



Inter-Agency
Coordination
Lebanon



UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency



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PROTECTION

In 2022, Lebanon saw the socioeconomic situation worsen, with resources at a community level becoming increasingly strained, public institutions struggling to function, and growing barriers to basic services and assistance due to crippling inflation, fuel and telecommunication price hikes, and electricity shortages. A combination of these factors continues to exacerbate existing vulnerabilities to protection risks and shocks for the most vulnerable cohorts such as the elderly, female-headed households and persons living with a disability. Record rates of Syrian refugees reported relying on negative coping strategies to get by, and families said they were not able to provide the same level of support to vulnerable family members. Those living in the lowest expenditure classes and in non-permanent shelters are worse off across the board.

Financial and non-financial constraints are compounding sources of stress and causing families to make tough decisions regarding their use of resources, including in relation to their access to education, shelter, health care and food. Although COVID-19-related mobility

restrictions have abated, the newly emerging cholera health crisis poses a real threat to refugees who may lack the financial means to implement adequate prevention measures or seek treatment, and have limited access to health care due to their low rates of legal residency or not being in possession of documents.

Indicators assessing the protection space of Syrian refugees in Lebanon through the VASyR are in relation to legal residency, civil documentation, safety and security concerns, community relations, and evictions. Confidential interviews with individual household members were not conducted, limiting the ability to gather gender-based violence (GBV) findings through this assessment.

KEY FINDINGS

Legal:

- Legal residency rates remain at an all-time low, with only 17 per cent of Syrian refugees holding legal residency, similarly to the 2021 rate (compared to 20 per cent in 2020, 22 per cent in 2019 and 27 per cent in 2018). The most notable declines in legal residency rates were observed in El Nabatieh and South Lebanon governorates.
- From 2020 to 2022, the legal residency gender gap has continued to grow across all age groups, with men being prioritized in their households for legal residency due to their perceived greater need as a result of protection threats.
- The top three barriers hindering access to legal residency are rejection by a General Security Office (GSO) due to inconsistent practices (37 per cent), limitations in existing regulations (23 per cent) and “other” including affordability of transportation to carry through the application process (14 per cent). As compared to 2021, there was a 7 percentage-point increase in reporting “limitation of existing regulations” (which includes unrenovable expired residency and lack of ID) as a reason for not having legal residency.

Birth:

- Positively, issuance of birth certificates at the Foreigners’ Registry has gradually increased by 15 percentage-points from 2018 (21 per cent) to 2022 (36 per cent). Despite this, 64 per cent of Syrian refugee newborns remain without what is considered full birth registration in Lebanon.
- Top barriers reported were unaffordability (fees and transport) (44 per cent), lack of awareness of the procedures (31 per cent), limited free movement due to lack of legal residency (9 per cent) and lack of identification documents (6 per cent).

Marriage:

Marriage registration at the Foreigners’ Registry increased by 3 per cent to 33 per cent in 2022. Of those married in Lebanon, 3 per cent have no marriage documents (4 per cent in 2021); positively, the proportion of those with a marriage contract from an uncertified sheikh decreased 4 percentage-points to 21 per cent (25 per cent in 2021).

Safety and security, including mobility restrictions:

- A total of 4 per cent of households reported that there were discriminatory curfews enforced specifically for Syrians in the area where they lived, and some cited curfews as a safety or security concern (3 per cent in 2021, 11 per cent in 2020). In 2022, curfews were mainly being imposed by the municipality (90 per cent), followed by the local community (26 per cent).
- Concerns about kidnapping were reported significantly higher in 2022 compared to 2021 and 2020 across all age and gender groups. The concerns are highest in Baalbek-El Hermel, with rates double the national average reported by boys (27 per cent) and girls (24 per cent).

Community relations:

The proportion of households where someone has personally witnessed a physical confrontation involving at least one Syrian refugee increased from 5 per cent in 2021 to 8 per cent in 2022. That said, there was a positive increase in reported intra-community relations, with 61 per cent of Syrian refugee households rating interactions with Lebanese host communities as very positive or positive (56 per cent in 2021), and 5 per cent citing negative or very negative interactions (4 per cent in 2021). Of the 39 per cent who reported tensions, the primary driver was competition for jobs at 28 per cent.

Child protection:

Three main areas of focus for child protection are captured in the VASyR: child labour, early marriage and violent discipline. In 2022, the share of children (5 to 17 years of age) who were engaged in labour above the age-specific number of hours was reported at 4.3 per cent, with boys engaged more visibly in child labour at a rate three times higher than girls. One out of five adolescent girls between 15 and 19 were married at the time of the survey. The majority (58 per cent) of children aged between 1 and 14 experienced at least one form of violent disciplinary methods from their caregivers.

LEGAL RESIDENCY

Based on the current regulations, Syrian refugees can renew their residency permits either on the basis of registration with UNHCR, through a pledge of responsibility by a local sponsor, a courtesy permit (if the mother or wife is Lebanese), or through other categories such as property ownership, tenancy, a student visa, etc. Additionally, those who entered Lebanon legally as of 2015 had to do so based on one of the entry categories (such as tourism, medical visits and transit), and could only renew their legal stay within the limitations set for the specific entry category. Each category has its own requirements, fees and residency duration. In 2022, the Government of Lebanon changed its conditions for entry to Lebanon from Syria, excluding entry on the basis of tourism, pledge of responsibility (sponsorship) and humanitarian grounds. In 2017, the residency fees were waived for Syrian refugees who had registered with UNHCR prior to 1 January 2015, and who did not previously renew their legal residency based on categories such as tourism, sponsorship, property ownership or tenancy. However, it is not possible to switch from a residency permit based on one of these categories to the UNHCR certificate residency permit. In 2022, the Government introduced two circulars in July and September

related to the regularization of legal status for specific categories who entered Lebanon regularly and overstayed (except those who are subject to judicial measures) and according to specific scenarios (July) and regularization for irregular entry for those who entered Lebanese irregularly before 24 April 2019, except those who are subject to judicial measures (September).

Legal residency is critical to securing one’s access to basic services, access to justice, and ensuring one’s protection from restrictive measures and arbitrary arrest, detention and risk of deportation. Legal residency rates for Syrians remain at an all-time low for a second year in a row at 17 per cent in 2022 (16 per cent in 2021, 20 per cent in 2020, 22 per cent in 2019, 27 per cent in 2018). The proportion of households where all members have legal residency is lowest in Akkar and Baalbek-El Hermel at 3 per cent, and highest in Mount Lebanon at 17 per cent. The most notable decline in legal residency for individuals above 15 years old occurred in South Lebanon (39 per cent to 23 per cent). Interestingly, Beirut and Mount Lebanon governorates, which had declined from 2019 to 2020, have both experienced increases from 2020 to 2022.

