



# Gender Statistical Profile

LEBANON | JUNE 2024



## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

The Gender Statistical Profile Lebanon 2024 was updated in June 2024 by UN Women Lebanon Country Office in collaboration with the Gender Working Group. Although the Gender Statistical Profile is an annual edition, this is a living document and is updated regularly with data as these become available. For any inquiries including institutional contributions please contact:

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## **ABOUT UN Women**

UN Women is the United Nations entity dedicated to gender equality and the empowerment of women. A global champion for women and girls, UN Women was established to accelerate progress on meeting their needs worldwide.

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# INTRODUCTION

The production of gender statistics, including in times of crisis, is essential to effective policy making that leaves no one behind through measuring and monitoring critical gender concerns in international normative frameworks for gender equality and women's rights, which governments are expected to bring into effect through national legislation.

[The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women](#) (CEDAW) was adopted by the UN General Assembly on 18 December 1979. This international human rights treaty has been ratified by 189 States, including Lebanon on 16 April 1997. Once ratified, fulfilling the Convention's provisions becomes a State obligation under international law. CEDAW's implementation is monitored by a Committee, composed of 23 experts nominated by their governments and elected by the Member States parties as individuals. At least every four years, the States parties are expected to submit a national report to the Committee, indicating the measures they have adopted to give effect to the provisions of the Convention. Lebanon state reports may be found [here](#). Civil society groups are also invited to submit alternative reports. States need quality gender statistics to illustrate their progress in such reports on their efforts to comply with CEDAW, and civil society also needs access to data in order to pinpoint unmet responsibilities.

The 1995 Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing marked a turning point for the global agenda for gender equality. The [Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action](#), adopted unanimously by 189 countries in Beijing, is considered the key global policy document on gender equality. It set strategic objectives and actions in 12 critical areas of concern. Either the General Assembly or the Commission on the Status of Women have held periodic reviews and appraisals on the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action (BPfA) every five years since its adoption. During these deliberations, UN Member States are called on to

perform comprehensive national reviews. Regional commissions are also encouraged to undertake regional reviews. The 30-year review, to be held in 2025, will place a heavy emphasis on evidence, for which gender-related statistics will be key.

The [2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#) was adopted in September 2015 at the UN General Assembly as a global framework to guide development. It seeks to achieve peace, prosperity and partnership for people and the planet, and promises to 'Leave No One Behind'. Its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) include a dedicated goal, "[SDG5](#)", on gender equality and women's empowerment. In addition, gender equality and women's rights are mainstreamed throughout all of the 17 goals. To track the SDGs, [232](#) measurable indicators were adopted by the UN Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly in 2017. Per Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics, there are [85 gender relevant indicators](#) and a minimum set of gender indicators, [48 quantitative indicators and 11 qualitative indicators](#). Hence, gender statistics are important for national monitoring of SDGs' indicators (disaggregated by sex) and priority setting.

At the national level, gender statistics are also needed to monitor implementation of national action plans for key national strategies, such as the [National Strategy for Women in Lebanon](#) and the [National Social Protection Strategy for Lebanon](#).

Gender statistics are needed to: a) reflect the distinct needs and concerns of women and men; b) provide evidence-based data and statistics for decision-makers to address gender disparities and promote change; c) monitor critical gender concerns and evaluate policies, programs, and commitments, ultimately contributing to more equitable and inclusive development. However, the production and utilization of gender data and statistics is insufficient due to many factors,

including challenges in mobilizing sustainable resources and limited political support and prioritization.

Described as statistics that adequately reflect differences and inequalities in the situation of women and men in all areas of life, gender statistics are defined by the sum of the following characteristics: **a)** data are collected and presented by sex as a primary and overall classification; **b)** data reflect gender issues; **c)** data are based on concepts and definitions that adequately reflect the diversity of women and men and capture all aspects of their lives; **d)** data collection methods take into account stereotypes and social and cultural factors that may induce gender bias in the data.

The Gender Statistical Profile 2024 provides an overview of gender statistics across thirteen areas. These are:

- Global Gender Equality Indicators
- Demographic Data
- Legal Protection
- Shelter
- Food Security
- Basic Assistance
- Economic Participation
- Gender-based Violence
- Education
- Health
- Social Protection
- Women's Participation in Public and Political Life
- Media

Now in its third year of publication, the Gender Statistical Profile for Lebanon intends to accomplish the following tasks: **(1)** reveal differential challenges women and girls in Lebanon face across different policy areas; **(2)** offer an intersectional perspective to data to reflect diversity and dimensions of exclusion especially where the three major population groups in Lebanon are concerned, i.e., the Lebanese, Palestinian and Syrian refugees in Lebanon as well as migrants where relevant; and **(3)** highlight potential biases that may be inherent when measuring different aspects such as labour force participation, or using units of analysis such as households.

## DATA SOURCES

The Gender Statistical Profile for Lebanon harvests (quantitative) gender data across the humanitarian, development and peace nexus from three main data sources since 2019. Surveys before 2019 offer useful data on gender equality and women's empowerment in Lebanon including much needed data on gender-based violence. However, with very few exceptions, these data are not included in the Gender Statistical Profile 2024. We refer the users of the profile to the previous editions of the Gender Statistical Profile published in [2022](#) and [2023](#) where pre-2019 data may be found. Where fields are left blank the respective information or value was not assessed, not found, or is unavailable. The three common data sources include:

### 1. Large-scale surveys and data portals:

Many of the statistics are taken from the most recently conducted large-scale representative surveys disaggregated at the individual or household level as relevant.

- Annual Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment (MSNA).<sup>1</sup>
- Annual Vulnerability Assessment Survey for Syrian Refugees (VASyR).<sup>2</sup>
- Other surveys with representative samples conducted periodically but spaced out in years, such as the Labour Force Survey.
- One-time surveys and research with representative samples conducted based on needs but restricted in occurrence due to resource constraints.
- World Bank Data Portals including Gender Data and Financial Inclusion, and indices such as those contained in the World Economic Forum Global Gender Gap Report.

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<sup>1</sup> Started in 2021, the Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment (MSNA) in Lebanon is an annual multi-sectorial in-person household survey conducted by one of the IMPACT initiatives, REACH initiative. It assesses the needs of a representative sample of Lebanese, Palestinian refugees in Lebanon and migrant households. The data for MSNA 2023 were collected in July – October 2023. For more information please consult REACH MSNA for Lebanon.

<sup>2</sup> Conducted annually since 2013, [the Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon](#) (VASyR) is a joint UNHCR, UNICEF and WFP multi-sectorial household survey conducted with a representative sample of the Registered and awaiting-registration Syrian refugee population including their households in Lebanon. It provides a multi-sectoral update of the situation of this population aiming to gain knowledge of their living conditions and informing decision-making on programmatic activities.

## 2. Targeted surveys with smaller samples:

The best available data for certain areas or populations are currently from surveys and research with smaller sample sizes. Findings taken from such surveys are marked by an asterisk (\*) and should be considered indicative only.

## 3. Other sources:

These include data resulting from UN Women own calculation based on available data or data derived from discussions with partners and are informed by their internal monitoring.

## DISAGGREGATION

Policymakers rely on disaggregated data to highlight intersectionalities, enabling them to create targeted policies that address the specific needs and precarious situations of various vulnerable social groups. This Gender Statistical Profile disaggregates findings at two levels, individuals, and households, where possible and relevant.

1. At the individual level (HH), many findings are disaggregated by total population in Lebanon including non-Lebanese, disability, age, sex, and governorate.
2. At the household level, findings are reported for female headed households (FHH) and male headed households (MHH).<sup>3</sup> While the findings suggest certain positioning of these households in different socio-economic areas, we caution that conclusions may not be drawn for individual members of such structures by simply observing the households.

### Two further remarks:

a) While migration to Lebanon concerns two different categories, live-in and live-out migrants, for the purposes of this profile only the live-out migrant households have been considered. As live-in migrants are part of

the Lebanese households, the sampling methodology for this group was different from that of other population groups under MSNA; findings were not aligned to the household analysis and have therefore not been included.

b) Around 45% of Palestinian refugees in Lebanon live in refugee camps. The MSNA drew a representative sample of households in these camps. Any findings reported on this group are associated with this arrangement and do not reflect the situation of all Palestinian refugees in Lebanon. The profile does not also include Palestinian refugees from Syria.

## GENDER DATA GAPS

The Gender Statistical Profile has been comprehensively reviewed to include the most recent available data. The process has highlighted two key challenges related to gender data gaps: **(1)** incomplete or non-systematic data in different areas to measure changes over time; these are more pronounced in women's participation in political and public life, including on attitudes towards social norms; and **(2)** missing data on important areas of gender concerns such as: violence against women (VAW) in all its forms; intrahousehold power and decision making; the experiences and perspectives of men; as well as the experiences and challenges faced by older women. These challenges are highlighted here to aid a reflexive exercise on narrowing critical gender data gaps.

**1. Violence against women.** Part of a broader concept of gender-based violence (GBV), violence against women is ubiquitous. The UN Women International Men and Gender Equality Survey carried out in 2017, other small-scale surveys, research and data collected in operative ways point to its presence in the Lebanese society. However, prevalence data measuring the extent of problem in all its forms and the impact it has on the Lebanese society and economy are needed. A national survey on violence against women in public or in private spheres, including by women's current or former male intimate partners, offline or online is yet to be carried out.

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<sup>3</sup> Please note that the MSNA 2023 added a third category of disaggregation in the type of households, co-headed households to account for households where power in decision-making within households is shared with other members of households including spouses. Findings on such households are footnoted as relevant throughout the document.

**2. Women’s participation in political and public life.** There is limited quantitative data on women’s participation political and public decision-making, but also limited large-scale representative surveys that measure social norms, such as sexism, harassment, and (sexual) abuse and violence against female politicians, as well as perceptions connected to “norm violation” when women are in power positions.

**3. Women unpaid care and domestic work.** Failure to measure unpaid care and domestic work through data on time use is perhaps one of the greatest gender data gaps globally. In the context of Lebanon, this becomes particularly poignant when one considers the low labour force participation rate of women. While qualitative research with select groups point to gender imbalance in unpaid care and domestic work, representative time use surveys that highlight engagement of women and men in childcare, domestic housework and care for older persons or persons with disabilities are sorely needed.

