**BACKGROUND**

- **Ninth annual survey** assessing the situation/trends of a representative sample of refugee households.

- **Only uninterrupted yearly survey for Syrians in Lebanon** which covers all sectors.

- **Governorate level insights** on key areas such as protection, food security, economic vulnerability, shelter conditions, access to water, health, education and more.

- **Cornerstone of the LCRP and programming for many (I)NGO, UN and development actors.** Used by 10 LCRP sector working groups to revise strategies, logframes and targets.

- Results are used to guide inter-sectoral discussions in a series of field level workshops preceding the revision of each years’ LCRP.

- **VASyR 2021** provides insight on the impact of the political and economic crisis. During 2021 there has been a further deterioration in the socioeconomic situation in Lebanon with increased devaluation of the LBP, with the informal exchange rate at around 20,000LBP/USD. More issues have emerged such as shortage in fuel, electricity and medications.
**Methodology**

**Field Work (7 June – 7 July)**

- Completed Visits: 5,035 Syrian households
- Individuals: 25,655
- Data Collection: 5 weeks, 7 June / 7 July
- Teams: 75
- Enumerators: 150 (2 per team)
- Households Visits Per Team: 5 to 6 per day

**Sample**
- Two-stage cluster approach
- “30 x 7”: 30 clusters per district, 7 households per cluster
- 165 cases per district was required, leading to a target of 4,950 cases nationally.

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

HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

**Average Household Size**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9% of individuals (ages 2+) have a disability.

30% of households have at least one member with a disability.

**Head of household**

- Male: 18%
- Female: 82%

**Sex of individuals**

- Male: 50%
- Female: 50%

**Age cohort**

- Below 18: 48%
- Above 18: 52%
PROTECTION
Legal residency rates continue to deteriorate: 16% of individuals ages 15+ hold legal residency permits (20% in 2020).
PRELIMINARY RESULTS

LEGAL RESIDENCY PERMITS

% OF INDIVIDUALS AGES 15+ HOLDING LEGAL RESIDENCY PERMITS BY GENDER AND AGE GROUP

Younger people (15-34) less likely to have residency than older people.

Women/female-headed HHs have lower rates of legal residency than men/male-headed HHs.
Main reasons for not completing the birth registration process: associated costs, followed by being unaware of the procedures.

Of birth registered at Foreigner’s Registry
(for children born in Lebanon)

CUMULATIVE % OF THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF DOCUMENT FOR BIRTH REGISTRATION

Birth considered registered

2% 2% 1%

No Documents

Birth notification issued by the doctor/midwife

78% 82% 81% 78% 82%

Birth certificate issued by the Mukhtar

36% 40% 48% 44% 51%

Birth certificate issued by the Nofous

17% 21% 30% 28% 31%

Birth certificate registered by the Foreigner’s Registry

15% 20% 27% 26% 28%

Birth certificate stamped by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

14% 17% 22% 19% 22%

Birth certificate stamped by the Syrian Embassy

7% 10% 13% 12% 14%

Family booklet or individual civil extract for the child or family civil extract

2017 2018 2019 2020 2021
**PRELIMINARY RESULTS**

**MARRIAGE DOCUMENTATION**

- **29%** married with no legal documentation (27% in 2020 and 2019, 28% in 2018)

- **20%** of females ages 15-19 were married (24% in 2020; 27% in 2019)

![Bar chart showing marriage documentation types and percentages]
ECONOMIC VULNERABILITY
Since 2020, economic and COVID-19 crisis pushed almost the entire refugee population to below the SMEB.
**Economic Vulnerability**

**Average Debt per Household (Only Households with Debt) (LBP)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Debt</td>
<td>1,378,500</td>
<td>1,524,000</td>
<td>1,672,602</td>
<td>1,835,838</td>
<td>3,430,208</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Answer option added in VASyR 2021, not among the options in VASYR 2020*

**Reason for Borrowing Money**

- **To buy food**: 93% (2020), 93% (2021)
- **To pay rent**: 48% (2020), 49% (2021)
- **To buy non-food items**: 34% (2020), 31% (2021)
- **To buy medicine**: 79% (2020), 80% (2021)

**Source of Borrowing Money**

- **Friends/relatives in Lebanon**: 79% (2020), 80% (2021)
- **Supermarket owner**: 46% (2020), 50% (2021)
- **Landlord**: 20% (2020), 17% (2021)
Revised Food SMEB recorded an 127% increase between August 2020 (VASyR 2020 data collection period) and June 2021 (VASyR 2021 data collection period).

