

lebanon



profiling the vulnerability of palestine  
refugees from syria living in lebanon  
**2015**

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### About UNRWA

UNRWA is a United Nations agency established by the General Assembly in 1949 and is mandated to provide assistance and protection to a population of some 5 million registered Palestine refugees. Its mission is to help Palestine refugees in Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, West Bank and the Gaza Strip to achieve their full potential in human development, pending a just solution to their plight. UNRWA services encompass education, health care, relief and social services, camp infrastructure and improvement, microfinance and emergency assistance. UNRWA is funded almost entirely by voluntary contributions.

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# Executive Summary

Palestine refugees from Syria (PRS) began trickling into Lebanon shortly after the onset of the Syrian crisis in March 2011. Their numbers, however, only dramatically increased in the second half of 2012, as the crisis intensified. Slightly over half of PRS who currently reside in Lebanon entered the country in 2013, with the largest proportion arriving during the first three months of that year. In August 2013, the first set of restrictions on access into Lebanon were introduced and therefore as of May 2014, PRS entry into Lebanon was curtailed. Their numbers have not increased since then.

During the summer of 2014, UNRWA conducted a Vulnerability Assessment of all PRS families recorded in Lebanon. Each family was interviewed in their home using a 45-minute-long multi-sectorial family questionnaire that was based on the World Food Program's (WFP) Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees (VASyR) questionnaire and adapted for the UNRWA-specific context. The findings presented in this report are based on analysis of data gathered from 12,735 PRS families and 44,227 individuals. The Vulnerability Assessment sought to provide a profile of the PRS population according to the following eight sectors: 1) economic; 2) education; 3) food security; 4) health; 5) non-food items (NFIs); 6) protection; 7) shelter; and 8) water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH). In addition, an overall vulnerability score was calculated.

## Demographics

PRS families live in all Lebanese regions, but the largest proportion reside in Saida (32.96%), followed by Beirut (18.09%), Tyre (17.25%), Beqaa (16.1%), and the North (15.59%). In Beirut, camp versus non-camp residence is almost equally divided. On the other hand, the majority of PRS families in the North (81.72%) live inside camps whereas the majority of PRS families in the Beqaa (86.93%) live outside camps. PRS families are mobile and three out of four have changed residence at least once since arriving to Lebanon.

PRS family size ranges from 3.06 in Beirut to 3.66 in Tyre, with a mean of 3.48. The average family is composed of two adults, one child under the age of five, and one child between 5 and 15 years of age; one in ten families have a member over 63 years of age. Half of PRS families have three members or less, whereas only 15.67% have six or more members. Half of single-person families (21.65% of PRS families) are women and almost half are in their twenties and thirties; two out of five single-person families are married, indicating that their spouse either remained in Syria or is living elsewhere. The average number of people living in a PRS household is 7.28. Almost 60% of PRS families live in a household with one or more other families.

The average age of PRS in Lebanon is 24.71. A large proportion of PRS are children below the age of 15, highlighting the presence of a high dependency ratio; one third of PRS families are headed by women.

## Legal Status

The findings on legal status highlight an important gap that contributes to PRS vulnerability in the area of protection. Even though less than 3% of PRS entered Lebanon irregularly, more than half did not hold a valid visa during the summer of 2014. This indicates that the majority of PRS entered Lebanon legally but lost their legal status in the country due to overstaying their visa duration. One of the reasons of falling into illegal status is the inability to pay the US\$ 200 to renew residency papers for each family member. The proportion of PRS who had the means to pay this amount is less than 10%; this proportion does not vary by region or by camp versus non-camp residence. Of the 24,625 PRS individuals who do not possess a valid visa for Lebanon, three quarters reported experiencing limited mobility.

## Work, Expenditures, and Debt

PRS in Lebanon face extremely limited work opportunities coupled with high expenditures on food and shelter. This situation has led most families to fall into debt and to become heavily reliant on UNRWA assistance. More than half of PRS families do not have any family members who worked during the month preceding the assessment. The proportion is highest inside camps in the North, where 70.67% of families do not have any working member. Female-headed PRS families face particularly grim livelihood conditions; four out of five female-headed families do not have any working member. In families that have a working member, in 89.37% of the times, the worker holds a temporary job; only 8% of the workers hold a permanent job.



At the same time, PRS families report high total and food expenditures. Overall, PRS families who reside outside camps in Beirut report the highest total expenditures (US\$ 609) while those who reside inside camps in Tyre report the lowest (US\$ 421). Average food expenditures are US\$ 232 per family per month and US\$ 85 per individual per month. Irrespective of whether there is a working member in a PRS family or not, food expenditures per individual stand at US\$ 85 a month.

Given the extremely limited work opportunities, it is no surprise that only 7.13% of PRS families report income from labor as a primary source of livelihood. Conversely, 80% rely on UNRWA assistance as the primary source of livelihood. Falling in debt is another challenge that PRS families face given the limited work opportunities. Reliance on debt as a primary, secondary, or third source of income exceeds 90% in the Beqaa and North. Other than the 22% who reported not having debt at all, 21.85% of PRS families were indebted for US\$ 200 or less, 31.92% were indebted for US\$ 201 to US\$ 600, and 24.04% were indebted for more than US\$ 600.

## Food Consumption, Food Security, and Coping Strategies

The low levels of consumption of certain types of protein- and other nutrient-rich food items, and the high proportion of families who reported experiencing lack of food or money needed to buy it, raise serious concerns about food security among PRS in Lebanon. Even though the majority of families reported consuming vegetables, legumes, and nuts a few times during the week preceding the assessment, one in five families did not consume milk or dairy products and almost a half did not consume fruits or meat at all during the same period. Surprisingly, PRS families in the Beqaa agricultural region consumed vegetables and other food items less than in other regions.

The overwhelming majority of PRS families (91%) reported experiencing lack of food or money needed to buy it during the 30-day-period preceding the assessment. This proportion varies by region, with the highest rate reported inside camps in the North. As expected, a higher than average proportion of families who do not have a working member and those who rely on UNRWA assistance as a main source of income reported lack of food or money needed to buy it.

The four most-commonly reported food-related coping strategies include: reducing the number of meals or portion size, borrowing food from friends or relatives, restricting consumption by adults for young children to eat, and spending full days without eating. One out of ten families that experienced lack of food or money needed to buy it reported that at least one member

in the family spent days without eating. Of note, this extreme coping strategy with food insecurity was reported more in Beirut (13.06%) than in other regions.

## Shelter, Rent, and Assets

The majority of PRS families live in an independent house or apartment and only a small proportion live in a factory/warehouse/garage/shop or tent/hut/barrack. For this group of refugees, however, vulnerability lies in the fact that they pay high amounts on rent in return for crowded and poorly maintained residences. The small proportion of PRS families who live in a tent/hut/barrack are particularly vulnerable. The majority of PRS families in Beirut live in an independent house or apartment; on the other hand, the North has the largest proportion that live in a factory/warehouse/garage/shop (not more than 12%) and Beqaa has the largest proportion that live in a tent/hut/barrack (not more than 10%). With respect to type of tenure, the majority of PRS families rent their place of residence (81.69%), whilst 10.43% are hosted for free.

The mean living space per household in which a PRS family lives (each household includes 2.12 families on average) is 57m<sup>2</sup>; the mean living space in a tent/hut/barrack is 25 m<sup>2</sup>. In 12.35% of PRS families, individuals live in extremely crowded conditions of 3.5 m<sup>2</sup> or less per individual; this is the minimum standard space required for healthy living. In two out of five PRS families in the Beqaa in particular, individuals live in extremely crowded conditions of 3.5 m<sup>2</sup> or less. As expected, crowding is highest in the following three types of residence: collective shelter; tent/hut/barrack; and factory/warehouse/garage/shop.

The mean monthly rent of a household that shelters a PRS family is US\$ 257 (US\$ 303 for households outside camps). The average monthly rent for a tent/hut/barrack is US\$ 157. Despite the relatively high amounts PRS families spend on rent, some experience poor housing conditions such as lack of access to electricity/gas plugs; presence of damaged doors/windows; security risks and physical inaccessibility; and humidity, floods, or leaks. Electricity/gas plugs are generally accessible even though 11.40% of PRS families who live in a tent/hut/barrack do not have access to them. About three out of five PRS families have humidity, floods, or leaks in their residence, and this problem is exacerbated for those who live in either an unfinished shelter or in a tent/hut/barrack.

With respect to household assets, PRS families fare good on some (e.g. stoves) but not as good on others (e.g. refrigerators).

The majority of PRS families (84.11%) own a stove, but only 71.93% of those who live in a tent/hut/barrack do. Refrigerators are less accessible; about a third of families who reside in a tent/hut/barrack own one.

## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Over 90% of PRS families have access to a bathroom in their residence. The majority have a flush latrine or an improved latrine with cement slab and 20.80% have a traditional pit latrine; only 1.31% reported defecating in the open air. One out of ten PRS families reported that they share a bathroom with 15 people or more. The majority of PRS families (81%) reported having access to sufficient water for washing and toilet purposes. Families in the North and Beqaa fared worse than the other regions with respect to access to water for household use. A third of PRS families reported not having access to sufficient water for basic livelihood, e.g. drinking and cooking. As the majority of families in Lebanon rely on bottled water for drinking and cooking, the low access reported may indicate lack of money needed to purchase it. Access to sufficient water for drinking and cooking is also lowest in the North and Beqaa, particularly inside camps.

## Education

Indicators for the school enrollment of PRS children highlight an alarming vulnerability and require immediate attention. A very low proportion of 6-18 year old PRS children are currently enrolled in school (57.64%); 34.12% were previously enrolled and 8.25% have never been enrolled. Girls are not more disadvantaged than boys. Slightly more than 40% of six-year-old children and 13% of seven-year-old children have never been enrolled in school. This means that PRS families face barriers to enrolling their children in first grade and underscores the need to proactively facilitate school enrollment in elementary school.

Furthermore, the proportion of children in the previously enrolled category increases with increasing age, particularly after age 12; it is safe to assume that the majority of these non-enrolled children are school dropouts. By age 16, current school enrollment stands at a low of 29.59% whereas previous enrollment stands at 67.94%. School dropout among PRS children begins as early as 12 years old and is a serious challenge. School enrollment is lowest in Beirut (48.89%). The majority of 6-18 year old children who are enrolled (87.45%) attend UNRWA schools.

More than half of children who are not enrolled in school cited war and emigration as the main reason for

non-enrollment. Otherwise, 17.45% cited school failure and low school attachment; 13.65% cited poverty-related reasons, which include poverty of family, leaving school to work (mostly boys), leaving school to get married (mostly girls), and having to care for a family member; and 6.38% cited school accessibility related reasons, which include high cost and unavailability of school or transportation. Saida has the largest proportion of PRS children not enrolled in school due to poverty, the North has the largest proportion of the non-enrolled because of work or marriage, and the Beqaa has the largest proportion of the non-enrolled due to lack of access to school.

## Health

Among PRS families, 6.56% have a pregnant or breastfeeding woman. A considerable proportion of pregnant/breastfeeding women (12.19%) are younger than 20 years old, but the majority are between 20 and 34 years of age. Almost a third have secondary education or more, and only 3.11% have no education at all. Two out of five pregnant/breastfeeding women live in a household that does not have access to sufficient water for drinking or cooking, a quarter live in a household that does not have access to sufficient water for washing and bathroom use, 7% live in a residence that does not have a bathroom, and one in ten share a toilet with 15 persons or more.

Almost half of PRS families have at least one member suffering from a chronic condition, one in ten families have at least one member with a physical or psychological disability, and 2.80% have at least one working age member (16-64 years old) in need of support in daily activities. The four most prevalent chronic conditions are diabetes, high blood pressure, heart disease, and bone and muscle problems. As expected, the prevalence of chronic conditions increases with increasing age; 54.57% of men and 61.27% of women in the 50-59 age category have a chronic condition. Women report more high blood pressure compared to men at all four age groups; conversely, men have more heart disease than women.

## Profile of Vulnerable PRS Families

A large proportion of PRS families experience severe vulnerability in the health and protection sectors (18.8% and 24.3%, respectively). About one out of ten families are severely vulnerable with respect to the WASH sector.



Otherwise, very few PRS families experience severe vulnerability in the economic, education, food security, NFIs, or shelter sectors, and less than 1% are classified as severely vulnerable overall. On the other hand, a considerable proportion of PRS families (15.8%) are classified into the moderate overall vulnerability category. As reductions or cuts in assistance can push a refugee family from moderate to severe vulnerability, those in the moderate overall vulnerability category also deserve careful attention in any future targeting efforts. These families are likely to fall into the severe vulnerability category when cash assistance to PRS is reduced.

PRS families in the North and Tyre experience considerably more severe health vulnerability compared to other regions, whereas those in Beirut experience less vulnerability. Severe health vulnerability increases in a step-wise manner with increasing age of the head of the family. The education of the head of the family is a protective factor and a smaller proportion of families whose head has secondary education or more experience severe vulnerability in health compared to those whose head has less than secondary education.

The large proportion of female-headed families (almost one-third) and the finding that two out of five six-year-old children are not enrolled in school, raise serious concerns about PRS vulnerability in the protection sector. PRS families in Beirut experience more severe vulnerability in protection compared to those in other regions. A larger proportion of families headed by a woman or a widow experience severe vulnerability in protection compared to other families. Severe vulnerability in the protection sector increases with increasing age of the head of the family. As expected, the higher the level of education of the head of the family, the less likely it is to be classified as severely vulnerable on protection; nonetheless, the proportion of severely vulnerable PRS families whose head has a secondary education or more is 21.2%.

Though less than 1% of PRS families are classified in the severe category on the overall vulnerability measure, a considerably high proportion are classified as moderately vulnerable. This again highlights that many PRS families can slip into severe vulnerability if cash assistance to PRS is reduced or cut. Tyre houses the largest proportion of moderately vulnerable PRS families, followed by the Beqaa, followed by the North. Only 13.3% of the families who reside in Saida are moderately vulnerable overall. However, because Saida hosts the largest number of PRS families, more than a quarter of the total number of

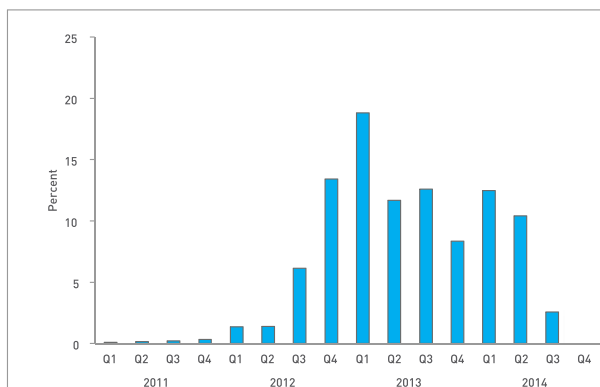
moderately vulnerable families reside in Saida.

Families whose head is married or widowed experience more moderate vulnerability and, as expected, education of the head of the family protects against vulnerability. Finally, type of residence is critical in determining overall vulnerability. Families who live in an independent house or apartment have the lowest proportion of the severely and moderately vulnerable overall, whereas families who live in a tent/hut/barrack have the highest proportion of those classified in the severe and moderate overall vulnerability category.

