

JURD EL QAYTEH

| Monograph 2022



JURD EL QAYTEH MONOGRAPH

Issued by: Dr. Amal IAALY
and Patrick Daou

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Key Findings

Total Population

53,419 residents

Total Number of Residents
by Age Group

5,383 Toddlers

12,748 Children

10,893 Youth

22,278 Adults

2,141 Elderly

Total Number of Residents
by Gender

26,944 Man

26,499 Woman

WASH

Domestic Water

23.85 percent of Lebanese households had no water facility whatsoever.

20.85 percent of Syrian households had no water facility whatsoever.

Wastewater

6.25 percent of Lebanese households had no access to any type of wastewater network.

4.14 percent of Syrian households had no access to any type of wastewater network.

Education

4.29 percent of the Lebanese residents did not go yet to school.

18.73 percent of the Syrian residents did not go to school yet.

39.50 percent of the Lebanese residents were studying.

28.06 percent of the Syrian residents did not go to school yet were studying.

8.22 percent of Lebanese residents never went to school

5.63 percent of Syrian residents never went to school

Households

11,525 Total Number of Households.

Housing Tenancy

96.41 percent of Lebanese households were owned by the occupant families. 0.88 percent of Syrian households were owned by the occupant families.

Housing Condition

30.60 percent of Lebanese households were in bad, damaged, and very damaged conditions. 27.85 percent of Syrian households were in bad, damaged, and very damaged conditions.

Electricity

22.01 percent of Lebanese Households are not connected to the electrical grid.

16.99 percent of Syrian Households are not connected to the electrical grid.

8.05 percent of Lebanese households had no source of electricity.

1.53 percent of Syrian households had no source of electricity.

Livelihood & Income

Working-age Population

Youth

The Employment-to-Population Ratio in Lebanese Youth was 9.33 percent.

0.87 percent of Lebanese youth labour were women, while 8.46 percent were youth men.

The Employment-to-Population Ratio of Syrian Youth was 19.64 percent.

0.89 percent of youth labour were women, while 18.75 percent were youth men.

Adults

The Employment-to-Population Ratio in Lebanese Adults was 31.03 percent.

3.79 percent of Lebanese adult labour were women, while 27.24 percent were adult men.

The Employment-to-Population Ratio in Syrian Adults was 27.45 percent.

3.04 percent of adult labour were women, while 24.42 percent were adult men.

Child Labour

0.03 percent of Lebanese children were working.

0.16 percent of Syrian children were working.

Unemployment Rate

75.63 percent of Lebanese in the working age group are unemployed.

75.23 percent of Syrians in the working age group are unemployed.

Youth Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET)

8.93 percent of Lebanese youth are Not in Education, Employment or Training.

18.97 percent of Syrian youth are Not in Education, Employment or Training.

Income

35.50 percent of Lebanese individuals in the working age group had a total income of less than 600,000 LL.

45.35 percent of Syrian individuals in the working age group had a total income of less than 600,000 LL.

The gender gap in income between men and women in the working population aged +15 was very high.

Household Living Status

46.96 percent of Lebanese households reported an insufficient income for their living status

54.68 percent of Syrian households reported an insufficient income for their living status.

Assistance Provision

4.91 percent of Lebanese households received additional provisions.

34.18 percent of Syrian households received additional provisions

Agriculture

32.48 percent of Lebanese residents had agricultural land.

Animal Husbandry

12.65 percent of Lebanese households practised animal husbandry.

71.66 percent of animal husbandry was chicken.

Health

23.85 percent of the Lebanese residents were suffering from diseases and illnesses.

33.27 percent of the Syrian residents were suffering from diseases and illnesses.

Blood Type

39.23 percent of the total Lebanese residents did not know their blood type.

62.94 percent of Syrian residents did not know their blood type.

Provision of Health Services

39.19 percent of the Lebanese residents were covered by one type of health insurance.

Specific Needs

2.34 percent of Lebanese residents have disabilities.

11.69 percent of Syrian residents have disabilities.

Recommendations

From the key findings, it was clear that both Lebanese and Syrian residents within the UoM of Jurd el Qayteh have comparable conditions (bad/damaged households, wastewater, reliance on EDL for electricity, and employment). Hence, the recommendations proposed hereafter intend to serve both communities equally in an attempt to improve their living conditions.

- Focus on Women's Labour. Women's employment rate is very low while their educational level is similar to that of men. Hence, there is a very big opportunity to capitalize on these numbers to create employment opportunities for women that can promote local economic development.
- Focus on Agro-food production since almost one-third of households own agricultural lands. Agro-food can create an additional source of income for families and create job opportunities for women and promote local economic development.
- Focus on poultry farms and poultry production as 71.66 percent of animal husbandry was chicken. Supporting this specific farm through

a comprehensive workflow from breeding, to the production of food, and distribution. This can generate income and employment opportunities for both men and women.

- Focus on the health sector, especially on running blood test campaigns as the majority of residents do not know their blood type. With the Cholera spreading this can be valuable information.
- Collaborate with INGO working on health issues to use the health information to limit the spread of cholera.
- Identify the households with no source of domestic water and not connected to any wastewater network or tank. These households are at high risk of cholera spread.
- Collaborate with INGO for funding Solar Farms as many households have no electricity. The GIS maps available at the UoM with the data collected can lead to an accurate site suitability analysis for a Solar Farm within the UoM of Jurd el Qayteh.



INTRODUCTION

Background

This report was made in collaboration between the GIS Center at the Faculty of Engineering at the University of Balamand and SALAR International covering fourteen villages out of seventeen villages within the Union of Municipalities of Jurd el Qayteh in the Akkar Governorate in Lebanon. The data collection has been implemented by SALAR International, a part of the Swedish Association of Local Authorities and Regions, in partnership with the University of Balamand, and in cooperation with the Union of Municipalities of Jurd El-Qayteh, funded by Sweden through the Swedish Regional Strategy for the Syria Crisis as a part of the Resilience in Local Governance (RESLOG) project.

Statistics presented in this report are drawn from the findings of the Jurd el Qayteh Households Survey (JQHS) that was carried out between August 2021 and January 2022. The -2021 2022 JQHS covered all the population living in residential and non-residential units, such as construction and agriculture sites, shops, stores, factories, unfinished buildings, army barracks, refugee camps, adjacent gatherings, and informal settlements.

With an unprecedented complete census with a size of 11,525 households with a relatively high response rate of 96.73 percent.

Area Profile

The Union of Municipalities (UoM) of Jurd el Qayteh is located in Akkar Governorate in the Northern part of Lebanon. The approximate distance from Beirut is 118 Km, and 40 Km from Tripoli. The UoM consists of 17 villages - 15 villages forming 13 municipalities, and 2 villages without municipalities with an approximate area of 150 Km² (Refer to Annex 1, Table 1). The largest village in the UoM of Jurd el Qayteh is Michmich and the smallest village is Beit Ayoub. Table 1 shows the Area of each village within the UoM.

The mean sea level elevation of the UoM of Jurd el Qayteh is between 170 m and 2,220 m.



Figure 1: Union of Municipalities of Jurd el Qayteh

The wooded land constitutes most of the land cover in the UoM of Jurd el Qayteh accounting for almost 53.49 percent of its area. While 36.35 percent of its total land is agricultural territory. The human settlement area constitutes only 4.30 percent of the total area of the UoM of Jurd el Qayteh. Figure 2 gives details about the land use and land cover in the UoM of Jurd el Qayteh (Refer to Annex 1, Table 2).

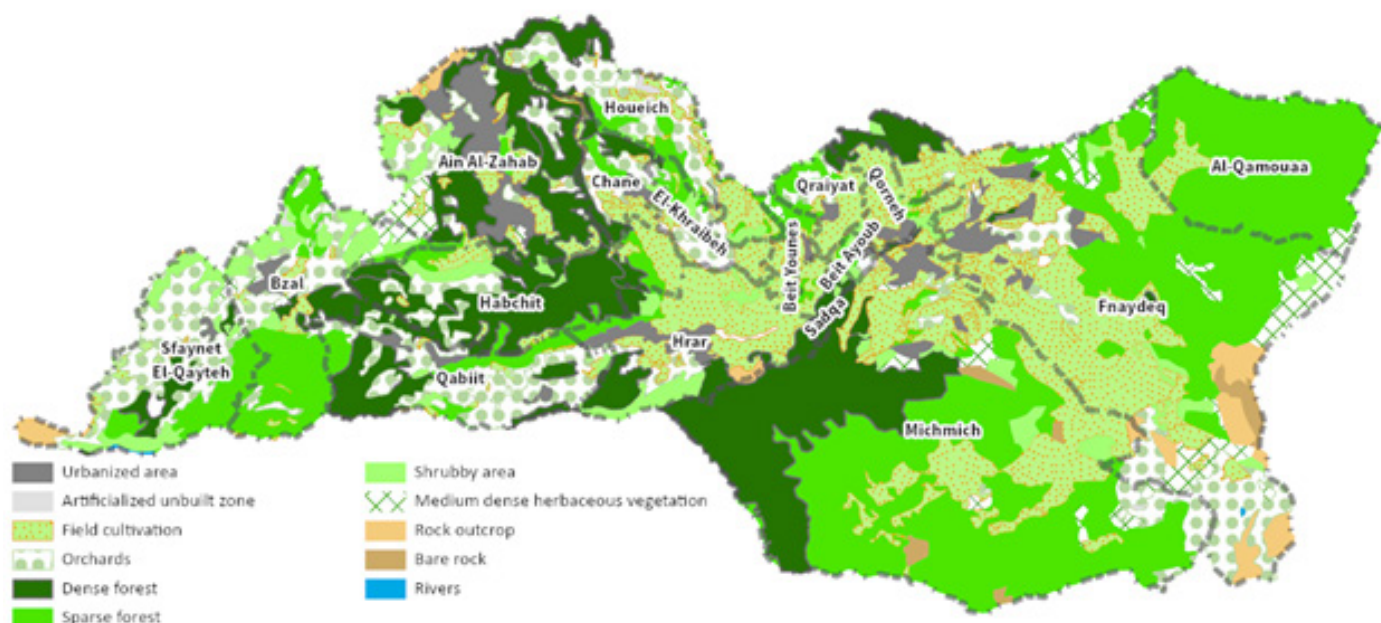


Figure 2: Land Use / Land Cover (Levels 2 & 1)

Purpose

Through 113 questions organized into 4 modules, the JQHS questionnaire gathered extensive data that were used in the production of a broad array of indicators and analyses regarding:

- The demographic and social characteristics of households and the individuals living in them, including information on education, health, social security, and others.
- The characteristics of the household and the conditions of the dwellings and the available amenities.
- The labour force situation and the economic activity of all active individuals in the household.

METHODOLOGY

Between August 2021 and January 2022, data collection teams visited 11,525 households, covering twelve municipalities in the UoM of Jurd el Qayteh in Akkar Governate in Lebanon.

The household questionnaire was designed based on existing household questionnaires and modified based on the input of the Head of the Union and the mayors. The analysis plan was developed following the sectors' guidance and global indicators.

Questionnaire

The JQHS consisted of 113 questions that collected data at the household level and individual level. Questions included those on household characteristics, infrastructure, livelihood, agriculture, animal husbandry, demographic, education, health, and employment, as well as questions relating to women, children, and people with disabilities.

The JQHS questionnaire is a household survey administered by either the head of the household or any other adult household member.

The survey was developed using ArcGIS Survey123 from ESRI. The enumerators used their phones to access the survey and send the response in real-time.

Training and Field Work

Enumerator training was carried out in each municipality. The training covered the use of the ArcGIS Survey123 collection tool, the questionnaire, the ethical considerations, the behaviour of the enumerators, and the mitigation of problems. The training was administered by the GIS Center at the University of Balamand staff including field test days. Data was collected through face-to-face interviews at households and entered on smartphones by the enumerators during the interviews using the ArcGIS Survey123 application.

Data Collection

Two hundred and four (204) enumerators both Lebanese and Syrians participated in the collection of the data within the UoM of Jurd el Qayteh. 72.06 percent of the enumerators were women while 27.94 percent were Men (Refer to Annex 1, Table 3 for the gender and nationality distribution of enumerators per municipality).

Data Quality Assurance/ Control

The following steps were taken to monitor the quality of collected data:

1. The GIS coordinator at the GIS Center at the University of Balamand and the Field Coordinator from SALAR International conducted frequent spot checks on each of the data collection teams.
2. An automation process through FME was designed to detect errors in the collected surveys. The list of errors was directly shared with field supervisors for correction.
3. Field supervisors conducted follow-up visits for a randomly selected 5 percent of the weekly target number of households each week to verify a few questions from the interview and get feedback on the enumerators' performance.
4. At the end of each week, a data collection summary report was shared with SALAR International to check on the progress of data collection.
5. A WhatsApp group was created among the enumerators and general feedback was shared on weekly basis.
6. The mayors and the municipality employees were involved in the final validation of the collected data. Errors detected were sent to field coordinators to correct them immediately.

Limitations

As with any survey, limitations are expected; several main limitations are discussed here:

1. The survey is primarily based on self-reported data which may be biased or untrue. To minimize the impact of this bias, enumerators were trained on providing comprehensive informed consent to reassure confidentiality, purpose, risks, and benefits.
2. The survey is a household survey, and the interview is usually conducted with the head of the household or any other adult household member. As such, there are no individual interviews carried out with each family member and obtaining accurate information on particular topics is a challenge.
3. The survey only captured information on households according to their geographical area of residence. Hence, locals living outside the geographical boundaries of a village are not included in the statistics related to that village.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population Profile

The survey results show that in 2022-2021, the UoM of Jurd el Qayteh hosted around 53,419 residents: 51,152 Lebanese, 2,257 Syrians, and 10 Palestinians.

Population Distribution Per Village

Fnaydeq has the highest number of residents constituting around 29.0 percent of the total residents in 2021 within the UoM of Jurd el Qayteh. Ain Al-Zahab hosts 19.5 percent of the total residents, and Michmich 14.3 percent. Qraiyyat has the lowest percentage of residents accounting for 0.6 percent . 32.83 percent of the Syrian refugees reside in Michmich, 25.39 percent reside in Fnaydeq, and Hrar hosts 23.6 percent of the Syrian.

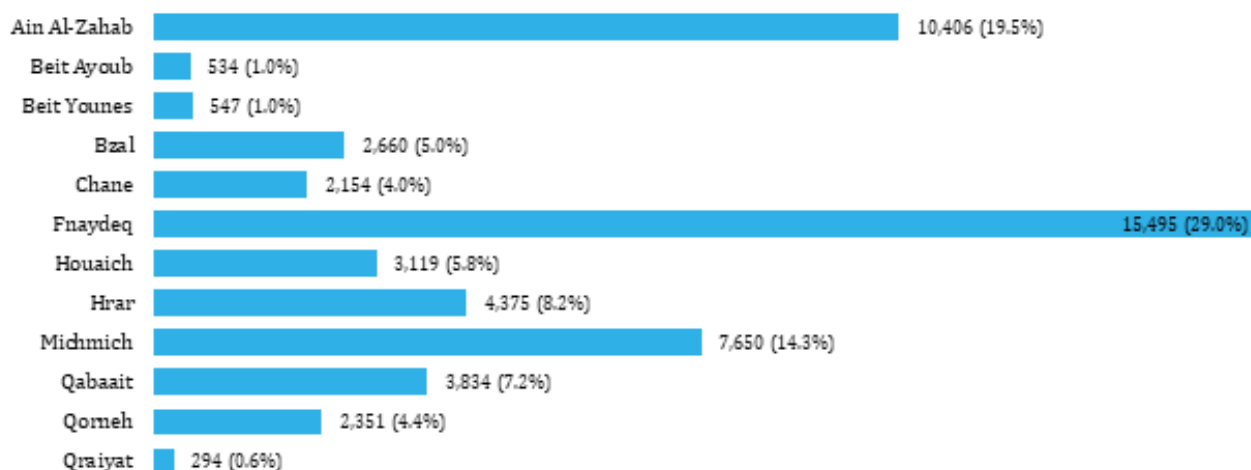


Figure 3: Population Distribution Per Village

Population Distribution Per Gender

Lebanese

49.59 percent of the Lebanese residents in 2021 in the UoM of Jurd el Qayteh were women and 50.41 percent were men. The Survey results showed that the total number of men and women was roughly equal, though men hold a slight lead with 102 men for 100 women. More precisely, out of 1,000 people, 504 were men (50.41 percent) and 496 were women (49.6 percent).

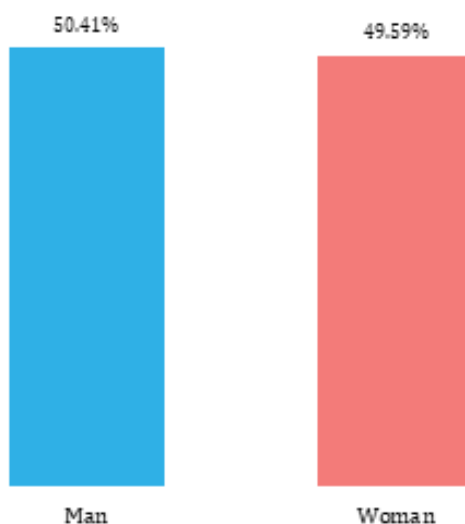


Figure 4: Population Distribution per Gender (Lebanese)

Syrian

49.45 percent of the Syrian residents in 2021 in the UoM of Jurd el Qayteh were women and 50.55 percent were men.

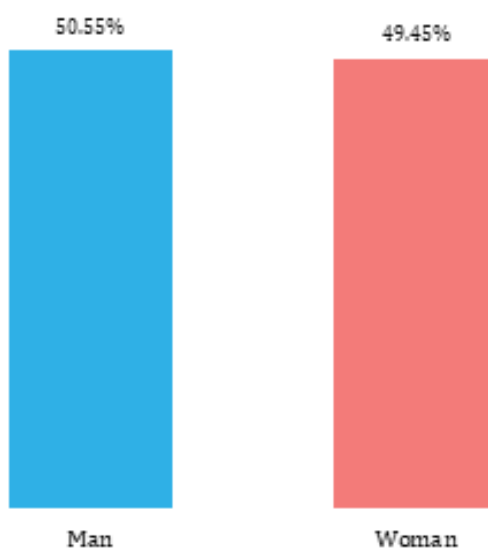


Figure 5: Population Distribution per Gender (Syrian)

Population Distribution Per Age

Lebanese

34.17 percent of the Lebanese residents in UoM Jurd el Qayteh were found in the age groups between 30 to 69 years. whereas those aged between 20 and 29 years old represented 19.25 percent. The younger residents less than 19 years old represented 43.86 percent. The remaining 2.72 percent were older residents (+70 years old). Hence, the age working group was almost equal to the age dependency group. The average dependency ratio was 1, indicating an almost equal split between dependents and non-dependents within the household.

The women-to-men ratio for each age group was calculated. It was shown that the ratios are similar to that of the Union except for the age group +100.

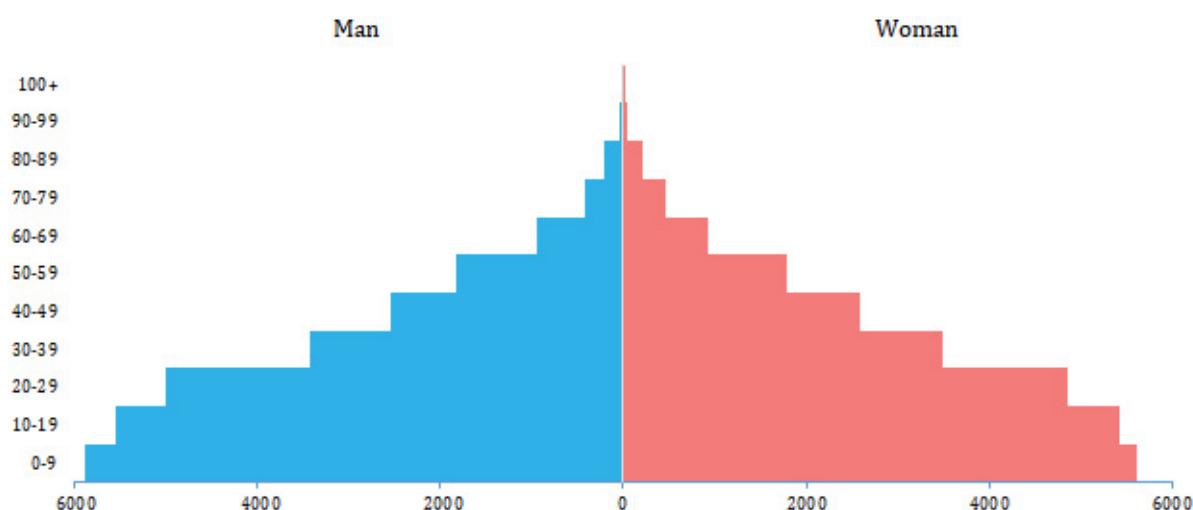


Figure 6: Population Distribution per Age (Lebanese)

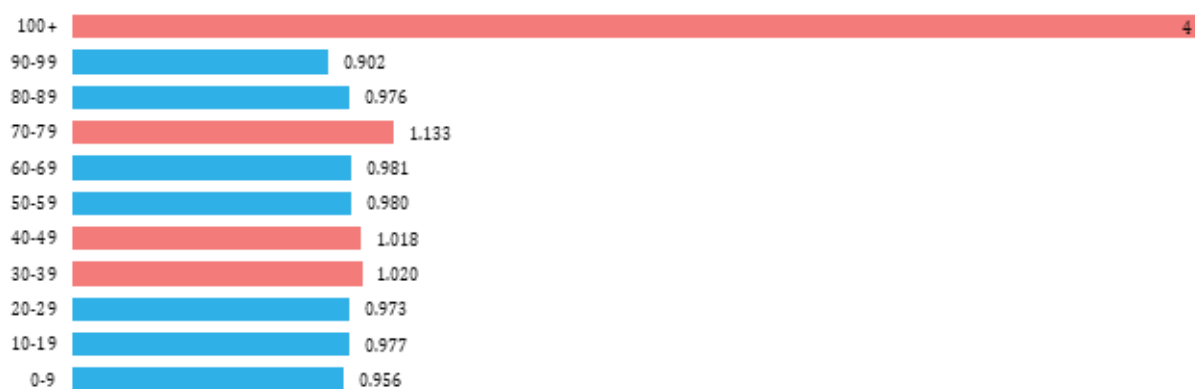


Figure 7: Lebanese Woman:Man Ratio

Syrian

On the other hand, 28.98 percent of the Syrian residents in UoM Jurd el Qayteh were found in the age groups between 30 to 69 years. whereas those aged between 20 and 29 years old represented 15.41 percent. The younger residents less than 19 years old represented 54.39 percent.

The remaining 1.22 percent were older residents (+70 years old). Hence, the younger dependency group was dominant among the Syrian resident indicating a greater number of dependents on non-dependents within the household.

From the graph, it was shown that the women-to-men ratio was varying among different age groups. For example, the number of women in the age group 39-30 ,29-20, and 49-40 is higher than men. On the other hand, in the age group 19-10, the number of men is higher than that of women.

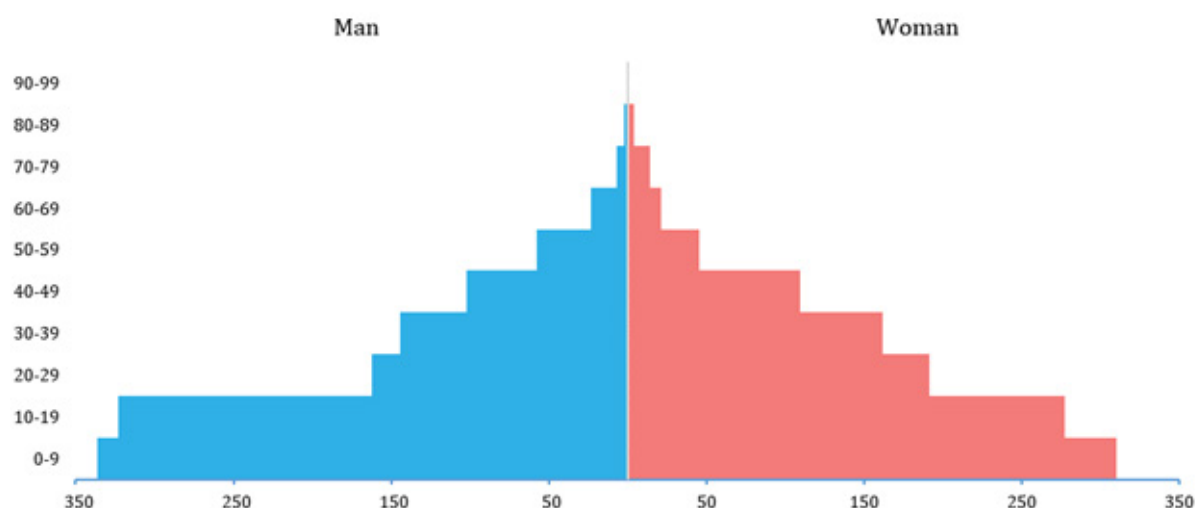


Figure 8: Population Distribution per Age (Syrian)

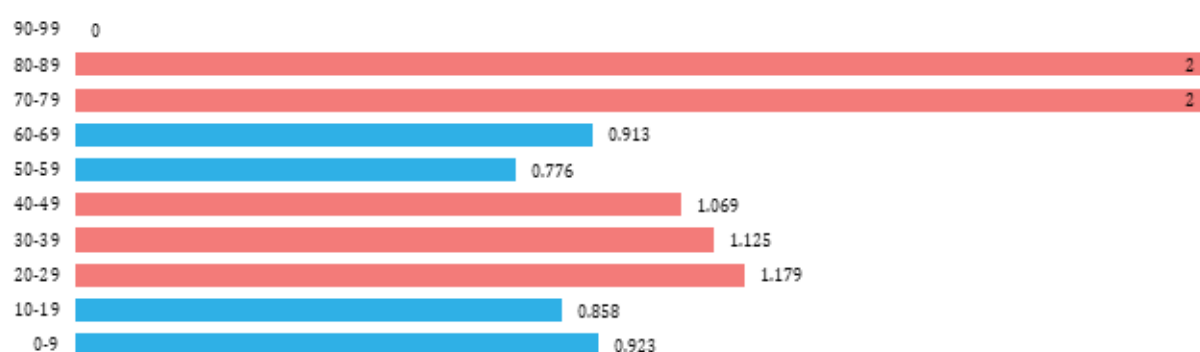


Figure 9: Syrian Woman:Man Ratio

Population Distribution by Marital Status

Lebanese

57.77 percent of all residents aged +15 in the UoM of Jurd el Qayteh declared that they were “married”, whereas 38.27 percent stated that they were “never married”. The proportion of married women (58.58 percent) was slightly higher than for men (56.96 percent), and the share of never-married women (34.71 percent) was lower than for men (41.82 percent). Interestingly, the share of women who stated they were either widowed, divorced, or separated (6.71 percent) was nearly five times higher than that of men (1.22 percent).

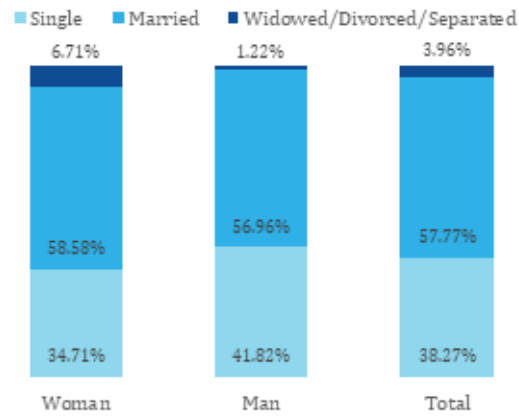


Figure 10: Population Distribution by Marital Status (Lebanese)

Syrian

64.11 percent of all Syrian residents aged +15 in UoM Jurd el Qayteh declared that they were “married” in 2021, whereas 29.52 percent stated that they were “never married”. The proportion of married women (33.44 percent) was slightly higher than for men (30.67 percent), and the share of never-married women (11.58 percent) was lower than for men (17.94 percent). Interestingly, the share of women who stated they were either widowed, divorced, or separated (6.06 percent) was nearly twenty times higher than that of men (0.31 percent).

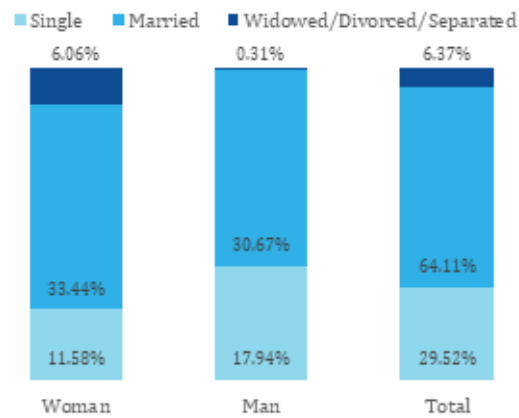


Figure 11: Population Distribution by Marital Status (Syrian)

HOUSEHOLDS

Housing Profile

The survey results show that in 2021, the UoM of Jurd el Qayteh has around 11,525 households. 28.18 percent of Households in Jurd el Qayteh were in Fnaydeq, 18.28 percent in Ain Al-Zahab, and 0.82 percent in Qraiyyat. The highest number of Syrian households were in Michmich, followed by Hrar and Fnaydeq.

Housing Occupancy

Lebanese

At the union level, 96.05 percent of Lebanese households consisted of 1 family, 3.59 percent of 2 families, 0.33 percent of 3 families, and 0.03 percent of 4 families. The highest percentage of households with one family was found in Fnaydeq (28.45 percent) while the lowest was in Qraiya (0.88 percent). As for two families per household, the highest percentage was found in Ain Al-Zahab (1.30 percent) while the lowest was in Qraiya (0.01 percent). Ain Al-Zahab also had the highest percentage (0.12 percent) of three families within one household. As for four families residing in one household, Michmich had the highest percentage of 0.02 percent.



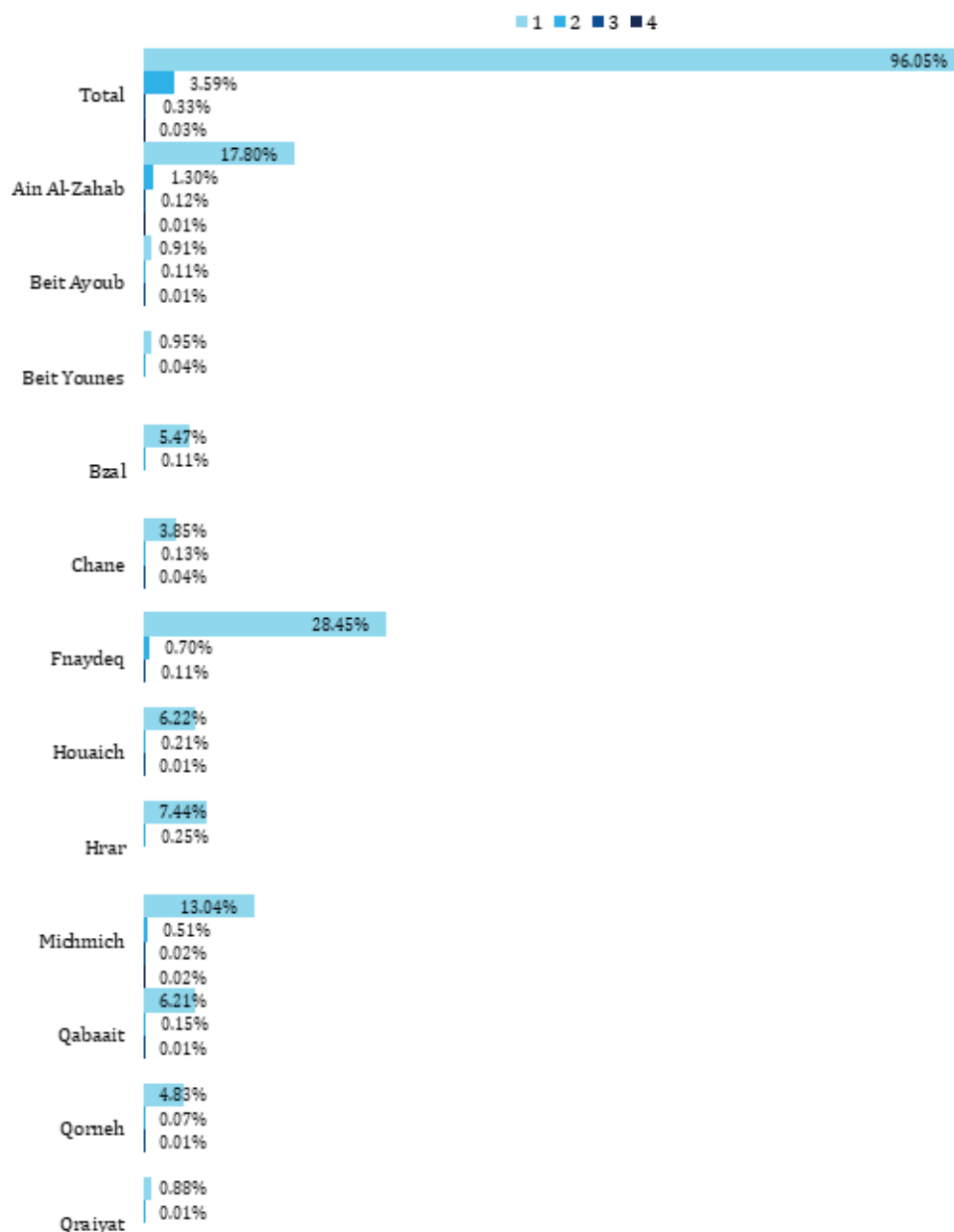


Figure 12: Lebanese Housing Occupancy (UOM Level)

At the municipal level, 10.91 percent of the households in Beit Ayoub contained 2 families per household which were the highest at the municipal level. Qraiyat had the lowest percentage as 1.05 percent of its households contained two families. The highest percentage of 3 families per household at the municipal level was found in Chane (0.93 percent), while the lowest was in Ain Al Zahab (0.05 percent) (Refer to Annex I, Table 4).

