VASyR 2018

Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon

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Inter-Agency Coordination Lebanon

VASyR 2018

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Acknowledgements

- *UNICEF is a leading humanitarian and development agency working globally for the rights of every child.*

- *UNHCR, the UN Refugee Agency, is a global organisation dedicated to saving lives, protecting rights and building a better future for refugees, forcibly displaced communities and stateless people.*

- *WFP is the leading humanitarian organization saving lives and changing lives, delivering food assistance in emergencies and working with communities to improve nutrition and build resilience.*

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ACRONYMS

AUB	American University of Beirut
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FCS	Food Consumption Score
GoL	Government of Lebanon
GSO	General Security Office
HDADD	Household Daily Average Diet Diversity
HH	Household
HWDD	Household Weekly Diet Diversity
ILO	International Labour Organization
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding
ITS	Informal Tented Settlements
LCRP	Lebanon Crisis Response Plan
MEB	Minimum Expenditure Basket
MoEW	Ministry of Energy and Water
MoPH	Ministry of Public Health
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
ODK	Open Data Kit
PHC	Primary Health Care
RAIS	Refugee Assistance Information System
rCSI	reduced Coping Strategy Index
SMEB	Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket
UN	United Nations
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
VASyR	Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees
Vit A	Vitamin A
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

VASYR 2018 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Now in its sixth year, the **Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon** (VASyR) assesses a representative sample of Syrian refugee families to identify changes and trends in their situation. The Government of Lebanon (GoL) estimates that the country hosts 1.5 million Syrian refugees who have fled their country's conflict since 2011 (including nearly one million registered with UNHCR as of end of September 2018). **The Syrian refugee population in Lebanon remains the largest concentration of refugees per capita and the fourth largest refugee population in the world.**

Since the beginning of the crisis, both the people and the Government of Lebanon have responded with generosity and tolerance. A robust response has been mounted in partnership with the international community, helping to avert the dire consequences and support positive outcomes for Syrian refugees.

As noted in previous years, the conflict in Syria has exacerbated pre-existing development constraints in Lebanon. Since 2015, annual funding was in excess of US$ 1 billion per year, while needs approached and then exceeded US$2 billion. In 2018, funding requirements for adequate support to Syrian refugees in Lebanon was estimated at US$ 2.291 billion. As of 30 September 2018, those needs were only one third funded. Insufficient funding threatens assistance and protection, safe shelter and effective education, as well as constraining the ability to adequately support the most vulnerable refugees, including women, children and individuals with disabilities.

The contents of this report, jointly issued by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Food Programme (WFP), demonstrate that despite the large scale assistance and while the efforts of Lebanon and its partners have resulted in improvements in economic vulnerability and stabilization in education, food security and some improvements in the situation for women, girls and female-headed households, Syrian refugees still remain very vulnerable. The economic context remains precarious and the protection needs persist.

Despite improvements in economic vulnerability, over half of Syrian refugee households had expenditures below the Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket of US$ 2.90 per person per day, unable to meet survival needs of food, health and shelter, and 69% of households remained below the poverty line. Notwithstanding achievements in food security, one in three Syrian refugee households remain moderately to severely food insecure.

Continued fine-tuning of programming based on targeting, improved livelihood opportunities and a significant injection of funding will all be essential to build on successes and address shortcomings.

Priorities:

- Continued access to safety and non-refoulement
- Civil status and legal documentation
- Shelter, water and sanitation that meets humanitarian standards
- Improving food security and ensuring food access
- Addressing economic vulnerability
- Safeguarding children's well-being (education, health and protection)
- Special attention to female-headed households and ensuring a gender lens in all programming

Key findings

Household composition fairly stable

Over the past few years, Syrian refugee households have transitioned from an extended family household composition to a more nuclear family set-up with an average of five members per household. Other demographic data observations were similar to the past. The Syrian refugee population was almost equally split between males and females, with a gender gap for the 20 to 29 age group in favor of females. One in five households were headed by women and just over half (54%) of the refugee population is under the age of 18 with two percent of those children having a disability. Two thirds of households have at least one member with a specific need such as chronic illness, disability, temporary illness, serious medical condition or in need of support in daily activities.

Challenges in civil and legal documentation

Obtaining legal documentation, specifically legal residency and birth registration, continued to be a challenge for Syrian refugees. Overall, 73% of interviewed refugees aged 15 and older reported not having legal residency, similar to 2017. While the share of households where all members reporting legal residency was stable (18%), the share of households in which no member had legal residency grew by six percentage points, to 61%.

Lack of legal residency puts individuals and families at increased risk of detention and harassment. In addition, refugees without legal residency have limited freedom to travel within the country and may be less likely to access essential services including schooling, health and medical services among others. Refugees mainly cited cost as a barrier to legal residency, being unable to afford the annual renewal fee of US$ 200. The limitations of GSO capacity have also been reported as a challenge, hindering the timely renewal of residencies. Female-headed households were less likely to have at least one member with legal residency. UNHCR has made a commitment with the Government of Lebanon to support the GSO and increase their capacities to be able to process residency applications.

Lack of birth registration can lead to serious long-term consequences for those concerned. While the vast majority (97%) have some kind of documentation attesting to the birth of their child in Lebanon, a large proportion of children (79%) remain without having completed the birth registration process. There was, however, a slight increase in birth registration (from 17% to 21% of births being registered with the Foreigners' Registry). Similarly, while the majority of couples married in Lebanon had marriage documentation from a certified religious authority (73%), fewer had managed to register their marriages with the Foreigners' Registry (20%). Like challenges with the GSO for legal residency, provision of support and advocacy to increase capacity for processing birth registration is needed. In September 2017, the need for parents to have legal residency to complete birth registration was waived, and only one spouse is now required to have legal stay to register the marriage. Additionally, in March 2018, late birth registration procedures for Syrian children older than one year were simplified and made more accessible. Dialogue with the Directorate General of Personal Status is also needed to support implementation of these measures to further facilitate civil registration.

Methodology

Between 16 April and 4 May 2018, the survey team visited 4,446 Syrian refugee households randomly selected from 26 districts across Lebanon.

The population was stratified by district to allow district and governorate level analysis. The household questionnaire was designed based on the questionnaire of the previous year to ensure comparability. The analysis was done following sectors' corporate guidance and global indicators.

Seeking safety and shelter

The majority of Syrian refugee households (51%) reported that their relationship with the host community was positive or very positive. Only 3% of households reported having experienced a security incident during the previous three months. The most common incidents were verbal harassment, arrests and detention.

Children are particularly vulnerable in a crisis environment. The share of working children as reported by household heads remained the same as 2017, at 5%. However, when it came to child labour (as defined in the chapter), 2.2% of Syrian refugee children between the ages of 5 and 17 were engaged in child labour, with boys more affected than girls (3.4% vs. 0.9%). Refugees reported that 73% of children under the age of 18 had experienced at least one form of violent discipline. Furthermore, at the time of the survey, 29% of girls aged 15 to 19 were married, an increase of 7% from 2017.

With regards to shelter, two thirds of households were living in residential buildings. There was, however, a shift toward non-residential structures across almost all governorates compared to 2017. Rent cost was identified as the primary reason for selecting place of residence for 60% of households. Refugee households residing in non-permanent structures were paying an average monthly rent of US$ 58, while those residing in non-residential and residential accommodations were paying on average US$ 149 and US$ 221 respectively.

Three in ten refugee households were residing in shelters where conditions did not meet humanitarian standards, and another 5.5% living in shelters in dangerous conditions (i.e. in danger of collapse). One third of refugee families continued to live in overcrowded shelters.

Households living in non-permanent structures were more likely to identify WFP food assistance and debt or credit as their primary source of income than those living in non-residential and residential accommodations. Families living in non-residential and residential accommodations were more likely to be living under the poverty line, and more likely to have expenditures totaling less than the Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket, underscoring their greater vulnerability.

Water, sanitation, hygiene and energy

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) indicators generally improved compared to 2017. In terms of access to drinking water, 91% of households reported use of improved drinking water sources, and 85% reported use of basic drinking water services, reflecting improvements from 2017. Reliance on bottled water, however, continued to increase, from 34% in 2017 to 43% in 2018, and more than half of households reported paying for drinking water. It should be noted that the quality of the water was not assessed.

Similar to 2017, 87% of interviewed refugee households had access to improved sanitation facilities, while the percentage of households using facilities which are not shared increased by seven percentage points, to 68%. The vast majority of interviewed refugee households (97%) indicated that they had access to electricity. However, just over half of the refugee population also relied on private generators as a source of electricity, reflecting the unreliability of the national supply.

A generation that will not be lost

There are currently some 488,000 school-aged Syrian refugee children in Lebanon (3-18 years). The Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE) received international donor support (provided through UNHCR, UNICEF, UNESCO and bilateral donors) during the last four school years to ensure that every child between 3 and 18 years old has access to formal education.

Enrollment in pre-primary education (for ages 3 to 5) increased by five percentage points, to 20%. School enrollment was stable for children age 6 to 17, at 68% for children aged 6 to 14 and 23% for children aged 15 to 17. However, when enrollment was measured by age according to grade, the results showed a significant gap, especially among the lower and upper secondary levels, where the net attendance was 11% and 3%, respectively. Additionally, children with disabilities still faced challenges accessing education, with only 44% of children with a disability aged 6 to 14 being enrolled.

Nevertheless, more than half of refugee children (aged 3 to 17) were still out of school, mainly adolescents and youth. Starting at age 12, boys are especially vulnerable to school abandonment, a problem which is exacerbated with age. The main reasons for not attending school were mainly related to the costs of transportation (21%) and costs of educational materials (19%), with the need to work becoming more prevalent among upper secondary children (from ages 15 to 17), of which 10% reported having to work a reason for not attending.

Sixty-one percent of Syrian refugees aged 15 to 24 were not employed, not in education, and not attending any training (NEET). While more girls than boys are enrolled in secondary school than boys, the NEET rate is higher for female youth (79%) than for males (41%), reflecting significantly lower levels of female employment. The NEET rate is also notably higher among youth 19 to 24 years of age (67%) than those aged 15 to 18 (54%).

Health care for refugees

There was an increase of eight percentage points in households reporting that they required primary health care (PHC) services, but access remained relatively stable, with 87% of households reporting that they received the required care. Reported access varied by region, from a low of 70% in Beirut and Mount Lebanon to a high of 98% in Akkar. The vast majority of households received services through PHC outlets. The biggest barrier to accessing PHC was cost—whether that was cost of the service, the treatment/medication, or transportation to the point of care. Half of surveyed households reported receiving subsidized health care and 7% reported accessing free health care, while 20% reported having had to pay in full.

Similar to 2017, 23% of households reported that they required hospitalization in the previous six months, and three quarters of those who required it were able to access it. Similar to the barriers in accessing PHC, cost was the biggest barrier to access required hospitalization.

With regards to children's health, the prevalence of children under two years old who were sick increased by 7% from 2017, reaching 41%. Fever was the most prevalent type of sickness at 82%, followed by cough (67%) and diarrhoea (53%).

Food security

While food security for Syrian refugees improved in the last year thanks to the extensive humanitarian response in the country, one third (34%) of Syrian refugee households still remained moderately to severely food-insecure. Despite the overall improvement, changes in food security between 2017 and 2018 varied significantly between districts, with deteriorations in some districts and improvements in others.

Higher levels of food insecurity continued to be associated with higher economic vulnerability. Food-insecure households had lower per capita expenditures and more debt, and they allocated the majority of their expenses on food. While female-headed households remained more vulnerable than male-headed households, overall, female-headed households showed significant improvements compared to 2017 across all food security and vulnerability indicators.

The share of households with acceptable food consumption increased by nearly five percentage points (from 62% in 2017 to 67% in 2018), yet one third of Syrian refugees continued to consume an inadequate diet. Overall, there was a slight improvement in the daily dietary intake compared to 2017, as the proportion of households with low dietary diversity decreased by 2% (the average number of food groups went from 5.6 food groups per day to 5.8 out of 12). Improvements in nutrient consumption were seen in the food consumption score, in particular an increase of three percentage points in vitamin A consumption and an increase of five percentage points in protein consumption. Analysing by gender, female-headed households were more likely to have both poor food consumption and lower dietary diversity than their male counterparts.

Looking at food consumption for children, the average number of meals consumed per day increased for children under five. However, less than half (44%) of infants under 6 months were exclusively breastfed and 17% of children between 6 and 23 months had the minimum diet diversity. The figures decrease as the households become poorer.

Economic vulnerability

A decrease was seen in poverty levels and average per capita monthly expenditures increased in 2018, indicating that households are less economically vulnerable. However, 69% remain below the poverty line. Although the share of Syrian refugee households with expenditures below the Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB) of US$ 2.90 per person per day decreased for the first time since 2015, just over half of households (51%) still did not reach the SMEB threshold, unable to meet survival needs of food, health and shelter.

While households headed by females remained more vulnerable than those headed by males, the vulnerability of female-headed households decreased over the past year, with declines in the share of households with a female head below the MEB.

Average per capita monthly expenditure increased by 13% to US$ 111, indicating that households have more resources to cover their needs. However, some of those resources may be due to debt, as nearly 9 out of 10 households acquired debt and 82% borrowed money during the three months prior to the survey, showing that Syrian refugee households continued to lack enough resources to cover their essential needs.

At the governorate level, there was a reduction in the food expenditure share—that is, a reduction in economic vulnerability—in six of the eight governorates. Food expenditure share increased slightly, however, in both Beirut and the South. In addition, the amount of expenditure on rent increased by two percentage points.

Employment and economic activity

The vulnerability assessment collected information at both individual and household levels, then measured income opportunities among Syrian refugees. Questions were asked at the individual level (for each household member aged 15 or older) on type of work, wages earned, employment and unemployment levels, and number of days worked. At the household level, questions addressed both the main income sources and what households rely on as the primary income source for living expenses. Results were compared to 2017 where feasible.

The total labour force participation rate was 43%: 73% of men and 16% of women were participating. On average, 68% of households had at least one working member, which was an increase of almost four percentage points compared with 2017. In Beirut, however, the share of households with working members significantly decreased in the past year, dropping by 16 percentage points. This is linked to (and likely the cause of) the increase in households below the SMEB and the increase in food insecurity.

Nearly one in five working males (and one in ten working females) had more than one job. Only one in four employed Syrian refugees reported having regular work. At the country level, unemployment among the labour force was reported at 40%. This problem was especially acute for women, who reported unemployment at a rate of 61%, compared to 35% for men. Unemployment also varied significantly by governorate, with rates in Akkar and the South more than double those of Baalbek-El Hermel and Mount Lebanon. WFP assistance and informal debt continued to be key sources of income for households, indicating the challenges Syrian refugees have faced in covering expenses through employment.

Youth are among the most vulnerable refugees. Economic activity not only enables youth to contribute to their household's overall well-being, it is also an important factor in young people's psychological and emotional well-being. Twenty-nine percent of Syrian refugee youth (between the ages of 15 and 24) were working, while 71% reported not having worked any day in the previous 30. For male youth, employment was roughly split among services, agriculture and construction. For females, employment was predominantly in agriculture. Wages for employed youth ranged from a maximum of US$ 195 per month in manufacturing to a minimum of US$ 79 per month as a concierge.

Strategies to cope with vulnerability

When refugees are unable to cover their basic needs through employment and/or assistance, they adopt a range of strategies households to cope with a lack of food and/or the means to buy it. These coping capacities can be broken into two groups for analysis: Food Coping Strategies, which capture the frequency of adoption and severity of food-related coping behaviours, and the Livelihood Coping Strategies, which describe the adoption of coping mechanisms affecting households' capacity to procure food and/or earn a sustainable income in the medium to long term.

The "reduced" Coping Strategy Index (rCSI), is commonly used as a proxy indicator for access to food assessing the uses of the five most common behavioral changes in response to food shortages. Overall, although fewer households were adopting food-related coping strategies than in 2017, the vast majority still did so, indicating food insecurity. The adoption of food-related coping strategies was uneven across the country, and in Beirut in particular, households were adopting more food-related coping strategies than in 2017.

In terms of livelihood coping strategies, there has been a reduction in the share of households applying strategies that can be categorized as crisis or emergency—but nearly all (97%) households have applied a livelihood coping strategy of some form. In particular, 15% of households moved to cheaper accommodations (an increase of nine percentage points compared to 2017).

Assistance helps fill the gap

Vulnerable Syrian refugees continued to receive cash and in-kind assistance. As many of the basic needs of refugees (such as food, fuel, hygiene items and shelter) are available through the local market and ATM bank services are easily accessible, the majority of assistance is provided through cash cards. Between 2017 and 2018, more than 170,000 of the most vulnerable Syrian refugee families in Lebanon were reached with regular basic assistance through cash-based interventions (cash for winter, cash for food, multi-purpose cash, child-focused grants).

Overall, UNHCR and WFP are the two main assistance actors in Lebanon. WFP assistance was received by 113,000 of the most vulnerable households. UNHCR's winter assistance reached over 165,000 families living below the poverty line and UNHCR multi-purpose cash assistance reached nearly 33,000 of the most vulnerable families. Over half (57%) of household members residing in non-permanent structures reported that they had received cash for food assistance. In-kind assistance was less common: 10% of households reported receiving in-kind food assistance in the previous three months, 4% received education training on hygiene and less than 1% reported receiving technical assistance in the form of capacity building or vocational training over the past year.

The VASyR with a gender lens

Integrating gender dimensions into the vulnerability assessment serves the purpose of identifying gender-based differences and inequalities within the Syrian refugee population. Such analyses compare the situation of males to that of females, examining how programmatic interventions can be designed to meet their distinct needs and priorities.

Data analysis shows that, female-headed households remain more vulnerable than male-headed households, despite significant improvements compared to 2017 across all vulnerability indicators. A partial explanation for the greater vulnerability of female-headed households could lie in the fact that 55% of female-headed households did not have any member working, while only 27% of households headed by males had no working members. Unemployment is a particular challenge for women overall, who reported unemployment at a rate of 61%, compared to 35% for men. Female-headed households continued to resort to more negative coping strategies than male-headed households.

Shelter types for female-headed households also differed compared to their male counterparts, with 45% residing in non-permanent and non-residential shelters, compared to 33% of male-headed households. A larger proportion of female-headed households identified proximity to family as a determining factor for choosing accommodation. While female-headed households had nearly equal access to an improved drinking water source compared to their male counterparts, they had less access to basic sanitation services.

The gender parity index indicated that the number of girls in primary school remained almost equal to that of boys. For secondary school, more girls are enrolled than boys, particularly in upper secondary (grades 10-12). Possibly related to the lesser gender parity in secondary school, there was a significant difference in the rates of child labour between boys and girls (3.4% and 0.9%, respectively).

In addition, child marriage remains a concern, with three in ten girls between the ages of 15 and 19 currently married, a notable increase of 7% from 2017.

AT A GLANCE

951,629
Syrian refugees registered with UNHCR as of 31 October 2018

School attendance rates

20%
Aged 3-5

68%
Aged 6-14

23%
Aged 15-17

69%
of Syrian refugees families are below the poverty line

73%
of interviewed refugees aged 15 and older reported not having legal residency

18%
of households are headed by females

51%
of Syrian refugees are below the Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket

Recommendations

The robust response to the Syrian crisis, coordinated by Government of Lebanon and the international community through the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan, has provided a crucial safety net for Syrian refugees. Significant assistance has been provided to meet basic needs such as food, water/sanitation, secure accommodation, education and public health care. For many refugees, however, well-being remained precarious.

- To **protect** refugees, UNHCR has made a commitment with the Government of Lebanon to support the GSO and increase their capacities to be able to process the increasing number of residency applications. Advocacy with the GSO should remain a top priority when tackling the issue for illegal residency. Similarly, provision of support and advocacy to increase capacity for processing birth and marriage registration is needed.

- Promising results with regards to refugee expenditures underscore the need for continued support to the most vulnerable families. Programmes that center around **poverty alleviation** are key to enabling families to meet their needs and increase the overall resilience of the population.

- Food insecurity in Lebanon remains a serious concern. Meeting the funding requirements is crucial to ensure and maintain **food security** for all Syrian refugees in Lebanon. The unified targeting and vulnerability method that have been established enable actors to better link assistance with interventions, and strong linkages with the livelihoods, basic assistance and food security sectors must be maintained in order to continue targeting the economically vulnerable with skills training and income-generating opportunities. The food security strategy must include coordinated actions that address economic vulnerability, with a special focus on women and youth, to be sustainable.

- The access of vulnerable refugees to affordable occupancy in residential shelters at adequate conditions should continue to be facilitated through an integrated **Shelter/WASH** response, ensuring sustainable upgrades and security of tenure agreements. Immediate assistance is required to meet the increasingly acute needs of the refugee population living in substandard shelters, non-permanent and non-residential in particular. Rights should be enhanced for refugees to reach improved security of tenure.

Continuous support regarding access to and availability of improved water supply and sanitation facilities is required to ensure access to services is safely managed based on agreed standards, irrespective of shelter type. Related to this, in addition to ensuring proper electricity connections among the vulnerable population, it is also important to increase the decentralization of energy-generation capacity and enforce associated distribution networks to improve availability and affordability of electricity.

- The **education** response should focus on the retention of students in schools and completion, through improving the quality of education, promoting a violence-free school environment, and providing transportation when needed. Pre-primary education presents another opportunity for improving children's long-term well-being. Lastly, education interventions should be systematically linked to child protection systems and livelihood opportunities for youth.

- A comprehensive approach to **inclusive education** needs to address all aspects, from outreach, to teacher training, and provision of support and special needs supplies. More evidence should be generated on the multiple deprivations of persons with disabilities and respond to their needs through mainstreaming and targeted programmes in protection, education, child protection and WASH.

- To increase the **engagement of Syrian refugee youth** in particular, efforts must be redoubled to lower the NEET rate by increasing school enrolment, increasing participation in alternative education and vocational skills-training programmes and improving employment opportunities for youth.

- Nearly one third of households remained unaware of where to access **medical services** in case of an emergency, suggesting that there continues to be a need for strengthened communication on which health clinics are affiliated with the refugee response. The regional disparity in rates of access to health care highlights the importance for the development of context-specific communication strategies and the region-specific channels through which refugees access information.

- Both men and women cited the need to take care of household members, along with a lack of skills and experience to apply for jobs, as reasons for not looking for work. Addressing these barriers may open doors to **employment** and self-reliance for refugees.

- Looking at the data with a **gender** lens, despite significant improvements across all food security and other vulnerability indicators, female-headed households remain more vulnerable than male-headed households. Special attention should continue to be paid to female-headed households, given their greater vulnerability and more limited employment opportunities.

- Inclusion in assistance programmes and discontinuation of benefits should continue to both be accompanied by messaging, **communication**, advocacy efforts and feedback mechanisms.

- To address **geographic disparities** across governorates, systems to identify and recognize pockets of vulnerability will ensure an appropriate and fair level of assistance to vulnerable households, regardless of their location.

INTRODUCTION

Background

Seven years into the Syria conflict, Lebanon remains at the forefront of one of the worst humanitarian crises of our time. The Government of Lebanon (GoL) estimates that the country hosts 1.5 million[1] of the 6.3 million[2] Syrians who have fled the conflict since 2011 (including 952,562 registered with UNHCR as of end of September 2018[3]). The Syrian refugee population in Lebanon remains the fourth largest refugee population in the world and the largest concentration of refugees per capita.

The efforts of the Government of Lebanon and the international community have been critical in mitigating the worst effects of the crisis. The situation for refugees has stabilized in many sectors and even improved slightly in some, for example in economic vulnerability and food security. Yet over two thirds of Syrian refugees remain in poverty and 90% are experiencing some degree of food insecurity. Refugees also reported increasing levels of debt and shelter conditions remain substandard. Syrian refugees continue to face challenges in obtaining civil documentation; only 18% of households reported that all adult members have legal residency and just 21% of parents managed to complete the four steps of the birth registration process. Children constitute more than half of the refugee population and continue to be the most affected by the crisis, girls and children with disabilities in particular.

The 2018 Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon (VASyR) is the sixth annual survey assessing the situation of Syrian refugees in Lebanon to identify changes and trends in vulnerability. The context is continually evolving, and the VASyR is the only assessment in Lebanon covering all sectors on a yearly basis.

Purpose

The VASyR is an essential tool for planning, decision-making and needs-based programme design. Results of the VASyR are used by ten sectors under the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP) to understand the evolving situation in Lebanon year after year, to set targets for the coming year and to advocate for funding from donors. The VASyR has also been used to build targeting models, for instance to predict socio-economic vulnerability. Results of the VASyR are used to show geographical variance in vulnerabilities at the governorate and district levels, which can feed into the situation analysis. Annual repetition of the assessment also helps to identify trends.

Key objectives of the VASyR:

1. **To provide a multisectoral overview/update of the vulnerability situation of Syrian refugees in Lebanon through an annual household survey.** This assessment offers an understanding of the economic situation, food security, shelter living conditions, coping strategies, access to services, the situation specifically for women and children, and more. The information feeds into the situation analysis of the LCRP, as well as informs the planning processes of local government agencies, donor countries and NGOs.

2. **To enhance targeting for the provision of assistance.** The VASyR is used to build or revise targeting models like the formula to predict socio-economic vulnerability, which, in turn, is used for targeting for cash and food assistance. The VASyR collects data necessary to inform other targeting approaches, for instance on protection risks or shelter vulnerability, and to identify the most vulnerable areas.

3. **To contribute to the LCRP Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework.** Results from the VASyR are used to measure whether sector objectives (outcomes) have been achieved. The VASyR is also used in formulas to calculate LCRP impact indicators (e.g. protection risks).

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1 LCRP 2017-2020 (2018 update).
2 http://www.unhcr.org/globaltrends2017
3 UNHCR registration data as of 31 March 2018.

Assessment organization and scope

UNHCR, UNICEF and WFP are the VASyR technical leading agencies, forming the VASyR Technical Core Group. This group is supported by the Inter-Agency Coordination Unit, and is responsible for the implementation of the assessment, providing technical insights and ensuring quality control. The inter-agency unit coordinates the VASyR process, ensuring linkages between the VASyR and the LCRP, as well as communication and feedback from the different sectors.

Development of the analysis plan and questionnaire began in February 2018 through rounds of feedback with the Core Group and sector experts. Data was collected late April/early May, preliminary data analysis took place June through August, and full analysis and report writing from September through November.

Figure 1, on the following page, reflects the scope and contents of the VASyR.

The analysis for this report was coordinated by three UN agencies. The UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) is the lead for demographics, protection, shelter, health and assistance, while the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) is the lead for WASH, youth, education, child protection, child health, child nutrition, infant and young child feeding, and children with disabilities. Both agencies commissioned InfoPro[4] to conduct the data analysis, workshop presentation and report writing of the respective chapters. The World Food Programme (WFP) is the lead agency for economic vulnerability, livelihoods, food consumption, coping strategies and food security, and conducted the data analysis internally. Coordinators from the three agencies oversaw the relevant chapters in the VASyR.

The sector input was channeled through existing working groups throughout the survey process, including through a series of workshops and consultations. See the Methodology chapter for additional details on the implementation of the survey.

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4 http://www.infopro.com.lb
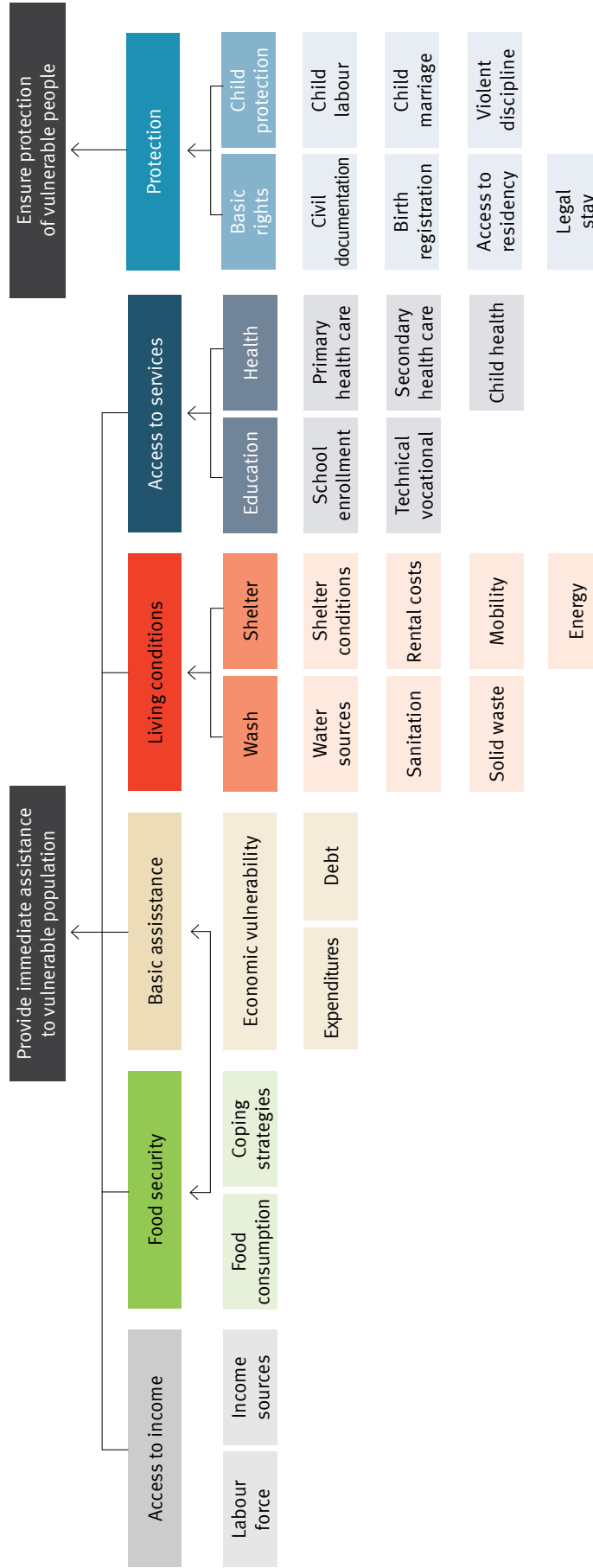
Analysis by location (governorate and district) and by gender.

Figure 1. *VASyR scope and content*

METHODOLOGY

Sampling

The VASyR sampling design and parameters have been consistent since its inception to preserve comparability across years and to ensure representative results. For sample design, the VASyR adopted a two-stage cluster approach using the sampling frame of the total number of Syrian refugees known to UNHCR of February 2018. A total of 855 cases were not considered part of the sampling frame due to missing addresses. Using the "30x7" two stage cluster scheme, originally developed by the World Health Organization, 30 clusters per geographical area and seven households per cluster are used to provide a precision of +/- 10 percentage points.[5] The sampling strategy accounted for the need to generate results that are representative on a district, governorate and national level. As such, districts were considered as the geographical level within which 30 clusters were selected. There are 26 districts in Lebanon, where Beirut and Akkar each represent a district and a governorate. As such, to ensure representativeness of these two districts as governorates, an additional two cluster samples were considered for each.

The primary sampling unit was defined as the village level (i.e. cluster) and UNHCR cases served as the secondary sampling unit. A case was defined as a group of people who are identified together as one unit (usually immediate family) under UNHCR databases. Villages were selected using 'probability proportionate to size,'[6] and 30 clusters/villages were selected[7] with four replacement clusters per district.

In order to estimate the sample size needed to generate results that are representative on a district level, the following assumptions were used:

- 50% estimated prevalence
- 10% precision
- 1.5 design effect
- 5% margin of error

The above parameters yielded a sample size of 165 cases per district leading to 4,950 total cases. Typically, a 30% non-response rate is taken in to account when selecting survey samples. Knowing the increased mobility of the Syrian refugee population and based on experience in previous rounds of VASyR and other household level surveys, a 40% non-response rate was considered, yielding 8,250 cases. These were selected by the following breakdown:

8,250 cases distributed over 30 districts / 34 clusters per district → 8 cases per cluster

Due to some clusters having less than eight cases, a total of 8,040 cases were used as the sample pool for the survey, 4,446 were visited.

Training and field work

Enumerators were trained on the data collection tool, contextual background, methodology and ethical considerations. Trainings were carried out in each operational region (Bekaa, Mount Lebanon, North and South) over the course of seven days, including two field test days. The first day of training covered findings from the previous year's VASyR, importance and usage of VASyR, ethical considerations, informed consent, defining a household and collecting demographic data. The following four days were dedicated to specific modules of the questionnaire for which sector experts provided trainings. During the last two days, each team completed at least two field tests per day. During these field tests, teams conducted the interviews with selected households. After each day's field tests were completed, the teams gathered and provided feedback to the agency focal points.

Data was collected and entered on electronic tablets by the enumerators during the interviews using Open Data Kit (ODK) software. The data was then sent to UNHCR's Refugee Assistance Information System (RAIS) Platform.[8]

Data collection took place between 16 April and 4 May 2018. Data was collected by the trained enumerators through face-to-face interviews at refugee homes by five implementing/operational partners, as shown in Table 1.

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5 *World Health Organization. Training for Mid-level Managers: The EPI Coverage Survey. Geneva: WHO Expanded Programme on Immunization, 1991. WHO/EPI/MLM/91.10*

6 *Probability proportionate to size means that villages that had a higher concentration of refugees were more likely to be selected as part of the sample.*

7 *Using the Emergency Nutrition Assessment (ENA) Software.*

8 *RAIS is an platform which stores information on assistance delivery and assessment data of refugees. RAIS is used by all agencies for assistance delivery reporting at the household and individual level.*

Table 1. *Operational partners that conducted VASyR interviews*

Akkar	Caritas
Baalbek-El Hermel	World Vision International
Beirut	Makhzoumi
Bekaa	World Vision International
Mount Lebanon	Makhzoumi
El Nabatieh	SHIELD, Intersos (only one district)
North	Caritas
South	SHIELD

Questionnaire

Each year, to ensure comparability, the VASyR preserves to a certain degree the questions used. The VASyR 2018 questionnaire, along with the respective analysis plan, was revised by the sectors and the expert agencies. This revision helps ensure the most up to date and accurate measurement of indicators, appropriate language of questions, and that the results feed into the needs of the overall Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP) for respective sectors, while drawing on lessons learned from the previous year. The 2018 VASyR questionnaire consisted of 486 questions that collect information at both the household level and individual level. The questionnaire included key indicators on household demographics, legal documentation, safety and security, shelter, WASH, health, food security, livelihoods, expenditures, food consumption, debt, coping strategies and assistance, as well as questions specifically relating to women, children and people with disabilities.

The VASyR questionnaire is a household survey administered with either the head of the household or another household member that is able to provide accurate information on the household. The questionnaire was completed face-to-face and required on average one hour, depending on the household size as data is consistently asked for each individual in the household.

The full questionnaire can be downloaded via the following link:

https://data2.unhcr.org/en/ documents/details/66669

Data quality assurance

Data quality assurance was a crucial step to foresee and prevent complications during field work and to enhance the quality while data collection was underway. For these reasons, the VASyR 2018 adopted the following quality assurance steps.

4. **Pre-data collection:** In order to preempt the response rate and verify the contact details of households in the sample, a joint UNHCR/ WFP call center contacted the entire pool ten days prior to data collection. If the first call was unsuccessful, the call center would re-call the household for a second time. Additionally, enumerators followed pre-defined steps to schedule interviews before marking a household as unreachable:

   a. Each enumerator was required to call households in their assigned region over a three-day period;

   b. If the household was unreachable at the first attempt, enumerators were instructed to call three more times on different days and at different times of the day;

   c. If still unsuccessful, only then was the household considered unreachable.

5. **During data collection:** As data collection was underway, the VASyR core agencies conducted a four-layer quality check.

   d. First, using a harmonized check list, each VASyR core agency conducted frequent spot checks on each of the data collection teams across Lebanon.[9] Feedback was provided directly after the interview was completed and reports were scanned and shared with the respective area coordinator and Core Group members. No interview was interrupted, unless crucial intervention was needed in events such as violation of the ethical regulations.

   e. Second, each week agencies called back a randomly selected 5% of the weekly target number of households to verify a few questions from the interview and get feedback on the enumerators' performance.

   f. Third, at the end of each week, a data collection summary report was shared with all agencies to check on the progress of data collection.

   g. Fourth, a WhatsApp group was created among the enumerators and general feedback was shared on weekly basis.

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9   *Refer to Annex 4 for a detailed description of the spot check procedure and tools used.*

6. Post-data collection: After the completion of data collection, raw data was shared with the VASyR Core Group to review inconsistencies and mistakes that could not be identified during the collection phase. Some of these errors required calling households back to validate and correct the data collected. Each agency was asked to provide the team in charge of clean-up with a list of identified issues and recommendations on how to proceed with the clean-up. A copy of the original raw data was saved. Any modification to the data was scripted in SQL providing a step by step audit trail from the raw data leading to the final dataset used for analysis.

Data processing

Data collected through this assessment was weighted at the district level based on the population of refugees in each district. Weighting was necessary to ensure that the geographical distribution of the population was reflected in the analysis and to compensate for the unequal probabilities of a household being included in the sample. The normalized weight was calculated for each district using the following formula:

$$w_n = \frac{N_s/N}{n_s/n}$$

Where w_n is the normalized weight, N_s is total sample frame of the district, N is the total national sample frame, n_s is the number of households visited in the district and n is the total visited households.

The data was cleaned for any significant outliers and consistency checks were applied to spot any data errors. Results were disaggregated by district, governorate, gender of the household head, shelter type, food security and economic vulnerability. Data was analysed using SPSS version 20.

Consultation

As part of the analytical process, a consultative process was undertaken with sector experts. Seven national thematic workshops were undertaken to present analysis results to sector Core Groups and sector coordinators at national and field level. The key objectives of the workshops included validating the findings, encouraging more in-depth interpretation of the results, identifying key findings and providing recommendations. Following the thematic workshops, four field level cross-sectoral discussions took place in which participants interpreted the results and trends based on contextual knowledge. Representatives of the VASyR Technical Core Group attended all workshops.

Limitations

As with any survey, limitations are expected. One of the most prominent limitations is that the VASyR relies primarily on self-reported data. Triangulation of data was possible for a few aspects, such as assistance received and documentation, however, information on other aspects, such as consumption, protection concerns (e.g. child labour), education and more were self-reported. To mitigate for perceived repercussions on reporting, enumerators were trained on providing a comprehensive informed consent to reassure confidentiality, purpose, risks and benefits.

An analysis was conducted on demographic variables for the cases that were not visited. The analysis showed that there was no systematic difference between those who were visited and those who were not. The two groups had similar breakdowns in terms of geographic distribution, household size and household composition (sex and age). The main reasons for unreachable households was mainly due to inactive numbers and/or households moving.

For the sampling, considering the sample assumptions, this yields small sample sizes for specific age groups (details in the results). Thus, results for such age groups are either not reported (e.g., indicators with less than 25 observations), not segregated by geography (e.g., IYCF) or reported but with caution. Furthermore, the VASyR uses the sampling frame of those known by UNHCR; thus, it excluded Syrian refugees who have never approached UNHCR, which is a consistent gap in data on Syrian refugees in Lebanon.

As mentioned before, the VASyR questionnaire and respective indicators are subject to adjustment and changes. In turn, this has caused some of the findings not to be comparable with previous years, or updated but the previous year's calculation is also reported for comparison. Certainly, the updated and most recent indicator definition is preferred and prioritized to be able to accurately represent the issue.

DEMOGRAPHICS

KEY FINDINGS

A clear understanding of the demographics of the Syrian refugee population in Lebanon aids government, the international community and society at large in better preparing to deal with the issues and needs that arise. The VASyR takes a look at household composition by size, age, gender, dependency, and whether or not any member has a specific need.

- Over the past few years, Syrian refugee households[10] have transitioned from an extended family household composition to a more nuclear family set-up with an average of five members per household.

- At the time of survey, the Syrian refugee population was almost equally split between males and females. Fifty-four percent of the population were children.

- Similar to previous years, a gender gap existed among adult refugees between 18 and 59 years of age, and specifically for the 20 to 29 age group, with a larger proportion of females than males in that category.

- The share of households headed by females remained relatively stable at 18%, compared to 19% in 2017.

- The share of households with at least one member with a specific need was also stable, at 64%, compared to 66% in 2017.

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10 For the purposes of this survey a household is defined as a group of people that live under the same roof, share the same expenses and eat from the same pot. The head is defined as the individual whose role is the main decision maker of the household.

Profile of the refugee population

Age

Approximately 54% of the refugee population was below 18 years of age, while those between the ages of 18 and 59 made up 44% of the Syrian refugee population. Older individuals (above the age of 60) comprised 3% of the population. Regional comparisons showed that Bekaa had the lowest number of individuals between the ages of 18 and 59, at 41%, while Beirut and Mount Lebanon had the highest, at 46%. Similar to previous years, a gender gap remained for the age categories of 20-24 and 25-29, with the share of females remaining higher than that of males: 58% and 60% of these age categories respectively. One hypothesis is that males belonging to this age group are of military age and therefore were drafted into the army. Other possible explanations include resettling in a third country or the possible reluctance of males in this age group to make their presence known.[11]

Gender

Of all Syrian refugees, 49.5% were male and 50.5% female. However, similar to the results of the VASyR 2017, regional variations were prominent, with the share of male refugees higher than that of females in Beirut and Mount Lebanon, at 52% male and 48% female for both governorates.

Over half of Syrian refugees in Lebanon are children.

Marital status

Seventy-seven percent of interviewed adults were married, and 16% were single, similar to 2017. The rest were either widowed, engaged, separated or divorced. For females between the ages of 13 and 17, approximately 1% were married while none of the male minors in the survey were married. Details on documentation of marital status are discussed in the Protection chapter.

Profile of refugee households

Household size and composition

Over the years, the average refugee household size has steadily declined from 7.7 individuals in 2013 to 5.3 in 2015, eventually reaching 4.9 members in 2017. The average household size seemed to have stabilized, remaining 4.9 in 2018. In addition, results of the 2018 VASyR indicated that the make-up of the Syrian refugee household did not change compared to 2017. Households were composed of 2.2 adults between the ages of 18 and 65, 1.6 children between the ages of 6 and 17, and 1.1 children aged five or less. The female to male ratio has shifted slightly from 1.06 in 2017 to 0.98 in 2018.

Geographically, households in Bekaa and the South were the largest, while those in Mount Lebanon and Beirut were smallest. After increasing from 3.75 members in 2016 to 4.8 in 2017, household size in Beirut has stabilized at 4.7. A small minority (2.3%) of surveyed households were taking care of children that were not immediate relatives.[12]

Figure 2. *Age distribution by gender*

11 Based on field inputs during VASyR analysis workshops.

12 Children were not considered immediate relatives if the closest relationship to an adult household member was that of extended family or no family relationship.

45% 1 to 4 members

35% 5 to 6

20% 7 and above
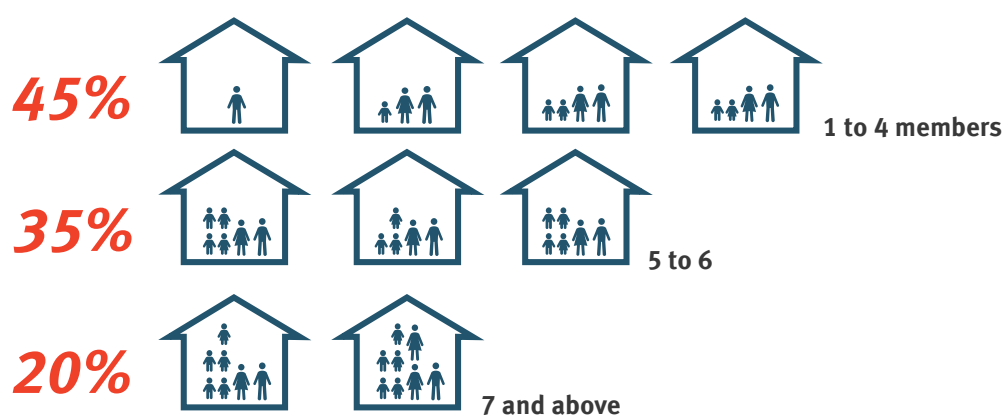
Figure 3. *Share of households by size (number of members per household)*

Looking at households with children or older members, 29% of households had children under the age of two years old, 58% had children under five, 26% had children aged 12 to 14, 21% had children between the ages of 15 and 17, and 10% of households had a member above the age of 59. Those figures remained stable compared to 2017.

Sixty-nine percent of interviewed households reported that all members had arrived in Lebanon at the same time, which was a slight decrease compared to 73% in 2017. The lowest rates were found in Beirut (61%) and Mount Lebanon (61%), reflecting the likelihood of males to arrive first in Lebanon to settle in before the rest of the family joins. On average, the maximum time between the arrival of the first family member and the last was approximately seven months.

Profile of head of household

The share of households headed by females remained relatively stable at 18%, compared to 19% in 2017. However, results showed variations across governorates with Baalbek-El Hermel having the largest share of households headed by females (27%), while El Nabatieh had the lowest (11%). The largest shift in female-headed households was found in Beirut, which went from having the lowest share of female-headed households in 2017, at 7%, to 17% currently.

Table 2. *Female-headed households by governorate*

Governorate	2017	2018
Total	19%	18%
Akkar	25%	21%
Baalbek-El Hermel	32%	27%
Beirut	7%	17%
Bekaa	22%	24%
El Nabatieh	10%	11%
Mount Lebanon	14%	14%
North	17%	13%
South	12%	12%

The average age of the head of household was 38 years old, similar to 2017. A very small proportion of households (0.3%) were headed by children (15 years old or less), while the share of households headed by individuals above the age of 59 has remained fairly stable, reaching 5.2%, compared to 4.7% in 2017.

Number of dependents in the household

The average dependency ratio among interviewed households was 1.02, indicating nearly equal numbers of dependents to non-dependents.

- **Dependents** are the household members aged 14 or younger and members above the age of 59 years old.
- The **Dependency Ratio** is the number of household members who are dependent compared to the number of household members who are not dependents.

There were large variations by governorate, with results showing that Beirut had a higher share of households with no dependents, followed by Mount Lebanon.
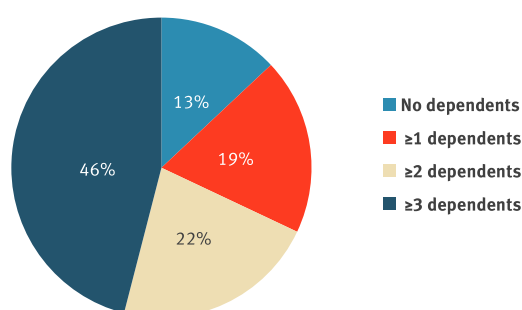
Figure 4. *Number of dependents among refugee households*

Table 3. *Percent of households with dependents by governorate*

Dependents	None	1 to 2	3 or more
Total	13%	41%	46%
Akkar	14%	40%	46%
Baalbek-El Hermel	8%	48%	44%
Beirut	21%	38%	41%
Bekaa	9%	38%	53%
El Nabatieh	11%	40%	49%
Mount Lebanon	16%	42%	41%
North	15%	42%	43%
South	11%	39%	50%

When comparing results by gender of the head of household, results indicated that the share of male-headed households with dependents was slightly higher (88%) than that of female-headed households (84%). However, the share of female-headed households with dependents was a slight increase from 2017, when it was 81%.

Specific needs within a household

The term "specific needs"[13] refers to household members belonging to any of the following categories: having physical or mental disability, chronic illness, temporary illness or injury, a serious medical condition, and/or needing support in basic daily activities. Those who need support in basic daily activities are defined as individuals aged 2 or older with a specific need, or aged 60 and above who need assistance when using the toilet.

The number of households with at least one member with a specific need was stable at 64%, compared to 66% in 2017 and 63% in 2016. Chronic illness remained the largest concern, with 46% of interviewed households reporting having at least one member with a chronic illness.

Baalbek-El Hermel had the largest share of households reporting a member with a chronic illness, while Mount Lebanon and Beirut had the lowest.

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13 *People with specific needs were self-reported by the interviewee.*
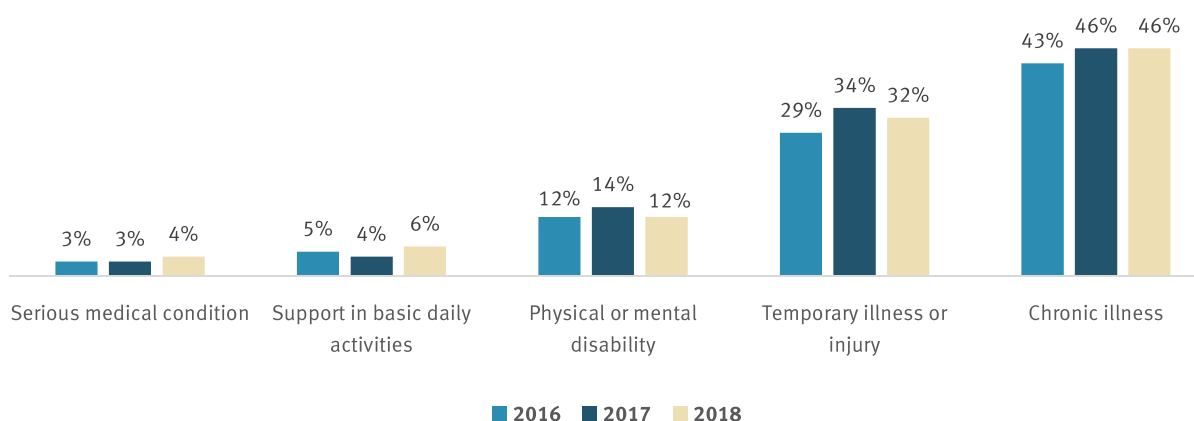
Figure 5. *Households with at least one member reporting a specific need (2016-2018)*

Table 4. *Share of households with specific needs by governorate*

Type of Specific Need	Total	Akkar	Baalbek-El Hermel	Beirut	Bekaa	Mount Lebanon	El Nabatieh	North	South
Chronic illness	46%	48%	56%	39%	53%	36%	47%	52%	40%
Temporary illness	32%	24%	40%	40%	40%	32%	48%	23%	20%
Disability (physical or mental)	12%	16%	11%	9%	11%	13%	10%	15%	9%
Support for daily basic activities	6%	3%	7%	4%	6%	8%	8%	5%	6%
Serious medical condition	4%	2%	2%	6%	1%	7%	7%	3%	6%

Children and youth with disabilities

The share of Syrian refugee children below the age of 18 who had a disability remained stable at 2.2%, compared to 2.3% in 2017. Of the 2.2%, 41% (or 0.9% of all children under 18) were suffering from motor disabilities and/or speech impairments.

The share of Syrian refugee youth (18 to 24 years old) with disabilities remained stable at 3.5%, compared to 3% in 2017. Forty-six percent were suffering from a motor disability and 29% had speech impairment.

The share of Syrian refugee boys with disabilities (2.4%) was slightly greater than that of Syrian refugee girls (1.9%). Moreover, Syrian refugee boys under 18 years of age were almost twice as likely as girls to have speech impairment (1.2% for boys versus 0.6% for girls) or suffer from an intellectual disability (0.7% for boys versus 0.4% for girls).

Figure 6. *Types of disabilities of Syrian refugee children under 18 years of age*

PROTECTION

KEY FINDINGS

This chapter analyses the protection space for Syrian refugees in Lebanon, which has been substantially impacted by a number of measures put in place since 2015. Admission to Lebanon is currently restricted, and seeking refuge is not a valid reason for entry, other than in exceptional circumstances approved by the Ministry of Social Affairs. Refugees also face barriers to obtaining civil status documentation in Lebanon, including birth registration, which can have a can have negative and long-lasting consequences on the life of a child. The chapter also reports on perceptions of safety, security and community relations, and is followed by a spotlight on protection issues specific to children.

- Overall, 73% of interviewed refugees aged 15 and older reported not having legal residency, similar to 2017.

- While the share of households where all members reporting legal residency was stable (18%), the share of households in which no member had legal residency grew by seven percentage points, to 61.5%.

- For Syrian refugees born in Lebanon, only one in five had their birth registered with the appropriate civil registry authority, i.e. the Foreigners' Registry.

- Three percent of interviewed households reported having experienced a security incident during the previous three months. The most common incidents were verbal harassment, arrests and detention.

- Ninety-four percent of Syrian refugee households reported that their relationship with the host community was neutral, positive or very positive.

- Female-headed households were less likely to have at least one member with legal residency. They were also less likely to have experienced any safety or security incident.

- More than half of surveyed households (59%) reported using physical aggression as a form of child discipline.

Legal residency

At both the individual and the household level, results of legal residency were quite similar to 2017, showing a large proportion of the Syrian refugee population without legal residency. Overall, 73% of interviewed refugees aged 15 and older reported not having legal residency, similar to 74% in 2017. At the household level, 18% of interviewed households indicated that all adult household members had legal residency, in comparison to 17% in 2017. The cost of legal residency is US$ 200 per year for each individual aged 15 and older. In February/March 2017 the General Security Office (GSO) issued a waiver that exempted a portion of the population from these fees. The waiver applies to Syrian refugees registered with UNHCR prior to 1 January 2015 who have not renewed their residency under any other category. In practice, however, refugees still face difficulties in submitting their applications to the GSO due to the limited capacity of the centers, and differences in the application of the fee waiver amongst the GSO centers across the country. At the April 2017 Brussels Conference, the Government of Lebanon (GoL) committed to ensuring that procedures for renewal of residency permits for refugees would be predictable and evenly applied.

Another reason why the impact of the waiver may not have been evident in the survey results is due to the fact that the waiver does not apply to all refugees. In fact, less than 50% of those sampled for the VASyR were eligible to benefit from the waiver.

Figure 8. *Legal residency status of Syrian refugee households*

As in 2017, the share of female-headed households in which all members had legal residency (19%) was similar to that of male-headed households (18%). Moreover, the regions with the highest concentrations of households in which all members had legal residency remained the South (38%) and El Nabatieh (33%). On the other hand, the lowest shares were found in Akkar (6%) and Bekaa (10%). Legal residency status also varied by shelter type and was possibly linked to region of residence. Refugees in residential shelters had a higher percentage of households with all members having legal residency (21%), followed by those in non-residential structures (17%), and non-permanent structures (11%). This trend was observed throughout the analysis of legal residency rates. [14]

Figure 7. *Percentage of households with all members aged 15 year or older holding legal residency*

73%
of interviewed refugees aged 15 and older reported not having legal residency

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14 See the Shelter chapter for definitions of shelter type.
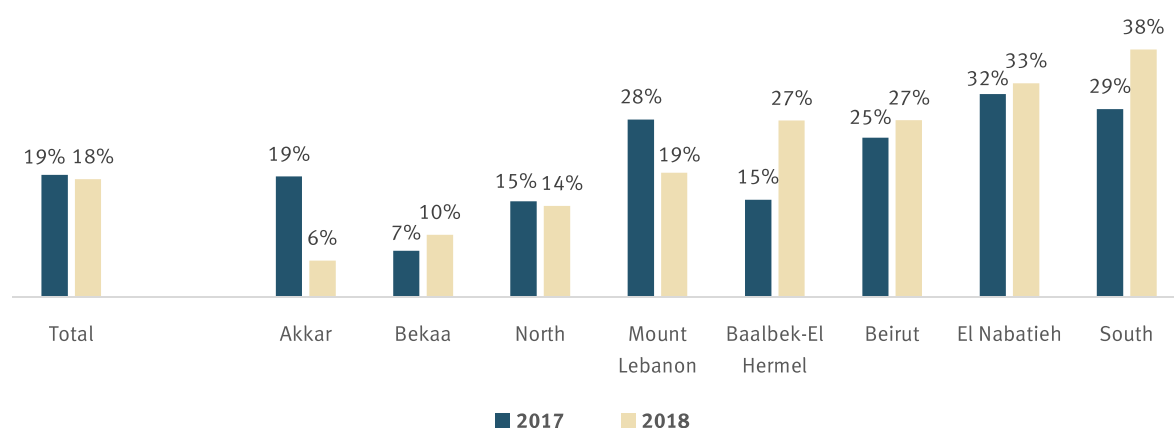
Figure 9. *Share of households with all members having legal residency, by governorate*
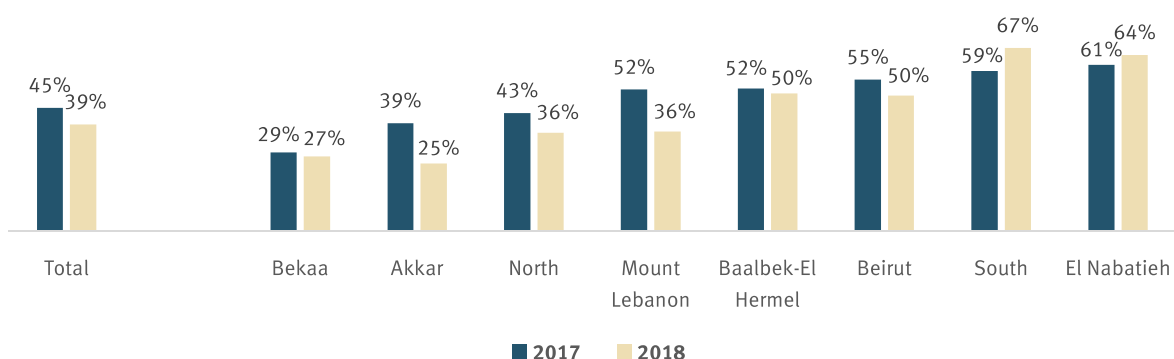
Figure 10. *Share of households with at least one member of those aged 15 and older holding legal residency, by governorate*

On the other hand, the share of households with at least one member having legal residency declined to 39%, from 45% in 2017. Male-headed households were more likely than their female-headed counterparts to have at least one member with legal residency: 41% in comparison with 25%. Similar to geographic distribution of households where all members had legal residency, the highest concentrations of households with at least one member having legal residency were found in the South (67%) and El Nabatieh (64%), while the lowest concentrations were found in Akkar (25%) and Bekaa (27%). For those living in residential shelters, 42% of households had at least one member with legal residency, followed by 35% of those living in non-residential shelters and 30% of households in non-permanent structures.

The share of households where none of the members had legal residency continued to increase, reaching 61.5%, compared to 55% in 2017. Moreover, the share of female-headed households (75%) in which none of the members had legal residency remained higher than that of their male-headed counterparts (59%). Geographically, results showed that most governorates, with the exceptions of El Nabatieh and the South, had an increase since 2017 in the number of households where none of the members had legal residency. The largest increases were observed in Akkar and Mount Lebanon: from 61% in 2017 to 75% in 2018 for Akkar, and from 48% to 64% for Mount Lebanon. Refugees living in non-permanent structures had the highest share of households with no members having legal residency (70%), followed by non-residential shelters (66%), then residential accommodations (58%).
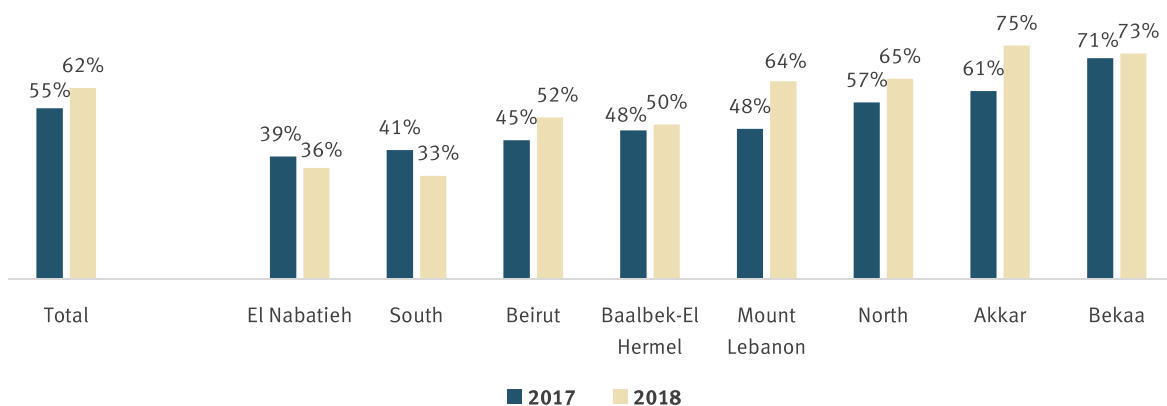
Figure 11. *Share of households with no members aged 15 and older with legal residency, by governorate*

The majority of interviewed refugees (76%) cited the inability to afford the cost of renewal as their main reason for lacking legal residency, a noticeable decline compared from 88% in 2017. The second most reported reason (27%) was that they were asked by the Lebanese General Security to obtain a Lebanese sponsor, despite being registered with UNHCR. A small minority (6%) reported that they had crossed the border illegally, causing Lebanese General Security to reject their application. The limitations of GSO capacity have always been considered a major challenge facing refugees in renewing their residencies. This finding was confirmed in a December 2017 survey conducted by UNHCR specifically addressing the issue of legal residency. In this survey, the main challenge for refugees who had approached GSO to obtain legal residency was reported as the limited capacity of GSO. UNHCR has made a commitment with the Government of Lebanon to support the GSO and improve its capacity to process the increasing numbers of refugees approaching their offices.

Birth registration

For the surveyed population, 76% of children were born in Lebanon. Only 21% of them had their birth registered, although that was an improvement compared to 17% in 2017. Results showed extensive geographic disparities, with Beirut having the highest rate of Syrian refugee children whose births were registered (49%), and Bekaa, Akkar, and Baalbek-El Hermel having the lowest (10% each).

In order to register the birth of a child born in Lebanon, Syrian refugees must complete the following four steps:

7. Obtain a notification of birth from the hospital or midwife

8. Obtain a birth certificate from the *Mukhtar*

9. Register the birth with the competent local civil registry office (i.e. *Noufous*)

10. Register the birth with the Foreigners' Registry

In addition to the above four steps, Syrian refugees are requested to certify the birth certificate with the Lebanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs and notify the Syrian Embassy of the birth in order to transfer records of birth to the civil registry in Syria.

Recently, the Directorate General of Personal Status at the Ministry of Interior and Municipalities adopted two measures to facilitate birth registration of Syrian children:

- Since September 2017, Syrian parents no longer need to have legal stay to register the birth of their children with the Foreigners' Registry. Additionally, only one spouse, instead of both, needs to have legal stay to register a marriage celebrated in Lebanon with the Foreigners' Registry (Memorandum 43/02 of 12 September 2017).

- Normally, the birth of a child born in Lebanon must be registered with the *Nofous* within one year or the parents have to go to court to register the birth. Since March 2018, this one-year deadline has been removed for Syrian children born between 1 January 2011 and 8 February 2018, but it remains in place for those born outside of this period (Memorandum 19/2 of 3 March 2018).

Results improved slightly since 2017, with nearly all families having obtained a notification of birth from the doctor or midwife (97% in 2018 versus 95% in 2017) and 82% having obtained having obtained a certificate from the *Mukhtar* versus 78% in 2017. In addition, there was an increase in Syrian refugee parents registering the birth of their children with the *Mukhtar*, the *Noufous*, the Foreigners' Registry, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs compared to 2017.
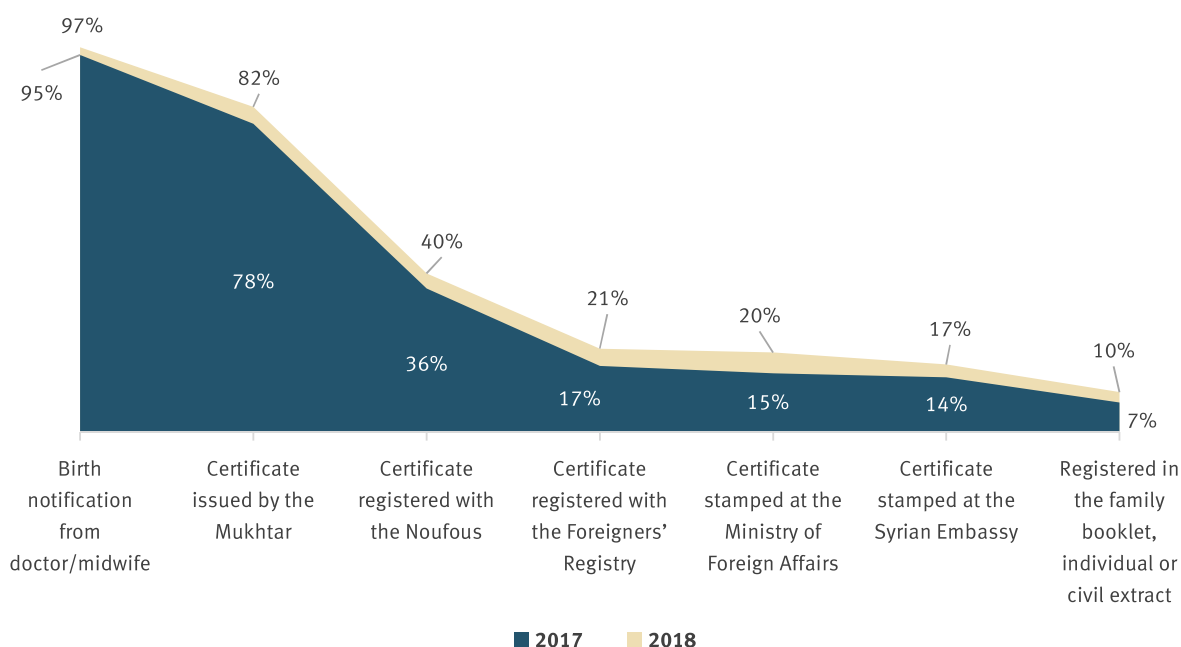
Figure 12. *Level of birth documentation of Syrian refugee children born in Lebanon*
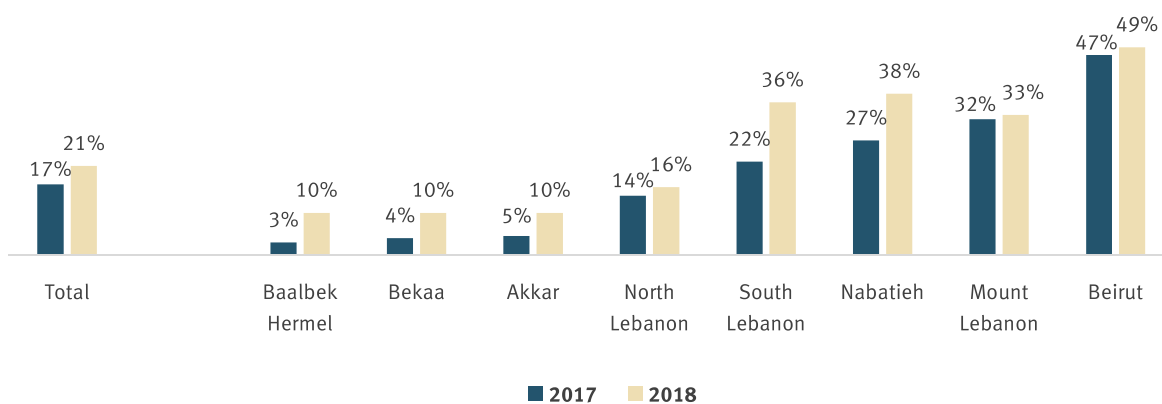
Figure 13. *Share of children with birth registered at the Foreigners' Registry, by governorate*

Birth registration rates improved across all governorates compared to 2017. The largest improvements were found in the South and El Nabatieh where the proportion of children with their birth registered at the Foreigners' Registry increased by 11% and 15%, respectively. Birth registration for Syrian children with disabilities, however, was not very common, with only one in 10 registered.

On the other hand, most children born in Syria had adequate birth documentation. Ninety-seven percent reported that they had registered the birth of their children with either an updated family booklet or an individual/family civil extract issued in Syria as proof of birth. This was similar to figures in 2017, at 96%.

Marriage registration

Forty percent of interviewed individuals were either married, widowed, separated or divorced. Of those, 83% were married in Syria and 17% in Lebanon. However, results showed variations across governorates, with Akkar having the largest percentage of Syrian refugees getting married in Lebanon, at 25%, followed by the North at 24%. The South had the lowest proportion, at 13%, followed by Mount Lebanon at 14%. The remaining 60% of individuals were single and never married.

In Lebanon, marriages have to be contracted by an authorized religious authority and must be registered with the Personal Status Department. Refugees wishing to get married should contact the religious authority closest to where they live to obtain a permission to marry. After the marriage has been celebrated by the authorized religious authority publicly and in front of witnesses, the procedure to register the marriage with the Lebanese civil registry is comprised of the following four steps:

1. Obtainment of a marriage contract signed and stamped by the relevant religious authority.
2. Issuance of a marriage certificate by the *Mukhtar* nearest to the religious authority that authenticated the marriage contract.
3. Registration of the marriage certificate with the *Noufous*.
4. Registration of the marriage certificate with the Foreigners' Registry.

In addition to the above steps, refugees wishing to register their marriage with the Civil Registry in Syria will have to certify the original marriage certificate obtained by the Foreigners' Registry at the Lebanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs and take it to the Embassy of Syria in Lebanon.

If the refugees got married before an unauthorized Sheikh, they must go to the Sharia Court and formalize their marriage before they can register it.

Results show that 4% of married refugees did not have any marriage documents at all, while 23% of refugees were married before an unauthorized Sheikh and therefore do not have legal proof of their marriage. Seventy-three percent of married Syrian refugees had a marriage contract from the competent religious authority. Thirty-nine percent obtained a certificate from the *Mukhtar* and 28% registered their marriage certificate with the *Nofous*. Only 20% of married couples registered the marriage certificate with the Foreigners' Registry.

	Total	Akkar	North	Baalbek-El Hermel	El Nabatieh	Bekaa	Beirut	Mount Lebanon	South
Lebanon	17%	25%	24%	18%	16%	16%	15%	14%	13%
Syria	83%	75%	76%	82%	84%	84%	85%	86%	87%
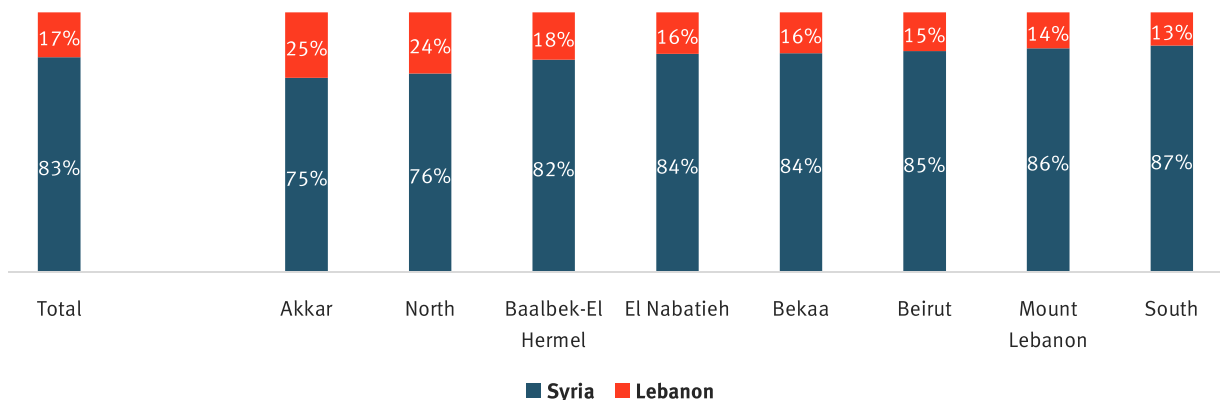
■ Syria ■ Lebanon

Figure 14. *Place of marriage*
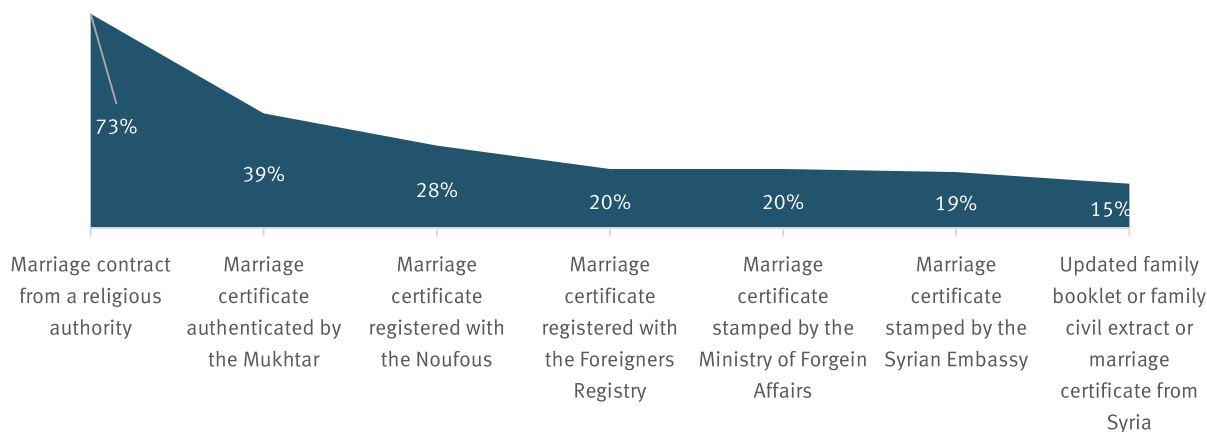
Figure 15. *Level of marriage documentation of Syrian refugees married in Lebanon*

As for Syrian refugee couples that were married in Syria, the vast majority (89%) had an updated family booklet, while 5% did not have any documentation at all. Another 5% had a marriage certificate from Syria or family civil extract.

