



Humanitarian Aid
and Civil Protection



SOLIDARITÉS
INTERNATIONAL

Vulnerability Assessment Report

**Zgharta and Minieh-Danniyeh districts
North Lebanon**



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22 April 2013 – 17 May 2013

1. Executive Summary

This report is the result of 4 weeks' field work from April 22 to May 17 carried out in the two districts of Zgharta and Minieh-Dennieh by SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONALE's (SI) outreach workers. During the assessment, the outreach team visited 21 villages and interviewing 575 of the approximately 6,300 households registered by UNHCR. It must be noted, however, that this sample may not be representative of the whole refugee population in the two districts, as the outreach teams were *concentrating on locations hosting the most refugees, and specifically seeking out the most vulnerable among them.*

The general objective of this assessment was to have an in-depth understanding of the needs and vulnerabilities of the people affected by the Syrian crisis and, more specifically, to have more insight into the vulnerabilities as concerns the WASH, shelter, livelihoods and NFI sectors, and to characterize the refugee population and host communities according to these vulnerabilities.

The survey shows in general that *among the most vulnerable refugees, over a third of the respondents had special needs* (chronic illness, pregnant/lactating, disabled, single parent, elderly, unaccompanied minors) and a **great majority of the households rely on daily work** as their main source of income, and this in a context where work is more and more difficult to find, at least for more than a few days a month.

Following the analysis of the surveys and based on direct observations from the outreach workers, four main areas of intervention were assessed as top priorities.

First, **shelter kits and sanitation** in informal tented settlements and, second, **rehabilitation in collective shelters** (warehouses, garages, unfinished buildings) have been identified as the two top priorities. Indeed, **almost half of the surveyed shelters are considered not weatherproofed, and sanitation facilities are few or nonexistent and often not functional.**

Significant differences were observed between the coastal area of Minieh and the mountainous area of Danniye. In the coastal area of Minieh, shelter conditions were assessed to be more difficult especially in tented settlements and crowded warehouses and shops where families are deprived of access to the water network and to basic sanitation facilities.

The refugees in the mountainous area are generally living in better conditions as they are living in the houses of local residents. This being said, they live under **a high threat of eviction as summer approaches** with the locals either returning to their homes or simply raising the rent. As a result, the third priority identified was to reduce the burden that rent represents to the household economy by **putting in place a cash-for-rent activity.**

Finally, **non-food items (NFI) for newcomers** remain relevant in many cases. Upon arrival many (though not all) newcomer households benefit from neighborhood solidarity and community support to access basic NFIs such as mattresses, blankets and kitchen sets. With regards to hygiene kits and baby kits specifically, although most households had soap (indeed the vast majority reported washing their hands *with soap*) the need for assistance is still crucial, as newcomers lacked most of the items in the standard hygiene and baby kits.

2. Overview

INTRODUCTION

Following the initial assessment carried out in late January 2013 by the emergency team, SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONALE (SI) identified significant gaps in the sectors of WASH and shelter in the two districts of Minieh-Denniyeh and Zgharta.

An emergency program was designed, including priority WASH, Shelter and NFI activities for a total of 11,250 direct beneficiaries. In order to have a better understanding of the evolution of the situation at household level, profile vulnerabilities and select the most vulnerable beneficiaries of SI's activities, a more in-depth assessment was carried out. This report is the result of 4 weeks of field work from April 22 to May 17 carried out in the two districts of Zgharta and Minieh-Denniyeh by 8 outreach workers. Its objectives and main findings are described below.

LOCATION¹

The districts of Zgharta and Minieh-Denniyeh are located in the North Governorate of Lebanon, east of Tripoli. According to UNHCR's latest figures, 46 villages are hosting registered refugees in Zgharta district and 58 in Minieh-Denniyeh.

During the assessment, the outreach team only visited 21 villages in the two districts, concentrating on the places hosting the highest number of refugees. In these villages, focal points from the municipality or from the refugee community were asked to lead the team to the most vulnerable of them (i.e. living in crowded shelters, tented settlements, newcomers, etc...)

As of May 2013, most of the registered Syrian refugees were concentrated on the coastal area of Minieh (in Al-Minnieh, Beddaoui, Deir Amar and Bhannine), the central part of Zgharta (Zgharta, Miryata, Majdalaya, Kfar Zeina...) and the mountainous region of Denniyeh around the district capital of Sir Ed Denniyeh (Sir, Aassoun, Kharnoub...).

OBJECTIVE

The general objective of this assessment was to have an in-depth understanding of the needs and vulnerabilities of the people affected by the Syrian crisis in the districts of Zgharta and Minieh-Denniyeh.

The specific objectives were to have more insight into the vulnerabilities related in particular to WASH, shelter, livelihoods and NFI sectors and characterize the refugee population and host communities according to these vulnerabilities. Secondly, it intended to help identify variables that can be used as key eligibility criteria for targeting and more clearly defining SI's intervention methodology.

