



INFORMING TARGETED HOST COMMUNITY PROGRAMMING IN LEBANON

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS FOR SECTOR PLANNING

OCTOBER 2014



OCHA

REACH Informing
more effective
humanitarian action

SUMMARY

This preliminary findings report is based on data collected for a national level community vulnerabilities assessment carried out by the REACH Initiative in partnership with the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). The main objective of this report is to present findings from the first phase of the REACH/OCHA assessment in order to facilitate humanitarian planning for sector-specific needs of local host communities. This document provides relevant information from Phase 1 data collection for the education, health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), cash assistance, shelter, livelihoods and social cohesion sectors.

The first phase of data collection from the REACH/OCHA assessment was designed to capture basic information on a variety of issues affecting community vulnerabilities, such as demographic changes, access to public services and infrastructure, changes in the cost of living and tensions within the community. Data collection for this phase was limited to the 242 most vulnerable cadastres identified through a vulnerability ranking index developed by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) in partnership with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and Government of Lebanon (GoL).¹

The methodology for Phase 1 data collection included key informant interviews using a closed questionnaire administered on smartphones. In each village or neighbourhood identified within the 242 most vulnerable cadastres, one key informant was interviewed. Key informants included *mukhtars*, municipal officials, local business owners and long-time residents. As of 5 August 2014, REACH assessed 97 per cent of sites within the 242 most vulnerable cadastral zones and interviewed with key informants from 446 villages and neighbourhoods across the country. A few villages or neighbourhoods in Akkar, Bekaa, South² and Tripoli T5 were not covered during this phase of data collection due to security concerns and access problems.

Key informant interviews in the 446 surveyed communities revealed trends in access to basic services and public infrastructure, cost of living, livelihoods and social cohesion by operational area. One major finding is how variable needs and trends are at the level of operational areas, districts and even villages and neighbourhoods. Listed below are some of the key findings discussed in this report:

Priority Needs

Across the operational areas, the majority of key informants cited **waste water management** (28 per cent of surveyed communities) and **water supply** (27 per cent of surveyed communities) as the **top need** in their respective villages and neighbourhoods. Other top reported needs include **electricity supply** (11 per cent), **employment and jobs** (10 per cent) and **health services** (7 per cent).

Education

Some 83 per cent of villages and neighbourhoods reported having schools³ within walking distance from the centre of the community. However, **roughly 65 per cent of community representatives in Akkar and Tripoli T5 operational areas reported improving access to education as urgent or critical** for their communities.

¹ The UNICEF ranking weighed two factors into its ranking index, specifically the number of Lebanese living on less than US\$4 a day (2004 GoL data) and the geographic distribution of registered Syrian refugees by cadastre (2014 UNHCR data).

² The data presented in this preliminary findings report does not include data from Bnet Jbeil, Hasbaya and Marjaayoun districts in South operational area.

³ This indicator did not differentiate between public and private or primary and secondary schools.

Health

Access to health services as measured by distance to the closest health facility from the centre of the village or neighbourhood revealed that 63 per cent of surveyed communities have health facilities within walking distance of their villages/neighbourhoods. However, **access to health facilities may be more acute in Akkar, Tripoli T5 and Bekaa** as 62 per cent, 45 per cent and 38 per cent of surveyed communities, respectively, travel over 2 kilometres to access health services.

Water and Sanitation

Approximately **58 per cent of surveyed communities reported being connected to tap water connected to a public network** though this varies considerably by operational area. Water supply differs during summer and winter months with less water access in the summer. This **seasonal difference in water access was most pronounced in surveyed communities in Akkar and Mount Lebanon/Beirut**.

In regards to waste water management, 62 per cent of surveyed community representatives reported relying primarily on public sewage networks. However, **use of open fields and pit latrines were more common among surveyed communities in Akkar (43 per cent) and Bekaa (39 per cent)**, and a majority of these communities ranked improving sewage systems as urgent or critical.

Shelter

Surveyed communities in all operational areas confirmed **inadequate supply of housing options with 79 per cent of respondent rating availability of affordable shelter as poor or very poor**. Data varied slightly by operational area with the shortage of affordable housing being particularly acute in Mount Lebanon/Beirut and Bekaa. Electricity supply was also ranked as an urgent or critical need by 62 per cent of surveyed communities.

Sources of Income & Cost of Living

Approximately **76 per cent of surveyed communities reported an increase in community unemployment rates in the last six months**. The majority of respondents cited increased job competition given the population influx and lack of jobs as the main reasons behind rising unemployment rates.

Roughly 62 per cent of surveyed community representatives reported that the cost of food staples and essential non-food items rose in the last six months. A higher proportion of communities in Mount Lebanon/Beirut and Bekaa reported increased costs of food and non-food items within their communities.

Community Tension

Of the 446 communities surveyed, **61 per cent of villages and neighbourhoods reported incidents of tension or violence⁴** within their communities in the last six months, potentially signaling a breakdown or declining level of social cohesion. Communities claimed such incidents occurred as a result of cultural differences, shortage of housing and higher unemployment between Lebanese and Syrians. Approximately **55 per cent of surveyed communities had forums to address grievances related to public service delivery and/or community tensions**.

⁴ These incidents include protests, curfews, theft, vandalism, verbal intimidation, verbal arguments/harassment, physical intimidation, physical violence (armed and unarmed), shelling, domestic violence, rape/sexual assault, targeted killing/murders, abductions, car bombs and youth unrest/violence.

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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. For more information about REACH and to access our information products, please visit: www.reach-initiative.org. You can also write to our in-country team at: lebanon@reach-initiative.org and to the REACH global team at: geneva@reach-initiative.org. Follow us @REACH_info.

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

GoL	Government of Lebanon
MSNA	Multi-Sector Needs Assessment
NFI	Non-food item
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
WASH	Water, sanitation and hygiene

GEOGRAPHICAL CLASSIFICATIONS

Operational Area	<p>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.</p> <p>The operational area of Akkar coincides with the governorate of Akkar, and the operational area of Bekaa comprise the districts of Baalbek, El Hermel, Rachaya, West Bekaa and Zahle. However, 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.</p>
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. Cadastral is not an administrative division and is used solely by humanitarian practitioners in Lebanon. Cadastrals may encompass one or more contiguous villages/neighbourhoods.
Municipality	Smallest administrative division in Lebanon. Municipalities serve villages and urban areas. There are 985 municipalities in Lebanon.

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INTRODUCTION

By early August 2014, an estimated 1,143,771 registered Syrian refugees were residing in Lebanon.⁵ Approximately one-fourth of Lebanon's population are refugees, making Lebanon the largest concentration per capita of refugees worldwide.⁶ As the crisis in Syria progresses into its fourth year, the influx of refugees into Lebanon shows no sign of abating and is expected to reach 1.5 million by the end of 2014.⁷ As there are no formal camps in the country, refugees from Syria have settled into Lebanese communities across the country. The impact of the refugee influx on host communities has been immense. At the macroeconomic level, the refugee influx and volatile security situation in the region has been linked to a decline in trade, tourism and investment and a rise in public expenditures.⁸ Regional and sector-specific assessments reveal that the rapid increase in population has put significant pressure on already stretched public resources and basic services. Though numerous assessments have highlighted the declining situation of host communities at the macroeconomic or household levels, there has yet to be a comprehensive understanding of community level vulnerabilities across Lebanon.

In May 2014, the REACH Initiative in partnership with the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) launched a national level assessment of community vulnerabilities with a particular focus on social cohesion and community resilience. This two-part assessment aims to provide humanitarian practitioners, government authorities and other relevant stakeholders with a comprehensive understanding of host community vulnerabilities in Lebanon in the context of the Syrian crisis. In particular, the study aims to identify vulnerabilities, priorities and risks of dispute at the community level. The findings presented in this report are based on the first phase of data collection, which includes a rapid assessment of factors affecting community vulnerabilities such as demographic factors, access to public service delivery and infrastructure, cost of living and livelihoods and community tensions. This report was produced in line with an ad hoc request for the purposes of humanitarian and development sector planning.

METHODOLOGY

This report is based on data collected during Phase 1 of the REACH/OCHA community vulnerabilities assessment. The methodology of Phase 1 data collection consists of conducting key informant interviews with a community representative from each village or neighbourhood within the 242 most vulnerable cadastres (for more information, see Section 2.1). Key informants consist of community representatives that 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, key informants were identified based on referrals from community members during field visits. The data collection tool used for Phase 1 activities consists of a closed questionnaire administered on smartphones. These smartphones were programmed with the Open Data Kit package, which ensures faster data collection and avoids errors during manual data entry. Questions from the key informant tool, developed based on a comprehensive secondary data review and inputs from the Social Cohesion Working Group and key agency partners, sought to capture data regarding population size and changes, access to basic services, costs of living and tensions within the community.

⁵ United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/country.php?id=122>. Accessed on 5 August 2014.

⁶ United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, 'Syrian refugees in Lebanon surpass one million,' <http://www.unhcr.org/533c15179.html>. Accessed on 5 August 2014.

⁷ United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, <http://www.unhcr.org/pages/49e486676.html>. Accessed on 5 August 2014.

⁸ World Bank. *Lebanon: Economic and social impact assessment of the Syrian conflict*. Washington, DC: World Bank. 2013.

The main goal of this phase of data collection was to capture data on basic indicators for community access to public services and infrastructure, cost of living and livelihoods and social cohesion to be used for a preliminary vulnerability ranking index. The results of this ranking tool were intended to pre-identify priority communities for further exploring the impact of the refugee influx on host community vulnerabilities, which would make up sample selection for Phase 2 of the REACH/OCHA assessment.

Sample Selection

Field data collection during Phase 1 activities were limited to communities falling within the 'most vulnerable cadastres'. These areas and communities were identified based on results from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), UNHCR and Government of Lebanon (GoL) cadastre ranking. This ranking takes into account two factors, specifically the number of Lebanese residents living under US\$4 a day (extrapolated from 2004 GoL data) and the distribution of refugees registered with UNHCR in each cadastral. Vulnerability scores are calculated at the cadastral level and the highest ranking quintile of cadastres is classified as the 'most vulnerable'. For the purposes of this assessment, communities are defined as villages (in rural areas) or neighbourhoods (in urban areas).

As of 5 August 2014, REACH assessed 446 villages and neighbourhoods⁹, covering 97 per cent of communities located within the 242 most vulnerable cadastres. Table 1 shows the breakdown of number of villages and cadastral zones by UNHCR operational area covered as of 5 August 2014 and Figure 1 shows the sites covered during Phase 1 data collection. It is important to note that due to security constraints, communities from Bnet Jbeil, Hasbaya and Marjaayoun districts of the South operational area have yet to be covered by Phase 1 activities but are expected to be completed by 15 August 2014.

Table 1 Number of Communities Covered by Phase 1 Data Collection (as of 5 August 2014)

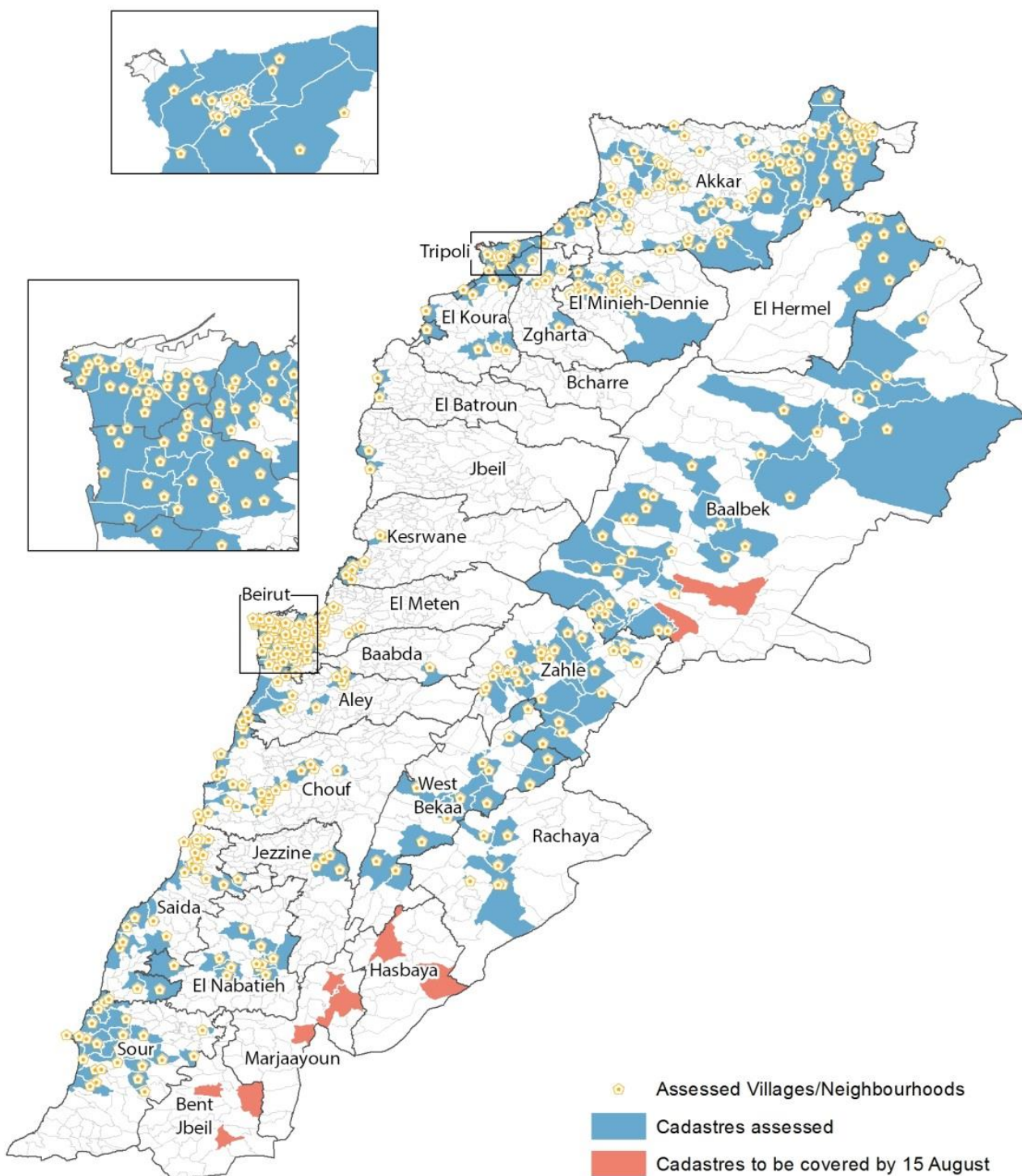
Operational Area	# of Cadastres	# of Communities
Akkar	36	91
Bekaa	61	96
Mt Lebanon/Beirut	52	136
South	45	65
Tripoli T5	36	58
Total	230	446

Limitations

There are numerous limitations in the methodology of Phase 1 data collection activities, which impact the relevance and use of the data presented in this report. First, the assessment tool used for Phase 1 activities was designed to capture data rapidly and was carried out with a single stakeholder in each community. Therefore, the results presented in this report are indicative (rather than representative) of conditions in each surveyed community as only one stakeholder in each village or neighbourhood was interviewed.

⁹ The UNHCR Harmonised List was used as an indicative list of villages and neighbourhoods at the start of Phase 1 data collection activities. This list indicated that 706 villages and neighbourhoods were situated within the 242 most vulnerable cadastres. As of 5 August 2014, REACH teams had covered 97 per cent of these sites (i.e. 685 reported villages/neighbourhoods) and only identified 446 communities for the purposes of this assessment.

Map 2 Cadastres and communities covered through Phase 1 data collection (as of 5 August 2014)



Furthermore, the scope of this assessment is limited to the villages and neighbourhoods situated within the 242 most vulnerable cadastral zones as identified by UNICEF and GoL. Relying on this pre-defined list of most vulnerable cadastral zones means that cadastral zones without the highest concentration of refugees were not covered during this phase of the assessment. Moreover, the surveyed communities are meant to include the most vulnerable villages and neighbourhoods within Lebanon. These locations may therefore represent communities with higher levels of needs and vulnerabilities, and cannot be considered indicative of needs and vulnerabilities across the country. Finally, the surveyed communities do not cover the full list of villages and neighbourhoods originally identified in the 242 most vulnerable cadastral zones. In particular, delays due to security conditions have hindered data collection in villages and neighbourhoods in Bnet Jbeil, Hasbaya and Marjaayoun districts in South operational area. Therefore, existing data for South operational area takes into account information collected from Sour and Saida districts.

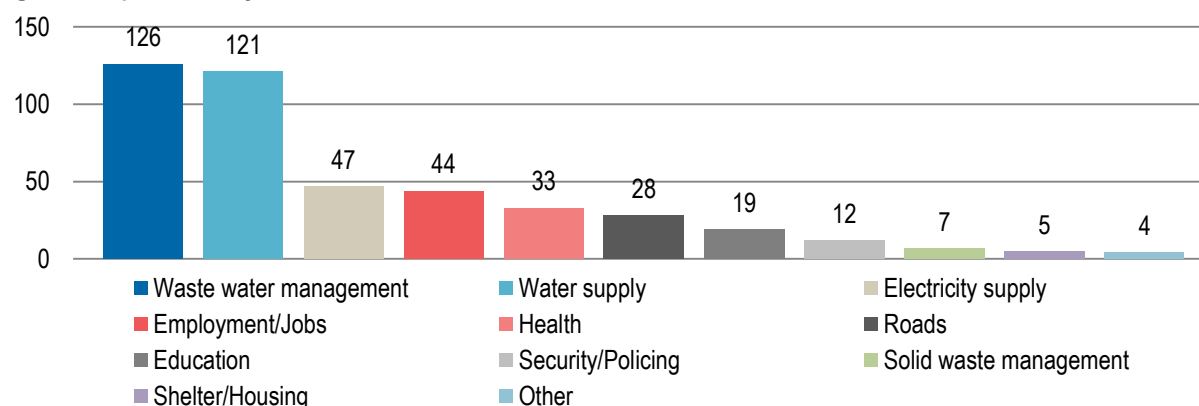
PRELIMINARY FINDINGS

The preliminary findings section is divided into six discrete sections. The first section highlights the top ranked need as cited by surveyed community representatives. The next three sections discuss data relevant to education, health, and water and sanitation. The following section explores available data on the cost of living (i.e. food, Non Food Items and shelter) as well as livelihoods. This is then followed by a discussion of factors potentially affecting social cohesion in local host communities across Lebanon. The sector-specific information presented in this report is based on available data collected during Phase 1 activities. Thus, the information provided below is not exhaustive of both humanitarian sectors working in the country or all pertinent information relevant to each sector.

HIGHEST RANKED COMMUNITY-LEVEL NEEDS

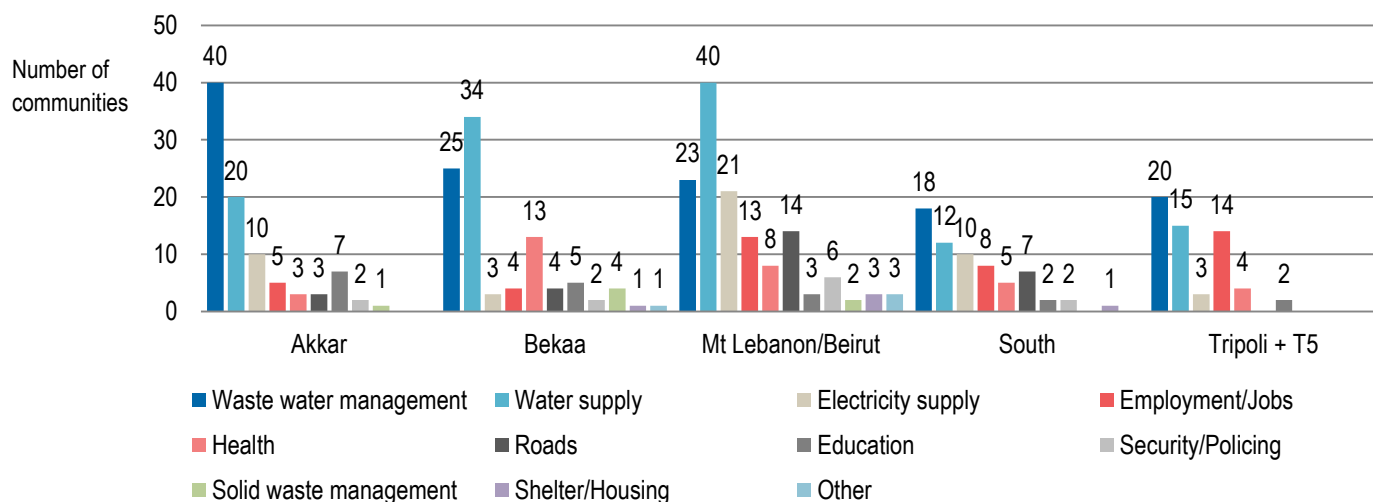
Each key informant was asked to rank the top community need in their area for the coming three months (see Figure 1). The most commonly cited response was waste-water management or sewer systems (28 per cent of communities) followed closely by water supply (27 per cent). The significant emphasis placed on water supply by community representatives can be explained by the less than average amount of rainfall this past winter and the time period of key informant interviews, i.e., during the summer months of June and July, when communities face higher levels of water scarcity. Other frequently reported needs include improving electricity supply (11 per cent), employment and jobs (10 per cent) and health services (7 per cent).

Figure 1: Top community need in the next three months



There are slight differences in top community needs by operational area (see Figure 2). Waste water management was reported as a top need by a higher proportion of surveyed communities in Akkar (44 per cent), South (28 per cent) and Tripoli T5 (34 per cent) whereas water supply was mentioned more in Mount Lebanon/Beirut (29 per cent) and Bekaa (35 per cent). A high proportion of communities in Bekaa (14 per cent) and Tripoli T5 (24 per cent) reported health services and employment and jobs, respectively, as top needs.

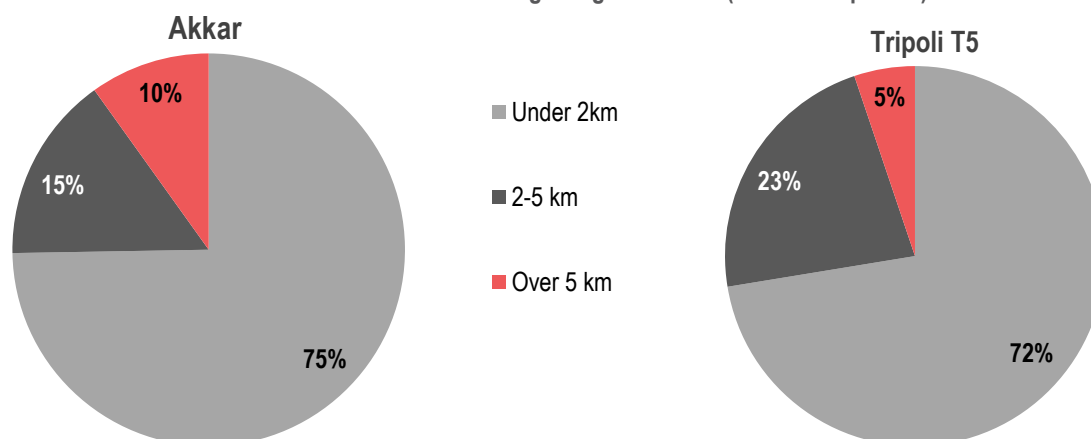
Figure 2: Top community need in next three months (by operational area)



EDUCATION

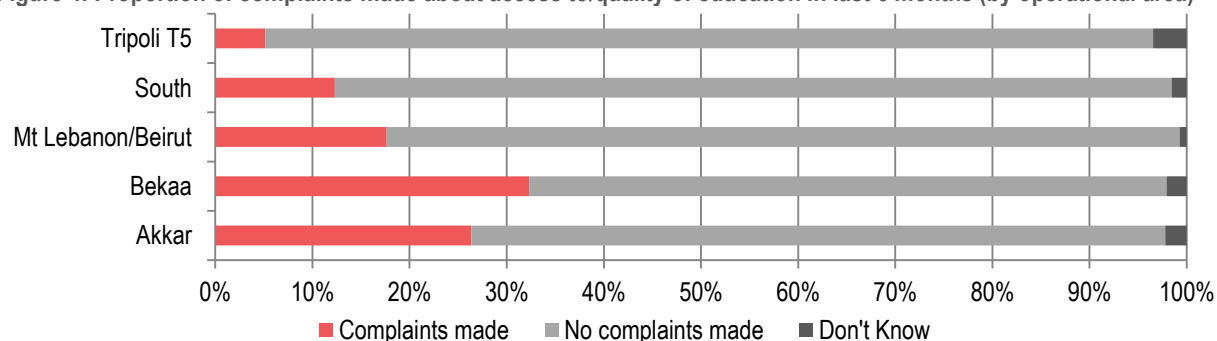
To gauge community access to education services, community representatives were asked about the distance to the closest school from the centre of their village or neighbourhood. The vast majority of surveyed communities (83 per cent) reported having schools within walking distance (two or less kilometres from the centre of town or village). In Akkar and Tripoli T5, however, approximately 25 and 28 per cent of surveyed communities reported the nearest schools as located two or more kilometres away from the centre of the village or neighbourhood (see Figure 3). In regards to this indicator, it is important to note that key informants were not asked about the type of school (i.e. primary or secondary), source of funding (i.e. public or private) or non-formal education facilities.

