

Needs Assessment Report

Syrian Refugees

Bekaa Area, Lebanon

21/11/2012



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- **Purpose**

The purpose of the needs assessment conducted in the Bekaa area is to identify the needs of Syrian refugees (SR), in terms of food, non food items (NFIs), shelter, water and education. This assessment also aims at uncovering the specific and most urgent needs of SR regarding the upcoming winter.

- **Methodology**

Type of Study / tool

In order to assess the needs of the Syrian Refugees, a quantitative study was conducted using a questionnaire with mostly closed-ended questions and few subjective ones (Appendix). This questionnaire was reviewed and adapted with the help of the Emergency Response and Disaster Mitigation (ERDM)¹ committee as well as the outreach workers who were already in contact with the refugees through their work and hence had a general idea about their current situation. Data collectors were trained on the tool when the final questionnaire was ready.

Sampling

A total of around 4,200 households of SR were present in the Bekaa area. With a 95% level of confidence, a representative sample was computed using the “Creative Research Systems” website. The sample size was set to be of **352 households**, accounting for **8.4%** of the population. For every village in the Bekaa with SR, 8.4% of the total number of households were interviewed as per the following table:

Area	# of households to interview	Area	# of households to interview
Aali en Nahri	1	Khirbet rouha	5
Ablah	1	Ksara	5
Al Faour	5	loussia	3
Anjar	8	Majdel anjar	32

¹ ERDM

Bar elias	29	Mansoura	2
Bire	1	Mdoukha	3
Bouarej	1	Meksi	3
Chtaura	2	Nabi aila	1
Dalhamiye	8	Qabb elias	32
El marj	15	Qaraoun	1
Fourzol	1	Rachaya	1
Ghazze	11	Rafid	1
Hammarra	1	Rayak	2
Haouch el oumara aradi	5	Saadnayel	38
Houch el harime	2	Souairi	4
Jdita	6	Soultan yaaqoub el Faouqa	1
Joub janine	13	Taalabaya	14
Kamed el laouz	4	Taanayel	5
Karak Nouh	3	Terbol	22
Khiara	2	Zahle	45

Khirbet qanafar	3	Zahle maalaqa aradi	8
Khirbet rouha	5	TOTAL	350

Data Collection

In every village, a key person (religious leader or someone very familiar to the community and well known in the area), would lead the data collectors to the areas where SR resided. The criterion for picking the households to take part in the study was mainly the geographical distance between houses in order to ensure diversity in our sample. Prior to the interview, the data collectors followed an already developed protocol that required them to introduce themselves and World Vision, and the purpose of the study with an indication that no direct benefit will be received as a result of their participation. An oral informed consent was taken. The information obtained was anonymous and confidential.

Profile of Participants

All the participants were SR currently residing in Lebanon. One member (father, mother or son/daughter) from each family was interviewed depending on availability. The priority was always directed towards interviewing one of the parents as they would be more apt to answer all the questions. If the parents were absent, we made sure that the son/daughter to be interviewed had no less than 16 years old to ensure the proper understanding of questions.

▪ **Limitations**

- By the time the data was collected and analyzed the situation of the SR might have already changed as the influx of refugees is increasing every single day. This might infer changing needs due to the changing situation.
- Given the length of the questionnaire and the numerous questions, some questions had a very low response rate.
- Given that data collectors were part of a humanitarian organization, respondents could have sometimes exaggerated their needs in the hope to get help.

▪ **Results / Discussion**

I. Respondents Information

The sample of respondents was balanced in terms of gender with 47% of the respondents being males and 53% being females. Most of the times, the head of the household (father or mother) was the person being interviewed (73%). The average age of respondents was of 36 years old with a range varying from 17 to 72 years old. The majority of respondents were married (71%), with the rest being single (17%), widow (9%) or divorced (3%).

Registration through Organizations

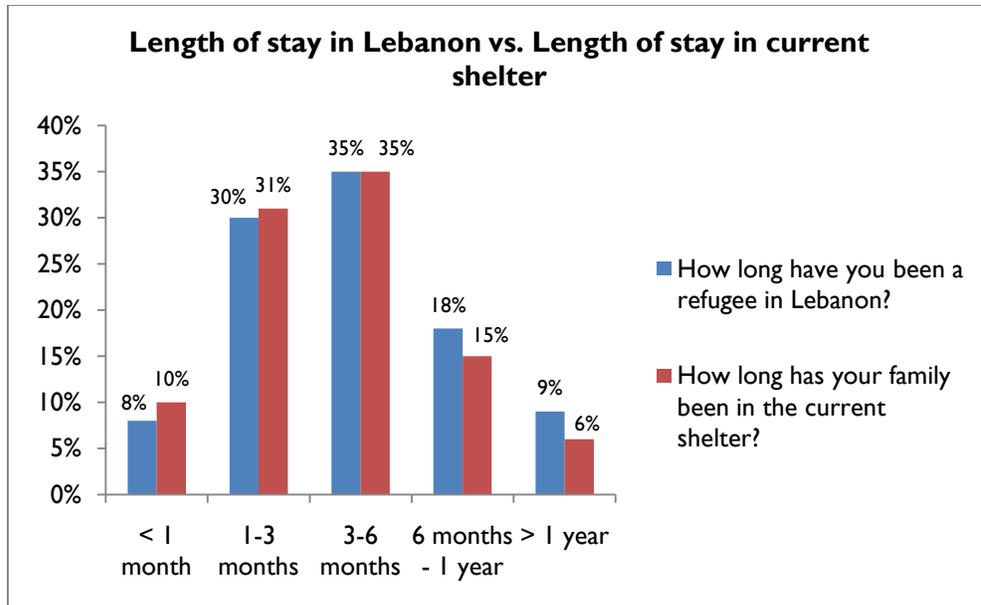
Almost half of the participants were not registered with the UNHCR (52%) while 46% reported to be registered. Regarding different organizations, 81% of the sample was not registered with other bodies. Among those who reported to be registered in other organizations (17%), 65% didn't specify the organization. For the rest, 14% stated CARITAS, 12% Gharass Al Khayr, 5% Al Azhar, 2% DRC and 2% Masjed Ghazza.

Stay in Lebanon

Regarding their stay in Lebanon, most participants had been refugees for less than a year. In fact, 35% had been here for 3-6 months, 30% for 1- 3 months, 18% for 6 months – 1 year and 8% for less than a month. Only a small percentage of participants had been here for more than a year (9%), suggesting an important recent influx of SR in the country. Indeed, 91% of respondents entered Lebanon throughout the current year.

Type of Accommodation

Most participants (72%) reported to be currently living in a rented apartment; hence imposing an extra financial burden on them. For the others, 9% were living in tents, 7% with a host family, 5% with relatives, 3% in a collective shelter and 2% in a storehouse. Regarding the length of stay for the family at their current location, the answers were proportional to their length of stay in the country in general. This suggests that no major internal displacement is happening once the refugees get to Lebanon, on the contrary they usually find a shelter and stick to it (see below graph). Accordingly, most participants (91%) had been in their current shelter for 1 year or less.

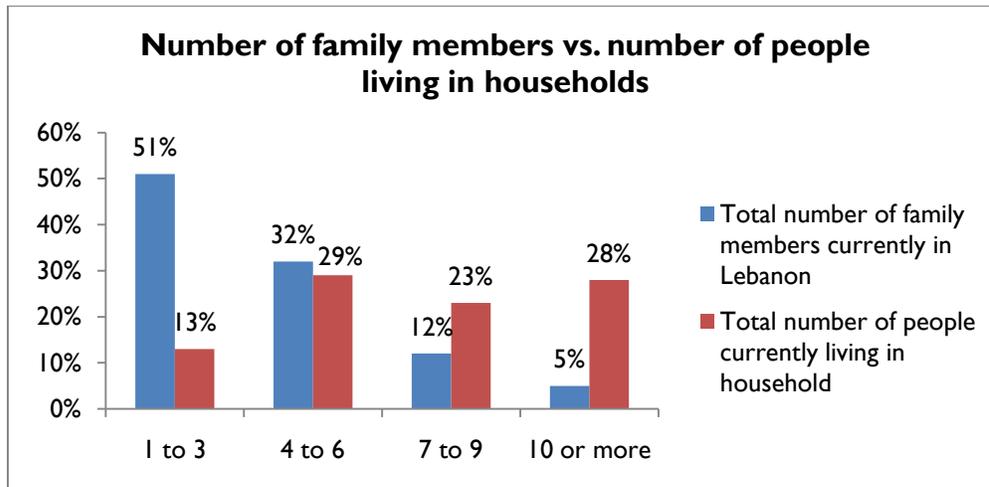


2. Demographics

The total number of family members currently in households varied among participants. Almost half (51%) of the respondents reported to have between 1-3 family members currently in Lebanon. 32% said they were 4-6 family members, 12% were between 7-9 and only 5% reported to be 10 or more. The families were usually balanced in terms of males and females with an average of 2 males and 2 females per household. 44 % of the families reported to have children below 18 years old. 83% of these families had boys and 76% of them also had girls reflecting a slightly higher number of boys. Regarding the children < 5 years of age, 39% of the families in our sample reported to have children below 5. This proportion of families cannot be undermined as the nutritional needs of children below 5 is very critical and determines the future growth of the child. Among these families, 65% had boys and 64% also had girls, reflecting a gender balance in the sample among the children below 5.

