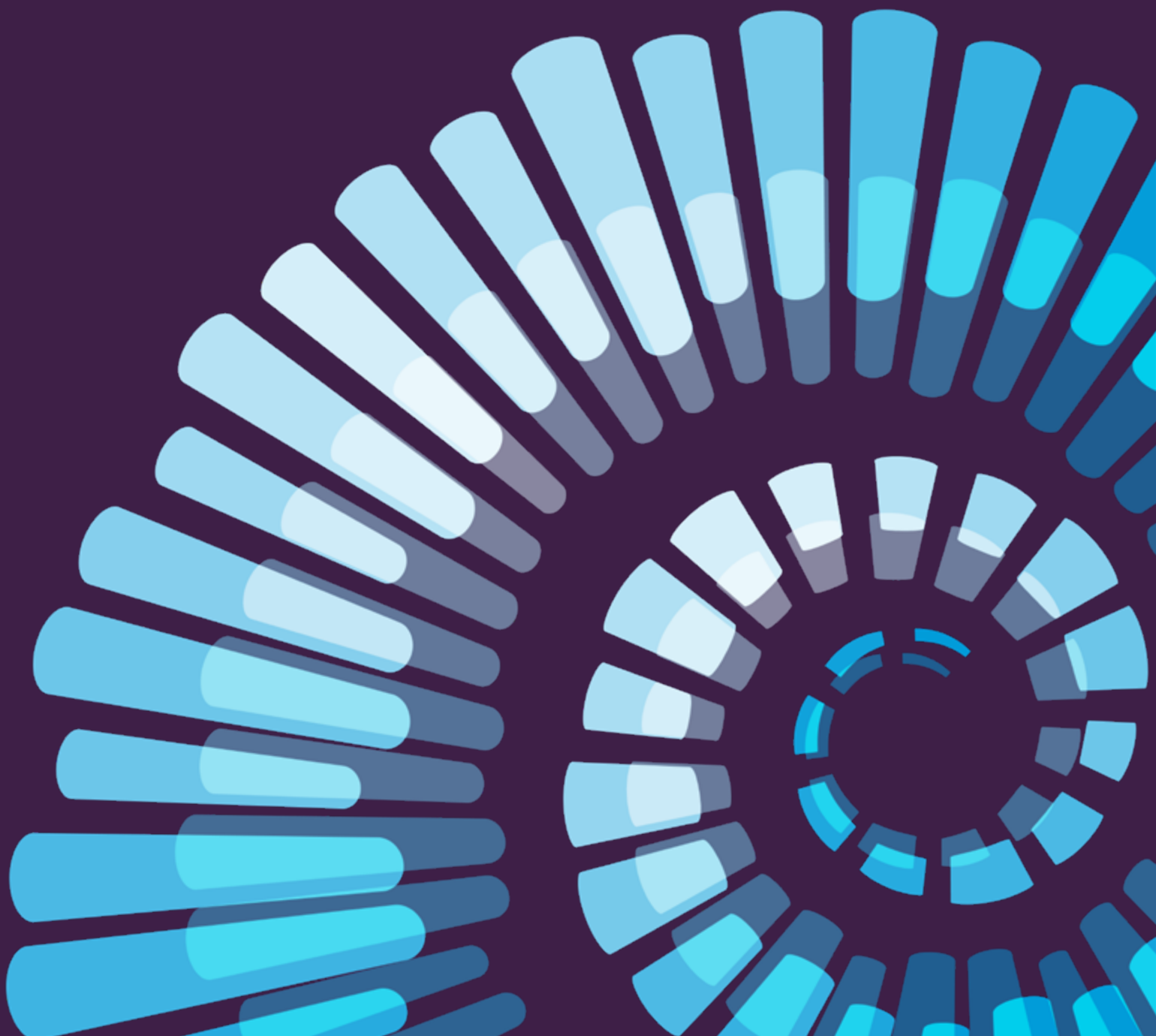


June 2023



Gender, Age and Disability-Disaggregated Data in Lebanon's Humanitarian Crisis



CONTENTS

SUMMARY	02
INTRODUCTION	03
DEMOGRAPHICS	03
LIVELIHOODS	05
PROTECTION	07
SHELTER	10
HEALTH	11
WASH	12
EDUCATION	12
FOOD SECURITY	13
ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION, COMMUNICATIONS AND NEEDS	15

SUMMARY

- About one in five Lebanese, Syrian and Palestine Refugees in Lebanon (PRL) households are headed by women. Syrian female-headed households (FHH) are more common in Akkar, Baalbek, and the North. Lebanese FHH are also common in Akkar, as well as in Beirut, and Nabatieh.
- Syrian, Lebanese and PRL female heads of household (FHoH) are more often older. Almost half (47%) of Lebanese FHoH were 60 or older compared to 30% of Lebanese MHoH. Likewise, more than half (54%) PRL FHoH were 60 or older compared with 20% of PRL MHoH.
- Syrian, Lebanese and PRL FHH more often include members with disabilities. One in three PRL and Syrian households included members with disabilities compared to one in four Lebanese households and one in fifty migrant households. Almost half (46%) of assessed PRL FHH reported this vulnerability and 28% of Lebanese FHH included at least one member with a disability compared to 20% of Lebanese MHH.
- Syrian FHH more often live in non-permanent tents (27%) than MHH (19%) and are more often hosted for free. Syrian FHH (15%) are more likely to report being hosted for free than MHH (6%), raising a potential for exploitation. In addition, Syrian FHH reported “proximity to family or relatives” as an important factor to choosing the place of residence (37%) more than MHH (18%). Very few Lebanese, migrants and PRL live in non-residential and non-permanent shelters, with little gender difference.
- FHH are more dependent on friends, family and assistance for their income and more often borrow money or food. PRL (41%) and Lebanese (39%) FHH are more commonly dependent on friends and family for their main sources of income compared to respective MHH. More than a quarter (28%) of MSNA-assessed populations had borrowed food or relied on help from friends and family in the past week, with Lebanese FHH more often relying on this strategy than respective MHH. Syrian FHH also reported frequently borrowing money or food to survive.
- At least one in ten Lebanese, migrant and Syrian households report that female household members avoid certain areas because they are unsafe. For PRL households, this rises to one in three households where female members avoid certain areas because they are unsafe. The most common areas where households report women feeling unsafe are the South, North and Mount Lebanon, and most often they feel unsafe in markets, streets in the neighborhood and public transportation.
- Child labor remains a key issue for Syrian boys. One in twenty (4%) of all Syrian children 5-17 were engaged in child labor, with boys (7%) more often engaged than girls (2%). Mostly Syrian children over 12 (8%) were engaged in child labor, but also some very young children 5-11 (2%) were working. Only a handful (2%) of Lebanese, migrant and PRL households reported at least one child working, with little variation across population group or HoH by gender.
- Early marriage of girls and young women has been consistently identified as an issue among Syrian refugees, where 22% of Syrian girls and young women between the ages of 15 and 19 were married at the time of the 2022 assessment compared to 2% of boys and young men.
- Rates of legal residency for all Syrians have continually declined over time and fewer women have legal residency than men. Only 15% of Syrian women (individual) have legal residency compared to 20% of men. In addition, Syrian FHH (18%) are more likely to lack residency than Syrian MHH (12%).
- 35% of Lebanese, migrant and PRL households reported challenges in accessing menstrual hygiene items. In addition, 30% of Syrian households reported challenges to accessing menstrual hygiene items, with FHH (36%) more often facing this challenge than MHH (29%).
- Almost all assessed Lebanese, migrant and PRL children were attending school, but almost half of Syrian children were not, particularly those in FHH. Among Syrians aged 6-17, the 2021-2022 school year attendance rate was higher for girls (59%) than for boys (51%). This is because many older boys drop out of school to work.
- There is a significant gender gap in access to internet for Syrian FHH combined with high rates of illiteracy. 22% of Syrian FHH had no access to smartphones compared to 8% of MHH and 39% of FHH had no internet at home compared with 24% of MHH. Syrian female heads of household

