



# DEFINING COMMUNITY VULNERABILITIES IN LEBANON

LEBANON

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

MAY 2015

### About REACH

REACH is a joint initiative of two international non-governmental organizations - ACTED and IMPACT Initiatives - and the UN Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNOSAT). REACH's mission is to strengthen evidence-based decision making by aid actors through efficient data collection, management and analysis before, during and after an emergency. By doing so, REACH contributes to ensuring that communities affected by emergencies receive the support they need. All REACH activities are conducted in support to and within the framework of inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms. For more information please visit our website: [www.reach-initiative.org](http://www.reach-initiative.org).

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### Background and Objectives

To better inform vulnerability targeting, the REACH Initiative (REACH), in partnership with the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) launched an assessment of community-level vulnerabilities in the most vulnerable cadastral zones across the country. In September 2014, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) joined the assessment effort to significantly expand geographic and thematic coverage. It was hoped that this assessment would guide humanitarian and development actors towards a more comprehensive way of conceptualising vulnerability at community level, and provide key recommendations for developing a vulnerability ranking index to improve targeting in relation to vulnerability. In addition, in support of operational humanitarian and development actors, 207 individual community profiles have been produced, detailing key indicators related to priority needs, demographic pressure, income & poverty, shelter, WASH and education.

### Methodology

Building on the vulnerability ranking and mapping exercise led by UNICEF and conducted jointly with the Government of Lebanon (GoL) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), REACH aimed to assess 252 communities across Lebanon, including the most vulnerable villages or neighbourhoods situated in the 242 most vulnerable cadastral zones (as identified by UNICEF in May 2014 and updated since) as well as 10 communities falling outside of the 242 most vulnerable cadastres. This study employed a mixed methods qualitative methodology consisting of a secondary data review and three distinct phases of primary data collection: a first phase with 536 key informants (KI) interviews in 536 communities, a second phase with 113 focus group discussions (FGDs) in 10 communities (2 in each of the 5 UNHCR operational areas) and a third phase with 13,120 individual interviews. The findings of this report are based primarily on the two stages of data collection, drawing upon the previous phases and the secondary data review to cross check and validate findings.

### Key Findings

This assessment adopts a broad understanding of vulnerability, encompassing the three pillars used to conceptualise vulnerability in the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan: human, geographic, and systemic vulnerability. Building on this, this report focuses on four dimensions when conceptualising and understanding community-level vulnerabilities in Lebanon in the context of the Syria Crisis: i) demographic pressure; ii) poverty and deprivation; iii) access to basic services; and iv) social stability.

In terms of displacement and internal migration patterns, both displaced and host respondents report the **importance of social connections or networks** in places of settlement as well as **increased access to employment opportunities** and **safety and security concerns**. Again, both population groups agree on conceptualizing poverty and deprivation primarily in financial terms. In addition, displaced respondents cited access to secure essential commodities (such as food and non-food items) as important factors in determining vulnerability.

In terms of basic service delivery and infrastructure in the most vulnerable communities across Lebanon, both population groups reported **difficulties in accessing shelter, WASH, education and health services**. Many of the challenges were of a financial nature. However, other trends highlight structural challenges predating the Syria Crisis, such as the distance to closest health centres and frequent water shortages or unpredictable delivery schedules. These structural challenges are self-evident when findings are analysed through a regional lens.

Overall, the **majority of displaced respondents were still unable to secure their life-saving needs** while host community respondents were facing challenges to access medium or longer term needs and had seen their communities become less resilient over time.

#### Theme 1: Demographic Pressure

Communities in Lebanon have been subjected to significant demographic pressure across the country as a result of the ongoing Syria Crisis. As of January 2015, 1.15 million displaced Syrians had registered with UNHCR,

however between 31 December 2014 and 16 March 2015 only 28,284 displaced Syrians registered as refugees. The above trend on new registered refugees could also have been influenced by the new Government of Lebanon criteria in place for displaced Syrians and restrictions at border crossings. 95 per cent of host community respondents reported a slight to significant increase in the population of their community in the last three years – an increase which was directly attributed to the arrival of displaced populations.

