

VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT OF SYRIAN REFUGEES IN LEBANON

VASyR 2025 PRELIMINARY FINDINGS



Inter-Agency
Coordination
Lebanon



UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency



unicef 
for every child



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.

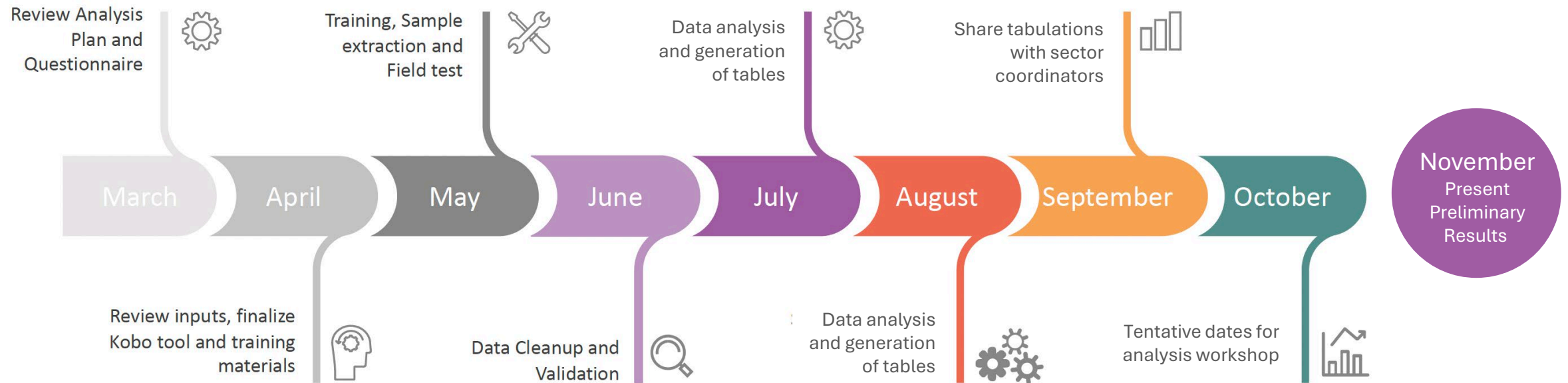
- It provides insights at the **governorate level** on key areas such as protection, food security, economic vulnerability, shelter conditions, access to water, health, education, and more.

- 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

16,000

Individuals



TRAINING

5

days



TEAM

68

members



ENUMERATORS

136

(two per team)



HOUSEHOLD VISITS PER TEAM

5 to 6

per day



DATA COLLECTION

5 weeks

May / June



FIELD DATA COLLECTION

Caritas, Makhzoumi,
Medair and SHEILD



QUALITY ASSURANCE

UNHCR
UNICEF
WFP

SAMPLE

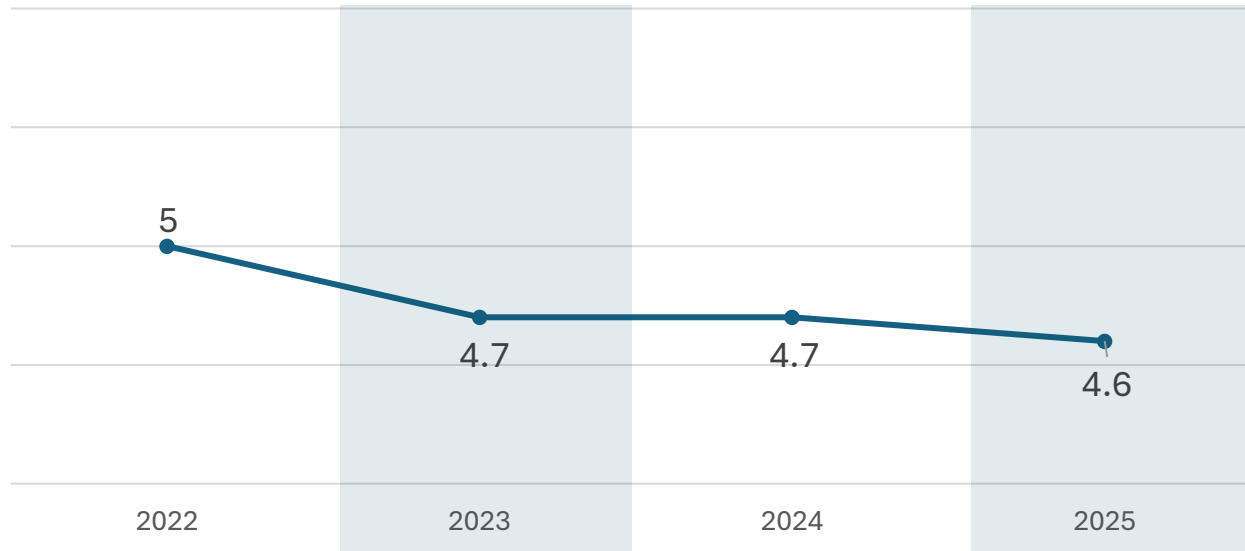
- Two-stage cluster approach
- “24 x 7”: 24 clusters per district, except for Akkar, Beirut and Baalbek El Hermel (72 clusters)
7 households per cluster
- 125 cases per district was required, leading to a target of 3,720 cases nationally
- 50% estimated prevalence
- 1.5 design effect
- 10% precision
- 7% margin of error

DEMOGRAPHICS

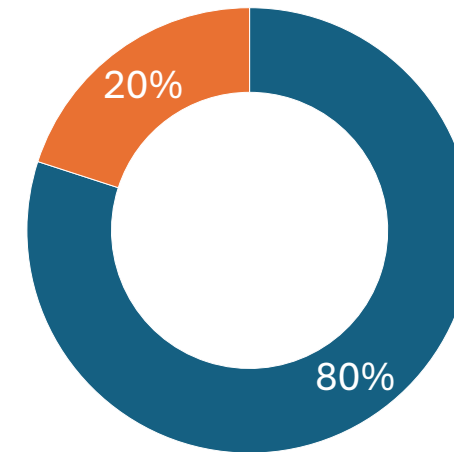
HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION



AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE



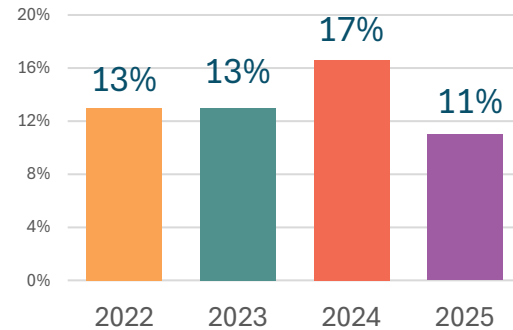
HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD



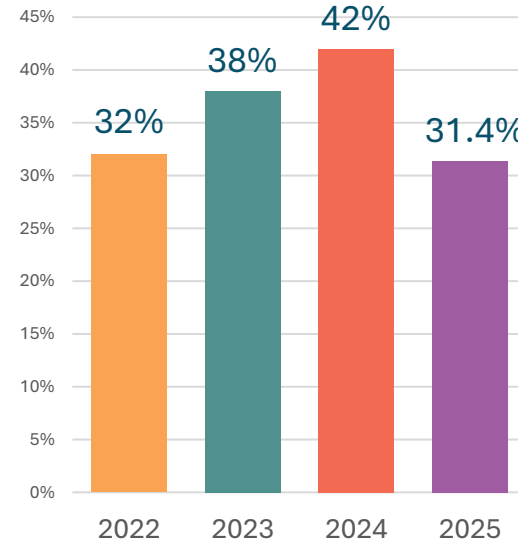
Male Female

DISABILITY AND SPECIAL NEEDS

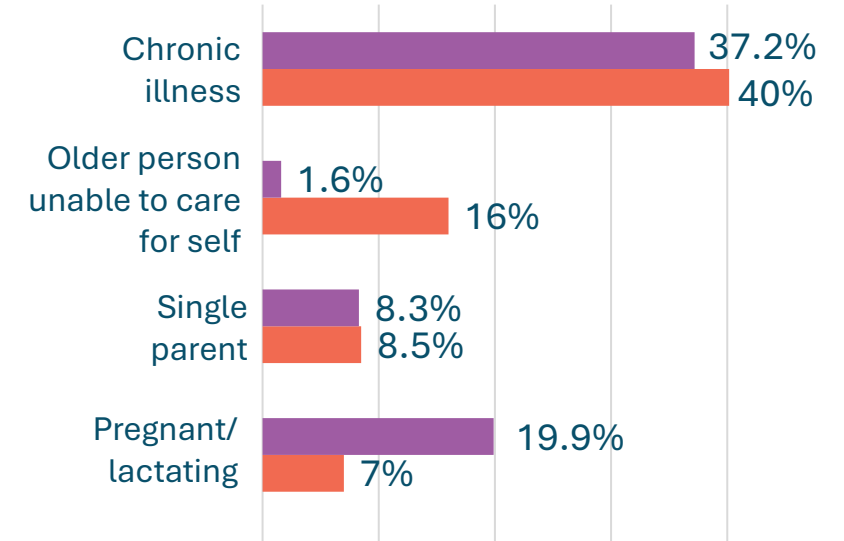
INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITY



AT LEAST ONE HOUSEHOLD MEMBER HAS DISABILITY



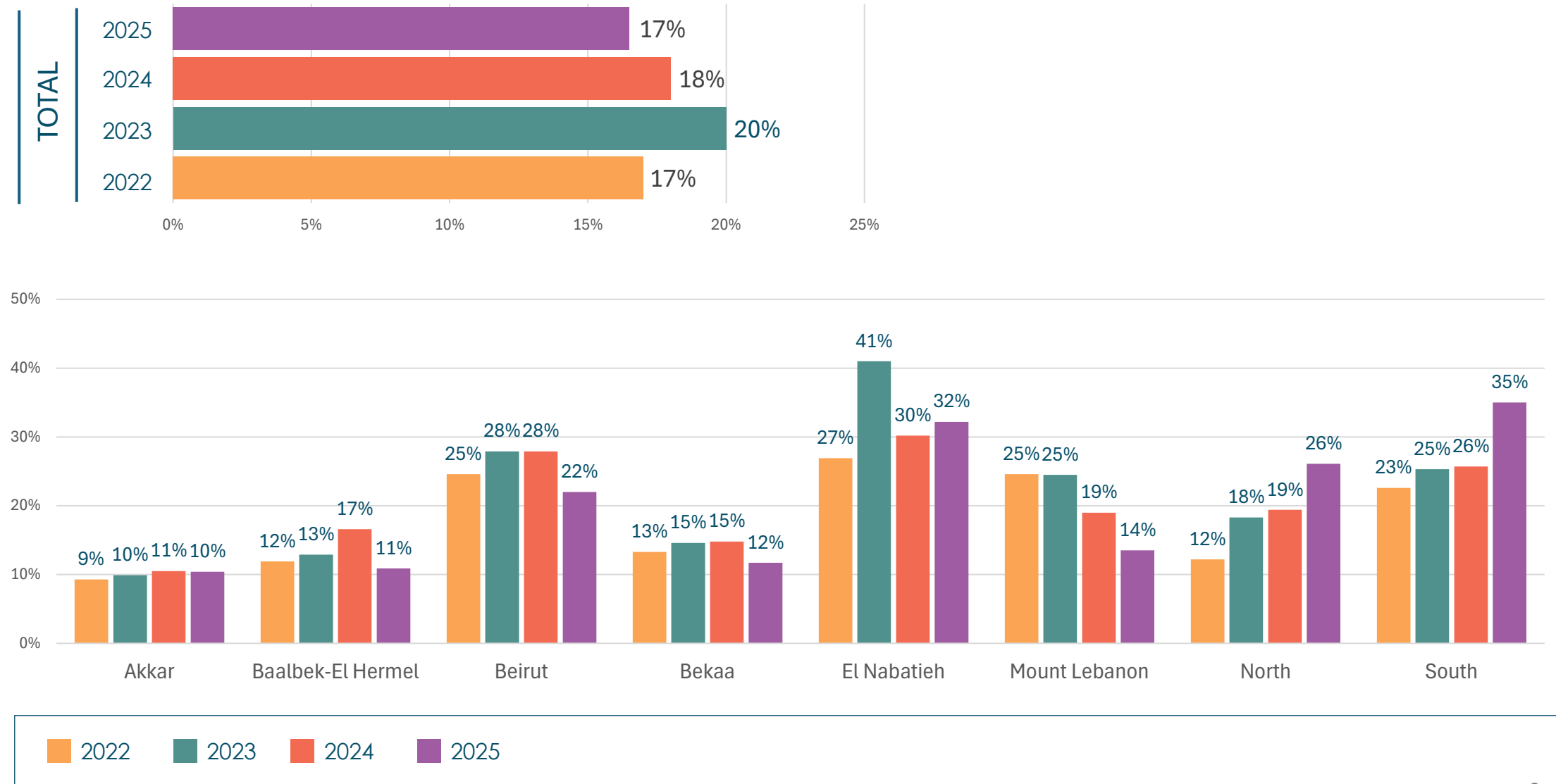
% OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH AT LEAST ONE MEMBER WITH SPECIAL NEEDS



PROTECTION

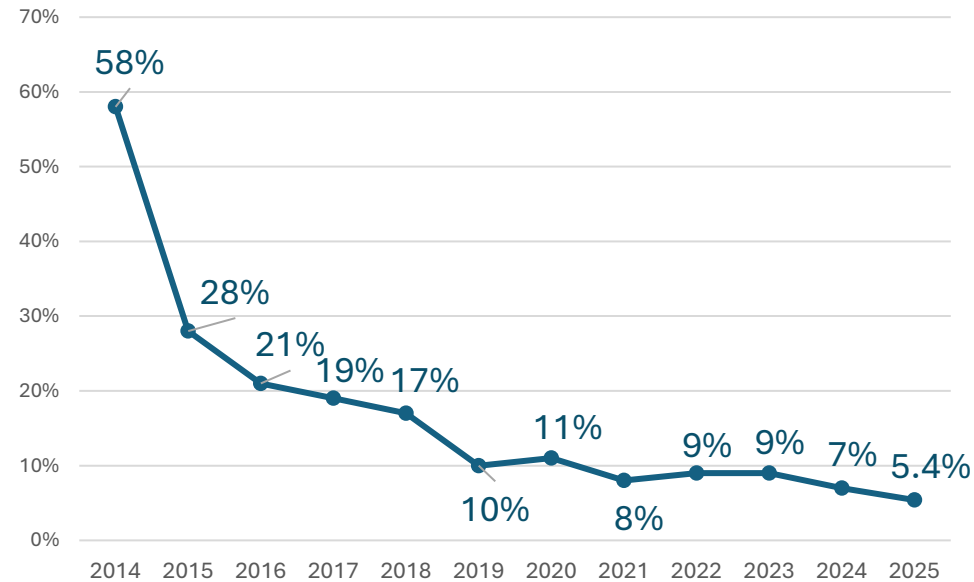


LEGAL RESIDENCY STATUS – INDIVIDUAL LEVEL

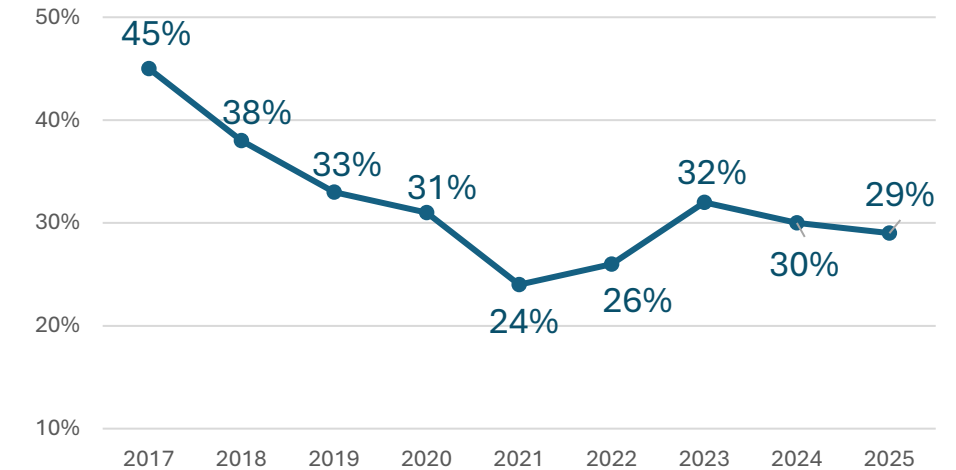


LEGAL RESIDENCY STATUS

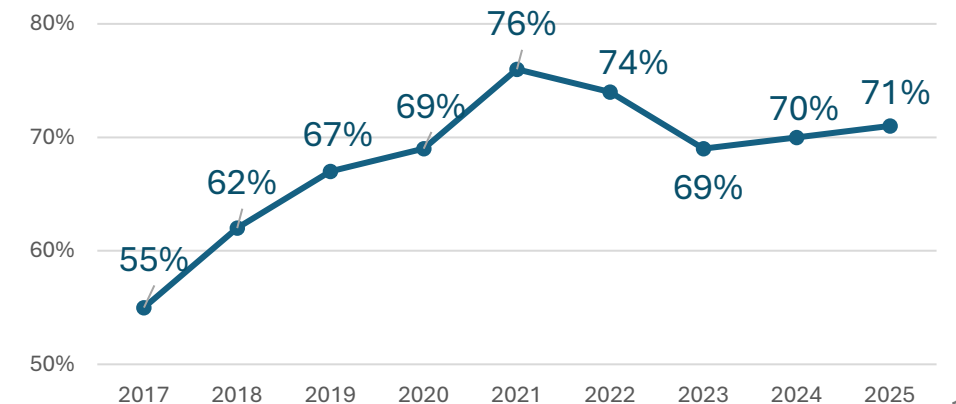
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ALL MEMBERS HAVING LEGAL RESIDENCY