Safety and security

Three percent of interviewed households reported having experienced a security incident during the previous three months, compared to 4% in 2017. The highest share of incidents was reported in El Nabatieh (6%), followed by Mount Lebanon (4%). Households living in non-residential structures were more affected than those residing in other shelter types, with 4% indicating that they had faced security incidents in the previous three months.

Out of the 3% who reported security incidents, even though verbal harassment remained by far type of incident that was most commonly reported, incidents decreased from 2017 (47% compared to 67%). This form of harassment was mainly reported by male-headed households in residential shelters. Arrests and detentions were reported by 35% of households that experienced insecurities in the previous three months, with most reports originating from male-headed households living in residential accommodations. Only 1% of female-headed households reported experiencing a safety incident in the previous three months.
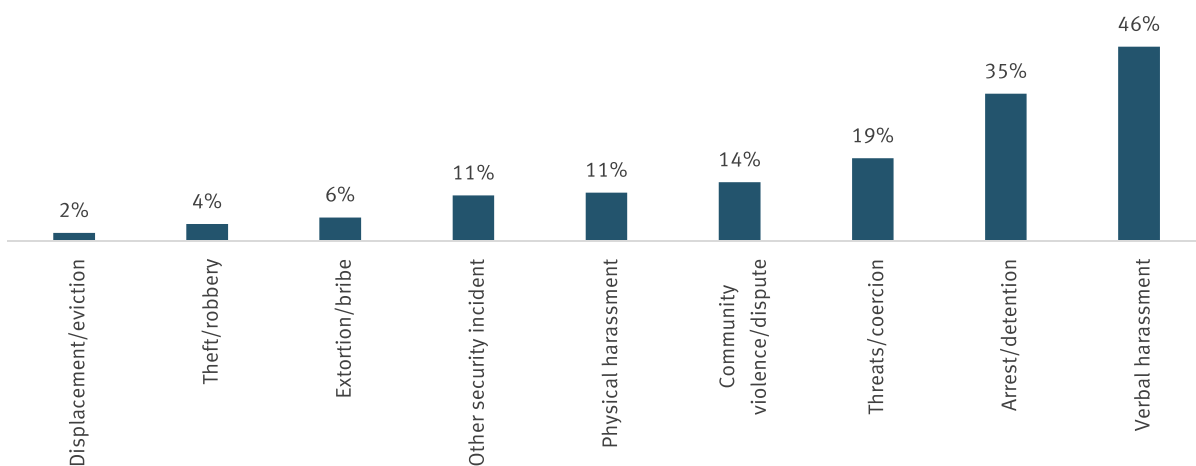
Figure 16. *Types of security/safety incidents reported by households who experienced insecurities in the previous three months[15]*

_____

15 *Types of security/safety incidents reported by the three percent of households that experienced insecurities.*

Approximately half of interviewed refugees (49%) indicated that the main source of safety/ security incidents were the authorities, followed by neighbors/host community (34%), and hosts/ landlords (13%). Results varied when compared to 2017 results, for which neighbors/host communities were the highest source of security/ safety incidents at 58%, followed by the authorities, at 20%. Sixty-four percent of households reported that such incidents were curtailing their freedom of movement, which was a significant decrease from 83% in 2017.

Approximately 80% of surveyed Syrian refugees indicated that interactions with the host community were on a on a daily, regular, or a less frequent basis. Refugees residing in Beirut, El Nabatieh and Mount Lebanon tended to report more frequent daily interactions with host communities, with 40%, 36% and 34%, respectively, indicating that they do so. Refugees residing in Baalbek-El Hermel and the North were the least likely to report interactions with host communities, with 29% of refugees residing in Baalbek-El Hermel and 27% in the North indicating no or rare interactions.
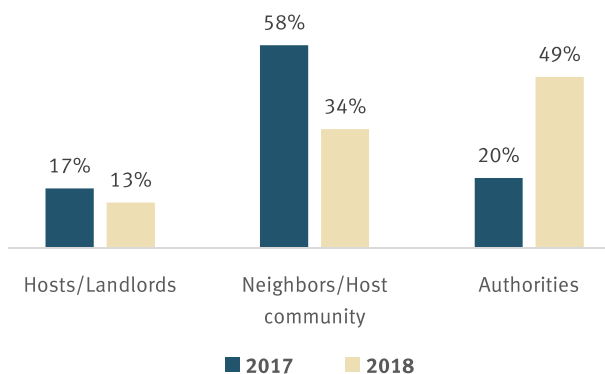
Figure 17. *Reported source of security/safety incidents among households who reported experiencing a safety/ security incident in the previous three months*
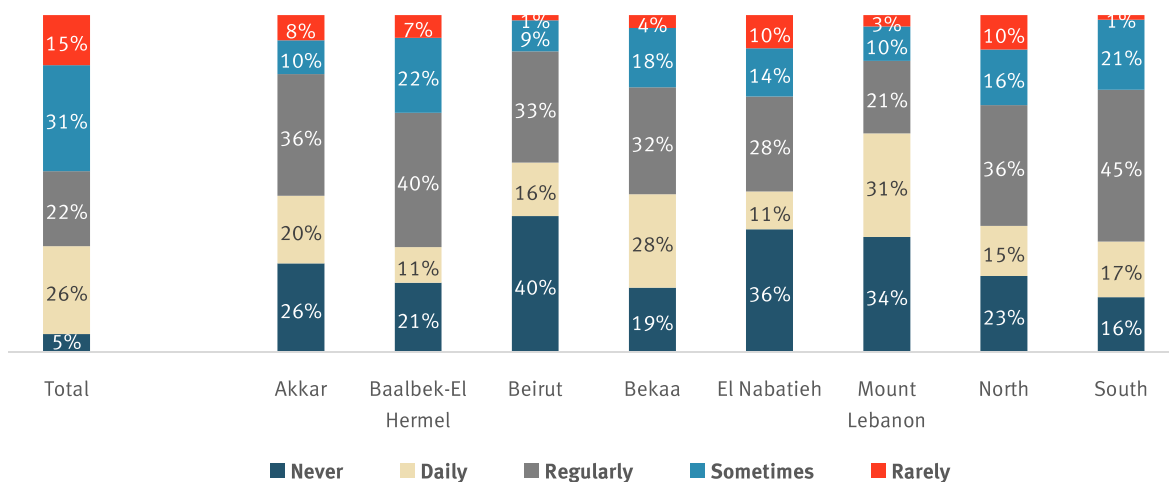
Figure 18. *Reported frequency of interaction between Syrian refugees and the host communities*

Community relations

With regard to the relationship of Syrian refugees with the host communities, most indicated that their relationship was either neutral or positive.
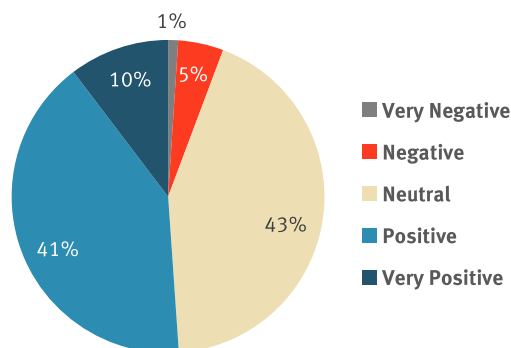
Figure 19. *Reported rating of interactions between the refugee community and the host community*

Across governorates, Bekaa had the highest share of refugee households describing the relationship with host communities as positive, at 55%. On the other hand, the North and South had the highest shares of refugee households who described the relationship with the host community as negative, at 9% and 8% respectively.

However, when asked to describe the level of tension between the refugee and host communities, the majority of interviewed households (70%) said that there was no tension between the two communities. Bekaa had the highest rate of refugee households (94%) that indicated that there was no tension between them and the host communities, followed closely by Baalbek-El Hermel (89%). At the opposite end of the spectrum, refugees residing in the South had the lowest share (43%) of refugee households who said that that there was no tension with the host communities, with one third indicating that there was a low level of tension.

When asked to name key issues driving community tensions, similar to 2017, competition for jobs was the most prominent reason cited (38%), followed by competition for resources (11%) and for services (9%). However, competition for jobs as a reason for tension decreased from 47% in 2017 to 38%, and cultural differences also decreased slightly, from 10% to 6%. More than half of households (54%) indicated that there was no reason for community tension – either because they believed that there is no tension between the two communities or because their interaction with the host community was limited. Analysing results by governorate, competition for jobs as a source of tension was most common in the North, Mount Lebanon and the South, reported by 54%, 50%, and 49% of households, respectively. Moreover, competition for resources and services were also the sources of tension most cited by Syrian refugees residing in the North and Mount Lebanon.
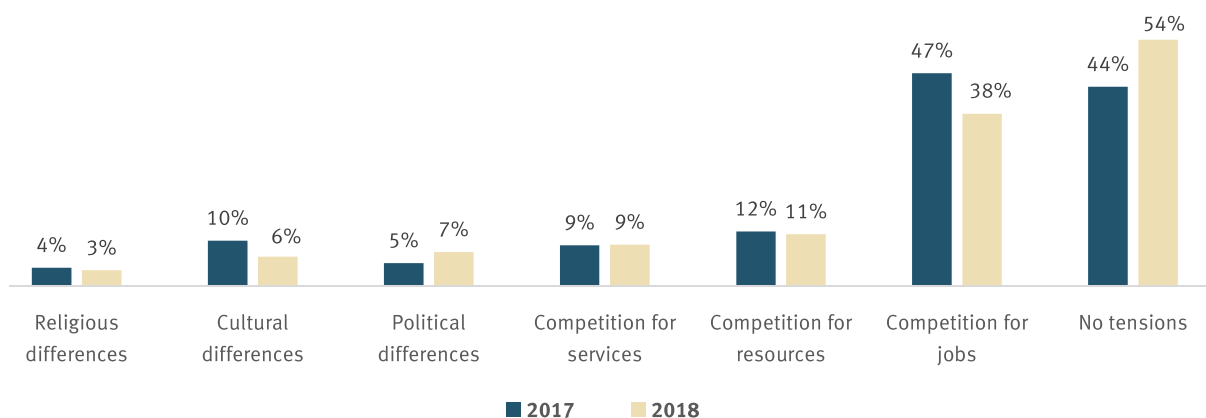
Figure 20. *Perceived factors driving community tensions*

More than half (57%) of Syrian refugees said they believe that nothing can be done to improve community relations, while one fourth (25%) said they believe that community relations were often better when Syrian and Lebanese nationals had some form of pre-existing relationship, for example in areas where Syrian nationals would reside, work or frequent before the crisis. Other factors reported to improve community relations included receiving assistance from humanitarian organizations and the intervention of local authorities.

Fourteen percent of refugee households reported having curfews imposed on them in the areas in which they reside. Larger shares of refugee households in the South (45%) and in El Nabatieh (39%) reported curfews in comparison to refugees in the other governorates. Only 1% of refugee households in Beirut and in Akkar reported curfews. Curfews were mainly issued by municipalities (97%), with a minority indicating that they were issued by the local community (3%). Refugee households reported being subject to various sanctions when curfews are violated, including verbal warnings (76%), fines (18%) and arrests (13%).

Over three quarters of households under curfew indicated that they were allowed exceptions by the municipal police in cases of health or medical issues. On average, curfews extended for approximately 13.5 hours.

When asked to describe how they felt about the situation and future of their household, more than half of refugee households (52%) indicated that they frequently felt negative or hopeless about their situation, with a minority (14%) indicating that they felt somewhat optimistic or optimistic about their situation. Syrian refugees residing in the North and El Nabatieh had a higher percentage of feeling hopeless about the situation and future of their households (27% and 25% respectively). Among female headed households, 58% reported frequently feeling negative or hopeless about their situation, compared to 51% among male headed households.
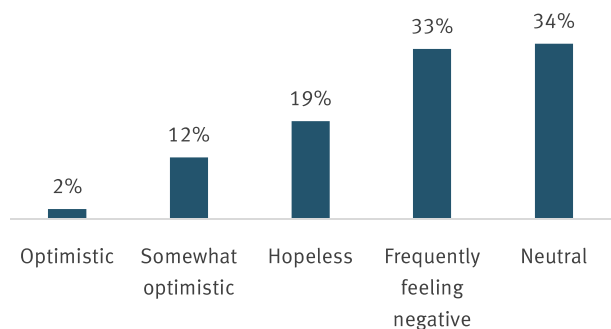
Figure 22. *Syrian refugees' perception of their current wellbeing*

Figure 21. *Reported sanctions for breaching curfews*

Communication and technology

Most refugee households (81%) reported receiving information about services for refugees through text messages (SMS), followed to a lesser extent by humanitarian hotlines (15%) and neighbors and relatives (3%). However, 8% of respondents indicated that they had not been receiving information about services for refugees, particularly in El Nabatieh (17%), Beirut (14%) and Mount Lebanon (14%).

More than three quarters (79%) of refugee households were active on social media. The most utilized digital platform by far was WhatsApp (78%), trailed by Facebook (16%). The majority of Syrian refugees (76%) were accessing internet, a slight decrease compared to 2018 (80%).
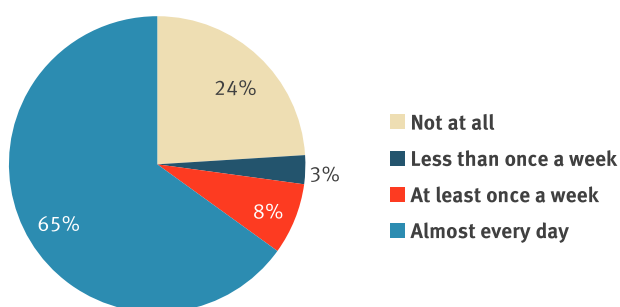
Figure 23. *Frequency of internet use*

Child Protection

Syrian refugee children face heightened risk of exploitation and abuse, including early marriage and the worst forms of child labour. This section takes a closer look at protection issues specifically affecting refugees under the age of 18: child labour, child marriage and violent discipline.

Key findings

- The share of working children as reported by household heads remained the same as 2017, at 5%. As for child labour, 2.2% of Syrian refugee children between the ages of 5 and 17 were engaged in labour.

- There was a significant difference in the rates of child labour between boys and girls, at 3.4% and 0.9%, respectively.

- Twenty-nine percent of girls aged 15 to 19 were married at the time of the survey, an increase of 7% from 2017. Of those, only 2% were enrolled in school or working.

- More than half of surveyed households (59%) reported using physical aggression as a form of child discipline.

Child labour

Child labour was defined as a child having performed either economic activities or household chores during the last week for more than the age-specific number of hours.

Economic activities:

- *aged 5-11: 1 hour or more*
- *aged 12-14: 14 hours or more*
- *aged 15-17: 43 hours or more*

Household chores:

- *aged 5-14: 28 hours or more*
- *aged 15-17: 43 hours or more*

Measuring the prevalence of working children as per VASyR 2017 (i.e. having worked at least one day in the previous 30 days), results indicated that the share of working children remained stable at 4.6%, compared to 4.8% in 2017. However, when measuring child labour as per the above definition, results revealed that 2.2% of Syrian refugee children between the ages of 5 and 17 performed economic activities or household chores in the last week for more than the age-specific number of hours. There was a significant difference in the rates of child labour between boys and girls, at 3.4% and 0.9%, respectively.

Moreover, analysing by governorate, El Nabatieh had the highest rate of child labour, with 3.9% of children reporting that they had worked in the past week, whereas the lowest rate was found in Bekaa, at 1.8%. In case of Bekaa, the low child labour figures may be due to the fact that the main type of labour is agricultural and the survey was conducted outside of the agricultural season, and the survey therefore failed to capture those who are employed in that sector. In fact, a recent study conducted by AUB, FAO, ILO and UNICEF[16] on child labour among Syrian children living in informal settlements in Bekaa showed that 55% of children between 4 and 18 years of age are engaged in child labour, 75% of those in agriculture.

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16 AUB, ILO, FAO and UNICEF (to be published) Child labour in Agriculture in the Bekaa Valley of Lebanon: The Case of Syrian Refugees.
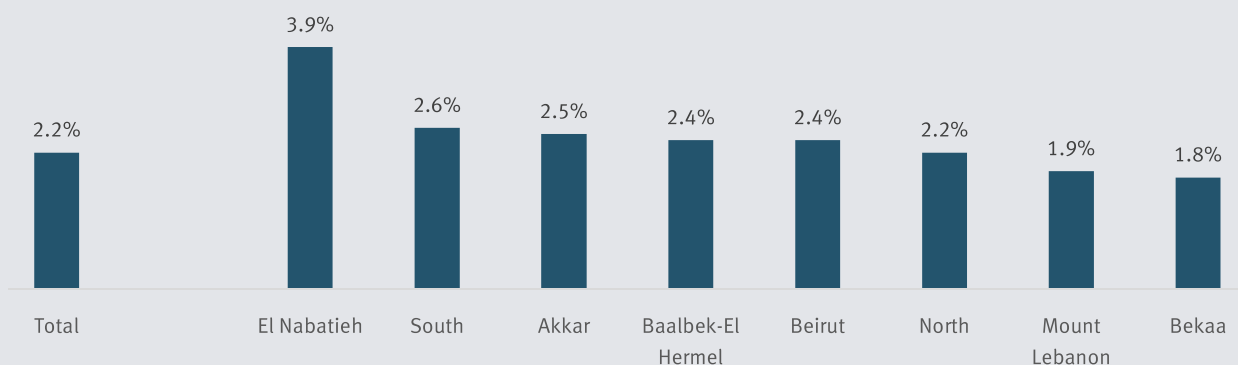
Figure 24. *Child labour (among 5 to 17-year-olds), by governorate*

The vast majority (82%) of working children between 5 and 17 years of age reported performing economic activities rather than household chores. Children that performed economic activities were mainly boys, who were employed across a variety of sectors and worked approximately 50 hours per week. The number of working hours varied by age group with the youngest age group (5 to 11) working 37 hours per week while the oldest age group (15 to 17) was reported to work 60 hours per week. The remaining 18% who reported performing household chores were girls, and they worked for approximately 55 hours per week.

As in 2017, 21% of children between the ages of 5 and 17 were reported to be working during school hours. The majority of those who reported working during school hours were boys (78%).

Child marriage

> ***Child marriage*** *is a formal marriage or an informal union before the age of 18.*

Twenty-nine percent of girls aged 15 to 19 were married at the time of the survey, an increase of 7% from 2017. The highest rates of child marriage were found in North Lebanon and Mount Lebanon at 34% each, while the lowest rate was in Beirut at 23%. Furthermore, there was a 10% increase among married girls in both El Nabatieh (26%) and Bekaa (27%) Of the 29% that were married, only 2% were enrolled in school or working.
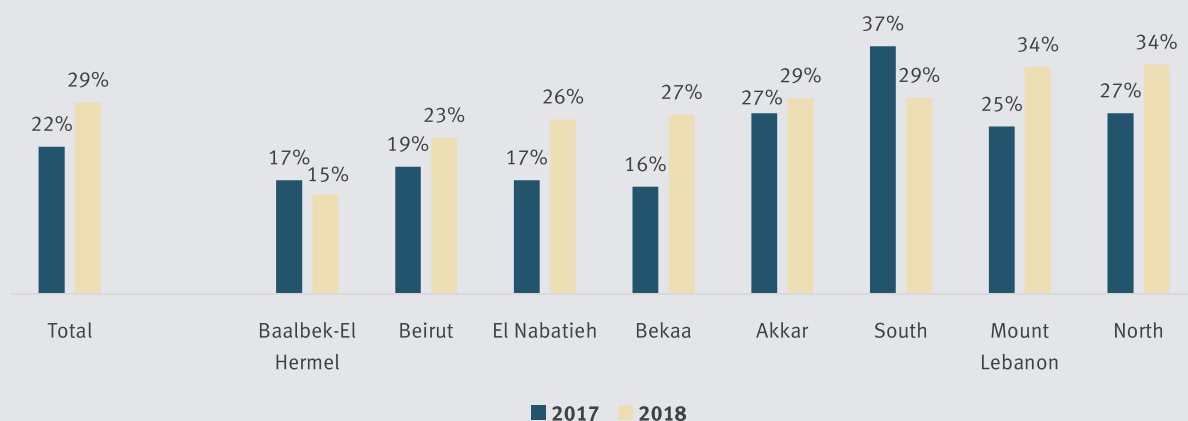
Figure 25. *Females between 15 and 19 years of age who are married / in union, by governorate*

Violent discipline *is any form of psychological, physical or severe aggression*

Psychological aggression	Any Physical aggression	Severe Physical aggression	Non-violent discipline
Shouted, yelled or screamed	Shook him/her	Hit or slapped on the face	Took away privileges
Called him/ her dumb, lazy, etc.	Spanked, hit, or slapped		Explained behavior
	Hit him/ her on the bottom		Gave something else to do
	Hit or slapped on any part of the body		

Violent discipline

Although 79% of parents reported utilizing positive parenting techniques with their children (such as taking away privileges, explaining why behavior was wrong / listening to their explanation, or redirection by giving them something else to do), the majority of parents (64%) still resorted to yelling and shouting. In addition, over half of parents (59%) reported resorting to physical aggression. Being slapped or hit in the face was less common, with 14% reporting such severe forms of aggression.

Households reported that 73% of children under the age of 18 had experienced at least one form of violent discipline, a slight decrease from 78% in 2017. Boys were slightly more likely to be disciplined than girls, with heads of households reporting that 74% of boys were disciplined versus 72% of girls.

The use of violent disciplinary measures did not change much for children below the age of 14, with 72% of children aged 1 to 4 experiencing violent discipline, in comparison with 76% of children between the ages of 5 and 14. Parents reported disciplining children aged 15 to 18 to a lesser extent, with 62% indicating that they do so. El Nabatieh had the highest rate of violent discipline at 86%, while the lowest rate was found in Beirut, at 66%.
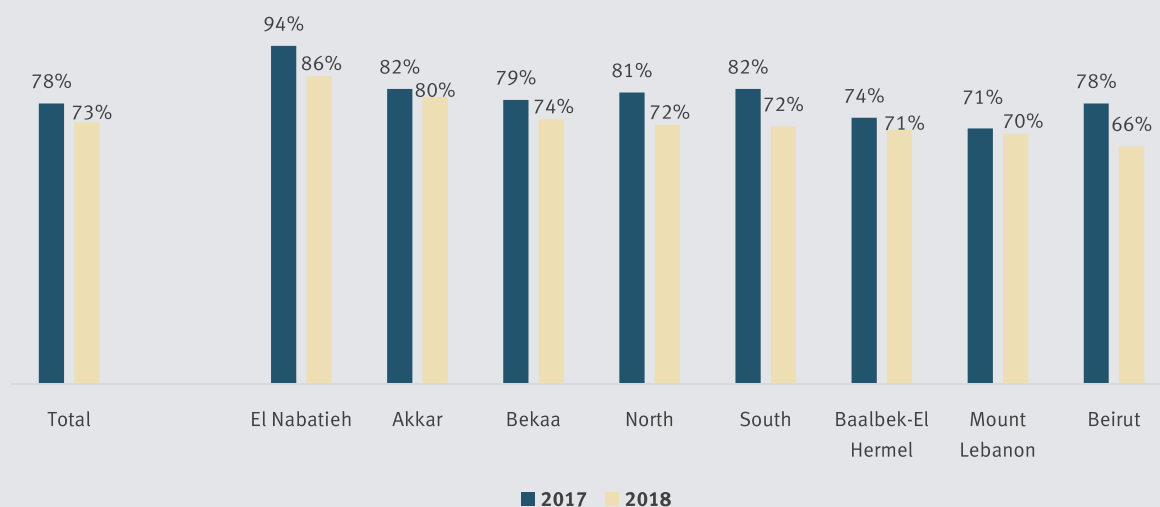
Figure 26. *Children under age 18 subjected to violent discipline, by governorate*

SHELTER

KEY FINDINGS

In line with government policy, no formal refugee camps were established in Lebanon in response to the influx of Syrian refugees. Consequently, some one million registered Syrian refugees live in cities, villages or spontaneously set-up tented settlements throughout the country. This chapter describes the status of accommodations in terms of the share of refugees in different shelter types, the cost and the conditions, as well as trends in these figures.

- While the majority of households (66%) remained in residential buildings, there was a shift toward non-residential structures across almost all governorates compared to 2017. Analysing by gender of household head, 44% of female-headed households were residing in non-permanent and non-residential shelters, compared to 32% of male-headed households.

- Rent cost was identified as the primary reason for selecting place of residence for 60% of households. A larger proportion of female-headed households identified proximity to family as a determining factor for choosing accommodation.

- Refugee households residing in non-permanent structures were paying an average monthly rent of US$ 58, while those residing in non-residential and residential accommodations were paying on average US$ 149 and US$ 221 respectively.

- Households living in non-permanent structures were more likely than those in non-residential and residential accommodations to identify WFP food assistance and debt or credit as their primary source of income, to be living under the poverty line, and to have expenditures totaling less than the Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket, underscoring their greater vulnerability.

- Three in ten refugee households were residing in substandard shelters, and another 5.5% living in shelters in dangerous conditions. One third of refugee families continued to live in overcrowded shelters.

Shelters occupied by refugees

Shelter Type

Shelters classification changed from VaSyR 2017 to VaSyR 2018 as follows:

Shelter type	2017	2018
Residential	1-Apartment/house 2-Single room	1-Apartment/house 2-Concierge room in residential building
Non-Residential	1-Warehouse/garage/shop 2-Under construction worksite 3-Unfinished building 4-Farm 5-Factory/workshop 6-Collective centre/shelter 7-Prefab unit	1-Factory 2-Workshop 3-Farm 4-Active construction site 5-Shop 6-Agricultural/engine/pump room 7-Warehouse 8-Hotel room 9-School
Non-permanent structures/informal settlements	Tents	1-Tent 2-Prefab unit

The VASyR results showed a decline in the share of households living in residential buildings compared to 2017, with a shift toward non-residential structures across almost all governorates. The majority of households (66%) remained in residential buildings, mostly apartments and houses. Nineteen percent of households were residing in non-permanent structures, mainly informal tented settlements. The remaining households (15%) were occupying different non-residential structures such as agricultural rooms, engine rooms, pump rooms, active construction sites, garages and farms.
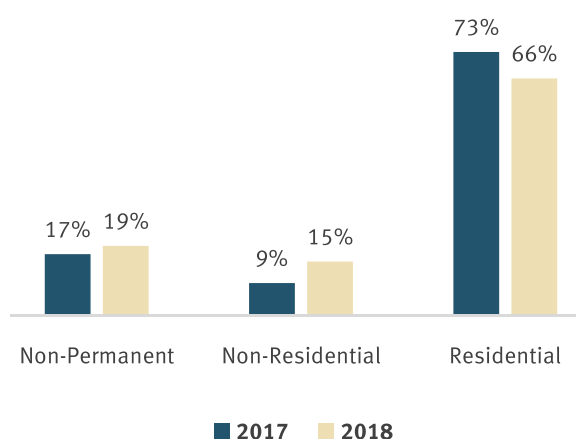
Figure 27. *Type of shelters occupied by refugees, 2017 to 2018*
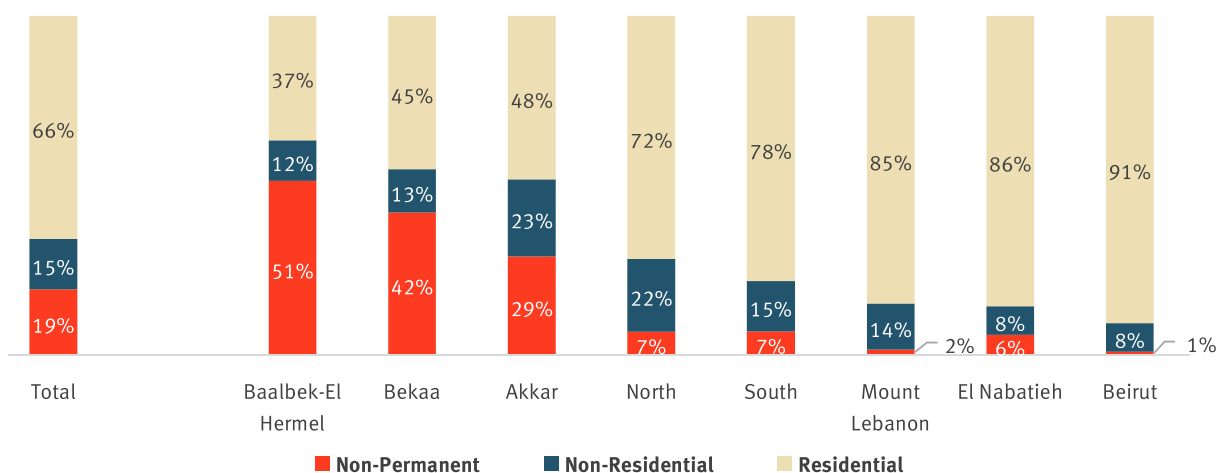
Figure 28. *Types of shelters occupied by refugee households, by governorate*

In Beirut, followed by Mount Lebanon and El Nabatieh, the vast majority of refugee households were residing in residential buildings. The largest shares of households residing in non-permanent structures were found in Baalbek-El Hermel, followed by Bekaa and Akkar. The percentage of households residing in non-permanent structures particularly increased in Akkar and Bekaa, by 7% and 3% respectively in comparison to 2017, but dropped in El Nabatieh by 7%.

The majority of both female-headed and male-headed households were living in residential buildings. Nearly half of female-headed households (44%), however, were residing in non-permanent and non-residential shelters, compared to one third of male-headed households. In terms of the shift away from residential accommodations, male-headed households had a higher tendency to shift to non-residential buildings while female-headed households had a higher tendency to shift to non-permanent structures (informal tented settlements). This could be linked to the findings discussed next on factors for choosing accommodation, whereby female-headed households were more likely to prioritize proximity to family over other factors.

Shelter selection

Rent cost was the most commonly cited factor for selecting a place of residence, identified by 70% of households as one of the reasons for choosing their current accommodation. In fact, for 58% of households, rent cost was identified as the primary reason for selecting their place of residence. Proximity to family and proximity to work were the following two most common reasons, with 40% and 29% of families, respectively, naming these as one of their top three reasons for selecting accommodation. A larger proportion of female-headed households identified proximity to family as a determining factor for choosing accommodation (50% versus 38% of male-headed households). The stronger preference for proximity to family in female-headed households may explain the larger shift toward non-permanent structures compared to male-headed households.
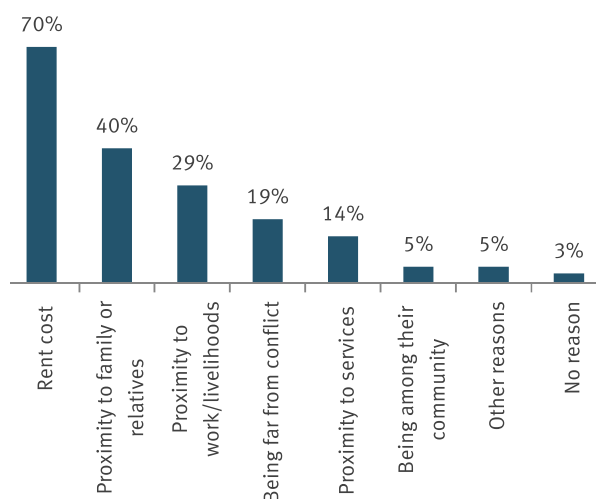
Figure 30. *Main factors for choosing current accommodation*

Figure 29. *Type of shelter, by gender of the head of household*

Rent

Contract

The vast majority (89%) of refugee households reported having a verbal rental agreement with their landlord, with the remainder split between having a written rental agreement (6%) and having none (5%). For those who stated not having any agreement with the landlord, 38% reported being hosted for free. In addition, a large portion of those with no agreements (48%) then reported having a rental agreement with the landlord. This indicates possible confusion or misunderstanding of tenants with "no agreement" or "no written agreement" - where a verbal one may exist. Larger proportions of households in Beirut (13%) and North Lebanon (10%) had written rental agreements, as compared to other regions.

Most commonly, contracts outlined monthly rent payments which included either electricity, water supply, and/or other services (which could include municipality fees, waste management, shelter maintenance, among others) as part of the rent. Only around one fifth of households indicated that their monthly rent fee did not cover any services.

Refugee households residing in non-permanent structures were paying an average monthly rent of US$ 58, while those residing in non-residential and residential structures were paying on average US$ 149 and US$ 221 respectively. Rent for refugees in residential units was relatively stable compared to 2017 (US$ 219) while average rents for refugees in non-permanent and non-residential structures increased by 66% and 10% respectively.

On average, female-headed households were paying 21% less in rent than their male counterparts, and one third of female-headed households were paying less than US$ 80 per month for rent. These trends were in line with shelter type preferences, as female-headed households were more commonly lliving in non-permanent structures where rent is cheaper, compared to male-headed households.

Cost

The average rent for shelters was reported at US$ 182 per month, similar to 2017 (US$ 183). The highest rental costs were reported in Beirut with an average of US$ 358 per month, and the lowest in Baalbek-El Hermel, with an average of US$ 80 per month.
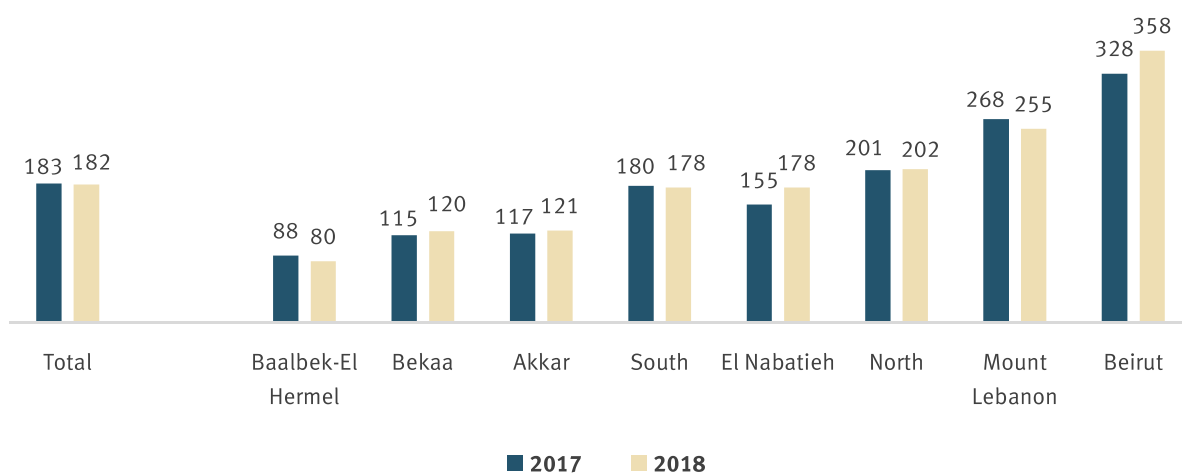
Figure 31. *Average rent in US$ by governorate*

$ 58   **non-permanent**

$ 149   **non-residential**

$ 221   **residential**

Figure 32. *Average rent in US$ by shelter type*

Main income source(s) by shelter type

When examining primary income sources, interesting trends and differences were noted across the three shelter types. For households living in non-permanent structures, about half stated that WFP food assistance was their primary source of income, compared to 35% and 19% of those living in non-residential and residential shelters, respectively. This could be due to the geographical distribution of assistance whereby the largest proportion of households that receive food assistance are located in Bekaa, which is also the area where non-permanent shelters are most common. Also, a larger proportion of families living in non-permanent shelters reported debt or credit as a primary income source (24%) compared to those living in non-residential (18%) and residential shelters (13%).

Income from construction was much more common among households in non-residential and residential structures compared to non-permanent structures. Respectively, 20% and 18% of households in residential and non-residential shelters relied on earnings from construction as a primary income source, compared to only 3% in non-permanent structures. Income from agricultural work was more commonly cited as a primary income source in non-residential shelters compared to the other two groups. Seventeen percent of households in non-residential shelters stated that income from agriculture was their primary income source. This was the case for 12% of households in non-permanent shelters and 6% in residential accommodations.

Socio-economic vulnerability by shelter type

Analysing the share of households living in poverty by shelter type showed that the vast majority of families in non-permanent structures (90%) were living below the poverty line of US$ 3.84 per person per day. In comparison, 71% of households in non-residential shelters and 62% of those in residential shelters were living below the poverty line. This trend was similar to the proportion of families that had expenditures below the Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket. A higher share of households in non-permanent structures was spending under US$ 87 per capita per month as compared to families in the other types of shelters (79%, compared to 55% in non-residential and 42% in residential). As such, refugees in non-permanent structures had the lowest per capita expenditures on average. Households in residential shelters had the highest reported per capita monthly expenditures (US$ 124), followed by residential (US$ 111) and non-permanent (US$ 67).

While the vast majority of all households had borrowed money in the previous three months, those in non-permanent structures were the most likely to have done so (90%, compared to 82% in non-residential and 80% in residential). While a larger proportion of households in non-permanent shelters reported acquiring debt, the average debt was lowest in this group. On average, households living in non-permanent structures had US$ 818 in unpaid debt, compared to US$ 843 for households in non-residential shelters and US$ 931 for those in residential accommodations.
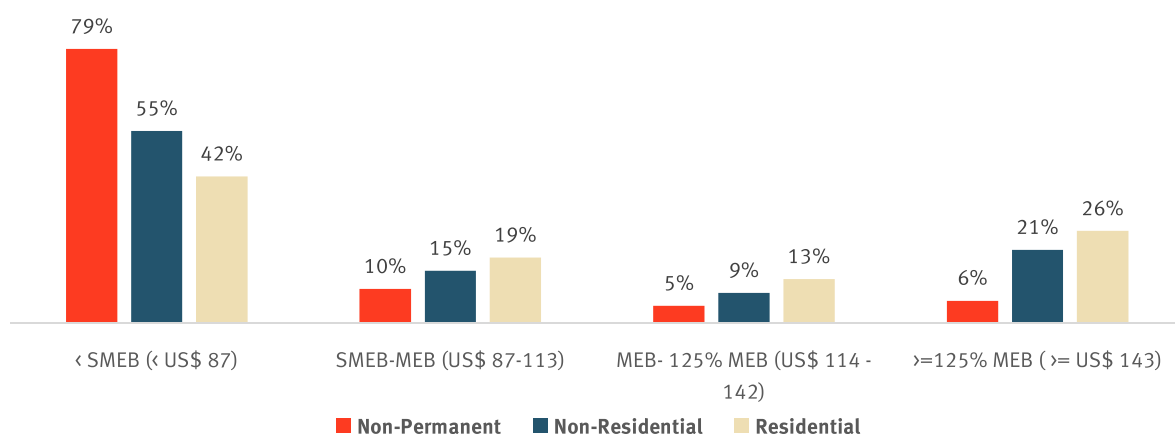
Figure 33. *Household MEB/SMEB categories by shelter type*

Occupancy type: rented versus other

Similar to 2017, the vast majority of households (81%) were renting, and paying their rent in direct payments. Other significant but less common types of occupancy included being hosted for free (8%) or renting in exchange for work (6%), with female-headed households being nearly twice as likely to be hosted for free than their male counterparts (15% versus 7%).

For most types of housing, refugees were paying direct rent, whereas refugees living in concierge rooms were equally divided between those who paid direct rent (45%) and those renting in exchange for work (44%). Almost one fifth of refugees residing in active construction sites were hosted for free.

Shelter conditions

Infrastructure

More than one third of refugees indicated that they were residing in substandard shelters (35.5%), a slight increase compared to 2017 (32%) and 2016 (26%). Refugees residing in Baalbek-El Hermel and Bekaa had the worst shelter conditions, with around half living in shelters that were either substandard or in dangerous conditions, while Akkar had the lowest rate by far, with only one in ten doing so. This disparity is due to the fact that a large percentage of refugees in Bekaa and Baalbek-El Hermel were living in non-permanent structures, which were less likely than residential buildings to offer adequate shelter.

Among the shelters that were found to be substandard, the most common issue observed was having a leaking roof (83%), following by leakage/rot in walls (63%) and unsealed windows or doors (62%).

Substandard shelters have one or more of the following conditions:

- *Windows/doors not sealed*
- *Leaking roof*
- *Leakage/rot in walls*
- *Damaged walls*
- *Water system not functional*
- *Latrine/toilet not useable (damaged, full, no hand-washing facilities, etc.)*
- *Bathing/washing facilities not useable (damaged, no privacy, etc.)*
- *Electricity connection not adequately installed*

Shelters in dangerous conditions are at risk of collapse or have a damaged roof and/or columns.
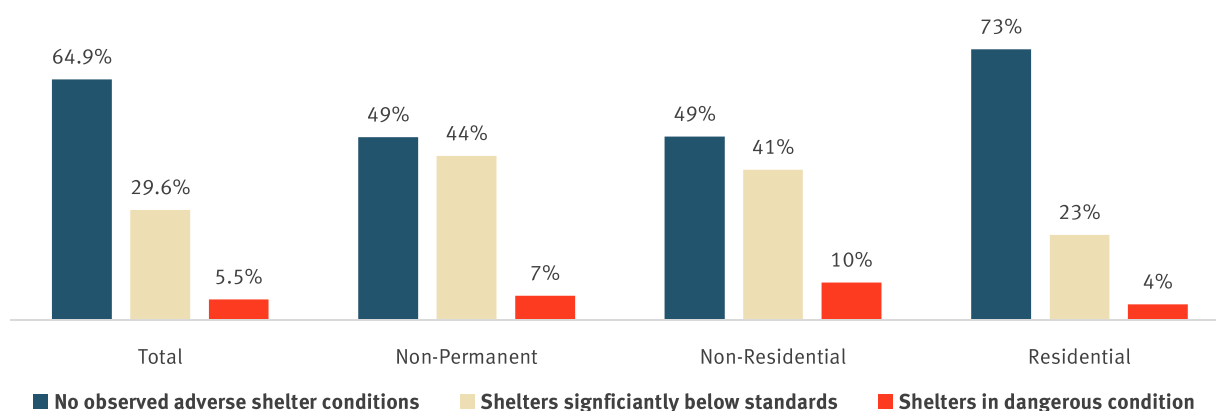
Figure 34. *Shelter conditions by type of shelter*
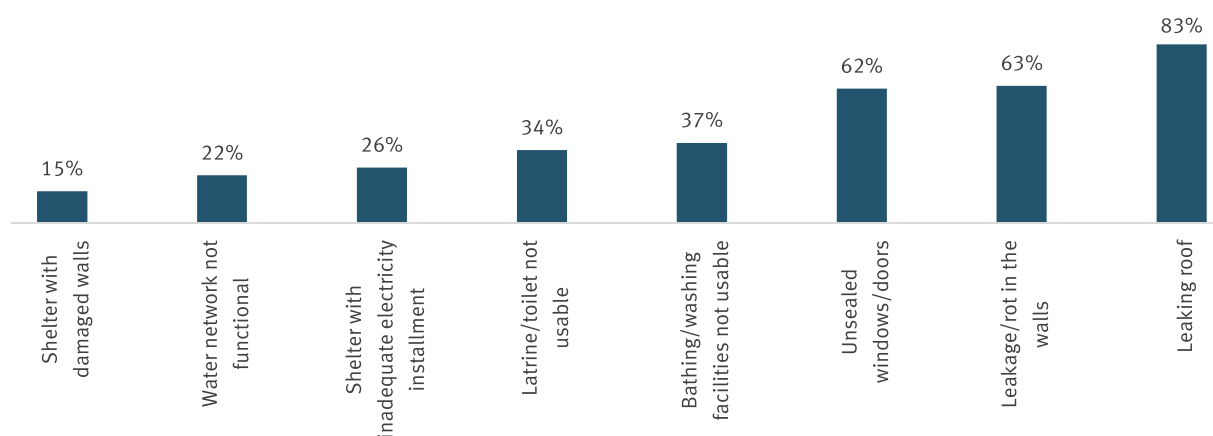
Figure 35. *Conditions of substandard shelters*

Shelters in dangerous conditions

Six percent of refugees were residing in shelters in dangerous conditions, a slight increase compared to 2017 (4%) yet still significantly lower than 2016 (12%). Of these households, 84% lived in shelters with damaged roofs, 70% in shelters in danger of collapse and 52% had damaged columns.

Looking at shelter conditions by governorate, nearly 8% of households in Baalbek-El Hermel, Bekaa and Mount Lebanon were living in dangerous shelters.

Density and overcrowding

One third of refugee families (34%) continued to live in overcrowded shelters, defined as having less than 4.5 square meters per person, a proportion which was stable from 2017. The average living space was 9 square meters per person – similar to 2017 at 8.5 – and typically ranged from 4.5 to 10.5 square meters per person. However, nearly one in four households had less than 3.5 square meters per person.
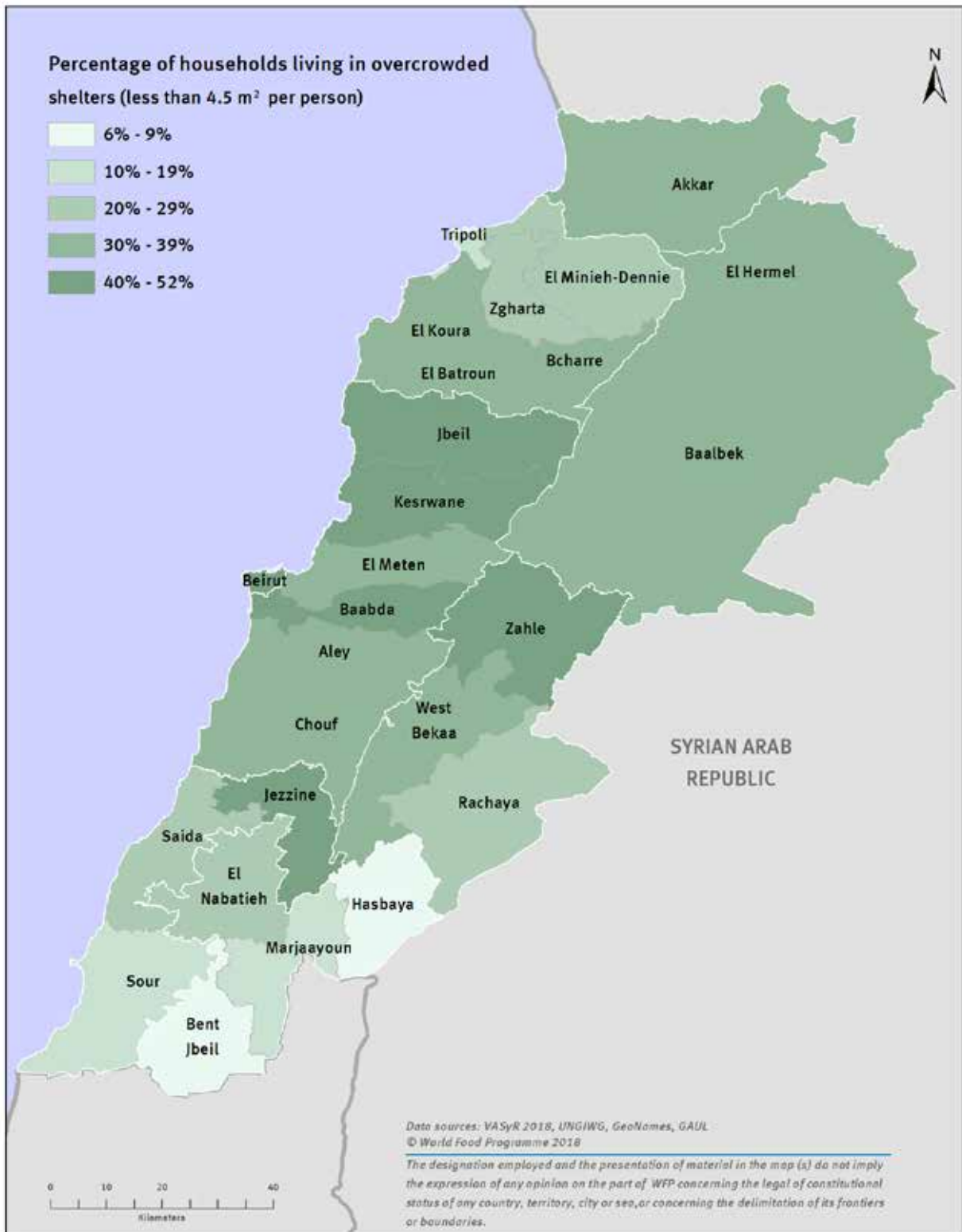
Map 1. *Percentages of households living in overcrowded shelters (less than 4.5 m² per person)*

Overcrowding was less common in residential shelters (29%) compared to non-residential (49%) and non-permanent (41%) structures. Beirut and Mount Lebanon had the highest proportions of overcrowded shelters at 45% and 40%, respectively. The average surface area of refugee homes was 41 square meters, typically including two rooms, with six people sharing the living space in such a way that three to four people shared a room.

Looking at socio-economic vulnerability, expenditures and income by shelter condition showed that a larger proportion of households living in substandard conditions were also living below the MEB. In fact, 60% of households living in substandard conditions had expenditures below the MEB. The same was noted when examining overcrowding by expenditure. More than three quarters (77%) of households living in overcrowded shelters also had expenditures below the MEB.
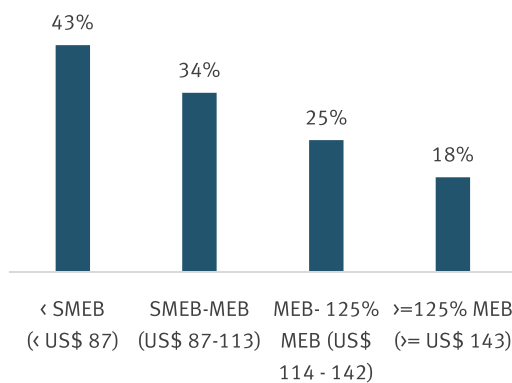
Conditions of surrounding settings

Conditions surrounding refugee shelters appear to be largely satisfactory, with only one in ten households reporting overcrowding in the surrounding area as a concern. Other, less commonly reported problems were areas with generally low standard-of-living conditions, areas that were isolated and/or far from essential basic services, and areas with physical security threats.

Only 2% of households reported dealing with safety and physical security threats in areas surrounding their shelters. Slightly more than half cited shelters with non-functional street lighting and fallen debris, rubbish piles, and collapsed buildings as problematic, and to a slightly lesser extent shelters with proximity to human-made hazards and in areas that lack private space.

Similarly, only 2% of households, mostly in Mount Lebanon, reported poor sanitary conditions. These complaints mainly included:

- Shelters with open sewage/wastewater trenches or pits.
- Shelters with waste littering the area.
- Shelters with open defecation.

Open defecation was primarily cited by refugee households in non-residential structures, owing to the unlikelihood that such types of shelters have adequate sanitation facilities.

Results revealed that shelters in Mount Lebanon tended to have worse surroundings than those in other governorates. Five percent of shelters in Mount Lebanon were located in in an area with a physical security threat, 25% of shelters were in areas with high population density (overcrowded), 12% of shelters were in areas with generally low standard living conditions, 4% were in settlements with poor sanitation conditions and 2% were encroaching on an environmentally sensitive area.

Figure 36. *Households living in overcrowded shelters (<4.5m² /person) by minimum expenditure categories*
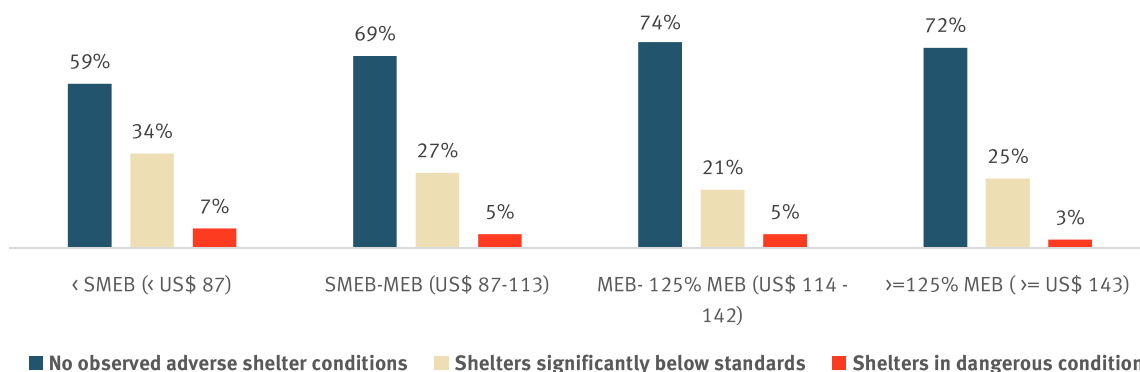
Figure 37. *Minimum expenditures and shelter conditions*

Mobility

The majority of refugee households (68%) had been living in the same shelter for more than one year, a decrease of 4% from 2017.

In the past six months

Ten percent of refugee households indicated that they had changed accommodations in the previous six months (compared to 12% in 2017). Those who had already moved cited eviction as the main reason, along with rent being too expensive. A significant share (12%) of male-headed households indicated that they moved because of unacceptable shelter and WASH conditions. Looking at the shelter type, 13% of those residing in non-residential shelters had changed accommodations in the past six months versus 11% living in residential shelters and 6% residing in non-permanent structures. The main reasons for the change in accommodations were the same across shelter types: eviction by owner and rent too expensive.

In the upcoming six months

Seven percent of refugee households planned to move in the following six months, a slightly lower percentage than 2017 (10%). Refugees residing in Beirut and Mount Lebanon had a higher incidence of planning to move than other governorates. As with those who had moved in the previous six months, the main reason cited for the decision to move was eviction. Other significant but less commonly cited reasons were the inability to afford rent, and unacceptable shelter and WASH conditions. The majority (72%) indicated that their future accommodation would be apartments and houses.

Table 5. *Reasons for mobility*

	Households that had moved in the previous six months	Households that anticipated moving in the next six months
	10 %	7%
Reasons		
Eviction by owner	36%	37%
Rent too expensive	25%	21%
Shelter and WASH conditions not acceptable	11%	14%
End of assistance/hosting	4%	6%
No more work and income in the area	4%	4%
Not enough privacy	3%	7%
Tension with the community	2%	0%
Tension with the landlord	2%	2%
Eviction by authorities	1%	2%
End of rent agreement	1%	2%
Security threats	0%	1%
Other reasons	12%	6%

Movement trends by shelter type

The vast majority (67%) of those who had moved in the past six months previously lived in apartments and houses, followed by 15% who previously lived in non-permanent shelters. Of those households that moved to non-permanent structures, 18% were previously living in residential units and 7% were previously living in non-residential shelters. Fifty-three percent of refugee households that moved to non-residential shelters were previously in residential units, 38% did not change shelter type and 9% moved to non-permanent structures. For households that moved to residential buildings, just 8% were previously in non-residential shelters and 6% had been in non-permanent shelters.
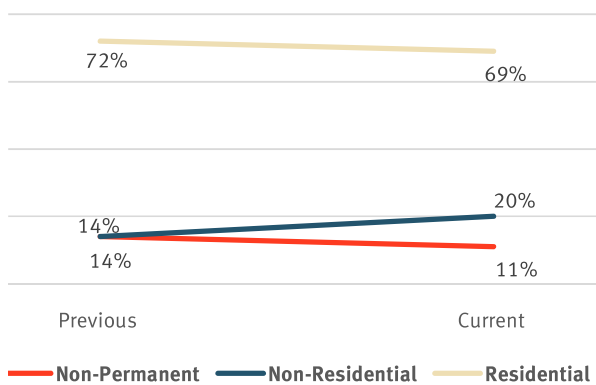
Figure 38. *For households who have moved in the past six months: previous and current types of shelters*

Eviction and incidents

Six percent of interviewed households indicated that they were evicted during their stay in Lebanon, similar to 2017 (5%). However, only 3% had received an eviction notice or other threat of removal in the previous six months. The notice was typically sent by the property owner.

Similarly, only 4% of surveyed households had an incident with their current landlord in the previous six months. Incidents mainly consisted of being threatened, and to a lesser extent being blackmailed by their landlord.

Hosts/landlords as the cause of a security incident in the past three months

Looking at incidents with landlord by shelter type, households in residential units reported a higher percentage (5%) of incidents with their current landlord in the previous three months. The share of households that reported an incident with their current landlord declined to 4% for those in non-residential shelters and 3% for those in in non-permanent structures.

Level of tension between refugees and host communities

As noted in the chapter on Protection, the majority of interviewed refugee households (70%) said that there was no tension between the Syrian refugee and the host communities, and none reported high/very high tension levels. When broken out by shelter type, 87% of households living in non-permanent structures reported that there was no tension between the two communities, compared to 65% in non-residential shelters and 66% in residential buildings.
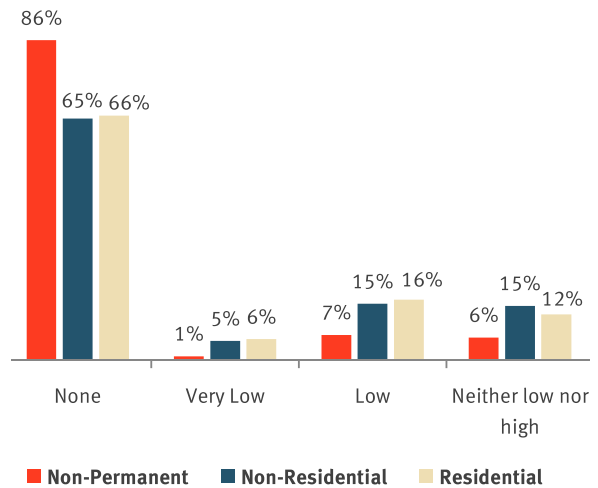
Figure 39. *Reported level of tension with the host community by shelter types*

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

KEY FINDINGS

This chapter analyses the situation for the Syrian refugee households in Lebanon in terms of water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), including the variations in WASH indicators among governorates. It also assesses access to electricity and energy sources for heating and cooking.

- Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) indicators have generally improved compared to 2017, and in some cases, shown gradual improvements over the last four years.

- In terms of access to drinking water, 91% of households reported use of improved drinking water sources, and 85% reported use of basic drinking water services, both notable improvements over 2017. Reliance on bottled water continued to increase, from 34% in 2017 to 43% in 2018, and more than half of households reported paying for drinking water.

- Similar to 2017, 87% of interviewed refugee households had access to improved sanitation facilities, while the percentage of households using facilities which are not shared increased by seven percentage points, to 68%. Use of disability-adjusted facilities also increased by 4% since 2017 to 89%. Overall access to sanitation facilities has seen consistent incremental improvements since 2015.

- Individuals living in non-permanent shelters, compared to non-residential and residential shelters, have the lowest access to WASH services by far.

- Female-headed households had nearly equal access to an improved drinking water source compared to their male counterparts, but less access to basic sanitation services.

- The vast majority of interviewed refugee households (97%) indicated that they had access to electricity, however, just over half of the refugee population also relied on private generators as a source of electricity, reflecting the unreliability of the national supply.

Access to drinking water

Almost all interviewed refugee households (91%) indicated that they had access to improved drinking water sources, a notable increase over 81% in 2017. It bears noting that in 2015 and 2016 the prevalence of individuals with access to improved drinking water sources was at 87% and 88%, respectively.

Similarly, the share of households using basic drinking water services[17] notably increased, reaching 85%, compared to 77% in 2017. The VASyR does not measure the safety of the water, which requires water quality testing, however, 53% of the water in Lebanon at the household level has fecal contamination (E. Coli), with 9% being very highly contaminated.[18]

Improved drinking water sources:
- *Household water tap/water network*
- *Bottled mineral water*
- *Water tank/trucked water*
- *Protected borehole*
- *Piped water to yard/lot*
- *Protected spring*
- *Protected well*

Unimproved drinking water sources:
- *Public/shared water stand/taps*
- *Unprotected borehole/well/spring*
- *Rainwater*

Basic drinking water sources:
- *Water source in the dwelling/yard/plot*
- *Water source within 30 minutes round trip collection time*
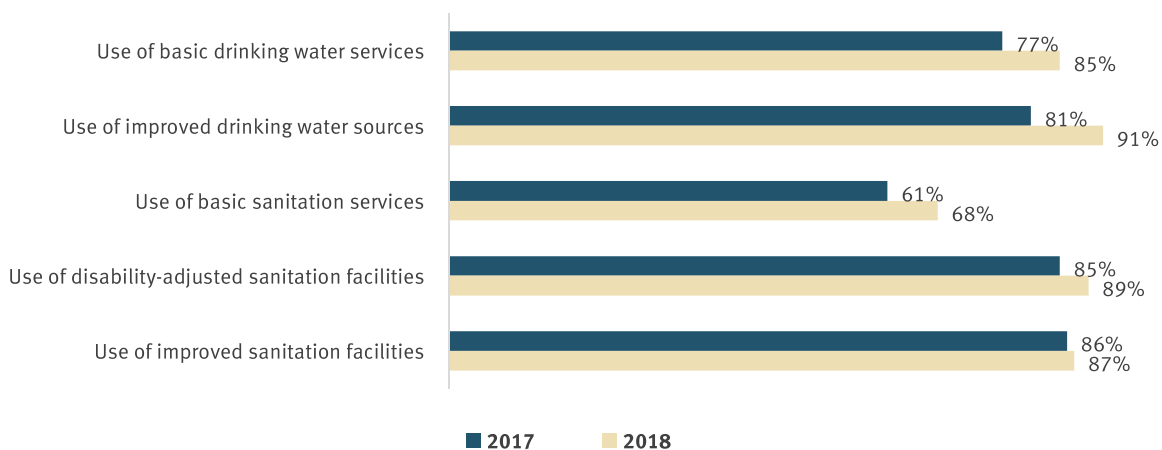
Figure 40. WASH Indicators

- Use of basic drinking water services: 77% (2017), 85% (2018)
- Use of improved drinking water sources: 81% (2017), 91% (2018)
- Use of basic sanitation services: 61% (2017), 68% (2018)
- Use of disability-adjusted sanitation facilities: 85% (2017), 89% (2018)
- Use of improved sanitation facilities: 86% (2017), 87% (2018)

2017   2018

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17 Basic drinking water services refers to those that have access to an improved source that is either on the premises or less than 30 minutes round trip to access.

18 Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for WASH at the Household Level (2016), UNICEF and WHO.

Looking at drinking water by governorate, refugees residing in the South reported near total use of improved drinking water sources at 97%, while refugees residing in El Nabatieh reported the lowest use, at 70%. There was almost no difference between female-headed and male-headed households (89% and 91% respectively).
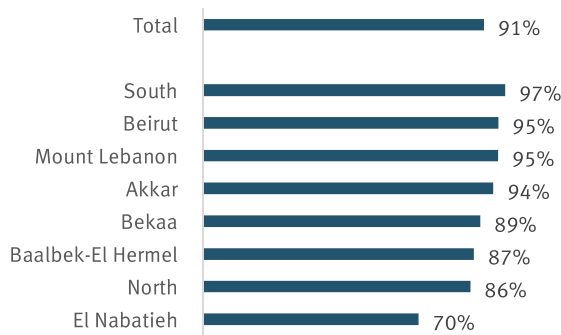
Figure 41. *Household members with access to improved drinking water sources*

Sources of drinking water

The main sources of drinking water for refugees are bottled mineral water, water taps/network, and water tanks/trucked water. Compared to 2017, reliance on bottled mineral water was on the rise. In particular, the South had the highest share of bottled mineral water users at 80%, while the lowest share was found in Baalbek-El Hermel (17%). On the other hand, the share of household members who are accessing water from the tap or water network continued to decrease, dropping from 26% in 2017 to 20% in 2018.

The increase in the usage of bottled water could be due to the deteriorating quality of water of the other sources, or it could simply mean that refugees residing in the South are better able to afford bottled mineral water.

It is interesting to note that refugees residing in Akkar, unlike other governorates, showed a particular reliance on protected wells at 43%, and a higher percentage of utilization of protected boreholes at 7%. Syrian refugees living in Baalbek-El Hermel had the highest rate of utilization of trucked drinking water, with 17% indicating their reliance on UN/NGO-provided water trucks and 23% relying on private water trucks. Refugees residing in the North accessed water from the tap or water network at a higher rate than other governorates, with 32% indicating their reliance on this source.
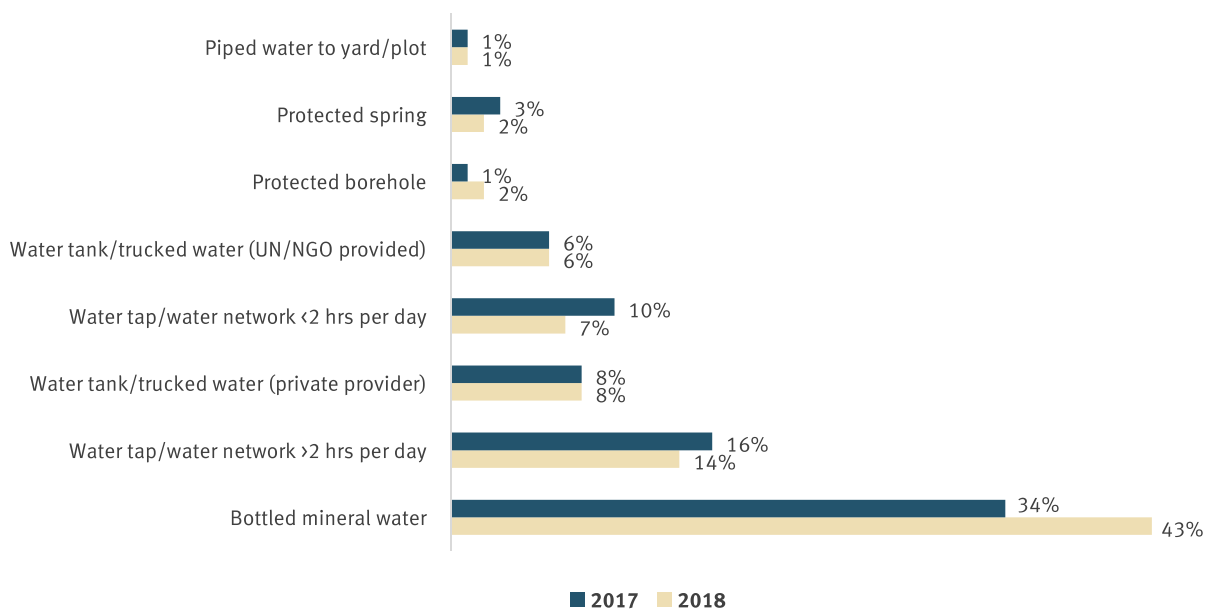
Figure 42. *Household members with access to improved drinking water sources*

Furthermore, when looking at the different drinking water sources across shelter types, results showed that, on one hand, households in residential and non-residential shelters relied most on bottled mineral water, at 51% and 40%, respectively. On the other hand, households in non-permanent shelters relied most often on water tank or trucked water at 46%.

Similar to shelter types, sources of drinking water also varied acorss governorate. The South, Beirut, Mount Lebanon, North, and El Nabatieh mainly relied on bottled mineral water. Akkar, on the other hand, relied mainly on protected sources (53%) and Baalbek-El Hermel on water tanks or trucked water (39%), while Bekaa was fairly evenly split between water tanks/trucked water (30%), water taps/network (28%) and bottled water (26%).
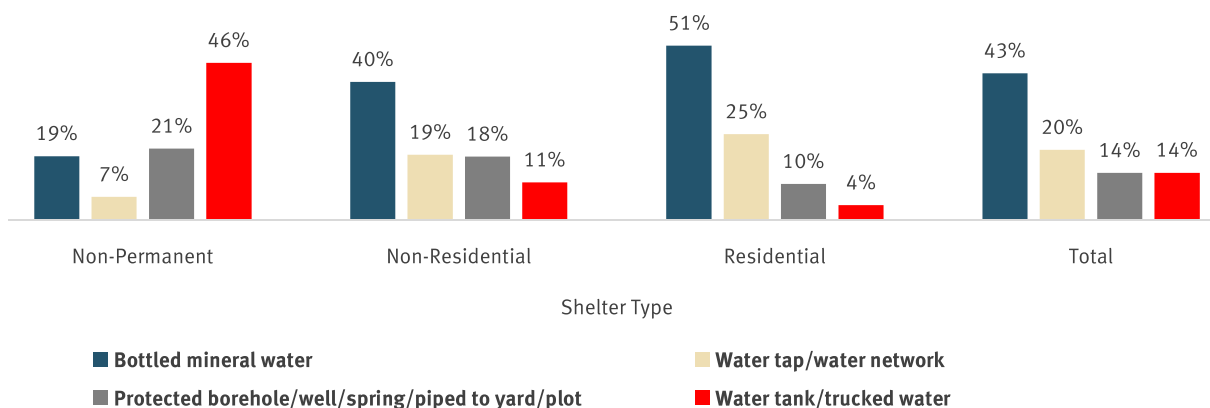
Figure 43. *Sources of drinking water by shelter type*
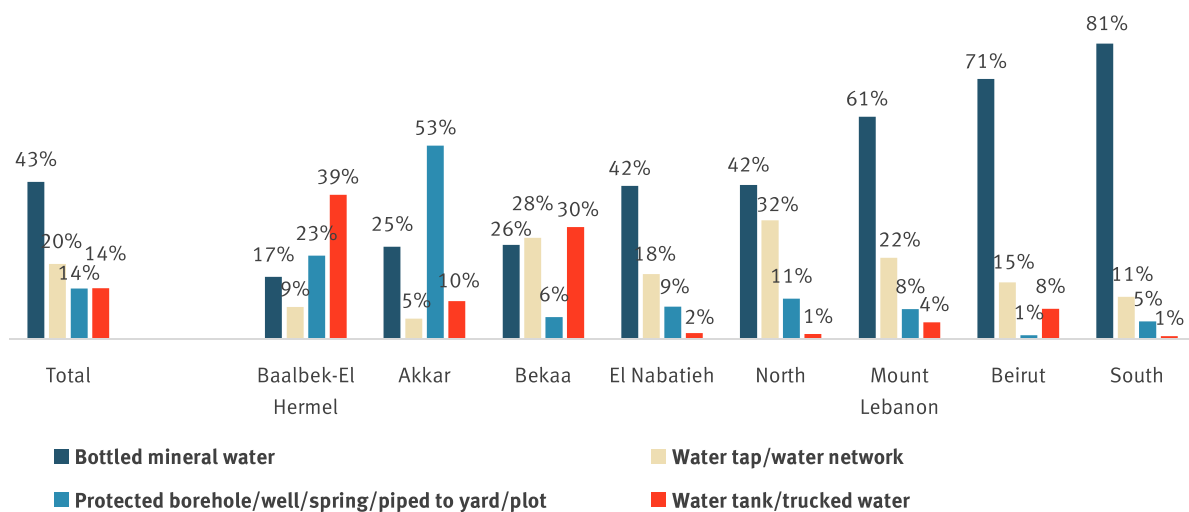
Figure 44. *Sources of drinking water by governorate*

Sanitation facilities

> **Improved sanitation facilities:**
> - *Flush toilets*
> - *Improved pit latrines with cement slabs*
>
> **Unimproved, sanitation facilities:**
> - *Traditional/pit latrine with no slab*
> - *Bucket*

Eighty-seven percent of interviewed refugee households had access to improved sanitation facilities, i.e. flush toilets followed by improved pit latrines with cement slabs, a share similar to 2017. The use of improved pit latrines with cement slabs has been steadily increasing, from 27% in 2016, to 30% in 2017, to 35% in 2018. Refugees residing in Akkar still have the lowest percentage of improved sanitation at 76%, although that was a noticeable improvement from 69% in 2017.

Improved sanitation facilities also varied across shelter types. Ninety-five percent of household members living in residential shelters used improved sanitation facilities. The figure decreased to 79% among households in non-residential shelters and 70% among households in non-permanent shelters.

