Monitoring of the Effects of the Economic Deterioration on Refugee Households

WAVE III-October 2020
Syrian Population

Preliminary Results







OBJECTIVES

- 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.

SUMMARY OF THE METHODOLOGY

- 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.

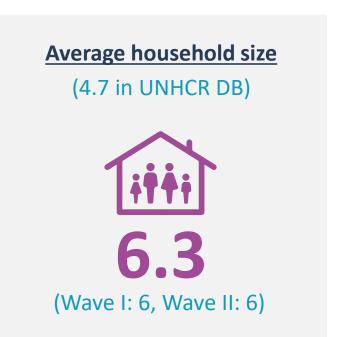
RESULT:

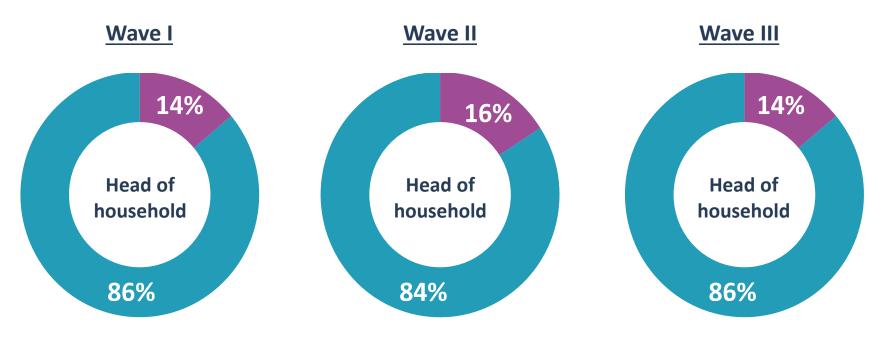
- 60% response rate for Syrians.
- 588 interviews completed.