HOUSEHOLDS WITH AT LEAST ONE MEMBER WITH LEGAL RESIDENCY



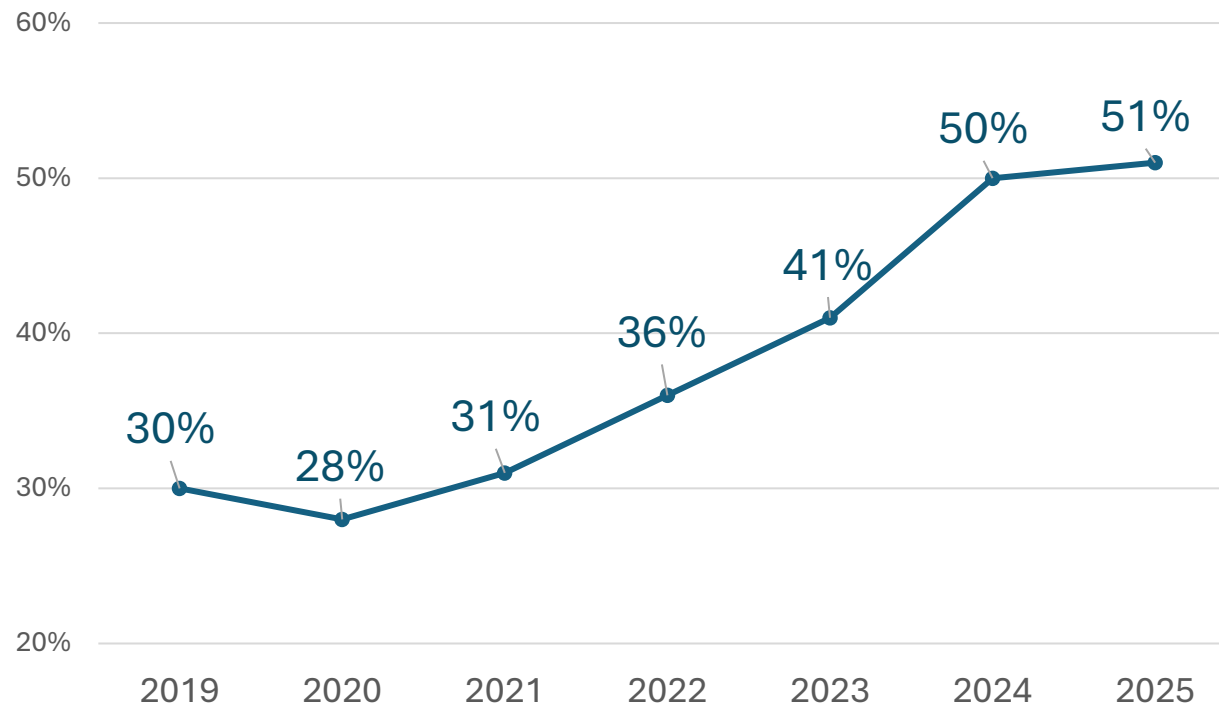
HOUSEHOLDS THAT HAVE NO MEMBER WITH LEGAL RESIDENCY





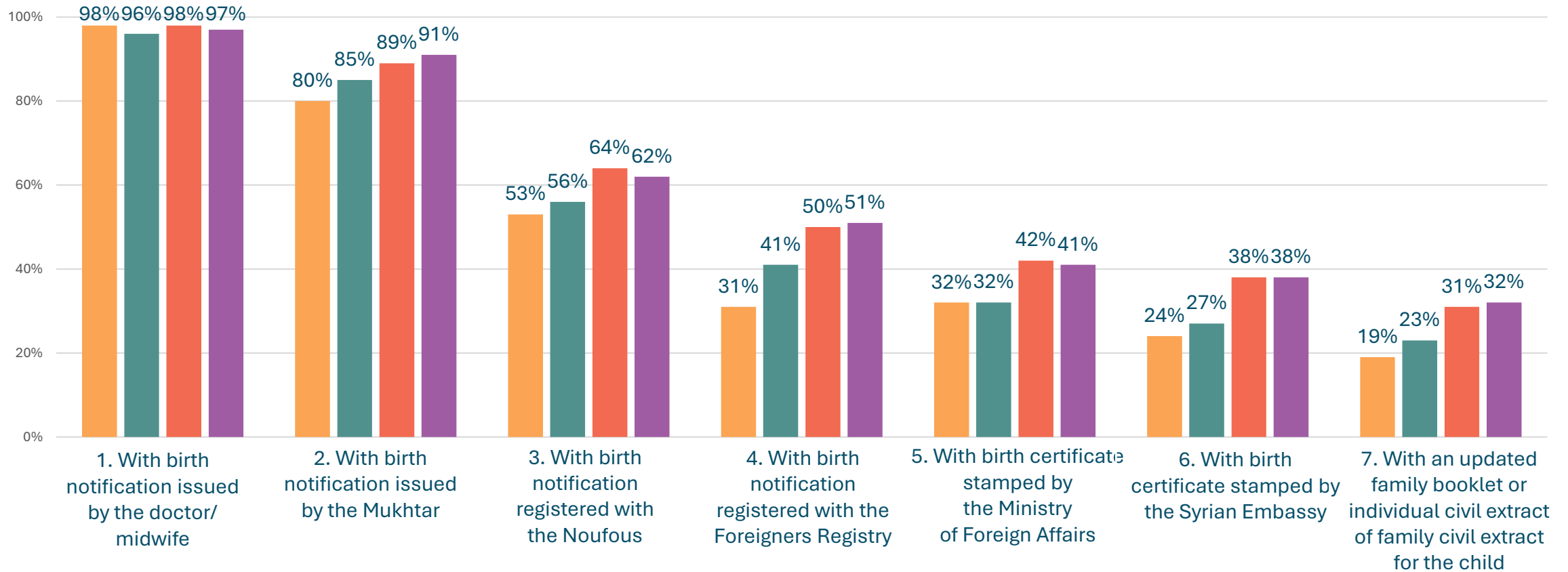
BIRTH REGISTRATION

BIRTH REGISTRATION FOR CHILDREN BORN IN LEBANON





LEVELS OF BIRTH REGISTRATION



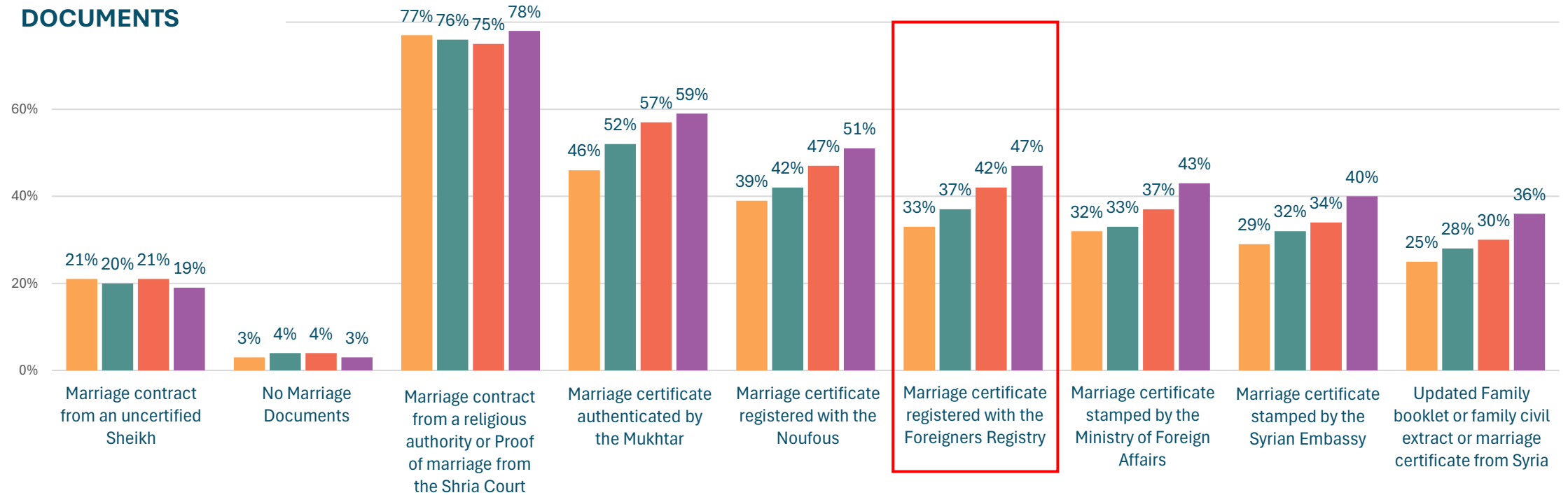
2022 2023 2024 2025

MARRIAGE DOCUMENTATION



22%

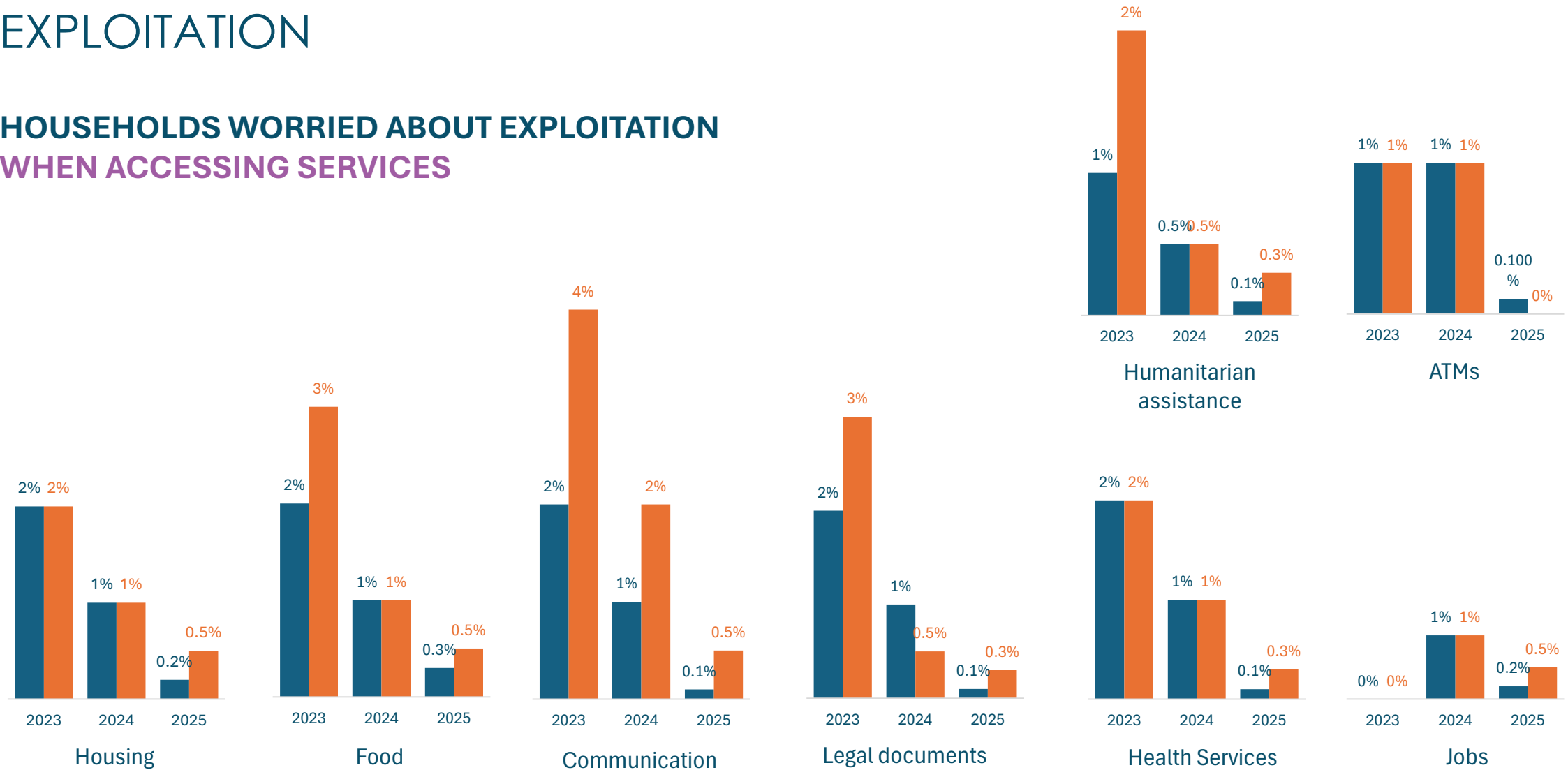
