
NEEDS ASSESSMENT FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES FROM SYRIA

This report aims at providing an overview of the socio-economic conditions and needs of the Palestine Refugees displaced to Lebanon from Syria. The needs assessment exercise consists of a nation-wide household survey and focus group discussions conducted in collaboration with the World Food Programme.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) in collaboration with the World Food Programme (WFP) conducted in October 2013 a multi-sectoral need assessment on a representative sample of 848 households of Palestine refugees from Syria (PRS) in all regions of Lebanon except Northern Lebanon. The main findings of the assessment were as follows:

Demographics

- The average household size amongst Palestinian refugees from Syria (PRS) is 6.6 members. Households outside the refugee camps are generally larger than those inside, while PRS living outside the camp in the southern regions of Lebanon (Saida and Tyre) have the largest household sizes (7.3 and 7.6 members).
- Almost a quarter of all households (23 percent) are headed by women, with the highest percentage in the Bekaa region, outside the camp (43 percent).
- The PRS population is relatively young, around 80 percent of households reported having children below 16 years old.
- Seventy six percent of households had members with specific needs, including pregnant and nursing women (27 percent), physical disability (17 percent) and chronic illness (60 percent).

Shelter

- Shelter is one of the most severe problems faced by PRS families. PRS households are residing in alarmingly crowded dwellings, with an average of 4.6 persons per bedroom.
- Households are also extremely constrained in their access to bathroom facilities with 8.4 people on average sharing one bathroom.
- Most households (71 percent) reported paying rent for shelter. Slightly over a quarter of households (27 percent) were hosted for free.
- The average monthly rent across all regions was around US\$248.

Education

- Enrolment rates are lower outside refugee camps. Access to education outside the camp could be more difficult as UNRWA schools, where majority of PRS children are enrolled, are predominantly located within refugee camps and surroundings.
- Enrolment rate for boys and girls are the same.
- Enrolment rates decrease as a child's age increases (even within the same household): children aged 13 years and older are facing the most difficulties adjusting to UNRWA's Lebanese curricula taught in English or French.
- The main reasons for children not enrolling in schools appear to be related to the differences between school curricula, as well as transportation costs for the majority of PRS children.
- Enrolment rates indicate that households are more likely to enrol children when their arrival in Lebanon is close to school registration periods.
- Child labour does not appear to be widely spread amongst non-enrolled PRS youths.

Health

- The assessment of specific needs revealed a widespread prevalence of chronic illnesses affecting around 60 percent of PRS household in Lebanon.
- High rates of pregnant and nursing women were found, with more than a quarter (27 percent) of PRS households reporting at least one case within the household.
- Access to health services is good, with 81 percent of households having accessed primary healthcare since their arrival in Lebanon.
- Households living outside the camp have been less frequently accessing UNRWA's primary health care and hospitalization services than households in the camps.
- On average, 42 percent of surveyed households had at least one member who required hospitalization.

Child Nutrition (6-59 months)

- The assessment of the nutrition of children between 6 and 59 months old revealed poor health status. Almost 75 percent of PRS children were sick in the two weeks prior to the survey.
- The assessment also revealed poor food consumption patterns. Almost all PRS children (91 percent) did not meet the minimum acceptable meal frequency levels and the majority of children (86 percent) did not have acceptable dietary diversity.
- The rate of global acute malnutrition was acceptable at 3.9 percent as measured by MUAC.

Expenditures, Livelihood Sources and Employment

- PRS households are highly dependent on cash and food assistance from NGOs and international organizations and more than 37 percent reported this form of aid as their main source of income.
- Although more than a third of PRS individuals have found temporary employment, the majority is employed in elementary occupations on a temporary basis, and cannot rely on their wages to ensure a decent standard of living.
- Only a few PRS households were able to rely on previous saving and remittances (11 percent), which leaves PRS households vulnerable to income and price shocks.
- On average, surveyed households reported a monthly expenditure of US\$647. Average expenditures on food was US\$299 (46 percent of income) and shelter was US\$177 (27 percent of income) making up around three quarters of total PRS expenditures (73 percent of income).

Food Security

- Twelve percent of surveyed households were moderately food insecure, meaning that 12 percent of the households have significant gaps in food consumption.
- The high proportion of expenditures on food leads to high food insecurity; around 12 percent of households are moderately or severely food insecure due to high expenditures on food.

INTRODUCTION

Palestine refugees from Syria (PRS) have been severely affected by the protracted armed conflict in Syria. Since March 2011 the number of PRS arriving in Lebanon has been rapidly increasing, significantly augmenting the existing population of 260,000-280,000 Palestine refugees in Lebanon (PRL). The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) is the lead coordinating agency and main provider of emergency assistance for PRS. In the absence of access to public services and infrastructure, the Agency is responsible for coordinating the provision of education, health, relief, and social services for PRL. Nevertheless PRL face a set of social, economic, and legal challenges which, together with the country's endemic problems, produce an environment that constrains UNRWA's normal operations. The influx of PRS increased the need for UNRWA services and in response the Agency has mobilised additional resources in an attempt to meet the increasing needs of its beneficiaries.

As of March 2014, 52,397 PRS are registered with UNRWA in Lebanon; 51 percent reside in camps, while the rest live outside the camp, mostly in informal gatherings. Emergency assistance provided by UNRWA has been distributed by crediting Automated Teller Machine (ATM) cards issued to beneficiaries in the third quarter of 2013. ATM cards are issued to newcomers on a rolling basis. The Agency's recent figures indicate that a total of 14,347 PRS families have received an ATM card and the last time they received housing and food assistance was in February 2014. In addition to continued housing and food assistance, the Agency – in coordination with partner NGOs – has provided specific winter support to PRS families.

UNRWA has extended health services to PRS by guaranteeing free admission for primary health care services and free medication at its 27 health centres located throughout the country. The health programme also covers the costs of secondary care and contributes toward tertiary hospitalization for emergency and life-threatening conditions.

Regarding education, UNRWA is responding to the needs of PRS students with special classes focussing on a number of core subjects including Arabic, English, and Arithmetic as well as recreational activities. UNRWA also prepared an education strategy which responds to the needs of both continuing students and newcomers to the Agency's schools, which has proven its efficacy as the number of enrolled PRS students has significantly increased over the last year. Additionally, UNRWA is working with partner organisations to implement a cross-cutting psycho-social programme through which UNRWA teachers, school counsellors and social workers are receiving training on education methodologies in emergency and psychological first aid.

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

In response to the PRS humanitarian crisis, UNRWA carried out a rapid needs assessment in January 2013 following the influx of PRS fleeing the Yarmouk camp in December 2012 and another assessment in April 2013. In an effort to develop a more comprehensive and multi-sector needs assessment, the Agency collaborated with the World Food Programme (WFP) in October 2013. UNRWA and WFP developed a household-based survey to collect information on the social, economic and living conditions of PRS in Lebanon using the following modules: housing conditions, education, health, income and expenditures, household assets and livelihood sources, expenditures, food security, services access, coping strategies and received assistance. The surveyed population consisted of 848 households, randomly selected across eight stratified groups by area. Samples from each of these strata were considered representative of their respective geographical area.

Nearly 50 percent of surveyed households were living in rural areas of Damascus (or had been displaced there) prior to their arrival in Lebanon, whereas 41 percent came from urban Damascus. Most households (80 percent) were living in camps inside Syria, mainly in Yarmouk camp prior to their arrival in Lebanon.

TABLE 1: DISTRIBUTION OF PRS HOUSEHOLDS BY DATE OF ARRIVAL TO LEBANON (PERCENT)

PRS households by date of arrival (based on October 2013)	
1 to 6 months ago	19
7 months to 1 Year ago	56
1 -2 years ago	25
More than 2 years	1

Only 4 percent of the surveyed households had cases of marriage or divorce while living in Lebanon and 46 percent of those had registered their marriage/divorce with the Lebanese government.

Almost 10 percent of PRS households had a new birth while in Lebanon and around two thirds (64 percent) of them registered their new-borns with the Lebanese government. The highest registration rate was in Beirut inside the camp (89 percent) and the lowest was in Bekaa outside the camp (45 percent).

As part of this needs assessment exercise, the Agency also conducted focus group discussion sessions to gather in-depth qualitative data to complement the quantitative results. In this context, a total of 16 focus group sessions were conducted during October 2013 in all four governorates of Lebanon¹. In total, 183 individuals participated in these sessions, equally divided between males and females, aged between 20 and 60 years old.

UNRWA, in partnership with WFP, will use the needs assessment's findings to adapt its programming and emergency response, to be in line with the identified needs of the population. Furthermore, WFP will provide UNRWA with technical assistance to introduce targeting measures, as well as strengthen the monitoring and evaluation of its humanitarian programmes.

1. DEMOGRAPHICS

The average household size amongst Palestine Refugees from Syria (PRS) is 6.6 members, well above the Palestine Refugees in Lebanon (PRL) whose household size is 4.5 members and the 4.2 members for Lebanese households. Around 80 percent of surveyed PRS households reported to have children below 16 years old, indicating that PRS households in Lebanon generally consist of more than one family units. About one in five households had an elderly person over the age of 60 and roughly a quarter of households (23 percent) were headed by women.

1.1 HOUSEHOLD SIZE AND COMPOSITION²

There are significant variations³ in household size according to location, as PRS households tend to be smaller inside the refugee camps than outside the camp (table 2).

TABLE 2: AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE BY LOCATION

Average household size by location	
Inside camp	6.05
Outside camp	6.76

Household sizes also vary by region. Table 3 below shows that the biggest household sizes are observed among those living outside the camp in Tyre (7.6 members). On the other hand, PRS households residing in the Beirut region are generally smaller, especially household living outside Beirut camps where the average household size is 5 members.

TABLE 3: HOUSEHOLD SIZE BY REGION

Governorate	Camp	Non-Camp
Beirut	5.7	5
Bekaa	5.5	7
Saida	7	7.3
Tyre	6	7.6
Total	6.05	6.76

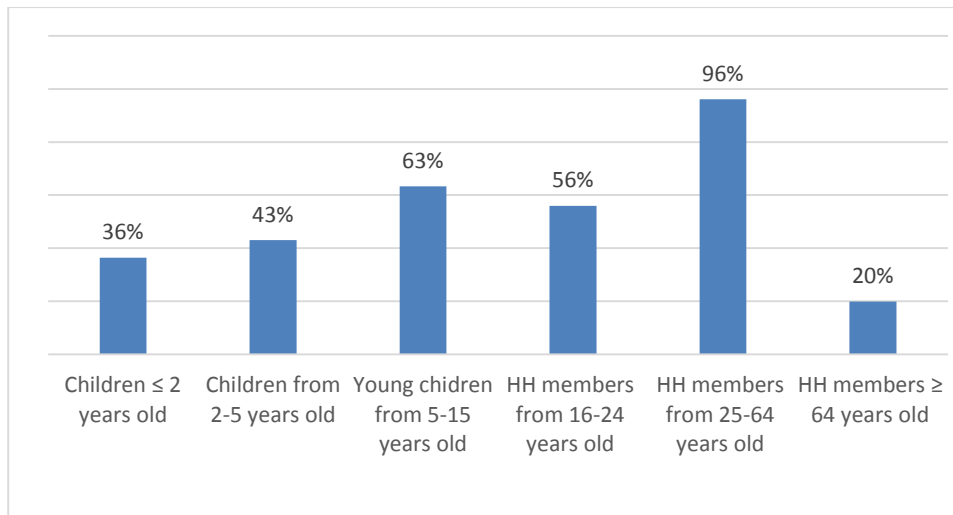
¹ With the exclusion of Tripoli due to its deteriorating security situation.

² For this assessment, a household unit was defined as a group of people who regularly share food/assets and live on the same compound. This definition is meant to represent the multi-family residences that characterize the living arrangements for a significant portion of PRS in Lebanon. According to this definition, multiple families can comprise one household.

³ P-value on the unpaired equality of means test = 0.02

The typical surveyed household was comprised of four adults, one young child between 5 and 15 years old, and one child under the age of 5. In terms of household gender ratio, on average, the gender ratio was 1.3 females to one male.

FIGURE 1: AGE CATEGORIES WITHIN HOUSEHOLDS



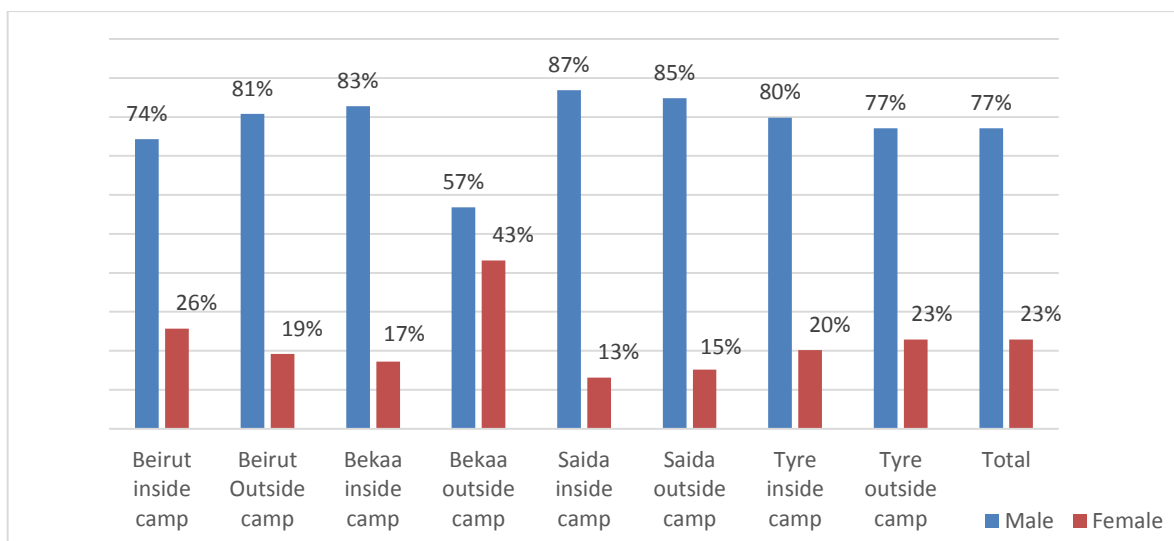
Almost all of the households (96 percent) had working aged adult members between 25 and 64 years old. The highest percentage of households with children under 2 years old was found outside the camp in Bekaa (41 percent), and the lowest outside the camp in Beirut (20 percent). However, the highest proportion of households with an elderly person (above 64 years of age) was observed inside the camp in Saïda.

Results showed that 2 percent of surveyed households were taking care of children who are not part of their immediate family. Among these households, 12 percent had a child with at least one deceased parent.

1.2 HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS

The average age for a household head was **44 years old** and only less than 1 percent were 18 years and below. Female headed households make up around a quarter (23 percent) of the surveyed PRS population. The highest percentage of female headed households was found outside the camp in the Bekaa, where 43 percent of households are headed by females. In fact, a quarter of all female headed PRS households are living outside refugee camps in the Bekaa region.

FIGURE 2: GENDER OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD



1.3 SPECIAL NEEDS⁴

The assessment of special needs reveals a widespread prevalence of chronic illnesses (such as heart disease, diabetes, cancer, etc.) affecting around 60 percent of PRS household in Lebanon. Chronic illnesses amongst PRS households appeared to depend on the household's living area, but did not significantly vary according to whether the household is located within a refugee camp⁵. In fact, chronic illnesses were evident amongst around two thirds of the Saida and Tyre households, while only affecting around half of the household living in Beirut.

Another important finding is the high rates of pregnant and lactating women (PLW), with more than a quarter (27 percent) of PRS households reporting to have at least either one pregnant or lactating woman within the household. High rates of PLW were also found in the Saida and Tyre camps, where the effects of chronic illnesses and pregnancy are expected to generate financial and health constraints on the PRS households in the region.

Around three quarters (76 percent) of households had members with specific needs. Across all regions, members with specific needs included: those with physical disabilities (17 percent), chronic illnesses (60 percent), temporary disabilities (9 percent) or other types of needs (12 percent). Households in Beirut outside the camp had the fewest members with specific needs while households outside the camp in Saida record the highest rate of specific needs (24 percent).

TABLE 4: HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WITH SPECIFIC NEEDS BY REGION (%)

Region	Location	Pregnant and Nursing Women	Disability	Chronic Illness	Temp. Functional Limitation	Toilet Support Needed	Other Needs
Beirut	Inside camp	19.1	4.8	56.2	6.7	4.8	3.8
	Outside camp	15.2	7.1	42.4	2.0	2.0	1.0
Bekaa	Inside camp	21.0	11.0	47.0	5.0	5.0	7.0
	Outside camp	29.7	20.7	55.9	10.8	13.5	21.6
Saida	Inside camp	31.8	17.8	65.4	14.0	12.2	19.6
	Outside camp	25.0	20.5	63.4	7.1	24.1	12.5
Tyre	Inside camp	34.9	22.0	63.3	9.2	7.3	19.3
	Outside camp	24.8	12.4	63.8	5.7	3.8	7.6
Total percentage of HH with Special Needs		27	16.5	59.7	8.7	11.5	14.1

As for disabilities, this needs assessment finds that 43 percent of reported disability cases were identified in Bekaa outside the camp and Tyre inside the camps.

1.4 INTER-HOUSEHOLD DEPENDENCY

The dependency ratio (DR) describes a household's potential to generate sufficient income to meet all the household members' needs. Household members are considered dependent if they are unable to work because of their age and/or physical or mental limitations. Non-dependent members in the households are those between the ages of 16 and 59 (legal working age) who do not need any support for daily basic activities.

⁴ Households with special needs include: 1. Pregnant & Lactating Women, 2. Disabled Members, 3. Chronically Ill members, 4. Members with temporary functional limitations, 5. Members requiring toilet support, 6. other needs.

⁵ Pearson's Correlation Coefficient between Area and Chronic Illness = 0.091 and is significant at the 99 percent confidence level. The correlation coefficient between Chronic Illness and Location is insignificant (p-value of 0.228)

TABLE 5: DEFINITION OF DEPENDENCY RATIO

Dependency ratio = number of dependents / number of non-dependents

Dependents = Children under 16 + elders ≥ 64 + non-autonomous adults (16-64 years old)

Non-dependents = Autonomous adults (16-64 years old)

Results showed an average dependency ratio of 0.89, which indicated an average of one dependent or less per non-dependent member and 75 percent of surveyed households had a dependency ratio of 1 or less.

The Dependency Ratio is the lowest in Beirut (inside and outside the camp). On the other hand, the outside the camp region of Tyre appeared to have the highest Dependency Ratios, with 22 percent of households with more than one dependent per non-dependent member.

Although the findings on inter-household dependency appeared to provide a positive image regarding the PRS households' income generating capacities, the dependency ratios do not offer a proper understanding of the PRS's challenges. In other words, the dependency ratio cannot be considered indicative of potential well-being amongst displaced PRS households who face major barriers to entry into income generating activities in Lebanon due to legal status and limited work opportunities.

1.5 DEMOGRAPHICS CONCLUSION

The average household size amongst Palestine Refugees from Syria (PRS) is 6.6 members, well above the Palestine Refugees in Lebanon (PRL) household size of 4.5 members. The average age of the head of household was 44 years old which means that the PRS population is relatively young working age population.

PRS households in Lebanon are generally formed of family units (often more than one) and almost a quarter of all households (23 percent) were headed by women. This high rate of women headed households could be attributed to the PRS displacement which typically alters household demographic structures as women and children are often prioritized for relocation.

The highest percentage of women-headed households was found in the Bekaa region, outside the camp (43 percent). This may be attributed to the proximity of Bekaa to the Syrian border or to the lower cost of living in this area.

Household sizes vary by both region and location. Generally, households outside refugee camps tend to be larger than those inside, while PRS in the southern region of Lebanon (Saida and Tyre) have the largest household sizes.

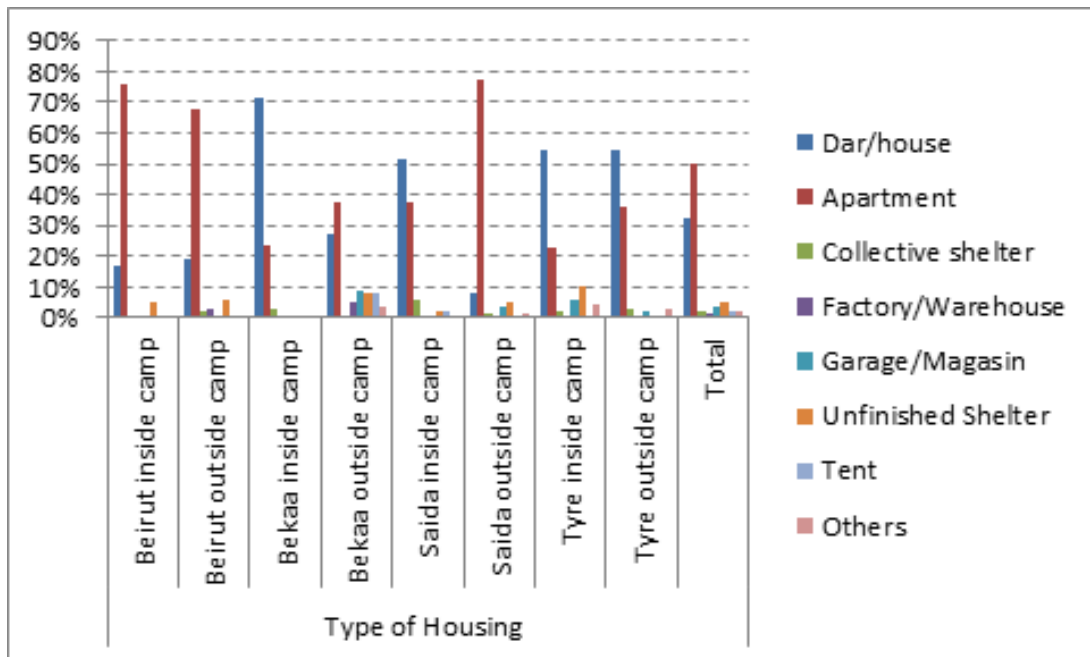
The assessment of special needs revealed a prevalence of chronic illnesses affecting around 60 percent of PRS household in Lebanon. PLW rates are high as more than a quarter (27 percent) of PRS households report at least one case of PLW within the household, in particular in Tyre and Saida where the highest rates of chronic illnesses have also been reported.

