Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees (VASyR) in Lebanon

2014

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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ACRONYMS

ADCS	asset depletion coping strategies
BML	Beirut- Mount Lebanon
CS	coping strategies
DR	dependency ratio
ECHO	european commission humanitarian aid office
FCS	food consumption score
FGD	focus group discussion
FS	food secure
HC	health centre
HDADD	household daily average diet diversity
HDDS	households daily dietary score
HH	household
HHH	household head
HWDD	household weekly diet diversity
IMWG	information management working group
IS	informal settlement
ITS	informal tented settlement
IYCF	infant and young child feeding
MEB	minimum expenditure basket
MFI	mildly food insecure
MSFI	moderately or severely food insecure
MSNA	multi-sectorial needs assessment
NFI	non-food item
NGO	non-governmental organization
PC	per capita
PHC	primary healthcare
PLW	pregnant or lactating women
SEB	survival expenditure basket
SHC	secondary healthcare
UNHCR	united nations high commissioner for refugees
UNICEF	united nations international children's emergency fund
VASyR	vulnerability assessment of syrian refugees
WFP	world food programme
WHO	world health organization

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background and objectives
The 2013 VASyR was the first multi-sectorial survey on Syrian refugees living conditions across Lebanon. Conducted as a joint exercise lead by WFP in collaboration with UNHCR and UNICEF in May and June 2013, it assessed the vulnerability of Syrian refugees in Lebanon and provided information for decision making and re-designing of assistance programmes. Since May 2013 the context in Lebanon has transformed in some key aspects, which is likely to have impacted the vulnerability situation of Syrian refugee population. On one hand, the number of refugees has risen from less than a half million in May 2013 to more than 1 million in May 2014 as the conflict in Syria entered its fourth year. In addition, blanket assistance for food, hygiene and baby kits was shifted to targeted assistance in October and November 2013. The current 2014 VASyR is intended to monitor the vulnerability and living conditionsof Syrian refugees and analyse the changes observed from 2013. As such, the VASyR 2014 was conducted by WFP in collaboration with UNHCR and UNICEF during May and June 2014.

Methodology
The VASyR 2014 surveyed 1,747 Syrian refugee household that were registered or awaiting registration with UNHCR in Lebanon. A representative sample of 350 households was interviewed in each of the 5 regions considered: Akkar, the Bekaa Valley, Beirut-Mount Lebanon, South Lebanon and Tripoli + 5. Households were selected following a 2 stage-cluster random sampling methodology proportional to population size. In each region, 35 clusters were randomly selected proportional to refugee population size and 10 households were randomly selected per cluster. Field data collection was undertaken between 26 May and 6 June 2014 by 10 partners with 82 enumerators, 12 supervisors and 10 quality monitors. A multi-sectorial household questionnaire of 1 hour long, previously discussed and agreed among sectors, was administered to the household head or other members of the household. Eight Focus Group Discussions also were conducted per region. Basic statistics were calculated for direct and derived sectorial indicators providing the vulnerability profile of the population at regional and country level. Statistical tests for means and frequencies comparison were applied to estimate the difference on the vulnerability profile by year (2013–2014), food security status, eligibility status and refugee population concentration, shelter type and household head gender.

Key Findings
This assessment studies the living conditions of Syrian refugees in Lebanon. It encompasses all sectors, from food security to education. It is important to note that the following results correspond to the fact that 69% of households were benefiting from food assistance[1]. Vulnerability indicators, such as food insecurity or households below the poverty line or Minimum Expenditure Basket, are expected to be deteriorated if assistance amount or coverage is reduced. Below are the significant results by sector.

Household composition: The average household size was 6.6 members, composed of 3 adults, 2 children between 5-15 years old, one child under 5 years old, and one older child and elder in every fourth household. Household size is smaller than in 2013 by one adult member. Sixteen percent of households were headed by women, 7% by elders and 1% by children. One third of households had more than 3 dependents per 2 non-dependent household members, while 17% had more than 2 dependents per non-dependent and were at greatest risk of not meeting the households' needs. Households in Akkar and the Bekaa Valley were more likely to be headed by a woman. Akkar also showed more dependents per non-dependent household members compared to Beirut-Mount Lebanon. Two percent of households cared for children that were not part of their immediate family. Half of the households had a member with specific needs, mainly chronic diseases and pregnant or lactating women; households with members with specific needs were more common in South Lebanon.

Arrival and registration profile: About 60% of Syrian refugee households arrived in Lebanon together as a complete family unit and 68% registered more than 6 months prior to the survey. One quarter of households (28%) included more than one registration case; one person in every 2 households is not registered and 1 in every 10 households had no intention to be registered. One in every 3 households had a child under 3 years old born in Lebanon, 10% of which did not have birth a certificate.

Shelter: The majority of households lived in an apartment or independent house (59%), while one quarter of households lived in unfinished shelters (mainly one room structure) and 14% in informal settlements. The average shelter was 54m² and had 2-3 rooms with 3-4 people per room; one fifth of households live in 3.5m² or less. Most households (82%) were renting, mainly for unfurnished shelters, with an average monthly rent of US$205. Shelter condition were good for 35% of households; the main problems were high humidity (50%), water leakage, rodents and the lack of adequate ventilation. Informal settlements were more common in Akkar and the Bekaa Valley than other regions. Renting a furnished apartment was more common in Beirut-Mount Lebanon, where rent was highest.

Assets and Services: The most common assets accessible to households were TVs, mattresses, blankets, satellite dishes and gas stoves, although accessibility to specific assets varies significantly among regions. Compared to 2013, more refugee households had access to winter clothes, gas stoves, refrigerators and TVs in 2014, while less household had enough blankets or satellite dishes.

One quarter of the households reported not having access to enough cooking fuel, especially in Akkar (38%). Electricity was the main source of lighting for almost all households, while 2% of households relied on candles.

WASH: The main sources of drinking water in households were bottled water (34% of households) and household water (land pipes/tap water) (31%), while main source of cooking and washing water was household water (54%) and protected wells (14%). Households in Beirut-Mount Lebanon relied mostly on bottled water for drinking (59%); in South Lebanon households mostly used household tap water for drinking (46%), while households in Akkar relied significantly more on protected wells and springs. One third of households had a water storage capacity of less than 250 litres, and similar proportion of households reported not having access to 35 litres of water per person per day, 6% more than in 2013.

Access to bathrooms has also decreased compared to 2013; one in 8 households did not have access to bathroom facilities -twice the proportion found in 2013-, while 7% of households were sharing the bathroom with 15 people or more. Traditional pit latrines were found in 28% households and 2% did not have access to any type of latrine. Forty percent households did not have sufficient access to soap or other hygiene items –a remarkable increase compared to the 13% reported in 2013. In Beirut-Mount Lebanon, households were less likely to have access to bathrooms but more likely to have flush toilets. The highest proportion of households with access to bathrooms was in Akkar where traditional pit latrines were more common than in other regions.

Education: The majority of household heads had at least a primary education (83%), 42% have completed intermediate studies, although thirteen percent of household heads were not able read or write. In South Lebanon household heads were more educated than in other regions, and across all regions household heads tended to be more educated than their spouses or household caretakers.

Syrian refugee households had on average 2-3 children in school age (3-17 years old). Two thirds of them were not receiving any education and 44% had not attended school for at least one year, showing a slight improvement compared to 2013. The main reasons for not attending school continue to be tuition fees and school supplies that were considered too expensive. Akkar had the highest percentage of children attending school while the Bekaa Valley had the lowest percentage of school attendance amongst school aged children. Nearly one every 6 children attended school and moved to the next grade.

Health: Households paid the full cost of primary and secondary health assistance in one fourth of cases and shared costs in about 30% of cases. Primary health care was more likely than secondary care to be needed and was more likely to be free. More households received free health care than in 2013. The proportion of households receiving free primary care was significantly higher in Akkar and the Bekaa Valley and lowest in Beirut-Mount Lebanon. Households in Beirut-Mount Lebanon were also less likely to require any primary health assistance and less likely to know what assistance was available. The main reason for households not receiving the required medical treatment was the cost of drugs/treatment and doctor fees.

The majority of children under the age of 5 were sick during the two weeks prior to the survey, mostly with a fever (51%), a cough (45%) or diarrhoea (35%). Half of all children were sick with more than 2 symptoms, a sign of sickness severity. The level of child sickness was higher in 2014, as compared to 2013 when less than half of children were sick.

Security: Twelve percent of households experienced some type of insecurity in Lebanon during the three months prior to the survey, 2% more than in 2013. The most common type of insecurity was harassment caused by neighbours, which showed a remarkable increase compared to 2013. Insecurity restricted the free movement of members in 66% of households that felt insecure. Feeling of insecurity was significantly more common in Beirut-Mount Lebanon, Akkar and Tripoli + 5.

Livelihoods: In 31% of households there were 5 or more dependents per working household member while no household member were able to work in 26% of households. Three quarters of all employment was temporal. In Akkar, the number of working household members was significantly lower, and the percentage of households without any working members was 3 times higher than in Beirut-Mount Lebanon and South Lebanon.

Although the food voucher is restricted cash assistance, it constitutes the most important livelihood source for Syrian refugees in Lebanon and an increasingly important primary livelihood source – 40% of all households rely on the food voucher as first livelihood source, compared to the 24% found in 2013. Households relying on food vouchers as a livelihood source were highest in the Bekaa Valley (67%) and lowest in Beirut-Mount Lebanon (11%). Non-agricultural casual labour (29%) and skilled work (14%) were the other main primary income sources. Loans and credits, mainly informal, were one of the three primary livelihood sources for half of all households, showing a marked increase compared to 2013.

Expenditure: Households spent US$762 per month on average, of which 77% was spent on food[2], rent and health care. One third of households spent more than half of their monthly budget on food. Most expenditure on food was on bread (23%), fruits and vegetables (13%), dairy products (11%), cereals and fats (9%). Half of the refugee households were below the Lebanese extreme poverty line (US$3.84 per person per day), while 43% of households' expenditure was below the Minimum Expenditure Basket. Household expenditure in 2014 was higher in Beirut-Mount Lebanon and lower in Akkar and the Bekaa Valley, where food expenditure share was highest.

Food consumption and source: Food Consumption Score was poor or border line in 13% of households, almost double the 7% found in 2013. Although diet diversity was acceptable for most households, it also showed a decreased compared to 2013. Further, food groups most consumed (bread, condiments, sugar and fat) have low nutrient values; 60% of households did not consume any vitamin A rich fruits and vegetables. In 23% households, adults had less than 2 cooked meals the previous day and in 36% of households children were prioritised access to food. One fifth of households is not able to cook food at least once a day mainly due to lack of food to cook. Diet diversity and the percentage of households with acceptable food consumption was highest in South Lebanon and lowest in Akkar and Beirut-Mount Lebanon.

Purchasing food was the major food source. Food vouchers were reported as the main food source by 41% of households, significantly more in the Bekaa Valley and Akkar and less common in Beirut-Mount Lebanon and Tripoli + 5.

Child infant feeding practices: Half of the children between 6 and 23 months old were breastfed the day prior to the survey, although breastfeeding practice decreased with according to the World Health Organization's Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) guidelines. Children in South Lebanon had better IYCF practices.

Coping strategies and debt: Two thirds of households experienced a lack of food or money to buy food during the month prior to the survey, an increase from 48% of households in 2013. A lack of food or money to buy food was more common in the Bekaa Valley and less common in Beirut-Mount Lebanon. Almost all households experiencing a shortage of food applied food consumption related coping strategies, specially relying on less preferred or less expensive food, reducing meal portion sizes and reducing the number of meals per day. Thirty percent of households that experienced lack of food or money to buy it engaged in crisis coping strategies like reducing expenses in education or health and 12% in emergency coping strategies like involving children income generation activities. Out of the total population, households that engaged in crisis coping strategies when experiencing lack of food or money to buy it increased in 2014 compared to 2013.

The majority of households borrowed money or received credit in three months prior to the survey (82%), ranging from 88% of households in the Bekaa Valley to 74% of households in Beirut-Mount Lebanon. The main reasons for borrowing money or receiving credit –mainly received from friends or relatives in Lebanon- were to buy food (73%), to pay rent (50%) and to cover health expenses (31%). About 80% of households had some debt and half of them of US$400 or more. The number of households in debt and level of debt increased as compared to 2013.

Food security: Three quarters of households showed some degree of food insecurity, 13% moderate or severe food insecurity. A deterioration in food security was observed in 2014 compared to 2013, with 7% food secure households less in 2014. Akkar was the region with the highest percentage of severely and moderately food insecure households whereas Beirut-Mount Lebanon had the highest percentage of food secure ones.

Assistance: Three quarters of households were considered eligible for WFP or UNHCR assistance; eligible households were less common in Beirut-Mount Lebanon and more common in Akkar. The most commonly provided assistance was food vouchers, received by 69% of households, followed by hygiene kits, health assistance and food in kind. In the last year, 17% households benefitted from education assistance and 13% received furniture or clothes, among others. Households in Beirut-Mount Lebanon were less likely to receive assistance than elsewhere.

Vulnerability profiles: Households were classified by food security category, beneficiary status for food assistance, gender of the household head, shelter and by the refugee/host population ratio in their host community. Comparison across the VASyR was then undertaken based upon these classifications in order to define population profiles associated to these indicators.

Households' food security situation was found to be significantly associated with household composition, level of education of household head and caretaker, livelihood sources, expenditures, food consumption, coping strategies, shelter and WASH conditions, access to basic assets and services as well as residential permits.

Eligibility status for food assistance showed statistical associations with household composition, level of education of household heads and caretakers, chidren school attendance, access to health, water and hygiene items, shelter crowding index, assets, livelihood sources, expenditures, food consumption, coping strategies and arrival and registration date.

Gender of household head presents noteworthy links with dependency ratio, specific needs, shelter conditions, access to water and hygiene items, livelihood sources, expenditures, food consumption, coping strategies, food security and debts.

Meanwhile, the type of shelter was found to be related with household composition, other shelter characteristics, WASH, access to assets and services, ecuation of household head, child school attendance, child sickness, livelihood sources, expenditure, food consumption, coping strategies and food security.

Refugee and host population ratio in host communities showed significant associations with household composition, specific needs, residential permit, shelter and WASH, level of education, access to health, security, livelihood sources, expenditures, food consumption, coping strategies, debts and food security. Where the concentration of Syrian refugees, compare to Lebanese residents, was lowest, households felt more insecure especially due to neighbours.

Conclusion
The living conditions of Syrian refugees in Lebanon has deteriorated over the previous year, despite on-going assistance. Access to work was limited and mainly restricted to temporal employments that are insufficient to cover households' monthly expenses. Households' savings and available assets have become increasingly depleted, as such households had engaged in more severe and irreversible coping strategies to meet their basic needs. Food vouchers, and to a lesser extent loans and credits, have increasingly become key livelihood sources for households – indicating the escalating dependency of households on external livelihood sources. Food, shelter and health were the main expenses of households as well as the main reasons for borrowing money. At the same time, adequate access to water, bathrooms and hygiene items had worsened significantly while the continued reduced education coverage risks losing a generation of Syrian children. Tension with host communities had increased making security situation an issue of concern. Focus Groups Discussions highlight that rent, health, food, education and work opportunities are refugees' main priorities. Shelter, health, lack of job opportunities, harrassment by host communities and legal permits are the main problems they have to face, and therefore their priorities for intervention.

Recommendations
A multi-sectorial and comprehensive assistance package, which takes into consideration the regional differences in vulnerability, is recommended to improve and/or stop the progressive deterioration of Syrian refugees' living conditions in country. Assistance for food, shelter, health, livelihoods, social cohesion, WASH, protection and education, at household and community level, is needed to continue or to increase in order to allow households to cover their basic needs. As the situation is not expected to be improved but to progressively deteriorated, short and medium-long term solutions are required to ensure a sustainable approach to the Syrian refugee crisis in Lebanon.

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

As the conflict in Syria commenced refugees began entering Lebanon in April 2011. One year later, 10,000 Syrian refugees were registered with UNHCR, and by April 2013 there were 300,000 registered Syrian refugees in Lebanon, a 30-fold increase within a year. By April 2014, there were more than 1 million Syrian refugees in Lebanon registered with UNHCR, and the number was continuing to grow at a rate of 12,000 people per week. Syrian refugees are spread across Lebanon in 1,700 individual locations, however there is a higher concentration living in the Bekaa Valley and North Lebanon governorates.

The first nationally-representative and multi-sector survey of Syrian refugees in Lebanon, the Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees (VASyR) was conducted in May and June of 2013 by WFP, UNHCR and UNICEF, with contribution from ECHO. The objective of the VASyR was to assess Syrian refugee's living conditions and their needs and provided a multi-sectorial overview of the vulnerability levels of registered and pre-registered Syrian refugees in Lebanon. The information obtained from the VASyR 2013 allowed better-informed programme design and decision making, particularly for the implementation of targeting of food voucher assistance and hygiene and baby kit assistance.

Between when VASyR 2013 survey was undertaken and the VASyR 2014 survey was undertaken the context in Lebanon, including the situation of Syrian refugees, developed considerably. Most notably:

- As of June 2014 there were 1,032,469 registered Syrian refugees in Lebanon, equivalent to one quarter of the population of Lebanon. This increased the strain on the already stressed infrastructure in Lebanon and in some cases increased tensions within host communities and negatively affected refugees' access to shelter, employment and essential basic services (including health, education, water, sanitation and electricity).
- As part of responsible programming, various forms of assistance (food, hygiene and baby kits) shifted from blanket to targeted assistance during October and November 2013. Targeted assistance, aimed at the most vulnerable refugees, was implemented to maximise the impact of food and non-food assistance, this included 70% of Syrian refugees in Lebanon. The remainder of the registered population were deemed able to cover their basic needs without engaging in irreversible coping strategies. Nonetheless monitoring of how assistance, now targeted, affected the Syrian refugee population as a whole continued to be conducted.
- Syrian refugees, through their protracted settlement in Lebanon, have increasingly adapted to the new context and gained a knowledge of the services and assistance entitlements available to them. However, they have also drawn down on or exhausted their existing resources and increasingly taken on debt.

The VASyR 2014 was designed to better understand how the situation of Syrian refugees has evolved and to estimate the actual impact the above mentioned factors were having on the living conditions of Syrian refugees. The VASyR 2014 survey was conducted in May and June 2014, to ensure comparability with the VASyR 2013 which was conducted in May and June 2013.
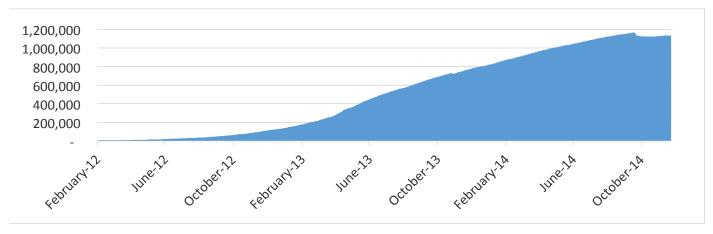
Figure 1: UNHCR registration trends of Syrians in Lebanon. Statistics as of 8 December 2014.

Objective

The main objective of the VASyR 2014 is to provide a multi-sectorial overview of the vulnerability situation of Syrian refugees in Lebanon one year after the original VASyR 2013. As specific objectives, the study will:

(i)   assess the current living conditions of Syrian refugees in Lebanon;

(ii)   analyse regional differences in vulnerability;

(iii)   identify main changes in their living standards compared to last year;

(iv)   discuss and consider the major possible causes of these changes (if any); and

(v)   make recommendations for steps forward.

METHODOLOGY

Population and sampling

The VASyR 2014 surveyed 1,747 Syrian refugee households that were registered or awaiting registration with UNHCR in Lebanon.

The population was divided geographically into five regions – Akkar, the Bekaa Valley (Bekaa), Beirut-Mount Lebanon (BML), South Lebanon (South), and Tripoli + 5[3]– considering governorate administrative boundaries, operational areas and the number of Syrian refugees registered in each region (see Table 1). This approach is consistent with the Sixth Regional Refugee Response Plan and the 2015–2016 Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan for Lebanon, and ensures the information is obtained at administrative and operational levels so that it may be used for decision making purposes.

The sample was determined to be representative for each of these regions according to the following parameters:

-        Estimated prevalence of 50 percent

-        Desired precision of 10 percent   Sample size per region is 345 households

-        Design effect of 3   Total sample for 5 regions is 1,725 households

-        Non-valid response households rate of 10 percent

The household selection followed a two-stage cluster[3] random sampling method proportional to the population size of refugees. In order to estimate the number of clusters as well as households per cluster, the following assumptions were made in accordance with statistical and operational considerations:

-        A minimum of 30 clusters per region.

-        Two people per household visit (forming one team).

-        Five households to be surveyed per day and per team.

-        Two teams per cluster per day.

Region	Syrian refugees registered or awaiting registration	Sample size (number of households)
Akkar	106,860	350
Bekaa	344,212	350
BML	268, 126	350
South	122,056	350
T5	160,290	350

Table 1: Population of Syrian refugees, both registered and awaiting registration, and sample size by region. Data: UNHCR, 3 April 2014.

Operations

In the first stage, 35 clusters and 4 replacement clusters were randomly selected per region proportional to refugee population size. The population size per location considered for the cluster selection was the total number of Syrian refugees, both registered and awaiting registration. Clusters were selected based on the Syrian refugee population registered and awaiting registration by UNHCR as of 4 April 2014. A total of 9,743 refugees without specific location of residence were not considered in the random selection of clusters. Thirteen locations (47,750 refugees) were excluded from the random selection due to security reasons and access restrictions (see Table 2).

	Area	Refugee population size
BML	Borj el Brajne	18,730
	Chiayah	2,372
	Ghobeire	2,402
	Haret Hreik	3,614
	Hay es Sellom	7,708
	Mraije	1,136
	Tahouitet el Ghadir	534
	Lailake	2,632
	Beirut	5,936
T5	El Maloula	408
	Hdadine	26
	Maloule	13
	Tabbaneh	5,467
	Zahrieh	2,708
	Tripoli	907

Table 2: Clusters removed from the sampling selection due to security reasons and access restrictions.

At the second stage, 10 households were randomly selected within each cluster. Replacement households within each cluster were also identified. If the number of refugees in the cluster was not enough to complete the 10 interviews, the geographically closest cluster was identified until completing the 10 households for that cluster.
Organization of the survey operations was based on the following:
- Two teams (four enumerators) per cluster per day, to survey 10 households per cluster per day;
- 345 households per region / 5 households per day per team = 34.5, rounded up to 35 clusters per region;
- 35 clusters per region and 10 households per cluster = 350 households per region;
- 35 clusters per region and five regions = 175 clusters;
- Eight teams (16 enumerators) per region = 40 teams = 80 enumerators per region;
- One supervisor for every four teams = 10 supervisors;
- One regional coordinator per region = Five regional coordinators; and
- 1,750 households surveyed by five households per team per day by 40 teams = 9 days of data collection.

Data collection

The data was collected between 26 May and 6 June 2014 by 82 enumerators and 13 supervisors. Each team consisted of two enumerators and each supervisor was responsible for 3–4 teams. To ensure the quality of the data collected, 2 or 3 quality monitors per region accompanied the teams during data collection and assisted supervisors with data quality supervision.

Field data collection was undertaken by 11 partners: ACF, NRC and SHEILD in South Lebanon; ACTED/REACH in Akkar and Beirut-Mount Lebanon; Care, NRC and Solidarités International in Tripoli + 5; InterSOS, Mercy Corps and World Vision in the Bekaa Valley; and Première Urgence in Beirut-Mount Lebanon.

The data collected was registered through electronic devices using Open Data Kit software and uploaded automatically to an online database on a daily basis.

Teams made appointments with selected households the day before the survey team's visit in order to minimize the risk of "preparation" by households for the visit and therefore limit bias in the results.

Questionnaire

The household questionnaire design was based on the VASyR 2013 questionnaire to ensure comparability, including inputs from sector working groups and information needs identified by the Multi-Sectorial Needs Assessment (MSNA) secondary data analysis. It was designed to be able to be completed in approximately an hour and covered indicators across all sectors, including household demographics, arrival profile, registration, protection, shelter, WASH, assets and services, health, education, security, livelihoods, household expenditures, food consumption, coping strategies, debts, assistance and child health and feeding practices. A field test was conducted in advance of the survey roll-out to ensure its feasibility. The questionnaire is included in Annex XII.

One questionnaire was administered to each selected household. A household was defined as group of family members that live under the same roof, or different structures, eat out of the same pot and share the same budget that is managed by the head of the household. This definition implies that a household may be constituted by two or more UNHCR registration cases.

Data analysis

Data was cleaned and weights were assigned to each region according to the population of refugees registered in that region as of June 2014. Data analysis included the following:

- Calculation of indirect indicators such as dependency ratio, crowding index, Food Consumption Score, coping strat egies classification, among others.
- Descriptive statistics of direct and indirect indicators to provide a general characterization of the refugee population.
- Comparison of main indicators among regions and with VASyR 2013.
- Statistical testing, including the chi-squared tests for comparison of frequencies and t-tests for comparison of means. Statistical significance was determined applying a p-value of 0.01 for regional differences whereas a p-value of 0.05 was used to evaluate the differences by food security groups and eligibility status.

The statistical software used was SPSS 20.0, and graphs were generated using Microsoft Excel 2013.

Focus Group Discussions

Focus groups were organized to collect qualitative information to complement the quantitative data collected through the household visits and to enable a more in-depth understanding of aspects that may not have been captured through the quantitative forms. The questionnaire used to guide focus group discussions can be found in Annex XIII.
The main objectives and discussion topics of the focus groups were to:

- Understand shocks: What the main problems faced by refugees are and their consequences;
- Identify social networks: What the existing support structures available are and whether refugees have access to them; and
- Understand refugee priorities: What the identified priorities of the refugees are, and the ways in which they perceive the situation can be improved.

Focus group discussion (FGDs) were conducted in all five regions of Lebanon covered by the VASyR 2014: Akkar, the Bekaa Valley, Beirut-Mount Lebanon, South Lebanon and Tripoli + 5. Eight FGDs were organized in each area, for a total of 40 group discussions. The locations of FGDs were selected through a random method proportional to population size. Two replacement clusters were also identified per region. Each interview was held with the participation of between 6 and 15 refugees chosen with consideration to having a diversity of livelihood backgrounds, socio-economic status, gender, age and household head status. More detailed information on the locations can be found in Annex VIII.

Coordination

The VASyR 2014 methodology was discussed within the Data Collection sub-working group of the Information Management Working Group (IMWG). Sampling frame, questionnaire and analysis plan was discussed and agreed within the Data Collection sub-working group with the participation of representatives of all sectors.

The results of the secondary data analysis of the MSNA also informed the development of the VASyR 2014 question-naire. The aim was to fill information gaps identified by the MSNA to the extent possible, considering the limitations of a multi-sectorial survey and comparability with VASyR 2013.

For comparison purposes, core indicators and categories in the VASyR 2014 questionnaire, as well as analysis ap-proach, remained the same as the VASyR 2013 where possible. Similarly, data collection was carried out at the same time of the year as in 2013.

The VASyR 2014 benefited from lessons learnt from the VASyR 2013, the ongoing targeting/verification exercise and other parallel initiatives.

Limitations

Household replacement rate within each cluster was higher than 50 percent in some regions, mainly due to house-hold movement to different residence locations or inability to communicate with the selected households. This rate of replacement may have introduced a bias towards those households with less geographical movement and/or house-holds that were able to maintain their phone numbers.

In South Lebanon, two clusters had to be replaced due to the lack of permission from government authorities to con-duct the questionnaire without the supervision of government representatives.

Applying the definition of a household to the context of Syrian refugees in Lebanon continues to be a challenge. Refugee household members who may have been living independently in Syria constitute new household units in Lebanon. In other cases, family members may be sharing roof and food but function as different household units with their own budgets managed by each different household heads. This complex household dynamic and the difference in household definition compared to UNHCR registration database[4], may explain the difference in household size and composition compared to other surveys.

This assessment does not intend to be a medical health survey. Specific needs and child sickness and symptoms are based on the information reported by the interviewees and guidelines provided to enumerators. The field data collec-tion did not include any professional medical diagnosis.

The expenditure module of VASyR 2014 included additional non-food expenditure categories compared to VASyR 2013, and as such the comparability of expenditure is limited. When including additional categories, total expenditure tended to be higher and the share of expenditure on food tended to be lower. Differences in average household size between 2013 and 2014 also affected the comparison of average expenditure. A larger household size implies higher expenditure at household level and lower expenditure per capita. These differences in household size and expenditure categories should be noted when comparing the expenditure data.

1. DEMOGRAPHICS

1.1 Interviewee

The majority of interviews (62%) were able to be conducted with the presence of the household head; the remainder were conducted with the spouse of the household head or other adult household members available during the household visit, mainly household head's offspring, sibblings or parents. In Tripoli + 5 significantly less interviews were conducted with heads of household. Forty four percent of all interviewees were women; this proportion was lowest in Beirut-Mount Lebanon and highest in South Lebanon. The average age of the interviewees was 37, with 62% aged between 20 and 40 years old. Although it is not quantitative recorded, it was common that more than one household member was present during the interview (for example the household head and their spouse), participating and/or supporting depending on the type of question.

Interviewee	Akkar	Bekaa	BML	South	T5	Total
HHH	63%	69%	62%	64%	48%	62%
HHH spouse	21%	18%	28%	28%	39%	27%
Other	16%	12%	10%	9%	13%	11%
Females	45%	44%	38%	50%	48%	44%

Table 3: Interviewee profile by region.

1.2 Household head

The average household head was a 39 year old Syrian man, with no significant differences among regions. The majority of household heads (57%) were between the age of 20 and 40; 7% of household heads were aged 60 years old or above and 14 cases were headed by a child under the age of 18 (less than 1% of the sample). Regarding nationality, 99% of household heads were Syrian.

Countrywide, 16% of households were headed by women, however this was significantly higher in Akkar and the Bekaa Valley and lower in Beirut-Mount Lebanon and Tripoli + 5. The proportion of households headed by women increased as compared to 2013 (11%). The increase in household headed by women can reflect the return of male adults to Syria or the arrival of women and children in Lebanon while men stay in Syria, or visit their families in Lebanon regularly though not staying permanently.

Household Head	Akkar	Bekaa	BML	South	T5	Total 2014	Total 2013
HHHed by women	23%	21%	10%	18%	13%	16%	11%
HHHed by a child	1.1%	.6%	1.1%	.6%	.6%	.7%	1%

Table 4: Household head by region.

1.3 Household size and composition

The average household had 6.6 members[5], while the median household size was 6 members. The average household is one adult member smaller than in 2013. In 2014, households with 4 or less members were more frequent than in 2013 while larger households were less common. This difference could be due to a progressive disaggregation of households as they adapt to living in Lebanon or to the departure of some household members out of the country. Households were smaller in Beirut-Mount Lebanon (6.1) and larger in the Bekaa Valley (7.1).

The average household was comprised of 3 adults, 2 children between the age of 5 and 15, one child under the age of 5, and one older child (between the age of 16 and 17) and one elder above 60 years of age in every 4th household. The percentage of households with children under 5 was significantly lower than in 2013 (65% compared to 72%). In Akkar, the number of adults is significantly lower than in the Bekaa Valley.

The average household size is higher than UNHCR registration case database, this is most likely because households can be constituted by more than one UNHCR registration case (as outlined in the methodology) and households may include non-registered members.
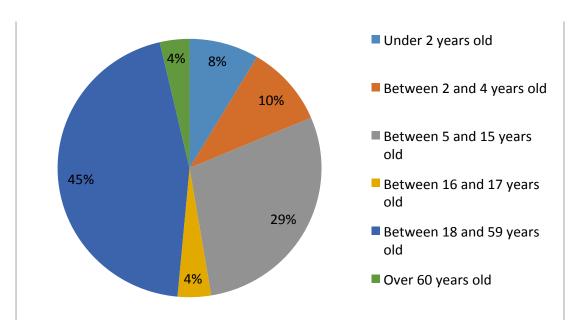
Figure 2: Average household composition.
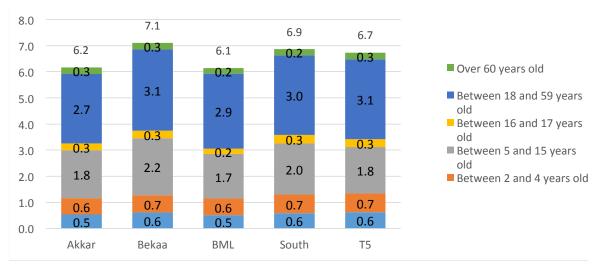
Figure 3: Household composition, average number of members per age range by region.

1.4 Unaccompanied children

Two percent of households (36 cases) cared for children who were not part of their immediate family. The number of the cases was highest in Beirut-Mount Lebanon and Tripoli + 5 (11 cases) and lowest in the Bekaa Valley (2 cases).

1.5 Specific needs.

Countrywide, 35% of households reported having a pregnant or lactating woman (PLW), down from 40% in 2013. The rate of PLW was lowest in Tripoli + 5 and the highest in Akkar. Among them, 7 cases of pregnant or lactating girls under 16 years old were found (0.7% of households) -3 cases in Tripoli + 5, 2 cases in South Lebanon and 2 cases in Beirut-Mount Lebanon-.

Half of the households had a member with specific needs[6], including in this group those with any chronic illness (43%), mental or physical disability (12%), temporary functional limitations (10%), serious medical conditions (6%) or other type (3%). An increase of 9% was observed for households reporting at least one member with a chronic illness compared to 2013.

Households in South Lebanon had significantly more members with specific needs, followed by Beirut-Mount Lebanon, while the lowest rate was in Akkar (30 percentage points lower than in South Lebanon). The type of specific needs also varied by region; households in Tripoli + 5 reported higher rates of household members with chronic diseases, with disabilities and in need of support for basic daily activities. Meanwhile, temporal limitations or injuries were more common in South Lebanon and serious medical conditions were more common in Beirut-Mount Lebanon.

The autonomy degree has been evaluated based on the need of support for basic daily activities[7]; according to this proxy, 4% of households were judged to have at least one specific needs dependant household member.

When considering only the specific needs of working age members (between the age of 16 and 59), 40% of households had at least one member with specific needs and 1.3% of households had at least one member in need of support for basic daily activities.
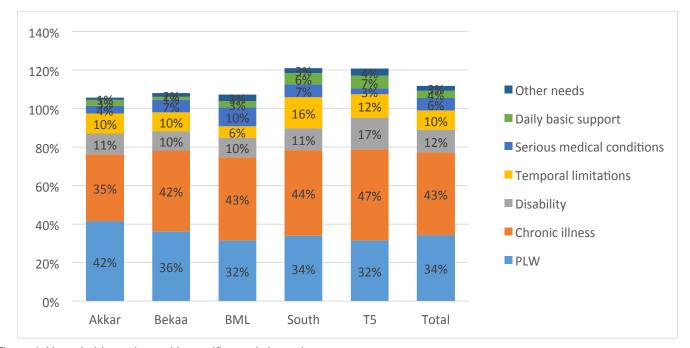
Figure 4: Household members with specific needs by region.

	Akkar	Bekaa	BML	South	T5	Total
HH members with specific needs	36%	46%	55%	66%	44%	53%
HH adult members (16-59 years old) with specific needs	31%	40%	37%	44%	46%	40%

Table 5: Household members with specific needs per age group and region.

1.6 Dependency

The dependency ratio (DR) reflects the potential of the household to generate sufficient income to meet all household members' needs. Therefore, household members were considered dependent if they were not able to work because of age and/or any physical or mental limitation. The non-dependent members in the household were those aged between 18 and 59 years old who do not need any support for basic daily activities. A higher DR suggests that a household is at greater risk of not meeting the household's needs.

Dependency ratio	Number of dependents / number of non-dependents
Dependents	Children under 18 + elders ≥ 60 + non-autonomous adults (age 18-59)
Non-dependents	Autonomous adults (18-59 years old)

Table 6: Calculation of the dependency ratio.

When households were classified into categories according to their DR, almost half of Syrian refugee households have one dependent per non dependent member; however, 17% had more than 2 dependents per non-dependent household member and were at greatest risk of not meeting the households' needs. The number of dependents per non dependent was lowest in Beirut-Mount Lebanon (1.2) and highest in Akkar (1.6).

The proportion of households headed by a single guardian with dependents was 8%, but differed among regions from 3% in Beirut-Mount Lebanon to 10% in the Bekaa Valley and 15% of households in Akkar. Further, there were 16 households were all members were dependent (1%).

A slight increase in dependency ratio was observed compared to 2013 VASyR results[8], with 2% more households in the highest category. Percentage of single headed households with dependents also doubled as compared with 2013.

Category I	1 dependent or less per non-dependent member (DR≤1).
Category II	Up to 3 dependents per 2 non-dependent member (1<DR≤1.5)
Category III	Up to 2 dependents per non-dependent member (1.5<DR≤2)
Category IV	More than 2 dependents per non-dependent member (DR≥2)

Table 7: Dependency Ratio categories.

	Category I DR≤1	Category II 1<DR≤1.5	Category III 1.5<DR≤2	Category IV DR≥2
Akkar	47%	13%	17%	22%
Bekaa	47%	18%	16%	18%
BML	55%	20%	13%	13%
South	45%	23%	15%	17%
T5	48%	20%	15%	18%
Total 2014	49%	19%	15%	17%
Total 2014[9]	57%	18%	12%	13%
Total 2013[10]	57%	19%	13%	11%

Table 8: Dependency Ratio by categories and region.

2. ARRIVAL PROFILE

2.1 Arrival to Lebanon
The majority of households (60%) arrived in Lebanon together as a complete family unit at the same time. However, household members in Tripoli + 5 and South Lebanon were more likely to come at different times (55% and 50%, respectively).

Households who arrived as a complete unit, on average, arrived more recently than the first member of households whose members arrived at different times. Households in Beirut-Mount Lebanon and South Lebanon were more likely to have members that had arrived before the conflict started (20%) compared to other regions (≤5%).

	Complete	Separate, first member	Separate, last member
6 months or less	12%	7%	37%
7 months–1 year	17%	12%	22%
1–2 years	52%	43%	32%
2–3 years	18%	28%	9%
Before conflict started	1%	10%	0%

Table 9: Arrival time by family members.

2.2 Registration

One person in every 2 households was not registered with UNHCR, and one in every 10 households had no intention of registering. In Beirut-Mount Lebanon and South Lebanon the percentage of people with no intention of registering was higher, 1 in every 5 households. This result could be associated with the higher proportion of household members who arrived in Lebanon before the conflict started or the lower proportion of beneficiaries from assistance in these regions compared to Akkar, the Bekaa Valley and Tripoli + 5 (which could reduce refugees perceived benefit of registering).

Reasons for not registering were diverse, including: 15% did not see any benefit in registering, 9% were unaware of the process, 9% were new comers, 8% were unable to approach the registration centre, 6% could not afford the transportation cost to reach the registration centre, 5% were not Syrian nationals, 4% feel unsafe or are not free to go to the registration center, another 4% are afraid that the data would be shared with authorities, 3% were rejected and another 3% were newborns; smaller percentages are also found for other reasons like lack of required documentation, single people, lack of answering the phone, etc.

One third of households had a child under 3 years old born in Lebanon, of which 10% did not have a birth certificates. Regional differences were not significant; the highest percentage of children without birth certificate was in South Lebanon (14%) and the lowest in Tripoli + 5 (7%).

The majority of households (68%) had been registered for more than 6 months prior to the survey (before December 2013). In Tripoli + 5 households had been registered for a longer period, with the majority registered before May 2013, while in Beirut-Mount Lebanon households had been registered for a shorter period of time, 43% had registered after December 2013 in the 6 months prior to the survey.

	Akkar	Bekaa	BML	South	T5	Total
≤1 month	5%	4%	9%	2%	1%	5%
2-3 months	11%	8%	15%	5%	6%	10%
4-6 months	18%	16%	19%	18%	16%	17%
7-12 months	25%	33%	32%	32%	20%	29%
1-2 years	34%	34%	23%	41%	48%	34%
2-3 years	5%	4%	2%	2%	8%	4%
>3 years	1.7%	0.6%	0.3%	0%	0.3%	1%

Table 10: Households by date of registration.

3. SHELTER

3.1 Housing

The majority of households lived in an apartment or independent house (59%), one quarter lived in unfinished shelters[11], mainly one room structure, and 14% lived in informal settlements[12]. Housing types were similar as compared to 2013. Residing in apartments and independent houses was significantly less common in Akkar and the Bekaa Valley where significantly more households were residing in informal settlements. Unfinished buildings were relatively more common in South Lebanon while one room structures were more frequent in Akkar and Beirut-Mount Lebanon compared to South and Tripoli 5.
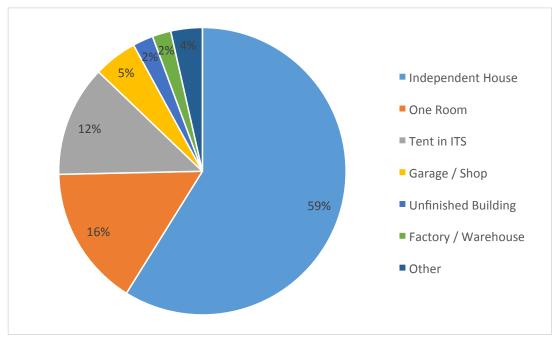
Figure 5: Types of housing.
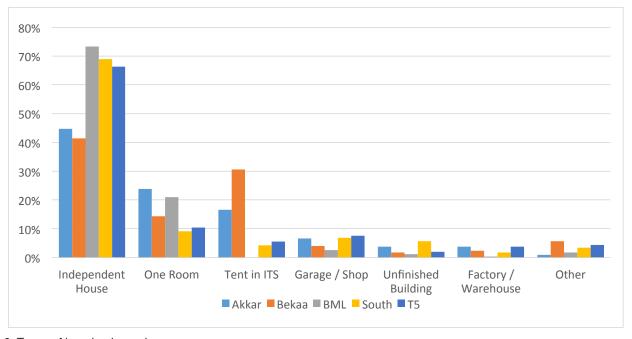
Figure 6: Types of housing by region.

3.2 Occupancy

The majority of households (82%) were paying rent, mainly for unfurnished shelters (67%), including the land where tents or handmade shelters had been established. The proportion of households with housing provided by their employer was 7%; 5% were hosted for free and 5% benefited from assistance. Household occupancy was similar to 2013, although households were less likely to be squatting in 2014 (0.1%) as compared to 2013 (3%). Households in Beirut-Mount Lebanon were more likely to rent furnished apartments, whereas unfurnished rental was more common in the Bekaa Valley and Tripoli + 5. Households in Beirut-Mount Lebanon and Tripoli + 5 received less housing assistance, whereas in Akkar the proportion of households hosted for free was higher than other regions and in South Lebanon the proportion of households provided with housing from their employer was higher.
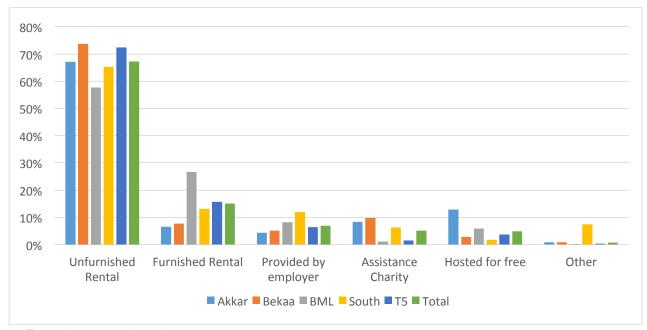
Figure 7: Type of occupancy by region.

The average rent paid was US$205 per month, a considerable decreased from US$246 in 2013. Rental prices were highest in Beirut-Mount Lebanon and lowest in Akkar, where half of the households that pay rent shelter paid less than US$70 per month.
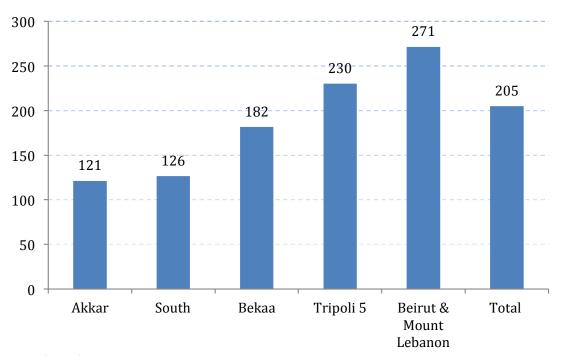
Figure 8: Average rent by region.

3.3 Living area and crowding index

Households, on average, lived in an area of 54m^2, divided into 2-3 rooms accommodating 3-4 people in each room. Half of all households lived in 7m^2 per person or smaller; one fifth in 3.5m^2 or smaller and one sixth of households had 6 or more people per room. The living area per person is similar to 2013, although there were less people per room on average and less living space per household. In Beirut-Mount Lebanon and the Bekaa Valley there were more people per room (4) being lowest in Akkar and South Lebanon. In Tripoli + 5 there were more square meters per person and number of rooms than in Beirut-Mount Lebanon, the Bekaa Valley and South Lebanon.

		Akkar	Bekaa	BML	South	T5	Total
Density	>10.5 m2/person	34%	27%	24%	27%	44%	30%
	7-10.5 m2/person	26%	19%	17%	21%	18%	19%
	3.5-7 m2/person	27%	34%	33%	34%	24%	31%
	≤3.5 m2/person	14%	20%	25%	18%	15%	20%
Crowding Index	1 - 2 person/room	47%	31%	27%	39%	40%	34%
	3 - 5 person/room	41%	53%	51%	49%	43%	49%
	6 - 7 person/room	10%	9%	14%	7%	10%	10%
	≥8 person/room	3%	7%	8%	5%	7%	7%

Table 11: Density and Crowding index by region.

3.4 Shelter conditions

Shelter conditions were good in one third of households, although it was lower in Akkar and higher in the Bekaa Valley. Half of the households housing had high humidity, and one quarter had an issue of water leakage, especially in South Lebanon and Akkar. A further one quarter of households had rodents and similar percentage had no ventilation[13]. In general, inadequate shelter conditions were more reported in Beirut-Mount Lebanon, South Lebanon and Akkar and less in the Bekaa Valley.

	Akkar	Bekaa	BML	South	T5	Total
High humidity	55%	29%	55%	36%	54%	50%
Good condition	22%	41%	38%	36%	32%	35%
Water leakage	45%	29%	27%	55%	11%	28%
Rodents	35%	18%	20%	39%	22%	24%
No ventilation	18%	12%	22%	15%	35%	23%
Dirty	10%	12%	23%	6%	17%	17%
No windows	14%	6%	11%	21%	13%	12%
Iron/plastic/fabric walls	6%	12%	16%	21%	4%	12%
No doors	6%	6%	9%	12%	15%	10%
Health hazards	8%	0%	14%	6%	0%	7%
Broken stairs/ Debris	2%	0%	13%	0%	0%	5%
Other	0%	0%	5%	0%	0%	2%

Table 12: Shelter condition by region.

4. WASH

4.1 Sources of Water

The main source of drinking water in households was bottled water (34%), one third of households relied on household water (land pipes/tap water), 19% with connection for more than two hours per day. The main source of cooking and washing water was household tap water (54%), followed by protected wells and a water provider. The use of household tap water mainly for non-drinking purposes had increased as compared to 2013.
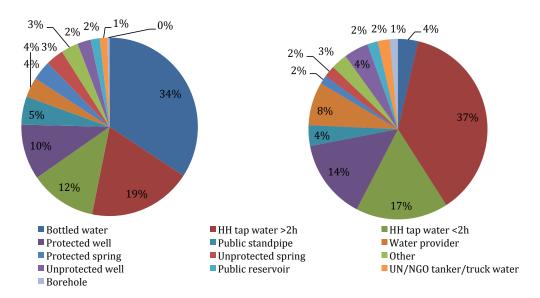
Figure 9: Source of water.

Figure 10: Main source of cooking and washing water.

The source of drinking and cooking and washing water differed significantly between regions. Households in Beirut-Mount Lebanon relied mostly on bottled water for drinking (59%) whereas in South Lebanon households mostly used household water for drinking. Households in Akkar relied significantly more on protected wells (40%) and springs (10%) and less on bottled or household tap water. Unprotected springs were also more common in Akkar and Tripoli + 5. Water providers were more common in Akkar and in the Bekaa Valley but very rare in Tripoli + 5. The main source of cooking and washing water in Beirut-Mount Lebanon, Tripoli + 5 and South Lebanon was household water with more than 2 hours connection. In the Bekaa Valley, the main sources for cooking and drinking water were household water with less than 2 hours connection and protected wells and in Akkar the main source of non-drinking water was protected wells and water providers.
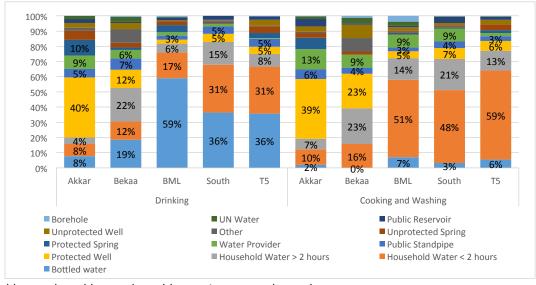
Figure 11: Drinking and cooking and washing water source by region.

4.2 Toilet and bathroom facilities

One in eight households did not have access to bathroom facilities, which doubles the percentage found in 2013 (6%). In Beirut-Mount Lebanon more households did not have access to bathroom facilities (20%), while in Akkar only 4% of households did not have bathroom access. The proportion of households with access to bathrooms but sharing it with 15 people or more was 7%, ranging from 4% in Akkar to 10% in the Bekaa Valley.

The majority of households had flush toilet or improved latrine with pour flush and cement slab (70%), although 2% did not have access to any type of toilet facilities and used the open field. More households used flush toilets and less households used traditional pit latrines or the open field than in 2013. Households in Beirut-Mount Lebanon and Tripoli + 5 were more likely to have access to flush toilets, whereas improved latrines were relatively more common in South Lebanon and traditional pit latrines in Akkar. The proportion of households sharing a latrine with 15 people or more was significantly higher in the Bekaa Valley (18%).
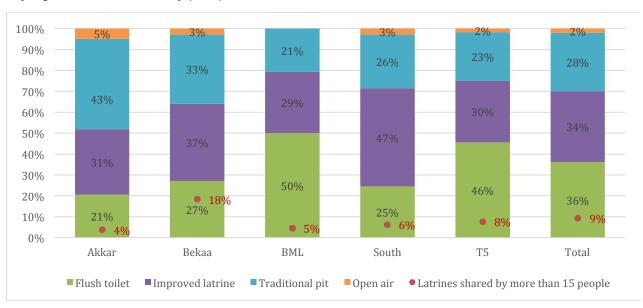
Figure 11: Type of latrine by region.

4.3 Water Storage capacity and treatment

One fifth of households had no water storage, although this was significantly lower in the Bekaa Valley (7%). Also, one fifth of households had a water storage capacity of more than 1000 litres; this level of water storage was less common in Tripoli + 5 and Beirut-Mount Lebanon and significantly higher in Akkar (42%). Five percent of households treated water; the most common method was the use of ceramic filters.
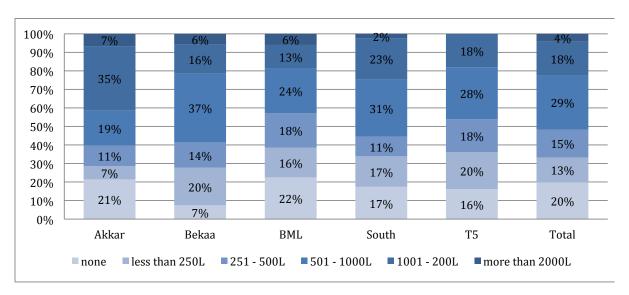
Figure 12: Water storage capacity by region.

4.4 Access to water and hygiene products

One third of households reported not have access to enough water for drinking, cooking, washing or toilet purposes, and a similar proportion did not have access to 35 litres of water per person per day for those purposes. Insuficient access to water was more common in Akkar and the Bekaa Valley, and shows a slight increase compared to 2013 (28%).

Forty percent of households stated not have enough access to soap and hygiene items, which indicates a marked increased compared to the 13% reported in 2013. Access to hygiene items was better in the Bekaa Valley and lowest in Tripoli + 5 but regional differences were not significant.
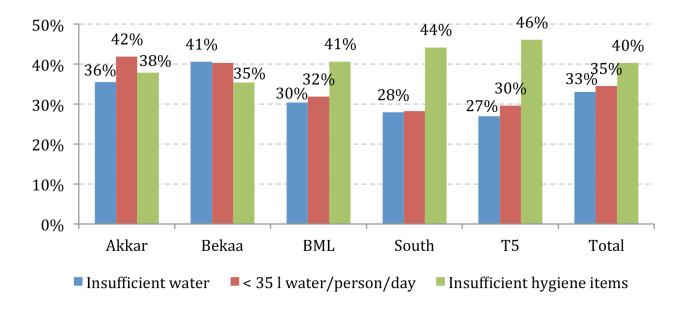
Figure 13: Access to water, hygiene items and drinking water by region.

4.5 Waste management

Dumpsters or barrels were the main waste disposal method for the majority of households (91%), while 8% of households burnt their garbage or threw it into the field, especially in Akkar (18%). The municipality collected dumpsters or barrels for 46% of households in Beirut-Mount Lebanon, compared to 2–3% in other regions.

5. ASSETS AND SERVICES

5.1 Assets

On average, households had access to 7 of the assets listed in the questionnaire, the same as in 2013. More refugee households had access to gas stoves, winter clothes, refrigerators and TVs in 2014, while less household have enough number of blankets or a satellite. Countrywide, the most common assets accessible to households were TVs, blankets, mattresses, satellite dishes and gas stoves, although household's accessibility to these assets varied significantly between regions.

Households in Akkar and South Lebanon had access to less assets, on average, and gas stoves were sigificanlty less common. In the Bekaa Valley gas stoves and winter clothing were more commonly accessible than TVs and satellites; in Beirut-Mount Lebanon refrigerators were more commonly accessible than mattresses, gas stoves or winter clothes; in South Lebanon water heaters and refridgerators were more accessible than blankets or mattresses; and in Tripoli + 5 gas stoves were more commonly accessible. It is noticeable that half of the households in South Lebanon and around 40% in Beirut-Mount Lebanon did not have enough mattresses or blankets to cover their needs, compared to the 20% of households in Akkar and Tripoli + 5 and less than 10% found in the Bekaa Valley.

	Akkar	Bekaa	BML	South	T5	Total - 2014	Total - 2013
TV	74%	74%	86%	82%	88%	81%	75%
Blankets	78%	94%	62%	49%	78%	75%	90%
Mattress	79%	91%	58%	48%	79%	73%	93%
Satellite	72%	71%	75%	69%	72%	72%	63%
Gas stove	48%	92%	57%	46%	84%	70%	43%
Winter clothes	51%	84%	49%	40%	52%	59%	46%
Refrigerator	50%	41%	69%	64%	69%	58%	50%
Water heater	32%	36%	51%	65%	56%	47%	43%
Washing machine	40%	33%	48%	52%	57%	45%	46%
Sofa set	15%	21%	49%	32%	35%	32%	38%
Beds	32%	9%	38%	12%	29%	24%	21%
Table and chairs	20%	15%	34%	15%	27%	24%	27%
Motorcycle	6%	7%	6%	13%	6%	7%	8%
Sewing machine/iron	3%	7%	4%	7%	6%	6%	17%
Electric oven	1%	3%	5%	3%	2%	3%	3%
Cars	0%	5%	4%	3%	2%	3%	6%
Air conditioning	1%	0%	6%	1%	3%	3%	3%
DVD	0%	1%	4%	1%	5%	2%	6%
Microwave/Vacuum cleaner	2%	1%	5%	2%	1%	2%	2%
Computer	1%	1%	3%	2%	2%	2%	4%
Central heating	0%	0%	3%	0%	2%	1%	1%
Dishwasher/separate freezer/drier machine	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	1%

Table 13: Household assets by region.

