

VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT OF SYRIAN REFUGEES IN LEBANON

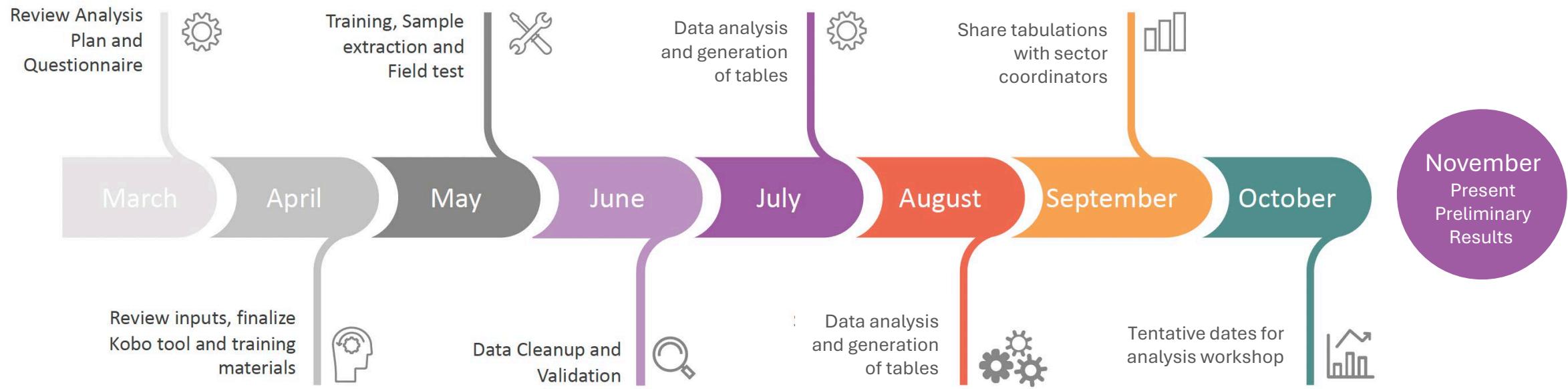
VAStR 2025 PRELIMINARY FINDINGS



BACKGROUND

- The **thirteenth annual survey** aims to assess the situation and trends of a representative sample of refugee households.
- This survey is unique as it is the **only uninterrupted yearly survey** for Syrians in Lebanon that covers all sectors.
- It provides insights at the **governorate level** on key areas such as protection, food security, economic vulnerability, shelter conditions, access to water, health, education, and more.
- The survey serves as a cornerstone for the **Lebanon Response Plan (LRP, formerly known as the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan – LCRP)** and informs programming for various (I)NGOs, UN agencies, and development actors. LRP sector working groups use the survey results to revise their strategies, logframes, and targets.
- The results are utilized **to guide inter-sectoral discussions** during field-level workshops held prior to the revision of each year's LRP. They also contribute to the **recalibration of the socio-economic desk score**.
- The VASyR 2025 provides valuable insight into the **impact of the political and economic crisis** in Lebanon.

PROJECT MILESTONE COMPLETED



FIELD WORK (15 May – 28 June)

 COMPLETED VISITS 3,546 Syrian households	 TRAINING 5 days	 TEAM 68 members	 ENUMERATORS 136 (two per team)	 HOUSEHOLD VISITS PER TEAM 5 to 6 per day
16,000 Individuals	 DATA COLLECTION 5 weeks May / June	 FIELD DATA COLLECTION Caritas, Makhzoumi, Medair and SHEILD	 QUALITY ASSURANCE UNHCR UNICEF WFP	

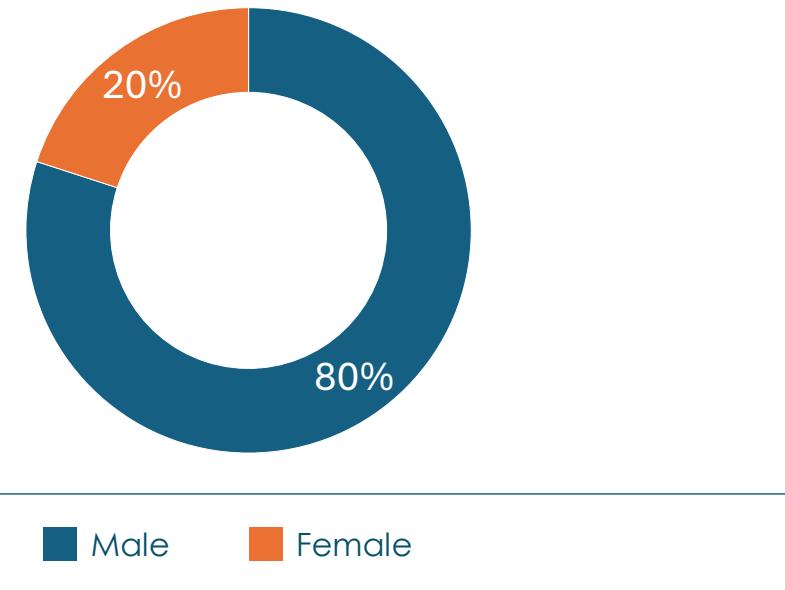
SAMPLE

- Two-stage cluster approach
- “24 x 7”: 24 clusters per district, except for Akkar, Beirut and Baalbek El Hermel (72 clusters)
- 7 households per cluster
- 125 cases per district was required, leading to a target of 3,720 cases nationally

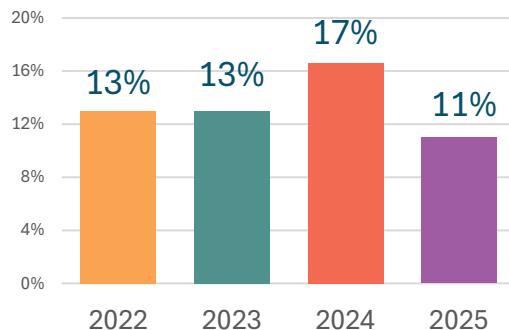
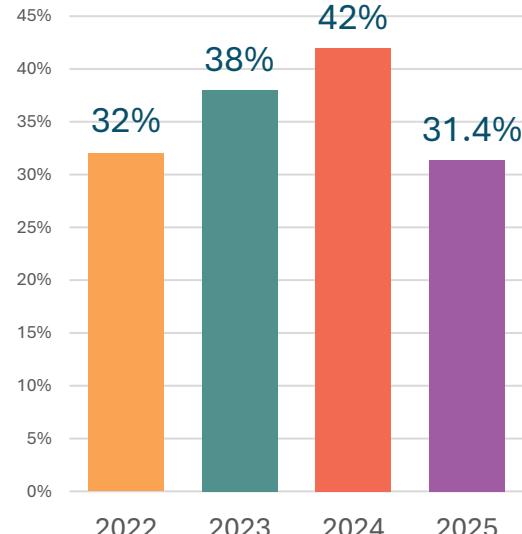
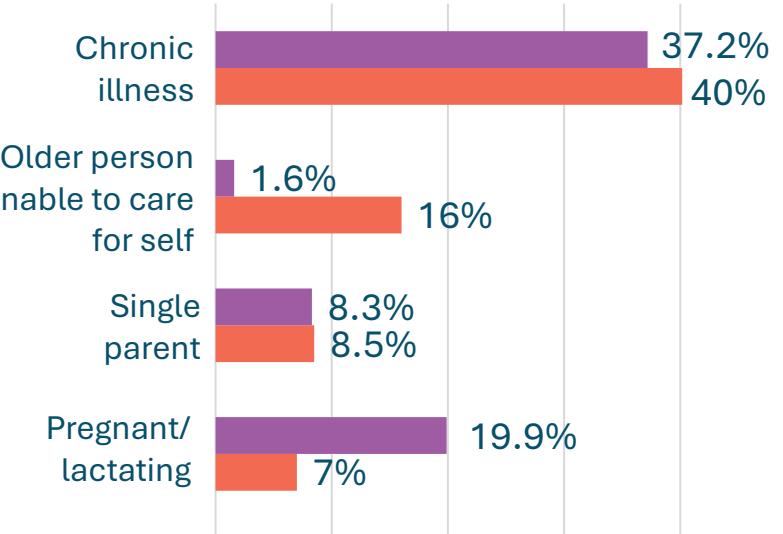
- 50% estimated prevalence
- 1.5 design effect
- 10% precision
- 7% margin of error

DEMOGRAPHICS

HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

AVERAGE
HOUSEHOLD
SIZEHEAD OF
HOUSEHOLD

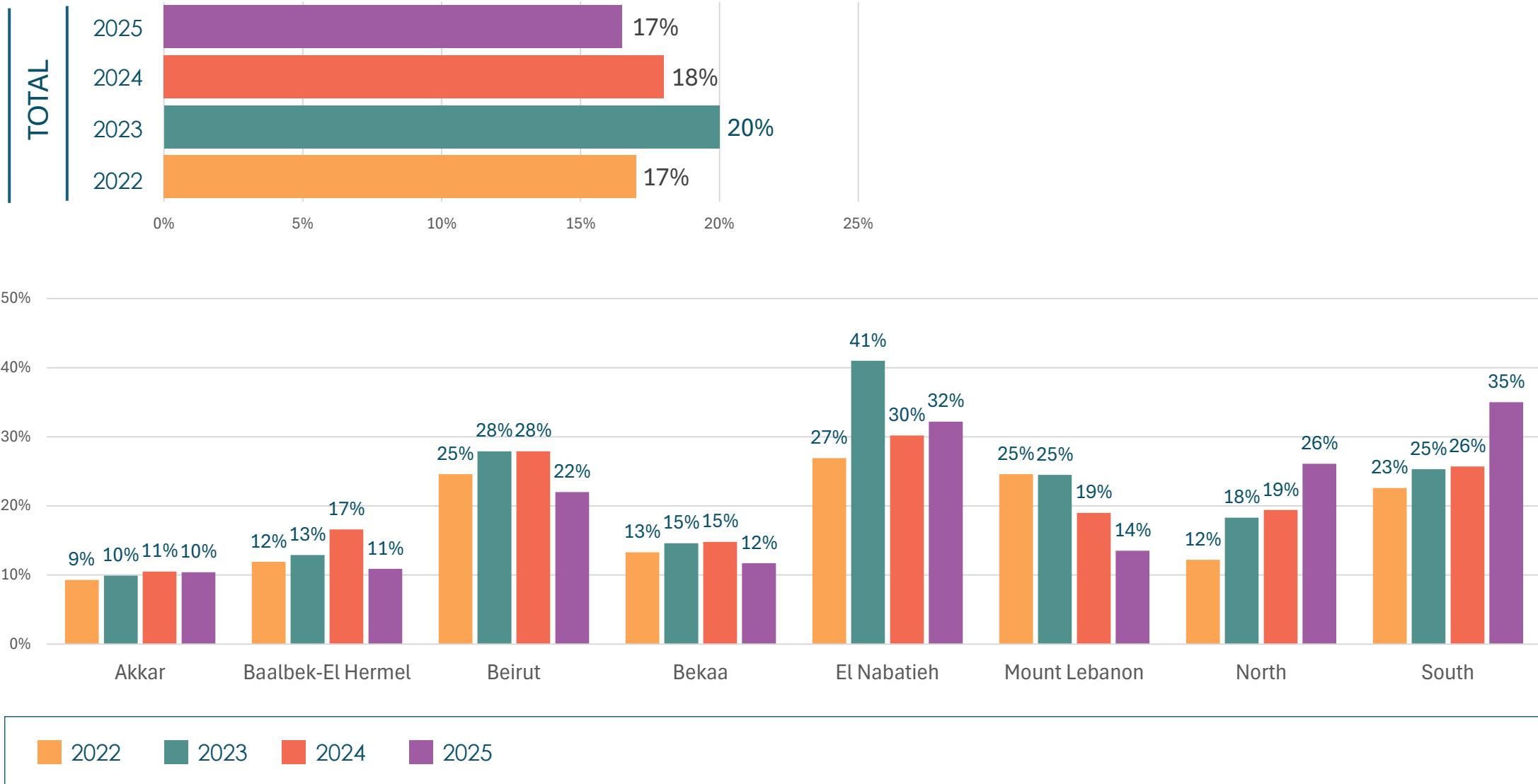
DISABILITY AND SPECIAL NEEDS

INDIVIDUALS
WITH
DISABILITYAT LEAST ONE
HOUSEHOLD MEMBER
HAS DISABILITY% OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH
AT LEAST ONE MEMBER
WITH SPECIAL NEEDS

PROTECTION

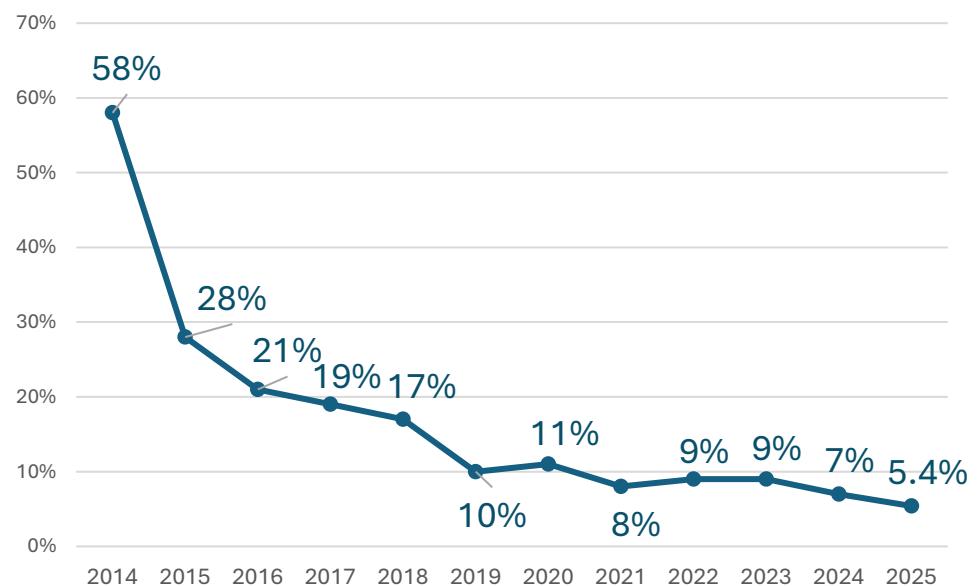


LEGAL RESIDENCY STATUS – INDIVIDUAL LEVEL

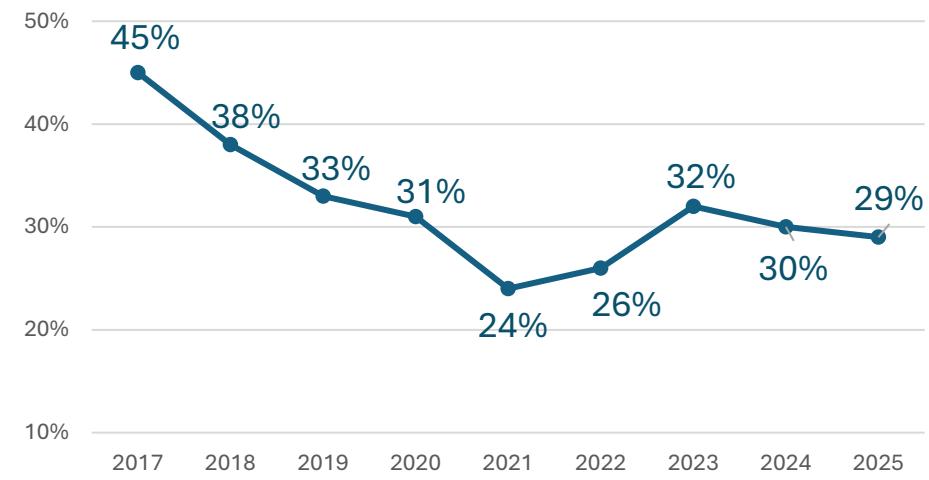


LEGAL RESIDENCY STATUS

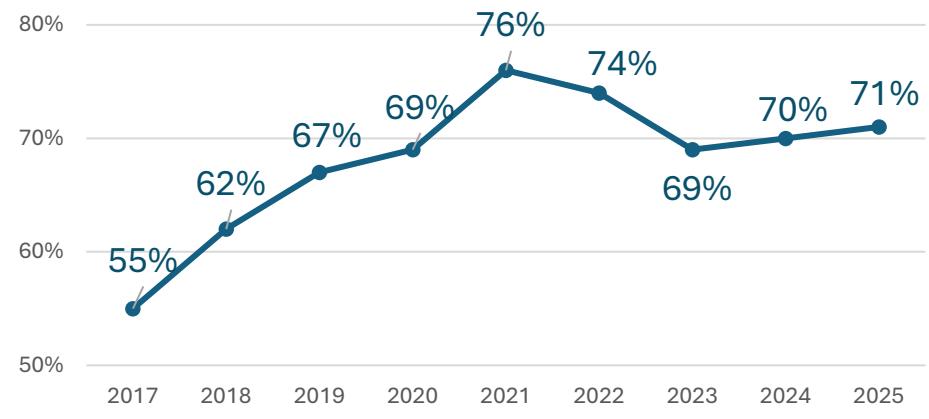
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ALL MEMBERS HAVING LEGAL RESIDENCY



HOUSEHOLDS WITH AT LEAST ONE MEMBER WITH LEGAL RESIDENCY



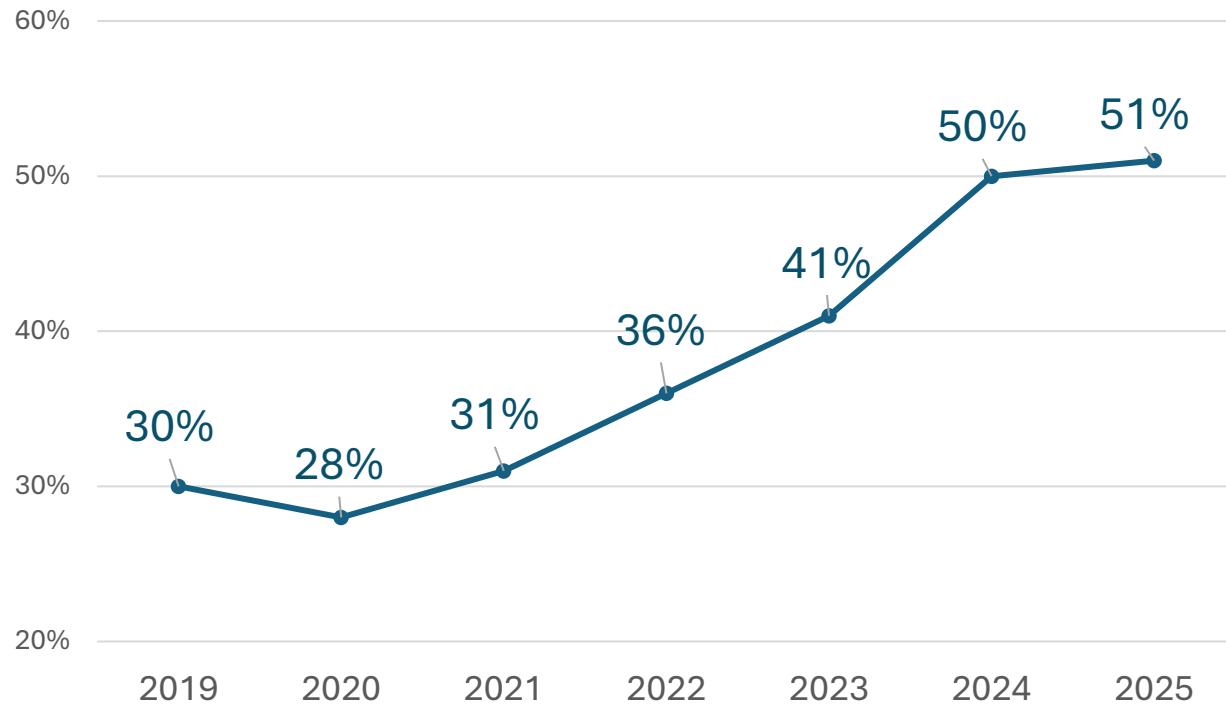
HOUSEHOLDS THAT HAVE NO MEMBER WITH LEGAL RESIDENCY