**MARRIED WITH
NO LEGAL
DOCUMENTS**



2022 2023 2024 2025

EXPLOITATION

HOUSEHOLDS WORRIED ABOUT EXPLOITATION WHEN ACCESSING SERVICES

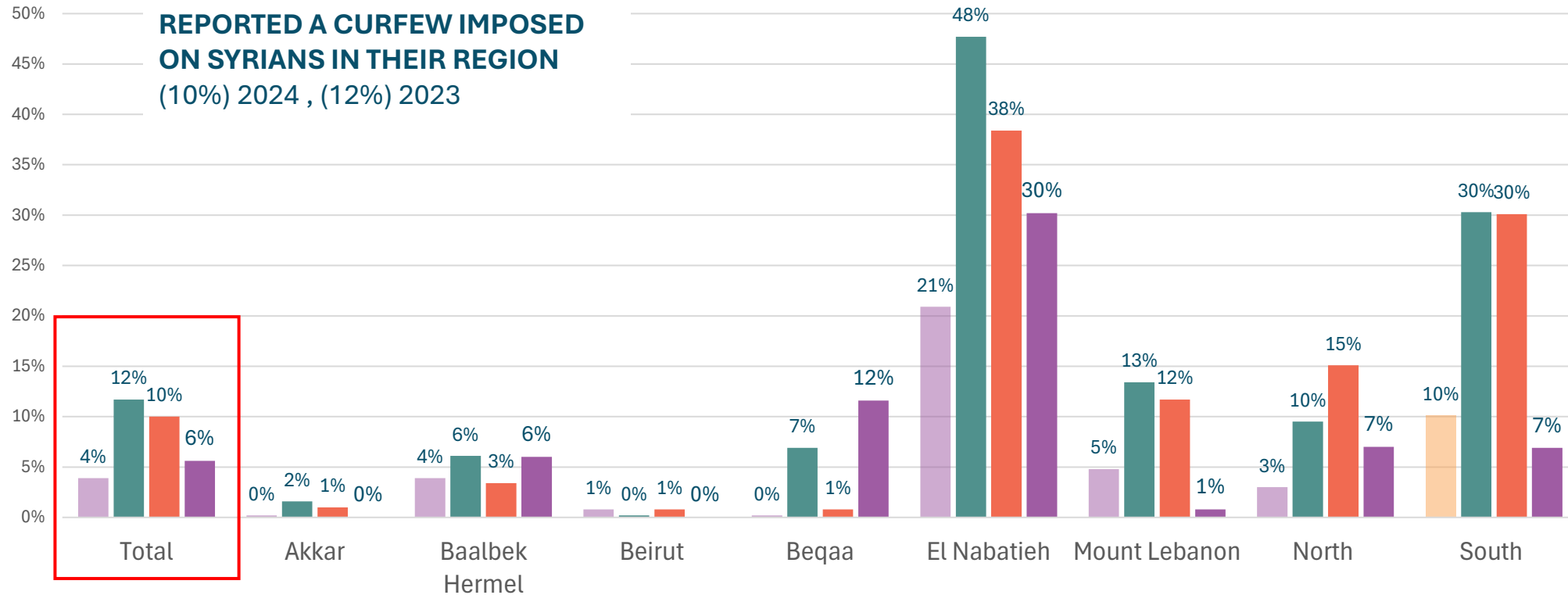


■ Male-headed HH ■ Female-headed HH

SAFETY AND SECURITY

6%

**REPORTED A CURFEW IMPOSED
ON SYRIANS IN THEIR REGION**
(10%) 2024 , (12%) 2023



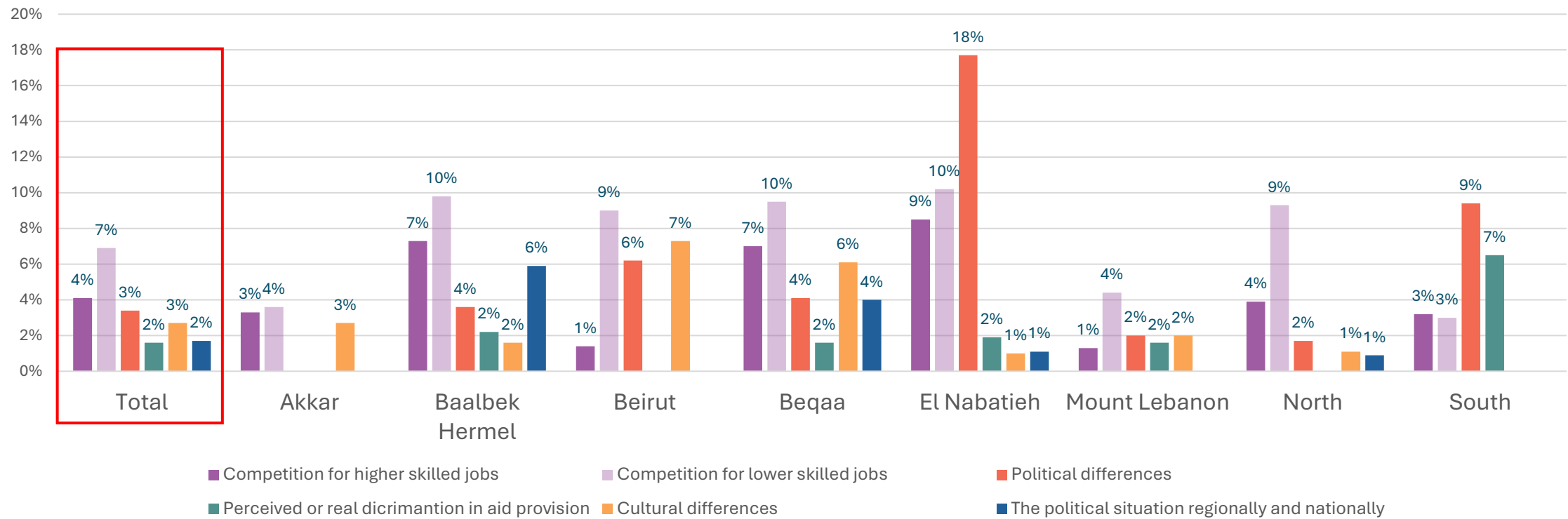
2022 2023 2024 2025

SOCIAL TENSIONS