**4. Gender and climate.** Just transition is currently a priority for Lebanon, and the updated [Nationally Determined Contribution](#) (NDC) commits to adopt gender-responsive approach as the socio-economic status of vulnerable groups is considered and Gender is briefly mentioned in the description of Climate Action Enabler 5, on Comprehensive Integration. Integration. Along with the youth and other vulnerable groups, inclusion of “gender institutions” is identified as necessary for integrated solutions to climate change. According to the government, the necessary policy reforms will be undertaken to ensure the inclusion of these groups in NDC implementation. Collecting and sharing data on these processes is key to unlocking gender-related impacts and measuring expected long-term changes.

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<sup>4</sup>Analysis quoted from Gender Climate Tracker accessible at <https://genderclimatetracker.org/country-profile/lebanon>.

# FINDINGS

| Topic                                    | Sub-topic   | Disaggregation | Value definition                          | Value (total)         | Value (female) | Value (male) | Source  | Publication year |
|--|---|----------------|---|-----------------------|----------------|--------------|---|------------------|
| <b>Global Gender Equality Indicators</b> |   |                |   |                       |                |              |   |                  |
| Gender Gap                               | Gender Gap Index <sup>5</sup> - Overall             | n/a            | Lebanon's rank out of countries assessed: | 133/146 <sup>6</sup>  |                |              | World Economic Forum: <a href="#">Global Gender Gap Report</a>                    | 2024             |
|  |   |                | Score (0 = non-parity and 1 = parity)     | 63%                   |                |              |   |                  |
|  | Gender Gap - Economic Participation and Opportunity | n/a            | Lebanon's rank out of countries assessed: | 122/146 <sup>7</sup>  |                |              | World Economic Forum: <a href="#">Global Gender Gap Report</a>                    | 2024             |
|  |   |                | Score (0 = non-parity and 1 = parity)     | 56%                   |                |              |   |                  |
|  | Gender Gap - Educational Attainment                 | n/a            | Lebanon's rank out of countries assessed  | 111/146 <sup>8</sup>  |                |              | World Economic Forum: <a href="#">Global Gender Gap Report</a>                    | 2024             |
|  |   |                | Score (0 = non-parity and 1 = parity)     | 97%                   |                |              |   |                  |
|  | Gender Gap - Health and Survival                    | n/a            | Lebanon's rank out of countries assessed  | 67/146 <sup>9</sup>   |                |              | World Economic Forum: <a href="#">Global Gender Gap Report</a>                    | 2024             |
|  |   |                | Score (0 = non-parity and 1 = parity)     | 97%                   |                |              |   |                  |
|  | Gender Gap - Political Empowerment                  | n/a            | Lebanon's rank out of countries assessed  | 142/146 <sup>10</sup> |                |              | World Economic Forum: <a href="#">Global Gender Gap Report</a>                    | 2024             |
|  |   |                | Score (0 = non-parity and 1 = parity)     | 3%                    |                |              |   |                  |
| Women, Peace, and Security               | Women, Peace, and Security Index                    | n/a            | Ranking                                   | 128/177               |                |              | <a href="#">Georgetown Institute for Women, Peace, and Security</a> <sup>11</sup> | 2023 / 2024      |
|  |   |                | Score                                     | 0.595                 |                |              |   |                  |

<sup>5</sup>The Global Gender Gap Index annually benchmarks the current state and evolution of gender parity across four key dimensions (Economic Participation and Opportunity, Educational Attainment, Health and Survival, and Political Empowerment). It is the longest-standing index tracking the progress of numerous countries' efforts towards closing these gaps over time since its inception in 2006.

<sup>6</sup>Represents a drop by one place compared to the World Economic Forum [Global Gender Gap Report 2023](#), then 132. However, Lebanon had a significant drop in ranking in 2023 by 13 places compared to World Economic Forum [Global Gender Gap Report 2022](#), then 119.

<sup>7</sup>Although still ranked very low, Lebanon has slowly improved performance in this subindex. The figure represents an increase by 5 places compared to the World Economic Forum [Global Gender Gap Report 2023](#), then 127. In the World Economic Forum [Global Gender Gap Report 2022](#) Lebanon ranked 135 of 146 countries assessed.

<sup>8</sup>There is a marked drop in ranking from 90 in the World Economic Forum [Global Gender Gap Report 2023](#).

<sup>9</sup>Represents a slight decrease in ranking by one place compared to the World Economic Forum [Global Gender Gap Report 2023](#). However, the 2023 marked an increase by 7 places compared to World Economic Forum [Global Gender Gap Report 2022](#), then at 75.

<sup>10</sup>There is a slight increase in ranking compared to the World Economic Forum [Global Gender Gap Report 2023](#), then 144. However, Lebanon had a significant drop in ranking in 2023 by 34 places compared to World Economic Forum [Global Gender Gap Report 2022](#), then 110.

<sup>11</sup>Currently, in its fourth edition, the Women, Peace, and Security (WPS) Index ranks and scores 177 countries on women's status. Bridging insights from gender and development with those from peace and security, the WPS Index distills performance across 13 indicators into a single comparable measure across countries. It stands alone in considering diverse pillars of women's status—ranging from economic participation, to health, to risks of violence.

| Topic                   | Sub-topic                                       | Disaggregation                    | Value definition   | Value (total)      | Value (female) | Value (male) | Source   | Publication year |
|-------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|--|--------------------|----------------|--------------|--|------------------|
| Gender Social Norms     | Gender Social Norms Index <sup>12</sup>         | n/a                               | Share of people with at least one bias                               | 95%                |                |              | UNDP: <a href="#">Breaking down gender biases, shifting social norms towards gender equality.</a>  | 2024             |
|                         |   |                                   | Share of people with at least two biases                             | 79%                |                |              |  |                  |
|                         |   |                                   | Share of people with no bias   | 5%                 |                |              |  |                  |
| <b>Demographic Data</b> |   |                                   |  |                    |                |              |  |                  |
| Population sex ratio    | Population sex ratio                            | Total (Lebanese and non-Lebanese) | Female to male ratio of all people in Lebanon                        |                    | 100            | 94           | Central Administration of Statistics (Lebanon) (CAS) and ILO: <a href="#">Labour Force and Household Living Conditions Survey (LFH LCS) in Lebanon 2018–2019</a> | 2019             |
|                         | Population sex ratio                            | Nationality (Lebanese)            | Female to male ratio of Lebanese population                          |                    | 100            | 94           | CAS and ILO: <a href="#">Labour Force and Household Living Conditions Survey (LFH LCS) in Lebanon 2018–2019</a>  | 2019             |
|                         | Population sex ratio                            | Nationality (Palestinian)         | Female to male ratio of Palestinian population                       |                    | 100            | 93           | CAS and ILO: <a href="#">Labour Force and Household Living Conditions Survey (LFH LCS) in Lebanon 2018–2019</a>  | 2019             |
|                         | Population sex ratio                            | Nationality (Syrian)              | Female to male ratio of Syrian population                            |                    | 100            | 99           | <a href="#">VASyR 2023</a>   | 2024             |
|                         | Migrant population                              | Total migrant population          | % of female and male population in Lebanon <sup>13</sup>             | 100%               | 65%            | 35%          | IOM: <a href="#">Lebanon - Baseline Assessment Round 3</a>   | 2023             |
| Prevalence of FHH       | Prevalence of male and female-headed households | Nationality (Lebanese)            | % of Lebanese households that self-identified as FHH and MHH in 2023 | 100% <sup>14</sup> | 21%            | 60%          | <a href="#">MSNA 2023</a>  | 2024             |
|                         |   | Nationality (Syrian)              | % of Syrian households that self-identified as FHH and MHH in 2022   | 100%               | 17%            | 83%          | <a href="#">VASyR 2023</a>   | 2024             |

<sup>12</sup>The Gender Social Norms Index captures how social beliefs can obstruct gender equality in four key dimensions – political, educational, economic, and physical integrity – to highlight areas where women and girls face systematic disadvantages and discrimination. It is constructed based on responses to seven questions from the World Values Survey, which uses data from 80 countries and territories.

<sup>13</sup>Out of the total number of migrants, the living arrangements of 67,449 individuals (42%) were identified. Among them, the majority, 43,380 migrants (63%), are categorized as “live-in” migrants, while 23,890 migrants (37%) are classified as “live-out” migrants.

<sup>14</sup>Close to 19% of the surveyed households in the MSNA 2023 self-reported as co-headed households.

| Topic                   | Sub-topic                                      | Disaggregation                                  | Value definition  | Value (total)      | Value (female) | Value (male) | Source   | Publication year |
|-------------------------|--|---|---|--------------------|----------------|--------------|--|------------------|
| Prevalence of FHH       | Prevalence of male and female-headed household | Nationality (Palestinian Refugees in Lebanon)   | % of Palestinian Refugees in Lebanon households that self-identified as FHH and MHH in 2023 <sup>15</sup> | 100%               | 20%            | 66%          | <a href="#">MSNA 2023</a>                                      | 2024             |
|                         |  | Nationality (all live-out migrant households)   | % of live-out migrant households that self-identified as FHH and MHH in 2023 <sup>16</sup>                | 100% <sup>17</sup> | 26%            | 69%          | <a href="#">MSNA 2023</a>                                      | 2024             |
| Disability              | Disability prevalence                          | Nationality (Syrian) <sup>18</sup>              | % of Syrian population with physical disabilities in 2021   | 9%                 | 8%             | 9%           | <a href="#">VASyR 2023</a>                                     | 2024             |
|                         |  |   | % of Syrian population with mental disabilities in 2023   | 4%                 | 3%             | 9%           | <a href="#">VASyR 2023</a>                                     | 2024             |
|                         |  | Nationality (Lebanese)                          | % of Lebanese population with disabilities in 2023 <sup>19</sup>  | 9%                 | 10%            | 8%           | <a href="#">MSNA 2023</a> (UN Women calculation) <sup>20</sup> | 2024             |
|                         |  | Nationality (Palestinian)                       | % of Palestinian refugee population in Lebanon with disabilities in 2023                                  | 5%                 | 5%             | 4%           | <a href="#">MSNA 2023</a> (UN Women calculation) <sup>21</sup> | 2024             |
|                         |  | Nationality (Foreign – different nationalities) | % of live-out migrant workers with disabilities per WGQ in 2023 <sup>22</sup>                             | 3%                 | 4%             | 3%           | <a href="#">MSNA 2023</a> (UN Women calculation) <sup>23</sup> | 2024             |
| <b>Legal Protection</b> |  |   |   |                    |                |              |  |                  |
| Legal Residency         | Rates of legal residency                       | Nationality (Syrian)                            | % of total population +15 with legal residency in 2023  | 20%                | 15%            | 25%          | <a href="#">VASyR 2023</a>                                     | 2024             |
|                         | Types of legal residency                       | Nationality (Syrian)                            | % of total population +15 that possessed residency in the form of a UNHCR certificate in 2023             | 36%                | 26%            | 52%          | <a href="#">VASyR 2023</a>                                     | 2024             |
|                         | Types of legal residency                       | Nationality (Syrian)                            | % of total population +15 that possessed residency in the form of sponsorship in 2023                     | 48%                | 29%            | 60%          | <a href="#">VASyR 2023</a>                                     | 2024             |

<sup>15</sup>Please note that the MSNA 2023 introduced the category of co-headed households, i.e., households where decision-making is shared including with a spouse. Close to 12% of the surveyed households in the MSNA 2023 self-reported as co-headed households.

