



DEFINING COMMUNITY VULNERABILITIES IN LEBANON

LEBANON

ASSESSMENT REPORT

SEPTEMBER 2014 – FEBRUARY 2015



OCHA

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humanitarian action

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About REACH

REACH is a joint initiative of two international non-governmental organizations - ACTED and IMPACT Initiatives - and the UN Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNOSAT). REACH was created in 2010 to facilitate the development of information tools and products that enhance the capacity of aid actors to make evidence-based decisions in emergency, recovery and development contexts. All REACH activities are conducted in support to and within the framework of inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background and Objectives

To better inform vulnerability targeting, the REACH Initiative (REACH), in partnership with the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) launched an assessment of community-level vulnerabilities in the most vulnerable cadastral zones across the country. In September 2014, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) joined the assessment effort to significantly expand geographic and thematic coverage. It was hoped that this assessment would guide humanitarian and development actors towards a more comprehensive way of conceptualising vulnerability at community level, and provide key recommendations for developing a vulnerability ranking index to improve targeting in relation to vulnerability. In addition, in support of operational humanitarian and development actors, 207 individual community profiles have been produced, detailing key indicators related to priority needs, demographic pressure, income & poverty, shelter, WASH and education.

Methodology

Building on the vulnerability ranking and mapping exercise led by UNICEF and conducted jointly with the Government of Lebanon (GoL) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), REACH aimed to assess 252 communities across Lebanon, including the most vulnerable villages or neighbourhoods situated in the 242 most vulnerable cadastral zones (as identified by UNICEF in May 2014 and updated since) as well as 10 communities falling outside of the 242 most vulnerable cadastres. This study employed a mixed methods qualitative methodology consisting of a secondary data review and three distinct phases of primary data collection: a first phase with 536 key informants (KI) interviews in 536 communities, a second phase with 113 focus group discussions (FGDs) in 10 communities (2 in each of the 5 UNHCR operational areas) and a third phase with 13,120 individual interviews. The findings of this report are based primarily on the two stages of data collection, drawing upon the previous phases and the secondary data review to cross check and validate findings.

Key Findings

This assessment adopts a broad understanding of vulnerability, encompassing the three pillars used to conceptualise vulnerability in the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan: human, geographic, and systemic vulnerability. Building on this, this report focuses on four dimensions when conceptualising and understanding community-level vulnerabilities in Lebanon in the context of the Syria Crisis: i) demographic pressure; ii) poverty and deprivation; iii) access to basic services; and iv) social stability.

In terms of displacement and internal migration patterns, both displaced and host respondents report the **importance of social connections or networks** in places of settlement as well as **increased access to employment opportunities** and **safety and security concerns**. Again, both population groups agree on conceptualizing poverty and deprivation primarily in financial terms. In addition, displaced respondents cited access to secure essential commodities (such as food and non-food items) as important factors in determining vulnerability.

In terms of basic service delivery and infrastructure in the most vulnerable communities across Lebanon, both population groups reported **difficulties in accessing shelter, WASH, education and health services**. Many of the challenges were of a financial nature. However, other trends highlight structural challenges predating the Syria Crisis, such as the distance to closest health centres and frequent water shortages or unpredictable delivery schedules. These structural challenges are self-evident when findings are analysed through a regional lens.

Overall, the **majority of displaced respondents were still unable to secure their life-saving needs** while host community respondents were facing challenges to access medium or longer term needs and had seen their communities become less resilient over time.

Theme 1: Demographic Pressure

Communities in Lebanon have been subjected to significant demographic pressure across the country as a result of the ongoing Syria Crisis. As of January 2015, 1.15 million displaced Syrians had registered with UNHCR. However, between 31 December 2014 and 16 March 2015, no significant increase in numbers was reported although this could be because since then, registration of refugees has been put on hold by the GoL. The above trend on new registered refugees has been influenced by the new Government of Lebanon criteria in place for displaced Syrians and restrictions at border crossings. 95 per cent of host community respondents reported a slight to significant increase in the population of their community in the last three years – an increase which was directly attributed to the arrival of displaced populations.

The most frequently cited reason reported by displaced community members for selecting their current location in Lebanon was related to safety and security: 32 per cent for female displaced respondents and 33 per cent for male displaced respondents. In addition, considerable proportions of displaced respondents reported the presence of family and friends and the availability of job opportunities as the primary reason for selecting their place of residence within Lebanon (both reported by 19 per cent of respondents).

Findings illustrate specific displacement patterns for displaced women and adolescents groups. Displaced female respondents are likely to report more often that family and personal network, as well as lower cost of living, were the main reasons for moving. Displaced adolescent respondents reported the same reasons, although employment opportunities were also mentioned quite often too.

Theme 2: Poverty and Deprivation

Livelihoods

Commerce (including both informal commerce, reported by 26 per cent, and formal commerce, reported by 23 per cent), was the most commonly reported income source by host community respondents. Conversely, unskilled non-agricultural labour and food vouchers (reported by almost 43 per cent) were the most commonly reported income sources by displaced respondents. These findings confirm the reliance on external assistance for displaced communities in terms of livelihoods. In addition, other sources of income reported by displaced respondents include unskilled agricultural labour, reported by 23 per cent, and informal commerce, reported by 13 per cent. Furthermore, 72 per cent of host community respondents reported that they were able to rely on regular employment, compared to only 22 per cent of respondents from displaced populations. Displaced respondents most commonly reported that they were engaged in irregular, temporary or seasonal modes of employment. When compared to host respondents, displaced communities are clearly relying on more vulnerable and less sustainable sources of income.

Geographical trends are also significant: in the North (32 per cent) and Akkar (29 per cent), the primary source of income reported by host community respondents was informal commerce. However in the largely rural Baalbek/El Hermel Governorate, 54 per cent of respondents reported unskilled labour as their primary source of income, both agricultural and non-agricultural. In addition, in some governorates (such as Akkar or in the North), the majority of respondents reported that they were only able to access irregular or temporary forms of employment. Such regional trends may highlight areas where displaced and host communities are likely to face direct competition to access local labour market; such competition has been identified by the majority of respondents as a potential source for community divisions.

66 per cent in Mount Lebanon, 74 per cent in Beirut, and 51 per cent of respondents in Bekaa reported that they were able to access regular employment. This compares to only 30 per cent of respondents in Akkar.

Overall, respondents reported lower levels of participation by women and girls in the labour force, compared to men and boys. However, 80 per cent of host respondents reported the prevalence of women over 18 in the labour force, compared to only 46 per cent of displaced respondents. With regards to youth employment, 29 per cent of host respondents reported the participation of male adolescents in the labour force, compared to only 48 per cent of displaced respondents.

Income

The average monthly household income reported by host respondents was more than triple than that of their displaced counterparts, US\$973 compared to US\$323. Governorates in which the majority of respondents reported having access to regular sources of income also reported the highest monthly household incomes on average: in Mount Lebanon, host respondents earned an average of US\$1389 compared to US\$482 for displaced respondents; in Bekaa, this figure was US\$1026 compared to US\$266 respectively; and in Beirut, US\$1508 compared to US\$538 respectively.

Household Expenditure

Approximately two-thirds of both host and displaced respondents reported spending more than a half of their monthly household income on food, with displaced respondents spending proportionally more when compared to host respondents. It is worth mentioning that there are huge disparities amongst regions, with high levels of spending on food in Akkar (80 per cent) and North (79 per cent) Governorates, and far lower levels of expenditure on food reported in Beirut (55 per cent) and Mount Lebanon (52 per cent) Governorates.

On average, host community respondents reported paying significantly more in monthly rental costs than their displaced counterparts, USD\$321 compared to USD\$213 per month respectively. Regional differences in respondents' average monthly rental costs can be observed, with the highest host community expenditure being in Beirut and Mount Lebanon Governorates, (USD\$407 and USD\$385 respectively) and the lowest displaced expenditure in Baalbek El Hermel and Akkar Governorates (USD\$113 and USD\$154 respectively).

71 per cent of displaced respondents and 58 per cent of host respondents reported allocating up to one-third of their total monthly household income on the purchase of essential Non Food Items (NFIs). Proportionally lower levels of spending on essential NFIs can be observed amongst displaced respondents; this can be explained as a result of the prevailing low level of income amongst displaced populations being prioritised to cover short-term survival needs. The highest levels of spending on essential NFIs can be observed in Akkar and North Governorates, with a fifth of respondents in each location reporting that they allocate over 50 per cent of their household income on this expense.

Both host and displaced communities incur similar costs for water; while host communities reported an average monthly expenditure of USD\$31 on drinking water and of USD\$35 on domestic water, displaced communities reportedly spent USD\$30 and USD\$32 on drinking and domestic water respectively. Respondents in Beirut and Mount Lebanon Governorates reported spending the most on water for either drinking and domestic purposes on a monthly basis: USD\$45 and USD\$37 respectively for drinking water, and USD\$40 and USD\$47 respectively for domestic water.

76 per cent of displaced respondents reported being unable to acquire required household medications in local markets, compared with 32 per cent of their host counterparts. This disparity is again reflected with a higher prevalence of perceived unaffordability of child vaccinations amongst displaced populations than host, with 64 per cent of displaced respondents reporting perceived financial barriers compared with 40 per cent of host respondents. However, it should be noted that the perception of cost being a barrier to vaccinations for displaced populations is unfounded, as health actors are implementing programming which affords displaced populations free access to child vaccinations.

It is important to note that reported household expenditures, especially for displaced respondents, significantly outstrip reported average monthly household income. This can be explained by the high reliance on borrowed money and / or credit amongst the displaced population. Indeed, the VASyR 2014 noted that 82% of displaced Syrians borrowed money or received credit in the three months prior to data collection. Of this proportion 50% reported as having over \$400 in debt at the time of assessment¹.

Top reported needs

Increased availability of employment opportunities was a commonly reported priority amongst both host and displaced respondents alike. Health also was reported as a top 5 priority need by both displaced and host respondents, reflecting the perceived inability to access required medications for household members and the perception of unaffordability of child vaccinations. As a result of the majority of data collection being conducted during the winter months of 2014 and 2015, one of the most commonly reported priority needs for displaced

¹ World Food Programme, *Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon: 2014*, January 2015

populations was winterisation, reported by 17 per cent of respondents. This highlights the lower quality of shelter available to displaced populations in Lebanon (12 per cent of displaced respondents reported shelter as a top need indeed). While food is also among the priority needs, reported more commonly by refugees than by host communities as shown in Figure 1 below, education was prioritized by both communities. It should also be noted that the assessment took place before any cuts to food assistance.

Figure 1: Priority reported needs by host and displaced communities

	Host Communities		Displaced	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Employment	19,2%	19,5%	15,3%	15,0%
Winterisation	5,3%	6,5%	15,7%	17,9%
Health	13,7%	17,4%	9,2%	13,7%
Electricity	14,0%	11,6%	4,2%	2,7%
Shelter	2,0%	2,1%	13,1%	11,6%
Education	6,3%	8,1%	9,7%	11,6%
Food	2,3%	1,8%	10,1%	9,7%
Roads	9,1%	6,5%	0,5%	0,4%
Drinking Water	8,1%	8,0%	7,7%	5,6%
Waste Waters	6,2%	5,2%	1,6%	1,3%
NFIs	1,6%	1,9%	5,1%	4,3%
Domestic Water	4,9%	4,6%	2,0%	1,6%
Solid Waste	2,6%	2,0%	1,1%	0,7%
Security	2,4%	2,2%	0,9%	0,7%
Registration	0,0%	0,0%	2,1%	1,3%
Other	1,1%	1,3%	0,5%	0,5%
Transport	1,0%	0,8%	0,4%	0,4%
Hygiene Items	0,2%	0,4%	0,5%	0,9%

Host populations placed more emphasis on access to basic services than their displaced counterparts, with electricity supply and drinking water featuring as most reported need right after employment and health. Aside from disparities in reporting health needs, differences between male and female respondent groups are limited.

Theme 3: Access to Essential Commodities & Basic Services and Infrastructure

Food

35 per cent of displaced respondents reported that they were unable to access basic staple foods in local markets, compared with only 14 per cent of host respondents. In addition, 53 per cent of displaced respondents reported that they were unable to access sufficient quantities of basic staple foods in local markets when they were available; a situation reported by only 21 per cent of host respondents. As noted above, data was collected prior to cuts to food assistance from WFP, which had been implemented by the time of writing.

Shelter & Electricity

A large proportion of host respondents reported that they owned their accommodation. 62 per cent of host respondents lived in apartments or independent houses, with an additional 17 per cent of host respondents reporting they were living in one room structures at the time of assessment. For the displaced community, apartments or independent houses and one room structures are also the two prominent shelter types, home to 34 per cent and 17 per cent respectively. However, less than one third of displaced respondents reported that they owned their current accommodation, with Mount Lebanon and Beirut being the governorates where ownership seems to be more common. While shelter types are largely similar across governorates, significant populations using handmade shelters or tents in informal settlements as a shelter solution can be observed in Baalbek El Hermel (18 per cent), Bekaa (16 per cent), and Akkar Governorates (9 per cent).

36 per cent of displaced respondents reported that they were living in shelters with inadequate protection (i.e. lacking doors for toilets, locks, and not being sealed from the elements), compared with only 5 per cent of host

respondents. Furthermore, 46 per cent of displaced respondents reported that their shelters were not weatherproof (i.e. susceptible to flooding or leakages) compared with only 9 per cent of host respondents.

Both host and displaced respondents reported accessing electricity from similar sources, with 91 per cent and 86 per cent respectively reporting that they relied on the public electricity network for power.

Essential non-food items

Twice as many displaced respondents (49 per cent) as their host counterparts (22 per cent) reported being unable to access essential non-food items (NFIs), such as bedding, clothing, cooking gas, and blankets, in local markets, despite NFIs being one of the main household expenditures as reported above. When NFIs were reportedly available, less than half of displaced respondents (33 per cent) reported that they were able to acquire enough to meet weekly household needs, compared with 69 per cent of host respondents.

Water

In general, both host and displaced respondents reported the same challenges in accessing water for drinking or domestic use. The most frequently reported challenges faced when accessing water for drinking or domestic use were reportedly high demands on water resources as a result of a perceived population increase (36 per cent), drought or environmental disasters (34 per cent), supply shortages (33 per cent), and access related expenses (28 per cent).

Similarly, both host and displaced populations reported accessing the same sources for drinking water, namely bottled water (35 per cent) and tap water (27 per cent). In addition, with regards to water for domestic purposes, both host and displaced respondents reported relying primarily on public water connections (59 per cent and 49 per cent respectively).

Sanitation

Marked differences can be observed between toilet facilities accessed by host and displaced respondents. While 83 per cent of host respondents reported that they had flushable toilets in their homes, only 41 per cent of displaced respondents reported access to the same type of toilet.

Hygiene

While overall, the majority of respondents reported that they had access to showering and washing facilities inside the shelter, it was more common for displaced respondents to report no access than host respondents (16 per cent compared to 2 per cent).

Wastewater management

While overall the majority of respondents reported that their communities were connected to public sewerage networks (60 per cent), a larger proportion of displaced respondents reported relying on private tank collection, open air or pit latrine systems, or no consistent method at all (47 per cent, compared with 32 per cent for hosts).

Solid waste disposal systems

The primary solution for solid waste disposal was reported by both displaced and host respondents (48 per cent and 55 per cent respectively) to be public collection. However, the proportion of displaced respondents relying on other methods of disposal (including burning garbage) was slightly higher than host respondents, 52 per cent compared with 46 per cent.

Health

Respondents across the board reported significant difficulties in accessing adequate healthcare. In Bekaa Governorate, a higher proportion of host and displaced respondents cited challenges in accessing healthcare. Many of the major challenges in healthcare delivery were linked to the cost of medicines and services, and to the distance or availability of appropriate medical facilities. Many of the problems with healthcare provision may have preceded the Syrian crisis; however, the considerable population increase has undoubtedly placed a severe strain on existing institutions and exacerbated demand on limited and unaffordable healthcare delivery. Both displaced (39 per cent) and host (26 per cent) respondents reported that diarrhoea was a prevalent issue for children in their respective communities. The slightly higher rate of incidence of diarrhoea among the displaced communities can

be attributed to the fact that displaced households reported relatively more unsanitary living conditions than their hosting counterparts. For example, almost 48% of displaced respondents reported a noticeable presence of pests, flies, rodents and insects within the community as opposed to the 38% respondents from host community households. Similarly, only 41% of displaced households respondents made use of flush toilets for wastewater management unlike their predominant usage (83%) among hosting community households. **Education**

The top perceived challenge reported in accessing educational services was the same for both host and displaced respondents: the cost of school fees. The majority of respondents, both displaced and host populations, reported that they had no knowledge of non-formal education opportunities in their community at the time of assessment (67 per cent).

Coping strategies

When faced with limited financial resources, assessment data suggests that both displaced and host populations resort, on the whole, to similar coping strategies. Both host and displaced respondents reported that they resort to buying cheaper or lower quality food when they have a lack of finances, 57 per cent and 68 per cent respectively. In addition, purchasing food and NFIs on credit (42 per cent and 47 per cent respectively), and borrowing money for food (31 per cent and 37 per cent respectively), were commonly reported coping strategies by both population groups.

Vulnerability Focus: Children and Women

According to the survey, women-headed households and households with pregnant women are the main most vulnerable groups identified by both host and displaced respondents. Specifically, a high proportion of female host participants (34 per cent) reported the prevalence of women-headed households (widows), while a high proportion of displaced respondents (30 per cent) reported the presence of pregnant women within their communities.

The assessment reveals that approximately 4 per cent of respondents had heard reports of abuse, exploitation and/or sexual violence of children and women in the last six months; slightly more host participants (5 per cent) than displaced (2 per cent) reported the prevalence of these incidents in their communities. It must be noted that such issues are often underreported due to sensitivities within their communities. Surprisingly, 85 per cent of surveyed community members were unaware of services catering to survivors of abuse, exploitation and/or sexual violence.

Assessment results reveal that a significantly higher proportion of displaced participants (17 per cent) were aware of unregistered births than surveyed host community members (4 per cent). Poor familiarity with administrative processes, associated costs, limited family documentation and irregular status of displaced community members may all play a role in limited access to registration services for children in Lebanon.

A high proportion of survey respondents were aware of out of school boys (50 per cent) and girls (46 per cent). The proportion of displaced respondents aware of out of school boys and girls were significantly higher, with 68 per cent and 64 per cent of displaced respondents reporting prevalence of out of school boys and girls, respectively. When asked as to their current occupation if not enrolled or attending school, a high proportion of respondents suggested that boys were engaged in informal employment opportunities (42 per cent) while out of school girls were engaged in household chores or childcare responsibilities (41 per cent).

Theme 4: Social Stability²

Effect of the crisis

Both host and displaced populations reported a rise in unemployment, a decrease in affordable housing and a decline in available water resources in their respective communities. This is a key issue as strains on public

² Due to prevailing sensitivities REACH was unable to capture data to measure social stability indicators in a number of communities in the South, Bekaa, and Baalbek El Hermel Governorates. As such, analysis of social stability indicators should not be considered representative of the situation in all governorates.

services and a lack of available employment opportunities represent over 50 per cent of reported causes for community division by host communities, as well as displaced respondents.

On the whole, both displaced and host respondents reported that they felt safe in their respective communities, 65 per cent and 76 per cent respectively. For those respondents who at the contrary feel unsafe in their communities, the overall majority of respondents linked such feelings to the presence of refugees, as well as general concerns related to their community security environment. For the vast majority of respondents, their feeling of being unsafe is not connected to any specific place or location in their village or community. Furthermore, 86 per cent of respondents reported that there had been no specific security incidents in their community.

Host and displaced relations

Interactions between host and displaced populations reportedly occur on a regular basis, with 80 per cent reporting that this interaction occurred more than once per day in their community. In addition, the most common type of interaction between population groups was of an economic nature, with 75 per cent reporting exchanges in markets or shops and 57 per cent reporting trade or commerce between groups. On the whole, both population groups reported positive views of the Lebanese population in their respective communities. However, it was common for host respondents to report either neutral (38 per cent) or negative-very negative (40 per cent) feelings towards Syrian community members.

The top cited cause for community divisions was reportedly centred on employment issues, with 44 per cent of host respondents and 31 per cent of displaced respondents citing a shortage of jobs as a key driver of community division. Other commonly reported factors of community division include strained resources (21 per cent) and pressure on public services (16 per cent). Where communities had guidelines in place for displaced populations, the most common form of this was reported to be curfew. In 83 communities (mostly in Mount Lebanon and Bekaa governorates), more than 50 per cent of the respondents reported that a curfew was in place. This measure, where present, was supported by 82 per cent of host community respondents.

Perceptions of institutions and unfair assistance

Both host and displaced respondents reportedly held similar neutral to positive views of key social, religious, and governmental institutions. Both host and displaced respondents reported that they held neutral feelings towards political parties operating in their respective communities. Since safety, security and community tensions are sensitive topics, it is possible that neutral answers were given for a variety of reasons and the current situation may be more nuanced. Over half of displaced respondents reported either positive or very positive feelings towards the humanitarian community. This is in contradiction to the widespread assumption amongst humanitarian actors that perceived unfair allocation of assistance is a key driver of community tension.

Conclusion

This assessment report is intended to facilitate humanitarian and development planning and vulnerability targeting within the framework of the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP). Data collected from the third phase reveals notable trends related to community needs and vulnerabilities across population groups (displaced, host, male and female) and regions. This study found that access to income-generating activities was prioritised by host and displaced communities alike across all operational areas. This may be due to the substantial population increase in numerous hosting communities and the increased competition for low- and semi-skilled labour.

This report further highlights the differential needs of and challenges faced by host and refugee populations. Higher proportions of host community respondents cited challenges in accessing health facilities and employment opportunities, while high proportions of displaced communities pointed to the need for winterisation, suggesting inadequate shelter conditions and an inability to secure essential NFIs to cope with colder climates. The differential trends in needs and priorities highlight that many displaced respondents are still unable to secure their immediate, survival needs (Theme 2 aligning with the first LCRP response strategy) while host community respondents are facing increasing difficulties in accessing more intermediate-term needs (Theme 3 aligning with the second LCRP response strategy).

Gendered trends further highlight the distinctions in experiences of vulnerability even within specific population groups. Male and female respondents within each population group often cited different challenges in accessing the same services and even reported different priority needs in the community. These nuances between displaced

and hosts, and female and male respondents provide a more nuanced and comprehensive understanding of vulnerabilities at the community level. The data presented in this report should act as a guideline or stepping stone towards improving vulnerability targeting strategies and programmes.

Recommendations

Building on the three types of vulnerabilities and short-, intermediate- and long-term needs identified in the LCRP, the results of this assessment demonstrate an additional need to incorporate dimensions of community level vulnerabilities with regards to demographic pressure as well as towards particularly vulnerable groups in response strategies. Indicators that show how demographic pressure on basic needs and services is measured can help gauge the magnitude or scope of the impact of the Syria crisis on each vulnerable community. The incorporation of more gender-related factors into each of the three response strategies would enable more equitable outcomes with regards to mitigating community vulnerabilities.

1. **Sector vulnerability criteria should feed in to vulnerability mapping exercises.** In order to better coordinate and inform the prioritization of humanitarian and development programming, it is recommended that the findings from this study and specific indicators relating to vulnerabilities under each of the themes be incorporated into the vulnerability mapping exercise. The Inter-Agency vulnerable cadastral maps are periodically updated to identify the most vulnerable cadastral areas, the data collected for this assessment as well as other data sources can be used to build additional layers and components to the existing vulnerability ranking tool. Such assessments could be timed to inform periodic updates of the vulnerable cadastral mapping. In this way, this geographical prioritization tool will improve accuracy in identifying vulnerable communities. Of even more importance would be to build such an interactive tool that allows humanitarian and development actors see vulnerability scoring of communities by sector or region.
2. **The comprehensive severity index should be able to take into account regional and territorial dynamics.** Towards the classification or ranking of communities for the purposes of vulnerability targeting, the LCRP discusses the need to develop a comprehensive severity index. Findings from this study highlight the need to include monetary values for costs and income, especially as commonly cited challenges in accessing education, healthcare and water are all related to financial resources. However, these indicators need to be developed in a manner that takes into account the different costs of living in each region and in each type of settlement (e.g. semi-urban versus urban) in Lebanon. Furthermore, building on some of the conditions and challenges outlined in this report, sector experts need to outline a logical and value-laden ranking for types of facilities, sources of income and other factors that community members are able to access.
3. **Vulnerability varies over time and needs to be updated on a regular and predictable basis.** Lastly, this severity index or vulnerability targeting tool will further need to be updated at least twice a year, several months preceding the summer and winter months. This is because severe weather patterns affect vulnerability status (e.g. a recent influx of refugees arriving in a community that is accustomed to severe water shortages in summer months). In addition, socio-political and security-related developments on the ground often result in temporary or permanent displacements of local Lebanese and refugee populations. As such, essential needs and vulnerability of community populations are regularly changing and in flux.

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

FGD	Focus group discussion
GoL	Government of Lebanon
KI	Key informant
LCRP	Lebanon Crisis Response Plan 2015-2016
NFI	Non-food items
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NPTP	National Poverty Targeting Programme
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
PRL	Palestinian refugees from Lebanon
PRS	Palestinian refugees from Syria
RRP6	2014 Syria Regional Response Plan
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
WASH	Water, sanitation and hygiene

Geographical Classifications

Operational Area	Refers to UNHCR regional operational areas in Lebanon. There are five UNHCR sub-office regions in Lebanon: Akkar, Bekaa, Mount Lebanon/Beirut, Tripoli T5 and South. The operational area of Akkar coincides with the governorate of Akkar, and the operational area of Bekaa comprises the districts of Baalbek, El Hermel, Rachaya, West Bekaa and Zahle. The operational area of Mount Lebanon/Beirut includes the governorates of Beirut and Mount Lebanon. Tripoli T5 operational area refers to the districts of Tripoli, Batroun, Bcharre, El Minieh-Dennieh, Koura and Zgharta. The South operational area includes the governorates of South and El Nabatieh.
Governorate/ Mohafazat	Largest administrative division below the national level. Lebanon has eight governorates: Bekaa, Baalbek / Hermel, Beirut, El Nabatieh, Mount Lebanon, North, Akkar and South.
District/Caza	Second largest administrative division below the national level. Each governorate is divided into districts or cazas. Lebanon has 26 districts.
Cadastre/ Cadastral zone	Geographic classification which are below the level of district/caza. Cadastrals may encompass one or more contiguous villages/neighbourhoods.
Municipality	Smallest administrative division in Lebanon. Municipalities serve villages and urban areas. There are 1025 municipalities in Lebanon.

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INTRODUCTION

Almost in its fifth year, the Syrian crisis has resulted in the displacement of 3.8 million refugees seeking refuge in neighbouring countries and North Africa³. Lebanon is host to the largest number of refugees from Syria with at least 1,173,552 Syrian refugees⁴, 270,000 Palestinian refugees from Lebanon (PRL)⁵ and 44,283⁶ Palestinian refugees from Syria (PRS) living in the country. With a population of almost 4 million, Lebanon has the highest per capita concentration of refugees than any other country in the world. The impact of the Syrian crisis on hosting communities has been immense. Local communities have reported significant strains on public services and infrastructure, compounding existing structural problems prevalent in service delivery and limited resources.⁷ The number of Lebanese poor has risen by 61 per cent since 2011 and Lebanese unemployment has increased twice-fold with one-third of Lebanese youth without jobs.⁸ For the 270,000 PRL living in Lebanon, the effects of the Syrian crisis have aggravated hardships owing to prolonged refugee status and relative disadvantage as both PRL and PRS almost exclusively rely on the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) for essential services.⁹ Late 2014 was also witness to a series of security incidents involving clashes between extremist groups crossing into the country from Syria and Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF), temporarily displacing local communities and bringing debates concerning national security and stability to the forefront.¹⁰

With greater awareness of the vulnerabilities of host and displaced communities alike, the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP) for 2015-2016 outlines a structured and institutional approach towards managing the effects of the Syrian crisis that simultaneously supports Lebanese public institutions and infrastructure and maintains the humanitarian response. In an effort to transition from vulnerability towards stabilisation, the LCRP recognises three overarching needs for the coming two years, specifically:

- i) The short-term and immediate survival and protection needs amongst the most vulnerable displaced and poor Lebanese;
- ii) Gaps in essential service delivery for the most vulnerable communities facing rising social tensions, rising poverty and weakening infrastructure and service provision; and
- iii) Strengthening of weak national economic, social and institutional systems in order to counteract weak economic growth and social stability.

Towards informing these strategies and improving humanitarian and development targeting, the REACH Initiative (REACH), in partnership with the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), launched an assessment of community-level vulnerabilities in the 242 most vulnerable cadastral zones in Lebanon in May 2014. In September 2014, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) joined this partnership to expand the scope and depth of the assessment.

The focus of the assessment coincides largely with the overarching needs recognised by the LCRP. This report aims to contribute to and build a knowledge base of the needs, priorities and risks facing the most vulnerable communities across Lebanon.

³ United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, *Syrian Refugees: Inter-Agency Regional Update*, 18 February 2015.

⁴ United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, [Syria Regional Refugee Response: Interagency Information Sharing Portal](#). Accessed 20/02/2015.

⁵ United Nations Officer for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, *Humanitarian Bulletin: Lebanon*, Issue 7 (1 December 2014 – 15 January 2015).

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ World Bank, *Lebanon: Economic and social impact assessment of the Syrian conflict*, 2013.

⁸ Government of Lebanon and United Nations, *Lebanon Crisis Response Plan 2015-2016*, 19 December 2014.

⁹ Ibid.

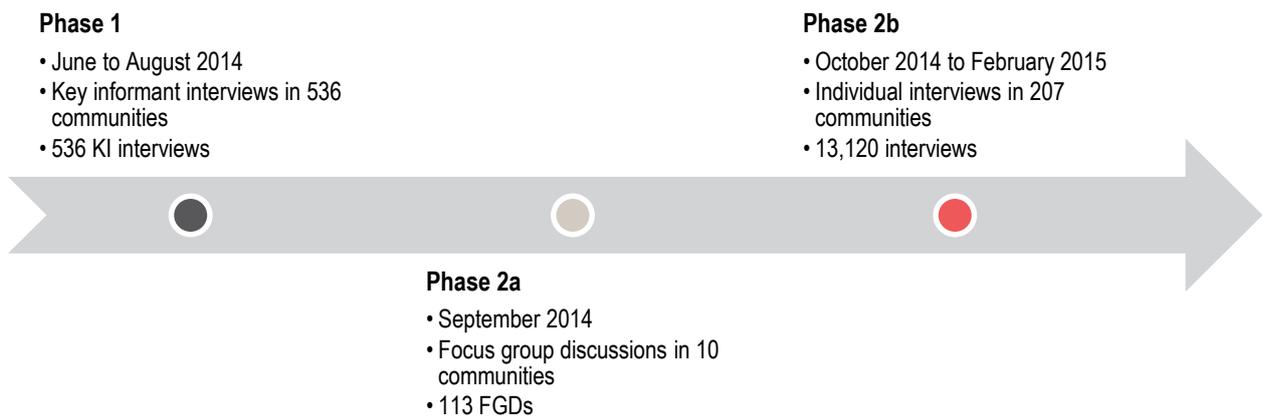
¹⁰ Ibid.

This assessment report highlights key findings according to four key themes associated with community-level vulnerabilities of both host and displaced populations, specifically: i) demographic pressure, ii) poverty and deprivation, iii) basic service delivery and infrastructure and iv) social stability.

METHODOLOGY

This report presents findings from primary data collection carried out in pre-identified, vulnerable host communities across Lebanon. For the purposes of this report, communities are defined as villages and neighbourhoods within large urban centres. Host community refers to Lebanese and Palestinian refugees from Lebanon (PRL), while displaced includes Syrian refugees, Palestinian refugees from Syria (PRS), Iraqi refugees and Lebanese returnees. Data collection was carried out in two discrete time periods, first in September 2014 and then from October 2014 -February 2015. The study began with a round of key informant (KI) interviews (Phase 1) followed by focus group discussions (FGDs) in 10 communities across Lebanon (Phase 2a) and individual survey interviews (Phase 2b).

Figure 2: Timeline of data collection activities by phase



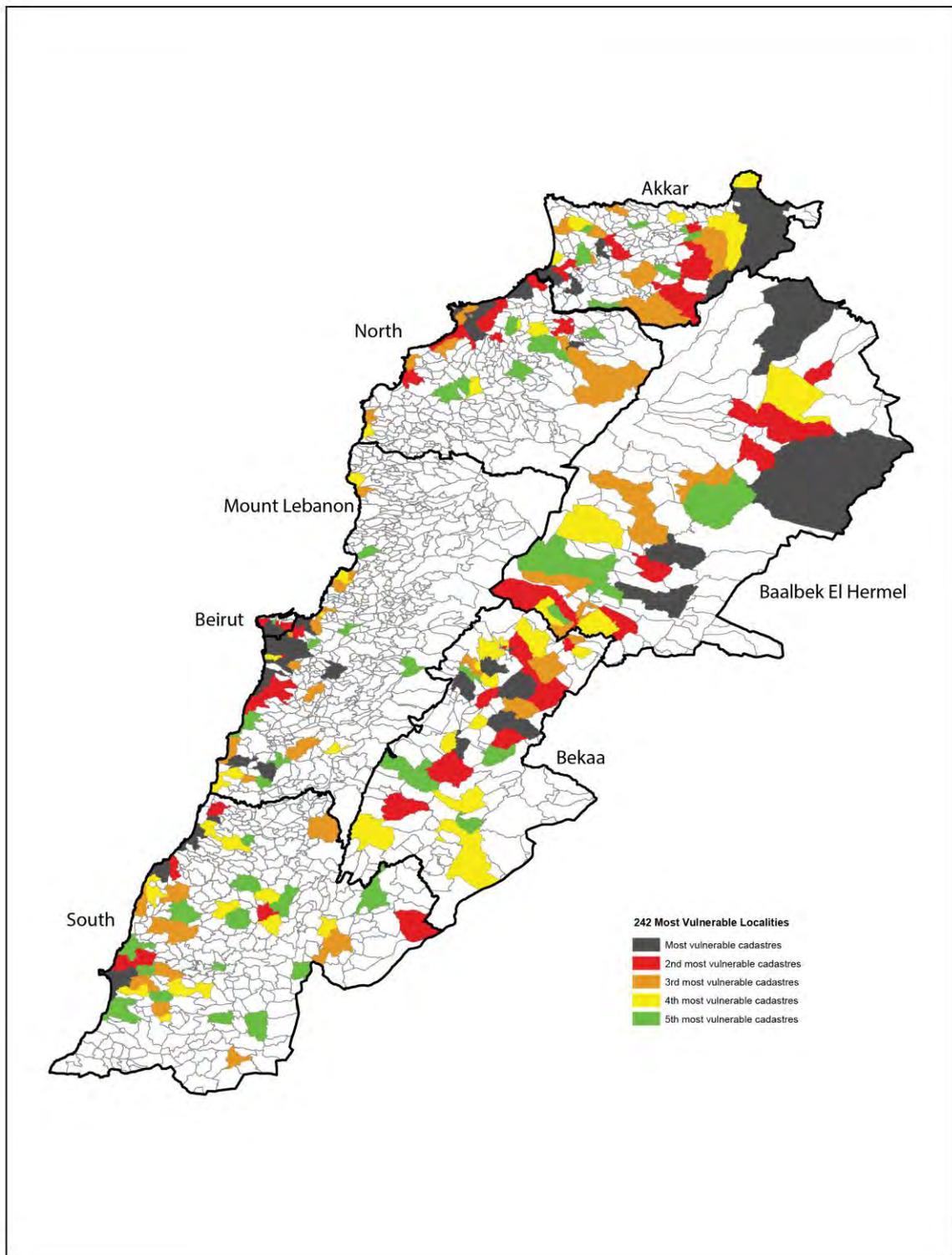
Sample Selection: Targeted Communities

The localities selected for data collection during Phase 1 and Phase 2 were limited to communities situated within the 'most vulnerable cadastral zones', which were identified through a vulnerability ranking and mapping exercise carried out by United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) with support from UNHCR and the Government of Lebanon (GoL). This vulnerability ranking takes into account the number of Lebanese residents living under US\$4 a day (extrapolated from 2004 GoL data) and the distribution of Syrian refugees registered with UNHCR in each cadastre. Each cadastral zone is classified into quintiles based on their vulnerability scores and are classified as 'worst', 'high', 'medium', 'low' and 'lowest'. The highest scoring quintile is classified as the 'worst' or most vulnerable cadastral zones.

This assessment relies on the results of the UNICEF-led vulnerability ranking carried out in May 2014, where 242¹¹ cadastral zones were classified as 'worst' or the most vulnerable cadastral zones. Rather than focussing data collection at the cadastral level, REACH, OCHA, and UNICEF targeted the community level (villages in rural areas and neighbourhoods in urban areas). This approach was selected as a result of the cadastral unit often containing multiple distinct communities with differing levels of vulnerabilities. Therefore in order to establish a more nuanced understanding of community level vulnerability in the context of the LCRP, it was deemed necessary to target the lowest geographical unit possible.

¹¹ An updated map and list of the 'worst' ranked or most vulnerable cadastral zones will soon be released by UNICEF; per this list, the total number of 'most vulnerable cadastral zones' will change. This new list and map will take into account: the number of Lebanese residents living under US\$4 per day based on the UNDP 2008 study taking into account a GoL household study; distribution of registered Syrian refugees, PRL and PRS based on UNHCR and American University of Beirut/UNRWA data, respectively; and the number of extreme poor Lebanese as per latest NPTP data.

Map 1: UNICEF classification of worst to lowest vulnerable cadastres and sub-classification of 242 most vulnerable cadastres



Phase 1: Key Informant Interviews & Preliminary Vulnerability Ranking

For Phase 1 data collection, field teams conducted Key Informant (KI) interviews with community representatives in every village and neighbourhood situated within the 242 most vulnerable cadastral zones. For comparison purposes, KI interviews were also conducted with representatives from 76 randomly selected cadastral zones. These comparison communities were situated in cadastral zones classified as 'high', 'medium', 'low', 'lowest' as well as cadastral zones reportedly having no resident refugees according to the UNHCR registration database. In total, 536 community representatives were interviewed as part of Phase 1 data collection from the 242 'worst' or most vulnerable cadastral zones and 76 comparison cadastral zones.

KI interviews were conducted with a community representative from each of the 536 villages and neighbourhoods. KIs were selected based on their knowledge of the village or neighbourhood and included *mukhtars*, *zaims*, long-time residents or local business owners. Where official community leaders such as *mukhtars* were unavailable, KIs were identified based on referrals from community residents. It must be noted that KIs interviewed during this phase of data collection were solely members of the host community population residing in these areas. The data collection tool includes a closed questionnaire administered on smartphones through the Open Data Kit platform. The questionnaire was developed based on findings from a comprehensive secondary data review¹² and inputs from the Social Stability Working Group and key partners.

Upon completion of this phase of data collection, a preliminary vulnerability ranking index was built with inputs from key humanitarian actors and partners as well as members of the Social Stability Working Group. This preliminary vulnerability index built on the existing UNICEF ranking of the 242 most vulnerable cadastral zones and sought to assign a quantifiable indicator of vulnerability to each assessed community. In order to provide a more comprehensive tool for understanding community level vulnerabilities, factors including the proportion of extreme poor Lebanese living as defined by the Ministry of Social Affairs' National Poverty Targeting Programme (NPTP) in these communities (i.e. those living on less than US\$2.8 per day); access to education, health and other essential services; availability of water, electricity and other public resources; as well as factors relating to social stability were included in this ranking index. These factors were taken into account in addition to the number of registered refugees by community as well as pre-crisis and current host community poverty indicators (specifically, the proportion of Lebanese living under US\$4 per day and the proportion of NPTP recipients) at the cadastral zone level. The ranking index was used to select the communities for further study during Phase 2b of the assessment; these communities or villages and neighbourhoods were situated in the same 242 most vulnerable communities identified through the UNICEF mapping exercise as well as 10 communities situated outside of the 242 most vulnerable cadastral zones.

Based on data collected from Phase 1, a preliminary findings report was prepared and disseminated to the wider humanitarian community. The main aim of this report was to present sector-specific findings in order to facilitate planning for the coming response strategy plan. Report touched on relevant findings and key sector trends by UNHCR operational area, and focused specifically on access to education, health, water and sanitation, cash assistance, shelter, livelihoods and social stability.¹³

Phase 2a: Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)

For Phase 2a, field teams conducted a total of 113 FGDs in 10 randomly selected communities from 9 to 19 September 2014. These focus groups were conducted in two communities in every operational area. Table 1 shows the breakdown of the focus groups conducted by operational area. The aim of Phase 2a activities was to

¹² REACH Initiative and UN Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, [Informing targeted host community programming in Lebanon: Secondary Data Review](#), September 2014.

¹³ REACH Initiative and UN Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, [Informing targeted host community programming in Lebanon: Preliminary findings for sector planning](#), October 2014.

gain a more in-depth, qualitative understanding of community level vulnerabilities from the perspective of various stakeholders within the community and inform the development of data collection tools for a larger phase of data collection in 252 communities (Phase 2b).

Table 1: Number of focus group discussion by operational area

Operational Area	District	Village/ Neighbourhood	# of Focus Groups
Akkar	Akkar	Tallet ez Zefir	16
Akkar	Akkar	Khreibet ej Jindi	16
Beirut/Mt Lebanon	Chouf	Damour	13
Beirut/Mt Lebanon	Baabda	Hadet	10
Bekaa	Baalbek	El Laouze	7
Bekaa	Zahle	Sahret el Qach	13
South	Sour	Deir Qanoun	9
South	Saida	Miye Ou Miye Camp	7
Tripoli T5	Tripoli	Abou Samra	11
Tripoli T5	Tripoli	Beddaoui Camp	11
Total			113

For the FGD phase of data collection, questions were developed with inputs from OCHA and UNICEF as well as preliminary findings from Phase 1 data collection. Focus group discussions sought to explore circumstances surrounding access to public services and infrastructure, protection mechanisms and the availability of basic commodities for various sections of the population as well as perceived changes within each community since the onset of the Syrian crisis. Recognising the differing experiences based on gender and age, 8 categories of people were participating in FGDs for both host and displaced populations (see Table 2).

Table 2: Focus group discussion participants

Host Community <i>Lebanese, Palestinian refugees from Lebanon</i>	Displaced Community <i>Syrian refugees, Palestinian refugees from Syria, Lebanese returnees</i>
Female Adult (25 years and over)	Female Adult (25 years and over)
Female Youth (18-24 years old)	Female Youth (18-24 years old)
Female Adolescent (12-17 years old)	Female Adolescent (12-17 years old)
Pregnant Women	Pregnant Women
Mothers/Caregivers	Mothers/Caregivers
Male Adult (25 years and over)	Male Adult (25 years and over)
Male Youth (18-24 years old)	Male Youth (18-24 years old)
Male Adolescent (12-17 years old)	Male Adolescent (12-17 years old)

A key output following this phase of data collection was an interim findings report, which aimed to highlight key issues affecting community vulnerabilities based on the KI interviews conducted in Phase 1 and FGDs from Phase 2a. The report explored four dimensions of community vulnerabilities as identified through prior phases of data collection and analysis as well as the secondary data review. These dimensions included demographic pressure, poverty, community resilience and social cohesion.¹⁴

Phase 2b: Individual Interviews

A total of 252 communities were selected for in-depth study for Phase 2b of primary data collection activities through the preliminary vulnerability ranking index developed during Phase 1. The communities selected for this phase of data collection included the highest ranking communities in terms of vulnerability in each of the 242 most vulnerable cadastral zones. An additional 10 communities, which were ranked as the most vulnerable village or neighbourhood in their respective cadastral zones but falling outside UNICEF's 242 most vulnerable cadastral zones, were selected. The findings presented from Phase 2b cited in this report are based on the 13,120 surveys from 207 communities (198 assessed completely; nine assessed partially) across Lebanon as of 28 February 2015. All 252 communities selected for Phase 2b were not assessed largely due to access issues in the field; as a result, surveys were carried out in 199 communities situated in the 242 most vulnerable cadastral zones and eight additional communities situated outside of the 242 most vulnerable cadastral zones (see Table 3 and Map 2).

Table 3: Number of communities visited and interviews conducted by operational area as part of Phase 2b

Operational Area	Number of Villages Visited	Number of Interviews
Akkar	36	2,294
Mt. Lebanon/Beirut	49	3,998
Bekaa	63	3,228
South	22	1,229
Tripoli T5	37	2,371
Total	207	13,120

The methodology for primary data collection of Phase 2b was individual-level surveys administered on the smartphones and tablets programmed with the Kobo platform. This closed questionnaire explores the needs, vulnerabilities and risks of dispute at the community level. The individual-level surveys were carried out with at least 64 residents of each community including displaced and host community members. Survey participants were selected based on their age and vulnerability profiles (see Table 4). Table 4 shows the number of interviewees by population group surveyed as part of Phase 2b primary data collection in each community to be assessed.

¹⁴ REACH Initiative, UN Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and United Nations Children's Fund, *Informing targeted host community programming in Lebanon: Interim cross-sector analysis report*, November 2014.

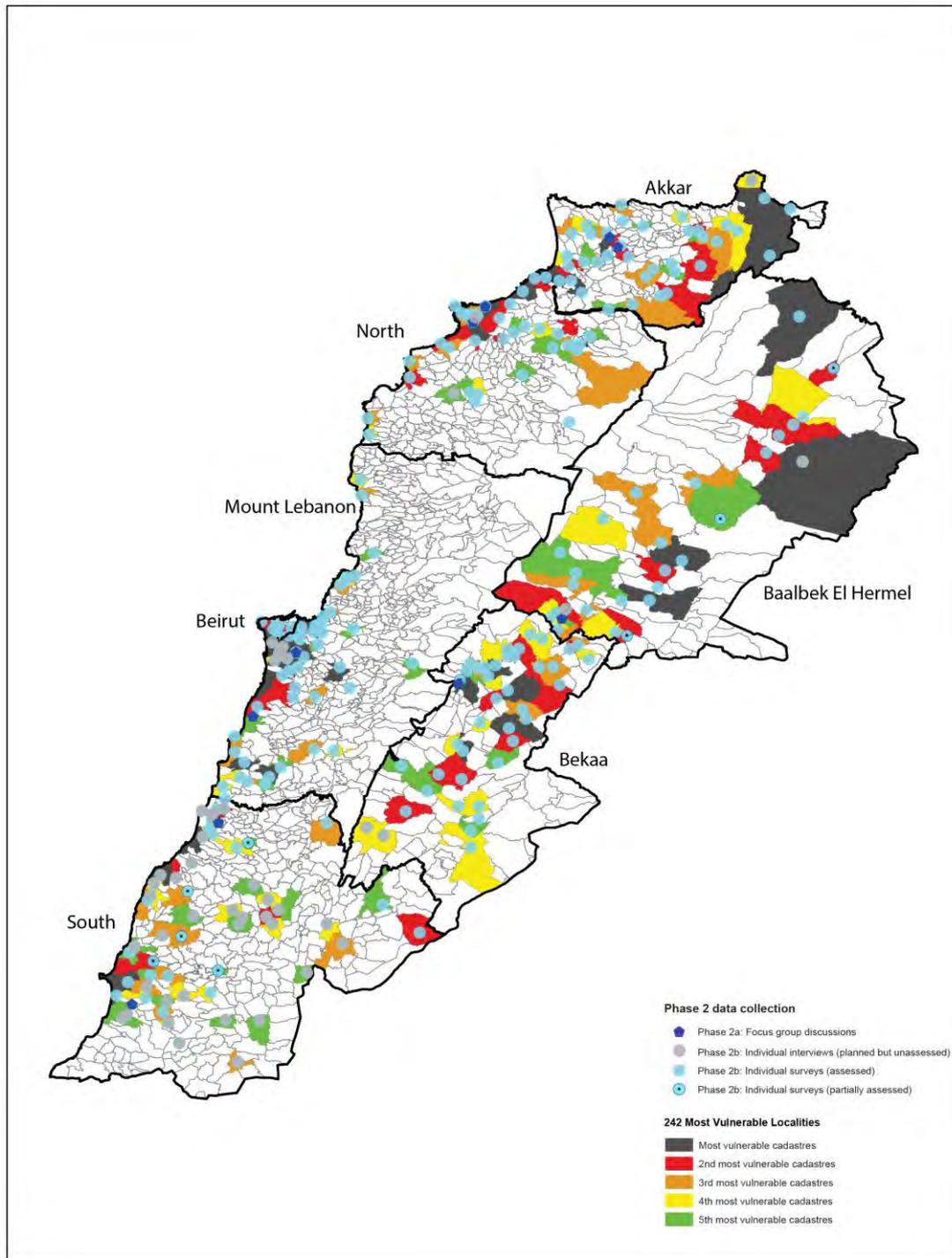
Table 4: Breakdown of intended interviewees by community for Phase 2b data collection

Age/Population Group	# of Host Community Interviewees	# of Displaced Community Interviewees
Female Adult (25 years and over)	4	4
Female Youth (18-24 years old)	4	4
Female Adolescent (12-17 years old)	4	4
Pregnant Women	4	4
Mothers/Caregivers	4	4
Male Adult (25 years and over)	4	4
Male Youth (18-24 years old)	4	4
Male Adolescent (12-17 years old)	4	4
Total	32	32

Limitations

There are several limitations in the study methodology for Phases 2a and 2b. Sample selection was based on snowballing techniques, and FGD and survey participants were therefore not selected on a truly random basis. In addition, the sample was further stratified to include a larger number of female groups based on age and belonging to specific vulnerability groups (e.g. pregnant women). The scope of data collection has been limited to 199 villages and neighbourhoods situated within the 242 most vulnerable cadastres and eight additional communities situated outside of these worst ranked cadastres. It must be noted that due to access difficulties (based on security incidents as well as the presence of non-state actors), there is uneven coverage of the five operational areas in which study sites are located. In particular, a substantial proportion of the villages and neighbourhoods situated in South operational area, specifically in El Nabatieh Governorate, were not assessed due to access-related difficulties. In sum, the results of this study are not representative of conditions across all areas in Lebanon; however, as a large number of surveys were completed across the country, results can be considered close to representative of needs and vulnerabilities among displaced and host communities in Lebanon's most vulnerable areas.

Map 2: Cadastres and communities covered during Phase 2a (FGDs) and Phase 2b (surveys) data collection



BACKGROUND: KEY FINDINGS FROM ASSESSMENT PHASES 1 & 2A

During the inception phase of the project, a secondary data review¹⁵ was carried out to inform the development of data collection tools and identify major gaps in information for the purposes of humanitarian and development planning. The report focused on identifying key trends relating to the social, economic and political impact of the influx of refugees into hosting communities as well as the principal vectors of tensions in these areas. This review found that the impact of the crisis had been profound; secondary data sources highlighted that between 170,000 and 200,000 Lebanese were expected to fall below the poverty line by the end of 2014; this would be in addition to the 1 million Lebanese already identified in 2004 to be living on less than US\$4 per day. The Syrian crisis was additionally taking a toll on key economic sectors such as tourism, banking and real estate, and indirectly lowering economic activity in the country; this was further widening the gap between government revenue and public expenditure. The review further brought to light the numerous assessments, reports and media articles attributing problems in public service delivery and high costs of living to the on-going conflict in Syria. The number of displaced seeking refuge in the country rose sharply in 2013; these demographic pressures were linked to frequent power outages, water shortages, sharp rise in waste production, higher demand on an already strained health infrastructure, and rising demand for education services.

