

# COPING STRATEGIES

*When households do not have enough food, or lack resources to buy food, they may have to adopt strategies and behaviors to manage food shortages. This chapter discusses food-based and livelihood-based coping strategies. Food-based coping strategies include the immediate change of food consumption patterns, such as relying on less expensive foods or reducing the number of meals or portion sizes at meals. Livelihood-based coping strategies include selling household goods or productive assets, spending savings, and reducing health or education spending, which can affect household productivity and capacity to generate income in the future.*

## Key findings

- Ninety-three percent of Syrian refugee households relied on less preferred and less expensive food (up from 88% in 2020), 71% had to reduce portion sizes at meals (up from 65% in 2020), and 67% reduced the number of meals per day (up from 65% in 2020).
- Forty-one percent of households had to borrow food or relied on help from family or friends. Households reporting to resort to the most severe mechanisms included: restricting consumption for female household members (9%), sending household members to eat elsewhere (7%), or spending a day without eating (6%).
- Ninety-two percent of households took on debts, while 75% purchased food on credit. Nearly a third (29%) of households reduced spending on education, and more than half (54%) reduced health expenditures. Seven percent of households reported they had to send their children to work, and 7% reported having to withdraw them from school.
- Syrian refugee families who fall below the Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB) were more likely to employ severe food-based coping mechanisms such as restricting food consumption of female household members (9%), sending household members to eat somewhere else (8%), and restricting consumption of adults to feed children (30%). Households below the SMEB also resorted more to several livelihood-based coping strategies compared to other S/MEB categories, such as reducing education expenditures (30%), buying food on credit (77%), withdrawing children from school (8%), or sending them to work (8%).
- More than half (54%) of female-headed households borrowed food or relied on help from friends or relatives, significantly higher than for male-headed households (38%). Households in non-permanent shelters borrowed food or relied on help from friends or relatives at 53%, compared to those in non-residential (43%) and residential (37%) shelters.



## Food-based coping strategies

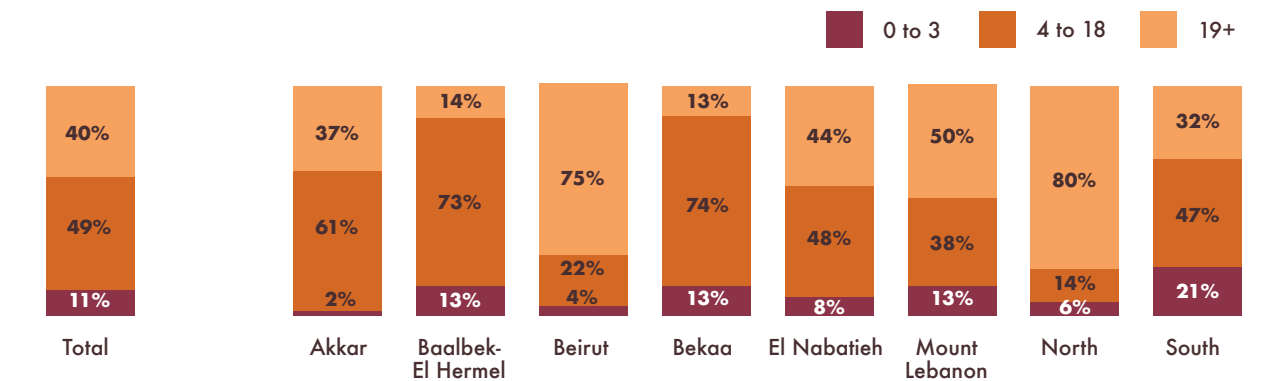
Food-based coping strategies included in the analysis were: i) relying on less preferred or less expensive food; ii) reducing the portion size of meals; iii) reducing the number of meals eaten per day; iv) borrowing food or relying on help from friends or relatives; v) restricting food consumption by adults for children to eat; vi) restricting consumption of female household members; vii) spending an entire day without eating; viii) sending household members to eat elsewhere. The percentage of households reporting on specific food-based coping strategies helps to understand how households manage food shortages.

Coping strategies from i) to v) were used to calculate the reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI). The rCSI helps understanding in a combined score both the frequency and the severity of the coping strategies used by the household. The rCSI uses a standard set of five coping behaviors and allows for comparison across different contexts and can be used in a continuous form (as a scale or index) or as a categorical indicator (for estimating prevalence). A higher rCSI indicates that households adopt more strategies to deal with the lack of access to food in the previous week and also

implies that households have adopted severe strategies more frequently. When used as a categorical indicator, an rCSI value above 19 indicates that households are facing serious challenges to access enough food, while a score between 4 and 18 suggests limited ability to access food. A score below 4 indicates good ability to access food.

In 2021, 94% of the Syrian refugee households faced challenges when accessing food and had to employ coping mechanisms to manage their food shortages. Forty percent of households had an rCSI above the value of 19 denoting significant constraints in accessing food. This was an increase of 3 percentage points from the 37% registered in 2020. Nearly half of households (49%) had an rCSI between 4 and 18, suggesting limited ability to access food, but were employing less severe and/or less frequent coping mechanisms (in line with the 48% registered in 2020). Only 11% of households had an rCSI below the value of 3, down by 4 percentage points from 2020 (15%). This latter group did not or only seldomly resorted to coping mechanisms and denoted an adequate capacity to access food.