In most of the families, the husband and wife were both living in Lebanon. In fact, in 77% and 82% of the families, the husband and wife respectively, were living in Lebanon. These figures are mostly encouraging as they suggest that children are not being separated from their major support system: their parents. In fact, only 5% of the sample reported that the husband was still in Syria while that was just in 1% of the cases for the wife. In almost 2% of cases, the husband was reported to be dead. Interesting to look at was the number of people currently living in a household. While the majority of participants (83%) reported to be 6 or less family members currently in Lebanon, the

number of people per household was mostly always higher with half of the participants (51%) reporting to be 7 or more per household (see graph below). Clearly, this suggests that often more than 1 family is living in every household. This might imply that refugees are often living in overcrowded environment.



Most vulnerable people in the community

A low response rate was noted for this question with only 37% of the participants who answered. This is probably due to the fact that the concept of “most vulnerable” people is a bit abstract for lay people even after explanation. Among those who responded, the majority (43%) thought of unaccompanied elderly as the most vulnerable people in their community. Following, 22% thought of the chronically ill as the most vulnerable, 11% mentioned the person with physical disabilities, 10% the orphans, 7% the single parents, and 4% the persons with mental disability.

Effect of emergency on children

The major effect of this emergency on children is an increased anxiety among them (48%). This comes with no surprise as children have been exposed to a war in Syria; they have heard bombs and shotguns and have sometimes seen their schools or houses burning. Other reported effects on children: trouble sleeping (17%), nightmares (9%), bed wetting (9%), feeling depressed (5%), loss of appetite (4%), ceased playing (3%), stopped smiling (3%), developed aggressive behaviors (1%) and difficulty concentrating (1%). All of these mostly relate to the mental health of children and suggest a pressing need to address the psychological well-being of children.

These findings were confirmed by the voices of children themselves when a series of focus group discussions (FGDs) were conducted with children SR of 7 to 13 years old. Clearly, these children had been exposed to war scenes (bombing, houses burning, people dying etc.) at a very young age. These images were carried by the children who constantly repeated how much they missed their country and how sad they were for the people dying in Syria:

"We only want to go back to Syria, each one's country is the most beautiful one!" (Boy, 8)

"I am sad for our house that was burned, I am sad for my country, I am sad for everything!" (Boy, 9)

"I am sad that we are in Lebanon, while others are in the middle of all the bombs!" (Girl, 10)

Feelings of sadness, anxiety and fear were commonly reported among children throughout the FGDs. Indeed, boys and girls reported trouble sleeping and nightmares due to the mixed feelings and thoughts about the war that they had internalized:

"I dream about those who died, I see people dying in Syria in front of me" (Girl, 11)

"I am dreaming about death" (Boy, 8)

"I am afraid of the killings in Syria" (Girl, 7)

"I can't sleep at night! I keep thinking about what's happening in Syria, if they bombed our houses" (Girl, 9)

These recent events also affected the comfort and activities of children. Children said they were playing less and are constantly exposed to the political talks of their families as they stay in most of the time. This further affects their well being as reflected by these quotes:

"People are dying there [in Syria] and I am supposed to draw? Of course I won't draw now!" (Boy, 8)

"I never feel comfortable, I always think about the situation in Syria!" (Girl, 10)

Children separated from their families

Reinforcing a previous finding showing that parents are mostly present in Lebanon, few families reported knowing a child separated from his family (26%). In addition, almost the same proportion (27%) reported knowing a child who had lost his caregivers as a result of this emergency. Even if the proportions are low, the reality is some children are being separated from their families and would surely require more help and assistance. Indeed, during the FGDs some children said they were sad because they were separated from a family member:

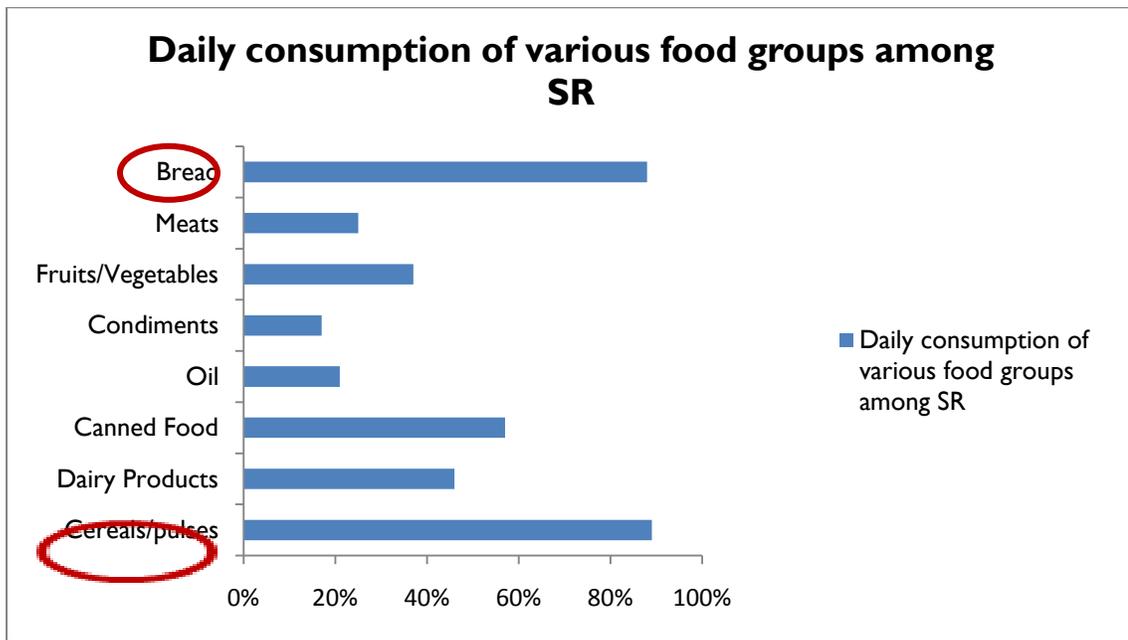
"For me to be happy, I want my dad to come back safe. This is all I need." (Girl, 12)

"I think about my grandfather in Syria, I miss him!" (Boy, 9)

3. Food

In general, most families (98%) reported that on average the members of their household eat 2 or 3 meals per day. As such, 59% of families eat 3 meals on average and 39% have 2 meals per day. Only 1% of families reported to eat 1 meal per day. At this level, it is important to note that the number of meals does not reflect the *quality* of these meals in terms of nutritional quality. In addition, this question does not ask separately about parents and children, instead it asks for an average. This is why the following questions available in the “food” section will provide a clearer picture.

Food Groups



The food groups most frequently consumed by the SR in Lebanon during a day are: the cereals and pulses (89%) and the bread (88%). These types of food all go under one food category (the starches) and hence provide the refugees with a limited amount of nutrients and vitamins. On another hand, canned foods are also relatively highly consumed (57%) along with dairy products (46%). However, while almost 80% of families have children or adolescents who are still growing, less than half of the SR have a frequent access to dairy products, hence endangering the growth of children refugees. Other groups not readily consumed but necessary for a balanced diet: fruits and vegetables (37%), meats and poultry (25%) and oil (21%). This low consumption of essential food groups might lead to deficiencies in terms of vitamins or minerals among the refugees.

