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The International Organization for Migration (Lebanon Mission)
in coordination with the Lebanese High Relief Commission

December 2013

IOM Lebanon

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Cover photo:

HRC staff interviewing a Lebanese returnee in Baalbek

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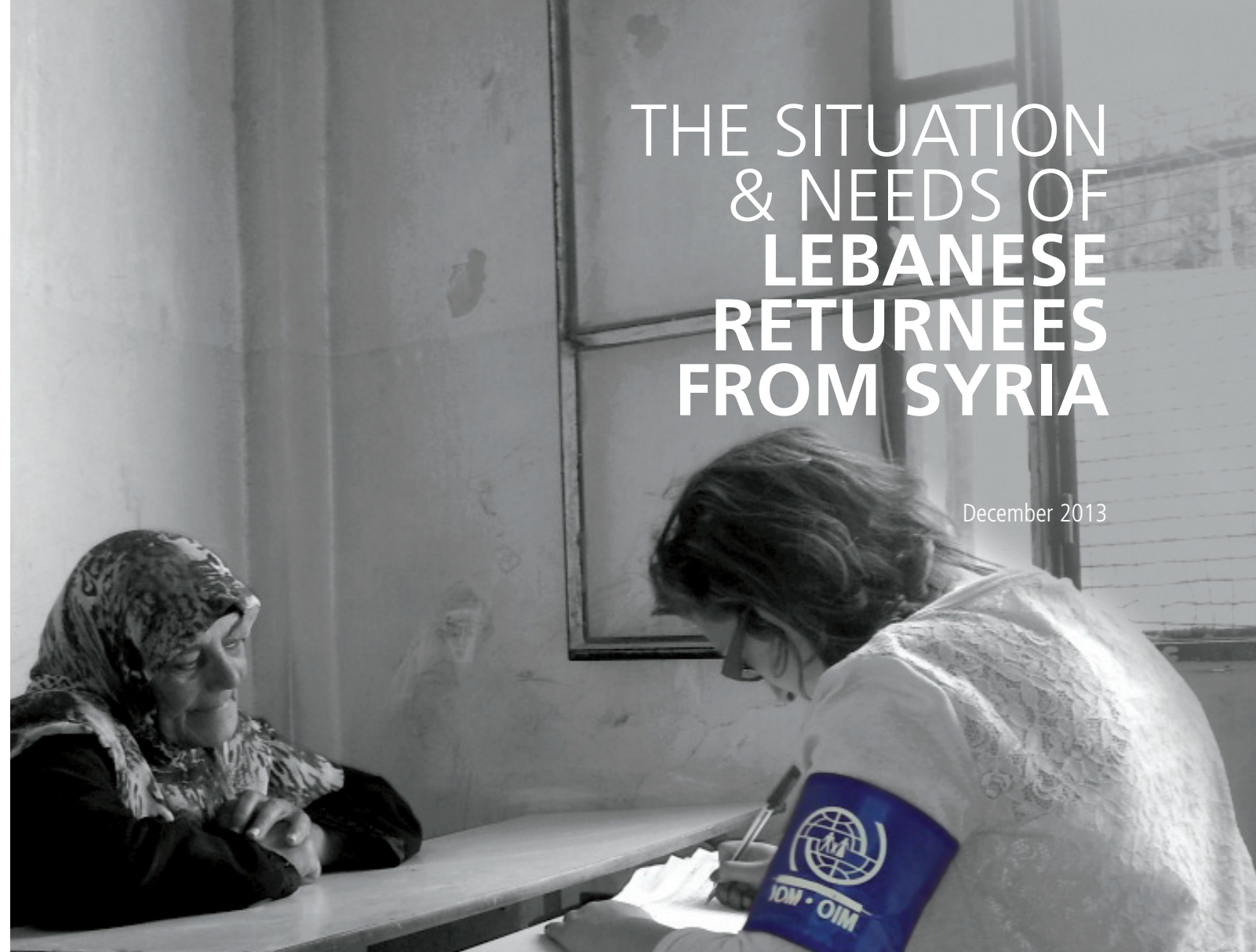


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THE SITUATION & NEEDS OF LEBANESE RETURNEES FROM SYRIA

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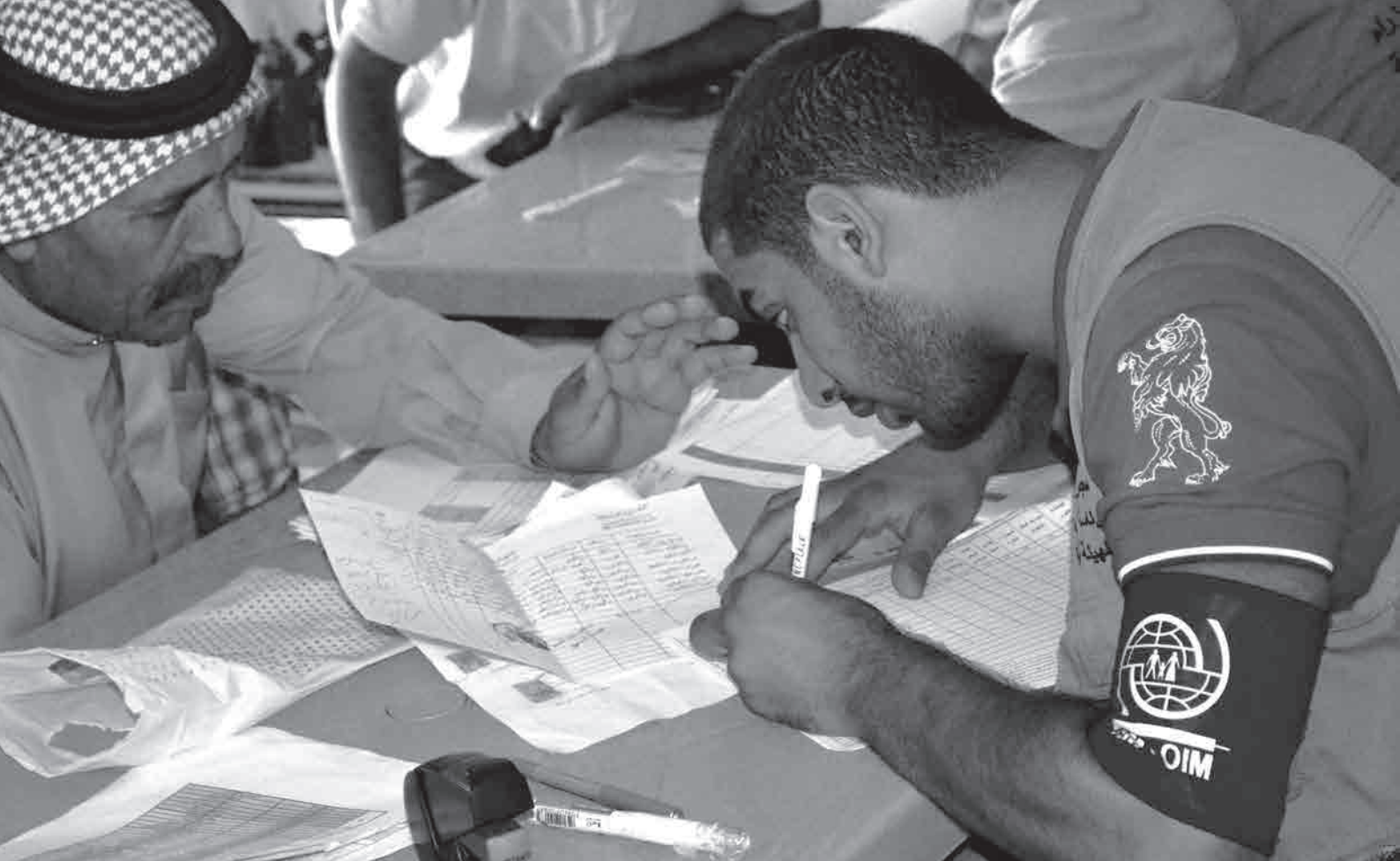
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Registration of Lebanese returnees in Wadi Khaled, North Lebanon.