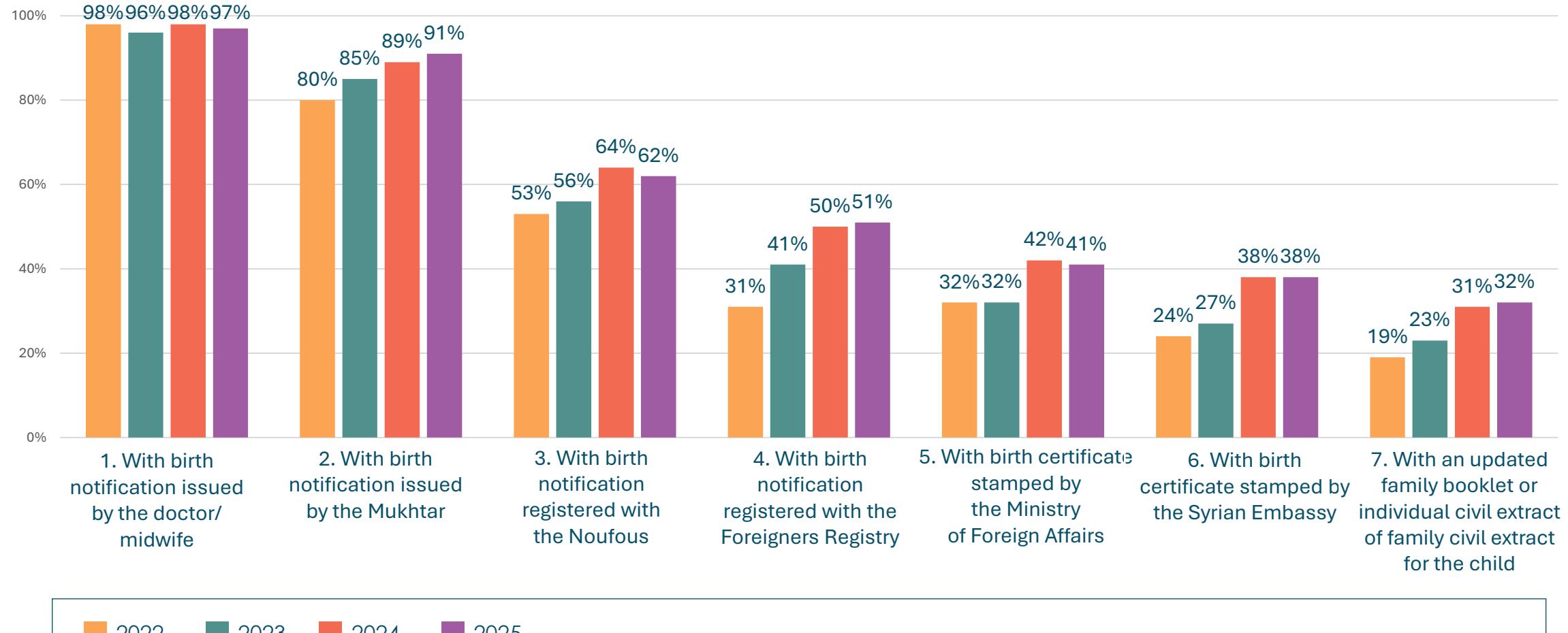
BIRTH REGISTRATION



BIRTH REGISTRATION FOR CHILDREN BORN IN LEBANON



LEVELS OF BIRTH REGISTRATION

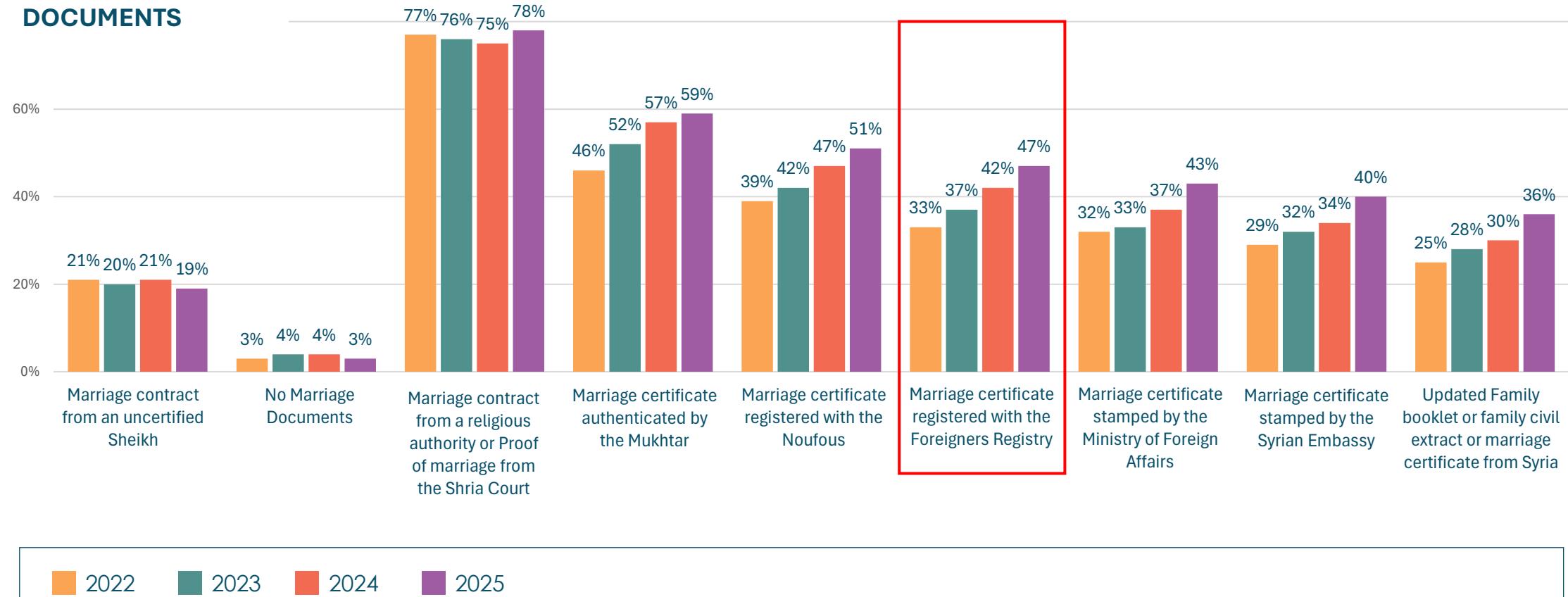


MARRIAGE DOCUMENTATION



22%

**MARRIED WITH
NO LEGAL
DOCUMENTS**



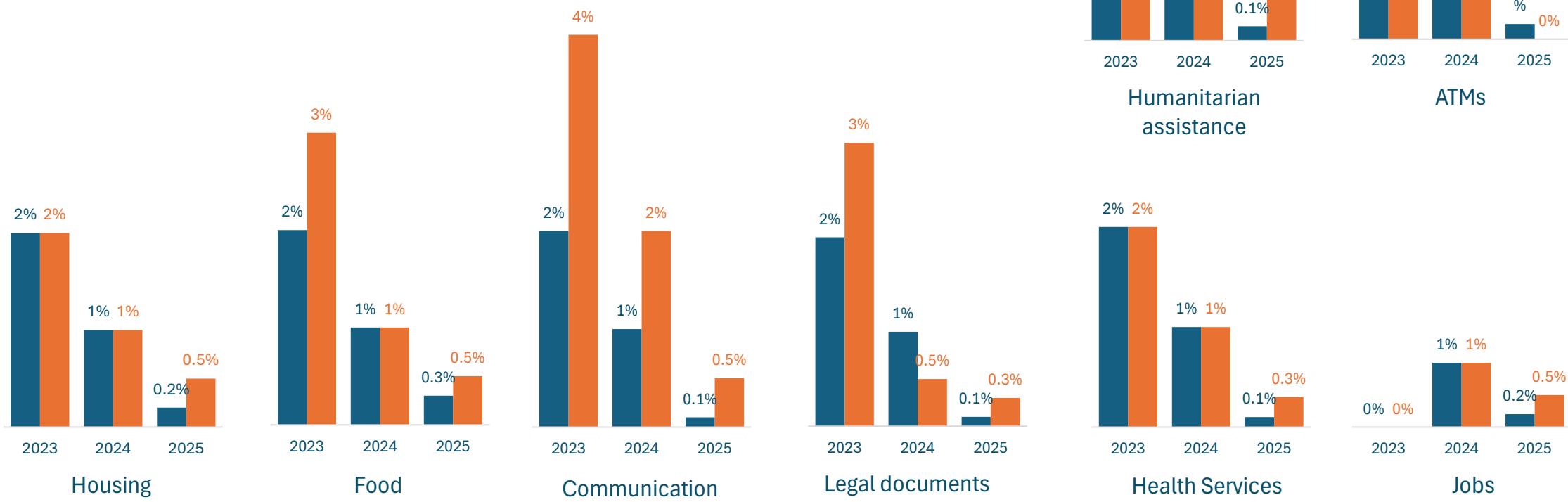
2022

2023

2024

2025

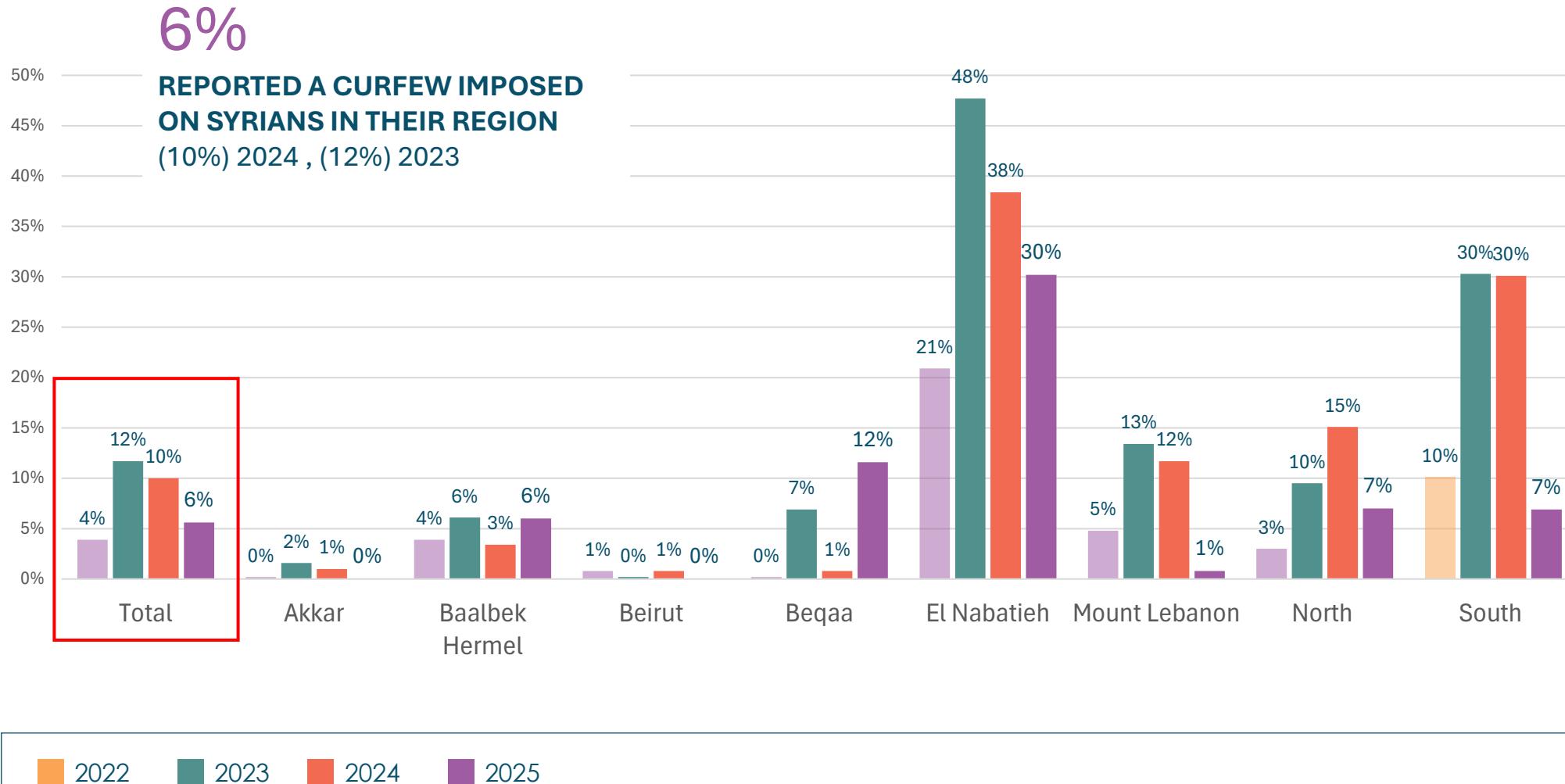
EXPLOITATION

HOUSEHOLDS WORRIED ABOUT EXPLOITATION
WHEN ACCESSING SERVICES

■ Male-headed HH

■ Female-headed HH

SAFETY AND SECURITY

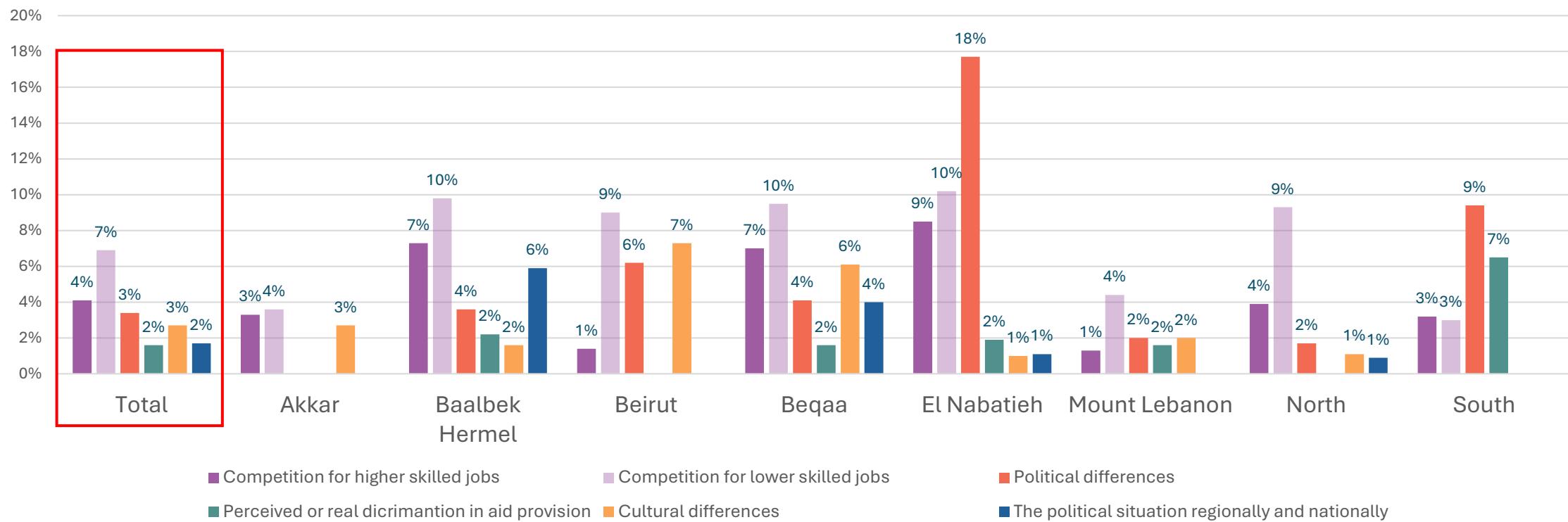


SOCIAL TENSIONS

2025 PRIMARY DRIVERS OF SOCIAL TENSIONS

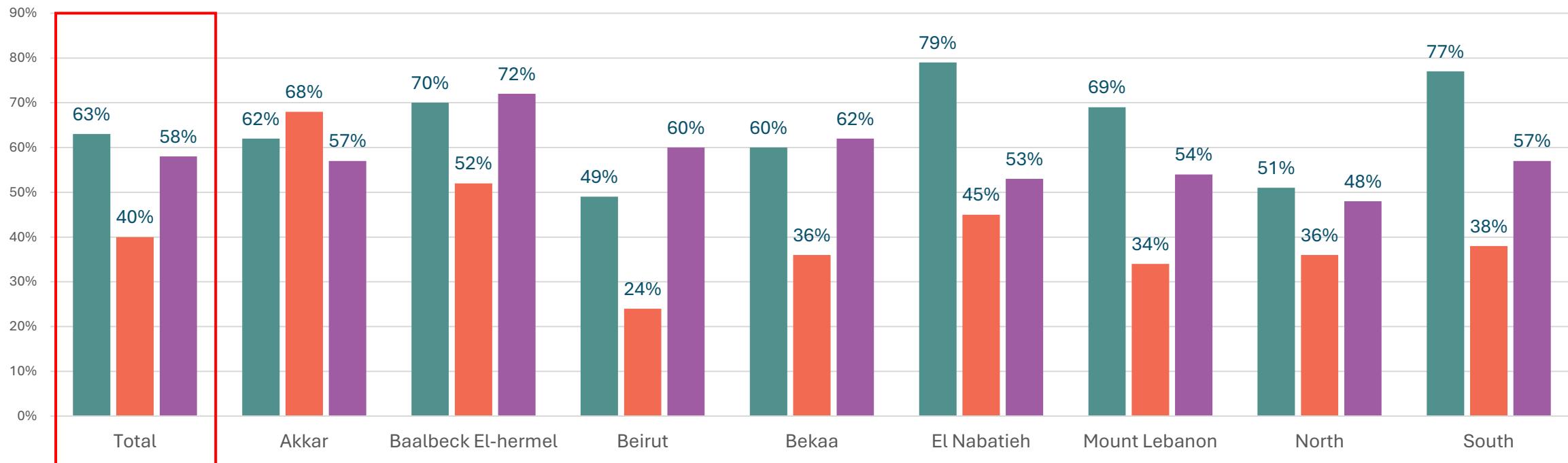
73%

REPORTED NO SOCIAL TENSIONS
IN 2025





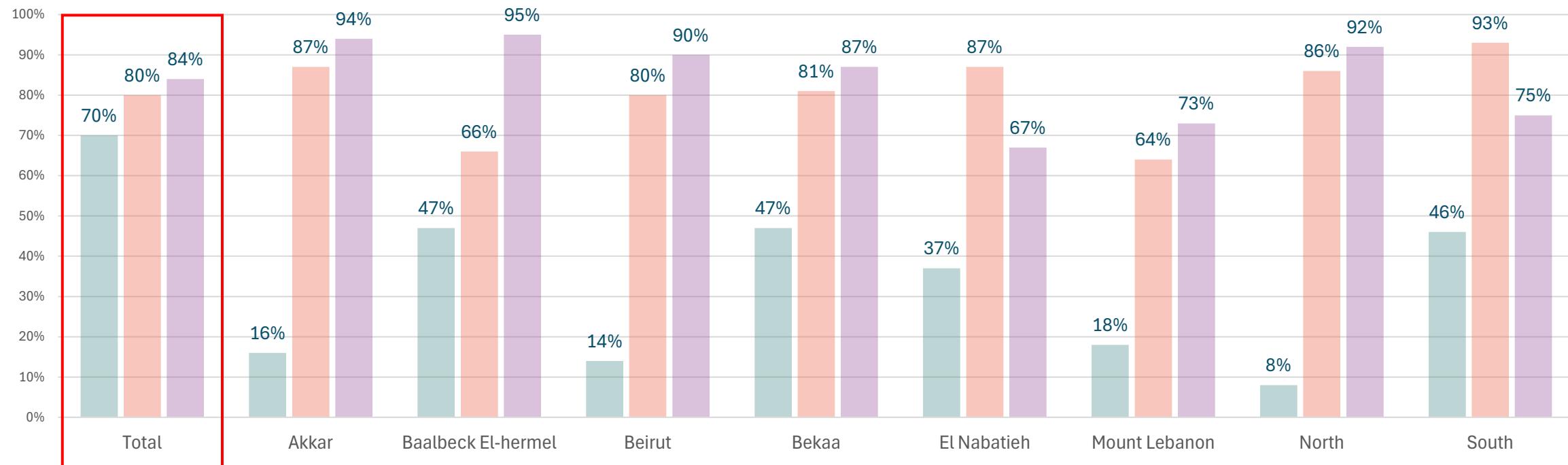
% HH THE RECEIVED ANY HUMANITARIAN AID IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS



- 2025 – Households who reported receiving aid in the past 12 months
- 2024 - Households who reported receiving aid in the past 12 months
- 2023 - Households who reported receiving aid in the past 12 months



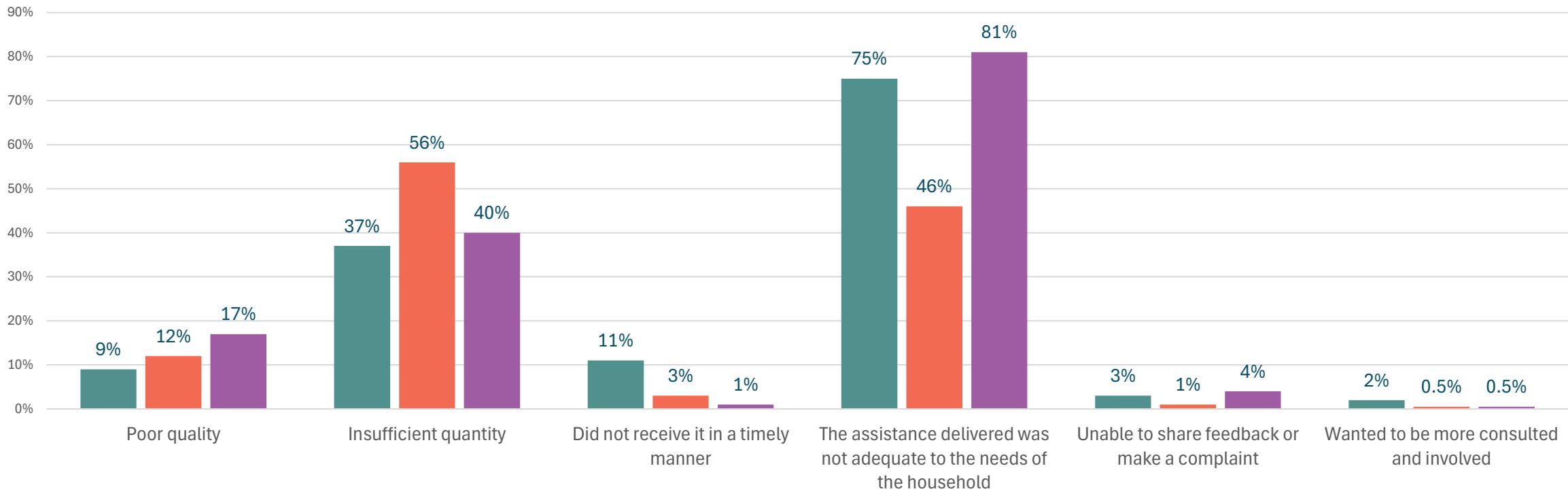
SATISFACTION RATE WITH THE HUMANITARIAN AID



- 2025 – Satisfaction of households who reported receiving aid in the past 12 months
- 2024 – Satisfaction of households who reported receiving aid in the past 12 months
- 2023 – Satisfaction of households who reported receiving aid in the past 12 months



