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LIVELIHOOD AND INCOME

This chapter presents the livelihoods and income sources of Syrian refugees in Lebanon on the individual and household levels. Some individual level parameters included employment/unemployment rates, employment sectors, reasons for unemployment, and monthly income per capita. On a household level, focus was on main sources of income and monthly income per households.

KEY FINDINGS (1/2)

- A total of 33 per cent of Syrian refugees within the working-age group were employed in 2022 with no change since 2021, but a 7 percentage-point increase from 2020. The governorates of El Nabatieh (44 per cent), South Lebanon (40 per cent) and Beirut (40 per cent) hosted the highest proportion of refugees that were employed.
- The percentage of households with at least one working member in the previous 7 days slightly increased from 66 per cent in 2021 to 69 per cent in 2022.
- Monthly income in USD from employment for all households almost doubled in 2022, from $34 (LBP 517,564) in 2021 to $60[1] (LBP 1,708,258) in 2022.[1] Yet even with this increase in income, households were only making 21 per cent of the monthly value of the SMEB (LBP 8,156,858 per household) from employment.
- Refugees were making on average $8.2 per capita per month from employment in 2021, whereas in 2022 they were making $14.3 per month (25 per cent of the SMEB). This indicates that refugees are unable to cover the costs of their food and non-food essential needs from their employment.
- Refugees in Beirut reported the highest monthly income per capita, LBP 709,122, whereas refugees in Baalbek-El Hermel had the lowest monthly income per capita, 146,709 LBP.
- Male participation in the labour force (75 per cent) is still much higher than female participation (19 per cent).

[1] Using the exchange rate of June 2022 ($1 = LBP 28,602). This is the exchange rate on the informal market, much higher than the official exchange rate. The informal market value accurately reflects the purchasing power and the weakness of the Lebanese lira.

KEY FINDINGS (2/2)

- The employment rate among the youth population aged 15–24 years was 26 per cent, 7 percentage points lower than the overall employment rate among refugees, 33 per cent. The unemployment rate among the youth population (14 per cent) was almost the same as the overall unemployment rates among refugees (13 per cent).
- Households living above the SMEB had a higher proportion of households with at least one working member (81 per cent) compared to households living below the SMEB (67 per cent). Similarly, households with no members with a disability had a higher proportion of households with at least one working member (70 per cent) compared to households with at least one member with disability (66 per cent).
- E-cards used in WFP food shops remained the main source of income for refugees in 2022 (29 per cent), followed by ATM cards used in ATM machines from United Nations or humanitarian organizations (22 per cent), and informal credit/debt (10 per cent). This indicates the importance of assistance provided to refugees, given that they are highly dependent on it to survive and meet their essential needs.
- Akkar (49 per cent), Baalbek-El Hermel (49 per cent) and Bekaa (42 per cent) had the highest percentage of refugees relying on E-cards used in WFP food shops. Refugee households in El Nabatieh (30 per cent) and North Lebanon (29 per cent) relied more on ATM cards used in ATM machines from United Nations or humanitarian organizations.

EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT AND THE LABOUR FORCE

The below definitions are aligned with the latest statistical standards established by the International Conference of Labour Statisticians at its nineteenth and twentieth sessions. The analysis included people aged 15–64 years.

Working-age population: Persons aged 15–64 years, regardless of their gender or geographical location.

Employment: All working-age refugees that were engaged in work for pay or profit in the previous 7 days. Employment is of two types. The first includes refugees that worked for at least 1 hour in the past 7 days as a labourer, an employee, or an apprentice for someone. The second includes refugees that have a job but were temporarily absent from work in the past 7 days and were expected to get back to their work. Employment also includes individuals that worked in their own or their family's business (such as fishing or farming), given that the business is for selling products or making profit.

Unemployment: All working-age refugees who were not employed but were actively seeking employment (finding a job or starting their own business) during the previous month. These individuals also need to be available to take up job opportunities given to them within 2 weeks.

Outside the labour force: All working-age refugees that were neither employed nor unemployed in the past 7 days. This category also includes individuals not seeking a job or not available to start working within 2 weeks.

Labour-force participation ratio: The number of refugees within the labour force divided by the number of refugees within the working-age population. This is a measure of labour supply among refugees.

Unemployment ratio: The number of unemployed refugees divided by the number of refugees within the labour force.

Employment ratio: The number of employed refugees divided by the number of refugees within the labour force.

EMPLOYMENT

The rate of employment in 2022 did not differ from that in the previous year, at 33 per cent; however, this is 7 percentage points higher than the employment rate in 2020 (26 per cent). Similarly, no significant differences were observed in the rates of unemployment (13 per cent versus 14 per cent in 2021) and labour-force participation (45 per cent versus 47 per cent in 2021). A total of 55 per cent of refugees within the working-age group remain outside the labour force, a 2 per cent increase from 2021.

Employment and unemployment rates differed vastly between men and women, with male refugees having higher labour participation rates. The rates of men within the labour force decreased from 81 per cent in 2021 to 75 per cent in 2022. On the other hand, women's labour-force participation increased slightly from 16 per cent in 2021 to 19 per cent.