## Background and Methodology

Palestine refugees from Syria (PRS) began arriving into Lebanon shortly after the onset of the Syrian crisis in March 2011. Their numbers, however, only dramatically increased as the crisis intensified in the second half of 2012. In December 2012, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) issued a statement calling on all parties in the conflict to respect the neutrality of the more than half a million Palestine refugees residing in Syria. The crisis had penetrated Yarmouk, an area of Damascus with the largest Palestinian refugee concentration in Syria, causing families to leave on foot to escape the food and fuel shortages, air strikes, and chaos. Slightly over half of PRS who currently reside in Lebanon entered the country in 2013, with the largest proportion arriving during the first three months of that year. In August 2014, the Lebanese authorities began to restrict the entry of PRS. As of May 2014, more severe restrictions were enforced, curtailing their entry. As a result, PRS numbers have not increased since then and PRS already residing in Lebanon have faced challenges renewing their existing residency permits.

**Figure 1.1: Proportion of PRS individuals by date of arrival to Lebanon**



During the summer of 2014, UNRWA conducted a Vulnerability Assessment of all PRS families registered in Lebanon. Initially over 16,000 PRS families were to be surveyed, however, over 3,000 could not be found and most were thought to have left the country. Therefore, the final number surveyed was 12,764 families. Each family was interviewed in their home using a 45 minute long multi-sectorial family questionnaire (see Annex I). The questionnaire was based on the World Food Program's (WFP) VASyR questionnaire but adapted for UNRWA use, in consultation with all UNRWA departments. Field data collection was undertaken from mid-July to mid-August 2014 by 160 enumerators and 20 data entry assistants

(UNRWA-trained temporary staff); 17 UNRWA staff members served as supervisors and quality monitors.

The data was managed and analyzed by a faculty member in the Faculty of Health Sciences at the American University of Beirut with the support of a research assistant. Duplicate cases and a small number of records that had missing household or individual data on important key measures were excluded from the analysis. The findings presented in this report are based on analyses of data gathered from 12,735 PRS families and 44,227 individuals. A profile of the 12,735 PRS families is drawn according to eight established sectors of vulnerability: economic, education, food security, health, non-food items (NFIs), protection, shelter, and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH). For each of the eight sectors, families were scored and then classified into one of four vulnerability categories – low vulnerability, mild vulnerability, moderate vulnerability, and severe vulnerability. The eight scores were then combined to get a final overall vulnerability score.

The report is arranged in two parts. In the first part, a detailed description of the PRS population in Lebanon is presented in sections according to the main indicators that reflect their situation: 1) demographics; 2) legal status; 3) work, expenditures, and debt; 4) food consumption, food security, and coping strategies; 5) shelter, rent, and assets; 6) WASH; 7) education; and 8) health. In each section, characteristics of PRS families and individuals are presented in most cases by region and camp versus non-camp residence and, in some cases, by type of residence and characteristics of the head of the household. In the second part of the report (section 9), a profile of the severely vulnerable PRS population is provided according to the eight sectors of vulnerability, as well as according to a global vulnerability assessment.

# 1. Demographics

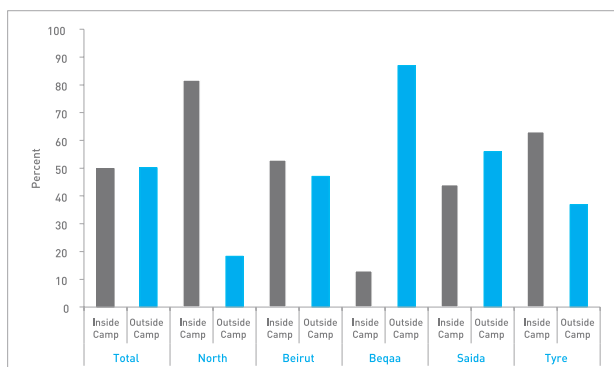
PRS families live in all Lebanese regions, but the largest proportion resides in Saida (4,198 families; 32.96%), followed by Beirut (2,304 families; 18.09%), Tyre (2,197 families; 17.025%), Beqaa (2,050 families; 16.1%), and the North (1,986; 15.59%); see Table 1.1.

**Table 1.1: Proportion of PRS families by region of residence**

	Number	Percent
North	1,986	15.59%
Beirut	2,304	18.09%
Beqaa	2,050	16.10%
Saida	4,198	32.96%
Tyre	2,197	17.25%

Overall, PRS families are almost equally divided between living inside one of the Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon (49.85%) and living outside camps (50.15%). Camp residence, however, varies considerably by region. In Beirut, camp versus non-camp residence remains almost equally divided (52.95% and 47.05%, respectively). On the other hand, the majority of PRS families in the North (81.72%) live inside camps whereas the majority of PRS families in the Beqaa (86.93%) live outside camps (Figure 1.1).

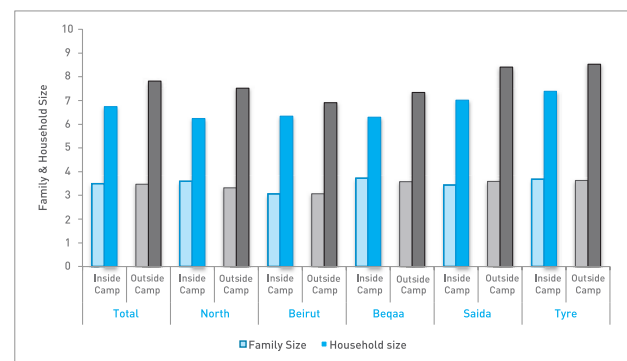
**Figure 1.2: Proportion of PRS families by region and camp residence**



The majority of PRS families (76.98%) changed residence at least once since arriving in Lebanon. Families who reside inside camps in Tyre are the most mobile with 85.72% who changed residence at least once and 65.89% who changed residence two, three, or four times since arrival. On the other hand, more than one third of PRS families inside camps in Beqaa (38.43%) and inside camps in Saida (32.86%) did not change residence at all since arrival.

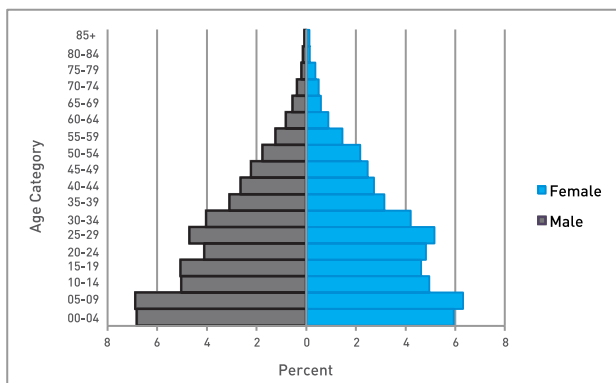
PRS family size ranges from 3.06 in Beirut to 3.66 in Tyre, with a mean of 3.48. The average family is composed of two adults, one child under the age of 5, and one child between five and 15 years of age. Half of PRS families (50.8%) have three members or less, whereas only 15.67% have six or more members. One in ten PRS families have a member over 63 years of age, and one in five (21.65%) are single person families. The average number of people living in a PRS household is 7.28. This means that each household provides shelter to 2.12 PRS families on average. Only 40.24% of PRS families live in a household on their own, and the rest share a household with one or more other families. The average household size is considerably large among PRS who reside outside camps in Saida and Tyre (8.41 and 8.53, respectively); figure 1.2.

**Figure 1.3: Average PRS family and household size by region and camp residence**



Slightly more than half (50.44%) of PRS in Lebanon are women and 49.56% are men. The average age is 24.71. The population pyramid of the PRS population in Lebanon (Figure 1.3) can be described as an “expansive pyramid,” meaning that it is wide at the base and has a triangular shape. This shape is typical of population groups in the Arab region that have high fertility rates and low life expectancy. In the case of PRS in Lebanon, a large proportion of the population is children below the age of 15, highlighting the presence of a high dependency ratio. The population pyramid also shows a slightly higher proportion of women in the 20-24 and 25-29 age groups compared to men. This may indicate that a proportion of PRS men in their twenties either remained in Syria or emigrated out of Lebanon after arrival.

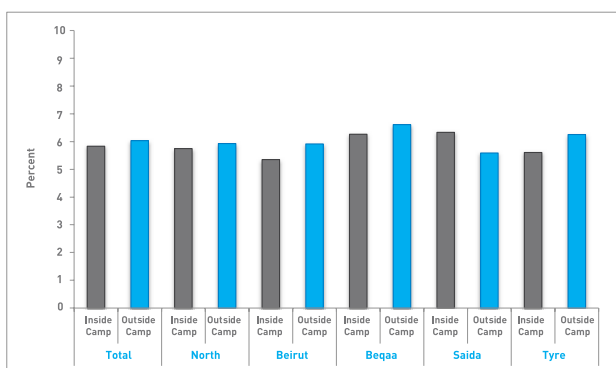
**Figure 1.4: Population pyramid for PRS in Lebanon**



The dependency ratio is the ratio of dependents (children and older adults) to non-dependents (working age individual). The average dependency ratio in PRS families is 0.80; this is only slightly lower than the 0.89 dependency ratio reported in the UNRWA March 2014 Needs Assessment for Palestine Refugees from Syria report. In three out of four families (72%), the dependency ratio is less or equal to one, meaning there is one or less dependent per each working age member. The proportion of families with a dependency ratio of less or equal to one does not differ much by region or camp residence. Only 5.5% of PRS families have a dependency ratio of more than 2 dependents per working age individual, but the proportion is double in female-headed families (10.66%).

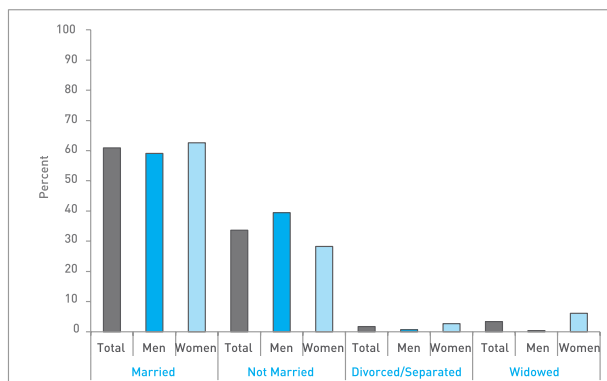
Almost one third of PRS families (29.66%) are headed by women; the rest (70.34%) are headed by men. The largest proportion of female-headed families resides outside camps in Beqaa (33.05%) and the smallest proportion resides inside camps in Beirut (26.75%); figure 1.4. The average age of the head of a PRS family is 42 years old but it is lower for men (40.73 years of age) and higher for women (45.79 years of age). Half of the PRS family heads are between 30 and 49 years of age.

**Figure 1.5: Female-headed PRS families by region and camp residence**



With respect to marital status, three out of five PRS individuals over the age of 15 are married, one third are not married, and the rest are divorced, separated, or widowed. Most of the widowed are women (94.34%); the rest (5.66%) are men (Figure 1.5).

**Figure 1.6: Marital status of PRS individuals by gender**



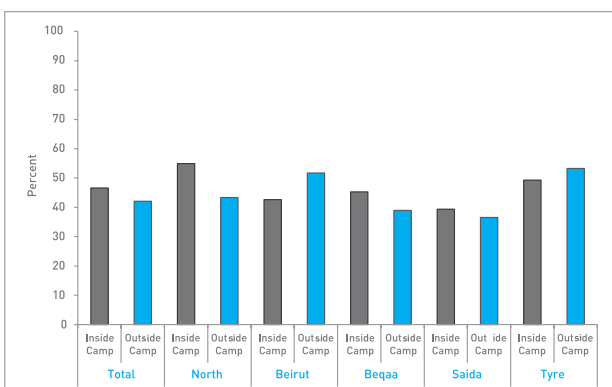
Even though the average PRS family size is 3.48, 21.65% of PRS families have one person only. Single person families are equally divided by gender (50.13% men and 49.87% women) and are primarily in their twenties (31.2%) and thirties (16.26%). As would be expected, a large proportion of single-person families are not married (35.22%) or divorced, separated or widowed (25.86%). Yet, two out of five single-person families (38.92%) are married, indicating that their spouse either remained in Syria or is living elsewhere. Finally, the largest proportion of single-person families reside in Saïda and the smallest proportion reside in Beqaa.

## 2. Legal Status



Less than half of PRS individuals (44.32%) held a valid visa for Lebanon at the time the Vulnerability Assessment was carried out. Possession of a valid visa differs by region of residence. Less than half of PRS individuals residing outside camps in Beqaa (38.95%) and those residing either inside or outside camps in Saida (39.36% and 36.54%, respectively) holds a valid visa. On the other hand, more than half of PRS individuals residing inside camps in the North (54.92%) and outside camps in Tyre (53.26%) hold a valid visa. Overall, there are more valid visa holders among PRS individuals who live inside camps (46.60%) versus those who live outside camps (42.07%); figure 2.1.

**Figure 2.1: Proportion of PRS who hold a valid visa by region and camp residence**



The proportion of PRS who reported that they entered Lebanon irregularly is insignificant (less than 3%), indicating that the majority of those who currently do not hold a valid visa had entered Lebanon legally but lost their legal status in the country due to overstaying their visa duration. One of the reasons of falling into illegal status is the inability to pay US\$ 200 to renew the residency papers.

The proportion of PRS who paid US\$ 200 to renew their residency in Lebanon is meager (8.63%). With the exception of PRS who live inside camps in the North, the proportion of individuals who paid the US\$ 200 to renew their residency is less than 10% in all regions regardless of whether they live inside or outside camps.

Of the 24,625 PRS individuals who do not possess a valid visa for Lebanon, three quarters (75.75%) reported experiencing limited mobility. This proportion differed by region and camp residence. Even though the North and Tyre have a slightly lower proportion of PRS who do not hold a valid visa, they have the highest proportion of individuals whose mobility is limited because they lack a valid visa (81.34% and 81.18%, respectively).