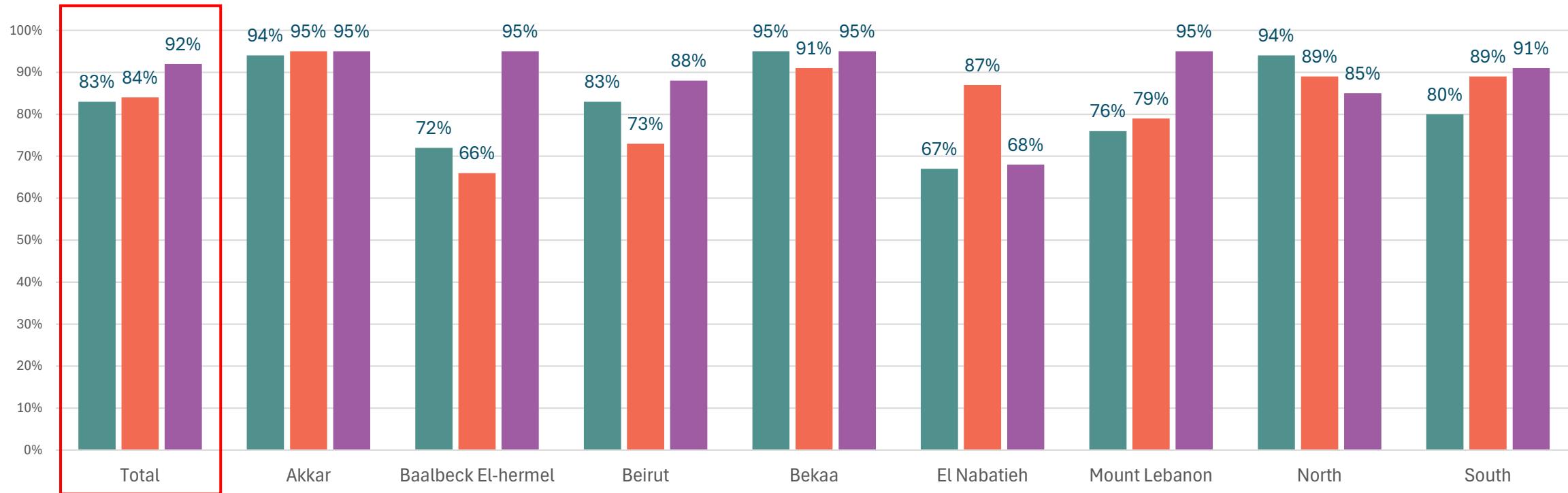
REASONS FOR NOT BEING SATISFIED



■ 2025 ■ 2024 ■ 2023



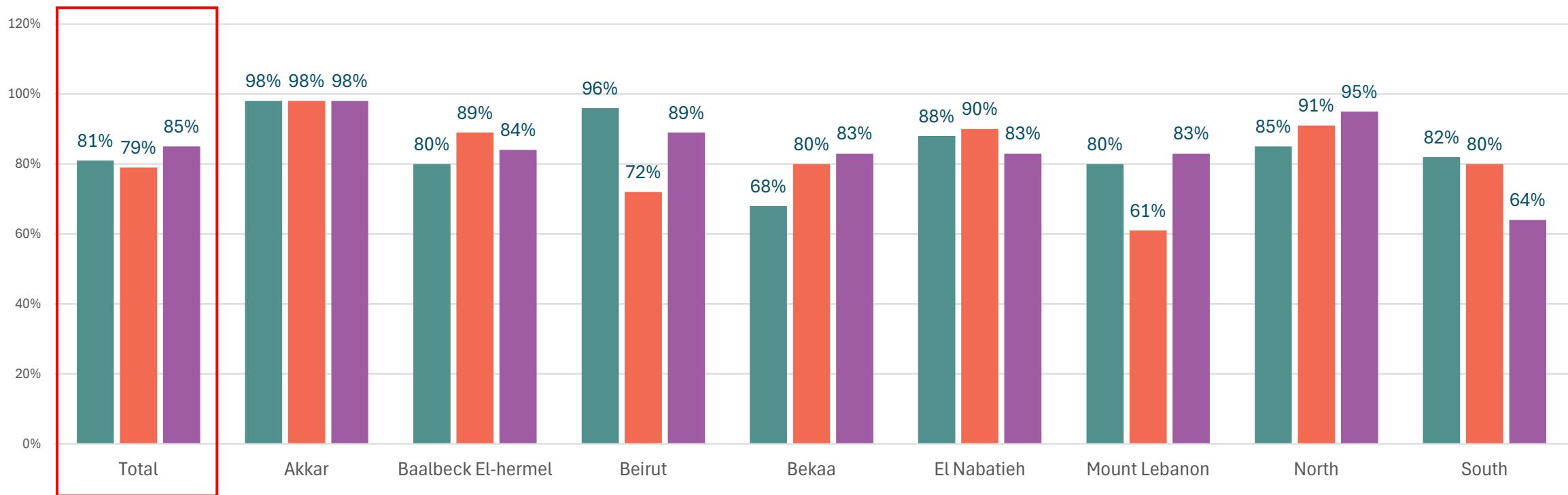
% HH THAT REPORTED THAT THE AGENCY EXPLAINED HOW TO PROVIDE FEEDBACK



■ 2025 ■ 2024 ■ 2023



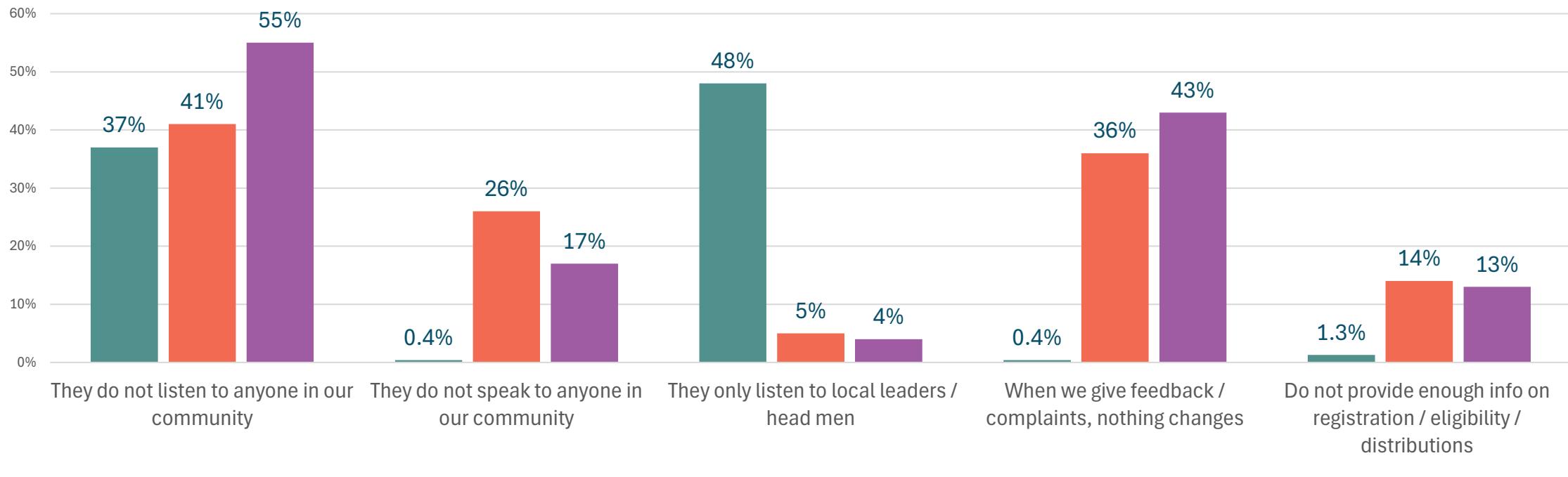
% HH SATISFIED WITH THE WAY AID WORKER GENERALLY BEHAVE IN THEIR AREA



■ 2025 ■ 2024 ■ 2023



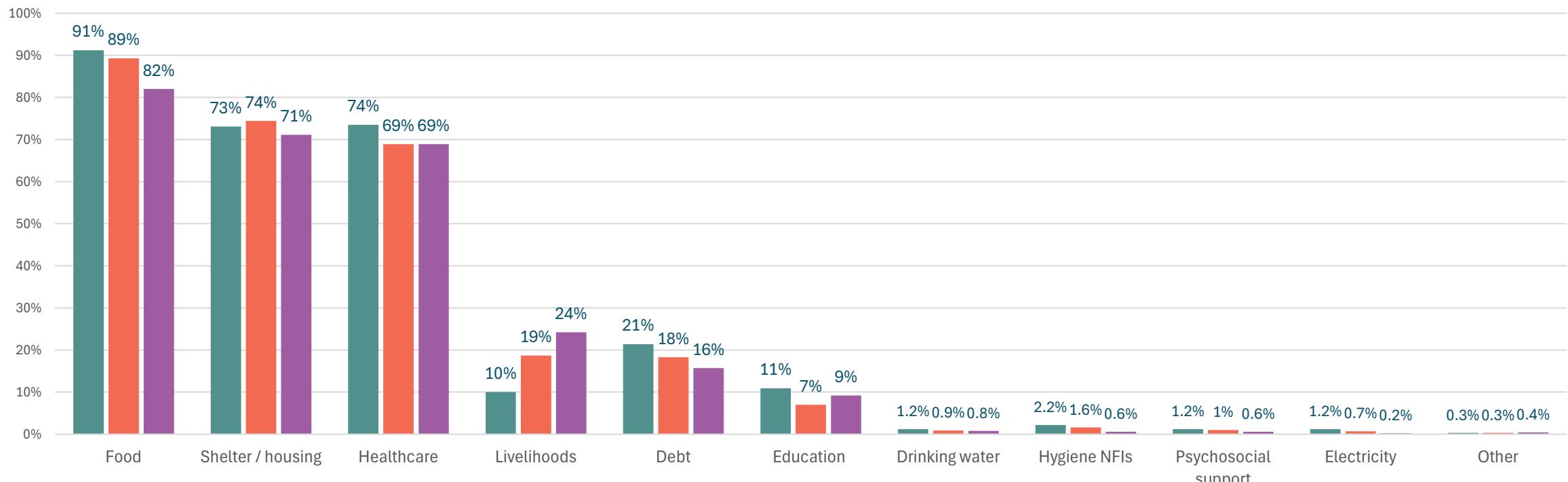
MAIN REASONS FOR NOT BEING SATISFIED WITH THE WAY AID WORKERS BEHAVE



■ 2025 ■ 2024 ■ 2023



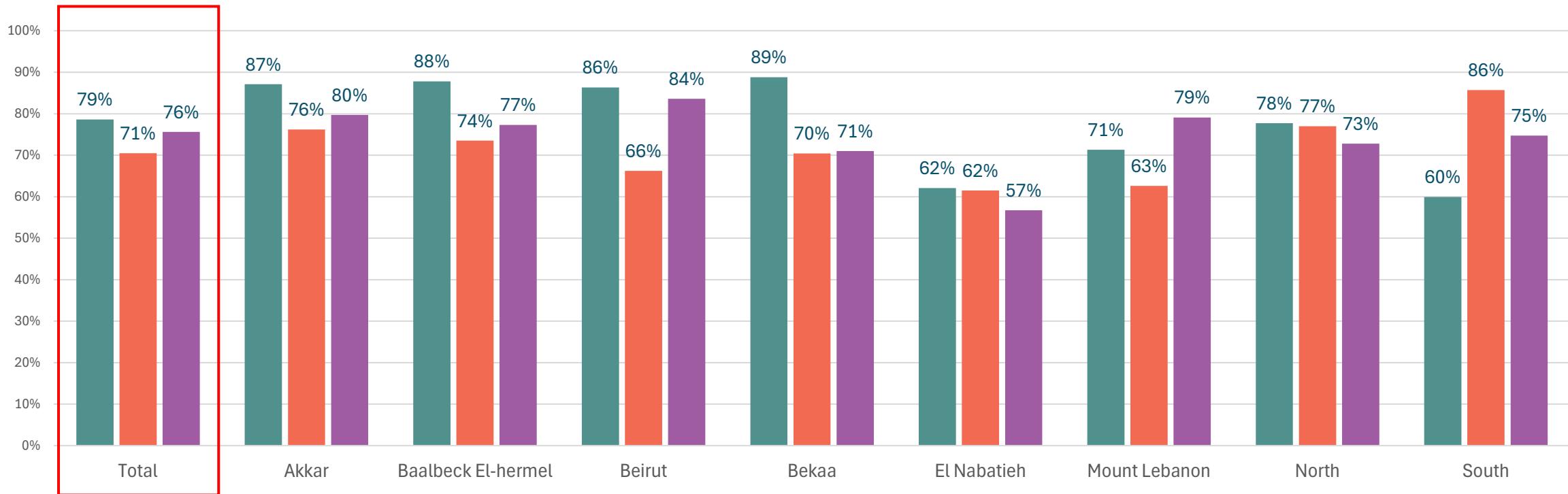
MAIN PRIORITY NEEDS OF THE HOUSEHOLD



2025 2024 2023



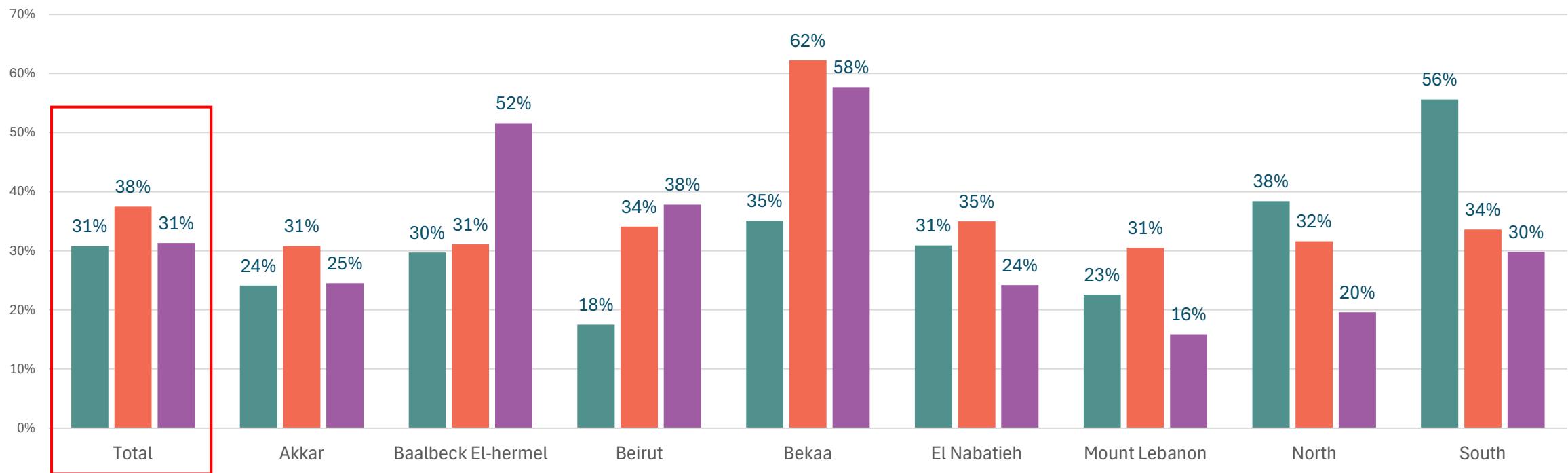
% OF HH THAT KNOW HOW TO FILE A COMPLAINT AGAINST A STAFF OR FEEDBACK ON A HUMANITARIAN PROGRAMME



■ 2025 ■ 2024 ■ 2023



% OF HH THAT HAVE USED A COMPLAINT MECHANISM IN THE PAST 6 MONTHS



■ 2025 ■ 2024 ■ 2023

CHILD PROTECTION

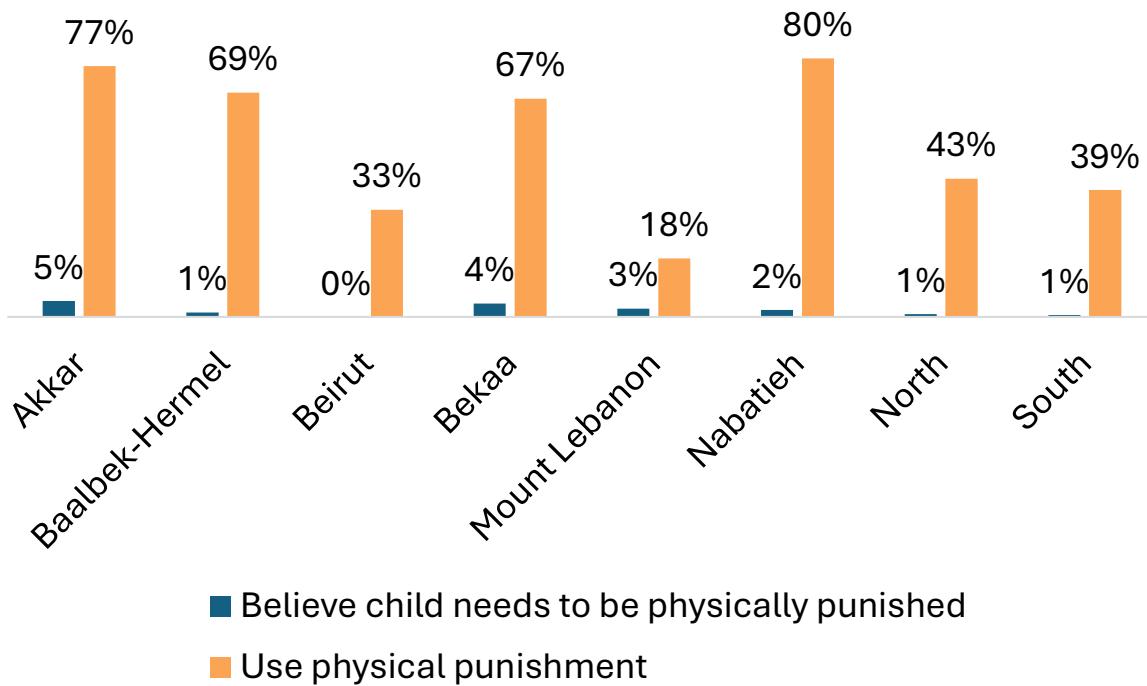


1 out of 2

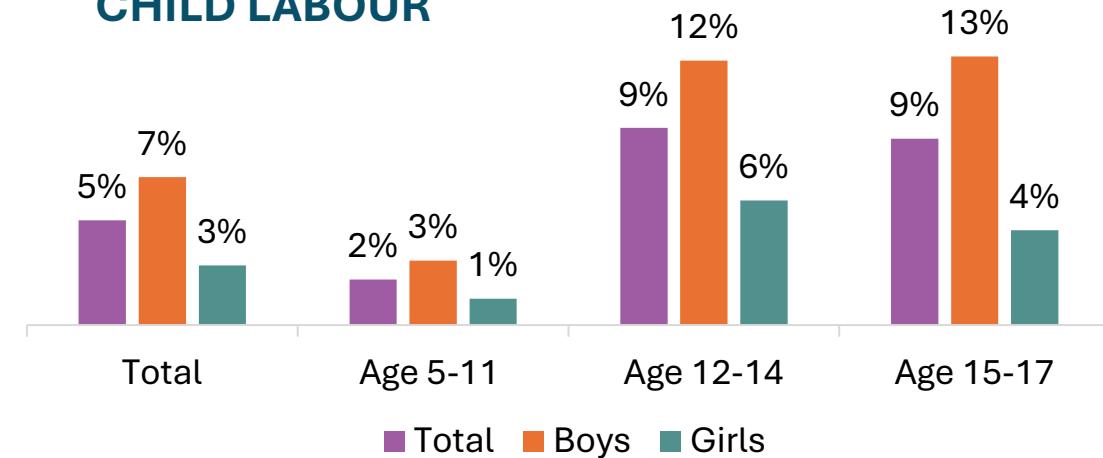
children aged 1-14 years have experienced some form of violent discipline

↑ 15 p.p. among CwD

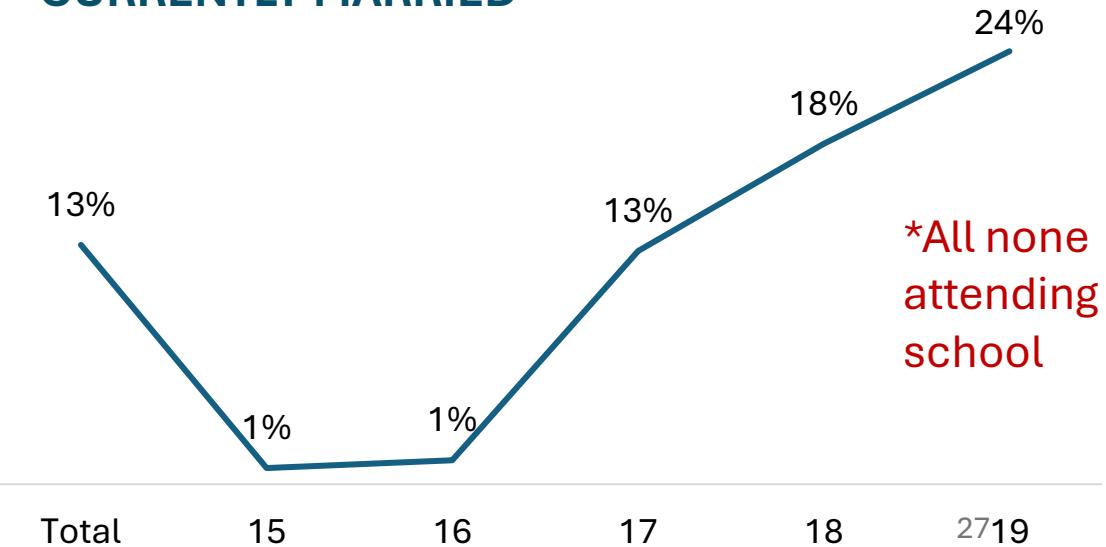
% OF CAREGIVERS WHO



% OF CHILDREN AGED 5-17 YEARS INVOLVED IN CHILD LABOUR



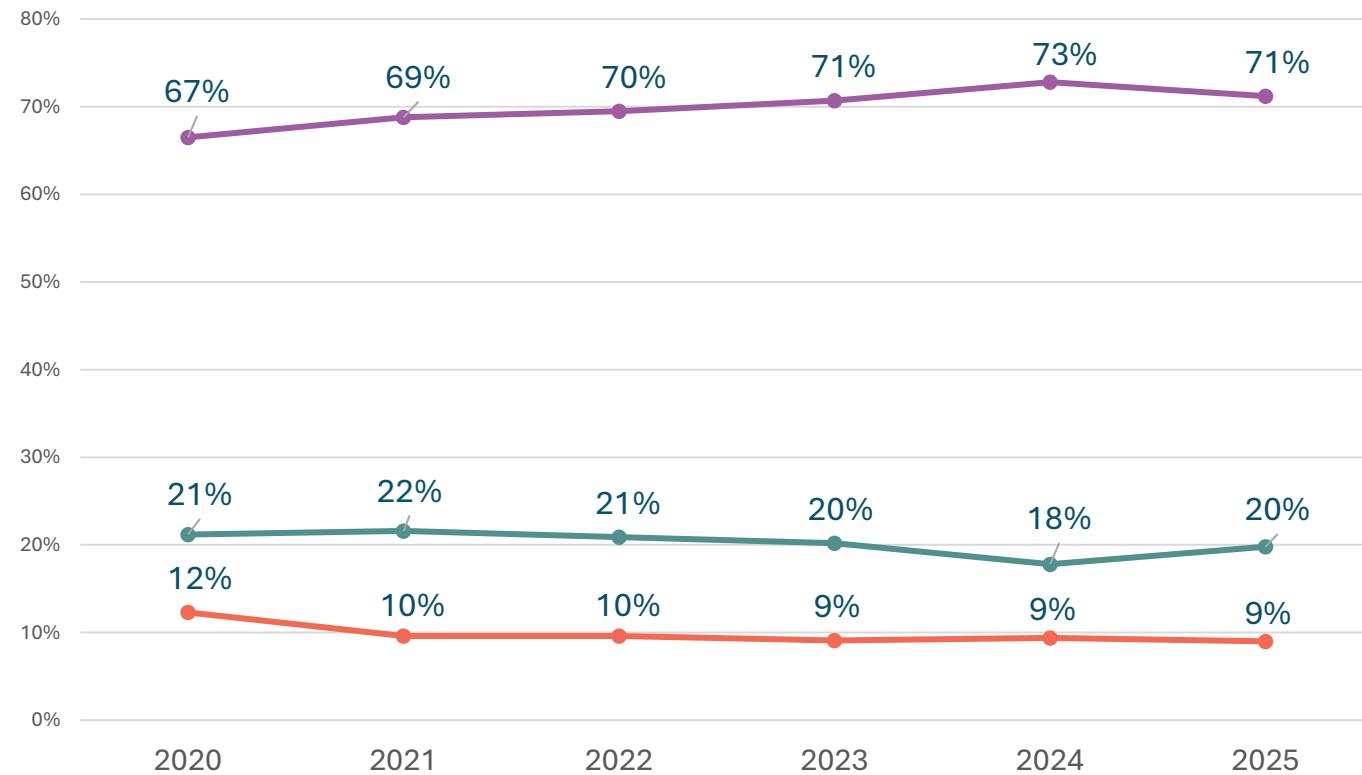
% OF ADOLESCENT GIRLS AGED 10-19 YEARS CURRENTLY MARRIED



SHELTER

SHELTER CATEGORIES

REFUGEES STILL LIVE IN SAME TYPES OF SHELTER



SHELTER CATEGORIES



20.3%

OF HOUSEHOLDS WERE LIVING
IN OVERCROWDED CONDITIONS
(< 4.5 SQM PER PERSON)



AN INCREASE OF 1.5%
COMPARED TO LAST YEAR'S 18.8%



14.3%

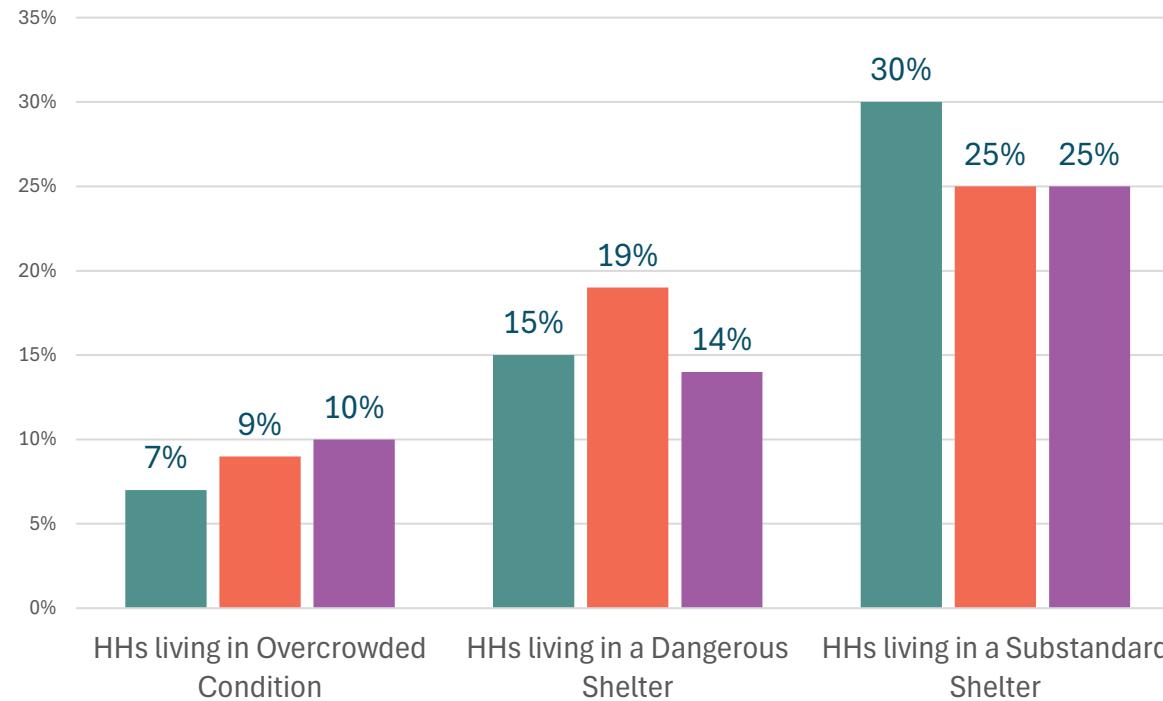
OF HOUSEHOLDS WERE LIVING
IN A SHELTER THAT WAS DANGEROUS
(19.1% IN 2024)



25.5%

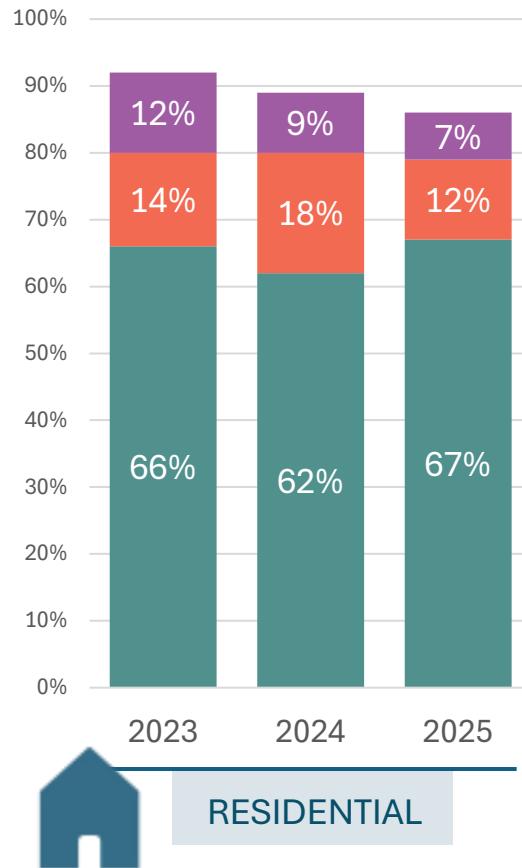
OF HOUSEHOLDS WERE LIVING
IN A SHELTER THAT WAS SUBSTANDARD
(24.7% IN 2024)