Figure 1: Employed, unemployed and outside the labour-force populations, by total population and gender

Total — 33% Employed, 13% Unemployed, 55% Outside labour force, 46% Inside labour force

Male — 56% Employed, 17% Unemployed, 27% Outside labour force, 73% Inside labour force

Female — 10% Employed, 8% Unemployed, 82% Outside labour force, 18% Inside labour force

Legend: Employed, Unemployed, Outside labour force, Inside labour force
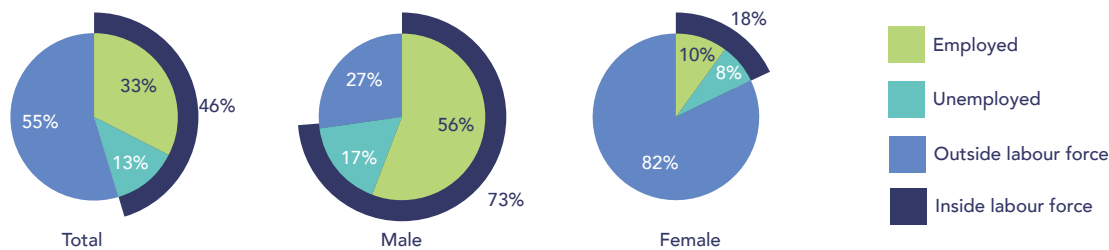
Figure 2: Employed, unemployed and outside the labour-force populations, by governorate

	Total	Akkar	Baalbek-El Hermel	Beirut	Bekaa	El Nabatieh	Mount Lebanon	North	South
Employed	55%	62%	50%	52%	55%	50%	54%	57%	53%
Unemployed	13%	12%	23%	8%	17%	7%	9%	10%	7%
Outside labour force	33%	25%	27%	40%	28%	44%	37%	34%	40%

Legend: Employed · Unemployed · Outside labour force
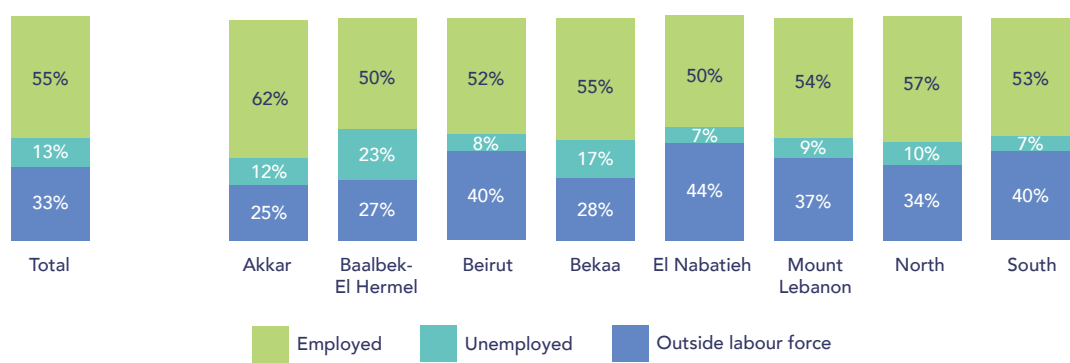
Considering the trends of employment from 2021 to 2022, the highest increase was reported in Baalbek-El Hermel, with a 12 percentage points increase (from 41 per cent in 2021 to 53 per cent in 2022), followed by Bekaa, with a 9 percentage-point increase (from 50 per cent in 2021 to 59 per cent in 2022).

The highest ratios of rates of employment to population among Syrian refugees were in the governorates of El Nabatieh (44 per cent), South Lebanon (40 per cent) and Beirut (40 per cent). Refugees in Baalbek-El Hermel and Bekaa had the highest unemployment rates, 23 per cent and 17 per cent respectively. Akkar hosted the highest percentage of refugees outside the labour force (62 per cent) and the lowest percentage of employed refugees (25 per cent).

As for the working sectors among employed refugees, agricultural work still ranked first (28 per cent in 2022 and 27 per cent in 2021), followed by construction work (18 per cent in 2022 and 19 per cent in 2021), and other services such as hotel, restaurant, transport and personal services (15 per cent in 2022 and 16 per cent in 2021). Refugees in Akkar had the highest dependency on agricultural work (53 per cent in 2022 versus 56 per cent in 2021), followed by refugees in Bekaa (44 per cent versus 36 per cent) and in Baalbek-El Hermel (43 per cent versus 34 per cent). Refugees in El Nabatieh commonly reported working in construction (37 per cent in 2022 versus 29 per cent in 2021), whereas construction work was least reported among refugees in Baalbek-El Hermel (8 per cent versus 14 per cent). Beirut hosted the highest percentage of refugees working in other services such as hotel, restaurant, transport and

personal services (24 per cent in 2022 versus 29 per cent in 2021), followed by North Lebanon (22 per cent versus 21 per cent).

