

A – Methodology

Swiss Solidar undertook a multi-sectoral needs assessment in August 2013 to assess the humanitarian needs of Syrian refugees residing in Nabatieh and Jezzine Districts in Southern Lebanon.¹ Prior to undertaking its field assessment, Solidar undertook a detailed documentation review, including other recent needs assessment reports, strategy documents, NGO position papers and relevant standards. Based on feedback we received from other agencies, UNHCR and government sources, Solidar identified potential gaps in the provision of Shelter, WASH, Protection and Non Food Item (particularly winterisation) assistance in Nabatieh and Jezzine governorates in South Lebanon. A reconnaissance visit to Nabatieh to meet with the Head of the Union of Municipalities and two Heads of Municipalities was then undertaken on 25 July 2013 to confirm the need for Solidar to extend its operations to these locations. Feedback from these meetings demonstrated that there were indeed significant gaps in the assistance being provided to refugees, and Solidar made plans for a more detailed needs assessment.

The assessment was undertaken over 5 days from 12-16 August 2013. In addition to Nabatieh, Solidar also included Jezzine District in the assessment as, although there were lower numbers of refugees, the extent of formal assistance was very low. The purpose of the assessment was to assess the situation of Syrian refugees in relation to shelter, livelihoods, WASH, winterisation and protection. Three teams from the local area were recruited and trained for the assessment, overseen by an Assessment Coordinator. The assessment took place in 12 municipalities, which were selected through discussions with the Union of Municipalities (a list of municipalities visited is provided in Fig 2). Based on the findings of the assessment, Solidar held another meeting with members of the Union of Municipalities' office to present the results and further develop its strategy on winterisation and rental assistance.

The methodology used structured questionnaires for all activities in order to enable comparison between results but opportunities were provided for free discussion. In each district, Solidar interviewed the heads of municipality or person responsible for Syrian refugees. For the household questionnaires, three or four households were selected in each municipality by locating areas where Syrians were living and visiting households from different areas. A group interview was then undertaken with one or two people from between 4 and 10 households who had not taken part in the household questionnaire, depending on availability. Almost the same questions were asked to the refugees in the group interview as in the municipality interviews in order to cross-check data. Please see the table below for numbers of participants and type of participation in the assessment.

¹ According to UNHCR as of September, 4th: 3,721 House Holds consisting of 17, 271 individuals reside in Nabatiye District and 301 Households Consisting of 1, 359 individuals reside in Jezzine District. Source: -UNHCR Lebanon The South, UNHCR Registration trends for Syrians – August 29 – Sept 04, weekly statistics

Table 1 – Assessment Activities

Group	Activity	Municipalities included in activity	Individuals	Number of Households	Total number of people in represented households
Municipality heads of office and in charge of refugees	Structured interview	12	13	-	-
Syrian refugees	Household structured interview	12	-	44	372
Syrian refugees	Group structured interviews	9	-	66	381
Total		12	13	110	753

Please see Annex A for the refugee group interview form. Annex B shows the additional questions asked to the municipalities in addition to the questions asked in the group interview form. The Household survey form is in Excel format but is available on request from Solidar.

The assessment process also included consultation with a range of non-governmental stakeholders comprising UNHCR, international, national and local national NGOs, in order to assess the level and type of assistance that has been provided in these districts, the modalities of assistance used (and lessons learned) as well as planned activities.

Fig 1 - Map showing Nabatieh and Jezzine districts

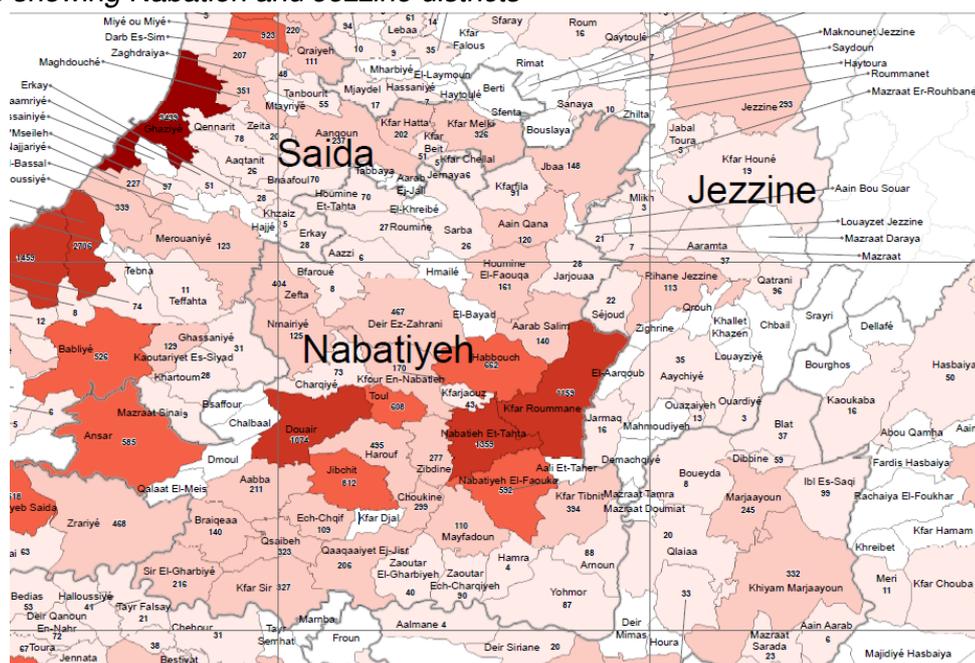


Table 2 - Municipalities visited during the assessment and numbers of refugees registered by the municipality

<u>Municipality</u>	<u>Refugees - Families</u>	<u>Refugees – Individuals²</u>
Jbaa	130	600
Zefta	90	345 plus approx 150 not registered
Habbouch	163	782
Douair	411	1276
Ansar	162	952
Aabba	80	450
Jezzine (Jezzine District)	300	1600
Kfar Roummane	315	2500
Harouf	30	180
Jibchit	168	700
Kfar Tebnit	80	500
Arnoun	46	170
Total:	1929	7385

B - Key Findings

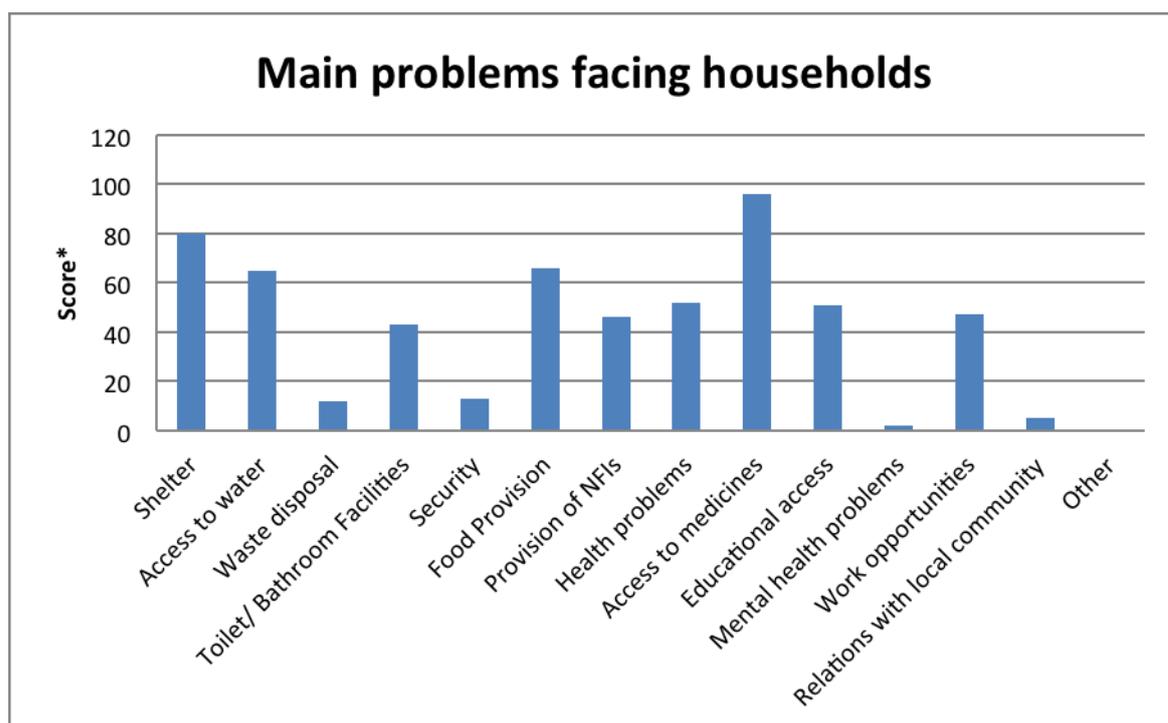
I – Overview

Nabatieh and Jezzine districts are located in Southern Lebanon. Nabatieh district is part of Nabatieh governorate including Nabatieh, Hasbaya, Marjeyoun and Bint Jbeil districts. Jezzine is part of South governorate which includes Saida, Tyr and Jezzine districts.

The assessment found that the situation in Nabatieh and Jezzine in part reflects the situation facing refugees and host communities throughout Lebanon, but also has characteristics that are unique to these locations. As can be seen from the chart below, the main problems faced by households were in relation to healthcare/ access to medicines, shelter, and food and water access. These are similar issues to those faced in other parts of Lebanon with high numbers of refugees.

² Figures based on statistics of refugees registered with the municipality. Only 72% of HH's interviewed had registered with the municipality, which may indicate that actual numbers are likely to be higher.

Fig 2 – Main problems facing households identified during household survey



The graph above (Fig 2) was produced based on a prioritised ranking of problems as identified by the households interviewed. A score of 5 was given to the highest priority, 4 for the second highest, down to 1 for the 5th highest priority. The total score for each problem across all households was then used to assess the order of importance.