SHELTER CATEGORIES



■ 2025 ■ 2024 ■ 2023

SHELTER CATEGORIES



■ No adverse condition

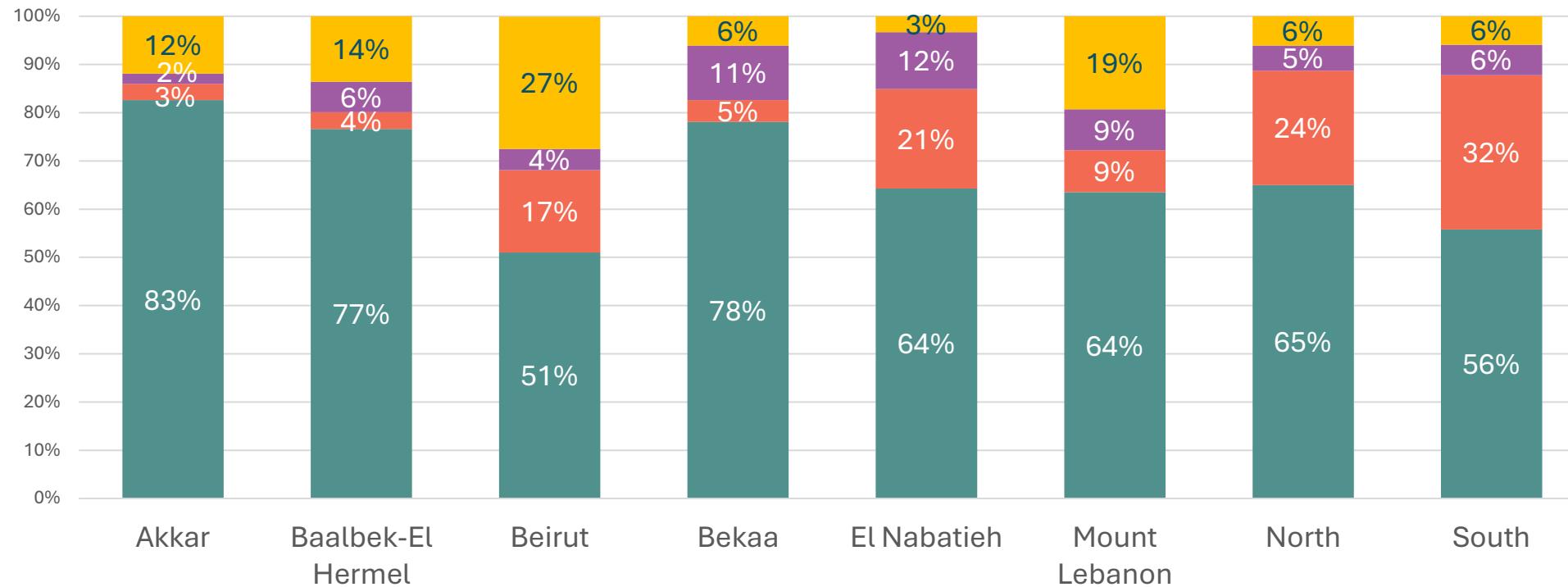
■ Dangerous

■ Substandard



SHELTER CATEGORIES

2025 RESIDENTIAL CONDITIONS BY GOVERNORATE



■ No adverse condition

■ Dangerous

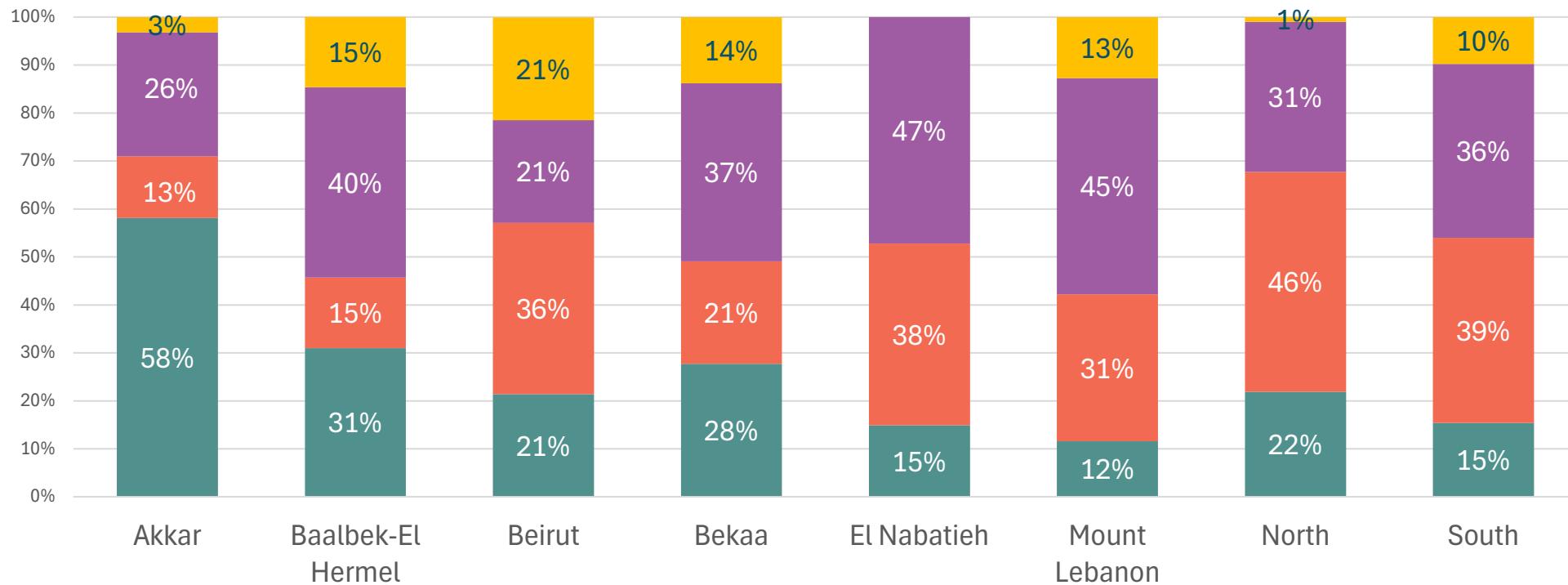
■ Substandard

■ Overcrowded



SHELTER CATEGORIES

2025 NON-RESIDENTIAL CONDITIONS BY GOVERNORATE



■ No adverse condition

■ Dangerous

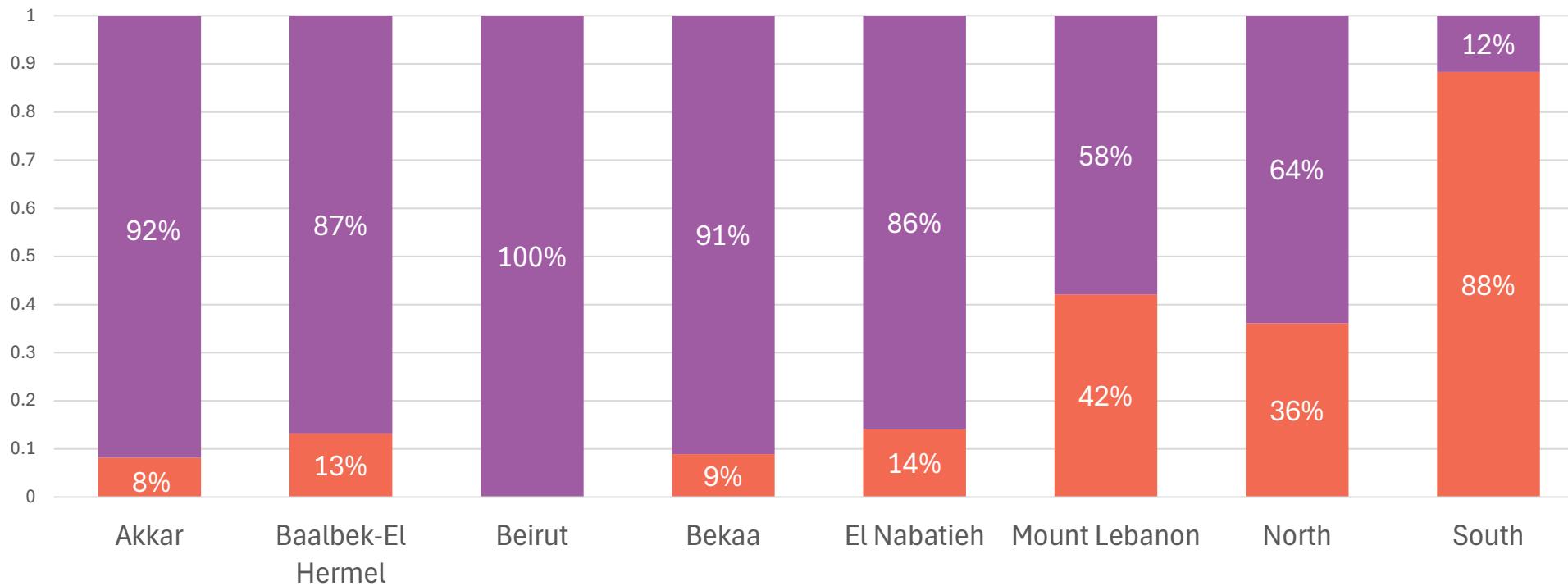
■ Substandard

■ Overcrowded



SHELTER CATEGORIES

2025 NON-PERMANENT CONDITIONS BY GOVERNORATE



■ No adverse condition

■ Dangerous

■ Substandard

■ Overcrowded

SHELTER SIZE

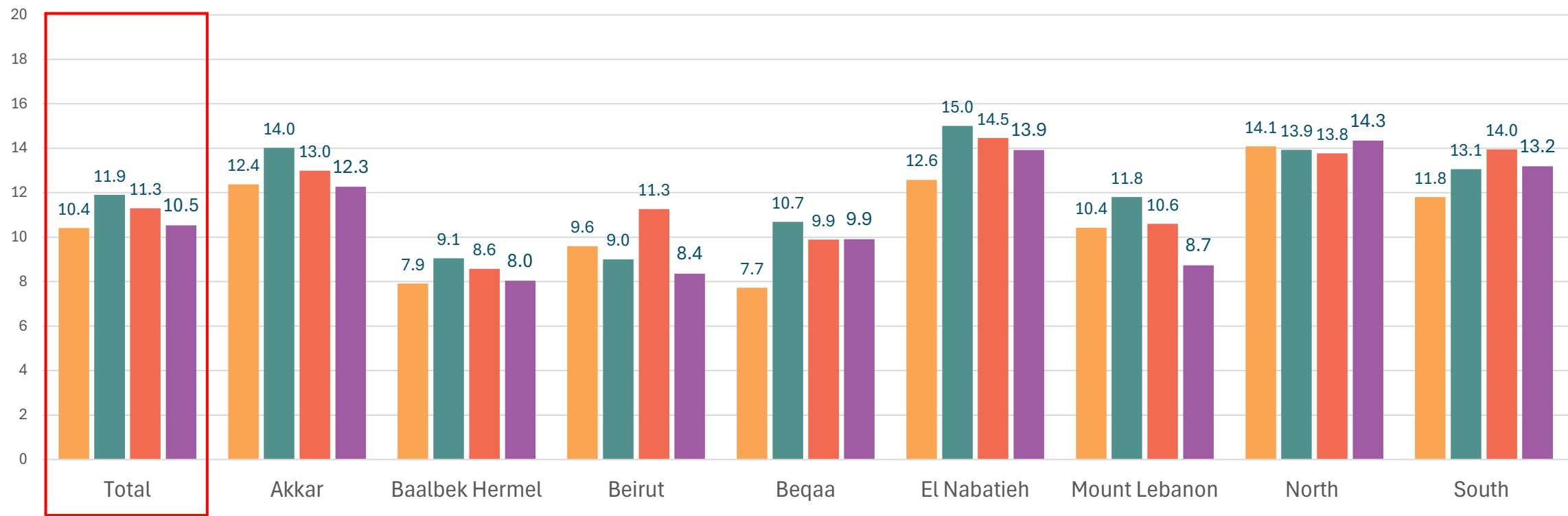


10.5 sqm
2025

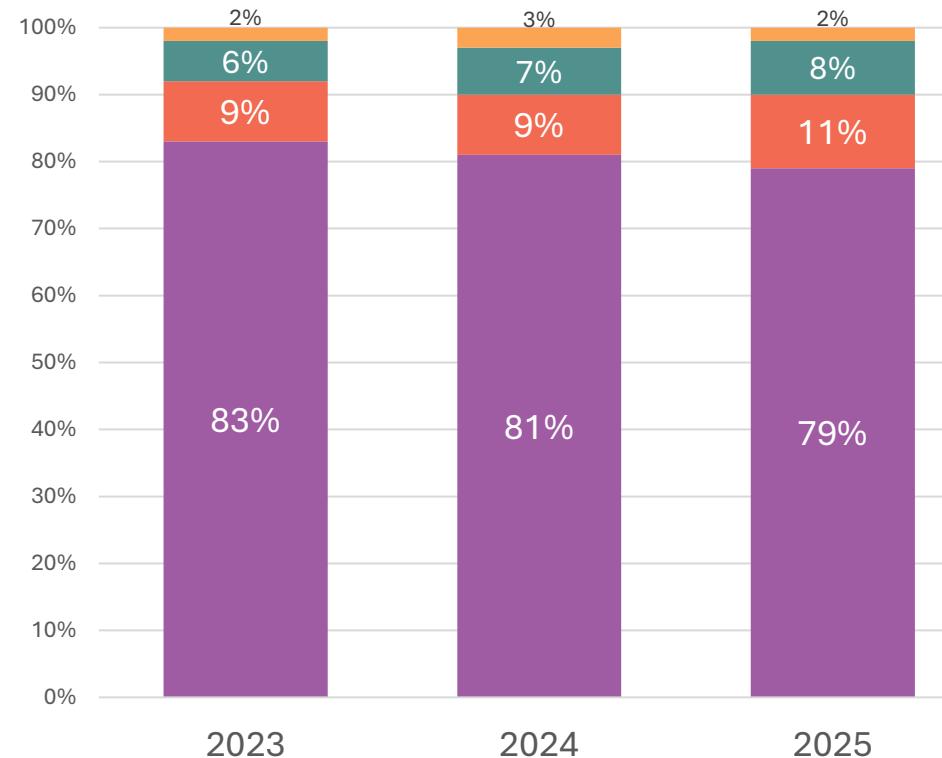
11.3 sqm
2024

11.9 sqm
2023

AVERAGE SQM PER PERSON



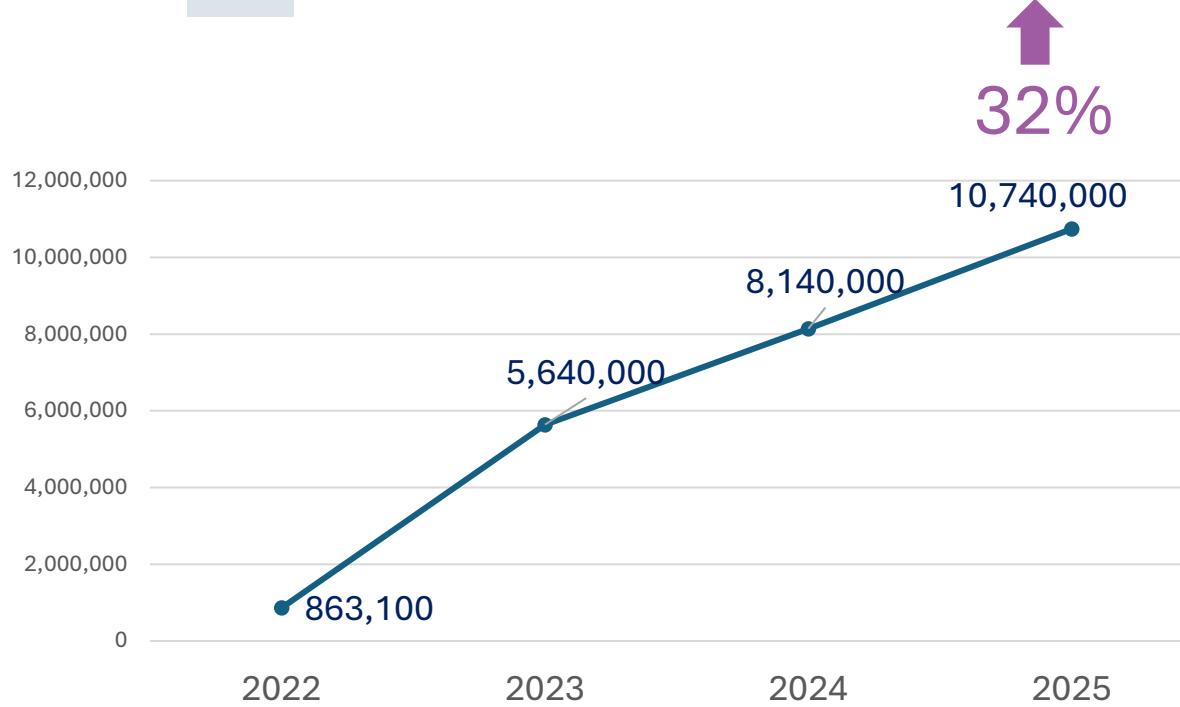
TYPE OF OCCUPANCY



■ Rent ■ Hosted in exchange for work ■ Hosted for free ■ Other (Owned, Combination of working for rent and paying rent, Combination of assistance and paying for rent, Assisted (by organizations, agencies, charity))

RENTAL PRICES

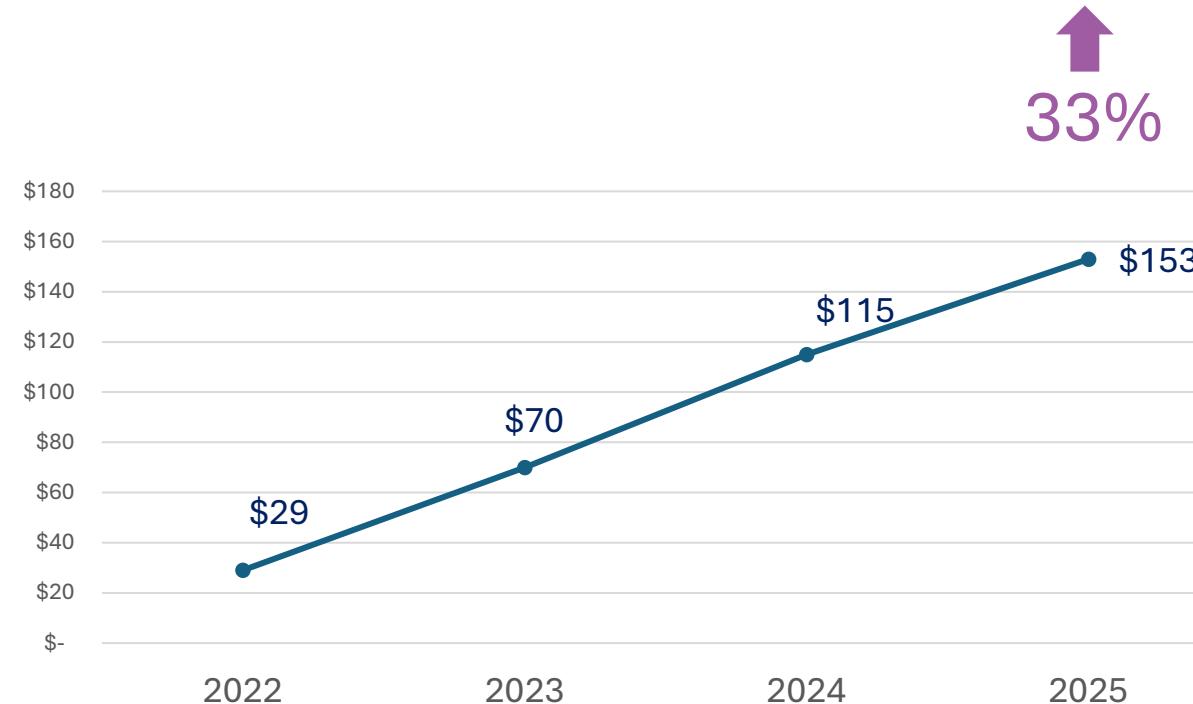
MONTHLY AVERAGE RENT IN LBP





RENTAL PRICES

MONTHLY AVERAGE RENT IN USD



RENTAL PRICES

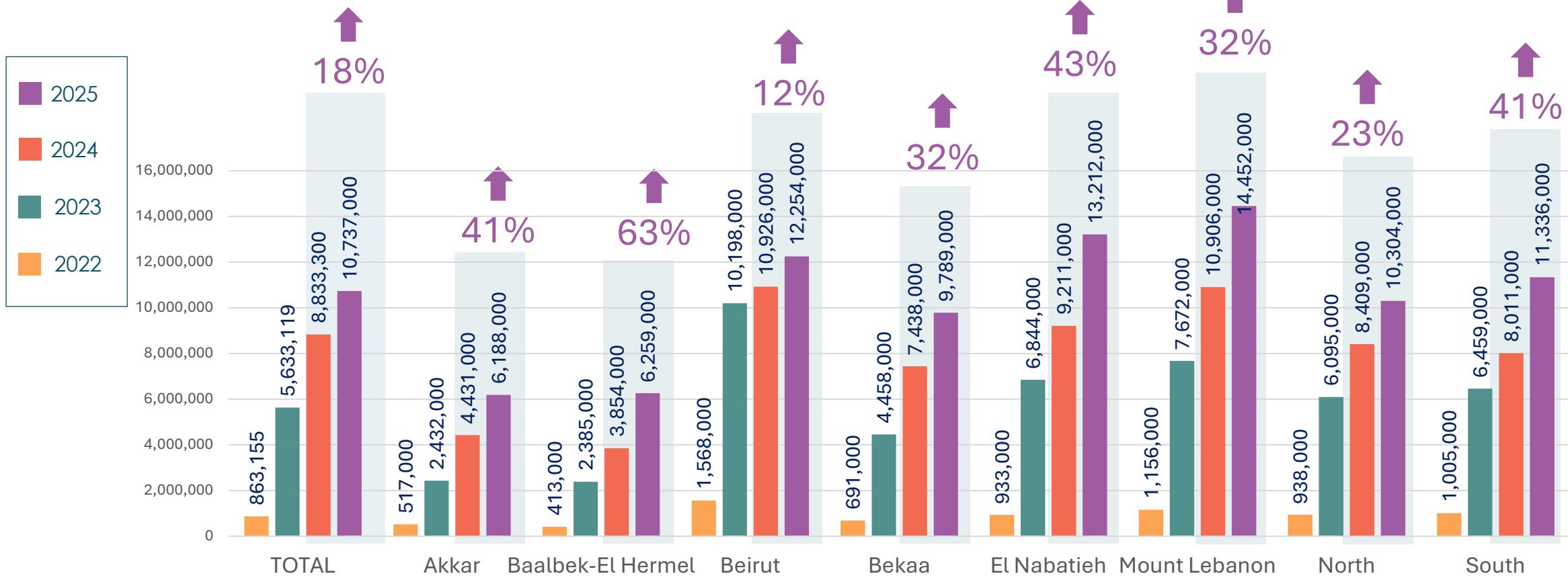
MONTHLY AVERAGE
RENT IN LBP
BY SHELTER TYPE

RENTAL PRICES

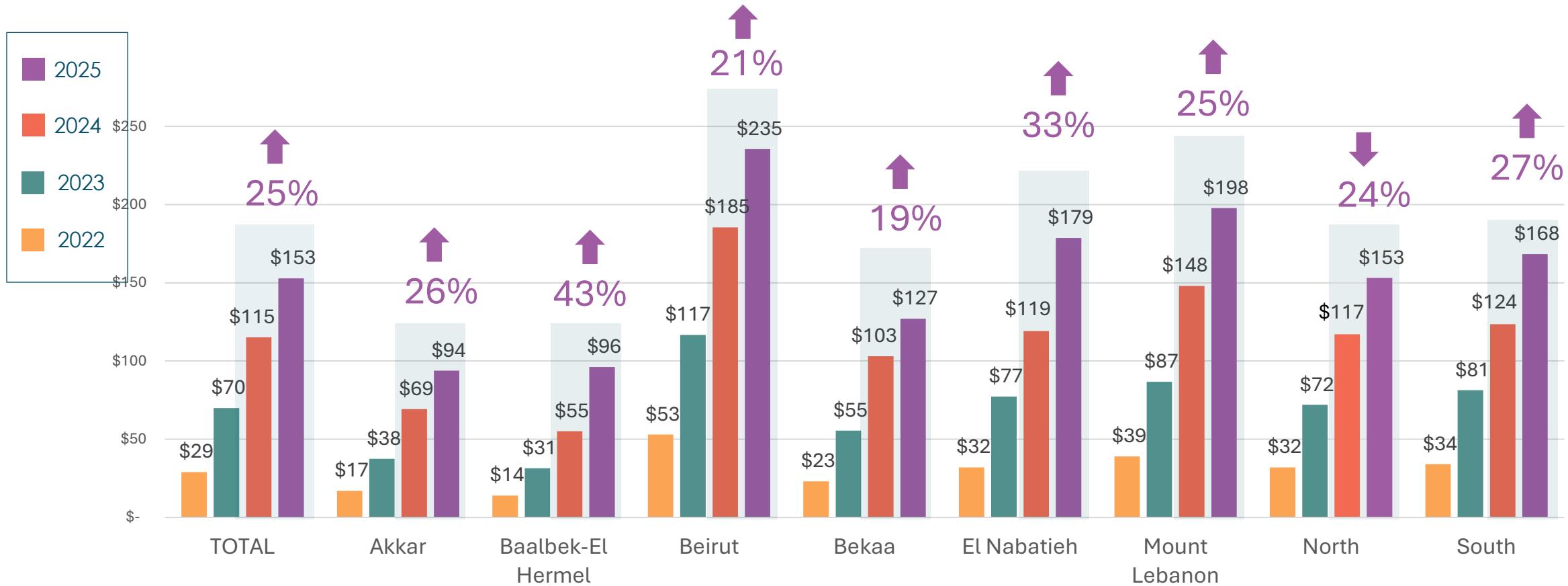
MONTHLY AVERAGE
RENT IN USD
BY SHELTER TYPE



RENTAL PRICES

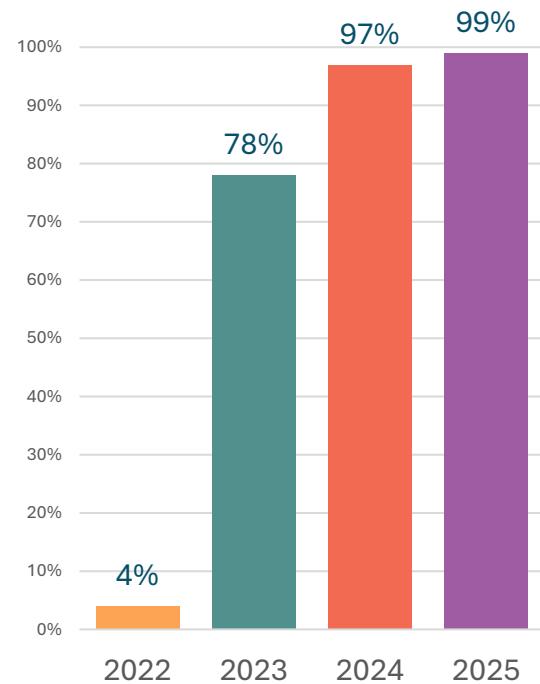
MONTHLY AVERAGE RENT IN LBP
BY GOVERNORATE

RENTAL PRICES

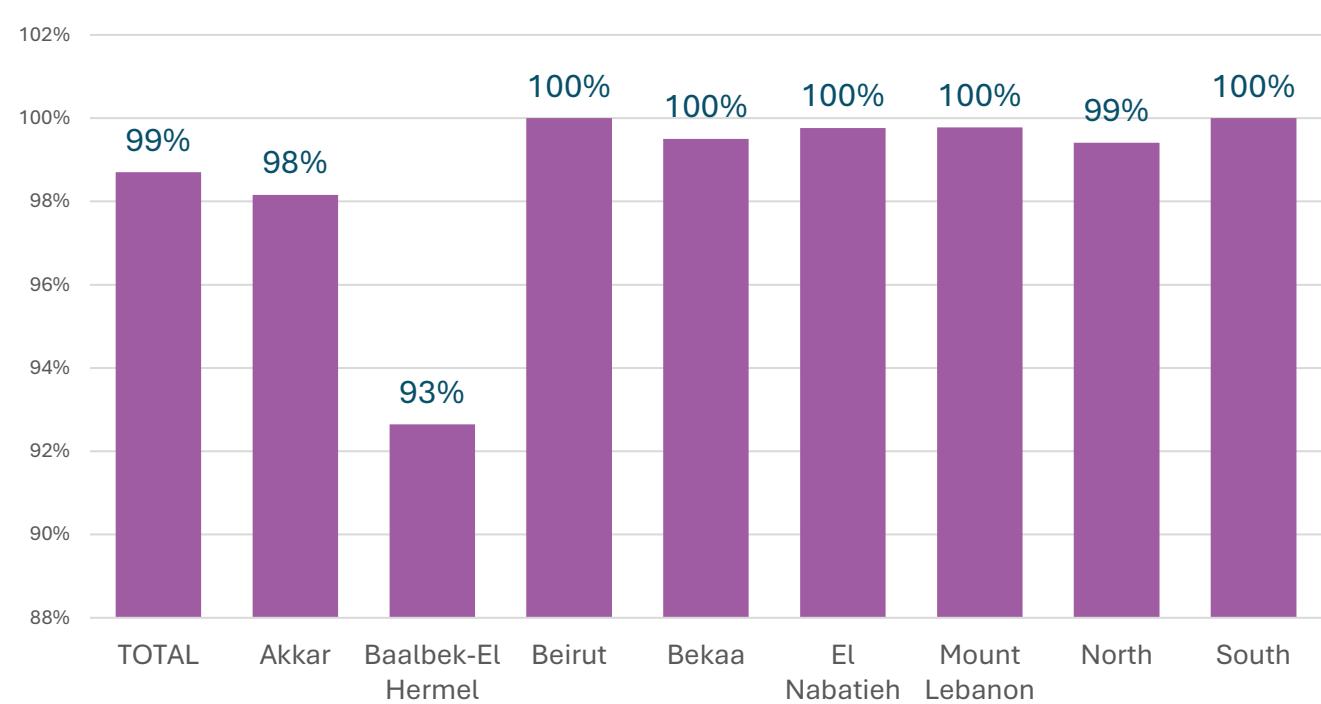
MONTHLY AVERAGE RENT IN USD
BY GOVERNORATE

RENTAL PRICES

PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS HAVING THEIR RENT AGREEMENT IN USD



PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS HAVING THEIR RENT AGREEMENT IN USD BY GOVERNORATE



■ 2022 ■ 2023 ■ 2024 ■ 2025

EVICTION AND MOBILITY

EVICTION



14.4%

OF THE HOUSEHOLDS WHO
CHANGED ACCOMODATION IN THE
PAST 12 MONTHS WERE EVICTED

39%

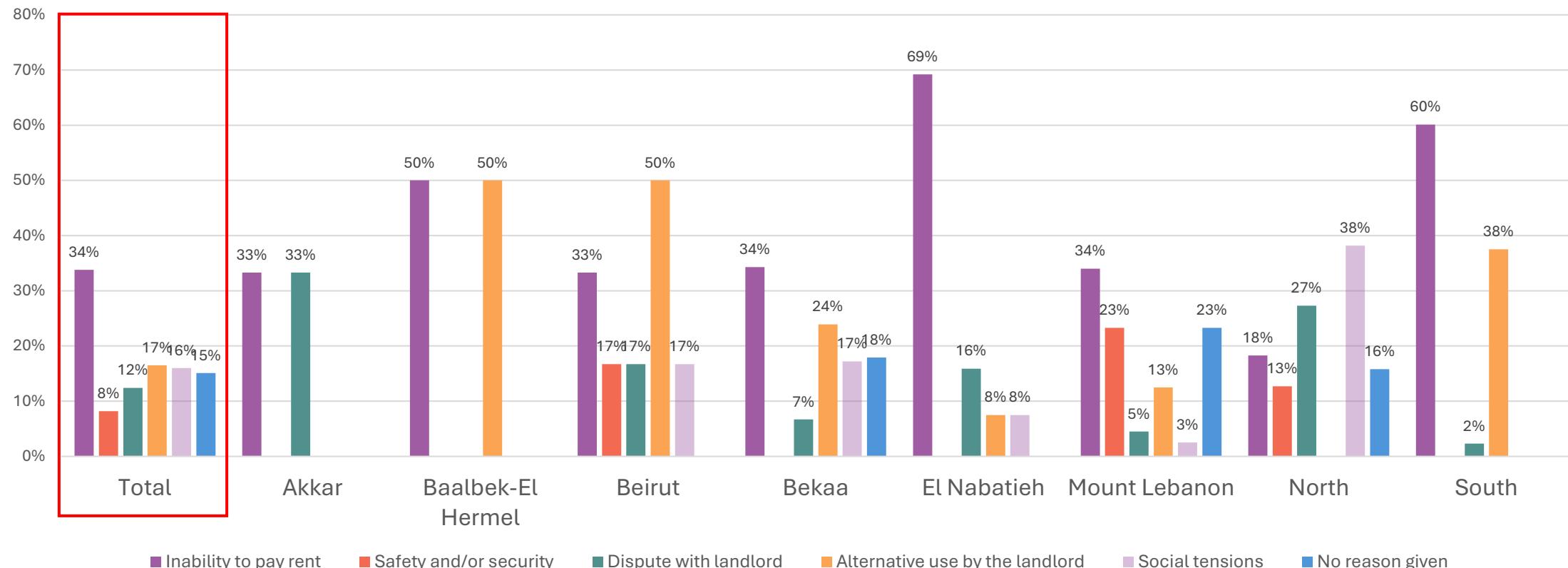
OF THE MAIN REASON IS THE
INABILITY TO PAY RENT

72%

REVEICED AN
EVICTION NOTICE

EVICTION

MAIN REASONS FOR EVICTION IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS

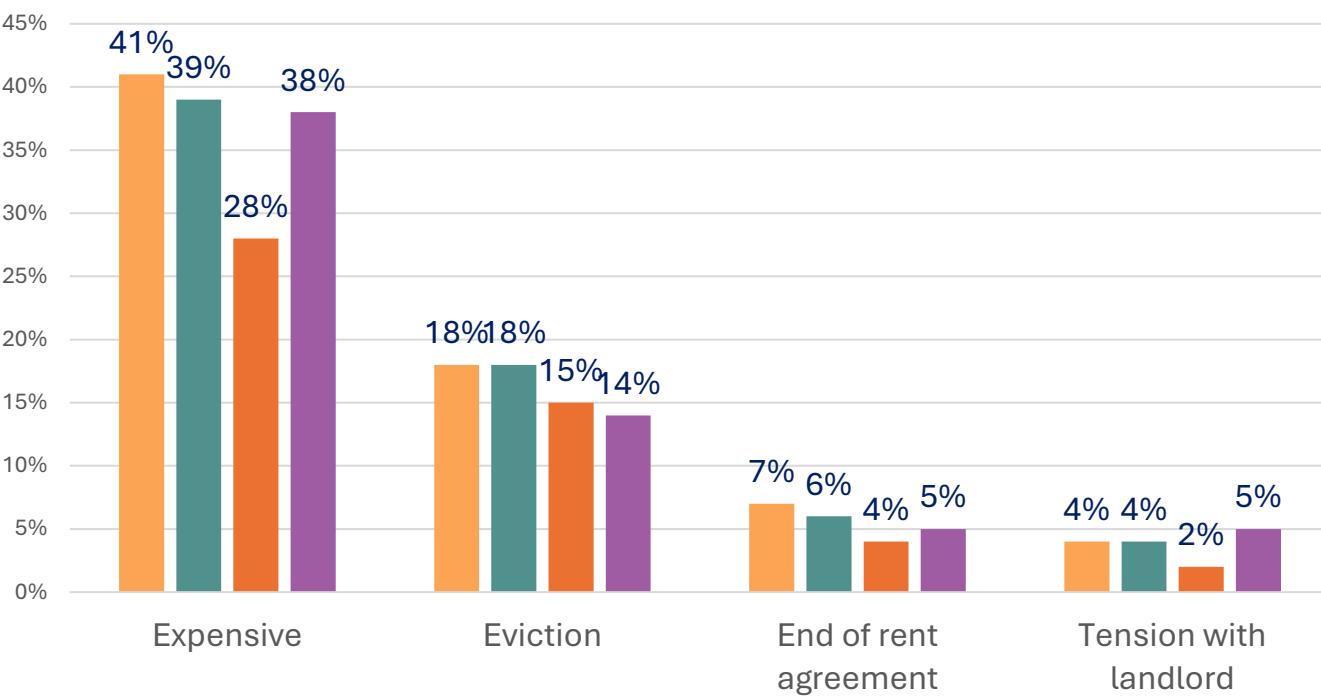


MOBILITY

HOUSEHOLDS WHO MOVED ACCOMODATION IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS



MAIN REASONS FOR CHANGING ACCOMODATION* IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS



HEALTH

INDIVIDUAL HEALTH CARE



11.7%
OF INDIVIDUALS HAD
HEALTH PROBLEMS THAT
REQUIRE HEALTH CARE
IN THE LAST 3 MONTHS

82%
OF THEM RECEIVED THE
REQUIRED HEALTH CARE

79%
NEEDED **PRIMARY**
HEALTH CARE

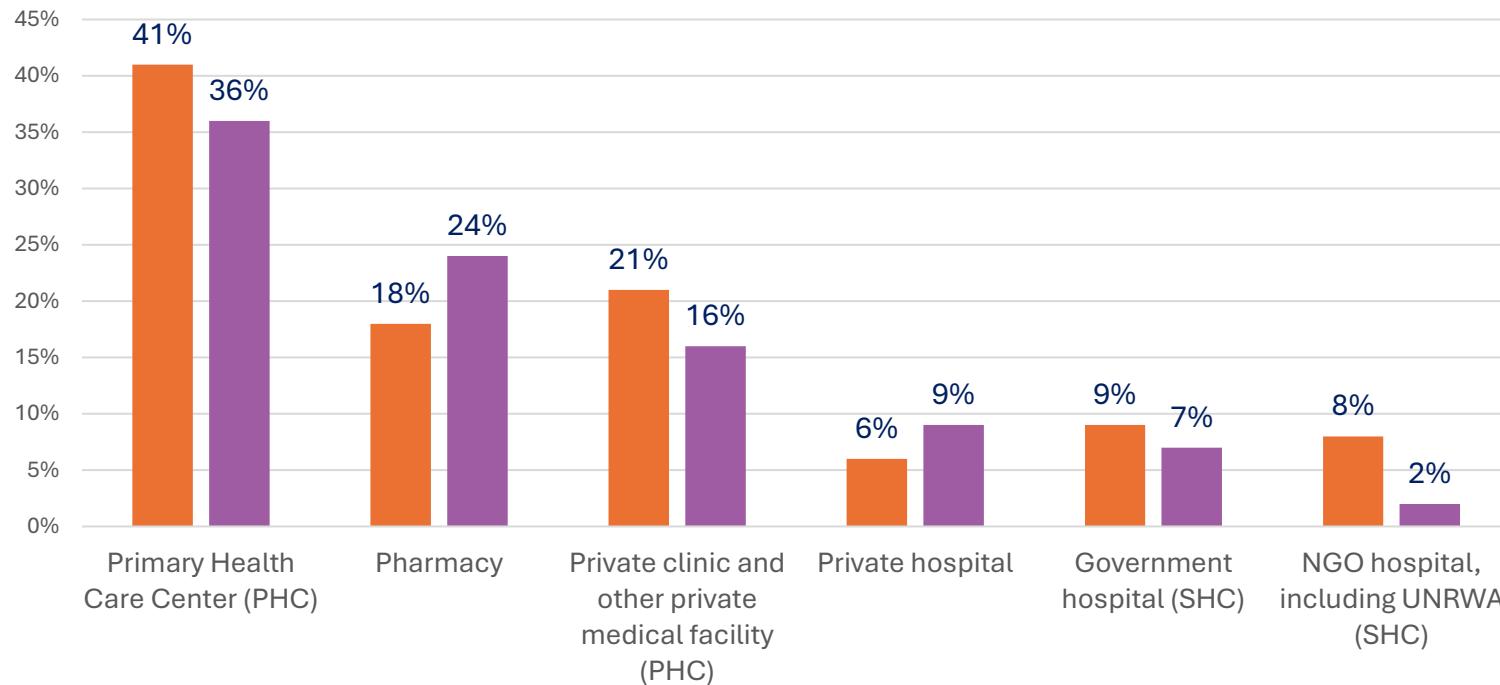
16%
NEEDED **SECONDARY**
HEALTH CARE

► **83%**
OF THEM RECEIVED THE
PRIMARY HEALTH CARE

► **79%**
OF THEM RECEIVED THE
SECONDARY HEALTH CARE

INDIVIDUAL HEALTH CARE

PLACES WHERE HEALTH CARE SERVICES WERE ACCESSED



HOUSEHOLD HEALTH CARE

 32%

OF HHs HAVE AT LEAST ONE MEMBER WITH A HEALTH ISSUE
(37% IN 2024 AND 44% IN 2023)

 86%

HAD HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO RECEIVED THE REQUIRED HEALTH CARE
(84% IN 2024 AND 83% IN 2023)

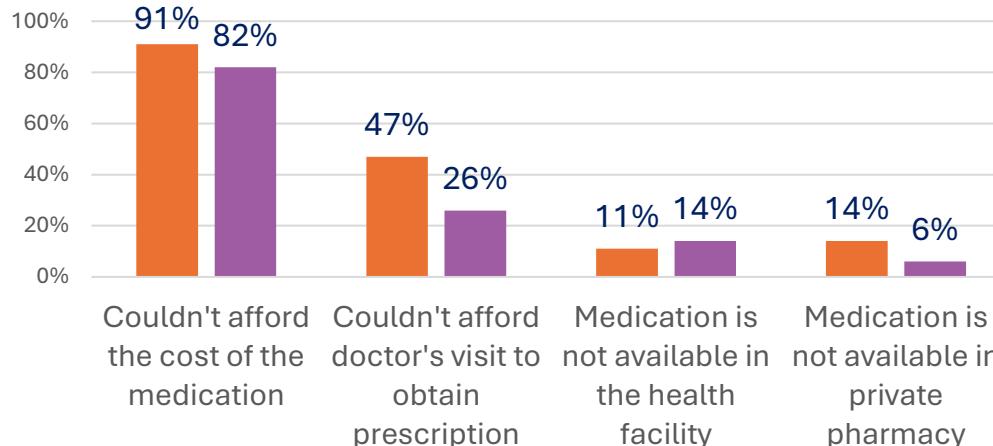
 89%

WERE ABLE TO ACCESS THE NEEDED MEDICATION
(85% IN 2024)

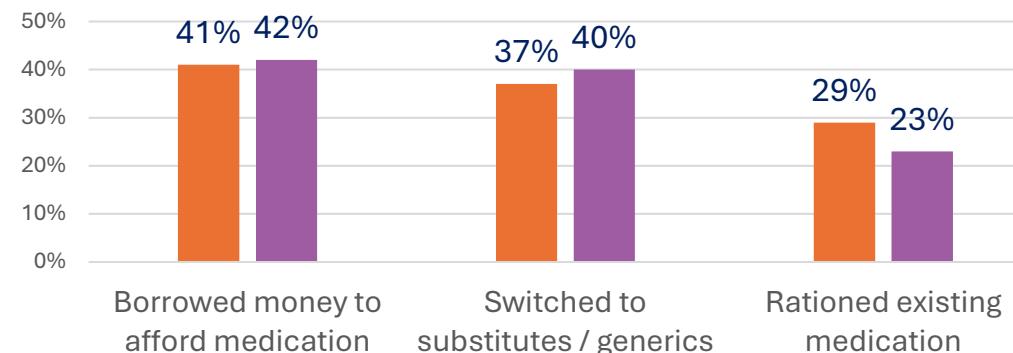
2024

2025

BARRIERS TO ACCESS MEDICATIONS



COPING MECHANISMS TO ACCESS MEDICATIONS



REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH



24%

OF WOMEN 15-49 HAD GIVEN
BIRTH IN THE PAST TWO YEARS
(27% IN 2024)



54%

OF WOMEN HAD HAD MORE THAN
FOUR ANTENATAL CARE VISITS
(54% IN 2024)



98%

OF WOMEN HAVE GIVEN BIRTH
IN A HEALTH FACILITY
(96% IN 2024)

6%

OF WOMEN IN THE LAST 3 MONTHS
PERCEIVED WERE IN NEED FOR FAMILY
PLANNING/CONTRACEPTIVES
(10% IN 2024)

100%

WERE ABLE TO GET THEM

CHILD CARE



25%

OF CHILDREN UNDER AGE 2
SUFFERED FROM AT LEAST ONE
DISEASE IN THE PAST 2 WEEKS
(25% IN 2024, 32% IN 2023, 24% IN
2022)



33%

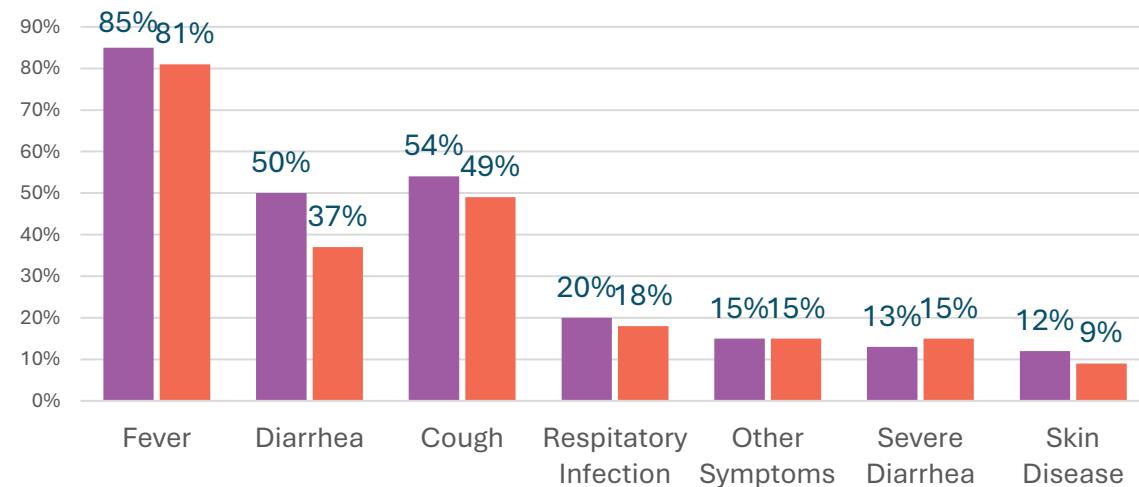
OF CHILDREN UNDER
AGE 5 NOT FULLY
VACCINATED



18%

OF CHILDREN FROM UNDER AGE 5 OLD
SUFFER FROM AT LEAST ONE DISEASE IN THE
PAST 2 WEEKS (17% IN 2024)

SYMPTOMS EXPERIENCED



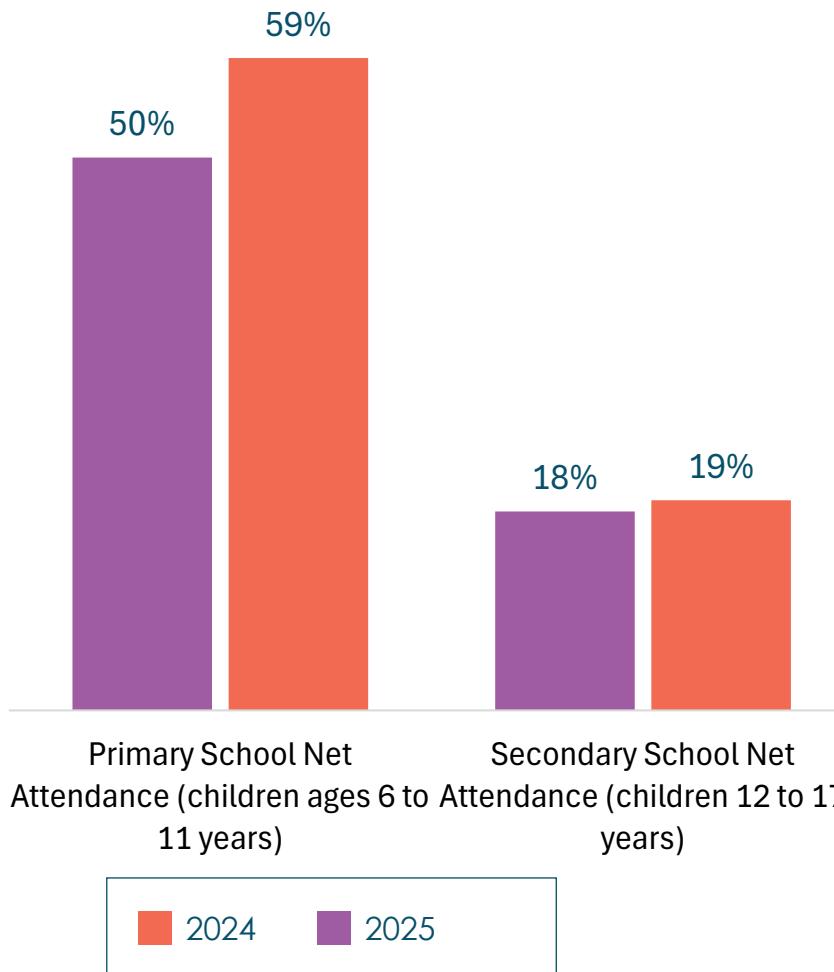


EDUCATION

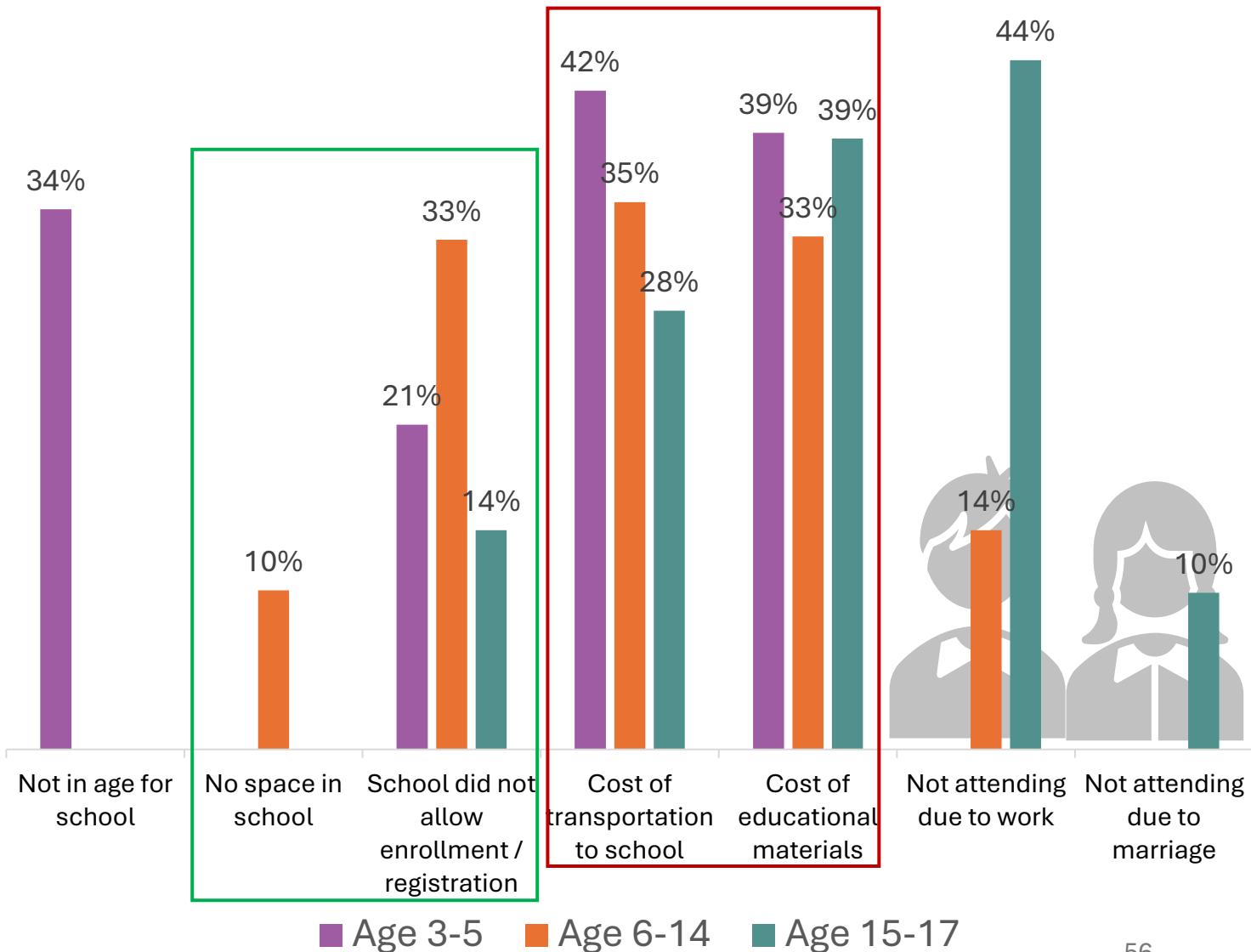


CURRENT ATTENDANCE

2024/2025

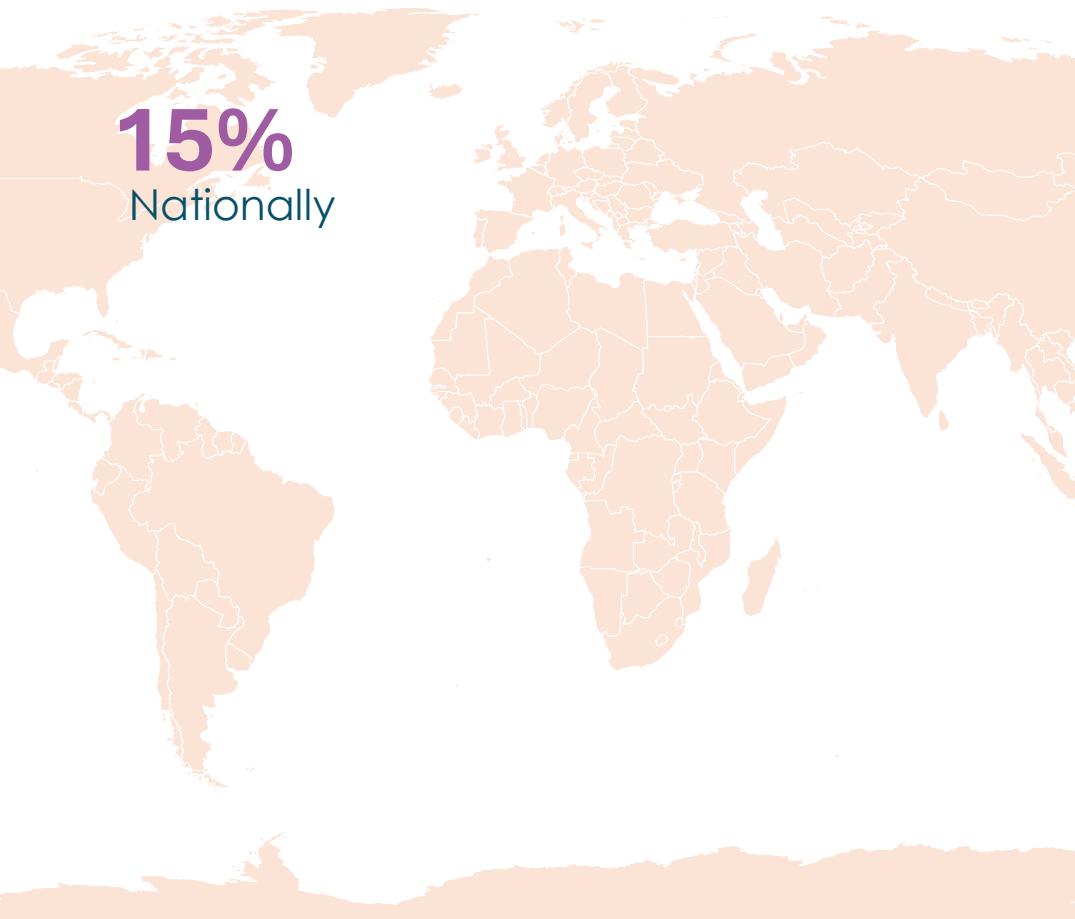


REASONS FOR NOT ATTENDING



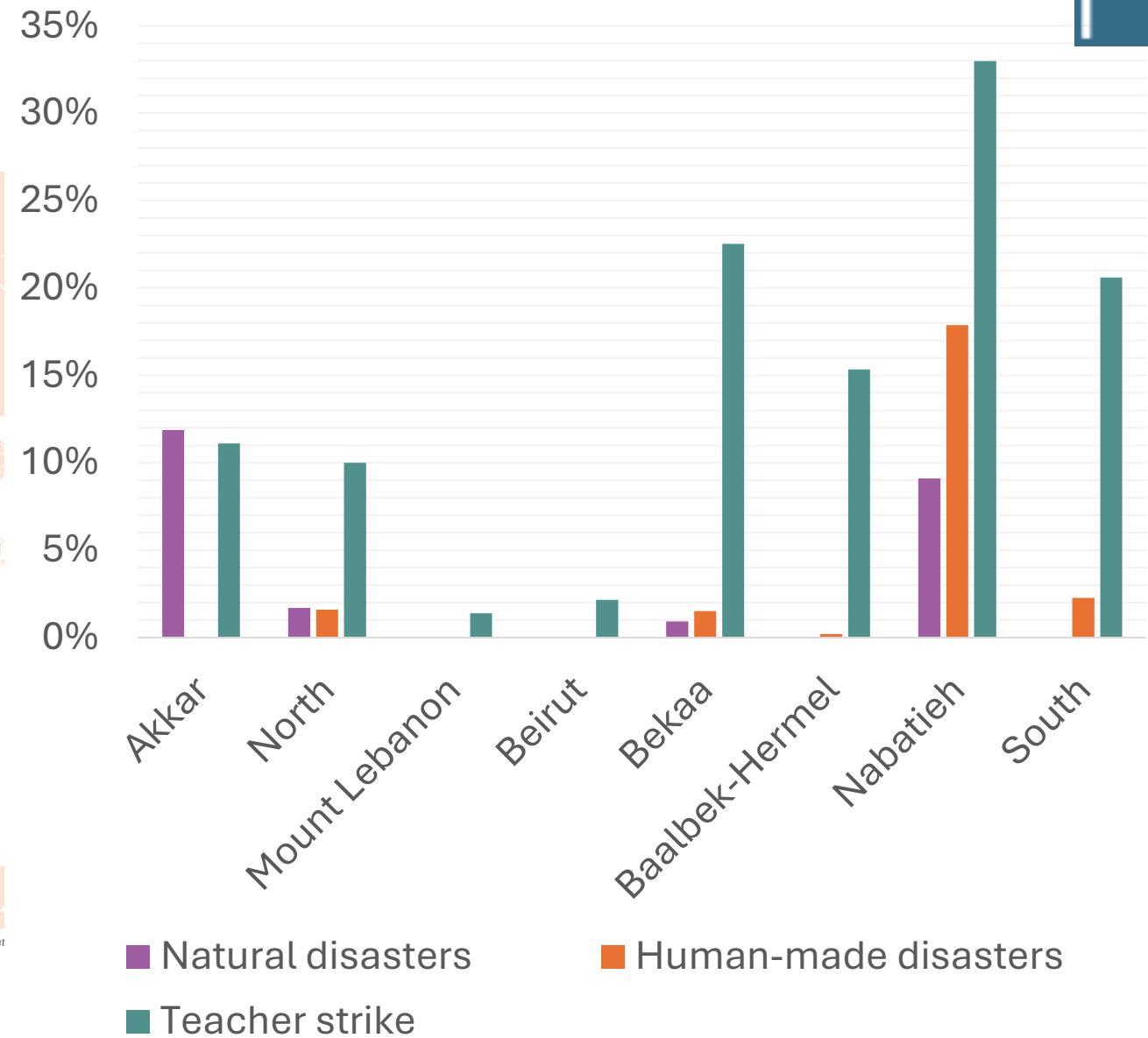


SCHOOL DISRUPTION DUE TO TEACHER STRIKE OR DISASTER



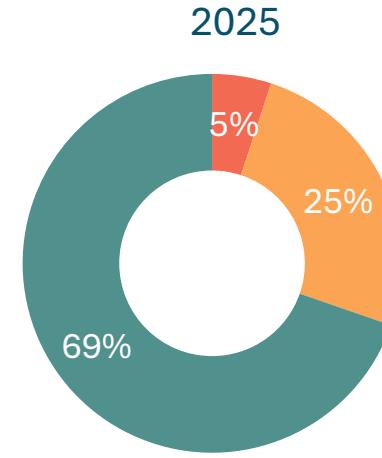
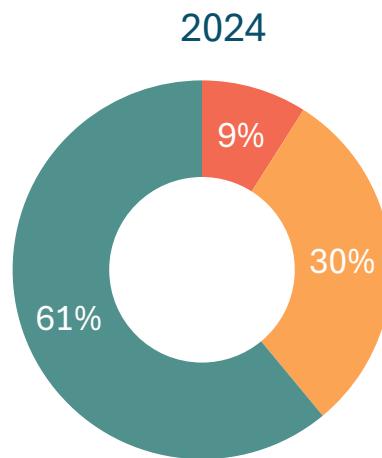
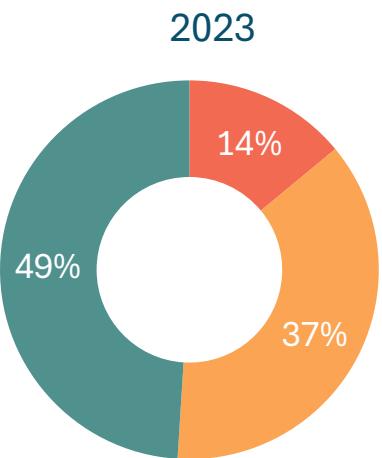
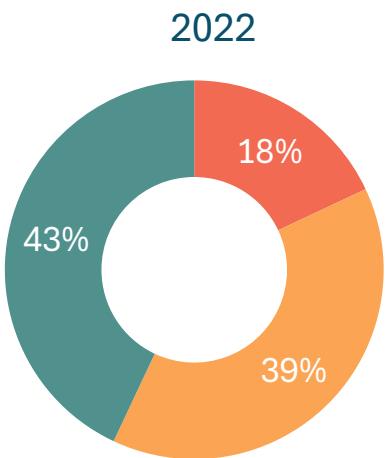
Percentage