Figure 1: Legal residency of Syrian individuals above 15 years old, by governorate

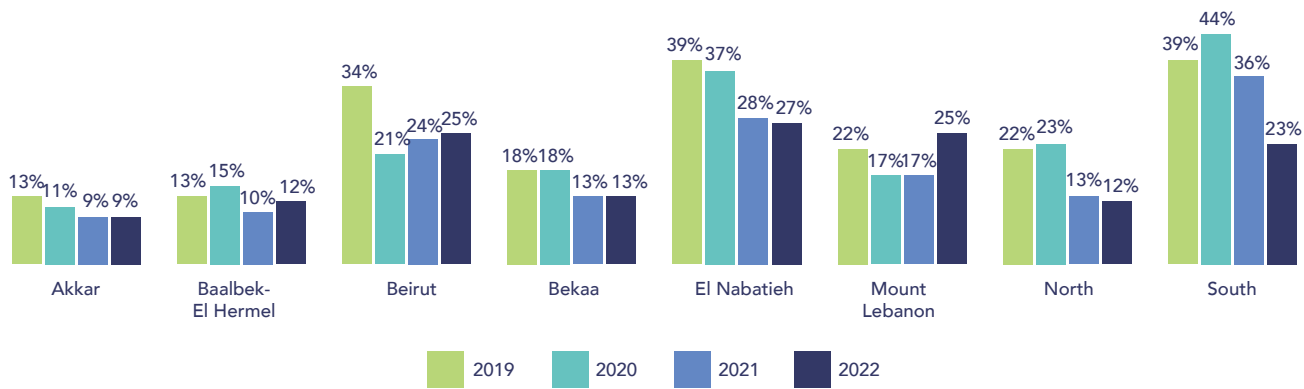
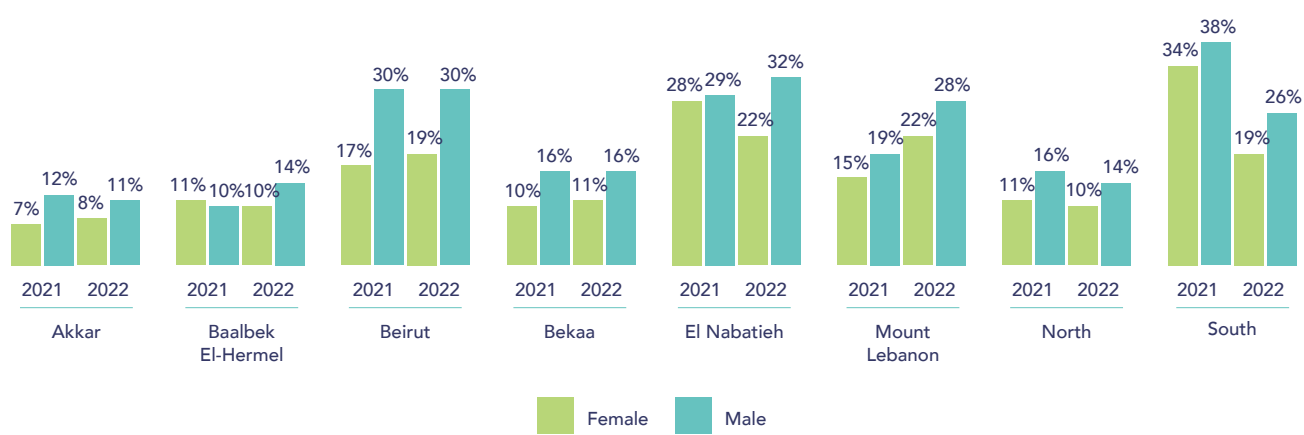


Figure 2: Legal residency of Syrian individuals above 15 years old, by gender and governorate



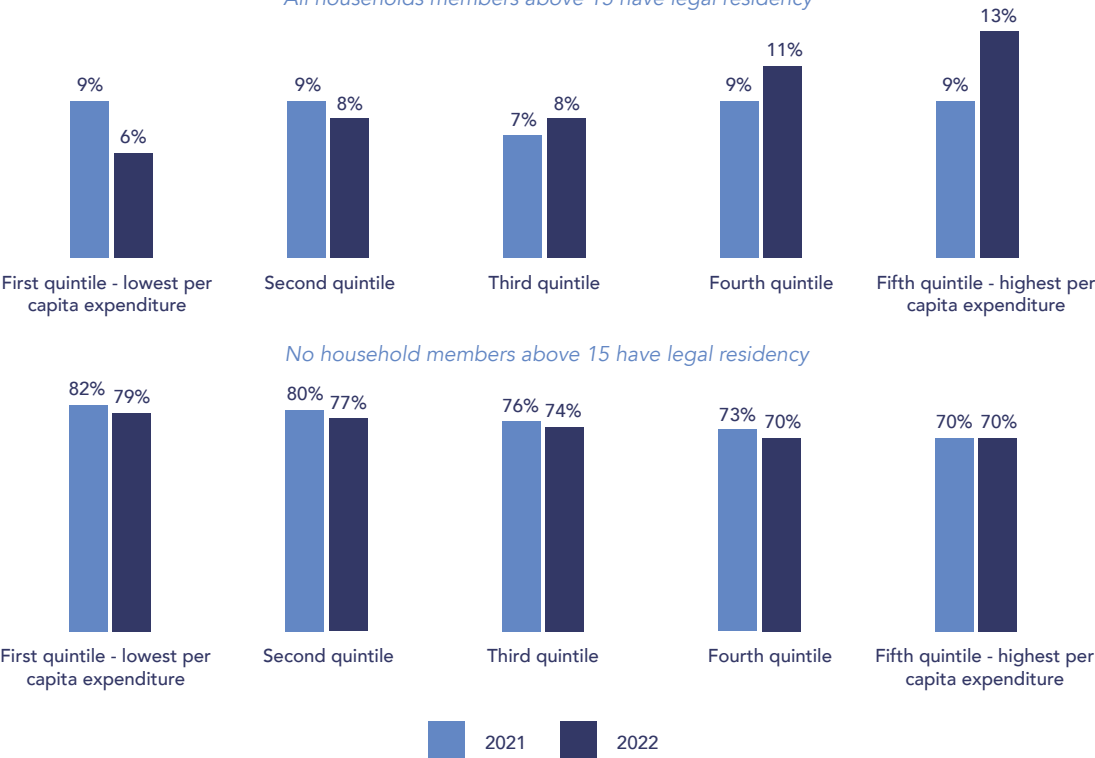
In previous years, El Nabatieh had equal legal residency rates across men and women (28 per cent). In 2022, this has significantly changed, with a widening gender gap above 10 per cent, the most pronounced gender disparity along with Beirut governorate where men continue to have higher legal residency rates. Furthermore, people aged under 35 are less likely to hold legal residency than those aged 35–60, with the 60s age bracket demonstrating the greatest gender disparity in legal residency rates.