The most frequently cited reason reported by displaced community members for selecting their current location in Lebanon was related to safety and security: 32 per cent for female displaced respondents and 33 per cent for male displaced respondents. In addition, considerable proportions of displaced respondents reported the presence of family and friends and the availability of job opportunities as the primary reason for selecting their place of residence within Lebanon (both reported by 19 per cent of respondents).

Findings illustrate specific displacement patterns for displaced women and adolescents groups. Displaced female respondents are likely to report more often that family and personal network, as well as lower cost of living, were the main reasons for moving. Displaced adolescent respondents reported the same reasons, although employment opportunities were also mentioned quite often too.

## Theme 2: Poverty and Deprivation

### Livelihoods

Commerce (including both informal commerce, reported by 26 per cent, and formal commerce, reported by 23 per cent), was the most commonly reported income source by host community respondents. Conversely, food vouchers and aid (reported by almost 32 per cent) were the most commonly reported income sources by displaced respondents. These findings confirm the reliance on external assistance for displaced communities in terms of livelihoods. In addition, other sources of income reported by displaced respondents include unskilled non-agricultural and agricultural labour reported by 24 per cent and 14 per cent respectively, and informal commerce, reported by 14 per cent. Furthermore, 72 per cent of host community respondents reported that they were able to rely on regular employment, compared to only 22 per cent of respondents from displaced populations. Displaced respondents most commonly reported that they were engaged in irregular, temporary or seasonal modes of employment. When compared to host respondents, displaced communities are clearly relying on more vulnerable and less sustainable sources of income.

Geographical trends are also significant: in the North (32 per cent) and Akkar (29 per cent), the primary source of income reported by respondents was informal commerce. However in the largely rural Baalbek/El Hermel Governorate, 54 per cent of respondents reported unskilled labour as their primary source of income, both agricultural and non-agricultural. In addition, in some governorates (such as Akkar or in the North), the majority of respondents reported that they were only able to access irregular or temporary forms of employment. Such regional trends may highlight areas where displaced and host communities are likely to face direct competition to access local labour market; such competition has been identified by the majority of respondents as a potential source for community divisions.

66 per cent in Mount Lebanon, 74 per cent in Beirut, and 51 per cent of respondents in Bekaa reported that they were able to access regular employment. This compares to only 30 per cent of respondents in Akkar.

Overall, respondents reported lower levels of participation by women and girls in the labour force, compared to men and boys. However, 80 per cent of host respondents reported the prevalence of women over 18 in the labour force, compared to only 46 per cent of displaced respondents. With regards to youth employment, 29 per cent of host respondents reported the participation of male adolescents in the labour force, compared to only 48 per cent of displaced respondents.

### Income

The average monthly household income reported by host respondents was more than triple than that of their displaced counterparts, US\$973 compared to US\$323. Governorates in which the majority of respondents reported having access to regular sources of income also reported the highest monthly household incomes on average: in Mount Lebanon, host respondents earned an average of US\$1389 compared to US\$482 for displaced respondents; in Bekaa, this figure was US\$1026 compared to US\$266 respectively; and in Beirut, US\$1508 compared to US\$538 respectively.



## Household Expenditure

Approximately two-thirds of both host and displaced respondents reported spending more than a half of their monthly household income on food, with displaced respondents spending proportionally more when compared to host respondents. It is worth mentioning that there are huge disparities amongst regions, with high levels of spending on food in Akkar (80 per cent) and North (79 per cent) Governorates, and far lower levels of expenditure on food reported in Beirut (55 per cent) and Mount Lebanon (52 per cent) Governorates.

On average, host community respondents reported paying significantly more in monthly rental costs than their displaced counterparts, USD\$321 compared to USD\$213 per month respectively. Regional differences in respondents' average monthly rental costs can be observed, with the highest being in Beirut and Mount Lebanon Governorates, (USD\$409 and USD\$343 respectively) and the lowest in Baalbek El Hermel and Akkar Governorates (USD\$117 and USD\$156 respectively).

71 per cent of displaced respondents and 58 per cent of host respondents reported allocating up to one-third of their total monthly household income on the purchase of essential NFIs. Proportionally lower levels of spending on essential NFIs can be observed amongst displaced respondents; this can be explained as a result of the prevailing low level of income amongst displaced populations being prioritised to cover short-term survival needs. The highest levels of spending on essential NFIs can be observed in Akkar and North Governorates, with a fifth of respondents in each location reporting that they allocate over 50 per cent of their household income on this expense.