2. SHELTER, WATER, AND SANITATION

2.1 HOUSING

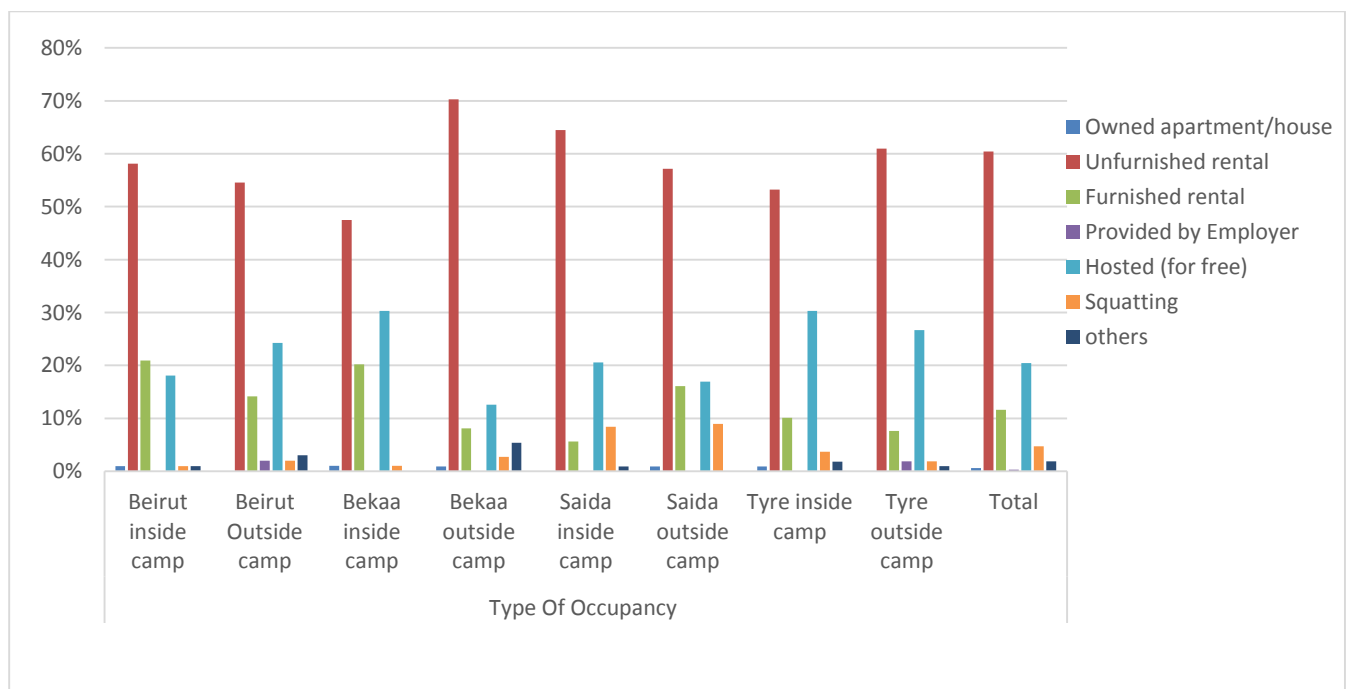
Almost half of the surveyed households reported living in apartments (47.5 percent), particularly in Beirut (both inside and outside the camp) and outside the camp in Saida. The second most common type of housing was *dars* (traditional triangular stand-alone houses)/houses (38 percent), while a small percentage lived in unfinished shelters (5 percent) and garages (3 percent), mostly outside the camp in Bekaa.

FIGURE 3: TYPE OF HOUSING BY REGION



Most households (71 percent) reported paying rent for shelter. Slightly over a quarter of households (27 percent) were hosted for free. About 60 percent of households reported living in an unfurnished rented shelter. On average, around 15 percent of surveyed households were receiving rent assistance at the time of the survey. The highest percentage of households receiving assistance (56 percent) was found inside the camp in Tyre, while in Beirut and Saida (inside the camp) households were not receiving any rent assistance at the time of the needs assessment.⁶

FIGURE 4: HOUSING ARRANGEMENTS BY REGION (PERCENT)

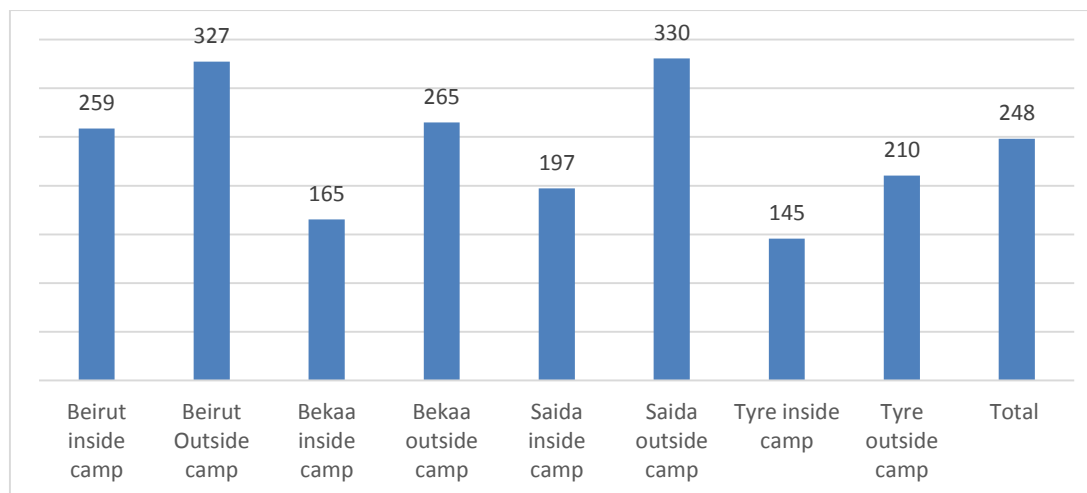


⁶ UNRWA distribution of cash assistance to PRS commenced after the completion of this assessment in December 2014. As of February 2014 all recorded PRS in Lebanon have received cash assistance at least once.

2.2 RENT RATE

The average monthly rent rate was US\$248. Households living outside the camp in Saida paid the highest rent (US\$330 per month), while households living inside the camp in Tyre paid the lowest rent (US\$145 per month).

FIGURE 5: AVERAGE MONTHLY RENT (US\$)



2.3 LIVING AREA AND CROWDING INDEX

PRS are residing in alarmingly crowded dwellings, with an average of 4.6 persons per bedroom. On average, the living surface area per household was only about 59 m². Living spaces are much larger outside the camp, where average house area is 68.2 m² compared to 48.3 m² for those living in camps. Nonetheless, although in-camp houses are smaller, there are no significant differences in the crowding index due to the fact that households outside the camp generally include more people⁷. Only 6 percent of PRS individuals sleep in one person per room, while 70 percent have 3 or more persons per room. Close to a quarter of the households accommodated six or more people per room.

TABLE 6: AVERAGE PERSONS PER BEDROOM BY REGION

Governorate	Camp	Non-Camp
Beirut	3.5	4.5
Bekaa	4.6	5
Saida	4.5	3.5
Tyre	5.8	5.9
Total	4.7	4.5

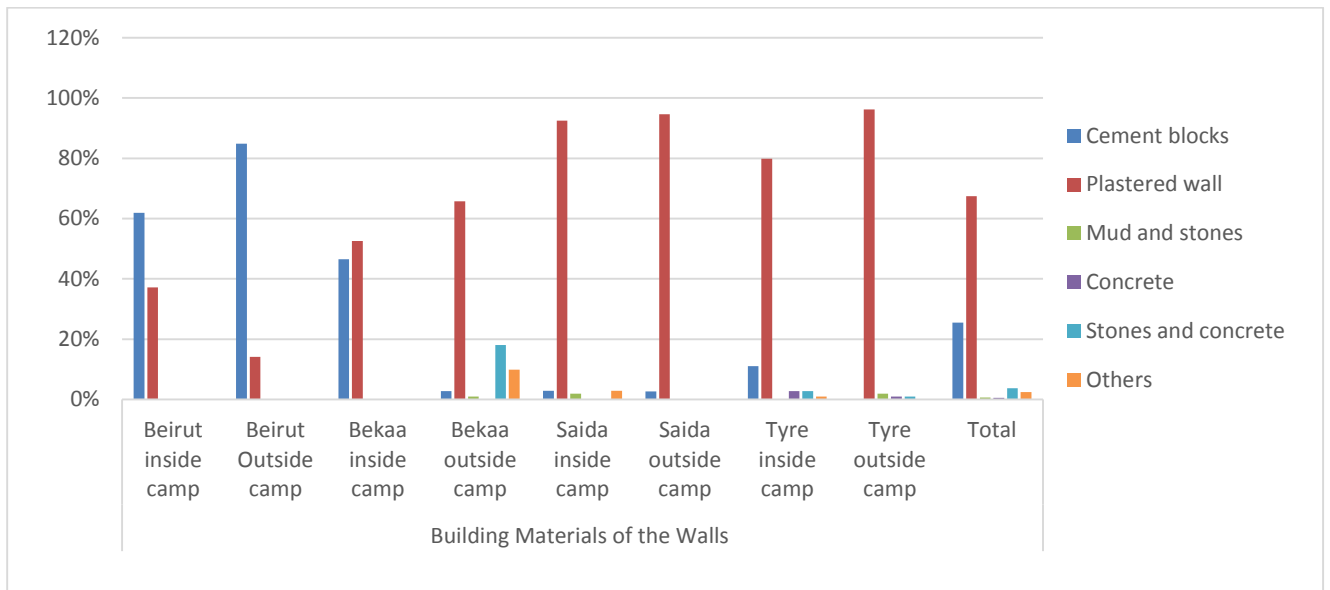
Over two thirds of the surveyed population reported living in undesirable conditions. In Bekaa the conditions were reported to be the most challenging with limited accommodations and spaces.

2.4 BUILDING MATERIAL OF PRS HOUSING

The majority of households across all regions (87 percent) had roofs constructed with cement. The majority of dwelling walls in Tyre, Saida and the Bekaa were made of plastered walls, while Beirut PRS housing generally had cement dwelling walls.

⁷ P-value of the unpaired equality of means test = 0.062

FIGURE 6: BUILDING MATERIALS OF DWELLING WALLS BY REGION (PERCENT)



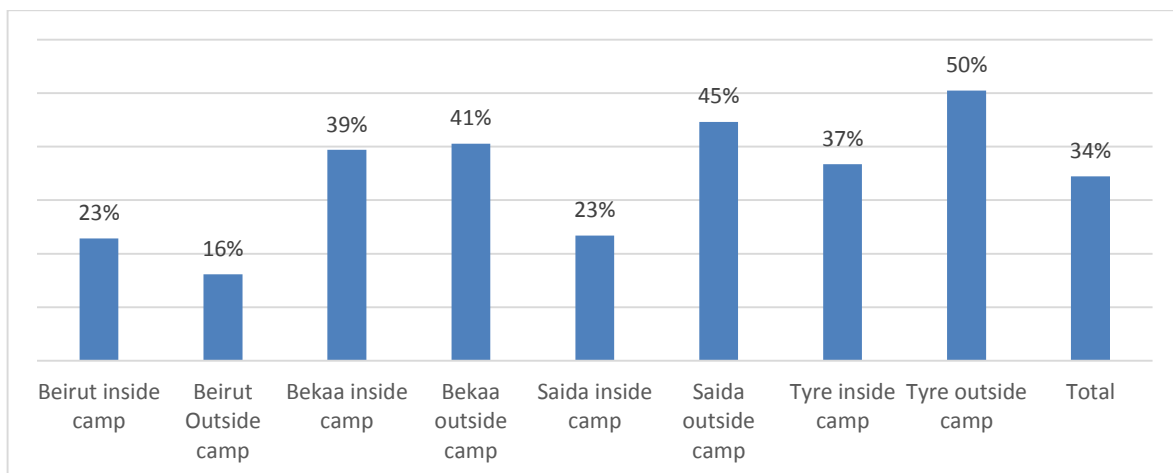
2.5 SOURCE OF WATER

On average, about one third of surveyed households (34 percent) did not have access to self-reported sufficient water for drinking, cooking, washing and toilet purposes. The worst conditions were found in households in Tyre (outside the camp) where half of the surveyed households reported not having access to enough water.

The main sources of drinking and cooking water were either purchased water or tap water (with more than two hours supply per day). However, it is important to note that in the Beirut area (inside and outside the camp) and inside the camps in Bekaa, the households were not using the local water network for drinking or cooking. The households inside the camps in Saida had the highest reliance on purchased water (22 percent).

Overall, more than half of the surveyed households (56 percent) were purchasing drinking water (bottled water), and 50 percent were purchasing cooking water (from the municipality or other sources).

FIGURE 7: PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH INSUFFICIENT WATER

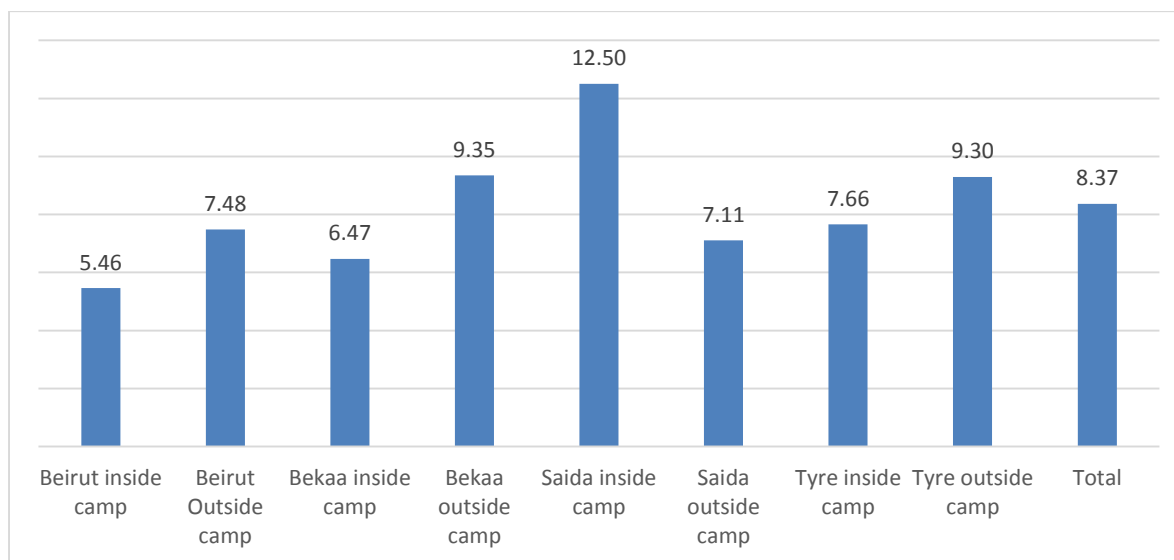


2.6 TOILET AND BATHROOM FACILITIES

82 percent of households had access to improved latrines⁸. The worst latrine facilities were found in Tyre, where a sizeable 43 percent of households inside the camp relied on traditional pit latrines without a slab.

In line with the previous analysis on crowding, PRS households are extremely constrained in their access to latrine facilities, with 8.4 people sharing one latrine, and close to 10 percent of households sharing bathroom and/or toilet facilities with more than 15 people. The highest number of people sharing one latrine was observed inside the camp in Saida, with on average 12.5 people for one bathroom.

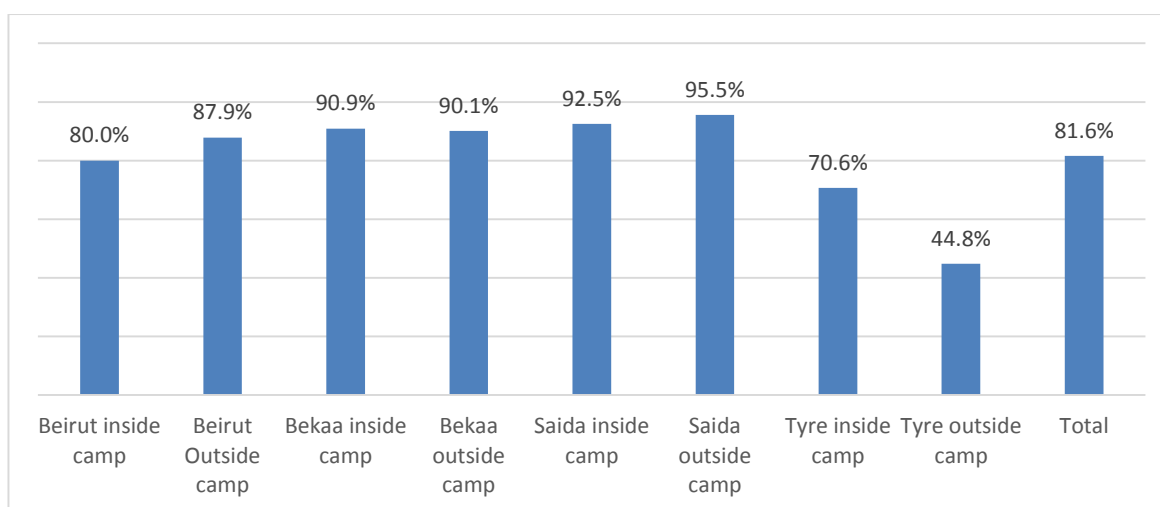
FIGURE 8: NUMBER OF PEOPLE SHARING A BATHROOM BY REGION



2.7 COOKING FUEL, LIGHTING, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND HYGIENE ITEMS

On average, 82 percent of households reported having access to hygiene items. The lowest percentage of access was reported in Tyre outside the camp (nearly 45 percent), while the highest was in Saida outside the camp (96 percent).

FIGURE 9: HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO HYGIENE ITEMS BY REGION



⁸ Either with a flushing system or with a cement slab.

The majority of solid waste inside the camp was collected by UNRWA. Outside the camp, waste was collected by the local municipalities.

2.8 SHELTER, WATER AND SANITATION CONCLUSIONS

Shelter is one of the most severe challenges faced by PRS families. PRS households were residing in alarmingly crowded dwellings, with an average of 4.6 persons per bedroom. Although in-camp houses are smaller, there are no significant differences in the crowding index due to the fact that households outside the camp generally include more people. Perhaps a more indicative variable of the over-crowdedness is that only 6 percent of PRS individuals sleep in one person per room. Households were also extremely constrained in their access to latrine facilities, with 8.4 people sharing one bathroom.

Most households (71 percent) reported paying rent for shelter. Slightly over a quarter of households (27 percent) were hosted for free. The average monthly rent across all regions was around US\$248. This is a considerable amount for a recently relocated household affected by unemployment.

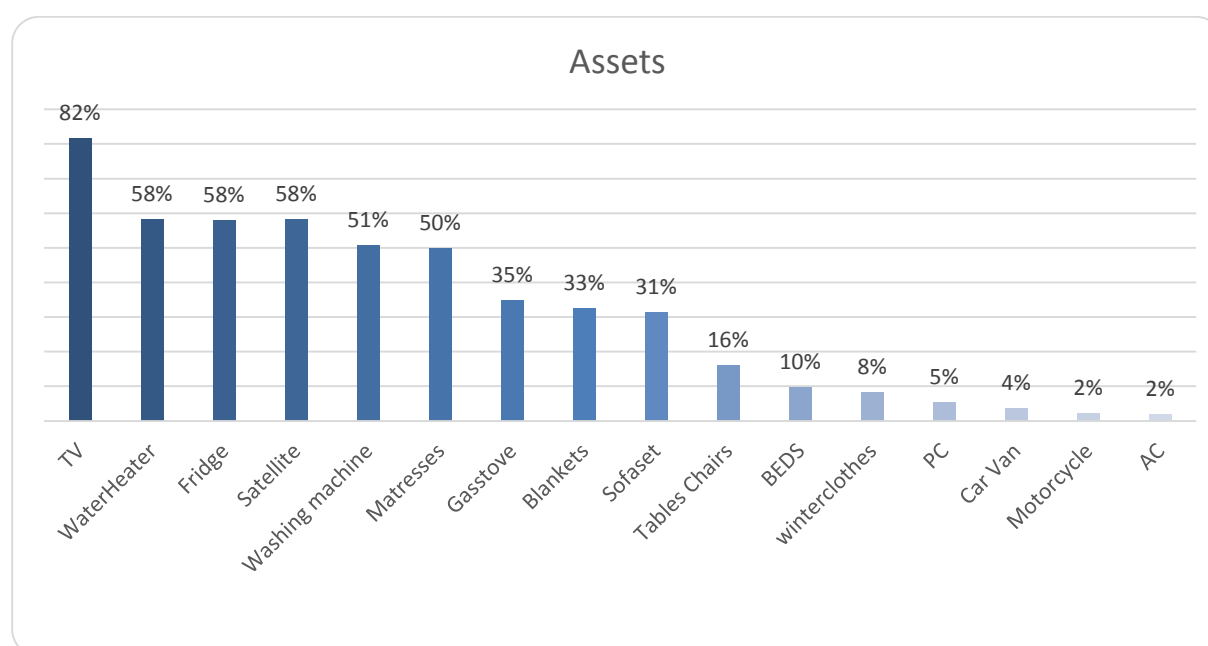
Survey results indicate that there is a higher incidence of sanitation and water challenges inside the camp than outside. With the exception of Beirut, there were more households inside the camp without sufficient access to water than outside the camp. All of the surveyed PRS households in Beirut (inside and outside the camp) were buying water for drinking and cooking.

