



COPING STRATEGIES

This chapter describes the various food-based and livelihood-based coping strategies employed by Syrian households to meet their essential food and non-food needs. Households usually resort to these coping strategies when they face food shortages and/or lack the resources to buy food. Food-based coping strategies include eating less-preferred foods because they are more affordable, reducing the number or portion sizes of meals, borrowing food, and restricting the consumption of adults in order to feed the children in the household. Livelihood-based coping strategies usually affect a household's medium- and long-term ability to cope with future shocks. Taking on debt, spending savings, selling household and productive assets, and reducing expenditures on health and education, are examples of livelihood-based coping strategies.

KEY FINDINGS

- The percentage of refugees resorting to food-based coping strategies increased to 97 per cent in 2022 (a percentage-point increase from 2021). In 2022, refugees in almost all governorates seemed to adopt more coping strategies compared to in 2021. Beirut had the highest share of refugees resorting to high coping strategies (reduced Coping Strategies Index [rCSI] = 19+ points), at 66 per cent.
- A total of 96 per cent of refugees relied on less preferred/less expensive foods (up 3 per cent from 2021), 74 per cent were reducing portion sizes (up 3 per cent), and 69 per cent were reducing the numbers of meals eaten per day (up 2 per cent).
- The proportion of refugee households adopting crisis coping strategies (56 per cent in 2022 versus 53 per cent in 2021) and emergency coping strategies (13 per cent versus 11 per cent) also increased in 2022. Almost all Syrian refugee households, 98 per cent, implemented asset depletion coping strategies.
- Refugees most commonly resorted to reducing expenditure on food (89 per cent), buying food on credit (81 per cent), and reducing expenditure on health (60 per cent) and education (30 per cent) to cope with their essential needs. Additionally, 29 per cent reported selling their household goods, and 12 per cent reported withdrawing children from school.
- Female-headed households resorted more frequently to buying food on credit (83 per cent), reducing expenditure on health (62 per cent), and withdrawing children from school (13 per cent). Households in non-permanent shelters often resorted to reducing their expenditure on food (94 per cent) and health (63 per cent) and buying food on credit (91 per cent). However, households in non-residential shelters were more likely to reduce their expenditure on education (33 per cent) and spend their savings (33 per cent).
- The highest share of households that adopted crisis coping strategies were reported among those relying on cash from charitable organizations (72 per cent), E-cards used in WFP food shops (63 per cent) and ATM cards used in ATM machines from United Nations or humanitarian organizations (60 per cent) as their main source of income.



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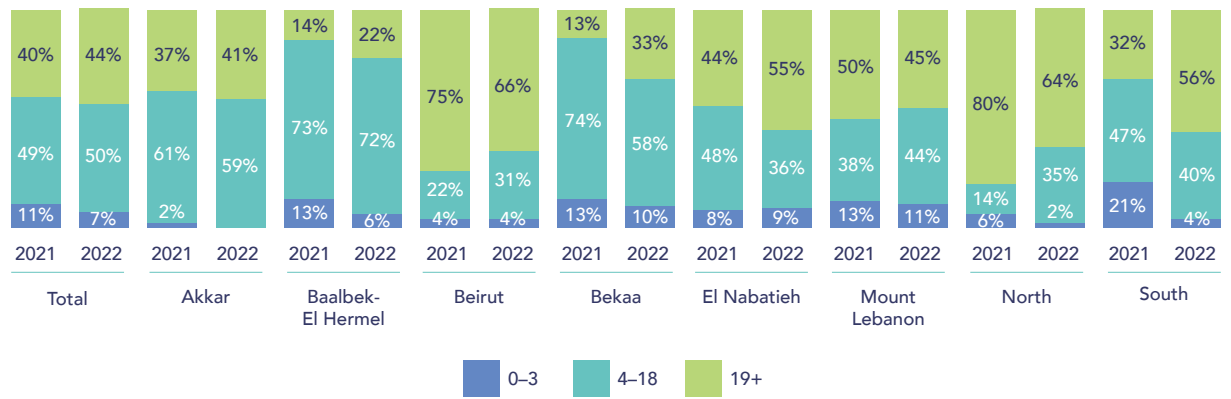
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FOOD-BASED COPING STRATEGIES

In 2022, 97 per cent (a 3 percentage-point increase from 2021) of Syrian refugees reported facing hardship due to food shortages and were adopting coping strategies as a result. Only 7 per cent had not employed any coping strategy or rarely engaged in coping strategies. A total of 44 per cent of refugees had 19+ points in the rCSI, experienced a high difficulty in accessing food, and were engaging in coping strategies, compared to 40 per cent in 2021. Another 50 per cent of refugees, the same percentage as 2021 figures, were engaging in coping strategies to a lesser degree to mitigate their food shortages (rCSI 4–18). The mean rCSI score for Syrian refugees in Lebanon 2022 was 19 points, a 1-point increase from 2021.