<sup>16</sup>Please note that the MSNA 2023 introduced the category of co-headed households, i.e., households where decision-making is shared including with a spouse. Close to 12% of the surveyed households in the MSNA 2023 self-reported as co-headed households.

<sup>17</sup>Includes 5% of households identified as co-headed.

<sup>18</sup>VASyR uses the [WHO definition of disability](#) as the interaction between individuals with a health condition (e.g., cerebral palsy, Down's syndrome or depression) and personal and environmental factors (e.g., negative attitudes, inaccessible transportation and public buildings, and limited social support). Disability was measured using an adapted version of the [Washington Group Short Set on Functioning](#) – Enhanced for adults and children aged 5 and above, and the Washington Group/UNICEF Child-Functioning Module for children aged 2–4. The Washington Group Short Set focuses on measuring 10 domains (vision, hearing, mobility, communication, remembering, self-care, upper body function, fine motricity, anxiety and depression) and the Child-Functioning Module seven domains (vision, hearing, mobility, understanding, cognition, learning and upper body fine motricity) by looking into difficulties in functional limitations to determine the presence of a disability.

<sup>19</sup>Please note, MSNA uses the definition adopted by the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities “Persons with disabilities include those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual, or sensory impairments which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society on equal basis with others.”

<sup>20</sup>Based on self-reporting that surveyed individual has “a lot of difficulty” or “cannot do at all” activities associated with six areas identified in the Washington Group Questionnaire on seeing, hearing, walking, remembering, self-care and communicating.

<sup>21</sup>Based on self-reporting that surveyed individual has “a lot of difficulty” or “cannot do at all” activities associated with six areas identified in the Washington Group Questionnaire on seeing, hearing, walking, remembering, self-care and communicating. Please note that the MSNA 2023 covers only Palestinian refugees in Lebanon residing in the 12 refugee camps in Lebanon. Palestinian refugees from Syria are not covered in this survey.

<sup>22</sup>Please note, among live-in migrants, 99% women, only 1% reported having a disability.

<sup>23</sup>Based on self-reporting that surveyed individual has “a lot of difficulty” or “cannot do at all” activities associated with six areas identified in the Washington Group Questionnaire on seeing, hearing, walking, remembering, self-care and communicating.

| Topic                          | Sub-topic   | Disaggregation   | Value definition   | Value (total)     | Value (female) | Value (male) | Source   | Publication year |
|--------------------------------|---|--|--|-------------------|----------------|--------------|--|------------------|
| Birth Registration             | Birth registration certificate  | Nationality (Lebanese)   | % of children (boys and girls) who reportedly had any type of birth certificate at the time of data collection   | 97%               | 98%            | 96%          | <a href="#">MSNA 2023</a>  | 2024             |
|                                |   | Nationality (Palestinian)  | % of children (boys and girls) who reportedly had any type of birth certificate at the time of data collection   | 93% <sup>24</sup> | 87%            | 94%          | <a href="#">MSNA 2023</a>  | 2024             |
|                                |   | Nationality (Syrian)   | % of FHH and MHH who had completed the birth registration process for their children                             | 40%               | 40%            | 41%          | <a href="#">VASyR 2023</a>   | 2024             |
| Access to justice              | Vulnerable groups, including women, with access to basic justice services | Total (Lebanese, Refugees (including Syrians) migrants, stateless, unregistered) | Number and percent of beneficiaries that use one or several services of the legal helpdesk centers <sup>25</sup> | 100% (7365)       | 61% (4473)     | 39% (2892)   | UNDP: <a href="#">Internal Donor Reports</a>   | 2023             |
| <b>Gender Based Violence</b>   |   |  |  |                   |                |              |  |                  |
| GBV and Violence against Women | Prevalence of violence against women                                      | Nationality (Lebanese)   | % of women exposed to physical and non-physical abuse  |                   | 37%<br>49%     |              | Rahme et al: <a href="#">Factors associated with violence against women in a representative sample of the Lebanese population: results of a cross-sectional study*</a> | 2021             |
|                                | Witnessing violence   | Total (Lebanese and non-Lebanese)  | % of women and men who reported witnessing violence or knowing a woman who had experienced violence in 2020      |                   | 43%            | 30%          | UN Women and UNFPA: <a href="#">Country Brief, Violence against women in the time of COVID-19</a>  | 2021             |
|                                | Risk of gender-based violence for LGBTIQ+ people*                         | LGBTIQ+ (Lebanese and non-Lebanese)  | % LGBTIQ+ individuals who felt at risk of violence in their neighbourhoods as of 2021                            | 54%               | 52%            | 48%          | Yalla Care Coalition: <a href="#">Study on the needs of the LGBTIQ+ community in Beirut.</a>   | 2022             |
|                                | Risk of gender-based violence for transgender people*                     | Gender identity (Lebanese and non-Lebanese transgender women)                    | % of assessed transgender women who felt at risk of violence in their neighbourhoods in 2021                     |                   | 67%            |              | Yalla Care Coalition: <a href="#">Study on the needs of the LGBTIQ+ community in Beirut.</a>   | 2022             |

<sup>24</sup>This includes 95% of co-headed households that reported children in their household had a birth certificate of any kind.

<sup>25</sup>Legal aid help desks were established as part of an initiative by the Access to Justice Working Group (AJWG), comprising judges from the Beirut Bar Association (BBA) and Tripoli Bar Association (TBA), along with representatives from UNDP and UNHCR.

| Topic                                 | Sub-topic   | Disaggregation                         | Value definition  | Value (total) | Value (female) | Value (male) | Source   | Publication year |
|---------------------------------------|---|--|---|---------------|----------------|--------------|--|------------------|
| <b>GBV and Violence against Women</b> | Reported increase in violence in LGBTIQ+ people's homes*          | LGBTIQ+ (Lebanese and non-Lebanese)    | % of assessed LGBTIQ+ individuals who reported increased exposure to violence in their current houses.                    | 62%           | 67%            |              | Oxfam: <a href="#">Queer Community in Crisis: Trauma, inequality and vulnerability.</a>  | 2022             |
| <b>GBV trends</b>                     | Cases reported to the GBV Information Management System*          | Total (Lebanese and non-Lebanese)      | % of women and men who reported cases of GBV to the GBV IMS in 2022   | 100%          | 95%            | 5%           | UNFPA: <a href="#">GBV IMS Annual Report 2022</a> <sup>26</sup>  | 2023             |
|                                       | Cases reported to the GBV Information Management System*          | Disability (Lebanese and non-Lebanese) | % of cases reported to the GBV IMS from people with disabilities in 2022  | 1%            |                |              | UNFPA: <a href="#">GBV IMS Annual Report 2022</a>  | 2023             |
|                                       | Cases reported to the GBV Information Management System*          | Nationality (Syrian)                   | % of cases reported to the GBV IMS by Syrians in 2022   | 74%           |                |              | UNFPA: <a href="#">GBV IMS Annual Report 2022</a>  | 2023             |
|                                       | Types of cases reported to the GBV Information Management System* | Total (Lebanese and non-Lebanese)      | % of cases reported to the GBV IMS that dealt primarily with physical assault in 2022                                     | 33%           |                |              | UNFPA: <a href="#">GBV IMS Annual Report 2022</a>  | 2023             |
|                                       | Types of cases reported to the GBV Information Management System* | Total (Lebanese and non-Lebanese)      | % of cases reported to the GBV IMS that dealt primarily with emotional and psychological abuse in 2022                    | 31%           |                |              | UNFPA: <a href="#">GBV IMS Annual Report 2022</a>  | 2023             |
|                                       | Toleration of violence  | Total (Lebanese and non-Lebanese)      | % of young people (24-18 years of age) who agreed that women should tolerate violence to keep the family together in 2020 |               | 27%            | 44%          | UN Women and UNFPA: <a href="#">Country Brief, Violence against women in the time of COVID-19</a>  | 2021             |
|                                       | Sexual harassment at work*  | Nationality (Lebanese and Syrian)      | % of women respondents who reported being sexually harassed at work in 2021   |               | 17%            |              | UN Women and the European Union: <a href="#">The European Union Sector Specific Gender Analysis: An In-Depth Sectoral Examination of Feminist and Women's Rights Issues in Lebanon</a> | 2021             |
|                                       | Verbal harassment at work*  | Nationality (Lebanese and Syrian)      | % of respondents (all women) who reported being verbally harassed at work in 2021   |               | 25%            |              | UN Women and the European Union: <a href="#">The European Union Sector Specific Gender Analysis: An In-Depth Sectoral Examination of Feminist and Women's Rights Issues in Lebanon</a> | 2021             |

<sup>26</sup>At the time of the finalization of this document, the GBV IMS Annual Report 2023 is yet under development. The user of the Gender Statistical Profile is directed to the GBV IMS [Midyear Report 2023](#) for data on the first six months of 2023.

