



## LEBANON'S EDUCATION CRISIS

Monica Jubayli, CG Fund Co-Founder

One of the most [catastrophic economic crises](#) globally in 150 years, exacerbated by the pandemic and the [Beirut Port explosion](#) of August 2020, has had a devastating impact on the [Lebanese education sector](#). During the pandemic, as schools switched to online learning, many students could not participate because they either have no access to a computer, electricity or the internet. The result was the same, no learning took place. 280 schools were damaged in the Beirut Port explosion making access to education difficult in the area affected by the blast. Sadly, the Lebanese reputation for being highly educated is slowly eroding as the country's infrastructure is crumbling. The fear is real that this generation of school children will be unprepared to meet the demands of the future.

So, what is happening in Lebanon to create this national tragedy?

- The [fall of the Lebanese Lira](#) (LL): October 2019 \$1 = 1500 LL, as of this writing, \$1 = 96,500 LL. *The average teacher's salary of 2,000,000 LL (in 2019 worth \$1300) is now worth about \$20.*
- [Capital control](#) over bank deposits: You may have already seen some of the expressions of frustration Lebanese are experiencing in recent "[robberies](#)" where depositors have held up banks to withdraw their own money, no one else's, just their own. *All Lebanese, including teachers, are restricted to how much they can withdraw from their bank accounts on a monthly basis. Not able to meet their monthly expense obligations, and without access to their bank accounts, depositors have no options. For many, paying for higher education is not an option, leading to a high university dropout rate.*
- A [brain-drain](#) means professionals and skilled workers who can are leaving Lebanon: In 2022 nearly 25 per 1000 population emigrated from Lebanon. *Experienced and highly qualified teachers have left Lebanon for jobs in the Arab Gulf region and beyond. If schools are lucky enough to fill the vacancies, they are being filled by "teachers" without teacher training or even teaching experience.*
- [Inflation](#): Prices for fuel, food and other goods are surging globally, so to in Lebanon. *One result is that an increase in school fees are driving [private school students into public schools](#) and [public school students out of school](#) as inflation in Lebanon hit 189.67% in February 2023. Teachers, many of whom have the same 2019 salaries, cannot afford to pay for gas to drive to work, let alone support their families. For this reason, the public*

*school teachers have been [on strike](#), over three months last year and another three months this year with no end in sight.*

- [Power cuts](#): Government electricity only provides between 1 to 3 hours of electricity per day so residents must rely on diesel generators, or if they are lucky, solar energy to power their homes and businesses. *With diesel expenses over 50% of a school's budget, many schools have opted to not use their generators, or pay the generator membership fees, meaning the schools are literally working in the dark. The administration is unable to function, computers and vocational equipment which need electricity are no longer being used which means students are woefully undertrained.*
- [Refugee population](#): Lebanon hosts the largest number of refugees in the world per capita, and [new refugees](#) are in the making as Lebanese join Syrians and others in escaping Lebanon with tragic results. *Educational resources are stretched to the limit. One plus side is that many Lebanese public schools are hosting refugee community students in the afternoons, funded by UNICEF and other international NGOs, so teachers are being paid in US dollars, giving them a salary boost. Unfortunately, not all refugee or local children are able to attend school at all, resulting in thousands of children at risk of becoming [child laborers](#) or entering into [early marriage](#).*
- [Corruption](#): Corrupt power brokers, inside and outside the government are [subverting the investigation](#) into the Beirut port explosion, there has been [no president](#) for the last year and a [prime minister](#) is in a caretaker role while politicians live off a bank generated [Ponzi scheme](#). They have not addressed the dire needs of its citizens because they are arguing over whether or not to change to [summer time](#). (It's now been resolved, the clocks did spring forward, but it is seen as a distraction from the real excesses of the government and the fall of the LL.) *Without a government, no educational reforms can be enacted, no national plan to remedy the years of learning loss can be tackled. The public schools, because they are dependent on the national budget, suffer more than the private schools which can cope by adjusting their tuition fees and relying on donors, alumni or otherwise. The Lebanese University system which previously acted as a great "melting pot" of students from different areas of the country, religious sects, and political backgrounds in a safe public space has suffered. As these spaces have been politicized, the governance of the Lebanese University, even including academic matters, has been influenced by partisanship.*
- [Threat of Israeli retaliation](#) or worse: Rockets fired from Lebanon into Israel have resulted in Israeli retaliation as they send their own rockets into Southern Lebanon, exacerbating an already difficult situation and unnerving the population along the border, all wondering if it will explode into another war. *If Israel decides to invade Lebanon, one can only imagine how it would affect all aspects of the Lebanese daily life, including education, which will take a back seat to survival. In such a case, the lost generation is all but doomed to become a reality.*

- [Mental health issues](#): One overlooked result of the deteriorating economic situation is the toll it is taking on the mental health of both teachers and students. *The stress is enormous for teachers whose salaries do not even cover their transportation costs, let alone the worry of how to provide for their families. Students also feel the emotional turmoil their parents and families are going through.*
- [Unsafe school infrastructure](#): Public school budgets can barely cover the cost of electricity, paper, and other supplies, let alone make repairs to crumbling infrastructure. *Sadly, one student died and another was injured when a [ceiling collapsed](#) at a public school in North Lebanon.*

A few months ago, I attended a webinar, Revitalising Lebanon’s Education, hosted by LIFE. (Click [here](#) to view the hourlong webinar.) Although it provided a sobering reality check on the crisis of Lebanon’s education sector, there were solutions on the horizon. Comprehensive reform is needed, both short and medium term.

- Strengthen regulatory systems by impartial actors.
- Improve data collection to formulate remedial actions.
- Reorganize the number of schools and optimize the available resources.

Sadly, the implementation of these suggested solutions seems far off as Lebanon struggles to prevent learning loss and the resulting generational disaster.

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**and address the crisis in Lebanon’s educational system.**