The high numbers of refugees entering areas such as the Bekaa are not currently being matched in Nabatieh and Jezzine. However, the increases are still significant. Between 25 July and 28 August 2013, registered refugee numbers in Nabatieh rose by approximately 14% from 14,565 to 16,631 individuals. In the same period in Jezzine, they increased by 8% from 1,250 to 1,352 individuals. Jezzine in particular has fairly low numbers of refugees, possibly due to the large number of Christian communities, which may be less attractive to the largely Muslim refugees.

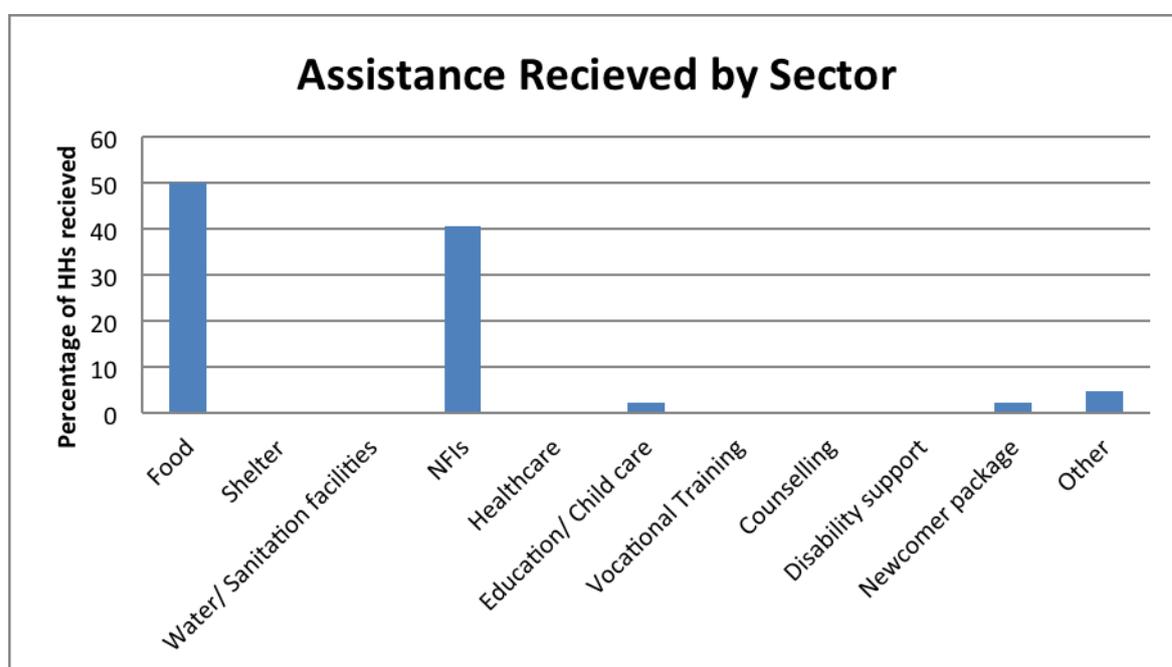
According to government sources, a large number (exact proportion unknown) of the refugees in Nabatieh and Jezzine are relatives of migrant workers who had been residing in Lebanon or visiting Lebanon before the civil war in Syria, usually without their families. This was not borne out by the household survey, in which the maximum length of time in Lebanon had been 2 years. It may be that the household timed its arrival from the time of arrival of most of its participants. Despite opinions that these families are more resilient, the difference between these families and those newly arrived is probably minimal. The decrease in work opportunities and the higher costs of supporting a family in Lebanon (as opposed to Syria), mean that these families are much worse off than they were before the war. The Head of the Union of Municipalities also differentiates between those who have arrived from parts of Syria heavily affected by conflict and those who came from parts of Syria which are less affected and which, he believed, may have come for the economic opportunities, hence are considered less vulnerable.

The predominantly Shia religion of Nabatieh does not appear to have deterred the mainly Sunni refugees from moving into this area. There have been a few isolated incidents of conflict but no

indications that this is a widespread problem were identified. Indeed, the Shia political party Hizbollah has been very active in providing social services to the refugees including a limited amount of free housing in certain municipalities³. The government does view the presence of the refugees as a potential security issue, and as a result some municipalities in Nabatieh have put in place night curfews from 2200 hours to 0600 hours for refugees, but this was not a cause of resentment amongst refugees. The situation in Jezzine municipality relating to curfews is very different and will be elaborated under the Protection section.

Overall, assistance levels were found to be fairly low. Few households reported receiving assistance beyond the standardised UNHCR food and NFI vouchers – and even these were lower than expected with only 55% of HHs reported having received UNHCR food vouchers, and 43% of HHs reported having received UNHCR hygiene vouchers.

Fig 3 – Assistance Received by Sector in Households Interviewed during Household Survey

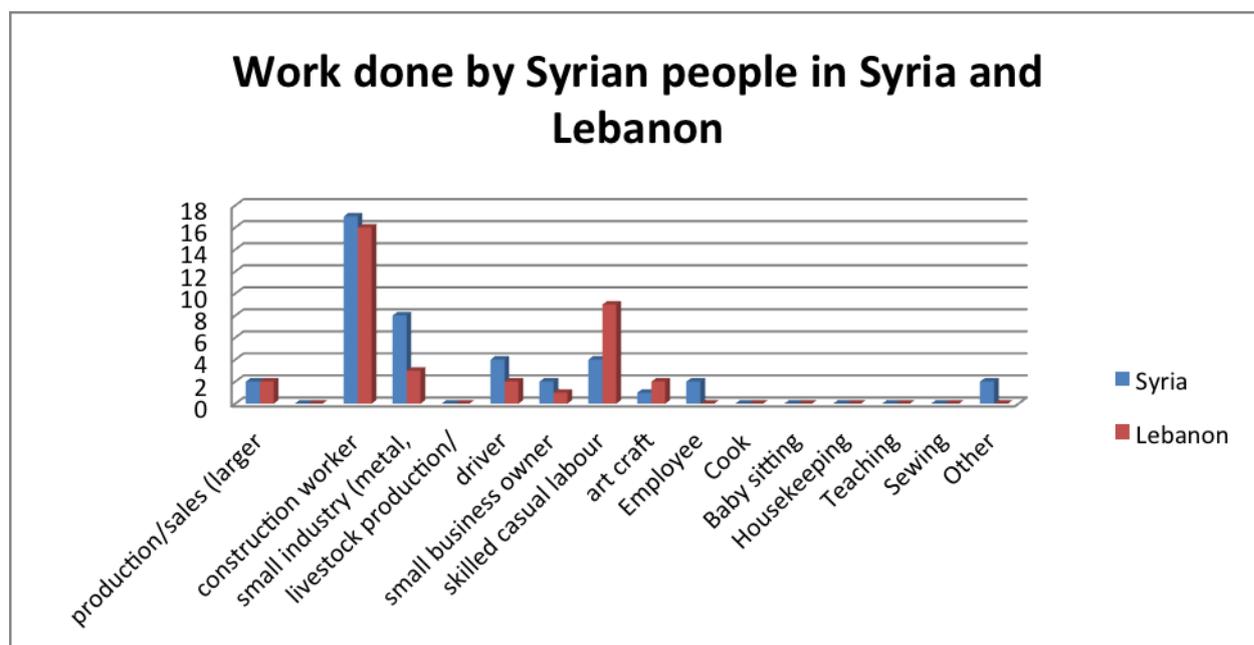


II – Livelihoods

Most able-bodied male refugees are able to get casual labour work at around \$15-20 per day (agriculture, rock-breaking, building) for about 15-20 days per month. However, this number is expected to drop significantly in winter as businesses close, agricultural work stops, and building work slows to around 5-10 days per month. As can be seen in Fig 4, many of those who had worked in Syria and were now working in Lebanon were doing fairly similar work, although there was a shift away from skilled work such as metalwork and carpentry towards more menial casual labour.

³ In Jbaa, the municipality assisted newcomers to find free housing and rehabilitated houses for them (not known how many). In Ansar, Hizbollah is paying rent for approximately 70 households. Both these municipalities are in Nabatieh.

Fig 4 – Work done by Syrian People in Syria and Lebanon amongst households included in the household survey



The main challenge relating to livelihoods is the high cost of rent. Amongst the household survey sample, average rents of \$187 plus \$29 electricity and water (total: \$216) combined with average income of \$292 were leaving households with around \$76 per month for basic needs. Many households were forced to borrow from others to meet rent payments and daily needs. Most households were unable to predict how long they would be able to afford to pay rent and did not know if they would be able to afford it beyond 1-2 months.

Household membership was characterised by very high levels of dependency. The average household had 8 people, including only one working individual. There were very high numbers of women and children and 93% of HHs had children under 5 – an average of 2 per household. It did appear that those who had fled Syria consisted of the most vulnerable members characterised by large numbers of children and women, the elderly and the infirm. Some households consisted of a number of mothers with their children and one working male; the other husbands had been killed or were still fighting or still trying to eke out a living in Syria.

III – Shelter

a) Availability

Compared to other areas of Lebanon, there is more available housing in Nabatieh and Jezzine for the refugees. Only three municipalities (Kfar Roummane, Arnoun and Jbaa) reported being more than 75% full. However, this has not prevented rents from increasing approximately 25-50% on pre-crisis prices, according to local sources.

There is a large stock of unfinished housing, mainly built using subsidies provided after the 2006 war. Two NGOs have been implementing shelter projects to upgrade unfinished housing in Nabatieh and other areas for use by refugees in exchange for rent. This intervention has been found to benefit the local population as well as the refugees. The argument for this type of activity is that it increases the stock of available housing, and thereby reduces demand on the housing

stock and thus contributes to stabilising rents and improving the quality of housing for refugees. However, this effect is likely to be less pronounced in Nabatieh as the market is not yet fully saturated so increasing the housing stock will not make a major difference to the availability of housing for refugees.