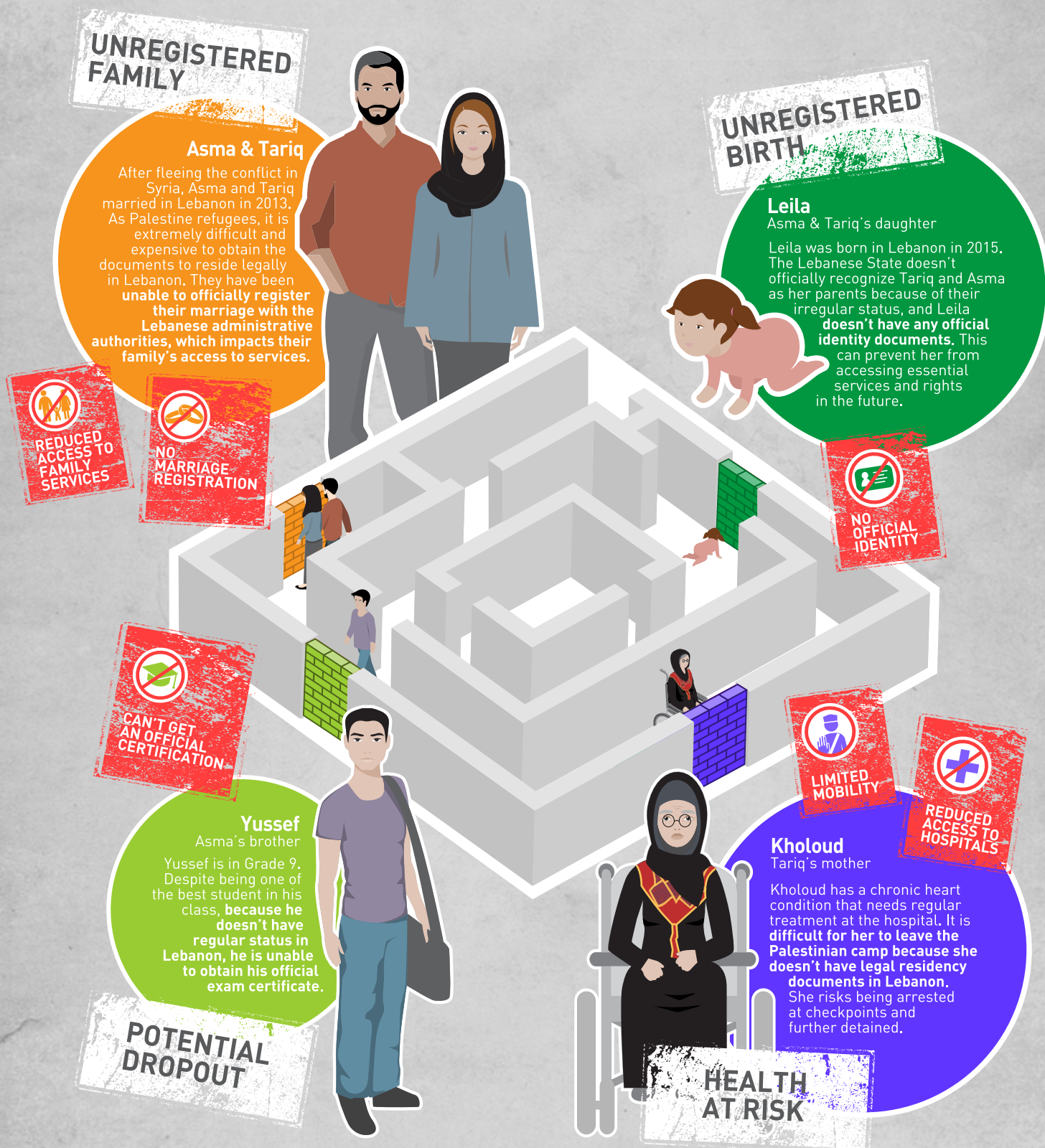
<sup>1</sup> The questionnaire only asks about experiencing limited mobility, although it should be understood that mobility is limited because of not being able to travel freely within Lebanon without a valid visa.



# in a state of uncertainty



According to TATWIR (2015) needs assessment, by the end of June 2015, the **overwhelming majority (85.7%)<sup>1</sup> of Palestine Refugees from Syria (PRS) living in Lebanon had no valid legal residency.** The process to regularize legal status is complex, variable, and comes with costs that are prohibitively high for most refugees. **Lack of valid legal residency impacts all aspects of life for PRS in Lebanon.** The difficulties Asma and Tariq's family\* face are representative of the experiences of 11,538<sup>2</sup> Palestine refugee families from Syria recorded with UNRWA and currently living in Lebanon.



<sup>1</sup> TATWIR Strategic Studies & Human Development, 2015 Needs Assessment of Palestinian Refugees from Syria—Survey Results.

<sup>2</sup> UNRWA, Population data as at 4 September 2015.

\* This family is a fictional representation of the issues facing PRS families.

## 3. Work, Expenditures and Debt



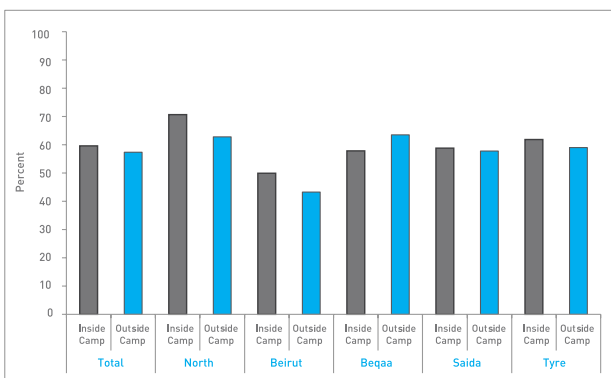
### 3.1 Work

PRS in Lebanon, who used to have full employment rights in Syria before the crisis, currently face extremely limited work opportunities coupled with high expenditures on food and shelter. This situation has led to a large proportion of PRS falling into debt. More than half of PRS families (58.48%) do not have any family member who worked during the month preceding the Vulnerability Assessment. The proportion is higher in certain regions and in female-headed families. PRS who reside inside camps in the North are the most disadvantaged, with 70.67% of the families reporting that none of the family members worked during the month preceding the Assessment. Those residing in Beirut (both inside and outside camps), on the other hand, are relatively less disadvantaged, though only slightly more than half reported having one or more family member who worked during the month preceding the Assessment (Figure 3.1).

Female-headed PRS families face particularly grim livelihood conditions; four out of five female-headed families do not have any working family member.

In the overwhelming majority (89.37%) of families that have at least one working member, the worker holds a temporary job; less than 8% hold a permanent job. The proportion of workers who hold a permanent job differs by region, with the highest proportion in Beqaa inside camps (13.27%) and the lowest in the North inside camps (3.57%). As would be expected, the proportion of seasonal work (primarily in agriculture) is highest outside camps in Beqaa and the North (9.38% and 7.41%, respectively).

**Figure 3.1: Proportion of PRS families with no working household member by region and camp residence**





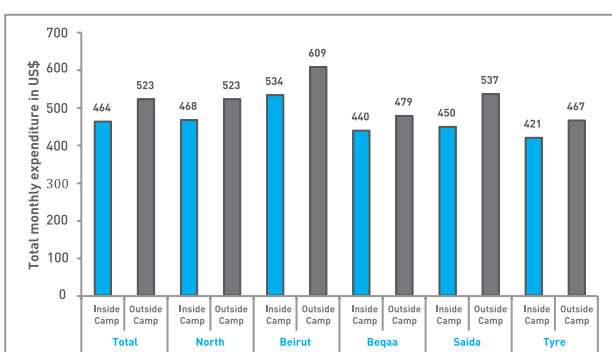
**Table 3.1: Food expenditure in US\$ per family and per person by region and camp residence**

	North		Beirut		Beqaa		Saida		Tyre	
	Inside camps	Outside camps	Inside camps	Outside camps	Inside camps	Outside camps	Inside camps	Outside camps	Inside camps	Outside camps
Family	US\$ 229	US\$ 235	US\$ 245	US\$ 267	US\$ 224	US\$ 220	US\$ 221	US\$ 238	US\$ 220	US\$ 234
Individual	US\$ 78	US\$ 91	US\$ 111	US\$ 114	US\$ 75	US\$ 77	US\$ 82	US\$ 82	US\$ 74	US\$ 81

### 3.2 Food and Total Expenditures

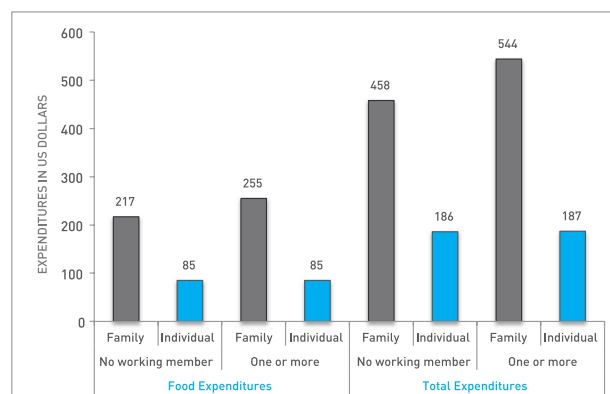
Despite the high proportion of PRS families that do not have a single member working and generating an income, the results of the Vulnerability Assessment show relatively high total and food expenditures. Overall, PRS families who reside outside camps in Beirut report the highest total expenditures (US\$ 609) while those who reside inside camps in Tyre report the lowest (US\$ 421). Total expenditures are consistently lower for PRS families who reside inside camps, irrespective of the region, than those who reside outside camps (Figure 3.2). Average food expenditures are US\$ 232 per family per month and US\$ 85 per individual per month; Table 3.1 show average food expenditure per family and per individual by region and camp residence. Monthly food expenditures are highest in Beirut (US\$ 245 inside camps and US\$ 267 outside camps per family and US\$ 111 inside camps and US\$ 114 outside camps per individual). With the exception of Beqaa, PRS families that reside outside camps spend more on food than those that reside inside camps.

**Figure 3.2: Total monthly expenditure in US\$ for PRS families by region and camp residence**



On average, families with at least one working member spend US\$ 255 on food per month (US\$ 85 per individual per month) and families with no working members spend US\$ 217 (US\$ 85 per individual per month). Thus, irrespective of whether there is a working family member or not, food expenditures per PRS individual stand at US\$ 85 a month (Figure 3.3).

**Figure 3.3: Food and total expenditure in US\$ by whether there is a working family member**

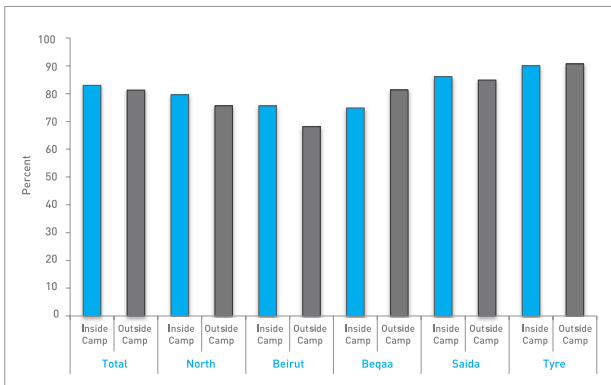


### 3.3 Assistance and Debt

Given the extremely limited work opportunities, it is no surprise that only 7.13% of PRS families report income from labor as a primary source of livelihood. Conversely, four out of five families (82.08%) rely on UNRWA assistance as the primary source; Figure 3.4. In fact, almost 100% of PRS families reported relying on UNRWA assistance as either a primary, secondary, or third source. Dependence on UNRWA assistance differs by region and camp residence, with more than 90% of PRS families in Tyre (both inside and outside camps) reporting that they rely on UNRWA assistance as a primary source of livelihood.

The gender of the head of the family is an important determinant of livelihood. Both male- and female-headed families almost universally rely on UNRWA as a primary, secondary, or third source of livelihood. Female-headed families rely less on income from labor as a source of livelihood (48%) than male-headed families (70%). On the other hand, female-headed families (74%) rely more on assistance from others than male-headed families (51.76%).

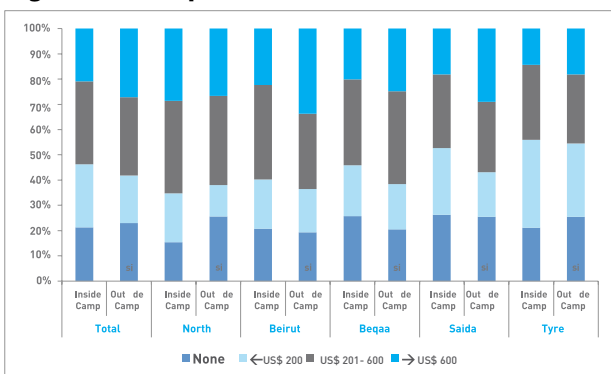
**Figure 3.4: UNRWA assistance as a primary source of livelihood by region and camp residence**



Falling in debt is another challenge that PRS families face given the limited work opportunities. Though only 5.75% of families inside camps and 4.25% of families outside camps reported relying on debt as a primary source of livelihood, reliance on debt as a primary, secondary or third source of income exceeded 90% in Beqaa and the North. Overall, 77.64% of families reported borrowing money or buying goods on credit in the three months preceding the assessment. This proportion varies slightly by region and camp residence and is as high as 84.41% among families who live inside camps in the North.

Other than the 22% who reported not having debt at all, 21.85% of PRS families were indebted for US\$ 200 or less, 31.92% were indebted for US\$ 201 to US\$ 600, and 24.04% were indebted for more than US\$ 600. The amount of debt a family carried varies by region and camp residence. As expected, the largest proportion of families who are indebted for more than US\$ 600 live outside camps in Beirut (33.67%). Furthermore, almost a third of families who live outside camps in Saida (29%) and those who live inside camps in the North (28.59%) are indebted for more than US\$ 600. Finally, a slightly higher proportion of families with no working family members (25.05%) are indebted for more than US\$ 600 (Figure 3.5).

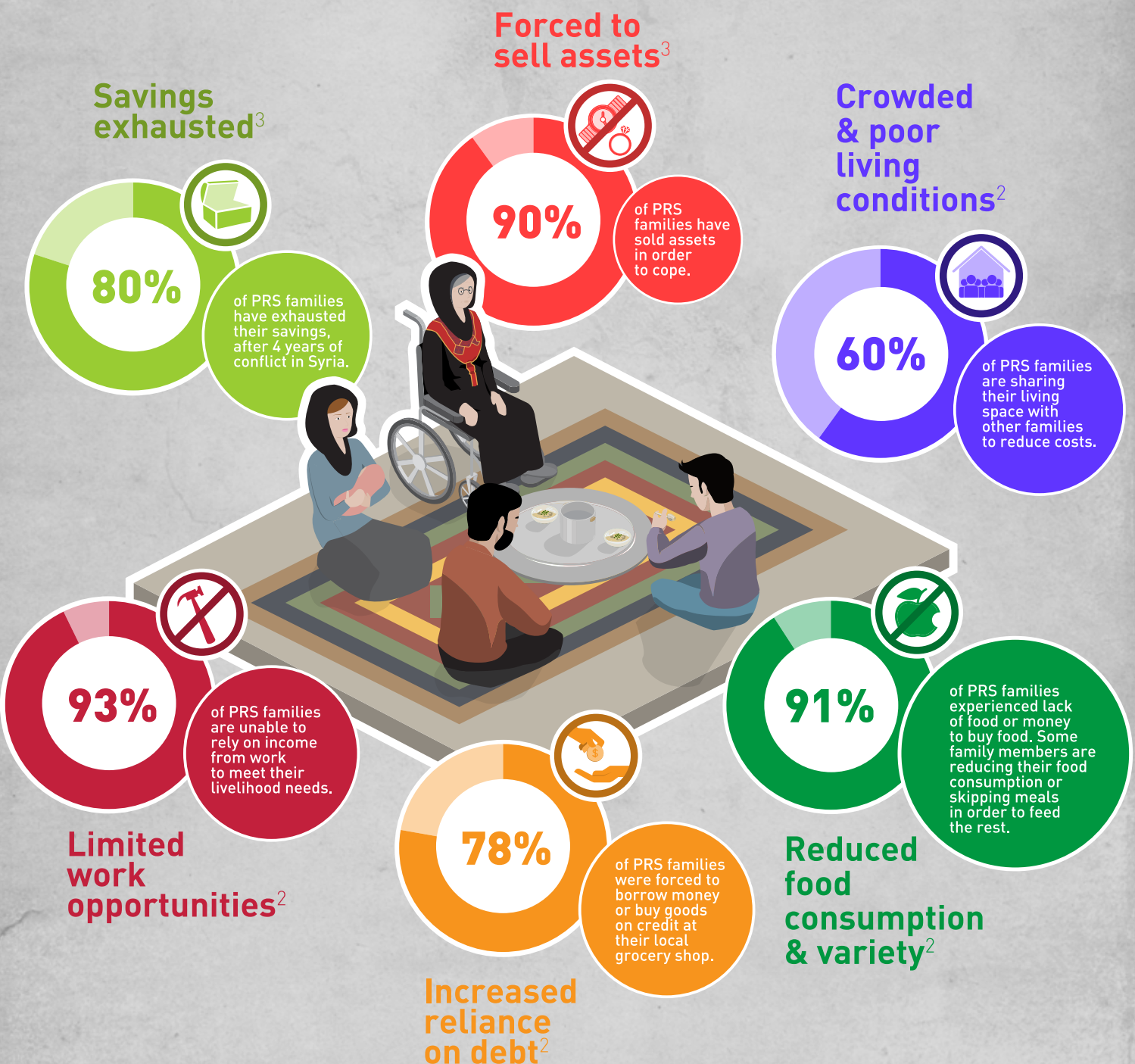
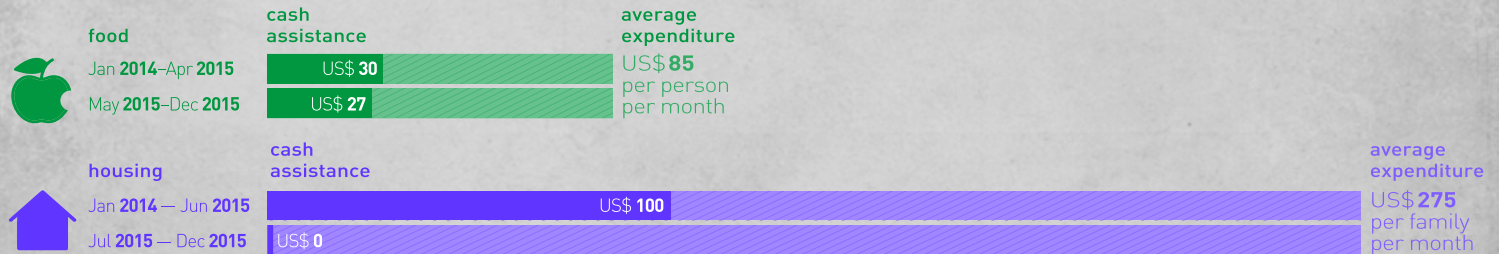
**Figure 3.5: Proportion of PRS families in debt by region and camp residence**



