Monitoring of the Effects of the Economic Deterioration on Refugee Households

WAVE III—October 2020
Syrian Population

Preliminary Results
Monitoring changes at the household level over time in key areas in the context of the deteriorating economic situation in Lebanon. The focus will be on the following areas:

- **Livelihoods**: Loss of jobs, salary cuts, job retention and new job opportunities
- **Economic vulnerability**: household debt
- **Living conditions**: rental costs, mobility, eviction and eviction threats
- **Access to health services**: demand and access to primary healthcare and hospitalization
- **Food and Livelihood Coping Strategies**: Rates of key negative food and non-food related coping strategies
- **COVID-19**: Access to hygiene items

- Inform UNHCR/WFP and LCRP partner advocacy in order to: (A) maintain or improve funding for affected refugees; an (B) advocate against the reallocation of funds away from refugee centred programming.
- Identify areas where households are most severely impacted by the economic crisis.
- This assessment is conducted on a quarterly basis and wave 3 covers July, August and September.
• A nationally representative sample was extracted from the UNHCR database in Lebanon using a simple random sampling approach.
• Two nationally representative samples were extracted: (1) Syrian refugees, and (2) Non-Syrian refugees.
• Data collected through the call center via Phone survey.
• To account for non-response rate, 1,000 Syrian and 1,000 non-Syrian cases were sampled.
• NB: Please note that while comparison is usually made to VARON/VASYR, methodologies completely differ and as such comparisons should be approached with caution and not interpreted to the dot.

RESULT:
• 60% response rate for Syrians.
• 588 interviews completed.
DEMOGRAPHICS
**Average household size**
(4.7 in UNHCR DB)

6.3
(Wave I: 6, Wave II: 6)
DEMOGRAPHICS

MAIN PROBLEMS FACED REPORTED BY FAMILIES

- Economic (cost, income, availability of basic items)
  - Increased prices: 51%
  - Not enough money to cover needs: 40%
  - Employment/loss of jobs: 36%
  - Not enough money to cover food needs: 31%
  - Unable to cover health costs: 22%
  - Lack of assistance: 17%
  - Increased prices for food items: 15%
  - Increased rent: 14%
  - Children out of school: 14%
  - Other: 13%
  - Bad shelter conditions: 11%
  - Shortage of medicine: 8%
  - Food unavailability: 8%
  - Not enough money to cover other non-food needs: 5%
  - Community violence or disputes: 4%
  - Restricted freedom of movement due to lack of legal residency: 2%
  - Increased prices for other non-food items: 2%
  - Lack of access to drinking water: 1%
  - Increased transportation costs: 1%
  - Physical Harassment: 1%
  - Shortage of fuel: 0%
  - Arrestand/or detentions: 0%

- Access to services (health, assistance, mobility)

- Protection environment (restrictions, tensions)

- Living environment (shelter)
SHELTER
SHELTER

SHELTER CATEGORIES

Wave I
- Residential: 69%
- Non-Residential: 7%
- Non-permanent: 24%

Wave II
- Residential: 68%
- Non-Residential: 9%
- Non-permanent: 23%

Wave III
- Residential: 70%
- Non-Residential: 7%
- Non-permanent: 23%
Average rent vs Amount paid (per month, LBP)

Occupancy type
- Rental
- Work for rent
- Hosted for free

- Wave I
  - Rent: 270,000
  - Paid: 252,000

- Wave II
  - Rent: 273,000
  - Paid: 287,000

- Wave III
  - Rent: 310,000
  - Paid: 309,000

SHELTER RENT
### SHELTER

#### CHANGES IN RENT

**21%**
Of HH reported change in rent
*(out of those renting)*

**Average increase in rent**
123,000 LBP
(Wave 2: 185,000 LBP)

**Average decrease in rent**
83,000 LBP
(Wave 2: 82,500 LBP)

### Change in rent direction
*(out of those renting)*

- **No change**
  - Wave I: 82%
  - Wave II: 87%
  - Wave III: 79%

- **Increased**
  - Wave I: 8%
  - Wave II: 9%
  - Wave III: 16%

- **Decreased**
  - Wave I: 4%
  - Wave II: 4%
  - Wave III: 5%
Planning to leave Lebanon: 5%

Changed accommodation in the past three months:
- Wave I (between Oct 2019 and Feb 2020): 6%
- Wave II (between March 2019 and May 2020): 13%
- Wave III (between June and Sept 2020): 11%

Main reasons for moving:
- Eviction due to inability to pay rent (Wave 2: 29%): 26%
- Rent is too expensive (Wave 2: 26%): 23%
- Return to country of origin: 18%
- Leave to third country: 82%
LIVELIHOODS & DEBT
LIVELIHOODS & DEBT

