

Needs Assessment Report

Syrian Refugees

South Lebanon
Saida & Tyr Caza

January 31, 2013

Prepared By: Rana Bizri

Table of Contents

Purpose	3
Methodology	3
Findings.....	7
1.Respondents Information	7
2.Food.....	12
3.Livelihood.....	16
4.Education.....	18
5.Basic Needs (Non Food Items).....	23
6.Shelter and Wash	24
7.Assistance/aid in community.....	25
8.Priority Community Issues.....	27
9.FGDs Findings	29
10.Key Informant Interviews Findings	32
Recommendations/ Conclusion.....	33
Conclusion	35
Limitations	36
<u>Appendix</u> 37	

- **Purpose of Assessment**

In response to the Syrian Refugee crisis unfolding in Lebanon, World Vision Lebanon (WVL) conducted an in depth needs assessment in the South Governorate of Lebanon, districts of Saida and Tyr. This assessment focused on understanding the urgent needs of Syrian refugees in terms of food, education, basic non-food items, shelter and wash, priority community issues and overall livelihood needs for refugees residing in these districts.

- **Methodology**

Tool

Utilizing a combination of quantitative and qualitative tools, the assessment was conducted targeting Syrian refugees. The survey tool (Appendix 1) was designed and adapted to capture data on respondents' demographics and general information, such as: type of accommodation, time spent at the location, marital status and gender. It also included questions that focused on major themes such as food security, livelihoods, education, basic non-food needs, shelter and wash arrangements. In addition, the survey included qualitative questions which focused on collecting information about current assistance in the community, and priority community needs and problems faced by refugees, as well as gaining insight on the refugees' perspective in regard to resolving the raised issues. The analysis of the survey results was conducted using Excel. Other assessing tools used were focus group discussions with refugee children in Tyr and Saida ([Appendix 2](#)) for the purpose of gaining in depth knowledge about the effects of dislocation and war trauma on Syrian refugees' children; in addition to Key

Informant Interviews with focal persons in the community. These personal interviews were conducted using a structured questionnaire (Appendix 3).

Sampling

A total of 511 surveys designed for refugees were completed by interviews conducted by data collectors across the South Governorate in the region of Saida and Tyr, of which 213 surveys were completed in Tyr and surrounding villages; and 298 surveys were completed in Saida city and surrounding areas. Sample sizes were calculated based on a total population, at the time of the assessment, of 1428 households in Tyr and 2000 households in Saida using a verified statistical calculators . Sampling was conducted on a random basis, and surveyed families were selected and visited randomly. Efforts were taken to ensure the surveys were completed by the head of household (husband or wife), to capture as much data as possible.

The assessment included primary data collection in Saida and Tyr, in addition to key informative interviews, which targeted focal persons in the community who worked in municipalities or NGOs in both Saida and Tyr, and were in contact with Syrian refugees. Also, FGDs were conducted at schools in Saida and Tyr, and included children from ages 9 to 12 years old who came from different families. Children were randomly selected from Tyr and Saida classes and assessed using the body map, which included questions about thoughts, health, activities, feelings, communication, and problems currently experienced by Syrian refugee children.

South Governorate: Tyr

<u>Location</u>	<u># of households</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u># of households</u>
Tyre City	101	Mahrana	2
Burghlieh	3	Arzun	2
Dbaal	1	Barish	2
Deir Qanooun Ras el Ain	14	Aljbin	3
Bazouriyeh	5	Janata	1
Zebqin	1	Tair Falsay	1
Mansuri	4	Salha	1
Shhabiyeh	6	Toura	1
Qana	1	Maaroub	5
Almajadel	3	Abbassieh	19
Sreefa	4	Bedyass	1
Borj Rahaal	1	Borj Shamali	30
Tair Debba	2		

Total: 213

South Governorate: Saida

<u>Location</u>	<u># of households</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u># of households</u>
Awali River Area	4	Shakreye	1
Tamer Ain Helwe	5	Shohada	1
Haj Hafez	1	Fawar	11
Rmeileh	3	Villat	6
Set Nafeese	2	Qanaye	2
Madene Sinaeye	69	Meye Meye	2
Abra, Hilaleye	50	Wastane	2
Bostan Kabeer	5	Bawabet Fawqa	1
Haret Saida	13	Jadet Berri	5
Barrad Area	6	Zhoor St.	1
Darb El Seem	3	Sharhabeel	2
Dawar Kodos	7	Saida	96

Total: 298

Findings

Surveys Results

1- Respondents Information

The respondents sample comprised 63% males and 37% females, with mostly the head of the household, that is the husband or the wife, reporting on the survey questions (Saida %68, Tyr %92), and the remaining percentage represented other available family members at the time of reporting. The average age of respondents in Saida was 37 years old with a range varying from 17 to 80 years old, while the average age of respondents in Tyr was 33 years old with a range varying from 17 to 73 years old. The majority of respondents in Saida and Tyr were married (%86), and the remaining percentage represented widowed refugees (%7), single refugees (%3), divorced refugees (% 2), or separated/abandoned refugees (%2).

The total number of family members residing currently in Saida varied in a range between 2 members and 25 members. In Tyr, the number of family members ranged between 1 member and 11 members. These families were balanced in terms of gender, with an average of 3 males and 3 females per household. In regard to children under age 18, an average of 2 boys and 2 girls was reflected per household in both Saida and Tyr. Mostly, these children reside with both parents in Lebanon. In some cases, there are fathers who were deceased naturally, or killed in the civil war, or just decided to stay in Syria. This high significant percentage of refugee children in South Lebanon raises the urgent need for child protection and assistance to make sure that justice for children is served.

Despite the fact that children are not separated from their parents and currently reside with them in Lebanon, the total number of people living in the same household is high enough to contribute to serious health problems as well as social problems. In Saida, almost %63 of refugee families reported to be more than 8 people in one household, while %34 of families reported to be more than 12 people in one household. In some cases (%4), families reported 20 and more people living in the same household. In regard to Tyr, %24 of refugees reported more than 8 people in one household; %1 reported more than 12 people living in one household.

	Total # of family members Range	1-3 members	4-6 members	7-9 members	10 > members	Children < 5	% of refugees who know separated children
Saida	2-25	%69	%22	%6	%3	%40	%5
Tyr	1-11	%69	%22	%6	%3	%76	%5

Registration with UNHCR or other organizations

A low percentage (%19) of respondents in Saida was registered with UNHCR, and a lower percentage (%13) of respondents in Tyr was registered. Some refugees reported that they are awaiting registration, while others reported that they just didn't register due to insecurity feeling about registration. Only %6 in Tyr reported to be registered with

other organizations, and %23 of respondents in Saida reported that they registered at other organizations. However, most refugees claimed that they didn't receive any assistance neither from UNHCR nor from other organizations.

Stay in Lebanon

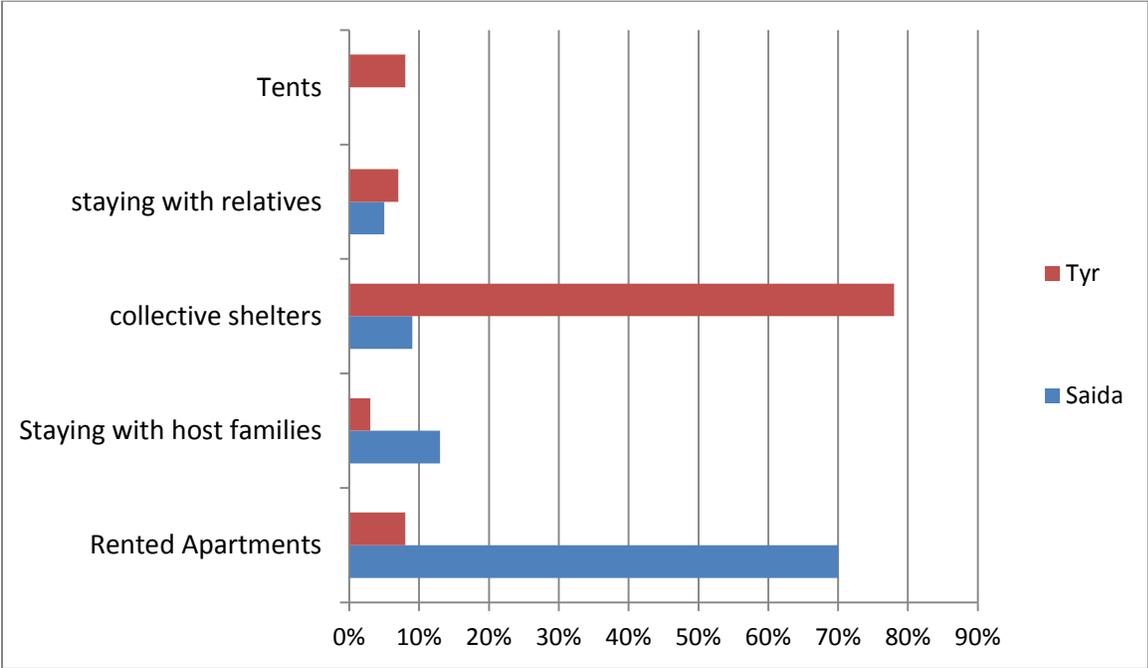
Most Syrian refugees had been staying in Lebanon for less than a year. In Saida, %14 of the respondents had been staying in Lebanon for less than a month; %33 of the respondents had been staying from 1-3months, % 34 had been staying for 3-6 months, and %16 respondents had been staying for 6 months to 1 year. Only %3 of the respondents had been staying for more than a year. In regard to Tyr, most refugees (%46) had been staying in Lebanon for 1-3 months. Others had been staying for 3-6 months %35, %8 had been staying for 6-1 year, %7 had been staying for less than a month, and only %3 had been residing in Lebanon for more than a year.