Figure 3: Distance to closest school from centre of village/neighbourhood (Akkar & Tripoli T5)



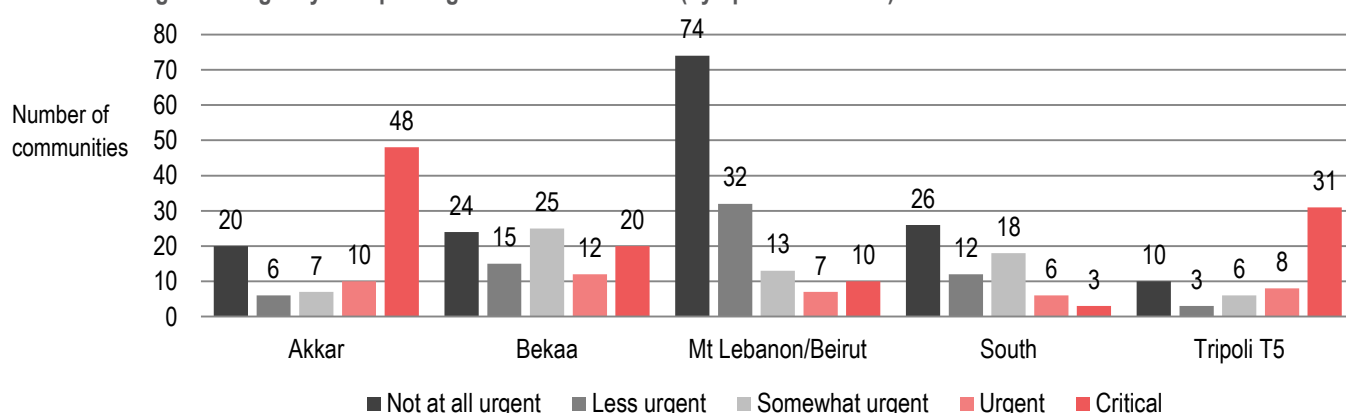
The vast majority of surveyed community representatives (78 per cent) reported no complaints within the community regarding access to and quality of education for their villages and neighbourhoods within the last six months (see Figure 4). On average, some 20 per cent of communities reported complaints in regards to education. However, the proportion of grievances in regards to education in surveyed communities Akkar (26 per cent) and Bekaa (32 per cent) were considerably higher than the average. This may be a result of the large proportion of incoming refugees into the two operational areas and rapid rise in school populations.

Figure 4: Proportion of complaints made about access to/quality of education in last 6 months (by operational area)



Perceptions of the urgency in improving education access were mixed at the national level. At the level of operational areas, however, a large proportion of surveyed communities in Akkar, Bekaa and Tripoli T5 cited improving access to education as 'critical' or 'urgent' (see Figure 5). When disaggregating available responses to the community level, a notable trend emerges, specifically that communities situated farther away from urban areas have cited improving education as 'critical'. For example, the 69 and 39 per cent of surveyed communities in El Hermel and Baalbek districts, respectively, cited addressing education access in their communities as 'urgent' or 'critical'. The same can be said for Akkar where 64 per cent of surveyed community representatives reported improving access to education in their communities as 'urgent' or 'critical'.

Figure 5: Urgency in improving access to education (by operational area)



Ratings of urgency in improving access to education may also vary by region because of geographic differences in quality of educational facilities and teaching as well as student enrolment. In Tripoli T5, 67 per cent of surveyed communities ranked improving education access as 'urgent' or 'critical'. Despite many of the surveyed communities within this operational area being situated within or close to urban areas, education indicators including student enrolment and quality of school infrastructure for the North governorate tends to be lower than the national average¹⁰.

¹⁰ World Bank and United Nations (2013). Lebanon: Economic and Social Impact Assessment of the Syrian Conflict.

For example, the average enrolment rate in Akkar and El Minieh-Dennieh is 76 per cent, significantly below the national average of 90 per cent.¹¹ In addition, there is a substantial gender gap in enrolment rates in the North and Bekaa governorates and educational facilities struggle to deliver quality schooling while facing inadequate staffing and poor educational infrastructure.¹² The information presented above corroborates the findings of recent assessments, particularly in relation to improving access and quality of education in Akkar, Bekaa and Tripoli T5. The changes in access and quality of education in the last six months in Akkar and Bekaa, however, may be the result of the influx of refugee students into these areas. However, long-standing structural problems in the education sector in Tripoli T5 can be one explanation for the high urgency reported in improving access to education in this operational area.

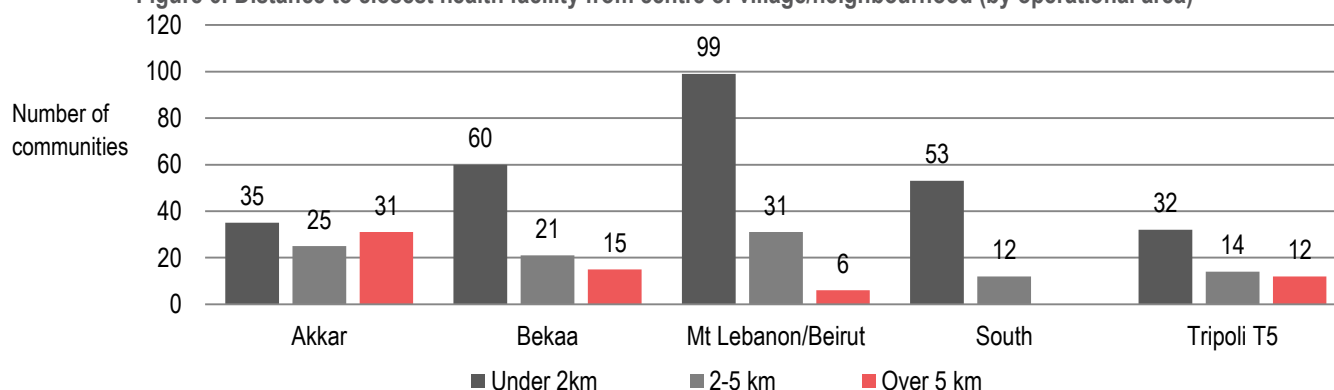
HEALTH

In order to determine community access to health services, community representatives were asked about the distance to the closest health facility (primary health centre, clinic or hospital) from the centre of their village or neighbourhood. Results showed that access to health centres varies significantly by region (see Figure 6).

The majority of surveyed communities reported being able to access health centres within walking distance (less than two kilometres) in Bekaa (63 per cent), Mount Lebanon and Beirut (73 per cent) and South (82 per cent). However, access to health facilities within walking distance is significantly rarer in Akkar (38 per cent) and Tripoli T5 (55 per cent). In Akkar, almost a third of community representatives reported having the closest health facilities 2 to 5 kilometres from the centre of the village or neighbourhood (27 per cent) while 34 per cent reported having the closest health facilities over 5 kilometres away. Access to health services seems acute in Akkar with 62 per cent of health facilities requiring over 2 kilometres of travel, followed by Tripoli T5 (45 per cent of health facilities over 2 kilometres away) and Bekaa (38 per cent).

Similarly to education, there are significant variations between districts in Bekaa, Mount Lebanon/Beirut and Tripoli T5 in terms of access. For example, Baalbek (53 per cent) and El Hermel (62 per cent) districts have significantly less access to health facilities within walking distance whereas West Bekaa, Zahle and Rachaya have notably improved access. As with access to schools, access to health facilities differs greatly within rural and urban settings.

Figure 6: Distance to closest health facility from centre of village/neighbourhood (by operational area)

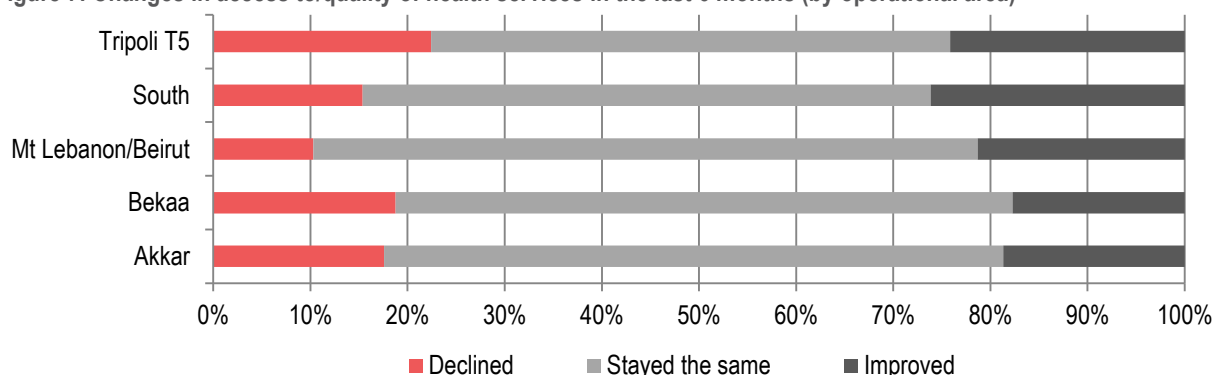


Community representatives were additionally asked whether access to and quality of health facilities had changed within the last six months for their respective villages and neighbourhoods (see Figure 7).

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Ibid.

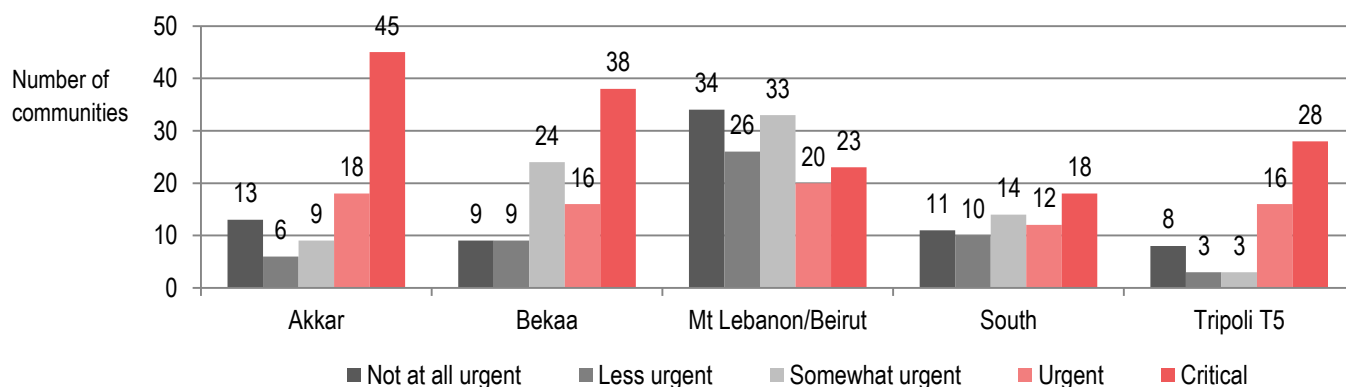
Figure 7: Changes in access to/quality of health services in the last 6 months (by operational area)



The majority of surveyed communities (63 percent) reported no change in access to and quality of health facilities. However, a larger than average proportion of villages and neighbourhoods in Tripoli T5 (22 per cent), Bekaa (19 per cent) and Akkar (18 per cent) claimed that access to, and quality of, health facilities had declined in the last six months.

When asked about the urgency of improving access to healthcare, the majority of community representatives said that it was at a 'critical' level (see Figure 8). Improving access to health services was listed as most 'urgent' or 'critical' in Akkar, Bekaa and Tripoli T5. These results corroborate findings related to distance to health facilities and changes in access to and quality of health facilities, in which the same three areas were highlighted as in most acute need. However, the urgency in improving access to health services may also be indicative of problems facing the health sector in Lebanon even prior to the Syria crisis.¹³ Results are quite mixed in Mount Lebanon/Beirut and the South, which may indicate highly differential access by community.

Figure 8: Urgency in improving access to health services (by operational area)



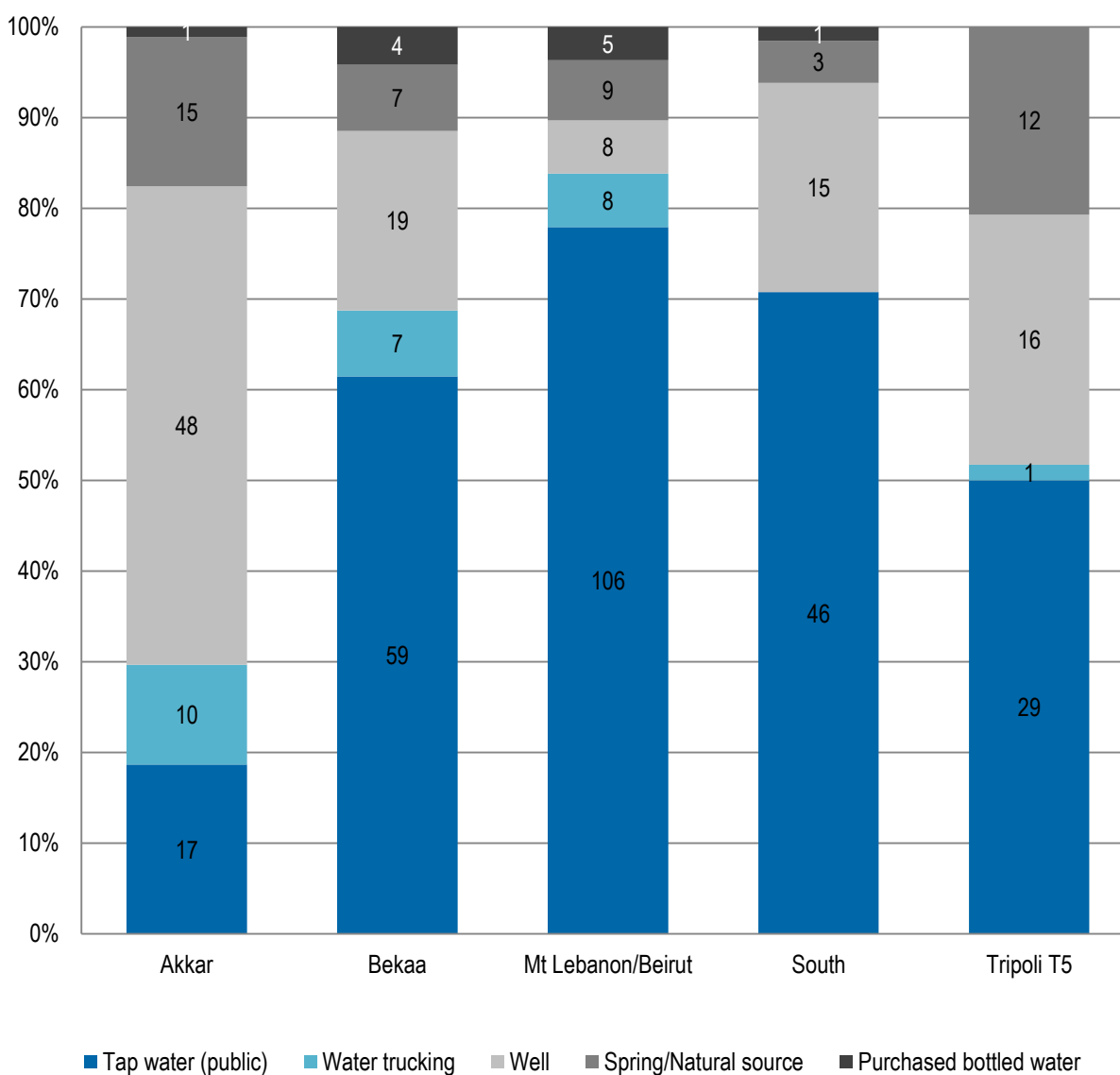
WATER AND SANITATION

The key informant tool sought to capture data regarding access to and changes in water supply, waste water management and solid waste management. Key informants additionally rated the urgency of improving access to each these resources and services for their community. No data was collected regarding personal hygiene, as the scope of the assessment focuses on community-level services and needs.

¹³ United Nations Development Programme and Consultation & Research Institute, The Syrian Crisis: Implications for Development Indicators and Development Planning (forthcoming).

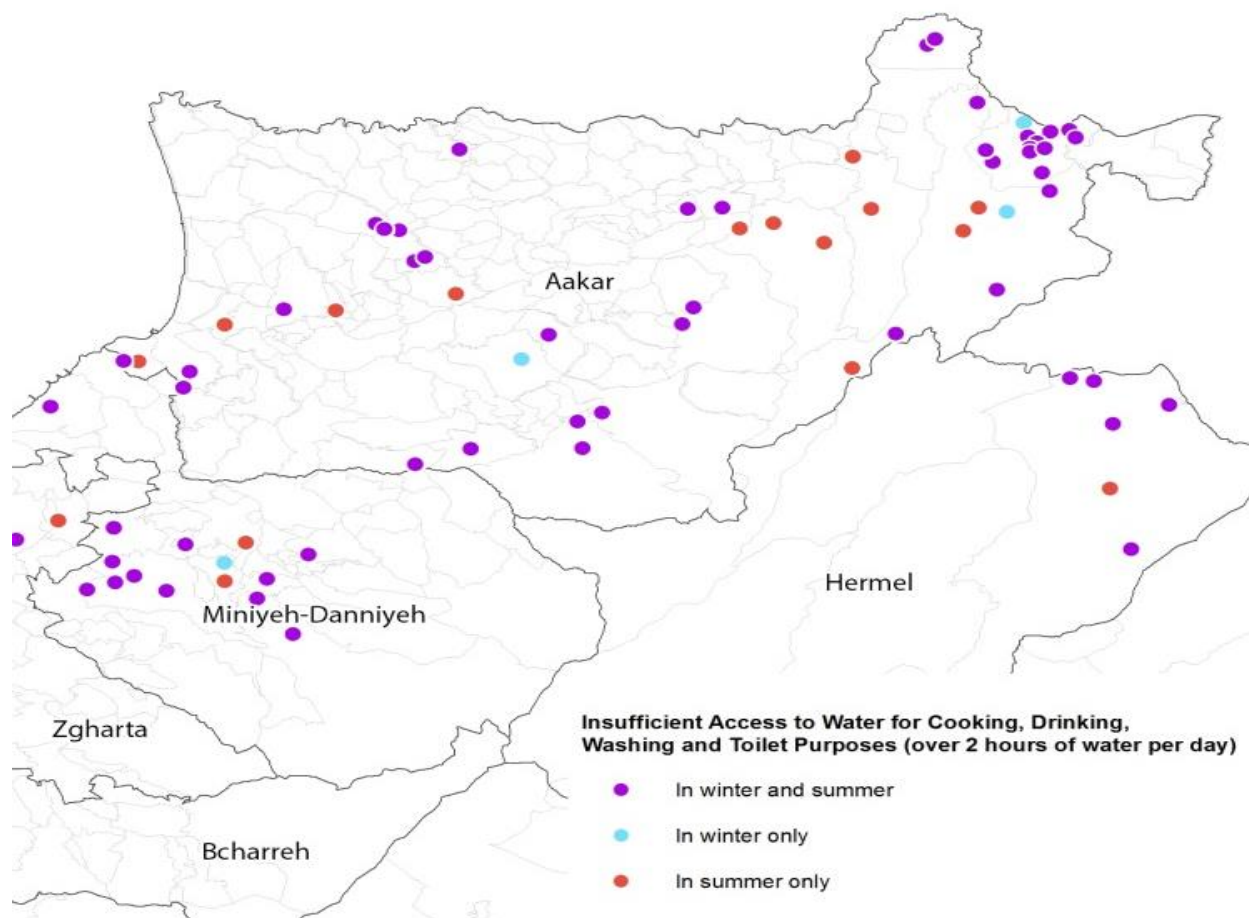
Water

Figure 9: Top source of water (domestic and drinking use) in community (by operational area)



The majority of community representatives (58 per cent) cited tap water connected to a public network as the main source of water supply. The second and third most frequently reported sources of water for communities were personal or community wells (24 per cent of communities) and natural resources and/or spring water (10 per cent of communities). Approximately six per cent of community representatives cited water trucking as the primary source of water in their community, followed by 2 per cent of communities relying primarily on purchased bottled water.

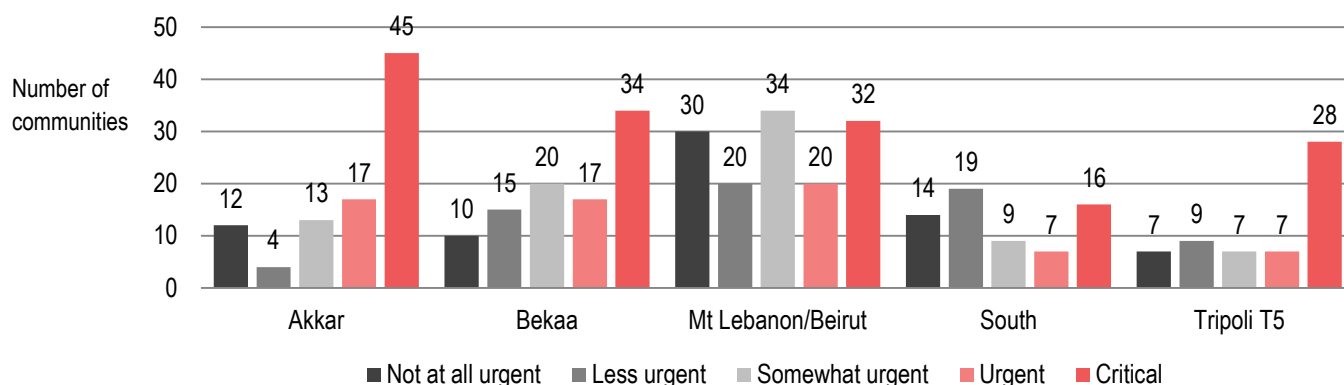
Map 3: Insufficient access to water supply by season (Akkar)



The main source of water supply differs somewhat by operational area (see Map 2). In Akkar, for example, 52 per cent of communities surveyed reportedly rely on wells as their primary source of water compared to 19 per cent and 16 per cent claiming to depend primarily on tap water connected to a public network and spring water/natural resource, respectively. This suggests that household connection to piped water networks is significantly lower for many communities in Akkar.

Supply of water differs significantly during winter and summer months with communities having access to less water in summer. This notable difference was reported most among surveyed communities in Akkar and Mount Lebanon/Beirut. In Akkar, of the 91 surveyed villages and neighbourhoods, 45 per cent reported having insufficient water supply (less than two hours of water per day) in winter; in summer, 55 per cent reported insufficient water access (see Map 2). In Mount Lebanon/Beirut, the difference was even more evident; 30 per cent of communities reported having insufficient access to water in winter compared to 45 per cent of communities in summer.

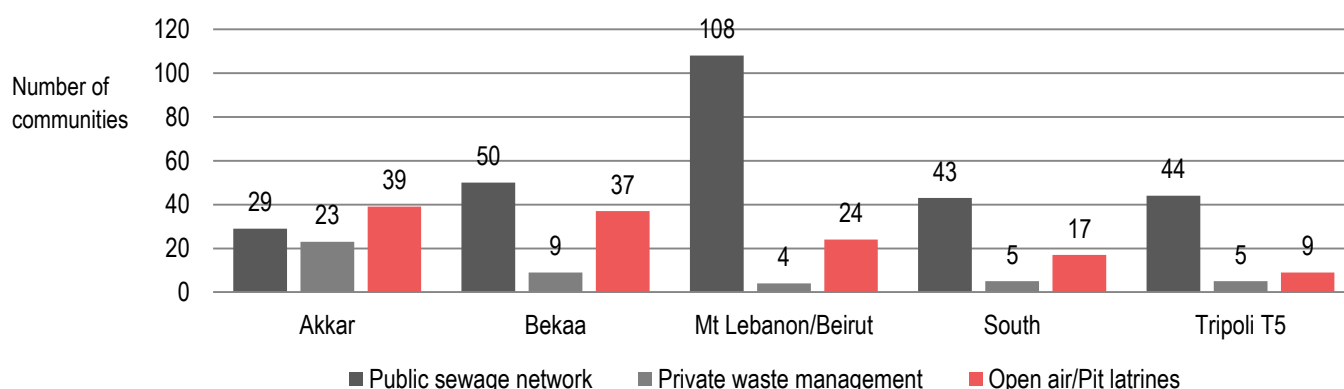
Figure 10: Urgency in improving access to water supply (by operational area)



Water is seen as an urgent or critical need by a majority of community representatives in each operational area except for the South (see Figure 10). Though results for Mount Lebanon/Beirut are mixed, the majority of community representatives ranked improving access to water supply as 'urgent' or 'critical' for the community. This need is particularly acute in the North, with 49 and 48 per cent of communities surveyed in Akkar and Tripoli T5, respectively, citing improving water supply as a 'critical' need in their villages and/or neighbourhoods.