Host communities and displaced communities reportedly incur different costs for water, despite using similar sources; for example, host respondents reported that they pay US\$68 per month on average for water trucking for domestic use, compared to US\$44 per month for displaced respondents. This can be explained in part by potentially lower levels of water use amongst displaced populations, as they are forced to cut back on certain essentials to pay for others. Respondents in Beirut and Mount Lebanon Governorates reported spending the most on water for either drinking and domestic purposes on a monthly basis: USD\$45 and USD\$37 respectively for drinking water, and USD\$42 and USD\$42 respectively for domestic water.

76 per cent of displaced respondents reported being unable to acquire required household medications in local markets, compared with 32 per cent of their host counterparts. This disparity is again reflected with a higher prevalence of perceived unaffordability of child vaccinations amongst displaced populations than host, with 64 per cent of displaced respondents reporting perceived financial barriers compared with 40 per cent of host respondents. However, it should be noted that the perception of cost being a barrier to vaccinations for displaced populations is unfounded, as health actors are implementing programming which affords displaced populations free access to child vaccinations.

## Top reported needs

Increased availability of employment opportunities was a commonly reported priority amongst both host and displaced respondents alike. Health also was reported as a top 5 priority need by both displaced and host respondents, reflecting the perceived inability to access required medications for household members and the perception of unaffordability of child vaccinations. Female respondents reported health as a priority more often than male.

As a result of the majority of data collection being conducted during the winter months of 2014 and 2015, one of the most commonly reported priority needs for displaced populations was winterisation, reported by 17 per cent of respondents. This highlights the lower quality of shelter available to displaced populations in Lebanon (12 per cent of displaced respondents reported shelter as a top need indeed). While food is also among the priority needs, reported mainly by refugees as shown in Figure 1 below, education was prioritized by both communities.

Figure 1: Priority reported needs by host and displaced communities

	Host Communities		Displaced	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Employment	19.2%	19.5%	15.3%	15.0%
Winterisation	5.3%	6.5%	15.7%	17.9%
Health	13.7%	17.4%	9.2%	13.7%
Electricity	14.0%	11.6%	4.2%	2.7%
Shelter	2.0%	2.1%	13.1%	11.6%
Education	6.3%	8.1%	9.7%	11.6%
Food	2.3%	1.8%	10.1%	9.7%
Roads	9.1%	6.5%	0.5%	0.4%
Drinking Water	8.1%	8.0%	7.7%	5.6%
Waste Waters	6.2%	5.2%	1.6%	1.3%
NFIs	1.6%	1.9%	5.1%	4.3%
Domestic Water	4.9%	4.6%	2.0%	1.6%
Solid Waste	2.6%	2.0%	1.1%	0.7%
Security	2.4%	2.2%	0.9%	0.7%
Registration	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%	1.3%
Other	1.1%	1.3%	0.5%	0.5%
Transport	1.0%	0.8%	0.4%	0.4%
Hygiene Items	0.2%	0.4%	0.5%	0.9%

Host populations placed more emphasis on access to basic services than their displaced counterparts, with electricity supply and drinking water featuring as most reported need right after employment and health. Aside from disparities in reporting health needs, differences between male and female respondent groups are limited.

### Theme 3: Access to Essential Commodities & Basic Services and Infrastructure

#### Food

35 per cent of displaced respondents reported that they were unable to access basic staple foods in local markets, compared with only 14 per cent of host respondents. In addition, 53 per cent of displaced respondents reported that they were unable to access sufficient quantities of basic staple foods in local markets when they were available; a situation reported by only 21 per cent of host respondents.