Type of Accommodation

In Saida, most respondents (%70) reported to be living in rented apartments shared by more than one family, which reached in some cases 7 to 8 families residing in one apartment. In regard to the rest of Saida sample population, %13 of respondents reported to be staying with host families, %9 are staying in collective shelters, %5 are staying with relatives. None of the respondents in Saida Caza reported to be staying in tents, however, in Tyr area, 8% of respondents reported to be living in tents. A high percentage (%78) of refugees in Tyr reported to be staying in collective shelters. The rest of the sample population in Tyr was divided as follows: %3 staying with host families, %7 staying with relatives, and %8 living in rented apartments. In regard to the

length of stay of refugee families at current locations, data reflected proportional answers with the overall staying in Lebanon in spite of deteriorating tragic situations at current locations. Ultimately, this is due to the lack of shelter alternatives. The influx of Syrian refugees to Lebanon is dramatically increasing and almost doubled since the period of data collection, which is leaving refugee families with very few options for shelter.

Type of Accommodations



At Risk People in the Community

Essentially, the problem of household crowding in Saida calls for attention due to unexpected date for their return to their country and, particularly, if it currently involves vulnerable household members. In fact, the majority of refugee families residing in Saida (%10) reported chronically ill persons, %1 reported unaccompanied elderly, and

% 2 reported persons with physical disabilities who included people injured in the war. Also, %1 reported orphans, %1 reported single parents, and %1 reported unaccompanied minor. A low insignificant percentage of refugee families reported persons with mental disability. In regard to Tyr, most refugees (%7) reported single parents as the most vulnerable or at risk people in the community. The remaining population reported %4 single females without children, %1 reported unaccompanied elderly, %1 reported persons with physical disabilities, %2 reported chronically ill persons, %1 reported persons with mental disabilities.

Emergency Effects on Children

Collected data have reflected that Syrian children in South Lebanon are experiencing a number of traumatic effects as a result of witnessing war violence and lack of stability due to displacement. In fact, the most reported effect (%18) on Syrian children is **increased anxiety**. Another traumatic effect was suffering from nightmares (%10), which, ultimately, in some cases have caused trouble sleeping (%10). Another significant effect of the Syrian crisis was the feeling depressed (%11). This is in addition to other effects such as: bedwetting (%3), Cease playing (%3), Stop smiling (%4), loss of appetite (%7), developed aggressive behaviors (%2), and difficulty concentrating (%4). In looking at Tyr sample population, the most reported effects of this emergency on children were trouble sleeping (%30), and increased anxiety (%23). Data reflected other significant effects as nightmares (%15), bed wetting (%15), cease playing and stop smiling (%7), loss of appetite (%17), feeling depressed (%13), and difficulty concentrating (%2). With that being said, it highlights the crucial need for psychological and psychosocial support to ensure the well being of these refugee children. All these

effects fall under children's depression symptoms, which will negatively affect children's social activities and performance in school if left untreated.

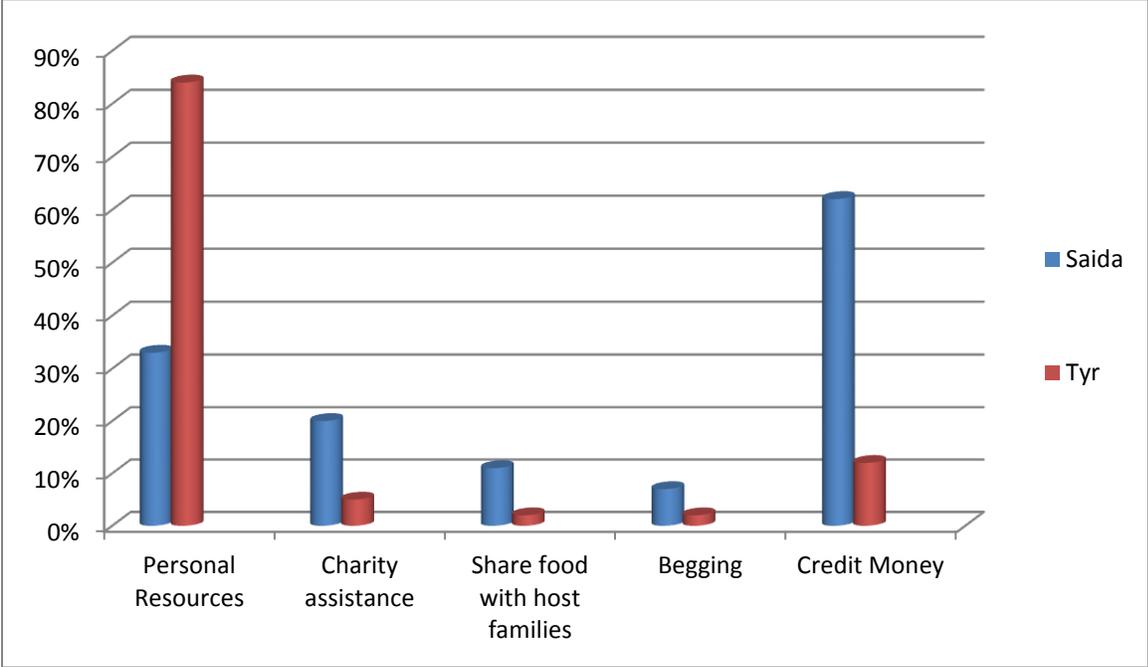
2- Food

The majority of respondents in Saida and Tyr, which reached almost %94-96, reported that their family members currently eat 2 to 3 meals per day. This percentage was divided into (%52 Saida, %40Tyr) who eat 2 meals per day, and (%44 Saida, %54Tyr) eat 3 meals or more per day. Bread is the first main item included in their daily meals (Saida %92, Tyre % 95). A second highly consumed item is cereals and starches (Saida %89, Tyr %67); in addition to canned food (Saida%48, Tyr % 80) and dairy products (Saida%53, Tyr % 71). The high consumption of canned food loaded with sodium, and the low consumption of other essential food groups such as meats (Saida%10, Tyr %5), and fruits and vegetables (Saida %36, Tyr % 44), seriously imposes high risk on refugees' physical well being especially children.

Source of Food

Desperate conditions of many Syrian refugees since arrival to Lebanon led them to credit money from other sources and shops (Saida%62, Tyr %12) in order to buy food for their families. Another significant source of food for refugees is personal resources such as savings, selling assets, or daily work (Saida%33, Tyr %84). Some refugees in Saida (%20) reported to receive financial or in-kind assistance from charities, while others share food with the host family (%11) they are staying with. A small percentage of refugees reported begging (Saida%7, Tyr %2) as a source of food, which does not accurately reflect the reality observed on the streets every day. In most cases, refugees

spend about 50-60% of total expenditure weekly on food. In other cases; for instance, refugees who reside with host families, %100 of total expenditure is spend weekly on food.



Obstacles to Accessing Food

The majority of refugees in both Saida and Tyr (%86) reported that they find all their food needs in local shops. However, these refugees reported that they struggle from obstacles to accessing food for their families. %83 of respondents in Saida reported high prices as an obstacle to accessing food. Other obstacles reported were insecurity (%2), and shops are far (%1). In Tyr, %56 of respondents reported high prices as an obstacle to accessing food for the household.