Source of food

In order to secure food for their families, the refugees used a combination of methods since their arrival. Most frequently they rely on personal resources (savings, selling assets, daily work) (83%) as well as debts (49%). Only 30% of families rely on assistance from charity (financial or in-kind) and 11% share their food with the host family. Accordingly, 27% of families do not spend money on food as they receive everything from charity. For others, different percentages of their total expenditures are spent weekly on food: 52% spend 50-75% of total expenditures on food and only 17% spend more (75-100%). Given that from a previous section it was seen that most families are living in a rented apartment (72%), it is only logical that the majority don't spend more than half of their expenditure on food as they also have the rent to pay.

Local Shops

Most respondents (89%) stated that they find all their food needs in local shops. Yet, this does not imply that they can procure these foods to their families. In effect, more than half of the participants (52%) stated that they found obstacles to accessing food for their households. The major obstacle cited was the financial barriers (prices are high/no money) (75%). Among the other obstacles: shops are too far (17%), non-availability of food at shops (9%), insecurity in the area (5%) and shops are closed (1%).

Food aid

More than half of participants (52%) received food aids. The major frequency of distribution is every month (58%). Other frequencies: every week (24%) or only once (14%). Those who only received food aid once are probably new comers to Lebanon and have been here for 1 or 2 months. The most common type of food aid is the voucher (79%). Other types also reported: In-kind (40%), cash (3%) and bread (2%). When asked about the best way to receive food assistance, respondents mostly opted for vouchers (36%) and cash (34%). Only 19% chose the in-kind. As for the bread, 85% of the participants stated that they would prefer it to be on a separate voucher if the assistance was to be given through weekly paper vouchers. This would probably allow them to pick a bigger variety of items with their vouchers without worrying about the bread.

Coping mechanisms

Although the majority of families reported to be eating 3 meals per day on average, this section shows that parents sometimes use coping mechanisms to make sure that the household is able to eat enough food – specially the children. Indeed, it was reported that parents often limit portion

sizes at meals (41%), often reduce the number of meals eaten per day (26%), often rely on less expensive or less preferred foods (45%), often purchase food on debt (41%), and often reduce the adult consumption so that children can eat (26%). This reflects the parental instincts of wanting to feed the family while making sure everyone and especially the youngest eat till satiety. In addition, these findings suggest that although families have a certain level of access to food, often the amount is not enough and the quality is far from being optimal.

4. Livelihood

Income earning in Syria

Among our sample, it is clear that husbands were the main income earners in Syria as 79% of husbands used to work while only 7% of the wives did so. The most common jobs in Syria for the husbands were the free professions (22%) and worker/skilled laborer (22%). Other jobs that were mentioned yet less frequently: taxi driver, painter, hairdresser, farmer, dressmaker, art craft, shop owner and car mechanics. Regarding the wives, although a very small proportion reported to be working the most common activities among them were: employee, cook, teacher, dressmaker, farmer, and lawyer.

Members of household currently earning income

In Lebanon, 86% of the SR families mentioned having 1 or more working member. The working trend did not change a lot with 72% of husbands currently working to earn income against only 4% of wives. Coming into play are the children helping their parents in this matter: in 13% and 4% of cases, the sons and daughters respectively were mentioned among the household members currently earning income. Only 6% of families mentioned having a child below 18 who was working. Work still appeared to have a patriarchal nature as even if children were to help their parents, boys would be more solicited than girls. With the emergence of child labor as a mean to help the refugee families, careful considerations and actions need to be taken so as to protect these children at work.

Provided the head of household was not working, the reasons behind this were investigated. The main reason was that he cannot find work (55%). Many of the respondents mentioned that it was already hard for Lebanese to find work so how would they be able to do so? Other reasons were the following: the head of the household is injured (7%), he has a disability (7%), or various reasons (deceased, in Syria, or retired) (16%).

Type of activities currently done to earn income

For every member of the household working to earn income, the types of work he/she was doing were investigated. Whenever the husband was working, the most recurrent livelihood works mentioned among our participants were construction worker (38%) and skilled casual laborer (25%). Working as a driver was the 3rd most popular job (14%) for the fathers. This reflects an increase in manual work (worker/laborer) among the husbands as it currently reached 63% while it was only of 22% in Syria. The free professions commonly practiced in Syria by the head of the household disappeared as a way to earn income in Lebanon.

Similar to the fathers, the most common jobs for the sons whenever they were working were the construction worker (28%) and the skilled casual laborer (26%). These types of work being highly manual and physical an urgent focus on child protection at work is necessary. Working in the small sales of fruits/vegetables/crops (15%) was the following most popular jobs among the sons.

Although a very small proportion of the wives and daughters were working (see above for proportions), we also looked into the type of work that they were doing. More than half of the wives working (13 out of 21) did housekeeping. Other jobs for the wives were the following: sewing (4 out of 21), cooking (2 out of 21), small sales of fruits/vegetables/crops (2 out of 21) or art craft (1 out of 21). Similarly, among the daughters, 4 out of 14 worked in housekeeping. Other jobs included: Employee (3 out of 14), sewing (1 out of 14), cooking (2 out of 14), housekeeping (1 out of 14), babysitting (1 out of 14), art craft (1 out of 14) and small sales of fruits/vegetables/crops (2 out of 14) .

Alternative Livelihoods

More than half (52%) of the participants said they resorted to alternative livelihoods (other than working). Among these alternatives livelihoods, borrowing from friends/family was the most common answer (88%). Selling assets (10%) and remittances (12%) were also mentioned but more rarely. This suggests that the working opportunities offered to the SR are not enough to cover the costs of their basic needs as more than half of the families rely on borrowing money, selling assets or remittances to survive.

5. Education

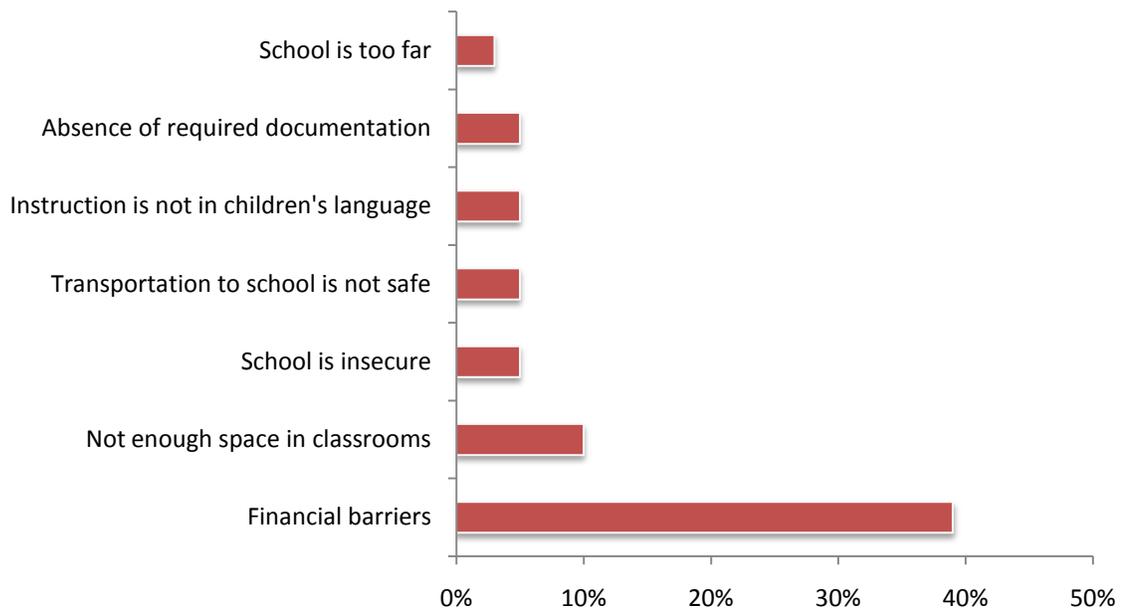
School attendance

Among the sample, 30% of the families had school age children who were going to school in Syria. On average, every family had 3 children going to school. The mean age for the children in our sample was 10 years old (ages ranging from 3 to 20 years old). All in all, these families had around 250 children that were all previously enrolled in Syrian schools. Regarding the gender, no major difference was noted among boys and girls as a slightly higher percentage of boys were going to school in Syria among our sample (54% boys vs. 46% of girls). Unfortunately, the situation degraded in Lebanon for all Syrian children. In fact, from all the children previously going to school only 40% will continue their education in Lebanon. These children will mostly go to the different public schools available in the different areas where they are staying: 19% Al Rassmiya, 7% Rassmiyat Qab Elias, 4% Al Makassed, 3% Majdal Anjar Al Rassmiya, 3% Zahleh Al Rassmiya, 3% Taalbaya al Rassmia etc. Important to note is that within the same family, no gender differentiation is being observed – children are either all going to attend school in Lebanon or not.