Assets were classified into three categories – basic, medium luxury and luxury[14]– to determine the type of asset owner-ship by households. On average, households had access to 3 basic assets and 2 medium luxury assets and 1 in every 3 households had a luxury asset. Households in the Bekaa Valley had more basic assets but fewer medium assets, which are more common in Beirut-Mount Lebanon, Tripoli + 5 and South Lebanon. In Akkar households also had less medium and luxury assets. Luxury assets were more accessible in Beirut-Mount Lebanon and South Lebanon which could be associated with a higher proportion of refugee households that were living in Lebanon before the conflict started.
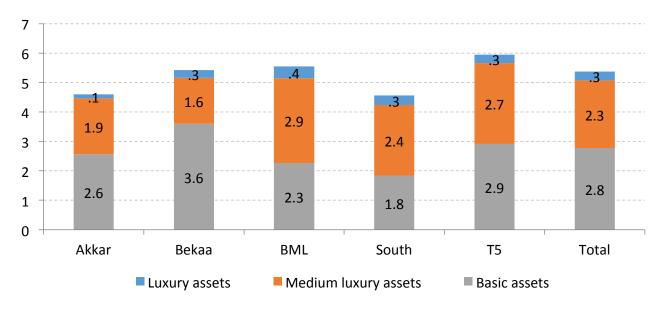
Figure 14: Basic and luxury assets by region.

5.2 Cooking fuel and lighting

Gas was the main source of fuel for almost all households, while 4% of households were using wood or charcoal, more in Akkar (9%). One quarter of households reported not having access to enough cooking fuel, significantly more in Akkar (38%). Electricity was the main source of lighting for almost all households, while 2% of households relied on candles, most of them in the Bekaa Valley and Akkar (3%).

6. EDUCATION

6.1 Household head education

The majority of household heads had at least a primary education (83%), although 13% of household heads were not able to read or write[15]. In South Lebanon more household heads completed intermediate education compared to Akkar, the Bekaa Valley or Beirut-Mount Lebanon. Across the country, household heads tended to be more educated than their spouses or household caretakers.

	Akkar		Bekaa		BML		South		T5		Total	
	HHH	Spouse/ caretaker	HHH	Spouse/ caretaker	HHH	Spouse/ caretaker	HHH	Spouse/ caretaker	HHH	Spouse/ caretaker	HHH	Spouse/ caretaker
None	16%	21 %	17%	22%	9%	16%	11%	16%	12%	15%	13%	18%
Read & write	4%	3%	3%	2%	9%	9%	1%	1%	3%	3%	4%	4%
Primary	39%	30%	43%	35%	42%	35%	36%	38%	40%	36%	41%	35%
Intermediate	27%	25%	24%	25%	24%	21%	40%	32%	32%	24%	28%	25%
Secondary	9%	7%	8%	10%	8%	9%	8%	7%	7%	9%	8%	9%
Technical	1%	1%	3%	0%	3%	2%	2%	1%	2%	3%	2%	1%
University	4%	4%	3%	3%	5%	2%	1%	3%	5%	1%	4%	3%
NA	-	10%	-	2%	-	5%	-	2%	-	9%		5%

Table 14: Education level of household head and spouse.

6.2 Education of children and reasons for non-enrolment

Two thirds of Syrian refugee children in school age[16] were not attending school or learning center, 44% have not attended school for more than 1 year and 6% were receiving some type of non-formal education; 16% children attended school last year and moved to the next grade. Of those households with school aged children, the majority (85%) had at least one child not attending school with most (56%) not attending for 1 year or more; in half of the households none of the children were attending school. In one quarter of households with school aged children at least one child had attended school or a learning space in the last year and moved to the next grade.

Considering only those households with children, the average household had 3 school aged children, one of whom was attending school, one of whom was not currently attending school but had attended school in the past year and one of whom had not attended school for more than one year.

The number of school aged children as well as the percentage of children not attending school was highest in the Bekaa Valley. Number The percentage of children not attending school for 1 year or more was also highest in the Bekaa Valley and South Lebanon. Conversely, Akkar was the best performing region in term of education attainment; the rate of children attending school was highest, the rate of children being absent from education for 1 year or more was lowest and the rate of children moving to the next grade was highest.

	Akkar	Bekaa	BML	South	T5	Total
Households with school aged children (%)	74%	82%	74%	80%	74%	77%
Total number of school aged children	888	1027	824	971	891	4630
Children not attending school (%)	52%	72%	64%	67%	66%	66%
Children not attending school for 1 year or more (%)	26%	54%	37%	59%	33%	44%
Children that attended school last year and moved to next grade (%)	26%	17%	11%	18%	16%	16%
Children receiving non-formal education (%)	5%	4%	9%	6%	6%	6%

Table 15: Education status of Syrian refugee children by region.

Children were not attending school for a range of reasons, although a lack of financial resources and/or[17] the age of children were the most commonly sighted. This is consistent with the results of the VASyR 2013 and is despite UNHCR and UNICEF programs designed to cover all education related costs in public schools for Syrian children. Therefore it is recommended that this be investigated further.
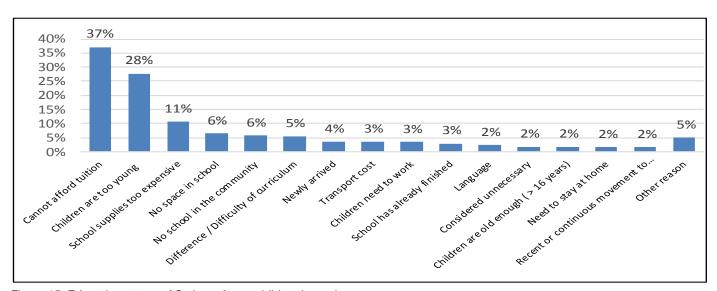
Figure 15: Education status of Syrian refugee children by region.

	Akkar	Bekaa	BML	South	T5
Cannot afford tuition	22%	36%	50%	44%	26%
Children are too young	33%	32%	23%	23%	23%
School supplies too expensive	7%	7%	14%	12%	13%
No space in school	7%	7%	4%	9%	7%
Difference / Difficulty of curriculum	13%	5%	4%	5%	3%
No school in the community	7%	11%	3%	2%	2%
Newly arrived	3%	4%	3%	6%	2%
Transport cost	1%	3%	5%	10%	0%
Children need to work	2%	4%	3%	5%	1%
School has already finished	2%	3%	4%	3%	2%
Language	6%	3%	2%	1%	1%
Recent or continuous movement to other locations	4%	0%	2%	3%	1%
Other reason	2%	2%	2%	0%	3%
Considered unnecessary	2%	2%	3%	2%	0%
Need to stay at home	3%	2%	0%	2%	1%
Children are old enough (> 16 years)	2%	2%	2%	1%	0%
Disability / Illness	2%	2%	0%	2%	0%
Children not attending school in Syria	1%	2%	1%	2%	0%
Security Situation	1%	1%	0%	0%	2%
Bullying / Unsafe	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%
Missed too much to catch up	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%
Married	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%
No documents / not recognized	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Table 16: Reasons for children not attending school by region.

7. HEALTH

7.1 Access to health care
Close to 30% households received partial health assistance and shared the costs related to primary and secondary health care and one quarter of all households paid the full cost. As expected, primary health care was more likely than secondary care to be needed and was more likely to be free. More households received free health care than in 2013 .
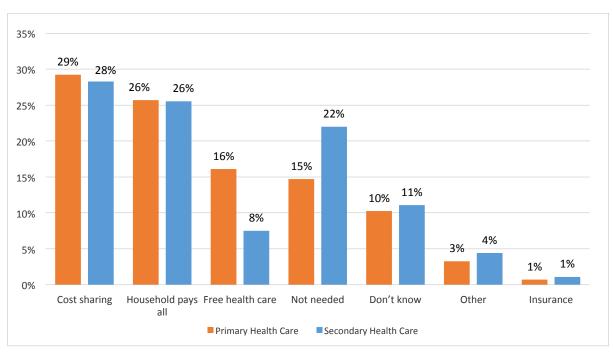
Figure 16: Cost share of health care for primary and secondary health care.

The proportion of households receiving free primary care was significantly higher in Akkar and the Bekaa Valley and lowest in Beirut-Mount Lebanon. Sharing the cost or receiving partial benefits is significantly more common in South Lebanon, followed by Akkar and lowest in Beirut-Mount Lebanon and Tripoli 5. Households in Beirut-Mount Lebanon were also less likely to require any primary health assistance and less likely to know what assistance was available. In South Lebanon cost sharing was more common than elsewhere and only 1% of households were unaware of what services were available. The proportion of households not receiving any health assistance was highest in Tripoli + 5.

Households in South Lebanon and Tripoli + 5 were more likely to not receive any secondary health assistance and pay all related costs. Households in Bekaa Valley, South Lebanon and Akkar were more likely to receive partial health assistance. Similar to primary health assistance, households in Beirut-Mount Lebanon were more likely to not require assistance.
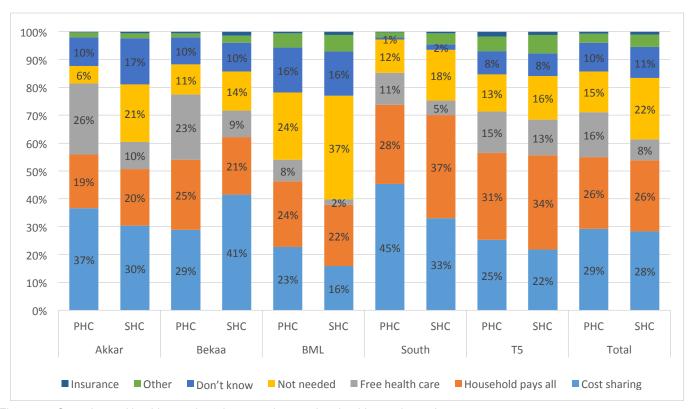
Figure 17: Cost share of health care for primary and secondary health care by region.

One in seven households needed primary health care in the six months prior to the survey but were not able to received it, and one in ten households were unable to receive secondary health care. Households in South Lebanon were more likely to receive the needed assistance whereas the opposite occurred in Beirut-Mount Lebanon. However the response rate for this question was low and varied by region, limiting the validity of this result[18].
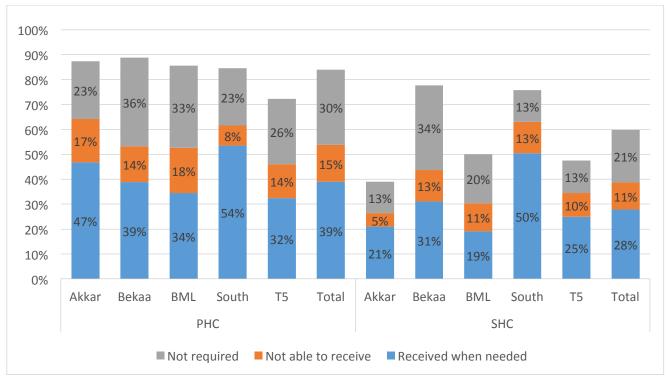
Figure 18: Receipt of health care assistance by region.

7.2 Barriers to health care

The main reason for households not receiving the required health assistance was the cost of drugs/treatment and doctor's fees. One fifth of households had been rejected by hospitals or health centres. Rejection from a health centre was more common for households in the Bekaa Valley and Beirut-Mount Lebanon and inadequate welcoming in health centres was more common for households in Tripoli + 5. Distance and transportation cost was a more common barrier to receiving health care assistance for households in Akkar whereas households in South Lebanon more often did not know where to go for treatment.
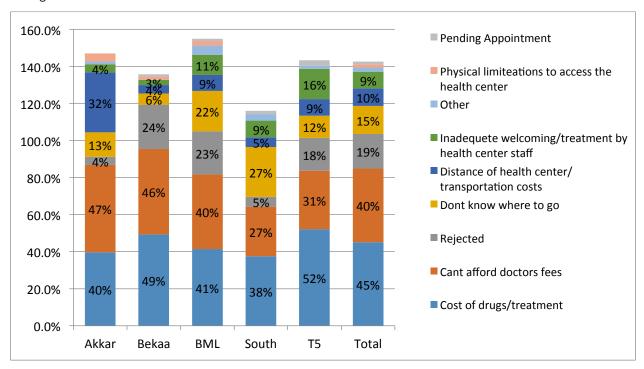
Figure 19: Reason for not receiving required health assistance by region.

7.3 Child Health

Nationwide 1,770 children between the age of 6 and 59 months were surveyed for health. Among them, 750 children under the age of 2 (6–23 months) were assessed for infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices. Table 18 and 19 show the age and sex distribution of the sample.

Age	Female		Male		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
6-11m	155	18%	134	15%	289	16%
12-23m	227	26%	234	26%	461	26%
24-35m	167	19%	190	21%	357	20%
36-47m	196	22%	203	23%	399	23%
48-59m	131	15%	133	15%	264	15%
Total	876	100%	894	100%	1770	100%

Table 18: Number and proportion of children sampled by sex and age group by region.

	Akkar		Bekaa		BML		South		T5		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
6-23m	134	46%	166	41%	153	45%	153	38%	144	42%	750	42%
24-59m	155	54%	237	59%	187	55%	244	62%	197	57%	1020	57%
Total	289	100%	403	100%	340	100%	397	100%	341	100%	1770	100%

Table 19. Number and proportion of children 6-23 months by region.

The majority (68%) of children under the age of 5 were sick during the two weeks prior to the survey. The most common symptoms were fever (51%), cough (45%) and diarrhoea (35%), while 14% of children who were sick had other symptoms including allergy, infections, asthma or measles. Half of all children (71% of the sick children) were sick with more than 2 symptoms, a sign of sickness severity[19]. Child sickness was higher for children under 2 years old, compared to those between 2 and 5 years of age, mainly due to diarrhoea and fever; sickness severity was also higher in children under 2 years of age. The level of child sickness was higher in 2014, as compared to 2013 when less than half of children were sick in the two weeks prior to the survey. In 2014, children were more likely to have diarrhoea, a cough or a fever and had a higher sickness severity.

	6-23 months	24-59 months
Sick	76%	62%
Diarrhoea	48%	26%
Cough	49%	41%
Fever	60%	43%
Others	12%	15%
≥ 2 symptoms	58%	41%

Sick children were more common in Akkar and South Lebanon and less common in Beirut-Mount Lebanon, but differences were not significant. Sickness severity, the prevalence of diarrhoea, a cough, and a fever was also highest in Akkar and South Lebanon and lowest in Beirut-Mount Lebanon.

Table 20. Percentage of children sick and main symptoms by age group.
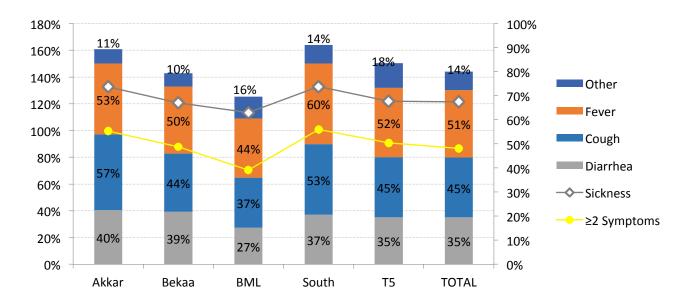
Figure 20: Percentage of children sick and main symptoms by region and total.

8. SECURITY

Twelve percent of households experienced some type of insecurity in Lebanon during the three months prior to the survey, compared to ten percent in 2013. Feeling of insecurity was significantly more common in Beirut-Mount Lebanon (18%), followed by Akkar and Tripoli + 5 (15%), and less common in the Bekaa Valley (5%) and South Lebanon (9%). Of households who experienced insecurity, 66% experienced insecurity that limited the movement of household members. This was more common in Akkar (84%) than in Beirut-Mount Lebanon (52%). Nine percent of all households experienced harassment, violence and/or physical assault. Extortion was much less common than in 2013, reported by 27% of households who felt insecure, compared to 8% of insecure households in 2013. Cross border shelling was a major concern only in Akkar. Insecurity was mainly caused by neighbours and armed groups. Shop owners were a more common cause on insecurity in Akkar.
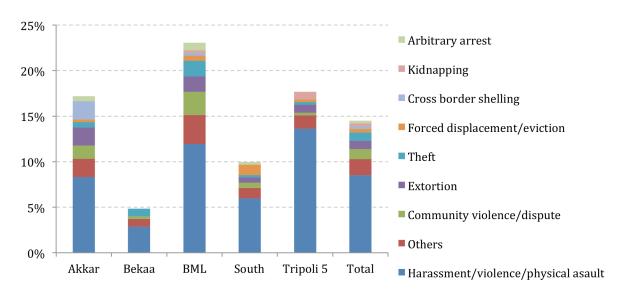
Figure 21: Type of insecurity experienced by household who felt insecure by region.
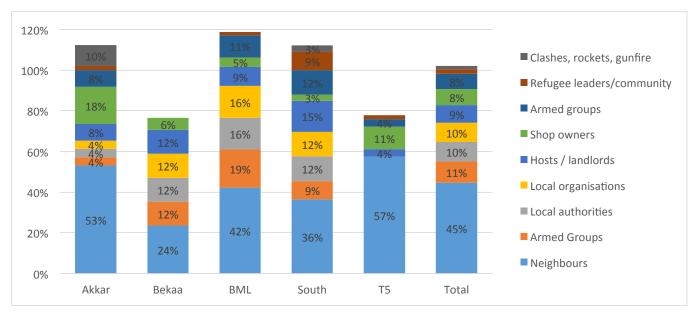
Figure 22: Cause of insecurity experienced by household who felt insecure by region.

9. LIVELIHOOD SOURCES

9.1 Source of income in Lebanon

In one fourth of households no household member were able to work during the 30 days prior to the survey and in nearly one third of households there were 5 or more non-working persons per working household member. In Akkar, the number of working household members was significantly lower, and the percentage of households without any working members was 3 times higher than in Beirut-Mount Lebanon and South Lebanon, where half of the population had at least one working member per four non-active ones. In the Bekaa Valley and Tripoli + 5, one third of households had no working members and similar percentage had at least one working member per four dependents.
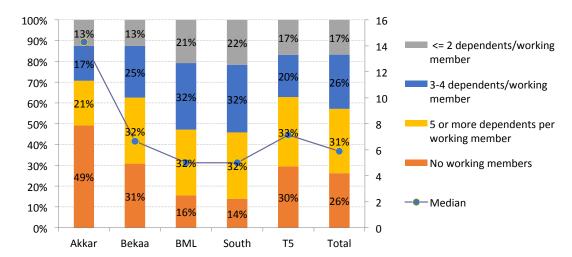
Figure 23: Dependents per working household member by region.

Each working member has, on average, one employment that in three fourth of cases was temporal (74%) while 21% was permanent. In Akkar, working members were more likely to have more than one job than in the rest of the country. In Akkar and the Bekaa Valley people were less likely to gain permanent employment (13% and 10%, respectively) than in South Lebanon or Tripoli + 5 (23% and 29%, respectively). Seasonal employment was most common in South Lebanon.

Although the food voucher is restricted cash assistance, it constitutes the most important livelihood source for Syrian refugees in Lebanon and an increasingly important primary livelihood source – 59% of all households rely on the food voucher as one of their three main livelihood sources. Non-agricultural casual labor (50%) and loans and credits (44%), mainly informal, are the second and third most important livelihood sources. Dependency on these livelihood sources has increased since 2013, when 44% relied on non-agricultural casual labour and 16% on credits or loans. Households relying on skilled work has halved in 2014 (21%) compared to 2013 (40%), while proportions for gifts (12%) agricultural casual labour (8%) remain similar. Number of livelihood sources per household has slightly increased compared to 2013.

The food voucher was the primary livelihood source for 40% of households, followed by non-agricultural casual labour (29%) and skilled work (14%). This is a significant change from 2013 when 24% of households relied upon the food voucher as their primary source of income and another 24% of households relied upon skilled work as their primary source of income.

Food voucher was the primary livelihood source in Akkar and South Lebanon but mainly in the Bekaa Valley (67%) where only 1% of households relied upon skilled work as their primary income source. In Beirut-Mount Lebanon, non-agricultural casual labour and skilled work were the primary sources of income, followed by the food voucher, whereas in Tripoli + 5, non-agricultural casual labor and food vouchers are equally important as primary livelihood sources, followed by skilled work. In South Lebanon agricutural casual labor and skilled work were the third most important primary livelihood source, whereas In Akkar more households relied on formal credits as their primary live-lihood source.

One fifth of households had only one livelihood source. The proportion of households with only one livelihood source was highest in Akkar and Tripoli + 5 (more than 34%) and lowest in the Bekaa Valley were more households had three livelihood sources than in other regions (77% compared to less than 36%).

Informal debts or credits and to non-agricultural casual labour were the secondary livelihood sources for one fifth of households each. Gifts from family or friends (6%), skilled work (5%), agricultural labour (4%), savings (3%) and formal debts (3%) where the other significant secondary livelihood sources for households in 2014. Households in Akkar, South Lebanon and Tripoli + 5 relied mainly on food vouchers and non-agricultural casual labour as their second livelihood source; in the Bekaa Valley households relied on non-agricultural casual labour and informal credits; and in Beirut-Mount Lebanon households relied on informal credits and the food voucher.

Less than half of the households had a third livelihood source, and informal debts or credits were the most reported one in all regions except in Akkar where fod vouchers was more important. More households were using informal debts or credits as a third livelihoods source in 2014 than in 2013, 18% of total households compared to 5%.

In 2014, households
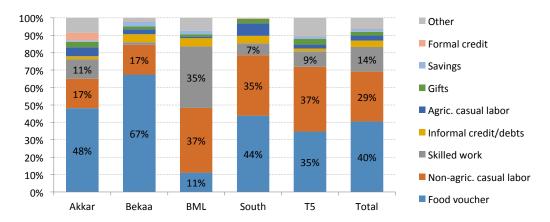
Figure 24: Primary livelihood source in Lebanon, by region.

9.2 Livelihood sources in Syria

In Syria, the main livelihood sources for households was skilled work and non-agricultural casual labour; 55% and 38% of households relied on these activities as one of the three most important livelihood sources. Half of the households had more than one livelihood source and one fifth of households had at least three sources of money. Households that had skilled work as a main source of income in Syria have tended to settle more in Beirut-Mount Lebanon and Akkar, while households that had non-agricultural casual labour as their main source of income have tended to settle in the Bekaa Valley, South Lebanon and Tripoli + 5. The proportion of households that depended on agricultural casual labour in Syria was higher in the Bekaa Valley. Households that previously relied on the sale of crops were more common in Akkar, the Bekaa Valley and South Lebanon.
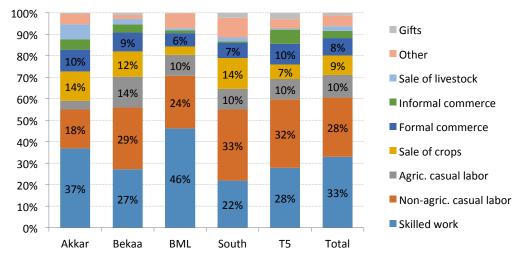
Figure 25: Livelihood sources of the refugee households in Syria, by region.

10. EXPENDITURE

Households spent US$762 per month on average; of which three quarters (77%) was spent to cover the need for food[20], rent and health care. Expenditure per capita was US$138 per month on average. Households' total expenditure decreased between 2013 and 2014, reflecting the decrease in expenditure mainly on food, but also on transportation and tobacco. On the other hand, expenditure per capita between 2013 and 2014 increased for rent[21]. Household expenditure in 2014 was higher in Beirut-Mount Lebanon and lower in Akkar and the Bekaa Valley. The main regional differences of expenditure per capita were on rent, water and transportation. There were no significant regional differences for health, assets, education or clothing both at household level and per capita level. Household expenditure between Akkar and the Bekaa Valley was significantly different (US$103), however due to the difference in household size expenditure per capita was comparable.

	Akkar		Bekaa		BML		South		T5		Total	
	HH	*PC*	**HH**	*PC*	**HH**	*PC*	**HH**	*PC*	**HH**	*PC*	**HH**	*PC*
Food[22]	**282**	*52*	**337**	*51*	**322**	*63*	**353**	*58*	**314**	*56*	**324**	*56*
Rent	**123**	*24*	**153**	*25*	**253**	*52*	**160**	*27*	**206**	*37*	**189**	*35*
Health	**61**	*12*	**68**	*12*	**73**	*16*	**91**	*16*	**58**	*10*	**70**	*14*
Tobacco/alcohol	**14**	*3*	**24**	*4*	**35**	*7*	**37**	*6*	**26**	*5*	**28**	*5*
Hygiene	**23**	*4*	**21**	*3*	**27**	*6*	**28**	*5*	**27**	*5*	**25**	*5*
Transport	**17**	*3*	**13**	*2*	**39**	*8*	**28**	*5*	**23**	*4*	**24**	*5*
Fuel	**23**	*4*	**25**	*4*	**21**	*4*	**21**	*4*	**22**	*4*	**23**	*4*
Telecom	**10**	*2*	**21**	*3*	**22**	*5*	**21**	*4*	**20**	*4*	**20**	*4*
Electricity	**12**	*2*	**15**	*4*	**22**	*4*	**24**	*3*	**20**	*3*	**19**	*4*
Water	**9**	*2*	**11**	*2*	**24**	*5*	**13**	*2*	**13**	*2*	**15**	*2*
Clothing	**14**	*3*	**7**	*1*	**11**	*2*	**15**	*3*	**13**	*3*	**11**	*3*
Education	**5**	*1*	**5**	*1*	**14**	*3*	**8**	*1*	**7**	*1*	**9**	*1*
HH assets	**4**	*1*	**2**	*0*	**2**	*1*	**5**	*1*	**4**	*1*	**3**	*1*
Others	**4**	*1*	**1**	*0*	**5**	*1*	**4**	*1*	**0**	*0*	**3**	*1*
Total	**602**	*114*	**705**	*112*	**872**	*178*	**808**	*137*	**754**	*135*	**762**	*138*

Table 21: Average household and per capita monthly expenditure by category and region.
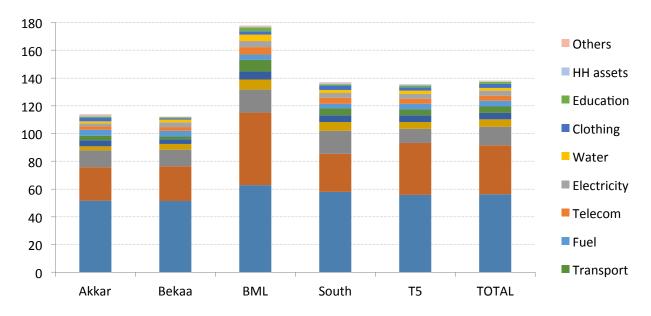
Figure 26: Household monthly expenditure per capita by category by region.

10.1 Relative household monthly expenditure

On average, 44% of the total household's monthly expenditure was to buy food; 24% was to pay the rent, while the remaining 32% was on other expenses, mainly health (9%), followed by tobacco/alcohol and hygiene items (4%) or fuel, transport, telecommunications and electricity (3%).
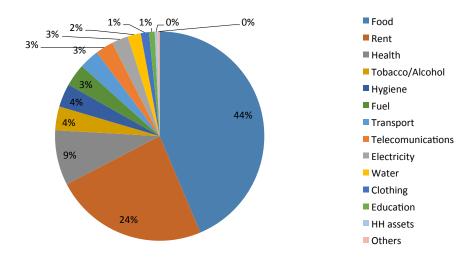
Figure 27: Household monthly expenditure share by category.

Table 22 show the expenditure share on each category by region and total. Food expenditure share was significantly higher in the Bekaa Valley and Akkar than in Tripoli+5 or Beirut-Mount Lebanon and also higher in the South than in Beirut-Mount Lebanon. On the other hand, the expenditure share on rent was significantly higher in Beirut-Mount Lebanon and Tripoli+5 (28%) than in Akkar, the Bekaa Valley or South Lebanon (20%). In Beirut-Mount Lebanon the expenditure share on water was significantly higher than in the rest of the country. In South Lebanon expenditure on tobacco/alcohol was relatively higher than in Beirut-Mount Lebanon, Akkar and Bekaa. Expenditure share on hygiene items was significantly higher in Akkar. Expenditure share on fuel is significantly higher in Akkar and the Bekaa Valley than the rest. Proportion of the expenditure on transportation was significantly higher in Beirut-Mount Lebanon compared to the other regions, where the lowest was in the Bekaa Valley. The households in the Bekaa Valley and Tripoli+5 tend to spend relatively more on electricity than in Akkar, where the expenditure share on clothing was higher. The expenditure share on communications tended to be higher in South Lebanon and lowest in Akkar.

	Akkar	Bekaa	BML	South	T5	Total
Food	47%	49%	37%	45%	41%	44%
Rent	20%	20%	28%	20%	27%	23%
Health	10%	9%	8%	9%	8%	9%
Hygiene	4.4%	3.1%	3.6%	3.8%	3.8%	3.7%
Tobacco/Alcohol	2.6%	3.7%	3.9%	4.7%	3.3%	3.6%
Fuel	4.3%	4.2%	2.8%	2.9%	3.3%	3.5%
Transport	2.9%	1.7%	4.6%	3.6%	2.9%	3.1%
Telecommunications	2.3%	2.4%	2.8%	3.3%	3.2%	2.8%
Electricity	1.7%	3.1%	2.4%	2.4%	2.5%	2.4%
Water	1.3%	1.7%	3.0%	1.6%	1.9%	1.9%
Clothing	2.2%	0.7%	1.0%	1.9%	1.6%	1.5%
Education	0.7%	0.6%	1.3%	0.8%	0.9%	0.9%
HH assets	0.7%	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%
Others	0.6%	0.2%	0.7%	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%

Table 22: Expenditure share by category by region.

Food expenditure share is one of the indicators included to calculate food security. It is assumed that the higher expenditure share on food implies that the household has less resources available for other non-food essential expenditures like health, education or shelter. Food expenditure share is classified into 4 categories using the thresholds of 50%, 65% and 75%. One third of households spent more than half of their monthly budget on food, which represents a decrease compared to the 20% found in 2013. However, 11% of households spent more than 65% of their expenditure on food. Regional differences were significant, households in Akkar and the Bekaa Valley were more likely to have a higher expenditure share on food, contributing to their food insecurity.
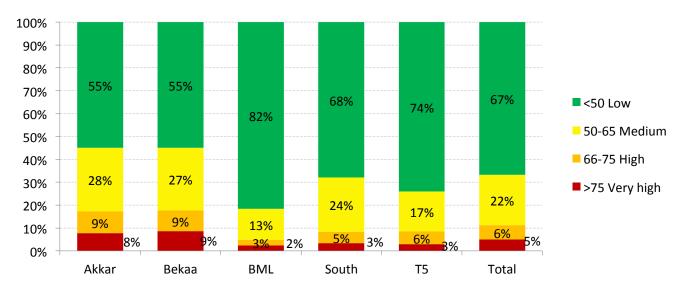
Figure 28: Households by food expenditure share by region.

10.2 Poverty line and minimum expenditure basket

Half of all households were below the Lebanese national extreme poverty line, established at US$3.84 per person per day (UNDP 2014)[23]. It showed a slight decreased compared to 2013 if only the expenditure categories common for both surveys are considered[24]. The proportion of households below the extreme poverty line was significantly lower in Beirut-Mount Lebanon (31%) and higher in the Bekaa Valley and Akkar (62%).

The Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) represents the minimum set of food and non-food items considered essential for a household to cover the basic needs of all members for one month[25]. The cost of the MEB, which is estimated in US$640, reflects the minimum monthly expenditure that an average household of 6 members[26] should have to ensure their basic needs.

The Survival Expenditure Basket (SEB) is a subset of the MEB that includes the minimum quantities of food and non-food items considered essential to cover the survival needs of all members for one month. The cost of the SEB indicates the minimum monthly expenditure required by an average household to ensure their survival needs. It is estimated to be US$502 for a household of 6 members.

Households were subsequently classified in 4 categories according to the proportion of the MEB and SEB that was covered in their total expenditure[27]– below the SEB; between the SEB and MEB; between the MEB and 125% of the MEB; and above 125% of the MEB. The categories were established to estimate the probability of the household to be able to cover their survival and basic needs.

One quarter of all households were below the SEB and 43% were below the MEB. Regional differences were significant and households in Beirut-Mount Lebanon were significantly more likely to have a total expenditure above 125% the MEB. This percentage was also higher in South Lebanon and Tripoli + 5 compared to Akkar or the Bekaa Valley where households were more likely to be below the SEB.
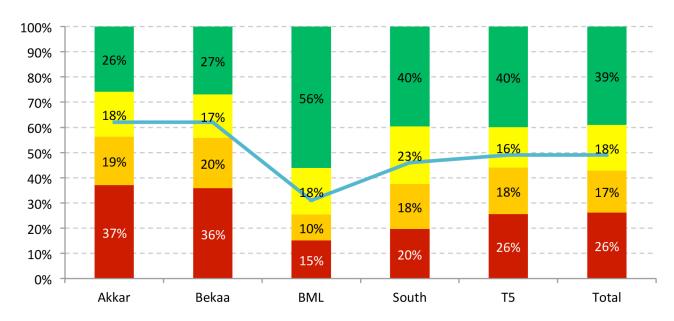
Figure 29: Household classification according to Minimum Expenditure Basket[28] categories and extreme poverty line by region.

10.3 Relative household monthly expenditure by food group

One quarter of monthly expenditure on food was on bread (23%), one quarter (24%) was on fruits, vegetables and dairy products and one quarter (25%) was on cereals, fats, meat, fish and eggs.

There were significant regional differences, and households in Akkar and Tripoli + 5 spent relatively more on bread than in South Lebanon. Expenditure on cereals was higher in Akkar and the Bekaa Valley compared to Beirut-Mount Lebanon and Tripoli + 5. Also in these two regions, the expenditure on pulses was higher than elsewhere. Expenditure share on dairy products was higher in Beirut-Mount Lebanon and Tripoli + 5 than in the Bekaa Valley. Expenditure on sugar was relatively higher in South Lebanon and the Bekaa Valley compared to Beirut-Mount Lebanon and Tripoli + 5. In Beirut-Mount Lebanon the expenditure on canned food was higher than in Akkar. Expenditure share on meat, fish or eggs was higher in South Lebanon, Tripoli + 5 and Beirut-Mount Lebanon compared to the Bekaa Valley and Akkar. Expenditure on fruits and vegetables was relatively higher in South Lebanon than in other regions. Expenditure share on cooked food was higher in Akkar than in the Bekaa Valley or South Lebanon and share on other food items was higher in South Lebanon than in Tripoli + 5.

Table 23 shows the average expenditure on each food group per region at household level and per capita. Expenditure on food per capita was significantly higher in Akkar, followed by Tripoli + 5 and Beirut-Mount Lebanon and lowest in the Bekaa Valley. Akkar show higher expenditure on cereals, tubers and pulses than any other regions and higher expenditure on sugar compared to Beirut-Mount Lebanon. Together with Tripoli + 5, Akkar also showed higher expenditure on bread and fats. Expenditure per capita on dairy products was significantly lower in the Bekaa valley. Households, including per capita, in South Lebanon tended to spend more on fruits and vegetables. Expenditure per capita on meat, fish and eggs was higher in Tripoli + 5 and Beirut-Mount Lebanon than in the Bekaa Valley where expenditure on these items was lowest.
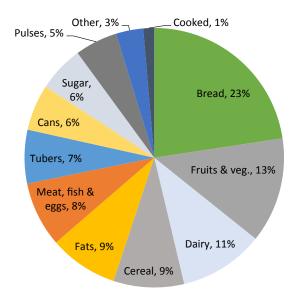
Figure 30: Food groups share.

	Akkar		Bekaa		BML		South		T5		Total	
	HH	PC	HH	PC	HH	PC	HH	PC	HH	PC	HH	PC
Bread	76	13	63	9	59	10	58	9	80	12	66	10
Fruits & veg.	34	6	40	6	38	8	59	10	43	7	42	7
Dairy	34	6	25	4	33	6	32	5	38	6	31	5
Cereal	29	5	25	4	21	4	25	4	24	4	24	4
Meat, fish & eggs	22	4	21	3	25	5	25	4	28	5	24	4
Fats	27	5	22	4	20	4	23	4	28	5	23	4
Tubers	24	4	18	3	18	3	18	3	19	3	19	3
Cans	15	3	16	2	17	3	16	3	17	4	16	3
Sugar	17	3	17	3	13	2	17	3	14	3	15	3
Pulses	21	4	17	3	11	2	14	2	14	2	15	3
Other	11	3	8	1	10	2	11	2	8	2	9	2
Cooked	19	3	1	0	2	2	2	0	6	3	4	2
Total Food	326	60	273	41	265	52	298	48	319	56	288	50

Table 23: Average expenditure by food group per household and per capita, by region.

11. Food consumption and source

In 62% of households, adults consumed less than 3 warm or cooked meals in the day prior to the survey and in 23% of households they consumed 1 or less cooked meals. Children under the age of 5 years old consumed less than 3 warm or cooked meals in the day prior to the survey in 41% of households. For adults the average number of meals per day was lowest in Akkar (1.3), followed by Tripoli + 5 (1.7) and Beirut-Mount Lebanon (2.3), and highest in the Bekaa Valley and South Lebanon (2.5 in both). For children, the trend was similar with the lowest number of meals per day in Akkar (1.5) followed by Tripoli + 5 (1.9), the Bekaa Valley and Beirut-Mount Lebanon (2.8) and highest in South Lebanon (3.6).

Children were prioritised access to food in one third of households, but the majority of households gave all members the same access to food. Children were more often prioritised in Beirut-Mount Lebanon and South Lebanon and less often prioritised in Akkar.

		Akkar	Bekaa	BML	South	T5	Total
Number of meals-adults	≤1 meal	70%	4%	16%	4%	50%	23%
	2 meals	22%	44%	41%	44%	31%	38%
	≥3 meals	7%	52%	43%	53%	19%	38%
Number of meals-children under 5	≤1 meal	58%	4%	16%	2%	39%	19%
	2 meals	21%	24%	17%	14%	28%	21%
	≥3 meals	22%	72%	67%	85%	33%	59%
Cook daily basis	No	24%	29%	15%	12%	17%	20%
Priority access food	Adult female	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%	1%
	Adult male	1%	2%	1%	2%	1%	1%
	All equal	90%	59%	51%	56%	69%	62%
	Children	8%	37%	48%	41%	29%	36%
	Elders	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%

Table 24: Meals per day and access to food by region.

One fifth of households were not able to cook food at least once a day on average. This was mainly due to a lack of food to cook (83% of households), which increased as a reason for not cooking compared to 2013 (61%). Insufficient fuel, cooking utensils or kitchen stove were also reported as reasons for households not being able to cook on a daily basis. The percentage of households not able to cook at least once a day was significantly higher in the Bekaa Valley (29%) and Akkar (24%), and lower in South Lebanon (12%). More households in Tripoli + 5 had sufficient food to cook, as compared to other regions, while a lack of stove or kitchen was a determining factor for more households in Beirut-Mount Lebanon (24%) and Akkar (18%) and less in the Bekaa Valley (3%).
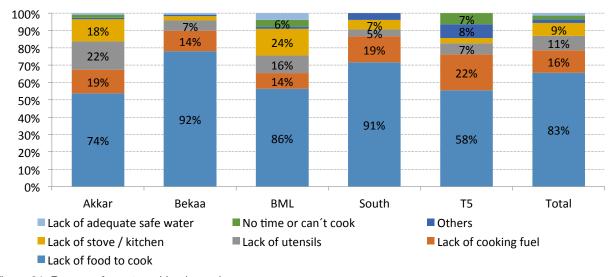
Figure 31: Reasons for not cooking by region.

11.1 Diet diversity

Households consumed, on average, 9 out of the 12 food groups considered[29] in a week and 7 out of the 12 food groups on a daily basis. Almost all interviewed households (95%) consumed 7 or more food groups in the week prior to the survey, and 5 or more food groups per day. However, the Household Daily Average Diet Diversity (HDADD)[30] and the Household Weekly Diet Diversity (HWDD)[31] decreased compared to 2013 (7.4 to 6.8 and 9.7 to 9.4, respectively). The highest HWDD and HDADD was in South Lebanon; the lowest HWDD was in Akkar; and the lowest HDADD was in Beirut-Mount Lebanon.

HWDD	Mean	≤2	3-4	5-6	7-8	≥9
Akkar	9.0	0%	2%	3%	24%	71%
Bekaa	9.4	0.3%	1%	3%	21%	75%
BML	9.3	0.3%	1%	2%	23%	74%
South	9.8	0%	0.3%	1%	17%	82%
T5	9.2	0%	1%	5%	23%	72%
Total	9.4	0.2%	1%	3%	22%	74%

Table 25: Household weekly diet diversity by region.

HDADD	Mean	< 2.5	2.5 - 3.4	3.5 - 4.4	4.5 - 6.4	≥ 6.5
Akkar	6.6	1%	3%	5%	37%	54%
Bekaa	7.0	0.3%	1%	2%	27%	71%
BML	6.5	1%	1%	5%	40%	52%
South	7.2	0%	0%	2%	25%	73%
T5	6.8	0%	1%	4%	32%	63%
Total	6.8	1%	1%	4%	32%	63%

Table 26: Household daily diet diversity by region.

11.2 Food Consumption Score

Food Consumption Score (FCS) is a composite indicator of dietary diversity, food frequency and nutritional intake, based on which households are classified into three categories: poor, border line and acceptable FCS[32].

In 2014, 3% of households had poor FCS, 10% had border line and 87% acceptable FCS -which represents a deterioration compared to the 93% of households with acceptable FCS in 2013. Although the average FCS was significantly higher in South Lebanon, there were no statistical differences in the FCS categories between regions. The main difference among food consumption categories was the intake of protein rich food groups such as meat and dairy products and to a lesser extent pulses. Differences were also observed for fruit and vegetable consumption.
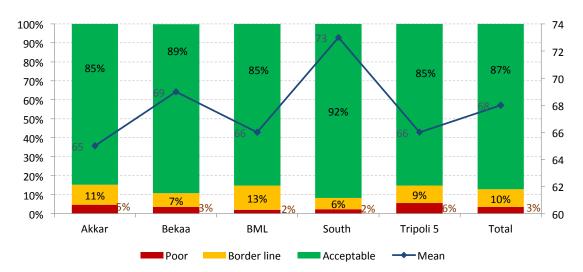
Figure 32: Food consumption score by region.
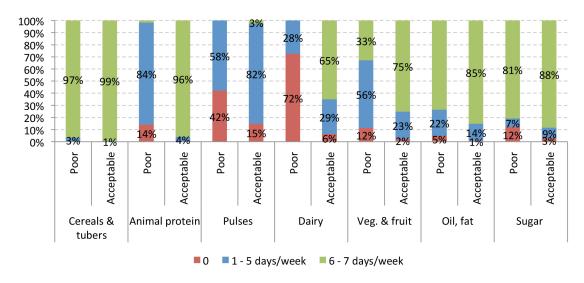
Figure 33: Consumption frequency by Food Consumption Score categories.

11.3 Food consumption patterns

Most households had acceptable food consumption and diet diversity; however, the food groups most consumed (bread, condiments, sugar and fat) have low nutrient values. Furthermore, 60% of households did not consume any Vitamin A rich vegetables or fruit[33] during the week prior to the survey and 43% of households did not consume any iron rich food groups, such as meat or fish. The main source of vitamin A was dairy products and eggs. This food consumption pattern may increase the risk of micronutrient deficiencies, especially in iron deficiency anaemia and children, who are recommended to have daily intake of vitamin A rich fruits and vegetables and meat or fish.
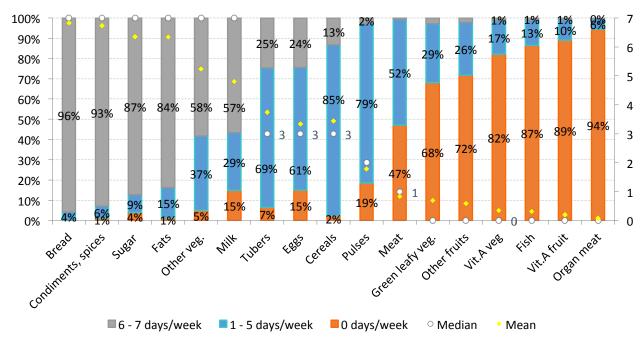
Figure 34: Food consumption by food group.

Cereals, including bread and pasta, as well as pulses were less often consumed in Beirut-Mount Lebanon while households in Akkar consumed more tubers and households in the Bekaa Valley consumed more green leafy vegetables. Dark yellow and orange vegetables were consumed more often in Tripoli + 5 and Akkar and less in the Bekaa Valley whereas households in South Lebanon had a higher consumption of non-vitamin A rich vegetables and fruits as well as eggs. Meat was more often consumed in Beirut-Mount Lebanon, South Lebanon and Tripoli + 5 while households in the Bekaa Valley and South Lebanon consumed more fish. More sugar and fats were consumed in the Bekaa Valley, South Lebanon and Tripoli + 5; more condiments were consumed in the Bekaa Valley and Tripoli + 5; and more dairy products were consumed in South Lebanon.

Average consumption of most food groups has decreased in 2014 compared to 2013, specially of tubers, vegetables, eggs and dairy products.

	Akkar	Bekaa	BML	South	T5	Total - 2014	Total - 2013
Cereals	3.4	3.7	3.1	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.7
Bread and pasta	6.8	7.0	6.6	7.0	6.9	6.8	7.0
Tubers	4.4	3.8	3.4	3.7	3.7	3.8	4.5
Pulses	1.9	2.1	1.4	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Green leaves	0.4	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5
Dark yellow /orange vegetables	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.4
Other vegetables	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.8	5.6	5.3	5.9
Dark yellow/ orange fruits	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3
Other fruits	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.9
Organ meat	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Flesh meat	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.1
Eggs	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.9	3.3	3.4	4.1
Fish/seafood	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.2
Sugar/sweets	5.5	6.9	5.8	6.8	6.5	6.3	6.5
Dairy products	4.7	4.8	4.8	5.3	4.6	4.8	5.5
Fats/oil	6.0	6.8	5.7	6.6	6.6	6.3	6.6
Condiments	6.5	6.9	6.5	6.7	6.9	6.7	6.9

Table 27: Number of days per week each food group was consumed by region and year.

11.4 Infant and young child feeding

Half of the 750 children between 6 and 23 months old surveyed were breastfed the day prior to the survey, although breastfeeding practice decreased with child's age. The majority (63%) of children between the age of 6 and 23 months received complementary feeding[34], and the introduction of foods different from breast milk increased with age. More than 80% of children between 6 and 23 months did not have the minimum acceptable meal frequency[35] and same percentage did not meet the minimum diet diversity the day prior to the survey[36]; children under 1 year of age were significantly less likely to meet the minimum diet diversity than older ones. Only 4% of children were consuming the minimum acceptable diet according to World Health Organization (WHO) Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) guidelines. The proportion of children receiving complementary food and minimum acceptable food frequency decreased, compared to 2013.
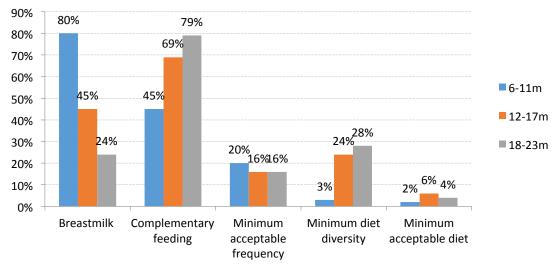
Figure 35: Infant and young child feeding practises by age group.

Half of all 6-23 months aged children consumed grains, roots and tubers and similar percentage consumed dairy products the day prior to the survey. Although it is recommended that children between the age of 6 and 23 months have a daily intake of vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables and meat or fish, less than 10% of children within this age range consumed these food items. Consumption of the different food groups increased with child's age, especially between the children aged under and over 1 year old. Child formula was consumed by 21% of children, significantly more by those under 1 year old, but less than in 2013. The proportion of children consuming pulses and mainly grains and tubers has increased, as compared to 2013, while consumption of vegetables and fruits has decreased.
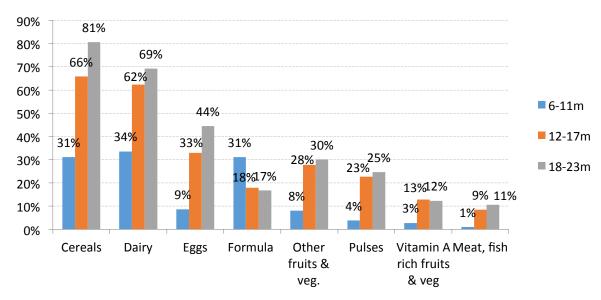
Figure 36: Percentage of children by age group that consumed each food group.

Children in South Lebanon had better IYCF practices; a significantly higher proportion of children in South Lebanon received complementary feeding, had adequate meal frequency, consumed grains and tubers and non-vitamin A–rich vegetables and fruits, and met the minimum acceptable diet.

	Akkar	Bekaa	BML	South	T5	Total
Breast milk	54%	48%	54%	61%	46%	52%
Complementary feeding	59%	67%	52%	79%	65%	63%
Minimum acceptable frequency	18%	17%	12%	35%	16%	18%
Minimum diet diversity	14%	18%	16%	24%	17%	18%
Minimum acceptable diet	1%	4%	3%	12%	1%	4%
Formula	24%	13%	27%	31%	19%	21%
Grains, roots, tubers	49%	60%	46%	67%	62%	56%
Dairy products	46%	63%	48%	59%	49%	54%
Eggs	26%	23%	21%	34%	31%	26%
Other vegetables and fruits	15%	22%	13%	30%	24%	20%
Legumes & nuts	12%	15%	18%	16%	19%	16%
Vitamin A rich fruits and vegetables	10%	9%	8%	10%	7%	9%
Meat & fish	8%	4%	5%	8%	6%	6%

Table 28: Infant and Young Child Feeding indicators by region.

11.5 Food sources
The major sources of food was the market and food vouchers. Food vouchers were significantly more important as sources of food in the Bekaa Valley and Akkar while market purchases were more common in Beirut-Mount Lebanon and Tripoli + 5. Obtaining food on credit was more frequent in the Bekaa Valley while borrowing food was more common in South Lebanon and other food aid (not including food vouchers) was more frequent in Tripoli + 5.
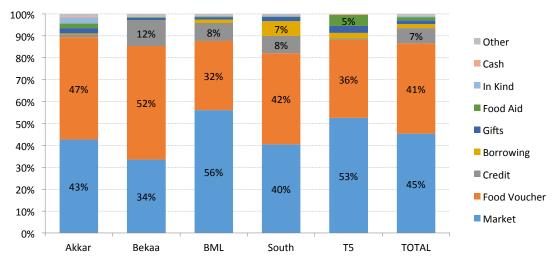
Figure 37: Food sources by region.

More than half of households used food vouchers to buy fats, sugar, cereals and spices and close to 50% use it to get milk, eggs, fish and pulses. Most households (60-80%) purchased the remaining food items with their own budget, especially for fresh food like vegetables and fruits and meat.
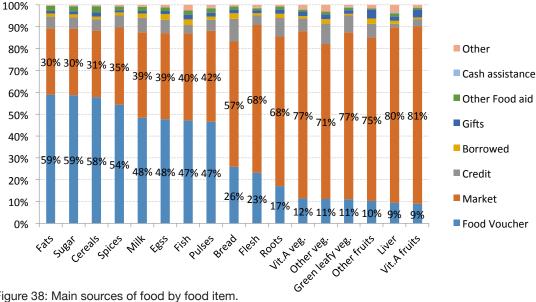
Figure 38: Main sources of food by food item.

12. Coping strategies

Two thirds of households experienced a lack of food or money to buy food during the month prior to the survey, an increase from 48% in 2013. A lack of food or money to buy food was more common in the Bekaa Valley and less common in Beirut-Mount Lebanon.

Almost all households experiencing a shortage of food applied food consumption related coping strategies (FCRCS). The most common coping strategies (CS) were relying on less preferred or expensive food, reducing meal portion sizes and reducing the number of meals per day, that were applied by more households than in 2013. Households reducing the number of meals eaten per day was more common in Tripoli + 5 (77%) and less common in the Bekaa Valley (60%), where it was more common to restrict adult consumption in order to feed young children (58%) than in Tripoli + 5 (43%) or Akkar (40%). Spending days without eating was more common in Beirut-Mount Lebanon (29%) than in other regions (less than 10%). Restricting consumption women was also more common in Beirut-Mount Lebanon (13%), especially compared to the Bekaa Valley (4%).

	Akkar	Bekaa	BML	South	T5	Total
Lack of food	74%	80%	47%	66%	73%	67%
FCRCS	99%	99%	99%	97%	100%	99%

Table 29: Proportion of households that had a lack of food or money to buy food and households that applied food consumption related coping strategies in the 30 days prior to the survey.
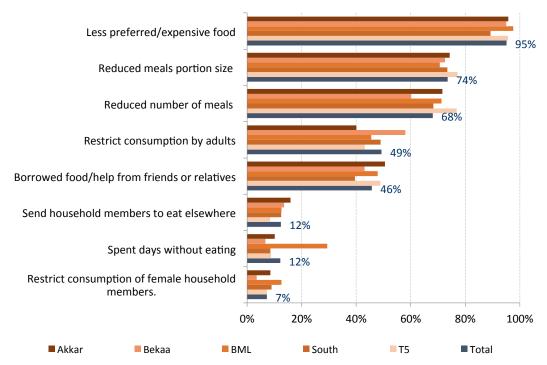
Figure 39: Food related coping strategies by region.

Households that experienced a lack of food or money to buy food also applied non-food consumption related coping strategies, known as assets depletion coping strategies (ADCS)[37]. The most common ADCS were buying food on credit or borrowing money to buy food, reducing essential non-food expenditures such as health or education, spending savings, selling household goods or withdrawing children from school. Households were more likely to reduce essential non-food expenses and buy food on credit than in 2013, but less likely to sell household goods, productive assets, house or land, spend savings or marry children under 18. This may be due to these assets and savings having already been depleted.

Households reducing essential non-food expenditures was more common in South Lebanon (54%) and less common in Beirut-Mount Lebanon (6%). While households spending savings was more common in Akkar, the Bekaa Valley and Tripoli + 5 (≥21%) and less common in Beirut-Mount Lebanon (8%); and withdrawing children from school was more common in the Bekaa Valley and South Lebanon (23% and 24%, respectively) than in Beirut-Mount Lebanon or Akkar (6%). It was more common in South Lebanon to accept high risk, illegal, socially degrading or exploitative temporary jobs/activities (12%) or to send adult household members to find work elsewhere[38] (13%) than in other regions.
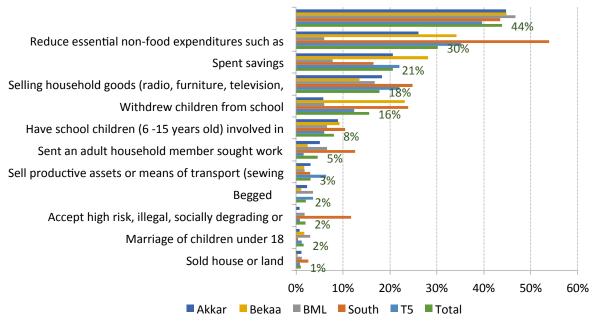
Figure 40: Assets Depletion Coping Strategies by region.

ADCS were classified according to their severity or irreversibility into three categories – Stress, Crisis and Emergency Coping Strategies. Stress coping strategies are the least severe category and emergency coping strategies are the most severe; the full methodology for classification is described in Annex XI. Half of the households that experienced a lack of food or money to buy food applied only stress coping strategies, 30% applied crisis coping strategies and 12% emergency coping strategies. Households in South Lebanon applied an emergency or crisis coping strategy more often, while households in Beirut-Mount Lebanon did not adopt a coping strategy or applied a stress coping strategy more often.

	Akkar	Bekaa	BML	South	T5	Total
HH not adopting CS	4%	3%	11%	3%	5%	5%
Stress CS	61%	51%	69%	32%	49%	53%
Crisis CS	23%	35%	8%	43%	37%	30%
Emergencies CS	12%	11%	12%	22%	9%	12%

Table 30: Assets Depletion Coping Strategies classification by region.