The preliminary findings report¹⁶ produced during the KI interviews phase revealed key trends by sector as reported by community representatives in the 242 most vulnerable cadastres. The most frequently mentioned top needs within assessed communities included **wastewater management** (28 per cent of surveyed communities) and **water supply** (27 per cent of surveyed communities) in their respective villages and neighbourhoods. Other top reported needs included **electricity supply** (11 per cent), **employment and jobs** (10 per cent) and **health services** (7 per cent). It must be noted that data collection took place during the summer months of 2014, which may account for increased access to water supply featuring as a top need. The study found that there were significant regional and sector-specific trends within the framework of community vulnerabilities. Approximately **65 per cent of KIs in Akkar and Tripoli T5 reported improving access to education as urgent or critical** in their communities. Accessing health facilities also proved difficult in these operational areas as well as in Bekaa as **62 per cent, 45 per cent and 38 per cent of survey communities in Akkar, Tripoli T5 and Bekaa respectively, travel over 2 kilometres to access health facilities. Just over half of the surveyed communities reported being connected to public water networks**; seasonal differences in water access were more pronounced in surveyed communities in Akkar and Mount Lebanon/Beirut. Inadequate wastewater infrastructure was more common in Akkar and Bekaa as **43 per cent and 39 per cent respectively, of the surveyed communities relied on open fields and pit latrines as their main source of wastewater disposal**. Access to affordable shelter options was problematic in all five operational areas. More than three-fourths of assessed communities reported an increase in community unemployment rates and cited increased job competition given population increase and lack of jobs as main causes for rising unemployment. Lastly, in regards to community tensions, **61 per cent of assessed communities reported incidents of tension or violence in the six months preceding the study, signalling a potential breakdown or declining level of social cohesion**. These incidents were thought to be motivated primarily by cultural differences, housing shortages and high unemployment.

Phase 2a sought to explore more qualitatively factors affecting community vulnerabilities and the various dimensions and manifestations of community level vulnerabilities. The interim findings report¹⁷ of this assessment explored four pre-identified themes of vulnerability including demographic pressure, poverty, long-term structural deficiencies affecting community resilience, and social instability. In reference to demographic pressure, host and

¹⁵ REACH Initiative and UN Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, note 11 *supra*

¹⁶ REACH Initiative and UN Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, note 12 *supra*

¹⁷ REACH Initiative, UN Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and United Nations Children's Fund, note 13 *supra*

displaced residents alike reported a marked increase in the number of inhabitants in their areas and **linked this population increase to negative impacts on shelter and livelihoods options as well as an increase in waste production**. Discussions surrounding the issue of poverty revealed that **community participants understood poverty almost exclusively in terms of financial issues as well as access to food and healthcare**. Host and displaced participants reportedly feared for their children's futures as a result of increasing financial insecurity. Financial insecurity was additionally linked to limited female autonomy and empowerment. Community resilience, understood as a community's ability to adapt to sudden shocks or stressors by means of access to public infrastructure, shelter and livelihoods, was decreasing for both host and displaced populations. **Access to education was particularly problematic due to the high cost of school fees and materials, and many participants reported the prevalence of out-of-school children in their respective communities**. Of note, FGD participants further highlighted the inadequate or lack of support from non-governmental organizations (NGOs) or the United Nations in regards to their children's educational needs. **Health care was equally problematic for most community members to access as a result of rising costs of treatment and lack of specialised health departments to meet the specific needs of children and women**. Discussions further revealed that **drivers of community tensions were becoming more pronounced as a result of competition over employment and shelter between host and displaced groups**.

UNDERSTANDING COMMUNITY VULNERABILITIES IN THE CONTEXT OF THE SYRIAN CRISIS

The recently launched LCRP outlines a strategy to address vulnerability and stability by helping “communities and systems cope with current shocks, recover in the medium term, and sustain the value of investments in change”¹⁸. This strategy document further delineates three prioritisations in conceptualising vulnerability in Lebanon within the context of the Syrian crisis, specifically:

- i) *human vulnerability*, associated with the ability of people to meet their fundamental survival and protection needs with particular credence awarded to the most vulnerable;
- ii) *geographic vulnerability*, identified as localities with high intersections of people and systems facing endemic poverty and high proportions of displaced individuals, where greater investments must be made in service delivery and other area-based assistance; and
- iii) *systemic vulnerability*, highlighted as institutions and systems crucial to the full realisation of the development response and key factors affecting the country’s long-term stability.

This assessment adopts a broad understanding of vulnerability encompassing these three dimensions of vulnerability. Building on the existing mapping exercise jointly carried out by the GoL, UNHCR and UNICEF, this report focuses on four dimensions towards conceptualising and understanding community-level vulnerabilities: i) demographic pressure; ii) poverty and deprivation; iii) access to basic services and infrastructure; and iv) social stability.

The first theme, demographic pressure, refers most specifically to changes in population size given the large influx of displaced into the most vulnerable communities. Indicators related to this theme aim to identify recent trends in changes in population size and can be indicative of the magnitude of the pressures on various local services and resources. Furthermore, community perceptions of population size can have a bearing on social stability indicators and attitudes towards hosting refugees.¹⁹

The second theme, poverty and deprivation, explores factors that can affect a community’s capacity to cope and meet basic survival needs. This corresponds directly with the first response strategy outlined in the LCRP, which aims to enable humanitarian actors to provide for the most basic needs of the most vulnerable Lebanese and displaced populations. This includes community members’ ability to acquire and access sufficient food and essential material goods, access to adequate and safe shelter and average income levels. The factors discussed under this theme are designed to complement indicators of pre-crisis poverty levels in order to track changes in coping strategies and gauge community members’ abilities to manage the negative consequences of the crisis.

Access to essential services and infrastructure, the third theme, is intended to delineate a community’s capacity to recover from the sudden shock of a large influx of refugees into a given locality in the intermediate timeframe. Here, the assessment explored communities’ access to basic services and public resources in an effort to understand the socioeconomic and structural mechanisms already in place. Additional factors explored under this theme include access to education and health services, water and sanitation as well as issues pertinent to children and women, identified as vulnerable population groups given their heightened risk to abuse, exploitation and violence. In this report, however, this last section on children and women goes beyond simple access to services or resources for those abused or exploited, and also explores the structural challenges that disproportionately affect children and women in meeting their longer-term needs. This section corresponds directly with the LCRP’s

¹⁸ Government of Lebanon and United Nations, note 7 *supra*

¹⁹ *Interagency Multi-Sector Needs Assessment: Social Cohesion*. April 2014.

second response mechanism, which hopes to strengthen local service delivery and infrastructure in areas with substantial proportions of displaced populations as well as weak public institutions.

The last theme, social stability, hopes to shed light on issues relevant to the efficacy of the response strategy and Lebanon's long-term development and stabilisation. Specifically, the issues explored include community access to livelihoods as well as risks of dispute or even conflict. This theme corresponds directly with the third response strategy of the LCRP that aims to strengthen incomes and livelihoods to mitigate resorting to negative coping mechanisms, and offset tensions in communities facing significant pressures.

Lastly, the level of analysis and focus of this assessment is at the community level, defined within the parameters of a specific village or neighbourhood. Though prior conceptualisations of vulnerability for humanitarian and development programming within the context of the Syrian Crisis have taken into account the capacity of individuals²⁰, households or communities to withstand and recover from sudden shocks and stressors, planning documents and agency directives have often defined vulnerability at the individual or household levels²¹. This has resulted in classifications of vulnerability being applied to specific population cohorts or groups, for example, unaccompanied or orphaned children, female-headed households or the physically disabled. However, individual or household characteristics, though important for humanitarian assistance provision, are difficult units of analysis when trying to plan large-scale humanitarian and development programmes and vulnerability targeting. Therefore, the focus on the community-level, as a larger unit of analysis, is intended to more easily facilitate humanitarian and development strategic planning.

The first main section of this report presents general findings related to the four themes mentioned above, beginning with demographic pressure, followed by poverty, access to essential services and infrastructure and finishing with social stability. These sections disaggregate responses and analysis by displacement status (i.e. host or displaced) and gender to provide a richer and more nuanced understanding of community-level vulnerabilities. The second main section of findings outlines some brief regional findings; here, the level of analysis is at the level of UNHCR operational areas, specifically: Akkar, Beirut / Mount Lebanon, Bekaa, South and Tripoli T5. The final section outlines key recommendations for vulnerability analysis and scoring for the purposes of humanitarian and development planning.

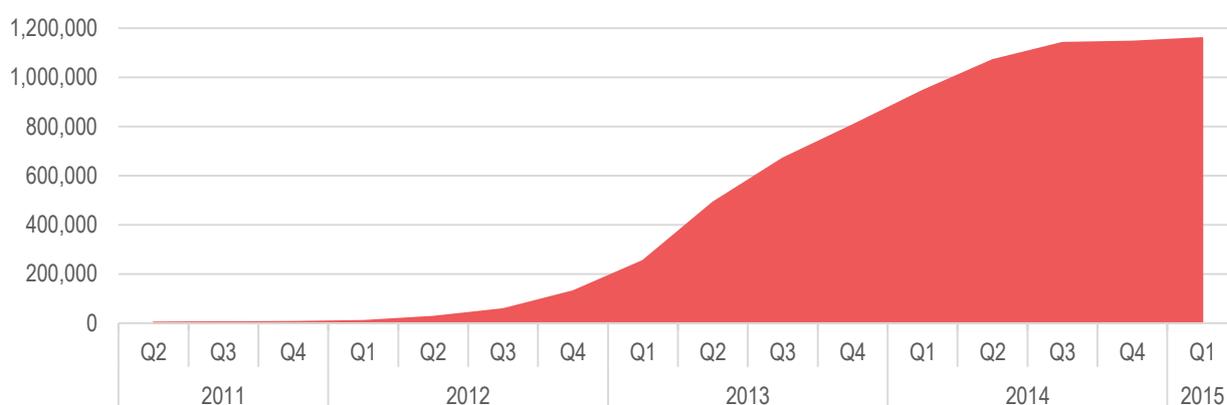
²⁰ United Nations Development Programme and United Nations Development Group Working Group on Resilience – MENA, *Position Paper: A Resilience-Based Development Response to the Syria Crisis*, December 2013.

²¹ United Nations Development Programme and Overseas Development Institute, *Towards a resilience-based response to the Syrian refugee crisis*, May 2014.

THEME 1: DEMOGRAPHIC PRESSURE

There is undisputed evidence of significant demographic pressure across Lebanon as a result of the on-going Syria Crisis (see Figure 3). As of 27 January 2012, almost 7,000 Syrian refugees were registered with UNHCR compared with more than 1.15 million refugees as of January 2015.²² The number of Syrian refugees registering with UNHCR rose rapidly in 2013 and has continued to increase well into 2013 and 2014. From 2011 to the end of 2014, the total in-country population in Lebanon had increased by 30 per cent.²³ The magnitude of this demographic change is significantly impacting some of the most vulnerable host communities; the UNICEF vulnerability mapping exercise suggests that the 242 most vulnerable cadastral zones hosts two-thirds of poor Lebanese and four-fifths of registered Syrian refugees and Palestine refugees.

Figure 3: Number of registered Syrian refugees from January 2012 till present²⁴

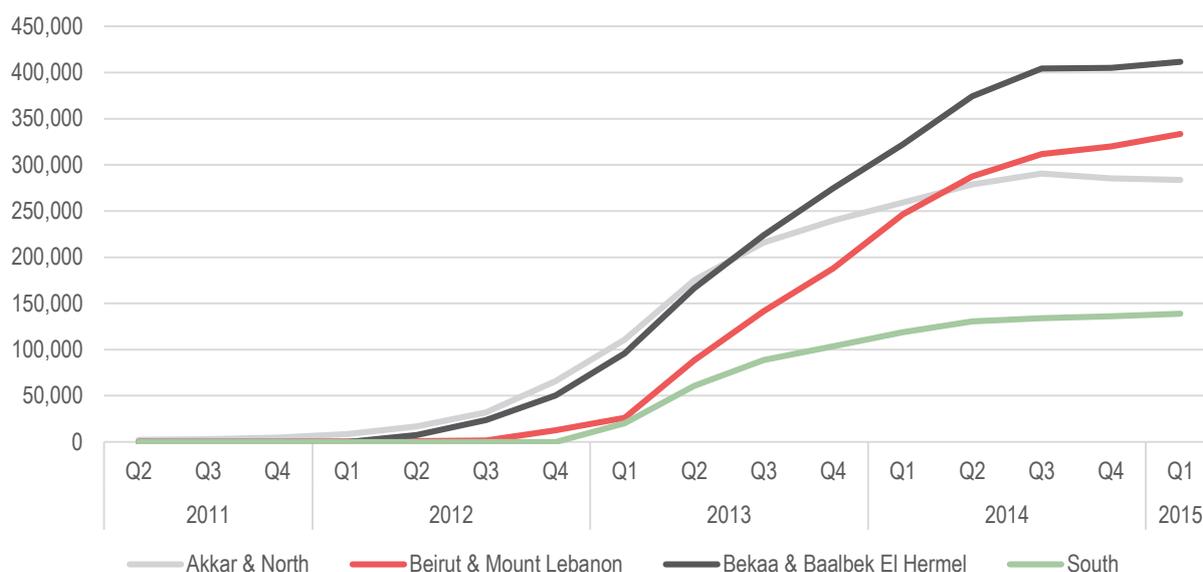


With a trend of gradually increasing demographic pressure at the national level in mind, regions in Lebanon have experienced spikes in the population of registered Syrians at different times. Beirut & Mount Lebanon first experienced a significant spike in registrations from displaced Syrians (716 per cent) between Q3 and Q4 of 2012, followed by a second spike in registrations between Q1 and Q2 of 2013. A similar trend can be noted in Bekaa and Baalbek El Hermel which experienced two spikes in the number of registered Syrians between Q2 and Q3 of 2012 (211 per cent) and Q3 and Q4 of the same year (112 per cent). On the other hand, Akkar & North and the South have experienced relatively gradual increases in the number of registered Syrians since the onset of the crisis, with the number of registered Syrians actually decreasing in Akkar & the North during the last quarter of 2014 and the first of 2015.

²² Ibid.

²³ Government of Lebanon and United Nations, note 7 *supra*

²⁴ United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, [Inter-agency Information Sharing Portal - Syria Regional Refugee Response](#)

Figure 4: Number of registered Syrian refugees from the first quarter of 2011 to present per region^{25 26}


Of the 207 assessed communities, an overwhelming 95 per cent of host respondents reported a slight or significant increase in the population size within their communities in the last three years. Approximately 90 per cent of displaced participants reported a slight or significant increase in the local population sizes in the last 6 months. This may indicate that local population size in the assessed communities has been growing since the start of the Syrian crisis and is continuing to increase more recently. FGD participants in 10 assessed communities across the five operational areas pointed to an influx of refugees as the main cause of population increase.

This assessment revealed that displaced community members choose places of residence in Lebanon for a variety of reasons (see Figure 5). The first most frequently cited motivating factor reported by both female and male displaced participants was safety concerns at the last location (32 and 33 per cent respectively). This may be owing to the fact that many recent refugees have left Syria or bordering areas due to on-going conflict in these regions. A significant proportion of displaced participants cited the presence of family or friends (19 per cent overall) as well as increased employment opportunities (18 per cent overall) for their selection of current places of residence. Interestingly, a higher proportion of female survey participants pointed to the presence of family and friends (22 per cent compared to 15 per cent of their male counterparts) as a main motivator for their selection of residence. Access to employment opportunities was featured at a higher proportion by male respondents (27 per cent compared to 12 per cent by their female counterparts); this may be owing to traditional values placing the responsibility of income-generation primarily on male members of families.

²⁵ Ibid.

²⁶ Note, until Q1 of 2013 statistics on registered Syrian Refugees in the South was grouped with Beirut & Mount Lebanon

Figure 5: Heat map of top reasons cited by displaced participants moving to present location in last 6 months

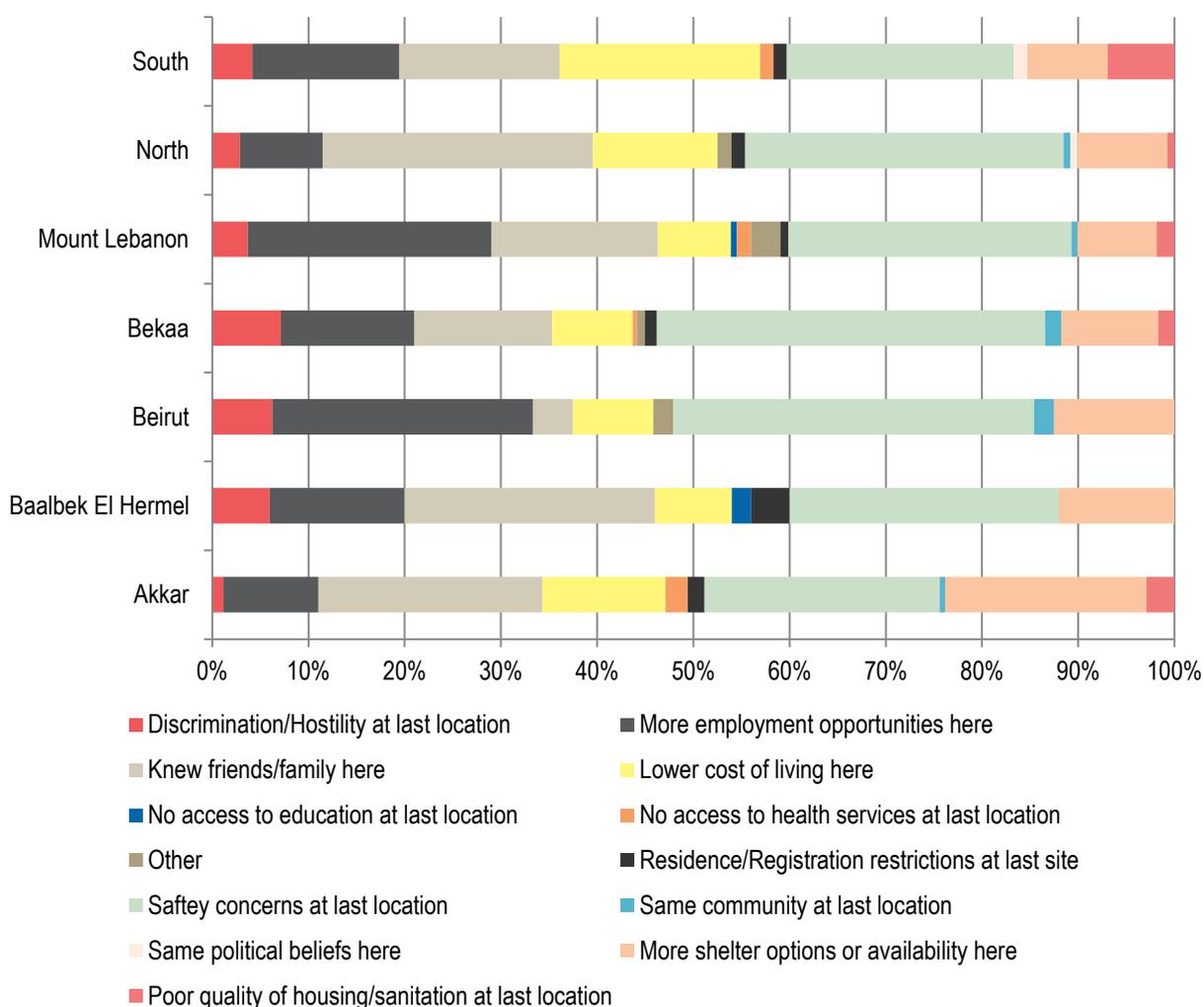
	Male			Female		
	Adult (<25 yrs.)	Youth (18-24 yrs.)	Adolescent (12-17 yrs.)	Adult (<25 yrs.)	Youth (18-24 yrs.)	Adolescent (12-17 yrs.)
Safety concerns at last location	30.1%	36.3%	29.6%	31.3%	32.2%	33.1%
More employment opportunities here	28.8%	24.0%	10.6%	28.7%	13.0%	11.8%
Knew friends/family here	15.7%	9.5%	26.1%	20.2%	18.9%	21.3%
More shelter options or availability here	5.9%	12.3%	11.9%	9.1%	13.8%	9.4%
Lower cost of living here	9.2%	8.9%	10.2%	5.2%	11.6%	14.2%
Discrimination/Hostility at last location	5.9%	3.4%	5.3%	4.9%	2.3%	5.5%
Poor quality of housing/sanitation at last location	2.0%	1.7%	1.8%	0.7%	2.8%	2.4%
Residence/Registration restrictions at last site	0.0%	0.6%	1.8%	0.0%	2.0%	2.4%
No access to health services at last location	2.0%	1.1%	0.9%	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%
Same religious background here	0.7%	1.1%	1.8%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%
No access to education at last location	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%
Same political beliefs here	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Regarding regional differences, it appears that employment was cited as a reason for leaving by 25 per cent in Mount Lebanon Governorate, 14 per cent in Bekaa Governorate and 9 per cent of respondents in North Governorate. Overall, amongst the displaced households who did mention employment as a reason for leaving, 82% were located in these four governorates. Nevertheless, it should be mentioned that 35% of respondents in the South Governorate replied “do not know”; therefore South Governorate results should be used with reservation regarding this indicator.

In addition, 60 per cent of displaced respondents (15 out of 25 individuals) who had moved to Beirut in the last 6 months selected “safety concerns” at their previous location as first reason to leave.

Similar to host respondents, the highest proportion of displaced respondents reporting employment opportunities as a primary motivation were identified in Beirut and Mount Lebanon governorates.

Figure 6: Reasons for displaced respondents moving to current location in the past 6 months (by Governorate)



FGD participants in the 10 communities across Lebanon also highlighted the prevalence of out-migration or displacement of host community members since the start of the Syrian crisis. Figure 7 shows the breakdown of motivations by gender and age group of surveyed host respondents in moving from their previous place of residence in the last three years. A high proportion of host survey participants who had settled in assessed communities in the last three years noted the importance of social connections (30 per cent) and increased employment opportunities (32 per cent) as primary factors driving their recent migration. These movements may also be a by-product of deteriorating socioeconomic and security conditions, as a high proportion of female host community survey participants cited safety concerns at the last location (12 per cent) and lack of affordable housing (11 per cent) as main reasons in selecting their new places of residence.

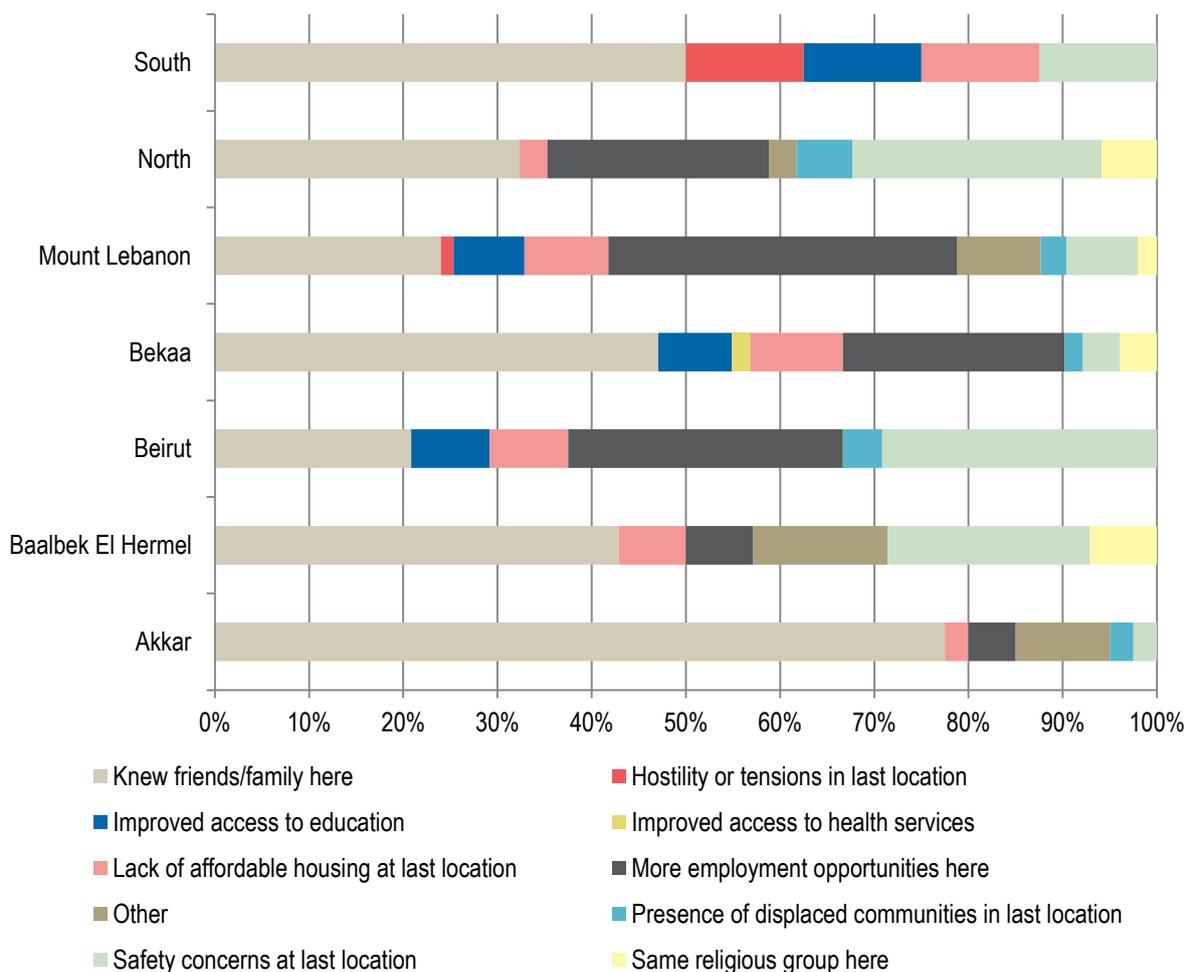
Figure 7: Heat map of top reasons cited by host participants moving to present location in last 3 years

	Male			Female		
	Adult (<25 yrs.)	Youth (18-24 yrs.)	Adolescent (12-17 yrs.)	Adult (<25 yrs.)	Youth (18-24 yrs.)	Adolescent (12-17 yrs.)
More employment opportunities here	50.0%	43.6%	52.0%	15.8%	15.9%	18.2%
Knew friends/family here	11.5%	30.9%	16.0%	45.0%	52.3%	22.7%
Safety concerns at last location	15.4%	9.1%	16.0%	11.7%	3.4%	18.2%
Lack of affordable housing at last location	3.8%	5.5%	0.0%	10.0%	5.7%	18.2%
Improved access to education here	15.4%	7.3%	16.0%	0.8%	10.2%	0.0%
Presence of displaced communities in last location	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.2%	2.3%	9.1%
Hostility or tensions in last location	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	4.5%
Same religious group here	3.8%	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%	3.4%	0.0%
Improved access to health services here	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	8.3%	6.8%	9.1%

Employment opportunities were most commonly cited as a reason for moving for 37 per cent of host respondents in Mount Lebanon Governorate. The high proportion of host respondents which move to Beirut and Mount Lebanon in the last three years as a result of employment opportunities reflects the reality that there is a significant concentration of industry in Beirut and Mount Lebanon, arguably to the exclusion of other regions²⁷. Employment opportunities was also cited as a prevalent reason by respondents who have moved to their community in the last 3 years in Bekaa and Akkar, 24 per cent and 5 per cent respectively. This can be explained by the presence of seasonal agricultural employment in these two largely agricultural governorates.

²⁷ Dr. Elie Yashouie, *Towards an Industrial Strategy for Lebanon*, 1996

Figure 8: Reasons for host respondents moving to current location in the past 3 years (by Governorate)



For both displaced and host communities, employment opportunities as the main reason for moving to the current location were cited with the highest frequency in Beirut (30% host respondents and 27% displaced respondents) and Mount Lebanon (37% host respondents and 25% displaced respondents) governorates. Such a trend i.e. of households moving to same locations with similar objectives, could intensify competition and imply a potential increase in tensions between displaced and host communities.

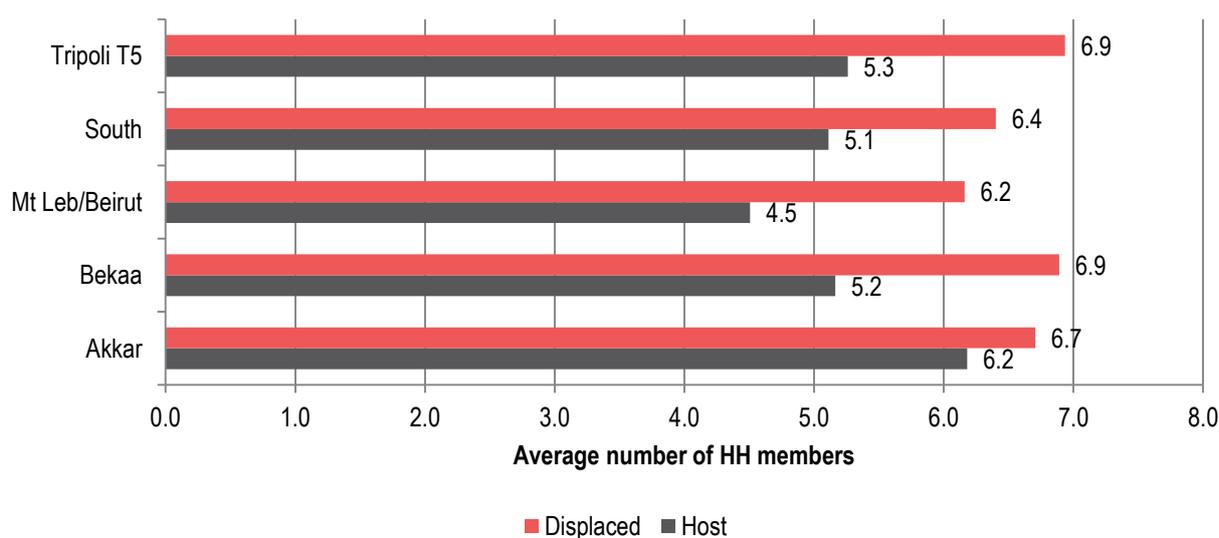
THEME 2: POVERTY AND DEPRIVATION

Both the first overall need and corresponding response strategy identified within the LCRP are focused on ensuring the immediate survival needs of the most vulnerable displaced and Lebanese populations. This section highlights key trends regarding short-term needs of these most vulnerable individuals especially as they relate to household income. This section explores issues pertaining to household characteristics, livelihoods and income. In addition, this section highlights survey participants' top reported needs within their communities.

Household Profile

The average household sizes differed slightly between host and displaced survey participants; on average, surveyed host and displaced members lived in households of 5 and 7 members, respectively. Household sizes differed slightly by operational area as well, with surveyed host participants in Mount Lebanon and Beirut reporting the smallest average household size (4.5 persons per household) (see Figure 11). Household sizes were more similar between the two groups in Akkar with host and displaced participants reporting an average of 6.2 and 6.7 members, respectively.

Figure 9: Average number of household members by operational area



Livelihoods and Income

Main sources of income, participation in income-generating activities and income levels have an important bearing on community members' abilities to meet their basic and immediate survival needs. The section below outlines key trends by population cohort regarding main sources of income, common modes of employment, participation in labour market and average household incomes.

Livelihoods

Main sources of income differed significantly between host and displaced respondents (see Figure 12). A high proportion of host community reported that their community members were engaged in formal commerce (23 per cent) and informal commerce (26 per cent). The most commonly cited source of income by displaced respondents, however, was unskilled non-agricultural labour (24 per cent) followed by reliance on food vouchers (21 per cent).

What is evident from Figure 12 is the participation of host respondents to identify with higher skilled positions, while displaced participants identified their community's involvement in low or semi-skilled professions.

Figure 10: Heat map of respondents' reporting main sources of income within community

	Host		Displaced	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Informal commerce	25.8%	25.7%	13.9%	13.3%
Unskilled non-agricultural labour	21.3%	21.1%	24.4%	24.3%
Formal commerce	22.7%	23.6%	4.0%	4.1%
Unskilled agricultural labour	13.8%	13.3%	14.2%	14.5%
Food vouchers	0.9%	0.8%	21.1%	21.5%
Humanitarian aid/Support from local charities	0.6%	0.5%	11.0%	10.8%
Informal credit/debt	3.0%	2.6%	5.5%	5.6%
Formal credit/debt	3.4%	3.7%	1.0%	1.2%
Remittances	3.4%	3.6%	0.6%	0.5%
Savings	1.8%	1.8%	0.8%	0.7%
Gifts from relatives	1.2%	0.8%	1.3%	1.3%
Begging	0.1%	0.1%	1.1%	1.0%
Sale of assets	0.7%	0.9%	0.2%	0.3%
Sale of aid (food and non-food items)	0.1%	0.1%	0.7%	0.9%
Other	1.4%	1.4%	0.1%	0.1%

When considering primary income generating activities of respondents, clear differences can be observed between governorates. In the predominately agricultural governorates of Baalbek-EI Hermel and Bekaa, unskilled labour is the main source of income for displaced respondents for 54 and 50 per cent respectively.

Surprisingly, despite Akkar Governorate also being predominately agricultural, only 14 per cent of displaced respondents reported unskilled agricultural labour as their primary income source. Including unskilled non-agricultural labour, the total percentage of displaced respondents reporting unskilled labour as the main source of income in this governorate amounts to 31 per cent. Another important primary income source for displaced populations in this governorate was reported to be food vouchers, at 31 per cent. This highlights a reliance on external support and the inability of displaced populations in this governorate to find gainful employment.

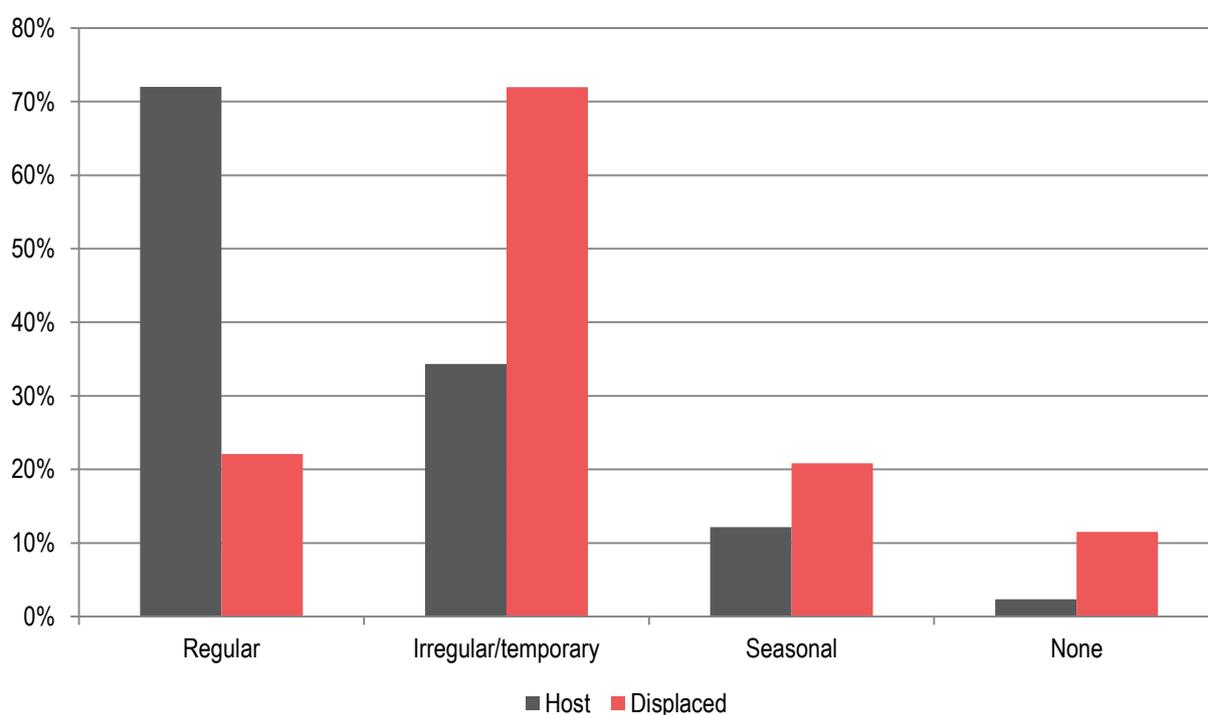
Across governorates overall, the significant proportion of displaced respondents reporting unskilled non-agricultural labour as a primary source of income (except for Akkar and the North governorates) can possibly be attributed to the presence of construction related jobs.

For host respondents, significant proportions reported their primary source of income as formal commerce in Beirut and Mount Lebanon governorates. Informal commerce was reported as a primary income source by 32 per cent, 29 per cent and 24 per cent in North, Akkar and South governorates respectively. The prevalence of informal commerce amongst host community respondents corroborates a study conducted by the International Monetary

Fund where it was estimated that up to half of employed Lebanese citizens are engaged in informal economic activities²⁸.

The similarities between proportions of displaced and host communities reporting unskilled non-agricultural labour as a primary source of income, particularly in the Baalbek-El Hermel, Beirut, and South Governorates, highlights a potential for tension when taking into consideration that access to employment opportunities was identified as a source of community division. Also affecting the vulnerability and sustainability of livelihoods of the most vulnerable displaced and hosting communities is the common modes of employment for each respective population. A higher proportion of host respondents (72 per cent) reported involvement in regular employment opportunities among their community members, in contrast to 22 per cent of displaced participants (see Figure 13 below). A significantly larger proportion of displaced participants (93 per cent) reported their group's participation in irregular, temporary or seasonal modes of employment compared with 46 per cent of host respondents.

Figure 11: Percentage of respondents reporting most common modes of employment²⁹



When disaggregating by governorates, respondents in Beirut, Mount Lebanon and Bekaa most commonly reported that they were engaged in regular employment (74 per cent, 66 per cent and 51 per cent respectively). Conversely, in North governorate, the majority of respondents reported that their employment was either irregular or temporary (66 per cent). It was also true for Akkar, even though in smaller proportions, with 61 per cent of respondents reporting irregular or temporary employment). This highlights the relatively lower levels of development in the two regions.

This study further revealed gendered trends in community participation in the labour force. Surveyed community members highlighted lower levels of involvement of working women and girls than men and boys (see Figure 14). There were notable trends among specific population cohorts between host and displaced participants. A significantly higher proportion of host participants reported the prevalence of working women aged 18 years and older (80 per cent) compared to 46 per cent of displaced respondents. In reverse, a significantly larger proportion

²⁸ International Monetary Fund, *IMF Country Report No. 14/238*, 2014

²⁹ Respondents were allowed to provide multiple answers to this question.

of displaced participants cited the participation of male adolescents aged 12 to 17 years (48 per cent) compared with 29 per cent of host participants.

Figure 12: Percentage of respondents reporting population cohort participation in labour markets by age and gender

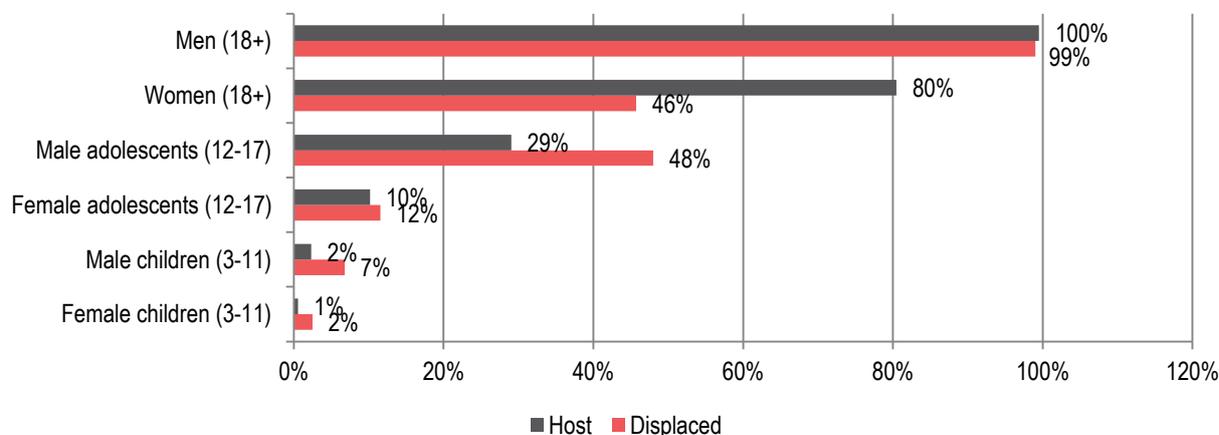


Figure 15 below shows the most commonly cited reasons provided for poor participation of female community members in the local labour market. Most frequently cited reasons were the number of household and childrearing responsibilities borne mainly by both host and displaced female community members (23 per cent of respondents). A high proportion of displaced respondents also remarked upon the prevalence of traditional values and customs as factors affecting low female participation in the labour force (30 per cent of displaced respondents). FGDs with both host and displaced female groups revealed that many women faced social barriers to accessing services and livelihood opportunities; due to safety reasons, women were often prohibited by spouses or male household members to leave home. These findings demonstrate the significant additional challenges girls and women face in accessing labour markets and income-generating activities.

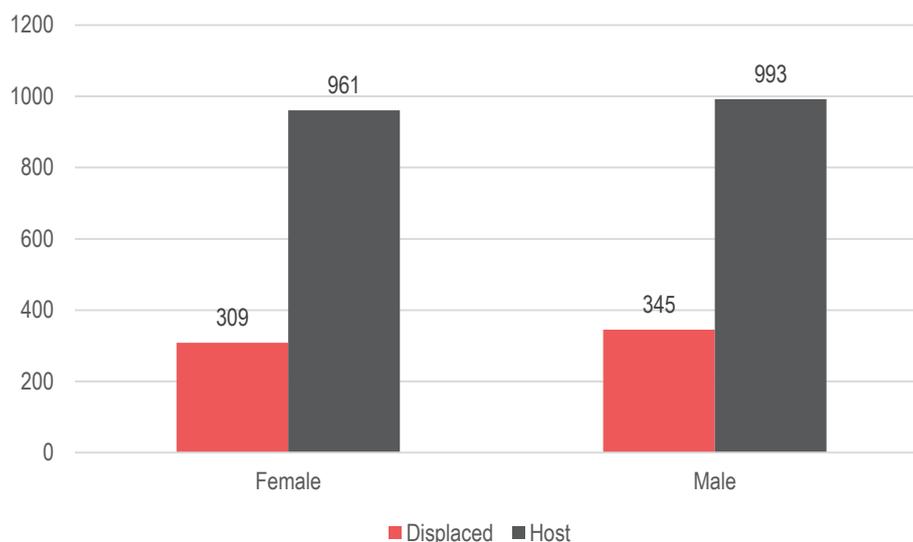
Figure 13: Commonly cited reasons for no or poor female participation in labour force

	Host		Displaced	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Too many household and child raising responsibilities	20.0%	10.3%	33.9%	30.1%
Traditional values/customs	6.1%	5.0%	29.7%	30.8%
Safety concerns outside of home	2.4%	3.0%	6.5%	10.8%
No skills	2.5%	2.7%	5.9%	9.8%
No prior work experience	1.4%	2.2%	4.1%	8.7%
Low levels of or no education	1.9%	2.3%	4.2%	7.7%
No available jobs	0.7%	0.6%	0.0%	0.8%
Other	0.2%	0.2%	0.7%	0.3%

Income

Average reported household incomes varied significantly between surveyed host and displaced participants. In fact, the average monthly household income among surveyed host community members was more than triple (US\$972) that of their displaced counterparts (US\$323). Figure 16 further demonstrates that surveyed host and displaced men reported slightly higher household incomes, on average, than their female counterparts. Such income disparities may result in even more constrained financial resources for households without male breadwinners.

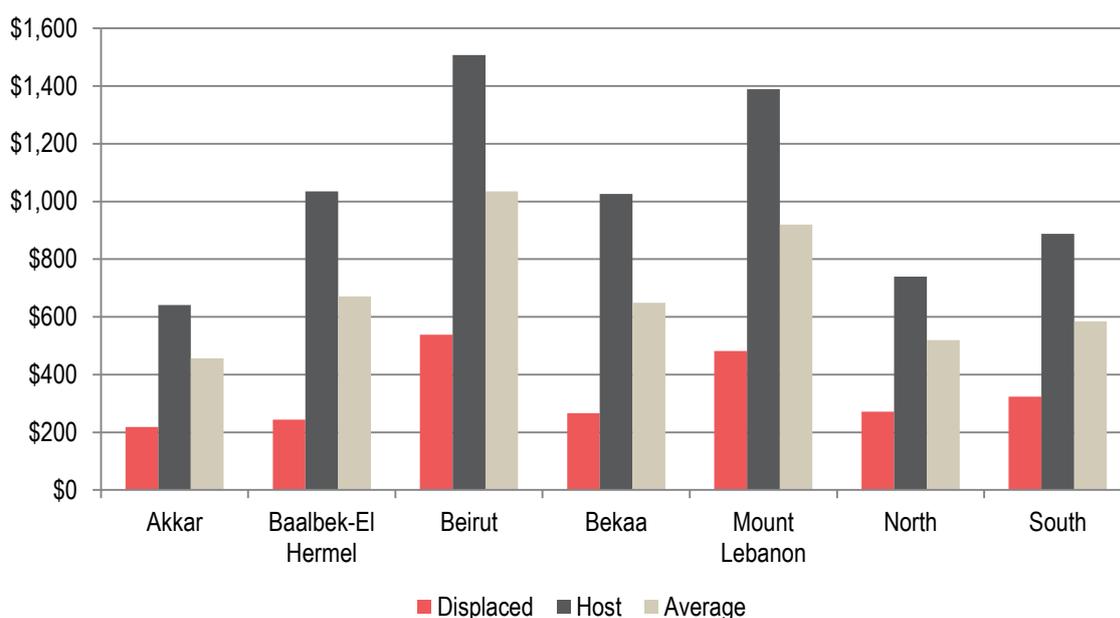
Figure 14: Average household monthly income of interviewees (USD)



Average reported monthly household incomes vary significantly between governorates. As expected, the governorates in which significant proportions of respondents reported formal commerce as a primary source of income also have the highest reported average monthly household incomes, Beirut – 1035 USD, Mount Lebanon 920 USD, and Baalbek-EI Hermel – 671 USD.

There is significant disparity between the highest and lowest reported monthly household incomes between governorates. Moreover, it is interesting to look at the spread between average income of different population groups within the same governorate. The average monthly income reported in Akkar Governorate was 40 per cent lower than that reported in Beirut for displaced persons, and 47 per cent lower for host communities. Despite significantly higher living costs in many areas of Beirut Governorate, the vast disparity between average incomes highlights the potentially high level of vulnerability of both populations living in Akkar Governorate.

Figure 15: Average monthly household income by governorate and population group



Household Expenditures

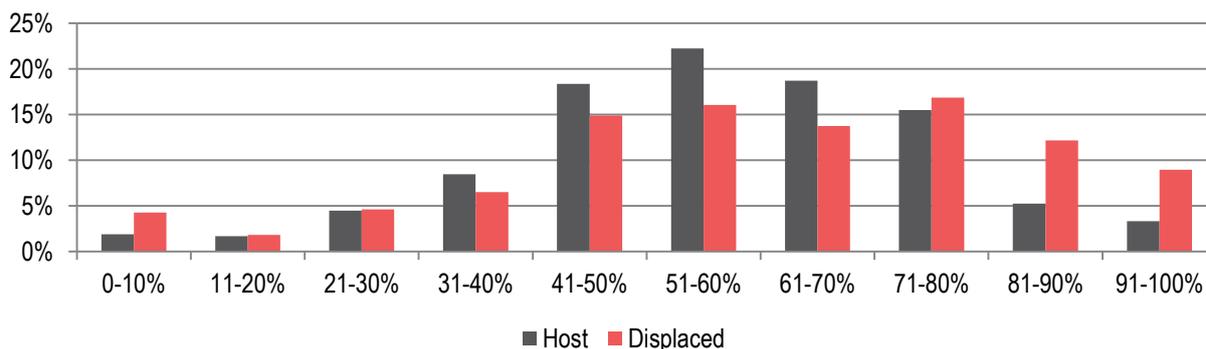
Household expenditures can be telling of community vulnerabilities in the immediate term. Taken in conjunction with average incomes, expenditures can indicate trends in resource prioritisation and allocation of host and displaced respondents in meeting their essential, survival needs. It is important to note that reported household expenditures, especially for displaced respondents, significantly outstrip reported average monthly household income. While it is possible that households rely on savings or underreport income levels, the high levels of reported household expenditure can be best explained by the high reliance on borrowed money and / or credit amongst the displaced population. Indeed, the VASyR 2014 noted that 82% of displaced Syrians borrowed money or received credit in the three months prior to data collection. Of this proportion 50% reported as having over \$400 in debt at the time of assessment³⁰. This section reviews data relating to household expenditures on food, shelter and electricity, essential NFIs, water for drinking and domestic use, and hygiene items.

Food

The majority of host and displaced respondents reported spending more than 50 per cent of their monthly household incomes towards food expenditures, with 64 per cent of host and 68 per cent of displaced respondents reportedly setting aside 50 per cent or more of their incomes to purchase food staples (see Figure 19). Surveyed host community participants spent on average a lower proportion of their monthly household income on basic food expenses, as 42 per cent of host respondents, in contrast to 52 per cent of displaced respondents, spent over 60 per cent of their household incomes on food-related expenses each month. With significantly lower monthly incomes than host respondents, displaced participants may be obliged to allocate a larger share of their incomes to meet household food needs.

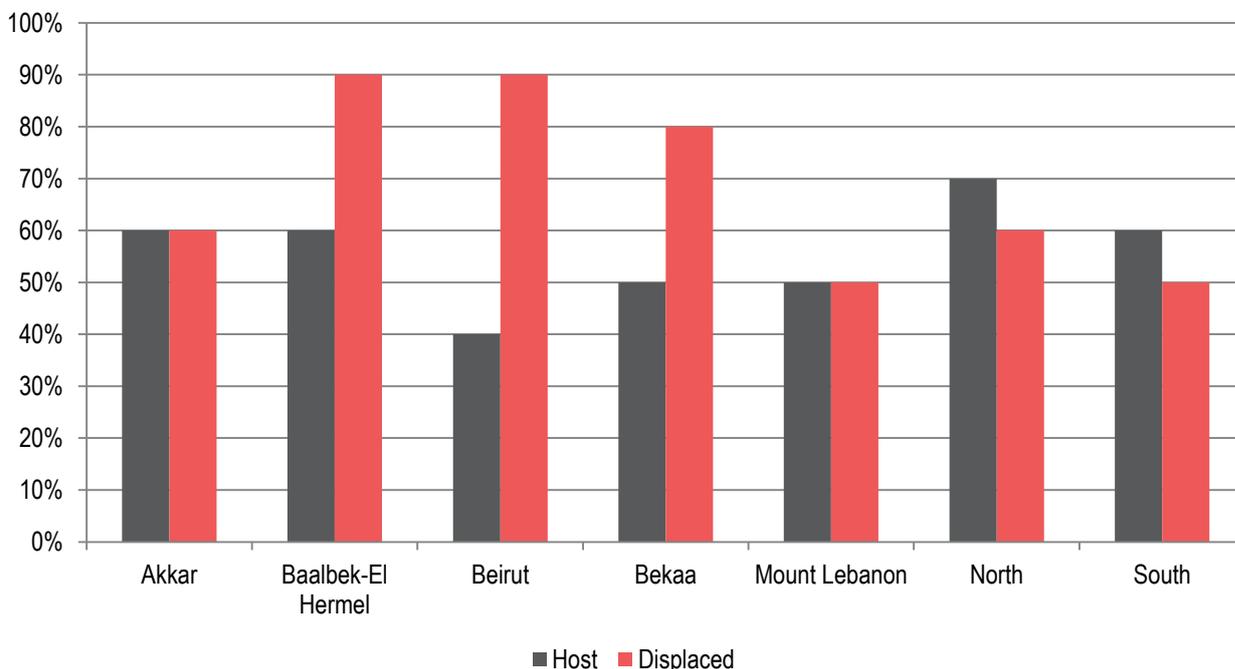
³⁰ World Food Programme, *Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon: 2014*, January 2015

Figure 16: Reported percentage of monthly household income spent on basic food items



As shown above, both displaced and host community respondents most commonly reported spending more than 50 per cent of their household income on food. This was the most prevalent reported food expenditure in Akkar and North Governorates where 80 per cent and 79 per cent respectively reported that food counted for over 50 per cent of total household expenditure. Food expenditure as a proportion of total household expenditure was reportedly the lowest in the Bekaa and Mount Lebanon Governorates, with 13 per cent and 17 per cent of respondents respectively spending less than 30 percent of their total household income on food. The relatively lower proportion of household expenditure on food in the aforementioned governorates can be explained by the higher cost of other basic household needs in the region, such as shelter.