# running out of options



As of 4 September 2015, there were 11,538 Palestine refugee families from Syria recorded with UNRWA living in Lebanon<sup>1</sup>. **98% relied on UNRWA cash assistance as their main source of income**<sup>2</sup>. In April 2015, UNRWA had to adjust the cash for food to US\$ 27 per person in line with the Regional Food Basket, and the cash for housing (US\$ 100 per family) was suspended in July 2015 due to the Agency's financial crisis.



<sup>1</sup> UNRWA, Population data as at 4 September 2015.

<sup>2</sup> UNRWA, Palestine Refugee from Syria Vulnerability Assessment undertaken in August 2014.

<sup>3</sup> UNRWA, Post Distribution Monitoring Surveys from April 2014 to April 2015.



## 4. Food Consumption, Food Security and Coping Strategies

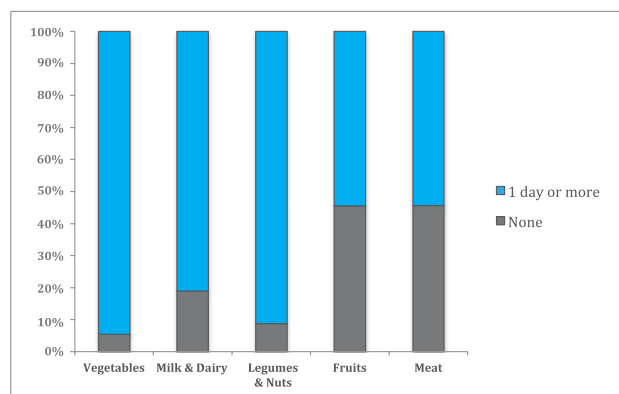


### 4.1 Food Consumption

The UNRWA Vulnerability Assessment inquired about the number of days a PRS family consumed any of the following food items during the week preceding the assessment: vegetables; milk and dairy products (including eggs); legumes (e.g. lentil) and nuts (e.g. almonds); fruits; meat (e.g. chicken or lamb). Consumption of all food items was low overall. On average, families reported consuming vegetables only three days (3.08), and consuming fruits and meat less than once during the seven days preceding the assessment (0.85 and 0.78, respectively). The majority of families consumed vegetables and legumes and nuts at least once during the week preceding the assessment. On the other hand, one in five families (18.97%) did not consume milk or dairy products. Moreover, almost half of the families did not consume fruits or meat at all during the same period (45.53% and 45.62%, respectively); Figure 4.1.

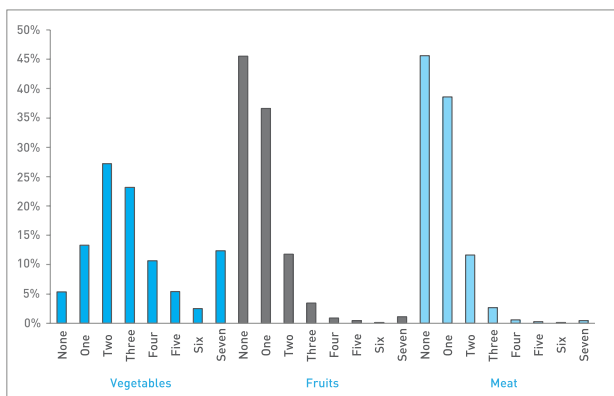
Food consumption patterns differ among PRS families by region (Figure 4.2). Vegetable consumption is higher in some regions than others. Strangely, PRS families in the Beqaa agricultural region consumed vegetables less than in other regions; only 5% of the families consumed vegetables every day in Beqaa compared to 12.34% to 15.36% in other regions.

**Figure 4.1: Proportion of families who consumed any of the food items at least one day during a seven-day period**



On the other hand, fruits were consumed the least in Tyre, particularly by PRS families residing inside camps (55.52% of these families did not consume fruits at all during a seven day period). Meat was consumed the least inside camps in the North region; compared to 60.16% of PRS families residing inside camps in Beirut who consumed meat at least once during the week preceding the assessment, only 43.75% of those residing inside camps in the North did.

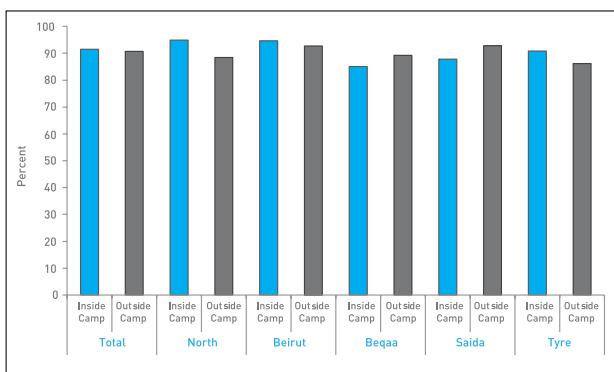
**Figure 4.2: Food consumption pattern for vegetables, fruits, and meat**



## 4.2 Food Security

The overwhelming majority (91%) of PRS families in Lebanon reported experiencing lack of food or money needed to buy it during the 30-day-period preceding the assessment. This proportion varies by region, with the highest rate reported inside camps in the North (94.95%) and the lowest rate reported inside camps in the Beqaa (85%); Figure 4.3. Lack of food or money needed to buy it does not differ much between families headed by men (91.49%) versus those headed by women (90.24%). On the other hand, families that do not have any working members reported slightly more lack of food (92.15%) than families with at least one working member (89.6%). It is surprising that 91.25% of PRS families who rely on UNRWA assistance as a main source of income also reported experiencing lack of food or money needed to buy it.

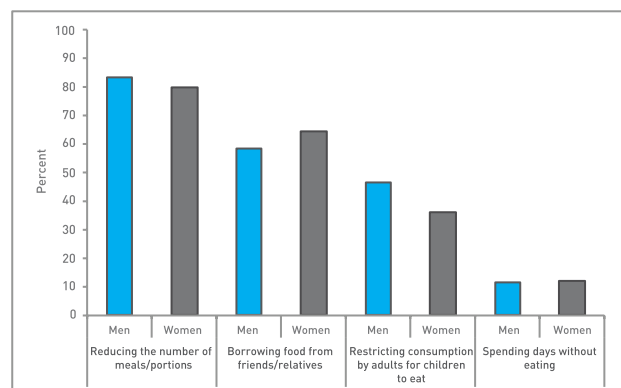
**Figure 4.3: Proportion of PRS families who lack food or money needed to buy food by region and camp residence**



## 4.3 Coping with Lack of Food

Of the families that reported experiencing lack of food or money needed to buy it (11,600 out of 12,735), the four most-commonly reported food-related coping strategies include: reducing the number of meals or portion size, borrowing food from friends or relatives, restricting consumption by adults for young children to eat, and spending full days without eating. These coping strategies differ by the gender of the head of the family (Figure 4.4). Whereas both male and female-headed families reported reducing the number of meals or the portion size of meals by almost the same rate (83.34% and 79.84%, respectively), female-headed families relied on help from friends and relatives more than male-headed families (64.46% versus 58.47%). Conversely, male-headed families relied more on restricting consumption by adults for young children to eat than female-headed families (46.62% versus 35.99%).

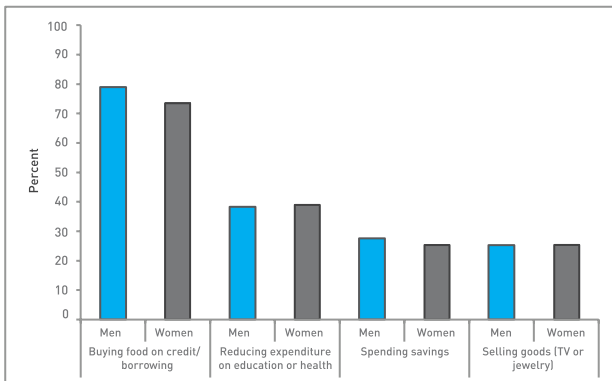
**Figure 4.4: The four most commonly reported food-related strategies to cope with lack of food, by gender of the head of the family**



One out of ten families that experienced lack of food or money needed to buy it reported that at least one member in the family spent days without eating. This extreme coping strategy with food insecurity was reported more in Beirut (13.06%) than in other regions, and more among PRS families who reside inside camps than those who reside outside camps.

The four most commonly reported non-food related strategies to cope with food insecurity are: buying food on credit (reported by 77.42% of the families); reducing non-food expenditures such as education and health (38.6%); spending savings (26.97%); and selling goods such as electronics and jewelry (25.38%); figure 4.5. Withdrawing children from school and enlisting them in income generation was reported by 8% of PRS families; in UNRWA assessments carried out after the summer of 2014, this figure has dropped to less than 5%. Further, engaging in high-risk, illegal, and degrading activities was reported by 4.74%. Otherwise, begging was reported by only 1.55% of PRS families.

**Figure 4.5: The four most commonly reported non-food related strategies to cope with lack of food, by gender of head of the family**



Non-food related coping strategies do not vary by the gender of the head of the family. However, a larger proportion of PRS families in Beirut reported withdrawing children from school and enlisting them in income generation (10.37%) compared to other regions. Further, whilst marrying children off was reported by a minute proportion of families in the North, Beqaa, Saïda, and Tyre, 4.12% of PRS families in Beirut reported this as a strategy to cope with lack of food.





## 5. Shelter, Rent and Assets

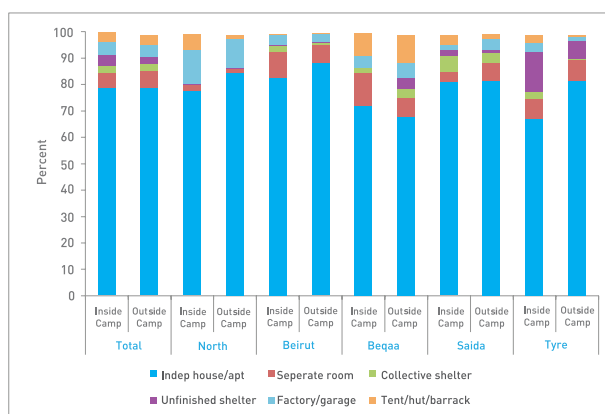


“May God help us return to Syria so we won’t live in humiliation and suffer from exploitation and discrimination anymore,” says exhausted Im Mohamed from Yarmouk. Living in an underground, humid shelter devoid of sunlight and fresh air, Im Mohamed chops onions, which is the main feature of the family’s single meal of the day. Shatila camp, Beirut, Lebanon. 21 May 2014 © Kate Brooks/UNRWA Archives

### 5.1 Housing Type and Housing Tenure

The majority of PRS families live in an independent house or apartment (78.67%); 6.45% live in a separate room (inside a house or an apartment), 5% live in a factory, warehouse, garage, or shop, 3.35% live in an unfinished shelter, and 2.65% live in a collective shelter. Only 3.58% of PRS families live in a tent, hut, or barrack. Only 23 families (0.18%) reported being homeless. The type of shelter differs by region and camp residence (Figure 5.1). PRS families in Beirut primarily live in an independent house/apartment or a separate room and only a very small fraction live in a factory, warehouse, garage, or shop. On the other hand, Beqaa has the largest proportion of PRS families who live in a tent, hut, or barrack (8.58% inside camps and 10.38% outside camps) and the North has the largest proportion of PRS families who live in a factory, warehouse, garage, or shop (11.89% inside camps and 11% outside camps).

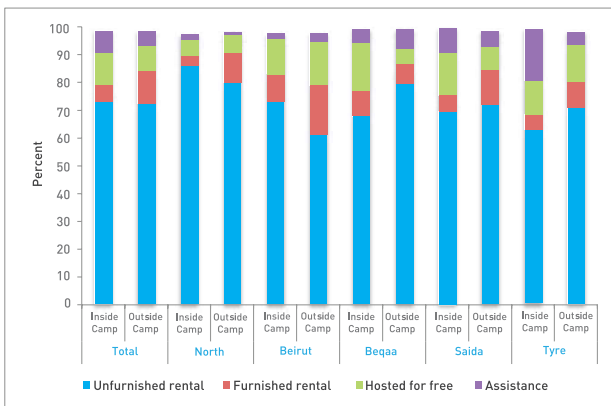
**Figure 5.1: Type of shelter by region and camp residence**



With respect to type of tenure, the majority of PRS families rent their place of residence (81.69%), whilst 10.43% are hosted for free and 6.44% live in assistance housing. The number of families who own their place of residence is negligible.

Figure 5.2 presents the proportion of PRS families who live in a furnished or unfurnished rental, who are hosted for free by another family, and who live in assistance housing, by region and camp residence. As the “hosted for free” type of tenure may indicate the presence of family connections, the findings suggest that PRS families in the North are the least connected; a smaller proportion of these families compared to those in other regions are hosted for free and most pay rent either for an unfurnished or furnished dwelling. On the other hand, a relatively higher proportion of families in Beirut (12.61% inside camps and 15.63% outside camps), Beqaa inside camps (17.54%), and Saida inside camps (15.31%) are hosted for free. Tyre camps house the largest proportion of PRS families who rely on assistance housing (18.59%). Finally, a larger proportion of female-headed families are hosted for free (15.73%) compared to male-headed families (8.2%).