DEMOGRAPHICS

DEMOGRAPHICS

HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

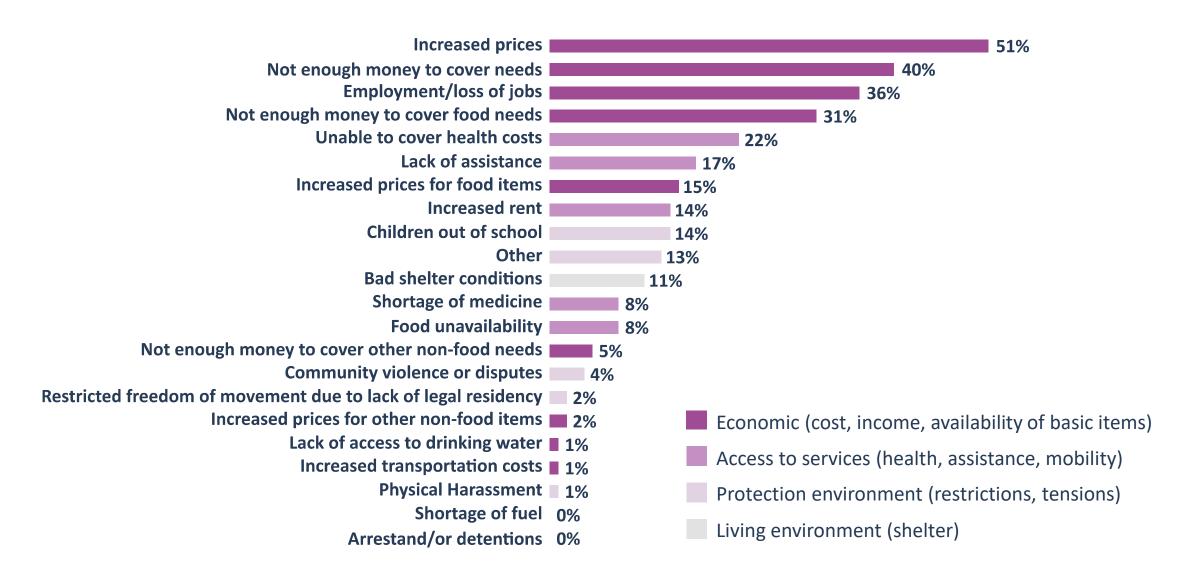






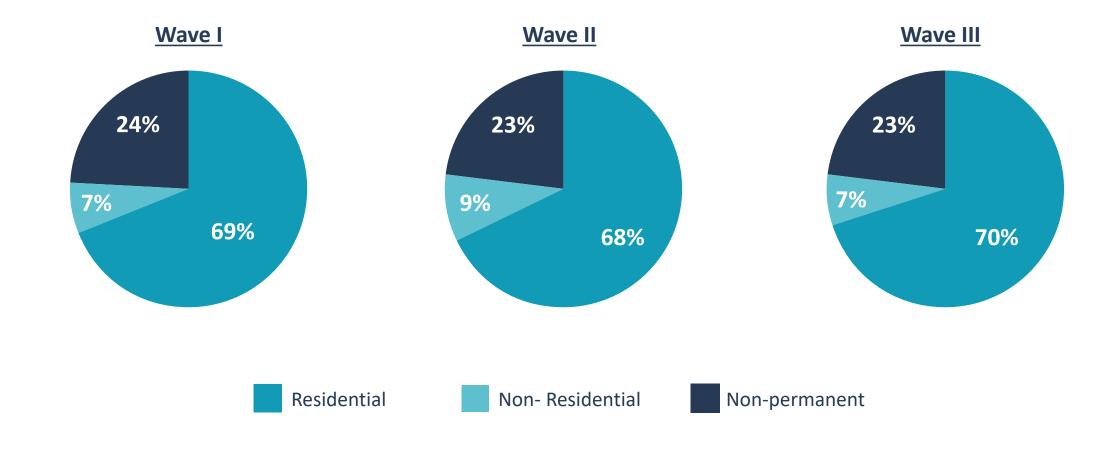
DEMOGRAPHICS

MAIN PROBLEMS FACED REPORTED BY FAMILIES

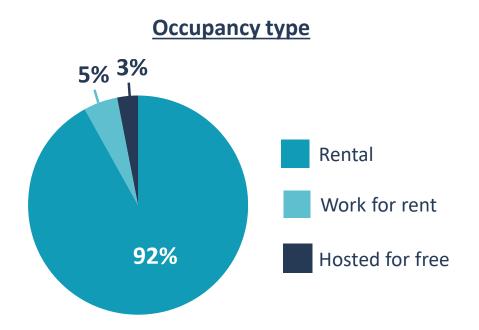


SHELTER

SHELTER CATEGORIES



SHELTER RENT



Average rent vs Amount paid (per month, LBP)



Wave II

Wave III

SHELTER

CHANGES IN RENT

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



Average increase in rent

123,000 LBP 83,000 LBP

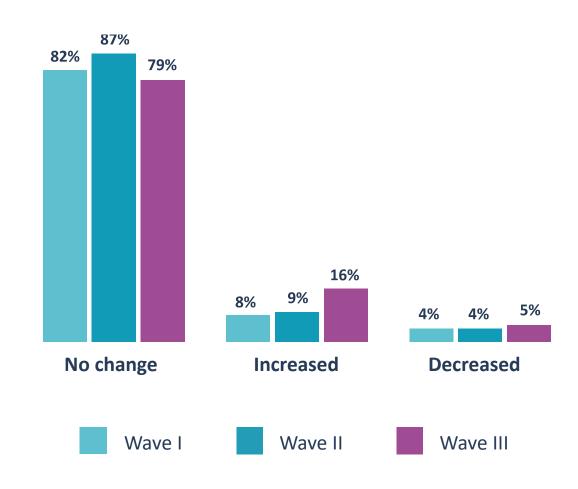
(Wave 2: 185,000LBP)



Average decrease in rent

(Wave 2: 82,500LBP)