Frequency of Food Aid

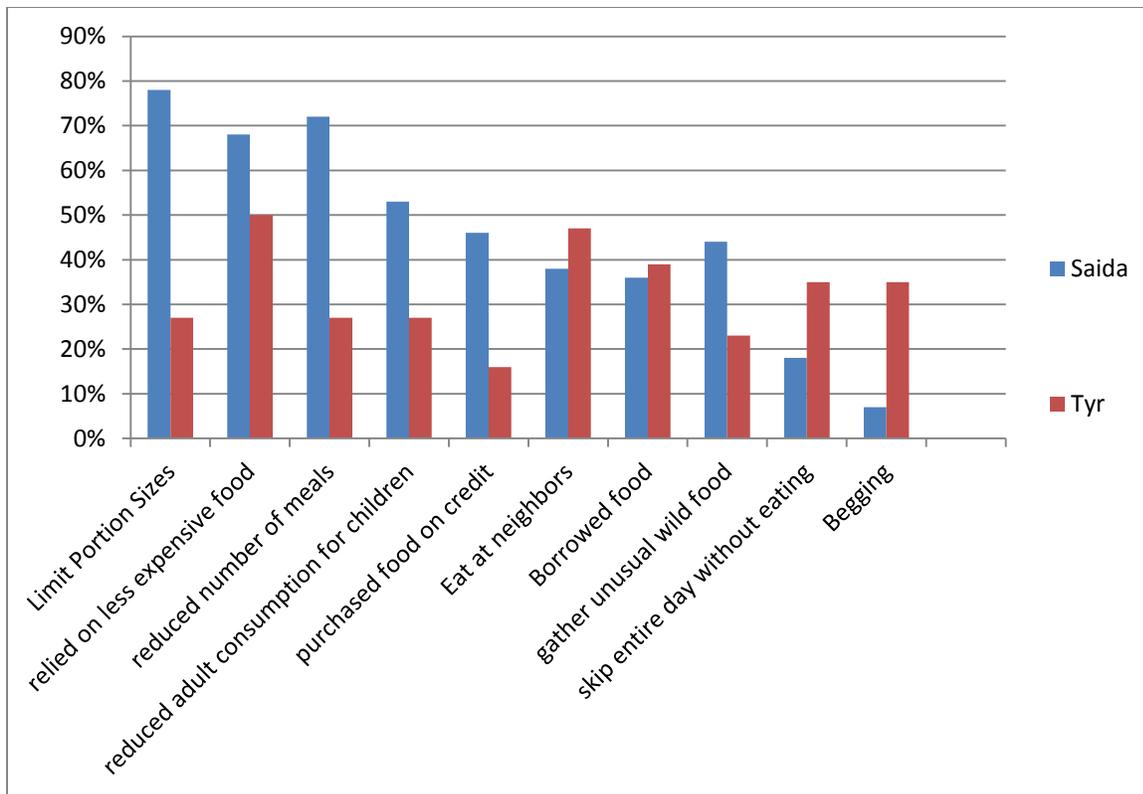
Almost %67 of refugees in Tyr and % 51 of refugees in Saida reported that they had received food assistance during their stay in Lebanon. The frequency of distributions was found to be mainly every week (Saida%48, Tyr %34). Other refugees received food aid only once (Saida %9, Tyr %8) since they entered Lebanon, which was noted to be during the month of Ramadan. Other noted frequencies were found to be (Saida%4, Tyr %2) every month, and (Saida%5, Tyr %30) every two weeks. Less than %1 percent of respondents in Saida received food aid every day, while almost %3 of respondents in Tyr received daily help. Refugees reported that the common food aid they receive is in-kind assistance (Saida%10, Tyr %6). Other types of food aid was reported to be vouchers (Saida%7, Tyr % 6), cash (Saida%6, Tyr %3), and bread (Saida%7, Tyr % 3). In general, refugees complained about in-kind food aid as it contains unnecessary items. Hence, they preferred cash (Saida%68, Tyr %51) to be the best way of receiving food assistance. Other percentage of refugees (Saida%8, Tyr %3) preferred vouchers to receive food assistance, and also preferred bread to be included in the voucher (Saida %76, Tyr%50). A small percentage (%3) of refugees was indifferent in regard to the best way for food aid.

Coping Mechanisms

Although collected data on food needs did not reflect an urgent need for food; however, most families followed numerous coping mechanisms to get enough food for their household. Daily, most families in Saida (%78) limited the portion sizes at meals, relied on less expensive or less preferred foods (%68), or reduced number of meals eaten per

day (%72). More than half of these families daily reduced adult consumption so children can eat (%53). Some families (%46) daily purchased their food on credit, or borrowed food or relied on help from friends or relatives (%36). Also, some families (%38) arranged to have household members daily eat at relatives or neighbors. More than half of these families (%56) never had to gather unusual types or amounts of wild food for their household. It is essential to mention that the majority of these refugee families never skipped their entire day without eating (%82), and also reported that they never sent household members to beg (%93).

In regard to Tyr, %50 of refugee families relied daily on less expensive or less preferred foods, and %47 of these families had their household members daily eat at relatives or neighbors. Some families (%39) daily borrowed food or relied on help from friends or relatives. Almost %27 of refugee families daily limited portion sizes or reduced adult consumption so children can eat. Sometimes, 1-2 days per week, refugee families purchased food on credit (%16), and other times gathered unusual types of wild food (%23). Mostly %65, these families never had to skip the entire day without any meal, or send household members to beg.



3- Livelihood

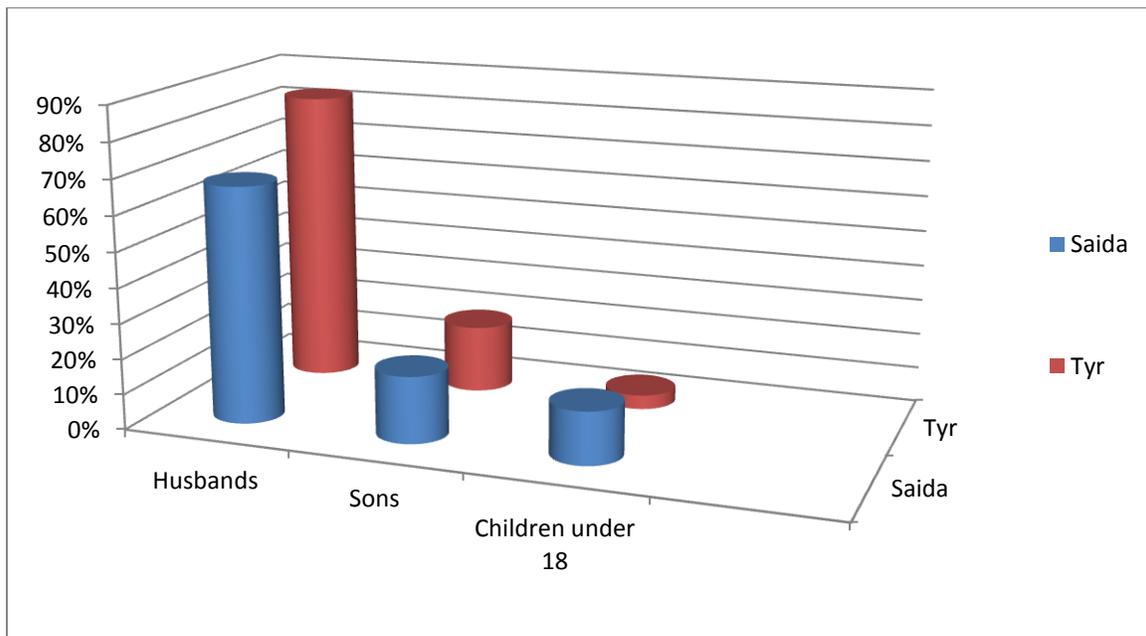
Household members earning income

Collected data reflected that %90-97 of husbands from both Saida and Tyr samples were the main income earners in the household in Syria. %83 of these husbands in both Saida and Tyr previously worked low-skilled jobs such as drivers, construction workers, bakery workers, retailers, machine operators, and tailors. Only %3 of wives from Saida sample and %19 of wives from Tyr sample previously worked in Syria, or were university students. In Lebanon, %67 to %83 of income earners in both Saida and Tyr were the head of household or in some cases their male sons (%19). A very small insignificant percentage of wives worked in Lebanon as maids and seamstresses. The

reason for the non working head of households was found to be mostly (%44) due to lack of job opportunities. %15 of refugee families in Saida reported to have a child below 18 years who is working, while only % 4 of the respondent families in Tyr reported to have a child below 18 who is working.

The husbands in Saida mostly (%52) filled skilled casual labor jobs and a small percentage (%9) worked as construction workers. In Tyr, only %3 of husbands worked in skilled casual labor, and %11 of husbands worked as construction workers. Other husbands (%9), worked in bakeries, and markets. Refugee families reported that they used alternative livelihoods in an effort to meet basic needs. These alternative livelihoods were mostly (%63) borrowing from friends and family, and sometimes, selling assets (%32).

