



Humanitarian Aid  
and Civil Protection



**SOLIDARITÉS**  
INTERNATIONAL

# Informal Tented Settlements Vulnerability Assessment

**Zgharta and Minieh-Denniyeh districts  
North Lebanon**



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**August 2013**

## 1. Executive Summary

This report is the result of 4 months of field data collection from April to August 2013 carried out in the Informal Tented Settlements (ITS) of the two districts of Zgharta and Minieh-Dennieh by SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONALE'S (SI) outreach workers. During the assessment, the outreach team visited 46 ITS and interviewed around 590 households out of the 1.098 registered in May in the settlements.

The objective of the assessment was to have more insight into the refugees' vulnerabilities in informal tented settlements and more particularly, with regards to WASH and shelter needs which were identified as the most critical ones.

This report is also the opportunity to reveal the potential differences in terms of profile and vulnerabilities between refugees staying in ITS and refugees staying in other types of shelter as well as to use information collected as a baseline for monitoring the dynamics in the ITS (demographic evolution, profile of refugees, etc...).

Following the analysis of the findings of the survey and based on direct observations from the outreach workers, four main sectors of intervention were assessed as top priorities.

The surveys showed that **the majority of the tents are not considered to be weatherproofed** and more than 75% of the households surveyed stated that they did not have a heating system. In light of the coming winter, weatherproofing of tents in the settlements should therefore be considered as a priority.

In addition, water testing results that have been carried out on 15 sources of water used by refugees in the ITS, show that 80% of the **water points used for drinking water are contaminated** and only 3% of the refugees interviewed are treating water before using it, revealing a **high prevalence (27.8%) of diarrhea cases** among the targeted population.

**Access to sanitation facilities is inadequate for most ITS**, the toilets used being overcrowded (65.6% of the households reporting having to share the same toilet with more than 15 people), not functioning properly and unhygienic for a great majority of them (75%).

Finally, **lack of knowledge about subsidized healthcare services hinders access to health care** for registered refugees, as they fear they won't be able to afford health fees and treatment.

Awareness about the health services provided to refugees should be prioritized by health organizations as well as a mapping of those services. Presence of mobile teams should be increased to enhance screening and referral.

*Please note that the views expressed herein should not be taken, in any ways, to reflect the opinion of the European Commission and UNICEF.*

## 2. Overview

### INTRODUCTION

Since April 2013 when SOLIDARITES INTERNATIONAL (SI) launched its activities in the Informal Tented Settlements (ITS), a various range of data has been collected by SI outreach team there. This report is an attempt to summarize the key findings of this assessment and set-up a baseline for following-up the vulnerabilities and monitoring the situation.

In response to the Syrian crisis and with financial support from ECHO and UNICEF, SOLIDARITES INTERNATIONAL is currently providing assistance in the two districts of Zgharta and Minieh-Denniyeh with a specific intervention for vulnerable households in ITS.

SI's comprehensive response in ITS covers both newcomers not yet registered with UNHCR, with non-food items and food parcels distributions, with support from WFP, and existing residents of settlements with WASH and Shelter assistance to contribute to improve living conditions on the basis of vulnerability following in depth assistance and regardless of registration status and nationality.

### LOCATION

In May 2013, a general assessment of the Informal Tented Settlements in the two districts of Minieh-Denniyeh and Zgharta was conducted by a team of 8 outreach workers in order to collect demographic and WASH data but also to produce a mapping of the settlements.

At that time, 43 ITS were listed in Minieh (14), Markabta (11), Bhannine (12) and Adwa (2) as well as 4 others in Zgharta districts in Miryata, Fawar and Ehdén.

The great majority of the ITS are located in the coastal area of Minieh-Denniyeh district in Bhannine, Minieh and Markabta.



Map 1: Informal Tented Settlements in Minieh

Since then and as of August 2013, only 3 new tented settlements have been established in Fawar, Bhannine and Minieh. Consequently, it appears that the commonly shared idea that tented settlements are “mushrooming” in Lebanon does not seem to be applicable, for the time being, in the two districts of Minieh-Denniyeh and Zgharta

## DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

A first comprehensive door-to-door census of the population of the settlements was conducted in May 2013 based on the first mapping of the ITS done by IRD (International Relief and Development). An update of the demographic figures is currently being conducted by SI in the ITS but the preliminary results for three quarters of them (35 ITS out of the 46) were already available at the time this report was published.

### 1. August 2013 census

As of August 2013, in the two districts of Minieh-Denniyeh and Zgharta, there were 46 ITS hosting 1.098 families, for a total of 5835 individuals.

Location	# ITS	# tents	# HH	# Individ.
Minieh	15	431	543	2911
Bhannine	13	289	312	1563
Markabta	11	108	143	955
Adwa	2	14	18	91
Fawar	2	26	29	206
Miryata	1	5	5	20
Ehden	1	2	3	14
Biyad	1	64	45	75
Total	46	939	1.098	5.835

Table1: Demographic figures in ITS in Minieh-Denieh and Zgharta (August 2013)

### 2. Evolution and trends

According to UNHCR registration figures, between the end of May and mid-August 2013, the refugee population in the district of Minieh-Denniyeh has increased by 23% to reach a total of 39.263 individuals. During the same period, SI assisted 374 newcomer households in the tented settlements representing approximately 29% of the population in the ITS registered in May.