3. HOUSEHOLD ASSETS AND DEBTS

3.1 ASSETS

More than half (58 percent) of surveyed households had access to a fridge, water heater, and satellite TV. About half of the surveyed households reported not having sufficient number of mattresses and washing machines. A third of the households (33 percent) reported not having enough blankets. Finally, a smaller percentage of the households reported having items such as a computer (5 percent) or air conditioner (2 percent).⁹

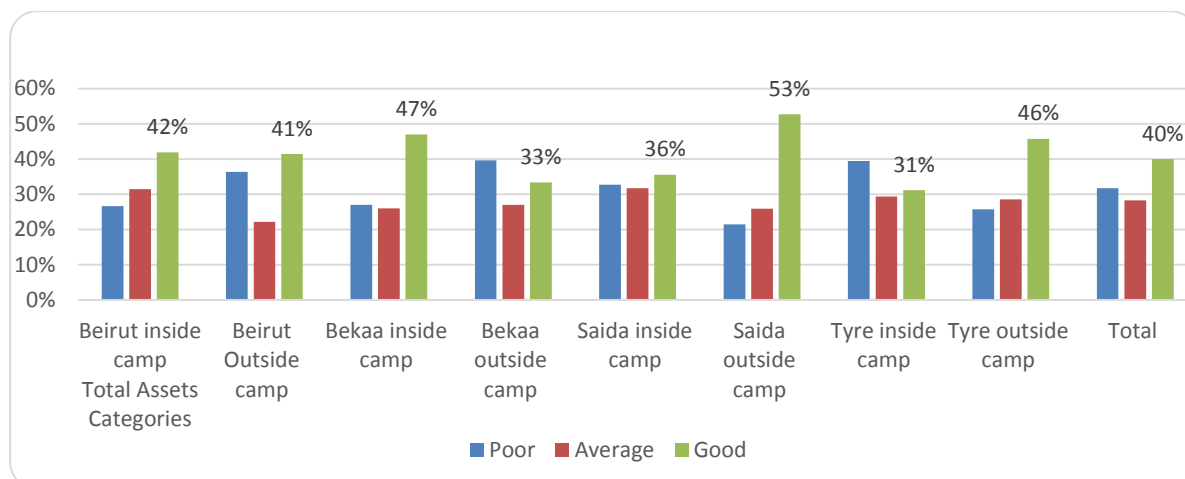
FIGURE 10: ASSET OWNERSHIP AMONGST PRS HOUSEHOLDS



⁹It should be noted that UNRWA and its partners implemented winterization assistance in December 2013, providing winter support to all recorded PRS families through the delivery of blankets, stoves and cash assistance, after the completion of this assessment. Regularized distribution of cash assistance commenced in December 2013.

On average, households had access to more than five assets, which is classified as “good access”. Access was poor in Saida and Tyre outside the camp and in Bekaa inside the camp. Only 5 percent of households owned productive assets (motorcycle, car or van) with the highest percentage reported among households outside the camp in Beirut (10 percent). In all areas, including Beirut, those living outside of camps were more likely to own productive assets (vehicles).

Figure 11: Classification of Asset Ownership by Region¹⁰

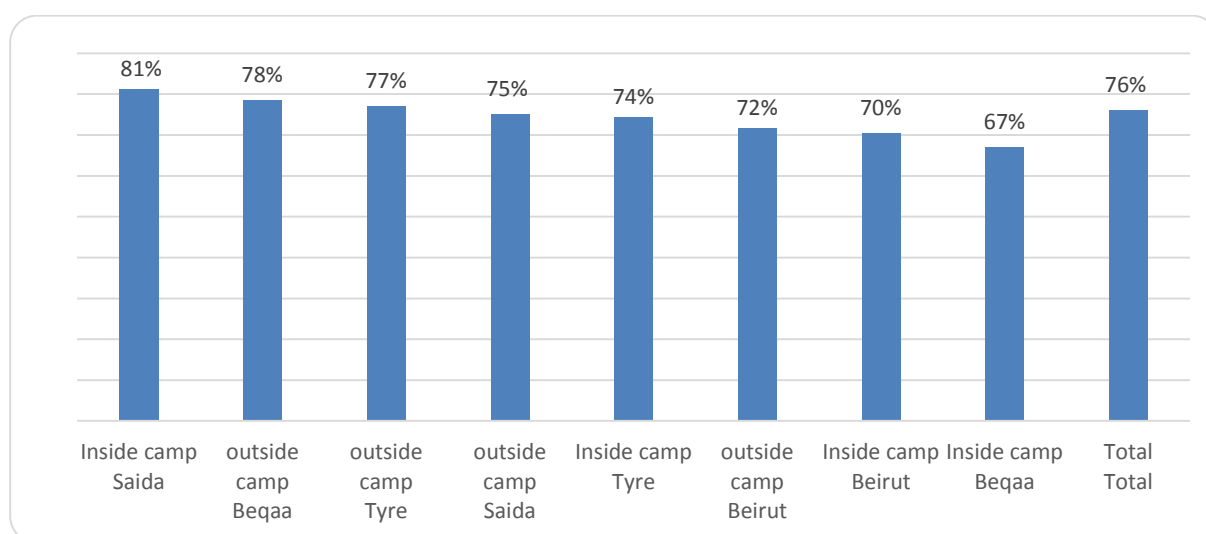


3.2 DEBTS

Around three quarters of all PRS households (75.96 percent) reported having debt and the average amount of debt was US\$451 per household.

As shown in Figure 12 below, the probability of being indebted does not vary by region or by location, and households inside the camps showed almost same percentage of indebted household with those outside the camp (75.91 percent and 75.99 percent respectively).

FIGURE 12: PERCENTAGE OF INDEBTED HOUSEHOLDS BY REGION (PERCENT)



¹⁰Household access to assets was classified into 3 categories: poor, average, and good. Poor indicated access to fewer than 3 assets, average indicated access to 3 to 5 assets, and good indicated access to more than 5 assets.

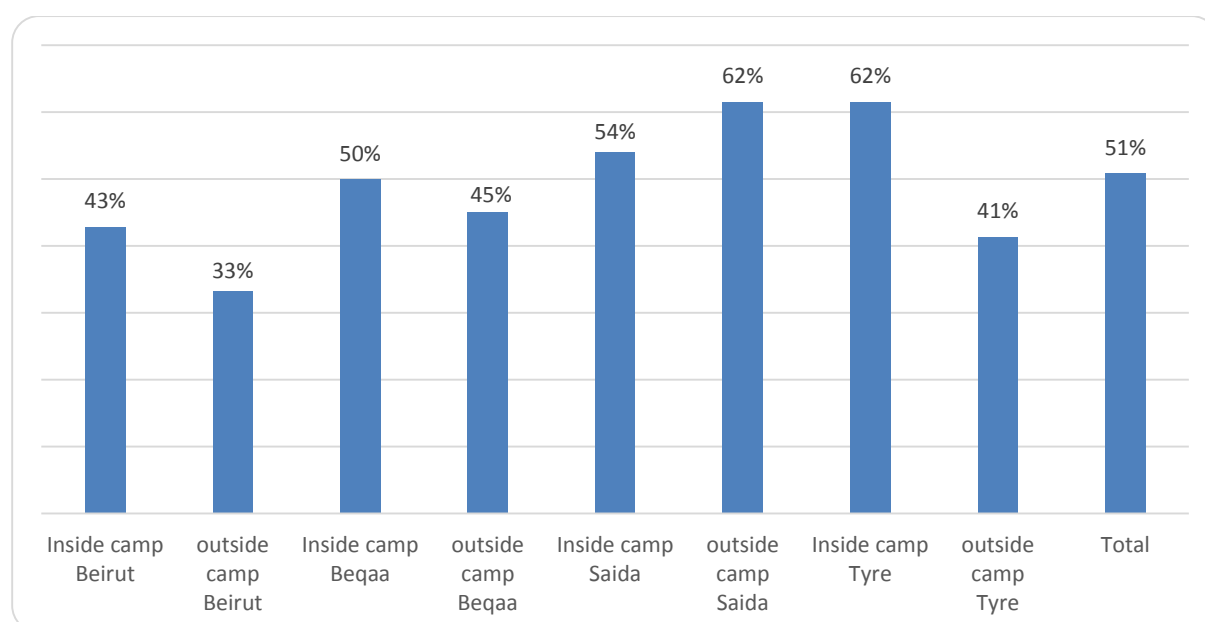
Moreover, Table 7 below shows that the severity of indebtedness does not vary by location¹¹, with households inside the camps as likely to report debts of above US\$ 600 as those outside the camp. This finding provides evidence for higher indebtedness shares among in-camp residents, since their overall expenditures are lower than those outside the camp. In fact, it is highly likely that the share of Debt (total expenditures) is higher among in-camp residents.

TABLE 7: AMOUNT OF DEBT (US\$) BY LOCATION (PERCENT)

	No Debt	Less than US\$200	US\$200 to 600	More than US\$600	Total
Inside camp	24.1	10.4	12.2	53.4	100
Outside camp	24.1	12.6	14.6	48.8	100

The amount of debt amongst PRS households vary by region, with households in Beirut reporting the lowest levels of debt, compared to households in Saida where around 50 percent of all PRS households in that region have debts of more than US\$600.

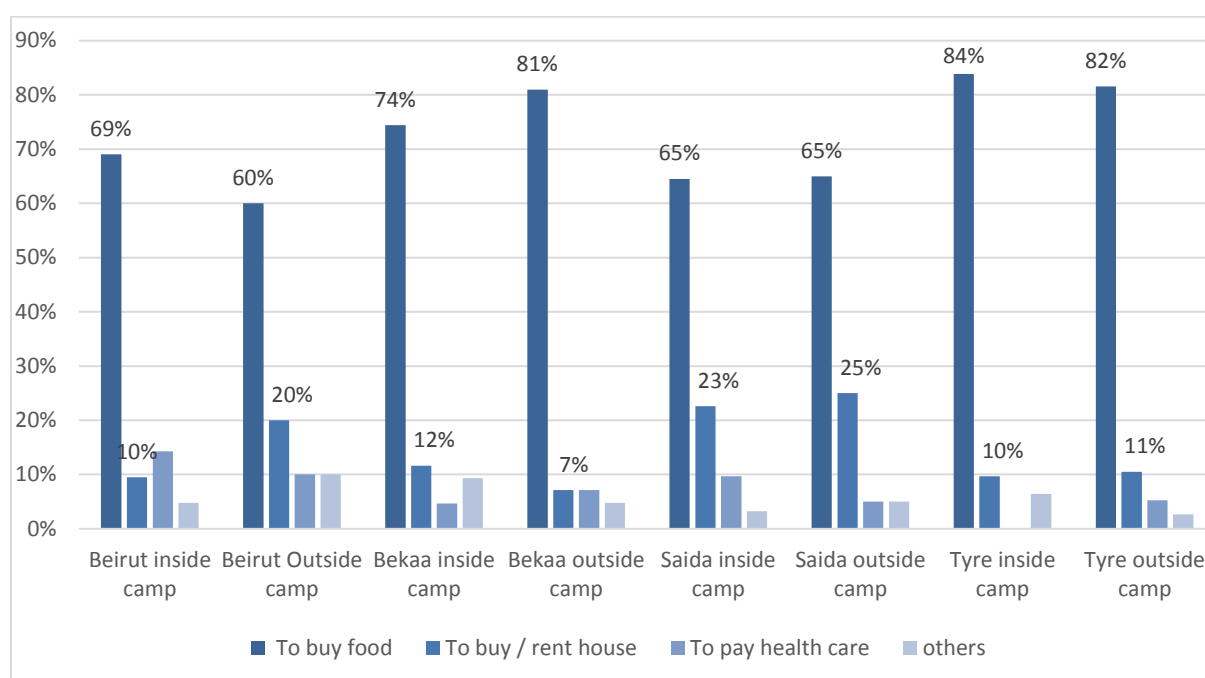
FIGURE 13: PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH DEBT OVER US\$ 600 BY REGION



The main reasons reported for borrowing money or obtaining credit were to buy food (73 percent), to pay rent (14 percent) and to cover health expenses (7 percent). Among households living in Saida outside the camp, rent was the most important reason to borrow money. The main sources of loans or credits were friends or relatives inside Lebanon (84 percent).

¹¹ Correlation Coefficient between Location and Debt Levels is insignificant, with a t-stat of 0.187

FIGURE 14: REASONS FOR BORROWING MONEY BY REGION



3.3 ASSETS AND DEBTS CONCLUSIONS

Around three quarters of PRS households were indebted in order to buy food, pay rent, and cover other basic needs. On average, 51 percent of households had debt of over US\$600. The probability of being indebted does not vary by location; households inside the camps are as likely to have debts as those outside the camp (75.91 percent and 75.99 percent respectively). Since in-camp households generally have lower overall expenditures, this finding provides an evidence for higher indebtedness shares amongst in-camp residents.

Access to assets was poor outside the camp in Saida and Tyre, while in the Bekaa region it was mostly observed inside the camp. Only 5 percent of households owned productive assets (motorcycle, car or van) with the highest percentage reported among households outside the camp in Beirut (10 percent). Across all regions, those living outside of camps were more likely to own productive assets (vehicles).

The high rates of indebtedness provide an insight into the financial vulnerability faced by PRS households in Lebanon. High indebtedness levels remind that the sources of household expenditures largely depend on unofficial lending (through friends/money lenders), and that these sources of lending are likely to diminish over time with low repayment rates and a high influx of new PRS households into Lebanon.

4. EDUCATION

More than 60 percent of the household heads attended either primary or complementary schools (32 percent and 29 percent respectively). The highest percentage of those who attended university was in Beirut and Saida outside the camp (12 percent in both locations) and the lowest was in Tyre (1 percent).

4.1 SCHOOL-AGED CHILDREN ENROLMENT RATES

The needs assessment's findings show that the enrolment rates have improved between the previous and current academic years. In fact, overall enrolment rates have more than doubled, increasing from 30.6 percent in 2012/13 to 64 percent for this academic year. Another important finding is the gender balance of education, since both males and females are enrolled in schools almost at the same rate.

TABLE 8: ENROLMENT RATES (PERCENT) AMONGST PRS CHILDREN AGED 6 TO 18 BY ACADEMIC YEAR

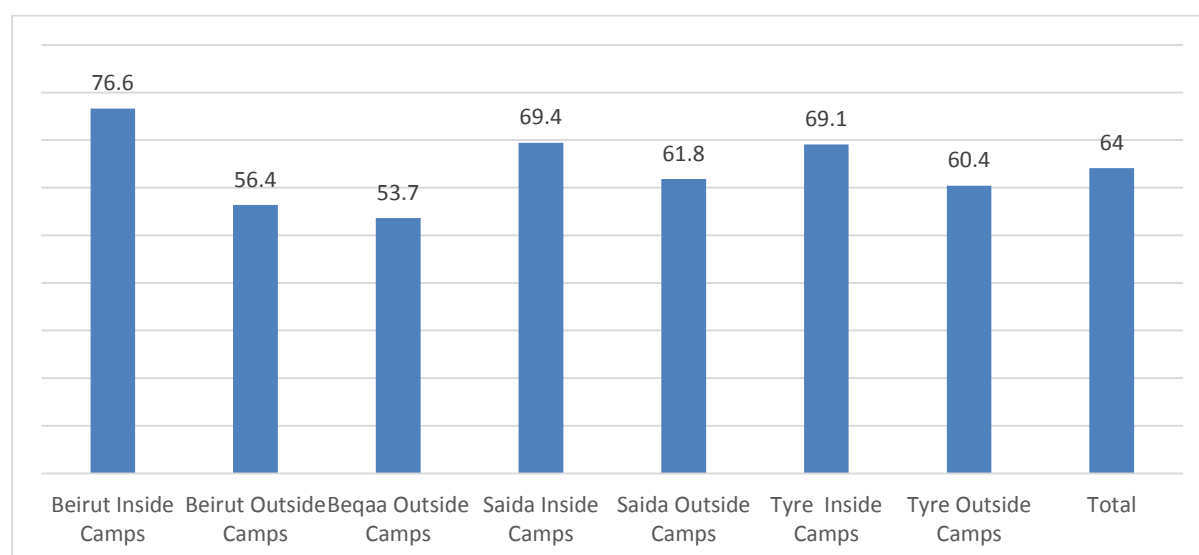
Gender/Year	2012/2013	2013/2014
Males	30.4	64
Females	32.3	65.2
Average Enrolment	30.6	64

Enrolment rates appear to be highly correlated with the time of arrival into Lebanon, since 79 percent of households arriving in the summer of 2013 enrolled their children in schools, indicating that those households were more likely to meet the school registration periods. On the other hand, households arriving after the registration period were less likely to enrol children in schools (62 percent).

As shown in figure 15 below, enrolment rates do not vary significantly between regions, except for Bekaa and Beirut outside the camp. At a national level, the enrolment rates amongst camp residents are especially high, 71 percent, compared to 58.2 percent for non-camp PRS households.

In conclusion, low enrolment rates are more prevalent among outside the camp regions, where access to education could be more challenging as UNRWA schools are predominantly located within refugee camps and surroundings.

FIGURE 15: 2013/14 ACADEMIC YEAR ENROLLMENT RATE BY REGION¹² (PERCENT)



4.2 TYPE OF SCHOOL

The majority of enrolled school-age children (6-18) are attending UNRWA schools (>84 percent). Older students between 19 and 24 are either enrolled in universities (around 30 percent of males and 20 percent of females) or other private institutions and UNRWA Vocational Training Centres.

4.3 REASONS FOR NON-ENROLMENT IN SCHOOLS

The main reasons for children not enrolling in schools appear to be related to the differences in school curricula, as well as transportation costs for the majority of PRS children between 13 and 18 years old. Firstly, PRS children face difficulties in adapting to the Lebanese curriculum due to the language differences (the majority of subjects are taught in Arabic in Syria and English/French in Lebanon). As for transportation costs, although UNRWA offers free education, PRS households living outside the refugee camps in remote regions reported that transportation costs as the main reason for not enrolling their children in schools.

¹² Bekaa inside camp was removed from Figure 9. Due to a small sample size of only 5 children (6-18) sampled in Wavel camp.

As shown in Table 9 below, the highest enrolment rates are among young students, who are more likely to adapt to UNRWA's curricula in Lebanon. In fact, enrolment rates decrease as children's age increases (even within the same household), lending further support to the curriculum argument since an insignificant proportion of the older PRS youth reported seeking employment (4 percent across all age groups).

On a positive note, the survey found that very few households were putting constraints on education. Only 4 percent of households reported child labour as a reason for dropping out, and less than 1 percent reported that the children were required to perform other duties within the household. These findings, which indicate the willingness of parents to enrol their children in school, should serve as a catalyst to the success of future education interventions.

TABLE 9: ENROLMENT RATE IN 2013/14 BY AGE GROUP (PERCENT)

Age	Enrolment Rate
6 to 12	85.3
13 to 15	52.5
16 to 18	17.8

Young male students at the primary level of education (between the ages of 6 and 12) reported an alarming rate of bullying as the main reason for not attending school (30 percent). On the other hand, three quarters of the PRS youth between 19 and 24 years old had not attended schools even in Syria and were seeking for employment rather than education. The only significant difficulty faced by this group was the tuition fees associated with higher education.

4.4. EDUCATION CONCLUSIONS

UNRWA's Education Programme has already undertaken several measures, especially regarding strengthening children's weaknesses and providing psycho-social supports. Other issues will be addressed in near future in close coordination with other departments and stakeholders as below:

- A joint literacy project will be launched by department of Relief and Education for illiterate children in order to target those with the most significant weaknesses.
- In order to address curriculum differences and discrepancies in educational backgrounds, UNRWA is assigning teachers to provide specific academic support for PRS students.
- UNRWA has assigned and trained teachers to carry out psychosocial activities to deal with bullying issues and to help the PRS students with motivation and increasing the self-esteem.
- UNRWA is conducting several meetings with relevant government officials and key stakeholders to find appropriate solutions for the issue of school certificates.
- UNRWA plans to extend the current school year for PRS children and arrange large scale summer recreational activities.
- As of September 2014, UNRWA plans to provide all PRS students with the same study plan and teaching time as other students in UNRWA schools in Lebanon. UNRWA will also strengthen its learning support programme to include the PRS children.