INTRODUCTION

The following gender and social inclusion findings are based on the 2022 Lebanon Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment (MSNA) and the Vulnerability Assessment for Syrian Refugees (VASyR). The purpose of this report is to provide humanitarian practitioners and stakeholders with full and transparent access to disaggregated gender, age, disability data to inform their humanitarian interventions. The report is intended for those looking for more detailed humanitarian evidence on gender and social inclusion. Analyses are available for the following population groups:

- Lebanese, Syrian refugees, Palestinian refugees, and Migrants;
- Female Headed Households (FHH), Male Headed Households (MHH), and Co-Headed Households (Co-HH) across all population groups; and
- Households with at least one person with disabilities.

TABLE 1: GENDER IN THE VASyR AND MSNA AT A GLANCE

Survey	VASyR	MSNA (population group)			MSNA TOTAL
	Syrians	Lebanese	Migrants	PRL	Total
Total Households surveyed	5,090	3,944	1,125	590	5,659
% women HH respondents	37%¹	33%	52%	33%	37%
% FHH	18%	20%²	48%	20%	26%
Total Individuals covered	25,364	14,214	1,529	1,923	17,666
% individual women covered	50%	51%	55%	51%	51%³

There is a male bias in the MSNA where 63% of respondents were men and 37% were women. In the VASyR, 37% of respondents were women, 26% were men, and 37% were men and women who answered the questionnaire together.⁴

DEMOGRAPHICS

Overall demographics

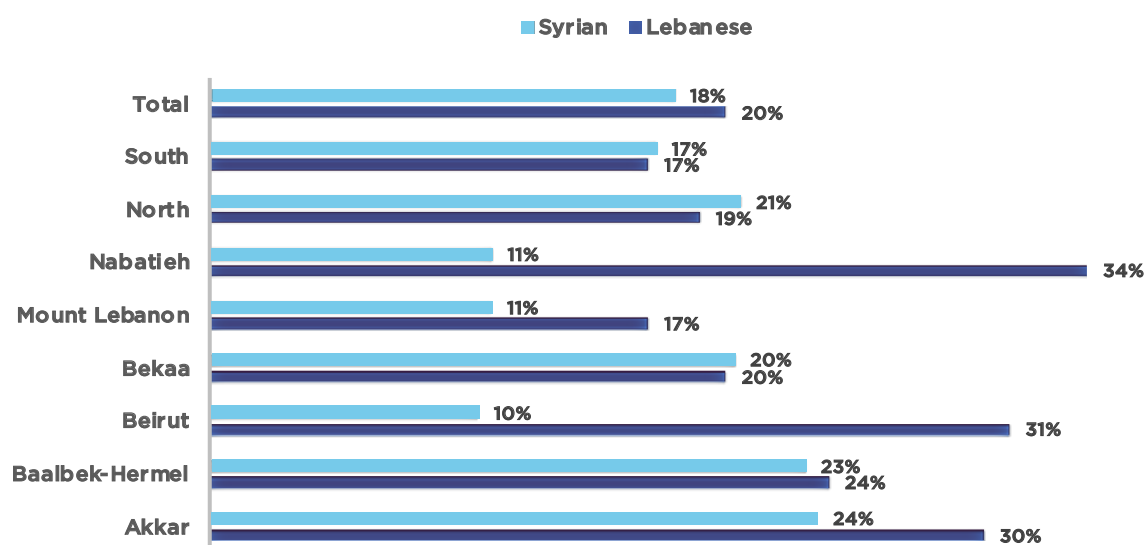
- There was an even split in the assessed Lebanese, PRL and Syrian populations. Women (55%) were overrepresented among assessed migrant households. In addition, the MSNA identified one individual who identified as gender non-conforming.⁵
- Three-quarters (77%) of migrant FHH were households of one living in the same house as their employer compared to 16% of migrant MHH, suggesting these women were working as domestic workers.⁶
- Most (57%) assessed migrant FHH were from Ethiopia while the majority of assessed migrant MHH were from Sudan (42%) and Bangladesh (25%). The main nationality of migrant FHH reflects the overall known population of migrant women while Sudanese men may be over-represented.

Female-headed households

- About one in five Lebanese, Syrian and PRL households were headed by women.
- There were regional differences in FHH prevalence. Syrian FHH were more common in Akkar, Baalbek, and the North while Lebanese FHH were more common in Nabatieh (34%), Beirut (31%) and Akkar (30%).
- Syrian and Lebanese FHH are more often older or include older members and are more often single, widowed or divorced.

1. An additional 37% of VASyR interviews occurred with both men and women present.
 2. An additional 4% of MSNA-assessed households identified as male and female co-headed.
 3. Four Lebanese individuals identified as gender non-conforming.
 4. It is worth noting that even when men and women answer the questionnaire together, male bias may persist due to cultural norms.
 5. Due to protection concerns around asking further questions about respondents' sexual orientation and/or gender identity in randomly selected households during MSNA data collection, there was no sufficient data to obtain reliable information on the specific needs of LGBTIQ+ populations. However, complementary assessments indicate stark vulnerabilities and high humanitarian needs for this population..
 6. The majority of registered migrants in Lebanon are women employed as domestic workers. According to 2021 data from the Ministry of Labor, 69% of work permits issued or renewed in 2021 were for women in domestic work. Almost half of registered domestic workers in 2021 were from Ethiopia (47%) and an additional 20% were from the Philippines. Registered male migrant workers were primarily from Egypt (40%) and Bangladesh (32%).

GRAPH 1: LEBANESE AND SYRIAN FHH BY GOVERNORATE



Age and disability

- Approximately 7% of assessed Lebanese and 14% of PRL individuals had at least one disability, with no difference between men and women. Only 2% of assessed migrants had disabilities, with men (5%) possibly over-represented. Syrians were found to be twice as likely as Lebanese individuals to have disabilities. According to the VASyR assessment, 13% of the individuals assessed reported having at least one type of disability, with little difference observed between men and women.