However, according to the partial results of the August census conducted by SI, **the general population of the ITS did not increase but remained rather stable and even slightly decreased (by approximately 9% in average).**

This observation can be explained by the fact that ITS are, for a considerable part of the refugee population, seen as a transit place for them to stay upon arrival before finding a more suitable shelter. Consequently, although the number of newcomers remains stable in the ITS (around 125 households per month), many if not all of them, leave the ITS after a month or two to find another place to live.

In addition, and contrary to what was expected, SI has recorded only 3 cases of refugee families having been forced to move to tented settlements because they could no longer afford to pay their rent.

## OBJECTIVE

The general objective of this vulnerability assessment was to have an in-depth understanding of the needs of the refugees affected by the Syrian crisis in the tented settlements of Zgharta and Minieh-Denniyeh, North Lebanon.

More specifically, the objective was to gain more insight into the refugees' vulnerabilities in informal tented settlements and more particularly, with regards to WASH and shelter needs which were identified as the most critical ones, in order to design an adapted response to the priority needs.

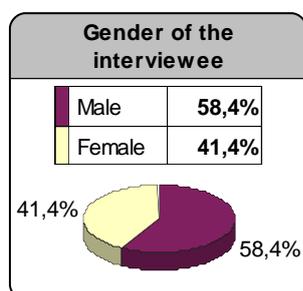
This report is also the opportunity to reveal the potential differences in terms of profile and vulnerabilities between refugees staying in ITS and refugees staying in *other types of shelter* (collective shelter and individual shelter), as well as geographical characteristics of ITS.

The final purpose of this vulnerability assessment was to use information collected as a baseline for monitoring the dynamics in the ITS (demographic evolution, profile of refugees, etc...) as well as the impact of SI's activities on these vulnerabilities.

## METHODOLOGY / SOURCE OF INFORMATION

In May 2013, in the framework of the inter-agency ITS mapping exercise, SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONAL conducted a general survey in the ITS in order to gather general data (number of households, land owners, number of latrines, prevalence of water related diseases, etc...).

**Besides, SI continuously conducts household surveys in the ITS, both to identify newcomers and to determine shelter and WASH vulnerabilities prior to Solidarités International intervention, coming up thus with a multi-sectorial (livelihood, WASH, Shelter, NFI) overview of the needs of the refugee population living in ITS. Then, depending on the needs identified through the HH survey, SI provides the assistance required in terms of NFI, WASH and Shelter. This report is thus based on needs identified prior to SI's intervention.**



A survey form<sup>1</sup> designed to last approximately 30 minutes, was administered at household level by outreach workers to 590 households in the ITS. These results have been compared to those SI collected among 1402 households in other types of shelters.

Out of the 590 respondents in the ITS, it should be noted that 58.4% were male.

Particular attention was also paid to direct observations by the surveyors and qualitative comments and recommendations with regards to potential interventions.

Finally, results of a KAP (Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices) survey on hygiene related topics conducted in August 2013 based on a sample of 123 households (in 17 ITS over 46) are also presented in this report as well as more qualitative data collected through Focus Group discussions on the sites.

## LIMITATIONS

This report contains numerous limitations mainly related to the fact that due to the nature of SI's intervention, there is an over-representation of newcomers for example in the sample interviewed. In addition, the ITS considered to be the most vulnerable received considerably more attention than the others which could have led to magnify the vulnerabilities encountered in the tented settlements.

<sup>1</sup> See « Annex B : Household survey form »

### 3. Main results

The main results of the assessment are presented below. These observations are based on the quantitative information gathered during household surveys, and also from direct observation and contact with host communities or local authorities.

#### GENERAL DATA ON ITS

	Number of ITS
<10 tents	14
10<x<30	21
>30	9

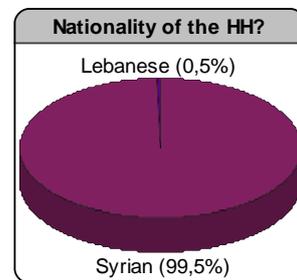
The majority of the tented settlements are hosting between 10 and 30 tents. An average of 1.2 households is sharing a tent with sometimes up to 3 families living in a single tent.

Finally, the average size of a household in the ITS is 5.3 individuals.

#### STATUS

##### 1. Nationality

Among the population of the ITS, only 4 Lebanese households (0.5%), out of a total of 590 households, have been identified, the rest of the households being Syrian refugees.



##### 2. Newcomers

As explained above, the number of newcomer households in the ITS has been stable in the past three months with an estimated 125 new cases per month, representing approximately 10% of the total population of the settlements.