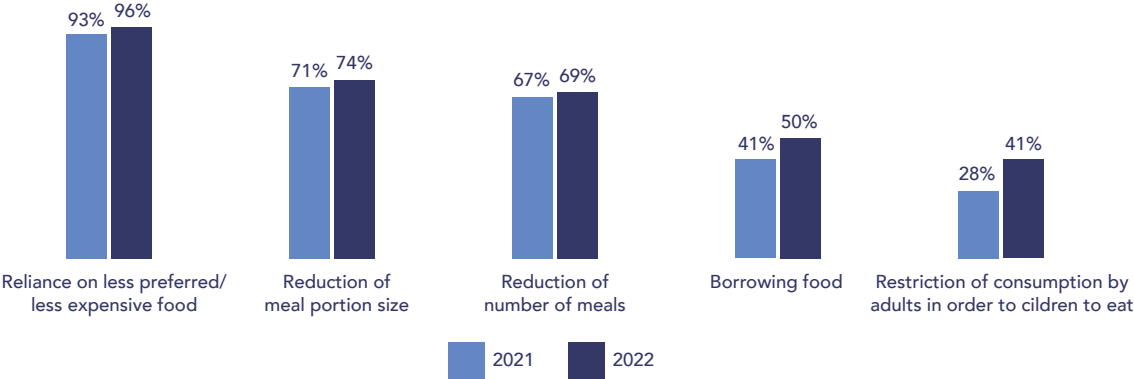
Figure 1: Household rCSI points, 2021–2022



Most refugees adopted the coping strategies of reliance on less preferred/less expensive foods (96 per cent of total refugee households) and reduction of portion size of meals (74 per cent). Other less employed coping strategies were reduction of number of meals (69 per cent) and borrowing food (50 per cent). The coping

strategy with the highest increase in 2022 was the restriction of adult consumption in order for children to eat: in 2022, 41 per cent of refugees adopted this strategy, compared to 28 per cent in 2021.

Figure 2: Households reporting food-based coping strategies, 2021–2022

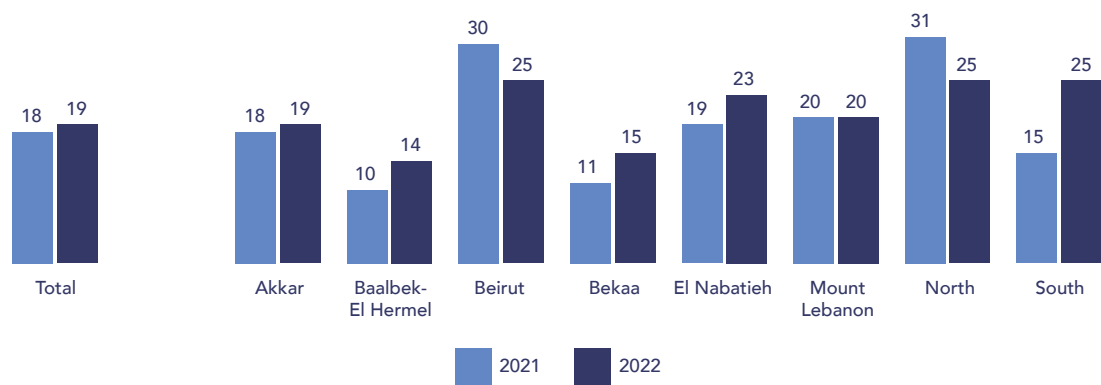


Food-based coping strategies by governorate

Beirut was the governorate with the highest percentage of refugees with rCSI scores over 19 at 66 per cent, followed by North Lebanon at 64 per cent. Akkar hosted refugees with the highest rates of rCSI over 4 at almost 100 per cent, followed by North Lebanon at 98 per cent. On the contrary, Syrian refugees in Mount Lebanon (11 per cent), Bekaa (10 per cent) and El Nabatieh (9 per cent) had the highest rates of rCSI scores below 4 points, indicating that they were engaging in fewer coping strategies due to food shortages.