Obstacles

According to the families of the children who will not attend school this year in Lebanon (60%), the major obstacle is financial as 39% of parents mentioned that they cannot afford school fees or other costs. Other reasons for children not to attend school (see below graph): lack of classrooms/too crowded/not enough space (10%), transportation to school is too costly (9%), the adolescent is done with school (8%), school is insecure (5%), transportation to school is not safe (5%), instruction is not in children's language (5%), absence of required documentation (4%), and school is too far (3%).

Obstacles for School Attendance in Lebanon



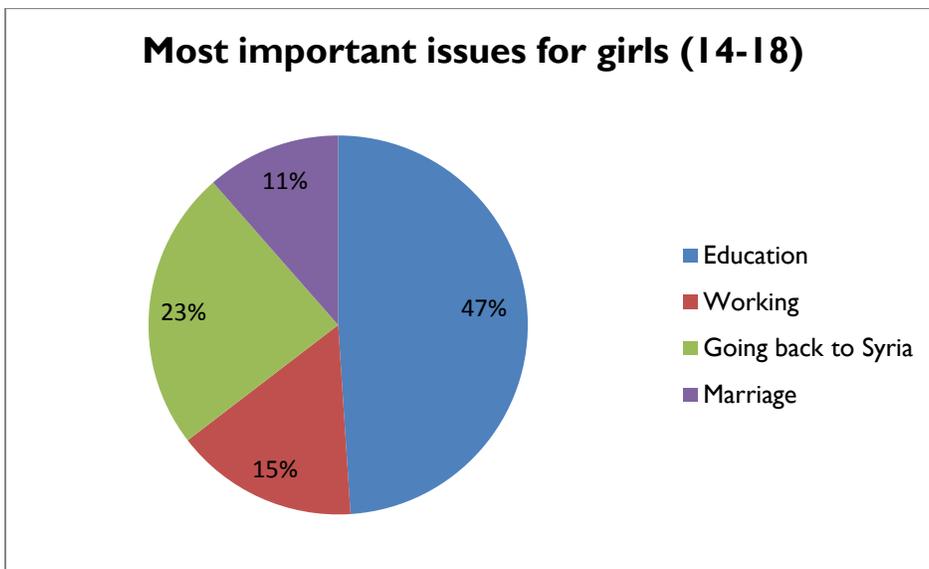
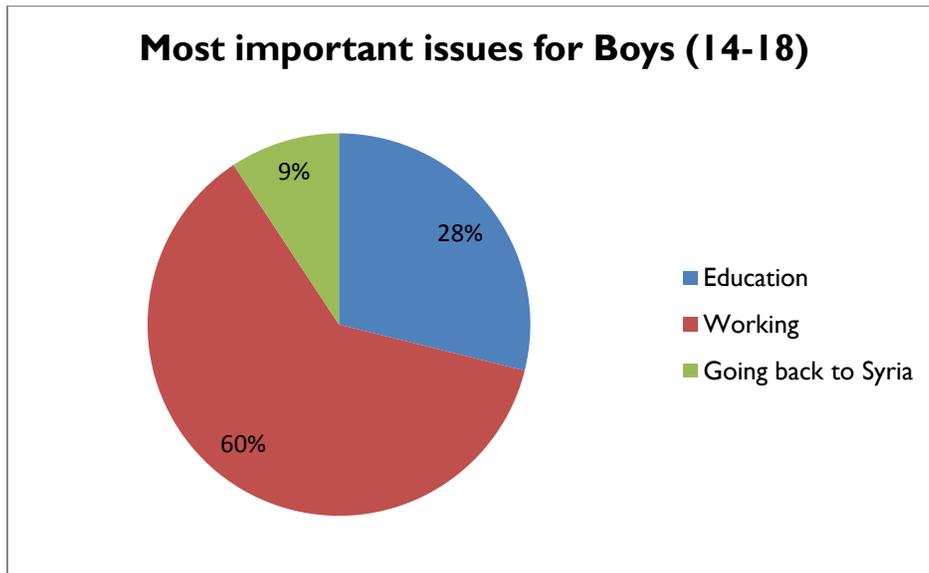
Although public schools require minimum payment, the financial burden remains the main barrier. In this line, it would be helpful to provide books and school material to children to relief parents from these payments. In addition, considering new spaces for education to account for the large number of children refugees entering our country would be desirable. Another important factor to consider is that parents are usually badly informed about the educational opportunities available for their children. Indeed, only 35% of families reported having accessing to information on education opportunities available in their area (while 60% did not – 5% unanswered). This might imply the need for a better coordination and closer work between the municipalities, organizations and refugees.

Possible solutions

Among the possible alternatives for children who cannot attend school, most parents opted for accelerated learning programs (21%) and psychosocial activities (22%). Vocational trainings and technical schools were also mentioned by 10 and 5% of the participants respectively. This question obtained a low rate of answers (only 58%) as from observations the parents stated most of the time that the formal schools were the best option for children and thus they didn't really want to consider alternatives for that. This implies that at first it would be better to consider ways to

facilitate the enrollment of Syrian children in formal schools. Only if that does not work then we would resort to alternative educational techniques.

Most important issues related to young boys and girls (14-18 years old)



Although the same issues more or less were mentioned as important ones for adolescent boys and girls, the proportions varied widely. Indeed, according to our sample boys at the age of 14 start to think mostly about working (60%) and less about education (28%). While for the girls, the most important issue remains the education (47%). This might infer that if families were to send some of their children to school they would pick the girls while the boys would help them

at work, especially during adolescence years. In addition, the issue of getting married appears at a relatively young age among girls according to our sample. This reflects a cultural aspect where oriental families often encourage early marriages. Yet, careful attention in regards to this topic is needed especially if underage weddings are happening as they might lead to adolescent pregnancies.

6. Basic Needs (Non Food Items)

General NFIs (Non Food Items)

Families were asked to rank certain NFIs in terms of priority of needs. The alarming majority (95%) opted for “cooking fuel” as their number 1 current need. The second item they needed the most were the “cooking pots and utensils” (43%), followed by the “cleaning products” (37%) and the soap (30%) at last. Clearly, families saw as more urgent the items that could directly allow them to feed their families. Yet, given the overcrowded conditions in which they are living the importance of sanitation and hand washing need to be stressed on.

Winterized NFIs

Among the participants, 44% felt they were protected from the weather in their current shelter while 22% felt they were not (35% no answer). Important to note is that the assessment was conducted when the temperatures were still relatively hot and the weather was sunny. Given that most of the participants had only been in Lebanon for few months, they didn't have the chance to experiment a winter in their current shelter and judge its safety.

Regarding their needs for winterized NFIs, the participants largely agreed on the 2 most important needs for them: fuel (76%) and stoves (59%). Clearly, refugees lacked the items necessary to heat up their shelters, hence the “fuel” and “stoves” were ranked as their top priority needs. The following priority needs mentioned by families were: mattresses (29%), blankets (24%), clothes (21%), wind proofing (10%), wall and roof insulation (10%), and flooring (10%).

Source of NFIs

Most families (72%) are not currently receiving any assistance in NFIs. Hence, families reported resorting to personal resources (75%) in combination with debts/borrowing money (45%) and sharing with host family (9%) to secure their basic needs of NFIs. Only 25% of participants reported benefiting from NFIs through assistance from charity (financial or in-kind).

7. Shelter and Wash

Source of Water

The main current source of water for both drinking and domestic use is the city water. As such, 74% of participants said they used city water for domestic use and 64% said they also use it for drinking purposes. Yet, given that the city water is not always clean, 23% of families also relied on purchased water for drinking purposes, 10% used a natural spring and 7% a well. Regarding the water for domestic use, some families also reported buying water (14%) but to a lower extent in comparison to drinking water. Water from a natural spring (6%) or a well (9%) was also used by some families for domestic purposes. Given that the city water is the main source of water for the refugees it is imperative that every municipality examines the safety of the water provided in the area.