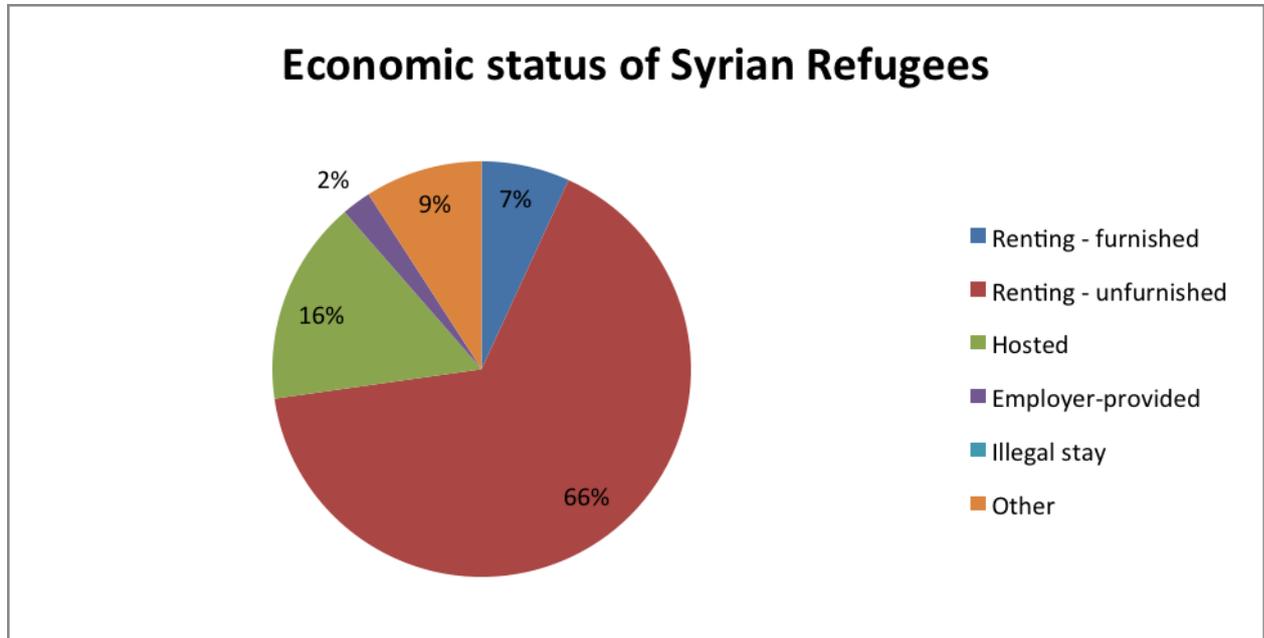
b) Economic Status

A recent survey from UNHCR found that 81.25% of refugees are paying rent for their accommodation. A similar proportion was encountered in Nabatieh and Jezzine. Most of the refugees interviewed, 66% were renting unfurnished accommodation, 16% were hosted by other families and 9% were staying in tented accommodation (described in the chart under Other). However, the number of households in tented settlements included in the sample is not necessarily representative of the situation in Nabatieh and Jezzine as there were only a small number of tented settlements identified in Kfar Roummane. The government of Nabatieh in particular is very keen not to have any tented settlements and said that it would take action to assist any households forced to move into tents.

Amongst the households visited, there was an average of 2 families living in each shelter, up to a maximum of 7 families. Informal collective shelters, where more than six families live together, were common in Nabatieh. The average size of shelter was 2 rooms, with an average of 5 people per room, up to as high as 11 people in one room.

See Fig 5 below on the economic status of the refugees interviewed during the assessment.

Fig 5 – Economic Status of Syrian Refugees included in Household Survey

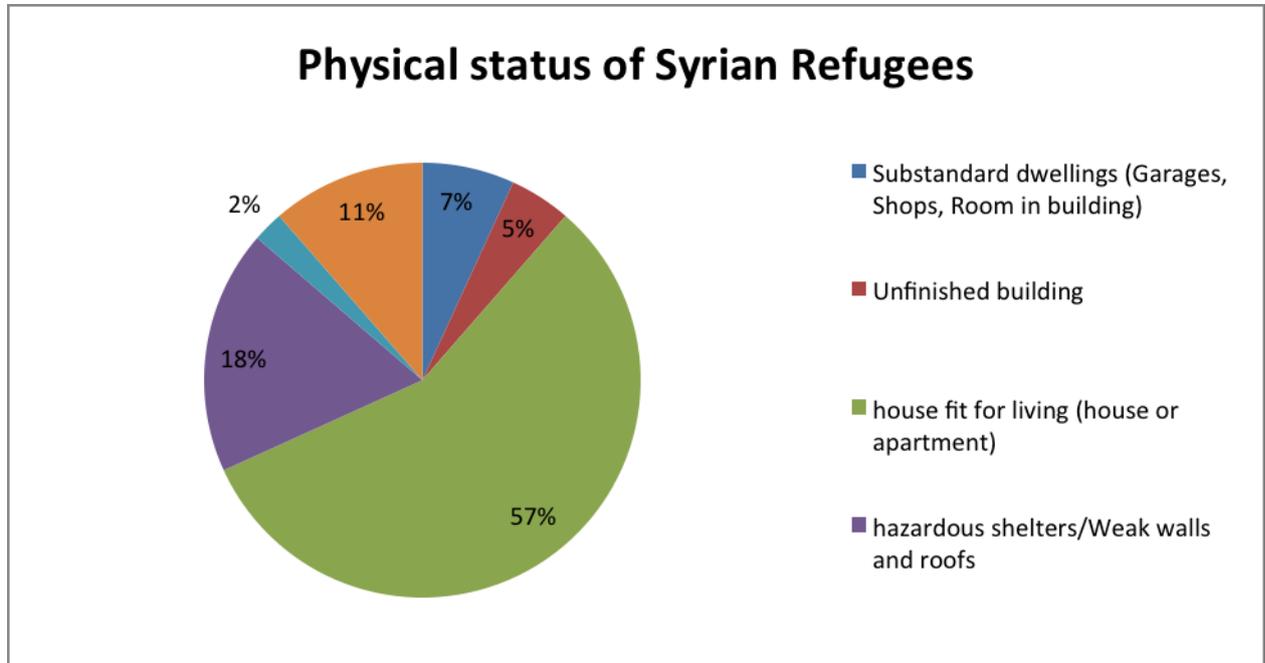


c) Physical status

The main problem in renting accommodation is unaffordable rent prices, which have increased in the crisis. As elsewhere, refugees are paying high prices for what is usually very poor quality accommodation. 43% of households visited during the assessment were living in substandard

dwellings (garages, shops, room in building), unfinished buildings, hazardous shelters with weak walls and roofs or self-made shelters (tents or zinc walls) – see Fig 6.

Fig 6 – Physical Status of Syrian Refugees included in the Household Survey

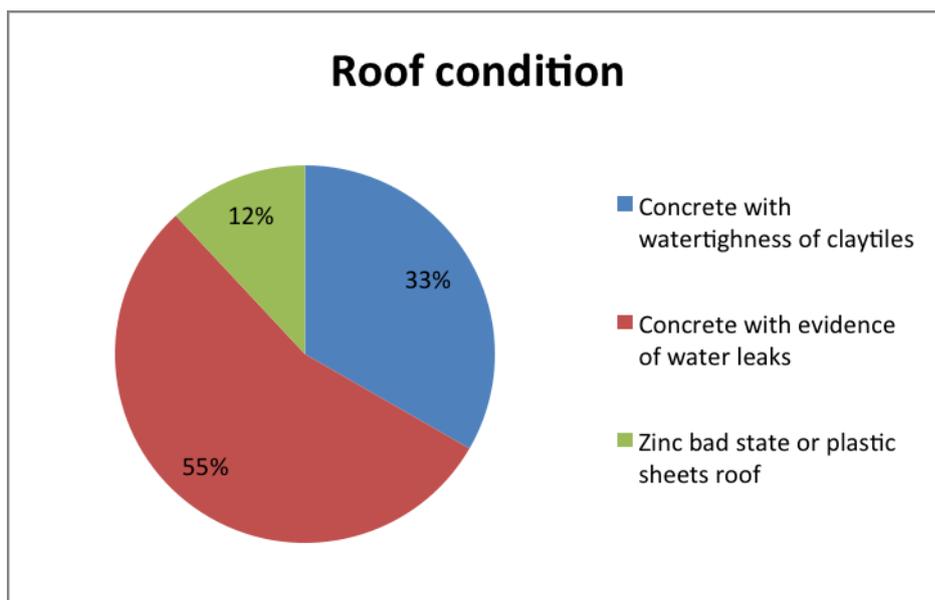
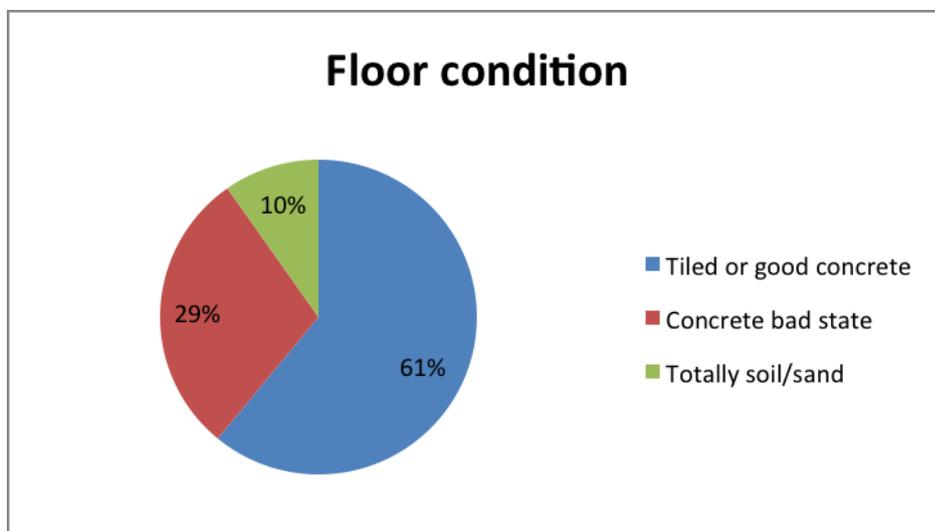
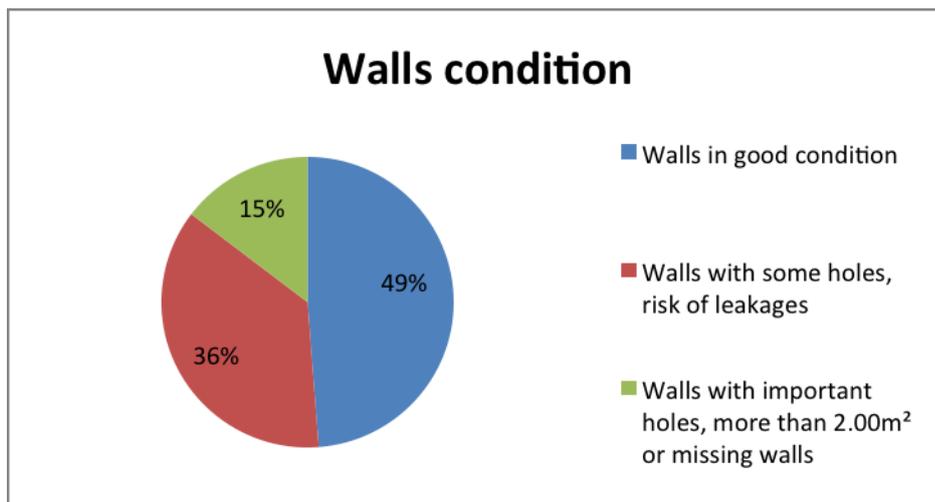