Refugees in almost all governorates seemed to adopt more coping strategies in 2022 than they did in 2021. The highest increase was in South Lebanon where a 10-point increase was reported in rCSI value, from 15 points in 2021 to 25 points in 2022. The lowest increase was reported in Akkar, from 18 points in 2021 to 19 points in 2022. Meanwhile, other governorates reported a decrease in rCSI scores. North Lebanon recorded a 6-point decrease from 31 points in 2021 to 25 points in 2022, and Beirut recorded a 5-point decrease from 30 points in 2021 to 25 points in 2022.

Figure 3: Food-based rCSI values by governorate, 2021–2022



Households below the SMEB

A total of 94 per cent of refugees below the SMEB had rCSI scores of 4+, compared to 87 per cent of refugees above SMEB. Refugees above the SMEB had a 2-point deficit on their average rCSI score compared to those below, indicating that they were engaging in fewer coping strategies to address their food shortage. Households above the SMEB had lower rates of adopting all five food-related coping strategies.

Gender

Male-headed households had lower rCSI scores, indicating that they were engaged in fewer coping strategies compared to female-headed households. A total of 93 per cent of male-headed households had rCSI scores of 4+, compared to 96 per cent of female-headed households. The greatest difference was reported in the coping strategy of borrowing food: 60 per cent of female-headed households resorted to this strategy, compared to 48 per cent in male-headed households.

Employment

Households with no working members employed more coping strategies to deal with food shortages, compared to households with at least one working member. A total of 97 per cent of households with no working members relied on less preferred/less expensive foods (95 per cent in households with working members), 59 per cent borrowed food (46 per cent in households with working members), and 74 per cent reported reducing meal portion sizes (73 per cent in households with working members). It is, however, worth noting that households with at least one working member were more likely to reduce the consumption of adults for children to eat at 41 per cent, versus 39 per cent of households with no working members.

Disability

Households with no members with a disability were more likely to adopt medium-level coping strategies to address food needs. Of these households, 51 per cent of them had rCSI scores between 4 and 18, compared to 45 per cent of households with at least one member with a disability. On the other hand, 48 per cent of households with at least one member with a disability had rCSI scores of 19+ points, compared to 42 per cent among households with no members with disability. Households with at least one member with a disability had higher rates of adopting all types of coping strategies except for borrowing food, which was more common among households with no members with a disability.

Assistance

The share of households with rCSI scores of 19+ points was higher among those not receiving assistance (46 per cent) compared to those receiving assistance (43 per cent). Households receiving assistance were more likely to have rCSI scores between 4 and 18 (50 per cent), compared to households not receiving any assistance (46 per cent). A total of 42 per cent of households receiving assistance reduced the consumption of adults in order for children to eat, compared to 33 per cent of households not receiving assistance.

Shelter

Refugees residing in non-permanent shelters had the highest rates of rCSI scores of 4 to 18 points, at 59 per cent compared to 47 per cent and 44 per cent in residential and non-residential shelters respectively. However, refugees in non-residential shelters had the highest rates of rCSI 19+ points, 50 per cent, compared to 45 per cent and 37 per cent in residential and non-permanent shelters respectively. Lastly, households residing in non-permanent shelters had the lowest rCSI scores, 17 points, compared to 20 points each for refugees in residential and non-residential shelters.

Sources of income

Households that relied on begging (rCSI = 29), cash from charitable organizations (rCSI = 28), selling food aid (rCSI = 28) and wholesale/retail trade (rCSI = 25) had the highest rCSI scores among refugees. Households that depended on ATM cards used in ATM machines from United Nations or humanitarian organizations had an rCSI score of 20 points, and those that depended on E-cards used in WFP food shops had a score of 19 points. Households that relied on office work and those who used their savings had the lowest rCSI scores, 7 points, followed by refugees who relied on remittances (10 points) or selling crops (11 points).

The most common food-related coping strategy among refugees relying on E-cards used in WFP food shops was reducing the number of meals consumed per day, 73 per cent compared to 69 per cent among the overall sample. Refugees relying on ATM cards used in

