Beirut Explosion Impact Assessment

Status update #1

August 19, 2020
Status update # 1 sections

01. STRATEGY AND IMPACT ASSESSMENT OBJECTIVES
02. PUBLICLY AVAILABLE INFORMATION
03. LOCAL AND INTERNATIONAL DONOR SUPPORT
04. IMPACT ON HOUSING (Preliminary)
05. IMPACT ON FOOD SECURITY (Preliminary)
06. IMPACT ON HEALTHCARE (Preliminary)
07. IMPACT ON EDUCATION (Preliminary)
08. IMPACT ON CULTURE (Preliminary)
09. “MY SAY” SURVEY RESULTS ON HOUSEHOLDS AND BUSINESSES (Preliminary)
Strategy & impact assessment objectives
Strategy& Middle East’s impact assessment objectives

Conduct an impact assessment to quantify the infrastructure, social and economic effects of the Beirut explosion.

Support channeling funding, in-kind donations, and alternative support to target the districts, households and businesses in most need.

Provide a consolidated view of the impact of the explosion on housing, food, healthcare, education, culture and businesses generally.

Reduce duplication in the mobilization of resources.

DISCLAIMER
Given the urgency of providing information and analysis to the public, Strategy& will be issuing regular status updates before publishing the final consolidated report.
Publicly available information
Online information aggregation initiatives

Elda3em.com is a web application developed by El Gherbal Initiative. The WebApp displays all the initiatives providing aid to the victims of the explosion in Beirut, including two interactive maps for finding shelter and identifying damages.

https://elda3em.com/

A WebApp was developed by a community of map volunteers to connect people in need of help with organizations & suppliers following the Beirut explosion, with a goal to help organizations coordinate with one another to avoid duplicated efforts and address any gaps.

https://openmaplebanon.org/

Started by the Lebanese Red Cross on a WebApp, this initiative helps fill in the gaps beyond the downtown area to a distance of ~8 km from the explosion, where significant damage has been reported, helping the LRC plan and conduct further damage assessment and service delivery to those in need.

https://tasks.hotosm.org/projects/9164#description

Lebanon Data Response Coalition is a group of nonprofits and initiatives that joined forces to streamline data collection and coordination around the critical “Who, What, Where” aspects of the crisis response.

https://dataresponse.org
Published needs assessment reports

- **RAPID NEEDS ASSESSMENT REPORT (ACTED)**
  Map of assessed locations and findings on population affected, shelter, food, health care, water and sanitation needs, protection, livelihoods, cash and markets, and logistics (10-15 interviews focusing on few areas in Beirut)

- **APPROXIMATE DAMAGE ZONES (KHATIB & ALAMI)**
  Map of the approximate damage zones with a description of the effect of the explosion by zone, including the radius and number of buildings

- **DAMAGE REPORT (COUNCIL OF MINISTERS)**
  Preliminary Report on the Damage Caused by the Explosion

- **DISASTER MANAGEMENT SECTOR – BEIRUT PORT EXPLOSION RESPONSE – ASSESSMENT RESULTS (LEBANESE RED CROSS)**
  Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment and Damage Assessment Needs Analysis in the affected areas in Beirut (~280 households spread across 5 districts)

- **BEIRUT STATISTICS**
  Description of the importance of the Beirut Port and estimate of the losses

- **EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTRE BEIRUT - ANALYSIS OF AFFECTED AREAS IN GREATER BEIRUT (ACAPS)**
  Comprehensive review of data available on areas affected by the explosion, on priority geographic areas and sectors, and the main vulnerable groups within the affected population that require support

- **LEBANON FLASH APPEAL (UN-OCHA)**
  Report on the Lebanese crisis, presenting a three-phase plan to transition from immediate humanitarian relief into recovery, reconstruction, and eventually longer-term economic recovery

Source: Research, Qudurat Development Foundation, Strategy& analysis
High-level overview of the impact of the Beirut explosion
Infrastructure damage