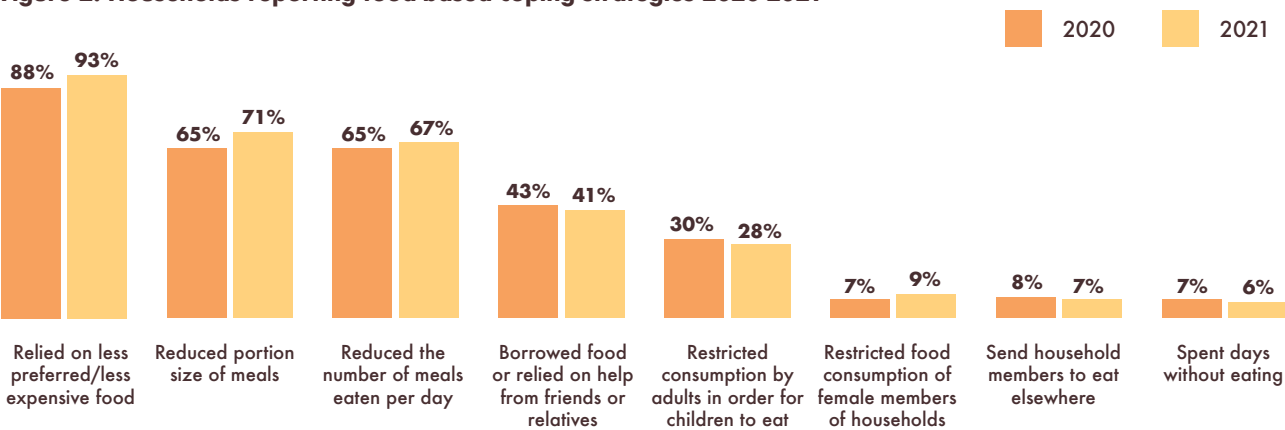
Figure 1: Households by low, medium, and high reduced food-based coping strategy (rCSI) index (2021)



The most commonly used coping strategy was to rely on less preferred or less expensive foods, adopted by 93% of Syrian refugee households. Seventy-one percent of households reduced portion sizes at meals (up from 65% in 2020) and two thirds (67%) reduced the number of meals eaten per day (slightly up from 65% in 2020). Households that had to borrow food or relied on help from family or friends were recorded

at 41% (similar to 2020 at 43%). Those that had to restrict consumption by adults for children to eat were 28% (similar to 2020 at 30%). Households that reported resorting to the most severe mechanisms included: restricting consumption by women (9% in 2021 vs 7% in 2020), sending household members to eat elsewhere (7% in 2021 and 2020), or spend a day without eating (6% in 2021 vs 7% in 2020).

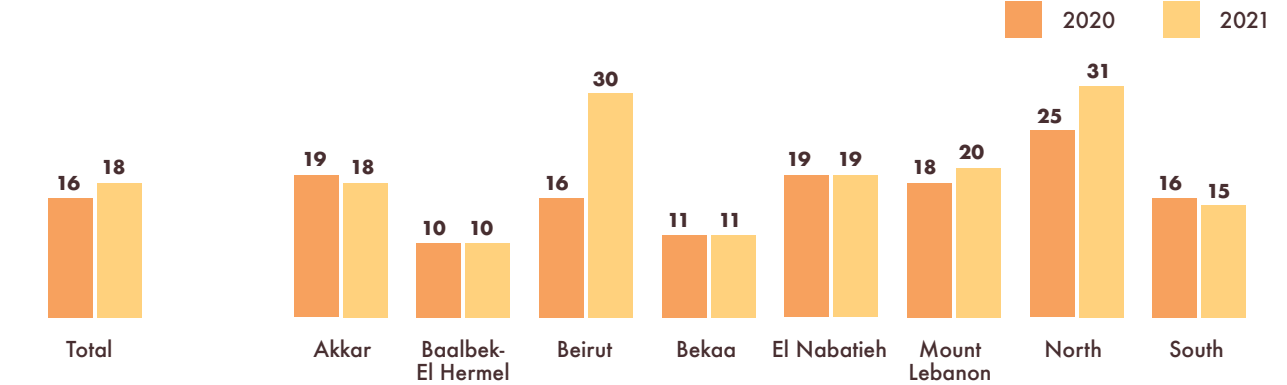
Figure 2: Households reporting food-based coping strategies 2020-2021



Reliance on coping mechanisms increased across the country suggesting further pressure on household food budgets. Overall, the rCSI increased by two points (from 16 in 2020 to 18 in 2021), with the most significant increases registered in Beirut and the North. In Beirut, the rCSI nearly doubled from 16 in 2020 to 30 in 2021, and in the North, it increased from 25 in 2020 to 31 in 2021. Beirut and the North were also the governorates where food access constraints were the

most severe for the Syrian refugee population with nearly 80% of households having an rCSI score above the value of 19. The reliance on food-based coping strategies diverged significantly in each governorate. In Baalbek-El Hermel, Bekaa, and the South, the rCSI scores were below the overall average ranging between 10 and 14, while in Akkar, El Nabatieh, and Mount Lebanon, the rCSI score was in line with the overall average of 18.

Figure 3: Reduced food-based coping strategy index (rCSI), by governorate



Disability

Forty-eight percent of households with at least one member with a disability had an rCSI above the value of 19 compared to 36% of households without, and an rCSI of 20 compared to 17 in those without. The food-based coping strategies used in households with at least one member with a disability compared to those without included: restricting consumption by adults for children to eat (35% vs. 25%), reducing the number of meals eaten per day (70% vs. 65%), spending days without eating (8% vs. 4%), sending household members to eat elsewhere (10% vs. 6%), and restricting consumption of female household members (11% vs. 8%).

Sources of income

In terms of sources of income, households who mostly relied on ATM cards from UN or humanitarian agencies had an rCSI of 13, whereas households whose main source of income was e-cards for WFP food shops had an rCSI of 18. Households who mostly relied on informal debt had an rCSI of 21, and those relying on construction and agriculture jobs had an rCSI of 19 and 20 respectively.

Households whose main source of income was ATM cards from UN or humanitarian agencies relied less on several coping strategies compared to the overall average, such as reducing the number of meals eaten per day (50% vs. 67%), reducing the portion size of meals (62% vs. 71%), and restricting consumption by adults for children to eat (23% vs. 28%).