| Topic                 | Sub-topic                                    | Disaggregation                    | Value definition  | Value (total)     | Value (female) | Value (male) | Source  | Publication year |
|-----------------------|--|-----------------------------------|---|-------------------|----------------|--------------|---|------------------|
| Help-seeking behavior | Help-seeking behavior*                       | Total (Lebanese and non-Lebanese) | % of women who sought help out of those who know someone who experienced GBV as of 2020   |                   | 24%            |              | UN Women and UNFPA: <a href="#">Country Brief, Violence against women in the time of COVID-19</a>   | 2021             |
|                       | Knowledge for support in GBV cases           | Nationality (Lebanese)            | % of FHHs and MHH aware of gender-based violence support sources  | 70% <sup>27</sup> | 63%            | 72%          | <a href="#">MSNA 2023</a>   | 2024             |
|                       |  | Nationality (Palestinian)         | % of FHHs and MHH aware of gender-based violence support sources  | 64% <sup>28</sup> | 65%            | 63%          | <a href="#">MSNA 2023</a>   | 2024             |
|                       |  | Nationality (Syrian)              | % of FHHs and MHH aware of gender-based violence support sources  | 58%               | 54%            | 59%          | <a href="#">VASyR 2023</a>  | 2024             |
| Access to Justice     | Access                                       | Total (Lebanese and non-Lebanese) | Number and percent of women beneficiaries that use services of the legal helpdesk centers on sexual gender-based violence cases <sup>29</sup> |                   | 188<br>9%      |              | UNDP: Internal Monitoring   | 2022             |
|                       | Reasons for survivors not accessing justice* | Nationality (Syrian)              | % of assessed Syrian women survivors who report they do not access justice because they fear consequences                                     |                   | 65%            |              | UN Women: <a href="#">“Justice for me is living free and as a human being” – An Analytical Study of Access to Justice for Sexual and Gender-Based Violence case of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon</a> | 2022             |
|                       | Reasons for survivors not accessing justice* | Nationality (Syrian)              | % of assessed Syrian women survivors who report they do not access justice due to stigma and shame  |                   | 52%            |              | UN Women: <a href="#">“Justice for me is living free and as a human being” – An Analytical Study of Access to Justice for Sexual and Gender-Based Violence case of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon</a> | 2022             |

<sup>27</sup> The value includes 73% of co-headed households who were aware of gender-based violence support resources.

<sup>28</sup> The value includes 70% of co-headed households who were aware of gender-based violence support resources.

<sup>29</sup> Includes three help desks in Baalbek, Saida and Tripoli, representing legal counselling, legal representation, legal information, and legal assistance.

| Topic                         | Sub-topic                       | Disaggregation                          | Value definition   | Value (total)    | Value (female) | Value (male) | Source  | Publication year |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|--|------------------|----------------|--------------|---|------------------|
| Child Marriage                | Prevalence of child marriage    | Nationality (Lebanese and non-Lebanese) | % of individuals married before 18 years of age or younger as of 2023  | 20%              |                |              | RDFL: <a href="#">National Study on Child Marriage in Lebanon</a>   | 2023             |
|                               |                                 | Nationality (Lebanese and non-Lebanese) | % of female respondents married between the age of 13 and 15   | 10%              |                |              | RDFL: <a href="#">National Study on Child Marriage in Lebanon</a>   | 2023             |
|                               |                                 | Nationality (Syrian)                    | % of Syrians aged 15-19 who were married in 2023   | 11%              | 22%            | 2%           | <a href="#">VASyR 2023</a>  | 2024             |
| Child Labour                  | Prevalence of child labor       | Nationality (Lebanese)                  | % of FHH and MHH reporting the presence of children engaged in child labour outside of the home in the three months prior to data collection     | 5% <sup>30</sup> | 14%            | 4%           | <a href="#">MSNA 2023</a>   | 2024             |
|                               |                                 | Nationality (Palestinian)               | % of FHH and MHH reporting the presence of children engaged in child labour outside of the home in the three months prior to the data collection | 6% <sup>31</sup> | 13%            | 5%           | <a href="#">MSNA 2023</a>   | 2024             |
|                               |                                 | Nationality (Syrian)                    | % of boys and girls engaged in child labour  | 7%               | 3%             | 11%          | <a href="#">VASyR 2023</a>  | 2024             |
| <b>Economic Participation</b> |                                 |   |  |                  |                |              |   |                  |
| Labour Force Participation    | Labour force participation rate | Total (Lebanese and non-Lebanese)       | % of Lebanese and non-Lebanese who were participating in the labour force  | 46%              | 28%            | 66%          | The World Bank: Gender Data Portal                                  | 2023             |
|                               | Labour force participation rate | Nationality (Lebanese)                  | % of Lebanese who were participating in the labour force in 2021   | 43%              | 23%            | 67%          | CAS and the ILO: <a href="#">Labour Force Survey Follow-Up 2022</a> | 2022             |
|                               | Labour force participation rate | Nationality (Syrian)                    | % of Syrians who were participating in the labour force  | 47%              | 18%            | 77%          | <a href="#">VASyR 2023</a>  | 2024             |
|                               | Labour force participation rate | Disability (Syrian)                     | % of Syrians with disabilities who were participating in the labour force in 2022  |                  | 19%            | 66%          | <a href="#">VASyR 2022</a>  | 2023             |

<sup>30</sup>This figure includes 6% of co-headed households that reported the the presence of children engaged in child labour outside of the home in the three months prior to the survey.

<sup>31</sup>This figure includes 6% of co-headed households that reported the the presence of children engaged in child labour outside of the home in the three months prior to the survey.

| Topic   | Sub-topic                       | Disaggregation                    | Value definition   | Value (total) | Value (female) | Value (male) | Source  | Publication year |
|---|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|---------------|----------------|--------------|---|------------------|
| Labour Force Participation 2021 (by gender and governorate) | Labour force participation rate | Governorate (Akkar)               | % of Lebanese and non-Lebanese in Akkar governorate who were participating in the labour force in 2021             | 36%           | 12%            | 12%          | CAS and the ILO: <a href="#">Labour Force Survey Follow-Up 2022</a> | 2022             |
|   | Labour force participation rate | Governorate (Baalbek-El-Hermel)   | % of Lebanese and non-Lebanese in Baalbek-El Hermel governorate who were participating in the labour force in 2021 | 44%           | 21%            | 21%          | CAS and the ILO: <a href="#">Labour Force Survey Follow-Up 2022</a> | 2022             |
|   | Labour force participation rate | Governorate (Beirut)              | % of Lebanese and non-Lebanese in Beirut governorate who were participating in the labour force in 2021            | 42%           | 20%            | 20%          | CAS and the ILO: <a href="#">Labour Force Survey Follow-Up 2022</a> | 2022             |
|   | Labour force participation rate | Governorate (Bekaa)               | % of Lebanese and non-Lebanese in Bekaa governorate who were participating in the labour force in 2021             | 43%           | 24%            | 24%          | CAS and the ILO: <a href="#">Labour Force Survey Follow-Up 2022</a> | 2022             |
|   | Labour force participation rate | Governorate (Mount Lebanon)       | % of Lebanese and non-Lebanese in Mount Lebanon governorate who were participating in the labour force in 2021     | 46%           | 26%            | 26%          | CAS and the ILO: <a href="#">Labour Force Survey Follow-Up 2022</a> | 2022             |
|   | Labour force participation rate | Governorate (Nabatieh)            | % of Lebanese and non-Lebanese in Nabatieh governorate who were participating in the labour force in 2021          | 43%           | 22%            | 22%          | CAS and the ILO: <a href="#">Labour Force Survey Follow-Up 2022</a> | 2022             |
|   | Labour force participation rate | Governorate (North)               | % of Lebanese and non-Lebanese in North governorate who were participating in the labour force in 2021             | 39%           | 17%            | 17%          | CAS and the ILO: <a href="#">Labour Force Survey Follow-Up 2022</a> | 2022             |
|   | Labour force participation rate | Governorate (South)               | % of Lebanese and non-Lebanese in South governorate who were participating in the labour force in 2021             | 43%           | 20%            | 20%          | CAS and the ILO: <a href="#">Labour Force Survey Follow-Up 2022</a> | 2022             |
| Employment  | Informal employment             | Nationality (Lebanese)            | % of informal employment in total non-agricultural employment by sex   | 60%           | 53%            | 63%          | CAS and the ILO: <a href="#">Labour Force Survey Follow-Up 2022</a> | 2022             |
|   | Vulnerable employment           | Total (Lebanese and non-Lebanese) | Vulnerable employment, by sex  | 19%           | 12%            | 22%          | CAS and the ILO: <a href="#">Labour Force Survey Follow-Up 2022</a> | 2022             |

| Topic                      | Sub-topic   | Disaggregation                      | Value definition  | Value (total) | Value (female)     | Value (male)        | Source  | Publication year |
|----------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|---|---------------|--------------------|---------------------|---|------------------|
| Employment Status          | Employer  | Nationality (Lebanese)              | % distribution of employers (aged 15 years and above) sex-disaggregated                     | 6%            | (2)% <sup>32</sup> | 8%                  | CAS and the ILO: <a href="#">Labour Force Survey Follow-Up 2022</a>                     | 2022             |
|                            | Own-account worker                                  | Nationality (Lebanese))             | % distribution of own-account worker (aged 15 years and above) sex-disaggregated            | 10%           | 18%                | 21%                 | CAS and the ILO: <a href="#">Labour Force Survey Follow-Up 2022</a>                     | 2022             |
|                            | Employee  | Nationality (Lebanese)              | % distribution of employees (aged 15 years and above) sex-disaggregated                     | 74%           | 86%                | 70%                 | CAS and the ILO: <a href="#">Labour Force Survey Follow-Up 2022</a>                     | 2022             |
|                            | Contributing family worker                          | Nationality (Lebanese))             | % distribution of contributing family worker (aged 15 years and above) sex-disaggregated    | 1%            | (2)% <sup>33</sup> | 1%                  | CAS and the ILO: <a href="#">Labour Force Survey Follow-Up 2022</a>                     | 2022             |
|                            | Trainee, apprentice                                 | Nationality (Lebanese)              | % distribution of trainee/apprentice (aged 15 years and above) sex-disaggregated            | (0.1)         | -                  | (0.1) <sup>34</sup> | CAS and the ILO: <a href="#">Labour Force Survey Follow-Up 2022</a>                     | 2022             |
| Unemployment <sup>35</sup> | Unemployment rate                                   | Nationality (Lebanese)              | % of Lebanese who were unemployed in 2021   | 28%           | 33%                | 28%                 | CAS and the ILO: <a href="#">Labour Force Survey Follow-Up 2022</a>                     | 2022             |
|                            | Unemployment rate                                   | Nationality (Syrian)                | % of Syrians who were unemployed in 2023  | 7%            | 5%                 | 22%                 | <a href="#">VASyR 2023</a>  | 2024             |
|                            | Lack of engagement in income-generating activities* | LGBTIQ+ (Lebanese and non-Lebanese) | % of LGBTIQ+ individuals not engaged in any income-generating activities in 2021            | 66%           |                    |                     | Oxfam: <a href="#">Queer Community in Crisis: Trauma, inequality and vulnerability.</a> | 2021             |
|                            | Unemployment rate                                   | Governorate (Akkar)                 | % of Lebanese and non-Lebanese in Akkar governorate who were unemployed in 2021             | 27%           | 39%                | 40%                 | CAS and the ILO: <a href="#">Labour Force Survey Follow-Up 2022</a>                     | 2022             |
|                            | Unemployment rate                                   | Governorate (Baalbek-El-Hermel)     | % of Lebanese and non-Lebanese in Baalbek-El Hermel governorate who were unemployed in 2021 | 41%           | 55%                | 36%                 | CAS and the ILO: <a href="#">Labour Force Survey Follow-Up 2022</a>                     | 2022             |
|                            | Unemployment rate                                   | Governorate (Beirut)                | % of Lebanese and non-Lebanese in Beirut governorate who were unemployed in 2021            | 25%           | 25%                | 25%                 | CAS and the ILO: <a href="#">Labour Force Survey Follow-Up 2022</a>                     | 2022             |