**Port of Beirut**
- 16 warehouses out of commission

**Buildings**
- US$ ~5Bn cost of damage:
  - 30 - 40 buildings destroyed
  - ~3,400 buildings uninhabitable
  - ~40,000 total buildings affected
  (Council of Ministers)

**Hospitals**
- 4 severely damaged requiring US$ ~66 Mn
- 13 others with low to moderate damages
  (WHO, hospital interviews)

**Schools**
- ~120 schools moderately to severely damaged
- ~8 universities and ~20 TVET\(^1\) centers affected
  (UNICEF, UN-OCHA)

**Cultural sites**
- 480 heritage buildings damaged
  (Ministry of Culture)
- 160 other buildings with special features
  (Ministry of Culture)

**Public infrastructure**
- Charles Helou and port adjacent roads damaged
- EDL headquarters destroyed
- Transmission / distribution network damaged

---

\(^1\) TVET = Technical and Vocational Education and Training

Note: Some affected neighbourhoods out of scope of map are Bourj Hammoud and Naba’a.

Affected people

> 778,000 people living in a two miles radius from explosion (USAID)

> 178 dead (UN-OCHA, UNHCR)

> 6,000 injured (UN-OCHA)

> 30 people still missing (UN-OCHA)

>300,000 displaced; and elderly refusing to leave damaged houses (ACTED, UN-OCHA)

>150,000 needing urgent humanitarian assistance (ACTED)

> 80,000 – 100,000 children affected (UNICEF)

> 63,000 students affected by damage to education centers (UNICEF)

Note: Numbers are preliminary estimates that are likely to increase with the on-going search and rescue operations
Sources: USAID, UN, UNICEF, BBC, UN-OCHA, ACTED, Strategy& analysis

Preliminary
as of August 14
Affected sectors

**BUSINESSES**
50% to 60% of SMEs in highly affected areas unable to resume operations without aid (ACTED)

**HEALTHCARE**
500 extra hospital beds required, to make up for lost capacity of damaged hospitals (WHO, UN-OCHA)

**FOOD SECURITY**
15,000 metric tons of wheat destroyed (UN-OCHA, WFP)

**EDUCATION**
Schools turned into shelters; resumption of classes in a month might prove difficult (UNICEF)

**CULTURE / TOURISM**
100,000 lost jobs in the tourism sector; total losses estimated to exceed US$1Bn (Ministry of Tourism)

**HOUSING**
Lack of construction material and rising prices, coupled with capital controls, is hindering repairs

Sources: WHO, World Bank, ACTED, UN-OCHA, Ministry of Culture report, USAID, Ministry of tourism, Middle East Monitor, Strategy& analysis
Local and international donor support
Local and international 3rd sector support

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Local support</th>
<th>Int’l support</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>HOUSING</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FOOD SECURITY</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HEALTHCARE</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EDUCATION</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CULTURE</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BUSINESSES</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FUNDING</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Interviews, Desktop research, Qudurat Development Foundation, Strategy& analysis
Examples of coalitions formed by local and international organizations

- Clean and repair damaged houses
- Provide food aid for affected families
- Offer mental health support

- Coordinate efforts, e.g., use same survey and mapping platforms to share results with all parties, to streamline rebuilding and rehabilitation efforts

- Raise funds – Campaign has raised US$ 6+ Mn
- Aims to conduct due diligence to vet NGOs requesting funding

- Raise funds – Campaign has raised US$ 5+ Mn

Non-exhaustive

Source: Interviews, Qudurat Development Foundation, Strategy& analysis
## Regional and international support