TABLE 2: LEBANESE, PRL, MIGRANT AND SYRIAN INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES BY GENDER

	Lebanese	Migrant	PRL	MSNA Total	Syrians (VASyR)
Female	8%	1%	13%	8%	12%
Male	7%	4%	14%	8%	15%
Total	7%	2%	14%	8%	13%

- The rate of households including at least one member with a disability is higher among Syrian and PRL households compared to migrants and Lebanese.
 - One in three PRL and Syrian households included members with disabilities compared to one in four Lebanese households and one in fifty migrant households.
 - PRL FHH were the most likely to include members with disabilities: almost half (46%) of assessed PRL FHH reported this vulnerability compared with 29% of PRL MHH.
 - Lebanese FHH (28%) were also more likely to include at least one member with a disability than Lebanese MHH (20%).
 - There was no difference between Syrian FHH and MHH in likelihood to include at least one member with a disability.
- Lebanese and PRL female heads of household were more often older. Almost half (46%) of Lebanese FHoH were 60 or older compared to 30% of Lebanese MHoH. Likewise, more than half (54%) PRL FHoH were 60 or older compared with 20% of PRL MHoH. There was little gender difference in the 5% of Syrian HoH who were 60+ and 3% of migrant HoH.

GRAPH 2: FHH AND MHH INCLUDING AT LEAST ONE MEMBER WITH A DISABILITY

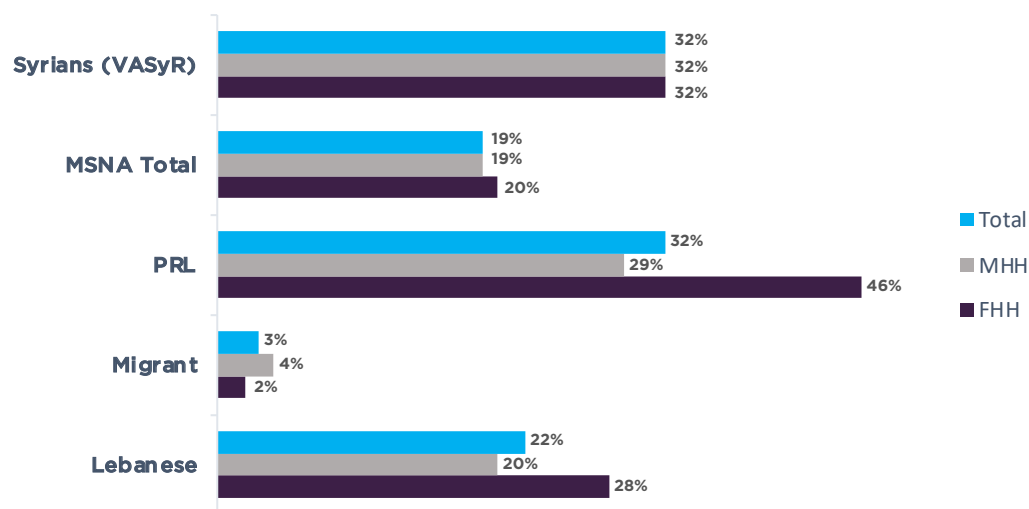


TABLE 3: FHH AND MHH WITH HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD 60+

	Lebanese	Migrant	PRL	MSNA Total	Syrians (VASyR)
Female	47%	1%	54%	30%	9%
Male	30%	5%	20%	26%	4%
Total	33%	3%	27%	27%	5%

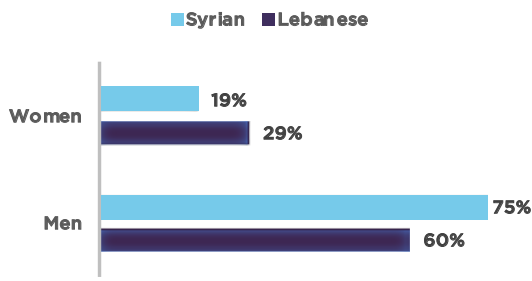
LIVELIHOODS

LFP and unemployment

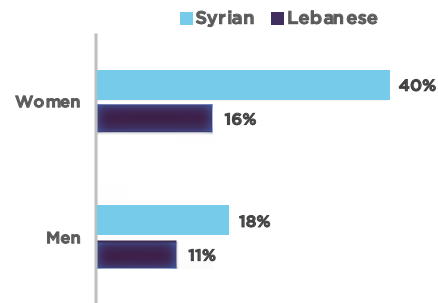
- Syrian women’s LFP has increased since 2018 but unemployment has also increased. Syrian women’s LFP was 11% in 2018, and in 2022 it was 19% while unemployment increased from 30% in 2018 to 40% in 2022. This suggests more Syrian women are looking for jobs but struggling to find them.
- In 2022, there was a notable increase in Syrian women in the labor force in Baalbek. In 2021, 15% of Syrian women were in the labor force compared to 27% in 2022. Baalbek is an agricultural area, suggesting this could account for at least part of the increase in LFP.
- The MSNA shows Lebanese women’s LFP and unemployment has not changed since the onset of the crisis, but the Labor Force and Household Living Conditions (LFHLCS) Follow-Up survey found that women left the work force and were facing higher rates of unemployment.⁷
- The LFP for PRL women was 15% compared to 49% of PRL men and the unemployment ratio was 29% for women compared to 17% for men.

7. The ILO LFHLCS Follow-up Survey found that Lebanese women left the labor force during the economic crisis. It found the LFP of Lebanese women decreased from 30% in 2019 to 27% in 2022 and that women’s unemployment nearly doubled, rising from 17% to 33%.