<sup>32</sup> Less than 30 cases

<sup>33</sup> Less than 30 cases

<sup>34</sup> Less than 30 cases

<sup>35</sup> Includes individuals who are not in a paid job, but who are actively looking for work.

| Topic  | Sub-topic                      | Disaggregation                    | Value definition  | Value (total)      | Value (female)    | Value (male) | Source  | Publication year |
|--|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------|-------------------|--------------|---|------------------|
|  | Unemployment rate              | Governorate (Bekaa)               | % of Lebanese and non-Lebanese in Bekaa governorate who were unemployed in 2021         | 35%                | 38%               | 34%          | CAS and the ILO: <a href="#">Labour Force Survey Follow-Up 2022</a> | 2022             |
|  | Unemployment rate              | Governorate (Mount Lebanon)       | % of Lebanese and non-Lebanese in Mount Lebanon governorate who were in 2021            | 25%                | 27%               | 25%          | CAS and the ILO: <a href="#">Labour Force Survey Follow-Up 2022</a> | 2022             |
|  | Unemployment rate              | Governorate (Nabatieh)            | % of Lebanese and non-Lebanese in Nabatieh governorate who were unemployed in 2021      | 29%                | 34%               | 27%          | CAS and the ILO: <a href="#">Labour Force Survey Follow-Up 2022</a> | 2022             |
|  | Unemployment rate              | Governorate (North)               | % of Lebanese and non-Lebanese in North Lebanon governorate who were unemployed in 2021 | 32%                | 32%               | 33%          | CAS and the ILO: <a href="#">Labour Force Survey Follow-Up 2022</a> | 2022             |
|  | Unemployment rate              | Governorate (South)               | % of Lebanese and non-Lebanese in South governorate who were unemployed in 2021         | 37%                | 49%               | 33%          | CAS and the ILO: <a href="#">Labour Force Survey Follow-Up 2022</a> | 2022             |
| <b>Youth Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET)</b> <sup>36</sup> | NEET rate                      | Total (Lebanese and non-Lebanese) | % of youth 15-24 not in education, employment, or training in 2022                      | 29%                | 32%               | 26%          | CAS and the ILO: <a href="#">Labour Force Survey Follow-Up 2022</a> | 2022             |
|  | NEET rate                      | Nationality (Syrian)              | % of youth 15-24 not in education, employment, or training in 2023                      | 59%                | 70%               | 32%          | <a href="#">VASyR 2023</a>  | 2024             |
| <b>Income and earnings in 2021</b>   | Average monthly earnings (USD) | Total (Lebanese and non-Lebanese) | Average monthly earnings for employees in their main job in USD in 2022 <sup>37</sup>   | \$91.36            | \$99.68           | \$88.22      | CAS and the ILO: <a href="#">Labour Force Survey Follow-Up 2022</a> | 2022             |
|  | Employees with low pay rates   | Total (Lebanese and non-Lebanese) | % of population with low pay rates in 2022  | 23%                | 27% <sup>38</sup> | 22%          | CAS and the ILO: <a href="#">Labour Force Survey Follow-Up 2022</a> | 2022             |
|  | Gender pay gap <sup>39</sup>   | Nationality (Lebanese)            | Gender pay gap of Lebanese employees  | -13% <sup>40</sup> |                   |              | CAS and the ILO: <a href="#">Labour Force Survey Follow-Up 2022</a> | 2022             |

<sup>36</sup>Refers to SDG 8 on Decent Work, and Economic Growth, Target 6 on substantially reducing the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training.

<sup>37</sup>The exchange rate when data was collected was \$1=25,000LBP.

<sup>38</sup>Among female employees, the proportion with low pay rate increased significantly more than the average, from 18.5 per cent in 2018-2019 to 27.0 per cent in 2022. Among male employees, the proportion with low pay rate has fallen from 23.2 per cent in 2018-2019 to 2.5 per cent in 2022.

<sup>39</sup>Gender pay gap is defined as the difference between the average monthly earnings at main job of male and female employees as a percentage of average monthly earnings at main job of male employees. A value of "0" for the gender pay gap denote perfect equality of earnings between women and men. Positive values of the gender pay gap reflect the extent to which women's earnings fall short of those of men. By contrast negative values of the gender pay gap reflect the extent to which women's earnings are higher than those of men.

<sup>40</sup>This figure is primarily attributed to the gender pay gap favouring women at the manager level. Consistently through all other activity areas, the gender gap is from 19% to 26%. For specific sectors see ILO and CAS: [Labour Force Survey Follow-Up 2022](#) p.38.

| Topic                           | Sub-topic   | Disaggregation                    | Value definition   | Value (total) | Value (female) | Value (male) | Source  | Publication year |
|---------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|--|---------------|----------------|--------------|---|------------------|
| Business Environment            | Women in managerial positions                         | Total (Lebanese and non-Lebanese) | % of women and men in managerial positions in 2022   |               | 27%            | 73%          | CAS and the ILO: <a href="#">Labour Force Survey Follow-Up 2022</a>   | 2022             |
|                                 | Working short hours                                   | Total (Lebanese and non-Lebanese) | % of labour force working less than 30 hours per week in 2022  | 17%           | 26%            | 14%          | CAS and the ILO: <a href="#">Labour Force Survey Follow-Up 2022</a>   | 2022             |
|                                 | Maternity leave                                       | Nationality (Lebanese)            | Number of weeks of maternity leave   | 10 weeks      |                |              |   |                  |
| Work and social norms           | Decision-making around employment*                    | Nationality (Lebanese and Syrian) | % of women who said they had never considered engaging in paid work in their lives as of 2021  |               | 31%            |              | UN Women and the European Union: <a href="#">European Union Sector Specific Gender Analysis: An In-Depth Sectoral Examination of Feminist and Women's Rights Issues in Lebanon.</a>               | 2021             |
|                                 | Attitudes of male spouses toward their wives working* | Nationality (Lebanese and Syrian) | % of women whose spouses do not allow them to work in 2021 (of women surveyed who said they never thoughts of engaging in work)                                      |               | 22%            |              | UN Women and the European Union: <a href="#">European Union Sector Specific Gender Analysis: An In-Depth Sectoral Examination of Feminist and Women's Rights Issues in Lebanon.</a>               | 2021             |
|                                 | Possession of work skills                             | Nationality (Lebanese and Syrian) | % of women who think they do not have the required skills to work in 2021 (of women surveyed who said they had never considered engaging in paid work)               |               | 23%            |              | UN Women and the European Union: <a href="#">European Union Sector Specific Gender Analysis: An In-Depth Sectoral Examination of Feminist and Women's Rights Issues in Lebanon.</a>               | 2021             |
| Unpaid care and domestic burden | Childcare responsibilities and work*                  | Nationality (Lebanese and Syrian) | % of women who said that inability to work is due to childcare responsibilities in 2021 (of women surveyed who said they had never considered engaging in paid work) |               | 26%            |              | UN Women and the European Union: <sup>42</sup> <a href="#">European Union Sector Specific Gender Analysis: An In-Depth Sectoral Examination of Feminist and Women's Rights Issues in Lebanon.</a> | 2021             |

| Topic  | Sub-topic  | Disaggregation                   | Value definition  | Value (total) | Value (female) | Value (male)  | Source   | Publication year |
|--|--|----------------------------------|---|---------------|----------------|---|--|------------------|
| Unpaid care and domestic burden                  |  | Nationality (Lebanese)           | % of surveyed mothers of young children in Lebanon identifying “childcare responsibilities” as the main reason they do not join the workforce |               | 60%            |   | The World Bank: <a href="#">Comprehensive Assessment of the Childcare Landscape in Lebanon</a>   | 2023             |
|  | Childcare-related challenges*                    | Nationality (Syrian)             | % of respondents (all women) reporting challenges in finding childcare services in 2021   |               | 71%            |   | UNHCR, ILO, UN Women: <a href="#">Fraught but Fruitful, Risks, Opportunities and Shifting Gender Roles in Syrian Refugee Women’s Pursuit of Livelihoods in Lebanon, with Additional Observations from Jordan and Iraq.</a> | 2021             |
|  | Housework burden <sup>41</sup>                   | Nationality (Syrian)             | % of respondents (all women) who struggled to maintain housework while working in 2021  |               | 38%            |   | UNHCR, ILO, UN Women: <a href="#">Fraught but Fruitful, Risks, Opportunities and Shifting Gender Roles in Syrian Refugee Women’s Pursuit of Livelihoods in Lebanon, with Additional Observations from Jordan and Iraq.</a> | 2021             |
| Financial Inclusion                              | Access to financial institutions and instruments | Nationality (Lebanese)           | % (age 15+) who have a financial institution account  | 21%           | 17%            | 25%   | The World Bank: <a href="#">The Global Findex Database 2021</a>  | 2021             |
|  |  | Nationality (Lebanese)           | % (age 15+) borrowed any money from a formal financial institution or using a mobile money account  | 3%            | 2%             | 5%  | The World Bank: <a href="#">The Global Findex Database 2021</a>  | 2021             |
|  |  | Nationality (Lebanese)           | % (age 15+) who own a credit card   | 3%            | 1%             | 5%  | The World Bank: <a href="#">The Global Findex Database 2021</a>  | 2021             |
| Access to financial institutions and instruments | Nationality (Lebanese)                           | % (age 15+) who own a debit card | 16%   | 12%           | 20%            | The World Bank: <a href="#">The Global Findex Database 2021</a> | 2021   |                  |
|  | Nationality (Lebanese)                           | % (age 15+) who saved money      | 16%   | 16%           | 17%            | The World Bank: <a href="#">The Global Findex Database 2021</a> | 2021   |                  |