**Figure 5.2: Type of tenure by region and camp residence**

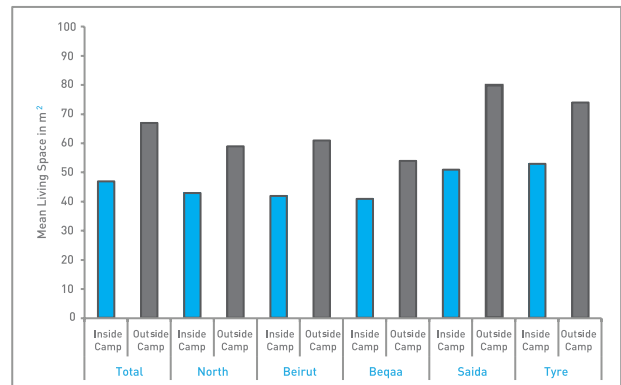


## 5.2 Living Space and Crowding

The mean living space per PRS household (which includes 2.12 PRS families on average) is 57m<sup>2</sup>. Overall and in every region, the mean living space inside camps is less than that outside camps. Figure 5.3 shows that PRS families who reside outside camps in Saida and Tyre have the highest mean living space (80 m<sup>2</sup> and 74 m<sup>2</sup>, respectively), whereas the mean living space in a tent, hut, or barrack is the lowest (25 m<sup>2</sup>).

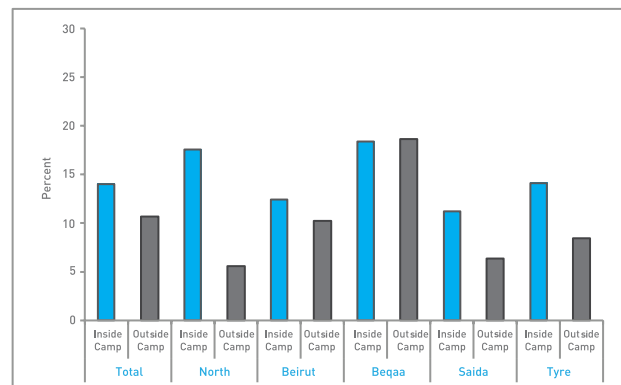
The UNRWA Vulnerability Assessment shows that 12.35% of PRS families have a living space less than 3.5 m<sup>2</sup> per individual, the minimum standard space required for healthy living. This means that at least one in ten PRS families live under extremely crowded conditions. About a third (32.55%) of the families have a living space of 3.5-7 m<sup>2</sup> and the rest have a living space of more than 7m<sup>2</sup>. Living space varies significantly by region and camp residence.

**Figure 5.3: Mean living space per household, by region and camp residence**



Whilst only 5.57% of PRS families outside camps in the North and 6.35% of PRS outside camps in Saida live in extremely crowded conditions (living space less than 3.5 m<sup>2</sup> per family member), almost two out of five PRS families inside and outside camps in the Beqaa (18.42% and 18.67%, respectively) live in extremely crowded conditions (Figure 5.4).

**Figure 5.4: Proportion of PRS who live under extreme crowding conditions by region and camp residence**



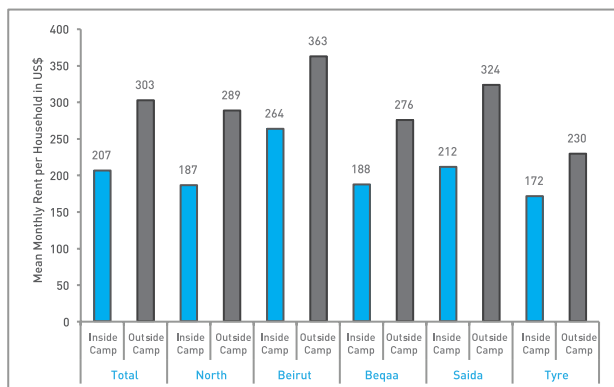
As expected, crowding is highest in the following three types of residence: collective shelter (50.46%); tent, hut, or barrack (37.47%); and factory, warehouse, garage, or shop (33.11%). It is lowest among PRS individuals who live in an independent house or apartment (7.52%).



## 5.3 Rent

Data on rent is available for 10,343 PRS families who live in a dwelling for which they pay rent; the results in this section exclude families that do not pay rent because they are hosted for free. The mean monthly rent of a household that shelters a PRS family is US\$ 257 (US\$ 207 for households inside camps and US\$ 303 for households outside camps). Monthly rent ranges between US\$ 172 inside camps in Tyre to US\$ 363 outside camps in Beirut (Figure 5.5).

**Figure 5.5: Mean monthly rent by region and camp residence**



Naturally, the average monthly rent for an independent house or apartment that houses a PRS family is the highest (US\$ 272). However, the average monthly rent for a tent, hut, or barrack is still relatively high (US\$157).

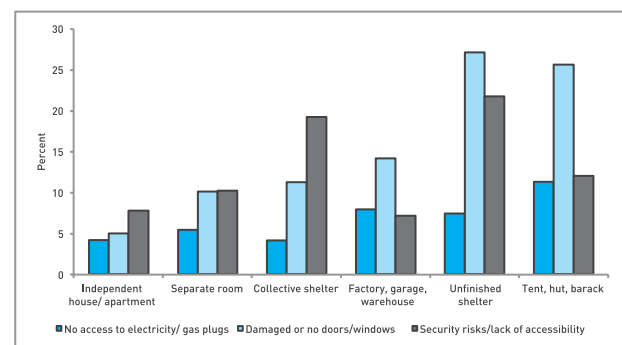
## 5.4 Housing Conditions and Assets

Despite the relatively high amount PRS families spend on rent, some experience poor housing conditions such as lack of access to electricity/gas plugs; presence of damaged doors/windows; security risks and physical inaccessibility; and humidity, floods, or leaks in the household. Only 5% of PRS families do not have access to electricity/gas plugs, with little variability between regions or camp versus non-camp residence. On the other hand, 11.40% of PRS families who live in a tent, hut, or barrack do not have access to electricity/gas plugs (Figure 5.6).

The proportion of PRS families living in a residence with damaged or no doors/windows is 7.44% overall, but this figure increases to 12% outside camps in Tyre. Further, even though only 5% of families who live in an independent house or apartment have damaged or no doors/windows, one in ten families who live in a collective shelter and one in four families who live in either an unfinished shelter or a tent, hut or barrack have damaged or no doors/windows (Figure 5.6).

Security risks and accessibility to the residence for people with a disability are two other concerns for PRS families, particularly those who live inside camps. About one in five families who reside inside camps in Beirut live in a residence that has either security or accessibility problems. Furthermore, security and accessibility problems are exacerbated for families who reside in collective shelters and unfinished shelters – 19.29% of those who reside in collective shelters and 21.78% of those who reside in unfinished shelters reported experiencing either a security risk or lack of accessibility in their residence (Figure 5.6).

**Figure 5.6: Proportion of PRS families who have no access to electricity/gas plugs, have damaged or no doors/windows, and who have security risks/lack of accessibility, by type of residence**



Though no more than one in four PRS families reported any of the three-abovementioned poor housing conditions, problems in the residence related to humidity, floods, or leaks were reported by 61.87% of the families. This problem is particularly exacerbated for families who live in either an unfinished shelter or in a tent, hut, or barrack. Not surprisingly, four out of five families who live in an unfinished shelter or in a tent, hut, or barrack reported that have humidity, floods, or leaks in their residence.

With respect to household assets, PRS families fare good on some (e.g. stoves) and not as good on others (e.g. refrigerators). Though three out of four families (75.78%) own mattresses and 68.56% own blankets, only 17.85% own beds. There is little variability between regions, camp versus non-camp residence, or type of residence when it comes to owning mattresses or blankets. Ownership of beds, on the other hand, varies considerably by region and camp residence. For example, whereas 40.31% of families outside camps in Beirut own beds, only 11.19% of those inside camps in Beqaa, 10.29% of those inside camps in Tripoli, and 8.72% of those inside camps in Tyre do (Table 5.1).

Ownership of stoves and refrigerators is important for food preparation and food security. The majority of PRS families (84.11%) own a stove, with little difference between regions or between camp versus non-camp residence. More than 90% of PRS families who reside outside camps in the North or inside camps in Beqaa own a stove (Table 5.2). On the other hand, only 71.93% of PRS families who live in a tent, hut, or barrack own a stove. Refrigerators are less accessible and only 59.35% of PRS families own one. With the exception of Beqaa, a smaller proportion of families who reside inside camps

in all other regions own a refrigerator compared to those who reside outside camps (Table 5.2). Less than a third (30.48%) of families who reside in a tent, hut, or barrack own a refrigerator. Most PRS families own a water heater irrespective of region or camp versus non-camp residence (Table 5.2). However, with the exception of families who live in an independent house/apartment, about half of those in other residential arrangements own a water heater. In particular, less than a third of families who live in a tent, hut, or barrack (29.39%) own a water heater.

**Table 5.1: Ownership of mattresses, blankets, and beds by region and camp residence**

	North		Beirut		Beqaa		Saida		Tyre	
	Inside camps	Outside camps	Inside camps	Outside camps	Inside camps	Outside camps	Inside camps	Outside camps	Inside camps	Outside camps
Mattresses	82.13%	84.85%	82.13%	71.77%	84.70%	81.99%	75.03%	69.93%	68.85%	68.77%
Blankets	66.91%	73.00%	73.69%	65.22%	71.64%	73.01%	74.81%	67.89%	58.33%	60.99%
Beds	10.29%	22.04%	28.11%	40.31%	11.19%	11.90%	17.51%	19.34%	8.72%	12.96%

**Table 5.2: Ownership of stoves, refrigerators, and water heaters by region and camp residence**

	North		Beirut		Beqaa		Saida		Tyre	
	Inside camps	Outside camps	Inside camps	Outside camps	Inside camps	Outside camps	Inside camps	Outside camps	Inside camps	Outside camps
Stove	84.43%	90.08%	85.41%	89.76%	91.42%	87.09%	80.97%	77.13%	87.53%	85.93%
Refrigerator	55.33%	71.90%	55.49%	70.79%	59.33%	52.08%	55.19%	68.14%	52.63%	63.83%
Water heater	76.71%	75.48%	70.41%	69.10%	66.42%	58.70%	77.78%	76.11%	68.64%	78.64%

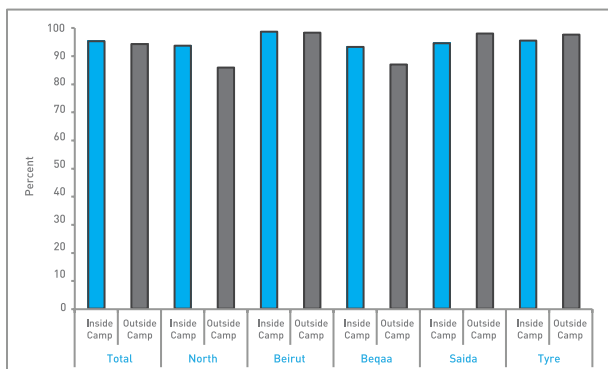
## 6. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene



### 6.1 Access to a Bathroom

The majority of PRS families have access to a bathroom in their residence, irrespective of whether they live inside (95.31%) or outside a camp (94.29%). Bathroom access ranges from 85.95% among families who reside outside camps in North to almost complete access among families who reside inside camps in Beirut (98.69%); figure 6.1.

**Figure 6.1: Access to a bathroom by region and camp residence**

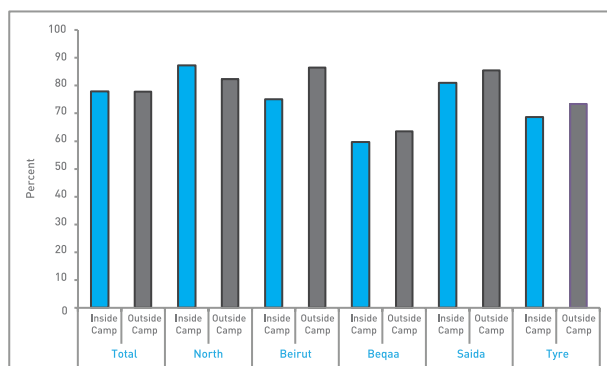


The majority of PRS families (77.89%) have a flush latrine or an improved latrine with cement slab and 20.80% have a traditional pit latrine; only 1.31% reported defecating in the open air. Access to a flush or improved latrine was lowest in the Beqaa, both inside and outside camps (59.7% and 63.64%, respectively).

In all regions except the North, a higher proportion of PRS families who reside outside camps have access to a flush latrine or improved latrine compared to those who reside inside camps; Figure 6.2.

Among families that have access to a flush or improved latrine, 10.38% reported that they share it with 15 people or more. This proportion is highest outside camps in Beqaa (14.37%) and Saïda (15.63%).

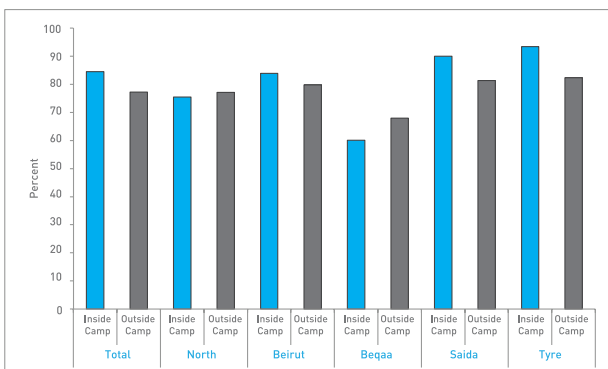
**Figure 6.2: Proportion of families that have access to a flush latrine or an improved latrine with cement slab, by region and camp residence**



## 6.2 Water

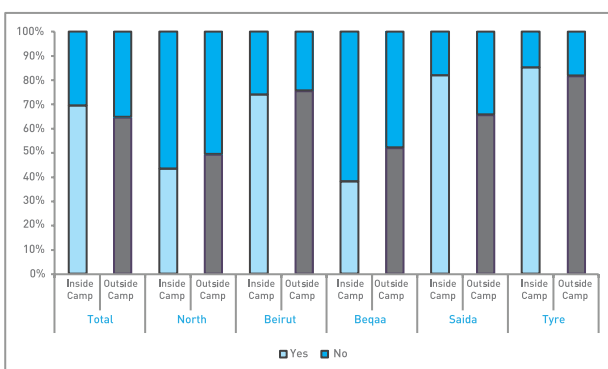
During the second half of 2013 and the first half of 2014, Lebanon experienced serious water shortages that affected both host communities and refugees. Despite prolonged water shortages, the majority of PRS families (81%) reported having access to sufficient water for washing and toilet purposes. At least four out of five families in Beirut, Saida, and Tyre reported sufficient access. North and Beqaa fared worse than the other regions, with only three out of five families in Beqaa reporting having sufficient water access (Figure 6.3).

**Figure 6.3: Access to sufficient water for washing and toilet purposes by region and camp residence**



Conversely, the Vulnerability Assessment showed that one third (33%) of PRS families reported not having access to sufficient water for basic livelihood, e.g. drinking and cooking. As the majority of families in Lebanon rely on bottled water for drinking and cooking, the low access reported may indicate unavailability of drinking water or cash needed to purchase it. Access to sufficient water is lowest in Beqaa and North, particularly inside camps; half of PRS families in these two regions (both inside and outside camps) reported not having access to sufficient water for drinking and cooking (Figure 6.4).