The use of facilities which are not shared also increased to 68% from 61% in 2017. Survey results showed large variations across governorates, with El Nabatieh recording the highest share of households that were not sharing sanitation facilities, while Akkar, Bekaa and Baalbek-El Hermel had the lowest. With the exception of the North, all other governorates had stable results or an increase in the number of refugee households using improved and unshared sanitation facilities, when compared to 2017. Results across shelter type showed that non-permanent structures, not surprisingly, had the lowest percentage of households utilizing non-shared facilities. This could explain why governorates with a higher percentage of refugees residing in informal tented settlements – Bekaa, Baalbek-El Hermel and Akkar – had a higher percentage of refugees sharing sanitation facilities.

Female-headed households had less access to basic sanitation services than their male counterparts (52% and 68% respectively). Looking at the type of sanitation, female-headed households had less access to a flush toilet (43% for females versus 56% for males) and were more likely to use a traditional latrine with no slab (17% females compared to 11% males).
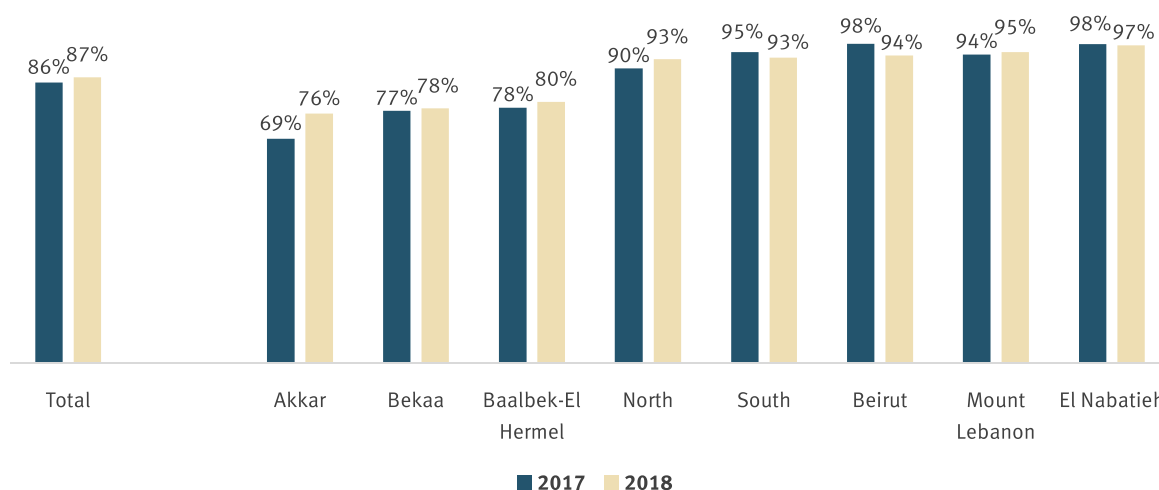
Figure 45. *Household members using improved sanitation facilities , by governorate*
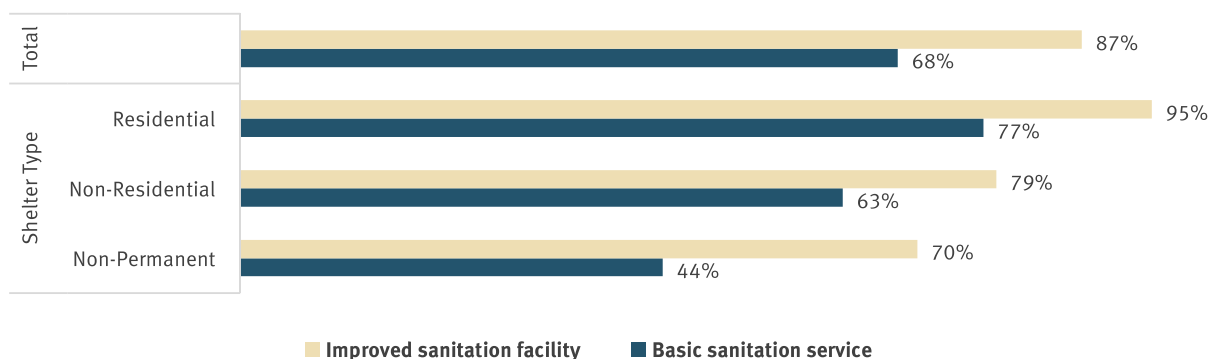
Figure 46. *Household members using improved sanitation facilities across shelter types*
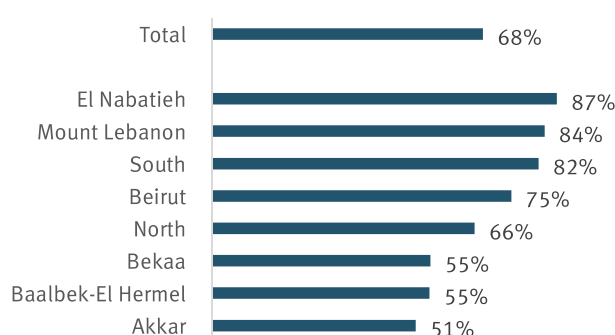
Figure 47. *Household members using improved sanitation facilities which are not shared*

Utilization of sanitation facilities by the disabled

Among the 3% of refugees who have a disability, 89% had access to disability-adjusted sanitation facilities,[19] a slight improvement compared to 85% in 2017. Those living in residential buildings were most likely to have such facilities (97%), followed by those living in non-residential structures (80%), then those in non-permanent structures (69%). In particular, regions with a high concentration of non-permanent structures (Akkar, Baalbek–El Hermel and Bekaa) had the lowest percentages of disability-adjusted sanitation facilities.

Monthly expenditures on water, sanitation and hygiene

Expenditures on water, sanitation and hygiene as reported by refugee households were mainly comprised of paying for drinking water, with more than half of households indicating that they did so.

Households which paid for drinking water were most common in the South (82%), Beirut (78%) and Mount Lebanon (77%), particularly in residential settlements. On the other hand, those who paid for private water trucking were most likely to be found in Baalbek-El Hermel (21%) and El Nabatieh (19%), particularly in non-permanent structures.

WASH Expenditure[20]

	Average amount paid in the last month (US$)
Drinking water	27
Private water trucking	25
Public water network bill	27
Private borehole	14
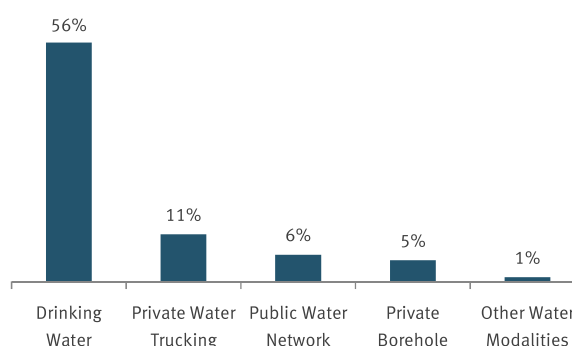
Figure 48. *Share of households that incurred monthly WASH expenditures*

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19 *The VASyR does not assess whether the individual with disability is able to use the improved sanitation facility.*

20 *WASH expenditure should be read with caution due to the distribution of the reported data.*

Energy

Access to electricity

The vast majority of interviewed refugee households (97%) indicated that they had access to electricity (Table 6). Most household members (95%) were using electricity from the national grid, through either legal or illegal connections. However, just over half of the refugee population (56%) also relied on private generators as a source of electricity, indicating the unreliability of electricity from the national grid. This share ranged from 80% relying on private generators in Akkar to 36% in Bekaa and 25% in Beirut. This reflects the uneven grid electricity supply, where grid electricity was available for 19.7 hours in Beirut while it was only available 11.6 hours in Akkar.

Regarding grid connection, even though only 12% of interviewed refugee households responded in this survey that they connected to the grid illegally, a technical study conducted by UNDP and the Ministry of Energy and Water showed that 45% of Syrian refugee households (46% for Non-ITS and 44% for ITS) did not have metered connections.[21] In fact, among the households that indicated having legal grid connections, no electricity bills were available for 34% , amounting to total 44% of unbilled grid connection, which is consistent with the study above (Figure 49).

Regarding frequency of bill collection for grid electricity, households indicated that it occurred every month (60%), every two months (37%), every six months (1%) or every year (3%) (Figure 50). For private generators, the bills were collected every month (85%), every two months (3%) or unbilled (12%).

Table 6. *Access to electricity*

Type of Shelter/ Governorate	Access to Electricity (%)	Connection to National Grid (%)	Private Generator Usage (%)	Average hours of electricity supply from the grid (hours/day)
Non-Permanent	96%	95%	51%	N/A
Non-Residential	95%	94%	47%	N/A
Residential	98%	93%	49%	N/A
Akkar	99%	96%	53%	11.6
Baalbek-El Hermel	93%	93%	80%	12.0
Beirut	97%	93%	55%	19.7
Bekaa	99%	94%	24%	18.1
El Nabatieh	96%	96%	36%	11.7
Mount Lebanon	98%	98%	51%	11.3
North	97%	93%	55%	12.6
South	97%	93%	46%	11.5
Total	**97%**	**95%**	**56%**	**13.4**

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21 MoEW and UNDP (2017). *Impact of the Syrian Crisis on Power Sector.*
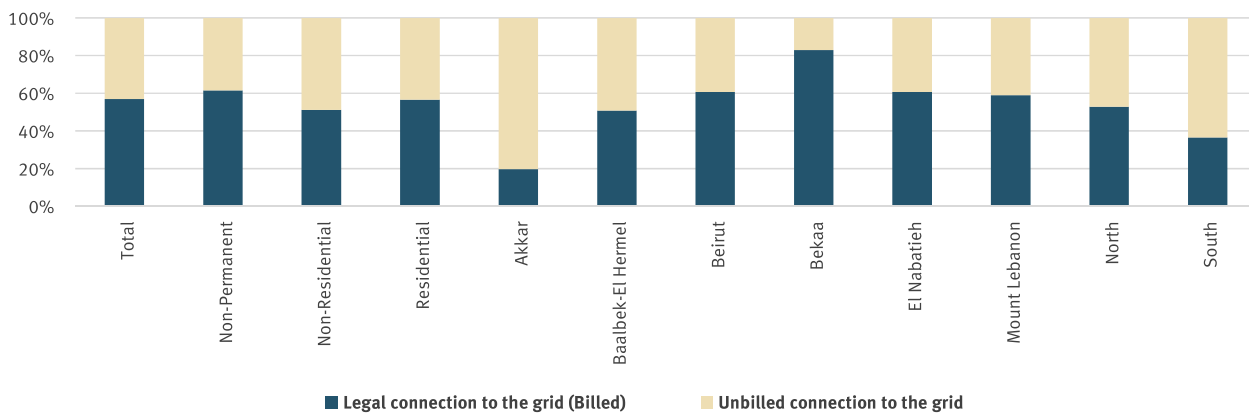
Figure 49. *Connection to the grid*
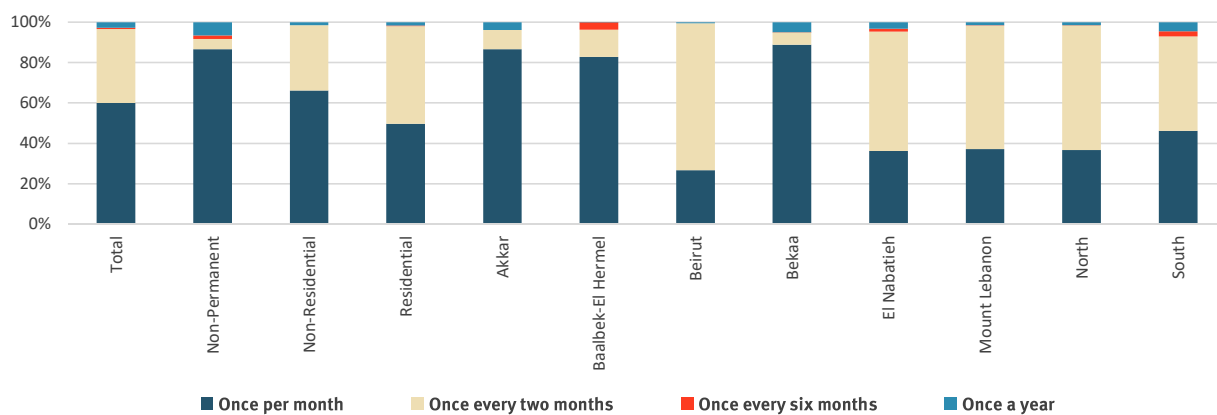
Figure 50. *Frequency of bill collection for grid electricity*

Source of heating/cooking

Gas was by far the most frequently cited energy source for heating and cooking, followed by oil, wood and electricity. Both wood and oil were more likely to be used at non-permanent shelters with some regional variation. Use of briquette was not pervasive.

Table 7. *Source of Heating/Cooking*

Governorate/ Type of Shelter	Gas	Oil (e.g. furnace oil)	Wood	Briquette	Electric powered heater/cooker	None	Other
Non-Permanent	**85.2%**	**54.2%**	**29.2%**	**.3%**	**5.5%**	**1.7%**	**.6%**
Non-Residential	**72.9%**	**33.9%**	**11.4%**	**.6%**	**10.7%**	**7.6%**	**.5%**
Residential	**80.6%**	**27.3%**	**5.1%**	**.9%**	**12.5%**	**5.6%**	**.9%**
Akkar	98.2%	37.0%	7.0%	.2%	3.0%	.2%	.5%
Baalbek-El Hermel	79.6%	78.4%	15.3%	.0%	6.2%	.7%	.6%
Beirut	85.8%	1.5%	.2%	0.0%	16.9%	2.2%	.7%
Bekaa	90.7%	69.2%	24.4%	0.0%	8.0%	.0%	.7%
El Nabatieh	89.6%	30.9%	11.1%	.7%	6.8%	2.7%	.7%
Mount Lebanon	70.7%	7.8%	4.2%	.6%	13.9%	10.4%	.3%
North	65.2%	16.5%	7.1%	.1%	16.1%	10.1%	2.5%
South	90.6%	14.5%	7.5%	6.9%	13.1%	3.7%	0.0%
Total	**80.4%**	**33.5%**	**10.7%**	**.8%**	**10.8%**	**5.1%**	**.8%**

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EDUCATION

KEY FINDINGS

There are currently some 488,000 school-aged Syrian refugee children in Lebanon (3-18 years old). The Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE) received international donor support (provided through UNHCR, UNICEF, UNESCO and bilateral donors) during the last four school years to ensure that every child between the ages of 3 and 18 has access to formal education. Nevertheless, more than half of refugee children are still out of school, mainly adolescents and youth. This chapter describes attendance in educational programs by age, gender and governorate.

- Enrollment in pre-primary education (for ages 3 to 5) increased by five percentage points. School enrollment was stable for children age 6 to 14, at 68%, and was reported at 23% for children aged 15 to 17.
- The gender parity index indicated that the number of girls in primary school remained almost equal to that of boys. For secondary school, more girls are enrolled than boys, particularly in upper secondary (grades 10-12).
- 61% of Syrian refugees aged 15 to 24 were not employed, not in education, and not attending any training (NEET). The NEET rate is higher for female youth (79%) than for males (41%). The NEET rate is also notably higher among youth 19 to 24 years of age (67%) than those aged 15 to 18 (54%).

The VASyR 2018 results showed improvements for children between 3 and 5 years of age, with an increase in the enrollment rate in pre-primary education from 15% in 2017 to 20% in 2018, and stable results for the other two age groups (6-14 and 15-17). Moreover, results showed improvements in participation in organized learning – from 11% in 2017 to 16% in 2018. The remaining indicators – net attendance ratio and net primary intake – were stable compared to the results of 2017.

> ***Children over-age for their grade:*** *the share of students across all grades attending primary school that are two or more years older than the intended age.*
>
> ***Net intake in primary education:*** *the share of children of school-entry age who enter the first grade of primary school.*
>
> ***Participation in organized learning:*** *the share of children 3 to 5 years of age who are attending an early childhood education program such as Nursery, KG1 and KG2.*

Cycle Age Distribution

Pre-Primary	Nursery - KG 2	3-5 years
Primary	Grade 1-6	6-11 years
Lower Secondary	Grade 7-9	12-14 years
Upper Secondary	Grade 10-12	15-17 years

Pre-primary school

The share of Syrian refugee children aged 3 to 5 who were enrolled in school, regardless of the grade level they are enrolled in, increased from 15% in 2017 to 20% in 2018. Similarly, the rate of participation in organized learning increased from 11% in 2017 to 16% in 2018. In particular, a noticeable increase in attendance was found in Bekaa, from 3% in 2017 to 14% in 2018. Moreover, the South and Akkar had the highest rates of 3 to 5-year-olds who were attending an early childhood education program, with results showing that approximately one in four children (27%) in these two governorates were attending such programs. On the other hand, Mount Lebanon had the lowest rate of attendance with only 10% doing so.

Primary and secondary school

The share of children aged 6 to 14 who were enrolled in school remained relatively stable at 68%. Similarly, the net intake rate in primary education, or the percentage of 6-year-olds who entered the first grade of primary school remained stable at 15% (compared to 16% in 2017). The highest rates were found in Akkar and North Lebanon, at 23% and 22% respectively. However, when comparing results to 2017, a decrease was found in the South, from 36% in 2017 to 11% in 2018. Moreover, the net intake rate favored boys, who were twice as likely as girls to have entered the first grade of primary school (18% vs. 11%).

Figure 51. *Education indicators*
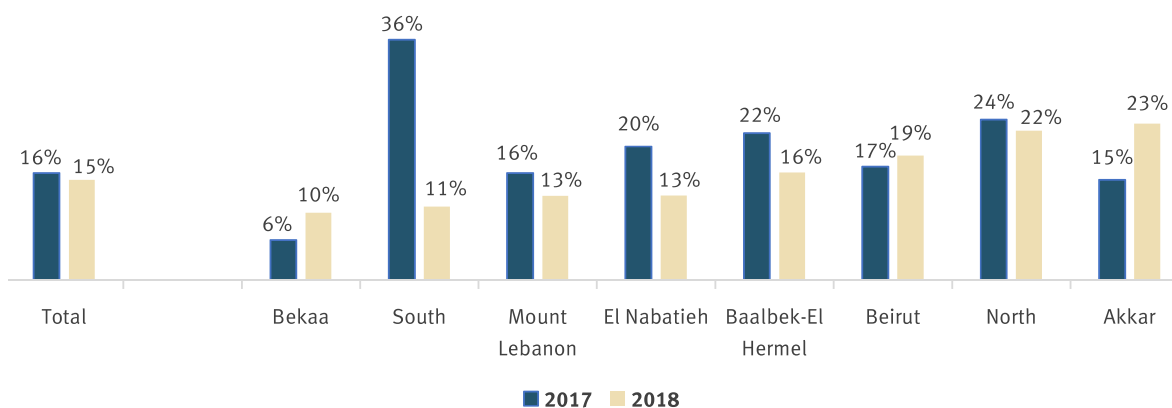
Figure 52. *Net intake in primary education by governorate*
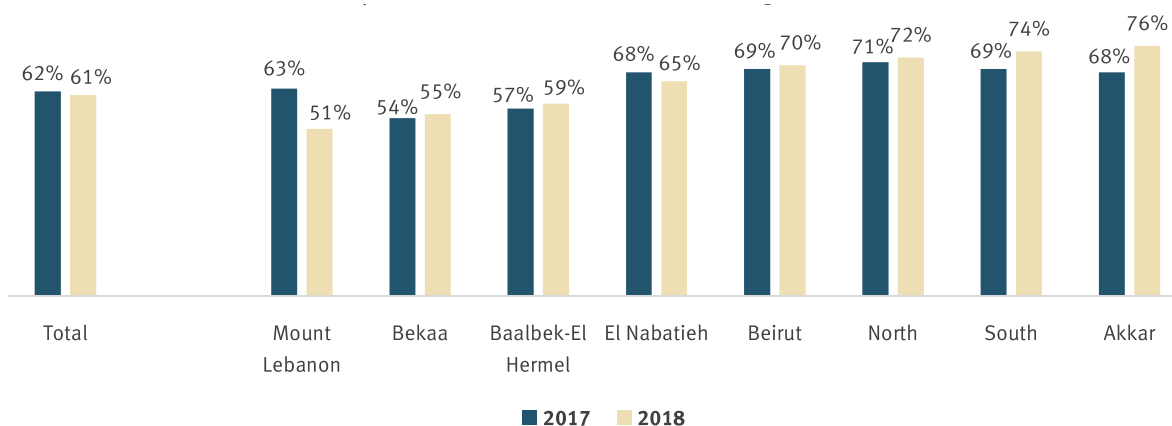
Figure 53. *Primary school net attendance ratio by governorate*
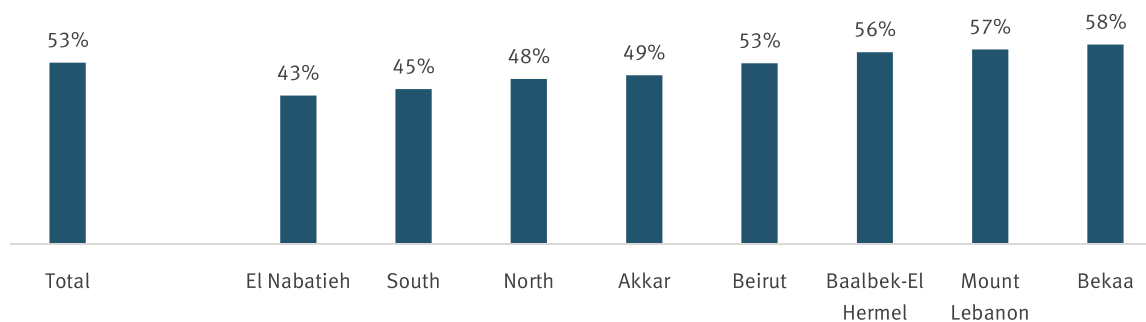
Figure 54. *Syrian refugee children over-age for primary school*

In terms of attendance, 61% of children of primary school age were attending school, similar to 62% in 2017. The highest ratios were found in Akkar and the South, at 76% and 74% respectively--a marked improvement for both governorates compared to 2017. On the other hand, the lowest ratio was found in Mount Lebanon at 51%--a notable decrease from 63% in 2017.

More than half of primary school students (53%) were two or more years older than the standard age for their grade, similar to 2017 (54%). The highest share of over-age students was found in Bekaa (58%) followed closely by Mount Lebanon (57%) and Baalbek-El Hermel (56%). On the other hand, the lowest share was found in El Nabatieh at 43%. The share of boys who were over-age for their grade (55%) was slightly higher than that of girls (50%).

The share of refugee children between 12 and 14 years of age enrolled in grades 7 to 9 (lower secondary school) was stable at 23% (compared to 22% in 2017). Net attendance was also relatively stable at 11%, compared to 13% in 2017. The highest attendance ratios were found in Beirut and the South, at 17% and 15% respectively. The lowest ratios were found in Mount Lebanon, at 5%, followed by Bekaa, at 9%. A notable decrease in the net attendance ratio was apparent for Mount Lebanon, from 13% in 2017 to 5% in 2018.

Finally, the share of Syrian adolescents between 17 and 19 years of age attending upper secondary school (grades 10-12) dropped to 3%, from 5% in 2017. Attendance rates for this age group were highest in the North (8%) and lowest in Akkar (less than 1%).

Reasons for not attending school

The most common reasons for not attending school, particularly among children of school age (3 to 17), were the inability to afford the cost of transportation to school and the inability to afford the cost of educational materials, cited by 21% and 19% of respondents respectively. Additional reasons which were cited, albeit to a lower extent, were that school did not allow the children to be enrolled (10%) or work-related reasons, i.e., children were looking for work/not attending due to work (10%). Reasons why children were not attending school varied by governorate, with El Nabatieh, Mount Lebanon, Baalbek-El Hermel and the North mainly citing the cost of transportation and educational materials. El Nabatieh and Baalbek-El Hermel also cited work-related reasons as hindering students from attending school.

For refugees in Bekaa, the cost of transportation was a main barrier to school, cited by 16% of refugees, followed by schools not allowing children to be enrolled and the presence of informal education, at 14% each. Refugees in Beirut also reported that school did not allow enrollment (18%). As for refugee children between the ages of 3 and 5, the majority (69%) were not attending school because they were either too young.

With regard to Syrian refugee children between the ages of 15 and 17, one in four (26%) were not attending school either because they were looking for work or already had a job. Moreover, 10% of girls in this age group were not attending school because they were married (see Annex 5 for all reasons by age group and gender).
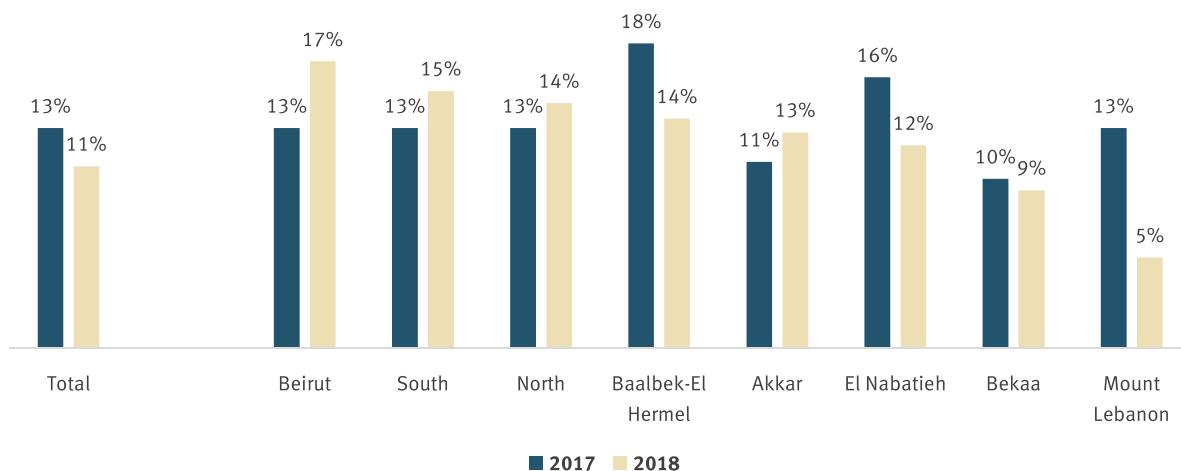
Figure 55. *Lower secondary school net attendance ratio by governorate*
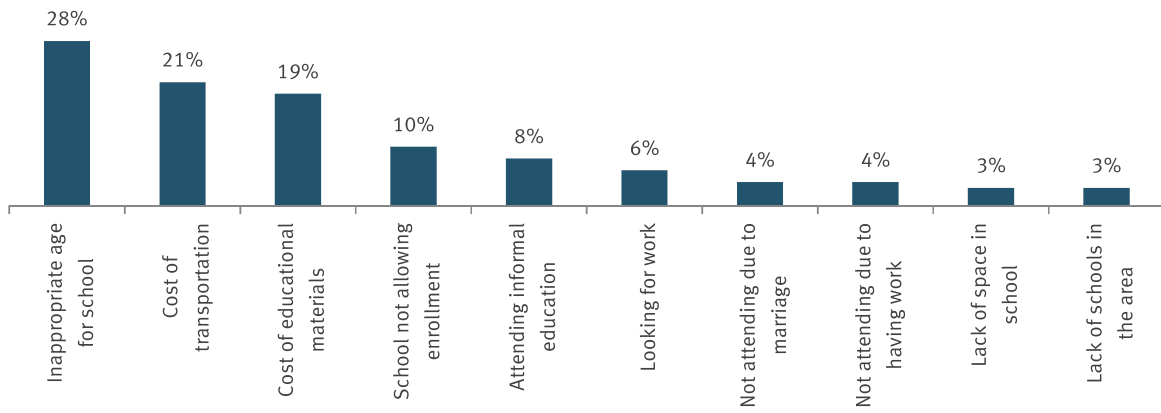
Figure 56. *Main reasons for not attending school for school-aged children (3 to 17)*
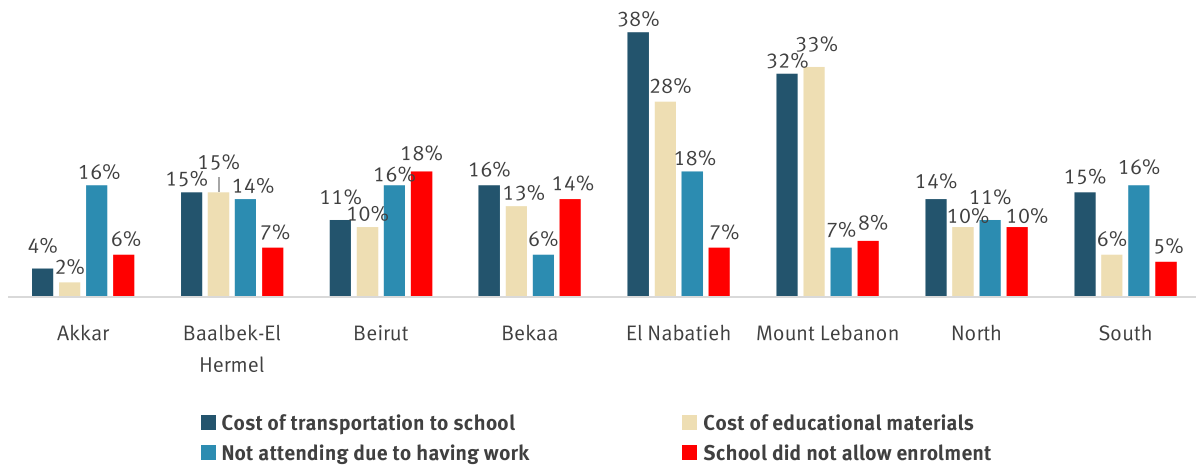
Figure 57. *Main reasons for not attending school by governorate*

Children and Youth with Disabilities

With regards to school enrollment, as in 2017, there was a large discrepancy in school enrollment between children who have disabilities and those who do not, especially for those between 6 and 14 years old.
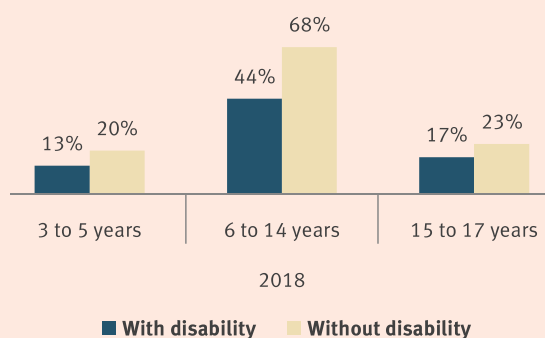
Figure 58. School attendance rates by age group and disability status

Having a disability significantly affected the ability of Syrian children and adolescents to attend school, with almost half (44%) of children with disabilities indicating that they cannot attend school due to their condition. Other listed barriers were common to all other Syrian refugee children, such as the cost of transportation (11%), the cost of educational material (7%), learning difficulties (7%), and the need to work, which was cited by 8% of children with disabilities.
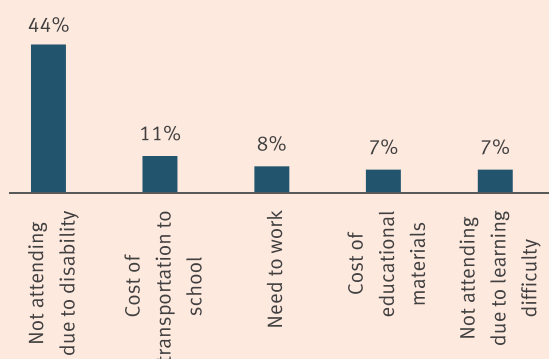
Figure 59. Reasons for not attending school among Syrian refugee children and adolescents with disabilities

Gender parity

> The **gender parity index** is the proportion of girls enrolled in school over the proportion of boys enrolled in school.
>
> If the gender parity index is over 1, it means that school enrollment is higher for girls than boys.

The number of girls in primary school remained almost equal to that of boys. For secondary school, the gender ratio was more balanced than in 2017, especially in lower secondary classes, where the number of girls was now only slightly higher than that of boys.
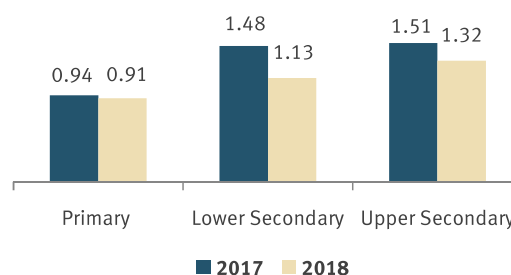
Figure 60. Gender Parity Index

Schooling of youth aged 15 to 24

Only 11% of Syrian refugee youth 15 to 24 years of age were enrolled in formal education for the 2017-2018 school year, slightly less than the 13% last year. Beirut had the highest percentage of youth enrolled in formal education this year at 22%, followed by the South at 15%. Bekaa registered the lowest percentage at 7%, followed by El Nabatieh at 9%. Looking at the age groups, the rate of enrollment in formal education for youth aged 15 to 18 was at 20%, while the rate of enrollment of youth aged 19 to 24 was drastically lower at 4%. On the other hand, males reported a slightly higher enrollment rate than females: 12% versus 11%.

The most common reasons for school dropout among youth aged 15 to 18 were work-related, followed by the inability to afford the cost of transportation to school and the inability to afford the cost of educational materials (cited by 28%, 21%, and 20% of respondents, respectively). The reasons why youth were not attending school varied by governorate, with Beirut and Akkar

mainly citing work-related reasons, as well as the school not allowing them to be enrolled in Beirut (13%), and difficulties at school with curriculum or language of instruction in Akkar (11%). In terms of gender disaggregation, 45% of males identified work as their top reason for not attending school, while 26% of females named marriage as their main reason.

For youth aged 19 to 24, the most common reasons for school dropout were marriage (39%) and work (31%). The cost of transportation remains a challenge for youth in Mount Lebanon, with 18% identifying it as a barrier to education, the highest percentage among all governorates. Sixty-two percent of young men aged 19 to 24 cited work as their main barrier, followed by marriage at 14%, while 57% of females in this age group cited marriage.

Not in Education, Employment, or Training (NEET)

The NEET rate is an indicator of exclusion both from the labour market and education. High NEET rates are a matter for policy concern because they suggest a halted transition from school to work, and a greater involvement of youth in the "informal" economy.[22]

In Lebanon, 61% of Syrian refugees aged 15 to 24 were not employed, not in education, and not attending any training (NEET). Bekaa registered the highest share at 70%, followed by Baalbek-El Hermel at 68%, and Mount Lebanon at 62%. The South had the lowest share at 50%, followed by Beirut and Akkar at 53% and 55% respectively. The NEET rate is higher for female youth (79%) than for males (41%). The NEET rate is also higher among youth 19 to 24 years of age (67%) than among those aged 15 to 18 (54%).

Figure 61. *Main reasons for school dropout among youth*
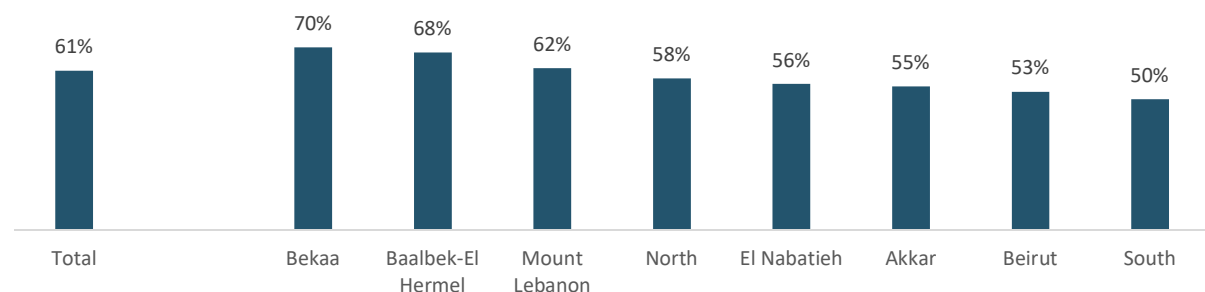
Figure 62. *NEET rate, by governorate*

22 *OECD (2013) Education at a Glance 2013: OECD Indicators. Paris: OECD.*

HEALTH

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KEY FINDINGS

Syrian refugees in Lebanon access health services through hospitals, primary health care centres, and mobile health services. This chapter looks at access and barriers to both primary health care and hospital care. It also analyses the impact of water, sanitation and shelter on the health of infants and young children.

- There was an eight percentage point increase in households reporting that they required primary health care (PHC) services, but access remained relatively stable with 87% of households reporting that they received the required care. Reported access varied by region, from a low of 70% in Beirut and Mount Lebanon to a high of 98% in Akkar. The vast majority of households accessed services through PHC outlets.

- Cost (which includes cost of the service, cost of treatment/medication and/ or transportation costs) was the biggest barrier to accessing PHC, but half of surveyed households reported receiving subsidized health care and 7% reported accessing free health care, while 20% reported having had to pay in full.

- Similar to 2017, 23% of households reported that they required hospitalization in the previous six months, and three quarters of those who required it were able to access it. As with PHC, cost was the biggest barrier to access.

- Nearly one third of households remained unaware of where to access medical services in case of an emergency.

- For children under the age of two, higher rates of illness were reported by households that did not have access to improved sources of drinking water or improved sanitation facilities, as well as by households residing in non-permanent structures.

Primary Health Care

> *Primary health care* refers to care that does not require hospital admission and includes childhood vaccination, reproductive health care, care for non-communicable diseases and treatment of common illnesses.

Available assistance

Half of households (49%) stated that they benefited from discounted/subsidized PHC assistance. Twenty percent of surveyed refugee households reported that they did not benefit from any PHC assistance and that they paid in full for any care required. Only 7% reported receiving totally free PHC services, with the highest share found in the South (16%) and the lowest in Bekaa (2%). On the other hand, Mount Lebanon and Beirut had the highest shares of refugees who were paying in full for PHC services, at 37% and 23% respectively. Bekaa had the highest share of households benefiting from some type of assistance/subsidization (74%), while Mount Lebanon had by far the lowest share (22%).

Almost one fourth of surveyed households (23%) had visited a doctor in a private clinic at some point during their stay in Lebanon, an increase from 16% in 2017. Refugees residing in El Nabatieh registered the highest rate at 41%, followed by those residing in Bekaa at 26%.
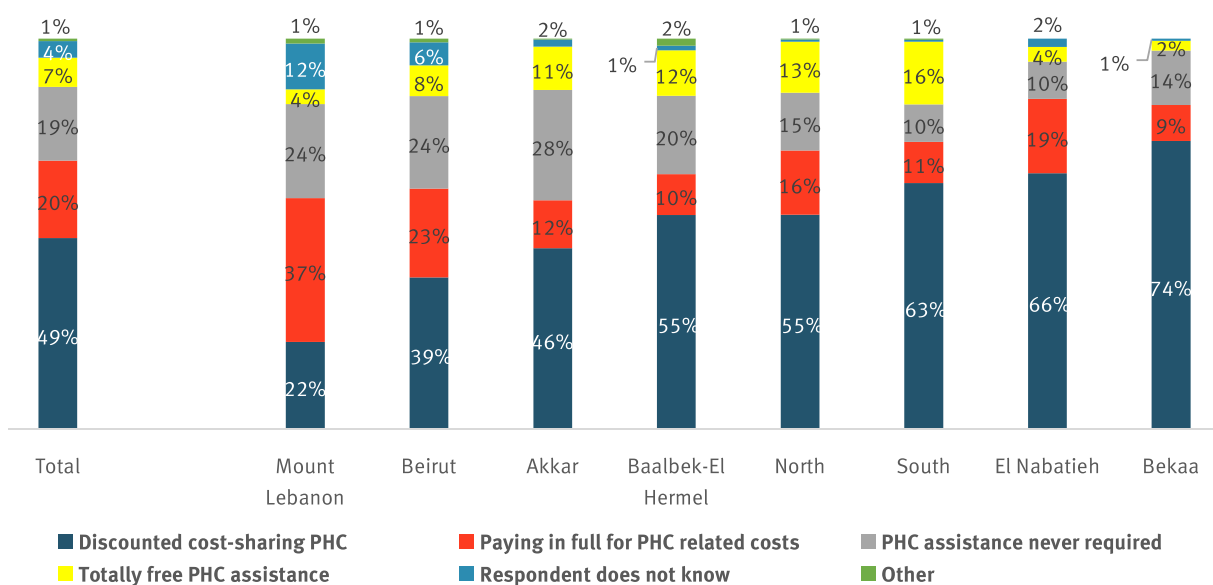
Figure 63. *Types of primary health care assistance from which households reported benefiting, by governorate*
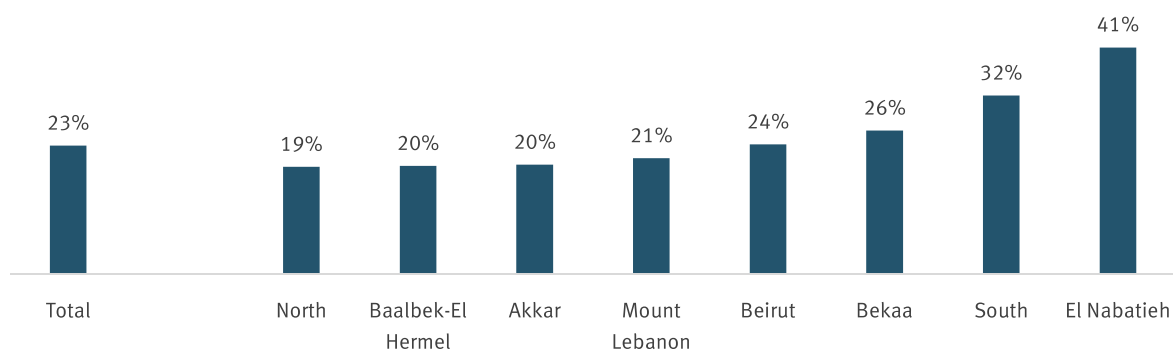
Figure 64. *Households which reported having visited a doctor in a private clinic, by governorate*

The main reason for consulting doctors in private clinics was that refugees tended to trust the doctor/ physician, as cited by 57% of households that made such visits. The close proximity to private clinics was also cited by 16% of households.

There were regional variations in reasons for consulting doctors in private clinics. While trust for the doctor appeared in all governorates as the most common reason, the share of refugees citing it ranged from 43% in Mount Lebanon to 74% in Baalbek-El Hermel. Over a quarter of refugees residing in Mount Lebanon and El Nabatieh cited proximity to the private doctor/clinic as their main reason (27% and 24% respectively), higher than any of the other governorates. Refugees residing in El Nabatieh had the highest share of refugees indicating that they consulted a doctor in a private clinic due to the fact that the private clinic opens in the afternoon (14%). One fifth of refugees residing in the North cited the treatment provided and the way they are received by the private doctor/clinic as their main reasons for visiting.

Seeking PHC services in the past six months

The share of Syrian refugee households who reported requiring Primary Health Care (PHC) services in the previous six months increased to 54%, from 46% in 2017. Variations were apparent across governorates, with Bekaa having the highest percentage of households that required PHC services (72%), followed by El Nabatieh (69%) and Baalbek-El Hermel (68%). Mount Lebanon and Beirut registered the lowest shares, at 38% and 39% respectively.

Access to PHC remained relatively stable with 87% of households reporting that they received the required care (compared to 89% in 2017). As in 2017, Beirut and Mount Lebanon had the highest rates of households reporting that they were unable to access the required PHC service (30% in each governorate), followed by El Nabatieh, where 16% reported not being able to access care. In comparison, only 2% of households in Akkar reported that they did not get the PHC they required. Reasons for regional differences in access to PHC can depend on several factors including the number of PHC facilities that provide subsidized services, geographical accessibility of the facilities, and knowledge among the refugee population about the types of services provided at these facilities.

Cost was by far the main barrier to accessing PHC. Fifty-four percent of households that were unable to access primary health care services cited the inability to afford the cost of care, which included paying for drugs, diagnostic tests and treatment. Fifty-three percent cited their inability to pay for doctors' visits. This was a significant difference from 2017 in which 33% reported costs for health services as a barrier to accessing care. Transportation cost was another common barrier to PHC access, cited by 29% of Syrian refugee households that could not access the service. On the other hand, the share of respondents not knowing where to go for care reduced from 17% in 2017 to 9% in 2018.
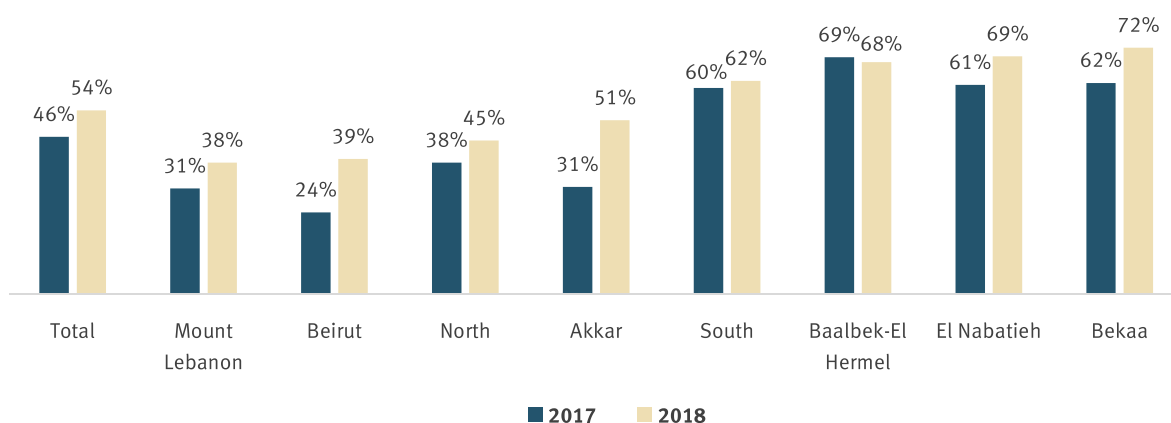
Figure 65. *Households that reported requiring PHC services in the previous six months by governorate*
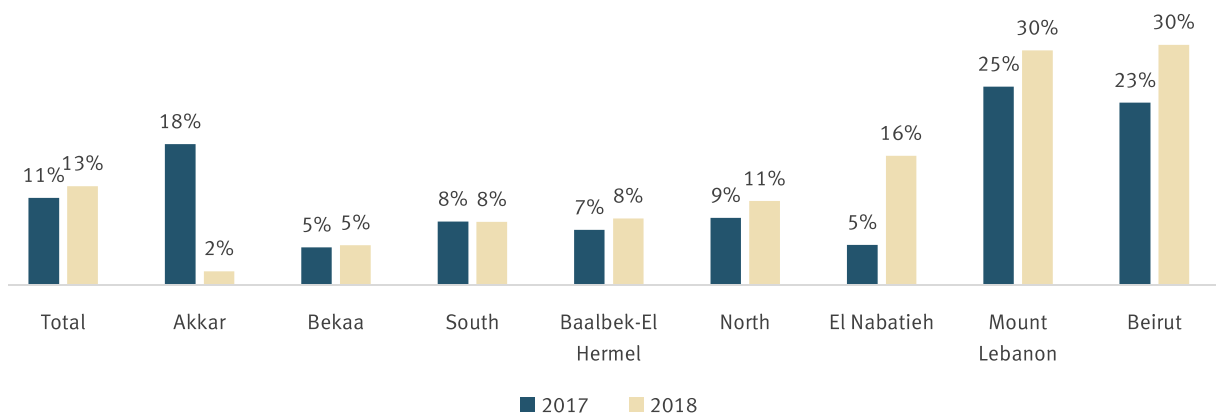
Figure 66. *Percentage of households that required PHC but did not access it, by governorate*
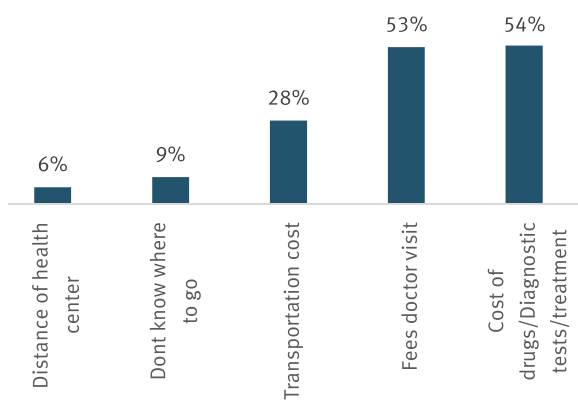
Figure 67. *Reported barriers to accessing primary health care*

Of the refugee households that were able to access primary health care services in the previous six months, 86% relied on primary health care outlets.[23] A small share of households (11%) reported accessing PHC through a private clinic. A less common means of access was through a mobile medical unit (2%).

While across governorates the most common means of accessing health care in the previous six months was through a primary health care outlet, there were notable differences in the proportion of households who accessed PHC through private clinics.

The largest shares of households who reported accessing PHC through private clinics were found in Mount Lebanon (28%) and Beirut (23%). Akkar had the lowest proportion of households accessing PHC through private clinics (4%), while 6% of refugees residing in Akkar reported accessing primary health care through mobile medical units.

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23 It is important to note that the accessibility results in the VASyR do not only reflect services provided by the MoPH network but also any PHC services accessed by the refugees, including dispensaries, pharmacies, private clinics and others. In addition, access cannot be equated with the quality of care provided, which may vary.
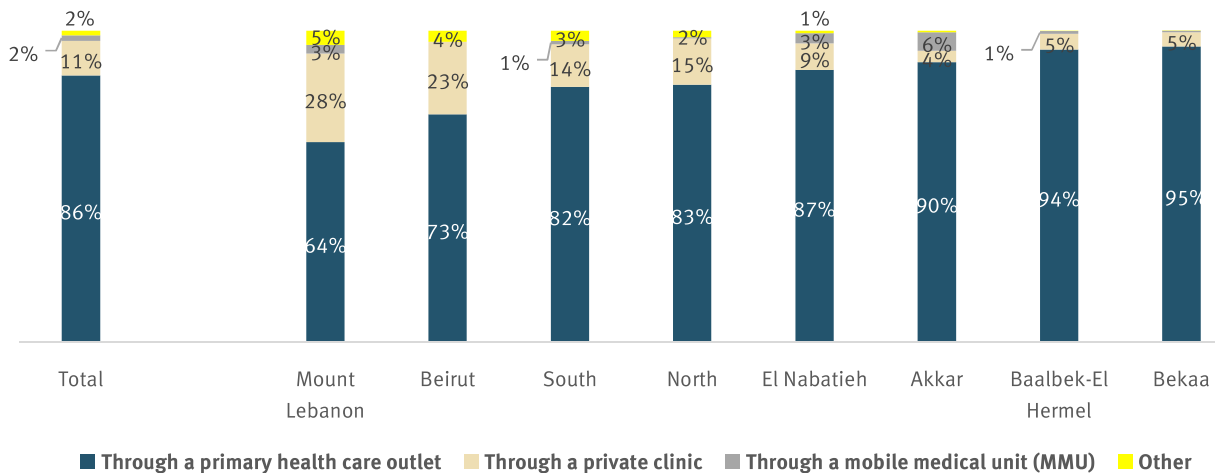
Figure 68. *Means of accessing primary health care in the previous six months, by governorate*

Hospital care

Available assistance

Six of ten households reported that they had never required assistance for hospital care. Twenty-seven percent stated that they received some assistance for hospital care as a financial contribution from UNHCR. Just 2% of surveyed refugee households did not need any financial assistance for hospitalization, as medical insurance was available to them. Four percent cited that they received totally free hospital care, with the highest share found in the North (7%) and the lowest in El Nabatieh (1%). On the other hand, refugees residing in Mount Lebanon and Bekaa had the lowest shares by far of households benefiting from discounted secondary health care services (24% and 28% respectively), while refugees residing in El Nabatieh had the highest (48%).

Hospital care in the past six months

Twenty-three percent of Syrian refugee households reported that they required hospitalization in the past six months, similar to 2017 (24%). The highest share was found in El Nabatieh (36%), while Beirut and Mount Lebanon had the lowest shares of households that required such services (17% and 18% respectively).
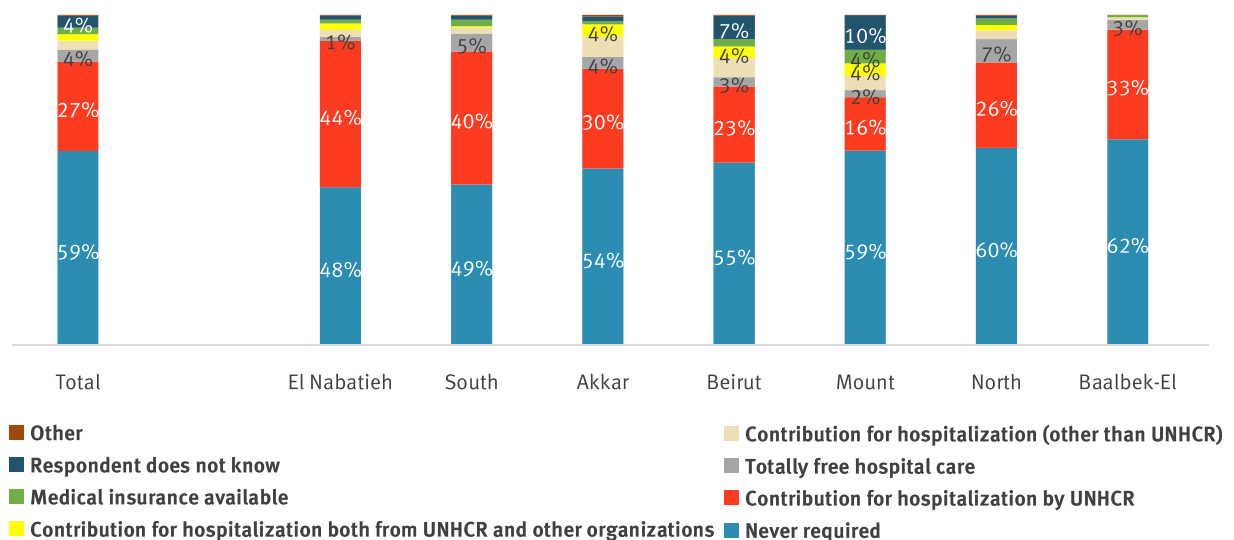
Figure 69. *Types of hospitalization assistance reported by households, by governorate*
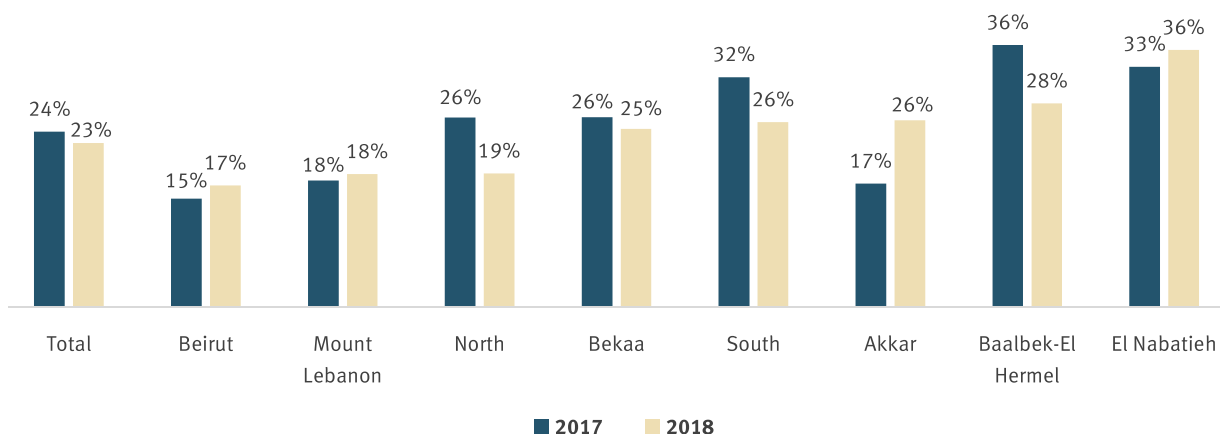
Figure 70. *Households that reported requiring hospitalization in the previous six months, by governorate*
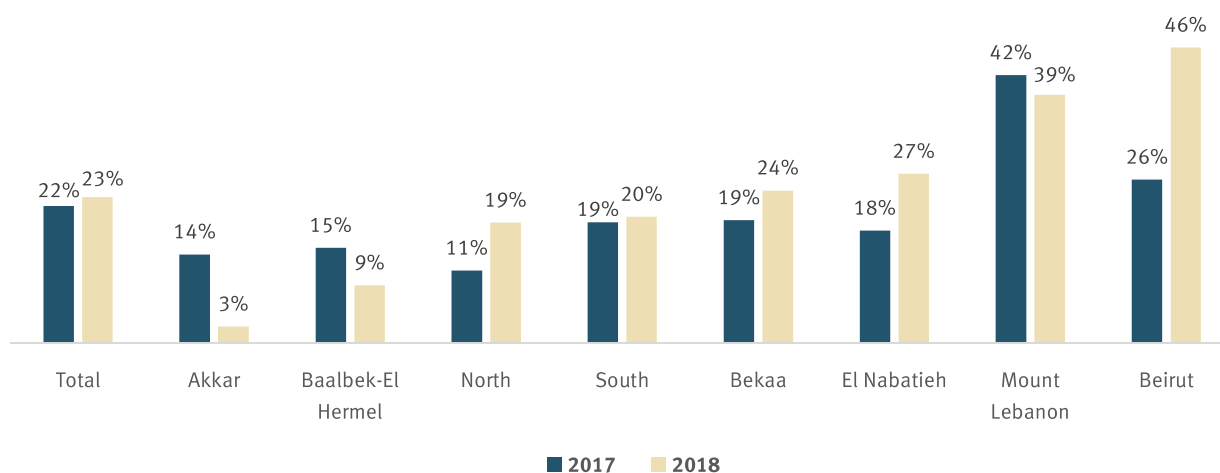
Figure 71. *Percentage of households who were unable to access the needed hospital care, by governorate*

Similar to accessing PHC, access to hospitalization remained stable over the past year, with three quarters of households reporting being able to access hospitalization (77% in 2018, compared to 78% in 2017). Regional variations in access to hospitalization are similar to those for PHC, with Beirut and Mount Lebanon having the highest percentage of households who were unable to get the needed care (46% and 39% respectively). For Beirut, this was a significant increase from 26% in 2017. Only 3% of households in Akkar and 9% in Baalbek-El Hermel reported that they were unable to access hospitalization when needed.

Sixty-nine percent of households that reported needing but not accessing hospitalization in the previous six months cited cost of treatment as the main barrier to access. As for PHC, this was an increase from 2017, when the corresponding figure was 53%. Other commonly cited barriers included transportation costs (33%) and the inability to secure a deposit (21%), which resulted in their case being rejected by the hospital.
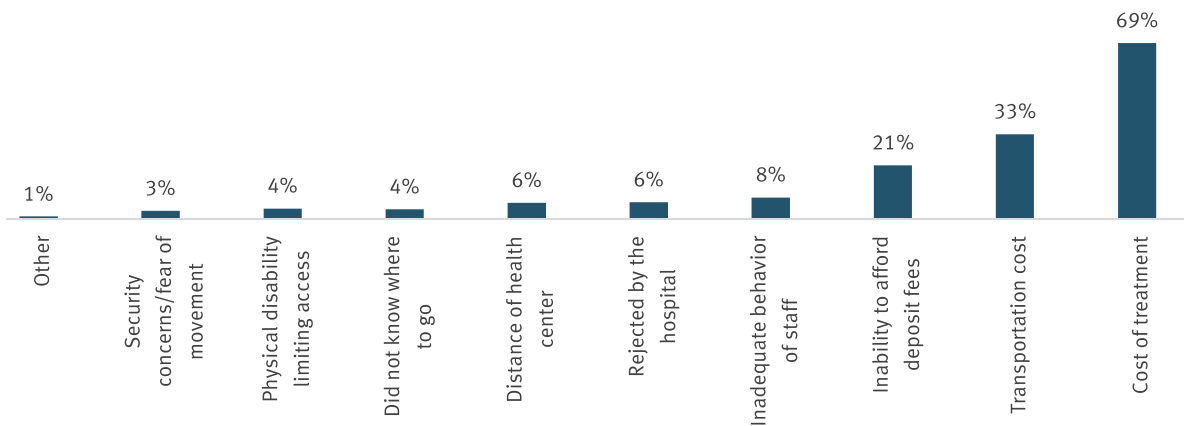
Figure 72. *Reported barriers to hospitalization*

Health care with a gender lens

Male-headed and female-headed households accessed discounted/subsidized PHC assistance and free PHC services in similar proportions.

Female-headed households were less likely to have visited a doctor in a private clinic than as compared to their male-headed counterparts (19% versus 24%), although females chose to do so for similar reasons to males (primarily due to trust in the doctor, followed by proximity to the clinic).

While households headed by males and females required and received PHC services in the same proportions, male-headed households were more likely to have reported requiring hospital health care compared to female-headed households (24% versus 17%).

Knowledge of emergency medical services

A significant share of households (30%) remained unaware of where to access medical services in case of an emergency, which was an increase compared to 2017 at 26%. The highest shares were found in Beirut and Mount Lebanon, where 42% and 59% respectively of households indicated that they did not know where to access medical services in case of emergency. This was a notable jump in Beirut, where just 14% of households reported not knowing where to access medical services in 2017.
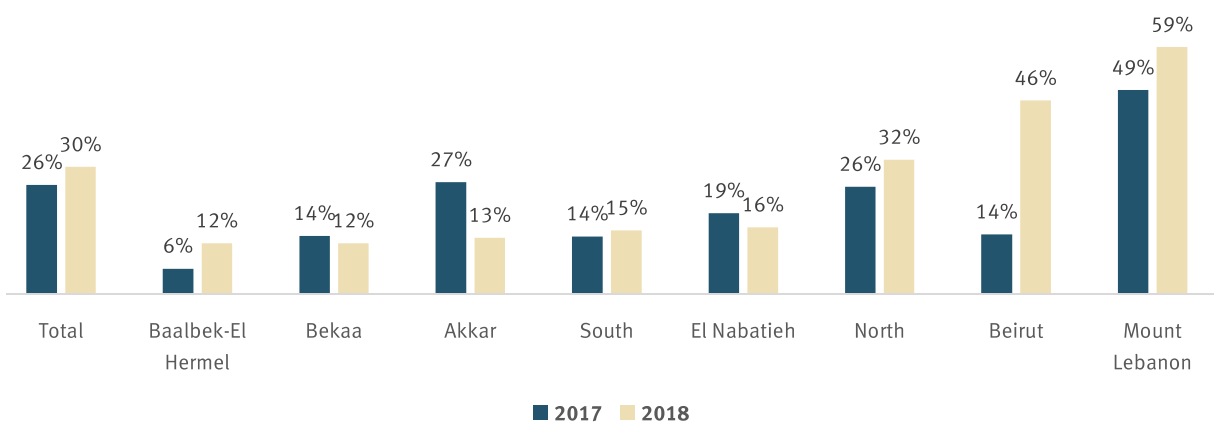
Figure 73. *Percentage of households that reported knowing where to access medical services in case of an emergency, by governorate*

Children's health

The share of refugee children under the age of two who were reported to have been sick in the two weeks prior to the survey increased to 41%, from 34% in 2017. The vast majority of those children had fever at 82%, while 67% had a cough and 53% had diarrhoea.
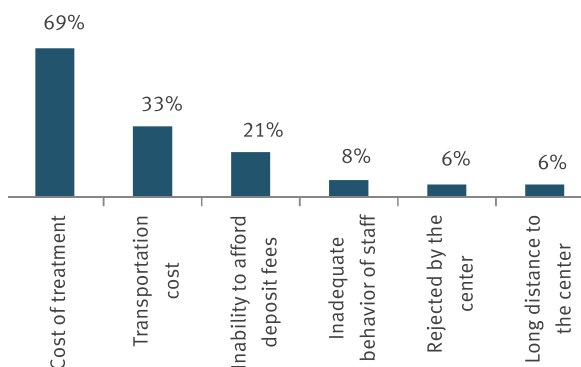
Figure 74. *Types of sickness reported among refugee children under the age of two*

Moreover, 24% of refugee children who had diarrhoea (13% of all children under the age of two) suffered from severe complications which required a doctor's consultation or hospitalization. Similarly, 24% of those who had a cough (20% of all children under the age of two) suffered from a respiratory infection which required serious medical attention.

Most households (90%) with a child suffering from a disease in the previous two weeks reported not having any problems accessing primary health care.

Impact of water and sanitation on the health of infants and young children

There was a slightly higher proportion of children under the age of two in households without access to improved drinking water who reported illness (54% compared to 48% in households with access to improved drinking water). Similarly, in households without access to improved sanitation facilities, 59% of households reported illness among infants under the age of two. This is compared to 47% of households with access to improved drinking facilities.
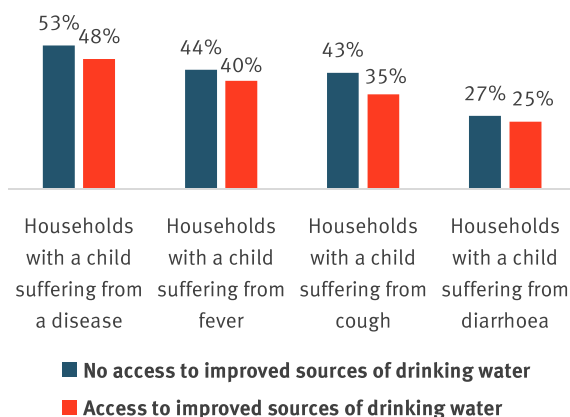
Figure 75. *Percentage of households who reported illness among infants under the age of two by access to improved drinking water sources*
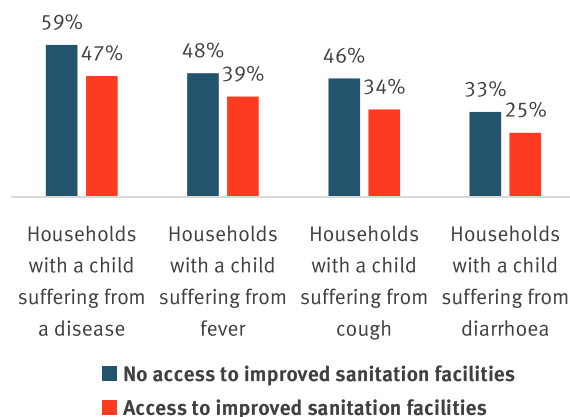
Figure 76. *Percentage of households who reported illness among infants under the age of two by access to improved sanitation facilities*

Higher proportions of refugee children under the age of two living in non-permanent structures reported illness more frequently (56%) compared to those residing in non-residential structures (49%) and residential shelters (46%). This was true for most types of reported illnesses, including fever, cough and skin disease. Diarrhoea, however, was more common in residential shelters compared to other types of shelters.
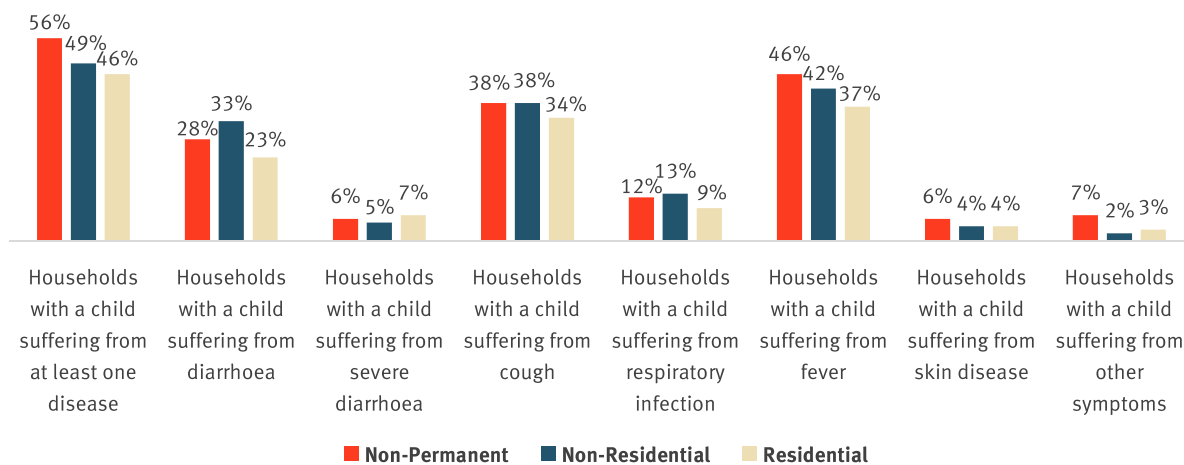
Figure 77. *Percentage of households who reported sickness among children under the age of two by shelter type*

Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices

The assessment examined infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices in Syrian refugee households. Information was collected on 1,302 children aged 6-23 months and 448 infants under six months old.

Key findings

- Exclusive breastfeeding was reported for 42% of infants under 6 months of age. The share of children between 12 and 15 months of age who were breastfed the previous day was reported at 50%.
- For children aged 6 to 23 months, 93% of breastfed children and 35% of non-breastfed children were fed the minimum acceptable frequency of meals.
- Just 17% of children aged 6 to 23 months were fed a diverse diet on the previous day, and for children living in households with a per capita expenditure below the Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB), that figure dropped to 13%.

Breastfeeding

The share of Syrian refugee infants under 6 months of age who were exclusively breastfed was 42%.[24] Results revealed that for children between 12 and 15 months of age, the share who were fed breast milk the previous day was 50%.

Complementary feeding

Complementary feeding includes solid, semi-solid, soft foods, or other liquids in addition to breast milk. The percentage of children between 6 and 8 months of age who received complementary feeding was 45%.

Minimum diet diversity

According to the WHO guidelines[25] (2008) for assessing infant and young child feeding practices, children 6-23 months old should consume a minimum of four food groups out of seven to meet the minimum diet diversity target, independent of age and breastfeeding status.[26] In 2018, only 17% of Syrian refugee children between the ages of 6 and 23 months were fed a diverse diet on the previous day, consisting of four or more food groups.
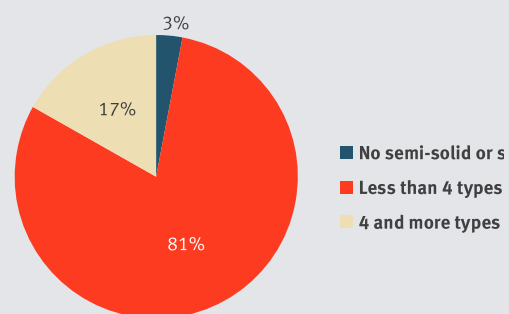
Figure 78. *Minimum dietary diversity for children between 6 and 23 months of age*

The situation was worse when comparing the minimum dietary diversity to the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) categories. Results indicated that children belonging to households with higher minimum expenditure levels were more likely to receive a more diverse diet, and vice versa. Indeed, for children aged 6 to 23 months living in households with a per capita expenditure below the Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB), only 13% received foods from four or more food groups. That share increased to 29% for children living in households that had a per capita expenditure above 125 percent of the SMEB (US$ 143).

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24 No segregation by governorate was done since the total number of infants under six months of age was low.

25 Available at: http://www.who.int/maternal_child_adolescent/ documents/9789241596664/en/.

26 The seven food groups are: 1. Grains, roots and tubers; 2. Pulses and nuts; 3. Dairy products (milk, yogurt, cheese); 4. meats (red meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats); 5. Eggs; 6. Vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables; 7. other fruits and vegetables.
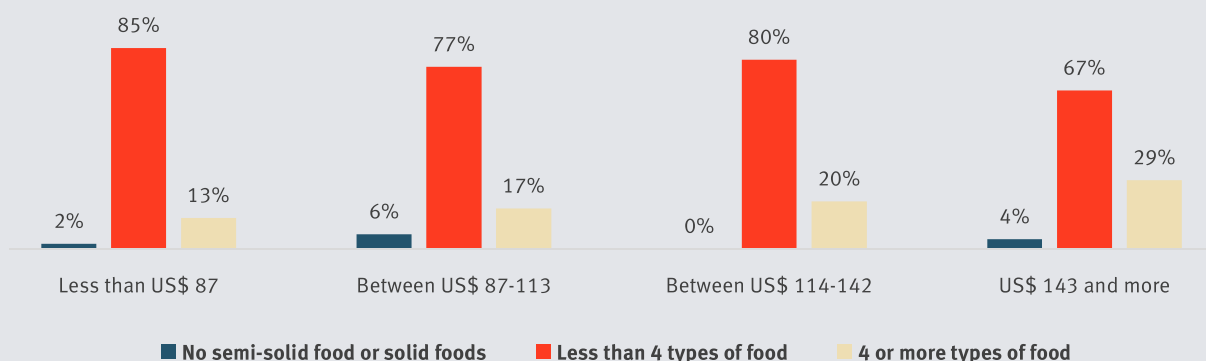
Figure 79. *Minimum dietary diversity for children between 6 and 23 months of age across Minimum Expenditure Basket categories*

Minimum acceptable meal frequency

WHO defines the acceptable meal frequency for young children as follows:

- 2 meals/day for breastfed infants (6-8 months old)
- 3 meals/day for breastfed children (9-23 months old)
- 4 meals/day for non-breastfed children (6-23 months old)

Caregivers reported that almost two thirds (64%) of children between 6 and 23 months of age were receiving the minimum acceptable number of meals[27] every day. There were significant variations between breastfed and non-breastfed children: those who were breastfed had a much higher share meeting the acceptable meal frequency rate (93%) compared to those who were not breastfed (35%).