Figure 17: Most commonly reported percentage of monthly household income spent on basic food items by governorate

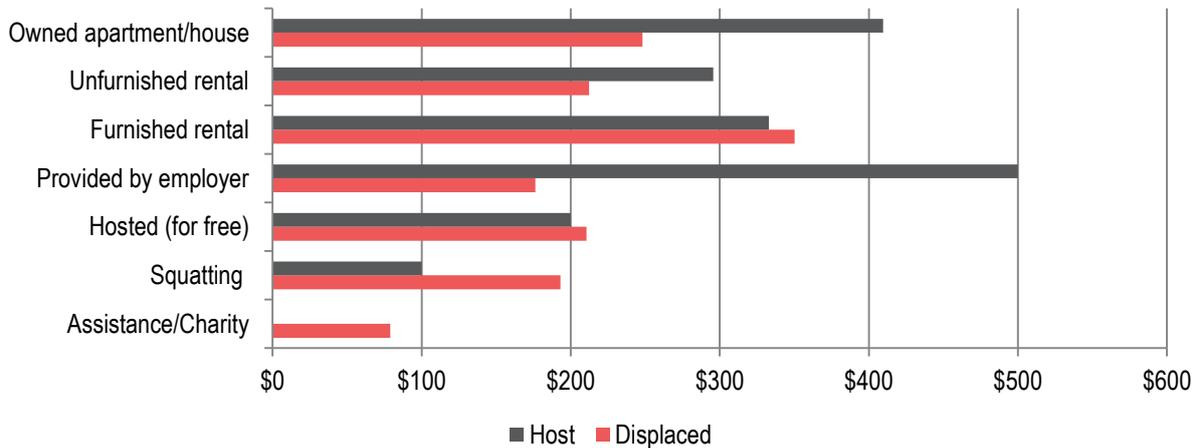


Shelter and Electricity

There is a significant difference in the average household expenditures on shelter per month between host and displaced respondents. On average, surveyed host and displaced participants reported spending US\$321 and US\$213 per month, respectively, on accommodation. When comparing average household expenditures by occupancy arrangement, a higher proportion of displaced participants pay more for owned apartments/houses and

furnished rentals, whereas host respondents pay more on average for unfurnished rentals (see Figure 21 below). The former trend may be due to landlords’ charging higher rents to displaced community members. The latter, however, may indicate that host respondents are more likely to rent unfurnished apartments or homes, and therefore, tend to pay more than displaced participants, who are renting similar spaces as well as plots of land to set up tents or handmade shelters.

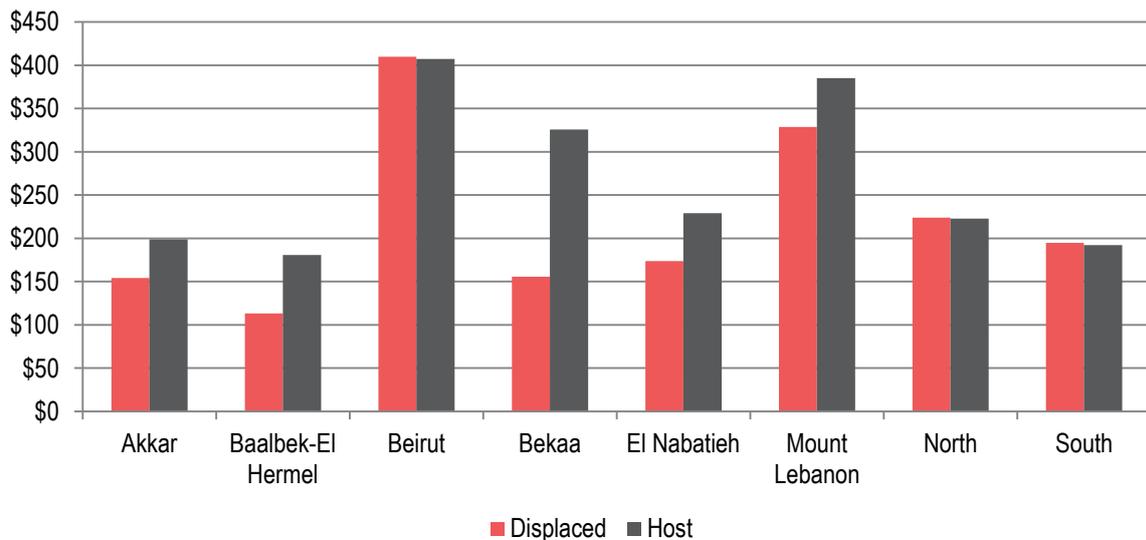
Figure 18: Average reported household expenditure on shelter by occupancy arrangement



Average reported shelter cost varied significantly between governorates. Respondents reported the highest average monthly cost for shelter in the Beirut and Mount Lebanon Governorates, US\$409 and US\$343 respectively. This significantly higher average rent when compared with other governorates is a result of Beirut being the capital city and Mount Lebanon Governorate being significantly more developed, when compared with other governorates, and geographically close to the capital.

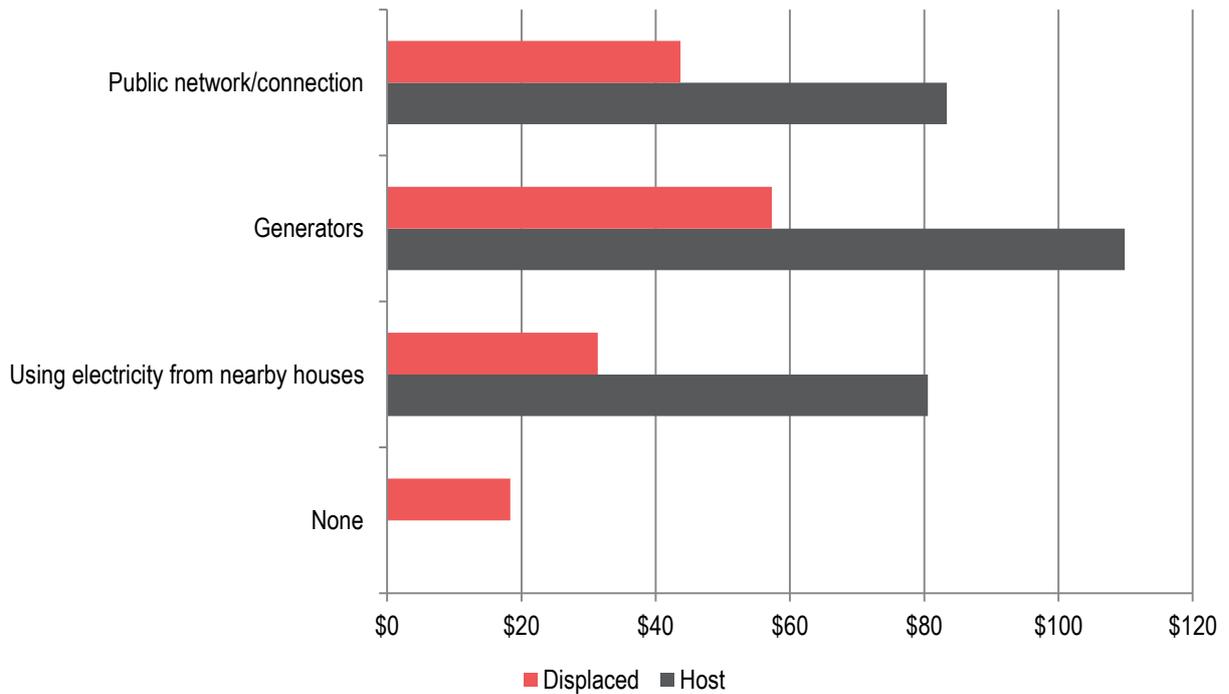
Conversely, the lowest average reported monthly rental costs were reported in relatively underdeveloped and rural governorates of Baalbek-EI Hermel and Akkar, US\$117 and US\$156 respectively.

Figure 19: Average reported household expenditure on shelter by governorate



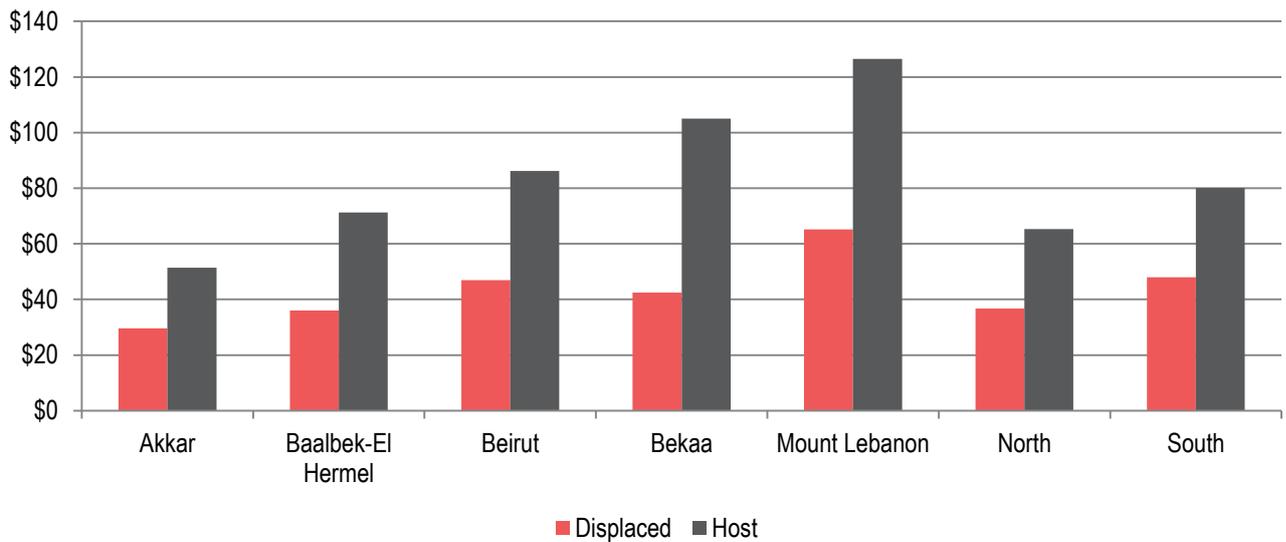
Survey data revealed that host respondents pay significantly more than their displaced counterparts for electricity per month. Overall, host respondents cited paying more than double (US\$85) the monthly average spent by their displaced counterparts (US\$44). Even when disaggregating by main source of electricity for communities, host respondents paid significantly more per month on electricity (see Figure 23); this is therefore likely to be due to differing levels of usage between host and displaced residents. In addition, with significantly lower incomes, displaced residents may be further restrained from paying for (and therefore using) a higher supply of electricity per month.

Figure 20: Average reported monthly expenditures on electricity by main source of electricity



Highest average monthly electricity costs were reported by respondents in Mount Lebanon and Bekaa Governorates, US\$96 and US\$74 respectively. This average cost is almost three times the amount reported in Akkar Governorate, US\$43, and reflects the significantly higher cost for electricity from private generators (the primary reported source) in the Mount Lebanon and Bekaa Governorates.

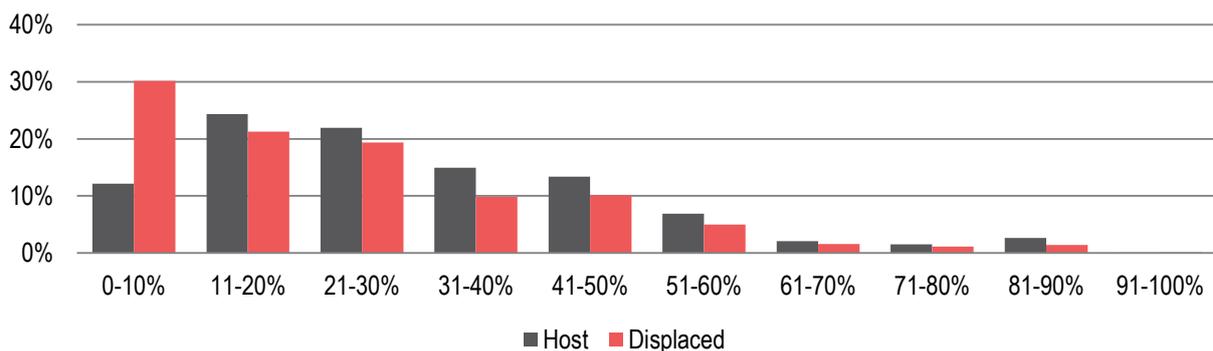
Figure 21: Average reported monthly expenditures on electricity by governorate



Essential Non Food Items (NFIs)

Survey data reveals differential allocations of household income to acquire essential NFIs such as bedding, kitchen items, gas and fuel between host and displaced respondents (see Figure 25). Approximately 70 per cent of displaced and 58 per cent of host respondents reportedly allocated up to 30 per cent of monthly household incomes on the purchase of essential NFIs. A larger proportion of displaced respondents (51 per cent) reported spending up to 20 per cent of monthly household incomes on acquiring essential NFIs as opposed to host participants (36 per cent). Proportionately lower levels of spending on NFIs by displaced respondents may be due to low levels of income that are stretched to cover a variety of short-term survival needs. Acquiring NFIs, despite how necessary, may be of lower priority for many displaced groups than securing adequate shelter or sufficient food to meet household needs.

Figure 22: Percentage of monthly household income of survey respondents spent on essential non-food items



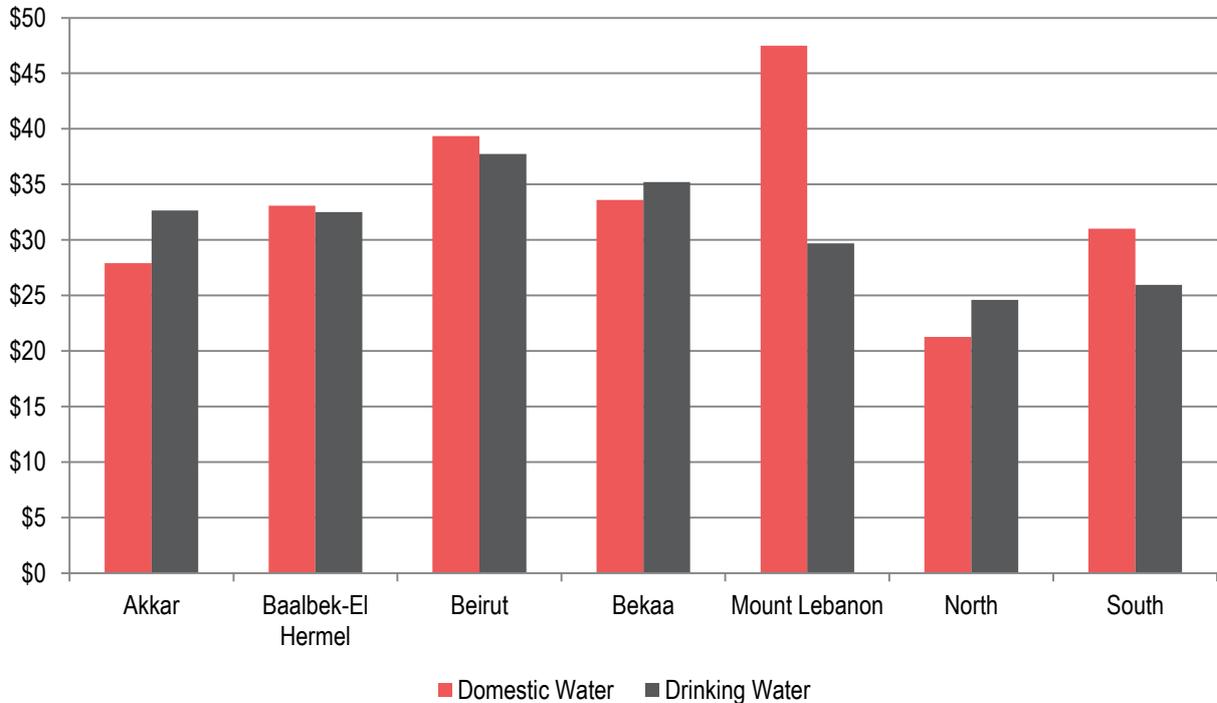
The highest levels of spending on essential non-food items were reported in Akkar and North Governorates, with 20 per cent of respondents in each reporting that they spent over 50 per cent of their household income on NFIs.

Water

One of the major challenges reported in accessing adequate and sufficient water is high costs. The average reported monthly household expenditure on water was the highest in Beirut and Bekaa Governorates for drinking

water, US\$45 and US\$33 respectively, and the highest in Mount Lebanon and Beirut for domestic purposes, US\$47 and US\$39 respectively. The lowest average monthly expenditure on drinking water was reported in North (USD\$24) and South and Baalbek-EI Hermel (USD\$29 each), and in Akkar and North for domestic water, US\$28 and US\$25 respectively. This trend highlights the significantly higher costs facing populations living in more developed governorates of Lebanon, when compared to less developed, predominately rural governorates.

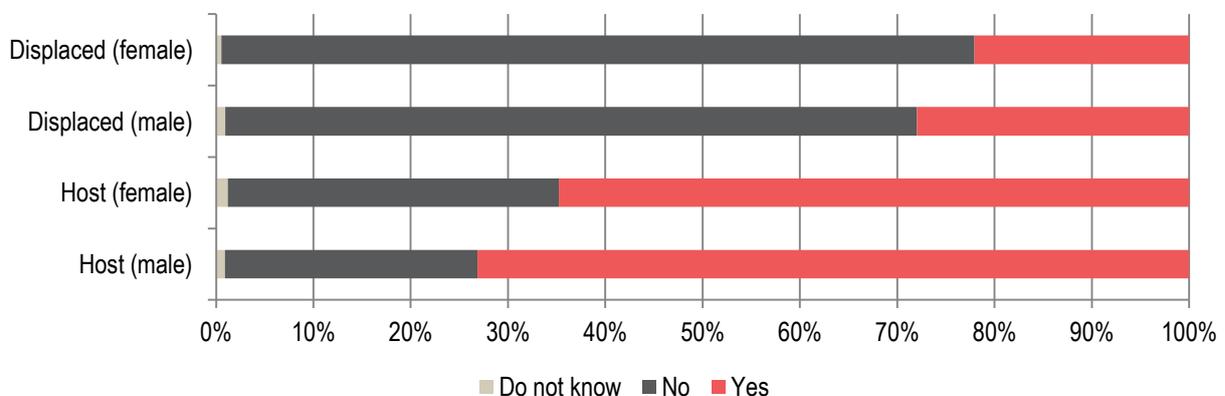
Figure 23: Average expenditures for water for drinking and domestic use by governorate



Health

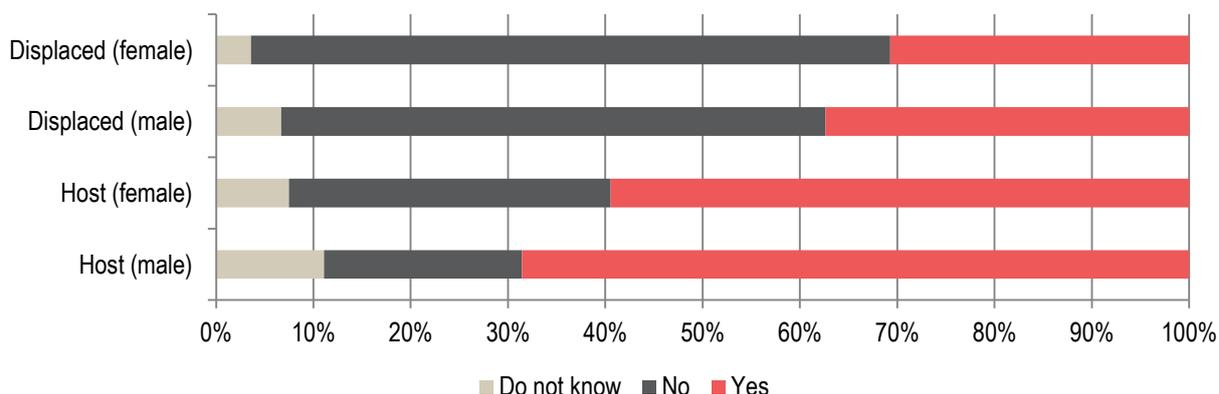
Survey questions directed at mothers and caregivers confirmed the inability of high proportions of host and displaced communities to purchase required medicines and vaccinations to meet their household health needs. More than double the proportion of displaced respondents compared with host participants were unable to acquire required medications (76 per cent compared to 32 per cent host) (see Figure 28 below).

Figure 24: Perceived ability to purchase medication for household members



Similarly, 63 per cent of displaced respondent caregivers compared to 30 per cent of host participant caregivers perceived they were unable to afford vaccinations for their families (see Figure 29 below).

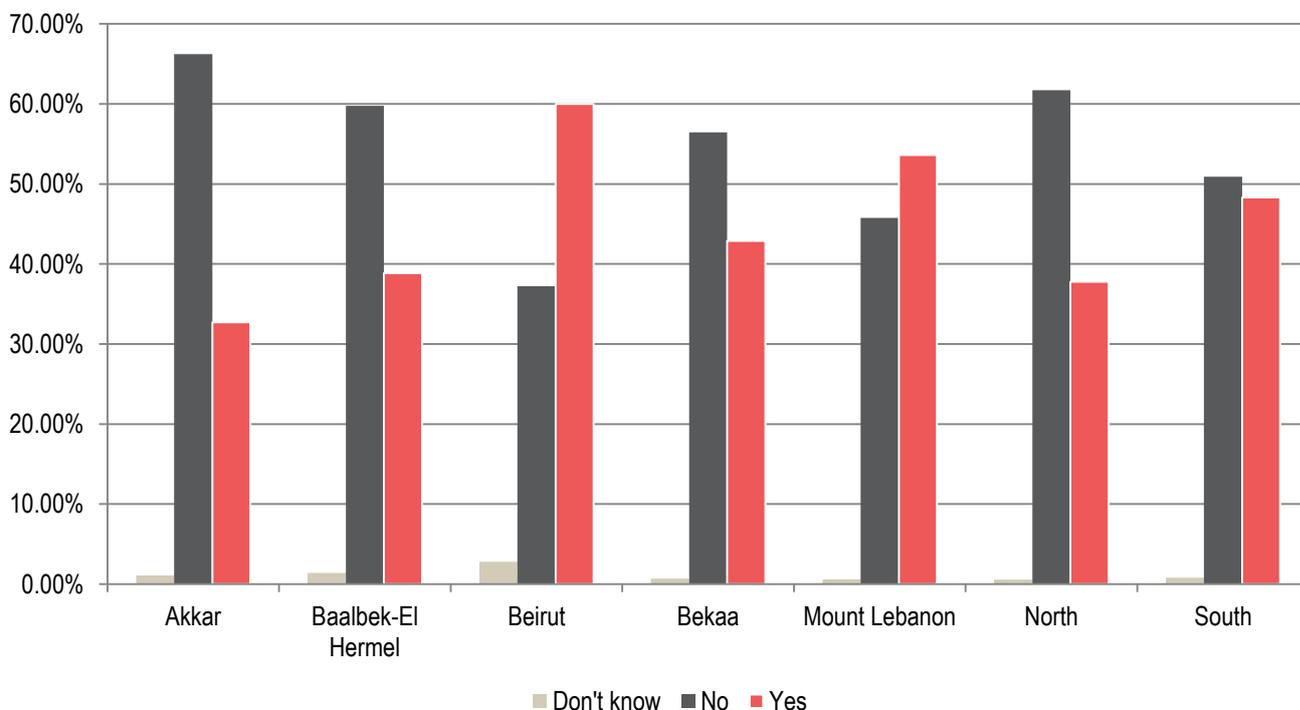
Figure 25: Perceived ability to afford vaccinations for children



Interestingly, higher proportions of female host and displaced populations in contrast to their male counterparts reported an inability to purchase medicines or acquire vaccinations for their family. However, the perceived inability of displaced populations to afford vaccinations for their children is in the majority of cases misplaced. Current health programming in Lebanon ensures that vaccinations are free for children in all public health centres, and as such displaced populations, at the very least, should not be spending household income on vaccinations.

The perceived ability to purchase required household medications is linked to the governorate of residence. Only in Beirut and Mount Lebanon Governorates, was it reported by most respondents that they were able to purchase required medications for themselves and their families (60 per cent and 54 per cent of respondents respectively). In the remaining governorates, over half of respondents were unable to acquire required medications.

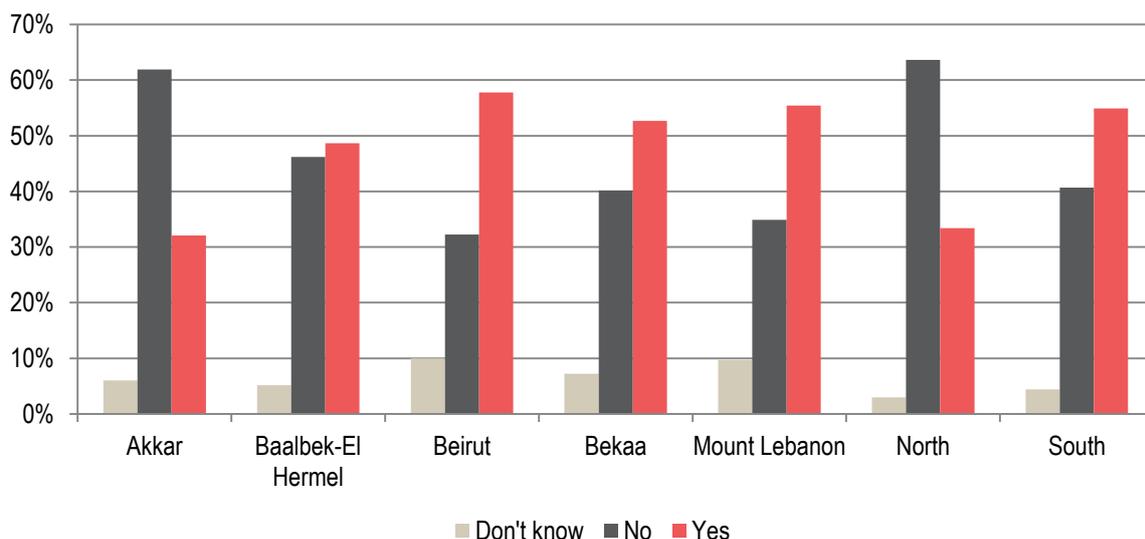
Figure 26: Perceived ability to purchase medication for household members by governorate



As with the purchase of required household medication, the perceived ability of respondents to afford vaccinations for their children was also dependent on the governorate of residence. In Akkar and North Governorates over half of respondents reported that they were unable to pay for vaccinations for their children, 62 per cent and 64 per

cent respectively. Conversely, it was most prevalent for Mount Lebanon and South respondents to report that they were able to afford vaccinations for their children (55 per cent for each).

Figure 27: Perceived ability to afford vaccinations for children by governorate



Coping Strategies

When faced with limited financial resources to cover immediate food and non-food household needs, both host and displaced respondents reported that they resort to similar coping strategies. Both groups responded that they resort to buying cheaper or lower quality food (56 per cent and 67 per cent for host and displaced, respectively), purchasing food and NFIs on credit (42 per cent and 47 per cent, respectively) and borrowing money or food (31 per cent and 38 per cent respectively). Highly prevalent negative coping strategies among displaced residents also included reducing the number of meals per day (52 per cent) or reducing the portion size of meals (46 per cent). In addition to the aforementioned similarities between cohorts, some reported negative coping strategies were unique amongst specific population groups. For example, less than 1% host community respondents reported reliance on food vouchers, while 36 per cent of displaced respondents reported this coping strategy. Between genders, a higher proportion of displaced women also reported relying on food vouchers (45 per cent) compared to their male counterparts (26 per cent). When comparing across governorates there are no discernible regional trends, with a homogeneous spread of coping strategies cross the country.

Figure 28: Heat map of commonly cited coping strategies

	Host		Displaced	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Buy cheaper/lower quality food	49%	63%	61%	73%
Reduce number of meals	27%	25%	54%	50%
Reduce meal portion size	23%	21%	49%	43%
Purchase food/non-food items on credit	41%	42%	47%	46%
Rely on food vouchers	0%	1%	26%	45%
Borrow money/food	32%	30%	40%	35%
Rely on aid (UN/NGOs)	0%	1%	12%	22%
Spend days without eating	11%	4%	20%	11%
Restrict adult food consumption	10%	3%	16%	9%
Forgo health care	1%	5%	7%	10%
Sell land/housing	10%	4%	0%	0%
Engage in risky and/or degrading work	1%	1%	3%	1%
Sell productive assets (e.g livestock)/transport	3%	1%	1%	0%
Encourage marriage of family at younger age (<18 yrs)	0%	1%	1%	2%
Withdraw children (3-17 yrs) from school	0%	2%	1%	2%
Rely on remittances	1%	1%	1%	1%
Other	1%	0%	1%	0%

Top Reported Needs

Figure 32 summarises reports of the top needs of assessed host and displaced community members across Lebanon. Though there are slight preferences for some needs over others between groups, there are no strong preferences for a single or few needs. Nonetheless, some trends appear which provide some indication of the socioeconomic conditions of host and displaced communities overall. Greater employment opportunities or jobs were frequently mentioned by both surveyed host (19 per cent) and displaced (15 per cent) participants alike. FGD data further corroborates the prioritisation of income-generating activities among host and displaced communities specifically in an effort to balance the high cost of living in Lebanon. Improved access to health services and medicines featured high among surveyed host priorities (16 per cent) while winterisation was ranked highly by surveyed displaced participants (17 per cent). The latter trend can be partially attributed to the fact that data collection took place during the winter months of 2014 and early 2015. The high proportion of displaced communities citing improved access to housing may also point to the inadequacy of current shelter arrangements to cope with colder climates and afford high monthly expenditures for rental accommodation, the most commonly cited form of occupancy arrangement for displaced participating in this study. While food is also a commonly reported priority need, particularly for displaced households, it should be noted that data collection took place before the implementation of cuts to WFP assistance.

Figure 29: Heat map of top reported needs of assessed communities

	Host Communities		Displaced	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Employment	19,2%	19,5%	15,3%	15,0%
Winterisation	5,3%	6,5%	15,7%	17,9%
Health	13,7%	17,4%	9,2%	13,7%
Electricity	14,0%	11,6%	4,2%	2,7%
Shelter	2,0%	2,1%	13,1%	11,6%
Education	6,3%	8,1%	9,7%	11,6%
Food	2,3%	1,8%	10,1%	9,7%
Roads	9,1%	6,5%	0,5%	0,4%
Drinking Water	8,1%	8,0%	7,7%	5,6%
Waste Waters	6,2%	5,2%	1,6%	1,3%
NFIs	1,6%	1,9%	5,1%	4,3%
Domestic Water	4,9%	4,6%	2,0%	1,6%
Solid Waste	2,6%	2,0%	1,1%	0,7%
Security	2,4%	2,2%	0,9%	0,7%
Registration	0,0%	0,0%	2,1%	1,3%
Other	1,1%	1,3%	0,5%	0,5%
Transport	1,0%	0,8%	0,4%	0,4%
Hygiene Items	0,2%	0,4%	0,5%	0,9%

Access to employment and jobs featured as the most frequently cited need for host and second most frequently need for displaced participants (see Figure 22). This corroborates many of the findings from the FGDs carried out in 10 communities across the country. Host and displaced FGD participants alike reported concerns in their abilities to secure sufficient incomes to meet household needs. As a result of the Syrian crisis, host FGD participants reported increased job competition as a result of the refugee influx, particularly in low skilled positions. Displaced participants on the other hand reported difficulty finding employment opportunities and adequate wages. The highest reported need among displaced respondents was winterisation. As access to adequate shelter and housing was also listed as the third top need by displaced respondents, this may suggest that shelter conditions for displaced households may be ill-equipped to deal with harsh winter climates; as such, access to weatherproof shelters, blankets and fuel for heating were considered particularly important needs by displaced participants.

Figure 30: Most commonly reported needs as expressed by host and displaced survey participants

Rank	Host	Displaced
1	Employment/Jobs	Winterisation
2	Health	Employment/Jobs
3	Electricity supply	Shelter/Housing
4	Drinking water	Health
5	Roads	Education

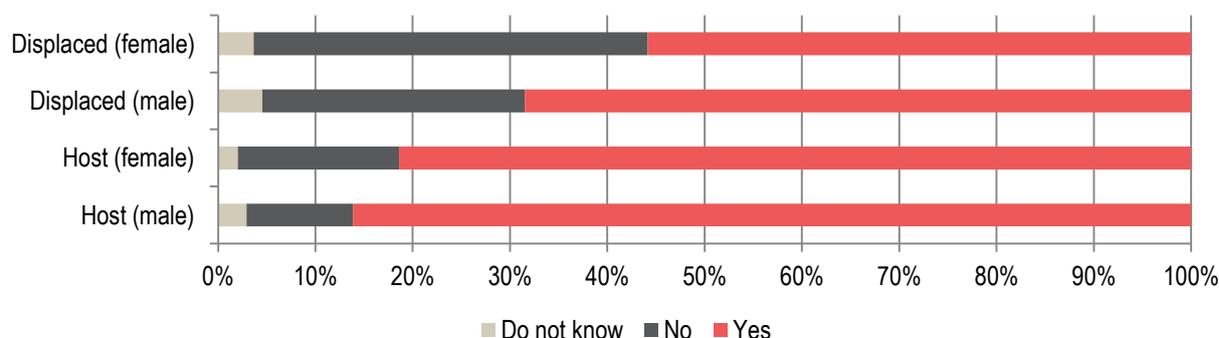
THEME 3: ACCESS TO ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES & BASIC SERVICES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

The LCRP identifies ensuring access to essential basic services and infrastructure as a necessary strategy to mitigate vulnerabilities of the most vulnerable displaced and poor Lebanese. Addressing these medium term needs involves addressing structural issues in service delivery, specifically in areas with weak pre-crisis infrastructure, particularly in locations affected by substantial proportions of refugees. This section presents findings related to availability of essential items such as food and non-food items; access to shelter, electricity supply; education and health services; and WASH conditions in assessed communities.

Food

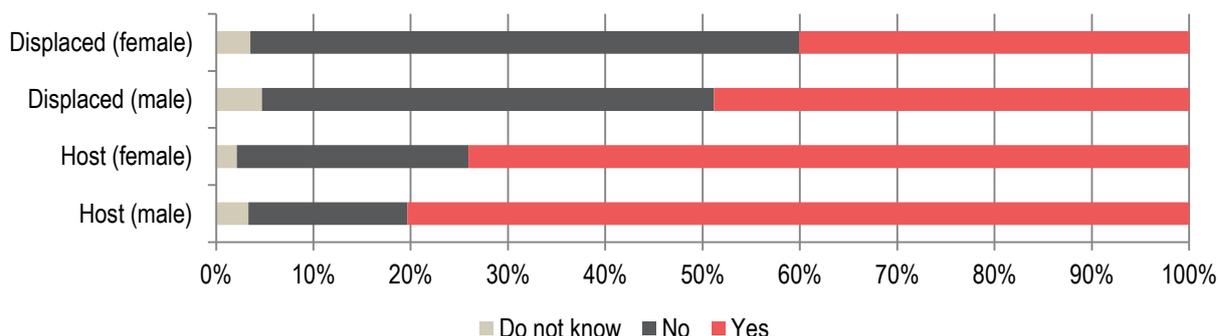
Despite the fact that food was not reported as a top need for reasons mentioned above, access to food remains critical nonetheless. When asked about the ability to access basic food staples (i.e. flour, bread, milk and eggs) on local markets on a weekly basis, a higher proportion of displaced respondents (35 per cent) reported an inability to acquire such goods compared to their host counterparts (14 per cent) (see Figure 34). One possible explanation for this discrepancy may be due to hosts' greater institutional knowledge of local markets or higher access to means of production such as farms, orchards or home gardens. Interestingly, a larger proportion of female host and displaced respondents (17 per cent and 41 per cent, respectively) reported an inability to acquire basic food staples on a weekly basis; this may be owing to women's traditional roles in obtaining and preparing meals for their families and greater familiarity of acquiring such goods.

Figure 31: Are members of your community able to acquire basic food staples on the local market on a weekly basis?



A greater proportion of displaced respondents (53 per cent) reported an inability to acquire *sufficient quantities* of basic food staples to meet their household food needs on a weekly basis in comparison to host respondents (21 per cent) (see Figure 35). This may be a result of the differential levels of incomes between host and displaced survey participants. With greater incomes (i.e. on average, US\$972 for host respondents and US\$323 for displaced monthly), host respondents may be more easily able to secure sufficient quantities of food to feed their families. In addition, as mentioned in the sections above, displaced respondents mentioned allocating a greater proportion of their household incomes towards basic food staples; combined with the general trends shown in Figure 35, however, displaced households are still unable to access sufficient quantities of food. As with ability to access basic food staples, a larger proportion of female host and displaced (24 per cent and 56 per cent, respectively) reported an inability to acquire sufficient quantities of food to meet household needs weekly than male respondents. Again, this may be due to women's greater participation in food purchase and preparation within their households suggesting acute awareness of the paucity of food within their households.

Figure 32: Are members of your community able to acquire sufficient quantities of basic food staples to meet household food needs on a weekly basis?



Shelter & Electricity

Shelter

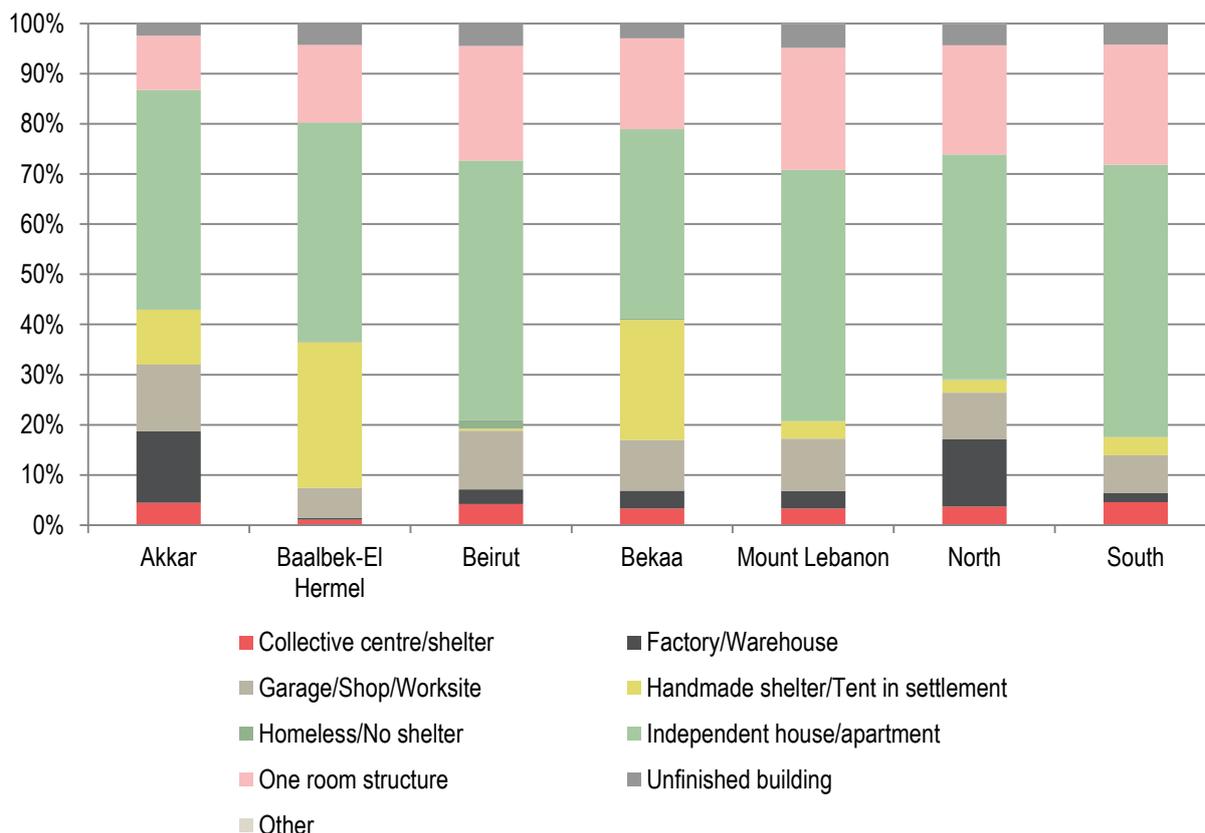
Survey data revealed significant differences in access to shelter and accommodation types between host and displaced community participants (see Figure 36). 62% of host community households as opposed to 34% of those displaced mentioned independent houses or apartments as a main shelter type for their respective community members. Also quite frequently mentioned as main types of accommodation for both host and displaced was one room structures, which was cited by 17 per cent of both host and displaced respondents. However, substantial proportions of displaced respondents cited handmade shelters and tents (17 per cent compared to 5 per cent of host respondents) and garages or worksites (13 per cent compared to a host average of 7 per cent) as a primary accommodation type inhabited by members of their community.

Figure 33: Heat map of common types of community accommodation for host and displaced

	Host		Displaced	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Collective centre/shelter	1%	2%	4%	6%
Factory/Warehouse	5%	6%	7%	9%
Garage/Shop/Worksite	7%	7%	14%	13%
Handmade shelter/Tent in settlement	5%	5%	17%	17%
Homeless/No shelter	0%	0%	0%	0%
Independent house/apartment	64%	60%	36%	33%
One room structure	16%	18%	17%	18%
Other	0%	0%	0%	0%
Unfinished building	2%	2%	4%	4%

While reported shelter types were on the whole similar across governorates (a majority of independent houses / apartments), a clear trend can be observed with regards to the prevalence of handmade shelters or tents in informal settlements as a shelter solution for displaced respondents. The reported prevalence of this shelter type in the aforementioned governorates is confirmed by the 11th iteration of the interagency mapping platform, in which 84 per cent of the informal settlements in Lebanon were identified in Akkar, Bekaa, and Baalbek El Hermel Governorates³¹.

Figure 34: Reported primary shelter types per governorate



Types of occupancy arrangements differed more significantly than accommodation types; the vast majority of host respondents (98 per cent) reportedly owned their apartments or houses while the most frequent response among displaced was unfurnished or land rentals (92 per cent) (see Figure 38). In contrast, approximately 28 per cent of displaced survey respondents reported the prevalence of owning apartments or houses for members of their community, and 72 per cent of host respondents cited unfurnished rentals as a main occupancy arrangement. A higher proportion of displaced respondents also cited the prevalence of accommodation provided by the employer (22 per cent as opposed to 9 per cent of host) or assistance of charity actors (7 per cent versus 3 per cent of host respondents).

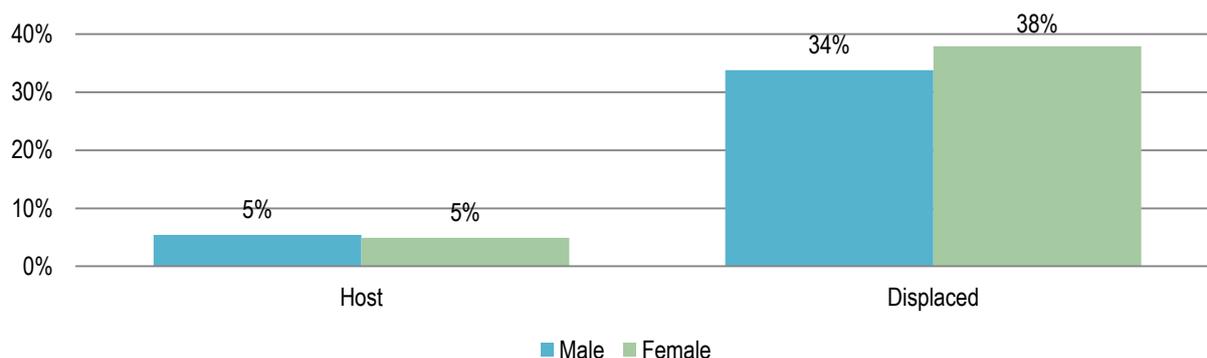
³¹ UNHCR led Interagency Mapping Platform

Figure 35: Common types of occupancy arrangements reported in community for host and displaced

	Host		Displaced	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Owned apartment/house	97%	98%	29%	27%
Unfurnished/Land rental	69%	74%	92%	92%
Furnished rental	27%	32%	21%	26%
Provided by employer	9%	8%	25%	19%
Hosted	5%	5%	11%	8%
Squatting	1%	1%	1%	1%
Assistance/Charity	3%	3%	7%	7%
Other	0%	0%	3%	3%

When assessing the adequacy of current accommodation arrangements, survey data revealed that displaced respondents were less likely to live in shelters with adequate protection (i.e. doors, locks on doors) (see Figure 39 below) or weatherproof shelters (see Figure 40).

A significantly higher proportion of surveyed displaced participants (36 per cent compared to 5 per cent of host respondents) lived in shelters with inadequate protection (i.e. lacking doors for toilets, no locks and not sealed off from the elements).

 Figure 36: Percentage of respondents reporting inadequate protection for current accommodation


In addition, 46 per cent of displaced respondents reported that their current accommodation arrangement was not weatherproof, i.e. not susceptible to flooding or leakages or able to withstand the effects of precipitation, compared to 9 per cent of host respondents.

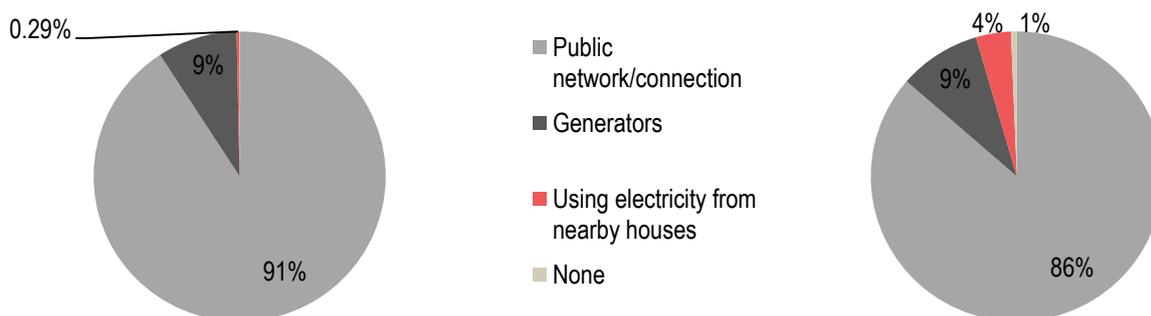
Figure 37: Weatherproof status of host (left) and displaced (right) interviewees' current accommodation



Electricity

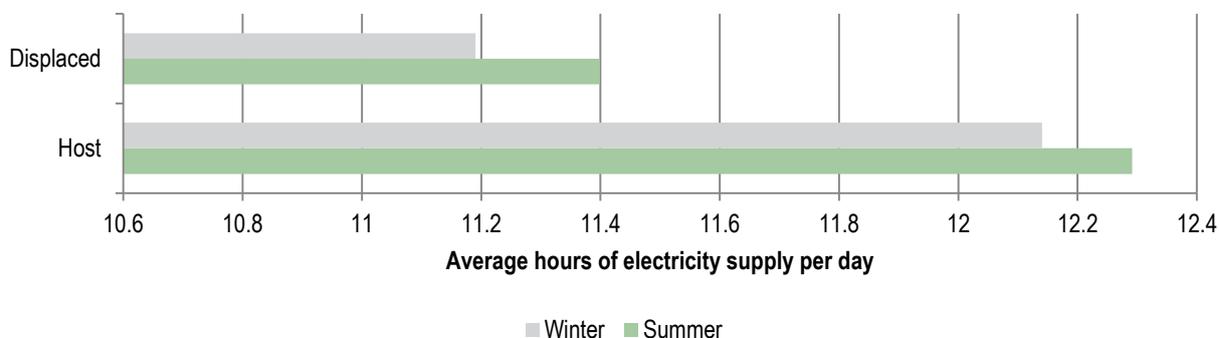
Common sources of electricity differed only slightly between host and displaced community respondents. The main source of electricity supply for approximately 91 per cent of host respondents and 86 per cent of displaced participants was public electricity network. The same percentage of host and displaced respondents cited reliance on generators (9 per cent). Of note, roughly 4 per cent of displaced respondents confirmed the prevalence of tapping into an electricity source from nearby houses or settlements as the top source of electricity for members of their community.

Figure 38: Reported primary electricity source for host (left) and displaced (right)



In addition, displaced respondents reportedly accessed fewer hours of electricity supply than their host counterparts.

Figure 39: Average hours of daily electricity supply as reported by survey participants



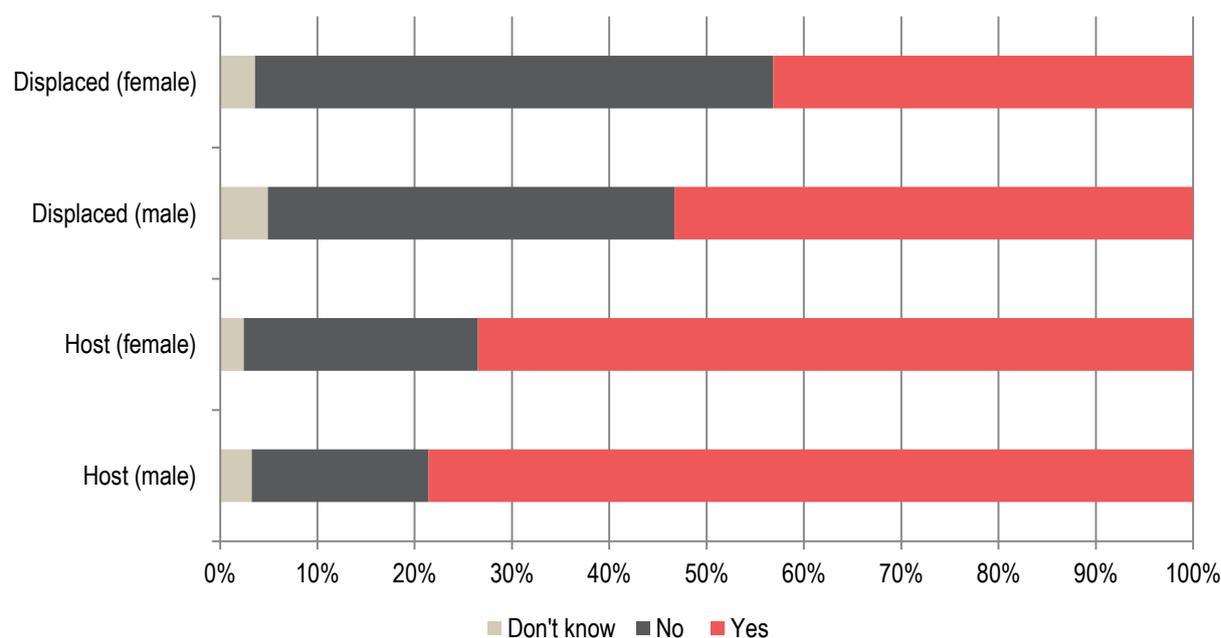
On average, respondents were able to access 12 hours of electricity supply daily. There were slight seasonal variations, with slightly lower levels of electricity supply per day for both host and displaced respondents in winter months.

Essential Non-Food Items (NFIs)

A higher proportion of surveyed displaced community participants reported limited capacity to access essential NFIs (such as bedding, clothing, cooking gas and blankets) in their current places of residence. Overall, 49 per cent of displaced participants, as opposed to 22 per cent of host respondents, reported an inability to acquire essential NFIs on a weekly basis, highlighting a potentially severe lack of essential NFI availability in local markets. Notably, a higher proportion of male host and displaced respondents reported an inability to access and secure essential NFIs on a weekly basis. This may be due to the division of labour within households, potentially leaving men in charge of acquiring such materials for household use. Men may more frequently travel to local markets and shops, and may have a more keen awareness of price inflation for essential items and inability to acquire them.

The ability to acquire essential NFIs on the local market on a weekly basis was more commonly reported by respondents in Beirut and Mount Lebanon than in Akkar Governorate, 72 per cent and 71 per cent respectively compared with 52 per cent.