#### Shelter & Electricity

Almost all host respondents reported that they owned their accommodation. 62 per cent of host respondents lived in apartments or independent houses, with an additional 17 per cent of host respondents reporting they were living in one room structures at the time of assessment. For the displaced community, apartments or independent houses and one room structures are also the two prominent shelter types, home to 34 per cent and 17 per cent respectively. However, less than one third of displaced respondents reported that they owned their current accommodation, with Mount Lebanon and Beirut being the governorates where ownership seems to be more common. While shelter types are largely similar across governorates, significant populations using handmade shelters or tents in informal settlements as a shelter solution can be observed in Baalbek El Hermel (18 per cent), Bekaa (16 per cent), and Akkar Governorates (9 per cent).

36 per cent of displaced respondents reported that they were living in shelters with inadequate protection (i.e. lacking doors for toilets, locks, and not being sealed from the elements), compared with only 5 per cent of host respondents. Furthermore, 46 per cent of displaced respondents reported that their shelters were not weatherproof (i.e. susceptible to flooding or leakages) compared with only 9 per cent of host respondents.

Both host and displaced respondents reported accessing electricity from similar sources, with 91 per cent and 86 per cent respectively reporting that they relied on the public electricity network for power.

#### Essential non-food items

Twice as many displaced respondents (49 per cent) as their host counterparts (22 per cent) reported being unable to access essential non-food items (NFIs), such as bedding, clothing, cooking gas, and blankets, in local

markets, despite NFIs being one of the main household expenditure as reported above. When NFIs were reportedly available, less than half of displaced respondents (33 per cent) reported that they were able to acquire enough to meet weekly household needs, compared with 69 per cent of host respondents.

### Water

In general, both host and displaced respondents reported the same challenges in accessing water for drinking or domestic use. The most frequently reported challenges faced when accessing water for drinking or domestic use were reportedly high demands on water resources as a result of a perceived population increase (36 per cent), drought or environmental disasters (34 per cent), supply shortages (33 per cent), and access related expenses (28 per cent).

Similarly, both host and displaced populations reported accessing the same sources for drinking water, namely bottled water (35 per cent) and tap water (27 per cent). In addition, with regards to water for domestic purposes, both host and displaced respondents reported relying primarily on public water connections (59 per cent and 49 per cent respectively).

### Sanitation

Marked differences can be observed between toilet facilities accessed by host and displaced respondents. While 83 per cent of host respondents reported that they had flushable toilets in their homes, only 41 per cent of displaced respondents reported access to the same type of toilet.

### Hygiene

While overall, the majority of respondents reported that they had access to showering and washing facilities inside the shelter, it was more common for displaced respondents to report no access than host respondents (16 per cent compared to 2 per cent).

### Solid waste disposal systems

The primary solution for solid waste disposal was reported by both displaced and host respondents (48 per cent and 55 per cent respectively) to be public collection. However, the proportion of displaced respondents relying on other methods of disposal (including burning garbage) was slightly higher than host respondents, 52 per cent compared with 45 per cent.

### Waste water management

While overall the majority of respondents reported that their communities were connected to public sewerage networks (60 per cent), a larger proportion of displaced respondents reported relying on private tank collection, open air or pit latrine systems, or no consistent method at all (47 per cent, compared with 32 per cent for hosts).

### Health

Respondents across the board reported significant difficulties in accessing adequate healthcare. In Bekaa Governorate, a higher proportion of host and displaced respondents cited challenges in accessing healthcare. Many of the major challenges in healthcare delivery were linked to the cost of medicines and services, and to the distance or availability of appropriate medical facilities. Many of the problems with healthcare provision may have preceded the Syrian crisis; however, the considerable population increase has undoubtedly exacerbated demand on limited and unaffordable healthcare delivery. Both displaced (39 per cent) and host (26 per cent) respondents reported that diarrhoea was a prevalent issue for children in their respective communities.

### Education

The top perceived challenge reported in accessing educational services was the same for both host and displaced respondents: the cost of school fees. The majority of respondents, both displaced and host populations, reported that they had no knowledge of non-formal education opportunities in their community at the time of assessment (67 per cent).

### Coping strategies

When faced with limited financial resources, assessment data suggests that both displaced and host populations resort, on the whole, to similar coping strategies. Both host and displaced respondents reported that they resort to

buying cheaper or lower quality food when they have a lack of finances, 57 per cent and 68 per cent respectively. In addition, purchasing food and NFIs on credit (42 per cent and 47 per cent respectively), and borrowing money for food (31 per cent and 37 per cent respectively), were commonly reported coping strategies by both population groups.