Introduction & Key Findings

The scale of the migration crisis in countries neighbouring Syria is nowhere greater than in Lebanon. The number of refugees in the country increased by more than 500 percent in 2013, and is now well over 800,000. This rapid escalation of the crisis has brought huge economic and social costs. Even as the humanitarian situation of vulnerable displaced and host communities has deteriorated, the services provided by the Lebanese government and humanitarian partners have become severely overstretched. Among the huge numbers of vulnerable displaced persons in the country, Lebanese returnees represent an important and largely under-assisted group. These families, most of whom had been living in Syria for decades, began to return to Lebanon in large numbers in 2011 as a result of the conflict. They find themselves living in difficult circumstances in their country of origin, but have often gone unassisted, in part due to their Lebanese citizenship (and therefore lack of refugee status) and in part due to an absence of accurate information regarding their living conditions and needs.

In July 2013, the Lebanese High Relief Commission (HRC) and International Organization for Migration (IOM) launched a project, supported by the UN's Emergency Response Fund (ERF), to register Lebanese returnees and establish a detailed profile of their location, circumstances and needs. The registration exercise, which lasted from July to October 2013, was implemented by the HRC, with technical support and training from IOM. In total, 3,206 households (17,510 individuals) were registered across the country. Working

through local municipalities, efforts were made to reach as many Lebanese returnees as possible. Since the completion of this first phase of registration, IOM and the HRC have worked together to analyse the data collected. The result is the following report, which both agencies hope will inform future interventions to assist this often overlooked group of forced migrants.

The registration exercise found that the conditions of the Lebanese returnee households (HHs) are broadly similar to those of Syrian refugees: most came to Lebanon without their belongings, are unemployed and are either renting accommodation or being hosted by Lebanese families, while some are living in collective centres and tents. A majority of returnees had come from the Syrian province of Homs and had settled in the North and Bekaa. Within those governorates, they are concentrated in the areas of Baalbek, Hermel and Akkar, where opportunities for work are scarce and public services are overstretched due to the already huge presence of refugees. Returnees most frequently ranked food, health, shelter and access to work, as their first or second priority needs.

Methodology

In November 2012, IOM, the HRC and the World Food Programme (WFP) signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), committing to provide targeted assistance to the most vulnerable Lebanese returnees. As an important step in that effort, the registration and profiling project was launched in June 2013. The project was designed according to IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) and implemented jointly by IOM and the High Relief Commission.

In July 2013, a rapid assessment was conducted by HRC to determine the scale of the Lebanese returnee population. It was estimated that there were 5,976 Lebanese returnee households (approximately 29,000 individuals) in the country. The next phase of the project involved the development of a registration form (see Annex) designed to capture the basic needs and circumstances of returnee families. From 10 to 12 July, a technical team from IOM Iraq conducted a capacity-building workshop for 22 HRC staff members, to help ensure that data collection would be carried out consistently and accurately by the 4 data collection teams (each composed of a total of 16 people). The data entry team was also trained on how to enter information into a database installed by IOM at the HRC office in Beirut, and oriented on adhering to the data protection principles of both agencies.

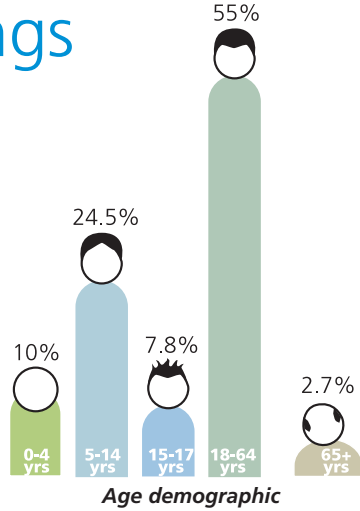
The registration and profiling exercise, which began on 15 July, was conducted by HRC teams across all six governorates of Lebanon, in coordination with local municipalities and mukhtars¹. These local authorities provided guidance on the strategy for reaching out to Lebanese returnees in their areas, as well as on the allocation of safe and accessible registration centres. Information campaigns were conducted on the municipal level a minimum of two weeks prior to registration. Registrations took place over an average of 2 days in each municipality, with field team members consolidating the information received before passing it on to the data entry team in Beirut. Field visits to monitor the exercise were organized by both IOM and OCHA.

¹ Local authorities or mukhtars.

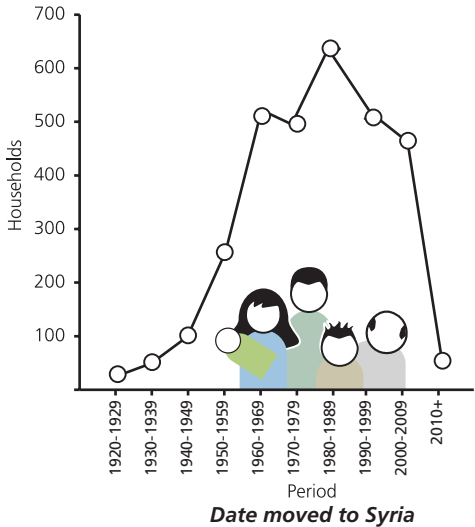


HRC staff and Mr. Fawzi Al-Zioud, Representative of IOM in Lebanon, at the conclusion of the technical training workshop in Beirut.

Findings



Age	Total	Female	Male
Total	100.0%	49.8%	50.2%



Demographics

Among the 17,510 Lebanese returnees registered between July and October 2013, the gender division was roughly equal (50.2% male and 49.8% female). Fifty-five percent (55%) were of working age (18-64 years), while as many as 7,408 (42%) were under 18 years of age. Only 3% percent of those registered were over 65 years old. The average size of the households (HHs) registered was 5.5 persons.

When considering the vulnerabilities or special needs of the different households registered, it is worth noting that 408 households (13%) were headed by a single individual with children. The majority of those households (329 or 10% overall) were headed by a single female. For the purposes of the registration exercise, single individuals were considered as households. Of the 105 households that composed of just one individual, 88 were female. Forty percent (40%) of households reported at least one individual suffering from chronic illness², mental or physical disability. A total of 1,584 individuals were suffering from chronic illnesses, while 302 had physical disabilities and 55 had mental disabilities. Furthermore, a total of 97 women were either pregnant or breastfeeding³.

² For the purposes of this exercise, data collection staff determined whether or not an illness was "chronic" during the registration interview, based on WHO criteria.

