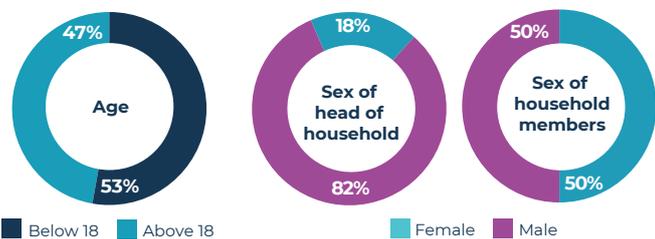


The Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon (VASyR) 2019 was conducted jointly by WFP, UNHCR and UNICEF. Between 8 April and 3 May 2019, survey teams visited 4,727 randomly selected Syrian refugee households, covering all districts across Lebanon. This assessment is a nationally representative sample.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Household size has stabilized over the past few years with, on average, five individuals in a Syrian refugee household in Lebanon.



PROTECTION

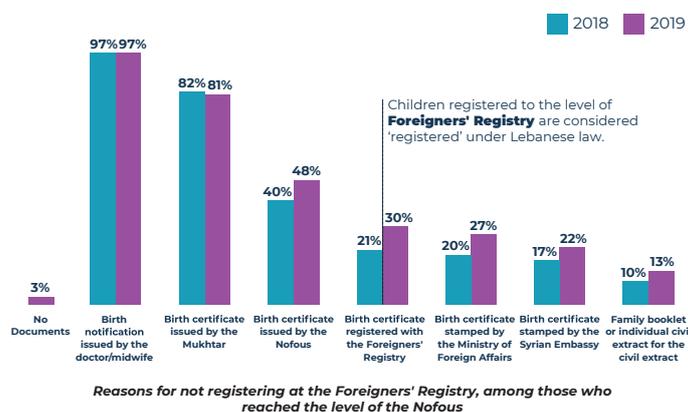
Legal residency

The number of households with all members having legal residency continues its decline over the last few years. **78%** of those surveyed above the age of 15 do not have legal residency.



Birth registration

Birth registration at the level of the Foreigners' Registry improved since 2018, with the rates being similar for boys and girls.

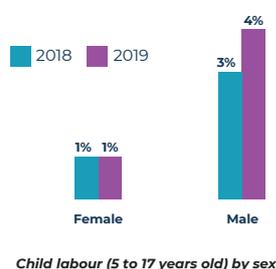


Child protection

- **27%** of girls aged 15 to 19 were married at the time of the survey, very similar to the 2018 rate at 29%.
- The percentage of children between 5 and 17 years old who are engaged in child labour remains similar to last year's rate at **2.6%**.¹

Around 1 out of 2 children aged between 1 and 14 experienced some form of physical aggression

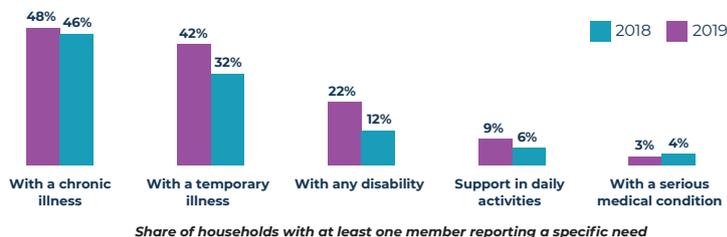
6 out of 10 children experienced some form of psychological aggression.



¹ Child labour may frequently be underreported and peaks during agriculture season, which did not overlap with the data collection period.

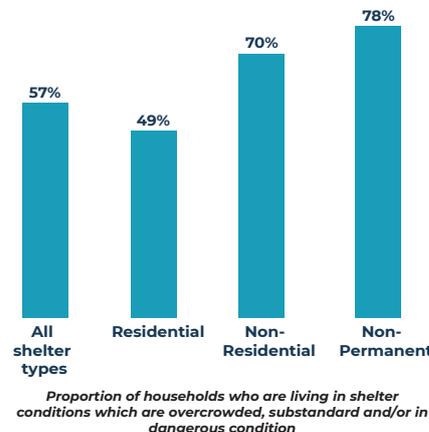
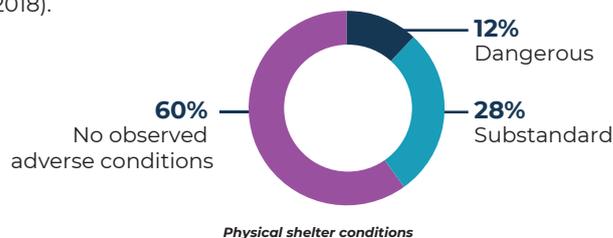
SPECIFIC NEEDS

The share of households with at least one member with a specific need has increased to **73%** in 2019 from 63% in 2018.



SHELTER

The majority of Syrian refugee households live in residential buildings (**69%**, mostly in Beirut and Mt. Lebanon, up from 66% in 2018), followed by non-permanent structures (**20%**, mostly in Bekaa, up from 19% in 2018) and non-residential buildings (**11%**, down from 15% in 2018).

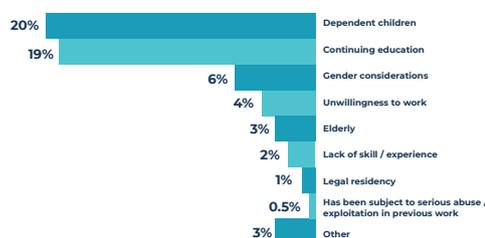


20% of households reported changing their accommodation in the past 12 months, mainly due to rent being too expensive.