	June 2013	July 2013	August 2013
Minieh	47	74	58
Bhannine	46	31	44
Markabta	7	17	10
Adwa	7	6	3
Miryata	5	10	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>124</b>

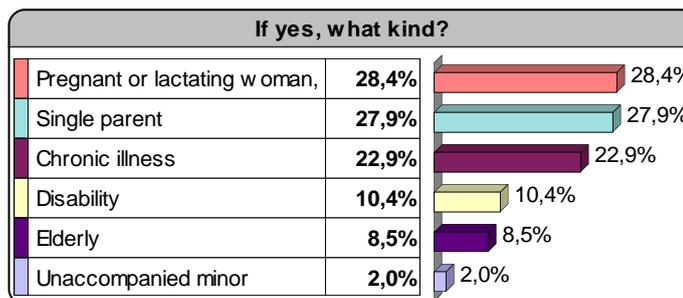
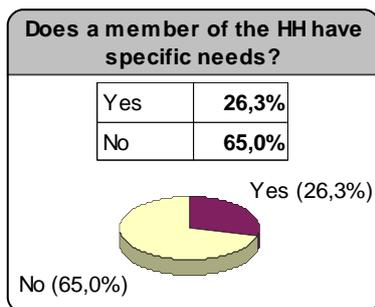
Table2: Breakdown of newcomers assisted per location and per month

It should be noted that no newcomers were registered in the ITS in Adwa, Fawar, Ehdén and Biyad in the last three months.

##### 3. Special needs

When asked if a member of the household had specific needs, around a quarter of the respondents (26.3%) answered yes. There is therefore comparatively less specific needs in ITS than in other type of accommodations (36% of the refugees interviewed in other types of shelter in Minieh-Denniyeh and Zgharta have specific needs).

The most frequent cases are related to pregnant and lactating women (28.42%), single parent (27.9%), chronic illness (22.9%) and disabilities (10.4%).

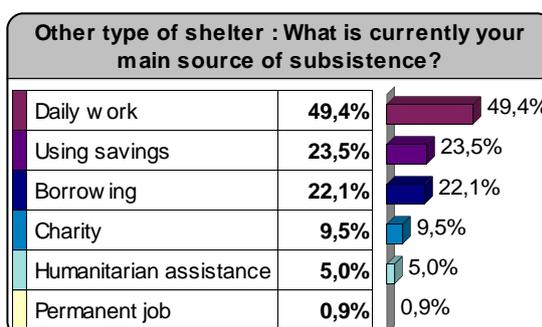
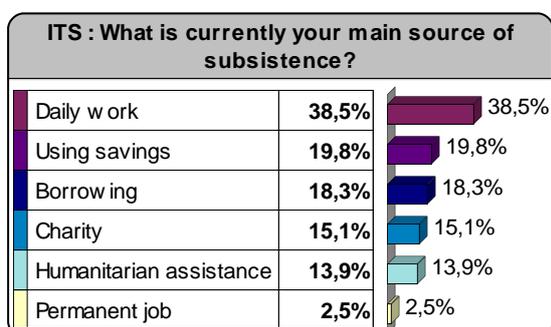


## FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

### 4. Main source of subsistence

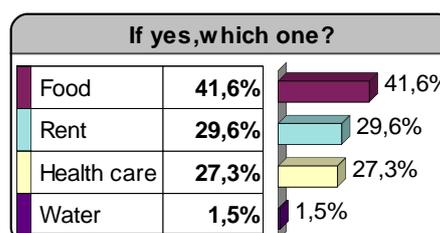
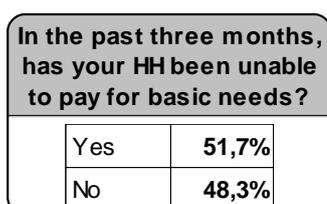
For half of the refugees surveyed, daily work is the main source of income. Agricultural labor, construction work and house-cleaning offer for most of them the opportunity to work.

However, it should also be noted that on average, refugees in ITS tend to rely more on humanitarian assistance than the refugees living in other types of shelters, and less on daily work (38.5% of the refugees in ITS stated that daily work was their main source of subsistence as opposed to 49.4% in other type of shelters). This observation could be explained by the fact that ITS being a transit place for many newcomers, there is an overrepresentation of people not having been able to find a work opportunity because they just arrived to Lebanon and therefore rely more on humanitarian assistance and charity.



In addition, it seems that compared to the data collected in May of this year, less people are able to rely on daily work today. This observation could also be due to the fact that the competition for work has increased between refugees, in addition to the peak of the agricultural season being over.

Consequently, when asked whether in the past three months the household has been unable to pay for basic needs, 51.7% of them answered yes. Food remains the main issue for 41.2% of them, followed by rent (29.6%) and healthcare (27.3%).

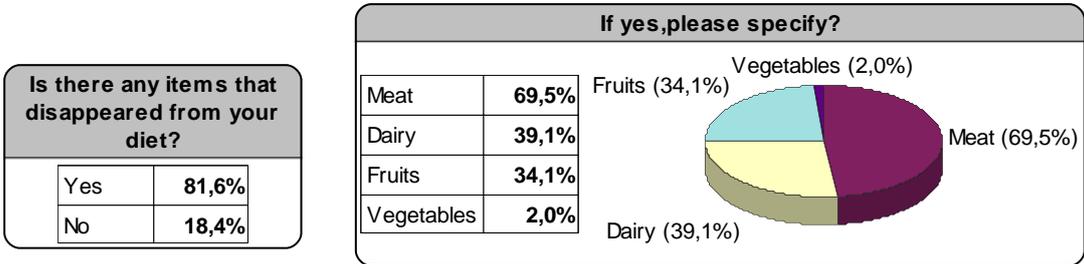


These figures remain stable compared to April-May of this year with the exception of **health fees which tend to be a growing problem for more and more refugees partly due to the widespread lack of knowledge about access to subsidized healthcare for registered refugees which prevents many refugees from getting treatment as they fear they could not afford it.**

5. Food consumption

Considering that as of today, the WFP is assisting every registered refugee with a monthly food voucher, the number of meals per day has not decreased since the beginning of the crisis for the great majority of the refugees interviewed.