Obstacles

68% of families reported facing obstacles in collecting sufficient safe water for both drinking and domestic use. The majority of families (91%) said this was due to city water shut off. Other reasons mentioned but to a much lower extent were: non-availability of water at shops (5%) and high prices of water (6%). These last reasons although not very common can be tackled while choosing the shops to collaborate with upon voucher distributions.

Shelter

Most participants (83%) reported living in 1 or 2 rooms per living space (excluding kitchen & bathroom). 36% of families only had one room and 47% were living in 2 rooms. Only 11% of participants had 3 rooms. Given that more than half (51%) of participants are living with 7 or more people and that among those 28% are 10 people or more, SR appear to suffer from overcrowding in their living space. As the number of refugees keeps on increasing, overcrowding becomes a major challenge as it might lead poor hygiene and diseases. On another hand, most families (81%) report the presence of a kitchen in their households as well as sufficient latrines for household use (80%). Regarding the families living in a collective shelter (3% or 12 families), they all agreed on the absence of separate facilities for women and men. In addition, 8 out of the 12 families mentioned that these facilities are dirty. If the latrines were to be collective, ensuring their cleanliness is the least that could be done.

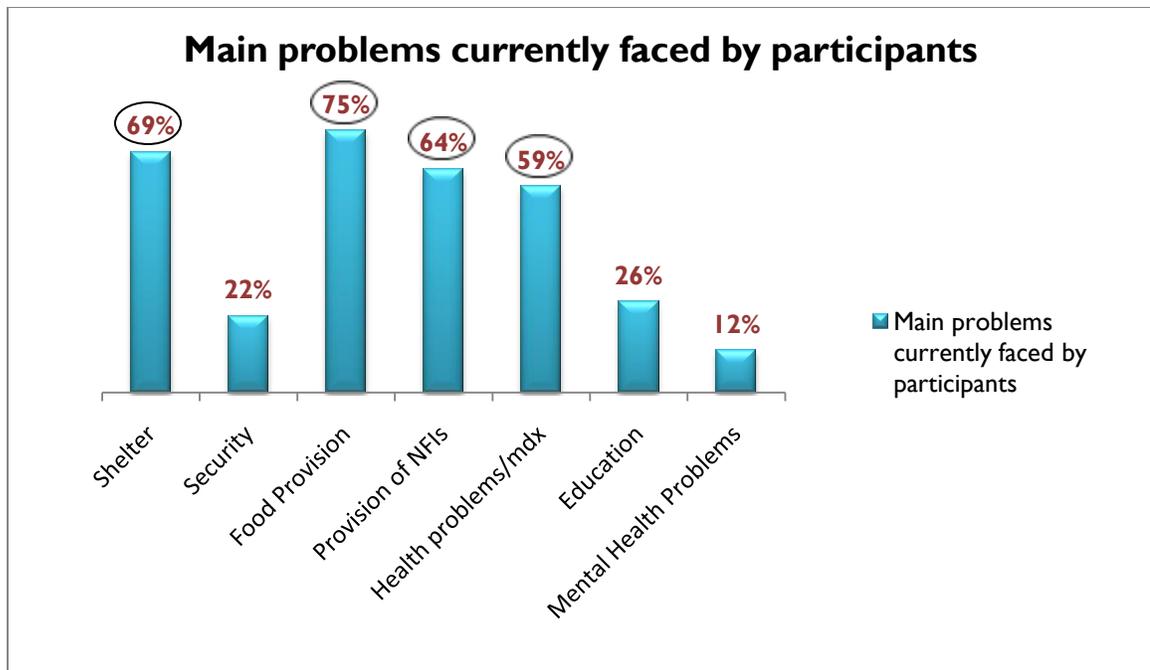
8. Assistance/aid in community

Providers of assistance

31% of the participants knew some providers of assistance to their community and listed them along with the type of assistance they provide. This number could have been higher given that 46% of participants reported to be registered with the UNHCR and thus should have mentioned this organization at least. The organizations mentioned by the families were the following: World Vision International (WVI) (60%), Caritas (16%), DRC (11%), Al Azhar (8%), Gharass Al Khayr (7%), UNHCR (6%), Churches/mosque (6%) and some municipalities (3%). The participants stated that the assistance from these organizations came mainly through the provision of food (79%) and hygiene kits (61%). Some organizations also provided other NFIs (15%) e.g. blankets. The majority of participants (92%) denied the fact that you have to pay to be in the distribution list. Only 1% stated they have heard they should pay but they didn't specify to whom (the remaining 7% did not answer). These findings reflect that numerous organizations are working in the area towards helping these refugees. Yet, the assistance is mostly similar in nature as participants mentioned mostly food and hygiene kits. It would be beneficial if organizations collaborate as much as possible to be able to provide diverse types of assistance and tackle things that have not been covered yet (medications, education, winterized NFIs etc.).

Main problems faced by families

Among the top problems currently faced by the SR in Lebanon, **food provision** came as the number 1 problem as 75% of participants complained about it. 3 other areas also appeared to be problematic for the interviewed families: the **shelter** (69%), the **provision of NFIs** (64%) and **health problems/medications** (59%). In regards to the NFIs, a previous section pointed to the fact that the most pressing ones are the cooking fuel, fuel and stoves. Given that these areas were seen as the most problematic by the SR interviewed, they should be tackled before the others that were seen as less problematic (security: 22%, education: 26% and mental health problems: 12%). (See chart below)



9. Priority Community Issues

At last, the participants were asked subjectively about the most important problems in their communities. The issues that were mentioned to be present in their community were practically the same as their personal problems hence reinforcing the need to tackle these areas first. Indeed, 4 problems were mentioned by the highest percentage of participants: **lack of heating means** (fuel/stoves) (50%), the conditions of the **shelters** and its rent (38%), the **provision of food** (30%) and **health problems and medications** (24%). Given the open ended nature of this question a wide array of answers were available but to a much lower extent, e.g.: expensive lifestyle (7%), unemployment (7%), education/schools (4%), maltreatment from Lebanese (3%), water (1%), overcrowding (1%) etc.

Impact of these problems on families and communities

Only 36% of all participants answered to this question probably due to its subjective nature and given that it might require deeper reflection. Among those who answered, the participants most frequently stated that the major impact of these problems on families and the community would be “psychological problems” (81%). Other impacts were: poverty (6%), family disintegration (6%), hunger (2%) and unemployment (2%).

Possible solutions to the community priority issues

Among those who responded to this question (39%), the majority (40%) agreed that the main solution to their problems would be the provision of more aid. The other solutions mentioned by our participants were the following: going back to Syria (16%), working opportunities (7%), money (2%), settle down in Lebanon (2%), peace (1%), proper shelters (1%) etc. According to 3% of the respondents no solution was available in the face of all these problems. These results show that the SR clearly put a lot of hope in the humanitarian agencies as most of them believe that they are the ones who can provide a solution to their current problems.

▪ **Conclusions / Recommendations**

Lebanon has observed a recent influx of SR as shown by the study whereby most participants had been here for less than a year. The following assessment of their needs allowed us to pinpoint the most pressing needs according to the refugees themselves. The first factor to consider is their living conditions in general. Indeed, the **shelters and the rents** most refugees have to pay are seen as one of the biggest problems for them. Most of the time, more than one family is living per household, yet the majority reported to be living in 1 or 2 rooms hence suggesting conditions of overcrowding. Overcrowding increasing the risk for poor hygiene and diseases, it is imperative to see if options other than renting small rooms are available for the refugees. This can be done by collaborating with the municipalities in every area.

The second area to act on relates to food. Given that **food provision** was mentioned among the top problems by the families, action is needed at this level. From the study, nutritional imbalance was noted in the diets of the refugees. Indeed, the starches (bread and cereals) were the types of food most highly consumed, yet alone this group provides a limited amount of nutrient and vitamins. Accordingly, the provision of food aids should imperatively continue but these food aids should provide a variety of food items to promote a balanced diet. This will allow for the provision of all the nutrients and vitamins needed especially by the children. The main barrier to food provision being financial, it is a duty to provide a variety of food items by the mean of food aids.