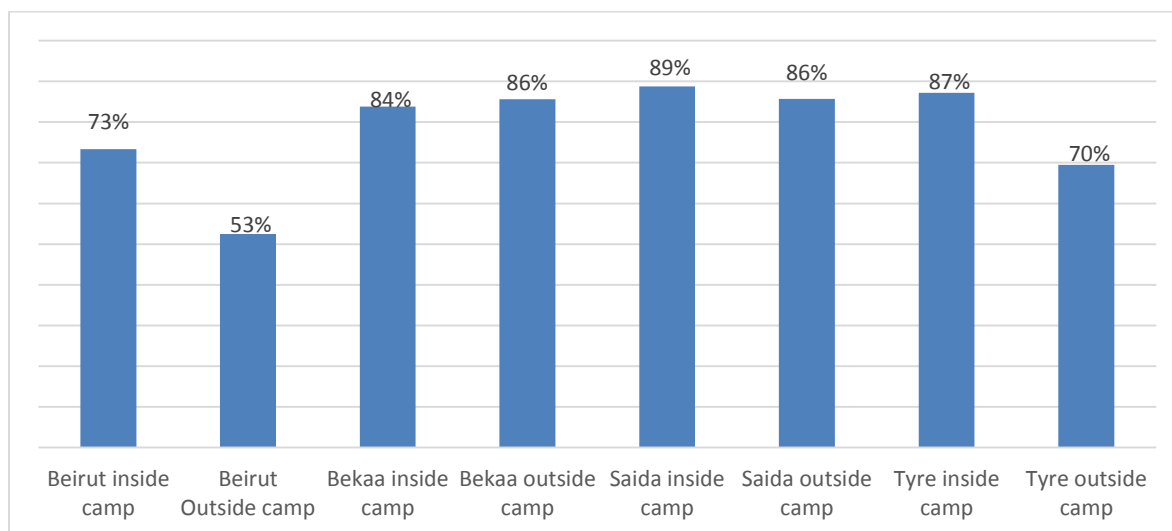
Furthermore, it is advised that UNRWA focus its school dropout programme towards the older PRS student groups between 13 and 18, who are at risk of permanently exiting the education system. Following the above-mentioned correlation between the time-of-arrival and school enrolment, the agency also needs to consider increasing complementary education opportunities throughout the academic year.

5. HEALTH

5.1 ACCESS TO PRIMARY HEALTH CARE

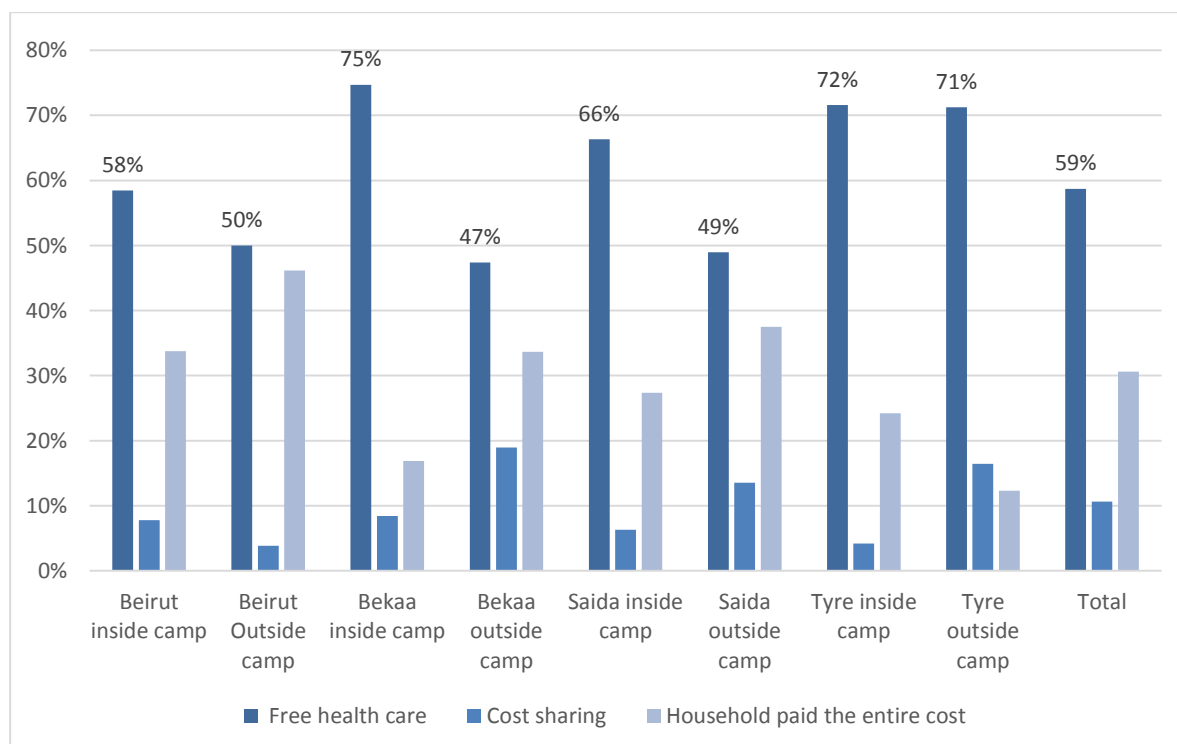
Since their arrival into Lebanon, 81 percent of surveyed households had received some form of primary health care. The highest percentage was reported inside the camp of Saida (approximately 90 percent) and the lowest percentage was found in Beirut outside the camp (53 percent).

FIGURE 16: HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING PRIMARY MEDICAL CARE BY REGION



Primary healthcare is offered for free at UNRWA health centres. However, 30 percent reported paying the entire cost. Another 11 percent reported sharing the cost with humanitarian organisations. Cost-sharing was more common among households surveyed in Bekaa outside the camp.

FIGURE 17: PAYMENT OF PRIMARY HEALTHCARE BY REGION



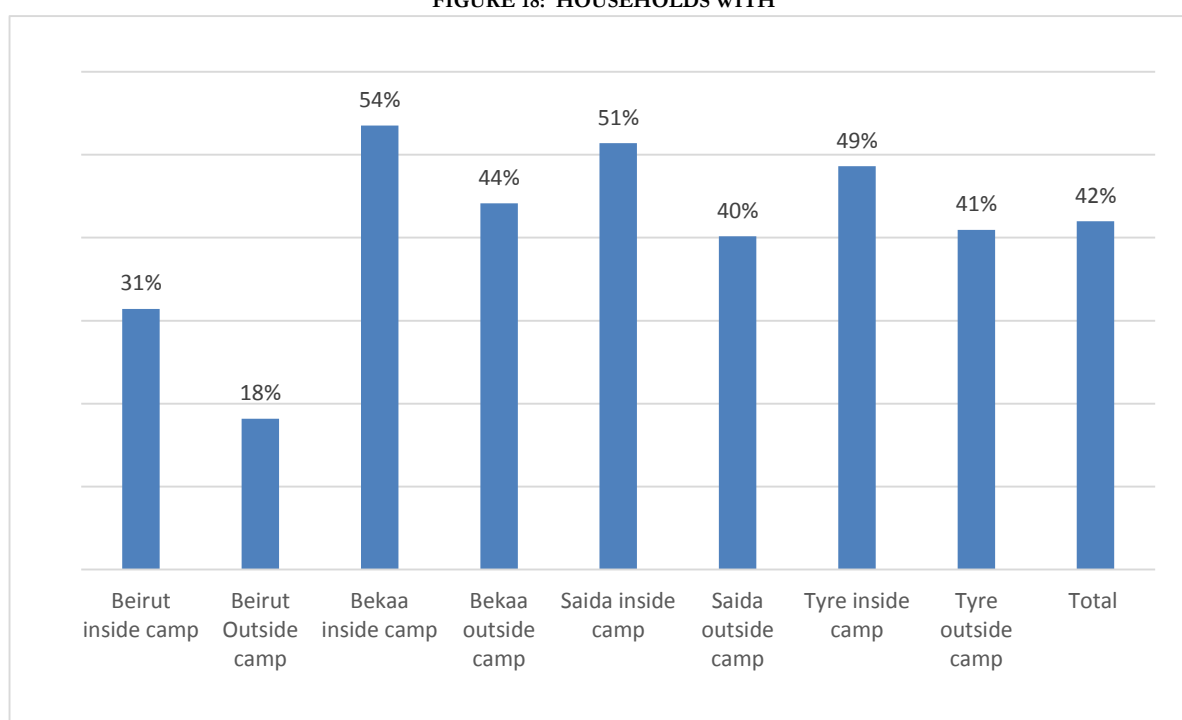
5.2 HOSPITALIZATION

42 percent of surveyed households had at least one member requiring hospitalization since their arrival in Lebanon. The lowest percentage (18 percent) was reported among households outside of camps in Beirut and the highest was reported among households in outside of camps in Bekaa (54 percent).

UNRWA hospitalization policy applies for both PRS and PRL patients. The Agency covers 100 percent of the admission cost to secondary care level and contributes up to 50 percent of cost to a maximum of US\$4,200 per case for admission at tertiary care level.

On average, 59 percent of surveyed households reported that the Agency paid the full hospitalization cost and 23 percent reported cost sharing with UNRWA.

FIGURE 18: HOUSEHOLDS WITH



AT LEAST ONE MEMBER REQUIRING HOSPITALIZATION BY REGION

TABLE 10: HOSPITALS ATTENDED BY REGION (PERCENT)

	Beirut inside camp	Beirut outside camp	Bekaa inside camp	Bekaa outside camp	Saida inside camp	Saida outside camp	Tyre inside camp	Tyre outside camp	Average
Any contracted hospital with UNRWA FREE	45	28	81	71	71	31	74	54	59
Any contracted hospital with UNRWA Cost-sharing	36	39	13	12	22	40	6	26	23
Any contracted hospital with UNRWA Paid fully	18	22	6	16	6	18	19	19	15
Public Hospital Free	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public Hospital Cost-sharing	0	6	0	0	2	4	2	0	2
Public Hospital Paid fully	0	6	0	0	0	7	0	2	2

5.3 MENTAL HEALTH

92 percent of surveyed households reported that members had experienced symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder and psycho-social problems.¹³

5.4 HEALTH CONCLUSIONS

On average, 42 percent of surveyed households had at least one member who required hospitalization and there were significant differences by region. Households living outside the camp were accessing UNRWA primary health care less frequently and were not receiving free hospitalization as regularly as the households in the camps. This may also explain why hospitalization rates were lower outside the camp than inside.

For some PRS, health services were insufficient to meet their needs. Respondents reported that UNRWA clinics were not equipped with certain facilities and lacked the ability to diagnose and treat a variety of conditions.

Recommendations

- Ensure that PRS are well-informed of their rights regarding the provision of health services upon their arrival in Lebanon.
- From the assessment findings, it can be concluded that the current conditions place a heavy psycho-social burden on all PRS (90 percent). Nevertheless, in order to analyse the medical impact of these cases, further specific analysis would be required. In the meantime, UNRWA is developing a psycho-social support policy while implementing some initial projects.

6. CHILD NUTRITION (6-59 MONTHS)

Extensive data was collected during the assessment on the health and nutritional status of 460 children aged 6 to 59 months (48 percent males and 52 percent females). Infant and young child feeding practices were assessed for 369 children below two years of age (6 - 23 months).

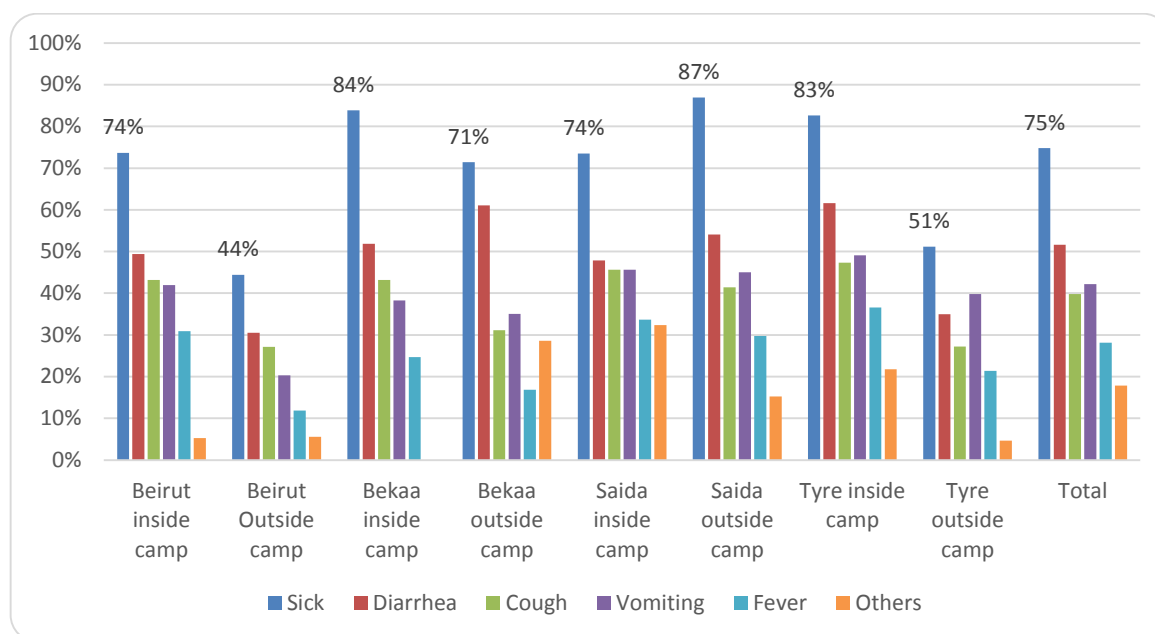
6.1 CHILDREN'S HEALTH STATUS

Almost 75 percent of the children under the age of five were reported as having been sick during the two weeks prior to the survey. The most common symptoms were diarrhoea (52 percent), vomiting (42 percent), cough (40 percent) and fever (28 percent), while 18 percent of children showed other sickness symptoms.

The percentage of sick children was the highest among the households living outside the camp in Saida (87 percent) and lowest in those living in Beirut outside the camp (44 percent).

¹³ The questionnaire adopted a set of international standardized questions used to diagnose PTSD.

FIGURE 19: PERCENTAGE OF SICK CHILDREN BY REGION



6.2 - INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING (IYCF)

About 50 percent of children aged between 6 and 23 months old were breastfed the day prior to the survey. The table below shows the results on breastfeeding, complementary feeding, meal frequency, diet diversity and minimum acceptable diet of children 6-23 months old.

TABLE 11: IYCF PRACTICE

IYCF practice	percentage
Breast feeding	50.7
Complementary feeding	71.6
Minimum acceptable meal frequency (2 daily meals for children 6-8 months and 3 daily meals for 9-23 months).	9.2
Minimum acceptable dietary diversity (4 to 7 food groups daily)	13.8

About 71 percent of the children surveyed received complementary feeding in the form of solid, semi-solid or liquid food, other than breast milk.

Almost all (91 percent) of PRS children did not meet the minimum acceptable meal frequency for their age which should be two daily meals for breastfed children between six and eight months, three daily meals for breastfed children between nine and 23 months, and four daily meals for non-breastfed children (WHO 2008¹⁴).

¹⁴ WHO (2008) Indicators for assessing infant and young child feeding practices : conclusions of a consensus meeting held 6–8 November 2007 in Washington D.C., USA.

Children between 6 and 23 months of age should consume a minimum of four of the seven food groups daily to meet the minimum dietary diversity, independent of age and breastfeeding status (WHO 2008). The majority (86 percent) of the children surveyed did not meet the minimum diet diversity requirements the day prior to the survey.

6.3. NUTRITIONAL STATUS

Based on measurement of the Middle Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC), 3.2 percent of children aged between 6 and 59 months were found to be moderately acutely malnourished (MUAC 124-115 mm) and 0.7 percent severely acutely malnourished (MUAC <115 mm). Both results are below the WHO emergency thresholds of 15 percent (GNC 200815).

TABLE 12: MALNUTRITION IN CHILDREN 6-59 MONTHS OLD, BASED ON MUAC.

	Number of cases	percentage
Severe acute malnutrition	2	0.7
Moderate acute malnutrition	12	3.2
Global acute malnutrition (the sum of severe and moderate)	14	3.9

6.4 NUTRITION CONCLUSIONS

Almost 75 percent of PRS children were sick in the two weeks prior to the survey, indicating their poor health status. Disease and nutritional status are intricately linked and the results herein suggest that special attention is required to the sanitary and health situation of children as a direct underlying factor for malnutrition, with special attention to diarrhoea and its control.

Almost all PRS children (91 percent) did not meet the minimum acceptable meal frequency levels and the majority of children (86 percent) did not have acceptable dietary diversity. This indicates that the crisis situation is affecting the quality of the diet of children, which is a concern as poor dietary intake compounded with poor health will lead to worsening of the nutritional status of children. Strategies to improve dietary intake include supplementation and reinforcement of good practices.

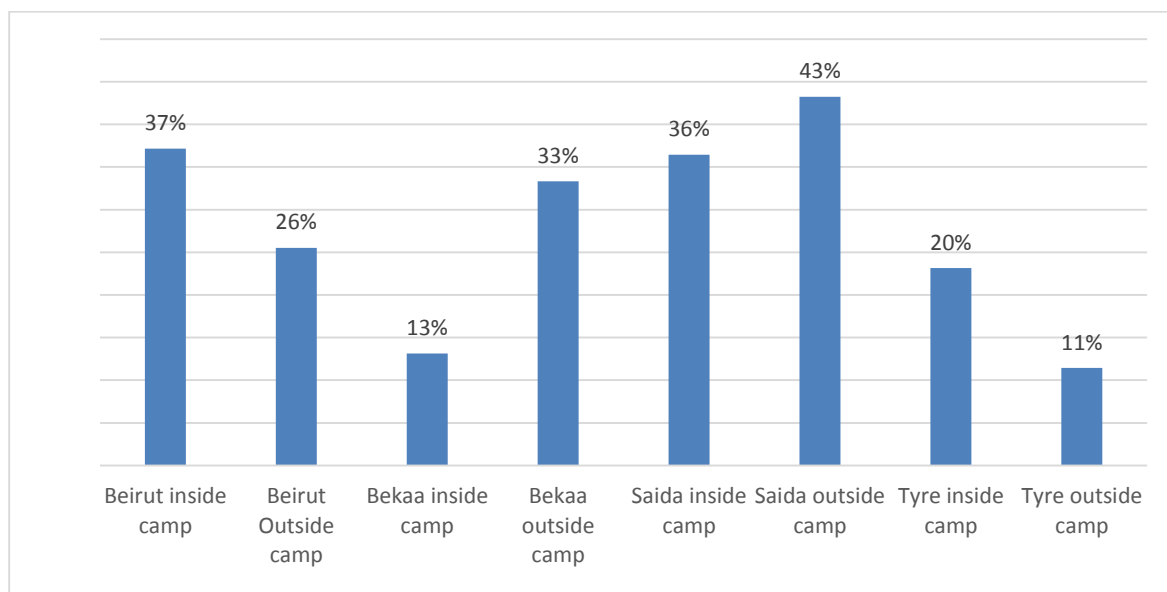
It is encouraging that there is only 3.9 percent global acute malnutrition (moderate and severe) as measured by MUAC, however there is a need to preserve and improve the nutritional status of children by addressing the underlying factors leading to malnutrition, such as general health condition and disease, as well as the dietary intake of children.

6. SAFETY AND SECURITY

Around one third (32 percent) of surveyed households reported that one or more members experienced some form of insecurity in the past 3 months. The highest percentage of reported insecurity was in Saida outside the camp (43 percent) and the lowest was in the Bekaa outside the camp (13 percent).

¹⁵ Global Nutrition Cluster (2008) A toolkit for addressing nutrition in emergency situations. IASC Global Nutrition Cluster, UNICEF, New York, NY.