The cost of the revised food SMEB increased by 404 percent between October 2019 and June 2021.

The cost of the revised food SMEB in August 2021 is more than seven times the cost of the basket back in October 2019 (628% increase).
ECONOMIC VULNERABILITY

INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

66% of households have at least one working member (52% in 2020)

517,564 LL total income (from employment) of all the household members (up from LBP 262,333 in 2020)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>SMEB (LL)</th>
<th>Monthly income (from employment) of all households</th>
<th>Ratio of income to SMEB value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>August 2020</td>
<td>1,543,613</td>
<td>262,333</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 2021</td>
<td>2,450,142</td>
<td>517,564</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Exchange rate / usd</th>
<th>Monthly income (from employment) of all households</th>
<th>Value of monthly income in dollars</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>August 2020</td>
<td>7,420</td>
<td>262,333</td>
<td>USD 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 2021</td>
<td>15,158</td>
<td>517,564</td>
<td>USD 34</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Even with more Syrian refugees working, the amount of income that the HH gains from employment is still \(\frac{1}{5}\)th of the SMEB. Humanitarian assistance remains the main income source.
**ECONOMIC VULNERABILITY**

**INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT**

- **Employment to population ratio (Employed/Total person 18+)**
  - 2020: 26%
  - 2021: 43%

- **Labor force participation rate (employed+unemployed)/Total persons ≥18**
  - 2020: 47%
  - 2021: 39%

- **Unemployment rate (unemployed over labor force)**
  - 2020: 30%
  - 2021: 33%
**ECONOMIC VULNERABILITY**

**INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT**

**Employment to population ratio**
(employed/total person 18+)

- Men: 59%
- Women: 9%

**Labor force participation rate**
(employed+unemployed)/total persons >18

- Men: 81%
- Women: 16%

**Unemployment rate**
(unemployed/labor force)

- Men: 27%
- Women: 42%

Legend:
- Men
- Women
**ECONOMIC VULNERABILITY**

**INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT**

**MAIN SECTORS OF EMPLOYMENT**

- **Agriculture**: 32% (2020) vs. 27% (2021)
- **Construction**: 24% (2020) vs. 19% (2021)
- **Other Services**: 9% (2020) vs. 16% (2021)

Other Services include hotel, restaurant, transport, and personal services.
ECONOMIC VULNERABILITY

MAIN SOURCES OF INCOME

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Description</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E-cards used in WFP Food Shops</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATM cards used in ATM machines from UN or humanitarian organizations</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Credit / debts (informal shops, friends, hosts)</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
FOOD SECURITY
FOOD SECURITY

FOOD-BASED COPING STRATEGIES

- Relied on less preferred, less expensive food: 88% (2019), 88% (2020), 93% (2021)
- Reduced portion size of meals: 59% (2019), 65% (2020), 71% (2021)
- Reduced the number of meals eaten per day: 60% (2019), 65% (2020), 67% (2021)
- Borrowed food or relied on help from friends or relatives: 39% (2019), 43% (2020), 41% (2021)
- Restrict consumption by adults in order to young-small children to eat: 37% (2019), 30% (2020), 28% (2021)
- Restrict consumption of female head of Households: 9% (2019), 7% (2020), 9% (2021)
- Send household members to eat elsewhere: 7% (2019), 8% (2020), 7% (2021)
- Spent days without eating: 4% (2019), 7% (2020), 5% (2021)
FOOD SECURITY

POOR, BORDERLINE AND ACCEPTABLE FOOD CONSUMPTION

PRELIMINARY RESULTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Poor</th>
<th>Borderline</th>
<th>Acceptable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**FOOD SECURITY**

**LIVELIHOOD-BASED COPING STRATEGIES**

**Stress CS:** Purchase food on credit, Sell domestic assets, Spend savings, HH has debts.

**Crisis CS:** Withdraw children from school, Sell productive assets, Marriage of children under 18, Reduce non-food (education and health) essential expenses

**Emergency CS:** Send HH member to beg, Involve school children in income generation, Accept high risk or illegal jobs, Sell house or land in Syria.
FOOD SECURITY
LIVELIHOOD-BASED COPING STRATEGIES

Bought food on credit or borrowed money to purchase food
Reduced health expenditure
Reduced education expenditure
Sold household goods (radio, furniture, television, jewelry etc.)
Spent savings