### Vulnerability Focus: Children and Women

According to the survey, women-headed households and households with pregnant women are the main most vulnerable groups identified by both host and displaced respondents. Specifically, a high proportion of female host participants (34 per cent) reported the prevalence of women-headed households (widows), while a high proportion of displaced respondents (30 per cent) reported the presence of pregnant women within their communities.

The assessment reveals that approximately 4 per cent of respondents had heard reports of abuse, exploitation and/or sexual violence of children and women in the last six months; slightly more host participants (5 per cent) than displaced (2 per cent) reported the prevalence of these incidents in their communities. It must be noted that such issues are often underreported due to sensitivities within their communities. Surprisingly, 85 per cent of surveyed community members were unaware of services catering to survivors of abuse, exploitation and/or sexual violence.

Assessment results reveal that a significantly higher proportion of displaced participants (17 per cent) were aware of unregistered births than surveyed host community members (4 per cent). Poor familiarity with administrative processes, associated costs, limited family documentation and irregular status of displaced community members may all play a role in limited access to registration services for children in Lebanon.

A high proportion of survey respondents were aware of out of school boys (50 per cent) and girls (46 per cent). The proportion of displaced respondents aware of out of school boys and girls were significantly higher, with 68 per cent and 64 per cent of displaced respondents reporting prevalence of out of school boys and girls, respectively. When asked as to their current occupation if not enrolled or attending school, a high proportion of respondents suggested that boys were engaged in informal employment opportunities (42 per cent) while out of school girls were engaged in household chores or childcare responsibilities (41 per cent).

## Theme 4: Social Stability<sup>1</sup>

### Effect of the crisis

Both host and displaced populations reported a rise in unemployment, a decrease in affordable housing and a decline in available water resources in their respective communities. This is a key issue as strains on public services and a lack of available employment opportunities represent over 50 per cent of reported causes for community division by host communities, as well as displaced respondents.

On the whole, both displaced and host respondents reported that they felt safe in their respective communities, 65 per cent and 75 per cent respectively. For those respondents who at the contrary feel unsafe in their communities, the overall majority of respondents linked such feelings to the presence of refugees, as well as general concerns related to their community security environment. For the vast majority of respondents, their feeling of being unsafe is not connected to any specific place or location in their village or community. Furthermore, 86 per cent of respondents reported that there had been no specific security incidents in their community.

### Host and displaced relations

Interactions between host and displaced populations reportedly occur on a regular basis, with 80 per cent reporting that this interaction occurred more than once per day in their community. In addition, the most common type of interaction between population groups was of an economic nature, with 75 per cent reporting exchanges in markets or shops and 57 per cent reporting trade or commerce between groups. On the whole, both population

<sup>1</sup> Due to prevailing sensitivities REACH was unable to capture data to measure social stability indicators in a number of communities in the South, Bekaa, and Baalbek El Hermel Governorates. As such, analysis of social stability indicators should not be considered representative of the situation in all governorates.



groups reported positive views of the Lebanese population in their respective communities. However, it was common for host respondents to report either neutral (38 per cent) or negative-very negative (40 per cent) feelings towards Syrian community members.

The top cited cause for community divisions was reportedly centred on employment issues, with 44 per cent of host respondents and 31 per cent of displaced respondents citing a shortage of jobs as a key driver of community division. Other commonly reported factors of community division include strained resources (21 per cent) and pressure on public services (16 per cent). Where communities had guidelines in place for displaced populations, the most common form of this was reported to be curfew. In 83 communities (mostly in Mount Lebanon and Bekaa governorates), more than 50 per cent of the respondents reported that a curfew was in place. This measure, where present, was supported by 82 per cent of host community respondents.

### Perceptions of institutions and unfair assistance

Both host and displaced respondents reportedly held similar neutral to positive views of key social, religious, and governmental institutions. Both host and displaced respondents reported that they held neutral feelings towards political parties operating in their respective communities. Over half of displaced respondents reported either positive or very positive feelings towards the humanitarian community. This is in contradiction to the widespread assumption amongst humanitarian actors that perceived unfair allocation of assistance is a key driver in community tension.