Earning Income in Lebanon



4- Education

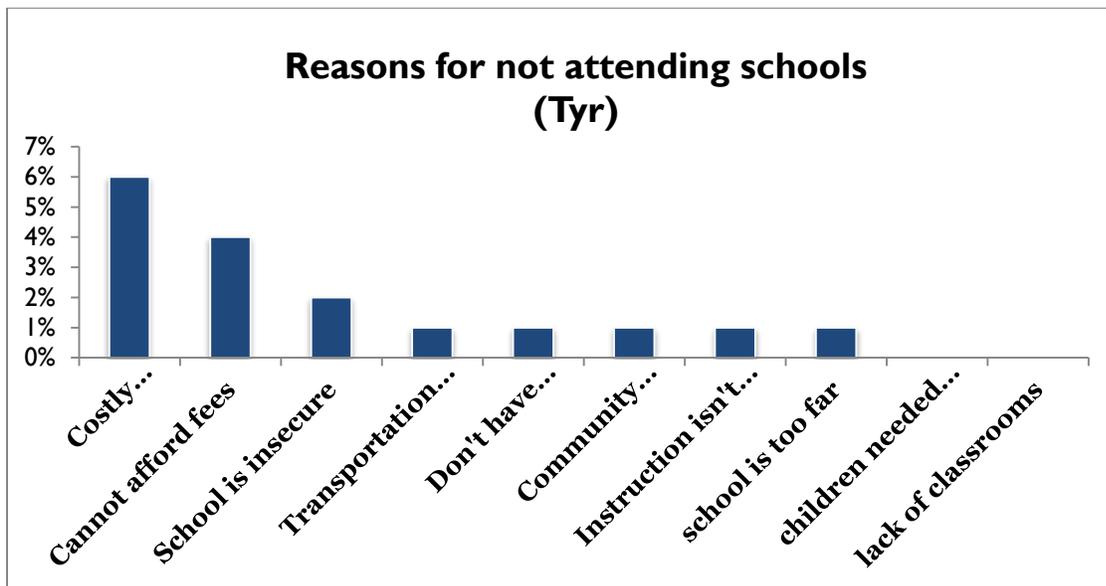
School Attendance in Syria

In regard to Saida and Tyr sample, %77 of the families had school age children who were attending school in Syria. Data reflected that each family had an average of 3 school age children. The ages of these children in Tyr ranged from 3 to 20 years of age. In Saida, children's ages ranged from 3 to 18 years of age. In Saida, girls (%75) had a significant higher percentage than boys (%25). In Tyr, the gender of children was equally distributed between boys and girls. Out of the Tyre sample, there are 209 children in all, which was found that %77 of these children will attend school in Lebanon. In regard to Saida sample, there are 316 children in all. Only %8 of the children sample will attend school in Lebanon. Children in Tyr are attending different public schools and they are being included with Lebanese children in classes and the learning Lebanese curriculum. In Saida, Children are attending different public and private schools where are instructed the Syrian curriculum in special classes.

Barriers to Education

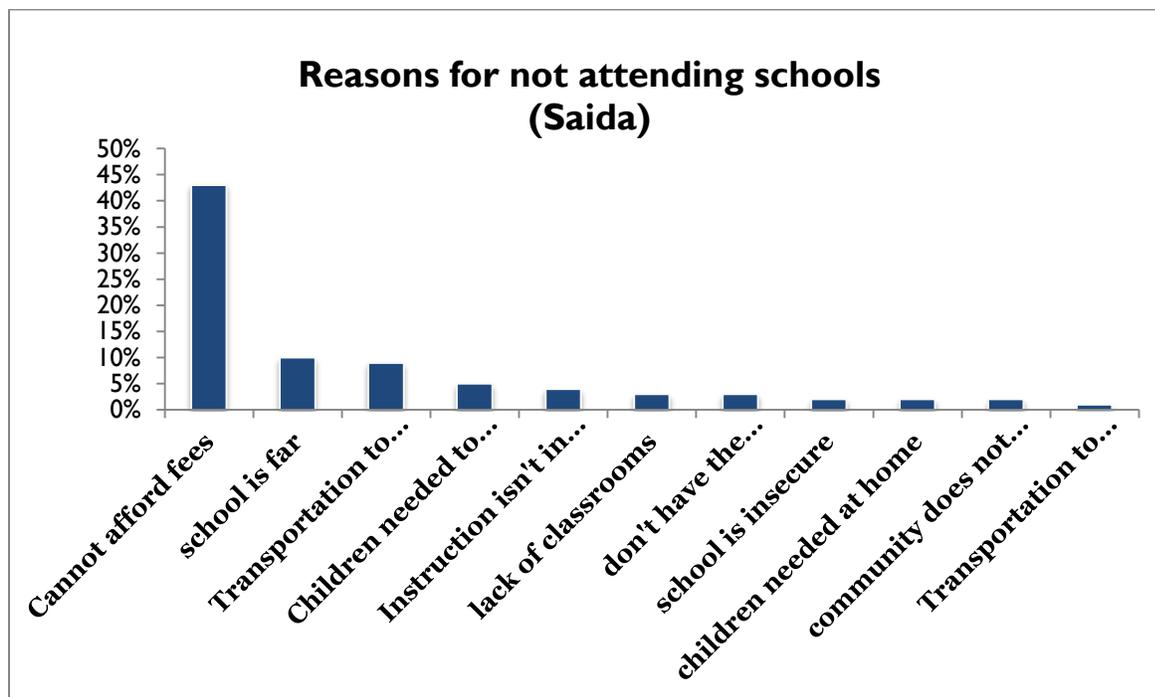
The barriers to education survey question had a very low response in Tyr, where only 23 families out of 213 responded and reported on reasons for children not attending school this year. According to these 23 respondent families in Tyr, the main barrier for their children to attend schools was costly transportation (%6). Other than transportation, the barriers reported by families were as follows: family cannot afford school fees (%4), school is insecure (%2), school is too far (%1), and transportation to school is not safe (%1), instruction is not in children's language (%1), not having the required documentation (%1), or the community does not support education (%1).

Children’s need to raise income, as well as, lack of classrooms and not enough space were not found to be barriers for not attending schools. These low percentages may not accurately reflect the reasons for not attending school; in fact, the low percentages are due to low response rate on this question. In Tyr, only %7 of families had access to information on education opportunities available in their area.



The barriers to education survey question had a higher response rate in Saida. The reasons for children not attending school this year in Saida were mostly found to be financial barriers and not affording to pay fees (%43). Other reported barriers are as follows: school is too far (%10), transportation to school is costly (%9), children needed to help their parents raise income or food (%5), instruction isn’t in children’s language (%4), lack of classrooms and not enough spaces (%3), or not having the required documentation (%3). A very small percentage of these children did not attend school this year due not feeling safe or due to children needed to help at home (%2), or because the community does not support education (%2), or because transportation to

school is not safe (%1). Only %17 of families in Saida has access to information on education opportunities that are available in their area. Unfortunately, a high percentage of children (Saida %68, Tyr % 81) did not have any access to a child friendly space in their household.

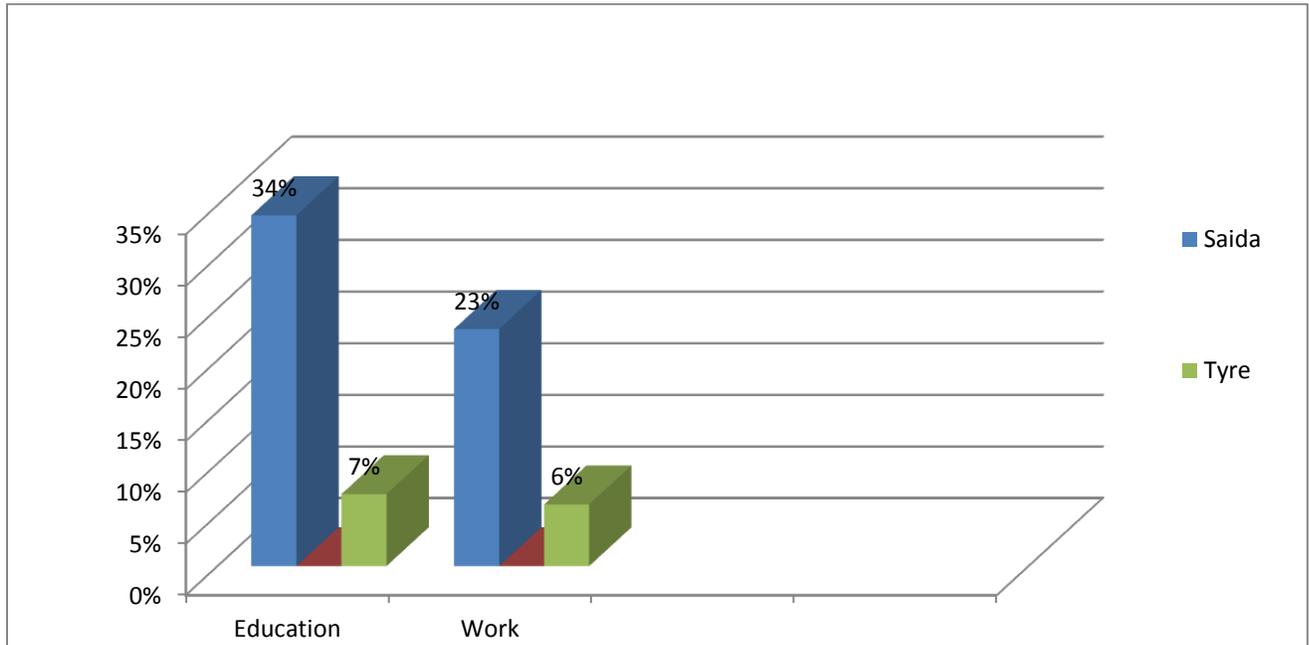


Alternative Options to Schools

Families in Saida who did not send their children to schools choose other alternatives available in their area of living. These alternatives were found to be as follows: vocational trainings (%30), technical schools (%21), accelerated learning programs (%15), and other psychosocial activities available in the area (% 10). In Tyr, families mostly choose psychosocial activities available in the community (%33) as an alternative for schools. Other options available were also chosen as alternatives