57% of Syrian refugee families are living in overcrowded shelters with less than 4.5m²/person.

LIVELIHOODS

- **41%** of households had no members working in the past 7 days.
- The labour force participation rate is **38%** in 2019; **66%** among men and **11%** among women
- Main sectors of work remain construction (**21%**), agriculture (**17%**), and other services (**13%**)
- Main sources of income are WFP assistance (**24%**), and informal debt from friends and shops (**22%**)

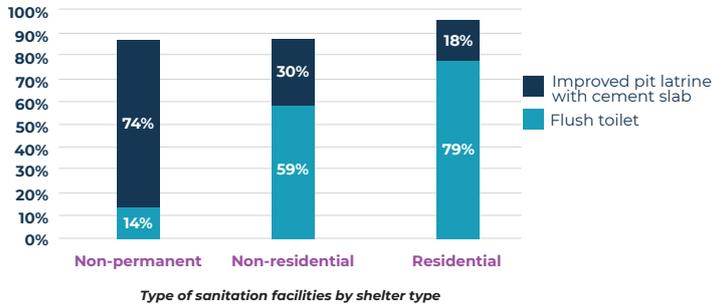


Reasons for unemployment

WATER AND SANITATION



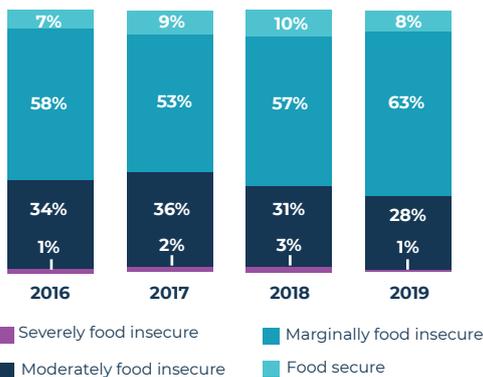
- **88%** of households have access to improved drinking water sources
- **61%** of households have the water source available on premises
- **42%** of households rely on bottled mineral water
- **94%** of households have access to an improved sanitation facility



FOOD SECURITY



Food security of Syrian refugees in Lebanon has increased by **4%** in 2019 compared to 2018.



The proportion of infants **under 6 months old** who were exclusively breastfed was **56%**, a notable increase of **13%** from 2018.

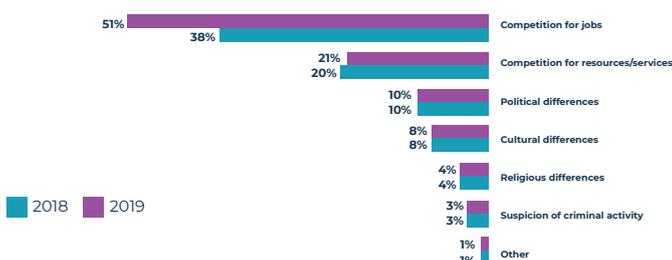
Food insecurity trends 2016-2019

Household coping capacity slightly improved in 2019 compared to 2018. Syrian refugee households are resorting less to emergency coping strategies (**10%**) such as begging or selling a house. However, reliance on crisis strategies (**57%**) has increased and includes reducing health and education expenditures, withdrawing children from school, or selling productive assets.

SOCIAL STABILITY



Competition for jobs was cited by more than half (**51%**) as one of the main drivers of tension between refugee and host communities, an increase from 38% in 2018. Less than half (**43%**) cited no tension.



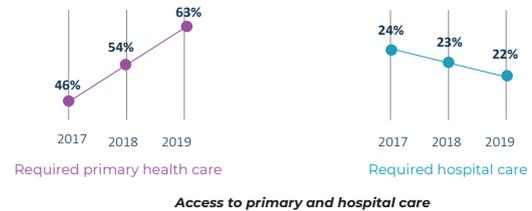
Key issues cited by refugees as drivers of tensions between refugee and host communities

14% of families reported that there were curfews imposed in the area where they lived
12% cited curfews as a safety/security issue.

HEALTH



Cost of treatment was, by far, the main barrier to accessing required care, for both primary and hospital (secondary) care. The proportion of households that reported not being able to access needed care due to costs has continued to increase since 2017.

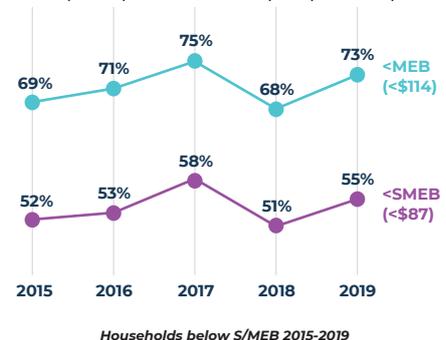


Slight improvements in access to needed healthcare were noted with **90%** and **81%** of households receiving the required primary and hospital care, respectively.

BASIC ASSISTANCE



- **55%** of Syrian refugee households living below the Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB) of US\$ 2.90 per person per day (extreme poverty)
- **73%** of Syrian refugee households living below the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) of US\$ 3.80 per person per day (poverty line)



The average monthly per capita expenditure decreased from US\$ 111 in 2018 to **US\$ 105** in 2019. Women-headed households are more economically vulnerable than men-headed ones (63% vs 53%).

EDUCATION



13%

of children aged **3 to 5 years old** were enrolled in school in 2019
(2018: 16%)

69%

of children aged **6 to 14 years old** were enrolled in school in 2019
(similar to 2018)

22%

of children aged **15 to 17 years old** were enrolled in school in 2019
(remained as 2018)