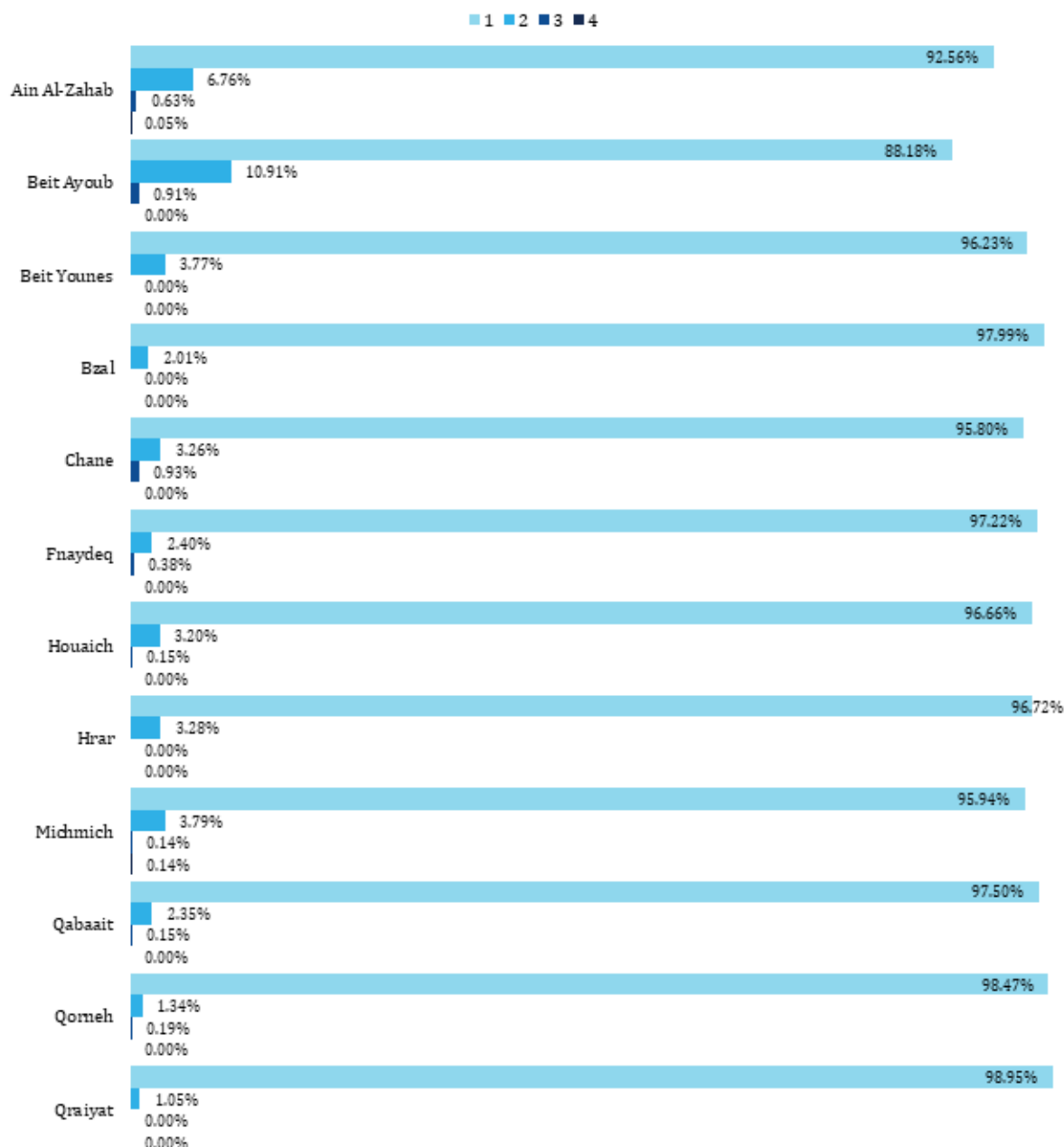


Figure 13: Lebanese Housing Occupancy (Municipal Level)

Syrian

At the Union level, 91.29 percent of Syrian households in the UoM of Jurd el Qayteh in 2021 consisted of 1 family, 7.19 percent of 2 families, and 1.53 percent of 3 families. The highest percentage of Syrian households with one family was found in Michmich (35.95 percent) while the lowest was in Houaich (0.22 percent). As for two families per household, the highest percentage was found in Fnaydeq (2.18 percent). Fnaydeq had the highest percentage (1.09 percent) of three families within one household.

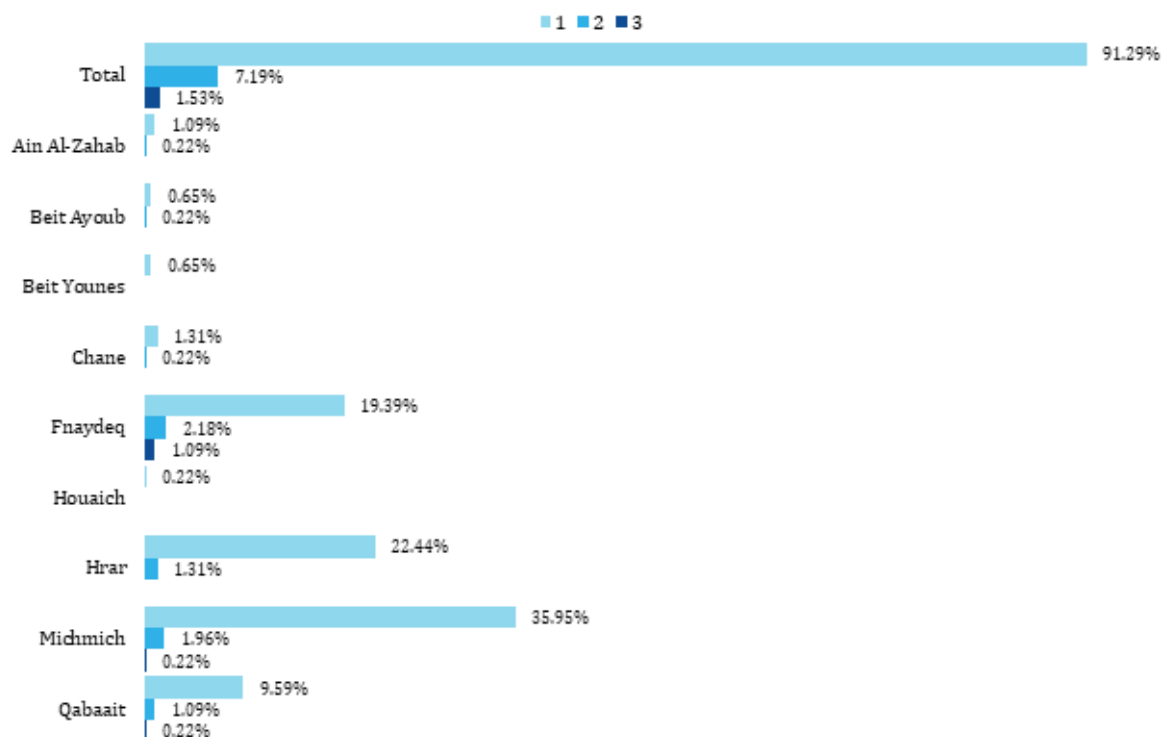


Figure 14: Syrian Housing Occupancy (UOM Level)

At the municipal level, 25 percent of the Syrian household in Beit Ayoub contained two families, followed by 16.67 percent in Ain Al-Zahab and 14.29 percent in Chane. The highest percentage of Syrian households containing 3 families per household per municipality was found in Fnaydeq (4.81 percent) followed by Qabaaait (2 percent) and Michmich (0.57 percent) (Refer to Annex I, Table 5).

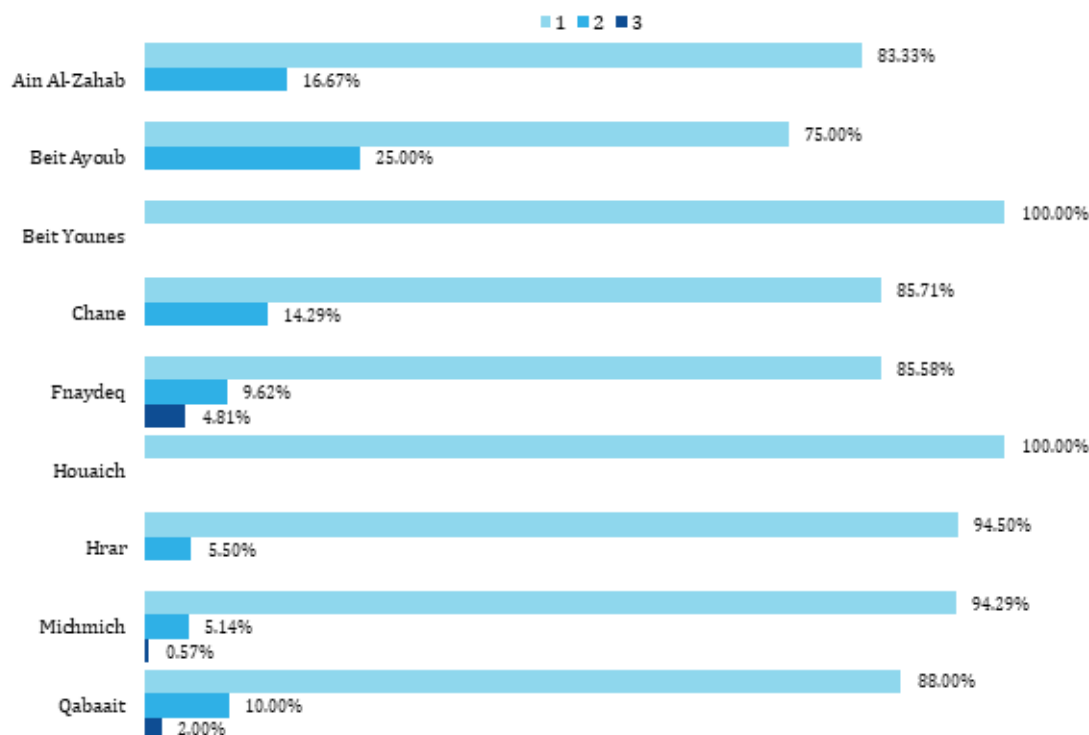


Figure 15: Syrian Housing Occupancy (Municipal Level)

The number of families per household was an indicator that provides a measure of residential crowding and occupancy. In the UoM of Jurd el Qayteh, the vast majority of households were occupied by only one family.

Housing Members

Lebanese

At the union level, it was found from the 2021 survey that 67.48 percent of Lebanese families consist of 1 to 5 members, 31.77 percent of 6 to 10 members, 0.72 percent of 11 to 15 members, and 0.04 percent of more than 16 members. Fnaydeq had the highest percentage of families with 6 to 10 members (9.86 percent), while Qrayyat had the lowest percentage (0.04 percent). As for families with 11 to 15 members, Ain Al-Zahab had the highest percentage of 0.2 percent. As for families with more than 16 members, Qabaait had the highest percentage (0.02 percent).

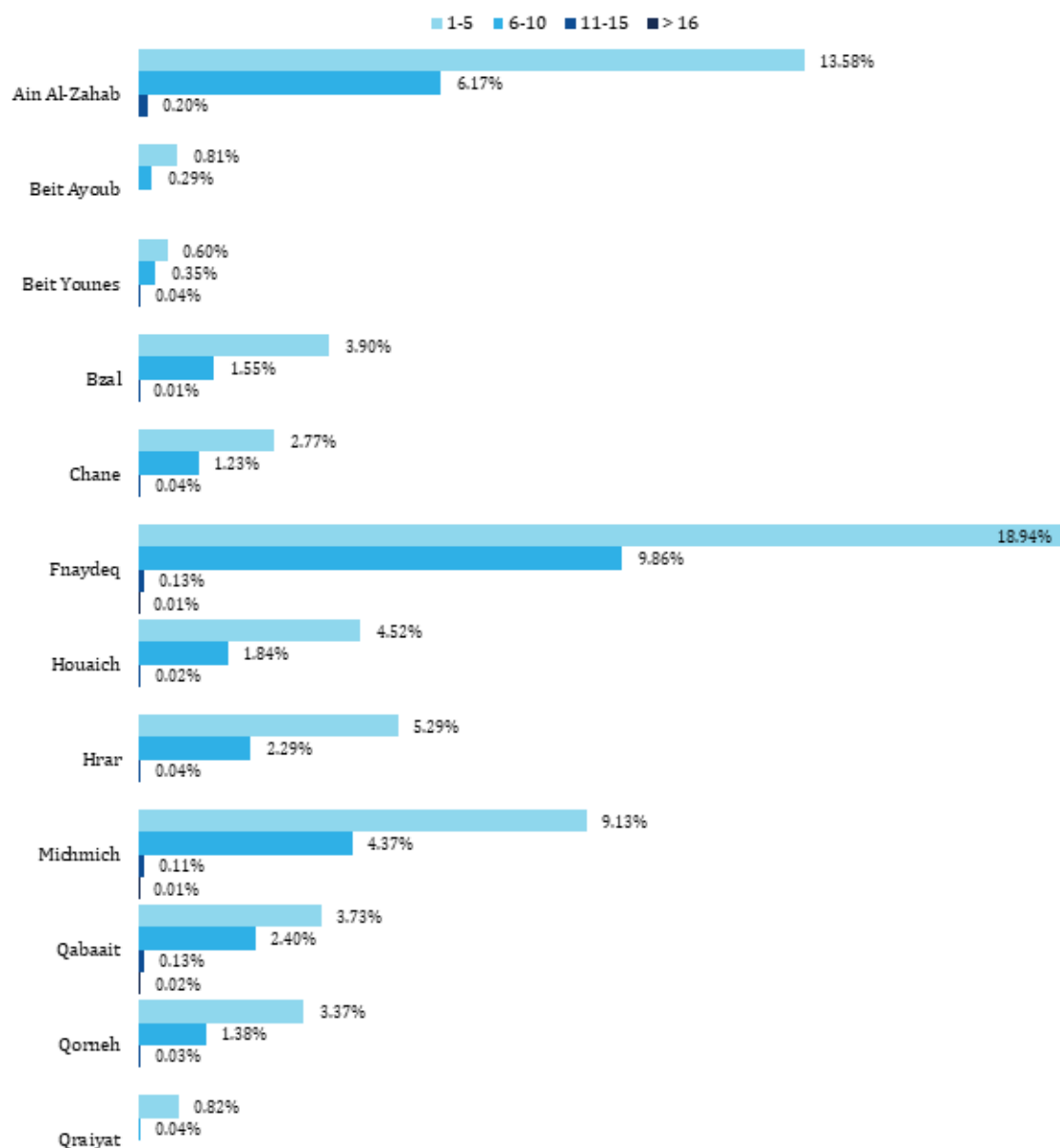


Figure 16: Lebanese Housing Members (Union Level)

At the municipal level, 3.64 percent of Beit Younes households had 11 to 15 members, and 38.20 percent of Qabaait households had 6 to 10 members (Refer to Annex I, Table 6).

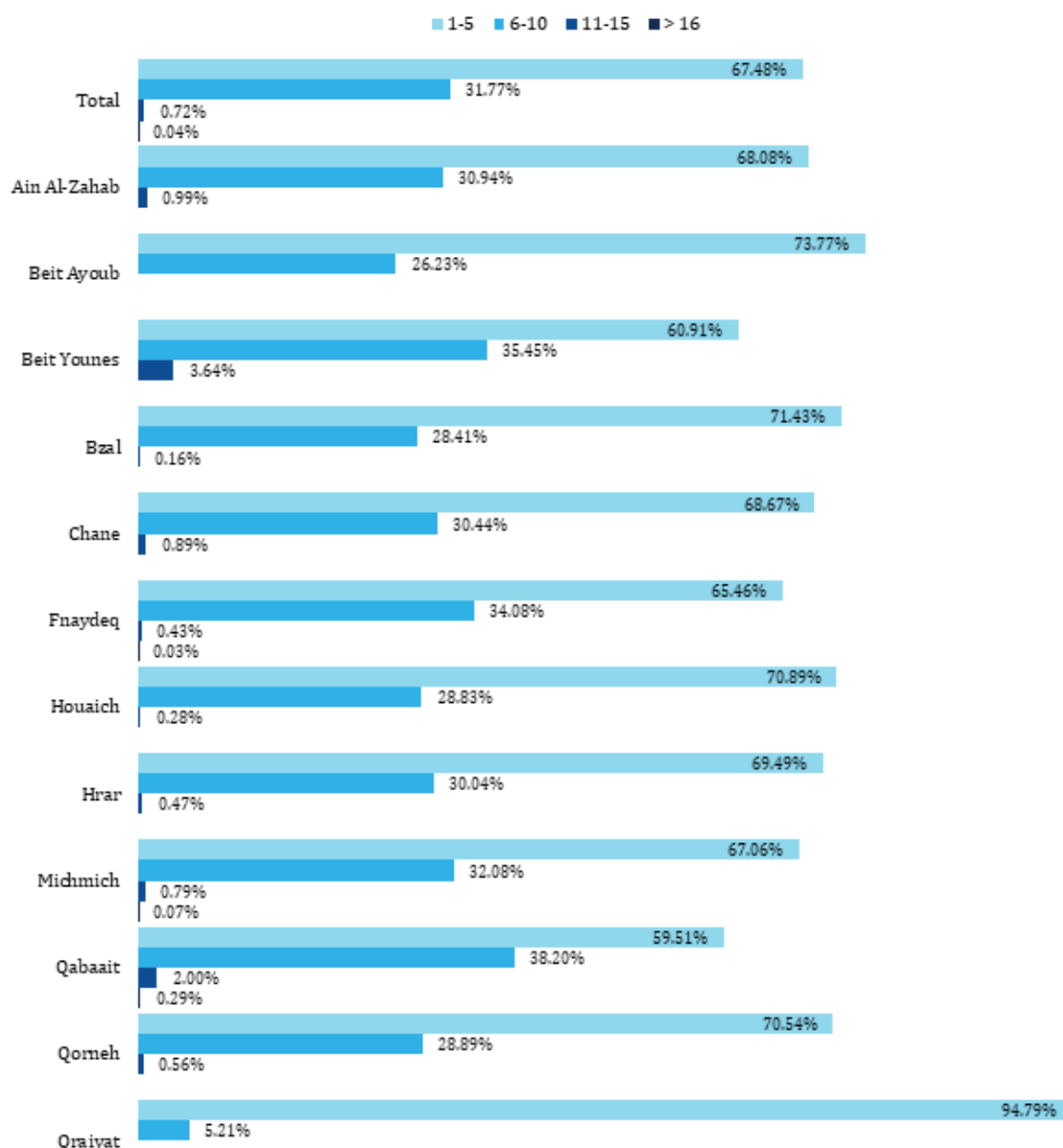


Figure 17: Lebanese Housing Members (Municipal Level)

Syrian

At the Union level, it was found from the 2021 survey that 63.25 percent of Syrian families consist of 1 to 5 members, 36.35 percent of 6 to 10 members, and 0.4 percent of 11 to 15 members. Michmich had the highest percentage of families with 6 to 10 members (12.85 percent), while Beit Younes had the lowest percentage (0.4 percent). As for families with 11 to 15 members, they are only present in Hrar and Michmich (Refer to Annex I, Table 7).

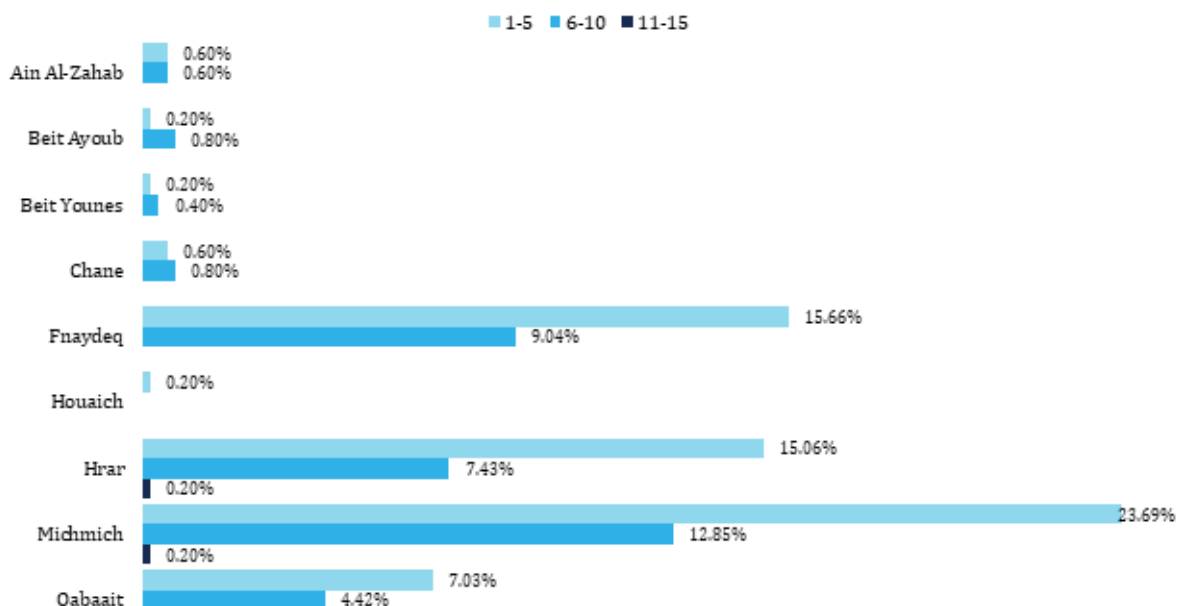


Figure 18: Syrian Housing Members (Union Level)

Housing Type

Lebanese

In 2021, The primary residences of Lebanese in the UoM of Jurd el Qayteh were mostly independent dwellings (61.70 percent) whereas 38.16 percent were apartments. 0.14 percent of Lebanese households reside in a residential complex or improvised dwelling.

At the municipal level, Beit Younes had the highest percentage of its households residing in independent dwellings (86.79 percent) followed by Houaich (73.55 percent) and then Ain Al-Zahab (69.50 percent). On the other hand, the highest percentage of households residing in improvised dwellings was in Houaich (0.29 percent) while all other villages in the UoM of Jurd el Qayteh had a percentage of less than 0.07 percent.

Fnaydeq was the only village within the UoM of Jurd el Qayteh to have a residential complex as a dwelling accounting for 0.16 percent of its households (*Refer to Annex I, Table 8*).

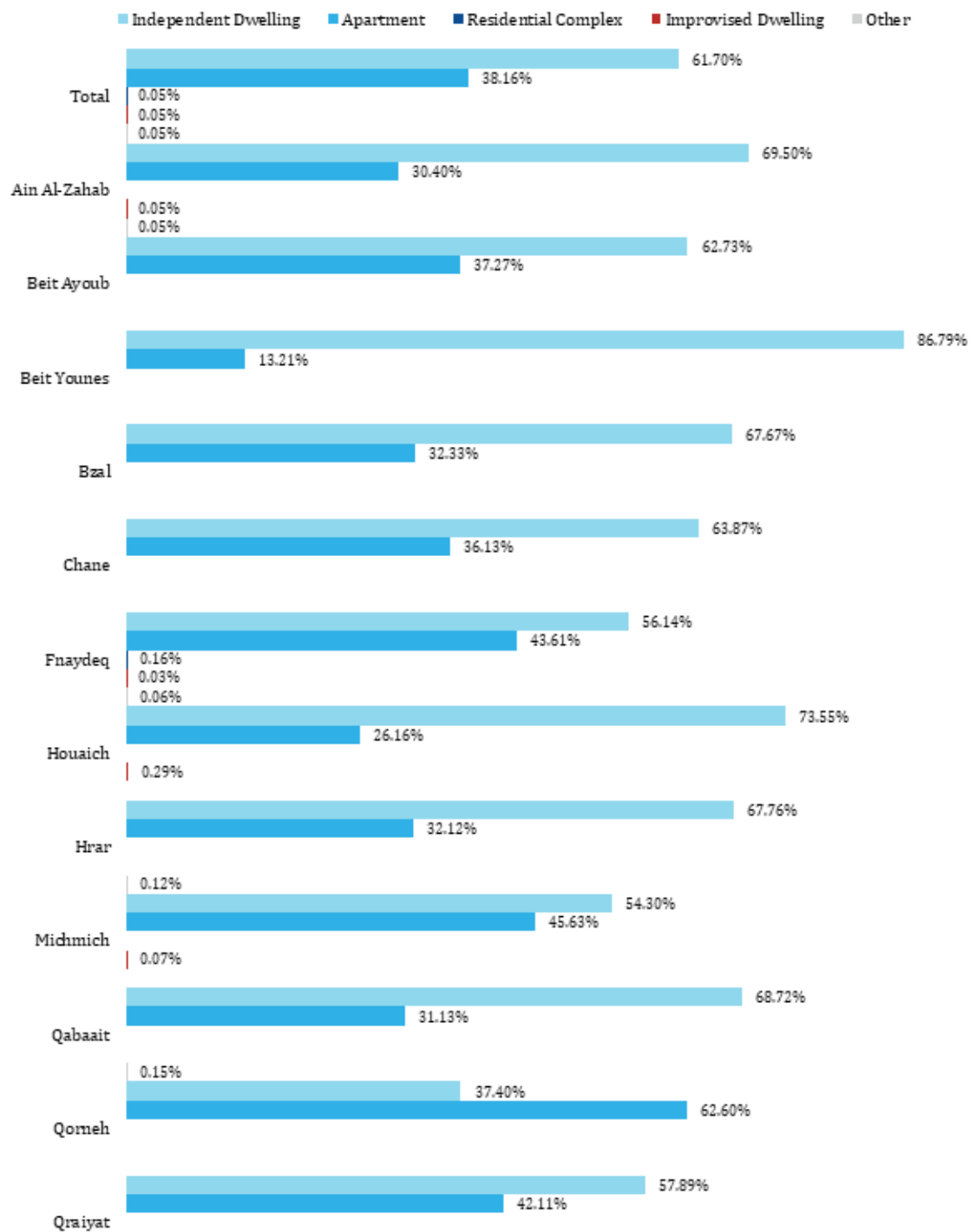


Figure 19: Housing Type (Lebanese)

Syrian

In 2021, the primary residences of Syrians in the UoM of Jurd el Qayteh were mostly apartments (63.40 percent) whereas 14.16 percent were independent dwellings. These numbers show a huge discrepancy between the Lebanese and Syrian residents dwelling types in the UoM of Jurd el Qayteh, where the majority of Lebanese live in independent dwellings while the majority of Syrians live in apartments. Additionally, 20.91 percent of Syrians in the UoM of Jurd el Qayteh reside in non-residential dwellings (single room, storage, and others) hence one-fifth of Syrian households live in overcrowded shelters, especially since more than 63.25 percent of Syrian families' size was 5 members.

At the municipal level, 100 percent of Syrian households in Houaich reside in apartments followed by 70 percent in Qabaait, while the lowest percentage was in Ain Al-Zahab (16.67 percent). In Ain Al-Zahab, in particular, 83.33 percent of Syrians reside in non-residential dwellings, followed by Beit Ayoub (75 percent only in a single room) and Beit Younes (66.67 percent only in a single room) (*Refer to Annex I, Table 9*).

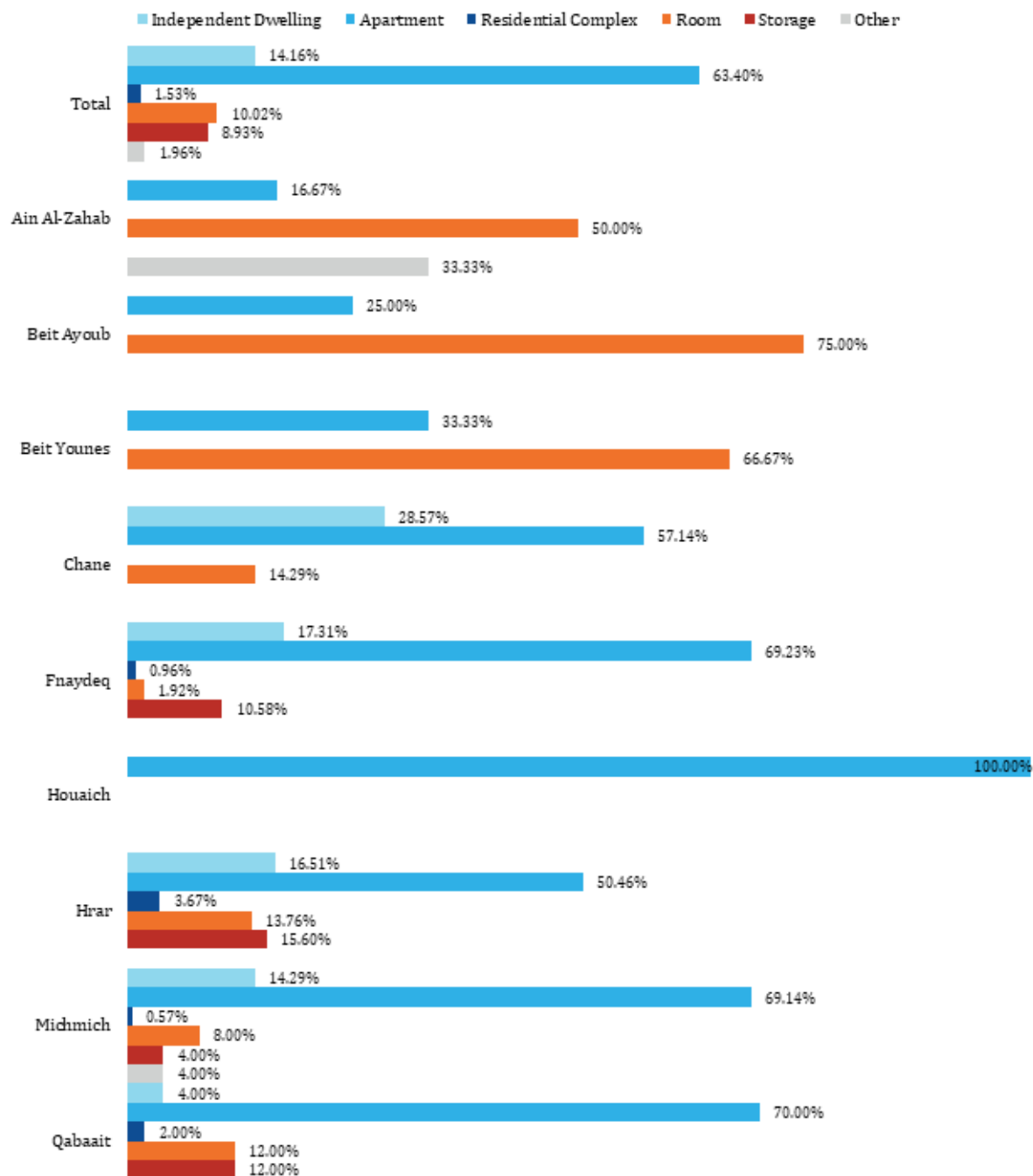


Figure 20: Housing Type (Syrian)

Housing Tenancy

The result of the 2021 survey in the UoM of Jurd el Qayteh showed that 92.47 percent of households were owned by the occupant families, while only 6.44 percent of the households were rented by the occupant families followed by 1.09 percent were occupants without any rental fees.