## Conclusion

This assessment report is intended to facilitate humanitarian and development planning and vulnerability targeting within the framework of the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP). Data collected from the third phase reveals notable trends related to community needs and vulnerabilities across population groups (displaced, host, male and female) and regions. This study found that access to income-generating activities was prioritised by host and displaced communities alike across all operational areas. This may be due to the substantial population increase in numerous hosting communities and the increased competition for low- and semi-skilled labour.

This report further highlights the differential needs of and challenges faced by host and refugee populations. Higher proportions of host community respondents cited challenges in accessing health facilities and employment opportunities, while high proportions of displaced communities pointed to the need for winterisation, suggesting inadequate shelter conditions and an inability to secure essential NFIs to cope with colder climates. The differential trends in needs and priorities highlight that many displaced respondents are still unable to secure their immediate, survival needs (Theme 2 aligning with the first LCRP response strategy) while host community respondents are facing increasing difficulties in accessing more intermediate-term needs (Theme 3 aligning with the second LCRP response strategy).

Gendered trends further highlight the distinctions in experiences of vulnerability even within specific population groups. Male and female respondents within each population group often cited different challenges in accessing the same services and even reported different priority needs in the community. These nuances between displaced and hosts, and female and male respondents provide a more nuanced and comprehensive understanding of vulnerabilities at the community level. The data presented in this report should act as a guideline or stepping stone towards improving vulnerability targeting strategies and programmes.

## Recommendations

Building on the three types of vulnerabilities and short-, intermediate- and long-term needs identified in the LCRP, the results of this assessment demonstrate an additional need to incorporate dimensions of community level vulnerabilities with regards to demographic pressure as well as towards particularly vulnerable groups in response strategies. Indicators that show how demographic pressure on basic needs and services is measured can help gauge the magnitude or scope of the impact of the Syria crisis on each vulnerable community. The incorporation of more gender-related factors into each of the three response strategies would enable more equitable outcomes with regards to mitigating community vulnerabilities.

1. **Sector vulnerability criteria should feed in to vulnerability mapping exercises.** In order to better coordinate and inform the prioritization of humanitarian and development programming, it is recommended that the findings from this study and specific indicators relating to vulnerabilities under each of the themes be incorporated into the vulnerability mapping exercise. The Inter-Agency vulnerable cadastres maps are periodically updated to identify the most vulnerable cadastral areas, the data collected for this assessment as well as other data sources can be used to build additional layers and components to the existing vulnerability ranking tool. Such assessments could be timed to inform periodic updates of the vulnerable cadastres mapping. In this way, this geographical prioritization tool will improve accuracy in identifying vulnerable communities. Of even more importance would be to build such an interactive tool that allows humanitarian and development actors see vulnerability scoring of communities by sector or region.
2. **The comprehensive severity index should be able to take into account regional and territorial dynamics.** Towards the classification or ranking of communities for the purposes of vulnerability targeting, the LCRP discusses the need to develop a comprehensive severity index. Findings from this study highlight the need to include monetary values for costs and income, especially as commonly cited challenges in accessing education, healthcare and water are all related to financial resources. However, these indicators need to be developed in a manner that takes into account the different costs of living in each region and in each type of settlement (e.g. semi-urban versus urban) in Lebanon. Furthermore, building on some of the conditions and challenges outlined in this report, sector experts need to outline a logical and value-laden ranking for types of facilities, sources of income and other factors that community members are able to access.
3. **Vulnerability varies over time and needs to be updated on a regular and predictable basis.** Lastly, this severity index or vulnerability targeting tool will further need to be updated at least twice a year, several months preceding the summer and winter months. This is because severe weather patterns affect vulnerability status (e.g. a recent influx of refugees arriving in a community that is accustomed to severe water shortages in summer months). In addition, socio-political and security-related developments on the ground often result in temporary or permanent displacements of local Lebanese and refugee populations. As such, essential needs and vulnerability of community populations are regularly changing and in flux.