Compared to the overall average, households whose main source of income was e-cards for WFP food shops relied less on reducing the portion size of meals (71% vs. 64%) and spending days without eating (6% vs. 3%) and relied more on less preferred and less expensive food (93% vs. 99%).

Households whose main source of income was informal debt relied more on reducing the number of meals eaten per day at 76% and reducing the portion size of meals at 80% compared to the overall average at 67% and 71% respectively.

Compared to the overall average, households whose main source of income was agriculture relied more on reducing the portion size of meals (71% vs. 78%), restricting consumption by adults for children to eat (28% vs. 35%), reducing the number of meals eaten per day (67% vs. 72%), and restricting consumption by female household members (9% vs. 13%). Households whose main source of income was construction jobs relied less on borrowing food or on help from friends or relatives (31% vs. overall average 41%), but more on reducing the number of meals eaten per day (77% vs. overall average 67%).

Households below the SMEB

Households falling below the SMEB<sup>1</sup> level were more likely to adopt more severe coping mechanisms, compared to categories above the SMEB, such as restricting food consumption by female household members (9% vs. 4%), sending household members to eat somewhere else (8% vs. 3%), and restricting consumption by adults for children to eat (30% vs 19%). Households below the SMEB were also more likely to have borrowed food or to have relied on help from friends or relatives (42% vs. 34%).

<sup>1</sup> S/MEB categories are the following:  
1. >=125% MEB (>=LBP 692,191)  
2. MEB- 125% MEB (LBP 553,753 – LBP 692,191)  
3. SMEB-MEB (LBP 490,028 – LBP 553,753)  
4. < SMEB (LBP 490,028)

## Expenditure quintiles

Households in the bottom expenditure quintile (threshold being 33% of the SMEB value) adopted the most severe behaviors to tackle food insecurity, resorting to numerous daily coping mechanisms to handle food shortfalls: They borrowed food and relied on help from friends and relatives 2.4 days/week against 1.2 days/week for the other quintiles, and reduced the number of meals eaten per day at 3.6 days/week against 2.9 days/week for families in the top quintile. Relying on less preferred and less expensive food was employed by households in the bottom quintile 5.4 days/week against 4.9 days/week for families in the top quintile. The most common behaviors among households in the bottom expenditure quintile were borrowing food (61%), reducing the number of daily meals (74%), sending household members to eat somewhere else (14%), and restricting consumption by female household members (11%).

## Employment

Households with no working members resorted more to food-based coping strategies compared to those with at least one working member, such as borrowing food or relying on help from friends or relatives (49% vs. 37%), sending household members to eat elsewhere (11% vs. 5%), and restricting consumption by female household members (12% vs. 7%).

## Gender

Female-headed households borrowed food or relied on help from friends and relatives significantly more than male-headed ones (54% vs. 38%).

## Shelter

Households in non-permanent shelters reported the highest need for borrowing food or relying on help from friends or relatives (53%) compared to those in non-residential (43%) and residential shelters (37%).

## Dependency ratio

Households with a high dependency ratio (between 75% and 100%) adopted several food-based coping strategies more than those with low dependency ratio (between 0-24%), such as borrowing food or relying on help from friends or family (53% vs. 44%), reducing the portion size of meals (75% vs. 69%), restricting consumption by adults for children to eat (35% vs. 14%), and restricting consumption by female household members (16% vs. 7%). Households with a high dependency ratio reported an rCSI of 21 compared to 16 in those with low dependency ratio.

## Other demographics

An rCSI value above 19 was more common among households with members above 59 years old (44%), and in households headed by people above 60 years old (45%).

Borrowing food or relying on help from friends or family was more common among households headed by people above the age of 60 compared to those who are not (51% vs. 41%).

Households with at least one person above the age of 60 who is unable to care for him/herself had a higher rCSI compared to those without (21 vs. 18), and resorted more commonly to food-based coping strategies compared to those without, such as borrowing food or relying on help from friends or family (48% vs. 41%), reducing the number of meals eaten per day (74% vs. 67%), and reducing the portion size of meals (77% vs. 71%).

Households with at least one member with a chronic illness resorted to several food-based coping strategies more than households without, including borrowing food or relying on help from friends or family (44% vs. 38%), reducing the number of meals eaten per day (70% vs. 64%), reducing the portion sizes of meals (75% vs. 67%), restricting consumption by adults for children to eat (31% vs. 26%), and restricting consumption by female household members (12% vs. 6%).

Reducing the portion size of meals was more common among households with children aged below 15 years compared to those without (72% vs. 66%).

## Livelihood-based coping strategies

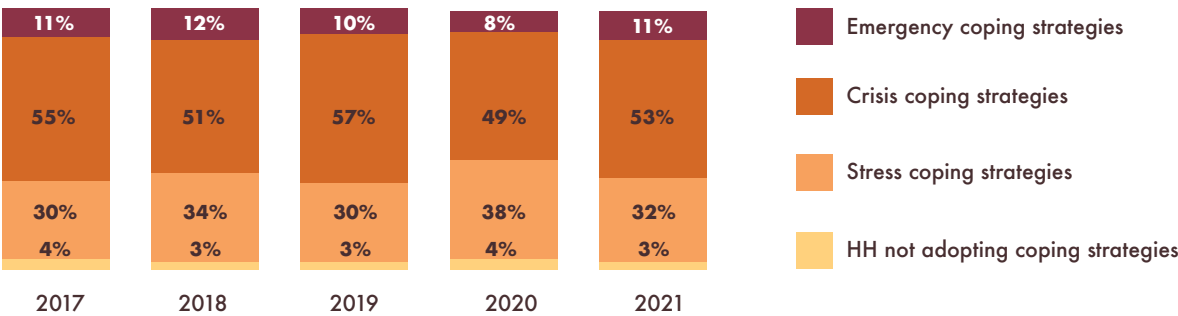
Livelihood-based coping strategies are behaviors that cause changes in income earning activities or involve responses to food insecurity that affect household resilience, including selling productive and non-productive assets or means of transport; reducing health or education expenditures; withdrawing children from school; taking high risks jobs; borrowing money; and spending savings.