12.1 Debts

The majority of households borrowed money or received credit in three months prior to the survey, ranging from 74% of households in Beirut-Mount Lebanon to 88% of households in the Bekaa Valley. The main reasons for borrowing money or receiving credit were to buy food (more in Akkar and the Bekaa Valley), to pay rent (more often in the Bekaa Valley) and to cover health expenses (more frequent in Akkar). The proportion of households that borrowed to pay for food have decreased as compared to 2013 (81% to 73%), while the proportion of households that borrowed to cover health expenses increased from 25% of households in 2013 to 31% of households in 2014.
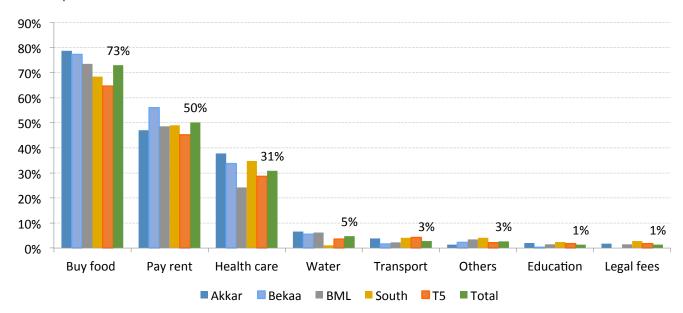
Figure 41: Reasons for borrowing money and receiving credit by region.

The main sources of loans or credits were friends or relatives living in Lebanon. In Akkar, households getting credit from friends or relatives out of Lebanon was higher than in other regions.

	Akkar	Bekaa	BML	South	T5	Total
Borrow money / credit	83%	88%	74%	82%	82%	82%
Friends/relatives in Lebanon	84%	94%	91%	92%	93%	92%
Friends/relatives out of Lebanon	12%	4%	6%	4%	6%	6%
Others	2%	6%	7%	6%	0.4%	5%
Money lender	2%	0.3%	0%	4%	1%	1%
Bank/ formal institution	0%	0%	0.4%	0.3%	0%	0.1%
Local Inst./ Charity	0%	0.3%	0%	0%	0%	0.1%
Informal saving group	0.3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Table 30: Assets Depletion Coping Strategies classification by region.

The majority of households had some debts (81%); half of all households had debts of US$400 or more and the average level of debt was US$674 per household with some debt[39]. The proportion of households in debt increased in 11% as compared to 2013, as well as the amount of debt; in 2014, 9% more households had debts of more than US$200.

	Akkar	Bekaa	BML	South	T5	Total
Average (US$)	694	738	737	529	567	674
Median (US$)	467	500	450	333	300	400
Mode (US$)	400	500	200	200	100	200

Table 32: Total amount of debts by region (of households that borrowed money in the last 3 months)
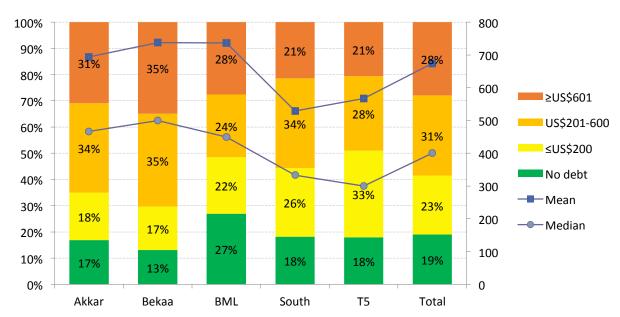
Figure 42: Amount of debts by region.

13. Food security

The classification of households according to their food security situation is based on a composite indicator that considers food consumption, food expenditure share and coping strategies. The criteria provide a score, between 1 and 4, that reflect the two key dimensions of food security status: the current situation of household (short term) as measured by the Food Consumption Score (FCS) and food consumption related coping strategies; and the forward looking food security status as determined by the food expenditure share and coping strategies. Households were then classified into four food security categories: food secure, mildly food insecure, moderately food insecure and severely food insecure (see Table 33).

	1 Food Security	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%	50-65%	65-75%	>75%
Coping strategies	HH not adopting coping strategies	Stress coping strategies	Crisis coping strategies	Emergencies coping strategies

Table 33: Thresholds and Point scale for food security classification.

Food Security Group	Household Group Condition
1 - Food Security	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 34: Food security classification, and associated condition.

Three quarters of households had some degree of food insecurity, most of which were classified as mildly food insecure, also called marginally food secure. More households were experiencing some degree of food insecurity than in 2013, increasing from 66% to 75% of all households.

The main determinant of food insecurity was the assets depletion coping strategies, with 28% of households applying crisis or emergency coping strategies, which represents an increase of 6% compared to 2013. Considering the FCS as proxy measurement of households current food security status, although the current food consumption was acceptable for most of the population (87%), the medium or long term food security situation could be compromised by an increasingly limited coping capacity.

	1 Food Security	2 Mild Food Insecurity	3 Moderate Food Insecurity	4 Severe Food Insecurity
Food Security	25%	62%	12%	0.4%
Food consumption	35%	52%	9%	3%
Food expenditure share	68%	21%	6%	5%
Coping strategies	13%	59%	20%	8%
Coping capacity indicator	10%	68%	20%	2%

Table 35: Percentage of households per food security group and indicator.

Households in Beirut-Mount Lebanon were more likely to be food secure, while households in the Bekaa Valley were less likely to be food secure. Households with moderate or severe food insecurity were more common in Akkar and the Bekaa Valley.
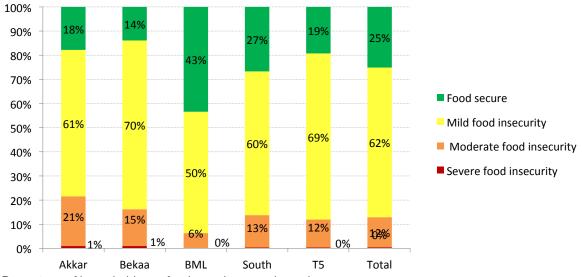
Figure 43: Percentage of households per food security group by region.

	1 Food Security	2 Mild Food Insecurity	3 Moderate Food Insecurity	4 Severe Food Insecurity	% moderate or severe food insecurity
Akkar	22,274	61,575	21,680	1,089	17%
Bekaa	49,068	285,832	56,690	3,493	44%
BML	119,367	152,838	18,013	-	13%
South	33,087	78,770	18,273	216	13%
T5	32,702	120,498	17,161	442	13%
Total	256,498	699,513	131,817	5,240	100%

Table 36: People[40] per food security group and region and percentage of moderate or severe food insecurity households per region out of the total.

As of 5 June 2014, it is estimated that 131,817 Syrian refugees (UNHCR registered) were moderately or severely food insecure, 44% of which were located in the Bekaa Valley. In addition, 699,513 Syrian refugees were mildly food insecure, 41% of which were located in the Bekaa Valley.

14. Assistance

Three quarters of households were considered eligible for WFP or UNHCR assistance, although eligible households were less common in Beirut-Mount Lebanon and more common in Akkar. Newly registered and pending registration households were more common in Beirut-Mount Lebanon and households that had been considered ineligible were more common in the Bekaa Valley and Beirut-Mount Lebanon. Households can include more than one registration case, therefore some household members could have been receiving assistance while others could be pending confirmation or had been found ineligible.

	Akkar	Bekaa	BML	South	T5	Total
Eligible	86%	76%	62%	77%	80%	74%
Not eligible	12%	27%	26%	18%	16%	22%
Newly registered-pending decision	3%	5%	11%	3%	2%	6%
Appealed-pending confirmation	1%	0%	5%	2%	3%	3%
Others	2%	3%	0%	1%	1%	2%
Not registered yet	1%	4%	0%	1%	0%	1%

Table 37: eligibility for assistance by region.
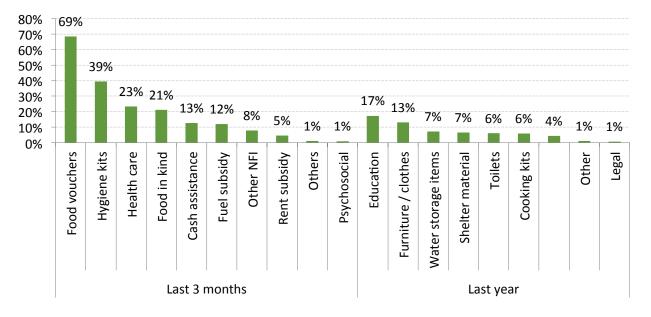
Figure 44: Type of assistance.

The most commonly provided assistance was food vouchers, received by 69% of households in the 3 months prior to the survey; followed by hygiene kits, health assistance and food in kind. In the year prior to the survey, education assistance and furniture or clothes were the most commonly received assistance, by 17% and 13% of households respectively. Less households received food vouchers (69%, compared to 73%), hygiene kits (39%, compared to 50%) and food in-kind (21%, compared to 32%) and more households received cash assistance (10%, compared to 6%), during three months prior to survey in 2014 than in 2013.

During the 3 months before the survey, households in Beirut-Mount Lebanon were less likely to receive assistance than elsewhere. In Akkar more households received health assistance, fuel and specially food in kind and rent subsidy. In the Bekaa Valley, more households received hygiene kits, fuel subsidy, other NFIs and mainly cash assistance, whereas less households benefitted from food in-kind assistance than in other regions. In South Lebanon, hygiene kits were more commonly received than in other regions. While in Tripoli + 5, more households received food in kind and cash, but less fuel and hygiene items.
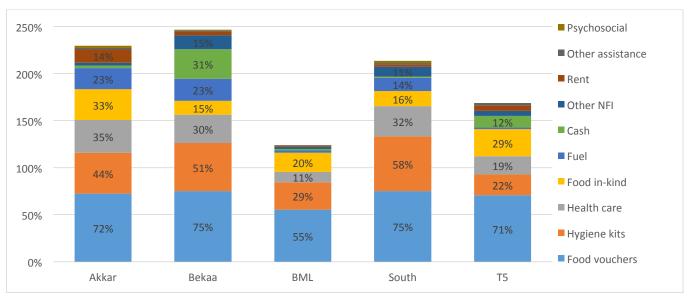
Figure 45: Assistance provided by region in the 3 months prior to the survey.

Over the year prior to the survey households in Beirut-Mount Lebanon also received less assistance of all types, particularly for shelter materials, furniture and clothes, followed by Tripoli + 5. Households in Akkar received the most assistance, particularly of furniture and clothes, cooking kits. Households in the Bekaa Valley were more likely to receive water storage items and toilets compared to other regions. Education assistance was more common in South Lebanon, Akkar and the Bekaa Valley.
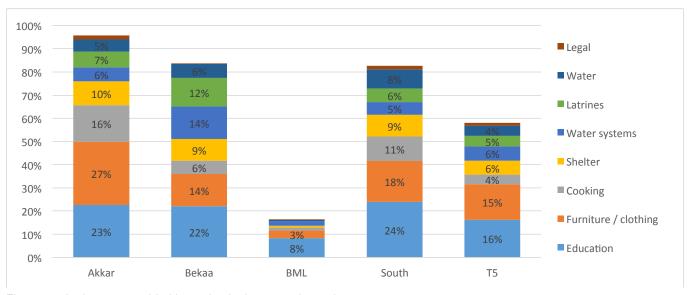
Figure 46: Assistance provided by region in the year prior to the survey.

The regularity of assistance varied according to the type of assistance. Food vouchers were received consistently in al-most all cases while health assistance, rent subsidy, hygiene kits, psychological support and food in kind were received regularly in 57-67% of households. More than half of households who received a fuel subsidy were previously provided with the assistance regularly but not anymore, reflecting the seasonality of winterization assistance. Other assistance, including NFIs, were received only once in most cases (57%-69%).

Food in kind assistance was regularly received by households in Beirut-Mount Lebanon and Tripoli + 5 (for around 85% of households), whereas in the Bekaa Valley and South Lebanon it was received just once (70-80%); in Akkar both types (regular and one off) were provided in similar proportions (40-45%). Health assistance tended to be more regular in Akkar than in Beirut-Mount Lebanon, South Lebanon or Tripoli + 5, where it was more likely to be received once. In Akkar, fuel subsidy was also more regular than in the Bekaa Valley or South Lebanon, and less likely to be received just once. Hygiene kits assistance were received regularly in most of the regions except South Lebanon where higher proportion of households received it only once. There was also a significant higher proportion of household in Tripoli + 5 that previously received hygiene kits regularly, but no longer did.
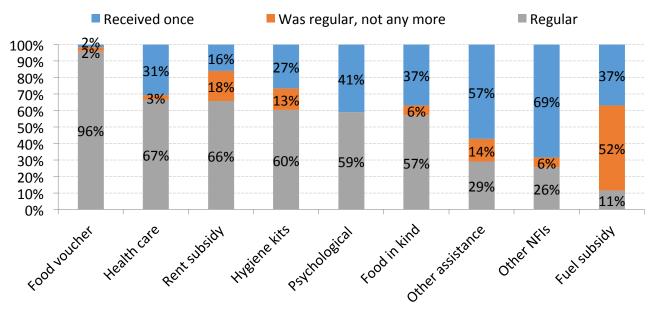
Figure 47: Type of assistance and regularity.

14.1 Food voucher and unconditional cash

Households benefiting from food vouchers (69% of all households) received US$178 per month on average, which would corresponded to a household of 5.9 members. On average, 85% of household members received their food voucher worth US$30, meaning that of a household with 7 members, 6 were receiving their voucher amount. This difference between the number of household members and people benefiting from the food voucher can be due to household members that were not registered or households composed by more than one registration case where one of the cases is excluded. The average total amount of voucher assistance was lower in Beirut-Mount Lebanon and Akkar and highest in the Bekaa Valley and South Lebanon, although differences were not significant. The percentage of household members covered with the voucher was similar across the regions, ranging from 83% in Beirut-Mount Lebanon and South Lebanon to 89% in Akkar. In 23% of households receiving food vouchers, the amount received is equivalent to less than three quarters of the household members receiving the US$30 vouchers, and in 11% of house-holds less than half household members were receiving vouchers.

Households receiving cash assistance (12% of all households), received on average US$128 in the month prior to the survey, equivalent to US$19 per household member and month. Although regional differences were not statistically significant, most probably due to the small sample size, the total amount of cash received by households was higher in Beirut-Mount Lebanon, followed by Tripoli + 5, Akkar, the Bekaa Valley and South Lebanon. The amount per household member was again higher in Beirut-Mount Lebanon but lowest in the Bekaa Valley.

15. Focus Group Discussions Results

The Focus Groups Discussion (FGDs) provide a qualitative insight of the experience and livelihoods of Syrian refugee households in Lebanon and complement the quantitative data collected through household surveys.

In particular the FGDs were intended to assist in understanding the shocks, identifying the social networks, and understanding the priorities of Syrian taking refuge in Lebanon. The questionnaire that were used to guide focus group discussions can be found in Annex XIII.

15.1. Understanding shocks and coping

15.1.1. Main problems
The main problem faced by Syrian refugees in Lebanon according to the interviewees was high rent, mentioned by 34 out of the 40 people. Other major concerns were a lack of health assistance, lack of employment opportunities, harassment from the host community members and various problems with legal permits such as being unable to renew the lease because of increased rent, inability to go the border, etc.

> "We don't have money to buy food to eat. How can we pay rent?"
>
> "No matter how smart you are or which level you studied, the only job you'll get is the physically hardest one and with the lowest wage."

Main problems faced by households	Number	%
High rent	34	85
No health assistance	29	72.5
Lack of work opportunities	24	60
Harassment from the Lebanese and not feeling welcome	24	60
Problems with legal permits	20	50
Poor living conditions	18	45
Water (access, cleanliness)	14	35
High cost of living (bills)	14	32.5
Unfair distribution from NGOs	13	32.5
Education	11	27.5
E-card not enough (need cash for basic necessities)	8	20
Exclusion from assistance	8	20
Limited movement because of problems with residency permit	7	17.5
Difficulty connecting to UNHCR hotline	4	10
Poor quality of hygiene kits and clothing items	3	7.5
Men and women using same few latrines	2	5
Bugs, rodents, insects	2	5
Discrimination by *shawish*	2	5
Bad treatment from hospital staff	1	2.5
Sexual harassment when women leave ITS to go to work	1	2.5

Table 52: Main problems identified by Focus Group Discussions.

15.1.2. Have these problems changed from last year?

Participants in the focus group discussions unanimously agreed that the aforementioned main problems have worsened compared to last year due to a range of reasons. In particular, they mentioned that the Lebanese were now less welcoming, that they were now having problems renewing their residency permits, that landlords were increasing rent, and that they were receiving less assistance than before.

"There are a lot of Syrian refugees. We are in a real depression nowadays, the people here are treating us as unwelcome guests, just because we're Syrians."

"The renewal is so expensive, so we are obliged to ignore it"

"In (our neighbourhood), they told us that Syrians are not allowed to go out after 5 pm, and anyone found outside after 6 or 7 pm will be beaten."

Problems worsened	Number	%
Lebanese people used to be nicer.	16	40
Problems with registration and expired residency permits	14	35
Increased rent	12	30
Less assistance	9	22.5
Unfair and slow assistance	7	17.5
Spent savings and sold assets	5	12.5
Exclusion from assistance	5	12.5
Curfews imposed by neighbours or municipality	4	10
Shopkeepers taking advantage of e-card holders	4	10
Children out of school in exchange of labour	3	7.5
Harassment of children at school and by neighbours	2	5

Table 53: Worsening problems identified by Focus Group Discussions

15.1.3. Consequences of the problems on the family

The main consequences these problems brought to their families was the psychological consequences, including feelings of anxiety over the future, sadness, loss, an inability to perform regular daily tasks, etc. This was followed by increased level of illness due to the lack of access to medications (particularly for those suffering from chronic diseases). Poverty, increased debt and increased tension between family members and with the host community were also mentioned.

"Children are the most affected, because they had to leave their schools, and it's not easy for them to change their lives in that way."

Main consequences	Number	%
Psychological issues	22	55
Increased illness due to the lack of health care	16	40
Poverty and increased debt	13	32.5
Tension within the family and with host community	12	30
Accepting any type of low-paid job	7	17.5
Taking children out of school	6	15
Resorting to undesirable activities (such as begging and theft)	5	12.5
Wanting to seek refuge somewhere else (because of harassment)	4	10
Limits to movement because of no residency permit	4	10
Selling e-cards	3	7.5
Continuous movement of the residence because of high rent	2	5

Table 54: Consequences of problems identified by Focus Group Discussions.

15.2. Identifying social networks

15.2.1. Support structures
Participants were asked to list available support structures that existed within the community and what kind of assistance they were providing. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) were most sighted, followed by the United Nations agencies and various political parties. 5 out of 40 interviewees stated that there was no support structure available in their communities.

What are the existing support structures in your community?	Number	%
NGOs (various)	25	62.5
UNHCR, WFP, UN	23	57.5
Political parties (various)	6	15
No support	5	12.5
Other (church, municipality, public figure)	3	7.5

Table 55: Existing support structures identified by Focus Group Discussions.

15.2.2. Access to support structures
According to interviewees support structures were most easily and readily accessed by people with connections, such as people who know the NGO members, who had relatives in Lebanon, who were friends with influential people in the community etc. Other answers included newcomers, children, registered refugees, the elderly, people living in informal tented settlements and the poorest.

> "The people who get the help are the ones who move more and ask more. If you know some people there you get more help, not like the ones who don't know anyone in the area."

> "In order to get help you should know some of the people who are in charge of the distribution process."

Who has access to these support structures?	Number	%
People with connections	17	42.5
Newcomers	9	22.5
Children	5	12.5
The registered	5	12.5
The elderly	4	10
People living in ITS	4	10
The poorest	3	7.5

Table 56: Access to support structures identified by Focus Group Discussions.

15.2.3. Limitations to efficiency
The majority of the participants, when asked whether they considered the available support structures efficient, believed that the support structures were not efficient. The main reasons for the inefficiency were, inability of the NGOs to determine/identify vulnerability, unfairness and discrimination in distributions and a general feeling that aid organizations make promises of assistance that they do not fulfil.

> "We hear a lot and sometimes we see these organizations providing support to others but not us."

> "We only can hear about them without seeing them around. Maybe they provided us the assistance one time but that is not enough. We all are suffering from the bad situation, we are all refugees."

> "The only help that we get is the food vouchers from UNHCR."

> "Well I'm young and I can work, but I have 3 children and two of them are infants. UNHCR rejected me from the distributions they do. How can I feed these two infants? If they want to reject my name only it is ok but why did they reject my kids too?"

> "The (hygiene) kit value is way lower than the transportation we pay to reach the distribution site".

If inefficient, what are the reasons for inefficiency?	Number	%
NGOs do not judge well who deserves and who doesn't	27	67.5
Distribution is discriminative and unfair.	24	60
Mosques, political parties, NGOs take our names and we never hear back from them.	7	17.5

Table 57: Reasons for inefficiency identified by Focus Group Discussions.

15.2.4. Access to credit

Informal sources provided the main sources and access to credit according to interviewees. In particular relatives, shopkeepers, friends, landlords, and employers provided credit. 5 of the 40 participants stated that they did not asked for credit as they would not be able to return the borrowed money.

"We have not asked for credit, because we know that we'll not get it."

Who gives you credit?	Number	%
Relatives	20	50
Shopkeepers	20	50
Friends	17	42.5
Landlords	8	20
Not asked since we can't pay it back.	5	12.5
Employer	2	5

Table 58: Sources of credit identified by Focus Group Discussions.

15.3 Issues and Priorities

15.3.1. Priorities of the population

Almost all of the focus group participants stated that paying rent was their top priority. Other key concerns included paying for healthcare and/or medications, purchasing food and education for their families, accessing better working opportunities, renewing residency permits and safety and security. Further priorities included better shelter conditions, buying water and paying transportation for children to school. Returning to Syria was mentioned by 2 interviewees, as was migrating abroad.

"Money is very important here, you can't do anything without it. The house rent and the health care are the most important things to us."

"You can face all the problems here in Lebanon, but don't get sick; it's the worst situation to deal with here."

"As adult people we can manage our way of living. But we can't manage how children will live. It is so hard to see your son starving and you can't do anything because you are starving too".

What are your current household priorities?	Number	%
Paying rent	38	95
Paying for healthcare and/or medications	27	67.5
Food	18	45
Education	13	32.5
Better work opportunities	13	32.5
Renewing residency permits	11	27.5
Safety and security	8	20
Better shelter	7	17.5
Water	6	15
Transport of children to school	3	7.5
Going back to Syria	2	5
Electricity	2	5
Migrating abroad	2	5

Table 59: Current household priorities identified by Focus Group Discussions.

15.3.2. Priority support interventions

When asked to identify three priority interventions that were needed to solve their difficulties support for rent was the most sighted concern. Other interventions that were commonly identified were creating work opportunities, support for health care, support for renewing residency permits, an increase in overall assistance, ensuring better housing conditions, providing cash assistance, education assistance and re-including excluded refugees in assistance schemes.

> "Sure, before it wasn't a priority to renew the legal stay. But these days, we can't move, we feel like we are living in a big prison."
>
> "We wish that they can stop the food items and pay us the rent."

Priority interventions	Number	%
Support for rent	31	77.5
Create work opportunities	16	40
Provide health assistance	15	37.5
Support renewing residency permits	14	35
Increase over all assistance	8	20
Better housing conditions	7	17.5
Cash assistance	6	15
Education assistance	5	12.5
Re-include the excluded	5	12.5
A shop with e-card machine in the village	3	7.5
Clinic it the village	3	7.5
Pharmacy for refugees	2	5

Table 60: Priority interventions identified by Focus Group Discussions.

15.3.3. Feeling of security

Within their residential area, interviewees gave almost equal responses to feeling safe and unsafe. Other feeling regarding security were focused on children being harassed, feeling unwelcome, the imposed curfew and being afraid of crossing checkpoints.

> "They always say to us that we are the reason of the unemployment in Lebanon. We think wherever we go in Lebanon we will feel the same."
>
> "The most important thing is to feel safe; we feel that we don't have a life here."

Do you generally feel safe in your area?	Number	%
Feeling safe	15	37.5
Feeling unsafe	13	32.5
Children being harassed	10	25
Feeling unwelcome	10	25
Curfew was imposed	7	17.5
Afraid to cross checkpoints	3	7.5

Table 61: Feeling of safety identified by Focus Group Discussions.

15.3.4. Improving the situation

Rent was identified as the key requirement to improve interviewee's situation by the majority of participants. Other needs sighted were better job opportunities, reconsidering assistance for previously excluded people, increasing overall assistance and fair distributions. Better treatment of the refugees by the host community, helping with the renewal of security permits, health assistance, education, cash assistance, lowering cost of living, and more security, were also mentioned.

> "The rent of houses is expensive for us at the moment, we are borrowing money to pay the rent for our housing".
>
> "No matter how smart you are or which level you studied, the only job you'll get is the hardest physically and with the lowest wage."

What needs to be done to improve the situation?	Number	%
Helping with rent	24	60
More and better job opportunities	15	37.5
Reconsidering excluded people	14	35
Increasing overall assistance	12	30
Fair distributions	12	30
Better treatment of Syrian refugees by the Lebanese	10	25
Helping with residency permit renewal	10	25
Health/medication assistance	9	22.5
Education	9	22.5
Cash assistance	5	12.5
Lower living costs	4	10
Improved security	4	10

Table 62: How to improve the situation identified by Focus Group Discussions.

16. Population profiles by key indicators

16.1. Profile by food security category

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. Households were classified into three food security categories – food secure; mildly food insecure; and moderately or severely food insecure – and each categories questionnaire answers, for each sector, were compared.

Households were more likely to be food secure when they had less members (between 5-6 members), were headed by men rather than women or children, did not have to care for a member with specific needs and had a residence permit. The percentage of households living in tents in informal tented settlements was significantly higher in the moderately or severely food insecure category while the percentage of households living in independent houses was significantly higher in the food secure category. Moderately or severely food insecure households were more likely to have an open air or traditional pit latrines and less likely to have access to 35 litres of water, to sufficient water for drinking, cooking and washing or to have enough soap and hygiene items for all household members. Households classified as moderately or severely food insecure also had significantly less access to assets and were less likely to have access to sufficient fuel to cover their cooking needs.

The number of household members working strongly correlates to food security; food secure households relied more on skilled work and non-agricultural casual labour while food insecure households were more reliant on food vouchers. Further, expenditure (per capita and for the household) was significantly lower for moderately or severely food insecure households and food insecure households borrowed more often and had more debt.

Children from moderately or severely food insecure households were significantly more likely to not be attending school, compared to children from food secure households. Children living in mildly, moderately or severely food insecure households were also more likely to be sick, across all conditions; had more symptoms and were less likely to have the minimum diet diversity. Although households not requiring health assistance was more common within the moderately or severely food insecure category, particularly for secondary health care, mildly food insecure households accessed free health care more commonly, were more likely to pay all related health care costs and were more likely to need health care.

16.2. Profile by beneficiary status

Not all Syrian refugee households in Lebanon, or in the VASyR survey, received food voucher assistance. Comparison between households receiving food vouchers and those who don't, based on the questionnaire sectors, allowed identification of factors or indicators that were directly or indirectly associated with the receipt of assistance.
The demographics of a household, most likely due to the targeting criteria, had a significant effect on eligibility status. As did the registration status of a household, households that had been registered for more than 6 months before the survey were significantly more likely to benefit from food assistance.

Households receiving assistance paid less rent and resided in accommodation that was more densely populated, and were more likely to have access to 35 litres of water per person per day as well as sufficient access to hygiene items. Households receiving food assistance had significantly more school age children, however those children were more likely to attend school, or non-formal education, and were more likely to move to the next grade. Food vouchers beneficiaries were more likely to receive assistance for health care, whereas ineligible households were more frequently unable to access primary health care when needed and children in ineligible households were more likely to be sick. Eligible households were also less likely to have experienced insecurity in the 3 months prior to the survey.

Ineligible households were significantly more likely to be under the poverty line and the Minimum Expenditure Basket, spent relatively less of their expenditure on food and were more likely to be food insecure. Ineligible households were also more likely to reduce the number of meals eaten per day, to spend days without eating and to borrow food or rely on help from friends or relatives. The level of debt was not significantly different between eligible and ineligible households, although ineligible households had, on average, US$50 more debt.

16.3. Profile by household head gender

The vast majority of households were headed by men, however there were a range of differences between households headed by men and households headed by women. Households headed by women were less likely to have children under the age of 5 and the dependency ratio was significantly higher. Households headed by women were also significantly less likely to have a household member with specific needs, this was mostly because households headed by women were significantly less likely to have a household member that was pregnant or lactating.

Households headed by women were less likely to reside in an unfurnished rental and, on average, paid significantly less rent compared to households headed by men. Households headed by women were more likely to have insufficient water and hygiene items and more often sighted the need for children to stay at home as a reason for children not attending school, although the difference was not significant.

The majority of households headed by women relied on food vouchers to secure their livelihoods compared to households headed by men which primarily relied on food vouchers as well as non-agricultural casual labour to secure their livelihoods. Households headed by women spent considerably less on food, rent and alcohol and tobacco. However, households headed by women spent a larger proportion of their total household expenditure on food, of which they spent significantly less, in relative terms, than households headed by men on sugar and sweets. Households headed by men, on average, had considerably higher levels of debt – US$1295 compared to US$491 in households headed by women.

Households headed by men had higher rates of food security, 27% of households headed by men were food secure compared to 16% of households headed by women. Households headed by men were also more likely to have an acceptable, or acceptable with coping strategies, Food Consumption Score (FCS), while more households headed by women were more likely to have a borderline or poor FCS.

16.4. Profile by Syrian-Lebanese population ratio

The demographics of the community in which Syrian refugees in Lebanon were residing may serve as a proxy to other characteristics about a household, such as food security, expenditure or health. In particular the size of the Syrian refugee population, compared to the local Lebanese population, was considered and analysed.

Households living in areas where the concentration of Syrian refugees, relative to Lebanese residents, was highest were more likely to have larger households; more likely to rely upon the food voucher as their primary livelihood source; more likely to experience a lack of food or money to buy food and were also more likely to be below the poverty line (US$3.84). On the other hand, where the concentration of Syrian refugees, relative to Lebanese residents, was lowest households were more likely to have residential permits; more likely to live in independent houses and furnished rental apartments; more likely to have access to flush toilet and sufficient water for drinking, cooking and washing; more likely to be food secure, to have a diverse diet and were have an acceptable Food Consumption Scores; but felt more insecure than elsewhere, especially due to harassment from neighbours.

16.5. Profile by shelter type

Syrian refugee households were residing in a range of shelter types; households were divided into four shelter types – independent houses; one room shelters; tented settlements; and sub-standard shelters. The household shelter type correlated to a number of other differences between households. Although these differences were not necessarily due

to the different shelter types, they could reflect geographical factors that correspond with shelter type for example. Households living in tented settlements and independent houses had more children per household while households living in tented settlements were more likely to be headed by women or by single guardians.

Households living in independent houses and one room structures had significantly more access to bathrooms and water, while households living in tented settlements were more likely to share a latrine with 15 or more people and were more likely to rely on protected wells for drinking water. There were no significant differences in access to health care, however households living in one room structures more often had sick children and, along with households in sub-standard shelters, had significantly more children suffering from diarrhoea. Meanwhile, children in households living in independent houses were more likely to be attending school and were more likely to have attended school and moved to the next grade.

The majority of households living in tented settlements relied upon food vouchers as their primary source of income. Households living in independent houses and tented settlements were more likely to have a second source of income, and households living in tented settlements were more likely to have a third income sources. The total expenditure of households living in independent houses was significantly higher than other households, especially due to expenditure on food, rent, water and electricity. Households living in independent houses or apartments had a better diet diversity and were more likely to be food secure. Whereas households living in tented settlements were more likely to apply food related coping strategies and were more likely to be moderately or severely food insecure.

17. CONCLUSIONS

Through focus group discussions, refugees stated that households' main priorities were rent, health, food, education and work opportunities. At the same time, shelter, health, lack of job opportunities, harassment by host communities and legal permits were the main problems they reported facing, and were therefore also their priorities for intervention. They believed that the situation had worsened over the previous year, particularly in terms of relations with host communities, residence permits, higher rents and reduced assistance. According to refugees, the impact of these problems had manifested in psychological difficulties in coping with the situation (for example anxiety, sadness, inability to perform regular daily tasks), increased levels of illness, poverty and debt, as well as increased tension within households and with the host community. The support structures were generally considered inefficient by refugees mainly due to the perceived inability to correctly identify vulnerable households, unfair distributions and promises of assistance that were not kept.

While the proportion of refugees below the poverty line remained similar to 2013, the food security situation of Syrian refugees in Lebanon had deteriorated, there had been a significant decrease in food secure households and a parallel increase in mild food insecurity. No differences were observed for moderate or severe food insecurity, which affected 13% of Syrian refugee households.

This deterioration in food security was mainly determined by poorer food consumption levels and higher severity of the coping strategies applied by households. One of the main causes could be attributed to the lack of livelihood opportunities to cover household basic needs. Half of refugee households lived below the poverty line of US$ 3.84 per person per day, 42% were not able to cover the Minimum Expenditure Basket and 29% were not able to cover the Survival Expenditure Basket. Three quarters of household expenditures were on food (44%), rent (24%) and health (9%), which were also the main reasons for borrowing money.

On average, out of 6–7 household members, only one was able to work, usually in temporary employment. This was insufficient to cover the US$762 that the average household spent on a monthly basis. One quarter of households did not have any members who were working. Compared to last year, refugees depended more on external sources of cash like loans or WFP's food vouchers, and less on skilled work or their own savings. Borrowing money was occurring more frequently and debt levels were higher than last year.

Households headed by women and households headed by single guardians with dependents had also increased compared to 2013. These households were particularly vulnerable to difficulties accessing work. Despite the fact that households were employing coping strategies, food consumption of most food groups as well as diet diversity had decreased. In 2014, households were less likely to have acceptable food consumption levels. As savings and assets were being exhausted or becoming more limited, households were also engaged in coping strategies with more irreversible effects, like reducing expenses on health or education.

Expenditures on health, water and hygiene items had increased. The higher expenditure on soap and hygiene items and water may have reflected the reduction in hygiene and baby kits in-kind assistance and the water scarcity situa-

tion in Lebanon, respectively. In 2014, there were more refugee households without access to bathrooms, sufficient access to water, soap or hygiene items.

Child health worsened compared to 2013 and child feeding practices continued to be very poor, implying a high risk of malnutrition at the level of immediate causes.

Geographically, vulnerability tended to be higher in Akkar and the Bekaa Valley and lower in Beirut-Mount Lebanon, however the regional differences did not follow the same pattern across sectors.

Moderate or severe food insecurity was proportionally higher in Akkar, followed by the Bekaa Valley. Considering the number of refugees in each region, almost three quarters of the moderately or severely food insecure households were in the Bekaa Valley (42%) and the North (Akkar and Tripoli + 5, 32%). A similar pattern was observed for the percentage of households that were not able to cover the MEB, with a higher percentage of these in Akkar and the Bekaa Valley. The profile of food insecure households was determined by those indicators that have shown to be significantly associated with food insecurity in this refugee population. These include: households headed by a single guardian with dependents; households headed by women; household members with temporal functional limitations; poorer level of education of the household head or caretaker; fewer working members; and a higher dependency on external sources of cash as their main livelihood source like food vouchers, loans, credits or gifts, and relatively less on skilled work or agricultural casual labour. Food insecure households were also more dependent on agricultural casual labour as the second main livelihood source, and on sale of crops as their main source of livelihoods in Syria. These households also had lower monthly household and per capita expenditure, a higher food expenditure share, lower household food consumption and diet diversity as well as child diet diversity. They had a higher probability of experiencing lack of food or money to buy food, a higher application of food consumption related coping strategies such as reducing the number of meals, portion sizes or spending days without eating. These households were more likely to engage in crisis and emergency coping strategies, such as reducing non-food essential expenditures, withdrawing children from school, having children involved in income generating activities, accepting high risk jobs, or begging as well as taking on more debts. They had poorer shelter and WASH conditions, they were more likely to live in informal settlements, have a smaller living space and rent, a higher crowding index and density, less adequate access to bathrooms, latrines, enough water, soap and hygiene items or waste disposal. They were less likely to be able to access enough fuel for cooking, or basic assets and services. Food insecure households were also less likely to have residence permits and were less likely to have arrived before the conflict started.

The analysis of household profile by eligibility status show that households receiving food assistance were more likely to have per capita expenditure below the poverty line and MEB. This association points out that the current eligibility criteria seems to be effective in identifying households with difficulties to cover the MEB. These results were expected given that the eligibility criteria (burden score) is mainly based on demographic variables, especially household size and dependency ratio, which have strong implications for per capita expenditure: the higher the household size the lower the expenditure per capita.

Although assisted households tended to have lower expenditure per capita on most of the categories, analysis of food expenditure does not show significant differences among food assisted and non-assisted households, indicating that the food voucher facilitates eligible households to reach the average expenditure per capita on food. However, although assisted and non-assisted households spent similar amounts of money per capita on food, households that did not receive food vouchers had poorer food consumption scores, applied more food consumption related coping strategies and were more likely to be severely food insecure. One possible reason could be the smaller household size of ineligible households which implies lower expenditure at household level (ineligible households spent on average $70 less than eligible households). Food expenditure of ineligible small sized households could have been insufficient to cover the same food consumption than assisted households, which also could imply the need of engaging in more food consumption related coping strategies.

As the conflict in Syria continues and there is no expectation of an imminent resolution, the number of refugees in Lebanon continues to increase. Following the same observed trend, employment opportunities and access to shelter and basic services will continue to deteriorate, making it difficult for refugees to cover their basic needs. The increased tensions between refugees and host communities, reflected in the results of security section and recently intensified due to events in the northeast part of the country (Aarsal) as well as in Iraq, are expected to continue rising. As at the end of December 2014, only 46% of the 2014 funding requirements for the Syria operation have been covered. The deterioration in the living conditions of Syrian refugees, the impact of the crisis on the most vulnerable Lebanese in the population and the increasingly tense security situation all constitute a risky context and a threat to Lebanon's stability, especially if overall assistance is reduced due to funding constraints.

18. RECOMMENDATIONS

- Assistance is still required to allow refugees to cover their basic needs. The assistance is needed at individual, household, community and policy level to ensure adequate availability of and accessibility to resources and services.

- Food, rent and health accounts for more than three quarters of household expenditures and represent the main reasons for borrowing money as well as the first three priorities for the population. Where food is concerned, although availability is generally not a problem, and access is facilitated for approximately 70% of households through WFP food vouchers, food consumption deteriorated and most household applied food consumption related coping strategies. Refugees still recommend the inclusion of excluded households and the increase of overall assistance. On the other hand, constraints on availability of shelter and healthcare, together with low levels of assistance provided (25% of households report receiving assistance for health, and 5% for rent) make these sectors a priority for strengthening assistance, according to refugees.

- After three years of conflict, household savings and assets are already limited or exhausted and the level of debts is increasing. With restricted access to job opportunities, that are usually temporary, unskilled and low-waged, the level of assistance needed to cover refugee households' basic needs, is difficult to sustain. In what is starting to be considered a protracted crisis, increasing livelihood opportunities are a priority going forward.

- Security, especially the increased tension between refugee and host communities, is a growing issue of concern and deserves attention, in order to ensure adequate access to services and resources by refugees and for the general stability in the country.

- The continued low rate of education enrolment represents a current problem but also implies the potential loss of a whole generation of children that will see their future compromised with very limited livelihoods opportunities, and who are exposed to abuse and exploitation. The transition from an emergency operation to a protracted crisis highlights the need for programs to increase the rate of enrolment of the more than 400,000 Syrian refugee children of school age residing in Lebanon.

- Strengthening protection assistance is required as protection cases continue to increase, due to higher number of refugees and the worsening of the situation. Some of the factors contributing to these vulnerabilities are poorer living conditions with higher risk of eviction; the severity of the coping strategies that households are adopting, especially those affecting children; increased tensions with host communities but also within the household; and consequences of illegal status in country.

- The significant increase of households without adequate access to soap and hygiene items or without access to bathrooms and the similar percentage of households without adequate access to water than last year, among other WASH indicators, point to the assistance needed to provide adequate access to water and sanitation conditions for refugees.

- Although acute malnutrition continues within normal ranges, the risk of malnutrition is high and at the level of immediate causes according to the malnutrition conceptual framework, with poor child and infant feeding practices and poor child health, especially in children under two. Prevention of malnutrition is recommended through sensitization on adequate child feeding practices and disease prevention together with a surveillance system that would provide an alert in case of a deterioration in the situation. Adequate diagnosis and treatment of acute malnutrition in public health facilities needs to be ensured in a country where acute malnutrition is not a general issue of concern.

- In sum, the situation of Syrian refugees in Lebanon would require comprehensive assistance that would allow for covering the current needs of refugees while shifting from an emergency situation to a consistent approach with a context of protracted crisis.

- The Bekaa Valley hosts the highest number of vulnerable refugees, followed by the north, especially Akkar in terms of proportion of vulnerable households. Assistance therefore needs to be prioritized in these areas especially at community level and services. While the proportion of assistance will be higher in these areas due to the number of vulnerable households, it is recommended that household targeting is based on specific household characteristics and not geographic location that, given the high mobility of refugee population, could derive in an unwanted "calling effect" on refugees.

ANNEX I: VASyR 2013–2014 COMPARISON

Comparing the results of the VASyR 2014 survey and the VASyR 2013 survey is designed to enable a clearer understanding of the changes in living conditions and vulnerability Syrian refugee households have experienced between May/June 2013 and May/June 2014. Comparison between the two datasets is only reliable at country level, given that the stratification of the population for sampling purposes differed between the assessments. In 2013, households were stratified in according to their registration date, whereas in 2014 the households were stratified based on regional differences. Both datasets differ significantly in registration date and regional composition (see Table 38). In the VASyR 2014 dataset, there were proportionally more households registered for 6 months or more and less households registered for less than 6 months, although this reflects the arrival profile of the overall population of Syrian refugee households into Lebanon. Additionally, households in Akkar, the Bekaa Valley and Tripoli + 5 were more represented in 2013.

	2013	2014
Awaiting Registration	25%	0%
Less than three months	25%	14%
3–6 months	25%	17%
More than 6 months	25%	68%
BML	12%	20%
Bekaa	39%	20%
South	11%	20%
T5	20%	20%
Akkar	17%	20%

Table AI 1: 2013-2014 comparison of registration profile and region distribution of households.

Household composition

		2013	2014
Household headed by women		11%	16%
Household headed by children (under 18)		1%	1%
HH size		7.7	6.6
Household size categories	1-4	22%	31%
	5-6	27%	30%
	7-9	25%	22%
	≥10	26%	18%
Dependency ratio[41]	≤1	57%	57%
	1.1-1.5	19%	18%
	1.6-2	13%	12%
	≥2.1	11%	13%
Households headed by a single guardian with dependents		3%	7%
Households with children under 5		72%	65%
Households with elders		19%	20%
Households with all dependents		0%	1%
Non related children under 18		1%	2%
Households with at least one person with:	Specific Needs	47%	49%
	PLW	41%	35%
	Disability	8%	12%
	Chronically Ill	34%	43%
	Temporarily Ill	10%	10%
	Need help to go to the toilet	10%	4%
	Other needs	5%	3%

Table AI 2: 2013-2014 comparison of demographic indicators.

Shelter

		2013	2014
Type of housing	Villa/independent house	59%	59%
	One room structure	18%	16%
	Tent in ITS	12%	13%
	Garage/shop/magasin/worksite	5%	5%
	Unfinished building	3%	2%
	Factory/warehouse	2%	2%
	Handmade shelter	-	1%
	Collective shelter/center	1%	1%
	Other	0.4%	1%
	Official camp	0.4%	0.3%
	Unofficial camp	0.4%	-
Type of Occupancy	Unfurnished rental	66%	67%
	Furnished rental	15%	15%
	Provided by employer	4%	7%
	Assistance	5%	5%
	Hosted for free	7%	5%
	Other	0%	0.3%
	Owned	0.4%	0.2%
	Squatting	3%	0.1%
Density categories	>10.5 m^2/person	32%	30%
	7-10.5 m^2/person	20%	19%
	3.5-7 m2/person	29%	31%
	≤3.5 m2/person	19%	20%
Crowding index categories	1 - 2 person/room	27%	34%
	3 - 5 person/room	49%	49%
	6 - 7 person/room	14%	10%
	≥8 person/room	11%	7%
Average crowding index		4	4
Living space (m^2)		64	54
Rent ($)		246	205

Table AI 3: 2013 – 2014 comparison of key shelter indicators.

WASH

		2013	2014
Access to bathrooms		94%	88%
Bathroom shared by more than 15		11%	7%
Type of latrine	Flush Toilet	26%	36%
	Improved latrine	35%	34%
	Traditional pit	32%	28%
	Open air	7%	2%
Latrines shared by more than 15		13%	9%
Access to sufficient drinking water		73%	67%
Access to enough hygiene items		87%	60%
Source of drinking water	Bottled water	32%	34%
	Household connection more than 2 hrs.	20%	19%
	Household connection less than 2 hrs.	6%	12%
	Protected dug well	12%	10%
	Public standpipe	12%	5%
	Protected spring	6%	4%
	Water provider	0%	4%
	Unprotected spring	2%	3%
	Other	1%	3%
	Unprotected well	5%	2%
	Public reservoir	6%	2%
	UN/NGO Tanker	0.1%	1%
	Borehole	-	0.3%
Source of cooking water	Household connection more than 2 hrs.	28%	37%
	Household connection less than 2 hrs.	11%	17%
	Protected dug well	14%	14%
	Water provider	0%	8%
	Public standpipe	10%	4%
	Unprotected well	10%	4%
	Bottled water	10%	4%
	Other	1%	3%
	Public reservoir	11%	2%
	Protected spring	2%	2%
	Unprotected spring	2%	2%
	UN/NGO Tanker	0.1%	2%
	Borehole	-	1%

Table AI 4: 2013 – 2014 comparison of key shelter indicators.

Assets and services

	2013	2014
TV	74%	81%
Blankets	90%	75%
Mattresses	93%	73%
Satellite dish	63%	72%
Gas stove	43%	70%
Winter clothes	46%	59%
Refrigerator	50%	58%
Water heater	43%	47%
Washing machine	46%	45%
Sofa set	38%	32%
Beds	21%	24%
Table & chairs	27%	24%
Motorcycle	8%	7%
Sewing machine/iron	17%	6%
Electric oven	3%	3%
Air conditioning	3%	3%
Car/truck/van	6%	3%
Microwave	2%	2%
DVD	6%	2%
Computer	4%	2%
Central heating	1%	1%
Access to four or more assets	84%	86%
Access to 10 or more assets	20%	19%
No access to basic assets	2%	10%
Access to all basic assets	30%	35%
Average number of assets	7	7
Electricity	97%	98%
Gas	93%	96%
Access to enough fuel	69%	76%

Table AI 5: 2013 – 2014 comparison of assets and services indicators.

Education

		2013	2014
Household head education	None	14%	13%
	Read and write	4%	4%
	Primary school	36%	41%
	Intermediate school	32%	28%
	Secondary school	9%	8%
	Technical course	1%	2%
	University	5%	4%
Spouse/caretaker education	None	9%	18%
	Read and write	5%	4%
	Primary school	36%	35%
	Intermediate school	33%	25%
	Secondary school	11%	9%
	Technical course	1%	1%
	University	5%	3%
	Not Applicable	13%	5%
Reason for not attending school[1]	Cannot afford tuition	59%	48%
	Children are too small	-	27%
	No space in school	18%	6%
	No school in the community	12%	6%
	Difference / Difficulty of curriculum	-	5%
	Newly arrived	13%	4%
	Transport cost	6%	4%
	Children need to work	3%	3%
	School has already finished	-	3%
	Language	-	2%
	Considered unnecessary	3%	2%
	Need to stay at home	1%	2%
	Other reason	9%	6%
	Children are old enough (> 16 years)	-	2%

Table AI 6: 2013 – 2014 comparison of education indicators.

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Health

	2013	2014
Cost sharing	29%	29%
HH pays all related costs	35%	26%
Don't know/didn't require	23%	25%
Free health care	10%	16%
Other	3%	3%
HH receive financial contribution	0.1%	1%
Insurance	0.2%	0%
Child Health Indicators	Sickness	45%	68%
	Diarrhoea	17%	35%
	Cough	23%	45%
	Fever	29%	51%
	Other	9%	14%
	More than 2 symptoms	24%	48%

Table AI 7: 2013 – 2014 comparison of health care indicators.

Security

		2013	2014
Insecurity		10%	12%
Type of insecurity[43]	Harassment	31%	81%
	Community Violence	-	9%
	Extortion	27%	8%
	Theft/robbery	6%	7%
	Forced displacement	-	3%
Arbitrary arrest-3%	Cross shelling	-	2%
	Kidnapping	-	2%
	Unsafe	56%	-
Cause of insecurity	Neighbours	42%	45%
	Armed groups	-	11%
	Local Authorities	10%	10%
	Local organizations	-	10%
	Hosts	14%	9%
	Others	30%	8%
	Shop owners	11%	8%
	Clashes	-	2%
	Refugee Organizations/leaders	3%	2%
Movement limited by insecurity		7%	8%

Table AI 8: 2013 – 2014 comparison of key security indicators.

Livelihood sources

		2013	2014
Households members that have worked	0	25%	26%
	1	51%	53%
	2	16%	16%
	3 or more	8%	5%
Average number of working members		1	1
First livelihood source	Food voucher	28%	40%
	Non- agricultural waged labour	24%	29%
	Skilled work	24%	14%
	Agricultural waged labour	4%	3%
	Informal debts	2%	3%
	Savings	7%	2%
	Gifts	4%	2%
	N/A	0%	2%
	Informal commerce	1%	1%
	Remittances	1%	1%
	Formal credit	1%	1%
	Cash from humanitarian organization	1%	1%
	Other	2%	0.4%
	Sale of assets	0.4%	0.3%
	Formal commerce	0.2%	0.2%
	Sale of food aid	0.1%	0.2%
	Sale of crops	0.4%	0.1%
	Sale of livestock	0%	0.1%
	Cash from charity organization	0%	0.1%
	Begging	0%	0.1%
Second livelihood source	Non- agricultural waged labour	16%	18%
	Informal debts	7%	17%
	Food voucher	24%	14%
	Gifts	3%	6%
	Skilled work	12%	5%
	Agricultural waged labour	3%	4%
	Savings	5%	3%
	Formal credit	0.3%	3%
	Cash from humanitarian organization	1%	2%
	Informal commerce	0%	1%
	Sale of assets	1%	1%
	Remittances	1%	1%
	Sale of food aid	0.1%	1%
	Other	0.4%	1%
	Sale of crops	0.1%	0.3%
	Formal commerce	0%	0.2%
	Begging	0.2%	0.2%
	Sale of livestock	0%	0.1%
	Cash from charity organization	0%	0.1%
	N/A	28%	23%

Third livelihood source	Informal debts	5%	18%
	Food voucher	8%	5%
	Non- agricultural waged labour	4%	3%
	Gifts	3%	3%
	Formal credit	1%	2%
	Other	0.1%	2%
	Agricultural waged labour	1%	1%
	Skilled work	5%	1%
	Sale of assets	1%	1%
	Remittances	0.3%	1%
	Savings	2%	1%
	Cash from humanitarian organization	1%	1%
	Cash from charity organization	0%	1%
	Sale of food aid	0.4%	0.2%
	Sale of crops	0.1%	0.1%
	Formal commerce	0%	0.1%
	Informal commerce	0%	0.1%
	Begging	0.2%	0.1%
	N/A	69%	61%
First livelihood source in Syria	Skilled work	38%	33%
	Non- agricultural waged labour	29%	28%
	Agricultural waged labour	7%	10%
	Sale of crops	5%	9%
	Formal commerce	8%	8%
	Sale of livestock	2%	3%
	Informal commerce	4%	3%
	Other	4%	2%
	Remittances	1%	1%
	Informal debts	0%	1%
	Gifts	1%	1%
	Sale of assets	0.2%	0.20%
	Savings	0.2%	0.10%
	Formal credit	0.1%	0.10%
	Sale of food aid	0%	0.10%
	Cash from charity organization	0%	0.10%
	Food voucher	0.20%	0.10%
	Cash from humanitarian organization	0.30%	0%
	Begging	0%	0%
	N/A	0%	1%
Second livelihood source in Syria	Non-agricultural waged labour	7%	6%
	Skilled work	12%	6%
	Savings	1%	6%
	Informal debts	0%	5%
	Sale of crops	4%	4%
	Sale of livestock	1%	3%
	Agricultural waged labour	2%	3%
	Formal commerce	3%	3%
	Other	1%	3%

	Other	1%	3%
	Gifts	1%	2%
	Informal commerce	2%	1%
	Formal credit	0.10%	1%
	Sale of assets	0.20%	0.30%
	Remittances	0.20%	0.30%
	Food Voucher	0%	0.20%
	Sale of food aid	0%	0.10%
	Cash from charitable org	0%	0.10%
	Cash from humanitarian organization	0.20%	0%
	Begging	0%	0%
	N/A	67%	55%
Third livelihood source in Syria	Informal debts	0%	5%
	Savings	1%	3%
	Other	0.30%	3%
	Non-agricultural waged labour	2%	2%
	Skilled work	5%	2%
	Sale of crops	1%	1%
	Sale of livestock	1%	1%
	Agricultural waged labour	1%	1%
	Informal commerce	1.70%	1%
	Gifts	0.30%	1%
	Formal commerce	2%	0.40%
	Formal credit	0%	0.30%
	Begging	0%	0.20%
	Remittances	0%	0.10%
	Cash from charity organization	0%	0.10%
	Food voucher	0.10%	0.10%
	Sale of assets	0%	0%
	Sale of food aid	0%	0%
	Cash from humanitarian organization	0.10%	0%
	N/A	87%	79%

Table AI 9: 2013 – 2014 comparison of key livelihoods indicators.

Expenditure[44]

		2013	2014
Household Expenditure ($)	Food	370	324
	Rent	194	189
	Health	70	70
	Alcohol/tobacco	37	28
	Hygiene items	23	25
	Transportation	34	24
	Electricity	22	19
	Water	12	15
	Education	5	9
	Other	7	3
	Total	774	707
Expenditure Per Capita ($)	Food Expense	57	56
	Rent Expense	30	35
	Health	13	14
	Alcohol	6	5
	Hygiene	4	5
	Transport	5	5
	Electricity	4	4
	Water Expense	2	2
	Education	1	1
	Total	124	128
Relative Expense	Food	.49	.48
	Health	.08	.09
	Education	.01	.01
	Rent	.24	.25
	Water	.02	.02
	Alcohol/tobacco	.05	.04
	Soap	.03	.04
	Transport	.05	.03
	Electric	.03	.03
	Others	.01	.00
Food Expenditure Share	<50%	55%	58%
	50-65%	26%	24%
	65-75%	9%	9%
	>75%	10%	9%
Minimum expenditure Basket	≥125% MEB (≥US$133)	29%	39%
	MEB- 125% MEB (US$107 - 132)	15%	18%
	SMEB-MEB (US$84-106)	20%	17%
	< SMEB (US$84)	36%	26%
Below poverty line		61%	57%

Table AI 10: 2013 – 2014 comparison of expenditure indicators.