Like in previous years, more than half of legal residencies (53 per cent in 2022, 54 per cent in 2021) were obtained via UNHCR registration certificates, followed by sponsorship (31 per cent in 2022 and 31 per cent in 2021) and courtesy (14 per cent in 2022 and 12 per cent in 2021). Legal residency through UNHCR registration certificates is highest in Akkar, Baalbek-El Hermel, Mount Lebanon and South Lebanon, and is significantly more common among female refugees (65 per cent) than male refugees (44 per cent), with the opposite being true for sponsorship (41 per cent for male and 16 per cent for female). The highest rates of courtesy permits were in North Lebanon (25 per cent), Akkar (24 per cent) and Bekaa (21 per cent), while sponsorship permits were markedly higher in Beirut (66 per cent in 2022, and 81 per cent in 2021) than in the rest of Lebanon.

Fewer individuals living in non-permanent and non-residential shelters had legal residency at 14 per cent, 19 per cent in residential shelters. This trend is in line with previous years. In 2022, Syrians living in non-permanent shelters experienced an almost 3 percentage-points increase in legal residency compared to in 2021. The legal residency rate for those living in non-residential shelters has dropped, leaving only a 1 per cent difference between those holding legal residency living in non-residential and non-permanent shelter types, while the difference was around 8 per cent in 2020 and 2019.

In 2022, households in the wealthiest expenditure quintile experienced a marked increase in legal residency rates for all household members, while rates of no household members having legal residency in this expenditure class did not change much from 2021 to 2022. The proportion of Syrian households reporting no members having legal residency is above 70 per cent for all expenditure classes in both 2021 and 2022, but these rates have decreased since 2021, and the proportion increases with decreasing household expenditure.

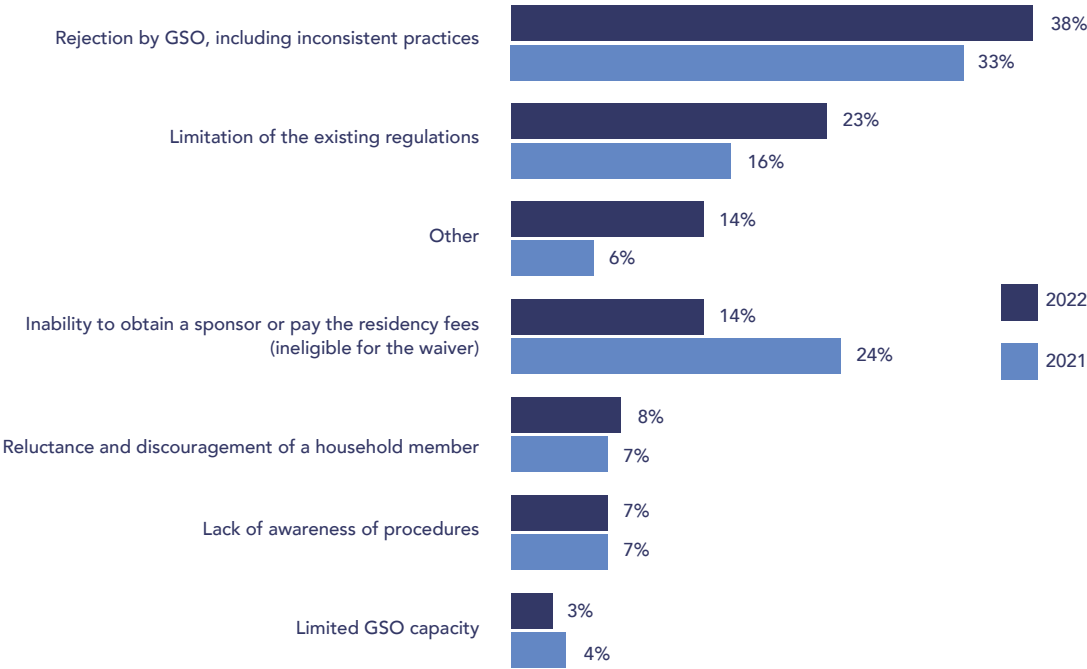
Figure 3: Legal residency, by expenditure class
All household members above 15 have legal residency



Rejection by a GSO, including as a result of inconsistent practices (37 per cent nationally, highest in Beirut and lowest in Bekaa and Baalbek-El Hermel), is the most commonly reported barrier to accessing legal residency, followed by limitation of the existing regulations (23 per cent), "other" (14 per cent) and inability to obtain a sponsor or pay the residency fees (ineligible for the waiver) (14 per cent). A majority of the barriers to legal residency are increasing steadily. Rejection by a GSO, including inconsistent practices, has increased yearly, from 30 per cent in 2019 to 38 per cent in 2022. Reporting of limitation of existing regulations was 14

per cent in 2019, increasing to 23 per cent in 2022; this reason has the largest gender disparity, with men reporting this reason at a rate of 20 per cent and women reporting at a rate of 17 per cent. Lack of awareness of legal residency procedures was 4 per cent in 2019 and increased to 7 per cent in 2022. Lack of awareness of procedures was a reported reason for lacking legal residency by 18 per cent of Syrians in Akkar (a decrease from 27 per cent in 2021), which is a notable difference compared to the national average and other governorates such as Baalbek-El Hermel (2 per cent).