2019 2020 2021
76% 71% 75%
54% 49% 54%
30% 20% 29%
28% 24% 26%
34% 23% 24%
FOOD SECURITY

FOOD EXPENDITURE SHARE

2019 2020 2021

51% with Medium to Very high food expenditure share

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>&lt;50% Low</th>
<th>50-65% Medium</th>
<th>66-75% High</th>
<th>&gt;75% Very high</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PRELIMINARY RESULTS

ECONOMIC VULNERABILITY
EXPENDITURES SHARE

MONTHLY EXPENDITURES PER CAPITA IN LBP

- **2019**: Food 15%, Rent 12%, Health 44%, Total LBP 156,943
- **2020**: Food 11%, Rent 10%, Health 48%, Total LBP 198,981
- **2021**: Food 10%, Rent 8%, Health 51%, Total LBP 316,129

Monthly Expenditures per Capita in LBP:

- LBP 0
- LBP 50,000
- LBP 100,000
- LBP 150,000
- LBP 200,000
- LBP 250,000
- LBP 300,000
- LBP 350,000
- LBP 400,000
- LBP 450,000
- LBP 500,000
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 determined by the food consumption score;
- Food as a share of total expenditure reflecting economic vulnerability; and
- Asset depletion strategies (livelihood coping strategies) which indicate the long-term coping capacity of livelihoods to shocks.

Half of the population is now food insecure.
59% of households had a member that required medications in the last 3 months.

- 48% acquired all/majority of medication
- 43% acquired some of needed medication but not all
- 9% did not acquire any of the needed medications

73% of households know how to access medical services in case a member is suspected to have COVID-19

24% of refugee children under age 2 suffered from at least one disease in the past 2 weeks (similar to 2020)
required primary health care in the last 6 months

2017: 46%
2018: 54%
2019: 63%
2020: 57%
2021: 60%

Lowest
Beirut (73%)

Highest
Akkar (98%)
Baalbek-El Hermel (96%)

91% received required care
2020: 90%
### Hospital Care

#### Required hospital care in the last 6 months

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Lowest Percentage</th>
<th>Highest Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **2020**: 87%
- **Beirut (60%)**: Lowest
- **Akkar and Baalbek-El Hermel (96%)**: Highest

[Diagram showing hospital care percentages from 2017 to 2021]
CHILD LABOUR & CHILD DISCIPLINE
5% of children (age 5 to 17) were engaged in child labor (4% in 2020 and 2% in 2019). (around 27,825 children)

Boys (8%) are more likely to be engaged in child labor than girls (2%).

Highest rate in El Nabatieh (9%).

Child labor is higher among female headed HHs (8%) than male headed HHs (5%).

The rate increases as the child’s age increases, reaching 16% for children 17 years old.
CHILD DISCIPLINE

91% of caregivers reported lack of community expectations to use violent discipline to teach children the right behavior.

If caregivers discipline their child who misbehaved with violent child discipline, 23% respondents report that community would judge them.

Most parents (63%) reported using non-violent parenting methods with their children.

Similar rates across sex of head of household and education level.

56% of children ages 1 to 14 years old have experienced at least one form of violent discipline.

Highest rate in Bekaa (78%).
Lowest rate in South (33%).
EDUCATION
## EDUCATION

### ATTENDANCE DURING 2020-2021 SCHOOL YEAR

- **11%** of children ages 3-5 (highest in the South: 17%)
- **53%** of children ages 6-14 (highest in Beirut: 69%)
- **27%** of children ages 15-17 (highest in Beirut: 47%)

### ENROLLMENT (2018-2020) AND ATTENDANCE (2021)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 to 5</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 to 14</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 to 17</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**EDUCATION**

**PRELIMINARY RESULTS**

**REASONS FOR NOT ATTENDING**

**Ages 19 to 24**
- **Male**
  - Work (50%)
  - Other (40%)
  - Marriage (10%)
  - Cost of EDU materials (2%)
  - Cost of transportation (2%)
  - Fear of COVID-19 (2%)
- **Female**
  - Work (50%)
  - Other (40%)
  - Marriage (10%)
  - Cost of EDU materials (2%)
  - Cost of transportation (2%)
  - Fear of COVID-19 (2%)