Food consumption and IYCF

		2013	2014
Household Daily Average Diet Diversity		7.4	6.8
Household Weekly Diet Diversity		9.7	9.4
Food Consumption Score categories (28/42)	Poor food consumption (≤28)	2%	3%
	Border line food consumption (29-42)	5%	10%
	Acceptable food consumption (>42)	93%	87%
Average number of days food items were consumed in the last week	Cereals	4	3
	Bread/Pasta	7	7
	Tubers	5	4
	Pulses	2	2
	Green Leaves	1	1
	Dark yellow/orange vegetables	<1	<1
	Other vegetables	6	5
	Dark yellow/orange rich fruits	<1	<1
	Other fruits	1	1
	Organ meat	<1	<1
	Flesh meat	1	1
	Eggs	4	3
	Fish/seafood	<1	<1
	Sugary products	7	6
	Dairy products	6	5
	Fats/oils	7	6
	Condiments	7	7
Infant and young child feeding indicators	Breast Milk	51%	52%
	Semi-solid food	73%	63%
	Minimum acceptable frequency	25%	18%
	Adequate diet diversity	16%	18%
	Minimum acceptable diet	4%	4%
	Formula	40%	21%
	Cereals	46%	56%
	Dairy	54%	54%
	Eggs	24%	26%
	Non-vitamin A vegetables and fruits	26%	20%
	Pulses	11%	16%
	Vitamin A vegetables	6%	9%
	Meat/fish	5%	6%

Table AI 11: 2013 – 2014 comparison of key food consumption indicators.

Coping strategies

	Independent house (A)	One room (B)	Tented settlements (C)	Sub-standard shelters (D)
Experienced a lack of food or money to buy enough food in the 30 days prior to the survey	64%	71%	76% [A]	75% [A]
Relied on less preferred, less expensive food	88%	92%	95% [A D]	86%
Borrowed food or relied on help from friends or relatives	32%	46% [A]	56% [A]	42%
Reduced the number of meals eaten per day	60%	63%	67%	61%
Spent days without eating	7%	14% [A]	10%	9%
Restrict consumption by adults in order to young-small children to eat?	41%	39%	45%	43%
Send household members to eat elsewhere	7%	13%	20% [A D]	8%
Reduced portion size of meals	63%	64%	76% [A]	68%
Restrict consumption of female household members	6%	5%	4%	8%
HH adopt strategies of consumption reduction	81%	86%	92% [A]	83%
Selling household goods (radio, furniture, television, jewellery, etc.)	21%	13%	16%	20%
Sell productive assets or means of transport (sewing machine, wheelbarrow, bicycle, car, livestock, etc.)	4%	3%	1%	2%
Reduce essential non-food expenditures such as education, health, etc.	31%	22%	35%	45% [A B]
Spent savings	20%	14%	28% [B]	20%
Bought food on credit or borrowed money to purchase food	40%	49%	48%	47%
Sold house or land	1%	1%	1%	2%
Withdrew children from school	13%	10%	22% [B]	19%
Have school children (6 -15 years old) involved in income generation	7%	6%	14%	9%
Marriage of children under 18	1%	1%	2%	1%
Accept high risk, illegal, socially degrading or exploitative temporary jobs/activities? (e.g. theft, survival sex, exchange of favours, services)	4%	3%	1%	2%
Sent an adult household member to seek work elsewhere (regardless of the usual seasonal migration)	6%	6%	2%	6%
Begged	2%	1%	3%	3%
Did you borrow money in the past 3 months	79%	81%	92% [A B]	86%

Reason for borrowing		Independent house (A)	One room (B)	Tented settlements (C)	Sub-standard shelters (D)
Reason for borrowing	Documentation	1%	2%	1%	3%
	Education	2%	0%	0%	2%
	Food	70%	73%	82% [A]	73%
	Health	30%	37%	34%	33%
	Income	0.2%	0.4%	0%	0%
	Rent	57% [B C]	40%	32%	45%
	Social	0.2%	0%	0%	1%
	Transport	3%	4%	4%	3%
Borrowing source	Bank	0%	0.4%	0%	1%
	Friends and family in Lebanon	92%	87%	92%	90%

Table AI 12: 2013 – 2014 comparison of coping strategies and debt indicators.

Food Security

		2013	2014
Food Security	Food secure	32%	25%
	Mild food insecurity	56%	62%
	Moderate food insecurity	12%	12%
	Severe food insecurity	1%	0.4%
FES groups	< 50%	54%	68%
	≥50- 65%	27%	21%
	≥65 -75%	9%	6%
	≥75%	10%	5%
Food Consumption Score categories (28/42)	Poor food consumption (≤28)	2%	4%
	Border line food consumption (29-42)	4%	9%
	Acceptable food consumption (>42)	93%	87%
Below poverty line		60%	57%
Coping strategies summary (asset depletion)	HH not adopting coping strategies	18%	13%
	Stress coping strategies	62%	59%
	Crisis coping strategies	13%	20%
	Emergencies coping strategies	7%	8%
HH adopt strategies of consumption reduction		41%	92%
Experienced a lack of food or money to buy enough food		46%	67%
number of meals yesterday-adults		2.2	2.1
number of meals yesterday-children under 5		2.6	2.6
Food Consumption 4 scale classification	Acceptable	57%	35%
	Acceptable with coping strategies	36%	52%
	Borderline	5%	10%
	Poor	2%	3%

Table AI 13: 2013–2014 comparison of food security indicators.

Assistance

		2013	2014
Assistance in the last 3 months	Food vouchers	73%	69%
	Hygiene kits	50%	39%
	Health care	22%	23%
	Food in kind	32%	21%
	Cash assistance	6%	13%
	Fuel subsidy	14%	12%
	Other NFIs	6%	8%
	Rent subsidy	9%	5%
	Psychosocial	2%	1%

Table AI 14: 2013–2014 comparison between the types of the assistance received[46].

ANNEX II: Profile by food security category

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. Households were classified into three food security categories: food secure; mildly food insecure; and moderately or severely food insecure.

One quarter of households were to be food secure; 62% mildly food insecure; and 13% of households were moderately or severely food insecure. Comparison between households in each of these categories, based on the questionnaire sectors was undertaken.

Results identified which factors or indicators were directly or indirectly associated with food security. These significant associations constitute valuable information on causes (for example livelihood sources, household composition) or consequences (for example health or education outcomes) of food insecurity, as well as causality associations that contribute to define the profile of food insecure households and therefore can help their identification in the field (for example type of shelter, latrines).

Values with superscripts are statistically different than the values corresponding to the letter used for the superscript, for example the percentage of food secure households with 5 or 6 members is statistically different from the percentage moderately food secure households with 5 or 6 members (see Table AI 1).

Demographics
Of the food secure households, 36% were likely to consist of five to six members, significantly higher than the mildly food insecure, moderately or severely food insecure. Households headed by a single guardian with dependents were significantly more likely to be moderately or severely food insecure and households headed by women were more likely to fall within the moderately or severely food insecure category. Although there was a higher proportion of households with unaccompanied children that were food insecure, the differences were not significant, probably due to the small number of households in that situation.

Households classified as mildly food insecure were significant more likely to have pregnant or lactating women and moderately or severely food insecure households were significantly more likely to have members with temporary functional limitations or injuries.

		FS (A)	MFI (B)	MSFI (C)
HH size		6.4	6.8	6.3
HH size categories	1–4	29%	30%	31%
	5–6	36% [B]	28%	31%
	7–9	21%	23%	24%
	≥10	15%	19%	14%
HH composition	Children under five	0.7	0.7	0.6
	Children aged 5–15 years	1.8	1.9	2
	Members aged 16–17 years	0.2	0.3	0.3
	Members aged 18–59 years	3	3	2.8
	Members above 60 years	0.2 [C]	0.3	0.2
Dependency Ratio		1.3	1.5	1.5
Dependency ratio categories	≤1	59%	54%	56%
	1.1–1.5	18%	18%	18%
	1.6–2	13%	14%	9%
	≥2.1	10%	14%	17%
Households headed by a single guardian with dependents under 18		5%	9% [A]	11% [A]
Sex ratio		1.3	1.3	1.2
Households headed by women		11%	18% [A]	24% [A]
Households headed by children		1%	1%	1%
Unaccompanied children		3%	2%	1%
Average number of specific needs members		1.3	1.5	1.4
Presence of individual with specific needs		45%	51%	48%
Pregnant and lactating women		28%	38% [A]	33%
Pregnant and lactating women under 16 years		0.5%	0.3%	0.8%
Disability		10%	12%	14%
Temporary functional limitations/injured		8%	11%	16% [A B]
Chronically ill		39%	44%	40%
Serious medical conditions		7%	5%	7%
Others		3%	3%	2%
Members in need of support to go to the toilet		5%	4%	4%

Table AII 1: Demographics by food security comparison.

Arrival profile and registration

There was a higher percentage of food secure households with members who arrived at the same time and before the conflict started in Syria, and the difference was significant. There also was a higher percentage of food secure house-holds that had a residence permit, with a significant difference noted between food secure and moderately or severely food insecure households. This most likely reflects the economic capacity of households who were able to pay the fees for a residence permit, rather than a causal relationship directly between residency status and food security.

		FS (A)	MFI (B)	MSFI (C)
HH arrive at the same time		58%	57%	64%
HH arrive at the same time categories	1 to 2 years ago	54%	52%	50%
	1 to 3 months ago	2%	4%	7%
	2 to 3 years ago	19%	18%	18%
	4 to 6 months ago	7%	8%	6%
	7 months to 1 year ago	15%	17%	18%
	Before conflict started in Syria	3.3% [B]	0.8%	0.0%
	Less than 1 month	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%
Registration date categories	Less than 3 months	12%	13%	15%
	3 to 6 months ago	20%	17%	17%
	From 6 months till 1 year	33%	33%	39%
	From 1 till 1.5 years	28%	27%	20%
	From 1.5 till 2 years	4%	5%	5%
	More than 2 years	4%	5%	5%
% HH with residence permit		89% [B C]	78% [C]	69%
% HH with all members registered		92%	93%	95%
% HH with members awaiting registration		6%	6%	7%
% HH with non-registered members willing to register		11%	13%	11%
% HH with non-registered members not willing to register		9%	6%	6%
% HH by reason of not registering	Costs to reach the registration centre	0.7%	1.9%	1.2%
	Disability	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
	Lack of trust	0.2%	0.9%	1.2%
	See no benefit in registration	5%	3%	2%
	Physically unable	2%	2%	2%
	Unaware of the process	2%	2%	2%
	Unsafe	1.2%	0.7%	0.8%
	Rejected	0.9%	0.7%	0.8%
	Others	6%	8%	8%
% children without birth certificate		76%	76%	77%

Table AII 2: Registration and arrival dates by Food Security comparison.

Shelter

Living in tents in informal tented settlements was significantly more common in the moderately or severely food insecure households, living in independent houses is significantly more common in the food secure households.

Households classified as moderately or severely food insecure were more likely to be receiving assistance for occupancy, with the difference being significant. Households classified as food secure were more likely to be living in a furnished rental apartment, with a significant difference compared to households that were mildly, moderately or severely food insecure

		FS (A)	MFI (B)	MSFI (C)
Type of housing	Collective centre[47]	0.20%	0.40%	0.00%
	Independent house	74% [B C]	58% [C]	38%
	One room structure	13%	17%	17%
	Garage/shop	4%	6%	8%
	Tent in informal settlements	5%	11% [A]	26% [A B]
	Unfinished building	2%	3%	5%
	Factory/warehouse	1.2%	2.7%	2.8%
	Self-constructed shelter in informal settlements	0.7%	1.0%	1.2%
	Other	0.5%	1.0%	1.2%
	Collective shelter[48]	0.2%	0.7%	0.8%
	Formal tented	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%
	Homeless/No shelter	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%
Type of occupancy	Assistance	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%
	Assistance—Charity	1%	5% [A]	15% [A B]
	Furnished rental	20% [B C]	13%	9%
	Hosted for free	4%	6%	7%
	Other	0.2%	0.1%	2.0% [B]
	Owned apartment	0.0%	0.3%	0.4%
	Provided by employer	5%	7%	10%
	Squatting	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
	Unfurnished rental	70% [C]	69% [C]	56%
Density (m^2/person)		12.7 [B C]	10	8.6
Density categories	>10.5 m^2/person	41% [B C]	30%	22%
	7–10.5 m2/person	19%	20%	21%
	3.5–7 m2/person	27%	32%	29%
	≤3.5 m2/person	14%	18%	29% [A B]
Crowding index categories	1–2 people/room	45% [B C]	35%	30%
	3–5 people/room	44%	49%	50%
	6–7 people/room	7%	10%	12%
	≥8 people/room	4%	6%	8%
Rooms categories	≥4 rooms	21% [C]	16% [C]	9%
	3 rooms	23%	21%	16%
	2 rooms	29%	30%	33%
	1 room	27%	33% [A]	42% [A B]
Average rent		225.6 [B C]	179.8	149.3
Living space		64.7 [B C]	54.8 [C]	42.7
Number of rooms		2.5 [B C]	2.3 [C]	2

Table AII 3: Shelter by Food Security comparison.

WASH

Bottled mineral water was significantly more commonly used as drinking water by food secure households than by food insecure households, while moderately or severely food insecure households used unprotected well as a main source of drinking and cooking and washing water significantly more than food secure or mildly food insecure households. Food secure households used household water (land pipes/tap water) for more than 2 hours per day as a main source of cooking and washing water with a significant difference compared to other categories, while mildly food insecure households used household water for less than 2 hours per day as a main source of cooking and washing water with a significant difference compared to households classified as moderately or severely food insecure.

Less moderately or severely food insecure households had access to 35 litres of water, to sufficient water for drinking, cooking and washing and to enough soap and hygiene items for all household members. Moderately or severely food insecure households were more likely to have an open air or traditional pit latrines, with a significant difference compared to other food security categories. Meanwhile, moderately or severely food insecure households were more likely to burn and throw garbage into open fields compared to households.

		FS (A)	MFI (B)	MSFI (C)
% HH with access to bathrooms		89%	92% C	85%
% HH sharing bathroom between more than 15 people		5%	8%	5%
Types of Latrine	Flush toilet	43% B C	33% C	21%
	Improved latrine	36%	36%	29%
	Open air	0.9%	1.7%	8.1% A B
	Traditional pit	20%	30% A	42% A B
% HH sharing latrines with more than 15 people		5%	9% A	10% A
Main source of drinking water	Borehole	0.2%	0.4%	0.0%
	Bottled mineral water	45% B C	29%	22%
	Household water (land pipes/tap water) (<2 hours per day)	9%	13%	8%
	Household water (land pipes/tap water) (>2 hours per day)	21%	20%	18%
	Other	1%	2%	5% A B
	Protected spring	5%	4%	2%
	Protected dug well	10%	13%	18% A
	Public reservoir	1%	2%	2%
	Public standpipe	2%	6% A	7% A
	UN/NGO tanker/ trucked water	0%	1%	2%
	Unprotected spring	3%	3%	6%
	Unprotected well	2%	2%	6% A B
	Water trucking, non-NGO provider	2%	5% A	3%

Category	Subcategory			
Main source of cooking water	Borehole	1%	1%	2%
	Bottled mineral water	5%	3%	3%
	Household water (land pipes/ tap water) (<2 hours per day)	13%	18% [C]	11%
	Household water (land pipes/ tap water) (>2 hours per day)	48% [B C]	34%	28%
	Other	1%	2% [A]	5% [A]
	Protected spring	2%	2%	2%
	Protected dug well	13%	16%	19%
	Public reservoir	3%	2%	3%
	Public standpipe	3%	4%	6%
	UN/NGO tanker/ truck water	0.9%	2.0%	2.4%
	Unprotected spring	0.7%	2.2%	4.1% [A]
	Unprotected well	2%	4%	8% [A B]
	Water trucking, non-NGO provider	9%	9%	6%
Water storage capacity	No storage capacity	17%	22%	25%
	Less than 250L	12%	11%	15%
	251–500L	16% [C]	15% [C]	8%
	501–1000L	23%	31% [A]	22%
	1001–200L	27% [B]	18%	23% [B]
	More than 2000L	6%	3%	6%
% HH with treated water		6%	5%	7%
Method of water treatment	Ceramic filters (e.g., candle type)	35%	28%	47%
	Chlorine products (e.g. Aquatabs, powder)	40%	38%	27%
	Traditional methods	25%	32%	7%
	Do not know	0%	2%	20% [B]
% HH with access to 35 litres		79% [B C]	64% [C]	51%
% HH with access to sufficient water for drinking, cooking and washing		80% [B C]	66% [C]	55%
% HH with enough soap and hygiene items for female and male household members		75% [B C]	57% [C]	44%
Main type of waste disposal	Burning	4%	5%	10% [A B]
	Dumpster	72%	82% [A C]	73%
	Collected by municipality	21% [B C]	9%	5.3%
	Others	0.5%	0.3%	0.0%
	Rubbish pit	0.5%	0.7%	0.8%
	Throw it to open field	3%	3%	11% [A B]

Table AII 4: WASH indicators by food security comparison.

Assets and services

Households classified as moderately or severely food insecure had significantly less access to assets compared to the other food security categories, except for stoves, dishwashers and motorcycles. Food secure households were more likely to have access to basic assets, as compared to moderately or severely food insecure households.

Moderately or severely food insecure households were significantly less likely to have access to sufficient fuel to cover cooking needs, more likely to use wood charcoal as a fuel for cooking, and less likely to have electricity as a main source of lighting.

		FS (A)	MFI (B)	MSFI (C)
% HH with access to assets	Mattress	74% [C]	71%	65%
	Beds	36% [B C]	22% [C]	14%
	Blankets	78% [C]	72% [C]	64%
	Winter	64% [B C]	55% [C]	44%
	Table	32% [B C]	22% [C]	10%
	Sofa	46% [B C]	28% [C]	16%
	Stove	66%	66%	60%
	Refrigerator	72% [B C]	58% [C]	37%
	Water	60% [B C]	48% [C]	29%
	Washing machine	55% [B C]	47% [C]	29%
	Electric oven	5.5% [B C]	2.5%	0.8%
	Microwave	3.8% [B]	1.6%	1.6%
	Dishwasher	1.2%	0.4%	0.0%
	Central heating	2.4% [B]	0.6%	0.4%
	Air conditioning	5.0% [B C]	1.6%	0.4%
	Sewing machine	10.7% [B C]	4.3% [C]	0.4%
	Television	87% [B C]	82% [C]	67%
	Dishwasher	4.0% [B]	1.5%	1.2%
	Computers	3.8% [B]	1.1%	0.0%
	Satellite	78% [C]	73% [C]	56%
	Motorcycle	9%	8%	5%
	Cars	6.6% [B C]	1.7%	1.2%
% HH with access to Basic assets		93% [C]	90%	86%
Type of fuel for cooking	Electricity	0.2%	0.5%	0.8%
	Gas	98% [C]	96% [C]	86%
	Other	0.0%	0.1%	0.4%
	Paraffin	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
	Wood charcoal	2%	3%	13% [A B]
% HH access to fuel for cooking needs		83% [B C]	74% [C]	60%
Main source of lighting	Candles	1%	2%	4%
	Electricity	98% [C]	98% [C]	95%
	Gas	0.0%	0.2%	0.8%
	Other	0.5%	0.2%	0.8%

Table AII 5: Access to assets by food security comparison.

Education

The level of education of the household head, as well as the spouse or caretaker's level of education, was lowest within households classified as moderately or severely food insecure, compared to the food secure households, with a significant difference for the illiterate.

Children from moderately or severely food insecure households were significantly more likely to not be attending school, compared to children from food secure households.

		FS (A)	MFI (B)	MSFI (C)
Education level of household head	Intermediate/ complementary school	30%	30%	26%
	None	9%	13%	20% A
	Primary school	38%	41%	39%
	Knows how to read and write	4%	4%	2%
	Secondary school	12% B	7%	7%
	Technical course	2%	2%	2%
	University	5%	3%	3%
Education level of spouse/ caretaker	Intermediate/ complementary school	29%	25%	24%
	None	16%	18%	23% A
	Primary school	33%	37%	31%
	Knows how to read and write	4%	3%	3%
	Secondary school	9% B	9%	7%
	Technical course	2%	1%	2%
	University	4%	3%	1%
Average number of children		2.4	2.7	2.7
Children currently not attending school		55%	61%	67% A
Children in informal education		7%	6%	5%
Children moved to the next grade this year		76%	80%	85%

Table AII 6: Education by food security comparison.

Health

Households not requiring health assistance was more common within the moderately or severely food insecure category, with a significant difference for moderately or severely insecure households not receiving secondary health assistance compared to food secure households. Mildly food insecure households accessed free primary and secondary health care more commonly, were more likely to pay all related health care costs and were less likely to not need health care.

Children living in mildly, moderately or severely food insecure households were more likely to be sick, have diarrhoea, have a cough, have a fever, and had more symptoms compared with children living in food secure households, and the differences were significant.

		FS (A)	MFI (B)	MSFI (C)
HH that did not have access to Primary Health Care		24%	25%	32%
HH that did not have access to Secondary Health Care		28%	23%	38% [B]
Primary Health Type	Free health care	12%	19% [A]	13%
	Cost sharing/partial benefits	34%	32%	29%
	Don't know	9%	9%	12%
	Pays all related costs	23%	27%	25%
	Insurance	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Receiving contribution	0.5%	0.6%	1.6%
	Not needed	18% [B]	11%	17% [B]
	Other	4%	3%	3%
Secondary Health Type	Free health care	5%	9% [A]	7%
	Cost sharing/partial benefits	28%	30%	24%
	Don't know	10%	10%	17% [A B]
	Pays all related costs	24%	29% [C]	20%
	Insurance	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
	Receiving contribution	0.7%	0.8%	2.0%
	Not needed	27% [B]	18%	25% [B]
	Other	5%	4%	6%
Reason why HH could not access primary health care	Cost of drugs/treatment	10%	7%	12%
	Distance of health centre/ transportation costs	2%	2%	3%
	Don't know where to go	2%	3%	4%
	Could not afford doctors' fees	7%	8%	8%
	Inadequate treatment by health centre	2%	1%	2%
	Other	0.2%	0.7%	0.0%
	Pending appointment	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%
	Physical limitations preventing access to health centre	0.2%	0.5%	0.0%
	Rejected	3.3%	3.2%	2.0%
2 weeks before the survey children with	Sickness	62%	71% [A]	70%
	Diarrhoea	25%	40% [A]	33%
	Cough	40%	48% [A]	53% [A]
	Fever	45%	54% [A]	53%
	Other	13%	14%	14%
	Symptoms	42%	52% [A]	52% [A]

Table AII 7: Health indicators by food security comparison.

Security

There were no significant differences in the type and cause of insecurity between households with different levels of food security. Moderate or severely food insecure households experienced insecurity from local authorities and shop owners / managers more often, although the difference was not significant.

		FS (A)	MFI (B)	MSFI (C)
Household members experienced any kind of insecurity during the last 3 months in Lebanon		11%	13%	11%
Kind of Insecurity	Community violence/dispute	0.7%	0.9%	2.0%
	Cross-border shelling	0.2%	0.6%	0.4%
	Extortion/bribe	0.7%	1.1%	1.2%
	Forced displacement/eviction	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%
	Harassment/Physical assault	8%	9%	8%
	Theft/robbery	0.7%	0.7%	0.8%
	Kidnapping	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%
	Others	2.4%	4.0% [C]	0.8%
	Armed groups	15%	8%	4%
Cause of Insecurity	Clashes, rockets, gunfire	2%	3%	4%
	Hosts/Landlord	9%	9%	7%
	Local authorities	7%	8%	14%
	Local organizations/charity based	7%	8%	14%
	Neighbours/Host community	44%	47%	46%
	Other causes of insecurity	3%	4%	1%
	Refugee leaders/refugee community	7%	2%	0.0%
	Shop owners/managers	7%	9%	14%
Household had to reduce mobility		57%	72%	75%

Table AII 8: Security by food security comparison.

Livelihood sources

The number of household members working strongly correlates to food security, as such the proportion of households with no members working increases significantly with food insecurity. At the same time, food secure households were significantly more likely to have at least one member working than food insecure households. There was a significant difference for the main livelihood source between food security categories, food secure households relied more on skilled work and non-agricultural casual labour, while food insecure households were more reliant on food vouchers and households with moderate or severe food insecurity were also more reliant on formal credits/debts, gifts from family or relatives, informal credits or debts (shops, friends or hosts).

Moderately or severely food insecure households also relied more on agricultural waged labour and formal credits or debts as a second source of income, with a significant difference. Food vouchers and skilled work were more common secondary livelihood sources for food secure households.

		FS (A)	MFI (B)	MSFI (C)
Proportion of HH members working	No working members	19%	29% [A]	37% [A B]
	≥5 dependents/working member	30%	31%	25%
	3–4 dependents/working member	33% [B C]	23%	22%
	≤2 dependents/working member	18%	17%	16%
Number of HH members who worked last month, by category	0	19%	29% [A]	37% [A B]
	1	58% [C]	52%	44%
	2	18%	15%	13%
	3	5%	4%	6%
First livelihood source	Agricultural waged labour	5%	3%	4%
	Begging	0.0%	0.1%	0.4%
	Cash from charitable organizations	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
	Cash from humanitarian organizations	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%
	Food voucher	30%	43% [A]	50% [A]
	Formal commerce	0.5%	0.1%	0.0%
	Formal credits/ debts	0.2%	0.7%	4.1% [A B]
	Gifts from family /relatives	1.7%	2.1%	4.9% [A B]
	Informal commerce	1.4%	1.0%	0.0%
	Informal credits debts (e.g. from shops)	2%	3%	7% [A B]
	Not applicable	3%	2%	1%
	Non-agricultural casual labour (casual labour)	32% [C]	29%	22%
	Other	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%
	Remittances	0.9%	0.5%	0.0%
	Sale of crops	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%
	Sale of livestock and animal produce	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%
	Sale of food aid	0.2%	0.1%	0.4%
	Sale of assets (car, bicycle, refrigerator, TV, jewellery)	0.5%	0.1%	0.8%
	Savings	2.4%	1.4%	0.4%
	Skilled work	20% [B C]	12% [C]	5%

Second livelihood source	Agricultural waged labour	2%	3%	8% [A B]
	Begging	0%	0%	1%
	Cash from charitable organizations	0%	0%	0%
	Cash from humanitarian organizations	1%	3%	1%
	Food voucher	23% [B C]	16% [C]	8%
	Formal commerce	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%
	Formal credits/ debts	1%	3%	6% [A]
	Gifts from family or relatives	5%	5%	7%
	Informal commerce	0.9%	0.5%	0.4%
	Informal credits debts (e.g. from shops)	0.0%	0.1%	0.4%
	Formal credits/ debts	13%	19% [A]	16.3%
	Not applicable	23%	22%	26%
	Non-agricultural casual labour	18%	19%	18%
	Other	0.7%	0.6%	1.6%
	Remittances	0.2%	0.7%	0.0%
	Sale of crops	0.0%	0.3%	0.8%
	Sale of livestock and animal produce	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
	Sale of food aid	0.2%	0.7%	0.8%
	Sales of assets (car, bicycle, etc.)	0.9%	0.7%	0.8%
	Sale of non-food assistance	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
	Savings	3%	2%	2%
	Skilled work	7% [B C]	4%	2%
Third livelihood source	Agricultural waged labour	0.5%	0.7%	1.6%
	Begging	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%
	Cash from charitable organizations	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%
	Cash from humanitarian organizations	0.5%	0.9%	0.4%
	Food voucher	6.2%	4.6%	4.1%
	Formal commerce	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%
	Formal credits/ debts	1%	2%	1%
	Gifts from family or relatives	2%	3%	4%

	Informal commerce	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%
	Informal credits or debts	15%	20%	17%
	Not applicable	67% [B]	58%	64%
	Non-agricultural casual labour	2.4%	3.9% [C]	0.8%
	Other	1.4%	1.9%	4.1%
	Remittances	0.7%	0.7%	0.4%
	Sale of crops	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
	Sale of food aid	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%
	Sales of assets (e.g. car, bicycle, etc.)	0.2%	0.7%	0.8%
	Sale of non-food assistance	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
	Savings	1.4%	1.1%	0.8%
	Skilled work	1.4%	1.0%	0.8%
First livelihood source in Syria	Agricultural waged labour	8.1%	10.0%	9.3%
	Cash from charitable organizations	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
	Food voucher	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%
	Formal commerce	10%	8%	8%
	Formal credits/ debts	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
	Gifts from family or relatives	1.7%	1.3%	1.2%
	Informal commerce	3%	3%	5%
	Informal credits or debts	0.2%	0.4%	1.2%
	Not applicable	1.9%	1.0%	0.8%
	Non-agricultural casual labour)	24%	28%	29%
	Other	3%	2%	2%
	Remittances	3.1% [B]	1.0%	0.0%
	Sale of crops	7%	10%	15% [A]
	Sale of livestock and animal produce	2%	3%	3%
	Sale of food aid	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%
	Sale of assets (e.g. car, bicycle)	0.2%	0.1%	0.4%
	Savings	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%
	Skilled work	36% [C]	32%	26%
Second livelihood source in Syria	Agricultural waged labour	3%	3%	3%
	Cash from charitable organizations	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
	Food voucher	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%

	Formal commerce	4%	2%	2%
	Formal credits or debts	0.2%	1.5%	0.8%
	Gifts from family or relatives	2.8%	2.1%	2.0%
	Informal commerce	0.2%	1.5%	0.8%
	Informal credits or debts	4%	6%	4%
	Not applicable	55%	55%	57%
	Non-agricultural casual labour	6%	7%	5%
	Other	3%	2%	5%
	Remittances	0.7%	0.3%	0.0%
	Sale of crops	4%	5%	4%
	Sale of livestock and animal produce	3%	3%	6%
	Sale of food aid	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
	Sale of assets (e.g. car, bicycle)	0.2%	0.4%	0.0%
	Savings	7%	5%	7%
	Skilled work	7%	6%	5%
Third livelihood source in Syria	Agricultural waged labour	0.5%	0.8%	0.8%
	Begging	0.0%	0.1%	0.8% [B]
	Cash from charitable organizations	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
	Food voucher	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%
	Formal commerce	0.5%	0.3%	0.8%
	Formal credits/ debts	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%
	Gifts from family/relatives	0.9%	1.5%	0.4%
	Informal commerce	0.2%	0.6%	0.4%
	Informal credits debts	3%	6% [A]	7% [A]
	Not applicable	86% [B C]	77%	79%
	Non-agricultural casual labour	0.7%	2.2%	0.8%
	Other	3%	2%	5%
	Remittances	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%
	Sale of crops	1.2%	1.3%	0.4%
	Sale of livestock and animal produce	0.5%	0.8%	1.6%
	Savings	2%	4%	3%

Table AII 9: Livelihood sources by food security comparison.

Expenditure

Expenditure (per capita and for the household) was significantly lower for moderately or severely food insecure households, especially for health, education, rent, water, alcohol, hygiene items, electricity, and telecommunication.

The more food secure the household was, the higher total expenditures were. Half of the households classified as moderately or severely food insecure spent less than US$88 per month per capita, while more than 50% of the food secure households spent more than US$132 per capita (MEB>125%). Moderately or severely food insecure households were more likely to spend at least half of their total expenditure on food.

		FS (A)	MFI (B)	MSFI (C)
Monthly expenditures per HH	Food	317	328	300
	Health	83 [C]	73 [C]	35
	Education	16 [B C]	7	2
	Rent	241 [B C]	173 [C]	100
	Water	18 [B C]	14 [C]	8
	Alcohol	35 [B C]	26	20
	Soap and Hygiene items	29 [B C]	25 [C]	21
	Electricity	23	19	12
	Clothes	20 [B C]	11	4
	Telecommunication	25 [B C]	18 [C]	12 [A]
	Assets	5 [B C]	3 [C]	1
	Rest	6 [B C]	2 [C]	3
	Total Expenditures	874 [C]	744	548
Monthly expenditures per capita	Food	57	55	56
	Rent	47 [B C]	31 [C]	20
	Water	3 [B C]	2 [C]	2
	Tobacco/alcohol	7 [B C]	5	4
	Hygiene	6 [B C]	4	4
	Fuel	4 [C]	4 [C]	3
	Transport	7 [B C]	4 [C]	3
	Electricity	4 [B C]	3 [C]	2
	Telecom	5 [B C]	3 [C]	2
	Household assets	1.0 [C]	0.6	0.3
	Others	1.1 [B]	0.4	0.7
	Health	15 [C]	15 [C]	6
	Education	1.5 [B C]	0.7	0.3
	Clothing	2.3 [B C]	1.4 [C]	0.6
	Total	164 [B C]	131 [C]	104
Share Food expenditure 4 categories	<50 Low	94% [B C]	63% [C]	35%
	50-65 Medium	6%	28% [A]	24% [A]
	66-75 High	0%	6%	18% [B]
	>75 Very high	0%	3%	23% [B]
Minimum Expenditure Basket categories	≥125% MEB (≥132$)	53% [B C]	36% [C]	21%
	MEB- 125% MEB (106 - 131$)	17%	20% [C]	14%
	SMEB-MEB (88-105$)	10%	14% [A]	18% [A]
	< SMEB (88$)	20%	29% [A]	48% [A B]
	Below poverty line <3.84	35%	51% [A]	73% [A B]

Table AII 10: Expenditures by food security comparison.

Food consumption

As food consumption is one of the three indicators considered in the calculation of food insecurity, the association between these 2 variables is expected by definition. There is a strong correlation between food consumptions and food insecurity. However, the magnitude of the specific differences provide useful information to understand the food usually consumed by each food security group.

Moderately or severely food insecure households were more likely to have poor food consumption or borderline food consumption. Food secure households had a higher diet diversity, although all households consumed bread and pasta at the same level. Food secure households consumed significantly more green leaves and vegetables, vitamin A-rich fruits, other fruits, flesh meat, eggs and dairy products than both mildly and moderately or severely food insecure households. Additionally, food secure households consumed significantly more cereals, tubers, pulses, vitamin A rich vegetables, other vegetables, organ meat, fish/seafood, sugary products, fats/oil, and condiments than moderately or severely food insecure households. Moderately or severely food insecure households also consumed fewer meals on average.

There were no significant differences for infant and young children feeding practices between households with different food security, except diet diversity. Children in moderately or severely food insecure households were significantly less likely to have the minimum diet diversity. Children from moderately or severely food insecure households consumed more cereals but less pulses, dairy products, meat or fish, eggs, vitamin A-rich vegetables and fruits, other vegetables and fruits, with a significant difference for dairy products and other vegetables and fruits.

		FS (A)	MFI (B)	MSFI (C)
Food Consumption Score categories (28/42)	Poor food consumption (≤28)	0%	0%	18%
	Borderline food consumption (29-42)	0%	4%	32% B
	Acceptable food consumption (>42)	100%	96% C	50%
Food Consumption 4 scale classification	Acceptable	100%	20%	0%
	Acceptable with coping strategies	0%	76% C	50%
	Borderline	0%	4%	32% B
	Poor	0%	0%	18%
Household Weekly Diet Diversity-5 categories	≤2 food groups	0%	0%	1%
	3–4 food groups	0.2%	0.0%	6.1% A
	5–6 food groups	0.5%	0.7%	15.4% A B
	7–8 food groups	8%	21% A	47% A B
	≥9 food groups	91% B C	78% C	31%
HH Daily Average Diet Diversity- 5 categories	≤2.5 food groups	0.2%	0.1%	2.0% B
	2.5–3.4 food groups	0.2%	0.4%	5.3% A B
	3.5–4.4 food groups	1%	2%	17% A B
	4.5–6.4 food groups	23%	32% A	51% A B
	≥6.5 food groups	76% B C	66% C	25%
HH Daily Average Diet Diversity		7.3 B C	7.1 C	5.8
HH Weekly Average Diet Diversity		10.0 B C	9.6 C	8.0
Number of meals eaten yesterday by adults		2.2 C	2.1	2
Number of meals eaten yesterday by children under 5		2.8 C	2.7 C	2.5
Average number of days the	Cereals	3	4 A C	3
	Bread and pasta	7	7	7

follow food items were consumed by the HH	Tubers	4[C]	4[C]	3
	Pulses	2[C]	2[C]	1
	Green leaves	1[C]	1[C]	
	Vitamin A-rich vegetables		[C]	
	Other vegetables	6[C]	6[C]	4
	Vitamin A rich fruits	[B C]		
	Fruits	1[B C]		
	Organ meat			
	Flesh meat	1[B C]	1[C]	
	Eggs	4[C]	4[C]	2
	Fish/seafood	[C]	[C]	
	Sugary products	7[C]	7[C]	6
	Dairy products	6[B] [C]	6[C]	3
	Fats/oil	6	7[A C]	6
	Condiments	7	7[C]	7
Child eat or drink a day before	Cereals	58%	56%	61%
	Pulses	20%	16%	10%
	Dairy products	61%[C]	54%[C]	36%
	Meat / Fish	11%[B]	6%	0%
	Eggs	29%	28%	19%
	Vitamin A rich vegetables and fruits	10%	9%	4 %
	Other vegetables and fruits	20%	23%[C]	10%
Breastfeeding a day before		47%	54%	58%
Complementary Feeding		72%	63%	61%
Meal Frequency		22%	19%	17%
Diet Diversity		20%[C]	20%[C]	7%
Minimum Acceptable Diet		5%	5%	1%

Table AII 11: Food consumption by food security comparison.

Coping Strategies

As coping strategies is one of the three indicators considered in the calculation of food insecurity, the association between these 2 variables is expected by definition. However, the magnitude of the specific differences found for each coping strategy provide useful information to understand the practices usually applied by each food security group.

Food secure households were significantly less likely to experience a lack of food or money to buy food than food insecure households and were also less likely to apply coping strategies. Moderate or severely food insecure households were more likely to engage in crisis and emergency coping strategies whereas food secure or mildly food insecure households applied less severe coping strategies. Food consumption related coping strategies were significantly more common in moderately or severely food insecure households than by mildly food insecure households, and more by mildly food insecure households than food secure households. Although not all differences between mild and moderate or severe food insecurity households were significant, in particular the differences in restriction of food consumption by adults; restriction of food consumption by women; and relying on less preferred or expensive food, were not significant.

Food secure households applied four coping strategies that are not directly related to food consumption: selling household goods, spending savings, buying food on credit or borrowed money to purchased food and sending adults to work elsewhere. There were no significant differences by food security status for spending savings, selling household goods or productive assets, or for early marriage.

The percentage of food insecure households that borrowed money in the last three months is significantly higher than food secure households. The percentage of food secure households with no debt is higher than food insecure households, and a third of the moderately or severely food insecure households have debt of more than US$600.

		FS (A)	MFI (B)	MSFI (C)
During the last 30 days, % HH experienced a lack of food or money to buy food		8%	86% [A]	90% [A]
HH adopt strategies of consumption reduction		58%	91% [A]	96% [A B]
Summary of asset depletion coping strategies (CS)	HH not adopting CS	34% [B C]	6%	3%
	Stress CS	66% [C]	60% [C]	33%
	Crisis CS	0.0%	25.1%	37.4% [B]
	Emergencies CS	0.0%	8.2%	26.4% [B]
During last 7 days before the survey % HH	Relied on less preferred food.	76%	94% [A]	93% [A]
	Borrowed food or relied on help from friends	20%	43% [A]	52% [A B]
	Reduced the number of meals per day	38%	67% [A]	75% [A B]
	Spent days without eating.	3%	9% [A]	18% [A B]
	Restrict consumption by adults in order for children.	25%	46% [A]	50% [A]
	Sent members to eat elsewhere.	3%	11% [A]	18% [A B]
	Reduced portion size of meals.	40%	72% [A]	81% [A B]
	Restrict consumption of female.	1%	7% [A]	9% [A]
	Selling household goods (furniture…)	21%	19%	18%
	Sell productive assets or means of transport (car…)	0.0%	3.2%	4.1%
	Reduce essential non-food expenditures (education…)	0.0%	29.3%	50.7% [B]
	Spent savings	18%	20%	20%
	Bought food on credit or borrowed money to purchase food.	18%	43% [A]	50% [A]
	Sold house or land	0.0%	1.1%	1.8%
	Withdrew children from school	0.0%	12.9%	25.3% [B]
	Have school children involved in income generation	0.0%	5.9%	19.5% [B]
	Marriage of children under 18	0.0%	1.1%	2.3%
	Accept high risk, illegal, socially degrading or exploitative temporary jobs (e.g. theft, survival sex…)	0.0%	2.4%	5.4% [B]
During the past 30 days before the survey % HH	Sent an adult household member to seek work elsewhere	6%	4%	9% [B]
	Begged	0.0%	1.2%	5.9% [B]
HH that borrowed money in the past three months		66%	87% [A]	89% [A]
Total amount of debt (US$)		654	646	687

Primary reason for borrowing	Documentation/legal state fees	1.7%	1.3%	0.4%
	To pay for education	1.9%	1.1%	1.2%
	To buy food	42%	66% [A]	69% [A]
	To pay for health care	19%	29% [A]	28% [A]
	For income generating activities/investment	0.2%	0.1%	0.4%
	To buy/rent house	39%	45% [C]	31%
	To pay social event	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%
	For transport	1.7%	2.9%	3.7%
	To purchase water	59% [B C]	48% [C]	29%
	Other	2.1%	1.7%	2.0%
Source of borrowing	Bank/formal institution	0.0%	0.1%	0.5%
	Friends/relatives in Lebanon	90%	90%	93%
	Friends/relatives out of Lebanon	7%	7%	4%
	Informal savings group	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
	Local associations/Charity	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
	Money lender	0.4%	1.6%	2.8%
	Others	6.1%	4.2%	2.8%
Total amount of debt categories	No debt	35% [B C]	14%	12%
	≤US$ 200	19%	24%	25%
	US$ 201–600	24%	34% [A]	31%
	≥US$ 601	23%	28%	32% [A]

Table AII 12: Coping Strategies by food security comparison.

ANNEX III: PROFILE BY BENEFICIARY STATUS

Not all Syrian refugee households in Lebanon, or in the survey, receive food voucher assistance. Comparisons between households receiving and not receiving assistance, based on the questionnaire sectors were undertaken. Results identified which factors or indicators were directly or indirectly associated with the receipt of assistance.

For this analysis households receiving food vouchers with a ration for half or more household members were considering to be receiving assistance, while those who do not receive a food voucher or receive a food voucher with a ration for less than half of the household members is considered to not be receiving assistance. For example, a household of 7 members who receives a food voucher of US$60 on a monthly basis (ration for 2 people) would be considered in the analysis as not receiving assistance. According to these criteria, although 69% of households were receiving food vouchers, only 61% were classified as receiving assistance. The proportion of households receiving assistance by region is shown in Table AII 1.

Values with superscripts are statistically different than the values corresponding to the letter used for the superscript, for example the average household size of eligible households is statistically different from the average household size on ineligible households (see Table AI 2).

	Akkar	Bekaa	BML	South	T5
Receiving food vouchers	72%	75%	55%	75%	71%

Table AIII 1: Receipt of food vouchers by region.

Demographics

The demographics of a household had a significant effect on edibility status. However, the demographic differences found by eligibility status were expected due to the targeting criteria. The burden index applied to UNHCR registration database that serves as basis for determining registration case and eligibility status for assistance is mainly based on the dependency ratio, the gender of household members and specific vulnerabilities like big household size, households headed by women and/or children and households headed by a single guardian with dependents among others[49].

Eligible households were larger than that of ineligible households, the average eligible household had 7 members whereas ineligible households had 6 members. Eligible households were also more likely to have a significantly higher dependency ratio, due to less adult members and more children, on average. Households headed by a single guardian with dependents and households where all members were dependents were more likely to be eligible, although these were not significance most likely due to the small number of households in this situation. Households headed by women and households with a higher ratio of women to men were also significantly more likely to be eligible. The proportion of households headed by children and households with unaccompanied children was higher among those receiving vouchers, however the differences were not significant, again probably due to the small number of households in this situation. The presence of household members with specific needs did not have an impact on eligibility status.

		Excluded (A)	Included (B)
HH size		5.9	7.1 [A]
HH size categories	1-4	45% [B]	21%
	5-6	24%	34% [A]
	7-9	15%	27% [A]
	≥10	16%	18%
HH composition	Children Under 5	1	1.4 [A]
	Children 5-15 years	1.2	2.3 [A]
	Members 16-17 years	0.3	0.3
	Members 18-59 years	3.1 [B]	2.8
	Members above 60 years	0.2	0.3
Dependency ratio		0.9	1.7 [A]
Dependency ratio categories	≤1	73% [B]	33%
	1.1-1.5	14%	22% [A]
	1.6-2	7%	21% [A]
	≥2.1	7%	24% [A]
HH headed by a single guardian with dependents under 18		4%	11% [A]
Sex ratio		1.2	1.4 [A]
HH headed by women		11%	21% [A]
HH headed by children		0.6%	0.9%
Unaccompanied children		1.8%	2.2%
Average number of specific needs members		1.43	1.43
Presence of individual with a specific needs		47%	51%
Pregnant and lactating women		35%	35%
Pregnant and lactating women under 16 years		0.3%	0.5%
Disability		11%	12%
Temporal functional limitations/injured		11%	11%
Chronically ill		44%	41%
Serious medical conditions		6%	6%
Others		3%	3%
Members in need of support to go to the toilet		3%	5%

Table AIII 2: Demographics by eligibility status.

Arrival profile and registration

Households that had been registered for more than 6 months before the survey were significantly more likely to be eligible for assistance. All other arrival profile and registration factors had no significant effect on assistance eligibility.

		Excluded (A)	Included (B)
HH arrive at the same time		54%	60%
HH arrive at the same time categories	1 to 3 months ago	7% B	3%
	4 to 6 months ago	11% B	6%
	7 months to 1 year ago	15%	17%
	1 to 2 years ago	48%	54%
	2 to 3 years ago	18%	19%
	Before the conflict started in Syria	2.2%	0.8%
Registration date categories	Less than 1month	0.3%	0.0%
	Less than 3 months	20% B	9%
	3 to 6 months ago	18%	17%
	More than 6 months	62%	74% A
% HH members with residential permit		83% B	77%
% HH with all members registered		92%	94%
% HH members awaiting registration		8% B	5%
% HH with members willing to register		15%	11%
% HH with non-registered members not willing to register		8%	6%
% by reason of not registering	Costs to reach the registration centre	1.30%	1.60%
	Disability	0.0%	0.1%
	Lack of trust	1.3%	0.5%
	See no benefit in registration	4%	3%
	Physically unable	2%	2%
	Unaware of the process	3%	1%
	Unsafe	1.2%	0.6%
	Rejected	1.3%	0.4%
	Others	9%	7%
% Children without birth certificate		22%	25%

Table AIII 3: Arrival profile by eligibility status.

Shelter

Households receiving assistance paid less rent and resided in accommodation that was more densely populated. However, there were no significant differences in the type of housing or occupancy by assistance eligibility status.

		Excluded	Included
Type of Housing	Collective centre (>6 families managed)	0.3%	0.3%
	Collective shelter (>6 families unmanaged)	0.4%	0.7%
	Factory / warehouse	2.4%	2.3%
	Formal tented	0.1%	0.3%
	Garage/ shop	6.1%	5.1%
	Handmade shelter in informal settlements	0.9%	1.0%
	Homeless / No shelter	0.1%	0.1%
	Independent house	59%	59%
	One room structure	19%	14%
	Other	1.0%	0.9%
	Tent in informal settlements	9%	13%
	Unfinished building	2%	3%
Type of Occupancy	Assistance	0.1%	0.1%
	Assistance – Charity	5%	6%
	Furnished rental	16%	13%
	Hosted for free	5%	6%
	Other	0.3%	0.5%
	Owned apartment	0.3%	0.2%
	Provided by employer	7%	7%
	Squatting / occupancy	0.1%	0.0%
	Unfurnished rental	66%	68%
Density		11.8 ^{B}	9.6
Density categories	>10.5 m2/person	34%	30%
	7-10.5 m2/person	21%	19%
	3.5-7 m2/person	29%	31%
	≤3.5 m2/person	17%	19%
Rent average		198.1	176.5
Crowding Index categories	1 - 2 person/room	45% ^{B}	35%
	3 - 5 person/room	42%	46%
	6 - 7 person/room	8%	11%
	≥8 person/room	6%	7%
Living space		53.8	56.4
Number of rooms		2.2	2.3 ^{A}
Number of rooms by categories	≥4 rooms	16%	17%
	3 rooms	20%	21%
	2 rooms	26%	33% ^{A}
	1 room	39% ^{B}	29%

Table AIII 4: Shelter by assistance eligibility status.

WASH

Households eligible for assistance were more likely to have access to 35 litres of water per person per day as well as sufficient access to hygiene items. Eligible households were also more likely to receive drinking water from UN/NGO truck/tanker. However, there were no significant differences by assistance eligibility status for source of cooking and washing water, type of latrines, access to bathrooms, water storage capacity or water treatment.

Although, there was a significant association between eligibility status and waste collection, probably reflecting the regional differences on eligibility status and waste collection.

		Excluded (A)	Included (B)
% HH with access bathrooms		90%	90%
% HH sharing bathroom with more than 15 people		7%	7%
Type of Latrine	Flush toilet	36%	32%
	Improved latrine	35%	35%
	Open air	3%	2%
	Traditional pit	27%	31%
% HH sharing latrines with more than 15 people		8%	8%
Main source of drinking water	Borehole	0.3%	0.3%
	Bottled mineral water	33%	31%
	Household water tap / water network (<2 hrs per day)	12%	11%
	Household water tap / water network (>2 hrs per day)	18%	21%
	Other	2%	3%
	Protected spring	4%	4%
	Protected dug well	13%	13%
	Public reservoir	2%	2%
	Public standpipe	5%	5%
	UN/NGO tanker/ truck water	0.3%	1.8% [A]
	Unprotected spring	3%	4%
	Unprotected well	2%	3%
	Water trucking non-NGO provider	4%	4%
Main source of cooking and washing water	Borehole	1%	1%
	Bottled mineral water	4%	3%
	Household water tap / water network (<2 hrs per day)	17%	15%
	Household water tap / water network (>2 hrs per day)	39%	36%
	Other	3%	2%
	Protected spring	2%	2%
	Protected dug well	15%	16%
	Public reservoir	2%	3%
	Public standpipe	3%	5%
	UN/NGO tanker/ truck water	1%	2%
	Unprotected spring	2%	2%
	Unprotected well	4%	4%
	Water trucking non-NGO provider	8%	9%

Water storage capacity	None	21%	21%
	less than 250L	14%	11%
	251 - 500L	16%	13%
	501 - 1000L	26%	29%
	1001 - 200L	19%	22%
	More than 2000L	5%	4%
HH treating water		5%	6%
Method of water treatment	Ceramic filters	33%	33%
	Chlorine products	30%	40%
	Traditional Method	30%	24%
	Do not know	7%	3%
HH access to 35 Litres		62%	68% [A]
HH access to sufficient water for drinking, cooking and washing		65%	69%
HH with enough soap and hygiene items for females and males		54%	62% [A]
Main type of waste disposal	Burning	4%	6%
	Dumpster barrels	73%	82% [A]
	Municipality	16% [B]	8%
	Others	0.3%	0.3%
	Rubbish pit	1.0%	0.4%
	Throw field	5%	4%

Table AIII 5: Services by assistance eligibility status.

Assets and services

Households eligible for assistance had significantly less beds but more gas stoves, TVs and satellites. Further eligible households were more likely to have sufficient access to fuel but differences were not significant.

		Excluded (A)	Included (B)
% HH with access to	Mattress	61%	68% [A]
	Beds	28% [B]	22%
	Blankets	70%	73%
	Winter clothes	55%	55%
	Table	24%	22%
	Sofa	31%	30%
	Stove	61%	68% [A]
	Fridge	60%	58%
	Water	50%	47%
	Washing machine	43%	48%
	Electric oven	3%	3%
	Microwave	3%	2%
	Dishwasher	0.6%	0.5%
	Central heating	1.2%	0.8%
	Air conditioning	3%	2%
	Sewing machine	4%	6%
	TV	77%	83% [A]
	Dishwasher	0.6%	0.5%

	Computers	1%	2%
	Satellite	66%	75% [A]
	Motorcycle	7%	8%
	Cars	3%	3%
% HH with access to basic assets		88%	91%
Type of fuel foe cooking	Electricity	0.6%	0.4%
	Gas	94%	96%
	Other	0.1%	0.1%
	Paraffin	0.1%	0.0%
	Wood charcoal	5%	4%
% HH with access to sufficient fuel to cover the cooking needs		72%	76%
Main source of lighting	Candles	1%	2%
	Electricity	98%	97%
	Gas	0.0%	0.4%
	Other	0.4%	0.3%

Table AIII 6: Assets and services by assistance eligibility status.

Education

Households receiving food assistance were less likely to have a household head or a spouse/caretaker with a university education degree. The eligibility of a households was strongly correlated to children's education. Households receiving food assistance also had significantly more school age children (3-17 years old), those children were more likely to attend school, or non-formal education, and those children were more likely to move to the next grade.

		Excluded (A)	Included (B)
Education level of household head	None	11.1%	14.0%
	Knows how to read and write	3.6%	4.1%
	Primary school	41.7%	39.0%
	Intermediate/ complementary school	27.3%	30.7%
	Secondary school	8.7%	7.7%
	Technical course	2.4%	1.9%
	University	5.2% [B]	2.6%
Education level of spouse/ caretaker	Not Applicable	6.7%	4.6%
	None	16.8%	18.8%
	Knows how to read and write	2.8%	3.7%
	Primary school	34.0%	35.6%
	Intermediate/ complementary school	25.3%	25.7%
	Secondary school	8.8%	8.2%
	Technical course	1.5%	1.4%
	University	3.9% [B]	1.9%
Average number of children		2.8	3.9 [A]
Children currently not attending school		72.1% [B]	53.0%
Children attending non formal education		4.20%	7.70% [A]
Children moved to the next grade this year		12%	25% [A]

Table AIII 7: Education by assistance eligibility status.

Health

Households eligible for assistance were more likely to receive assistance for primary and secondary health care, whereas ineligible households were more frequently unable to access primary health care when needed. Eligible households were also more likely to benefit from cost sharing when accessing health care. Households not eligible for assistance were more likely to not require health assistance, for primary and secondary health care. Among the reasons for not being able to access health assistance when required, distance was more mentioned by ineligible households.

		Excluded (A)	Included (B)
% HH that did not have access to primary health care		33% [B]	22%
% HH that did not have access to secondary health care		32%	23%
Type of primary health care received	Free health care	14%	18%
	Cost sharing/partial benefits	25%	36% [A]
	Don't know	10%	9%
	HH pays all related costs	29%	24%
	Insurance	0.0%	0.0%
	HH received contribution	0.7%	0.6%
	Not needed	18% [B]	11%
	Other	4%	2%
Type of secondary health care received	Free health care	8%	8%
	Cost sharing/partial benefits	22%	32% [A]
	Don't know	11%	11%
	HH pays all related costs	28%	26%
	Insurance	0.0%	0.1%
	HH received contribution	0.7%	1.1%
	Not needed	25% [B]	19%
	Other	6% [B]	3%
Reasons for not receiving health care	Cost of drugs/treatment	9%	8%
	Distance of health centre/ transportation costs	4% [B]	1%
	Don't know where to go	3%	3%
	Can't afford doctors' fees	9%	7%
	Inadequate welcoming/treatment by health centre staff	2%	2%
	Other	0.7%	0.3%
	Pending Appointment	0.1%	0.4%
	Physical limitations to access the health centre	0.9%	0.0%
	Rejected	3%	3%
2 weeks before the survey children with	Sickness	72.1%	67.8%
	Diarrhoea	34.7%	36.4%
	Cough	48.2%	46.5%
	Fever	52.8%	51.8%
	Other	16.1%	12.9%
	Symptoms	49.9%	50.1%

Table AIII 8: Health by assistance eligibility status.

Security

Ineligible households were more likely to have experienced insecurity in the 3 months prior to the survey. In particular, ineligible households were significantly more like to have experienced extortion and bribery. Eligible households were more likely to have felt harassed, although the difference was not significant.

		Excluded (A)	Included (B)
Any of the household members experienced any kind of insecurity during the last 3 months in Lebanon		15%	11%
Insecurity Type	Community violence/dispute	8%	8%
	Cross-border shelling	4%	3%
	Extortion/ bribery	13% [B]	4%
	Forced displacement / eviction	3%	4%
	Harassment / violence / Physical assault	63%	73%
	Theft / robbery	5%	7%
	kidnapping	2.1%	1.7%
	Others	4%	3%
	Armed groups	8%	9%
	Clashes, rockets, gunfire	2%	3%
	Hosts / Landlord	7%	10%
	Local authorities	12%	5%
Cause of Insecurity	Local organizations/ charity based	12%	5%
	Neighbours / Hosts community	46%	46%
	Refugee leaders / refugee community	4%	2%
	Shop owners / managers	10%	8%
	Others	4%	3%
Household had to reduce mobility		67%	71%

Table AIII 9: Security by assistance eligibility status.