Wastewater management/sewage systems

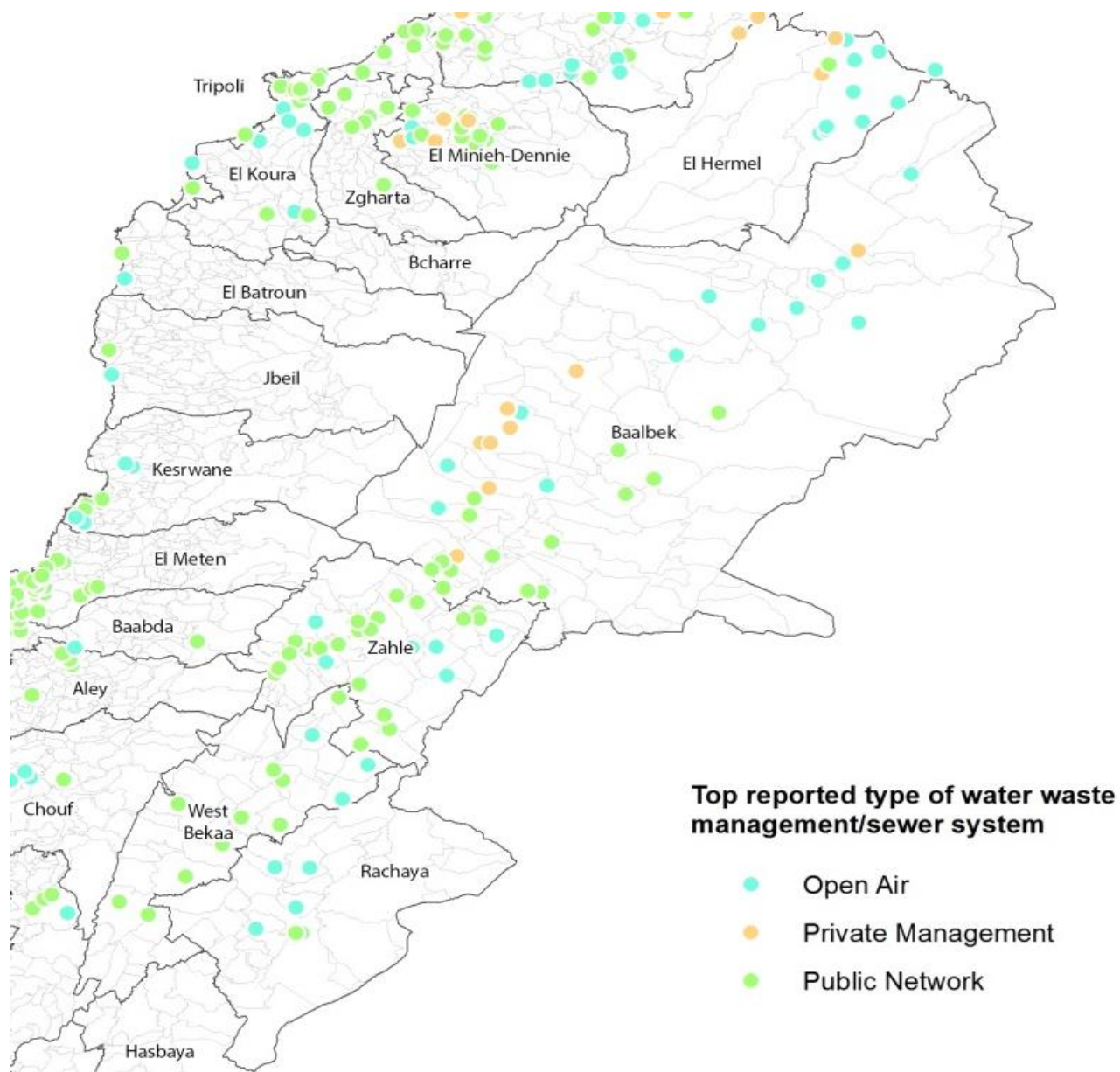
Figure 11: Top type of Wastewater management system (by operational area)



The majority of community representatives (62 per cent) reported public sewage networks as their communities' primary system of Wastewater management (see Figure 11). However, approximately 28 per cent of communities surveyed cited using open fields and pit latrines while another 10 per cent of communities reportedly rely on private waste management services. This suggests that 38 per cent of villages and neighbourhoods surveyed do not rely primarily on public sewage networks for Wastewater management.

Use of open fields and/or pit latrines was proportionately higher in communities surveyed in Akkar (43 per cent) and Bekaa (39 per cent). Correspondingly, 75 per cent of surveyed communities in Akkar and 49 per cent of communities in Bekaa ranked improving access to sewage systems as urgent or critical. An interesting factor to explore further in regards to Wastewater management in these communities is where sewage, even that which is disposed of through a piped network, end up and whether sewage is treated before disposal or disposed without treatment. This can have detrimental effects on environmental issues as well as neighbouring communities, which are situated closer to dumping grounds.

Map 4: Top type of water waste management/sewer system (Bekaa)



A likely explanation for this is the proximity of communities to urban areas, where public infrastructure is significantly more developed than in rural and remote locations across the country. Most communities in Akkar and Bekaa tend to be rural whereas a large number of communities surveyed in Mount Lebanon/Beirut, Tripoli T5 and South are located in or close to large, urban areas. Map 3, for example, shows the main type of sewage system used by each community in Bekaa. Communities in El Hermel district, which are situated farthest from urban centres in Baalbek, almost exclusively (25 out of 26 villages) dispose of Wastewater through open fields and/or rely on pit latrines. Another factor affecting access to Wastewater management services may be terrain or topography. For example, 14 out of 32 community representatives surveyed in Chouf district cited use of open fields and pit latrines as their primary source of sewage management despite its proximity to Beirut, which may be due to Chouf's hilly terrain and the largely rural communities settled within the district.

Solid waste management/garbage collection

Despite the urgency in improving Wastewater management reported by surveyed community representatives, significantly fewer surveyed communities cited solid waste management as a major need. In fact, 90 per cent of sites visited reported relying on dumpsters or barrels collected by a public service provider as their main type of solid waste management. However, as with Wastewater, it would be interesting to explore what happens to collected waste from these communities and the environmental consequences and costs of common methods of solid waste disposal. Furthermore, when asked how urgent improving access to solid waste management services within their community, 57 per cent of surveyed representatives suggested that garbage collection was not at all or less urgent.

SHELTER

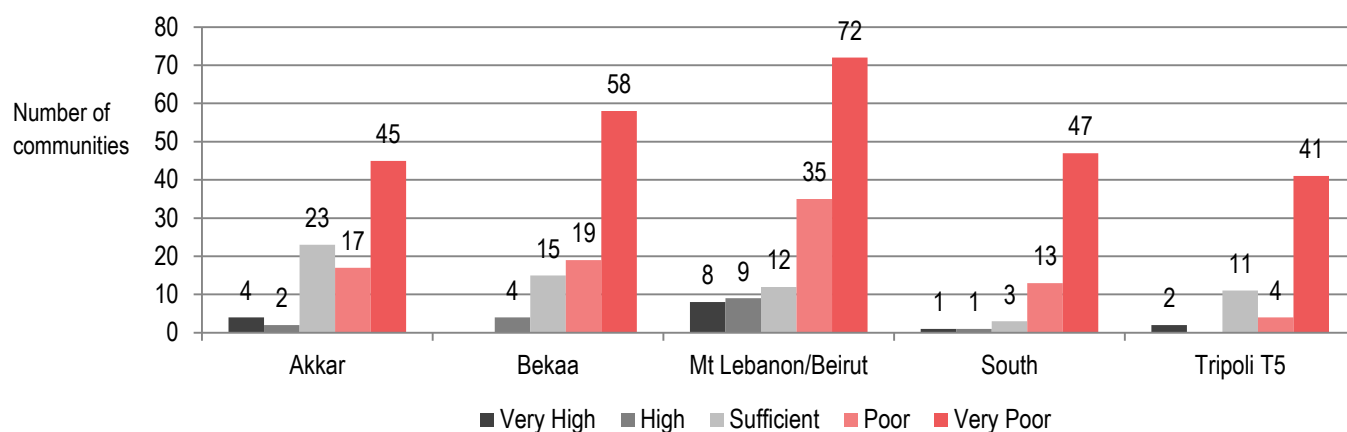
Key informants in each surveyed village and neighbourhood were asked about the cost and availability of shelter as well as access to electricity supply. Responses confirmed that the shelter situation and needs of local host communities varied greatly by operational area. The information regarding the cost and availability of housing is largely based on perceptions of surveyed community representatives speaking on behalf of village and neighbourhood residents. Therefore, the data presented in the following section can only be taken as indicative of trends in the situation of housing in each operational area.

It is also important to consider factors affecting availability and cost of housing in regards to social cohesion, as perceived housing shortages have been linked in divisions between refugees and host communities at the local level.¹⁴

Community representatives were asked to provide an indicative figure for the average cost of rental accommodation for each of their villages or neighbourhoods. The majority of communities (78 per cent of surveyed communities) reported rental accommodation costing up to US\$400 per month. Only 9 per cent of surveyed communities reported average costs of over US\$600 per month. However, responses revealed that the cost of rental accommodation were significantly higher in Mount Lebanon/Beirut. Approximately 49 per cent of surveyed communities in Mount Lebanon/Beirut reported paying US\$400 or less for rental accommodation while 27 per cent of communities reported rental accommodation pay over \$600 per month. Figure 15 shows that the most expensive rental housing options are concentrated in and around Beirut. In addition, 79 per cent of surveyed communities in all operational areas reported 'very poor' or 'poor' availability of affordable housing options. Perceptions of an acute housing shortage were significantly higher among community representatives in South (92 per cent reporting poor or very poor availability) and Bekaa (80 per cent reporting poor or very poor availability) (see Figure 12 and Map 5).

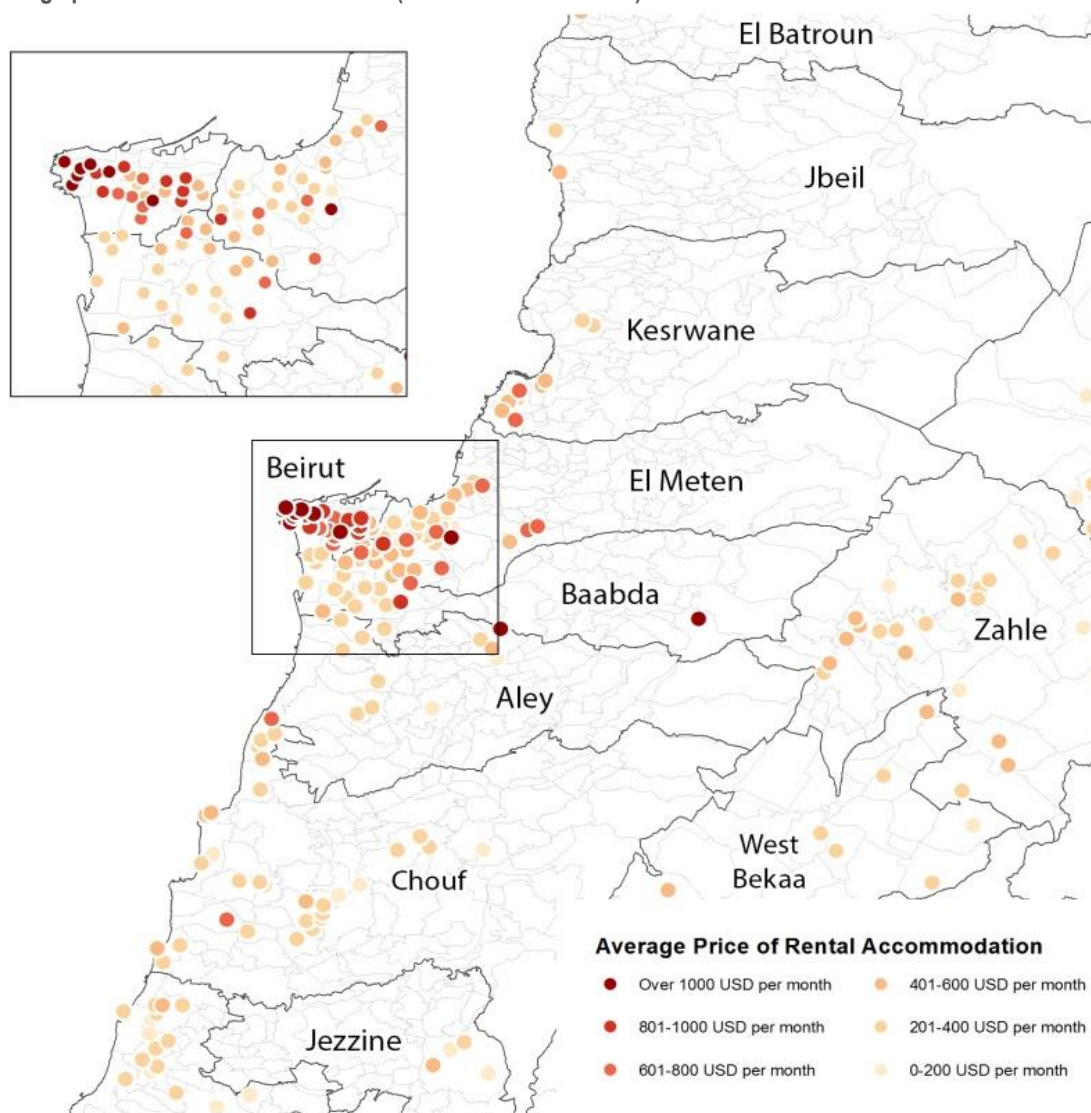
¹⁴ Search for Common Ground (2014) *Dialogue and local response mechanisms to conflict between host communities and Syrian refugees in Lebanon*

Figure 12: Availability of affordable housing (by operational area)

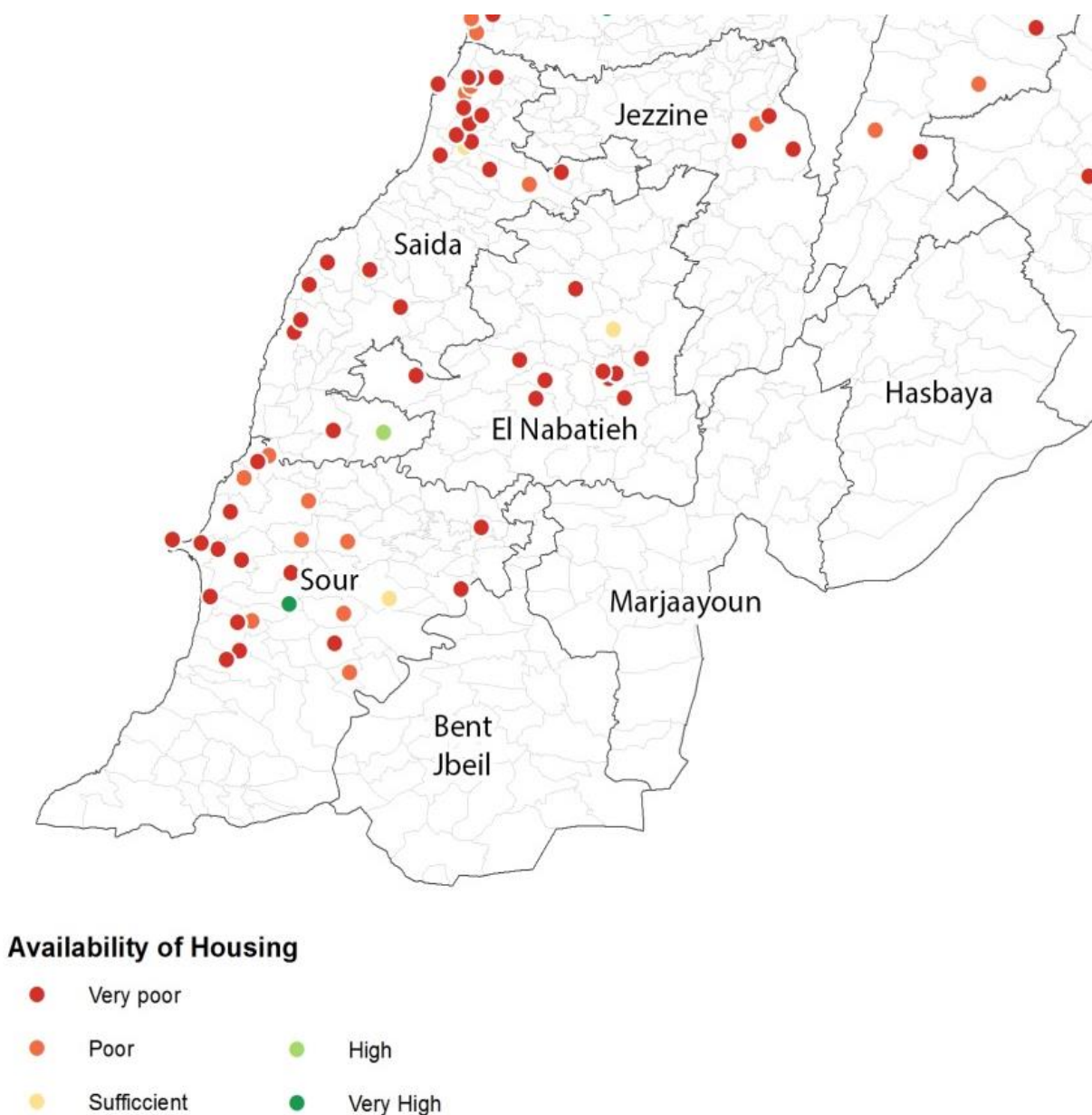


Community representatives were also asked to rate whether the availability of housing in their villages and neighbourhoods had changed in the last six months.

Map 5: Average price of rental accommodation (Mount Lebanon/Beirut)



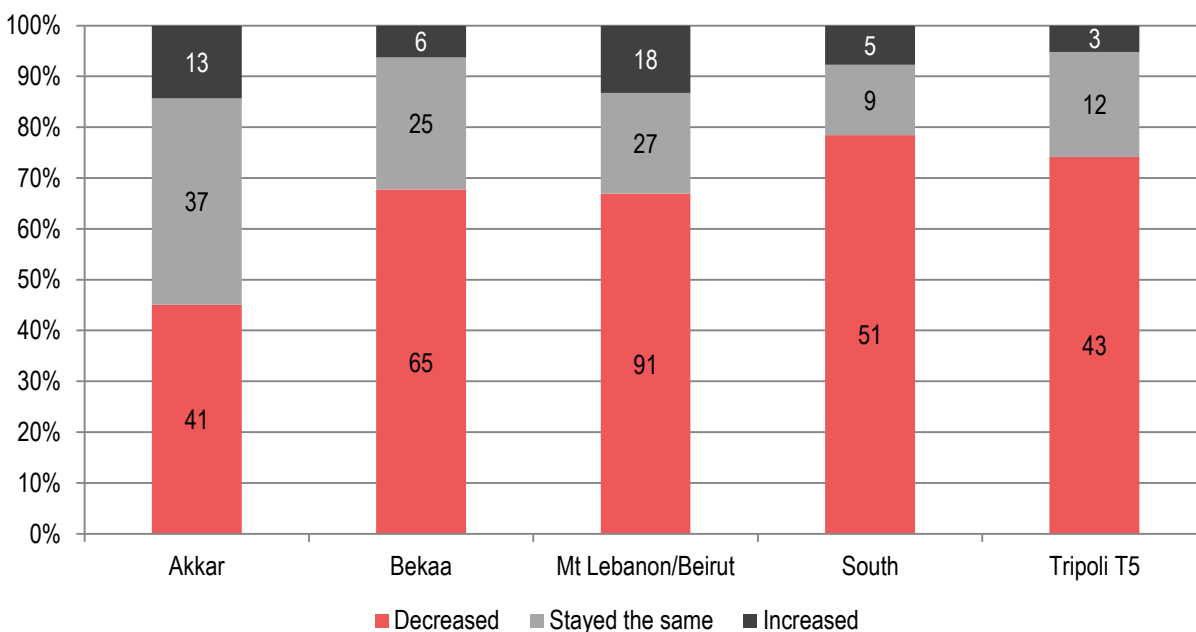
Map 6: Availability of housing (South)



Approximately 62 per cent of communities surveyed claimed that the availability of housing had decreased within their village and neighbourhoods.

The data presented in this section demonstrate that the availability of affordable housing is a major issue for Lebanese communities. It is unclear to what extent the housing market crisis is due to endemic factors or the rise in demand resulting from the refugee influx. When community respondents were asked about changes in the availability of housing in their village and neighbourhoods, 65 per cent of respondents suggested that housing options had decreased. The decrease in availability of housing, however, was more pronounced in South (78 per cent) and Tripoli T5 (74 per cent) (see Figure 13).

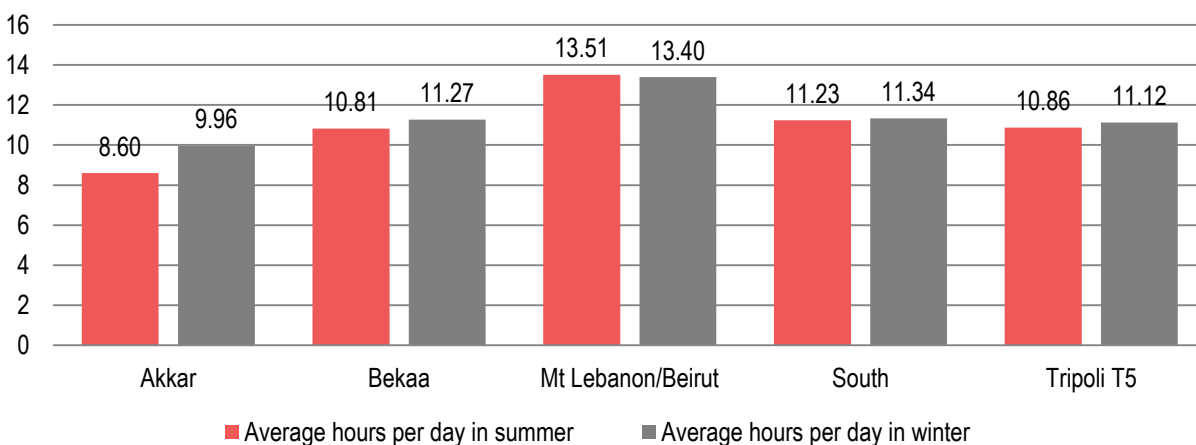
Figure 13: Changes in availability of housing in last 6 months (by operational area)



Electricity supply

Another major factor affecting shelter for Lebanese communities is access to adequate electricity supply. Based on responses from surveyed community representatives, villages and neighbourhoods have on average 12 hours of electricity access per day. Electricity access varies by operational area with Akkar having the lowest average of 10 hours of electricity per day. Access to electricity also differs by season with surveyed communities reporting less access to electricity during the summer than winter months (see Figure 14). However, a majority of surveyed community representatives reported having access to electricity for 9 to 12 hours of daily access during winter (63 per cent) and summer (57 per cent).

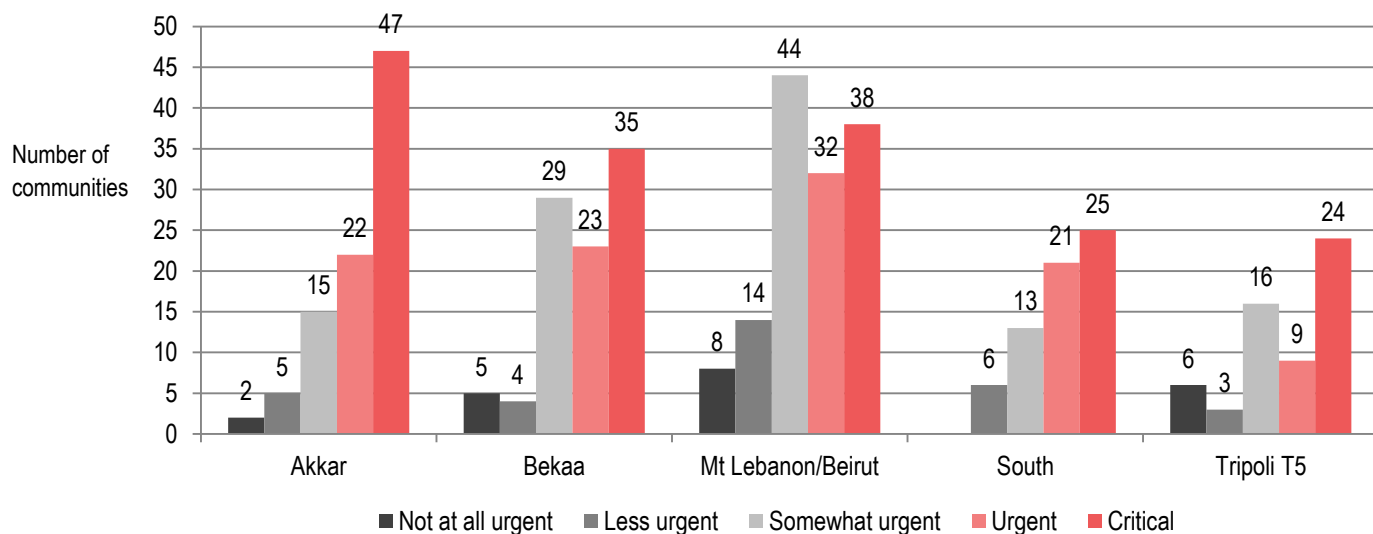
Figure 14: Average hours of electricity access (by operational area)



Electricity access appears to be a cause for concern in all operational areas as the majority of surveyed communities (62 per cent) reported improving access to electricity as 'urgent' or 'critical'.

Electricity connectivity was rated as a particularly acute need in Akkar, Bekaa and South where 76 per cent, 60 per cent and 71 per cent of surveyed communities rated improving access to electricity as either 'urgent' or 'very urgent'/'critical respectively' (see Figure 15).

Figure 15: Urgency of improving access to electricity (by operational area)



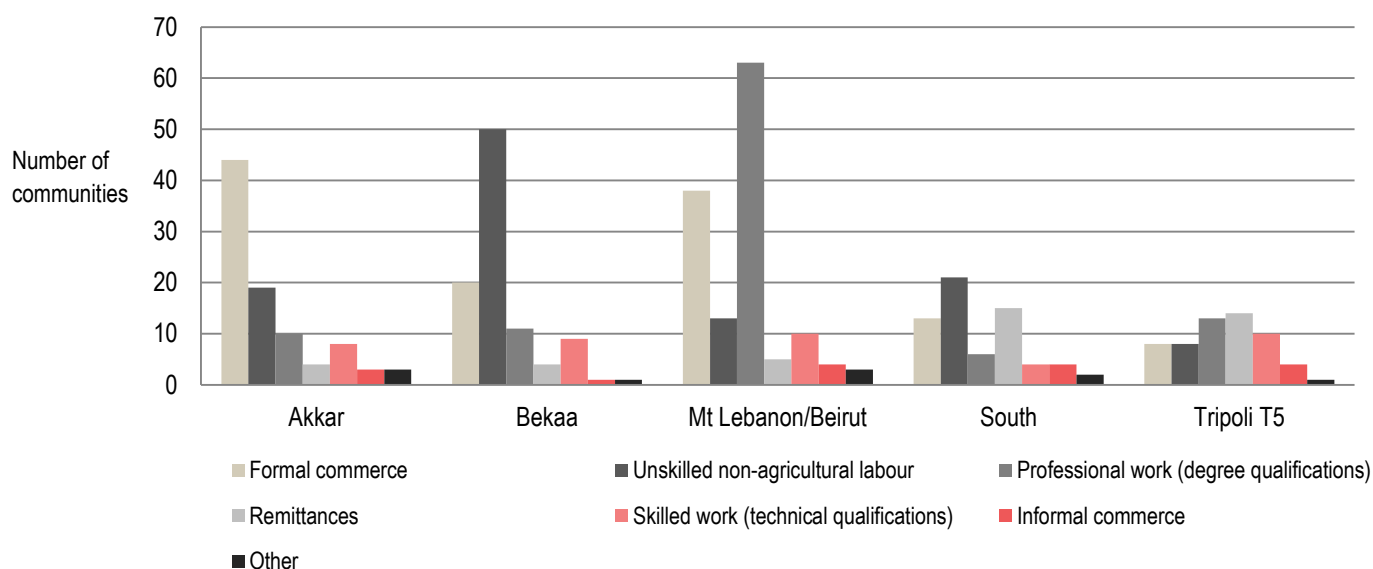
SOURCES OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

The interviews with community key informants sought to understand top sources of income in each community as well as changes in the cost of living, particularly in regards to basic food staples and essential NFIs. In regards to food, community representatives were asked about the changes in cost of basic food staples (i.e. bread, milk, eggs and rice) as well as the availability of food in their respective villages and neighbourhoods. The final sub-section discusses top coping strategies utilised by host community members when they are unable to meet basic expenditures.