On another hand, although half of participants did receive food aids, they still relied on personal resources and debts to secure food for the whole family. In addition, parents reported to be cutting down on meals or choosing less preferred items to make sure their children would have enough food to eat. This suggests that food aids are not enough to feed the whole family during a month hence the need to reconsider the quantities being provided. Vouchers and cash being the preferred

type of food aid by the families, it is preferable to stick to the vouchers to make sure that food is going to be bought. Yet, we should try to ensure that items from different food groups can be bought with this voucher and provide a separate voucher for bread.

The following major problem in the eyes of the refugees relates to the **provision of NFIs**. Indeed, refugees expressed an urgent need for cooking fuel as well as cooking pots and utensils. Clearly, the families are thinking primarily about direct ways to feed their families. Hence, sanitation (soap and cleaning products) are seen as less urgent. This might call for a future campaign to raise awareness on the importance of sanitation and hand washing, especially when living in overcrowded conditions. Regarding the winterized NFIs, there is a lack of heating equipments among the families (fuel / stoves) that are urgent since winter is at the door. Given that most families are not receiving any assistance in NFIs, this area needs to be explored promptly to ensure the winterized NFIs are distributed as soon as possible.

The last major problem mentioned by the families relates to **health problems and medications**. Clearly, the refugees do not know whom to turn to if they needed to see a doctor or buy medications given all the costs they already have. This would probably require collaboration with organizations that can provide mobile clinics or ensure the distribution of medications after studying the most prevalent conditions (e.g. hypertension, diabetes etc.).

What's noticeable from the major problems that were cited by the SR is that they are all basic needs for survival. Indeed, to be able to survive families would need **a proper shelter, food, heating equipments** for the coming winter **and medications**. This sheds the light on the fact that until we are not fully providing these basic needs to the refugees we cannot aim to go a step further. Hence, as a first step, it is essential to ensure that the basic needs for survival are being provided to all these families before we move to other areas where work is also needed (e.g. education, mental well-being, child protection at work etc.)

Moving on to explore other problems, education is an area where some recommendations can be provided. Indeed, 60% of children previously enrolled in schools won't attend school this year. Hence, there is a need to find solutions to insert these children into the formal educational system as it is the preferred schooling method for parents. Only if that does not work, then we would resort to alternative educational techniques. This can be done by accounting for the perceived barriers with the financial barrier being at the top (e.g. provide children with school material + books). In addition, parents are badly informed about educational opportunities in their areas which

might call for a better coordination and closer work between the municipalities, organizations and refugees to help them become aware of the opportunities open to them.

With less children going to schools and a higher financial burden imposed on the SR, the emergence of child labor can be perceived. Although low percentages of working children were noted in this study, cases of child labor are present and will probably increase as the number of refugees augments. With mostly boys helping fathers to earn income by working through physical and manual work (skilled laborer / casual worker), the need for child protection at work becomes essential. This area should be carefully followed up to track the number of underage children and seek for ways to protect them.

An area that also requires consideration is the mental well being of refugees. First, by tackling their basic needs we would be working towards the mental well being of the families. On another hand, careful consideration should be given to the children as they have been exposed to war scenes and hence are more fragile. To counterbalance the fear, anxiety and sadness that children are expressing, recreational activities should be organized so as to fill up their time and make them happier. As for the adolescents, life skills education is an interesting option in order to help them develop certain skills and assets that will allow them to cope with the harshness of the events they are living.

At last, it is essential to highlight the importance that all organizations working in the Bekaa area collaborate to achieve the best results in the most efficient manner. In fact, many organizations are actually working in the area yet the nature of assistance is practically the same till date: mostly helping with food and hygiene kits. This further highlights the need for collaboration in order to divide the different types of help among the different organizations and be able to respond to the diverse needs of the SR.

Appendix

Rapid Assessment Form

استمارة التقييم السريع

تقوم مؤسسة الرؤية العالمية بعمل تقييم سريع للأضرار الناجمة عن بما يخص تأثيرها على احتياجات الأسرة الرئيسية (مأوى، غذاء، كساء، وسائل الرزق ...)
إن تعاونكم الأمين في تعبئة هذه الاستمارة يساهم بفعالية في رفع قدرة المؤسسة على فهم احتياجاتكم ومن ثم تحسين خدماتها لتلبيتها
شاكرين لكم حسن تعاونكم
مؤسسة الرؤية العالمية

I. Assessing agency information		معلومات عن الجهة القائمة بالتقييم			
World Vision Lebanon مؤسسة الرؤية العالمية في لبنان	Date of assessment: تاريخ التقييم				
Name of the surveyor: اسم الشخص القائم بالمسح	Contact information (cell): (رقم خلوي)				
2. Respondent information					
Governorate: محافظة	Caza: قضاء:	Village / Community: قرية / مدينة / منطقة			
Are you registered in the UN? هل أنت مسجل مع الأمم المتحدة? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes نعم 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No كلا	Sex: الجنس 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Male ذكر 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Female أنثى	Age: العمر			
Are you registered in any other organization? Please specify. هل أنت مسجل مع جمعية أخرى؟ الرجاء التحديد	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes نعم : 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No كلا				
Marital Status الوضع العائلي	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Single أعزب	2 <input type="checkbox"/> Married متزوج	3 <input type="checkbox"/> Widow أرمل 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced مطلق 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Separated/abandoned منفصل/في وضع هجر		
Are you HoH? هل أنت رب أو ربة البيت? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes نعم 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No كلا					
How long have you been a refugee in Lebanon? ما هي مدة لجونك الى لبنان حتى الآن؟	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Less than a month أقل من شهر	2 <input type="checkbox"/> 1-3 months بين 1-3 أشهر	3 <input type="checkbox"/> 3-6 months بين 3-6 أشهر	4 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 months-1 year من 6 أشهر لسنة	5 <input type="checkbox"/> More than a year أكثر من سنة
Type of accommodation نوع السكن	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Host family عائلة مستضيفة	2 <input type="checkbox"/> Relatives أقارب	3 <input type="checkbox"/> Collective shelter ملجأ جماعي	4 <input type="checkbox"/> Rented apartment شقة مستأجرة	5 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify) غير ذلك (حدد)
How long has the family been at this location? ما المدة التي أمضتها العائلة في هذا المكان؟	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Less than a month أقل من شهر	2 <input type="checkbox"/> 1-3 months بين 1-3 أشهر	3 <input type="checkbox"/> 3-6 months بين 3-6 أشهر	4 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 months-1 year من 6 أشهر لسنة	5 <input type="checkbox"/> More than a year أكثر من سنة
3. Demographics					
3.1.1	What is the total number of family members currently in your household? ما هو عدد أفراد عائلتك حالياً في المنزل في لبنان؟	- عدد الإناث: - عدد الذكور:			

3.1.2	How many children (under age 18 are in your household? ما هو عدد الأطفال (الذين يقل عمرهم عن الـ 18 سنة) في أسرتك؟	- عدد الإناث: - عدد الذكور:
3.1.3	How many children (under age 5) are in your household? ما هو عدد الأطفال (الذين يقل عمرهم عن الـ 5 سنوات) في أسرتك؟	- عدد الإناث: - عدد الذكور:
3.1.4	Is the husband currently living in: Lebanon or Syria? هل الزوج مقيم حالياً في: لبنان (1) أو سوريا (2) ؟ Is the wife currently living in: Lebanon or Syria? هل الزوجة مقيمة حالياً في لبنان (1) أو سوريا (2) ؟	
3.2	What is the total number of people currently living in your household? ما هو مجموع الأشخاص القاطنين حالياً في المنزل؟	
3.3	Who are <u>currently</u> the most vulnerable or at risk people in your community? من هم الأشخاص الأشد ضعفاً في تجمعتك حالياً؟ 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Single Parent أم أو أب وحيد 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Single female without children امرأة عزباء بدون أولاد 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Unaccompanied elderly مسن وحيد (فوق 60 سنة) 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Unaccompanied minor (قاصر وحيد (تحت 18 سنة) 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Orphans أيتام (الأم والأب متوفين) 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Persons with physical disabilities أشخاص ذوي إعاقات جسدية 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Chronically ill persons أشخاص ذوي أمراض مزمنة 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Persons with mental disability أشخاص ذوي إعاقات عقلية 9 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify) غير ذلك (حدد)	
3.4	How are children in your household being affected by this emergency? ما هو تأثير وضع الطارئ هذا على أطفال أسرتك؟ 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Increased anxiety زاد القلق 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Nightmares كوابيس 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Trouble sleeping صعوبة النوم 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Bed wetting تبليل الفراش 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Cease playing وقف اللعب 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Stop smiling وقف الابتسام 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Loss of appetite فقدان الشهية 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Feeling depressed الشعور بالاكئاب 9 <input type="checkbox"/> Developed aggressive behaviors يستعمل سلوكيات عدوانية 10 <input type="checkbox"/> Difficulty concentrating صعوبة التركيز 11 <input type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify غير ذلك (حدد)	
3.5	Do you know of any children separated from their families? هل لديك أي معلومات حول أطفال انفصلوا عن عائلاتهم نتيجة هذا الوضع الطارئ؟ 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No	
3.6	Do you know of any children who have lost their caregivers as a result of this emergency? هل لديك أي معلومات حول أطفال خسروا أهلهم / مقدي الرعاية نتيجة هذا الوضع الطارئ؟ 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No	