This assessment is complementary to the initial assessment carried out in January, which is why the narrative does not go into too much detail, concentrating instead on the prioritization of needs in order to inform recommendations as to the most appropriate types of activities.

¹ For more information on the locations and the list of villages visited, see "Annex A: map of SI's intervention area"

The final purpose of this assessment was to improve the program design based on the key findings and adjust the size and scale of the respective activities to the current needs and the most acute and urgent vulnerabilities.

Finally, this assessment was also the opportunity for SI to expand its network of contacts with the municipalities, local focal points and representatives of the refugee community.

METHODOLOGY

The first step of the assessment was to interview key informants (Lebanese civil servants in the municipalities, local organizations working with the refugees, representatives from the refugee community, etc...) to gather general information on the number of refugees, their locations, their living conditions and problems they might face. The organization and its mandate were introduced, explaining its expertise and scope of intervention with the objective of creating a network of focal points in each village for referral of potential newcomers or persistent gaps in assistance.

Then, a survey form², developed specifically for this exercise and designed to last approximately 30 minutes, was administered at household level by the outreach workers to approximately 575 households³. Particular attention was also paid to direct observations by the surveyors (outreach workers) and their qualitative comments and recommendations with regards to potential interventions.

Members of the WASH and Shelter team also took part in the assessment in order to provide a more technical point of view on evaluating the rehabilitation needs.

LIMITATIONS

This assessment presents numerous limitations related to the time constraints and the purpose of its exercise. This survey should therefore not be viewed as a comprehensive assessment of the refugees' vulnerabilities in Zgharta and Minieh-Denniyeh but an attempt to assess the situation of *the most vulnerable of them* in order for SI to be able to adapt its assistance to their most pressing needs and target the most vulnerable in terms of shelter, WASH and NFI.

Although all the main villages in the two districts were visited, only the families living in the most vulnerable conditions were surveyed representing approximately 575 surveys out of a total of 6,300 households registered by UNHCR (as of the middle of May 2013) in Zgharta and Minieh-Denniyeh.

3. Main results

The main results of the assessment are presented below. These observations are based on the quantitative information gathered during household surveys, and also from direct observation and contact with host communities or local authorities.

² See « Annex B : Household survey form »

³ It should be noted that the survey form was revised a few times during the assessment to integrate aspects that were not foreseen prior to starting data collection in the field. The final survey form now captures the same data as the one harmonized by the NFI sector working group. Consequently, some questions were added later on and therefore the number of responses to a few of the questions is lower than the total sample of 575. The full dataset is available from SI, but for ease of understanding in this report all results have been shown as percentages.

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

1. Status

Among the most vulnerable families interviewed by the outreach team, with the exception of four cases of Lebanese households living in collective shelters and a Palestinian from Lebanon, all of them were Syrian refugees (regardless of registration status).

Nationality of the HH?	
Syrian	99,1%
Lebanese	0,7%
Palestinian/Lebanese	0,2%
PRS	0,0%

This observation could be explained by the fact that Syrian refugees were almost exclusively identified by focal points as within “the most vulnerable” population, not necessarily taking into account Lebanese families living in similar conditions. Consequently, although the program intends to target “vulnerable populations affected by the Syrian crisis” regardless of their status, very few Lebanese or Palestinians appear among the most vulnerable interviewed. The question of vulnerability, irrespective of nationality, will be re-explained to the community focal points. In addition, the number of focal points per locality will be increased in order to avoid any potential discrimination.

2. Newcomers

In four weeks of field work, around 18% of the refugees (43 households) at the time they were interviewed could be considered as newcomers (being in Lebanon for less than a month and not being registered by UNHCR).

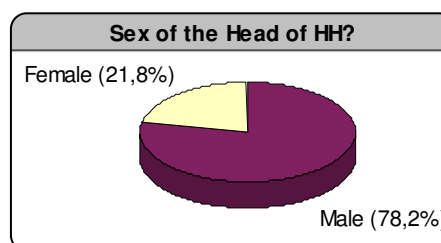
This figure is at the moment below the project’s target of 200 households per month to be assisted with NFIs and far from the humanitarian community’s projection of 400 households *per week* in Zgharta and Minnieh-Dennieh⁴. This could be explained in part by the fact that our referral process is not in place and our network of contacts is not very well developed. It could also be due to the reduced delay in the registration process which is now closer to two weeks than one month as concerns these two districts.

However, if we consider only the number of newcomers identified by the outreach team during the final week, the figures are closer to 30 to 50 households per week. The team believes that the referral system (with a hotline) will become much more efficient as activities progress.