2025 PRIMARY DRIVERS OF SOCIAL TENSIONS

73%

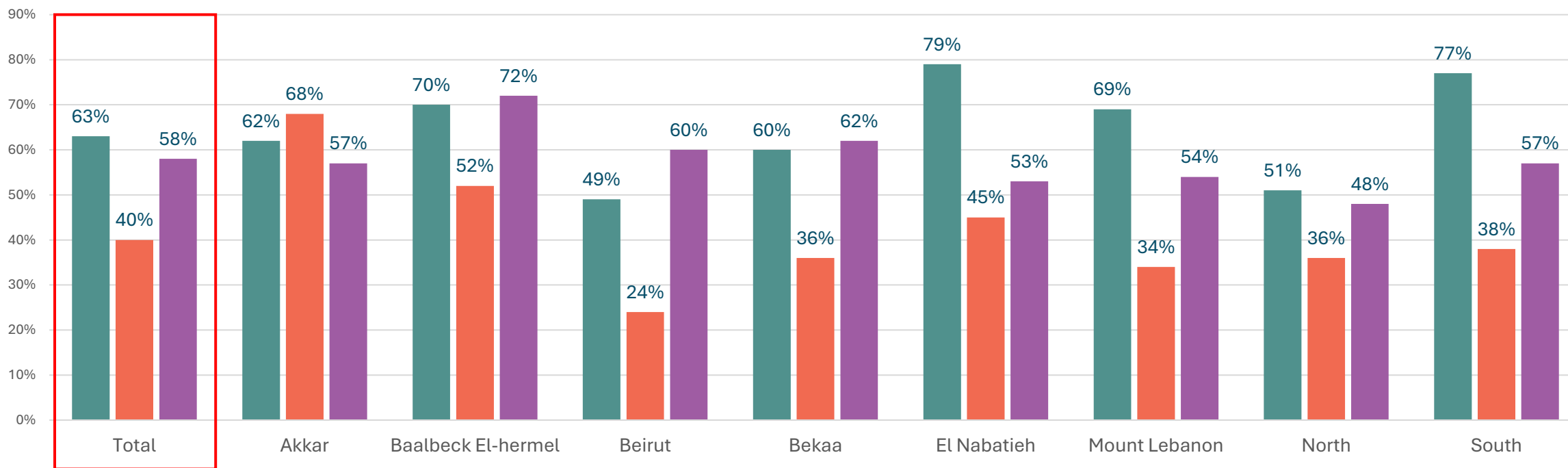
REPORTED NO SOCIAL TENSIONS
IN 2025





AAP

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

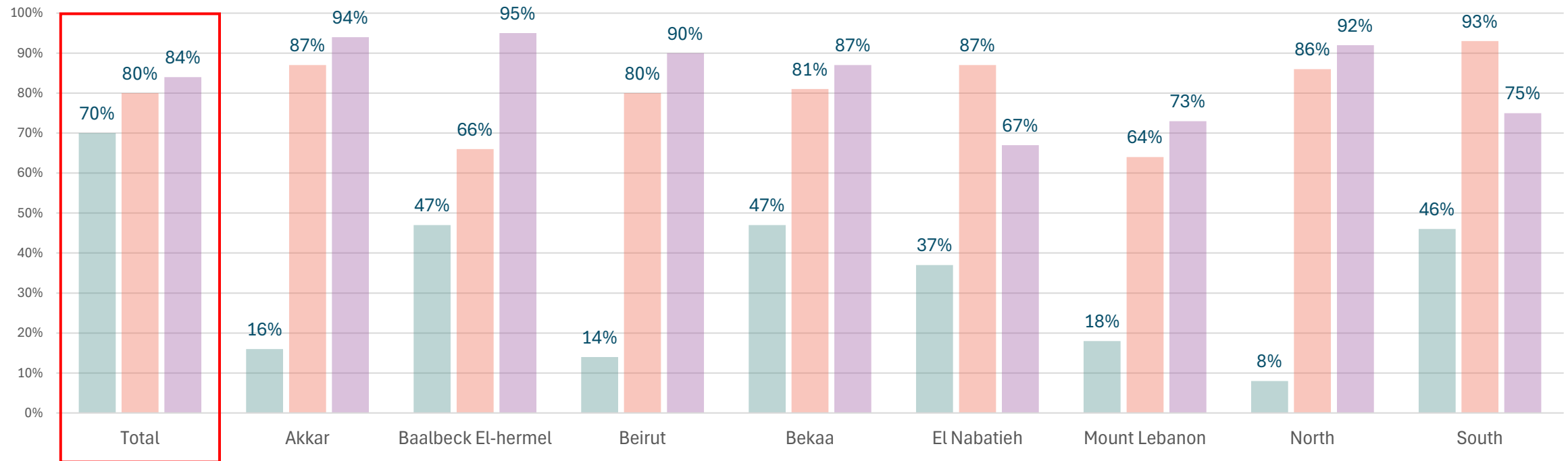


- 2025 – Households who reported receiving aid in the past 12 months
- 2024 - Households who reported receiving aid in the past 12 months
- 2023 - Households who reported receiving aid in the past 12 months