### HEALTHCARE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Britain</td>
<td>US$ 6.6 Mn aid package including search and rescue help and expert medical support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyprus</td>
<td>2 helicopters, 10 rescuers and 8 rescue dogs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>A team of 37 rescuers and sniffer dogs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>600 chemical protective suits, meant for the protection of search and rescue workers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>2 planes with medical supplies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>55 security personnel, 6 tons of health equipment and ~10 emergency doctors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>47-strong rescue team, US$ 1.2 Mn in immediate aid via the German Red Cross</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>A team of 12 personnel, a rescue dog and two special purpose vehicles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>A plane with emergency medical aid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>2 Air Force planes with 8 tons of medical equipment and a team of experts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuwait</td>
<td>Medical aid and other essentials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>A 67-person search and rescue team</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>40 tons of medical equipment and US$ 2.79 Mn in financial help</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>Medical materials and trained rescuers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qatar</td>
<td>4 flights with medical aid, 2 field hospitals of 500 beds each, equipped with medical supplies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>5 planes carrying medical equipment, a field hospital and medical personnel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunisia</td>
<td>2 planes carrying food and medical aid, willingness to treat 100 injured in its hospitals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>Help in the search for survivors, digging through debris to look for people and recover bodies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### HEALTHCARE AND FOOD SECURITY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>US$ 1.4 Mn to World Food Program and Red Cross for food, medical care and essential items</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>9 tons of food, medicine, medical equipment, medical personnel and a field hospital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jordan</td>
<td>Medical aid, a field hospital, a rescue team, food and medical supplies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>295 tons of basic foodstuffs, 10 tons of drugs, 11 tons of medical material and a field hospital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UAE</td>
<td>40 tons of critical medical and food supplies as well as nutritional supplements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>US$ 1.2 Mn of humanitarian aid to help with life-saving efforts and reconstruction</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### HEALTHCARE AND HOUSING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>US$ 1.2 Mn of humanitarian aid to help with life-saving efforts and reconstruction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>9 tons of food, medicine, medical equipment, medical personnel and a field hospital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>295 tons of basic foodstuffs, 10 tons of drugs, 11 tons of medical material and a field hospital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>US$ 1.4 Mn to World Food Program and Red Cross for food, medical care and essential items</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>9 tons of food, medicine, medical equipment, medical personnel and a field hospital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jordan</td>
<td>Medical aid, a field hospital, a rescue team, food and medical supplies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>295 tons of basic foodstuffs, 10 tons of drugs, 11 tons of medical material and a field hospital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UAE</td>
<td>40 tons of critical medical and food supplies as well as nutritional supplements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>US$ 1.2 Mn of humanitarian aid to help with life-saving efforts and reconstruction</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Reuters, World Economic Forum, Desktop research, Qudurat Development Foundation, Strategy& analysis

The int’l community, led by France, raised US$ ~300 million for Lebanon as of August 10.
Impact on housing
Housing damage

~9,700 damaged buildings

~72,200 damaged apartments

~291,000 individuals with damaged houses

TOTAL DAMAGE WITHIN 3 KM OF THE EXPLOSION

Source: UN-OCHA’s Lebanon Flash Appeal Report, Strategy& analysis

Preliminary as of August 14
UN-OCHA’s funding requirements¹ for housing

**UN-OCHA’s¹ focus areas**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Damage Level</th>
<th># of Affected Apartments</th>
<th># of Affected Individuals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Severe Damage</td>
<td>8,090² (15%)</td>
<td>171,270 (171K affected individuals)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate Damage</td>
<td>17,100 (31%)</td>
<td>51,300 (30%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light Damage</td>
<td>29,770 (54%)</td>
<td>89,310 (30%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**UN-OCHA’s estimated funding requirements**

- US$ 179 Mn
- 10% Shelter expenses for displaced families
- 25% Repairs of lightly damaged houses
- 51% Rehabilitation of moderately damaged houses
- 4% Repair of structural damage of severely damaged houses
- 10% Repair of structural damage of severely damaged houses

¹ Covers only UN-OCHA’s focus areas (i.e., ~171K affected individuals)
² Average a) 30,660 / 4 members per household (~7660) and 1144 severely damaged buildings x ~7.5 apartments per building (~8520 apartments)