Livelihood sources

As food vouchers were a main source of livelihoods for Syrian refugee households in Lebanon, the association between these 2 variables is expected by definition. There is a strong correlation between livelihood sources and food voucher eligibility.

The proportion of households that depend on food vouchers as one of the three main livelihood sources is, as expected, significantly higher among the eligible households. On the other hand, formal and informal debts or loans, skilled work, non-agricultural casual labour, gifts from relatives or savings were significantly more common as the first main livelihood source among the ineligible households. Eligible households tend to have more livelihood sources than ineligible ones. There were proportionally more eligible households with non-agricultural casual labour as the second main livelihood source and with informal debts as the third livelihood source, whereas informal debts were more common among the ineligible households as the second main livelihood source. Ineligible households had a significantly higher proportion of household members who were working. While, eligible households were more likely to have no working member, although the differences were not significant.

		Excluded (A)	Included (B)
Average number of HH members that have worked last month		1	1
Proportion of working household members	No working members	24%	30%
	5 or more dependents per working member	20%	36% [A]
	3-4 dependents per working member	29% [B]	23%
	≤2 dependents per working member	27% [B]	11%
HH members who worked last month in categories	0	24%	30%
	1	55%	50%
	2	15%	15%
	3	5%	5%
First livelihood source	Agricultural waged labour	4%	3%
	Begging	.1%	.1%
	Cash from charitable organizations	.1%	0.0%
	Cash from humanitarian organizations	.3%	1.0%
	Food voucher	15%	57% [A]
	Formal commerce	.1%	.2%
	Formal credits/ debts	2.1% [B]	.5%
	Gifts from family /relatives	4.9% [B]	.8%
	Informal commerce	.9%	1.0%
	informal credits debts (shops, friends hosts)	7% [B]	1%
	Non applicable	2%	2%
	Non-agricultural casual labour (provision of services)	40% [B]	21%
	other	1.0%	0.0%
	Remittances	.7%	.4%
	Sale of crops	.1%	.1%
	sale of livestock and animal produce	0.0%	.1%
	Sale of food aid	.1%	.2%
	Sales of assets (car, refrigerator, TV, jewellery)	.4%	.2%
	Savings	2.8% [B]	.6%
	Skilled work	17% [B]	10%
Second livelihood source	Agricultural waged labour	2%	4%
	Begging	.1%	.3%
	Cash from charitable organizations	.1%	.1%
	Cash from humanitarian organizations	1%	2%
	Food voucher	7%	22% [A]
	Formal commerce	.1%	.3%
	Formal credits/ debts	3%	3%
	Gifts from family /relatives	6%	5%
	Informal commerce	.4%	.6%
	Informal credits debts (shops, friends hosts)	.1%	.1%
	Informal credits/ debts	22% [B]	14%
	Non applicable	35% [B]	16%
	Non-agricultural casual labour (provision of services)	11%	23% [A]
	Other	1.2%	.5%

	Remittances	.6%	.4%
	Sale of crops	.6%	.1%
	sale of livestock and animal produce	0.0%	.1%
	Sale of food aid	.9%	.4%
	sales of assets (car, refrigerator, TV, jewellery)	.9%	.6%
	Sale of non-food assistance	0.0%	.1%
	savings	3%	2%
	Skilled work	4%	5%
Third livelihood source	Agricultural waged labour	.4%	1.0%
	Begging	.3%	0.0%
	Cash from charitable organizations	.4%	.5%
	Cash from humanitarian organizations	1.0%	.6%
	Food voucher	3%	6% [A]
	Formal commerce	.1%	0.0%
	Formal credits/ debts	.9%	2.2%
	Gifts from family /relatives	3%	3%
	Informal commerce	0.0%	.2%
	Informal credits debts (shops, friends hosts)	11%	22% [A]
	Non applicable	69% [B]	56%
	Non-agricultural casual labour (provision of services)	3%	3%
	Other	3%	2%
	Remittances	.7%	.6%
	Sale of crops	0.0%	.1%
	Sale of food aid	.1%	.2%
	sales of assets (car, , refrigerator, TV, jewellery)	.7%	.5%
	Sale of non-food assistance	.1%	0.0%
	savings	1.2%	1.1%
	Skilled work	1.0%	1.1%

Table AIII 10: Income and livelihood source by assistance eligibility status.

Expenditure

Expenditure per capita, especially for rent, health, hygiene items, fuel, transport, electricity, telecommunications and tobacco and/or alcohol, was significantly higher among households who were not eligible for assistance. However at the household level, food and fuel expenditures were significantly higher among the eligible households, although at a lower confidence level ($p<0.05$). At the household level ineligible households still have higher rents and telecommunication costs.

The proportion of total expenditure on food was higher for eligible households whereas the share expenditure spent on rent and telecommunication was higher among the ineligible households. Eligible households were more likely to spend more than half of their total expenditure on food. Non-eligible households were significantly more likely to be under the poverty line and the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB), whereas eligible households were more likely to have a total expenditure above 125% the MEB.

The correlation between eligibility status and expenditure could be explained, at least partially, by the existing association among eligibility status, geographic regions, household size and expenditure per capita. Households with more members usually have lower per capita expenditure because some expenses do not vary proportionally to the number of household members and remain constant or quite similar with relatively small increases in household size, therefore were shared across more household members. Results also show regional differences on expenditure, household size and eligibility status. Therefore, the differences observed on expenditure by eligibility status could be also reflecting regional differences on expenditure and household size as well as difference on household size by eligibility status.

		Excluded (A)	Included (B)
Monthly expenditure per HH	Food	277.9	347.7 [A]
	Health	68.7	70.7
	Education	9.1	7.6
	Rent	189.2	173.2
	Water	13.8	14.1
	Alcohol	28.9	26.1
	Soap and hygiene items	24.7	25.5
	Electricity	19.5	18.5
	Clothes	11.1	12.6
	Telecommunication	19.9	17.8
	Assets	4.2	3.0
	Rest	3.4	2.7
	Total	714.9	766.5 [A]
Monthly expenditure per capita	Food	58.9	54.1
	Rent	40.4 [B]	28.8
	Water	2.8	2.4
	Tobacco/alcohol	6.6 [B]	4.1
	Hygiene	5.5 [B]	4.2
	Fuel	4.3 [B]	3.9
	Transport	5.3 [B]	4.0
	Electricity	3.8 [B]	3.1
	Telecom	4.8 [B]	2.9
	Assets	0.9	0.5
	Others	0.9	0.4
	Health	16.0 [B]	12.0
	Education	1.6	1.1
	Clothing	2.8	1.9
	Total Monthly Expenditure	154.4 [B]	123.4
Share food expenditure 4 categories	<50 Low	75% [B]	61%
	50-65 Medium	15%	26% [A]
	66-75 High	5%	7%
	>75 Very high	4%	6%
Minimum Expenditure Basket	≥125% MEB (≥US$132)	48% [B]	33%
	MEB-125% MEB (US$106-131)	16%	20%
	SEB-MEB (US$88-105)	10%	16% [A]
	<SEB (US$88)	26%	32% [A]
Total daily expenditure per capita	Above poverty line ≥3.84	57% [B]	46%
	Below poverty line <3.84	43%	54% [A]

Table AIII 11: Expenditures by eligibility status.

Food consumption and food security

Eligible households hadhigher diet diversity, higher, and more often acceptable, food consumption score (FCS) and were more likely to cook at least once a day. Eligible households also consume more cereals, bread, pulses, meat, fish, eggs, dairy products, sugar, fats and condiments. On the other hand, ineligible households were more likely to have poor or borderline FCS and were more likely to be severely food insecure. However there were no significant differences regarding the number of meals per day or who was prioritised to receive food.

		Excluded (A)	Included (B)
Food consumption score categories (28/42)	Poor FCS(≤28)	6% [B]	2%
	Border line FCS (29-42)	12% [B]	7%
	Acceptable FCS (>42)	81%	91% [A]
Food security classification-categories	Food secure	23%	25%
	Mild food insecurity	62%	62%
	Moderate food insecurity	14%	13%
	Severe food insecurity	1% [B]	0%
Food consumption - 4 scale classification	Acceptable	30%	37% [A]
	Acceptable with coping strategies	52%	54%
	Borderline	12% [B]	7%
	Poor	6% [B]	2%
Household Weekly Diet Diversity - 5 categories	≤2 food groups	0.3%	0.0%
	3 - 4 food groups	1.8% [B]	0.4%
	5 -6 food groups	5% [B]	2%
	7 - 8 food groups	26% [B]	19%
	≥9 food groups	67%	79% [A]
Household Daily Average Diet Diversity - 5 categories	≤2.5 food groups	0.6%	0.3%
	2.5-3.4 food groups	1.9% [B]	0.5%
	3.5-4.4 food groups	7% [B]	2%
	4.5-6.4 food groups	39% [B]	28%
	≥6.5 food groups	52%	69% [A]
Household Daily Average Diet Diversity		6.5	7.0 [A]
Household Weekly Average Diet Diversity		9.0	9.6 [A]
Average number of days the follow food items were consumed by the HH	Cereals	3	4 [A]
	Pasta	7	7 [A]
	Tubers	4	4 [A]
	Pulses	2	2 [A]
	Green leaves	1	1
	Vitamin A rich vegetables		
	Other vegetables	5	6 [A]
	Vitamin A rich fruits		
	Other fruits		1
	Organ meat		
	Flesh meat	1	1 [A]
	Eggs	3	4 [A]
	Fish/Seafood		[A]

	Sugary products	6	7 [A]
	Dairy products	5	6 [A]
	Fats/oil	6	7 [A]
	Condiments	7	7 [A]
Child eat or drink a day before	Cereals	50.6%	60.3%
	Pulses	13.3%	17.4%
	Dairy products	45.9%	57.3% [A]
	Meat Fish	5.9%	6.5%
	Eggs	23.1%	29.1%
	Vitamin A rich vegetables and fruits	7.8%	9.3%
	Other vegetables and fruits	18.2%	22.5%
Breastfeeding a day before		53.7%	52.0%
Complementary feeding		56.1%	69.2% [A]
Meal frequency		18.0%	20.4%
Diet diversity		14.5%	19.8%
Minimum acceptable diet		3.1%	4.9%

Table AIII 12: Food consumption by eligibility status

Coping strategies

Households that lacked food or money to buy food were less common among eligible households, although the difference was not significant. There were no significant differences for the categories of applied coping strategies (stress, crisis or emergency), but the proportion of households applying specific strategies differ significantly by eligibility status. Eligible households were more likely to restrict the consumption of adults in order to feed young children, to spend savings and to reduce essential non-food expenditures like health or education. At a lower level of significance (p<0.05) eligible households were also more likely to withdrew children from school. On the other hand, ineligible households were more likely to reduce the number of meals eaten per day, to spend days without eating and to borrow food or rely on help from friends or relatives.

The level of debt was not significantly different between eligible and ineligible households, although ineligible households had, on average, US$50 more debt.

		Excluded (A)	Included (B)
During the last 30 days, % HH experienced a lack of food or money to buy food		71%	66%
HH adopt strategies of consumption reduction		86%	82%
Summary of asset depletion coping strategies (CS)	HH not adopting CS	12%	13%
	Stress CS	61%	56%
	Crisis CS	18%	22%
	Emergencies CS	9%	9%
During last 7 days before the survey % HH	Relied on less preferred food.	90%	89%
	Borrow food or relied on help from friends.	43% [B]	36%
	Reduce number of meals per day	67% [B]	58%
	Spent days without eating.	14% [B]	6%
	Restrict consumption by adults in order to children.	37%	44% [A]
	Sent members to eat elsewhere.	12%	9%
	Reduce portion size of meals.	69%	63%
	Restrict consumption of female.	6%	6%
	Selling household goods (furniture, etc.).	22%	17%

During the past 30 days before the survey % HH	Sell productive assets or means of transport (car…)	3%	3%
	Reduce essential non-food expenditures (education…)	27%	36% ^A
	Spent savings.	16%	23% ^A
	Bought food on credit or borrowed money to purchase food.	42%	45%
	Sold house or land.	2%	1%
	Withdrew children from school.	12%	17%
	Have school children involved in income generation.	7%	9%
	Marriage of children under 18.	2%	1%
	Accept high risk, illegal, socially degrading jobs (e.g. theft, survival sex, etc.).	3%	3%
	Sent an adult to seek work elsewhere.	6%	5%
	Begged.	2%	2%
HH borrowing money in the past 3 months		81%	82%
Total amount of debt US$		685.6	633.5
Total amount of debt US$- categories	No debt	19%	18%
	≤200	23%	24%
	201-600	31%	31%
	≥601	28%	27%
Primary reason for borrowing	Buy food	63%	60%
	Buy/ rent house	41%	41%
	Pay health care	25%	28%
	Documentation / legal state fees (such as passport)	1.3%	1.2%
	Pay education	1.3%	1.3%
	For income generating activities/investment	0.1%	0.2%
	pay social event	0.0%	0.3%
	Transport	2%	3%
	Purchase water	50%	47%
	Other	2%	2%
Source of borrowing	Bank	0.3%	0.0%
	Friends/relatives in Lebanon	73%	75%
	Friends/relatives out of Lebanon	5%	5%
	Informal saving group	0.1%	0.0%
	Local associations / charity	0.0%	0.1%
	Money lender	1.3%	1.3%
	Other	3%	4%

Table AIII 13: Coping strategies and debt by assistance eligibility status.

ANNEX IV: PROFILE BY HOUSEHOLD HEAD GENDER

Households can be differentiated between households headed by men and households headed by women. Results identified which factors or indicators were directly or indirectly associated with the gender of the household head.

Demographic
The vast majority of households were headed by men, across all 5 regions. Beirut-Mount Lebanon had the highest percentage of households headed by men, while Akkar had the highest percentage of households headed by women. A significantly different distribution across regions was noted between households headed by men and women (p<0.001).
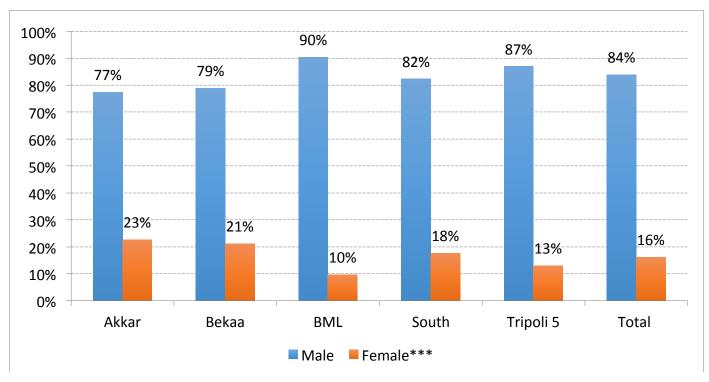
Figure AIV 1: Gender of the household head according to regions (***significant at p<0.001).

The majority of households had members that were between 5 and 15 years of age, and these households were primarily headed by men. Furthermore, 65% of households had members aged between 2 and 5 with significant differences between the gender of the household heads. Only 20% of households have elderly members and these households were primarily headed by women.
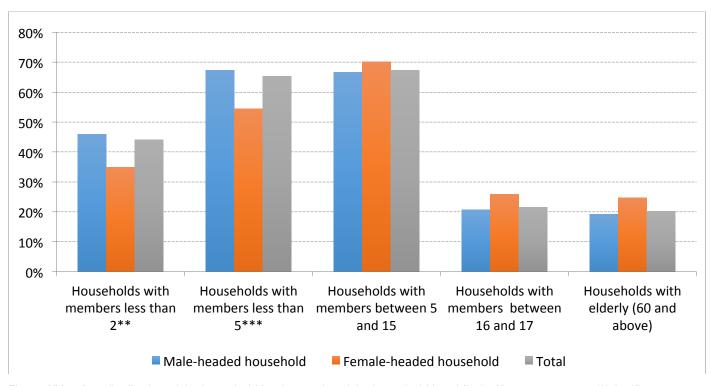
Figure AIV 2: Age distribution of the household by the gender of the household head (**significant at p<0.005; ***significant at p<0.001).

The dependency ratio, the number of dependent household members per working household member, was significantly higher for households headed by women. Households headed by women were significantly, almost 3 times, more likely to have more than 2 dependant household members per working household member.
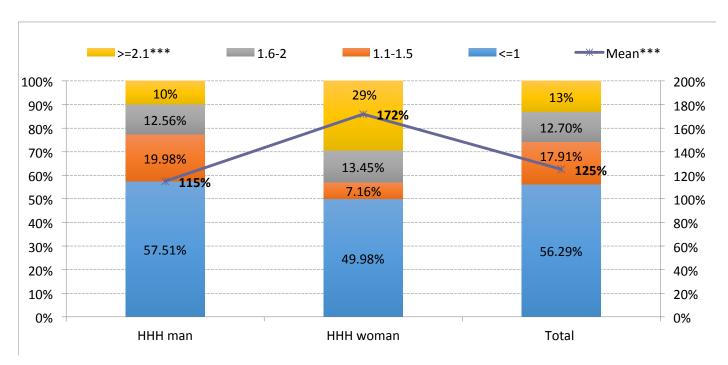
Figure AIV 3: Dependency Ratio by gender of household head (***significant at p<0.001).

Households headed by women were significantly less likely to have a household member with specific needs, this was mostly because households headed by women were significantly less likely to have a household member that was pregnant or lactating.
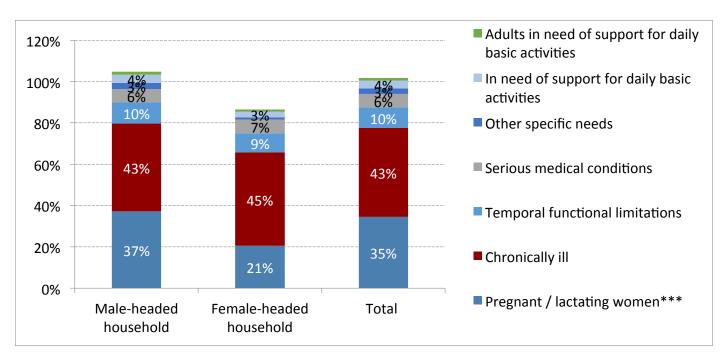
Figure AIV 4: Household members with specific needs according to gender of household head (***significant at p<0.001).

Shelter

The type of occupancy differed significantly between households headed by men and women (p<0.005). Households headed by men were more likely to reside in an unfurnished rental than households headed by women.
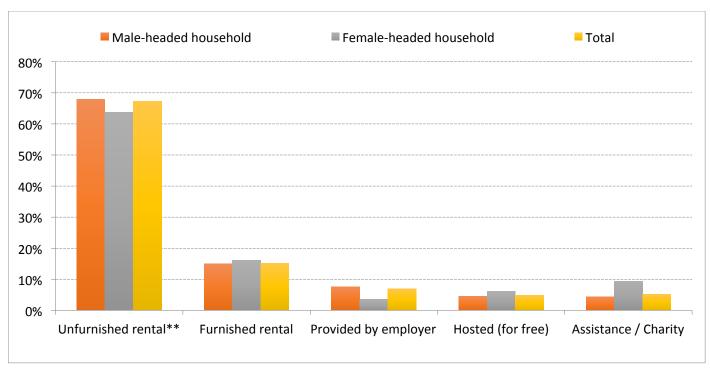
Figure AIV 5: Type of occupancy by gender of household head (**significant at p<0.005).

Households headed by women, on average, paid significantly less rent compared to households headed by men (p<0.05) – US$165 compared to US$190.
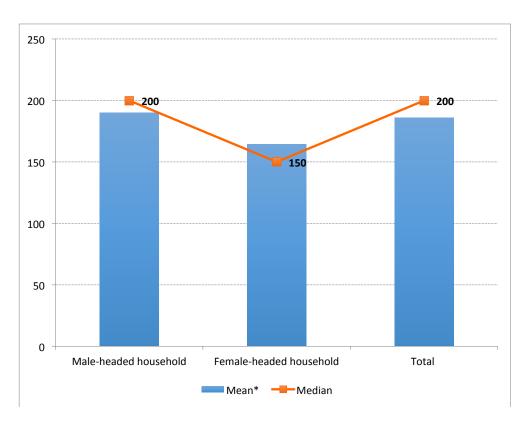
Figure AIV 6: Mean and median monthly rent paid according to the gender of household head (*significant at p<0.05).

WASH

There were significant differences in drinking water ($p < 0.005$) and cooking and washing water ($p < 0.05$) sources. Households headed by women were more likely to use household water with less than two hours of supply per day for drinking and washing and cooking.
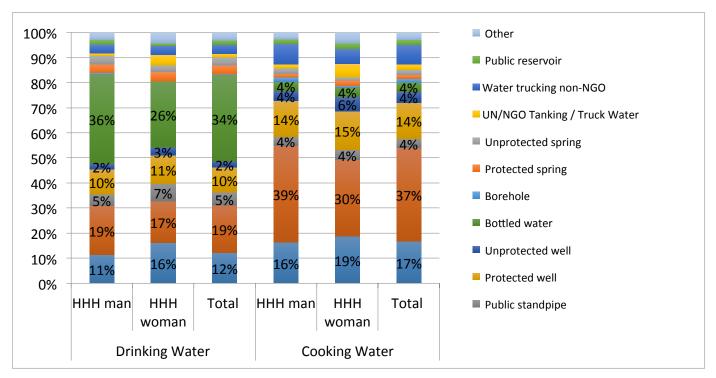
Figure AIV 7: Water source by gender of the household head (*significant at $p < 0.05$; ** significant at $p < 0.005$).

Households headed by women were more likely to have insufficient water and hygiene items as compared to households headed by men. While less households headed by women had sufficient water or hygiene items compared to households headed by men.
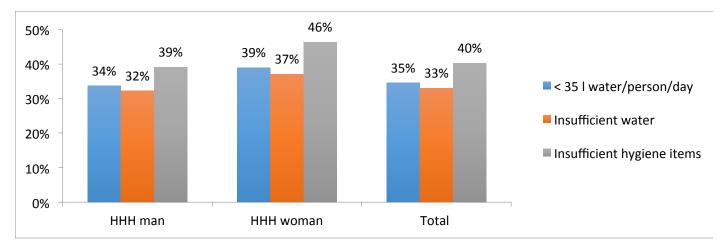
Figure AIV 8: Access to water and hygiene items by gender of household head.

There was minimal difference regarding water storage capacity between households headed by men and women.
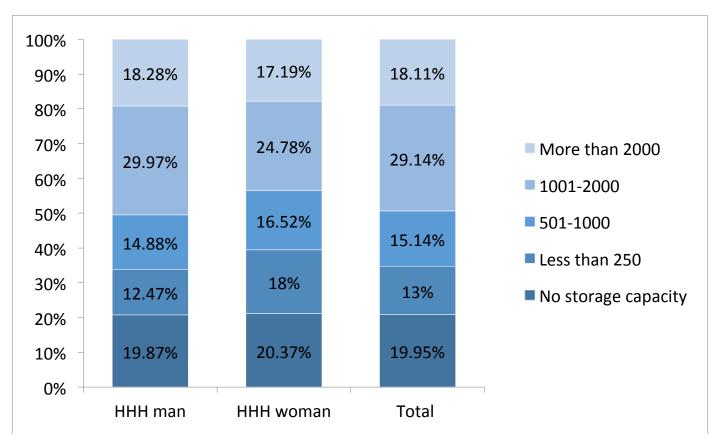
Figure AIV 9: Water storage capacity by gender of household head.

There was minimal difference regarding the type of toilet used between households headed by men and women.
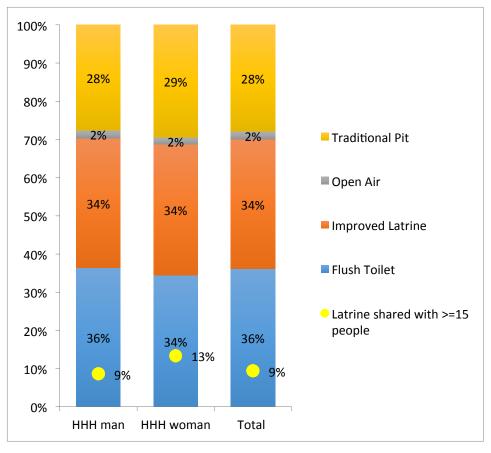
Figure AIV 10: Type of latrine by gender of household head.

Education

There was no significant difference in reasoning for children not attending school between households headed by men and women. However, households headed by women more often sighted the need for children to stay at home as a reason for children not attending school.
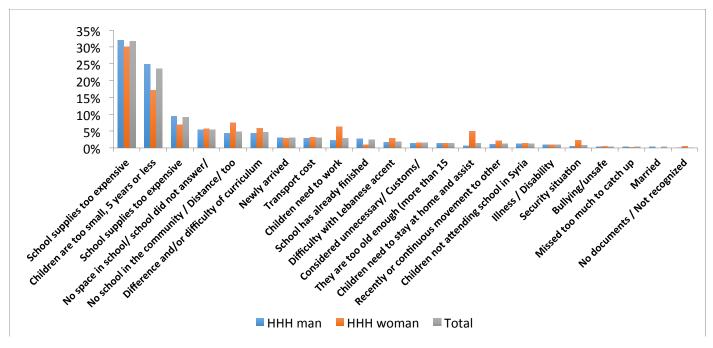
Figure AIV 11: Reason for not going to school by gender of household head.

Health

There was minimal difference in receiving health care between households headed by men and women.
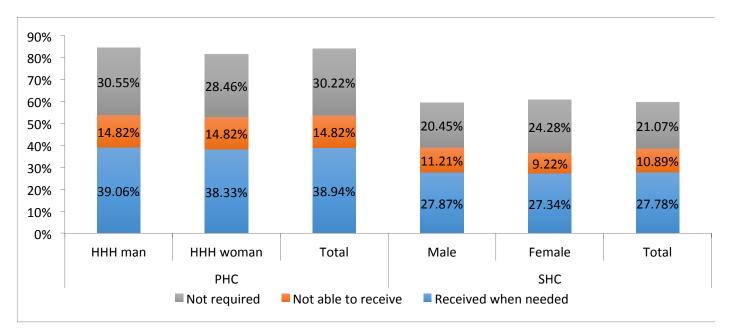
Figure AIV 12: Health care assistance by gender of household head.
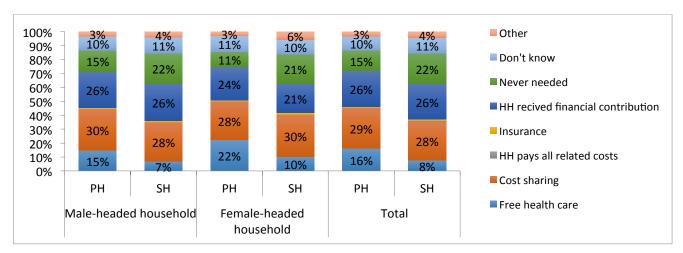
Figure AIV 13: Cost share of health care by gender of household head.
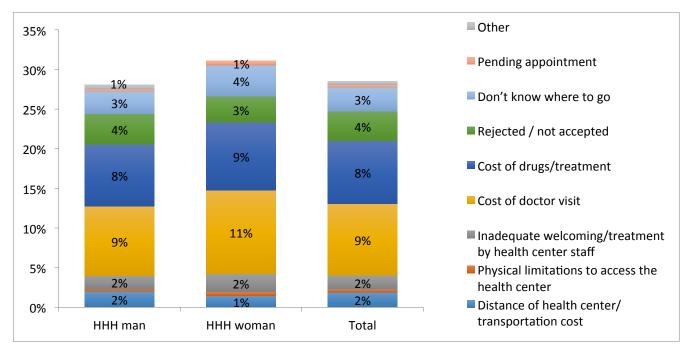
Figure AIV 14: Reasons for not receiving the required health care.

Security

There was minimal security differences between households headed by men and women.
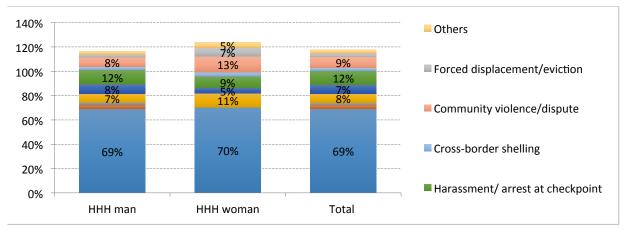
Figure AIV 15: Type of insecurity for households that experienced insecurity.

Livelihood sources

The majority of households headed by women relied on food vouchers to secure their livelihoods compared to households headed by men which primarily relied on food vouchers and non-agricultural casual labour to secure their livelihood.
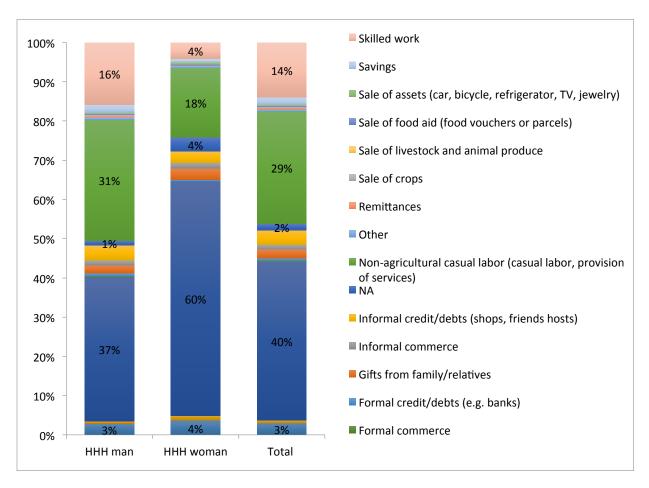
Figure AIV 16: Main livelihood source in Lebanon by gender of the head of the household.

In Syria, households headed by women relied upon agricultural labour as a livelihood source more than households headed by men which more commonly relied upon skilled work and non-agricultural labour.
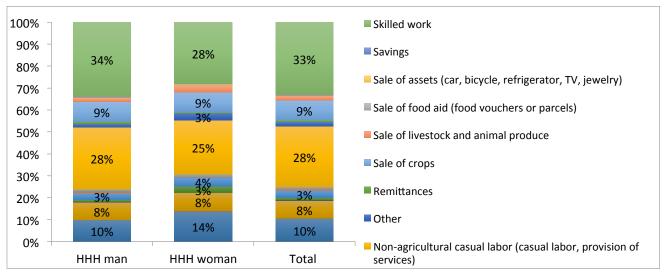
Figure AIV 17: Main livelihood source in Syria by gender of the head of the household.

Expenditure

Household expenditure on food, rent, alcohol and tobacco, hygiene items, fuel, transport, electricity and telecommunications were significantly different between households headed by men and households headed by women. Households headed by women spent considerably less on food, rent and alcohol and tobacco.
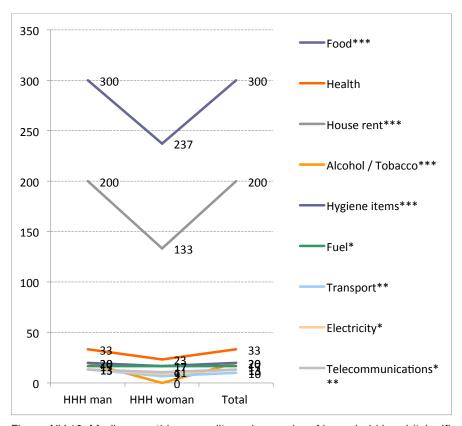
Figure AIV 18: Median monthly expenditures by gender of household head (*significant at p<0.05; ** significant at p<0.005; *** significant at p<0.001).

Households headed by women spent a larger proportion of their total household expenditure on food, 20% of households headed by women spent more than 65% of their total expenditure on food, compared to 9% of households headed by men.
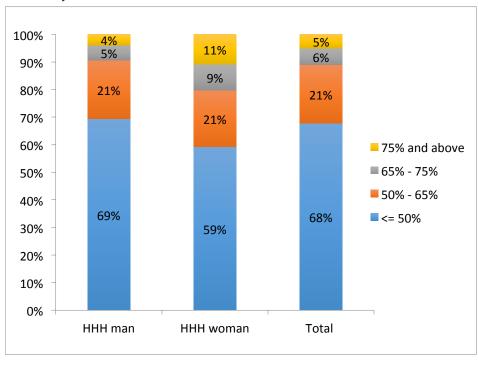
Figure AIV 19: Food expenditure share by gender of household head.

Reasons for not cooking were not significantly different between households headed by men and women.
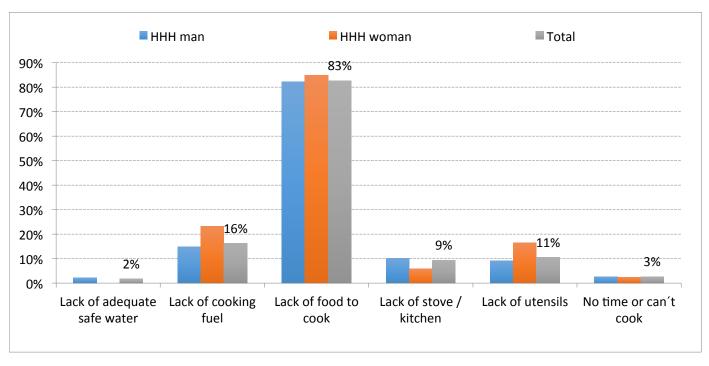
Figure AIV 20: Reasons for not cooking.

Households headed by women spent significant less on sugar and sweets, sugars and sweets expenditure was the only food category to be significantly different between households headed by men and households headed by women (p<0.05). However households headed by women spent more money on bread and pasta and less money on pulses as compared to households headed by men.
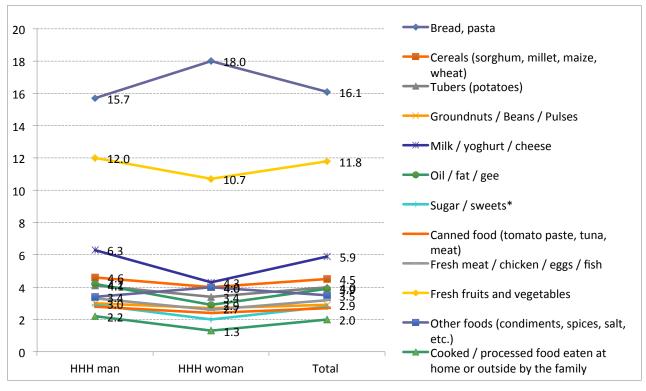
Figure AIV 21: Mean monthly food expenditure by gender of household head (*significant at p<0.05).

Food consumption and source

There were no significant differences in Food Consumption Scores between households headed by men and households headed by women.
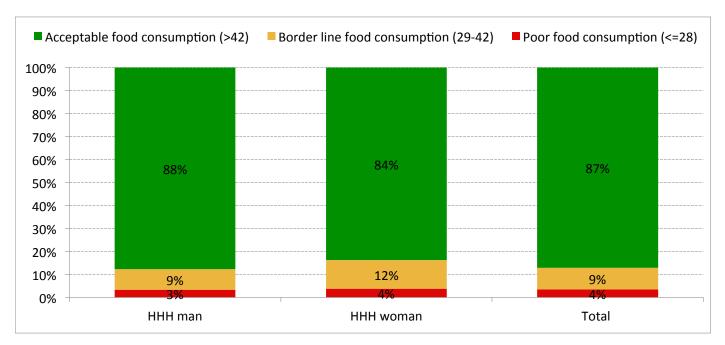
Figure AIV 22: Food Consumption Score by gender of household head.

Food security

Households headed by men had higher rates of food security than households headed by women, 27% of households headed by men were food secure compared to 16% of households headed by women.
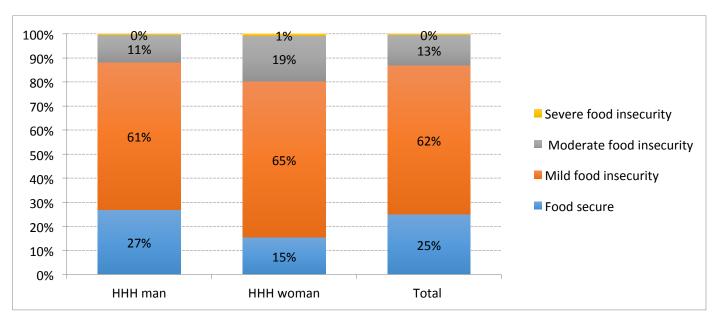
Figure AIV 23: Food Security Category by gender of household head.

Households headed by men were more likely to have an acceptable, or acceptable with coping strategies, Food Consumption Score (FCS), while more households headed by women were more likely to have a borderline or poor FCS.
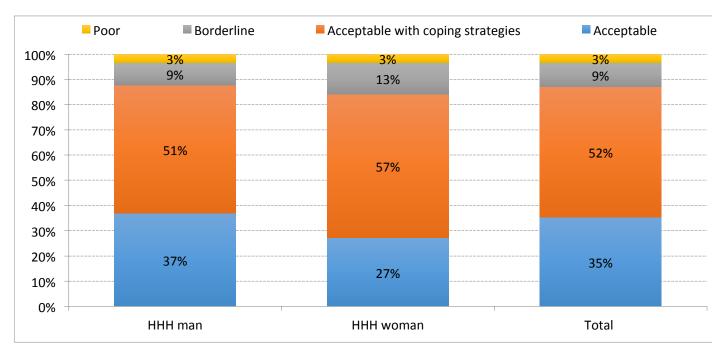
Figure AIV 24: Food Consumption Score (FCS) category by gender of household head.

Households headed by women were more likely to adopt crisis or emergency coping strategies.
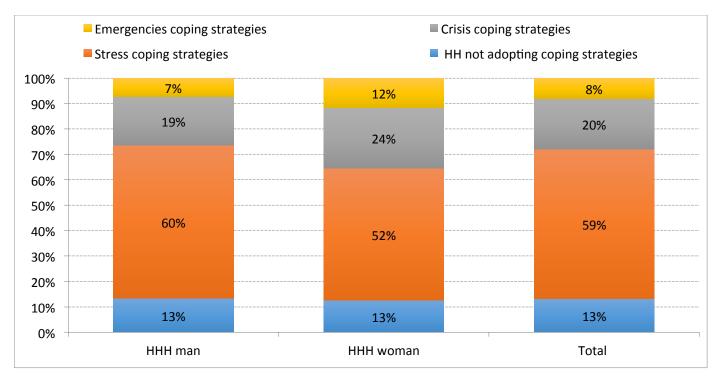
Figure AIV 25: Assets Depletion coping strategies category by gender of household head.

Coping strategies

There were no significant differences in coping strategies adopted between households headed by men and households headed by women. Although households headed by women were more likely to borrow food from friends and relatives. This was true for households that had a food shortage and households without a food shortage.
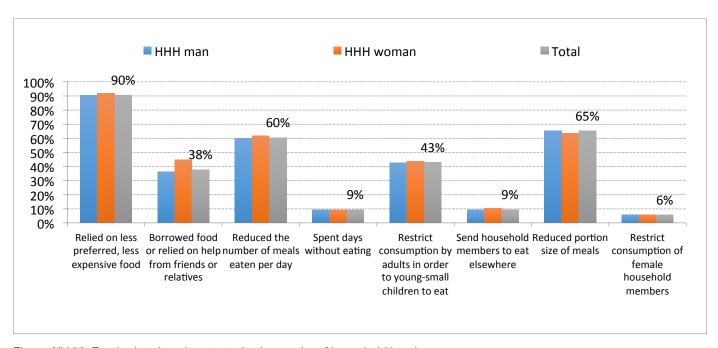
Figure AIV 26: Food-related coping strategies by gender of household head.

There were no significant differences in the rate or reasoning for borrowing between households headed by men and households headed by women.
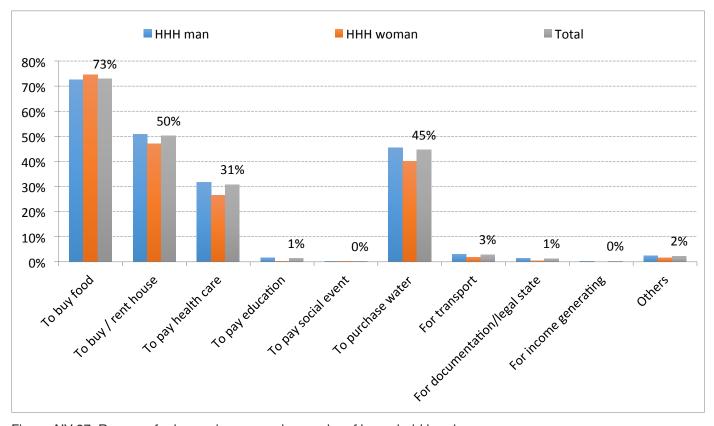
Figure AIV 27: Reasons for borrowing money by gender of household head.

Households headed by men, on average, had considerably higher levels of debt (US$1295) than households headed by women (US$491). Almost double the proportion of households headed by men had debts over US$600 compared to households headed by women.
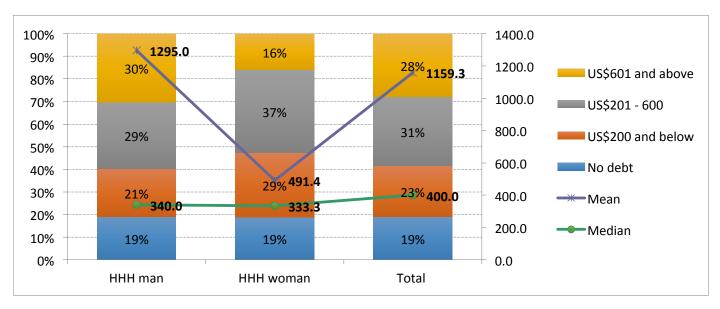
Figure AIV 28: Amount of debt by gender of household head.

ANNEX V: PROFILE BY SYRIAN-LEBANESE POPULATION RATIO

The demographics of the community in which Syrian refugees in Lebanon were residing may serve as a proxy to other characteristics about a household, such as food security, expenditure or health. Results identified which factors or indicators were directly or indirectly associated with the demographics surrounding households. In particular the demographics considered the size of the Syrian refugee population, compared to the local Lebanese population. Results correspond to the comparison of the ratio categories of registered and awaiting registration Syrians refugees' compared to Lebanese residents. The ratio was obtained by calculating the percentage of Syrians refugee compared to Lebanese residents by cluster and was divided into 3 categories – low under to 0.2 Syrian's per Lebanese resident, medium between 0.2 and 0.5, high more than 0.5. Data regarding Lebanese residents was sourced from the UNDP locality level vulnerability mapping, however there was no information about Lebanese residents for 18 clusters.

Values with superscripts are statistically different than the values corresponding to the letter used for the superscript, for example the average household size of households residing where the concentration of Syrian refugees, relative to Lebanese residents, was highest is statistically different from other areas (see Table AV 1).

Demographics
Household size was largest where the concentration of Syrian refugees, relative to Lebanese residents, was highest.

		Low (A)	Medium (B)	High (C)
HH size		6.2	6.4	7.1 [A][B]
HH size categories	0-4	32%	31%	28%
	5-6	33%	31%	29%
	7-9	20%	24%	22%
	≥10	15%	14%	21% [A][B]
HH composition	Children Under 5	0.6	0.7	0.7
	Children between 5 and 15 years	1.8	1.8	2.1 [A][B]
	Members between 16 and 17 years	0.3	0.3	0.3
	Members between 18 and 59 years	2.8	2.9	3.1 [A]
	Members above 60 years	0.3	0.2	0.2
Dependency Ratio		1.4	1.4	1.5
Dependency ratio categories	≤1	48%	50%	46%
	1.1-1.5	20%	18%	18%
	1.6-2	17%	15%	17%
	≥2.1	15%	17%	20%
Household headed by a single guardian with dependents		11%	14%	19% [A]
Sex ratio		1.2	1.2	1.4
Household headed by women		12%	15%	21% [A]
Households headed by children		0.7%	0.3%	0.9%
Unaccompanied children		2.1%	1.6%	1.7%
Average Number of Specific needs members		1.3	1.4	1.5
Presence of individual with a specific needs		49%	44%	53% [B]
Pregnant and lactating women		28%	40% [A]	37% [A]
Pregnant and lactating women under 16 years		0.7%	0.3%	0.4%
Disability		11%	12%	13%
Temporal functional limitations/injured		9%	11%	11%
Chronically ill		43%	41%	43%
Serious medical conditions		7%	4%	7%
Others		2%	2%	3%
Members in need of support to go to the toilet		5%	6%	3%

Table AV 1: Demographics by demographic profile.

Arrival profile

The percentage of household members with residential permits was higher where the concentration of Syrian refugees, relative to Lebanese residents, was lowest.

		Low (A)	Medium (B)	High (C)
HH arrive at the same time		44%	43%	41%
HH arrive at the same time categories	1 to 2 years ago	48%	54%	51%
	1 to 3 months ago	4%	4%	4%
	2 to 3 years ago	23%	19%	17%
	4 to 6 months ago	8%	7%	8%
	7 months to 1 year ago	14%	15%	19%
	Before conflict started in Syria	2.9%	1.4%	0.4%

Registration date categories	Less than 1month	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
	less than 3 months	13%	13%	12%
	3 to 6 months ago	20%	16%	16%
	more than 6 months	67%	71%	72%
% HH with residential permit		86% [C]	84% [C]	70%
% HH with all members registered		93%	91%	93%
% HH awaiting registration		5%	7%	6%
% HH with members willing to register		13%	10%	13%
% HH with non-registered members not willing to register		8%	7%	7%
% HH by reason of not registering	Costs to reach the registration centre	2.4%	1.8%	0.8%
	Disability	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%
	Lack of trust	0.9%	1.3%	0.7%
	See no benefit in registration	2%	5%	3%
	Physically unable	1.6%	1.3%	2.7%
	Unaware of the process	3.1%	0.5%	1.9%
	Unsafe	0.9%	0.3%	1.2%
	Rejected	1.2%	0.8%	0.4%
	Others	8%	6%	9%
% children without birth certificate		77%	74%	77%

Table AV 2: Arrival date by demographic profile.

Shelter

Households were more likely to live in independent houses and furnished rental apartments where the concentration of Syrian refugees, relative to Lebanese residents, was lowest and were more likely to live in ITS and unfurnished rental apartments where the concentration of Syrian refugees, relative to Lebanese residents, was highest.

		Low (A)	Medium (B)	High (C)
Type of housing	Collective centre (>6 families managed)	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%
	Collective shelter (>6 families unmanaged)	0.0%	1.3%	0.7%
	Factory / warehouse	2.4%	1.8%	2.5%
	Formal tented	0.2%	0.0%	0.4%
	Garage/ shop	5%	6%	6%
	Handmade shelter in informal settlements	0.0%	2.1%	0.8%
	Homeless / No shelter	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%
	Independent house	73% [B C]	60% [C]	51%
	One room structure	12%	19% [A]	15%
	Other	0.7%	0.5%	1.6%
	Tent in informal settlements	3%	6%	19% [A B]
	Unfinished building	3%	4%	2%

occupancy		Low	Medium	High
	Assistance Charity	2%	4%	8% $^{A\ B}$
	Furnished rental	22% $^{B\ C}$	14% ^{C}	9%
	Hosted for free	6%	3%	6% ^{B}
	Other	0.5%	0.0%	0.3%
	Owned apartment	0.2%	0.5%	0.1%
	Provided by employer	8%	10% ^{C}	5%
	Squatting / occupancy	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%
	Unfurnished rental	62%	68%	71% ^{A}
Density		10.8	11.6	10.3
Density categories	>10.5 m2/person	30%	31%	34%
	7-10.5 m2/person	21%	18%	21%
	3.5-7 m2/person	32%	32%	29%
	≤3.5 m2/person	17%	18%	17%
Crowding index categories	1 - 2 person/room	39%	34%	38%
	3 - 5 person/room	48%	48%	47%
	6 - 7 person/room	8%	11%	9%
	≥8 person/room	5%	7%	6%
Rooms categories	≥4 rooms	16%	15%	19%
	3 rooms	23%	16%	23% ^{B}
	2 rooms	32%	32%	29%
	1 room	30%	36%	30%
Rent Average		195	174.2	197.2
Living Space		54.1	56.3	58.8
Number of rooms		2.3	2.2	2.4

Table AV 3: Shelter by demographic profile.

WASH

Households residing where the concentration of Syrian refugees, relative to Lebanese residents, was lowest had better access to flush toilet and were more likely to have sufficient water for drinking, cooking and washing. Whereas in areas where the concentration of Syrian refugees, relative to Lebanese residents, was higher households were more likely to use a traditional pit latrine and share latrines with more than 15 people.

		Low (A)	Medium (B)	High (C)
% HH with access bathrooms		90%	89%	93%
% HH sharing bathroom with more than 15 people		5%	8%	8%
Types of Latrine	Flush toilet	43% $^{B\ C}$	34%	29%
	Improved latrine	32%	36%	34%
	Open air	2%	3%	2%
	Traditional pit	23%	27%	35% $^{A\ B}$
% HH sharing latrines with more than 15 people		3%	7%	12% ^{A}

Category		A	B	C
Main source of drinking water	Borehole	0.5%	0.3%	0.3%
	Bottled mineral water	39% [B C]	30% [C]	23%
	Household water tap / water network (<2 hrs per day)	9%	14%	13%
	Household water tap / water network (>2 hrs per day)	29% [C]	24% [C]	15%
	Other	0.2%	0.3%	5.1% [A B]
	protected spring	3%	6% [A]	4%
	protected dug well	8%	8%	17% [A B]
	Public reservoir	2%	2%	2%
	Public standpipe	4%	5%	6%
	UN/NGO tanker/ truck water	0.5%	0.5%	2.0%
	Unprotected spring	2.6%	3.1%	4.0%
	Unprotected well	1.6%	1.3%	3.7%
	Water trucking non-NGO provider	1.2%	5.5% [A]	5.1% [A]
Main source of cooking water	Borehole	1.9%	0.5%	0.9%
	Bottled mineral water	4%	4%	2%
	Household water tap / water network (<2 hrs per day)	16%	18%	16%
	Household water tap / water network (>2 hrs per day)	49% [C]	41% [C]	26%
	Other	0%	1%	4% [A B]
	protected spring	1%	3% [A]	2%
	protected dug well	8%	9%	23% [A B]
	Public reservoir	3%	3%	2%
	Public standpipe	4%	4%	4%
	UN/NGO tanker/ truck water	1%	2%	3% [A]
	Unprotected spring	3%	2%	2%
	Unprotected well	3%	2%	6% [B]
	Water trucking non-NGO provider	7%	11%	9%
Water storage capacity	No Storage capacity	23%	20%	19%
	less than 250L	14%	12%	11%
	251 - 500L	15%	18% [C]	12%
	501 - 1000L	25%	26%	31%
	1001 - 200L	19%	20%	22%
	more than 2000L	4%	4%	5%
% HH with treating water		5%	6%	6%
Method of water treatment	Ceramic filters	33%	43%	33%
	Chlorine products (aqua tabs, powder)	44%	38%	25%
	Traditional Method	17%	19%	36%
	Do not know	5.6%	0.0%	5.6%
% HH with access to 35 Litres		71% [C]	72% [C]	59%

% HH with access to sufficient water for drinking, cooking and washing		72% C	72% C	62%
% HH with enough soap and hygiene items for females and males household members		62%	59%	58%
Main type of waste disposal	Burning	4%	7%	5%
	Dumpster barrels	76%	77%	85% A B
	Municipality	17% B C	11% C	5%
	Others	0.9% C	0.0%	0.1%
	Rubbish pit	0.2%	0.8%	0.3%
	Throw it to open field	2%	4%	4%

Table AV 4: WASH by demographic profile.

Assets and services

Households living in areas with fewer Syrian refugee households had more access to a sofa, as well as beds and fridges.

		Low (A)	Medium (B)	High (C)
% HH with access to	Mattress	64%	67%	73%
	Beds	36%	24%	24%
	Blankets	58%	67%	72%
	Winter	41%	45%	52%
	Table	27%	17%	21%
	Sofa	45% B	19%	28%
	Stove	63%	52%	68%
	Fridge	74%	60%	56%
	Water heater	55%	45%	47%
	Wash machine	50%	43%	54%
	Electric oven	5%	0%	4%
	Microwave	1.3%	4.8%	0.0%
	Dishwasher	1.3%	0.0%	1.4%
	Central heating	0%	0%	0%
	Air conditioning	6.4%	2.4%	0.0%
	Sewing machine	4%	5%	4%
	TV	89%	86%	83%
	Dishwasher	4%	2%	1%
	Computers	1%	0%	1%
	Satellite	74%	74%	63%
	Motorcycle	3%	5%	4%
	Cars	3%	0%	1%
% HH with access to basic assets		83%	81%	93%
Type of fuel for cooking	Electricity	0.7%	0.8%	0.3%
	Gas	96%	95%	96%
	Other	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%
	Paraffin	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%
	Wood charcoal	3%	4%	4%
% HH access to fuel for cooking needs		76%	79%	72%
Main source	Candles	0.9%	0.8%	2.7%

Table AV 5: Assets by demographic profile.

Education

There were no significant results regarding demographic makeup and education, however more children were not attending school in areas where there less Syrian refugees, relative to Lebanese residents.

		Low (A)	Medium (B)	High (C)
Household head education level	None	9%	7%	10%
	Knows how to read and write	0.0%	7.1%	5.6%
	Primary school	37%	36%	39%
	Intermediate/ complementary school	40%	24%	25%
	Secondary school	6%	14%	14%
	Technical course	1%	2%	3%
	University	6%	10%	3%
Spouse education level	None	18%	5%	14%
	Not Applicable	8%	17%	4%
	Knows how to read and write	1%	5%	3%
	Primary school	15%	36% [A]	38% [A]
	Intermediate/ complementary school	41%	21%	25%
	Secondary school	13%	10%	13%
	Technical course	0.0%	2.4%	0.0%
	University	4%	5%	3%
Average number of children		2.3	2.3	2.9
Children currently not attending school		69%	55%	55%
Children attending non formal education		6%	7%	6%
Children moved to the next grade this year		83%	79%	80%

Table AV 6: Education by demographic profile.

Health

There were no significant differences in health care based upon the demographics of where households were living.

		Low (A)	Medium (B)	High (C)
Primary Health Assistance not accessed		23%	22%	30%
Secondary Health Assistance not accessed		20%	25%	29%
Primary Health Type	Free health care	12%	17%	20% [A]
	Cost sharing/partial benefits	35% [C]	33%	28%
	Don't know	9% [B]	5%	10% [B]
	Pays all related costs	24%	28%	28%
	Insurance	0%	0%	0%
	Receiving contribution	0.5%	0.3%	0.9%
	Not needed	17% [C]	16% [C]	10%
	Other	3%	1%	4%

Secondary Health Type	Free health care	6%	12% A	8%
	Cost sharing/partial benefits	27%	28%	30%
	Don't know	12% B	6%	11% B
	Pays all related costs	26%	27%	29%
	Insurance	0%	0%	0.1%
	Receiving contribution	0.7%	1%	1.2%
	Not needed	25% C	24% C	16%
	Other	3%	3%	5%
Reasons for not receiving health care	Cost of drugs/treatment	6%	6%	11% A B
	Distance of health centre/ transportation costs	2%	1%	3%
	Don't know where to go	2%	3%	3%
	Can't afford doctors' fees	8%	5%	9% B
	Inadequate treatment by health centre	1%	2%	1%
	Other	0.5%	0.8%	0.1%
	Pending Appointment	0.5%	0.3%	0.3%
	Physical limitations to access the health centre	0.2%	0%	0.1%
	Rejected	2.6%	2.1%	3.5%
2 weeks before the survey children illness	Sickness	68%	72%	68%
	Diarrhoea	31%	37%	39% A
	Cough	44%	51%	45%
	Fever	55%	53%	50%
	Other	13%	14%	14%
	Symptoms	47%	55%	49%

Table AV 7: Health by demographic profile.