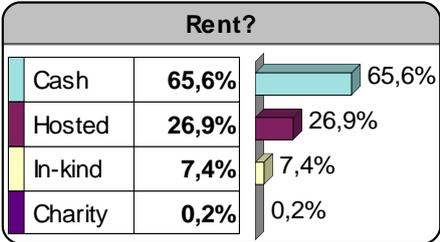
Nonetheless, 81.6% of the households interviewed reported having some items removed from their diet. For more than two thirds of the refugees, meat is the first item they stopped buying, followed by dairy and fruits. These figures remain stable overtime and not specific to refugees living in ITS.



**SHELTER**

1. Rent

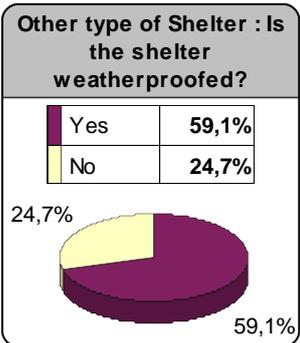
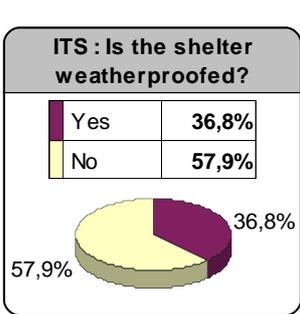
The survey results show that a majority (65.6%) of Syrian refugees are paying rent in exchange for their stay in the tented settlements. This percentage is similar to the situation encountered in other types of shelters (67.8%). 26.9% are hosted for free and 7.4% are not paying rent but are hosted in exchange of work.



It should be noted that only 9% of the households interviewed stated that they were in debt with their landlord (as opposed to around 30% for those not living in ITS). Consequently, very few households interviewed stated that they were at risk of eviction in tented settlements (10%). These cases are related mostly to the owner wanting to use the land rather than the household not being able to pay for the rent.

When paying a rent, a household spends on average 100 000 LBP per month (around 66 USD).

2. Weatherproofing needs



According to the surveyors' observations, 57.9% of the tents are not considered to be weatherproof. This figure should be compared to the situation in other types of shelter where only 24.7% of the shelters are considered to be inadequately insulated.

In addition, more than 75% of the household surveyed stated that they did not have a heating system with only few exceptions having wood or gas stoves.

**In light of the coming winter, this finding should have a direct impact on the design of winterization activities where the weatherproofing of tents in ITS should be considered as a priority.**

## WATER SANITATION AND HYGIENE

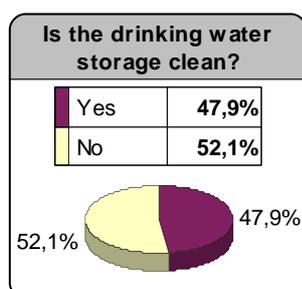
### 1. Access to safe drinking water

ITS : What is your current drinking water source?	
Municipality water network (tap)	38,1%
Private borehole/well	32,7%
Bottle of water	16,9%
River	10,2%
Water trucking	2,2%

Other type of Shelter: What is your current drinking water source?	
Municipality water network (tap)	49,5%
Private borehole/well	21,5%
River	17,7%
Bottle of water	9,2%
Water trucking	2,1%

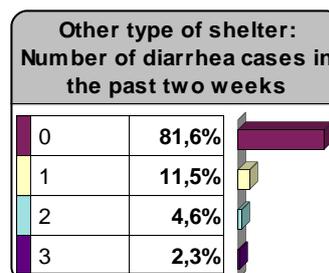
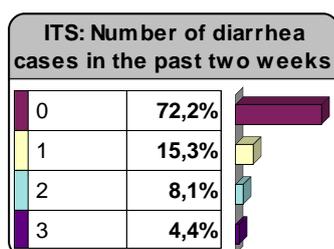
Although only 10% of the surveyed households are fetching water from an obvious unsafe or unimproved source such as a river, water testing results, that have been carried out on 15 sources of water used by refugees in the ITS, show that **80% of the water points used for drinking water are contaminated**<sup>2</sup> Of the 12 water points contaminated, 10 were private boreholes and 2 were the municipality water network.

This observation can be linked to the poor sanitation in the settlements, the general poor quality of the municipality water network in Minieh district and the combination of high water table and non-adapted sanitation practices (infiltration pits close to the well, open defecation, open sewage channels)



In addition, more than half of the water tanks assessed were not cleaned and not properly covered or protected from external sources of contamination.

The above mentioned results might therefore explain the relatively high number of cases of diarrhea reported during the household surveys: 27.8% of the households surveyed stated that they experienced at least one case of diarrhea in the past two weeks.