Source: UN-OCHA’s Lebanon Flash Appeal Report, Strategy& analysis
Impact on food security
Pre-explosion food security risks

LEBANON IMPORTS 85% OF FOOD NEEDS, including 80% of wheat supply, mostly through Beirut port (UN-OCHA)

Meanwhile, AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION HAS BEEN DECREASING even before COVID-19, by 47% for plants and 26% for animals (FAO)

CURRENCY VOLATILITY AND CAPITAL CONTROLS are restricting the import of food products, with risk of continuous increase in prices amidst the ongoing economic and political crisis

HALF OF THE LEBANESE SURVEYED in June by the United Nations’ World Food Programme (WFP) were already worrying about LACK OF FOOD

LOW HOUSEHOLD COPING ABILITY
Many people exhausted savings and were forced to decrease food intake of expensive and imported items, such as meat or baby milk

FOOD ITEMS PRICE INDEX (pre-Beirut explosion)

Source: Central Administration of Statistics, National Review, UNICEF, WFP, ACAPS, UN-OCHA, Strategy analysis
Impact of Beirut explosion on food security

IMPACT ON FOOD SUPPLY

- 15,000 metric tons of staple food stored in port warehouses was lost (UN-OCHA, WFP)
- Several milling facilities around the port and the silos containing reserves of grains are damaged, with storage capacities being compromised (WFP, UNICEF)
- Beirut Port, where the majority of the total imports used to be processed, will not be operational for at least a month (OCHA)
- Sea traffic is shifting to Tripoli which is 85 km north of the capital and has lower logistic capacity, which could result in more upward pressure on staple food prices
- Food shops and markets might not resume operations due to the lack of funds and unavailability of reconstruction material on the market

IMPACT ON FOOD DEMAND

- ~150,000 individuals are in need of immediate humanitarian assistance as a result of the explosion (ACTED)
- ~300,000 people are targeted for food assistance through UN-OCHA
- A number of NGOs are providing food support with limited coordination on channeling towards most in need
- Majority of individuals in these areas (graph below) require food assistance (ACTED)

![Impact on Food Supply and Demand Diagram]

50% 70% 80% 70% - 90% 95% - 100%
Nabaa Burj Hammoud Karantina Karm El Zaytoun Jeitawi

Sources: UN-OCHA; UNICEF; ACTED; WFP; CARE, Qudurat Development Foundation, Strategy& analysis
Examples of initiated and ongoing food security support

- Local support networks and NGOs such as WFP, Caritas and Farah Social Institution are providing food parcels to those in need
- Ministry of Social Affairs requested WFP to distribute food parcels to the 5,000 most vulnerable people affected by the explosion

1) More granular data will be provided in the upcoming report

Sources: UN-OCHA, WFP, ACAPS, USAID, Qudurat Development Foundation, Strategy& analysis
Impact on healthcare
Healthcare sector damage

17 hospitals have been damaged, of which 4 (Saint George, Hopital des Soeurs du Rosaire, Karantina, and Geitawi Hospitals) have been severely damaged.

22 of 55 primary healthcare centers (~40%) that are within 15 km of the explosion have suffered moderate to serious damage.

27 containers, out of which 17 medical supplies containers and 10 personal protective equipment containers have been destroyed, as well as 10% of vaccines in cold rooms that UNICEF had provided.

Decrease in the number of available health personnel as many were injured and killed in the explosion.

Sharp decline in healthcare provision for ~1 million residents who rely on healthcare facilities located in the perimeter of the explosion.

EXISTING CHALLENGES

Laid off health personnel due to economic constraints

Closed wards in underfunded hospitals due to the economic crisis

COVID-19 causing financial challenges to facilities; significant increase in cases have been reported post-explosion.