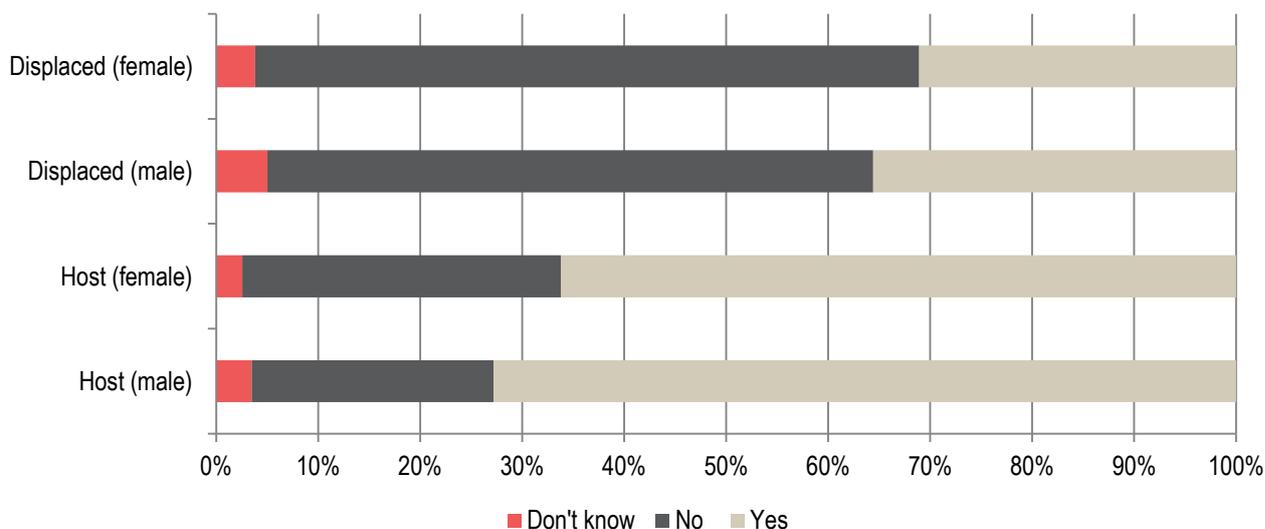
Figure 40: Are members of your community able to acquire essential NFIs on the local market on a weekly basis?



Where NFIs were reportedly available in local markets, the ability of community members to sufficiently meet weekly household needs for essential NFIs varies significantly between host and displaced. While some 69 per cent of host community respondents reported the ability of their community to meet household NFI needs, the same can be said for 33 per cent of displaced respondents. There are several potential explanations for this trend including displaced participants' lower levels of household income, poor knowledge of local markets and cheaper outlets, or greater need for NFIs as recent arrivals into the country.

Respondents in Beirut Governorate were slightly more likely to report the ability to acquire sufficient quantities of essential NFIs in local markets, 60 per cent of respondents. In Bekaa, South, and Baalbek El Hermel Governorates slightly less than half of respondents, 42 per cent, 45 per cent and 45 per cent respectively, reported that they could not acquire sufficient quantities of NFIs in local markets.

Figure 41: Are members of your community able to acquire sufficient quantities of essential NFI to meet household needs on a weekly basis?



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Adequate access to water for drinking and domestic use as well as infrastructure and systems for solid waste and wastewater disposal systems are key services that contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of community residents. The findings from the following sections reveal the differential sources of water and systems accessed for waste disposal by host and displaced communities; each source or main type of sanitation system corresponds with varying levels of efficacy in terms of sustainability and capacity to cope with the heightened demand. These findings further highlight the potential disparity of service coverage between host and displaced communities.

Water for Drinking and Domestic Use

According to assessment data, both displaced and host respondents on the whole face the same challenges in accessing water for drinking and domestic use. The most frequently cited challenges in accessing drinking water and water for domestic use (see Figure 45) included high demand on water resources as a result of population increase (36 per cent), drought or environmental disasters (34 per cent), supply shortages (33 per cent) and access-related expenses (28 per cent). Evidently, the influx of displaced populations into communities is clearly seen as a strain on already limited water resources. Furthermore, high proportions of survey participants reporting environmental issues as a main challenge in water access may be due to the lower-than-average levels of precipitation across the country in the last two years.³²

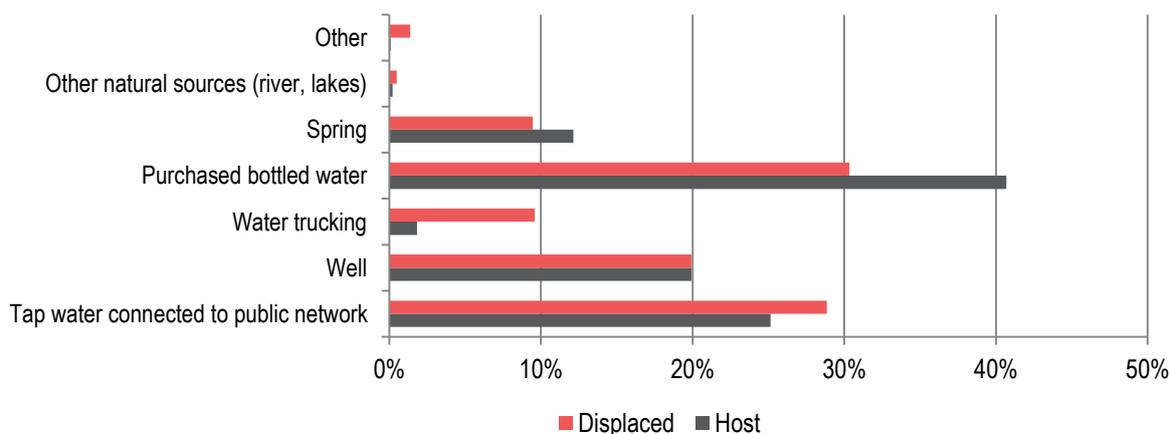
³² Government of Lebanon & United Nations, note 7 *supra*

Figure 42: Heat map of challenges in accessing water for drinking (centre left) and domestic use (centre right)

	Domestic Use				Drinking			
	Host		Displaced		Host		Displaced	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Less available water due to increased population	44%	48%	32%	39%	33%	34%	27%	30%
Drought or other environmental disasters	46%	40%	38%	34%	37%	29%	31%	26%
Frequent shortages/inadequate supply	41%	35%	38%	33%	32%	26%	33%	27%
Too expensive to access or purchase	20%	19%	30%	29%	24%	29%	35%	38%
Unpredictable schedule for water delivery/refill	21%	19%	20%	16%	14%	11%	14%	11%
Dirty/Cloudy water	5%	16%	10%	19%	3%	12%	7%	16%
Contaminated water	4%	12%	8%	18%	3%	9%	7%	14%
Water leakages from tanks/pipes	10%	6%	11%	7%	9%	4%	10%	6%
Distance to main water source	9%	5%	10%	6%	8%	5%	10%	6%
Bad tasting water	2%	7%	6%	11%	2%	6%	5%	11%
Bad smelling water	1%	5%	4%	8%	1%	5%	2%	7%
Safety or security concerns during travel	1%	4%	2%	4%	1%	5%	2%	4%
High usage of water for irrigation systems	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%
Other	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%

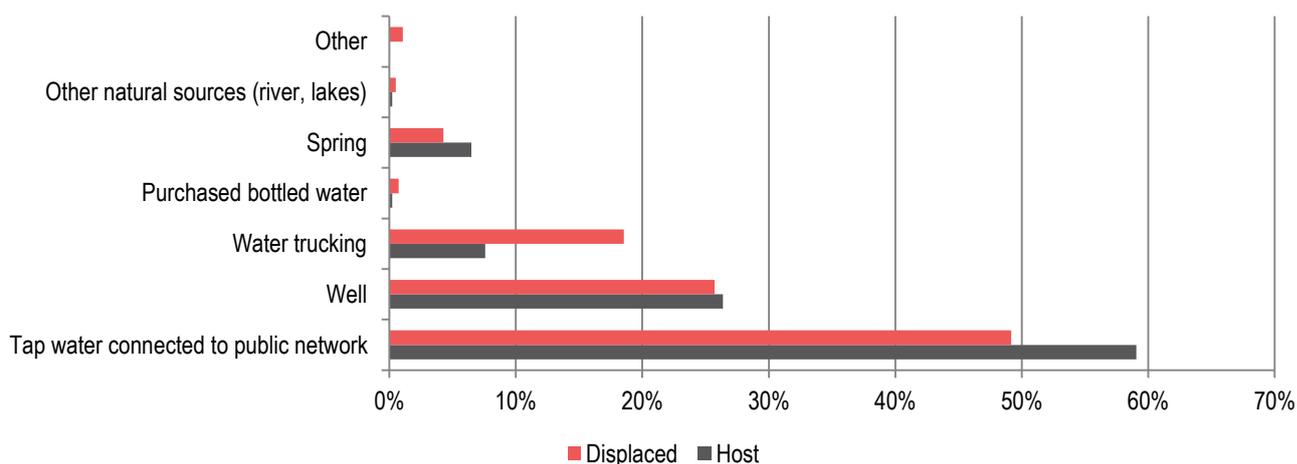
The primary sources of drinking water for both host and displaced survey respondents was purchased bottled drinking water. While this was reported by 36 per cent of all assessed households, host community households were more likely to rely on bottled water (41%) than displaced households (30%). The second most commonly reported source was tap water connected to the public network (27 per cent). Of those not relying solely on purchased bottled water as their main source of drinking water, only 8 per cent of respondents claimed to treat water before drinking overall; a higher proportion of host participants (10 per cent) than displaced (6 per cent) claimed to treat their water source prior to consumption. This suggests that consumption of contaminated or unclean water may be high among both host and displaced respondents unable to afford potable drinking water, which in turn may be affecting the health status of these vulnerable populations.

Figure 43: Primary sources of drinking water as reported by survey participants



In regards to water for domestic use, host and displaced respondents relied primarily on public water connections (59 per cent and 49 per cent respectively). The second most commonly cited source of water for domestic was wells (26 per cent overall). However, access to wells is often restricted to those with such facilities on personal property or authorised by landlords for use. A higher proportion of displaced respondents (19 per cent) further highlighted their reliance on water trucking than their host counterparts (8 per cent). Again, water trucking often involves relatively high costs borne by service users and is not necessarily a feasible option for the most vulnerable refugees and Lebanese poor.

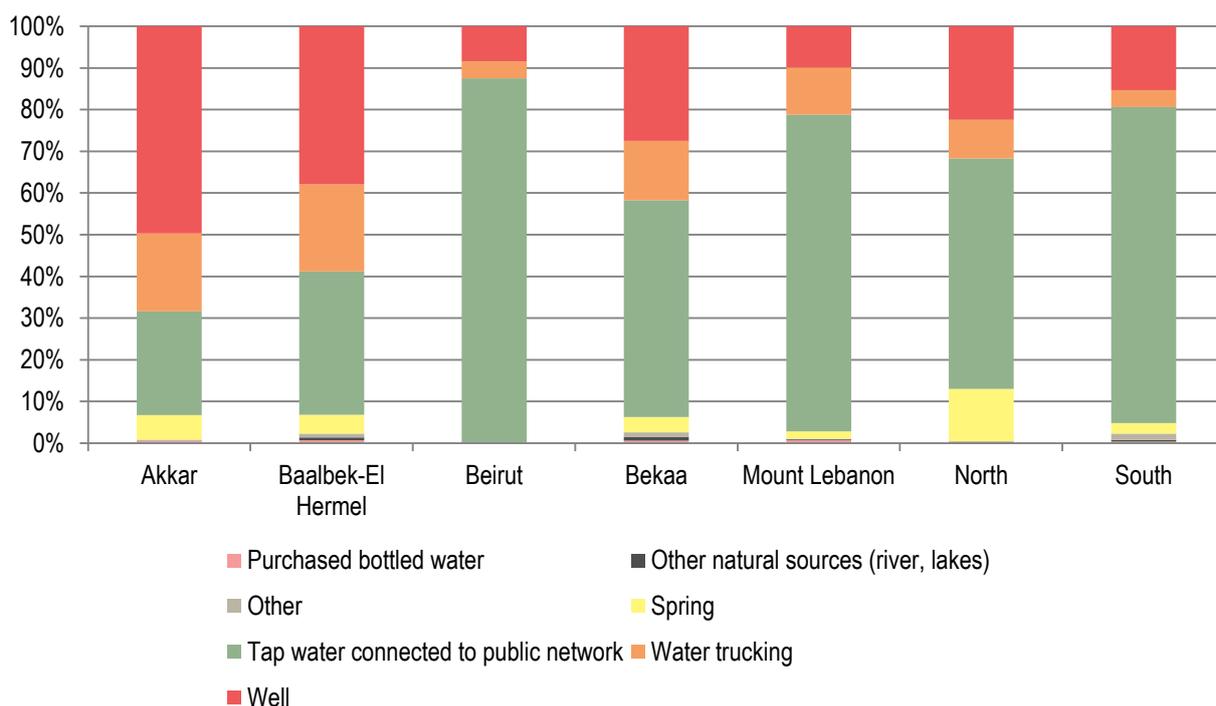
Figure 44: Primary sources of water for domestic use as reported by survey participants



For drinking water, it was most common for respondents in the largely rural Akkar Governorate to use wells, 46 per cent. The utilization of natural springs was most commonly reported in El Nabatieh, North and Akkar Governorates, at 34 per cent, 20 per cent and 14 per cent respectively. In Bekaa and Mount Lebanon Governorates, the most reported primary source of drinking water was bottled water, 39 per cent and 58 per cent respectively.

Regarding water for domestic purposes, the most commonly reported primary source was tap water, except for Akkar and Baalbek Governorates (with only 25 per cent and 34 per cent reporting tap water as primary source respectively). In these two governorates, well was the main source of water for domestic purpose, 50 per cent and 38 per cent respectively. However in the North Governorate 13 per cent of respondents respectively reported that they rely on natural springs for domestic water purposes.

Figure 45: Primary reported domestic water source by governorate

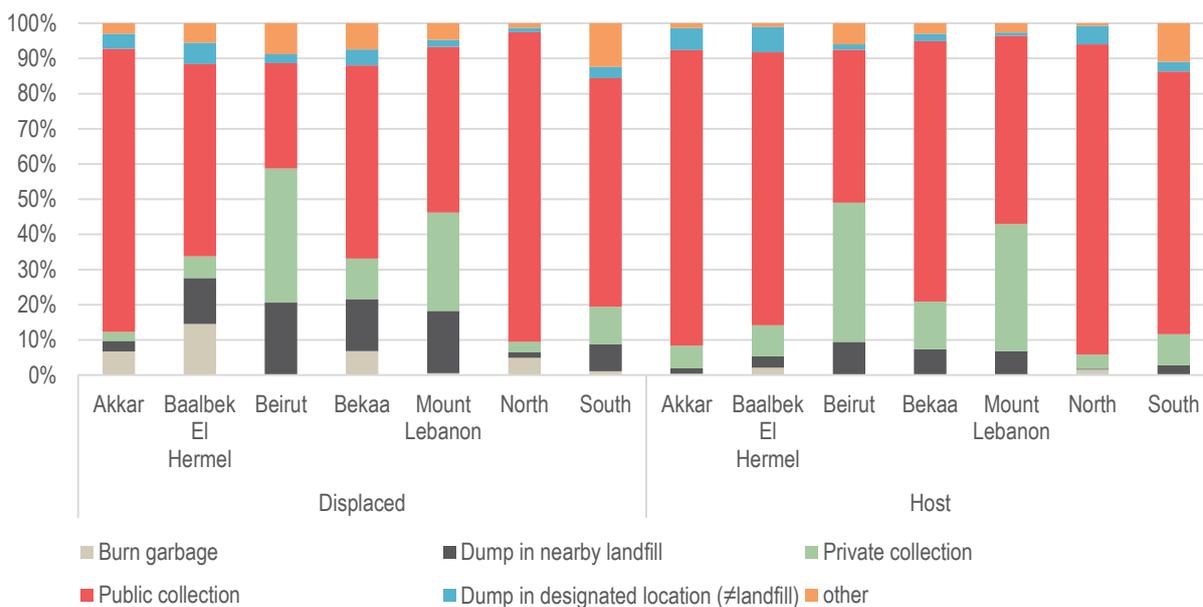


Solid Waste Disposal Systems

The primary method of solid waste disposal in assessed communities was reliance on public service providers for garbage collection. A slightly lower proportion of displaced respondents (48 per cent as opposed to 55 per cent for host respondents) accessed public collection systems as their main type of community waste disposal. Similar proportions of displaced and hosts relied on private collection; however the proportion of displaced respondents relying on other methods including dumping in landfills or designated locations and burning garbage was significantly higher (52 per cent compared to 45 per cent of hosts).

Differing from the rest of Lebanon, a significant proportion of respondents in Beirut and Mount Lebanon Governorates reported that solid waste disposal was conducted by private collection agencies. This reflects the prevalence of the Sukleen solid waste disposal company in the Beirut and the urban coastal areas of Mount Lebanon Governorate.

Figure 46: Main methods of solid waste disposal



To gauge the connectivity and efficacy of solid waste management systems as well as differential access issues, host and displaced communities were asked to confirm the availability of an adequate number of garbage bins in their localities. A larger proportion of displaced (46 per cent) than host respondents (38 per cent) reported insufficient bins serving their communities (see Figure 50). This may be due to network coverage of solid waste management service providers or even a preferential treatment in the distribution of community services.

Figure 47: Coverage of solid waste receptacles in immediate surroundings by host (left) and displaced (right) respondents

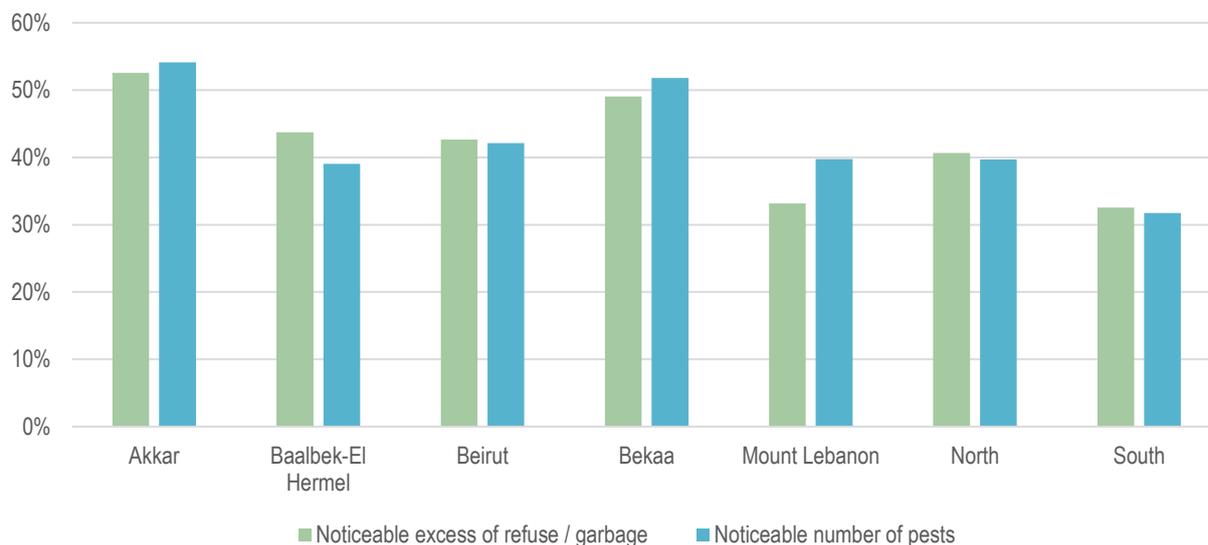


As reported above (see Theme 1: Demographic Pressure), host and displaced communities assessed during FGDs perceived the considerable population increase within their respective communities as linked to an increase in solid waste and garbage. These visual reminders can therefore lead to biases or even an unwillingness to host refugees. A high proportion of surveyed community members reported a noticeable excess of refuse or garbage on streets/open fields/storm drains and overflowing garbage bins (43 per cent), and number of pests (i.e. flies, rodents and insects) (44 per cent) in their communities, in the last three months.

Between the two population groups, a higher proportion of displaced participants reported a noticeable excess of garbage (45 per cent) and number of pests (49 per cent). Again, this may be linked to the network coverage of solid waste management systems or problems in full geographical service coverage.

Only in Akkar Governorate did over 50 per cent of respondents report both a noticeable excess of refuse / garbage and an increase number of pests in the last three months. In Bekaa, over 50 per cent of respondents reported a noticeable increase in the number of pests.

Figure 48: Percentage of respondents reporting prevalence of excess garbage (left) and number of pests (right) in last 3 months



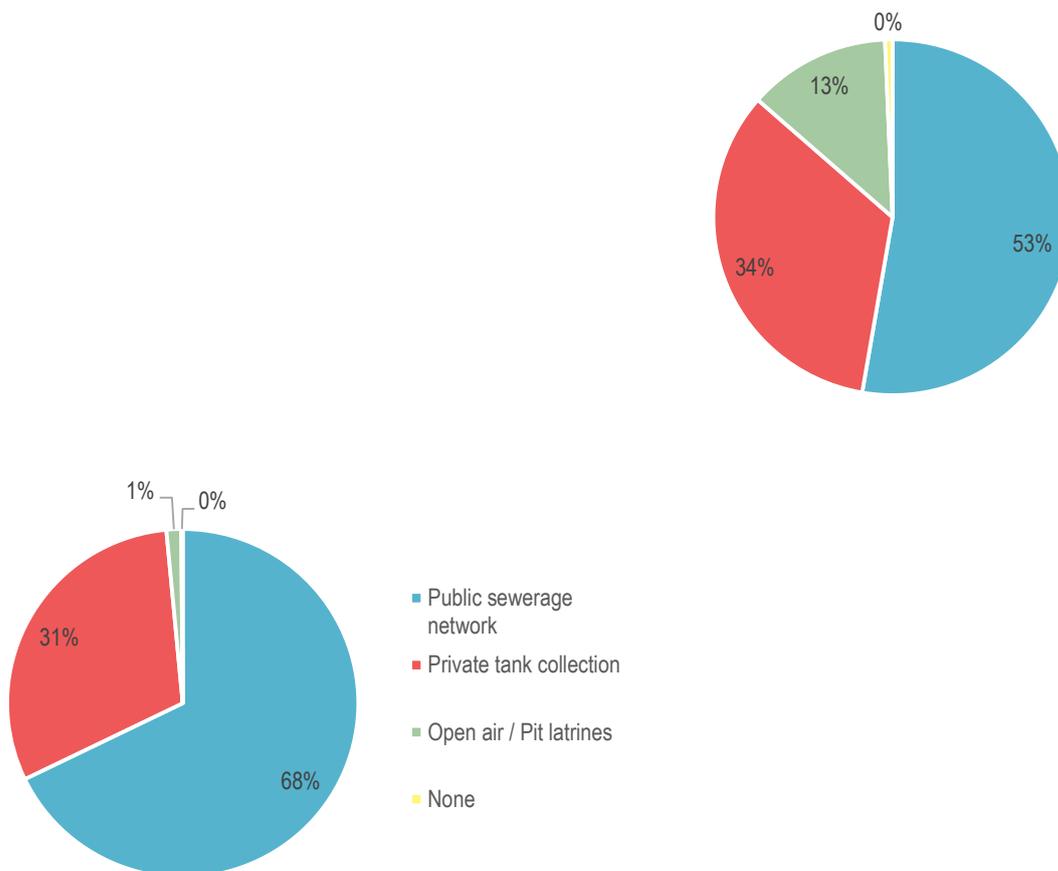
Wastewater Management

Disposal System

The majority of surveyed respondents claimed that their communities were connected to public sewage networks (60 per cent). However, a lower proportion of displaced respondents (53 per cent as opposed to 68 per cent of host participants) reported access to public networks. As a result, a much larger proportion of displaced respondents (47 per cent compared to 32 per cent of hosts) reported relying on private tank collection, open air or pit latrine systems, or no consistent method at all. This suggests that a greater proportion of displaced communities, in contrast to their host counterparts across Lebanon, may have to bear the expenses of private wastewater collectors or live in unhygienic conditions with access to rudimentary or no wastewater disposal systems.

The reliance on private water tank collections for wastewater was particularly higher in Baalbek El Hermel Governorate, with 56 per cent of respondents relying on this form of disposal. In addition, disposing of wastewater in the open was also most common in Baalbek El Hermel Governorate, 13 per cent of respondents.

Figure 49: Main type of wastewater disposal systems for host (left) and displaced (right) communities



Access to Toilet Facilities

Access to adequate toilet facilities also has a bearing on household hygiene, sanitation and health conditions. A large proportion of host and displaced respondents had access to flush toilets in their homes (62 per cent overall); however, there are marked differences between host and displaced responses with roughly 83 per cent and 41 per cent, respectively, having flush toilets in their homes. A larger proportion of displaced respondents had access to traditional pit latrines (44 per cent). Interestingly, there were slight gendered differences among displaced respondents; specifically, a higher percentage of female participants reported access to flush toilets (43 per cent compared to 38 per cent males) but lower levels of access to traditional pit latrines (41 per cent as opposed to 49 per cent males) and improved pit latrines (3 per cent in contrast to 5 per cent males).

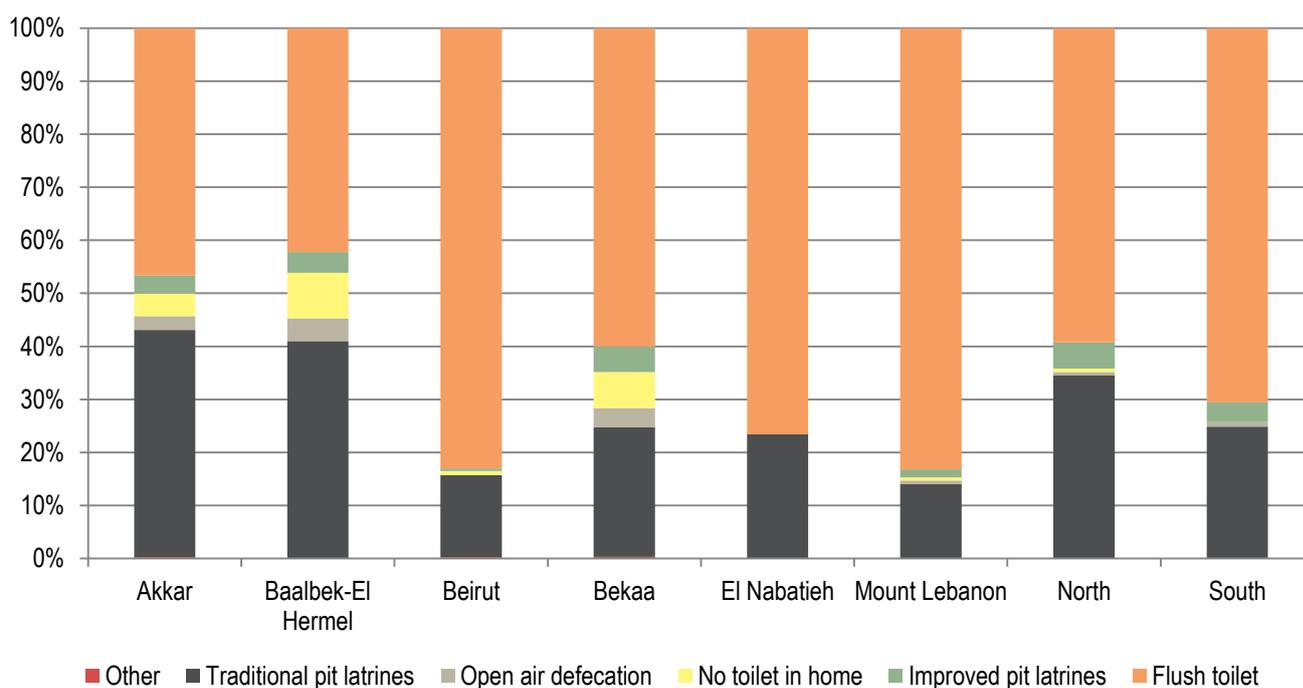
Figure 50: Most common types of toilet facilities among interviewees

	Host		Displaced	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Flush toilet	81%	84%	38%	43%
Traditional pit latrines	14%	14%	49%	41%
Improved pit latrines	5%	2%	5%	3%
Open air defecation	0%	0%	3%	4%
No toilet in home	0%	0%	5%	8%
Other			0%	0%

Flush toilets were reported to be considerably more prevalent in Mount Lebanon Governorate, 83 per cent, when compared with either Akkar or Baalbek El Hermel Governorates, 47 per cent and 42 per cent respectively. In the last two, traditional pit latrines were reported most commonly by respondents as their primary toilet facility, 43 per cent and 41 per cent respectively.

The highest proportions of respondents reporting not access to toilet facilities in their place of residence were in Baalbek El Hermel and Bekaa, with 9 per cent and 7 per cent respectively. Moreover in these two governorates, 4 per cent each reported resorting to open defecation. This represents a potentially highly vulnerable segment of the population.

Figure 51: Most common types of toilet facilities by governorate

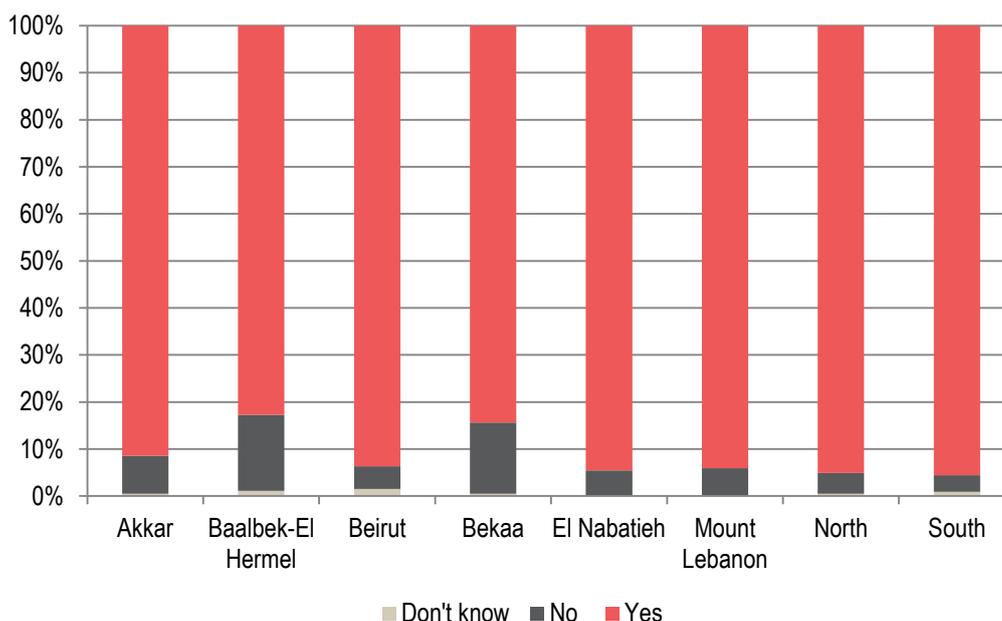


Access to Showering and Washing Facilities

Another major factor affecting the overall health and hygiene of community residents is access to showering and washing facilities. Interviews with survey participants revealed that a higher proportion of displaced respondents had no access to shower and washing facilities (16 per cent as opposed to 2 per cent of host respondents), further exacerbating household hygiene and sanitation problems (see Figure 55 below).

The lowest reported access to showering and washing facilities for both displaced and host households on an average can be observed in Baalbek El Heermel and Bekaa, with 83 and 85 per cent of respondents reporting access respectively.

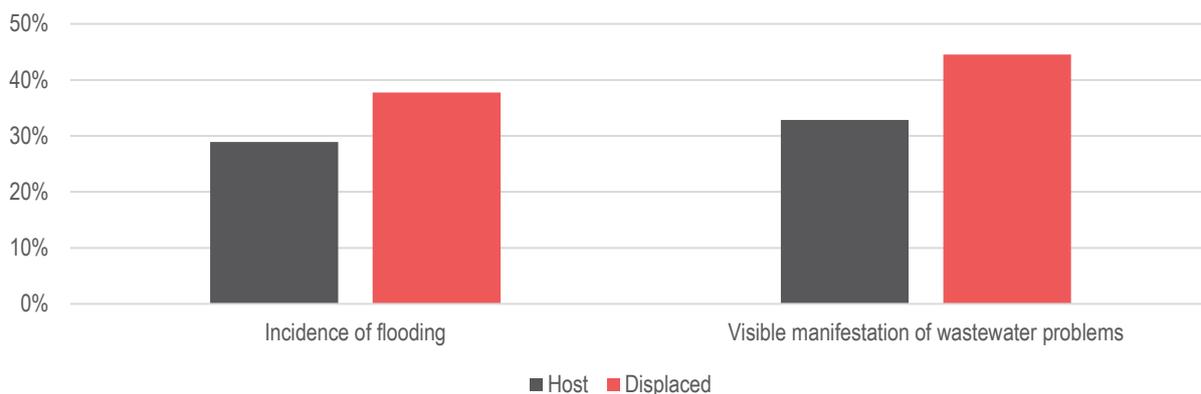
Figure 52: Access to showering / washing facilities per governorate



Wastewater Problems / Flooding

Survey data revealed that community-wide wastewater problems manifested themselves more amongst displaced than host community residents. When asked about the incidence of flooding and visible manifestation of wastewater problems in their immediate surroundings, 38 per cent and 45 per cent of displaced confirmed the prevalence of such issues (as opposed to 29 per cent and 33 per cent of host, respectively). This may be due to differential levels of access to wastewater management systems within communities, with host communities residing in areas with greater connectivity to public networks and improved infrastructural maintenance.

Figure 53: Prevalence of flooding (left) and manifestation of wastewater problems (right) in last 12 months



Health

Access to Health Services

As with access to water, both host and displaced respondents reported on the whole that they face the same challenges with regards to accessing adequate healthcare services. The top reported challenges identified were unequivocally costs related to health services and medications as well as distance or availability of appropriate medical facilities. Host and displaced respondents cited cost of medicines as a top challenge in guaranteeing adequate access to health care (41 and 38 per cent respectively). In addition 37 per cent and 34 per cent respectively of host and displaced participants pointed to the cost of health services as a main challenge in fully accessing healthcare.

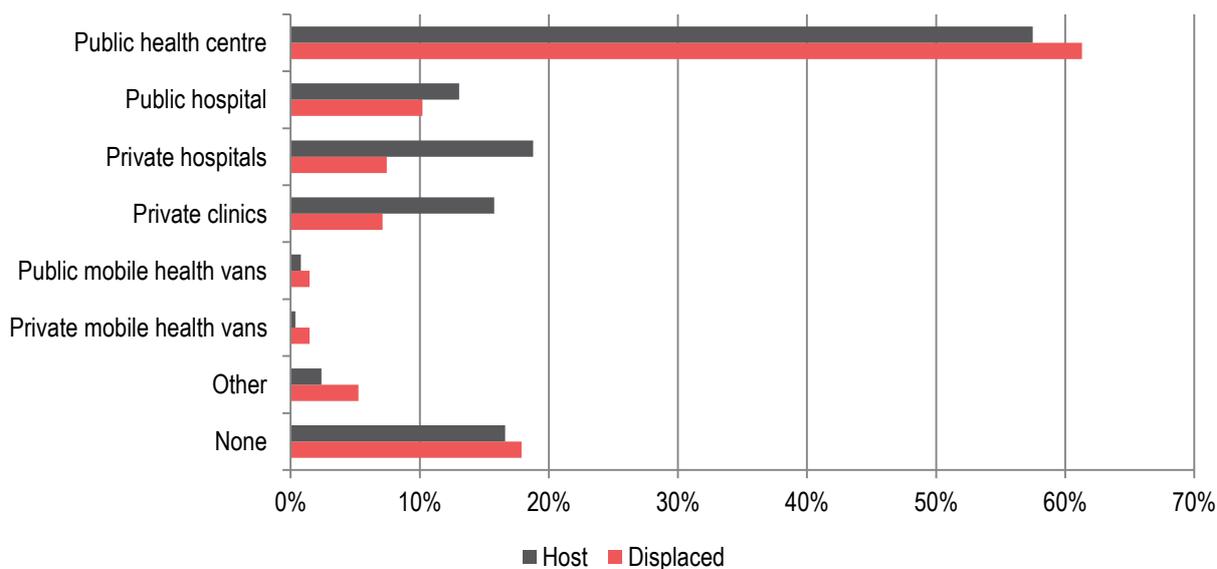
On the whole when analysed at the governorate level, challenges in accessing health services are largely similar; with cost of health services and cost of medicines / medications making the most prevalent reported challenge in each governorate. Safety or security concerns during travel to health services were however much more frequently reported in North and Akkar Governorates, 8 per cent and 7 per cent respectively. It must be kept in mind that although many of the problems with healthcare provision may have preceded the Syrian crisis, the considerable population increase has undoubtedly exacerbated demand on limited and unaffordable healthcare delivery.

Figure 54: Heat map of top reported challenges in accessing health services

	Host		Displaced	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Cost of medicines/medication	41%	40%	39%	37%
Cost of health services	39%	34%	36%	32%
No affordable transportation to health facilities	10%	8%	12%	12%
Long waits for consultation	4%	6%	4%	7%
Overcrowded health facilities	3%	5%	3%	5%
Discrimination	1%	1%	2%	3%
Safety or security concerns during travel	1%	3%	1%	2%
Poor hygiene conditions	1%	1%	0%	0%
No registration papers	0%	0%	1%	1%
Nationality restrictions for patients	0%	0%	0%	1%
Other	2%	2%	0%	0%

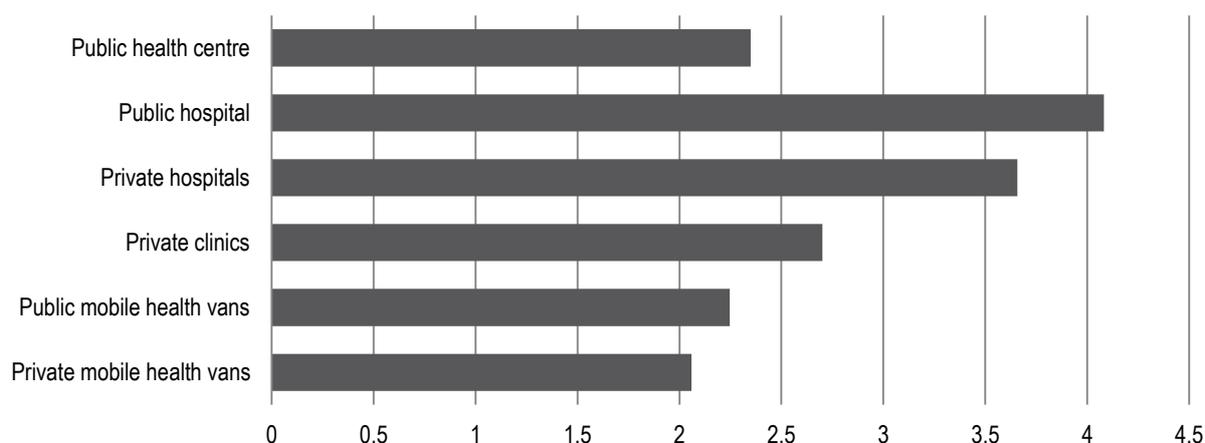
The vast majority of survey participants (59 per cent) reported access to public health centres. A significantly smaller proportion of survey respondents reported community access to public and private hospitals, private clinics and even access to public and private mobile health clinics with availability of such facilities lower among displaced participants. Some 18 per cent of respondents cited no access to health facilities.

Figure 55: Types of health facilities accessible to study participants in respective communities



Approximately 12 per cent of host and 9 per cent of displaced respondents reported the lack of affordable transportation and distance to health facilities as a major challenge in accessing healthcare. Survey data revealed that available health facilities were on average 2.8 kilometres from their homes with public hospitals situated further (approximately 4.1 kilometres away from respondents' homes). Though these distances may be considered within walking distance, respondents' referrals to the lack of affordable transportation and distance as a major challenge in accessing healthcare may be indicative of difficult terrains or roads or even weather conditions rendering travel by foot difficult. In addition, although an average distance of 2.8 kilometres is a relatively short distance, a lack of transport can pose particular challenges for people in need of medical assistance, small children and their carers, elderly people and those with disabilities, and may prove problematic in the case of a serious emergency or when suitable and affordable transportation is unavailable.

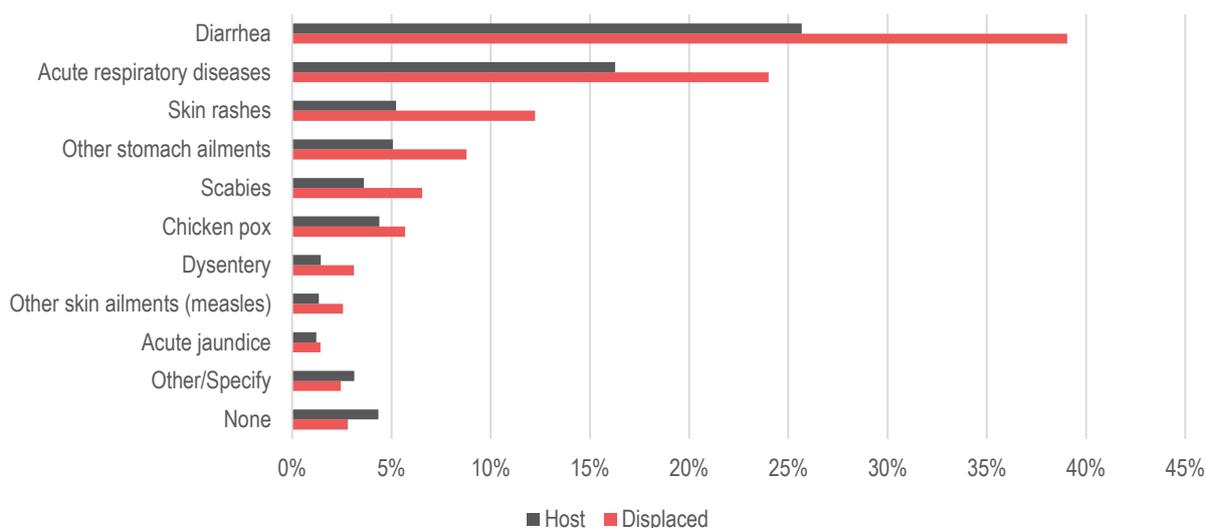
Figure 56: Average distance to health facilities from home



Child Healthcare

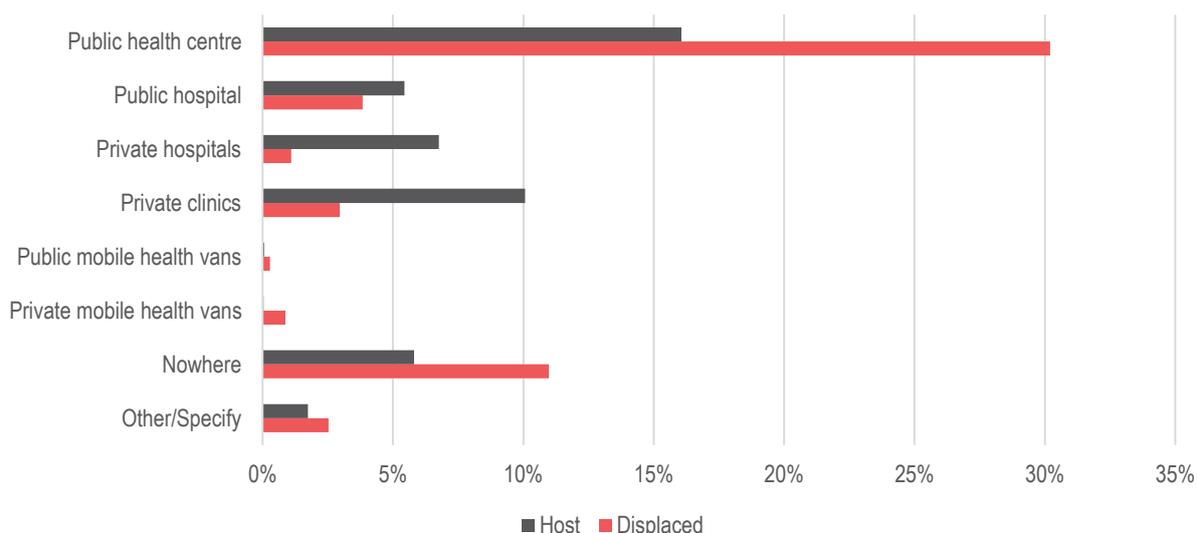
The most commonly reported illness affecting children in the respective communities of survey participants was Diarrhea, with 33 per cent of respondents citing this as a prevalent issue in their community. While a significant proportion of both host and displaced reported this issue as being prevalent, it was much more commonly reported amongst displaced respondents, 39 per cent compared to 26 per cent of host. The high prevalence of diarrhea amongst children within displaced communities can be attributed to a number of factors. For example, 62 per cent of the displaced respondents identifying diarrhea amongst children as an issue also reported that members of their respective communities' were unable to access sufficient quantities of hygiene items (such as soap). In addition, just under half of this proportion of displaced respondents, 49 per cent, also reported that community members were unable to access sufficient quantities of clean drinking water to meet household needs.

Figure 57: Common illnesses affecting children in the community



Regarding child healthcare specifically, it was most commonly reported by mothers / caregivers that they take their children to public health centres when they fall ill. A significant difference can be seen between the proportion of displaced and host populations which rely on public health centres when their children are ill, 30 percent and 16 percent respectively. Host community mothers / caregivers reported more frequently that they take their children to hospitals (either public or private) when they are ill, 12 per cent, compared to only 5 per cent of displaced mothers / caregivers. On the other hand, a relatively high proportion of both displaced and host mothers / caregivers reported that they don't take their children to any medical facility when they are ill, 11 per cent and 6 per cent respectively. This can be linked to household expenditure, as twice the number of displaced respondents compared to host reported being unable to afford medication and vaccinations for their household, as mentioned earlier.

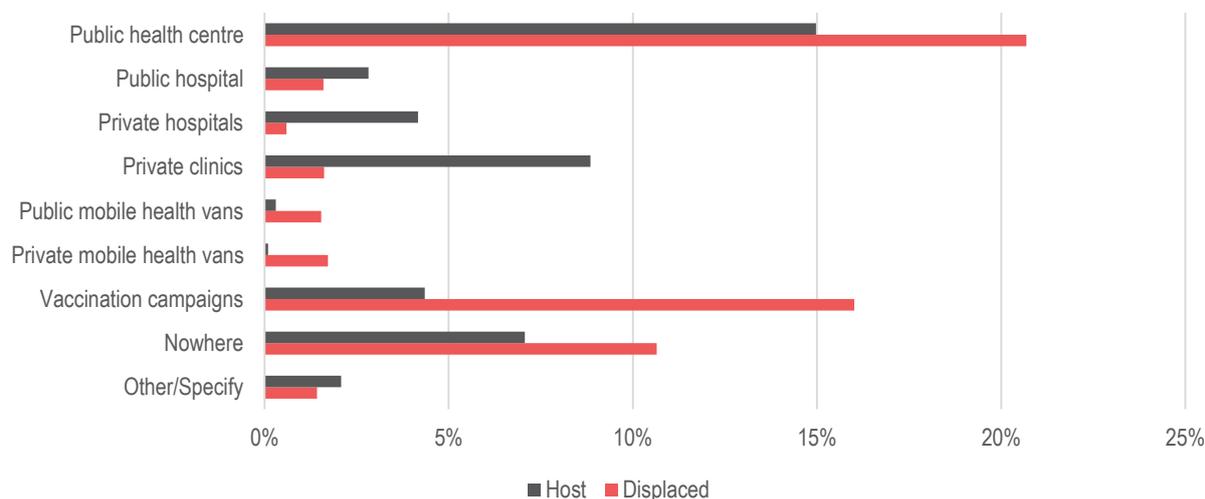
Figure 58: Health facilities accessed for child healthcare



Differences can be noted between displaced and host mothers / caregivers with regards to which health facilities they take their children to for the specific purpose of vaccinations. Both host and displaced respondents most commonly reported that they access public health centres for the purposes of child vaccinations, 15 per cent and 21 per cent respectively. However, displaced respondents reported much more frequently that they relied on

campaigns to vaccinate their children, 16 per cent compared to 4 per cent of host respondents. This difference is likely as a result of the lower knowledge of available and affordable health services amongst displaced populations when compared to long established host communities.

Figure 59: Health facilities accessed for child vaccinations

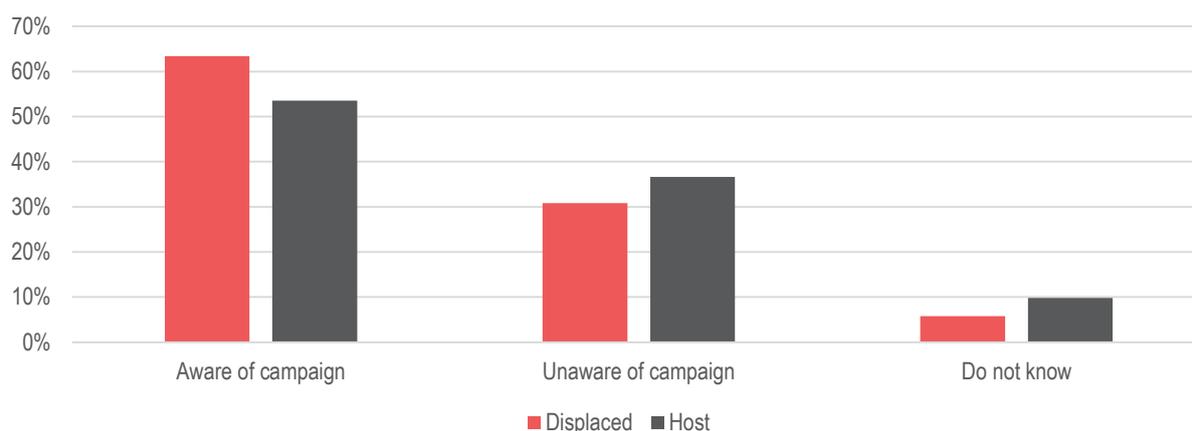


Polio Campaigns

Overall 59 per cent of mothers / caregivers reported that they were aware of polio campaigns which had occurred in the three months prior to the assessment. Slight differences were observed between population groups, with a slightly higher proportion of displaced compared to host respondents reporting awareness of polio campaigns in their communities, 63 per cent and 54 per cent respectively. This difference can be explained as a result of the majority of polio campaigns within the three months prior to assessment targeting displaced Syrians rather than host community members. Of mothers / caregivers who reported being aware of polio campaigns, 78 per cent took their children to get vaccinated. A relatively significant difference can be noted between displaced and host respondents, whereby 84 per cent of displaced respondents reported taking their children to get vaccinated through a campaign compared with 67 per cent of host respondents.

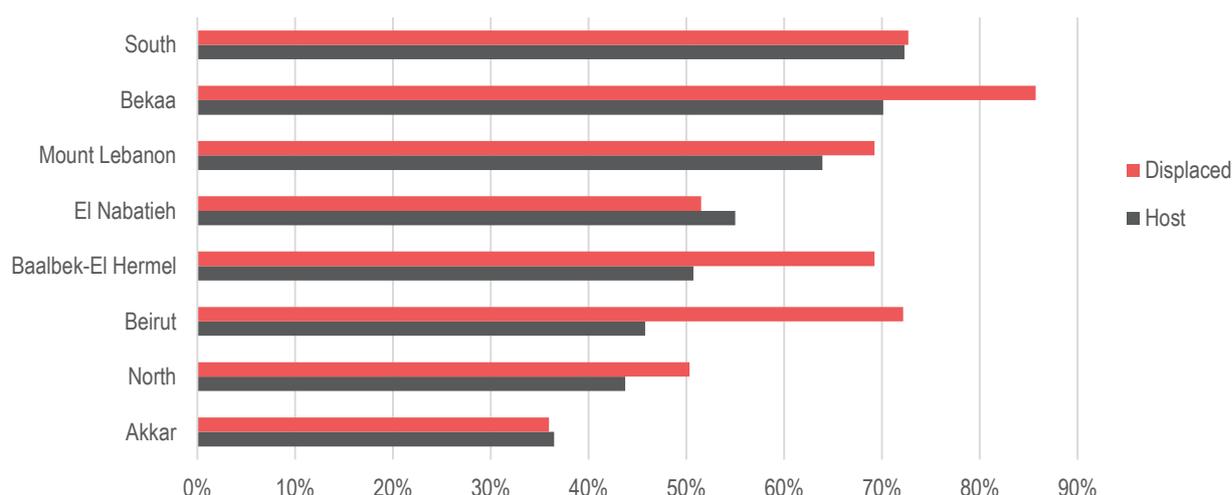
The reasons for not taking children to polio campaigns do not seem to be due to an absence of knowledge, as only 30 per cent of host and 31 per cent of displaced respondents reported having no knowledge of such campaigns. Rather, it was most common for both population groups to report that their children were already vaccinated, 75 per cent of host and 41 per cent of displaced respondents.