The percentages of women working in the agricultural sector (52 per cent), and other services such as hotel, restaurant, transport and personal services (25 per cent), were almost double the percentages of men (24 per cent in agriculture and 13 per cent in other services). Alternatively, no women were working in the construction sector, and only 2 per cent of them were doing craft work. Non-permanent shelters hosted the highest percentage of refugees in the agricultural sector (66 per cent) compared to residential (17 per cent) and non-residential shelters (40 per cent).

The main reported reason for unemployment was that there was no work available where the refugees live (61 per cent, compared to 20 per cent in 2021). The second most common reason was having an injury/medical condition/disability (8 per cent, down from 14 per cent in 2021). Other commonly reported reasons included having dependent children (7 per cent) and family members (6 per cent), and lack of skill or experience (5 per cent). Refugees in Baalbek-El Hermel had the highest rates of refugees that reported no work availability where they lived (72 per cent), followed by Bekaa and North Lebanon (61 per cent each). A total of 15 per cent of refugees in Akkar who had not worked in the past 7 days due to the unavailability of seasonal work. The governorates of South Lebanon and El Nabatieh had the highest percentage of refugees not working because they had dependent children (20 per cent and 13 per cent respectively). It is important to note that all refugees (nationwide) who mentioned they were not working because they had dependent children were women.

Figure 3: Reasons for unemployment

No work in area where I live	61%
Injury/medical condition/disability	8%
Dependent children	7%
Dependent family members	6%
Lack of skill/experience	5%
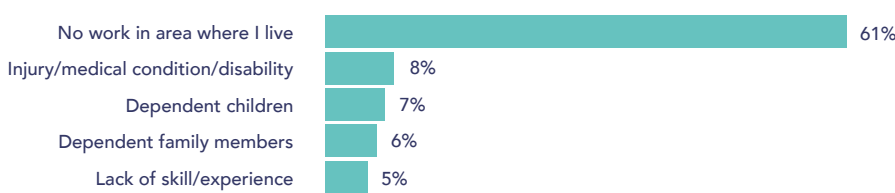
Figure 4: Employment sectors, by governorate

	Total	Akkar	Baalbek-El Hermel	Beirut	Bekaa	El Nabatieh	Mount Lebanon	North	South
Agriculture	28%	53%	43%	1%	44%	30%	10%	25%	38%
Construction	18%	17%	8%	12%	12%	37%	20%	21%	21%
Other services (hotel, restaurant, transport, personal services)	15%	6%	7%	24%	12%	13%	18%	22%	10%
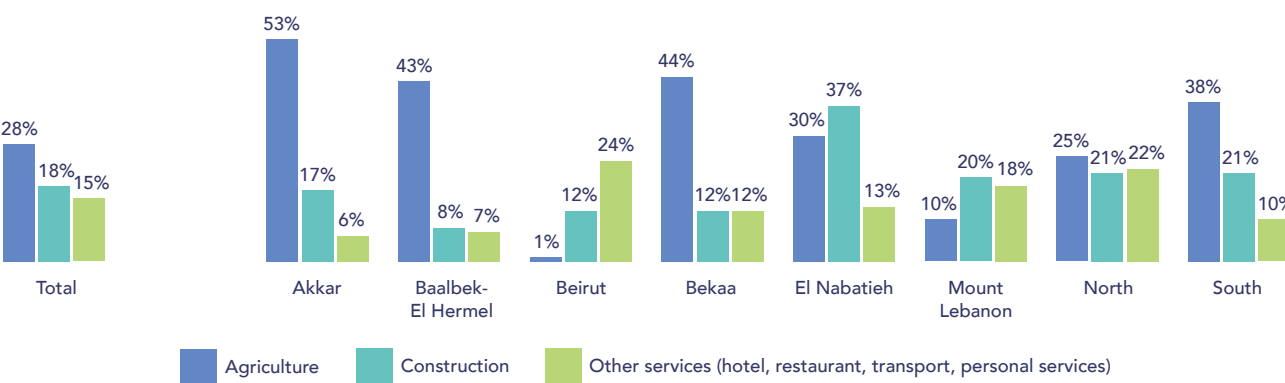
YOUTH EMPLOYMENT

A total of 16 per cent of refugees were aged 15–24 years and were considered youth. The employment rate among the youth population was 26 per cent, 7 percentage points lower than the overall employment rate among refugees, 33 per cent. However, unemployment rate among the youth population (14 per cent) was almost the same as the overall unemployment rates among refugees (13 per cent). Labour-force participation among youth was 40 per cent, 5 percentage points lower than the overall rate (45 per cent).
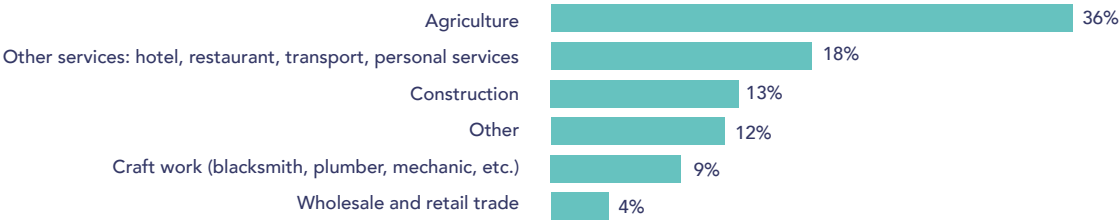
The highest rates of youth employment were reported among refugees in El Nabatieh (37 per cent), followed by South Lebanon (30 per cent). Baalbek-El Hermel the highest rates of youth unemployment (27 per cent), almost twice the national youth rate (14 per cent). The employment rate among male youth (41 per cent) was almost four times the employment rate reported among female youth (10 per cent). Similarly, labour-force participation among male youth (62 per cent) was three times the rate among female youth (19 per cent).