Figure 4: Reasons for not having legal residency



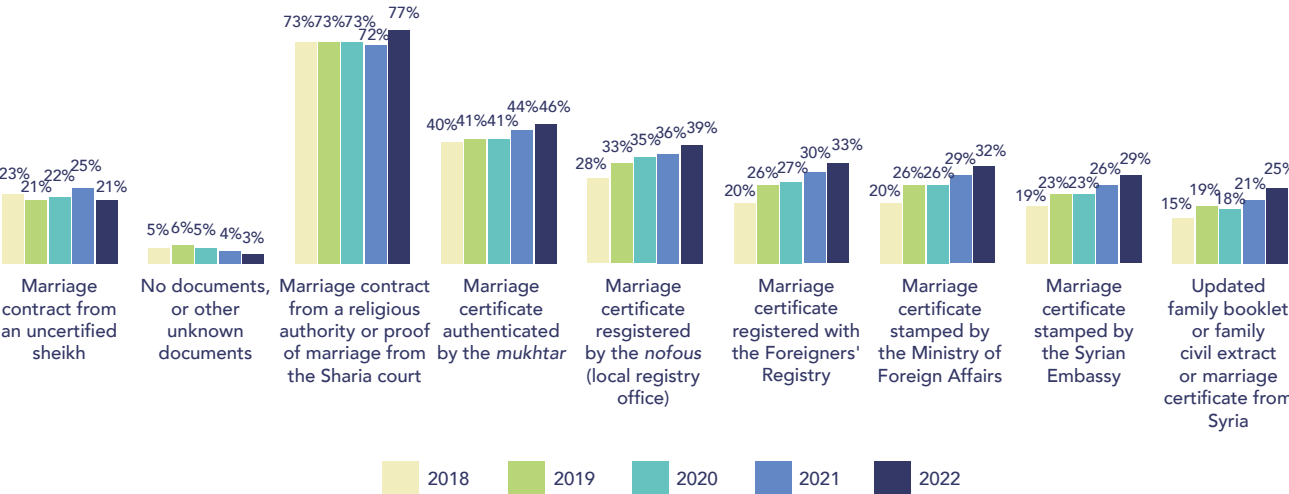
MARRIAGE AND BIRTH REGISTRATION

The Government of Lebanon in 2022 and in past years has employed various measures to address the difficulties faced by Syrian refugees in registering the birth of their children. The policies include exemption from the procedure of late birth registration for children born between 1 January 2011 and 8 February 2022; a waiver of the requirement of legal stay to register the birth of Syrian children, and those of Palestinian refugees from Syria; a partial waiver (for only one spouse) of legal stay to register marriages among Syrian nationals and Palestinian refugees from Syria; and the facilitation of proof of marriage to register births by allowing Syrian parents married in Lebanon to present a marriage certificate issued in Lebanon instead of the family booklet or marriage certificate issued from Syria as previously required. In 2022, a decree was issued to standardize the fees collected by mukhtars (LBP 25,000) and the head of the Supreme Sunnite Court issued a circular addressed to judges to facilitate proof of marriage requests by refraining from conducting new marriage contracts. Accordingly, Syrians married in Lebanon need to finalize the registration of their marriage in Lebanon to

register the birth of their children. Syrians who married outside Lebanon need to present an official proof of marriage issued in Syria to register the birth of their children born in Lebanon.

Marriage registration with the Foreigners' Registry has increased yearly, from 20 per cent in 2018 to 33 per cent in 2022. Positively, marriage contracts from uncertified sheikhs decreased slightly, from 24 per cent in 2021 to 21 per cent. Akkar governorate still has the highest rate of marriages by uncertified sheikhs at 34 per cent, although this is still a notable decrease, from 51 per cent in the previous year. A higher proportion of individuals with higher education had their marriage registered with the Foreigners Registry, and a lower proportion had marriage certificates from an uncertified sheikh, as compared to the national average. Out of 32 per cent of Syrian refugee households who were married in Lebanon, 3 per cent said they have no marriage documents. The highest rate was 5 per cent in Akkar, followed by 4 per cent in Beirut.

Figure 5: Marriage documentation of Syrian refugees



Birth certificate issuance rates for Syrian refugees at the Foreigners' Registry have risen to 36 per cent in 2022, up 5 per cent from 2021. While this is positive, it still means that 64 per cent of Syrian refugee births remain not fully registered, and 2 per cent have no documentation at all. Children born in Lebanon that have completed the birth registration process to the level

of the Foreigners' Registry increased in both South Lebanon and El Nabatieh by around 20 percentage-points , and in Mount Lebanon by 14 percentage-points, from 2021 to 2022. Rates of birth registration are the highest in Beirut and Mount Lebanon governorates (64.7 per cent and 62 per cent), and lowest in Bekaa and Baalbek-El Hermel (17.4 per cent and 14.4 per cent).

Figure 6: Cumulative percentage of the highest level of documentation for birth registration

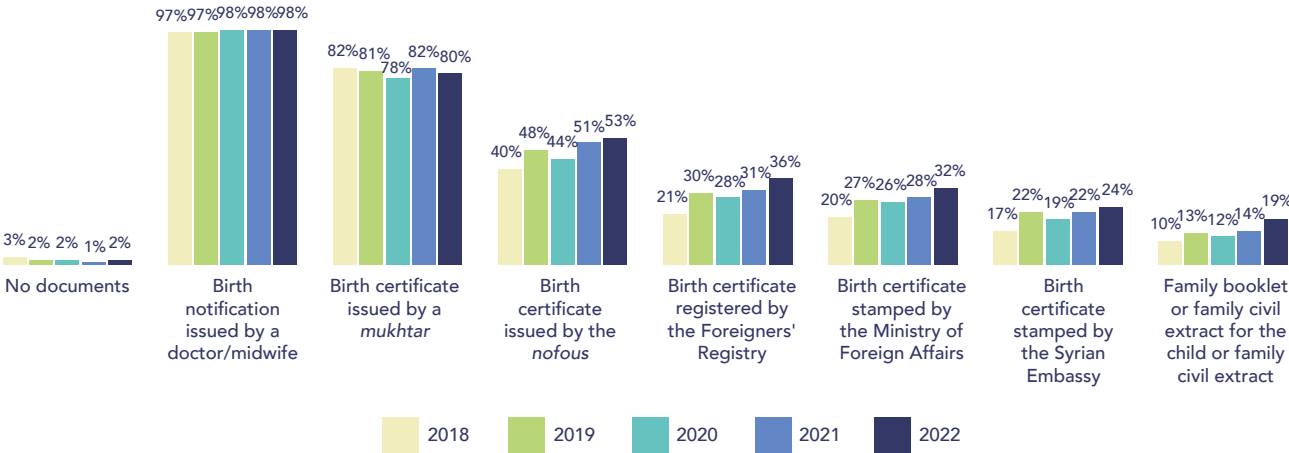
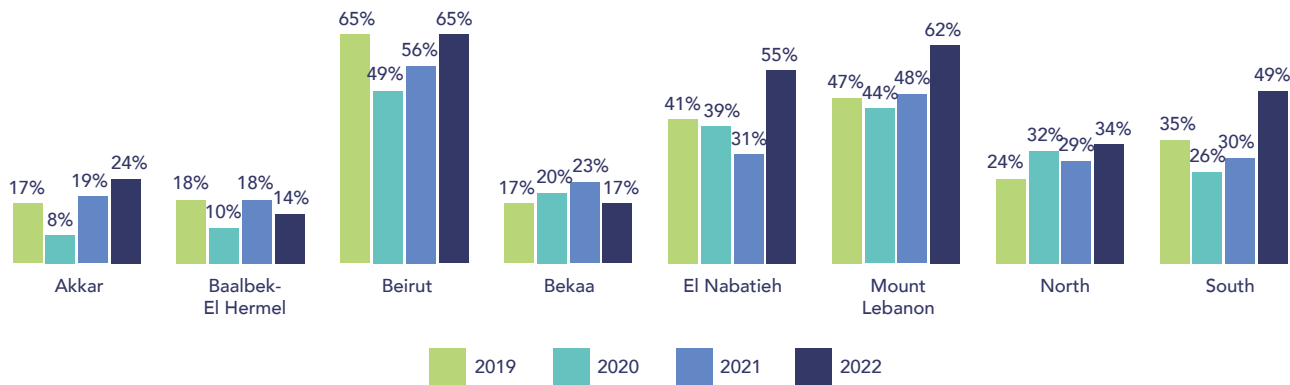
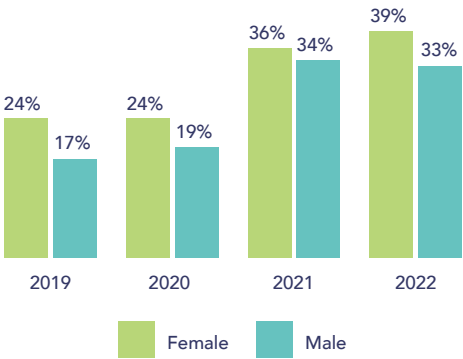