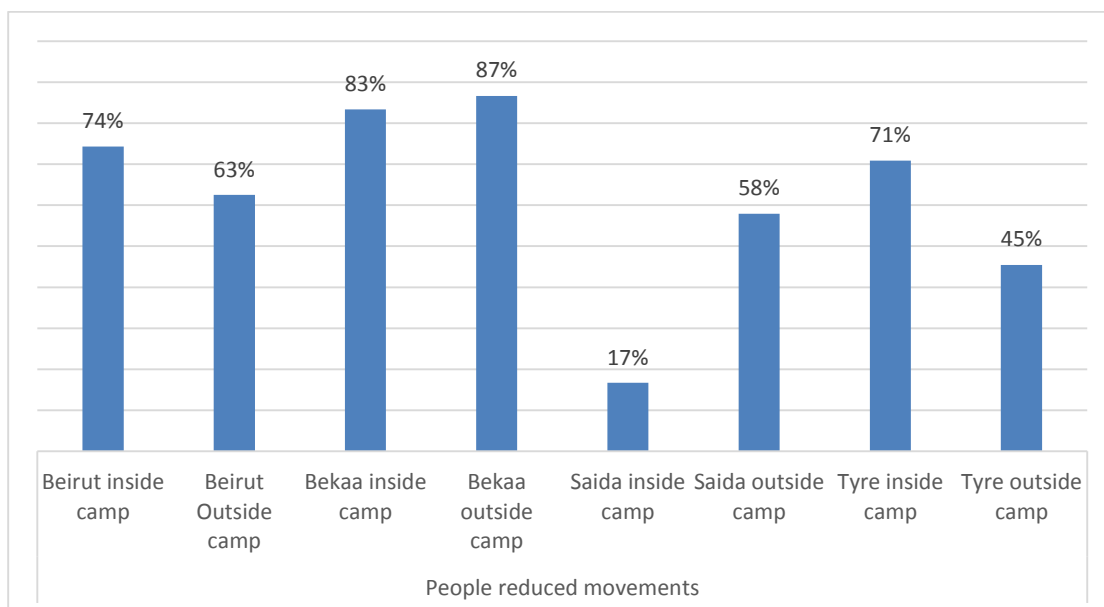
FIGURE 20: INSECURITY AND VIOLENCE RATES WITHIN THE PAST THREE MONTHS BY REGION (PERCENT)



Among the households who reported some form of insecurity, two thirds (66 percent) reported that the main type of insecurity was verbal assault, followed by lack of personal safety (51 percent), extortion (24 percent), physical assault (11 percent), harassment and robbery (7 percent).

Around a fifth of all PRS households (18.6 percent) reported that insecurity limited their movement, mainly in Bekaa inside and outside the camp (more than 80 percent), while the lowest percentage was observed in Saida inside the camp (17 percent).

FIGURE 21: PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS REDUCED MOVEMENT DUE TO INSECURITY BY REGION



Ten percent of surveyed households reported that at least one member of their family had been killed during the Syrian crisis, 16 percent had at least one family member injured and 3 percent reported that at least one family member disabled during the Syrian crises.

7. LIVELIHOOD SOURCES

This assessment was completed before the implementation of UNRWA's winterization program in December 2013. In conjunction with partners, UNRWA delivered winter support to all recorded PRS in Lebanon. Family winter packages were assembled based on interagency standards (one stove per family, one blanket per person, three to five months' fuel allowance depending on location and altitude) with additional US\$50 per family and US\$40 per child for clothing. The levels of assistance reported in the following section significantly increased after the rollout of this program.

Around 37.3 percent of PRS individuals¹⁶ were employed locally. These employment patterns do not vary significantly by location or region, but are generally consistent with similar elementary occupations across regions¹⁷. Working conditions are far from ideal for PRS households, and almost all employed PRS individuals (87.3 percent) are employed in elementary occupations on a temporary or seasonal basis.

Moreover, savings and remittances only constituted 11 percent of households' main source of income. The inability to depend on savings, coupled with insufficient employment opportunities has increased the reliance on cash and grants from international organizations, with as many as 37 percent of all PRS households depending on cash and food assistance as a main source of income.

TABLE 13: MAIN SOURCE OF INCOME BY REGION (PERCENT)

Main Source of Income	Beirut inside camp	Beirut outside camp	Bekaa inside camp	Bekaa outside camp	Saida inside camp	Saida outside camp	Tyre inside camp	Tyre outside camp	Total
Employment	59	54	31	37	34	50	44	29	41
Savings and Remittances	2	16	18	23	6	14	15	8	11
Formal credit/debts (e.g. banks)	1	0	1	0	2	2	3	1	1
Informal credit/debts (shops, friends hosts)	0	2	10	2	0	4	3	2	2
Grants or Gifts from local family/relatives	7	14	14	13	4	7	6	1	7
Cash from humanitarian organizations	28	9	18	29	41	20	35	10	25
Food assistance	7	2	3	7	18	14	2	47	12
Other Sources	1	2	4	0	2	1	1	7	1

Almost half of surveyed households reported that none of their members had been employed in previous month. The highest percentage of unemployment was observed in Bekaa inside Wavel camp (62 percent) and the lowest proportion was found in Beirut inside the camp (33 percent).

Regarding child labour, the findings show that only a small percentage (2.7 percent) of children are working, with the highest rates of child labour reported outside the camp in Saida and Beirut (7.3 percent and 4.4 percent respectively).

7.1 LIVELIHOOD SOURCES CONCLUSION

This section shows that PRS households are highly dependent on cash and food assistance from international organizations, since 37 percent reported this form of aid as their main source of livelihood. Although more than a third of PRS individuals found employment the majority of the people employed are in elementary occupations on a temporary basis and cannot rely on their wages to meet a decent standard of living. Only a small number of PRS

¹⁶ Within the working age of 16 to 64.

¹⁷ Pearson's Correlation Coefficients insignificant for Employment and Location and Employment and Region. (P-values of 0.331 and 0.972 respectively).

households are able to rely on previous saving and/or remittances (11 percent) and this illustrates the financial constraint caused by the ongoing Syrian crisis, leaving PRS households vulnerable to price shocks.

It is important to note that these findings predate UNRWA's cash distribution program to all PRS families¹⁸, which should play a significant role in smoothing household consumption patterns by diversifying sources of cash.

8. EXPENDITURES

On average, surveyed households reported a monthly expenditure of US\$647. Nearly half of overall expenditures (US\$299) were spent on food, further US\$177 was spent to pay rent. The expenditures on food added to shelter made up around three quarters of total PRS expenditures (73 percent).

Higher housing prices are evident outside the refugee camps. Furthermore, Table 12 shows that PRS households outside the camp spend a larger share of their income on rent. This finding implies that households outside the camp are not necessarily better off compared to in-camp residents, but are unable to find housing within the camp which forces them to resort to expensive alternatives in other locations.

Households living outside the camp in Saida reported the highest total expenditures with an average of US\$776 rent per month. Households inside the camp in Tyre reported the lowest expenditures with an average of US\$512 rent per month.

Health expenditure patterns seem to be consistent across regions, and on average, households spent US\$48 per month on health care, meaning 7 percent of their total budget.

In line with the education conclusions above, it is worth noting that education expenditures are very low (at 2 percent), while transportation takes up 5 percent of a PRS household's budget.

TABLE 14: MONTHLY EXPENDITURES BY ITEM AND REGION (PERCENT)

Expenditures last month	Beirut Inside Camp	Beirut Outside Camp	Bekaa Inside Camp	Bekaa Outside Camp	Saida Inside Camp	Saida Outside Camp	Tyre Inside Camp	Tyre Outside Camp	Average Monthly Exp. (US\$)	Average out of Total Exp.
Food	43	58	52	43	45	42	56	51	\$299	46
House rent	31	39	21	27	25	30	19	25	\$177	27
Health	7	6	8	8	7	8	8	8	\$48	7
Tobacco	5	6	6	5	5	5	8	6	\$36	6
Transportation	4	4	3	6	3	5	6	6	\$30	5
Electricity	3	3	4	3	4	6	5	2	\$26	4
Fuel/Gas/Benzene	3	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	\$23	3
Education	1	4	3	3	2	3	3	1	\$16	2
Water	4	5	4	3	1	2	3	2	\$17	2
Winter Clothing	2	1	4	2	2	3	2	0	\$12	2
Communication	2	3	3	2	2	3	2	2	\$16	2
Other expenditures	0	0	1	2	2	1	2	0	\$10	2
Total Monthly Expenditures (US\$)	\$667	\$558	\$517	\$720	\$592	\$776	\$512	\$618	\$647	100

¹⁸ The Cash assistance program began in December 2013.

9. FOOD SECURITY

9.1 DIET DIVERSITY

Dietary diversity is defined as the number of different food groups eaten over a reference time period (regardless of the frequency of consumption). The reference time period in this survey was one week and the 12 standard household diet diversity food groups were the following: cereals, tubers (e.g. potatoes), pulses (e.g. chickpeas, lentils and beans), vegetables, fruit, meat, fish, eggs, milk, sugar, oil and spices.

TABLE 15: HOUSEHOLD DAILY AVERAGE FOOD DIVERSITY BY REGION (PERCENT)

Number of food groups consumed daily	Beirut inside camp	Beirut outside camp	Bekaa inside camp	Bekaa outside camp	Saida inside camp	Saida outside camp	Tyre inside camp	Tyre outside camp	Average
Average	8.1	6.4	8.3	7.4	7.5	7.9	8.5	8.0	7.8
4-5 food groups	0	14	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
5-7 food groups	8	39	9	21	22	11	2	4	14.7
>=7 food groups	92	47	91	78	77	88	98	96	84

Dietary diversity was found to be the lowest in households living in Beirut outside the camp with less than a half of the population (46.5 percent) consuming more than 7 food groups (out of the maximum of 12) on a daily basis, while the highest dietary diversity was achieved by households living in Tyr (inside and outside the camp) with almost all of the population (98 percent and 96 percent respectively) consuming more than 7 food groups (out of a maximum of 12) daily.

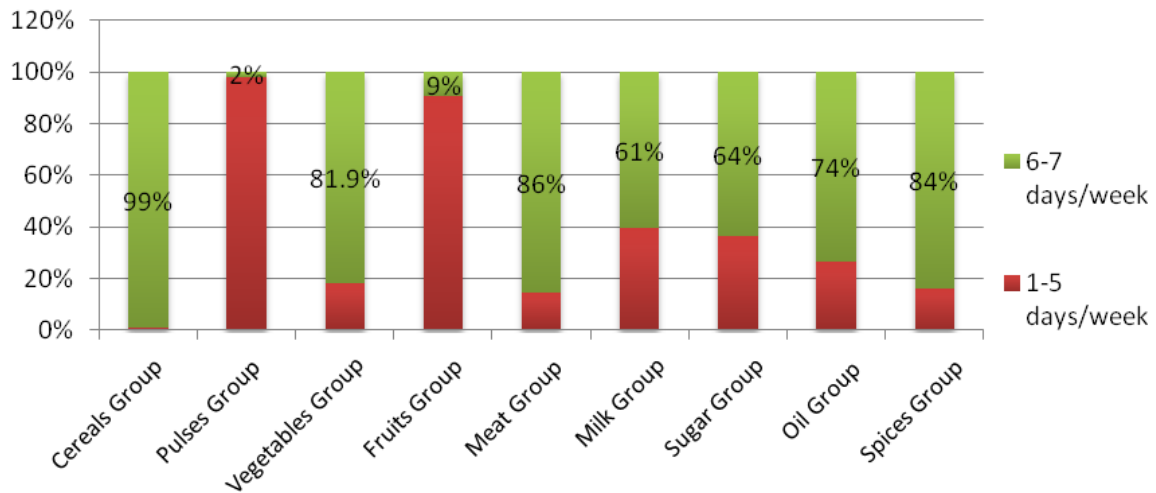
9.2 FOOD CONSUMPTION SCORE

Nearly all households surveyed (99 percent) were found to have an acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS)¹⁹. It was noted that:

- Almost all households consumed a staple cereal on a daily basis;
- Also, almost all households (98 percent) consumed vegetables on a daily basis;
- Most of the households (86 percent) consumed animal-source protein on a daily basis;
- Only 9 percent of the households consumed fruit on a daily basis;
- Sixty-one percent consumed dairy products six to seven times a week;
- A large proportion of households (64 percent) consumed sugar six to seven times a week.

¹⁹ Details of the FCS calculations can be found in Annex 2 of this report.

FIGURE 22: FOOD CONSUMPTION PER WEEK BY FOOD TYPE



9.3 COPING STRATEGIES

Nearly 85 percent of households reported having experienced lack of food or lack of money to buy food during the 30 days prior to the survey. The percentage of households experiencing a lack of food was significantly higher among those within camps in Tyre and outside the camp in Bekaa (90 percent). The proportion of emergency coping strategies was the highest among households living outside the camp in Saida (38 percent).

The most common food consumption-related coping strategies were:

- Relying on less preferred or inexpensive food (77 percent of households)
- Reducing portion size of meals (54 percent of households)
- Reducing the number of meals, borrowing food and restricting adult's consumption for children (39 percent of households)

The most common non-food related coping strategies were:

- Buying food on credit or borrowing money to purchase food (70 percent of households)
- Spending from savings (30 percent of households)
- Selling household goods (radio, furniture, television, jewellery etc. (20 percent)
- Accept high risk jobs (12 percent)
- Sending households members to seek for work elsewhere (regardless of the usual seasonal migration) (11 percent)
- Withdrawing children from school (21.4 percent of households)
- Have children (6-15 years old) involved with income generation activities (3 percent) and selling productive assets (2 percent).

9.4 FOOD SECURITY²⁰

Households were classified into four food security categories (see Annex 4 for further information): food secure, mildly food insecure, moderately food insecure and severely food insecure (table 14).

TABLE16: FOOD SECURITY CATEGORIES EXPLAINED

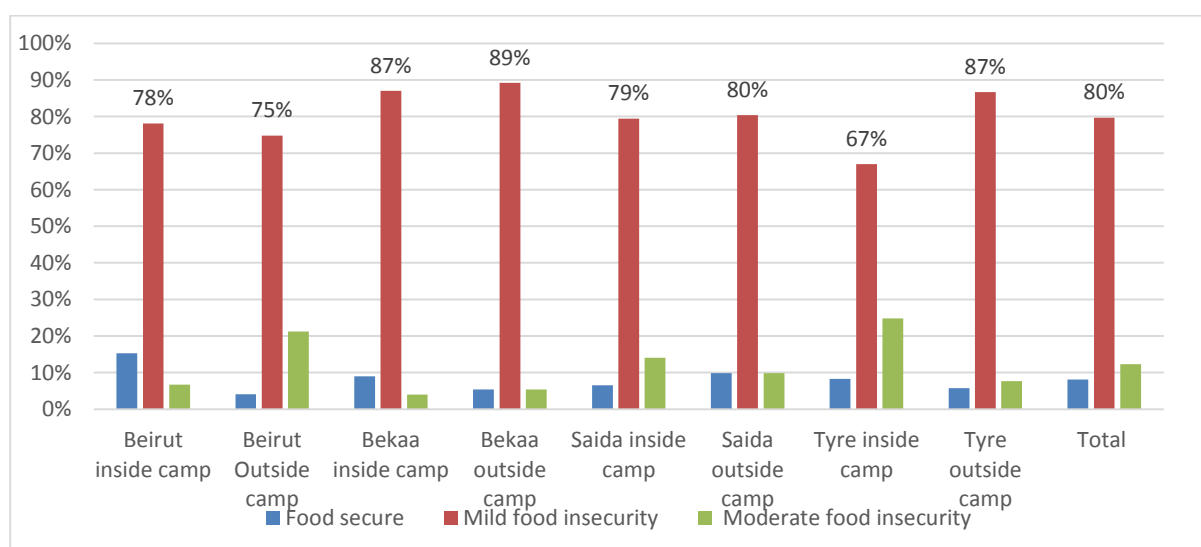
Food Security Group	Household Group Condition*
1-Food Secure	Able to meet essential food and non-food needs without engaging in atypical coping strategies
2-Mild Food Insecurity	Has minimally adequate food consumption without engaging in irreversible coping strategies; unable to afford some essential non-food expenditures
3-Moderate Food Insecurity	Has significant food consumption gaps or marginally able to meet minimum food needs only with irreversible coping strategies
4- Severe Food Insecurity	Has extreme food consumption gaps or has extreme loss of livelihood assets that will lead to food consumption gaps or worse.

TABLE 17: FOOD SECURITY RESULTS (PERCENT)

Assessed Category	1 Food Secure	2 Mild Food Insecurity	3 Moderate Food Insecurity	4 Severe Food Insecurity
Food consumption	0	100	0	0
Food expenditure share	64	16	11	8
Coping strategies	14	62	2	22
Food Security	8	80	12	0

Food security is a composite indicator that is based on the food consumption score, percentage of expenditures on food and the use of coping strategies (see Annex 4). Twelve percent of the surveyed households were moderately food insecure, meaning that they have significant gaps in food consumption. The high proportion of expenditures on food leads to high food insecurity; around 12 percent of households are moderately or severely food insecure due to the high expenditures on food. Households living inside the camps in Tyre were more likely to be moderately food insecure (27 percent) than in other regions. Almost one fifth (22 percent) of households living outside the camp in Beirut spent more than 75 percent of their expenditures on food.

FIGURE 23: FOOD SECURITY BY REGION (PERCENTAGE)



²⁰ Refer to Definitions section for details on the food security calculation methodology.

9.5 FOOD SECURITY CONCLUSION

The majority of surveyed households (87 percent) were mildly food insecure, meaning that they have minimally adequate food consumption and so far have not engaged in irreversible coping strategies. These households are at risk of falling into the moderate food insecurity category if they resort to irreversible coping strategies.

The most common food coping strategies were relying on less preferred or inexpensive foods (77 percent of households) and buying food on credit or borrowed money (70 percent of households).

10. ASSISTANCE

As previously noted, this assessment predated the implementation of UNRWA's winterization program in December 2013. Winter support was provided to all recorded PRS in Lebanon. The levels of assistance reported in the following section significantly increased after the rollout of this program.

Three quarters of the PRS households reported receiving food vouchers, 40 percent received food in-kind and 46 percent received cash assistance. It is worth noting that in Tyre, both inside and outside the camp, households received most of the assistance through different modalities as indicated in the table. This is because several non-governmental organizations were providing different kind of aid to PRS and Syrian refugees as well. This was also mentioned by PRS residents of Tyre who participated in the needs assessment focus groups.

TABLE 18: TYPE OF ASSISTANCE RECEIVED BY REGION (PERCENT)

Type of Assistance	Beirut inside camp	Beirut outside camp	Bekaa inside camp	Bekaa outside camp	Saida inside camp	Saida outside camp	Tyre inside camp	Tyre outside camp	Average
Cash	14	57	34	54	45	16	70	70	46
Food assistance (voucher)	67	35	80	78	77	78	90	94	75
Food assistance (In kind)	39	37	20	27	34	69	34	55	40
Food assistance (subsidy)	20	60	1	8	4	8	45	26	19
Hygiene kits	24	17	5	4	12	14	15	10	12
Health care/drugs	3	0	4	35	5	17	90	19	25
Education	4	0	1	27	1	16	49	16	17
Psychosocial support	1	0	0	8	7	5	21	12	8
Fuel subsidy	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	1	1
Rent subsidy	3	0	0	2	4	3	56	34	16
Shelter subsidy	0	0	3	4	8	14	14	2	6
Other subsidy	3	0	0	0	0	3	4	1	1
Furniture/clothes	6	0	0	5	6	25	11	0	7
Latrines & Water storage items	0	0	0	0	1	4	9	6	3
Cooking kits	1	9	2	4	11	16	12	12	9
Other non-food items	0	6	2	1	0	7	7	1	3

Most of the PRS population relied on the assistance from humanitarian organizations to meet their basic needs. The three main sources of assistance were UNRWA, popular committees and non-governmental organizations. UNRWA was reported to provide 90 percent of all rent assistance, 78 percent of cash and more than a third of food aid received by PRS households. Popular committees mostly assisted with food vouchers (47 percent), while local NGOs assisted with food in-kind (37 percent), hygiene kits (55 percent), water storage (43 percent), cooking kits (29 percent) and non-food items (21 percent). International NGOs provided a third of all psychosocial support (31 percent) and half of the hygienic latrines (50 percent) distributed to PRS households.

11. PRIORITIES

When asked about their priorities most PRS households reported repatriation, security and peace as their first priority. Having food, cash, shelter, employment, education, health, etc. came as second priority for the majority of the households.

TABLE 19: MAIN PRIORITY BY REGION (PERCENT)

Main Priority	Beirut inside camp	Beirut outside camp	Bekaa inside camp	Bekaa outside camp	Saida inside camp	Saida outside camp	Tyre inside camp	Tyre outside camp	Total
Repatriation to place of origin (Syria)	21	29	25	31	26	42	19	40	30
Security, peace	26	11	5	17	8	31	25	25	20
Cash	10	19	24	16	28	3	13	4	14
Shelter/housing	17	12	7	13	9	7	6	5	10
Food	7	4	11	5	5	5	21	12	8
Employment	8	11	4	6	9	5	6	10	7
Health services	7	3	5	3	5	3	3	0	3
Education services	1	6	1	0	3	1	1	1	2
Others	4	3	15	10	6	3	6	3	5

11.1 PRIORITIES CONCLUSION

Amongst the short-term priorities the majority of surveyed households prioritized cash assistance, shelter/housing and food. In fact, it is likely that these three priorities are interchangeable and that cash is utilized for food and shelter consumption.

In line with the conclusions of the expenditures section above, it appears that the major concern for PRS households lies in the affordability of food and shelter, while the provision of free healthcare and education through UNRWA and other organizations was fulfilling the urgent need for them.