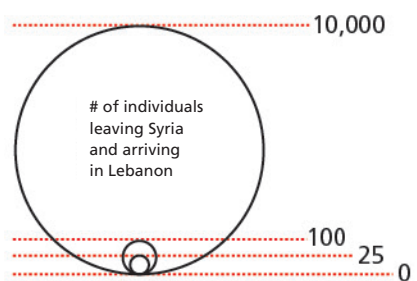
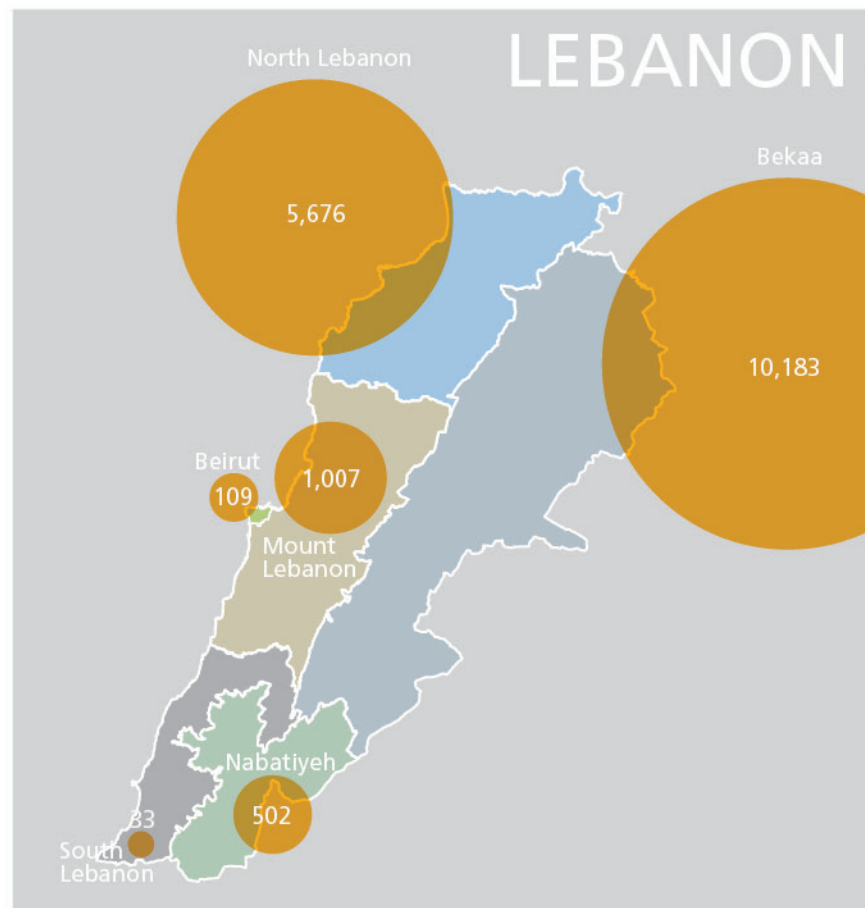
³ This surprisingly low figure (just 3% of females between the ages of 15 and 44) could be a result of families not reporting pregnancies as special needs during registration. Alternatively it may suggest that families are deciding not to have children given the uncertainty and privation of their current circumstances.

Migration

Migration between Lebanon and Syria – two countries with extremely close social, economic and historic ties – is by no means a new phenomenon. The overwhelming majority of the Lebanese returnees assessed as part of this exercise had been in Syria since before 2000 (80%); 65% of them had been there for over 20 years. Most of those who were registered said they had migrated to Syria for either economic or social reasons (such as intermarriage).

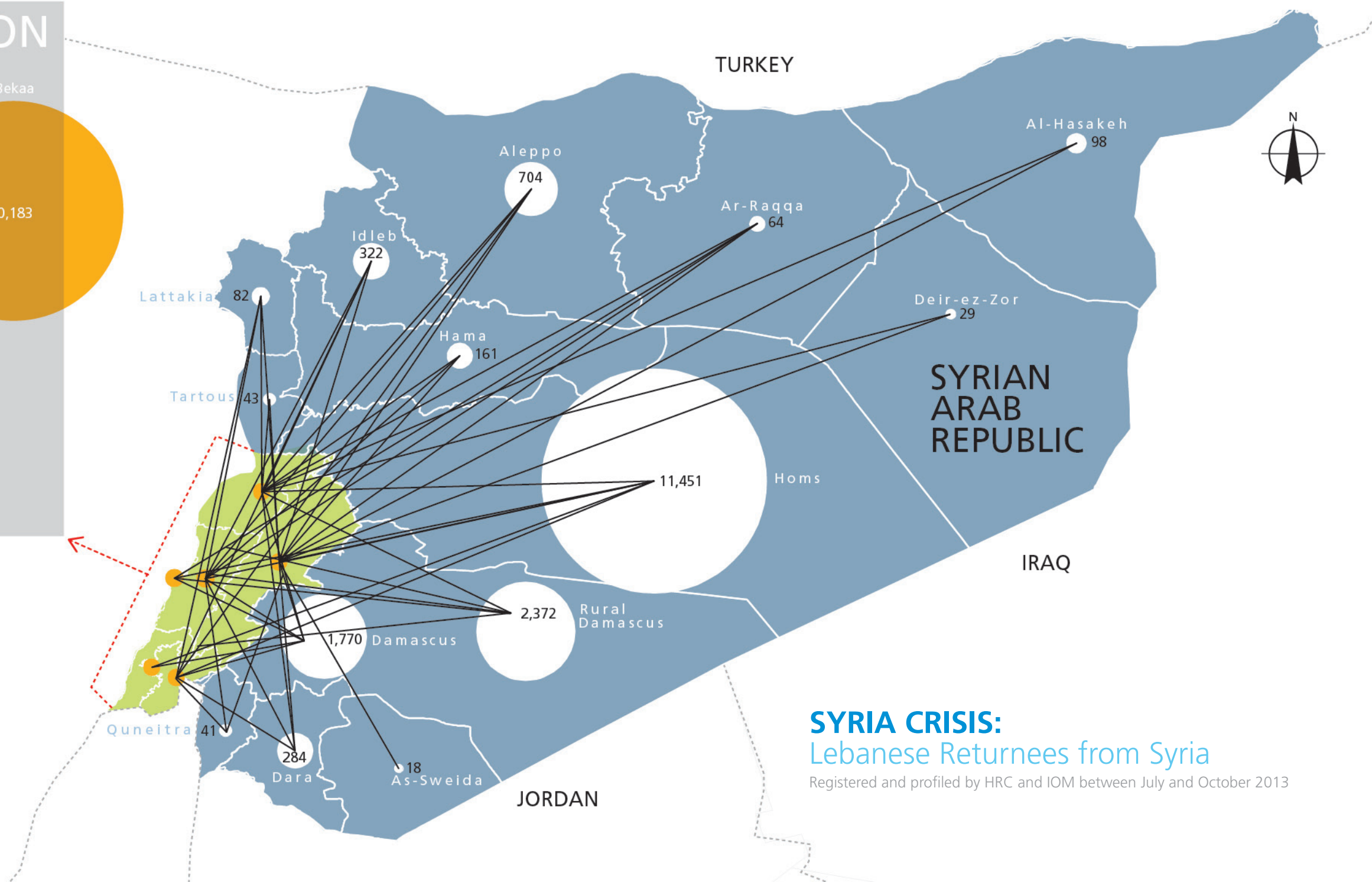
Large numbers of these families began to return to Lebanon after the start of the crisis in Syria, with 1,096 of assessed families arriving in 2011 and 1,315 in 2012⁴. Only 613 of the households registered said they returned to Lebanon in 2013, perhaps due to the fact that assessments took place well before the end of the year.

⁴ Four percent (4%) of households said they had returned to Lebanon before 2011, when the conflict began. HRC staff overseeing the registration exercise affirm that this was due to confusion relating to the questionnaire; respondents – many of whom were used to travelling regularly between the two countries – may have understood the field "Time of return" to refer to their first return trip to Lebanon.



Data Source: IOM
Baseline Source: Iraq HIC 2003, UNCS, COD.

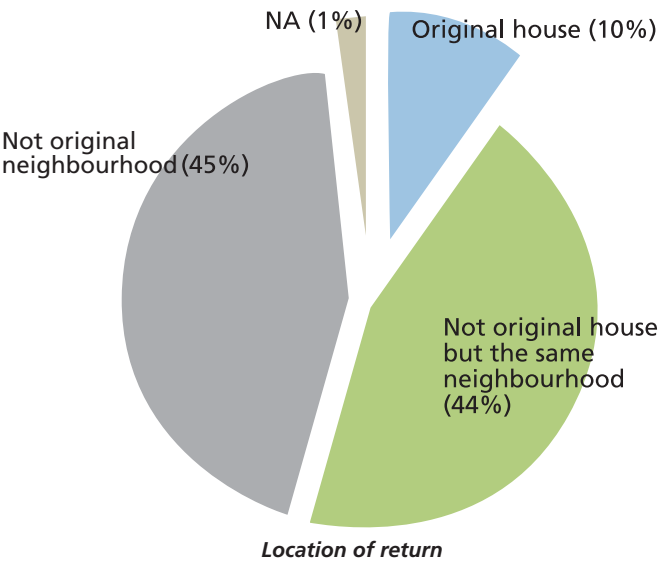
Disclaimer
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.