Comparing the occupancy based on Nationality at the union level, huge discrepancies emerged as most Syrians resided in rented households (98.46 percent) while the majority of Lebanese resided in owned households (96.41 percent).

Lebanese

As for the Lebanese, 96.41 percent of Lebanese households were owned by the occupant family, while only 2.49 percent of the households were rented by Lebanese Families.

At the municipal level, 100 percent of the Lebanese households in Qraiyat were owned by Lebanese residents followed by 99.30 percent in Chane and 99.06 percent in Beit Younes, while the lowest percentage was 89.89 in Qorneh (*Refer to Annex I, Table 10*).

Syrian

Only 0.88 percent of households were owned by Syrian families, while 98.46 percent of the households were rented by Syrian Families.

Only Chane has households owned by Syrian residents. Michmich had the highest percentage of Syrian household rentals (37.91 percent) followed by Hrar (23.53 percent) and Fnaydeq (22.44 percent) (*Refer to Annex I, Table 11*).

From the above percentages, it can be inferred that most Lebanese households reside in permanent-owned dwellings, while the majority of Syrian households reside in non-permanent rented dwellings.

Housing Condition

30.49 percent of the resident in the UoM of Jurd el Qayteh households were living in conditions below humanitarian standards (bad, damaged, and very damaged). Hence, almost one-third of the residents in Jurd el Qayteh reside in dwellings below humanitarian standards.

30.60 percent of Lebanese households were in bad, damaged, and very damaged conditions as compared to 27.85 percent among Syrian households.

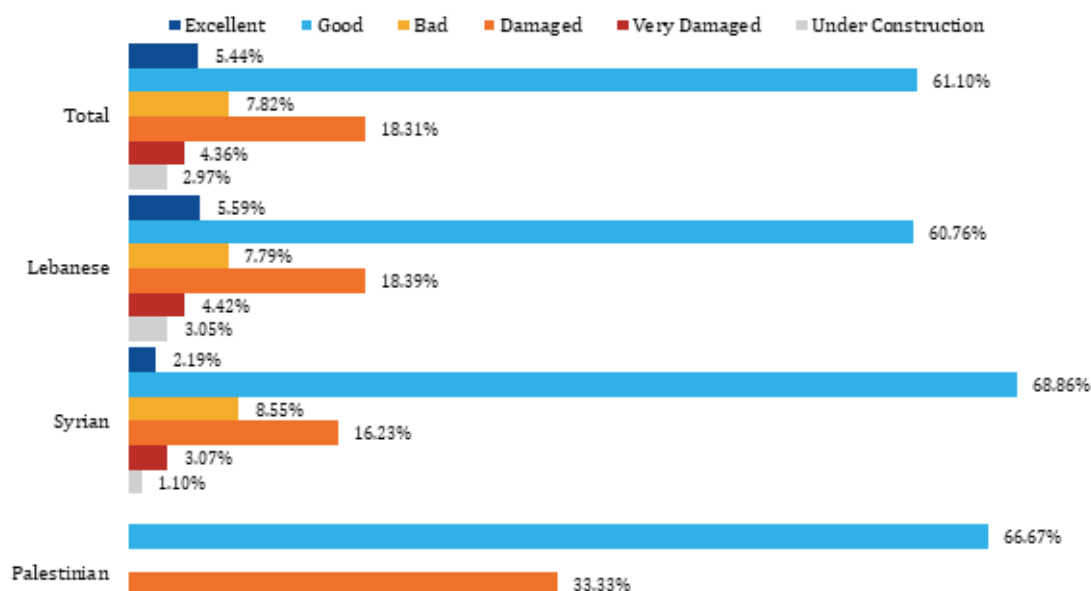


Figure 21: Housing Condition

Lebanese

60.76 percent of Lebanese households were in good condition, while 7.79 percent were in bad condition, 18.39 percent of the households were damaged, and 4.42 percent were very damaged. Hence, around one-third of the Lebanese residents in Jurd el Qayteh reside in dwellings below humanitarian standards.

The highest percentage of damaged households in the UoM was in Fnaydeq (6.42 percent) and the lowest in Beit Younes (0.06 percent). As for very damaged households, the highest percentage was in Fnaydeq (2 percent) and the lowest was in Beit Younes and Chane (0.02 percent).

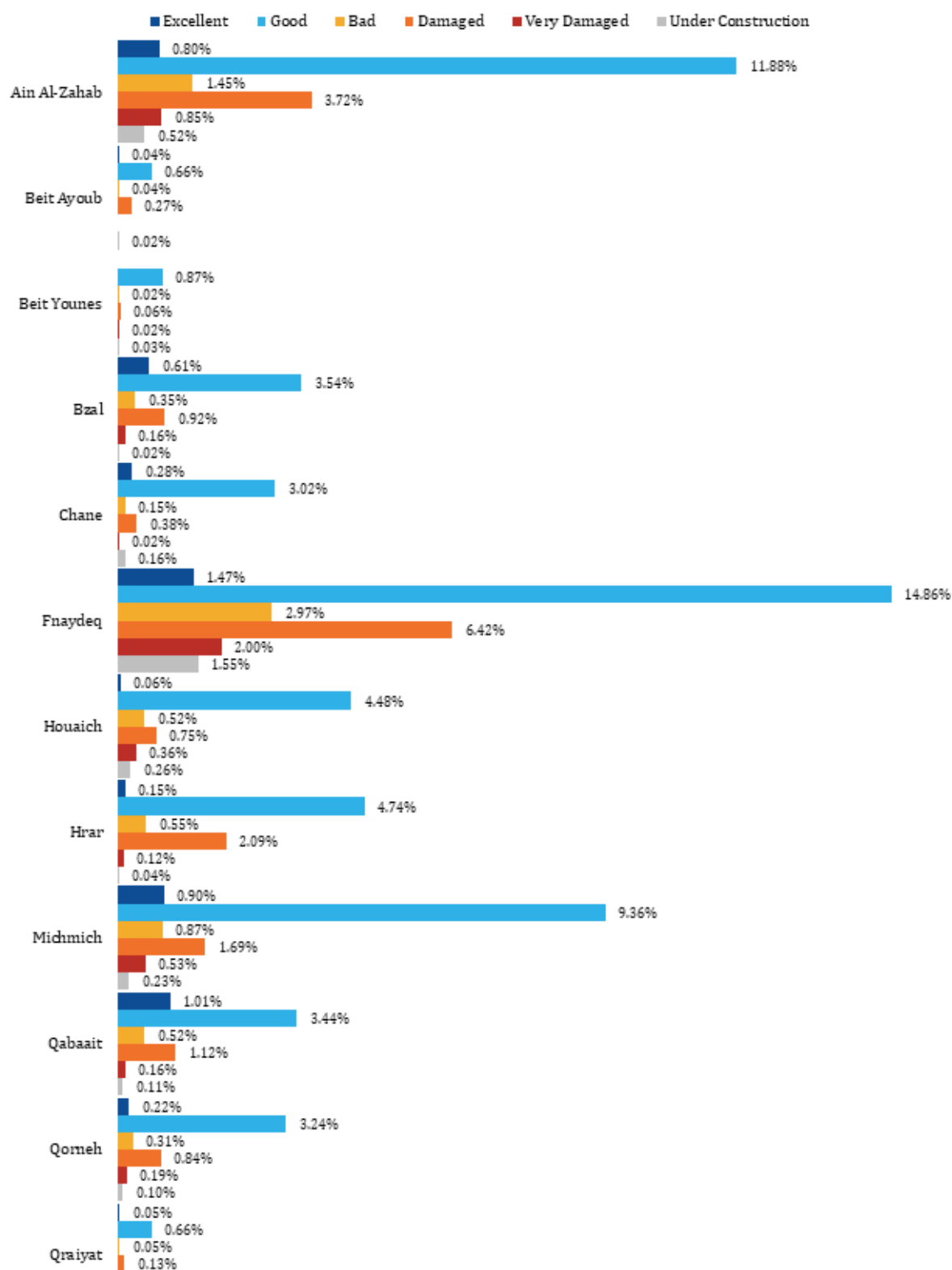


Figure 22: Lebanese Housing Condition (Union Level)

At the municipal level, the highest rates of households living in substandard conditions (bad, damaged) households were in Hrar (34.31 percent) followed by Fnaydeq (32.07 percent) and Ain Al-Zahab (26.90 percent). Fnaydeq (6.84 percent) and Houaich (5.66 percent) had the highest rates of households living in very damaged conditions.

Fnaydeq had the highest percentage of households under construction (5.31 percent) followed by Chane while Qraiya has no households under construction (*Refer to Annex I, Table 12*).



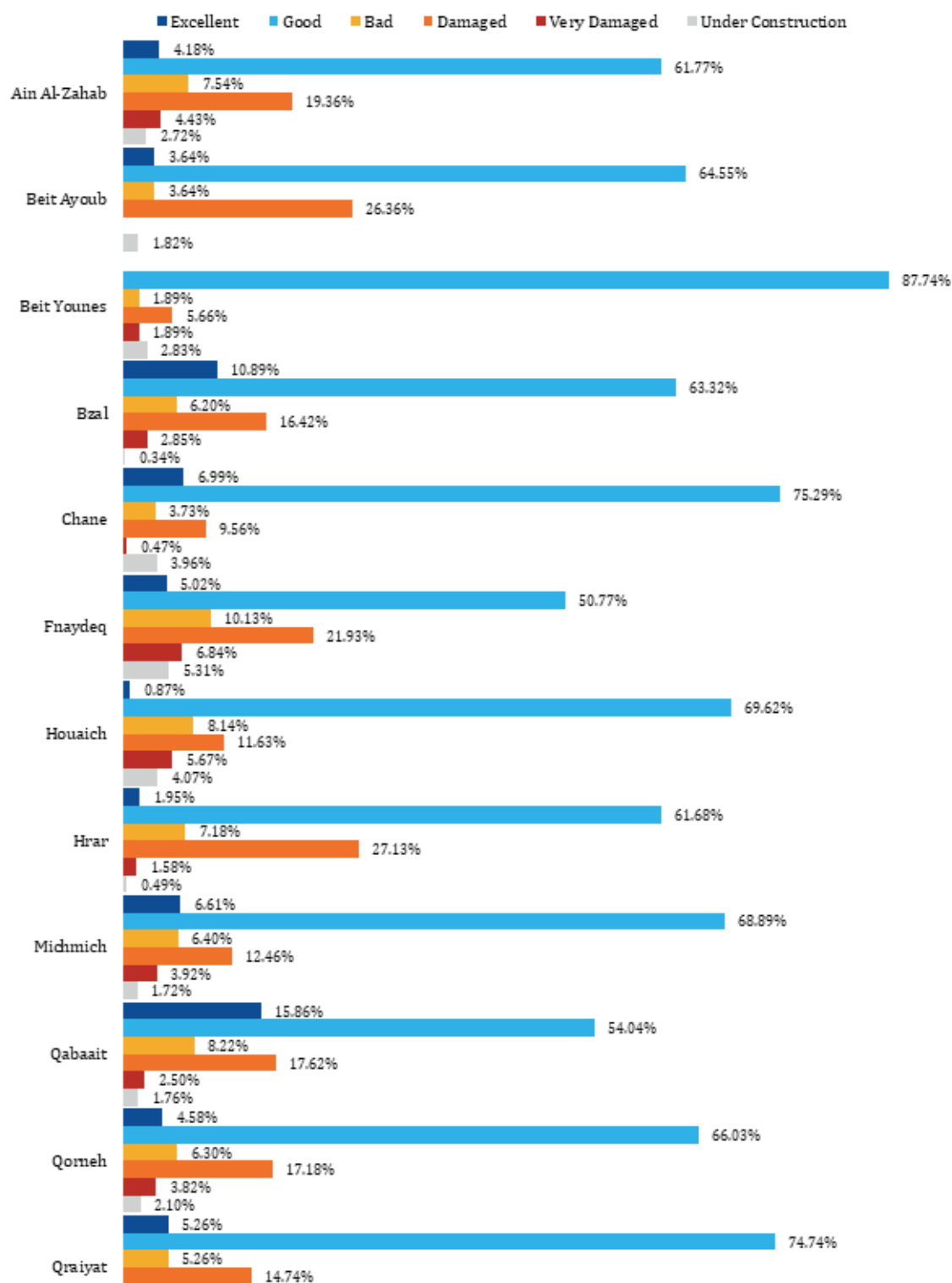


Figure 23: Lebanese Housing Condition (Municipal Level)

Syrian

At the union level, 68.85 percent of Syrian households were in good condition, while 8.50 percent were in bad condition, 16.34 percent of the households were damaged, and 3.05 percent were very damaged. Hence around one-fourth of the Syrians reside in households below humanitarian standards within the UoM of Jurd el Qayteh.

The highest percentage of damaged Syrian households in the UoM was in Fnaydeq (6.75 percent) and the lowest in Chane (0.22 percent). As for very damaged households, the highest percentage was in Hrar (1.31 percent) and the lowest was in Chane (0.22).

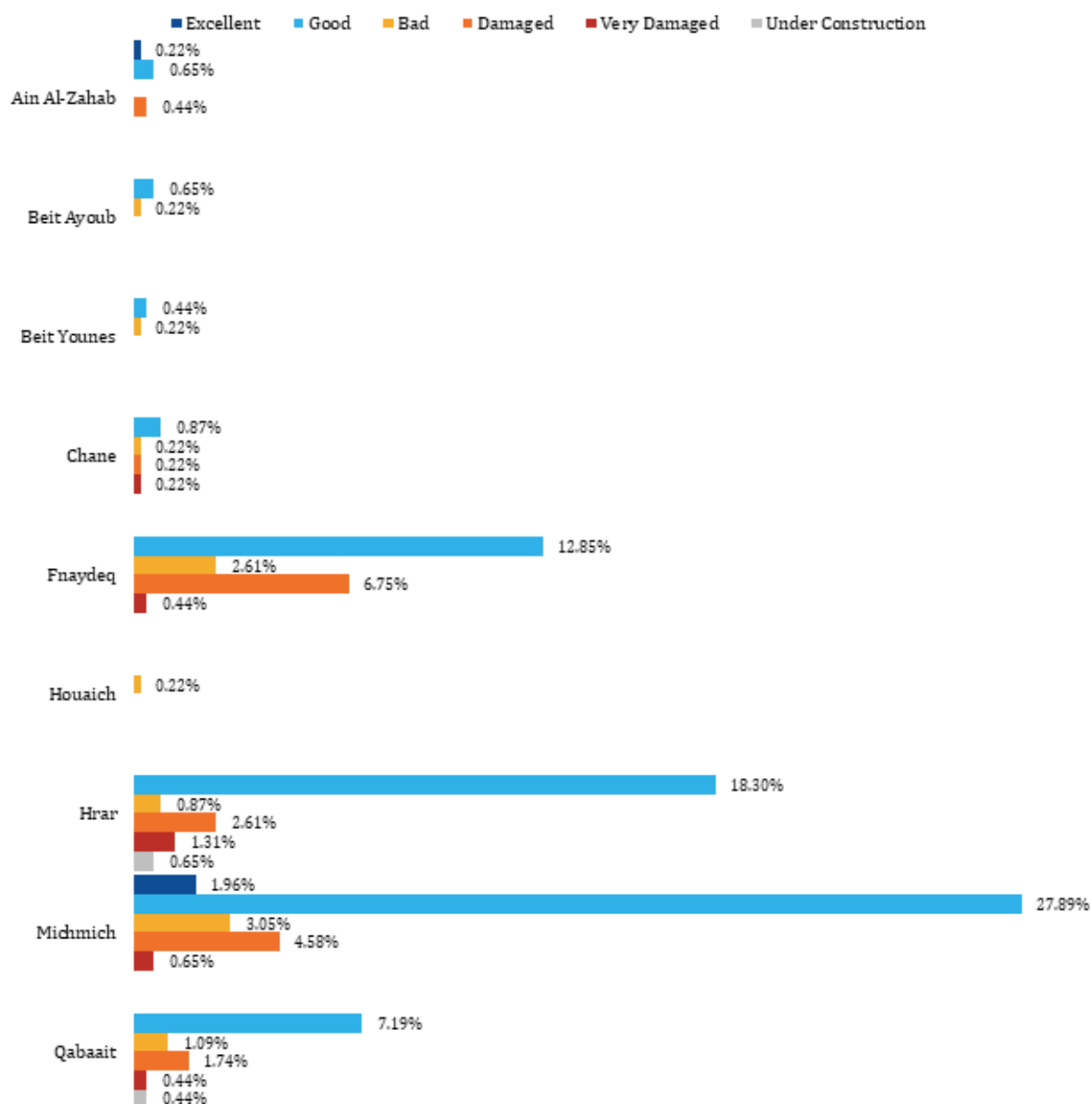


Figure 24: Syrian Housing Condition (Union Level)

At the municipal level, the highest rates of households living in substandard conditions (bad, damaged) were in Fnaydeq (41.35 percent) followed by Ain Al Zahab and Beit Younes (33.33 percent). Chane (14.29 percent) had the highest rates of households living in very damaged conditions followed by Hrar (5.5 percent) and Qabaait (4 percent) (Refer to Annex I, Table 13).

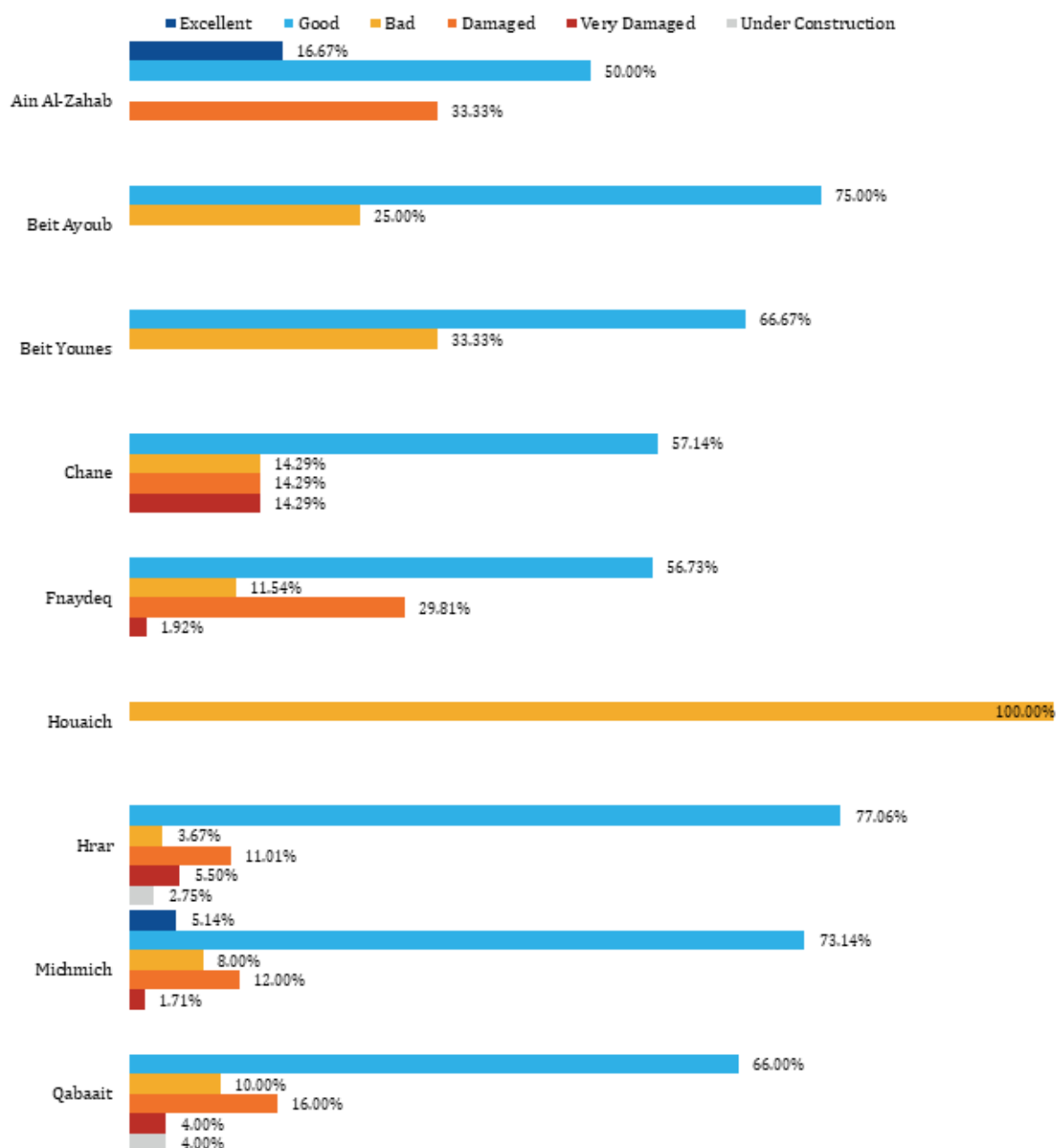


Figure 25: Syrian Housing Condition (Municipal Level)

Housing Number of Rooms

Lebanese

In the UoM of Jurd el Qayteh, 92.96 percent of the Lebanese households were small size composed of 1 to 4 rooms, followed by 7.01 percent composed of 5 to 8 rooms, and 0.05 percent composed of more than 8 rooms. (Refer to Annex I, Table 14).

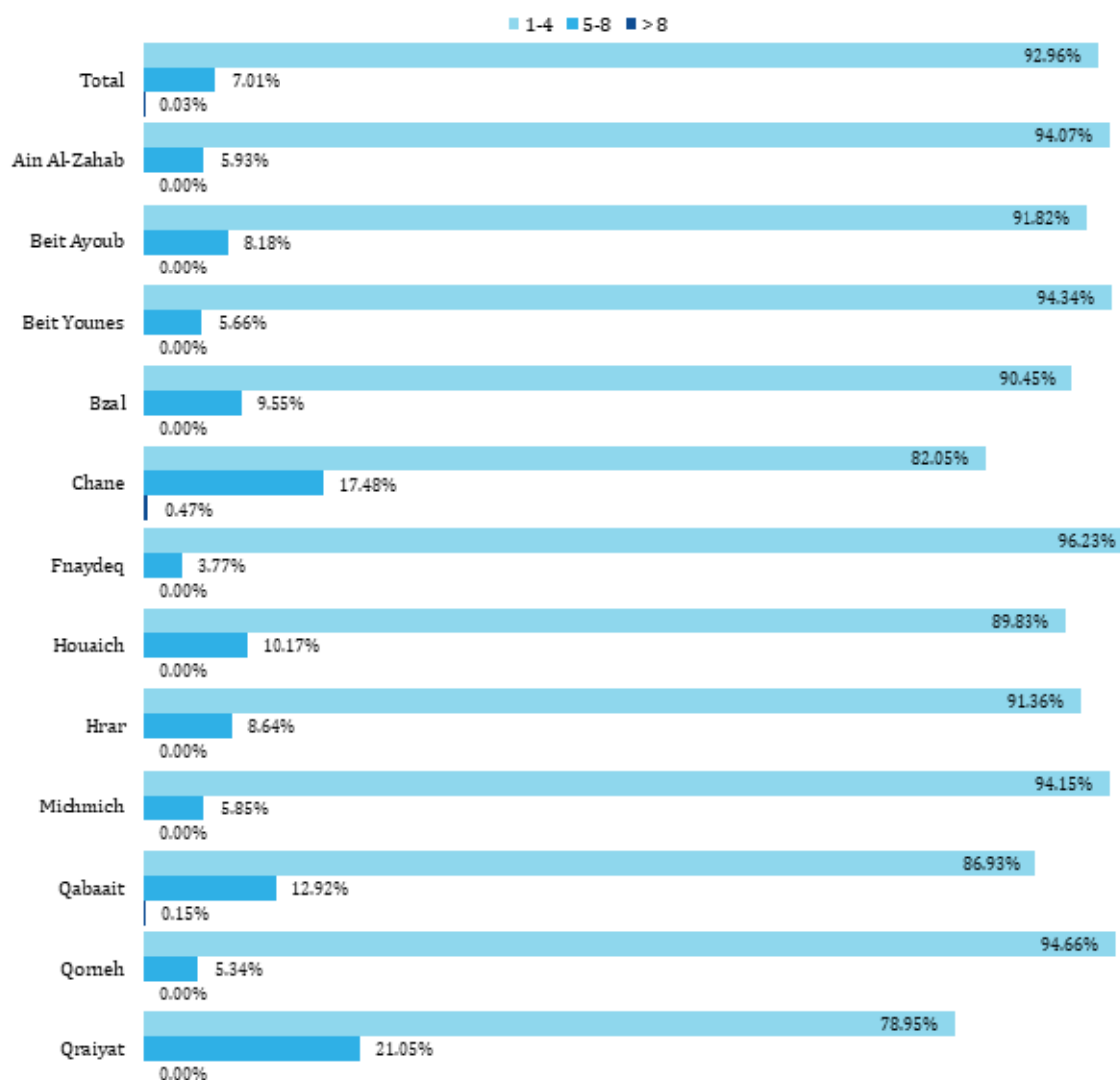


Figure 26: Number of Rooms (Lebanese)

Syrian

97.59 percent of Syrian households were composed of 1 to 4 rooms. Only in Michmich 11 households have 5 to 8 rooms (Refer to Annex I, Table 15).

WATER & SANITATION AT THE HOUSEHOLD LEVEL

Domestic Water

62.13 percent of the households in the UoM of Jurd el Qayteh had access to piped water supply through the water network and 14 percent had piped water access from artesian wells. Households provided domestic water either by purchasing water bottles (10.58 percent) or filling tanks (9.05 percent) or other sources (4.24 percent). Hence, one-fourth of the households in the UoM of Jurd el Qayteh had no access to any source of piped water and had to provide water.

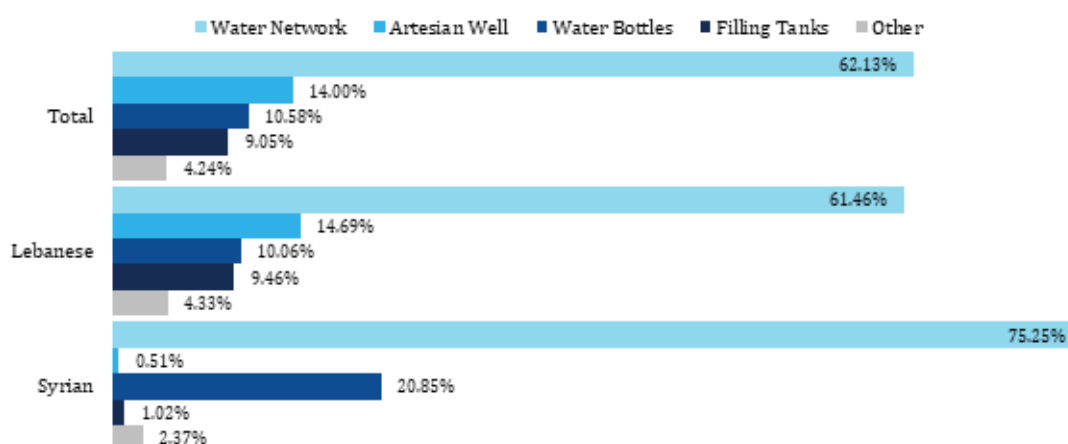


Figure 27: Domestic Water

Lebanese

Piped water supply through the water network (61.46 percent) was the main source of drinking water in the UoM of Jurd el Qayteh. Only 14.69 percent of households drinking water was in the form of a supply piped from Artesian wells to the residence. As for the remaining 23.85 percent of the households in Jurd el Qayteh, the water supply was provided either by water bottles, filling tanks, or other sources of water (springs, rivers, etc.). Hence one-fourth of the Lebanese households in the UoM of Jurd el Qayteh had no water facility whatsoever.

The distribution of water supply varies widely across municipalities within the UoM of Jurd el Qayteh.

For example, while Qraiya, Fnaydeq, Michmich, Hrar, and Qabaait show the highest rates of connection to the piped water network, Bzal, Beit Younes, Beit Ayoub, and Qorneh show a very low percentage of connection to the piped water network. Beit Younes (76.64percent) and Beit Ayoub (56.10 percent) had their water supplied through artesian wells. On the other hand, Bzal had no connection to any piped water supply. For example, 51.64 percent of its water was supplied through water bottles and 38.94 percent was supplied by filling tanks. Hence, 90.58 percent of the water supply in Bzal was provided through paid external resources (*Refer to Annex I, Table 16*).

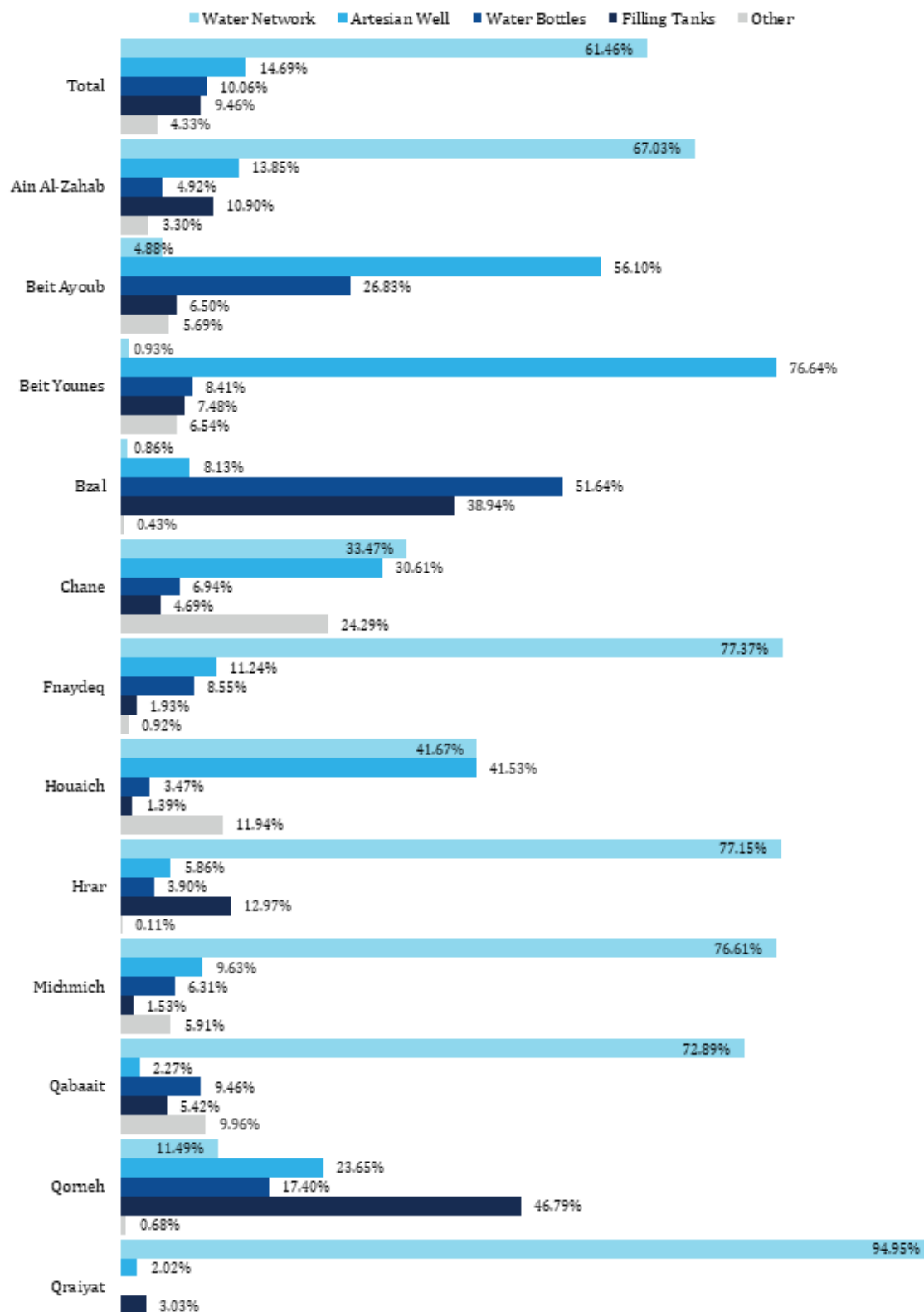


Figure 28: Domestic Water (Lebanese)

Syrian

Piped water supply through the water network (75.25 percent) was the main source of drinking water for Syrian households in the UoM of Jurd el Qayteh. 20.85 percent of the Syrian households in Jurd el Qayteh had their water supply provided by water bottles and 1.02 percent by filling tanks. Hence almost one-fourth of the Syrian households in the UoM of Jurd el Qayteh had no water facility whatsoever and they were paying to get access to water through water bottles.