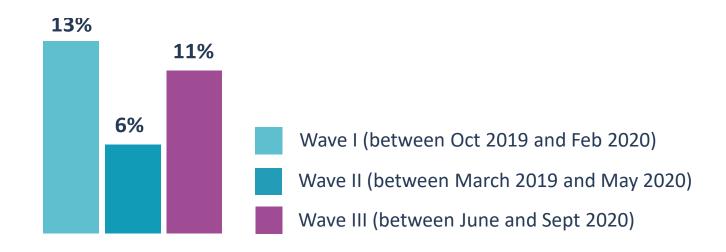
Change in rent direction (out of those renting)



SHELTER

MOBILITY

Changed accommodation in the past three months



Main reasons for moving

26%

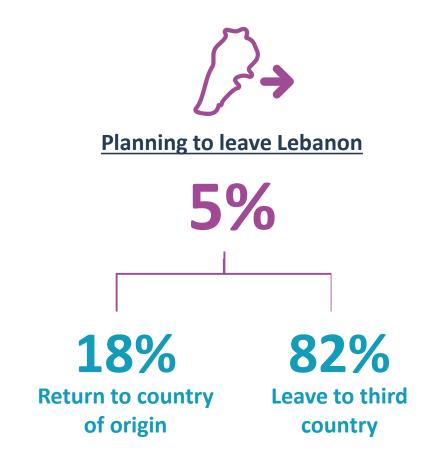
Eviction due to inability to pay rent

(Wave 2: 29%)

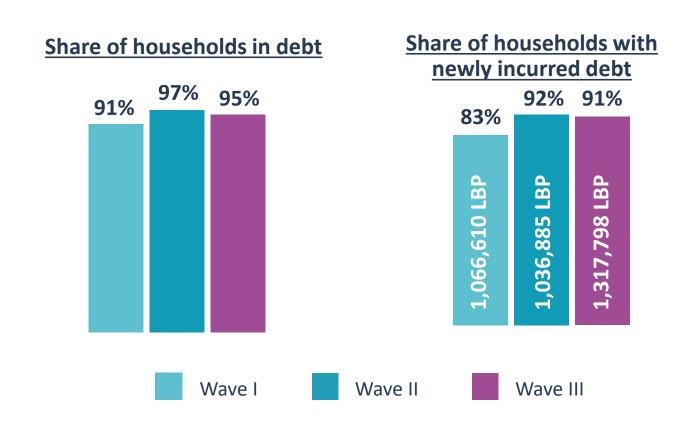
23%

Rent is too expensive

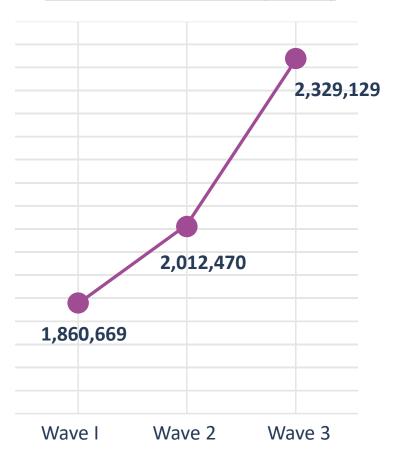
(Wave 2: 26%)



DEBT

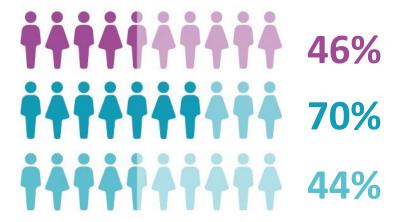


Increase in total debt (in LBP)



LIVELIHOODS

Households who have no working members (above 15)



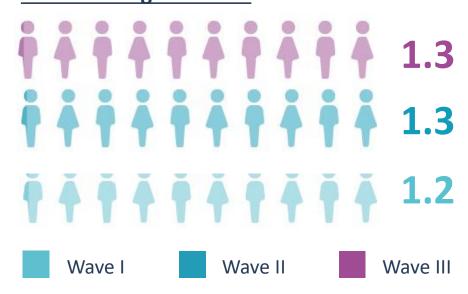
Persons above 15 on average per household