A young child waits as his family is registered in Wadi Khaled, North Lebanon.

Intentions	HH	
Return to Syria	290	9%
Move to another location	9	0%
Locally integrate in current location	333	10%
Waiting on one or several factors to make decision	2403	75%



It is also possible that recent returnees – being less certain of their circumstances – may not have been as willing to participate.

Though the returnees assessed had come from all across Syria, a large majority (1,901 HHs or 59%) had come from Homs Governorate, which was hard hit during the escalation of the conflict in 2012 (Homs Governorate is also the origin of the largest proportion of Syrian refugees in Lebanon⁵). Significant numbers of Lebanese returnees also came from the governorates of Rural Damascus (522 HHs), Damascus (388) and Aleppo (147).

The majority of Lebanese returnees registered were in the Bekaa (1,991 HHs or 62%) and North Lebanon (867 HHs or 27%). Within those governorates, the highest numbers of returnees were to be found in Baalbek, Hermel and Akkar – the districts with the highest concentrations of Syrian refugees. When asked about their relation to the location they had returned to, 45% said they had not returned to their original neighbourhood, 44% had returned to their original neighbourhoods (often in border areas), while only 10% had returned to the homes they had lived in before moving to Syria. Those with no remaining links to their original neighbourhood had largely chosen to settle in areas close to the border (from where they could more easily return to check on their property in Syria) or in those municipalities that had reportedly been providing most assistance to refugees. It should be noted that returnees have remained mobile within Lebanon, and further movement may be expected in cases where the conflict affects border areas.

When asked about their intentions regarding return to Syria or settling in Lebanon, the overwhelming majority (75%) were unsure, responding that they were “waiting on one or several factors before making a decision.” Most, it seemed, were waiting to see whether they would be able to return to Syria. A further 10% intended to integrate locally, while 9% planned to return to Syria.

5 UNHCR, “Map – Places of origin of Syrian refugees registered with UNHCR in Lebanon,” 31 October 2013, criteria.

6 “Durable shelter” implies housing of a permanent nature that protects against extreme climate conditions. “Improvised shelter” implies independent housing units that are of an impermanent, makeshift nature.

7 UNHCR, “Monthly Update – Shelter,” September 2013.

8 “Survey on the Livelihoods of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon,” Beirut Research and Innovation Center, November 2013.

Living Conditions

Only a small proportion of returnees were living in property that they own (9% or 283 HHs). As is the case with Syrian refugees, the majority of Lebanese returnees were renting (57 % or 1,821 HHs) or were being hosted by relatives or friends (30 % or 965 HHs). A total of 80 households were living in public buildings and collective settlements.

Again similarly to the situation with Syrian refugees - 70% of whom are living in apartments⁷ - almost all of the returnees registered are living in durable shelters (2,964 HHs or 92%). As noted by the UNHCR Shelter Sector Working Group, those refugees that are renting risk eviction if they are unable to pay their landlords - a scenario that applies equally to Lebanese returnees. In 27% percent of the households renting accommodation (486/1,821 HHs) there was no individual working. The average cost of renting is around 225 USD per month⁸- almost half the income of a labourer working full time. Returnees being housed free of charge, meanwhile, often become a burden on host families and are frequently asked to begin paying rent within a couple of months. A total of 159 returnee households are living in tents (5%), while 65 are in improvised shelters (2%). As winter sets in, the 1,342 individuals living in these forms of accommodation will be at significant risk, particularly those living in the areas Hermel, Baalbek and Akkar.

In the Bekaa, 90% of households are in durable shelters (1,790 HHs), 7% are in tents (145 HHs) and 2% are in improvised shelters (36 HHs). In the North, 95% of households (824 HHs) are in durable shelters, 1% (10 HHs) are in tents and 2% are in improvised shelters (20 HHs). Twenty-two percent (22%) of households across the country said they had insufficient access to water, for either personal or business use.

Shelter status

Total	100.0%
Own house and/or land	8.8%
Rent house/land	56.8%
Living with a host family/relatives	30.1%
Own in collective settlement	0.1%
Public building	2.0%
Rent in collective settlement	0.4%
No Data	1.8%

Shelter conditions ⁶

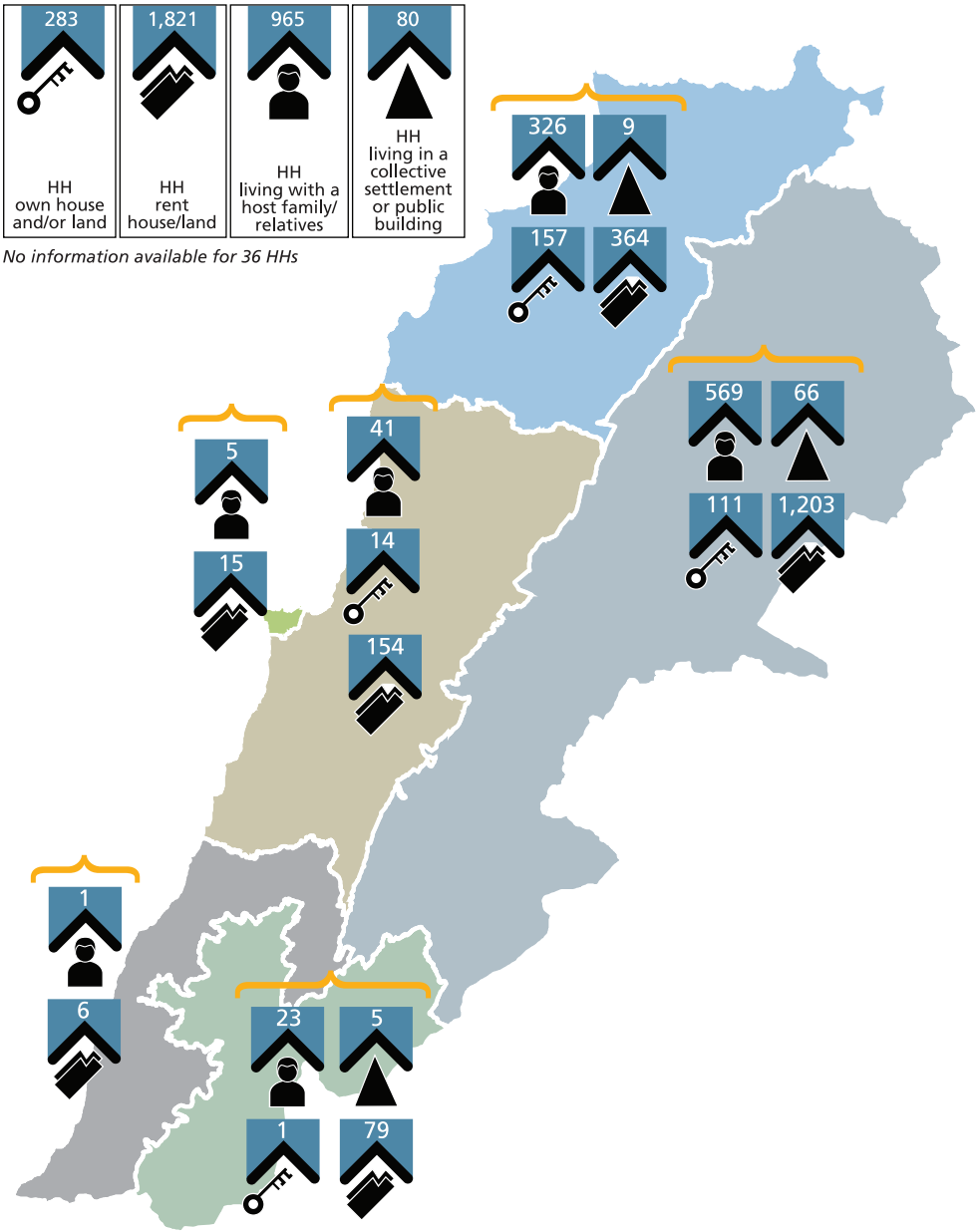
Total	100.0%
Durable shelter	91.9%
Tent	5.0%
Improvised Shelter	2.0%
No Data	1.1%