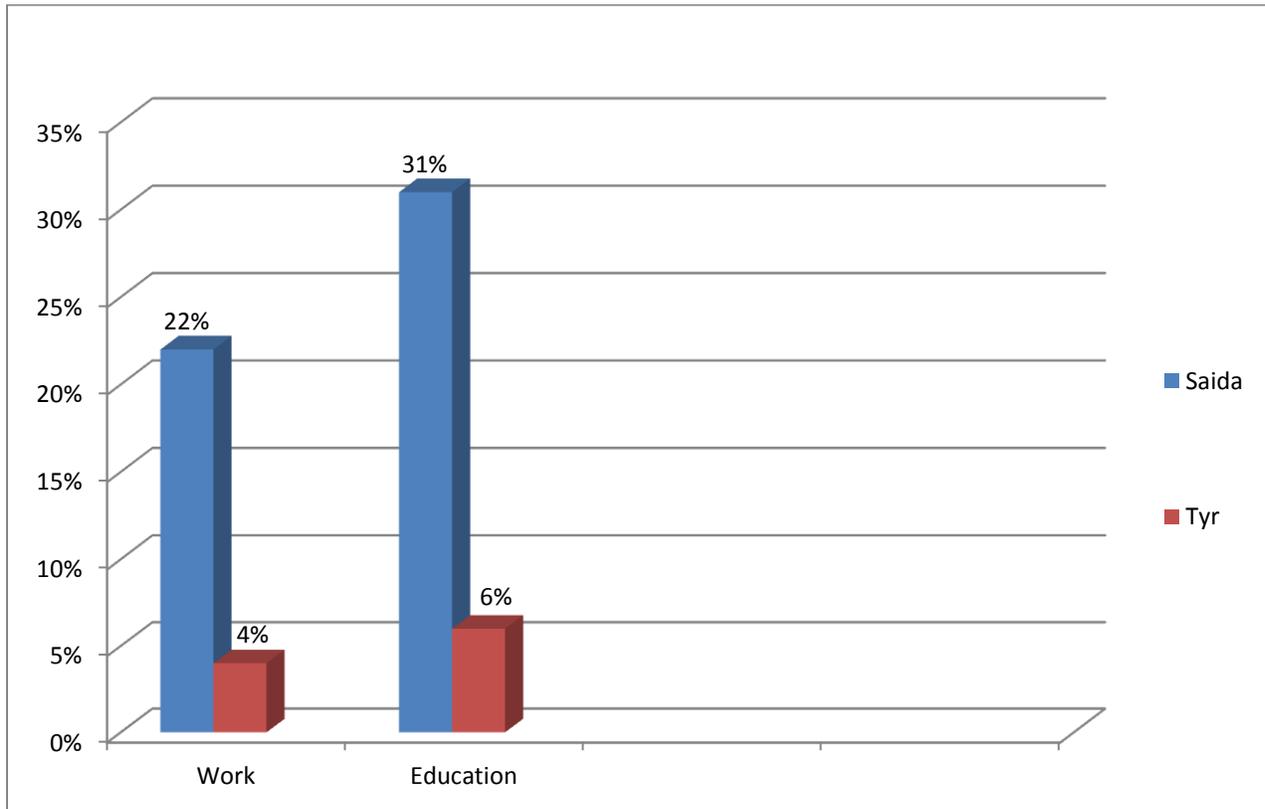
including accelerated learning programs (%17), technical schools (%7), and sometimes, vocational trainings (%5).

Important Issues Related to Young Boys (14-18)



In Saida, the most important issue related to young boys between the ages of 14 and 18 years was reported by refugee families to be education (%34). Families also considered finding jobs and earning money (%23) to be important as well to improve their living conditions. In Tyr, families considered both work and education as important issues to young boys.

Important Issues related to Young Girls



The most important issues related to young girls from the age of 14 to 18 years as reported by respondent families in Tyr were education (6%) and (4%). Tailoring, sewing, handicrafts, and beading were the most preferred jobs for girls. Similarly, in Saida, the most important issues related to girls from the ages of 14 to 18 years old were education (31%), and work (22%).

5- Basic Needs (Non-Food items)

General NFIs

Respondent families were asked to rank their NFIs in terms of priority of needs. In Tyr, more than half of families (%54) selected pots and utensils as their first priority. The second priority selected was fuel (%24), and followed by cleaning products (%8) as third priority; and the least priority was the soap (%2). In Saida, similarly, families selected cooking pots and utensils (%40) as their first priority of needs. The second priority selected by families was soap (%18) and cleaning products (%17). This is mostly due to the problem of household overcrowding in Saida where families need sanitation and hygiene kits on daily basis.

Winter NFIs

Only % 34-36 of respondent families in Saida and Tyr reported to be protected from weather in their current shelter. These families were asked to rank their priority needs during this winter season. In Tyr, %44 of families ranked clothes as their first priority. The second priority was reported to be heating machines (%22), and then flooring (%13) as third priority. In saida, similarly, %39 of families considers clothes as first priority, and then followed by blankets (%28) as second priority. A third priority was reported to be mattresses (%23), and at last heating machines (%9).

Source of NFIs

Most families (Tyr %94, Saida %87) are not currently receiving any assistance in NFIs. Therefore, these families reported other sources for their NFIs, which are mainly found to be from personal resources (%86) in Tyr, such as savings, selling assets, or

daily work. In Saida, %63 of these families resorted to credit from stores and friends as a source for their NFIs.

6- Shelter and Wash

Source of water

Currently in Saida, the main source of drinking water (%95) and water for domestic use (%98) is the city water. In Tyr, families depend more on purchased water (%57) as a source for drinking water, while %32 of them use city water for drinking purposes. In regard to water for domestic use, %71 of the families uses city water, %15 used well water, and %9 used purchased water. Since families in Saida mainly depend on city water for all purposes, %91 of them reported obstacles in collecting sufficient safe water due to city water shut off for long periods of times. Essentially, this obstacle in collecting water dramatically influences sanitation and hygiene practices. %27 of families in Tyr face obstacles for collecting sufficient safe water, which is a result of city water shut off (%11), and at times high prices (%2).

Shelter Conditions

In Tyr, less than half of respondent families reported to be living in 2 rooms, %35 reported to be living in one room, and %14 lives in 3 rooms. Most families (%83) had kitchens in their shelters, and %79 reported to have sufficient bathrooms used jointly between men and women. %20 of these families reported to have clean bathrooms at their shelter. In Saida, %37 of refugee families reported to be living in 2 rooms, %34 living in 3 rooms and %28 living in 1 room. Only %1 of these families reported to be living in more than 3 rooms. Most families (%66) reported to have kitchens in their

shelters and %66 of refugee families reported to have sufficient bathrooms for household use. More than half of the families reported clean bathrooms at their shelters.

7- Assistance in Community

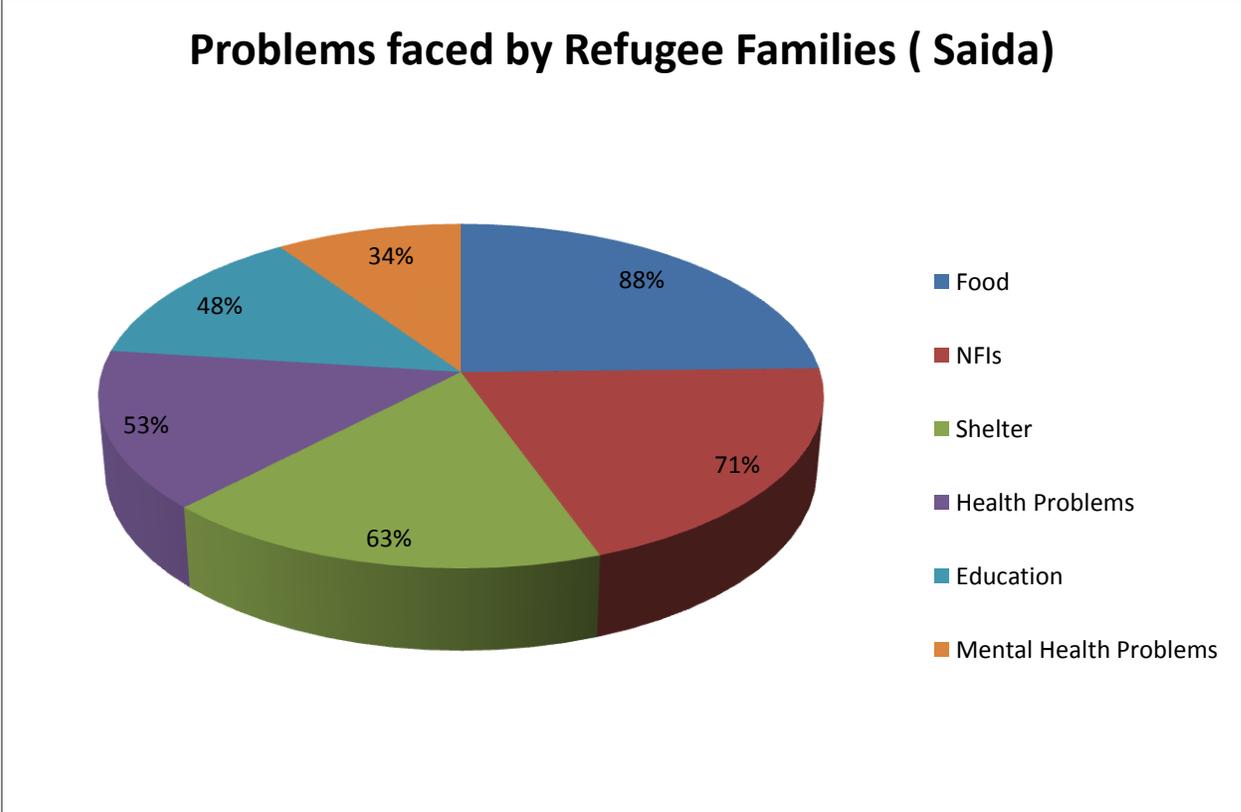
Assistance Providers

In Saida, only %2 of respondent families reported assistance from organizations to their community. The types of services reported were mostly food (%57) items benefiting the whole family. Other services included NFIs (%19), baby kits (%17), Hygiene kits (%14), medications and health services (%12), and kitchen items (%8), as well as cash (%7). In Tyr, %19 of respondent families reported agencies providing assistance to their community. The types of services provided are mostly food items (%66) and health services (%33) benefiting all family members. Other services provided included medications (%19) for ill people. Majority of respondent families %72- %81 in Tyr and Saida reported that they are not aware of and haven't heard of anyone who had to pay to be in the distribution list of any organization.