<sup>41</sup> Data have yet to be collected on the minimum indicator “Average number of hours spent on total work (total work burden), by sex” See SDG 5 and BPfA Area: Women and the Economy.

| Topic                    | Sub-topic  | Disaggregation                         | Value definition   | Value (total) | Value (female) | Value (male) | Source   | Publication year |
|--------------------------|--|--|--|---------------|----------------|--------------|--|------------------|
| <b>Education</b>         |  |  |  |               |                |              |  |                  |
| <b>Literacy</b>          | Literacy rate                                      | Nationality (Lebanese)                 | % of population 15 + who were literate in 2019                                     | 95%           | 94%            | 97%          | The World Bank: <a href="#">Data Portal</a>  | 2021             |
|                          | Literacy rate                                      | Nationality (Non-Lebanese)             | % of population 15 + who were literate in 2018                                     | 88%           | 86%            | 91%          | UNDP and CAS: <a href="#">The Life of Women and Men in Lebanon: A Statistical Portrait</a> | 2021             |
| <b>School attendance</b> | Net attendance rate in primary education           | Total (Lebanese and non-Lebanese)      | % of children of primary school age (6-11) who were attending school in 2018       | 87%           | 87%            | 88%          | UNDP and CAS: <a href="#">The Life of Women and Men in Lebanon: A Statistical Portrait</a> | 2021             |
|                          | Net attendance rate in complementary education     | Total (Lebanese and non-Lebanese)      | % of children aged 12-14 who were attending school in 2018                         | 68%           | 72%            | 64%          | UNDP and CAS: <a href="#">The Life of Women and Men in Lebanon: A Statistical Portrait</a> | 2021             |
|                          | Net attendance rate in secondary education         | Total (Lebanese and non-Lebanese)      | % of children of secondary school age (15-17) who were attending school in 2018    | 55%           | 59%            | 51%          | UNDP and CAS: <a href="#">The Life of Women and Men in Lebanon: A Statistical Portrait</a> | 2021             |
|                          | Net attendance rate in tertiary education          | Total (Lebanese and non-Lebanese)      | % of youth of tertiary school age (18- 24) who were attending school in 2018       | 40%           | 45%            | 35%          | UNDP and CAS: <a href="#">The Life of Women and Men in Lebanon: A Statistical Portrait</a> | 2021             |
|                          | School attendance among children with disabilities | Disability (Lebanese and non-Lebanese) | % of children aged 3-14 with disabilities who were attending school in 2018        | 70%           | 72%            | 68%          | UNDP and CAS: <a href="#">The Life of Women and Men in Lebanon: A Statistical Portrait</a> | 2021             |
|                          | School attendance among youth with disabilities    | Disability (Lebanese and non-Lebanese) | % of youth with disabilities aged 15-24 who were attending school in 2018          | 30%           | 36%            | 26%          | UNDP and CAS: <a href="#">The Life of Women and Men in Lebanon: A Statistical Portrait</a> | 2021             |
|                          | Net attendance rate in primary education           | Nationality (Syrian)                   | % of children of primary school age (6- 17) who were attending school in 2022-2023 | 56%           | 59%            | 53%          | <a href="#">VASyR 2023</a>   | 2024             |

| Topic   | Sub-topic                          | Disaggregation                          | Value definition  | Value (total) | Value (female) | Value (male) | Source   | Publication year |
|---|------------------------------------|---|---|---------------|----------------|--------------|--|------------------|
| <b>Health</b>   |                                    |   |   |               |                |              |  |                  |
| <b>Life expectancy</b>                                    | Life expectancy at birth           | Nationality (Lebanese)                  | Life expectancy at birth for men and women in 2021 (in years)                           | 75            | 77             | 73           | The World Bank <a href="#">Data Portal</a>   | 2024             |
| <b>Healthcare Access</b>                                  | Access to general health services  | Nationality (Lebanese)                  | % of HHs with one household member with an unmet health need                            | 26%           | 25%            | 28%          | <a href="#">MSNA 2023</a>  | 2024             |
|   | Access to general health services* | LGBTIQ+ (Lebanese and non-Lebanese)     | % of individuals reporting great difficulties accessing general healthcare services     | 46%           |                |              | <a href="#">Oxfam</a>  | 2021             |
|   | Access to general health services* | LGBTIQ+ (Lebanese and non-Lebanese)     | % of individuals reporting great difficulties accessing general healthcare services     | 46%           |                |              | MoPH: <a href="#">Vital Data Observatory Dashboard</a>                                 | 2021             |
| <b>Women Sexual and Reproductive Health <sup>42</sup></b> | Live births                        | Nationality (Lebanese and Non-Lebanese) | % live births by sex  | 100%          | 48%            | 52%          | MoPH: Vital Data Observatory 2023 (soft pdf copy only at the time of this publication) | 2024             |
|   | Adolescent births                  | Nationality (Lebanese)                  | Adolescent birth rate aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group <sup>43</sup> |               | 20             |              | World Bank: <a href="#">Gender Data Portal</a>   | 2021             |
|   | Birthing methods                   | Nationality (Lebanese and Non-Lebanese) | % of women delivering through: Natural Vaginal Delivery (NVD) Caesarean Section (C/S)   | 100%          | 48%            | 52%          | MoPH: Vital Data Observatory 2023 (soft pdf copy only at the time of this publication) | 2024             |
|   |                                    | Nationality (Lebanese)                  | % of women delivering through: NVD C/S  |               | 38%            | 62%          | MoPH: Vital Data Observatory 2023 (soft pdf copy only at the time of this publication) | 2024             |
|   |                                    | Nationality (Palestinian)               | % of women delivering through: NVD C/S  |               | 43%            | 57%          | MoPH: Vital Data Observatory 2023 (soft pdf copy only at the time of this publication) | 2024             |

<sup>42</sup> More comprehensive data are needed on what constitutes women's sexual and reproductive health.

<sup>43</sup> Corresponds to Minimum Gender Indicator Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group with reference to BPfA Strategic Objectives L1 and L2 on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against the girl child and the Eliminate negative cultural attitudes and practices against girls and SDG Goal 3, Target 7 on ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes.

| Topic         | Sub-topic  | Disaggregation                          | Value definition   | Value (total)      | Value (female)   | Value (male) | Source  | Publication year |
|---------------|--|---|--|--------------------|------------------|--------------|---|------------------|
|               |  | Nationality (Syrian)                    | % of women delivering through: NVD<br>C/S  |                    | 61%<br>39%       |              | MoPH: Vital Data Observatory 2023 (soft pdf copy only at the time of this publication)        | 2024             |
|               | Maternal mortality rate  | Nationality (Lebanese and Non-Lebanese) | # of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in 2023 <sup>44</sup>   |                    | 25 <sup>45</sup> |              | MoPH: Vital Data Observatory 2023 (soft pdf copy only at the time of this publication)        | 2024             |
|               |  | Nationality (Lebanese)                  | # and % of maternal deaths by nationality  |                    | 8<br>33%         |              | MoPH: Vital Data Observatory 2023 (soft pdf copy only at the time of this publication)        | 2024             |
|               |  | Nationality (Syrian)                    | # and % of maternal deaths by nationality  |                    | 15<br>63%        |              | MoPH: Vital Data Observatory 2023 (soft pdf copy only at the time of this publication)        | 2024             |
|               |  | Nationality (Palestinian)               | # and % of maternal deaths by nationality  |                    | 1<br>4%          |              | MoPH: Vital Data Observatory 2023 (soft pdf copy only at the time of this publication)        | 2024             |
|               | Contraception  | Nationality (Syrian)                    | % of women who use any form of contraceptive method in 2023  |                    | 62%              |              | HAUS 2023 <sup>46</sup>   | 2024             |
|               | Antenatal Care Services (ANC)  | Nationality (Syrian)                    | % of women that had access to four or more ANC   |                    | 69%              |              | UNHCR: Health Access & Utilization Survey among Syrian Refugees in Lebanon 2023 <sup>47</sup> | 2024             |
| Mental Health | Callers to the National Emotional Support and Suicide Prevention Hotline | Nationality (Lebanese and Syrian)       | % of women and men callers to the National Emotional Support and Suicide Prevention Hotline in 2023                  | 100% <sup>48</sup> | 53%              | 47%          | Embrace Lebanon: Lifeline Annual Report Reporting Period 2022 - 2023                          | 2024             |
|               | Callers to the National Emotional Support and Suicide Prevention Hotline | Nationality (Lebanese and Syrian)       | % of callers to the National Emotional Support and Suicide Prevention Hotline who self-identified as LGBTIQ+ in 2023 | 10%                |                  |              | Embrace Lebanon: Lifeline Annual Report Reporting Period 2022 - 2023                          | 2024             |

<sup>44</sup> Reference to SDG indicator 3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio corresponding to Target 3.1: By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births.

<sup>45</sup> Please note this represents an increase from 2022 when there were 15 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births.

<sup>46</sup> Unpublished report, downloaded from National Health Sector Working Group Meeting Minutes for March 2024 (pages 73- 86).

<sup>47</sup> This figure represents an increase from 61% in 2022. Unpublished report, downloaded from National Health Sector Working Group Meeting Minutes for March 2024 (pages 73- 86).