GRAPH 3: LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION OF LEBANESE AND SYRIAN WOMAN AND MEN



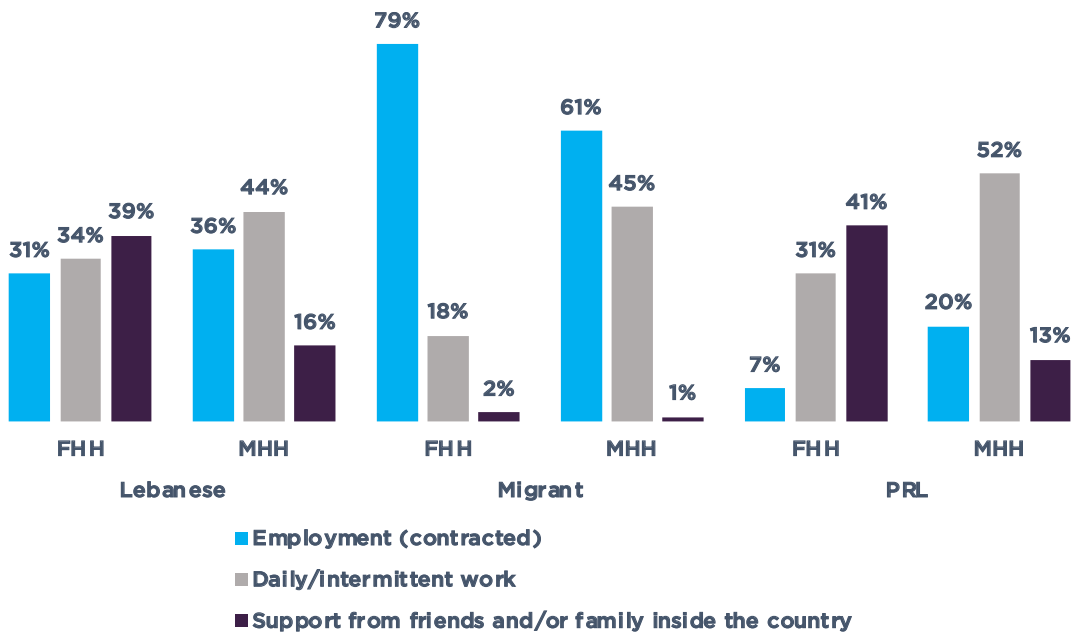
GRAPH 4: UNEMPLOYMENT RATE OF LEBANESE AND SYRIAN WOMEN AND MEN



Income

- More Lebanese FHH (58%) had monthly incomes below 6,000,000 LBP⁸ than MHH (48%). Similarly, 72% of PRL FHH and 66% of PRL MHH had monthly incomes below 6,000,000. On the other hand, more migrant MHH (79%) had incomes under 6,000,000 than migrant FHH (51%).
- PRL (41%) and Lebanese (39%) FHH are more commonly dependent on friends and family for their main sources of income compared to respective PRL MHH (13%) and Lebanese MHH (16%).
- More MHH across all populations have contract work and daily work as their main sources of income compared to FHH.
- Migrant MHH and FHH are largely doing contract work, though a large number of migrant MHH are also doing daily labor.

GRAPH 5: MAIN SOURCES OF INCOME FOR LEBANESE, MIGRANT AND PRL FHH AND MHH



8. At the time of the assessment in June and July 2022, 600,000 LBP was approximately equivalent to \$200.

PROTECTION

Women and girls avoiding certain areas

- At least one in ten Lebanese, migrant and Syrian households report that female household members avoid certain areas because they were unsafe. For PRL households, this rises to one in three households where female members avoid certain areas because they are unsafe. Overall, there was no difference between male and female survey respondents in reporting unsafe areas, but PRL male respondents (37%) were more than twice as likely to report women in their household feeling unsafe as female respondents (17%).
- There were regional differences and trends for each population group in terms of women and girls avoiding certain areas out of concern for their safety:
 - Lebanese households in the Bekaa (25%) reported particularly high levels of women feeling unsafe, largely in streets in their neighborhoods, markets, and public transportation.
 - Half (54%) of migrant households that felt unsafe were in Mount Lebanon and felt unsafe mainly in the streets.
 - Half (49%) of PRL households in the Akkar reported women felt unsafe, and they overwhelmingly reported they felt unsafe in markets.
 - The 9% of Syrian households with women and girls who avoided certain areas reported avoiding streets, markets and public transportation.

TABLE 4: HOUSEHOLDS WHERE WOMEN REPORTED FEELING UNSAFE IN CERTAIN AREAS BY GOVERNORATE

Governorate	Lebanese	Migrant	PRL	Total
Akkar	13%	/	49%	27%
Baalbek-Hermel	14%	0%	14%	13%
Beirut	6%	12%	0%	8%
Bekaa	25%	3%		23%
Mount Lebanon	12%	8%	30%	11%
Nabatieh	2%	2%	/	2%
North	14%	16%	33%	15%
South	7%	5%	26%	13%
Total	12%	8%	30%	12%

Security concerns

- One in four Lebanese households, one in three Syrian households and two of every three PRL households reported security concerns for household members.
- Households broadly reported the same security concerns for women, men, girls and boys, and by far the main concern for all groups was being robbed.
- Smaller proportions of households also reported kidnapping, being threatened with violence, and verbal harassment as concerns.

TABLE 5: HH REPORTING AT LEAST ONE SECURITY CONCERN FOR WOMEN, GIRLS, MEN AND BOYS BY POPULATION GROUP

	Lebanese	Migrant	PRL	Syrians
Women	30%	23%	66%	32%
Girls	27%	19%	65%	34%
Men	30%	22%	62%	Not assessed
Boys	26%	19%	62%	35%

TABLE 6: MAIN SAFETY CONCERNS BY TYPE OF CONCERN, POPULATION, AND GENDER

		Lebanese	Migrant	PRL	MSNA Total	Syrians (VASyR)
Women	Being Robbed	28%	17%	30%	26%	11%
	Being threatened with violence	2%	3%	13%	3%	3%
	Kidnapping	3%	1%	13%	4%	6%
	Verbal harassment	4%	3%	20%	6%	13%
	Bullying	not assessed	not assessed	not assessed	not assessed	16%
Men	Being Robbed	29%	18%	24%	26%	not assessed
	Being threatened with violence	2%	2%	12%	3%	not assessed
	Kidnapping	3%	1%	11%	3%	not assessed
Girls	Being Robbed	22%	11%	24%	20%	8%
	Being threatened with violence	2%	2%	10%	3%	3%
	Kidnapping	4%	2%	15%	5%	9%
	Verbal harassment	5%	1%	23%	6%	13%
	Bullying	not assessed	not assessed	not assessed	not assessed	15%
Boys	Being Robbed	22%	10%	26%	20%	8%
	Being threatened with violence	2%	1%	10%	3%	4%
	Kidnapping	4%	3%	16%	5%	11%
	Verbal harassment	2%	1%	8%	3%	11%
	Bullying	not assessed	not assessed	not assessed	not assessed	18%

CHILD PROTECTION

Child labor

- One in twenty (4%) of all Syrian children 5-17 were engaged in child labor, with boys (7%) more often engaged than girls (2%). The VASyR captured mostly children over 12 (8%) engaged in child labor, but also some very young children 5-11 (2%) working.
- Only a handful (2%) Lebanese, migrant and PRL households reported at least one child working, with little variation across population group or HoH gender.
- The MSNA only collected individual-level information on children 15 years and older engaged in child labor.⁹ Overall, 11% of the 691 assessed individuals who were 15-17 years old at the time of the survey were engaged in child labor with 15-17 year old boys (15%) more often working than 15-17 year old girls (8%).

Early marriage

- Early marriage of girls and young women has been consistently identified as an issue among Syrian refugees, where 22% of Syrian girls and young women between the ages of 15 and 19 were married at the time of the 2022 assessment compared to 2% of boys and young men.
- On the other hand, the MSNA did not identify early marriage as a major issue among Lebanese, PRL and migrants, though this could be due to methodological limitations. 21 individuals (unweighted) between the ages of 15-19 were married at the time of the MSNA Round 2 assessment. Of these, 20 were girls. 14 were Lebanese, 4 were PRL, and 3 were migrants. The number of observations is too low to report on individual-level prevalence of child marriage in these populations.