**Ages 15 to 18**
- **Male**
  - Work (50%)
  - Other (40%)
  - Marriage (10%)
  - Cost of EDU materials (2%)
  - Cost of transportation (2%)
  - Fear of COVID-19 (2%)
- **Female**
  - Work (50%)
  - Other (40%)
  - Marriage (10%)
  - Cost of EDU materials (2%)
  - Cost of transportation (2%)
  - Fear of COVID-19 (2%)

**Ages 6 to 14**
- **Male**
  - Work (50%)
  - Other (40%)
  - Marriage (10%)
  - Cost of EDU materials (2%)
  - Cost of transportation (2%)
  - Fear of COVID-19 (2%)
- **Female**
  - Work (50%)
  - Other (40%)
  - Marriage (10%)
  - Cost of EDU materials (2%)
  - Cost of transportation (2%)
  - Fear of COVID-19 (2%)
Learning modality for those in school age (ages 6-17):

- **22%** are attending physically
- **30%** are attending online
- **47%** are attending hybrid

Of those that received remote learning:

- **80%** ages 6-17 (school age) were able to follow remote learning
- **93%** for those ages 15-17
30% of children in school age (ages 6-17) have never been to school

46% of 40 to 60 year olds have never been to school

91% of the 15+ year olds report being able to read and write
EDUCATION

NOT IN EDUCATION, EMPLOYMENT OR TRAINING (NEET)

Ages 15-24
- Total: 67%
- Female: 79%
- Male: 52%

Ages 15-18
- Total: 69%
- Female: 69%
- Male: 68%

Ages 19-24
- Total: 65%
- Female: 87%
- Male: 38%
WATER AND SANITATION
WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE (WASH)

DRINKING WATER SOURCES

- **89%** of households have access to improved drinking water source (87% in 2020). Lowest in North (81%) and Nabatieh (82%).
- **73%** of household members have the water source available when needed (a 4 p.p. increase from 2020).
- **1%** of households treat water to make it safer for drinking.
- **48%** of households reported paying for drinking water in the last month: 63,500 LBP (avg per month).
- **11%** of households reported paying for private water trucking in the last month: 70,500 LBP (avg per month).
- **3%** of households reporting paying for public network in the last month: 54,334 LBP (avg per month).
**Drinking Water Sources**

Did you have sufficient water for washing and domestic purposes in the last month?

- **Yes**: 67%
- **Barely sufficient**: 29%
- **No**: 4%

Bottled mineral water (38%) remains to be the most used drinking water source that households rely on (37% in 2020).
**WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE (WASH)**

## SANITATION

89% of individuals have access to an improved sanitation facility (91% in 2020, and 94% in 2019). With 67% access in non-permanent shelters (78% in 2020).

The use of a basic sanitation service (an improved not shared sanitation facility) is 76% (77% in 2020), with the lowest rate in Akkar (59%) and Bekaa (61%).

### Use of Sanitation Facilities by Shelter Type

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Residential</th>
<th>Non-Residential</th>
<th>Non-Permanent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Use of improved</strong></td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>sanitation facilities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Use of basic</strong></td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>sanitation service</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Use of disability-adjusted</strong></td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>sanitation facilities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE (WASH)**

**HYGIENE**

- **85%** of households reported having enough Personal hygiene items (soap, toothbrush/paste, etc).
- **94%** of households reported having enough Cleaning/hygiene items (laundry detergent, cleaning products etc).
- **10%** of households with females reported not having enough access to Female hygiene/dignity items. Highest in El Nabatieh (36%).
- **23%** of households with babies reported not having enough Baby care items (diapers, etc). Highest in El Nabatieh (47%) and North (34%).
- **12%** of households reported receiving disinfection kits in the last month. Highest in Bekaa at 26%.
SHELTER
Refugees still live in the same types of shelter (slight increase in residential and decrease in non-residential compared to 2020)

A 5 percent point increase in FHH in non-permanent shelters from 28% in 2020 to 33% in 2021.
Increase in average rent in LBP in all shelter types and in all governorates

15% of households had their rent increased in the last 3 months (average increase of 158,318 LBP).