1% 38%



FOOD SECURITY

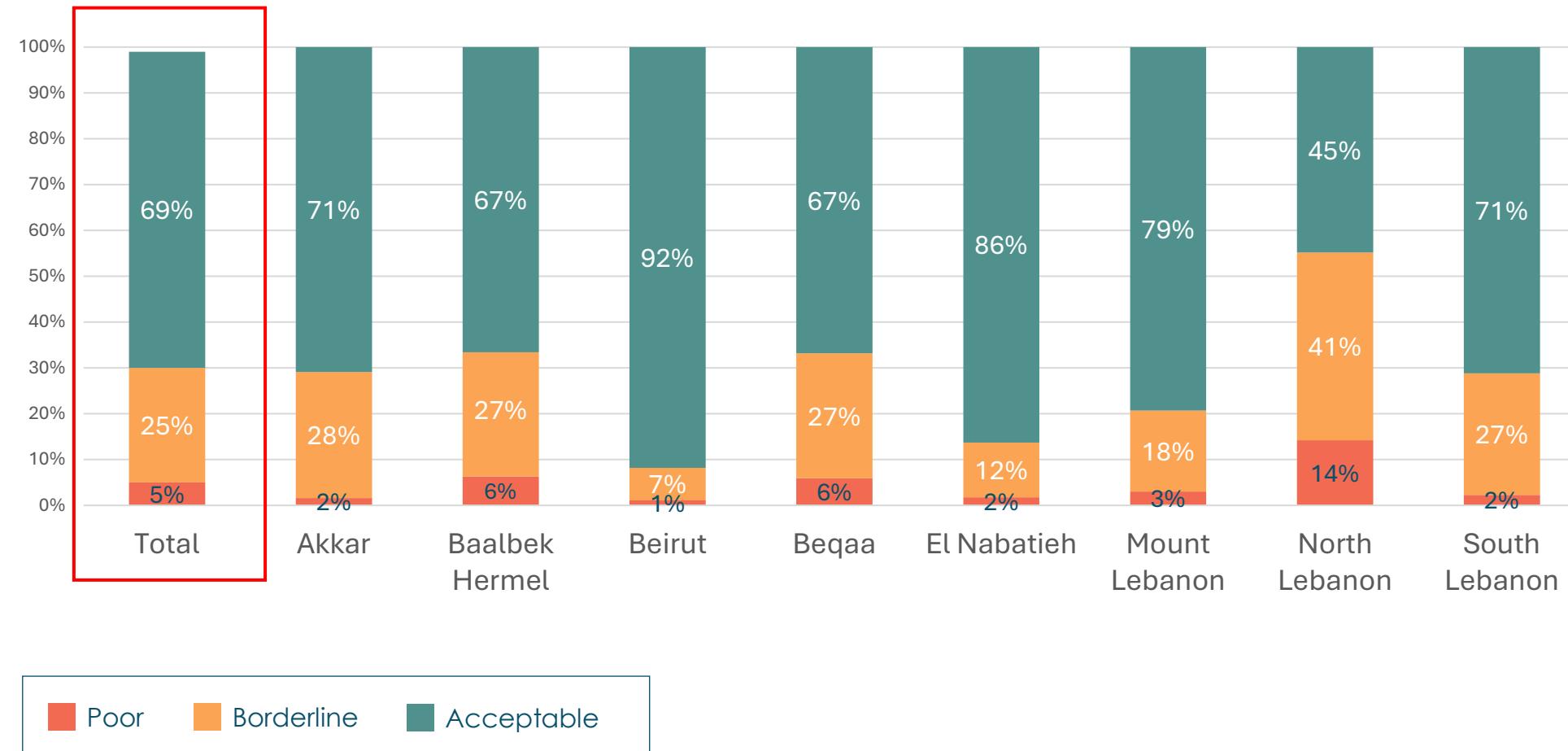
FOOD CONSUMPTION GROUPS



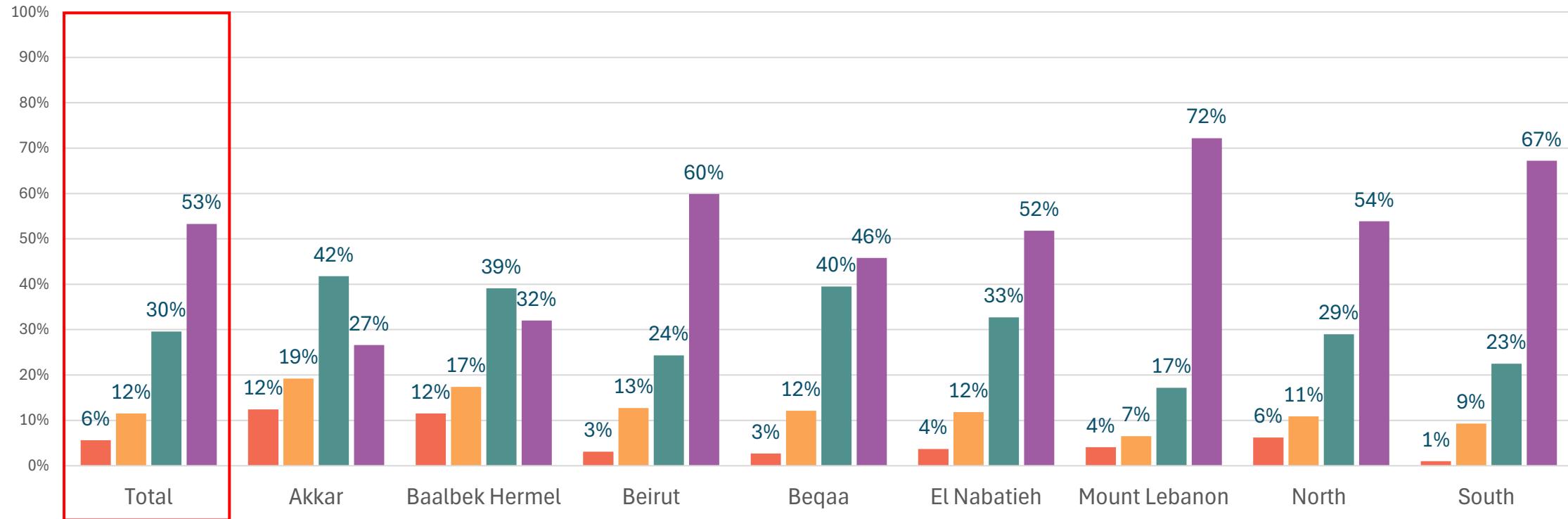
FOOD CONSUMPTION GROUPS



2025 BY GOVERNORATE



FOOD EXPENDITURE SHARE



Severely food
insecure-economically

Moderately food
insecure-economically

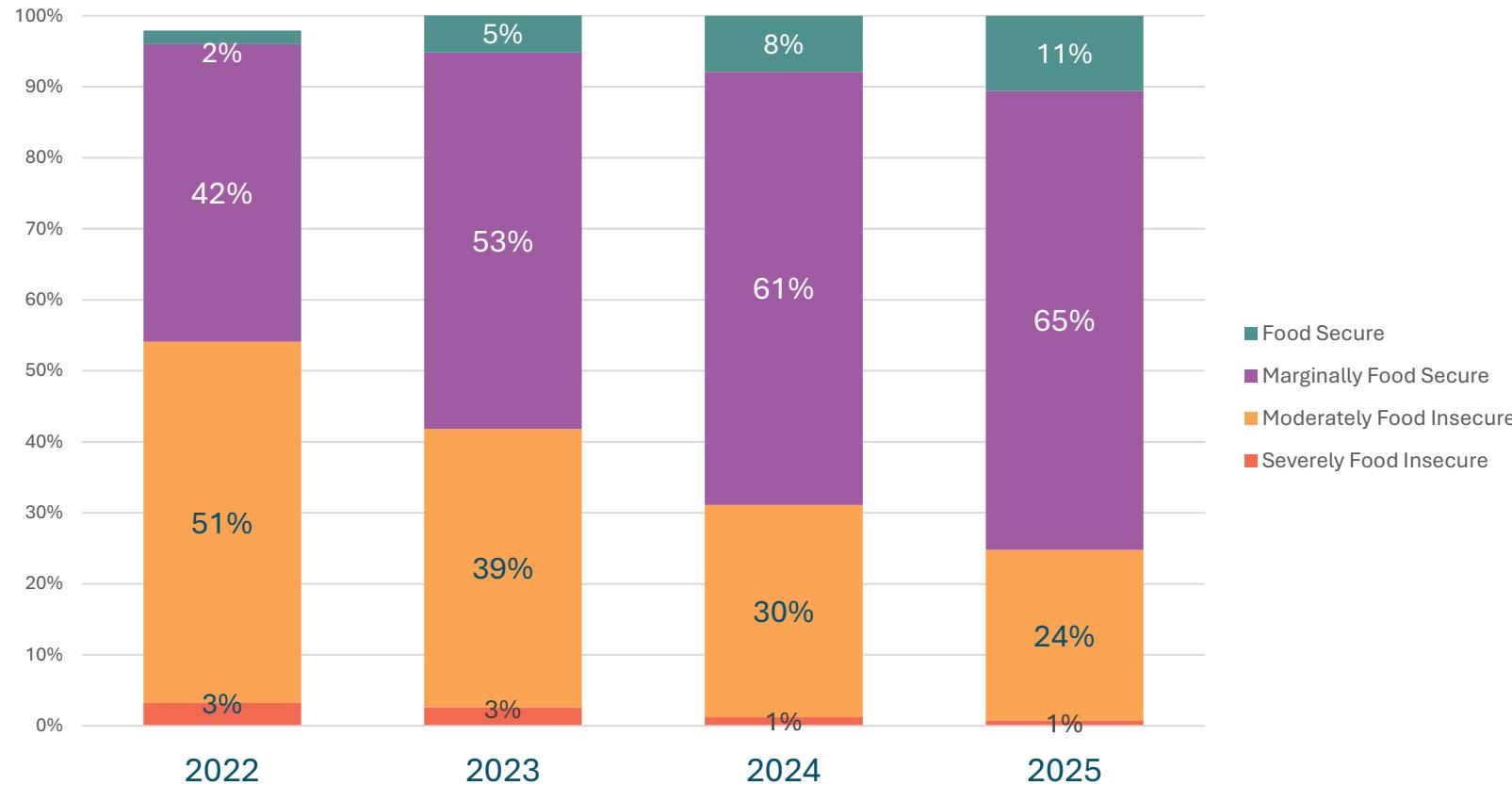
Marginally food
insecure-economically

Food secure-
economically

FOOD INSECURITY TRENDS



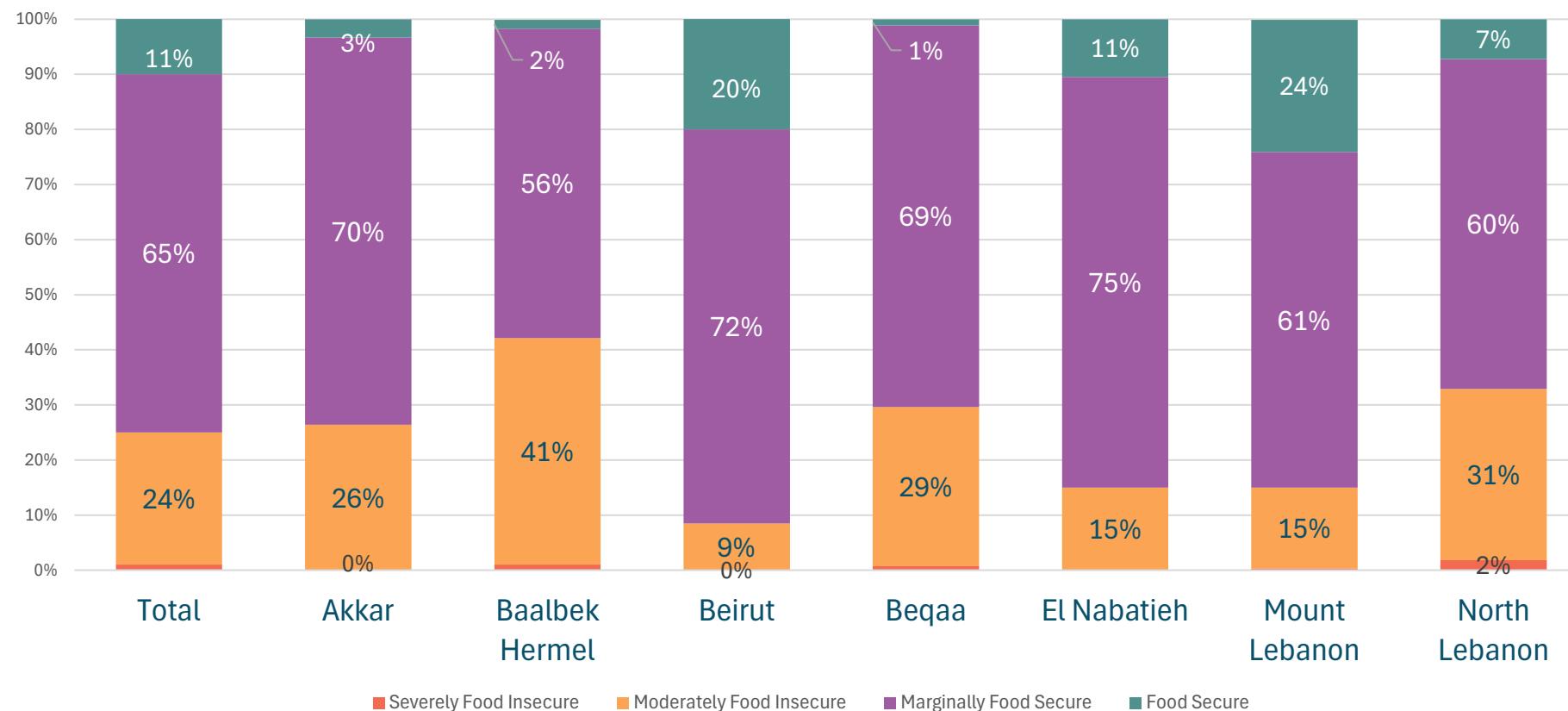
2022 – 2025



FOOD INSECURITY TRENDS



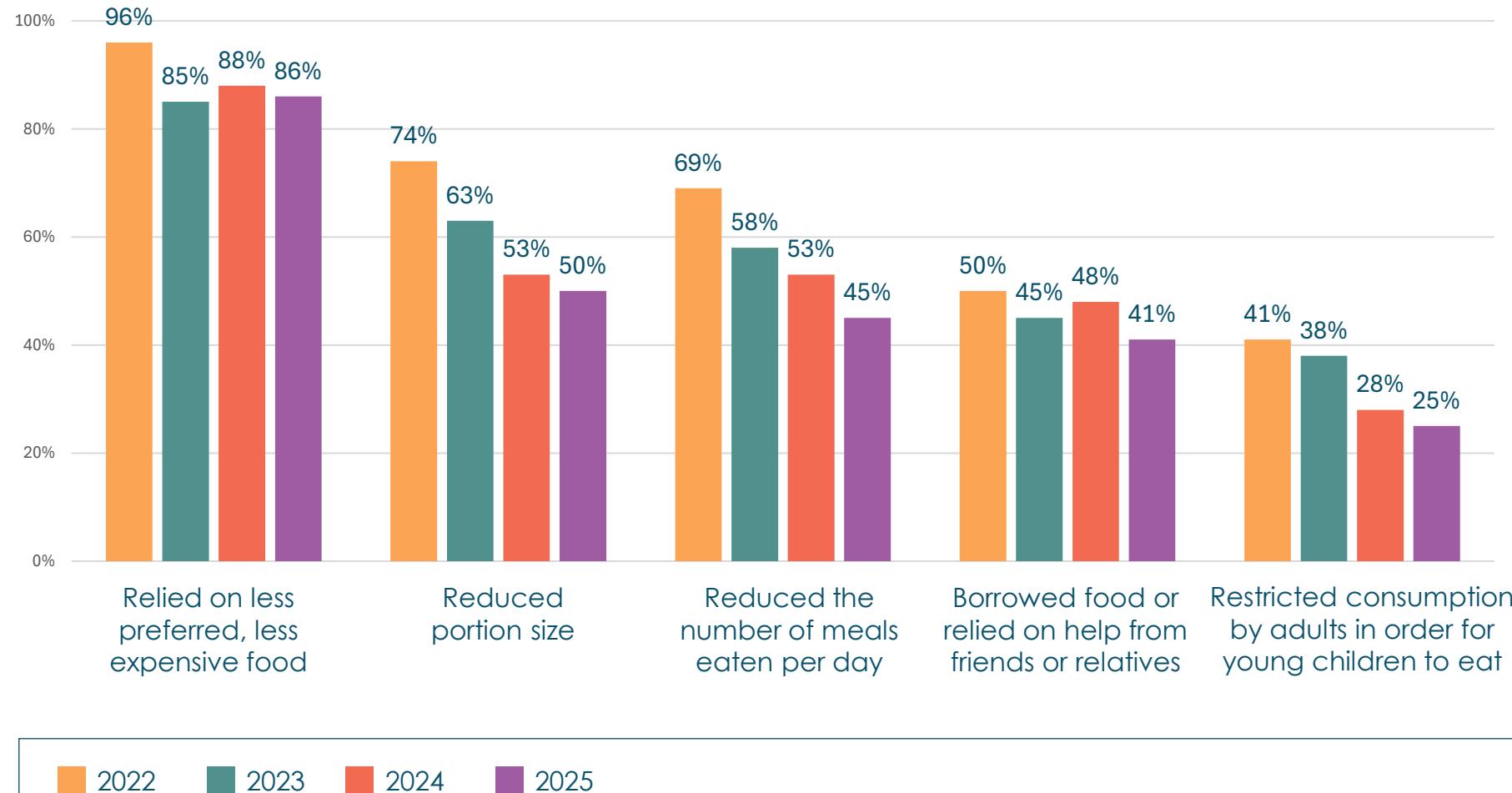
2025 FOOD INSECURITY TRENDS BY GOVERNORATE



COPING STRATEGIES

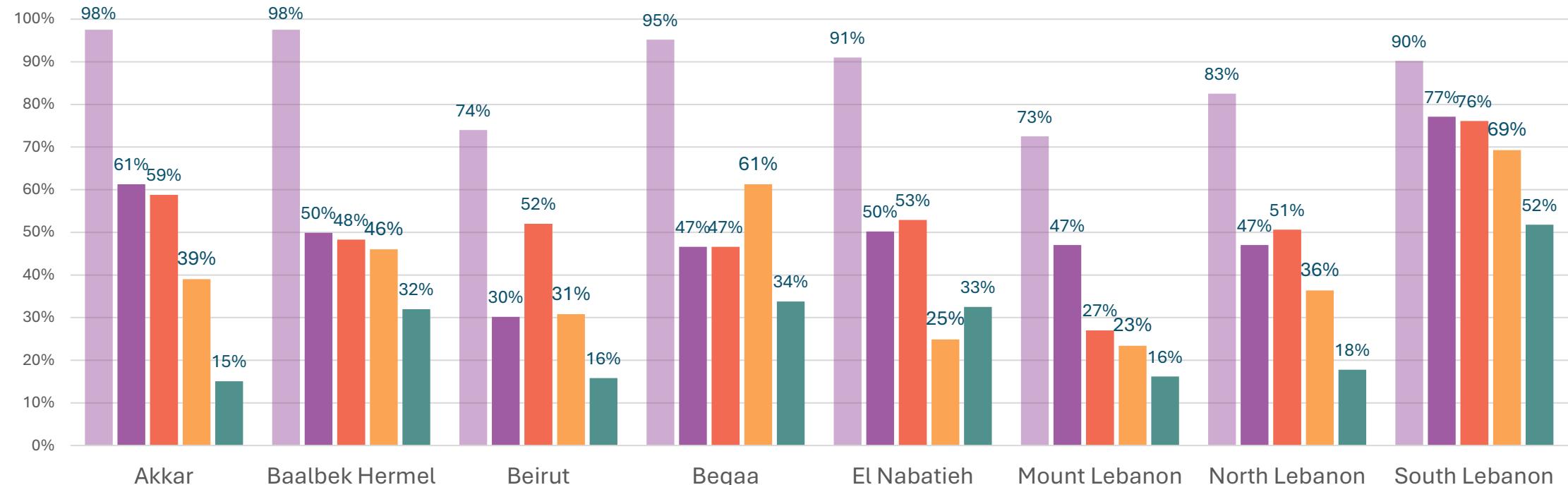
COPING STRATEGIES

FOOD-BASED COPING STRATEGIES



COPING STRATEGIES

2025 FOOD-BASED COPING STRATEGIES - BY GOVERNORATE



■ Relied on less preferred, less expensive food

■ Reduced portion size

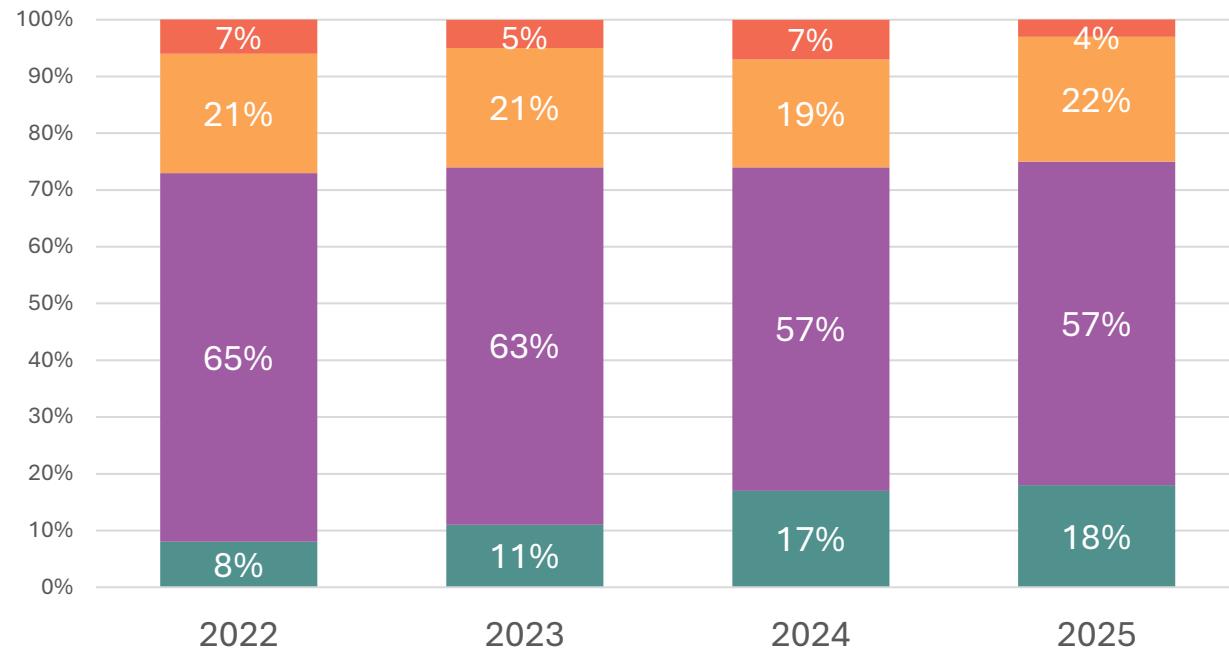
■ Reduced the number of meals eaten per day