50 percent of the Syrian households in Beit Younes and Beit Ayoub had their water supplied by water bottles, followed by Hrar (32.53 percent) (*Refer to Annex I, Table 17*).

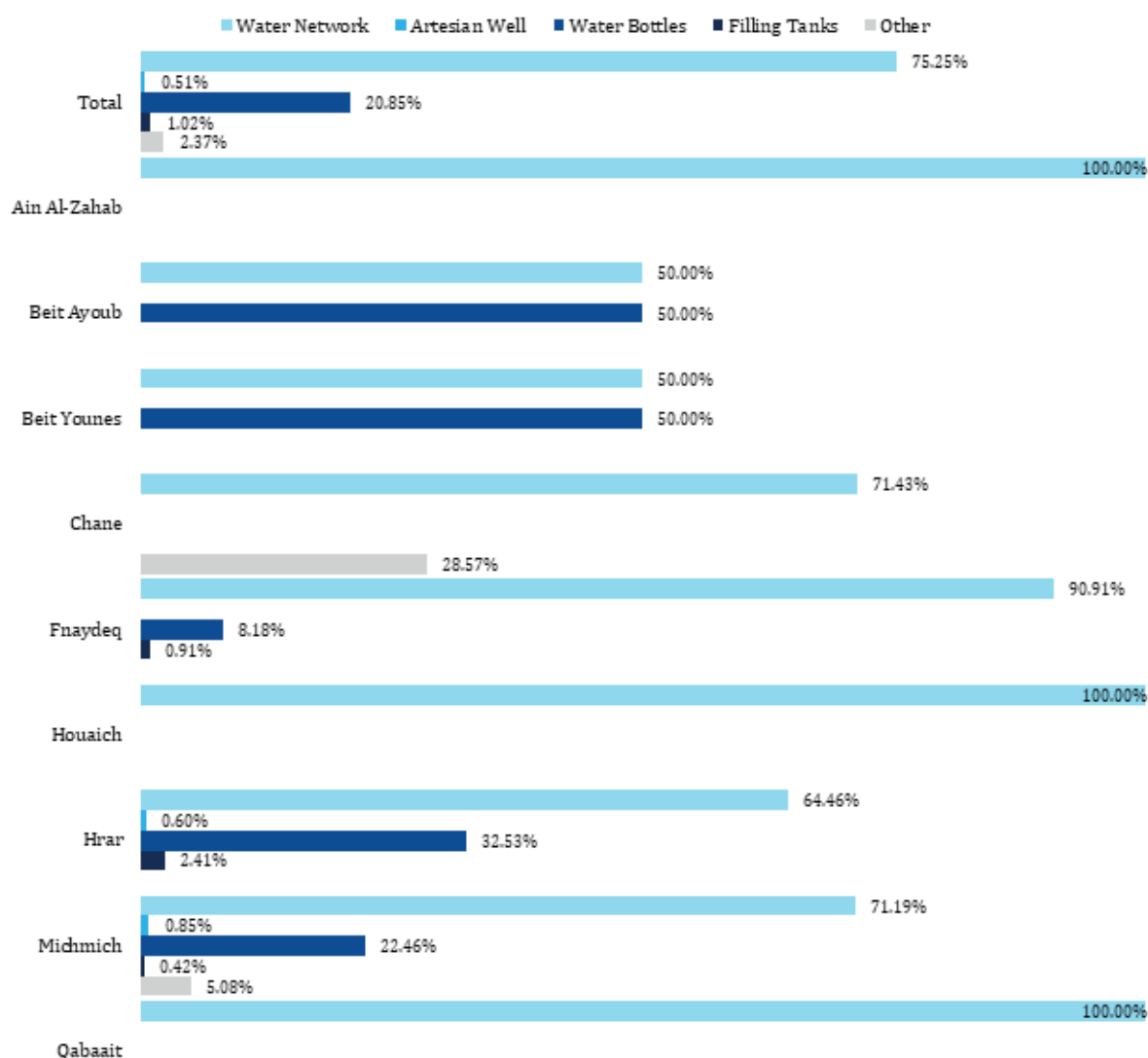


Figure 29: Domestic Water (Syrian)

Wastewater

62.76 percent of the households in the UoM of Jurd el Qayteh were connected to the wastewater network and 31.07 percent used tanks for wastewater. However, 6.16 percent of the households did not use anything for wastewater. The survey showed that 6.25 percent of Lebanese households and 4.14 percent of Syrian households did not use anything for wastewater.

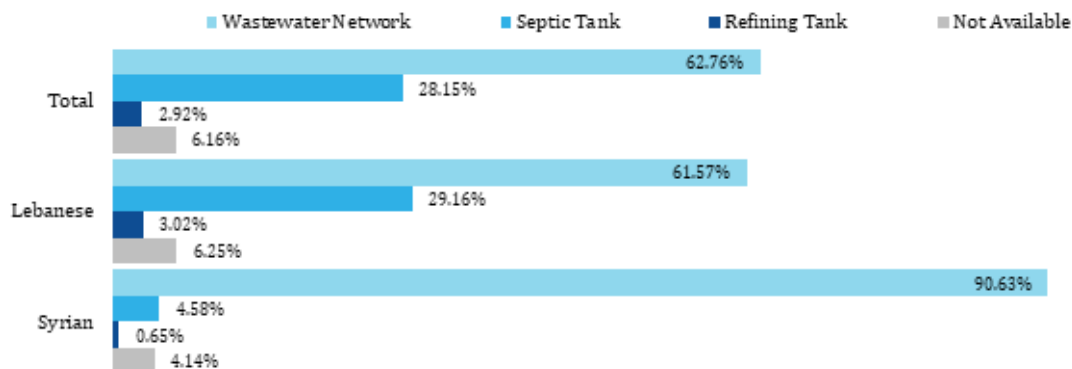


Figure 30: Wastewater

Lebanese

The result of the 2021 survey in the UoM of Jurd el Qayteh showed that 61.57 percent of Lebanese households were connected to the wastewater network, while 38.43 percent of households were not connected to the wastewater network. One-third of Lebanese households (32.18 percent) within the UoM of Jurd el Qayteh used septic or refining tanks, while 6.25 percent of the households did not use anything for wastewater.

The proportion of households connected to wastewater networks varies across municipalities. In Qraiyat, all households were connected to wastewater followed by Qorneh, Chane, Fnaydeq, Beit Younes, and Beit Ayoub (95.97, 97.67, 99.05, 94.55, 95.28 percent respectively). On the other hand, only 0.67 percent of Bzal households were connected to the wastewater network followed by Qabaait (3.82 percent) and Ain Al-Zahab (12.50 percent).

However, in these villages, 98.49 percent of households in Bzal used tanks for wastewater followed by Qabaait (89.13 percent) and Ain Al Zahab (73.30 percent).

The problem of wastewater should be addressed in Houaich as more than one-fourth (27.91 percent) of its households had no wastewater management. Also, in Ain Al Zahab as 14.20 percent of its households had no wastewater management (Refer to Annex I, Table 18).

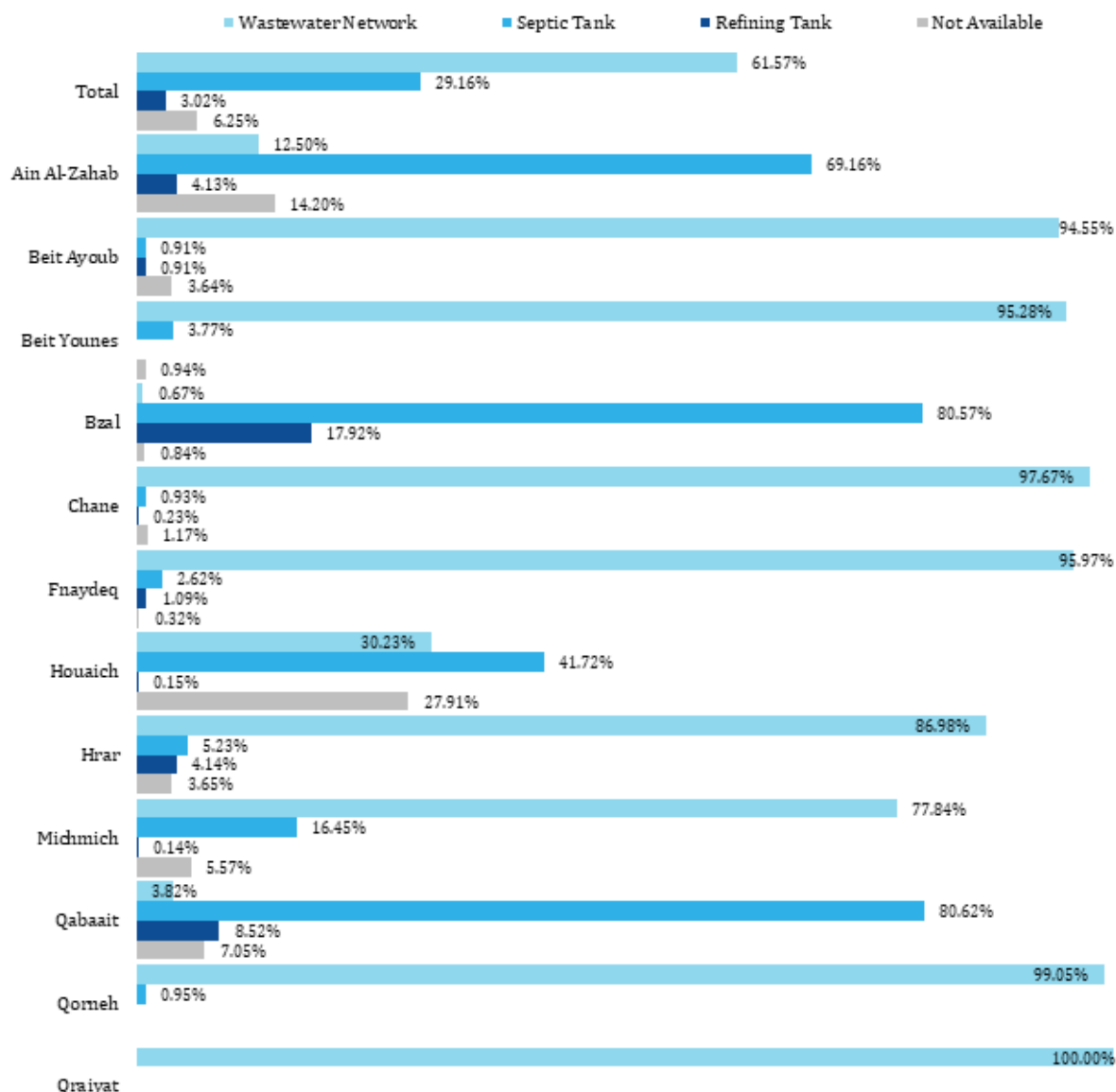


Figure 31: Wastewater (Lebanese)

Syrian

90.63 percent of Syrian households were connected to the wastewater network. Out of the remaining 9.37 percent, 5.23 percent used septic or refining tanks for solid waste, while 4.14 percent of the households did not use anything for wastewater management.

Unlike the Lebanese households, the problem of wastewater for Syrian households should be addressed in Hrar as 14.68 percent of its Syrian households had no wastewater management (Refer to Annex I, Table 19).

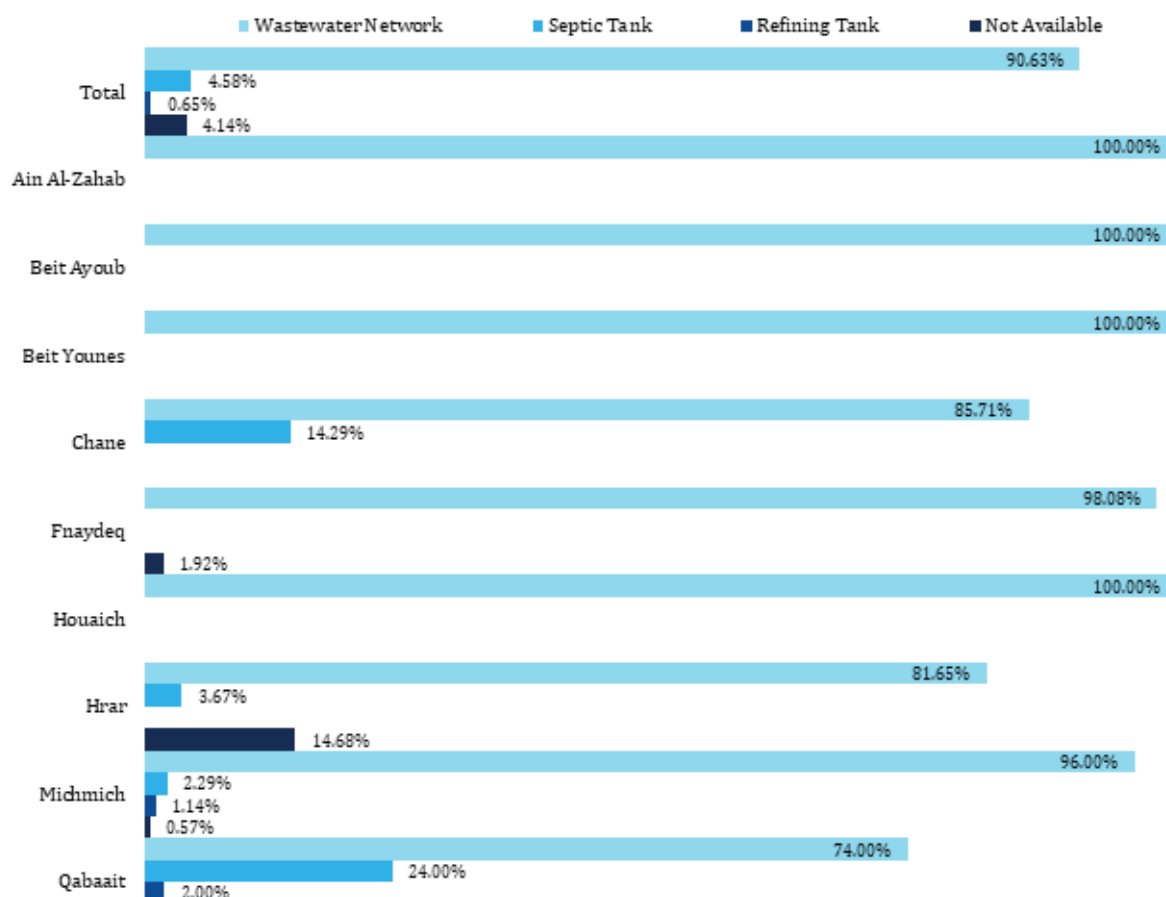


Figure 32: Wastewater (Syrian)

ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY

78.19 percent of the households in the UoM of Jurd el Qayteh had a connection to the public electricity network, while 21.81 percent had no connection to the public grid. Hence, more than one-fifth of the households in the UoM of Jurd el Qayteh were not connected to the public electricity network.

Of the households not connected to the public grid, 14.03 percent provided electricity from generators, while 7.78 percent had no source of electricity. The survey showed that 8.05 percent of Lebanese households had no source of electricity compared to 1.53 percent of Syrian households (Refer to Annex I, Table 20).

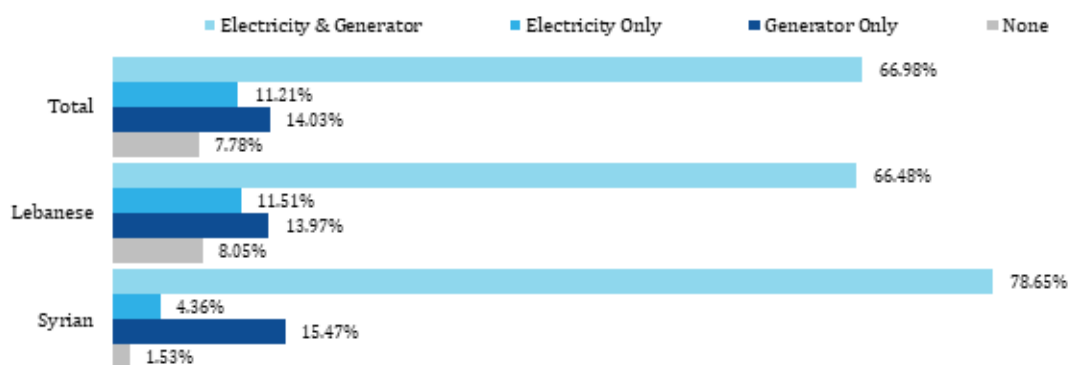


Figure 33: Electricity

Public Electric Network

Lebanese

When considering the sources of electricity, 77.99 percent of Lebanese households had a connection to the public electricity network, while 22.01 percent had no connection to the public grid. Hence more than one-fifth of Lebanese Households were not connected to the grid.

At the municipal level, the lowest access was reported by those living in Ain Al-Zahab (49.22 percent) showing that half of its households were not connected to the grid as opposed to Qraiyat where all its households were connected to the grid (*Refer to Annex I, Table 21*).

52 percent of the Lebanese households were connected to the grid with a current of 15 to 20 Amps, 35.5 percent were connected with a current of 10 Amps, and 12.5 percent with a current of 5 Amps.

At the municipal level, 62.79 percent of households in Beit Ayoub consumed 5 Amps, while in Qraiyat 70.53 percent consumed 10 Amps, and in Beit Younes 80.85 percent consumed 15 to 20 Amps.

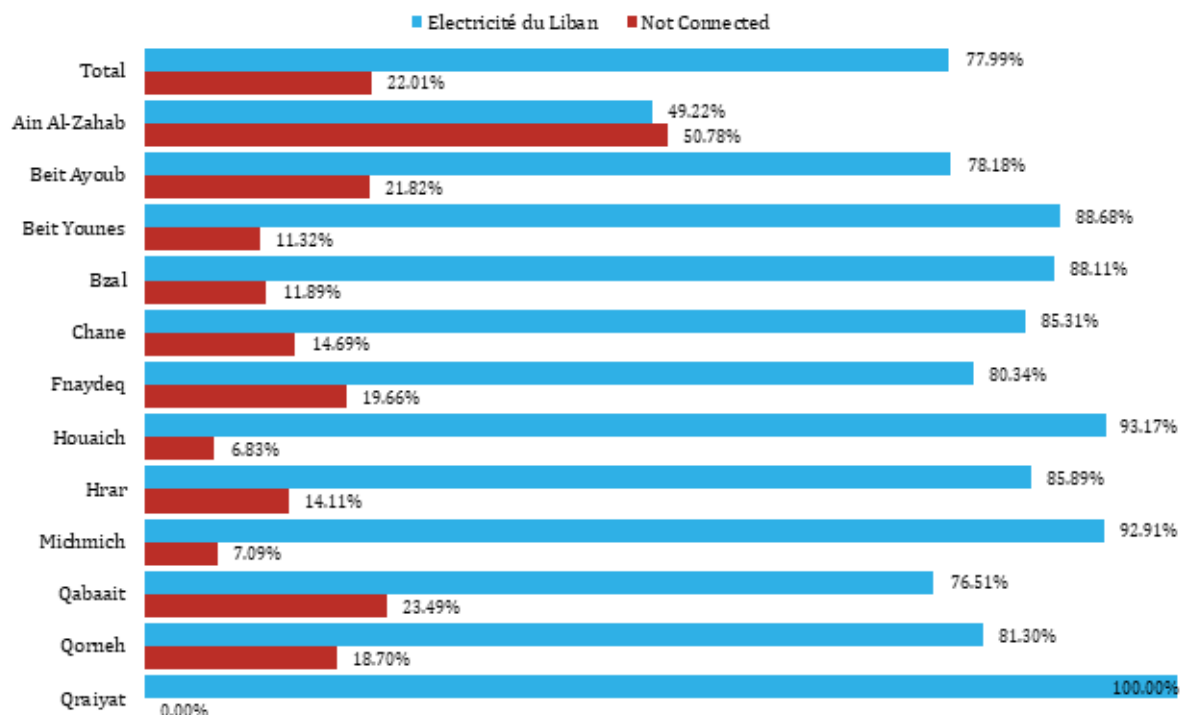


Figure 34: Public Electric Network (Lebanese)

Syrian

83.01 percent of Syrian households had a connection to the public electricity network, while 16.99 percent had no connection to the public grid. Hence, one-sixth of the Syrian households were not connected to the grid.

At the municipal level, the lowest access was reported by those living in Michmich (34.29 percent) showing that one-third of the Syrian households were not connected to the grid as opposed to Fnaydeq where all its households were connected to the grid (*Refer to Annex I, Table 22*).

75.54 percent of the Syrian households were connected to the grid with a current of 5 Amps, 14.39 percent connected with a current of 10 Amps, and 10.07 percent with a current of 15 to 20 Amps.

At the Municipal level, 99.04 percent of households in Fnaydeq consumed 5 Amps, in Hrar 51.72 percent consumed 10 Amps, in Chane 66.67 percent consumed 10 Amps, and 33.33 percent consumed 15 to 20 Amps.

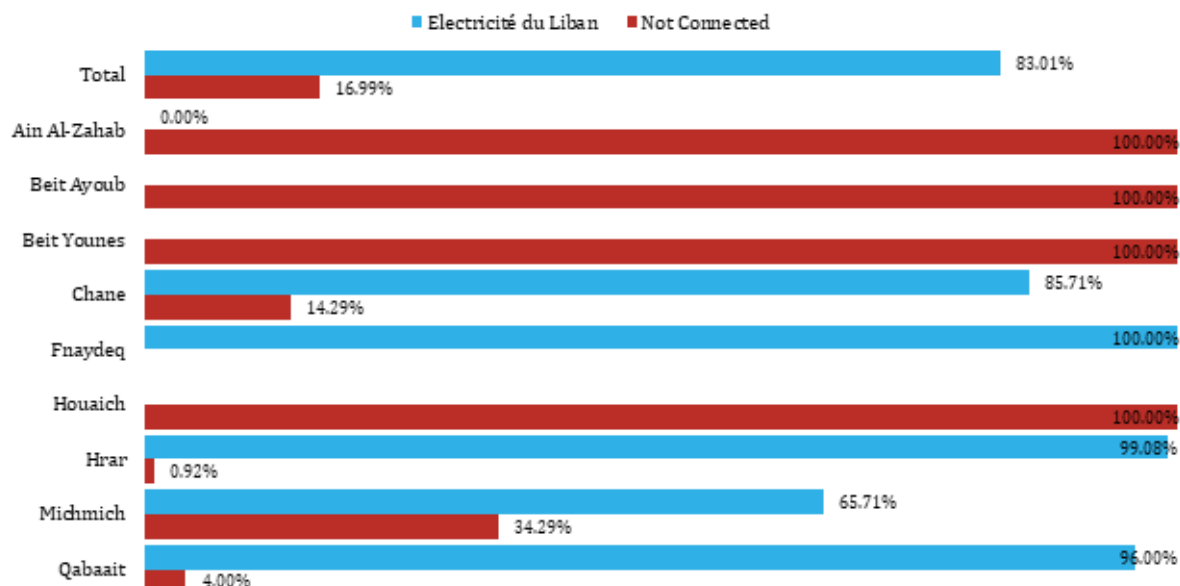


Figure 35: Public Electric Network (Syrian)

Generator

Lebanese

Due to the chronic electricity crisis in Lebanon, generators were considered the main source of electricity. The results of the survey showed that 80.45 percent of Lebanese households were fed electricity from generators. 93.92 percent of them were fed by private generators, 4.62 percent by generators operated by the municipality, and 1.47 percent by personal generators. 89.76 percent of households were fed by a current from generators of 10-5 Amps, while 10.24 percent with a current of fewer than 5 Amps.

At the municipal level, Hrar had the highest rate (95.01 percent) followed by Qraiyat (92.63 percent), and Qabaait (92.07) percent. The lowest rate was in Qorneh (74.05 percent) and Fnaydeq (68.16 percent). In Qraiyat, 89.77 percent of the households were fed by generators operated by the municipality itself (*Refer to Annex I, Table 23*).

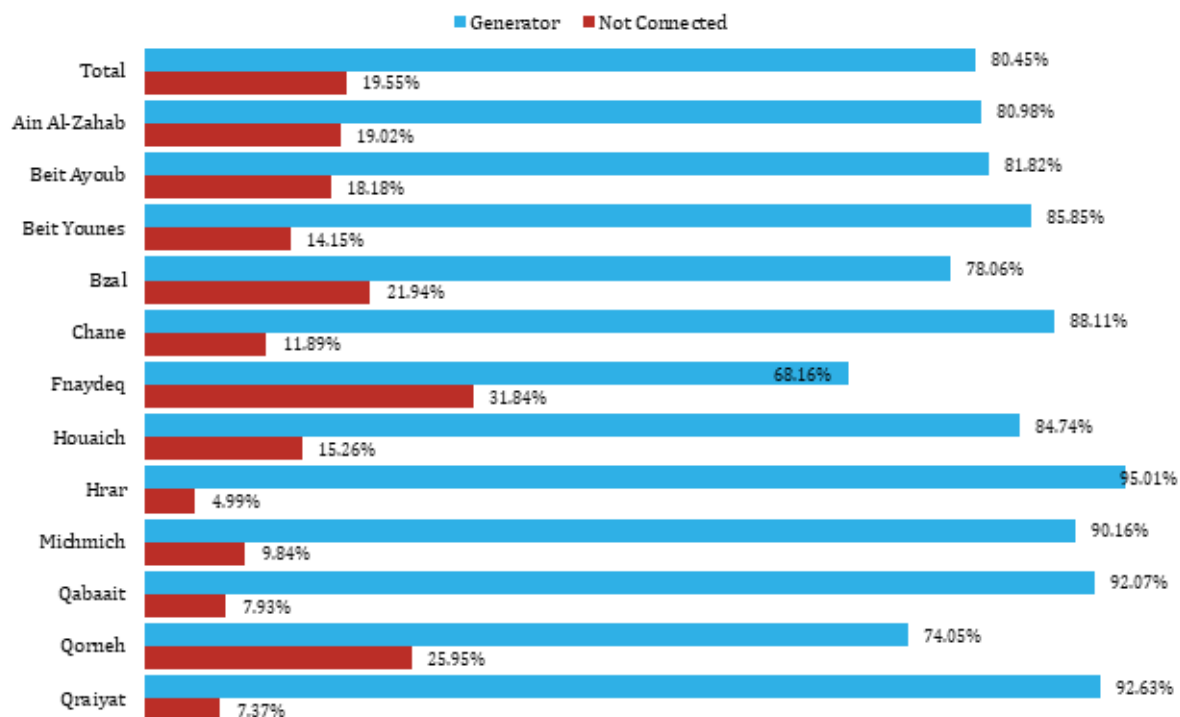


Figure 36: Generator (Lebanese)

Syrian

Like the Lebanese households, 94.12 percent of Syrian households were fed by electricity from generators. Out of households fed by generators, 98.15 percent of households were fed by private generators (*Refer to Annex I, Table 24*). 85.03 percent of households fed by a current from of households fed by a current from the generators of less than 5 Amps, while 14.97 percent with current between 5-10 Amps.

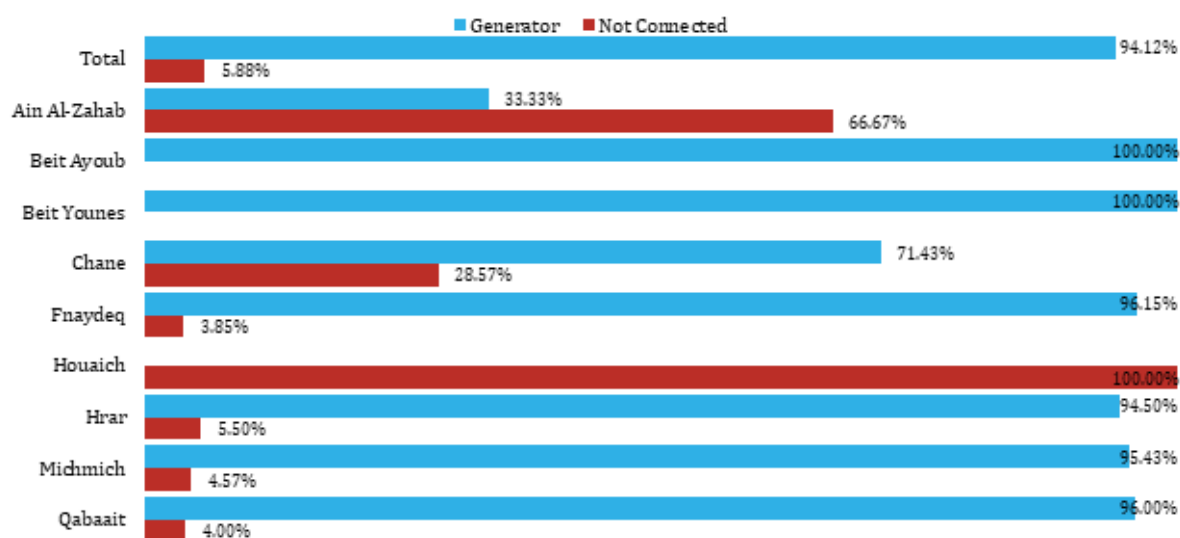


Figure 37: Generator (Syrian)

No Electricity

Lebanese

Segregating the results of the survey to highlight the households that had no electricity from any source was essential to better understand the economic vulnerability of the households. Results of the 2021 survey showed that 11.51 percent of Lebanese households relied on public electricity as the only source of electricity, 13.97 percent relied on generators as the only source of electricity, and 8.05 percent had no electricity at all. Hence, one-fourth of Lebanese households had partial access to electricity (25.48 percent).

At the municipal level, Ain Al Zahab had the highest rate of Lebanese households with no electricity (13.86 percent) followed by Fnaydeq (12.44 percent) and Qorneh (8.97 percent) (*Refer to Annex I, Table 25*).