With regard to the different types of food groups consumed the previous day, the most commonly three food groups across the different age groups were milk formula, cereals and dairy, while the least commonly consumed food group was meat and fish. Results indicated considerable differences between age groups. For infant formula, the highest consumption rates were among infants aged 6 to 8 months (58%) and 9 to 11 months (57%); it then decreased to 38% among 12 to 15 months of age and to 28% among 16 to 23 months. Furthermore, the age group that consumed cereals and dairy the least was the youngest (6 to 8 months), with consumption at 68% and 42%, respectively. However, consumption of cereals and dairy increased by age, reaching 83% and 68%, respectively, for toddlers aged 16 to 23 months.
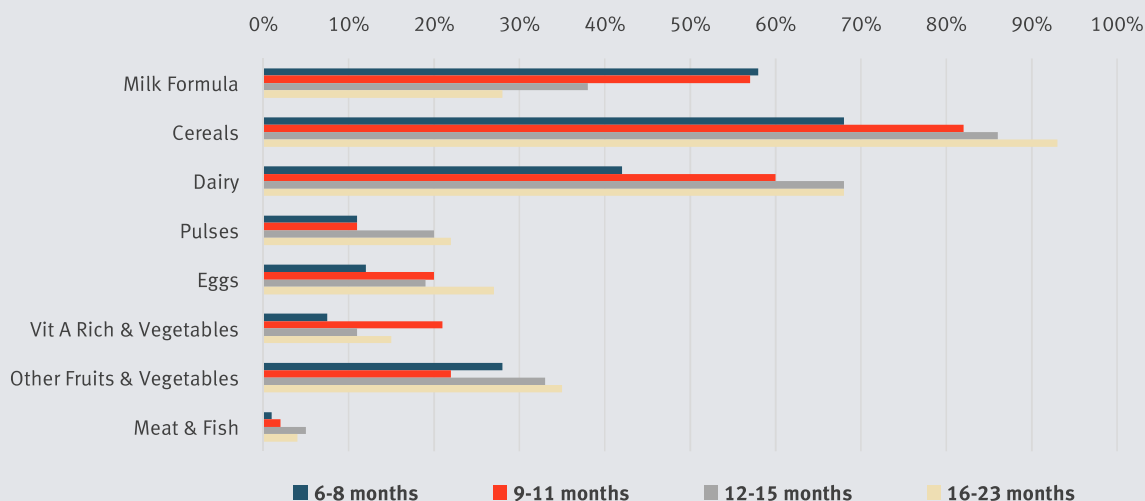
Figure 80. *Share of children consuming different food groups the previous day by age group*

27 Meals include both meals and snacks.

FOOD CONSUMPTION

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KEY FINDINGS

Food consumption is the cornerstone of food security analysis. The indicators in this chapter capture the dimensions related to food consumption which are the basis for classifying households according to their food security status. Quantity of food is measured by the number of meals consumed, while quality and diversity are captured through the Food Consumption Score (FCS) and Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS).

- The share of households with acceptable food consumption increased by nearly five percentage points (from 62% in 2017 to 67% in 2018), yet one third of Syrian refugees continued to consume an inadequate diet.

- Overall, there was a slight improvement in the daily dietary intake compared to 2017, as the proportion of households with low dietary diversity decreased by 2%.

- Analysing by gender of the head of household, there is both a larger share with poor consumption and lower dietary diversity in female-headed households than in male.

Number of meals consumed

The number of meals consumed per day by both children under five and adults has been increasing since 2016. On average, adults consumed 2.2 meals per day, a slight increase compared to 2017 (2.1 meals) while children under five augmented the number of meals consumed per day from 2.4 in 2017 to 3.0 in 2018.

While the number of meals consumed by adults per day changed only slightly at the national level, the average meals per day continued to vary by governorate, as illustrated in Figure 81. Households in the South and Baalbek-El Hermel reported the highest number of meals consumed per day by adult members. At the district level, the number of meals consumed dropped in the northern districts (El Batroun, Zgharta, Bcharre) and in Mount Lebanon (Akkar and Chouf). On the other hand, it increased notably in the districts of Marjaayoun, Baalbek, Hasbaya, Zahle and Rachaya.

The average number of meals consumed by children under five increased by 20% in 2018 compared to 2017. In line with the number of meals consumed by adults, the highest number of meals consumed by children was found in Baalbek-El Hermel, the South and Bekaa governorates. At the district level, children under five consumed more meals per day in 2018 than 2017 in most, except for Chouf, Akkar, El Batroun and Zgharta.

Number of meals consumed by refugees per day

	2016	2017	2018
adults	1.8	2.1	2.2
children	2.3	2.4	3.0
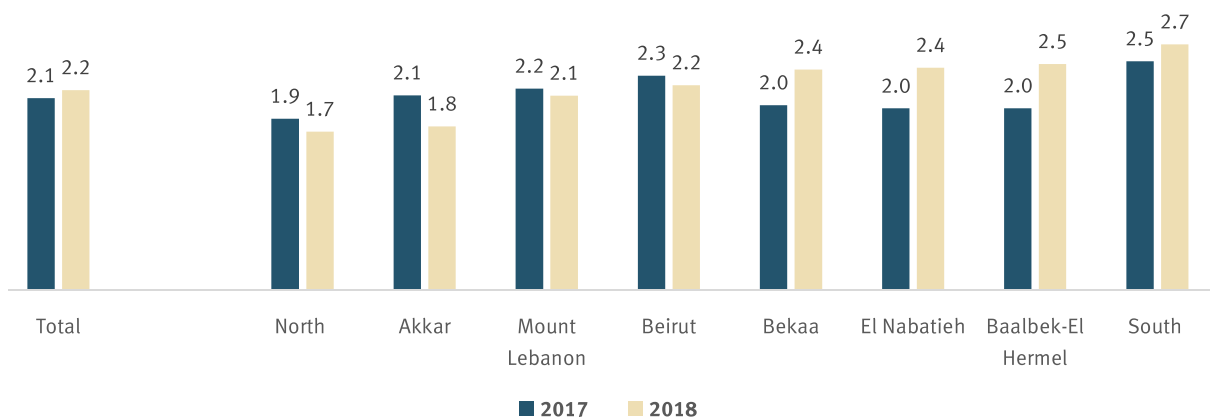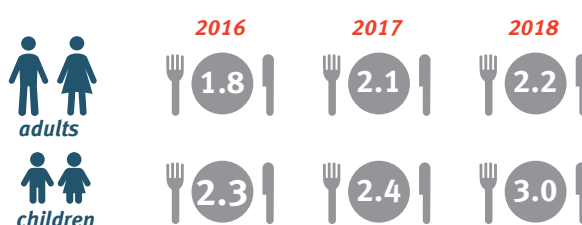
Figure 81. *Number of meals consumed by adults per day by governorate*
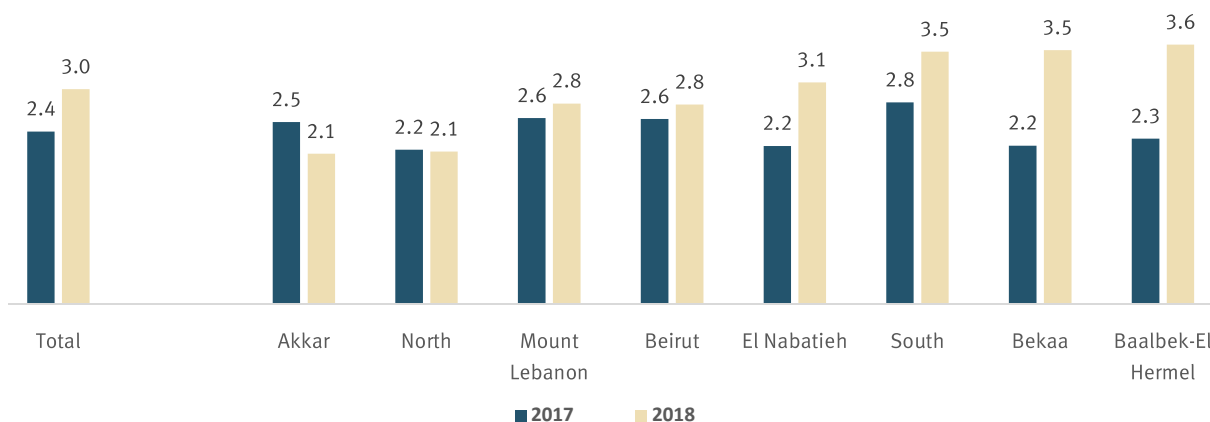
Figure 82. *Number of meals consumed by children per day by governorate*

Food consumption

The Food Consumption Score[28] (FCS) is a composite indicator based on dietary diversity, food frequency, and relative nutritional importance of the various food groups consumed over a recall period of seven days. The higher the FCS, the higher the dietary diversity and frequency. High food consumption increases the probability that a household achieves nutritional adequacy. FCS classifies households into one of three categories: poor, borderline and acceptable food consumption.

In 2018, the share of households with acceptable food consumption increased by nearly five percentage points, from 62% (2017) to 66.7% (2018). As a result, 4% of all Syrian refugee households moved from borderline food consumption to acceptable, leaving 23% of households with borderline food consumption. Finally, there was no major difference in the share of households with poor food consumption (10.2%), with a decrease of less than 1% compared to 2017 (11%). Looking at the data by gender of the household head, 13% of female-headed households had poor food consumption compared to 9.5% of male-headed.

The overall food consumption situation improved slightly in 2018 at the national level, with notable improvements in Akkar,[29] Bekaa and El Nabatieh. The governorates that reported an increased share of households with poor and borderline consumption are: Mount Lebanon, South and North.[30]

The proportion of districts with more than 40% poor and borderline consumption remained the same as in 2017 (7 out of 26 districts); however, geographical differences were observed compared to the previous year, particularly in El Meten, El Batroun, Zgharta, Marjaayoun, Baabda, Chouf and Jezzine. Similar to 2017, Baabda and Jezzine still showed a high percentage of households with poor and borderline food consumption.

Food consumption improved in Akkar, El Hermel, El Minieh-Dennie, Jbeil, Zahle, West Bekaa, Hasbaya, Bent Jbeil and Saida.
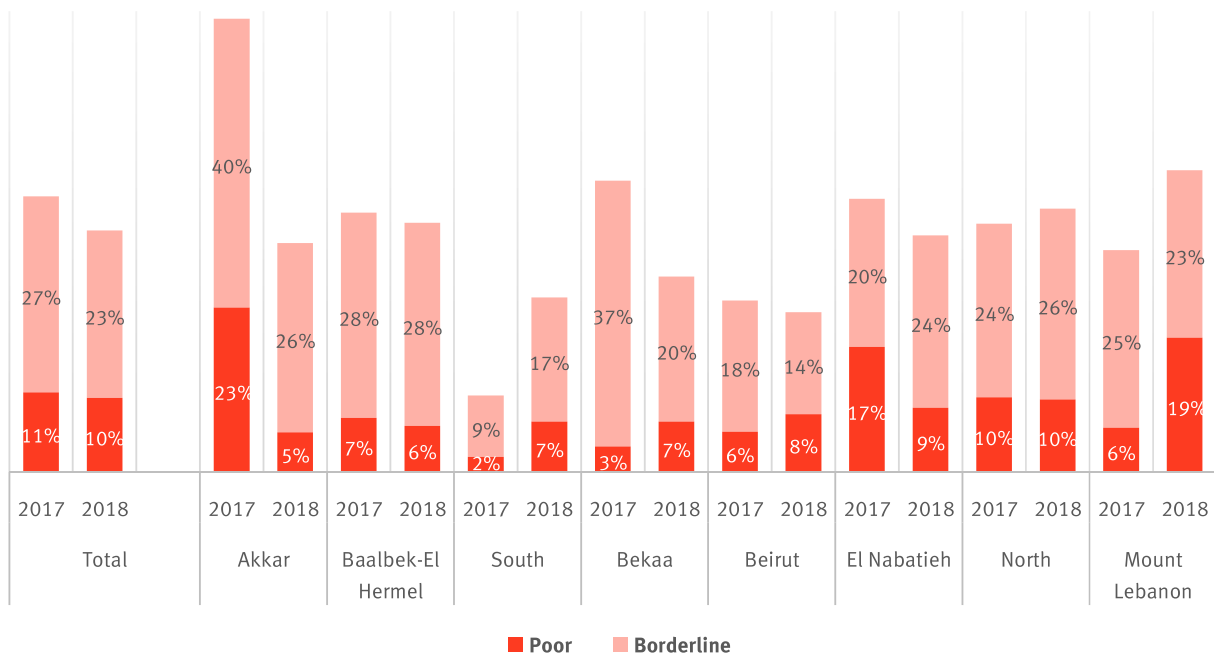
Figure 83. *Households with poor and borderline food consumption 2017 and 2018 by governorate*

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28 A detailed explanation on FCS calculation and classification can be found in Annex 2.

29 The improvement in Akkar might be due to bias during the data collection in 2017 as the results of 2018 have been validated during ad-hoc workshops.

30 Reduction in food consumption in these areas could be explained by increases in rent, therefore households allocated fewer resources to the purchase of food (source VASyR workshops).

Percentage of households with poor and borderline food consumption

- 0%-10%
- 11% - 20%
- 21% - 30%
- 31% - 40%
- > 40%
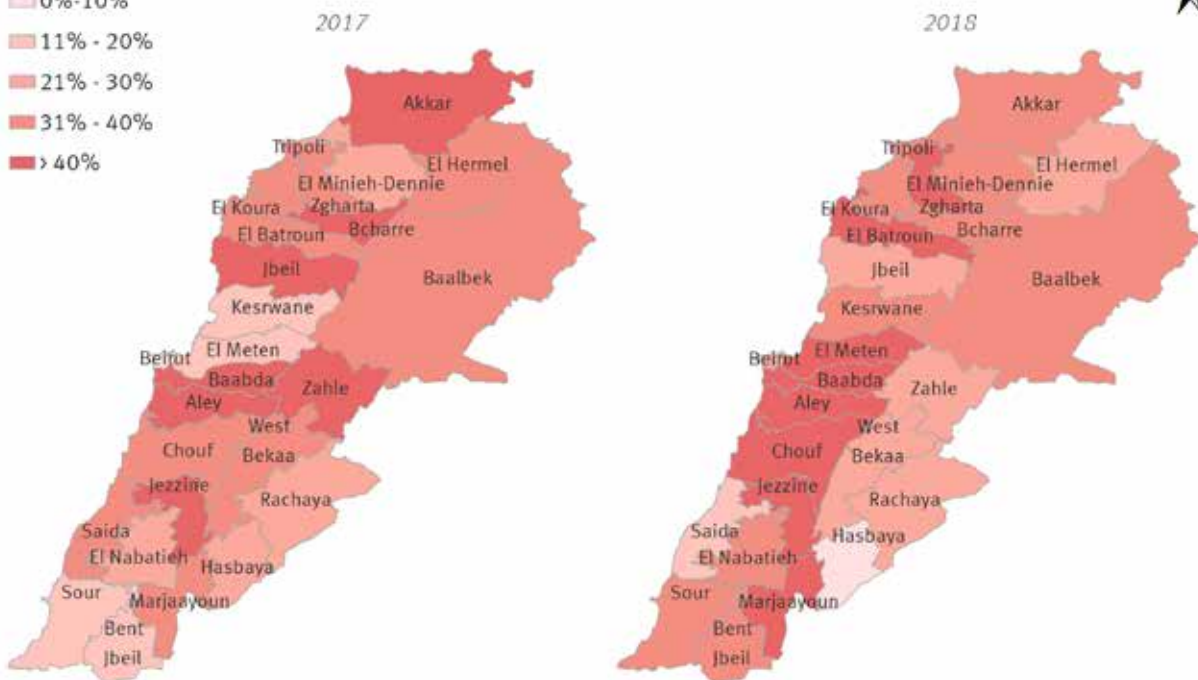
2017

2018

The designation employed and the presentation of material in the map(s) do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of WFP concerning the legal of constitutional status of any country, territory, city or sea, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Map 2. *Households with poor and borderline food consumption*

Food Consumption Score Nutrition quality analysis

The information gathered to develop the FCS provides a wealth of data which was also used to calculate the food consumption score nutrient[31] (FCS-N), an indicator used to inform about nutrient-rich food groups consumed by households. These nutrients are essential for nutritional health and well-being: protein (essential for growth), iron (to prevent anemia) and vitamin A (to prevent blindness, and essential for the immune system, growth, development and reproduction).

Overall, improvements in nutrient consumption were seen in the survey results, including a three percentage point increase in vitamin A consumption and a five percentage point increase in protein consumption.

■ Never consumed   **■ Consumed 1 to 6 times a week**   **■ Daily consumption**
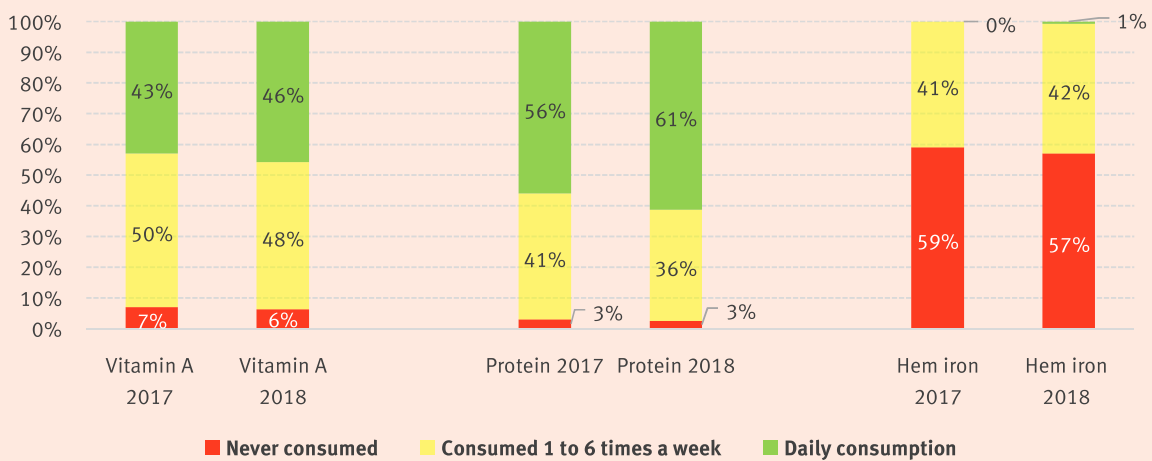
Figure 84. *Food consumption nutrition score categories 2017-2018*

At the district level, the highest percentages of households consuming food groups rich in vitamin A, proteins and hem iron on a daily basis were reported in Beirut, Bent Jbeil, El Meten and El Nabatieh. At the other end of the spectrum, the lowest consumption of these food groups was reported in Akkar, El Batroun, Bcharre and Zgharta.[32]

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31 For more details on FCS-N refer to this link: https://resources.vam.wfp.org/sites/default/files/FCS-N Guidance final version.pdf.
32 Annex 4 shows FCS-N food group consumption by district.

Dietary diversity

Household Diet Diversity[33] is a proxy measure of household food access. To better reflect a quality diet, the number of different food groups consumed is calculated on a weekly and daily basis and categorized into Household Weekly Diet Diversity (HWDD) and Household Daily Average Diet Diversity (HDADD).[34] The household dietary diversity is meant to show, in a snapshot, the ability of a household to access food. Studies have shown that an increase in dietary diversity is associated with improved socio-economic status and household food security.[35]

Households were consuming a more diversified diet compared to 2017, with a slight increase in diversity on a weekly basis of 0.3 food groups. In addition, there was an increase of five percentage points in households consuming 9 or more food groups[36] per week compared to the previous year. Looking at the data by gender of the household head, 13% of female-headed households had lower dietary diversity (8.9 food groups consumed) than male-headed (9.2 food groups).

Overall, there was a slight improvement in the daily dietary intake compared to 2017, as the proportion of households with low dietary diversity decreased by 2%.

While there was an overall improvement, at the district level the percentage of households consuming less than six food groups per week varied compared to 2017, with remarkable decreases in Jbeil, Akkar, El Koura, Chouf and Bcharre, and increases in Marjaayoun, El Meten and Keserwan.

On a daily basis, the average number of food groups went from 5.6 food groups per day to 5.8 (out of 12 food groups). Overall, there was a slight improvement in the daily dietary intake compared to 2017, as the proportion of households with low dietary diversity decreased by 2%. Mount Lebanon was the governorate with the highest percentage of households with low dietary diversity, growing by seven percentage points compared to the previous year. In Akkar, however, more than 22% of Syrian refugee households increased their daily dietary diversity, in line with the decrease in the poor food consumption category. Nearly half of the households living in the South had high dietary diversity, consuming more than 6.5 food groups per day. Low dietary diversity increased within 11 districts, notably in El Meten, Keserwan, Sour, El Nabatieh, Bent Jbeil and Chouf, while it decreased by more than 20 percentage points in Jbeil, Jezzine and Akkar.

Table 8. *HWDD and HDADD groups and mean in 2017 and 2018*

	Household Weekly Diet Diversity				Household Daily Diet Diversity			
	‹=6 food groups	7 - 8 food groups	›=9 food groups	mean food groups	‹4.5 food groups	4.5-6.4 food groups	›=6.5 food groups	mean food groups
2017	9.6%	25.4%	65%	8.9	18.5%	53.3 %	28.2 %	5.6
2018	6.5 %	23.5 %	70%	9.2	16.7 %	54.7%	28.7 %	5.6

33 Guidelines for measuring household and individual dietary diversity. (FAO 2010). http://www.fao.org/3/a-i1983e.pdf
34 Detailed methodology of these indicators is explained in Annex 2.
35 Dietary Diversity as a Food Security Indicator, John F. Hoddinott and Yisehac Yohannes. Food Consumption and Nutrition Division, International Food Policy Research Institute 2033 K Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20006 U.S.A. 2002.
36 Out of the 12 standard food groups considered in the Household Dietary Diversity Score (FAO 2010).
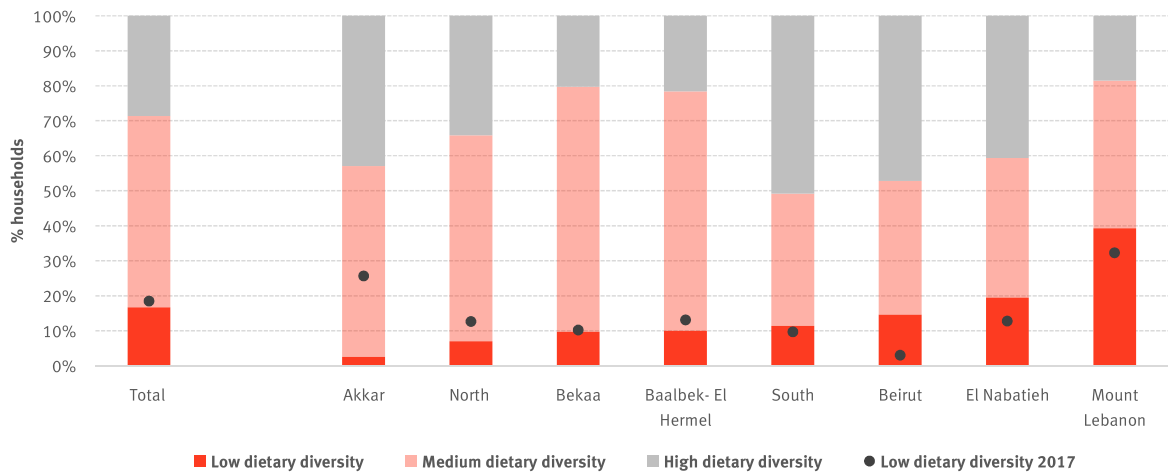
Figure 85. *Household daily dietary diversity groups 2017 and 2018, by governorate*

Households increased their consumption of the cereals food group (including bread/pasta and potatoes). Furthermore, in 2018 the consumption of eggs, vegetables and fruits increased compared to 2017. However, the consumption of Vitamin A rich fruits and vegetables and of meat groups remained low (less than one day per week).

Note, as per FAO 2010 guidelines, 12 food standards groups are used for the calculation of HDDS. However, in the 2017 and 2016 VASyR reports the calculation was made using 11 food groups since the 2016 data missed the roots & tubers food group. For the 2018 report, the standard 12 food groups were used, and the same methodology was applied on the 2017 VASyR data to create the HDDS calculation based on the 12 food groups.
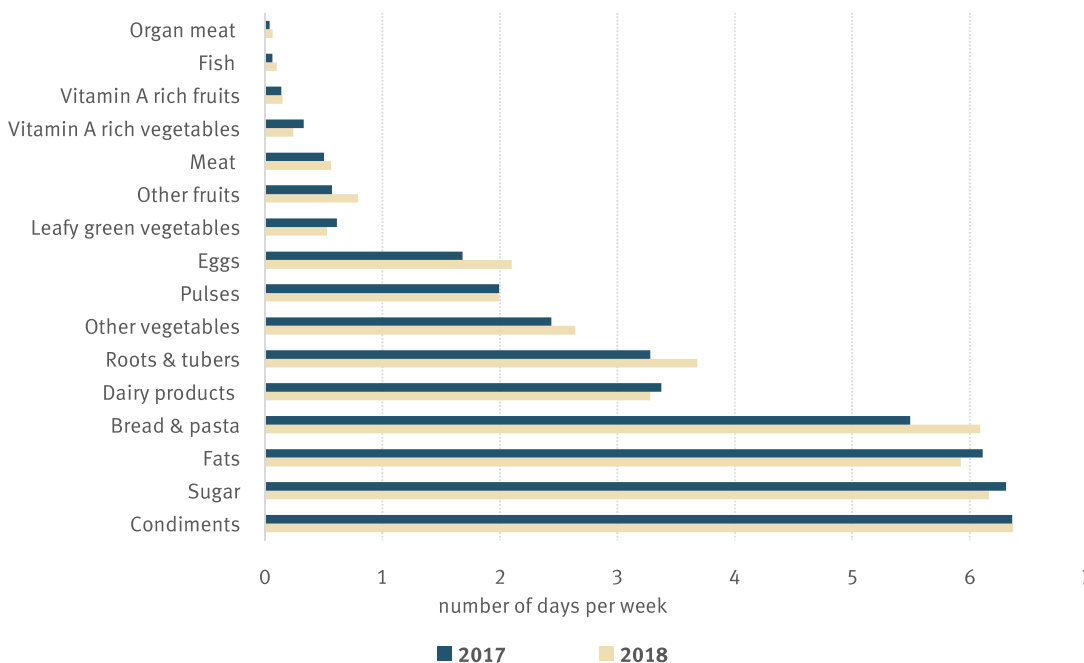
Figure 86. *Number of days per week food groups were consumed*

ECONOMIC VULNERABILITY

KEY FINDINGS

This chapter describes the economic vulnerability of Syrian refugee households in Lebanon. For the purpose of this analysis, several dimensions are taken into account: composition and amount of expenditures, Survival and Minimum Expenditure Basket (S)MEB, and debt.

- Average per capita monthly expenditure increased by 13% to US$ 111, indicating that households had more resources to cover their needs.

- Over half (51%) of Syrian refugee households had expenditures below the Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB) of US$ 2.90 per person per day, unable to meet survival needs of food, health and shelter. This was the first decrease in this figure since 2015.

- A decrease was seen in poverty levels and average per capita monthly expenditures increased in 2018, indicating that households are less economically vulnerable. However, 69% remain below the poverty line.

- Similar to 2017, nearly 9 out of 10 households acquired debt and 82% borrowed money during the three months prior to the survey, showing that Syrian refugee households continued to lack enough resources to cover their essential needs.

- At the governorate level, there was a reduction in the food expenditure share—that is, a reduction in economic vulnerability—in six of the eight governorates. Food expenditure share increased slightly, however, in both Beirut and the South. In addition, the amount of expenditure on rent increased by two percentage points.

- The vulnerability of female-headed households decreased over the past year, with declines in the share of households with a female head below the MEB. Overall households headed by females remained more vulnerable than those headed by males.

Monthly per capita expenditures

In 2018, Syrian refugees in Lebanon reported an average per capita monthly expenditure of US$ 111, representing an increase of US$ 13 compared to 2017 (US$ 98). This means households had more resources to cover their needs. While the increase was not even across governorates, all but Baalbek-El Hermel reported an increase in the per capita monthly expenditure. Beirut remained the governorate with the highest per capita expenditure (US$ 160), followed by Mount Lebanon (US$ 145) and the North (US$ 123). As in 2017, Baalbek-El Hermel and Bekaa confirmed the lowest per capita expenditure.

Expenditures per capita also showed significant variations by district. El Meten reported the highest expenditure (US$ 180), followed by Kesrwane (US$ 172) and Beirut (US$ 160). Conversely, the lowest values were found in Hermel (US$ 64), Baalbek (US$ 66) and Rachaya (US$ 70). Out of 26 districts, four reported a lower per capita expenditure compared to 2017: Marjaayoun, Jezzine, Batroun and Zgharta, with the first registering the largest decrease (from US$ 153 in 2017 to US$ 102 in 2018).

Household expenditure composition

Looking at expenditure at the household level, current patterns were in line with 2017 results. Food (40%), rent (20%) and health (12%) continued to represent the most significant expenses, accounting for nearly 75% of the total. Interestingly, although the average amount of expenditures on food remained stable at US$ 40 per capita per month, food as a share of expenditures decreased by four percentage points compared to 2017, due to the above-mentioned increase in the total expenditures. The second largest share of expenditure remained rent (20%), which registered an increase of two percentage points.
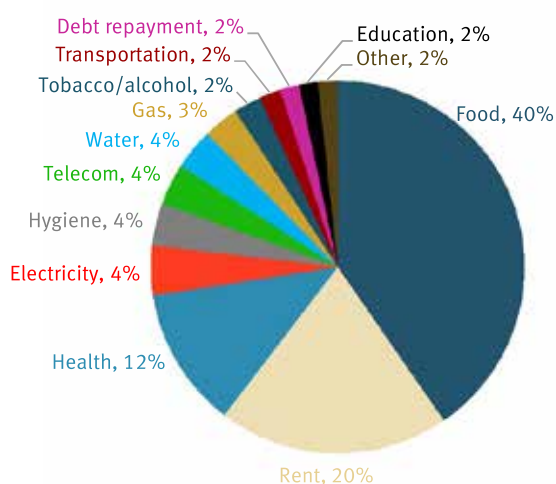
Figure 88. *Average composition of household expenditure*
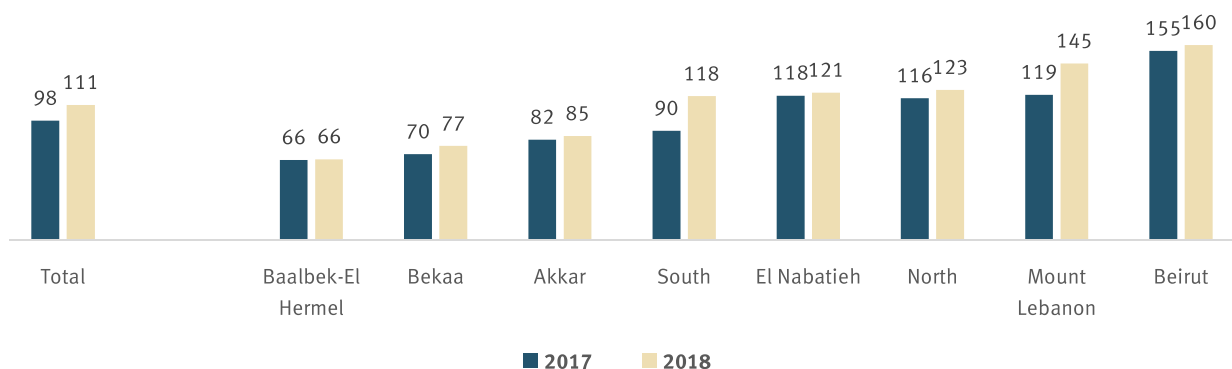
Figure 87. *Per capita monthly expenditures in US$, by governorate*

25%	**Bread & pasta**	**7%**	**Roots and tubers**
13%	**Fruits and vegetables**	**6%**	**Pulses and nuts**
10%	**Dairy**	**5%**	**Sugar**
10%	**Cereals**	**4%**	**Canned food**
8%	**Oil and fat**	**3%**	**Spices**
8%	**Fresh meat**		
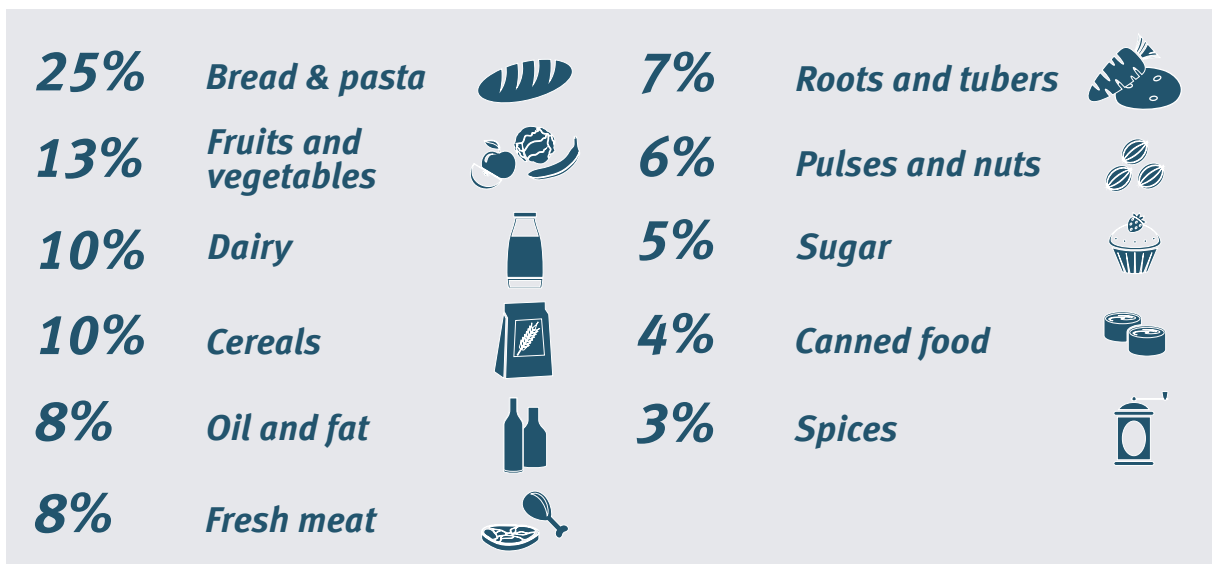
Figure 89. *Average composition of food expenditure*

The composition of food expenditure by type of food, illustrated in Figure 89, was also similar to 2017. Staple foods (bread, pasta, cereals, roots and tubers) accounted for 42% of total food expenditure, indicating a high dependency on these foods in their diet. Households in Mount Lebanon showed the highest percentage (47%) of expenditures on bread and pasta, with less spent on fruit and vegetables in comparison with the other governorates. Beirut also showed a low percentage of money spent on fruit and vegetables, but the one of the highest shares spent on meat (10%), together with the South (11%). Perhaps unsurprisingly, given their relatively lower spending, households in Akkar, Bekaa and Baalbek-El Hermel spent less on meat (7%).
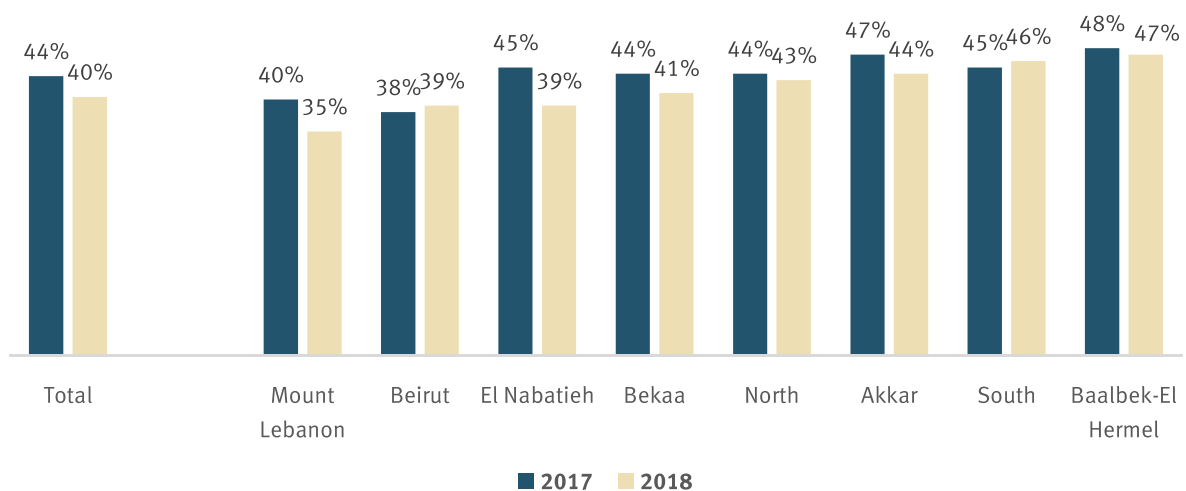
Figure 90. *Average monthly shares of food expenditures in US$, by governorate*

The households with the largest shares of expenditure on food are the most vulnerable. Notably, there was a reduction in the food expenditure share at the governorate level—that is, a reduction in economic vulnerability – in six of the eight governorates. The most significant improvements were in Akkar and Mount Lebanon, where the share of expenditures on food decreased by five and six percentage points, respectively. Food expenditure share increased slightly, however, in both Beirut and the South.

The analysis of rent expenditure share highlights substantial differences by governorate, ranging from 8% of total household expenditure in Baalbek-El Hermel to 31% in Mount Lebanon. Figure 91 shows an overall increase in expenditures on rent at the national level, with the largest increases in rent share found in Beirut and Mount Lebanon (+3% points). Evaluating it by governorate, the exceptions to this increasing trend were found in El Nabatieh, South and Baalbek-El Hermel. El Nabatieh remained stable at 17%, while the South and Baalbek-El Hermel registered a decrease compared to 2017, of three and two percentage points, respectively.
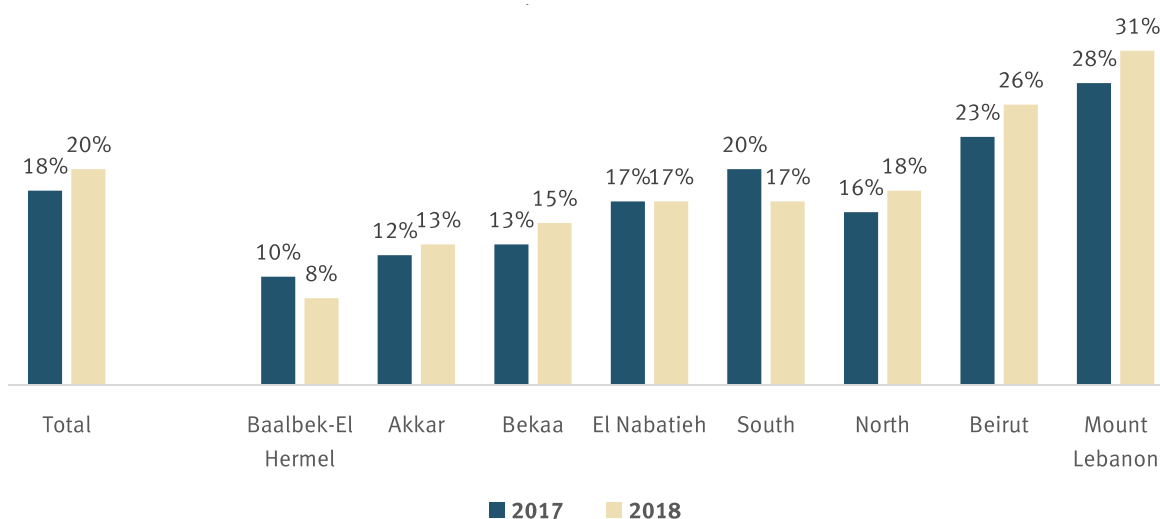
Figure 91. *Rent expenditure share by governorate*

Average rents

When looking at the national average, there has been little change in rents for Syrian refugees, from a mean of US$ 183 in 2017 to a mean of US$ 182 in 2018. There have been notable changes, however, at the governorate and district levels.

At the governorate level, El Nabatieh had the highest increase (+15%) with an average rent of US$ 178 in 2018, compared to US$ 155 in 2017. Baalbek-El Hermel had the greatest decrease in rent expense (-9%) of all governorates, from US$ 88 in 2017, to an average of US$ 80 in 2018.

At the district level, Sour has recorded the largest increase in rents (+16.5%), from US$ 140 in 2017 to US$ 163 in 2018, while rents in Jezzine and Jbeil declined the most, with a 21.5% decrease for both. Rents declined in Jezzine from US$ 248 in 2017 to US$294 in 2018, and in Jbeil from US$ 344 in 2017 to US$270 in 2018.

Evaluating by type of shelter, non-permanent housing increased in rent by 66%, from an average of US$ 35 in 2017, to US$ 58 in 2018. Non-residential units have increased in rent from US$ 136 in 2017 to US$ 149 in 2018. On the other hand, formal residential units have remained almost unchanged, with an average rent expense of US$ 221 (compared to US$ 219 last year). See the Shelter chapter for a more detailed analysis.

No significant change in rent prices was observed when analysed by gender of the head of the household (female: 2018 US$ 149 / 2017: US$ 151; male: 2018 US$ 188 / 2017: US$ 190).

Survival and Minimum Expenditure Basket

The Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) is an indicator of the cost of the food and non-food items needed by a Syrian refugee household of five members over a one-month period.[37] Both assume the same non-food items and a minimum caloric intake of 2,100, but the Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB) is calculated with fewer nutrients, lower rent expenses, less water consumption, and an element of debt repayment. Also, the SMEB does not include health and education costs, while the MEB does. Households have been classified into four categories according to the proportion of the Minimum and Survival Expenditure Basket their total per capita expenditure represents.[38]

Expenditure thresholds	Per Capita Expenditure
‹ Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB)	‹ US$ 87
SMEB- Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB)	US$ 87 - US$ 113
MEB − 125% of MEB	US$ 114 - US$ 142
›125% MEB	›=US$143

The MEB and SMEB thresholds are used as proxies for economic vulnerability to identify households that are unable to meet the basic needs of food, health, shelter and education. An improvement was registered in 2018, with the share of households living below the SMEB and MEB decreasing for the first time since 2015. More specifically, the percentage of Syrian refugees living below the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) decreased from 75% in 2017 to 68% in 2018. Similarly, the share of households below the SMEB decreased by seven percentage points in 2018 (51%) compared to 2017 (58%). Despite the positive trend, findings suggest that one out of two refugee households still live in poverty, unable to meet minimum needs.
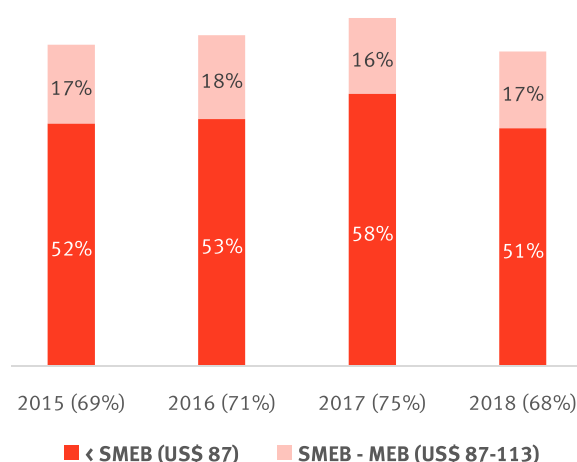
Figure 92. *Share of households living below the SMEB-MEB*

Looking specifically at Syrian refugee children with disabilities, the majority (80%) belonged to households in the two lowest Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) categories (i.e. expenditures less than US$ 114 per capita).

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37 Annex 3 describes the composition of the MEB as well as the methodology used to determine it.

38 The comparison has been made using the expenditure per capita to control for household size.

There were substantial geographical differences among governorates, with the proportion of households falling below the SMEB ranging from 33% of Mount Lebanon to 78% of Baalbek-El Hermel. Akkar (68%) and Bekaa (71%) followed Baalbek-El Hermel with the highest share of households below the SMEB, while the lowest prevalence (roughly one-third of households) was found in Beirut, Mount Lebanon and the South.

Considerable changes were also registered at the district level from 2017 to 2018. Specifically, the share of Syrian refugee households below the SMEB registered the greatest decrease in Hasbaya (from 72% to 48%), followed by Sour (from 65% to 41%), Saida (from 55% to 32%), Baabda (from 50% to 32%), and Bent Jbeil (from 67% to 50%). In contrast, significant increases were found in Marjaayoun (from 31% to 65%) and El Batroun (from 42% to 53%).

One out of two refugee households still live in poverty, unable to meet minimum needs.
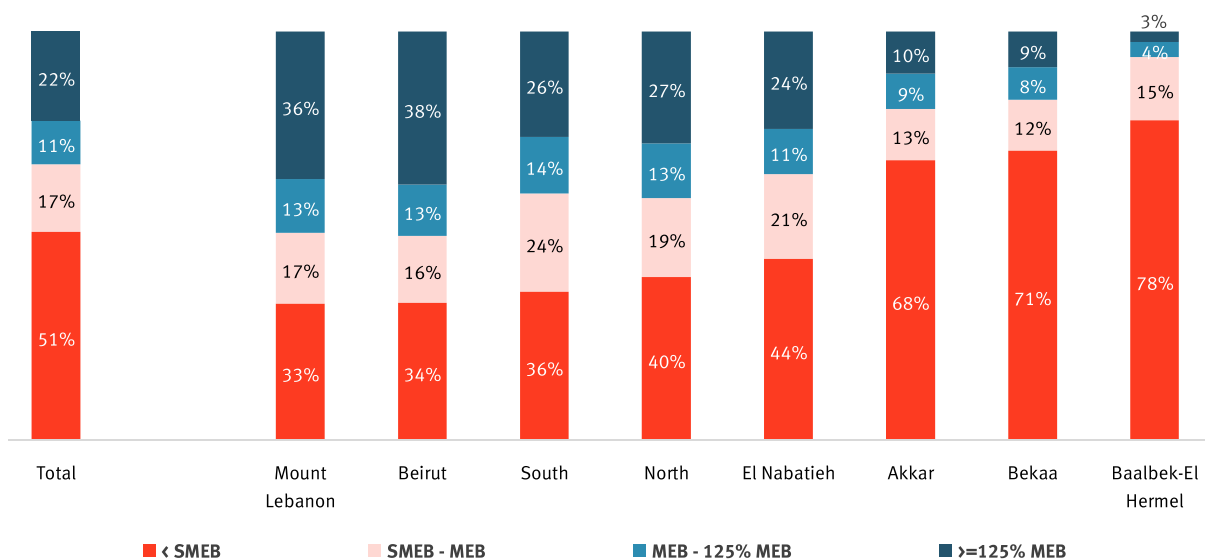
Figure 93. *Percentage of households by minimum and survival expenditure basket categories by governorate*

Percentage of households below the SMEB
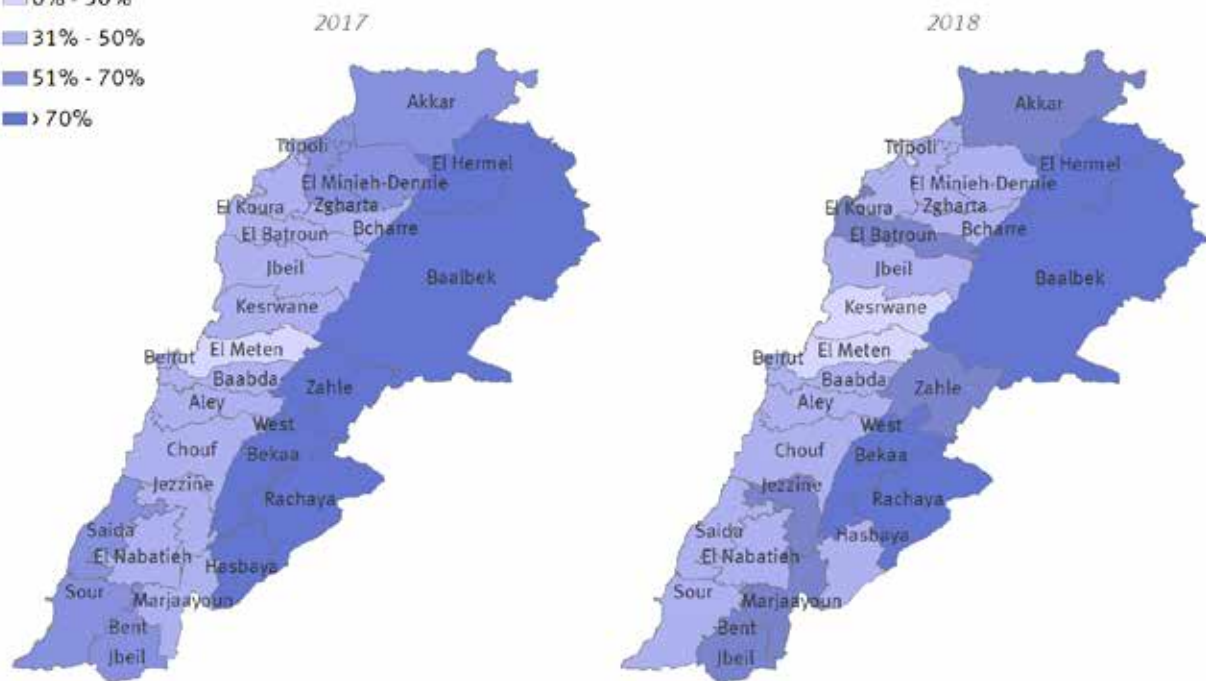
☐ 0% - 30%
◼ 31% - 50%
◼ 51% - 70%
◼ > 70%

2017

2018

Data sources: VASyR 2018, UNGIWG, GeoNames, GAUL
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The designation employed and the presentation of material in the map(s) do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of WFP concerning the legal of constitutional status of any country, territory, city or sea, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Map 3. *Percentage of households below the SMEB 2017-2018*

Characteristics of economic vulnerability

Expenditure profiles were analyzed in comparison with sector indicators to describe the characteristics of households defined as the most socioeconomically vulnerable and falling below the SMEB/MEB thresholds.

- **Debt:** households above MEB have greater debt;
- **Reason for borrowing:** while the percentage of households borrowing money does not differ among groups, a greater share of households borrow money to buy food and medicine for groups below the SMEB. Households below the MEB are less likely to borrow money to pay for rent.
- **Shelter:** households below the SMEB are more likely to live in non-permanent accommodations;
- **Food security:** households below the SMEB are more likely to be moderately and severely food insecure compared with the ones 125% above the MEB (42% and 24% respectively).

- **Working members:** the absence of working members in the household is correlated with economic vulnerability, households below SMEB reported the presence of working members only in 61% of the cases, compared to over 70% for households above the SMEB.
- **Coping strategies:** households 125% above the MEB applied fewer crisis and emergency coping strategies.
- **Demographics:** households below the SMEB have a bigger household size compared to other expenditure groups. They also have more dependent members (28% have more than 70% of their members classified as dependents). Households below the SMEB and MEB are more likely to have disabled members and members with chronic illnesses.

Table 9. *Economic vulnerability groups by sector indicators*

	>=125% MEB (>= US$ 143) Column %	MEB- 125% MEB (US$ 114 - 142) Column %	SMEB-MEB (US$ 87-113) Column %	‹ SMEB (US$ 87) Column %
Debt and borrowing				
Borrowed money	80.3%	82.5%	83.5%	82.8%
Debt per household (mean US$ for households with debt)	**1198**	**1145**	**1101**	**893**
Debt group: US$ 600	45.9%	44.6%	41.2%	42.8%
Reason for borrowing:				
to buy food	73.5%	**84.3%**	**80.2%**	**86.2%**
to pay rent	**60.1%**	**64.2%**	55.1%	47.9%
to cover health expenses	33.7%	33.8%	37.0%	35.0%
to buy medicine	21.0%	24.6%	**30.2%**	**30.7%**
Shelter				
Non-permanent	5.6%	9.0%	11.3%	**29.3%**
Non-residential	14.6%	12.4%	13.7%	16.3%
Residential	**79.8%**	**78.6%**	**75.0%**	54.4%
Food Security				
Food secure	17.8%	13.9%	9.7%	5.6%
Marginally food insecure	58.2%	63.7%	66.3%	52.5%
Moderately food insecure	23.1%	21.5%	23.6%	**38.4%**
Severely food insecure	0.9%	0.8%	0.4%	**3.5%**
Working members				
Households with working members	72.4%	78.5%	76.8%	**61.4%**
Coping Strategies				
Crisis and emergency coping	**49.1%**	62.0%	62.9%	68.9%
Demographics				
Household size (mean)	3.2	4.6	5.2	5.6
›70% of household members are dependent	7%	10%	17%	28%
Number of members with disability (mean)	0.08	0.13	0.18	0.16
Number of members with chronic illness (mean)	0.54	0.67	0.76	0.75

Poverty line

Households were also classified according to the poverty line proposed for Lebanon by the World Bank in 2013,[39] established at US$ 3.84 per person per day. From Figure 94 it is evident that this economic vulnerability indicator also confirmed the trend of decreasing economic vulnerability[40] for the first time since 2015. The proportion of households living below the poverty line reached 69% in 2018, a notable improvement over 76% in 2017.

70%   71%   76%   69%

2015   2016   2017   2018
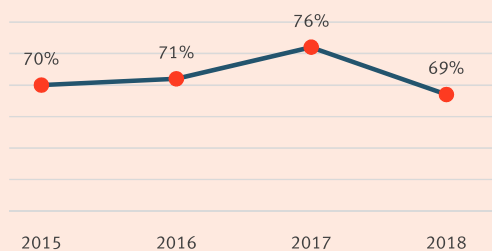
Figure 94. Syrian refugee households below the poverty line (US$ 3.84 per person per day) 2015-2018

At the governorate level, the largest decreases in the share of Syrian refugee households below the poverty line were recorded in Mount Lebanon (from 65% to 51%) and the South (from 79% to 62%). At the district level, evidence suggests that households in the districts bordering the Syrian Arab Republic are more likely to live below the poverty line, confirming 2017 findings. In particular, El Hermel and Baalbek showed the highest prevalences, with nearly the totality of the population living with less than US$ 3.84 per day (97% and 94% respectively), followed by West Bekaa (89%), Rachaya (88%), Zahle and Akkar (82% for both). Conversely, the lowest prevalences were found in El Meten, Kesrwane and Jbeil, with 31%, 41.5% and 46%, respectively.

39 United Nations Development Programme and the Council for Development and Reconstruction (2014). Lebanon Millennium Development Goals Report 2013-2014.

40 The MEB was developed in 2014 based on the expenditures of Syrian refugees on basic needs in Lebanon. The poverty line is the latest expenditure value approved by the Lebanese government as the cut-off below which people are considered poor in Lebanon and it is applied to all residents in Lebanon.

Debt and borrowing money

The share of households which incurred debt and borrowed money remained extremely high in 2018, showing that Syrian refugee households continue to lack enough resources to cover their essential needs. Similar to 2017, nearly 9 out of 10 households acquired debt and 82% borrowed money during the three months prior to the survey.

Borrowing: *households that borrowed money or received credit in the three months prior to the survey*

Debt: *current amount of accumulated debt that households have from receiving credit or borrowing money*

Borrowing money

At the national level, four out of five Syrian refugee households reported borrowing money in the three months prior to the survey. Beirut is the governorate with the lowest percentage (59%) of households that borrowed money during the three months prior to the survey, followed by Akkar (72%) and Mount Lebanon (73%). In the other five governorates, approximately 9 out of 10 households borrowed money.
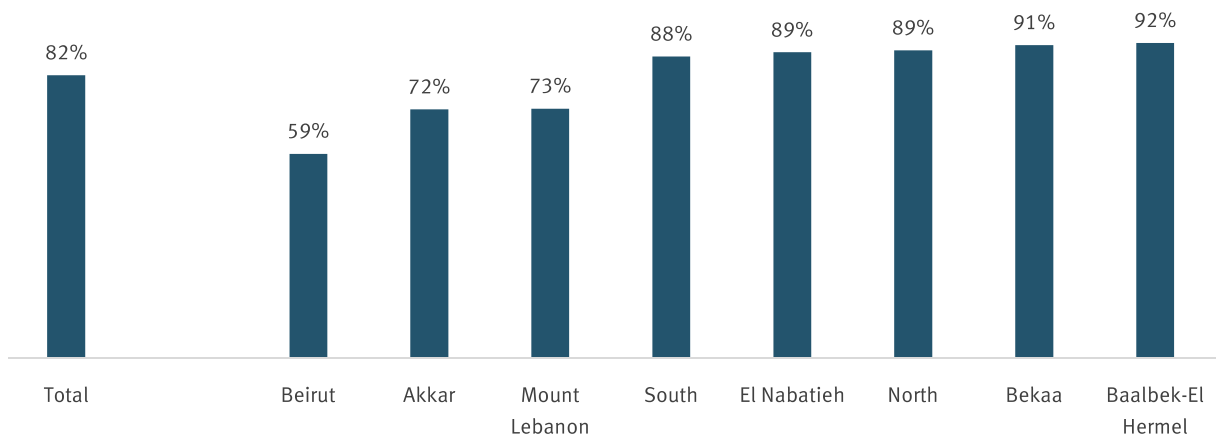
Figure 95. *Percentage of households that borrowed money by governorate*

The reasons for borrowing money have not changed since 2014: food (82%), rent (53%), health (35%) and medicine (28%) continued to be the main needs to cover. Figure 96 illustrates that households which were borrowing were more likely to be doing so in order to cover essential needs compared to 2017.
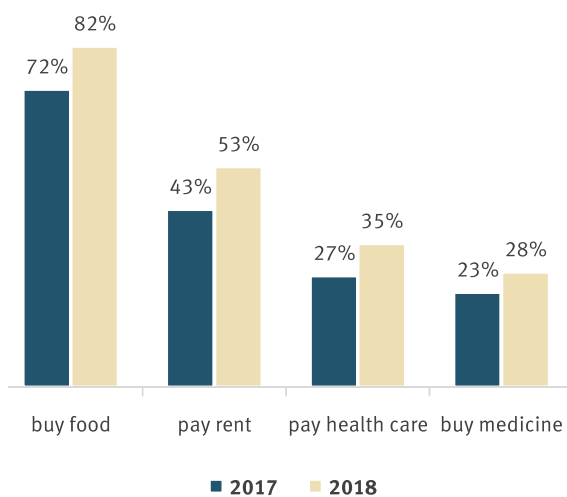
Figure 96. *Main reasons for borrowing money 2017-2018*

The reasons for borrowing money varied significantly by governorate. Food needs are particularly relevant in Bekaa (92%) and Baalbek-El Hermel (90%). Rent was a primary reason for borrowing in Mount Lebanon (67%) and the North (65%). Finally, health and medicines were cited most often in Akkar and Bekaa, respectively.

Syrian refugees relied almost exclusively on informal sources of money when borrowing, namely: friends and relatives in Lebanon (84%); supermarket/shops (47%); and landlords (12%). This was also likely a direct consequence of their legal status, which implied in many cases a tendency to frequently change accommodation, thus undermining their creditworthiness.

Debt

Debt increased by US$ 97 in 2018 compared to 2017, reaching an average total amount of US$ 1,016 for households, and US$ 250 per capita. The highest average debt amount was recorded in Beirut and Mount Lebanon at US$ 1,342 and US$ 1,175 respectively, twice as high as the lowest value, found in Akkar (US$ 610).

Debt increased by US$ 97 in 2018 compared to 2017, reaching an average total amount of US$ 1,016 per household

Table 10. *Average debt*

		Mean debt per household	Mean debt per capita
2017	All households	US$ 798	US$ 197
	Only households with debt	US$ 919	US$ 227
2018	All households	US$ 896	US$ 220
	Only households with debt	US$ 1,016	US$ 250

Households are classified into four categories according to their level of debt. As a result, 43% were found to have debt in excess of US$ 600, 33% between US$ 201-600 and 12% debt of US$ 200 or below. Only 12% did not report any debt, a share which remained extremely low (13% in 2017).

In Bekaa, the North and Nabatieh, around 50% of households had high levels of debt. Together with Baalbek-El Hermel, these governorates recorded the highest share of indebted households, as illustrated in Figure 97. In line with previous findings, Beirut (76%), Mount Lebanon (79%) and Akkar (80%) reported the lowest percentage of indebted households among all the governorates. However, as previously stated, Beirut and Mount Lebanon also showed the highest average debt amounts, which may suggest that, when resorting to debt, households in Beirut and Mount Lebanon incur debt in higher amounts.

© UNHCR/Andy Hall
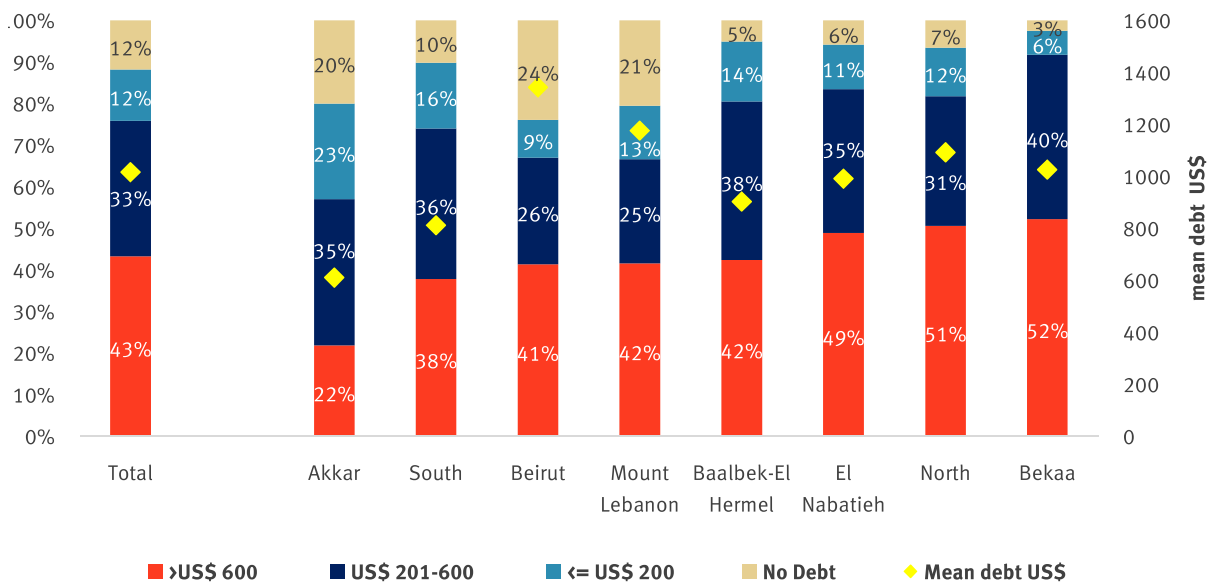
Figure 97. *Debt categories by governorate*

A comparison with 2017 showed significant changes for some governorates. Specifically, Akkar nearly doubled the share of households with no debt, passing from 11% (2017) to 20% (2018), and reduced by over 40% the share of households with high debt (>US$ 600), from 38% to 22%. A similar pattern was observed in Beirut, where the number of households with no debt increased from 19% to 24%, and the share of households with high debt decreased from 51% to 41%. On the contrary, drastic deteriorations occurred in Baalbek-El Hermel, El Nabatieh and the North, where there were considerable reductions in the share of households with no debt. At the governorate level, Bekaa showed the lowest share (2.6%) of households with no debt and the highest percentage of households having debt above US$ 600 (52%). At the district level, nearly the totality of the refugee population in Rachaya had debt (98%), while Bcharre showed the highest numbers of households with high debt. Finally, the lowest share of indebted refugees was found in Aley (71.5%).

A gender analysis of economic vulnerability

Looking at the indicators by gender, the vulnerability of female-headed households decreased over the past year, with declines in the share of households with a female head below the MEB. As in 2017, female-headed households were less indebted than those headed by males. However, overall households headed by females remained more vulnerable than those headed by males, possibly because they had fewer working members.

LIVELIHOODS AND INCOME

KEY FINDINGS

The vulnerability assessment collected information at both individual and household levels, then measured income opportunities among Syrian refugees. The first part of this chapter analyses income-generating activities for individuals who have worked during the week prior to the survey. To better understand the income-generating activities, type of work, wages earned, employment and unemployment levels, and number of days worked, questions were asked at the individual level for each household member aged 15 years and above. At the household level, questions addressed both the main income sources and what households rely on as the primary income source for living expenses. The chapter then takes a look at the economic activity of youth (aged 15 to 24). Results were compared to 2017 where feasible.[41]

- The total labour force participation rate was 43%; 73% of men and 16% of women were participating in the labour force.

- On average, 68% of households had at least one working member, an increase of almost four percentage points compared with 2017. In Beirut, however, the share of households with working members significantly decreased in the past year, dropping by 16 percentage points. This is linked to (and likely the cause of) the increase in households below the SMEB and the increase in food insecurity.

- Only one in four employed Syrian refugees reported having regular work and nearly one in five working males (and one in ten working females) had more than one job.

- At the country level, unemployment among the labour force was reported at 40%. This problem was especially acute for women, who reported unemployment at a rate of 61%, compared to 35% for men. Unemployment also varied significantly by governorate, with rates in Akkar and the South more than double those of Baalbek-El Hermel and Mount Lebanon.

- WFP assistance and informal debt continued to be key sources of income for households, indicating the challenges Syrian refugees have faced in covering expenses through employment.

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41 The portions of analysis comparable with 2017 are: (i) prevalence of working members in the household, (ii) per capita income, (iii) number of working days per month, (iv) household income sources.

Employment and household working members

The working-age population represented half of all Syrian refugees in Lebanon, and it was composed of 48% men and 52% women. The labour force (individuals employed + not-working[43]) represented 73% of working-age men and 16% of working-age women.

An estimated 47% of male individuals aged 15+ were working in the seven days prior to the survey. Looking at employment by gender, male employment was recorded at 47%, while female employment remained very low at 6%. Figure 98 shows the shares of people employed, not-working and "outside the labour force" by gender.

47%   **26%**   **27%**

6% 10% 84%

employed

not working

outside labour force
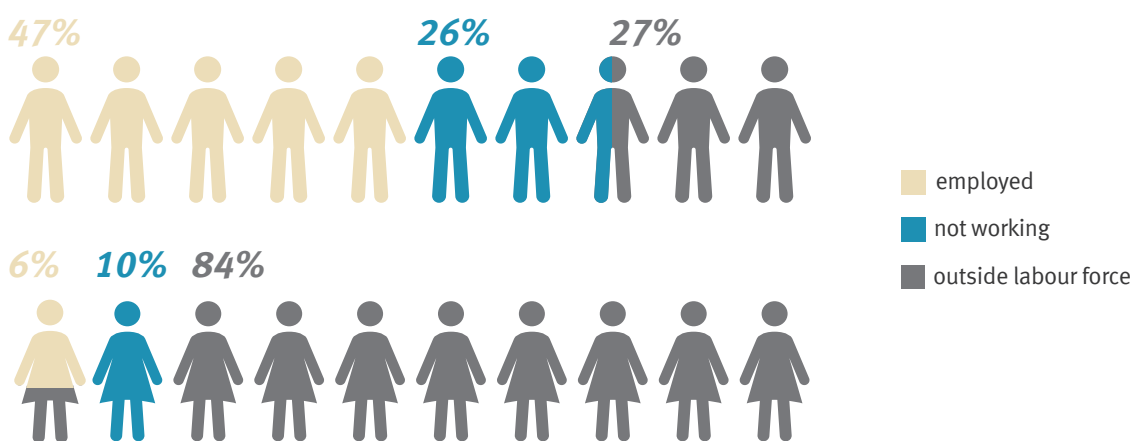
Figure 98. *Employed, not-working and outside the labour force population*

42 The question on availability to work was asked with regard to the previous 30 days. It is therefore assumed that individuals available to work in the previous 30 days were available to work in the previous 7 days.

43 Not-working refers to individuals outside the labour force population and aged 15 and above.

Looking at the employment to population ratio by gender, the governorates of El Nabatieh and the South had the highest rates of male employment, with 72% and 63% respectively, followed by the North (55%), Mount Lebanon (50%), Beirut (46%), Bekaa (34%), then Baalbek-El Hermel (31%). For female employment, Akkar and the South had the highest percentages of employed women (11% and 9% respectively), followed by El Nabatieh and Baalbek-El Hermel (8% each), then Bekaa (7%), North (5%), Mount-Lebanon (4%), and Beirut (3%). Figure 99 shows the employment ratios of the working age population.

When considering the Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR), 73% of men and 16% of women were participating in the labour force, compared to 68% and 10% in 2017, respectively. The total labour force participation rate was 43%.