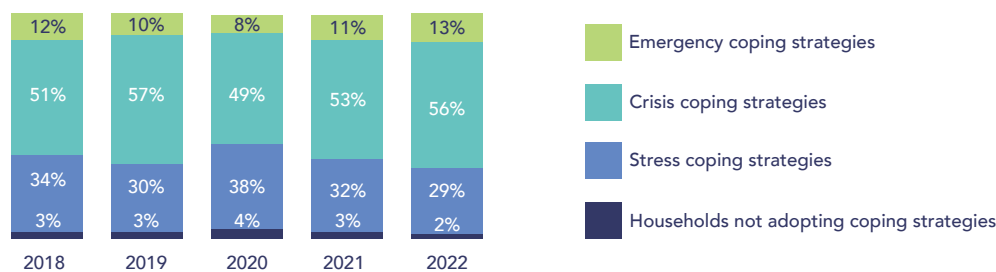
ATM machines from United Nations or humanitarian organizations seemed to resort less frequently to reducing their number of meals, at 65 per cent. Reducing the number of meals consumed (78 per cent versus 65 per cent in overall sample) and reducing portion sizes (80 per cent versus 74 per cent) were more common among refugees working in the agricultural sector. Households that relied on construction work had lower rates of adopting any of the five measured food-based coping strategies compared to the overall sample. The lowest rates of employing any coping strategy were among households that relied on office work: 56 per cent relied on less/expensive less preferred food, 33 per cent reduced number of meals, 14 per cent reduced portion sizes, 9 per cent restricted the consumption of adults in order for children to eat, and 7 per cent borrowed food.

LIVELIHOOD-BASED COPING STRATEGIES

The Livelihood-based coping strategies is used to assess a household's medium- and long-term capacity to cope with shocks. It is divided into three types of strategies depending on severity: stress coping strategies, crisis coping strategies and emergency coping strategies. Stress coping strategies include selling household goods, spending savings, buying food on credit and taking on debt. Crisis coping strategies include selling productive assets, the marriage of minors, withdrawing children from school, and reducing expenditure on health and education. Begging, selling a house/land, accepting high-risk jobs and child labour are considered among the most severe emergency coping

strategies. A total of 98 per cent of Syrian refugee households implemented medium- and longer-term asset depletion coping strategies to meet their essential needs. The percentage of refugee households not using any coping strategies decreased from 3 per cent in 2021 to 2 per cent in 2022. While 53 per cent of households were implementing crisis coping strategies in 2021, the percentage increased to 56 per cent in 2022. Similarly, the percentage of households implementing more severe emergency coping strategies increased from 11 per cent last year to 13 per cent this year.

Figure 4: Livelihood-based coping strategies, 2018–2022



The most utilized livelihood-based coping strategies were reducing expenditure on food, (89 per cent of total refugee households), and buying food on credit (81 per cent). Additionally, 60 per cent of households reported reducing their expenditure on health, and 30 per cent reported reducing their expenditure on education, as a means to cope with their essential needs. Similarly, 29 per cent of refugee households reported spending their savings and selling their household goods. Other, less frequently reported coping

strategies included withdrawing children from school (12 per cent), moving to cheaper shelter (11 per cent), selling productive assets (10 per cent) and resorting to child labour (8 per cent). The least reported coping strategies were adults taking on high-risk work (4 per cent), sending adults to work elsewhere in Lebanon (3 per cent), begging (2 per cent), selling a house or land (2 per cent), children taking on high-risk work (2 per cent), child marriage (1 per cent), and sending children to work elsewhere (1 per cent).

Figure 5: Most adopted livelihood-based coping strategies, 2021–2022

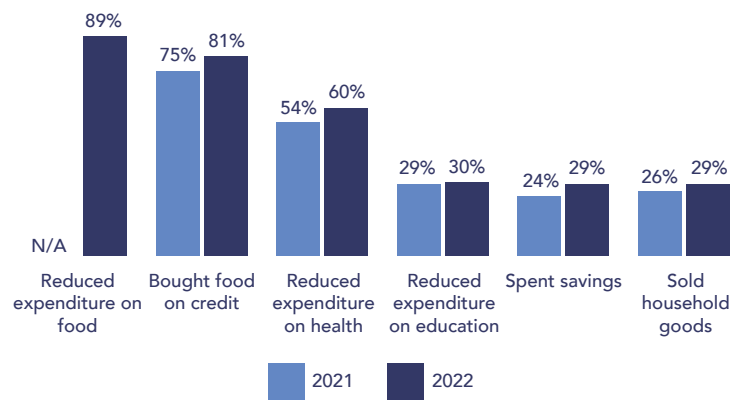
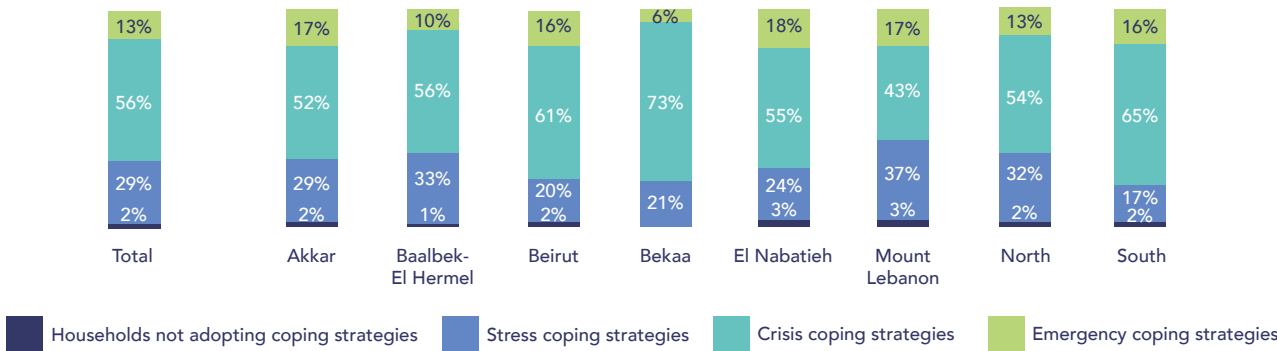