**Figure 6.4: Access to sufficient water for drinking and cooking by region and camp residence**



## 6.3 Hygiene Items

Most PRS families reported having sufficient access to soap and other hygiene items. The only exception is North whereby 50.70% of PRS families residing inside camps and 46% of those residing outside camps reported not having access to soap and other hygiene items.



## 7. Education

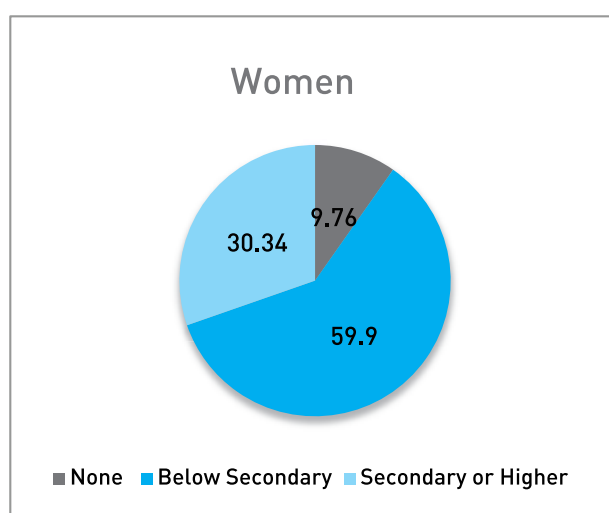
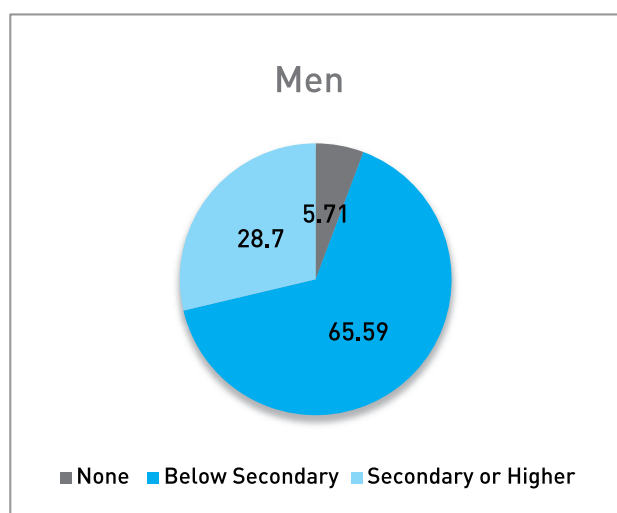


### 7.1 Educational Profile of Adults

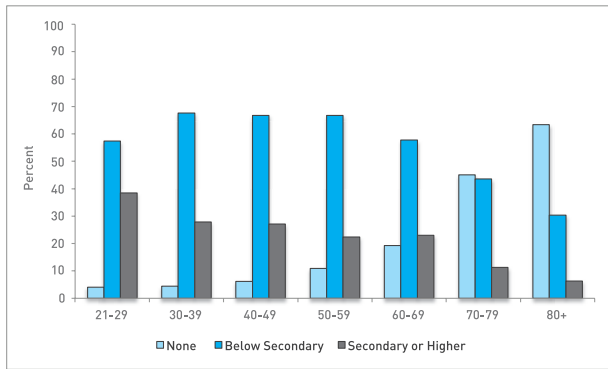
Figures 7.1 and 7.2 show the educational profile of PRS who are 21 years or older by gender and age group. There are only slight differences between men and women in educational levels. For example, a higher proportion of women (9.76%) have no formal education compared to men (5.71%). On the other hand, a larger proportion of women (30.34%) have secondary education or higher compared to men (28.7%).

As expected, the educational profile of PRS in the three youngest age groups, 21-29, 30-39, and 40-49, is more advantageous compared to those in the two oldest age groups, 70-79 and 80 years or older, whereby less than 10% have a secondary education or higher.

**Figure 7.1: PRS educational profile by gender**



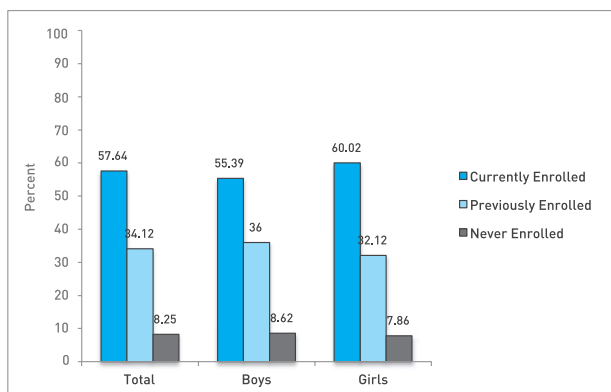
**Figure 7.2: PRS educational profile by age group**



## 7.2 School-Enrollment for School-Aged Children

Overall, 57.64% of 6-18 year old PRS children are currently enrolled in school; 34.12% were previously enrolled and 8.25% have never been enrolled in school (Figure 7.3). Girls are more advantaged than boys when it comes to school enrollment; 60.02% of the girls are currently enrolled compared to 55.39% of the boys. A slightly lower proportion of girls have never been enrolled in school than boys (7.86% compared to 8.62%).

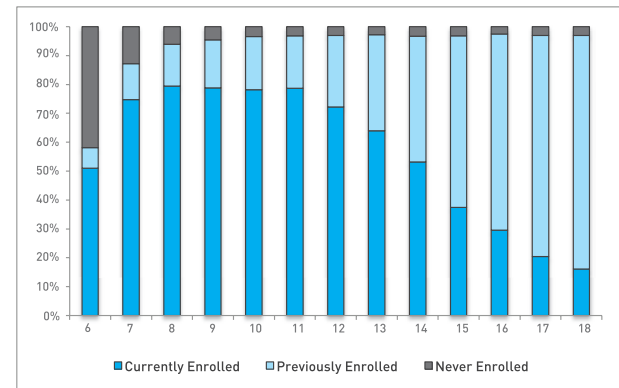
**Figure 7.3: School enrollment for 6-18 year old children by gender**



To disentangle the difference between non-enrollment and school dropout, Figure 7.4 shows the proportion of school-aged children who are currently enrolled, previously enrolled, and never enrolled at every age. A large proportion of six-year-old children (41.9%) have never been enrolled in school. This result might be affected by the fact that the data collection took place during summer of 2014, before the school-year started. Current school enrollment increases with increasing age, primarily because the proportion of children in the never enrolled category decreases to less than 5% by age 9. Meanwhile, the proportion of children in the previously enrolled category increases with increasing age, particularly after age 12; it is safe to assume that

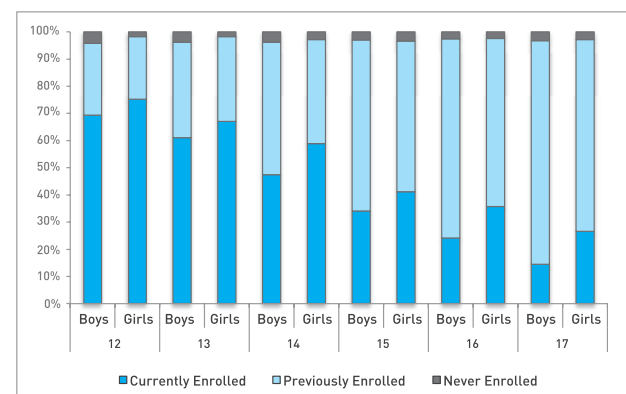
the majority of these non-enrolled children are school dropouts. By age 16, current school enrollment stands at a low of 29.59% whereas previous enrollment stands at 67.94%. In sum, school enrollment data overall highlights that school dropout among PRS children begins as early as 12 years old and is a serious challenge.

**Figure 7.4: School enrollment for PRS school age children by age**



There are no noticeable gender differences in school enrollment at young ages. Between the ages of 12 and 17, however, a larger proportion of girls are currently enrolled compared to boys (figure 7.5). Conversely, a larger proportion of boys are previously enrolled compared to girls. PRS boys as young as 12 years of age begin to drop out of school at a higher rate compared to girls. As such, concerted efforts ought to focus on 12-17 year old boys to reduce their school dropout rates.

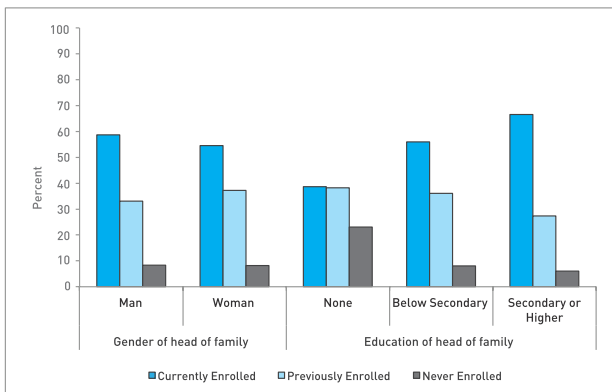
**Figure 7.5: Differences in school enrollment between PRS boys and girls between 12-17 years of age**



The findings by region and camp residence show that school enrollment is lowest in Beirut (48.89%) and highest in Tyre (61.73%), and is higher inside camps (61.02%) than outside camps (54.16%). Particularly vulnerable to non-enrollment are 6-18 year old PRS children who reside outside camps in Beirut where only 42.79% of them are currently enrolled and almost half (48.06%) were previously enrolled.

Living in a family headed by a woman is not a determinant of school enrollment, as only a slightly lower proportion of children in female-headed families are currently enrolled in school (54.56%) compared to children in male-headed families (58.62%). On the other hand, the educational level of the head of the family strongly determines whether the child remains enrolled in school and reduces both non-enrollment and previous enrollment or dropout (Figure 7.6).

**Figure 7.6: School enrollment for 6-18 year old PRS children by gender and education of the head of the household**

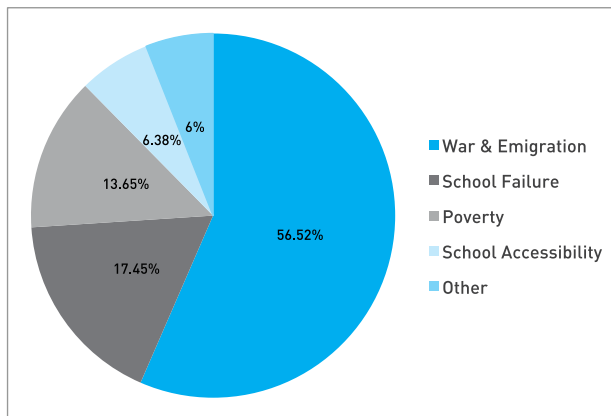


The majority of 6-18 year old children who are enrolled (87.45%) attend UNRWA schools. The rest attend public (9.39%) or private (3.10%) schools.

Of the 42.36% of the children who are not currently in school (whether they were previously enrolled or never enrolled), more than half (56.52%) cited war and emigration as the main reason for non-enrollment. The Vulnerability Assessment included 15 main reasons as to why a child is not enrolled in school. In Figure 7.7, we present the findings in five categories: 1) war and emigration conditions; 2) school failure and low school attachment (17.45%); 3) poverty-related reasons (13.65%), which include poverty of family, leaving school to work (mostly boys), get married (mostly girls), and having to care for a family member; 4) school accessibility related reasons (6.38%), which include high cost and unavailability of school or transportation; and 5) other reasons (6%), such as illness, social restrictions, or break-up of the family.

Of note, PRS children who live outside camps reported school accessibility related reasons for not being enrolled more than PRS children who live inside camps. Moreover, Saida has the largest proportion of PRS children who are not enrolled in school due to poverty and lack of accessibility to schools compared to other regions.

**Figure 7.7: Reasons for child school non-enrollment**



On the other hand, the North has a relatively large proportion of PRS children who are not enrolled because of work or marriage. Moreover, in addition to displacement and poverty, lack of access to schools outside camps in the Beqaa region is an important barrier to school enrollment.

# 8. Health

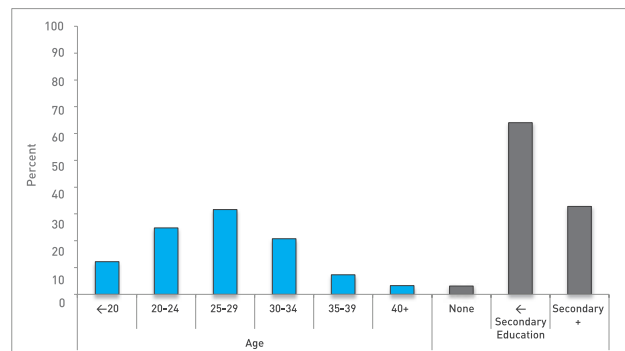


This section describes the health profile of PRS individuals in Lebanon with a focus on the health of pregnant or breastfeeding women and individuals with special health needs, i.e. those with a chronic condition or a disability, and those who need support in daily activities. More than half (55.05%) of PRS families have at least one member who is either a pregnant/postpartum woman or who has special health needs. This proportion varies and ranges from 49.52% in Beirut to 65.32% in Tyre, and is 58.24% inside camps versus 51.87% outside camps.

## 8.1 Pregnant and Breastfeeding Women

Of the 12,735 PRS families in Lebanon, 6.56% have a pregnant (N = 407) or breastfeeding (N = 430) woman. The overwhelming majority of these women are married (97.85%), and only a few are widowed, divorced, or separated. A considerable proportion of pregnant/breastfeeding women (12.19%) are younger than 20 years old, but the majority are between 20 and 34 years of age (77.3%); figure 8.1. Almost a third (32.81%) of have secondary education or more, and only 3.11% have no education at all.

**Figure 8.1: Socio-demographic characteristics of pregnant/breastfeeding women**

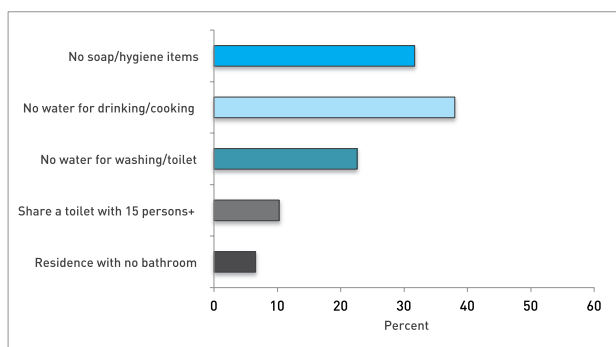


More than half of pregnant/breastfeeding women (55.08%) reside in households that have 6 members or more. The majority (77.66%) live in an independent house or apartment. However, 5.26% live in a factory, warehouse, garage, or shop; 3.23% live in an unfinished shelter; and 3.11% live in a tent, hut, or barrack. Despite the large proportion of pregnant/breastfeeding women who live in an independent house or apartment, 38% live in a household that reported not having access to sufficient water for drinking or cooking and 22.58% reported not having access to sufficient water for washing and bathroom use purposes (Figure 8.2).



Furthermore, about 7% live in a residence that does not have a bathroom and one in ten (10.27%) share a toilet with 15 persons or more. With respect to socioeconomic vulnerability, 11.47% of pregnant/breastfeeding women are family heads and almost half (47.43%) live in families with no working family member.