SYRIA CRISIS: IOM Lebanon

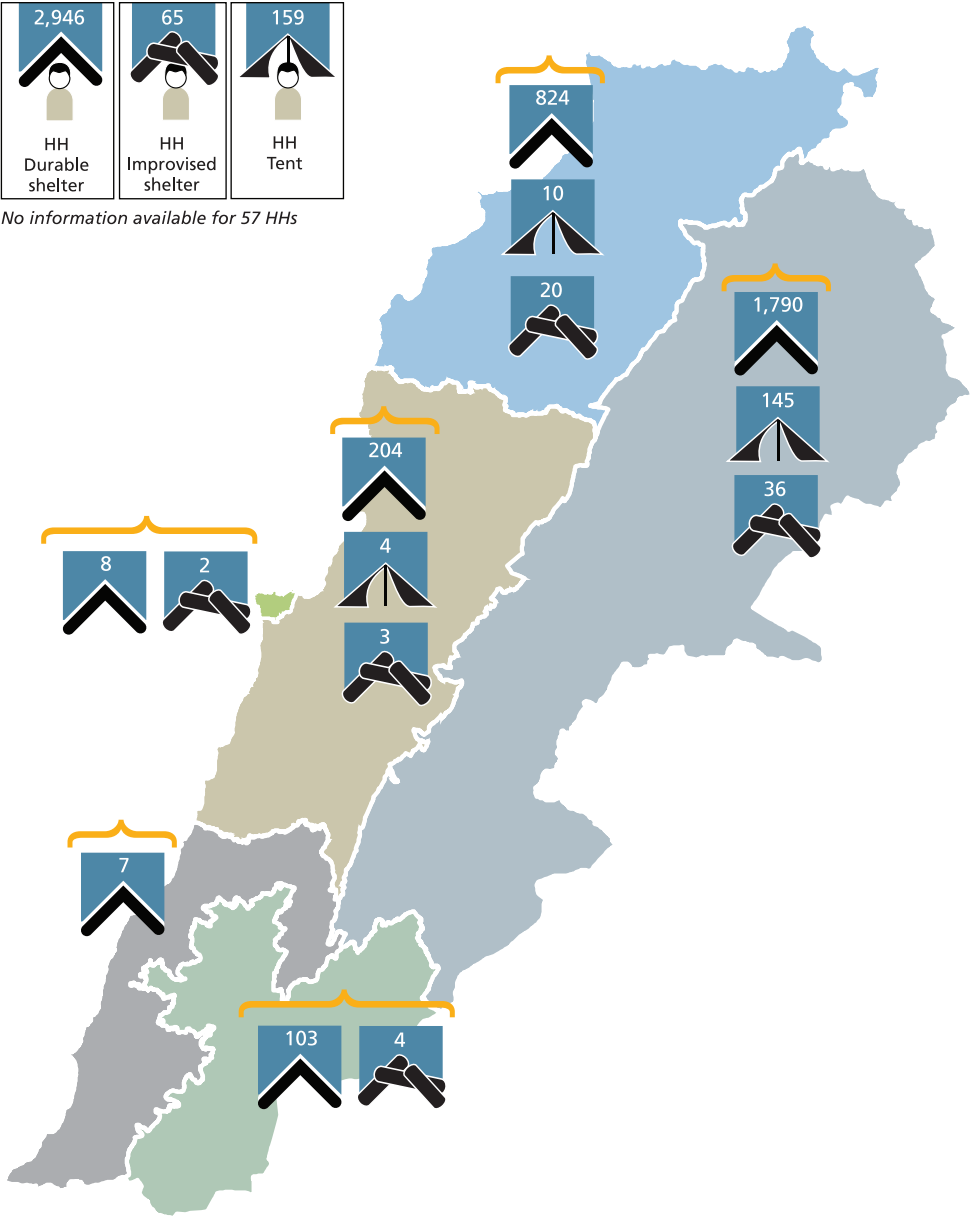
Registration Lebanese returnees from Syria - Ownership status and shelter condition of 3,206 households.



LEBANON - HHs SHELTER OWNERSHIP STATUS BY GOVERNORATE



LEBANON - HHs SHELTER CONDITION STATUS BY GOVERNORATE



Governorates

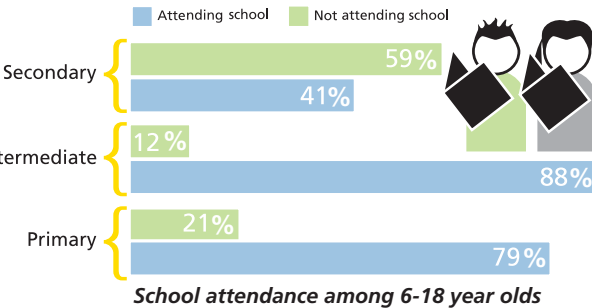
- North
- Beirut
- Bekaa
- Mount Lebanon
- El Nabatieh
- South

Needs and Assistance Received

When asked about their most urgent needs, returnees most frequently ranked food (34%), health (20%), shelter/housing (15%) and access to work (14%), as their first or second priority needs. The food items most needed were bread and flour, rice and cooking oil. The emphasis on both food and health is perhaps unsurprising. As highlighted in the Regional Response Plan 6 (RRP6) appeal, Lebanese returnees have received only limited support in terms of food items⁹. The health sector, meanwhile, has been severely strained by the influx of Syrian refugees, particularly in those areas where both refugees and returnees are concentrated¹⁰. This ranking of priorities prevailed in the areas with the largest populations of Lebanese returnees (in the Bekaa and the North). In the South, however, shelter/housing was the need most frequently ranked as a first or second priority (by 42%), while in Mount Lebanon it was health (35.5%).

It is worth considering that the needs expressed by these families during the registration process could have changed in the period since the exercise was conducted. Indeed, among returnee households that registered after the deadline for this project, priority needs included shelter, winterization items and education – reflecting the start of the school year and the onset of winter.

Eighty-four percent (84%) of returnees reported that they had not received any assistance, whether from the humanitarian community



or the government since arriving in Lebanon. Among the remaining 16%, the types of assistance most frequently received were food (433 HHs) and NFIs (179 HHs) – mostly consisting of blankets and household items. A small number of households (30 HHs) said they had received monetary assistance or vouchers. As reported during interviews, most of the assistance received had been provided by HRC, municipalities or NGOs¹¹.

Education

Education was not frequently cited as a priority concern by Lebanese returnees and the rate of school attendance among their families was significantly higher than among Syrian refugee children (90% of whom are estimated to be out of school¹²). This is likely due to the fact that it is easier for children with Lebanese citizenship to register in public schools. Still, 31% of children between the ages of 6 and 18 were not in school (1,753 individuals). Among children of secondary school age (15-18) that figure was as high as 59%. Twenty-one percent (21%) of children of primary school age (6-11) were not attending school. When disaggregated by gender, the rate of attendance was roughly similar; 33% of boys and 29% of girls were not enrolled.