■ Borrowed food or relied on help from friends or relatives

■ Restricted consumption by adults in order for young children to eat

COPING STRATEGIES

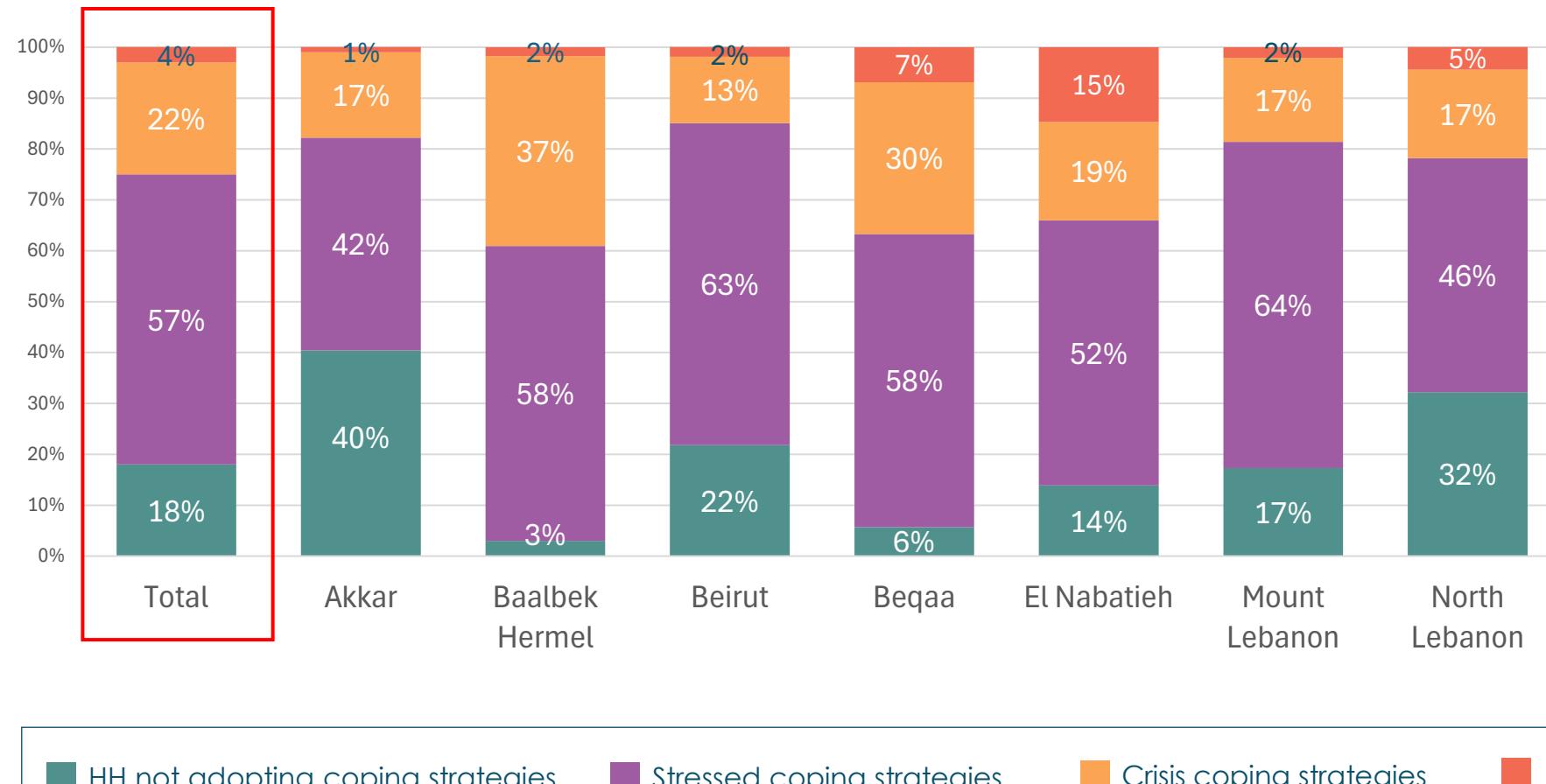
SUMMARY OF ASSET DEPLETION COPING STRATEGIES



- Emergency coping strategies**
Send household member to beg, Child migration, high risk or illegal jobs
- Crisis coping strategies**
Sell productive assets, Take children out of school, Children Labour
- Stressed coping strategies**
Sell domestic assets, Borrow money to access essential needs, Reduce payments on essential utilities, Reduce expenses education.
- HH not adopting coping strategies**

COPING STRATEGIES

2025 - SUMMARY OF ASSET DEPLETION COPING STRATEGIES BY GOVERNORATE



■ HH not adopting coping strategies

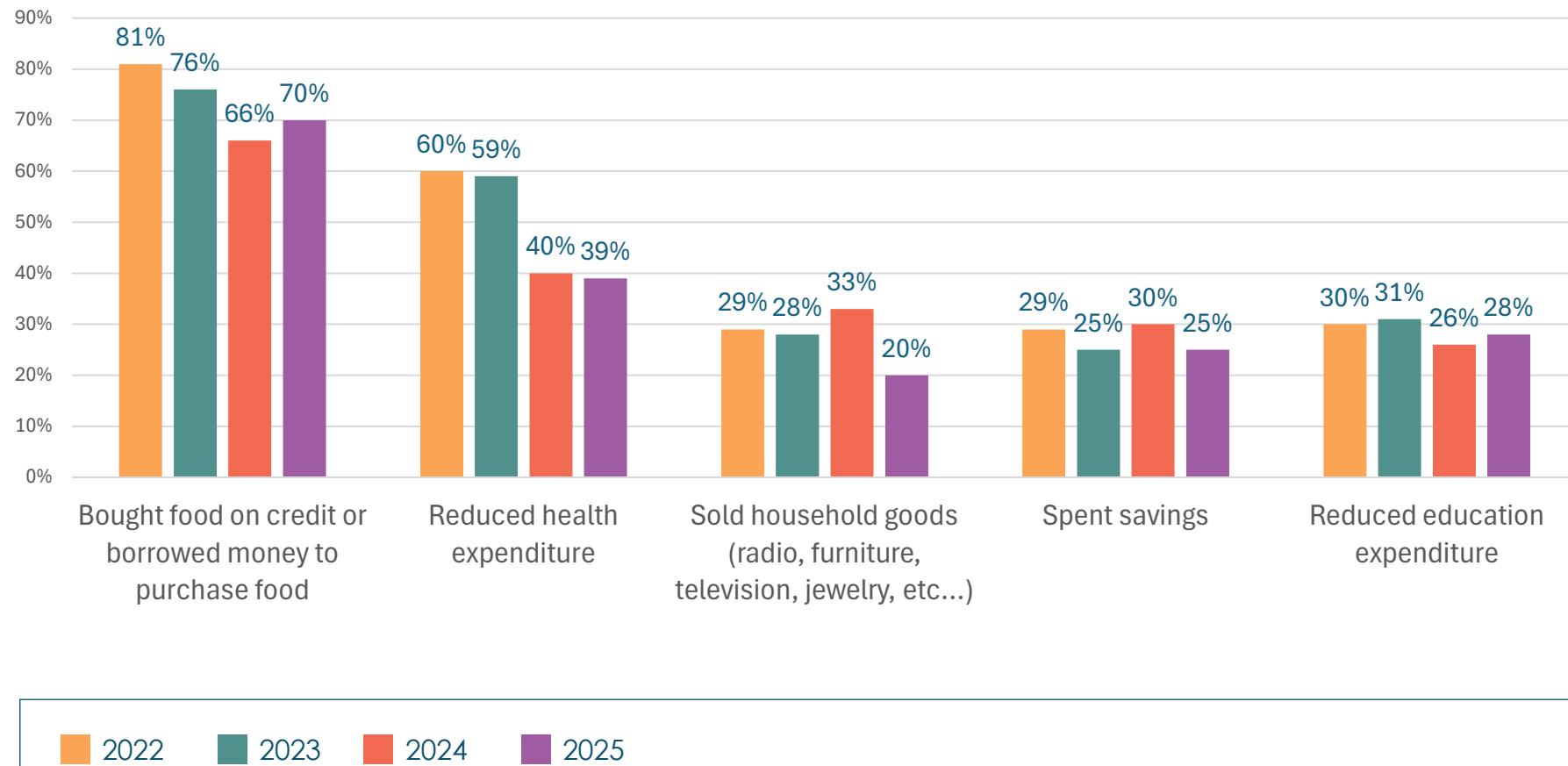
■ Stressed coping strategies

■ Crisis coping strategies

■ Emergency coping strategies

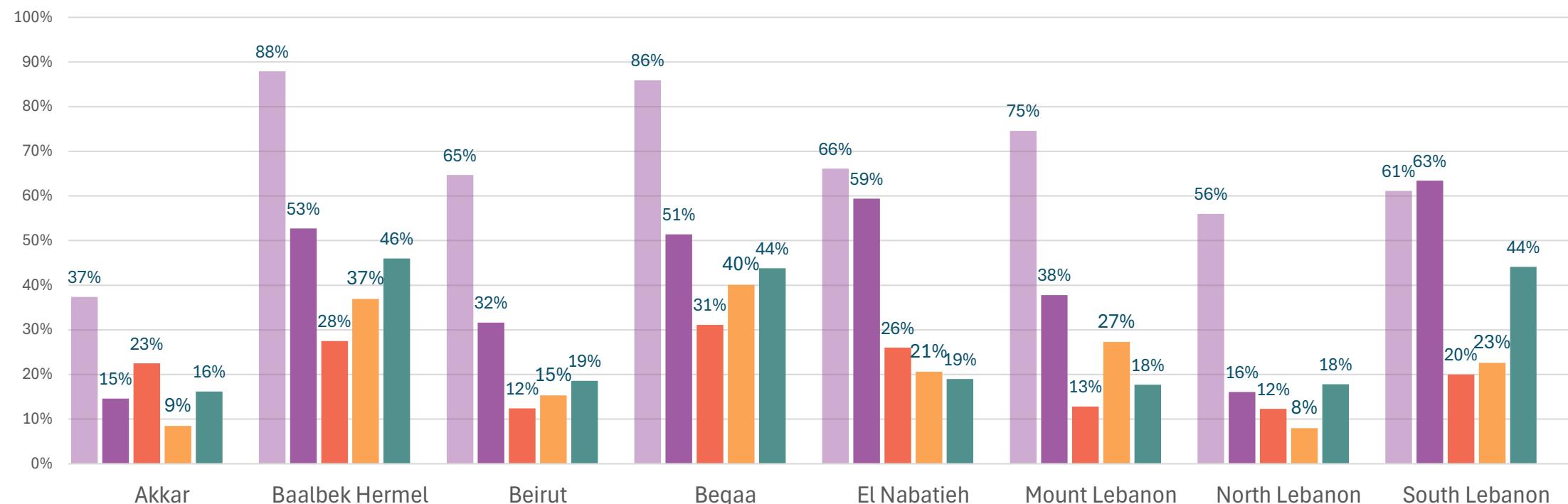
COPING STRATEGIES

LIVELIHOOD-BASED COPING STRATEGIES



COPING STRATEGIES

2025 LIVELIHOOD-BASED COPING STRATEGIES - BY GOVERNORATE



■ Bought food on credit
Or borrowed money
to purchase food

■ Reduced
health
expenditure

■ Sold
Household
goods

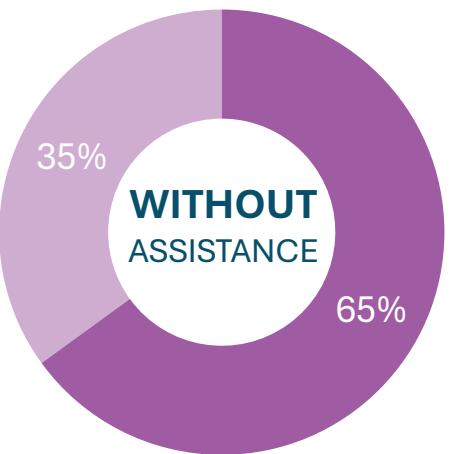
■ Spent
savings

■ Reduced
education
expenditure

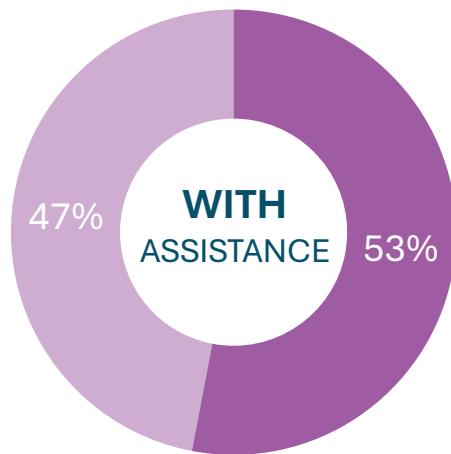
ECONOMIC VULNERABILITY

ECONOMICAL CAPACITY TO MEET ESSENTIAL NEEDS

2024

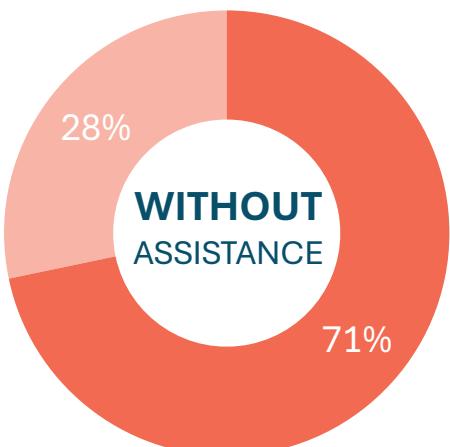
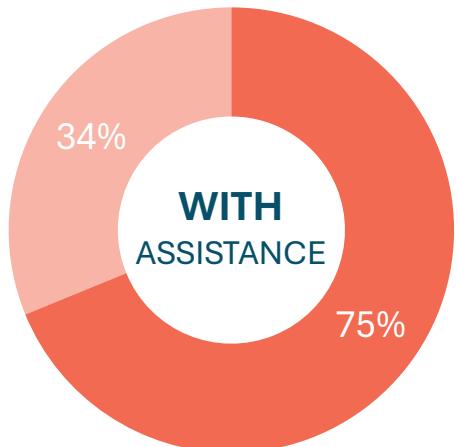


2025

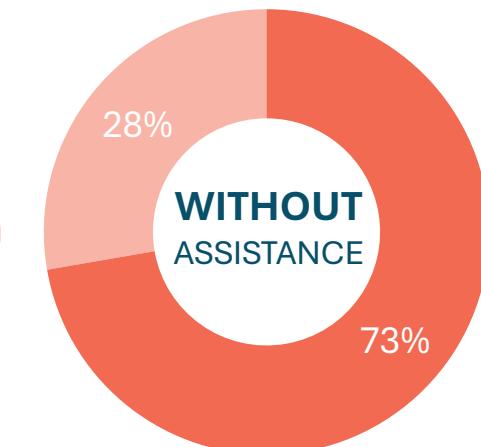
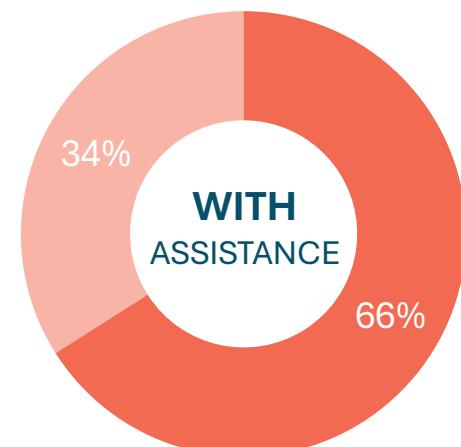


ECONOMICAL CAPACITY TO MEET ESSENTIAL NEEDS

2024



2025

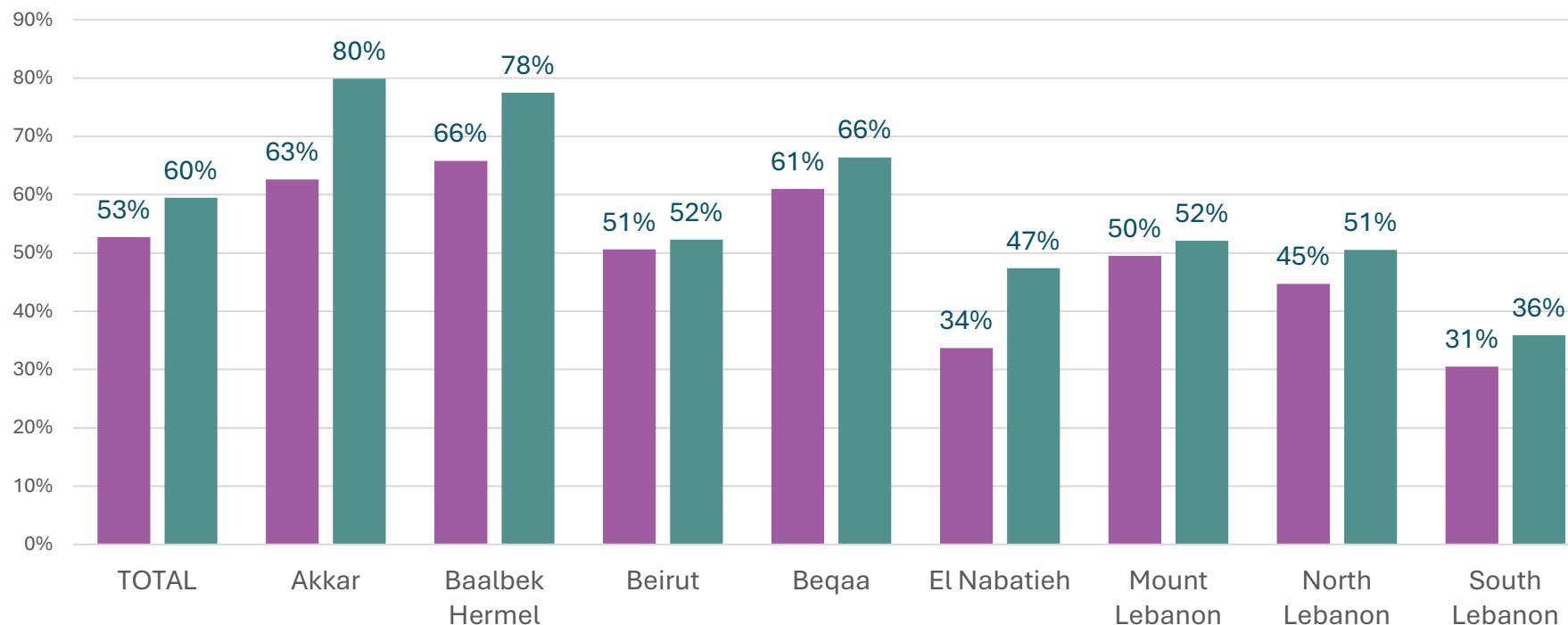


Below MEB

Above MEB

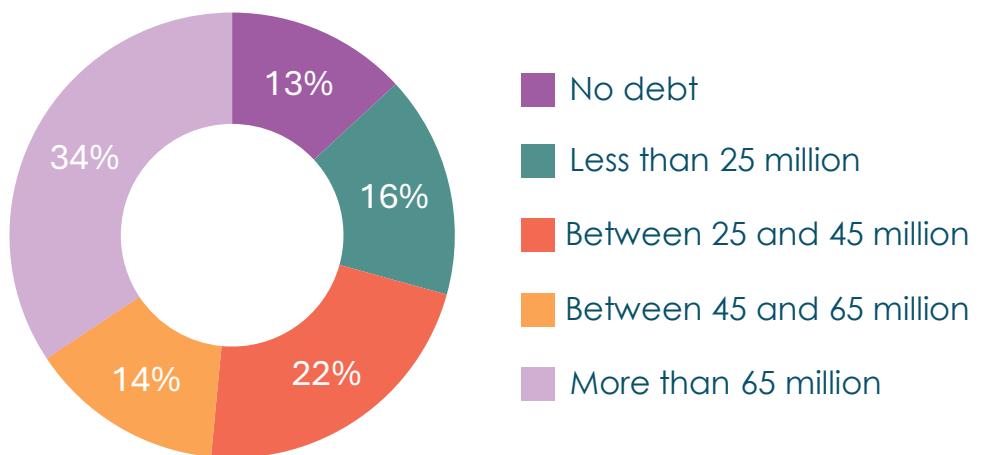
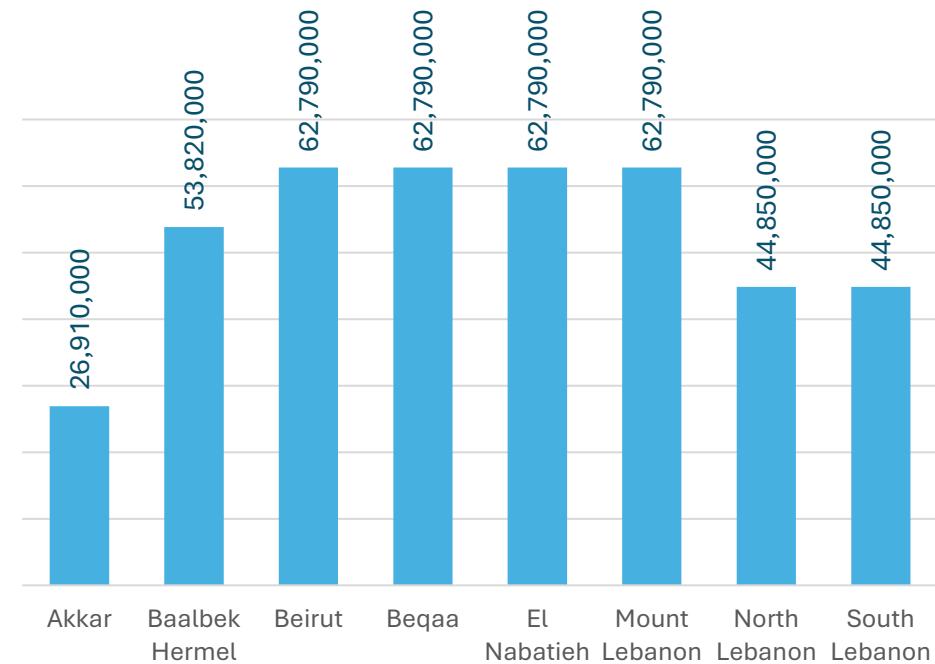
SMEB

BELOW SMEB BY GOVERNORATE



With assistance Without assistance

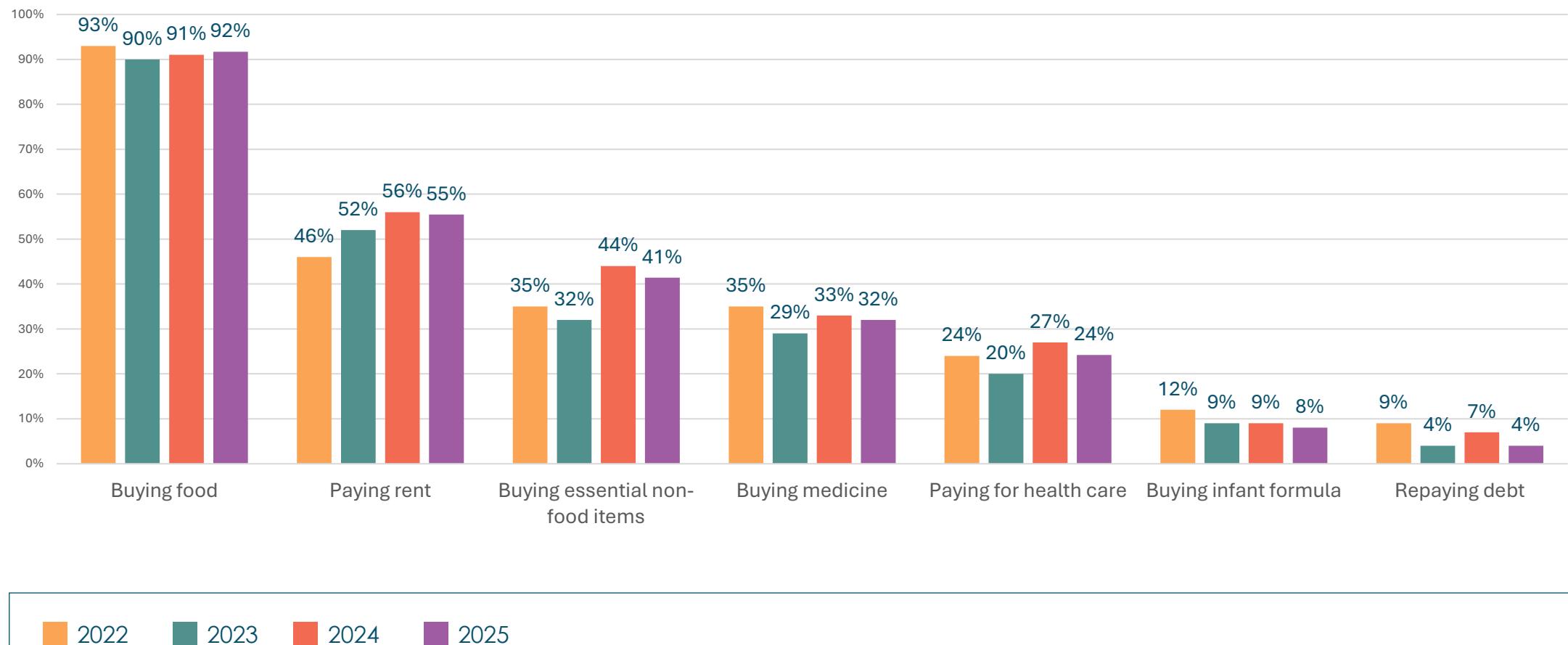
DEBT

44,850,000**DEBT PER HOUSEHOLD**
(ALL HOUSEHOLDS)
IN LBP**53,820,000****DEBT PER HOUSEHOLD**
(HOUSEHOLDS WITH DEBT)
IN LBP**DEBT CATEGORY****MEDIAN DEBT PER HOUSEHOLD BY GOVERNORATE**
(HOUSEHOLDS WITH DEBT)

In 2025, 13% of HHs had no debts
 Average debt: 44,850,000 (HHs with debt)
 El Nabatiah had the highest average of debt followed by Mount Lebanon and Beirut