**Figure 8.2: Pregnant/breastfeeding women’s access to WASH**

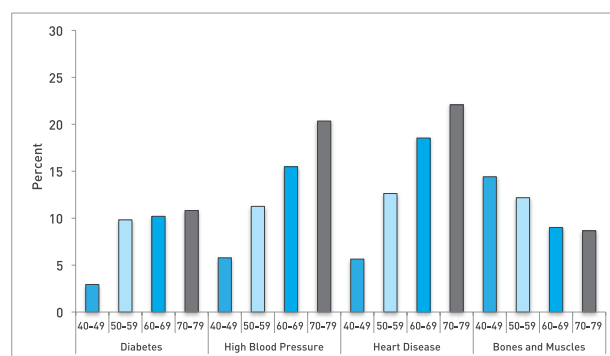


## 8.2 Chronic Illness and Disability

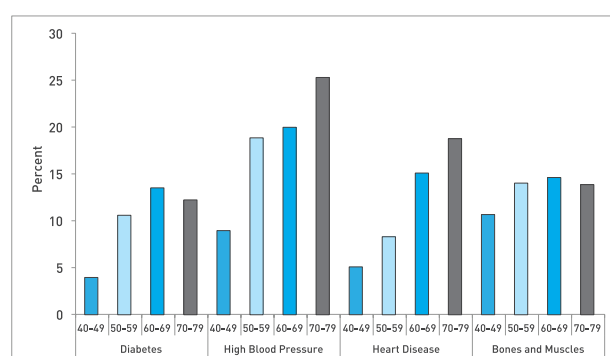
Almost half (47.51%) of PRS families have at least one member suffering from a chronic condition; the four most prevalent chronic conditions are diabetes, high blood pressure, heart disease, and bone and muscle problems. As expected, the prevalence of chronic conditions increases with increasing age; in the 50-59 age category, 54.57% of men and 61.27% of women report a chronic condition. Figures 8.3 and 8.4 show the proportion of PRS who report diabetes, high blood pressure, heart disease, and illnesses related to bones and muscles, at the 40-49, 50-59, 60-69, and 70-79 age groups, for men and women. High blood pressure and heart disease, the two most prevalent conditions for both men and women, increase in a step-wise fashion with increasing age. Women report more high blood pressure compared to men at all four age groups; conversely, men have slightly more heart disease than women. Illnesses related to bones and muscles decrease with increasing age for men and plateau at age 50 for women.

One in ten PRS families (10.51%) has at least one member with a physical or psychological disability, and 2.80% have at least one working age member (16-64 years old) in need of support in daily activities. In the 70-79 age category, 10.39% of men and 18.82% women need support in daily activities.

**Figure 8.3: Prevalence of four chronic conditions among men, 40-79 years old**



**Figure 8.4: Prevalence of four chronic conditions among women, 40-79 years old**



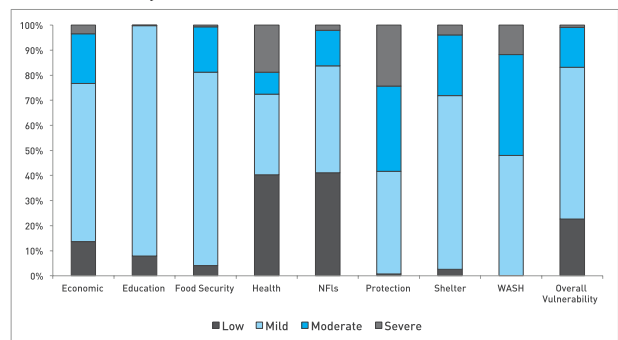
## 9. Profile of Vulnerable PRS Families



The Vulnerability Assessment of PRS in Lebanon sought to provide a profile of this population according to the following eight sectors: 1) economic; 2) education; 3) food security; 4) health; 5) non-food items (NFIs); 6) protection; 7) shelter; and 8) WASH. Based on criteria established by the WFP, each PRS household was classified into one of four categories (low vulnerability; mild vulnerability; moderate vulnerability; or severe vulnerability) for each of the eight sectors. Each classification was assigned a weight and the weighted scores were then combined to get a final classification representing an overall vulnerability (also of low, mild, moderate, or severe). Figure 9.1 shows the proportion of PRS families in each one of the four vulnerability classification categories according to the eight vulnerability sectors and the overall vulnerability score.

A large proportion of PRS families experience severe vulnerability in the health and protection sectors (18.8% and 24.3%, respectively). About one out of ten families (11.7%) are severely vulnerable in the WASH sector. Otherwise, very few PRS families experience severe vulnerability in the economic, education, food security, NFIs, or shelter sectors. Hardly any families (< 1%) were classified as severely vulnerable according to the overall vulnerability score.

**Figure 9.1: PRS families who have low, mild, moderate, or severe vulnerability according to each of the eight vulnerability sectors and overall vulnerability**



On the other hand, a large proportion of PRS families experience moderate vulnerability in a number of sectors – economic (19.9%), food security (18.1%), NFIs (14.1%), protection (34.1%), shelter (24.2%), and WASH (40.3%). Furthermore, a considerable proportion of PRS families (15.8%) were classified into the moderate overall vulnerability category. As a refugee family can easily cross the line from moderate to severe vulnerability, those in the moderate category also deserve careful attention in any future targeting efforts to reduce vulnerability.

In the remainder of this section, we present the profile of the severely and moderately vulnerable families along a number of demographic and social variables. We first describe families classified to be severely vulnerable according to the health and protection sectors. Following, we describe those classified as moderately vulnerable according to the economic, food security, NFIs, protection, shelter, and WASH, as well as to overall vulnerability.

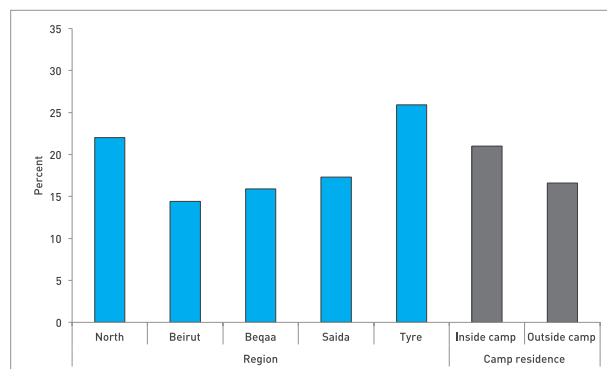
### 9.1 Profile of Severely Vulnerable PRS Families in the Health Sector

Figures 9.2 and 9.3 present the characteristics of the severely vulnerable according to the health sector. As Figure 9.2 reveals, there is considerably more severe health vulnerability in the North and Tyre (22% and 25.9%, respectively) compared to other regions; Beirut has the lowest rate of severe health vulnerability (14.4%). Families who reside inside camps stand to experience more severe health vulnerability compared to those who reside outside camps (21% versus 16.6%). Figure 9.3, on the other hand, presents the proportion of PRS families who are classified in the health severe vulnerability category by socio-demographic characteristics of the head of the family.

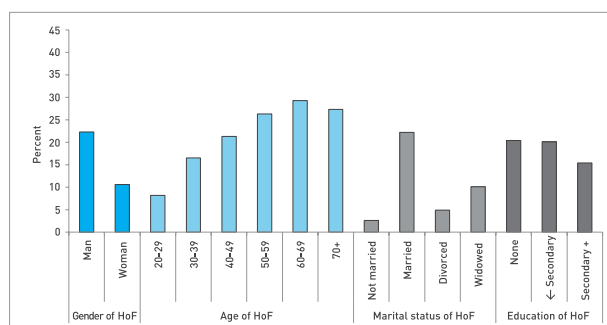
Surprisingly, a larger proportion of male-headed families and those headed by a married person (22.3% and 22.2%, respectively) are severely vulnerable compared to female-headed families (10.6%) and those headed by a non-married, divorced, or widowed person (2.6%, 4.9%, and 10.1%, respectively). Severe health vulnerability increases in a step-wise manner with increasing age of the head of the family and the largest proportion of the severely vulnerable according to the health sector are in the 60-69 age-category (29.3%).

Finally, the education of the head of the family is a protective factor and a smaller proportion of families whose head has secondary education or more experience severe vulnerability in health (15.4%) compared to those whose head has less than secondary education (20.1%). As education is an important proxy measure of socioeconomic position and an individual's ability to cope under severe conditions post-displacement, this simple measure can be used as a first step towards gauging vulnerability in the health sector.

**Figure 9.2: Proportion of PRS families classified as severely vulnerable in the health sector by region and camp residence**



**Figure 9.3: Proportion of PRS families classified as severely vulnerable in the health sector by the gender, age, marital status, and education of the head of the family**

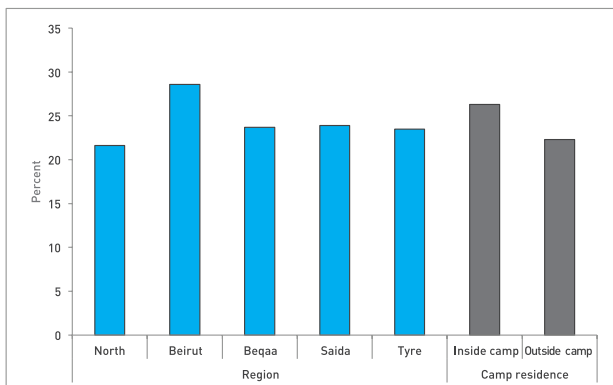


### 9.2 Profile of Severely Vulnerable PRS Families in the Protection Sector

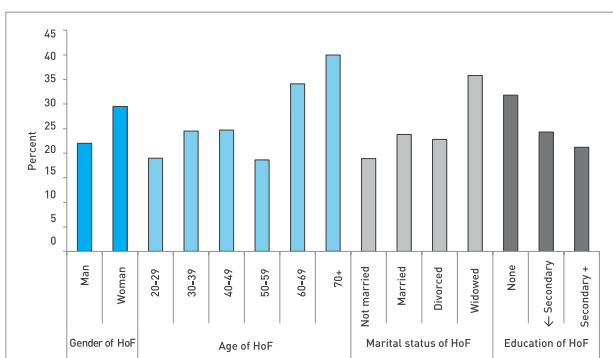
The findings presented in section 2 of this report highlight that about half of PRS individuals hold a valid visa in Lebanon and that, due to severe economic constraints, a very small proportion have actually paid the US\$200 residency fees. Furthermore, the large proportion of female headed families (almost one-third) and the surprising finding that 41.9% of six-year-old children are not enrolled in school, raise serious concerns about PRS vulnerability in the protection sector. Figures 9.4 and 9.5 present the characteristics of PRS families who are classified as severely vulnerable on protection. As Figure 9.4 reveals, Beirut houses the largest proportion (28.6%) of severely vulnerable families according to the protection section compared to other regions. PRS families who reside inside camps experience more severe vulnerability on protection compared to those who reside outside camps (26.3% versus 22.3%).

Severe vulnerability in the protection sector reveals a different trend compared to health by the socio-demographic characteristics of the head of the family (Figure 9.5). A larger proportion of female-headed families experience severe vulnerability in protection (29.5%) compared to male-headed families (22%). Also, more than a third of families headed by a widow experience severe vulnerability in this sector. As to age, the two oldest age categories (60-69 and 70+) have the largest proportion of severely vulnerable families according to the protection sector (34.1% and 40%, respectively). As expected, the higher the level of education of the head of the family, the less likely it is to be classified as severely vulnerable on protection; nonetheless, the proportion of severely vulnerable PRS families whose head has a secondary education or more is still relatively high (21.2%).

**Figure 9.4: Proportion of PRS families classified as severely vulnerable in the protection sector by region and camp residence**



**Figure 9.5: Proportion of PRS families classified as severely vulnerable in the health sector by the gender, age, marital status, and education of the head of the family**

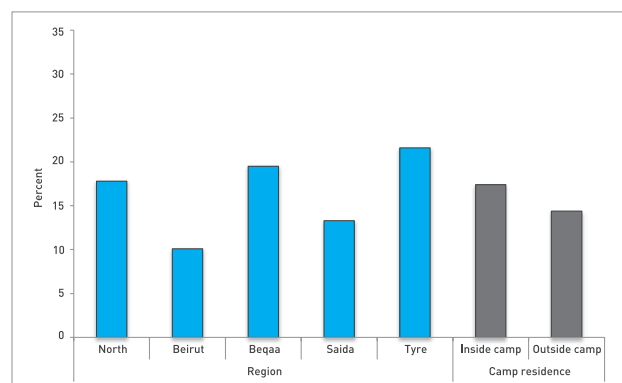


### 9.3 Profile of Moderately Vulnerable PRS Families on the Overall Vulnerability Measure

Though less than 1% of PRS families are classified in the severe category on the overall vulnerability measure, a considerable proportion is classified as moderately vulnerable. We present in this section the profile of these families by region, camp residence, as well as socio-demographic characteristics of the head of the family.

Region is an important determinant of moderate overall vulnerability (Figure 9.6). The largest proportion of moderately vulnerable PRS families resides in Tyre (21.6%), followed by Beqaa (19.5%), and followed by the North (17.8%). Families who reside in Beirut exhibit the lowest moderate overall vulnerability (10.1%). Only 13.3% of the families who reside in Saïda are moderately vulnerable. However, because Saïda hosts the largest number of PRS families, more than a quarter of moderately vulnerable families (27.7%) actually reside in Saïda. With respect to camp residence, 17.4% of PRS families who reside in camps are vulnerable whereas 14.4% of those who reside outside camps are.

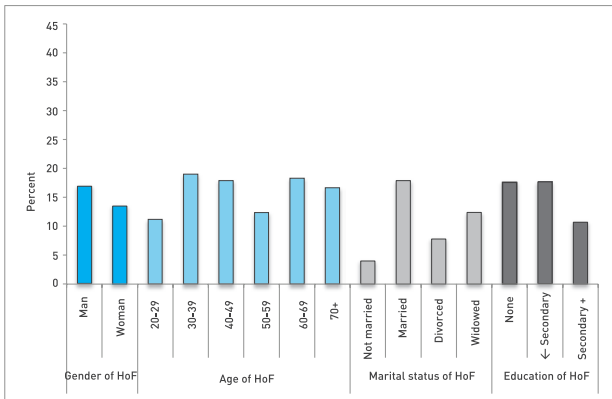
**Figure 9.6: Proportion of PRS families classified as moderately vulnerable overall by region and camp residence**



More male-headed families are moderately vulnerable (16.9%) compared to female-headed families (13.5%); figure 9.7. Families whose head is married or widowed experience more moderate vulnerability (17.9% and 12.4%, respectively) than families whose head is not married (4%) or divorced (7.8%). There is no clear pattern in how moderate overall vulnerability varies by the age of the head of the family. However, as expected, education of the head of the family is a protective factor and families whose head has a secondary education or more have the lowest proportion of moderate vulnerability (10.7%).



