		
		Others (specify)	6	غيرها (حدد)		
4.19	Is the HH shelter/property:	In substandard/dangerous condition <i>If yes, go to question 3.14</i>	1	في حالة دون المستوى المطلوب / المطرورة إذا كان الجراب نعم، انتقل إلى السؤال 3.14	هل سكن/أبراء الأسرة :	4.19
		In need of urgent repairs/leaking basic facilities. If yes, go to question 3.15	2	في حاجة إلى إصلاحات عاجلة / تفتقر إلى الخدمات الأساسية إذا كان الجواب نعم، انتقل إلى السؤال 3.15		
		In an area/settlement with physical dangers and/or crowded/inappropriate living conditions. If yes, go to question 3.16	3	في منطقة مع الأخطار الفيزيائية / أو طروف المعيشية المزدحمة / غير لائقة إذا كان الجواب نعم، انتقل إلى السؤال 3.16		
		In an area/settlement that is isolated and/or far from essential basic services (such as hospitals or other medical facilities, schools, police/fire stations etc)	4	في منطقة تكون مزروعة / أو بعيدة عن الخدمات الأساسية المزدحمة (مثل المستشفيات أو غيرها من المرافق الطبية والمدارس والشرطة / مراكز (الاستقدام وغيرها)		
		None of the above – no referrals necessary	5	لا شيء مماثل - لا إحالات ضرورية		
4.20	If 1, are any of the following observable Inside/outside the HH shelter/property?	Windows/doors that cannot be sealed to the elements	1	الباب ونوافذ بيت معلنة	الباب والنوافذ بيت معلنة	4.20
		Unsealed/leaking/damaged roof	2	أ السقف غير مغلق / يتسرب ماء / غير معلن		
		Damaged water piping/plumbing	3	تلف المياه تامة		
		Other (please specify) _____	4	(غير) (حدد)		
4.21	If 2, please specify	Shelter structure	1	بيئة العسكن	(غير) (حدد)	4.21
		Plumbing	2	تلف المياه		
		Electricity	3	كهرباء		
		Other (please specify) _____	4	(غير) (حدد)		
4.22	If 3, are any of the following conditions observable in the immediate area/settlement around the HH shelter/property?	Lack of lighting	1	عدم وجود إضاءة	ثـ، هل يمكن ملاحظة أي من الأمور التالية في المدينة المجاورة للمرجل/البلدة؟	4.22
		Overcrowding of settlement area	2	زحام المربع السكاني		
		Physical dangers in settlement – such as fallen debris, rubbish piles, collapsed buildings etc	3	أخطار مادية في المنطقة/المجمع - مثل: حطام، تكرار نفايات، مباني متهارة		
		Settlement proximity to natural/man-made hazards – such as flood plain, landslide, mine, chemical plant, landfill etc	4	المنطقة/المجمع على مقربة من مخاطر طبيعية أو من صنع الإنسان - مثل: فيضانات، إزلاقيات التربة، منجم، مصنع مواد كيميائية مكب نفايات، الخ		
		Lack of private spaces/facilities for men/women/boys/girls	5	عدم وجود مساحات خاصة بذكور الرجال/النساء		
		Lack of accessibility for disabled HH/community members	6	عدم امكانية وصول الأشخاص ذوي الإحتياجات الخاصة		
		Open sewerage/waste water trenches/pits	7	مياه المجاري مفتوحة / خندق مياه مفتوحة		
		Other (please specify)	8	غيره (حدد)		

القسم 4 - ممتلكات الأسرة

ما هي الممتلكات التي يمتلكها المترء على استئصالها الأسرة حالياً وكم عدد (في حالة صلاحيتها للاستخدام)

Read out each of the items below Write "0" if not owned	حدد أي من المتملكات التالية موجودة / Indicate if the household have access to the following items. 0=No 1=Yes	إلى) يمتلكه المترء ، يكتب 0 في حال عدم الملكية لأى بقى أي) يمتلكه المترء ، يكتب 1 في حال عدم الملكية لأى بقى
5.1 Microscope	_____	فريز
5.2 Deck	_____	أصل
5.3 Blankets	_____	بطانيات
5.4 Winter clothes (long pants, jacket, close shoes)	_____	ملابس شتوية
5.5 Table and chairs	_____	طاولة وكراسي
5.6 Sets set	_____	ملائم
5.7 Small gas stove for cooking	_____	فرن غاز مصغر
5.8 Refrigerator	_____	برد
5.9 Water heater	_____	سخان المياه
5.10 Washing machine	_____	غسلة
5.11 Electric/gas oven	_____	فرن كهربائي
5.12 Microwave / vacuum cleaner	_____	مكواة كهربائية / ميدنروبوت
5.13 Dish washer/ water heater / separate freezer /	_____	جالبيارشالة / فريزر منفصلة
5.14 Heater/heating stove (electric, diesel, wood etc)	_____	شفله مركبة
5.15 Air conditioning	_____	مكيف الهواء
5.16 Sewing machine / iron	_____	آلة الخياطة (سكواز)
5.17 TV	_____	تلفزيون
5.18 DVD player	_____	مشغل سينماتيك
5.19 Computer	_____	كمبيوتر
5.20 Satellite dish	_____	بش
5.21 Motorcycle	_____	دراجة نارية
5.22 Car/van/truck	_____	سيارة / شاحنة
5.23 Pets/pets	_____	قرود وقطط
5.24 Kitchen utensils	_____	أدوات مطبخ
5.25 Cutlery sets	_____	سكاكين / ملاعق وشوك
5.26 Water containers	_____	زجاجات تعبئة
5.27 Other (pls. specify) _____	_____	غيرها (جذل)