Security

Households living in area where the Lebanese population was larger, relative to the Syrian refugee population, felt more insecure than elsewhere. Insecurity from neighbours was particularly more common in areas where the refugee population was relatively smaller.

		Low (A)	Medium (B)	High (C)
Household members experienced any kind of insecurity during the last 3 months in Lebanon		18% B C	11%	9%
Kind of insecurity	Community violence/dispute	9%	7%	6%
	Cross-border shelling	1%	5%	6%
	Extortion/ bribe	8%	5%	8%
	Forced displacement / eviction	3%	10%	1%
	Harassment / Physical assault	73%	62%	65%
	Theft / robbery	96%	93%	93%
	kidnapping	1%	5%	1%
	Others	19%	14%	17%

Cause of insecurity	Armed groups	2.1%	1.0%	0.7%
	Clashes , rockets , gunfire	0.5%	0.0%	0.5%
	Hosts / Landlord	1.4%	1.3%	0.7%
	Local authorities	2.1% ^C	1.0%	0.5%
	Local organizations/ charity based	2.1% ^C	1.0%	0.5%
	Neighbours / Hosts community	10% ^{B C}	3%	4%
	Others Causes Insecurity	15%	10%	20%
	Refugee leaders / refugee community	0.7%	0.8%	0.0%
	Shop owners / managers	2.4%	0.8%	0.8%
	Others	5% ^C	4%	2%
	Household had to reduce mobility	14% ^{B C}	8%	6%

Table AV 8: Safety and security by demographic profile.

Livelihood sources

Households living in areas where the Syrian refugee population was relatively larger, compared to Lebanese residents, was more likely to rely upon the food voucher as their primary livelihood source.

		Low (A)	Medium (B)	High (C)
Average number of HH members that have worked last month		1.1 ^C	1	0.9
HH members who worked last month in categories	0	23%	23%	35% ^{A B}
	1	55% ^C	58% ^C	47%
	2	17%	13%	15%
	3	5%	5%	4%
First livelihood source	Agricultural waged labour	5%	2%	4%
	Begging	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%
	Cash from charitable organizations	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%
	Cash from humanitarian organizations	0.7%	1.0%	0.7%
	Food voucher	29%	38% ^A	54% ^{A B}
	Formal commerce	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%
	Formal credits/ debts	0.7%	0.5%	1.6%
	Gifts from family /relatives	3.1%	2.1%	2.3%
	Informal commerce	1.9% ^C	0.8%	0.1%
	Informal credits debts (shops, etc.)	3%	3%	4%
	Non applicable	1.6%	3.1%	1.5%
	Non-agricultural casual labour (casual labour)	34% ^C	34% ^C	21%
	Other	0.2%	0.0%	0.7%
	Remittances	0.9%	0.3%	0.4%
	Sale of crops	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
	Sale of livestock and animal produce	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%
	Sale of food aid	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
	Sales of assets (car, bicycle, refrigerator, TV, jewellery)	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
	Savings	1.6%	1.3%	1.6%
	Skilled work	18% ^C	13% ^C	7%

Second livelihood source	Agricultural waged labour	1.4%	3.4%	4.3% [A]
	Begging	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%
	Cash from charitable organizations	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%
	Cash from humanitarian organizations	1.2%	4.2% [A C]	1.2%
	Food voucher	23% [C]	17% [C]	12%
	Formal commerce	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Informal credits/ debts	3%	2%	4%
	Gifts from family /relatives	4%	5%	7%
	Informal commerce	0.9%	0.0%	0.7%
	Informal credits debts (shops…)	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
	Informal credits/ debts	18%	14%	18%
	Non applicable	25%	26%	21%
	Non-agricultural casual labour	14%	21%	21% [A]
	Other	0.2%	0.0%	1.6% [A]
	Remittances	0.9%	0.3%	0.4%
	Sale of crops	0.2%	0.0%	0.4%
	Sale of livestock and animal produce	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
	Sale of food aid	0.5%	0.8%	0.5%
	Sales of assets (car, bicycle …)	0.7%	2.1%	0.0%
	Sale of non-food assistance	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%
	Savings	1.6%	1.6%	3.5%
	Skilled work	5.2%	3.1%	4.5%
Third livelihood source	Agricultural waged labour	0.5%	1.3%	0.8%
	Begging	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%
	Cash from charitable organizations	0.0%	1.8% [C]	0.1%
	Cash from humanitarian organizations	0.5%	2.1% [C]	0.4%
	Food voucher	7% [B]	3%	4%
	Formal commerce	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%
	Formal credits/ debts	1.9%	1.8%	1.5%
	Gifts from family /relatives	3.3%	1.3%	3.6%
	Informal commerce	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%
	Informal credits debts (shops…)	13%	19%	22% [A]
	Non applicable	68% [C]	62%	56%
	Non-agricultural casual labour	2%	3%	4%
	Other	0.0%	0.8%	4.4% [B]
	Remittances	0.7%	0.8%	0.8%
	Sale of crops	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
	Sale of food aid	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
	Sales of assets (car, bicycle…)	0.7%	0.3%	0.8%
	Sale of non-food assistance	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%
	Savings	1.2%	2.1%	0.9%
	Skilled work	0.9%	0.8%	1.2%
First livelihood source in Syria	Agricultural waged labour	8%	9%	11%
	Cash from charitable organizations	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%
	Food voucher	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%
	Formal commerce	8%	11%	8%
	Formal credits/ debts	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%
	Gifts from family /relatives	1.6%	1.6%	1.3%
	Informal commerce	3.5%	2.9%	3.9%
	Informal credits debts (shops, etc.)	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%
	Non applicable	1.6%	1.6%	0.5%
	Non-agricultural casual labour)	29%	30%	26%
	Other	2.6%	1.0%	1.5%
	Remittances	3.3% [C]	1.3% [C]	0.1% [A]

	Sale of crops	8%	9%	11%
	Sale of livestock and animal produce	0.9%	2.6%	3.7% A
	Sale of food aid	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%
	Sales of assets (car, bicycle...)	0.2%	0.0%	0.3%
	Savings	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%
	Skilled work	33%	30%	32%
Second livelihood source in Syria	Agricultural waged labour	2%	3%	3%
	Cash from charitable organizations	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
	Food voucher	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
	Formal commerce	1.9%	3.7%	2.4%
	Formal credits/ debts	0.5%	1.3%	1.3%
	Gifts from family /relatives	1.9%	1.8%	3.3%
	Informal commerce	0.9%	0.5%	1.9%
	Informal credits debts (shops, etc.)	3.8%	4.2%	5.7%
	Non applicable	67% C	64% C	44%
	Non-agricultural casual labour	6%	4%	7%
	Other	0.5%	1.3%	4.8% A B
	Remittances	0.7%	0.3%	0.3%
	Sale of crops	4%	4%	5%
	Sale of livestock and animal produce	2%	3%	3%
	Sale of food aid	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%
	Sales of assets (car, bicycle...)	0.7%	0.3%	0.1%
	Savings	4%	2%	9% A B
	Skilled work	5%	6%	7%
Third livelihood source in Syria	Agricultural waged labour	0.2%	0.8%	0.8%
	Begging	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
	Cash from charitable organizations	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%
	Food voucher	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
	Formal commerce	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%
	Formal credits/ debts	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%
	Gifts from family /relatives	1.2%	1.6%	1.3%
	Informal commerce	0.5%	0.0%	0.7%
	Informal credits debts (shops, etc.)	4%	7%	7% A
	Non applicable	91% B C	82% C	69%
	Non-agricultural casual labour	1.4%	0.5%	2.4%
	Other	0.2%	1.6%	5.1% A B
	Remittances	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
	Sale of crops	0.5%	0.5%	1.9%
	Sale of livestock and animal produce	0%	0.5%	1.3%
	savings	0.9%	2.1%	6.0% A B
Skilled work		0.7%	2.9%	2.0%

Table AV 9: Livelihood by demographic profile.

Expenditure

Households living in areas where the Syrian refugee population was relatively larger, compared to Lebanese residents, were more likely to be below the poverty line (US$3.84).

		Low	Medium	High
Monthly Expenditures Per HH	Food	318.4	329.8	322.9
	Health	72.2	72.3	68.4
	Education	10.2	7.2	6.4
	Rent	203.7 [B C]	169.6	166.9
	Water	15.3	13.3	12.5
	Alcohol	32.6 [C]	29.2 [C]	22.5
	Soap and Hygiene items	27.7 [C]	25.2	23.7
	Electricity	20.8	17.5	18.9
	Clothes	11.6	12.5	12.7
	Telecommunication	23.2 [B C]	18.4	16.1
	Assets	4.4	2.2	3.5
	Rest	4.7	1.7	2.6
	Total Expenditures	792.1 [C]	742.9	723.5
Monthly Expenditures Per Capita	Food	61.0 [C]	58.7 [C]	50.3
	Rent	41.0 [B C]	32.0	27.6
	Water	3.1 [C]	2.5	2.1
	Tobacco/alcohol	7.0 [C]	5.5 [C]	3.6
	Hygiene	5.7 [B C]	4.8 [C]	3.9
	Fuel	3.8	3.9	4.3 [A]
	Transport	6.2 [B C]	4.2	3.2
	Electricity	4.0 [C]	6.7	381.0
	Telecom	5.1 [B C]	3.7 [C]	2.7
	HH assets	0.9	0.3	0.6
	Others	0.7	0.5	0.5
	Health	14.8	13.8	11.7
	Education	1.7 [C]	1.1	0.9
	Clothing	2.7	2.5	2.0
	Total	157.3 [B C]	137.1 [C]	116.4
Share Food expenditure 4 categories	<50 Low	72% [C]	66%	62%
	50-65 Medium	19%	25%	24%
	66-75 High	4%	7%	8% [A]
	>75 Very high	5%	3%	6% [B]
Minimum Expenditures Basket categories	≥125% MEB (≥132$)	47% [C]	40% [C]	31%
	MEB- 125% MEB (106 - 131$)	18%	21%	18%
	SMEB-MEB (88-105$)	12%	14%	14%
	< SMEB (88$)	23%	26%	37% [A B]
Total daily expenditure per capita	Above poverty line ≥3.84	58% [C]	54% [C]	42%
	Below poverty line <3.84	42%	46%	58% [A B]

Table AV 10: Expenditures by demographic profile.

Food consumption and food security

Households living in areas where the Syrian refugee population was relatively small, compared to Lebanese residents, were more likely to be food secure, had a more diverse diet and were more likely to have an acceptable Food Consumption Scores.

		Low (A)	Medium (B)	High (C)
Food Consumption Score categories (28/42)	Poor food consumption (≤28)	3%	2%	4%
	Border line food consumption (29-42)	8%	8%	11%
	Acceptable food consumption (>42)	89%	90%	85%
Food Consumption 4 scale classification	Acceptable	43% [C]	37% [C]	26%
	Acceptable with coping strategies	46%	53%	59% [A]
	Borderline	8%	8%	11%
	Poor	3%	2%	4%

Food security classification-categories	Food secure	32% C	24% C	17%
	Mild food insecurity	57%	66%	66%
	Moderate food insecurity	10%	9%	17% A B
	Severe food insecurity	0.5%	0.3%	0.5%
Household Weekly Diet Diversity- 5 categories	≤2 food groups	0.7%	0.0%	0.4%
	3 - 4 food groups	0.7%	0.8%	1.3%
	5 -6 food groups	3.5%	2.6%	3.6%
	7 - 8 food groups	32.5%	26.8%	35.2% B
	≥9 food groups	62.5%	69.8% C	59.5%
Household Daily Average Diet Diversity- 5 categories	≤2.5 food groups	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
	2.5-3.4 food groups	0.7%	1.0%	1.1%
	3.5-4.4 food groups	3%	2%	3%
	4.5-6.4 food groups	20%	20%	24%
	≥6.5 food groups	76%	77%	71%
Household Daily Average Diet Diversity		6.8	7.0 C	6.7
Household Weekly Average Diet Diversity		9.5	9.5	9.2
Consumption in previous week	Cereals	3	3	4
	Bread & pasta	7	7 A	7
	Tubers	4	4	4
	Pulses	2	2	2 A
	Green leaves vegetables			1 A B
	Vitamin A rich vegetables			
	Other vegetables	5	6 A C	5
	Vitamin A rich fruits			
	Other fruits	1 C	1 C	
	Organ meat		A C	
	Flesh meat	1 C	1	1
	Eggs	4 C	4 C	3
	Fish/Seafood			B
	Sugary products	6	6	6
	Dairy products	5 C	5 C	4
	Fats/oil	6	7 A	7 A
	Condiments	7	7	7 A
Number of meals eaten yesterday by adults		2.2 C	2.1	2
Number of meals eaten yesterday by children under 5		3 B C	2.6 C	2.3
Child eat or drink a day before	Cereals	63%	63%	56%
	Pulses	23% B	11%	17%
	Dairy products	59%	54%	52%
	Meat Fish	7%	5%	7%
	Eggs	29%	28%	29%
	Vitamin A rich vegetables and fruits	8%	10%	11%
	Other vegetables and fruits	21%	27%	21%
Breastfeeding a day before		51%	53%	51%
Complementary Feeding		74% B C	60%	62%
Meal Frequency		72% B C	86%	84%
Diet Diversity		23%	17%	17%
Minimum Acceptable Diet		91% B C	98%	97%

Table AV 11: Food consumption and food security by demographic profile.

Coping strategies

Households living in areas where the Syrian refugee population was relatively larger, compared to Lebanese residents, were somewhat more likely to experience a lack of food or money to buy food and had somewhat higher levels of debt.

	Low (A)	Medium (B)	High (C)
During the last 30 days, % HH experienced a lack of food or money to buy food	60%	65%	75% [A B]
HH adopt strategies of consumption reduction	75%	84% [A]	89% [A]
Summary of asset depletion coping strategies (CS) — HH not adopting CS	17% [C]	15% [C]	8%
Stress CS	56%	61%	57%
Crisis CS	16%	18%	26% [A B]
Emergencies CS	11% [B]	6%	9%
During last 7 days before the survey % HH — Relied on less preferred food.	84%	88%	92% [A]
Borrowed food or relied on help from friends.	36%	38%	41%
Reduced the number of meals per day	59%	63%	62%
Spent days without eating.	10%	8%	7%
Restrict consumption by adults in order for children.	34%	41%	46% [A]
Sent members to eat elsewhere.	9%	9%	11%
Reduced portion size of meals.	63%	66%	68%
Restrict consumption of female.	7% [B]	3%	7% [B]
During the past 30 days before the survey % HH — Selling household goods (furniture, etc.).	19%	19%	17%
Sell productive assets or means of transport (car...)	2%	3%	4%
Reduce essential non-food expenditures (education...)	31%	27%	38% [B]
Spent savings.	17%	15%	24% [A B]
Bought food on credit or borrowed money to purchase food.	35%	39%	51% [A B]
Sold house or land.	2%	1%	1%
Withdrew children from school.	16%	12%	17%
Have school children involved in income generation.	12% [B]	5%	9%
Marriage of children under 18.	2.0%	0.8%	1.4%
Accept high risk, illegal, socially degrading or exploitative temporary jobs (e.g. theft, survival sex, etc.).	4.4%	3.6%	1.8%
Sent an adult household member to seek work elsewhere.	7.1%	5.6%	4.3%
Begged.	4.4% [C]	1.2%	1.1%
HHs borrow money in the past 3 months	78%	79%	86% [A B]
Total amount of debt $	637.6	633.1	683.0

Primary reason for borrowing	Documentation / legal state fees	2.4% C	1.8%	0.5%
	To pay education	1.6%	1.0%	0.8%
	To buy food	58%	52%	66% A B
	To pay health care	25%	22%	31% B
	For income generating activities/ investment	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
	To buy/ rent house	44%	39%	43%
	To pay social event	0.0%	0.5%	0.1%
	For transport	2.6%	1.8%	2.5%
	To purchase water	60% B C	51% C	42%
	Others	2.1%	2.1%	1.7%
Source of borrowing	Bank / formal institution	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%
	Friends/relatives in Lebanon	71%	73%	78% A
	Friends/relatives out of Lebanon	4%	4%	6%
	Informal saving group	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
	Local associations / Charity	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
	Money lender	0.2%	2.4% A	1.3%
	Others	4.0% B	1.0%	3.9% B
Total amount of debt categories	No debt	22% C	22% C	15%
	≤200$	26%	21%	21%
	201-600$	29%	32%	32%
	≥601$	23%	25%	32% A

Table AV 12: Coping strategies by demographic profile.

ANNEX VI: PROFILE BY SHELTER TYPE

Households were residing in a range of shelter types, the type of shelter may serve as a proxy to other characteristics about a household, such as food security, expenditure or health. Results identified which factors or indicators were directly or indirectly associated with shelter type. The distribution of types of shelters that Syrian refugee households lived in differed across regions. Households living in independent houses were highest in Beirut-Mount Lebanon, while households living in one room shelters were highest in Akkar and households living in tented settlement was highest in the Bekaa Valley.

Values with superscripts are statistically different than the values corresponding to the letter used for the superscript, for example the average household size of eligible households is statistically different from the average household size on ineligible households (see Table V).

	Independent house (A)	One room (B)	Tented settlements (C)	Sub-standard shelters (D)
Akkar	15%	30% A	27% A	23%
Bekaa	14%	18%	56% A B D	16%
BML	25% D	27% D	0%	9%
South	23% B C	12%	8%	27% B C
T5	22% B C	13%	9%	27% B C

Table AVI 1: Types of shelter by region.

Demographics

Households living in independent houses/apartments had an average household size of 7.2, significantly higher than households living in one room or sub-standard shelters. As for individuals, households living in independent houses had on average 3.3 adults (18-59 years old) per household, significantly more than households living in other shelter types. While households living in tented settlements and independent houses had on average 2.2 and 2.1 children per household, significantly more than households living in one room shelters. Households living in tented settlements had an average dependency ratio of 1.8, significantly higher than households living in other shelter types. Households living in one room structures, had a significantly higher percentage of households with a dependency ratio less than 1 (55%) compared to households living in tented settlements (40%). Households living in tented settlements had significantly more households headed by women (25%), and households headed by single guardians with dependents (17%) compared to households living in independent houses and sub-standard shelters. There were no significant differences regarding household members with presence of specific needs, although the presence of a person with a specific need was more common in households living in independent houses, where 51% of households had at least one person with specific needs and the least common in households living in tented settlements (42%).

		Independent house (A)	One room (B)	Tented settlements (C)	Sub-standard shelters (D)
Average Household size		7.2 ^{BD}	4.9	6.4 ^{B}	6.1 ^{B}
0-2 years		0.57	0.47	0.60	0.61
2-5 years		0.71	0.59	0.67	0.60
5-15 years		2.05 ^{B}	1.33	2.15 ^{B}	1.63
16-17 years		0.30 ^{B}	0.16	0.31	0.31
18-59 years		3.29 ^{BCD}	2.20	2.50	2.73 ^{B}
Above 60 years		0.29 ^{D}	0.19	0.18	0.16
Average Dependency ratio		1.39	1.39	1.80 ^{ABD}	1.31
Sex Ratio		1.31	1.24	1.41	1.22
Household size categories	1-4	24%	49% ^{ACD}	33%	32%
	5-6	31%	29%	29%	31%
	7-9	24% ^{B}	15%	21%	23%
	≥10	21% ^{B}	6%	17% ^{B}	13%
Dependency ratio categories	≤1	48%	55% ^{C}	40%	50%
	1.1-1.5	20%	13%	16%	20%
	1.6-2	16%	16%	15%	13%
	≥2.1	16%	16%	30% ^{ABD}	17%
Households headed by a single guardian with dependents		6%	12% ^{A}	17% ^{AD}	6%
Household headed by women		15%	20%	25% ^{AD}	13%
Households headed by children (under 18)		1%	1%	1%	1%
Presence of unaccompanied children		3%	1%	0%	2%
Presence of individual with a specific needs		51%	48%	42%	47%
Presence of pregnant or lactating women		33%	37%	37%	38%
Presence of individual with a Disability		13%	6%	12%	14%
Presence of individual with a Chronic illness		46%	38%	35%	39%
Presence of individual with a temporary illness		11%	11%	11%	12%

Presence of individual with a serious medical condition	6%	5%	6%	6%
Presence of individual with other specific needs	3%	2%	2%	2%

Table AVI 2: Demographics by shelter type.

Arrival profile

The majority of households living in one room structures (71%) and tented settlements (67%) arrived together to Lebanon; significantly more than households living in independent houses. The majority of households had arrived between 1 to 2 years before the assessment, with no significant differences recorded among households in different shelter types. As for households that have arrived between 7 – 12 months before the assessment, households living in tented settlements were significantly higher compared to households living in independent houses.

In the majority of households all members were registered, though no significant differences were recorded. Of the households that had at least one member not registered, households living in tented settlement had the highest percentage of households not willing to register (33%), while no significant differences were recorded. Of those households that had at least one non-registered members, households living in sub-standard shelters had the highest percentage of individuals willing to register.

All household members having residential permits was most common for households living in independent houses and one room shelters (both at 59%).

		Independent house (A)	One room (B)	Tented settlements (C)	Sub-standard shelters (D)
HH arrived together		53%	71% ^{A D}	67% ^A	55%
HH arrived together arrival time	Less than 1 month	0%	0%	0%	1%
	1 – 3 months	4%	2%	9%	2%
	4 – 6 months	7%	8%	7%	8%
	7 – 12 months ago	13%	19%	25% ^A	17%
	1–2 years ago	55%	48%	44%	52%
	2–3 years ago	18%	23%	14%	18%
	Before crisis started in Syria	2%	0%	1%	2%
HH arrived separately, arrival time of first member	Less than 1 month	0.4%	0%	0%	0%
	1 – 3 months	2%	1%	4%	1%
	4 – 6 months	4%	5%	7%	5%
	7 – 12 months ago	11%	15%	7%	13%
	1–2 years ago	42%	44%	41%	51%
	2–3 years ago	29%	23%	34%	23%
	Before crisis started in Syria	12%	11%	6%	7%
HH arrived separately, arrival time of last member	Less than 1 month	8%	5%	9%	5%
	1 – 3 months	14%	15%	17%	14%
	4 – 6 months	14%	15%	13%	14%
	7 – 12 months ago	20%	27%	23%	26%
	1–2 years ago	34%	27%	31%	38%
	2–3 years ago	10%	10%	7%	4%
	Before crisis started in Syria	0.2%	1%	0%	0%
% HH all members registered		91%	94%	97%	94%
Willing to register		13%	6%	0%	36%
Not willing to register		13%	6%	33%	0%
All HH members have permits		59% ^C	59%	47%	53%
Children under 3 with birth certificates		90%	87%	91%	89%

Table AVI 3: Arrival profile by shelter type.

Shelter

Households relying on shelters provided by employers were significantly higher among households living in one room structures (9%), tented settlements (12%), and sub-standard housing (18%) in comparison to households living in independent houses. Households living in furnished rentals were significantly more common in households living in independent houses than any other shelter type. Meanwhile, households with more than 10.5m2/person and 1-2 people/room respectively were significantly more common among households living in independent houses in comparison to other shelter types. Households living in independent households also paid a significantly higher rent (US$230), on average.

		Independent house (A)	One room (B)	Tented settlements (C)	Sub-standard shelters (D)
Type of Occupancy	Assistance	0.1%	0%	0%	0%
	Assistance (charity)	2%	8% [A]	16% [A]	8% [A]
	Furnished Rental	20% [B C D]	9% [C]	1%	5%
	Hosted for free	5%	10% [A]	4%	5%
	Other	0.3%	0%	1%	1%
	Owned Apartment	0.2%	0.4%	0.5%	0%
	Provided by employer	3%	9% [A]	12% [A]	18% [A]
	Squatting	0%	0%	0.5%	0%
	Unfurnished rental	69%	64%	65%	63%
Density	>10.5 m2/person	43% [B C D]	14%	11%	17%
	7-10.5 m2/person	20%	17%	19%	26%
	3.5-7 m2/person	27%	37% [A]	39% [A]	32%
	≤3.5 m2/person	10%	32% [A]	31% [A]	25% [A]
Crowding Index	1 - 2 person/room	43% [B C D]	26%	28%	28%
	3 - 5 person/room	46%	51%	50%	50%
	6 - 7 person/room	7%	16% [A]	12%	13%
	≥8 person/room	4%	8%	9% [A]	10% [A]
Number of rooms	≥4 rooms	25% [B C D]	4%	5%	4%
	3 rooms	28% [B C D]	9%	10%	10%
	2 rooms	30% [B]	15%	41% [B]	37% [B]
	1 room	16%	72% [A C D]	44% [A]	50% [A]
Average rent		230 [B C D]	139 [C]	58	131 [C]
Average living space		72 [B C D]	27	30	37
Average number of rooms		7 [B C D]	5	6 [B]	6
Average Density		13 [B C D]	6	6	8

Table AVI 4: Shelter by shelter type.

WASH

Households in independent houses (93%) and one room structures (93%) had significantly more access to bathrooms in comparison to households living in tented settlements (79%). One quarter (26%) of households living in tented settlements were sharing latrines with 15 or more people, significantly higher than households living in other types of shelter. Households living in tented settlements were using traditional pit latrines significantly more than other households, while households living in independent houses used flush toilets significantly more than other households. Households living in tented settlements also used protected wells for drinking water significantly more than households living in other shelter types and while households living in independent houses relied on municipal water for their cooking needs significantly more. More households living in independent houses (88%) had water storage capacity than households living in other shelter types.

The treatment of water was more common among households living in tented settlements (12%). The most common treatment method among households living in independent houses was the traditional method, households living in one room structures and sub-standard shelters mainly used chlorine products (33% and 58% respectively), while households living in tented settlements mainly (48%) them used ceramic filters. There was no significant differences among households in different shelter types.

Households that lived in independent houses (72%) had significantly more access to water compared to households living in tented settlements (53%). Households living in independent houses also had significantly higher percentages using at least 35L/person/day compared to households living in one room structures and tented settlements.

Households living in tented settlements resorted to burning their rubbish (21%) and throwing in fields (17%) significantly more than households living in other types of shelters.

		Independent house (A)	One room (B)	Tented settlements (C)	Sub-standard shelters (D)
Access to bathrooms		93% ^{C D}	93% ^C	79%	84%
Sharing latrines with 15 people or more		6%	7%	26% ^{A B D}	6%
Latrine Type	Flush toilet	45% ^{B C D}	23% ^C	3%	22% ^C
	Improved Latrines	37% ^C	39% ^C	22%	32%
	Open Air	0.2%	1%	14% ^{A B D}	4% ^A
	Traditional pit	17%	38% ^A	61% ^{A B D}	42% ^A
Drinking water	Borehole	0.2%	0.4%	1%	0%
	Bottled water	36% ^C	30% ^C	17%	27%
	Household water < 2hrs	13% ^C	12% ^C	4%	9%
	Household water > 2 hrs	24% ^C	16% ^C	6%	20% ^C
	Other	1%	3%	6% ^A	4%
	Protected spring	4%	7%	1%	4%
	Protected well	9%	12%	33% ^{A B D}	14%
	Public reservoir	2%	3%	2%	2%
	Public standpipe	4%	4%	8%	8%
	UN water	0%	1%	7% ^{A D}	0%
	Unprotected spring	3%	5%	3%	3%
	Unprotected well	1%	2%	7% ^A	3%
	Water provider	3%	6%	6%	5%
Cooking water	Borehole	1%	1%	2%	1%
	Bottled water	4%	6% ^C	0%	1%
	Household water < 2hrs	18% ^C	16% ^C	5%	15% ^C
	Household water > 2 hrs	45% ^{B C}	30% ^C	8%	35% ^C
	Other	1%	2%	5% ^A	3%
	Protected spring	2%	4%	1%	3%
	Protected well	11%	15%	43% ^{A B D}	14%
	Public reservoir	2%	4%	1%	3%
	Public standpipe	3%	4%	8% ^A	6%
	UN water	1%	2%	7% ^{A D}	1%
	Unprotected spring	1%	3%	3%	4%
	Unprotected well	2%	3%	11% ^{A B}	5%
	Water provider	8%	11%	5%	9%
Water Storage		88% ^{B C D}	79%	68%	77%
Treating water		5%	2%	12% ^{A B}	5%
Treatment method	Ceramic filters	22%	0%	48%	33%
	Chlorine products	26%	33%	32%	58%
	Don't know	4%	17%	4%	0%
	Other	15%	33%	8%	0%
	Traditional method	33%	17%	8%	8%
Sufficient access to water		72% ^C	64%	52%	66%
35L/person/day		72% ^{B C}	59%	47%	62%
Sufficient access to hygiene items		63%	56%	54%	52%
Main disposal	Burning	2%	5%	21% ^{A B D}	8% ^A
	Dumpster barrels	82% ^C	79% ^C	58%	80% ^C
	Municipality	14% ^C	11% ^C	3%	8%
	Others	0.4%	0%	0.5%	0%
	Rubbish pit	0.5%	2%	0.5%	0%
	Throw into field	1%	3%	17% ^{A B D}	5% ^A

Table AVI 5: WASH by shelter type.

Assets and services

Households living in independent houses had significantly more access to tables, sofas, refrigerators, washing machines, TVs, and satellites compared to households living in other types of shelters. While households living in tented settlements and independent houses had significantly more access to winter clothes compared to sub-standard shelters. Households living in independent houses also had significantly more access to beds than households living in tented settlements or sub-standard shelter. Households with access to all basic assets (mattresses, blankets, winter clothes, and gas stoves) were significantly more common amongst households living in independent houses than households living in sub-standard shelters.

Households living in independent houses and one room structures were used gas for cooking significantly more than households living in tented settlements and sub-standard shelters, which used wood and charcoal more often. The main lighting source was electricity however households in tented settlements relied on candles significantly more than households in independent houses and one room structures.

		Independent house (A)	One room (B)	Tented settlements (C)	Sub-standard shelters (D)
Assets ownership	Mattress	73% D	68%	76% D	60%
	Beds	29% C D	20%	11%	18%
	Blankets	75% B D	65%	78% B D	63%
	Winter clothes	59% D	52%	57% D	42%
	Table	32% B C D	10%	4%	12%
	Sofa	43% B C D	17% C	3%	14% C
	Stove	69% B D	55%	66%	58%
	Fridge	72% B C D	48% C	17%	47% C
	Washing machine	59% B C D	32% C	14%	35% C
	Electric oven	4%	3%	0.5%	2%
	Microwave	3%	1%	0%	0.4%
	Dishwasher	1%	0.4%	0%	0%
	Central heating	1%	1%	0%	1%
	Air conditioning	3%	1%	0%	1%
	Sewing machine	8% C D	3%	1%	1%
	TVs	88% B C D	76% C	60%	75% C
	DVDs	3%	1%	1%	1%
	Computers	3%	0%	0%	1%
	Satellite	78% B C D	66%	57%	65%
	Motorcycle	7%	5%	10%	8%
	Car	4%	1%	0%	2%
Basic Assets		92% D	86%	92%	84%
Cooking fuel	Electricity	0.5%	0%	0%	1%
	Gas	98% C D	98% C D	83%	88%
	Other	0.1%	0%	0%	0.4%
	Paraffin	0%	0%	0%	0.4%
	Wood or charcoal	1%	2%	17% A B	10% A B
Access to fuel		79% C D	72%	65%	65%
Main lighting	Candles	0.5%	1%	7% A B	3%
	Electricity	99% C D	99% C	90%	97%
	Gas	0.2%	0%	1%	0%
	Other	0.1%	0%	1% A	1%
Main disposal	Burning	2%	5%	21%	8%
	Dumpster barrels	82%	79%	58%	80%
	Municipality	14%	11%	3%	8%
	Others	0.4%	0%	0.5%	0%
	Rubbish pit	0.5%	2%	0.5%	0%
	Throw into field	1%	3%	17%	5%

Table AVI 6: Assets and services by shelter type.

Education

Household heads and spouses/caretakers were more educated in independent houses compared to tented settlements.

Children not attending school was significantly more common in households living in tented settlements (72%) and households living in independent houses (67%) than households living in one room structures (53%). Children that had not attended school in more than one year were most common in households living in independent households (46%); significantly more than households living in one room structures (33%). Although 24% of children in households living in independent houses, significantly more than households living in one room (15%) structures and tented settlements (12%), moved to the next grade. As for non-formal education, no significant differences were recorded among households.

		Independent house (A)	One room (B)	Tented settlements (C)	Sub-standard shelters (D)
Households head education	Intermediate school	33% ^{C}	28%	17%	27%
	None	9%	13%	30% ^{ABD}	14%
	Primary school	39%	38%	42%	45%
	Read and write	3%	7%	6%	2%
	Secondary school	9%	8%	3%	8%
	Technical course	2%	3%	0.5%	2%
	University	5%	3%	1%	2%
Spouse/caretaker education	Intermediate school	28% ^{C}	23% ^{C}	11%	30% ^{C}
	n/a	5%	9%	5%	6%
	None	14%	17%	40% ^{ABD}	16%
	Not applicable	0.1%	0%	0%	0%
	Primary school	35%	33%	35%	37%
	Read and write	3%	5%	4%	2%
	Secondary school	10%	9%	4%	6%
	Technical course	2%	1%	0.5%	2%
	University	3%	3%	0%	2%
Children not attending school		67% ^{B}	53%	72% ^{B}	65%
Children going to school		45% ^{BC}	33%	25%	37%
Children attending school and moved to the next grade		24% ^{BC}	15%	12%	18%
Children attending non-formal education		7%	4%	6%	6%
Children not attending school in more than 1 year		46% ^{B}	33%	43%	42%
Average number of school aged children		3 ^{B}	2	3 ^{B}	2

Table AVI 7: Education by shelter type.

Health

There were no significant differences among shelter types regarding households access to necessary primary and secondary healthcare, the type of healthcare received or the reasons for not receiving health assistance.

Households living in one room structures more often had sick children (75% of households). Households living in sub-standard shelters and on room shelters had significantly more children suffering from diarrhoea compared to households living in independent houses. There were no significant differences among other sicknesses, although households living in sub-standard shelters had a higher percentage of children suffering from diarrhoea and coughing.

		Independent house (A)	One room (B)	Tented settlements (C)	Sub-standard shelters (D)
No access to primary health assistance		23%	27%	32%	30%
No access to secondary health assistance		25%	27%	22%	34%
Primary Health assistance	Free health care	20%	23%	19%	23%
	Cost sharing/partial benefits	42%	46%	44%	41%
	Don't know	2%	4%	2%	2%

		Independent house (A)	One room (B)	Tented settlements (C)	Sub-standard shelters (D)
HH pays all related costs		31%	24%	28%	28%
Insurance		0%	0%	0%	0%
HH received contribution		1%	0%	0%	2%
Not needed		3%	4%	5%	4%
Other		1%	0%	3%	1%
Secondary Health Assistance	Free health care	9%	9%	8%	7%
	Cost sharing/partial benefits	33%	35%	45%	37%
	Don't know	5%	7%	4%	6%
	HH pays all related costs	34%	28%	23%	29%
	Insurance	0%	0%	0%	1%
	HH received contribution	2%	1%	0%	0%
	Not needed	15%	16%	14%	16%
	Other	3%	3%	6%	4%
Cost of drugs/treatment		65%	47%	50%	40%
Distance of health centre/ transportation costs		8%	7%	8%	13%
Don't know where to go		21%	27%	17%	13%
Can't afford doctors' fees		50%	27%	67%	47%
Inadequate welcoming/treatment by health centre staff		8%	13%	0%	27%
Other		2%	7%	0%	0%
Pending Appointment		0%	0%	0%	0%
Physical limitations to access the health centre		0%	7%	8%	7%
Rejected		13%	27%	8%	33%
Child age groups	6-11m	15%	20%	14%	19%
	12-17m	13%	12%	15%	15%
	18-23m	13%	13%	13%	13%
	24-35m	20%	22%	20%	19%
	36-59m	39%	34%	38%	34%
Children's sickness	Diarrhoea	31%	43% A	41%	46% A
	Cough	45%	49%	49%	52%
	Fever	50%	54%	56%	57%
	Other	15%	16%	10%	11%
	Sickness	67%	75%	68%	71%

Table AVI 8: Education by health type.

Security

Households living in sub-standard shelters had the highest percentage of people that felt insecure, though there were no significant differences between households in other shelter types. The main type of insecurity experienced by all households was harassment, while households in one room structures experienced more insecurity due to community violence and extortion (17%). The main cause of insecurity for all households was neighbours. The second most common cause for households living in sub-standard shelters were local authorities and organizations, as for households living in tented settlements, the second most common causes were hosts and refugee organizations (13%). Households living in one room structures had the highest percentage of households that have experienced a reduction in movement due to insecurity, although there was no significant differences.

		Independent house (A)	One room (B)	Tented settlements (C)	Sub-standard shelters (D)
Households that experienced some kind of insecurity		12%	13%	10%	15%
Type of insecurity	Community Violence	7%	17%	9%	3%
	Cross shelling	3%	11%	0%	0%
	Extortion	5%	17%	14%	9%
	Forced displacement	4%	0%	9%	3%
	Harassment	73%	54%	59%	74%

Cause of insecurity					
	Harassment at check points	12%	9%	5%	17%
	Theft	3%	6%	14%	11%
	Kidnapping	2%	6%	0%	0%
	Arbitrary	3%	6%	0%	0%
Cause of insecurity	Armed groups	11%	9%	9%	0%
	Clashes	2%	9%	0%	0%
	Hosts	8%	9%	14%	9%
	Local authorities	7%	9%	0%	17%
	Local organizations	7%	9%	0%	17%
	Neighbours	45%	46%	41%	54%
	Police/army	10%	11%	0%	0%
	Refugee organization	2%	0%	14%	0%
	Shop owners	10%	9%	5%	11%
Movement restriction due to insecurity		67%	74%	68%	71%

Table AVI 9: Security by shelter type.

Livelihood sources

Five or more dependents per working member were significantly more common among households living in independent apartments compared to households living in one room structures, although households living in one room structures had significantly more unemployed members than households living in independent apartments. The majority (60%) of households living in tented settlements relied upon food vouchers as their primary source of income, significantly more than households living in other types of shelters. Households living in independent houses had significantly more members relying on non-agricultural labour than households living in one room apartments and sub-standard housing.

Households living in independents houses and tented settlements were significantly more likely to have a second source of income, compared to households living in one room structures and sub-standard shelters. Households living in independent houses, tented settlement and sub-standard shelters relied significantly more on non-agricultural labour as a second source of income compared to households living in one room structures. Households living in tented settlements were significantly more likely to have a third income sources than all other shelter types (54%) and they mainly relied on informal debts (30%). The most common primary income source, when households were in Syria, of households living in tented settlements' was selling crops (24%), significantly more than all other households.

		Independent house (A)	One room (B)	Tented settlements (C)	Sub-standard shelters (D)
Working members	No working members	24%	37% [A]	31%	29%
	5 dependents or more per working member	35% [B]	19%	27%	26%
	3-4 dependents per working member	27%	21%	24%	25%
	≤ 2 dependents per working member	14%	24% [A]	18%	20%
Working members	0	24%	37% [A]	31%	29%
	1	53%	52%	48%	53%
	2	23% [B]	11%	21%	17%
First livelihood source	Agricultural labour	3%	1%	13% [A B D]	3%
	Begging	0.1%	0%	0.5%	0%
	Cash (charity)	0.1%	0%	0%	0%
	Cash (humanitarian)	0.5%	1%	0%	3% [A]
	Food voucher	37%	40%	60% [A B D]	41%
	Formal commerce	0.1%	1%	0%	0%
	Formal debts	1%	1%	0%	1%
	Gifts family	3%	1%	2%	2%
	Informal commerce	1%	1%	0%	0.4%
	Informal debts	3%	5%	4%	4%
	n/a	1%	2%	1%	5% [A]

	Non-agricultural labour	33% [B C]	23%	14%	28% [C]
	Other	0.5%	0%	0.5%	0.4%
	Remittances	0.4%	1%	0.5%	0%
	Sale crops	0.2%	0%	0%	0%
	Sale livestock	0%	0%	0.5%	0%
	Sale of aid	0.2%	0%	0%	0.4%
	Sale of car	0.3%	0.4%	0%	0.4%
	Savings	2%	2%	1%	0.4%
	Skilled work	13% [C]	20% [C]	3%	11% [C]
Second livelihood source	Agricultural labour	1%	3%	13% [A B]	5% [A]
	Begging	0.1%	0%	0%	1%
	Cash (charity)	0%	0.4%	0%	0.4%
	Cash (humanitarian)	2%	1%	1%	2%
	Food voucher	19% [C]	15%	8%	14%
	Formal commerce	0.4%	0%	0%	0%
	Formal debts	3%	6%	1%	2%
	Gifts family	5%	7%	6%	5%
	Informal commerce	1%	1%	0.5%	0%
	Informal credit	0.2%	0%	0%	0%
	Informal debts	16%	19%	24%	13%
	n/a	22%	29% [C]	14%	29% [C]
	Non-agricultural labour	19% [B]	11%	23% [B]	21% [B]
	Other	1%	1%	2%	0%
	Remittances	1%	0%	0%	0%
	Sale crops	0%	0%	1%	0%
	Sale livestock	0%	0%	0.5%	0%
	Sale of aid	1%	0%	0.5%	0.4%
	Sale of car	1%	0.4%	0%	0.4%
	Sale of non food food	0.1%	0%	0%	0%
	Savings	3%	3%	1%	0.4%
	Skilled work	5%	5%	3%	5%
Third livelihood source	Agricultural labour	0%	1%	3% [A]	1%
	Begging	0%	0%	0.5%	0.4%
	Cash (charity)	1%	1%	0%	0%
	Cash (humanitarian)	1%	1%	0.5%	0.4%
	Food voucher	5%	7%	4%	4%
	Formal commerce	0.1%	0%	0%	0%
	Formal debts	2%	1%	0.5%	4%
	Gifts family	2%	2%	5%	3%
	Informal commerce	0.1%	0.4%	0%	0%
	Informal debts	17%	17%	30% [A B D]	16%
	n/a	63% [C]	64% [C]	46%	66% [C]
	Non-agricultural labour	4%	1%	4%	1%
	Other	2%	3%	4%	1%
	Remittances	1%	0%	0%	0.4%
	Sale crops	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Sale of aid	0%	0%	0.5%	0%
	Sale of car	1%	0%	0.5%	0%
	sale of non food food	0.1%	0%	0%	0%
	Savings	1%	1%	1%	0.4%
	Skilled work	1%	1%	0.5%	2%

First livelihood source in Syria	Agricultural labour	7%	9%	20% [A B]	10%
	Cash (charity)	0.1%	0%	0%	0%
	Food voucher	0%	0.4%	0%	0%
	Formal commerce	9% [C]	9%	2%	10% [C]
	Formal debts	0.1%	0%	0%	0%
	Gifts family	1%	1%	2%	3%
	Informal commerce	4%	3%	3%	1%
	Informal debts	1%	1%	0%	0%
	n/a	1%	3%	0.5%	1%
	Non-agricultural labour	29%	21%	23%	32%
	Other	2%	1%	1%	1%
	Remittances	2%	0%	0.5%	2%
	Sale crops	8%	8%	24% [A B D]	10%
	Sale livestock	2%	4%	7% [A]	2%
	Sale of aid	0.1%	0%	0%	0%
	Sale of car	0.1%	0%	0%	0%
	Savings	0.1%	0.4%	0%	0%
	Skilled work	34% [C]	40% [C]	17%	27%
Second livelihood source in Syria	Agricultural labour	2%	1%	9% [A B]	3%
	Cash (charity)	0%	0%	0.5%	0%
	Food voucher	0.1%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%
	Formal commerce	3%	1%	1%	2%
	Formal debts	1%	1%	0.5%	2%
	Gifts family	2%	3%	4%	2%
	Informal commerce	1%	0.4%	2%	0.4%
	Informal debts	4%	7%	7%	4%
	n/a	58% [C]	55% [C]	35%	62% [C]
	Non-agricultural labour	6%	5%	9%	4%
	Other	3%	3%	5%	2%
	Remittances	0.4%	0.4%	0%	0.4%
	Sale crops	3%	7%	8%	3%
	Sale livestock	3%	3%	7%	3%
	Sale of aid	0.1%	0%	0%	0%
	Sale of car	0.3%	0%	0%	1%
	Savings	6%	7%	8%	4%
	Skilled work	7%	6%	4%	7%
Third livelihood source in Syria	Agricultural labour	0.3%	1%	2% [A]	1%
	Begging	0%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%
	Cash (charity)	0.1%	0%	0%	0%
	Food voucher	0%	0.4%	0%	0%
	Formal commerce	1%	0.4%	0%	0%
	Formal debts	0.2%	1%	0.5%	0.4%
	Gifts family	1%	3%	1%	2%
	Informal commerce	1%	0.4%	0.5%	0%
	Informal debts	4%	5%	14% [A B]	7%
	n/a	83% [C]	77% [C]	61%	83% [C]
	Non-agricultural labour	2%	1%	3%	1%
	Other	3%	3%	4%	1%
	Remittances	0.1%	0.4%	0%	0%
	Sale crops	1%	2%	3%	0%
	Sale livestock	1%	0%	2%	1%
	Savings	3%	3%	6%	1%
	Skilled work	2%	3%	1%	1%

Table AVI 10: Livelihood sources by shelter type.

Expenditure

The total expenditure of households living in independent houses ($860) was significantly higher than other households and they paid significantly more on food, rent, water and electricity than all other households. Households living in one room structures and sub-standard shelters were also paying significantly more rent than households in tented settlements. No significant differences were recorded among households for health, education, clothing, assets and other expenses.

Households living in one room shelters spent significantly more on food per capita ($64) compared to households living in independent apartments ($55) and tented settlements ($50). Households living in independent houses and one room structures spent significantly more on rent per capita ($41 and $34 respectively) than households living in tented settlements and sub-standard shelters. Households living in independent apartments and one room shelters spent significantly more per person on telecoms and transportation than households living in tented settlements.

Households that spent less than 50% of their expenditure on food were significantly more common amongst households that live in independent houses and households that spent more than 75% of their expenditure on food were significantly most common amongst households living in tented settlements and one room structures.

Households living below the poverty line ($3.84 per person per day) were significantly higher in households living in tented settlements (73%) compared to households living in independent houses (44%) and one room structures (48%).

		Independent house (A)	One room (B)	Tented settlements (C)	Sub-standard shelters (D)
Household expenditure per month (US$)	Food	350 ^{BCD}	263	284	297
	Health	73	67	72	60
	Education	11	4	1	6
	Rent	237 ^{BCD}	120 ^{C}	44	115 ^{C}
	Water	16 ^{BCD}	11	11	11
	Alcohol and tobacco	30 ^{B}	18	23	29
	Soap	28 ^{BC}	20	20	24
	Fuel	24 ^{B}	19	24	21
	Transport	28 ^{CD}	21	12	17
	Electricity	24 ^{BCD}	12	11	11
	Clothing	13	7	9	14
	Telecom	21 ^{BC}	16	12	17
	Assets	3	4	2	4
	Other	2	5	1	5
	Total	860V	590	528	632
Expenditure per capita per month (US$)	Food	55	64 ^{AC}	50	57
	Rent	41 ^{CD}	34 ^{CD}	9	22 ^{C}
	Water	3	3	2	2
	Tobacco/alcohol	5	6	4	6
	Hygiene	5	5 ^{C}	4	5
	Fuel	4	5 ^{A}	4	4
	Transport	5 ^{C}	5 ^{C}	2	4
	Electricity	4 ^{CD}	3	2	2
	Telecom	4 ^{C}	4 ^{C}	2	4
	HH assets	1	1	0	1
	Others	0	1	0	1
	Health	13	16	13	13
	Education	2	1	0	1
	Clothing	2	2	2	3
	Total	142 ^{C}	151 ^{CD}	95	124 ^{C}

Food Expenditure groups	< 50%	76% [BCD]	62% [C]	34%	59% [C]
	≥50- 65%	18%	22%	37% [AB]	27% [A]
	≥65 -75%	3%	9% [A]	15% [A]	8% [A]
	≥75%	2%	8% [A]	14% [A]	6%
Minimum Expenditures Basket categories	≥125% MEB (≥US$132)	43% [CD]	41% [C]	18%	31%
	MEB- 125% MEB (US$106 - 131)	20%	19%	15%	15%
	SEB-MEB (US$88-105)	13%	13%	15%	18%
	< SEB (US488)	24%	27%	52% [ABD]	37% [A]
Below poverty line (< US$3.84/person/day)		44%	48%	73% [AB]	59% [A]

Table AVI 11: Expenditure by shelter type.

Food consumption

The adults in households living in tented settlements ate significantly more meals per day, 2.2 on average, than adults in households living in one room structures. However, there were no significant differences among the number of meals that children consumed. Households living in independent houses or apartments consumed vegetables more often (6 days per week) than households living in tents and sub-standard shelters. Households living in tented settlements consumed significantly more fish/sea food compared to households living in one room structures and sub-standard shelters. Whereas households living in independent houses and tents consumed significantly more fats/oil than households living in one room structures. Households living in independent houses or apartments had a significantly higher average daily and weekly diet diversity (7 and 9.5 respectively) compared to all other households. While households with poor food consumption patterns were significantly more common amongst households living in tented settlements compared to those living in independent houses or apartments.

There were no significant differences in infant and young child feeding practises, although households living in sub-standard shelters had the highest percentage of children receiving breast milk and semi-solid food and households living in independent houses had the highest percentage of children receiving formula. The majority of children in households living in independent houses had adequate access to milk, significantly higher than children of households living in one room structures. Households living in tented settlements were more likely to meet minimum adequate diet requirements, though the differences were not significant. There were no significant differences in children's consumption of different food groups.

		Independent house (A)	One room (B)	Tented settlements (C)	Sub-standard shelters (D)
Number of days these items were consumed	Cereals	3	3	4	4
	Bread and Pasta	7	7	7	7
	Tubers	4	4	4	4
	Pulses	2	2	2	2
	Green leaves	1	1	1	
	Vitamin A rich vegetables				
	Other vegetables	6 [CD]	5	5	5
	Vitamin A rich fruits				
	Other fruits	1	1		1
	Organ meat				
	Flesh meat	1 [BC]	1	1	1
	Eggs	4	3	3	3
	Fish/seafood	[D]		1 [BD]	
	Sugary products	6	6	6	6
	Dairy products	5	5	4	5
	Fats/oil	6 [B]	6	6 [B]	6
	Condiments	7	7	7	7
Food Consumption Score	Poor food consumption	3%	5%	8% [A]	4%
	Border line food consumption	9%	8%	11%	12%
	Acceptable food consumption	88%	87%	81%	84%

Food Consumption four scale classification	Acceptable	39% C	30%	27%	28%
	Acceptable with coping strategies	50%	58%	55%	57%
	Borderline	9%	8%	11%	11%
	Poor	3%	4%	7%	3%
Household Daily Average Diet Diversity	≤2.5 food groups	0.1%	1%	1%	0.4%
	2.5-3.4 food groups	1%	1%	2%	1%
	3.5-4.4 food groups	3%	5%	4%	6%
	4.5-6.4 food groups	30%	35%	34%	37%
	≥6.5 food groups	67% D	57%	58%	55%
Household Weekly Diet Diversity	≤2 food groups	0%	0.4%	0.5%	0%
	3 - 4 food groups	1%	1%	2%	1%
	5 -6 food groups	2%	3%	7% A	3%
	7 - 8 food groups	19%	24%	27%	25%
	≥9 food groups	78% C	72%	64%	70%
Household Daily Average Diet Diversity		6.94 B C D	6.59	6.62	6.61
Household Weekly Diet Diversity		9.54 B C D	9.22	8.81	9.18
Number of meals yesterday-adults		2.1	1.9	2.2 B	2.0
Number of meals yesterday-children under 5		2.7	2.4	2.4	2.5
Breast milk		52%	55%	49%	57%
Formula		25%	17%	14%	16%
Semi solid		64%	62%	67%	69%
Milk adequacy		70% B	53%	61%	67%
Minimum acceptable diet		5%	1%	8%	0.0%
Food groups consumed by children	Cereals	58%	57%	60%	61%
	Pulses	16%	17%	18%	19%
	Dairy	55%	48%	51%	49%
	Meat fish	7%	7%	3%	4%
	Eggs	27%	30%	29%	28%
	Vitamin A vegetables	9%	9%	13%	9%
	Non vitamin A veg	22%	18%	16%	23%
Food groups consumed by children	Cereals	58%	57%	60%	61%
	Pulses	16%	17%	18%	19%
	Dairy	55%	48%	51%	49%
	Meat fish	7%	7%	3%	4%
	Eggs	27%	30%	29%	28%
	Vitamin A vegetables	9%	9%	13%	9%
	Non vitamin A veg	22%	18%	16%	23%

Table AVI 12: Food consumption by shelter type.

Coping strategies

Significantly more households living in tented settlements applied at least one food related coping strategy than households living in independent houses or apartments. Of the households that had experienced a lack of food or money to buy it, 45% of households living in sub-standard shelters reduced essential non-food expenditure, significantly more than households living in independent houses and one room structures. While households living in tented settlements spent savings and withdrew children from education significantly more than households living in one room shelters. Households living in tented settlements and sub-standard shelters were significantly more likely to have a lack of food or money to buy food (76% and 75% respectively) compared to households living in independent houses or apartments (64%). Households living in tented settlements relied on less preferred or less expensive food (95%) and had household members eat elsewhere (20%) significantly more than households living in independents houses and sub-standard shelters. Households living in one room structures borrowed food (46%) and spent days without eating (14%) significantly more than households living in independent houses or apartments.

Households living in tented settlements also borrowed money significantly more than households living in independent houses and one room structures. The main reason for households borrowing money was to buy food. However, households living in independent houses stated rent as a reason to borrow money significantly more than households living in one room structures and tented settlements. The main source of borrowing money for all households was friends or relatives in Lebanon. Households with no debt were most common amongst households living in independent houses or apartments. However there was no significant differences amongst households average debt level, although households in independent houses had the highest average debt (US$722).

		Independent house (A)	One room (B)	Tented settlements (C)	Sub-standard shelters (D)
Experienced a lack of food or money to buy enough food in the 30 days prior to the survey		64%	71%	76% [A]	75% [A]
Relied on less preferred, less expensive food		88%	92%	95% [A D]	86%
Borrowed food or relied on help from friends or relatives		32%	46% [A]	56% [A]	42%
Reduced the number of meals eaten per day		60%	63%	67%	61%
Spent days without eating		7%	14% [A]	10%	9%
Restrict consumption by adults in order to young-small children to eat?		41%	39%	45%	43%
Send household members to eat elsewhere		7%	13%	20% [A D]	8%
Reduced portion size of meals		63%	64%	76% [A]	68%
Restrict consumption of female household members		6%	5%	4%	8%
HH adopt strategies of consumption reduction		81%	86%	92% [A]	83%
Selling household goods (radio, furniture, television, jewellery, etc.)		21%	13%	16%	20%
Sell productive assets or means of transport (sewing machine, wheelbarrow, bicycle, car, livestock, etc.)		4%	3%	1%	2%
Reduce essential non-food expenditures such as education, health, etc.		31%	22%	35%	45% [A B]
Spent savings		20%	14%	28% [B]	20%
Bought food on credit or borrowed money to purchase food		40%	49%	48%	47%
Sold house or land		1%	1%	1%	2%
Withdrew children from school		13%	10%	22% [B]	19%
Have school children (6 -15 years old) involved in income generation		7%	6%	14%	9%
Marriage of children under 18		1%	1%	2%	1%
Accept high risk, illegal, socially degrading or exploitative temporary jobs/activities? (e.g. theft, survival sex, exchange of favours, services)		4%	3%	1%	2%
Sent an adult household member to seek work elsewhere (regardless of the usual seasonal migration)		6%	6%	2%	6%
Begged		2%	1%	3%	3%
Did you borrow money in the past 3 months		79%	81%	92% [A B]	86%
Reason for borrowing	Documentation	1%	2%	1%	3%
	Education	2%	0%	0%	2%
	Food	70%	73%	82% [A]	73%
	Health	30%	37%	34%	33%
	Income	0.2%	0.4%	0%	0%
	Rent	57% [B C]	40%	32%	45%
	Social	0.2%	0%	0%	1%
	Transport	3%	4%	4%	3%

	Friends and family not in Lebanon	6%	8%	6%	6%
	Informal Group	0%	0%	0%	1%
	Local charity	0%	0%	0%	1%
	Money lender	1%	4% [A]	2%	2%
Total amount of debt	No debt	21% [C]	19%	10%	14%
	≤US$200	22%	25%	25%	24%
	US$201-600	29%	34%	36%	34%
	≥US$601	28%	22%	29%	27%
Average amount of debt (US$)		722	577	530	581

Table AVI 13: Coping strategies by shelter type.