Livelihood-based coping strategies are categorized into stress, crisis, or emergency strategies. While stress strategies (such as selling furniture or spending savings) indicate a reduced ability to deal with future shocks, crisis and emergency strategies (such as selling household productive assets or withdrawing children from school) directly reduce future productivity, including development of human capital, thus hindering resilience. Emergency strategies, such as selling land or dwelling or migrating elsewhere, are more difficult to reverse and more extreme in nature. For example, a household whose members are forced to beg or accept high-risk, illegal, and socially degrading jobs will have less resilience to future shocks than a household that applies stress coping strategies, such as buying food on credit.

The use of livelihood-based strategies was widespread among the Syrian refugee population well before the beginning of the economic crisis in October 2019. In 2021, in line with previous years, only 3% of households did not adopt livelihood-based coping strategies the month prior to the survey. However, in 2021, households resorted to more severe coping strategies compared to 2020 (65% in 2021 vs. 58% in 2020). Still, the rate of crisis and emergency strategies was in line with 2017-2019 levels despite a considerably higher number of households receiving humanitarian assistance in 2021(see Humanitarian Assistance subsection in Economic Vulnerability chapter).

The use of crisis strategies increased from 49% in 2020 to 53% in 2021, while the use of emergency strategies went from 8% in 2020 to 11% in 2021. With respect to last year, the number of households that reduced education expenditures increased from 20% in 2020 to 29% in 2021 and those reducing health expenditures increased from 49% in 2020 to 54% in 2021. Households that reported having to send their children to work increased by 2 percentage points between 2020 and 2021 from 5% to 7%.

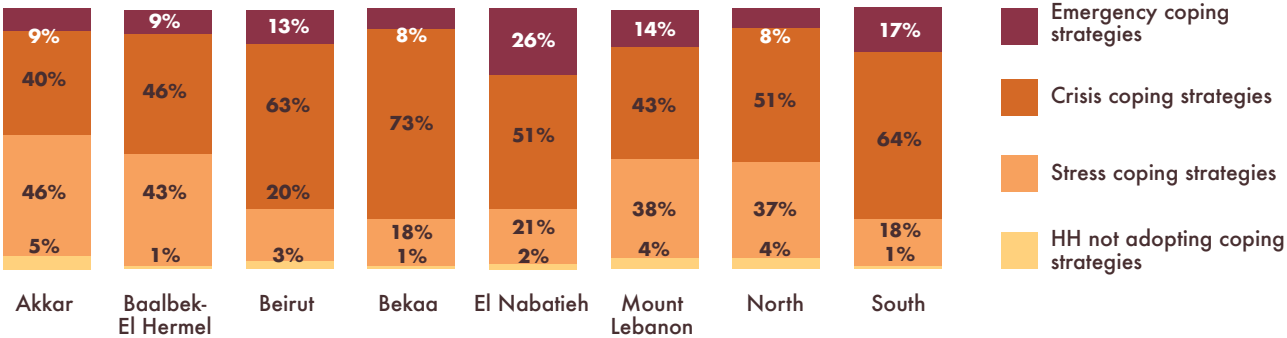
Figure 3: Livelihood-based coping strategies 2017-2021



By governorate, the use of emergency livelihood-based coping strategies ranged from 8% in Bekaa and the North to 17% and 26% in the South and El Nabatieh respectively. The percentage of households adopting crisis coping strategies

exceeded 40% in every governorate and was the highest in Bekaa (73%, up from 71% in 2020) followed by the South (64%, up from 58% in 2020) and Beirut (63%, more than double the level reported in 2020 at 29%).

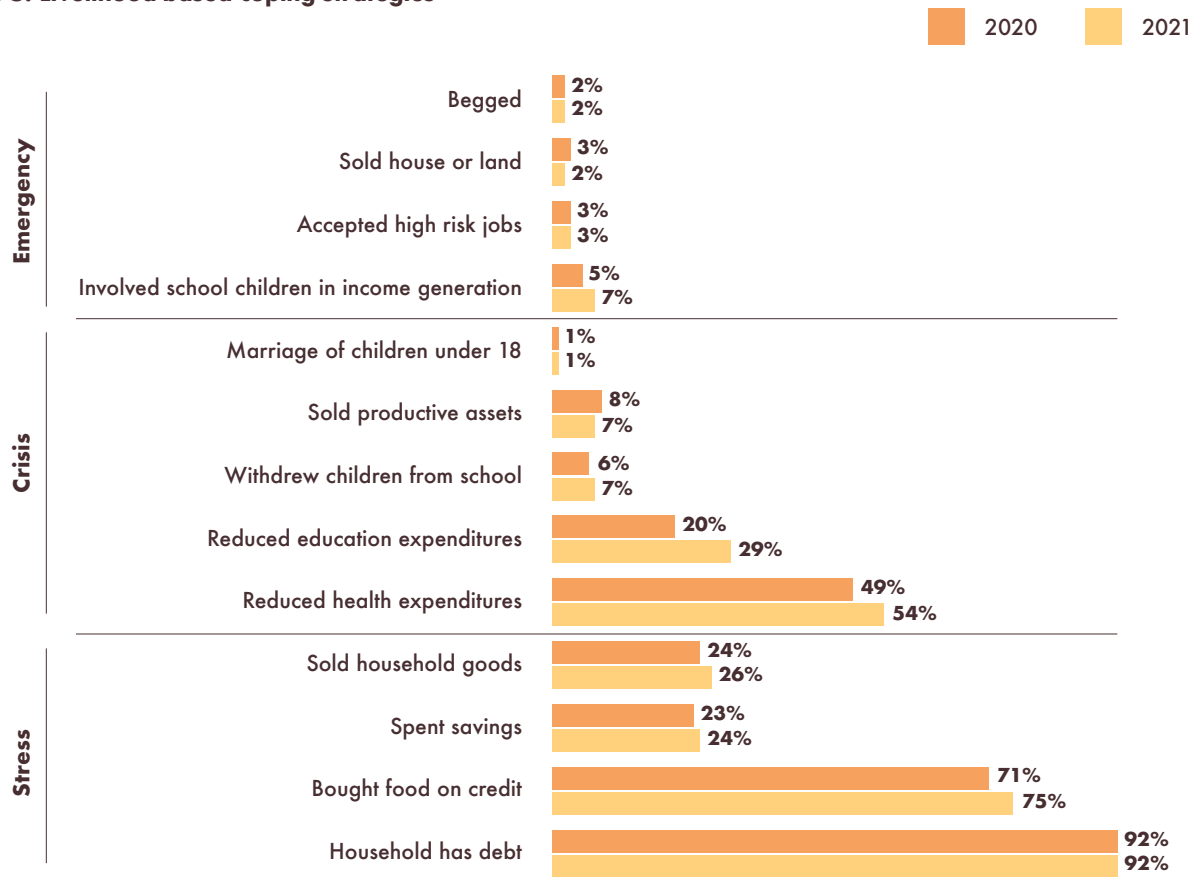
Figure 4: Livelihood-based coping strategies, by governorate