DEBT

Share of households in debt

- Wave I: 91%
- Wave II: 97%
- Wave III: 95%

Share of households with newly incurred debt

- Wave I: 83%
- Wave II: 92%
- Wave III: 91%

Increase in total debt (in LBP)

- Wave I: 1,066,610 LBP
- Wave II: 1,036,885 LBP
- Wave III: 1,317,798 LBP

Increase in total debt:
- Wave I: 1,860,669
- Wave II: 2,012,470
- Wave III: 2,329,129
LIVELIHOODS & DEBT

LIVELIHOODS

Households who have no working members (above 15)

- 46%
- 70%
- 44%

Persons above 15 on average per household

- 3
- 3
- 3

Children under 15 who are working

- Wave I: 18%
- Wave II: 11%
- Wave III: 11%

Members working on average among HH with working members

- Wave I: 1.3
- Wave II: 1.3
- Wave III: 1.2
**LIVELIHOODS & DEBT**

**LOSS/GAIN OF JOBS in the past three months**

- Reported at least one HH member *(above 15)* lost a job:
  - Wave I: 34%
  - Wave II: 51%
  - Wave III: 34%

- Reported at least one HH member *(above 15)* gain a job:
  - Wave I: 8%
  - Wave II: 8%
  - Wave III: 12%
COPING STRATEGIES

FOOD & LIVELIHOODS
**Coping Strategies**

**Food**

- **Relied on less expensive or less preferred food (Wave 3: 5.4 days per week)**
  - Wave I: 92%
  - Wave II: 93%
  - Wave III: 93%

- **Borrowed food or relied on help of friends/relatives (Wave 3: 1.4 days per week)**
  - Wave I: 42%
  - Wave II: 47%
  - Wave III: 42%

- **Reduced number of meals consumed per day (Wave 3: 4.3 days per week)**
  - Wave I: 74%
  - Wave II: 80%
  - Wave III: 81%

- **Reduced portion size of consumed meals (Wave 3: 4.5 days per week)**
  - Wave I: 67%
  - Wave II: 76%
  - Wave III: 80%

- **Restricted consumption of adults family members (Wave 3: 3.3 days per week)**
  - Wave I: 67%
  - Wave II: 52%
  - Wave III: 68%
COPING STRATEGIES

LIVELIHOOD

18% engaged children in income generating activities in the past three months

- **Reduced expenses on health related costs in the past month**: 72% (Wave I), 76% (Wave II), 62% (Wave III)
- **Reduced expenditure on legal documentation in the past month**: 45% (Wave I), 26% (Wave II), 44% (Wave III)
- **Sold asset in the past month**: 39% (Wave I), 35% (Wave II), 43% (Wave III)
- **Sold productive assets in the past month**: 5% (Wave I), 7% (Wave II)
- **Withdrew children from school in the past three months**: 23% (Wave I), 19% (Wave II)
- **Engaged children in income generating activities in the past three months**: 11% (Wave I), 11% (Wave II), 18% (Wave III)
- **Bought food on credit or debt in the past month**: 90% (Wave I), 88% (Wave II)
- **Household member left Lebanon in the past three months**: 2% (Wave I), 2% (Wave II), 2% (Wave III)
- **Marriage of under 18 in the past three months**: 1% (Wave I), 1% (Wave II), 2% (Wave III)
HEALTH
**Primary Health Care**

- % HH Requiring Primary health care:
  - Wave 1: 74%
  - Wave 2: 61%
  - Wave 3: 70%

- % Able to Access (from those requiring):
  - Wave 1: 46%
  - Wave 2: 49%
  - Wave 3: 43%

**Secondary Health Care**

- % HH Requiring Secondary health care:
  - Wave 1: 32%
  - Wave 2: 21%
  - Wave 3: 32%

- % Able to Access (from those requiring):
  - Wave 1: 54%
  - Wave 2: 55%
  - Wave 3: 51%
HEALTH

REASONS FOR NO ACCESS

Primary Health Care
- Cost of drugs/treatments/test: 72% (Wave I), 68% (Wave II), 69% (Wave III)
- Doctor fees: 22% (Wave I), 25% (Wave II), 25% (Wave III)
- Other: 6% (Wave I), 7% (Wave II), 6% (Wave III)

Secondary Health Care
- Cost of treatment: 76% (Wave I), 86% (Wave II), 83% (Wave III)
- Could not secure deposit: 12% (Wave I), 6% (Wave II), 6% (Wave III)
- Other: 12% (Wave I), 6% (Wave II), 11% (Wave III)
COVID-19

45% Reported that their family has enough gloves and/or masks

19% Received a hygiene kit from a charity or organization

90% Found the contents to be relevant to their needs