DEBT

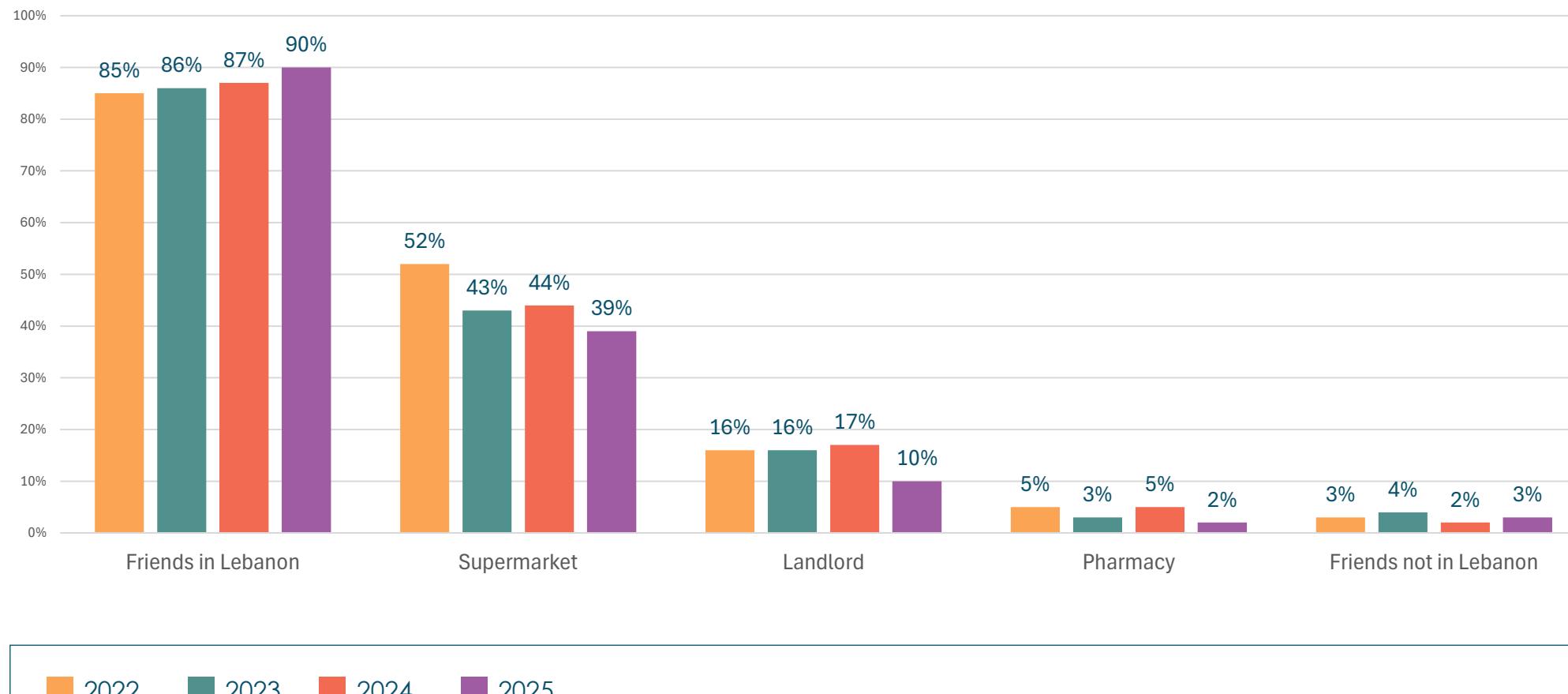
MAIN REASONS FOR BORROWING



■ 2022 ■ 2023 ■ 2024 ■ 2025

DEBT

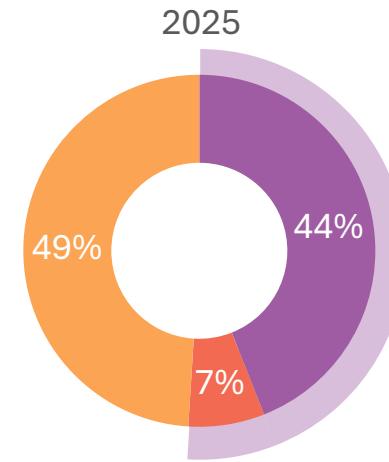
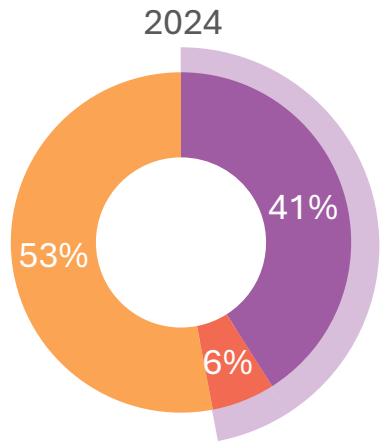
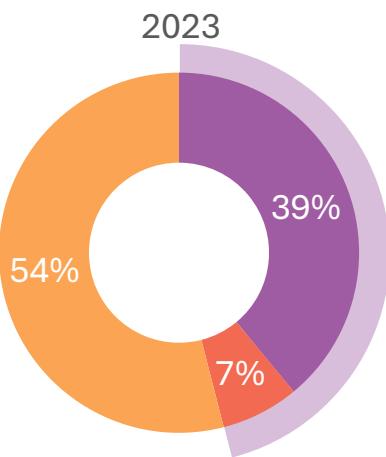
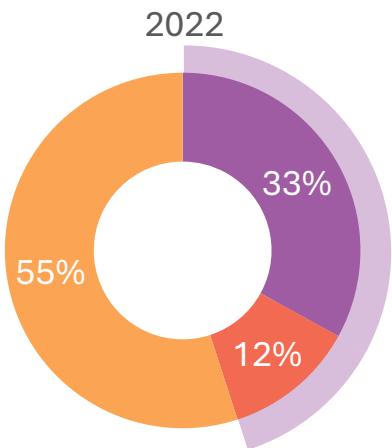
MAIN SOURCES FOR BORROWING



LIVELIHOODS

EMPLOYMENT

EMPLOYMENT STATUS



Unemployed

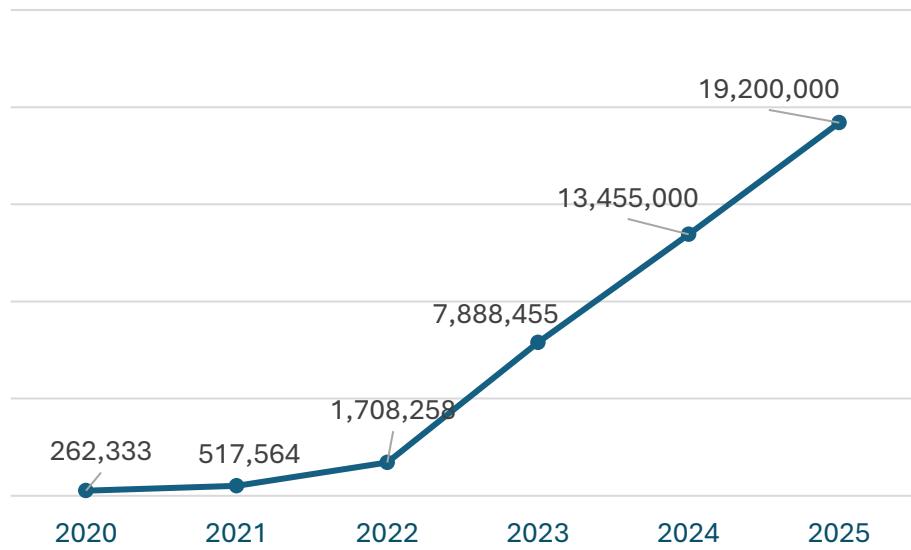
Employed

Outside labor force

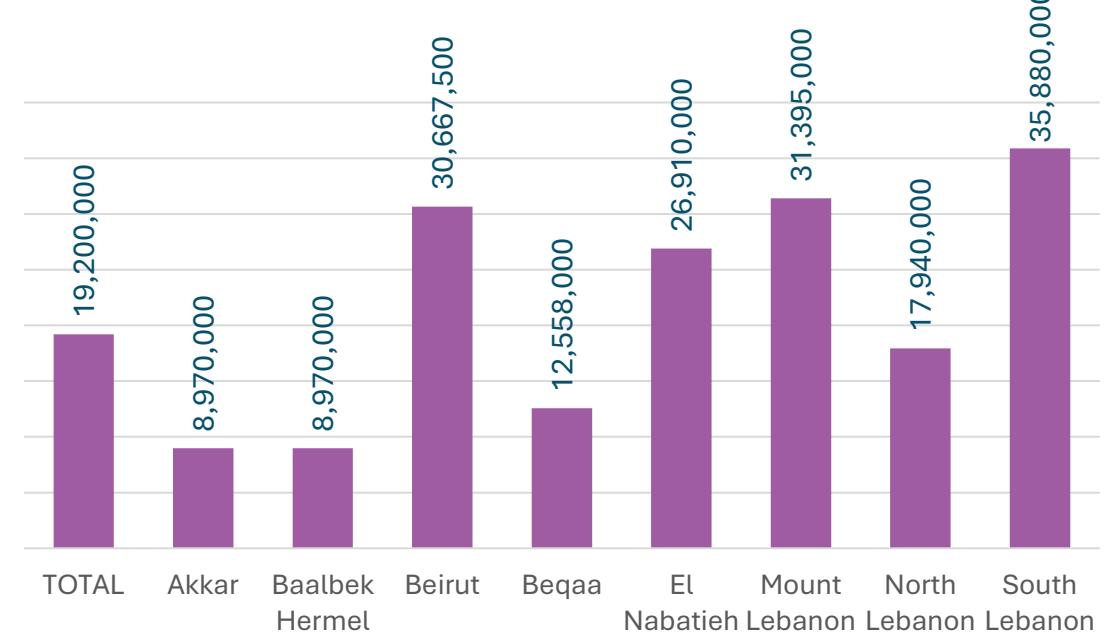
Labor force participation rate

INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

TOTAL INCOME FROM EMPLOYMENT OF ALL HH MEMBERS (IN LBP)

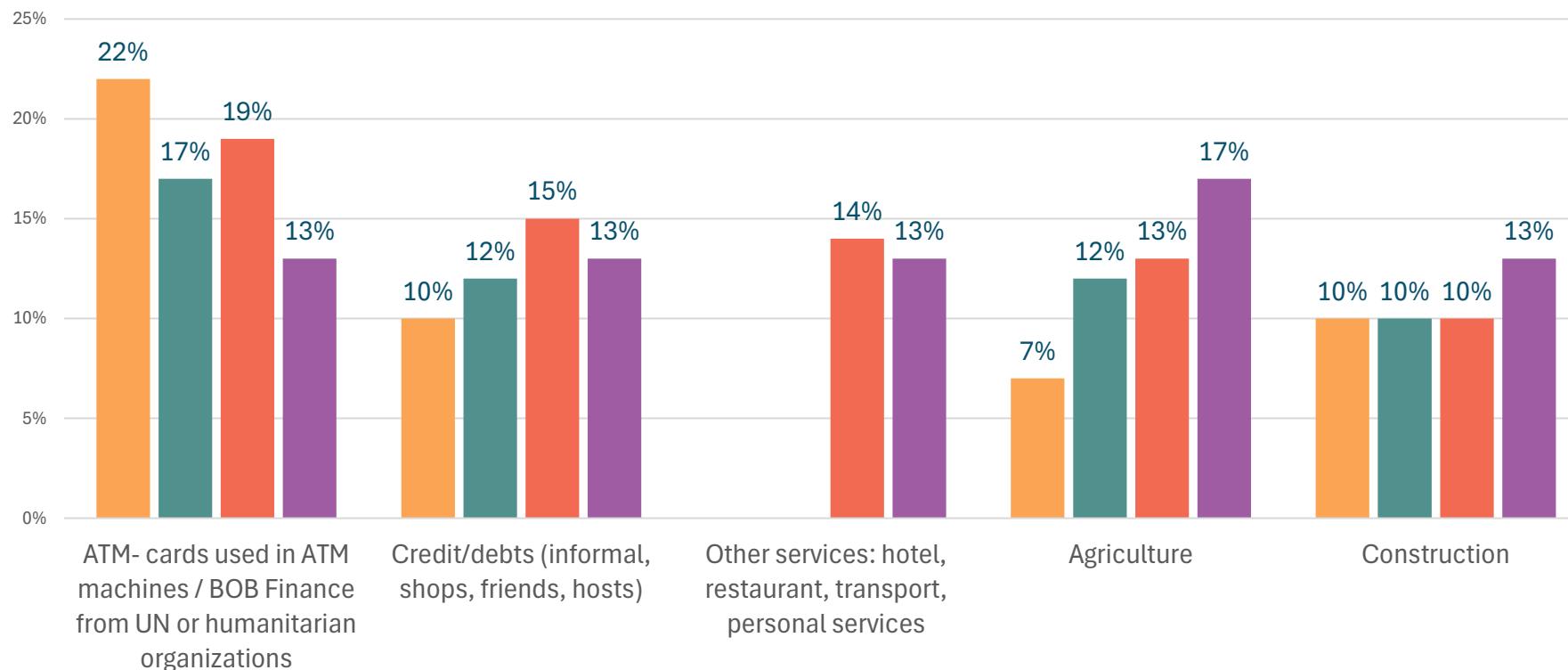


TOTAL INCOME FROM EMPLOYMENT OF ALL HH MEMBERS (IN LBP) BY GOVERNORATE



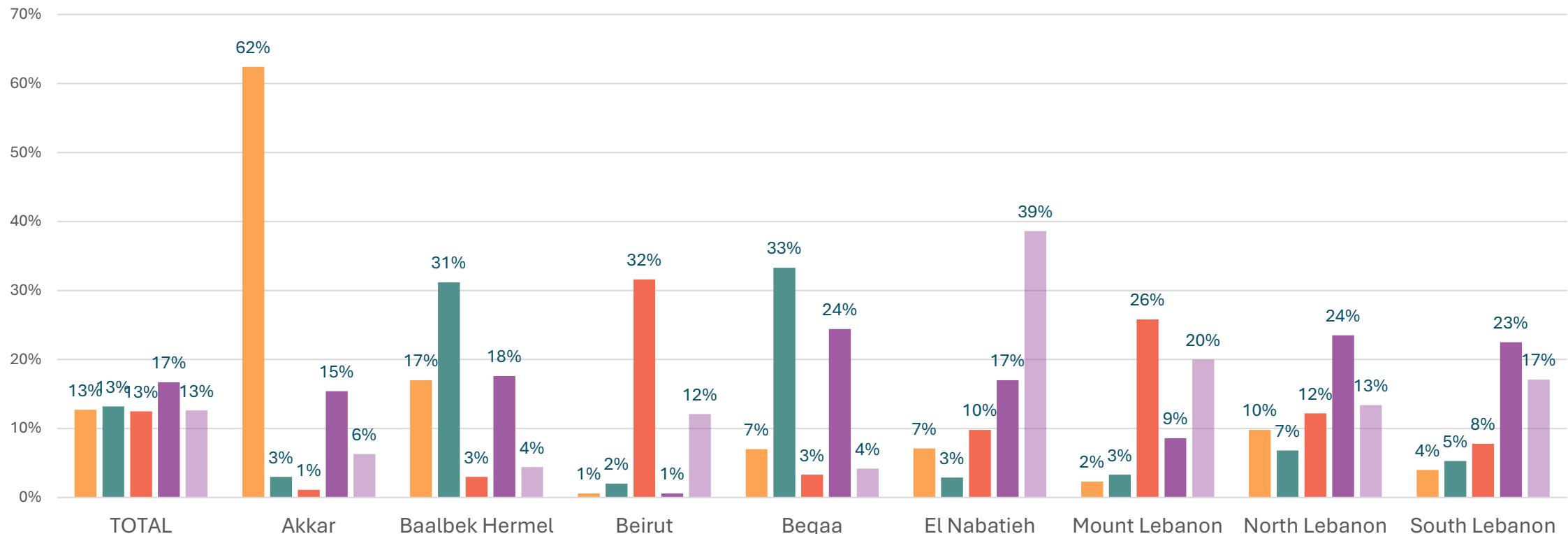
INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

MAIN SOURCES OF INCOME



INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

MAIN SOURCES OF INCOME BY GOVERNORATE



ATM-cards used in ATM machines / BOB Finance from UN or humanitarian organizations

Credit/debts (informal, shops, friends, hosts)

Other services: hotel, restaurant, transport, personal services

Agriculture

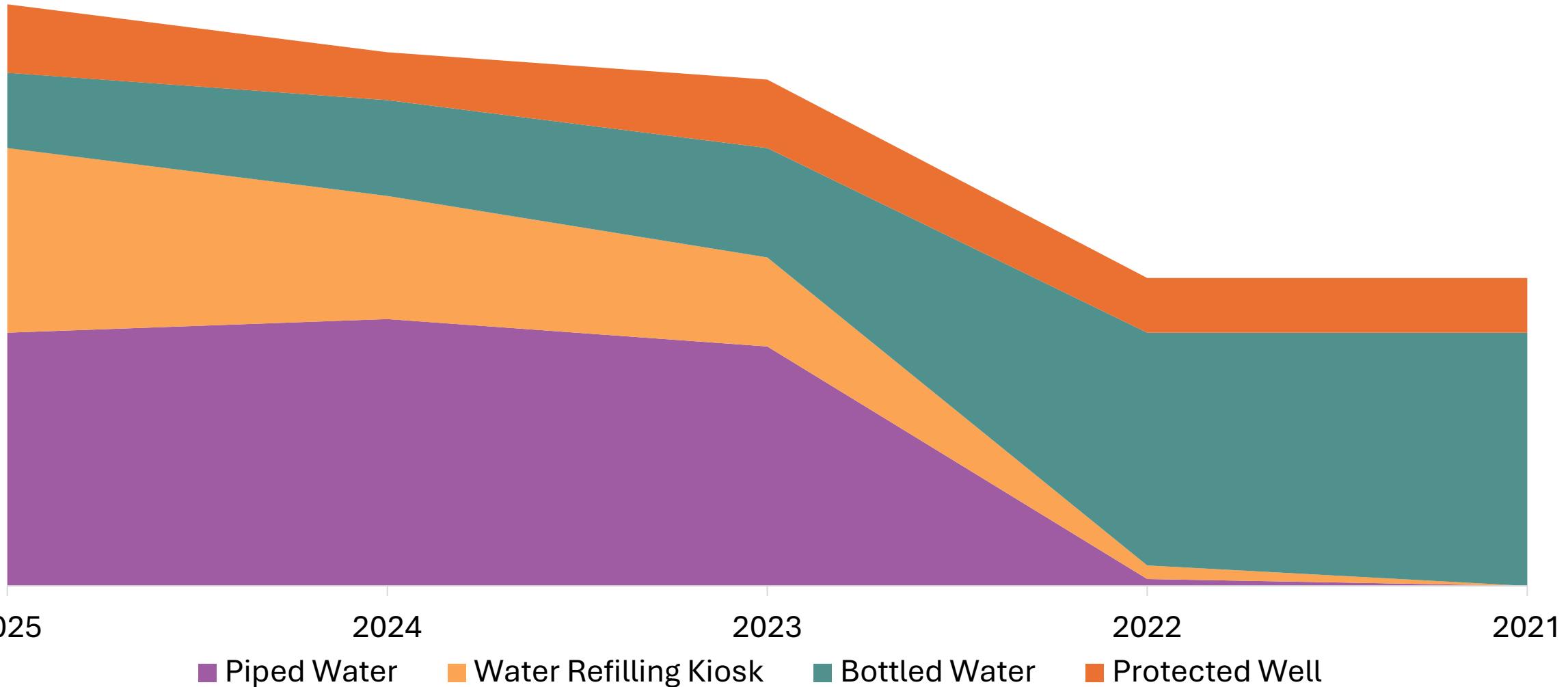
Construction

WASH





DRINKING WATER SOURCES



DRINKING WATER

Piped water



North & South

Protected well



Akkar, Baalbeck,
& Bekaa

Water kiosk



Beirut & Mount
Lebanon

Bottled water



Nabatieh



46%

Drinking water source on premise



5 minutes

Average roundtrip to collect water

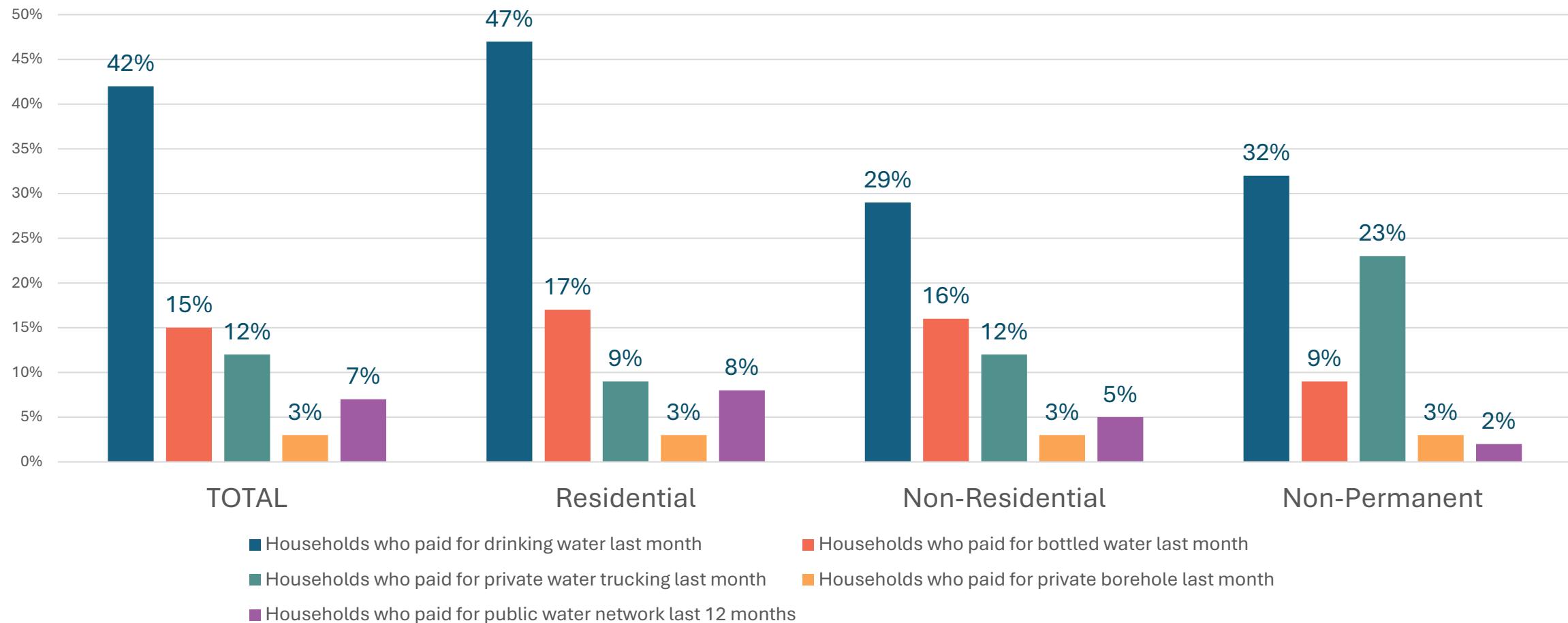


22%

Did not have sufficient water for drinking
 $\geq x3/\text{month}$

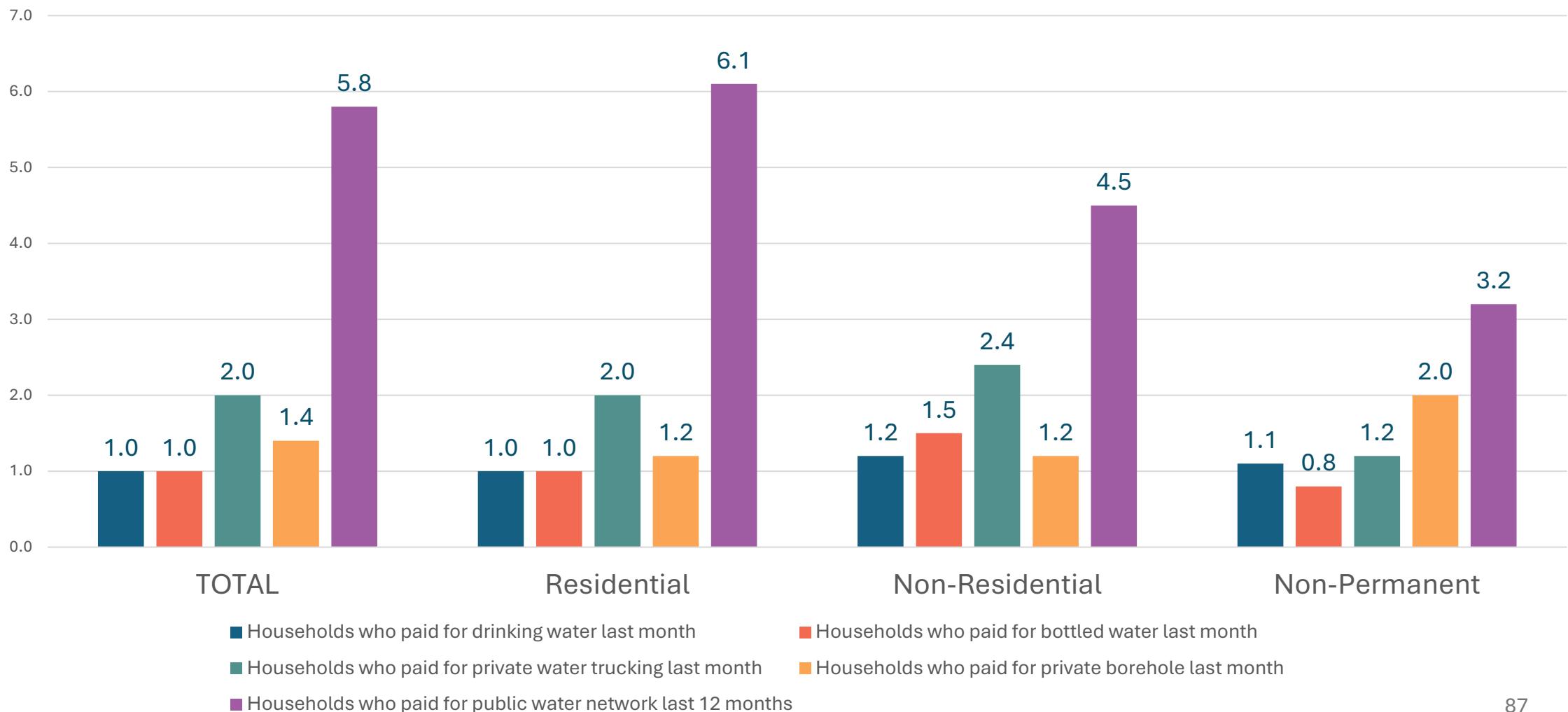
WATER EXPENDITURE

% OF HOUSEHOLDS THAT PAY FOR WATER BY TYPES OF SHELTER



WATER EXPENDITURE

WATER EXPENDITURE (IN MILLIONS LBP)



HYGIENE ITEMS

% OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO



98%

Personal hygiene items



98%

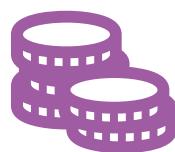
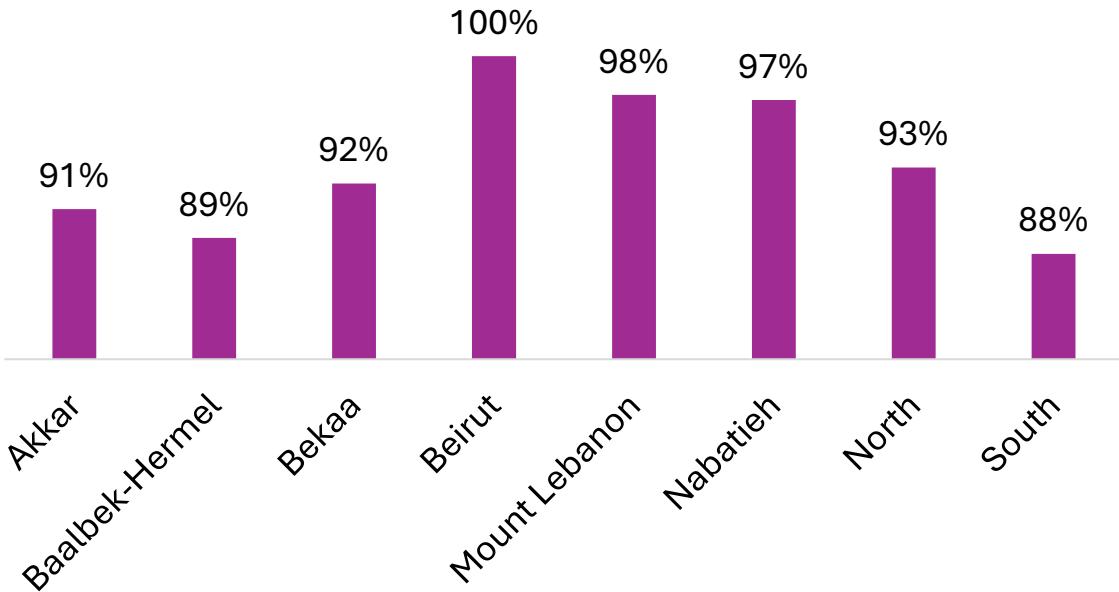
Cleaning items



79%

Baby care items

% OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO FEMALE HYGIENE ITEMS



Main reason for not being able to access female hygiene items is the **price of the products**