Main Problems faced by Families

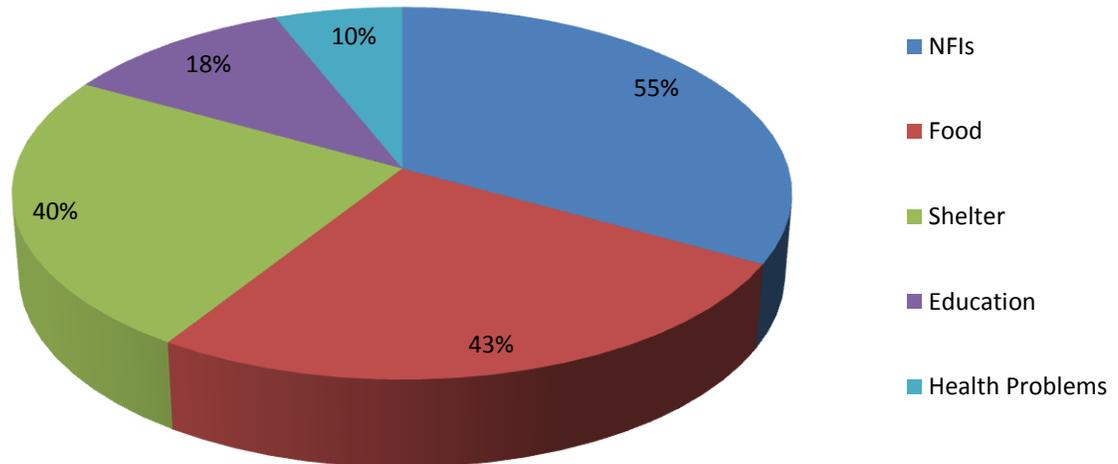
Respondent families reported many main problems that they and their families are currently facing in Saida and Tyr. Despite the fact that many families reported that they are receiving food aid from NGOs or other resources, food provision (%88) remained on the top of the many problems these families are facing. Perhaps, these families are not getting enough food, which was previously reflected in their coping mechanisms to get enough food. Up to %78 of these families had to limit portion sizes at meals, and reduce number of meals eaten on a daily basis. Another possibility could be that food is not

distributed on a regular basis, which pressures families to use the coping mechanisms previously listed. Another top problem that these families complained about following food provision is the availability of NFIs (%71). Other problematic areas families are facing in Saida are shelter (%63), Health and medication problems (%53), education (%48), Mental health problems (%34), Security (%27), and finally discrimination (%19).



In regard to Tyr, the top problem these families are facing is the availability of NFIs (%55), and followed by food provision (%43). Other problematic areas these families are currently facing in Tyr are shelter (%40), education (%18), health problems and medication (%10), mental health problems (%4), discrimination (%3), and finally security (%1).

Problems Faced by Refugee Families (Tyr)



8- Priority Community Issues

Respondent families reported subjectively on the most important problems they are facing in their community. In Saida, an important problem facing Syrian refugee families is **shelter** (%75), which included crowdedness in their current shelters, moisture and humidity, high rent prices, and lack of furniture. Another important problem that these families are facing is the **spread of lice** (%50). A third important problem is unemployment and financial barriers (%29) that is preventing families from meeting their daily needs. Other than that, respondent families complained about other problems they are facing such as high prices (%19), lack of medications (% 10), and education (%8). In Tyr, %27 of respondent families considered **shelter** an important problem. This

problem included high rent prices, not being protected from cold weather, and sometimes not having a shelter at all. Another problem was **lack of employment opportunities** (%.20). A third problem that the families reported was found to be the unavailability of **NFIs and children's kits** (%15) due to high prices, and unavailability of close shops. Also, families complained about the problem of education (%14) due to instructions in Lebanese curriculum which is different than the Syrian curriculum. This problem is most likely the result of including the Syrian children in regular classes with Lebanese children, and being instructed in English language. Substantially, this problem highlights the need to design special classes for Syrian children where they are instructed the Syrian curriculum. Among the other mentioned problems are lack of medications and the need for health treatments (%9), and the need for covers and mattresses (%6).

Impact of Problems Faced

In Saida, most of these families %89 complained that these problems in the community are causing them **mental health problems** which included depression, anxiety, crying, sadness, as well as fear and family conflicts due to stress. These families complained that their psychological problems are negatively affecting their physical health. In Tyr, families reported that the challenges they are facing are affecting their **physical and psychological wellbeing** (%15). Financial barriers are preventing them from doctors' checks and hospitalization. Other impacts on families, as observed and reported by data collectors, would be poverty and deteriorating life conditions (%5).

Possible Solutions to Families' Problems

Families in Saida and Tyr (%78) agreed that the best solution to their problems and issues they are facing is providing assistance of all kind. Among the mentioned suggestions are providing food and NFIs (%19), teaching the Syrian curriculum (%13), providing medical assistance and free medication (%9), as well as children's kits (%7). Also, few families considered that the solution will be their return to Syria (%3).

FGDs Results

Mainly, Refugee children expressed their hope for safe return to their homeland, Syria. They exhibited longing for their homes, family members, relatives and friends. Other than expressing emotions about their return home, refugee children talked about a number of challenges and difficulties.

First, ***discrimination and bullying*** is an issue currently faced by these children and, in turn, causing anxiety. These children are being bullied for the only fact of being a refugee, and discriminated for speaking in a different Arabic accent. Some children said: "Other children don't understand me when I speak Syrian Arabic, so they start mocking me and laugh at me", "When I go to the market to buy groceries, the salesman starts yelling", "I feel everybody is my enemy", "When I was in Syria, I used to enjoy playing with my friends, everybody understands me, and nobody laughs at me".

Education is another challenge. These children are currently in classes with Lebanese children and studying the Lebanese curriculum. English language is a tremendous challenge and barrier from excelling in classes. Most of these children are placed in grades lower than their expected grades in Syria due to English and curriculum barrier. One student said: "I want to go back to Syria, because school is very easy. We study in Arabic and get good grades", "I was in sixth grades in Syria, but they

placed me in third grade in Lebanon”, “In Syria, we only take English in high school”, “I am afraid of talking to the teacher, because I don’t know English”. “I want to be the best student in class like I was in Syria, but I can’t”. In Saida, the children are placed in a separate classroom and they learn the Syrian curriculum. No known challenges in regard to language or education were shown.

Anxiety and stress are also exhibited by these refugee children. Some children stated that they don’t want to go back to their country, because they are afraid of war and bombs. They expressed fear from thunder sounds and fireworks, which, constantly, reminded them of the war and bombs they fled. One child expressed:” I am scared of thunder, especially at night, because I imagine that we are still in Syria and we are going to die”. Another child said, “I get scared when I hear the siren of the ambulance”. Some children complained about nightmares of war. Others complained about extreme fear and flashbacks of firing and bombs. One child said:” I am so scared to go sleep, because I feel that somebody will start firing and I am going to die”. In general, they expressed worries and concerns about reliving the war experience in case something happened in Lebanon.

In Tyr, the boy’s group significantly exhibited more **aggressive behavior** than girls. They expressed their preference for playing shooting games and war games. In addition, their daily discussions and talking is always about war, rockets, and the army. The girls’ group was more quiet and withdrawn. **Sadness** was significant in some comments: “I cry when I see dead people”, “I think of my relatives who died in the war”, “I feel sad when I see my country being destroyed”, “I always think of people living in

tents". In Saida, the children talked about their activities which included family trips to places in Lebanon, mountains, and sporting clubs.

Violence is also experienced by the refugee students on two levels. On one hand, they were exposed to violent scenes and events in Syria that still lives in their memories. One child commented: "We saw a lot of people with their head cut off". On the other hand, these children are currently facing violence in schools and communities in Lebanon, especially in Tyr. Some children complained that teachers are violent in punishments, and that students hit them. Others complained that they hear bad words from neighbors. The children in Saida shared the same complains; however, the complaints about violence experienced from teachers were at a lower level.