Source: UNICEF, WHO, World Bank, Strategy& analysis
Healthcare sector support requirements

1. Relief Supplies
   - Need for relief supplies, in particular personal protective equipment and mobile medical units. Lebanon does not have any local production of medical supplies.

2. Medicine
   - Need for drugs to manage acute diseases and chronic illness in affected areas.

3. Hospital Reconstruction and Equipment Support
   - Need for major reconstruction support for at least two hospitals and equipment support for other severely damaged health infrastructure.
Partial healthcare funding requirements for 7 affected hospitals

- **Saint George Hospital**: US$ 35–40 Mn (52%)
- **Hôpital des Sœurs du Rosaire**: US$ 7 Mn (10%)
- **Geitaoui Hospital**: US$ 2 Mn (3%)
- **Hôtel-Dieu De France**: US$ 2 Mn (3%)
- **AUB-MC**: US$ 2 Mn (3%)
- **LAU MC – Rizk Hospital**: US$ 2 Mn (3%)
- **Karantina Hospital**: US$ 8 Mn (10%)

Total ~ US$ 69-76 Mn for 7 out of the 17 damaged hospitals; ~ US$ Mn 66 are for the 4 severely damaged ones.

- Required funding is needed to cover structural and non-structural rehabilitation, refurbishment, medical equipment and/or supplies.
- Hospitals have already set up their own funding pages, with individual and institutional donors transferring funds directly to beneficiaries.
- Additional funding is yet to be estimated, which will cover the remaining affected hospitals along with the damaged primary health care centers.

1) Assessment for remaining hospitals and affected primary healthcare centers are yet to be determined.
2) Funding required for old hospital building (US$ 2.5 million) and new hospital building (US$ 5 million); Swiss government secured funding for the old hospital building.

Source: Interviews, Research, Qudurat Development Foundation, Strategy& analysis.
# International support for the healthcare sector

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DONATIONS</th>
<th>MEDICAL SUPPLIES</th>
<th>MEDICAL PROFESSIONALS AND FIELD HOSPITALS</th>
<th>TECHNICAL GUIDANCE AND SUPPORT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>US$ 15.1 Mn for health assistance and food security</td>
<td>40 tons of medical and nutritional supplements</td>
<td>2 field hospitals of 500 beds each, equipped with medical supplies</td>
<td>Assessment of hospital facilities, their functionality and needs for additional support, particularly amid the COVID-19 pandemic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US$ ~4 Mn to the British Red Cross for the emergency relief effort following the explosion</td>
<td>18 tons of medical aid including medicines, vaccines and hygiene kits</td>
<td>1 field hospital, a rescue team, food and medical supplies</td>
<td>Needs assessment of hospitals, primary health care centers, new-born units, cold chain and infants and young children feeding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US$ 1.2 Mn in immediate aid via the German Red Cross</td>
<td>20 tons of medical and health material</td>
<td>5 planes carrying medical equipment, a field hospital and medical personnel</td>
<td>“PHC re-start package” development for the Ministry of Public Health (includes minimum rehabilitation of buildings for immediate outpatient treatment, space for wounded)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US$ ~28 Mn in aid for hospitals, medical supplies, food and shelter</td>
<td>20 tons of WHO health supplies</td>
<td>1 field hospital</td>
<td>Support including other sectors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US$ ~2 Mn in aid for healthcare and food security</td>
<td>10 tons of medication, 11 tons of medical material</td>
<td>Team of emergency doctors</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Air Force planes with 8 tons of medical equipment</td>
<td>2 planes with medical supplies</td>
<td>Medical teams</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Non-exhaustive**

More than US$ ~10 million pledged to the Lebanese Red Cross so far

Source: Reuters, World Economic Forum, Research, Qudurat Development Foundation, Strategy& analysis

Strategy&
Impact on education
Education sector damage

120 severe-to-medium damaged schools

8+ damaged universities

20 damaged TVETs

~63,000 affected school and TVET students

6,000+ teachers and administrative staff jobs affected

Sample illustration of schools that could have been affected by the explosion based on their proximity