AAP

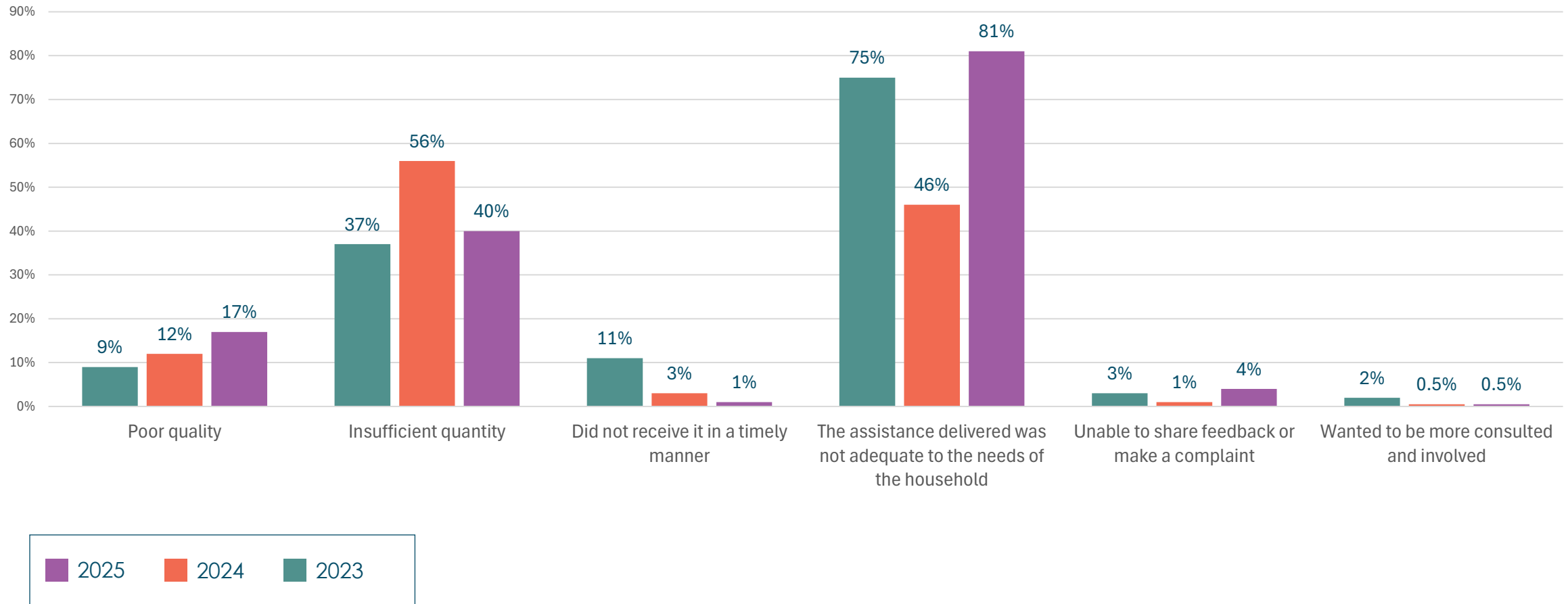


SATISFACTION RATE WITH THE HUMANITARIAN AID



- 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

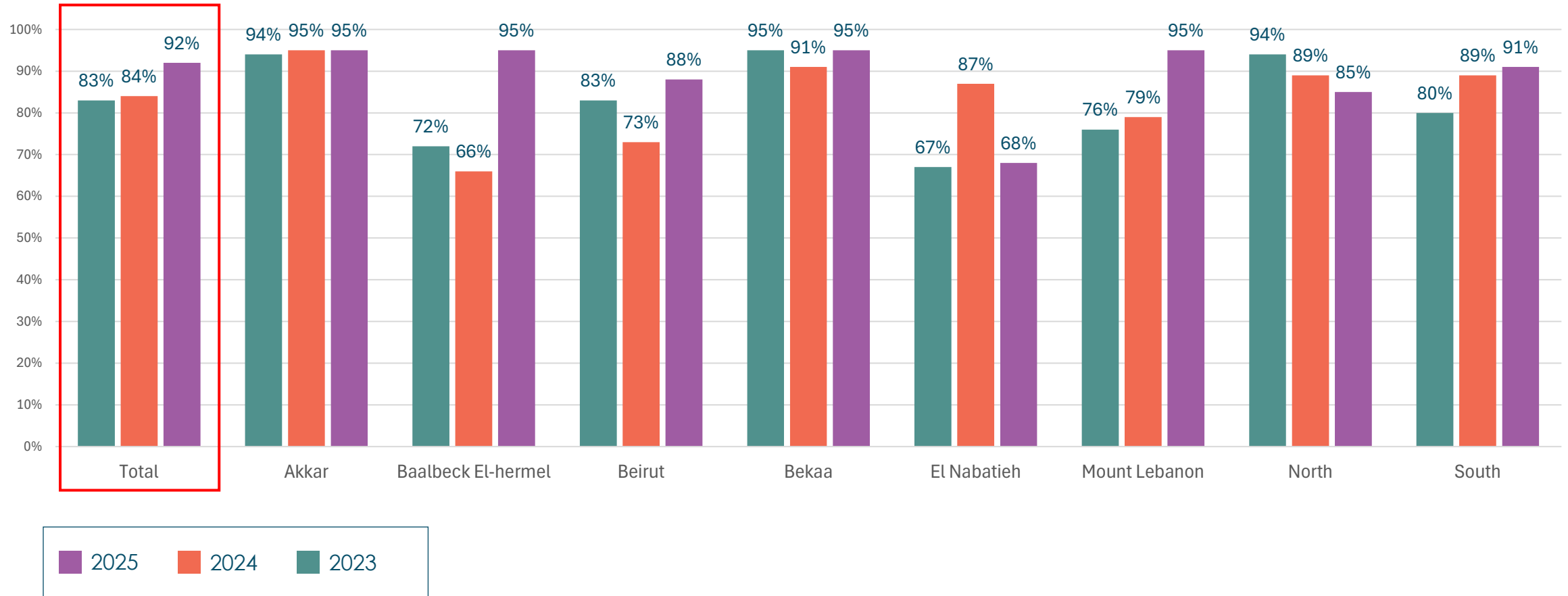
AAP

**REASONS FOR NOT BEING SATISFIED**

AAP



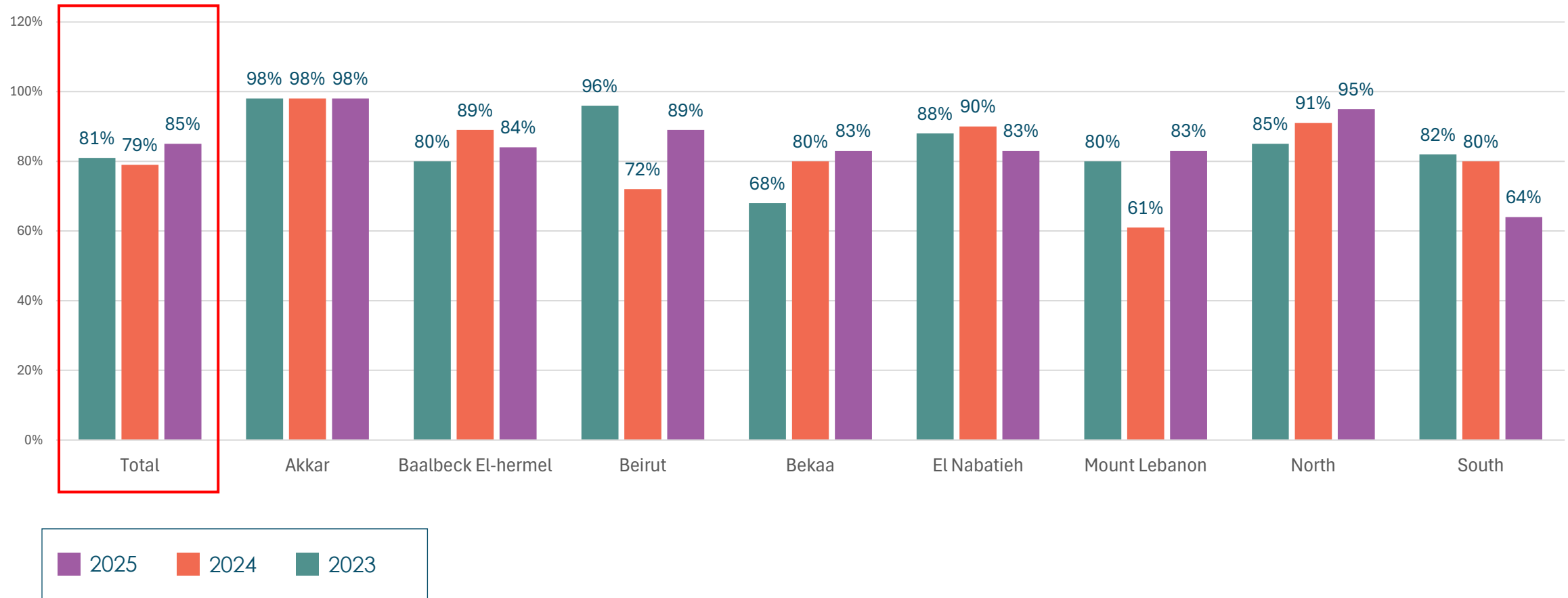
% HH THAT REPORTED THAT THE AGENCY EXPLAINED HOW TO PROVIDE FEEDBACK



AAP



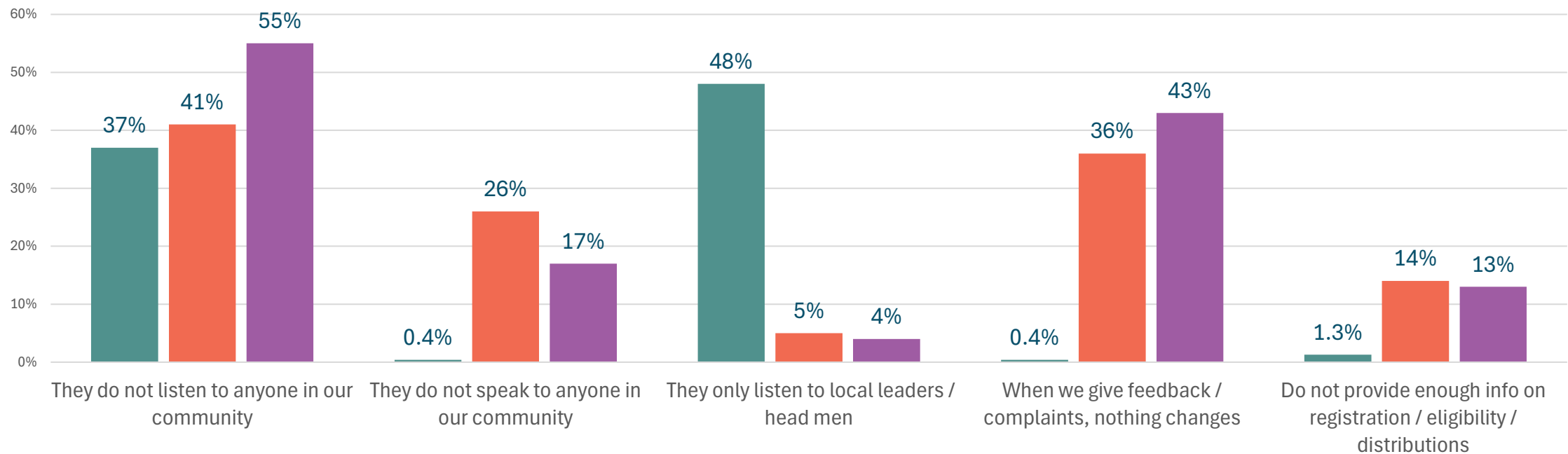