d) *Winter Needs*

At 300 – 900 m above sea level and in close proximity to mountain ranges, Nabatieh experiences cold winters including snowfall. Jezzine is even higher with altitudes as high as 1050m. Many of the houses are not weather-proofed (62% were not found to be weather-proofed) and distribution of stoves will require a contingent shelter renovation activity to ensure efficiency of heating. The potential for evictions due to reduced incomes over the winter period means that shelter winterisation should ideally include a small component to provide free or subsidised housing to extremely vulnerable households over the winter period.

Many of the shelters visited would require winterisation assistance due to holes in the walls and roofs, and missing doors and windows.

Fig 7, 8 and 9 – Walls, Floor and Roof condition in households included in household survey



As can be seen from Figures 7,8 and 9, standardised sealing-off kits for unfinished buildings and informal settlements will make an important contribution to making households weather-proof over the winter, especially important for those in high altitude, above 500m. The kits will also allow households to cover missing doors and windows. The results in Table 3 were recorded amongst surveyed households in relation to missing doors and windows.

Table 3 – Incidence of missing doors and windows in surveyed households

	Number of HHs missing (ex 44)	of with items	% of HHs with missing items	Number of items missing amongst affected HHs
Missing external doors	12		27	13
Missing internal door	18		41	46
Missing external windows	15		34	43

e) *Rent Prices*

The problem of rent prices continues to challenge humanitarian aid communities since it is a cross-cutting problem which affects the household's ability to meet all its basic needs including health, food, shelter, water, sanitation, protection and the ability to be adequately and safely protected during the winter. The cost of and standards of accommodation for Syrian refugees in Lebanon are governed by market forces rather than principles of value for money and international standards, as is usually the case with refugee shelter. As a result, most agencies have accepted that rent prices will continue to rise, unabated, until landlords reach the maximum threshold that refugees are able to pay, with potentially dire consequences for refugees' abilities to meet all of their other basic needs.

As a result of its assessment, Solidar believes that action needs to be taken to challenge this assumption and that the rental market is still open to opportunities to influence rent prices in a positive way through advocacy and awareness activities and by strengthening networks between refugee households and between refugees and municipality governments.

The primacy of the market and business in Lebanese life and society was one of the major factors working against this proposition. However, the following factors work to support it:

- 1) Significant variations in rent prices unrelated to the standard and size of accommodation and its location – suggesting exploitative tendencies amongst some landlords rather than market forces.
- 2) The presence of spare unused housing in all but three of the municipalities – again suggesting that higher prices are not purely the result of market forces.

Solidar's assessment identified other factors affecting rent hikes which have not yet been incorporated into shelter response strategies:

- 1) The urgency of the need for immediate shelter which may reduce refugees' bargaining power

- 2) The lack of available formal or informal networks for refugees through which they can identify potential properties
- 3) Unwillingness to rent to Syrians amongst some Lebanese

Each of these factors contribute to creating a market that is landlord rather than tenant-driven, and which enables rent exploitation.

f) *Shelter assistance*

Assistance to populations in Nabatieh and Jezzine districts on shelter has been minimal. The municipalities have, however, played a more active role than has been seen in other parts of Lebanon. Two of the municipalities had been highly active in providing assistance in the form of free housing but also said that their resources for assistance were running low. Shelter assistance in the form of rent payment has also been provided by the Hizbollah party, but figures were not available on the extent of assistance, and again this was only in a small number of municipalities.

No assistance on weather-proofing houses had yet been undertaken by agencies. Only one example of an NGO-run collective shelter was identified – in Kfar Roummane, Nabatieh, by DRC. There are collective shelter projects planned by Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli (CISP) in other municipalities not covered by this assessment – two planned in Sir el Gharbiye and Kfar Sir and one under approval in Jezzine district (location not known).

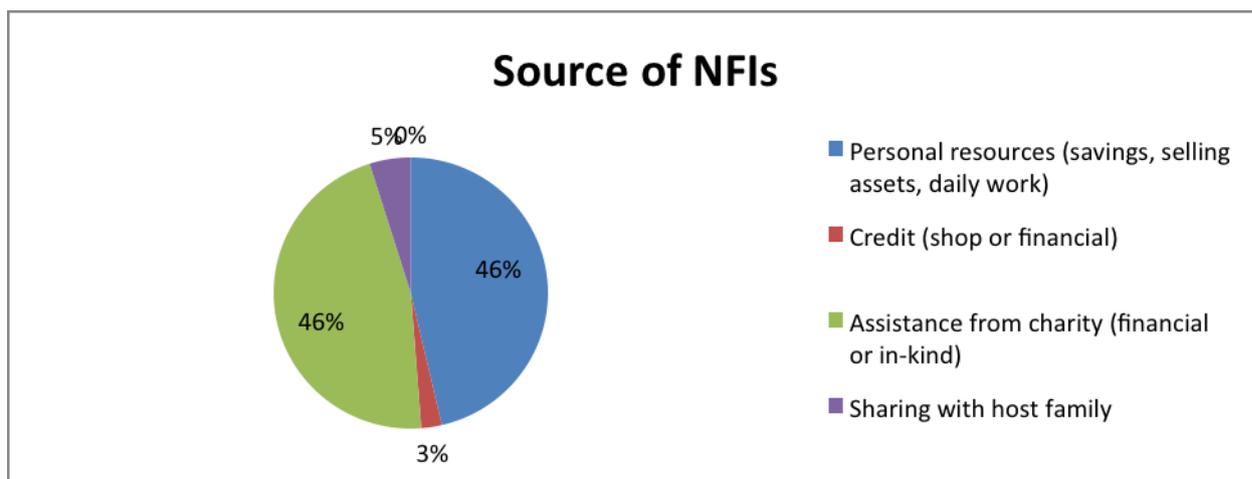
No other agency activities in relation to shelter were identified in the municipalities visited during either the household assessments or interviews with refugees and municipalities. However, NRC report that they are working on upgrading of unfinished houses in Nabatieh district.

IV – Non-Food Items

Assistance in relation to non-food items has also been minimal. 43% of households had received the UNHCR hygiene voucher. There had been small amounts of NFI distribution by Intersos in Jibshit and Doueir. Four of the municipalities had distributed their own NFIs including fuel vouchers. Worryingly, only one of the households had received newcomer assistance despite almost 50% arriving in the past 6 months. Moreover, few of the municipality representatives interviewed were aware of this form of assistance.

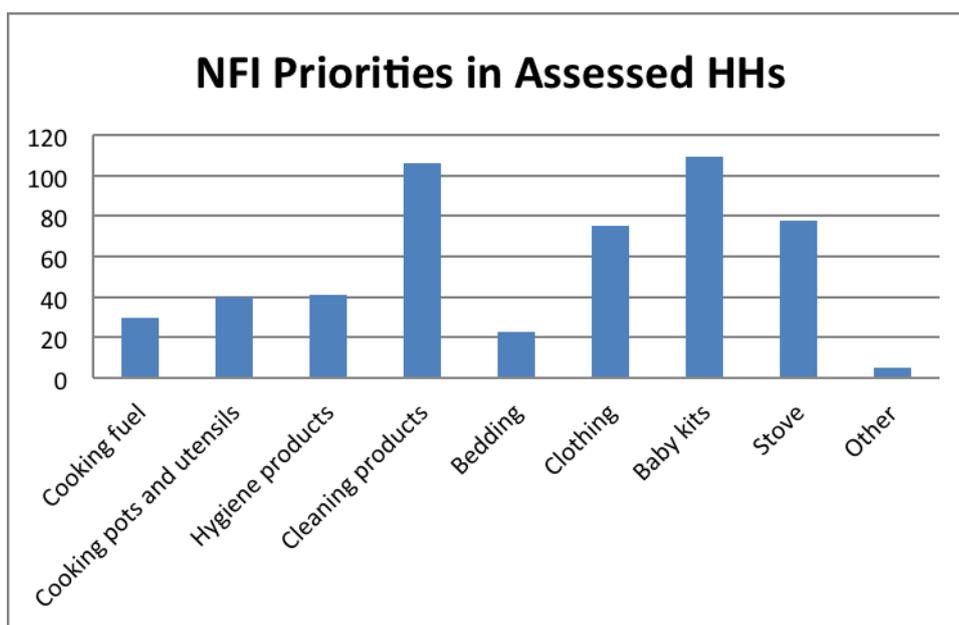
Most households are therefore using their personal resources to purchase NFIs. See Fig 10 below.