Access to income

Key informants provided information regarding their understanding of main source of income and changes in unemployment rates and wages in their respective villages and neighbourhoods. With limited hard data on these issues, community representatives provided knowledge based on their experience or to the best of their knowledge. Again, with a single key informant per community, the accuracy of this information cannot be verified.

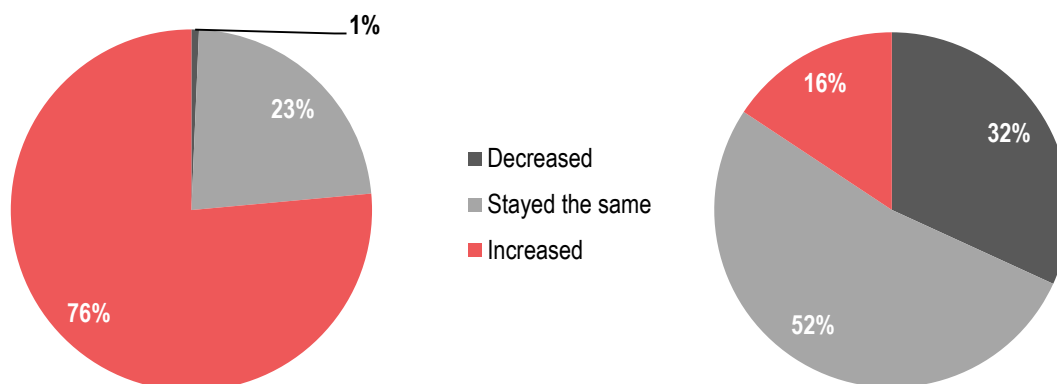
Figure 16: Top source of income in villages/neighbourhoods surveyed (by operational area)



A large proportion of community representatives claimed that the primary source of income in their villages and neighbourhoods included involvement in formal commerce (28 per cent), unskilled non-agricultural labour (25 per cent) and professional work¹⁵ (23 per cent). However, when disaggregating this data by operational area, there are significant differences in main sources of income (see Figure 16).

A significantly larger proportion of communities in Mount Lebanon/Beirut (46 per cent) compared to other operational areas reported labour market involvement in professional work requiring degree qualifications as the top source of income. This may be due to the proximity of these communities to Beirut. In Bekaa, 52 per cent of surveyed communities reported unskilled non-agricultural labour as the top source of income. This could be related to the rise in construction to respond to the influx of refugees into many parts of the operational area.¹⁶

Figure 17: Changes in unemployment rate (left) and wages (right) in last 6 months



Across the country, 76 per cent surveyed community members reported an increase in unemployment rates (see Figure 17). The number of communities reporting an increase in unemployment was markedly higher in Bekaa (85 per cent) and South (80 per cent). The reported causes for the rise in unemployment varied little by operational area

¹⁵ Professional work requires university degree qualifications.

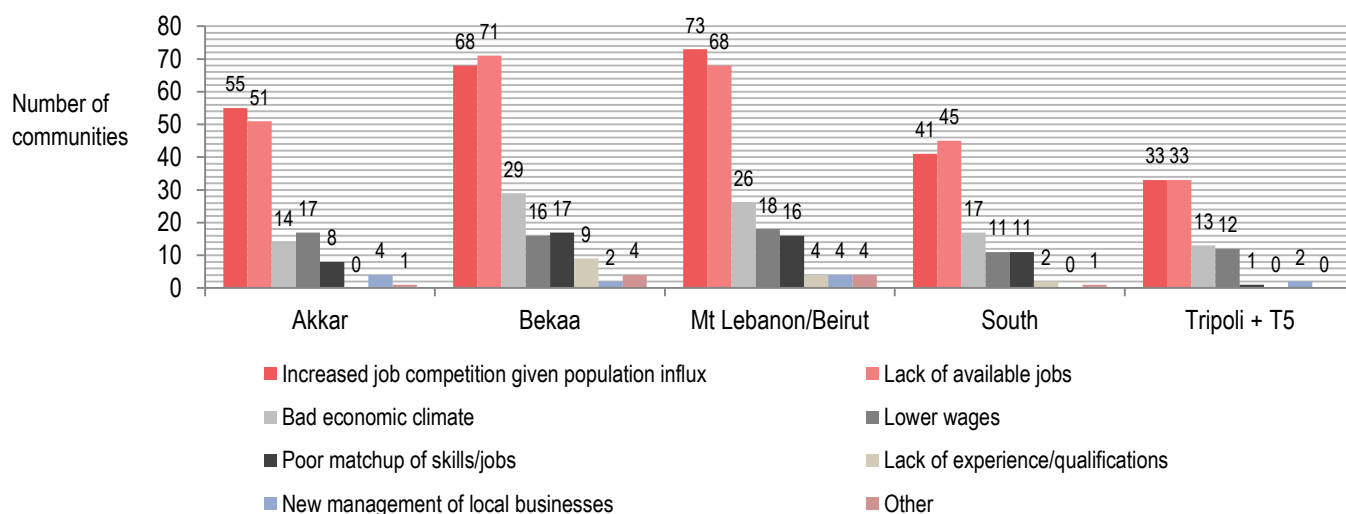
¹⁶ Mercy Corps (2013). Things Fall Apart: Political, Economic and Social Instability in Lebanon.

(see Figure 18). The majority of respondents cited increased job competition given the population influx and lack of jobs as the main reasons behind increasing unemployment rates.

Perceptions of rising unemployment in all operational areas are high. Recent assessments have linked these types of perceptions with lower levels of cohesion; in specific, access to livelihoods is seen as important factor affecting host community tensions.¹⁷ Changes in wages were highly varied, however, with surveyed communities by operational area reporting mixed changes in wages in the last six months. Overall, 32 per cent of surveyed communities reported a decline in wage levels. As with figures on unemployment, a larger proportion of surveyed communities in Bekaa (40 per cent) and South (42 per cent) reported a decrease in wages within their villages and neighbourhoods.

The reports of higher unemployment and decreasing wages in Bekaa and South may be linked to the sudden influx of refugees into these areas. Approximately 92 per cent and 88 per cent of communities surveyed in Bekaa and South, respectively, reported a change in population size within their communities in the last six months. Of the communities citing a change in population size, 99 per cent and 100 per cent of surveyed communities in Bekaa and South reported a slight or significant increase in local population size. This may be linked to higher labour market competition, particularly in unskilled non-agricultural labour, which has been cited most frequently as the primary source of income in Bekaa (52 per cent) and South (32 per cent).

Figure 18: Reasons for changes in unemployment rates (by operational area)



Food

Almost two-thirds of all surveyed community reported a rise in the cost of basic food staples in the last six months. Regional variations reveal that a higher proportion of surveyed communities in Bekaa (70 per cent) and Mount Lebanon/Beirut (80 per cent) reported higher food prices in the last six months (see Figure 19). A larger proportion of villages and neighbourhoods in Baalbek and Zahle districts in Bekaa, and Beirut, Baabda, Chouf, El Metn and Kesrwane districts in Mount Lebanon/Beirut cited increases in food staple costs. This trend in Beirut, Baabda, Chouf El Metn, Kesrwane and Zahle districts can be partially explained by their proximity to large, urban areas where the cost of living including food commodities generally tends to be higher.

¹⁷ Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (2014) *Social Cohesion*.

Another explanation was detailed in a recent assessment carried out by Global Communities in Mount Lebanon, specifically Baabda and Chouf districts, that linked the rise in living costs with the rapidly rising (refugee) population in the governorate.¹⁸ The rising cost of food in Baalbek, however, may be attributed to a decline in cross-border trade¹⁹ such as of food-related imports, and water scarcity, limiting agricultural production.

Figure 19: Reported changes in price of basic food staples (by operational area)

Interestingly, when community representatives were asked about the availability of food in their communities, the vast majority (84 per cent) claimed food availability remained the same in the last six months (see Figure 20).

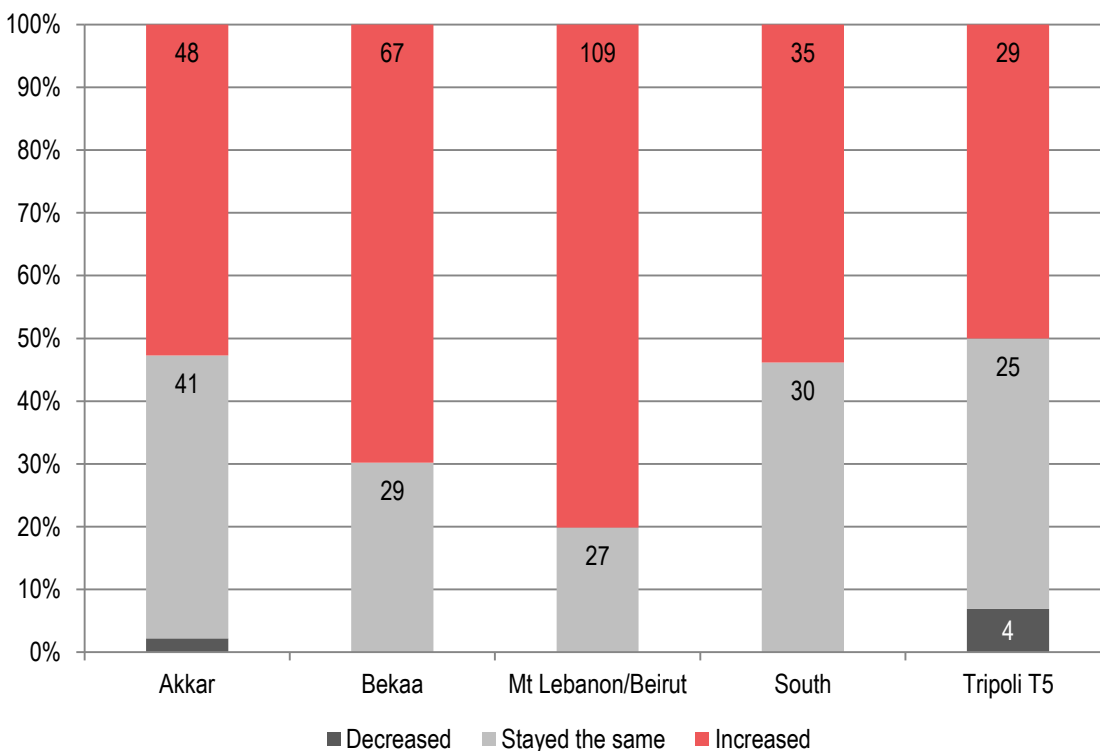
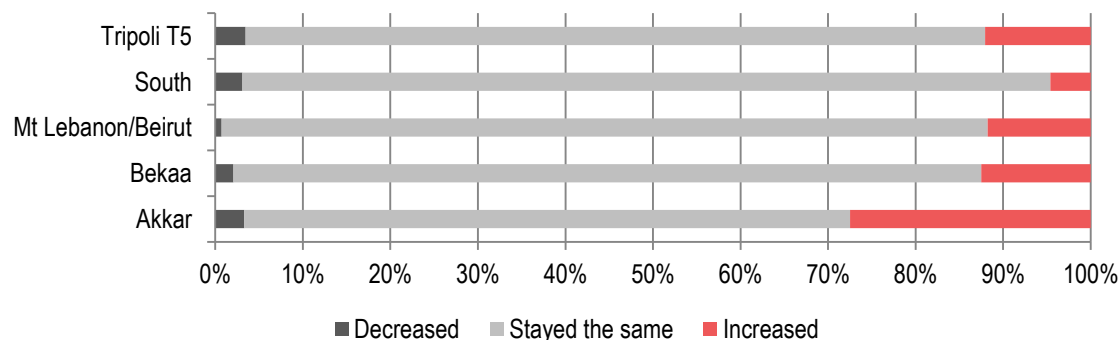


Figure 20: Changes in the availability of basic food staples in the last 6 months (by operational area)



¹⁸ Global Communities, Global Communities Rapids Needs Assessment: Lebanon – Mount Lebanon Governorate, Chouf and Aley Districts (2014).

¹⁹ Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations, Agricultural Livelihoods and Food Security Impact Assessment and Response Plan for the Syria Crisis in the Neighbouring Countries of Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey (2013).

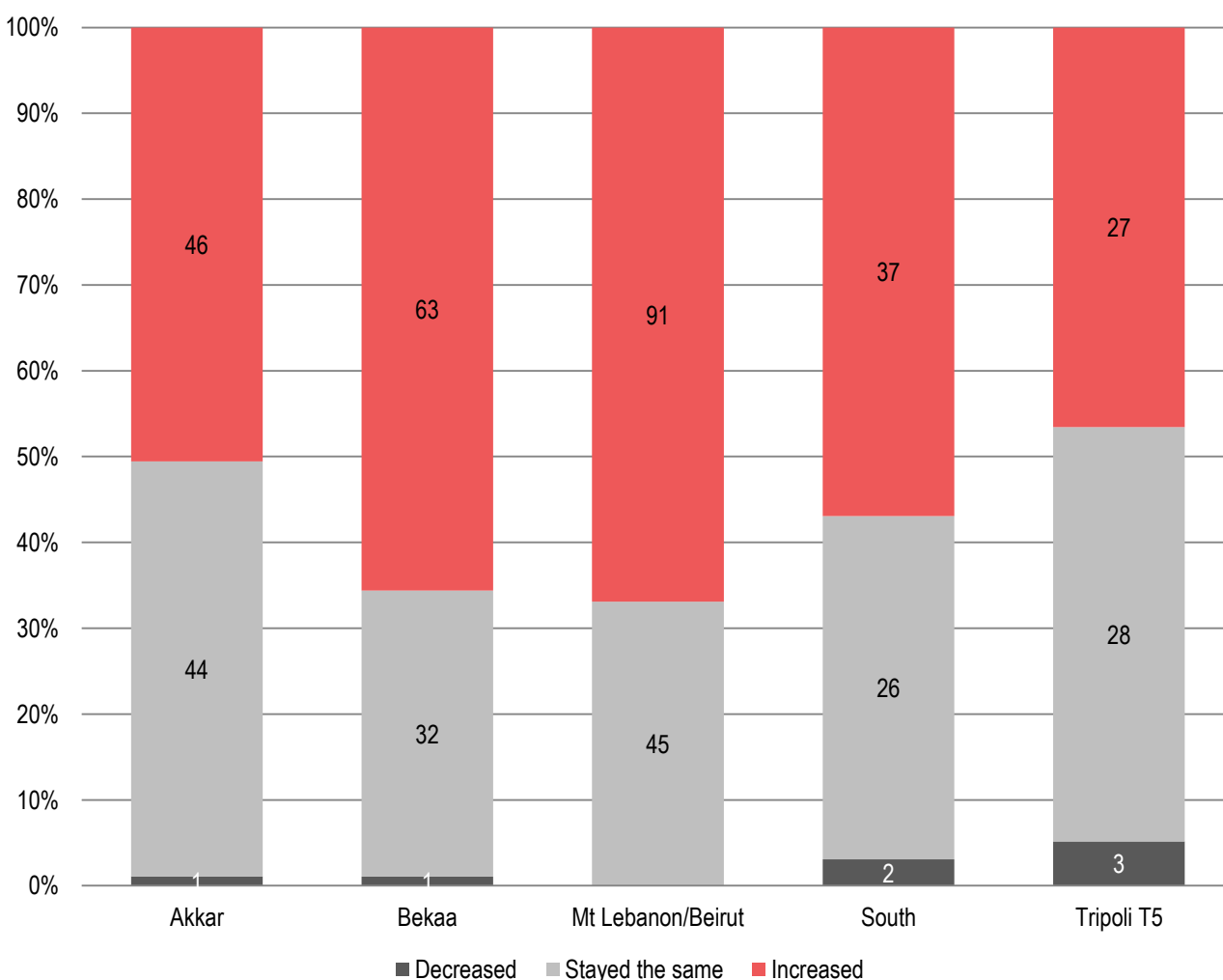
In Akkar, 27 per cent of community representatives surveyed suggested that availability of food had even increased within their communities. However, though communities did not specify declining food supply, higher demand due to the rapid population increase may still be affecting the availability of food staples at the household level.

Non-food items

As with the price of basic food staples, 59 per cent of community representatives claimed that the cost of essential NFIs including kitchen items, fuel and bedding had increased in the last six months (see Figure 21).

However, this trend was more pronounced in some operational areas and districts with 67 per cent and 66 per cent of surveyed communities in Mount Lebanon/Beirut and Bekaa, respectively, reporting an increase in NFI prices (see Figure 26). At the district level, a large majority of community representatives in Jbeil (100%), Beirut (88%), El Hermel (85%), Sour (83%) and Zgharta (83%) reported a rise in essential NFI costs. These findings related to the rise of food and essential NFI costs suggest the local price inflation and corroborate findings of some recent assessments.²⁰

Figure 21: Change in cost of essential NFIs in last 6 months (by operational area)

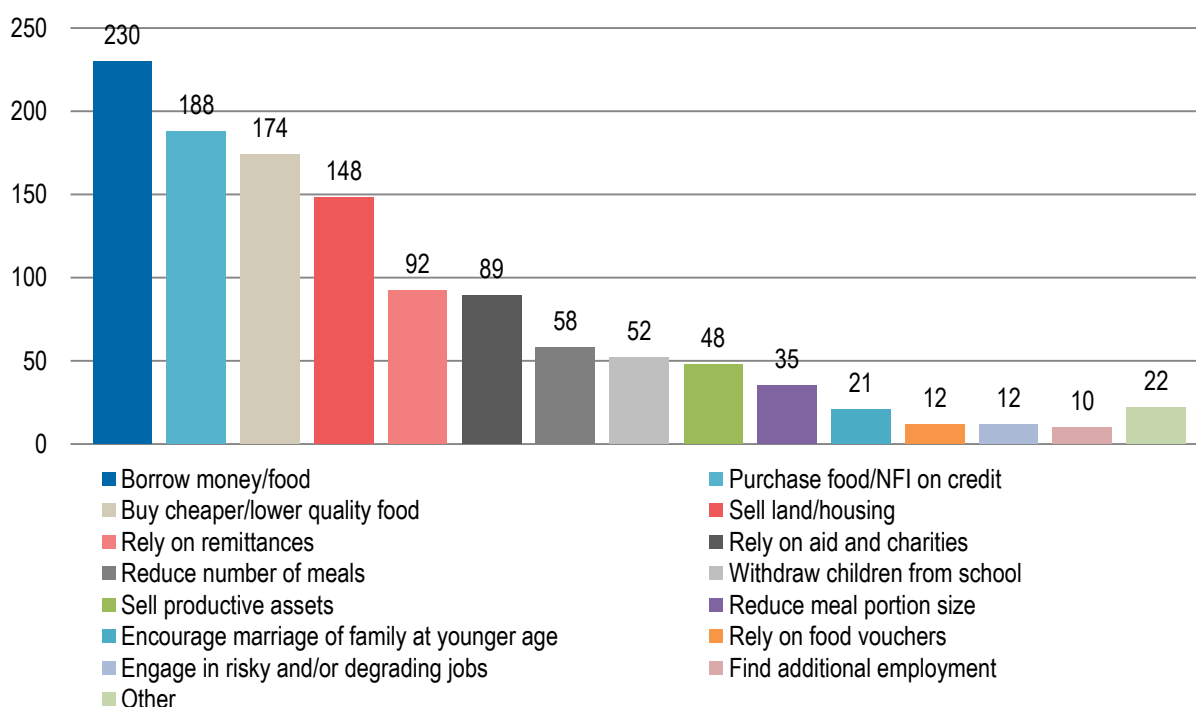


²⁰ International Rescue Committee, Save the Children, Danish Refugee Council, OXFAM, and UKaid, Emergency Market Mapping and Analysis (EMMA) of the Agricultural Labor Market System in North and Bekaa, Lebanon: Recommendations for Growing Livelihood Opportunities for Refugees and Host Community Families (2013).

Coping strategies

With reports of rising unemployment rates and higher costs of living, key informants were asked to list the most common coping strategy that community residents rely on when they are unable to meet their basic needs for food, NFIs and shelter. Common coping strategies ranged considerably but surveyed community representatives mentioned borrowing money or food, purchasing items on credit, purchasing lower quality or cheaper food, selling land or housing, relying on remittances, depending on aid, reducing the number of meals and even withdrawing children from schools as top coping strategies within their respective villages or neighbourhoods (see Figure 22). The high prevalence of borrowing money or food and purchasing necessary commodities on credit may be linked to established relationships and trust within communities between long-term, host community residents.

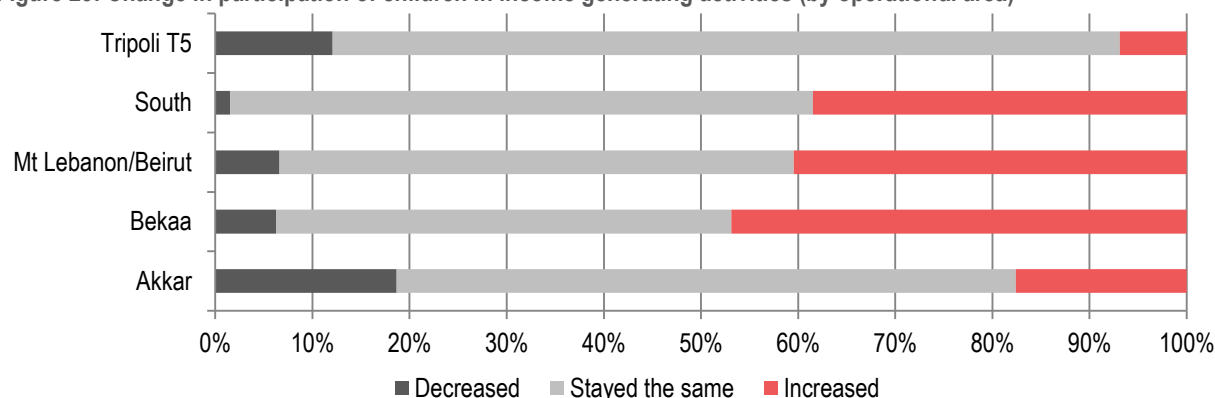
Figure 22: Coping strategies commonly cited for communities to cope with insufficient household funds



The highest reported coping strategies varied little by operational area. In Akkar and Tripoli T5, the most commonly reported coping strategies to deal with inability to meet basic needs were to purchase required commodities on credit and buy cheaper or lower quality food. In Bekaa, Mount Lebanon/Beirut and South, the most frequently mentioned coping strategy was borrowing money or food. Relying on aid was frequently mentioned in communities in Bekaa, Mount Lebanon/Beirut as well as South.

Rising costs of living may be one of the factors contributing to the reported increased prevalence of child labour across the country. When asked about the changes in the participation of children (aged 3 to 17 years) in the last six months in each community, one third of surveyed villages and neighbourhoods reported an increase in child labour. However, this increase was concentrated in surveyed communities in Bekaa (47 per cent), Mount Lebanon/Beirut (40 per cent) and South (38 per cent) (see Figure 23). These three operational areas are also the regions which have a higher proportion of communities reporting an increase in the cost of food and NFIs.

Figure 23: Change in participation of children in income generating activities (by operational area)



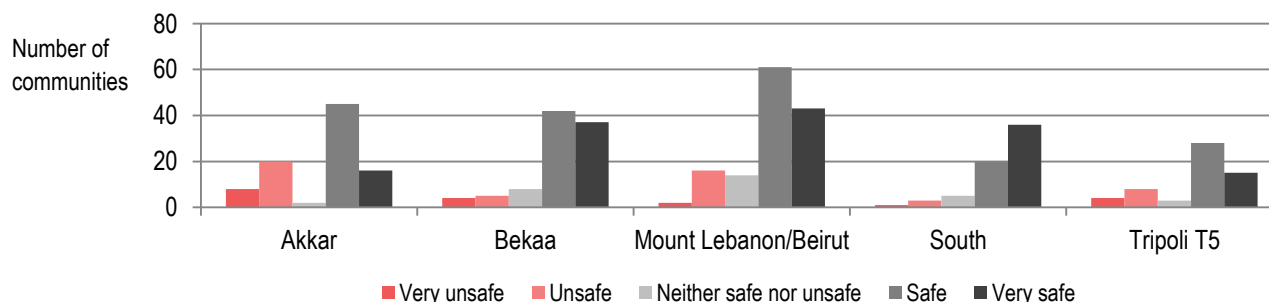
SOCIAL COHESION

Recent assessments have identified economic pressure on local communities as one of the key factors affecting social cohesion and tensions.²¹ These include lack of jobs, access to affordable housing as well as general economic deprivation or poverty.²² The Search for Common Ground study conducted earlier in 2014 also identify pressures on public resources and services as a main driver of tension between Lebanese and Syrians.²³ The results presented in the preceding sector-specific sections indicate that the majority of surveyed communities are facing increasing rates of unemployment, perceived shortages of housing as well as additional pressures on communal resources and services such as water, electricity and health. In many parts of the country, much of public service delivery and infrastructure suffered from inefficiencies and strain prior to the Syria crisis. Given the scale of the refugee influx and the additional demands on public resources and service delivery, housing markets and livelihoods, addressing these structural problems are a necessary step to safeguard against the deterioration of social cohesion at the community level.