The rate of non-attendance among Lebanese returnee children is, therefore, still significantly higher than that of Lebanese at large - prior to the conflict, 90% of Lebanese children were enrolled in basic education¹³. Many of the barriers to school attendance that are

	HH
Distance From Home	12
Financial Reasons	605
Curriculum Incompatible	36
School is full	4
Other	37

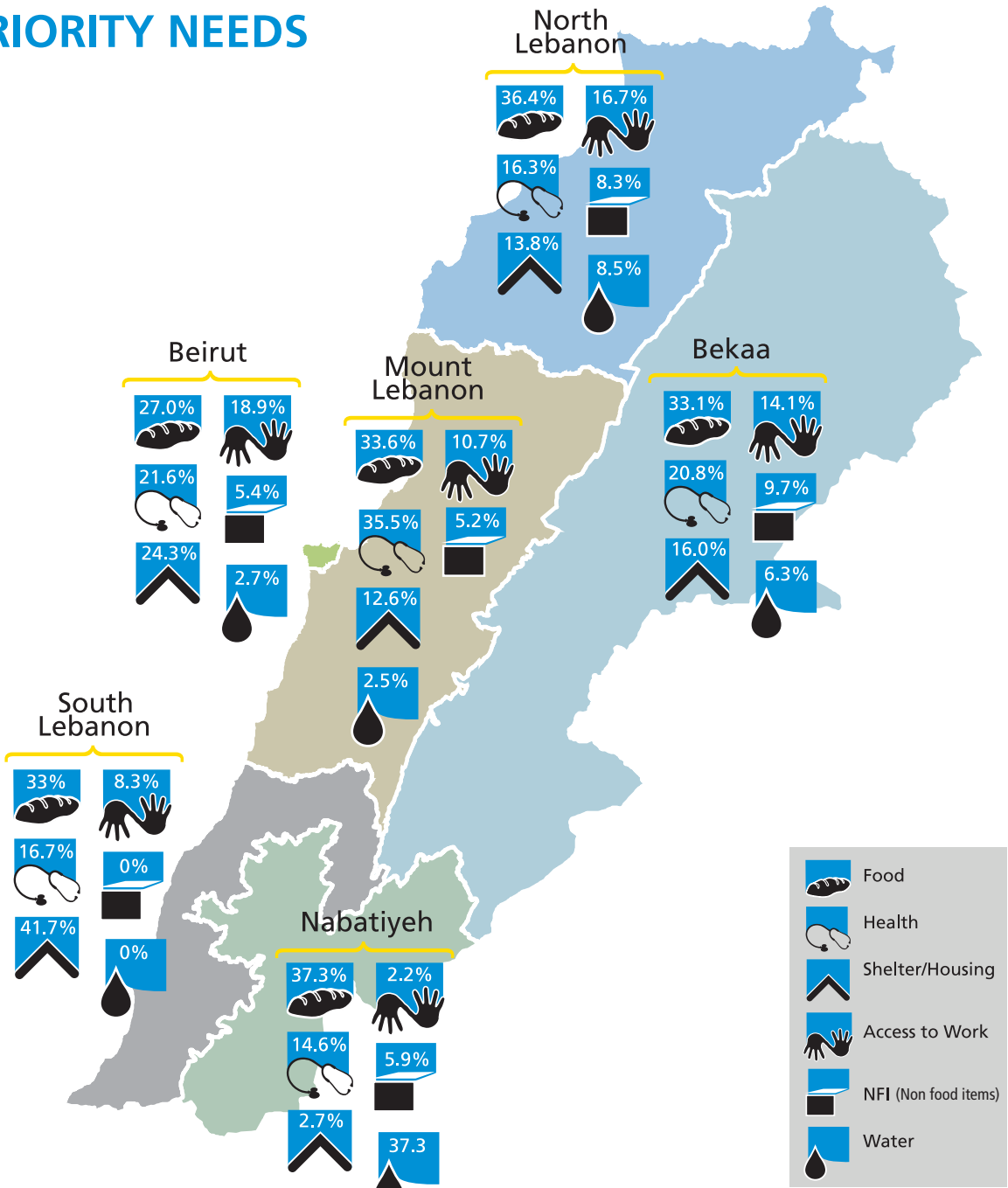
Reasons for not attending school

¹¹ In 2012 and early 2013, IOM provided Lebanese returnees with NFIs through two CERF funded projects, while in 2013 IOM has provided adhoc assistance to the most vulnerable cases through other funding.

¹² UNHCR, "Monthly Update- Education," September 2013.

¹³ World Bank and UN, "Lebanon - Economic and Social Impact Assessment of the Syrian Conflict," September 2013, p60.

PRIORITY NEEDS



relevant for Syrian refugee children (including differences between the Lebanese and Syrian curricula, the costs associated with enrolment, or the fear of sending children to schools far from the home) apply equally for Lebanese returnees. When asked why their children were not in school, parents most frequently cited financial reasons.

Economic Status

Among the Lebanese returnees registered, 44% of men and 92% of women between 18 and 64 years old were unemployed (6,623 individuals). The overall unemployment rate was 69%. Of the 31% with jobs, the majority worked on either a seasonal or a day-to-day basis (2,804 individuals). Only 195 individuals aged between 18 and 64 had regular, full-time employment (2%). In 948 households (30%) there was no employed individual. A majority of those who were working (52%) were engaged in unskilled labour, regardless of their skills or area of work prior to fleeing Syria. A further 23% (681 individuals) were working in agriculture. It was reported that daily workers usually worked for no more than two or three days per week, and that the wages for unskilled labour had fallen to 20 USD per day or less since the onset of the crisis¹⁴. At the same time, the influx of refugees has driven up prices, particularly for housing but also for other basic goods¹⁵.

The majority of registered Lebanese returnees cited employment (daily wage or salary) as their main source of income (1,823 households or 57%). A substantial portion (919 HHs or 29%) said that they were dependent on aid from relatives or friends as their main source of income, while 5% were mostly reliant on agriculture and livestock and 3% on aid from NGOs or the government.

Therefore, similar to Syrian refugees, Lebanese returnees do not generally have a regular source of income. While it might be assumed that returnees may benefit from property they still own in their country of origin, the findings of the registration exercise

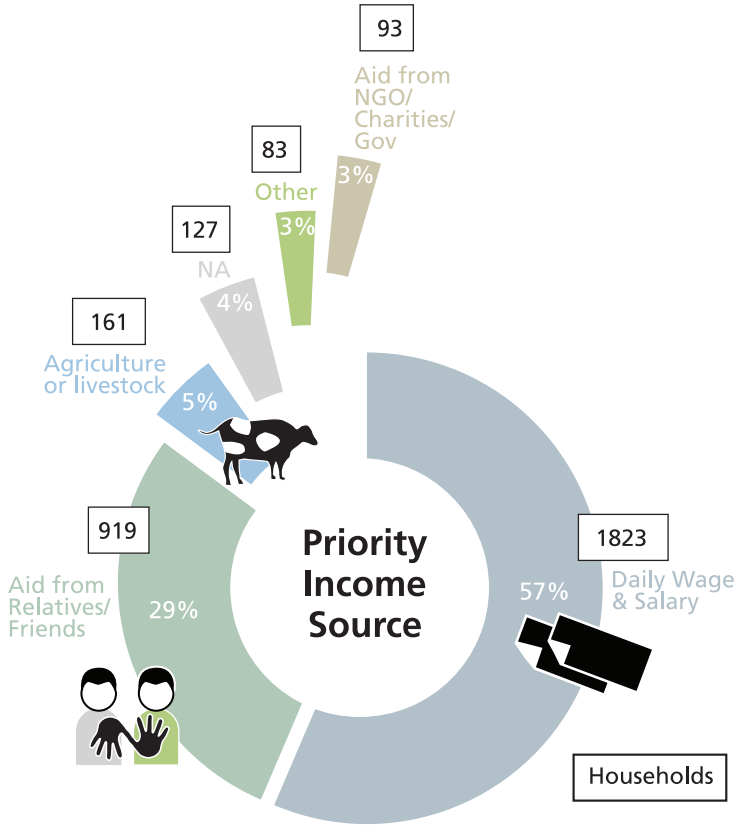
suggested that this was not the case. An overwhelming majority of households (85%) said they did not own any substantial property in Lebanon (whether land, home, vehicle, livestock or basic household commodities).

One area for further investigation in future rounds of data collection, would be the skills possessed by those being registered¹⁶. These findings will be useful in designing livelihoods interventions, and aligning them with the sectors highlighted in the government's recently finalized stabilization roadmap. Regarding the general levels of education among those registered thus far, 25% of those over the age of 15 said they have no education and 32% attended primary school only.