Fig 10 – Source of NFIs amongst surveyed households



Priorities for NFIs are shown in the chart below. Since households have more than one need, they were asked to rank their needs. A score of 5 was given to the highest priority, 4 for the second highest, down to 1 for the 5th highest priority. The total score for each problem was then used to assess the overall priority.

Fig 11 – NFI Priorities established through ranking exercise in surveyed households



An analysis of the altitudes of different municipalities showed that more than one third of the refugee households in Nabatieh are living above 500 metres and 100% of the refugees in Jezzine are above 500 metres. As such, they will be subjected to harsh winter weather between November 2013 and March 2014. Even those living at lower altitudes would ideally receive some kind of assistance as temperatures can be very cold and the type of accommodation available will not retain warmth in winter. During the winter of 2012/13, CISP reported that 164 Households received heating stoves and 26 households received blankets. This represents only a very small number of the households where there is a need for stoves.

Fig 12 – Winterisation Priorities amongst surveyed households

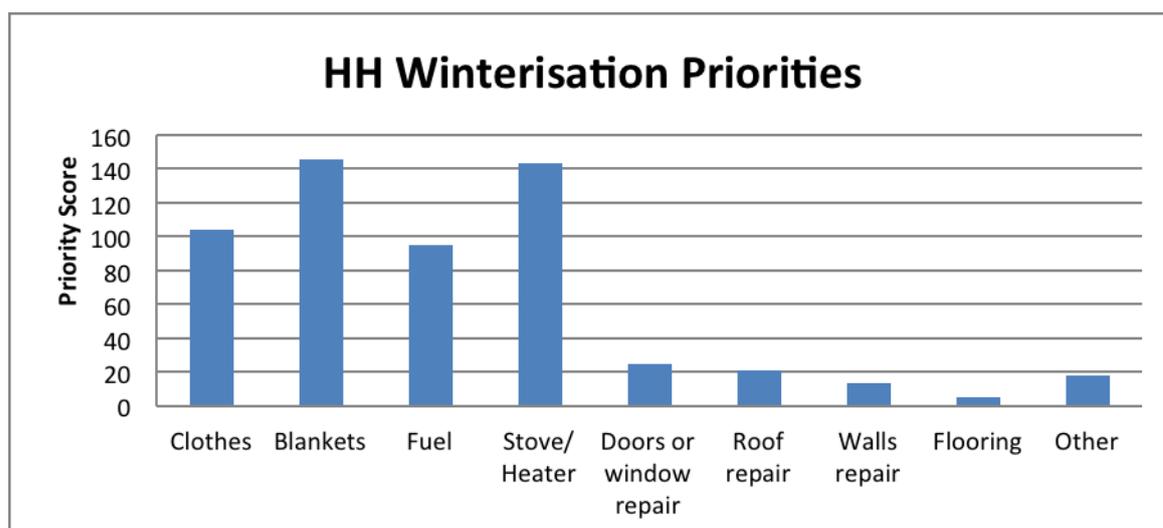


Fig 11 shows that stoves are an important priority amongst all NFIs amongst surveyed households, and Fig 12 shows that stoves and blankets were the highest winterisation priorities. Given the generalised poor accommodation standards, the lack of assistance provided, limited income and high rents, these findings are not surprising and clearly denote the urgent need for the provision of winterisation items to support refugee families this winter.

In terms of the method of distribution, the majority of both refugees and municipalities⁴ preferred in-kind contributions for NFIs since they are deemed one off items, distributed centrally.

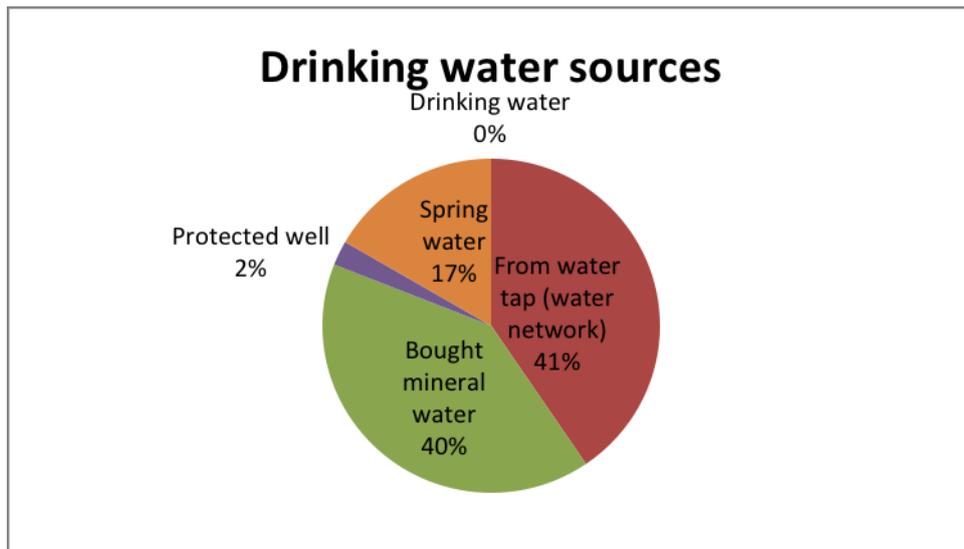
V – Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

The main issue that arose in relation to water during the group interviews was water scarcity. All municipalities have water scarcity issue except Jbaa, Kfar Tebnit and Kfar Roummane. Refugees have to buy water for drinking to supplement other water sources – spending around \$30 a month. This is a common problem shared by Lebanese households. Households had one or two water tanks, which held between 500 and 4000 litres of water. The average water capacity was 2000 litres shared between an average of 10 people. 74% of households relied on the municipal water supply for the majority of their water needs. In urban areas, tanks were filled regularly, at least every two days, but in more remote areas the water supply was less frequent and they were able to fill their tanks only every 3-4 days creating water scarcity.

The source of drinking water mainly included tap water (41%), bought mineral water (40%), and spring water (17%). See Fig 13 below. None of the households carried out any purification of their water.

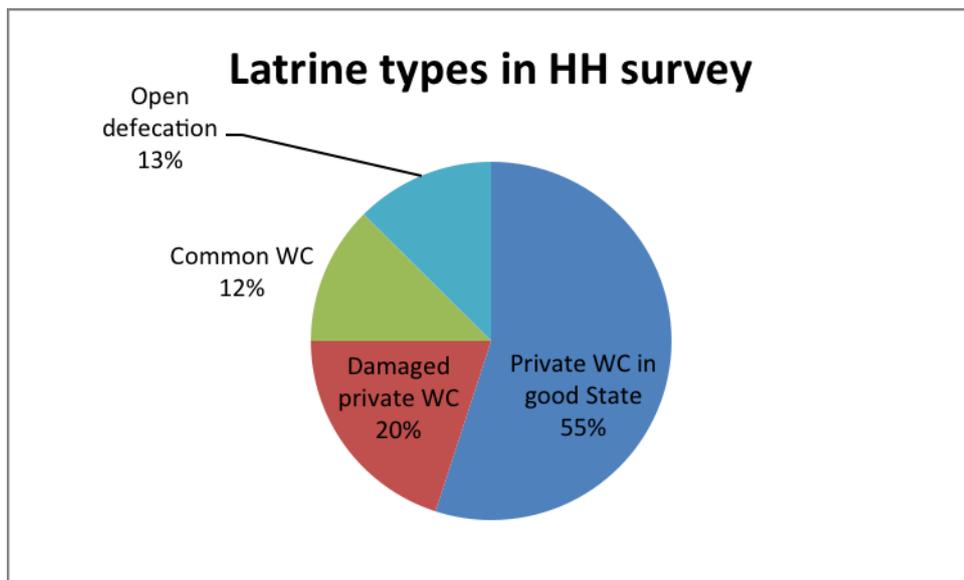
⁴ Refugee group interview results showed that 6 out of 9 municipalities preferred in kind central distributions; 2 preferred vouchers and one preferred cash. From the municipality interviews, 8 out of 12 municipalities favoured in-kind distributions, either centrally or through municipality. Two preferred vouchers, one preferred cash, and one had no preference.

Fig 13 – Drinking Water Sources amongst Surveyed Households



The majority of households were using private latrines in their houses (75%). 25% of private latrines were damaged. 12% were sharing latrine facilities and 13% used open defecation (mainly those in tented shelters).

Fig 14 – Latrine types amongst surveyed households



The average number of people sharing a WC was 8 and 7% of the sample (3 HHs) had more than 15 people using the same latrine. Evacuation of human waste was through septic tank or municipal sewage system.

Table 4: Bathroom Facilities in Surveyed Households

Bathroom facilities	No of HHs - YES	% of HHs - YES
Is there a water tap in service beside the WC?	31	74%
IS there a wash basin in service?	23	55%
Is there a shower mixer in service?	31	74%
Tiles on the floor in bathroom?	27	64%
Door in the bathroom?	31	74%
Window in the bathroom?	28	67%
Water heater	24	57%

In total, 39% of the households were judged by the assessment teams to be living in an unhygienic situation, the rest were judged to be living in a hygienic way. Of the households living in unhygienic conditions, 52% were described as lacking personal hygiene, 19% as not managing waste in a hygienic way, and 26% as not maintaining proper food hygiene.

The households were asked how many diarrhoea cases had they had in the past 2 weeks. 57% had experienced diarrhoea cases. A total of 49 cases were identified in the past 2 weeks, meaning that 1 in 8 people in the households assessed had been affected. In 43% of households, children under 5 had been affected and 37 cases of diarrhoea were identified, meaning that 37 of the 101 children under 5 in the households surveyed had suffered from diarrhoea (37%). Skin diseases were also fairly common, with 32% of households reporting skin diseases in the past 2 months (28 cases amongst 14 households).

Waste management did not feature as a major problem, as has been experienced in other areas. Waste is removed by the municipality and transferred to rubbish collection centres. All of the refugees and municipalities said no intervention was necessary on waste management at the current time. However, in 72% of the households visited, teams did see waste in the open near to the accommodation, which would appear to contradict these results. It may have been that bags of waste were put out for collection as the households are lacking bins.