ANNEX 1. KEY DEFINITIONS

Chronic illness: A health condition or disease that is persistent or otherwise long-lasting in its effects. While risk varies with age and gender, most of the common chronic diseases are caused by dietary, lifestyle and metabolic risk factors that are also responsible for the resulting mortality. Examples of chronic diseases include allergy, Alzheimer disease, Asthma, breast cancer, diabetes, epilepsy, Glaucoma, heart disease, obesity and overweight.

Dependents = Children under 16 + elders ≥ 64 + non-autonomous adults (16-64 years old)

Non-dependents = Autonomous adults (16-64 years old)

Dietary diversity: The number of different food groups consumed over a reference time period (here, a period of seven days).

Disability: An umbrella term, covering impairments, activity limitations, and participation restrictions. Impairment is a problem in body function or structure; an activity limitation is a difficulty encountered by an individual in executing a task or action; while a participation restriction is a problem experienced by an individual in involvement in life situations. People with disabilities have the same health needs as non-disabled people – for immunization, cancer screening etc. They also may experience a narrower margin of health, both because of poverty and social exclusion, also because they may be vulnerable to secondary conditions, such as pressure sores or urinary tract infections.

Food consumption score: FCS is an index calculated on the basis of dietary diversity, food frequency, and the relative nutritional importance of each food group (Annex 4).

Food frequency: The number of days on which each food group is consumed during a reference time period (here, a period of seven days).

Food insecurity: The absence of food security.

Food security: Food security is achieved when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preference for an active and healthy life.

The classification of households according to their food security situation is based on a composite indicator that considers food consumption, food expenditure and coping strategies. The formula provides a score that reflects two key dimensions of food security: the actual status of the households (particularly in the short term), for which the food consumption score is the key indicator and the forward looking perspective/access to long-term food security, which is measured through food expenditure and the coping strategies.

The three factors (Food Consumption Score (FCS), food expenditure share and coping strategies) are converted in a 4-point scale and the overall score is the result of an average of points assigned to each factor.

Global acute malnutrition (GAM): The total of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) and Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM).

Household size: The total number of people pertaining to the same household.

Household: A group of people who routinely eat out of same pot and live on the same compound or physical location. It is possible that they may live in different structures.

Moderate acute malnutrition (MAM): A child is classified with moderate acute malnutrition if the measurement of their Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) is between 115 and 124 mm.

Popular committees: Equivalent of municipal administrations, popular committees are in charge of administering issues related to Palestine refugees residing in the various camps throughout Lebanon in terms of social services, education, health, and culture. They were established in 1969 and currently supervise projects sponsored by local and international institutions, donor entities/countries and UNRWA. They also seek to promote social interaction inside the camp, in addition to their coordination role with institutions working outside the camp.

Serious Health Condition: An illness, injury, impairment or physical or mental condition that involves:

- A period of incapacity requiring absence of more than three business days from work that also involves continuing treatment by (or under the supervision of) a health care provider;
- A period of incapacity or treatment connected with inpatient care in a hospital, hospice or residential medical care facility;
- A period of incapacity due to pregnancy or for prenatal care;
- A period of incapacity (or treatment) due to a chronic serious health condition (e.g., Alzheimer's, stroke, terminal diseases, etc.);
- A period of absence to receive multiple treatments by a health care provider (e.g., chemotherapy, radiation, physical therapy, dialysis); or
- Other covered illnesses (e.g., asthma, mental illness, severe morning sickness).

Serious medical conditions typically do not include: cold, upset stomach, headaches or other than migraines, routine dental or orthodontia problems, periodontal disease, flu, minor ulcers, earaches, cosmetic treatments, mental illness from stress or allergies.

Severe acute malnutrition (SAM): A child is severely acutely malnourished if their MUAC measurement is below 115 mm.

International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO): A tool for organizing jobs into a clearly defined set of groups according to the tasks and duties undertaken in the job. Its main aims are to provide a basis for the international reporting, comparison and exchange of statistical and administrative data about occupations; a model for the development of national and regional classifications of occupations; and a system that can be used directly in countries that have not developed their own national classifications.

Details on the job classifications adopted by this report and based the International Labor Organization's ISCO classifications can be found at the following link:

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/stat/isco/isco08/index.htm>

ANNEX 2. SAMPLING METHODOLOGY

A multi-sectorial household survey of registered PRS in Lebanon was conducted, with field data collected between 30 September and 11 October 2013. The survey aimed to assess the needs of PRS population to ensure best practice in the provision of assistance.

Sampling

The survey covered the PRS population registered with UNRWA at the time of household selection. The population was stratified into eight groups according to the area and location:

1. Beirut inside the camp (\approx 4553 persons)
2. Beirut outside the camp (\approx 3055 persons)
3. Bekaa Valley inside the camp (\approx 353 persons)
4. Bekaa Valley outside the camp (\approx 7150 persons)
5. Saida inside the camp (\approx 7296 persons)
6. Saida outside the camp (\approx 7508 persons)
7. Tyre inside the camp (\approx 7671 persons)
8. Tyre outside the camp (\approx 3140 persons)

Initially, there was a provision to include 2 additional strata: Tripoli inside and outside the camp, but due to increasing insecurity in Tripoli at the time of the survey, these strata could not be integrated.

Samples from each of these strata were considered representative of their respective strata and followed a random sampling by strata. The sample size per strata was calculated according to the following parameters:

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Estimated prevalence: 50 percent- Desired precision: 10 percent- Design effect: 1- Non-valid response households: 5 percent | } | <p>Population size / strata = 101 households</p> <p>Total population size = 101 x 8 = 808 households</p> |
|--|---|---|

Data Collection

The data was collected in a time frame of 9 days by 34 enumerators and 8 supervisors. Each team consisted of two enumerators and each supervisor was responsible for two teams. A pilot survey was conducted prior to the survey roll-out to ensure the feasibility of the approach. The questionnaire was designed to take approximately an hour, and cover multi-sectorial socio-economic indicators. The collected data was registered through electronic devices and uploaded automatically to an online database using the ODK (Open Data Kit, www.odk.org) software.

Data Analysis

The data analysis covered the calculation of indicators including the dependency ratio, crowding index, Food Consumption Score, Coping Strategy Index, percentage of expenditure on food and cereals.

Indicative statistics of direct and indirect indicators provided a general characterization of the refugee population. Results were then calculated by strata.

Limitations and Challenges

Due to the breadth of the survey, there were various limitations at different stages of this exercise. Tripoli was inaccessible due to security reasons leading to the exclusion of northern Lebanon from the survey.

There were two significant limitations regarding the questionnaire. The options provided were often not fully representative of the situation of PRS in the country resulting in several households responding “other”, complicating the process of data extraction and, in some cases, limiting analysis. For future assessments this should be taken into consideration. The main method of contacting households was by phone. Households without a phone could not be surveyed. In some instances, households were contacted but the number provided at the time of their registration with UNRWA was no longer operational.

ANNEX 3. FOOD CONSUMPTION SCORE CALCULATION

Food Consumption Score (FCS) is an index calculated on the basis of dietary diversity (number of food groups consumed by a households during the seven days prior to the survey), food frequency (number of days on which each food group is consumed during the seven days prior to the survey) and the relative nutritional importance of each food group. A weight is attributed to each food group according to its nutrient density.

Weights used to calculate dietary diversity

Food groups	Weight	Justification
Main staples	2	Energy dense/usually eaten in larger quantities, protein content lower and poorer quality (PER less) than legumes, micro-nutrients (bound by phytates).
Pulses	3	Energy dense, high amounts of protein but of lower quality (PER less) than meats, micro-nutrients (inhibited by phytates), low fat.
Vegetables	1	Low energy, low protein, no fat, micro-nutrients
Fruits	1	Low energy, low protein, no fat, micro-nutrients
Meat and fish	4	Highest quality protein, easily absorbable micro-nutrients (no phytates), energy dense, fat. Even when consumed in small quantities, improvements to the quality of diet are large.
Milk	4	Highest quality protein, micro-nutrients, vitamin A, energy. However, milk could be consumed only in very small amounts and should then be treated as condiment and therefore re-classification in such cases is needed.
Sugar	0,5	Empty calories. Usually consumed in small quantities.
Oil	0,5	Energy dense but usually no other micro-nutrients. Usually consumed in small quantities
Condiments	0	These foods are by definition eaten in very small quantities and not considered to have an important impact on overall diet.

The FCS is calculated by multiplying the frequency of consumption of each food group (maximum of seven if a food group was consumed every day) by each food group weight and then summing up these scores. The FCS can have a maximum value of 112, implying that each food was consumed every day for the last seven days.

Households are then classified on the basis of their FCS and standard thresholds in three different food consumption groups. In this case, cut off points have been set as recommended by the WFP Emergency Food Security Assessment Handbook²¹. This is to allow for the fact that oil and sugar are consumed extremely frequently amongst all households surveyed and the cut off points have been heightened to avoid distorting the FCSs of those surveyed.

Thresholds	FCS classification
0-28	Poor
28.5-32	Borderline
>42.5	Acceptable

²¹ WFP (2009) *Emergency Food Security Analysis (EFSA) Handbook*. World Food Programme, Rome.

ANNEX 4. FOOD SECURITY CLASSIFICATION CALCULATION

The classification of households according to their food security situation is based on a composite indicator that considers food consumption, food expenditure and coping strategies. The formula provides a score that reflects two key dimensions of food security: the actual status of the households (particularly, in the short term), for which the food consumption score is the key indicator and the forward looking perspective/access to long-term food security, which is measured through food expenditure and the coping strategies.

The three factors considered (food consumption score, food expenditure share and coping strategies) are converted in a 4-point scale and the score is the result of an average of points assigned to each factor.

Food security classification

	1 Food Secure	2 Mild Food Insecurity	3 Moderate Food Insecurity	4 Severe Food Insecurity
Food consumption	Acceptable	Acceptable with food related coping strategies	Borderline	Poor
Food expenditure share	<50 percent	50-65 percent	65-75 percent	>75 percent
Coping strategies	households not adopting coping strategies	Stress coping strategies	Crisis coping strategies	Emergencies coping strategies

Households are therefore classified into four food security categories: food secure, mildly food insecure, moderately food insecure and severely food insecure.

The description of the food security classification is described below.

Description of Food security classification

Food Security Group	Household Group Condition
1-Food Secure	Able to meet essential food and non-food needs without engaging in atypical coping strategies
2-Mild Food Insecurity	Has minimally adequate food consumption without engaging in irreversible coping strategies; unable to afford some essential non-food expenditures
3-Moderate Food Insecurity	Has significant food consumption gaps, OR, Marginally able to meet minimum food needs only with irreversible coping strategies
4- Severe Food Insecurity	Has extreme food consumption gaps, OR, Has extreme loss of livelihood assets that will lead to food consumption gaps OR worse.

ANNEX 5. SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

COMPLETE BEFORE THE INTERVIEW

املا قبل الاستجواب

Date : التاريخ	____/____/2013 الشهر Month	Supervisor ID: بطاقة المشرف	Interviewer ID: بطاقة الباحث
Location ID : تعريف المكان	Area: 1. Beirut and Mountain 2. Bekaa 3. Saida 4. Tripoli 5. Tyre Physical address _____		Location: 1. Inside camp* Dropdown list 2. Outside camp* Dropdown list Household Number: UNRWA Emergency Registration Number:

Consent: We are conducting a survey to better understand the situation of the Palestinians coming from Syria (known as PRS). The survey is a multi-sectoral one which will extract information on the family's housing conditions, health, food, education, income & expenditures, protection and safety, coping strategies. Typically, the survey takes about an hour to be completed. UNRWA social workers will make sure that all answers are kept confidential and anonymous, and will not be shown to other people. Conducting the survey is a voluntary option, and you are free not being part of the survey in case you have any objections. If you don't have any questions. May I begin now?

YES _____ NO _____

الموافقة المسبقة:

نحن بصدد إجراء مسح لحالة التغذية والأمن الغذائي لأسرنا وسوف نقوم بطرح بعض الأسئلة حول عائلتك وقياس ذراع أطفالك دون الخامسة من العمر . هذه الدراسة تستغرق عادة حوالي ساعة واحدة لإكمالها. سيتم الاحتفاظ بالمعلومات التي ستقدمها بسرية تامة ولن تظهر للآخرين. هذا العمل طوعي ويمكنك اختيار عدم الإجابة على بعض أو حتى جميع الأسئلة إذا كنت لا تريد، ولكن نحن نأمل بمشاركتك حيث أن وجهة نظرك الخاصة تهمنا. هل لديك أي أسئلة؟ هل يمكنني البدء الآن؟

لا نعم

SECTION 1- DEMOGRAPHICS

القسم 1 - المعلومات الشخصية

A household is defined as a group of people who routinely eat out of same pot and live on the same compound (or physical location). It is possible that they may live in different structures.

يتم تعريف الأسرة بأنها مجموعة من الناس التي عادة تآكل من نفس الوعاء وتعيش في نفس المجمع. وقد يعيشون في أكثر من غرفة واحدة.

1.1	What is the sex of the interviewee? CIRCLE	Male = 1 = ذكر	Female = 2 = أنثى	ما هو جنس المجيب؟ ضع دائرة	1.1				
1.2	What is the age of the interviewee? (in years)	_____ years / أعوام		ما هو عمر المجيب ؟	1.2				
1.3	What is the relationship of the interviewee with the head of the HH (if household head skip to 1.6)	Head of HH 1	Wife / Husband 2	Daughter / Son 3	Mother / Father 4	Mother / Father in law 5	Other _____ 6	ما هي صلة المجيب برب الأسرة ؟ رب الأسرة زوج / زوجة ابنة / ابن الوالد / الوالدة الحماة غيرها (حدد)	1.3
1.4	What is the sex of the household head? CIRCLE	Male = 1 = ذكر	Female = 2 = أنثى	ما هو جنس رب الأسرة؟ ضع دائرة	1.4				
1.5	What is the age of the household head? (in years)	_____ years / أعوام		ما هو عمر رب الأسرة ؟ (بالسنوات) ؟	1.5				
1.6	What is the nationality of the household head?	Palestinian 1	Syrian 2	Lebanese 3	Other Middle East country 4	Other (specify) _____ 5	ما هي جنسية رب الأسرة؟ فلسطيني سوري لبناني غيرها من البلاد الشرق الأوسط غيرها (حدد)	1.6	
1.7	Total number of household members	_____		ما هو عدد أفراد الأسرة؟	1.7				

1.9	How many family members are...	Years old / سنوات العمر	Females / إناث	Males / ذكور	Total / مجموع	1.9
	under 2 years دون 2	_____	_____	_____	_____	
	2 - 5 (5 not included)	_____	_____	_____	_____	
	5- 15 years	_____	_____	_____	_____	
	16-24	_____	_____	_____	_____	
	25-64 years	_____	_____	_____	_____	
	>65	_____	_____	_____	_____	

1.10	Do you have any minors under 18 also displaced from Syria that are not members of your immediate family under your care? If yes, how many? If no, write 0, then move to section 2.	0= No ، 1= Yes -----	هل يوجد قاصر دون سن 18 عاماً ممن ليسوا في عداد عائلتك المباشرة ولكنهم يعيشون مع أسرته؟ إذا كان الجواب نعم، كم فرد؟ إذا لم يكن هناك أي فرد، ضع صفر 0.	1.10
1.11	Are any of the parents of the minors have at least one parent alive?	0= No 1= Yes	هل أحد الوالدين للقاصر على قيد الحياة؟	1.11

SECTION 2 – ARRIVAL PROFILE

القسم 2 - معلومات حول الوصول

2.1	When did the members of your household arrive to Lebanon? Specify Month and year	First arrival ___/___/___ الوصول الأول Last arrival ___/___/___ الوصول الأخير	2.1 متى وصل أفراد أسرتك إلى لبنان؟ حدد الشهر والسنة 1 منذ 1 إلى 3 أشهر 1-3 months ago 2 منذ 4 إلى 6 أشهر 4-6 months ago 3 منذ 7 أشهر-1 year ago (included) 4 منذ 1-2 سنوات 1-2 years ago 5 أكثر من سنتين More than 2 years
-----	---	--	---

2.2	What border crossing did you enter Lebanon through? <u>More than option is possible</u>	a- Masna Crossing معبر المصنع b- Al Qaa Crossing معبر القاع c- Al Aboudie Crossing معبر العبودية d- Al Arida Crossing معبر العريضة e- Unofficial border crossing معبر غير رسمي f- Refuse to answer أنحفظ عن الإجابة	2.2 عبر أي معبر حدودي دخلت الأسرة إلى الأراضي اللبنانية؟ اختر أكثر من إجابة إذا دعت الحاجة
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2.3	From which governorate did you come from Syria? Review options	1. Damascus دمشق 2. Reef Damascus ريف دمشق 3. Qonaitara القنيطرة 4. Dar'a درعا 5. Suweida السويداء 6. Homs حمص 7. Tartous طرطوس 8. Laziqiyya اللاذقية 9. Hama حماه 10. Idleb ادلب 11. Aleppo حلب 12. Raqa الرقة 13. Deir el Zoor دير الزور 14. Hasaki الحسكة	من أي منطقة/محافظة في سوريا أتيت؟ ضع دائرة حول خيار واحد	2.3
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2.4	From which location/camp did you come from Syria? If camp, specify which.	1. Outside camp ___/___/___ 2. Inside camp ___/___/___ 1. Nayrab النيرب 2. Hama مخيم (العائدين) حماه 3. Homs مخيم (العائدين) حمص 4. Germana جرمانا 5. Qabr el Sitt قبر السيت 6. Sbeine مخيم السبينة 7. Khan el Sheih خان الشيخ 8. Khan Danoun خان دنون 9. Dar'a مخيم درعا 10. Yarmouk مخيم اليرموك	حدد من أي منطقة في سوريا أتيت اختر خيار واحد	2.4
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2.5	Did you have friends or relatives in Lebanon before you came? More than one option	No / لا Yes, relatives' residents in Lebanon نعم، الأقارب مقيمين في لبنان Yes, friends residents in Lebanon نعم، أصدقاء مقيمين في لبنان Yes, refugees from Syria نعم، لاجئين من سوريا	1 2 3 4	هل كان لديك أصدقاء أو أقارب في لبنان قبل أن تأتي؟ أكثر من إجابة إذا دعت الحاجة	2.5
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2.6	How many household members are not covered in PRS emergency services? If answer was none of the household, please write 0.	___/___/___	كم من أفراد الأسرة غير مشمولين بخدمات الإغاثة للنازحين الفلسطينيين من سوريا؟ في حال لا أحد أكتب صفر	2.6
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2.7	Are all immediate members of your family living together in the same place?	Yes = 1 نعم No = 0 لا	هل يسكن جميع أفراد الأسرة/الأسر في المنزل نفسه؟	2.7
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If no, where did s/he /they go? More than option	1. Went back to Syria عاد/ت الى سوريا	في حال كان الجواب لا ، الى أين ذهب هذا الفرد؟ أكثر من اجابة محتملة
	2. Left Lebanon to a third country غادر/ت لبنان الى بلد آخر	
	3. Moved to another place in Lebanon انتقل الى مكان آخر داخل لبنان	
	4. Don't know لا أعرف	
	5. Refused to say أتخفظ عن الاجابة	

SECTION 3 – HOUSEHOLD SHELTER AND SERVICES

القسم 3 - الإيواء والخدمات المنزلية

3.1	Type of housing CIRCLE ONLY ONE OPTION	Villa فيلا	1	ما هو نوع السكن الذي يعيشون فيه حاليا ؟ ضع دائرة لخيار واحد فقط	3.1
		Dar/house دار / بيت	2		
		apartment شقة	3		
		Collective shelter / المأوى الجماعي	4		
		Factory/Warehouse مصنع / مستودع	5		
		Garage/Magasin كراج / متجر	6		
		Worksite موقع عمل	7		
		Unfinished shelter مأوى غير كامل	8		
		Tent خيمة	9		
		Pedestrian/homeless/ مشردين / دون مأوى	10		
		Others (specify) غيرها (حدد)	11		

3.2	Type of occupancy CIRCLE ONLY ONE OPTION	Owned apartment/house ملك	1	نوع الإقامة ضع دائرة حول خيار واحد	3.2
		Unfurnished rental إيجار غير مفروشة	2		
		Furnished rental إيجار مفروشة	3		
		Provided by Employer يوفرها صاحب العمل	4		
		Hosted (for free) استضافة (دون مقابل)	5		
		Squatting إيواء جماعي	6		
		Others (specify) غيرها (حدد)	8		

3.3	Monthly rent	_____	USD	قيمة بدل الإيجار الشهري	3.3
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3.4	Living space in m ² Occupied by your HH	_____	مساحة المسكن في م ² التي تشغلها أسرته	3.4
3.5	Number of people sharing the space	_____	عدد الأشخاص الذين يتقاسمون المسكن	3.5
3.6	Number of rooms Occupied by your HH	_____	عدد الغرف التي تشغلها أسرته	3.6
3.7	Number of people sharing the rooms	_____	عدد الأشخاص الذين يتقاسمون الغرف	3.7
3.8	Number of bathrooms Able to use by your HH	_____	عدد الحمامات الممكن إستخدامها من قبل أسرته	3.8
3.9	Number of people sharing the bathrooms	_____	عدد الأشخاص الذين يتقاسمون الحمامات	3.9