Figure 60: Awareness of polio campaigns



Awareness of polio campaigns was the lowest amongst respondents from Akkar and North Governorates, where 36 per cent and 47 per cent respectively reported being aware of them. The greatest disparity in awareness of polio campaigns between host and displaced populations was observed in Beirut, Baalbek-El Hemel and Bekaa, as shown below.

Figure 61: Awareness of polio campaigns by governorate



Education

The most common top perceived challenges reported in accessing education by host and displaced community members alike were the cost of school fees (as reported by 40 per cent of host and 35 per cent of displaced) and school supplies, textbooks and/or uniforms (as reported by 38 per cent of host and 32 per cent of displaced).

It should be noted that the majority of data collection was conducted prior to the nationwide rollout of the education sector’s second shift programme. Through this programme, displaced Syrians who wish to enroll their children in public formal education do not face any fees. However, even prior to this programme, displaced Syrians were provided some assistance with fees. As such, had the assessment been conducted after the nationwide rollout of second shift programming we would expect the 35 per cent of displaced reporting school fees as a barrier to decrease. Distance and/or lack of affordable transportation services to schools also featured high as a barrier to education according to female host respondents (12 per cent) and to a lesser extent, male host participants (11 per cent). Distance was also the third most frequent response from displaced survey participants (11 per cent for

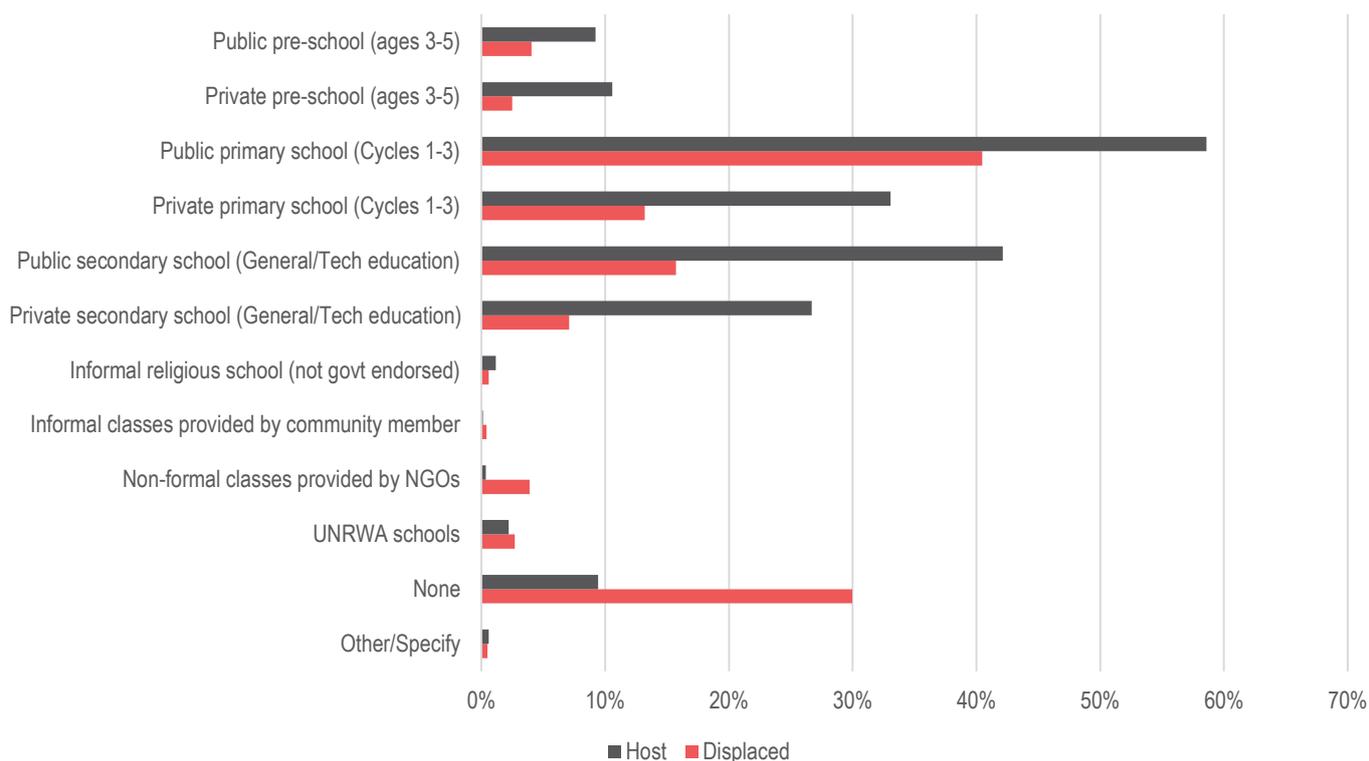
both female and male respondents). Despite differing socioeconomic contexts in different governorates, top perceived challenges in accessing education services were largely homogeneous across the country.

Figure 62: Heat map of top perceived challenges in accessing education services

	Host		Displaced	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Cost of school fees	41%	38%	36%	33%
Cost of school supplies, textbooks and/or uniforms	39%	37%	33%	31%
Discrimination at school from teachers	1%	1%	4%	4%
Discrimination or bullying at school from students	0%	1%	2%	2%
Language barriers	1%	1%	6%	7%
No affordable transportation services to school	11%	12%	11%	11%
No gender-segregated toilets	0%	0%	0%	0%
No registration papers	0%	0%	4%	5%
No toilets	0%	0%	0%	0%
Other	2%	1%	1%	1%
Overcrowded classrooms	3%	4%	3%	3%
Poor hygiene conditions at school	1%	1%	0%	1%
Safety/Security concerns during travel to/from school	1%	4%	1%	2%

The most prevalent type of educational facility serving children of school-going age are public primary schools (50 per cent of total respondents) followed by public secondary schools (39 per cent of respondents) and private primary schools (23 per cent). However, awareness and familiarity with educational facilities varied considerably between host and displaced respondents; for example, an average of 30 per cent of displaced respondents reported no available educational facilities compared to only 9 per cent of host participants. This may be due to differential access to educational facilities serving each community; FGD participants highlighted that Syrian students were finding it difficult to register at schools due to the official government regulation/ school policy which restricts non-Lebanese enrolment to 50% per school. Proportionally higher host respondents were aware of formal education facilities including preschools, primary and secondary schools; however, the higher proportion of displaced participants reporting the presence of non-formal NGO services/facilities, informal and other types of schools may indicate the higher participation of Syrian children in these types of facilities.

Figure 63: Most prevalent type of education facility (%) serving host and displaced in assessed communities

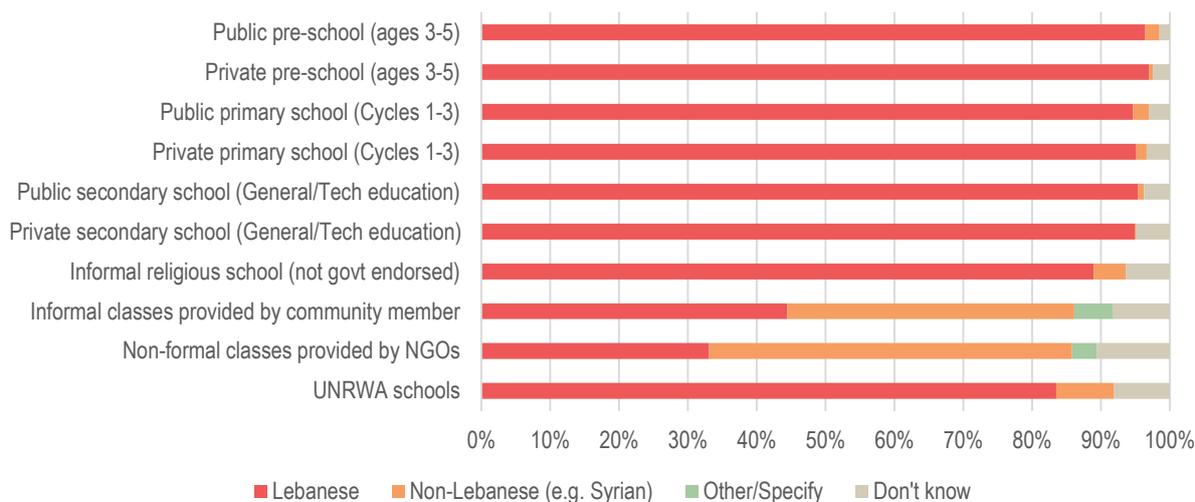


In formal education institutions, the predominant curriculum offered according to parents and caregivers is the Lebanese national curriculum, as shown in Figure 64: Reported curriculum per school type.

³³This is in line with the Lebanese Ministry of Education and Higher Education policy to enroll displaced students, along with their host community counterparts, in the standard Lebanese curriculum rather than offering the Syrian curriculum as an alternative to displaced students. Respondents did however identify educational programmes through which a non-Lebanese curriculum (most commonly Syrian) was delivered to students. For example, 53 per cent of respondents reported the presence of non-Lebanese curriculum in non-formal classes provided by NGOs.

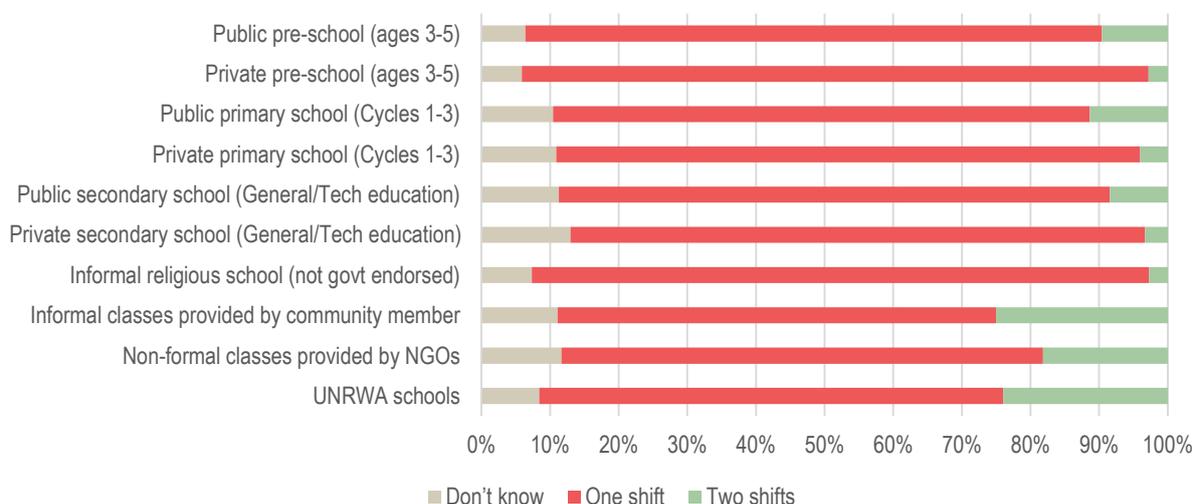
³³ This figure is based on responses given by parents or caregivers, when asked about the type of curriculum in place in the school their child(ren) attended. Responses were grouped by school type.

Figure 64: Reported curriculum per school type



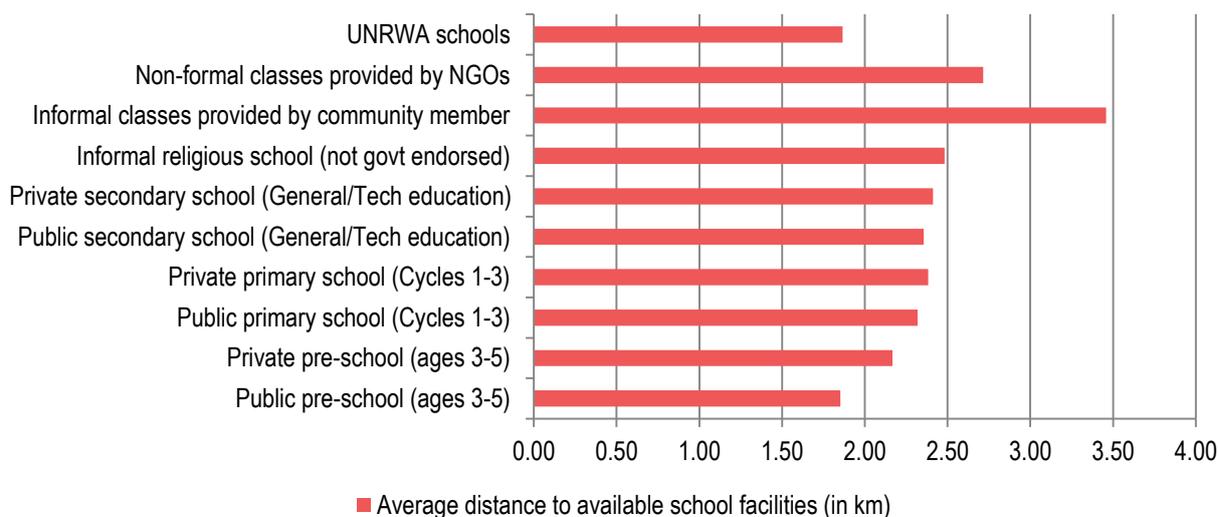
At the time of the assessment, a relatively low prevalence of schools offering second shift programmes was reported, both in formal and non-formal education. On average, only 10 per cent of respondents identified formal educational institutions which were offering second shifts for students. Second shifts reportedly on offer were more prevalent in informal or UNRWA managed schools. The lack of knowledge of second shift educational programmes, combined with the prevalence of Lebanese curricula across formal education, contributes towards explaining the 30 per cent of displaced respondents which reported no knowledge of educational opportunities on offer for children in their community.

Figure 65: Presence of second shift per school type



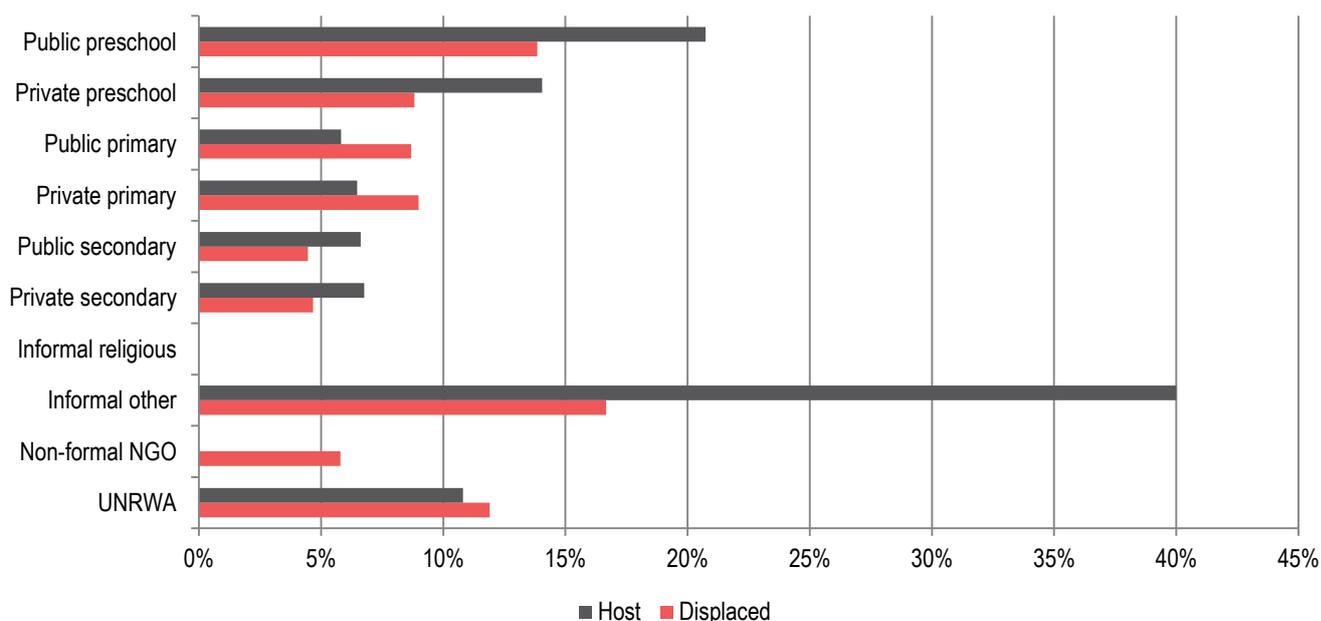
The average distance from survey participants' homes to educational facility varied little. On average, only public pre-schools and UNRWA facilities were reported as under 2 kilometres from assessed individuals' homes, at 1.85 kilometres and 1.86 kilometres respectively. On average, survey participants reported non-formal classes provided by NGOs and informal classes led by community members to be the farthest situated from their homes, at an average of 2.71 and 3.46 kilometres respectively. As numerous survey participants listed lack of affordable transportation and distance to educational facilities as a barrier against fully accessing educational opportunities, this challenge may not be owing to reported distance itself but rather the terrain (e.g. hilly or mountainous locales) and weather conditions as well as security concerns that impede easy travel by foot to schools.

Figure 66: Average distance to available school facilities from home



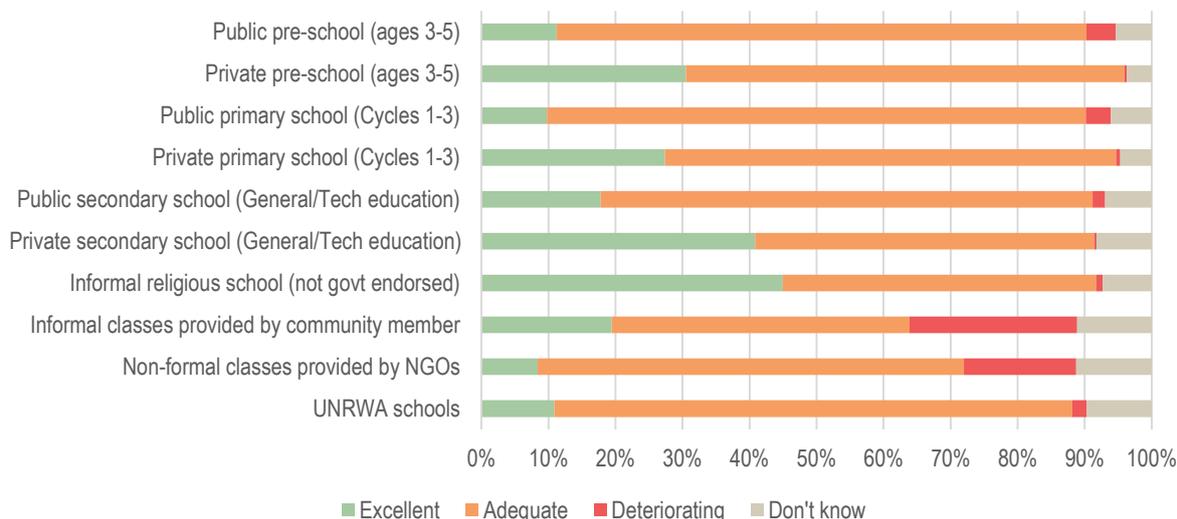
Also towards gauging potential challenges impeding full access to education, adolescent participants were asked about the prevalence of bullying at the educational facilities they attended. Surprisingly, a larger proportion of host adolescents than displaced adolescents reported having been bullied in public and private secondary schools and during past attendance to public and private preschools. However, in public and private primary schools, non-formal NGO services and UNRWA, higher proportions of displaced adolescents reported cases of bullying. Approximately 40 per cent of host adolescents attending other informal education or classes led by community members reported incidents of bullying in contrast to 17 per cent of displaced adolescents attending the same school type. This data suggests that targeted campaigns to address bullying should focus on both host and displaced population groups; bullying may be more commonplace than assumed even outside of the context of the Syrian crisis.

Figure 67: Percentage of adolescent respondents reporting bullying by educational facility



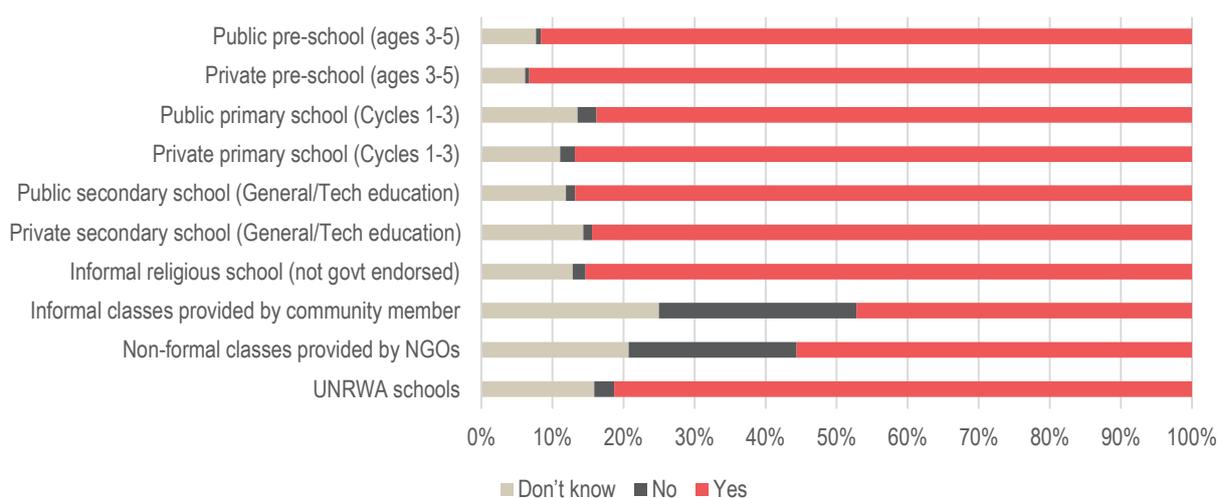
Overall the physical state of schools was reported by respondents as being adequate for purpose, however significant differences can be identified between different types of educational institutions. In formal education, private schools had the highest proportion of respondents reporting that facilities were in an excellent physical state. Facilities in which informal classes are delivered by a community member were reported to have the highest prevalence of deteriorating physical states, 25 per cent, however this can be expected as a result of the lack of educational funding being channeled into such delivery points.

Figure 68: Reported physical state of schools



On the whole, the vast majority of formal education schools have been reported to have toilet facilities available to students. Only for informal community and non-formal NGO providing classes did a significant proportion of respondents report that there were no toilet facilities available to students, 28 per cent and 24 per cent respectively. As with the reported physical state above, this points to a lack of available funding for facilities upkeep available to these types of educational programmes.

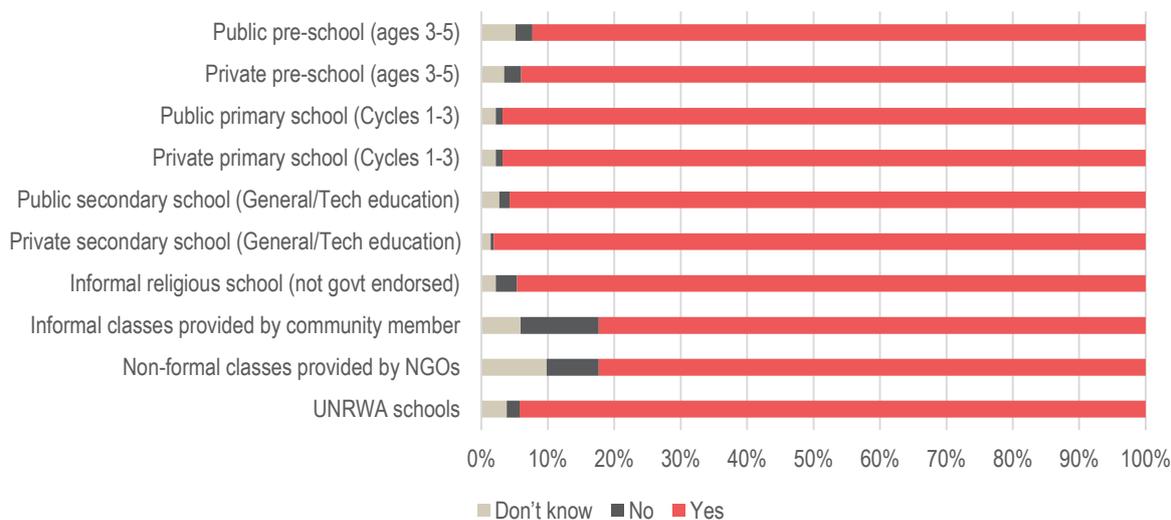
Figure 69: Toilet facilities in schools



In schools where toilet facilities were reported to be available to students, the vast majority of respondents reported that separate facilities were provided for boy and girls. Again, only in informal community and NGO managed

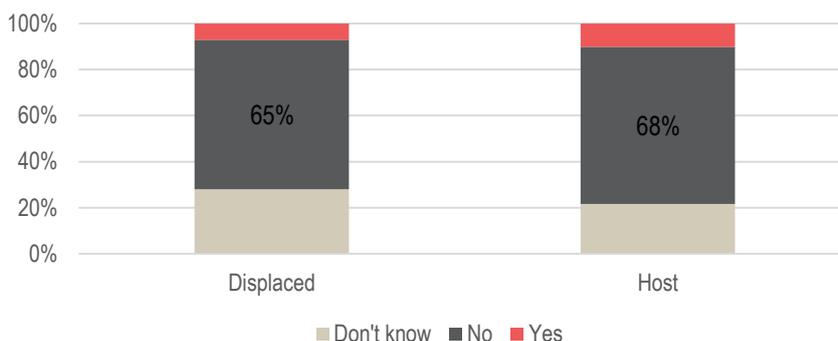
classes was there a significant proportion of respondents reporting that separate toilet facilities were not provided for boys and girls.

Figure 70: Availability of separate toilet facilities for boys and girls



The majority of both population groups reported that there were no non-formal educational opportunities available to children in their community at the time of assessment, 67 per cent. Knowledge of available non-formal education opportunities was limited amongst both displaced and host respondents, with 28 per cent and 22 per cent respectively reporting that they did not know of any such opportunities available to their children. While this is less concerning for host communities, as they have more open access to formal educational opportunities, this lack of knowledge contributes to low enrolment amongst displaced populations. Interestingly, a slightly higher proportion of host community respondents reported that there were non-formal education opportunities available for children in their community than those from the displaced community, 10 per cent compared with 7 percent.

Figure 71: Presence of non-formal educational opportunities



Vulnerability Focus: Children and Women

Prevalence of vulnerable children and women

In the second response strategy outlined by the LCRP, particular emphasis is placed on increasing outreach and responsiveness of community institutions to support the most vulnerable groups, specifically children and women at risk of violence, abuse and exploitation. Though the LCRP specifies the need to strengthen programmes and community institutions aimed at providing services for survivors of abuse, exploitation and sexual violence, data reveals a greater need to incorporate more programming geared towards the unique and special needs of vulnerable children and women to more comprehensively mitigate community vulnerabilities. This is partly due to the structural conditions and institutions such as conservative and traditional values which disproportionately inhibit equal access to essential services and infrastructure for these vulnerable population groups.

The prevalence and magnitude of pre-identified vulnerable population groups such as women-headed households, child-headed households, pregnant women and girls married before the age of 18 years can help guide humanitarian and development actors towards specific localities where community-level vulnerabilities are particularly high. The presence of these groups are important to consider due to specialised needs (e.g. pregnant women), difficulty in accessing services (e.g. women-headed and child-headed households) and high risk of exploitation (child-headed and women-headed households and girls married before the age of 18), for instance. Figure 73 shows the proportion of survey participants reporting the prevalence of such vulnerable population groups within their communities.

Figure 72: Percentage of survey respondents reporting prevalence of vulnerable children and women in their communities

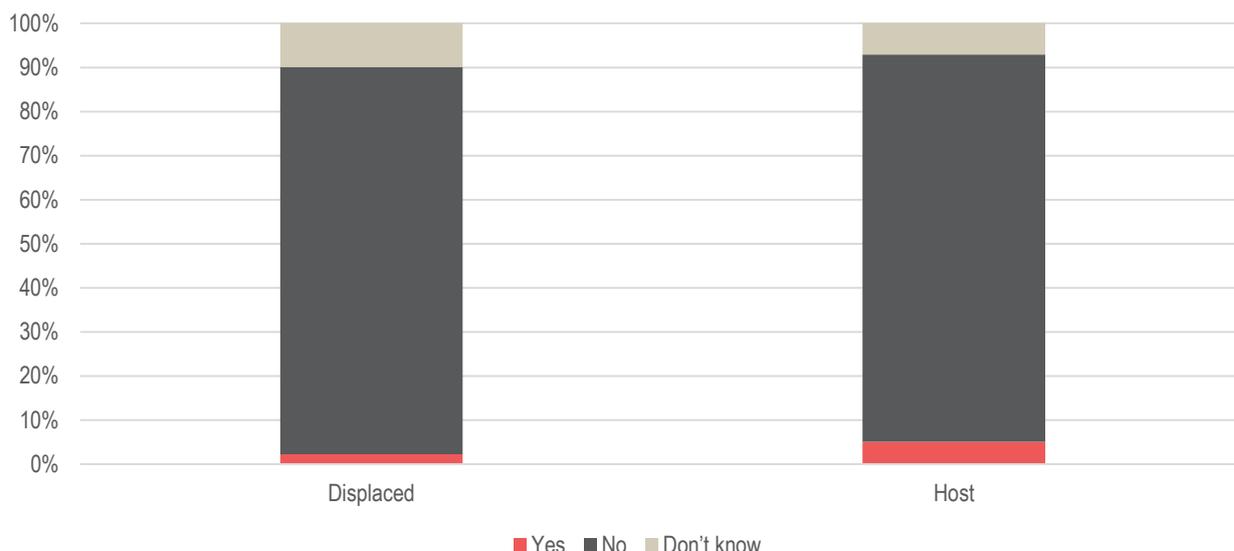
	Host		Displaced	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Woman headed HH (widows)	29%	34%	20%	21%
Pregnant women	34%	32%	31%	30%
Woman headed HH (separated)	19%	23%	11%	11%
Child headed HH (orphan)	14%	12%	13%	10%
Child headed HH (unaccompanied minor)	3%	2%	4%	3%
Girls married before 18 years of age	2%	6%	3%	7%

A high proportion of female host participants (34 per cent) reported the prevalence of women-headed households (widows). A high proportion of overall respondents (32 per cent) reported the presence of pregnant women within their communities. 7 per cent of female displaced noted the prevalence of early marriage in their communities.

Abuse, Exploitation and/or Sexual Violence

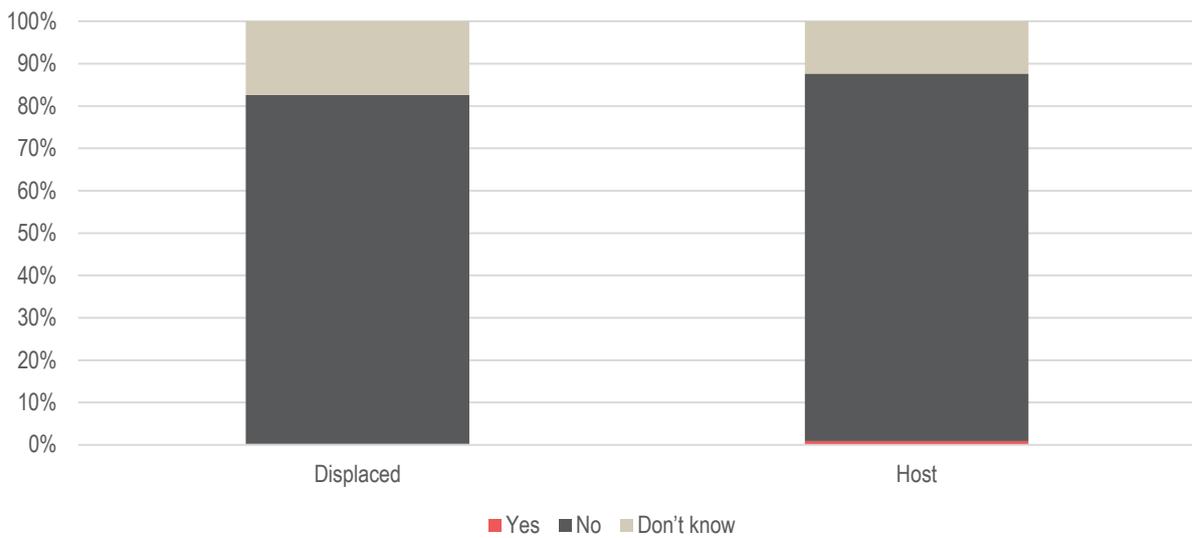
Part of the LCRP strategy involves instituting community mechanisms to provide support to survivors of abuse, exploitation and/or sexual violence. As part of this assessment, survey participants were asked about the prevalence of abuse, exploitation and/or sexual violence of children and women in the last six months. Data from individual level surveys revealed that approximately 4 per cent of respondents had heard reports of such instances in the last six months; slightly more host participants (5 per cent) than displaced (2 per cent) reported the prevalence of these incidents in their communities. However, it must be noted that due to sensitivities surrounding this issues, incidents of abuse, exploitation and/or sexual violence are often underreported.

Figure 73: Reports of abuse, exploitation or sexual violence of children and women in last 6 months



Survey participants were additionally asked of their awareness of services for survivors of abuse, exploitation or sexual violence. Strikingly, 85 per cent of surveyed community members were unaware of services catering to survivors of abuse, exploitation and/or sexual violence. Many of the services cited were those offered by NGOs; in many cases, survey participants were unaware of which organisations or services they provided. This suggests that such service providers may need to strengthen outreach and awareness programmes to ensure that survivors know of these outlets and the specific services provided.

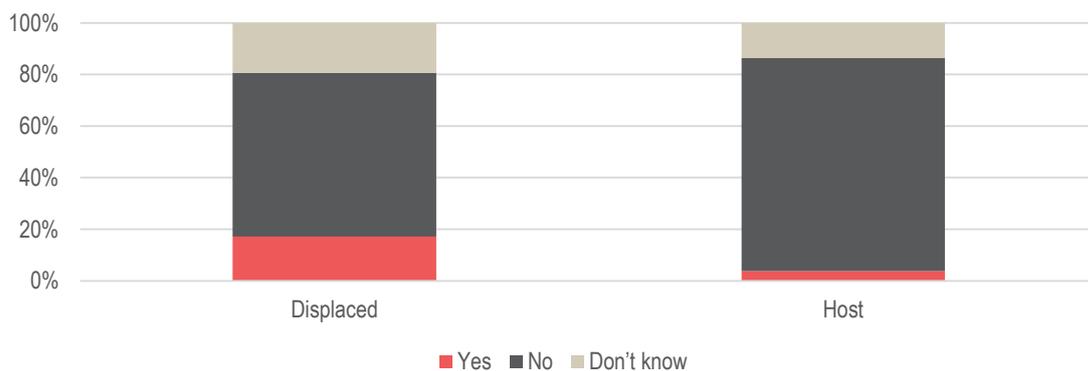
Figure 74: Awareness of services for survivors of abuse, exploitation or sexual violence



Birth Registration

Another important consideration for improving access to basic services for children and mothers/caregivers is the registration of child births. Without registration documents, children and parents can face difficulties acquiring necessary documentation (e.g. identification documents) and even accessing education or health services (e.g. for registering at schools). Some of the problems related to unregistered child births can affect children and their families well beyond childhood. Assessment results reveal that a significantly higher proportion of displaced participants (17 per cent) were aware of unregistered births than surveyed host community members (4 per cent). Poor familiarity with administrative processes, associated costs, limited family documentation and irregular status of displaced community members may all play a role in limited access to registration services for children in Lebanon.

Figure 75: Are there children under the age of 5 years in your community whose births are unregistered?
(Left: Host respondents; Right: Displaced respondents)



Out of School Children

Survey participants were additionally asked about the prevalence of out of school children in an effort to understand the extent of education access difficulties in the assessed communities. A high proportion of survey respondents were aware of out of school boys (51 per cent) and girls (46 per cent). The proportion of displaced respondents aware of out of school boys and girls were significantly higher, with 68 per cent and 64 per cent of displaced respondents reporting prevalence of out of school boys and girls, respectively. When asked as to their current occupation if not enrolled or attending school, a high proportion of respondents suggested that boys were engaged in informal employment opportunities (42 per cent) followed by household chores or childcare responsibilities (30 per cent). A high proportion of respondents believed out of school girls were engaged in household chores or childcare responsibilities (41 per cent) followed by informal employment (24 per cent).

THEME 4: SOCIAL STABILITY

In line with the third response strategy outlined in the LCRP, this section discusses relevant findings towards informing programmes aimed at ensuring long-term and sustainable development and cooperation. In particular, this section examines the factors affecting social stability within assessed communities. The significant influx of refugees into the country is thought to have increased the labour force by approximately 50 per cent, exacerbating job competition, unemployment particularly of youth and fostering divisions and unhealthy local relationships.³⁴ This section discusses factors affecting the risk of tensions or conflict within hosting communities. Specifically, it examines key factors such as types of interaction between hosts and displaced, reported causes of division and perceptions of uneven humanitarian assistance. It must be noted, however, that due to sensitivity issues, social stability questions have not been asked in all assessed areas.

Effect of the Crisis

Resource Strain

Related data pertaining to perceived changes in unemployment rates, availability of shelter and access to water all confirm pervasive perceptions of overstretched public services and resources. Both host and displaced respondents reported a general rise in unemployment rates, decrease in affordable housing and decline in available water resources. Host respondents were asked about change over a 3 year-period (see Figure 80 below), while displaced respondents were asked about change over a 6 month-period (see Figure 81 below).

As above, strains on public services and resources was cited as a driving factor of community division by host community respondents. In addition, the lack of available employment opportunities was cited as a divisive factor by both displaced and host respondents.

Perceptions of such changes can foster tensions within communities between host and displaced populations and even lead to an unwillingness to host refugee populations³⁵. According to findings of this assessment, resource strain is relatively homogeneous across the country, with very little differences observed between governorates.

³⁴ Government of Lebanon and United Nations, *note 7 supra*

³⁵ *Interagency Multi-Sector Needs Assessment: Social Cohesion*, note 18 *supra*

Figure 76: Changes in unemployment rates, availability of shelter and water in the last 3 years reported by host respondents

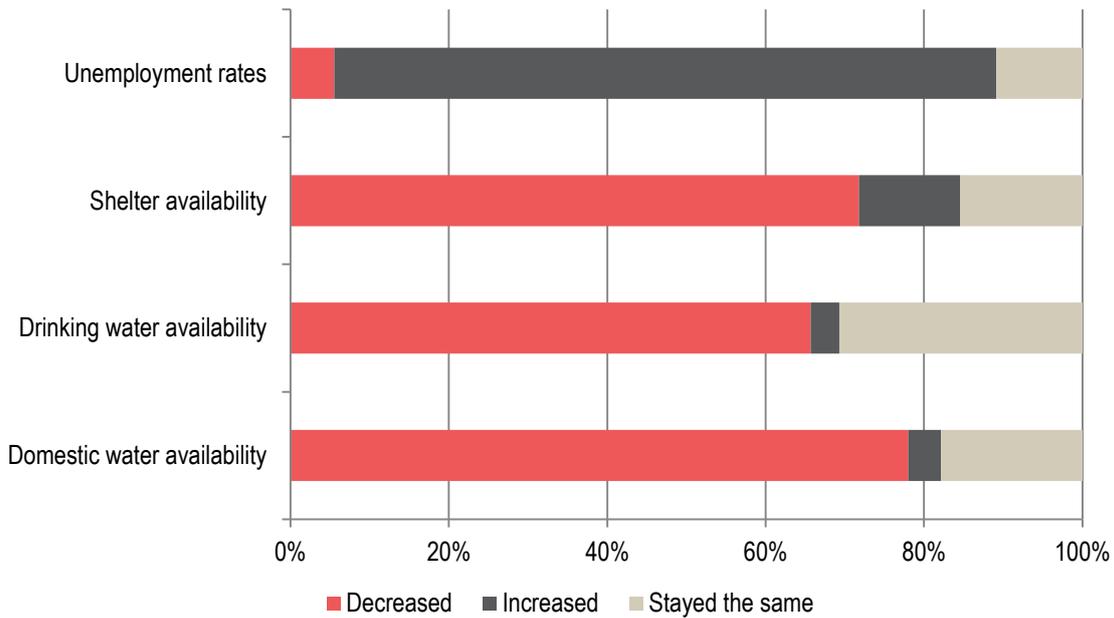
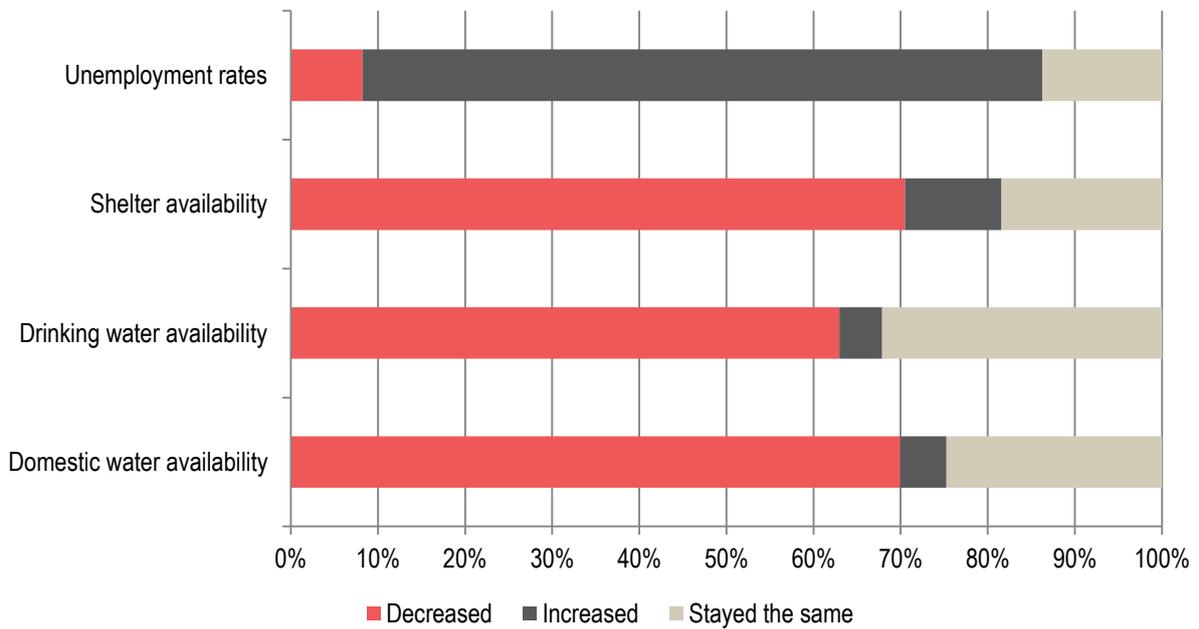


Figure 77: Changes in unemployment rates, availability of shelter and water in the last 6 months reported by displaced respondents

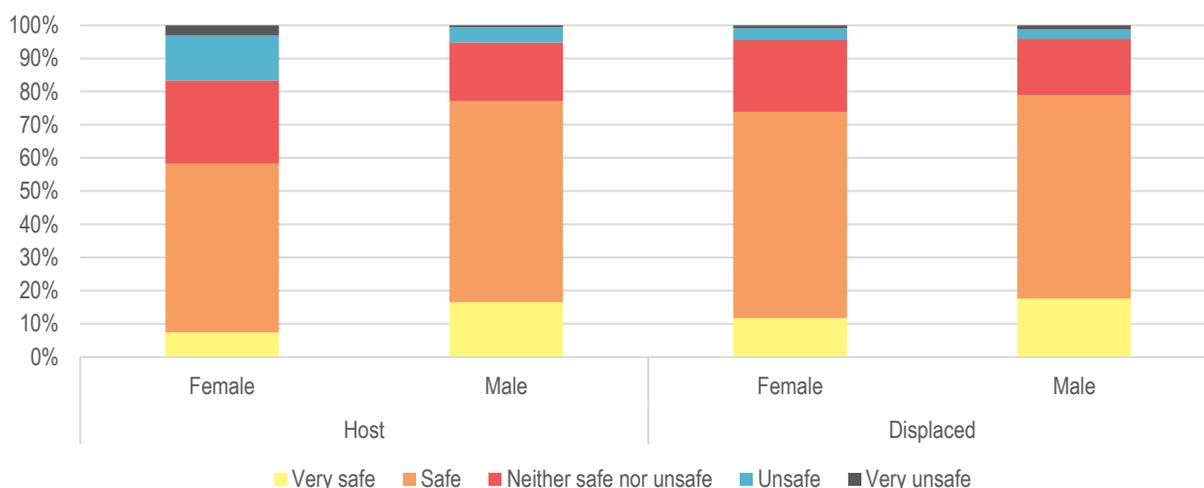


Safety and Security

Overall, the vast majority of both host and displaced respondents reported that they felt either safe or very safe within their community, 65 per cent and 76 per cent respectively. Conversely only a fraction of respondents reported that they felt very unsafe, 2 per cent and 1 per cent respectively. Female host community respondents more commonly reported feelings of insecurity than women from displaced populations, 17 per cent compared to 4 per cent.

When asked about which location female host community respondents felt most insecure, 57 per cent of the respondents attributed it to the entire community rather than to one particular location. It was most commonly reported by this population group that the presence of displaced populations within their community was the source of their feeling of insecurity, at 79 per cent.

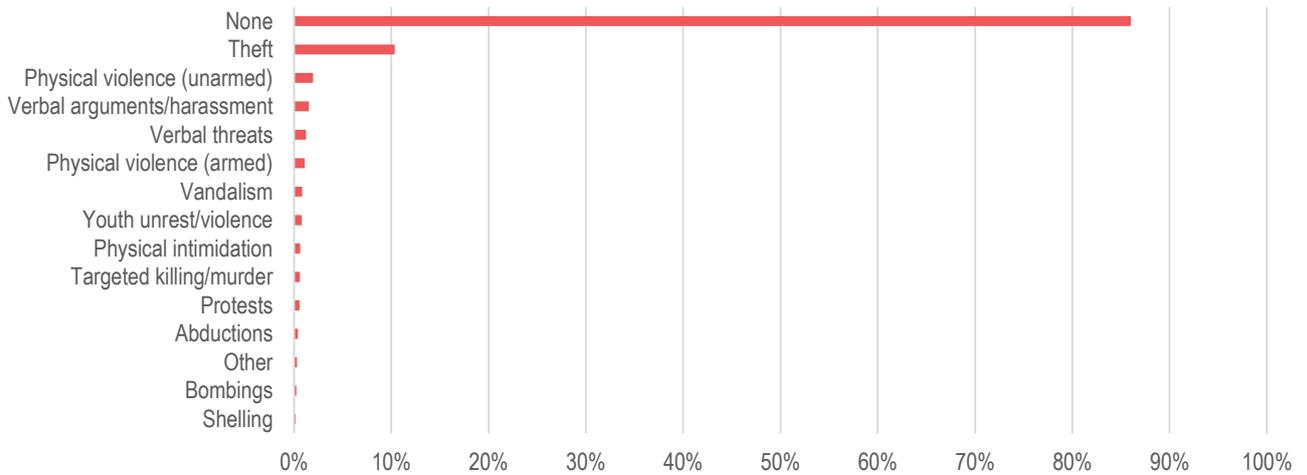
Figure 78: Feeling of safety in the community



Very little variation in feelings of safety within the community can be observed between governorates. The governorates with the highest proportion of respondents reporting feeling very unsafe or unsafe in their respective communities were Mount Lebanon and Bekaa, 12 per cent and 11 per cent respectively.

The overwhelming majority of respondents, both from host and displaced populations, reported that there had been no specific security incidents in their community since the onset of the Syria Crisis, with 86 per cent reporting no incidents (see Figure 83 below). This may however point to the reluctance of respondents in the communities targeted through this assessment to discuss specific security incidents to international humanitarian organisations.

Figure 79: Respondents reporting specific incidents in their community since the onset of Syria Crisis (both displaced and host respondents)



Where specific security incidents were reported, the most common was theft, 10 per cent overall. This was however reported more frequently by host community respondents, 17 per cent. The instigators of theft related incidents, where identified, were reported by the majority of respondents to have been displaced Syrians, 75 per cent, compared to only 25 per cent Lebanese.

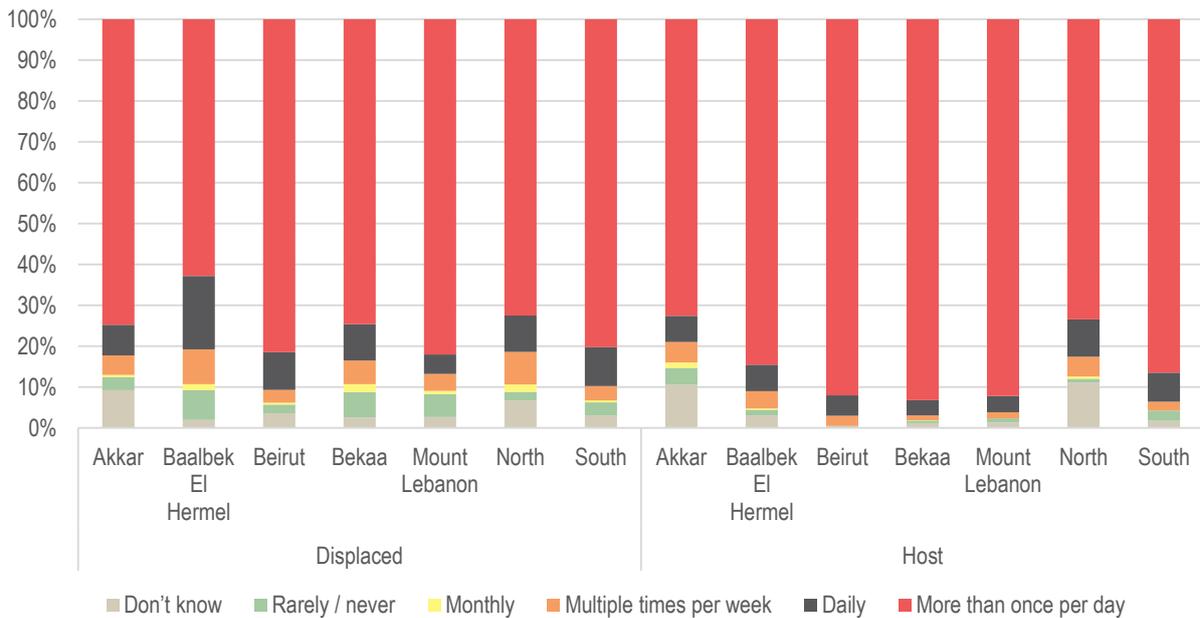
Host and Displaced Relations

Interaction and Community Feeling Between Population Groups

Frequency and types of interactions between host and displaced communities also have a bearing on the social stability of communities; in fact, more frequent interactions of a non-economic nature may indicate higher levels of social stability.³⁶ In the assessed communities, 80 per cent overall reported interactions between host and displaced taking place more than once a day. No significant differences can be observed between governorates, however according to respondents the lowest levels of interaction between displaced and host are in Baalbek El Hermel, where 4 per cent reported that they rarely / never interact. It is also interesting to note the differences in how interaction patterns are reported between displaced and host community respondents. For instance, in Baalbek El Hermel, 7% of displaced respondents reported a rarely/ never frequency of interaction whereas only 1% of host respondents reported the same. Meanwhile, in the same governorate, 85% of host respondents reported an interaction frequency of more than once a day as opposed to only 63% of displaced respondents.

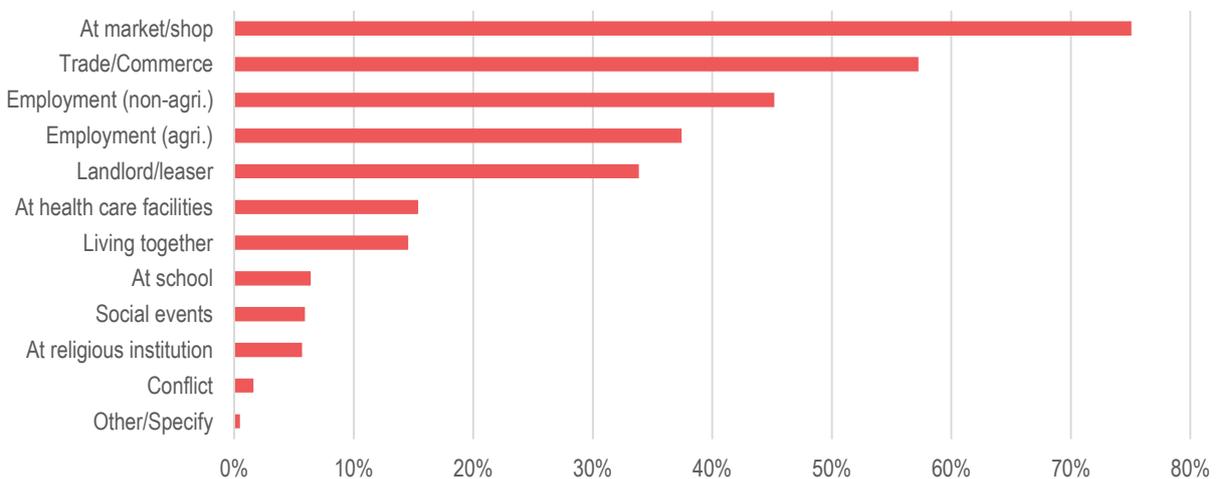
³⁶ Ibid.