VI - Protection

With refugee households living independently in rented accommodation, the potential for vulnerable households to slip through the safety net increases. Due to financial constraints, NGO assistance is frequently done with no household-level or even municipality level outreach whatsoever. Only one of the municipality offices reported that they had been visited by other NGOs. Households receive text messages summoning them to distributions and they travel to centralised distributions. As such, there is no mechanism for agencies to identify highly vulnerable households and protection concerns at a community level.

The amount of support available from other refugees is also limited. Feedback from refugees during discussions showed that levels of social capital vary but the majority of refugees are fairly isolated – interacting only with immediate neighbours and family. Low levels of social capital also has a financial impact as many refugees depend on kin to borrow money to pay rent.

Municipalities are fairly active in terms of knowing which households are particularly vulnerable, but have limited opportunities to support them. The level of municipality assistance tends to vary depending on the wealth of the municipality, as well as how pro-active the municipality members are.

Several households were identified in which a family member was suffering from a serious or chronic health problem and which had not received any assistance. Some of the households were continuing with medical care and were struggling to afford the high fees. Other households had opted to cease medication because of inability to afford the medicine or the doctor fee for the prescription. Many families struggle even to afford the 15% contribution required to cover the medical treatment. Examples of critical cases identified during the assessment included a family paying \$125 a week for liver dialysis, a mother who could not afford to visit hospital even though she believed her unborn child to have died in her womb, and a young boy who had a potentially fatal asthma condition which the mother feared would kill him over the winter without access to the expensive medication he had previously received in Syria.⁵ It was noted that the head of the Union of Municipalities provided a contradictory statement on health support for refugees, claiming that free medical care was available to refugees in six health centres in Nabatieh. It is possible that this type of assistance is not being promoted sufficiently to refugees through the municipalities.

Serious protection concerns were identified in Jezzine municipality. Refugees are unable to register with the municipality and are turned away. The municipality does not know how many refugees living there. Around 100 families left the area after a 7pm curfew was put in place by the municipality. It was reported that the police beat a group of Syrian men who had grouped on the road just a fortnight before Solidar's visit. The refugees had complained to the army who had intervened with the municipality and police force. Men are unable to congregate in town centre except to look for work between 9am and 10am. Women and children are told not to leave their houses and to keep their windows closed to prevent noise disturbing neighbours. The primary concern amongst refugees in Jezzine was protection. It is unknown if similar protection concerns are present in other municipalities in Jezzine but given the largely Christian population in almost half of the municipalities, hostility towards Syrian Muslim presence may have resulted in similar situations.

VII – Host Communities

Nabatieh district in particular is one of the poorer parts of Lebanon, largely as a result of its large-scale destruction during the civil war and 2006 war with Israel. The contamination of large parts of Southern Lebanon by cluster munitions in 2006 had its greatest impact in Nabatieh where large swathes of agricultural land were littered with unexploded cluster munitions that are still being cleared and are not expected to be fully cleared until at least 2016.

Jezzine is very different. Jezzine town, and the Christian north of the district, is fairly wealthy and Jezzine is a popular tourist destination. But this wealth is likely to be linked to the very poor treatment of the Syrian refugees in Jezzine town, who are seen as intruders in their touristic haven. The southern, mainly Muslim part, is more on a par with Nabatieh in terms of economic wealth, but no assessments could be completed here in the time allocated.

Municipalities were asked about the impact of the refugee crisis on host communities and what the problems facing Lebanese households in their community were. When asked how many

⁵ With permission of refugee households, such cases were referred to UNHCR for follow up action.

households in their community were living below the poverty line (\$2500 annually), six municipalities said none, whilst other answers ranged from 10 to 200 families. The main needs of poor families in their municipalities were multiple and varied from place to place, indicating that there is not one particular issue that is affecting all poorer Lebanese people.

Asked about the main types of work done in their municipalities, most answers included professional work, government employment and small business. This is very different to the types of work done by refugees, which indicates that only the minority of poorer Lebanese are competing with Lebanese on jobs in casual labour, agriculture, building work etc. However, four municipalities did say that the main impact of the refugees on community resources had been on the employment market, as they did agree to do jobs at a cheaper daily rate than Lebanese unskilled workers. Other resources under pressure cited by municipalities included sewage, drainage, electricity supply, water supply, social and health care and waste management.

Host communities are under pressure but this has yet to translate into open conflict between the refugees and local people. In Jezzine, there is much resentment of the Syrian people, but this has more to do with Christian/ Muslim and rich/ poor divides than economic competition or resource scarcity. The fact that many people from this region were displaced themselves during the 2006 war, to other parts of Lebanon and even to Syria, may explain in part the positive levels of tolerance seen in Nabatieh. Nonetheless, levels of support, both financial and moral, are waning, which is likely to have an effect on the way refugees are treated in future.

Current numbers of refugees can be sustained but further arrivals could result in municipalities simply turning them away. Two of the municipalities said that they could not accept further arrivals (Aabba and Kfar Roummane). This option is of course only available as long as there are alternative municipalities left which are less full and can absorb new arrivals, which may not be for long.

VIII – Cross Cutting Issues

a) Gender

The assessment was not able to investigate gender issues in detail but did observe that the main role of women in refugee households was providing child care assistance. Few if any of the women amongst those who Solidar met during the assessment were involved in any form of income-generating activity. In a large part, this is because the majority of the work opportunities involve physical labour and are not considered suitable employment for women. Secondly, the women were very inactive with little to do during the day except stay in their houses. Thirdly, the women are unlikely to have access to family planning services and there was a resultant risk of an increase in unplanned pregnancies, putting further strain on household resources.

One possible case of gender-based violence was identified during the assessment. The situation facing many households, whereby immense pressure is being put on the working male to support a large household, may create tensions that heighten the risk of gender-based violence. The isolation in which some households are living adds to the risk that such cases would go undetected and unreported by neighbouring communities.

b) Conflict Prevention

Nabatieh district is an area dominated by Shia Muslims and many of its residents belong to Hizbollah, who are currently engaged in the conflict in Syria on the side of the government. The presence of large numbers of largely Sunni refugees, many of whom are on the side of the Free Syrian Army, in Nabatieh, creates the potential for an extension of the Syrian conflict into Lebanon in this area. Isolated events, such as the death of a martyr in Syria, or commonplace economic grievances such as the effect the Syrians are having on wage levels and jobs, could spark localised conflict which has the potential to spread. However, local government is keeping a tight lid on security and has already intervened to halt potential conflicts. For example in Hasbaya, locals had recently ordered the Syrians to leave after one of the local families lost a son in Syria, but the leaders and mayor intervened and told them to stay. Nonetheless, it is important to carefully consider and map the conflict dynamics prior to any intervention.

C - Recommendations

Shelter

The housing market is not yet fully saturated in Nabatieh and Jezzine, and so interventions which aim to increase the housing stock are not yet urgently necessary although useful from a contingency perspective. Cash for rent is a potentially relevant and good value solution, particularly since neither donors nor the Lebanese government are interested in sustainable shelter solutions at this point. However, care must be taken with cash for rent not to inflate rent prices as a result of collusion between landlord and tenant. Care should also be taken not to introduce dependency amongst households; contracts should be on a rolling basis so that the need for assistance can be constantly re-assessed and support provided to the household to try to encourage independence and develop positive coping strategies.

The presence of a large stock of unfinished housing makes it possible to offer upgrading of houses in exchange for a rent-free period (usually 12-18 months amongst other agencies). This would also benefit the local population and contribute to the aesthetic uplift of the area. The extended rent period would however create potential for increasing dependency levels. One alternative, given the fact that there is not currently a housing shortage, would be to provide home improvement hardware or loans. Depending on the cost of the hardware (identified through a Bill of Quantities), this might enable a shorter rent-free period than is provided with the full upgrade. This could enable the provision of toilets, sinks, doors and windows and could be used to upgrade very badly equipped accommodation for vulnerable households. However, incentivising landlords could be a problem – a discounted cost would probably need to be offered.

Solidar should also try to incorporate complimentary shelter strategies, which aim to address some of the factors which reduce refugee bargaining power and choice. There is potential to undertake a market survey to establish standard rent prices, which can then be incorporated into Voluntary Standards on rental prices. These may be instrumental in promoting greater agency amongst refugees and also encouraging landlords to charge more reasonable rents. They can also be used to restrict cash for rent assistance to rental agreements that fall within the range of the voluntary standards, to prevent rent inflation.

Many of the houses are not weatherproofed (62% were not found to be weather-proof) and distribution of stoves and other winterisation NFIs will require a contingent shelter sealing-off activity. The potential for evictions due to reduced incomes over the winter period means that

shelter winterisation should ideally include a small component to provide free or subsidised housing to extremely vulnerable households over the winter period.

NFI distribution

Distribution of winterisation NFIs including stoves, blankets, jerry cans for fuel and fuel vouchers are an urgent need amongst households. The preferred mechanism amongst refugees is central in-kind distributions for NFIs and fuel vouchers for fuel, however, the e-card system for fuel may be more efficient.

Further investigation into the issue of newcomer assistance, and why newcomers are not getting the assistance they are entitled to, needs to be undertaken and if critical gaps in coverage are confirmed, then Solidar should liaise with relevant organisations to see if there is a need for further assistance.

The provision of restricted NFI assistance ensures that households do not sacrifice crucial items necessary for personal hygiene and warmth as part of their coping strategies. Distributions should be in-kind, to avoid vouchers being traded and the potential for corruption. For the time being, the critical need for NFI assistance is in relation to winterisation NFIs over the winter period, which HH considered the priority. Other NFI interventions should prioritise items which are essential for personal hygiene and cleanliness such as cleaning items, hygiene items and baby kits. This is because refugee coping strategies which eliminate these items from the household budget may result in illness.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Water and sanitation facilities in shelters vary considerably but were not cited as a major problem amongst households, groups of refugees or municipalities. The main problem people were experiencing was too many people using the same latrine but in fact only 3 households had more than 15 using the same latrine. This is not therefore a priority for the moment in comparison to other needs.