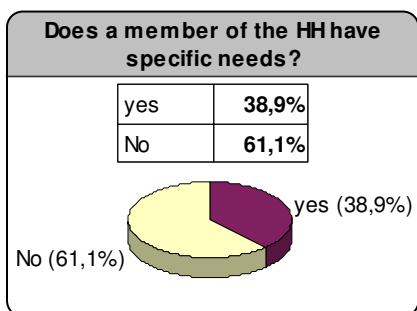
3. Special needs

Female-headed households represent around 20% of the refugees interviewed.

When asked if a member of the household had specific needs, more than a third of the respondents (38.9%) answered yes. The most frequent cases are related to chronic illness (32.6%), pregnant and lactating women (32.2%) and disabilities (13.9%).



⁴ In April 2013 there were an estimated 42,000 refugees registered by UNHCR in Zgharta and Minnieh-Dennieh. At the time, there were about 400,000 refugees nationally with a projection of over 1 million by the end of 2013 (according to the RRP5 planning figures). By projecting the same relative increase to these two districts, about 115,000 refugees (representing some 23,000 households) would be expected by December 2013, representing about 1600 newcomer households per month.



If yes, what kind?

Chronic illness	32,6%
Pregnant or lactating woman,	32,2%
Disability	13,9%
Single parent	13,9%
Elderly	5,2%
Unaccompanied minor	2,2%

Cases of disabled or injured persons are referred to Handicap International.

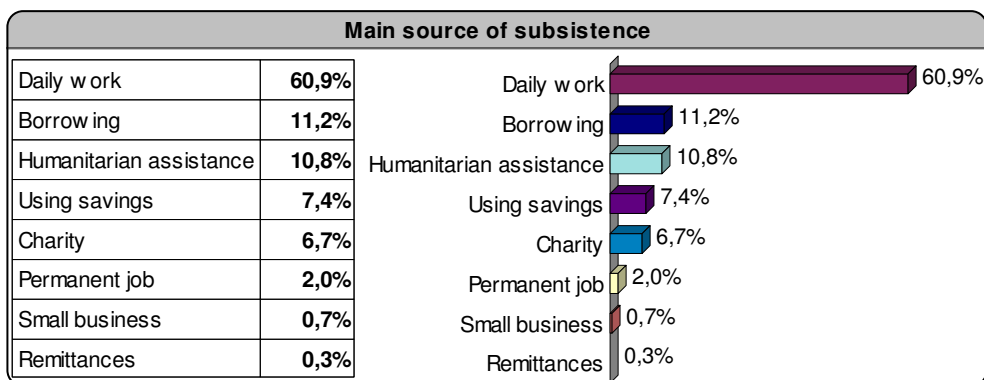
FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

4. Main source of subsistence

For a great majority of the refugees surveyed, daily work is the main source of income. For most of them agricultural labor, construction work and house-cleaning offer the best opportunities for work, on average 10 to 15 days a month for a salary ranging from 9,000 to 30,000 LBP a day (USD 6 to 20 a day). Syrian migrant workers who are used to coming to Lebanon for seasonal work are finding it much easier to find work and are much more able to provide for their families. Regardless of the district, however, work is rare.

It should also be noted that in Zgharta, refugees tend to be working on average more days per month and for a better salary considering that there is less competition than in Minieh-Denniyeh.

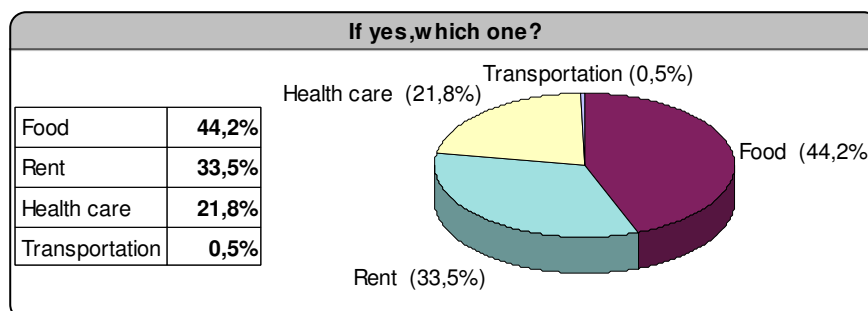
Humanitarian assistance, savings, charity and borrowing were also often mentioned as the main sources of subsistence for Syrians in Lebanon.



Consequently, when asked whether in the past three months the household has been unable for pay for basic needs, 53.1% of them answered yes. Food is the main issue for 44.2% of them, followed by rent (33.5%) and healthcare (21.8%).

In the past three months, has your HH been unable to pay for basic needs?