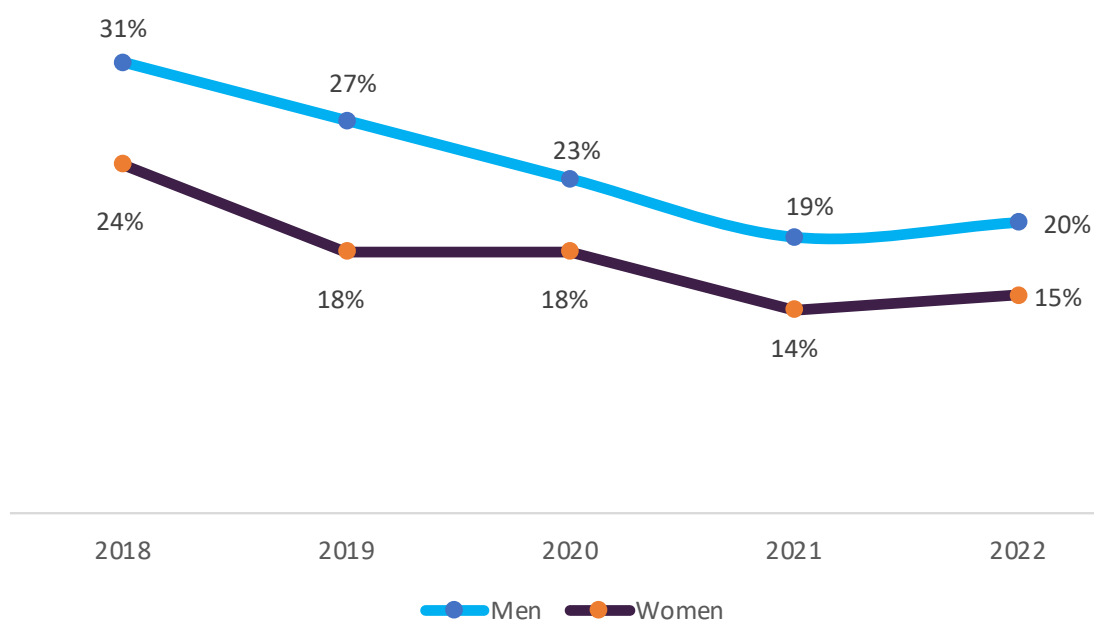
9. Counts were too low to disaggregate by nationality.

LEGAL PROTECTION

Syrians' Legal Residency

- Rates of legal residency for Syrians have continually declined over time, and as in past years fewer women have legal residency than men. Only 15% of women (individual) have legal residency compared to 20% of men. In addition, Syrian FHH (18%) are more likely to lack residency than Syrian MHH (12%).
- Syrian women in Beirut, Mount Lebanon, Nabatieh and the South had higher rates of residency than the other governorates. Only 8% of women in Akkar had residency.
- Women (65%) more often had never approached the GSO to renew residency than men (54%).
- Women (65%) were more likely to have UNHCR certificates and men (41%) have sponsorships.

GRAPH 6: RATES OF SYRIAN MEN AND WOMEN'S LEGAL RESIDENCY SINCE 2018



Lebanese

- 99% of Lebanese had ID documents with no gender difference.

PRL

- 99% of PRL have legal residency, with no gender difference.

Migrants

- A little over half of migrant households had legal residency in Lebanon, with slightly more FHH (61%) reporting they had residency more than MHH (55%).
- 20% of migrant MHH are without an ID document in their possession compared with 11% of migrant FHH

SHELTER

- Few Lebanese, migrants and PRL live in non-residential and non-permanent shelters, with little gender difference. Syrians are far more often living in these shelter types, and this is particularly true for Syrian FHH. Specifically, Syrian FHH more often live in tents (27%) than MHH (19%).

Lebanese:

- About one quarter of Lebanese households rent their homes with no difference between FHH and MHH.
- Lebanese FHH are also less likely to own their homes than MHH.

Migrants:

- More migrant MHH reported living in rented shelters, likely because MDW FHH would not consider living with their employers as “renting”.

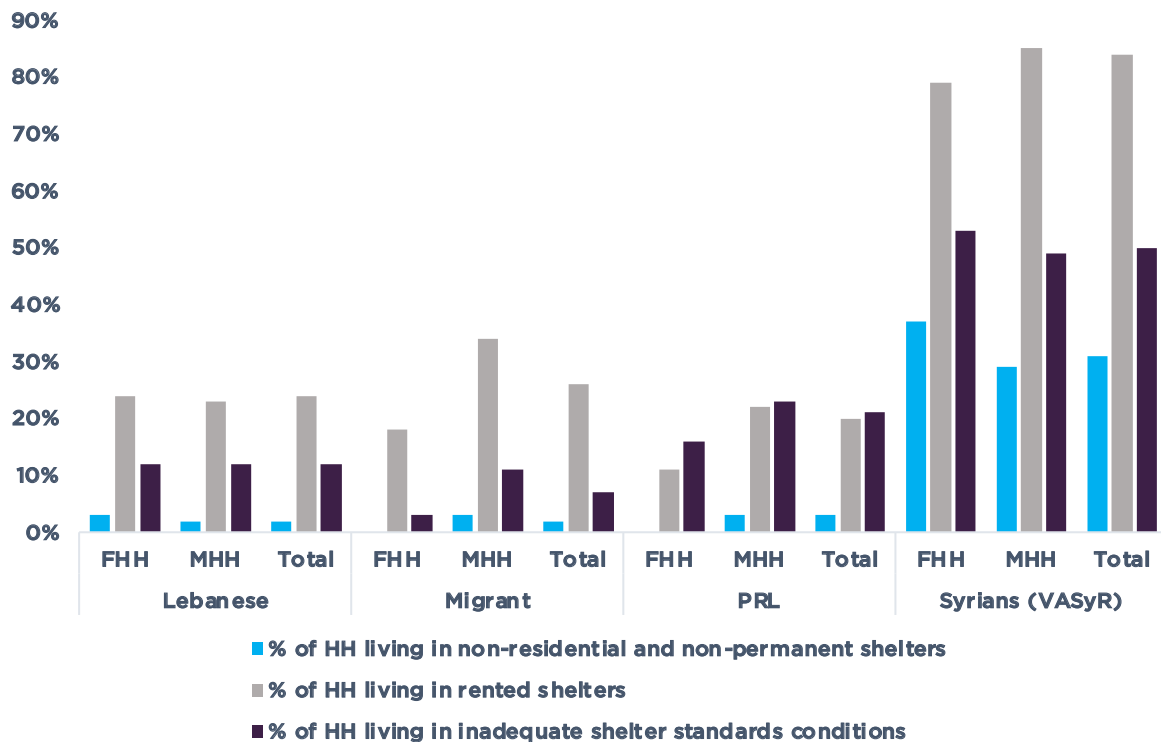
PRL:

- Few differences between FHH and MHH PRL in that few rent their homes. Almost all own their homes, either formally or informally.

Syrians:

- Syrians are by far more often living in sub-standard shelter conditions, with little difference between MHH and FHH.
- More Syrians are under threat of eviction than the other groups, with little difference between MHH and FHH across all populations.
- Syrian FHH (15%) are more likely to report being hosted for free than MHH (6%), raising a potential for exploitation. In addition, Syrian FHH reported “proximity to family or relatives” as an important factor to choosing the place of residence (37%) more than MHH (18%).