Figure 7: Syrian refugees with birth certificates registered with the Foreigners’ Registry



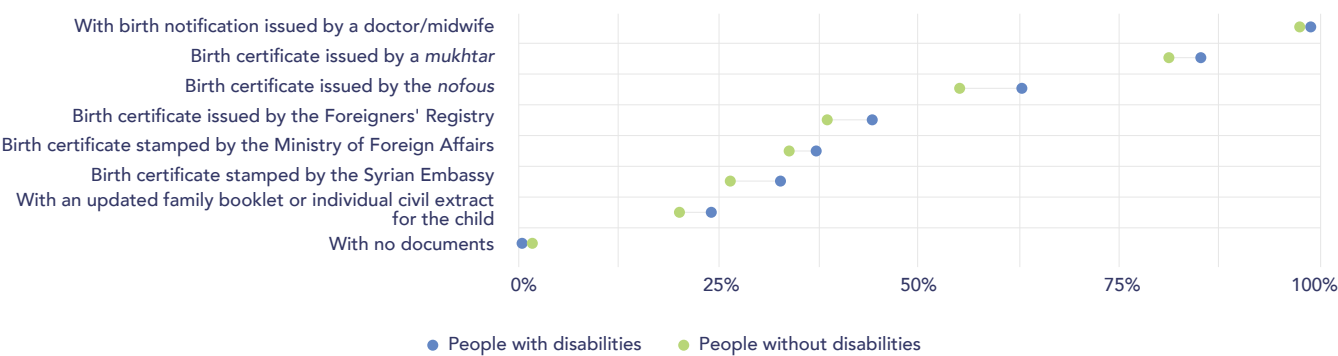
The three most common barriers hindering birth registration beyond the *nofous* level are cost (fees and transportation) at 44 per cent, lack of awareness of the procedures at 31 per cent, limited free movement due to lack of legal residency at 9 per cent, and lack of identification documents at 6 per cent. Concerningly, “limited freedom of movement due to lack of residency” was a reason increasingly reported, from 3 per cent in 2021 to 9 per cent in 2022. The first three barriers are also the most common for not moving beyond the level of a *mukhtar*.

Figure 8: Lack of awareness of procedures as a reason for children reaching only the level of birth registration with a *mukhtar*, 2019–2022



Syrian children with disabilities living in Lebanon have higher rates of birth registration across all levels of the process. However, they still face barriers accessing birth registration beyond the level of a *mukhtar*. Limited freedom of movement due to lack of legal residency, being told by a *mukhtar* that they would register them on their behalf, and lack of awareness about procedures were all reasons that were reported more often for persons living with a disability.

Figure 9: Levels of birth registration for people with disabilities



Those living in non-permanent shelter types completed the birth registration process at the Foreigners’ Registry at a rate of 13 per cent, with non-residential at 34 per cent and residential at 46 per cent. The rates of birth registration with the *nofous* are 61 per cent for those living in residential shelters, 49 per cent for those in non-residential and 33 per cent for those in non-permanent

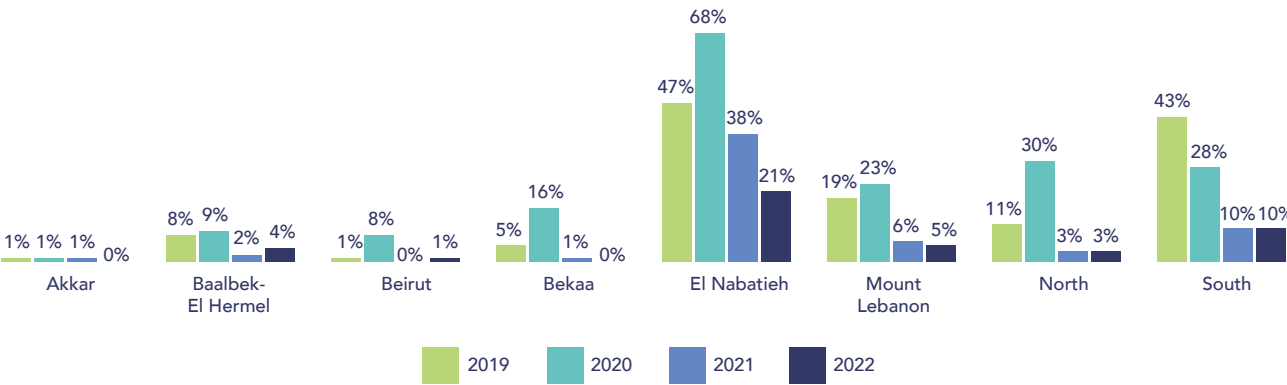
shelters, and with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 40 per cent for residential, 31 per cent for non-residential and 12 per cent for non-permanent shelters. These are quite significant differences. Rates of birth registration for the population residing in residential and non-residential shelters are experiencing increases over time, but this is not the case for those in non-permanent shelters.

SAFETY AND SECURITY

Discriminatory curfews imposed upon Syrian refugees have significantly decreased since 2019, following a spike in 2020. The most common sanctions reported as a result of breaching curfews in 2022 were verbal abuse (44 per cent), fines (38 per cent) and physical abuse (22 per cent). The governorate with the highest reporting of limited mobility, including curfews, roadblocks and lockdowns, as a reason for not having legal residency was Baalbek-

El Hermel at 5 per cent. Reporting of curfews was highest in El Nabatieh (21 per cent), which has been the case since 2019; the highest year was 2020, when 68 per cent of respondents in this governorate reported having curfews imposed on them. In 2022, El Nabatieh also had the highest rates of households reporting having experienced inability to enter stores or buy food because of nationality in the past month (10 per cent).