Table 1: Youth employment ratio, unemployment rate and labour-force participation

	Employed rate	Unemployed rate	Labour-force participation
Total	26%	14%	40%
Akkar	24%	12%	36%
Baalbek-El Hermel	22%	27%	50%
Beirut	27%	8%	35%
Bekaa	25%	19%	44%
El Nabatieh	37%	7%	44%
Mount Lebanon	23%	10%	33%
North Lebanon	28%	12%	40%
South Lebanon	30%	9%	39%
Male	41%	21%	62%
Female	10%	8%	19%

Percentages calculated out of the total number of youth aged 15–24 years

Figure 5: Employment sectors for youth

Sector	%
Agriculture	36%
Other services: hotel, restaurant, transport, personal services	18%
Construction	13%
Other	12%
Craft work (blacksmith, plumber, mechanic, etc.)	9%
Wholesale and retail trade	4%

Percentages calculated out of the total number of youth aged 15–24 years

The share of households with at least one working member increased by 3 percentage points, from 66 per cent in 2021 to 69 per cent in 2022. On the other hand, South Lebanon had the highest decrease (11 percentage points) in the percentage of households with at least one working member (79 per cent in 2022 versus 90 per cent in 2021). Akkar and Baalbek-El Hermel had the lowest percentage of households with at least one working member, 52 per cent and 53 per cent respectively.

El Nabatieh (86 per cent), Beirut (82 per cent) and Mount Lebanon (82 per cent) had the highest share of households with at least one working member. While both male- and female-headed households witnessed a vast increase in the share of households with at least one working member from 2020 to 2021, the trend did not continue in 2022. This year, male-headed Syrian refugee households reported a 3 per cent increase in the proportion of households with at least one working member, while a 2 per cent decrease was reported among female-headed households.

Figure 6: Households with at least one working member in the previous 7 days, by gender of the head of household
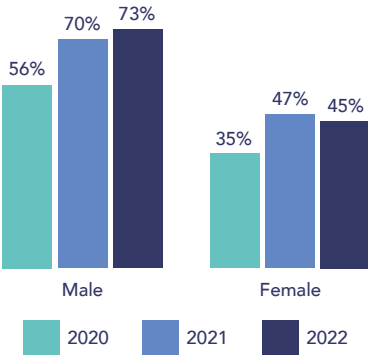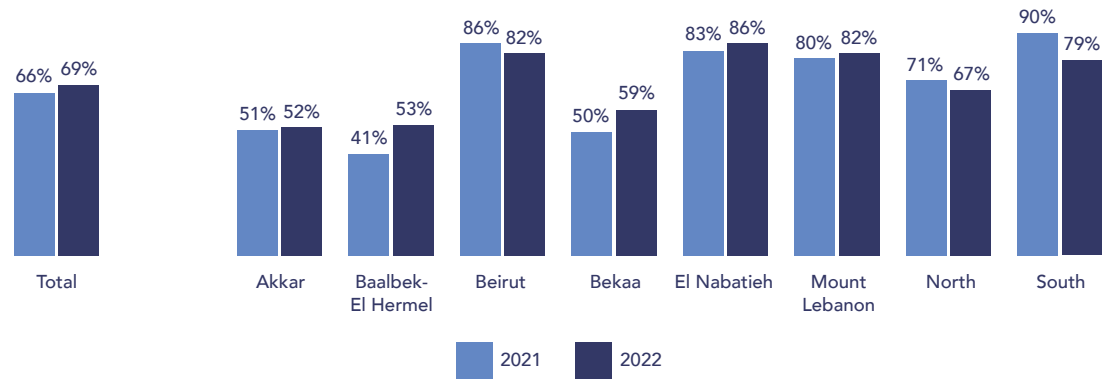

	Male	Female
2020	56%	35%
2021	70%	47%
2022	73%	45%

Figure 7: Households with at least one working member in the previous 7 days, by governorate

	Total	Akkar	Baalbek-El Hermel	Beirut	Bekaa	El Nabatieh	Mount Lebanon	North	South
2021	66%	51%	41%	86%	50%	83%	80%	71%	90%
2022	69%	52%	53%	82%	59%	86%	82%	67%	79%

2021 ▮ 2022 ▮

Refugees in non-permanent shelters had the lowest rate of households with at least one working member at 54 per cent, compared to 70 per cent in non-residential and 73 per cent in residential shelters. Similarly, almost half (54 per cent) of severely food insecure households had at least one working member, followed by 59 per cent among food secure households. However, the highest rate of households with at least one working member was among marginally food secure households (77 per cent). Households living below the SMEB had relatively lower rates of households with at least one working member (67 per cent) compared to those living above the SMEB (81 per cent). Households with at least one member with a disability had a slightly lower share of households with at least one working member (66 per cent) compared to households with no members with a disability (70 per cent).