The following section reviews responses collected from key informants in regards to the breakdown of social cohesion and incidence of physical and non-physical manifestations of unrest and tensions. To begin, this section will touch upon perceptions of safety and insecurity within communities. The following sections will highlight the incidence of community tensions or violence across the operational areas, perceptions of local government and the presence of community forums to address grievances and disputes.

Perceptions of safety

Figure 24: Perceptions of safety and security 6 months ago (by operational area)



²¹ Search for Common Ground (2014) *Dialogue and local response mechanisms to conflict between host communities and Syrian refugees in Lebanon*; Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (2014) *Social Cohesion*.

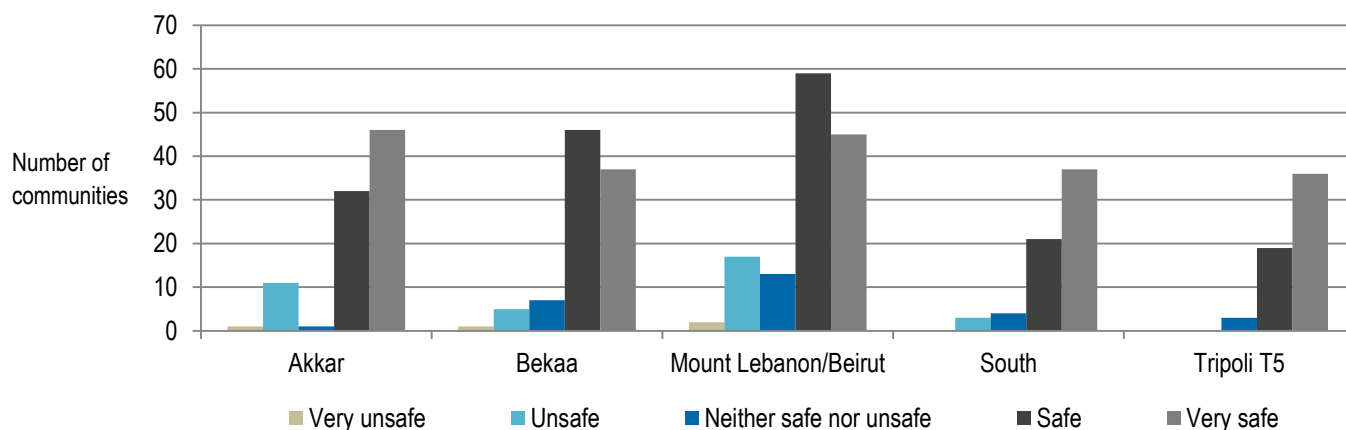
²² Ibid.

²³ Search for Common Ground (2014) *Dialogue and local response mechanisms to conflict between host communities and Syrian refugees in Lebanon*

Surveyed community representatives were asked to rate general feelings of safety and security within the community at present as well as six months ago. Feelings of insecurity have decreased considerably from 16 per cent to 8 per cent of reporting communities (see Figures 24 and 25). These changes were markedly lower in Akkar and Tripoli T5. In Akkar, reports of insecurity dropped from 31 per cent of surveyed communities to 13 per cent while in Tripoli T5, they declined from 21 per cent to 0 per cent. The latter's marked change in feelings of insecurity may be linked to the security plan carried out in early 2014.

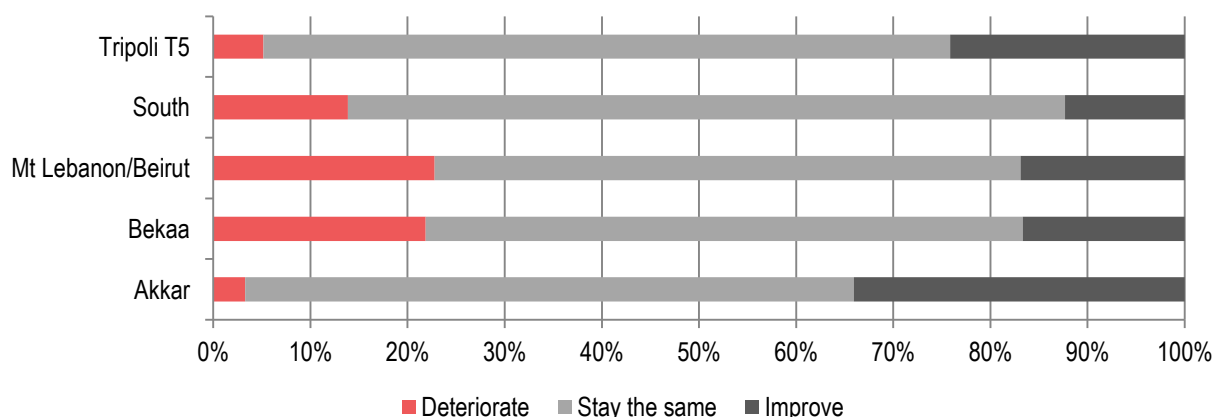
During the data collection period from June to July 2014, there were significantly fewer security incidents in the city than compared to six months before. However, given recent events in North Bekaa and Tripoli, unrest and violence is on the rise and feelings of insecurity may have shifted.

Figure 25: Perceptions of safety and security at present (by operational area)



Community representatives also reported on expectations of changes in the security situation in their village or neighbourhood for the coming six months (see Figure 26). The large majority of surveyed representatives (64 per cent) expected the situation to remain the same. This trend was true across all operational areas. However, when comparing the remaining responses by operational area, i.e., whether communities expected the security situation to deteriorate or improve, community representatives in Bekaa and Mount Lebanon were more pessimistic while those in Akkar and Tripoli T5 were overwhelmingly positive. The latter groups' expectation for the security situation to improve may be related to the relative calm that had been experienced in North governorate prior to August 2014 as well as the involvement of the LAF in implementing a security plan to mitigate the outbreak of violence in 2014.

Figure 26: Expectations of change in community security situation in next 6 months (by operational area)

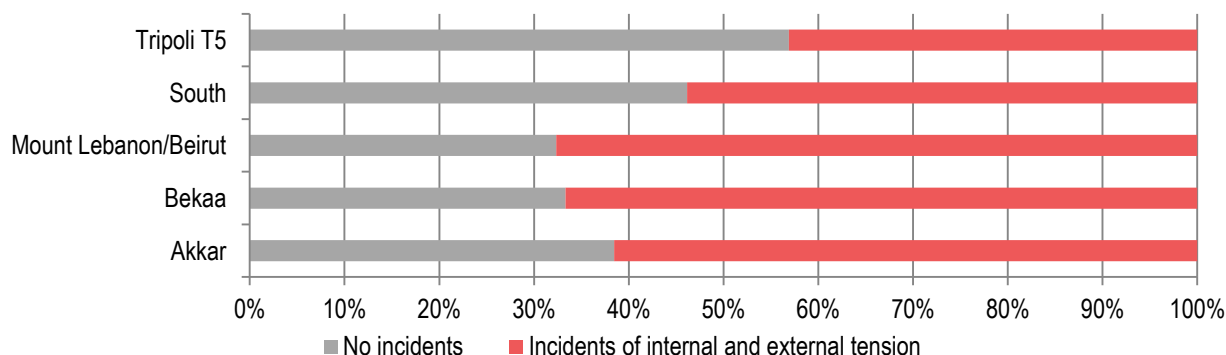


Incidents of unrest and violence

Incidents of tension, unrest and violence in communities can be telling of potential social cohesion issues. Community representatives were asked to confirm whether their villages or neighbourhoods had been witness to external or internal security incidents in the last six months.

Approximately 39 per cent of villages and neighbourhoods reported no security incidents or measures (see Figure 27). There were slight variations by operational area in terms of the proportion of communities which reported no security incidents or measures that could have an impact on community tensions. Of note, approximately 46 per cent and 56 per cent of surveyed communities in Mount Lebanon/Beirut and Tripoli T5, respectively, reported no incidents of external or internal incidents of violence and tension. The strong presence of local governance structures, local police and LAF in Mount Lebanon/Beirut may have been mitigating factors in social tensions. For Tripoli T5, the security plan implemented by LAF in early 2014 may have reduced the number of both internal and external incidents in this operational area.

Figure 27: Proportion of communities reporting no security incidents/measures in last 6 months (by operational area)



Of the remaining 272 villages and neighbourhoods surveyed that confirmed the incidence of tension and/or violence in their communities, the most commonly cited incidents of tension or violence were theft (66 per cent of communities), protests (31 per cent), physical intimidation or violence (armed and unarmed) (22 per cent), curfews (22 per cent), shelling (15 per cent) and verbal intimidation, arguments or harassment (15 per cent). Youth unrest and/or violence and vandalism also featured proportionately high (13 per cent and 11 per cent, respectively, of communities reporting incidents affecting social cohesion).

All of these indicators aside from shelling constitute internal incidents, that is, originating from within the community. These can be indicative of deteriorating levels of social cohesion within each community. The only type of incident which clearly comes from outside of the community is shelling from neighbouring Syria. This can be telling of rising levels of resentment towards displaced groups and is a clear manifestation of the spill-over the conflict in Syria. Curfews, however, are slightly different from the rest of the incidents listed in this group in that they constitute a security measure imposed on communities. Recent assessments have suggested that imposing curfews may limit socialisation between host community and displaced groups.²⁴ Higher levels of interaction and socialisation are intended to improve social cohesion within a community.²⁵

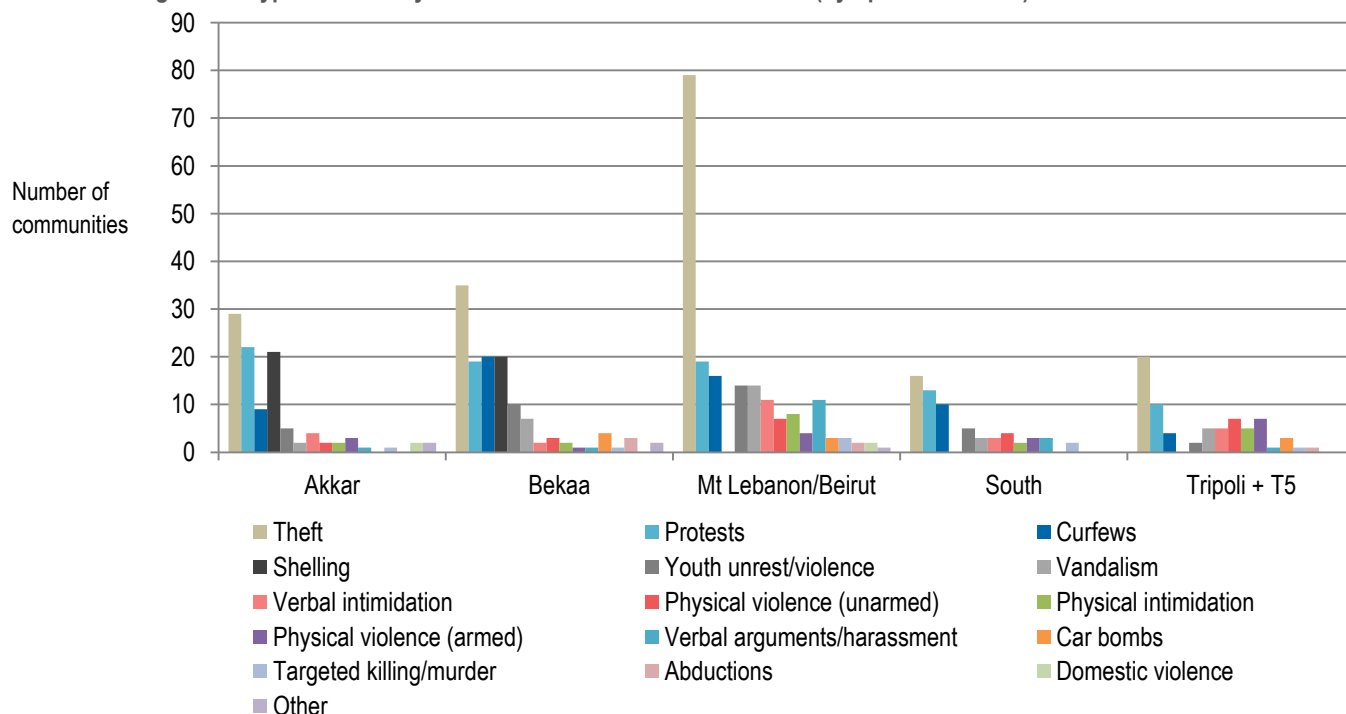
There were slight regional variations in the types of incidents that have been reported by communities having faced security incidents in the last six months (see Figure 28).

²⁴ Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (2014) *Social Cohesion*.

²⁵ Ibid.

Theft is the most commonly cited incident reported in each operational area affecting a higher proportion of surveyed communities in Mount Lebanon/Beirut (86 per cent). In Bekaa, a larger proportion of communities reporting security incidents reported incidence of theft (55 per cent), curfews (32 per cent), shelling (32 per cent) and protests (31 per cent). In Tripoli T5 incidents of physical intimidation and violence (armed and unarmed) (76 per cent) ranked high among the types of security incidents which take place within the surveyed communities falling just behind theft at 80 per cent. In Akkar, theft (52 per cent) and protests (39 per cent) were the most commonly cited types of security incidents by surveyed communities confirming incidence of unrest and violence.

Figure 28: Types of security incidents/measures in last 6 months (by operational area)



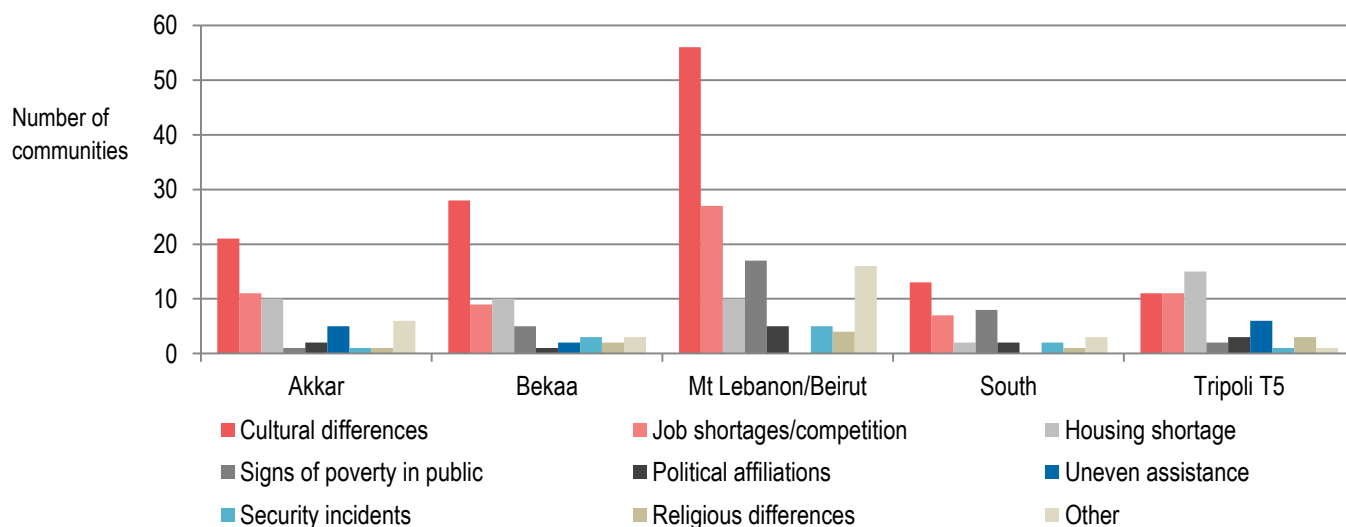
The high prevalence of theft may be indicative of rising inequalities and inability to meet basic needs. Theft can constitute a negative coping strategy that may be undertaken by both vulnerable host community and displaced population members. The lack of coping strategies or negative coping strategies utilised by communities can affect levels of social cohesion, as resentment and divisions between community groups deepen.²⁶ The high incidence of curfews in Bekaa may be correlated to the number of incidents of violence originating from external and internal groups in the last year.

Community representatives were also asked to indicate which groups or community stakeholders had been involved in these types of incident as well as the potential reasons behind these events. The large majority of respondents from the villages and neighbourhoods that faced incidents of tension and/or violence claimed that Syrian and Lebanese residents (55 per cent and 45 per cent respectively) had been involved. Other frequent responses included Syrian and Lebanese youth (11 per cent and 8 per cent, respectively). Higher proportions of youth involvement in security incidents may be indicative of high levels of unemployment and inability to find employment as youth are disproportionately affected by declining local economies and job shortages.

²⁶ Ibid.

When asked about the reasons behind reported security incidents, approximately 48 per cent of communities surveyed cited cultural differences related to social values (see Figure 29). The second and third most frequently cited reasons varied between job shortages or increased competition for jobs, shortage of housing or rising cost of shelter, and begging or other signs of poverty in public. In Tripoli T5, a larger proportion of surveyed communities listed issues relating to housing and shelter as a reason for tension, unrest and violence.

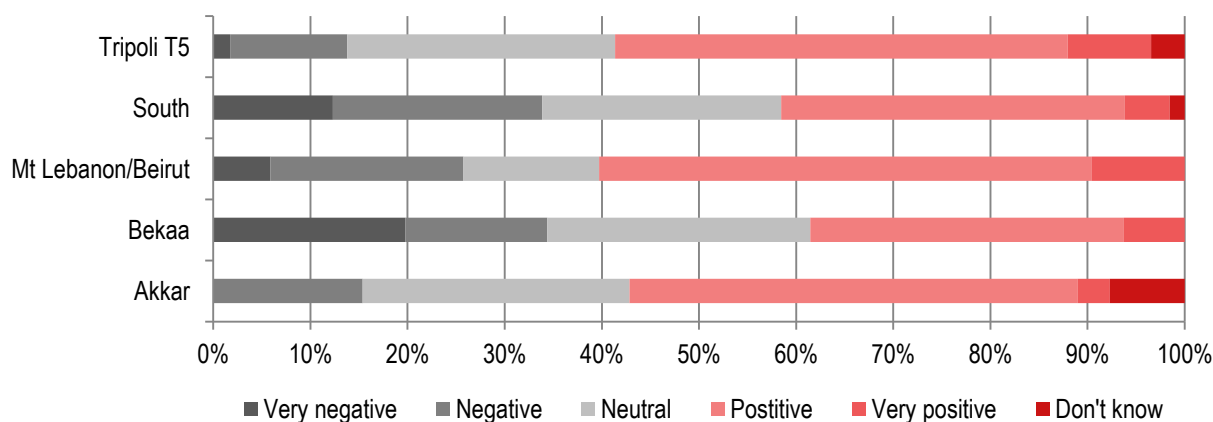
Figure 29: Causes of tension, unrest and violence according to key informants (by operational area)



Impressions of national and local government

Dissatisfaction with local government and provision of basic services has been cited as an indicator of deteriorating levels of social cohesion within communities.²⁷ Community representatives were asked to rate Lebanese residents' impression of national and local government. There were few differences between overall impressions of national and local governments among surveyed communities as 49 per cent and 64 per cent of surveyed communities held positive or very positive impressions of national and local governments, respectively (see Figures 30 and 31).

Figure 30: Impressions of national government (by operational area)

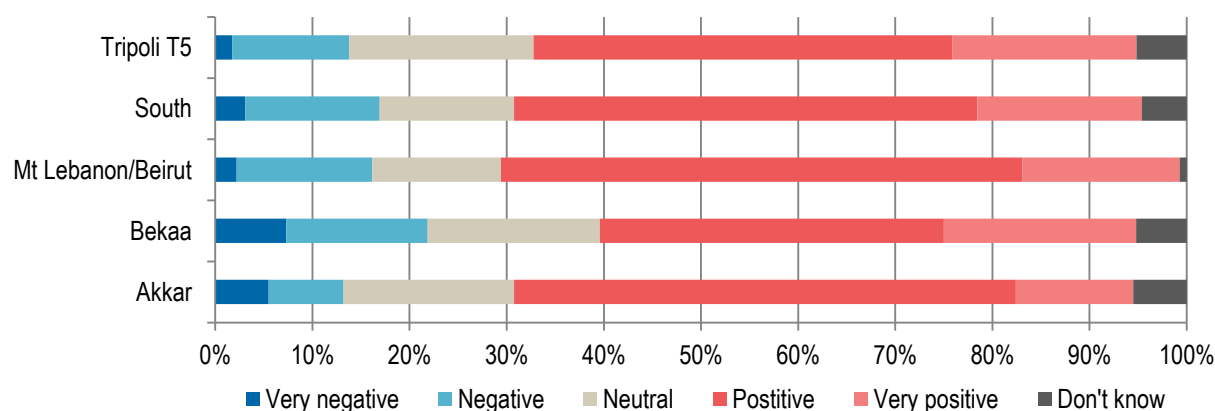


²⁷ Multi Sectoral Needs Assessment Sector Chapters, Social Cohesion, April 2014.

A slightly higher proportion of surveyed community representatives confirmed negative impressions of national government (25 per cent) than local government (17 per cent). This may be attributed to the prevalent issues facing the national government and its inability to have selected a president. Higher dissatisfaction with the central government may be linked to lower levels of national cohesion; at the community level, perceptions of local government are more relevant for identifying divisive issues and factors affecting social cohesion.

These findings highlighting generally positive attitudes towards central and local governments are encouraging. However, many of the key informants interviewed were municipal officials and *mukhtars* which call into question the accuracy of data for this indicator. The second phase of this assessment may be more helpful for gauging support and levels of satisfaction for local government, including municipalities, municipal unions, *mukhtars* and civil society actors.

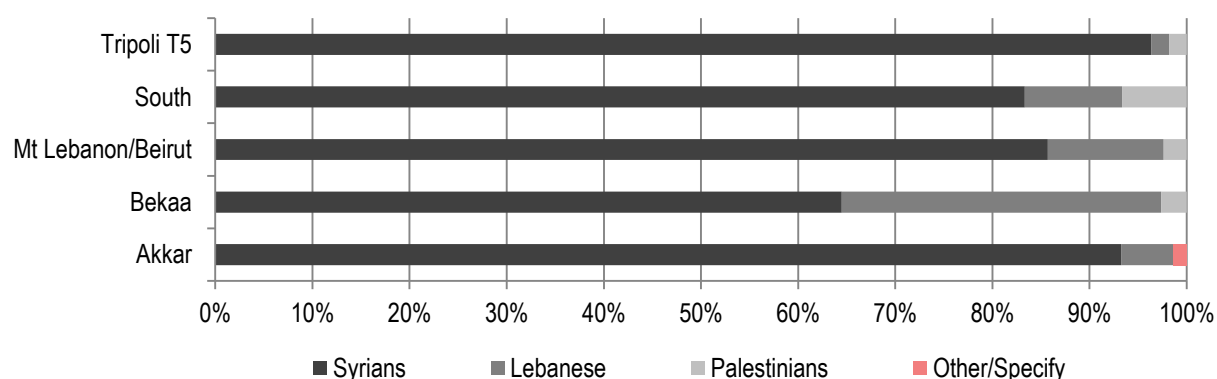
Figure 31: Impressions of local government (by operational area)



Perceptions of uneven assistance

Another factor affecting social cohesion is perceptions of uneven assistance provision. Approximately 58 per cent of surveyed community representatives suggested that humanitarian assistance targeted specific groups only. A high proportion of respondents in Akkar (79 per cent), Bekaa (72 per cent) and Tripoli T5 (91 per cent) claimed that humanitarian actors supported specific groups only. Of the surveyed communities that perceived assistance as only targeting specific groups, 84 per cent believed assistance was intended for Syrians. Perceptions of assistance targeting Syrians were even higher in Akkar (93 per cent), Mount Lebanon/Beirut (86 per cent) and Tripoli T5 (96 per cent) (see Figure 32).

Figure 32: Groups that community representatives felt received more assistance (by operational area)

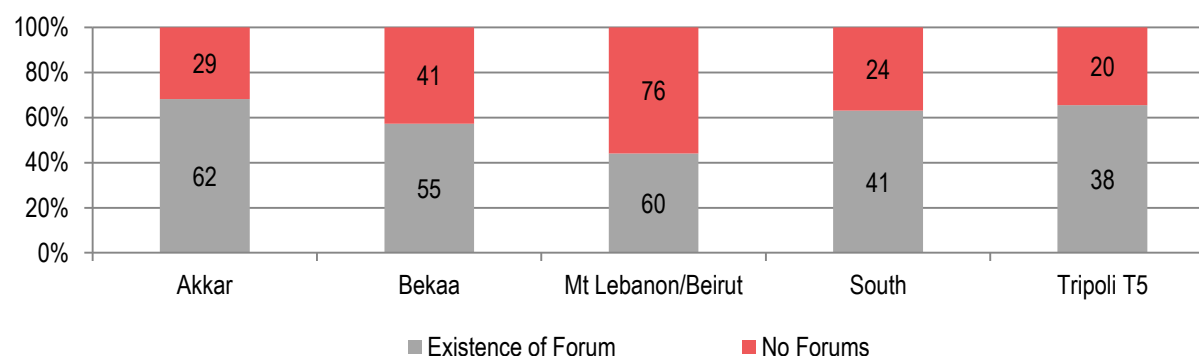


Factors that bolster community social cohesion

The existence of community forums or mechanisms to address concerns regarding access to basic services and resources, and community tensions can improve levels of social cohesion within communities. Approximately 57 per cent of surveyed communities had access to a forum to address grievances regarding basic service provision and access to public infrastructure.