SECTION 6 – HEALTH ASSISTANCE

6.1	Do you benefit from primary health assistance? If so, which type? <i>circle the option: (if several, consider last one used)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	هل تستفيد من الخدمات الصحية الأولية؟ إذا نعم، أي نوع؟ دفع مالية عن الممارسة (إذا أكثر من واحدة، إحدى التي استعملت في الفترة الأخيرة)	6.1
6.2	Do you benefit from secondary/specialized or hospitalization health assistance? If so, which type? <i>circle the option: (if several, consider last one used)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	هل تستفيد من المساعدة الصحية المتخصصة أو في المستشفى؟ إذا عن الآخر غالباً، أي نوع؟	6.2
	Total free health care	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	رعاية صحية مجانية	
	Cost sharing/participation	<input type="checkbox"/>	تكلفة الكلفة، فإذا جزئية	
	No, all pay all health related costs (consultation, drugs, etc...)	<input type="checkbox"/>	دفع الأكمل، جميع تكاليف الرعاية الصحية المتعلقة بها (المراجعة، الأدوية...)	
	Insurance (employment, private, other insurance)	<input type="checkbox"/>	التأمين (العملية، التأمين الشخصي، تأمينات الآخرين)	
	HH received financial contribution for consultation with Physician/ diagnosis / medicines	<input type="checkbox"/>	تمت الإشارة مرتين إلى ذلك / معاونة الطبيب / التشخيص / الأدوية	
	Health care never required since arrived	<input type="checkbox"/>	لم يتعينوا على رعاية صحية منذ وصولهم	
	Don't know	<input type="checkbox"/>	لا أعلم	
	Others (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>	غيرها (البيان)	(15)

6.3	Did any of your household members require primary health assistance in the last 6 months? If not, go to question 6.12	Yes = 1 No = 0	هل احتاج أي من أعضاء أسرتك إلى مساعدة مالية في الـ 6 أشهر الماضية، وإن يكن من المسؤول عليهم؟	6.10
6.4	Did you get the required primary health assistance? If yes, go to question 5.14	Yes = 1 No = 0	هل حصلت على المساعدة الصحية الأولية المطلوبة؟	6.11
6.5	why were household members unable to access primary health assistance?	1	بعد المركز الصحي ، علاج كامل التنقل	لماذا ينقطع قدر الأسرة الحصول على المساعدة الصحية المطلوبة؟
		2	تصور جسمى يحول دون التمكن من الوصول إلى المركز الصحي	
		3	معاملة غير ملائمة من قبل موظفي المركز الصحي	
		4	كلفة المعالجة الطبية (الطب)	
		5	كلفة الأدوية / العلاج	
		6	رفض استقباله في المركز الصحي	
		7	المرجعى غير يذهب	
		8	يعتذر الموعود	
6.6	Did any of your household members require specialized/hospitalization health assistance in the last 6 months? If not, go to question 5.13	Yes = 1 No = 0	هل احتاج أي من أعضاء أسرتك إلى مساعدة صحية في الـ 6 أشهر الماضية، وإن يكن من المسؤول عليهم؟	6.12
6.7	Did you get the required specialized/hospitalization health assistance? If yes, go to question 5.14	Yes = 1 No = 0	هل حصلت على المساعدة الصحية المتخصصة أو في المستشفى المطلوبة؟	6.7

1.8	Why were household members unable to access specialized/hospitalization health assistance?	Distance of health center/transportation cost	1	بعد المركز الصحي ، غلاء كلفة النقل	لماذا لم يسعط أفراد الأسرة الحصول على المساعدة الصحية؟	6.8
		Physical limitations to access the health center	2	قصور جسدي يجعل دون التمكّن من الوصول إلى المركز الصحي		
		Inadequate welcoming/treatment by health center staff	3	معاملة غير ملائمة من قبل موظفي المركز الصحي		
		Cost of doctor visit	4	كلفة المعاينة الطبية (الطبيب)		
		Cost of drugs/treatment	5	كلفة الأدوية / العلاج		
		Rejected / not accepted	6	رفض استقباله في المركز الصحي		
		Don't know where to go	7	لم يعرف أين يذهب		
		Pending appointment	8	يتنظر الموعد		
		Other (specify)	9	مختلف		

6.9	If anyone in the HH needs life-saving and/or urgent medical attention, do you know how to access medical services/assistance? Enumerator to provide Primary Health Care leaflet at this stage regardless of whether the HH knows what to do or not.	Yes /نعم 1 No / لا 2	في حال احتاج أحد أفراد الأسرة إلى رعاية طبية طارئة، هل تعلم كيف تصل إلى الخدمات الصحية؟	6.9
			القسم 6 – أو الأمان	

SECTION 7 – SAFETY AND SECURITY							
7.1	Has any of your household members experienced any kind of issues related with their safety during last 3 months in Lebanon? <i>If no, skip to next section</i>	0 = No/لا 1 = Yes/نعم	هل تعرض أحد من أفراد أسرتك لأي نوع من المخوف تتعلق بسلامته (الأمان) خلال الأشهر الثلاثة الماضية في لبنان؟				6.1
			إذا كانت الإجابة بنعم، أي نوع من عدم السلامه/الأمان؟				
7.2	If yes, what kind of insecurity?		الدر				7.2
	Harassment/violence/physical assault		_____		سوء المعاملة/عنف		
	Kidnapping		_____		الخطف		
	Extortion/bribe		_____		الابتزاز / الرشوة		
	Theft/robbery		_____		سرقة / سطو		
	Community violence/dispute		_____		نزاعات / عنف اجتماعي		
	Displacement/eviction		_____		التهجير / الإخلاء		
	Others (specify)		_____		غيرها (حدد)		
	If yes, who or what is the cause of unsafety?		الدر		إذا كان الجواب نعم، من أو ما هي أسباب انعدام الأمان؟		
7.3	Hosts / Landlord		_____		المضيقين / المالك		7.3
	Neighbors / Host community		_____		الجيران		
	Local organizations/ charity based		_____		المنظمات المحلية/جمعية خيرية		
	Shop owners/managers		_____		أصحاب محلات		
	Refugee Leaders/ refugee community		_____		قادة اللاجئين / مجتمع اللاجئين		
	Clashes		_____		اشتباكات		
	Others (specify)		_____		غيرها (حدد)		
	7.4	Does unsafety reduce the free movement of any household member? 0 = No 1 = Yes	Males/ ذكور _____	Females/ إناث _____	هل انعدام الأمان كل من تنقلات أي فرد من أفراد الأسرة؟		