4. Sectoral information معلومات قطاعية																	
4.1 Food الطعام																	
4.1.1	<p>How many meals on average do members of your household currently eat per day? كم عدد وجبات الطعام التي يتناولها أفراد أسرتك في اليوم حالياً؟</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 – 1 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 or more 3 أو أكثر</p>																
4.1.2	<p>What are the main items of your food basket during the day? ما هي المواد الغذائية الأساسية التي تكوّن الوجبات خلال النهار؟ (ضع علامة في الخانة المناسبة)</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="8">Food items</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1) Cereals/ pulses نشويات (رز بطاطا معكرونة) وحبوب</td> <td>2) Dairy حليب ومشتقاته</td> <td>3) Canned food معلّبات</td> <td>4) Oil زيوت</td> <td>5) Condiments بهارات وتوابل</td> <td>6) Fruits/ vegetables خضار وفاكهة</td> <td>7) Meats لحم / دجاج / سمك</td> <td>8) Bread خبز</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Food items								1) Cereals/ pulses نشويات (رز بطاطا معكرونة) وحبوب	2) Dairy حليب ومشتقاته	3) Canned food معلّبات	4) Oil زيوت	5) Condiments بهارات وتوابل	6) Fruits/ vegetables خضار وفاكهة	7) Meats لحم / دجاج / سمك	8) Bread خبز
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4.1.3	<p>What is your source of food since arrival to the country? ما هو مصدر الغذاء منذ وصول عائلتك الى البلد؟</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Personal resources (savings, selling assets, daily work) الموارد الخاصة (العمل اليومي، المدخرات بيع الأصول) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Credit (shop or financial) الدين (من الدكان او دين المال) 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Assistance from charity (financial or in-kind) مساعدات من جمعية خيرية (مالية او عينية) 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Sharing with host family مشاركة العائلة المضيفة 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Other غيره (حدد)</p>																
4.1.4	<p>What percentage of total expenditure does your family spend weekly on food? ما النسبة المئوية من مجموع نفقات العائلة التي تعود الى شراء المواد الغذائية في الاسبوع؟</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0% 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 25% 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 50% 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 75% 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 100%</p>																
4.1.5	<p>Do you find all your food needs in local shops? هل تجد كل احتياجاتك الغذائية في المتاجر المحلية؟</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes نعم 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No كلا</p>																
4.1.6	<p>Are there any obstacles to accessing food for your household? Yes/no? If yes... هل هناك أي عقبات / حواجز قد تمنع اسرتك من الحصول على الطعام؟</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes نعم 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No كلا</p> <p>إذا كان الجواب نعم، حدد هذه العقبات</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Non-availability of food at shops المواد الغذائية غير متوفرة في المحلات 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Shops are too far المحلات بعيدة 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Shops are closed المحلات مغلقة 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Prices are high الأسعار مرتفعة 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Insecurity لا يوجد أمان 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Other غيره</p>																
4.1.7	<p>If food aid is a predominate source given the emergency, what is the frequency (or schedule) of distributions? إذا كانت المعونات الغذائية هي المصدر الرئيسي في الوضع الطارئ، ما هو مدى تكرار توزيع هذه المعونات (أو جدول توزيعها)؟</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Only once مرة واحدة فقط 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Every day يومياً 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Every week أسبوعياً 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Every two weeks مرّة كل أسبوعين 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Every month شهرياً</p>																

4.1.8	<p>What kind of aid do you receive?</p> <p>ما نوع المساعدة التي تحصل عليها؟</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Vouchers قسائم 2 <input type="checkbox"/> In-kind مساعدات عينية 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Cash نقد 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Bread خبز</p>
4.1.9	<p>What do you consider to be the best way of receiving food assistance?</p> <p>ما برأيك افضل طريقة لتلقي المساعدات الغذائية؟</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Cash نقد 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Vouchers قسائم 3 <input type="checkbox"/> In-kind مساعدات عينية</p>
4.1.10	<p>In case assistance is given through weekly paper vouchers, would you prefer bread to be included, or on a separate voucher?</p> <p>في حال تم تقديم المساعدات من خلال قسائم ورقية اسبوعية، هل تفضلون ان تتضمن هذه القسائم الخبز ام ان تستعمل قسائم منفصلة للخبز فقط؟</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Included ضمن القسيمة 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Separate voucher قسيمة منفصلة</p>

4.1.11						
If your household is not able to access enough of the foods you normally eat, what are you doing to cope? What kinds of things are you doing to try to get enough food? اذا كانت الأسرة غير قادرة على الحصول على الطعام الكافي المعتاد، ماذا تفعل للتأقلم مع هذه الحالة؟ ماهي الأشياء التي تفعلونها للحصول على ما يكفي من الغذاء؟						
		Never أبداً	Seldom (< 1 day per week) نادراً	Sometimes (1-2 days per week) أحياناً	Often (3 or more days per week) غالباً	Daily يوميّاً
C1	Limit portion sizes at meal الحد من حجم الحصة في الوجبة الواحدة	1	2	3	4	5
C2	Reduce number of meals eaten per day الحد من عدد وجبات الطعام في اليوم الواحد	1	2	3	4	5
C3	Borrow food or rely on help from friends or relatives استعارة المواد الغذائية أو الاعتماد على مساعدة الأصدقاء أو الأقارب	1	2	3	4	5
C4	Rely on less expensive or less preferred foods الاعتماد على اطعمة اقل كلفة او غير مفضّلة	1	2	3	4	5
C5	Purchase food on credit الدين لشراء الاطعمة	1	2	3	4	5
C6	Gather unusual types or amounts of wild foods جمع انواع او كميات من الاطعمة الغير عادية او البرية	1	2	3	4	5
C7	Have household members eat at relatives or neighbours تناول أفراد الاسرة الطعام عند الاقارب او الجيران	1	2	3	4	5
C8	Reduce adult consumption so children can eat تقليل استهلاك الطعام من الكبار ليتمكن الصغار من الاكل	1	2	3	4	5
C9	Skip entire days of eating تخطي ايام كاملة من تناول الطعام	1	2	3	4	5
C10	Send household members to beg إرسال أفراد الأسرة للتسول	1	2	3	4	5