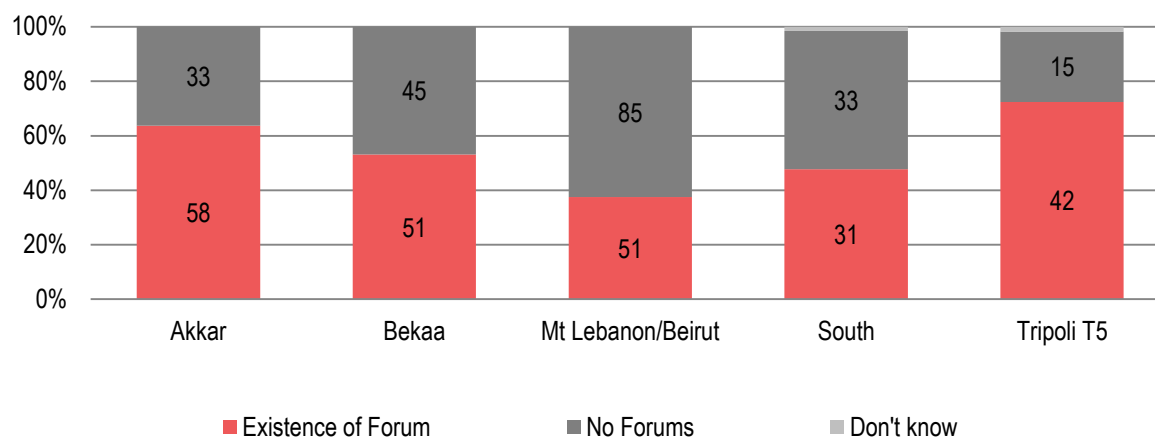
There were significant regional differences in the existence of forums of this kind; specifically, a large proportion of surveyed communities in Mount Lebanon/Beirut (44 per cent) did not have access to such a forum (see Figure 33).

Figure 33: Prevalence of community forums to address basic service provision (by operational area)



A majority of communities (52 per cent) also reported having forums to address security concerns or tensions within their villages or neighbourhoods (see Figure 34). As with the existence of basic service provision forums, there were proportionally fewer villages and neighbourhoods in Mount Lebanon (44 per cent) with forums to address community tensions. A significant proportion of surveyed representatives in Akkar (64 per cent) and Tripoli T5 (72 per cent) however, reported the existence of such forums within their communities. This may be indicative of local initiatives to address concerns of security and tensions, particularly in Tripoli T5, which has been the scene of considerable sectarian violence since the Lebanese Civil War, as well as prevalence of more traditional societies.

Figure 34: Prevalence of community forums to address community tensions (by operational area)



CONCLUSION

This report is intended to facilitate humanitarian and development sector planning. Data collected from Phase 1 activities have revealed several notable trends in regards to community level needs in the most vulnerable localities across Lebanon. All of the surveyed communities perceived access to water, Wastewater management systems, affordable housing and employment opportunities as insufficient or inadequate. Overall trends indicate that Akkar and Bekaa have proportionately lower levels of access to education, health services, water, Wastewater management, electricity and livelihoods in comparison to the other three operational areas. These two operational areas also coincide with cadastral zones with the highest concentration of refugees from Syria. In addition, there is a significant difference in needs between urban and rural areas regardless of operational area as more developed, urban locations enjoy higher levels of connectivity to public infrastructure and services compared to rural (and mountainous) communities. However, higher proportions of communities reported rising costs of living and poor availability of affordable shelter in urban areas, aggravating vulnerabilities of disadvantaged and poorer communities in these communities.

Sector-specific priorities vary considerably by operational area, district and even village or neighbourhood (see Annexes). In Akkar, surveyed communities reported inadequate access to water, Wastewater management and electricity. Water, Wastewater management, health services and livelihoods feature high in terms of community needs in a large proportion of surveyed communities in Bekaa. Water supply and availability of affordable housing were highly prioritised in Mount Lebanon/Beirut. The cost of food, NFIs and shelter are also markedly higher in Mount Lebanon/Beirut, and surveyed community representatives spoke of needing assistance in securing employment. In South, water, Wastewater management and affordable housing topped the list of priorities in the area as did livelihoods and electricity supply. In Tripoli T5, water, Wastewater management and improved access to employment opportunities were cited as highest priorities.

Findings related to sector-specific needs further suggest that improving community resilience by addressing shortcomings and access problems in public service delivery and infrastructure are essential to enhancing levels of social cohesion. Humanitarian and development actors must attempt to alleviate pressures from the housing and labour markets to safeguard against resentment, tensions and the outbreak of violence. In the last six months, a majority of surveyed communities reported incidents of tension and/or violence within these communities; indicating that social cohesion in many of these communities is already breaking down. Feelings of safety and insecurity as well as types of security incidents varied considerably between operational areas.

The results presented in this report highlight the high variability of needs or tensions by operational area, district and even by community. In areas with poorer access to water and waste management, humanitarian and development actors may consider providing local level assistance to ensure improved water conservation, more efficient water use, and install Wastewater treatment plants as well as necessary piped infrastructure. A variety of interventions can be planned for communities with lower levels of access to education and health services, particularly in regards to improving staffing and quality of services provided at schools and health facilities. Cash assistance programmes can better target communities, which face high costs of living (including food, NFIs and shelter) and rising unemployment, and support job creation initiatives and build low cost housing options to improve affordable shelter availability. The second phase of the planned REACH/OCHA assessment can fill some of these information gaps and provide detailed profiles of some, if not all, of the priority communities situated within the 242 most vulnerable cadastres. The data presented here though can be used as a stepping stone and guide humanitarian practitioners towards regions, where communities have reported lower levels of access, greater needs and/or higher levels of community tensions.

ANNEXES

Maps with community-level indicators

- Map 1:** Cadastres and Communities Covered by Phase 1
- Map 2:** Top Reported Need by Community
- Map 3:** Community Access to Education
- Map 4:** Community Access to Health Services
- Map 5:** Community Access to Water (Domestic and Drinking Use)
- Map 6:** Access to Solid Waste Management Services
- Map 7:** Community Access to Shelter
- Map 8:** Access to Electricity Supply
- Map 9:** Changes in Community Unemployment and Wages
- Map 10:** Reported Incidents of Tension and/or Violence

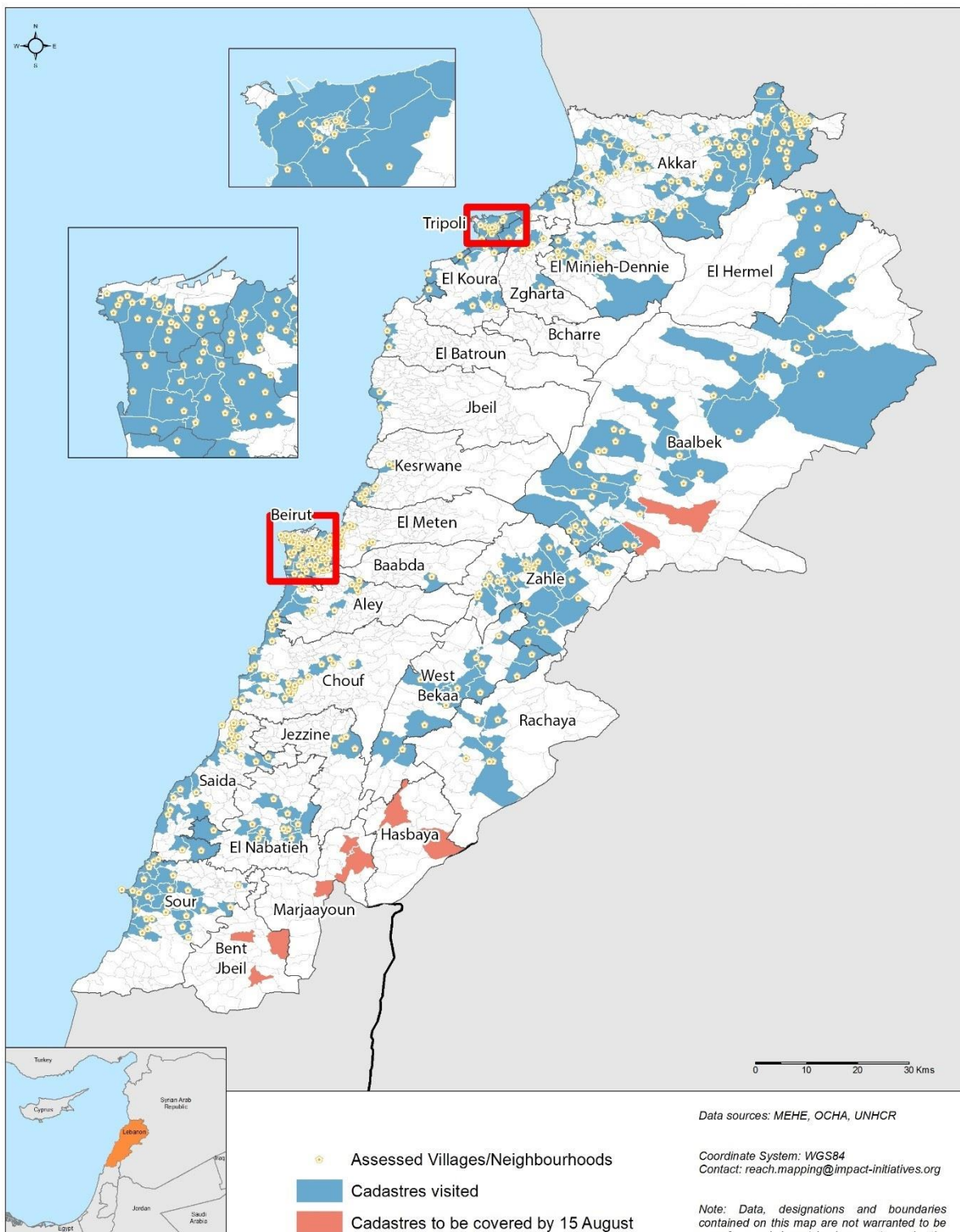


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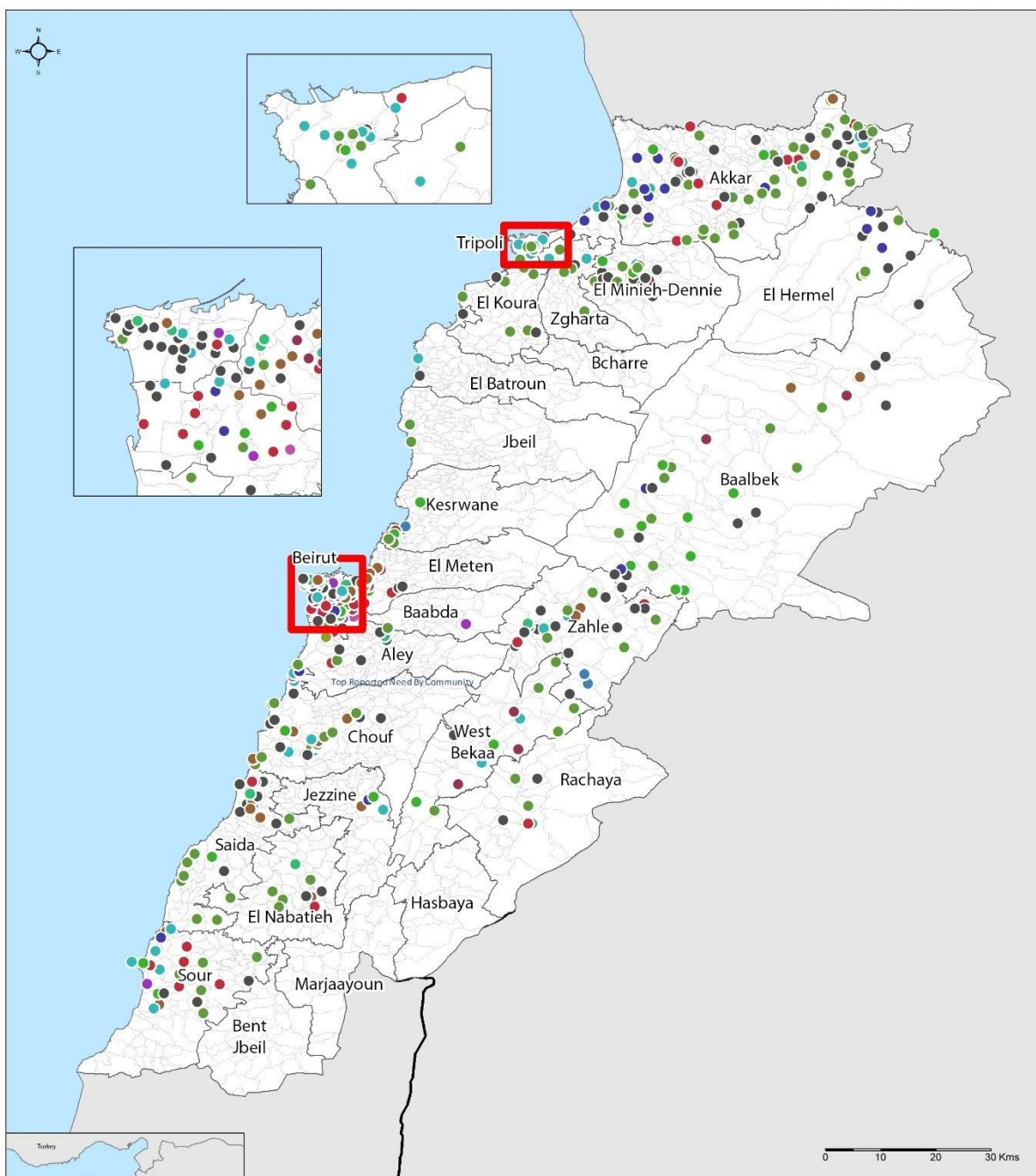
Communities and Cadastres Covered By Phase 1 (as of 31 July)

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Production date : 7 August 2014



REACH



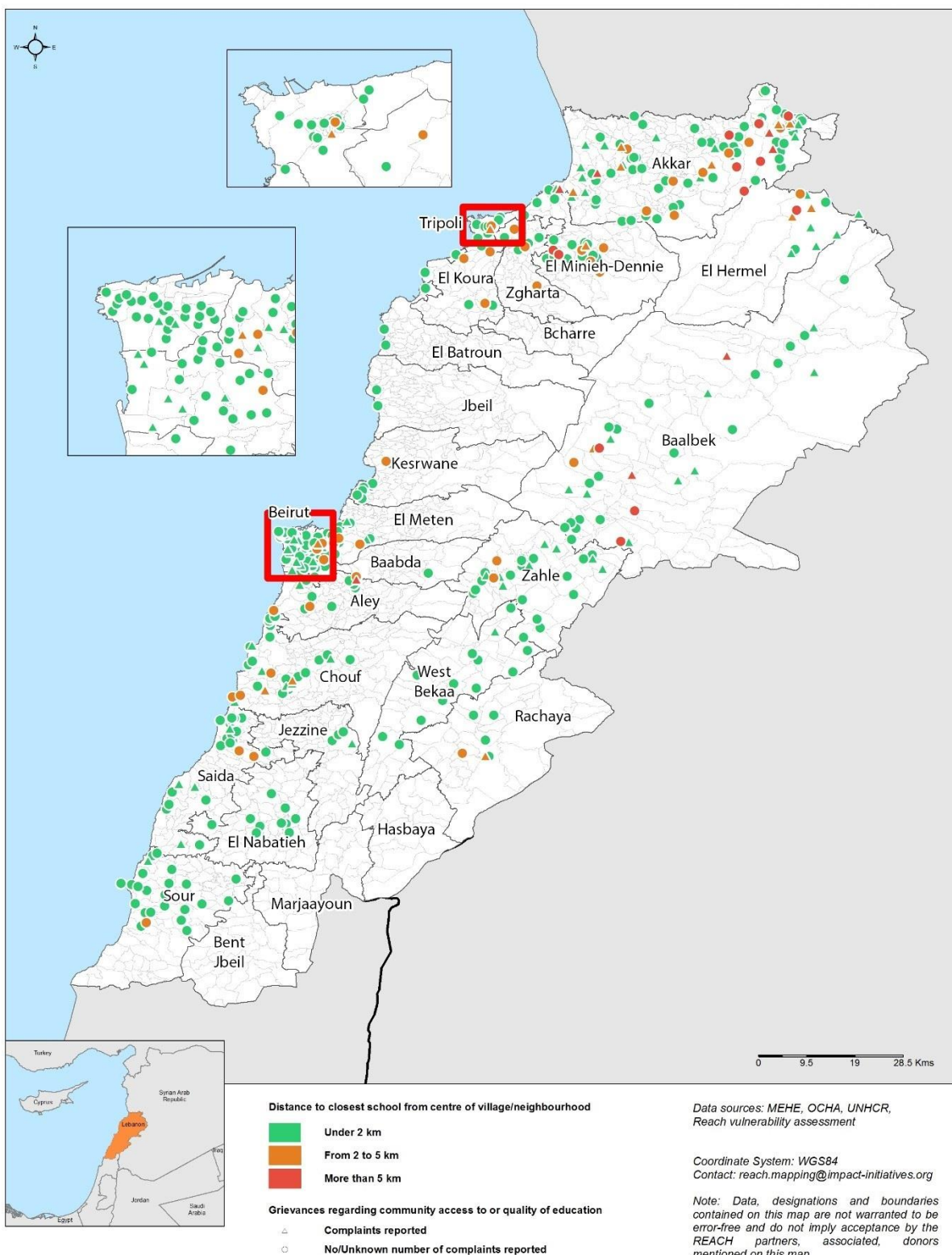
- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| ● Cost of living/NFI (1) | ● Roads (27) |
| ● Education (19) | ● Security (11) |
| ● Electricity supply (46) | ● Shelter (5) |
| ● Employment (43) | ● Solid waste (7) |
| ● Health (31) | ● Waste water (125) |
| ● Other (3) | ● Water supply (121) |

Data sources: MEHE, OCHA, UNHCR,
Reach vulnerability assessment

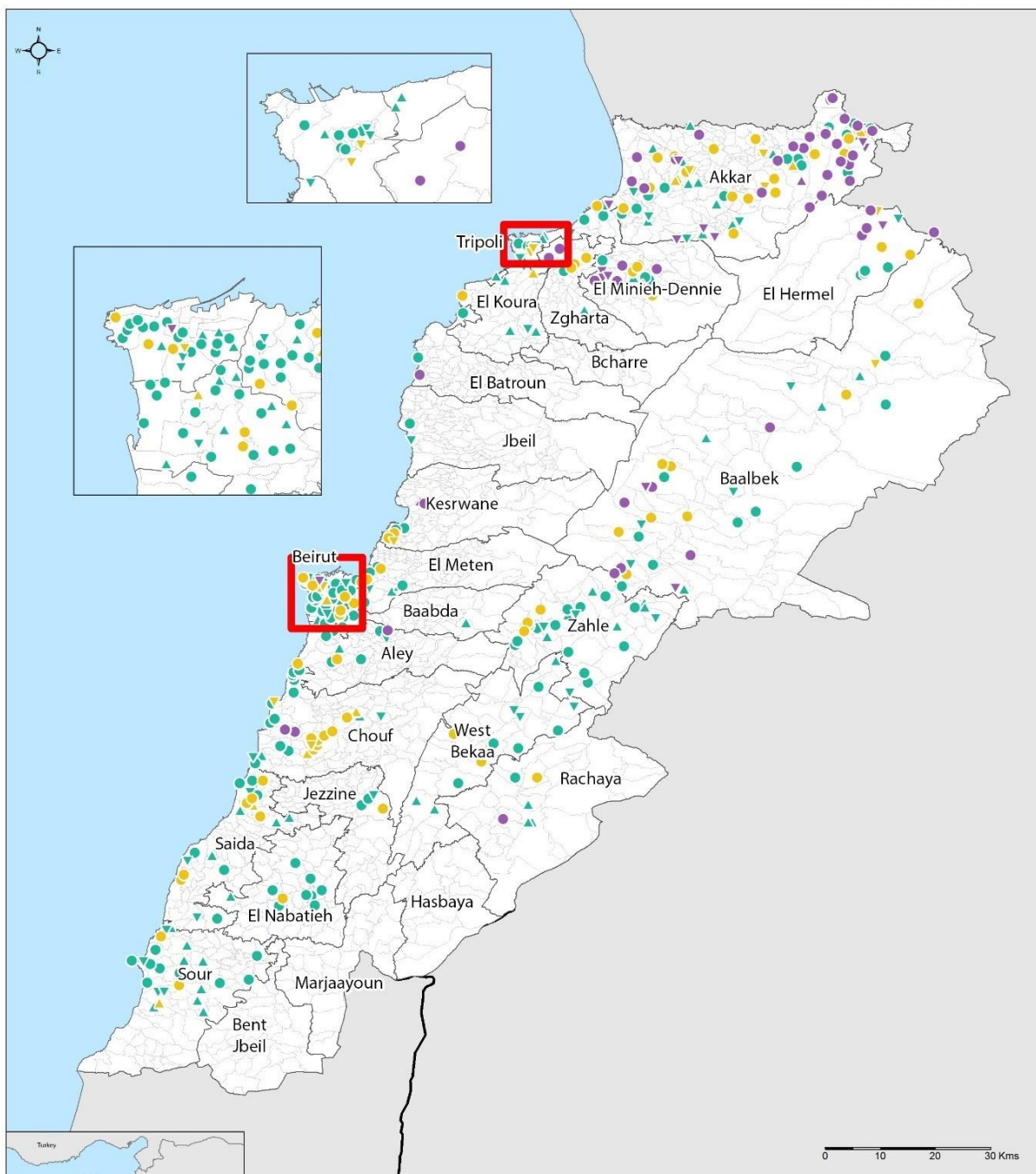
Coordinate System: WGS84
Contact: reach.mapping@impact-initiatives.org

Note: Data, designations and boundaries
contained on this map are not warranted to be
error-free and do not imply acceptance by the
REACH partners, associated, donors
mentioned on this map.

REACH Reaching Effective Action Through Community Help



REACH Initiative of
IMPACTI partners
AC/12 and IMPACTI



Distance to closest health centre/clinic/hospital from the village/neighbourhood

- Under 2 km
- From 2 to 5 km
- More than 5 km

Reported changes in access to/quality of health services

- Deline
- Stayed the same
- △ Improved

Data sources: MEHE, OCHA, UNHCR,
Reach vulnerability assessment

Coordinate System: WGS84
Contact: reach.mapping@impact-initiatives.org

Note: Data, designations and boundaries contained on this map are not warranted to be error-free and do not imply acceptance by the REACH partners, associated, donors mentioned on this map.