¹⁶ While the questionnaire for this round of registration did include a field for "skills possessed" only 2% responded to the prompt.



NFIs are distributed to Lebanese returnees in Baalbek, Bekaa Valley.



	Total HHs	In good condition	Damaged
Land for business or agriculture	89	73	16
Land for house	38	36	2
House	199	166	33
Vehicle	106	81	25
Basic household commodities	97	92	5
Livestock	26	25	1
Poultry	9	9	
Shop	3	3	

Property reported

Conclusion & Recommendations

This registration and profiling exercise is the first in-depth survey of the Lebanese returnee population, and confirmed that the majority of this community are living in “refugee-like” conditions. Given the nature and urgency of their needs, and the uncertainty of their circumstances, it is clear that their situation reflects that of Syrian refugees more than it does that of the struggling host communities. Despite this, a majority of vulnerable returnees have not benefited from regular assistance.

- Moving forward, it will be essential first of all to ensure that the urgent needs of vulnerable Lebanese returnees are met in the immediate term. Priorities in this regard, should be the provision of food, essential non-food items, including winterization kits, and shelter support. Vulnerable returnees renting property – particular those who have no regular income or face eviction – should be targeted as potential recipients of the 150 USD rental subsidies being provided by assistance partners to Syrian refugees¹⁷. The fact that so many returnees mentioned health as a priority concern highlights the importance of supporting the country’s severely strained health system. Vulnerable returnees should be ensured access to quality primary healthcare services – especially given that they do not benefit from the same services as registered refugees. In the near term, livelihood support should be provided to vulnerable Lebanese returnees, with a focus on those who have unused skills and taking into consideration their declared intentions regarding return to Syria. An ongoing study of the food security status of Lebanese returnees, conducted by HRC and WFP, will help in directing food assistance to those most in need.

- Stronger efforts will need to be made in order to coordinate assistance for Lebanese returnees. The inclusion of this caseload in the RRP5 and RRP6 appeals (as of June 2012) represented a positive development in this regard, and humanitarian agencies should continue to push for funding to address the needs of vulnerable returnees. As the response of both the Government of Lebanon and international community evolves to include stabilization initiatives, Lebanese returnees’ access to basic services should be improved. At the same time, there will be a need to coordinate assistance to address the basic needs highlighted above in a targeted way that avoids the duplication of efforts. With this in mind, IOM and the HRC recommend the establishment of a coordination mechanism to better organize assistance delivery to Lebanese returnees.

- It is further recommended that the registration and profiling exercise be extended, to ensure the continuing registration of newly arriving and unreached returnees while also tracking and updating information on those that have been registered thus far. The next phase of registration will also be coordinated with local authorities, but further efforts will be made to ensure that returnees are aware of and well-informed on the initiative¹⁸. As part of the next phase additional and more sector-specific information could be included and registered returnees could be given an identification card to facilitate the assistance effort. In the future, vulnerable returnees should be registered and – where appropriate – provided with necessary assistance within days of entering the country. It is worth noting that this extension of the registration and profiling exercise has been incorporated into the strategy and appeal for RRP6.

Given that some of the families registered had acquired Syrian nationality, and therefore have dual citizenship, proper care will need to be taken when planning assistance in order to avoid duplication. Even where returnees are unable to acquire the support available to registered or unregistered refugees, they may be being treated as Syrian citizens by other aid partners. To be clear, though, those with joint nationality are by no means guaranteed assistance, and some of these families reported that while they had initially received some assistance from national and international aid agencies, this had since ceased. Further care should be taken to avoid duplication of assistance in households where only one parent has Lebanese citizenship¹⁹.

The findings of the first phase of this registration exercise have provided a detailed – if not comprehensive – picture of the needs and conditions of the Lebanese returnee population. In Lebanon, a huge refugee population has placed a great burden on already overstretched public services and the amount of international support received has fallen far short of the needs of the vulnerable among both displaced and host communities. Given the resulting scarcity of resources, a coordinated and targeted effort is needed to ensure that the existing vulnerable returnees – and those who have yet flee the unrelenting conflict in Syria – no longer fall into a “protection gap” and are provided the support they need.

¹⁷ Humanitarian partners providing these rental subsidies include ACTED, DRC, IOM, UNHCR, PU-AMH and others.

¹⁸ During this round of registration, there were some reports of instances where local authorities were wary of the initiative or information campaigns were lacking. In addition, some families reportedly chose not to register, a few fearing that doing so would result in their forced return to Syria, others failing to see how the exercise could benefit them.

¹⁹ For the purposes of this registration exercise, these families were considered Lebanese returnees.



Lebanese returnees receive blankets distributed by IOM in Baalbek, Bekaa Valley.

ANNEXES

Location of Lebanese returnees by district

Governorate	Qaza	Households	Individuals
Lebanon	Total	3,206	17,510
Beirut	Sub-total	20	109
Beirut	Beyrouth	20	109
Bekaa	Sub-total	1,991	10,183
Bekaa	Baalbek	1,010	5,048
Bekaa	Bekaa Ouest	189	868
Bekaa	Hermel	508	2,976
Bekaa	Rachaiya	54	228
Bekaa	Zahle	230	1,063
Mount Lebanon	Sub-total	212	1,007
Mount Lebanon	Aley	10	65
Mount Lebanon	Baabda	32	175
Mount Lebanon	Chouf	161	716
Mount Lebanon	El Metn	9	51
Nabatiyeh	Sub-total	109	502
Nabatiyeh	Bint Jbeil	59	286
Nabatiyeh	Hasbaiya	49	209
Nabatiyeh	Nabatiye	1	7
North Lebanon	Sub-total	867	5,676
North Lebanon	Aakar	764	5,152
North Lebanon	Batroun	3	14
North Lebanon	Minie-Danniye	41	212
North Lebanon	Tripoli	56	279
North Lebanon	Zgharta	3	19
South Lebanon	Sub-total	7	33
South Lebanon	Saida	6	29
South Lebanon	Sour	1	4

Shelter condition by district

Governorate	Qaza	Total	Durable shelter	Tent	Improvised Shelter	NA
Beirut	Beyrouth	20	18		2	
Bekaa	Baalbek	1010	892	85	23	10
Bekaa	Bekaa Ouest	189	184	1	2	2
Bekaa	Hermel	508	438	56	11	3
Bekaa	Rachaiya	54	51	1		2
Bekaa	Zahle	230	225	2		3
Mount Lebanon	Aley	10	10			
Mount Lebanon	Baabda	32	31		1	
Mount Lebanon	Chouf	161	154	4	2	1
Mount Lebanon	El Metn	9	9			
Nabatiyeh	Bint Jbeil	59	57			2
Nabatiyeh	Hasbaiya	49	45		4	
Nabatiyeh	Nabatiye	1	1			
North Lebanon	Aakar	764	721	10	20	13
North Lebanon	Batroun	3	3			
North Lebanon	Minie-Daniye	41	41			
North Lebanon	Tripoli	56	56			
North Lebanon	Zgharta	3	3			
South Lebanon	Saida	6	6			
South Lebanon	Sour	1	1			
Total		3206	2946	159	65	36

Household type

		Households	Individuals	Average size
	Total	3,206	17,510	5.5
CHHC	Couple Headed with Childred	2,032	12,688	6.2
CHHNC	Couple Headed with No Children	447	1,848	4.1
OPHF	One Person Household / Female	88	88	1.0
OPHM	One Person Household / Male	17	17	1.0
SHHFC	Singe Headed Female with Childred	329	1,565	4.8
SHHFNC	Singe Headed Female with No Children	161	584	3.6
SHHMC	Single Headed Male with Childred	79	495	6.3
SHHMNC	Single Headed Male with No Children	53	225	4.2

Questionnaire

Lebanon

Returnee Profile and Needs Assessment Form F1, Phase 1 (Jul – Oct 2013)

SECTION 1 - IDENTIFICATION DATA

Interview Code:

Interviewer Name:

ID Number:

Date of Interview (dd/mm/yy)

Lebanon National ID #

Syrian ID #

Lebanon Passport #

Other Document (Specify):

Doc. Type:

Document Number:

Doc. Type:

Document Number:

SECTION 2 – CURRENT LOCATION INFORMATION

Governorate:

Qaza:

Village / Town:

Neighborhood(Hai):

Guide points:

Lat.