% HH SATISFIED WITH THE WAY AID WORKER GENERALLY BEHAVE IN THEIR AREA



AAP



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

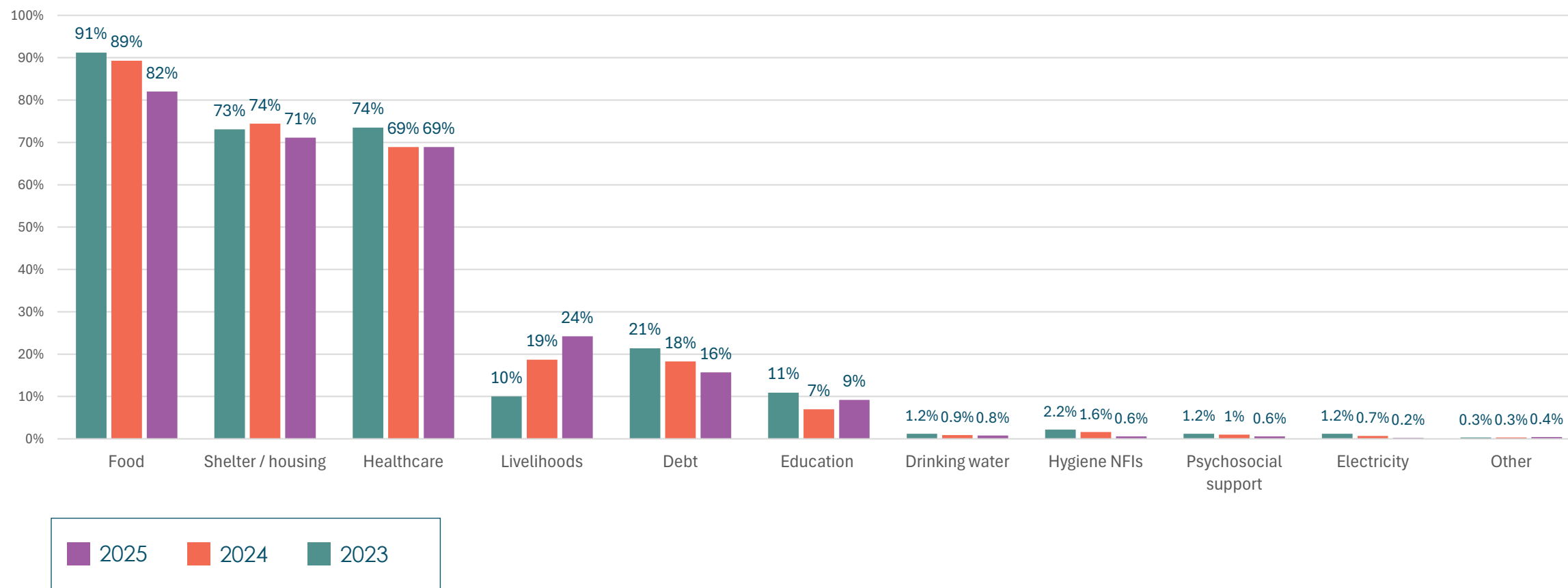


2025 2024 2023

AAP



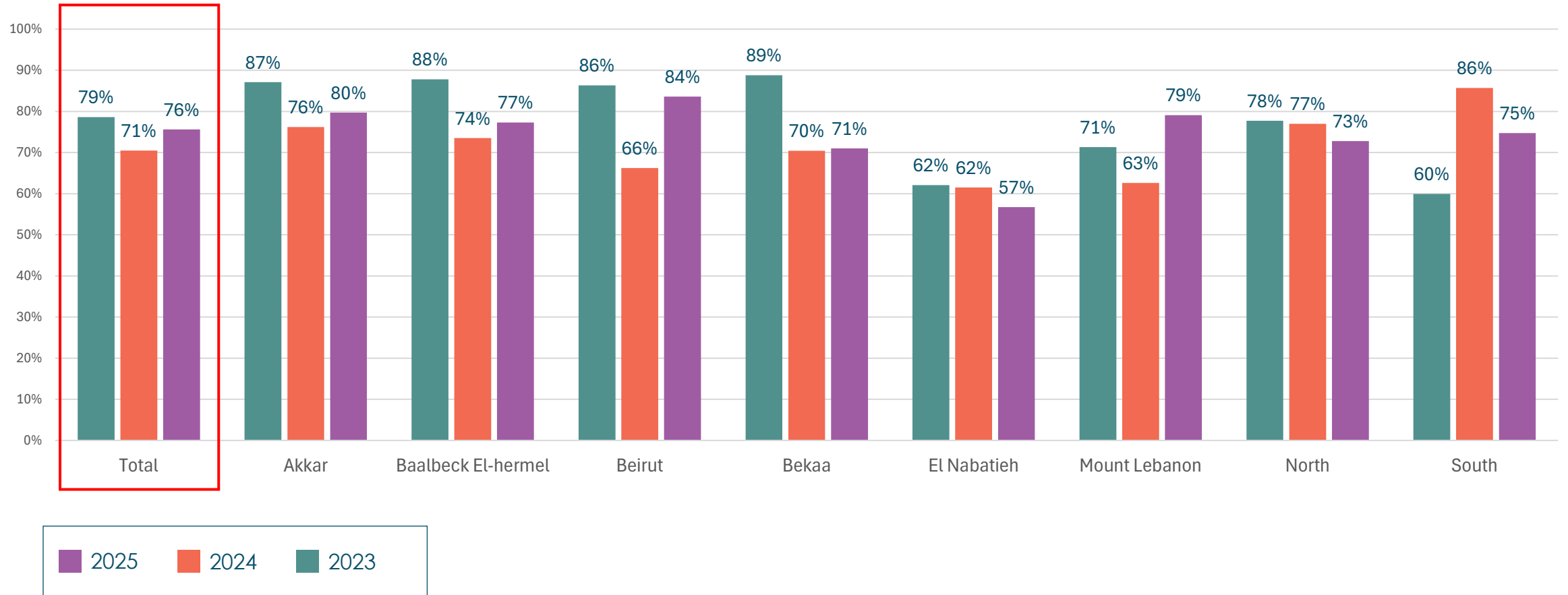
MAIN PRIORITY NEEDS OF THE HOUSEHOLD





AAP

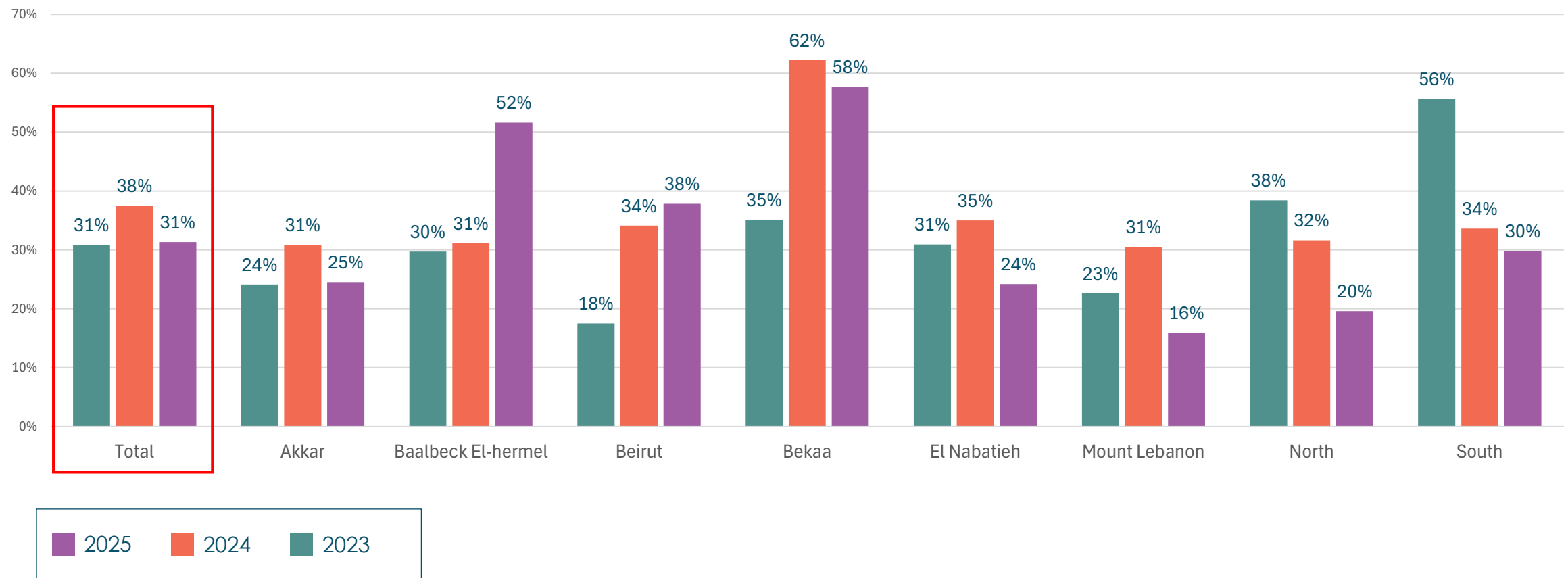
% OF HH THAT KNOW HOW TO FILE A COMPLAINT AGAINST A STAFF OR FEEDBACK ON A HUMANITARIAN PROGRAMME