<sup>48</sup> Refers to 11,076 calls – This represents a 1-fold decrease from 2022, a total of 12,481 calls. The majority of the calls (68%) were related to emotional distress.

| Topic             | Sub-topic                                | Disaggregation  | Value definition   | Value (total)      | Value (female) | Value (male) | Source   | Publication year |
|-------------------|--|---|--|--------------------|----------------|--------------|--|------------------|
| HIV               | Prevalence of HIV                        | Nationality (Lebanese and non-Lebanese)                     | % of men and women with HIV in 2022  | 100% <sup>49</sup> | 6%             | 92%          | MoPH, <a href="#">National AIDS Control Program</a>                                | 2022             |
| Tuberculosis      | Incidence                                | Total (Lebanese and non-Lebanese)                           | Number of notified drug susceptible Tuberculosis cases   | 510                | 281            | 229          | Ministry of Public Health: <a href="#">Lebanon Annual Tuberculosis Report 2023</a> | 2023             |
| Menstrual hygiene | Affordability of menstrual hygiene items | Nationality (Lebanese)                                      | % of HHs reporting materials too expensive as main barrier for accessing menstrual hygiene items | 11% <sup>50</sup>  | 14%            | 11%          | <a href="#">MSNA 2023</a>  | 2024             |
|                   |  | Nationality (Palestinian)                                   | % of HHs reporting materials too expensive as main barrier for accessing menstrual hygiene items | 11%                | 11%            | 11%          | <a href="#">MSNA 2023</a>  | 2024             |
| <b>Shelter</b>    |  |   |  |                    |                |              |  |                  |
| Shelter types     | Apartments/ houses/rooms                 | Nationality (Lebanese)                                      | % of Lebanese HHs living in apartment (extension) / houses/ rooms                                | 94%                | 94%            | 93%          | <a href="#">MSNA 2023</a>  | 2024             |
|                   |  | Nationality (Palestinian Refugees in Lebanon) <sup>51</sup> | % of Palestinian Refugees in Lebanon HHs living in apartment (extension) / houses/ rooms         | 95% <sup>52</sup>  | 96%            | 94%          | <a href="#">MSNA 2023</a>  | 2024             |
|                   |  | Nationality (Syrian)  | % of Syrian HHs living in apartments or houses   | 66%                | 62%            | 67%          | <a href="#">VASyR 2023</a>   | 2024             |
|                   |  | Nationality (all live-out migrant population)               | % of live-out migrant HHs living in apartment (extension) / houses/ rooms                        | 49% <sup>53</sup>  | 51%            | 48%          | <a href="#">MSNA 2023</a>  | 2024             |
|                   | Tents                                    | Nationality (Syrian)  | % of Syrian HHs living in tents in 2023  | 20%                | 28%            | 18%          | <a href="#">VASyR 2023</a>   | 2024             |

<sup>49</sup> As quoted by SIDC, "According to the National AIDS Program in Lebanon's estimates, there are 3,108 people diagnosed with HIV in Lebanon by the end of November 2022, of whom about 92% are male and 6% are female, and 2,122 people on treatment."

<sup>50</sup> Close to 7% of the surveyed co-headed households in the MSNA 2023 reporting having female members that struggled to afford menstrual hygiene items.

<sup>51</sup> Please note the sample is representative of Palestinian Refugees in Lebanon in camps, constituting close to 45% of all Palestinian Refugees in Lebanon.

<sup>52</sup> This number includes 97% of co-headed households living in such arrangement.

<sup>53</sup> This number includes 56% of co-headed households living in such arrangement.

| Topic                | Sub-topic   | Disaggregation  | Value definition   | Value (total)     | Value (female) | Value (male) | Source                     | Publication year |
|----------------------|---|---|--|-------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------------------|------------------|
| <b>Food Security</b> |   |   |  |                   |                |              |                            |                  |
| Food Security        | Food insecurity                                     | Nationality (Lebanese)                                      | % of HHs with poor food consumption score (FCS) based on diversity and frequency of food groups consumed in the 7 days prior to data collection                        | 2% <sup>54</sup>  | 6%             | 2%           | <a href="#">MSNA 2023</a>  | 2024             |
|                      | Food insecurity                                     | Nationality (Palestinian Refugees in Lebanon) <sup>55</sup> | % of HHs with poor food consumption score (FCS) based on diversity and frequency of food groups consumed in the 7 days prior to data collection                        | 9% <sup>56</sup>  | 9%             | 8%           | <a href="#">MSNA 2023</a>  | 2024             |
|                      |   | Nationality (Syrian)  | % of HHs moderately or severely food insecure  | 42%               | 49%            | 40%          | <a href="#">VASyR 2023</a> | 2024             |
|                      |   | Nationality (all live-out migrant population)               | % of HHs with poor food consumption score (FCS) based on diversity and frequency of food groups consumed in the 7 days prior to data collection                        | 14% <sup>57</sup> | 20%            | 12%          | <a href="#">MSNA 2023</a>  | 2024             |
| Coping strategies    | Reliance on less preferred and less expensive foods | Nationality (Lebanese)                                      | % of HHs reporting that they relied on less preferred and less expensive foods because of lack of food or resources to buy food in the 7 days prior to data collection | 75% <sup>58</sup> | 78%            | 75%          | <a href="#">MSNA 2023</a>  | 2024             |
|                      |   | Nationality (Palestinian Refugees in Lebanon) <sup>59</sup> | % of HHs reporting they relied on less preferred and less expensive foods because of lack of food or resources to buy food in the 7 days prior to data collection      | 62% <sup>60</sup> | 68%            | 62%          | <a href="#">MSNA 2023</a>  | 2024             |
|                      |   | Nationality (Syrian)  | % of HHs reporting they relied on less preferred and less expensive foods  | 85%               | 89%            | 84%          | <a href="#">VASyR 2023</a> | 2024             |
|                      |   | Nationality (all live-out migrant population)               | % of HHs reporting they relied on less preferred and less expensive foods  | 86% <sup>61</sup> | 86%            | 87%          | <a href="#">MSNA 2023</a>  | 2024             |

<sup>54</sup> Close to 2% of the surveyed co-headed households in the MSNA 2023 were in the poor food consumption category.

<sup>55</sup> Please note the sample is representative of Palestinian Refugees in Lebanon in camps, constituting close to 45% of all Palestinian Refugees in Lebanon.

<sup>56</sup> Close to 10% of the surveyed co-headed households in the MSNA 2023 were in the poor food consumption category.

<sup>57</sup> This number includes 12% of co-headed households with poor food consumption score.

<sup>58</sup> Close to 74% of the surveyed co-headed households in the MSNA 2023 reported relying on less preferred and less expensive foods.

<sup>59</sup> Please note the sample is representative of Palestinian Refugees in Lebanon in camps, constituting close to 45% of all Palestinian Refugees in Lebanon.

<sup>60</sup> Close to 51% of the surveyed co-headed households in the MSNA 2023 were in the poor food consumption category.

<sup>61</sup> This number includes 90% of co-headed households using this coping strategy.

| Topic                                  | Sub-topic   | Disaggregation  | Value definition  | Value (total)     | Value (female) | Value (male) | Source  | Publication year |
|--|---|---|---|-------------------|----------------|--------------|---|------------------|
|  | Reliance on help from friends and family to afford food | Nationality (Lebanese)                                      | % of HHs reporting that they relied on help from friends and relatives because of a lack of food in the 7 days prior to data collection | 17% <sup>62</sup> | 20%            | 15%          | <a href="#">MSNA 2023</a>   | 2024             |
|  |   | Nationality (Palestinian Refugees in Lebanon) <sup>63</sup> | % of HHs reporting that they relied on help from friends and relatives because of a lack of food in the 7 days prior to data collection | 27% <sup>64</sup> | 37%            | 26%          | <a href="#">MSNA 2023</a>   | 2024             |
|  |   | Nationality (Syrian)  | % of HHs reporting that relied on help from friends and relatives because of a lack of food   | 45%               | 57%            | 43%          | <a href="#">VASyR 2023</a>  | 2024             |
|  |   | Nationality (all live-out migrant population)               | % of HHs reporting they relied on help from friends and relatives because of a lack of food in the 7 days prior to data collection      | 35% <sup>65</sup> | 50%            | 29%          | <a href="#">MSNA 2023</a>   | 2024             |
|  | Dependence on assistance for main source of income      | Nationality (Syrian)  | % of HHs that relied on food cards for their main source of income  | 51%               | 54%            | 59%          | <a href="#">VASyR 2023</a>  | 2023             |
| <b>Social Protection <sup>66</sup></b> |   |   |   |                   |                |              |   |                  |
| <b>Government Social Protection</b>    | National Poverty Targeting Program (NPTP) applicants    | Nationality (Lebanese)                                      | % of NPTP beneficiaries   | 100%              | 51%            | 49%          | The World Bank: <a href="#">Proposed Lebanon Emergency Crisis and COVID19 Re-sponse Social Safety Net Pro-ject; Social Im-pact Assessment</a> | 2020             |
|  | Government payments <sup>67</sup>                       | Nationality (Lebanese)                                      | % (age 15+) who received government payments  | 9%                | 7%             | 11%          | The World Bank: <a href="#">The Global Findex Database 2021</a>   | 2021             |

<sup>62</sup> Close to 17% of the surveyed co-headed households in the MSNA 2023 reported relying on help from friends and relatives because of a lack of food.

<sup>63</sup> Please note the sample is representative of Palestinian Refugees in Lebanon in camps, constituting close to 45% of all Palestinian Refugees in Lebanon.

<sup>64</sup> Close to 20% of the surveyed co-headed households in the MSNA 2023 were in the poor food consumption category.

<sup>65</sup> This number includes 34% of co-headed households using this coping strategy.

<sup>66</sup> The Government of Lebanon launched its first [National Social Protection Strategy](#) earlier in 2024. Improving accountability is one of the many initiatives under this strategy. The government commits to developing a monitoring and evaluation system and common review mechanisms to enhance accountability and transparency, as well as provide the necessary data to guide strategic planning and allocate resources in the most optimum way. It also commits to a unified results framework across the social protection system. Gender-specific indicators and sex-disaggregated data will be included in this framework.