SOURCES OF INCOME

E-cards used in WFP food shops remained the main source of income for refugees in 2022. The percentage of refugees reporting this as their main source of income increased from 21 per cent in 2021 to 29 per cent this year. ATM cards used in ATM machines from United Nations or humanitarian organizations came second as refugees' main source of income (22 per cent in 2022 and 21 per cent in 2021). This indicates that the multisectoral crisis in Lebanon has pushed more refugees to rely on humanitarian aid as their main source of income, thus making them more vulnerable.

The two governorates that hosted the highest percentage of refugees relying on E-cards used in WFP food shops were Akkar and Baalbek-El Hermel (49 per cent), followed by Bekaa (42 per cent). Alternatively, refugees in El Nabatieh and North Lebanon relied more on ATM cards used in ATM machines from United Nations or humanitarian organizations (30 per cent and 29 per cent respectively). Beirut and Mount Lebanon had the lowest share of refugees relying on humanitarian aid (27 per cent on E-cards used in WFP food shops and 22 per cent on ATM cards used in ATM machines from United Nations or humanitarian organizations).

Around one third of refugees living in food insecure households relied on E-cards used in WFP food shops as their main source of income; similarly, 22 per cent of them reported ATM cards used in ATM machines from United Nations or humanitarian organizations as their main source of income. Compared to households living above the SMEB (9 per cent), those living below the SMEB had three times the percentage of refugees that reported E-cards used in WFP food shops as their main source of income (32 per cent). However, the difference gap was narrower among refugees relying on ATM cards used in ATM machines from United Nations or humanitarian organizations (23 per cent of households below the SMEB versus 14 per cent of households above the SMEB). Non-residential shelters hosted the highest percentage of refugees relying on E-cards used in WFP food shops (40 per cent) and ATM cards used in ATM machines from United Nations or humanitarian organizations (27 per cent). Simil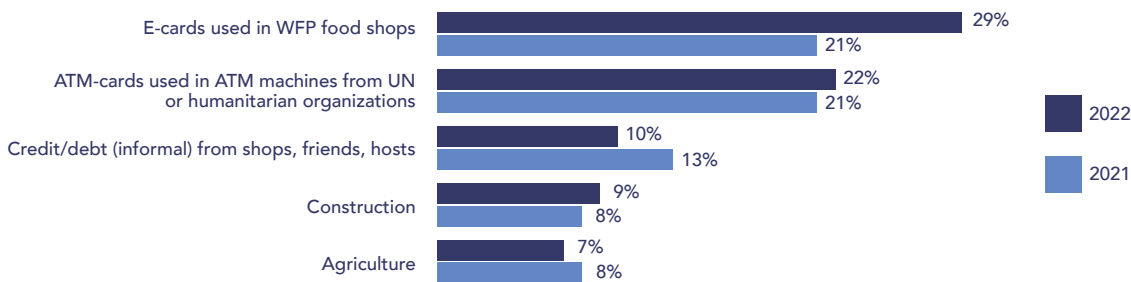arly, households with at least one member with a disability had a higher proportion of refugees reporting E-cards used in WFP food shops (31 per cent) and ATM cards used in ATM machines from United Nations or humanitarian organizations (25 per cent) as their main source of income, compared to households with no members with a disability.

Informal credit/debt, specifically from shops, friends and hosts, ranked third as refugees' main source of income, at 10 per cent. This number has decreased from 13 per cent in 2021, indicating that fewer refugees are relying on informal debt, or perhaps that they have already exhausted this strategy. Reliance on informal credit/debt was highest in Bekaa (23 per cent) and Baalbek-El Hermel (21 per cent), over double the national average (10 per cent). Female-headed households seemed to rely more on informal credit/debt as their main source of income (16 per cent), compared to male-headed households (10 per cent).

Reliance on construction (9 per cent) and agriculture (7 per cent) were almost the same in 2022 compared to 2021 (construction 8 per cent and agriculture 8 per cent). Construction work was highly reported in El Nabatieh (20 per cent) and Mount Lebanon (18 per cent). El Nabatieh (18 per cent), Akkar (14 per cent) and South Lebanon (13 per cent) had the highest proportion of refugees that reported agricultural work as their main source of income. Beirut (13 per cent) and Mount Lebanon (10 per cent) hosted the highest proportion of refugees that reported craft work as their main source of income.

Upon combining the three main sources of income, informal credit/debt ranked first at 61 per cent, with a 13 percentage-point decrease from 74 per cent in 2021. ATM cards used in ATM machines from United Nations or humanitarian organizations ranked second at 53 per cent, with a 11 percentage-point increase from 42 per cent in 2021; E-cards used in WFP food shops ranked third at 48 per cent, with a 17 percentage-point increase from 31 per cent in 2021. Agriculture ranked fourth at 18 per cent, followed by construction work at 15 per cent.