Figure 10: Refugees’ experience of curfews, by governorate, 2019–2022

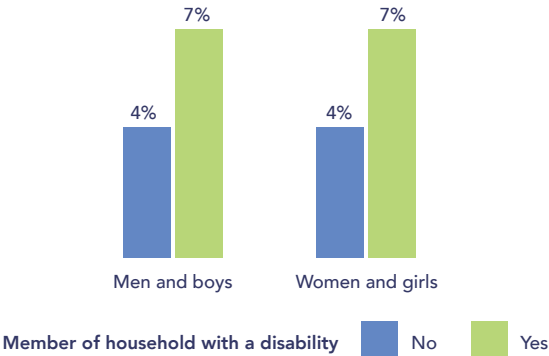


About 24 per cent of Syrian households reported a family member feeling unsafe when accessing sanitation facilities in El Nabatieh and South Lebanon governorates, which is high compared to the national average of 5 per cent. These two governorates also have higher concerns than other governorates when it comes to accessing services like housing (El Nabatieh at 8 per cent and South Lebanon at 9 per cent) and food (8 per cent for both governorates).

Concerns about kidnapping were reported by significant numbers of Syrian women (6.1 per cent), girls 9 per cent) and boys (11 per cent) in 2022, but were only reported as an issue by 1 per cent of respondents in 2021 and 2020. Concerns are highest in Baalbek-El Hermel, with rates over double the national average reported by boys (27 per cent) and girls (24 per cent). Women in Baalbek-El Hermel reported concerns about being robbed at a rate of 29 per cent, which is more than double the rate reported by women in other governorates. A total of 19 per cent of women in non-permanent shelters reported robbery as a safety concern, compared to only 10 per cent of women in residential shelters.

Households with at least one member with a disability reported higher rates of girls and women of feeling very unsafe walking alone at night (8 per cent and 4 per cent for girls/women, 7 per cent and 4 per cent for boys/men), and women and girls in these households also reported higher levels of safety concerns around sexual harassment. In general, a little under half of households reported that women and girls felt very safe walking alone at night, 5 per cent reported feeling very unsafe, and 4 per cent reported never walking alone at night. Markets (58 per cent) and streets/neighbourhoods (67 per cent) are the places most avoided by women and girls due to lack of safety in Lebanon. Women and girl respondents in the highest per capita expenditure (fifth) quintile avoid markets due to lack of safety more than those in the first quartile (lowest expenditure) with a 25 percentage-point difference. Sixteen per cent of households felt that the school their children attend was unsafe, with the highest rate in Akkar governorate (30 per cent).

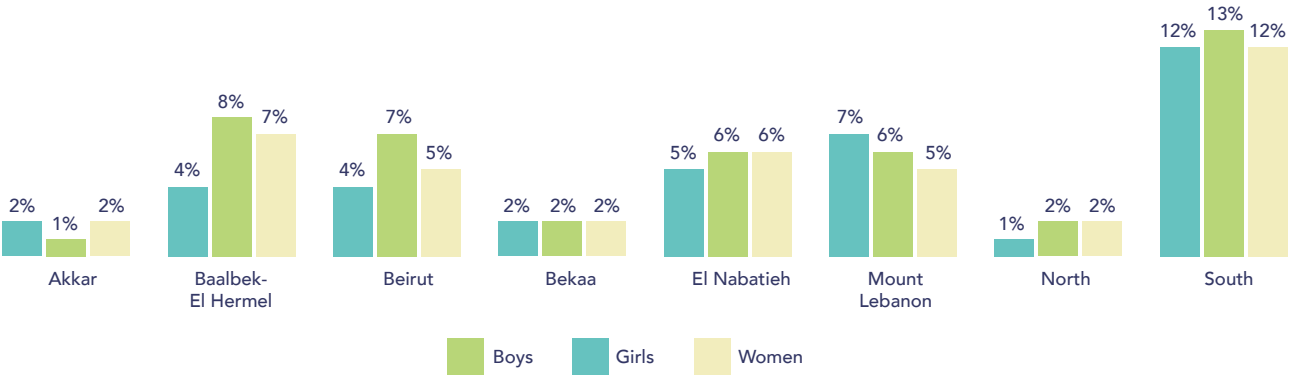
Figure 11: Refugees reporting feeling very unsafe walking alone at night, by gender and disability



The reporting of safety concerns about sexual harassment are relatively high for women, girls and boys in South Lebanon governorate. Around 3 per cent of households reported hearing of sexual exploitation of a person accessing housing or jobs in Beirut governorate in the three months prior to the survey.

¹ This is not related to sexual exploitation and abuse in the context of humanitarian staff.

Figure 12: Refugees reporting sexual harassment as a safety concern, by gender and governorate



It is important to mention that the interviews for this survey were mostly conducted with the heads of households or other adult members. Confidential interviews with individual household members were not conducted, making incidents related to physical and sexual harassment or exploitation likely to be underreported.

COMMUNITY TENSIONS

The proportion of households where someone has personally witnessed a physical confrontation involving at least one Syrian refugee increased from 5 per cent in 2021 to 8 per cent in 2022. The majority (82 per cent) of these incidents were intercommunal confrontations between Syrian refugees and members of the Lebanese community. The highest reports of witnessing physical confrontations was in Baalbek-El Hermel (15.8 per cent). Households without a person living with a disability reported witnessing physical confrontations at a rate of 5 per cent, whereas the rate was 13 per cent in households with at least one person with a disability.

The primary driver for community tensions reported by Syrians was job competition (28 per cent). Of Syrian households who selected humanitarian assistance as a driver of community tensions (only 2

per cent of the total households), most stated that cash assistance in dollars was the type of assistance leading to tensions, and in-kind food distribution was the second most reported.

Community relations among Syrian refugees in Lebanon were found to be more positive (66 per cent) than negative (3 per cent). Negative perceptions were five times higher in South Lebanon governorate (16 per cent) than the national average. Reporting of “positive narrative in social media/media” as a factor that would improve community relations increased to 5 per cent in 2022 from 2 per cent in 2021; assistance received from humanitarian organizations was reported at 28 per cent in 2022, up from 22 per cent in 2021.

CHILD PROTECTION

Child labour

Child labour is defined as a child having performed either economic activities or household chores during the previous week for over the age-specific number of hours, or exposure to hazardous conditions during economic activity or household chores.