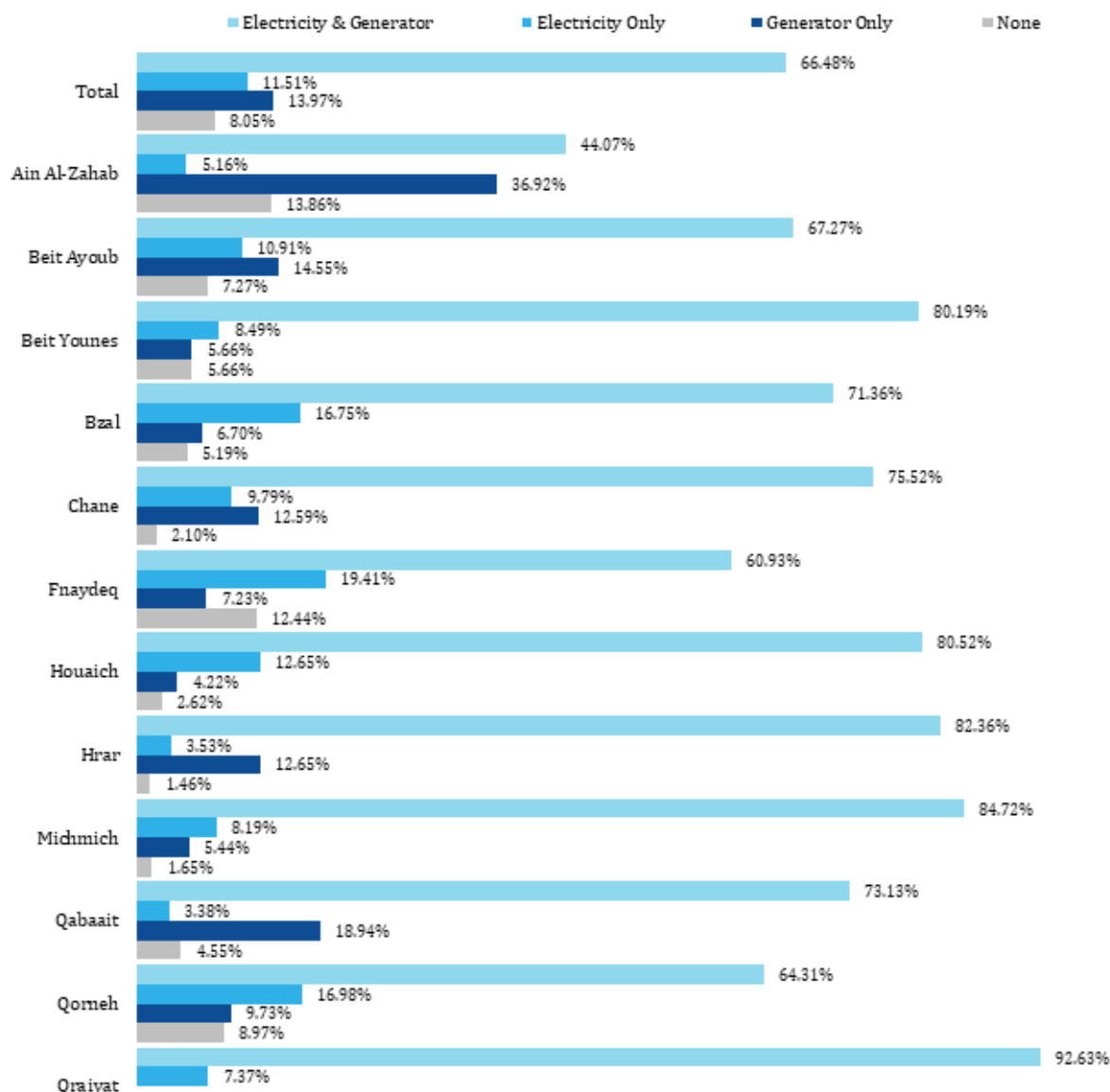


Figure 38: No Electricity (Lebanese)

Syrian

Results of the 2021 survey showed that 4.36 percent of Syrian households relied on public electricity as the only source of electricity, 15.47 percent relied on generators as the only source of electricity, and 1.53 percent had no electricity at all. Hence, one-fifth of Syrian households had partial access to electricity (19.83 percent) (*Refer to Annex I, Table 26*).

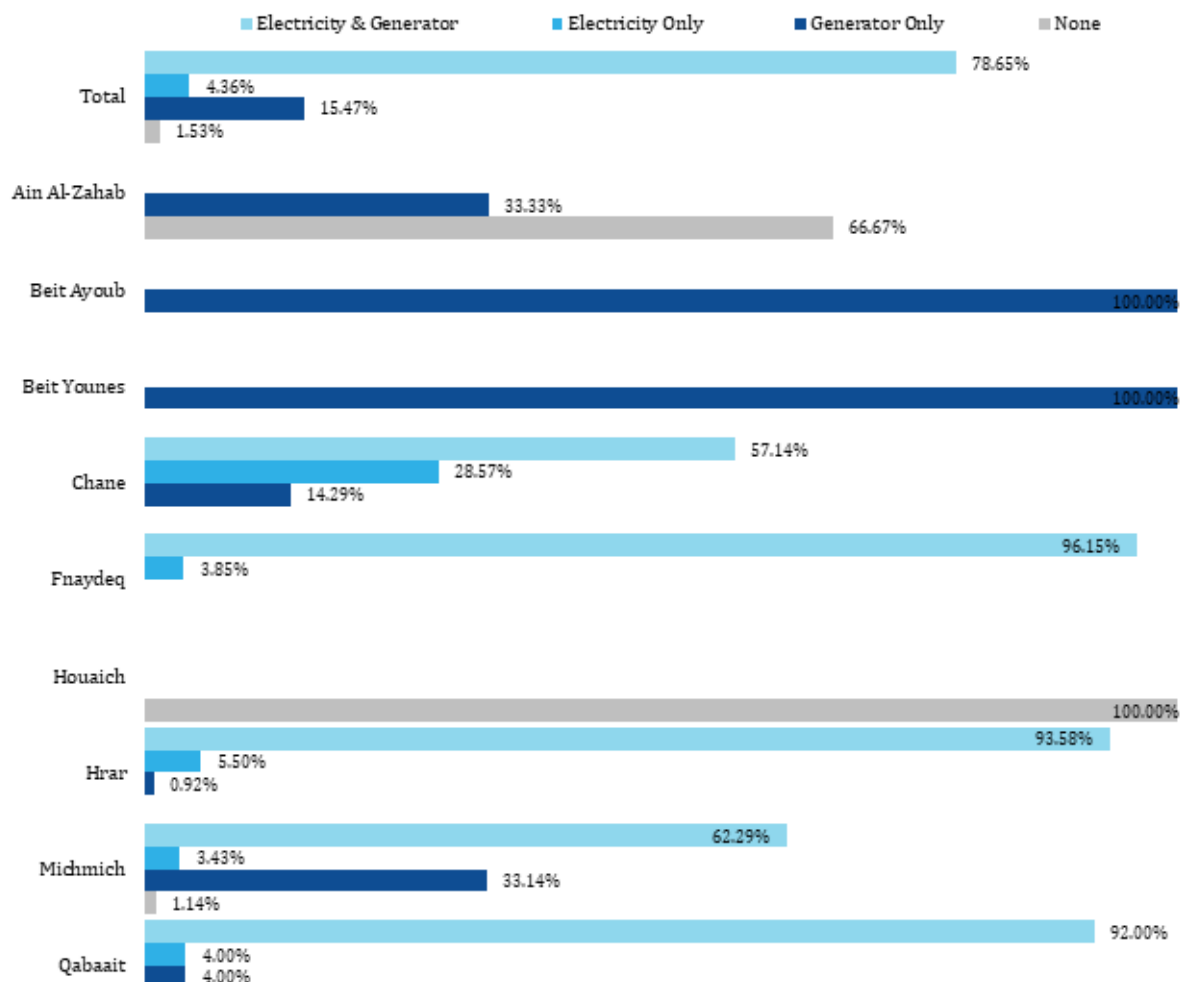


Figure 39: No Electricity (Syrian)

EDUCATION

In this section, all members under the age of 3 were excluded from the analysis as they were not entitled to participate in organized learning until they reach the age of 3.

The survey results showed that in 2021 in the UoM of Jurd el Qayteh 4.93 percent of residents aged +3 did not go to school yet, 38.65 percent were studying, 0.33 percent stopped studying temporarily, 47.98 percent stopped studying, and 8.10 percent had never gone to school.

There were some discrepancies in the number of those who were studying between the Syrian and Lebanese and among those who did not go to school yet.

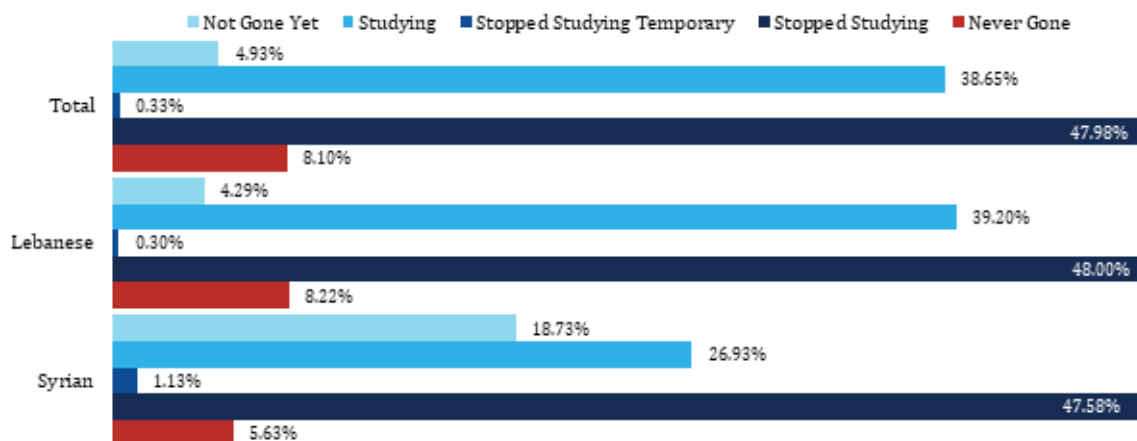


Figure 40: Education

Lebanese

Based on the 2021 survey results, 4.29 percent of the Lebanese residents aged between 3 and 17 years old in the UoM of Jurd el Qayteh did not go yet to school, 39.20 percent were studying, 0.30 percent stopped studying temporarily, 48 percent stopped studying, and 8.22 percent of residents aged above 18 never gone to school.

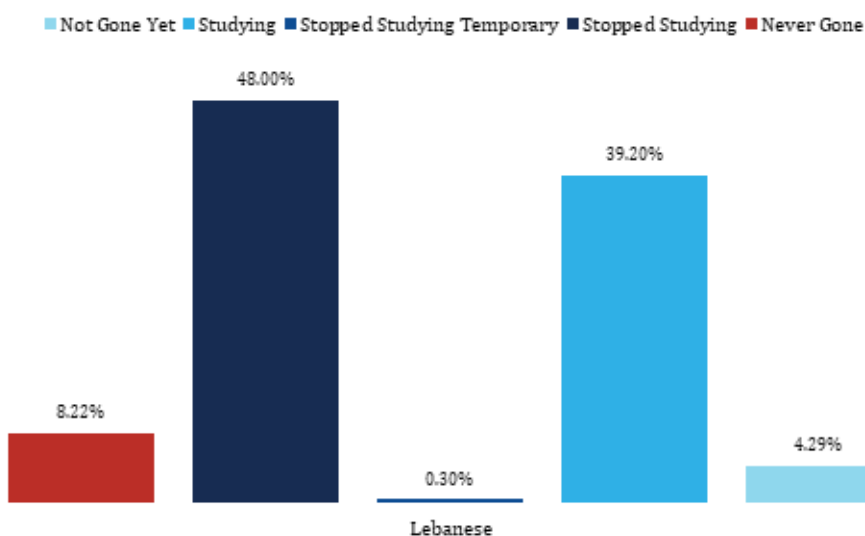


Figure 41: Education (Lebanese)

Of those aged between 3 to 5 years, almost half did not go to school yet; this is an alarming percentage that should be investigated from both social and economic perspectives. However, in the age group 6 to 14 years 98.04 percent were enrolled in school in 2021 and studying.

87.97 percent of residents within the age group 15 to 17 were enrolled and studying in 2021, while only 10.24 percent of them stopped studying permanently.

More than half of the residents in the age group 18 to 25 stopped studying permanently in the year 2021 (55.35 percent). Residents who had never gone to school in their life were only 2.57 percent in the age group 18 to 25 years, however, in the age group above 25 years the percentage was relatively high (16.81 percent). This indicates that the newer generation was more literate than the older generation (*Refer to Annex I, Table 27*).

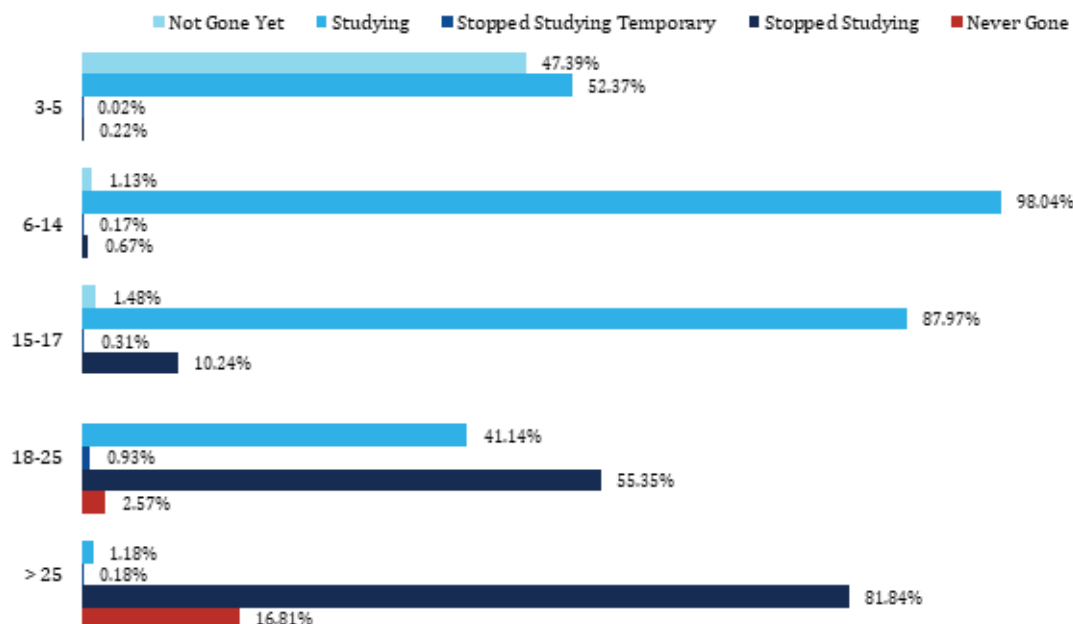


Figure 42: Education per Age Group (Lebanese)

Table 28 (Refer to Annex I) shows the number of students within the UoM of Jurd el Qayteh that were enrolled in different levels in 2021 and the total population per age group.

Gender Parity Index

The Gender Parity Index (GPI) is the number of girls enrolled in school over the number of men enrolled in school. If the gender parity index is over 1, it means that school enrolment is higher for women than men. This number is calculated for the Lebanese aged 3 and above within the UoM of Jurd el Qayteh who participated in the 2021 survey.

$$\text{GPI} = \frac{\text{Number of Women enrolled in Schools}}{\text{Number of Men enrolled in Schools}} \times 100$$

For those who were enrolled in school in 2021, the GPI varied based on different age groups. For ages between 3 to 5 years, the GPI was 1 meaning that school enrolment was equal for girls to boys. The GPI was 0.96 for the age group between 6 to 14 years meaning that school enrolment was slightly higher for boys than girls. For the age group 15 to 17 years, the GPI was 1.83 meaning that school enrolment was higher for girls than boys.

The GPI for ages 18 to 25 was 2.02 for the university enrolment was higher for women but the GPI for technical school was 0.88 meaning that the enrolment was higher for men. As for ages above 25 years, the GPI became 2.51 and 2.19 meaning that technical school and university enrolment was more than double for women than men. Looking at the pattern of GPI, women's enrolments were almost double that of men for age groups above 15 years.

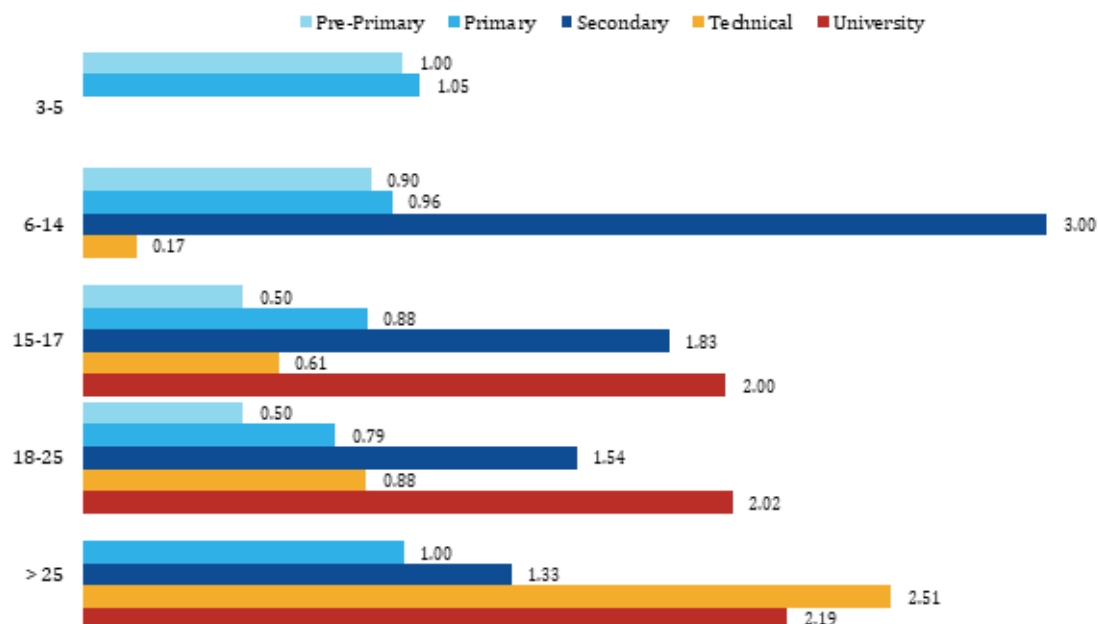


Figure 43: Gender Parity Index for Education Level per Age Group (Lebanese)

Looking at those who stopped studying, all the GPI for different age groups were less than 1 meaning that men stopped studying more than women. Looking at age groups 3 to 5 years and 6 to 14 years, for each girl who stopped studying two boys also stopped studying. As for those never gone to school, the number of women above the age of 25 was higher than that of men.

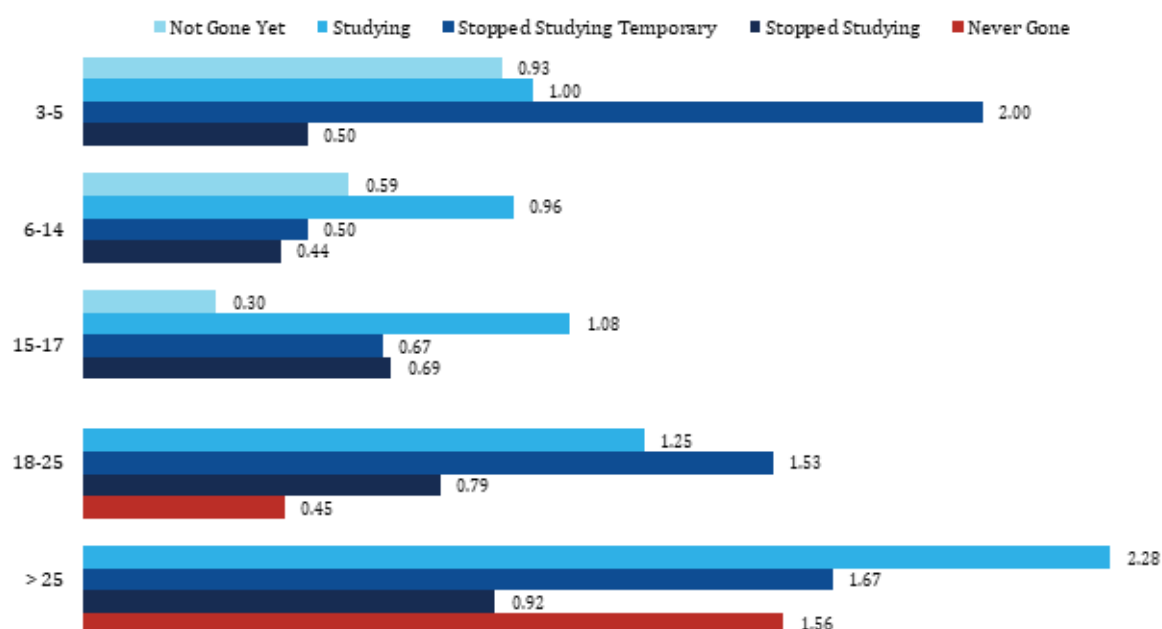


Figure 44: Gender Parity Index for Education per Age Group (Lebanese)

Pre-Primary School

The Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) in education is one of the official indicators for the Millennium Development Goal of universal primary education. The Net Enrolment Rate (NER) is defined as the total number of students in the theoretical age group for a given level of education enrolled in that level, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group. A high NER denotes a high degree of coverage for the official school-age population. The theoretical maximum value is %100.

$$\text{NER} = \frac{\text{Number of children of a certain educational level age enrolled at the same educational level}}{\text{Number of children of educational level school age}} \times 100$$

Based on the above formula, the NER for children of pre-primary school age (3 to 5 years old) who were enrolled in school in 2021 in the UoM of Jurd el Qayteh was 46.32 percent. NER below 100 percent means that not all children of pre-primary school age were enrolled in pre-primary school; some may be out of school, some may be in primary school, in secondary school, or in other forms of education.

Another related indicator is the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER).

The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) is defined as the number of students enrolled in a given level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the official school-age population corresponding to the same level of education. A high GER generally indicates a high degree of participation, whether the pupils belong to the official age group or not. A GER value approaching or exceeding %100 indicates that a country is, in principle, able to accommodate all of its school-age population.

$$\text{GER} = \frac{\text{Number of children enrolled in a certain educational level}}{\text{Number of children of educational level school age}} \times 100$$

Based on the above formula, the GER for children of pre-primary school age (3 to 5 years old) who were enrolled in school in 2021 in the UoM of Jurd el Qayteh was 76.49 percent. The GER value indicates that many students above pre-primary school age were enrolled in pre-primary school. The survey results confirmed the GER value as 39.14 percent of children enrolled in the pre-primary level were in the age group 6 to 14 years old.

The GPI in pre-primary school was equal to 1 meaning the number of girls enrolled was equal to that of boys. Attendance in pre-school education (age 3-5) is important for the readiness of children for school. Hence, the number was relatively low.

Primary School

The NER in primary school was 86.68 percent, while the GER was 104.77 percent. Hence 86.68 percent of children of primary school age (6 to 14 years old) were enrolled in school within the UoM of Jurd el Qayteh in 2021. This indicates that not all the children in the age group 6 to 14 years old were enrolled at school or some were in a lower or higher level of education. However, as the GER exceeded 100, this means that some children above or below primary school age were in primary school.

A GER above 100 percent is usually an indicator of excess enrolment which can be due either to class repetition or late or early entry. Based on the survey results, late entry was the main reason for the GER exceeding 100 within the UoM of Jurd el Qayteh. Based on the survey results, 12.77 percent of students in primary school were aged 15 to 17 years old.

The GPI in primary school was equal to 0.96 meaning the number of girls enrolled was slightly less than that of boys.

Secondary School

The NER in secondary school was 31.37 percent, while the GER was 53.28 percent. Hence 31.37 percent of children of secondary school age (15 to 17 years old) were enrolled in school within the UoM of Jurd el Qayteh in 2021. This indicates that not all the children in the age group 15 to 17 years old were enrolled at school or some were in a lower or higher level of education. This number confirms the survey results that indicate that 50.26 percent of students aged 15 to 17 years old within the UoM of Jurd el Qayteh were enrolled in primary school instead of secondary school in the year 2021.

A GER of 53.28 percent means a low enrolment ratio in secondary school. Even with 40.24 percent of students in secondary school aged 15 to 17 years old, there was low enrolment in secondary schools within the UoM of Jurd el Qayteh.

The GPI in secondary school was equal to 1.83 meaning the number of girls exceeded that of boys by almost double the number.

Technical Schools

10.19 percent of students who were studying in the UoM of Jurd el Qayteh in 2021 were enrolled in technical schools. 72.74 percent were in the age group 18 to 25 years old. The GPI shows that the number of men enrolled in technical schools exceeded that of women except for the age group above 25 where the number of women was almost triple that of men.

University

1,222 students were enrolled in university in 2021 within the UoM of Jurd el Qayteh. 86.33 percent were in the age group 18 to 25 years old. The GPI shows that the number of women enrolled in universities was double that of men.

Syrian

Based on the 2021 survey results, 18.73 percent of the Syrian residents aged above 3 years old in the UoM of Jurd el Qayteh did not go to school yet, 26.93 percent were studying, 1.13 percent stopped studying temporarily, 47.58 percent stopped studying, and 5.63 percent never went to school at all.

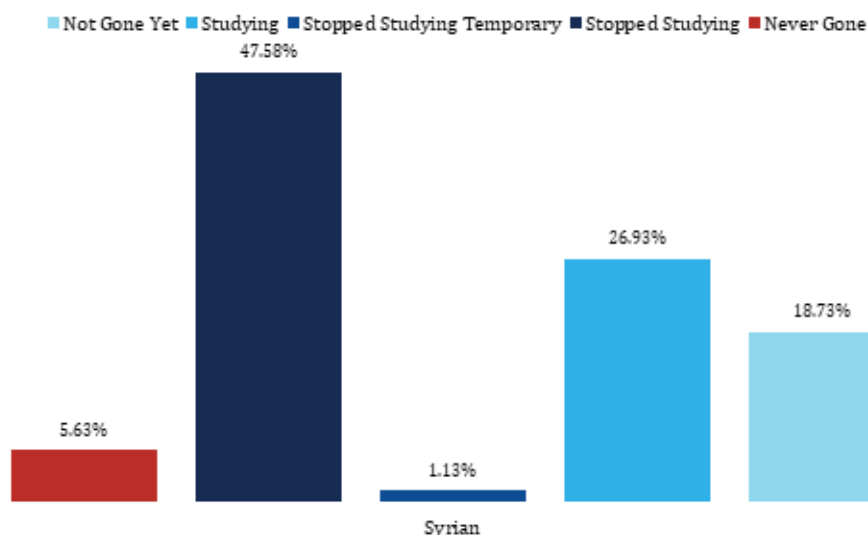


Figure 45: Education (Syrian)

Of those aged between 3 to 5 years, almost all of them did not go to school yet (94.93 percent); this is an alarming percentage that should be investigated from both social and economic perspectives. However, in the age group 6 to 14 years 77.06 percent were enrolled in school in 2021 and studying. 43.95 percent of residents within the age group 15 to 17 were enrolled and studying in 2021, while 44.59 percent of them stopped studying permanently. 81.93 percent of the residents in the age group 18 to 25 stopped studying permanently in the year 2021.

Residents who had never gone to school in their life were only 5.3 percent in the age group 18 to 25 years, however, in the age group above 25 years the percentage was relatively high (13.56 percent). This indicates that the newer generation was more literate than the older generation (*Refer to Annex I, Table 29*).

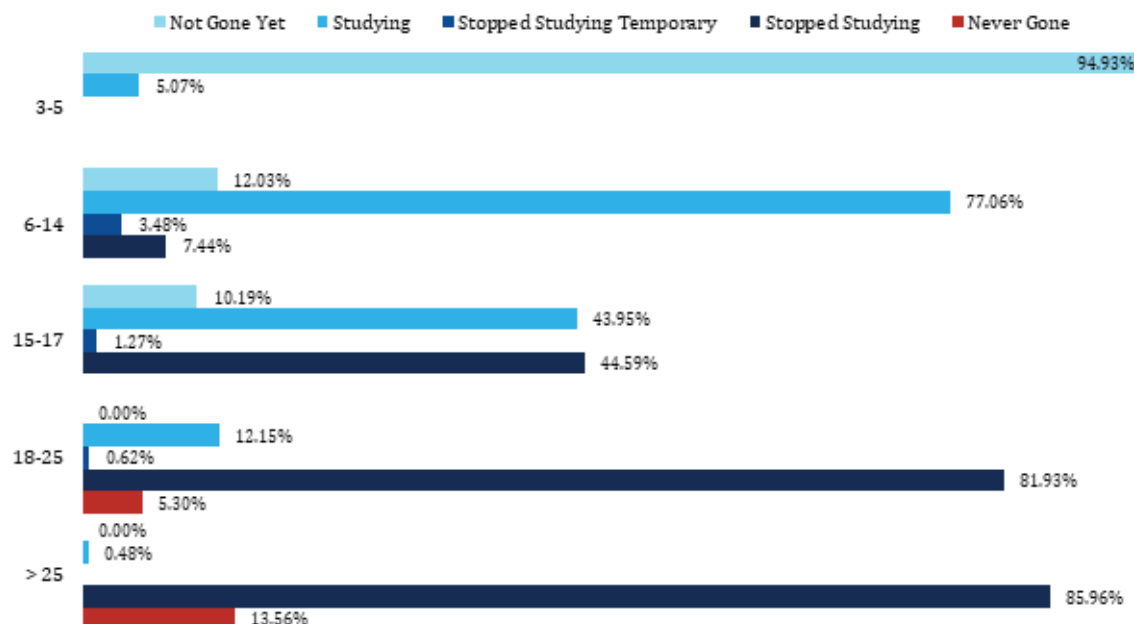


Figure 46: Education per Age Group (Syrian)

Table 30 (Refer to Annex I) shows the number of Syrian students within the UoM of Jurd el Qayteh that were enrolled in different levels in 2021 and the total population per age group.

Gender Parity Index

Among the Syrians who were enrolled in school in 2021, the GPI varied based on different age groups. For those aged between 3 to 5 years, the GPI was 0.80 meaning that school enrolment was higher for boys than girls in 2021. The GPI was 0.82 for the age group between 6 to 14 years meaning that school enrolment was higher for boys than girls.

For the age group 15 to 17 years, the GPI was 1.09 meaning that school enrolment was higher for girls than boys. The GPI for ages 18 to 25 was 1.79 meaning that school enrolment was higher for women than men, while for ages above 25 years the GPI became 1 meaning that school enrolment was equal for women and men.

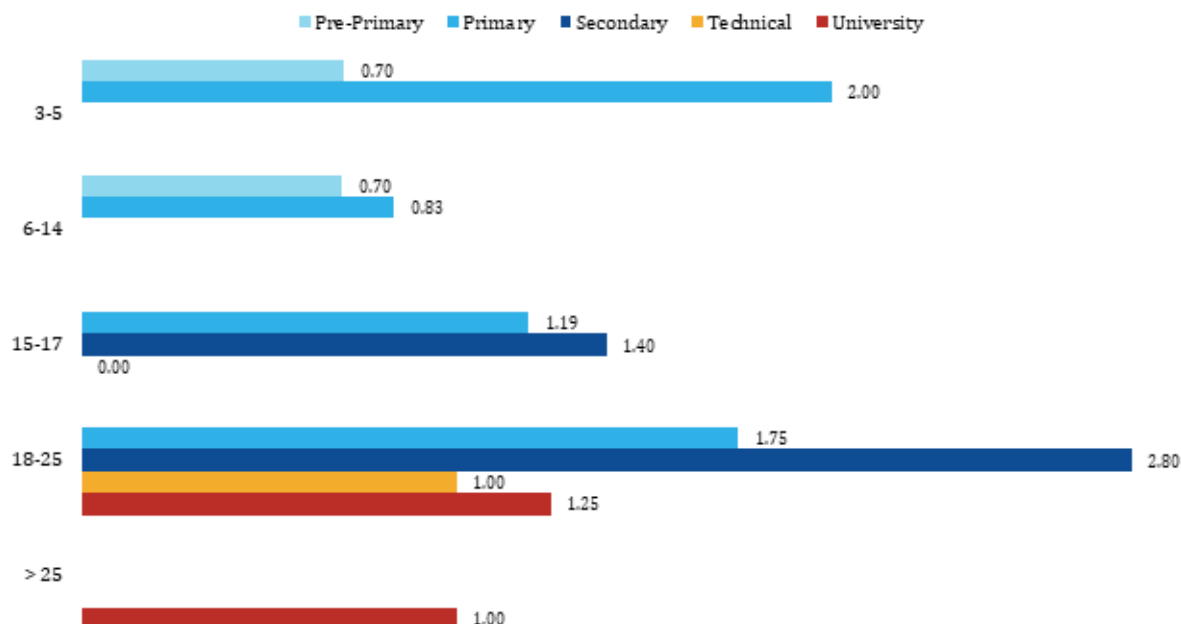


Figure 47: Gender Parity Index for Education Level per Age Group (Syrian)

Looking at those who stopped studying, all the GPI for age groups above 15 years old were less than 1 meaning that men stopped studying more than women. Looking at the age group 6 to 14 years, the number of women who stopped studying was higher than men in 2021. As for those never gone to school, the number of women above the age of 25 was double that of men.