Breaking it down by governorate, the highest LFPR was recorded in El Nabatieh at 48% (83% men, 18% women), followed by 46% in Mount-Lebanon (76% men, 15% women), then 45% both in the South (80% men, 13% women) and in Beirut (72% men, 18% women). Overall, the labour force participation rate hovered between 40% and 50%, with the lowest LFPR observed in Baalbek-El Hermel, at 39%.
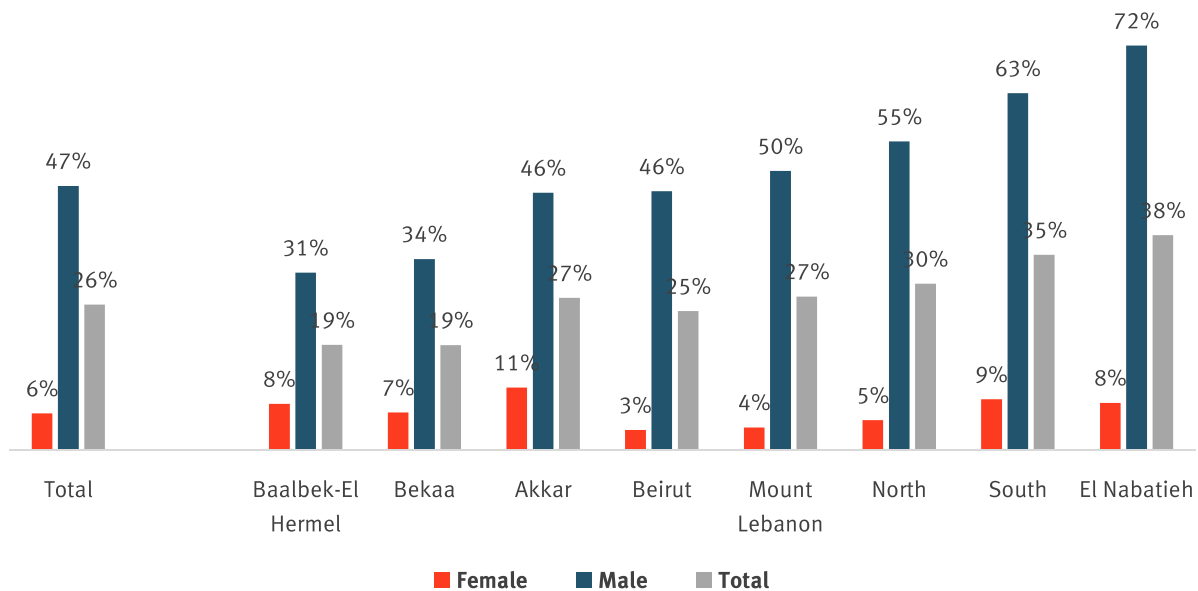
Figure 99. *Employment-to-Population ratio (aged 15+) by governate and gender*

68%
of households had at least one working member

Figure 101 shows the percentage of employed individuals who had more than one job aggregated by governorate. An estimated 17% of the working population declared that they had more than one job: 18% of males, 11% of females, and 15% of those aged 15 to 24. Breaking it out by governorate, 24% of working refugees in Mount Lebanon reported that they had more than one job, 19% of those in the North, 18% in El Nabatieh, 15% in Akkar, 14% in Beirut and 13% in South.
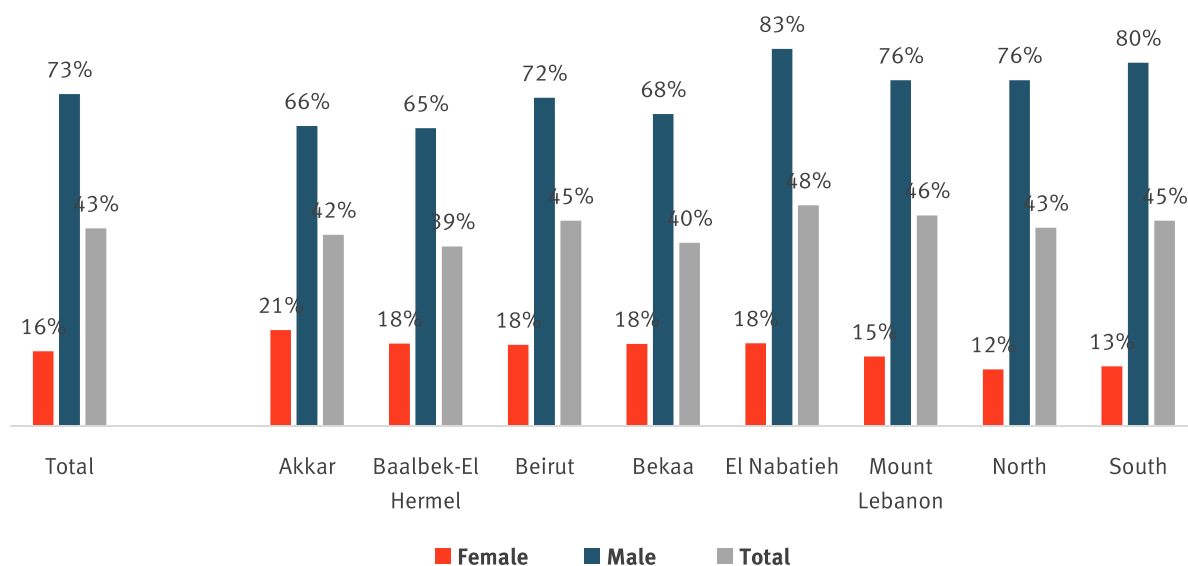
Figure 100. *Labour force participation rate by governorate and gender*
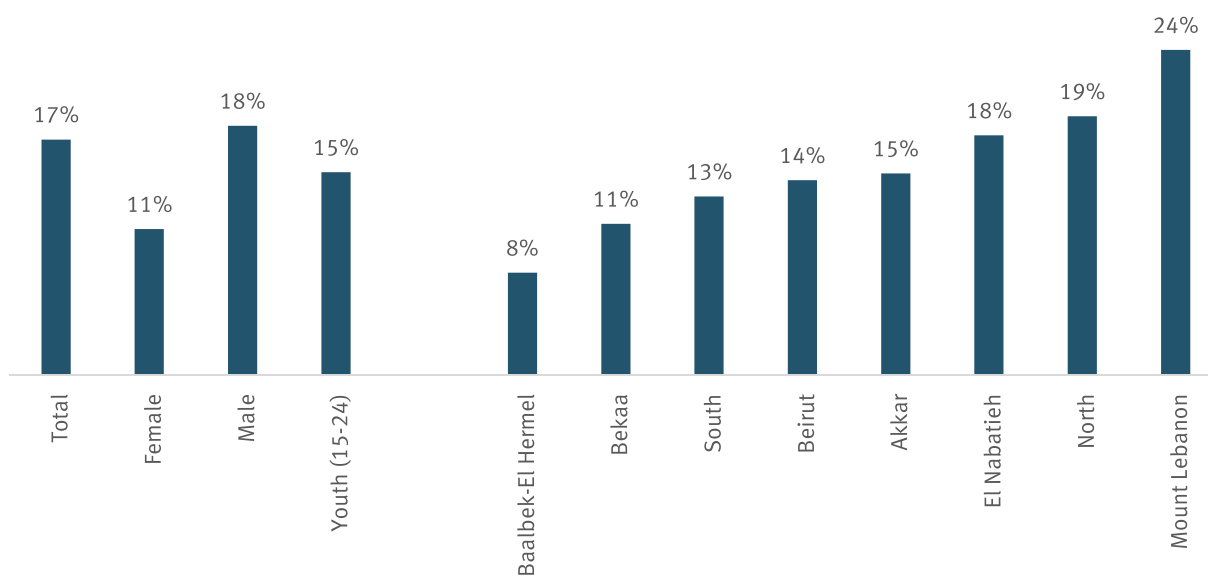
Figure 101. *Percentage of employed who have more than one job by gender, age and governorate*

On average, 68% of households had at least one working member, which was an increase of almost four percentage points compared with 2017 (64%). In the South and El Nabatieh, more than 80% of households had working members, while in Bekaa and Baalbek-El Hermel the percentage was below 55%. When analysing the changes over the past year, trends varied by governorate. In Baalbek-El Hermel, Bekaa and Beirut, the percentage of households with working members decreased compared with 2017, while increasing in all the other governorates.[44] Notably, in Beirut the percentage of households with working members dropped by 16 percentage points.[45]

This is linked to (and likely the cause of) the increase in households below the SMEB and the increase in food insecurity (see the Food Security Chapter). On average, 55% of female-headed households did not have any working members, compared to 27% of households headed by men, similar to 2017.

Among employed Syrian refugees, only 27% reported having regular work. Notably in Beirut, more than half (54%) of employed refugees reported having regular work, while in all other governorates the rate of regular work for employed refugees was much lower, ranging from 32% in El Nabatieh to 20% in Bekaa.

On average, employed individuals worked 14 days per month (the same as 2017), with women working an average of 11 days and men 15 days. Analysing by governorate, the average ranged from 20 days per month in Beirut to 12 days in Bekaa and Akkar. On a related note, the average number of hours worked per week was 36 (women 24, men 37). This average also varied by governorate, with Beirut again standing out, with a high of 53 hours worked per week. In the remaining governorates, the average number of hours worked per week ranged from 38 hours in El Nabatieh to 30 in Bekaa.
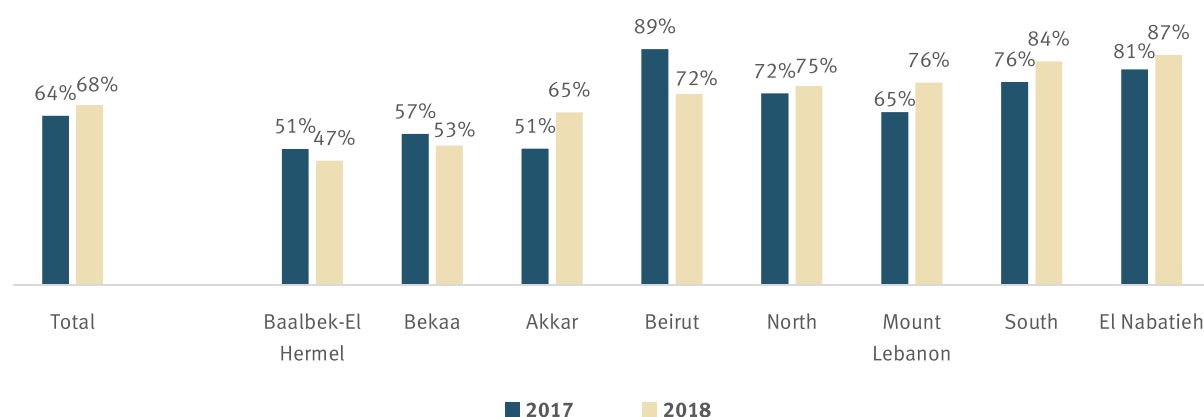
Figure 102. *Households reporting at least one working member, by governorate*

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44 *In the North and Akkar, employment opportunities increased in the past year, while in Bekaa the income opportunities were mainly seasonal and not regular (source: VASyR workshop).*

45 *Decreases in job opportunities may reflect the fact that opportunities in the construction sector decreased in the past year. Furthermore, many job opportunities available in these governorates are in sectors where Syrian refugees are not allowed to work. (source: VASyR workshop).*

Regarding working conditions and exploitation, 71% of workers said they worked more than 47 hours a week in Beirut, while 52% in Mount Lebanon and 42% in El Nabatieh said the same. At the country level, 44% of labourers worked more than 47 hours a week. Looking at this indicator by gender and age, 31% of women worked more than 47 hours a week, 45% of men, and 45% of youth (aged between 15 and 24). This is detailed in Annex 5.

Unemployment

At the country level, unemployment among the labour force was reported at 40%: 61% for women and 35% for men. Akkar had the highest rate of unemployment at 54% (63% female, 50% male), followed by the South with 53% (55% female, 52% male). Unemployment was lowest in Mount Lebanon, at 21% (54% female, 13% male).

Average number of working days in the past 30 days   **Average number of hours worked in the week**
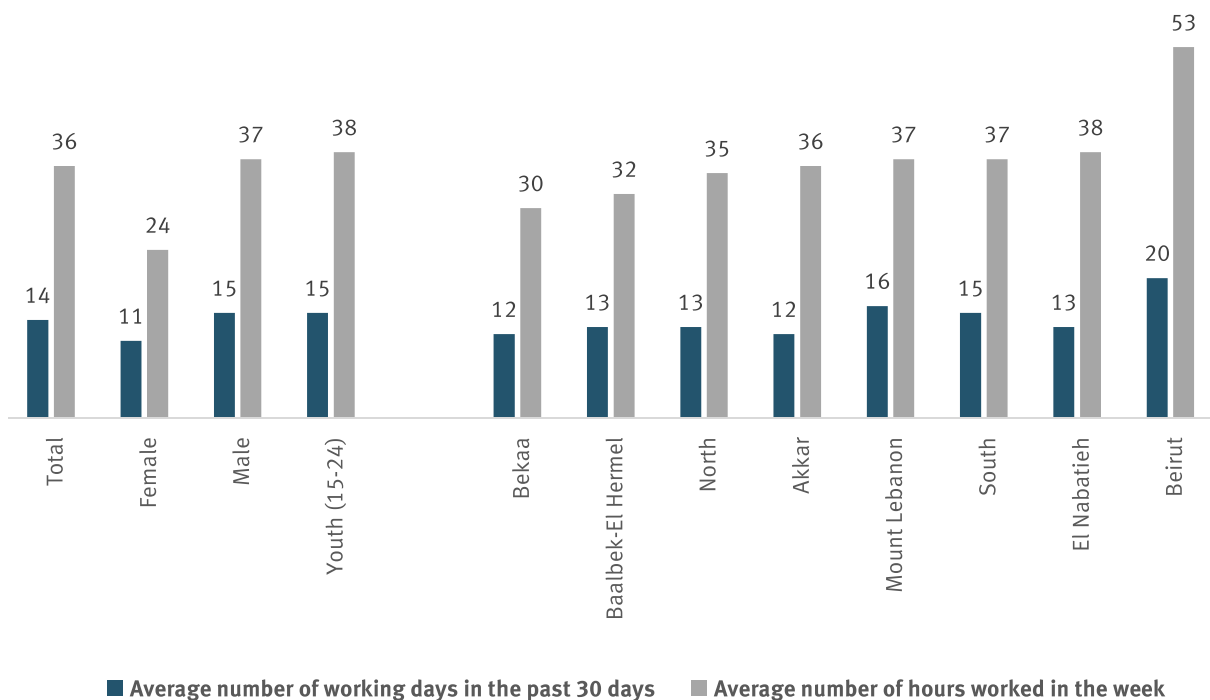
Figure 103. *Average number of working days and average number of hours worked for employed aged 15+ by governorate*

Female   **Male**   **Total**
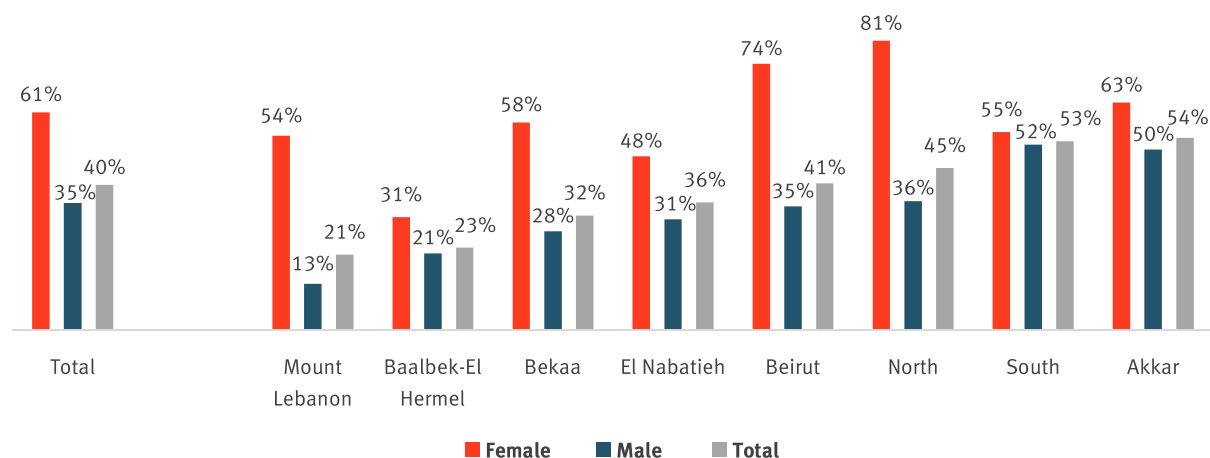
Figure 104. *Unemployed among labour force, by governorate*
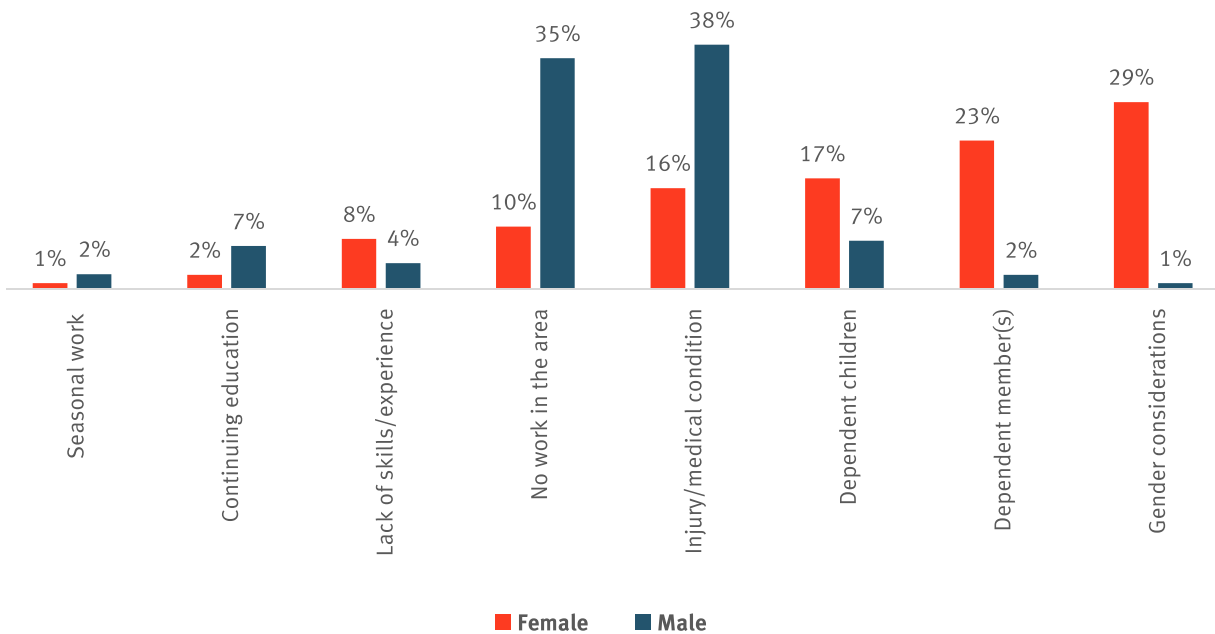
Figure 105. *Main reasons for not working, by gender*

Sector of work and income

Analysing engagement in economic activities, results varied by gender and age. While men worked mostly in construction (32%), agricultural activities (21%) and occasional work (11%), the few women that were employed worked mainly in agricultural activities (38%), occasional work (10%) and cleaning (4%).

Syrian refugees are legally permitted to work in agriculture, construction and the environment as per the Lebanon Labour Law. These are the sectors in which Syrians were traditionally engaged (agriculture and construction in particular) before the start of the Syrian crisis.
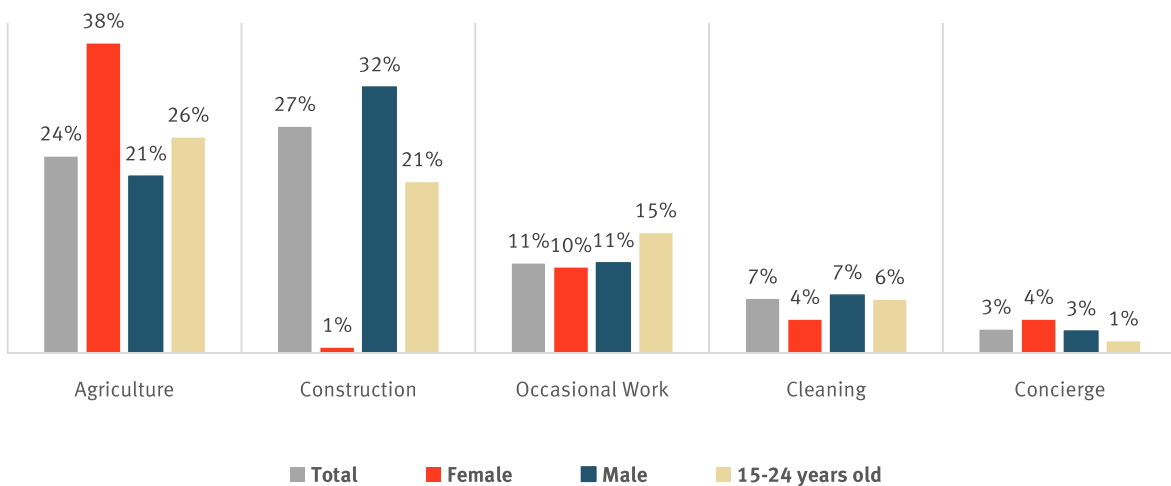
Figure 106. *Distribution of employment by sector, gender and age group*

In terms of geographical variance in employment by sector, Baalbek-El Hermel ranked first in agriculture (70% of employment in the governorate for Syrian refugees). In Akkar, 58% worked in agricultural activities, and in Bekaa, 38%. These results are typical as these three governorates are agricultural regions. Agriculture is also a significant source of employment for Syrian refugees in El Nabatieh (36%), the South (32%) and the North (21%). For employed refugees, the construction sector was a source of employment for 35% in Mount Lebanon and El Nabatieh, 30% in the South, 27% in the North, and 22% in both Beirut and Akkar. Occasional work and cleaning recorded lower percentages of employment in each governorate. Building concierge is a significant source of employment (19%) in Beirut. Figure 107 illustrates employment by governorate and sector.

Income

Monthly income for working adults was on average US$ 209 for men, and US$ 92 for women.[46] As with employment, wages varied by governorates. The highest monthly incomes were reported in Beirut (US$ 311 for men, US$ 189 for women), followed by Mount Lebanon (US$ 284 for men, US$ 117 for women), then the South (US$ 234 for men, US$ 126 for women). Monthly incomes in Baalbek-El Hermel were reported at US$ 104 per month for men and US$ 49 for women.
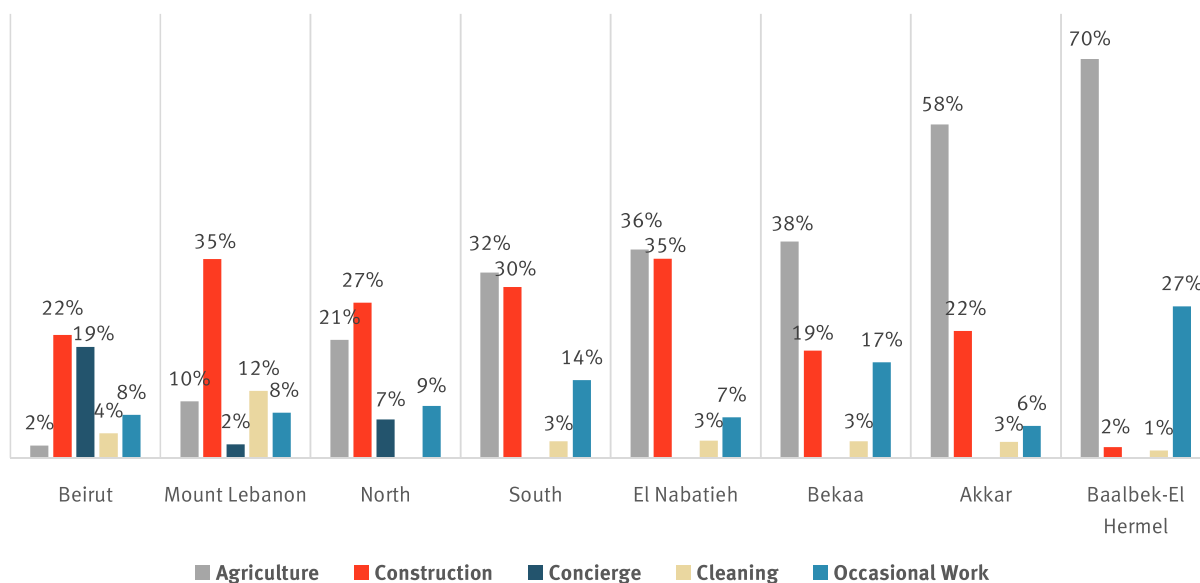
Figure 107. *Employment sectors by governorate*
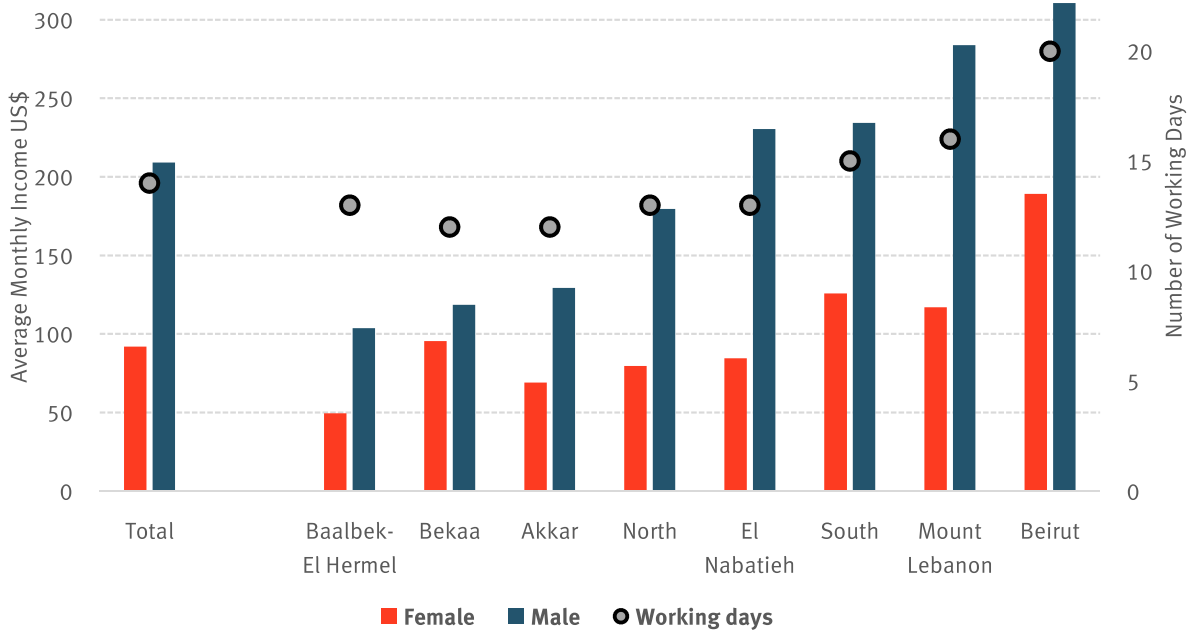
Figure 108. *Average monthly per capita income (US$) by district*
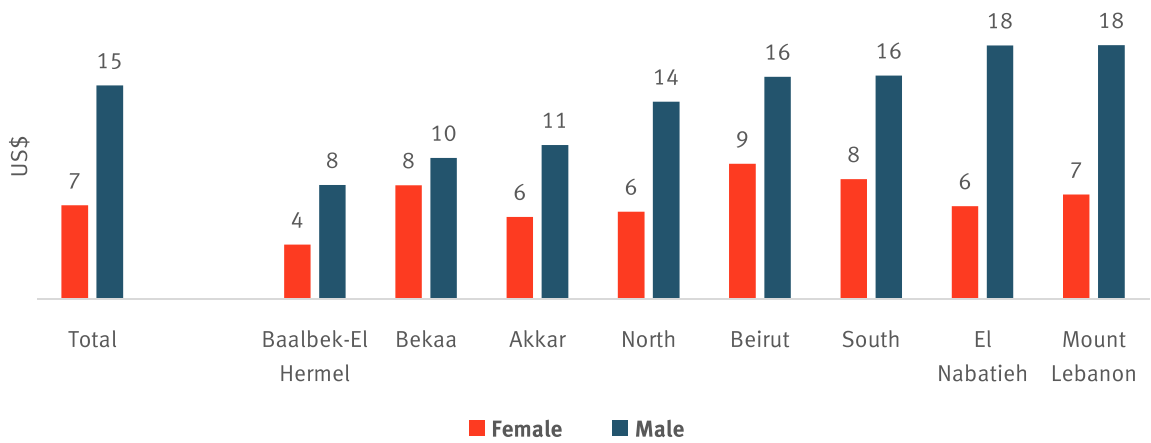
Figure 109. *Average wages per working day by governorate and gender*

Working days and income are not proportional in all governorates. While the average of 13 days worked generated US$ 104 per month for men in Baalbek-El Hermel, 15 days generated US$ 234 for men in the South. This reflects an average income of US$ 8 per day worked in Baalbek-El Hermel, and US$ 15.6 per day in the South and Beirut. While the highest wages per working day were recorded for men in El Nabatieh and Mount Lebanon (US$ 17.7), the highest wages for women were reported in Beirut (US$ 9.4). The lowest wages were observed in Baalbek-El Hermel for both women (US$ 3.8 per day) and men (US$ 8 per day). Figure 109 illustrates the average wages per day by gender and governorate.

Looking at the reported household income per capita,[47] the average remained stable at US$ 60, but changes were observed at the governorate level as compared to 2017. Beirut continued to have the highest income per capita, and it increased an average of US$ 9 compared with 2017. An increase in per capita income was also found in Baalbek-El Hermel and Akkar, while income per capita decreased or remained stable in the other governorates. On average, households in Baalbek-El Hermel, Akkar and Bekaa were living with one third of the income of households in Beirut and Mount Lebanon. This was due to the higher percentage of households with one or more working members in the latter two districts, the greater number of days and hours worked in Beirut, and possibly also higher wages paid in governorates where expenses (rent/food) are higher.

US$

	Total	Baalbek-El Hermel	Bekaa	Akkar	North	El Nabatieh	South	Mount Lebanon	Beirut
2017	60	25	30	34	53	70	68	86	95
2018	60	26	29	39	52	62	66	82	104

■ 2017   ■ 2018
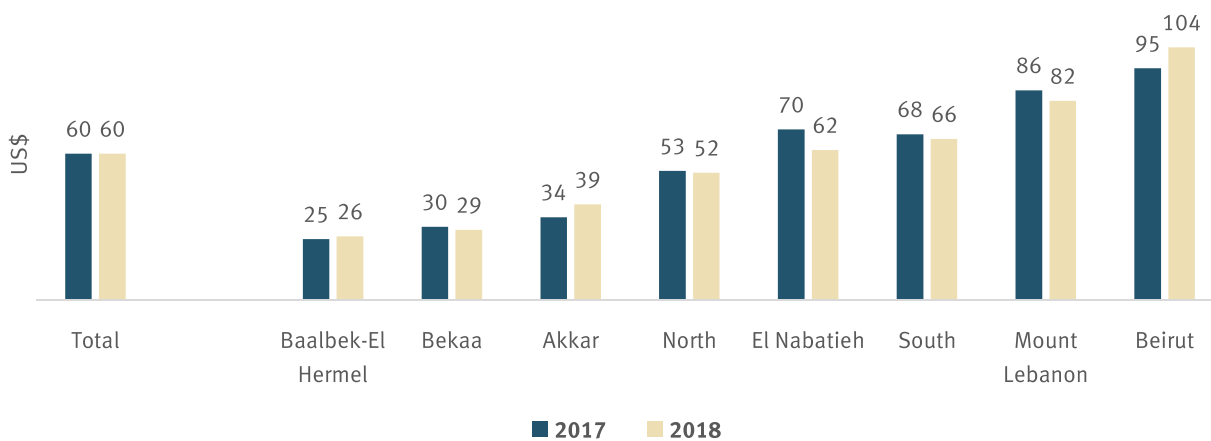
Figure 110. *Household income per capita*

© WFP/Edward Johnson

47 Total income reported by working household members divided by the total number of household members.

Source of income

Looking at the primary source of income for households, WFP assistance remained the primary source of income (26%), followed by informal credit and construction (16% each), then the service sector (11%). The breakout of primary source of income was similar to 2017. Figure 111 shows the percentages of each primary source of income.
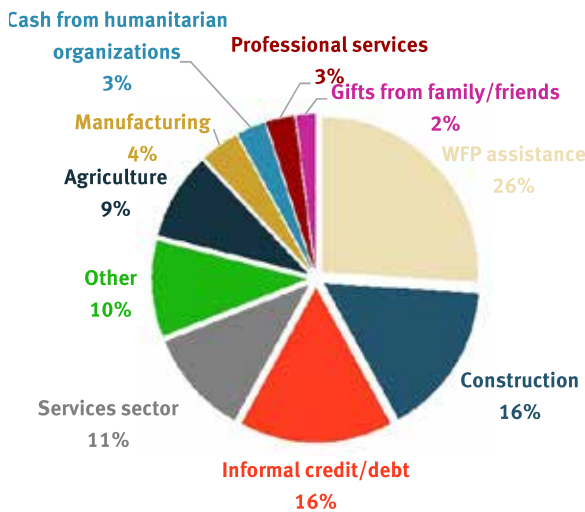
Figure 111. *Main income source reported by households*

Households were asked to identify their three main sources of income. Aggregating the responses, informal debt was identified most frequently (52%), followed by WFP assistance (32%), construction (21%), cash from humanitarian organizations (16%), the service sector (16%) and agriculture (14%). Figure 112 shows the top three sources of income of households.

Breaking it out by governorate, WFP assistance was reported the most often as a main source of income in Baalbek-El Hermel (70%), followed by Bekaa (65%), then Akkar (50%). Reliance on informal loans was the highest in Bekaa (83%), then Baalbek-El Hermel (78%), followed by Akkar (67%). The lowest dependence on informal credit was seen in Mount Lebanon (14%) while the greatest dependence was found in Bekaa. El Nabatieh and the South reported construction as a main source of income most often, at 43% and 36% respectively. Agriculture was a common source of income in El Nabatieh (32%), the South48 (28%) and Akkar (26%).

The service sector was reported most frequently among households in Beirut (29%), Mount Lebanon (29%), the North (26%) and the South (20%). Finally, cash from humanitarian organizations was reported most frequently in Baalbek-El Hermel and Bekaa, where 43% of households reported relying on this source of income to sustain their expenses.

Figure 112. *Three main sources of income reported by households*

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48 In the South there was an increase in agricultural work, likely due to an increase in farm land as many areas were cleared of mines and cultivated, especially in Marjaayoun. Increases in construction employment might be partially due to increasing investments of Lebanese living abroad. (source: VASyR workshop).

Economic Activity of Youth

Youth are among the most vulnerable refugees.[49] Economic activity not only enables youth to contribute to their household's overall well-being, it is also an important factor in the psychological and emotional well-being of youth themselves.

Key findings

- Looking at Syrian refugee youth (between the ages of 15 and 24), 29% were working, while 71% reported not having worked any day in the previous 30.

- For male youth, employment was roughly split among services, agriculture and construction. For female youth, employment was predominantly in agriculture.

- Employed youth earned at most US$ 195 per month as manufacturing and US$ 79 as a concierge.

Employment of youth

> *"Employed youth" refers to refugees aged 15 to 24 who reported working at least one day in the previous 30 days.*

In terms of employment,[50] 29% of Syrian refugee youth (between the ages of 15 and 24) were working, a slight increase compared to 24% in 2017. The highest shares of employment were found in South Lebanon and El Nabatieh at 37% and 35% respectively, while the lowest shares were in Bekaa and Baalbek-El Hermel at 24% each, followed by Beirut at 25%.
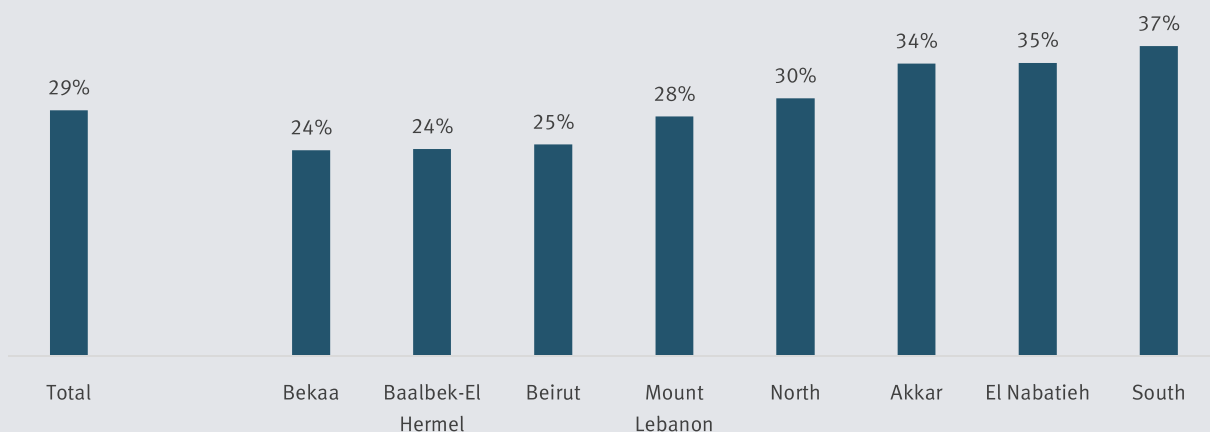
Figure 113. Working youth by governorate

Total	Bekaa	Baalbek-El Hermel	Beirut	Mount Lebanon	North	Akkar	El Nabatieh	South
29%	24%	24%	25%	28%	30%	34%	35%	37%

49 3RP: 2017 Annual Report, p. 10. Available at: http://www.3rpsyriacrisis.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/3RP-2017-Annual-Report-7-Oct-2018-compressed.pdf

50 For the purposes of this analysis, youth employment uses the definitions in this chapter for employed and unemployed, not the ILO definition of employment.

The share of Syrian refugee youth between the ages of 15 and 18 who were working was 25%, compared to 22% in 2017. Similarly, the share of those between the ages of 19 and 24 increased to 33%, compared to 25% in 2017. As number of days worked in the past 30 days, youth between 15 and 18 years of age have worked on average 16 days and those who are between 19 and 24 years have worked on average 15 days.

A major gender gap remained among working Syrian youth (between the ages of 15 and 24), with 58% of males found working, compared to only 8% of females in that age group. The gap was even larger for youth aged 19 to 24, with 74% of males working compared to only 8% of females. By comparison, employment for males aged 15 to 64 was recorded at 47%, while employment for females of the same age remained very low at 6%.

Unemployed youth

"Unemployed youth" refers to refugees aged 15 to 24 who did not work any day in the previous 30.

Of all youth, 71% reported not working even one day of the previous 30. The VASyR 2018 results showed that there were not any inactive Syrian refugee youth between the ages of 15 and 24 who were illiterate. Most unemployed Syrian refugee youth were enrolled in secondary school, from Grade 7 to Grade 12.

When assessing the percentage of female youth (aged 15 to 24) employed against their marital status, results indicated that among those who are married only 3% reported working compared to 11% among those not married.[51]

Figure 114. *Share of working youth by age range and gender*

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51 *Not married included being either single, engaged, divorced, widowed, or separated.*

Type of work occupied by employed Syrian youth

The sectors in which Syrian youth were employed were more or less the same as in 2017. Twenty-nine percent worked in the agriculture sector, similar to 28% in 2017. Akkar had the highest percentage of youth working in this sector, with more than half doing so (56%). Similarly, the share of Syrian youth working in the construction sector remained stable at 24%, compared to 23% in 2017. Results showed that El Nabatieh had the highest share of youth working in construction (41%), while Baalbek-El Hermel had the lowest share, at 9%. Moreover, Syrian youth between the ages of 19 and 24 were twice as likely than youth between the ages of 15 and 18 to work in the construction sector.

However, the largest share of employed Syrian youth work in "other services," at 33%. They mainly were working in hotels, restaurants, transport and personal services, such as cleaning, hair care, cooking and child care. The highest share was found in Beirut, at 64%, while the lowest share was in Baalbek-El Hermel, at 11%.

Most employed female youth worked in the agriculture sector (73%), whereas male youth tended to work in "other services" (35%), followed by construction (28%).
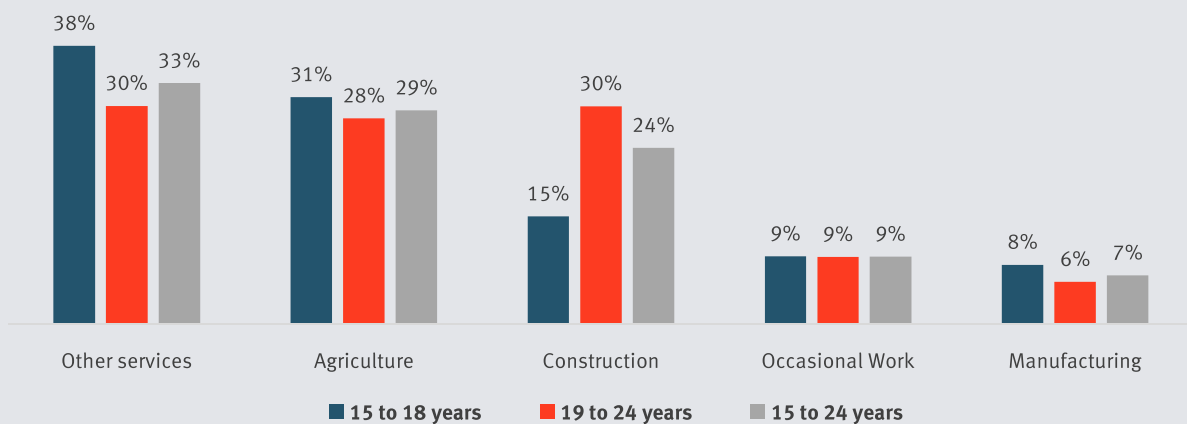
Figure 115. *Type of work among employed Syrian youth*
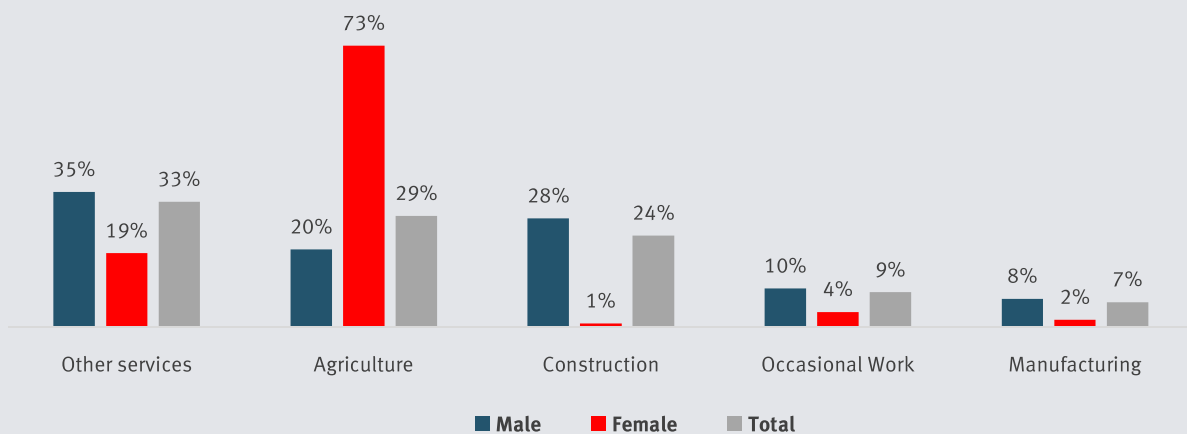
Figure 116. *Type of work among employed youth by gender*

Syrian youth working in the manufacturing sector earned the highest average monthly income at US$ 195. While few Syrian youth reported working as concierges or as beggars, these occupations had the lowest average monthly incomes, at US$ 79 and US $33 respectively. On average, employed Syrian refugee youth earned US $188 per month.

Figure 117. *Average monthly income of Syrian refugee youth by work sector, in US$*

COPING STRATEGIES

KEY FINDINGS

This section looks at the range of strategies households adopt to cope with a lack of food and/or the means to buy it. Two sets of coping capacities are analysed: **Food Coping Strategies,** which capture the frequency of adoption and severity of food-related coping behaviours, and **Livelihood Coping Strategies,** which describe the adoption of coping mechanisms affecting households' capacity to procure food and/or earn a sustainable income in the medium to long term. The Coping Strategy Index (CSI) is commonly used as a proxy indicator for access to food. The assessment here is based on the "reduced" CSI (rCSI), which uses the five most common behavioural changes in response to food shortages, facilitating the comparison of food security across various strata by normalizing the behaviors and severity scores that are used to create the index.

- Overall, although fewer households are adopting food-related coping strategies than in 2017, the vast majority still do so, indicating food insecurity.
- The adoption of food-related coping strategies is uneven across the country, and in Beirut in particular, households are adopting more food-related coping strategies than in 2017.
- In terms of livelihood coping strategies, there has been a reduction in the share of households applying strategies that can be categorized as crisis or emergency—but nearly all (97%) households have applied a livelihood coping strategy of some form.
- Female-headed households adopted both food and livelihood coping strategies more often than male-headed households, reflecting their greater vulnerability.

Food-related coping strategies

The analysis found that nine out of ten households adopted food-related coping strategies. This was a decrease of six percentage points compared to 2017 (96%). As Figure 118 illustrates, the 2018 pattern for use of food coping strategies was similar to the 2017 findings. When confronted with food shortages or a lack of means to buy food, households tended to rely on less preferred/ expensive foods in the majority of cases (86%). One out of every two households also reduced portion sizes (51%) and/or the number of meals per day (57%). A slight increase was recorded for these strategies compared to 2017. Borrowing food and restricting consumption by adults in order to benefit children were also common, as identified by 40% and 34% of households respectively.

Disaggregated by gender, female-headed households adopted food-related coping strategies more often then households headed by males. For example, female-headed compared with male-headed households as follows:

- Reduced the number of meals consumed per day: 62% female versus 56% male.
- Borrowed food from friends or relatives: 53% female versus 38% male.
- Restricted the food consumption of female household members: 12.6% female versus 9% male.

Analysing food-related coping strategies by governorate, as in 2017, the North and Akkar presented the highest use compared to other governorates, illustrated by Figure 119.

9 out of 10
households adopted
food-related coping strategies
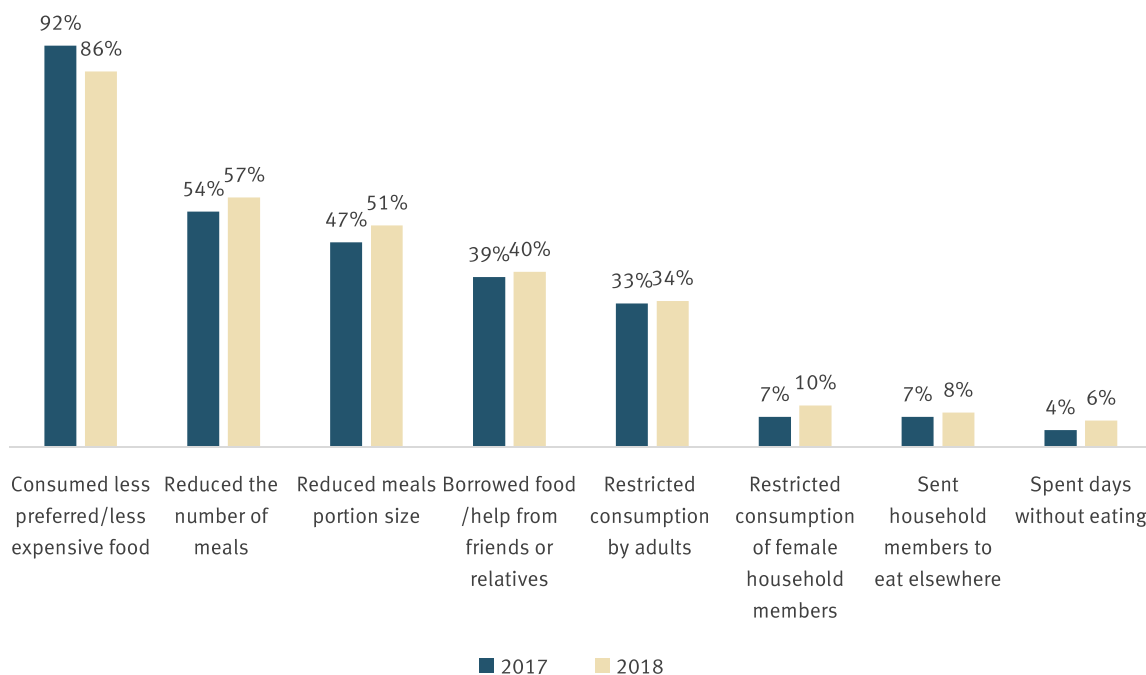
Figure 118. *Households reporting food-related coping strategies*
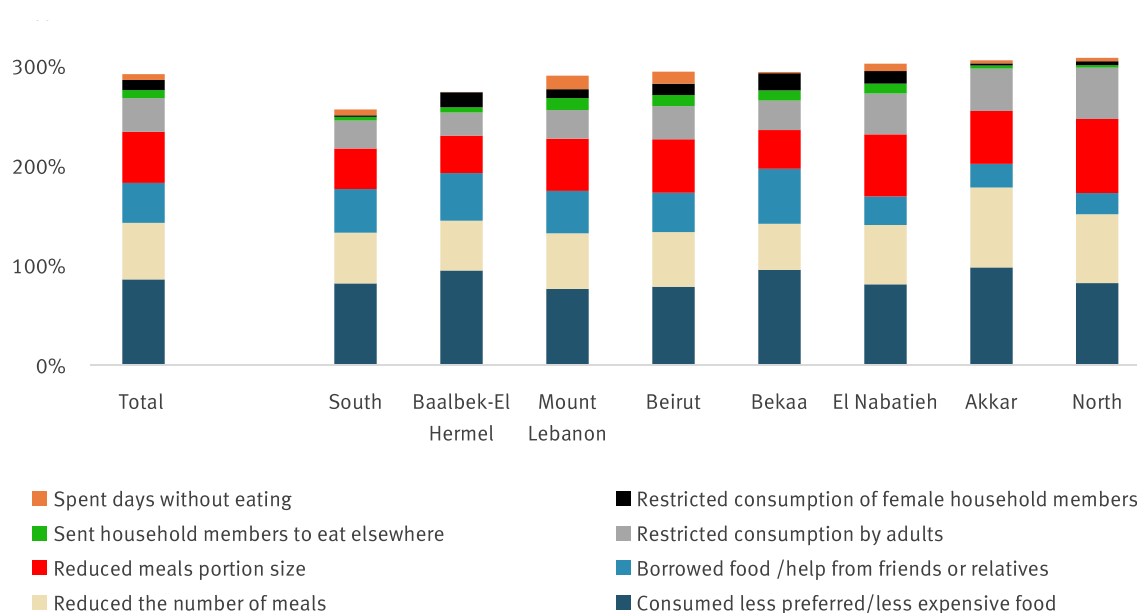
Figure 119. *Use of food-related coping strategies by governorate*

In certain governorates there were significant changes from 2017 in terms of which food strategies were adopted and how often. Beirut reported an overall increase in the percentage of households adopting food related coping strategies, while in Baalbek-El Hermel there was a decrease in the use of almost all the food related coping strategies.

As noted earlier, the reduced Coping Strategies Index (rCSI) is an indicator that reveals the severity of the strategies that households applied to manage shortfalls in food consumption. A higher rCSI implies that the household adopted more strategies to cope with lack of food or access to food in the past week.

The comparison with 2017 showed that, despite stability in the rCSI on average, major variances were found at the governorate level when compared to the previous year. In Baalbek-El Hermel and Mount Lebanon, the rCSI decreased in the past year, while it increased in all the other governorates with Beirut presenting the highest increase. As in 2017, Akkar and the North reported the highest rCSI, meaning that households in these governorates adopted coping strategies most frequently to deal with lack of access to food.

	Increase (10%+)	Decrease (10%+)
Less preferred/ expensive food		Beirut Mount Lebanon South
Reduced number of meals	Beirut El Nabatieh South	Baalbek-El Hermel
Borrowed food/ help from friends or Relatives	Beirut Mount Lebanon	Baalbek-El Hermel El Nabatieh
Reduced portion size	Beirut El Nabatieh North	Baalbek-El Hermel
Restricted consumption by adults	Beirut El Nabatieh South	Baalbek-El Hermel
Sent household members to eat elsewhere	Beirut	Baalbek-El Hermel
Restricted consumption by female household members	Beirut El Nabatieh	
Spent days without eating	Beirut	

Figure 120. *Changes 2017-2018 in adoption of food related copings by governorates*
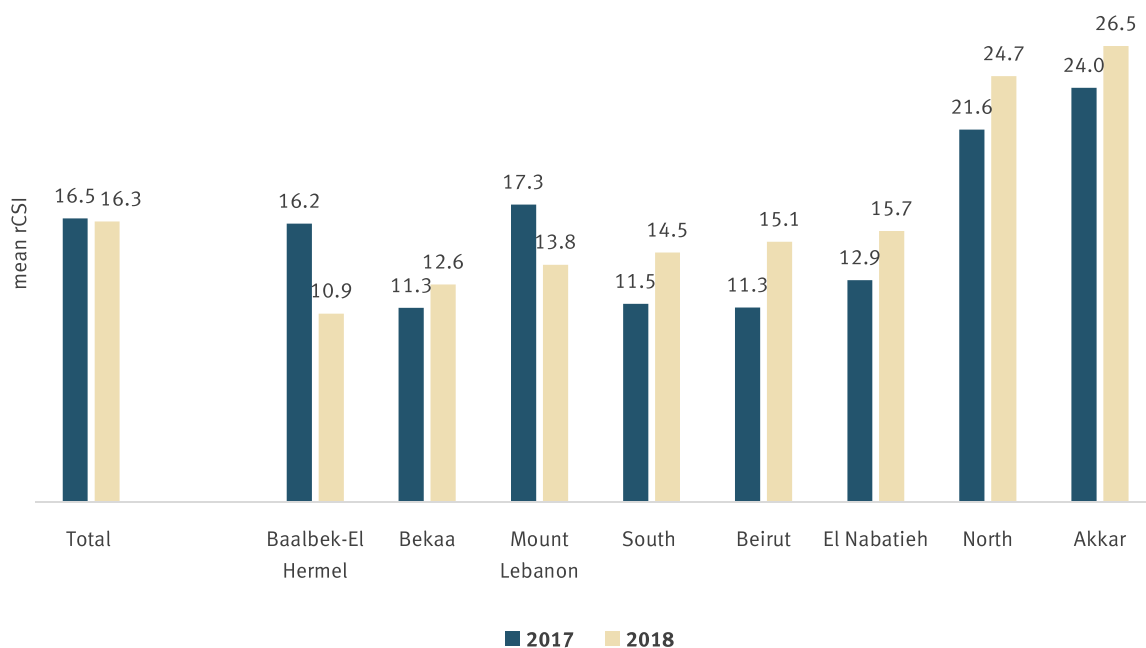
Figure 121. *Reduced Coping Strategy Index by governorate*

The Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) *consists of a series of five questions about how households cope with a shortfall in food for consumption, and results in a simple numeric score.*

- *Eating less-preferred or less-expensive foods;*
- *Borrowing food or relying on help from friends and relatives;*
- *Limiting portion sizes at meal times;*
- *Limiting adult intake so that children can eat; and*
- *Reducing the number of meals per day.*

A higher CSI means that households adopted more coping mechanisms to face their challenges.

For guidance reference please check: WFP/CARE/Feinstein International Center/TANGO/USAID, January 2008. The Coping Strategies Index – Field Methods Manual, second edition, p.14

Livelihood coping strategies

Analysis of the strategies most frequently revealed a trend similar to 2017. Buying food on credit (79%), and reducing food (75%) and essential non-food (55%) expenditures such as health and education, represent the three most-adopted livelihood strategies to cope with a lack of food. Interestingly, a comparison between 2017 and 2018 data identified two major changes. First, the share of households reducing expenses on education registered a significant decrease, from 31% in 2017 to 22% in 2018.

This is likely the result of the significant interventions in the education sector, in particular the Reaching All Children with Education (RACE) plan, which provides free education for all children up to grade 12.[52] On the other hand, the share of households moving to cheaper accommodations increased from 9% in 2017 to 15% in 2018.[53] This may be because refugees have been affected by the inflation in the housing sector and might have been forced to reduce expenses on housing to cover other basic needs.

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52 http://racepmulebanon.com/index.php/features-mainmenu-47/ race2-article
53 In Bekaa 21.7% moved to a cheaper accommodation, 14.2% in Mount Lebanon and 16.9% in Baalbek-El Hermel.
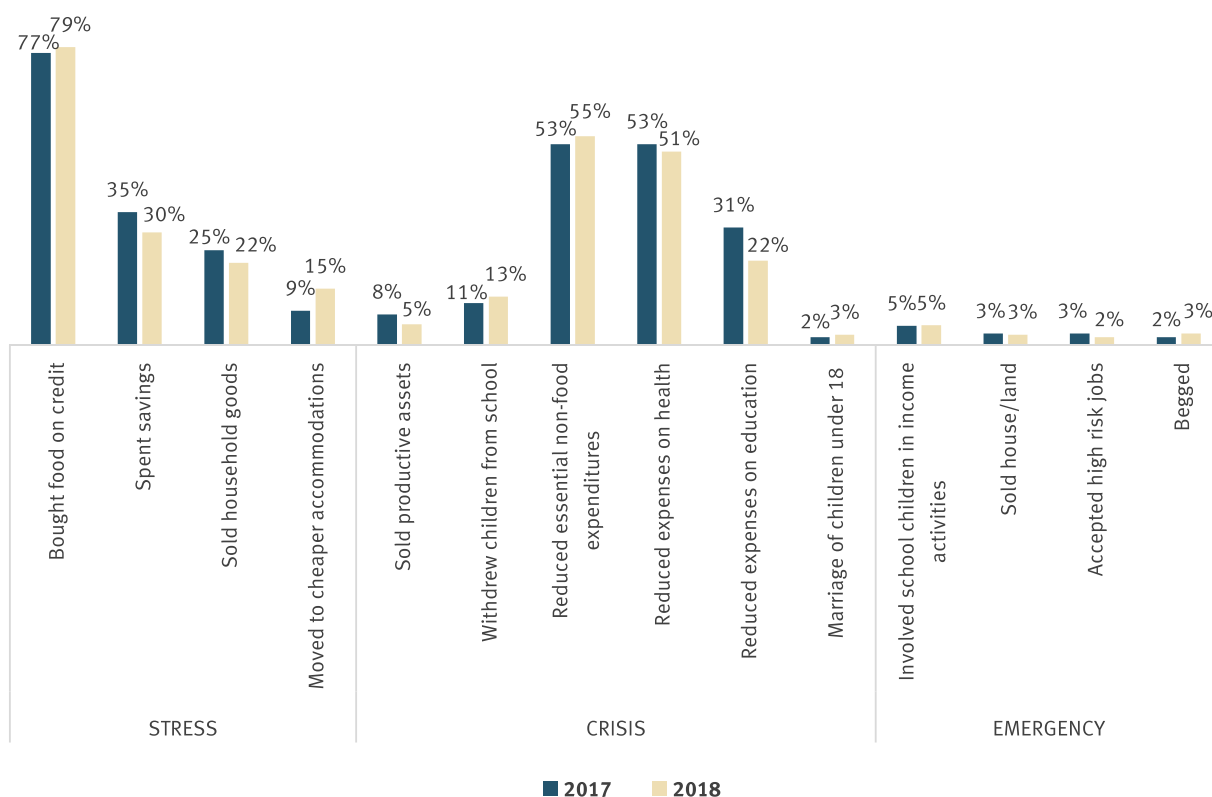
Figure 122. *Households reporting livelihood coping strategies*

Livelihood coping strategies are classified into three categories according to their severity: stress, crisis and emergency. Table 11 identifies which strategies are included in each category.

97%
of households resorted to some type of livelihood coping strategy

Table 11. *Coping categories*

Stress	Crisis	Emergency
Spend savings	Sell productive assets	Involve school children in income activities
Sell household goods	Withdraw children from school	Beg
Buy on credit	Reduce non-food expenses	Accept high-risk jobs
Incur debt	Marriage of children under 18	Sell house or land

Overall in 2018, 97% of households resorted to some type of livelihood coping strategy, but there was a general tendency for those coping strategies to be less severe. In particular, the use of crisis strategies registered a decrease from 55% (2017) to 51% (2018). As a consequence, the share of households resorting to stress coping increased, from 30% to 34%. Despite the slightly positive trend, the protracted crisis situation significantly affects refugee households' capacities to build a sustainable income in the medium to long term and 12% of households still reported the use of emergency coping strategies, which severely impact their well-being. The share of households not adopting any coping strategy was extremely low (3%).

Looking at households by gender, female-headed households also adopted livelihood coping strategies more often then households headed by males. For example, female-headed households compared with male-headed households as follows:

▪ Moved to cheaper accomodations: 17% female versus 14% male.

▪ Withdrew children from school: 17% female versus 12% male.

▪ Has school-aged children engaged in income generation: 7% female versus 5% male.

Overall, the share of female-headed households which had adopted emergency and crisis coping strategies totalled 68%, compared to 62% of male-headed households.

Livelihood coping strategies were not adopted evenly across the country, as shown in Map 4. There was a greater tendency to use crisis and emergency coping strategies in the districts bordering Syria. In particular, in Baalbek, Zahle and Marjaayoun, more than 75% of Syrian refugee households adopted crisis or emergency coping strategies.

Figure 124 illustrates by governorate the severity of livelihood coping strategies adopted. Bekaa and Baalbek-El Hermel recorded both the highest share of households resorting to crisis and emergency coping, and the lowest percentage of households not resorting to coping strategies. On the other hand, respondents in Beirut, Mount Lebanon and the South reported the lowest use of crisis/emergency coping strategies and the highest share of respondents not resorting to any coping strategy.

The protracted crisis situation severely affects refugee households' capacities to build a sustainable income in the medium to long term.
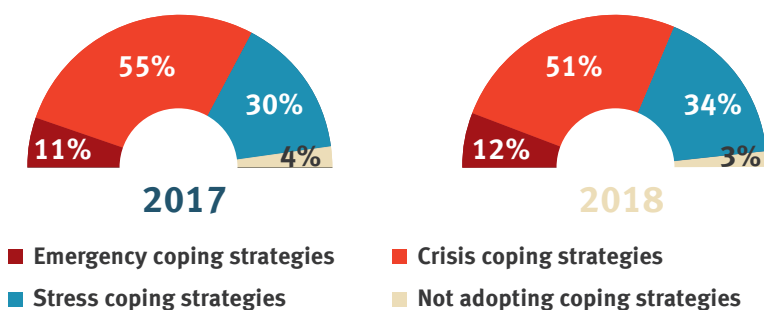
Figure 123. *Livelihood coping strategies in 2017 and 2018*

Percentage of households adopting crisis and emergency coping strategies
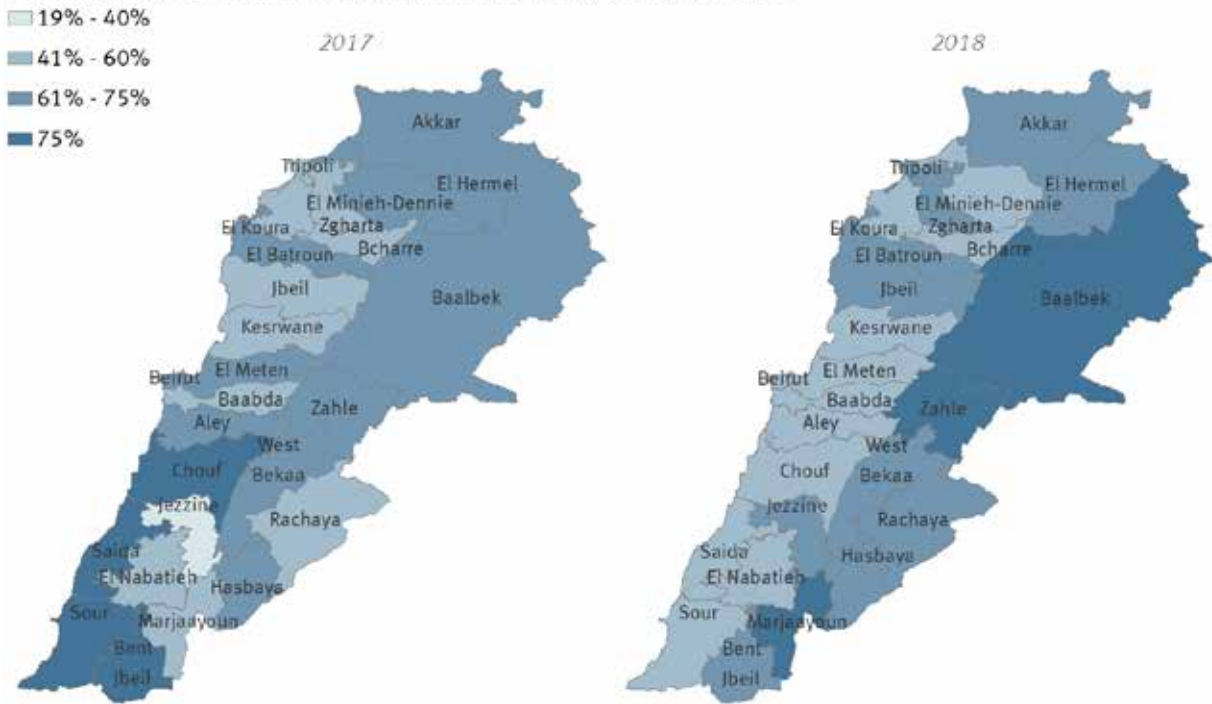
- ☐ 19% - 40%
- ☐ 41% - 60%
- ☐ 61% - 75%
- ■ 75%

2017

2018

Data sources: VASyR 2018, UNGIWG, GeoNames, GAUL
© World Food Programme 2018

The designation employed and the presentation of material in the map(s) do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of WFP concerning the legal of constitutional status of any country, territory, city or sea, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Map 4. *Percentage of households reporting crisis and emergency coping strategies*

	Total	Bekaa	South	Baalbek-El Hermel	North	El Nabatieh	Akkar	Mount Lebanon	Beirut
Emergency coping strategies	12%	6%	7%	9%	9%	10%	16%	18%	18%
Crisis coping strategies	51%	72%	44%	67%	51%	53%	49%	35%	38%
Stress coping strategies	34%	22%	44%	23%	37%	35%	32%	42%	35%
Not adopting coping strategies	3%	1%	6%	1%	3%	2%	3%	6%	10%

■ Not adopting coping strategies ■ Stress coping strategies ■ Crisis coping strategies ■ Emergency coping strategies
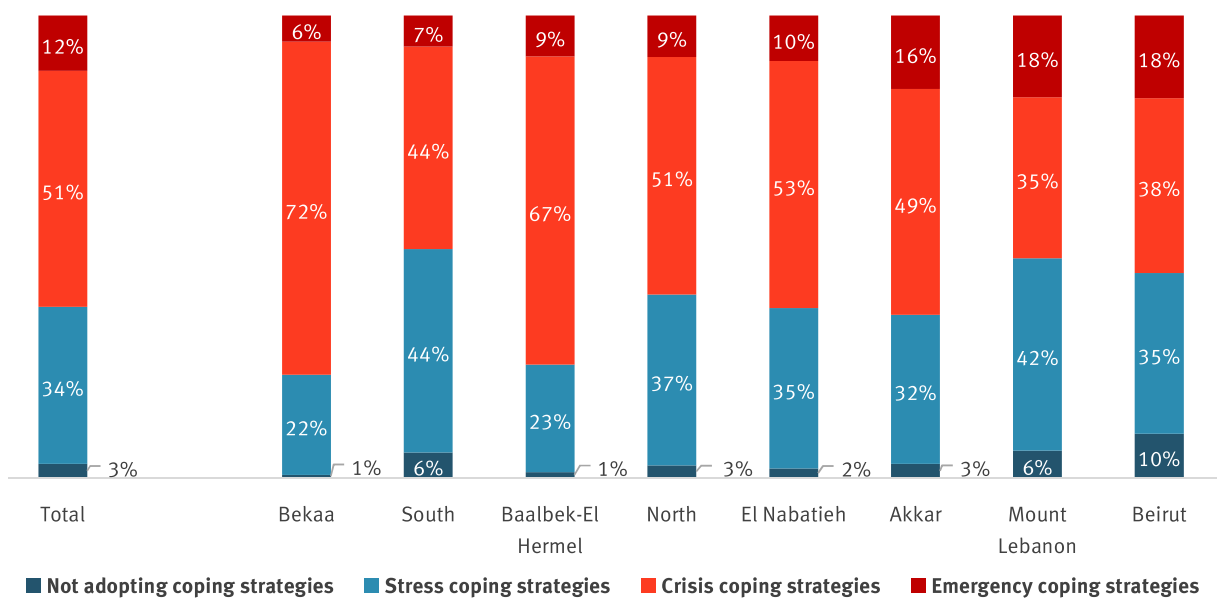
Figure 124. *Use of livelihood coping strategies by governorate*

FOOD SECURITY

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KEY FINDINGS

This chapter analyses the food security trends of the Syrian refugee households in Lebanon, including the characteristics of food insecure households and the differences in food security levels among districts and governorates.

- Food security for Syrian refugees improved in the last year, with the share of moderately to severely food insecure households declining by nearly five percentage points, to 33.8%.

- Although food security improved overall, changes in food security between 2017 and 2018 varied significantly between districts, with deteriorations in some districts and improvements in others.

- Higher levels of food insecurity continued to be associated with higher economic vulnerability.

- While female-headed households remained more vulnerable than male-headed households, overall, female-headed households showed significant improvements compared to 2017 across all food security and vulnerability indicators.

Food security for Syrian refugees improved in the past year. Ten percent of the households were considered food secure while more than half (57%) were marginally food insecure. The percentage of moderately to severely food insecure households declined by nearly five percentage points from 2017 to 2018, to 33.5% of the Syrian refugees.

Chart data:

Year	Food secure	Marginally food insecure	Moderately food insecure	Severely food insecure
2015	11%	65%	23%	1...
2016	7%	58%	34%	1.6%
2017	9%	53%	36%	2%
2018	10%	57%	31%	2.5%

■ Severely food insecure   ■ Moderately food insecure
■ Marginally food insecure   ■ Food secure
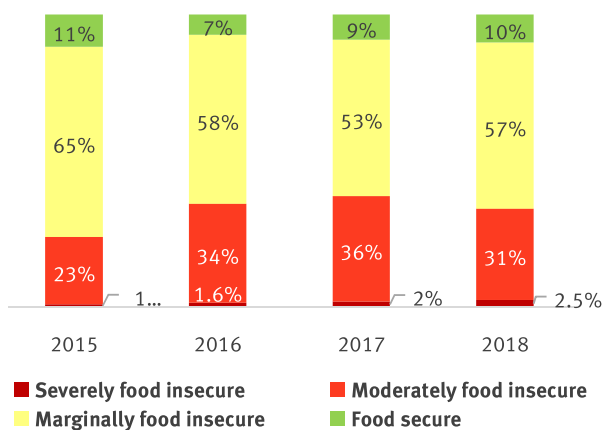
Figure 125. *Food security trends 2015-2018*

© WFP/Kassim Dabaji /Yelo Studio

Food security methodology

The food security status of Syrian refugees in Lebanon is measured using a composite indicator that combines three dimensions of food security:

- *Current consumption as gauged by the food consumption score;*
- *Food as a share of total expenditure reflecting economic vulnerability; and*
- *Livelihood coping strategies which indicate the sustainability of livelihoods.*

In order to present and report the trends of the previous years, the methodology used to classify households according has been replicated as in previous VASyR assessments and is detailed in Annex 1. Based on this methodology, households are classified into four categories: food secure, marginally food insecure, moderately food insecure and severely food insecure. Table 12 describes the characteristics of the four categories.

Table 12. *Food security categories (descriptions)*

Food Security Categories	Description
Food Secure	Able to meet essential food and non-food needs without engaging in atypical coping strategies.
Marginally Food Insecure	Has minimally adequate food consumption without engaging in irreversible coping strategies; unable to afford some essential non-food expenditures.
Moderately Food Insecure	Has significant food consumption gaps OR able to meet minimum food needs only with irreversible coping strategies
Severely Food Insecure	Has extreme food consumption gaps OR has extreme loss of productive assets that will lead to food consumption gaps or worse

Similar to 2017, Baalbek-El Hermel, the North and Akkar had the highest levels of food insecurity, joined by Mount Lebanon, with more than 35% of households reporting moderate and severe food insecurity. In Akkar, however, there was a significant reduction of households reporting moderate to severe food insecurity, from 59% in 2017 to 36% in 2018. Bekaa also reduced the share of moderately to severe food insecure households, from 38% in 2017 to 30% in 2018. Bekaa recorded the highest percentage of marginally food insecure households, closely followed by Beirut. At the same time, however, Beirut saw the largest increase in the share of households reporting moderate to severe food insecurity: from 12% in 2017 to 23% in 2018.

The food insecurity distribution at governorate level masks differences at the district level. This is illustrated by Map 5, which shows the geographical distribution from 2017 to 2018 of severely and moderately food insecure households.