Figure 8: Main sources of household income, 2021–2022

	2022	2021
E-cards used in WFP food shops	29%	21%
ATM-cards used in ATM machines from UN or humanitarian organizations	22%	21%
Credit/debt (informal) from shops, friends, hosts	10%	13%
Construction	9%	8%
Agriculture	7%	8%

INCOME FROM EMPLOYMENT

Table 2: Monthly income (from employment) for all households, 2020–2022

Period	SMEB (LBP)	Monthly income (from employment) for all households (LBP)	Ratio of income to SMEB value	Exchange rate (1US$ to LBP) (LBP)	Monthly income (from employment) for all households (USD)	Employment ratio
August 2020	1,543,613	262,333	17%	7,420	$35	26%
June 2021	2,450,142	517,564	21%	15,158	$34	33%
June 2022	8,156,858	1,708,258	21%	28,602	$60	33%

Around one third of refugees were employed in 2022, as in 2021; however, the monthly income from employment for all households in USD has almost doubled, from $34 in 2021 to $60 in 2022. Yet even with this increase in income, households were only making 21 per cent of the monthly SMEB value (LBP 8,156,858 per household) from employment. This indicates that Syrian refugees have a low purchasing power and are still unable to meet their essential food and non-food needs on their own. The total monthly income from employment for households with at least one working member was LBP 2,286,917 ($80).

Table 3: Monthly per capita income (from employment) for all households, 2020–2022

Period	SMEB per capita (LBP)	Monthly income (from employment) for all households (LBP)	Ratio of income to SMEB value	Exchange rate ($1 to LBP) (LBP)	Monthly income (from employment) for all households (USD)
August 2020	308,723	62,792	20%	7,420	$8.5
June 2021	490,028	124,174	25%	15,158	$8.2
June 2022	1,631,372	410,495	25%	28,602	$14.3

Similarly to monthly income per household, the monthly income per capita among Syrian refugees only covered 25 per cent of the monthly per capita SMEB value (LBP 1,631,372). Refugees were making on average $8.2 per month from employment in 2021, whereas in 2022 they were making $14.3 per month. However, this increase did not translate into an increased ability to cover food and non-food costs included in the SMEB because of the inflation in prices and the removal of subsidies. The total monthly income from employment per capita for households with at least one working member was LBP 545,682 ($19).

Refugees in Beirut reported the highest monthly income per capita from employment at LBP 709,122, followed by refugees in Mount Lebanon (LBP 690,103) and El Nabatieh (LBP 671,947). On the other hand, Baalbek-El Hermel and Bekaa had the lowest monthly income per capita, LBP 146,709 and LBP 172,270 respectively.

Male-headed households had a higher income per capita from employment (LBP 440,941) as opposed to female-headed households (LBP 266,569). Similarly, households not receiving assistance had a monthly per capita income of LBP 795,081, whereas the value in households receiving assistance was LBP 348,686. Monthly income per capita from employment for households living above the SMEB (LBP 1,233,092) was more than three times the income of households living below the SMEB (LBP 317,480). Refugees residing in non-permanent shelters had the lowest monthly income per capita (LBP 163,803) compared to those living in non-residential (LBP 400,945) and residential (LBP 485,944) shelters. Food secure households had the highest monthly income per capita (LBP 854,130) compared to moderately food insecure households (LBP 344,521) and severely food insecure households (LBP 251,647). Households with at least one member with a disability had a slightly lower income per capita (LBP 332,244) compared to households with no members with a disability (LBP 447,153).

Figure 9: Per capita monthly income from employment for all households, by SMEB/MEB category (LBP)

Category	Value
≥125% MEB (≥2,152,588)	1,505,251
MEB–125% MEB (1,722,070–2,152,587)	869,456
SMEB–MEB (1,631,372–1,722,070)	731,537
<SMEB (1,631,372)	317,480
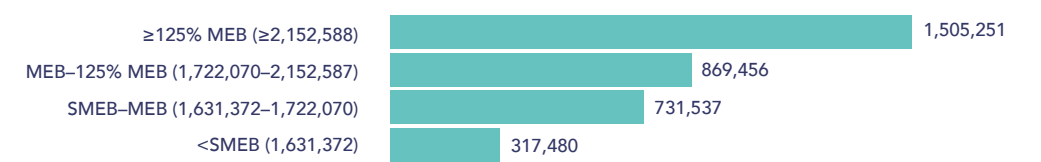
Figure 10: Per capita monthly income from employment for all households, by food security category (LBP)

Category	Value
Food secure	854,130
Marginally food secure	547,499
Moderately food secure	344,521
Severely food secure	251,647
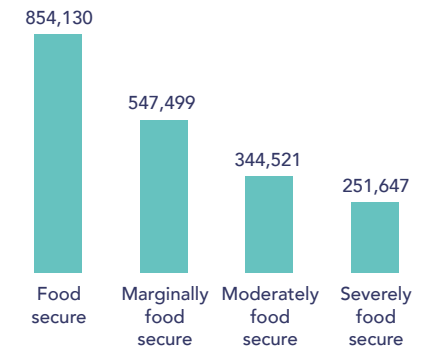
Annex 1: Employment and unemployment