Food Security

Households living in independent households were significantly more likely to be food secure than all other households, while 28% of households living in tented settlements were moderately food insecure and 2.4% were severely food insecure. However households living in one room structures and sub-standard shelters had no severely food insecure households.

		Independent house (A)	One room (B)	Tented settlements (C)	Sub-standard shelters (D)
Food security classification- categories	Food secure	30% [B C D]	20% [C]	9%	16%
	Mild food insecurity	61%	65%	60%	64%
	Moderate food insecurity	9%	15%	28% [A B]	20% [A]
	Severe food insecurity	.3%	0%	2.4% [A]	0%

Table AVI 14: Food security by shelter type.

ANNEX VII: KEY FINDINGS BY REGION

Key findings – Akkar

Demographics
The average household size in Akkar was 6.2 members, including 3 adults, 2 children between 5 and 17, and 1 child under 5 and 1 elderly person per 5 households. One third (35%) of households were composed of 7 or more members; 23% of households were headed by women; and 12% of households were headed by a single guardian with dependents. The dependency ratio was higher than 1.5 in 39% of households; 36% of households had at least 1 member with a specific need and 42% of households had at least 1 pregnant or lactating woman.

Shelter
The majority (74%) of households were renting and the majority of them were renting unfurnished shelters; 45% of households live in apartments, 38% of households live in unfinished shelter and 17% live in informal settlements. The average rent in Akkar was US$118, the lowest of all regions. Housing was cramped, 41% of households live in 7m2/person or less and 13% of households had 6 or more members per room. One quarter (22%) of households, less than the national average, were in good condition.

WASH
Protected well were much more common in Akkar, 40% of households' source of drinking water was from protected wells, while 42% of had have access to less than 35L of water per person per day. Few (4%) households did not have access to bathrooms while 4% of those who had access were sharing it with 15 people or more. Traditional pit latrines were the most common latrine facility (43% of households), while 31% of households used improved latrine and 21% used flush toilets meanwhile 38% of households had insufficient access to hygiene items. Additionally, 18% of households disposed of their garbage by either burning it or throwing it in fields.

Assets and services
Akkar had the highest percentage of households that did not have enough access to cooking fuel (38%). One in ten (9%) households used wood or charcoal as their main source of fuel and 3% of households relied on candles as their main source of lighting.

Education
Akkar had the lowest percentage of children not attending school (52%) and 26% have attended school in the last year and moved to the next grade. However 26% of children have not attended school for 1 year or more, while 5% attend non-formal education. The main reasons for not attending school were tuition fees and school supplies that were considered too expensive.

Health
Akkar was the region with the highest number of households benefitting from free primary health care (26%). Nonetheless, the main reasons for household members in Akkar not receiving health care were the doctors' fees (47%) and the cost of medication (40%).

Security
The most common type of insecurity in Akkar was harassment caused by neighbours and 14% of households felt some kind of insecurity in the past 3 months. Movement was limited for 84% of the households that felt some kind of insecurity.

Livelihood sources
Akkar was the region with the highest percentage of households (49%) that did not have any working members, while 22% of households had one working member for 5 or more dependents members. Most employment (80%) was temporary. The main livelihood sources were food vouchers for 48% of households followed by non-agricultural casual labour (17%) and skilled labour (11%). Debts and loans were the main second livelihood source.

Expenditure
The average expenditure per household was $602, the lowest of all regions. Akkar was also the region with the highest food expenditure share, 17% of households spent two thirds or more of their expenditure on food. Most households (62%) were below the poverty line ($3.84) and 56% below the Minimum Expenditure Basket.

Food consumption and source
In Akkar, on average, adults in a Syrian refugee household consumed 1.3 meals per day and children under 5 consumed 1.5 meals per day. In the majority of households (90%) access to food was equal, however 8% of households gave priority to children, and 1% gave priority to adult men or adults. One quarter (24%) of households were not able to cook food on a daily basis, where 72% of households were unable to cook due to the lack of food. Akkar had the lowest average weekly diet diversity, with an average of 9 food groups out of 12 per week and 6.6 food groups on a daily basis. The food groups most commonly consumed had low nutrient value (bread/pasta, condiments, sugar and fats/oils). Further, 90% of households did not consume any vitamin A rich fruits, 73% did not consume vitamin A rich vegetables and 15% of households had poor or borderline Food Consumption Scores.

Infant and young child feeding practices were adequate in 1% of children, 54% of which were breastfed, 59% were received complementary feeding, 18% met the minimum acceptable meal frequency and 14% had the minimum diet diversity. The food groups most consumed by children were grains, tubers, and roots (49%), followed by dairy products (46%) and eggs (26%). Meat and fish were consumed by 8% of children while vitamin A rich fruits and vegetables were consumed by 10%.

The main source of food consumed was food vouchers: 47% of households relied on food vouchers to buy their food and 43% bought their food from the market.

Coping strategies
Three quarters (74%) of households experienced a lack of food or money to buy food, of these households 94% applied food related coping strategies. The main coping strategies applied were relying on less preferred of less expensive food and reducing the number of meals or meal sizes. Of the households that lacked food of money to buy it, 61% were adopting stress coping strategies, while 23% adopted crisis coping strategies and 12% adopted emergency coping strategies. The most common strategies were buying food on credit/borrowing money to buy food (45%), and reducing essential non-food expenditures such as education or health (26%).

Most households (83%) borrowed money or received credit in the 3 months prior to the survey, mainly to cover food (79%), rent (53%) and health (38%) expenses. Two thirds (65% of households had a debt of more than $200) and most loans came from friends or relatives in Lebanon.

Food security
Akkar had the highest percentage of moderately or severely food insecure households, 22% of all households, and 61% were vulnerable to food insecurity.

Assistance
More households in Akkar were eligible for assistance than elsewhere, 86% of households were eligible for WFP or UNHCR's assistance. The most common type of assistance was food assistance, received by 72% of households, hygiene kits (44%) and healthcare (35%).

Key Findings – The Bekaa Valley

Demographics
The average household in the Bekaa Valley had 7.1 members, including 3 adults, 2.5 children between 5 and 17 years, and 1.3 children under 5 and 1 elderly person per 4 households. One fifth (21%) of households were headed by women and 9% of households were headed by a single guardian and had dependents. One third (34%) of households had a dependency ration higher than 1.5, 46% of households had at least one member with a specific need and 36% of households had at least one pregnant or lactating woman.

Shelter
The majority (81%) of households were renting and the majority of them were renting unfurnished apartments; 41% of households live in apartments, 22% live in unfinished buildings and 31% live in informal settlements. The average rent is $181, 54% of households live in 7m2 or less and 16% of households had 6 or more people per room. Two fifths (41%) of households were in good condition.

WASH
One third (34%) of households relied on tap water for their drinking water and 40% of households had access to less than 35L of water per person per day. One in ten households did not have access to bathrooms, while 11% of households shared a bathroom with 15 or more people. The most common type of latrine was an improved latrine, used by 37% of households, while 33% used traditional pits and 27% of households used flush toilets. One third of households (35%) had insufficient access to hygiene and 10% of households disposed of their garbage by burning it or throwing it in fields.

Assets and services
The Bekaa Valley had the highest percentage of households with access to basic assets. Meanwhile, 5% of households used wood or charcoal as their main source of fuel and 3% of households used candles as their main source of lighting.

Education
The Bekaa Valley had the highest percentage of children not attending school (72%) 54% had not attended school for 1 year or more. However 17% of children had attended school in the last year and moved to the next grade and 4% attended non-formal education. The main reasons for not attending school were tuition fees (30%) and 11% of households had no school in the community.

Health
The cost of drugs and doctors' fees were the causes of not receiving the required healthcare, sighted by 49% and 46% of households respectively.

Security
Households in the Bekaa Valley felt safer than elsewhere, only 5% of households felt insecure, mostly due to harassment by neighbours.

Livelihood sources

One third (31%) of households did not have any working members and 32% of households had 5 or more dependents per working member. Most employment (85%) was temporary. The main livelihood sources were food vouchers (67%) followed by non-agricultural labour (17%), agricultural labour (3%) and savings (3%). The Bekaa Valley had the highest percentage of households relying on food vouchers as a main source of income.

Expenditure

The average household expenditure was US$705 and 18% of households allocated two thirds or more of their expenditure on food. Most households (62%) were below the poverty line ($3.84) and 56% were below the Minimum Expenditure Basket.

Food consumption and source

In the Bekaa Valley, on average, adults in a Syrian refugee household consumed 2.5 meals per day and children under 5 consumed 2.8 meals per day. In 59% of households all members had equal access to food while 37% of households gave children the priority to food. One third (29%) of households were not able to cook food on a daily basis, mostly because of a lack of food to cook. The average weekly diet diversity was 9.4 food groups out of 12 and 7 food groups daily. The food groups most consumed had low nutrient value (bread/pasta, condiments, sugar and fats/oils) and 91% and 93% of households did not consume any vitamin A rich fruits and vegetables respectively. The Food Consumption Score was poor or borderline in 11% of households.

Infant and young child feeding practices were adequate in 4% of children between 6 and 24 months. Of those children 48% were being breastfed, 67% received complementary feeding, 17% had the minimum acceptable meal frequency and 18% met the minimum acceptable diet diversity. The food groups most consumed by children were dairy products (63%), grains, roots, tubers (60%) and eggs (23%). Whereas meat and fish were consumed by 4% of children and vitamin A rich fruits and vegetables were consumed by 9%.

The food vouchers was the main source of food consumed, 52% of households relied on the food voucher while 34% of households bought their food from the markets.

Coping strategies

The Bekaa Valley had the highest proportion of households (80%) that experienced a lack of food or money to buy food, 91% of households applied some kind of food related coping strategy. The food related coping strategies most commonly used was relying on less preferred/less expensive food, reducing meal portion size, or reducing the number of meals eaten. Of the households that lacked food or money to buy it, 51% were adopting stress coping strategies, while 35% were adopting crisis coping strategies and 11% were adopting emergency coping strategies. The coping strategies most commonly applied was buying food on credit/borrowing money to buy food (45%) and reducing essential non-food expenses (34%).

The Bekaa Valley also had the largest proportion of households that in debt and 88% of households borrowed money or received credit, mainly for food (77%), rent (56%) and health (34%) expenses. The main source of loans was friends or relatives in Lebanon and 50% of households had debts of more than US$500.

Food security

Oen every 6 households were moderately or severely food insecure (17%) and 70% were vulnerable to food insecurity.

Assistance

Three quarters (76%) of households were eligible for either WFP or UNHCR's assistance. The main type of assistance received were food vouchers, received by 75% of households, hygiene kits (51%) and cash assistance (31%).

Key findings – Beirut-Mount Lebanon

Demographics
The average household in Beirut-Mount Lebanon had 6.1 members, including 3 adults, 2 children between 5 and 15, 1 child under 5 and 1 elderly person per 5 households. One third (34%) of households had 7 members or more; 10% of households were headed by women; 3% of households were headed by single guardian with dependents; 13% of households had more than 2 dependents for every working member; 55% of households had at least one member with a specific need; and 32% of households had at least 1 pregnant or lactating woman.

Shelter
The majority (85%) of households were renting, while 73% of households lived in apartments, 25% lived in unfinished shelters and a minority (0.3%) lived in informal settlements. The average rent was US$268, more than anywhere in Lebanon. Half of all households (58%) lived in less than 7m2 per person and 12% of households had 6 or more people per room, while 38% of households were living in a shelter of good condition.

WASH
Most households in Beirut-Mount Lebanon (59%) relied on bottled water as their source of drinking water, while 32% of households did not have access 35L of water per person per day. One fifth (20%) of households did not have access to bathrooms, while 5% of those who had access to bathrooms were sharing them with 15 people of more. Half of all households (50%) used flush toilets, 29% used improved latrines, and 31% of households were using traditional pits, and 41% of households did not have access to hygiene items.
Assets and services
Households in Beirut-Mount Lebanon owned the most medium-luxury assets.

Education
In Beirut-Mount Lebanon 63% of school aged children were not attending school and 5% were attending non-formal education, while 34% have not attended school for 1 year or more and 12% had attended school in the last year and moved to the next grade. The main reasons for not attending school were tuition fees and school supplies that were considered too expensive.

Health
The cost of drugs (41%) and the doctors' fees (40%) were the main reason that households could not medical treatment that was needed.

Security
More households felt insure in Beirut-Mount Lebanon than elsewhere, 18% of households. The majority of households that felt insecure were harassed by neighbours and half (52%) of the households that felt insecure were limited in their movement.

Livelihood sources
One sixth (16%) of households had no working members and 32% of households had one working member for 5 or more dependents. Most employment was temporary, although 29% of jobs were permanent. The main livelihood sources were non-agricultural labour (37%), skilled work (35%), and Food vouchers (15%).

Expenditure
The average household expenditure was US$872, the highest among all regions, and 18% of households allocated more than half their expenditure on food. One third (31%) of households were below the poverty line ($3.84) and one quarter were below the Minimum Expenditure Basket.

Food consumption and source
In Beirut-Mount Lebanon, on average, an adult in a Syrian refugee household consumed 2.3 meals per day and children under 5 consume 2.9 meals per day. Half (51%) of households gave equal access to food, while 48% prioritized children and 15% of households were not able to cook on a daily basis, mainly due to the lack of food. The average weekly diet diversity was 9.3 food groups out of 12, while the average daily diet diversity was 6.5 food groups, the lowest among all regions. The food groups most consumed had low nutrient value (bread/pasta, condiments, sugar and fats/oils), while 80% and 89% of households did not consume vitamin A rich vegetables and fruits respectively.

Most (97% of children between the age of 6 and 24 months did not have the minimum adequate diet, while 54% of those children were breastfed, 52% received complementary feeding, 12% met the minimum acceptable meal frequency, and 16% met the minimum diet diversity of four food groups. The food groups consumed the most by children were dairy products (48%), grains, roots, and tubers (46%), and eggs (21%).

The main sources of food consumed for households were markets (56%) and food vouchers (32%).

Coping strategies
Beirut-Mount Lebanon had the lowest percentage of households that lacked food or money to buy it (47%), where 92% of them applied food related coping strategies. The main coping strategies applied were relying on less preferred of less expensive food, reducing number of meals, or meal size. Two thirds (69%) of households that lacked food or money to buy it applied stress coping strategies, while 8% applied crisis coping strategies and 12% applied emergency coping strategies. The most common coping strategies employed were, buying food on credit/borrowing money to buy food (48%) and selling household goods (17%).

Beirut-Mount Lebanon was also the region with the lowest number of households in debt, 74% of households borrowed money or received credit in the 3 months prior to the survey mainly to buy food (73%), rent (49%) and health (47%) expenses. The main source of loans was friends or relatives in Lebanon and 50% of households had a debt of $450 and above.

Food security
Six percent of households were moderately or severely food insecure and 18% were vulnerable to food insecurity (mildly food insecure). Beirut-Mount Lebanon was the region with the highest percentage of food secure households.

Assistance
Less households were eligible for WFP or UNHCR assistance than in other regions, only 62% of households were eligible. The most common type of assistance received was food vouchers, received by 55% of households, hygiene kits (29%), and food in-kind (20%).

Key findings – South Lebanon

Demographics
The average household in South Lebanon had 6.9 members including 3.5 adults, 2 children (5-15), 1 child under 5 and 1 adult for every 4 households. Two fifths (44%) of households had 7 or members; 18% of households were headed by women; 4% were headed by single guardians with dependents; 17% of households had 2 or more dependents for every working member; 66% of households had at least one member with a specific need; and 34% of households had at least 1 pregnant or lactating woman.

Shelter
Most (69%) households lived in apartments, 23% lived in unfinished shelters, and 5% lived in informal settlements. Most (78%) households were renting, with only 13% renting furnished apartments, and the average rent was US$125. Half (52%) of all households were living in less than 7m2 per person and 12% of households had 6 or more people per room. One third (36%) of households were living in a house of good condition.

WASH
Household tap water was the main source of drinking water in South Lebanon, used by 46% of households, while 28% of households did not have access to 35L of water per person per day. The majority of households were using improved latrines (48%), while 27% were using traditional pits and 25% were using flush toilets. However, 7% of households did not have access to bathrooms, 7% of households that had access to bathrooms were sharing them with 15 people or more and 44% of households had insufficient access to hygiene items. One in ten households disposed of their garbage by burning it or throwing it into fields.

Assets and services
5% of households used wood or charcoal as their main source of fuel. Households that had access to water heater were higher in the south than any other region.

Education
In South Lebanon 67% of children were not attending school; 6% attend non-formal education; 59% have not attended school for 1 year or more; while 18% had attended school in the last year and moved to the next grade. The main reasons for not attending school were the expenses related to it, including enrolment costs (44%), school supplies (12%) and transportation costs (10%).

Health
The main reasons household members were not receiving the required healthcare were cost of drugs (38%), doctors' fees (27%) and because they didn't know where to seek medical help (27%).

Security
Households in South Lebanon felt safer than elsewhere, except the Bekaa Valley, only 9% of households felt insecure, mostly due to harassment by neighbours.

Livelihood sources
In South Lebanon 14% of households did not have any working member and 32% had one working member per 5 or more non-working members. Employment was mostly (65%) temporal, although 27% was permanent. The main sources of income were food vouchers (44%), non-agricultural labour (35%) and agricultural labour (7%).

Expenditure
The average household expenditure was US$808, of which 18% of households spent more than half of their expenditure on food. Almost half (46%) of households were below the poverty line (US$3.84) and 28% below the Minimum Expenditure Basket.

Food consumption and sources
In South Lebanon, on average, an adult in a Syrian refugee household consumed 2.5 meals per day and children under 5 consumed 3.6 meals. In 56% of households all members had equal access to food while in 41% of households children were given the priority, while of households that were not able to cook on a daily basis was 12%, mostly because of a lack of food. South Lebanon had the highest diet diversity, the average weekly diet diversity was 9.8 food groups per week and 7.2 food groups daily. However the food groups most consumed had low nutrient value (bread/pasta, condiments, sugar and fats/oils), while 83% and 90% of households did not consume Vitamin A rich vegetables and fruits respectively. The Food Consumption Score was poor or borderline in 8% of households.

Infant and young child feeding practices were adequate in 12% of children between 6 and 24 months of age. While 61% of children were breastfed and 79% received complementary feeding. The food groups consumed most by children were grains, roots, tubers (67%), dairy products (59%) and eggs (34%). One third (35%) of children met the minimum meal frequency, while 24% had adequate diet diversity.

The main sources of food were food vouchers and markets, 42% of households relied on food vouchers and 40% of households relied on markets.

Coping strategies
Two thirds (66%) of households had a lack of food or money to buy food, 88% of which applied at least one food related coping strategy. The main coping strategies applied were relying on less preferred of less expensive food, reducing the number of meals or reducing meal size. Of households that lacked food or money to buy food, 32% applied stress coping strategies, 43% adopted crisis coping strategies, and 22% adopted emergency coping strategies. The main strategies applied were reducing non-food expense (54%) and buying food on credit/borrowing money to buy food (45%).

The majority (82%) of households borrowed or received credit in the 3 months prior to the survey. This money was mainly used to cover food (68%), rent (49%) and health (35%) expenses. The main source of loans was friends and relatives in Lebanon and 56% of households had a debt of more than $200.

Food security
Forteen percent of households were moderately or severely food insecure and 60% were vulnerable to food insecurity (mildly food insecure).

Assistance

Three quarters (77%) of households were eligible for WFP or UNHCR assistance. The most common type of assistance received was food vouchers, received by 75% of households, hygiene kits (58%), and healthcare (58%).

Key findings – Tripoli + 5

Demographics

The average household in Tripoli + 5 had 6.6 members, including 3 adults, 2 children between 5 and 17, 1.3 children under 5 and 1 elderly person per 4 households. Households were headed by females in 13% of cases; 6% of households were headed by a single guardian with dependents; 44% of households had at least one member with specific needs; and 32% of households had at least one pregnant or lactating woman.

Shelter

The majority (66%) of households lived in apartments, while 24% lived in unfinished shelters and 8% lived in informal settlements. Most (88%) households were renting and the majority of them were renting unfurnished apartments. The average rent was US$221, 17% of households 6 or more people per room and 32% of households were in good condition.

WASH

Household tap water was the main source of drinking water in Tripoli + 5, used by 39% of households, while 36% relied on bottled water. 30% of households have access to less than 35L of water per person per day.

10% of households did not have access to bathrooms and 8% of those who had access were sharing it with 15 or more people. 45% of households were using flush latrines, 30% were using improved latrines, and 23% traditional pit. 45% or households lacked access to hygiene items.

Assets and services

Households in Tripoli + 5 had significantly more TVs than any other region (88%).

Education

In Tripoli + 5 66% of children were not attending school; 6% attend non-formal education; 33% have not attended school for 1 year or more; while 16% attended school in the last year and moved to the next grade. The main reasons children not attending school were tuition fees and school supplies that were considered too expensive.

Health

52% of households couldn't receive healthcare due to the cost of doctors' fees.

Security

One sixth (16%) of households felt insecure in the 3 months prior to the survey, most people felt insecure because of harassment from neighbours.

Livelihood sources

One third (30%) of households did not have any working member and a further third (33%) of households had 5 or more dependents per working member. Most employment (71%) was temporary, 23% permanent, and 6% seasonal. The main livelihood sources for households were non-agricultural labour (37%), food vouchers (34%) and skilled labour (9%). Two thirds (63%) of households had a second source of income.

Expenditure

The average household expenditure was US$754, of which 26% of households spent more than half of their expenditure on food. Half (49%) of all households were below the poverty line (US$3.84) and 44% were below the Minimum Expenditure Basket.

Food consumption and source

In Tripoli + 5, on average, an adult in a Syrian refugee household consumed 1.7 meals per day and children under 5 consumed 1.9 meals per day. In 69% of households all members had equal access to food while 29% gave priority to

children under 5, however 17% of households were not able to cook on a daily basis, mainly due to the lack of food. The average weekly diet diversity was 9.2 food groups and 6.8 food groups on a daily basis. The food groups most consumed had low nutrient value (bread/pasta, condiments, sugar and fats/oils), while 72% and 86% of households did not consume in the past week vitamin A rich vegetable and fruits respectively. The Food Consumption Score was poor or borderline for 15% of households.

Infant and young child feeding practices were adequate for 1% of the 6-23 months old children. While 46% of children were breastfed, and 65% received complementary feeding. The food groups most consumed by children were grains, roots, tubers (62%), dairy products (49%) and eggs (31%), while 16% of children had the minimum acceptable meal frequency and 17% had the minimum diet diversity.

The main sources of food were food vouchers and markets, 53% of households relied on food vouchers and 36% of households relied on markets.

Coping strategies
Three quarters (73%) of households lacked food or money to buy food and 90% of households applied food related coping strategies. The main coping strategies applied were relying on less preferred of less expensive food, reducing number of meals, or reducing meal sizes. Half (49%) of the households that lacked food or money to buy food applied stress coping strategies, 37% applied crisis coping strategies and 9% applied emergency coping strategies. The most common strategies applied were buying food on credit/borrowing money to buy food (44%) and reducing essential non-food expenses (30%).

The majority (82%) of households borrowed money or received credit in the 3 months prior to the survey, mainly to cover food (68%), rent (45%) and health (29%) expenses. The main sources of loans were friends and relative in Lebanon and 50% of households were in debt of more than $300.

Food security
Twelve percent of households were moderately or severely food insecure and 69% were vulnerable to food insecurity (mildly food insecure).

Assistance
The majority (80%) of households were eligible for WFP or UNHCR assistance. The most common type of assistance was food vouchers, received by 71% of households, food in-kind (29%) and hygiene kits (22%).

ANNEX VIII: CLUSTER SELECTION FOR DATA COLLECTION

Governorate	District	Population	Clusters	Number of HHs
Akkar	Akkar	99049	35 + 4 RC	350
	Total	99049	35 + 4 RC	350
Bekaa	Baalbek	100718	10 + 2 RC	100
	El-Hermel	5496	1	10
	Rachaya	10400	1	10
	West Bekaa	56847	5	50
	Zahle	154541	18+ 2 RC	180
	Total	328002	35 + 4 RC	350
BML	Beirut	20030	3 + RC	30
	Aley	38944	7 + RC	70
	Baabda	44101	9	90
	Chouf	44613	6 + RC	60
	El Meten	45873	8	80
	Jbeil	2934	RC	
	Kesrwane	9310	2	20
	Total	205805	35 + 4 RC	350
South	Bent Jbeil	6841	3	30
	El Nbatieh	25452	9 + RC	90
	Hasbaya	4684	1	10
	Jezzine	2409	3	30
	Marjaayoun	6168	2 + RC	20
	Saida	41464	13 + RC	130
	Sour	27809	4 + RC	40
	Total	114827	35 + 4 RC	350
T5	Bcharre	2136	0	0
	El Batroun	15589	5	50
	El Koura	15094	2	20
	El Minieh-Dennie	54742	13	130
	Tripoli	54171	13 + 3 RC	130
	Zgharta	12110	2 + RC	20
	Total	153842	35 + 4 RC	350

Table AVIII 1: Clusters for data collection, regions and districts.

Cluster selection Akkar

Geographical unit	Population size	Assigned cluster
Aaklar El Attiqa	1102	1
Abde	7012	2,3,4
Akroum	2551	5
Amayer	2244	6
Bani Sakher	683	7
Bebnine	5192	8,RC
Berqayel	3782	9,10
Bire	3522	11
Borj el Arab	1727	12
Chane	49	13
Daousse Baghdadi	123	14
El Hichi	2370	15
El Majdal	35	16
El Rama	2633	17
Fnaideq	1131	18
Halba	11350	19,20,21,22
Hissa	1174	23
Hrar	1197	24
Kfartoun	1273	25
Knaisse	1395	26
Kouikhat	686	27
Machha	1632	28
Machta Hammoud	1490	29
Minyara	798	30
Ouadi Ej jamous	1520	RC
Qoubbet Chamra	1289	31
Rajm Hssein	846	32
Semmaqiye	519	RC
Tal Meaayan	1262	33
Tleil	840	34
Wadi Khaled	4505	RC,35

Table AVIII 2: Clusters for data collection, Akkar.

Cluster selection The Bekaa Valley

District	Geographical unit	Population size	Assigned cluster
Baalbek	Aarsal	31666	1,2,3,RC
Baalbek	Baalbek	17103	5,6
Baalbek	Betdaai	56	9
Baalbek	Chmistar	1554	10
Baalbek	El Qaa	7872	15
Baalbek	Haouch Barada	240	17
Baalbek	Nabi Chit	2366	25
Baalbek	Taibe	169	RC
El Hermel	Hermel	4244	18
Rachaya	Khirbet Rouha	1770	22
West Bekaa	El Marj	12436	13,14
West Bekaa	Ghazze	10833	16
West Bekaa	Joub Jannine	7177	20
West Bekaa	Souairi	5031	32
Zahle	Al Faour	5451	4
Zahle	Bar Elias	25616	RC,7,8
Zahle	Dalhamiye	5278	11
Zahle	Deir Zenoun	2899	12
Zahle	Jdita	2591	19
Zahle	Karak Nouh	4675	21
Zahle	Madinat Al Sina'iyat	5096	23
Zahle	Majdel Anjar	12850	RC,24
Zahle	Qabb Elias	21953	26,27,28
Zahle	Raite	1438	29
Zahle	Saadnayel	14287	30,31
Zahle	Taalabaya	8589	33
Zahle	Zahle	11560	34,35

Table AVIII 3: Cluster for data collection, the Bekaa Valley.

Cluster selection Beirut-Mount Lebanon

District	Geographical unit	Population size	Assigned cluster
Aley	Aaramoun	7950	1
Aley	Aitat	238	2
Aley	Baissour	1223	4
Aley	Bchamoun	3627	6
Aley	Bhamdoun ed Dayaa	1691	7
Aley	Khalde	4680	26
Aley	Es Shwayfate	5945	RC,20
Baabda	Bir Hassan	10030	8,9
Baabda	Cite Sportive	11520	13,14,15

District	Geographical unit	Population size	Assigned cluster
Baabda	El Ouzaai	7206	18,19
Baabda	Hazmiye	456	22
Baabda	Jnah	5430	24
Beirut	Achrafiye	2450	RC
Beirut	Ras El Nabaa	1000	31
Beirut	Tariq El Jdide	6431	34,35
Chouf	Barja	6505	5
Chouf	Borjein	361	RC
Chouf	Chhime	5254	12
Chouf	Daraiya	1076	16
Chouf	Gharife	229	21
Chouf	Naame	4353	29
Chouf	Ouadi Ez Zeyni	1449	30
El Meten	Antelias	900	3
El Meten	Borj Hammoud	11857	10,11
El Meten	Dekouane	3163	17
El Meten	Jdaide	1250	23
El Meten	Mazraat Deir Aaoukar	14	28
El Meten	Sad el Baouchriye	3128	32
El Meten	Sinn el Fil	2974	33
Jbeil	Aamchit	349	RC
Kesrwane	Jounieh Kaslik	121	25
Kesrwane	Mairouba	251	27

Table AVIII 4: Clusters for data collection, Beirut-Mount Lebanon.

Cluster selection South Lebanon

District	Geographical unit	Population size	Assigned cluster
Saida	Aabra	1111	1
Bent Jbeil	Aaita ez Zott	26	2
Bent Jbeil	Ain Ebel	144	3
Bent Jbeil	Bent Jubail	1027	6
El Nabatieh	Arab Salim	719	4
El Nabatieh	Deir ez Zahrani	1126	9
El Nabatieh	Doueir	1504	10
El Nabatieh	Habbouch	1118	13
El Nabatieh	Harouf	812	14
El Nabatieh	Insar	1252	15
El Nabatieh	Kfar Roummane	2066	18
El Nabatieh	Nabatiye el Faouqa	2051	RC
El Nabatieh	Nabatiye el Tahta	2696	22
El Nabatieh	Zefta	804	35

Hasbaya	Chebaa	2572	8
Jezzine	Jezzine	595	16
Jezzine	Lebaa	153	20
Jezzine	Sfarai	17	30
Marjaayoun	Marjaayoun	956	RC
Marjaayoun	Rabb et Talatine	81	24
Marjaayoun	Touline	383	34
Saida	Aaqbiye	2915	RC
Saida	Baissariye	1547	5
Saida	Bramiye	227	7
Saida	Ez Zahrani	631	11
Saida	Ghaziye	4353	12
Saida	Kfar Hatta	442	17
Saida	Kharayeb	1069	19
Saida	Maghdouche	712	21
Saida	Saida	11173	25,26,27,28
Saida	Sarafand	2965	29
Sour	Borj ech Chmali	2537	RC
Sour	Qana	1267	23
Sour	Sour	5473	31,32
Sour	Tair Debba	504	33

Table AVIII 5: Clusters for data collection, South Lebanon.

Cluster selection Tripoli + 5

District	Geographical unit	Population size	Assigned cluster
El Batroun	Batroun	4513	6
El Batroun	Chekka	4034	9
El Batroun	Dawrat	10	11
El Batroun	Kfar Aabida	418	23
El Batroun	Kfar Helda	846	24
El Koura	Barsa	718	5
El Koura	Dahr AlAin	2065	10
El Minieh-Dennie	Beit jida	144	7
El Minieh-Dennie	Bqaa Safrin	1534	8
El Minieh-Dennie	Deir Amar	3571	12
El Minieh-Dennie	El Beddaoui	15357	13,14,15,16
El Minieh-Dennie	El Minie	17592	18,19,20,21
El Minieh-Dennie	En Nabi Youchaa	204	22
El Minieh-Dennie	Sir Ed Danniye	5429	32
Tripoli	Abou Samra	14242	1,2,RC,3
Tripoli	Bab Al Ramel	1636	4

Tripoli	El Mina	2635	17
Tripoli	Fouwar	2605	RC
Tripoli	Mankoubin	1089	25
Tripoli	Mina Jardin	5172	26
Tripoli	Qalamoun	3722	28
Tripoli	Qoubbe	9854	RC,29,30
Tripoli	Shok	2304	31
Tripoli	Tal	4140	33,34
Zgharta	Aalma	532	RC
Zgharta	Miryata	2222	27
Zgharta	Zgharta	3113	35

Table AVIII 6: Clusters for data collection, Tripoli + 5.

ANNEX VIII: CLUSTER SELECTION FOR FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION

Akkar	Bekaa	BML	South	T5
Abde	Aarsal	Aaramoun	Doueir	Chekka
Akroum	Baalbek	Khalde	Chebaa	El Beddaoui
Bebnine	Nabi Chit	Bir Hassan	Aaqbiye	El Minie
Bire	Ghazze	Cite Sportive	Ghaziye	Sir Ed Danniye
Halba (2)	Bar Elias	Jnah	Saida (2)	Abou Samra
Machha	Dalhamiye	Tariq El Jdide	Borj ech Chmali	Mina Jardin
Tal Meaayan	Qabb Elias	Chhime	Sour	Qoubbe
	Taalabaya	Jdaide		Tal

Table AIX 1: Clusters for Focus Group Discussions by region.

ANNEX X: MINIMUM EXPENDITURE BASKET METHODOLOGY

Methodology

The Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) is based on secondary data on expenditures collected by 17 agencies. The data was consolidated and analysed by Handicap International during the second quarter of 2014. MEB composition was discussed and endorsed by the Cash Working Group after consultation and inputs received from sector working groups.

The expenditures included in the MEB are:

- Minimum food expenditure basket (MFEB): MFEB is based on WFP quantities which contents 2,100 kcal per day plus all nutrients needed. In order to calculate it, prices collected by WFP in January 2014 over Lebanon were analysed.

- Non Food Item (NFI): the NFI package was decided by the NFI Working Group, monthly prices monitoring done by a few organizations were used to determine the average price for each item. Even though, only a few organizations are involved in the NFI price monitoring, prices were collected in all regions except Beirut.

- Clothes: no minimum requirement for clothes has been agreed by the sector lead, therefore this calculation is based on monthly expenditures collected through PDM.

- Communication: the price taken is based on the minimum requirement per month to keep the phone line active.

- Rent: the calculation is based on average rent regardless of the types of shelter that refugees are living in considering the percentage of the refugees actually paying rent. Agreement received from the Shelter Sector Working Group.

- Water: the calculation is based on the Sphere standard where one individual will require 35 litres of water per day, then multiplied by the cost of water truck service. Agreement received from the WASH Sector Group.

- Transportation: no minimum requirement for transportation was agreed, thus the calculation is based on monthly expenditures collected through PDM.

- Health: the calculation is based on the agreement by Health Sector Working Group. Adults will make 2 medical visits per year in addition to drugs and diagnostic test which costs US$16 per year per person. Children under the age of 5 will make 4 medical visits per year which costs US$33 per year per person. It was assumed that a households was composed with 2 adults, 1 child above 5 years and 2 children under 5 years.

- Education: no feedback received from education sector, therefore the calculation is based on expenditures collected through PDM.

	Products	Quantities per capita	Quantities per HH	Amount in LBP	Amount in US$	Comments
Food Basket	Ration per month in G					
	Lemon	900		982,1	1	Minimum Food Expenditure Basket per HH with WFP ration to meet nutrient needs + 2100KCAL/month
	Lettuce	1950		4 608,0	3	
	Egg	600		2 331,4	2	
	Bread	2100		3 590,1	2	
	Milk powder	600		8 533	6	
	Egyptian Rice	3000		5 530,8	4	
	Spaghettis	1500		3 664,0	2	
	Bulgur Wheat	3900		6 705,3	4	
	Canned meat	1140		10 274,8	7	
	Vegetable oil	990		2 622,9	2	
	Sugar	1500		1 993,4	1	
	Lentils	1800		4 208,0	3	
	Salt iodized	150		76,0	0	
Total Food expenditures per person				55,119.8	37	
Total Food expenditures per HH				275,599.0	184	
Non Food items (CWG)	Prices collected by CWG actors					
	Toilet Paper		4 rolls/packet	1 233,3	1	Quantities harmonized by the NFI WG. Minimum NFI required.
	Toothpaste		2 tubes/75ml	4 132,4	3	
	Laundry soap/detergent		Bubbles 900gr	4 073,2	3	
	Liquid Dishes detergent		750ml	2 478,8	2	
	Sanitary napkins		3 packets of 20 pads per packet	8 051,7	5	
	Individual soap		5 pieces of 125g	2 461,8	2	
	Hyppoallergic Soap		125g per bar	1 298,2	1	
	Disinfectant fluid		500ml	3 891,5	3	
	Shampoo		500ml	4 022,5	3	

	Diapers		90 per packet	14 599,3	10	
	Cooking gas	1kg		2 733,3	2	
Total NFI expenditures				48 976,0	33	
Other NFI	Based on HH surveys					
	Clothes		per month	37 050,0	25	Based on average expenditures collected through PDM
	Commination cost		per month	34095	23	Minimum needed per month to keep the phone active
	Shelter – Rent		per month	290 075,0	193	Average rent regardless the type of shelter. Weighted according to % of population residing in shelter.
	Wash –Water supply		per month	71250	48	Monthly cost of water per HH in normal situation, 35 L/person/day according to normal standard.
	Services – Transportation		per month	40 375,00	27	Based on average expenditures collected through PDM
	Services – Health		per month	14 250,00	10	According to health sector, adults will do 2 medical visits per year+ drugs and diagnostic test which costs 16$ per year/adult. Children <5 will do 4 medical visits per year which costs 33$ per year/child. We took the assumption that a HH was composed with 2 adults, 1 child>5 years and 2 children<5 years. Calculation: (16X3+33X2)/12
	Services – Education		per month	45 487,50	30	Based on average expenditures collected through PDM
TOTAL MEB				857,157.5	571	

Table AX 1: Minimum Expenditure Basket.

Extra expenditures

There were extra expenditures that required special attention to the humanitarian agencies who are providing assistance to Syrian refugees, such as legalisation of stay in Lebanon. All Syrian refugees arrived in Lebanon in 2013 had to renew their visa for 6 months (free for the next 6 months), in order to do so every individual over 15 years old had to pay US$200. It has been known that an average of 2 people per household had to legalise their visa in 2014, thus every household required an additional US$400 assistance.

Regarding winterisation, it was agreed that only petrol will be an additional cost for the household as distribution of stoves and high thermal blanket has occurred and newcomers will receive this assistance.

Limitations

• Data analysed were collected and based upon different timeframes, therefore the MEB is not perfectly accurate.
• Some expenditure could not be disintegrated which makes is difficult to understand what they are incorporating.
• There was no harmonisation of the expenditure collection.

Survival Expenditure Basket

Based on the MEB, a survival expenditure basket was calculated which includes all the survival basic items needed by the households, which are:

• Food: based on the 2100KCAL per day, same as the MEB, excluding the cost of the 100% of the nutrients needed.
• NFI: the package remains the same as the previous one included in the MEB.
• Clothes: same package as MEB.
• Communication: same package as MEB.
• Rent: Average rent for refugees staying in ITS.
• Water: calculated based on 15L per day per person.
• Transportation: same package as MEB.
• Loan refund: based on average collected through field visit.

	Products	Quantities per capita	Quantities per HH	Amount in LBP	Amount in US$	Comments
Food Basket		Ration per month in g				
	Egyptian Rice	6000		11,061.6	7.4	Based on WFP vouchers. Quantities to cover 2100KCAL/day
	Spaghettis	1500		3,664.0	2.4	
	Bulgur Wheat	3900		6,705.3	4.5	
	Canned meat	1140		10,274.8	6.8	
	Vegetable oil	990		2,622.9	1.7	
	Sugar	1500		1,993.4	1.3	
	White beans	1500		6,945.0	4.6	
	Salt iodized	300		152.0	0.1	
Total Food expenditures per person				43,419.0	28.9	
Additional 10% for dairy products and vegetables				47,760.9	31.8	
Total Food expenditures/HH				238,804.5	159.2	
Non Food items (CWG)	Prices collected by CWG actors					
	Toilet Paper		4 rolls/packet	1,233.3	0.8	Quantities harmonized by the NFI WG. Minimum NFI required.
	Toothpaste		2 tubes/75ml	4,132.4	2.8	
	Laundry soap/detergent		Bubbles 900gr	4,073.2	2.7	
	Liquid Dishes detergent		750ml	2,478.8	1.7	
	Sanitary napkins		3 packets of 20 pads per packet	8,051.7	5.4	
	Individual soap		5 pieces of 125g	2,461.8	1.6	
	Hyppoallergic Soap		125g per bar	1,298.2	0.9	
	Disinfectant fluid		500ml	3,891.5	2.6	
	Shampoo		500ml	4,022.5	2.7	
	Diapers		90 per packet	14,599.3	9.7	
	Cooking gas	1kg		2,733.3	1.8	
Total NFI expenditures				48,976.0	32.7	
Other NFI	Based on HH surveys					
	Clothes		per month	37,050.0	24.7	Based on average expenditures collected through PDM
	Communication cost		per month	26,488.6	17.7	
	Services – Transportation		per month	40,375.00	26.9	

	Personal expenditures – Loan refund		per month	108,600.00	72.4	
	Shelter – Rent		per month	121,800.0	81.2	Average rent in ITS
	Wash – Water supply		per month	30600	20.4	Monthly cost of water per HH in normal situation, 15 L/person/day according to sphere standard.
Legal Expenditures	Cost of legalizing stay in Lebanon (Based on	per year		600,000	400	Starting after one year from entry. Estimated 500,000 people by mid-2014 may be
	legislation, registration data and HH surveys)					without residency; average family size in MEB = 5, assumption was made than 2 adults above 15 will require legalization of their stay.
Winterisation	Petrol, unleaded	100L		73,950.0	49.3	100L per month during 5 months. One month is 118,3$ X 5months = 591,5$. To get a monthly cost 591,5$/12 = 49,3$
TOTAL SMEB				652694.1	435.1	

Table AX 2: Survival Expenditure Basket.
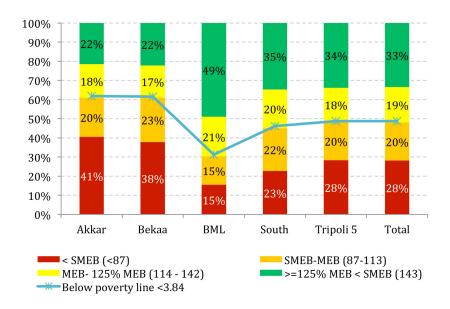
Figure 1. Household classification according to Minimum Expenditure Basket[50] categories and extreme poverty line by region.

ANNEX XI: FOOD CONSUMPTION SCORE CALCULATION

The FCS is based on dietary diversity (number of food groups consumed by 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 was attributed to each food group according to its nutrient density. The food consumption score 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 into three categories: poor, border line and acceptable. In this case, cut off points have been set at 28 and 42 as recommended by the WFP Emergency Food Security Assessment Handbook when oil and sugar are frequently consumedamongst nearly all households surveyed.

Food groups	Weight	Justification
Main staples	2	Energy dense/usually eaten in large quantities, protein content lower and poorer quality (PER less) than legumes, micro-nutrients (bounded 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, improvement 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 amount 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.

Table AXI 1: Food consumption score calculation.

FCS	Profiles
0-28	Poor
28.5-42	Border line
>42	Acceptable

Table AXI 2: Food consumption score classification.

ANNEX XII: LIVELIHOOD COPING STRATEGIES INDICATOR

The Livelihood Coping Strategies indicator is used as a descriptor of a household's coping capacity. It is derived from a series of questions regarding the household's experience with livelihood stress and asset depletion during the 30 days prior to survey. Responses are used to understand the stress and insecurity faced by households and describe their capacity regarding future productivity. The strategies included in the questionnaire module are classified into 3 categories (see Table 1):

• Stress strategies, such as borrowing money or spending savings, are those which indicate a reduced ability to deal with future shocks due to a current reduction in resources or increase in debts.

• Crisis strategies, such as selling productive assets, directly reduce future productivity, including human capital formation.

• Emergency strategies, such as selling one's land, affect future productivity, but are more difficult to reverse or more dramatic in nature.

Each household is classified with the most severe livelihood coping strategy which it experienced. Households which reported that they were unable to employ a particular strategy because they had already exhausted that option (e.g. they've already spent all their savings in order to cope) are also considered to have experienced that strategy.

Stress	Crisis	Emergency
Spent savings	Sold productive assets	School aged children involved in income
Sold goods	Withdrew children from school	Begged
Bought food on credit	Reduced non-food expenses	Accepted high risk jobs
Have debts	Marriage of children under 18	Sold house or land

Table AXII 1: Coping strategies by category.

Complete Before the Interview	املأ قبل الاستجواب

	|__|__| / |__|__| / 2014
	الشهر اليوم
Date : التاريخ	Day Month
Interviewer ID: بطاقة الباحث	|___|___|___|
Interviewer Name : إسم الباحث	|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|
Supervisor ID: بطاقة المشرف	|___|___|___|
Location ID : تعريف المكان	Governorate/محافظة : |____| District/حي : |____| *Cluster*/منطقة: |_____|_____|_____| *Village*/بلدة : |_____| Household/الأسرة : |_____|_____|

Consent: We are conducting a survey with the aim of having a better understanding of the living conditions of Syrian refugees in Lebanon. I would like to ask you some questions about your family. The survey usually takes about one hour to complete. Any information that you provide will be kept strictly confidential and anonymous and will not be shown to other people. This is voluntary and you can choose not to answer any or all of the questions if you want; however we hope that you will participate since your views are important. Do you have any questions? May I begin now?

YES_____   NO_____

الموافقة المسبقة:

نحن بصدد إجراء مسح للإطلاع على الأحوال المعيشية للاجئين السوريين في لبنان

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 ذا كنت لا تريد، ولكن نحن نأمل بمشاركتك حيث أن وجهة نظرك الخاصة تهمنا.

هل لديك أي أسئلة؟ هل يمكنني البدء الآن؟

نعم___   لا___

A household is defined as a group of people who routinely eat out of same pot, live in the same compound (or physical location), and share the same budget that is managed by the head of the household. It is possible that they may live in different structures				يتم تعريف الأسرة بأنها مجموعة من الناس بشكل روتيني التي تأكل من نفس الوعاء وتعيش في نفس المجمع . وقد يعيشون في أكثر من غرفة واحدة.	

1.1	What is the sex of the household head? CIRCLE	Male = 1 = ذكر	Female = 2 أنثى	ما هو جنس رب الاسرة؟ ضع دائرة	1.1
1.2	What is the age of the household head? (in years)	|_____| years/أعوام		ما هوعمر رب الاسرة ؟ (بالسنوات) ؟	1.2
1.3	What is the sex of the interviewee? CIRCLE	Male = 1 = ذكر	Female = 2 أنثى	ما هو جنس المجيب؟ ضع دائرة	1.3
1.4	What is the age of the interviewee? (in years)	|_____| years/ أعوام	ما هوعمر المجيب ؟		1.4

1.5	What is the relationship of the interviewee with the head of the HH (if household head skip to 1.6)	Head of HH	1	رب الأسرة	ما هي العلاقة المجيب مع رب الأسرة	1.5
		Wife / Husband	2	زوج /زوجة		
		Daughter /Son	3	إبنة / إبن		
		Mother /Father	4	الوالد / الوالدة		
		Mother / Father in law	5	أحد الحموين		
		Other _____	6	غيرها (حدد)		

1.6	What is the nationality of the household head?	Syrian	1	سوري	ما هي جنسية رب الأسرة؟	1.6
		Lebanese	2	لبناني		
		Palestinian	3	فلسطيني		
		Other Middle East country	4	غيرها من بلاد الشرق الأوسط		
		Other (specify)_____	5	غيرها (حدد)		

1.7	Total number of household members |_____ _|	العدد الإجمالي لأفراد الأسرة	1.7

1.8	How many registration cases are found in this household? |_____| Consider HH definition	كم حالة مسجلة تم العثور عليها في هذه الأسرة	1.8

1.9	Write each of the	UNHCR Refugee Registration number رقم التسجيل:	اكتب كل من أرقام التسجيل التي هي جزء من هذه الأسرة؟	1.9

	registration numbers that are part of this household? Consider HH definition	1	|__|__|__| / |__|__| C |__|__|__|__|__|		1	
		2	|__|__|__| / |__|__| C |__|__|__|__|__|		2	
		3	|__|__|__| / |__|__| C |__|__|__|__|__|		3	
		4	|__|__|__| / |__|__| C |__|__|__|__|__|		4	
		5	|__|__|__| / |__|__| C |__|__|__|__|__|		5	
		6	|__|__|__| / |__|__| C |__|__|__|__|__|		6	

1.10	How many family members are…?	Years old / سنوات العمر	Females/ إناث	Males / ذكور	Total / مجموع	كم من أفراد الأسرة هم...	1.10
		under 2 years 2 دون	|____|	|____|	|____|		
		2– 4	|____|	|____|	|____|		
		5– 15 years	|____|	|____|	|____|		
		16– 17 years	|____|	|____|	|____|		
		18– 59 years	|____|	|____|	|____|		
		≥60	|____|	|____|	|____|		

1.11	How many family members have specific needs?		< 16 years	16 – 60 years	>60 years		كم من أفراد الأسرة هم في أي من هذه الظروف؟	1.11
		Pregnant and/or lactating women	|____|	|____|	|____|	نساء حوامل و/أو مرضعات		
		Have any disability (physical and/or mental)	|____|	|____|	|____|	لديهم إعاقة(جسدية أو نفسية)		
		Chronically ill	|____|	|____|	|____|	مصابين بأمراض مزمنة		
		Temporal functional limitations/injured	|____|	|____|	|____|	يعانون من قيود وظيفية أو حركية مؤقتة / جريح .. إلخ		
		Serious medical conditions	|____|	|____|	|____|	ظروف صحية خطيرة		
		Others (specify) _____	|____|	|____|	|____|	غيرها (حدد)		
		People in need of support to access to toilet facilities or external services.	|____|	|____|	|____|	بحاجة إلى المساعدة لإستخدام الحمام أو القيام بأنشطة أخرى		

1.12	Is there any child under 18 that is not member of your immediate family? If yes, how many? If no, write 0.	|____| no immediate family / لا ينتمي إلى الأسرة	هل يوجد أيتام أو/و أفراد دون سن 18 عاما يعيشون مع أسرتك وهم ليسوا جزء من الأسرة؟ إذا كان الجواب نعم، كم؟ **إذا لم يكن هناك الأيتام، ضع0**	1.12

2.1	When did the members of your household arrive to Lebanon? Use the codes on the right متى وصلت أعضاء أسرتك إلى لبنان ؟ استخدام الرموز على اليمين	First arrival |___| الوصول الأول	1 Less than 1 month ago أقل من شهر 1	
		Last arrival |___| الوصول الأخير	2 1- 3 months ago منذ 1 إلى 3 أشهر	
			3 4-6 months ago منذ 4 إلى 6 أشهر	
			4 7 months-1 year ago (included) منذ 7 أشهر إلى سنة	
			5 1 -2 years ago (included) منذ 1 2 سنوات	
			6 2 - 3 years ago منذ 3 2 سنوات	
			7 Before the conflict started in Syria قبل بدء ا النزاع في سوريا	

2.2	Registration date of the selected family/case? Check registration certificate	|__|__| / |__|__| / |__|__| اليوم الشهر السنة Day Month Year	تاريخ التسجيل الاسرة, تأكد من شهادة التسجيل

2.3	How many household members have residential permit?	|___|	كم من أفراد الأسرة لديهم إذن بالإقامة في لبنان	2.3

2.4	How many members of the household are	Registered by UNHCR / مسجلين من قبل المفوضية	|___|	كم من أفراد الأسرة هم	2.4
		Pending registration by UNHCR (having appointment) في انتظار التسجيل من قبل المفوضية/	|___|		
		Not registered nor having appointment but willing to register/ غير مسجلين أو وليس لديهم موعد تسجيل من قبل المفوضية؟	|___|		
		Not registered nor having appointment and non-willing to register/ غير مسجلين أو وليس لديهم موعد تسجيل من قبل المفوضية؟	|___|		

2.5	If not registered, which are the reasons why?	Unaware of the process ليس لديه علم	1	في حل وجود أفراد غير مسجلين ضع دائرة حول السبب	2.5
		Unsafe/ not free to approach the registration centre غير آمين /ليس لده الحرية للذهب إلى مركز التسجيل	2		
		Physically unable to approach the Registration Centre (sickness/ mobility) غير قادر على الذهب إلى مركز التسجيل(بسبب المرض أو عدم القدرة على التنقل)	3		
		Lack of trust (data shared with Syrian authorities) انعدام الثقة (تسريب المعلومات للسلطات السورية)	4		
		Costs to reach the Registration Centre كلفة الوصول إلى مراكز التسجيل عالية	5		
		See no benefit in registration لا يرى فائدة من التسجيل	6		
		Rejected (specify) رفض	7		
		Others (specify) غيرها (حدد)	8		

2.6	How many children under 3 years have been born in Lebanon?	|___|	ما هو عدد الأولاد دون الثالثة من العمر قد ولدوا في لبنان	
2.7	How many of them have the birth certificate?	|___|	كم منهم لديه شهادة ولادة	

3.1	Type of housing CIRCLE ONLY ONE OPTION	Independent House/ Apartment/ فيلا / شقة	1	ما هو نوع السكن الذى تعيشون فيه حاليا ؟ ضع دائرة لخيار واحد فقط	3.1
		One room structure/ غرفة منفصلة	2		
		Factory/Warehouse / مصنع / مستودع	3		
		Garage/Magasin/Shop/Worksite / كراج / متجر / موقع عمل /	4		
		Unfinished building / مأوى غير كامل	5		
		Collective shelter (6 families or more - unmanaged) / مأوى جماعي (6 عائلات أو أكثر غير منظم)	6		
		Collective centre (6 families or more - managed) مأوى جماعي (6 عائلات أو أكثر منظم)	7		
		Tent in informal settlements / خيمة في مخيم غير رسمي	8		
		Handmade shelter in informal settlement مأوى مصنوع يدوياً في مخيم غير رسمي	9		
		Formal tented settlements مخيم رسمي /	10		
		Homeless/No shelter/ مشردين / دون مأوى	11		
		Others (specify)/(حدد) غيرها	12		

3.2	Type of occupancy CIRCLE ONLY ONE OPTION	Owned apartment/house	1	ملك	نوع الإقامة ضع دائرة حول خيار واحد	3.2
		Unfurnished rental	2	إيجار غير مفروشة		
		Furnished rental	3	إيجار مفروشة		
		Provided by Employer	4	يوفرها صاحب العمل		
		Hosted (for free)	5	استضافة (دون مقابل)		
		Squatting (occupancy without permission from owner)	6	مقيم دون إذن المالك		
		Assistance/Charity	7	مساعدة		
		Others (specify)	8	غيرها (حدد)		

3.3	If renting, how much do you pay for your accommodation per month?	|_____| US$ قيمة بدل الإيجار الشهري	3.3

3.4	**Living space in m²** Occupied by your HH |___|	مساحة المسكن في م2 التي تشغلها أسرتك	3.4
3.5	**Number of rooms** Occupied by your HH |___|	عدد الغرف التي تشغلها أسرتك	3.5
3.6	Number of people sharing the rooms |___|	عدد الأشخاص الذين يتقاسمون الغرف	3.6
3.7	**Number of bathrooms** Able to use by your HH |___|	عدد الحمامات الممكن إستخدامها من قبل أسرتك	3.7
3.8	Number of people sharing the bathrooms |___|	عدد الأشخاص الذين يتقاسمون الحمامات	3.8