Figure 6: Livelihood-based coping strategies by governorate



Livelihood-based coping strategies by governorate

Refugees in Bekaa had the highest prevalence of crisis coping strategies at 73 per cent, followed by 65 per cent in South Lebanon and 61 per cent in Beirut. El Nabatieh governorate displayed the highest rates of emergency coping strategies (18 per cent), followed by Mount Lebanon (17 per cent) and Akkar (17 per cent). Households in Mount Lebanon reported the lowest rates of crisis coping strategies (43 per cent) and those in Bekaa reported the lowest rates of emergency coping strategies (6 per cent). All governorates reported a decrease in households not implementing any asset depletion coping strategy compared to 2021, except for El Nabatieh and South Lebanon (a 1 per cent increase in 2022). Akkar witnessed the largest decrease in households not implementing any coping strategies (from 5 per

cent in 2021 to 2 per cent in 2022), and the highest increase in households implementing crisis coping strategies (from 40 per cent to 52 per cent) and emergency coping strategies (from 9 per cent to 17 per cent). The highest prevalence of selling household goods, assets, means of transportation, and a house or land was in El Nabatieh governorate. The percentages of refugee households in South Lebanon were the highest nationwide in terms of reducing expenditure on health, withdrawing children from school, and sending children to work either elsewhere or in dangerous working conditions. Begging was most prevalent among refugees living in Akkar (9 per cent) and childhood marriage was most prevalent in Mount Lebanon (2.5 per cent).

Households below the SMEB

Refugees above the SMEB, compared to those above the SMEB, had a higher prevalence of crisis coping strategies (57 per cent versus 43 per cent); however, no difference was observed in the prevalence of emergency coping strategies across the two groups. Refugees within households below the SMEB often resorted to reducing expenditure on food (90 per cent), health (61 per cent) and education (31 per cent) and buying food on credit (82 per

cent) as livelihood-based coping strategies. Similarly, the rates of withdrawing children from school, child labour, and begging in households below the SMEB were double the rates reported among households above the SMEB. This indicates that households below the SMEB are less equipped to deal with future crises, and thus are more vulnerable than refugee households above the SMEB.

Gender

Female-headed households seemed to employ more crisis coping strategies (59 per cent versus 55 per cent) and fewer emergency coping strategies (11 per cent versus 14 per cent) than male-headed households. Compared to female-headed households, male-headed households reported higher rates of selling household assets (29 per cent versus 25 per cent of female-headed households), selling productive assets and means of transportation (11 per cent versus 8 per cent), reducing expenditure on food

(89 per cent versus 85 per cent), spending savings (30 per cent versus 24 per cent) and moving to a cheaper shelter (12 per cent versus 8 per cent). On the other hand, rates of buying food on credit (83 per cent versus 81 per cent in male-headed households), reducing expenditure on health (62 per cent versus 59 per cent), and withdrawing children from school (13 per cent versus 11 per cent) were higher among female-headed households.

Employment

The prevalence of emergency livelihood-based coping strategies among households with no working members was lower than the prevalence among refugee households with at least one working member (15 per cent versus 10 per cent). However, the rate of crisis coping strategies was higher among households with no working members at 60 per cent, compared to 54 per cent among households with at least one working member. Households with no

working members often resorted to reducing expenditure on food (92 per cent) and buying food on credit (85 per cent). Households with at least one working member had higher rates of selling household goods (30 per cent), spending savings (31 per cent), moving to cheaper shelter (12 per cent), withdrawing children from school (12 per cent) and child labour (9 per cent) compared to households with no working members.