	Employment status			Employment ratio	Unemployment ratio	Labour force participation rate
	Employed	**Unemployed**	**Outside labour force**			
Total	33%	13%	55%	77%	23%	47%
Governorate						
Akkar	25%	12%	62%	67%	33%	38%
Baalbek-El Hermel	27%	23%	50%	56%	44%	51%
Beirut	40%	8%	52%	83%	17%	48%
Bekaa	28%	17%	55%	63%	37%	45%
El Nabatieh	44%	7%	50%	85%	15%	53%
Mount Lebanon	37%	9%	54%	82%	18%	48%
North	34%	10%	57%	82%	18%	46%
South	40%	7%	53%	86%	14%	46%
Food security status						
Food secure	35%	16%	50%	77%	23%	54%
Marginally food secure	36%	12%	53%	81%	19%	49%
Moderately food insecure	32%	13%	55%	76%	24%	46%
Severely food insecure	27%	17%	56%	70%	30%	45%
SMEB						
Below SMEB	32%	13%	55%	76%	24%	46%
Above SMEB	45%	9%	45%	87%	13%	56%
Shelter type						
Residential	34%	11%	55%	79%	21%	47%
Non-residential	36%	11%	53%	81%	19%	48%
Non-permanent	28%	19%	53%	67%	33%	47%
Gender of the head of household						
Male	34%	13%	54%	78%	22%	47%
Female	28%	13%	59%	74%	26%	43%
At least one member of the household has disability						
No	35%	11%	54%	79%	21%	48%
Yes	29%	15%	56%	68%	32%	43%
Gender						
Male	56%	17%	27%	82%	18%	75%
Female	10%	8%	82%	60%	40%	19%

Annex 2: Main sources of cash/income (1/2)

	Agriculture	Not applicable	Construction	Manufacturing	Concierge	Other services (hotel, restaurant, transport, personal services)	Office work (finance, admin, secretary)	Wholesale and retail trade	Adult begging
Total	7%	1%	9%	1%	2%	5%	0%	2%	0%
Governorate									
Akkar	14%	2%	5%	3%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%
Baalbek-El Hermel	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%
Beirut	0%	0%	10%	1%	11%	12%	1%	3%	1%
Bekaa	1%	0%	2%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%
El Nabatieh	18%	0%	20%	0%	1%	4%	0%	0%	0%
Mount Lebanon	8%	1%	18%	1%	3%	10%	1%	4%	0%
North	8%	4%	11%	3%	1%	4%	0%	2%	0%
South	13%	1%	10%	1%	2%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Food security status									
Food secure	5%	0%	5%	0%	0%	18%	0%	1%	0%
Marginally food secure	7%	1%	11%	1%	2%	6%	1%	2%	0%
Moderately food insecure	7%	1%	9%	1%	1%	3%	0%	1%	0%
Severely food insecure	7%	2%	6%	1%	0%	7%	0%	2%	0%
SMEB									
Below SMEB	7%	1%	9%	1%	2%	4%	0%	2%	0%
Above SMEB	5%	2%	17%	2%	2%	12%	2%	1%	0%
Shelter type									
Residential	7%	1%	11%	1%	2%	5%	0%	2%	0%
Non-residential	5%	2%	3%	0%	0%	5%	1%	1%	0%
Non-permanent	7%	1%	12%	3%	3%	6%	2%	2%	0%
Gender of the head of household									
Male	7%	1%	8%	1%	1%	3%	0%	1%	0%
Female	6%	1%	5%	1%	1%	3%	1%	1%	0%
At least one member of the household has disability									
No	8%	1%	11%	1%	2%	5%	0%	2%	0%
Yes	4%	1%	7%	1%	2%	4%	0%	1%	0%

Annex 2: Main sources of cash/income (2/2)