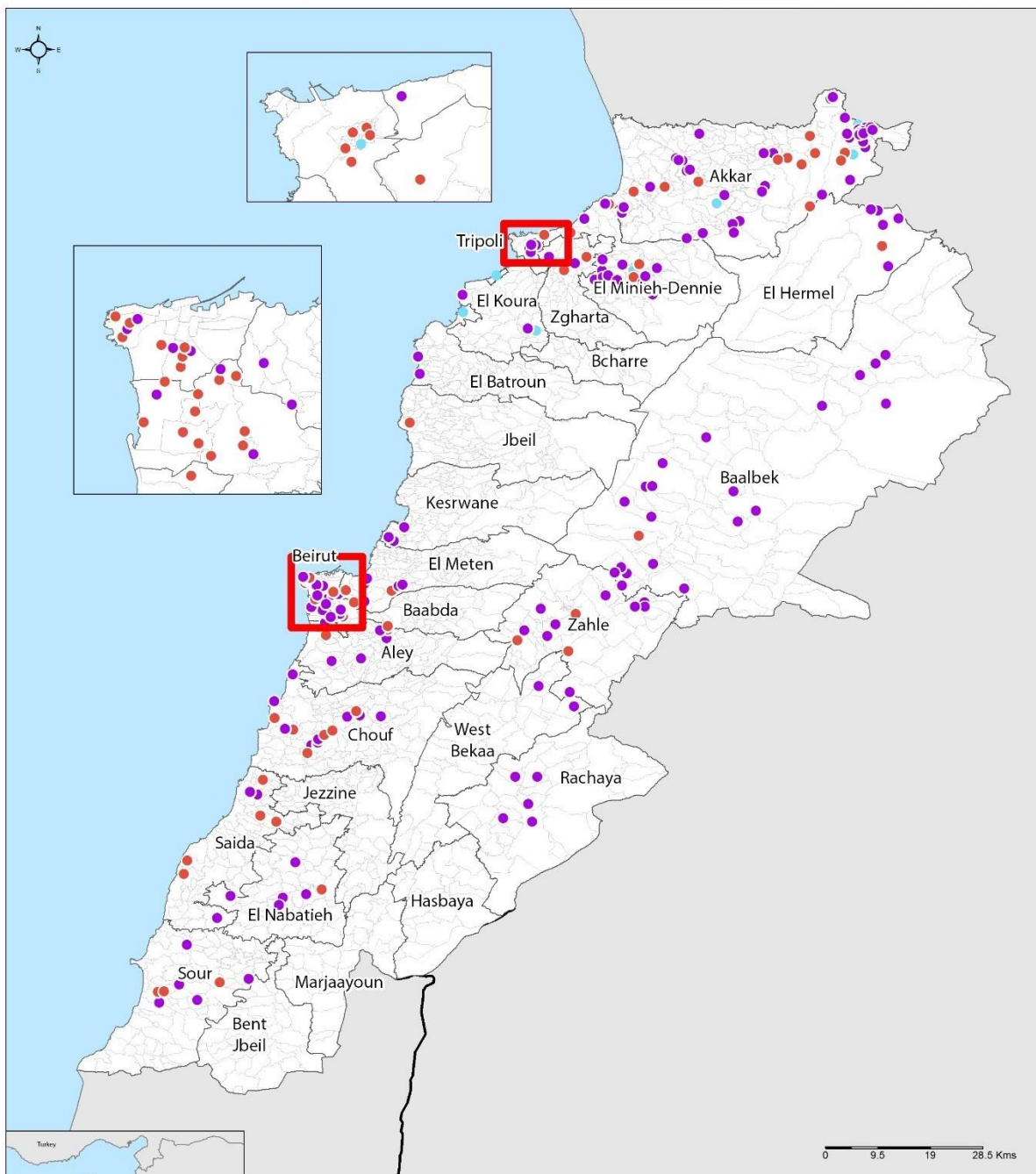
REACH An Institute of
IMPACT INITIATIVES
ACTED and UNISAF



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Community Access to Water (Domestic and Drinking Use)

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Insufficient Access to Water for Cooking, Drinking, Washing and Toilet Purposes (less than 2 hours of water per day)

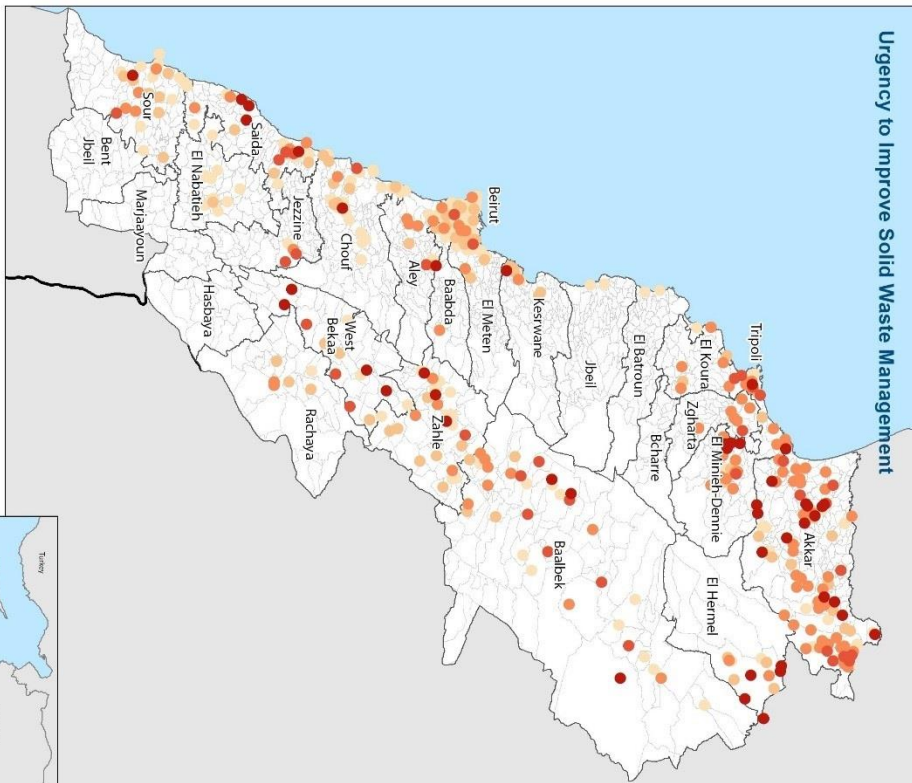
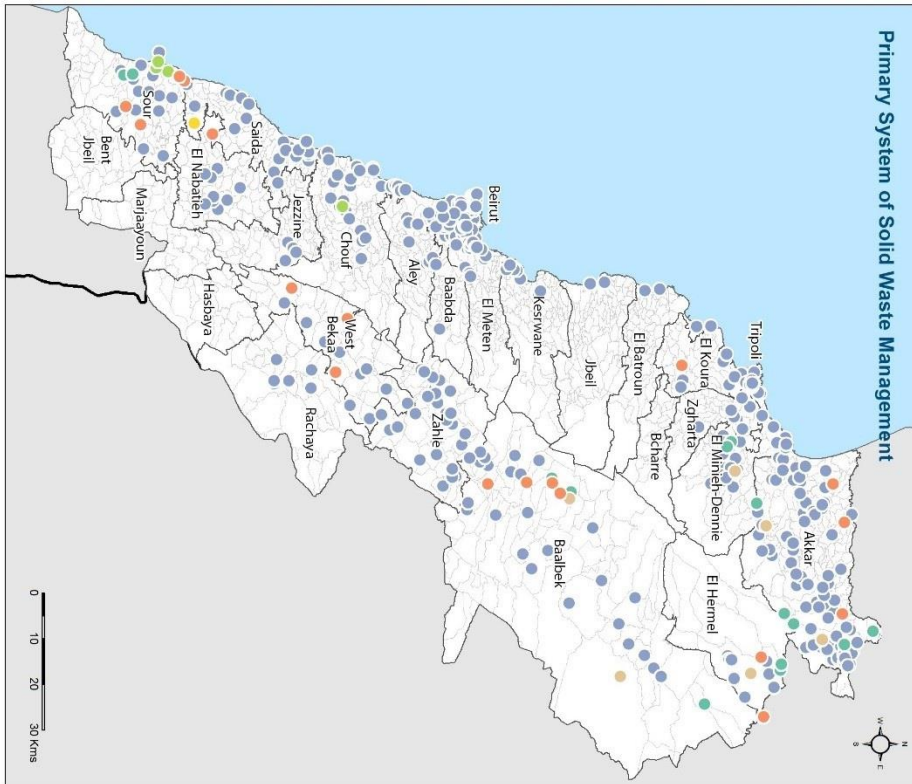
- In winter and summer
- In winter only
- In summer only

Data sources: MEHE, OCHA, UNHCR,
Reach vulnerability assessment

Coordinate System: WGS84
Contact: reach.mapping@impact-initiatives.org

Note: Data, designations and boundaries contained on this map are not warranted to be error-free and do not imply acceptance by the REACH partners, associated, donors mentioned on this map.

REACH Reaching Effective Action Through Humanitarian Coordination



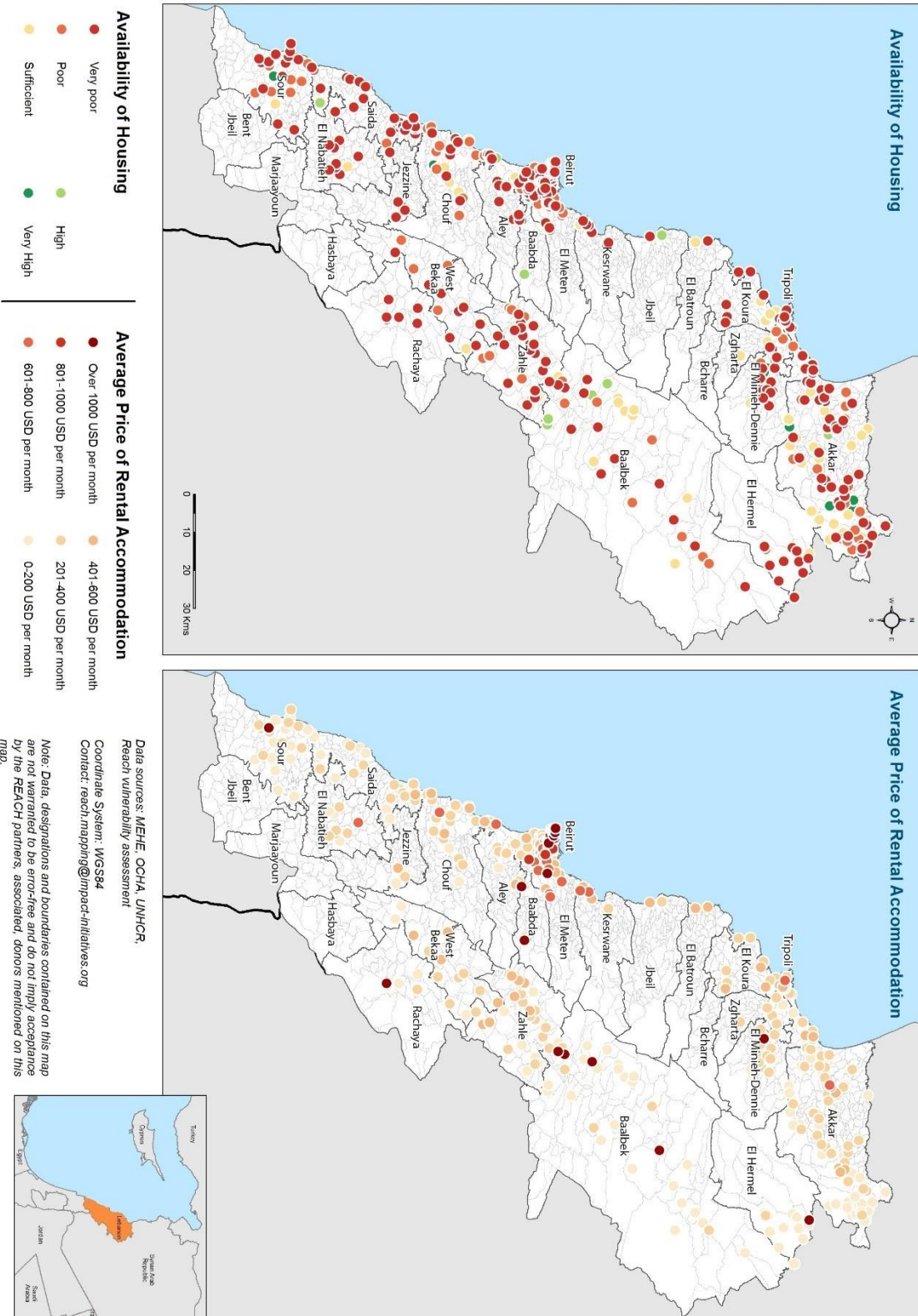
- Type of solid waste disposal system**
- Burning
 - Dumpsters (not public collection)
 - Rubbish pit
 - Throw field (public collection)
- Urgency to improve access to solid waste management services**
- Not at all urgent
 - Less urgent
 - Somewhat Urgent
 - Urgent
 - Critical/Most Urgent

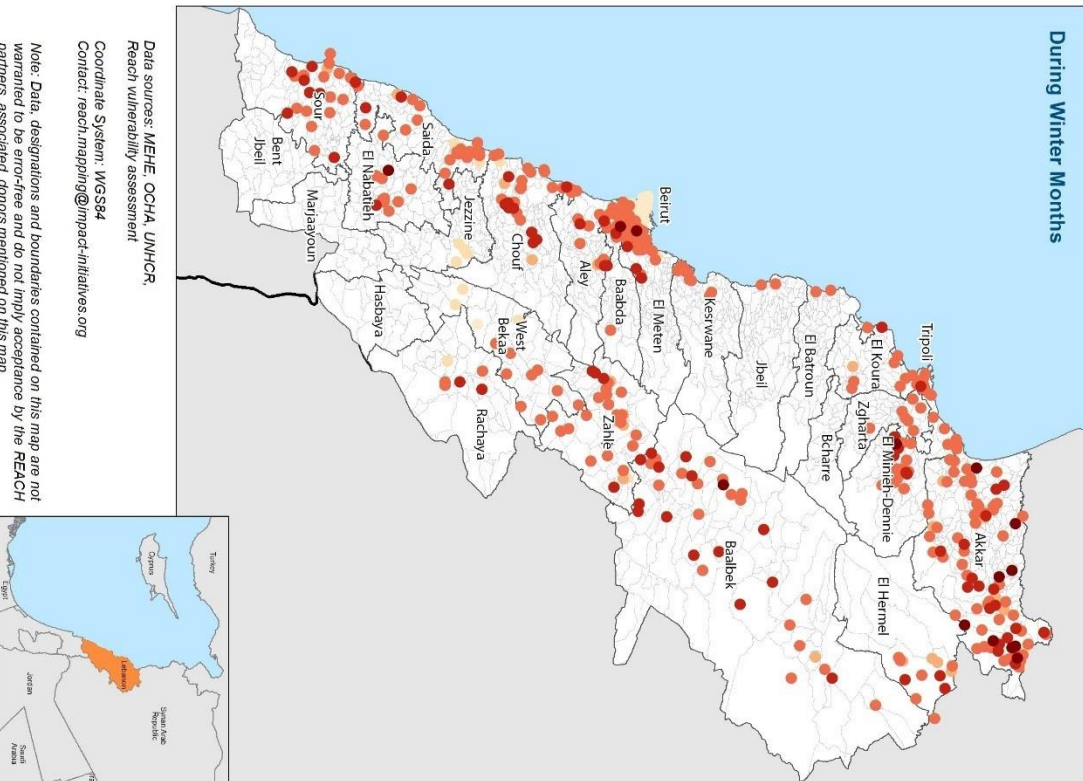
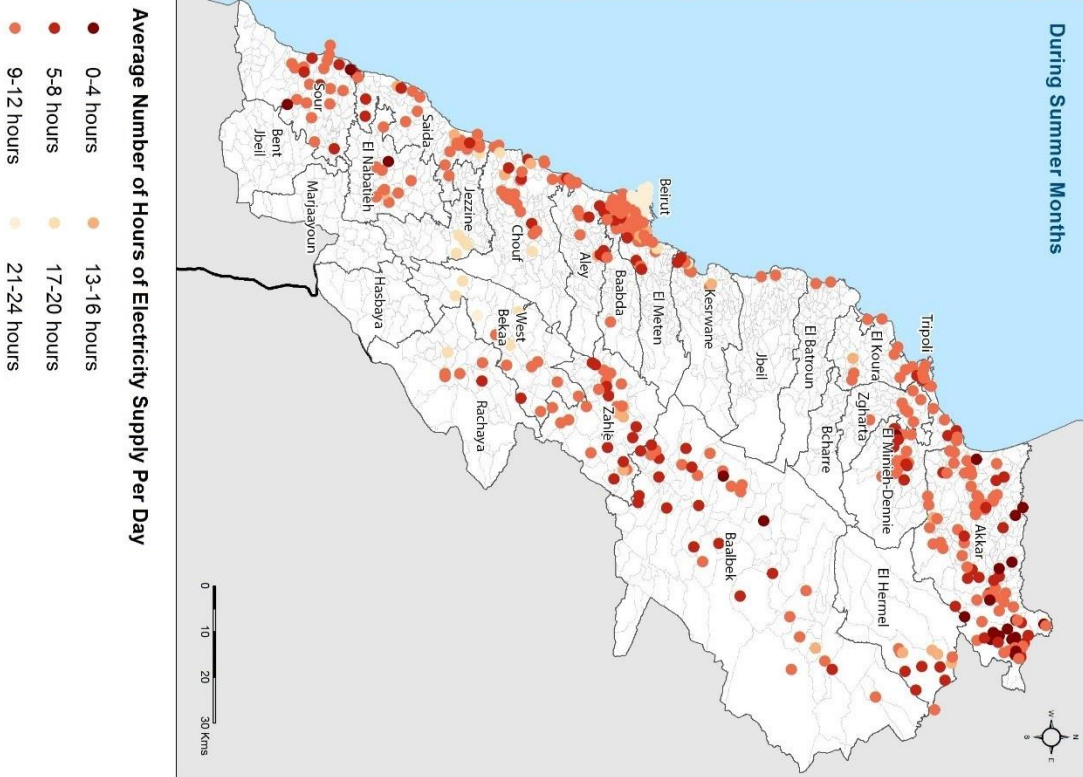
Data sources: MEHE, OCHA, UNHCR,
Reach vulnerability assessment
Coordinate System: WGS84
Contact: reach.mapping@impact-initiatives.org

Note: Data, designations and boundaries contained on this map are not warranted to be error-free and do not imply acceptance by the REACH partners, associated, donors mentioned on this map.



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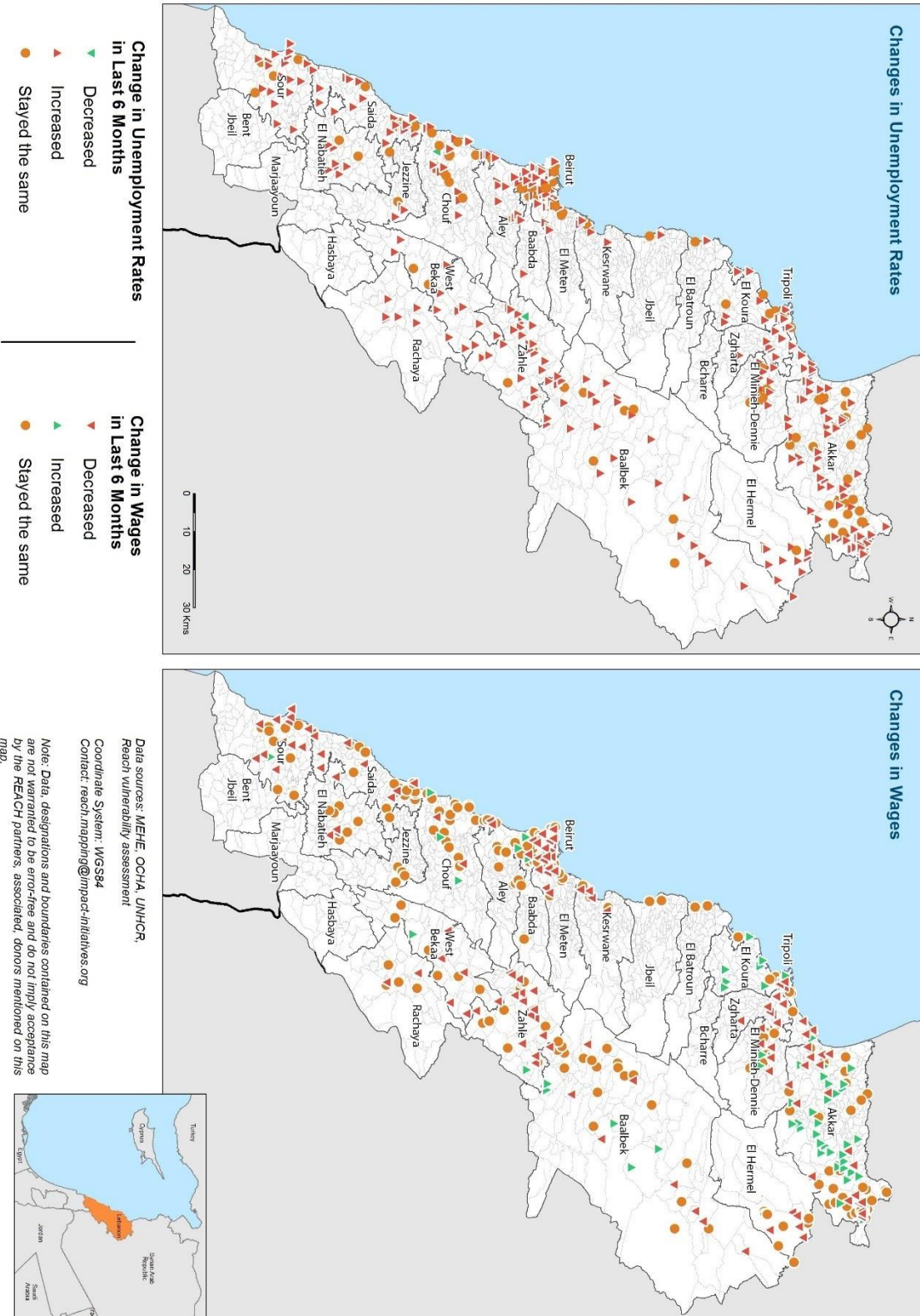


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Production date : 7 August 2014

Data sources: MEHE, OCHA, UNHCR,
Reach vulnerability assessment
Coordinate System: WGS84
Contact: reach.mapping@impact-initiatives.org



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IMPACT initiatives
and UNOSAT



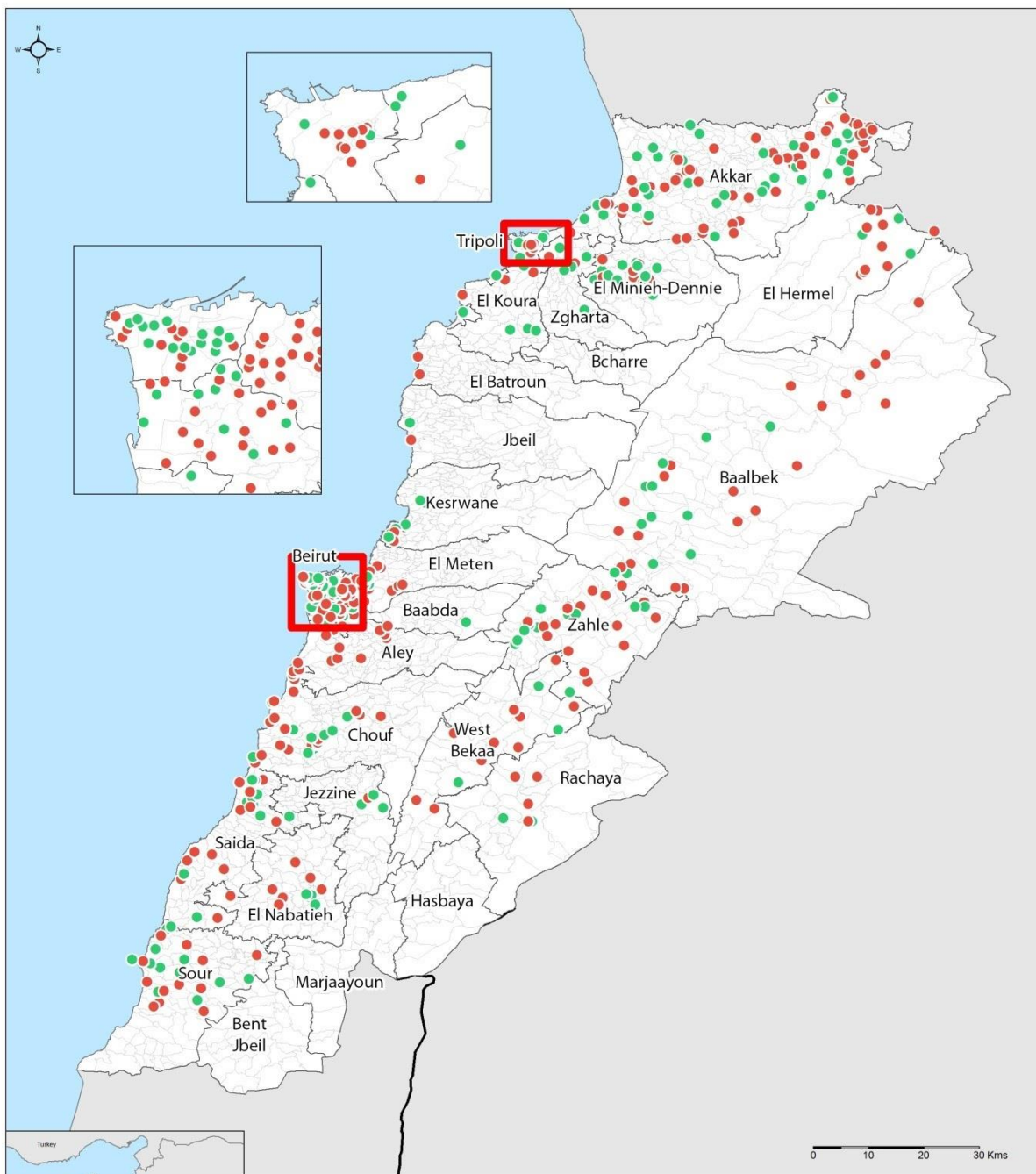
For Humanitarian Purpose Only
Production date : 7 August 2014



LEBANON

Reported Incidents of Tensions and/or Violence*

For Humanitarian Purpose Only
Production date : 7 August 2014



Incidents of Community Tension and/or Violence

- Reports of tense and/or violent incidents (267)
- No reports of tense and/or violent incidents (173)

Incidents of tension and/or violence refer to both physical violence (armed and unarmed), verbal arguments/harassment, as well as community-wide unrest or attacks.

Data sources: MEHE, OCHA, UNHCR,
Reach vulnerability assessment

Coordinate System: WGS84
Contact: reach.mapping@impact-initiatives.org

Note: Data, designations and boundaries contained on this map are not warranted to be error-free and do not imply acceptance by the REACH partners, associated, donors mentioned on this map.