War and bombs sounds have traumatized these children and, consequently, in most cases, have resulted in the development of symptom of **post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD)**. In fact, one of the events that can cause PTSD is war. PTSD can cause many symptoms, some of which are experienced by the refugee children:

- 1- **Re-experiencing symptoms:** such as Flashbacks, nightmares and frightening thoughts.
- 2- **Avoidance symptoms:** such staying away from places or events that reminds of the trauma.
- 3- **Hyper arousal symptoms:** such as difficulty sleeping, feeling angry or on edge, and being easily startled.

In general, other than PTSD symptoms, the children in Tyr exhibited fear, sadness, low self-worth, anger, apart from others, and not being able to trust others. In Saida, they exhibited sadness, worries, pain, fear of strangers, and mixed emotions of

happiness and sadness. They feel happy for being away from war, and feel sad for being away from home.

In regard **to health and physical wellbeing**, children in Tyr reported more sicknesses and flu symptoms than children in Saida. In general, children in Saida and Tyr were dressed appropriately for cold weather and didn't express any complains about being cold or lack of house heating. Most children help their parents; for instance, girls help with house work and boys help their fathers at their work.

Finally, at the end of the FGDs, refugees' children re-expressed their hope to return to their country and live a peaceful life with no war and no bombs. They appreciated that they are receiving free education, in spite of all challenges and difficulties they are going through.

Key Informants Interviews Results

Interviews were conducted with focal persons who are in a position to know the community and provide information about Syrian refugees' needs and problems. These interviews have highlighted problems currently faced by refugees that ultimately impacted the community; for instance, shortage of shelters and high rent expenses and unemployment. These problems have led families in many cases to seek begging as a source of money or food. Also, lack of accurate statistics for Syrian Refugees currently residing in the South was viewed as an important problem to be looked at. As a result, a high crime rate was reported in the communities, which created anxiety among residents. It was recommended that more efforts need to be taken for refugee

registration and residency location; in addition to effective collaboration between working NGOs and INGOs with municipalities in order to provide sufficient aid.

Recommendations

- Due to high demand on housing, **rent** has increased tremendously where refugees are forced to pay exorbitant rates. **Financial assistance**, either cash or vouchers, could be an option used for rent and paid directly for landlords.
- Due to increasing number of Syrian refugees, families are forced to live **crowded** together in apartments or collective residences because housing levels reaches a saturation point. On one hand, it was found that at least 3 families are sharing one shelter, which happens to be mostly 1 or 2 rooms. On the other hand, families struggled with inappropriate shelter conditions; for instance, moisture and humidity, and in some cases were forced to live in unfinished buildings. This raises the need for **fixing homes** to convert them into livable housing, and more efforts into **finding places to live**.
- **Lice** are a significant problem that refugees are currently facing. Commonly, there are many ways to get to get head lice including head-to-head contact, and sharing belongings. Perhaps, overcrowdings could be the reason behind the spread of head lice where people are sharing beds, pillows, covers, and clothes. Although head lice are not know to spread diseases, yet it can cause itching, loss of sleep and annoyance. Substantially, the spread of lice and head insects is an essential problem to be addressed through special **shampoo treatments and hygiene awareness programs**. Accordingly,

other shelter options should be considered and looked at in collaboration with NGOs, INGOs, and relief agencies and municipalities.

- Another area to stress on is **employment opportunities** for head of household and other adults in the family. Refugee families complained about very few options for jobs to earn income for the family. This issue created financial barriers for families to get their basic daily needs such as food, NFIs, and many others. Accordingly, arranging for employment opportunities and financial help would be an appropriate intervention to prevent stealing, crimes, or begging.
- Tuition fees, transportation costs, and curriculum were found to be barriers to education. A potential solution for this problem would be **covering school tuitions and fees** as well as school kits. Also, Syrian refugees are facing difficulties due to instructions in Lebanese curriculum and instructions in languages other than Arabic. Specifically in Tyr, **designing special classes** that follow the Syrian curriculum would be an appropriate intervention against many problems. These problems include deteriorating academic performance, being placed in lower than children's grade level, and avoidance of attending schools.
- An essential area that should be provided and followed up is **psychosocial support** which helps promote psychological well being for families. These families had witnessed violence and been traumatized first in Syria. Then, displacement and deteriorating living conditions had caused

them significant stress, which definitely needs to be positively directed and released. Otherwise, negative effects will be reflected in our community.

- **Food Assistance** is also recommended to ensure that refugee families are able to meet their daily survival need.

Conclusions

As a result of the ongoing violence in neighboring Syria, the flow of refugees who have fled the Syrian civil war has increased dramatically. These refugees had taken shelter in different parts of Lebanon including Bekaa, North Lebanon, Beirut, and the South. As of December 2012, the total number of Syrian refugees had exceeded 109,081 who are registered, and 41,712 people who are awaiting registration. The purpose of this assessment is to investigate the current and urgent needs of these Syrian refugees in order to provide sufficient and appropriate help and assistance. It has been established through this assessment that shelter arrangements and conditions are considered priority and need to be addressed urgently. This issue reflected deteriorating health conditions, spread of diseases, and sanitation problems. Moreover, unemployment was found to be a problem faced by refugees. Unemployment is especially a burden on families with children who need milk, and diapers on a daily basis. Most of these families used their personal resources such as selling jewelry and savings to provide for their needs. It is essential to highlight the fact that these assets and savings will be spent after some time, which leaves refugees with no other sources of money, especially with the unexpected return date to their country. Among the many other problems faced by refugees were accessing food provision, spread of lice, and psychological problems. All these issues and problems highlight the importance of

collaboration and networking between national and international organizations

along with municipalities in order to achieve sufficient outcomes. More than that, it is essential for relief organizations to collaborate and network to avoid duplication of aid, and to be able to respond to urgent needs of Syrian refugees efficiently.

- **Limitations**

1- Some questions, particularly questions in the last two pages of the survey tool, had a low response rate due to the length of surveys that include many questions.

2- Potential misreporting from respondents, especially on questions that capture data about aid from other organizations. This could be in an effort to ascertain as much help as possible. This limitation may have skewed the findings.

Appendix 1

World Vision

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

1. 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 معلومات من الشخص الممسوح					
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)
6 <input type="checkbox"/> Tent خيمة					
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 معلومات ديموغرافية					

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 تجمعك حالياً؟ 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Single Parent أم أو أب وحيد 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Single female without children امرأة عذباء 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 بالاكتئاب 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 اهلهم / 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	How many meals on average do members of your household currently eat per day? كم عدد وجبات الطعام التي يتناولها أفراد أسرتك في اليوم حاليا؟ 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 – 1 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 or more 3 او اكثر																
4.1.2	What are the main items of your food basket during the day? ما هي المواد الغذائية الاساسية التي تكوّن الوجبات خلال النهار؟ (ضع علامة في الخانة المناسبة) <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 معلبات</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 معلبات	4) Oil زيوت	5) Condiments بهارات وتوابل	6) Fruits/ vegetables خضار وفاكهة	7) Meats لحم / دجاج / سمك	8) Bread خبز
Food items																	
1) Cereals/ pulses نشويات (رز بطاطا معكرونة) وحبوب	2) Dairy حليب ومشتقاته	3) Canned food معلبات	4) Oil زيوت	5) Condiments بهارات وتوابل	6) Fruits/ vegetables خضار وفاكهة	7) Meats لحم / دجاج / سمك	8) Bread خبز										
4.1.3	What is your source of food since arrival to the country? ما هو مصدر الغذاء منذ وصول عائلتك الى البلد؟ 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 غيره (حدد)																
4.1.4	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؟ 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%																
4.1.5	Do you find all your food needs in local shops? هل تجد كل احتياجاتك الغذائية في المتاجر المحلية؟ 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes نعم 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No كلا																
4.1.6	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؟ 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes نعم 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No كلا إذا كان الجواب نعم، حدد هذه العقبات 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																