	Child begging/ selling items on the street	E-cards used in WFP food shops	ATM cards used in ATM machines from UN or humanitarian organizations	Cash from charitable organizations	Remittances	Savings	Credit/debt (informal, from shops, friends, hosts)	Craft work (blacksmith, plumber, mechanic, etc.)	Other
Total	0%	29%	22%	0%	0%	0%	10%	4%	6%
Governorate									
Akkar	0%	49%	19%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	1%
Baalbek-El Hermel	0%	49%	23%	0%	0%	0%	21%	1%	0%
Beirut	1%	8%	19%	1%	1%	0%	4%	13%	14%
Bekaa	0%	42%	25%	0%	0%	0%	23%	0%	2%
El Nabatieh	0%	15%	30%	0%	0%	0%	3%	5%	2%
Mount Lebanon	0%	8%	14%	0%	0%	0%	5%	10%	16%
North	0%	29%	29%	0%	0%	0%	3%	2%	3%
South	0%	30%	24%	0%	1%	0%	4%	6%	7%
Food security status									
Food secure	0%	2%	35%	0%	12%	0%	10%	8%	4%
Marginally food secure	0%	21%	21%	0%	0%	0%	9%	7%	10%
Moderately food insecure	0%	33%	22%	0%	0%	0%	11%	3%	5%
Severely food insecure	0%	34%	22%	0%	0%	0%	12%	2%	3%
SMEB									
Below SMEB	0%	32%	23%	0%	0%	0%	10%	4%	6%
Above SMEB	0%	9%	14%	0%	1%	0%	10%	9%	11%
Shelter type									
Residential	0%	27%	21%	0%	0%	0%	10%	5%	7%
Non-residential	0%	40%	27%	0%	1%	0%	10%	0%	3%
Non-permanent	0%	20%	16%	0%	2%	0%	13%	4%	8%
Gender of the head of household									
Male	0%	38%	21%	0%	0%	0%	10%	2%	6%
Female	0%	39%	14%	0%	1%	0%	16%	1%	7%
At least one member of the household has disability									
No	0%	28%	20%	0%	0%	0%	9%	5%	6%
Yes	0%	31%	25%	0%	1%	0%	12%	3%	7%

Annex 3: Income sources reported by households (1/2)

	Agriculture	Construction	Manufacturing	Concierge	Other services (hotel, restaurant, transport, personal services)	Office work (finance, admin, secretary)	Wholesale and retail trade	Adult begging
Total	18%	15%	2%	3%	10%	0%	3%	0%
Governorate								
Akkar	32%	14%	4%	1%	2%	0%	2%	0%
Baalbek-El Hermel	17%	5%	2%	0%	7%	1%	2%	0%
Beirut	0%	13%	2%	12%	19%	2%	5%	1%
Bekaa	21%	8%	2%	1%	9%	0%	1%	0%
El Nabatieh	27%	41%	1%	3%	9%	1%	1%	0%
Mount Lebanon	8%	21%	1%	4%	15%	1%	4%	1%
North	16%	16%	5%	2%	12%	0%	4%	0%
South	30%	19%	2%	3%	6%	0%	2%	0%
Food security status								
Food secure	24%	5%	0%	0%	19%	0%	2%	0%
Marginally food secure	15%	17%	2%	3%	13%	1%	4%	0%
Moderately food insecure	19%	15%	3%	2%	9%	0%	2%	0%
Severely food insecure	15%	10%	2%	1%	11%	0%	2%	2%
SMEB								
Below SMEB	18%	15%	2%	2%	10%	0%	3%	0%
Above SMEB	11%	22%	3%	3%	17%	3%	2%	0%
Shelter type								
Residential	13%	18%	3%	3%	13%	1%	3%	0%
Non-residential	24%	13%	1%	3%	10%	0%	2%	0%
Non-permanent	30%	7%	1%	1%	3%	0%	1%	0%
Gender of the head of household								
Male	19%	17%	2%	3%	10%	0%	3%	0%
Female	12%	6%	2%	1%	11%	1%	2%	0%
At least one member of the household has disability								
No	20%	17%	3%	3%	10%	0%	3%	0%
Yes	13%	11%	2%	2%	11%	1%	2%	0%

Annex 3: Income sources reported by households (2/2)

	Child begging	E-cards used in WFP food shops	ATM- cards used in ATM machines from UN or humanitarian organizations	Cash from charitable organizations	Remittances	Credit/debt (informal, from shops, friends, hosts)	Credit/debt (formal, from banks)
Total	1%	48%	53%	0%	1%	61%	1%
Governorate							
Akkar	0%	67%	46%	0%	0%	47%	2%
Baalbek-El Hermel	0%	62%	32%	0%	1%	79%	0%
Beirut	1%	28%	60%	1%	1%	59%	1%
Bekaa	0%	54%	47%	0%	0%	83%	2%
El Nabatieh	0%	37%	74%	0%	1%	19%	0%
Mount Lebanon	0%	38%	60%	0%	1%	63%	0%
North	2%	42%	61%	1%	1%	47%	1%
South	1%	50%	65%	0%	2%	33%	1%
Food security status							
Food secure	0%	16%	62%	0%	14%	60%	0%
Marginally food secure	1%	42%	59%	0%	1%	61%	1%
Moderately food insecure	0%	52%	51%	0%	0%	62%	1%
Severely food insecure	1%	48%	48%	1%	0%	60%	0%
SMEB							
Below SMEB	1%	51%	55%	0%	1%	62%	1%
Above SMEB	0%	24%	36%	1%	3%	54%	1%
Shelter type							
Residential	1%	46%	54%	0%	1%	59%	1%
Non-residential	1%	45%	53%	1%	0%	58%	1%
Non-permanent	0%	58%	50%	0%	0%	70%	3%
Gender of the head of household							
Male	1%	47%	54%	0%	1%	62%	1%
Female	1%	56%	51%	0%	2%	61%	1%
At least one member of the household has disability							
No	0%	46%	51%	0%	1%	62%	1%
Yes	1%	53%	59%	0%	1%	59%	1%