<sup>2</sup> Above 0 faecal coliforms per 100ml of water at the point of delivery

This number is significantly higher than in surveys conducted in other types of shelter where 18.4% of the households declared having cases of diarrhea in the past two weeks.

Furthermore, when asked what they do when a member of the household suffers from diarrhea, only 24% of the respondents stated that they go to a health centre or a hospital. This percentage confirms the lack of access to health services among the refugee community.

## 2. Sanitation

### - Toilets/latrines

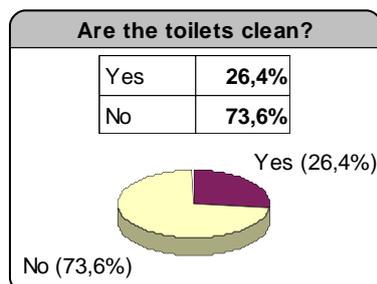
According to the data collected during the household surveys, access to sanitation facilities is a major issue for refugees in tented settlements.

**Access to sanitation facilities is for most ITS inadequate with 65.2% of the refugees stating that they were using public toilets and 65.6% of the households reporting having to share the same toilet with more than 15 people (WASH Sector standard).**

ITS : Where do you defecate ?	
Public Toilets/latrines	65,2%
Shelter Toilets/latrines	28,3%
Open air	6,5%

Other types of Shelter: Where do you defecate ?	
Shelter Toilets/latrines	84,3%
Public Toilets/latrines	11,9%
Shelter Toilets	3,8%

Consequently, 6.5% of the households resolve to open defecation in the tented settlements.



Another consequence of the overpopulation is that, according to the surveyors' observations, **more than half of the toilets assessed were not functioning properly and almost 75% of the toilets assessed were not clean, smelling and attracting flies.**

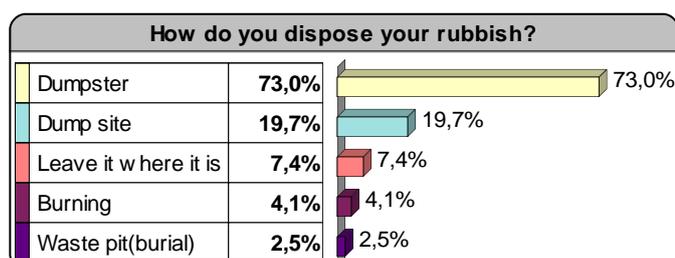
This observation can be correlated to the fact that less than half of the respondents stated that the collective toilets were cleaned every day and when done, it is conducted with detergent for only 23% of them.

Finally, around 58% of the toilets visited were lacking privacy (absence of lock or doors) raising protection concerns.

As a consequence of this result, the construction and rehabilitation of toilets and latrines have been prioritized by SI's WASH team in the ITS.

### - Waste disposal

Only 7.4% of the respondents stated that they did not dispose their waste and leave them where it is while 73% stated that they are using dumpster to throw their rubbish.



This observation can be explained by the fact that the municipality is collecting the garbages in 59% of the ITS identified in Minieh-Denniyeh and Zgharta (27 ITS out of 46).

### 3. Hygiene practices and knowledge

In mid-August 2013, a KAP survey was conducted by SOLIDARITES INTERNATIONAL on a representative sample of 123 households in 17 ITS both in Minieh and Zgharta. A dedicated survey was designed containing 35 questions related to water carriage and storage, hygiene, health and sanitation.

This surveys was designed to measure the impact of SI Hygiene Promotion (HP) activities in the ITS as part of SI WASH intervention. However, it contains limitations related to the fact that HP sessions had been conducted already together with Hygiene Kits distribution and some limited WASH interventions in some tented settlements, having an impact on the results.

#### - Water container

53.8% of the HH surveyed stated that they clean their water container every day while 16% declared never cleaning it. Out of the ones cleaning it, 37.7% stated that they only rinse it with water.

At which frequency is your container cleaned?	
Every day	53,8%
Tw ice a week	16,3%
Never	16,3%
Once a week	13,5%

How do you clean your container?	
Rinse with water	37,7%
Rub it with cleaning tool and rinse with water	18,9%
Rub with soap	13,1%
Rub it with hand and rinse with water	6,6%

However, it shall be noted that based on the surveyor’s observation, only 55% of the water container are assessed to be cleaned.

#### - Water treatment

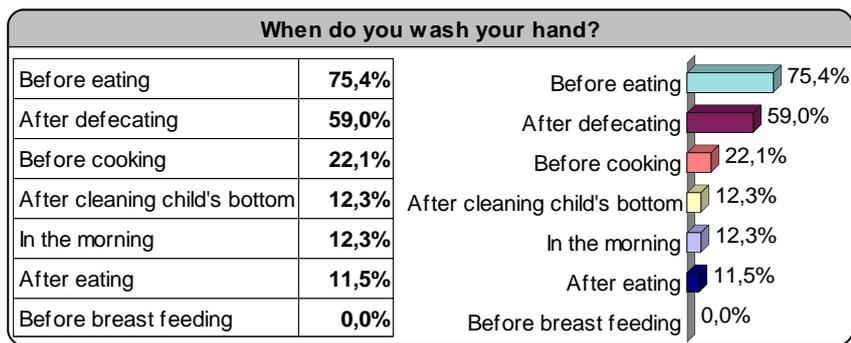
Only 3% of the household surveyed stated that they treat water before drinking it by boiling it. When ask about the rationale behind treating the water, they declared doing it in order to prevent diseases.