In Akkar, Aley, Baabda, El Hermel, Koura, Hasbaya, Jbeil, Jezzine, Saida and Zahle, moderate to severe food insecurity decreased in 2018, while in Beirut, Bent Jbeil, Batroun, El Meten, Kesrwane, Marjaayoun and Sour, the percentage of Syrian refugees with moderate and severe food insecurity increased. Finally, in Baalbek, Bcharre, El Minieh-Dennie, El Nabatieh and Tripoli, the situation remained stable.
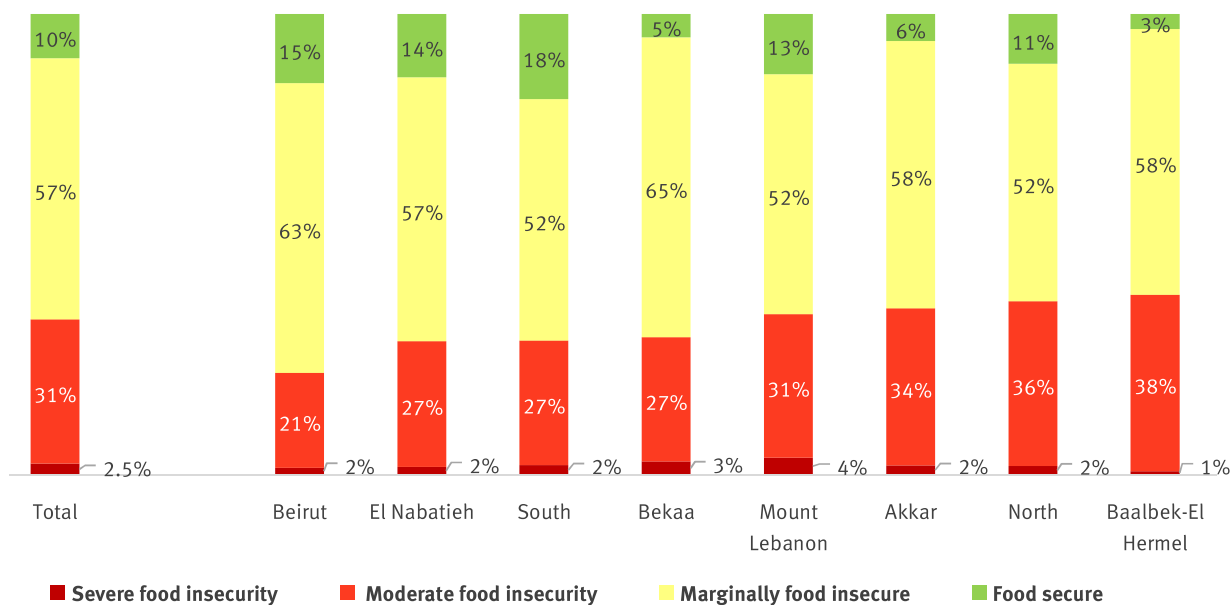
Figure 126. *Food security by governorate*

Percentage of households with moderate and severe food insecurity

- 0% - 20%
- 21% - 30%
- 31% - 40%
- > 40%
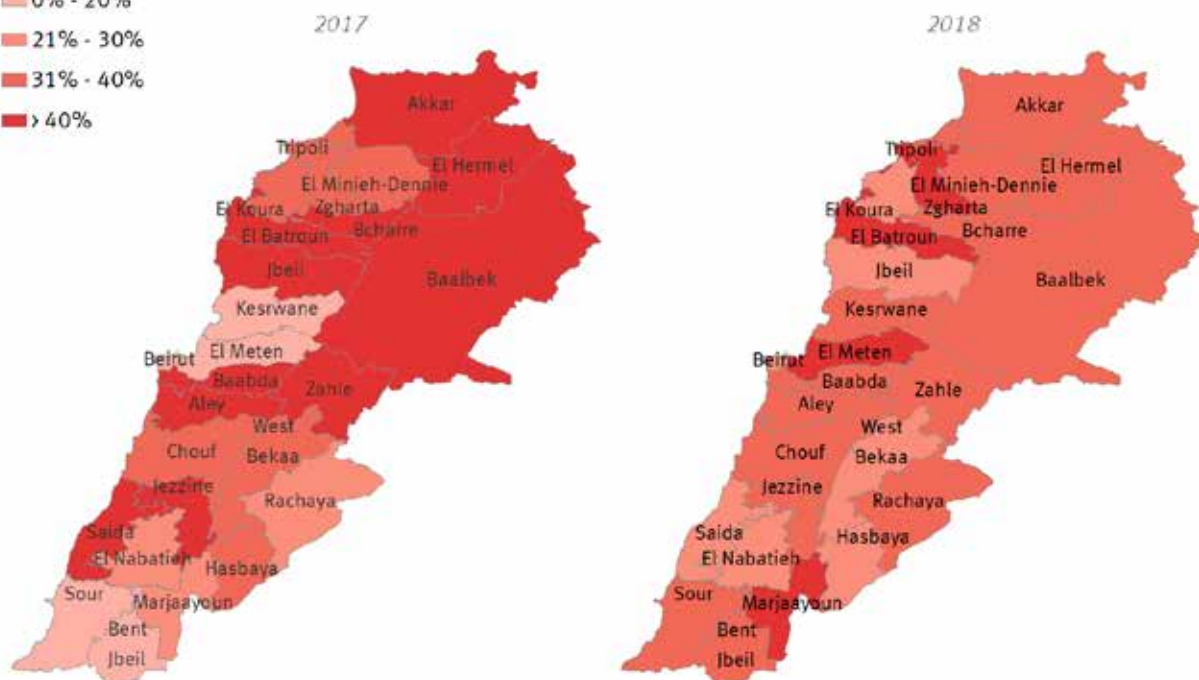
2017

2018

Map 5. *Percentage of moderate and severe food insecurity 2017 and 2018*

Components of food insecurity

As noted earlier, the food security index is composed of three indicators: food consumption, food expenditure share, and livelihood coping strategies.

Food consumption

While the share of households reporting poor food consumption remained stable over the past year, households with borderline food consumption decreased. Overall, the percentage of households with acceptable food consumption increased, from 63% (2017) to 66% (2018). However, 42% of households kept an acceptable food consumption level by relying on the use of food-related coping strategies, which could entail a deterioration of household food consumption status in the long-term. Finally, the remaining 24% reported acceptable food consumption levels that do not imply the use of food-related coping strategies.
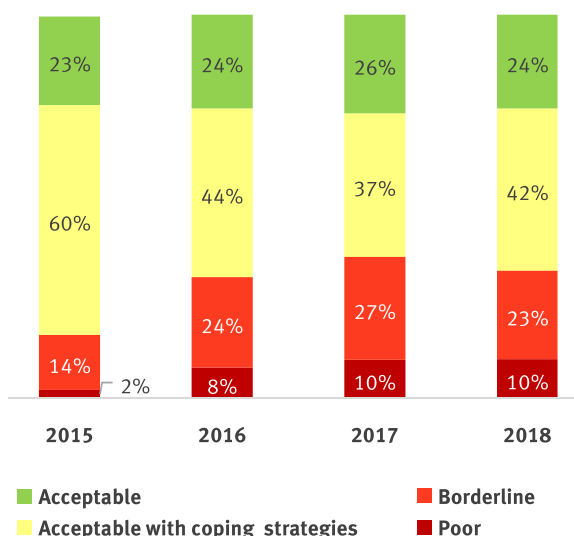
Figure 127. *Food consumption trends 2015-2018*

Legend:
- Acceptable
- Acceptable with coping strategies
- Borderline
- Poor

Livelihood-related coping strategies

The second component of food insecurity is the adoption of livelihood-related coping strategies. Following the trend started in 2016, fewer households adopted crisis and emergency coping strategies in 2018 (63%) compared to 2017 (66%) and 2016 (74%). The strategies included in this classification are described in the coping strategy chapter. The reduction in the use of emergency and crisis coping strategies could suggest that households are finding less distressed ways to cope with the lack of resources.

Although there was a reduction in the adoption of more severe strategies, the use of stress coping strategies increased by four percentage points compared to 2017, thus keeping the share of households not adopting any livelihood coping strategies at only three percent.

Food as a share of household expenditures

The third component of food security is the share of food in total household expenditures. This indicator showed an improvement in 2018, with 12.5% of households reporting a high share of expenditure on food (above 65% of total expenditures) compared to 17% in 2017 (see the chapter on Economic Vulnerability for additional analysis).
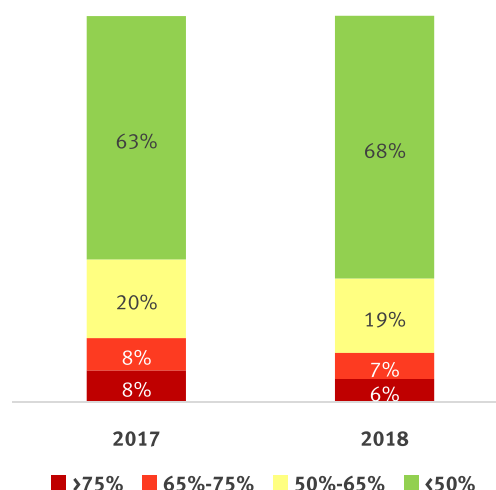
Figure 129. *Food expenditure share trends 2017-2018*

Characteristics of food insecurity

As reported in past years, limited access to economic resources remained one of the main challenges for Syrian refugee households, making it difficult for them to meet their basic needs without external assistance.

Limitations on access to the labor market and the consequent lack of income opportunities constrain, in turn, access to food, ability to pay for rent and the possibility of finding and sustaining livelihoods for Syrian refugees. Although the share of households below the MEB decreased in 2018, 68% of Syrian refugee households were still not able to meet their minimum basic needs.

Figure 128. *Trends in livelihood coping strategies 2015-2018*

Analysis of the food security situation from the economic vulnerability perspective revealed a correlation between these two dimensions: higher levels of food insecurity are associated with higher economic vulnerability. This finding was also confirmed in 2017.

Key indicators that describe the economic vulnerability are:

- **Per capita expenditures.** Food secure households spent US$ 165 per month on average, while severely food insecure households spent roughly one third of that amount to cover their monthly needs (US$ 56).
- **Below SMEB.** Food insecure households were more likely to fall below the SMEB. In total, 84% of severely food insecure households and 65% of the moderately food insecure fall below the SMEB.
- **Limited income opportunities.** Income opportunities were limited for all refugees. On average, 32% of Syrian refugee households did not have any member working in the month prior to the survey while 68% reported having at least one member working.[54] The absence of working members in the household was correlated with food insecurity: severely food insecure households reported the presence of working members in 42% of the cases, compared to 86% for households classified as food secure.
- **Sources of income.** Food secure households had more reliable sources of income, such as work in the construction or service sectors. Overall, food insecure households (marginally, moderate and severe) had a lower percentage of involvement in any remunerated activities relying mainly on debt, credit and assistance.
- **Debt.** Food insecure households had higher debt compared to food secure households. Almost half (49%) of the moderately food insecure households had debt above US$ 600.
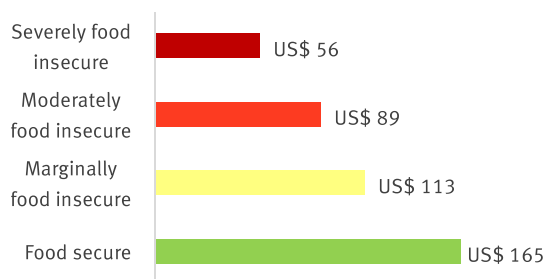
Figure 130. *Monthly per capita expenditures by food security groups*
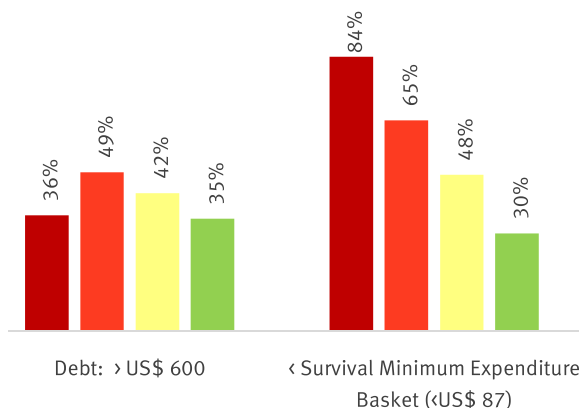
Figure 131. *Economic vulnerability indicators by food security*
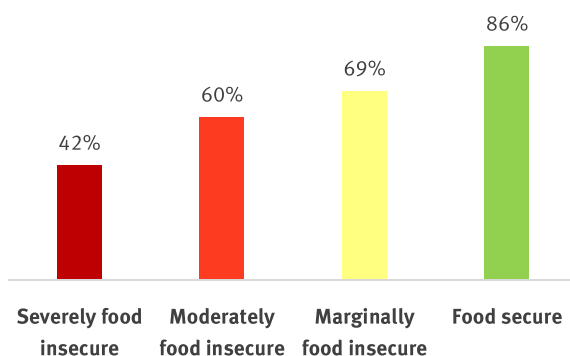
Figure 132. *Households with working members by food security*

■ **Severely food insecure**   ■ **Moderately food insecure**
■ **Marginally food insecure**   ■ **Food secure**

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54 *For more details on employment, see the Chapter on Livelihoods and Income.*
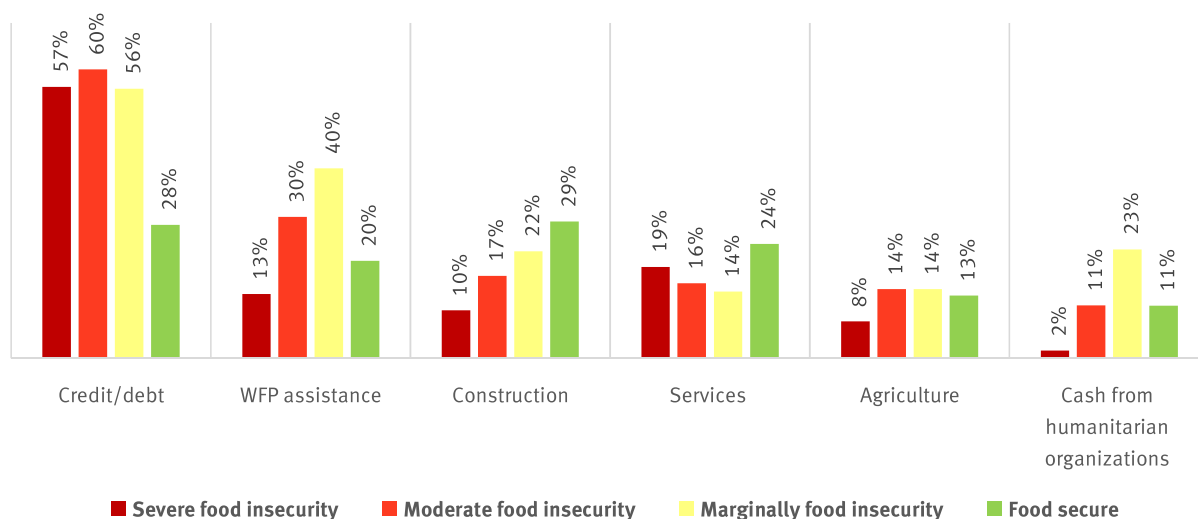
Figure 133. *Most common income sources by food security*

Characteristics of food insecurity by sector

▪ **Reason for borrowing.** On average, a greater share of food insecure households borrowed money to buy food compared to food secure households. Severely food insecure households were less likely than marginally and moderately food insecure to borrow money to cover health expenses, which in turn means that they were less likely to have their health needs met.

▪ **Shelter.** Food insecure households were much more likely to live in non-permanent shelters than food secure households. Severely food insecure households were much more likely to live in non-residential shelter than the other groups.

▪ **Asset ownership.** Food secure households owned more assets than food insecure households on average. The greater the food insecurity, the fewer assets owned.

▪ **Family size.** Severely food insecure households had a smaller household size compared to the other food security groups. This confirmed that in this context, small households (especially ones with 1-2 members) were also vulnerable.

▪ **Dependents.** Marginally food insecure and moderately food insecure households had a larger number of dependents compared to food secure households.

▪ **Gender of household head.** Female-headed households seemed to be more food insecure than households headed by males. More than 20% of the moderately and severely food insecure households were headed by women.

▪ **Disabled and chronically sick members.** Households with more disabled or sick members tended to be more food insecure (7% of severely food insecure have a disabled member compared to 2-3% of the other groups). This could be because a greater share of household expenses may be allocated to heath care and medicine, or because there are fewer working members than in healthy households. In addition, as only 2.5% of all households were severely food insecure, small differences in absolute numbers can have a bigger impact on the analysis.

Table 13. *Food security groups by reason for borrowing and shelter type*

	Food secure	Marginally food insecure	Moderately food insecure	Severely food insecure
	Column %	Column %	Column %	Column %
Reason for borrowing:				
to buy food	70.1%	82.3%	86.6%	82.8%
to pay rent	53.9%	53.3%	52.1%	42.3%
to cover health expenses	27.3%	38.5%	32.1%	25.2%
Shelter				
Non-permanent	6.1%	21.3%	24.0%	15.7%
Non-residential	13.5%	13.7%	16.2%	24.5%
Residential	80.4%	65.0%	59.8%	59.9%
Assets				
Number of assets (mean)	9.79	9.54	8.84	6.65

Table 14. *Food security groups by demographics*

	Food secure	Marginally food insecure	Moderate food insecure	Severely food insecure
Household composition				
Household size (average number of members)	4.8	5.0	4.8	4.0
Households with 1 or 2 members	16.5%	11.3%	15.0%	22.7%
High share of dependents (>70%)	15.3%	21.3%	18.7%	15.5%
Female household head	13.3%	16.8%	21.1%	29.4%
Share of households with at least one disabled member	2.4%	2.9%	2.6%	7.1%
Share of households with at least one chronically ill member	10.0%	16.3%	18.0%	18.5%

Changes in food security between 2017 and 2018 varied significantly between districts, with some deteriorating and others showing improvements.

Table 15 shows key food security and economic vulnerability indicators by district. It describes the different vulnerabilities within each district to inform the design of specific interventions or the provision of comprehensive support. **Values in red indicate greater vulnerability than the national average,** while those in black have a prevalence below the average.

With the exception of the second column, the variables have a negative connotation, therefore a district with a higher number of red values should be considered more vulnerable. The second column indicates changes in moderate and severe food insecurity from 2017 to 2018, so for this column, the negative numbers mean households moved from moderate to severe food insecurity to marginal insecurity or food secure.

Table 15. *Key food security and economic vulnerability indicators by district*

	Food security		Diet Quality		Coping	Economic Vulnerability				
	Severe and moderate food insecurity 2018	Percentage points change of severe and moderate food insecurity 2017 - 2018	Low dietary diversity (≤ 4.5 food groups)	Poor and border-line food consump-tion	Crisis and emergency coping strategies	House-holds ‹ SMEB (US$ 87)	House-holds below poverty line (‹ US$ 3.84)	House-holds borrowed money	House-holds with debt › US$ 600	House-holds with no working members
Overall	33.7%	-4	16.7%	33.3%	63.0%	51%	68.5%	82.2%	43.3%	32.2%
District										
Bent Jbeil	32.7%	15	19.9%	36.8%	70.8%	50.3%	71.9%	94.7%	58.5%	9.4%
Marjaayoun	44.5%	15	6.2%	47.7%	84.4%	65.3%	79.7%	90.6%	54.7%	10.9%
Batroun	51.2%	10	14.0%	51.2%	62.8%	52.9%	65.3%	88.4%	57.9%	22.3%
Jezzine	34.7%	-20	4.8%	40.1%	66.0%	51.0%	71.4%	93.2%	52.4%	12.9%
Baalbek	39.2%	-2	9.5%	34.8%	75.9%	78.2%	93.7%	91.8%	43.0%	53.2%
El Hermel	36.7%	-11	18.9%	26.7%	68.3%	78.9%	96.7%	87.8%	31.7%	53.9%
Rachaya	34.1%	7	14.4%	29.3%	74.3%	73.9%	88.0%	89.2%	63.5%	37.1%
Zgharta	53.7%	14	8.8%	49.7%	69.4%	42.2%	66.0%	89.1%	59.2%	29.3%
West Bekaa	28.6%	-5	4.9%	23.1%	74.2%	75.6%	89.0%	94.0%	57.1%	46.2%
Zahle	30.2%	-10	11.3%	28.3%	79.2%	68.8%	82.4%	89.9%	49.7%	48.4%
Sour	39.4%	21	23.9%	39.4%	53.5%	40.7%	63.4%	88.7%	40.8%	17.6%
Tripoli	40.4%	2	7.1%	34.0%	67.9%	29.0%	51.9%	87.8%	46.2%	19.9%
Akkar	36.1%	-23	2.5%	31.6%	64.8%	68.5%	82.3%	72.3%	21.8%	35.0%
Bcharre	39.5%	-2	7.9%	39.5%	53.5%	42.1%	57.9%	90.4%	64.0%	22.8%
El Meten	47.2%	33	47.2%	55.7%	46.4%	21.5%	31.3%	80.7%	41.3%	25.3%
Kesrwane	31.7%	18	31.7%	34.5%	47.6%	27.9%	41.5%	81.6%	53.1%	19.0%
El Koura	28.2%	-11	4.9%	33.7%	47.2%	45.3%	68.1%	91.4%	57.7%	18.4%
Baabda	35.4%	-10	51.5%	46.5%	57.1%	32.4%	54.3%	74.3%	39.3%	23.6%
Nabatieh	24.1%	-1	28.6%	31.6%	51.9%	34.1%	59.4%	88.7%	42.1%	9.8%
Hasbaya	20.8%	-13	0.0%	8.1%	69.1%	48.0%	63.1%	77.9%	54.4%	38.9%
El Minieh-Dennie	30.6%	0	5.4%	32.0%	55.1%	43.8%	62.6%	90.5%	47.6%	31.3%
Chouf	31.3%	-6	30.0%	41.3%	48.1%	39.4%	56.8%	64.2%	47.5%	17.9%
Jbeil	24.2%	-31	9.1%	22.7%	60.6%	31.8%	46.2%	87.1%	56.8%	13.6%
Aley	30.8%	-16	31.5%	30.0%	53.8%	42.7%	63.3%	64.6%	35.4%	30.4%
Beirut	22.2%	10	14.6%	22.1%	55.7%	33.6%	51.1%	59.4%	41.3%	28.1%
Saida	22.0%	-19	3.5%	12.8%	47.5%	32.4%	60.3%	86.5%	34.8%	14.9%

- The districts of Bent Jbeil, Marjaayoun, Batroun, Jezzine, Baalbek, El Hermel and Rachaya have the most values in red, meaning that they are vulnerable in multiple ways: economically deprived with unacceptable food consumption and increasing use of coping mechanisms.

- In West Bekaa and Zahle, the increase of food insecurity was driven by economic vulnerability and lack of economic opportunities.

- In Sour, Tripoli, Bcharre, Kesrwane, El Meten and Jbeil, food insecurity was indicated by a deterioration in food consumption.

- In Akkar, despite the improvement in food consumption, food insecurity remains high, driven by the adoption of severe coping strategies, economic vulnerability and lack of income opportunities.

- Saida, Beirut, Aley, Jbeil, Chouf, El Minieh-Dennie, Hasbaya and El Nabatieh are the least vulnerable districts. For Beirut, this is despite an increase of ten percentage points in the share of severely and moderately food insecure, likely due to the loss of income opportunities compared to 2017.

ASSISTANCE AND HOUSEHOLD ASSETS

In Lebanon, vulnerable Syrian refugees continued to receive cash and in-kind assistance. As many of the basic needs of refugees (such as food, fuel, hygiene items and shelter) are available through the local market and ATM bank services are easily accessible, the majority of cash assistance is provided through e-cards. Cash assistance has proven to be an effective way to support refugee families in meeting their basic needs and prioritizing their expenditures in a dignified manner, at the same time that it contributes to the local economy. This chapter analyses cash and in-kind assistance as reported by Syrian refugee households. It also reports on owenership of and access to household assets.

- Between 2017 and 2018, nearly 200,000 of the most vulnerable Syrian refugee families in Lebanon were reached with regular basic assistance through cash-based interventions (cash for winter, cash for food, multi-purpose cash, child-focused grants).

- UNHCR and WFP were the main cash actors in Lebanon, providing assistance to vulnerable refugees. WFP cash assistance was received by 113,000 households below the SMEB. UNHCR's winter assistance reached over 165,000 families living below the poverty line, and 33,000 vulnerable families received multi-purpose cash assistance from UNHCR. Over half (57%) of household members residing in non-permanent structures reported that they had received cash for food assistance.

- In-kind assistance was less commonly reported: 10% of households reported receiving in-kind food assistance in the previous three months, 4% reported receiving education training on hygiene and less than 1% reported receiving technical assistance in the form of capacity building or vocational training over the past year.

- More than half (55%) of surveyed Syrian refugee households had sufficient access to all basic assets, a slight improvement compared to 52% in 2017.

Vulnerable Syrian refugees continue to receive two main types of assistance:

- *Cash assistance* in the form of multi-purpose cash grants, cash for food (including food e-voucher) and seasonal cash assistance; and
- **In-kind** goods and services assistance, including technical assistance (capacity building, vocational training), food assistance, household items, subsidized health care, shelter and WASH assistance, social and protection services, and legal services.

Cash assistance

Between 2017 and 2018, nearly 200,000 of the most vulnerable Syrian refugee families in Lebanon were reached with regular basic assistance through cash-based interventions (cash for winter, cash for food, multi-purpose cash, child-focused grants). The breakdown was as follows:

- During the 2017/2018 winter campaign, 170,000 households were identified and reached with winter cash assistance by different agencies between November 2017 and March 2018.
- Cash for food assistance (including e-vouchers) is the largest type of cash-based intervention in terms of scale, through which nearly 113,000 families benefited from monthly cash transfers to meet food needs.
- Multi-purpose cash assistance represented another important regular monthly programme where more than 63,000 families were reached during 2018 by different agencies[55] across the country. It is worth noting that these households also benefited from food assistance. Assisted households were living below a survival level of US$ 87 per month per capita, and were targeted with monthly US$ 175 cash assistance grants.
- Furthermore, child-focused assistance programmes[56] such as the 'Min ila' constituted another stream of regular assistance. During 2018, 20,339 Syrian refugee families with eligible school-aged children were reached through May when the 2017/2018 scholastic year ended.[57]

Overall, WFP and UNHCR are the main two actors providing cash assistance to Syrian refugees in Lebanon.

Assistance provided by WFP through a common cash card continued to make up the largest share of regular cash assistance to Syrian refugees. WFP provided support to Syrian refugees implementing three modalities of food and basic needs assistance through an e-card: 1) Food e-card assistance redeemable at WFP-contracted shops; 2) Cash for Food e-card assistance, redeemable either at WFP-contracted shops or withdrawn from ATMs; and 3) Multi-Purpose Cash (MPC) for essential needs e-card assistance, redeemable only from ATMs. In 2018, WFP provided assistance to 653,000 Syrian refugees using the three modalities,[58] UNHCR provided assistance to 800,000 through two modalities, UNICEF provided assistance to 60,000, and Basic Assistance partners provided support to 36,000 refugees.

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58 Food e-card: households received US$ 27 per family member per month, and the card was redeemable for food at any of 500 WFP-contracted shops across Lebanon. Cash for food e-card: households received US$ 27 per family member per month. Refugees had the choice either to redeem it at a WFP-contracted shop or to withdraw it as cash from any ATM. Multi-purpose cash for essential needs e-card (MPC): households received US$ 27 per family member for their food needs and US$ 175 per household for their essential needs per month, which could be withdrawn from any ATM.

55 ACF, ACTED, CLMC, ICRC, LRC, Relief International, Solidar Suisse, UNHCR, WFP.
56 Mainly implemented by UNICEF.
57 The programme did not continue later in 2018 due to funding shortages.

Table 16. *Cash assistance provided to Syrian refugees in 2018*

	Beneficiaries	Households
Food E-card from WFP	345,000	60,000
Cash for Food from WFP	170,000	30,000
Multi-Purpose Cash (MPC) from WFP	138,000	23,000
Multi-purpose cash assistance (MCAP) from UNHCR	198,000	33,000
Multi-purpose cash assistance (MCAP) from other Basic Assistance partners*	36,000	6,000
Child Focused Grants (Min Ila programme), from UNICEF	60,000**	26,000
Seasonal cash assistance from UNHCR	800,000	165,000

Source: Activity Info / RAIS

*ACF, ACTED, CLMC, LRC, RI, Solidar Suisse, ICRC

** children aged between 5 and 15

Note: **Only** *MCAP figures can be totaled; there is a large degree of overlap between programmes: All households receiving MCAP also receive food assistance; 5,000 out of 26,000 households benefiting from child focused grants also receive MCAP (and food assistance)*

Almost half (46%) of Syrian refugee households reported having a WFP food e-card with which they could buy food, 41% benefited from cash using the common card, and 19% were eligible to withdraw multi-purpose cash.

UNHCR's MCAP (Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance Programme) provides the largest share of unrestricted multi-purpose cash assistance to Syrian refugees in Lebanon. As of April 2018, UNHCR reached approximately 198,000 of the most vulnerable Syrian refugee (33,000 families) with multi-purpose cash assistance. Families enrolled in UNHCR's MCAP received US$ 175/month to cover their most basic needs. Additionally, UNHCR's winter programme (WinCAP), comprised the largest share of seasonal multi-purpose cash assistance to Syrian refugees. WinCAP reached over 800,000 Syrian refugees (165,000 families) living below the poverty line with cash assistance through ATMs across the country between November 2017 and March 2018.[59]
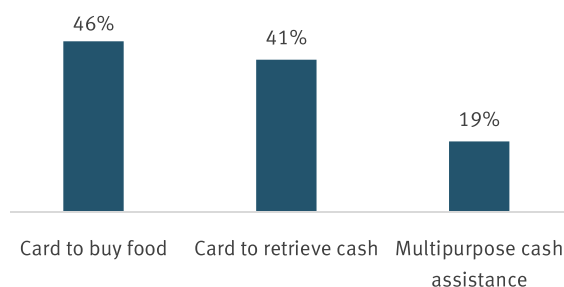
Figure 134. *Share of households reported to be receiving cash assistance*

The highest share of households reporting to be receiving cash assistance was found in Baalbek-El Hermel at 65%, and the lowest share was in the South at 26%. Findings across shelter type demonstrated that cash for food assistance was reported mostly by household members residing in non-permanent structures at 57%, followed by those residing in residential accommodations at 43%, and those living in non-residential structures at 42%.

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59 *Seasonal cash assistance in 2017/18 from UNHCR was provided to families living below the MEB at a rate of US$ 75 per month. For families that were receiving regular multi-purpose cash assistance, seasonal cash was provided to cover three months of additional winter needs (US$ 225). For those who were not receiving regular multi-purpose cash assistance, seasonal cash was provided to cover five months (US$ 375).*
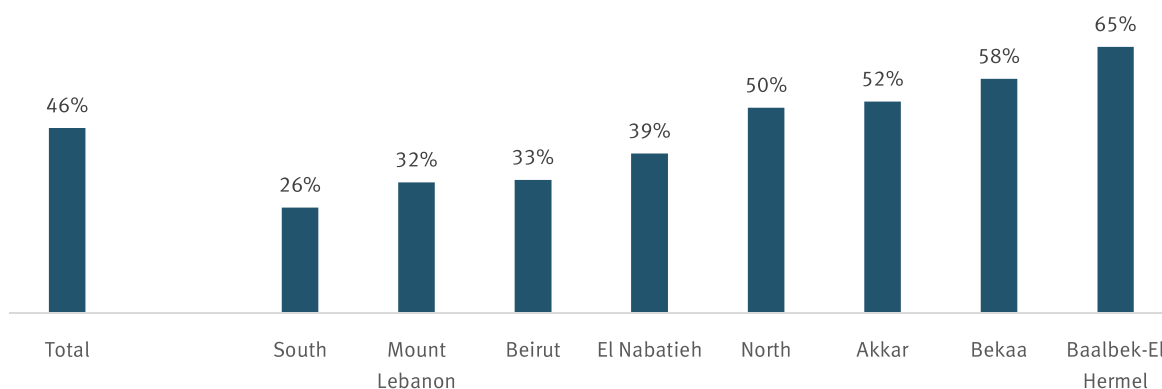
Figure 135. *Households reporting to be receiving food e-card by governorate*
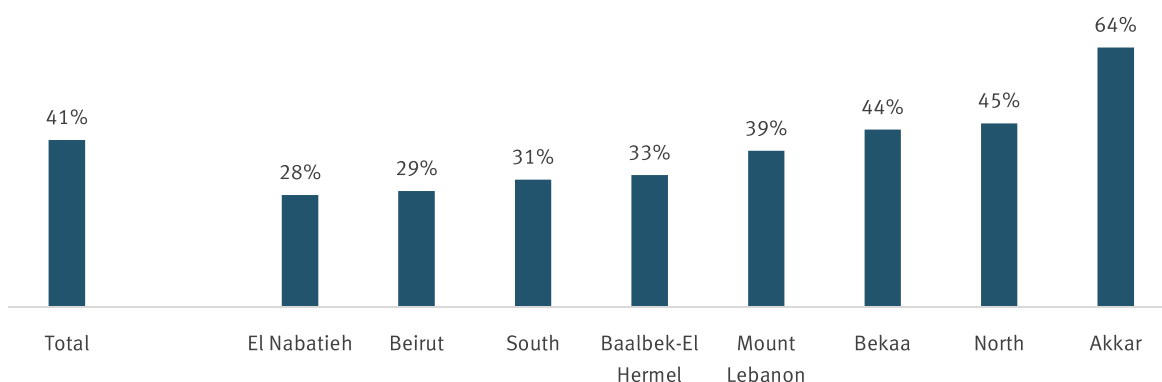
Figure 136. *Share of households reporting to be receiving cash e-card by governorate*

On average, 41% of households reported having access to cash using the common e-card. The highest share was found in Akkar at 64%, and the lowest share in Nabatieh at 28%. Based on the information retrieved from the Refugee Assistance Information System (RAIS) in April 2018, WFP cash assistance was received by households below the SMEB (61%), households between MEB and SMEB (23%) and by food insecure households (90%).

Nineteen percent of households reported receiving multi-purpose cash assistance in April 2018, with the highest share found in Bekaa at 41%, and the lowest share in the South at 2%. Looking at shelter type, multi-purpose cash assistance was reported most often by household members residing in non-permanent structures at 33%, with those residing in residential accommodations and in non-residential structures following at 16% and 15% respectively.

On average, 27% of female-headed households reported receiving MPC compared with 17% of households headed by males. Based on RAIS information, multi-purpose cash assistance was distributed to the most economically vulnerable and food insecure households. Multi-purpose cash was primarily received by households below the SMEB (MPC: 66%, MCAP: 77%) and between MEB and SMEB (MPC: 25%, MCAP 14%).

Looking specifically at children with disabilities, 69% had received social transfers in the previous three months.
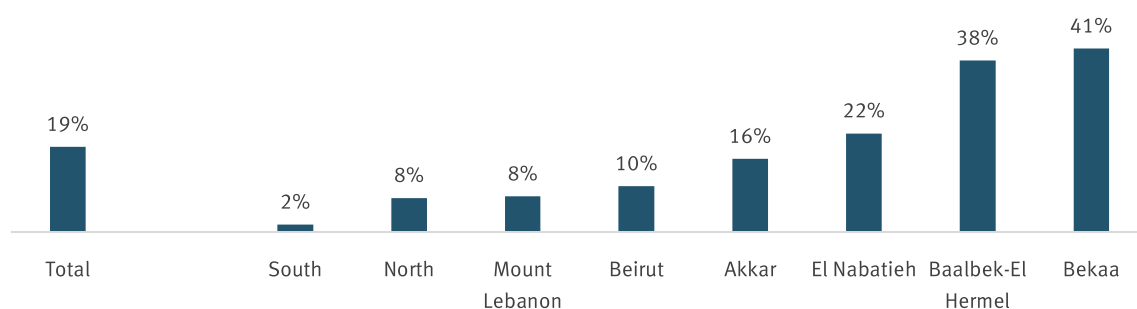
Figure 137. *Share of households reported to be receiving multi-purpose cash assistance by governorate*

Underreporting of assistance is not uncommon in the refugee population for two main reasons. Firstly, and as described, cash assistance is provided to Syrian refugees in multiple forms. While each modality of cash assistance serves a specific purpose and the modalities seek to meet different needs, refugees overlap in their reporting of the different types of cash assistance. Secondly, some refugees may be under the misconception that reporting assistance could hinder their future eligibility for other forms of assistance and thus prefer not to fully disclose the information.
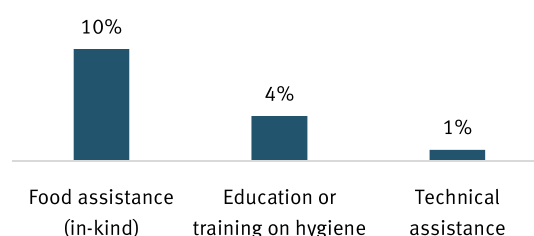
Figure 138. *In-kind assistance reported*

In-kind assistance

In-kind assistance was less commonly reported than cash assistance to Syrian refugee households. Only 10% of households reported receiving in-kind food assistance in the previous three months, 4% reported having received education training on hygiene and less than 1% reported receiving technical assistance in the form of capacity building or vocational training over the past year.

The largest share of households reporting receiving in-kind food assistance was found in the North at 20%, and the lowest share in Baalbek-El Hermel at 2%. The majority of households (85%) reported receiving in-kind food assistance on a regular basis, while 5% reported that the assistance had been regular but that they did not receive it anymore, and 10% stated that they had only received it once. Training on proper hygiene practices was more common in Bekaa and Baalbek-El Hermel.

Table 17. *In-kind assistance by governorate*

	HH reporting that they received in-kind food assistance in the past 3 months	HH reporting that they have received training on proper hygiene practices over the last year	HH reporting having received any technical assistance (capacity building, vocational trainings) over the last year
Total	**10.4%**	**3.6%**	**.7%**
Governorate			
Akkar	13.4%	4.1%	.7%
Baalbek-El Hermel	2.4%	6.4%	0.0%
Beirut	18.8%	1.5%	1.0%
Bekaa	5.7%	9.2%	.4%
El Nabatieh	6.9%	5.8%	.3%
Mount Lebanon	10.4%	.5%	1.3%
North	20.4%	1.0%	.5%
South	9.1%	.0%	.3%

Household assets

Household assets are classified into three categories: basic assets, medium assets and extended assets.

Basic Assets	Mattress, blankets, winter clothes, gas stove
Medium Assets	Water heater, bed, table, chair, refrigerator, washing machine
Extended Assets	Electric oven, microwave, dishwasher, central heating, air conditioning, sewing machine, DVD player, computer, mobile phones, internet, motorcycle, car

More than half (55%) of surveyed Syrian refugee households had sufficient access to all basic assets, a slight improvement compared to 52% in 2017. On the other hand, the share of households with access to all medium assets decreased to less than 1%, compared to 3% in 2017. The highest share of households with access to all basic assets was in Bekaa at 73%, while the lowest share was in the South at 30%. Those residing in non-permanent structures had the highest rate of access to all basic assets at 61%, followed by those living in residential accommodations at 54%, and those living in non-residential structures at 48%. No household reported access to all extended assets.

Level of ownership

- *High ownership: Asset owned by more than 75% of households*

- *Medium ownership: Asset owned by 45-74% of households*

- *Low ownership: Asset owned by 10-44% of households*

- *Very low lwnership: Asset owned by less than 10% of households*
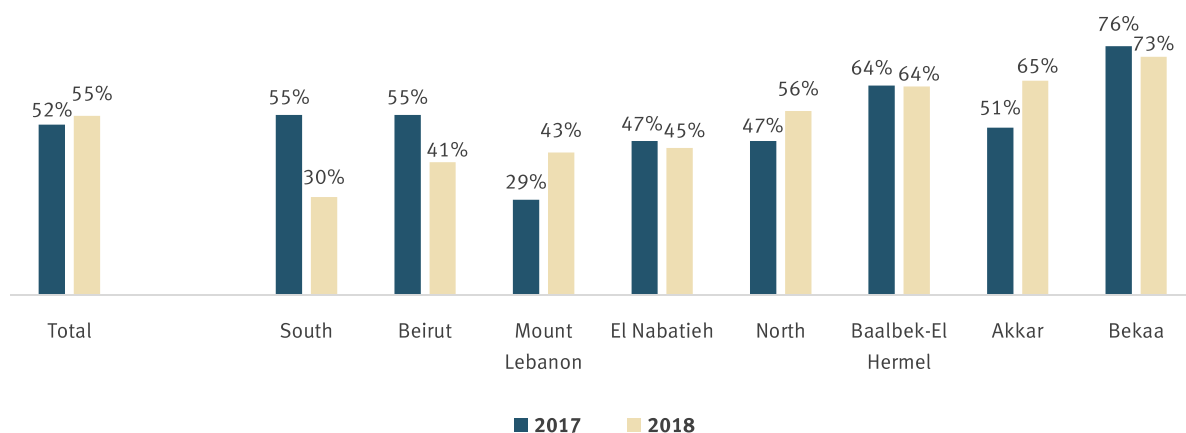
Figure 139. *Share of households with all basic assets, by governorate*

Similar to 2017, three of the four basic assets have high ownership levels. However, access to winter clothing still lagged behind, with a medium ownership level of 73% (compared to 66% in 2017).

Table 18. Share of households by asset owned

	Asset	%HH
High Ownership	Blankets	89%
	Mattresses	88%
	Kitchen utensils & cutlery sets	80%
	Small gas stove for cooking	79%
	Pots and pans	75%
Medium Ownership	Winter clothing	73%
	Heaters	68%
	Refrigerator	64%
	Water containers	53%
	TV	49%
Low Ownership	Mobile phone	43%
	Washing machine	39%
	Water heater	32%
	Tables and chairs	20%
	Satellite dish	20%
	Beds	13%
	Internet	10%
Very Low Ownership	Oven	9%
	Microwave	2%
	Vacuum cleaner	2%
	Dryer	2%
	Motorcycle	2%
	Dish washer	1%
	Separate freezer	1%
	Air conditioning	1%
	Sewing machine	1%
	DVD player	1%
	Computer	1%

Analysing by type of asset, notable differences existed across different shelter types. For instance, refrigerators were accessible by 73% of households in residential accommodations and 60% of non-residential shelters, but only for 39% of households residing in non-permanent structures. Similarly, 42% of households in residential accommodations had access to water heaters, compared to only 3% in non-permanent structures. Beds were more common in residential accommodations at 17%, compared to only 1% in non-permanent structures. For ovens, 12% of households in residential accommodations had one, compared to 6% of households residing in non-residential shelters and 2% of households residing in non-permanent structures. On the other hand, water containers were more common in non-permanent structures at 74%, compared to 48% in residential accommodations. Similarly, 30% of households in non-permanent structures had satellite dishes, compared to 17% in residential accommodations.
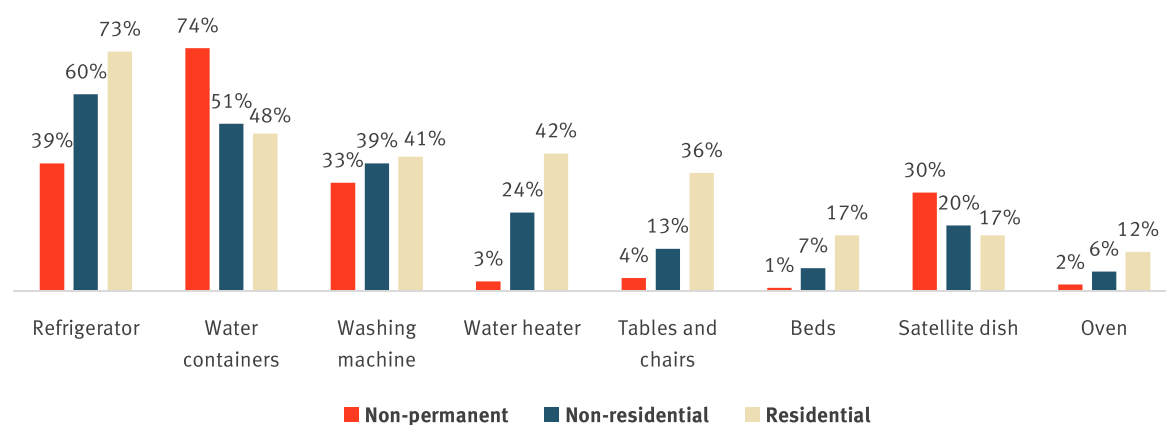
Figure 140. Share of households by asset accessed by type of shelters

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KEY FINDINGS

Integrating gender dimensions into standard vulnerability assessments/ analyses serves the purpose of identifying gender-based differences and inequalities within a particular population. Such analyses compare the situation of males to that of females, depicting the advantage/disadvantage of one target group relative to the other and examining how programmatic interventions can be designed to meet their distinct needs and priorities. Gender inequalities exist in societies and can be exacerbated during a crisis. This chapter looks at the gender perspectives integrated into the VASyR analysis and highlights the gender differential vulnerabilities.

- Data analysis showed that female-headed households remained more vulnerable than male-headed households, despite significant improvements compared to 2017 across all food security and other vulnerability indicators.

- A partial explanation for the greater vulnerability of female-headed households could lie in the fact that 55% of female-headed households did not have any member working, while only 27% of households headed by males had no working members.

- Unemployment was a particular challenge for women, who reported unemployment at a rate of 61%, compared to 35% for men.

- Female-headed households continued to resort to coping strategies more often, and to more severe strategies than male-headed households. For example, female-headed households were more likely to have sent a member to eat elsewhere, and more likely to have school-aged children involved in income-generating activities.

- Female-headed households were more vulnerable in shelter than their male counterparts, with 45% residing in non-permanent and non-residential shelters, compared to 33% of male-headed households.

- Child marriage remained a concern, with three in ten girls between the ages of 15 and 19 currently married.
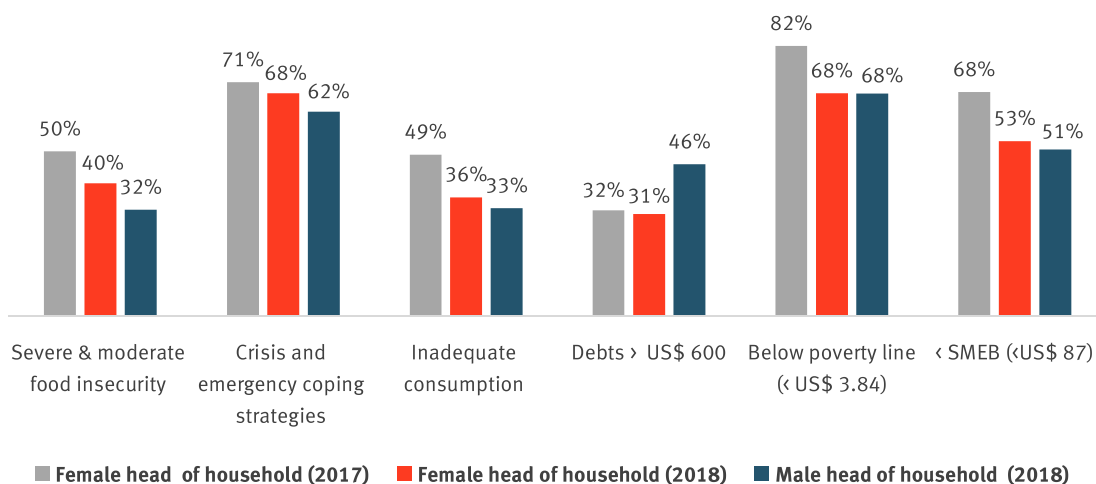
Figure 141. *Indicators of vulnerability by gender*

Demographics

As noted elsewhere, females comprise 50.5% of the Syrian refugee population in Lebanon. For the female population aged 20-24, this figure climbs to 58%, and to 60% for those aged 25-29. The disproportionate share of females in the 20-29 age group may be because males in this age group are of military age and therefore were drafted into the army, or because males of this age may have resettled in a third country or simply are reluctant to make their presence known.

As in 2017, nearly one in five households (18% in 2018, compared to 19% in 2017) were headed by a female. The largest shift in female-headed households was found in Beirut (from 7% in 2017 to 17% in 2018), while Baalbek-El Hermel continued to be home to the largest share of female-headed households overall (27%), followed by Bekaa (24%) and Akkar (21%).

Economic vulnerability

The share of female-headed households with expenditures below the Minimum Expenditure Basket (US$114/month) significantly decreased during the past year, from 82% to 68%, indicating declining poverty levels and reaching the same levels found among male-headed households. As in 2017, female-headed households had less debt than those headed by males—which may indicate decreased vulnerability, but it also could be attributed to their limited capacity to borrow money due to their economic circumstances (i.e.

Female-headed households showed significant improvements across all food security and vulnerability indicators.

nobody lends money to poorer households). In fact, households headed by females remained more vulnerable overall than those headed by males, in terms of food security, shelter and use of coping strategies, possibly because less than half of them have a working member in the household.

Food consumption

Evaluation of food consumption is based on the "food consumption score" (FCS) The FCS is a composite calculation that combines dietary diversity (the number of food groups consumed by a household over a seven-day period), food frequency (the number of days a particular food group is consumed), and the relative nutritional importance of different food groups. Analysing results by sex of the head of household, there was a larger share of female-headed households (13%) with poor food consumption compared to male-headed households (9.5%). Similarly, female-headed households had lower dietary diversity (8.9 food groups consumed) than male-headed (9.2 food groups). Overall, female-headed households reported inadequate food consumption more often compared to males (36% versus 33%).

Food security

Looking at food security, which is a composite of the food consumption score, economic vulnerability and use of livelihood coping strategies, there were more moderately and severely food insecure households headed by females than males (40% versus 32%).

Coping strategies

To overcome the vulnerabilities, households continued to apply a variety of coping strategies, with female-headed households applying strategies more often and resorting to more severe strategies than male-headed households. While it is not one of the most common food-related coping strategies, restriction of food consumption by females climbed in use, from 7% in 2017 to 10% in 2018, particularly in Beirut and El Nabatieh. Overall, female-headed households resorted to crisis and emergency coping strategies (68%) more often than households headed by men (62%).

The proportion of boys to girls enrolled in school decreased by age group indicating that boys were more likely to drop out of school early to engage in income generation for their households.

Livelihoods and income

While overall 43% of the Syrian refugee population in Lebanon was participating in the labor force, the gender disparity was notable: 73% of men were participating (working), but just 16% of women were. The highest labour force participation rate for women was recorded in Akkar (21%), and the lowest in the North (12%). Similarly, the national employment rate for Syrian refugees reveals that while 47% of males were employed, just 6% of females were. Looking at youth specifically, the gender gap was even larger, with 58% of boys having worked at least one day in the previous 30, compared to 8% of girls. Looking at female employment by governorate, the highest percentages of employed women were found in Akkar and the South (11% and 9% respectively), followed by El Nabatieh and Baalbek-El Hermel (8% each), then Bekaa (7%), North (5%), Mount-Lebanon (4%) and Beirut (3%).

When asked why individuals are not working, responses varied by gender. For women, the most cited reasons were: "gender considerations" (29%, no change from 2017), the need to take care of dependent adults at home (23%), the need to look after children (17%), and injury or medical condition (16%). For men, the primary reasons cited were: having a medical condition or injury (38%, compared to 15% in 2017), "no work in the area where we live" (35%), dependent children (7%) and continuation of education (7%). As only those looking for work are included in unemployment rates, there are likely more individuals who would seek employment if it were feasible to overcome the barriers cited.

Table 19. *Adoption of coping strategies by gender*

	Female-headed households	Male-headed households
Food-related coping strategies:		
Restricted consumption of female members	13%	9%
Borrowed food	53%	38%
Reduced number of meals per day	62%	56%
Livelihood-related coping strategies:		
Withdrew children from schools	17%	12%
Had school children involved in income generation	7%	5%
Moved to cheaper accommodations	17%	14%

While men worked mostly in construction (32%), agricultural activities (21%) and occasional work (11%), the few women that were employed worked mainly in agricultural activities (38%), occasional work (10%) and cleaning (4%). Employed women also worked fewer hours outside of the home than employed men (24 hours on average for women, compared to 37 for men).

Women also faced gender inequity in terms of wages. On average, the monthly income for working men was US$ 209, compared to US$ 92 for working women.

Female-headed households were less likely to have any member working, which could be a partial explanation for their greater vulnerability. Fifty-five percent of female-headed households did not have any member working, compared to 27% of households headed by males.

Protection

Female-headed households were less likely than male counterparts to have at least one member with legal residency (25% compared to 41%). They were also less likely to have experienced any safety or security incident (1% compared to 3%).

Looking more specifically at child protection, the share of working children as reported by household heads remained the same as 2017. Out of those working, 19% of boys and 35% of girls were working during school hours. With regard to child labour,[60] 2.2% of Syrian refugee children between the ages of 5 and 17 were working. There was a significant difference in the rates of child labour by sex, with very few girls (0.9%) working compared to boys (3.4%). When looking at the at the two main types of child labour, boys mainly engaged in economic activity (88%), whereas girls engaged in household chores (88%)

Twenty-nine percent of girls aged 15 to 19 were married at the time of the survey, an increase of 7% since 2017. Notably, 20% of girls aged 15 to 17 who were not enrolled in school reported marriage being the reason for it.

Shelter

Female-headed households were more vulnerable in shelter than their male counterparts, with 45% residing in non-permanent and non-residential shelters, compared to 33% of male-headed households. While rent cost was the primary reason for selecting place for residence for the majority of all refugees, a larger proportion of female-headed households (50% versus 38% of male-headed households) identified proximity to family as a determining factor for choosing accommodation. While there was a shift away from residential accommodations for both genders, female-headed households had a higher tendency to move to non-permanent accommodations (informal tented settlements), while male-headed households were more likely to move to non-residential buildings.

Average rents for female-headed households were found to be 26% lower than for their male counterparts, and one third of female-headed households were paying less than US$ 80 per month for rent. This trend was in line with shelter types, as female-headed households were more commonly living in non-permanent structures where rent is cheaper.

One third (32%) of female-headed household were living in non-permanent structures, compared to 17% of male-headed households. This may be linked to priorities in terms of choosing a place to live. A larger proportion of female headed households stated proximity to family as a determining factor for choosing accommodation (50% versus 38% of male headed households). Non-permanent shelters, mostly in the form of ITS, may be more appealing for female headed household due to the closeness of family in these types of settings as opposed to more urban, residential settings.

While overall just 8% of households reported being hosted for free, this type of occupancy was nearly twice as likely for female-headed households (15%) than for their male counterparts (7%).

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60 Child labour is defined in the chapter on Protection.

Education

Looking at the Gender Parity Index[61] for education, the number of girls in primary school remained almost equal to that of boys (0.94 in 2017 vs. 0.91 in 2018). For secondary school, the gender ratio was more balanced in 2018 compared to 2017 (1.13 for lower secondary and 1.32 for upper secondary school in 2018).

For the age group 15 to 24, few youth overall were enrolled in formal education (11% of females and 12% of males). The most common reasons for school dropout among youth were work related; however, 26% of females aged 15-18 and 57% of females aged 19-24 cited marriage as their main reason for dropping out.

In addition, the NEET rate (Not in Education, Employment, or Training) was higher for female youth (79%) compared to males (41%).

WASH and energy

In terms of access to an improved drinking water source, there was almost no difference between female-headed and male-headed households (89% and 91% respectively). However, female-headed households had less access to basic sanitation services than their male counterparts (52% and 68% respectively). Looking at the type of sanitation, female-headed households had less access to a flush toilet (43% for females versus 56% for males) and were more likely to use a traditional latrine with no slab (17% females compared to 11% males).

Health

Male-headed and female-headed households accessed discounted/subsidized PHC assistance and free PHC services in similar proportions. Female-headed households were less likely to have visited a doctor in a private clinic than male-headed (19% versus 24%), although females chose to do so for similar reasons to males (primarily due to trust in the doctor, followed by proximity to the clinic).

While households headed by both males and females required and received PHC services in the same proportions, households headed by males were more likely to have required hospital health care than those headed by females (24% versus 17%).

Assistance

On average, 27% of female-headed households reported receiving multi-purpose cash assistance compared with 17% of households headed by males, reflecting the greater vulnerability of female-headed households.

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61 When the index is more than 1, school enrolment is higher for girls than boys, and vice versa.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusions

The robust response to the Syrian crisis, coordinated by Government of Lebanon and the international community through the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan, has provided a crucial safety net for Syrian refugees. Over the years, significant assistance has been provided to meet basic needs such as food, water/sanitation, education and primary health care. For many refugees, however, well-being remained precarious.

Based on the VASyR 2018 results, the following conclusions can be drawn for the key sectors:

Household composition

Over the past few years, Syrian refugee households have transitioned from an extended family household composition to a more nuclear family set-up with an average of five members per household. Other demographic data observations were similar to the past.

Legal documentation

Obtaining legal documentation, specifically legal residency and birth registration, continues to be a challenge for Syrian refugees. Lack of legal residency puts individuals and families at increased risk of detention and harassment. In this way, refugees without legal residency have limited freedom to travel within the country and may be less likely to access essential services including opportunities for income generation, schooling, health and medical services among others. As in 2017, nearly three quarters of Syrian refugees aged 15 and older lacked legal residency. Less than one in five households reported all members having legal residency, and the share of households in which no member had legal residency continued its upward trend, reaching 61.5%. Female-headed households were less likely to have at least one member with legal residency. Cost was again reported as the primary barrier to residency renewal, cited by three quarters of households

that lacked legal residency; less than half of those sampled for the VASyR were eligible to benefit from the waiver. In addition, the limitation of GSO capacity has frequently been stated as a challenge facing many refugees when renewing residencies.

While there were slight improvements in birth registration, it remained another area of concern, given the potential serious and long-term consequences for those concerned. In September 2017, the need for both parents to have legal residency to complete birth registration was waived, and in March 2018, late birth registration procedures for Syrian children above one year of age were simplified and made more accessible. While most families have some kind of documentation to attest to the birth of the child in Lebanon, only twenty-one percent of households had completed the birth registration process, compared to 17% in 2017, perhaps an effect of these measures. Similarly, since September 2017 only one spouse is required to have legal residency to register a marriage, few couples married in Lebanon have managed to complete the required steps with the appropriate authorities.

On the positive side, just 3% of refugee households reported any kind of security incident in the previous three months, and 94% of Syrian refugee households described their relationship with the host community as neutral, positive or very positive.

Safety and shelter

Immediate assistance is required to meet the increasing needs of the refugee population living in substandard non-permanent and non-residential shelters. While two thirds of households remained in residential buildings, refugees continued to live in less than ideal conditions and there was a shift toward non-residential structures across almost all governorates compared to 2017. Three in ten refugee households were residing in shelters that did not meet humanitarian standards, and another 6% were living in shelters in dangerous conditions.

One third of refugee families continued to live in overcrowded shelters. Those in non-permanent and non-residential shelters were particularly affected.

Rent costs continued to be a main expense for Syrian refugees, with a stable average rent of US$ 182. The average, however, masks rent increases, given the shift away from residential housing. Rents for non-permanent structures in particular increased by 66%, while the average rent for non-residential accommodations rose by 10%.

WASH and energy

Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) indicators have generally improved compared to 2017. Nine in ten households reported use of improved drinking water sources, however, reliance on bottled water continued to increase, and more than half of households reported paying for drinking water. Similar to 2017, 87% of interviewed refugee households had access to improved sanitation facilities and the proportion of households using facilities that were not shared increased to two thirds. In addition, the vast majority of interviewed refugee households (97%) indicated that they had access to electricity, although over half also relied on private generators as a source of electricity.

Education

The gains in education made the previous year were sustained, with 68% of children age 6 to 14 enrolled in school. Despite the five percentage point increase in enrolment among children age 3 to 5, eight out of ten children were still not enrolled, which was approximately the same case for those aged 15 to 17. As in previous years, there was a large discrepancy in school enrollment between children who have disabilities and those who do not, especially for those between 6 and 14 years old. While the Gender Parity Index was close to 1 for primary school, the net intake rate favored boys, who were nearly twice as likely as girls to have entered the first grade of primary school at the age of 6 (18% vs. 11%). For secondary school, girls were more like to be attending than boys.

Because of gaps in schooling, many of the enrolled students were above the standard age for their grade, in proportions similar to 2017: 53% of primary school students were two or more years older than the standard age for their grade. With regards to children enrolled in the age-specific grade (net attendance), 23% of children aged 12-14 were attending lower secondary school (grades 7-9) and only 3% of children aged 15-17 were attending upper secondary (grades 10-12). It is important to consider how to keep children in school, especially boys, who were much less likely to be enrolled in secondary school than girls, where the need to work is cited as one of the top three reasons for not attending school. For all children aged 6-17, cost—for supplies or transportation—continued to be the main reason cited for not attending school.

Few youth (2.3% of those aged 15-24) reported attending any education, literacy or skills training programmes within the previous 12 months. On the other hand, 61% of Syrian refugees aged 15 to 24 were not employed, not in education, and not attending any training (NEET), suggesting a halted transition from school to work, and a greater involvement of youth in the "informal" economy. The NEET rate is also notably higher among youth 19 to 24 years of age (67%) than those aged 15 to 18 (54%). Increasing the engagement of Syrian refugee youth, particularly in the most vulnerable communities, is critical to avert longer-term risks.

Health

Cost—whether of service, treatment/medication or transportation—also remained one of the main barriers to accessing health care services, and access varied by governorate. This may be in turn linked to lack of knowledge on where to access services close by, especially services accessible through subsidized health care assistance. Household health was also burdened by specific needs: physical or mental disabilities, chronic or temporary illnesses or medical conditions, and members who required support in daily activities such as going to the toilet. Similar to the past two years, two thirds of households had at least one member with a specific need, and 12% of households had at least one member with a disability. The specific needs of refugees with disabilities remained largely unaddressed, and children with disabilities were among the most marginalized groups in Lebanon. They had limited access to education and learning opportunities, they faced protection risks and social isolation.

Young children were especially vulnerable. Inappropriate or inadequate child feeding practices continued to be of concern. Less than half (42%) of infants under 6 months were exclusively breastfed. Similarly, just half of the children aged 6-23 months were breastfed the previous day. The share of children aged 6-23 months receiving the minimum diet diversity was only 17%. Furthermore, there was an increase in the percentage of children under 2 years reported to have been sick in the previous two weeks, from 34% in 2017 to 41% in 2018. Among the children who were sick, 82% had a fever, 67% had a cough and 53% had diarrhoea.

Food security

Despite some improvements thanks to the extensive humanitarian response in the country, one third of Syrian refugee households remained moderately to severely food insecure. Although food security improved overall, changes in food security between 2017 and 2018 varied significantly between districts, with deterioration in some districts and improvements in others.

Food insecurity among Syrian refugees is driven by two key dimensions: limited access to food due to economic constraints, and the adoption of coping strategies. While the majority (67%) of households had acceptable food consumption, 42% of households maintained an acceptable food consumption relying on food-related coping strategies. Despite the reduction in households adopting emergency coping strategies, nearly all households had applied a livelihood coping strategy to address a lack of resources. Limited income opportunities were directly tied to food security: in severely food insecure households, only 42% had a member working, compared to 86% for households classified as food secure.

Economic vulnerability

As noted, food insecurity is linked to economic vulnerability. The food insecure households had lower per capita expenditures, had more debt and allocated the majority of their expenses on food. The percentage of households spending less than the SMEB was higher among food insecure households. The main cause of this vulnerability continues to be the lack of earning power.

Employment and economic activity

Syrian refugees are legally permitted to work in agriculture, construction and environment (the sectors in which Syrians were traditionally engaged before the crisis). A total of 43% of the population participated in the labour force: 73% of men and 16% of women. Unemployment among the labour force was reported at 40%, which was particularly acute for women (61%), but also a challenge for men (35%). Looking at Syrian refugee youth (between the ages of 15 and 24), 71% reported not having worked any day in the previous 30.

While there was a slight increase of households with at least one working member (68%), only one in four employed Syrian refugees reported having a regular job. In Beirut the share of households with working members significantly decreased in the past year dropping by 16 percentage points.

Non-sustainable sources of income became increasingly important for refugee households: 52% named informal credit from shops and friends/family as one of their main sources, while 32% named WFP assistance and 16% cited cash assistance from humanitarian organizations.

Poverty and expenditure indicators pointed to a decrease in economic vulnerability for Syrian refugees. However, over half of Syrian refugee households had expenditures below the Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket of US$ 2.90 per person per day, unable to meet survival needs of food, health and shelter, and 69% of households remained below the poverty line.

Strategies to cope with vulnerability

Similar to 2017, nearly 9 out of 10 households acquired debt and 8 out of 10 borrowed money during the three months prior to the survey, in amounts greater than the year before. Mean debt per household has increased by 12%. These indicators showed that even with assistance, Syrian refugee households continue to lack enough resources to cover their essential needs.

Women and children remained the most vulnerable. Data analysis by gender revealed that female-headed households remained more vulnerable than male-headed households, despite overall improvements across food security and vulnerability indicators compared to 2017. Households headed by females were less food secure, had worse diets, and were adopting severe coping strategies more often. Over half (55%) of female-headed households did not have any member working, underscoring their economic vulnerability. Female-headed households continued to resort to more negative coping strategies and were more likely to live in non-permanent and non-residential structures than their male-headed counterparts.

Child labour continued to be a concern, with a stable percentage of children working at 5% since 2017. Additionally, there was a national increase in child marriage, reflected in a jump in the share of 15 to 19-year-old girls who were married, from 22% in 2017 to 29% in 2018. Using violence against children, either psychological or physical, continues to be a major issue, with nearly three quarters (73%) of children having experienced some form of violent discipline.

Assistance

Vulnerable households continued to receive two main types of assistance: 1) cash assistance in the form of multi-purpose cash grants, seasonal cash assistance and food vouchers; and, to a lesser extent, 2) non-cash assistance in the form of in-kind assistance such as technical assistance (capacity building, vocational training), food assistance, household items, subsidized health care, shelter and WASH assistance, social and protection services, and legal services.

UNHCR and WFP were the largest assistance actors in 2018, providing a range of support to Syrian refugees. Over 46% of the sampled refugee households reported being in possession of an e-card which they could use to purchase food. Also, 19% of households reported that they received multi-purpose cash assistance with the same e-card. In-kind assistance was less common, with just over 10% of households reporting having received in-kind food assistance in the previous three months. Targeted assistance in its different forms has been critical for supporting the most vulnerable refugees.

In sum, access to education and health care, two core components of well-being, remained high. A decrease was seen in poverty levels and average per capita monthly expenditures increased in 2018, indicating that households are less economically vulnerable, and access to the labour market and assistance (both cash and in-kind) have been crucial in providing a safety net to refugee households. However, over two thirds of Syrian refugees remained below the poverty line and nearly 9 out of 10 households had debt, showing that many Syrian refugee households continued to lack enough resources to cover their essential needs. In addition, there were significant disparities in vulnerability and well-being for Syrian refugee households at the district level. Targeting the humanitarian response accordingly continues to be essential to ensuring the best possible outcomes for all and the most efficient use of funding.

Recommendations

Given the protracted nature of the crisis, refugees' limited resources are continuing to erode, leaving their situation increasingly insecure. A continued commitment to the response in Lebanon, with well-targeted programming, is essential to keep the situation of hundreds of thousands of families from deteriorating.

From education to food security, basic assistance to health care, meeting the funding requirements with predictable, longer-term funding is crucial to the response.

Below are additional specific recommendations identified through the analysis of VASyR 2018.

- Maintaining assistance to meet the needs of the most vulnerable will further foster stability in 2019 and further mitigate existing economic pressures on households. Strong linkages with the livelihoods, basic assistance and food security sectors must be maintained to continue targeting the economically vulnerable with skills training and income-generating opportunities.

- Promising results with regards to refugee expenditures underscore the need for continued support to the most vulnerable families. Programmes that center around poverty alleviation are key to enabling families to meet their needs and increase the overall resilience of the population.

- Despite significant improvements across all food security and other vulnerability indicators, female-headed households remain more vulnerable than male-headed households. Special attention should continue to be paid to female-headed households, given their greater vulnerability and more limited employment opportunities. This may include specific assistance, and/or programmes that protect women from different types of abuse, harassment and violence and support their access to livelihoods and their capacity for employment with a special focus women's economic empowerment and entrepreneurship. Targeted programming related to shelter could be another opportunity for improved programming.

- To address the challenges in obtaining legal documentation for residency, UNHCR has made a commitment with the Government of Lebanon to support the GSO and increase their capacities to be able to process the increasing number of residency applications. For refugees that are not eligible to benefit from the waiver, cost of renewal remains a main challenge. As such, advocacy with the GSO should remain a top priority when tackling the issue for illegal residency. Advocacy is also needed to support expansion of the waiver to include more refugees, as well as to address inconsistent practices of the difference offices.

- Like challenges with the GSO for legal residency, provision of support and advocacy to increase capacity for processing birth registration is needed. Dialogue should continue with the Directorate General of Personal Status to support implementation of the September 2017 and March 2018 measures, and to further facilitate civil registration. Efforts to raise awareness with the population of concern also need to continue in order to ensure that 1) parents are knowledgeable about the procedures for birth registration and its importance for children born in Lebanon; and 2) couples are knowledgeable about the procedures for marriage registration.

- Child labour and child marriage remain two concerns to keep addressing. Special efforts should be made to address demand-side constraints for child labour (which affects boys more than girls) and child marriage (which affects girls more than boys). For child labour, as previous studies have shown, the prevalence of children engaged in labour is common among the agricultural season and more prominent in informal settlements (non-permanent structures). Thus, the prevalence of child labour is dependent on the season and living condition, which might be diluted within a general and national figure. The constraints need to be addressed through an integrated and multi-dimensional approach. Furthermore, the protection sector should continue working on eliminating violence against children, specifically violent discipline, by supporting caregivers on positive discipline techniques and strengthening communication messages on disciplining.

- To address the prevalence of violent discipline, behavioural change approaches are needed to shift social norms and address other underlying factors contributing to the protection from violations.

- The access of vulnerable refugees to affordable occupancy in residential shelters at adequate conditions should continue to be facilitated through an integrated Shelter/WASH response, ensuring sustainable upgrades and security of tenure agreements. Immediate assistance is required to meet the increasingly acute needs of the refugee population living in substandard shelters, non-permanent and non-residential in particular. In addition, with the majority of households not having written rental agreements with landlords, awareness of persons of concerns on their Housing-Land-Property rights should be enhanced for them to reach improved security of tenure. Continuous support regarding access to and availability of improved water supply and sanitation facilities is required to ensure access to services is safely managed based on agreed standards, irrespective of shelter type. In addition, not only the access to improved water sources, but also making sure the quality of the water is up to global standards.

- In addition to ensuring proper electricity connections among the vulnerable population, it is also important to increase the decentralization of energy-generation capacity and enforce associated distribution networks to improve availability and affordability of electricity.

- Building on the success of increased school enrolment, the education response should also focus on the retention of students in schools and completion, through improving the quality of education, promoting a violence-free school environment, and providing transportation when needed. Pre-primary education presents another opportunity for improving children's long-term well-being. Lastly, education interventions should be systematically linked to child protection systems and livelihood opportunities for youth.

- Children with disabilities face severe challenges in accessing schools, with their disability being the hindrance. A comprehensive approach to inclusive education needs to address all aspects, from outreach, to teacher training, and provision of support and special needs supplies. In addition, community engagement and advocacy efforts are necessary to tackle social norms and attitudinal barriers of policy makers, schools and communities.

- Invest in people by harnessing the knowledge, talents and skills of displaced Syrians and host communities. Invest in programmes that create access to informal and formal education particularly for young children (aged 3-5) and youth (aged 15-24); and programmes that transfer skills between displaced populations and host communities.

- To increase the engagement of Syrian refugee youth in particular, efforts must be redoubled to lower the NEET rate by increasing school enrolment, increasing participation in alternative education and vocational skills-training programmes and improving employment opportunities for youth.

- Nearly one third of households remained unaware of where to access medical services in case of an emergency, suggesting that there continues to be a need for strengthened communication on which health clinics are affiliated with the refugee response. Lack of knowledge about how to access services is also likely playing into the disparity in access to health care by region. This highlights the importance for the development of context-specific communication strategies and the region-specific channels through which refugees access information. Inter-sectoral coordinated efforts are recommended to raise refugees' awareness on the availability of free or subsidized health services at the primary, secondary and tertiary level so that families can be aware of how and where they can access these services.

- The extended and continued inadequacy of infant and young child feeding practices remains a concern requiring an in-depth barrier analysis to ensure effective behavioural change of this persistent problem.

- In light of the significant numbers of households reporting having family members with specific needs, programming should be inclusive of and informed by the particular challenges these persons face, such as persons with disabilities. The correlations between specific needs and vulnerability are multifaceted, having implications on socio-economic status as well as the ability of households, including their most vulnerable members, to maintain legal residency and obtain documentation such as birth registration. More evidence should be generated on the multiple deprivations of persons with disabilities and respond to their needs through mainstreaming and targeted programmes in protection, education, child protection and WASH.

- As both men and women cited the need to take care of children and adults in the household, along with a lack of skills and experience to apply for jobs, as reasons for not looking for work, addressing these barriers may open doors to employment and self-reliance for refugees.

- To ensure opportunities for self-reliance for all, the capability of the industrial sector must be increased to respond to market demand through technical support, quality production, and innovation, which will play a critical role in creating jobs, especially in rural areas. In addition, labour intensive projects should be promoted, to create temporary jobs for vulnerable people and to contribute to the long-term recovery and development of affected municipalities.

- Inclusionary approaches at the community level should continue in order to keep community tensions at bay.

- Inclusion in assistance programmes and discontinuation of benefits should continue to both be accompanied by messaging, communication, advocacy efforts, and feedback mechanisms.

- To address the disparities across governorates, systems to identify and recognize pockets of vulnerability will ensure an appropriate and fair level of assistance to vulnerable households, regardless of their location.

ANNEXES

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Annex 1: Food Security classification

The Food security classification is based on the combination of three main indicators: the food consumption score, the food expenditures share and the use of livelihood coping strategies.

- The food consumption score measures current food consumption. Households are grouped based on the variety and frequency of foods consumed as indicated in the FCS Annex. The FCS is grouped into three categories: acceptable, borderline and poor. Another group is created for the classification of food security combining those who have acceptable food consumption and then applied any food related coping strategies.