4.1.7	<p>If food aid is a predominate source given the emergency, what is the frequency (or schedule) of distributions? اذا 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 مرة كل أسبوعين 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Every month شهرياً</p>
4.1.8	<p>What kind of aid do you receive? 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? 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? في حال تم تقديم المساعدات من خلال قسائم ورقية اسبوعية، هل تفضلون ان تتضمن هذه القسائم الخبز ام ان تتستعمل 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? إذا كانت الأسرة غير قادرة على الحصول على الطعام الكافي المُعتاد، ماذا تفعل للتأقلم مع هذه الحالة؟ ماهي الأشياء التي تفعلونها للحصول على ما يكفي من الغذاء؟						
		Never أبدأ	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 مفضلة	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)																																																																																					
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>الزوج</th> <th>الزوجة</th> <th>ابن</th> <th>ابنة</th> <th></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>1) production/sales (larger scale of sales) انتاج محاصيل / مبيعات (على نطاق كبير)</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>2) vegetable/fruit production/small sales انتاج الخضار / الفاكهة / مبيعات صغيرة</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>3) construction worker عامل بناء</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>4) small industry (metal, wood, etc.) صناعة صغيرة (في الحديد او الخشب...)</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>5) livestock production/sales انتاج حيواني / مبيعات</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>6) driver سائق</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>7) small business owner صاحب تجارة صغيرة</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>8) skilled casual labour عامل يومي / موسمي ذو مهارات</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>9) art craft فنون الحرف</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>10) Employee موظف</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>11) Cook طبخ</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>12) Baby sitting مجالسة الأطفال</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>13) Housekeeping التنظيف المنزلي</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>14) Teaching التعليم</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>15) Sewing الخياطة</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>16) Other, specify غيره، حدد</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	الزوج	الزوجة	ابن	ابنة						1) production/sales (larger scale of sales) انتاج محاصيل / مبيعات (على نطاق كبير)					2) vegetable/fruit production/small sales انتاج الخضار / الفاكهة / مبيعات صغيرة					3) construction worker عامل بناء					4) small industry (metal, wood, etc.) صناعة صغيرة (في الحديد او الخشب...)					5) livestock production/sales انتاج حيواني / مبيعات					6) driver سائق					7) small business owner صاحب تجارة صغيرة					8) skilled casual labour عامل يومي / موسمي ذو مهارات					9) art craft فنون الحرف					10) Employee موظف					11) Cook طبخ					12) Baby sitting مجالسة الأطفال					13) Housekeeping التنظيف المنزلي					14) Teaching التعليم					15) Sewing الخياطة					16) Other, specify غيره، حدد
الزوج	الزوجة	ابن	ابنة																																																																																			
				1) production/sales (larger scale of sales) انتاج محاصيل / مبيعات (على نطاق كبير)																																																																																		
				2) vegetable/fruit production/small sales انتاج الخضار / الفاكهة / مبيعات صغيرة																																																																																		
				3) construction worker عامل بناء																																																																																		
				4) small industry (metal, wood, etc.) صناعة صغيرة (في الحديد او الخشب...)																																																																																		
				5) livestock production/sales انتاج حيواني / مبيعات																																																																																		
				6) driver سائق																																																																																		
				7) small business owner صاحب تجارة صغيرة																																																																																		
				8) skilled casual labour عامل يومي / موسمي ذو مهارات																																																																																		
				9) art craft فنون الحرف																																																																																		
				10) Employee موظف																																																																																		
				11) Cook طبخ																																																																																		
				12) Baby sitting مجالسة الأطفال																																																																																		
				13) Housekeeping التنظيف المنزلي																																																																																		
				14) Teaching التعليم																																																																																		
				15) Sewing الخياطة																																																																																		
				16) Other, specify غيره، حدد																																																																																		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Alternative livelihoods أعمال بديلة لكسب الرزق Please specify, الرجاء التحديد : 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Selling assets بيع الممتلكات 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Borrowing from friends/family الدين من أصدقاء/أقارب 3 <input type="checkbox"/> remittances (money sent to the household from family or friends) تحويلات (أموال) أرسلت إلى الأسرة من قبل اقارب او اصدقاء																																																																																					

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 اي 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 البلاد؟</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 (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 للتنظف 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 للتنظف 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 للتنظف 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	
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>
-----	--

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>How are these problems impacting families and the community? كيف تؤثر هذه المشاكل على العائلات والمجتمع؟</p> <p>1.</p> <p>2.</p> <p>3.</p>
6.3	<p>How do you think these issues can be resolved? كيف تعتقد أنه يمكن حل هذه المشاكل؟</p> <p>1.</p> <p>2.</p> <p>3.</p>

Appendix 2

WV Lebanon

Assessment Form FGDs: Children (Boys and Girls aged 7 to 13)

Make sure for participants to come from different families, from each household, only 1

■ إرشادات لتقديم نفسك وهدف الدورة:

1. مرحبا! أنا (الإسم) و أعمل مع *WORLD VISION*
2. وقد تم اختياركم عشوائيا من بين كل أطفال هذه المنطقة. الهدف من هذا التجمع أن نفهم ما تأثير الحالات الطارئة على الأطفال. نريد أن نعرف ذلك حتى تتمكن من تحسين برامجنا في المستقبل.
3. يمكنك اختيار عدم المشاركة في أي وقت خلال الدورة. سوف نقضي معا حوالي ساعتين اليوم. هل لديكم أي سؤال قبل أن نبدأ؟

* ملاحظة:

- تتضمن هذه الدورة 3 أقسام:
- لعبة صغيرة (10 min)
- خريطة الجسم (45 min)
- مناقشة جماعية (30 min)

■ لعبة صغيرة (10 MIN)

- يقف الأولاد بشكل دائرة. يبدأ أول ولد و يقول إسمه ويرمي الكرة لأحد الأولاد. الولد الذي يتلقى الكرة يقول إسمه ويرمي الكرة لأولاد آخر و إلخ... (*IF THE SAME CHILD RECEIVES THE BALL MORE THAN ONCE, HE/SHE SAYS SOMETHING ELSE ABOUT HIM/HERSELF OR THEIR FAMILY*)

■ خريطة الجسم:

1. أشرح أن التمرين التالي سيسمح لهم مناقشة و تسجيل أفكارهم حول تأثير وضعهم الحالي عال حياتهم. أشرح أن أفكار الجميع مهمة و لا يوجد جواب صح أو خطأ.
2. سوف تناقش المجموعة الأسئلة كلها سويا ثم يكتب كل ولد على ورقة ملونة جوابه على كل سؤال ويلصقها على خريطة الجسم
3. نتأكد من المجموعة أن الأسئلة مفهومة و تساعد الأولاد في حال واجهوا أي مشكلة.

■ أسئلة لخريطة الجسم: (45 MIN)

1. الرأس:
 - كيف أثر النزوح من بلدك إلى هنا على تفكيرك / الأشياء التي تفكر فيها / الأفكار التي تجعلك قلق؟
 - كيف أثر النزوح من بلدك إلى هنا على تعلمك؟ (إيجابيا أو سلبيا)

2. العيون:

- ماذا ترى بعينيك في مجتمعك، عائلتك و نفسك نتيجة عن تلك النزوح؟

3. الأذان:

- ماذا تسمع حو اليك من أحاديث بين الناس؟ عما تتحدث مع أصدقائك؟ (هنا نسأل عن المواضيع)

4. **الفم:**
- كيف أثر هذا النزوح على طريقة تكلم الناس مع بعضهم البعض أو التواصل مع بعضهم البعض؟ (هنا نسأل عن طريقة التكلم)

5. **الجسد:**
- كيف أثر هذا النزوح على صحتك؟

6. **القلب:**
- كيف أثر هذا النزوح على مشاعر الناس لبعضهم البعض في مجتمعك؟
- كيف أثر على مشاعرك؟
- من يساعدك الآن؟

7. **الذراعين واليدين:**
- من بعد النزوح، ما هي الأنشطة التي تشارك فيها أكثر؟ و ما هي الأنشطة التي توقفت عن المشاركة فيها؟

8. **الساقين والقدمين:**
- هل تغيرت الاماكن التي ممكن ان يذهب اليها الاطفال أو المراهقين من بعد التهجير؟ مثلا للعمل، للدراسة، لكسب الدخل

- **أسئلة إضافية**
- ما هي أكبر مشكلة يواجهها الأطفال نتيجة الوضع الحالي؟
 - ما هو حل هذه المشكلة برأيكم؟
 - من يساعدكم في حل هذه المشكلة؟ وكيف؟
 - ما هي العوامل (الجوانب) الايجابية و السلبية في بقائك هنا؟ أشكر الأطفال على مشاركتهم ومساهماتهم.

Appendix 3

World Vision

تقوم مؤسسة الرؤية العالمية بعمل تقييم للاضرار الناجمة عن نزوح اللاجئين السوريين الى جنوب لبنان بما يخص تأثيرها على احتياجات الاسرة الرئيسية (ماوى، غذاء، كساء، وسائل الرزق...)

إن تعاونكم الأمين في تعبئة هذه الاستمارة يساهم بفعالية في رفع قدرة المؤسسة على فهم احتياجات الاجئين ومن ثم تحسين الخدمات لتلبيتها .

شاكرين لكم حسن تعاونكم

مؤسسة الرؤية العالمية

NEXT SECTIONS FOR COMMUNITY / VILLAGE LEADERS ONLY:

يتم السؤال عن هذا القسم لقيادات وممثلي المجتمع المحلي / القرية / التجمع فقط

7. Community demographics (fill in one per community) معلومات ديموغرافية حول القرية / المجتمع / التجمع	
السكني	
7.1	How many total households <u>currently</u> live in the village / community? كم هو العدد الاجمالي للأسر الذين يسكنون في المنطقة / القرية؟

7.2

What impact have you seen in the refugee community as a result of this emergency?

بنظرك، ما كان تأثير الكارثة على مجتمع اللاجئين السوريين؟

8. Priority community issues القضايا ذات الأولوية في المجتمع

8

What do you consider to be the 3 most important problems in the refugee community?

.1

برأيك، ماهي أهم ثلاث مشاكل تواجه مجتمع اللاجئين السوريين حالياً؟

1.

2.

3.

8

How are these problems impacting families and the community?

.2

كيف تؤثر هذه المشاكل على العائلات والمجتمع؟

1.

2.

3.

8

How do you think these issues can be resolved?

.3

كيف تعتقد أنه يمكن حل هذه المشاكل؟

1.

2.

3.