#### - Personal hygiene

90% of the households surveyed stated that they had soap and approximately the same proportion of the households surveyed declared that when washing their hands, they use soap. Only 6% explained that soap was too expensive.

However, when asked (as an open question) when they wash their hands, the majority of the respondents only mentioned “before eating” and “after defecating” with only a minority speaking of “before cooking” or “after cleaning their child’s bottom”<sup>3</sup>.

<sup>3</sup> These observations could be partly explained by the fact that 32% of the respondents were male and therefore not being in charge of some of the domestic tasks mentioned.



In addition, 36% of the respondents mentioned that they were not taking a shower every day. This observation can be linked to the frequently mentioned lack of water in the settlements. Similarly, 19% of the respondents stated that they never brushed their teeth and 88% of them declared not brushing their teeth at least once a day.

Consequently, although Syrian refugees seem to have a good prior knowledge of the importance of washing their hands, it does not reflect in practice. This could be explained by the fact that two-third of the respondents declared that they did not have a dedicated place to wash their hands as well as because of the scarcity of water in the settlements.

## 4. Recommendations

Four main sectors of priority intervention were identified in the Informal Tented Settlements of Minieh-Denniyeh and Zgharta.

### 1. Shelter and Weatherproofing needs

As explained above, 57.9% of the tents are not considered to be weatherproofed and more than 75% of the households surveyed stated that they did not have a heating system. In light of the coming winter, this will have a direct impact on the vulnerability of the households located in ITS.

Consequently, shelter and weatherproofing kits including winter dedicated material such as insulation mat for the floor and burlap for the walls and roof will be considered as a priority in SI winterization action plan.

### 2. Access to safe drinking water

Considering that based on the first water sample results, 80% of the water points used for drinking water were contaminated and based on the relatively high prevalence of diarrhea cases, access to safe drinking water should also be considered a priority in the ITS with emphasis put on water supply activities and water treatment through the distribution of water filters and associated training for proper use.

### 3. Access to sanitation facilities

As described in the report, access to sanitation facilities is for most ITS inadequate, the toilets used being overcrowded, not functioning properly and unclean for a great majority of them.

A WASH intervention is therefore urgently recommended, insuring a proper access to sanitation facilities (one latrine per 15 individuals) with associated hand washing stations as well as latrine designed to insure privacy. Finally, dedicated cleaning kits should be distributed together with hygiene promotion sessions in order to insure the proper maintenance of the facilities.

### 4. Access to healthcare

Lack of knowledge about subsidized healthcare services hinders access to health care for registered refugees, as they fear they won't be able to afford health fees and treatment.

Awareness about the health services provided to refugees should be prioritized by health organizations as well as a mapping of those services. Presence of mobile teams should also be increased in order to enhance screening and referral.

# 5. Annexes

## ANNEXE A: MAP OF SI INTERVENTION AREA



**ANNEX B: KAP SURVEY FORM**

**Knowledge, Attitude and Practices (KAP) survey (UNICEF)**

**Instructions :** 1. Select a representative sample of households  
2. This form is to be filled for each household

**I. Overview**

**a. Location**

District	<input type="checkbox"/> Zgharta <input type="checkbox"/> Minieh <input type="checkbox"/> Dennyeh	Village	
ITS name			
Date of the monitoring	...../...../.....	Name of the surveyor	

**b. Info about interviewee**

Gender	<input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female	HH size	
# children (<5 years old)			

**II. Water Carriage and storage**

1. What are your main sources of drinking water?	<input type="checkbox"/> Municipality water network (tap) <input type="checkbox"/> River <input type="checkbox"/> Private borehole / well <input type="checkbox"/> Bottled water <input type="checkbox"/> Water trucking <input type="checkbox"/> Other: .....
2. What are your main sources of non-drinking water?	<input type="checkbox"/> Municipality water network (tap) <input type="checkbox"/> River <input type="checkbox"/> Private borehole / well <input type="checkbox"/> Bottled water <input type="checkbox"/> Water trucking <input type="checkbox"/> Other: .....
3. Distance to domestic water source (if outside of shelter)	<input type="checkbox"/> Less than 2 min (~<100m) <input type="checkbox"/> Between 2 and 5 min (100m~<500m) <input type="checkbox"/> Between 5 and 10 min (500m~<1km) <input type="checkbox"/> More than 10 min (~>1km)
4. Domestic water storage	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
	If yes - capacity (..... L)
5. At which frequency is your container cleaned? (Open question)	<input type="checkbox"/> Never <input type="checkbox"/> Every day <input type="checkbox"/> Twice a week <input type="checkbox"/> Once a week
6. How do you clean your container? (Open question)	<input type="checkbox"/> Rinse with water <input type="checkbox"/> Rub it with hand and rinse with water <input type="checkbox"/> Rub it with cleaning tool and rinse with water <input type="checkbox"/> Rub with soap
7. Do you separate drinking water from non-drinking water?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
8. Observation of the drinking water container	Closed? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
	Clean? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
	Tap? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
9. How long does the water in your home container last?	<input type="checkbox"/> One day or less <input type="checkbox"/> Two days <input type="checkbox"/> Three days <input type="checkbox"/> More than three days
10. Do you treat water before drinking it? (Open question)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
	If yes, how <input type="checkbox"/> Water filter <input type="checkbox"/> UV through clear plastic bottle <input type="checkbox"/> Boiling water <input type="checkbox"/> Chlorination / Tabs <input type="checkbox"/> Cloth filtering <input type="checkbox"/> Other .....
11. Why do you treat water? (if yes to question 10)	<input type="checkbox"/> To prevent disease <input type="checkbox"/> To improve the taste <input type="checkbox"/> don't know <input type="checkbox"/> Other: .....
12. Do you think that water can transmit disease	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
13. If yes, which one? (Open question)	<input type="checkbox"/> Diarrhea <input type="checkbox"/> Skin disease <input type="checkbox"/> Worms <input type="checkbox"/> Other: .....