3.9	What kind of latrine facility does your household use? CIRCLE ONLY ONE OPTION	Traditional pit latrine/ without slab/ open pit (inside/outside dwelling)	1	مرحاض بلدي/ بدون بلاط / حفرة مفتوحة	ما هو نوع المرحاض الذي تستخدمه في منزلك؟ ضع دائرة حول خيار واحد فقط
		Improved latrine pour flush with cement slab	2	مراحيض محسنة مع بلاط من الإسمنت	
		Flush toilet	3	مرحاض بجرار مياه	
		Open air (bush, stream)/ corner place in the compound → if 4, skip to section 3	4	خلاء (غابة / خور) ركن في المنزل. انتقل الي السؤال 3	
					3.9

3.10	Number of latrines Able to use by your HH	|___|	عدد المراحيض الممكن إستخدامها من قبل أسرتك	3.10
3.11	If using latrines/, how many people use the latrine/s?	|___|	ما هو عدد الأشخاص الذين يستعملونه	3.11

3.12	What is the condition of your accommodation? CIRCLE ONLY ONE OPTION	General good conditions	1	جيدة	ما هي حالة مكان سكنك؟ ضع دائرة حول خيار واحد
		High humidity	2	رطوبة عالية	
		Dirty	3	قذر	
		No doors	4	دون أبواب	
		Walls/Roof of wood, iron, fabrics or plastic	5	الجدران / سقف من الخشب والحديد والأقمشة أو البلاستيك	
		No windows	6	بلا نوافذ	
		Water leakage	7	تسرب المياه	
		No ventilation	6	لا تهوية	
		Rodents	7	القوارض	
		Broken stairs/debris around shelter	8	السلالم المكسورة / الحطام في جميع أنحاء المأوى	
		Health hazards (open drops, poor electrical wiring, concrete rebars sticking out if the ground)	9	المخاطر الصحية (قطرات مفتوحة، وسوء التمديدات الكهربائية، حديد التسليح ملموسة تخرج إذا كانت الأرض)	
		Others (specify)	10	أخرى (حدد)	
					3.12

	Chose only one option from the below and insert in the box			إختر واحد من الرموز ادناه وأدخله في المربع	
3.13	What is the main source of drinking water?		|__|	ما هو المصدر الرئيسي لمياه الشرب للأسرة	3.13
3.14	What is the main source of cooking and washing water?		|__|	ما هو المصدر الرئيسي لمياه الطبخ والغسيل؟	3.14
	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)	
	public standpipe	03		ماسورة عامة	
	protected dug well	04		بئر محمي (غير مكشوف)	
	unprotected dug well	05		بئر مكشوف	

		Bottled mineral water	06	مياه معدنية
		Borehole	07	حفرة البئر
		protected spring	08	ينبوع محمي (غير مكشوف)
		unprotected spring	09	ينبوع مكشوف
		UN/NGO tanker/truck water	10	شاحنة/ سيترن مياه تابعة لمنظمة عالمية
		Water trucking non-NGO provider	11	سيترن غير تابعة لمنظمة عالمية
		Public reservoir	12	خزان عام
		Others (specify)	13	غيرها (حدد)

3.15	What is the total water storage capacity in litres? Circle more than one option	No storage capacity	1	لا إمكانية تخزين	ما هي السعة التخزينية الإجمالية في لتر؟ ضع دائرة حول اكثر من خيار	3.15
		≤ 250 l	2	≤ 250 l		
		251 − 500 l	3	251 − 500 l		
		501 − 1000 l	4	501 − 1000 l		
		1001- 2000 l	5	1001- 2000 l		
		≥ 2000 l	6	≥ 2000 l		

3.16	Does the household treat water? If yes, what is the method used?	No water treatment	1	لا معالجة المياه	هل تعالج أسرتك المياه؟ إذا نعم ما هي الطرق المتبعة؟	3.16
		Ceramic filters (candle, etc.)	2	المرشحات الخزفية (شمعة، الخ)		
		Chlorine products (aqua tabs, powder, etc.)	3	منتجات الكلور (مسحوق، أقراص، الخ)		
		Traditional method (specify)	4	الطريقة التقليدية (حدد)		
		Do not know	5	لا أعرف		
		Others (specify)	6	أخرى (حدد)		

3.17	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 ، وللمرحاض	3.17
3.18	Does your household have access to 35 litres/person/ day of water for drinking, cooking washing and toilet purposes?	Yes = 1 نعم =	No = 0= لا	هل يتوفر لعائلتك الحصول على35 ليتر كمعدل الشخص اليومي من المياه وإستعمالها للشرب ، للطبخ ، للتنظيف ، وللمرحاض	3.18
3.19	Does your household have enough soap and hygiene items for females and males household members?	Yes = 1 نعم =	No = 0= لا	هل لدى أسرتك ما يكفي الصابون ومستلزمات النظافة للإناث والذكور من أفراد الأسرة؟	3.19
3.20	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 الكافي لتغطية إحتياجات الطبخ وتأمينه	3.20

3.21	Main type of fuel for cooking CIRCLE ONLY ONE OPTION	Gas	1	غاز	المصدر الأساسي لوقود الطبخ	3.21
		Electricity	2	كهرباء		
		Paraffin	3	شمع		
		Wood / Charcoal	4	خشب / فحم		
		Others (specify)	5	غيرها (حدد		

3.22	Main source of lighting CIRCLE ONLY ONE OPTION	Electricity	1	كهرباء	المصدر الرئيسي للإنارة	3.22
		Gas / Paraffin	2	غاز / شمع		
		Wood / Charcoal	3	خشب / فحم		
		Candles	4	الشموع		
		Others (specify)	5	غيرها (حدد)		

3.23	Main type of waste disposal CIRCLE ONLY ONE OPTION	Rubbish pit	1	حفرة النفايات	الطريقة المستعملة للتخلص من النفايات	3.23
		Burning	2	إحراق		
		Dumpster/barrels collected by municipality	3	يجمعها المجلس البلدي أو المدني		
		Dumpster/barrels not collected by municipality	4	مزبلة لا يجمعها المجلس البلدي أو المدني		
		Throw it to open field	5	رميها في الخلاء		
		Others (specify)	6	غيرها (حدد)		

Does your household currently have access to enough amounts of the following items to cover household needs? (in usable condition)			ما هي الممتلكات التي تمتلكها/قادرة على استخدامها الاسرة حاليا وكم عددها؟ (في حالة صالحة للاستعمال)	
Read out each of the items below Write "0" if not owned	حدد أي من العناصر التالية موجودة / ممتلكة Indicate if the household have access to the following items 0=no 1=yes		أقرأ البنود أدناه ، أكتب 0 فى حال عدم الملكية لأى بند	
4.1	Mattresses	|___|	فرش	4.1
4.2	Beds	|___|	أسرة	4.2
4.3	Blankets	|___|	بطانيات	4.3
4.4	Winter clothes	|___|	ملابس شتوية	4.4
4.5	Table and chairs	|___|	طاولة وكراسي	4.5
4.6	Sofa set	|___|	أريكة	4.6
4.7	Small gas stove	|___|	فرن غاز صغير	4.7
4.8	Refrigerator	|___|	براد	4.8
4.9	Water heater	|___|	سخان المياه	4.9
4.10	Washing machine /	|___|	غسالة	4.10
4.11	Electric oven	|___|	فرن كهربائي	4.11
4.12	Microwave / Vacuum cleaner	|___|	مكنسة كهربائية /ميكروويف	4.12
4.13	Dish washer/ Drier machine / Separate freezer /	|___|	جلاية/ نشافة / فريزر منفصلة	4.13
4.14	Central heating	|___|	تدفئة مركزية	4.14
4.15	Air conditioning	|___|	مكيف الهواء	4.15
4.16	Sewing machine / Iron	|___|	آلة الخياطة / مكواة	4.16
4.17	TV	|___|	تلفاز	4.17
4.18	DVD Player/	|___|	مشغل اسطوانات	4.18
4.19	Computer/	|___|	كمبيوتر	4.19
4.20	Satellite dish	|___|	دش	4.20
4.21	Motorcycle	|___|	دراجة نارية	4.21
4.22	Car/van/truck	|___|	سيارة / شاحنة	4.22
4.23	Other (fan, specify)_____	|___|	غيرها (حدد)	4.23

	What is the level of education completed CIRCLE ONLY ONE OPTION	Head of the household/ رب الأسرة	Wife/ Mother/Caretaker /الوصي	ما هو مستوى التعليم المنجز؟ حول خيار واحد	
5.1	None	1	1	لا شيء	5.1
	Knows how to read and write	2	2	يستطيع القراءة والكتابة	
	Primary school	3	3	المرحلة الإبتدائية	
	Intermediate/complementary school	4	4	المرحلة المتوسطة	
	Secondary school	5	5	المرحلة الثانوية	
	Technical course	6	6	دروس مهنية	
	University	7	7	جامعة	
	Wife/ Mother/ Caretaker not available)	-	8	لا يوجد وصي(أم / زوجة)	

5.2	How many 3-17 years old children do currently live in your family?	|___|	ما هو عدد الأطفال الذي يتراوح سنهم بين 3 17 سنة يعيشون حالياً في عائلتك ؟	5.2
5.3	How many of the 3-17 children are currently attending school/learning centre?	|___|	ما هو عدد الأطفال الذي يتراوح سنهم بين 3 17 سنة يذهبون حالياً إلى المدرسة أو مراكز التعليم ؟	5.3
5.4	How many of the 3-17 children in school/learning space last year moved to the next grade this year?	|___|	ما هو عدد الأطفال الذي يتراوح سنهم بين 3 17 سنة الذين قضى ذهبوا إلى المدرسة أو مراكز التعليم ألسنة الماضية انتقل إلى الصف التالي لهذا العام؟	5.4
5.5	How many of the 3-17 children are currently attending any non-formal education activities?	|___|	ما هو عدد الأطفال الذي يتراوح سنهم بين 3 17 سنة الذين يحضرون حالياً أي أنشطة التعليم غير الرسمي؟	5.5
5.6	How many of them (3-17 years old children) did NOT attend school for 1 year or more?	|___|	ما هو عدد الأطفال الذي يتراوح سنهم بين 3 17 سنة لم يحضروا المدرسة لمدة 1 سنة أو أكثر ؟	5.6

5.7	If all children are enrolled in school skip to 10.6, If not, what are the main reasons for non-enrolment?		إذا جميع الأطفال يذهبون إلى المدرسة إنتقل إلى 10.6، إذا لا ما هي الأسباب الرئيسية لعدم الالتحاق؟	5.7
	DO NOT READ BUT TICK <u>ALL</u> REASONS MENTIONED	اشر	لا تقرأ بل ضع رمز لكل الأسباب المذكورة .	
1	Cannot afford to pay for tuition/cost (textbook, etc.)	|___|	لا يستطيعون دفع الرسوم الدراسية / التكلفة (الكتب ،المواصلات، الخ)	1
2	School supplies too expensive		المستلزمات المدرسية مكلفة للغاية	2
3	Difference and/or difficulty of curriculum	|___|	الاختلاف و / أو صعوبة المنهج	3
4	Difficulty with Lebanese accent		صعوبة مع اللغة اللبنانية	4
5	No school in the community / Distance/ too far/no transport	|___|	لا توجد مدرسة في المجتمع المحلي / بعد المسافة / وسائل النقل غير متوفرة	5
6	No space in school/ school did not answer/refusal from school	|___|	عدم وجود أماكن شاغرة بالمدرسة / رفض من المدرسة	6
7	Children need to stay at home and assist the family with household chores	|___|	الأسرة تحتاج اليهم بالمنزل للمساعدة فى قضاء الأغراض المنزلية	7
8	School has already finished	|___|	إنتهى العام الدراسي	8
9	Children are too small, 5 years or less	|___|	اعمارهم صغيرة أقل من 5 سنوات	9
10	They are too old enough (more than 15 years) school is not mandatory for them	|___|	هم كبار في العمر كفاية (أكثر من 16 سنة)؛ المدرسة ليست إلزامية بالنسبة لهم	10
11	Children not attending school in Syria	|___|	الأطفال لم يلتحقوا بالمدارس في سوريا	11
12	Children need to work	|___|	الأطفال بحاجة للعمل	12
13	Recently or continuous movement to other location/s	|___|	الإنتقال مؤخراً أو التنقل الدائم إلى مناطق أخرى	13
14	Newly arrived	|___|	قادمون جدد	14
15	Irregularly arrived	|___|	بطريقة غير شرعية	15
16	No documents / not recognized		لا توجد مستندات / غير معترف بها	16
17	Missed too much to catch up		غاب كثيراً ، لم يعد بإمكانه التعويض	17
18	Attending Khalwa (informal religious school)	|___|	يدرس بخلوى	18
19	Considered unnecessary/ Customs/tradition/lack of awareness/	|___|	تعتبر غير /العادات / التقاليد / قلة الوعي ضرورية	19
20	Security situation	|___|	الوضع الأمني	20
21	Bullying/unsafe	|___|	الترهيب	21
22	Transport cost	|___|	تكاليف النقل	22
23	Illness / Disability	|___|	المرض / الإعاقة	23
24	Traumatized	|___|	يعانون من صدمة	24
25	Married		زواج	25
26	Others (specify)	|___|	غيرها (حدد)	26

5.10	Did any of your household members require health assistance in the last 6 months and could not get it? (for whatever reason). Do not read. Circle all the options that applied		من إحتاج أي من أعضاء أسرتك إلى مساعده صحية في ال 6 أشهر الماضية، ولم يتمكن من الحصول عليها؟ (لأي سبب كان). ؟ ضع دائرة حول الخيار (إذا أكثر من واحدة ، إعتمد التي استعملت في المرة الأخيرة)	5.10
HH **did not require** any **primary health care** in last 6 months/ since they are in Lebanon	1		لم تحتاج الأسرة إلى رعاية صحية أولية خلال ال 6 أشهر الماضية	
HH **did not require** any **secondary/specialized or hospitalization** health care in last 6 months/ since they are in Lebanon	2		لم تحتاج الأسرة إلى رعاية صحية متخصصة / المعالجة **في المستشفيات،** خلال الستة أشهر الماضية /منذ وجودهم في لبنان	
HH received the required primary health care	3		حصلت الأسرة على الرعاية الصحية الأولية	
HH received the required secondary/specialized or hospitalization	4		حصلت الأسرة على الرعاية الصحية الثانوية / اختصاصية	
Was not able to receive primary health care	5		لم يستطيع الحصول على رعاية صحية أولية	
Was not able to receive secondary/specialized health care or hospitalization	6		لم يستطيع الحصول على رعاية ثانوية أو رعاية اختصاصية / المعالجة في المستشفيات	
Don't know	7		لا أعلم	

5.11	If HH did not receive the required health care, which were the reasons why? Do not read. Circle all the options that applied		إذا لم تحصل على خدمات الرعاية الصحية فما هي الأسباب؟ لا تقرأ الخيارات بل ضع دائرة حول الخيارات التي تنطبق.	5.11
Distance of health centre/transportation cost	1		بعد المركز الصحي ، غلاء كلفة التنقل	
Physical limitations to access the health centre	2		قصور جسدي يحول دون التمكن من الوصول إلى المركز الصحي	
Inadequate welcoming/treatment by health centre staff	3		معاملة غير ملائمةمن قبل موظفي المركز الصحي	
Cost of doctor visit	4		كلفة المعاينة الطبية (الطبيب)	
Cost of drugs/treatment	5		كلفة الأدوية / العلاج	
Rejected / not accepted	6		رفض استقباله في المركز الصحي	
Don't know where to go	7		لم يعرف أين يذهب	
Pending appointment	8		ينتظر الموعد	
Other (specify)	9		غيره (حدد)	

5.12	Do you benefit from primary health assistance? If so, which type? CIRCLE THE OPTION (if several, consider last time used)	|___|	هل تستفيد من الخدمات الصحية الأولية ؟ إذا نعم ،أي نوع؟ ضع دائرة حول الخيار (إذا أكثر من واحدة ، إعتمد التي استعملت في المرة الأخيرة	5.12
5.13	Do you benefit from secondary/specialized or hospitalization health assistance? If so, which type? CIRCLE THE OPTION (if several, consider last time used)	|___|	هل تستفيد من المساعدة الصحية المتخصصة أو في المستشفى؟ إذا كان الأمر كذلك، أي نوع؟	5.13
Total free **health** care	1		رعاية صحية مجانية	
Cost sharing, partial benefits	2		تقاسم التكلفة ، فائدة جزئية	
HH pays all health related costs (consultation, drugs, etc...)	3		تدفع الأسرة جميع تكاليف الرعايت الصحية المتعلقة بها (معاينة، أدوية	
Insurance (employment, private, other insurance)	4		التأمين (العملة، القطاع الخاص، تغطيات التأمين الأخرى)	
HH received financial contribution for consultation with Physician/ diagnostics / medicines	5		تتلقى الأسرة مساهمة مالية لدفع / معاينة الطبيب / التشخيص / الأدوية	
Health care never required since arrived	6		لم يحتاجوا الى رعاية صحية منذ وصولهم	
Don't know	7		لا أعلم	
Others (specify)	8		غيرها (حدد)	

6.1	Have any of your household members experienced any kind of insecurity during last 3 months in Lebanon? If no, skip to next section	0 = No/لا 1= Yes/نعم	هل تعرض أحد من أفراد أسرتك لأي نوع من إنعدام الأمان خلال الأشهر الثلاثة الماضية في لبنان ؟	6.1

6.2	If yes, what kind of insecurity?	اشر	إذا كانت الإجابة بنعم،أي نوع من انعدام الأمن؟	6.2
	Harassment/violence/physical assault	|___|	سوء المعاملة/عنف	
	Arbitrary arrest	|___|	الاعتقال التعسفي	
	Kidnapping	|___|	الخطف	
	Extortion/bribe	|___|	الابتزاز / الرشوة	
	Theft / robbery	|___|	سرقة / سطو	
	Harassment/ arrest at checkpoint	|___|	مضايقات / إعتقال على الحواجز	
	Cross-border shelling	|___|	قصف عبر الحدود	
	Community violence/dispute	|___|	نزاعات / عنف إجتماعي	
	Forced displacement/eviction	|___|	التهجير القسري / الإخلاء	
	Others (specify)	|___|	غيرها (حدد)	

6.3	If yes, who or what is the cause of insecurity?	اشر	إذا كان الجواب نعم، من أو ما هي أسباب انعدام الأمن؟	6.3
	Hosts / Landlord	|___|	المضيفين / المالك	
	Neighbours / Host community	|___|	الجيران	
	Local Authorities	|___|	السلطات المحلية	
	Local organizations/ charity based	|___|	المنظمات المحلية/جمعية خيرية	
	Shop owners/managers	|___|	أصحاب المحلات	
	Police/ Army	|___|	الشرطة / الجيش	
	Refugee Leaders/ refugee community	|___|	قادة اللاجئين / مجتمع اللاجئين	
	Clashes, rockets, gunfire	|___|	اشتباكات / قصف / إطلاق نار	
	Armed groups	|___|	مجموعات مسلحة	
	Others (specify)	|___|	غيرها (حدد)	

6.4	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؟	6.4

7.1	How many household members have worked in the last 30 days?	|___|	كم عدد أفراد الأسرة الذين عملوا في الأيام ال 30 الماضية؟	7.1

7.2	How many of the employments (income sources) of the last 30 days are permanent, seasonal or temporary?	Permanent	|___|___|	دائمة	كم من (مصادر الدخل) دائمة، موسمية أو مؤقتة؟	7.2
		Seasonal	|___|___|	موسمية		
		Temporary	|___|___|	مؤقتة		

7.3	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 الأولى	ما هي أهم ثلاث مصادر رئيسية للنقد / دخل لإعالة أسرتك؟ (أستخدم الرموز الاتية وإذا أخري حدد)	7.3
		Second source	|___|___|	المصدر الثاني		
		Third source	|___|___|	المصدر الثالث		

Sale of crops	1		بيع المحاصيل
Sale of livestock and animal produce	2		بيع الماشية والحيوانات المنتجة
Agricultural waged labour	3		العمل الزراعي المأجور
Non-agricultural casual labour (casual labour, provision of services)	4		عامل بمجال غير الزراعة (عامل يومي ، عامل تقني ، عامل مأجور ، توفير الخدمات)
Skilled work	5		العمالة الماهرة
Formal commerce	6		التجارة الرسمية
Informal commerce	7		التجارة غير الرسمية
Sale of assets (car, bicycle, refrigerator, TV, jewellery)	8		بيع الموجودات (سيارة، دراجة، ثلاجة، تلفزيون)
Remittances	9		التحويلات
Savings	10		المدخرات
Formal credit/debts (e.g. banks)	11		الائتمان الرسمي / الديون
Informal credit/debts (shops, friends hosts)	12		الائتمان غير الرسمي / الديون (محلات والأصدقاء المضيفين)
Gifts from family/relatives	13		هبات من الأسرة / الأقارب
Sale of food aid (food vouchers or parcels)	14		بيع المساعدات الغذائية (وردت من المنظمات غير الحكومية وبرنامج الأغذية العالمي، واللجنة الدولية للصليب الأحمر)
Sale of non-food assistance	15		بيع المساعدات الغير الغذائية
Cash from humanitarian organizations	16		لنقد الناتج من المنظمات الإنسانية
Cash from charitable organizations	16		لنقد الناتج من المنظمات خيرية
Food voucher/ e-card	17		القسائم الغذائية
Begging	18		تسول
Other (specify)_____	19		غيرها (حدد)

7.4	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 الأولى	ما هي أهم ثلاث مصادر رئيسية للنقد / الدخل التي كانت تعتمد عليها أسرتك في سوريا، قبل مجيئك؟ (أستخدم الرموز الاتية وإذا أخري حدد)	7.4
		Second source	|___|___|	المصدر الثاني		
		Third source	|___|___|	المصدر الثالث		

Section 8 – Expenditures القسم 8 النفقات

8.1	Did you spend money (including voucher) on the following foods during last 30 days for your family consumption? هل انفقت المال (بما في ذلك القسائم) على الأطعمة التالية خلال الإيام الثلاثين الماضية للاستهلاك العائلي؟ If not bought: write 0 0 إذا لم تصرف: أكتب	What is the value of the food that was consumed in the household during the last 30 days and was not purchased (donation, food aid, credit, exchange, own production, gathering/hunting) ما هي قيمة الطعام الذي كانت تستهلكه العائلة، دون أن يتم شراؤه (الإنتاج ، وجمع / صيد، التبرع، مساعدة غذائية، الائتمان، وتبادل)	8.2

				مقاربة الأرقام (دون فواصل) Round up the figures (no comma)	
				ليرة لبنانية أنفقت الأسبوع الماضي Lebanese POUNDS spent last week	
a	Bread, pasta	|_____|	|_____|	خبز ، معكرونة	a
b	Cereals (sorghum, millet, maize, wheat)	|_____|	|_____|	النشويات: (الأرز، الذرة، القمح، البرغل، والحبوب الأخرى)	b
c	Tubers (potatoes)	|_____|	|_____|	الدرنيات (البطاطس)	c
d	Groundnuts/beans/pulses	|_____|	|_____|	الفول / حبوب / البقوليات	d
e	Milk/yoghurt/cheese	|_____|	|_____|	الحليب / اللبن / الجبن	e
f	Oil, fat, gee	|_____|	|_____|	زيت ، دهون	f
g	Sugar, sweets	|_____|	|_____|	السكر ، الحلويات	g
h	Canned food (tomato paste, tuna, meat)	|_____|	|_____|	المواد الغذائية المعلبة (صلصة طماطم ،تونة ،لحوم)	h
I	Fresh Meat/Chicken/eggs/fish	|_____|	|_____|	لحم / بيض / سمك	I
j	Fresh Fruits and vegetables	|_____|	|_____|	الفواكه والخضروات الطازجة	j
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 المطهو / الجاهز الذي تم تناوله من قبل الأسرة في المنزل أو خارجه	l

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
Write 0 if there is no expenditure	نسبة جملة المصروفات خلال الشهر الماضي Lebanese POUNDS spent LAST MONTH	اكتب 0 ادا لا توجد منصرفات
TOTAL expenditure by the household in the last month	|_____|	مجموع النفقات من قبل الأسرة في الشهر الماضي
Food expenditure	|_____|	نفقات الغذاء
Health expenditures	|_____|	نفقات الصحة
Education expenditures	|_____|	نفقات التعليم
House rent	|_____|	إيجار المنزل
Water	|_____|	مياه الشرب
Soap and other household hygiene items (including diapers/nappies)	|_____|	الصابون وغيرها من المواد المنزلية
Fuel (gas, petrol, etc.)		الوقود (الغاز , البنزين ,الخ..)
Transport	|_____|	المواصلات
Electricity	|_____|	الكهرباء
Clothing	|_____|	ملابس
Telecommunication (mobile, satellite, etc.)	|_____|	الاتصالات (الخليوي , الستالاية)
Household utilities or assets	|_____|	أدوات و ممتلكات منزلية
Alcohol, wine, tobacco	|_____|	الكحول ،النبيذ والتبغ

| All the rest of expenditures (milling, labour, ceremonies, firewood, waste collection, Dislodging (emptying) of toilets / septic tanks, agricultural and livestock inputs, purchase of income generating equipment, savings, gave money to other family or relatives, shelter material, debt repayment, etc.) | \|_____\| | كل ما تبقى من نفقات (الطحن، والمستلزمات الزراعية، والعمل، والاحتفالات، والنقل، وخشب الوقود، والملابس، الخ) | |

Section 9 – Food Sources and Consumption		القسم 9 مصادر الطعام واستهلاكه	
9.1	How many meals (warm and cooked) did the adults of this household eat **yesterday**?	|____|	كم وجبة طعام مطهوة وساخنة تناول البالغين ومن هم فوق الثانية عشرة عاماً من الأسرة نهار **الأمس** ؟	9.1
9.2	How many meals (warm and cooked) did the	|____|	كم وجبة طعام مطهوة وساخنة تناول أطفال	9.2
	children under 5 of this household eat **yesterday**? IF NO CHILDREN IN THE HH, WRITE 99 for N/A		الأسرة الذين هم بين السادسة والثانية عشرة عاماً نهار **الأمس** ؟ إذا لم يكن هناك أطفال في الأسرة إكتب 99	

| 9.3 | Is your household able to cook its food at least once a day, on average? CIRCLE ONLY ONE OPTION | Yes / نعم **1**   No / لا **2** | هل أسرتك قادرة على طهي الطعام على الأقل مرة واحدة يوميا، في المعدل .ضع دائرة حول خيار واحد | 9.3 |

9.4	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؟	9.4
		Lack of cooking fuel (gas, elect.)	2	عدم توفر الوقود للطهي (الغاز، والكهرباء		
		Lack of utensils	3	الافتقار إلى الأدوات		
		Lack of adequate safe water	4	مياه صالحة للشرب غير كافية		
		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 (_____)	8	غيرها (حدد)		

9.5	Among the members of the household who is prioritized to access to food?	All have equal access	0	جميع على قدم المساواة	من له الأولوية بين أفراد الأسرة في الحصول على الطعام؟	9.5
		Children	1	الأطفال		
		Elders	2	شيوخ		
		Adult male	3	الذكور البالغين		
		Adult female	4	البالغات		

How many days in the **last 7 days** has your household eaten the following food items, and what was the main source of each food item consumed	كم يوم في **الأسبوع الماضي** تناولت فيه عائلتك الأطعمة التالية 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	اسال السؤالين لكل بند على حدة؟ أكتب 0 في المربع المقابل للطعام الذي لم يتم أكله خلال ال7 أيام الماضية أستخدم الرموز أدناه لمصادر الطعام ، إذا كان المصادر متعددة لنفس الطعام أذكر المصدر الرئيسي

Food item		b) Main food source (Where do you get it from?) Insert code from below	a) Number of days when the food was eaten last week (0 to 7)	نوع الطعام	
9.6	Cereals, Grains and Cereal Products (Rice, maize, wheat, bulgur, millet, other cereal)	|___|	|___|	النشويات، والحبوب ومنتجات الحبوب (الأرز، الذرة، القمح، البرغل ، والحبوب الأخرى)	9.6
9.7	Bread and Pasta	|___|	|___|	الخبز و المعكرونة	9.7
9.8	Roots, Tubers (Potato, Irish Potato; Cassava Tuber/Flour; Other Tuber) DO NOT INCLUDE ORANGE SWEET POTATO IN THIS GROUP	|___|	|___|	(البطاطا) لا تشمل البطاطا الحلوة البرتقالية في هذه المجموعة	9.8
9.9	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، اللوبيا، وغيرها جوز لوز صنوبر /نواة) ، (البازلاء الحلوة)	9.9
9.10	Green leafy vegetables:, spinach, chicory, amaranth, wild leaves, rockets, quets, other dark green leaves,	|___|	|___|	لخضار ذات الأوراق الخضراء: السبانخ، الهندباء، القطيفة والألنبتات البرية ،الجرجير وغيرها من الخضار الورقية الداكن.	9.10
9.11	Vit A rich vegetables (pumpkin, squash, red sweet pepper, Carrots, sweet potato) ORANGE-COLOURED VEGETABLES	|___|	|___|	الخضار الغنية في الفيتامين أ (اليقطين ،القرع، الفلفل الأحمر، الجزر، البطاطا الحلوة) الخضار البرتقالية و المتنوعة الالوان	9.11
9.12	Other vegetables: Onions, garlic, tomatoes, cucumber, radish, cabbage, lettuce, tomato paste	|___|	|___|	خضار أخرى : البصل، الثوم، الطماطم (البندورة)، الخيار ،الفجل ،الملفوف ،الخس، معجون الطماطم	9.12
9.13	Vit A rich fruits: mango, Apricots, peaches, papaya, ORANGE-COLOURED FRUITS-do not consider oranges/citrus)	|___|	|___|	الفاكهة الغنية في الفيتامين أ : المانجو، المشمش، الدراق، البابايا، والفاكهة البرتقالية اللون .	9.13
9.14	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	9.14
9.15	LIVER, ORGAN MEAT,	|___|	|___|	الكبد، واللحوم العضوية	9.15
9.16	FLESH MEAT. BEEF; GOAT; PORK; CHICKEN, TURKEY, SHEEP, OTHER MEAT,	|___|	|___|	اللحومالحمراء، لحم البقر، لحم الماعز، لحم الخنزير، الدجاج ،الديك الرومي ،الأغنام ،اللحوم الأخرى.	9.16
9.17	Eggs	|___|	|___|	بيض	9.17

9.18	**Fish** (Dried/Fresh/Smoked Fish, Other Sea-food (Excluding Fish Sauce/Powder)	|___|	|___|	الأسماك: الأسماك المجففة، الطازجة، المدخنة، مأكولات بحرية أخرى (باستثناء صلصة ومسحوق السمك)	9.18
9.12	**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 / بونبون/ الشوكولاته، وغير ذلك من منتجات السكر والبسكويت (والباتيسري وال□□□	9.19
9.20	**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 ومنتجات الحليب (حليب طازج أو مجفف،اللبن، اللبنة، الجبن، منتجات الحليب الأخرى بإستثناء السمنة / الزبدة أو كميات صغيرة الحليب لصنع الشاي / القهوة	9.20
9.21	**Fats/Oil** (olive Oil; other vegetable oil, gee, Butter; Margarine; Other Fat/Oil)	|___|	|___|	الدهون / الزيوت (زيت الزيتون ،الزيت النباتي ، زبدة، سمن، (الدهون أخرى)	9.21
9.22	**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)	|___|	|___|	بهارات / توابل (شاي، قهوة، نسكافيه / كاكاو، ملح، توابل، خميرة / باكنج بودر، كاتشب/ صلصة حارة، مكعبات ماجي، بهارات أخرى بما في ذلك كميات صغيرة من الحليب لصنع (الشاي / القهوة	9.22

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 vouchers/food e-card

9 = Other food aid (NGOs, WFP)

10=Cash assistance

11= Begging

12 = Other

رمز مصدر الطعام

1 = الإنتاج الخاص (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= استلاف

6= الائتمان

7 = هدية طعام من الأسرة / الأقارب

8 = قسائم الغذائية

9 = المساعدات الغذائية الأخرى (المنظمات غير الحكومية وبرنامج الأغذية العالمي)

10= مساعدات مالية

11 = التسول

12 = مختلف

Section 10 – Coping Strategies — القسم 10   استراتيجيات التأقلم

10.1	During the last 30 days, did you experience lack of food or money to buy enough food to meet the needs of all your household members?	Yes = 1=نعم	0= No	هل واجهت الاسرة نقص في الطعام خلال الشهر الماضي	10.1
10.2	During the last 7 days, how many times (in days) did your household have 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 (عدد الأيام) إضطرت أسرتك أن تتبع إحدى الاستراتيجيات التالية للتعامل مع نقص الغذاء أو نقص المال لشرائه؟	10.2

1.	Relied on less preferred, less expensive food	|__|	1- تعتمد على الأطعمة الغير محبذة ، والأرخص ثمناً	
2.	Borrowed food or relied on help from friends or relatives	|__|	اقتراض الغذاء أو الاعتماد على المساعدة من الأصدقاء أو 2- الأقارب	
3.	Reduced the number of meals eaten per day	|__|	3- تخفيض عدد الوجبات المتناولة يوميا	
4.	Spent days without eating	|__|	4-نبقي لأيام كاملة من دون أكل	
5.	Restrict consumption by adults in order to young-small children to eat?	|__|	تقليل استهلاك البالغين ليتسنى للأطفال الصغار تناول 5-الطعام؟	
6.	Send household members to eat elsewhere	|__|	6- إرسال أفراد الأسرة لتناول الطعام في مكان آخر	
7.	Reduced portion size of meals	|__|	7- تقليل حجم وجبات الطعام	
8.	Restrict consumption of female household members.	|__|	تقليل استهلاك الفتيات، والمسنين و / أو أفراد الأسرة 9-الممتدة (الزوجة الثانية	

10.3	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 كان على أحد من أفراد أسرتك القيام بالأعمال التالية بسبب عدم توافر الغذاء أو المال لشرائه ؟	10.3
1.	Selling household goods (radio, furniture, television, jewellery etc.)	|__|	بيع السلع المنزلية (الراديو ، والأثاث، والتلفزيون، 1.والمجوهرات الخ	
2.	Sell productive assets or means of transport (sewing machine, wheelbarrow, bicycle, car, livestock, etc.)	|__|	بيع موجودات منتجة أو وسائل النقل (آلة الخياطة، عربة، 2.دراجة، سيارة، الخ	
3.	Reduce essential non-food expenditures such as education, health, etc.	|__|	تخفيض النفقات الأساسية الغير غذائية مثل التعليم 3.والصحة، الخ	
4.	Spent savings	|__|	4. إنفاق المدخرات	
5.	Bought food on credit or borrowed money to purchase food.	|__|	5. اقتراض المال / الغذاء من المقرض رسمي / البنك	
6.	Sold house or land	|__|	6. بيع المنزل أو الأرض	
7.	Withdrew children from school	|__|	7. سحب الأطفال من المدرسة	
8.	Have school children (6 -15 years old) involved in income generation	|__|	هل على أطفال المدارس (6 – 15 سنة) المشاركة في زيادة 8.الدخل؟	
9.	Marriage of children under 18		9. زواج الأفراد دون ال ١٨	
10.	Begged	|__|	10. تسول	
11.	Sent an adult ld household member sought work elsewhere (regardless of the usual seasonal migration)	|__|	إرسال أحد أفراد الأسرة البالغين للعمل في مكان آخر 11.(بغض النظر عن الهجرة الموسمية المعتادة)	
12.	Accept high risk, illegal, socially degrading or exploitative temporary jobs/activities? (e.g. theft, prostitution, exchange of favours, services)	|__|	12. قبول المخاطر العالية، والوظائف المؤقتة الغير قانونية أو المهن المستغلة اجتماعيا ؟ (مثل السرقة، و الجنس من أجل البقاء)	
1 = No, because I do not need 2 = No, because I already did it (so cannot continue to do it) 3 = No, I don't have 4= Yes		1=لا ، لا ،لأني لست بحاجة لا، لأنني سبق وقمت بذلك (حتى لا يمكن الاستمرار في القيام به2= 3= لا, لأن لا أملك 4= نعم		

10.4	During the past three months, did any member or your household borrow money or receive credit?	Yes = 1 نعم =	No = 0=لا Skip to S.6	خلال الأشهر الثلاثة الماضية، هل قام أي عضو من أسرتك باقتراض المال أو الحصول على ائتمان نقدي؟	10.4

10.5	What was the primary reason for borrowing? Circle more than one if necessary	To buy food	1	لشراء مواد غذائية	ما هو السبب الرئيسي للاقتراض؟ ضع أكثر من خيار واحد إذا لزم الأمر	10.5
		To buy / rent house	2	لشراء / استئجار منزل		
		To pay health care	3	لدفع خدمات الرعاية الصحية		
		To pay education	4	لدفع التعليم		
		To pay social event	5	لدفع مناسبة اجتماعية		
		To purchase water	6	لشراء المياه		
		For transport	7	للنقل		
		For documentation/legal state fees Documentation (i.e. passports/marriage certificates)/ legal stay fees (regularization/renewal)	8	للحصول على الوثائق / رسوم الدولة التوثيق القانوني (أي شهادات جوازات السفر / الزواج) / رسوم الإقامة القانونية (تسوية/تجديد)		
		For income generating activities/investment	9	للأنشطة المدرة للدخل / الاستثمار		
		Others (specify)	10	لأسباب أخرى (حدد)		

10.6	From whom did you get the credit or borrow the money? Circle more than one if necessary	Friends/relatives in Lebanon	1	الأصدقاء / الأقارب في لبنان	من أين حصلت على ائتمان أو اقترضت المال؟ ضع أكثر من خيار واحد إذا لزم الأمر	10.6
		Friends/relatives out of Lebanon	2	الأصدقاء / الأقارب من خارج لبنان		
		Money lender	3	مقرض المال		
		Bank / formal institution	4	بنك / مؤسسة رسمية		
		Informal saving group	5	مجموعة ادخار غير رسمي		
		Local associations/ Charity	6	الجمعيات المحلية / الخيرية		
		Others (specify)_____	7	غيرها (حدد)		

10.7	Total amount of debt up to now |_____| US$ $	مجموع مبلغ الدين حتى الآن	10.7

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Section 11 – humanitarian assistance   القسم 11   المعونة الغذائية والمساعدات الإنسانية الأخرى

</div>

11.1	Have your household been considered eligible for food and non-food assistance provided by WFP and UNHCR? Circle more than one if necessary	Yes	1	نعم	هل اعتبرت أسرتك مؤهلة للحصول على المساعدات الغذائية وغير الغذائية التي يقدمها برنامج الأغذية العالمي والمفوضية العليا لشؤون اللاجئين	11.1
		No	2	كلا		
		New registered - Decision pending	3	مسجلة في انتظار القرار		
		Not registered yet	4	غير مسجلة حتى الآن		
		Appealed – confirmation pending	5	قيد الاستئناف في انتظار التأكيد		
		Others (specify)_____	6	غيرها (حدد)		

		(b) Do you receive this assistance regularly? هل تتلقى هذه المساعدة بشكل منتظم؟ 0 = No, it was just once/ لا، كان ذلك مرة واحدة فقط 1 = It was regular, but don't receive it any more كانت منتظمة، ولكن لم أعد أتلقاها بعد الآن 2 = Yes, I still receive it regularly نعم، أنا لا أزال أتلقاها بصورة دورية	c) total amount charged last 30 days
11.2	(a) Have you received any kind of assistance over the last 3 months? هل تلقيت أي نوع من المساعدة خلال ال 3 أشهر الماضية؟ 0 = No / 1 = Yes		
Food assistance (ecard/voucher) المساعدات الغذائية (قسيمة	|__|	|__| Last time card charged: أخر مرة تلقيتها Month/شهر |__| Day/يوم |__|	|__| $ LBP
Food assistance (In kind) المساعدات الغذائية (عينية)	|__|	|__|	
Health care/drugs / الرعاية الصحية / الأدوية	|__|	|__|	
Psychosocial support / تقديم الدعم النفسي	|__|	|__|	
Fuel subsidy/ إعانة في الوقود	|__|	|__|	
Rent subsidy / إعانة في الإيجار	|__|	|__|	
Hygiene kits/ مستلزمات النظافة	|__|	|__|	
Other non-food items / مواد أخرى غير غذائية	|__|	|__|	
Unconditional Cash / مساعدة نقدية	|__|	|__| Last time card charged: أخر مرة تلقيتها Month/شهر |__| Day/يوم |__|	|__| $ LBP
Others (specify)_____	|__|	|__|	

	(a) Have you received any kind of assistance over the last year? هل تلقيت أي نوع من المساعدة خلال ال 3 أشهر الماضية؟ 0 = No / 1 = Yes
11.3	
Education /التعليم	|__|
Shelter materials /مأوى	|__|
Furniture/clothes / أثاث / ملابس	|__|
Water storage items (tanks, containers, buckets)/عناصر تخزين المياه (خزانات، والحاويات، دلاء)	|__|
Water service connection / خدمات لوصل المياه	|__|
Latrines/ toilets/مراحيض	|__|
Cooking kits / معدات الطبخ	|__|
Legal / قانونية	
Others (specify)_____	|__|

NOW REFER TO CHILDREN 6-59 MONTH OLD. الرجوع إلى الأطفال بين ال 6 وال ٥٩ أشهر							
12.00 ID	13.03 Date of birth If supported by a document – If no document or not known, skip to 13.04 تاريخ الميلاد إذا كان مدعوما من وثيقة إذا لم يكن هناك وثيقة أو غير معروفة، انتقل إلى 13.04	13.04Child age (months) To estimate with care-taker if date of birth is uncertain or unknown (use calendar) عمر الطفل (أشهر) لتقدير مع تسيير الأعمال إذا كان تاريخ الميلاد غير مؤكد أو غير معروف (استخدام التقويم	13.05 Sex of childجنس طفله 1 = ذكر 2 = أنثى 1 = Male 2 = Female	13.06 In the previous 2 weeks did child have : (1= Yes, 0= No) في الأسبوعين السابقين هل عانى الطفل ما يلي: (1 = نعم، 0 = لا			
				a. diarrhoea إسهال	b. cough سعال	c. fever حمى	d. other (specify) غيرها حدد
1	I__I__I / I__I__I /I__I__I__I__I Day/يوم month/شهر year/سنة	I__I__I	I__I	I__I	I__I	I__I	I__I	I__I
2	I__I__I / I__I__I /I__I__I__I__I Day/يوم month/شهر year/سنة	I__I__I	I__I	I__I	I__I	I__I	I__I	I__I
3	I__I__I / I__I__I /I__I__I__I__I Day/يوم month/شهر year/سنة	I__I__I	I__I	I__I	I__I	I__I	I__I	I__I
4	I__I__I / I__I__I /I__I__I__I__I Day/يوم month/شهر year/سنة	I__I__I	I__I	I__I	I__I	I__I	I__I	I__I
5	I__I__I / I__I__I /I__I__I__I__I Day/يوم month/شهر year/سنة	I__I__I	I__I	I__I	I__I	I__I	I__I	I__I

(same sequence as in 12.01!)		YESTERDAY, during the day or night.....ONLY FOR CHILDREN 6-24 MONTHS. ...... أمس، خلال النهار أو الليل فقط للأطفال 6 24 شهرا.						
			13.13. Did the child eat or drink any of the following food items?0 = No 1= Yes هل تناول الطفل أو شرب أي من المواد الغذائية التالية List has to be carefully reviewed and locally consumed food items falling into various categories should be added, those not consumed at all could be removed.					
			Food	Food	Food	Food	Foo	Food group 6:	Food

#	13.10 Did the child receive breastmilk? هل رضع الطفل يوم أمس؟ 0 = No 1= Yes	13.11 How many times did the child eat solid, semi-solid food or other liquids? (Exclude breastmilk) كم مرة تناول الطفل الغذاء الصلب و الغذاء النصف سائل أو سوائل أخرى؟ استبعاد حليب (الأم)	13.12 How many times did the child drink milk yesterday? (Exclude breastmilk) كم مرة شرب الطفل الحليب بالأمس؟ يستبعاد حليب (الأم)	Infant formula iron rich مستحضرات الرضع المدعمة بالحديد (bledina, cerelac, nido fortified babylac ...)	group 1: Grains, roots, tubers الحبوب والجذور والدرنيات Porridge, bread, rice, noodles, or other food made from grains الخبز، الأرز، المكرونة، أو غيرها من المواد الغذائية المصنوعة من الحبوب	group 2: Legumes and nuts مجموعة المواد الغذائية 2: البقول والمكسرات Any food made from beans, peas, lentils, nuts, or seeds أي طعام مصنوع من الفاصوليا، والبازلاء، والعدس، والمكسرات، أو الحبوب	group 3: Dairy products مجموعة المواد الغذائية 3:منتجات الحليب Fresh milk, tinned milk, milk powder, formula milk yoghurt, cheese (... الحليب الطازج والحليب المعلبوبودرة الحليب، اللبن، الجبن، ....)	group 4: Meat and fish مجموعة المواد الغذائية (4): اللحوم والأسماك Meat (lamb, goat, beef, inner organs) Poultry (chicken, duck) Fish (fresh or dried fish, shell fish or sea food) اللحوم (خروف، الماعز، البقر، ولأعضاء الداخلية)،الدواجن (الدجاج، البط)،الأسماك (الأسماك الطازجة أو المجففة أو المأكولات البحرية	d group 5:Eggs مجموعة المواد الغذائية 5: بيض Eggs بيض	Vitamin A rich vegetables and fruits مجموعة المواد الغذائية 6: فيتامين (أ) الأطعمة الغنية Dark yellow or orange-fleshed tubers, roots, or vegetables: Pumpkin, carrots, sweet red pepper, squash or sweet potatoes that are yellow inside Dark green leafy vegetables: spinach, kale...... الخضار الورقية الخضراء: السبانخ، واللفت الخضار: القرع، الجزر، الفلفل الأحمر الحلو والكوسا أو البطاطا الحلوة الصفراء من الداخل	group 7: Other vegetables and fruits المجموعة الغذائية 7: الخضروات وغيرها من الفواكه Tomato, onion, cucumber, banana, apple, orange ... الطماطم والبصل والخيار والموز والتفاح والبرتقال ...
1		|__|	|__|		|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|
2		|__|	|__|		|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|
3		|__|	|__|		|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|
4		|__|	|__|		|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|
5		|__|	|__|		|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|

Theme	Key Questions	Potential sources
A- Shocks and coping	1- What are the main problems faced by the inhabitants at the moment? 2- Are these problems different this year compared to usually? If yes, describe in what they have changed and estimated their severity. 3- Who is most affected and why? What proportion of the population does this represent? 4- What are the main consequences of the current problems on the families?	
B- Social networks	1- Are there support structures/ networks/ organisations which provide support or services for people of this neighbourhood? 2- Which sector of the population has access to these groups? What kind of support do they provide? How efficient are these structures/ networks/ organisations to help people solve their problems? 3- If they are NOT considered efficient, what are their major limitations to be better able to help people solve their problems? 4- Is it possible to access credit? If yes how and what type of credit is available? What are the interest rates?	
C- Issues and priorities	1- What are the priorities of the population? Have they changed in the last 6 months? How have they changed? 2- What means are available to help the population meet their priorities? 3- What else would be needed to help people solve their difficulties? (3 priority interventions) 4- What is the general feeling/atmosphere/security in the area? Has it changed over the last 6 months? How and why? 5- What is your vision for the short/mid/long term for the people of this area? 6- What needs to be done to improve the actual situation?	

الأسئلة

التأقلم و التعايش

- ما هي المشاكل الأبرز التي يواجهها سكان المنطقة في الوقت الحالي؟

يجب الركيز هنا على المشاكل الأساسية و ايصالها (مثلاً: مشاكل مع السلطات المحلية، في العمل، الامن و الامان، المسكن، المساعدات)

- هل اختلفت هذه المشاكل بين هذا الوقت و أي وقت مضى؟ اذا نعم، ناقش ماهية و مدى حدة الاختلاف الحاصل.

- من هم الأشخاص الأكثر تأثراً؟ ما هي النسبة التي تمثلها هذه الفئة من اجمالي المجتمع؟

- برأيكم، ما هي العواقب المترتبة على العائلات من جراء هذه المشاكل؟

- كيف تتعامل الأسر مع هذا الوضع الحالي؟ هل تتبع كل العائلات نفس اساليب التأقلم؟ اذا كلا، ما هي مختلف الأساليب المتبعة ؟

شبكات الدعم الاجتماعي

- هل هناك أي منظمات/هيئات/جمعيات تقدم المساعدات أو الخدمات لسكان هذه المنطقة؟

- اي فئة من فئات المجتمع تتمتع بفرص الوصول الى هذه الجمعيات/ المنظمات؟

- برأيكم، ما مدى كفاءة هذه الجمعيات في مساعدة الناس لحل مشاكلهم؟

- في حال اعتبرتم هذه الجمعيات غير كفوءة، برأيكم ما هي القيود التي تحد من قدرتها على دعم الناس بشكل صحيح؟

- بشكل عام، هل هناك مجال متاح للحصول على تسليفات (ائتمان)؟ ما هي انواع التسليفات المتوفرة؟ و ما هي نسب الفوائد المفروضة؟

القضايا البارزة و الأولويات

- ما هي أولويات هذا المجتمع؟ هل تغيرت هذه الاولويات في الأشهر الستة الماضية؟ كيف تغيرت؟

- ما هي الوسائل المتوفرة لمساعدة المجتمع على محاكاة/ تحقيق أولوياته؟

- اضافة الى ما ذكر، ما الذي يمكن فعله لمساعدة الناس على تخطي مصاعبهم؟ (3 طرق تدخل رئيسية)

- ما هو الشعور السائد حيال الأمان و الوضع العام في المنطقة؟ هل تغير هذا الشعور في الأشهر الستة الماضية؟ كيف و لماذا؟

- ما هي رؤيتكم القريبة/ المتوسطة/ و البعيدة المدى لسكان هذه المنطقة؟

- ما الذي يجب فعله لتحسين الوضع القائم؟

1   The food assistance provided at the time of the survey were food vouchers (e-card) for a value of US$30 per person per month.

2   This average expenditure on food includes the WFP voucher value.

3   Tripoli + 5 includes the districts of Batroun, Bcharre, Koura, Minie-Danniyeh, Tripoli and Zgharta.

4   UNHCR registration cases includes protection elements in the definition of household.

5   Even when big household sizes (>21) are considered invalid and removed from the analysis, the mean household size slightly decreases 1 decimal to 6.5.

6   As specified in the methodology, specific needs are based on information reported by the interviewees and guidelines provided to enumerators. The information showed and discussed is not based on professional medical diagnosis.

7   People in need of support for daily basic activities, like going to the toilet, would need help from someone in the household to provide care, reducing the number of household members available to work.

8   For comparison purposes with 2013 VASyR results, autonomous household members between 16-59 years old were considered as non-de pendent.

9   Consider autonomous household members between 16-59 years old as non-dependent.

10 Consider autonomous household members between 16-59 years old as non-dependent.

11 Unfininished shelters include one room structures, garages, magasins, shops, worksites, factories, warehouses and unfinished buildings.

12 Informal settlements include tents and handmade shelters in informal settlements.

13 Household conditions were not mutually exclusive, more than one condition was possible per household.

14 Basic assets included: mattress, blanket, winter clothes and gas stove. Medium luxury assets included: water heater, bed, table, sofa, fridge and washing machine. Luxury assets included: electric oven, microwave, dishwasher, central heating, air conditioning, sewing machine, DVD, computer, motorcycle and car. TV and satellite dish were not considered in the classification as they could be considered luxury items but they are accessible by more than 70% of households.

15 Education of household head and spouse is based on the information reported by interviewees. No specific tests were administered during data collection.

16 The survey includes 4,630 children between the age of 3 and 17.

17 Interviewees were allowed to give more than one reason. Possible causes of non-enrollment were not mentioned by the enumerator.

18 Households were asked if any household member required primary or secondary health assistance and could not get it during the 6 months before the survey. The response rate was 85% for primary health assistance and 60% for secondary health assistance. Especially for secondary health care, the response varied by region ranging from 39% in Akkar to 78% in the Bekaa Valley. The low response rate means that the validity of the results is limited and its interpretation should be done with caution.

19 When more than one symptom was reported for the same child it has been considered as indication of sickness severity. This estimation of sickness severity is limited by the fact that is not based on medical personnel diagnosis.

20 This average expenditure on food includes the WFP voucher value.

21 The differences on household and per capita expenditure could be partially explained by the differences in the average household size between 2013 and 2014. The lower household size in 2014 by one member would imply lower expenditure at household level and higher expenditure per person.

22 This average expenditure on food includes the WFP voucher value.

23 United Nations Development Programme and the Council for Development and Reconstruction (2014). Lebanon Millennium Development Goals Report 2013-2014.

24 The expenditure module in VASyR 2014 questionnaire included categories that were not included in VASyR 2013 (clothing, telecommunications, household assets and fuel) but did not include the "agricultural inputs" category, collected in 2013.

25 The food and non-food items included in the MEB and SEB are detailed in Annex IX.

26 The cost of the MEB and SEB, initially calculated for a household size of 5 members, has been proportionally adjusted to 6 members accordingly to the median household size of the surveyed population. Only rent, communication, cooking gas and electricity related costs have been maintained constant. MEB and SEB for 5 household members is included in Annex IX.

27 The comparison was done using the expenditure per capita to account for household size.

28 Minimum Expenditure Basket and Survival Expenditure Basket adapted to the median household size of 6 members. Results using the cost of MEB and SEB for 5 members are included in Annex IX.

29 The twelve food groups considered are the standard ones used for Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS): Cereals, tubers, pulses, vegetables, fruits, meat, fish, eggs, dairy, sugar, fats and condiments.

30 Household Daily Average Diet diversity (HDADD): average number of different food groups consumed by the household per day.

31 Household Weekly Diet Diversity (HWDD): number of different food groups consumed by the household in the last 7 days.

32 A detailed explanation of the Food Consumption Score is contained in Annex X.

33 Dark green leafy vegetables and dark yellow/orange vegetables and fruits.

34 Any solid, semi-solid or liquid other than breast milk.

35 According to WHO guidelines, children between 6 and 23 months should consume 2 meals for breastfed children between 6 and 8 months, 3 meals for breastfed children between 9 and 23 months and 4 meals for non-breastfed children.

36 According to WHO (2008) guidelines, children between 6 and 23 months old should consume a minimum of 4 food groups out of 7 (grains and tubers; pulses; dairy products; meat and fish; eggs; vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; and other fruits and vegetables) to meet the minimum diet diversity, regardless of age and breastfeeding status.

37 ADCS are considered when applied in the 30 days prior to the survey, or previously applied and exhausted and, therefore, not possible to continue applying it, for example spending savings.

38 Regardless of the usual seasonal migration.

39 The total amount of debt was asked only to those households that borrowed money in the last 3 months. According to 2013 VASyR, the proportion of households with debts that did not borrow money in the last 3 months was 9%.

40 Registered and pending registration by the 5th of June 2014.

41 Dependency ratio considering as dependents children under 16 years old and elders of 60 years old or more to ensure comparability with VASyR 2013.

42 School age considered in VASyR 2013 was between 4 and 17 years, whereas in VASyR 2014 3 years old children were also included.

43 Percentages calculated out of those households that experienced some type of insecurity in the last 3 months.

44 The Expenditure model differed between VASyR 2013 and 2014 therefore only common expenditures were considered to ensure comparability. This explains the difference in total expenditure in this section and section 10.

45 Percentages for food consumption related and asset depletion coping strategies correspond to households who experienced a lack of food or money to buy it and engaged in each coping strategy out of the total population.

46 Comparisons of other types of assistance are not possible due to different time recalls in each assessment.

47 Collective centres are managed shelters with 6 or more households living together.

48 Collective shelters are unmanaged shelters with 6 or more households.

49 WFP 2013. Executive Summary. Vulnerability Assessment and targeting.

50 Cost of Minimum Expenditure Basket and Survival Expenditure Basket for a household of 5 members.