Figure 80: Percentage of host and displaced respondents' reporting frequency of interaction by governorate



However, data relating to the most common types of interactions between host and displaced indicate that the most common forms of contact may be economically motivated. The most frequently cited types of interaction included exchanges at markets/shops (75 per cent), trade/commerce (57 per cent), interaction during non-agricultural (45 per cent) and agricultural (37 per cent) employment and relations between landlords and leasers (34 per cent) (see Figure 85 below).

Figure 81: Percentage of respondents reporting common types of interaction between host and displaced

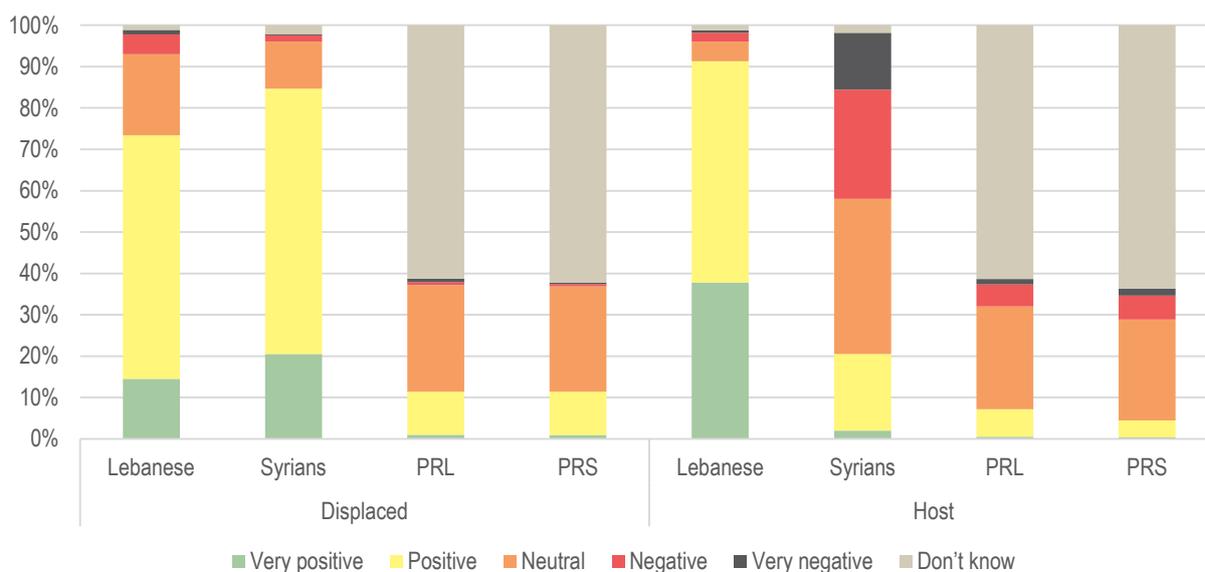


While markets/ shops and trade/ commerce were the most commonly reported types of interactions overall, other interactions vary considerably by governorate. Interactions during agricultural employment were much more common in Baalbek El Hermel, Bekaa, and South Governorates, 62 per cent, 56 per cent, and 49 per cent respectively. Host and displaced living together was reported to be significantly more common in Beirut and the South, 21 per cent and 20 per cent respectively, when compared with other governorates.

Both host and displaced respondents reported on the whole positive or very positive views of the Lebanese population in their respective communities, 91 per cent and 74 per cent respectively.

However, it was most common for host respondents to report either neutral (38 per cent) or negative or very negative views of displaced Syrians (40 per cent). This generally negative view of displaced Syrians can be explained by the prevalent causes of community division resulting from increased demographic pressure as described above; most notably pressure placed on services and lack of employment opportunities. Both host and displaced populations on the whole held no views of either Palestinian refugees from Lebanon (PRL) or Palestinian refugees from Syria (PRS) populations. This can be attributed to the lack of day to day interaction the majority of assessed communities have with PRL and PRS.

Figure 82: Feelings of respondents towards specific population groups



Perceived Causes of Community Divisions

Overall, a high proportion of surveyed community residents (45 per cent) reported no divisions between host and displaced populations within their communities. Interestingly, displaced respondents were more likely to report the absence of divisions within their community (51 per cent in contrast to 40 per cent of hosts). The top cited cause for divisions is related to unemployment with 44 per cent of assessed hosts and 31 per cent of displaced citing job shortages as a divisive factor. This corroborates reported top needs where employment was the most frequently reported top need for host respondents and the second most frequently reported for displaced respondents. Other frequently cited factors included strained resources (21 per cent overall) and public services (16 per cent overall) with a greater proportion of host respondents (26 per cent and 20 per cent, respectively) pointing to the significance of these factors as main causes of division within hosting communities. Youth violence and youth unemployment were reported by particularly high proportions of female respondents, and account for the third most commonly reported issue by both host community females (29%) and displaced females (19%). This concern is closely related to job shortages, another commonly reported concern by both sexes, but particularly women (by 50% host community and 34% displaced females).

Figure 83: Main causes of division between host and displaced communities as reported by survey participants

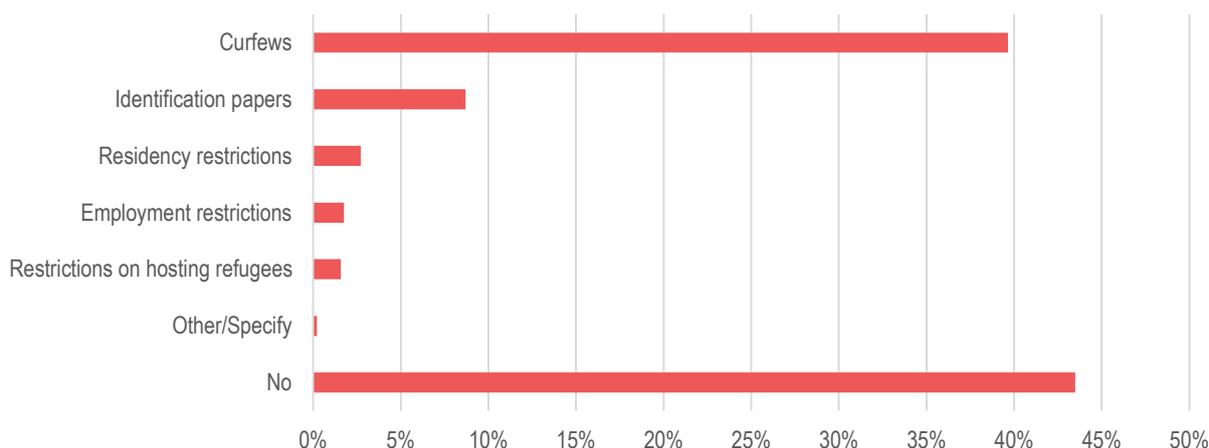
	Host		Displaced	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
There are no divisions	49%	30%	58%	44%
Housing shortages/rent increase	17%	24%	11%	16%
Job shortages	38%	50%	28%	34%
Overstretched resources (water, food, electricity, land)	26%	26%	17%	14%
Overstretched public services (trash collection, health)	18%	21%	15%	11%
Overstretched education resources	13%	12%	12%	8%
Targeted aid and foreign assistance	17%	20%	13%	12%
Youth violence, and youth unemployment	14%	29%	13%	19%
Political affiliations	13%	17%	12%	13%
Historical problems between Syrian/Lebanese or PRS/PRL	11%	11%	11%	9%
Historical problems related to Palestinian refugees	2%	1%	1%	2%
Religious/ideological differences	4%	8%	3%	5%
Cultural differences (like how women behave)	2%	8%	1%	4%
Begging and general poverty	3%	9%	2%	4%

Community Guidelines for Displaced Populations

Another important indicator of social stability and risks of tension within communities relate to the host community support for guidelines or regulations applying specifically on resident displaced populations. Specifically, host community support for such measures indicates lower levels of social stability and potential tensions or antagonism towards displaced groups. Approximately 51 per cent of survey participants were unaware of any community-wide guidelines for displaced populations. Of the guidelines in place in the remaining communities, curfews were the most common form. In the communities in which such regulations were in place, 82 per cent of assessed host community residents expressed support for these guidelines on displaced communities. A mere 13 per cent of host respondents were reportedly unsupportive of such measures on displaced residents.

While communities in which guidelines were most likely to have established curfews, there remains considerable differences between governorates. In Baalbek El Hermel, Bekaa, Mount Lebanon, and South Governorates over half of all respondents reported the presence of a curfew on displaced populations in their community. Conversely, in the remaining governorates, less than half of respondents reported similar measures in place. This prevalence of curfews was reported to be lowest in Beirut, 18 per cent of respondents. A requirement that displaced populations must carry identification papers was more reportedly more prevalent in Mount Lebanon and South Governorates, with 20 per cent reporting this measure in both.

Figure 84: Percentage of respondents reporting prevalence of community guidelines for displaced

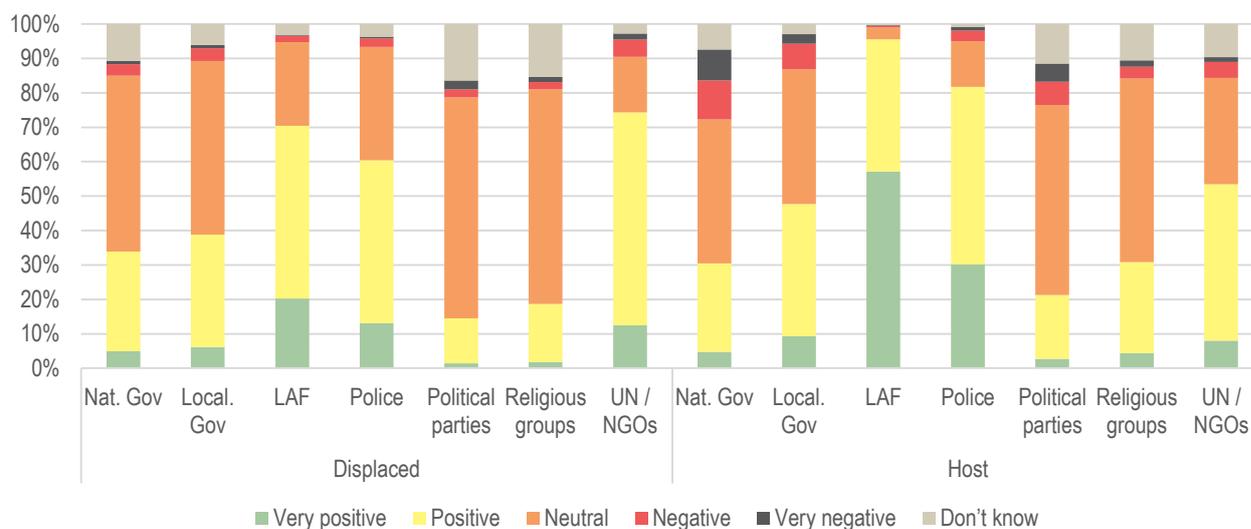


Perceptions of Institutions and Unfair Assistance

Views on key social, religious and governmental institutions was predominately reported as being neutral to positive for both host and displaced respondents. The institution with the highest level of support amongst host community respondents was the Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF), with 57 per cent reporting a very positive feeling towards the institution. Both displaced and host respondents reported largely neutral feelings towards either political parties, 64 per cent and 55 per cent respectively, and religious groups, 62 percent and 53 percent respectively. The extremely low levels of negative views reported towards government authorities as demonstrated in Figure 87 below can be attributed to the possibility that respondents, especially from the displaced community, might not have been entirely comfortable to share negative views towards the government, LAF, police, etc.

Regarding the humanitarian community, the majority of displaced populations reported positive feelings, with 74 per cent positive or very positive. In a similar fashion, over half (53 per cent) of host community respondents reported either positive or very positive feelings towards the humanitarian community, despite the widespread assumption amongst humanitarian actors that the perception of the unfair allocation aid is a driver of community tension.

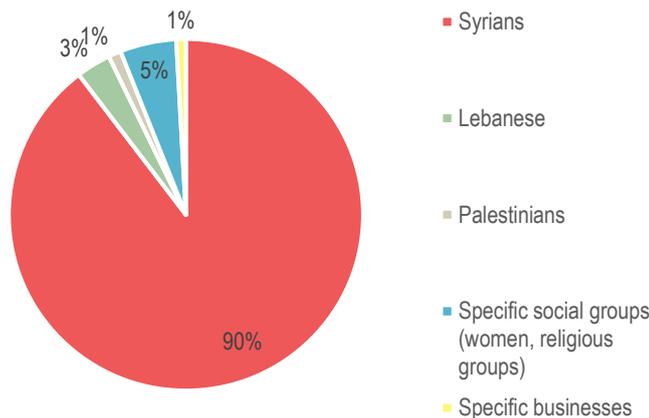
Figure 85: Feelings of respondents towards institutions



With regards to the provision of humanitarian assistance, over half of both host and displaced respondents reported that there were no humanitarian or charitable organisations operating in their community at the time of assessment, 52 per cent and 58 per cent respectively. In addition, significant proportions of both populations groups did not know whether any humanitarian actors were operational in their communities, 12 per cent and 11 per cent.

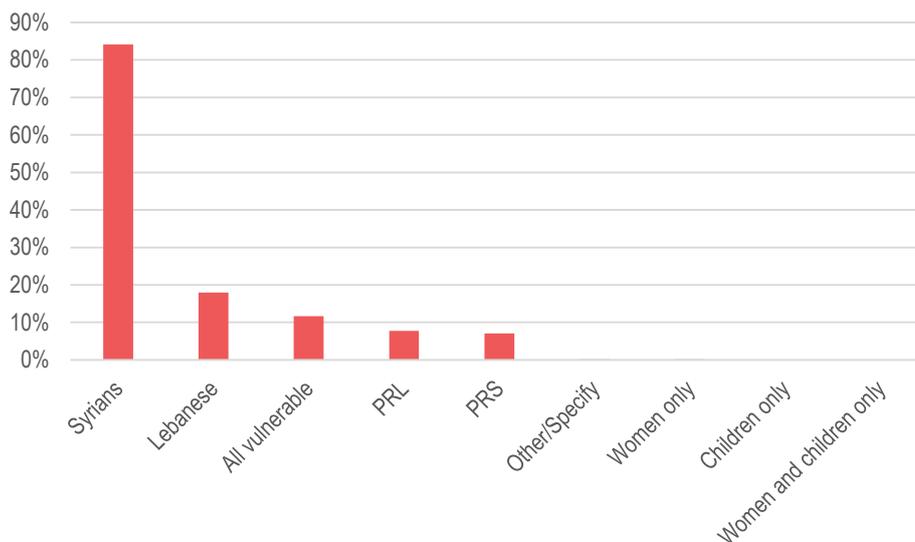
Regarding the perceived beneficiaries of available humanitarian assistance, the overwhelming majority of respondents voiced the perception that Syrians were being prioritized by humanitarian and charitable organisations for assistance programmes, 90 per cent (see Figure 90 below).

Figure 86: Perceived beneficiaries of humanitarian assistance



A similar trend can be observed when looking at perceptions of assistance allocation for specific sectoral programmes. Taking the example of health assistance, 15 per cent of respondents reported that they were aware of health assistance programming being implemented in their community at the time of assessment. However, when asked which population groups the assistance was targeting, the widespread perception was that Syrians were being prioritized, 84 per cent of respondents. (see Figure 91 below).

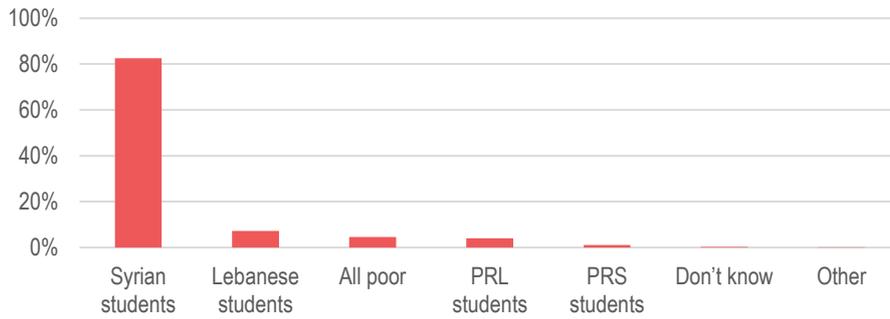
Figure 87: Perceived recipients of health assistance



The same trend can be observed when considering education assistance programming. 10 per cent of respondents reported that they were aware of educational assistance currently available in their community. In a similar fashion

to health assistance, the almost universal perception is that Syrian children are prioritised by the aid community for education assistance, 83 per cent. (see Figure 92 below).

Figure 88: Perceived recipients of education assistance



These trends are especially concerning for community social stability when taking into consideration that both health and education assistance were cited as top needs by a relatively significant proportion of host community respondents, 16 per cent and 7 per cent respectively.

CONCLUSION

This assessment report was intended to facilitate humanitarian and development planning and vulnerability targeting within the framework of the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP). Data collected from Phase 2b revealed notable trends in regards to community needs and vulnerabilities across population groups (displaced, host, male and female) and regions. This study found that access to income-generating activities was prioritised by host and displaced communities alike across all operational areas. This may be due to the substantial population increase in numerous hosting communities and the increased competition for low- and semi-skilled positions.

This report further highlighted the differential needs of and challenges faced by host and refugee populations. Higher proportions of host community respondents cited challenges in accessing health facilities and employment opportunities while high proportions of displaced communities pointed to the need for winterisation suggesting inadequate shelter conditions and an inability to secure essential NFIs to cope with colder climates. The differential trends in needs and priorities highlight that many displaced respondents are still unable to secure their immediate, survival needs (Theme 2 aligning with the first LCRP response strategy) while host community respondents are facing increasing difficulties in accessing more intermediate-term needs (Theme 3 aligning with the second LCRP response strategy).

Gendered trends further highlighted the distinctions in experiences of vulnerability even within specific population groups. Male and female respondents within each population group often cited different challenges in accessing the same services and even varying priority needs in the community. These nuances between displaced and hosts, and female and male respondents provide a more nuanced and comprehensive understanding of vulnerabilities at the community level. The data presented in this report should act as a guideline or stepping stone towards improving vulnerability targeting strategies and programmes.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Building on the three types of vulnerabilities and short-, intermediate- and long-term needs identified in the LCRP, the results of this assessment demonstrate an additional need to incorporate dimensions of demographic pressure as well as vulnerable groups into the response strategies. Indicators measuring demographic pressure can help gauge the magnitude or scope of the impact of the Syrian crisis on each vulnerable community. The incorporation of more gender-related factors into each of the three response strategies would enable more equitable outcomes with regards to mitigating community vulnerabilities.

1. **Sector vulnerability criteria should feed into vulnerability mapping exercises.** In order to better coordinate and inform the prioritization of humanitarian and development programming, it is recommended that the findings from this study and specific indicators relating to vulnerabilities under each of the themes be incorporated into the on-going vulnerability mapping exercise led by UNICEF. The Inter-Agency vulnerable cadastres maps are periodically updated to identify the most vulnerable cadastral areas based on the proportion of registered refugees settled in each locality along with pre-crisis host community poverty figures. The data collected for this assessment as well as other data sources can be used to build additional layers and components to the existing vulnerability ranking tool. Such assessments could be timed to inform periodic updates of the vulnerable cadastres mapping. In this way, this geographical prioritization tool will improve accuracy in identifying vulnerable communities. Of even more importance would be to build such an interactive tool that allows humanitarian and development actors see vulnerability scoring of communities by sector or region.
2. **The comprehensive severity index should be able to take into account regional and territorial dynamics.** Towards the classification or ranking of communities for the purposes of vulnerability targeting, the LCRP discusses the need to develop a comprehensive severity index. Findings from this study highlight the need to include monetary values for costs and income, especially as commonly cited challenges in accessing education, healthcare and water all related to financial resources. However, these indicators need to be developed in a manner that takes into account the different costs of living in each region and type of settlement (e.g. semi-urban versus urban) in Lebanon. Furthermore, building on some of the conditions and challenges outlined in this report, sector experts need to outline a logical and value-laden ranking for types of facilities, sources of income, and other factors that community members are able to access.
3. **Vulnerability varies over time and needs to be updated on a regular and predictable basis.** Lastly, this severity index or vulnerability targeting tool will further need to be updated at least twice a year, several months preceding the summer and winter months. This is because severe weather patterns affect vulnerability status (e.g. a recent influx of refugees arriving in a community that is accustomed to severe water shortages in summer months). In addition, socio-political and security-related developments on the ground often result in temporary or permanent displacements of local Lebanese and refugee populations. As such, essential needs and vulnerability of community populations are regularly changing and in flux.

Reported Top Needs

	Host Communities		Displaced	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Employment	19%	19%	15%	15%
Health	14%	17%	9%	14%
Winterisation	5%	7%	16%	18%
Education	6%	8%	10%	12%
Electricity	14%	12%	4%	3%
Shelter	2%	2%	13%	12%
Food	2%	2%	10%	10%
Drinking Water	8%	8%	8%	6%
Roads	9%	7%	1%	0%
Waste Water Mgmt	6%	5%	2%	1%



Host Displaced

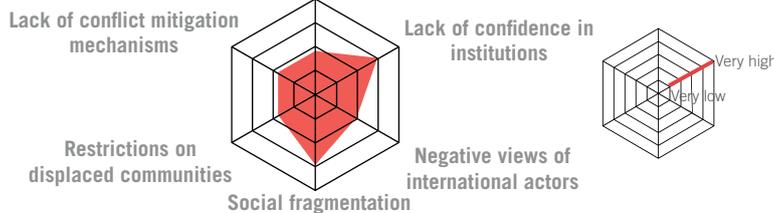
Demographic Pressure

Top 3 reasons for moving in Last 3 years Last 6 months

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>Knew friends/family 1</p> <p>More employment opportunities 2</p> <p>Safety concerns at last location 3</p> | <p>Safety concerns at last location 1</p> <p>Knew friends/family 2</p> <p>More employment opportunities 3</p> |
|--|--|
- 95% of hosts reported significant population increase in the last 3 years
- 90% of displaced reported significant population increase in the last 6 months

Social Stability

Potential sources of tensions related to: Lack of Social interaction



Host Displaced

Reported issues causing community divisions

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>Job shortages 1</p> <p>Overstretched resources 2</p> <p>Youth violence and unemployment 3</p> | <p>Job shortages 1</p> <p>Youth violence and unemployment 2</p> <p>Overstretched resources 3</p> |
|---|---|

Income & Poverty

Main sources of income

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>Informal commerce 1</p> <p>Formal commerce 2</p> <p>Unskilled non-agricultural labour 3</p> | <p>Unskilled non-agricultural labour 1</p> <p>Food vouchers 2</p> <p>Unskilled agricultural labour 3</p> |
|---|---|

Most common mode of employment

Regular Irregular/temporary

Average monthly HH income

\$973 as reported by respondents **\$323**

Reported changes in unemployment in last 3 years/6 months

Increased Increased

Most Commonly Reported HH expenditures on basic food staples

51 - 60% 71 - 80%

Most Commonly Reported HH expenditures on essential non-food items

11 - 20% 0 - 10%

Top coping mechanisms to cover cost of basic needs

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>Cheaper food 1</p> <p>Credit 2</p> <p>Borrow money/food 3</p> | <p>Cheaper food 1</p> <p>Reduce number of meals 2</p> <p>Credit 3</p> |
|---|--|



Host Displaced

Shelter

Main types of accommodation reported



Kind of occupancy arrangement



Average monthly household rent

\$321 **\$213**

Reported evictions



have heard reports of evictions



Electricity

Average hours of electricity reported per day



Average monthly HH expenditure reported

\$85 **\$45**

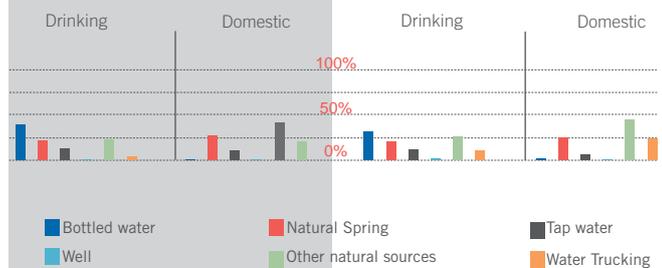
Main source of electricity

Public connection Public connection



Water

Top sources for drinking and domestic water



Average monthly expenditure on drinking water per HH

\$31 **\$30**

Average monthly expenditure on domestic water per HH

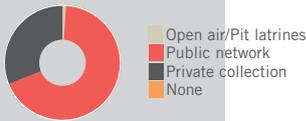
\$35 **\$32**

Host

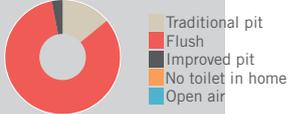
Displaced

Wastewater Management

Main wastewater systems



Types of toilets



Access to showering and washing facilities

98%

of respondents HH have access to showering and washing facilities

83%

Reported flooding or presence of stagnant water within community in the last 12 months

33%

reported flooding in immediate surroundings

45%

Solid Waste Management

Main type of solid waste disposal

Municipal collection

Municipal collection

In the last 3 months

Refuse/garbage

39%

of respondents reported noticeable excess refuse/garbage

45%

Presence of pests

38%

of respondents reported noticeable presence of flies, rodents, and insects

48%

Health

Most commonly reported child illnesses

- Diarrhea 1 Diarrhea
- Acute respiratory disease 2 Acute respiratory disease
- Stomach illness 3 Skin rashes

Top 3 challenges in accessing health services

- Cost of medicines/medication 1 Cost of medicines/medication
- Cost of health consultation 2 Cost of health consultation
- No affordable transportation 3 No affordable transportation

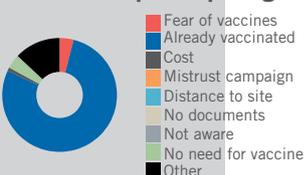
Participated in polio campaigns in last 3 months

67%

took their children to be vaccinated in polio campaign

84%

Reasons for not participating in polio campaigns



Host

Displaced

Education

Out of 2518 caregivers 70% of caregivers reported children enrolled 2013-14

Out of 2612 caregivers 28%

Out of 2518 caregivers 72% of caregivers reported children enrolled 2014-15

Out of 2612 caregivers 22%

Out of 1634 adolescents 62% adolescents were enrolled 2013-14

Out of 1685 adolescents 9%

Out of 1634 adolescents 67% adolescents are enrolled 2014-15

Out of 1685 adolescents 7%

Non-formal education opportunities

68%

reported there are no non-formal education opportunities

65%

Top reported challenges in accessing education

- Cost of school fees 1 Cost of school fees
- Cost of school supplies 2 Cost of school supplies
- No affordable transport/Distance 3 No affordable transport/Distance

Children and Women

Birth registration

4%

respondents reported cases of unregistered births

17%

Vulnerable population groups living within community

Average reported proportion of

21% Separated women 11%

32% Widowed women 21%

2% Unaccompanied children minors 3%

13% Orphans 11%

33% Pregnant women 31%

8% Girls married before 18 10%

Population groups engaged in income generation

- Men (18+ years) 1 Men (18+ years)
- Women (18+ years) 2 Male adolescents (12-17)
- Male adolescents (12-17 years) 3 Women (18+ years)

Reasons why women may not be participating in the labor force

- Too many HH responsibilities 1 Too many HH responsibilities
- Traditional values/customs 2 Traditional values/customs
- Safety concerns 3 Safety concerns

Main activities for out of school boys under 18

- Informal employment 1 Informal employment
- HH chores/Child care 2 HH chores/Child care
- Begging 3 Begging

Main activities for out of school girls under 18

- HH chores/Child care 1 HH chores/Child care
- Informal employment 2 Informal employment
- Begging 3 Begging

Cases of abuses and services

5%

of respondents heard of cases of abuse, exploitation or sexual violence in last 6 months

2%

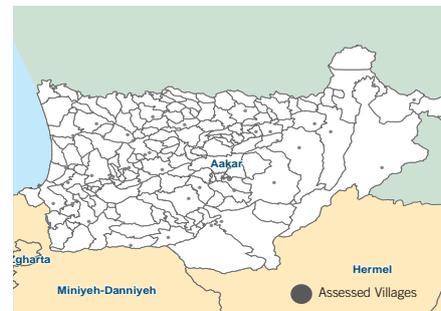
1%

of respondents know of services available for women and children at risk or survivors of violence, abuse or exploitation

1%

Reported Top Needs

	Host Communities		Displaced	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Employment	22%	22%	19%	18%
Health	15%	23%	9%	15%
Electricity	9%	7%	1%	2%
Roads	8%	6%	1%	1%
Drinking Water	9%	9%	7%	4%
Education	7%	10%	7%	10%
Waste Water Mgmt	12%	8%	4%	2%
Domestic Water	1%	1%	1%	0%
Winterisation	5%	8%	18%	19%
Security	1%	0%	0%	0%



Host Displaced

Demographic Pressure

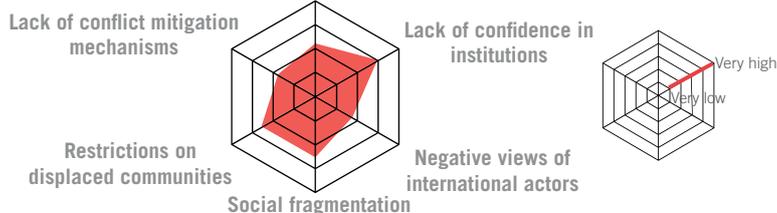
Top 3 reasons for moving in Last 3 years Last 6 months

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|----------------------|
| Knew friends/family | 1 | Safety concerns |
| More employment opportunities | 2 | Knew friends/family |
| Lack of affordable housing | 3 | More shelter options |

92% of hosts reported significant population increase in the last 3 years
87% of displaced reported significant population increase in the last 6 months

Social Stability

Potential sources of tensions related to: Lack of Social interaction



Host Displaced

Reported issues causing community divisions

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| Job shortages | 1 | Job shortages |
| Overstretched resources | 2 | Youth violence and unemployment |
| Youth violence and unemployment | 3 | Targeted aid and foreign assistance |

Income & Poverty

Main sources of income

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|
| Unskilled non-agricultural labour | 1 | Food vouchers |
| Informal commerce | 2 | Humanitarian aid/Support from local charities |
| Formal commerce | 3 | Unskilled non-agricultural labour |

Most common mode of employment

Irregular/temporary

Average monthly HH income

\$641 as reported by respondents **\$219**

Reported changes in unemployment in last 3 years/6 months

Increased

Most Commonly Reported HH expenditures on basic food staples

51 - 60%

Most Commonly Reported HH expenditures on essential non-food items

41 - 50%

Top coping mechanisms to cover cost of basic needs

- | | | |
|------------------------|---|------------------------|
| Cheaper food | 1 | Cheaper food |
| Credit | 2 | Credit |
| Reduce number of meals | 3 | Reduce number of meals |

Host Displaced

Shelter

Main types of accommodation reported



Kind of occupancy arrangement



Average monthly household rent

\$199 **\$154**

Reported evictions



have heard reports of evictions

Electricity

Average hours of electricity reported per day

10h **9h**

Average monthly HH expenditure reported

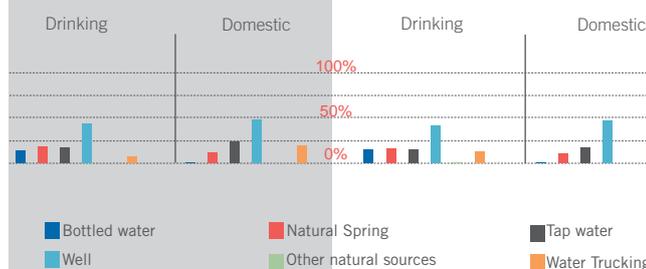
\$51 **\$30**

Main source of electricity

Public connection

Water

Top sources for drinking and domestic water



Average monthly expenditure on drinking water per HH

\$23 **\$25**

Average monthly expenditure on domestic water per HH

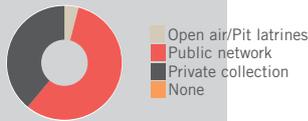
\$27 **\$28**

Host

Displaced

Wastewater Management

Main wastewater systems



Types of toilets



Access to showering and washing facilities

99%

of respondents HH have access to showering and washing facilities

84%

Reported flooding or presence of stagnant water within community in the last 12 months

36%

reported flooding in immediate surroundings

46%

Solid Waste Management

Main type of solid waste disposal

Public collection

Public collection

In the last 3 months

Refuse/garbage

51%

of respondents reported noticeable excess refuse/garbage

56%

Presence of pests

52%

of respondents reported noticeable presence of flies, rodents, and insects

60%

Health

Most commonly reported child illnesses

- Diarrhea **1** Diarrhea
- Acute respiratory diseases **2** Skin rashes
- Skin rashes **3** Acute respiratory diseases

Top 3 challenges in accessing health services

- Cost of medicines/medication **1** Cost of medicines/medication
- Cost of health services **2** Cost of health services
- No affordable transportation **3** No affordable transportation

Participated in polio campaigns in last 3 months

39%

took their children to be vaccinated in polio campaign

37%

Reasons for not participating in polio campaigns



Host

Displaced

Education

Out of **66%** of caregivers reported children enrolled 2013-14 **35%** Out of 543 caregivers 576 caregivers

Out of **66%** of caregivers reported children enrolled 2014-15 **29%** Out of 543 caregivers 576 caregivers

Out of **77%** adolescents were enrolled 2013-14 **36%** Out of 301 adolescents 280 adolescents

Out of **18%** adolescents are enrolled 2014-15 **69%** Out of 301 adolescents 280 adolescents

Non-formal education opportunities

72%

reported there are no non-formal education opportunities

72%

Top reported challenges in accessing education

- Cost of school fees **1** Cost of school fees
- Cost of school supplies **2** Cost of school supplies
- No affordable transportation **3** No affordable transportation

Children and Women

Birth registration

3%

respondents reported cases of unregistered births

15%

Vulnerable population groups living within community

Average reported proportion of

17% Separated women **14%**

26% Widowed women **18%**

1% Unaccompanied children minors **1%**

20% Orphans **17%**

28% Pregnant women **31%**

17% Girls married before 18 **19%**

Population groups engaged in income generation

- Men (18+) **1** Men (18+)
- Women (18+) **2** Male adolescents (12-17)
- Male adolescents (12-17) **3** Women (18+)

Reasons why women may not be participating in the labor force

- Household responsibilities **1** Household responsibilities
- Traditional values/customs **2** Traditional values/customs
- Safety concerns **3** Safety concerns

Main activities for out of school boys under 18

- Informal employment **1** Informal employment
- Begging **2** Household chores/Child care
- Household chores/Child care **3** Begging

Main activities for out of school girls under 18

- Household chores/Child care **1** Household chores/Child care
- Informal employment **2** Informal employment
- Other **3** Other

Cases of abuses and services

1%

of respondents heard of cases of abuse, exploitation or sexual violence in last 6 months

1%

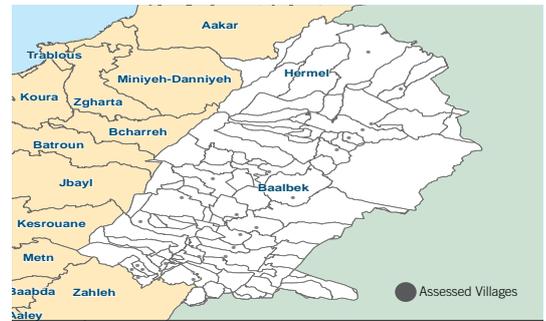
0%

of respondents know of services available for women and children at risk or survivors of violence, abuse or exploitation

0%

Reported Top Needs

	Host Communities		Displaced	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Employment	19%	20%	14%	16%
Health	17%	19%	11%	11%
Electricity	15%	16%	5%	3%
Roads	10%	7%	0%	0%
Drinking Water	5%	5%	10%	7%
Education	9%	8%	9%	10%
Waste Water Mgmt	7%	7%	1%	1%
Domestic Water	4%	3%	1%	2%
Winterisation	4%	4%	18%	20%
Security	1%	1%	1%	0%



Host Displaced

Demographic Pressure

Top 3 reasons for moving in Last 3 years Last 6 months

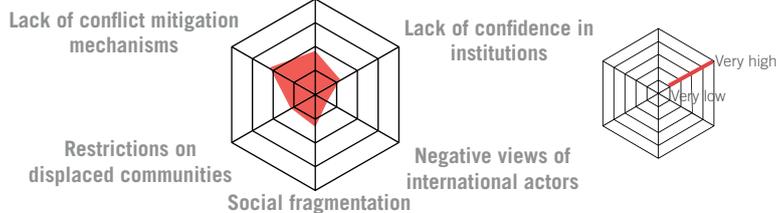
- | | | |
|----------------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| Knew friends/family | 1 | Safety concerns |
| Safety concerns | 2 | Knew friends/family |
| Lack of affordable housing | 3 | More employment opportunities |

91% of hosts reported significant population increase in the last 3 years

93% of displaced reported significant population increase in the last 6 months

Social Stability*

Potential sources of tensions related to: Lack of Social interaction



Host Displaced

Reported issues causing community divisions

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| Job shortages | 1 | Job shortages |
| Youth violence and unemployment | 2 | Youth violence and unemployment |
| Overstretched resources | 3 | Housing shortages/rent increase |

Income & Poverty

Main sources of income

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| Unskilled non-agricultural labour | 1 | Unskilled agricultural labour |
| Informal commerce | 2 | Unskilled non-agricultural labour |
| Unskilled agricultural labour | 3 | Food vouchers |

Most common mode of employment

Regular Irregular/temporary

Average monthly HH income

\$1035 as reported by respondents **\$253**

Reported changes in unemployment in last 3 years/6 months

Increased Increased

Most Commonly Reported HH expenditures on basic food staples

51 - 60% **81 - 90%**

Most Commonly Reported HH expenditures on essential non-food items

21 - 30% **0 - 10%**

Top coping mechanisms to cover cost of basic needs

- | | | |
|-------------------|---|--------------------------|
| Cheaper food | 1 | Cheaper food |
| Credit | 2 | Reduce number of meals |
| Borrow money/food | 3 | Reduce meal portion size |

Host Displaced

Shelter

Main types of accommodation reported



Kind of occupancy arrangement



Average monthly household rent

\$181 **\$113**

Reported evictions



have heard reports of evictions

Electricity

Average hours of electricity reported per day



Average monthly HH expenditure reported

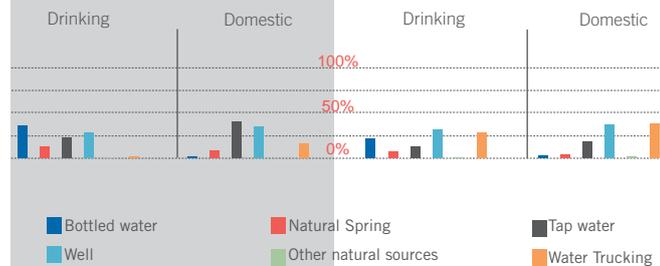
\$71 **\$36**

Main source of electricity

Public connection Public connection

Water

Top sources for drinking and domestic water



Average monthly expenditure on drinking water per HH

\$29 **\$28**

Average monthly expenditure on domestic water per HH

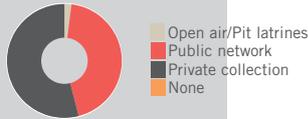
\$36 **\$30**

Host

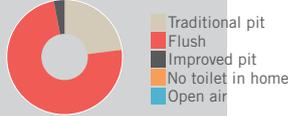
Displaced

Wastewater Management

Main wastewater systems



Types of toilets



Access to showering and washing facilities

97%

of respondents HH have access to showering and washing facilities

69%

Reported flooding or presence of stagnant water within community in the last 12 months

19%

reported flooding in immediate surroundings

50%

Solid Waste Management

Main type of solid waste disposal

Public collection

Public collection

In the last 3 months

Refuse/garbage

33%

of respondents reported noticeable excess refuse/garbage

58%

Presence of pests

27%

of respondents reported noticeable presence of flies, rodents, and insects

55%

Health

Most commonly reported child illnesses

Acute respiratory diseases 1 Acute respiratory diseases

Diarrhea 2 Diarrhea

Other stomach ailments 3 Other stomach ailments

Top 3 challenges in accessing health services

Cost of health services 1 Cost of medicines/medication

Cost of medicines/medication 2 Cost of health services

No affordable transportation 3 No affordable transportation

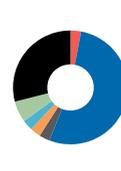
Participated in polio campaigns in last 3 months

56%

took their children to be vaccinated in polio campaign

73%

Reasons for not participating in polio campaigns



Host

Displaced

Education

Out of 280 caregivers 85% of caregivers reported children enrolled 2013-14

Out of 361 caregivers 15%

Out of 280 caregivers 86% of caregivers reported children enrolled 2014-15

Out of 361 caregivers 18%

Out of 190 adolescents 79% adolescents were enrolled 2013-14

Out of 192 adolescents 13%

Out of 190 adolescents 13% adolescents are enrolled 2014-15

Out of 192 adolescents 78%

Non-formal education opportunities

75%

reported there are no non-formal education opportunities

71%

Top reported challenges in accessing education

Cost of school fees 1 Cost of school fees

Cost of school supplies 2 Cost of school supplies

No affordable transportation 3 No affordable transportation

Children and Women

Birth registration

3%

respondents reported cases of unregistered births

30%

Vulnerable population groups living within community

Average reported proportion of

Separated women 17% 13%

Widowed women 39% 32%

Unaccompanied children minors 1% 5%

Orphans 7% 10%

Pregnant women 35% 37%

Girls married before 18 17% 27%

Population groups engaged in income generation

Men (18+) 1 Men (18+)

Women (18+) 2 Women (18+)

Male adolescents (12-17) 3 Male adolescents (12-17)

Reasons why women may not be participating in the labor force

Household responsibilities 1 Household responsibilities

Traditional values/customs 2 Traditional values/customs

No skills 3 No prior work experience

Main activities for out of school boys under 18

Informal employment 1 Informal employment

Household chores/Child care 2 Household chores/Child care

Drugs 3 Begging

Main activities for out of school girls under 18

Household chores/Child care 1 Household chores/Child care

Informal employment 2 Informal employment

Other 3 Other

Cases of abuses and services

2%

of respondents heard of cases of abuse, exploitation or sexual violence in last 6 months

2%

0%

of respondents know of services available for women and children at risk or survivors of violence, abuse or exploitation

0%

Reported Top Needs

	Host Communities		Displaced	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Employment	18%	21%	14%	16%
Health	12%	11%	11%	13%
Electricity	6%	4%	1%	1%
Roads	7%	5%	0%	1%
Drinking Water	5%	8%	3%	6%
Education	12%	7%	20%	16%
Waste Water Mgmt	4%	3%	0%	2%
Domestic Water	9%	6%	3%	2%
Winterisation	0%	4%	7%	7%
Security	11%	9%	1%	1%



Host

Displaced

Demographic Pressure

Top 3 reasons for moving in Last 3 years vs **Last 6 months**

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| More employment opportunities | 1 | Safety concerns |
| Safety concerns | 2 | More employment opportunities |
| Knew friends/family | 3 | More shelter options |

97% of hosts reported significant population increase in the last 3 years

96% of displaced reported significant population increase in the last 6 months

Social Stability

Potential sources of tensions related to:
Lack of Social interaction

Lack of conflict mitigation mechanisms

Lack of confidence in institutions

Restrictions on displaced communities

Negative views of international actors

Social fragmentation

Host

Displaced

Reported issues causing community divisions

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| Job shortages | 1 | Job shortages |
| Youth violence and unemployment | 2 | Political affiliations |
| Youth violence and unemployment | 3 | Youth violence and unemployment |

Income & Poverty

Main sources of income

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| Formal commerce | 1 | Unskilled non-agricultural labour |
| Informal commerce | 2 | Food vouchers |
| Unskilled non-agricultural labour | 3 | Informal commerce |

Most common mode of employment

Regular vs Regular

Average monthly HH income

\$1508 as reported by respondents vs **\$538**

Reported changes in unemployment in last 3 years/6 months

Increased vs Increased

Most Commonly Reported HH expenditures on basic food staples

31 - 40% vs **81 - 90%**

Most Commonly Reported HH expenditures on essential non-food items

11 - 20% vs **0 - 10%**

Top coping mechanisms to cover cost of basic needs

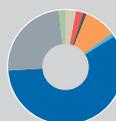
- | | | |
|-------------------|---|------------------------|
| Cheaper food | 1 | Cheaper food |
| Credit | 2 | Credit |
| Borrow money/food | 3 | Reduce number of meals |

Host

Displaced

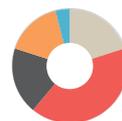
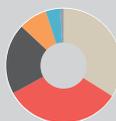
Shelter

Main types of accommodation reported



- Collective centre/shelter
- Factory/Warehouse
- Tent/Handmade shelter in settlement
- Garage/Shop/Worksite
- Homeless/No shelter
- Independent house/apartment
- One room structure
- Unfinished building

Kind of occupancy arrangement



- Owned apartment/house
- Unfurnished rental/Land
- Furnished rental
- Provided by employer
- Hosted
- Squatting
- Assistance/Charity

Average monthly household rent

\$407

\$410

Reported evictions



- Yes
- No
- Do not know

have heard reports of evictions

Electricity

Average hours of electricity reported per day

19h

17h

Average monthly HH expenditure reported

\$86

\$47

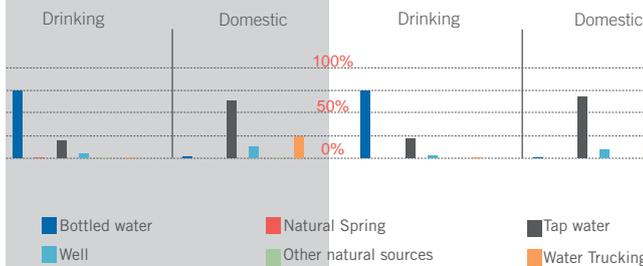
Main source of electricity

Public connection

Public connection

Water

Top sources for drinking and domestic water



Average monthly expenditure on drinking water per HH

\$48

\$42

Average monthly expenditure on domestic water per HH

\$45

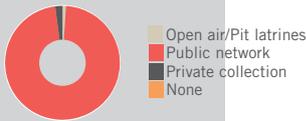
\$33

Host

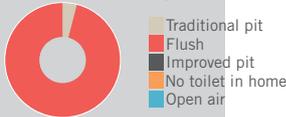
Displaced

Wastewater Management

Main wastewater systems



Types of toilets



Access to showering and washing facilities

97%

of respondents HH have access to showering and washing facilities

93%

Reported flooding or presence of stagnant water within community in the last 12 months

22%

reported flooding in immediate surroundings

26%

Solid Waste Management

Main type of solid waste disposal

Public collection

Private collection

In the last 3 months

Refuse/garbage

43%

of respondents reported noticeable excess refuse/garbage

44%

Presence of pests

40%

of respondents reported noticeable presence of flies, rodents, and insects

47%

Health

Most commonly reported child illnesses

Acute respiratory diseases 1 Acute respiratory diseases

Diarrhea 2 Diarrhea

Other 3 Other stomach ailments

Top 3 challenges in accessing health services

Cost of health services 1 Cost of medicines/medication

Cost of medicines/medication 2 Cost of health services

Long waits for consultation 3 Long waits for consultation

Participated in polio campaigns in last 3 months

60%

took their children to be vaccinated in polio campaign

80%

Reasons for not participating in polio campaigns



Host

Displaced

Education

Out of 83 caregivers 73%

of caregivers reported children enrolled 2013-14

Out of 97 caregivers

Out of 83 caregivers 73%

of caregivers reported children enrolled 2014-15

Out of 97 caregivers

Out of 50 adolescents 96%

adolescents were enrolled 2013-14

Out of 51 adolescents

Out of 50 adolescents 16%

adolescents are enrolled 2014-15

Out of 51 adolescents

Non-formal education opportunities

62%

reported there are no non-formal education opportunities

57%

Top reported challenges in accessing education

Cost of school fees 1 Cost of school fees

Cost of school supplies 2 Cost of school supplies

No affordable transportation 3 Discrimination at school from teachers

Children and Women

Birth registration

9%

respondents reported cases of unregistered births

13%

Vulnerable population groups living within community

Average reported proportion of

Separated women 24%

10%

Widowed women 32%

19%

Unaccompanied children minors 4%

6%

Orphans 11%

11%

Pregnant women 37%

29%

Girls married before 18 15%

19%

Population groups engaged in income generation

Men (18+) 1 Men (18+)

Women (18+) 2 Male adolescents (12-17)

Male adolescents (12-17) 3 Women (18+)

Reasons why women may not be participating in the labor force

Household responsibilities 1 Household responsibilities

Traditional values/customs 2 Traditional values/customs

Low levels of or no education 3 Safety concerns

Main activities for out of school boys under 18

Informal employment 1 Informal employment

Household chores/Child care 2 Household chores/Child care

Begging 3 Begging

Main activities for out of school girls under 18

Household chores/Child care 1 Household chores/Child care

Informal employment 2 Informal employment

Begging 3 Other

Cases of abuses and services

11%

of respondents heard of cases of abuse, exploitation or sexual violence in last 6 months

3%

1%

of respondents know of services available for women and children at risk or survivors of violence, abuse or exploitation

1%



Reported Top Needs

	Host Communities		Displaced	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Employment	14%	17%	11%	11%
Health	10%	15%	8%	12%
Electricity	17%	15%	6%	4%
Roads	11%	7%	1%	0%
Drinking Water	10%	9%	9%	6%
Education	6%	7%	9%	10%
Waste Water Mgmt	5%	4%	1%	1%
Domestic Water	7%	7%	3%	2%
Winterisation	7%	9%	19%	21%
Security	2%	2%	1%	0%



Host

Displaced

Demographic Pressure

Top 3 reasons for moving in Last 3 years / Last 6 months

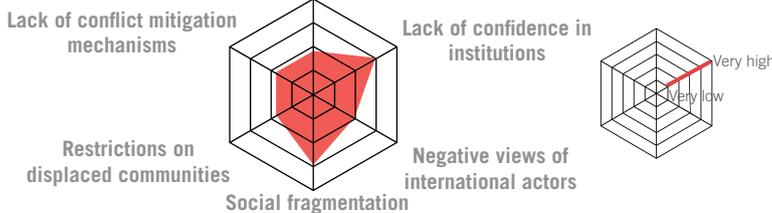
- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Knew friends/family | 1 Safety concerns |
| More employment opportunities | 2 Knew friends/family |
| Lack of affordable housing | 3 More employment opportunities |

99% of hosts reported significant population increase in the last 3 years

93% of displaced reported significant population increase in the last 6 months

Social Stability

Potential sources of tensions related to: Lack of Social interaction



Host

Displaced

Reported issues causing community divisions

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Job shortages | 1 Job shortages |
| Overstretched resources | 2 Housing |
| Housing | 3 Housing shortages/rent increase |

Income & Poverty

Main sources of income

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Unskilled non-agricultural labour | 1 Unskilled non-agricultural labour |
| Formal commerce | 2 Unskilled agricultural labour |
| Informal commerce | 3 Food vouchers |

Most common mode of employment

Regular (Host) vs Irregular/temporary (Displaced)

Average monthly HH income

\$1026 as reported by respondents (Host) vs **\$266** (Displaced)

Reported changes in unemployment in last 3 years/6 months

Increased (Host) vs Increased (Displaced)

Most Commonly Reported HH expenditures on basic food staples

41 - 50% (Host) vs 71 - 80% (Displaced)

Most Commonly Reported HH expenditures on essential non-food items

11 - 20% (Host) vs 0 - 10% (Displaced)

Top coping mechanisms to cover cost of basic needs

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------------|
| Cheaper food | 1 Cheaper food |
| Credit | 2 Reduce number of meals |
| Borrow money/food | 3 Reduce meal portion size |