<sup>67</sup> Any payment from the government (government transfers, public sector pension, or public sector wages) in the past year. This includes payments for educational or medical expenses, unemployment benefits, subsidy payments, or any kind of social benefits. It also includes pension payments from the government, military, or public sector as well as wages from employment in the government, military, or public sector.

| Topic                            | Sub-topic  | Disaggregation                    | Value definition   | Value (total) | Value (female) | Value (male) | Source   | Publication year |
|----------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|--|---------------|----------------|--------------|--|------------------|
|                                  | Government transfer or pension <sup>68</sup>       | Nationality (Lebanese)            | % (age 15+) who received government transfer or pension                                      | 8%            | 6%             | 10%          | The World Bank: <a href="#">The Global Findex Database 2021</a>  | 2021             |
|                                  | Ministry of Social Affairs (MOSA) social workers   | Nationality (Lebanese)            | % of MOSA social workers   | 100%          | 70%            | 30%          | The World Bank: <a href="#">Proposed Lebanon Emergency Crisis and COVID19 Response Social Safety Net Project; Social Impact Assessment</a>       | 2020             |
| <b>Personal Disability Cards</b> | Government Personal Disability Card (PDC) holders  | Nationality (Lebanese)            | % of PDC card holders  | 100%          | 39%            | 61%          | ODI: <a href="#">Social protection in Lebanon: a review of social assistance.</a>  | 2019             |
| <b>Pension system</b>            | Beneficiary of public sector pension               | Nationality (Lebanese)            | % (age 15+) who received public sector pension   | 2%            | 1%             | 3%           | The World Bank: <a href="#">The Global Findex Database 2021</a>  | 2021             |
|                                  | Financial future                                   | Nationality (Lebanese)            | % (age 15+) who do not worry at all about not having enough money for old age                | 16%           | 12%            | 21%          | The World Bank: <a href="#">The Global Findex Database 2021</a>  | 2021             |
| <b>Basic Assistance</b>          |  |                                   |  |               |                |              |  |                  |
| <b>Cash transfer</b>             | WFP cash-based transfer recipients                 | Total (Lebanese and non-Lebanese) | % WFP beneficiaries  | 100%          | 51%            | 49%          | WFP: <a href="#">Lebanon Annual Country Report 2023.</a>   | 2024             |
| <b>Access and confidence</b>     | Usage of third party to access cash assistance     | Nationality (Syrian)              | % of HHs who used a third- party to withdraw WFP multi-purpose cash (MPC) assistance in 2020 |               | 27%            | 11%          | CAMEALEON: <a href="#">Confidence and usage of ATMs, Experiences of Syrian refugees assisted by WFP's multipurpose cash programme in Lebanon</a> | 2021             |
|                                  | Confidence in using ATMs to access cash assistance | Nationality (Syrian)              | % of MPC recipients who report feeling confident to use ATMs                                 |               | 22%            | 43%          | CAMEALEON: <a href="#">Confidence and usage of ATMs, Experiences of Syrian refugees assisted by WFP's multipurpose cash programme in Lebanon</a> | 2021             |

<sup>68</sup>Includes payments for educational or medical expenses, unemployment benefits, subsidy payments, or any kind of social benefits. It also includes payments for a pension from the government, military, or public sector.

| Topic   | Sub-topic   | Disaggregation         | Value definition   | Value (total) | Value (female)   | Value (male) | Source  | Publication year |
|---|---|------------------------|--|---------------|------------------|--------------|---|------------------|
| <b>Women's Participation in Public and Political Life</b> |   |                        |  |               |                  |              |   |                  |
| <b>Women in elected positions</b>                         | Participation in ministerial government positions     | n/a                    | Women's share of government ministerial positions <sup>69</sup>                            | 100%          | 4% <sup>70</sup> | 96%          | <a href="#">Council of Ministers, Lebanon</a>   | 2024             |
| <b>Women in elected positions</b>                         | Participation in the National Assembly                | n/a                    | Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament <sup>71</sup> after 2022 election | 100%          | 6%               | 94%          | <a href="#">Interparliamentary Union</a>  | 2024             |
|   | Participation as municipal councillors                | n/a                    | % of municipal councillors in 2016 <sup>72</sup>   | 100%          | 5%               | 95%          | UNDP: <a href="#">Women Participation in Municipal Elections - Key Results 2016</a>   | 2016             |
|   | Participation as mukhtars                             | n/a                    | % of mukhtars in 2016  | 100%          | 2%               | 98%          | UNDP: <a href="#">Women Participation in Municipal Elections - Key Results 2016</a>   | 2016             |
|   | Participation as candidates in the national elections | n/a                    | % of registered candidates in 2022 national elections                                      | 100%          | 15%              | 15%          | Arab News: <a href="#">Over 1,000 candidates register for Lebanese elections.</a>   | 2022             |
|   | Support for a quota for women in government*          | n/a                    | % of respondents (all women) who supported introducing a quota for women in government     |               | 81%              |              | UN Women and the European Union: <a href="#">European Union Sector Specific Gender Analysis: An In-Depth Sectoral Examination of Feminist and Women's Rights Issues in Lebanon.</a> | 2021             |
| <b>Judiciary</b>  | Judges  | Nationality (Lebanese) | Number of judges   | 555           | 309              | 246          | Ministry of Justice: Judicial and Legal Informatics Cen-ter, Unpublished Survey   | 2023             |
|   | Judicial Assistants                                   | Nationality (Lebanese) | Number of judicial assistants  | 1324          | 708              | 616          | Ministry of Justice: Judicial and Legal Informatics Cen-ter, Unpublished Survey   | 2023             |

<sup>69</sup> BPfA Strategic Objective G.1 women's equal access to and full participation in power structures and decision-making and SDG Goal 5 on Gender Equality.

<sup>70</sup> As of June 2024, there is only one woman minister in the Council of Ministers, tasked as Minister of State for Administrative Development Affairs.

<sup>71</sup> BPfA Strategic Objective G.1 women's equal access to and full participation in power structures and decision-making and SDG Goal 5 on Gender Equality.

<sup>72</sup> Please note that municipal elections were due to be held in 2022. They have been postponed [three times in a row](#).

| Topic                                  | Sub-topic  | Disaggregation | Value definition  | Value (total) | Value (female) | Value (male) | Source   | Publication year |
|--|--|----------------|---|---------------|----------------|--------------|--|------------------|
| Participation in unions and syndicates | Participation in the Beirut Bar Association board  | n/a            | % of women and men who occupied leadership positions in the Beirut Bar Association's committees in 2016 | 100%          | 17%            | 83%          | Hivos: <a href="#">Women's Participation in Unions and Syndicates.</a> | 2021             |
|  | Participation in the Beirut Bar Association board  | n/a            | % of board members in the Beirut Bar Association in 2017  | 100%          | 8%             | 92%          | Hivos: <a href="#">Women's Participation in Unions and Syndicates.</a> | 2021             |
|  | Participation in the Tripoli Bar Association board | n/a            | % of board members in the Tripoli Bar Association in 2017   | 100%          | 0%             | 100%         | Hivos: <a href="#">Women's Participation in Unions and Syndicates.</a> | 2021             |
|  | Membership in the order of physicians              | n/a            | % of women and men in the Order of Physicians in 2018   | 100%          | 25%            | 75%          | Hivos: <a href="#">Women's Participation in Unions and Syndicates.</a> | 2021             |
|  | Registered engineers                               | n/a            | % of registered engineers in 2018   | 100%          | 13%            | 87%          | Hivos: <a href="#">Women's Participation in Unions and Syndicates.</a> | 2021             |
|  | Participation in engineering syndicate committees  | n/a            | % of women and men occupying leadership positions in the engineering syndicate committees in 2021       | 100%          | 5%             | 95%          | Hivos: <a href="#">Women's Participation in Unions and Syndicates.</a> | 2021             |
|  | Representation in the order of nurses              | n/a            | % of women and men representation in the Order of Nurses in 2021  | 100%          | 62%            | 38%          | Hivos: <a href="#">Women's Participation in Unions and Syndicates.</a> | 2021             |
|  | Quota for women in syndicates                      | n/a            | % of syndicates who had quota for women in their bylaws in 2021   | 0%            |                |              | Hivos: <a href="#">Women's Participation in Unions and Syndicates.</a> | 2021             |
| Women in the security sector           | Representation in the ISF                          | n/a            | % of women and men in the ISF <sup>73</sup>   | 100%          | 4%             | 96%          | Gender Focal Point   | 2024             |

<sup>73</sup> Same as indicator "percentage of female police officers" related to BPfA Strategic Objective I2: equality and non-discrimination under the law and in practice.

| Topic                                     | Sub-topic  | Disaggregation | Value definition   | Value (total) | Value (female) | Value (male) | Source   | Publication year |
|---|--|----------------|--|---------------|----------------|--------------|--|------------------|
|   | Representation in general security                     | n/a            | % of women and men in general security personnel <sup>74</sup>   | 100%          | 23%            | 77%          | Gender Focal Point   | 2024             |
|   | Representation in Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF)          | n/a            | % of women and men in the LAF  | 100%          | 6%             | 94%          | Head of Gender Department in LAF   | 2024             |
| <b>Media</b>                              |  |                |  |               |                |              |  |                  |
| <b>Representation in mainstream media</b> | Representation in talk shows                           | n/a            | % of women and men who appeared on talk shows during the October 2019 uprising                                     | 100%          | 16%            | 84%          | Maharat Foundation: <a href="#">Media trends in time of change.</a>  | 2021             |
|   | Representation during the 2022 parliamentary elections | n/a            | % of media appearance and television coverage for women and men political actors during 2022 elections             | 100%          | 13%            | 87%          | Maharat Foundation: <a href="#">Media and Gender Monitoring of the 2022 Elections – Violence against Women in Politics</a> | 2022             |
| <b>Online GBV</b>                         | Online GBV against female politicians                  | n/a            | % of social media comments on the accounts of female politicians that constitute gender-based violence in May 2022 | 3%            |                |              | Maharat Foundation: <a href="#">Media and Gender Monitoring of the 2022 Elections – Violence against Women in Politics</a> | 2022             |
| <b>Social media usage</b>                 | Total social media users                               | n/a            | % of women and men social media users in early 2024  | 100%          | 48%            | 52%          | Hootsuite <a href="#">Digital 2024: Lebanon</a>  | 2024             |
|   | Estimated Facebook users                               | n/a            | % of women and men Facebook ad audience in early 2024  | 100%          | 44%            | 56%          | Hootsuite <a href="#">Digital 2024: Lebanon</a>  | 2024             |
|   | Estimated Youtube users                                | n/a            | % of women and men Youtube ad audience in early 2024   | 100%          | 49%            | 51%          | Hootsuite <a href="#">Digital 2024: Lebanon</a>  | 2024             |
|   | Estimated Instagram users                              | n/a            | % of women and men Instagram ad audience in January 2023   | 100%          | 52%            | 48%          | Hootsuite <a href="#">Digital 2024: Lebanon</a>  | 2024             |
|   | Estimated LinkedIn users                               | n/a            | % of women and men LinkedIn ad audience in early 2024  | 100%          | 43%            | 57%          | Hootsuite <a href="#">Digital 2024: Lebanon</a>  | 2024             |
|   | Estimated TikTok users                                 | n/a            | % of women and men in TikTok audience in early 2024  | 100%          | 47%            | 53%          | Hootsuite <a href="#">Digital 2024: Lebanon</a>  | 2024             |

<sup>74</sup> The implementation of the National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security has resulted in a significant increase on women's participation in security personnel, from a mere 5% in 2020 to 23%.