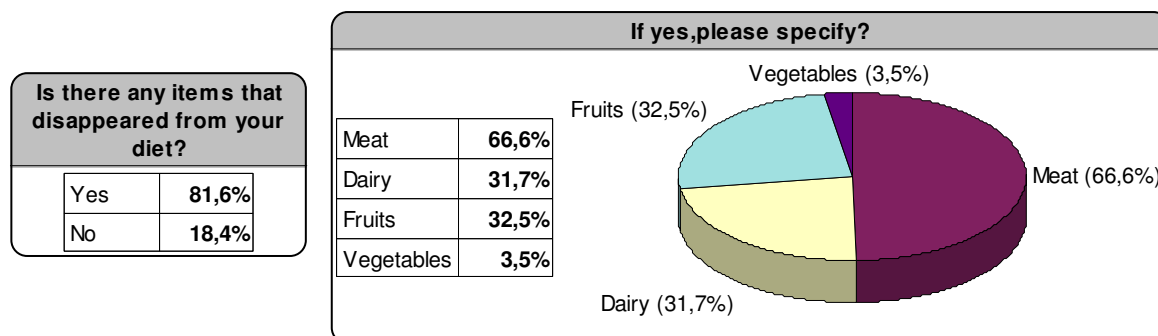
Yes	53,1%
No	46,9%



5. Food consumption

Considering that as of today, the WFP is assisting every registered refugee with monthly food vouchers, the number of meals per day has not decreased as compared to the beginning of the crisis for the great majority of the refugees interviewed.

Nonetheless, 81.6% of the households interviewed reported having some items removed from their diet. For two third of them, meat is the first item they stopped buying, followed by dairy and fruits.

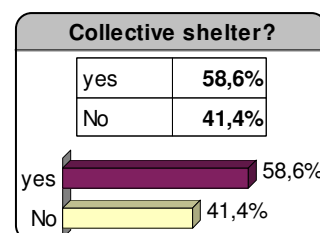


This situation should be closely monitored considering that starting from next August or September, the WFP is planning on a reduction in the proportion of refugees receiving food assistance.

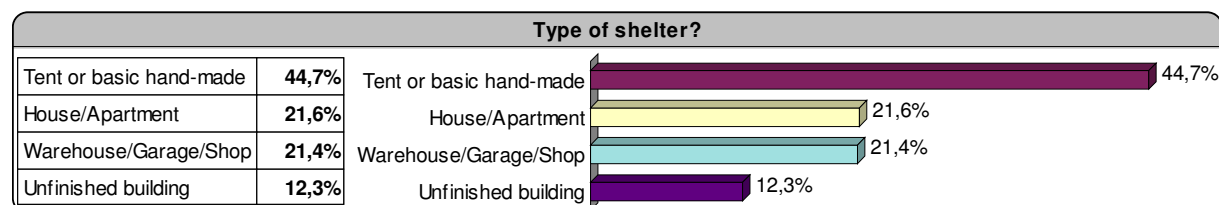
SHELTER

1. Type of Shelter

More than half of the shelters visited by the outreach team fell into the “collective shelter” category. This can be explained by the fact that the outreach team has been especially looking for most vulnerable cases of refugees and this figure does not represent the actual overall distribution of refugee shelter type in the two districts.



This approach of looking for the most vulnerable has led the team to tents, handmade shelters and warehouses or similar in more than 78% of the cases. Again this figure does not represent the actual overall distribution of refugee shelter type in the two districts but rather indicates the distribution to be expected in SI’s operations.



Only 12.3% are housed in unfinished building and none of the surveyed households are without accommodation. This has an impact on the type of shelter activities to be implemented, in particular the weatherproofing and emergency shelter kits.

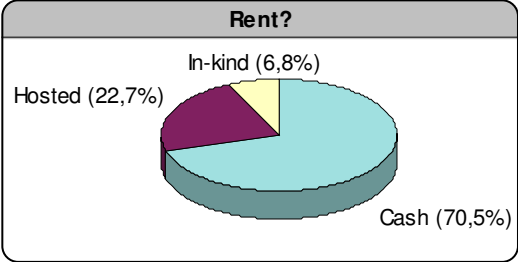
Finally, it should be noted that significant differences were observed between the coastal area of Minieh and the mountainous area of Dennyeh. The refugees living in the mountainous area generally have acceptable shelter conditions as they are living in local houses. However, as pointed out in the

initial assessment, *there is a high threat of eviction* as summer approaches and the locals are returning to their homes, in Sir Ed Denniyeh and Aassoun for example. The situation should therefore be closely monitored as rent will increase and some families will be left without shelter.

In the coastal area of Minieh, on the other hand, shelter conditions were assessed to be more difficult especially in tented settlements and crowded warehouses and shops where families are deprived of access to the water network and to basic sanitation facilities.

2. Rent

The survey results show that a majority (70.5%) of Syrian refugees are paying rent in exchange for their stay in different accommodations (whether they are in apartments, unfinished buildings, garages, shops or living under tents), 22.7% are hosted for free and 6.8% are not paying rent but are staying in exchange for work.