Due to the fairly high incidence of hygiene-related illness (diarrhoea, skin disease etc), distribution of hygiene NFIs should be accompanied by awareness campaigns on how to use the products and focussing on activities such as hand-washing, maintaining household cleanliness, child hygiene and personal hygiene. However, care should be taken to avoid providing the information in a way that is insulting to refugees' dignity.

The cost of water continues to be an issue for refugees. However, even if it is possible to buy bottled water in bulk and sell it to refugees at reduced prices or provide it for free, this risks undermining local markets and also alienating the local population who suffer from the same problem, and this type of intervention should therefore be avoided. Working with refugees to ensure they have safe storage facilities and are using water purification where necessary may be a more worthwhile intervention with less capacity to do harm.

Protection

Solidar should consider using community-based volunteers as part of its interventions and if possible Syrian refugees in order to ensure that highly vulnerable protection cases are identified, referred to the necessary partners for assistance and followed up.

Modalities which promote greater networking amongst refugees and the use of refugee volunteers or focal points should be prioritised as a method to engender higher levels of social networking amongst refugees and help build community-based social safety nets.

Potential protection cases should be prioritised in all Solidar's interventions. Potential protection vulnerability indicators include:

- Female-headed households
- High dependency ratio, e.g. more than 5 dependents to one working individual
- Households with chronic health cases or disabilities
- Households with high numbers of children under 5, pregnant women and elderly people

In Jezzine municipality, Solidar should develop points of contact amongst refugees to monitor the protection concerns and get regular updates on any incidents which may take place. The role of the municipalities in the project should be minimised in this location. Any local partner needs to be viewed by the refugee population as acting independently from the government.

Host Communities

The impact of refugees on host communities should be closely monitored to prevent a crisis of basic services for both refugees and Lebanese residents. Community support projects focussing on increasing the capacity of the municipalities to provide the essential services (waste management, sewage, drainage, electricity and water supply) which are needed by the refugees would have a positive impact on both the community and the refugees. The benefit will be direct, in terms of the additional support that can be offered to both refugees and Lebanese residents as a result of the intervention, and indirect, in terms of the increased tolerance to the refugees that the intervention may bring about amongst the municipality government and local residents.

Cross-Cutting Issues

Gender: If the refugees can self-organise to share child-care responsibilities, this could free up large numbers of women to join the workforce. However, it would be necessary to find suitable work or activities that would be considered appropriate for conservative Muslim women and be acceptable to the Government of Lebanon. Cash for training or cash for teaching could provide opportunities in this direction if facilitated and supported by NGO's. Monitoring of gender-based violence is also important and staff should be trained to identify and refer these cases to relevant agencies or government offices working on this issue.

Conflict Prevention: Any intervention should carefully consider and map the various stakeholders in the action to identify any potential conflicts, which could be exacerbated through the action.

Annex A - Refugee Focus Group Discussion Form

نموذج نقاش جماعي للتركيز على اللاجئين

Assessment team no فريق التقييم الرقم
.....

Municipality بلدية
.....

Date تاريخ

(Fill in attached participant form for Focus Group Discussion إملأ النموذج المرفق الخاص بالمشاركين لنقاش المجموعة
(المركز)

1. General Information معلومات عامة			
1.2 What type of assistance has been given to refugee communities in this municipality? ما هو نوع المساعدات التي تم إعطائها لمجتمعات اللاجئين في هذه البلدية؟ What percentage of each type of need are being covered? ما هي النسبة لكل نوع من الحاجات التي يتم تغطيتها؟			
	Agency(ies) مؤسسة(ات)	Number of Households عدد الوحدات السكنية	% of Need being Covered نسبة التي يتم تغطيتها
Food / food vouchers الغذاء \ القسائم الغذائية			
Shelter assistance مساعدة لتأمين مأوى			
Water/ Sanitation facilities مياه\ صرف صحي			
Newcomer Package حزمة القادمين الجدد			
Non food Items سلع غير غذائية			
Healthcare العناية الصحية			
Education/ Child Care التعليم\ العناية بالطفل			
Vocational training التدريب المهني			
Psychological support الدعم النفسي			
Disability support دعم الإعاقة			
Other (Describe) (شرح تفاصيل) غير ذلك			

<p>1.2 Are there any challenges to delivering assistance? هل هنالك أي تحديات لتوصيل المساعدة؟</p>			
<p>2. Priority Needs الحاجات الأولية</p>			
<p>2.1 What are the three priority needs facing refugee communities in this municipality? ما هي الحاجات الأولية الثلاثة التي تواجهها مجتمعات اللاجئين في هذه البلدية؟</p> <p>1. 2. 3.</p>			
<p>3. Shelter مأوى</p>			
<p>3.1 How are refugees getting shelter in this community? What percentage of refugee population in each type? كيف يحصل اللاجئون على المأوى في هذا المجتمع؟ ما هي نسبة عدد سكان اللاجئين في كل نوع؟</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Employer provided توافر صاحب العمل%</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Hosted إستضافة%</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Rented- furnished مستأجر- مفروش</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Rented – unfurnished مستأجر-غير مفروش%</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Illegal occupation إحتلال غير شرعي%</p>			
<p>3.2 What is the main type of shelter used by refugees in this community? What percentage in each type (roughly)? ما هو نوع المأوى الرئيسي الذي يستخدمه اللاجئون في هذا المجتمع؟ ما هي النسبة الموجودة لكل نوع (تقريباً)؟</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Substandard dwellings (Garages, Shops, Room in building) شروط سكن دون المقبول (في غرفه / محل / كاراج)%</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Unfinished buildings مبنى قيد الإنشاء%</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> House fit for living (house or apartment) (بيت او شقة) صالح للسكن%</p>			

- Hazardous shelters/Weak walls and roofs% مأوى خطر اجدران وأسقف ضعيفة
- Collective shelters > 6 families% 6 عائلات > مأوى جماعي
- Selfmade shelter (tents or zinc walls).....% مأوى صنع شخصي(خيام أو جدران الزنك)
- Informal tented settlement%..... النسبة الميثوية لتسوية المساكن في الخيم\المخيمات
- Other غير ذلك%.....

3.3 What are the main problems in relation to shelter for refugees? (Ranking 1,2,3 etc in order of importance) ما هي المشاكل الرئيسية المتعلقة بالمأوى الخاص باللاجئين؟ (بالترتيب 1,2,3 إلخ من الأهم)

- Rents too high قيمة تأجيرية مرتفعة جدا
- Refugees unable to afford rent عدم قدرة اللاجئين على تأمين قيمة الإيجار
- Insufficient housing available الإسكان غير كاف
- Housing of poor quality سكن ذات نوعية رديئة
- More than one family sharing one room أكثر من عائلة واحدة تتشارك في غرفة واحدة
- Housing not weather or winter proof سكن غير مناسب للطقس أو الشتاء
- Newcomers are without shelter الوافدون الجدد من غير مأوى
- Families forced to live apart عائلات تفرقت لظروف إجبارية
- Housing too far from local amenities إسكان بعيد جدا عن المرافق المحلية
- Land Use disputes نزاعات على استخدام الأرض
- Eviction طرد
- Other غير ذلك.....

3.4 How do you suggest refugees are assisted with these problems with shelter? إقتراحاتك حول كيفية مساعدة اللاجئين في مشاكلهم بالنسبة للمأوى؟

- Rehabilitation of houses إعادة تأهيل المنازل
- Rehabilitation of collective shelters إعادة تأهيل المأوي الجماعية
- Rent payment (direct) دفع الإيجار(مباشرة)
- Cash for Rent النقود للإيجار
- Providing temporary shelters تأمين مأوي مؤقتة

Providing transit sites for newcomers تأمين مواقع عبور للوافدين الجدد

Providing permanent camps تأمين مخيمات دائمة

Other غير ذلك.....

3.5 Are there any refugees living in collective shelters (more than 6 families in one building) or tented settlements? هل هنالك لاجئون يعيشون في مأوي جماعية (أكثر من 6 عائلات في مبنى واحد) أو مساكن في الخيم/مخيمات؟

Yes نعم No لا Don't know لا أعلم

Number of tented settlements عدد مساكن الخيم/المخيمات.....

Number of people in tented settlements عائلات families - عدد السكان في مساكن الخيم/المخيمات Individuals أفراد.....

Number of collective shelters عدد المأوي الجماعية.....

Number of people in collective shelters عائلات families - عدد السكان في المأوي الجماعية Individuals أفراد.....

3.6 What are the main problems faced by families in tented settlements or collective shelters? (Ranking 1,2,3 etc in order of importance) ما هي المشاكل الرئيسية التي تواجه العائلات في المخيمات او في المأوي (بالترتيب من الأهم) الجماعية؟

Not applicable

Too many people sharing living space العديد من الأشخاص يتشاركون في مساحة سكنية واحدة

Water supply إمدادات المياه

Drainage أنظمة صرف المياه

Waste management إدارة النفايات

Sewage مجاري

Security and safety الحراسة والأمان

Protection of women حماية النساء

Land use disputes النزاع على استخدام الأرض

Health problems due to living together in small space مشاكل صحية نتيجة العيش المشترك في مساحة صغيرة

Other غير ذلك.....