القسم: مصادر الدخل والعيشية

Section 8 – INCOME AND LIVELIHOOD SOURCES

	What is the highest level of education completed <i>(check down this column)</i>	Head of the household رب الأسرة	Main income earner of the HH/ المُنْتَجُ المسؤولُ الْأَسْلَمُ / المُنْتَجُ	ما هو مستوى التعليم المتصدر؟ مع نزول حول خيار واحد
8.1	None	1	1	لا شيء
	Knows how to read and write	2	2	يستطيع القراءة والكتابة
	Primary school	3	3	المرحلة الابتدائية
	Intermediate/complementary school	4	4	المرحلة المتوسطة
	Secondary school	5	5	المرحلة الثانوية
	Technical course	6	6	بروفشن مهنية
	University	7	7	جامعة
8.2	In the past 30 days, what was the total income of all the HH members? (LBP)	<input type="text"/>		
8.3	How many of the employments (income sources) of the last 30 days are permanent, seasonal or temporary?	Permanent <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	دائمة
		Seasonal <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	موسمية
		Temporary <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	متوقعة
8.4	In the last 30 days, what were the three main sources of cash/income to sustain your household? <i>(Use the codes below - if other specify)</i>	First main source <input type="checkbox"/>	المنبع الأول <input type="checkbox"/>	ما هي أول 3 مصادر رئوية لتكاليف العائلة الرابعة الرابعة (ستة ربطة إيجاد - ربطة لغيرها مقدمة)
	Sale of crops	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	بيع المحاصيل
	Sale of livestock and animal products	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	بيع الماشية والحيوانات المفتوحة
	Agricultural waged labor	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	العمل الزراعي المuner
	Non-agricultural casual labor (casual labor, provision of services)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	مأكليبيون غير الزراعية (عمال يومي، عمال قفصي، عمال موسم) غيرهم (الخدمات)
	Skilled work	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	العملية الفنية
	Formal commerce	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	التجارة الرسمية
	Informal commerce	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	التجارة غير الرسمية
	Sale of assets (car, bicycle, refrigerator, TV, jewelry)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	بيع المواريثات (سيارة، دراجة، ثلاجة، تلفزيون)
	Remittances	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	التحويلات
	Savings	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	المدخرات
	Formal credit/debts (e.g. banks)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	الائتمان الرسمي / البنوك
	Informal credit/debts (shops, friends hosts)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	الائتمان غير الرسمي / البنوك (محلات والإصدقاء المضيدين)

Gifts from family/relatives	13	هبات من الأسرة / الإقارب
Sale of food aid (food vouchers or parcels)	14	بيع المساعدات الغذائية (وريدت من المنظمات غير الحكومية وبرنامج الأغذية العالمي، واللجنة الدولية للصليب الأحمر)
Sale of non-food assistance	15	بيع المساعدات الغير الغذائية
Cash from humanitarian organizations	16	الإنجح من المنظمات الإنسانية
Cash from charitable organizations	16	الإنجح من المنظمات خيرية
Food voucher/ e-card	17	القسلم الغذائي
Begging	18	تسول
Other (specify) _____	19	غيرها (حدد)

SECTION 9 – EXPENDITURES			القسم – النفقات		
9.1	<p>How much money did you spend money (including voucher) on the following foods during <u>last 30 days</u> for your family consumption?</p> <p>هل إنفقت المال (بما في ذلك القساد) على الأطعمة التالية خلال الأيام الثلاثين الماضية لاستهلاك العائلة؟</p> <p>إذا لم تصرف : أكتب 0 0</p>	<p>What is the value of the food that was consumed in the household during the last 30 days and was not purchased (donation, food aid, credit, exchange, own production, gathering/hunting)</p> <p>ما هي قيمة الطعام الذي كانت تستخدمه العائلة، دون أن يتم شراؤه (إنجاح ، وبيع (أيام، القراء، مساعدة غذائية، الائتمان، وتبادل</p>	9.2		
مشارقة الأرقام (دون فواصل) Lebanese POUNDS spent last week ليرة لبنانية إنفقت الأسبوع الماضي					
a	Bread, pasta	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	أ. الخزن والمعكرونة	A
b	Cereals (sorghum, millet, maize, wheat)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	ب. الحبوب (الأرز، الذرة، القمح، البرغل، والحبوب الأخرى)	B
c	Tubers (potatoes)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	ج. الترفيت (البطاطس)	C
d	Groundnuts/beans/pulses	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	د. الفول السوداني/الحبوب/البقوليات / الحمص / العدس / الفاصولياء	D
e	Milk/yoghurt/cheese	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	هـ. الحليب / اللبن / الجبن	E
f	Oil, fat, ghee	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	وـ. زيت / زبدة / سمنة	F
g	Sugar, sweets	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	زـ. السكر والحلويات	G
h	Canned food (tomato paste, tuns, meat)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	حـ. المواد الغذائية المعلبة (محمض الطماطم، التونة، اللحوم)	H
i	Fresh Meat/Chicken/eggs/fish	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	طـ. اللحم / الدجاج / البيض / السمك الطازج	I
j	Fresh Fruits and vegetables	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	يـ. الفاكهة والخضار الطازجة	J
k	Other foods (condiments, spices, salt, etc.)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	كـ. الأغذية الأخرى (التوابل والبهارات والملح)	K
l	Cooked/processed food eaten at home or outside by the family	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	لـ. الطعام المطبوخ / المأهول الذي تم تناوله من قبل الأسرة في المنزل أو خارجه	L
9.3	What is the estimated amount spent by the household during LAST MONTH for the following items:			ما هو المبلغ التقريبي الذي إنفقته الأسرة خلال الشهر الماضي على البند التالية	
9.3				9.3	