Non-exhaustive

1) TVET = Technical and Vocational Education and Training
Education sector support requirements

- Educational institutions assessment and rehabilitation
- Financial support for children at affected schools to support families with education related expenses
- Education supplies for children enrolled in affected educational institutions
- Psychosocial support training for teachers and education personnel
- Remote learning support (e.g., equipment and connectivity) to educational institutions not ready to fully function due to explosion damage and rehabilitation works
Impact on culture
Damage to cultural heritage

1) Damage ranges from loss of openings and cracks to detachment of elements and total collapse


historical areas and cultural fabric have been damaged in: Mar Mkhayel, Sayfi, Gemmayze, Jeitawi, St Nicolas, Zukak blat, Minat al Hosn and Bachura

heritage buildings have been damaged: 85 severely damaged, 370 moderately damaged and 25 slightly damaged

additional buildings with special features (e.g., pitched roof from the 19th century) in surrounding areas (e.g., Medawar) have been also affected

1) Damage ranges from loss of openings and cracks to detachment of elements and total collapse

Cultural heritage funding requirements

- Funding required covers the reconstruction of 640 affected cultural buildings (480 heritage buildings and 160 buildings with special features)

- The estimated funding required does not cover the reconstruction of damaged creative industries sites (e.g., art / design galleries, museums)

**US$ 286 Mn**

- 1% US$ 4 Mn Ceilings and painted walls artworks
- 2% US$ 5 Mn Timber ceilings
- 5% US$ 15 Mn Design, supervision, and unforeseen expenses
- 10% US$ 29 Mn Structural propping and roofing
- 34% US$ 96 Mn Interior works
- 48% US$137 Elevation works

Source: Ministry of Culture – Directorate General of Antiquities, UNESCO Statement of Solidarity, Strategy& analysis
Governance structure for the culture sector recovery

- UNESCO vowed to lead efforts to protect vulnerable heritage in Lebanon
- 25+ members and practitioners of the heritage protection community (e.g., Arab Regional Centre For World Heritage; Blueshield International, EUROPA Nostra) from over 10+ countries have pledged to contribute to the reconstruction of the damaged heritage
Creative industries damage

ART / DESIGN GALLERIES

- Saleh Barakat Gallery
- Galerie Tanit Munich | Beirut
- Galerie Cheriff Tabet
- Art on 56th
- Aramé Art Gallery
- 392rmeil393 Gallery
- Alwane Art Gallery
- Laboratoire D’Art By Brahim Samaha

ART WORKSHOPS

- Arab Image Foundation
- L’atelier du vitrail Désert Verre by Maya Broussei
- La Maison des Artistes
- Plan BEY
- Atelier Sz
- minime production
- Bernard A. Renno Art workshop

ART VENTERS

- Beirut Art Center
- National Museum

MUSEUMS

- National Museum

Source: Research, Interviews, Qudurat Development Foundation, Strategy & analysis
“My Say” survey results on households and businesses
## “My Say Survey” results: Housing and water for hygiene

### Q: As a consequence of the disaster, how would you measure your need for housing?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Need Level</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Number of Respondents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Minor need</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>~1,045</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate need</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>~250 vulnerable²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extreme need</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Q: As a consequence of the disaster, how would you measure your need for water for hygiene?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Need Level</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Number of Respondents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Minor need</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>~1,010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate need</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>~250 vulnerable¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extreme need</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

1) MySay is an app that allows stakeholders to track and compile user responses and see results in real time.

2) A vulnerable respondent is considered to be one in need of financial aid, has suffered from a partial or total house damage, and who has not received formal assistance yet.

Disclaimer: The survey results are based on a total of 1,779 respondents. The numbers will be updated once a larger sample is analysed.