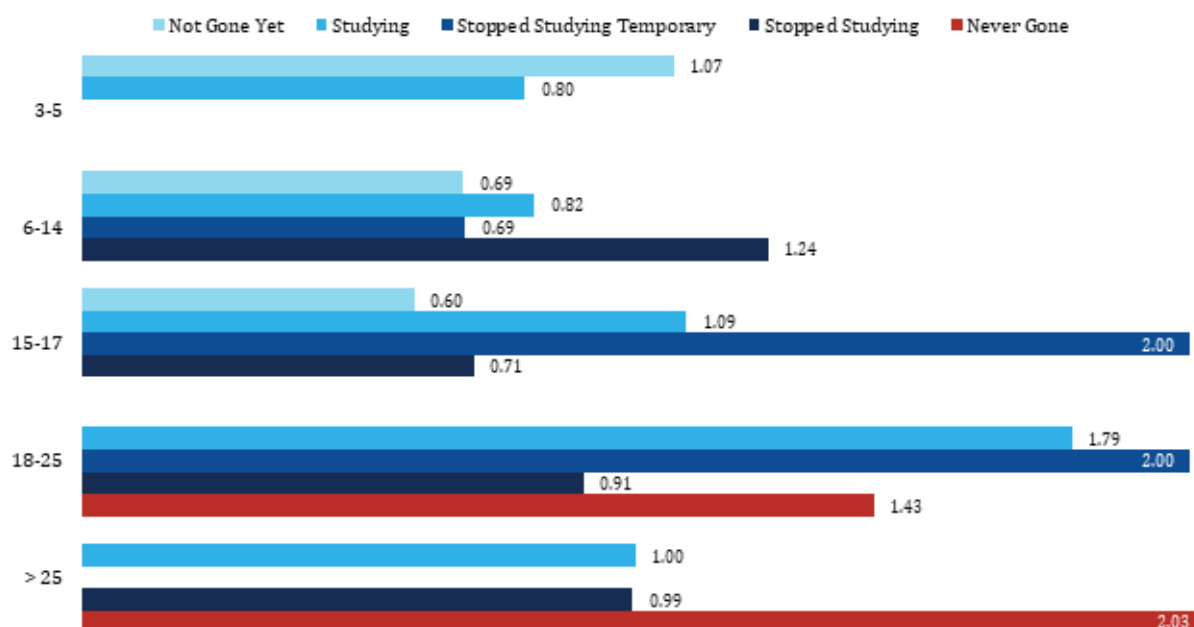


Figure 48: Gender Parity Index for Education per Age Group (Syrian)

Pre-Primary School

The NER for Syrian children of pre-primary school age (3 to 5 years old) who were enrolled in school in 2021 in the UoM of Jurd el Qayteh was 4.78 percent. The NER of Syrian children in the UoM of Jurd el Qayteh was very low indicating that the majority of children of pre-primary school age were not enrolled in pre-primary school.

The GER for Syrian children of pre-primary school age (3 to 5 years old) who were enrolled in school in 2021 in the UoM of Jurd el Qayteh was 26.76 percent. The GER value indicates a very low participation rate in pre-primary schools among Syrian children.

This also indicates that many students above pre-primary school age were enrolled in pre-primary school. The survey results confirmed the GER value as 82.10 percent of children enrolled in the pre-primary level were in the age group 6 to 14 years old.

The GPI in pre-primary school was equal to 0.70 meaning the number of girls enrolled was less than that of boys. Attendance in pre-school education (age 3-5) is important for the readiness of children for school. Hence, the number was relatively low.

Primary School

The NER in primary school was 68.19 percent, while the GER was 79.11 percent. Hence 68.19 percent of Syrian children of primary school age (6 to 14 years old) were enrolled in school within the UoM of Jurd el Qayteh in 2021. This indicates that not all the children in the age group 6 to 14 years old were enrolled at school or some were in a lower or higher level of education. A GER of 79.11 means a low enrolment ratio of Syrian children in secondary schools within the UoM of Jurd el Qayteh.

The GPI in primary school was equal to 0.83 meaning the number of girls enrolled was slightly less than that of boys.

Secondary School

The NER in secondary school was 7.64 percent, while the GER was 19.74 percent. Hence 7.64 percent of Syrian children of secondary school age (15 to 17 years old) were enrolled in school within the UoM of Jurd el Qayteh in 2021. This indicates that few children in the age group 15 to 17 years old were enrolled at school or some were in lower or higher levels of education. This number confirms the survey results that indicate that 61.29 percent of students aged 15 to 17 years old within the UoM of Jurd el Qayteh were enrolled in primary school instead of secondary school in the year 2021.

A GER of 19.74 percent means a low enrolment ratio in secondary schools within the UoM of Jurd el Qayteh.

The GPI in secondary school was equal to 1.40 meaning the number of girls exceeded that of boys by almost double the number.

Technical Schools

0.62 percent of Syrian students who were studying in the UoM of Jurd el Qayteh in 2021 were enrolled in technical schools. 50 percent were in the age group 15 to 17 years old and 50 percent in the age group 18 to 25. The GPI shows that the number of men enrolled in technical schools was equal to that of women.

University

13 Syrian students were enrolled in university in 2021 within the UoM of Jurd el Qayteh. 69.23 percent were in the age group 18 to 25 years old. The GPI shows that the number of women enrolled in universities was higher than that of men among the age group 18 to 25 years old and equal to the age group above 25 years old.

LIVELIHOOD & INCOME

Employment and Unemployment

Employment: number of working-age individuals (+15 years old).

Unemployment: number of working-age individuals (+15 years old) who were not employed. In this survey, the data collected did not differentiate between those who never worked and those unemployed. Hence, the unemployment ratios represent all those who never worked and those unemployed.

Working-age Population

The working-age population is all individuals aged +15. It represented 66.10 percent of all the residents within the UoM of Jurd el Qayteh, and it was composed of 49.96 percent women and 50.04 percent men. An estimated 21.51 percent of men, compared to only 2.87 percent of women were working. 28.53 percent of men were unemployed compared to 47.09 percent of women (*Refer to Annex I, Table 31*).

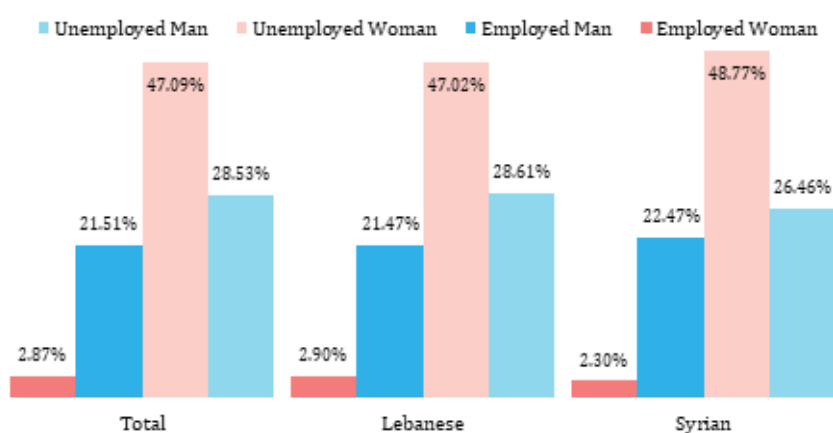


Figure 49: Working-Age Population

Employment-to-Population Ratio

Employment-to-Population Ratio is the proportion of a country's working-age population that is employed.

$$ETP = \frac{\text{Total Number of Employed}}{\text{Total Working Age Population}} \times 100$$

Based on the survey results, the ETP ratio within the UoM of Jurd el Qayteh in 2021 was 24.38 percent. The Employment-to-Population Ratio for Lebanese was 24.37 percent of the Lebanese working-age population, while that of the Syrians was 24.77 percent of the Syrian working-age population.

There were some notable gender disparities in the employment-to-population ratio. 2.87 percent of women compared to 21.51 percent of men were employed in the UoM of Jurd el Qayteh in 2021 with a gender gap of 18.64 percentage-point difference. The gender gap is similar between both Syrian and Lebanese residents (*Refer to Annex I, Table 32*).

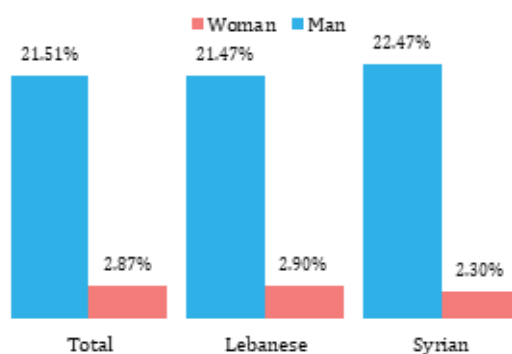


Figure 50: Employment-to-Population Ratio

Employment-to-Population Ratio in Youth and Adults

To compare the Employment-to-Population Ratio among different age groups, the following age group shall be differentiated; Working Adults are individuals aged +25, Working Youth are individuals aged 15-24, and Working Children are children aged 5-14.

The working age population for adults was 24.42, while the working age population for youth was 10.89.

The comparison of the results by broad age groups shows that the youth employment-to-population ratio in the UoM of Jurd el Qayteh (9.76 percent) was 3 times lower than that of the adults (30.91 percent). Differences in the employment-to-population ratio were observed between women and men in all age groups. In other words, the gender gap in the employment rate was significantly varying.

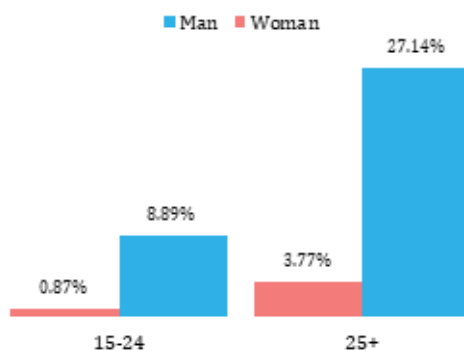


Figure 51: Employment-to-Population Ratio in Youth and Adults

Lebanese

The working age population for adults Lebanese was 23.56, while the working age population for youth Lebanese was 10.44.

The Employment-to-Population Ratio in Lebanese Youth was 9.33 percent in the UoM of Jurd el Qayteh. 0.87 percent of youth labour were women, while 8.46 percent were youth men. Hence, there were big differences in women versus men's youth Employment-to-Population Ratio.

The Employment-to-Population Ratio in Lebanese Adults was 31.03 percent. 3.79 percent of adult labour were women, while 27.24 percent were adult men. Hence, there were big differences in women versus men's youth Employment-to-Population Ratio.

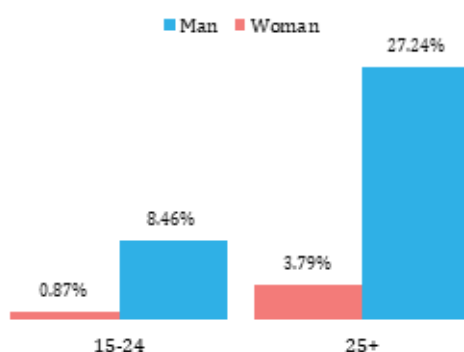


Figure 52: Working-Age Population (Lebanese)

Syrian

The working age population for adult Syrians was 856, while the working age population for youth Syrian was 448

The Employment-to-Population Ratio of Syrian Youth was 19.64 percent in the UoM of Jurd el Qayteh. 0.89 percent of youth labour were women, while 18.75 percent were youth men. Hence, there were big differences in women versus men's youth Employment-to-Population Ratio.

The Employment-to-Population Ratio in Syrian Adults was 27.45 percent. 3.04 percent of adult labour were women, while 24.42 percent were adult men. Hence, there were big differences in women versus men's youth Employment-to-Population Ratio.

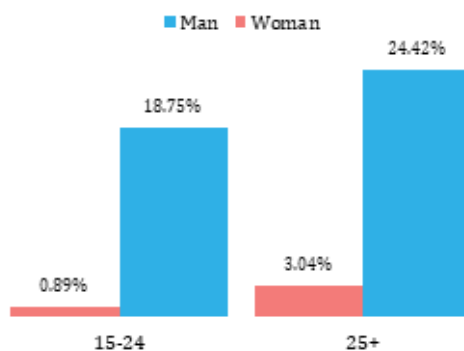


Figure 53: Working-Age Population (Syrian)

Unemployment Rate

The Unemployment rate is the proportion of the working-age population that is not employed.

$$\text{Unemployment} = \frac{\text{Total Number of Unemployed}}{\text{Total Working Age Population}} \times 100$$

The unemployment rate within the UoM of Jurd el Qayteh was 75.62 percent. Differences were observed between men (28.53 percent) and women (47.09 percent). In other words, the gender gap in the unemployment rate was significant (18.56 percentage-point difference).

The unemployment rate among Lebanese was 75.63 percent and 75.23 percent for Syrians. The same pattern in gender gap unemployment was observed among Lebanese and Syrians.

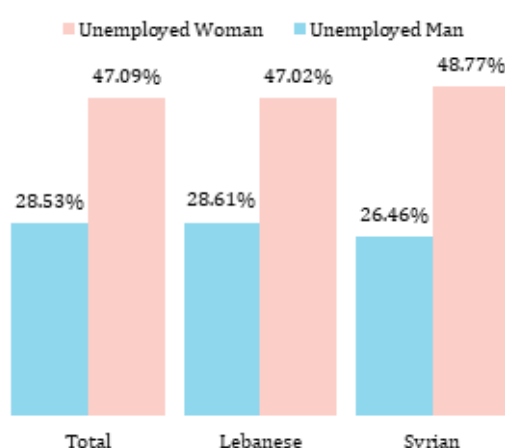


Figure 54: Unemployment Rate

Youth Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET)

NOT IN EDUCATION, EMPLOYMENT, OR TRAINING (NEET) is the share of youth (15 to 24 years of age) who were not employed, not in education or training.

$$\text{NEET} = \frac{\text{Total Number of Youth not in Education, Employment, or Training}}{\text{Total Youth Population}} \times 100$$

The Youth NEET rate in the UoM of Jurd el Qayteh was 8.74 percent which was less than the youth employment-to-population ratio (9.76 percent).

The NEET rate among Lebanese (8.93 percent) in Jurd el Qayteh was lower than that of Syrians (18.97 percent). Men's NEET rate (8.16 percent) was much higher than that of women (0.58 percent).

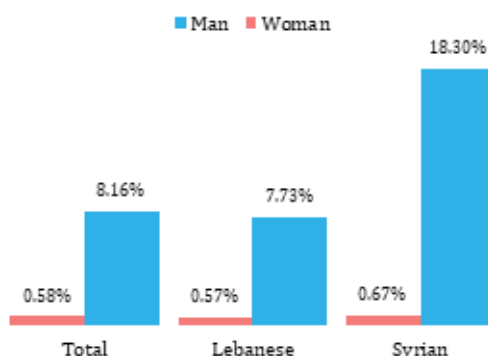


Figure 55: Youth Not in Education, Employment or Training

Number of Jobs

In the UoM of Jurd el Qayteh, only 0.81 percent of residents in the working population aged +15 had more than one job in 2021. Out of those having a second job, 1.55 percent of the employed Syrian aged 15+ had a second job while 0.78 percent of the employed Lebanese had a second job.

Of those having a second job, 8.57 percent are women while 91.43 percent were men.

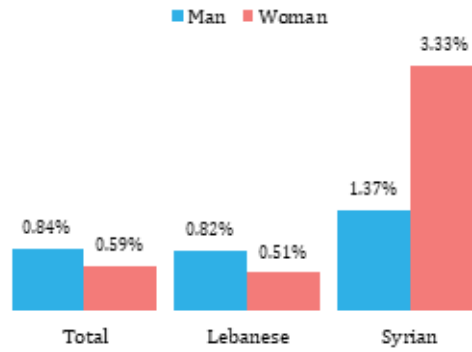


Figure 56: Number of Jobs

Income

From the working population aged 15+, about 35.89 percent of individuals in the UoM of Jurd el Qayteh had a total income less than the minimum wage. 43.32 percent had an income between the minimum wage and 1,500,000 LL, 18.49 percent between 1,500,000 LL and 3,000,000 LL, 1.46 percent between 3,000,000 LL and 6,000,000 LL, and 0.83 percent above 6,000,000 LL from all sources in the month preceding the survey.

Hence, the majority of the working population aged 15+ in the UoM of Jurd el Qayteh had a total income in 2021 from all sources less than 1,500,000 LL (*Refer to Annex I, Table 33*).

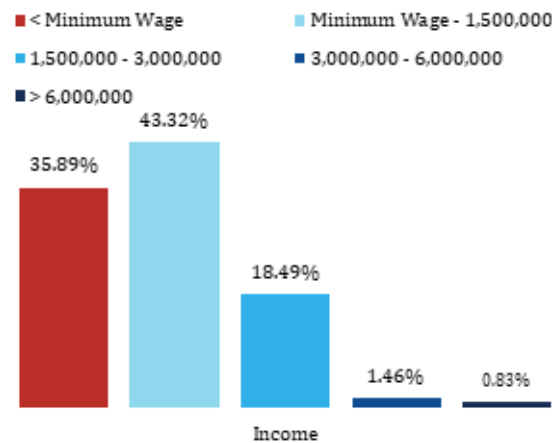


Figure 57: Income

The gender gap in income among men and women in the working population aged 15+ was very high. For example, more than half of working women earned less than the minimum wage compared to one-third of working men.

Lebanese

From the working population aged 15+, about 35.50 percent of Lebanese individuals in the UoM of Jurd el Qayteh had a total income less than the minimum wage. 43.17 percent had an income between the minimum wage and 1,500,000 LL, 18.96 percent between 1,500,000 LL and 3,000,000 LL from all sources in the month preceding the survey.

Hence, the majority of Lebanese in the working population aged 15+ in the UoM of Jurd el Qayteh had a total income in 2021 from all sources less than 1,500,000 LL (*Refer to Annex I, Table 34*).

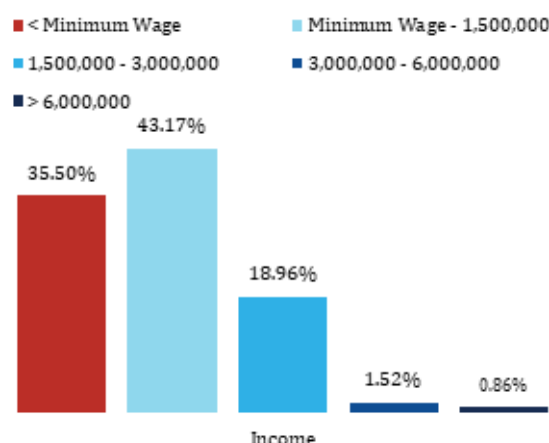


Figure 58: Income (Lebanese)

The gender gap in income between Lebanese men and women in the working population aged 15+ was very high. For example, more than half of working women had an income less or equal to the minimum wage as compared to one-third of working men. Additionally, double the number of men than women were paid between 1,500,000 and 3,000,000 LL.

Syrian

From the working population aged 15+, about 45.35 percent of Syrian individuals in the UoM of Jurd el Qayteh had a total income less than the minimum wage. 47.09 percent had an income between the minimum wage and 1,500,000 LL, and 7.27 percent between 1,500,000 LL and 3,000,000 LL from all sources in the month preceding the survey. Hence, almost half of Syrian individuals in the working population aged 15+ in the UoM of Jurd el Qayteh had a total income in 2021 from all sources less than the minimum wage (*Refer to Annex I, Table 35*).

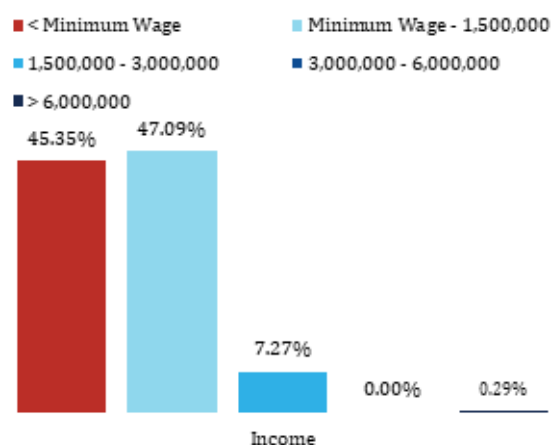


Figure 59: Income (Syrian)

The gender gap in income between Syrian men and women in the working population aged 15+ was very high. For example, more than 58.06 percent of women had an income less or equal to the minimum wage as compared to 44.09 percent of men.

Household Living Status

Almost half (47.28 percent) of the households in the UoM of Jurd el Qayteh households reported an insufficient income for their living status. While 29.99 percent reported a hard-enough living status. Only 18.57 percent and 4.16 percent of the household in the UoM of Jurd el Qayteh reported satisfactory and comfortable living statuses respectively.

Hence, less than one-fourth of households in the UoM of Jurd el Qayteh had good living status, while the rest (77.27 percent) were facing hardships (*Refer to Annex I, Table 36*).

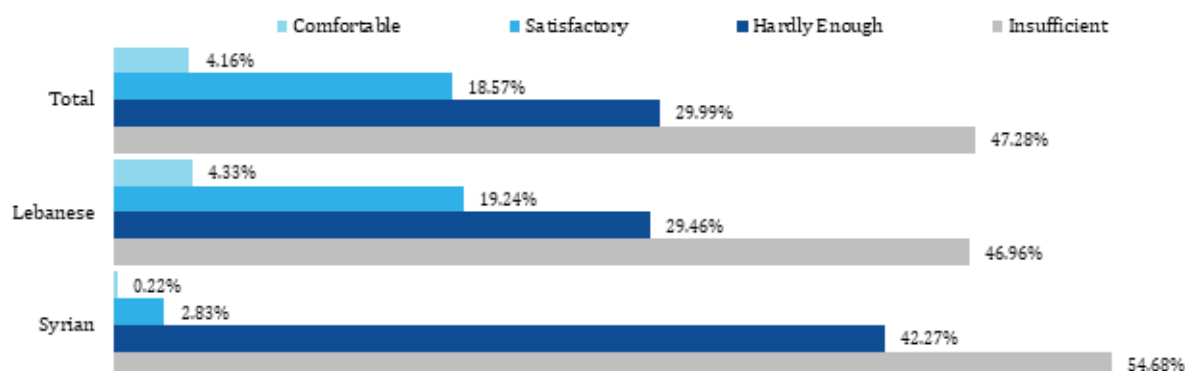


Figure 60: Household Living Status

54.68 percent of Syrian households reported an insufficient income for their living status. While 42.27 percent reported a hard-enough living status. Hence, the majority of Syrian households live in bad living status. The major difference between Lebanese and Syrian households was reported in the satisfactory and comfortable living status.

While 19.24 percent of Lebanese households reported a satisfactory living status, only 2.83 percent of Syrian households were living in satisfactory status. As for the Comfortable, only 0.22 percent of Syrian households reported comfortable living status as compared to 4.16 percent of Lebanese households.

Assistance Provision

Almost 1.44 percent of the households in the UoM of Jurd el Qayteh had an assistance provision in 2021. Based on the survey results, 34.18 percent of Syrian households received additional provisions, while only 4.91 percent of Lebanese households received additional provisions.

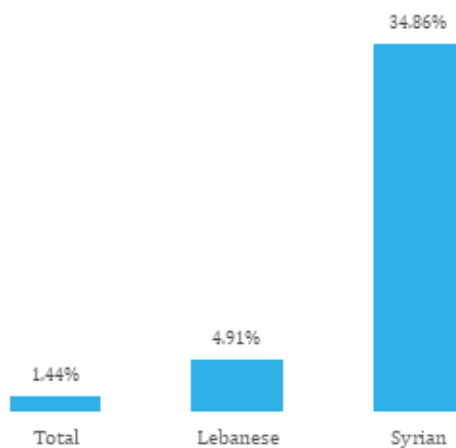


Figure 61: Assistance Provision

Out of the 525 Lebanese households that had assistance provisions, 22.29 percent relied on retirement pensions as an additional source of income. 31.05 % relied on non-continuous assistance from abroad, 19.62 percent on continuous assistance from abroad, 0.57 percent from real estate, and 26.48 percent from other miscellaneous sources.

Out of the 160 Syrian households that had assistance provision, 55 percent received permanent aid from CSOs while 45 percent received intermittent aid from CSOs.

Agriculture

Out of the Lebanese households, on average 32.48 percent had agricultural land in the year 2021. Within the UoM of Jurd el Qayteh, the highest percentages of agricultural lands were in Fnaydeq (7.38 percent) followed by Ain Al-Zahab (6.16 percent) and Michmich (4.7 percent).

The lowest was in Beit Ayoub (0.51 percent), Qraiyyat (0.51 percent), and Beit Younes (0.65 percent).

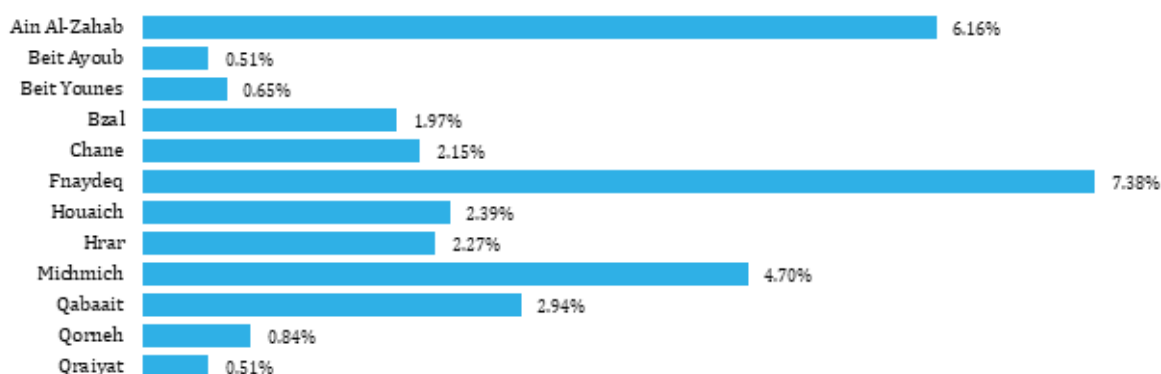


Figure 62: Agriculture (Union Level)

At the municipal level, Beit Younes had 66.04 percent of its households owned agricultural land, followed by 57.89 percent in Qraiyyat, and 53.61 percent in Chane. In Qorneh, only %17.18 of households owned agricultural land.

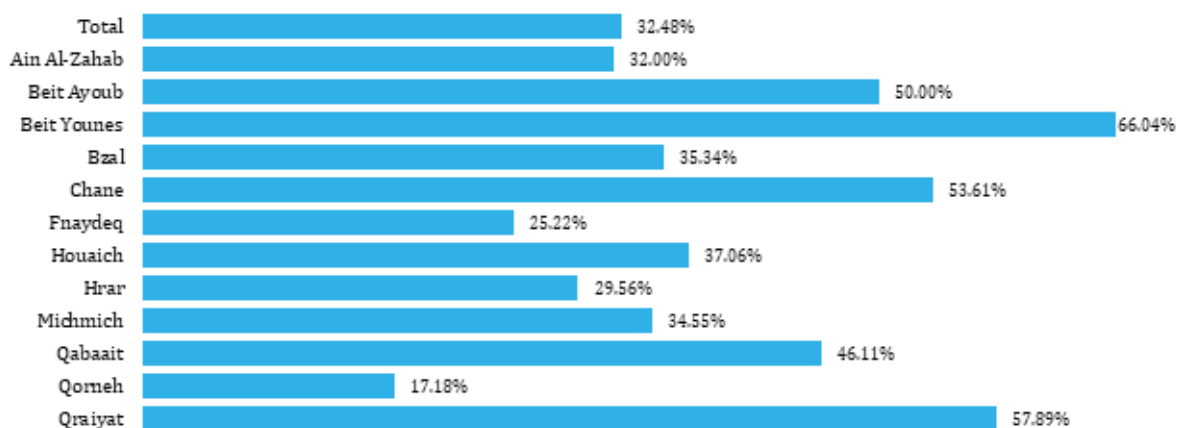


Figure 63: Agriculture (Municipal Level)

86.61 percent of agricultural land within the UoM of Jurd el Qayteh had an area of less than 5000 sq.m, and 78.02 percent of agricultural lands were planted by their owners.

Animal Husbandry

Based on the survey results, 12.65 percent of Lebanese households practised animal husbandry. At the union level, the highest percentage of households practising animal husbandry was Ain Al-Zahab (21.52 percent) followed by Michmich (16.86 percent) and Houaich (11.54 percent). The lowest percentage was in Beit Ayoub (1.85 percent) and Bzal (2.44 percent).

At the municipal level, Qraiyyat had the highest number of households practising animal husbandry (37.89 percent) followed by Beit Younes (36.79 percent) and Chane (28.21 percent). Fnaydeq had the lowest percentage of its households practising animal husbandry (4.57 percent) followed by Bzal (5.53 percent).

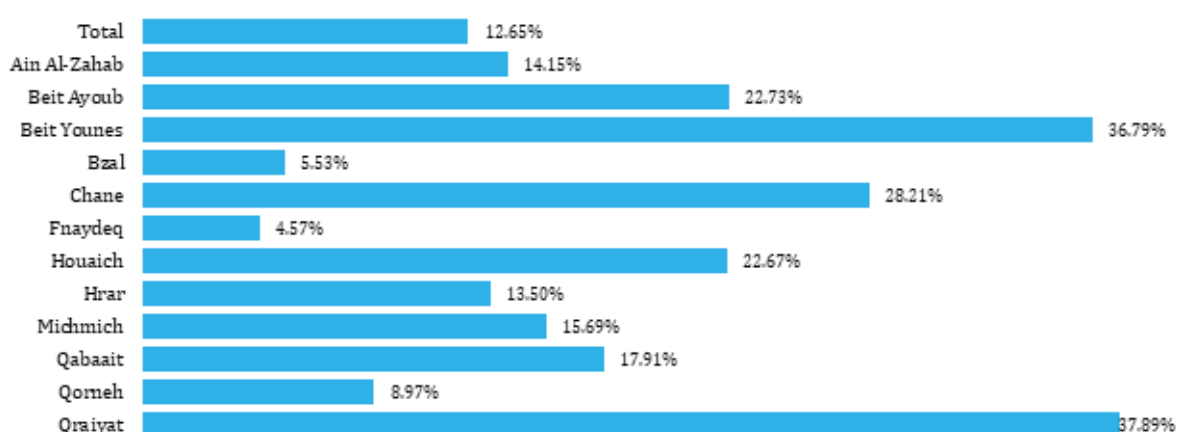


Figure 64: Animal Husbandry

71.66 percent of animal husbandry was chicken, followed by Goats (11.41 percent), Sheep (8.33 percent), cows (5.74 percent), and Bees (2.86 percent).

HEALTH

Health status of the population

Lebanese

9,211 Lebanese residents within the UoM of Jurd el Qayteh were suffering from Chronic diseases, while 2,992 Lebanese residents suffered other illnesses. Hence, 23.85 percent of the Lebanese residents in the UoM of Jurd el Qayteh were suffering from diseases and illnesses.

Almost one-fifth of Lebanese residents in Jurd el Qayteh (18.01 percent) suffered from chronic diseases in 2021. The percentage of women having chronic diseases was 2.59 percent higher than men. Hypertension had the highest percentage of chronic diseases followed by Diabetes and Cholesterol.