Disability

A higher proportion of households with at least one member with a disability were adopting emergency coping strategies, compared to households with no members with a disability (17 per cent versus 12 per cent). Households with at least one member with a disability reported resorting more frequently to selling household goods (35 per cent versus 26 per cent among households with no disability) and productive assets or means of transport (13 per cent versus

9 per cent), reducing expenditure on food (92 per cent versus 87 per cent) and health (64 per cent versus 58 per cent), buying food on credit (85 per cent versus 79 per cent), and moving to cheaper shelter (13 per cent versus 11 per cent). Interestingly, the rates of sending children to work were double among households with at least one member with a disability compared to households with no member with a disability (11 per cent versus 6 per cent).

Assistance

The percentage of refugee households receiving assistance and resorting to emergency coping strategies was double that reported among households not receiving assistance (14 per cent among those receiving assistance versus 7 per cent among those not receiving assistance). Households not receiving any assistance

had a higher share in adopting stress coping strategies at 37 per cent, compared to 27 per cent in households receiving assistance. Households receiving assistance were more likely to reduce expenditure on food, health and education, buy food on credit, withdraw children from school, and engage in child labour.

Shelter

A higher proportion of households in non-permanent shelters were adopting crisis coping strategies (63 per cent), compared to 57 per cent among refugees living in non-residential shelters and 54 per cent among refugees living in residential shelters. Interestingly, households in residential shelters had the highest prevalence of emergency livelihood-based coping strategies at 14 per cent, compared to 12 per cent in non-residential shelters and 11 per

cent in non-permanent shelters. Refugees in non-permanent shelters were more likely to reduce their expenditure on food (94 per cent) and health (63 per cent) and to buy food on credit (91 per cent) compared to those living in residential and non-residential shelters. Refugees living in non-residential shelters were more likely to reduce their expenditure on education (33 per cent) and to spend their savings (33 per cent).

Sources of income

The rates of resorting to coping strategies differed across households with different sources of income. For example, 60 per cent of refugees that relied on formal credit and debt, and 48 per cent of refugees that relied on the sale of livestock and animal produce, resorted to emergency coping strategies. Other income sources that had a high prevalence of emergency coping strategies were home-based skill work (28 per cent), concierge

work (22 per cent) and construction (21 per cent). The highest rates of crisis coping strategies were reported among households relying on cash from charitable organizations (72 per cent), E-cards used in WFP food shops (63 per cent) and ATM cards used in ATM machines from United Nations or humanitarian organizations (60 per cent).

Food security

The highest rates of crisis coping strategies were among households considered moderately food insecure at 63 per cent, compared to 48 per cent in severely food insecure households and 47 per cent in marginally food secure households. On the other hand, severely food insecure households had the highest share of refugees implementing emergency coping strategies at 34 per cent, compared to 14 per cent in moderately food insecure households and 8 per cent in marginally food secure households. Alternatively, only 23 per cent of food secure households did not

adopt any coping strategy, and 77 per cent of them adopted stress coping strategies. Households that were severely food insecure more frequently resorted to the following coping strategies: reducing expenditure on education (42 per cent), withdrawing children from school (18 per cent), child labour (18 per cent), moving to a cheaper shelter (16 per cent), begging (8 per cent), selling a house or land (5 per cent), and accepting high-risk jobs for both adults (6 per cent) and children (4 per cent).

Annex 1: Food-based coping strategies in the last 7 days (1/2)

	rCSI categories				rCSI	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	Restricted consumption by adults in order for children to eat
	.00	1-3.9	4-18.9	≥ 19						
Total	3%	4%	50%	44%	19.43	96%	50%	69%	74%	41%
Governorate										
Akkar	0%	0%	59%	41%	19.28	98%	62%	77%	79%	27%
Baalbek-El Hermel	2%	4%	72%	22%	13.82	98%	48%	54%	60%	36%
Beirut	3%	1%	31%	66%	25.02	97%	50%	82%	87%	45%
Bekaa	0%	9%	58%	33%	14.78	99%	59%	63%	71%	40%
El Nabatieh	7%	2%	36%	55%	23.27	91%	40%	75%	75%	53%
Mount Lebanon	8%	3%	44%	45%	19.94	91%	39%	62%	68%	39%
North	1%	1%	35%	64%	25.04	99%	44%	83%	85%	43%
South	3%	1%	40%	56%	25.49	97%	67%	88%	91%	65%
Food security status										
Food secure	60%	40%	0%	0%	0.83	39%	0%	1%	1%	0%
Marginally food secure	5%	6%	53%	35%	17.08	94%	39%	59%	65%	33%
Moderately food insecure	1%	2%	49%	48%	20.58	98%	55%	73%	78%	44%
Severely food insecure	0%	2%	42%	57%	23.76	99%	61%	90%	93%	54%
SMEB										
Below SMEB	3%	4%	50%	44%	19.69	97%	51%	69%	74%	42%
Above SMEB	8%	6%	48%	39%	17.05	90%	41%	63%	66%	27%
Shelter type										
Residential	4%	4%	47%	45%	20.06	95%	47%	69%	74%	41%
Non-residential	4%	2%	44%	50%	20.19	95%	46%	77%	80%	39%
Non-permanent	1%	3%	59%	37%	16.96	99%	61%	64%	69%	41%
Gender of the head of household										
Male	3%	4%	49%	44%	19.28	96%	48%	69%	74%	41%
Female	3%	2%	52%	44%	20.11	97%	60%	69%	70%	39%
At least one member of the household has disability										
No	4%	3%	51%	42%	18.76	96%	50%	67%	72%	38%
Yes	2%	5%	45%	48%	20.85	97%	48%	73%	77%	47%