Source: MySay Survey, Strategy& analysis

Preliminary as of August 17
**“My Say Survey” results: Food and drinking water**

### Food

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Need Level</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Number of Respondents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Minor need</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>~1,030 respondents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate need</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>~210 vulnerable respondents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extreme need</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>~100 vulnerable respondents</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Drinking Water

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Need Level</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Number of Respondents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Minor need</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>~1,020 respondents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate need</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>~220 vulnerable respondents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extreme need</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>~120 vulnerable respondents</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

1) A vulnerable respondent is considered to be one who is in need of financial aid, has suffered from a partial or total house damage, and who has not received formal assistance yet. (and an additional filter was applied to food, which included people noting change in food quantity and quality)

Disclaimer: The survey results are based on a total of 1,779 respondents. The numbers will be updated once a larger sample is analysed.

Source: MySay Survey, Strategy& analysis
“My Say Survey” results: Social impacts and medical needs

SOCIAL IMPACTS (~1,500 respondents)

Q: Have you or any of your family members in Beirut been exposed to any of the following as a result of this disaster?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impact</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Permanent Disability</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Death of a Relative</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Death of a Parent</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Death of a Spouse</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Death of a Child</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relocation</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Injury</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>69%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5% were exposed to death of a relative

31% SEVERELY IMPACTED PEOPLE

MEDICAL NEEDS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Minor need</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate need</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extreme need</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

~988 respondents

~240 vulnerable respondents

1) A vulnerable respondent is considered to be one in need of financial aid, has suffered from a partial or total house damage, and who has not received formal assistance yet.

Disclaimer: The survey results are based on a total of 1,779 respondents; The numbers will be updated once a larger sample is analysed.

Source: MySay Survey, Strategy& analysis

Strategy&
“My Say Survey” results: Mental health and need for psychological support

37% of survey respondents (out of ~1,000 respondents) are aware of their need for psychological support ¹)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impact</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sensitive to noises / danger</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depressed or down¹</td>
<td>79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss of interest in doing things¹</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nervous or anxious¹</td>
<td>74%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disturbing dreams or memory</td>
<td>68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can’t stop or control anxiety¹</td>
<td>66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Difficulty doing household chores</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increased alcohol / drugs / tobacco consumption¹</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹) People who responded as more than half the days, moderate or severe to the survey questions
²) Respondents with 3 to 5 yes = moderate need; more than 5 yes = urgent need

Disclaimer: The survey results are based on a total of 1,779 respondents; The numbers will be updated once a larger sample is analysed. / Source: MySay Survey, Strategy& analysis
“My Say Survey” results: Impact on businesses

DAMAGES TO BUSINESSES (Percent of total respondents; ~90 respondents)

Q: Rate the losses inflicted on your workplace

- Minor (some items or essentials damaged): 8%
- Moderate (glass shattering): 31%
- Significant (Furniture / equipment damage): 28%
- Severe (structural damage): 18%
- Catastrophic (partial destruction / smashing): 13%
- Total Damage: 3%

92% of businesses have suffered damage

RETURN TO WORK
Q: Has your organization returned to work after the explosion? If not, how long does it need?

- Yes: 52%
- No Return: 12%
- Weeks: 27%
- Months: 8%

12% of businesses are shutting down

REPAIR COSTS
Q: How much will it cost you to repair your workplace?

- Monthly income: 50%
- Yearly income: 32%
- Several Years’ worth income: 18%

50% have lost at least a yearly income on repairs

DAILY LOSSES
Q: How much money are you losing daily after the explosion?

- No Loss: 15%
- < $1k: 55%
- < $2k: 15%
- < $5k: 10%
- < $10k: 3%
- > $10k: 3%

25% of businesses are losing $1-5k daily

Disclaimer: The survey results are based on a total of 1,779 respondents; The numbers will be updated once a larger sample is analysed.
Source: MySay Survey, Strategy& analysis

Strategy&