## ANNEXES

### Annex 1: Community Vulnerability Profile

## Reported Top Needs

	Host Communities		Displaced	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Employment	19%	19%	15%	15%
Health	14%	17%	9%	14%
Winterisation	5%	7%	16%	18%
Education	6%	8%	10%	12%
Electricity	14%	12%	4%	3%
Shelter	2%	2%	13%	12%
Food	2%	2%	10%	10%
Drinking Water	8%	8%	8%	6%
Roads	9%	7%	1%	0%
Waste Water Mgmt	6%	5%	2%	1%



## Host

## Displaced

### Demographic Pressure

#### Top 3 reasons for moving in Last 3 years

- 1 Knew friends/family
- 2 More employment opportunities
- 3 Safety concerns at last location

95% of hosts reported significant population increase in the last 3 years

#### Last 6 months

90% of displaced reported significant population increase in the last 6 months

### Social Stability

#### Potential sources of tensions related to: Lack of Social interaction

Lack of conflict mitigation mechanisms

Lack of confidence in institutions

Restrictions on displaced communities

Negative views of international actors

Social fragmentation

## Host

## Displaced

### Reported issues causing community divisions

- 1 Job shortages
- 2 Overstretched resources
- 3 Youth violence and unemployment

### Income & Poverty

#### Main sources of income

- 1 Informal commerce
- 2 Formal commerce
- 3 Unskilled non-agricultural labour

#### Most common mode of employment

Regular Irregular/temporary

#### Average monthly HH income

**\$973** as reported by respondents **\$323**

#### Reported changes in unemployment in last 3 years/6 months

Increased Increased

#### Most Commonly Reported HH expenditures on basic food staples

51 - 60% 71 - 80%

#### Most Commonly Reported HH expenditures on essential non-food items

11 - 20% 0 - 10%

#### Top coping mechanisms to cover cost of basic needs

- 1 Cheaper food
- 2 Credit
- 3 Borrow money/food

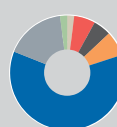


## Host

## Displaced

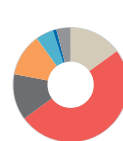
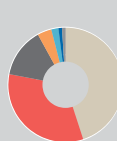
### Shelter

#### Main types of accommodation reported



- Collective centre/shelter
- Factory/Warehouse
- Tent/Handmade shelter in settlement
- Garage/Shop/Worksite
- Homeless/No shelter
- Independent house/apartment
- One room structure
- Unfinished building

#### Kind of occupancy arrangement



- Owned apartment/house
- Unfurnished rental/Land
- Furnished rental
- Provided by employer
- Hosted
- Squatting
- Assistance/Charity

#### Average monthly household rent

**\$321**

**\$213**

#### Reported evictions



- Yes
- No
- Do not know

have heard reports of evictions

### Electricity

#### Average hours of electricity reported per day

12h

12h

#### Average monthly HH expenditure reported

**\$85**

**\$45**

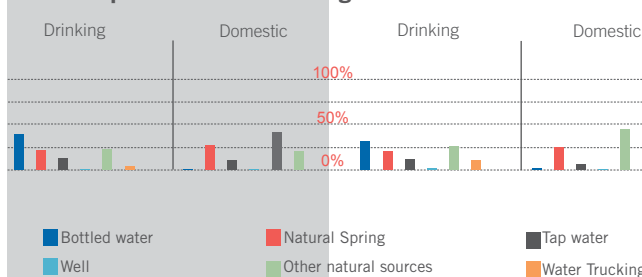
#### Main source of electricity

Public connection

Public connection

### Water

#### Top sources for drinking and domestic water



#### Average monthly expenditure on drinking water per HH

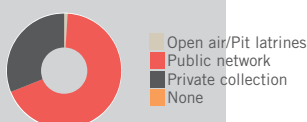
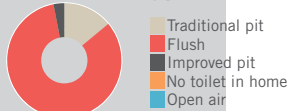
**\$31**