3.10	What is the condition of your accommodation? More than one option if possible	General good condition	1	ما هي حالة مكان سكنتك؟ اختر أكثر من اجابة اذا دعت الحاجة	3.10
		High level of humidity	2		
		Water leaking	3		
		Walls or roofs of wood, iron, asbestos, fabrics or plastics	4		
		No ventilation	5		
		No windows	6		
		No doors	7		
		Rodents	8		
		Others (specify)	9		

3.11What is the building material of the outside walls?	Zinc/asbestos	1	الزنك	ما هي مادة البناء المستعملة في الجدران الخلفية؟	3.11
	Mud and stones	2	الطين والحجارة		
	Cement blocks	3	الاسمنت		
	Concrete	4	اسمنت مسلح		
	Stones and concrete	5	حجارة واسمنت		
	Clean stones	6	حجر نظيف		

	Plastered wall	7	جدران ملبسة	
	Others, specify	8	غيره، حدد	

3.12	What is the building material of the roof?	Concrete	1	اسمنت مسلح	ما هي مادة البناء المستعملة في السقف؟	3.12
		Iron/Zinc	2	حديد / زنك		
		Asbestos	3	الحرير الصخري		
		Wood	4	الخشب		
		Others, specify	5	غيره، حدد		

3.13	What kind of toilet facility does your household use? Circle more than one option, if applicable. If answer is 4, MOVE TO 3.13	Traditional pit latrine/ without slab/ open pit	1	مرحاض بلدي/ بدون بلاط / حفرة مفتوحة	ما هو نوع المراحيض الذي تستخدمه؟ ضع دائرة حول جميع الخيارات الممكنة في حال الجواب 4 انتقل	3.13
		Improved latrine with cement slab	2	مراحيض محسنة مع بلاط من الإسمنت		
		Flush latrine	3	مرحاض بجرار مياه / مرحاض فرنجي		
		Open air (bush, stream)/ corner place in the compound	4	خلاء (غابة / خور) ، ركن في مجمع		

3.14	If using latrines, how many people use the latrine?		كم عدد الأشخاص الذي تشترك في استخدام المراحيض؟	3.14
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3.15	Chose only one option from the below and insert in the box			إختار واحد من الرموز ادناه وأدخله في المربع	3.15
	What is the <u>main</u> source of drinking water?		ما هو المصدر الرئيسي لمياه الشرب للأسرة		
	What is the <u>main</u> source of cooking water?		ما هو المصدر الرئيسي لمياه الطبخ ؟		
	What is the <u>main</u> source of washing water?		ما هو المصدر الرئيسي لمياه الغسيل؟		
	household water tap/water network (<2hrs per day)	01	حنفية المياه / شبكة المياه المنزلية (<2 ساعة في اليوم)		
	household water tap/water network (≥2hrs per day)	02	حنفية المياه / شبكة المياه المنزلية (≥2 ساعة في اليوم)		
	Mineral	03	مياه معدنية		
	Purchased	04	مياه مشتراة		
	Public reservoir	05	خزان العام		
	Public standpipe	06	مأسورة عامة		
	UN/NGO tanker/truck water	07	تأنكر مياه تابعة لمنظمة عالمية أو جمعية		
	protected dug well	08	بئر محمية		
	unprotected dug well	09	بئر غير محمية		
	protected spring	10	ينبوع محمي		
unprotected spring	11	ينبوع غير محمي			
Others (specify)	12	غيرها (حدد)			

3.16	Main type of fuel for cooking CIRCLE ONLY ONE OPTION	Gas	1	غاز	المصدر الأساسي لوقود الطبخ إختار إجابة واحدة	3.16
		Electricity	2	كهرباء		
		Wood / Charcoal	3	خشب / فحم		
		Others (specify)	4	غيرها (حدد)		

3.17	Main source of lighting CIRCLE ONLY ONE OPTION	Electricity	1	كهرباء	المصدر الرئيسي للإضاءة إختار إجابة واحدة	3.17
		Gas	2	غاز / شمع		
		Others (specify)	3	غيرها (حدد)		

3.18	Main type of waste disposal CIRCLE ONLY ONE OPTION	Rubbish pit	1	حفرة النفايات	الطريقة المستعملة للتخلص من النفايات إختار أكثر من إجابة إذا دعت الحاجة	3.18
		Burning	2	إحراق		
		Collected by municipality / UNRWA	3	يجمعها المجلس البلدي أو المدني		
		Throw it to open field	4	رميها في الخلاء		
		Others (specify)	5	غيرها (حدد)		

3.19	Does your household have access to sufficient water for drinking, cooking, washing and toilet purposes?	Yes = 1 = نعم	No = 0 = لا	هل يتوفر لعائلتك الحصول على كمية كافية من المياه وإستعمالها للشرب ، للطبخ ، للتنظيف ، وللمراحيض	3.19
3.20	Does your household have soap and hygiene items?	Yes = 1 = نعم	No = 0 = لا	هل لدى أسرتك صابون و مواد تنظيف ؟	3.20
3.21	Does your household have access to sufficient cooking fuel to cover your cooking needs?	Yes = 1 = نعم	No = 0 = لا	هل يتوفر لدى أسرتك الوقود/الغاز الكافي لتغطية إحتياجات الطبخ وتأمينه	3.21

SECTION 4 – HOUSEHOLD ASSETS

القسم 4 - ممتلكات الأسرة

Does your family have access to the minimum quantity of the following items?

هل يتوفر لدى العائلة إمكانية استعمال العدد الكافي من الممتلكات التالية؟

Read out each of the items below
Write "0" if not owned

حدد أي من العناصر التالية موجودة /
Indicate which of the following items is not accessible

أقرأ البنود أدناه ، أكتب 0 في حال عدم إمكانية الحصول البنود أدناه

		0=no	1=yes		
4.1	Mattresses		<input type="checkbox"/>	فرش	4.1
4.2	Beds		<input type="checkbox"/>	أسرة	4.2
4.3	Blankets		<input type="checkbox"/>	بطانيات	4.3
4.4	Winter clothes		<input type="checkbox"/>	ملابس شتوية	4.4
4.5	Table and chairs		<input type="checkbox"/>	طاولة وكراسي	4.5
4.6	Sofa set		<input type="checkbox"/>	أريكة	4.6
4.7	Gas stove		<input type="checkbox"/>	فرن غاز صغير	4.7
4.8	Refrigerator		<input type="checkbox"/>	براد	4.8
4.9	Water heater		<input type="checkbox"/>	سخان المياه	4.9
4.10	Washing machine		<input type="checkbox"/>	غسالة	4.10
4.13	Dish washer/ Drier machine / Separate freezer /		<input type="checkbox"/>	جلاية/ نشافة / فريزر منفصلة	4.13
4.14	Central heating		<input type="checkbox"/>	تدفئة مركزية	4.14
4.15	Air conditioning		<input type="checkbox"/>	مكيف الهواء	4.15
4.17	TV		<input type="checkbox"/>	تلفاز	4.17
4.19	Computer/		<input type="checkbox"/>	كمبيوتر	4.19
4.20	Satellite dish or subscription to satellite channels		<input type="checkbox"/>	دش، اشتراك ستلايت	4.20
4.21	Motorcycle		<input type="checkbox"/>	دراجة نارية	4.21
4.22	Car/van/truck		<input type="checkbox"/>	سيارة / شاحنة	4.22
4.23	Other (fan, specify)		<input type="checkbox"/>	غيرها (حدد)	4.23

SECTION 5: EDUCATION

القسم 5 - التعليم

	What is the level of education completed CIRCLE ONLY ONE OPTION	Head of the household/الأسرة رب	Wife/ Mother/Caretaker الوصي الزوجة الأم/	ما هو مستوى التعليم المنجز لرب العائلة؟ ضع دائرة حول خيار واحد	
5.1	illiterate	1	1	أبلي	5.1
	Knows how to read and write	2	2	يستطيع القراءة والكتابة	
	Primary school	3	3	المرحلة الابتدائية	
	Intermediate/complementary school	4	4	المرحلة المتوسطة/ الإعدادية	
	Secondary school	5	5	المرحلة الثانوية	
	Technical course	6	6	دروس مهنية، معهد متوسط	
	University	7	7	جامعة	

5.2	5.3 Total number of children/ عدد الاطفال	5.4 Children enrolled in school in 2012/13 عدد الافراد الذين تسجلوا في المدرسة/ الجامعة 2012/13	5.5 Children enrolled in school in 2013/14 عدد الافراد المسجلين في المدرسة/ الجامعة 2013/14	5.6 Type of school currently attending نوع المدرسة/ المؤسسة التربوية التي تذهب اليها 1. UNRWA School مدرسة أونروا 2. Public School مدرسة رسمية 3. Private School with fees مدرسة خاصة تتضمن أقساط 4. Private School without fees مدرسة خاصة مجانية 5. UNRWA Vocational School مؤسسة للتعليم المهني تابعة للأمم المتحدة 6. Private Vocational School with fees مؤسسة خاصة للتعليم المهني/التقني تتضمن أقساط 7. Private Vocational School without fees مؤسسة خاصة للتعليم المهني/التقني مجانية 8 جامعة 9 Other, specify حدد مؤسسة أخرى، حدد Circle more than one option	5.7 If not, why? في حال لم تكن مسجلاً في المدرسة، ما هو السبب الرئيسي الذي يحول دون ذلك He أسألاً لم يكن يذهب الى المدرسة في سوريا was not attending school in Syria 2. Cannot afford to pay tuition fees لا يمكنني تحمل الاقساط المدرسية 3. Curriculums المنهاج 4. School too far لا يوجد مدرسة في المنطقة التي أقطن فيها 5. No available space in the school عدم وجود أماكن شاغرة بالمدرسة 6. Children need to stay at home and help ينبغي على الأولاد المكوث في المنزل ومساعدة ذويهم في أعمال المنزل 7. Children need to work الاطفال بحاجة الى عمل 8. Newly/irregularly arrived قادمون جدد، بطريقة غير شرعية 9. Customs/traditions/ lack of awareness العادات والتقاليد/ قلة الوعي 10. Insecurity عدم الامان 11. Bullying التهيب 12. Transport مشكلة في المواصلات من وإلى المدرسة 13. Disability الإعاقة 14. Traumatized الاطفال يعانون من الصدمة 15. Others reasons (specify) أسباب أخرى، حدد
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									Circle more than one option	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
6-12							<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
13-15							<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
16-18							<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
19-24							<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

SECTION 6 –HEALTH ASSISTANCE

القسم 6 - المساعدة الصحية

6.1	How many family members have specific needs?		< 16 years	16 – 60 years	>60 years		كم من أفراد الأسرة لديهم احتياجات خاصة؟	6.1
		Pregnant and lactating women	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	نساء حوامل والمرضعات		
		Have any disability (physical, sensory, and/or mental)	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	لديهم إعاقة (جسدية أو نفسية)		
		Chronically ill	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	مصابين بأمراض مزمنة		
		Temporary functional limitations/injured	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	يعانون من قيود وظيفية أو حركية مؤقتة / جريح .. الخ		
		Serious medical conditions	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	ظروف صحية خطيرة		
		People in need of support to go to the toilet	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	مساعدة لدخول الحمام غيرها (حدد)		
		Others (specify) _____	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	_____		

6.2	Since arriving to Lebanon, did you or any family member face an illness/ injury that required primary health care?	Yes = 1 = نعم	No = 0 = لا	منذ دخولكم الى لبنان، هل واجهتم (أنت أو أحد أفراد اسرتك) أي إصابة/ مرض استدعت تلقىك لعلاج عند طبيب أو في مستشفى؟	6.2
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6.3	If yes, who paid the cost?	Free health care	1	علاج مجاني	في حال كانت الإجابة نعم، من دفع التكلفة؟	6.3
		Cost sharing	2	تم تقاسم التكلفة		
		Household paid the entire cost	3	دفع رب الأسرة التكلفة كلها		

6.4	6.4 Since arriving to Lebanon, did you or any family members face an illness that required hospitalization?	Yes = 1 = نعم	No = 0 = لا	منذ دخولكم الى لبنان، هل واجهتم (أنت أو أحد أفراد اسرتك) أي إصابة/ مرض استدعت دخولك الى المستشفى؟	6.4
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6.5	If yes, please specify where did you receive the hospitalization and how were you able to cover its cost?				في حال كانت الإجابة نعم، من فضلك حدد ما كان نوع المستشفى ومن دفع تكلفة الدخول إليها؟	6.5
		Any contracted hospital with UNRWA (Public hospital, PRCS, or private hospital)	1	مستشفى متعاقد مع الأونروا (مستشفى حكومي أو الهلال الأحمر أو مستشفى خاص)		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Free Cost-sharing Paid fully 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> مجاناً تقاسم التكلفة دفعتم التكلفة بمفردي 		

		Private hospital <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Free Cost-sharing Paid fully 	2	مستشفى خاص مجاناً تقاسم الكلفة دفعت التكلفة بمفردي	
		Public Hospital <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Free Cost-sharing Paid fully 		مستشفى حكومي مجاناً تقاسم الكلفة دفعت التكلفة بمفردي	

Mental health

الصحة النفسية

6.6	Had you or any of your family members experienced the following since the date you entered Lebanon?	أثر	هل شعرت أو أحد أفراد أسرتك بالحالات المكتوبة أدناه منذ تاريخ مجيئك للبنان؟	6.6
	Upsetting thoughts or memories about the event that have come into your mind against your will	_____	أفكار وتذكرات مزعجة عن الأحداث قد وردت في ذهنك رغماً عن إرادتك	
	Upsetting dreams about the event	_____	أحلام مزعجة عن الأحداث التي عايشتها أو سمعت عنها	
	Acting or feeling as though the event were happening again	_____	احساس دائم وكأنّ الأحداث تقع مجدداً	
	Feeling upset by reminders of the event	_____	شعور بالانزعاج من الأمور التي تذكرك بالأحداث	
	Bodily reactions (such as fast heartbeat, stomach churning, sweatiness, dizziness) when reminded of the event	_____	ردّات فعل جسدية جزاء تذكرك لبعض الأحداث مثل دقات القلب السريعة، رجفة، وجع في المعدة، تعرّق	
	Difficulties falling asleep	_____	صعوبة في النوم أو أرق مزمن	
	Irritability or outburst of anger	_____	سريع الانفعال	
	Difficulty of concentrating	_____	صعوبة في التركيز	
	Being jumpy or being startled at something unexpected	_____	متقلب المزاج وخائف بشكل مستمر من حدوث أمر غير متوقع	

SECTION 7 – SAFETY AND SECURITY

القسم 7 – الأمن والأمان

7.1	Has any of your household member experienced any kind of insecurity or violence during last 3 months in Lebanon? <i>If no, MOVE TO 7.5</i>	0 = No/لا I = Yes/نعم	هل تعرض أحد من أفراد أسرتك لأي نوع من إنعدام الأمان خلال الأشهر الثلاثة الماضية في لبنان؟ في حال كانت الإجابة لا، يرجى الانتقال إلى سؤال 7.5	7.1
7.2	If yes, what kind of insecurity?	أشـر	إذا كانت الإجابة بنعم، أي نوع من انعدام الأمن/ العنف؟	7.2
	Physical Assault	_____	اعتداء جسدي	
	Verbal Assault	_____	اعتداء شفهي/لفظي	
	Lack of safety	_____	انعدام الحماية	
	Extortion	_____	ابتزاز	
	Theft / Robbery	_____	سرقة / سطو	
	Others	_____	غيرها	
7.3	If yes, who or what is the cause of insecurity?	أشـر	إذا كان الجواب نعم، من أو ما هي أسباب انعدام الأمن؟	7.3
	Hosts / Landlord	_____	المضيفين / المالك	
	Neighbors	_____	الجيران	
	Local Authorities	_____	السلطات المحلية	
	Shop owners	_____	أصحاب المحلات	
	Police	_____	الشرطة	
	Camp Authorities	_____	السلطات المحلية داخل المخيم	
	Others	_____	غيرها	
7.4	Does insecurity reduce the free movement of any household member? 0 = No I = Yes	Males/ ذكور _____ Females/ إناث _____	هل انعدام الأمن قلل من تنقلات أي فرد من أفراد الأسرة؟	7.4
7.5	Do you feel that certain individuals and/or groups are invading your privacy?	0 = No/لا I = Yes/نعم	هل تشعر أن هناك أفراد أو مجموعات تنتهك خصوصيتك الفردية؟	7.5

7.6	Does insecurity reduce the free movement of any household member? 0 = No 1 = Yes	Males/ ذكور _	Females/ إناث _	هل انعدام الأمن قلل من تنقلات أي فرد من أفراد الأسرة؟	7.6
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SECTION 8 – INCOME AND LIVELIHOOD SOURCES

القسم 8- مصادر الدخل والمعيشة

8.1	How many household members have worked in the last 30 days? In case none of the family members are working, then skip TO QUESTION 8.5.	_	كم عدد أفراد الأسرة الذين عملوا في الأيام الـ 30 الماضية؟ في حال لم يتوفر أي فرد عامل في الأسرة، يرجى الانتقال الى سؤال 8.5	8.1
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8.1	What is the age of the household members who are working? Please specify their numbers per each age category).	<16 years (--) 16-24 years (---) 25-59 years (----) >60 years (----)	ما هي أعمار الذين عملوا / يعملون وكم يبلغ عددهم حسب الفئات العمرية؟	8.2
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8.3	How many of the employments (income sources) of the last 30 days are permanent, seasonal or temporary?	Permanent Seasonal Temporary	_ _ _ _ _ _	دائمة موسمية مؤقتة	كم من (مصادر الدخل) دائمة، موسمية أو مؤقتة؟	8.3
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8.4	In the last 30 days, what were the three main sources of cash/income to sustain your household? (Use the codes below - If other specify)	Main source	_ _	المصدر الأولي	ما هي أهم ثلاث مصادر رئيسية للتقد / دخل لإعالة أسرته؟ (أستخدم الرموز الاتية – وإذا أخرجي حدد)	8.4
		Second source	_ _	المصدر الثاني		
		Third source	_ _	المصدر الثالث		
Legislators, Senior Officials & Managers			1	المشرعون وموظفو الادارة العامة		
Professionals			2	المتخصصون في العلوم الطبيعية والرياضية والهندسية		
Technicians and Associate Professionals			3	الفنيون والمتخصصون المساعدون		
Clerks			4	الكتبة		
Services Worker & Shop Sales Workers & Market			5	العاملون في الخدمات والباعة في المحلات التجارية والاسواق		
Skilled Agricultural & Fishery Workers			6	العمال المهرة في الزراعة وصيد الاسماك		
Craft and Related Trades Workers			7	العاملون في الحرف وما اليها من المهن		
Plant & Machine Operators & Assemblers			8	مشغلو الآلات ومجمعوها		

Elementary Occupations		9	المهن الاولى			
Formal Commerce		10	التجارة الرسمية			
Informal commerce		11	التجارة غير الرسمية			
Sale of assets (car, bicycle, refrigerator, TV)		12	بيع الموجودات (سيارة، دراجة، ثلاجة، تلفزيون)			
Remittances		13	التحويلات			
Savings		14	المدخرات			
Formal credit/debts (e.g. banks)		15	الائتمان الرسمي / الديون			
Informal credit/debts (shops, friends hosts)		16	الائتمان غير الرسمي / الديون (محلات والأصدقاء المضيفين)			
Gifts from family/relatives		17	هبات من الأسرة / الأقارب			
Sale of food aid (food vouchers or parcels)		18	بيع المساعدات الغذائية (وردت من المنظمات غير الحكومية وبرنامج الأغذية العالمي، واللجنة الدولية للصليب الأحمر)			
Sale of non-food assistance		19	بيع المساعدات الغير الغذائية			
Cash from humanitarian/charitable organizations		20	نقد الناتج من المنظمات الإنسانية / خيرية			
Food assistance		21	القوائم الغذائية			
-Begging		22	تسول تسول			
Other (specify)_____		23	غيرها (حدد)			
8.5	What were the 3 main sources of cash/income that sustained your household in Syria, before coming? (Use the codes above - If other specify)	Main source	_ _ _	المصدر الأولي	8.5	ما هي أهم ثلاث مصادر رئيسية للنقد / الدخل التي كانت تعتمد عليها أسرته في سوريا، قبل مجيئها؟ (استخدم الرموز الآتية – وإذا أخرى حدد)
		Second source	_ _ _	المصدر الثاني		
		Third source	_ _ _	المصدر الثالث		