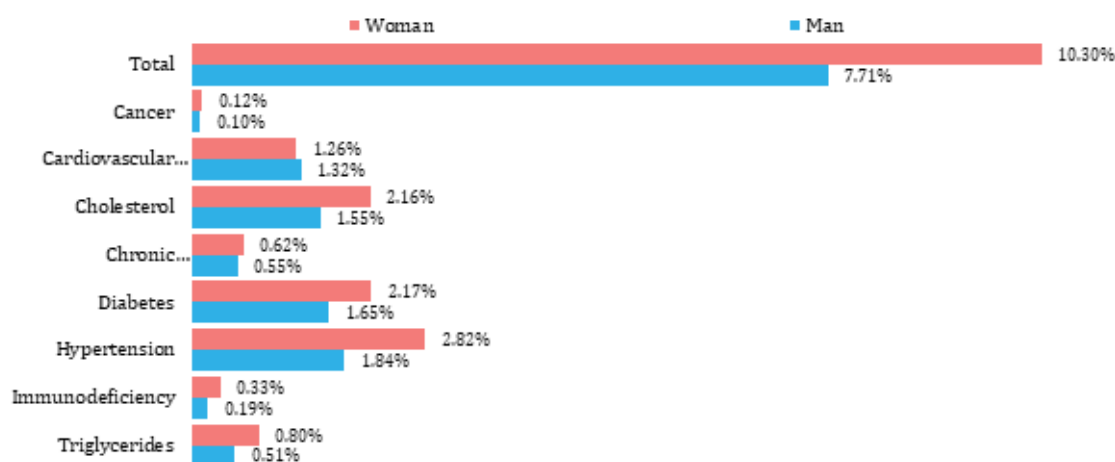


Figure 65: Chronic Diseases and Illnesses (Lebanese)

Of those suffering from Chronic diseases, there was 25.89 percent suffered from Hypertension, followed by 21.24 percent from Diabetes, 20.59 percent from Cholesterol, 14.34 percent from Cardiovascular diseases, 7.31 percent from Chronic respiratory Diseases, 1.31 percent from cancer, and 2.92 percent from immunodeficiency.

Comparing men and women suffering from chronic diseases, it was found that 57.18 percent of those suffering from chronic diseases were women as compared to 42.82 percent of men. Cardiovascular diseases were the only exception, as it was higher in men than women.

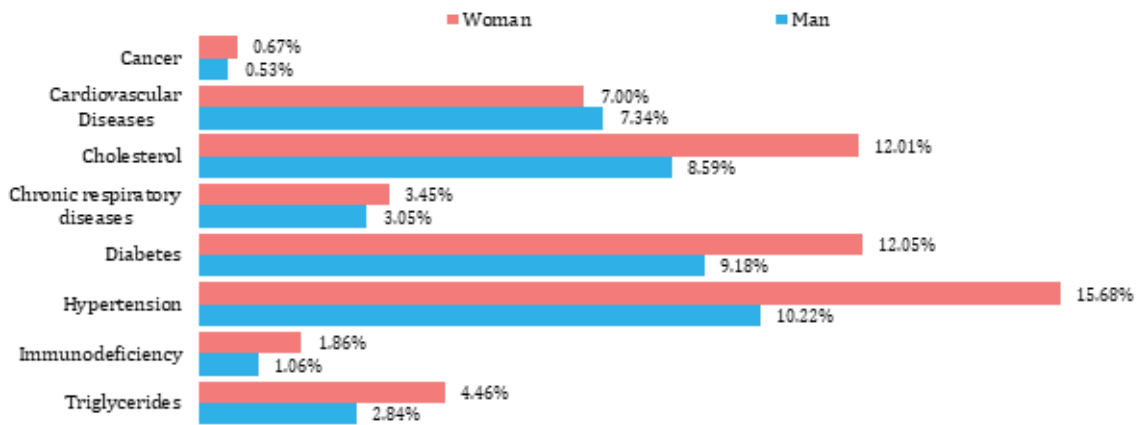


Figure 66: Chronic Diseases (Lebanese)

Syrian

449 Syrian residents within the UoM of Jurd el Qayteh were suffering from Chronic diseases, while 302 Syrian residents suffered other illnesses. Hence, 33.27 percent of the Syrian residents in the UoM of Jurd el Qayteh were suffering from diseases. Almost one-fifth of Syrian residents in Jurd el Qayteh (19.89 percent) suffered from chronic diseases in 2021.

The percentage of women having chronic diseases was 2.6 percent higher than men. Hypertension had the highest percentage of chronic diseases followed by chronic respiratory diseases and triglycerides.

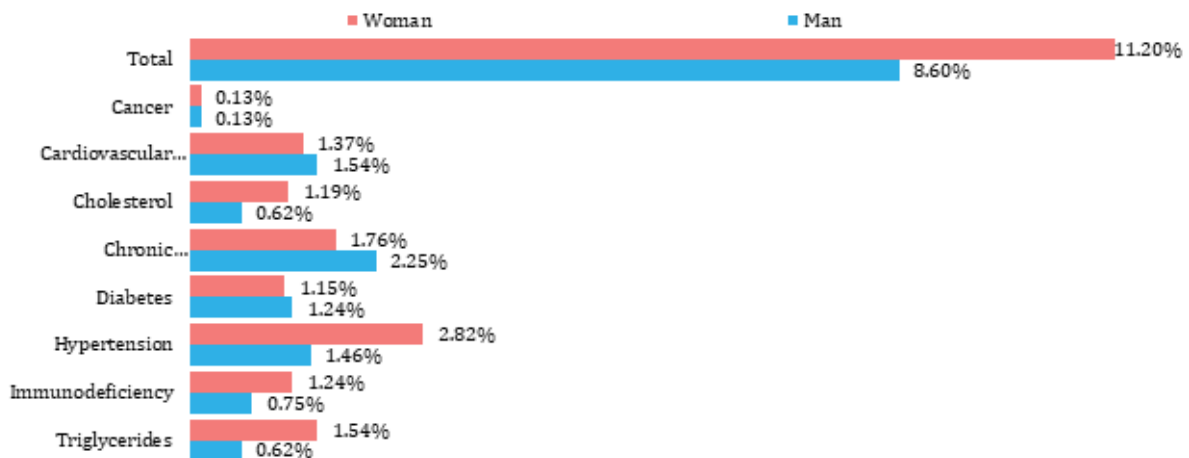


Figure 67: Chronic Diseases and Illnesses (Syrian)

Of those suffering from Chronic diseases, similar to the Lebanese residents, Hypertension had the highest percentage (21 percent), followed by 20 percent for Chronic respiratory Diseases, 15 percent for Cardiovascular diseases, 12 percent for Diabetes, 11 percent for Triglyceride, 10 percent immunodeficiency, 9 percent Cholesterol, and 1 percent Cancer.

Chronic respiratory diseases were much higher among Syrian than Lebanese. While Cholesterol was much less among Syrian than Lebanese. Also, Diabetes was much higher among Lebanese than Syrian.

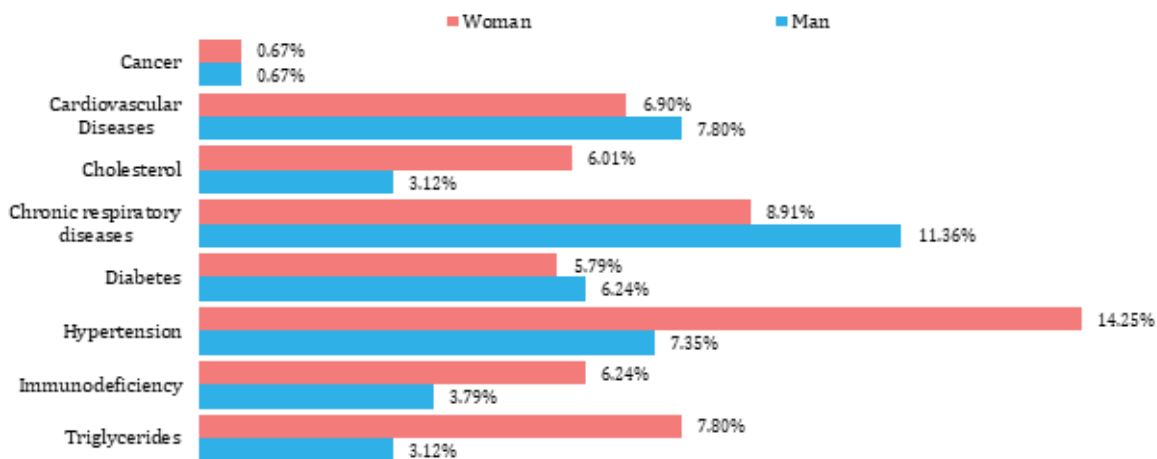


Figure 68: Chronic Diseases (Syrian)

Comparing men and women suffering from chronic diseases, it was found that 56.57 percent of those suffering from chronic diseases within the UoM of Jurd el Qayteh were women as compared to 43.43 percent of men.

In Cardiovascular Diseases, Diabetes, and Chronic Respiratory diseases the percentages of men were higher than that of women.

Blood Type

Lebanese

39.23 percent of the total Lebanese population within the UoM of Jurd el Qayteh did not know their blood type. O+ had the highest percentage followed by A+ (Refer to Annex I, Table 37).

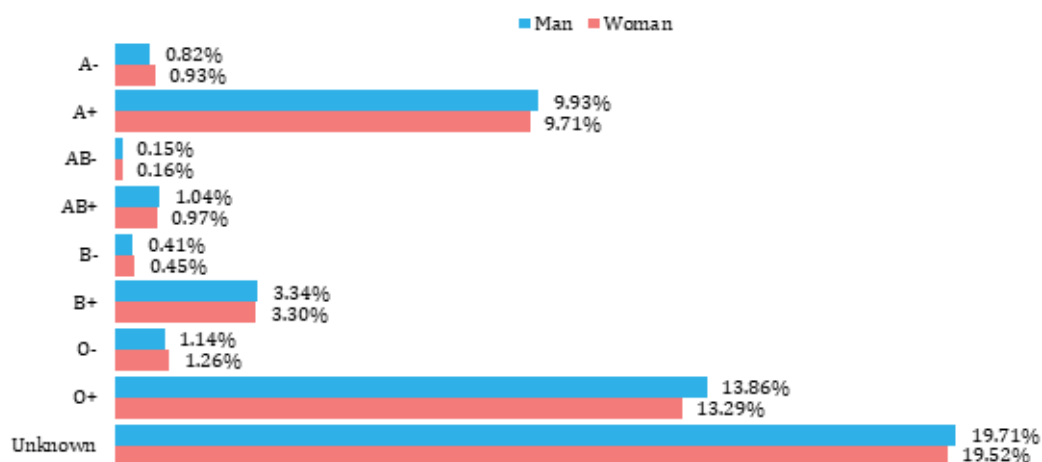


Figure 69: Blood Types (Lebanese)

Syrian

62.94 percent of the Syrian population within the UoM of Jurd el Qayteh did not know their blood type. A+ had the highest percentage followed by O+ (Refer to Annex I, Table 38).

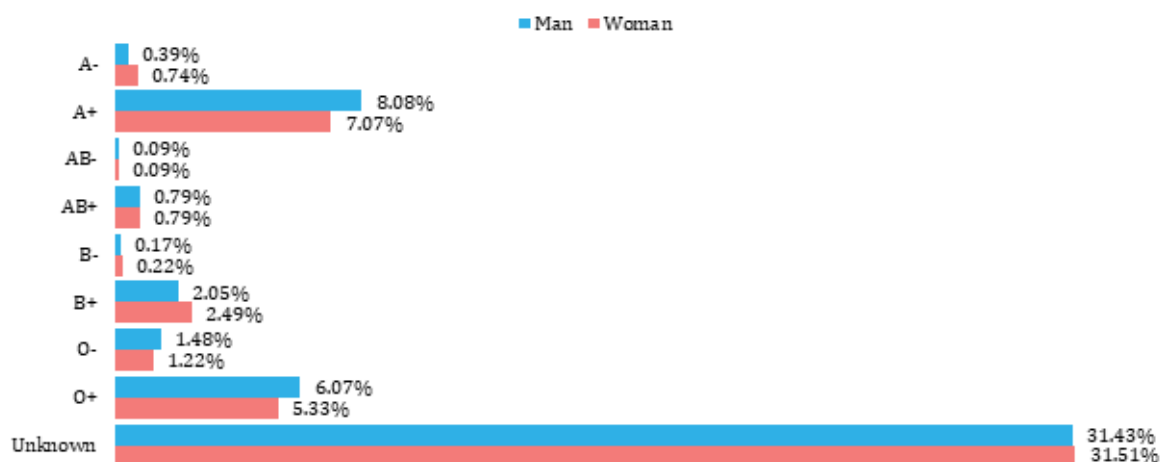


Figure 70: Blood Types (Syrian)

Provision of Health Services

Only 39.19 percent of the total Lebanese residents in the UoM of Jurd el Qayteh were covered by one type of health insurance, with almost equal health coverage between women (19.45 percent) and men (19.70 percent) of the total population.

At the municipal level, 95.24 percent of the residents in Qraiyyat had health coverage, followed by Beit Ayoub (64.55 percent) and Beit Younes (57.50 percent). The lowest health coverage was in Qabaait (31.25 percent) and Qorneh (32.75 percent).

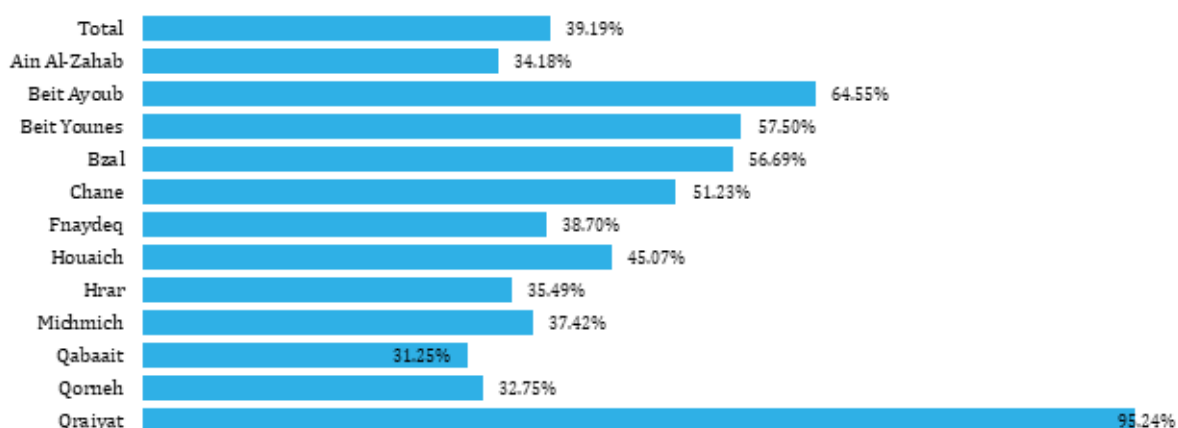


Figure 71: Provision of Health Coverage

The main source of health coverage in Akkar within the UoM of Jurd el Qayteh was the Lebanese Army and the Internal Security Forces, which covered 24.35 percent of the insured population, followed by the National Social Security Fund (NSSF) (11.94 percent).

The coverage of the Public Servants Cooperation was 1.97 percent, whereas private insurance was less common (0.77 percent) in Jurd el Qayteh.

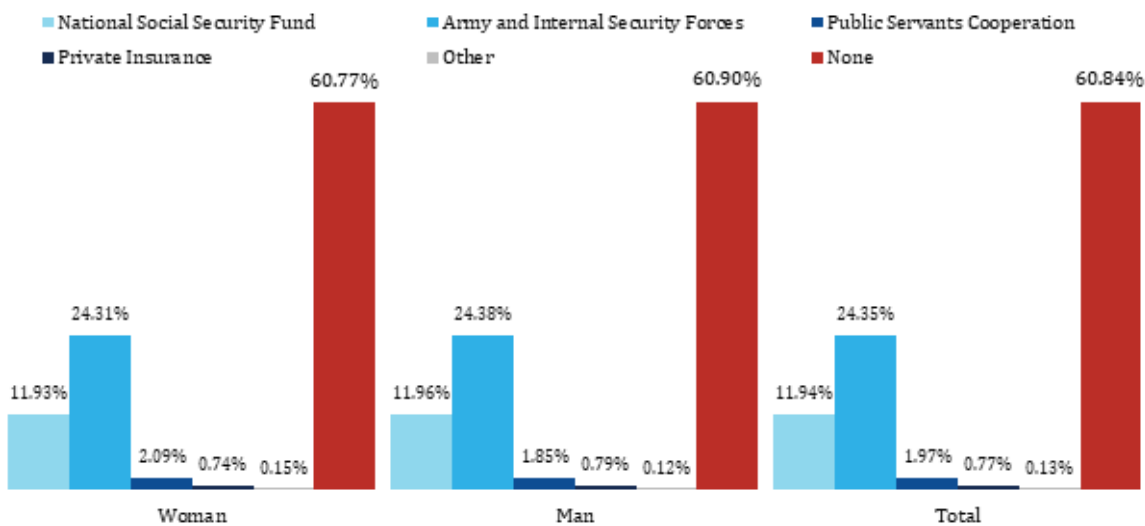


Figure 72: Health Coverage Source

The proportion of employed with health services within the UoM of Jurd el Qayteh was 8.67 percent which was almost equal to the employed without health services (7.54 percent).

Whereas, the percentage of unemployed with health services (30.53 percent) was much less than that of unemployed without health services (53.26 percent). The same pattern was observed among women and men.

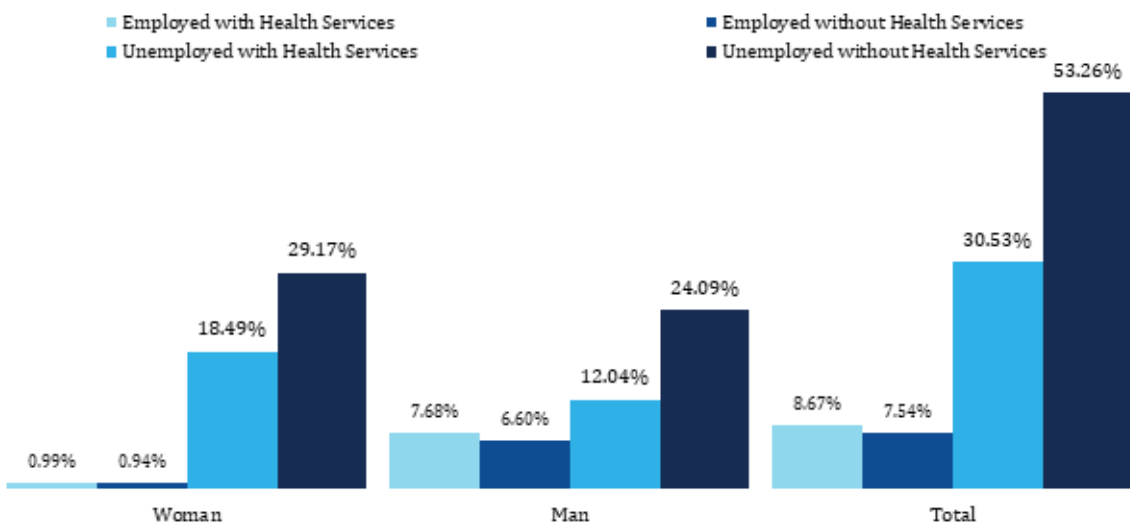


Figure 73: Employment and Health Services

Specific Needs

The term “specific need” refers to any of the following characteristics: physical or mental disability, chronic illness, temporary illness or injury, serious medical condition, or needing support in basic daily activities.

Lebanese

1,198 Lebanese residents had special needs constituting 2.34 percent of the total Lebanese population within the UoM of Jurd el Qayteh. Of the total Lebanese population, 1.26 percent of people with disabilities were women and 1.62 percent were men.

Fnaydeq had the highest percentage of disabilities within the UoM (0.58 percent) followed by Ain Al Zahab (0.42 percent). Only 42.49 percent of those with disabilities within the UoM of Jurd el Qayteh had a disabled card.

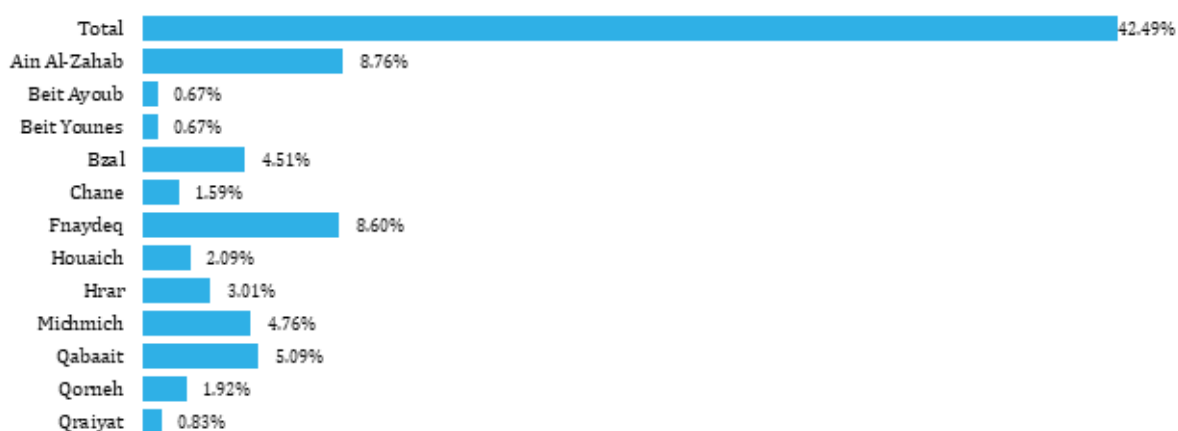


Figure 74: Special Needs (Lebanese)

Across the total population of Jurd el Qayteh, 0.59 percent of individuals had visual disabilities, 0.56 percent had mental disabilities, 0.34 percent had hearing disabilities hearing (0.34 percent), and mobility (1 percent). Please note that some individuals might have one or more disabilities.

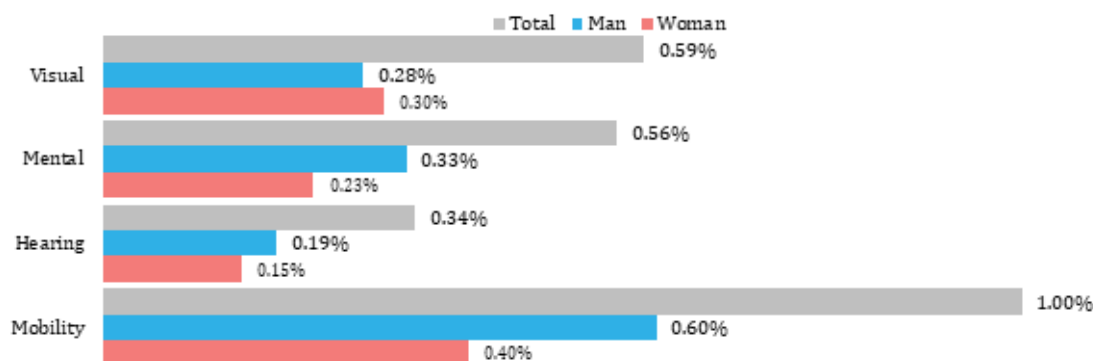


Figure 75: Disabilities Types (Lebanese)

Syrian

260 Syrian residents had special needs constituting 11.69 percent of the total Syrian population within the UoM of Jurd el Qayteh. Of the total Syrian population, 5.3 percent of people with disabilities were women and 7.42 percent were men.

Michmich had the highest percentage of disabilities within the UoM (5.26 percent) followed by Fnaydeq (3.01 percent).

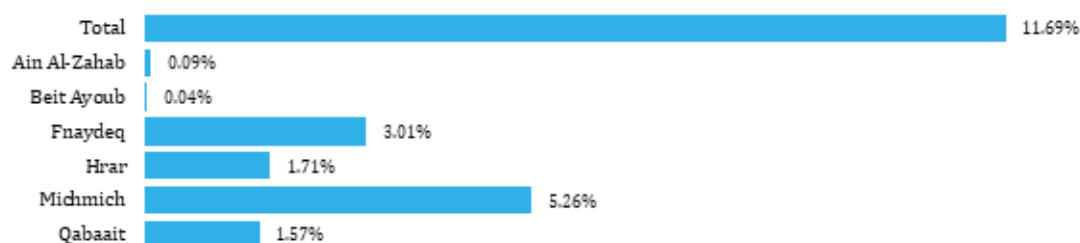


Figure 76: Special Needs (Lebanese)

Across the total Syrian population of Jurd el Qayteh, 4.31 percent had visual disabilities, 0.72 percent had mental disabilities, 1.12 percent had hearing disabilities, and 3.46 percent had mobility disabilities. Please note that some individuals might have one or more disabilities.

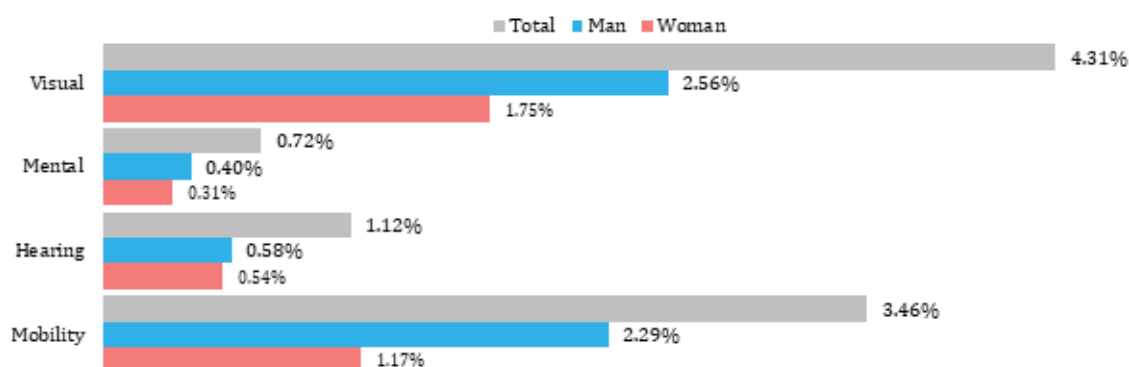


Figure 77: Disabilities Types (Syrian)

CHILDREN

The children population is all individuals aged 5 to 14 years. The Lebanese children population is 12,036 while the Syrian children population is 712.

Child Labour

Only 25 children within the UoM of Jurd el Qayteh were working. Hence, the percentage of children employed was 0.2 percent. The percentage of men was 0.19 percent while the women were 0.01. In child labour, a major difference existed between the Lebanese and Syrians.

Child labour among Syrian (0.16 percent) is almost five times higher than child labour among Lebanese (0.03 percent). Boy's child labour is the highest among Syrians (0.157 percent).

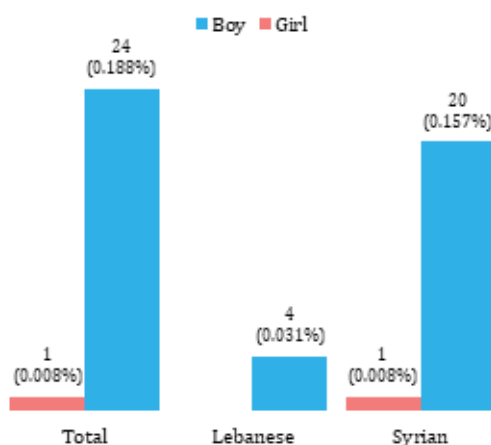


Figure 78: Child Labor

Child Marriage

Only one girl within the Syrian population was married within the UoM of Jurd el Qayteh aged 14 years old.

Child Health (Lebanese)

Children Chronic Diseases

114 Lebanese children within the UoM of Jurd el Qayteh were suffering from Chronic diseases. Hence, 0.95 percent of the Lebanese children in the UoM of Jurd el Qayteh were suffering from chronic diseases. The percentage of girls having chronic diseases was 0.38 percent much lower than boys (0.56 percent).

Chronic respiratory diseases were the most prevalent among Lebanese children followed by Immunodeficiency and Cardiovascular diseases.

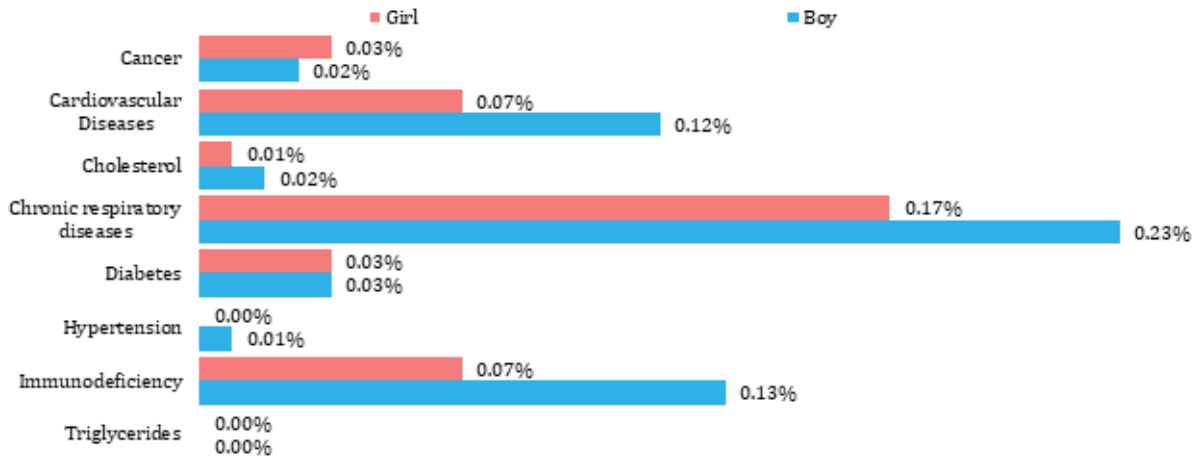


Figure 79: Child Health (Lebanese)

Children Health Services

Only 41.38 percent of the children in the UoM of Jurd el Qayteh were covered, with almost equal health coverage between girls (20.35 percent) and boys (21.03 percent).

The main source of children's health coverage within the UoM of Jurd el Qayteh was the Lebanese Army and the Internal Security Forces, which covered 24.46 percent of the covered population,

followed by the National Social Security Fund (NSSF) (13.78 percent). The coverage of the Public Servants Cooperation was 2.02 percent, whereas private insurance was less common (0.92 percent) in Jurd el Qayteh.

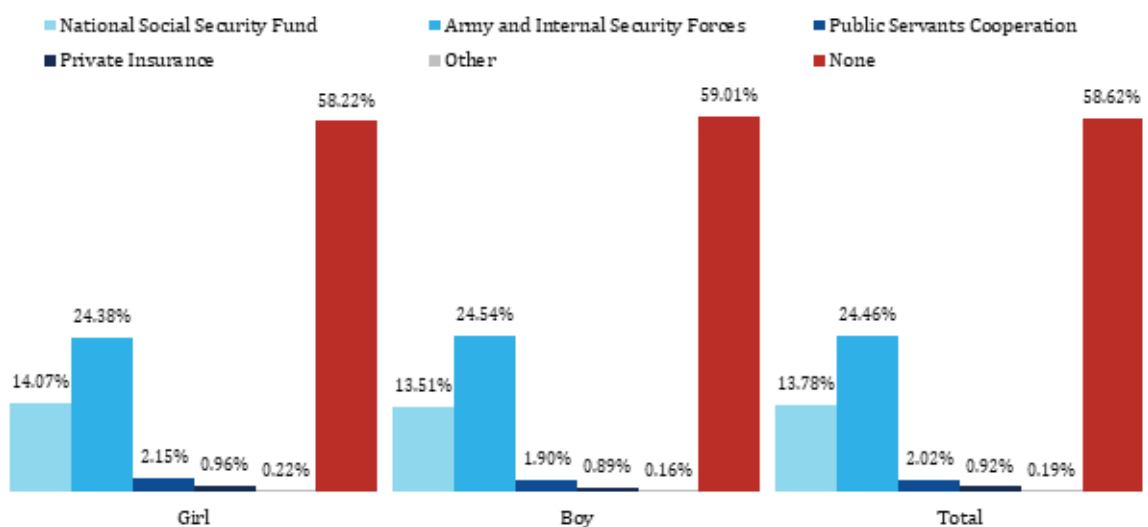


Figure 80: Child Health Services (Lebanese)

Children Blood Types

50.82 percent of the total Lebanese children population within the UoM of Jurd el Qayteh did not know their blood type. O+ had the highest percentage followed by A+.