The most commonly applied livelihood-based coping strategies were taking on new debts and purchasing food on credit at 92% (similar to 2020) and 75% (up from 71% in 2020) respectively. These were followed by reducing health and education expenditures at 54% and 29% respectively.

Households that sold off goods and spent savings were at 26% and 24% respectively, and those who reported to withdraw children from school or send children to work were at 7% each. Households who reported having to sell productive assets or taking high-risk jobs were 7% and 5% respectively.

Figure 5: Livelihood-based coping strategies



Livelihood-based coping strategies differed across governorates. The highest share of households withdrawing children from school was in the South (16%) and El Nabatieh (19%). El Nabatieh also had the highest share of households that reported having to send children to work (15%), beg (8%), accept illegal and high-risk jobs (7%), sell dwelling or land (5%), and move to a cheaper rental place or living on the street (34%, almost triple the overall average of 11%). It is worth noting that moving to a cheaper rental place or living on the street was the second highest in the South and Beirut

at 23% and 22% respectively. Bekaa and the South had the highest rates of households reducing health expenditures at 77% and 73% respectively. Ninety-eight percent of households in Bekaa and 97% of households in Baalbek-El Hermel reduced food expenditures. Beirut had the highest share of households reducing education expenditures at 45% and spending savings at 37%. Baalbek-El Hermel had the highest share of families selling productive assets at 14%, followed by El Nabatieh (12%).

Table 1: Livelihood-based coping strategies 2017 – 2021

Coping strategy		2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Stress	Household has debt	92%	92%	93%	88%	87%
	Bought food on credit	75%	71%	76%	79%	77%
	Spent savings	24%	23%	34%	30%	35%
	Sold household goods	26%	24%	28%	22%	25%
Crisis	Reduced health expenditures	54%	49%	54%	51%	53%
	Reduced education expenditures	29%	20%	30%	22%	31%
	Withdrew children from school	7%	6%	12%	13%	11%
	Sold productive assets	7%	8%	10%	5%	8%
	Marriage of children under 18	1%	1%	1%	3%	2%
Emergency	Involved school children in income generation	7%	5%	5%	5%	5%
	Accepted high risk jobs	3%	3%	3%	2%	3%
	Sold house or land	2%	3%	2%	3%	3%
	Begged	2%	2%	2%	3%	2%

Disability

Households with at least one member with a disability adopted crisis and emergency coping strategies slightly more than those with no members with a disability at 56% vs. 52% (crisis) and 13% vs. 11% (emergency). These strategies included reducing health expenditures (59% vs. 52%), reducing education expenditures (33% vs. 28%), and selling productive assets (9% vs. 6%).

Sources of income

Syrian refugee households whose main sources of income are agriculture, construction, E-cards for WFP food shops, ATM cards from UN or humanitarian organizations, or informal debt relied more on severe coping strategies compared to the overall average, as shown in the table below.

Table 2: Households with main sources of income resorting to livelihood-based coping strategies

		Summary of livelihood-based coping strategies				
		HH not adopting coping strategies	Stress coping strategies	Crisis coping strategies	Emergency coping strategies	Crisis and emergency coping strategies
	Total	3%	32%	53%	11%	65%
Main sources of income	ATM cards from UN used in ATM machines from UN or humanitarian organizations	2%	29%	59%	9%	69%
	E-cards used in WFP food shops	1%	31%	59%	9%	68%
	Credit/debts (informal shops, friends, hosts)	0%	28%	64%	8%	72%
	Construction	3%	31%	49%	17%	66%
	Agriculture	4%	36%	46%	14%	60%

Households below the SMEB

Households falling below the SMEB (LBP 490,028<sup>2</sup> per capita) were adopting more crisis and emergency coping strategies than households living above the SMEB<sup>3</sup>: 66% (54% crisis and 12% emergency) compared to 49% of households spending between SMEB and MEB (LBP 490,028-553,753); 60% for those spending between MEB and 125% MEB (LBP 553,753-692,191), and 55% for those spending above 125% MEB (LBP 692,191). Households below the SMEB also resorted to several livelihood-based coping strategies at a higher rate compared to the other categories above the SMEB, such as reducing education expenditures at 30% (compared to 22%), buying food on credit at 77% (compared to 68%), withdrawing children from school at 8% (compared to 3%), involving children in income generation at 8% (compared to 3%), and reducing expenses on food at 85% (compared to 79%). This diminishes the capacity of the most vulnerable households to generate income in the future and puts them at risk when facing future shocks.