SECTION 9 – EXPENDITURES

القسم 9 - النفقات

9.1	How much did you spend (including vouchers) on the following foods during last 30 days for your family consumption? كم أنفقت من المال (بما في ذلك القسائم) على الأطعمة التالية خلال الشهر الماضي للاستهلاك العائلي؟ إذا لم تصرف: اكتب 0 0 If not bought: write 0 0	What is the value of the food that was consumed in the household and was not purchased (e.g.own production, gathering/hunting, donation, food aid, credit, exchange) ما هي قيمة الطعام الذي كانت تستهلكه العائلة، دون أن يتم شراؤه (الإنتاج، وجمع / صيد، التبرع، مساعدة غذائية، الائتمان، وتبادل)		9.2
	<p align="center">Round up the figures (no comma) مقاربة الأرقام (دون فواصل) - ليرة لبنانية أنفقت الأسبوع الماضي</p> <p align="center">Lebanese POUNDS spent last week Specify currency</p>			
a	Bread, pasta	_ _ _	_ _ _	a خبز، معكرونة
b	Cereals (sorghum, millet, maize, wheat, etc)	_ _ _	_ _ _	b النشويات (أرز، برغل، قمح، طحين، فريكة)،
c	Potatoes	_ _ _	_ _ _	c الدرنات، البطاطس
d	Groundnuts/beans/pulses	_ _ _	_ _ _	d الفول / حبوب / البقوليات
e	Milk/yoghurt/cheese	_ _ _	_ _ _	e الحليب / اللبن / الجبن
f	Oil, fat, gee	_ _ _	_ _ _	f زيت، دهون
g	Sugar, sweets	_ _ _	_ _ _	g السكر، الحلويات
h	Canned food (tomato paste, tuna, meat)	_ _ _	_ _ _	h المواد الغذائية المعلبة (صلصة طماطم، تونة، لحوم)
i	Fresh Meat/Chicken/eggs/fish	_ _ _	_ _ _	i لحم / بيض / سمك / دجاج
j	Fresh Fruits and vegetables	_ _ _	_ _ _	j الفواكه والخضروات الطازجة

k	Other foods (condiments, spices, salt, etc.)			الأغذية الأخرى (بهارات، توابل، ملح، الخ	k
l	Cooked/processed food eaten at home or outside by the family			الطعام المطهر / الجاهز الذي تم تناوله من قبل الأسرة في المنزل أو خارجه	l

9.3 What is the estimated amount spent by the household during LAST MONTH for the following items: ما هو المبلغ التقديري الذي أنفقته الأسرة خلال الشهر الماضي على البنود التالية **9.3**

Write 0 if there is no expenditure		نسبة جملة المصروفات خلال الشهر الماضي Lebanese POUNDS spent LAST MONTH	اكتب 0- اذا لا توجد نفقات
	TOTAL expenditure by the household in the last month		مجموع النفقات من قبل الأسرة في الشهر الماضي
a	Food expenditure		نفقات الغذاء a
b	Health expenditures		نفقات الصحة b
c	Education expenditures		نفقات التعليم c
d	House rent		إيجار المنزل d
e	Drinking water		مياه الشرب e
f	Tobacco		التبغ والتتباك f
g	Soap and other household items		الصابون وأدوات منزلية أخرى g
h	Transport		المواصلات h
i	Fuel, gas (for cooking, heating, etc.)		غاز / وقود (للطبخ، تدفئة...)
j	Electricity		الكهرباء j
k	Telecommunications		تلفون، انترنت k
l	Buying equipment/utilities for income generating activities		شراء معدات أو حاجيات لنشاطات مولدة للدخل l
m	Clothing		اللبسة m
n	Benzene		البنزين للمواصلات n
o	Water Service		مياه الخدمة o
p	Other expenditures		نفقات أخرى p

SECTION 10- FOOD SOURCES AND CONSUMPTION القسم **10- مصادر الطعام واستهلاكه**

10.1	How many meals did the adults above 12 years of this household eat yesterday?		كم وجبة طعام تناول البالغين ممن هم فوق الثانية عشرة عاماً من الأسرة نهار الأمس؟	10.1
10.2	How many meals did the children from 6 to 12 years of this household eat yesterday?		كم وجبة طعام تناول أطفال الأسرة الذين تتراوح أعمارهم بين 6 و 12 سنة؟	10.2

10.3	Is your household able to cook its food at least once a day, on average? CIRCLE ONLY ONE OPTION, In case yes, skip 10.4 and move to 10.5	Yes / نعم 1 No / لا 2	هل أسرته قادرة على طهي الطعام على الأقل مرة واحدة يومياً، في المعدل ضع دائرة حول خيار واحد، في حال كانت الإجابة نعم، انتقل الى سؤال 10.5	10.3
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10.4	If not, what is the main reason?	Lack of stove or access to kitchen	1	عدم وجود فرن أو توافر مطبخ	إذا لا ما هو السبب الرئيسي؟	10.4
		Lack of cooking fuel (gas, elect.)	2	عدم توفر الوقود للطهي (الغاز، والكهرباء)		
		Lack of utensils	3	الافتقار إلى أدوات الطبخ		
		Lack of adequate safe water	4	مياه صالحة غير كافية		
		HH eats canned / precooked foods	5	تتناول الأسرة مأكولات معلبة / غير مطهوه		
		No time or can't cook	6	لا وقت أو غير قادر على الطبخ		
		Lack of food to cook	7	الافتقار إلى الغذاء لطهي الطعام		
		Other ()		مختلف		

10.5	How many times did any of the household members spend money on eating outside home in the last 7 days?	Never	0	أبداً	كم من مرة تناول أحد من أفراد الأسرة الطعام خارج المنزل خلال الأيام السبعة الماضية؟	10.5
		Once a week	1	مرة في الأسبوع		
		2-3 times a week	2	مرات في الأسبوع 2-3		
		4-5 times a week	3	مرات في الأسبوع 4-5		
		6-7 times a week	4	مرات في الأسبوع 6-7		

10.6

10.6.1 How many days in the **last 7 days** has your household eaten the following food items?, and

10.6.2 What was the main source of each food item consumed?

10.6.1 كم يوم في **الأسبوع الماضي** تناولت فيه عائلتك الأطعمة التالية

10.6.2 وما هو المصدر الأساسي للحصول على كل صنف منها ؟

ASK LINE BY LINE FOR EACH ITEM BOTH QUESTIONS

Write 0 for foods not eaten over the last 7 days

Use codes below for the food sources - If there are several sources for a same food, indicate the main source

اسأل السؤالين لكل بند على حدة؟

أكتب 0 في المربع المقابل للطعام الذي لم يتم أكله خلال الـ 7 أيام الماضية

أستخدم الرموز أدناه لمصادر الطعام ، إذا كان المصادر متعددة لنفس الطعام أذكر المصدر الرئيسي

Food item	المصدر الأساسي للطعام ادخل رمزاً للطعام من القائمة ادناه 10.6.2 Main food source (Where do you get it from?) Insert code from below	عدد الأيام التي أكل فيها نوع الطعام الأسبوع الماضي (0 - 7) 10.6.1 Number of days when the food was eaten last week (0 to 7)	نوع الطعام
Cereals, Grains and Cereal Products (Rice, maize, wheat, bulgur, millet, other cereal)	_____	_____	النشويات، والحبوب ومنتجات الحبوب (الأرز، الذرة، القمح، البرغل والحبوب الأخرى)
Bread and Pasta	_____	_____	الخبز والمعكرونة
Potato	_____	_____	البطاطا
Nuts and Pulses Bean; lentils, Pigeon Pea; Chick peas, Groundnut; Ground Bean; green peas, Cow Pea; Other Nut/Pulse), Garden Peas, (Sweet Peas)	_____	_____	المكسرات والبقول : الفاصوليا، العدس ، الحمص، الفول السوداني، الفول، البازلاء الخضراء، اللوبياء، وغيرها جوز /نواة)، (خلطة)، (البازلاء الحلوة
Green leafy vegetables:, spinach, chicory, amaranth, wild leaves, rockets, quets, other dark green leaves,	_____	_____	/خضار ذات الأوراق الخضراء: السبانخ، الهندباء، ملوخية، القطيفة والألبنات البرية ،الجرجير وغيرها من الخضار الورقية الداكنة
Vit A rich vegetables (pumpkin, squash, red sweet pepper, Carrots, sweet potato) ORANGE-COLOURED VEGETABLES	_____	_____	الخضار الغنية في الفيتامين أ (البقطين، القرع، الفلل الحلو الأحمر، الجزر، البطاطا الحلوة) الخضار البرتقالية و المتنوعة الالوان
Other vegetables: Onions, garlic, tomatoes, cucumber, radish, cabbage, lettuce, tomato paste	_____	_____	خضار أخرى : البصل، الوم، الطماطم (البندورة)، الخيار ،الفجل ،الملفوف ،الخس، وصلصة الطماطم
Vit A rich fruits: mango, Apricots, peaches, papaya, ORANGE-COLOURED FRUITS	_____	_____	الفاكهة الغنية في الفيتامين أ : المانجو، . المشمش، الدراق، والفاكهة البرتقالية اللون
Other Fruits: banana, apple, avocado, citrus – (mandarin, lemon), melon, watermelon, pomme grenade syrup.	_____	_____	فاكهة أخرى : الموز، التفاح، الأفوكادو، حمضيات(الافندي والليمون)، الشمام، البطيخ، شراب الرمان
LIVER, ORGAN MEAT,	_____	_____	الكبد، واللحوم العضوية، المعلاق
Red flesh meat. Beef; Goat; Chicken, turkey, sheep, other Meat,	_____	_____	اللحوم الحمراء، لحوم البقر الدجاج ،الديك الرومي ،الأغنام ،للحوم الأخرى.
Eggs	_____	_____	بيض
Fish (Dried/Fresh/Smoked Fish, Other Sea-food (Excluding Fish Sauce/Powder)	_____	_____	خضروات جافة (حاجات ملاح) ويكة / صلصة ناشفة / يصل ناشف
Sugar/Sugar Products/Honey (Sugar; Sugar Cane; Honey; Jam; Jelly; Sweets/Candy/ Chocolate; Other Sugar Product, Biscuits, Pastries, Cakes)	_____	_____	/السكر / المنتجات السكرية/ العسل (السكر، قصب السكر، العسل، مربى، جيلي، حلويات / كاندلي / الشوكولاته، وغير ذلك من منتجات السكر (والبسكويت والباتيسري والكعك
Milk/Milk Products (Fresh/Powdered/Soured Milk; Yogurt; Lebneh, Cheese; Other Milk Product - Excluding Margarine/Butter or Small Amounts of Milk for Tea/Coffee)	_____	_____	الحليب / منتجات الحليب (الطازجة / مسحوق،اللبن، اللبن، الجبن، منتجات الحليب باستثناء السمنة / الزبدة أو كميات صغيرة من (الحليب لصنع الشاي / القهوة
Fats/Oil (olive Oil; other vegetable oil, gee, Butter; Margarine; Other Fat/Oil)	_____	_____	الدهون / الزيوت (زيت الزيتون ،الزيت (النباتي ، زبدة، سمن، الدهون أخرى / زيوت بهارات / توابل (شاي، قهوة، نسكافيه / كاكاو، ملح، توابل، خميرة / باكنج بودر، صلصة الطماطم / صلصة حارة، مكعبات ماجي، بهارات أخرى - بما في ذلك كميات صغيرة (من الحليب لصنع الشاي / القهوة
Spices/Condiments (Tea; Coffee, Nescafe/Cocoa; Salt; Spices; Yeast/Baking Powder; ketchup/Hot Sauce; Maggy cubes; Powder; Other Condiment - Including Small Amounts of Milk for Tea/Coffee)	_____	_____	

Food source codes

1 = Own production (crops, animals)

2 = Purchase on market, shop etc.

3= Hunting, fishing, gathering

4 = Received in-kind against labour or against other items

5 = Borrowed

6= Credit

7 = Gift of food from family/relatives

8= Food assis

10=Begging

11= Other

رمز مصدر الطعام

1 = الإنتاج الخاصة (المحاصيل والحيوانات)

2 = شراء من السوق، متجر الخ.

3 = الصيد أو صيد الأسماك، وجمع

4= حصل على أجر عيني مقابل العمل أو مقابل سلع أخرى

5 = استئلاف

6= الائتمان

7 = هدية طعام من الأسرة / الأقارب

8 = قسائم ا)

10= التسول

11 = مختلف

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SECTION 11 – COPING STRATEGIES

11.1	During the last 30 days, did you experience lack of food or money to buy food?	Yes = 1 = نعم	No = 0 = لا انتقل to question 11.3	هل واجهت الأسرة نقص في الطعام أو المال اللازم لشراء الطعام خلال الشهر الماضي؟	11.1
11.2	During the last 7 days, how many times (in days) did your household had to employ one of the following strategies to cope with a lack of food or money to buy it?	Number of days عدد الأيام 0 - 7		خلال الأيام السبع الماضية، كم مرة (في الأيام) اضطرت أسرته أن تتبع إحدى الاستراتيجيات التالية للتعامل مع نقص الغذاء أو نقص المال لشراؤه؟	11.2
	1. Relied on less preferred, less expensive food	1		1- تعتمد على الأطعمة الغير محببة ، والأرخص ثمنًا	
	2. Borrowed food or relied on help from friends or relatives	2		2- اقتراض الغذاء أو الاعتماد على المساعدة من الأصدقاء أو الأقارب	
	3. Reduced the number of meals eaten per day	3		3- تخفيض عدد الوجبات المتناولة يوميًا	
	4. Spent days without eating	4		4- تبقي لأيام كاملة من دون أكل	
	5. Restrict consumption by adults in order to young-small children to eat?	5		5-تقليل استهلاك البالغين ليتسنى للأطفال الصغار تناول الطعام؟	
	6. Send household members to eat elsewhere	6		6- إرسال أفراد الأسرة لتناول الطعام في مكان آخر	
	7. Reduced portion size of meals	7		7- تقليل حجم وجبات الطعام	
	8. Restrict consumption of female household members.	8		9-تقليل استهلاك الطعام للفتيات -	
11.3	During the past 30 days, did anyone in your household have to do one of the following things because there was not enough food or money to buy it?	Insert the code below 1-4		خلال ال 30 يوما الماضية، هل اضطرت أحد من أفراد أسرته القيام بأحدى الأمور التالية بسبب عدم توافر الغذاء أو المال لشراؤه؟	11.3
	1. Selling household goods (radio, furniture, television, jewelry etc..)	1		1. بيع السلع المنزلية (الإذاعة، والأثاث، والتلفزيون، والمجوهرات الخ	
	2. Sell productive assets or means of transport (sewing machine, wheelbarrow, bicycle, car, livestock..)	2		بيع موجودات منتجة أو وسائل النقل (آلة الخياطة، عربة، دراجة، سيارة، الخ	
	3. Sold house or land etc..	3		3. بيع المنزل أو الأرض	
	4. Spent savings	4		4. إنفاق المدخرات	
	5. Bought food on credit or borrowed money to purchase food	5		5. اقتراض المال/ شراء الطعام بالدين	
	6. Reduce essential non-food expenditures such as education, health,	6		6. تخفيض النفقات الأساسية الغير غذائية مثل التعليم والصحة	
	7. Withdrew children from school	7		7. سحب الأطفال من المدرسة	
	8. Have school children (6 -15 years old) involved in income generation	8		8. شارك أطفال المدارس (6-15 سنة) في زيادة الدخل؟	
	9. Marriage of children under 15	9		9-زواج تحت ال 15	
	10. Accept high risk, illegal, socially degrading or exploitative temporary jobs?	10		10. قبول المخاطر العالية، والوظائف المؤقتة الغير قانونية أو المهن المستغلة اجتماعيا ؟	
	11. Sent an adult household member sought work elsewhere (regardless of the usual seasonal migration)	11		11. إرسال أحد أفراد الأسرة البالغين للعمل في مكان آخر (بغض النظر عن الهجرة الموسمية المعتادة)	
	12. Other (specify)	12		12. أخرى (حدد)	
	1 = No, because I do not need			1 = لا، لأنني لست بحاجة	
	2 = No, because I already did it (so cannot continue to do it)			2 = لا، لأنني سبق وقمت بذلك (ولا يمكن الاستمرار في القيام به	
	3 = No, I don't have			3 = لا، ليس لدي	
	4 = Yes			4 = نعم	
11.4	During the past three months, did any member or your household borrow money or receive credit?	Yes = 1 = نعم	No = 0 = لا In case no, then skip to 11.7	خلال الأشهر الثلاثة الماضية، هل قام أي فرد من أسرته باقتراض المال أو الحصول على ائتمان نقدي؟ في حال كانت الإجابة لا، يرجى الانتقال الى سؤال 11.7	11.4
11.5	What was the primary reason for borrowing? Circle more than one if necessary	To buy food 1 To buy / rent house 2 To pay health care 3 To pay education 4 To pay social event 5 Others (specify) 7		لشراء مواد غذائية لشراء / استئجار منزل لدفع خدمات الرعاية الصحية لدفع التعليم لدفع تكاليف مناسبات اجتماعية أسباب أخرى، حدد	11.5
11.6	From who did you get the credit or borrow the money? Circle more than one if necessary	Friends/relatives in Lebanon 1 Friends/relatives out of Lebanon 2 Money lender 3 Bank / formal institution 4 Informal saving group 5 Others (specify) 6		الأصدقاء / الأقارب في لبنان الأصدقاء / الأقارب من خارج لبنان مقرض المال بنك / مؤسسة رسمية مجموعة ادخار غير رسمي غيرها (حدد)	11.6
11.7	Total amount of debt up to now currency	USD \$		مجموع الدين المتراكم حتى الآن	11.7

12.1	<p>(a) Have you received any kind of assistance over the last 3 months? هل تلقيت أي نوع من المساعدة خلال الـ 3 أشهر الماضية؟ 0 = No / 1 = Yes</p>	<p>(b) Do you receive this assistance regularly? هل تتلقى هذه المساعدة بشكل منتظم؟ 0 = No, it was just once/مرة واحدة فقط If no, then please skip to SECTION 13 1 = It was regular, but don't receive it any more كانت منتظمة، ولكن لم أعد ألقاها بعد الآن 2 = Yes, I still receive it periodically نعم، أنا لا أزال ألقاها بصورة دورية 3 = Yes, I still receive it, but irregularly نعم لا أزال ألقاها ولكن بصورة غير منتظمة</p>	<p>(c) Source / المصدر</p> <p>1. UNRWA الاونروا 2. Popular Committees اللجان الشعبية 3. Other UN agency منظمة تابعة للأمم المتحدة 4. Local NGOs منظمات أهلية غير حكومية 5. International NGOs منظمات دولية 6. Municipalities بلديات 7- Political Groups مجموعات سياسية 8. Don't know / NA لا أعلم 9. Other, specify</p>
	a-Food assistance (voucher)/ المساعدات الغذائية (قسمة)	<p>_____</p> <p>آخر مرة تلقيتها: Last time received يوم/Day _____ شهر/Month _____</p>	_____
	b-Food assistance (In kind) المساعدات الغذائية (عينية)	_____	_____
	c-Food assistance (subsidy) / المساعدات (إعانة) الغذائية	_____	_____
	d-School feeding/التغذية في المدارس	_____	_____
	e-Health care/drugs/الرعاية الصحية / الأدوية	_____	_____
	f-Education/التعليم	_____	_____
	g-Psychosocial support /تقديم الدعم النفسي	_____	_____
	h-Fuel subsidy/إعانة في الوقود	_____	_____
	i-Rent subsidy/إعانة في الإيجار	_____	_____
	j-Other subsidy/إعانات أخرى	_____	_____
	k-Shelter/مأوى	_____	_____
	l-Furniture/clothes/أثاث / ملابس	_____	_____
	m-Water storage items (tanks, containers, buckets)/ عناصر تخزين المياه (خزانات، والحاويات، دلاء)	_____	_____
	n-Latrines/مراحيض	_____	_____
	o-Hygiene kits/مستلزمات النظافة	_____	_____
	p- Cooking kits/معدات الطبخ	_____	_____
	q-Other non food items / مواد أخرى غير غذائية	_____	_____
	r-Cash/مساعدة نقدية	_____	_____

SECTION 13. NEEDS

What are the main 3 priorities or needs for your household? ما هي أهم ثلاث أولويات أو احتياجات بالنسبة للأسرة			
12.1	(Use the codes below - If other specify)	<p>Priority 1 _____</p> <p>Priority 2 _____</p> <p>Priority 3 _____</p>	<p>أولوية 1 _____</p> <p>أولوية 2 _____</p> <p>أولوية 3 _____</p>
<p>01 = Security, peace (for movement, returns, access to land or to markets) 02 = Food 03 = Cash 04 = Health services (infrastructures/health staff/medicine) 05 = Drinking water (quantity/quality/equipment) 06 = Shelter/housing (plastic sheets, house repairs) 07 = Employment 08 = Roads repairs/improvement 09 = Education services (infrastructures/teachers/textbooks) 10 = Repatriation to place of origin 11 = Credit 12 = Other (specify) _____</p>		<p>01 = الأمن، السلام (للتحرك / للعودة، الوصول إلى الأرض / الأسواق) 02 = طعام 03 = المال 04 = خدمات صحية (بنية تحتية / كادر صحي / أدوية) 05 = مياه شرب (كمية / نوعية / معدات) 06 = مأوى / سكن (مشتمعات بلاستيكية، إصلاحات للمنزل) 07 = العمل 08 = إصلاحات / تحسين طرق 09 = خدمات التعليم (البنيات / المعلمين / الكتب) 10 = العودة للوطن الأصل 11 = قرض 12 = أخرى (حدد) _____ 14 = _____</p>	

NOW REFER TO CHILDREN 6-59 MONTH OLD. TAKE MUAC FOR ALL CHILDREN IN THIS AGE GROUP.

أخذ لجميع الأطفال في هذه الفئة من العمر MUAC. الرجوع الآن إلى الأطفال 6-59 شهرا من العمر

[illegible]