Write 0 if there is no expenditure		نسبة جملة النفقات خلال الشهر الماضي LITERATE POUNDS spent LAST MONTH	النفقة في ليرة لبنانية
A	TOTAL expenditure by the household in the last month	[_____]	مجموع النفقات من قبل الأسرة في الشهر الماضي
B	Food expenditure	[_____]	نفقة الطعام
C	Health expenditures	[_____]	نفقة الصحة
D	Education expenditures	[_____]	نفقة التعليم
E	House rent	[_____]	إيجار المنزل
F	Water	[_____]	مياه الشرب
G	Clothing and other household hygiene items (including diapers/nappies)	[_____]	الملابس وغيرها من المواد المترتبة
H	Fuel (petrol, etc.)	[_____]	(وقود (البنزين، البنزين، الخ..)
I	Gas	[_____]	غاز
J	Transport	[_____]	المواصلات
K	Electricity	[_____]	الكهرباء
L	Cooking	[_____]	طبخ
M	Telecommunication (mobile, satellite, etc.)	[_____]	الاتصالات (المحمولة، الأقمار الصناعية، الخ)
N	Household utilities or assets (such as cooking pots/utensils, furniture, etc.)	[_____]	أدوات و معدات منزلية أو أثاث منزلي (مقدمة)
O	Alcohol, wine, tobacco	[_____]	الكحول، النبيذ والتدخين
P	Shelter materials	[_____]	مواد البناء
Q	Cost of registration/licensing stay in Lebanon	[_____]	تحصيصة/اقرئحة الوضع في لبنان
R	All the rest of expenditures (milking, labor, ceremonies, firewood, waste collection, Desludging (emptying) of toilets / septic tanks, agricultural and livestock inputs, purchase of income generating equipment, savings, gave money to other family or relatives, shelter materials, debt repayment, etc.)	[_____]	كل ما يلي من النفقات (الطعن، العمل، والاحتفالات، والصلوة، وجمع النفايات، وإزالة الحمأة (الفراغ) من المرحاض، إفراغ حفارات الصرف الصحي، وتسليفات الزراعة وال樵رة للحوارنة، وشراء مواد تزيين المطبخ والداخل وأجهزة العمل الآلية، ومواد البناء، وإيجار الإيواء، وتحصيصة المأهولين، وما إلى ذلك)
9.4	Would you like to add any comments/observations at this stage?	Yes / نعم 1 No/ لا 2	هل تود إضافة أي ملاحظات/بيانات؟
9.5	If yes, please enter your comments	الرجاء كتابة الملاحظات/البيانات هنا	

القسم - مصادر الطعام و استهلاكه

SECTION 10 – FOOD SOURCES AND CONSUMPTION

10.1	How many meals (warm and cooked) did the adults of this household eat yesterday?	_____	كم وجبة طعام مطبوخة و مسلحة تناول البالغون ومن ملحوظ اللذة طفرة ملحوظة من الأسرة تقبل الألسن ؟	10.1	
10.2	How many meals (warm and cooked) did the children under 5 of this household eat yesterday?	_____	كم وجبة طعام مطبوخة و مسلحة تناول الأطفال الأسرة التي يهم من الأساس والذئب شهادة ملحوظة للأسرة التي يهم من إذا لم يكن هناك أطفال في الأسرة يكتب 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 / إذا ١ No / ٢	هل لسرقة قادر على طهي الطعام على الأقل مرة واحدة نعم، في العمل طبعاً، هرر، غير قادر	10.3	
10.4	If not, what is the main reason?	Lack of stove or access to kitchen	1	عدم وجود الفرن أو توافر مطبخ	10.4
		Lack of cooking fuel (gas, wood)	2	عدم توفر الوقود للطهي (الغاز، والكتير بالمن)	
		Lack of utensils	3	الافتقار إلى الأدوات	
		Lack of adequate safe water	4	缺乏安全的饮用水	
		No time or can't cook	5	لا وقت في غير قادر على الطهي	
		Lack of food to cook	6	الافتقار إلى الطعام لطهي الطعام	
		Other _____	7	غيرها (حدد)	
10.5	Among the members of the household who is prioritized to access to food?	All have equal access	0	جميع على قدم المتساوية	10.5
		Children	1	الأطفال	
		Elders	2	الشيوخ	
		Adult male	3	الذكور البالغون	
		Adult female	4	الإناث البالغات	
كم يوم في الأسبوع الماضي تناولت فيه عائلتك الأسلمة الذالية بما عن المصادر الأساسية للحصول على ذلك صرف منها ؟					
استأْلِ السُّؤَالَيْنَ لِكُلِّ بَنْدٍ عَلَى حِدَّةٍ					
أكتب 0 في المربع المقابيل للطعام الذي لم يتم أنهى خلال الـ 7 أيام الماضية					
استخدم الرموز أدناه لمصدر الطعام ، إذا كان المصادر متعددة لعن الطعام اذكر المصدر الرئيس					
استأْلِ السُّؤَالَيْنَ لِكُلِّ بَنْدٍ عَلَى حِدَّةٍ					

Food item	المصدر الأساسي للطعام انظر رمز للطعام من القائمة أدناه b) Main food source (Where do you get it from?) Insert code from below	عدد الأيام التي أكل فيها نوع الطعام الأسبوع الماضي (0 - 7)	نوع الطعام	
A	Cereals, Grains and Cereal Products (Rice, maize, wheat, bulgur, millet, other cereal)	_____	النشويات، والحبوب ومنتجاتها (الأرز، الذرة، القمح، البرغل ، والحبوب الآخر)	A
B	Bread and Pasta	_____	الخبز و المعكرونة	B