Expenditure quintiles

Households in the bottom expenditure quintile had the highest rates of selling productive assets (11%), reducing health expenditures (63%), and moving to a cheaper rental place or living on the street (17%). This indicates that lack of resources forced the most economically vulnerable households to deplete their assets the most in order to cover their basic food needs.

Employment

Households with no working members resorted to more severe coping strategies compared to those with at least one working member at 59% vs. 50% (crisis) and 29% vs. 34%. Households with no working members reduced health expenditures more than those with at least one working member (58% vs. 52%) and resorted more to buying food on credit or borrowing money to purchase food (80% vs. 73%).

<sup>2</sup> The average market rate during the time of data collection (June 7 – July 7) registered at LBP 16,060 to the USD. Source: [www.lirate.org](http://www.lirate.org)  
<sup>3</sup> S/MEB categories are the following:  
5. >= 125% MEB (>=LBP 692,191)  
6. MEB- 125% MEB (LBP 553,753 – LBP 692,191)  
7. SMEB-MEB (LBP 490,028 – LBP 553,753)



## Shelter

Households in non-permanent shelters adopted more crisis and emergency coping strategies (71%) compared to those in non-residential (64%) and residential shelters (63%). Households in non-permanent shelters resorted to several livelihood-based coping strategies more than those in non-residential and residential shelters, including reducing health expenditures (62% vs. 56% and 51% respectively), buying food on credit (84% vs. 74% and 73%), involving children in income generation (10% vs. 6% and 6%), and reducing expenses on food (91% vs 83% and 82%).

## Dependency ratio

Households with a dependency ratio between 50% and 74% bought food on credit or borrowed money to purchase food at 77% compared to households with a dependency ratio between 0 and 24% at 69%.

Only 2% of households with three or more dependents did not resort to any livelihood-based coping strategy compared to 7% of households with no dependents. Similarly, 13% of households with three or more dependents resorted to emergency coping strategies compared to 7% for households with no dependents. Households with three or more dependents resorted to several livelihood-based coping strategies more than households with no dependents, such as reducing expenses on food (86% vs. 80%), reducing education expenditures (34% vs. 20%), and buying food on credit or borrowing money to purchase food (78% vs. 66%).

Households with dependents, regardless the number of dependents, resorted to emergency coping strategies more than those with no dependents (12% vs. 7%), as well as reducing health and education expenditures (60% vs. 52%), buying food on credit or borrowing money to purchase food (77% vs. 66%), selling household goods (27% vs. 20%), and reducing food expenses (85% vs. 80%).

## Other demographics

Households with children under 15 years resorted more to selling household goods compared to those without (27% vs. 18%), as well as reducing education expenditures (31% vs. 18%), borrowing food on credit or borrowing money to buy food (77% vs. 68%), reducing essential health and education expenditures (60% vs. 54%), and resorted more to emergency coping strategies (13% vs. 6%).

Households with children under 5 years old resorted more to crisis coping strategies (55%) compared to households without (50%).

Households with at least one member with a chronic illness resorted to severe coping strategies more than those with no members with a chronic illness at 56% vs. 50% (crisis) and 14% vs. 9% (emergency), including reducing education and health expenditures (65% vs. 54%), buying food on credit or borrowing money to buy food (80% vs. 71%), reducing food expenses (88% vs. 81%), and selling household goods (29% vs. 23%).



Annex 1: Food-based coping strategies in the last 7 days

	Relied on less preferred, less expensive food	Borrowed food or relied on help from friends or relatives	Reduced the number of meals eaten per day	Reduced portion size of meals	Spent days without eating	Restricted consumption by adults in order for children to eat	Sent household members to eat elsewhere	Restricted consumption of female household members
Total	93%	41%	67%	71%	6%	28%	7%	9%
<b>Governorate</b>								
Akkar	99%	42%	67%	57%	8%	17%	8%	9%
Baalbek-El Hermel	98%	53%	42%	52%	1%	18%	13%	16%
Beirut	96%	70%	88%	90%	14%	45%	15%	24%
Bekaa	92%	47%	53%	62%	2%	16%	10%	7%
El Nabatieh	96%	35%	66%	67%	9%	34%	5%	5%
Mount Lebanon	88%	36%	76%	81%	8%	28%	5%	4%
North	93%	27%	84%	88%	3%	59%	2%	7%
South	88%	47%	68%	68%	10%	27%	6%	20%
<b>MEB/SMEB categories</b>								
>=125% MEB (>= LBP 692,191)	85%	35%	68%	65%	3%	10%	4%	4%
MEB - 125 % MEB (LBP 553,753- 692,191)	94%	39%	65%	70%	5%	21%	3%	4%
SMEB - MEB (LBP 490,028- 553,753)	84%	27%	62%	65%	4%	24%	3%	4%
< SMEB (LBP 490,028)	94%	42%	66%	71%	5%	30%	8%	9%
<b>Expenditure quintiles</b>								
First quintile - Lowest expenditure (< LBP 800,000)	96%	61%	74%	72%	9%	32%	14%	11%
Second quintile (LBP 800,000 - LBP 1,174,137)	94%	42%	66%	71%	6%	28%	8%	8%
Third quintile (LBP 1,174,137 - LBP 1,500,000)	93%	37%	66%	72%	4%	31%	6%	9%
Fourth quintile (LBP 1,500,000 - LBP 1,900,000)	91%	36%	63%	67%	3%	25%	5%	8%
Fifth quintile - Highest expenditure (LBP 1,900,000 - LBP 4,425,000)	90%	32%	65%	70%	5%	25%	3%	7%
<b>Gender of head of household</b>								
Female	94%	54%	64%	67%	5%	26%	9%	10%
Male	92%	38%	67%	72%	6%	29%	7%	8%
<b>Shelter type</b>								
Residential	92%	37%	70%	72%	6%	30%	6%	8%
Non-residential	95%	43%	66%	72%	6%	31%	9%	10%
Non-permanent	95%	53%	57%	65%	4%	22%	10%	11%