GRAPH 7: LEBANESE, MIGRANT, PRL AND SYRIAN MHH AND FHH SHELTER TYPES

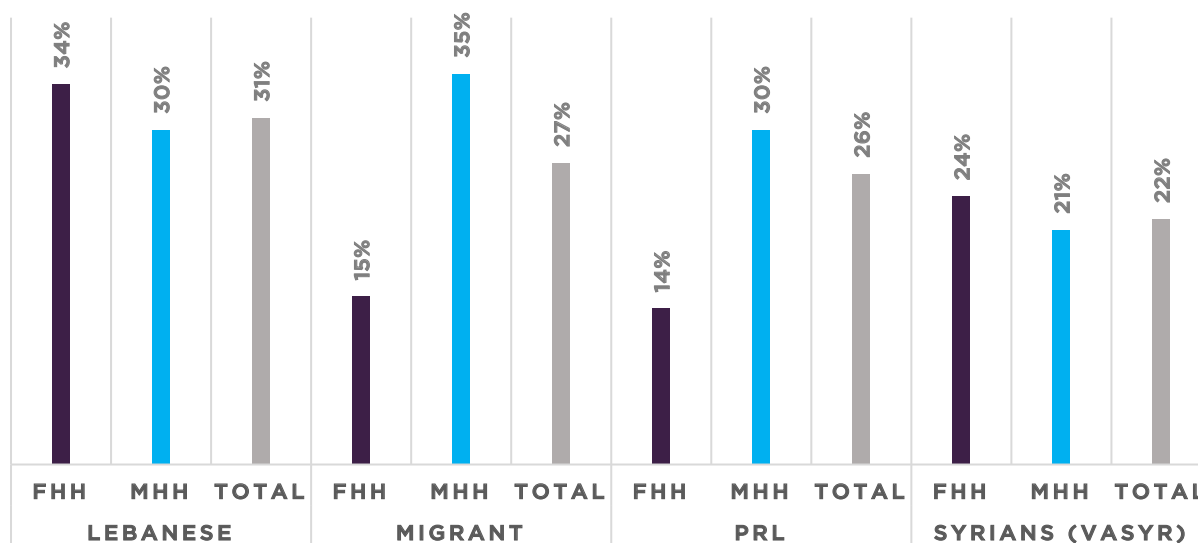


HEALTH

Unmet health needs

- Across all populations, the likelihood to have an unmet health need was between 22%-31%.
- PRL MHH (30%) were particularly likely to report that at least one household member had an unmet health need compared to PRL FHH (14%).
 - Similarly, migrant MHH (35%) were more likely to have an unmet health need than migrant FHH (15%).
- Syrians and Lebanese households were equally likely to report this vulnerability with no notable difference between FHH and MHH.

GRAPH 8: LEBANESE, MIGRANT, PRL AND SYRIAN HH WITH ONE HOUSEHOLD MEMBER WITH AN UNMET HEALTH NEED



Insurance

- The rate of health insurance coverage is low across all populations in Lebanon. However, it is particularly low among PRL and Syrians: 97% and 99% lack coverage respectively, with no difference between FHH and MHH.
- Three in five (59%) of Lebanese households have no health insurance, with little gender difference.
- 45% of migrant households do not have health insurance, with MHH (68%) far more likely to lack coverage than FHH (21%).

Affordability

- Across all populations, almost all households that required medication struggled to afford it. There was little difference between Lebanese, PRL and Syrian MHH and FHH in this regard, but migrant MHH (76%) reported this more often than migrant FHH (21%).

Birth and maternal health

- A high percent of Syrian women of menstruating age reported being pregnant or lactating in the past two years, more than twice that of the (combined) Lebanese, PRL and migrants. Almost one quarter (23%) of Syrian women 15-49 were either pregnant or lactating at the time of the assessment or had given birth in the past two years compared with 7% of Lebanese, 12% of migrants and 15% of PRL.
- It is also worth noting the MSNA identified 6 Lebanese teenage girls (17-18) who were either pregnant, lactating or had given birth in the past 2 years.
- Syrian women were less likely to receive sufficient antenatal during pregnancy. Only half (54%) of Syrian women who had given birth had 4 or more antenatal care visits compared with 76% of Lebanese

WASH

- There was little difference between Lebanese FHH and MHH in terms of having sufficient access to water for household use.
- Migrant MHH were less likely to have sufficient water (26%) than migrant FHH (10%), suggesting the accommodations and/or work conditions provided by migrant MHH employers may be inadequate.
- Almost all Lebanese, migrant and PRL have access to improved sanitation facilities, but almost one in ten Syrians do not, with little difference between MHH and FHH.

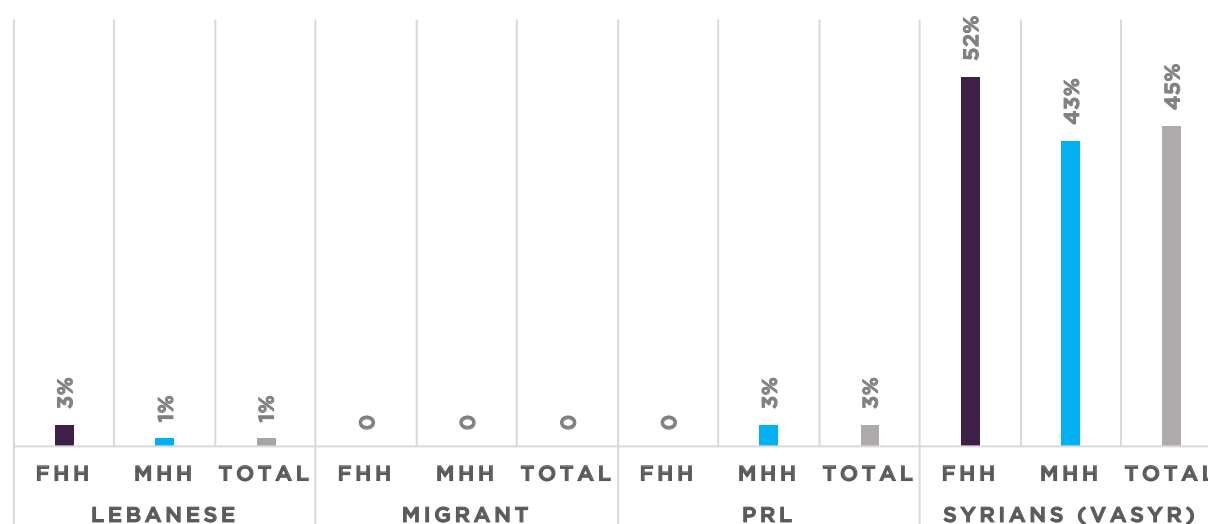
MENSTRUAL HYGIENE¹⁰

- 35% of Lebanese, migrant and PRL households reported struggling to access menstrual hygiene items, a decrease from 52% in 2021. This was particularly reported among Lebanese (37%) compared to the other populations. There was also a notable difference between migrant MHH and FHH where women in migrant MHH (47%) were struggling to access these items more than migrant FHH (23%).
- 30% of Syrian households reported struggling to access menstrual hygiene items, with FHH (36%) more often facing this challenge than MHH (29%).