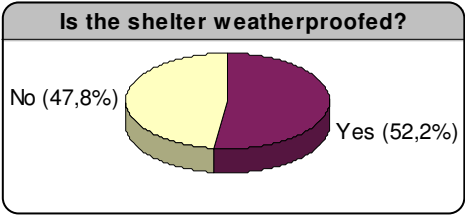


About 30% of the households interviewed stated that they were in debt with their landlord. For 80% of them, the debt amounted to between one and three months' rent.

Almost a third of the households interviewed stated that they were at risk of eviction, a great majority of them because they could no longer afford to pay rent.

Rent in the two districts ranges from USD 50 to 300 a month with great disparities depending on the type of shelter and the area. On average, a household spends around USD 100 a month with the lowest rent for tented settlements and the highest in the mountainous region of Denniyeh.

3. Weatherproofing and need of rehabilitation



Absence of door/w indow s	34,2%
Holes/leaks in ceiling	27,6%
Unfinished floor(i.e not cement)	16,4%
Walls made of plastic sheeting/cloth	18,8%
No plastering on the walls	3,0%

Almost 50% of the surveyed shelters are considered not weatherproofed, with the main causes for this being the absence of doors and windows and leaks in the ceiling. In addition, 62.6% of the shelters visited had no heating system. In light of the coming winter, this will have a direct impact on the design of rehabilitation activities.



Tented settlement in Majdlaya

NON-FOOD ITEMS

During the interviews, households were asked about their need for non-food items, the information being crosschecked through direct observation by the surveyors.

1. Newcomers

Although many newcomers arrived in Lebanon with few possessions, support from neighbors, relatives or friends have allowed many of them to have mattresses, blankets and kitchen sets. *Hygiene kits and baby kits, however, were identified as the most urgent needs for many newcomers considering most of them do not have the means to purchase basic hygiene items.*

2. Registered refugees

For around 60% of the respondents, mattresses and blankets were not the most pressing needs. While there is still a need for 40% of the households interviewed, on average families already had one or two mattresses and blankets. This observation could be explained by the fact that some of the household might have sold these items after the winter to cover other, more urgent needs. Some might have also given part of their mattresses and blankets to newcomers or to unregistered refugees.

Kitchen sets were not considered a priority for more than half of the households, many of them having brought kitchen utensils with them from Syria or having already been assisted. Similarly, availability of hygiene items is not a concern for many of the registered refugees considering they are assisted on a monthly basis by UNHCR.

WATER SANITATION AND HYGIENE

1. Access to safe drinking water

Only 6.5% of the surveyed households are fetching water from an unsafe or unimproved source such as a river. Among the rest, 11.3% of the families interviewed reported having to buy their water due to a lack of access to safe water. The 82.2% left have access to safe or relatively safe water sources such as municipality water networks or private boreholes.

What is your current drinking water source?	
Municipality water network (tap)	50,0%
Private borehole/well	30,8%
Bottle of water	11,3%
River	6,5%
Water trucking	1,4%

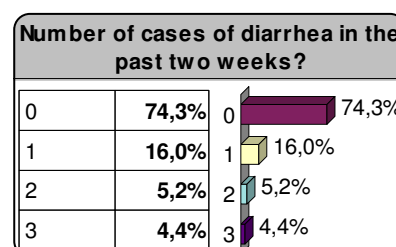


Dirty water tank in Majdalaya

Many water tanks were not cleaned and not properly covered or protected from external sources of contamination.

It should be noted that for the households who have to buy their water, there has a serious impact on their economy.

Although SI did not test the quality of the water, the relatively high proportion of refugees having access to safe water can be indirectly confirmed by the low number of water-related diseases reported. Around 75% of the households surveyed stated that they did not suffer from diarrhea in the previous two weeks.



2. Sanitation facilities

Although more than 94.6% of the households interviewed stated that they were using toilets as opposed to open defecation, access to sanitation facilities is inadequate with more than 47% of the households reporting having to share the same toilet with more than 20 people (SPHERE standard). This is partly due to the fact that the outreach team has targeted a large quantity of collective shelters as explained above. As a consequence of this result, SI's WASH activities will now be prioritizing the construction and rehabilitation of toilets and latrines.

In addition to the number of people per toilet, according to the surveyors' observations half of the toilets assessed were in bad condition (not functioning properly) and many of them were not cleaned, smelling and attracting flies.

Finally, around 54% of the toilets visited were lacking privacy (absence of lock or doors), especially in collective shelters and tented settlements.

Toilets status		
	Yes	No
Status: good condition?	50,0%	50,0%
Status :Continuous leak?	39,8%	60,2%
Status: Clean?	46,8%	53,2%
Status: Smelling?	58,3%	41,7%
Status: Flies?	52,1%	47,9%
Status: Privacy?	54,0%	46,0%
Status: Separation?	88,8%	11,2%



Latrines in Majdalaya and Bhanine tented settlements

3. Hygiene practices and knowledge

When do you wash your hand?	
After defecating	30,6%
Before cooking	23,1%
Before eating	30,0%
Before breast feeding	9,7%
After eating before sleeping	6,5%

How ?	
With soap	85,5%
With water only	14,5%

In general, the households interviewed have a good knowledge of hygiene practices and more than 85% of them stated that they were using soap to wash their hand. This observation can also be related to the relatively good access and availability of water and soap.