Annex 2: Average number of days food-based coping strategies were applied

	Less expensive food	Borrowed food	Reduced meals	Reduced portions	Spent days without food	Restricted consumption by adults	Sent HH members eat elsewhere	Restricted food consumption of female HH members
Total	5.1	1.4	3.2	3.3	.2	1.2	.2	.3
<b>Governorate</b>								
Akkar	6.4	1.6	3.4	2.8	.4	.8	.4	.4
Baalbek-El Hermel	4.5	1.2	1.1	1.3	.0	.4	.2	.3
Beirut	5.7	3.5	5.0	5.2	.3	2.3	.5	1.1
Bekaa	4.3	1.2	1.7	1.8	.0	.4	.2	.1
El Nabatieh	5.7	1.2	3.0	3.1	.2	1.5	.1	.2
Mount Lebanon	5.2	1.5	4.0	4.2	.2	1.1	.1	.2
North	6.1	1.0	5.4	5.7	.1	3.9	.1	.4
South	3.9	1.8	2.6	2.6	.1	.6	.1	.4
<b>MEB/SMEB categories</b>								
>=125% MEB (>= LBP 692,191)	4.9	1.5	3.4	3.5	.1	.6	.1	.1
MEB - 125 % MEB (LBP 553,753- 692,191)	5.3	1.6	3.3	3.6	.1	1.2	.1	.2
SMEB - MEB (LBP 490,028- 553,753)	4.7	1.0	3.1	3.3	.1	1.0	.1	.2
< SMEB (LBP 490,028)	5.1	1.4	3.1	3.2	.1	1.3	.2	.3
<b>Expenditure quintiles</b>								
First quintile - Lowest expenditure (< LBP 800,000)	5.4	2.4	3.6	3.4	.3	1.5	.4	.4
Second quintile (LBP 800,000 - LBP 1,174,137)	5.2	1.3	3.1	3.2	.2	1.2	.2	.3
Third quintile (LBP 1,174,137 - LBP 1,500,000)	5.1	1.1	3.2	3.3	.1	1.3	.1	.3
Fourth quintile (LBP 1,500,000 - LBP 1,900,000)	5.0	1.1	3.0	3.1	.1	1.1	.1	.2
Fifth quintile - Highest expenditure (LBP 1,900,000 - LBP 4,425,000)	4.9	1.2	2.9	3.2	.1	1.1	.1	.2
<b>Gender of head of household</b>								
Female	5.1	1.8	2.8	2.9	.2	1.1	.2	.3
Male	5.1	1.3	3.2	3.4	.1	1.3	.2	.3
<b>Shelter type</b>								
Residential	5.2	1.4	3.5	3.6	.2	1.4	.2	.3
Non-residential	5.4	1.4	3.2	3.3	.2	1.4	.3	.3
Non-permanent	4.8	1.5	2.1	2.2	.1	.7	.2	.3



Annex 3: Livelihood-based coping strategies in the last 30 days (1/3)

	Sold household goods (radio, furniture, television, jewelry etc)	Sold productive assets or means of transport (sewing machine, wheelbarrow, bicycle, car, livestock)	Reduced essential non-food expenditures on education	Reduced essential non-food expenditures on health	Spent savings	Bought food on credit or borrowed money to purchase food	Sold house or land	Withdrawn children from school
Total	26%	7%	29%	54%	24%	75%	2%	7%
Governorate								
Akkar	22%	7%	21%	40%	17%	56%	3%	5%
Baalbek-El Hermel	39%	14%	15%	39%	26%	89%	2%	5%
Beirut	18%	5%	45%	67%	37%	78%	3%	9%
Bekaa	25%	3%	22%	77%	33%	91%	1%	6%
El Nabatieh	39%	12%	32%	68%	32%	80%	5%	19%
Mount Lebanon	21%	6%	37%	42%	16%	70%	3%	8%
North	27%	8%	35%	49%	25%	59%	2%	4%
South	23%	7%	38%	73%	26%	82%	1%	16%
MEB/SMEB categories								
>=125% MEB (>= LBP 692,191)	22%	5%	22%	48%	26%	61%	2%	1%
MEB - 125 % MEB (LBP 553,753- 692,191)	29%	9%	23%	53%	32%	72%	1%	4%
SMEB - MEB (LBP 490,028- 553,753)	27%	5%	21%	42%	18%	69%	3%	5%
< SMEB (LBP 490,028)	26%	7%	30%	55%	24%	77%	2%	8%
Expenditure quintiles								
First quintile - Lowest expenditure (< LBP 800,000)	29%	11%	31%	63%	24%	74%	3%	7%
Second quintile (LBP 800,000 - LBP 1,174,137)	25%	4%	27%	51%	25%	77%	2%	6%
Third quintile (LBP 1,174,137 - LBP 1,500,000)	26%	5%	26%	54%	22%	76%	1%	6%
Fourth quintile (LBP 1,500,000 - LBP 1,900,000)	25%	7%	31%	52%	25%	74%	2%	9%
Fifth quintile - Highest expenditure (LBP 1,900,000 - LBP 4,425,000)	25%	8%	30%	50%	26%	75%	2%	9%
Gender of head of household								
Female	23%	6%	24%	53%	24%	74%	2%	7%
Male	26%	7%	30%	54%	24%	76%	2%	7%
Shelter type								
Residential	25%	7%	31%	51%	24%	73%	2%	8%
Non-residential	22%	6%	33%	56%	21%	74%	1%	8%
Non-permanent	28%	7%	24%	62%	25%	84%	2%	6%

Annex 3: Livelihood-based coping strategies in the last 30 days (2/3)