EDUCATION

- Almost all assessed Lebanese, migrant and PRL children were attending school, but almost half of Syrian children were not, particularly those in FHH.
- Among Syrians aged 6-17, the 2021-2022 school year attendance rate was higher for girls (59%) than for boys (51%). This is because many older boys drop out of school to work. Overall lower and upper secondary school attendance is low, but more girls complete secondary school than boys. The high proportion of Syrian children out of school has been consistent since the VASyR began in 2013.

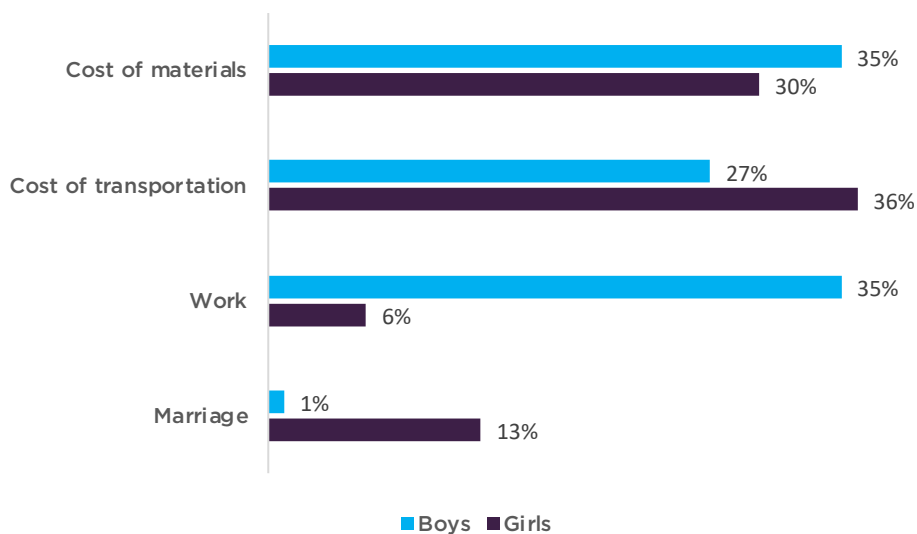
GRAPH 9: HH WITH AT LEAST ONE SCHOOL-AGED CHILD NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL REGULARLY WHILE SCHOOLS WERE OPEN DURING THE LAST ACADEMIC YEAR (2021-2022)



10. These questions were only asked to female respondents by female enumerators, meaning these findings are from a subset of 2,260 (42%) of the total 5,342 households.

- There were notable variations in terms of boys' and girls' attendance across some age groups for the 2021-2022 school year. For children between 3 and 5 years of age a similar percent of boys and girls (14%) reported attending preschool. However, for the 6-14 and 15-17 and 18-24 age groups, a higher percentage of girls reported attending school compared to boys; for those between 6 and 14 years of age, 63% of girls and 58% of boys attended school, for those between 15 and 17 years of age, the discrepancy is more pronounced with 34% of girls and 24% of boys attending school. Finally, for those between 18 and 24 years of age, the attendance gap decreases with 10% of girls and 8% of boys report attending school.
- For Syrian girls below 18 years of age, the most common reason for not attending school was the cost of transportation (40%) and the cost of educational material (33%). On the other hand, for boys the main reason for not attending school was due to work (31%) followed by cost of transportation (30%). Only 5% of girls reported not going to school due to work. In addition, around 7% of girls reported not attending school due to marriage with only 1% of boys reporting this barrier.

GRAPH 10: REASONS FOR NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL FOR SYRIAN BOYS AND GIRLS



FOOD SECURITY

- A higher proportion of Syrian female-headed households (75%) were food insecure compared to male-headed households (64%).

Coping strategies

- Three in five Lebanese, one in two migrants and PRL, and almost all Syrians reported they had to resort to at least one livelihoods-based coping strategies. There were few differences between MHH and FHH for all groups except for PRL, where 63% of PRL FHH reported using at least one livelihoods-based coping strategies compared to 46% of PRL MHH.
- In general, all populations households are relying on less expensive food as their main coping strategy though this strategy is particularly prevalent among Syrians. Migrant MHH (87%) reported relying on less expensive food more than FHH (33%). On the other hand, PRL FHH (83%) reported doing this more than PRL MHH (71%). Almost all Syrians (96%) are relying on less expensive food with no gender difference.
- 56% of MSNA-assessed populations reported reducing the portions of their meals at least once in the week prior to assessment, though PRL (63%) reported reducing portions more than the other populations. There were few differences between MHH and FHH among Lebanese and PRL, but migrant MHH (74%) reported reducing meal portions far more than migrant FHH (21%). This strategy was highest of all among Syrians: more than two-thirds (69%) reported reducing meal portions, with no gender difference.
- About one quarter (28%) of MSNA-assessed populations had borrowed food or relied on help from friends and family in the past week, with migrant and PRL households more often relying on this strategy than Lebanese. Lebanese, Syrian and PRL FHH were more often relying on this strategy than MHH.

TABLE 7: MAIN COPING STRATEGIES AMONG LEBANESE, MIGRANT AND PRL MHH AND FHH

Coping Strategy	Nationality	Female	Male	Total
Relying on less preferred and less expensive foods	Lebanese	82%	81%	81%
	Migrants	33%	87%	61%
	PRL	83%	71%	74%
	Total	64%	80%	76%
Reducing portion size of meals	Lebanese	59%	56%	57%
	Migrants	21%	74%	48%
	PRL	69%	61%	63%
	Total	46%	59%	56%
Borrowing food or relying on help from friends or relatives	Lebanese	29%	23%	24%
	Migrants	11%	52%	32%
	PRL	51%	48%	49%
	Total	24%	30%	28%

RCSI

- Syrians were most often in the high RCSI category, with little gender difference. Migrant MHH (31%) were more often relying on coping strategies overall than FHH (7%).

Food Consumption

- Overall, one in 10 MSNA-assessed households were in the poor food consumption category with PRL more often in this category than Lebanese and migrants. Migrant MHH (13%) had poor food consumption more often than migrant FHH (4%). Similarly, PRL MHH (28%) reported poorer food consumption than FHH (18%).

Household hunger (MSNA)

- Overall, 1% of MSNA-assessed populations were in a high or severe household hunger category with no difference between FHH and MHH.
- Nearly one quarter (22%) of MSNA-assessed households reported they had no food to eat due to lack of resources. Migrant MHH (42%) reported this more than migrant FHH (13%) and PRL MHH (62%) also reported this more than PRL FHH (47%).

Trouble meeting essential needs

- More than three quarters (77%) of the MSNA-assessed population had some form of trouble meeting essential needs, with MHH (81%) reporting this more than FHH (66%). Migrant MHH (80%) reported trouble meeting needs more than FHH (38%). On the other hand, PRL FHH (88%) reported trouble meeting their needs more than PRL MHH (77%). There was no difference between Lebanese MHH and FHH in the 82% of HH that struggled to meet their essential needs.
- Migrant MHH constituted a particularly vulnerable food insecure group. They reported high RCSI¹¹ scores, poor food consumption scores and were relying on less preferable and expensive food, reducing meal portions and borrowing from friends and relatives to eat at far higher rates than FHH.