- Share of food expenditures measures economic vulnerability. Households are categorized based on the share of total expenditures directed to food. Households which allocate more of their expenditures on food are more likely to be food insecure.

- The livelihood coping strategies measures sustainability of livelihoods. Households are categorized based on severity of livelihood coping strategies. Households which did not apply any coping strategies are classified in the category of food security.

Food security classification includes four categories: food secure, marginally food insecure, moderately food insecure and severely food insecure.

	1 Food Security	**2 Marginally Food Insecurity**	**3 Moderate Food Insecurity**	**4 Severe Food Insecurity**
Food consumption	Acceptable	Acceptable with food-related coping strategies	Borderline	Poor
Food expenditure share	‹50%	50-65%	65-75%	›75%
Coping strategies	Household not adopting coping strategies	Stress coping strategies	Crisis coping strategies	Emergency coping strategies

The table below describes the combination of the components for the FS classification.

Food Security Categories	**Score**	**Description**
Food Secure	1	Able to meet essential food and non-food needs without engaging in atypical coping strategies
Marginally Food Insecure	2	Has minimal adequate food consumption without engaging in irreversible coping strategies; unable to afford some essential non-food expenditures
Moderately Food Insecure	3	Has significant food consumption gaps OR just able to meet minimum food needs only with irreversible coping strategies
Severely Food Insecure	4	Has extreme food consumption gaps OR has extreme loss of productive assets that will lead to food consumption gaps or worse

The steps to compute food security categories are the following:

1. Convert the three food security indicators into 4-point scale indices:
   e. Coping strategy index
   f. Food expenditure share index
   g. Food consumption score index that was classified into four groups as follows:

FCS Groups	Score
Acceptable	1
Acceptable with food-related coping strategies	2
Borderline	3
Poor	4

2. Calculate the coping capacity indicator by computing a rounded mean for the coping strategies index and the food expenditures share index;

3. Calculate the 'Food security classification' by computing a rounded mean of the household's FCS score index and the Coping Capacities indicator. This variable will have a value from 1 to 4 and represents the household's overall food security outcome.

The FS methodology used in the VASYR slightly differs from the WFP CARI methodology. This choice was necessary to maintain consistency and comparability across the VASyR over the past six years while the CARI was developed and finalized only in 2015.

The main difference in the two methods consists in the following for 2018:

- The aggregation of food consumption and food-related coping strategies in the second group of the food consumption as shown in the below table.

WFP advocates that while the methodology should remain the same to ensure the comparability of results over years.

As for the nomenclature for the food security categories as mentioned in the VASyR 2017 report; the VASyR 2018 is consist with the WFP corporate definitions nomenclature by replacing mild food insecure by marginally food insecure.

Please find below the link for more information about food security classification in CARI:

http://www.wfp.org/content/consolidated-approach-reporting-indicators-food-security-cari-guidelines

		Food Secure	Marginally Food Secure	Moderately food Insecure	Severely Food insecure
CARI	Food consumption	Acceptable		Borderline	Poor
VASyR		Acceptable	Acceptable adoption of food related coping strategies	Borderline	Poor

Annex 2: Food Consumption Score

The food consumption score (FCS) is based on dietary diversity (number of food groups consumed by households during the seven days prior to the survey), food frequency (number of days on which each food group is consumed during the seven days prior to the survey) and the relative nutritional importance of each food group. A weight was attributed to each food group according to its nutrient density. The food consumption score is calculated by multiplying the frequency of consumption of each food group (maximum of seven if a food group was consumed every day) by each food group weight and then averaging these scores.

Food groups	Weight	Justification
Main staples	2	Energy dense/usually eaten in large quantities, protein content lower and poorer quality (lower protein energy ratio, or PER) than legumes, micronutrients (bounded by phytates).
Pulses and nuts	3	Energy dense, high amounts of protein but of lower quality (PER less) than meats, micronutrients (inhibited by phytates), low fat.
Vegetables	1	Low energy, low protein, no fat, micronutrients.
Fruits	1	Low energy, low protein, no fat, micronutrients.
Meat and fish	4	Highest quality protein, easily absorbable micronutrients (no phytates), energy dense, fat. Even when consumed in small quantities, improvement to the quality of diet are large.
Milk	4	Highest quality protein, micronutrients, vitamin A, energy. However, milk might be consumed only in very small amounts and in that case should be treated as a condiment, needing re-classification in such cases.
Sugar	0.5	Empty calories. Usually consumed in small quantities.
Oil	0.5	Energy dense but usually no other micronutrients. Usually consumed in small quantities.
Condiments	0	These foods are by definition eaten in very small quantities and not considered to have an important impact on overall diet.

The FCS can have a maximum value of 112, implying that each food was consumed every day for the last seven days. Households are then classified into three categories (poor, borderline and acceptable) on the basis of their FCS and standard thresholds. The cut-off points have been set at 28 and 42, as recommended by the WFP Emergency Food Security Assessment Handbook. This is to allow for the fact that oil and sugar are consumed extremely frequently among all households surveyed; the cut-off points have been heightened to avoid distorting the FCSs of those surveyed.

Food Consumption Score Nutrition (FCS-N)

The way in which the FCS is analysed does not explicitly provide information on the main macronutrient (carbohydrate, fat, protein) and micronutrient (vitamins and minerals) adequacy and consequent potential risks of deficiencies of these nutrients, but the data recorded in the FCS module provides enough information to shed light on the consumption of these nutrients.

WFP has developed an analytical method to utilize this data and provide information on specific nutrients – a tool called the FCS-N. While it does not identify individual nutrient intake, the 'food consumption score nutrition quality analysis' fills this gap at the household level, and attempts to improve the link between household food access/ consumption and nutritional outcomes.

The analysis looks at how often a household consumed foods rich in a certain nutrient. The thesis of the FCS-N is that although the nutrient, for example Vitamin A, can be obtained from many foods, the number of times a household consumed food particularly rich in this nutrient can be used to assess likely adequacy of that nutrient. The FCS-N analysis is complementary to the standard FCS estimation.

The following two steps illustrate this analytical method using a hypothetical example.

Step 1. Aggregate the individual food groups into nutrient rich food groups. As the purpose of the analysis is to assess nutrient inadequacy by looking at the frequency of consumption of food groups rich in the nutrients of interest, we first need to create the nutrient-rich food groups. This is done by summing up the consumption frequency of the food sub-groups belonging to each nutrient-rich food group, following the FCS module table above:

- Vitamin A rich foods: dairy, organ meat, eggs, orange vegetables, green vegetables and orange fruits. 2. Protein rich foods: pulses, dairy, flesh meat, organ meat, fish and eggs. 3. Hem iron rich foods: flesh meat, organ meat and fish. The first three groups above (Vitamin A, Iron and Protein) are mandatory to be able to perform FCS-N.

h. Categorize the Vitamin A rich groups (dairy, organ meat, orange vegetables, green vegetables, orange fruits) and sum up the frequencies of consumption of foods rich in Vitamin A.

i. Categorize the protein rich groups (pulses/ nuts, dairy, meat, organ meat, fish, eggs) and sum up the frequencies of consumption of foods rich in protein.

j. Categorize the hem iron rich group (flesh meat, organ meat and fish) and sum up the of consumption of foods rich in hem iron.

Step 2. Build categories of frequency of food consumption groups. Based on the validation tests, frequency groups are classified according to the consumption frequency of:

- Never: 0 day
- Sometimes: 1-6 days
- At least daily: 7 (and/or more) days

For the purposes of analysis, the consumption frequencies of each nutrient rich food group are then recoded into three categories:

- 1 = 0 times (never consumed)
- 2 = 1-6 times (consumed sometimes)
- 3 = 7 times or more (consumed at least daily)

- 2.1 Build the category of frequency of the Vitamin A rich group
- 2.2 Build the category of frequency of the protein rich group
- 2.3 Build the category of frequency of the hem iron rich group

Reference: https://resources.vam.wfp.org/node/87

Diet diversity

Household food access is defined as the ability to acquire a sufficient quality and quantity of food to meet all household members' nutritional requirements for productive lives. Household dietary diversity, defined as the number of unique foods consumed by household members over a given period, has been validated to be a useful proxy for measuring household food access, particularly when resources for undertaking such measurement are scarce.

The number of different foods or food groups eaten over a reference period are recorded (in the VASyR questions were asked about food groups consumed over the 7 days previous to the data collection), without regard to frequency of consumption.

Household weekly diet diversity is equal to the number of food groups consumed over the previous 7 days. Household daily average diet diversity equal to the number of food groups consumed over the previous 24 hours (for this assessment, the number of food groups consumed was divided by 7 to determine equivalency for one day).

For a better reflection of diet quality, the calculation is based on the number of different food groups consumed and not on the number of different foods consumed. The more food groups households consumed, the more diversified the diet is; for example, an average of four different food groups implies that their diets offer some diversity in both macro- and micronutrients. This is a more meaningful indicator than knowing that households consume four different foods, which might all be cereals.

The following set of 12 food groups is used to calculate the household dietary diversity score (HDDS):[1]

1. Cereals

2. Roots and tubers

3. Vegetables

4. Fruits

5. Meat/poultry/organ meat

6. Eggs

7. Fish and seafood

8. Pulses/legumes/nuts

9. Milk and milk products

10. Oils/fats

11. Sugar/honey

12. Miscellaneous

Key concerns: The dietary diversity score does not take into account the nutrient value of food items eaten. The questionnaire should properly account for food items consumed in very small quantities. For instance, if a spoon of fish powder is added to the pot, this should be treated as a condiment rather than a day's consumption of fish. The same is true for a teaspoon of milk in tea.

Reporting: Mean dietary diversity score; compare mean between different groups.

Descriptive procedure: compare means; descriptive statistics.

Interpretation: Dietary diversity is positively linked with adequacy of food intake. Hence, a smaller value indicates poor quality of diet.

For a detailed discussion on the dietary diversity indicator, see the following websites:

http://www.fantaproject.org/downloads/pdfs/HDDS_v2_Sep06.pdf.

http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/manual_guide_proced/wfp203208.pdf

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1   *This set of food groups is derived from the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization Food Composition Table for Africa. Rome, Italy, 1970. [www.fao.org/docrep/003/X6877E/X6877E00.htm] For a more thorough discussion of the differences between measures of dietary diversity from the socioeconomic compared with the nutritional perspective, see Ruel, Marie. Is Dietary Diversity an Indicator of Food Security or Dietary Quality? A Review of Measurement Issues and Research Needs. FCND Discussion Paper 140, International Food Policy Research Institute, Washington, DC. 2002. [www.ifpri.org/divs/fcnd/dp/papers/fcndp140.pdf]*

Annex 3: Minimum Expenditure Basket methodology

Methodology

The Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) is based on secondary data on expenditures collected by 17 agencies. The data was consolidated and analysed by Handicap International during the second quarter of 2014. MEB composition was discussed and endorsed by the Cash Working Group after consultation and inputs received from sector working groups.

The expenditures included in the MEB are:

- Minimum Food Expenditure Basket (MFEB): MFEB is based on WFP quantities containing 2,100 kcal per day and all required nutrients. In order to calculate it, prices collected by WFP in January 2014 from across Lebanon were analysed.
- Non-Food Item (NFI): the NFI package was decided by the NFI Working Group— monthly price monitoring was used to determine the average price for each item. Although only a few organizations are involved in the NFI price monitoring, prices were collected in all regions except Beirut.
- Clothes: no minimum requirement for clothes has been agreed upon by the sector lead, therefore this calculation is based on monthly expenditures collected through post-distribution monitoring (PDM).
- Communication: the price is based on the minimum requirement per month to keep a phone line active.
- Rent: the calculation is based on average rent regardless of the type of shelter in which refugees live, taking into consideration only those refugees actually paying rent. This was agreed upon by the Shelter Sector Working Group.
- Water: the calculation is based on the SPHERE standard of 35 liters of water per day per individual, then multiplied by the cost of trucked water service. This was agreed upon by the WASH Sector Group.
- Transportation: no minimum requirement for transportation was agreed, thus the calculation is based on monthly expenditures collected through PDM.
- Health: the calculation was determined by agreement in the Health Sector Working Group. Adults will make two medical visits per year in addition to drugs and a diagnostic tests, at a cost of US$ 16 per year per person. Children under the age of five will make four medical visits per year at a cost of US$ 33 per year per child. It

was assumed that a household was comprised of two adults, one child over five years of age and two children under five.

- Education: no feedback was received from the education sector, therefore the calculation is based on expenditures collected through PDM. Extra expenditures:

There were additional expenditures that required special attention from the humanitarian agencies who are providing assistance to Syrian refugees, such as legalization of stay in Lebanon. All Syrian refugees who arrived in Lebanon in 2013 had to renew their visa every six months (renewable once for no fee); in order to do so every individual over 15 years old was required to pay US$ 200. An average of two people per household had to legalize their visa in 2014, thus every household required an additional US$ 400 in assistance.

Regarding winterization, it was agreed that petrol would be the only additional cost for the household as distribution of stoves and high-quality thermal blankets has occurred and newcomers will receive this assistance.

Limitations

- The data was collected in different timeframes, therefore the MEB is not perfectly accurate.
- Some expenditures could not be disaggregated which makes it difficult to understand what they are incorporating.
- There was no harmonized methodology for the collection or calculation of expenditures.

Survival Expenditure Basket

Based on the MEB, a survival expenditure basket was calculated which includes all the survival basic items needed by the households, which are:

- Food: based on the 2100 kcal per day, same as the MEB, excluding the cost corresponding to 100% of the nutrients needed.
- NFI: the package remains the same as included in the MEB.
- Clothes: same package as MEB.
- Communication: same package as MEB.
- Rent: Average rent for refugees staying in informal tented settlements.
- Water: calculated based on 15 liters per day per person.
- Transportation: same package as MEB.
- Loan refund: based on average collected through field visit.

	Products	Quantity per capita	Quantity per HH	Cost in LBP	Cost in US$	Comments
						Ration per month in grams
Food Basket	Lemon	900		982	1	Minimum Food Expenditure Basket per HH with WFP ration to meet nutrient needs + 2100 kcal/month
	Lettuce	1,950		4,608	3	
	Egg	600		2,331	2	
	Bread	2,100		3,590	2	
	Milk powder	600		8,533	6	
	Egyptian rice	3,000		5,531	4	
	Spaghetti	1,500		3,664	2	
	Bulgur wheat	3,900		6,705	4	
	Canned meat	1,140		10,275	7	
	Vegetable oil	990		2,623	2	
	Sugar	1,500		1,993	1	
	Lentils	1,800		4,208	3	
	Iodized salt	150		76	0	
Total Food expenditures per person				55,120	37	
Total Food expenditures per household				275,599	184	
						Prices collected by Cash Working Group (CWG) actors
Non-Food Items (CWG)	Toilet paper		4 rolls/packet	1,233	1	Quantities harmonized by the NFI Working Group. Minimum NFI required.
	Toothpaste		2 tubes/75ml	4,132	3	
	Laundry soap/detergent		900gr	4,073	3	
	Liquid dish detergent		750ml	2,479	2	
	Sanitary napkins		3 packets of 20 pads per packet	8,052	5	
	Individual soap		5 pieces of 125g	2,462	2	
	Hypoallergenic soap		125g per bar	1,298	1	
	Disinfectant fluid		500ml	3,892	3	
	Shampoo		500ml	4,023	3	
	Diapers		90 per packet	14,599	10	
	Cooking gas	1kg		2,733	2	
Total NFI expenditures				48,976	33	
						Based on household surveys
Other NFI	Clothes		per month	37,050	25	Based on average expenditures collected through PDM
	Communications cost		per month	34,095	23	Minimum needed per month to keep the phone active
	Shelter – Rent		per month	290,075	193	Average rent regardless of shelter type. Weighted according to % of population residing in shelter.
	Wash –Water supply		per month	71,250	48	Monthly cost of water per HH in normal situation, 35 LL/person/day according to normal standard.
	Services – Transportation		per month	40,375	27	Based on average expenditures collected through PDM.
	Services – Health		per month	14,250	10	According to health sector, adults will do 2 medical visits per year+ drugs and diagnostic test which cost US$ 16 per year per adult. Children ‹5 will do 4 medical visits per year which cost US$ 33 per year/child. The assumption was made that a HH was comprised of 2 adults, 1 child › 5 years and 2 children ‹5 years. Calculation: (16X3+33X2)/12
	Services – Education		per month	45 4878	30	Based on average expenditures collected through PDM.
TOTAL MEB				857,158	571	

Annex 4: Data quality checks

1. Phone verification form

> Introduction: Hello, My name is XXXX from the UN agency. I believe you have been visited by our partners few days ago and you were asked to fill a survey with them.
>
> Did you fill this survey? (Yes, continue, No, thank the respondent and end).
>
> This interview is making sure that we are collecting the correction information so we can better use this information to improve how we can assist all Syrian refugees in Lebanon. All of this is confidential and there is no right or wrong answer, I just want to make sure the enumerators did not miss anything and entered everything as you told them. Nothing you will say will affect if you are receiving assistance now or will receive it in the future. I will just ask you few random questions, the same as our colleagues asked you few days ago and I will only take 5 minutes of your time.

Do you agree?

Yes / No

Introduction:

1. Did the visiting research team explain the purpose of the visit to you? Yes /No / Don't remember
2. Approximately, how long did the interview take? Number_____– 999 for Don't remember

Demographics, Shelter, Child-Related:

3. What type of shelter is your household currently living in? _____
4. How many school aged children are part of the household? _____
5. How many of your children go to school? _____
6. Did all household members arrive in Lebanon at the same time? Yes / no
7. Gender and Nationality of the person who responded to the questionnaire:_____

Satisfaction and Behavior:

8. Did you feel uncomfortable with any of the questions that were asked to you during the interview with XXX few days ago? Yes / No
9. Is there anything in the interview you would change? Yes/No, If Yes, ask What?
10. If you want to rate the interview with XXX who visited, you few days ago from 1 to 3? 1-is I would have preferred someone else, 2- Normal, 3 S/he was really good.

2. Data Collection Monitoring - spot check form

This document defines the operating procedures for a monitoring data collected for VASyR.

A daily automated summary report

Daily report will be sent by the IM team to the VASYR core group and in turn forwarded to field focal points.

Report will include the following information (daily and cumulative since the start of data collection)

1. **Aggregated summarized data:** purpose to monitor progress and overall the performance of organizations / field areas + key indicators

   a. Total Cases Visited

   b. Total Cases unreachable / Unsuccessful + reasons

   c. Unsuccessful Visit Rate

   d. Visited but did not Give Consent

   e. Cases Remaining

   f. Cases Remaining %

   g. # Cases not part of initial sample (we shouldn't have any but in case of data entry mistakes)

   h. Visits by location

   i. Visits by district

   j. Visits by Organization

   k. Visits per team

   l. Visits by Shelter type

   m. Cross tabulation of:

   - Organization / District
   - HH / Cluster completion per District

   n. Average Time needed to complete survey

   o. % of surveys completed in less than 30 minutes (per organization)

2. Selected Raw Data

Report will include selected fields collected that are important to be monitored. Enumerator names will be included in case follow-up is required. This data will be shared with core group and field focal points:

   i. Formid

   ii. Starttime (time of the day – to make sure partners are not filling surveys at night)

   iii. endtime

   iv. time in minutes of survey (color visits less than 20 minutes)

   v. location

   vi. unhcr_case_number

   vii. Case size in VASYR

   viii. CASE size in RAIS

   ix. Is this case number part of initial sample (yes / no)

   x. enumerator

   xi. organization

   xii. casereachable

   xiii. district

   xiv. consent

   xv. total_hh

   xvi. type_of_housing

   xvii. cluster

   xviii. reason_unreachable

   xix. pcode

   xx. caseno2

   xxi. caseno3

   xxii. deviceid

   xxiii. imeicode

   xxiv. sum of expenditures equal to zero

3. Full dataset shared weekly

Anonymized full raw data set will be shared with VASYR core group every end of the week.

Annex 5: Data tables

Demographics

	Gender Male	Gender Female	HH head Male	HH head Female	Mean age of the head of household	Average household size	4 or less members	5-6 members	7 or more members	Average dependency ratio	No dependents	1 or more dependents	2 or more dependents	3 or more dependents	at least one member with chronic disease	at least one member with a serious medical condition	at least one member with a temporary medical condition	at least one member with a disability	at least one member needing support in daily activities
Total	49.5%	50.5%	82.1%	17.9%	38	4.9	45.0%	35.1%	19.8%	1.02	13.0%	19.2%	22.2%	45.6%	46.2%	3.8%	32.1%	12.2%	6.2%
Governorate																			
Akkar	47.9%	52.1%	79.3%	20.7%	40	5.0	43.9%	28.6%	27.5%	1.02	13.9%	18.6%	21.4%	46.1%	47.7%	1.6%	23.6%	16.1%	3.2%
Baalbek-El Hermel	47.5%	52.5%	72.8%	27.2%	41	5.0	42.9%	36.2%	20.9%	1.05	7.7%	25.5%	22.7%	44.0%	56.3%	1.8%	37.3%	10.8%	6.6%
Beirut	51.6%	48.4%	83.2%	16.8%	38	4.7	48.4%	30.6%	21.0%	.91	21.0%	14.9%	23.0%	41.1%	39.4%	5.9%	37.4%	8.8%	4.4%
Bekaa	48.1%	51.9%	75.9%	24.1%	38	5.1	41.1%	37.0%	21.9%	1.11	9.4%	18.4%	19.6%	52.5%	53.0%	.6%	39.6%	11.0%	5.6%
El Nabatieh	50.1%	49.9%	89.1%	10.9%	37	5.0	42.4%	36.5%	21.1%	1.07	11.3%	14.8%	25.1%	48.9%	46.7%	7.1%	47.6%	9.6%	8.0%
Mount Lebanon	51.6%	48.4%	85.7%	14.3%	37	4.6	49.9%	34.4%	15.7%	.97	16.2%	19.8%	22.6%	41.4%	36.2%	6.7%	32.4%	12.5%	8.3%
North	49.2%	50.8%	86.9%	13.1%	38	4.8	46.0%	35.3%	18.7%	.96	14.6%	18.8%	23.6%	43.0%	52.4%	2.6%	22.7%	14.6%	5.2%
South	50.3%	49.7%	88.0%	12.0%	38	5.1	39.2%	40.6%	20.2%	1.13	10.7%	16.1%	22.9%	50.3%	39.5%	5.9%	19.9%	8.8%	5.5%
District																			
Akkar	47.9%	52.1%	79.3%	20.7%	38	4.7	43.9%	28.6%	27.5%	.91	13.9%	18.6%	21.4%	46.1%	47.7%	1.6%	23.6%	16.1%	3.2%
Aley	53.4%	46.6%	85.4%	14.6%	41	5.0	46.2%	37.3%	16.5%	1.03	14.6%	21.5%	19.6%	44.3%	31.6%	10.1%	33.5%	12.7%	4.7%
Baabda	51.4%	48.6%	84.8%	15.2%	41	5.4	50.0%	35.0%	15.0%	1.07	17.1%	18.6%	22.9%	41.4%	41.4%	7.1%	29.3%	15.0%	11.8%
Baalbek	47.5%	52.5%	72.8%	27.2%	39	5.1	43.0%	36.7%	20.3%	1.08	7.6%	25.9%	22.8%	43.7%	56.3%	1.9%	36.7%	10.8%	6.9%
Bcharre	50.7%	49.3%	92.9%	7.1%	40	5.0	47.4%	32.5%	20.2%	1.03	15.8%	18.4%	19.3%	46.5%	53.5%	2.6%	21.1%	11.4%	3.2%
Beirut	51.6%	48.4%	83.2%	16.8%	37	5.2	48.4%	30.6%	21.0%	1.24	21.0%	14.9%	23.0%	41.1%	39.4%	5.9%	37.4%	8.8%	4.4%
Bent Jbeil	49.6%	50.4%	94.1%	5.9%	38	4.7	36.8%	39.2%	24.0%	.99	10.5%	11.7%	19.9%	57.9%	32.2%	3.5%	36.3%	5.3%	.8%
Chouf	49.4%	50.6%	85.8%	14.2%	36	4.7	47.5%	33.3%	19.1%	.99	15.4%	19.8%	25.3%	39.5%	38.3%	3.7%	35.8%	9.9%	4.8%
El Batroun	51.6%	48.4%	90.8%	9.2%	39	4.8	41.3%	34.7%	24.0%	.95	10.7%	14.9%	24.8%	49.6%	52.9%	1.7%	24.8%	13.2%	2.1%
El Hermel	48.3%	51.7%	73.7%	26.3%	37	4.4	40.0%	27.8%	32.2%	1.02	9.4%	18.3%	21.7%	50.6%	56.1%	0.0%	47.2%	12.2%	1.9%
El Koura	49.6%	50.4%	89.0%	11.0%	38	4.7	42.9%	36.8%	20.2%	1.01	11.7%	17.8%	25.2%	45.4%	46.0%	1.2%	24.5%	11.7%	.9%
El Meten	52.1%	47.9%	88.0%	12.0%	36	4.3	55.0%	30.5%	14.6%	.90	16.6%	19.2%	23.8%	40.4%	31.3%	5.3%	31.3%	9.3%	7.5%
El Minieh-Dennie	47.0%	53.0%	85.0%	15.0%	40	5.0	43.5%	37.4%	19.0%	1.02	10.2%	21.8%	21.8%	46.3%	46.3%	2.0%	21.8%	15.6%	10.5%
El Nabatieh	50.9%	49.1%	90.2%	9.8%	37	4.8	39.8%	38.3%	21.8%	.97	9.8%	15.0%	25.6%	49.6%	52.6%	11.3%	46.6%	11.3%	12.3%
Hasbaya	49.5%	50.5%	82.4%	17.6%	39	5.1	53.7%	28.9%	17.4%	1.04	16.8%	20.8%	24.8%	37.6%	54.4%	.7%	52.3%	11.4%	2.4%
Jbeil	52.9%	47.1%	86.3%	13.7%	38	4.9	46.2%	34.8%	18.9%	.98	17.4%	17.4%	18.9%	46.2%	37.9%	3.8%	57.6%	17.4%	8.8%
Jezzine	51.5%	48.5%	92.5%	7.5%	37	4.9	36.7%	36.7%	26.5%	1.00	12.9%	9.5%	22.4%	55.1%	38.1%	2.0%	25.9%	8.8%	2.9%
Kesrwane	50.6%	49.4%	84.0%	16.0%	40	4.6	55.1%	35.4%	9.5%	.86	16.3%	23.8%	22.4%	37.4%	30.6%	6.1%	29.9%	12.2%	8.3%
Marjaayoun	48.5%	51.5%	85.2%	14.8%	38	4.4	47.7%	33.6%	18.7%	.95	12.5%	13.3%	28.9%	45.3%	39.1%	3.1%	58.6%	7.8%	6.4%
Rachaya	50.9%	49.1%	85.6%	14.4%	36	5.2	40.7%	37.1%	22.2%	1.24	10.2%	16.2%	20.4%	53.3%	54.5%	1.2%	32.9%	9.0%	3.8%
Saida	50.3%	49.7%	90.0%	10.0%	37	5.2	34.0%	45.4%	20.6%	1.01	10.6%	12.8%	22.7%	53.9%	38.3%	5.0%	16.3%	11.3%	4.9%
Sour	50.1%	49.9%	84.4%	15.6%	41	4.5	47.2%	33.8%	19.0%	.95	10.6%	21.8%	23.2%	44.4%	41.5%	7.7%	24.6%	4.9%	6.5%
Tripoli	50.3%	49.7%	87.6%	12.4%	37	5.3	49.4%	34.0%	16.7%	1.24	20.5%	15.4%	25.6%	38.5%	59.6%	4.5%	23.7%	14.1%	.8%
West Bekaa	49.0%	51.0%	81.0%	19.0%	38	4.8	43.4%	35.2%	21.4%	1.05	11.0%	27.5%	14.8%	46.7%	53.3%	.5%	37.4%	10.4%	4.5%
Zahle	47.6%	52.4%	73.4%	26.6%	38	5.3	40.3%	37.7%	22.0%	1.04	8.8%	15.1%	21.4%	54.7%	52.8%	.6%	40.9%	11.3%	6.1%
Zgharta	51.7%	48.3%	84.9%	15.1%	39	4.7	51.7%	31.3%	17.0%	1.11	18.4%	23.1%	21.8%	36.7%	58.5%	1.4%	19.0%	17.0%	7.0%
Gender of the head of household																			
Female	.	.	.	.	38	5.1	41.3%	36.9%	21.7%	1.07	12.3%	17.3%	22.8%	47.5%	45.4%	4.0%	32.3%	12.6%	6.0%
Male	.	.	.	.	38	4.0	61.9%	26.9%	11.1%	.97	15.7%	28.1%	19.3%	37.0%	49.7%	2.9%	31.0%	10.1%	7.2%
Shelter type																			
Non-permanent shelter	46.2%	53.8%	70.7%	29.3%	39	5.2	41.9%	32.0%	26.1%	1.13	10.7%	21.5%	18.5%	49.3%	52.5%	1.9%	38.1%	11.2%	5.0%
Non-residential	51.7%	48.3%	85.0%	15.0%	37	4.6	49.9%	29.7%	20.4%	1.06	14.9%	19.6%	21.4%	44.1%	46.8%	1.2%	29.4%	13.2%	6.6%
Residential	50.1%	49.9%	84.7%	15.3%	38	4.9	44.9%	37.3%	17.9%	.99	13.2%	18.5%	23.4%	44.9%	44.1%	4.9%	30.9%	12.2%	6.5%

Residency and birth registration

	Legal Residency				Level of birth registration							
	Individuals 15 years and above with legal residency	HHs that have all members aged 15 years and above with legal residency permits	HHs that have at least one member aged 15 years and above with legal residency permits	HHs that have no members ages 15 years and above with legal residency permits	with no documents	with birth notifica-tion issued by the doctor/ midwife	with birth certificate issued by the Mukhtar	with birth certificate regsitered with the Noufous	with birth certificate registered with the Foreigners Registry	with birth certificate stamped by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs	with birth certificate stamped by the Syrian Embassy	with an updated family booklet or indivu-dal civil extract of family civil extract for the child
Total	27.2%	18.3%	38.5%	61.5%	2.8%	97.2%	82.3%	40.3%	20.7%	19.7%	16.5%	9.8%
Governorate												
Akkar	14.0%	5.7%	24.8%	75.2%	4.4%	95.6%	63.8%	41.9%	10.1%	9.8%	7.5%	5.7%
Baalbek-El Hermel	38.3%	27.4%	50.3%	49.7%	3.8%	96.2%	87.9%	12.5%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%
Beirut	36.7%	27.5%	49.5%	50.5%	.4%	99.6%	76.0%	55.5%	48.5%	48.0%	42.8%	26.2%
Bekaa	16.9%	9.7%	27.4%	72.6%	1.5%	98.5%	93.5%	20.5%	9.8%	9.6%	8.1%	7.3%
El Nabatieh	48.2%	33.2%	64.2%	35.8%	4.1%	95.9%	81.8%	59.9%	38.0%	33.7%	23.0%	8.5%
Mount Lebanon	26.3%	19.4%	36.3%	63.7%	3.2%	96.8%	82.6%	55.8%	32.9%	32.2%	29.0%	12.8%
North	22.4%	14.2%	35.5%	64.5%	2.3%	97.7%	75.3%	42.4%	16.1%	13.7%	9.6%	5.5%
South	54.5%	38.4%	66.8%	33.2%	2.1%	97.9%	85.0%	66.8%	35.8%	33.7%	26.5%	17.6%
District												
Akkar	14.0%	5.7%	24.8%	75.2%	4.4%	95.6%	63.8%	41.9%	10.1%	9.8%	7.5%	5.7%
Aley	27.2%	19.0%	37.3%	62.7%	3.5%	96.5%	78.8%	45.9%	29.4%	28.2%	25.9%	9.4%
Baabda	25.2%	19.3%	36.4%	63.6%	3.5%	96.5%	82.4%	50.6%	24.7%	23.5%	21.2%	9.4%
Baalbek	39.5%	28.5%	51.3%	48.7%	3.9%	96.1%	88.2%	12.6%	10.2%	10.2%	10.2%	10.2%
Bcharre	55.7%	37.7%	74.6%	25.4%	2.4%	97.6%	65.5%	41.7%	22.6%	20.2%	16.7%	4.8%
Beirut	36.7%	27.5%	49.5%	50.5%	.4%	99.6%	76.0%	55.5%	48.5%	48.0%	42.8%	26.2%
Bent Jbeil	55.5%	38.8%	72.4%	27.6%	.7%	99.3%	75.7%	68.2%	38.5%	35.1%	27.0%	10.8%
Chouf	27.8%	19.8%	35.2%	64.8%	1.6%	98.4%	85.2%	67.2%	43.8%	43.8%	39.8%	20.3%
El Batroun	24.8%	14.0%	38.8%	61.2%	3.0%	97.0%	69.0%	40.0%	16.0%	10.0%	7.0%	4.0%
El Hermel	18.0%	7.9%	32.6%	67.4%	1.9%	98.1%	83.3%	11.5%	5.8%	5.8%	5.8%	5.8%
El Koura	25.7%	19.0%	35.6%	64.4%	1.4%	98.6%	66.7%	38.4%	17.4%	15.2%	8.0%	3.6%
El Meten	20.9%	15.4%	30.9%	69.1%	4.7%	95.3%	86.0%	65.1%	39.5%	39.5%	34.9%	12.8%
El Minieh-Dennie	20.0%	10.9%	34.7%	65.3%	3.1%	96.9%	80.3%	38.6%	11.8%	7.9%	5.5%	4.7%
El Nabatieh	42.9%	28.6%	59.4%	40.6%	6.4%	93.6%	82.6%	55.0%	41.3%	37.6%	23.9%	7.3%
Hasbaya	68.4%	55.0%	80.5%	19.5%	3.6%	96.4%	91.6%	73.5%	39.8%	25.3%	22.9%	13.3%
Jbeil	28.6%	15.9%	37.9%	62.1%	2.4%	97.6%	86.7%	54.2%	31.3%	28.9%	24.1%	6.0%
Jezzine	47.3%	25.9%	66.7%	33.3%	.8%	99.2%	96.7%	78.3%	49.2%	40.8%	25.8%	5.0%
Kesrwane	40.1%	32.7%	50.3%	49.7%	2.0%	98.0%	75.5%	51.0%	34.7%	34.7%	30.6%	18.4%
Marjaayoun	44.4%	26.6%	59.4%	40.6%	0.0%	100.0%	81.8%	58.4%	23.4%	22.1%	14.3%	6.5%
Rachaya	28.3%	13.2%	51.5%	48.5%	0.0%	100.0%	93.2%	20.5%	11.4%	11.4%	11.4%	9.1%
Saida	60.9%	47.5%	73.8%	26.2%	1.9%	98.1%	89.3%	75.7%	32.0%	32.0%	27.2%	22.3%
Sour	44.1%	26.1%	56.3%	43.7%	2.4%	97.6%	78.4%	54.4%	39.2%	35.2%	25.6%	12.8%
Tripoli	22.9%	16.1%	34.8%	65.2%	1.0%	99.0%	74.8%	48.5%	21.4%	21.4%	14.6%	7.8%
West Bekaa	26.9%	13.2%	42.9%	57.1%	1.5%	98.5%	90.4%	19.9%	11.0%	10.3%	8.8%	8.1%
Zahle	12.1%	8.2%	20.1%	79.9%	1.5%	98.5%	94.6%	20.8%	9.2%	9.2%	7.7%	6.9%
Zgharta	19.1%	11.6%	32.0%	68.0%	2.8%	97.2%	73.8%	49.5%	17.8%	17.8%	16.8%	6.5%
Gender of the head of household												
Male	23.6%	18.9%	25.1%	74.9%	2.5%	97.5%	82.2%	38.7%	20.7%	19.9%	17.0%	10.1%
Female	31.2%	18.2%	41.4%	58.6%	3.0%	97.0%	82.4%	41.7%	20.6%	19.5%	16.1%	9.5%
Shelter type												
Non-permanent shelter	19.7%	10.8%	29.9%	70.1%	3.9%	96.1%	84.3%	15.2%	4.8%	4.5%	3.9%	3.2%
Non-residential	24.9%	17.1%	34.5%	65.5%	4.4%	95.6%	82.4%	48.4%	18.5%	17.2%	12.1%	8.0%
Residential	30.0%	20.8%	42.0%	58.0%	1.9%	98.1%	81.5%	48.1%	27.5%	26.3%	22.6%	12.8%

Shelter

	Type of housing				Type of occupancy						Type of agreement			Rent cost (US$)		Over-crowding conditions	Shelter conditions		No observed
	Non-Permanent	Non-Residential	Residential	Owned	Rented (direct rent payment)	Rented (in exchange of work)	Hosted for free	Assisted (by organizations, agencies, charity)	Squatting	Other	No agreement	Written agreement	Verbal agreement	Mean	Median	HH living space < 4.5 m2 per person	Shelters much below shelter standards	Shelters in danger ous condition	No observed adverse shelter conditions
Total	19.3%	15.0%	65.7%	.5%	81.3%	6.2%	8.0%	2.6%	.1%	1.3%	4.9%	6.0%	89.1%	182	167	34.1%	29.6%	5.5%	64.9%
Governorate																			
Akkar	29.0%	22.8%	48.2%	.9%	75.6%	2.3%	11.5%	9.2%	0.0%	.5%	14.8%	.9%	84.3%	121	100	31.6%	8.6%	.9%	90.5%
Baalbek-El Hermel	51.3%	11.5%	37.2%	1.2%	69.4%	2.3%	15.9%	6.7%	0.0%	4.5%	.1%	1.8%	98.1%	80	67	34.2%	45.5%	7.5%	47.0%
Beirut	.5%	8.4%	91.1%	1.5%	63.3%	24.8%	9.9%	0.0%	.2%	.2%	9.0%	12.7%	78.3%	358	300	45.4%	24.0%	3.9%	72.1%
Bekaa	42.0%	12.7%	45.3%	0.0%	89.2%	.8%	5.2%	2.4%	0.0%	2.4%	.2%	2.8%	97.0%	120	100	43.0%	41.7%	7.9%	50.4%
El Nabatieh	5.9%	8.4%	85.6%	0.0%	82.2%	10.5%	5.1%	2.1%	0.0%	.1%	.5%	4.5%	95.0%	178	167	14.4%	27.6%	4.7%	67.7%
Mount Lebanon	1.6%	13.6%	84.8%	.4%	83.2%	10.0%	5.5%	0.0%	.2%	.6%	8.9%	8.4%	82.6%	255	250	40.0%	27.5%	7.7%	64.8%
North	6.8%	21.5%	71.7%	.5%	83.4%	5.4%	9.3%	1.1%	0.0%	.3%	.8%	10.4%	88.8%	202	200	23.3%	25.3%	1.3%	73.3%
South	7.0%	14.8%	78.2%	.7%	78.6%	8.6%	8.3%	3.0%	0.0%	.8%	5.3%	4.7%	90.0%	178	167	17.6%	21.5%	2.7%	75.8%
District																			
Akkar	29.0%	22.8%	48.2%	.9%	75.6%	2.3%	11.5%	9.2%	0.0%	.5%	14.8%	.9%	84.3%	121	100	31.6%	8.6%	.9%	90.5%
Aley	1.9%	10.3%	87.8%	.6%	75.6%	17.3%	5.8%	0.0%	0.0%	.6%	8.3%	15.9%	75.9%	234	233	37.8%	13.9%	8.9%	77.2%
Baabda	.7%	8.7%	90.6%	0.0%	86.2%	10.1%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	13.5%	9.8%	76.7%	241	247	44.2%	37.9%	11.4%	50.7%
Baalbek	52.6%	11.5%	35.9%	1.3%	69.2%	1.9%	16.0%	7.1%	0.0%	4.5%	0.0%	1.8%	98.2%	79	67	34.0%	45.6%	7.6%	46.8%
Bcharre	1.8%	33.3%	64.9%	0.0%	83.3%	13.2%	3.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%	4.5%	91.8%	185	200	33.3%	31.6%	2.6%	65.8%
Beirut	.5%	8.4%	91.1%	1.5%	63.3%	24.8%	9.9%	0.0%	.2%	.2%	9.0%	12.7%	78.3%	358	300	45.4%	24.0%	3.9%	72.1%
Bent Jbeil	0.0%	7.2%	92.8%	0.0%	86.2%	10.2%	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%	.6%	.6%	1.2%	98.1%	173	192	6.0%	22.8%	8.2%	69.0%
Chouf	3.2%	21.7%	75.2%	0.0%	80.9%	8.9%	9.6%	0.0%	.6%	0.0%	0.0%	5.0%	95.0%	220	233	34.4%	29.6%	2.5%	67.9%
El Batroun	9.9%	50.4%	39.7%	0.0%	76.9%	13.2%	9.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.5%	94.5%	202	200	37.2%	37.2%	.8%	62.0%
El Hermel	29.6%	10.6%	59.8%	0.0%	71.5%	8.9%	14.0%	.6%	0.0%	5.0%	2.1%	1.4%	96.5%	110	100	37.4%	43.3%	6.7%	50.0%
El Koura	11.7%	38.0%	50.3%	0.0%	87.1%	6.1%	6.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	.7%	5.9%	93.4%	200	200	38.0%	33.1%	2.5%	64.4%
El Meten	1.3%	16.0%	82.7%	1.3%	88.7%	2.0%	7.3%	0.0%	.7%	0.0%	12.5%	2.2%	85.3%	327	300	34.7%	15.2%	4.6%	80.1%
El Minieh-Dennie	9.6%	15.1%	75.3%	1.4%	87.0%	.7%	7.5%	2.7%	0.0%	.7%	0.0%	6.2%	93.8%	182	200	22.6%	21.1%	.7%	78.2%
El Nabatieh	.8%	10.6%	88.6%	0.0%	87.9%	8.3%	2.3%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	.8%	6.3%	92.9%	195	200	19.7%	24.8%	5.3%	69.9%
Hasbaya	2.7%	5.4%	91.9%	0.0%	79.9%	6.0%	6.7%	7.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.7%	95.3%	131	133	8.1%	10.1%	.7%	89.3%
Jbeil	1.5%	26.2%	72.3%	0.0%	80.0%	12.3%	7.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	.8%	3.3%	95.8%	270	300	52.3%	50.8%	2.3%	47.0%
Jezzine	4.1%	31.3%	64.6%	0.0%	70.1%	21.1%	8.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	3.7%	94.8%	194	200	42.2%	49.7%	2.7%	47.6%
Kesrwane	2.1%	18.3%	79.6%	.7%	82.4%	10.6%	6.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.5%	95.5%	261	250	47.9%	34.7%	7.5%	57.8%
Marjaayoun	28.3%	5.5%	66.1%	0.0%	63.8%	19.7%	14.2%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	98.1%	157	167	11.8%	51.6%	2.3%	46.1%
Rachaya	8.4%	16.9%	74.7%	0.0%	86.1%	4.8%	6.6%	1.2%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	6.6%	93.4%	153	150	28.3%	48.5%	11.4%	40.1%
Saida	9.9%	14.9%	75.2%	.7%	77.3%	9.2%	7.1%	4.3%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	5.7%	94.3%	186	200	21.3%	15.6%	3.5%	80.9%
Sour	2.9%	12.9%	84.3%	.7%	81.4%	6.4%	10.0%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	13.8%	3.3%	82.9%	163	150	9.3%	27.5%	1.4%	71.1%
Tripoli	.6%	9.0%	90.4%	0.0%	80.1%	7.7%	12.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	20.4%	77.4%	241	233	14.7%	19.9%	1.3%	78.8%
West Bekaa	41.2%	11.0%	47.8%	0.0%	81.3%	2.2%	8.8%	3.8%	0.0%	3.8%	.7%	4.6%	94.7%	119	100	32.4%	41.2%	6.6%	52.2%
Zahle	44.0%	13.2%	42.8%	0.0%	92.5%	0.0%	3.8%	1.9%	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%	2.0%	98.0%	119	100	47.8%	41.5%	8.2%	50.3%
Zgharta	8.9%	40.4%	50.7%	0.0%	82.2%	6.8%	9.6%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.6%	95.4%	167	167	23.3%	38.8%	2.7%	58.5%

	Type of housing			Type of occupancy							Type of agreement			Rent cost (US$)		Over-crowding	Shelter conditions		
	Non-Per-manent	Non-Resi-dential	Residen-tial	Owned	Rented (direct rent pay-ment)	Rented (in exchange of work)	Hosted for free	Assisted (by orga-nizations, agencies, charity)	Squatting	Other	No agree-ment	Written agreement	Verbal agreement	Mean	Median	HH living space < 4.5 m2 per person	Shelters much below shelter standards	Shelters in danger-ous condi-tion	No observed adverse shelter conditions
Gender of the head of household																			
Female	31.6%	12.5%	55.9%	.2%	74.7%	4.7%	14.8%	4.1%	.2%	1.4%	5.4%	6.3%	88.3%	149	133	35.6%	34.3%	5.2%	60.5%
Male	16.6%	15.5%	67.9%	.6%	82.7%	6.5%	6.5%	2.3%	.1%	1.3%	4.8%	5.9%	89.2%	188	200	33.8%	28.6%	5.6%	65.8%
Shelter type																			
Non-permanent shelter				.3%	75.9%	3.7%	12.1%	4.1%	0.0%	3.9%	3.1%	1.7%	95.2%	58	50	41.3%	44.2%	6.5%	49.3%
Non-residential				.4%	74.3%	10.3%	10.6%	3.1%	.5%	.8%	5.8%	2.7%	91.5%	149	133	48.9%	40.5%	10.1%	49.4%
Residential				.6%	84.4%	6.0%	6.2%	2.0%	0.0%	.7%	5.2%	7.8%	87.0%	221	200	28.7%	22.9%	4.1%	73.0%

Health

	Primary Health Care (PHC)				Hospitalization		Emergency care
	Households that required primary health care in the previous 6 months	Households that received the required primary health care in the previous 6 months	Accessing PHC (in the previous six months) through PHC outlet	Accessing PHC (in the previous six months) through mobile medical unit	Accessing PHC (in the previous six months) through a private clinic	Households that required hospitalization in the past 6 months	Households that received the required hospitalization in the past 6 months	Households who reported knowing where to access emergency health care
Total	53.6%	87.4%	85.6%	1.7%	11.2%	22.7%	77.0%	69.7%
Governorate								
Akkar	50.7%	98.2%	90.0%	5.9%	3.7%	25.9%	97.4%	86.6%
Baalbek-El Hermel	67.7%	91.6%	94.0%	1.0%	5.0%	28.3%	90.9%	87.9%
Beirut	39.4%	69.6%	73.2%	0.0%	23.2%	16.9%	53.6%	53.8%
Bekaa	71.9%	94.9%	95.0%	.5%	4.5%	24.7%	76.0%	87.9%
El Nabatieh	69.3%	83.6%	87.4%	3.3%	8.5%	35.7%	73.4%	84.1%
Mount Lebanon	38.3%	70.3%	64.3%	2.7%	28.4%	18.4%	61.0%	41.5%
North	44.7%	89.4%	82.7%	.4%	14.8%	18.5%	81.1%	67.9%
South	62.2%	92.0%	81.9%	1.0%	13.8%	25.6%	80.2%	84.8%
District								
Akkar	50.7%	98.2%	90.0%	5.9%	3.7%	25.9%	97.4%	86.6%
Aley	31.6%	68.0%	47.1%	2.9%	47.1%	13.3%	52.4%	29.7%
Baabda	38.6%	68.5%	70.3%	0.0%	21.6%	15.7%	59.1%	41.4%
Baalbek	68.4%	91.7%	93.9%	1.0%	5.1%	28.5%	91.1%	88.0%
Bcharre	50.0%	87.7%	70.0%	0.0%	22.0%	28.9%	75.8%	69.3%
Beirut	39.4%	69.6%	73.2%	0.0%	23.2%	16.9%	53.6%	53.8%
Bent Jbeil	63.2%	90.7%	82.7%	1.0%	16.3%	50.9%	90.8%	80.1%
Chouf	42.0%	86.8%	86.4%	0.0%	13.6%	22.8%	81.1%	47.5%
El Batroun	52.9%	90.6%	81.0%	3.4%	10.3%	19.0%	73.9%	71.9%
El Hermel	55.6%	89.0%	94.4%	0.0%	3.4%	24.4%	86.4%	86.7%
El Koura	36.8%	98.3%	86.4%	0.0%	10.2%	15.3%	80.0%	56.4%
El Meten	37.1%	57.1%	37.5%	15.6%	46.9%	20.5%	45.2%	49.7%
El Minieh-Dennie	49.7%	93.2%	82.4%	0.0%	16.2%	23.1%	88.2%	61.9%
El Nabatieh	64.7%	70.9%	91.8%	0.0%	8.2%	34.6%	56.5%	88.0%
Hasbaya	65.8%	98.0%	94.8%	1.0%	4.2%	20.8%	93.5%	93.3%
Jbeil	58.3%	70.1%	70.4%	0.0%	25.9%	30.3%	62.5%	37.1%
Jezzine	78.2%	93.0%	76.6%	4.7%	18.7%	9.5%	85.7%	93.9%
Kesrwane	44.2%	75.4%	57.1%	0.0%	28.6%	27.9%	70.7%	43.5%
Marjaayoun	90.6%	97.4%	80.5%	10.6%	6.2%	33.6%	88.4%	71.1%
Rachaya	82.0%	95.6%	97.7%	.8%	.8%	16.8%	85.7%	80.8%
Saida	61.7%	89.7%	80.8%	1.3%	15.4%	28.4%	77.5%	83.0%
Sour	61.3%	95.4%	84.3%	0.0%	10.8%	23.2%	84.8%	86.6%
Tripoli	38.5%	78.3%	85.1%	0.0%	12.8%	13.5%	71.4%	74.4%
West Bekaa	72.5%	93.2%	93.5%	1.6%	4.9%	21.4%	89.7%	91.8%
Zahle	71.1%	95.6%	95.4%	0.0%	4.6%	26.4%	71.4%	86.8%
Zgharta	47.6%	94.3%	78.8%	0.0%	21.2%	19.0%	78.6%	78.9%

Food Consumption

	Number of meals consumed by adults	Number of Meals Consumed by Chidren under 5	Food Consumption Score	Food Consumption Groups			Household Daily Average Diet Diversity (HDADD)	HDADD Category			Household Weekly Diet Diversity (HWDD)	HWDD Category		
	Mean	Mean	Mean	Poor	Borderline	Acceptable	Mean	<4.5 food groups	4.5-6.4 food groups	>=6.5 food groups	Mean	<=6 food groups	7-8 food groups	>=9 food groups
				%	%	%		%	%	%		%	%	%
Total	2.2	3.0	51.8	10.2%	23.1%	66.7%	5.8	16.7%	54.7%	28.7%	9.2	6.5%	23.5%	70.0%
Governorate														
Akkar	1.8	2.1	55.9	5.5%	26.1%	68.4%	6.4	2.5%	54.5%	43.0%	9.0	6.1%	26.6%	67.3%
Baalbek-El Hermel	2.5	3.6	50.3	6.3%	28.0%	65.6%	5.8	10.0%	68.4%	21.6%	9.5	1.9%	21.5%	76.6%
Beirut	2.2	2.8	57.6	7.9%	14.1%	77.9%	6.1	14.6%	38.2%	47.2%	9.7	4.9%	17.2%	77.9%
Bekaa	2.4	3.5	51.3	6.9%	20.0%	73.1%	5.8	9.7%	70.0%	20.3%	9.4	2.9%	19.1%	78.0%
El Nabatieh	2.4	3.1	55.4	8.8%	23.8%	67.3%	5.9	19.5%	39.9%	40.6%	9.1	7.4%	24.9%	67.7%
Mount Lebanon	2.1	2.8	47.4	18.5%	23.1%	58.4%	5.0	39.3%	42.2%	18.5%	8.9	12.0%	27.2%	60.8%
North	1.7	2.1	50.7	10.0%	26.3%	63.7%	6.1	7.0%	58.9%	34.1%	8.9	7.8%	28.5%	63.7%
South	2.7	3.5	62.3	6.9%	17.1%	75.9%	6.4	11.4%	37.8%	50.8%	9.7	3.7%	14.1%	82.2%
District														
Akkar	1.8	2.1	55.9	5.5%	26.1%	68.4%	6.4	2.5%	54.5%	43.0%	9.0	6.1%	26.6%	67.3%
Aley	2.2	3.0	52.2	13.1%	16.9%	70.0%	5.3	31.5%	47.7%	20.8%	8.9	18.5%	23.8%	57.7%
Baabda	2.2	3.0	46.5	19.2%	27.3%	53.5%	4.7	51.5%	33.3%	15.2%	8.8	14.1%	30.3%	55.6%
Baalbek	2.5	3.6	50.2	6.3%	28.5%	65.2%	5.8	9.5%	69.6%	20.9%	9.5	1.9%	21.5%	76.6%
Bcharre	1.7	2.3	53.8	15.8%	23.7%	60.5%	6.2	7.9%	52.6%	39.5%	8.7	9.6%	30.7%	59.6%
Beirut	2.2	2.8	57.6	7.9%	14.1%	77.9%	6.1	14.6%	38.2%	47.2%	9.7	4.9%	17.2%	77.9%
Bent Jbeil	2.5	3.3	49.1	11.1%	25.7%	63.2%	5.7	19.9%	54.4%	25.7%	9.5	6.4%	22.2%	71.3%
Chouf	1.8	2.2	47.7	14.0%	27.3%	58.7%	5.3	30.0%	46.0%	24.0%	9.1	5.3%	28.7%	66.0%
El Batroun	1.7	2.2	45.9	25.6%	25.6%	48.8%	5.9	14.0%	57.0%	28.9%	8.2	15.7%	37.2%	47.1%
El Hermel	2.5	3.4	53.4	6.7%	20.0%	73.3%	5.8	18.9%	47.2%	33.9%	9.5	2.2%	21.7%	76.1%
El Koura	1.8	2.2	53.9	6.7%	27.0%	66.3%	6.2	4.9%	54.0%	41.1%	8.9	5.5%	29.4%	65.0%
El Meten	2.1	2.4	39.0	34.0%	21.7%	44.3%	4.1	47.2%	44.3%	8.5%	8.9	10.4%	26.4%	63.2%
El Minieh-Dennie	1.7	1.9	51.6	6.1%	25.9%	68.0%	6.1	5.4%	61.9%	32.7%	8.9	7.5%	27.9%	64.6%
El Nabatieh	2.5	3.3	58.6	9.8%	21.8%	68.4%	5.9	28.6%	21.8%	49.6%	9.2	6.0%	26.3%	67.7%
Hasbaya	2.2	2.9	63.1	.7%	7.4%	91.9%	6.7	0.0%	42.3%	57.7%	10.0	1.3%	8.1%	90.6%
Jbeil	2.2	3.1	55.6	3.0%	19.7%	77.3%	6.0	9.1%	63.6%	27.3%	9.1	5.3%	23.5%	71.2%
Jezzine	2.6	3.7	53.1	7.5%	32.7%	59.9%	6.1	4.8%	59.9%	35.4%	8.9	3.4%	34.0%	62.6%
Kesrwane	2.3	3.2	51.0	16.9%	17.6%	65.5%	5.4	31.7%	38.7%	29.6%	9.1	7.7%	23.9%	68.3%
Marjaayoun	2.4	2.5	47.6	9.4%	38.3%	52.3%	5.8	6.2%	75.0%	18.7%	8.2	16.4%	34.4%	49.2%
Rachaya	2.4	3.5	50.5	6.0%	23.4%	70.7%	5.7	14.4%	67.1%	18.6%	9.4	.6%	18.6%	80.8%
Saida	2.8	3.7	68.9	5.0%	7.8%	87.2%	6.9	3.5%	30.5%	66.0%	9.7	2.8%	14.2%	83.0%
Sour	2.5	3.2	53.3	9.9%	29.6%	60.6%	5.7	23.9%	46.5%	29.6%	9.8	4.9%	12.0%	83.1%
Tripoli	1.8	2.3	51.6	7.7%	26.3%	66.0%	6.1	7.1%	55.8%	37.2%	9.1	4.5%	23.1%	72.4%
West Bekaa	2.4	3.6	54.2	5.5%	17.6%	76.9%	6.0	4.9%	69.2%	25.8%	9.4	2.7%	19.8%	77.5%
Zahle	2.4	3.5	50.2	7.5%	20.8%	71.7%	5.8	11.3%	70.4%	18.2%	9.3	3.1%	18.9%	78.0%

175

	Number of meals consumed by adults (Mean)	Number of Meals Consumed by Chidren under 5 (Mean)	Food Consumption Score (Mean)	Food Consumption Groups Poor %	Borderline %	Acceptable %	Household Daily Average Diet Diversity (HDADD) (Mean)	HDADD Category <4.5 food groups %	4.5-6.4 food groups %	>=6.5 food groups %	Household Weekly Diet Diversity (HWDD) (Mean)	HWDD Category <= 6 food groups %	7-8 food groups %	>= 9 food groups %
Zgharta	1.6	2.1	44.9	21.1%	28.6%	50.3%	5.8	8.8%	65.3%	25.9%	8.2	15.0%	39.5%	45.6%
MEB/SMEB Categories														
>=125% MEB (>=US$ 143)	2.1	2.8	53.6	9.4%	19.5%	71.0%	5.8	19.2%	49.4%	31.4%	9.3	7.1%	22.9%	70.0%
MEB- 125% MEB (US$ 114 - 142)	2.2	2.9	54.3	6.0%	19.1%	74.9%	5.8	14.1%	56.9%	29.0%	9.4	6.3%	18.3%	75.3%
SMEB-MEB (US$87-113)	2.2	2.9	55.0	9.2%	18.0%	72.9%	6.0	14.4%	45.7%	39.9%	9.4	4.6%	17.6%	77.9%
< SMEB (US$ 87)	2.2	3.0	49.9	11.3%	26.8%	61.9%	5.7	16.7%	58.9%	24.4%	9.0	6.9%	26.4%	66.6%
Food Security Classification														
Food secure	2.4	3.1	64.5	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	6.6	4.6%	43.8%	51.6%	10.0	1.3%	11.8%	86.9%
Mild food insecurity	2.2	3.1	59.2	0.0%	8.9%	91.1%	6.2	6.6%	55.9%	37.5%	9.6	1.7%	15.9%	82.3%
Moderate food insecurity	2.0	2.7	36.8	25.6%	56.9%	17.5%	4.8	33.9%	58.3%	7.8%	8.3	13.7%	39.1%	47.2%
Severe food insecurity	2.1	2.7	23.5	88.1%	11.9%	0.0%	3.6	76.4%	23.6%	0.0%	6.5	45.1%	45.6%	9.3%
Gender of Head of Household														
Female	2.2	2.9	49.1	13.3%	22.8%	64.0%	5.6	16.7%	58.0%	25.3%	8.9	7.7%	26.4%	65.8%
Male	2.2	3.0	52.5	9.5%	23.2%	67.3%	5.8	16.6%	54.0%	29.4%	9.2	6.2%	22.8%	70.9%
Shelter Categories														
Non-Permanent	2.4	3.4	50.5	8.9%	25.0%	66.1%	5.8	10.6%	65.0%	24.4%	9.0	5.6%	27.0%	67.4%
Non-Residential	2.1	2.9	51.0	12.8%	24.1%	63.1%	5.7	15.2%	56.6%	28.1%	8.8	9.1%	30.8%	60.2%
Residential	2.1	2.8	52.5	10.0%	22.3%	67.7%	5.7	18.9%	50.9%	30.1%	9.3	6.2%	20.7%	73.0%

Food Consumption Score Nutrition

	Vitamin A Consumption			Protein Consumption			Iron Consumption		
	Never Con-sumed	1 to 6 Times a Week	At Least Daily	Never Con-sumed	1 to 6 Times a Week	At Least Daily	Never Con-sumed	1 to 6 times a Week	At Least Daily
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Total	6.3%	47.9%	45.8%	2.5%	36.2%	61.3%	57.0%	42.3%	.7%
Governorate									
Akkar	9.1%	44.1%	46.8%	1.6%	34.5%	63.9%	63.0%	36.8%	.2%
Baalbek-El Hermel	3.0%	64.0%	33.0%	1.8%	41.7%	56.5%	51.3%	48.7%	0.0%
Beirut	2.8%	27.9%	69.2%	1.8%	21.3%	76.9%	43.8%	53.1%	3.1%
Bekaa	4.2%	58.9%	36.9%	1.2%	35.5%	63.3%	59.6%	40.4%	0.0%
El Nabatieh	5.0%	42.0%	52.9%	2.6%	33.8%	63.5%	55.8%	44.2%	0.0%
Mount Lebanon	7.6%	41.4%	51.0%	3.8%	37.4%	58.7%	57.2%	40.4%	2.4%
North	10.7%	46.5%	42.9%	4.2%	41.4%	54.3%	61.3%	38.7%	0.0%
South	2.6%	33.2%	64.3%	1.5%	24.7%	73.8%	46.1%	53.9%	0.0%
District									
Akkar	9.1%	44.1%	46.8%	1.6%	34.5%	63.9%	63.0%	36.8%	.2%
Aley	9.2%	30.0%	60.8%	5.4%	23.1%	71.5%	52.3%	38.5%	9.2%
Baabda	10.1%	39.4%	50.5%	4.0%	41.4%	54.5%	54.5%	44.4%	1.0%
Baalbek	3.2%	64.6%	32.3%	1.9%	42.4%	55.7%	51.3%	48.7%	0.0%
Bcharre	13.2%	32.5%	54.4%	9.6%	33.3%	57.0%	72.8%	27.2%	0.0%
Beirut	2.8%	27.9%	69.2%	1.8%	21.3%	76.9%	43.8%	53.1%	3.1%
Bent Jbeil	4.1%	69.0%	26.9%	4.1%	36.3%	59.6%	40.4%	59.6%	0.0%
Chouf	4.7%	46.7%	48.7%	2.0%	41.3%	56.7%	54.7%	45.3%	0.0%
El Batroun	25.6%	33.1%	41.3%	9.9%	43.0%	47.1%	70.2%	29.8%	0.0%
El Hermel	0.0%	54.4%	45.6%	0.0%	29.4%	70.6%	52.8%	47.2%	0.0%
El Koura	11.0%	40.5%	48.5%	3.7%	35.0%	61.3%	59.5%	40.5%	0.0%
El Meten	4.7%	54.7%	40.6%	4.7%	48.1%	47.2%	70.8%	29.2%	0.0%
El Minieh-Dennie	8.2%	46.3%	45.6%	2.7%	41.5%	55.8%	63.9%	36.1%	0.0%
El Nabatieh	3.0%	31.6%	65.4%	.8%	33.1%	66.2%	58.6%	41.4%	0.0%
Hasbaya	1.3%	30.9%	67.8%	.7%	12.1%	87.2%	45.6%	54.4%	0.0%
Jbeil	3.0%	41.7%	55.3%	2.3%	28.0%	69.7%	61.4%	37.9%	.8%
Jezzine	6.8%	51.0%	42.2%	2.7%	45.6%	51.7%	68.0%	32.0%	0.0%
Kesrwane	8.5%	40.1%	51.4%	2.1%	33.8%	64.1%	58.5%	41.5%	0.0%
Marjaayoun	14.1%	52.3%	33.6%	7.8%	47.7%	44.5%	69.5%	30.5%	0.0%
Rachaya	2.4%	64.7%	32.9%	0.0%	43.1%	56.9%	65.9%	34.1%	0.0%
Saida	.7%	19.9%	79.4%	1.4%	14.9%	83.7%	46.1%	53.9%	0.0%
Sour	4.9%	51.4%	43.7%	1.4%	37.3%	61.3%	43.7%	56.3%	0.0%
Tripoli	3.8%	55.1%	41.0%	1.9%	41.7%	56.4%	53.2%	46.8%	0.0%
West Bekaa	3.8%	51.1%	45.1%	1.1%	31.9%	67.0%	58.2%	41.8%	0.0%
Zahle	4.4%	61.6%	34.0%	1.3%	36.5%	62.3%	59.7%	40.3%	0.0%
Zgharta	27.9%	40.1%	32.0%	12.2%	47.6%	40.1%	69.4%	30.6%	0.0%
MEB/SMEB Categories									
>=125% MEB (>=US$ 143)	5.4%	41.7%	52.9%	2.6%	30.3%	67.2%	50.2%	48.6%	1.2%
MEB- 125% MEB (US$ 114 - 142)	3.2%	44.1%	52.7%	1.3%	31.5%	67.2%	51.3%	48.3%	.4%
SMEB-MEB (US$87-113)	5.0%	42.3%	52.6%	1.6%	31.5%	66.9%	48.4%	51.3%	.3%
< SMEB (US$ 87)	7.8%	52.3%	40.0%	3.1%	40.4%	56.5%	63.4%	36.0%	.7%
Food Security Classification									
Food secure	.2%	25.0%	74.8%	0.0%	6.2%	93.8%	32.4%	66.4%	1.1%
Mild food insecurity	.8%	39.0%	60.2%	0.0%	18.5%	81.5%	51.2%	47.9%	.9%
Moderate food insecurity	15.2%	70.9%	14.0%	6.1%	74.9%	19.0%	72.4%	27.5%	.2%
Severe food insecurity	43.5%	50.3%	6.2%	25.8%	68.3%	5.9%	90.3%	8.0%	1.7%
Gender of Head of Household									
Female	9.4%	52.0%	38.6%	3.1%	43.2%	53.7%	66.3%	33.7%	0.0%
Male	5.6%	47.0%	47.4%	2.4%	34.6%	63.0%	54.9%	44.2%	.9%
Shelter Categories									
Non-Permanent	7.1%	54.8%	38.1%	3.2%	38.2%	58.6%	65.6%	34.4%	0.0%
Non-Residential	10.9%	42.8%	46.3%	3.8%	37.1%	59.1%	66.2%	33.3%	.5%
Residential	5.0%	46.9%	48.1%	2.0%	35.3%	62.6%	52.1%	46.9%	1.0%

Expenditures

	Total Expenditures per Month per Capita in US$ Mean	Food Expenditure Share Categories <50%	>=50-65%	>=65-75%	>=75%	Food %	Health %	Education %	Rent %	Water %	Alcohol %	Soap and Hygiene %	Fuel %	Transportation %	Telecom %	Electricity %	Assets %	Other %	Shelter %	Gas %	Legal Assistance %	Entertainment %	Debt Repayment %
Total	110.9	68.1%	19.4%	6.7%	5.8%	40.4	12.2	1.6	20.0	3.5	2.4	3.7	.4	1.9	3.6	4.3	.1	.1	.1	3.1	.5	0.0	1.7
Governorate																							
Akkar	85.1	58.7%	24.0%	9.8%	7.5%	43.6	15.5	1.2	13.2	2.9	4.1	3.3	.1	1.7	3.8	4.3	0.0	0.0	.1	4.0	.7	0.0	1.2
Baalbek-El Hermel	66.2	53.0%	27.6%	10.3%	9.1%	47.0	14.2	.8	8.4	2.6	1.2	3.6	1.0	2.4	3.6	4.5	.1	.2	.2	4.0	.2	0.0	4.6
Beirut	160.0	74.5%	12.0%	7.4%	6.1%	39.1	10.0	2.0	25.7	5.1	2.9	3.1	0.0	.9	3.4	2.8	0.0	.1	.1	2.3	.8	.1	.9
Bekaa	77.0	65.9%	21.0%	8.1%	5.0%	40.6	16.3	1.4	15.4	2.6	1.3	3.2	.5	2.4	3.9	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	.1	0.0	2.3
El Nabatieh	120.8	74.8%	15.7%	5.1%	4.5%	39.4	13.0	2.5	17.1	3.6	3.1	4.2	.4	1.2	4.0	4.0	.3	.6	0.0	2.9	.6	0.0	2.3
Mount Lebanon	144.9	79.9%	13.5%	2.1%	4.5%	34.5	7.8	2.1	31.0	4.9	2.2	3.1	.2	1.3	3.4	4.2	.1	0.0	.1	2.5	.9	.1	1.0
North	123.0	65.9%	19.5%	9.9%	4.7%	42.6	12.7	1.3	18.1	2.9	3.1	5.4	.4	2.4	3.5	3.3	0.0	.2	.1	2.8	.3	.1	.4
South	117.9	58.7%	25.9%	5.9%	9.6%	46.4	9.8	2.1	17.3	3.7	3.2	4.4	.2	1.5	3.4	3.0	.1	.3	.3	2.5	.2	0.0	1.2
District																							
Akkar	85.1	58.7%	24.0%	9.8%	7.5%	43.6	15.5	1.2	13.2	2.9	4.1	3.3	.1	1.7	3.8	4.3	0.0	0.0	.1	4.0	.7	0.0	1.2
Aley	116.9	66.2%	19.1%	4.5%	10.2%	41.7	8.4	2.2	23.8	4.0	2.9	3.0	.5	1.8	3.3	4.5	.1	0.0	.1	3.0	.1	.1	.3
Baabda	146.1	82.0%	13.7%	.7%	3.6%	33.5	7.2	1.4	35.8	5.6	1.5	2.2	0.0	.8	2.6	4.3	0.0	.1	.1	2.3	1.5	0.0	.9
Baalbek	66.3	53.2%	27.6%	10.3%	9.0%	46.8	14.1	.8	8.2	2.7	1.1	3.7	1.0	2.4	3.7	4.7	.1	.2	.2	4.0	.3	0.0	4.7
Bcharre	138.5	50.9%	25.4%	14.0%	9.6%	46.7	13.5	.5	12.1	1.3	3.5	5.7	.4	2.2	4.3	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	2.0	0.0	.9
Beirut	160.0	74.5%	12.0%	7.4%	6.1%	39.1	10.0	2.0	25.7	5.1	2.9	3.1	0.0	.9	3.4	2.8	0.0	.1	.1	2.3	.8	.1	.9
Bent Jbeil	103.5	76.6%	18.0%	1.8%	3.6%	38.5	10.1	1.8	19.0	6.7	3.8	3.4	.1	1.3	4.9	3.5	.5	.9	0.0	3.2	.2	0.0	1.8
Chouf	127.4	81.9%	13.8%	2.5%	1.9%	31.7	7.9	3.3	26.3	6.8	2.7	4.5	.2	1.0	5.5	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	1.0	.1	1.7
El Batroun	112.0	63.6%	19.0%	12.4%	5.0%	42.5	12.6	2.0	12.6	1.9	3.9	6.9	.4	3.1	4.6	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	1.0	0.0	.6
El Hermel	63.6	48.6%	27.4%	12.0%	12.0%	50.3	15.7	1.1	12.0	.3	2.0	2.5	1.2	2.5	2.8	1.6	0.0	.2	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	2.7
El Koura	115.5	68.9%	17.4%	9.3%	4.3%	43.0	10.9	1.5	16.8	3.0	3.2	4.7	.2	3.1	3.9	4.2	0.0	0.0	.3	3.5	.6	0.0	.8
El Meten	179.5	89.3%	8.1%	.7%	2.0%	30.4	7.0	2.1	36.6	3.9	2.4	3.5	.2	1.8	2.8	4.2	.2	0.0	.1	2.0	.6	.2	1.2
El Minieh-Dennie	119.9	67.1%	23.3%	6.8%	2.7%	41.0	15.2	1.3	17.5	3.0	3.3	5.7	.8	2.6	3.1	3.1	0.0	.2	0.0	2.6	.2	0.0	.3
El Nabatieh	136.7	83.3%	10.6%	3.0%	3.0%	36.6	13.9	3.1	20.4	3.5	2.9	5.0	.7	.9	3.7	3.8	.2	0.0	0.0	2.5	.7	0.0	1.3
Hasbaya	106.1	41.9%	32.4%	15.5%	10.1%	53.1	10.4	1.5	11.9	1.1	2.4	2.9	.2	1.1	3.8	4.2	.1	0.0	0.0	2.8	1.2	.2	2.2
Jbeil	156.9	81.1%	12.1%	5.3%	1.5%	34.6	10.2	3.8	26.8	2.8	2.9	3.5	.3	2.5	4.0	3.1	.1	.1	0.0	2.4	.1	0.0	2.5
Jezzine	102.2	73.1%	16.6%	9.0%	1.4%	36.6	15.5	4.1	14.6	2.1	3.9	5.3	.1	5.4	5.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	.8	0.0	1.6
Kesrwane	172.0	80.3%	10.2%	3.4%	6.1%	35.3	10.6	2.5	26.4	2.4	2.4	4.1	.8	1.3	4.7	3.8	0.0	0.0	.1	1.9	1.3	.1	1.6
Marjaayoun	102.3	70.2%	16.9%	7.3%	5.6%	39.2	14.8	2.2	9.6	2.5	3.2	3.6	0.0	2.3	4.1	4.9	.4	2.3	0.0	3.6	.2	0.0	5.5
Rachaya	69.6	65.8%	14.3%	7.5%	12.4%	43.5	12.0	3.2	16.1	3.9	1.3	2.5	.5	1.7	4.1	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	3.0
Saida	124.5	54.0%	30.9%	4.3%	10.8%	47.5	9.3	1.9	17.8	3.3	3.1	4.3	.2	1.5	3.3	2.1	.1	.4	.5	2.3	.1	0.0	1.8
Sour	109.7	64.3%	19.3%	7.9%	8.6%	45.6	10.0	2.2	16.9	4.6	3.3	4.4	0.0	1.1	3.3	4.7	.1	.1	0.0	2.7	.2	0.0	.4
Tripoli	132.8	67.7%	14.2%	12.3%	5.8%	42.8	10.7	1.3	22.4	3.2	2.8	4.6	.2	1.9	3.4	2.9	0.0	.4	0.0	2.5	.2	.2	.3
West Bekaa	72.6	63.3%	23.3%	7.8%	5.6%	41.7	15.7	1.6	14.1	1.3	1.7	3.5	.7	2.9	4.6	5.5	0.0	.1	0.0	2.9	.3	0.0	2.9
Zahle	79.1	66.9%	20.4%	8.3%	4.5%	40.0	16.8	1.2	15.8	3.0	1.2	3.2	.4	2.3	3.6	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	2.0