	Begged	Marriage of children under 18	Accepted high risk, illegal, socially degrading activities	Had school children (6-15 years old) involved in income generation	Reduced expenses on food	Moved to a cheaper rental place/live on the street	HH member 18 years and above accepted high risk, dangerous, or exploitive work
Total	2%	1%	3%	7%	84%	11%	2%
<b>Governorate</b>							
Akkar	2%	2%	4%	6%	60%	7%	2%
Baalbek-El Hermel	0%	0%	0%	7%	97%	3%	0%
Beirut	5%	3%	4%	5%	90%	22%	3%
Bekaa	0%	0%	0%	7%	98%	12%	0%
El Nabatieh	8%	2%	7%	15%	81%	34%	5%
Mount Lebanon	2%	2%	6%	7%	81%	12%	4%
North	3%	0%	2%	4%	75%	5%	1%
South	2%	3%	4%	13%	85%	23%	2%
<b>MEB/SMEB categories</b>							
>=125% MEB (>= LBP 692,191)	1%	1%	3%	2%	79%	8%	3%
MEB - 125 % MEB (LBP 553,753- 692,191)	2%	1%	3%	3%	82%	11%	2%
SMEB - MEB (LBP 490,028- 553,753)	3%	1%	3%	4%	74%	11%	3%
< SMEB (LBP 490,028)	2%	1%		8%	85%	11%	2%
<b>Expenditure quintiles</b>							
First quintile - Lowest expenditure (< LBP 800,000)	2%	1%	2%	5%	85%	17%	1%
Second quintile (LBP 800,000 - LBP 1,174,137)	2%	1%	4%	5%	84%	9%	3%
Third quintile (LBP 1,174,137 - LBP 1,500,000)	1%	1%	3%	7%	85%	11%	2%
Fourth quintile (LBP 1,500,000 - LBP 1,900,000)	2%	2%	4%	7%	84%	11%	2%
Fifth quintile - Highest expenditure (LBP 1,900,000 - LBP 4,425,000)	2%	2%	2%	11%	82%	9%	2%
<b>Gender of head of household</b>							
Female	1%	1%	4%	11%	84%	9%	2%
Male	2%	1%		6%	84%	12%	2%
<b>Shelter type</b>							
Residential	2%	1%	4%	6%	82%	12%	3%
Non-residential	1%	1%	2%	6%	83%	14%	1%
Non-permanent	1%	1%	1%	10%	91%	8%	1%



Annex 3: Livelihood-related coping strategies in the last 30 days (3/3)

	HH member under the age of 18 accepted high risk, dangerous, or exploitive work	Adult work elsewhere	Child work elsewhere	Other forms of exploitation	Sent household members to seek work elsewhere (not including usual seasonal migration)
Total	2%	1%	1%	1%	2%
<b>Governorate</b>					
Akkar	3%	4%	2%	2%	4%
Baalbek-El Hermel	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Beirut	2%	3%	3%	1%	5%
Bekaa	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
El Nabatieh	3%	4%	3%	10%	5%
Mount Lebanon	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%
North	1%	1%	1%	0%	2%
South	3%	3%	3%	3%	5%
<b>MEB/SMEB categories</b>					
>=125% MEB (>= LBP 692,191)	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%
MEB - 125 % MEB (LBP 553,753- 692,191)	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%
SMEB - MEB (LBP 490,028- 553,753)	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%
< SMEB (LBP 490,028)	2%	1%	1%	1%	2%
<b>Expenditure quintiles</b>					
First quintile - Lowest expenditure (< LBP 800,000)	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%
Second quintile (LBP 800,000 - LBP 1,174,137)	2%	1%	1%	2%	2%
Third quintile (LBP 1,174,137 - LBP 1,500,000)	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%
Fourth quintile (LBP 1,500,000 - LBP 1,900,000)	2%	2%	1%	1%	2%
Fifth quintile - Highest expenditure (LBP 1,900,000 - LBP 4,425,000)	3%	2%	2%	1%	2%
<b>Gender of head of household</b>					
Female	1%	2%	1%	1%	2%
Male	2%	1%	1%	1%	2%
<b>Shelter type</b>					
Residential	2%	1%	1%	1%	2%
Non-residential	2%	2%	1%	2%	2%
Non-permanent	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%

Annex 4: Summary of asset depletion coping strategies

	Households not adopting coping strategies	Stress coping strategies	Crisis coping strategies	Emergencies coping strategies
Total	3%	32%	53%	11%
<b>Governorate</b>				
Akkar	5%	46%	40%	9%
Baalbek-El Hermel	1%	43%	46%	9%
Beirut	3%	20%	63%	13%
Bekaa	1%	18%	73%	8%
El Nabatieh	2%	21%	51%	26%
Mount Lebanon	4%	38%	43%	14%
North	4%	37%	51%	8%
South	1%	18%	64%	17%
<b>MEB/SMEB categories</b>				
>=125% MEB (>= LBP 692,191)	8%	37%	48%	7%
MEB - 125 % MEB (LBP 553,753- 692,191)	5%	35%	54%	6%
SMEB - MEB (LBP 490,028- 553,753)	4%	47%	39%	10%
< SMEB (LBP 490,028)	2%	32%	54%	12%
<b>Expenditure quintiles</b>				
First quintile - Lowest expenditure (< LBP 800,000)	4%	26%	60%	10%
Second quintile (LBP 800,000 - LBP 1,174,137)	3%	37%	52%	9%
Third quintile (LBP 1,174,137 - LBP 1,500,000)	3%	32%	54%	10%
Fourth quintile (LBP 1,500,000 - LBP 1,900,000)	2%	32%	54%	12%
Fifth quintile - Highest expenditure (LBP 1,900,000 - LBP 4,425,000)	2%	36%	46%	16%
<b>Gender of head of household</b>				
Female	4%	33%	48%	14%
Male	3%	32%	54%	11%
<b>Shelter type</b>				
Residential	4%	34%	51%	12%
Non-residential	3%	33%	55%	9%
Non-permanent	1%	28%	59%	12%