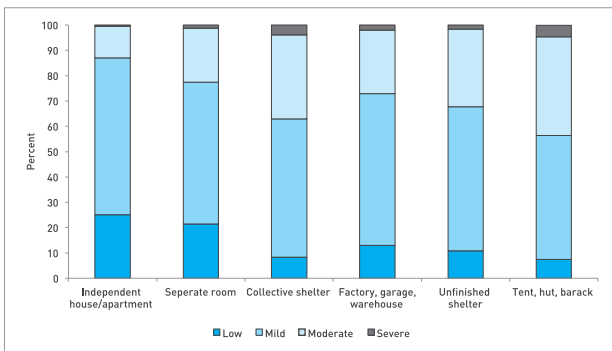
**Figure 9.7: Proportion of PRS families classified as moderately vulnerable overall by the gender, age, marital status, and education of the head of the family.**



However, the large proportion of PRS who are classified as moderately vulnerable in the food security and shelter sectors is cause for concern. In particular, the humanitarian support PRS received thus far have enabled them to pay for food and shelter, and provided them with the opportunity to cope with the harsh reality of displacement. However, this group of refugees may slip into severe vulnerability if the humanitarian support scheme is reduced. As such, in addition to addressing severe health and protection vulnerability in the PRS community, moderate vulnerability in the food and shelter sectors deserve urgent attention.

Finally, type of residence (e.g. independent house/apartment versus tent, hut, or barrack) is critical in determining overall vulnerability. Figure 9.8 presents the distribution of the four levels of vulnerability (low, mild, moderate, and severe) by type of residence. The lowest proportion of families classified in the severe and moderate overall vulnerability live in an independent house/apartment (13%), whereas the highest proportion of families classified in the severe and moderate overall vulnerability live in a tent, hut, or barrack (43.6%), followed by those who live in a collective shelter (37.1%), followed by those who live in an unfinished shelter (32.3%).

**Figure 9.8: Proportion of PRS families in the severe and moderate overall vulnerability by type of residence**



The findings presented in this section show that, in most sectors, PRS in Lebanon experience little severe vulnerability. This may be explained by the fact that many of the refugees have family connections in Lebanon and have received some support within the Palestinian community from relatives and friends, UNRWA, and other partners and NGOs. Through this support, PRS have been able to escape severe food insecurity, which is often a major risk in refugee settings.

# Annex

## 1. Identification Information

- 101 Field Lebanon
- 102 Area
- المنطقة
- 103 1. Inside Camp 2. Outside Camp  
 ١. داخل المخيم ٢. خارج المخيم
- 104 Family Registration No. 1- .....  
 رقم بطاقة تسجيل الأونروا لرب الأسرة  
 HOF ID GAPAR  
 رقم ملف رب الأسرة في ال . بطاقة العائلة
- 105 Name of card holder (HOF):  
 الإسم الثلاثي لرب/ة الأسرة كما هو مدون على بطاقة ATM  
 Emergency HOF Number 2- .....  
 رقم التسجيل الفردي المدون على بطاقة ATM
- 106 Number of persons?
- 107 Physical Address of family  
 Area  Location   
 Detailed Address  
 .....  
 .....
- 108 Telephone/ Mobile Number: .....

## 2. General Information

### Data Collector

Name of Data Collector:

Date of Data Collection Day Month Year  
 / /

Edited by:

Name of data Entry

### 3. Characteristics of the Housing and Environment

301	Type of residence?	نوع السكن
1	Villa	فيلا
2	Independent house/ Apartment	شقة/ منزل مستقل
3	Seperate room	غرفة مستقلة
4	Collective Shelter	ماوى جماعي
5	Factory/ Warehouse/ Worksite	مصنع/ موقع عمل/ مستودع
6	Garage/ Warehouse	كراج/ مخزن
7	Unfinished shelter	ماوى غير مجهز
8	Tent	خيمة
9	Pedestrian/ homeless	مشردين/ ماوى
10	Hut / Barrack	كوخ/ براكية

302	Living space in m <sup>2</sup>	مساحة السكن الشامل
	Number of Families	عدد العائلات
	Number of Persons	عدد الأشخاص

303	If renting, how much per month (US\$ ) (US\$ ) في حال إيجار، كم قيمة المبلغ الشهري؟

304	Type of tenure?	نوع الملك
1	Owned apartment/house	شقة أو منزل ملك
2	Unfurnished rental	إيجار غير مفروش
3	Furnished rental	إيجار مفروش
4	Provided by Employer	مؤمنة من قبل المستخدم
5	Hosted for free	مقيم دون بدل
6	Squatting	احتلال
7	Assistance	مساعدة

304	Availability of Bathrooms	هل يوجد حمامات في المنزل
	Yes نعم	No كلا

305	What type of toilet facilities does the residence have? ما هو نوع المراحيض الذي تستخدمه في منزلك؟	
1	Improved latrine with cement slab / Flush latrine مراحيض محسنة مع بلاط من الاسمنت/ مراحيض مع دفاق	
2	Traditional pit latrine/ without slab/ open pit مراحيض بلدي/ بدون بلاط/ حفرة مفتوحة	
3	Open air (brush, stream)/ corner place in the compound خلاء (غابة/ خور) ركن في المنزل	
4	If using latrines, are they shared with 15 or more people? في حالة استخدام المراحيض، هل يتشاركون مع خمسة عشرة شخصاً أو أكثر؟	
	Yes نعم	No كلا

306	Does your household have access to sufficient water for drinking, and cooking? هل يتوفر لأسترتك الحصول على مياه كافية للشرب والطعام؟	
	Yes نعم	No كلا

307	Does the household have soap and hygiene items? هل يتوفر لدى الاسرة الصابون ومواد التنظيف؟	
	Yes نعم	No كلا

308	Does your household have access to sufficient water for washing and toilet purposes? هل يتوفر لأسترتك الحصول على مياه للغسيل واحتياجات المراحيض؟	
	Yes نعم	No كلا

309	Availability and Usability of Durable Goods and Assets هل يتوفر لدى الانثى من الادوات والسلع التالية؟	Yes /No
	Item	
2	Mattresses	فرش
3	Beds	اسرة
4	Winter clothes	ملابس شتوية
5	Blankets	بطانيات
6	Refrigerator	براد
7	Stove / kitchen	موقد غاز/ مطبخ
8	Kitchen utensils	ادوات المطبخ
9	Water heater	سخان المياه

310	Acceptability of Shelter unit (More than one option) وضع السكن
1	No major concerns لا يوجد مشاكل
2	No access to electricity/ gas plugs او كهرباء
3	Damaged or no doors/ windows او شبابيك مهدم او عدم وجود ابواب
4	No access in/out for people with disabilities/ safety/ security at risks (cracks in walls, no stairs) لا امكانية وصول اشخاص ذوي الاعاقة/ عدم الامان/ شقوق في الجدران
5	Humidity, floods, leaks رطوبة، طوفان، تسرب مياه

311	How many times did you change house in Lebanon, since you arrived? كم عدد المرات قمت بتغيير منزلك في لبنان منذ قدومك؟

**4. Information about Members of the Family**

401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	412.a	413
Serial Number	The names of family members	Ind. No	is s/he a refugee?	Relation to family	Does the person live with the family?	Sex	Date of birth	Age	Marital Status	Date of last entry	Do you currently have a valid visa for Lebanon?	Does this affect your mobility in Lebanon?	Have you or any of your family members paid 200 US\$ to renew your
الرقم التسلسلي	اسماء افراد العائلة	رقم تسجيل الفرد	هل هو لاجئ؟	العلاقة برب العائلة	هل يعيش الفرد مع العائلة؟	الجنس	تاريخ الميلاد	العمر	العلاقة الزوجية	تاريخ الدخول الاخير	هل لديك اقامة صالحة لمدة؟	هل هذا يؤثر على جَوَّك في البلد؟	هل دفعت/ او احد من اسرتك ٢٠٠ دولار لتجديد الإقامة؟
			1. Yes 2. No	1. Husband زوج 2. Wife زوجة 3. Son ابن 4. Daughter ابنة 5. Adopted Child منبني 6. Unaccompanied minor طفل غير مرافق 7. Separated Child طفل مهجور		1. Male ذكر 2. Female انثى	YYYY		1. Not Married غير متزوج 2. Married متزوج 3. Divorced مطلق 4. Widowed أرمل 5. Separated منفصل 6. Abandoned مهجور	Irregular	1. Yes 2. No (go to question 412.a mandatory)	1. Yes 2. No	1. Yes 2. No

1													
2													
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12													

**Add Members**

1													
2													
3													
4													
5													





5	How many household members have worked in the last 30 days? كم عدد أفراد الأسرة الذين عملوا في الأيام الـ 30 الماضية؟	_  → if 0, skip to question 5.2 إذا صفر، إنتقل إلى سؤال 5.2		
5.1	How many of the employments (income sources) of the last 30 days are permanent, seasonal or temporary? كم من (مصادر الدخل) في الأيام الثلاثين الماضية هي دائمة، موسمية أو مؤقتة؟	Permanent دائمة  _	Seasonal موسمية  _	Temporary مؤقتة  _
5.2	In the last 30 days, what was the main source of cash/income to sustain your household? (Use the codes below) في الثلاثين يوماً المضي ما هي أهم ثلاث مصادر رئيسية للتقيد / دخل لإعالة أسرته؟ (أستخدم الرموز الآتية)	_		
a= Income from labor الدخل الناتج عن العمل		b= Other assistance, begging, gifts المساعدات، التسول، الهدايا		c= Remittances, informal commerce التحويلات المالية والتجارة غير الرسمية
d= Savings, sale of assets بيع الموجودات، المدخرات		e= Debts/ Loans ديون / قروض		f= UNRWA Assistance مساعدات الأونروا

6	What is the estimated amount spent by the household during LAST MONTH for the following items: ما هو المبلغ التقديري الذي انفقته أسرته خلال الشهر الماضي على العناصر التالية؟ اكتب صفر في حال ليس هناك أي نفقات. ضع دائرة حول العملة. استخدم الرمز المستخدم
Write 0 if there is no expenditure. Circle the currency used.	
a. TOTAL مجموع _____ LBP or _____ US\$	b. FOOD (Including voucher) الطعام (بما في ذلك القسائم) _____ LBP or _____ US\$
c. HOUSE RENT أجار المنزل _____ LBP or _____ US\$	

### Food Consumption

7	How many days in the last 7 days has your household eaten the following food items? Write the code: كم يوم في الاسبوع الماضي تناولت فيه عائلتك الاطعمة التالية	
a	Vegetables, yellow tubers, green leaves الاوراق الخضراء، الخضار، الجذور الصفراء	_
b	Milk and dairy products and eggs الحليب ومنتجات الالبان والبيض	_
c	Nuts and legumes: cereals, lentils, chickpeas, soybean, beans, peas - Other nuts: almonds, walnuts, hazelnut المكسرات والبقول: الحبوب، العدس، الحمص والفاصوليا، البازلاء، أخرى المكسرات: لوز، جوز، بندق	_
d	Fruits: banana, apple, avocado, citrus - (mandarin, lemon), melon, watermelon, pomme grenade syrup الفواكه: الموز، التفاح، الأفوكادو، الحمضيات (الماندرين والليمون)، شمام، البطيخ، شراب الرمان	_
e	Flesh meat: beef, goat, pork, chicken, turkey, sheep, other meat, liver, organ meat اللحوم: لحم البقر، الماعز، الدجاج والديك الرومي والاعناب واللحوم الأخرى، الكبد، اللحوم العضوية	_

## Coping Strategies

8.1	During the last 30 days, did you experience lack of food or money to buy food? خلال ال ٣٠ يوماً المضمون هل واجهت الاسرة نقص في الطعام . أو في المال لشراء الطعام؟	0= No= لا →	1 = Yes= نعم
8.2	During the last 7 days, did your household have to employ one of the following strategies to cope with a lack of food or money to buy it? خلال الأيام السبع الماضية، هل اضطرت أسرته أن تتبع إحدى الاستراتيجيات التالية للتعامل مع نقص الغذاء أو نقص المال لشرائه؟		
a. Borrowed food or relied on help from friends or relatives اقتراض الغذاء أو الاعتماد على المساعدة من الأصدقاء أو الأقارب		0 = No = لا 1 = Yes = نعم	c.Reduced the number of meals eaten per day or portion size of meals تخفيض عدد وجبات الطعام التي تؤكل يومياً أو حجم وجبات الطعام
b.Spent days without eating نبتق لأيام كاملة من دون أكل			d.Restrict consumption by adults in order
8.3	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? Read all of them. Write 0 if "No" or 1 if yes or if it was not applied because it was already done and it is not possible to continue doing it. Circle the MAXIMUM code if any of the strategies below was applied. خلال الثلاثين يوماً المضمون، هل كان على أحد من أفراد أسرته القيام بالأعمال التالية بسبب عدم توافر الغذاء أو المال لشرائه؟ اكتب صفر إذا كان "لا" أو واحد إذا كان الجواب نعم أو إذا لم يتم تطبيقه لأنه تم بالفعل. وأنه ليس من الممكن أن يستمر القيام بذلك. ضع دائرة حول رمز كحد أقصى إذا تم تطبيق أي من الاستراتيجيات أدناه.		
1	2	3	4
None لا شيء	Spent savings/ إنفاق المدخرات / ببيع التملكات ( التلفاز، الجوهرات، إلخ )	Sold productive assets/ transport means (sewing machine, bicycle, car, livestock) بيع الموجودات المنتجة / وسائل النقل (آلة الخياطة، دراجة، سيارة، الثروة الحيوانية)	Had school age children (6-15y) involved in income generation هل على أطفال المدارس (سادسة -خامسة عشر سنة) المشاركة في زيادة الدخل
	Sold goods (TV, jewelry, etc) بيع التملكات ( التلفاز، الجوهرات، إلخ )	Withdrew children from school سحب الأطفال من المدرسة	Begged تسول
	Bought food on credit or borrowed money to buy food شراء الطعام بالدين . أو اقتراض المال من أجل شراء الطعام	Reduced essential non-food expenditures such as education, health, etc تخفيض النفقات الأساسية الغير غذائية مثل التعليم والصحة، إلخ	Accept high risk, illegal, socially degrading or exploitative temporary jobs? (e.g. theft, prostitution) قبول المخاطر العالية، والوظائف المؤقتة الغير قانونية أو المهن المستغلة اجتماعياً؟ (مثل السرقة، والدعارة)
		Marriage of children under 18 تزوج الفتيات دون سن الثامنة عشرة سنة	Sold house or land بيع المنزل أو الأرض

9	During the past three months, did any member or your household borrow money or receive credit? خلال الأشهر الثلاثة الماضية، هل قام أي فرد من أسرته باقتراض المال أو الحصول على ائتمان نقدي؟	0 = No = لا	1 = Yes = نعم		
9.1	Total amount of debt up to now (Circle the answer) المبلغ الاجمالي للدينون	1. No debt	2. < = US\$ 200	3. US\$ 201-US\$ 600	4. > US\$ 600
10	Does your household have the possibility to generate in the future income to address your needs? هل لدى أسرته الإمكانية في المستقبل لتوليد الدخل لتلبية إحتياجاتك الخاصة؟	0 = No = لا	1 = Yes = نعم		
10.1	If not, why? Circle the answer code إذا لا، لماذا؟ ضع دائرة حول رمز الإجابة	1. Lack of job opportunities عدم توفر فرص العمل	2.Serious medical (temporary or long term) condition. (خطيرة) مؤقتة أو طويلة الأجل	3. Disability إعاقة / عجز	







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united nations relief and works agency  
for palestine refugees in the near east

وكالة الأمم المتحدة لإغاثة وتشغيل  
اللاجئين الفلسطينيين في الشرق الأدنى