C	Roots, Tubers (Potato, Irish Potato; Cassava; Tuber/Potato; Other Tuber) DO NOT INCLUDE ORANGE SWEET POTATO IN THIS GROUP	—	—	المقدمة لا تشمل البطاطا الحمراء (برقاقة) في هذه المجموعة	C
D	Nuts and Pulses Beans; Lentils, Pigeon Peas; Chick peas; Groundnuts; Ground Bean; green pea; Cow Pea; Other Nut/Pulse; Garden Peas; (Sweet Peas)	—	—	المكسرات والباقول : الأصولي، العدس ، الحمص، الفول العربي، الفول، الزلاء، النسخاء، القرع، وغيرها من الفواكه غير الموز (الزبيب) . (البازلاء الحمراء)	D
E	Green leafy vegetables; spinach, chicory, amaranth, wild leaves, rocket, quinoa; other dark green leaves,	—	—	المقدمة ذات الألوان الخضراء: السبانج، الشنطاء، الكتفية والأشنف الوردية، الصعداء، وغيرها من المكسرات الورقية الداكنة	E
F	Vit A rich vegetables (pumpkin, squash, red sweet pepper; Carrots, sweet potato) ORANGE COLOURED VEGETABLES	—	—	المقدمة الغنية في الفيتامين A (البطاطس، القرع، الفجل الأحمر، الجزر، البذارها الخضراء) المكسرات الورقية والورقة الداكنة	F
G	Other vegetables: Onion, garlic, tomatoes, cucumber, radish, cabbage, lettuce, tomato paste.	—	—	مقدمة أخرى : البصل، الثوم، الطماطم، (الثوم)، الموار، الأذينة، الطماطم، الجزر، مصنوعات تقطيف	G
H	Vit A rich fruits: mango, Apricots, peaches, papaya. ORANGE COLOURED FRUITS do not consider oranges/lemons	—	—	المقدمة الغنية في الفيتامين A : المانجو، المشمش، المطرقة، التفاح، والفاكهية البرقاقة (البرقاقة).	H
I	Other Fruits: banana, apple, avocado, citrus – (mandarin, lemon), melon, watermelon, pomme granate syrup.	—	—	فاكهة أخرى : الموز، التفاح، الأفوكادو، حمضيات(الأفوكادو والليمون)، التفاح، المانجو، شراب الرمان	I
J	LIVER, ORGAN MEAT,	—	—	الكبد، والأنسجة المضوية	J
K	Flesh meat: Beef; Goat; Pork; Chicken, turkey, sheep, other Meat.	—	—	اللحم العدراة، لحم البقر، لحم الماعز، لحم الماعز، الدجاج، الدجاج الرومي، الأغنام، اللحوم الأخرى.	K
L	Egg	—	—	بيض	L
M	Fish (Dried/Fresh/Smoked Fish; Other Sea-food (Excluding Fish Sauce/Powder)	—	—	الأسماك: (الأسماك المعلقة، المارة، المدخنة، مكونات بحرية أخرى (باستثناء صلصة وسائلق الأسماك))	M
N	Sugar/Sugar Products/Honey (Sugar; Sugar Cane; Honey; Jam; Jelly; Sweets/Candy/ Chocolate; Other Sugar Product; Biscuits, Pastries, Cakes)	—	—	السكر / السكريات السكرية (الحلل، السكر، السكر، العسل، مربى جيلي، حلويات (بوبوندا، التورونادو)، وهو نفس سكريات السكر وأسفلتين وآيس كريم ودough cake)	N
O	Milk/Milk Products (Fresh/Powdered/Soured Milk; Yogurt; Labneh; Cheese; Other Milk Product . Excluding Margarine/Butter or Small Amounts of Milk for Tea/Coffee)	—	—	لبن ومنتجاته (لبن طازج أو مسقى بالفن، البدنة، البدنة، مثبتات لبن آخر) - بستانته السامة / الزبدة أو كبيبات سكرية (لبن طازج لصنع الشاي / القهوة)	O
P	Fats/Oil (olive Oil; other vegetable oil, ghee, butter; Margarine; Other Fats/Oil)	—	—	الدهون / الزيوت (زيت الزيتون، الزيوت (البيش، زبدة، سمن، الدهون الأخرى)	P

Q	Spices/Condiments (Tea/Coffee, Nescafe/Cocoa; Salt; Spices; Yeast/Baking Powder; ketchup/Hot Sauce; Maggi cubes; Powder; Other Condiment - Including Small Amounts of Milk for Tea/Coffee)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	بهارات / توابل (شاي، قهوة، نسكافيه / كاكاو، ملح، توابل، خميرة / بكتوج بودر، كلاتب / صلصة حارة، مكعبات ماجي، بهارات أخرى - بما في ذلك كابيات صغيرة (من الحليب لصنع الشاي / القهوة) <small>غير مصدر الطعام</small>	Q
<u>Food source codes</u>					
	1 = Food vouchers/food e-card			1 = قسامت الغذائية	
	2 = Purchase on market, shop etc.			2 = شراء من السوق، متجر الخ.	
	3= Cash assistance			3 = مساعدات مالية	
	4 = Received in-kind against labour or against other items			4= الحصول على غير عيني مقابل العمل أو مقابل سلع أخرى	
	5 = Borrowed / Credit			5= الائتمان / ائتمان	
	6 = Gift of food from family/relatives			6 = هدية طعام من الأسرة / الأقارب	
	7= Own production (crops, animals)			7= الإنتاج الخاصة (المحاصيل والحيوانات)	
	8 = Other food aid (NGOs, WFP)			8 = المساعدات الغذائية الأخرى (المنظمات غير الحكومية وبرنامج الأغذية العالمي)	
	9= Hunting, fishing, gathering			9= الصيد أو صيد الأسماك، وجمع	
	10= Begging			10= التسول	
	11 = Other			11 = مختلف	
10.8	Would you like to add any comments/observations at this stage?	Yes / نعم 1 No/I 2		هل تود إضافة أي ملاحظات/إعتراضات؟	10.8
10.8.a	If yes, please enter your comments			الرجاء كتابة الملاحظات/الاعتراضات هنا	10.8.a