Host

Displaced

Shelter

Main types of accommodation reported



Kind of occupancy arrangement



Average monthly household rent

\$326 (Host)

\$156 (Displaced)

Reported evictions



have heard reports of evictions

Electricity

Average hours of electricity reported per day

14h (Host)

12h (Displaced)

Average monthly HH expenditure reported

\$105 (Host)

\$42 (Displaced)

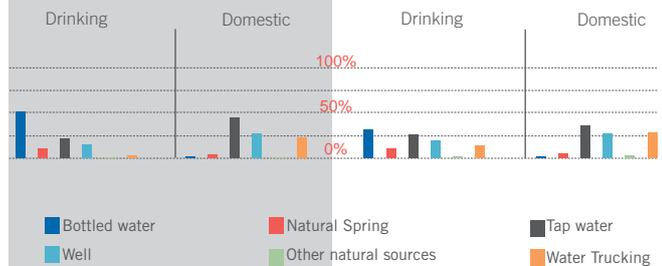
Main source of electricity

Public connection (Host)

Public connection (Displaced)

Water

Top sources for drinking and domestic water



Average monthly expenditure on drinking water per HH

\$34 (Host)

\$31 (Displaced)

Average monthly expenditure on domestic water per HH

\$35 (Host)

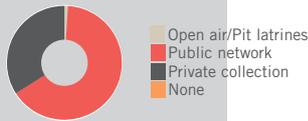
\$32 (Displaced)

Host

Displaced

Wastewater Management

Main wastewater systems



Types of toilets



Access to showering and washing facilities

98%

of respondents HH have access to showering and washing facilities

72%

Reported flooding or presence of stagnant water within community in the last 12 months

33%

reported flooding in immediate surroundings

49%

Solid Waste Management

Main type of solid waste disposal

Public collection

Public collection

In the last 3 months

Refuse/garbage

45%

of respondents reported noticeable excess refuse/garbage

54%

Presence of pests

46%

of respondents reported noticeable presence of flies, rodents, and insects

60%

Health

Most commonly reported child illnesses

- Acute respiratory diseases 1 Diarrhea
- Diarrhea 2 Acute respiratory diseases
- Other 3 Skin rashes

Top 3 challenges in accessing health services

- Cost of health services 1 Cost of medicines/medication
- Cost of medicines/medication 2 Cost of health services
- No affordable transportation 3 No affordable transportation

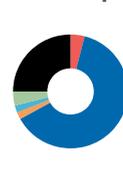
Participated in polio campaigns in last 3 months

82%

took their children to be vaccinated in polio campaign

89%

Reasons for not participating in polio campaigns



Host

Displaced

Education

Out of 405 caregivers 76% of caregivers reported children enrolled 2013-14

Out of 651 caregivers 20%

Out of 405 caregivers 76% of caregivers reported children enrolled 2014-15

Out of 651 caregivers 18%

Out of 310 adolescents 86% adolescents were enrolled 2013-14

Out of 316 adolescents 20%

Out of 310 adolescents 8% adolescents are enrolled 2014-15

Out of 316 adolescents 81%

Non-formal education opportunities

67%

reported there are no non-formal education opportunities

61%

Top reported challenges in accessing education

- Cost of school fees 1 Cost of school fees
- Cost of school supplies 2 Cost of school supplies
- No affordable transportation 3 No affordable transportation

Children and Women

Birth registration

6%

respondents reported cases of unregistered births

38%

Vulnerable population groups living within community

Average reported proportion of

26% Separated women 12%

40% Widowed women 29%

4% Unaccompanied children minors 6%

10% Orphans 11%

41% Pregnant women 39%

26% Girls married before 18 29%

Population groups engaged in income generation

Men (18+) 1 Men (18+)

Women (18+) 2 Male adolescents (12-17)

Male adolescents (12-17) 3 Women (18+)

Reasons why women may not be participating in the labor force

- Household responsibilities 1 Traditional values/customs
- Traditional values/customs 2 Household responsibilities
- Safety concerns 3 Safety concerns

Main activities for out of school boys under 18

Informal employment 1 Informal employment

Household chores/Child care 2 Household chores/Child care

Begging 3 Begging

Main activities for out of school girls under 18

Household chores/Child care 1 Household chores/Child care

Informal employment 2 Informal employment

Begging 3 Other

Cases of abuses and services

6%

of respondents heard of cases of abuse, exploitation or sexual violence in last 6 months

4%

1%

of respondents know of services available for women and children at risk or survivors of violence, abuse or exploitation

0%

Reported Top Needs

	Host Communities		Displaced	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Employment	16%	17%	18%	13%
Health	11%	13%	8%	15%
Electricity	20%	15%	5%	3%
Roads	8%	6%	0%	0%
Drinking Water	8%	7%	7%	4%
Education	5%	7%	12%	16%
Waste Water Mgmt	4%	4%	0%	1%
Domestic Water	10%	9%	4%	3%
Winterisation	3%	3%	10%	13%
Security	4%	5%	2%	1%



Host

Displaced

Demographic Pressure

Top 3 reasons for moving in Last 3 years / Last 6 months

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| More employment opportunities | 1 | Safety concerns |
| Knew friends/family | 2 | More employment opportunities |
| Lack of affordable housing | 3 | Knew friends/family |

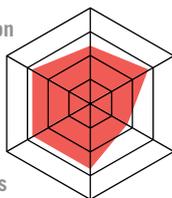
96% of hosts reported significant population increase in the last 3 years

88% of displaced reported significant population increase in the last 6 months

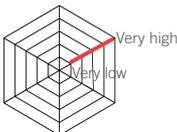
Social Stability

Potential sources of tensions related to: Lack of Social interaction

Lack of conflict mitigation mechanisms



Lack of confidence in institutions



Restrictions on displaced communities

Negative views of international actors

Social fragmentation

Host

Displaced

Reported issues causing community divisions

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---|------------------------|
| Job shortages | 1 | Job shortages |
| Political affiliations | 2 | Political affiliations |
| Overstretched resources | 3 | Political affiliations |

Income & Poverty

Main sources of income

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| Formal commerce | 1 | Unskilled non-agricultural labour |
| Informal commerce | 2 | Food vouchers |
| Unskilled non-agricultural labour | 3 | Informal commerce |

Most common mode of employment

Regular / Irregular/temporary

Average monthly HH income

\$1389 as reported by respondents / \$482

Reported changes in unemployment in last 3 years/6 months

Increased / Increased

Most Commonly Reported HH expenditures on basic food staples

41 - 50% / 41 - 50%

Most Commonly Reported HH expenditures on essential non-food items

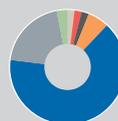
11 - 20% / 0 - 10%

Top coping mechanisms to cover cost of basic needs

- | | | |
|-------------------|---|--------------------------|
| Cheaper food | 1 | Cheaper food |
| Borrow money/food | 2 | Reduce number of meals |
| Credit | 3 | Reduce meal portion size |

Shelter

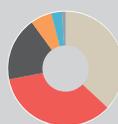
Main types of accommodation reported



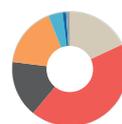
- Collective centre/shelter
- Factory/Warehouse
- Tent/Handmade shelter in settlement
- Garage/Shop/Worksite
- Homeless/No shelter
- Independent house/apartment
- One room structure
- Unfinished building



Kind of occupancy arrangement



- Owned apartment/house
- Unfurnished rental/Land
- Furnished rental
- Provided by employer
- Hosted
- Squatting
- Assistance/Charity



Average monthly household rent

\$385

\$329

Reported evictions



- Yes
- No
- Do not know



have heard reports of evictions

Electricity

Average hours of electricity reported per day

13h

13h

Average monthly HH expenditure reported

\$127

\$65

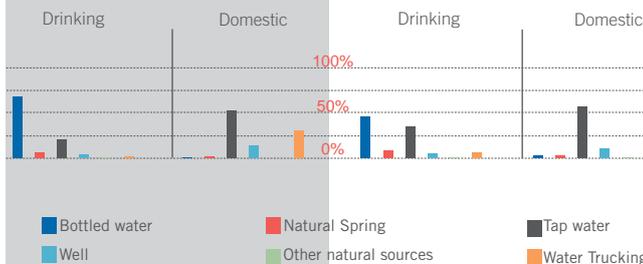
Main source of electricity

Public connection

Public connection

Water

Top sources for drinking and domestic water



Average monthly expenditure on drinking water per HH

\$38

\$36

Average monthly expenditure on domestic water per HH

\$49

\$45

Host

Displaced

Wastewater Management

Main wastewater systems



Open air/Pit latrines
Public network
Private collection
None



Types of toilets



Traditional pit
Flush
Improved pit
No toilet in home
Open air



Access to showering and washing facilities

98%

of respondents HH have access to showering and washing facilities

90%

Reported flooding or presence of stagnant water within community in the last 12 months

33%

reported flooding in immediate surroundings

29%

Solid Waste Management

Main type of solid waste disposal

Public collection

Public collection

In the last 3 months

Refuse/garbage

34%

of respondents reported noticeable excess refuse/garbage

33%

Presence of pests

37%

of respondents reported noticeable presence of flies, rodents, and insects

44%

Health

Most commonly reported child illnesses

Diarrhea 1 Diarrhea

Acute respiratory diseases 2 Acute respiratory diseases

Other stomach ailments 3 Skin rashes

Top 3 challenges in accessing health services

Cost of medicines/medication 1 Cost of medicines/medication

Cost of health services 2 Cost of health services

Long waits for consultation 3 No affordable transportation

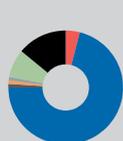
Participated in polio campaigns in last 3 months

73%

took their children to be vaccinated in polio campaign

76%

Reasons for not participating in polio campaigns



Fear of vaccines
Already vaccinated
Cost
Mistrust campaign
Distance to site
No documents
Not aware
No need for vaccine
Other



Host

Displaced

Education

Out of 496 caregivers

80%

of caregivers reported children enrolled 2013-14

Out of 660 caregivers

35%

Out of 496 caregivers

80%

of caregivers reported children enrolled 2014-15

Out of 660 caregivers

20%

Out of 337 adolescents

90%

adolescents were enrolled 2013-14

Out of 379 adolescents

23%

Out of 337 adolescents

12%

adolescents are enrolled 2014-15

Out of 379 adolescents

87%

Non-formal education opportunities

60%

reported there are no non-formal education opportunities

53%

Top reported challenges in accessing education

Cost of school fees 1 Cost of school fees

Cost of school supplies 2 Cost of school supplies

No affordable transportation 3 No affordable transportation

Children and Women

Birth registration

7%

respondents reported cases of unregistered births

23%

Vulnerable population groups living within community

Average reported proportion of

32%

Separated women

11%

38%

Widowed women

18%

3%

Unaccompanied children minors

4%

11%

Orphans

5%

37%

Pregnant women

29%

14%

Girls married before 18

17%

Population groups engaged in income generation

Men (18+) 1 Men (18+)

Women (18+) 2 Male adolescents (12-17)

Male adolescents (12-17) 3 Women (18+)

Reasons why women may not be participating in the labor force

Household responsibilities 1 Household responsibilities

Traditional values/customs 2 Traditional values/customs

Low levels of or no education 3 No skills

Main activities for out of school boys under 18

Informal employment 1 Informal employment

Household chores/Child care 2 Household chores/Child care

Begging 3 Begging

Main activities for out of school girls under 18

Household chores/Child care 1 Household chores/Child care

Informal employment 2 Informal employment

Begging 3 Other

Cases of abuses and services

11%

of respondents heard of cases of abuse, exploitation or sexual violence in last 6 months

5%

2%

of respondents know of services available for women and children at risk or survivors of violence, abuse or exploitation

0%

Reported Top Needs

	Host Communities		Displaced	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Employment	25%	23%	13%	18%
Health	19%	20%	11%	16%
Electricity	8%	5%	3%	1%
Roads	8%	6%	0%	0%
Drinking Water	8%	9%	9%	7%
Education	4%	10%	9%	10%
Waste Water Mgmt	4%	5%	2%	2%
Domestic Water	1%	1%	1%	0%
Winterisation	10%	10%	16%	21%
Security	2%	1%	1%	1%



Host Displaced

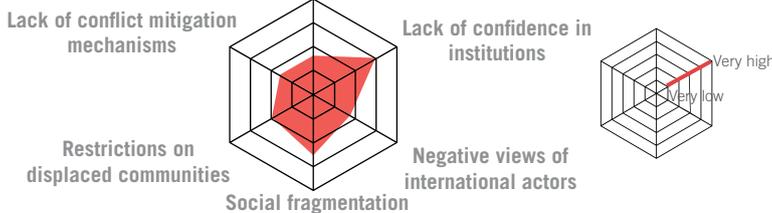
Demographic Pressure

Top 3 reasons for moving in Last 3 years Last 6 months

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>Knew friends/family 1</p> <p>Safety concerns 2</p> <p>More employment opportunities 3</p> | <p>Safety concerns 1</p> <p>Knew friends/family 2</p> <p>Lower cost of living 3</p> |
|---|--|
- 94% of hosts reported significant population increase in the last 3 years
- 91% of displaced reported significant population increase in the last 6 months

Social Stability

Potential sources of tensions related to: Lack of Social interaction



Host Displaced

Reported issues causing community divisions

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>Job shortages 1</p> <p>Youth violence and unemployment 2</p> <p>Overstretched resources 3</p> | <p>Job shortages 1</p> <p>Youth violence and unemployment 2</p> <p>Targeted aid and foreign assistance 3</p> |
|---|---|

Income & Poverty

Main sources of income

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>Informal commerce 1</p> <p>Unskilled non-agricultural labour 2</p> <p>Unskilled agricultural labour 3</p> | <p>Food vouchers 1</p> <p>Informal commerce 2</p> <p>Unskilled non-agricultural labour 3</p> |
|---|---|

Most common mode of employment

Irregular/temporary

Average monthly HH income

\$740 as reported by respondents **\$272**

Reported changes in unemployment in last 3 years/6 months

Increased

Most Commonly Reported HH expenditures on basic food staples

61 - 70% **51 - 60%**

Most Commonly Reported HH expenditures on essential non-food items

41 - 50% **21 - 30%**

Top coping mechanisms to cover cost of basic needs

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>Credit 1</p> <p>Cheaper food 2</p> <p>Reduce number of meals 3</p> | <p>Cheaper food 1</p> <p>Credit 2</p> <p>Rely on food vouchers 3</p> |
|--|---|

Host Displaced

Shelter

Main types of accommodation reported



Kind of occupancy arrangement



Average monthly household rent

\$740 **\$272**

Reported evictions



have heard reports of evictions

Electricity

Average hours of electricity reported per day



Average monthly HH expenditure reported

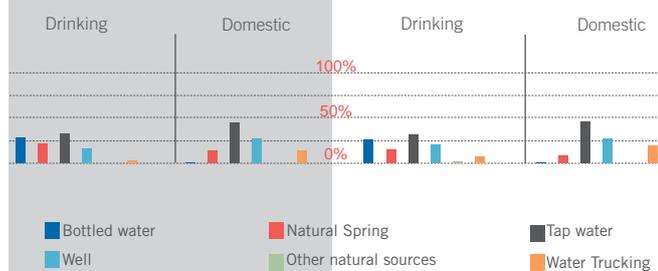
\$65 **\$37**

Main source of electricity

Public connection

Water

Top sources for drinking and domestic water



Average monthly expenditure on drinking water per HH

\$22 **\$25**

Average monthly expenditure on domestic water per HH

\$20 **\$23**

Host

Displaced

Wastewater Management

Main wastewater systems



Open air/Pit latrines
Public network
Private collection
None



Types of toilets



Traditional pit
Flush
Improved pit
No toilet in home
Open air



Access to showering and washing facilities

98%

of respondents HH have access to showering and washing facilities

93%

Reported flooding or presence of stagnant water within community in the last 12 months

26%

reported flooding in immediate surroundings

37%

Solid Waste Management

Main type of solid waste disposal

Public collection

Public collection

In the last 3 months

Refuse/garbage

38%

of respondents reported noticeable excess refuse/garbage

44%

Presence of pests

37%

of respondents reported noticeable presence of flies, rodents, and insects

45%

Health

Most commonly reported child illnesses

- Diarrhea 1 Diarrhea
- Acute respiratory diseases 2 Skin rashes
- Scabies 3 Scabies

Top 3 challenges in accessing health services

- Cost of medicines/medication 1 Cost of medicines/medication
- Cost of health services 2 Cost of health services
- No affordable transportation 3 No affordable transportation

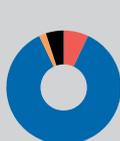
Participated in polio campaigns in last 3 months

46%

took their children to be vaccinated in polio campaign

54%

Reasons for not participating in polio campaigns



Fear of vaccines
Already vaccinated
Cost
Mistrust campaign
Distance to site
No documents
Not aware
No need for vaccine
Other



Host

Displaced

Education



Out of 496 caregivers

55%

of caregivers reported children enrolled 2013-14

27%

Out of 624 caregivers

Out of 496 caregivers

55%

of caregivers reported children enrolled 2014-15

21%

Out of 624 caregivers

Out of 300 adolescents

83%

adolescents were enrolled 2013-14

27%

Out of 305 adolescents

Out of 300 adolescents

18%

adolescents are enrolled 2014-15

73%

Out of 305 adolescents

Non-formal education opportunities

71%

reported there are no non-formal education opportunities

71%

Top reported challenges in accessing education

- Cost of school fees 1 Cost of school fees
- Cost of school supplies 2 Cost of school supplies
- No affordable transportation 3 No affordable transportation

Children and Women

Birth registration

1%

respondents reported cases of unregistered births

10%

Vulnerable population groups living within community

Average reported proportion of

8%	Separated women	9%
13%	Widowed women	12%
0%	Unaccompanied children minors	0%
14%	Orphans	16%
19%	Pregnant women	20%
6%	Girls married before 18	12%

Population groups engaged in income generation

- Men (18+) 1 Men (18+)
- Women (18+) 2 Women (18+)
- Male adolescents (12-17) 3 Male adolescents (12-17)

Reasons why women may not be participating in the labor force

- Household responsibilities 1 Traditional values/customs
- Traditional values/customs 2 Household responsibilities
- Safety concerns 3 Safety concerns

Main activities for out of school boys under 18

- Informal employment 1 Informal employment
- Begging 2 Household chores/Child care
- Household chores/Child care 3 Begging

Main activities for out of school girls under 18

- Household chores/Child care 1 Household chores/Child care
- Informal employment 2 Informal employment
- Begging 3 Begging

Cases of abuses and services

2%

of respondents heard of cases of abuse, exploitation or sexual violence in last 6 months

1%

0%

of respondents know of services available for women and children at risk or survivors of violence, abuse or exploitation

0%

Reported Top Needs

	Host Communities		Displaced	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Employment	21%	19%	19%	15%
Health	10%	16%	6%	12%
Electricity	17%	18%	7%	7%
Roads	13%	9%	1%	1%
Drinking Water	5%	8%	6%	4%
Education	7%	6%	10%	13%
Waste Water Mgmt	5%	4%	1%	1%
Domestic Water	4%	5%	2%	2%
Winterisation	2%	4%	18%	17%
Security	3%	2%	1%	1%



Host **Displaced**

Demographic Pressure

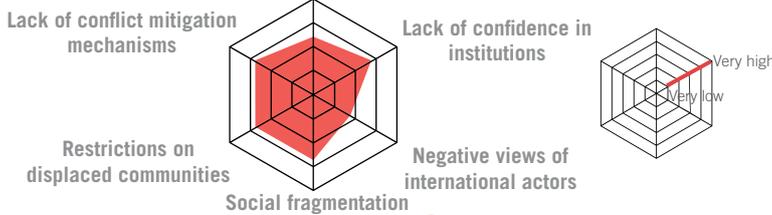
Top 3 reasons for moving in Last 3 years **Last 6 months**

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| Knew friends/family | 1 Safety concerns |
| Lack of affordable housing | 2 Lower cost of living |
| Safety concerns | 3 Knew friends/family |

96% of hosts reported significant population increase in the last 3 years **92%** of displaced reported significant population increase in the last 6 months

Social Stability

Potential sources of tensions related to:
Lack of Social interaction



Host **Displaced**

Reported issues causing community divisions

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| Job shortages | 1 Job shortages |
| Overstretched resources | 2 Political affiliations |
| Housing | 3 Strain resources |

Income & Poverty

Main sources of income

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Unskilled non-agricultural labour | 1 Unskilled non-agricultural labour |
| Informal commerce | 2 Unskilled agricultural labour |
| Formal commerce | 3 Food vouchers |

Most common mode of employment

Regular **Host** Irregular/temporary **Displaced**

Average monthly HH income

\$886 as reported by respondents **\$323**

Reported changes in unemployment in last 3 years/6 months

Increased **Host** Increased **Displaced**

Most Commonly Reported HH expenditures on basic food staples

51 - 60% **41 - 50%**

Most Commonly Reported HH expenditures on essential non-food items

11 - 20% **0 - 10%**

Top coping mechanisms to cover cost of basic needs

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| Cheaper food | 1 Cheaper food |
| Credit | 2 Reduce number of meals |
| Borrow money/food | 3 Borrow money/food |

Host **Displaced**

Shelter

Main types of accommodation reported



Kind of occupancy arrangement



Average monthly household rent

\$888 **\$324**

Reported evictions



have heard reports of evictions

Electricity

Average hours of electricity reported per day



Average monthly HH expenditure reported

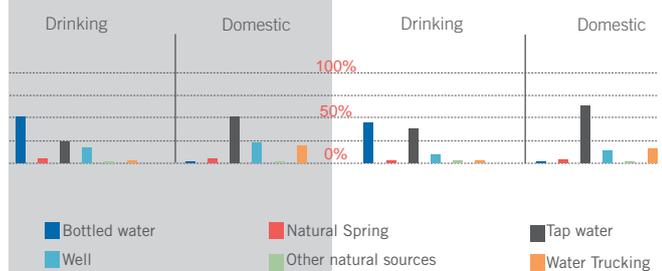
\$80 **\$48**

Main source of electricity

Public connection **Host** Public connection **Displaced**

Water

Top sources for drinking and domestic water



Average monthly expenditure on drinking water per HH

\$29 **\$28**

Average monthly expenditure on domestic water per HH

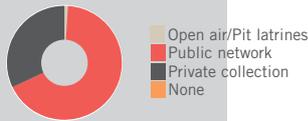
\$31 **\$31**

Host

Displaced

Wastewater Management

Main wastewater systems



Types of toilets



Access to showering and washing facilities

100%

of respondents HH have access to showering and washing facilities

93%

Reported flooding or presence of stagnant water within community in the last 12 months

24%

reported flooding in immediate surroundings

22%

Solid Waste Management

Main type of solid waste disposal

Public collection

Public collection

In the last 3 months

Refuse/garbage

37%

of respondents reported noticeable excess refuse/garbage

33%

Presence of pests

33%

of respondents reported noticeable presence of flies, rodents, and insects

33%

Health

Most commonly reported child illnesses

- Acute respiratory diseases ① Diarrhea
- Diarrhea ② Acute respiratory diseases
- Other stomach ailments ③ Other stomach ailments

Top 3 challenges in accessing health services

- Cost of medicines/medication ① Cost of medicines/medication
- Cost of health services ② Cost of health services
- No affordable transportation ③ No affordable transportation

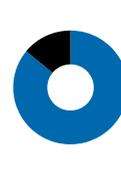
Participated in polio campaigns in last 3 months

78%

took their children to be vaccinated in polio campaign

78%

Reasons for not participating in polio campaigns



Host

Displaced

Education

Out of 195 caregivers 73% of caregivers reported children enrolled 2013-14 Out of 304 caregivers 34%

Out of 195 caregivers 72% of caregivers reported children enrolled 2014-15 Out of 304 caregivers 31%

Out of 130 adolescents 88% adolescents were enrolled 2013-14 Out of 146 adolescents 25%

Out of 130 adolescents 23% adolescents are enrolled 2014-15 Out of 146 adolescents 86%

Non-formal education opportunities

70%

reported there are no non-formal education opportunities

74%

Top reported challenges in accessing education

- Cost of school supplies ① Cost of school fees
- Cost of school fees ② Cost of school supplies
- No affordable transportation ③ No affordable transportation

Children and Women

Birth registration

5%

respondents reported cases of unregistered births

16%

Vulnerable population groups living within community

Average reported proportion of

25% Separated women 11%

38% Widowed women 21%

3% Unaccompanied children minors 3%

12% Orphans 7%

38% Pregnant women 28%

18% Girls married before 18 21%

Population groups engaged in income generation

- Men (18+) ① Men (18+)
- Women (18+) ② Women (18+)
- Male adolescents (12-17) ③ Male adolescents (12-17)

Reasons why women may not be participating in the labor force

- Household responsibilities ① Household responsibilities
- Traditional values/customs ② Traditional values/customs
- Safety concerns ③ No prior work experience

Main activities for out of school boys under 18

- Informal employment ① Informal employment
- Household chores/Child care ② Household chores/Child care
- Begging ③ Other

Main activities for out of school girls under 18

- Household chores/Child care ① Household chores/Child care
- Informal employment ② Informal employment
- Other ③ Other

Cases of abuses and services

10%

of respondents heard of cases of abuse, exploitation or sexual violence in last 6 months

2%

3%

of respondents know of services available for women and children at risk or survivors of violence, abuse or exploitation

1%



ANNEX III: LIST OF COMMUNITIES AND INTERVIEWS COMPLETED UNDER PHASE 2B DATA COLLECTION

A full list of community profiles is available for each of the communities assessed.

Akkar

District	Cadastre	Pcode	Village Neighbourhood	Host community respondents				Displaced community respondents								Total
				Lebanese		PRL		Syrian		PRS		Lebanese returnees		Iraqi		
				Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Akkar	Aakkar El-Aatiqa	LBN51004	Aaklar El Attiqa	14	24	0	0	12	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	70
	Aamayr	LBN51252	Wadi Khaled	12	22	0	0	13	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	67
	Aandqet	LBN51007	Andqat	14	20	0	0	12	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	66
	Aarqa	LBN51012	Aarqa	12	20	0	0	12	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	64
	Bebnine	LBN51026	Bebnine	12	20	0	0	12	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	64
	berqayel	LBN51038	Berqayel	12	20	0	0	12	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	64
	Bezbina	LBN51039	Bezbina	13	21	0	0	12	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	66
	Biret Aakkar	LBN51040	Bire	12	20	0	0	12	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	64
	Chaqdouf	LBN51272	Chaqdouf	12	20	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39
	Chir Hmairine	LBN51273	Cheikh Aayash	12	24	0	0	12	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	69
	Darine	LBN51057	Darine	12	20	0	0	12	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	65
	Deir Dalloum	LBN51041	Borj el Arab	12	21	0	0	12	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	65
	Fnaydeq	LBN51130	Fnaideq	15	19	0	0	12	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	66
	Halba	LBN51137	Halba	13	20	0	0	13	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	69
	Hayssa	LBN51036	Bellane el Hissa	12	20	0	0	12	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	64
	Hrar	LBN51152	Hrar	11	20	0	0	16	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	67
	Khirbet Daoud Aakkar	LBN51168	Khirbet Daoud	12	20	0	0	12	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	64
	Khreibet Ej-Jindi	LBN51176	Kousha	13	19	0	0	12	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	65
	Kouachra	LBN51294	Kawashra	12	19	0	0	12	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	64
	Machha	LBN51178	Machha	12	20	0	0	12	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	65
Machta Hammoud	LBN51195	Mqaible	16	29	0	0	15	21	0	0	0	1	0	0	82	
Mazareaa Jabal Akroum	LBN51019	Akroum	12	20	0	0	12	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	64	

District	Cadastre	Pcode	Village Neighbourhood	Host community respondents				Displaced community respondents								Total
				Lebanese		PRL		Syrian		PRS		Lebanese returnees		Iraqi		
				Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
	Mazraat En-Nahriyé	LBN51002	Aaidamoun	12	20	0	0	12	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	64
	Michmich Aakkar	LBN51193	Mechmech	14	25	0	0	12	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	71
	Minyara	LBN51308	Minyara	13	21	0	0	12	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	66
	Ouadi El-Jamous	LBN51208	Ouadi Ej jamous	12	20	0	0	16	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	68
	Qabaait	LBN51043	Bzaita	12	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32
	Qbaiyat Aakkar	LBN51054	Dahr El Ballane	13	21	0	0	12	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	66
	Qleiaat Aakkar	LBN51111	El Qleiaat	12	20	0	0	12	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	64
	Qoubber Chamra	LBN51223	Qoubbet Chamra	12	22	0	0	12	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	66
	Rahbé	LBN51224	Rahbe	13	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32
	Sindianet Zeidane	LBN51238	Sindianet Zeidane	12	20	0	0	12	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	64
	Tall Aabbas El-Gharbi	LBN51245	Tall Aabbas el Gharbi	12	20	0	0	13	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	66
	Tall Meaayan Tall Kiri	LBN51332	Tal Meaayan	12	20	0	0	13	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	64
	Tikrit	LBN51251	Takrit	13	29	0	0	12	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	74
	Tleil	LBN51127	Tleil	12	20	0	0	12	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	64
Grand Total				451	755	0	0	418	669	0	0	0	1	0	0	2294

Beirut and Mount Lebanon

District	Cadastre	Pcode	Village Neighbourhood /	Host community respondents				Displaced community respondents								Total
				Lebanese		PRL		Syrian		PRS		Lebanese returnees		Iraqi		
				Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Aley	Aaley	LBN31002	Aaley ej Jdide	12	20	0	0	12	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	65
	Aaramoun Aaley	LBN31091	Mounsa Aaley	12	20	0	0	12	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	64
	Bayssour Aaley	LBN31024	Baissour	12	20	0	0	12	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	64
	Bchamoun	LBN31025	Bchamoun	12	20	0	0	13	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	64
	Choueifat El-Aamrousiyé	LBN31003	Aamroussieh Choueifat	12	20	0	0	11	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	68
	Choueifat El-Quoubbé	LBN31096	Qoubbe Choueifat	12	20	0	0	13	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	64
	Mansouriyet Bhamdoun	LBN31083	Mansouriyet et Ain el Marj	13	21	0	0	12	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	66
Baabda	Baabda	LBN320009	Baabda	12	20	0	0	11	20	0	0	0	0	1	0	64
	Furn Ech-Chebbak	LBN320048	Furn ech Chebak	18	21	0	0	12	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	71
	Hadath Beyrouth	LBN320050	Hadet	12	20	0	0	12	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	66
	Hammana	LBN320051	Hammana	13	20	0	0	12	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	65
	Kfar Chima	LBN320068	Kfarchima	12	20	0	0	12	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	64
Beirut	Achrafieh foncière	LBN11017	El Ghabe	13	20	0	0	12	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	65
	Bachoura foncière	LBN11006	Bachoura	15	20	0	0	12	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	67
	Mazraa foncière	LBN11054	Tariq El Jdide	13	21	0	0	11	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	65
	Msaitbé foncière	LBN11040	Moussaitbe	12	20	0	0	12	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	64
	Ras Beyrouth foncière	LBN11020	El Manara	12	20	0	0	12	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	64
	Zqaq el-Blat foncière	LBN11058	Zoqaq el Blat	13	21	0	0	12	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	69
Chouf	Aalmane Ech-Chouf	LBN33001	Aalmane Ech Chouf	14	20	0	0	12	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	72
	Baaqline	LBN33080	El Qachaya	12	19	0	0	12	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	65
	Barja	LBN33024	Barja	12	20	0	1	13	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	70
	Chhim	LBN33045	Chhime	12	22	0	1	12	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	70
	Damour	LBN33182	Saadiyat	12	20	0	0	12	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	64
	Daraiya Ech-Chouf	LBN33056	Daraiya	12	20	0	0	12	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	64

District	Cadastre	Pcode	Village Neighbourhood	Host community respondents				Displaced community respondents								Total
				Lebanese		PRL		Syrian		PRS		Lebanese returnees		Iraqi		
				Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
	Jdeidet Ech-Chouf	LBN33036	Boqaata	12	23	0	0	12	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	64
	Jiyé	LBN33109	Jiye	12	20	0	1	12	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	65
	Ketermaya	LBN33113	Ketermaya	12	20	0	0	12	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	64
	Mazboud	LBN33141	Mazboud	13	18	0	2	12	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	65
	Naamé	LBN33163	Naame	13	19	1	1	12	19	0	1	0	0	0	0	66
	Rmeilet Ech-Chouf	LBN33181	Rmaile	12	19	0	1	11	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	64
	Sibline	LBN33187	Sibline	13	16	0	4	12	9	0	11	0	0	0	0	65
El Metn	Antelias	LBN36105	Antelias	12	20	0	0	13	19	0	0	0	0	0	1	65
	Baouchriyé	LBN36170	Sad el Baouchriye	12	20	0	0	10	18	0	0	0	0	2	3	65
	Bourj Hammoud	LBN36040	Borj Hammoud	12	20	0	0	12	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	66
	Broummana El-Matn	LBN36042	Broumana	13	20	0	0	15	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	67
	Dekouané	LBN36069	Deir-er-Raai Saleh	15	20	0	0	11	19	0	0	0	0	1	1	67
	Fanar	LBN36091	Fanar	11	20	0	0	16	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	69
	Jall Ed-Did	LBN36106	Jall Ed Dib	13	19	0	0	12	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	67
	Jdaidet El-Matn	LBN36107	Jdaide	12	20	0	0	12	18	0	0	0	0	0	2	64
	Mansouriyet El-Matn	LBN36123	Mansouriye	12	20	0	0	18	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	70
	Sinn El-Fil	LBN36108	Jisr El Bacha	12	24	0	0	12	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	68
	Zalqa	LBN36005	Aaqbe	12	21	0	0	11	20	0	0	0	0	1	0	65
Jbeil	Aamchit	LBN34006	Aamchit	11	21	0	0	13	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	65
	Jbayl	LBN34120	Jbail	12	20	0	0	12	19	0	0	0	0	0	1	64
Kesrwane	Ghazir	LBN35091	Ghazir	12	20	0	0	13	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	65
	Jounie Ghadir	LBN35089	Ghadir	14	19	0	0	11	19	0	0	0	0	1	0	64
	Jounié Sarba	LBN35166	Sarba	13	20	0	0	12	22	0	0	0	0	1	0	68
	Zouk Mkayel	LBN35179	Zouq Mkayel	11	25	0	0	15	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	64
	Zouk Mousbeh	LBN35010	Adonis Kesserwan	12	19	0	0	10	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	68
Grand Total				1376	2235	4	11	1343	2218	3	19	0	2	7	8	7226

Bekaa

District	Cadastre	Pcode	Village Neighbourhood /	Host community respondents				Displaced community respondents								Total
				Lebanese		PRL		Syrian		PRS		Lebanese returnees		Iraqi		
				Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Baalbek	Aain Baalbek	LBN21035	El Ain	12	20	0	0	12	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	64
	Baalbek	LBN21010	Baalbek	12	22	0	0	11	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	65
	Bouday	LBN21060	Hfayer	12	20	0	0	12	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	64
	Brital	LBN21023	Britel	13	19	0	0	12	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	64
	Chaat	LBN21026	Chaat	12	20	0	0	12	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	64
	Chmistar	LBN21028	Chmistar	12	20	0	0	12	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	64
	Deir El-Ahmar	LBN21031	Deir El Ahmar	12	20	0	0	11	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	64
	Douris	LBN21033	Douris	13	22	0	0	11	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	66
	Fekehe	LBN21043	Fakehe	12	20	0	0	12	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	64
	Hadath Baalbek	LBN21088	Masnaa es Zohr	17	22	0	0	13	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	71
	Haouch Er-Rafqa	LBN21063	Houch Er Rafqa	12	18	0	0	14	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	64
	laat	LBN21064	laat	12	21	0	0	12	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	65
	Laboué	LBN21082	Laboue	12	20	0	0	14	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	67
	Nabi Chit	LBN21128	Nabi Chit	12	20	0	0	4	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	55
	Qaa Baalbek	LBN21135	El Qaa	11	18	0	0	6	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	42
	Qsamaba	LBN21141	Qsamaba	13	19	0	0	12	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	64
	Ras Baalbek Es-Sahel	LBN21144	Ras Baalbek	12	20	0	0	12	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	64
	Serraaine Et-Tahta	LBN21150	Saraain el Faouqa	12	21	0	0	12	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	64
	Taibet Baalbek	LBN21156	Taibe	12	20	0	0	12	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	64
	Talia	LBN21157	Talia	11	21	0	0	13	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	65
	Taraiya	LBN21162	Taraiya	12	20	0	0	12	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	64
Temnine El-Faouqa	LBN21161	Tamnine El Faouqa	12	21	0	0	13	21	0	1	0	0	0	0	68	
Temnine Et-Tahta	LBN21160	Tamnine et Tahta	11	19	0	0	14	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	
Younine	LBN21167	Younine	11	15	0	0	3	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	
El Hermel	Hermel	LBN22015	Bouaida	12	20	0	0	12	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	64
Rachaya	Dahr El-Ahmar	LBN23013	Dahr el Ahmar	12	20	0	0	12	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	64
	Khirbet Rouha	LBN23025	Khirbet Rouha	12	20	0	0	12	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	64
	Rachaiya	LBN23038	Rachaiya	14	21	0	0	12	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	67
	Rafid Rachaiya	LBN23039	Rafid	14	20	0	0	12	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	66
	Ghazzé	LBN24015	Ghazze	12	21	0	0	12	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	64

District	Cadastre	Pcode	Village Neighbourhood	Host community respondents				Displaced community respondents								Total
				Lebanese		PRL		Syrian		PRS		Lebanese returnees		Iraqi		
				Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
West Bekaa	Haouch El-Harime	LBN24017	Houch el Harime	12	20	0	0	13	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	65
	Joubb Jannine	LBN24020	Joub Jannine	12	20	0	0	12	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	64
	Kamed El-Laouz	LBN24022	Kamed el Laouz	12	20	0	0	12	19	0	1	0	0	0	0	64
	Kfar Denis	LBN23022	Kfar Danis	12	21	0	0	12	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	64
	Khirbet Qanafar	LBN24025	Khirbet Qanafar	12	20	0	0	12	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	64
	Lala	LBN24026	Lala	11	22	0	0	10	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	64
	Manara (Hammara) BG	LBN24030	Hammara	12	20	0	0	12	19	0	1	0	0	0	0	64
	Mansoura BG	LBN24031	Mansoura	12	19	0	0	13	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	64
	Marj BG	LBN24013	El Marj	13	20	0	0	11	19	2	0	0	0	0	0	65
	Qaraaoun	LBN24034	Qaraoun	12	20	0	0	12	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	64
	Souairi	LBN24038	Souairi	12	22	0	0	13	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	66
	Zahle	Aali En-Nahri	LBN25001	Aali en Nahri	12	21	0	0	12	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aanjar (Haouch Moussa)		LBN25002	Haouch Anjar Moussa	14	20	1	0	12	19	0	1	0	0	0	0	67
Ablah		LBN25003	Ablah	16	20	0	0	12	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	68
Barr Elias		LBN25006	Bar Elias	11	22	2	0	12	19	0	1	0	0	0	0	67
Chtaura		LBN25012	Chtaura	14	22	0	0	12	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	68
Dalhamiyet Zahlé		LBN25016	Dalhamiye	13	19	0	0	12	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	64
Fourzol		LBN25022	Fourzol	13	20	0	0	12	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	65
Jdita		LBN25034	Jdita	13	17	0	0	18	20	0	0	0	1	0	0	69
Kfarzabad		LBN25037	Kfar Zabad	13	21	0	0	12	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	66
Majdel Aanjar		LBN25042	Majdel Anjar	12	21	0	0	12	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	65
Maksé		LBN25047	Meksi	12	20	0	0	13	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	65
Qabb Elias		LBN25057	Qabb Elias	0	0	0	0	12	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	32
Raait		LBN25061	Raite	12	20	0	0	12	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	64
Riyaq		LBN25064	Rayak	12	20	0	0	11	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	64
Saadnayel		LBN25065	Saadnayel	12	20	0	0	11	22	1	0	0	0	0	0	66
Taalbaya		LBN25067	Taalabaya	12	20	0	0	11	19	0	2	0	0	0	0	64
Taanayel		LBN25068	Taanayel	12	20	0	0	12	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	64
Terbol Zahlé		LBN25072	Terbol	12	20	0	0	12	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	64
Zahlé Aradi		LBN25027	Haouch el Oumara Aradi	12	20	0	0	12	20	0	0	0	1	0	0	65
Zahlé El-Maallaqa		LBN25036	Karak Nouh	13	20	0	0	13	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	65

District	Cadastre	Pcode	Village Neighbourhood	Host community respondents				Displaced community respondents								Total
				Lebanese		PRL		Syrian		PRS		Lebanese returnees		Iraqi		
				Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
	Zahlé El-Midane	LBN25074	Zahle	12	20	0	0	12	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	64
	Zahlé Maallaqa Aradi	LBN25041	MADINAT SINA'IYAT AL	12	20	0	0	12	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	64
Grand Total				764	1247	3	0	744	1228	3	7	0	2	0	0	3998

South

District	Cadastre	Pcode	Village / Neighbourhood	Host community respondents				Displaced community respondents								Total
				Lebanese		PRL		Syrian		PRS		Lebanese returnees		Iraqi		
				Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Hasbaya	Chebaa	LBN42008	Chebaa	12	20	0	0	12	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	64
	Hasbaiya	LBN42017	Hasbaiya	12	20	0	0	13	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	64
Jezzine	Jezzine	LBN62049	Jezzine	12	20	0	0	12	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	64
Saida	Aadloun	LBN61003	Aadloun	12	20	0	0	12	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	64
	Aanqoun	LBN61004	Aanqoun	12	22	0	0	12	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	66
	Babliyé	LBN61013	Babliyah	9	7	0	0	5	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	30
	Darb Es-Sim	LBN61021	Darb es Sim	11	20	1	0	14	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	68
	Hlaliyé Saida	LBN61034	Hlaliye	12	19	2	3	12	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	68
	Kfar Hatta Saida	LBN61045	Kfar Hatta	10	6	0	0	12	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	49
	Maghdouché	LBN61057	Maghdouche	11	21	0	0	13	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	68
	Miyé ou Miyé	LBN61010	Ain el Hiloue	0	0	12	20	0	0	12	20	0	0	0	0	64
	Zrariye	LBN61109	Zrariye	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Sour	Aabbassiyet Sour	LBN63001	Aabbassiye	0	0	0	0	12	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	32
	Aain Baal	LBN63009	Ain Baal	12	21	0	0	13	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	67
	Borj Ech-Chemali	LBN63018	Borj ech Chmali	0	0	12	20	1	0	12	19	0	0	0	0	64
	Chehabiyé	LBN63032	Chehabiye	12	21	0	0	11	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	64
	Maaraké	LBN63066	Maarake	12	20	0	0	12	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	64
	Mheilib	LBN63023	Bourghliye	13	20	0	0	10	19	2	1	0	0	0	0	65
	Qana	LBN63089	Qana	12	20	0	0	12	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	65
	Sour	LBN63092	Rachidiye	0	0	13	20	4	6	8	15	0	0	1	0	67
	Srifa	LBN63102	Srifa	1	4	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
	Tayr Debbé	LBN63104	Tair Debba	12	19	0	1	11	18	1	2	0	0	0	0	64
Grand Total				639	1055	40	64	622	1009	35	57	0	1	1	0	3523

Tripoli T5

District	Cadastre	Pcode	Village Neighbourhood	Host community respondents				Displaced community respondents								Total
				Lebanese		PRL		Syrian		PRS		Lebanese returnees		Iraqi		
				Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Batroun	Batroun	LBN52013	Batroun	13	19	0	0	12	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	64
	Chikka	LBN52026	Chekka	12	20	0	0	12	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	64
	Kfar Aabida	LBN52075	Kfar Aabida	12	21	0	0	12	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	65
Bcharre	Bcharré	LBN53006	Bcharre	12	20	0	0	12	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	64
El Koura	Ain Aakrine	LBN54003	Ain Aakrine	12	20	0	0	13	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	65
	Deddé	LBN54025	Dedde	13	20	0	0	12	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	65
	Enfé	LBN54031	Enfe	12	21	0	0	12	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	65
	Kfar Aaqqa	LBN54037	Kfar Aaqqa	12	20	0	0	12	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	64
	Kousba	LBN54044	Kousba	12	19	0	0	12	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	64
	Ras Masqa	LBN54022	Dahr AlAin	12	20	0	0	12	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	64
El Mineh Dennieh	Aassoun	LBN55005	Aassoun	13	20	0	0	12	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	66
	Bakhaaoun	LBN55016	Bechtayel	13	20	0	0	12	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	65
	Beddaoui	LBN55040	El Beddaoui	12	20	0	0	12	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	64
	Bqaa Sefrine	LBN55029	Bqaa Safrin	12	21	0	0	12	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	65
	Deir Aammar	LBN55037	Deir Amar	12	20	0	0	12	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	64
	Izal	LBN55058	Izal	12	20	0	0	12	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	64
	Kfar Habou	LBN55067	Kfar Habou	12	21	0	0	12	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	66
	Minie	LBN55045	El Minie	12	21	0	0	12	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	65
	Sfiré	LBN55052	Sfire	12	20	0	0	12	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	64
	Sir Ed-Danniyé	LBN55083	Sir Ed Danniyé	16	20	0	0	12	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	67
Zouq Bhannine	LBN55027	Bhannine	12	20	0	0	12	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	64	
Tripoli	Mejdlaiya Zgharta	LBN56022	Fouwar	13	20	0	0	11	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	64
	Mhammaret	LBN56026	Mhamra	12	20	0	0	12	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	64
	Mina Jardin	LBN56008	Mina Jardin	12	19	0	0	12	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	64
	Mina N:3	LBN56002	El Mina	12	20	0	0	16	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	67
	Qalamoun	LBN56003	Qalamoun	13	20	0	0	12	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	66
	Trablous El-Haddadine	LBN56019	Bab Al Ramel	12	20	0	0	13	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	65
	Trablous El-Qobbe	LBN56010	Qoubbe	13	20	0	0	11	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	64
	Trablous et Tabbaneh	LBN56012	Tabbaneh	12	20	0	0	12	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	64
	Trablous Et-Tell	LBN56013	Tal	12	20	0	0	12	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	67

District	Cadastre	Pcode	Village Neighbourhood	Host community respondents				Displaced community respondents								Total
				Lebanese		PRL		Syrian		PRS		Lebanese returnees		Iraqi		
				Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
	Trablous Ez-Zahrieh	LBN56017	Zahrieh	12	22	0	0	12	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	66
	Trablous Ez-Zeitoun	LBN56027	Shok	12	20	0	0	12	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	65
	Trablous jardins	LBN56021	Dam Wal Farz	14	20	0	0	13	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	67
Zgharta	Arde	LBN57010	Arde	12	21	0	0	12	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	65
	Miriata	LBN57066	Miryata	12	20	1	0	13	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	67
	Miziara	LBN57067	Miziara	12	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33
	Zgharta	LBN57077	Zgharta	12	17	0	0	12	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	65
Grand Total				457	743	1	0	438	732	0	0	0	0	0	0	2371

ANNEX IV: PHASE 2A FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION TOOL

Hello, my name is _____, and this is my colleague, _____. We work for REACH, an international organisation that conducts assessments to inform humanitarian and development planning. The purpose of this session is to understand how general conditions in your village/neighbourhood have changed and what – if anything – makes your community and its residents feel vulnerable. We hope that the results from these sessions will help humanitarian actors to make informed decisions about vulnerabilities, needs and priorities within your community.

Rules and comments:

- Respect all opinions and responses. We encourage all of you to participate and voice your opinions. Please listen to one another and voice disagreements respectfully and politely.
- Only one at a time. We want to make sure everyone is heard and the discussion is organised. Therefore, we ask you to respect the person who is speaking and wait for them to finish speaking.
- The discussion is anonymous and confidential. Though we collect your names and contact information, this will be kept in our records only in case we need to clarify something you said. We will record this conversation but it is only to ensure that our notes of the discussion are accurate.

Date			
Facilitator		Note Taker	
Village/Neighbourhood			
Population Group	<input type="checkbox"/> Host community male respondents (18+ years) <input type="checkbox"/> Host community female respondents (18+ years) <input type="checkbox"/> Host community male adolescents (12-17 years) <input type="checkbox"/> Host community female adolescents (12-17 years) <input type="checkbox"/> Displaced male respondents (18+ years) <input type="checkbox"/> Displaced female respondents (18+ years) <input type="checkbox"/> Displaced male adolescents (12-17 years) <input type="checkbox"/> Displaced female adolescents (12-17 years)		
Nationality	<input type="checkbox"/> Lebanese <input type="checkbox"/> Syrian <input type="checkbox"/> Lebanese returnee	<input type="checkbox"/> Palestinian refugee from Lebanon <input type="checkbox"/> Palestinian refugee from Syria <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____	
Participants Names & Age			

1)	<p>How long have you been residing in this village/neighbourhood?</p> <p><i>For host community: If less than 3 years, where did you move to this community from?</i> <i>For displaced groups: Where did you move to this community from?</i></p>
2)	<p>Have there been any changes in the population size in the last 6 months? In the last 3 years (host community only)?</p> <p>a. If yes, what types of changes have there been? Has there been an increase/decrease? b. If yes, who has been moving into/away from the village/neighbourhood? c. If yes, what was their purpose for moving here/away?</p>
3)	<p>Have there been any changes in the level of poverty within your village/neighbourhood in the last 6 months? In the last 3 years (host community only)?</p> <p>a. How has it changed? b. What do you think is the main reason for this change? c. Which groups do you think are most affected by these changes in poverty levels? (EX: women, girls, boys, elderly.) How are they more affected?</p>
4)	<p>Have there been changes in the cost of living in your village/neighbourhood in the last 6 months? In the last 3 years (host community only)?</p> <p>a. Cost of basic food staples (bread, milk, rice and eggs) b. Cost of essential non-food items (bedding, kitchen items and gas) c. Cost of essential hygiene items (soap, cleaning detergents, sanitary pads and diapers) d. Are community members able to afford these materials and items (basic food, essential NFIs and hygiene items) on a regular basis?</p>

<p>5)</p>	<p>Do you think there have been changes to the education sector in your local area in the last six months? In the last 3 years (host community only)?</p> <p><i>(By education sector, we mean access to any education opportunities in this village/neighbourhood. This could be public schools, private schools, non-formal education opportunities, remedial teaching, etc.)</i></p> <p><i>For each answer, specify the type of education facility/service to which FGD participants are referring.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Are there any groups in particular who might be more affected by issues in the education sector? If so, who? b. Are families in this village/neighbourhood able to access materials required for school, including stationery (pencils, pens and notebooks), textbooks and uniforms, on the local market in this community? c. (for adolescents only) What is the curriculum used? (Syrian, Lebanese) What is the language of instruction? (Arabic, English/French) d. What are the main challenges faced by children of school-going age in enrolling, attending and continuing their education (e.g. into higher education) and succeeding in their studies? e. Can you tell us if there is any bullying within the schools? How do children deal with it? f. Are there many children of school age (age 6-17) including pre-school (age 3-5) out of school in your community? g. What proportion of children in this community complete school (public or private; offers certificate)? Has this proportion changed in the last 3 years? Are specific groups affected more or less in this change (ex: male, female)? h. Have members of your community been approached by NGOs offering educational services? What sort of services? Who are these services intended to support? i. If young people under the age of 18 are not enrolled in school/educational activity, how do they occupy themselves? If working, what type of work do they do? Do girls and boys take on different jobs if not attending school?
<p>6)</p>	<p>Have there been changes in the way health care works in your area in the last 6 months? In the last 3 years (host community only)? What are these changes?</p> <p><i>[By health care, we are interested in knowing about access to: a) health care facilities (primary health centres, hospitals, and clinics); b) medicines; and c) specific health services including pre-natal, post-natal, paediatric and reproductive health services. For each answer, specify the type of health care facility/service that FGD participants are discussing.]</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. (for pregnant women, mothers/caregivers and women) Do you have access to pre-natal, post-natal, paediatric and reproductive health care services? b. Do you think the health care services in your area meet your needs? Are you using these health services? c. How far do members of your community have to travel to access health care services? Are the facilities primary health care centres, hospitals or private clinics? Are they public or private facilities? d. Who uses these services in the community? Are they accessible to all population groups?