Rent cost and proximity to relatives are still the main factors for selecting place of residence

### Monthly Average Rent in LBP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Types</td>
<td>274,500</td>
<td>273,000</td>
<td>267,000</td>
<td>264,642</td>
<td>312,798</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Permanent</td>
<td>204,000</td>
<td>223,500</td>
<td>199,500</td>
<td>256,365</td>
<td>272,092</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Residential</td>
<td>328,500</td>
<td>331,500</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>314,230</td>
<td>368,103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>368,103</td>
<td>367,013</td>
<td>360,091</td>
<td>368,103</td>
<td>368,103</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Changes in Rent

- **All Types**: 18% increase
- **Non-Permanent**: 43% increase
- **Non-Residential**: 6% increase
- **Residential**: 17% increase
57% of households were living in a shelter that was dangerous, substandard or overcrowded. (58% in 2020)
EVICION
& MOBILITY
5.4% of households are currently living under an eviction notice. (4.9% in 2020)

Highest in the South (9%)
Mount Lebanon (8%) and El Nabatieh (7%)

75% were expected to leave within a month. Of them, 18% were expected to leave in a week. 95% eviction notices issued by landlord
15% of households moved accommodation in the last 12 months (similar to 2020 & 78% of them in the last 6 months). Highest in the South with 23%.

Of those that moved in the last 12 months, 21% were evicted (3% of all households) and 37% moved because the rent was too expensive (6% of all households). Similar to 2020.

### Reasons Why Households Changed Accommodation in the Last 12 Month

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rent too expensive</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eviction</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>End of rental agreement</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelter and WASH Conditions not acceptable</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of livelihood opportunities in the area/location</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tension with community</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>End of free hosting agreement / rent assistance</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tension or issues with landlord</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safety threats and harassment</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not enough privacy for my family</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Found a shelter with a better condition</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moved to a better location</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reasons with less than 0.5% include:
- To seek healthcare as it was not available in the area where we were staying
- Restrictive measures
- Seasonal work
ENERGY
ENERGY

97% of households have access to electricity (96% in 2019 and 2020)
96% among female Headed Households (93% in 2020)

ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY PER SHELTER TYPE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>97%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Residential</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Permanent</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>95%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

65% of households of household used diesel generators as source of electricity (61% in 2020)

HOURS OF ELECTRICITY PER DAY, BY SOURCE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grid</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generator</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outage</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GENDER ANALYSIS

In collaboration with UNWOMEN
GENDER ANALYSIS

INCREASED VULNERABILITY OF FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS

FHH (12%) more likely than MHH (7%) to be spending more than 75% of their income on food.

FHH (54%) more likely than MHH (38%) to say they borrowed food or relied on help from friends or relatives because of a lack of food.

FHH (11%) were slightly more likely than MHH (6%) to have school-aged children involved in income generation.

The average per capita income for FHH (80,782) was far lower than it was for MHH (133,398).

SHELTER IS A PRIORITY NEED

Female respondents (17%) more commonly reported having disputes with the landlord as the reason for being evicted than men (6%).

FHH (33%) were almost twice as likely as MHH (19%) to be living in non-permanent shelter.

FHH (13%) were more commonly being hosted for free than MHH (7%) – More vulnerable to exploitation.

Women respondents (29%) and FHH (34%) said proximity to family and relatives was the most important factor.
HEALTH SERVICES ARE INCREASINGLY INACCESSIBLE

Members of FHH (66%) were more likely than MHH (59%) to have required primary healthcare in the last 6 months.

FHH reported being less able to access medications: 81% of FHH and 69% of MHH said they were unable to access medication.

FHH (82%) more commonly reported not accessing because of the cost of drugs/treatment than MHH (71%).

Of HH that required hospital care, 82% of MHH received it compared to 75% of FHH.

LIVELIHOODS ARE WEAKENING

Women’s labor force participation increased from 12% to 17% 2020-2021.

Women’s employment was highest in El Nabatieh (16%) and the South (15%).

Unemployment for women was double than that for men: 27% of men were unemployed compared to 42% of women.
GENDER ANALYSIS

WASH AND HYGIENE
- FHH (57%) less commonly have flush toilets than MHH (71%).
- 10% of HH overall reported not having access to female hygienic items.
- 23% of households that needed baby care items did not have access to them.

EDUCATION, CHILD MARRIAGE AND CHILD LABOUR
- The NEET gap rises dramatically after age 18. Of young women aged 19-24, 87% are NEET compared to 38% of young men.
- Among those not attending school, 46% of girls ages 15-24 do not attend due to marriage. For girls 15-18 years old, 22% do not attend due to marriage compared to 0.1% for boys. This is even higher for women 19-24 years old, 58% of whom are not attending due to marriage compared to 14% of men.
- Overall 8% of boys and 2% of girls are engaged in child labour.