**III. Hygiene and Health**





VI. WASH		VII. Pictures	
VI.1 What is your current drinking water source	<input type="checkbox"/> Municipality water network (tap) <input type="checkbox"/> Private borehole / well <input type="checkbox"/> Bottled water <input type="checkbox"/> Water trucking (if yes, frequency ...../.....) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: ..... <input type="checkbox"/> River	VII.1 - Nbr of pictures taken	.....
VI.2 Distance to drinking water source (if outside of shelter)	<input type="checkbox"/> Less than 2 min (~<100m) <input type="checkbox"/> Between 2 and 5 min (100m<<<500m) <input type="checkbox"/> Between 5 and 10 min (500m<<<1km) <input type="checkbox"/> More than 10 min (~>1km)	VII.2 - N° of 1 <sup>st</sup> picture	.....
VI.3 Drinking water storage 	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes - capacity (..... L) - cleanliness <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	VII.3 - N° of last picture	.....
VI.4 What is your current domestic water source?	<input type="checkbox"/> Same as drinking water <input type="checkbox"/> Municipality water network (tap) <input type="checkbox"/> Private borehole / well <input type="checkbox"/> River <input type="checkbox"/> Water trucking (if yes, frequency ...../.....) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: .....	<b>VIII. Comments from Surveyor</b>	
VI.5 Distance to domestic water source (if outside of shelter)	<input type="checkbox"/> Less than 2 min (~<100m) <input type="checkbox"/> Between 2 and 5 min (100m<<<500m) <input type="checkbox"/> Between 5 and 10 min (500m<<<1km) <input type="checkbox"/> More than 10 min (~>1km)	VIII.1 According to you does this shelter need rehabilitation?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
VI.6 Domestic water storage 	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes - capacity (..... L) - cleanliness <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	VIII.2 Explain why	
VI.7 Water related diseases in the last 2 weeks (for the family)	Diarrhea (nbr): ..... cases Skin disease (nbr): ..... cases Others: - what ..... - nbr ..... cases	VIII.3 According to you do the water or sanitation facilities need rehabilitation?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
VI.8 Water treatment *	<input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> Ceramic filtering <input type="checkbox"/> Boiling water <input type="checkbox"/> Chlorination / Tabs <input type="checkbox"/> Cloth filtering <input type="checkbox"/> Other .....	VIII.4 Explain why	
VI.9 Hand washing *	<b>VI.9.1 - When</b> <input type="checkbox"/> After defecating <input type="checkbox"/> Before cooking <input type="checkbox"/> Before eating <input type="checkbox"/> Before breast feeding <input type="checkbox"/> After cleaning child's bottom <input type="checkbox"/> Other ..... <b>VI.9.2 - How</b> <input type="checkbox"/> With Soap <input type="checkbox"/> With water only <input type="checkbox"/> With something else ..... <b>VI.9.3 - Why</b> <input type="checkbox"/> to feel clean <input type="checkbox"/> to prevent diseases <input type="checkbox"/> don't know <input type="checkbox"/> Other .....	VIII.5 General Comments	
VI.10 Body washing * (shower)	<b>VI.10.1 - Frequency:</b> ...../week <b>VI.10.2 - Location:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Toilets <input type="checkbox"/> Bathroom <input type="checkbox"/> Other ..... <b>VI.10.3 - Means:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Soap <input type="checkbox"/> Water only <b>VI.10.4 - Nbr of pers. sharing the facility</b> .....		
VI.11 Defecation location *	<b>VI.11.1 - Where</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Shelter Toilets/latrines <input type="checkbox"/> Public Toilets/latrines <input type="checkbox"/> Open air <b>VI.11.2 - Distance, if open air or public</b> <input type="checkbox"/> ~<50m <input type="checkbox"/> 50m<<<100m <input type="checkbox"/> ~>100m		
VI.12 Toilets type 	<b>VI.12.1 - Type</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Pit latrine <input type="checkbox"/> Sewage network <input type="checkbox"/> Septic tank <input type="checkbox"/> Piped to river <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know <input type="checkbox"/> Other ..... <b>VI.12.2 - Status (observation)</b> Functional <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Continuous leak <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Clean <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Smelling <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Flies <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Privacy <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Separation <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <b>VI.12.3 - Nbr of pers. sharing the toilets</b> ..... <b>VI.12.4 - Mean of cleaning the toilets</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Water only <input type="checkbox"/> Soap <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know		
VI.13 Waste disposal	<input type="checkbox"/> Burning <input type="checkbox"/> Waste pit (burial) <input type="checkbox"/> Dumpster <input type="checkbox"/> Leave it where it is <input type="checkbox"/> Dump site <input type="checkbox"/> Other .....	<b>Thank you, do you have any questions?</b>	