	Total Expenditures per Month per Capita in US$	Food Expenditure Share Categories				Expenditure Share - Monthly average																		
	Mean	< 50%	>=50-65%	>=65-75%	>=75%	Food	Health	Education	Rent	Water	Alcohol	Soap and Hygiene	Fuel	Transportation	Clothing	Telecom	Electricity	Assets	Other	Shelter	Gas	Legal Assistance	Entertainment	Debt Repayment
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Zgharta	119.5	56.2%	24.7%	11.6%	7.5%	47.4	12.3	1.0	13.8	2.6	3.1	6.2	.1	2.3	0.0	3.4	3.5	0.0	0.0	.2	3.2	0.0	0.0	.6
MEB/SMEB Categories																								
>=125% MEB (>=US$ 143)	246.9	86.7%	0.091	2.8%	1.4%	31.5	13.5	1.4	28.1	3.8	2.5	3.2	.4	2.3	.6	3.1	4.1	.1	.3	.2	2.1	1.2	.1	1.7
MEB- 125% MEB (US$ 114 - 142)	127.6	83.3%	0.141	1.1%	1.5%	34.8	12.9	2.1	27.3	3.4	2.0	3.6	.4	1.8	.5	2.6	3.7	0.0	0.0	.1	2.2	.9	.1	1.5
SMEB-MEB (US$87-113)	99.4	77.1%	0.183	2.4%	2.3%	38.2	10.7	1.7	25.7	3.5	2.4	3.2	.6	1.8	.5	3.0	3.5	.1	.2	0.0	2.5	.5	.1	1.8
< SMEB (US$ 87)	54.8	54.0%	0.253	10.9%	9.8%	46.1	11.9	1.6	13.1	3.5	2.4	4.1	.3	1.7	.5	4.2	4.8	0.0	0.0	.1	3.9	.1	0.0	1.7
Food Security Classification																								
Food secure	164.5	94.0%	6.0%	0.0%	0.0%	31.1	10.6	2.9	26.7	3.7	3.1	3.9	.2	2.3	1.4	4.3	4.1	0.0	.2	0.0	2.4	1.3	.2	1.6
Mild food insecurity	113.1	71.9%	23.0%	3.6%	1.5%	38.5	13.4	1.8	20.1	3.4	2.4	3.7	.4	2.1	.5	3.5	4.7	.1	.1	.1	2.9	.4	0.0	1.8
Moderate food insecurity	96.9	59.5%	17.4%	12.4%	10.7%	43.3	11.2	1.2	19.2	3.8	2.2	3.7	.4	1.4	.4	3.7	3.8	.1	0.0	.1	3.7	.5	0.0	1.4
Severe food insecurity	55.4	0.0%	15.7%	22.3%	62.0%	81.2	4.6	.4	1.5	2.0	1.3	2.0	0.0	.1	0.0	1.8	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	.9
Gender of Head of Household																								
Female	107.4	68.7%	16.4%	7.7%	7.2%	39.2	15.7	1.5	17.9	3.7	.8	3.5	.3	1.7	1.0	2.8	5.1	.1	0.0	.1	3.9	.3	0.0	2.4
Male	111.6	68.0%	20.0%	6.5%	5.6%	40.6	11.4	1.7	20.4	3.5	2.7	3.7	.4	1.9	.5	3.8	4.2	0.0	.1	.1	2.9	.5	0.0	1.5
Shelter Categories																								
Non-Permanent	67.0	54.1%	28.2%	9.3%	8.4%	44.6	17.6	.8	6.3	2.7	2.1	3.7	.6	2.4	1.1	3.7	5.9	0.0	.1	.2	4.4	.2	0.0	3.6
Non-Residential	111.3	63.8%	21.5%	9.2%	5.6%	42.0	12.6	2.0	15.8	3.3	3.0	4.0	.4	1.7	.4	4.3	3.6	.1	0.0	.2	3.2	1.3	.1	2.1
Residential	123.6	73.1%	16.4%	5.4%	5.2%	38.8	10.5	1.8	24.9	3.8	2.3	3.6	.3	1.7	.4	3.4	4.0	.1	.1	0.0	2.7	.4	0.0	1.0

SMEB & Poverty

	Household MEB/SMEB Categories				Poverty Line per Capita per Day	Debt Categories					Debt per Household (all Households)	Debt per Capita (all Households)	Debt per Household & per capita	
	>=125% MEB (>=US$ 143)	MEB- 125% MEB (US$ 114 - 142)	SMEB-MEB (US$ 87-113)	< SMEB (US$ 87)	Below poverty line <US$ 3.84	No debt	Debt group: <=US$ 200	Debt group: US$ 201-600	Debt group: >US$ 600		Mean	Mean	Debt per House-hold (only House-holds with Debt) Mean	Debt per Capita (only House-holds with Debt) Mean
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	Mean	Mean		
Total	21.8%	10.6%	16.6%	51.0%	68.5%	11.8%	12.4%	32.6%	43.3%	896	220.92	1015.8	250.44
Governorate													
Akkar	10.3%	8.7%	12.6%	68.5%	82.3%	20.0%	23.0%	35.2%	21.8%	488	123.22	610.3	154.02
Baalbek-El Hermel	2.5%	3.8%	15.5%	78.2%	93.8%	5.1%	14.4%	38.1%	42.4%	857	184.54	902.6	194.37
Beirut	37.5%	12.5%	16.4%	33.6%	51.1%	24.0%	9.0%	25.7%	41.3%	1021	266.03	1342.2	349.86
Bekaa	8.7%	8.0%	12.5%	70.8%	84.4%	2.6%	5.7%	39.6%	52.2%	1000	230.12	1025.7	236.14
El Nabatieh	23.8%	11.1%	20.8%	44.3%	65.8%	5.8%	10.7%	34.6%	48.8%	932	218.92	990.0	232.44
Mount Lebanon	36.1%	13.1%	17.3%	33.4%	51.4%	20.6%	12.8%	25.0%	41.6%	933	250.89	1175.3	315.91
North	27.4%	13.4%	19.3%	39.9%	60.3%	6.6%	11.7%	31.2%	50.5%	1020	256.72	1091.4	274.77
South	25.8%	13.9%	24.0%	36.3%	61.9%	10.1%	15.8%	36.2%	37.8%	729	166.49	811.5	185.26
District													
Akkar	10.3%	8.7%	12.6%	68.5%	82.3%	20.0%	23.0%	35.2%	21.8%	488	123.22	610.3	154.02
Aley	24.8%	13.4%	19.1%	42.7%	63.3%	28.5%	10.8%	25.3%	35.4%	1037	259.60	1449.8	362.99
Baabda	34.5%	11.5%	21.6%	32.4%	54.3%	23.6%	12.1%	25.0%	39.3%	825	214.28	1079.7	280.37
Baalbek	2.6%	3.8%	15.4%	78.2%	93.7%	5.1%	14.6%	37.3%	43.0%	871	187.41	917.3	197.40
Bcharre	28.1%	14.9%	14.9%	42.1%	57.9%	4.4%	7.0%	24.6%	64.0%	1251	334.76	1308.2	350.11
Beirut	37.5%	12.5%	16.4%	33.6%	51.1%	24.0%	9.0%	25.7%	41.3%	1021	266.03	1342.2	349.86
Bent Jbeil	15.6%	14.4%	19.8%	50.3%	71.9%	4.7%	11.7%	25.1%	58.5%	1257	279.55	1318.7	293.27
Chouf	30.6%	13.1%	16.9%	39.4%	56.8%	11.7%	18.5%	22.2%	47.5%	963	228.22	1090.8	258.55
El Batroun	23.1%	11.6%	12.4%	52.9%	65.3%	9.1%	10.7%	22.3%	57.9%	1115	235.14	1227.0	258.65
El Hermel	1.7%	2.3%	17.1%	78.9%	96.7%	5.0%	11.7%	51.7%	31.7%	608	133.36	640.3	140.38
El Koura	21.1%	11.2%	22.4%	45.3%	68.1%	4.3%	12.3%	25.8%	57.7%	1180	287.02	1233.2	299.90
El Meten	52.3%	16.8%	9.4%	21.5%	31.3%	19.3%	12.7%	26.7%	41.3%	916	310.82	1135.9	385.32
El Minieh-Dennie	27.4%	11.6%	17.1%	43.8%	62.6%	4.1%	11.6%	36.7%	47.6%	1058	236.46	1103.4	246.52
El Nabatieh	32.6%	8.3%	25.0%	34.1%	59.4%	4.5%	12.0%	41.4%	42.1%	802	176.64	839.6	184.99
Hasbaya	13.5%	23.6%	14.9%	48.0%	63.1%	10.1%	9.4%	26.2%	54.4%	809	222.39	900.0	247.28
Jbeil	45.5%	9.1%	13.6%	31.8%	46.2%	10.6%	11.4%	21.2%	56.8%	1232	326.51	1378.2	365.25
Jezzine	20.7%	9.7%	18.6%	51.0%	71.4%	5.4%	12.2%	29.9%	52.4%	857	204.61	906.4	216.38
Kesrwane	46.3%	12.9%	12.9%	27.9%	41.5%	8.8%	9.5%	28.6%	53.1%	1036	280.95	1136.7	308.20
Marjaayoun	13.7%	7.3%	13.7%	65.3%	79.7%	7.8%	7.0%	30.5%	54.7%	1063	276.20	1153.0	299.61
Rachaya	7.5%	5.0%	13.7%	73.9%	88.0%	1.8%	3.6%	31.1%	63.5%	972	224.83	990.2	228.94
Saida	28.1%	12.9%	26.6%	32.4%	60.3%	10.6%	16.3%	38.3%	34.8%	704	148.31	787.4	165.97
Sour	22.9%	15.7%	20.7%	40.7%	63.4%	9.9%	15.5%	33.8%	40.8%	755	189.96	837.2	210.73
Tripoli	32.9%	16.1%	21.9%	29.0%	51.9%	9.6%	12.2%	32.1%	46.2%	842	245.50	931.4	271.62
West Bekaa	6.7%	4.4%	13.3%	75.6%	89.0%	2.7%	6.0%	34.1%	57.1%	914	217.56	939.5	223.71
Zahle	9.6%	9.6%	12.1%	68.8%	82.4%	2.5%	5.7%	42.1%	49.7%	1034	235.22	1060.6	241.29
Zgharta	20.4%	15.0%	22.4%	42.2%	66.0%	6.8%	11.6%	22.4%	59.2%	1147	340.81	1230.5	365.68

	Household MEB/SMEB Categories				Poverty Line per Capita per Day	Debt Categories				Debt per Household (all Households)	Debt per Capita (all Households)	Debt per Household & per capita	
	>=125% MEB (>=US$ 143)	MEB- 125% MEB (US$ 114 - 142)	SMEB-MEB (US$ 87-113)	< SMEB (US$ 87)	Below poverty line <US$ 3.84	No debt	Debt group: <=US$ 200	Debt group: US$ 201-600	Debt group: >US$ 600	Mean	Mean	Debt per House- hold (only House- holds with Debt) Mean	Debt per Capita (only House- holds with Debt) Mean
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%				
MEB/SMEB Categories													
>=125% MEB (>=US$ 143)	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	15.0%	10.8%	28.4%	45.9%	1019	369.38	1198.5	434.63
MEB- 125% MEB (US$ 114 - 142)	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.0%	12.3%	8.9%	34.2%	44.6%	1004	231.05	1144.7	263.34
SMEB-MEB (US$87-113)	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	11.9%	13.1%	33.8%	41.2%	970	194.24	1100.6	220.39
< SMEB (US$ 87)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	10.1%	13.5%	33.6%	42.8%	802	165.01	892.7	183.61
Food Security Classification													
Food secure	38.3%	14.7%	17.0%	30.0%	47.4%	21.7%	15.3%	28.6%	34.4%	837	233.25	1069.6	298.13
Mild food insecurity	21.4%	11.5%	19.1%	47.9%	68.0%	10.3%	12.6%	34.5%	42.6%	921	212.88	1025.7	237.12
Moderate food insecurity	18.8%	8.6%	13.4%	59.2%	73.3%	11.4%	11.2%	30.1%	47.3%	930	241.25	1031.1	267.36
Severe food insecurity	8.6%	3.9%	2.7%	84.9%	89.3%	12.8%	13.7%	36.5%	37.0%	626	206.22	723.5	238.28
Gender of Head of Household													
Female	21.4%	10.9%	14.5%	53.1%	69.3%	12.3%	17.3%	39.5%	30.9%	641	184.19	730.2	209.93
Male	21.9%	10.6%	17.0%	50.5%	68.3%	11.7%	11.2%	31.1%	46.0%	952	229.00	1078.4	259.32
Shelter Categories													
Non-Permanent	6.5%	5.0%	9.9%	78.6%	89.5%	5.8%	13.6%	34.0%	46.6%	818	189.03	868.1	200.67
Non-Residential	21.1%	8.8%	15.0%	55.1%	70.9%	9.4%	12.4%	35.0%	43.2%	843	225.72	930.1	249.18
Residential	26.4%	12.7%	18.8%	42.1%	61.7%	14.1%	12.0%	31.6%	42.3%	931	229.19	1084.1	266.79

Income & Livelihood - household level

	Households with members working in the past 30 days		Per Capita Income (US$)	Cash and income sources reported by household (three main sources)														
	No	Yes	Mean	Agriculture	Credit/debt (informal: shops, friends hosts)	E-cards/ WFP Food	Other services: hotel, restaurant, transport, personal services	Cash from humanitarian organizations	Concierge	Construction	Professional Services	Wholesale and retail trade	Begging	Cash from charitable organizations	Credit/debt (formal: banks)	Gifts from family/ relatives	Manufacturing	Other
	%	%		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Total	32.2%	67.8%	60.02	14.5%	53.8%	33.1%	16.6%	17.0%	3.5%	21.8%	4.1%	2.1%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%	6.4%	5.1%	8.0%
Governorate																		
Akkar	35.0%	65.0%	39.18	26.4%	67.6%	50.3%	8.3%	13.6%	0.0%	19.8%	1.4%	1.6%	0.0%	0.5%	0.5%	9.7%	2.5%	2.8%
Baalbek-El Hermel	53.2%	46.8%	26.18	13.7%	78.1%	70.4%	4.5%	43.1%	0.7%	6.5%	2.4%	1.8%	0.0%	0.6%	0.6%	8.0%	1.2%	9.8%
Beirut	28.1%	71.9%	103.6	2.0%	23.4%	8.9%	28.9%	3.0%	20.8%	18.3%	12.9%	4.3%	1.5%	1.8%	0.5%	4.8%	4.1%	8.9%
Bekaa	47.4%	52.6%	28.78	9.8%	83.0%	64.8%	7.8%	43.5%	0.8%	10.5%	1.1%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.6%	2.4%	8.3%
El Nabatieh	13.4%	86.6%	61.52	31.8%	55.2%	19.8%	13.2%	8.2%	1.4%	42.9%	1.5%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	1.1%	8.9%	1.1%
Mount Lebanon	23.8%	76.2%	81.63	8.8%	14.1%	3.1%	24.1%	1.6%	7.7%	29.3%	8.8%	4.2%	0.6%	1.1%	0.4%	3.8%	8.8%	12.6%
North	25.1%	74.9%	52.24	15.3%	60.3%	23.3%	26.2%	3.5%	2.5%	24.5%	3.2%	0.7%	0.8%	0.3%	0.5%	10.1%	6.7%	5.0%
South	15.8%	84.2%	66.04	27.6%	61.5%	12.6%	20.8%	1.7%	1.2%	35.8%	0.7%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%	4.3%	2.8%	4.5%
District																		
Akkar	35.0%	65.0%	39.18	26.4%	67.6%	50.3%	8.3%	13.6%	0.0%	19.8%	1.4%	1.6%	0.0%	0.5%	0.5%	9.7%	2.5%	2.8%
Aley	30.4%	69.6%	87.84	7.2%	15.1%	2.9%	30.9%	2.9%	13.7%	20.9%	11.5%	2.2%	1.4%	2.9%	0.7%	5.8%	11.5%	10.8%
Baabda	23.6%	76.4%	74.82	3.1%	11.6%	5.4%	31.8%	2.3%	9.3%	29.5%	7.8%	6.2%	0.8%	1.6%	0.8%	4.7%	7.0%	11.6%
Baalbek	53.2%	46.8%	26.13	13.9%	78.5%	70.3%	4.4%	42.4%	0.6%	6.3%	2.5%	1.9%	0.0%	0.6%	0.6%	8.2%	1.3%	9.5%
Bcharre	22.8%	77.2%	61.14	38.1%	64.6%	8.0%	22.1%	0.9%	4.4%	19.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.4%	3.5%	3.5%
Beirut	28.1%	71.9%	103.6	2.0%	23.4%	8.9%	28.9%	3.0%	20.8%	18.3%	12.9%	4.3%	1.5%	1.8%	0.5%	4.8%	4.1%	8.9%
Bent Jbeil	9.4%	90.6%	65.75	37.7%	56.8%	22.8%	7.4%	0.6%	6.2%	40.7%	8.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.6%	0.0%	3.1%	0.0%
Chouf	17.9%	82.1%	68.27	15.8%	17.8%	2.6%	17.1%	0.7%	3.9%	38.2%	9.9%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	7.2%	9.9%
El Batroun	22.3%	77.7%	58.27	29.9%	65.8%	3.4%	29.9%	0.0%	0.9%	20.5%	2.6%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	21.4%	8.5%	0.0%
El Hermel	53.9%	46.1%	27.06	9.4%	71.7%	73.9%	6.7%	56.1%	1.1%	10.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.9%	0.6%	14.4%
El Koura	18.4%	81.6%	55.15	27.2%	57.0%	6.3%	20.9%	0.6%	0.6%	29.1%	3.8%	0.6%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	3.8%	2.5%	8.9%
El Meten	25.3%	74.7%	98.7	7.8%	7.0%	0.0%	9.3%	0.0%	3.9%	28.7%	3.9%	7.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%	14.0%	21.7%
El Minieh-Dennie	31.3%	68.7%	49.41	15.5%	52.8%	27.5%	18.3%	2.8%	2.1%	24.6%	5.6%	0.0%	2.1%	0.7%	1.4%	8.5%	9.2%	6.3%
El Nabatieh	9.8%	90.2%	61.59	23.5%	59.8%	2.3%	18.9%	0.8%	0.0%	50.8%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	14.4%	1.5%
Hasbaya	38.9%	61.1%	61.57	17.6%	53.4%	79.7%	6.1%	52.7%	1.4%	25.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.7%	2.7%	3.4%	1.4%
Jbeil	13.6%	86.4%	81.97	22.0%	22.0%	3.9%	35.4%	3.1%	3.1%	23.6%	15.7%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	2.4%	7.1%
Jezzine	12.9%	87.1%	64.69	32.0%	79.6%	8.8%	10.9%	0.7%	4.1%	40.1%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.7%	5.4%	3.4%
Kesrwane	19.0%	81.0%	87.72	23.9%	29.7%	0.7%	13.0%	0.0%	2.9%	36.2%	13.8%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	4.3%	9.4%
Marjaayoun	10.9%	89.1%	57.08	59.2%	41.6%	27.2%	7.2%	7.2%	0.8%	34.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.0%	2.4%	0.8%
Rachaya	37.1%	62.9%	30.35	23.4%	98.2%	37.1%	9.6%	4.2%	0.6%	19.8%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	5.4%	4.8%	6.0%
Saida	14.9%	85.1%	66.1	24.8%	73.8%	5.7%	24.8%	1.4%	0.0%	38.3%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%	2.1%	2.8%
Sour	17.6%	82.4%	66.1	31.4%	40.7%	23.6%	15.7%	2.1%	2.9%	31.4%	0.7%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.7%	7.9%	3.6%	7.1%
Tripoli	19.9%	80.1%	53.06	5.2%	63.9%	31.6%	34.2%	6.5%	4.5%	25.8%	1.3%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.4%	5.2%	4.5%
West Bekaa	46.2%	53.8%	30.32	10.4%	82.4%	62.1%	9.9%	33.0%	1.1%	12.1%	2.2%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.7%	1.6%	7.1%
Zahle	48.4%	51.6%	28.12	8.8%	82.4%	67.3%	6.9%	49.7%	0.6%	9.4%	0.6%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.3%	2.5%	8.8%
Zgharta	29.3%	70.7%	49.22	18.9%	74.8%	18.9%	32.9%	2.8%	0.7%	18.9%	0.7%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20.3%	6.3%	1.4%

	Households with members working in the past 30 days		Per Capita Income (US$)	Cash and income sources reported by household (three main sources)														
	No	Yes	Mean	Agriculture	Credit/debt (informal: shops, friends hosts)	E-cards/WFP Food	Other services: hotel, restaurant, transport, personal services	Cash from humanitarian organizations	Concierge	Construction	Professional Services	Wholesale and retail trade	Begging	Cash from charitable organizations	Credit/debt (formal: banks)	Gifts from family/relatives	Manufacturing	Other
	%	%		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
HH Category by MEB																		
>=125% MEB (>=US$ 143)	27.6%	72.4%	119.34	10.4%	38.5%	7.7%	22.9%	2.8%	2.8%	27.3%	5.6%	3.9%	0.8%	0.7%	0.1%	7.2%	6.9%	8.7%
MEB- 125% MEB (US$ 114 - 142)	21.5%	78.5%	61.87	9.8%	48.4%	22.1%	24.9%	8.9%	2.8%	26.2%	7.2%	1.2%	0.4%	0.4%	1.0%	6.1%	6.9%	10.2%
SMEB-MEB (US$87-113)	23.2%	76.8%	48.53	15.0%	46.6%	34.4%	20.5%	19.4%	3.3%	26.4%	4.3%	0.8%	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%	5.0%	8.4%	8.3%
< SMEB (US$ 87)	38.6%	61.4%	31.72	17.1%	63.6%	46.3%	11.3%	24.2%	4.1%	17.4%	2.7%	1.8%	0.1%	0.7%	0.4%	6.0%	2.9%	7.3%
Food Security Classification																		
Food secure	14.2%	85.8%	96.82	13.4%	28.5%	20.7%	24.3%	11.2%	2.7%	29.1%	5.8%	6.6%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	1.9%	6.9%	11.4%
Mild food insecurity	30.5%	69.5%	57.12	14.8%	57.3%	40.3%	14.3%	23.1%	3.3%	22.9%	3.7%	1.9%	0.2%	0.5%	0.4%	5.7%	4.5%	9.4%
Moderate food insecurity	37.5%	62.5%	51.92	14.6%	54.5%	26.5%	17.9%	9.9%	3.9%	19.1%	4.4%	1.0%	0.6%	0.6%	0.4%	8.8%	5.8%	5.2%
Severe food insecurity	56.9%	43.1%	59.51	8.2%	60.3%	14.3%	20.3%	1.7%	6.8%	10.6%	2.4%	3.4%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%	1.2%	4.4%
Gender of head of household																		
Female	55.1%	44.9%	55.06	12.9%	60.9%	39.4%	16.3%	24.4%	1.8%	5.9%	4.1%	2.2%	1.0%	0.6%	0.3%	13.9%	2.5%	5.6%
Male	27.2%	72.8%	60.7	14.8%	52.3%	31.8%	16.7%	15.4%	3.9%	25.3%	4.1%	2.0%	0.2%	0.5%	0.4%	4.7%	5.6%	8.5%
Shelter Categories																		
Non-Permanent	51.2%	48.8%	28.12	24.5%	77.2%	57.5%	3.8%	34.6%	0.2%	8.9%	0.6%	0.7%	0.2%	0.6%	0.0%	9.1%	0.8%	4.1%
Non-Residential	32.0%	68.0%	52.89	25.7%	54.2%	30.4%	11.4%	12.8%	1.4%	24.5%	2.4%	1.6%	0.3%	0.0%	0.2%	6.2%	4.9%	8.1%
Residential	26.7%	73.3%	67.51	8.9%	46.6%	26.4%	21.7%	12.6%	5.1%	25.1%	5.5%	2.6%	0.4%	0.6%	0.5%	5.6%	6.4%	9.2%

Employment & Income - Individual level

	Employment to Population Ratio (Employed/Total Person 15+)	Labor Force Participation Rate (Employed + Un-employed) / total persons >15)	Unemploy-ment Rate (Unemployed over Labor Force)	Average num-ber of working days in a month	Individuals with more than one job	Individuals with regular employment	Agriculture	Construction	Concierge	Cleaning	Retail (Shops)	Begging	Profession-al Services	Occasional Work	Other Services	Other
	% weighted	% weighted	% weighted	Mean	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Total	25.8%	43.3%	40.5%	14	17.3%	27.3%	22.2%	27.3%	3.4%	5.6%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	7.5%	0.0%	25.0%
Governorate																
Akkar	27.0%	41.9%	35.6%	12	14.8%	29.9%	45.0%	28.5%	0.0%	4.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%	0.0%	12.3%
Baalbek-El Hermel	18.6%	39.3%	52.7%	13	7.5%	22.7%	39.9%	17.4%	1.2%	3.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	14.0%	0.0%	17.7%
Beirut	24.6%	45.0%	45.2%	20	14.3%	53.7%	1.7%	15.1%	20.9%	3.1%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	4.3%	0.0%	25.1%
Bekaa	18.6%	40.1%	53.7%	12	11.1%	20.1%	27.3%	21.6%	1.8%	4.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.6%	0.0%	32.2%
El Nabatieh	38.1%	48.3%	21.1%	13	17.6%	31.8%	31.7%	44.9%	1.8%	7.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	15.6%
Mount Lebanon	27.2%	46.1%	41.0%	16	23.9%	29.1%	8.5%	26.0%	4.7%	6.8%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	6.7%	0.0%	30.4%
North	29.5%	43.4%	32.0%	13	19.0%	26.8%	18.3%	30.5%	3.9%	7.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	6.9%	0.0%	25.4%
South	34.6%	45.0%	23.0%	15	13.1%	21.9%	31.6%	36.0%	1.4%	2.6%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	11.9%	0.0%	18.3%
District																
Akkar	27.0%	41.9%	35.6%	12	14.8%	29.9%	8.1%	21.1%	4.1%	8.9%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	6.5%	0.0%	30.1%
Aley	23.2%	51.2%	54.7%	18	19.5%	42.3%	2.5%	25.4%	7.4%	5.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.6%	0.0%	27.9%
Baabda	28.4%	46.0%	38.3%	17	32.0%	28.7%	40.0%	16.5%	1.2%	3.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	14.1%	0.0%	17.6%
Baalbek	18.7%	39.3%	52.5%	13	7.1%	23.5%	45.4%	21.6%	3.1%	6.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%	0.0%	16.5%
Bcharre	29.2%	45.8%	36.4%	14	19.6%	27.8%	1.7%	15.1%	20.9%	3.1%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	4.3%	0.0%	25.1%
Beirut	24.6%	45.0%	45.2%	20	14.3%	53.7%	37.4%	36.8%	5.3%	5.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.5%	0.0%	5.8%
Bent Jbeil	35.7%	48.8%	26.8%	14	4.1%	28.7%	13.9%	31.1%	3.3%	5.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.0%	0.0%	33.8%
Chouf	21.7%	38.3%	43.2%	15	15.2%	19.9%	36.0%	36.0%	1.8%	8.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%	0.0%	13.5%
El Batroun	30.8%	46.2%	33.3%	13	18.0%	28.8%	38.5%	33.3%	1.0%	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.5%	0.0%	18.7%
El Hermel	15.7%	38.6%	59.3%	11	14.6%	8.3%	27.6%	32.2%	2.0%	3.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.9%	0.0%	19.1%
El Koura	31.7%	48.7%	34.8%	12	17.1%	20.4%	7.9%	26.8%	2.4%	10.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.9%	0.0%	34.6%
El Meten	32.7%	47.5%	31.2%	15	21.3%	28.3%	19.5%	28.8%	3.4%	7.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.6%	0.0%	26.3%
El Minieh-Dennie	28.0%	39.1%	28.5%	13	18.6%	24.6%	18.4%	51.7%	0.0%	10.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	21.8%
El Nabatieh	38.0%	47.6%	20.2%	13	18.4%	34.0%	33.6%	40.2%	3.7%	5.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%	14.0%
Hasbaya	28.8%	42.4%	32.0%	12	9.3%	34.6%	21.6%	20.9%	2.2%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.7%	0.0%	32.1%
Jbeil	36.5%	56.5%	35.4%	14	23.1%	24.6%	36.9%	39.0%	6.4%	5.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.0%	0.0%	9.9%
Jezzine	36.7%	46.7%	21.4%	14	5.7%	24.8%	22.7%	29.5%	3.0%	3.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	12.1%	0.0%	22.7%
Kesrwane	30.9%	44.3%	30.2%	14	23.5%	23.5%	61.3%	35.3%	2.7%	3.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	8.0%
Marjaayoun	47.1%	52.9%	10.9%	12	30.0%	27.3%	39.1%	30.5%	1.6%	6.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.2%	0.0%	18.7%
Rachaya	24.4%	47.7%	48.8%	11	15.6%	17.2%	29.5%	38.4%	0.0%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	13.7%	0.0%	18.5%
Saida	34.2%	45.2%	24.4%	16	14.4%	21.2%	34.6%	31.5%	3.1%	3.1%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	9.4%	0.0%	18.9%
Sour	35.6%	44.7%	20.5%	15	11.8%	22.8%	3.6%	30.9%	6.5%	7.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.6%	0.0%	32.4%
Tripoli	29.7%	46.2%	35.6%	15	20.1%	31.7%	28.7%	25.0%	3.7%	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.3%	0.0%	25.9%
West Bekaa	17.6%	42.5%	58.6%	12	12.0%	24.1%	26.0%	19.8%	1.0%	5.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.5%	0.0%	35.4%
Zahle	18.7%	38.7%	51.7%	12	10.4%	18.8%	31.9%	29.3%	0.9%	8.6%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	3.4%	0.0%	19.0%
Zgharta	30.6%	42.0%	27.3%	12	19.8%	24.1%	45.2%	0.3%	3.0%	1.7%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	5.0%	0.0%	33.8%

	Employment to Population Ratio (Employed / Total Person 15+)	Labor Force Participation Rate (Employed + Un-employed) / total persons >15)	Unemploy-ment Rate (Unemployed over Labor Force)	Average num-ber of working days in a month	Individuals with more than one job	Individuals with regular employment	Agriculture	Construction	Concierge	Cleaning	Retail (Shops)	Begging	Profession-al Services	Occasional Work	Other Services	Other
	% weighted	% weighted	% weighted	Mean	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Gender																
Female	6.4%	16.4%	60.8%	11	10.7%	25.1%	45.2%	0.3%	3.0%	1.7%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	5.0%	0.0%	33.8%
Male	46.9%	72.7%	35.4%	15	18.3%	27.6%	18.7%	31.5%	3.5%	6.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.9%	0.0%	23.6%
Age 15-24																
no	28.4%	45.6%	37.8%	14	18.0%	25.8%	21.6%	28.9%	4.3%	5.5%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	7.2%	0.0%	23.8%
yes	19.7%	37.8%	47.8%	15	14.9%	32.2%	24.5%	21.8%	0.4%	6.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	8.6%	0.0%	29.0%
ILO Age Groups																
15-19	16.4%	34.9%	53.0%	16	10.6%	39.6%	26.1%	14.0%	0.3%	7.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	8.9%	0.0%	33.0%
20-24	23.5%	41.1%	42.7%	15	18.1%	26.7%	23.2%	27.8%	0.5%	5.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.4%	0.0%	25.9%
25-29	27.3%	44.5%	38.6%	14	18.6%	30.9%	17.8%	33.0%	1.4%	6.1%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	7.1%	0.0%	23.6%
30-34	33.8%	52.3%	35.3%	14	22.3%	25.2%	20.5%	31.0%	3.8%	4.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.9%	0.0%	23.7%
35-39	35.4%	55.3%	36.0%	14	16.4%	23.0%	20.9%	29.9%	6.6%	5.8%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	5.9%	0.0%	21.2%
40-44	35.0%	55.9%	37.3%	14	15.5%	22.1%	24.3%	27.5%	4.1%	5.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	11.3%	0.0%	24.7%
45-49	30.2%	50.2%	39.8%	14	13.6%	29.6%	25.8%	14.2%	7.3%	6.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.0%	0.0%	28.6%
50-54	16.6%	30.8%	46.2%	12	10.9%	21.6%	29.4%	23.7%	2.3%	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	25.8%
55-59	9.0%	21.9%	58.8%	13	18.9%	37.8%	24.4%	26.8%	1.1%	16.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	25.6%
60-64	5.0%	9.1%	45.5%	16	28.1%	53.0%	30.8%	2.2%	11.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.9%	0.0%	50.0%
65+	1.3%	2.9%	55.6%	9	0.0%	9.1%	18.1%	75.0%	6.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Coping Strategies

	Food-related coping strategies applied in the last 7 days												Livelihood coping strategies										Summary of Livelihood Coping Strategies				Reduced Coping Strategy Index
	Restricted Consumption of Female Household Members	Relied on Less Preferred, Less Expensive Food	Borrowed Food or Relied on Help from Friends or Relatives	Reduced the Number of Meals Eaten per Day	Reduced Portion Size of Meals	Spent Days without Eating	Restricted Adult Food Consumption so Children Can Eat	Sent Household Members to Eat Elsewhere	Sold Household Goods (radio, furniture, jewelry, etc.)	Spent Savings	Bought Food on Credit or Borrowed Money to Purchase Food	Household has Debt	Sold Productive Assets or Means of Transport (sewing machine, wheelbarrow, bicycle, car, livestock, etc.)	Reduced Essential Expenditures on Education	Withdrew Children from School	Marriage of Children under 18	Reduced Essential Non-food Expenditures on Health	Sold House or Land in Home-land	Had School Children (6-15 years old) Involved in Income Generation	Begged	Accepted High Risk, Illegal, Socially Degrading Activities	Moved to a Cheaper Accomodations / Live on the Street	HH not adopting coping strategies	Stress coping strategies	Crisis coping strategies	Emergency coping strategies	Mean
Total	9.6%	86.1%	40.3%	57.3%	50.9%	6.2%	33.6%	8.0%	21.6%	29.7%	78.6%	88.2%	5.4%	22.2%	12.7%	3%	51.0%	2.7%	5.1%	2.5%	4.8%	14.8%	3.4%	33.6%	51.3%	11.7%	16.3
Governorate																											
Akkar	2.3%	98.2%	23.9%	80.0%	53.0%	2.7%	42.5%	3.2%	20.9%	22.5%	84.3%	80.0%	6.1%	21.1%	11.1%	.9%	52.3%	2.0%	4.8%	1.4%	10.5%	10.0%	3.0%	32.3%	48.9%	15.9%	26.5
Baalbek-El Hermel	14.8%	95.0%	48.0%	49.8%	37.5%	.6%	23.2%	5.3%	25.7%	31.9%	87.9%	94.9%	7.0%	28.7%	20.3%	1.2%	65.9%	1.9%	6.3%	0.0%	.6%	16.9%	1.2%	23.3%	66.7%	8.8%	10.9
Beirut	11.2%	78.5%	39.4%	55.0%	53.8%	12.0%	33.5%	11.0%	20.0%	32.5%	58.4%	76.0%	3.9%	25.4%	8.8%	7.6%	46.0%	5.1%	10.0%	8.1%	8.1%	13.4%	9.5%	34.7%	37.9%	17.8%	15.1
Bekaa	17.5%	95.6%	55.4%	46.2%	38.7%	.9%	29.4%	10.2%	29.2%	35.7%	92.8%	97.4%	9.8%	22.2%	17.3%	2.1%	65.3%	1.9%	3.5%	.4%	.6%	21.7%	.6%	21.7%	72.1%	5.7%	12.6
El Nabatieh	12.4%	81.0%	28.7%	59.8%	62.0%	7.3%	41.0%	10.1%	17.2%	45.8%	81.0%	94.2%	3.7%	33.2%	12.4%	.9%	52.7%	.4%	6.7%	2.6%	2.1%	11.7%	2.0%	34.7%	53.4%	9.9%	15.7
Mount Lebanon	8.9%	76.6%	42.7%	55.4%	52.3%	13.7%	28.7%	12.1%	15.8%	33.7%	65.4%	79.3%	2.3%	16.9%	11.1%	4.6%	38.2%	4.4%	6.4%	4.7%	9.2%	14.3%	5.8%	41.7%	34.8%	17.7%	13.8
North	4.0%	82.2%	21.4%	69.2%	74.2%	3.4%	51.3%	2.7%	24.2%	20.2%	83.1%	93.4%	3.2%	26.0%	8.2%	1.7%	52.3%	1.9%	4.1%	3.5%	2.5%	12.2%	2.7%	36.9%	51.4%	9.0%	24.7
South	1.6%	82.0%	43.8%	51.0%	40.6%	6.1%	27.8%	3.8%	17.0%	11.3%	67.7%	89.9%	8.2%	20.0%	8.2%	2.3%	36.9%	2.5%	2.3%	.5%	1.8%	9.2%	5.5%	43.9%	43.8%	6.8%	14.5
District																											
Akkar	2.3%	98.2%	23.9%	80.0%	53.0%	2.7%	42.5%	3.2%	20.9%	22.5%	84.3%	80.0%	6.1%	21.1%	11.1%	.9%	52.3%	2.0%	4.8%	1.4%	10.5%	10.0%	3.0%	32.3%	48.9%	15.9%	26.5
Aley	10.8%	87.3%	42.4%	59.5%	57.6%	20.3%	30.4%	15.8%	19.6%	37.3%	54.4%	71.5%	4.4%	20.9%	10.8%	5.1%	38.0%	7.6%	10.1%	8.9%	10.8%	12.7%	7.6%	38.6%	31.6%	22.2%	14.7
Baabda	8.6%	78.6%	50.0%	65.0%	60.7%	18.6%	32.1%	13.6%	15.0%	45.7%	67.9%	76.4%	2.1%	15.0%	10.7%	5.7%	44.3%	6.4%	8.6%	4.3%	16.4%	13.6%	5.0%	37.9%	30.7%	26.4%	15.1
Baalbek	14.6%	94.9%	47.5%	49.4%	37.3%	.6%	22.8%	5.1%	26.6%	31.6%	88.0%	94.9%	7.0%	28.5%	20.3%	1.3%	66.5%	1.9%	6.3%	0.0%	.6%	17.1%	1.3%	22.8%	67.1%	8.9%	10.8
Bcharre	0.0%	79.8%	15.8%	68.4%	71.1%	3.5%	42.1%	0.0%	21.1%	20.2%	88.6%	95.6%	2.6%	32.5%	18.4%	0.0%	35.1%	2.6%	8.8%	.9%	.9%	4.4%	1.8%	44.7%	41.2%	12.3%	22.5
Beirut	11.2%	78.5%	39.4%	55.0%	53.8%	12.0%	33.5%	11.0%	20.0%	32.5%	58.4%	76.0%	3.9%	25.4%	8.8%	7.6%	46.0%	5.1%	10.0%	8.1%	8.1%	13.4%	9.5%	34.7%	37.9%	17.8%	15.1
Bent Jbeil	2.9%	84.2%	33.9%	68.4%	73.7%	2.3%	22.2%	1.2%	21.6%	73.1%	92.4%	95.3%	4.1%	55.6%	26.3%	1.2%	57.9%	.6%	5.8%	1.2%	2.3%	39.8%	0.0%	29.2%	60.8%	9.9%	13.7
Chouf	7.4%	37.0%	27.2%	31.5%	30.2%	2.5%	19.1%	6.2%	5.6%	8.6%	72.2%	88.3%	1.2%	17.9%	13.0%	3.1%	30.2%	0.0%	2.5%	1.2%	1.2%	11.1%	3.7%	48.1%	43.2%	4.9%	8.4
El Batroun	2.5%	90.9%	26.4%	76.0%	77.7%	4.1%	62.0%	3.3%	21.5%	24.0%	87.6%	90.9%	2.5%	22.3%	7.4%	0.0%	53.7%	.8%	2.5%	0.0%	1.7%	12.4%	1.7%	35.5%	57.9%	5.0%	29.0
El Hermel	18.9%	96.7%	56.7%	56.7%	41.1%	.6%	30.0%	9.4%	10.6%	37.2%	87.2%	95.0%	7.8%	31.7%	21.1%	0.0%	56.1%	2.2%	6.1%	0.0%	0.0%	13.9%	0.0%	31.7%	60.6%	7.8%	13.2
El Koura	4.3%	74.2%	19.6%	66.9%	74.8%	6.1%	41.1%	3.1%	14.1%	16.0%	87.1%	95.7%	1.2%	19.6%	9.8%	1.8%	38.0%	0.0%	3.7%	2.5%	.6%	9.2%	1.8%	50.9%	41.7%	5.5%	19.4
El Meten	6.6%	88.1%	41.1%	49.7%	41.7%	10.6%	23.2%	8.6%	21.2%	29.1%	64.9%	80.1%	.7%	15.9%	11.9%	4.6%	33.3%	1.3%	2.0%	6.0%	1.3%	14.7%	7.9%	45.7%	37.7%	8.6%	11.8
El Minieh-Dennie	4.1%	76.9%	23.1%	58.5%	65.3%	3.4%	42.2%	2.7%	25.9%	16.3%	81.0%	95.9%	2.0%	21.1%	8.2%	2.0%	45.6%	2.0%	4.8%	4.1%	3.4%	10.9%	2.0%	42.9%	43.5%	11.6%	20.9
El Nabatieh	18.8%	79.7%	22.6%	57.1%	56.4%	12.0%	42.9%	16.5%	13.5%	38.3%	74.4%	95.5%	4.5%	18.0%	9.0%	.8%	37.6%	0.0%	9.0%	4.5%	3.0%	6.8%	1.5%	46.6%	39.1%	12.8%	12.3
Hasbaya	0.0%	65.8%	24.2%	55.0%	52.3%	.7%	31.5%	2.7%	30.9%	16.1%	81.2%	89.9%	4.0%	27.5%	7.4%	1.3%	67.1%	2.7%	0.0%	.7%	.7%	7.4%	5.4%	25.5%	65.1%	4.0%	18.6
Jbeil	29.5%	95.5%	46.2%	70.5%	75.8%	10.6%	46.2%	18.9%	24.2%	28.8%	71.2%	89.4%	3.0%	12.1%	13.6%	2.3%	41.7%	6.8%	9.8%	0.0%	18.9%	28.0%	4.5%	34.8%	29.5%	31.1%	19.7
Jezzine	0.0%	95.2%	12.9%	33.3%	28.6%	6.8%	36.1%	.7%	37.4%	6.8%	90.5%	94.6%	4.8%	23.1%	19.0%	1.4%	61.2%	2.0%	4.1%	0.0%	1.4%	4.1%	2.0%	32.0%	59.9%	6.1%	15.6
Kesrwane	6.1%	93.2%	47.6%	61.9%	66.0%	4.1%	37.4%	13.6%	15.0%	35.4%	69.4%	91.2%	3.4%	17.0%	6.8%	1.4%	38.1%	2.0%	4.1%	.7%	2.7%	24.5%	4.8%	47.6%	39.5%	8.2%	21.0
Marjaayoun	11.7%	91.4%	43.8%	61.7%	72.7%	3.1%	60.2%	5.5%	14.1%	59.4%	88.3%	92.2%	.8%	57.8%	11.7%	.8%	80.5%	0.0%	5.5%	0.0%	0.0%	.8%	3.1%	12.5%	78.9%	5.5%	25.4
Rachaya	27.5%	95.2%	63.5%	44.9%	39.5%	0.0%	33.5%	15.0%	47.3%	33.5%	94.6%	98.2%	15.0%	11.4%	12.6%	1.2%	57.5%	3.0%	5.5%	0.0%	.6%	21.0%	.6%	25.1%	67.7%	6.6%	12.9
Saida	0.0%	87.2%	47.5%	51.1%	45.4%	9.2%	31.2%	2.8%	14.2%	10.6%	61.0%	89.4%	7.8%	21.3%	5.0%	.7%	35.5%	2.8%	1.4%	0.0%	2.1%	5.0%	5.7%	46.8%	41.8%	5.7%	16.6
Sour	4.2%	72.5%	41.5%	52.8%	34.5%	1.4%	21.8%	5.6%	19.0%	12.7%	75.4%	90.1%	9.2%	17.6%	12.0%	4.9%	36.6%	2.1%	3.5%	1.4%	1.4%	16.2%	5.6%	40.8%	45.1%	8.5%	11.1
Tripoli	4.5%	85.3%	19.9%	76.3%	80.8%	1.9%	57.7%	2.6%	28.8%	25.6%	80.8%	90.4%	5.8%	31.4%	8.3%	1.9%	62.2%	3.2%	4.5%	4.5%	3.2%	15.4%	4.5%	27.6%	58.3%	9.6%	27.7
West Bekaa	12.6%	94.0%	51.1%	48.9%	36.3%	1.6%	20.3%	6.6%	22.5%	32.4%	90.1%	97.3%	6.6%	24.2%	17.0%	1.1%	65.9%	3.3%	2.7%	0.0%	.5%	27.5%	.5%	25.3%	68.7%	5.5%	11.3
Zahle	18.9%	96.2%	56.6%	45.3%	39.6%	.6%	32.7%	11.3%	30.8%	37.1%	93.7%	97.5%	10.7%	22.0%	17.6%	2.5%	65.4%	1.3%	3.8%	.6%	.6%	19.5%	.6%	20.1%	73.6%	5.7%	13.1
Zgharta	4.1%	93.9%	18.4%	83.7%	83.0%	4.1%	68.0%	2.0%	17.7%	18.4%	89.1%	93.2%	2.7%	36.7%	5.4%	1.4%	63.3%	0.0%	1.4%	2.7%	0.0%	10.9%	1.4%	29.3%	65.3%	4.1%	31.9

	Food-related coping strategies applied in the last 7 days								Livelihood coping strategies														Summary of Livelihood Coping Strategies				Reduced Coping Strategy Index Mean
	Restricted Consumption of Female Household Members	Relied on Less Preferred, Less Expensive Food	Borrowed Food or Relied on Help from Friends or Relatives	Reduced the Number of Meals Eaten per Day	Reduced Portion Size of Meals	Spent Days without Eating	Restricted Adult Food Consumption so Children Can Eat	Sent Household Members to Eat Elsewhere	Sold Household Goods (radio, furniture, television, jewelry etc.)	Spent Savings	Bought Food on Credit or Borrowed Money to Purchase Food	Household has Debt	Sold Productive Assets or Means of Transport (sewing machine, wheelbarrow, bicycle, car, livestock, etc.)	Reduced Essential Non-Food Expenditures on Education	Withdrew Children from School	Marriage of Children under 18	Reduced Essential Non-food Expenditures on Health	Sold House or Land in Homeland	Had School Children (6-15 years old) Involved in Income Generation	Begged	Accepted High Risk, Illegal, Socially Degrading Activities	Moved to a Cheaper Accomodations / Live on the Street	HH not adopting coping strategies	Stress coping strategies	Crisis coping strategies	Emergency coping strategies	
MEB/SMEB Categories																											
>=125% MEB (>=US$ 143)	5.5%	79.2%	36.7%	53.6%	48.5%	8.5%	26.2%	7.5%	20.7%	32.7%	68.9%	85.3%	3.5%	14.8%	6.4%	3.0%	40.6%	4.3%	3.9%	3.9%	6.0%	14.1%	4.6%	46.8%	36.4%	12.2%	15.0
MEB- 125% MEB (US$ 114 -142)	9.8%	84.2%	36.8%	56.9%	54.5%	6.0%	35.2%	6.8%	24.5%	32.3%	77.1%	87.1%	3.7%	16.8%	7.7%	1.7%	50.9%	3.3%	5.0%	3.0%	3.1%	13.5%	3.3%	34.3%	50.1%	12.3%	16.8
SMEB-MEB (US$87-113)	10.1%	85.5%	36.1%	56.1%	51.2%	5.9%	35.9%	5.0%	19.7%	29.5%	77.9%	88.8%	6.3%	24.6%	14.4%	2.2%	50.4%	3.5%	4.5%	1.1%	3.4%	12.6%	3.3%	34.2%	52.5%	10.0%	15.9
< SMEB (US$ 87)	11.2%	89.6%	43.5%	58.7%	50.3%	5.3%	36.1%	9.5%	22.0%	28.1%	83.3%	89.8%	6.2%	25.2%	15.9%	3.0%	55.4%	1.8%	5.9%	2.0%	5.0%	16.1%	2.8%	28.3%	57.4%	11.6%	16.8
Food Security Classification																											
Food secure	.8%	53.6%	10.0%	13.6%	11.6%	1.4%	6.7%	1.4%	8.2%	18.0%	49.2%	78.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.4%	16.6%	83.4%	0.0%	0.0%	4.9
Mild food insecurity	10.7%	89.1%	39.7%	56.5%	48.5%	4.5%	34.6%	5.8%	23.9%	32.5%	81.2%	89.8%	5.4%	22.0%	11.5%	2.5%	53.5%	3.3%	4.4%	1.6%	3.3%	16.2%	1.6%	34.1%	54.7%	9.6%	16.1
Moderate food insecurity	10.3%	89.6%	46.6%	68.0%	62.3%	9.0%	38.8%	11.4%	21.9%	28.8%	82.2%	88.9%	5.7%	28.4%	18.0%	3.8%	65.8%	2.4%	7.2%	3.8%	7.3%	16.5%	2.7%	21.1%	60.2%	16.0%	20.6
Severe food insecurity	7.9%	94.1%	70.1%	77.1%	81.0%	20.5%	49.4%	35.1%	18.9%	24.0%	85.7%	84.8%	24.1%	14.1%	12.2%	3.6%	51.3%	5.9%	14.9%	10.7%	21.4%	19.5%	0.0%	18.5%	44.8%	36.7%	23.0
Gender of Head of Household																											
Female	12.6%	89.6%	52.5%	62.0%	54.2%	6.9%	33.2%	9.6%	20.4%	23.8%	80.8%	87.7%	2.8%	22.8%	17.0%	1.8%	57.1%	2.6%	7.4%	3.4%	4.7%	17.1%	2.9%	29.4%	53.8%	13.8%	17.7
Male	9.0%	85.3%	37.6%	56.2%	50.1%	6.0%	33.7%	7.6%	21.9%	31.0%	78.1%	88.3%	6.0%	22.1%	11.8%	2.9%	49.7%	2.8%	4.6%	2.3%	4.8%	14.4%	3.6%	34.5%	50.7%	11.2%	16.0
Shelter Categories																											
Non-Permanent	13.0%	94.1%	52.9%	52.4%	45.8%	2.0%	26.7%	8.1%	23.3%	27.5%	89.2%	94.2%	5.6%	27.0%	21.9%	2.3%	62.4%	1.5%	5.7%	1.5%	2.9%	16.6%	1.4%	25.3%	63.0%	10.3%	15.0
Non-Residential	9.0%	88.2%	38.0%	61.6%	55.5%	8.4%	34.9%	8.2%	21.1%	28.0%	78.5%	90.6%	8.1%	20.1%	10.8%	2.2%	48.1%	2.6%	3.1%	3.3%	6.3%	16.4%	2.6%	34.8%	50.2%	12.3%	17.6
Residential	8.8%	83.2%	37.0%	57.7%	51.3%	6.9%	35.3%	7.9%	21.3%	30.8%	75.4%	85.9%	4.7%	21.3%	10.5%	2.9%	48.3%	3.1%	5.4%	2.7%	5.0%	14.0%	4.2%	35.8%	48.1%	11.9%	16.4

Food Security

	Food Security Classification			
	Food Secure	Marginally Food Insecure	Moderately Food Insecure	Severely Food Insecure
Total	9.6%	56.7%	31.2%	2.5%
Governate				
Akkar	5.9%	58.0%	34.1%	2.0%
Baalbek-El Hermel	3.2%	57.7%	38.3%	.8%
Beirut	14.9%	62.9%	20.6%	1.5%
Bekaa	5.0%	65.1%	27.0%	2.9%
El Nabatieh	13.7%	57.3%	27.3%	1.7%
Mount Lebanon	13.1%	52.1%	31.1%	3.8%
North	10.8%	51.5%	35.8%	1.9%
South	18.4%	52.4%	27.1%	2.1%
District				
Akkar	5.9%	58.0%	34.1%	2.0%
Aley	14.6%	54.6%	24.6%	6.2%
Baabda	10.1%	54.5%	30.3%	5.1%
Baalbek	3.2%	57.6%	38.6%	.6%
Bcharre	12.3%	48.2%	33.3%	6.1%
Beirut	14.9%	62.9%	20.6%	1.5%
Bent Jbeil	11.1%	56.1%	29.8%	2.9%
Chouf	14.0%	54.7%	29.3%	2.0%
El Batroun	6.6%	42.1%	49.6%	1.7%
El Hermel	4.4%	58.9%	32.8%	3.9%
El Koura	14.7%	57.1%	26.4%	1.8%
El Meten	17.0%	35.8%	46.2%	.9%
El Minieh-Dennie	13.6%	55.8%	29.3%	1.4%
El Nabatieh	18.8%	57.1%	22.6%	1.5%
Hasbaya	13.4%	65.8%	20.8%	0.0%
Jbeil	11.4%	64.4%	23.5%	.8%
Jezzine	12.9%	52.4%	33.3%	1.4%
Kesrwane	11.3%	57.0%	28.2%	3.5%
Marjaayoun	2.3%	53.1%	42.2%	2.3%
Rachaya	6.0%	59.9%	30.5%	3.6%
Saida	19.9%	58.2%	21.3%	.7%
Sour	16.9%	43.7%	35.2%	4.2%
Tripoli	8.3%	51.3%	39.1%	1.3%
West Bekaa	4.9%	66.5%	26.4%	2.2%
Zahle	5.0%	64.8%	27.0%	3.1%
Zgharta	7.5%	38.8%	48.3%	5.4%
MEB/SMEB Categories				
>=125% MEB (>=US$ 143)	17.8%	58.2%	23.1%	.9%
MEB- 125% MEB (US$ 114 - 142)	13.9%	63.7%	21.5%	.8%
SMEB-MEB (US$87-113)	9.7%	66.3%	23.6%	.4%
< SMEB (US$ 87)	5.6%	52.5%	38.4%	3.5%
Gender of Head of Household				
Female	7.0%	52.7%	36.3%	4.0%
Male	10.1%	57.6%	30.1%	2.1%
Shelter Categories				
Non-Permanent	2.9%	58.8%	36.5%	1.9%
Non-Residential	8.8%	52.7%	34.4%	4.1%
Residential	11.9%	57.0%	28.9%	2.3%

Child Protection

Table 23. *Child labour (age 5-17) by governorate and gender*

	No	Yes
Total	97.8%	2.2%
Gender		
Male	96.6%	3.4%
Female	99.1%	.9%
Governorate		
Akkar	97.5%	2.5%
Baalbek-El Hermel	97.6%	2.4%
Beirut	97.6%	2.4%
Bekaa	98.2%	1.8%
El Nabatieh	96.1%	3.9%
Mount Lebanon	98.1%	1.9%
North	97.8%	2.2%
South	97.4%	2.6%

Table 24. *Type of Child Labour by gender*

		Child Labour - Economic Activities		Child Labour - Household chores		
		No	Yes	No	Yes	Total
Total	Total	17.9%	82.1%	82.1%	17.9%	100.0%
Gender	Male	.2%	99.8%	99.8%	.2%	100.0%
	Female	(88.3%)	(11.7%)	(11.7%)	(88.3%)	(100.0%)

Table 25. *Children under 18 years old that have experienced at least one form of violent discipline*

	Percent
Total	72.7%
Gender	
Male	73.7%
Female	71.7%
Governorate	
Akkar	79.8%
Baalbek-El Hermel	70.6%
Beirut	66.0%
Bekaa	73.6%
El Nabatieh	85.6%
Mount Lebanon	69.5%
North	72.0%
South	71.6%
Age groups	
Between 1 and 4 years old	71.6%
Between 5 and 14 years old	75.9%

Education

Table 26. *Reasons for not attending school*

	Cost of transportation to school	Cost of educational materials	Non-formal/informal education program	Not of age (too young or over-age) for school	No space in school	School did not allow enrolment	No school in the area	No school shifts in the neighborhood applicable to student	Difficulties at school with curriculum or language of instruction	Newly arrived, will enroll when enrollment opens	Not attending due to marriage	Not attending due to work	Not attending due to disability	Not attending due to learning difficulty	School has already finished	Cultural/religious reasons	Children need to stay at home	Preference for Non-Formal Education (NFE)	Fear of violence in school	Fear of violence on the way to school	Need to work	Already graduated	Other	Total
Total	20.5%	18.5%	7.8%	27.7%	3.2%	9.5%	2.6%	.8%	2.8%	.3%	3.6%	3.6%	1.6%	2.1%	.2%	1.8%	2.4%	.2%	.9%	.9%	6.1%	.5%	3.1%	100.0%
Gender																								
Male	20.0%	17.8%	7.7%	28.2%	3.8%	10.9%	2.2%	.7%	2.9%	.4%	.3%	5.6%	2.2%	2.4%	.3%	.1%	1.8%	.3%	.8%	.5%	9.9%	.4%	2.9%	100.0%
Female	21.2%	19.4%	7.9%	27.2%	2.5%	7.9%	3.0%	.9%	2.8%	.3%	7.3%	1.4%	.9%	1.8%	.2%	3.6%	3.1%	.2%	1.0%	1.3%	1.9%	.6%	3.4%	100.0%
Governorate																								
Akkar	4.4%	1.7%	.8%	33.0%	1.9%	6.1%	1.1%	0.0%	6.4%	0.0%	4.4%	2.8%	1.4%	1.1%	.3%	5.3%	7.8%	0.0%	1.9%	1.4%	12.7%	4.7%	6.4%	100.0%
Baalbek-El Hermel	15.4%	14.7%	8.6%	25.9%	0.0%	6.7%	5.3%	4.2%	2.4%	0.0%	4.8%	8.5%	1.9%	2.4%	0.0%	1.4%	1.9%	0.0%	1.2%	2.0%	5.3%	0.0%	2.4%	100.0%
Beirut	11.2%	10.1%	2.2%	28.5%	4.2%	18.2%	3.4%	1.1%	2.0%	.8%	2.8%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	.3%	.8%	3.6%	0.0%	1.1%	1.7%	14.2%	0.0%	3.1%	100.0%
Bekaa	16.0%	12.7%	13.5%	26.6%	.4%	13.9%	4.3%	.1%	4.7%	0.0%	2.7%	3.3%	1.7%	3.3%	0.0%	2.0%	1.2%	0.0%	1.2%	.9%	2.4%	.3%	2.7%	100.0%
El Nabatieh	37.6%	27.8%	2.2%	26.5%	1.8%	6.6%	1.4%	.5%	1.7%	.4%	2.7%	3.8%	2.1%	2.4%	0.0%	3.4%	.8%	0.0%	.7%	.1%	13.9%	0.0%	5.2%	100.0%
Mount Lebanon	32.0%	33.5%	6.8%	25.6%	8.0%	8.0%	1.5%	.6%	.5%	.7%	2.8%	1.5%	1.3%	.7%	.4%	.1%	1.4%	0.0%	.5%	.4%	5.6%	.1%	1.5%	100.0%
North	14.2%	10.3%	6.8%	32.8%	.7%	9.8%	1.4%	.4%	3.0%	.5%	5.5%	5.5%	1.8%	4.7%	.1%	4.0%	1.9%	.5%	.8%	.7%	5.4%	.3%	5.4%	100.0%
South	15.3%	6.0%	3.6%	31.8%	2.8%	5.8%	0.0%	0.0%	4.3%	0.0%	5.0%	3.8%	1.7%	.5%	1.5%	.1%	9.2%	3.6%	0.0%	.3%	11.0%	0.0%	4.8%	100.0%
Age Group																								
3 to 5 years old	10.9%	10.1%	3.6%	68.5%	1.9%	9.4%	1.8%	.1%	.1%	.2%	.1%	0.0%	.8%	.4%	.3%	0.0%	2.2%	0.0%	.3%	.3%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	100.0%
6 to 14 years old	29.5%	25.7%	15.9%	7.2%	5.3%	13.1%	4.0%	1.5%	4.0%	.5%	2.2%	2.2%	2.3%	2.6%	.3%	1.6%	2.5%	.3%	1.0%	.8%	4.1%	.4%	3.2%	100.0%
15 to 17 years old	22.9%	21.2%	2.4%	1.7%	2.3%	4.3%	2.4%	.9%	5.1%	.2%	9.8%	9.5%	1.5%	3.9%	.2%	4.8%	2.6%	.6%	1.8%	2.0%	16.5%	1.2%	5.3%	100.0%

Table 27. *Reasons for disabled children and adolescents not attending school*

	Cost of educational materials	Cost of transportation to school	Cultural/religious reasons	Difficulties at school with curriculum or language of instruction	Not attending due to disability	Not attending due to learning difficulty	Children need to stay at home	Need to work	No school in the area	No school shifts in the neighborhood applicable to the student	No space in the school	Non-formal/informal education program	Not attending due to marriage	Not attending due to work	Not of age for school	Other	School did not allow enrolment
Total	7.3%	11.0%	.5%	3.3%	44.0%	7.1%	3.1%	8.1%	1.0%	2.2%	4.6%	4.0%	.2%	2.8%	13.8%	8.4%	5.3%
Gender																	
Male	8.1%	12.7%	0.0%	1.8%	44.6%	8.6%	3.3%	11.1%	1.4%	1.8%	5.1%	5.6%	.3%	3.9%	11.1%	5.5%	7.0%
Female	5.3%	6.7%	1.6%	7.2%	42.4%	3.3%	2.8%	.5%	0.0%	3.2%	3.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20.8%	16.0%	1.0%

Table 28. *Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)*

	No	Yes	Total
Total	61.0%	39.0%	100.0%
Gender			
Male	61.5%	38.5%	100.0%
Female	60.5%	39.5%	100.0%
Governorate			
Akkar	76.0%	24.0%	100.0%
Baalbek-El Hermel	58.5%	41.5%	100.0%
Beirut	70.1%	29.9%	100.0%
Bekaa	55.3%	44.7%	100.0%
El Nabatieh	65.3%	34.7%	100.0%
Mount Lebanon	50.9%	49.1%	100.0%
North	72.5%	27.5%	100.0%
South	74.3%	25.7%	100.0%

Table 29. *Lower secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)*

	No	Yes	Total
Total	10.7%	89.3%	100.0%
Gender			
Male	9.9%	90.1%	100.0%
Female	11.6%	88.4%	100.0%
Governorate			
Akkar	12.8%	87.2%	100.0%
Baalbek-El Hermel	13.6%	86.4%	100.0%
Beirut	16.9%	83.1%	100.0%
Bekaa	9.3%	90.7%	100.0%
El Nabatieh	12.0%	88.0%	100.0%
Mount Lebanon	5.4%	94.6%	100.0%
North	14.5%	85.5%	100.0%
South	15.2%	84.8%	100.0%

Table 30. *Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET)*

	Syrian youth (15-24) who are not in education, not employed and not attending any training		
	No	Yes	Total
Total	38.63%	61.37%	100.00%
Gender			
Male	58.56%	41.44%	100.00%
Female	20.91%	79.09%	100.00%
Governorate			
Akkar	45.04%	54.96%	100.00%
Baalbek-El Hermel	32.08%	67.92%	100.00%
Beirut	47.00%	53.00%	100.00%
Bekaa	30.49%	69.51%	100.00%
El Nabatieh	43.92%	56.08%	100.00%
Mount Lebanon	38.21%	61.79%	100.00%
North	41.92%	58.08%	100.00%
South	50.12%	49.88%	100.00%
Age Group			
Between 15 and 18 years old	45.51%	54.49%	100.00%
Between 19 and 24 years old	32.89%	67.11%	100.00%

Table 31. *Reasons provided by refugee youth respondents aged 15 -18 years for school dropout*

Reasons provided by refugee youth respondents for school dropout

	Cost of transportation to school	Cost of educational materials	Non-formal/informal education program	Not of age for school	No space in school	School did not allow enrolment	No school in the area	No school shifts in the neighborhood applicable to the student	Difficulties at school with curriculum or language of instruction	Newly arrived, will enroll when enrollment opens	Not attending due to marriage	Not attending due to work	Not attending due to disability	Not attending due to learning difficulty	School has already finished	Cultural/religious reasons	Children need to stay at home	Preference for Non-Formal Education (NFE)	Fear of violence in schools	Fear of violence on the way to schools	Need to work	Already graduated	Other	Total
Total	20.8%	19.7%	1.9%	1.3%	1.8%	4.3%	1.7%	.9%	4.8%	.2%	13.0%	10.6%	1.6%	3.8%	.1%	4.4%	2.6%	.5%	1.6%	1.8%	17.4%	1.4%	5.0%	100.0%
Gender																								
Male	19.9%	18.5%	2.1%	1.2%	1.9%	6.1%	1.2%	.9%	6.0%	.3%	.9%	16.5%	2.8%	4.4%	.2%	.2%	2.3%	.5%	.9%	.2%	28.5%	1.0%	4.3%	100.0%
Female	21.8%	21.0%	1.8%	1.4%	1.8%	2.2%	2.4%	.8%	3.4%	.1%	26.3%	4.2%	.4%	3.2%	0.0%	9.0%	2.9%	.6%	2.4%	3.6%	5.2%	1.7%	5.7%	100.0%
Governorate																								
Akkar	4.7%	0.0%	.8%	.8%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.9%	0.0%	11.7%	7.8%	1.6%	1.6%	0.0%	8.6%	6.2%	0.0%	2.3%	1.6%	28.9%	7.8%	7.0%	100.0%
Baalbek-El Hermel	17.8%	14.1%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	7.4%	.3%	4.5%	1.7%	0.0%	14.0%	19.7%	1.6%	5.9%	0.0%	3.0%	1.5%	0.0%	.3%	1.8%	13.9%	0.0%	3.0%	100.0%
Beirut	4.9%	9.7%	2.9%	1.0%	1.0%	12.6%	0.0%	0.0%	3.9%	1.0%	7.8%	4.9%	1.0%	2.9%	0.0%	2.9%	2.9%	0.0%	1.9%	1.9%	35.0%	0.0%	4.9%	100.0%
Bekaa	17.4%	21.3%	0.0%	0.0%	.2%	6.1%	5.2%	.5%	8.3%	0.0%	12.4%	13.1%	.5%	5.2%	0.0%	4.7%	2.0%	0.0%	4.7%	3.6%	7.7%	1.5%	2.6%	100.0%
El Nabatieh	36.3%	28.2%	.4%	0.0%	1.9%	.7%	.5%	0.0%	4.6%	0.0%	7.6%	10.5%	.8%	1.9%	0.0%	9.5%	2.1%	0.0%	.4%	0.0%	27.4%	0.0%	7.9%	100.0%
Mount Lebanon	35.1%	37.7%	2.3%	4.3%	5.6%	3.9%	1.6%	.1%	.8%	.5%	12.2%	4.2%	1.3%	.5%	.5%	.5%	2.5%	0.0%	.5%	1.5%	17.6%	.4%	2.8%	100.0%
North	12.6%	8.8%	2.5%	.3%	0.0%	2.8%	1.2%	.3%	6.6%	0.0%	17.5%	13.7%	2.9%	9.0%	0.0%	9.7%	2.6%	.2%	1.0%	1.0%	15.6%	.9%	11.7%	100.0%
South	21.5%	8.7%	8.6%	0.0%	.1%	1.1%	0.0%	.1%	3.5%	0.0%	13.9%	7.0%	5.4%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	8.6%	0.0%	0.0%	29.5%	0.0%	6.2%	100.0%

Table 32. *Reasons provided by refugee youth respondents aged 19 - 24 years for school dropout*

	Cost of transportation to school	Cost of educational materials	Non-formal/informal education program	Not of age for school	No space in school	School did not allow enrolment	No school in the area	No school shifts in the neighborhood applicable to the student	Difficulties at school with curriculum or language of instruction	Newly arrived, will enroll when enrollment opens	Not attending due to marriage	Not attending due to work	Not attending due to disability	Not attending due to learning difficulty	School has already finished	Cultural/religious reasons	Children need to stay at home	Preference for Non-Formal Education (NFE)	Fear of violence in schools	Fear of violence on the way to schools	Need to work	Already graduated	Other	Total
Total	9.0%	9.7%	1.2%	.9%	.3%	1.2%	.4%	1.4%	2.7%	0.0%	38.7%	10.8%	1.2%	1.7%	.3%	4.7%	2.4%	.4%	.2%	0.0%	19.9%	2.2%	5.2%	100.0%
Gender																								
Male	9.6%	11.9%	.9%	.8%	.3%	1.2%	.4%	3.3%	2.3%	0.0%	14.5%	22.5%	2.0%	2.5%	.1%	.4%	.4%	.3%	0.0%	0.0%	39.4%	1.9%	3.7%	100.0%
Female	8.6%	8.1%	1.4%	.9%	.3%	1.2%	.4%	.1%	3.0%	0.0%	56.7%	2.1%	.6%	1.0%	.5%	7.9%	3.9%	.4%	.3%	0.0%	5.5%	2.4%	6.3%	100.0%
Governorate																								
Akkar	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.3%	0.0%	31.2%	17.3%	1.3%	.4%	0.0%	13.9%	1.3%	0.0%	.9%	0.0%	19.9%	7.8%	5.2%	100.0%
Baalbek-El Hermel	10.4%	9.8%	.1%	0.0%	0.0%	7.0%	.2%	8.4%	7.3%	0.0%	39.4%	7.4%	.2%	3.0%	0.0%	4.3%	1.5%	0.0%	.1%	.1%	17.3%	0.0%	2.8%	100.0%
Beirut	9.9%	11.3%	2.8%	4.2%	3.5%	2.8%	.7%	.7%	2.1%	1.4%	31.0%	4.2%	0.0%	2.1%	.7%	1.4%	4.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	23.9%	0.0%	2.8%	100.0%
Bekaa	5.5%	9.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	.4%	2.3%	4.4%	0.0%	51.6%	15.2%	2.4%	0.0%	.4%	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.8%	.4%	4.8%	100.0%
El Nabatieh	12.1%	13.1%	0.0%	.2%	0.0%	.2%	.5%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	31.8%	5.8%	.4%	.5%	0.0%	10.7%	1.4%	0.0%	.2%	.3%	24.7%	.9%	9.0%	100.0%
Mount Lebanon	18.0%	17.1%	2.6%	.7%	.4%	.6%	.7%	.1%	0.0%	0.0%	36.3%	5.3%	.9%	1.7%	.7%	1.0%	5.6%	.7%	0.0%	0.0%	22.8%	2.3%	5.1%	100.0%
North	4.9%	6.5%	1.1%	0.0%	.6%	.8%	.2%	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%	34.9%	16.3%	.9%	4.6%	.2%	6.6%	2.4%	0.0%	.2%	0.0%	20.6%	1.8%	6.8%	100.0%
South	2.3%	2.3%	3.7%	4.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	.1%	.8%	0.0%	42.3%	5.1%	2.4%	.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.7%	0.0%	0.0%	34.1%	2.0%	5.0%	100.0%