11. World Food Program (WFP) uses the Coping Strategies Index (CSI) as a tool to measure household food security. The CSI identifies what strategies people use when they cannot access enough food. These strategies can range from borrowing food or money, to reducing the number of meals per day, to more severe measures like selling off assets or migration. The Reduced Coping Strategies Index (RCSI) is a simplified version of the CSI. It focuses on food-related coping strategies and excludes asset-related strategies.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION, COMMUNICATIONS AND NEEDS

Assistance received

- One in every two Syrian and PRL households, one in five Lebanese and one in ten migrant households had received assistance in the past 12 months. Lebanese and PRL FHH were more likely to have received assistance than respective MHH. Slightly more migrant MHH had received assistance than migrant FHH.
- There was no difference between Syrian FHH and MHH in having received assistance.
- Syrians and Lebanese are less satisfied with assistance, with MHH in both population groups reporting to be less satisfied than FHH.
- Lebanese and PRL were more satisfied with the assistance they had received, with no difference between MHH and FHH. However, Syrians and Lebanese were much less satisfied, with MHH in both population groups reporting to be less satisfied than FHH.
- 23% of MSNA-assessed populations were not satisfied with the behavior of aid workers in their area, with no difference between MHH and FHH. 7% of Syrians were not satisfied with the behavior of aid workers, also with no difference between MHH and FHH.

GRAPH 11: LEBANESE, MIGRANT, PRL AND SYRIAN MHH AND FHH THAT RECEIVED ASSISTANCE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS

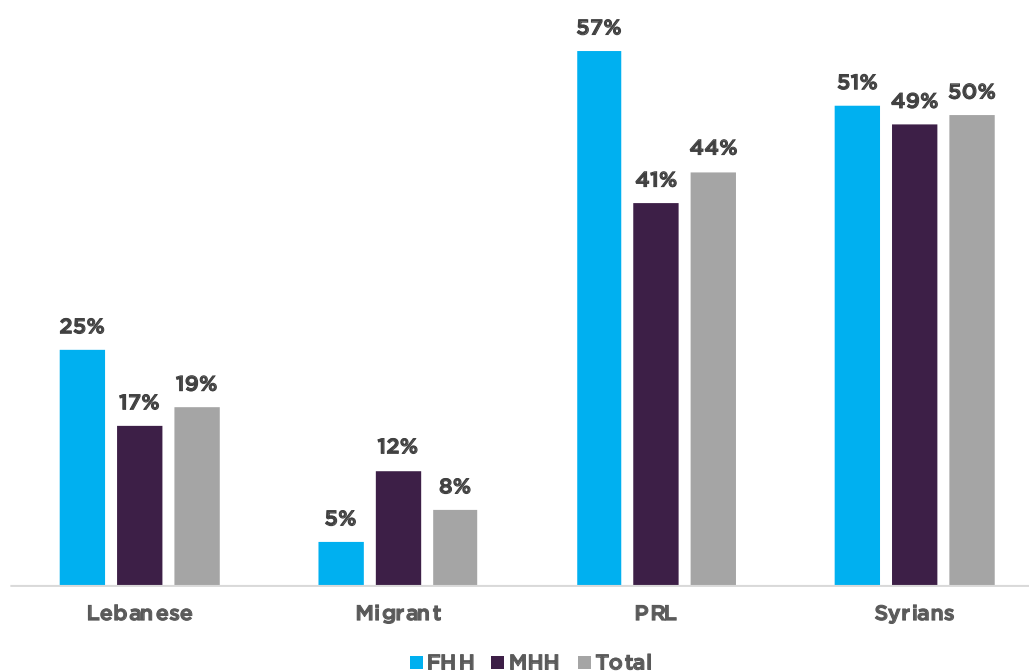


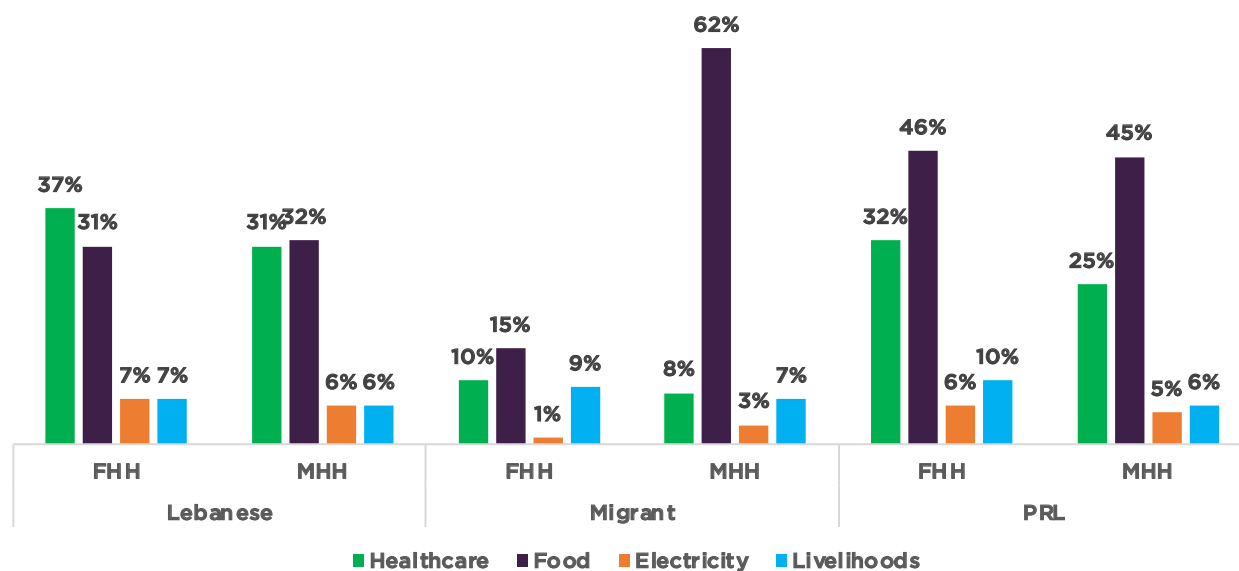
TABLE 8: HH NOT SATISFIED WITH ASSISTANCE RECEIVED

	Lebanese	Migrant	PRL	Syrians
FHH	12%	0%	6%	33%
MHH	12%	28%	9%	40%
Total	12%	21%	8%	39%

Priority needs

- The main priority needs were food, healthcare, electricity and work. This was consistent across all populations. However, healthcare was reported as a higher priority need for Lebanese, PRL and Syrian FHH.

GRAPH 12: FIRST PRIORITY NEED FOR LEBANESE, MIGRANT AND PRL FHH AND MHH



Communications

- There is a big lack of access to internet for Syrian FHH. 22% of Syrian FHH had no access to smartphones compared to 8% of MHH and 38% of FHH had no internet at home compared with 24% of MHH.
- Syrian female heads of household were also twice as likely to be illiterate than male heads of household. 41% of Syrian FHoH were illiterate in 2021 compared to 21% of MHoH.
- There was no gender difference for migrant, PRL and Lebanese in access to mobile phones.

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