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ACTED and OCHA

List of assessed communities as of 5 August 2014

Operational Area	District	Cadastre	Village/Neighbourhood
Akkar	Akkar	Akkar El-Atika	Aaklar El Attiq
Akkar	Akkar	Akkar El-Atika	Beit Khlayel
Akkar	Akkar	Akkar El-Atika	Mrah Aakkar
Akkar	Akkar	Akkar El-Atika	Shaqdouf Aakkar
Akkar	Akkar	Akroum	Akroum
Akkar	Akkar	Akroum	Bani Sakher
Akkar	Akkar	Akroum	Beit Ali Adraa
Akkar	Akkar	Akroum	El Khirbe
Akkar	Akkar	Akroum	Er Rouaime
Akkar	Akkar	Akroum	Kfartoun
Akkar	Akkar	Akroum	Mouanse
Akkar	Akkar	Akroum	Mrah Al Khawkh
Akkar	Akkar	Akroum	Mrah el Bsatine
Akkar	Akkar	Akroum	Qinye
Akkar	Akkar	Akroum	Sahle
Akkar	Akkar	Al Mehamra	Nahr el Bared Camp
Akkar	Akkar	Al-Hissa	Bellamet el Hissa
Akkar	Akkar	Al-Khraibeh	beit el haj
Akkar	Akkar	Al-Khraibeh	Khreibet ej Jindi
Akkar	Akkar	Al-Khraibeh	Kouikhat
Akkar	Akkar	Al-Khraibeh	Kousha
Akkar	Akkar	Al-Kleiat	El Qlaiaat
Akkar	Akkar	Al-Mehamra	Nahr El Bared
Akkar	Akkar	Andeket	Andqat
Akkar	Akkar	Andeket	Qbour El Bid
Akkar	Akkar	Arka	Aarqa
Akkar	Akkar	Bazbina	Beit Daoud
Akkar	Akkar	Bazbina	Beit Daoud
Akkar	Akkar	Bazbina	Bezina
Akkar	Akkar	Bebnine	Baddouaa
Akkar	Akkar	Bebnine	Bebnine
Akkar	Akkar	Berkayel	Berqayel
Akkar	Akkar	Berkayel	El Kroum

Akkar	Akkar	Cheir Homeirine	Cheikh Aayash
Akkar	Akkar	Cheir Homeirine	Chir Hmairine
Akkar	Akkar	Dayret Nahr El-Kehbir	Bqayaa
Akkar	Akkar	Dayret Nahr El-Kehbir	Nassriye
Akkar	Akkar	Deir-Daloum	Borj el Arab
Akkar	Akkar	Deir-Daloum	Deir Dalloum
Akkar	Akkar	Deir-Daloum	Er Ransiye
Akkar	Akkar	El-Bireh	Bire
Akkar	Akkar	El-Kouachra	Kawashra
Akkar	Akkar	El-Koubayet	Dahr El Ballane
Akkar	Akkar	El-Koubayet	El Ghawaya
Akkar	Akkar	El-Koubayet	El Qatlabe
Akkar	Akkar	El-Koubayet	Martmoura
Akkar	Akkar	El-Koubayet	Qbaiyat el Gharbiye
Akkar	Akkar	El-Koubayet	Qbaiyat ez Zouq
Akkar	Akkar	El-Tleil	Tleil
Akkar	Akkar	Fneidek	Fnaideq
Akkar	Akkar	Halba	Ez Zouq
Akkar	Akkar	Halba	Halba
Akkar	Akkar	Harare	Hrar
Akkar	Akkar	Harare	Khirbit Ej Jord
Akkar	Akkar	Kherbet Daoud	Khirbet Daoud
Akkar	Akkar	Kobbet Bchamra	Qoubbet Chamra
Akkar	Akkar	Machha	Aadbel
Akkar	Akkar	Machha	Machha
Akkar	Akkar	Machta Hammoud	Chadra
Akkar	Akkar	Machta Hammoud	Machta Hammoud
Akkar	Akkar	Machta Hammoud	Machta Hassan
Akkar	Akkar	Machta Hammoud	Mqaible
Akkar	Akkar	Mazraet-El-Nahrieh	Aaidamoun
Akkar	Akkar	Mazraet-El-Nahrieh	Nahriye
Akkar	Akkar	Michmiche	Haret Beit Kessab
Akkar	Akkar	Michmiche	Mechmech
Akkar	Akkar	Michmiche	Mrah Qamar ed Dine
Akkar	Akkar	Minyara	Minyara
Akkar	Akkar	Ouadi El-Jamous	Ouadi Ej jamous

Akkar	Akkar	Ouadi Khaled	Aarab Jourmnaya
Akkar	Akkar	Ouadi Khaled	Amayer
Akkar	Akkar	Ouadi Khaled	Awade
Akkar	Akkar	Ouadi Khaled	El Aaouaichat
Akkar	Akkar	Ouadi Khaled	El Hichi
Akkar	Akkar	Ouadi Khaled	El Majdal
Akkar	Akkar	Ouadi Khaled	El Rama
Akkar	Akkar	Ouadi Khaled	Jichet Aali Houssein
Akkar	Akkar	Ouadi Khaled	Karm Zebdine
Akkar	Akkar	Ouadi Khaled	Rajm Hssein
Akkar	Akkar	Ouadi Khaled	Rajm Issa
Akkar	Akkar	Ouadi Khaled	Rajm Khalaf
Akkar	Akkar	Ouadi Khaled	Saoualha
Akkar	Akkar	Ouadi Khaled	Wadi Khaled
Akkar	Akkar	Qabbait	Bzaita
Akkar	Akkar	Qabbait	Qabaaait
Akkar	Akkar	Rahbeh	Rahbe
Akkar	Akkar	Sindianet Zeidan	Sindianet Zeidane
Akkar	Akkar	Tal Abbas El-gharbieh	Tall Aabbas el Gharbi
Akkar	Akkar	Tal Abbas El-gharbieh	Tallet el Mjabber
Akkar	Akkar	Tal Abbas El-gharbieh	Tallet ez Zefir
Akkar	Akkar	Tal Kerri	Tal Meaayan
Akkar	Akkar	Tikrite	Takrit
Bekaa	Baalbek	Al-Aeine	El Ain
Bekaa	Baalbek	Al-Fakiat	Fakehe
Bekaa	Baalbek	Al-Labouat	Laboue
Bekaa	Baalbek	Al-Labouat	Toufiqiye
Bekaa	Baalbek	Al-Qa El-Benjakie	El Qaa
Bekaa	Baalbek	Arsale	Aarsal
Bekaa	Baalbek	Baalbek	Baalbek
Bekaa	Baalbek	Baalbek	Hrabta
Bekaa	Baalbek	Bednayel	Bednayel
Bekaa	Baalbek	Bouday	Beit Mchik
Bekaa	Baalbek	Bouday	Boudai
Bekaa	Baalbek	Bouday	Flaoui
Bekaa	Baalbek	Bouday	Hfayer

Bekaa	Baalbek	Bouday	Mazraat Oumm Aali
Bekaa	Baalbek	Chaat	Chaat
Bekaa	Baalbek	Chemistar	Chmistar
Bekaa	Baalbek	Chemistar	Mazraat Beit Slaibi
Bekaa	Baalbek	Dair El-Ahmar	Deir El Ahmar
Bekaa	Baalbek	Douress	Douris
Bekaa	Baalbek	Haddet	Ain es Saouda
Bekaa	Baalbek	Haddet	Masnaa es Zohr
Bekaa	Baalbek	Haddet	Nabi Rachade
Bekaa	Baalbek	Haouche el-Rafika	Houch Er Rafqa
Bekaa	Baalbek	Ksarnaba	El Laouze
Bekaa	Baalbek	Ksarnaba	Qsarnaba
Bekaa	Baalbek	Ras Baalbek El-Sahl	Ras Baalbek
Bekaa	Baalbek	Saraeine	Saraain el Fauqa
Bekaa	Baalbek	Saraeine	Saraain et Tahta
Bekaa	Baalbek	Talia	Talia
Bekaa	Baalbek	Tamnine El-Tahta	Tammine et Tahta
Bekaa	Baalbek	Tamnine-el-Fauqa	Tamnine El Fauqa
Bekaa	Baalbek	Taraya	Taraiya
Bekaa	Baalbek	Yat	laat
Bekaa	Baalbek	Younine	Younine
Bekaa	El Hermel	Hermel	Bdita
Bekaa	El Hermel	Hermel	Bouaida
Bekaa	El Hermel	Hermel	Breij
Bekaa	El Hermel	Hermel	Chouaghir
Bekaa	El Hermel	Hermel	El Ouaqf
Bekaa	El Hermel	Hermel	Haouch Es Saiyad Aali
Bekaa	El Hermel	Hermel	Haouchariye
Bekaa	El Hermel	Hermel	Hermel
Bekaa	El Hermel	Hermel	Kouakh
Bekaa	El Hermel	Hermel	Mazraat Beit Et Tachm
Bekaa	El Hermel	Hermel	Qanafez
Bekaa	El Hermel	Hermel	Qasr
Bekaa	El Hermel	Hermel	Salhat El Ma
Bekaa	Rachaya	Dahr El-Ahmar	Dahr el Ahmar
Bekaa	Rachaya	El-RafidE	Rafid

Bekaa	Rachaya	Kherbet Rouha	Khirbet Rouha
Bekaa	Rachaya	Rachaya El-Wadi	Haret el Kaouasbe
Bekaa	Rachaya	Rachaya El-Wadi	Marj es Simah
Bekaa	Rachaya	Rachaya El-Wadi	Rachaiya
Bekaa	West Bekaa	Al-Marje	El Marj
Bekaa	West Bekaa	Al-Sawireh	Souairi
Bekaa	West Bekaa	El-Karaoun	Qaraoun
Bekaa	West Bekaa	Ghazze	Ghazze
Bekaa	West Bekaa	Hamara	Hammara
Bekaa	West Bekaa	Haouche-el-Harimeh	Houch el Harime
Bekaa	West Bekaa	Jib Jehnine	Joub Jannine
Bekaa	West Bekaa	Kamed-el-Lauze	Kamed el Laouz
Bekaa	West Bekaa	Kherbet Kanafar	Khirbet Qanafar
Bekaa	West Bekaa	Lala	Lala
Bekaa	West Bekaa	Machghara	Machgara
Bekaa	West Bekaa	Mansoura	Mansoura
Bekaa	West Bekaa	Sohmor	Sohmor
Bekaa	Zahle	Ablah	Ablah
Bekaa	Zahle	Al-Ali-Nahri	Aali en Nahri
Bekaa	Zahle	Anjar	Haouch Moussa Anjar
Bekaa	Zahle	Bar-Elias	Bar Elias
Bekaa	Zahle	Chtaura	Chtaura
Bekaa	Zahle	Delhamieh	Dalhamiye
Bekaa	Zahle	Fourzol	Fourzol
Bekaa	Zahle	Jditah	Bayyadat
Bekaa	Zahle	Jditah	Jdita
Bekaa	Zahle	Kab Elias	Qabb Elias
Bekaa	Zahle	Kab Elias	Sahret el Qach
Bekaa	Zahle	Kfar Zabed	Kfar Zabad
Bekaa	Zahle	Maallaka (Terres)	MADINAT AL SINA'IYAT
Bekaa	Zahle	Makseh	Meksi
Bekaa	Zahle	Mejdel-Anjar	Majdel Anjar
Bekaa	Zahle	Rait	Hai el Fikani
Bekaa	Zahle	Rait	Raite
Bekaa	Zahle	Rayak	Rayak
Bekaa	Zahle	Saeid Neil	Saadnayel

Bekaa	Zahle	Talabaya	Taalabaya
Bekaa	Zahle	Tanaeil	Taanayel
Bekaa	Zahle	Terbol	Terbol
Bekaa	Zahle	Zahleh (Terres)	Haouch el Oumara Aradi
Bekaa	Zahle	Zahleh (Terres)	Qommol
Bekaa	Zahle	Zahleh Maallaka Kerek	Karak Nouh
Bekaa	Zahle	Zahleh Maallaka Kerek	Zahle Maalqa Aradi
Bekaa	Zahle	Zahleh Midan	Mazraat Zahle
Bekaa	Zahle	Zahleh Midan	Zahle
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	Aley	Aley	Aaley ej Jdide
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	Aley	Aley	Ain Hala
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	Aley	Aley	Aley
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	Aley	Aley	Bou Zraid
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	Aley	Aley	Quobbe Choueifat
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	Aley	Aramoun	Aaramoun
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	Aley	Aramoun	Mounsa Aaley
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	Aley	Baeissour	Baissour
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	Aley	Bchamoune	Bchamoun
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	Aley	Chouaifat Amroussyat	Aamroussieh Choueifat
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	Aley	Chouaifat Amroussyat	Hay es Sellom
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	Aley	Chouaifat Qobbat	Qoubbe Choueifat
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	Baabda	Baabda	Baabda
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	Baabda	Baabda	Es Sheime
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	Baabda	Baabda	Faiyadiye
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	Baabda	Baabda	Haret el Mjadle
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	Baabda	Baabda	Hazmiye
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	Baabda	Baabda	Mar Taqla
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	Baabda	Baabda	Yarzeh
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	Baabda	Borge el Baragenat	Borj el Bragne
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	Baabda	Borge el Baragenat	Mraiye
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	Baabda	Chiah	Ain er Roummane
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	Baabda	Chiah	Bir Hassan
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	Baabda	Chiah	Chiayah
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	Baabda	Chiah	Cite Sportive
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	Baabda	Chiah	El Ouzaai
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	Baabda	Chiah	Ghobeire

Mount Lebanon/Beirut	Baabda	Chiah	Jnah
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	Baabda	Forn El-Chobbek	Et Tahouita
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	Baabda	Forn El-Chobbek	Furn ech Chebak
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	Baabda	Hadace	Hadet
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	Baabda	Hadace	Hadet
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	Baabda	Hadace	Haret El Botm
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	Baabda	Hadace	Saqi Ain el Hadath
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	Baabda	Hadace	Sibnay
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	Baabda	Hammana	Hammana
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	Baabda	Haret Horaeik	Haret Hraik
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	Baabda	Kfarchima	Kfarchima
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	Baabda	Laylaki	Lailake
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	Baabda	Tahouitat-el-Ghadir	Tahouitet el Ghadir
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	Beirut	Achrafieh	Achrafiye
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	Beirut	Achrafieh	El Ghabe
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	Beirut	Achrafieh	Fourn el Hayek
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	Beirut	Achrafieh	Hotel Dieu
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	Beirut	Achrafieh	Mar Mitr
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	Beirut	Achrafieh	Nasra
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	Beirut	Achrafieh	Sioufi
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	Beirut	Bachoura	Bachoura
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	Beirut	Bachoura	Beirut
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	Beirut	Mazraa	Bourj Abi Haidar
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	Beirut	Mazraa	El Aamliye
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	Beirut	Mazraa	Mazraa
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	Beirut	Mazraa	Ras El Nabaa
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	Beirut	Mazraa	Tariq El Jdide
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	Beirut	Moussaytbeh	Moussaitbe
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	Beirut	Moussaytbeh	Sanayeh
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	Beirut	Moussaytbeh	Tallet el Khayat
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	Beirut	Ras Beyrouth	Ain El Tine
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	Beirut	Ras Beyrouth	El Hamra
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	Beirut	Ras Beyrouth	El Manara
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	Beirut	Ras Beyrouth	Qoraitem
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	Beirut	Ras Beyrouth	Ras Beirut
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	Beirut	Ras Beyrouth	Snoubra

Mount Lebanon/Beirut	Beirut	Zoukak el-Blatt	Qantari
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	Beirut	Zoukak el-Blatt	Zoqaq el Blat
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	Chouf	Baakline	Baaqline
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	Chouf	Baakline	Ej Jreid
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	Chouf	Baakline	El Qachaya
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	Chouf	Barja	Ain El Assad
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	Chouf	Barja	Barja
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	Chouf	Barja	Marj Barja
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	Chouf	Chehime	Ain El Assad et chmis
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	Chouf	Chehime	Chhime
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	Chouf	Chehime	El Msayed
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	Chouf	Chehime	Haffet el Hajal
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	Chouf	Chehime	Marj Aali
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	Chouf	Chehime	Marjlat
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	Chouf	Damour	Damour
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	Chouf	Damour	Ghandourie
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	Chouf	Damour	Hamra Ed Damour
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	Chouf	Damour	Saadiyat
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	Chouf	Daraya	Daraiya
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	Chouf	Daraya	Mazraat et Traile
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	Chouf	El Jiyeh	Jiye
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	Chouf	El Jiyeh	Nabi Younos
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	Chouf	El-Jdeideh	Boqaata
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	Chouf	Katermaya	Ketermaya
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	Chouf	Mazboud	Mazboud
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	Chouf	Naamat	Dahr ech Chqif
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	Chouf	Naamat	Dawha
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	Chouf	Naamat	Haret en Naame
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	Chouf	Naamat	Naame
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	Chouf	Rmeileh	Et Taamir
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	Chouf	Rmeileh	Makhfar El Borj
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	Chouf	Rmeileh	Rmaile
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	Chouf	Seblin	Sibline
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	El Metn	Antehlias	Antelias
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	El Metn	Antehlias	Faouar
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	El Metn	Antehlias	Haret El Ghouarni

Mount Lebanon/Beirut	El Metn	Baouchariat	Baouchriye
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	El Metn	Baouchariat	Daoura
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	El Metn	Baouchariat	Er Raouda
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	El Metn	Baouchariat	Sabtiye
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	El Metn	Baouchariat	Sad el Baouchriye
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	El Metn	Borge Hammoud	Borj Hammoud
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	El Metn	Borge Hammoud	En Nabaa
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	El Metn	Broummana	Broumana
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	El Metn	Broummana	Dahr Broummana
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	El Metn	Broummana	Mrah Ghanem
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	El Metn	Dekouanet	Deir-er-Raai es Saleh
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	El Metn	Dekouanet	Dekouane
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	El Metn	Dekouanet	Tall ez Zaatar
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	El Metn	El-Mansouriyeh	Mansouriye
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	El Metn	El-Zalka	Aaqbe
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	El Metn	El-Zalka	Zalqa
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	El Metn	Fanar	Fanar
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	El Metn	Fanar	Fanar ej Jdid
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	El Metn	Fanar	Zaaitriye
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	El Metn	Jal-el-Dib	Jall Ed Dib
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	El Metn	Jodaidat	Aammariye
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	El Metn	Jodaidat	Jdaide
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	El Metn	Jodaidat	Jdaide
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	El Metn	Jodaidat	Jdaide
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	El Metn	Jodaidat	Ras el Jdaide
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	El Metn	Senn el Fil	Horch Tabet
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	El Metn	Senn el Fil	Jisr El Bacha
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	El Metn	Senn el Fil	Sinn el Fil
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	Jbeil	Amchite	Aamchit
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	Jbeil	Jbail	Jbail
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	Kesrwane	Djounieh Ghadir	Ghadir
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	Kesrwane	Djounieh Ghadir	Jounieh
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	Kesrwane	Djounieh Sarba	Sarba
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	Kesrwane	Ghazir	Ez Zaaytriye
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	Kesrwane	Ghazir	Ghazir
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	Kesrwane	Zouk Mika	Haret El Mir

Mount Lebanon/Beirut	Kesrwane	Zouk Mika	Zouq Mkayel
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	Kesrwane	Zouk Mousbeh	Adonis Kesserwan
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	Kesrwane	Zouk Mousbeh	Zouk Mosbeh
South	El Nabatieh	Ansar	Insar
South	El Nabatieh	Deir El-Zehrani	Deir ez Zahrani
South	El Nabatieh	Douair	Doueir
South	El Nabatieh	Habbouche	Habbouch
South	El Nabatieh	Harouf	Harouf
South	El Nabatieh	Jobchite	Jibchit
South	El Nabatieh	Kfar Remmane	Kfar Roummame
South	El Nabatieh	Nabatieh El-Faouka	Nabatiye el Faouqa
South	El Nabatieh	Nabatieh El-Tahta	El Bayad
South	El Nabatieh	Nabatieh El-Tahta	El Midane
South	El Nabatieh	Nabatieh El-Tahta	Es Serail
South	Jezzine	Djezzine	Ain Majdalain
South	Jezzine	Djezzine	Biyad
South	Jezzine	Djezzine	Haret el Bayder
South	Jezzine	Djezzine	Jezzine
South	Saida	Abra	Aabra
South	Saida	Adloun	Aadloun
South	Saida	Ankoun	Aanqoun
South	Saida	Ansariyeh	Insariye
South	Saida	Babliyah	Babliyah
South	Saida	Bissariat	Baissariye
South	Saida	Darbessim	Darb es Sim
South	Saida	Darbessim	Sayroubieh, Dhour Darb es Sim
South	Saida	Darbessim	Zaghdraiya ei Jdide
South	Saida	El-Kharayeb	Kharayeb
South	Saida	El-Zrariyeh	Zrariye
South	Saida	Ghazyat	Ghaziye
South	Saida	Haret Saeida	Hara
South	Saida	Helaliat	Hlaliye
South	Saida	Helaliat	Mrah Kiouane
South	Saida	Helaliat	Qiyaa
South	Saida	Kfar Hatta	Kfar Hatta

South	Saida	Maghdoucheh	Aarnaba
South	Saida	Maghdoucheh	Maghdouche
South	Saida	Miehmiéh	Miye wa Miye Camp
South	Saida	Miemieh	Ain el Hiloue
South	Saida	Miemieh	Miye Ou Miye
South	Saida	Saeida Ville	Dekerman
South	Saida	Saeida Ville	Saida
South	Saida	Saksakiat	Saksakiye
South	Saida	Sarafend	Sarafand
South	Sour	Abbassyat	Aabbassiye
South	Sour	Abbassyat	Chabriha
South	Sour	Aein Abou Abdallah	Nabi Qassem
South	Sour	Aein Abou Abdallah	Qasmiye
South	Sour	Aein Baal	Ain Baal
South	Sour	Aeitite	Aaitit
South	Sour	Bazouriat	Bazouriye
South	Sour	Borge El-Chehmali	Borj ech Chmali
South	Sour	Deir Kanoun Ras El Aein	Deir Qanoun
South	Sour	Deir Kanoun Ras El Aein	Maaliye
South	Sour	Deir Kanoun Ras El Aein	Sammaaiye
South	Sour	El-Kleileh	El Kleile
South	Sour	Jouaya	Jouaiya
South	Sour	Kana	Qana
South	Sour	Maarakeh	Maarake
South	Sour	Mahaeilib	Bourghliye
South	Sour	Saddikine	Siddiqine
South	Sour	Sour (Tyr)	El Bass
South	Sour	Sour (Tyr)	Maachouq
South	Sour	Sour (Tyr)	Rachidiye
South	Sour	Sour (Tyr)	Sour
South	Sour	Srifa	Srifa
South	Sour	Taeir-Dabba	Tair Debba
South	Sour	Tairzibna	Chehabiye
Tripoli T5	El Batroun	Batroune	Batroun
Tripoli T5	El Batroun	Chekka	Chekka
Tripoli T5	El Batroun	Kfar Obeida	Kfar Aabida

Tripoli T5	El Koura	Amioun	Amioun
Tripoli T5	El Koura	Dehddeh	Dedde
Tripoli T5	El Koura	Enfeh	Enfe
Tripoli T5	El Koura	Kfar Akka	Kfar Aaqqa
Tripoli T5	El Koura	Kousba	Kousba
Tripoli T5	El Koura	Ras Maska	Dahr AlAin
Tripoli T5	El Koura	Ras Maska	El Bahsas
Tripoli T5	El Koura	Ras Maska	Ras Maska
Tripoli T5	El Minieh-Dennieh	Al Beddaoui	Beddaoui Camp
Tripoli T5	El Minieh-Dennieh	Al-Beddaoui	El Beddaoui
Tripoli T5	El Minieh-Dennieh	Al-Beddaoui	El Medine ej jdide
Tripoli T5	El Minieh-Dennieh	Al-Minie	El Minie
Tripoli T5	El Minieh-Dennieh	Al-Sfireh	Sfire
Tripoli T5	El Minieh-Dennieh	Assoun	Aassoun
Tripoli T5	El Minieh-Dennieh	Assoun	Beit jida
Tripoli T5	El Minieh-Dennieh	Bakhoun	Bakhaoun
Tripoli T5	El Minieh-Dennieh	Bakhoun	Bechtayel
Tripoli T5	El Minieh-Dennieh	Bakhoun	Haqlit
Tripoli T5	El Minieh-Dennieh	Bakhoun	Kharnoub
Tripoli T5	El Minieh-Dennieh	Bkaa Safrine	Bqaa Safrin
Tripoli T5	El Minieh-Dennieh	Bkaa Safrine	Wadi en Njass
Tripoli T5	El Minieh-Dennieh	Deir Omar	Deir Amar
Tripoli T5	El Minieh-Dennieh	Izal	Baazqoun
Tripoli T5	El Minieh-Dennieh	Izal	Beit Bakkour
Tripoli T5	El Minieh-Dennieh	Izal	Beit Hasna
Tripoli T5	El Minieh-Dennieh	Izal	Beit Radouane
Tripoli T5	El Minieh-Dennieh	Izal	Izal
Tripoli T5	El Minieh-Dennieh	Kfar Habou	Kfar Habou
Tripoli T5	El Minieh-Dennieh	Sir	Bahsa
Tripoli T5	El Minieh-Dennieh	Sir	Sir Ed Danniye
Tripoli T5	El Minieh-Dennieh	Zouk Bhanine	Bhannine
Tripoli T5	El Minieh-Dennieh	Zouk Bhanine	En Nabi Kzaiber
Tripoli T5	Tripoli	Al-Kalmoune	Qalamoun
Tripoli T5	Tripoli	Al-Mehamra	Mhamra
Tripoli T5	Tripoli	Al-Mina Jardins	Mina Jardin
Tripoli T5	Tripoli	Mejdlaya	Fouwar

Tripoli T5	Tripoli	Tripoli Al Haddadin	Bab Al Ramel
Tripoli T5	Tripoli	Tripoli Al Haddadin	Hdadine
Tripoli T5	Tripoli	Tripoli Al-Kobbeh	Qoubbe
Tripoli T5	Tripoli	Tripoli Al-Souehka	Souayqa et Jessrine
Tripoli T5	Tripoli	Tripoli Al-Tabbaneh	Ed Debbagha
Tripoli T5	Tripoli	Tripoli Al-Tabbaneh	Mankoubin
Tripoli T5	Tripoli	Tripoli Al-Tabbaneh	Tabbaneh
Tripoli T5	Tripoli	Tripoli Al-Tal	Tal
Tripoli T5	Tripoli	Tripoli Al-Zehrieh	Zahrieh
Tripoli T5	Tripoli	Tripoli Jardins	Dam Wal Farz
Tripoli T5	Tripoli	Tripoli Zeitoun	Abou Samra
Tripoli T5	Tripoli	Tripoli Zeitoun	Shok
Tripoli T5	Zgharta	Ardeh	Arde
Tripoli T5	Zgharta	Ardeh	Harfe Arde
Tripoli T5	Zgharta	Mehriata	Miryata
Tripoli T5	Zgharta	Mejdlaya	Majdalaya
Tripoli T5	Zgharta	Miziara	Miziara
Tripoli T5	Zgharta	Zghorta	Zgharta