Annex 1: Food-based coping strategies in the last 7 days (2/2)

	Relied on less expensive/ less preferred food (number of days in the past 7 days)	Borrowed food and/ or relied on help from friends/relatives (number of days in the past 7 days)	Reduced the number of meals eaten per day (number of days in the past 7 days)	Reduced portion size of meals (number of days in the past 7 days)	Restricted consumption of adults/mothers in order for young children to eat (number of days in the past 7 days)
Total	5.5	1.6	3	3.2	1.5
Governorate					
Akkar	5.7	1.8	3.3	3.4	1.1
Baalbek-El Hermel	5.4	1.1	1.7	1.9	0.9
Beirut	5.8	2.2	4.4	4.7	2
Bekaa	5.5	1.4	1.8	2	0.9
El Nabatieh	5.4	1.5	3.6	3.7	2.6
Mount Lebanon	5.4	1.6	3.1	3.3	1.6
North	6.1	1.5	4.6	4.8	2.2
South	5.3	2.2	3.8	4	2.7
Food security status					
Food secure	0.8	0	0	0	0
Marginally food secure	5.1	1.3	2.7	2.9	1.3
Moderately food insecure	5.8	1.7	3.1	3.3	1.7
Severely food insecure	6.1	2	3.7	3.9	2
SMEB					
Below SMEB	5.6	1.6	3.0	3.2	1.6
Above SMEB	5.1	1.5	2.9	2.9	1.0
Shelter type					
Residential	5.5	1.6	3.1	3.3	1.7
Non-residential	5.7	1.6	3.4	3.7	1.4
Non-permanent	5.7	1.5	2.3	2.5	1.2
Gender of the head of household					
Male	5.5	1.5	3	3.2	1.5
Female	5.6	1.9	3.1	3.1	1.5
At least one member of the household has disability					
No	5.5	1.6	2.8	3	1.4
Yes	5.6	1.5	3.3	3.5	1.8

Annex 2: Livelihood coping strategies (1/4)

	Summary of asset depletion coping strategies			
	Not adopting coping strategies	Stress coping strategies	Crisis coping strategies	Emergencies coping strategies
Total	2%	29%	56%	13%
Governorate				
Akkar	2%	29%	52%	17%
Baalbek-El Hermel	1%	33%	56%	10%
Beirut	2%	20%	61%	16%
Bekaa	0%	21%	73%	6%
El Nabatieh	3%	24%	55%	18%
Mount Lebanon	3%	37%	43%	17%
North	2%	32%	54%	13%
South	2%	17%	65%	16%
Food security status				
Food secure	26%	74%	0%	0%
Marginally food secure	3%	43%	47%	7%
Moderately food insecure	1%	22%	61%	16%
Severely food insecure	0%	11%	60%	30%
SMEB				
Below SMEB	1%	28%	57%	13%
Above SMEB	5%	39%	43%	13%
Shelter type				
Residential	2%	30%	54%	14%
Non-residential	1%	30%	57%	12%
Non-permanent	0%	25%	63%	11%
Gender of the head of household				
Male	2%	29%	55%	14%
Female	3%	28%	59%	11%
At least one member of the household has disability				
No	2%	31%	56%	12%
Yes	2%	25%	56%	17%

Annex 2: Livelihood coping strategies (2/4)