4. Recommendations

Four main areas of intervention were identified, in order of priority, by the outreach and WASH/Shelter teams.

1. Sanitation and shelter kits in tented settlements

Construction and rehabilitation of latrines and showers has been identified as the first priority, where sometimes up to 80 people share a single inadequate latrine.

Moreover, although tents and hand-made shelters are in relatively good condition for the already-settled refugees (who have sometimes already been assisted), the situation for newcomers is different. They are either hosted by neighbors, relatives or friends upon arrival pending assistance or income to build a shelter of their own and therefore overcrowd the often already-inadequate shelter, or live in basic handmade shelters that are not properly weatherproofed.

Villages/towns identified: Bhannine, Minnieh, Majdalaya, Markabta

2. Sanitation and shelter rehabilitation in warehouses, unfinished buildings

Similarly to the situation in tented settlements, sanitation infrastructure has been identified as a priority in warehouses and unfinished buildings. Shelter rehabilitation is also critical with families living in precarious and insalubrious dwellings.

Villages/towns identified: Zgharta, Kfar Zeina, Kfar Chakhna, Miryarta

3. Cash for rent for eviction cases for vulnerable families

Although the great majority of families in the Dennyeh area are living in private apartments in good conditions, many of them will be at risk of eviction during the summer (because the landlord will want to use the premises or raise the rent) and few alternative solutions are available to them. Consequently, those who cannot pay rent and get evicted will necessarily relocate to tents, garages or warehouses, thus increasing their vulnerability. Cash for rent activities should therefore be considered as a pertinent strategy for vulnerable households (i.e. single female-headed households, disabled head of household, injured breadwinner, etc...).

Villages/towns identified: Sir Ed Dennyeh, Assoun.

4. NFIs for newcomers

Upon arrival many, but not all, newcomer households benefits from charity and community solidarity to access basic NFIs such as mattresses, blankets and kitchen sets. However, with regards to hygiene kits and baby kits specifically, the need for assistance is still crucial, the majority not having the financial means to purchase these items even if though are available near the places where they seek refuge.

5. Annexes

ANNEX A: MAP OF SI INTERVENTION AREA



List of villages visited

District	Village
Zgharta	Majdlaya
Zgharta	Miryata
Zgharta	Fawar
Zgharta	Zgharta
Zgharta	Kfar Zeina
Zgharta	Kfar Chakhna
Zgharta	Ehden
Zgharta	Bchannine
Zgharta	Raskifa
Zgharta	Kfar Fou
Zgharta	Deir Nbouh
Zgharta	Kozhayya
Minieh	Markabta
Minieh	Bhannine
Minieh	Minieh
Minieh	Nabi Youchaa
Minieh	Deir Amar
Denniyeh	Sir Ed Denniyeh
Denniyeh	Aassoun
Denniyeh	Sfire
Denniyeh	Kharnoub

Instruction: This form is to be filled for each household surveyed.

0.1. Village	.....
0.2. P-Code	.....
0.3. District	.....
0.4. Zone	<input type="checkbox"/> Zgharta <input type="checkbox"/> Minieh <input type="checkbox"/> Danniye
0.5. Date /
0.6. Name of the agent	.....
0.7. Solidarités introduction	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