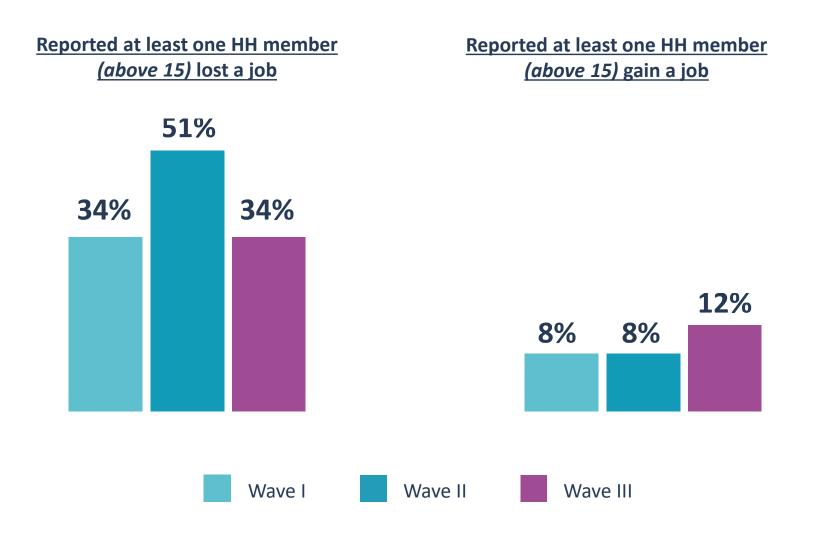
Children under 15 who are working



Members working on average among HH with working members



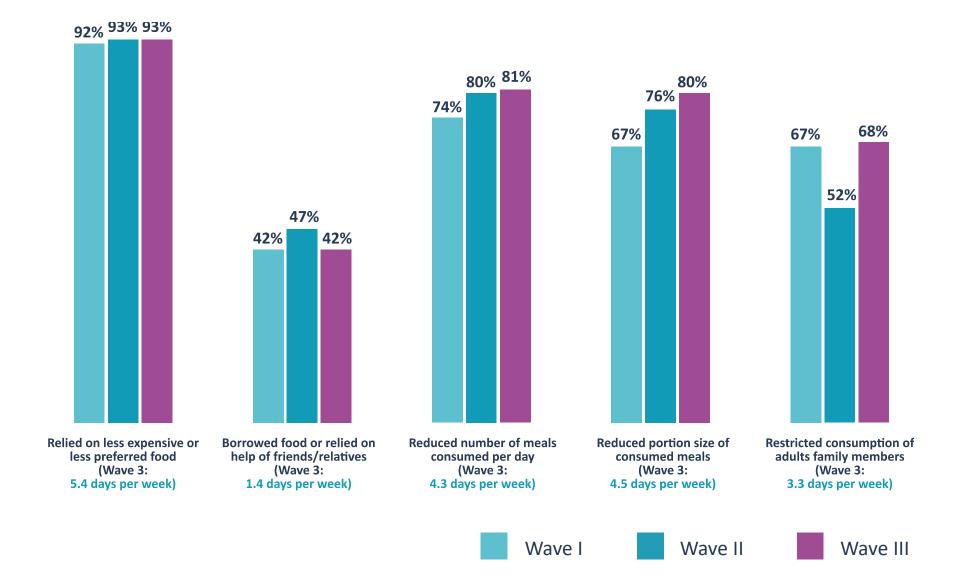
LOSS/GAIN OF JOBS in the past three months