**\$30**

#### Average monthly expenditure on domestic water per HH

**\$35**

**\$32**


**Host**
**Displaced**
**Wastewater Management**
**Main wastewater systems**

**Types of toilets**

**Access to showering and washing facilities**
**98%**

of respondents HH have access to showering and washing facilities

**83%**
**Reported flooding or presence of stagnant water within community in the last 12 months**
**33%**

reported flooding in immediate surroundings

**45%**

**Solid Waste Management**
**Main type of solid waste disposal**
**Municipal collection**
**Municipal collection**
**In the last 3 months**
**Refuse/garbage**
**39%**

of respondents reported noticeable excess refuse/garbage

**45%**
**Presence of pests**
**38%**

of respondents reported noticeable presence of flies, rodents, and insects

**48%**

**Health**
**Most commonly reported child illnesses**

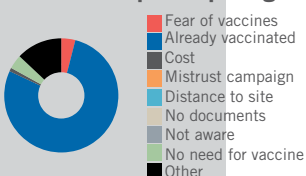
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|---------------------------|---|---------------------------|
| Diarrhea                  | 1 | Diarrhea                  |
| Acute respiratory disease | 2 | Acute respiratory disease |
| Stomach illness           | 3 | Skin rashes               |

**Top 3 challenges in accessing health services**

- |                              |   |                              |
|------------------------------|---|------------------------------|
| Cost of medicines/medication | 1 | Cost of medicines/medication |
| Cost of health consultation  | 2 | Cost of health consultation  |
| No affordable transportation | 3 | No affordable transportation |

**Participated in polio campaigns in last 3 months**
**67%**

took their children to be vaccinated in polio campaign

**84%**
**Reasons for not participating in polio campaigns**

**Host**
**Displaced**
**Education**

Out of 2518 caregivers	<b>70%</b>	of caregivers reported children enrolled 2013-14	<b>28%</b>	Out of 2612 caregivers
Out of 2518 caregivers	<b>72%</b>	of caregivers reported children enrolled 2014-15	<b>22%</b>	Out of 2612 caregivers
Out of 1634 adolescents	<b>62%</b>	adolescents were enrolled 2013-14	<b>9%</b>	Out of 1685 adolescents
Out of 1634 adolescents	<b>67%</b>	adolescents are enrolled 2014-15	<b>7%</b>	Out of 1685 adolescents

**Non-formal education opportunities**
**68%**

reported there are no non-formal education opportunities

**65%**
**Top reported challenges in accessing education**

- |                                  |   |                                  |
|----------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| Cost of school fees              | 1 | Cost of school fees              |
| Cost of school supplies          | 2 | Cost of school supplies          |
| No affordable transport/Distance | 3 | No affordable transport/Distance |


**Children and Women**
**Birth registration**
**4%**

respondents reported cases of unregistered births

**17%**
**Vulnerable population groups living within community**

Average reported proportion of	
Separated women	<b>21%</b>
Widowed women	<b>32%</b>
Unaccompanied children minors	<b>2%</b>
Orphans	<b>13%</b>
Pregnant women	<b>33%</b>
Girls married before 18	<b>8%</b>
	<b>11%</b>
	<b>21%</b>
	<b>3%</b>
	<b>11%</b>
	<b>31%</b>
	<b>10%</b>

**Population groups engaged in income generation**

- |                                |   |                          |
|--------------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| Men (18+ years)                | 1 | Men (18+ years)          |
| Women (18+ years)              | 2 | Male adolescents (12-17) |
| Male adolescents (12-17 years) | 3 | Women (18+ years)        |

**Reasons why women may not be participating in the labor force**

- |                              |   |                              |
|------------------------------|---|------------------------------|
| Too many HH responsibilities | 1 | Too many HH responsibilities |
| Traditional values/customs   | 2 | Traditional values/customs   |
| Safety concerns              | 3 | Safety concerns              |

**Main activities for out of school boys under 18**

- |                      |   |                      |
|----------------------|---|----------------------|
| Informal employment  | 1 | Informal employment  |
| HH chores/Child care | 2 | HH chores/Child care |
| Begging              | 3 | Begging              |

**Main activities for out of school girls under 18**

- |                      |   |                      |
|----------------------|---|----------------------|
| HH chores/Child care | 1 | HH chores/Child care |
| Informal employment  | 2 | Informal employment  |
| Begging              | 3 | Begging              |

**Cases of abuses and services**
**5%**

of respondents heard of cases of abuse, exploitation or sexual violence in last 6 months

**2%**
**1%**

of respondents know of services available for women and children at risk or survivors of violence, abuse or exploitation

**1%**