	Selling household goods (radio, furniture, television, jewelry, etc.)	Sell productive assets or means of transport (sewing machine, wheelbarrow, bicycle, car, livestock)	Reduce expenditure on food	Reduce essential non-food expenditures on health etc.	Reduce essential non-food expenditures on education etc.	Spent savings
Total	29%	10%	89%	60%	30%	29%
Governorate						
Akkar	22%	6%	91%	60%	34%	25%
Baalbek-El Hermel	31%	4%	98%	58%	16%	16%
Beirut	30%	8%	92%	71%	37%	24%
Bekaa	34%	17%	92%	66%	31%	54%
El Nabatieh	45%	32%	84%	64%	27%	33%
Mount Lebanon	19%	4%	82%	51%	27%	19%
North	30%	9%	91%	58%	38%	27%
South	43%	22%	82%	71%	37%	29%
Food security status						
Food secure	13%	0%	40%	0%	0%	27%
Marginally food secure	26%	7%	86%	47%	22%	27%
Moderately food insecure	30%	12%	91%	66%	33%	31%
Severely food insecure	30%	13%	89%	73%	44%	30%
SMEB						
Below SMEB	29%	11%	90%	61%	31%	29%
Above SMEB	29%	9%	79%	47%	20%	28%
Shelter type						
Residential	29%	10%	87%	59%	30%	29%
Non-residential	27%	11%	90%	58%	33%	33%
Non-permanent	29%	11%	94%	63%	27%	30%
Gender of the head of household						
Male	29%	11%	89%	59%	30%	30%
Female	25%	8%	85%	62%	31%	24%
At least one member of the household has disability						
No	26%	9%	87%	58%	29%	29%
Yes	35%	13%	92%	64%	32%	31%

Annex 2: Livelihood coping strategies (3/4)

	Bought food on credit or borrowed money to purchase food	Sold house or land	Moved to a cheaper rental place/live on the street	Withdrew children from school	Have school children (6-15 years old) involved in income generation	Begging	Household members 18 years and over accepting high risk, dangerous, or exploitative work
Total	81%	2%	11%	12%	8%	2%	4%
Governorate							
Akkar	72%	2%	9%	15%	10%	9%	2%
Baalbek-El Hermel	96%	2%	6%	8%	6%	1%	2%
Beirut	77%	2%	19%	14%	8%	2%	9%
Bekaa	93%	2%	7%	9%	4%	0%	0%
El Nabatieh	67%	5%	27%	13%	12%	2%	3%
Mount Lebanon	75%	1%	15%	13%	9%	1%	8%
North	76%	2%	8%	13%	9%	1%	1%
South	76%	2%	16%	15%	10%	5%	4%
Food security status							
Food secure	56%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Marginally food secure	75%	1%	11%	9%	4%	1%	3%
Moderately food insecure	84%	2%	11%	13%	9%	2%	4%
Severely food insecure	84%	3%	14%	19%	19%	8%	4%
SMEB							
Below SMEB	82%	2%	11%	12%	8%	2%	3%
Above SMEB	68%	4%	14%	6%	4%	1%	6%
Shelter type							
Residential	78%	2%	13%	12%	8%	2%	5%
Non-residential	80%	2%	12%	12%	8%	2%	3%
Non-permanent	91%	1%	7%	12%	8%	2%	1%
Gender of the head of household							
Male	81%	2%	12%	11%	8%	2%	4%
Female	83%	1%	8%	13%	8%	3%	2%
At least one member of the household has disability							
No	79%	2%	11%	12%	6%	2%	3%
Yes	85%	2%	13%	12%	11%	2%	5%

Annex 2: Livelihood coping strategies (4/4)

	Household members under the age of 18 accepting high risk, dangerous, or exploitative work	Adult work elsewhere	Child work elsewhere	Marriage of children under 18
Total	2%	3%	1%	1%
Governorate				
Akkar	2%	2%	2%	0%
Baalbek-El Hermel	1%	1%	0%	1%
Beirut	3%	3%	1%	2%
Bekaa	0%	0%	0%	0%
El Nabatieh	3%	2%	2%	2%
Mount Lebanon	2%	6%	1%	2%
North	1%	1%	1%	1%
South	4%	3%	2%	1%
Food security status				
Food secure	0%	1%	0%	0%
Marginally food secure	1%	2%	1%	1%
Moderately food insecure	2%	3%	1%	1%
Severely food insecure	3%	2%	3%	1%
SMEB				
Below SMEB	2%	2%	1%	1%
Above SMEB	1%	4%	1%	1%
Shelter type				
Residential	2%	3%	1%	2%
Non-residential	3%	1%	1%	1%
Non-permanent	1%	1%	1%	1%
Gender of the head of household				
Male	1%	3%	1%	1%
Female	2%	1%	1%	1%
At least one member of the household has disability				
No	1%	2%	1%	1%
Yes	2%	3%	1%	2%