Section 11 - Coming Soon

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?	res = 125 نعم	0= NO لا	هل واجهت الأسرة نقص في الطعام خلال الشهر الماضي	11.1
11.2.	During the last 7 days, how many times (in days) did your household need 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، هل من (أحد الأيام) اضطرت أسرتك أن تجتاز إحدى الستراتيجيات التالية للتعامل مع نقص الطعام أو نقص المال لشراءه؟	11.2
1.	Ruled on less preferred, less expensive food	—		1- تتجه على الأسرة نحو مائدة ، والأسرة تناول الطعام	
2.	Borrowed food or relied on help from friends or relatives	—		2- اقتراض الطعام، أو الاعتماد على المساعدة من الأصدقاء أو الأقارب	
3.	Reduced the number of meals eaten per day	—		3- تخفيض عدد الوجبات المتناولة يومياً	
4.	Spent days without eating	—		4- يذهب الأفراد الأسرة من دون تناول الطعام	
5.	Restrict consumption by adults in order to young/small children to eat?	—		5- تقييد انتهاك الأسرة لتغذية الأطفال الصغار تناول الطعام؟	
6.	Send household members to eat elsewhere	—		6- إرسال أفراد الأسرة لتتناول الطعام في مكان آخر	
7.	Reduced portion size of meals	—		7- تقليل حجم وجبات الطعام	
8.	Restrict consumption of female household members	—		8- تقييد انتهاك النساء في الأسرة من تناول الطعام	
11.2.	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 1-4		خلال الـ 30 يوماً الماضية ، هل كان على أحد من أفراد أسرتك أي من الأفعال التالية بسبب عدم توافر الطعام أو المال لشرائه؟	11.3
1.	Selling household goods (radio, furniture, television, jewelry etc.)	—		1- بيع الأشياء المنزليه (راديو ، وأثاث ، والتلفزيون ، والمجوهرات الخ)	
2.	Sell productive assets or means of transport (sewing machine, wheelbarrow, bicycle, car, motorcycle...)	—		2- بيع وسائل الإنتاج أو وسائل النقل (الآلة الخياطة، عربة، دراجة، سيارة، الخ)	
3.	Reduce essential non-food expenditures such as education, health, etc.	—		3- تخفيض الإنفاق الأساسية التي هي عملية مثل التعليم والصحة، الخ	
4.	Spent some or all of the HH savings	—		4- إنفاق الإنفاق صرف بعض أو كل مخارات العائلة	
5.	Bought food on credit or borrowed money to purchase food.	—		5- القراض المال / إنفاق من المقرض رسمي / غير رسمي	
6.	Sold house or land	—		6- بيع العقار في الأخر	
7.	Withdrew children from school	—		7- سحب الأطفال من المدرسة	
8.	Have school children (6-15 years old) involved in income generation	—		8- هل طلب أطفال العارضين (6- 15 سنة) تحت عمر 15 سنة لمشاركة في العمل؟	
9.	Marriage or children under 18	—		9- زواج الأشخاص دون الـ 18	
10.	Asked/逼迫 for money from strangers	—		10- (أشار/ طلب المال من الغرباء) استثنى	
11.	Sent an adult household member sought work elsewhere (regardless of the usual seasonal migration)	—		11- يرسل أحد أفراد الأسرة الشاغرين للعمل في مكان آخر (يغضض النظر عن الهجرة ال_SEASONAL)	
12.	Sent a child HH member to work elsewhere (not related to usual seasonal migration)	—		12- يرسل أحد الأطفال في العائلة للقيام بأعمال في منطقة دائمة (ليست من بنيتها البلدية)	
13.	HH members 18 years and over accept high risk, illegal, socially degrading or exploitative temporary jobs/activities* (e.g. theft, survival sex, exchange of favors, services)	—		13- قبول أحد أفراد العائلة المبلغ أقل من 18 سنة القيام بأعمال خطيرة و ذات خطورة عالية أو مدين مستقرة (بمحاصص)	
14.	HH members under the age of 18 accepting high risk, dangerous, or exploitative work	—			

SECTION 12 : DEBTS

12.1	During the past three months (90 days), did any member of your household borrow money or receive credit?		Yes = 1 = نعم	No = 0 = لا	skip to 5.8	خلال الأشهر الثلاثة الماضية، هل قام أي عضو من أسرتك بمقراض المال أو الحصول على تسهيل تمويلي؟	12.1
12.2	What was the primary reason for borrowing? Circle more than one if necessary	To buy food	1	لشراء غذاء / بذلة		ما هو السبب الرئيسي لمقراض؟ طبع أكثر من جهاز واحد إذا لزم الأمر	12.2
		To buy / rent house	2	لشراء / استئجار منزل			
		To pay health care	3	دفع خدمات الرعاية الصحية			
		To pay education	4	دفع التعليم			
		To purchase water	5	لشراء الماء			
		For transport	6	للنقل			
		For documentation/legal stay fees Documentation (i.e. passports/marriage certificates)/ legal stay fees (regularization/renewal)	7	لتحصيل على الوثائق / رسوم الترحلة الوطيل للتنقل (أي تأشيرات جوازات السفر / الدراج) / رسوم الإقامة اللائقة (تجدد التأشيرات)			
		others (specify) _____	8	لأسباب أخرى (حدد)			
12.5	From whom 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 القرض أو قرضت المال طبع أكثر من جهاز واحد إذا لزم الأمر	12.5
		Friends/relatives out of Lebanon	2	الأصدقاء / الأقارب من خارج لبنان			
		Money lender	3	مقرض المال			
		Local associations/ Charity	4	الجمعيات المحلية / الخيرية			
		Others (specify) _____	5	غيرها (حدد)			
12.4 Current Total amount of debt up to now from either borrowing money and/or receiving credit that has not yet been paid back		_____ LBP		مجموع مبلغ الدين حتى الآن		12.4	
12.5 Would you like to add any comments/observations at this stage?		Yes/no 1 No/2		هل تود إضافة أي ملاحظات/بيانات؟		12.5	
12.5.8 If yes, please enter your comments				If yes/please enter your comments		12.5.8	

B	<p>(a) Have you received any kind of assistance over the last 3 months? لقد تلقيت أي نوع من المساعدة في الأشهر الـ 3 الأخيرة 0 = No / 1 = Yes</p>	<p>(b) Do you receive this assistance regularly? هل تتلقى المساعدة بانتظام 0 = No, it was just once (مرتين) 1 = It was regular, but don't receive it any more (مرتين أو أكثر) 2 = Yes, I still receive it regularly (مرتين أو أكثر)</p>	<p>(c) Last time card charged (لآخر مره تم شحن بطاقة) Monthly [] Daily []</p>	
			<input type="checkbox"/> 5 LBP	
13.1	Food assistance (alimentation) المساعدات الغذائية	<input type="checkbox"/>		
13.2	Food assistance for children (alimentation enfants)	<input type="checkbox"/>		
13.3	Health care (soins de santé)	<input type="checkbox"/>		
13.4	Financial support (aide financière)	<input type="checkbox"/>		
13.5	Fuel subsidy (aide au carburant)	<input type="checkbox"/>		
13.6	Rent subsidies (aide au loyer)	<input type="checkbox"/>		
13.7	Utilities (électricité)	<input type="checkbox"/>		
13.8	Other non-food items (autres biens)	<input type="checkbox"/>		
13.9	Unconditional Cash Assistance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Last time card charged (لآخر مره تم شحن بطاقة) Monthly [] Daily []</p>	
13.10	Others (autres) _____	<input type="checkbox"/>		
		<p>(d) Have you received any kind of assistance over the last year? لقد تلقيت أي نوع من المساعدة في الأشهر الـ 12 الأخيرة 0 = No / 1 = Yes</p>		
Education (التعليم)		<input type="checkbox"/>		
Shelter materials (المأوى)		<input type="checkbox"/>		
Furniture/furniture (mobilier)		<input type="checkbox"/>		
Water storage tanks (tanks, containers, buckets) (خزانات تخزين مياه)		<input type="checkbox"/>		
Household water connection (ماء منزلي)		<input type="checkbox"/>		
Latrines (latrines)		<input type="checkbox"/>		
Cooking kits (المطبخ)		<input type="checkbox"/>		
Legal (légale)		<input type="checkbox"/>		
Others (spécific) _____		<input type="checkbox"/>		