4. WASH الغسل

4.1 What are the main problems in relation to water supply and sanitation for refugees in this community? ما هي المشاكل الرئيسية المتعلقة بإمدادات المياه والصرف الصحي لدى اللاجئين في (Ranking 1,2,3 etc in order of importance)

هذا المجتمع؟(بالترتيب1,2,3إلخ في الترتيب من الأهم)

- Water scarcity ندرة المياه
- Cost of water كلفة المياه
- Unclean water supply إمدادات المياه الغير نظيفة
- Unclean water storage خزانات المياه الغير نظيفة
- Insufficient water storage قلة توافر خزانات المياه
- Poor drainage أنظمة صرف المياه الرديئة
- More than 15 people using same latrine أكثر من 15 شخص يستخدمون نفس المراض
- Latrines need repair مرابض بحاجة إلى تصليح
- Poor hygiene practises الممارسات الصحية السيئة
- Lack of bathing facilities الشح في وجود مرافق للإستحمام
- Lack of separate facilities for men and women الشح في وجود مرافق منفصلة للنساء والرجال
- Lack of cleaning products الشح في وجود أدوات للتنظيف
- Other غير ذلك

4.2 What non-hygienic practises are being followed amongst refugees? ما هي الممارسات الغير صحية المتبعة بين اللاجئين؟

- Lack of hand washing قلة غسل اليدين
- Not washing body regularly عدم الاستحمام بشكل يومي
- Babies and infant washing and sanitation inadequate الإغتسال والصرف الصحي الغير كافي للأطفال والرضع
- Not washing eating implements and pots عدم غسل أواني الطعام والطناجر
- No proper waste disposal عدم وجود مكب خاص للنفايات
- Not washing clothes عدم غسل الملابس
- Other غير ذلك

4.3 What percentage of people are affected by the following conditions? ما هي نسبة الناس المصابين بالحالات التالية؟

- skin diseases أمراض جلدية%
- diarrhoea إسهال.....%
- lice قمل.....%
- Other غير ذلك %

4.5 How is refugee waste being disposed? (Tick more than one if appropriate) كيف يقوم الاجنئون بالتخلص من النفايات؟ (قم بإختيار اكثر من مربع عند اللزوم)

- Municipal Waste collection and disposal جمع النفايات والتخلص منها من قبل البلدية
- Left on open ground تركها مكشوفة على الأرض
- Common Pit حفرة مشتركة
- Buried by HH دفنها منزليا
- Burned by HH حرقها منزليا
- Other غير ذلك

4.6 Is there a need for improved waste management? هل هناك حاجة لتحسين إدارة النفايات؟

- Yes نعم No لا Don't know لا أعرف

4.7 If yes, what is the best solution? إذا كان الجواب نعم، ماهو الحل الأفضل؟

- Educational activities نشاطات تثقيفية
- Garbage bin distribution توزيع حاويات للقمامة
- Support to municipal waste collection service الدعم للبلدية لخدمة جمع النفايات
- Dislodging latrines طرد المراحيض
- Septic tank replacement or rehabilitation إعادة تأهيل أو إستبدال خزان الصرف الصحي
- Drainage نظام الصرف الصحي
- Cash for work waste collection teams توافر المال من أجل العمل لتشكيل فريق لجمع النفايات
- Other غير ذلك

5. Winterisation التحضير للشتاء

5.1 What are the main needs of refugee households over the winter period? (Ranking 1,2,3 etc in order of importance) ما هي الحاجات المنزلية الأساسية للاجئين في وقت الشتاء؟ (بالترتيب 1,2,3 إلخ من الأهم)

- Clothes ملابس

- Blanket بطانية
- Floor mats/ mattresses الحصير\الفرش
- Fuel وقود
- Stove / Heater موقد\سخان
- Weather-proofing accommodation إقامة عازلة- للطقس
- Plastic sheets الأغطية البلاستيكية
- Other غير ذلك

5.2 What is the best way to distribute winterisation assistance to households?

ماهي أفضل وسيلة لتوزيع المساعدات التحضيرية للشتاء للمنازل؟

- In kind - House to house distribution تبعاً للنوع - توزيع للمنازل
- In kind - Central distribution تبعاً للنوع - توزيع مركزي
- Cash مبلغ نقدي
- ATM card بطاقة التحويل الآلي المالية
- Vouchers قسائم
- Other غير ذلك

Livelihoods

6.5 What are the main types of work for refugees in this community? ما هي أنواع العمل الأساسية للاجئين في هذا المجتمع؟

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

6.1 Currently, how many days a month are refugees able to get work on average? حالياً، ما هو معدل عدد الايام التي بإمكان اللاجئين العمل خلالها شهرياً؟

6.2 What types of work are available during the winter? ما هي أنواع العمل المتوفرة ضمن الشتاء؟

6.3 How many days a month will refugees be able to get work on average during the winter (Nov-March)?

ما هو معدل عدد الأيام العمل التي يمكن أن يحصل عليها اللاجئون خلال الشتاء (3-11)؟

..... days per month بالأيام بالشهر

7. Vulnerability الحساسية

7.1 How many of each of these groups are there in the community?

ما هو عدد كل من هذه المجموعات الموجودة في هذا المجتمع؟

- Female headed households أنثى تترأس الأسرة
- Newcomer households أسرة حديثة الوصول
- Disabled persons أشخاص معوقين
- Households with Children under 5 أسرة تتضمن أطفال دون الخمس سنوات
- Households with pregnant or lactating women أسرة تتضمن نساء حوامل او مرضعات
- Elderly persons over(55) أشخاص مسنون يفوقون سن الخامسة والخمسون
- Women in general النساء بشكل عام
- People with mental health problems أشخاص يعانون من مشاكل صحية عقلية

7.2 What are the specific problems affecting these groups?

ما هي المشاكل المعينة التي تؤثر بهذه المجموعات؟

7.3 Are there any safety or security concerns relating to women or children? هل هنالك اي قلق يتعلق بأمن وسلامة الأطفال والنساء؟

- Yes نعم No لا Don't know لا أعرف

7.4 What are the concerns? ماهي الهموم الأخرى؟

7.5 Do you know any families that have been evicted in this municipality?

هل تعرف أي عائلة قد تم طردها في هذه البلدية

- Yes نعم No لا Don't know لا أعلم

Number of families ماهو عدد هذه العائلات

7.6 Is there anything else you would like to discuss?

--

Annex B – Additional Questions Asked to Municipalities in addition to questions above

1. General Information معلومات عامة
1.1 Number of refugees registered with municipality (if available) (إذا كان متوفرا) عدد اللاجئين المسجلين في البلدية
Families العائلات Individuals الأفراد.....
1.2 How much is refugee population increasing per week or per month? ماهي نسبة عدد السكان اللاجئين المتصاعدة بالاسبوع او بالشهر؟
<input type="checkbox"/> Weekly أسبوعيا <input type="checkbox"/> Monthly شهريا
Families العائلات..... Individuals الأفراد.....
Comments التعليقات :

1. Host Community Information معلومات المجتمع المضيف				
7.1 What is the Lebanese population in the municipality? ما هو عدد سكان اللبنانيون في البلدية؟				
..... Individuals الأفراد				
7.2 Are there Lebanese families living below the Lebanese poverty line in this municipality? (annual income less than \$2500) هل هنالك عائلات لبنانية تعيش تحت مستوى خط الفقر في البلدية؟ (بمدخول سنوي أقل من \$2500)				
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes نعم <input type="checkbox"/> No لا <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know لا أعرف				
Approximately how many families? تقريبيا ماهو عدد هذه العائلات؟				
.....				
7.3 Are there any other Lebanese families in the municipality needing urgent assistance? What kind of assistance? هل هنالك أية عائلات لبنانية في البلدية بحاجة ماسة للمساعدة؟ ما نوع هذه المساعدة؟				
<table border="1"><thead><tr><th>Type of Assistance نوع المساعدة</th><th>Number of families needing assistance عدد العائلات المحتاجة للمساعدة</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Food / food vouchers غذاء اقسام غذائية</td><td></td></tr></tbody></table>	Type of Assistance نوع المساعدة	Number of families needing assistance عدد العائلات المحتاجة للمساعدة	Food / food vouchers غذاء اقسام غذائية	
Type of Assistance نوع المساعدة	Number of families needing assistance عدد العائلات المحتاجة للمساعدة			
Food / food vouchers غذاء اقسام غذائية				

Shelter assistance مساعدة مأوى	
Water/ Sanitation facilities مياه إمرافق صرف صحي	
NFI's سلع غير غذائية	
Healthcare عناية صحية	
Other أخرى	
Education/ Child Care تعليم/عناية بالطفل	
Vocational training تدريب مهني	
Psychological support دعم نفسي	
Disability support دعم للمعوقين	

Other أخرى

7.4 What are the three main types of work in this municipality? ماهي ثلاثة أنواع رئيسية للعمل في هذه البلدية؟

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

1.1 Are there any common resources or services under pressure in the community as a result of sharing them with refugees? هل هنالك أية مصادر مشتركة أو خدمات تحت ضغط في المجتمع نتيجة المشاركة بهم مع اللاجئين؟

- Sewage مجاري
- Drainage مصارف مياه
- Shops متاجر
- Internet café/ library مقهى انترنت/مكتبة
- Waste removal جامعة للنفايات
- Primary School مدرسة ابتدائية
- Secondary School مدرسة ثانوية

Health centre/ Hospital مركز صحي / مستشفى

Social care خدمات إجتماعية

Water supply إمدادات مياه

Electricity supply إمدادات كهرباء

Agricultural land أرض زراعية

Grazing land أرض رعي

Religious places دور عبادة

Other أخرى

Description وصف

What percentage of available housing in municipality is already in use by refugees?

ما هي نسبة المساكن الموجودة في البلدية والمستخدمة حاليا من قبل اللاجئين؟

0-25%

25-50%

50-75%

75-100%

If housing in municipality is 75-100% filled, what measures are being taken to provide housing for new arrivals? إذا كانت المساكن في البلدية 75-100% مملوءة، فما هي التدابير المتخذة لتأمين مساكن للوافدين الجدد؟

7.6 Are there any existing volunteer networks in this community which can be used by NGOs?

هل يتواجد أية شبكات للتطوع في هذه المجتمعات حيث يمكن الإستعانة بها من قبل المنظمات الغير حكومية؟

7.7 Are there any individuals within the Lebanese or Syrian communities who would be able to work as a voluntary focal point? هل يوجد أية أفراد ضمن المجتمعات اللبنانية أو السورية والقادرة على العمل ضمن نقطة تطوعية بؤرية؟

Name الإسم.....

Job العمل.....

Tel no الهاتف.....

7.8 Any other information مزيد من المعلومات