COPING STRATEGIES FOOD & LIVELIHOODS

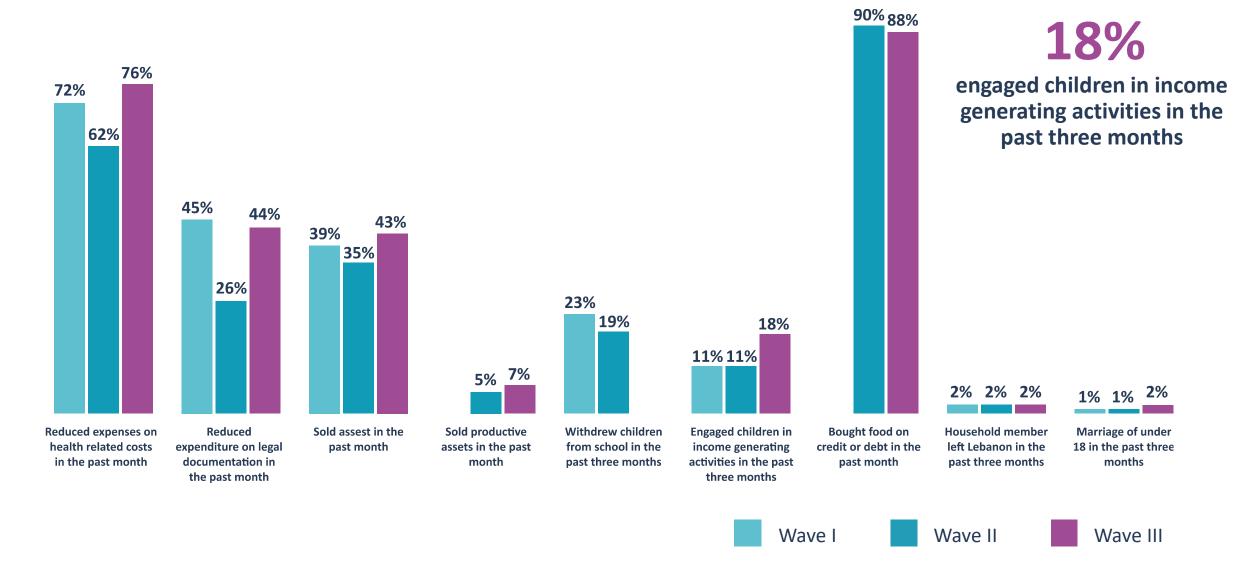
COPING STRATEGIES

F O O D



COPING STRATEGIES

LIVELIHOOD

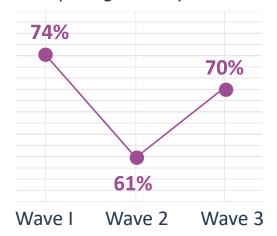


HEALTH

HEALTH

Primary Heath Care

% HH Requiring Primary health care



% Able to Access (from those requiring)

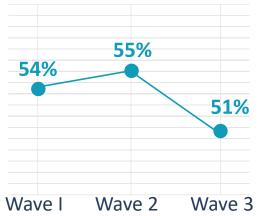


Secondary Heath Care

% HH Requiring Secondary health care



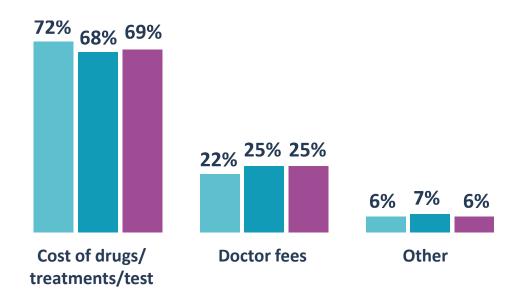
% Able to Access (from those requiring)



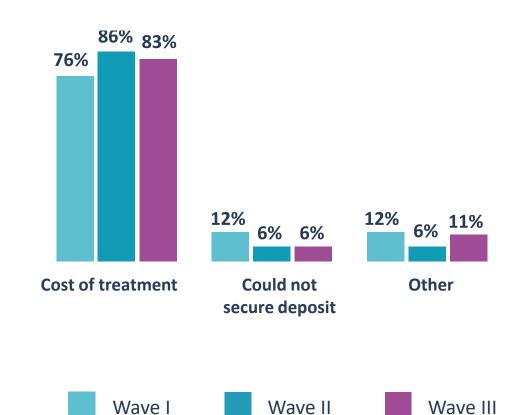
HEALTH

REASONS FOR NO ACCESS

Primary Health Care



Secondary Health Care



COVID-19

COVID-19



Reported that their family has enough gloves and/or masks

Received a hygiene kit from a charity or organization

90%

Found the contents to be relevant to their needs