SECTION 14 : CRITICAL HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION				هل يحصل عزف العائلة في لبنان؟
14.11	Did all household members arrive in Lebanon at the same time? If no, go to question 2.2	Yes/ نعم 1 No/ لا 0		هل يحصل عزف العائلة في لبنان؟ نعم/ لا 1-2
14.12	When did the household arrive to Lebanon? Go to question 2.4	الموعد / التاريخ الشهر - اليوم - السنة Day / Month Year		هل يحصل عزف العائلة في لبنان؟ نعم/ لا 2
14.13	When did the members of your household arrive to Lebanon? Use the codes on the right: Until when did the household members arrive in Lebanon? استخدم الرموز على اليمين لدى متى اتى عزف العائلة الى لبنان؟	First arrival: _____ Last arrival: _____ الاخير	1 Less than 1 month ago 1 2 1-2 months ago 2 3 4-6 months ago 3 4 7 months-1 year ago (Included) 4 5 1-2 years ago (Included) 5 6 2-3 years ago 6 7 Before the conflict started in Syria 7	هل يحصل عزف العائلة في لبنان؟ نعم/ لا 1-2
14.4	. Has anyone in the HH experienced difficulties and/or been unable to register or renew certificates with UNHCR? If no, go to question 5.	Yes/ نعم 1 No/ لا 0		هل صدرت بعد عزف العائلة معلومات في التسجيل او لم يكتسبوا من التسجيل او تجدد اذكيات لغير العائلة؟ نعم/ لا 1-2
14.4.a	If yes, How many?	_____		نعم/ لا 1-2
14.4.b. What prevented them from registration/renewal? To be asked to each non-registered member.		Unaware/ Unfamiliar with the process of registration/renewal	1	لهم ذي بهم
		غير آمنين ليس لديهم قابلية للذهاب إلى مركز التسجيل	2	غير آمنين ليس لديهم قابلية للذهاب إلى مركز التسجيل
		Physically unable to approach the Registration Centre (rickets/ mobility)	3	غير قادر على الذهاب إلى مركز التسجيل (سبب: عدم القدرة على الحركة) لهم ذي بهم
		Lack of trust (data shared with Syrian authorities)	4	لهم ذي بهم (بيانات مشاركة مع المسؤولين السوريين) لهم ذي بهم
		Person has been denied access to Lebanon	5	هذه السباق الشخص من الوصول إلى لبنان
		Person is missing/detained	6	الشخص بوقوف أو مطرد
		Costs to reach the Registration Centre / Transport and other costs of reaching the registration center	7	كلفة الوصول إلى مركز التسجيل غالمة
		Saw no benefit in registration	8	لا يرى فائدة من التسجيل
		Rejected (specify)	9	رفض
		Others (specify)	10	غير ما ذكر
14.5	Do all members of the HH have regularized legal residence in Lebanon? If no go to question 7.	Yes/ نعم 1 No/ لا 0		هل جميع أفراد العائلة لديهم بطاقة معيشية في لبنان؟ نعم/ لا 1-2
14.5.a	If no: How many do not? To be asked to each HH member with no residential permit.	_____		لهم ذي بهم (بيانات مشاركة مع المسؤولين السوريين) نعم/ لا 1-2

14.5.a) What prevented them from getting the residential permit? To be asked to each member with no residential permit.	i.I cannot afford the cost of renewal	1	لا يمكنني تحمل تكاليف التجديد	ما هو السبب الذي يمنعه من الحصول على التأشيرة السكنية؟
	ii.GSO asked me to present a Lebanese sponsor	2	لأنني لا أملك دليلاً ي證明 لي بأنني أملك مدعى لبناني	
	iii.I couldn't obtain the housing commitment		لا يمكنني الحصول على التأمين على المأوى	
	iv.I don't want to sign the pledge not to work		لا أريد التوقيع على اليمين بالالتزام بالعمل	
	v.I entered through an unofficial border crossing		دخلت من خلال معبر غير رسمي	
	vi.GSO informed me that men in my age group cannot renew		لأنني لا أملك دليلاً ي證明 لي بأنني أملك تأشيرة إقامة	
	vii. Not able to prove financial means		غير قادر على إثبات إمكانيات مالية	
	viii. Limited/restricted freedom of movement		لا حرية في الحركة	
	ix. Reluctance of HH member for personal reasons	3	أسباب شخصية	
	x. Other	4	غير - (غير)	

14.6	Q. What type of agreement does the HH have with the property landlord?	Formal agreement (written or verbal)	1	14.6	ما هو نوع العقد بين الأسرة والمتصرف العقاري	14.6
		Informal agreement	2	اتفاق غير رسمي		
		No agreement	3	لا اتفاق		

14.7	Has the HH received an eviction notice and/or any other threat of removal? (If no, go to question 11.)	Yes / ✓ 1	هل تلقت الأسرة مذكرة إخلاء و/أو أي تهديد بطردها	نعم / ✓ 1	14.7
		No/Y 2			

14.8	If yes: When is the HH expected/demanded to leave the property/shelter?	_____	هل ستحاج لعدة أيام لإخلاء في مقدمات المدة المحددة	نعم / ✓ 1	14.8
		year/month/day			

14.9	Is any member of the HH in need of referral to family tracing/reunification services?	Yes / ✓ 1	هل ستحاج لعدة أيام لإخلاء في مقدمات المدة المحددة	نعم / ✓ 1	14.9
		No/Y 2			