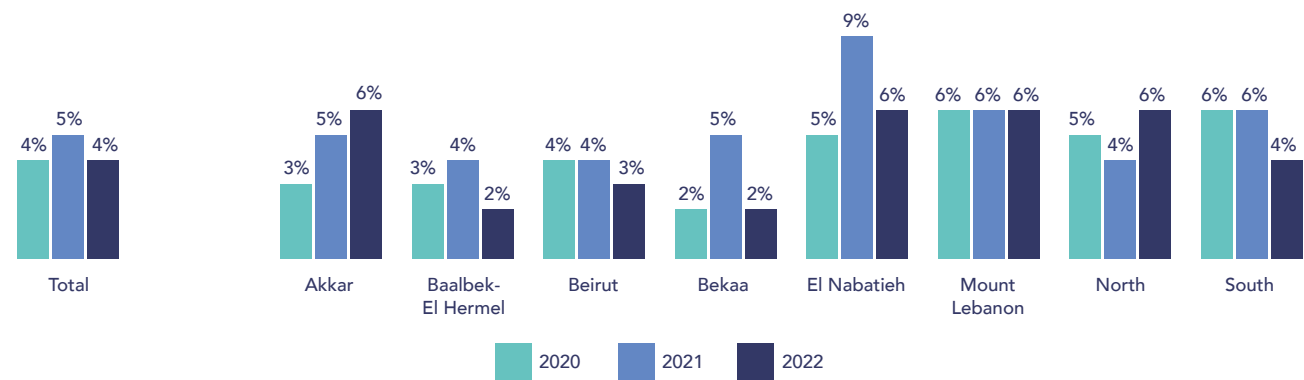
- Economic activities: children aged 5–11, 1 hour or more; 12–14, 14 hours or more; 15–17, 43 hours or more
- Household chores: children aged 5–14, 21 hours or more; 15–17, 43 hours or more
- Hazardous conditions: any exposure to the following conditions during economic activity or household chores: carrying heavy loads; working with dangerous tools; exposure to dust, fumes or gas; exposure to extreme cold, heat or humidity; exposure to loud noise or vibration; required to work at heights; required to work with chemicals; exposed to other things injurious to health

In 2022, the share of children (5–17 years of age) engaged in child labour remained similar to previous years, with 4 per cent in 2020, 5 per cent in 2021, and 4 per cent in 2022.² It is likely that child labour rates continue to be underreported by individuals. Further, similarly to previous years, child labour was higher among boys (7 per cent)

than girls (2 per cent), although it is important to note that girls are often engaged in less visible forms of child labour. In 2022, 17 per cent of adolescent boys and girls aged 15–17 had worked for at least one year in return for pay, with the rate among boys triple that of girls, at 28 per cent and 9 per cent respectively.

² It is likely that child labour, child marriage and severe violent discipline are underreported. The definition of child labour is taken from UNICEF, “How sensitive are estimates of child labour to definitions?” MICS Methodological Paper No. 1 (New York, 2012). Available from <https://data.unicef.org/resources/how-sensitive-are-estimates-of-working-children-and-child-labour-to-definitions-a-comparative-analysis/>.

Figure 13: Child labour (children aged 15–17) by governorate, 2020–2022

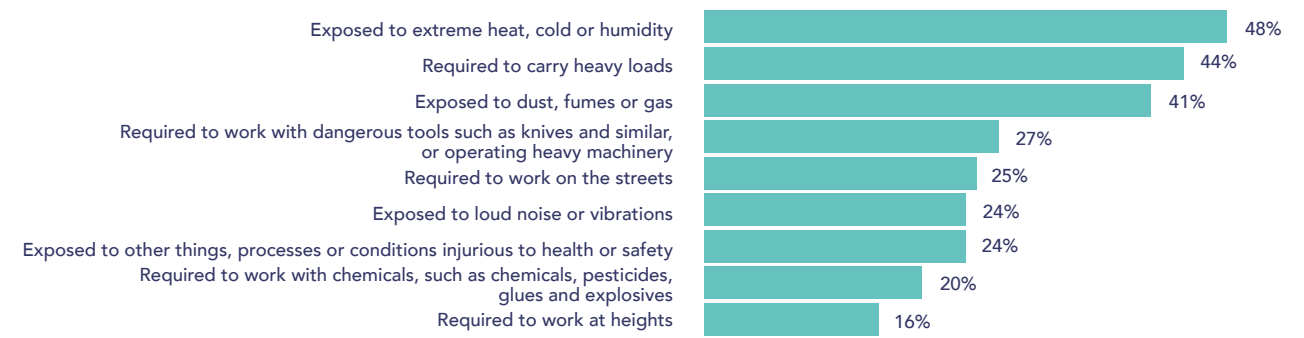


On a regional level, Akkar, North Lebanon, Mount Lebanon and El Nabatieh have the highest rates of child labour (6 per cent), while Baalbek-El Hermel and Bekaa have the lowest rate (2 per cent). Notably, the rate of child labour in El Nabatieh was 6 per cent, similarly to 2020 (5 per cent); it has continued to be above the average national rate for child labour. The results show a 1 percentage point difference in rates of child labour among female-headed households (5 per cent) compared to male-headed households (4 per cent).

Figure 14: Child labour by age (5–17) and gender



Figure 15: Percent of children aged 5 to 17 engaged in child labour under hazardous conditions



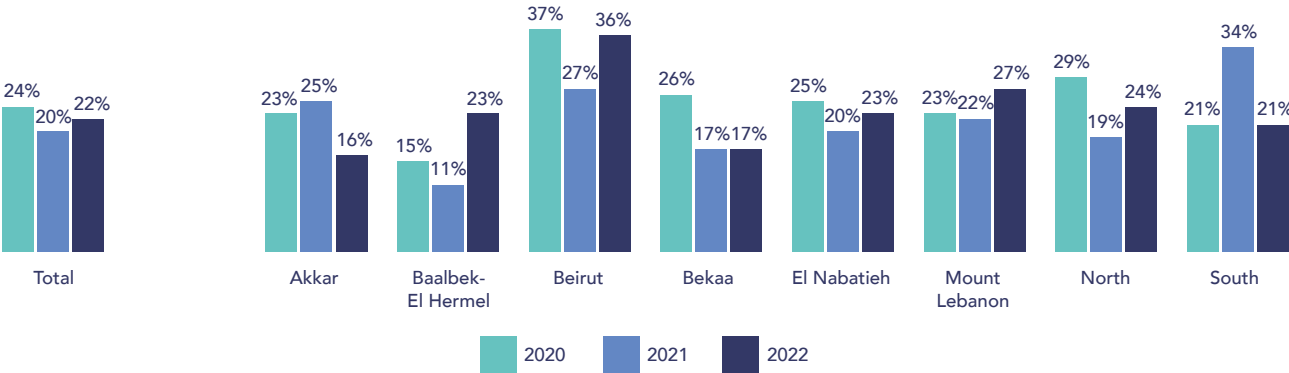
Early marriage

Early marriage was measured as adolescent girls aged 15–19 who were married at the time of the survey.

Similarly to previous years, one in five adolescent girls aged 15–19 were married at the time of the survey (22 per cent, compared to 2 per cent of boys). Among married girls, 68 per cent did not attend school on any day during the scholastic year 2021/2022 and the previous year 2020/2021. The highest rate of child

marriage was found in Beirut at 36 per cent, with the lowest being in Akkar at 16 per cent. A higher proportion of adolescent girls living in male-headed households were married, as compared to those living in female-headed households (23 per cent and 10 per cent, respectively).