I. Bio-data			
I.1 Head of HH full name	First name:		
	Last name:		
I.2 Sex of the Head of HH	<input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female		
I.3 Phone n° in Lebanon <input type="checkbox"/> Neighbor		
I.4. Nationality of the HH	<input type="checkbox"/> Syr <input type="checkbox"/> Pal/LB <input type="checkbox"/> PRS <input type="checkbox"/> Leb		
I.5 Place of origin in Syria	.....	
I.6 UNHCR ProGres number	.....	
I.6.1 Date of UNHCR registration /		
I.7 Why are you not registered with UNHCR?	<input type="checkbox"/> Did not know it was possible		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Distance from the registration office		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Awaiting appointment		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Do not want to be registered		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Missing ID		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Fear		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Other:		
I.7.1 UNHCR leaflet & explanations given by SI	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
I.8 Date of arrival in Lebanon /		
I.9 Entry to Lebanon?	<input type="checkbox"/> Dabussy <input type="checkbox"/> al Masnaa <input type="checkbox"/> Arida		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Other legal entry location:		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Illegal entry location:		
I.10 Composition of the HH	Male Female		
	age < 5 yrs	
	5 yrs < age < 18 yrs	
	age > 18 yrs	
I.11 Schooling of children	Nbr going to school		
I.12 Does a member of the HH have specific needs?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
I.12.1 - If yes, what kind?	<input type="checkbox"/> Chronic illness <input type="checkbox"/> Disability <input type="checkbox"/> Single parent <input type="checkbox"/> Elderly		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Pregnant or lactating woman <input type="checkbox"/> Other:		
I.12.2 Needs for referral to HI?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
I.12.3 Unaccompanied minor	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
I.13 Reason for fleeing Syria?	<input type="checkbox"/> Insecurity <input type="checkbox"/> House destroyed		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Fear of being arrested <input type="checkbox"/> Medical condition		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Economic <input type="checkbox"/> Other:		
I.14 Displacement pattern (do not mention place of origin)			
#	Location	When	Reason of displacement
1			Ref I.13
2			
3			
I.15 Did you leave any family members behind?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
	I.15 - If yes, please specify. <input type="checkbox"/> Engagement in political/military activities <input type="checkbox"/> Missing <input type="checkbox"/> Arrested <input type="checkbox"/> Injured <input type="checkbox"/> Financial reasons <input type="checkbox"/> Other:		
I.16 Have you already been registered by another org./gov't?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
	If yes, by whom?		
I.17 Assistance received so far:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		

I.17.1 Type			When?	By whom?
<input type="checkbox"/> Food coupons				
<input type="checkbox"/> Hygiene kits				
<input type="checkbox"/> Baby kits				
<input type="checkbox"/> Mattresses/blankets				
<input type="checkbox"/> Shelter kits				

-	-	-
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<input type="checkbox"/> Rent support		
<input type="checkbox"/> Financial/cash support		
<input type="checkbox"/> Other:		

II. Livelihood	
II.1. What is currently your main source of subsistence?	
Daily work	<input type="checkbox"/> Nbr of days/month :
Permanent job	<input type="checkbox"/> Charity <input type="checkbox"/>
Humanitarian assistance	<input type="checkbox"/> Remittances <input type="checkbox"/>
Using savings	<input type="checkbox"/> Borrowing <input type="checkbox"/>
Small business	<input type="checkbox"/> Other:
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
II.2 In the past three months, has your HH been unable to pay for basic needs?	II.2.1 - If yes, which one?
	<input type="checkbox"/> Food <input type="checkbox"/> Rent
	<input type="checkbox"/> Health care <input type="checkbox"/> Water
	<input type="checkbox"/> Other:

III. Food consumption	
III.1 Nbr of meals per day	(1) Adults:
	(2) Children:
III.2 Nbr of meals per day before the crisis?	(1) Adults:
	(2) Children:
III.3 Is there any item that disappeared from your diet?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
	III.3.1 - If yes, please specify? <input type="checkbox"/> Meat <input type="checkbox"/> Dairy <input type="checkbox"/> Fruits <input type="checkbox"/> Vegetables <input type="checkbox"/> Other:
III.4 Where do food items come from?	<input type="checkbox"/> Direct purchase <input type="checkbox"/> Charity
	<input type="checkbox"/> WFP vouchers <input type="checkbox"/> Other:

IV. Shelter	
IV.1 Type of shelter	<input type="checkbox"/> Tent or basic hand-made shelter
	<input type="checkbox"/> House / Apartment
IV.2 Collective shelter	<input type="checkbox"/> Warehouse / Garage / Shop
	<input type="checkbox"/> Unfinished building
IV.3 Rent	<input type="checkbox"/> Public building:
	<input type="checkbox"/> No accommodation
IV.4 Are there any current eviction threats?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
	IV.4.2 - If yes, explain : <input type="checkbox"/> Incapacity to pay the rent <input type="checkbox"/> Owner wanting to use premises <input type="checkbox"/> Other:
IV.5 Nbr of rooms (excluding bathroom / toilets)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
	IV.6.1 - Characteristics <input type="checkbox"/> Absence of door / windows <input type="checkbox"/> Holes / leaks in ceiling <input type="checkbox"/> Unfinished floor (i.e. not cement) <input type="checkbox"/> Walls made of plastic sheeting / cloth <input type="checkbox"/> Other :
IV.6 Is the shelter weatherproofed?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
	<input type="checkbox"/> Fireplace <input type="checkbox"/> Fuel stove <input type="checkbox"/> Gas stove <input type="checkbox"/> Coal stove <input type="checkbox"/> Wood stove <input type="checkbox"/> Electrical heater <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> Other:
IV.7 Presence of heating system?	<input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> Mosquitoes
IV.8 Presence of electricity?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
IV.9 Presence of insects or rodents?	<input type="checkbox"/> Flies <input type="checkbox"/> Cockroaches
	<input type="checkbox"/> Rats <input type="checkbox"/> Other:

V. Non Food Items		
Items	Needs	Quantity
V.1 Mattresses	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	...../4
V.2 Blankets	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	.....
V.3 Hygiene Kit (no soap - no bucket)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	1
V.4 Baby Kit	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	1
V.5 Kitchen set (no cooking pot - no plates - no pan)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	1

VI. WASH		VII. Pictures	
VI.1 What is your current drinking water source	<input type="checkbox"/> Municipality water network (tap) <input type="checkbox"/> Private borehole / well <input type="checkbox"/> Bottled water <input type="checkbox"/> River <input type="checkbox"/> Water trucking (if yes, frequency/.....) <input type="checkbox"/> Other:	VII.1 - Nbr of pictures taken	.....
VI.2 Distance to drinking water source (if outside of shelter)	<input type="checkbox"/> Less than 2 min (~<100m) <input type="checkbox"/> Between 2 and 5 min (100m<~<500m) <input type="checkbox"/> Between 5 and 10 min (500m<~<1km) <input type="checkbox"/> More than 10 min (~>1km)	VII.2 - N° of 1 st picture	.....
VI.3 Drinking water storage 	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes - capacity (..... L) - cleanliness <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	VII.3 - N° of last picture	.....
VI.4 What is your current domestic water source?	<input type="checkbox"/> Same as drinking water <input type="checkbox"/> Municipality water network (tap) <input type="checkbox"/> Private borehole / well <input type="checkbox"/> River <input type="checkbox"/> Water trucking (if yes, frequency/.....) <input type="checkbox"/> Other:	VIII. Comments from Surveyor	
VI.5 Distance to domestic water source (if outside of shelter)	<input type="checkbox"/> Less than 2 min (~<100m) <input type="checkbox"/> Between 2 and 5 min (100m<~<500m) <input type="checkbox"/> Between 5 and 10 min (500m<~<1km) <input type="checkbox"/> More than 10 min (~>1km)	VIII.1 According to you does this shelter need rehabilitation?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
VI.6 Domestic water storage 	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes - capacity (..... L) - cleanliness <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	VIII.2 Explain why	
VI.7 Water related diseases in the last 2 weeks (for the family)	Diarrhea (nbr): cases Skin disease (nbr): cases Others: - what cases - nbr cases	VIII.3 According to you do the water or sanitation facilities need rehabilitation?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
VI.8 Water treatment *	<input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> Ceramic filtering <input type="checkbox"/> Boiling water <input type="checkbox"/> Chlorination / Tabs <input type="checkbox"/> Cloth filtering <input type="checkbox"/> Other	VIII.4 Explain why	
VI.9 Hand washing *	VI.9.1 - When <input type="checkbox"/> After defecating <input type="checkbox"/> Before cooking <input type="checkbox"/> Before eating <input type="checkbox"/> Before breast feeding <input type="checkbox"/> After cleaning child's bottom <input type="checkbox"/> Other VI.9.2 - How <input type="checkbox"/> With Soap <input type="checkbox"/> With water only <input type="checkbox"/> With something else VI.9.3 - Why <input type="checkbox"/> to feel clean <input type="checkbox"/> to prevent diseases <input type="checkbox"/> don't know <input type="checkbox"/> Other	VIII.5 General Comments	
VI.10 Body washing * (shower)	VI.10.1 - Frequency: ...../week VI.10.2 - Location: <input type="checkbox"/> Toilets <input type="checkbox"/> Bathroom <input type="checkbox"/> Other VI.10.3 - Means: <input type="checkbox"/> Soap <input type="checkbox"/> Water only VI.10.4 - Nbr of pers. sharing the facility	Thank you, do you have any questions ?	
VI.11 Defecation location *	VI.11.1 - Where <input type="checkbox"/> Shelter Toilets/latrines <input type="checkbox"/> Public Toilets/latrines <input type="checkbox"/> Open air VI.11.2 - Distance, if open air or public <input type="checkbox"/> ~<50m <input type="checkbox"/> 50m<~<100m <input type="checkbox"/> ~>100m		
VI.12 Toilets type 	VI.12.1 - Type <input type="checkbox"/> Pit latrine <input type="checkbox"/> Sewage network <input type="checkbox"/> Septic tank <input type="checkbox"/> Piped to river <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know <input type="checkbox"/> Other VI.12.2 - Status (observation) Functional <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Continuous leak <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Clean <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Smelling <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Flies <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Privacy <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Separation <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No VI.12.3 - Nbr of pers. sharing the toilets VI.12.4 - Mean of cleaning the toilets <input type="checkbox"/> Water only <input type="checkbox"/> Soap <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know		
VI.13 Waste disposal	<input type="checkbox"/> Burning <input type="checkbox"/> Waste pit (burial) <input type="checkbox"/> Dumpster <input type="checkbox"/> Leave it where it is <input type="checkbox"/> Dump site <input type="checkbox"/> Other		