14.10	If yes: Take note on relationship and tag	[]	بيان العلاوة + مرجع المارة	بيان العلاوة + مرجع المارة	14.10

	COMMUNICATION	التحويلات الموسن بها				
14.11	How do you receive information related to services to refugees	SMS	1	رسالة نصية	عند مثلي المعلومات المحدثة بخدمات اللاجئين	
		Hotline	2	خط الساخن		
		Shops	3	المحلات التجارية		
		Registration centers	4	مراكز التسجيل		
		Distribution sites	5	موقع التوزيع		
		Municipality/health centers	6	البلدية /المراكز الصحية		
		Mouth to mouth (neighbors, relatives)	7	التداول في الأحاديث (الجيران، الأقرب)		
		Household visits	8	زيارات المنزلية		
		No information received	9	لم يتلقى أية معلومات		
		Others	10	غيره (حدد)		
14.12	How often do you read a newspaper or magazine?	[]	كم مرة تقرأ جريدة أو مجلة؟			
14.13	How often do you listen to the radio?	[]	كم مرة تستمع إلى الراديو؟			
14.14	How often do you watch TV?	[]	كم مرة تشاهد التلفاز؟			
14.15	How often do you use internet?	[]	كم مرة تستخدم الانترنت؟			
1=كل يوم فورياً						
2=مرة واحدة في الأسبوع على الأقل						
3=قل من مررتين في الأسبوع						
4=لا						
14.16	Are you active on any social media platform on internet?	No	1	لا	هل كنت تنشط حتى أب من وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي على الانترنت؟	
		Facebook	2	فيسبوك		
		Twitter	3	تويتر		
		Instagram	4	إنستغرام		
		Other (specify) _____	5	وسيلة أخرى (أرجو التفصيل)		
14.17	Recommended referrals:	التحويلات الموسن بها			14.17	
a	Health	<input type="checkbox"/>	الصحة			
b	Education	<input type="checkbox"/>	التعليم			
c	Protection	<input type="checkbox"/>	الحماية			
d	Registration	<input type="checkbox"/>	التسجيل			
e	Shelter	<input type="checkbox"/>	الelters			

14.18 Based on your observations, please indicate:	Low vulnerability: The HH does not appear able to cover their basic needs, has insufficient food, inadequate shelter, unsafe and/or insufficient water for drinking/ domestic use, and does not appear to have safe and/or sustainable income/s to survive in dignified conditions.	1	ا) معرضة لخطر عدم القدرة على تغطية احتياجاتها الأساسية، و ليس لديها مأوى آمن و ماء صالح للشرب. كما أن المياه غير ملائمة أو غير آمنة للاستخدامات المائية والشرب، و ليس لديها دخل مناسب أو مصادر مستدامة للعيش.		الخطوة 3 بيانات البيئة
	High vulnerability: The HH appears to be able to cover only their basic needs. Living conditions are only勉强able (barely), and the HH relies heavily on support from others and/or negative coping strategies for survival.	2	ب) معرضة لخطر عدم القدرة على تغطية احتياجاتها الأساسية، ولكن في ظروف معيشية barely acceptable (barely acceptable)، و ليس لديها دخل مناسب أو مصادر مستدامة للعيش.		
	Moderate vulnerability: The HH appears to be able to cover their basic needs, living conditions appear adequate, and the HH has a small but unstable income.	3	ج) معرضة لخطر عدم القدرة على تغطية احتياجاتها الأساسية، ولكن في ظروف معيشية acceptable (acceptable)، و ليس لديها دخل مناسب أو مصادر مستدامة للعيش.		
	High vulnerability: The HH appears to cover more than their basic needs, lives in very adequate/good conditions, and appears to have a stable/regular sustainable source of income.	4	د) معرضة لخطر عدم القدرة على تغطية احتياجاتها الأساسية، ولكن في ظروف معيشية very good/excellent (very good/excellent)، و ليس لديها دخل مناسب أو مصادر مستدامة للعيش.		

14.19. Please provide some brief comments on the above. (Please see the English version below)

الخطوة 4 بيانات البيئة				
14.20. Please provide some brief comments on the above. (Please see the English version below)				
14.20	Any update to HH contact details/address required? Confirm all current details if no updates are required, and the interviewee will sign off.	Yes/No: 1 Date/Year: 2 Signature: _____	الخطوة 4 بيانات البيئة	14.20
14.21	What is your current phone number?		الخطوة 4 بيانات البيئة	14.21
14.22	Are there any other phone numbers you can be contacted on? If yes go to question 23.	Yes/No: 1 Date/Year: 2 Signature: _____	الخطوة 4 بيانات البيئة	14.22
14.23	Unit number and name/details of contact person	Name: _____ Phone number: _____	الخطوة 4 بيانات البيئة	14.23
14.24	Update additional address information: Current address, if none, go to question 21.	To Name: _____ On Change: _____	الخطوة 4 بيانات البيئة	14.24
14.25	Please give new address:		الخطوة 4 بيانات البيئة	14.25
14.26	Description of location (landmarks, main/secondary roads, commercial/physical features etc)		الخطوة 4 بيانات البيئة	14.26
14.27	Current municipality		الخطوة 4 بيانات البيئة	14.27

Annex V : Focus Group Discussions

Theme	Key questions	Potential sources
Main problems and consequences	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> What are the main problems faced by the inhabitants at the moment? Are these problems different this year compared with usually? If yes, describe in what way they have changed and estimate their severity. Who is most affected and why? What proportion of the population does this represent? What are the main consequences for families of the current problems? 	
Social networks/ assistance	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Are there support structures/ networks/ organisations which provide support or services for people of this neighbourhood? Which sector of the population has access to these groups? What kind of support do they provide? How efficient are these structures/ networks/ organisations to help people solve their problems? If they are NOT considered efficient, what are their major limitations to be better able to help people solve their problems? Are you aware of how the HHs are selected for assistance? Do you think that the selection method could be improved? If yes how? How do you view the current level of assistance compared with last year? If it has changed then how? What is the impact of these changes on your HH/community? Is it possible to access credit? If yes how and what type of credit is available? What are the interest rates? 	
Issues and priorities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> What are the priorities of the population? Have they changed in the last year? If so, how have they changed? What means are available to help the population meet their priorities? What else would be needed to help people solve their difficulties? (3 priority interventions) What is the general feeling/atmosphere/security in the area? Has it changed compared with last year? How and why? What is your vision for the short/mid/long term for the people of this area? What needs to be done to improve the actual situation? 	

FGDs caza
Hermel
Keserwan_Jounieh
Hasbayah
Bint Jbeil
Nabatieh
Baalbeck
Rachaya
West Bekaa
Chouf
Aley
Baabda
Beirut
Metn
Zahle
Koura
Tripoli
Zgharta
Batroun_Bcharre
El Minieh Dounieh
Akkar
Saida
Sour
Jezzine
Marjaayoun