**ANNEX D: DETAIL LIST OF TENTED SETTLEMENTS IN MINIEH-DENNIEH AND ZGHARTA**

<i>ITS #</i>	<i>Location</i>			<i>Coordinates</i>		<i>Population</i>		
	<i>District</i>	<i>Village</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Lat.</i>	<i>Long.</i>	<i># of HHs</i>	<i># of Ind.</i>	<i># of tents</i>
1	Minieh	Minieh	Minieh 1	34.47665	35.92190	54	300	39
2	Minieh	Minieh	Minieh 2	34.47693	35.92247	83	418	58
3	Minieh	Minieh	Minieh 3	34.47241	35.91942	13	80	13
4	Minieh	Minieh	Minieh 4	34,47241	35,91942	60	360	39
5	Minieh	Minieh	Minieh 5	34.47491	35.92513	50	283	35
6	Minieh	Minieh	Minieh 6	34.47322	35.92238	16	73	16
7	Minieh	Minieh	Minieh 7	34.46961	35.91680	40	260	36
8	Minieh	Minieh	Minieh 8	34.47007	35.91702	23	108	19
9	Minieh	Minieh	Minieh 9	34,47026	35,91902	28	130	24
10	Minieh	Minieh	Minieh 10	34.46881	35.91550	22	105	22
11	Minieh	Minieh	Minieh 11	34.46940	35.92064	23	100	20
12	Minieh	Minieh	Minieh 12	34,47909	35,9209	23	175	23
13	Minieh	Minieh	Minieh 13	34.48554	35.92684	41	260	37
14	Minieh	Minieh	Minieh 14	34.49763	35.94481	29	119	24
15	Minieh	Markabta	Markabta 1	34.47914	35.95439	3	23	4
16	Minieh	Markabta	Markabta 2	34.47777	35.95959	40	300	15
17	Minieh	Markabta	Markabta 3	34.47663	35.95959	15	90	15
18	Minieh	Markabta	Markabta 4	34,46702	35,96286	12	71	11
19	Minieh	Markabta	Markabta 5	34.47676	35.95665	8	57	8
20	Minieh	Markabta	Markabta 6	34.47726	35.95691	1	10	1

21	Minieh	Markabta	Markabta 7	34.47591	35.95391	12	120	9
22	Minieh	Markabta	Markabta 8	34.46486	35.96243	7	45	8
23	Minieh	Markabta	Markabta 9	34.47670	35.95456	18	104	13
24	Minieh	Markabta	Markabta 10	34.47591	35.95391	6	41	6
25	Minieh	Markabta	Markabta 11	34.47432	35.95762	21	94	18
26	Minieh	Bhannine	Bhannine 1	34.48427	35.96638	25	125	25
27	Minieh	Bhannine	Bhannine 2	34.48257	35.96409	4	25	3
28	Minieh	Bhannine	Bhannine 3	34.49132	35.95514	54	240	37
29	Minieh	Bhannine	Bhannine 4	34.49223	35.96450	3	17	4
30	Minieh	Bhannine	Bhannine 5	34.49442	35.96005	31	172	24
31	Minieh	Bhannine	Bhannine 6	34.50286	35.95950	11	55	10
32	Minieh	Bhannine	Bhannine 7	34.49622	35.96341	59	257	41
33	Minieh	Bhannine	Bhannine 8	34.49519	35.96784	25	150	15
34	Minieh	Bhannine	Bhannine 9	34.48936	35.95133	66	325	62
35	Minieh	Bhannine	Bhannine 10	34.48276	35.96237	22	110	21
36	Minieh	Bhannine	Bhannine 11	34.49248	35.96532	5	40	40
37	Minieh	Bhannine	Bhannine 12	34.49135	35.96597	4	22	4
38	Zgharta	Ehden	Ehden			3	14	2
39	Zgharta	Miryata	Miryata	34.41417	35.92031	5	20	5
40	Zgharta	Al Fawar	Fawar 1	34.42838	35.88541	7	75	4
41	Minieh	Bhannine	Bhannine 13	34,497906	35.954594	3	25	3
42	Denniyeh	Biyad	Biyad			75	45	64
43	Minieh	Adwa	Adwa 1	34,45331	35.98423	12	64	11
44	Minieh	Adwa	Adwa 2	34.45356	35.98499	6	27	3

45	Zgharta	Al Fawar	Fawar 2	34,43287	35,086954	22	131	22
46	Minieh	Minieh	Minieh 15			38	140	26
TOTAL						1098	5835	939