Figure 16: Adolescent girls (aged 15–19) married at the time of the survey by governorate, 2020–2022



Violent discipline

Violent discipline is measured among children aged 1–14 and includes any form of psychological, physical or severe aggression. **Psychological aggression:** If the child is shouted, yelled or screamed at, or called an insulting name (stupid, lazy, etc.). **Physical aggression:** Shaking the child, or spanking, hitting or slapping them on any part of the body. **Severe physical aggression:** Hitting the child with force or slapping them in the face. **Non-violent disciplinary practices:** Taking away privileges; explaining why a behaviour is wrong; giving the child a task to do.

The share of children aged 1–14 who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers during one month preceding the survey was at 58 per cent, compared to 25 per cent who experienced only non-violent disciplinary methods. Almost half of parents, 47 per cent, reported resorting to physical aggression, and 47 per cent to psychological aggression, while severe violence was reported at 7 per cent. A higher proportion of children living in male-headed households experienced violent methods compared to those living in female-headed households, 59 per cent and 52 per cent respectively.

Figure 17: Percentage of children aged 1–14 receiving disciplinary methods from their caregivers

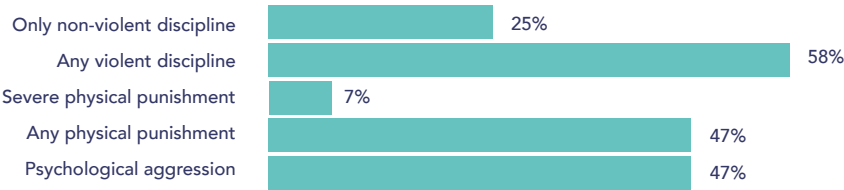
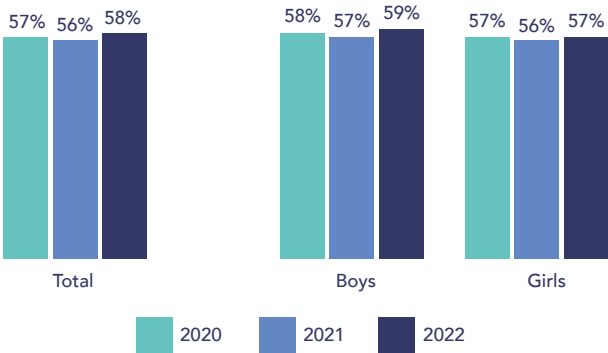
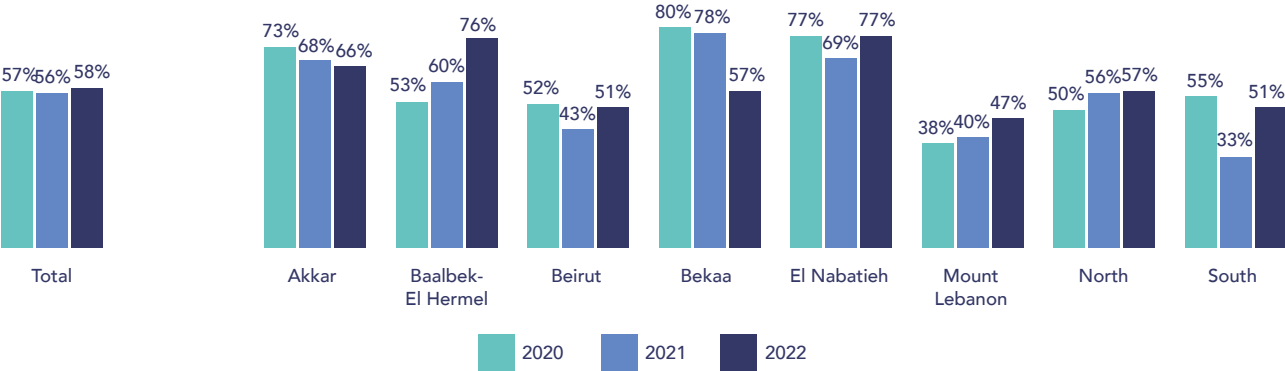


Figure 18: Percentage of children aged 1–14 who experienced at least one form of violent discipline, by gender, 2020–2022



The prevalence of children experiencing violent disciplinary methods varied between regions. The highest was in more remote areas such as El Nabatieh (77 per cent) and Baalbek-El Hermel (76 per cent) governorates, with the lowest in Mount Lebanon (47 per cent) and Beirut (51 per cent) and South Lebanon (51 per cent).

Figure 19: Violent discipline by governorate, 2020–2022



Annex 1: Legal residency and birth registration

	Legal residency			Birth registration
	Number of individuals (above 15 years old) with legal residency	Households with all members having legal residency	Households with at least one member having legal residency	Births that occurred in Lebanon and registered with the Foreigners' Registry
Total	17%	9%	26%	36%
Governorate				
Akkar	9%	3%	16%	24%
Baalbek-El Hermel	12%	3%	22%	14%
Beirut	25%	14%	33%	65%
Bekaa	13%	4%	21%	17%
El Nabatieh	27%	13%	40%	55%
Mount Lebanon	25%	17%	32%	62%
North	12%	5%	20%	33%
South	23%	10%	34%	49%
Gender of the head of household/individual				
Female	15%	7%	17%	36%
Male	20%	9%	27%	37%
Shelter type				
Residential	19%	10%	27%	45%
Non-residential	14%	9%	20%	34%
Non-permanent	13%	4%	22%	13%

Annex 2: Reported key issues that drive community tensions

	Competition for jobs	Competition for resources/services	Political differences	Religious differences	Cultural differences	Suspision of criminal activity	Sexual harrasment of women	None
Total	28%	1%	3%	0%	3%	1%	0%	62%
Governorate								
Akkar	11%	0%	0%	0%	2%	2%	0%	83%
Baalbek-El Hermel	37%	4%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	51%
Beirut	34%	1%	4%	2%	1%	0%	0%	56%
Bekaa	29%	0%	2%	0%	1%	1%	0%	66%
El Nabatieh	29%	2%	1%	0%	3%	0%	1%	58%
Mount Lebanon	31%	0%	4%	0%	4%	1%	1%	56%
North	27%	0%	1%	0%	2%	1%	0%	68%
South	19%	2%	11%	1%	4%	0%	0%	56%
Gender of the head of household/individual								
Female	23%	1%	2%	0%	3%	1%	0%	66%
Male	29%	1%	3%	0%	2%	1%	0%	61%
Shelter type								
Residential	27%	1%	4%	0%	3%	1%	0%	62%
Non-residential	32%	0%	2%	1%	4%	1%	0%	58%
Non-permanent	30%	2%	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%	63%