4.2 Livelihoods كسب الرزق والمعيشة																																																																																						
4.2.1	What was the job(s) of the husband/wife in Syria that allowed the family to earn income / meet basic needs? ما المهنة / مهن التي كان يزاولها الزوج في سوريا لكسب المعيشة؟ ما المهنة / مهن التي كانت تزاولها الزوجة في سوريا لكسب المعيشة؟																																																																																					
4.2.2	Among the household members, who is currently earning income? (Can have more than 1 choice) من بين أفراد العائلة، من الذين يكسبون دخلاً حالياً؟ (يمكن أن يكون أكثر من اختيار) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Head of household رب الأسرة 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Wife الزوجة 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Son ابن 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Daughter ابنة 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Others, please specify																																																																																					
4.2.3	If the head of household is not working, what is the reason? إذا كان رب الأسرة لا يعمل ما السبب؟ 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Injury إصابة 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Disability إعاقة 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Cannot find work لا يمكن العثور على عمل 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Others (Please specify)																																																																																					
4.2.4	Is there any Child below 18 who is working? هل هناك أي ولد دون سن 18 يعمل؟ 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes نعم 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No كلا																																																																																					
4.2.5	What type of things are you currently doing to earn income to meet basic needs? ماذا تفعلون حالياً لكسب الدخل لتلبية الاحتياجات الأساسية؟ <input type="checkbox"/> Livelihoods work (please distinguish between family members) أعمال لكسب الرزق (يرجى التمييز بين أفراد الأسرة)																																																																																					
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4.3.5	<p>What are the most important issues related to young boys (14-18 years) ما هي القضايا الأكثر أهمية بالنسبة للشبان من عمر 14-18 سنوات؟</p> <p>What are the most important issues related to young girls (14-18 years)? ما هي القضايا الأكثر أهمية بالنسبة للشابات من عمر 14-18 سنوات؟</p>
<p>4.4 Basic needs (Non Food Items) (الاحتياجات الأساسية (المواد الغير غذائية)</p>	
4.4.1	<p>Please rank the following NFIs in terms of priority of needs. الرجاء ترتيب هذه الاحتياجات الأساسية حسب أهميتها</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Cooking fuel الوقود <input type="checkbox"/> Cooking pots and utensils أواني الطهي <input type="checkbox"/> Soap صابون <input type="checkbox"/> Cleaning products مواد تنظيف <input type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify غيره، الرجاء التحديد</p>
4.4.2	<p>Are you protected from the weather in your current shelter? هل تعتبر نفسك محمي من الأحوال الجوية السيئة في المأوى الحالي؟</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes نعم 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No كلا</p>
4.4.3	<p>Please rank these items in terms of priority of needs during this coming winter يرجى ترتيب هذه الاحتياجات حسب أهميتها لفصل الشتاء القادم</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Clothes ثياب <input type="checkbox"/> Blankets أغطية <input type="checkbox"/> Mattresses فرش <input type="checkbox"/> Stove آلات تدفئة <input type="checkbox"/> Fuel وقود للتدفئة <input type="checkbox"/> Wind proofing عزل للهواء <input type="checkbox"/> Flooring عزل للأرضية <input type="checkbox"/> Wall and roof insulation عزل للحائط والسقف <input type="checkbox"/> Other غيره</p>
4.4.4	<p>Are you currently receiving any assistance in NFIs? هل تتلقى حالياً أي مساعدة في السلع المنزلية والمواد غير الغذائية؟</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes نعم 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No كلا</p>
4.4.5	<p>What's your source of NFIs? ما هو مصدر عائلتك في السلع المنزلية والمواد غير الغذائية منذ وصول عائلتك الى البلد؟</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Personal resources (savings, selling assets, daily work) (الموارد الخاصة (العمل اليومي، المدخرات بيع الأصول) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Credit (shop or financial) الدين (من الدكان او دين المال) 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Assistance from charity (financial or in-kind) مساعدات من جمعية خيرية (مالية او عينية) 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Sharing with host family مشاركة العائلة المضييفة 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) غيره (حدد)</p>

4.5 Shelter and WASH المأوى و المياه	
4.5.1	<p>What is your current source of drinking water? ما هو مصدر مياه الشرب الذي تعتمد عليه حالياً؟</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> City water مياه الدولة 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Purchased water مياه مشتراة 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Natural spring نبع 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Well بئر</p>
4.5.2	<p>What is your current source of water for domestic use? ما هو مصدر المياه للاستخدام المنزلي الذي تعتمد عليه حالياً؟</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> City water مياه الدولة 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Purchased water مياه مشتراة 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Natural spring نبع 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Well بئر</p>
4.5.3	<p>Do you face any obstacles in collecting sufficient safe water for both drinking and domestic use? Yes/no 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes نعم 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No كلا</p> <p>If yes is this a result of... هل تواجه اي صعوبات في جمع ما يكفي من المياه الصالحة للشرب وللإستخدام المنزلي؟ اذا نعم، ما سبب هذه الصعوبات؟</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> City water shut off انقطاع المياه 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Non-availability of water at shops المياه غير متوفرة في المحلات 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Shops are too far المحلات بعيدة 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Shops are closed المحلات مغلقة 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Prices are high الأسعار مرتفعة 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Insecurity لا يوجد أمان 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Other غيره</p>
4.5.4	<p>Are there sufficient latrines for household use? Yes/no, Comment هل هناك ما يكفي من المراحيض للإستخدام المنزلي؟</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes نعم 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No كلا الرجاء التحديد.</p>
4.5.5	<p>If in a collective shelter, are there separate facilities for women and men? Are they clean? اذا كانت اسرتك تسكن في مأوى جماعي، هل هناك مراحيض منفصلة للنساء والرجال؟ هل هي نظيفة؟</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes نعم 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No كلا</p>
4.5.6	<p>Is there a kitchen in your household? هل هناك مطبخ في منزلك؟</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes نعم 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No كلا</p>
4.5.7	<p>What's the total number of rooms for living space (excluding kitchen & bathroom)? ما هو عدد الغرف في المنزل (باستثناء المطبخ والحمام)؟</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 4 <input type="checkbox"/> >3</p>

5. Assistance/aid in community المساعدات الاغاثية في المنطقة

5.1 Current assistance — who are the providers of assistance to your community (such as INGOs, national government, local government, Red Cross, religious organisations, etc.), the type of assistance and to which beneficiaries.

المساعدات الحالية – ماهي المؤسسات التي تقوم بتقديم مساعدات الاغاثية لكم في المنطقة (مؤسسات غير حكومية دولية، مؤسسات حكومية، مؤسسات محلية، بلديات، الصليب الأحمر، مؤسسات دينية) ...

AGENCY: المؤسسة	TYPES OF ASSISTANCE/SERVICES: نوع المساعدات والخدمات المقدمة	WHO RECEIVES: المستفيدين
	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Medications الأدوية 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Health Services خدمات صحية 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Food أكل 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Kitchen Items أدوات للمطبخ 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Hygiene Kit عدة للتنظافة 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Baby Kits معدات للأطفال 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Other NFIs غير إحتياجات أساسية 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Cash نقد 9 <input type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify (حدد) غيره	
	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Medications الأدوية 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Health Services خدمات صحية 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Food أكل 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Kitchen Items أدوات للمطبخ 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Hygiene Kit عدة للتنظافة 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Baby Kits معدات للأطفال 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Other NFIs غير إحتياجات أساسية 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Cash نقد 9 <input type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify (حدد) غيره	
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5.2	Does anyone have to pay to be in the distribution list? If yes, to whom? هل تعرف أحد يدفع ليكون ضمن قائمة التوزيع؟ إذا كان الجواب نعم، لمن؟ 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes نعم 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No كلا	

5.3	<p>What are the main problems that you and your family are currently facing? ما هي أبرز المشاكل التي تعاني منها أنت و عيلتك حالياً؟</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Shelter مأوى 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Security أمن 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Food provision توفير الغذاء 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Provision of NFIs توفير الإحتياجات الأساسية 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Health problems / medications المشاكل الصحية / الأدوية 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Education التعلم 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Mental Health problems أزمات نفسية 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify غيره، الرجاء التحديد</p>
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6. Priority community issues القضايا ذات الأولوية في المجتمع	
6.1	<p>What do you consider to be the 3 most important problems in your community? برأيك، ماهي أهم ثلاث مشاكل تواجه تجمعك السكاني / مجتمعك حواليك حالياً؟</p> <p>1.</p> <p>2.</p> <p>3.</p>

6.2	<p data-bbox="175 191 938 222">How are these problems impacting families and the community?</p> <p data-bbox="1078 222 1528 254">كيف تؤثر هذه المشاكل على العائلات والمجتمع؟</p> <ol data-bbox="175 289 204 726" style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="175 289 204 321">1.<li data-bbox="175 491 204 522">2.<li data-bbox="175 693 204 724">3.
6.3	<p data-bbox="175 907 748 938">How do you think these issues can be resolved?</p> <p data-bbox="1175 938 1528 970">كيف تعتقد أنه يمكن حل هذه المشاكل؟</p> <ol data-bbox="175 970 204 1407" style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="175 970 204 1001">1.<li data-bbox="175 1171 204 1203">2.<li data-bbox="175 1373 204 1404">3.