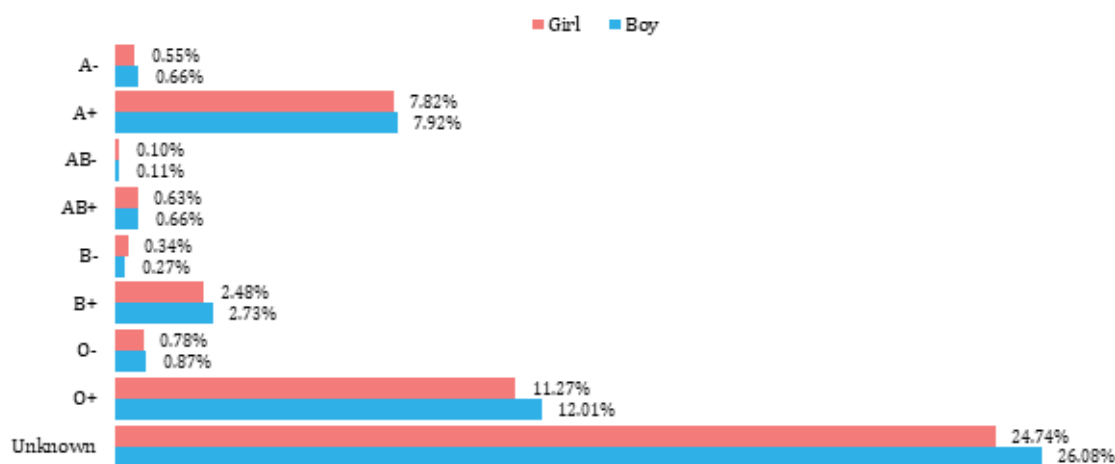


Figure 81: Children's Blood Types (Lebanese)

Child Health (Syrian)

Children Chronic Diseases

43 Syrian children within the UoM of Jurd el Qayteh were suffering from Chronic diseases. Hence, 6.04 percent of the Syrian children in the UoM of Jurd el Qayteh were suffering from diseases. The percentage of girls having chronic diseases was 2.25 percent much lower than boys (3.79 percent).

Chronic respiratory diseases were the most prevalent among children followed by Immunodeficiency and Cardiovascular diseases.

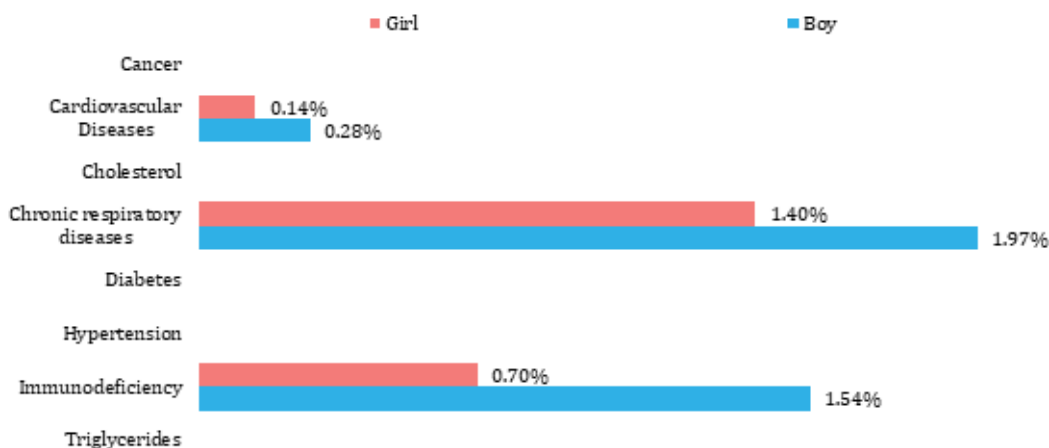


Figure 82: Children's Chronic Diseases (Syrian)

Children Blood Types

76.97 percent of the total Syrian children population within the UoM of Jurd el Qayteh did not know their blood type. A+ had the highest percentage followed by O+.

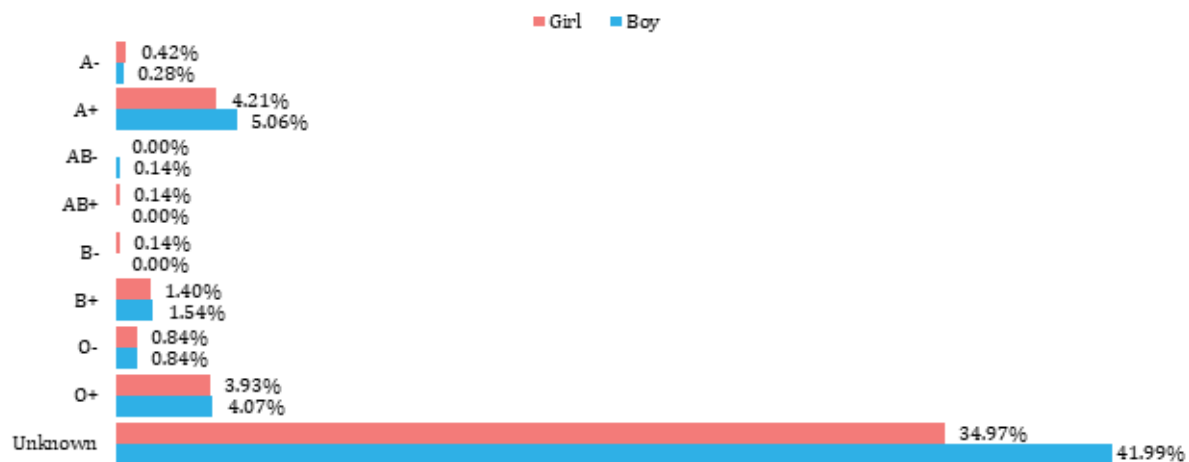


Figure 83: Children's Blood Types (Syrian)

Children with Disabilities

Lebanese

207 children had disabilities constituting 1.72 percent of all Lebanese children. 49.28 percent of the disabled children had a disabled card. There was no considerable difference between boys and girls.

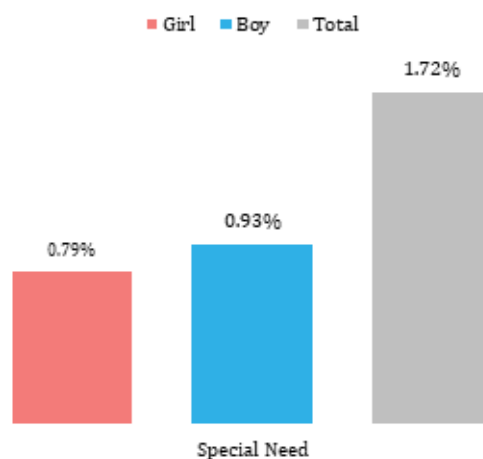


Figure 84: Children with Disabilities (Lebanese)

The following graph shows the different types of disabilities among children.

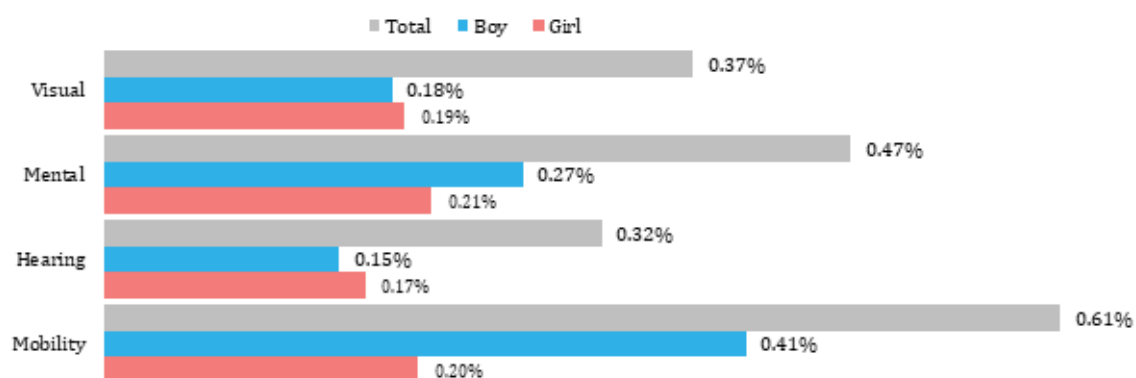


Figure 85: Children's Disabilities Types (Lebanese)

Syrian

The share of Syrian children with disabilities was 7.44 percent. There was a considerable difference between girls and boys.

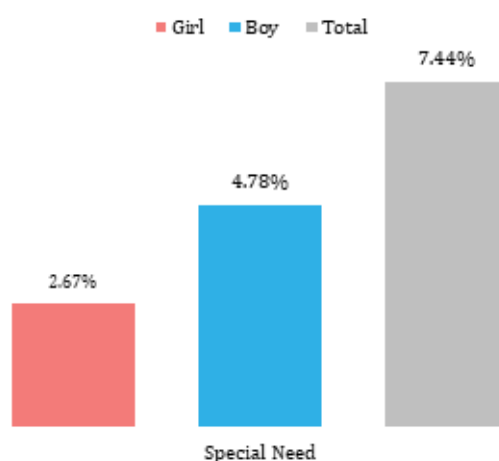


Figure 86: Children with Disabilities (Syrian)

The following graph shows the different types of disabilities among Syrian children.

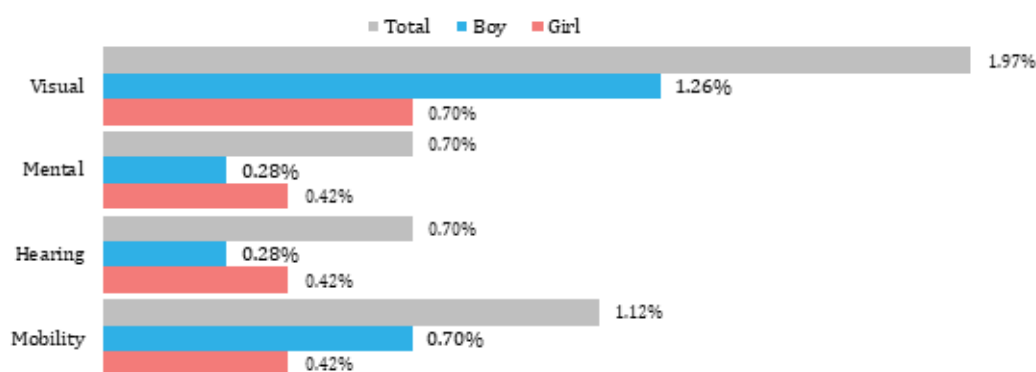


Figure 87: Children's Disabilities Types (Syrian)

IMMIGRATION

Since the civil war in 1975, 653 citizens from Jurd el Qayteh immigrated. 8.58 percent returned from immigration. Half of the immigrants are from Ain Al-Zahab (50.38 percent), 22.66 percent are from Qabaaait, and 10.26 percent are from Michmich. No immigration was reported in Qraiyat.

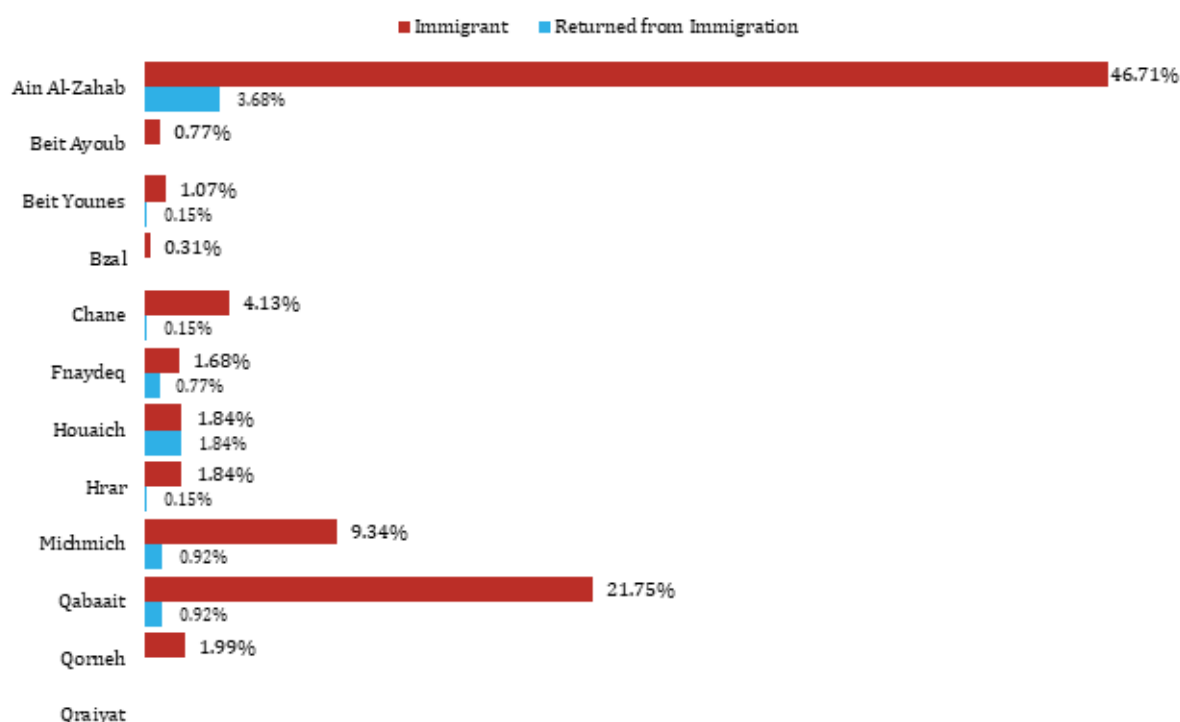


Figure 88: Immigration

Almost three-quarters of the actual immigrants (73.7 percent) immigrated to Australia, 14.41 percent resided in the Gulf, and 8.38 percent immigrated to Europe. The rest immigrated to North Africa, Africa, Russia, the US, Canada, and the Maghreb.

ANNEX I: TABLES

Table 1: Villages' Area within the Union of Municipalities of Jurd el Qayteh

Village	Municipality	Area (sq.Km)	Village	Municipality	Area (sq.Km)
Sfaynet El-Qayteh	✓	8.03	Sadqa	✓	1.14
Bzal	✓	8.70	Beit Ayoub		0.47
Qabaaait	✓	7.74	Beit Younes	✓	1.17
Habchit		8.42	Qraiyyat	✓	1.96
Ain Al-Zahab	✓	11.94	Qorneh	✓	2.23
Chane	✓	2.38	Michmich	✓	37.77
Houeich	✓	6.40	Fnaydeq	✓	32.23
El-Khraibeh		2.12	Al-Qamouaa		10.23
Hrar	✓	7.67		13	150.6

Table 2: Land Use / Land Cover (Levels 2 & 1)

Land Use / Land Cover (Level 1)	Land Use / Land Cover (Level 2)	Area (sq.Km)	Percentage
Artificial Territory	Urbanized area	6.32	4.20 %
	Artificialized unbuilt zone	0.15	0.10 %
Agricultural Territory	Field cultivation	32.73	21.73 %
	Orchards	22.02	14.62 %
Wooded Area	Dense forest	26.87	17.84 %
	Sparse forest	45.91	30.49 %
	Shrubby area	7.80	5.18 %
Surface with Natural Herbaceous Vegetation	Medium-dense herbaceous vegetation	4.91	3.26 %
Natural Terrain with Little or No Vegetation	Rock outcrop	2.87	1.91 %
	Bare rock	0.96	0.64 %
Water Surface	Rivers	0.05	0.03 %

Table 3: Enumerators

Village	Lebanese		Syrian		Total
	Man	Woman	Man	Woman	
Ain Al-Zahab	7	35	-	-	42
Beit Ayoub	1	4	-	-	5
Beit Younes	2	1	-	-	3
Bzal	-	7	-	-	7
Chane	13	7	-	-	20
Fnaydeq	11	23	-	3	37
Houaich	4	8	-	-	12
Hrar	3	11	2	2	18
Michmich	3	25	4	3	35
Qabaait	-	13	-	-	13
Qorneh	5	4	-	-	9
Qraiyyat	2	1	-	-	3
Total	51 25.00%	139 68.14%	6 2.94%	8 3.92%	204

Table 4: Lebanese Housing Occupancy

Village	1	2	3	4	Total
Ain Al-Zahab	1,903	139	13	1	2,056
Beit Ayoub	97	12	1		110
Beit Younes	102	4			106
Bzal	585	12			597
Chane	411	14	4		429
Fnaydeq	3,041	75	12		3,128
Houaich	665	22	1		688
Hrar	795	27			822
Michmich	1,394	55	2	2	1,453
Qabaait	664	16	1		681
Qorneh	516	7	1		524
Qraiyyat	94	1			95
Total	10,267	384	35	3	10,689

Table 5: Syrian Housing Occupancy

Village	1	2	3	Total
Ain Al-Zahab	5	1		6
Beit Ayoub	3	1		4
Beit Younes	3			3
Chane	6	1		7
Fnaydeq	89	10	5	104
Houaich	1			1
Hrar	103	6		109
Michmich	165	9	1	175
Qabaait	44	5	1	50
Total	419	33	7	459

Table 6: Lebanese Housing Members

Village	1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	Total
Ain Al-Zahab	1,514	688	22		2,224
Beit Ayoub	90	32			122
Beit Younes	67	39	4		110
Bzal	435	173	1		609
Chane	309	137	4		450
Fnaydeq	2,111	1,099	14	1	3,225
Houaich	504	205	2		711
Hrar	590	255	4		849
Michmich	1,018	487	12	1	1,518
Qabaait	416	267	14	2	699
Qorneh	376	154	3		533
Qraiya	91	5			96
Total	7,521	3,541	80	4	11,146

Table 7: Syrian Housing Members

Village	1-5	6-10	11-15	Total
Ain Al-Zahab	3	3		6
Beit Ayoub	1	4		5
Beit Younes	1	2		3
Chane	3	4		7
Fnaydeq	78	45		123
Houaich	1			1
Hrar	75	37	1	113
Michmich	118	64	1	183
Qabaait	35	22		57
Total	315	181	2	498

Table 8: Housing Type (Lebanese)

Village	Independent Dwelling	Apartment	Residential Complex	Improvised Dwelling	Other	Total
Ain Al-Zahab	1,429	625		1	1	2,056
Beit Ayoub	69	41				110
Beit Younes	92	14				106
Bzal	404	193				597
Chane	274	155				429
Fnaydeq	1,756	1,364	5	1	2	3,128
Houaich	506	180		2		688
Hrar	557	264			1	822
Michmich	789	663		1		1,453
Qabaait	468	212			1	681
Qorneh	196	328				524
Qraiyat	55	40				95
Total	6,595	4,079	5	5	5	10,689

Table 9: Housing Type (Syrian)

Village	Independent Dwelling	Apartment	Residential Complex	Room	Storage	Other	Total
Ain Al-Zahab		1		3		2	6
Beit Ayoub		1		3			4
Beit Younes		1		2			3
Chane	2	4		1			7
Fnaydeq	18	72	1	2	11		104
Houaich		1					1
Hrar	18	55	4	15	17		109
Michmich	25	121	1	14	7	7	175
Qabaait	2	35	1	6	6		50
Total	65	291	7	46	41	9	459

Table 10: Housing Tenancy (Lebanese)

Village	Owned	Rented	Other	Total
Ain Al-Zahab	1,987	40	29	2,056
Beit Ayoub	108	1	1	110
Beit Younes	105	1	0	106
Bzal	585	8	4	597
Chane	426	1	2	429
Fnaydeq	3,022	81	25	3,128
Houaich	676	8	4	688
Hrar	791	15	16	822
Michmich	1,369	68	16	1,453
Qabaait	670	7	4	681
Qorneh	471	36	17	524
Qraiyat	95		0	95
Total	10,305	266	118	10,689

Table 11: Housing Tenancy (Syrian)

Village	Owned	Rented	Other	Total
Ain Al-Zahab		6		6
Beit Ayoub		4		4
Beit Younes		3		3
Chane	4	3		7
Fnaydeq		103	1	104
Houaich		1		1
Hrar		108	1	109
Michmich		174	1	175
Qabaait		50		50
Total	4	452	3	459

Table 12: Lebanese Housing Condition

Village	Excellent	Good	Bad	Damaged	Very Damaged	Under Construction	Total
Ain Al-Zahab	86	1,270	155	398	91	56	2,056
Beit Ayoub	4	71	4	29		2	110
Beit Younes		93	2	6	2	3	106
Bzal	65	378	37	98	17	2	597
Chane	30	323	16	41	2	17	429
Fnaydeq	157	1,588	317	686	214	166	3,128
Houaich	6	479	56	80	39	28	688
Hrar	16	507	59	223	13	4	822
Michmich	96	1,001	93	181	57	25	1,453
Qabaait	108	368	56	120	17	12	681
Qorneh	24	346	33	90	20	11	524
Qraiyat	5	71	5	14			95
Total	597	6,495	833	1,966	472	326	10,689

Table 13: Syrian Housing Condition

Village	Excellent	Good	Bad	Damaged	Very Damaged	Under Construction	Total
Houaich			1				1
Beit Ayoub		3	1				4
Ain Al-Zahab	1	3		2			6
Beit Younes		2	1				3
Chane		4	1	1	1		7
Fnaydeq		59	12	31	2		104
Hrar		84	4	12	6	3	109
Michmich	9	128	14	21	3		175
Qabaait		33	5	8	2	2	50
Total	10	316	39	75	14	5	459

Table 14: Number of Rooms (Lebanese)

Village	1-4	5-8	> 8	Total
Ain Al-Zahab	1,929	122		2,051
Beit Ayoub	100	9	1	110
Beit Younes	100	6		106
Bzal	539	57		596
Chane	352	75	2	429
Fnaydeq	3,010	118		3,128
Houaich	618	70		688
Hrar	751	71		822
Michmich	1,368	85		1,453
Qabaait	591	88	1	680
Qorneh	495	28	1	524
Qraiyyat	75	20		95
Total	9,928	749	5	10,682

Table 15: Number of Rooms (Syrian)

Village	1-4	5-8	Total
Ain Al-Zahab	6		6
Beit Ayoub	4		4
Beit Younes	3		3
Chane	7		7
Fnaydeq	104		104
Houaich	1		1
Hrar	107		107
Michmich	164	11	175
Qabaait	50		50
Total	446	11	457

Table 16: Domestic Water (Lebanese)

Village	Water Network	Artesian Well	Water Bottles	Filling Tanks	Other
Ain Al-Zahab	1,525	315	112	248	75
Beit Ayoub	6	69	33	8	7
Beit Younes	1	82	9	8	7
Bzal	6	57	362	273	3
Chane	164	150	34	23	119
Fnaydeq	2,526	367	279	63	30
Houaich	300	299	25	10	86
Hrar	672	51	34	113	1
Michmich	1,153	145	95	23	89
Qabaait	578	18	75	43	79
Qorneh	68	140	103	277	4
Qraiyyat	94	2	0	3	0
Total	7,093	1,695	1,161	1,092	500

Table 17: Domestic Water (Syrian)

Village	Water Network	Artesian Well	Water Bottles	Filling Tanks	Other
Ain Al-Zahab	6				
Beit Ayoub	4		4		
Beit Younes	3		3		
Chane	5				2
Fnaydeq	100		9	1	
Houaich	1				
Hrar	107	1	54	4	
Michmich	168	2	53	1	12
Qabaaait	50				
Total	444	3	123	6	14

Table 18: Wastewater (Lebanese)

Village	Wastewater Network	Septic Tank	Refining Tank	Not Available	Total
Ain Al-Zahab	257	1,422	85	292	2,056
Beit Ayoub	104	1	1	4	110
Beit Younes	101	4		1	106
Bzal	4	481	107	5	597
Chane	419	4	1	5	429
Fnaydeq	3,002	82	34	10	3,128
Houaich	208	287	1	192	688
Hrar	715	43	34	30	822
Michmich	1,131	239	2	81	1,453
Qabaaait	26	549	58	48	681
Qorneh	519	5			524
Qraiyat	95				95
Total	6,581	3,117	323	668	10,689

Table 19: Wastewater (Syrian)

Village	Wastewater Network	Septic Tank	Refining Tank	Not Available	Total
Ain Al-Zahab	6				6
Beit Ayoub	4				4
Beit Younes	3				3
Chane	6	1			7
Fnaydeq	102			2	104
Houaich	1				1
Hrar	89	4		16	109
Michmich	168	4	2	1	175
Qabaaait	37	12	1		50
Total	416	21	3	19	459

Table 20: Electricity

Village	Electricity & Generator	Electricity Only	Generator Only	None	Total
Lebanese	7,106	1,230	1,493	860	10,689
Syrian	361	20	71	7	459
Total	7,467	1,250	1,564	867	11,148

Table 21: Public Electric Network (Lebanese)

Village	Electricité du Liban	Not Connected
Ain Al-Zahab	1,012	1,044
Beit Ayoub	86	24
Beit Younes	94	12
Bzal	526	71
Chane	366	63
Fnaydeq	2,513	615
Houaich	641	47
Hrar	706	116
Michmich	1,350	103
Qabaait	521	160
Qorneh	426	98
Qraiyyat	95	
Total	8,336	2,353

Table 22: Public Electric Network (Syrian)

Village	Electricité du Liban	Not Connected
Ain Al-Zahab		6
Beit Ayoub		4
Beit Younes		3
Chane	6	1
Fnaydeq	104	
Houaich		1
Hrar	108	1
Michmich	115	60
Qabaait	48	2
Total	381	78

Table 23: Generator (Lebanese)

Village	Generator	Not Connected	Total
Ain Al-Zahab	1,665	391	2,056
Beit Ayoub	90	20	110
Beit Younes	91	15	106
Bzal	466	131	597
Chane	378	51	429
Fnaydeq	2,132	996	3,128
Houaich	583	105	688
Hrar	781	41	822
Michmich	1,310	143	1,453
Qabaait	627	54	681
Qorneh	388	136	524
Qraiyyat	88	7	95
Total	8,599	2,090	10,689

Table 24: Generator (Syrian)

Village	Generator	Not Connected	Total
Ain Al-Zahab	2	4	6
Beit Ayoub	4		4
Beit Younes	3		3
Chane	5	2	7
Fnaydeq	100	4	104
Houaich		1	1
Hrar	103	6	109
Michmich	167	8	175
Qabaait	48	2	50
Total	432	27	459

Table 25: No Electricity (Lebanese)

Village	Electricity & Generator	Electricity Only	Generator Only	None
Ain Al-Zahab	906	106	759	285
Beit Ayoub	74	12	16	8
Beit Younes	85	9	6	6
Bzal	426	100	40	31
Chane	324	42	54	9
Fnaydeq	1,906	607	226	389
Houaich	554	87	29	18
Hrar	677	29	104	12
Michmich	1,231	119	79	24
Qabaait	498	23	129	31
Qorneh	337	89	51	47
Qraiyat	88	7		
Total	7,106	1,230	1,493	860

Table 26: No Electricity (Syrian)

Village	Electricity & Generator	Electricity Only	Generator Only	None
Ain Al-Zahab			2	4
Beit Ayoub			4	
Beit Younes			3	
Chane	4	2	1	
Fnaydeq	100	4		
Houaich				1
Hrar	102	6	1	
Michmich	109	6	58	2
Qabaait	46	2	2	
Total	361	20	71	7

Table 27 : Education per Age Group (Lebanese)

	Not Gone Yet	Studying	Stopped Studying Temporary	Stopped Studying	Never Gone	Total
3-5	1,923	2,125	1	9		4,058
6-14	121	10,534	18	72		10,745
15-17	48	2,851	10	332		3,241
18-25		3,356	76	4,515	210	8,157
> 25		266	40	18,502	3,800	22,608
Total	2,092	19,132	145	23,430	4,010	48,809

Table 28 : Education Level per Age Group (Lebanese)

	Pre-Primary	Primary	Secondary	Technical	University	Total Population per age group
3-5	1,880	246	0	0	0	4,058
6-14	1,215	9,314	8	14	0	10,745
15-17	6	1,438	1,017	399	1	3,241
18-25	3	250	695	1,430	1,055	8,157
> 25	0	10	7	123	166	22,608
Total Enrolled	3,104	11,258	1,727	1,966	1,222	48,809

Table 29 : Education per Age Group (Syrian)

Age Group	Not Gone Yet	Studying	Stopped Studying Temporary	Stopped Studying	Never Gone	Total
3-5	337	18				355
6-14	76	487	22	47		632
15-17	16	69	2	70		157
18-25		39	2	263	17	321
> 25		4		710	112	826
Total	429	617	26	1,090	129	2,291

Table 30 : Education Level per Age Group (Syrian)

Age Group	Pre-Primary	Primary	Secondary	Technical	University	Total Population per age group
3-5	17	1	0	0	0	355
6-14	78	431	0	0	0	632
15-17	0	57	12	2	0	157
18-25	0	11	19	2	9	321
> 25	0	0	0	0	4	826
Total Enrolled	95	500	31	4	13	2,291

Table 31: Working-Age Population

Nationality	Employed Woman	Employed Man	Unemployed Woman	Unemployed Man	Total
Lebanese	985	7,302	15,991	9,730	34,008
Syrian	30	293	636	345	1,304
Total	1,015	7,595	16,627	10,075	35,312

Table 32: Employment-to-Population Ratio

Nationality	Woman	Man	Total
Lebanese	985	7302	8,287
Syrian	30	293	323
Total	1,015	7,595	8,610

Table 33: Income per Gender

Income	Woman	Man	Total
< Minimum Wage	545	2554	3,099
Minimum Wage - 1,500,000	347	3394	3,741
1,500,000 - 3,000,000	108	1489	1,597
3,000,000 - 6,000,000	9	117	126
> 6,000,000	7	65	72
Total	1,016	7,619	8,635

Table 34: Income per Gender (Lebanese)

Income	Woman	Man	Total
< Minimum Wage	527	2416	2,943
Minimum Wage - 1,500,000	334	3245	3,579
1,500,000 - 3,000,000	108	1464	1,572
3,000,000 - 6,000,000	9	117	126
> 6,000,000	7	64	71
Total	985	7,306	8,291

Table 35: Income per Gender (Syrian)

Income	Woman	Man	Total
< Minimum Wage	18	138	156
Minimum Wage - 1,500,000	13	149	162
1,500,000 - 3,000,000		25	25
3,000,000 - 6,000,000			0
> 6,000,000		1	1
Total	31	313	344

Table 36: Household Living Status

Nationality	Comfortable	Satisfactory	Hardly Enough	Insufficient	Total
Lebanese	463	2,057	3,149	5,020	10,689
Syrian	1	13	194	251	459
Total	464	2,070	3,343	5,271	11,148

Table 37: Blood Types (Lebanese)

Blood Type	Woman	Man	Total
A-	474	420	894
A+	4968	5078	10,046
AB-	82	77	159
AB+	497	533	1,030
B-	230	210	440
B+	1687	1711	3,398
O-	647	584	1,231
O+	6797	7090	13,887
Unknown	9984	10083	20,067
Total	25,366	25,786	51,152

Table 38: Blood Types (Syrian)

Blood Type	Woman	Man	Total
A-	17	9	26
A+	162	185	347
AB-	2	2	4
AB+	18	18	36
B-	5	4	9
B+	57	47	104
O-	28	34	62
O+	122	139	261
Unknown	722	720	1,442
Total	1,133	1,158	2,291

**GIS Center, Faculty of Engineering
University of Balamand
Main Campus, Qalhat
Al-Koura, Lebanon
Tel: +961 6 930 250**

**Email: giscenter@balamand.edu.lb
www.balamand.edu.lb/GIS**