Long.

Phone:

Other #

SECTION 3 - Family Information (Household Composition) Always start with HoH (On the second sheet)

Please fill in the list of family members on page 2 before proceeding with other questions

SECTION 4 - Other Assistance

4.1 Has the family received assistance from local authorities, institutions or other organizations?

☐ Yes

If yes when?

☐ No

If yes from whom?

4.2 What kind of assistance?

SECTION 5 - DISPLACEMENT AND RETURN INFORMATION

5.1 Where did you live in Syria?

Governorate

District

Nahya

Village (Hara)

Hai (only Damascus)

5.2 Date of Migration to Syria (mm/yy)

5.3 Reasons for Migration to Syria (multi answer)

☐ 1. Security

☐ 2. Economic

☐ 3. Study

☐ 4. Social (Got married, join relatives)

☐ 5. Other Specify:

5.4 Have Syrians left place where you're coming from?

☐ 1-Less than half

☐ 2-More than half

☐ 3-None of them

If 1 or 2, where?

☐ Inside Syria

☐ Outside Syria

☐ I don't know

5.5 Intentions (IDP) (select one)

☐ 1. Return to Syria

☐ 2. move to other location:

Country:

Governorate:

☐ 3. Locally integrate in current location

☐ 4. Waiting on one or several factors to make a decision

Lebanon

Returnee Profile and Needs Assessment Form F1, Phase 1 (Jul – Oct 2013)

SECTION 6 - RETURNEE DECISION, TIME OF RETURN, OWNERSHIP AND LIVING CONDITION			
6.1 Month & Year. Returned to location? (mm/yyyy)			
6.2 Has the family returned to:		<input type="checkbox"/> 1. Original house <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Not original but the same neighborhood <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Different Location	
6.3 Do you have access to any of the following?			
Quality coding:	1-Safe for drinking	2-Safe for washing only	3- Not Safe
Sufficiency coding:	1- Enough	2- Not enough	
SOURCE	Quality	Sufficiency - Personal use	Sufficiency - Work
<input type="checkbox"/> Municipal Water/Pipe Grid			
<input type="checkbox"/> Water Tanks/Trucks			
<input type="checkbox"/> Rivers, Streams or Lakes			
<input type="checkbox"/> Wells			
<input type="checkbox"/> Other, Specify:			
6.4 Do you own any of the following (select YES/NO) (in the current location)			
Ownership coding	1-Yes	2-Yes but lacking sufficient documents	
Status coding	1-In good condition	2-Damaged	3-Destroyed
		4-Don't know	5-Not applicable
Description of Property	Ownership	Status	
<input type="checkbox"/> Land for Business or Agriculture			
<input type="checkbox"/> Land for House			
<input type="checkbox"/> House			
<input type="checkbox"/> Vehicle			
<input type="checkbox"/> Basic household commodities			
<input type="checkbox"/> Livestock			
<input type="checkbox"/> Poultry			
<input type="checkbox"/> shop			
<input type="checkbox"/> Other: Specify:			
6.5 ELECTRICITY			
Source	how many hours		
<input type="checkbox"/> Public Electric System			
<input type="checkbox"/> Generator			
<input type="checkbox"/> Other: Specify:			
6.6 Main source of income (Sector)			
Sector	Ranking		
<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture			
<input type="checkbox"/> Livestock / Fishery			
<input type="checkbox"/> Monthly Salary			
<input type="checkbox"/> Rent			
<input type="checkbox"/> Aid from Government			
<input type="checkbox"/> Aid from Relatives/Friends in Lebanon			
<input type="checkbox"/> Aid from Relatives/Friends abroad			
<input type="checkbox"/> Aid of NGOs/Charities			
<input type="checkbox"/> Retired pension			
<input type="checkbox"/> Daily wage			
<input type="checkbox"/> Other specify:			
6.7 Living Conditions			
<input type="radio"/> Durable shelter	<input type="radio"/> Tent	<input type="radio"/> Improvised Shelter	
6.7 Living Legality			
<input type="radio"/> Own house and/or land	<input type="radio"/> Rent house/land	<input type="radio"/> Living with a host family/relatives	
<input type="radio"/> Own in collective settlement	<input type="radio"/> Rent in collective settlement	<input type="radio"/> Public building	

Lebanon

Returnee Profile and Needs Assessment Form F1, Phase 1 (Jul – Oct 2013)

Section 7- Priority needs and Services					
7.1 Priority Need	Ranking	recommended action			
<input type="checkbox"/> Water					
<input type="checkbox"/> Food					
<input type="checkbox"/> Health					
<input type="checkbox"/> Sanitation/ sewage disposal					
<input type="checkbox"/> Hygiene					
<input type="checkbox"/> Non Food Items (NFI)					
<input type="checkbox"/> Education					
<input type="checkbox"/> Access to work					
<input type="checkbox"/> Shelter					
<input type="checkbox"/> Physical security					
<input type="checkbox"/> gender issues/GBV					
<input type="checkbox"/> child protection					
<input type="checkbox"/> documentation and legal issues					
<input type="checkbox"/> Electricity					
<input type="checkbox"/> Shelter /renovation/rehabilitation					
<input type="checkbox"/> Other: Specify:					
7.2 If school-age children are not in school, what is the primary reason?					
		<input type="checkbox"/> 1. Distance from home			
		<input type="checkbox"/> 2. Financial reasons			
		<input type="checkbox"/> 3. Curriculum incompatible			
		<input type="checkbox"/> 4. School is full (crowded)			
		<input type="checkbox"/> 5. Other specify:			
7.3 If food is cited as a priority need, which items are most needed?					
<input type="checkbox"/> 1. Bread <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Cooking oil <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Sugar <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Beans		<input type="checkbox"/> 2. Rice <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Flour <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Powdered milk <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Other		-Rank Top 3-	
				#1	
				#2	
				#3	

Lebanon

Returnee Profile and Needs Assessment Form F1, Phase 1 (Jul – Oct 2013)

Section3. Household composition

N	First Name	Fathers Name	Surname/ Family Name	Relation	Sex	Dob (dd/mm/yy)	Civil Status	Can read/write (literate?)	Edu- cation	Employ- ment Status	Current Occupation (P)	Sector for occupation	Skills / Experience	Average monthly income	Other Vulnerability. (multi)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1															
2															
3															
4															
5															
6															
7															
8															
9															
10															
11															
12															

5) 0- HOH

6) M (male)

8) 1- Single

9) Y (yes)

10) 1- Primary

5- University

11) 1- Employed

6- Student

13) 1- Health

8- Construction

16) 1-Person with physical disability

5-Single Headed Household

1- Spouse

2- Married

2- Intermediate

6- Post graduate (MA/PhD)

2- Underemployed

7- Student AND Working

2- Education

9- Manufacturing

2-Person with mental disability

6-Orphan or lost family member

2- Son/Daughter

3- Widowed

3- Secondary

7- No Education

3- Employed daily wage

8- Unable/ Unwilling

3- Finance & administration

10- Trade

3-Person with Chronic illness

7-Unaccompanied Minors

3- Relative

4- Divorced

4- Diploma

8- Not applicable

4- Unemployed

9- seasonal

4- Skilled services

11- Retail

4-Pregnant /lactating

8-Others Specify

4- Non relative

5- Separated

5- Retired

10 - Not applicable

5- Tourism and Hospitality

7- Agriculture

12- Public sector



Returnees during registration in Wadi Khaled, North Lebanon.

Report produced by:
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