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> e. Do available health services meet the needs of children, infants and pregnant women? Emergency services? f. How often are the health services in the community open? g. Are there specific groups whose needs are not met by available health services? Which groups? h. Do the health services in your community have the medication you require? How do you pay for this medication? i. Are there male and female health care professionals serving your community?
7)	<p>What are the main sources of drinking water in your community?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Have there been any changes to the way you access drinking water in your community in the last 6 months? In the last 3 years (host community only)? If so, what do you think are the reasons for why you have had to change your behaviour? b. Do you and your family have enough drinking water? What are the problems with the water quality? c. What are the main challenges you face in accessing potable drinking water in your community, if any? d. Are there any types of waterborne diseases in your community? (EX: Do community members experience stomach related illnesses such as diarrhoea?)
8)	<p>What is the main source of water for domestic use in your community? [Domestic use refers to water for washing, cooking, bathing/showering and toilet purposes.]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Have members of your community changed the way they access water for domestic use in last 6 months? In the last 3 years (host community only)? b. If so, what do you think are the reasons for this change? Who is affected most by these changes (women/children, those living in certain areas)? c. Do members of the community have enough water for domestic use? If no, why? Does this affect specific population groups more than others? Are specific geographic areas more or less affected by water shortages? d. What are the main challenges members of the community face in accessing adequate (quality) water for domestic use in your community, if any?
9)	<p>How is garbage in your community collected? Who collects it?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Is your village/neighbourhood visibly cleaner, dirtier or unchanged in the last 6 months? In the last 3 years (host community only)? b. If there has been a change, what is the main reason for this change? c. Are there specific areas in your village/neighbourhood where garbage is not collected? Where?

<p>10)</p>	<p>What is the main system for wastewater disposal in your community?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Has your community experienced changes with how waste water has been managed in the last 6 months? In the last 3 years (host community only)? b. If there has been a change, how has wastewater systems changed? c. If there has been a change, what is the main reason for this change? d. Are there specific areas in your community in which waste water disposal systems are inadequate? e. Does everyone in your community have access to a toilet in their homes? Are there specific types of homes/shelters that do not have toilets/latrines at home? f. Are there specific groups in your village/neighbourhood that do not have access to suitable toilet facilities (e.g. girls, women)?
<p>11)</p>	<p>Are essential hygiene items such as soap, cleaning detergents, sanitary pads and diapers readily available in your community? If not, why?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Where can these items be purchased? b. Who in your households usually purchases these hygiene items (e.g. men, women and children)? How come these members usually purchase these items? c. Do any community members benefit from water, sanitation and hygiene services provided by NGOs or other local organisations? If yes, how were people able to access this support? Are these services provided to specific groups or the entire community? d. Are there any social or cultural beliefs in your community which might hinder people's hygiene practices?
<p>12)</p>	<p>What sort of accommodations do people live in in your community?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Has the type of accommodation that residents live in in this community changed in the last 6 months? In the last 3 years (host community only)? If there has been a change, what has been the change in common types of accommodation? b. Has the type of occupancy (rental furnished, rental unfurnished, purchasing land, etc.) changed in the last 6 months? In the last 3 years (host community only)? If there has been a change, what has been the change in common types of occupancy? c. Does the existing availability of housing/shelter meet the needs of your community? d. Does the existing type of housing/accommodation provide adequate protection to your family members? (EX: lockable doors, suitable toilet facilities for women/girls) e. What are the main challenges in accessing suitable and safe accommodation in this community? Do some groups face more challenges in accessing suitable and safe accommodation here? f. Are the majority of shelters weatherproof? If not, has there been any aid organisations trying to provide support to these households? Who do they provide support to exactly (specific population groups)?

13)	<p>What is the main source of electricity in your community? (EX: public network, generator)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Has the electricity supply in your community changed in last six months? In the last 3 years (host community only)? b. Do you have enough electricity to meet your needs? c. What are the main challenges you face in accessing electricity in your community? d. Are there significant differences in electricity provision during the summer and winter months?
14)	<p>What are the main sources of income for community residents?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Has your community experienced changes in the way people earn their living in the last 6 months? In the last 3 years (host community only)? b. What has been the change in income generating activities among community residents? (Ex: potential change in wages, unemployment rates, different job opportunities/businesses in area) c. How many members of your family work? Do men and women in your community engage in different types of income generating activities?
15)	<p>How do residents in this community feel about local government institutions? Differentiate between the municipality, municipal unions and mukhtars.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. How satisfied are you with local government institutions in providing basic services and public infrastructure within this village/neighbourhood? b. What would make you more satisfied with local government authorities and officials in your community? c. Are there any NGOs working in the area? If yes, what do they do? Tell us the name of the NGO(s).
16)	<p>Are there different religious or national groups living in this village/neighbourhood? If yes, do these different groups interact with each other in your community? What types of interactions do they have (at the market, at school, weddings/family occasions)?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Have all these groups been long-term residents in your community? If not, which groups are new? When did they arrive? b. Do you think there is tension between different groups in your community? If yes, what are the main reasons for these tensions? c. What do you think could be done to lower tensions within your community?
17)	<p>Have there been any incidents of tension and/or violence in your village/neighbourhood in the last 6 months? In the last 3 years (host community only)?</p>

	<p>Could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unrest (ex: Protests) - Crime (ex: vandalism, theft, drug use/selling, prostitution) - Verbal disagreements (shouting, yelling, harassment) - Physical violence (domestic violence, rape/sexual assault, targeted killings/murder, armed violent incidents, fighting) - Bombings, shelling, abduction <p>(Specify type of incident that participants report.)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. If yes, who was involved in these incidents of tension/violence? Specify the instigator (doer) and victim/target for each type of incident. b. What do you think is the main reason for these incidents occurring?
18)	What are the problems facing women in this community?
19)	Are marriages and child births registered in your community? Are there any challenges families face in registering marriages and child births? If so, what are they?
20)	Are there girls under the age of 18 years who are married in this community? If so, who are these girls under 18 married to (ex: Syrian-Syrian, Syrian-Lebanese)?
21)	Are there displaced children living here without their parents? If so, who do they live with?
22)	<p>What services are available for vulnerable women or children in your community? (These include pregnant women, widows, abused/exploited women or children, unaccompanied children, orphans, etc.)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. If yes, who is able to access these services? b. What problems prevent you from accessing these services? (These can include problems like transportation, fear of reporting, no trust in services, no knowledge of services, local laws, etc.)
23)	Can you list the 3 factors in your community that, if changed or improved, would increase the overall wellbeing and living conditions of residents in your village/neighbourhood?

ANNEX V: PHASE 2B INDIVIDUAL INTERVIEW SURVEY TOOL

REACH <small>Informing more effective humanitarian action</small>					
Host Community Vulnerabilities Assessment <i>Individual Community Level Key Informant Tool</i>					
Date:			Enumerator ID:		
A. BACKGROUND					
A1	UNHCR Sub Office				
	<input type="checkbox"/> Akkar	<input type="checkbox"/> Tripoli + T5	<input type="checkbox"/> Beirut + Mount Lebanon		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Bekaa	<input type="checkbox"/> South			
A2	District				
A3	Cadastral				
A4	Village/Neighbourhood				
A5	Nationality				
	<input type="checkbox"/> Lebanese	<input type="checkbox"/> Syrian	<input type="checkbox"/> Palestinian refugee from Lebanon		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Palestinian refugee from Syria	<input type="checkbox"/> Iraqi	<input type="checkbox"/> Lebanese returnee		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Other/Specify				
A6	Gender		<input type="checkbox"/> Male	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Female
A7	Age				
A8	Age or population group				
	<input type="checkbox"/> Adult (25 years and over)	<input type="checkbox"/> Youth (18 to 24 years)			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Adolescents (12 to 17 years)	<input type="checkbox"/> Pregnant			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Mothers/Caregivers				
A9	Are you married?				
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know		
	How many years ago did you get married?				
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know		
A10	Do you have any children living in this village/neighbourhood under the age of 18 years?				
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know		
A10.1	If you have any children under the age of 5 years, were their births registered?				
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know		
A11	How many individuals are there in your household? (One household eats from the same pot.)				
A12	What is your level of education?				
	<input type="checkbox"/> None	<input type="checkbox"/> Knows how to read and write			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Primary school	<input type="checkbox"/> Secondary school			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Technical course	<input type="checkbox"/> University			
A13	What is your current occupation?				
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> None		
A14	Are there any children under the age of 5 from your community whose births are not registered?				
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know		
B. HUMANITARIAN PRESSURE					
B1	How long have you been residing in this village/neighbourhood? (in months)				
B1.1	(displaced communities) If less than 6 months, what are you top 3 reasons for moving here?				
	<input type="checkbox"/> Safety concerns at last location	<input type="checkbox"/> Discrimination/Hostility at last location			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Residence/Registration restrictions at last site	<input type="checkbox"/> More employment opportunities here			
	<input type="checkbox"/> More shelter options or availability here	<input type="checkbox"/> Poor quality of housing/sanitation at last location			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Lower cost of living here	<input type="checkbox"/> No access to education at last location			
	<input type="checkbox"/> No access to health services at last location	<input type="checkbox"/> Same community (religious background)			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Same political beliefs here	<input type="checkbox"/> Knew friends/family here			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Other/Specify				
B1.2	(host communities) If less than 3 years, what are your top 3 reasons for moving here?				
	<input type="checkbox"/> Presence of displaced communities in last location	<input type="checkbox"/> Safety concerns at last location			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Hostility or tensions in last location	<input type="checkbox"/> More employment opportunities here			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Lack of affordable housing at last location	<input type="checkbox"/> Improved access to education here			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Improved access to health services here	<input type="checkbox"/> Same religious group here			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Same political beliefs here	<input type="checkbox"/> Knew friends/family here			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Other/Specify				
B1.3	(all displaced & host communities less than 3 years) Where did you move here from?				
	Country	District			
	Village				
B2	(displaced only) In the last 6 months, how has the population size in this village/neighbourhood changed?				
	<input type="checkbox"/> Significant increase*	<input type="checkbox"/> Slight increase **			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Slight decrease **	<input type="checkbox"/> Significant decrease*			

	<input type="checkbox"/> No change	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
	*11% or more of the original population (increase/decrease by)	
	** 3-10% of the original population (increase/decrease by)	
B3	(host community only) In the last 3 years, how has the population size in this village/neighbourhood changed?	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Significant increase*	<input type="checkbox"/> Slight increase **
	<input type="checkbox"/> Slight decrease **	<input type="checkbox"/> Significant decrease*
	<input type="checkbox"/> No change	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
	*11% or more of the original population (increase/decrease by)	
	** 3-10% of the original population (increase/decrease by)	
B4	In the next 6 months, how do you expect the population (number of people) in this village/neighbourhood to change?	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Will increase significantly	<input type="checkbox"/> Will increase slightly
	<input type="checkbox"/> Will decrease slightly	<input type="checkbox"/> Will decrease significantly
	<input type="checkbox"/> No change	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
C. POVERTY AND DEPRIVATION		
C1	What percentage of your household expenditures is spent on basic food staples (flour, eggs, milk, bread and rice)? (Specify as a percentage)	
	<input type="checkbox"/> 0-10%	<input type="checkbox"/> 11-20%
	<input type="checkbox"/> 21-30%	<input type="checkbox"/> 31-40%
	<input type="checkbox"/> 41-50%	<input type="checkbox"/> 51-60%
	<input type="checkbox"/> 61-70%	<input type="checkbox"/> 71-80%
	<input type="checkbox"/> 81-90%	<input type="checkbox"/> 91-100%
C2	What percentage of your household expenditures is spent on essential non-food items (bedding, kitchen items, gas and fuel)?	
C3	If unable to cover the cost of basic needs (food, essential non-food items and essential hygiene items), how does your household cope? (Select all that apply)	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Buy cheaper/lower quality food	<input type="checkbox"/> Reduce number of meals
	<input type="checkbox"/> Reduce meal portion size	<input type="checkbox"/> Spend days without eating
	<input type="checkbox"/> Purchase food/non-food items on credit	<input type="checkbox"/> Restrict adult food consumption
	<input type="checkbox"/> Sell productive assets (e.g livestock)/transport	<input type="checkbox"/> Sell land/housing
	<input type="checkbox"/> Withdraw children (3-17 yrs) from school	<input type="checkbox"/> Encourage marriage of family at younger age (<18 yrs)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Borrow money/food	<input type="checkbox"/> Forgo health care
	<input type="checkbox"/> Rely on food vouchers	<input type="checkbox"/> Rely on aid (UN/NGOs)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Rely on remittances	<input type="checkbox"/> Engage in risky and/or degrading work*
	<input type="checkbox"/> Other/Specify	
	* This includes begging, prostitution, and criminal activities.	
C4	Are there any members of the following population groups living within your community in this village/neighbourhood? (Select all that apply.)	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Woman headed households - separated women	<input type="checkbox"/> Woman headed households - widowed women
	<input type="checkbox"/> Child headed household - unaccompanied minor	<input type="checkbox"/> Child headed household - orphans
	<input type="checkbox"/> Pregnant women	<input type="checkbox"/> Girls married before 18 years of age
	<input type="checkbox"/> Disabled people	<input type="checkbox"/> People with chronic illnesses
C4.1	(If 'Woman headed households - separated women' for C4) What proportion of women in your community are separated women?	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
C4.2	(If 'Woman headed households - widowed women' for C4) What proportion of women in your community are widows?	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
C4.3	(If 'Child headed household - unaccompanied minor' for C4) What proportion of children under 18 years in your community are unaccompanied minors?	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
C4.4	(If 'Child headed household - orphans' for C4) What proportion of children under 18 years in your community are orphans?	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
C4.5	(If 'Pregnant women' for C4) What proportion of women in your community are pregnant?	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
C4.6	(If 'Girls married before 18 years of age' for C4) What proportion of girls under 18 years in your community are married?	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
C4.7	(If 'Disabled people' for C4) What proportion of your community population is disabled?	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
C4.8	(If 'People with chronic illnesses' for C4) What proportion of your community population has a chronic illness?	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
C5	Are members of your community able to acquire basic food staples (flour, eggs, milk, bread and rice) on the local market on a weekly basis?	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know

C6	Are members of your community able to acquire sufficient quantities of basic food staples (flour, eggs, milk, bread and rice) to meet household food needs on a weekly basis?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
C7	Are members of your community able to acquire essential non-food items (bedding, kitchen items, gas and fuel) on the local market on a weekly basis?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
C8	Are members of your community able to acquire sufficient quantities of essential non-food items (bedding, kitchen items, gas and fuel) to meet household needs on a weekly basis?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
C9	Are members of your community able to acquire essential hygiene items (soap, cleaning detergents, sanitary pads and diapers) on the local market on a monthly basis?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
C10	Are members of your community able to acquire sufficient quantities of essential hygiene items (soap, cleaning detergents, sanitary pads and diapers) to meet household needs on a monthly basis?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
D. EDUCATION				
D1	(for displaced & host community mothers/caregivers and parents) Were your children between the ages of 3-17 years enrolled in formal school in the last academic year?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
D2	(for displaced & host community mothers/caregivers and parents) Are your children between the ages of 3-17 years enrolled in formal school in the this current academic year?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
D3	(for displaced & host community adolescents) Were you enrolled in a formal school in the last academic year?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
D4	(for displaced & host community adolescents) Are you enrolled at a formal school in this current academic year?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
D5	What types of schools or educational facilities serve children of school-going age (3-17 years) in your community? (Select all that apply)	<input type="checkbox"/> Public pre-school (ages 3-5)	<input type="checkbox"/> Private pre-school (ages 3-5)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Public primary school (Cycles 1-3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Private primary school (Cycles 1-3)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Public secondary school (General/Tech education)	<input type="checkbox"/> Private secondary school (General/Tech education)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Informal religious school (not govt endorsed)	<input type="checkbox"/> Informal classes provided by community member	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Non-formal classes provided by NGOs	<input type="checkbox"/> UNRWA schools	
		<input type="checkbox"/> None	<input type="checkbox"/> Other/Specify	
D5.1	(For every D5 selected) (for displaced & host community adolescents, mothers/caregivers and adults) What curriculum is followed at this educational facility?	<input type="checkbox"/> Lebanese	<input type="checkbox"/> Non-Lebanese (e.g. Syrian)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other/Specify
D5.2	(For every D5 selected) (for displaced & host community adolescents, mothers/caregivers and adults) What language of instruction is used during teaching at this educational facility? (Select all that apply.)	<input type="checkbox"/> English	<input type="checkbox"/> French	<input type="checkbox"/> Arabic
D5.3	(For every D5 selected) (for displaced & host community adolescents, adults and mothers/caregivers) What is the distance of this educational facility from your home? (in km: 1 km=10 minutes walking)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
D5.4	(For every D5 selected) (for displaced & host community adolescents, mothers/caregivers and adults) How many shifts are there at this school?	<input type="checkbox"/> One	<input type="checkbox"/> Two	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
D5.5	(For every D5 selected) (for displaced & host community adolescents, mothers/caregivers and adults) How do children in this community describe the physical state of this education facility?	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Adequate	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorating/Dilapidated
D5.6	(For every D5 selected) (for displaced & host community adolescents, adults and mothers/caregivers) On average, how many students are there in each class at this educational facility?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
D5.7	(For every D5 selected) (for displaced & host community adolescents, mothers/caregivers and adults) Are there toilet facilities at this education facility?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
D5.8	(If yes to D5.7) (for displaced & host community adolescents, mothers/caregivers and adults) Are there separate toilet facilities for boys and girls at this education facility?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
D5.9	(For every D5 selected) (for displaced & host community adolescents, mothers/caregivers and adults) Are there participatory parent-teacher associations or groups serving this education facility?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
D5.10	(If yes to D5.9) (for displaced & host community adolescents, mothers/caregivers and adults)			

	Who is invited to participate in these parent-teacher associations or groups?		
	<input type="checkbox"/> All parents	<input type="checkbox"/> Lebanese parents	<input type="checkbox"/> Syrian parents
	<input type="checkbox"/> PRL parents	<input type="checkbox"/> PRS parents	<input type="checkbox"/> Other
D5.11	(For every D5 selected) (for displaced & host community adolescents) Do you face any bullying at this educational facility?		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Do not attend
D5.12	(For every D5 selected) (for displaced & host community mothers/caregivers) Do your children face any bullying, if attending this educational facility?		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Do not attend
D6	(for displaced & host community adolescents, mothers/caregivers and adults) Are there any non-formal education opportunities offered to children of school going age from your community?		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
D7	(for displaced & host community adolescents, mothers/caregivers and parents) What are the top 3 challenges children from your community face in accessing education in this village/neighbourhood?		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Safety/Security concerns during travel to/from school	<input type="checkbox"/> Cost of school fees	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Cost of school supplies, textbooks and/or uniforms	<input type="checkbox"/> No registration papers	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Discrimination at school from teachers	<input type="checkbox"/> Discrimination or bullying at school from students	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Overcrowded classrooms	<input type="checkbox"/> Language barriers	
	<input type="checkbox"/> No toilets	<input type="checkbox"/> No gender-segregated toilets	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Poor hygiene conditions at school	<input type="checkbox"/> No affordable transportation services to school	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Other/Specify		
D8	Are there any non-governmental actors including community organisations, charities, prominent families, NGOs and/or UN agencies providing support to school-going children and families in accessing education?		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
D8.1	(If yes to D8) To whom do these agencies provide support? (Select all that apply.)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> All students	<input type="checkbox"/> Lebanese students	<input type="checkbox"/> Syrian students
	<input type="checkbox"/> PRL students	<input type="checkbox"/> PRS students	<input type="checkbox"/> All students from poor families
	<input type="checkbox"/> Other/Specify		
E. HEALTH			
E1	(displaced & host community mothers/caregivers & parents) Are you able to purchase required medications for you and members of your household?		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
E2	(displaced & host community mothers/caregivers & parents) Are you able to afford vaccinations for your children in this village/neighbourhood?		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Have no children
E3	(displaced & host community mothers/caregivers & parents) In the last 3 months, have you heard of any polio campaigns taking place in your village/neighbourhood?		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
E3.1	(displaced & host community mothers/caregivers & parents) (If yes to E3) Did you take your children to be vaccinated through this polio campaign?		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
E3.2	(displaced & host community mothers/caregivers & parents) (If no to E3.1) Why did you not take your children to be vaccinated through this polio campaign?		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Already vaccinated	<input type="checkbox"/> Fear/Mistrust of vaccinations	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Mistrust of campaign convener	<input type="checkbox"/> Distance to campaign site	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Cost of vaccinations or participating in campaign	<input type="checkbox"/> No family registration documents	
	<input type="checkbox"/> No knowledge of campaign when it happened	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't see need of polio vaccination	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Other/Specify		
E4	(displaced & host community mothers/caregivers & parents) Where do you take your children to be vaccinated in this village/neighbourhood?		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Public health centre	<input type="checkbox"/> Public hospital	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Private hospitals	<input type="checkbox"/> Private clinics	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Public mobile health vans	<input type="checkbox"/> Private mobile health vans	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Vaccination campaigns, if any	<input type="checkbox"/> Nowhere	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Other/Specify		
E5	(displaced & host community mothers/caregivers & parents) Where do you take your children when they fall ill in this village/neighbourhood?		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Public health centre	<input type="checkbox"/> Public hospital	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Private hospitals	<input type="checkbox"/> Private clinics	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Public mobile health vans	<input type="checkbox"/> Private mobile health vans	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Vaccination campaigns, if any	<input type="checkbox"/> Nowhere	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Other/Specify		
E6	What types of health facilities serve your community in this village/neighbourhood?		

(Select all that apply)		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Public health centre	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Private hospitals	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Public mobile health vans	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other/Specify	<input type="checkbox"/>
E6.1	(For every E6 selected) What is the distance of this health facility from your home? (in km" 1 km=10 minutes walking)	
		<input type="checkbox"/>
E6.2	(For every E6 selected) How many days a week is this health facility open? ('7' is highest)	
		<input type="checkbox"/>
E6.3	(For every E6 selected) What time is this health facility open on most days?	
	From	To
		<input type="checkbox"/>
E6.4	(For every E6 selected) Do you access services at this health facility?	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
E6.5	(For every E6 selected) Does this health facility have any of the following specialised departments/services?	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
E6.6	(For every E6 selected) Which population groups does this health facility serve? (Select all that apply)	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
E6.7	(For every E6 selected) Does this health facility have both male and female nurses, doctors and midwives?	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
E7	(displaced & host community mothers/caregivers and parents) What are the most commonly reported illnesses affecting children in your community in this village/neighbourhood?	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
E8	What are the top 3 challenges members of your community face in accessing health services?	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
E9	Are there any non-governmental actors including community organisations, charities, prominent families, NGOs and/or UN agencies providing health services or support in accessing health services to members of your community in this village/neighbourhood?	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
E9.1	(If yes to E9) Who do these agencies support? (Select all that apply.)	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
F. WATER		
F1	What are the top 3 sources of drinking water for your household in this village/neighbourhood?	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
F1.1	(If 'tap water connected to public network') How many days per week do you have available tap water?	
		<input type="checkbox"/>
F1.2	(If 'tap water connected to public network') How many hours per day do you have available tap water?	
		<input type="checkbox"/>
F1.3	(For every F1 except 'purchased bottled water') Do you treat the water from this source before drinking it?	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
F1.4	(If yes to F1.3) How do you treat the water before drinking it?	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
F2	How much does your household spend on acquiring drinking water every month?	

	<input type="checkbox"/> USD	<input type="checkbox"/> LL	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
F3	Do all members of your community have sufficient access to clean, drinking water each day? (Minimum 2.5 litres per person per day)			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	
F4	Do members of your community drink untreated water to meet water consumption needs?			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	
F5	(displaced) How has the availability of drinking water for your community changed in the last 6 months?			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Increased	<input type="checkbox"/> Decreased	<input type="checkbox"/> Stayed the same	
F6	(host community) How has the availability of drinking water changed in the last 3 years?			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Increased	<input type="checkbox"/> Decreased	<input type="checkbox"/> Stayed the same	
F7	What challenges do members of your community face in accessing clean and sufficient drinking water?			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Safety or security concerns during travel	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Too expensive to access or purchase	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Frequent shortages/Inadequate supply	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Water leakages from tanks/pipes	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Distance to main water source	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Unpredictable schedule for water delivery/refill	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Less available water due to increased population	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Drought or other environmental disasters	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Contaminated water	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Bad tasting water	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Bad smelling water	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Dirty/Cloudy water	
	<input type="checkbox"/> High usage of water for irrigation systems	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Other/Specify	
F8	What is the main source of water for domestic use (washing, cleaning, showering/bathing and toilet) for your household in this village/neighbourhood?			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Tap water connected to public network	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Water trucking	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Well	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Purchased bottled water	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Spring	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Other natural sources (river, lakes)	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know			
F8.1	(For every F8 except 'purchased bottled water') Do you treat the water from this source before using it?			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	
F8.2	(If yes to F8.1) How do you treat the water before using it for domestic purposes?			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Chlorinating (aquatabs/other)	<input type="checkbox"/> Water filters	<input type="checkbox"/> Boiling	
	<input type="checkbox"/> UV treatment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Other/Specify	
F9	How much does your household spend on acquiring water for domestic use every month?			
	<input type="checkbox"/> USD	<input type="checkbox"/> LL	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
F10	What is the distance to the closest source of water for domestic use for your household? (in km ⁿ 1 km=10 minutes walking)			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	
F11	Do all members of your community have sufficient access to water for domestic use? (35 litres/person/day including 2.5 litres for drinking)			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	
F12	(displaced) How has the availability of water for domestic use for your community changed in the last 6 months?			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Increased	<input type="checkbox"/> Decreased	<input type="checkbox"/> Stayed the same	
F13	(host community) How has the availability of water for domestic use changed in the last 3 years?			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Increased	<input type="checkbox"/> Decreased	<input type="checkbox"/> Stayed the same	
F14	What challenges do members of your community face in accessing water for domestic use?			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Safety or security concerns during travel	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Cost of accessing sufficient water	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Frequent shortages/Inadequate supply	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Water leakages from tanks/pipes	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Distance to main water source	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Unpredictable schedule for water delivery/refill	
	<input type="checkbox"/> High demand for water in village/neighbourhood	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Drought or other environmental disasters	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Contaminated water	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Bad tasting water	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Bad smelling water	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Dirty/Cloudy water	
	<input type="checkbox"/> High usage of water for irrigation systems	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Other/Specify	
F15	Do members of your community wash their hands at critical times (e.g. after toilet use, before meals)?			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	
F16	Are members of your community aware of the cause and prevention of water, sanitation and hygiene related diseases (e.g. drinking unclean/untreated water, unsafe water storage, not washing hands)?			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	
G. ELECTRICITY				
G1	How many hours of electricity does your household have access to on a daily basis? (in hours)			
	<input type="checkbox"/> During the summer	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	
	<input type="checkbox"/> During the winter	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	
G2	On average, how much does your household spend on electricity usage per month?			
	<input type="checkbox"/> USD	<input type="checkbox"/> LL	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
G3	What is the main source of electricity for members of your community in this village/neighbourhood?			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Public network/connection	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Generators (private)	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Using electricity from nearby houses/settlements	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Other/Specify	

G4	Are there any households from your community that use electricity from nearby houses/settlements?		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
H. SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL			
H1	What is the main method for garbage disposal for members of your community in this village/neighbourhood?		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Reliance on public collection (dumpsters)	<input type="checkbox"/> Reliance on private collection (dumpsters)	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Transport garbage to nearby village/neighbourhood	<input type="checkbox"/> Dump garbage in nearby landfill	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Dump garbage in designated location	<input type="checkbox"/> Dump garbage in open field/everywhere	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Burn garbage	<input type="checkbox"/> UNRWA-contracted collectors	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Other/Specify		
H2.1	(If 'reliance on public collection, private collection or UNRWA collection') Is garbage collected on a regular and predictable schedule?		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
H3	Are there a sufficient number of garbage bins in this village/neighbourhood for disposing of solid waste?		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
H4	Has there a noticeable amount of refuse or garbage on streets/open fields, overflowing garbage bins or in storm drains and canals in your village/neighbourhood in the last 3 months?		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
H5	Is there a noticeable amount of flies, rodents and insects in your village/neighbourhood in the last 3 months?		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
I. WASTEWATER DISPOSAL			
I1	What type of toilet facilities does your household have in your home or shelter?		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Flush toilet	<input type="checkbox"/> Traditional pit latrines	<input type="checkbox"/> Improved pit latrines
	<input type="checkbox"/> Open air defecation	<input type="checkbox"/> No toilet in home	<input type="checkbox"/> Other/Specify
I1.1	(If yes to I1) On average, how many persons use each shared toilet facility?		
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
I2	Does your household have access to showering and washing facilities in your home or shelter?		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
I2.1	(If no to I2) Do members of your household have access to shared showering facilities close to your home?		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
I2.2	(If yes to I2 and I2.1) On average, how many persons use the showering and washing facilities you are able to access?		
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
I3	What is the main type of wastewater management (sewage) for households from your community?		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Public sewage network	<input type="checkbox"/> Private tank collection	<input type="checkbox"/> Open air/Pit latrines
I4	Is there a visible manifestation of wastewater problems within your immediate surroundings (e.g. bad smells from open sewers, smells from open defecation/pit latrines, waste in streets/open fields) in the last 12 months?		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
I5	Has there been flooding or presence of stagnant water within areas of your community in the last 12 months?		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
J. SHELTER			
J1	What kind of accommodation you reside in in this village/neighbourhood?		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Independent house/apartment	<input type="checkbox"/> One room structure	<input type="checkbox"/> Factory/Warehouse
	<input type="checkbox"/> Garage/Shop/Worksite	<input type="checkbox"/> Unfinished building	<input type="checkbox"/> Collective shelter (unmanaged)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Collective centre (managed)	<input type="checkbox"/> Tent in informal settlements	<input type="checkbox"/> Handmade shelter on empty/farm land
	<input type="checkbox"/> Formal tented settlements	<input type="checkbox"/> Homeless/No shelter	<input type="checkbox"/> Other/Specify
J2	What kind of occupancy arrangement does your household have for your current accommodation?		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Owned apartment/house	<input type="checkbox"/> Unfurnished rental (also land)	<input type="checkbox"/> Furnished rental
	<input type="checkbox"/> Provided by employer	<input type="checkbox"/> Hosted (for free)	<input type="checkbox"/> Squatting (no owner permission)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Assistance/Charity	<input type="checkbox"/> Others/Specify	
J3	(PRL/PRS only) Are you living within a formal refugee camp (UNRWA)?		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
J4	How much does your household spend monthly on your current shelter/accommodation/rent?		
	<input type="checkbox"/> USD	<input type="checkbox"/> LL	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
J5	Does your current accommodation provide adequate protection for all members of the household? (e.g. lockable doors, bathrooms with doors for women/girls, sealed off to outside environment)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
J6	Is your current accommodation weatherproof? (e.g. does not flood, protected against rain/snow)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
J7	What kind of accommodation do members of your community reside in in this village/neighbourhood?		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Independent house/apartment	<input type="checkbox"/> One room structure	<input type="checkbox"/> Factory/Warehouse
	<input type="checkbox"/> Garage/Shop/Worksite	<input type="checkbox"/> Unfinished building	<input type="checkbox"/> Collective shelter (unmanaged)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Collective centre (managed)	<input type="checkbox"/> Tent in informal settlements	<input type="checkbox"/> Handmade shelter on empty/farm land

	<input type="checkbox"/> Formal tented settlements	<input type="checkbox"/> Homeless/No shelter	<input type="checkbox"/> Other/Specify
J8	What kind of occupancy arrangement do members of your community have for their current accommodation?		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Owned apartment/house	<input type="checkbox"/> Unfurnished rental (also land)	<input type="checkbox"/> Furnished rental
	<input type="checkbox"/> Provided by employer	<input type="checkbox"/> Hosted (for free)	<input type="checkbox"/> Squatting (no owner permission)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Assistance/Charity	<input type="checkbox"/> Others/Specify	
J9	(displaced) How has the availability of affordable shelter options changed in the last 6 months?		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Increased	<input type="checkbox"/> Decreased	<input type="checkbox"/> Stayed the same
J10	(host community) How has the availability of affordable shelter options changed in the last 3 years?		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Increased	<input type="checkbox"/> Decreased	<input type="checkbox"/> Stayed the same
J11	Are there households living without permission in unfinished or unoccupied buildings or land?		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
J12	In the last 6 months, have there been evictions of Lebanese/PRL residents from their homes?		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
J13	In the last 6 months, have there been evictions of non-Lebanese/non-PRL residents from their homes?		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
K. LIVELIHOODS			
K1	What are the main sources of income for your household?		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Formal commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> Informal commerce	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Unskilled non-agricultural labour	<input type="checkbox"/> Unskilled agricultural labour	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Remittances	<input type="checkbox"/> Savings	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Formal credit/debt	<input type="checkbox"/> Informal credit/debt	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Gifts from relatives	<input type="checkbox"/> Sale of aid (food and non-food items)	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Sale of assets	<input type="checkbox"/> Food vouchers	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Humanitarian aid/Support from local charities	<input type="checkbox"/> Begging	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Other/Specify		
K2	What modes of employment do members of your household engage in?		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Regular	<input type="checkbox"/> Irregular/temporary	<input type="checkbox"/> Seasonal
	<input type="checkbox"/> None	<input type="checkbox"/> Other/Specify	
K3	What is your average monthly household income?		
	<input type="checkbox"/> USD	<input type="checkbox"/> LL	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
K4	What are the main sources of income for members of your community?		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Formal commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> Informal commerce	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Unskilled non-agricultural labour	<input type="checkbox"/> Unskilled agricultural labour	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Remittances	<input type="checkbox"/> Savings	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Formal credit/debt	<input type="checkbox"/> Informal credit/debt	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Gifts from relatives	<input type="checkbox"/> Sale of aid (food and non-food items)	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Sale of assets	<input type="checkbox"/> Food vouchers	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Humanitarian aid/Support from local charities	<input type="checkbox"/> Begging	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Other/Specify		
K5	What modes of employment do members of your community engage in?		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Regular	<input type="checkbox"/> Irregular/temporary	<input type="checkbox"/> Seasonal
	<input type="checkbox"/> None	<input type="checkbox"/> Other/Specify	
K6	Which members of your community are engaged in income-generating activities? (Select all that apply.)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Men (18+)	<input type="checkbox"/> Women (18+)	<input type="checkbox"/> Male adolescents (12-17)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Female adolescents (12-17)	<input type="checkbox"/> Male children (3-11)	<input type="checkbox"/> Female children (3-11)
K6.1	(If no women or females for K6) Why are women and girls not involved in income generating activities?		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Safety concerns outside of home	<input type="checkbox"/> Too many household and child raising responsibilities	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Low levels/No education	<input type="checkbox"/> No skills	
	<input type="checkbox"/> No prior work experience	<input type="checkbox"/> Traditional values/customs	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Other/Specify		
K7	(displaced) In the last 6 months, how have unemployment rates changed within your community?		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Increased	<input type="checkbox"/> Stayed the same	<input type="checkbox"/> Decreased
K7.1	(If increased for K7) (displaced) Why do you think unemployment levels have increased in your community?		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Lack of available jobs	<input type="checkbox"/> Poor matchup of skills/jobs	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Lack of experience/qualifications	<input type="checkbox"/> Increased job competition given population influx	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Bad economic climate*	<input type="checkbox"/> Lower wages	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Unstable security situation	<input type="checkbox"/> Environmental problems (e.g. drought)	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Discrimination from local employers	<input type="checkbox"/> Other/Specify	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Other/Specify		
	*Description of bad economic climate could be 'businesses shutting down/going bankrupt'.		
	**Description of new investment into areas could be 'new businesses opening/services introduced'.		
K8	(host community) In the last 3 years, how have unemployment rates changed within your community?		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Increased	<input type="checkbox"/> Stayed the same	<input type="checkbox"/> Decreased
K8.1	(If increased for K8) (host community) Why do you think unemployment levels have increased in your community?		

<input type="checkbox"/>	Lack of available jobs	<input type="checkbox"/>	Poor matchup of skills/jobs
<input type="checkbox"/>	Lack of experience/qualifications	<input type="checkbox"/>	Increased job competition given population influx
<input type="checkbox"/>	Bad economic climate*	<input type="checkbox"/>	Lower wages
<input type="checkbox"/>	Unstable security situation	<input type="checkbox"/>	Environmental problems (e.g. drought)
<input type="checkbox"/>	New management of local businesses (e.g. Syrian)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other/Specify
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other/Specify		
*Description of bad economic climate could be 'businesses shutting down/going bankrupt'.			
**Description of new investment into areas could be 'new businesses opening/services introduced'.			
K9	(displaced) In the last 6 months, how have wage levels changed within your community?		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Increased	<input type="checkbox"/>	Stayed the same
<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Decreased
K10	(host community) In the last 3 years, how have wage levels changed within your community?		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Increased	<input type="checkbox"/>	Stayed the same
<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Decreased
K11	(host community) In the last 3 years, were members of your community engaged in trade-related livelihood activities that involved crossing the Lebanese-Syrian borders?		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No
<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Don't know
K12	If boys below the age of 18 years are not enrolled or attending school, how do they otherwise occupy themselves?		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Informal employment	<input type="checkbox"/>	Household chores/Child care
<input type="checkbox"/>	Engage in prostitution	<input type="checkbox"/>	Engage in gangs/criminal activity
<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Begging
<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Engage in drug use
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other/Specify		
*Risky behaviour can include prostitution, engagement in gangs/crime and drug use.			
K13	If girls below the age of 18 years are not enrolled or attending school, how do they otherwise occupy themselves?		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Informal employment	<input type="checkbox"/>	Household chores/Child care
<input type="checkbox"/>	Engage in prostitution	<input type="checkbox"/>	Engage in gangs/criminal activity
<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Begging
<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Engage in drug use
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other/Specify		
*Risky behaviour can include prostitution, engagement in gangs/crime and drug use.			
K14	Are there any cash assistance programmes serving your community in this village/neighbourhood?		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No
<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Don't know
L. COMMUNITY RESILIENCE: SUMMARY			
L1	Rank the top 3 needs for your community residing in this village/neighbourhood in the next 6 months.		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Drinking water	<input type="checkbox"/>	Water for domestic use
<input type="checkbox"/>	Solid waste management	<input type="checkbox"/>	Security/Policing
<input type="checkbox"/>	Roads	<input type="checkbox"/>	Transportation
<input type="checkbox"/>	Electricity supply	<input type="checkbox"/>	Employment/Jobs
<input type="checkbox"/>	Essential non-food items	<input type="checkbox"/>	Hygiene items
<input type="checkbox"/>	Winterisation	<input type="checkbox"/>	Health
<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Wastewater disposal systems
<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Shelter/Housing
<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Food
<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Education
<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Assistance with registration
<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Other/Specify
M. SOCIAL COHESION & PROTECTION			
M1	Did Lebanese/PRL residents in this village/neighbourhood have connections with Syrians/PRS more than 3 years ago?		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No
<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Don't know
M1.1	If 'yes' to M1, what type of connections?		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Family/Friends	<input type="checkbox"/>	Trade/Commerce
<input type="checkbox"/>	Same political affiliations	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cultural customs/heritage
<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Same religious/ideological beliefs
<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Other/Specify
M2	(host community) How often do you see someone who is Syrian/PRS? (Read the options)		
<input type="checkbox"/>	More than once a day	<input type="checkbox"/>	Once per day
<input type="checkbox"/>	One per month	<input type="checkbox"/>	Rarely/never
<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Many times a week but less than daily
<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	I don't know
M3	(displaced) How often do you see someone who is Lebanese/PRL? (Read the options)		
<input type="checkbox"/>	More than once a day	<input type="checkbox"/>	Once per day
<input type="checkbox"/>	One per month	<input type="checkbox"/>	Rarely/never
<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Many times a week but less than daily
<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	I don't know
M4	(host community) In the last 6 months, have you felt comfortable or safe during your interactions with Syrians/PRS?		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Always	<input type="checkbox"/>	Most of the time
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rarely	<input type="checkbox"/>	Never
<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Sometimes
<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	I don't know
M5	(displaced) In the last 6 months, have you felt comfortable or safe during your interactions with Lebanese/PRL?		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Always	<input type="checkbox"/>	Most of the time
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rarely	<input type="checkbox"/>	Never
<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Sometimes
<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	I don't know
M6	What kinds of interactions do Lebanese/PRL residents have with Syrians/PRS in this village/neighbourhood?		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Trade/Commerce	<input type="checkbox"/>	At market/shop
<input type="checkbox"/>	Employment (non-agri.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Landlord/leaser
<input type="checkbox"/>	At religious institution	<input type="checkbox"/>	Living together
<input type="checkbox"/>	At school	<input type="checkbox"/>	At health care facilities
<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Employment (agri.)
<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Social events
<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Conflict
<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Other/Specify
M7	(host community) In what areas do you usually see Syrians/PRS the most? (Do not read, allow up to 3 options)		

<input type="checkbox"/>	Apartment building/neighbourhood	<input type="checkbox"/>	Shopping area/market	<input type="checkbox"/>	Public or health facilities			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Schools	<input type="checkbox"/>	Same religious centre	<input type="checkbox"/>	In private homes			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Government offices	<input type="checkbox"/>	Place of work	<input type="checkbox"/>	Don't know			
Other/Specify								
M8	(displaced) In what areas do you usually see Lebanese/PRL the most? (Do not read, allow up to 3 options)							
<input type="checkbox"/>	Apartment building/neighbourhood	<input type="checkbox"/>	Shopping area/market	<input type="checkbox"/>	Public or health facilities			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Schools	<input type="checkbox"/>	Same religious centre	<input type="checkbox"/>	In private homes			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Government offices	<input type="checkbox"/>	Place of work	<input type="checkbox"/>	Don't know			
Other/Specify								
M9	(host community) What usually happens when members of your community meet with members of Syrian/PRS?							
<input type="checkbox"/>	We ignore each other and go about our business	<input type="checkbox"/>	We smile and exchange greetings					
<input type="checkbox"/>	We exchange harsh words/arguments	<input type="checkbox"/>	We drink coffee or have another such type of exchange					
<input type="checkbox"/>	We make a business exchange	<input type="checkbox"/>	Don't know					
Other/Specify								
M10	(displaced) What usually happens when members of your community meet with members of Lebanese/PRL?							
<input type="checkbox"/>	We ignore each other and go about our business	<input type="checkbox"/>	We smile and exchange greetings					
<input type="checkbox"/>	We exchange harsh words/arguments	<input type="checkbox"/>	We drink coffee or have another such type of exchange					
<input type="checkbox"/>	We make a business exchange	<input type="checkbox"/>	Don't know					
Other/Specify								
M11	In what areas do Syrians/Lebanese or PRL/PRS tend to be more separated? (Do not read, allow up to 3 options)							
<input type="checkbox"/>	Apartment building/neighbourhood	<input type="checkbox"/>	Shopping area/market	<input type="checkbox"/>	Public or health facilities			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Schools	<input type="checkbox"/>	Same religious centre	<input type="checkbox"/>	In private homes			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Government offices	<input type="checkbox"/>	Place of work	<input type="checkbox"/>	Don't know			
Other/Specify								
M12	What issues are causing divisions between Syrians/Lebanese or PRS/PRL? (Do not read options, allow up to 5)							
<input type="checkbox"/>	There are no divisions	<input type="checkbox"/>	Housing shortages/rent increase					
<input type="checkbox"/>	Job shortages	<input type="checkbox"/>	Overstretched resources (water, food, electricity, land)					
<input type="checkbox"/>	Overstretched public services (trash collection, health)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Overstretched education resources					
<input type="checkbox"/>	Targeted aid and foreign assistance	<input type="checkbox"/>	Youth violence, and youth unemployment					
<input type="checkbox"/>	Political affiliations	<input type="checkbox"/>	Historical problems between Syrian/Lebanese or PRS/PRL					
<input type="checkbox"/>	Historical problems related to Palestinian refugees	<input type="checkbox"/>	Religious/ideological differences					
<input type="checkbox"/>	Cultural differences (like how women behave)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Begging and general poverty					
<input type="checkbox"/>	Don't know	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other/Specify					
How would you rate your community's feelings towards:								
		Very positive	Positive	Neutral	Negative	Very negative	Don't know	
M13	Lebanese/Own community	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
M14	Syrian/Own community	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
M15	PRL/Own community	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
M16	PRS/Own community	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
M17	National Lebanese government	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
M18	Local government/Mukhtar	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
M19	Lebanese Armed Forces	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
M20	Police	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
M21	Local political parties	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
M22	Local religious groups/authorities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
M23	UN agencies/NGOs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
M24	(host community) How safe do members of your community feel in this village/neighbourhood?							
<input type="checkbox"/>	Very safe	<input type="checkbox"/>	Safe	<input type="checkbox"/>				Neither safe nor unsafe
<input type="checkbox"/>	Unsafe	<input type="checkbox"/>	Very unsafe					
M24.	(If 'unsafe' or 'very unsafe' to M13) Where do they feel unsafe?							
<input type="checkbox"/>	In the streets/On the roads	<input type="checkbox"/>	In their homes	<input type="checkbox"/>				In markets/shops
<input type="checkbox"/>	Village/Town outskirts	<input type="checkbox"/>	Near formal camps	<input type="checkbox"/>				Near informal settlements
<input type="checkbox"/>	At school/work	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mosques/Churches	<input type="checkbox"/>				Everywhere
M24.	(If 'unsafe' or 'very unsafe' to M13) Why do they feel unsafe?							
<input type="checkbox"/>	Absence of Lebanese Army	<input type="checkbox"/>	Presence of some political parties	<input type="checkbox"/>				Presence of some religious groups
<input type="checkbox"/>	Presence of refugees	<input type="checkbox"/>	Presence of weapons	<input type="checkbox"/>				Presence of new armed groups
<input type="checkbox"/>	Incidents of non-violent tension	<input type="checkbox"/>	Incidents of violence	<input type="checkbox"/>				Lack of government authority
<input type="checkbox"/>	Shelling	<input type="checkbox"/>	Lack of police authority	<input type="checkbox"/>				Youth unemployment
<input type="checkbox"/>	Bombings	<input type="checkbox"/>	General security situation	<input type="checkbox"/>				Other/Specify
M25	(displaced community) How safe do members of your community feel in this village/neighbourhood?							
<input type="checkbox"/>	Very safe	<input type="checkbox"/>	Safe	<input type="checkbox"/>				Neither safe nor unsafe
<input type="checkbox"/>	Unsafe	<input type="checkbox"/>	Very unsafe					
M25.	(If 'unsafe' or 'very unsafe' to M14) Where do they feel unsafe?							

<input type="checkbox"/>	In the streets/On the roads	<input type="checkbox"/>	In their homes	<input type="checkbox"/>	In markets/shops
<input type="checkbox"/>	Village/Town outskirts	<input type="checkbox"/>	Near formal camps	<input type="checkbox"/>	Near informal settlements
<input type="checkbox"/>	At school/work	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mosques/Churches	<input type="checkbox"/>	Everywhere
M25.	(If 'unsafe' or 'very unsafe' to M14) Why do they feel unsafe?				
<input type="checkbox"/>	Presence of Lebanese Army	<input type="checkbox"/>	Presence of some political parties	<input type="checkbox"/>	Presence of some religious groups
<input type="checkbox"/>	Absence of Lebanese Army	<input type="checkbox"/>	Presence of weapons	<input type="checkbox"/>	Presence of new armed groups
<input type="checkbox"/>	Discrimination	<input type="checkbox"/>	Incidents of violence	<input type="checkbox"/>	Verbal threats
<input type="checkbox"/>	Lack of registration papers	<input type="checkbox"/>	Irregular status in country	<input type="checkbox"/>	Youth unemployment
<input type="checkbox"/>	Shelling	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bombings	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other/Specify
M26	In the last 6 months, which of the following incidents have taken place in your village/ neighbourhood?				
<input type="checkbox"/>	Protests	<input type="checkbox"/>	Theft	<input type="checkbox"/>	Vandalism
<input type="checkbox"/>	Verbal arguments/harassment	<input type="checkbox"/>	Verbal threats	<input type="checkbox"/>	Physical intimidation
<input type="checkbox"/>	Physical violence (unarmed)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Physical violence (armed)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Targeted killing/murder
<input type="checkbox"/>	Abductions	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bombings	<input type="checkbox"/>	Shelling
<input type="checkbox"/>	Youth unrest/violence	<input type="checkbox"/>	None	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other/Specify
M26.	(For each M26 selected) Who was the instigator of this incident?				
<input type="checkbox"/>	Lebanese residents	<input type="checkbox"/>	Syrian residents	<input type="checkbox"/>	PRL residents
<input type="checkbox"/>	Local government	<input type="checkbox"/>	Police	<input type="checkbox"/>	Lebanese Armed Forces
<input type="checkbox"/>	Armed groups (Syrian)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Armed groups (PRL)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Armed groups (PRS)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Youth (Palestinian)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Youth (Leb.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Religious authorities
<input type="checkbox"/>	Foreign army	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other/Specify	<input type="checkbox"/>	PRS residents
<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Armed groups (Leb.)
<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Youth (Syrian)
<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Political parties
M26.	(For each M26 selected) Who was the intended target of this incident?				
<input type="checkbox"/>	Lebanese resident	<input type="checkbox"/>	Syrian resident	<input type="checkbox"/>	PRL resident
<input type="checkbox"/>	Local government	<input type="checkbox"/>	Police	<input type="checkbox"/>	Lebanese Armed Forces
<input type="checkbox"/>	Armed groups (Syrian)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Armed groups (PRL)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Armed groups (PRS)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Youth (Palestinian)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Youth (Leb.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Religious authorities
<input type="checkbox"/>	Foreign army	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other/Specify	<input type="checkbox"/>	PRS resident
<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Armed groups (Leb.)
<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Youth (Syrian)
<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Political parties
M26.	(If not 'None' for M26) What are the causes/reasons for these incidents?				
<input type="checkbox"/>	Cultural differences (social values)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Historical differences between groups	<input type="checkbox"/>	Housing shortage/rent increase
<input type="checkbox"/>	Job shortages/competition	<input type="checkbox"/>	Overstretched services/resources	<input type="checkbox"/>	Presence of new armed groups
<input type="checkbox"/>	Political affiliations	<input type="checkbox"/>	Religious/Ideological differences	<input type="checkbox"/>	Uneven assistance
<input type="checkbox"/>	Security incidents (e.g. abduction)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Begging/Signs of poverty in public	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other/Specify
M27	In the next 6 months, how do you expect the security situation in your community to change?				
<input type="checkbox"/>	Improve (fewer incidents)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Stay the same	<input type="checkbox"/>	Deteriorate (more incidents)
M28	In the last 6 months, have you heard of any incidents of abuse, exploitation and/or sexual violence of women or children from your community in this village/ neighbourhood?				
<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	Don't know
M29	Are there any services available for women and children at risk or survivors of violence, abuse or exploitation from your community in this village/ neighbourhood?				
<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	Don't know
M29.	(If yes to M29) What types of services?				
<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Don't know
M30	Has your community established any of the following guidelines for Syrians/PRS?				
<input type="checkbox"/>	Curfews	<input type="checkbox"/>	Identification papers	<input type="checkbox"/>	Employment restrictions
<input type="checkbox"/>	Residency restrictions	<input type="checkbox"/>	Restrictions on hosting refugees	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other/Specify
<input type="checkbox"/>	None	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	
M30.	(host community only) Are members of your community supportive of these established guidelines?				
<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	Don't know
M31	Do any humanitarian agencies/local charities operate in your village/ neighbourhood?				
<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	Don't know
M31.	(If yes to M31) Who do the humanitarian agencies assist? (Select all that apply)				
<input type="checkbox"/>	Syrians	<input type="checkbox"/>	Lebanese	<input type="checkbox"/>	Palestinians
<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Other/Specify
M32	Do you feel that humanitarian/charitable assistance has helped some groups more than others?				
<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	Don't know
M32.	(If yes to M32) Which groups do community residents feel receive more help?				
<input type="checkbox"/>	Syrians	<input type="checkbox"/>	Lebanese	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Palestinians	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Specific social groups (women, religious groups)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Specific businesses	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Other/Specify
IV. PARTICIPATION IN THE VOICES OF CHILDREN PROGRAMME					
N1	Would you like to participate in the Voices for Children programme? (Detailed explanation to be given)				
<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	
N2	Name or Nickname				
N3	Mobile phone number 1				