AAP



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



CHILD PROTECTION

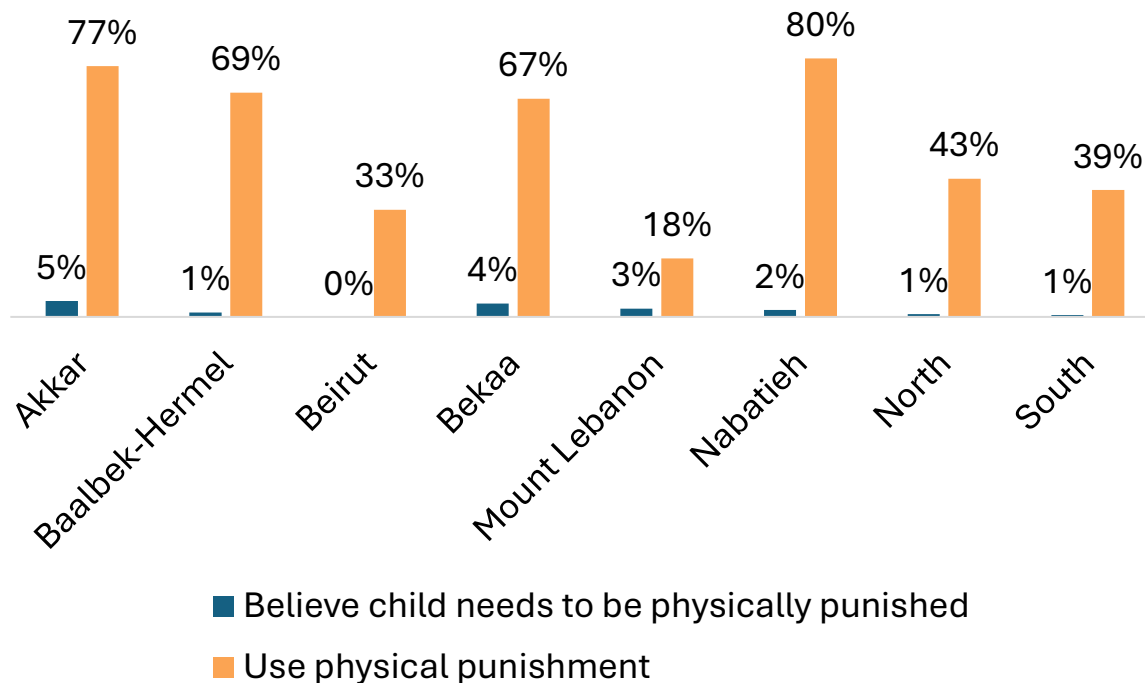
1 out of 2

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

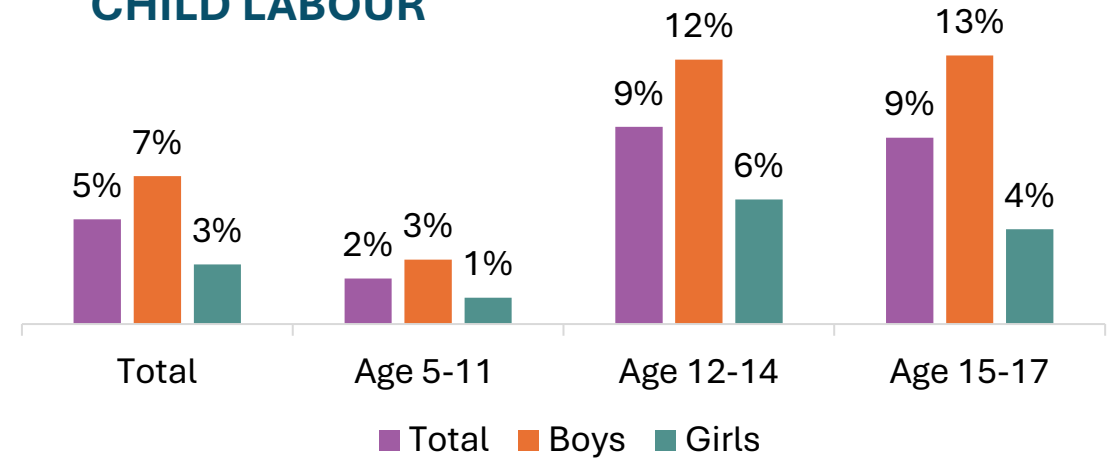


↑ 15 p.p. among CwD

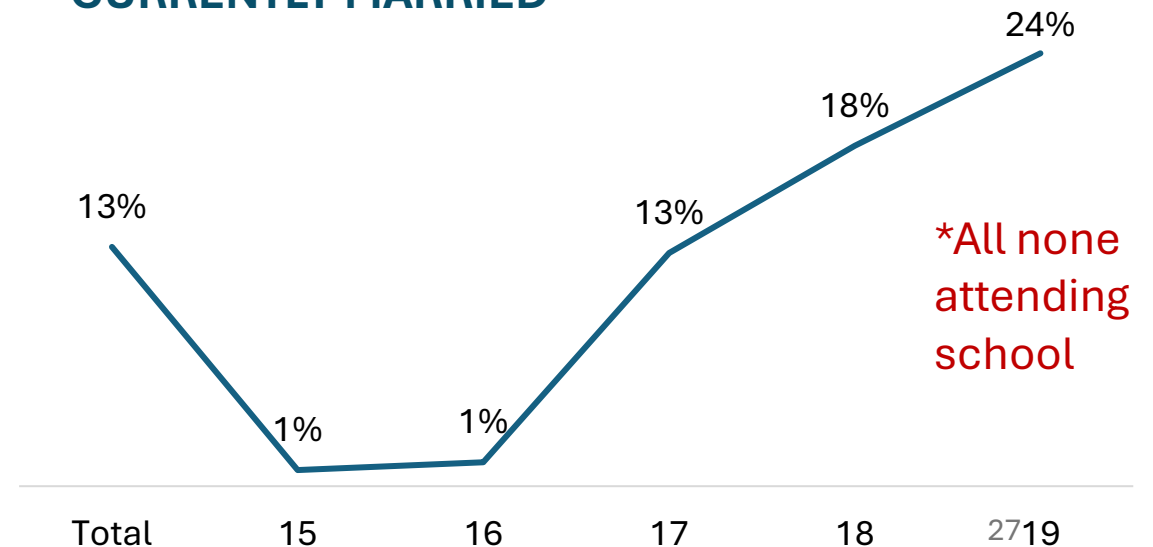
% OF CAREGIVERS WHO



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

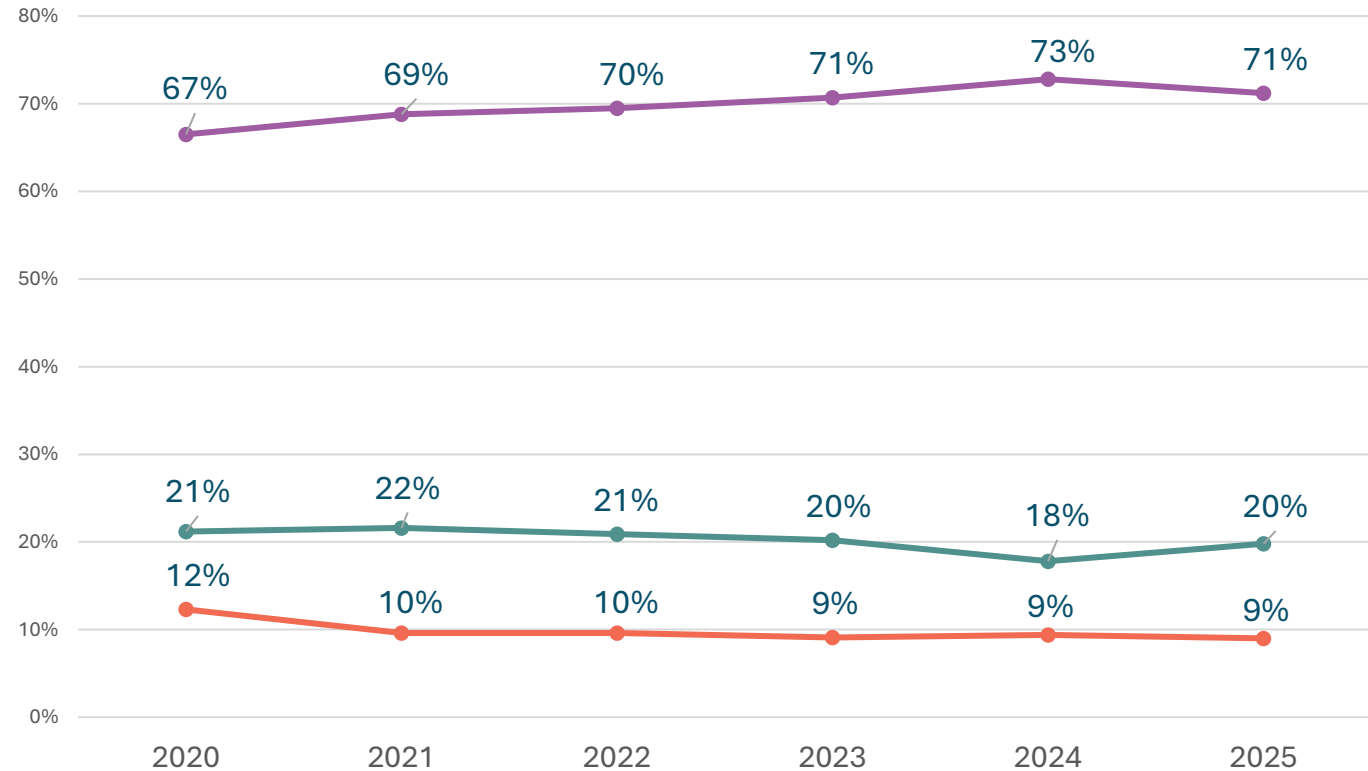


% OF ADOLESCENT GIRLS AGED 10-19 YEARS CURRENTLY MARRIED



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%

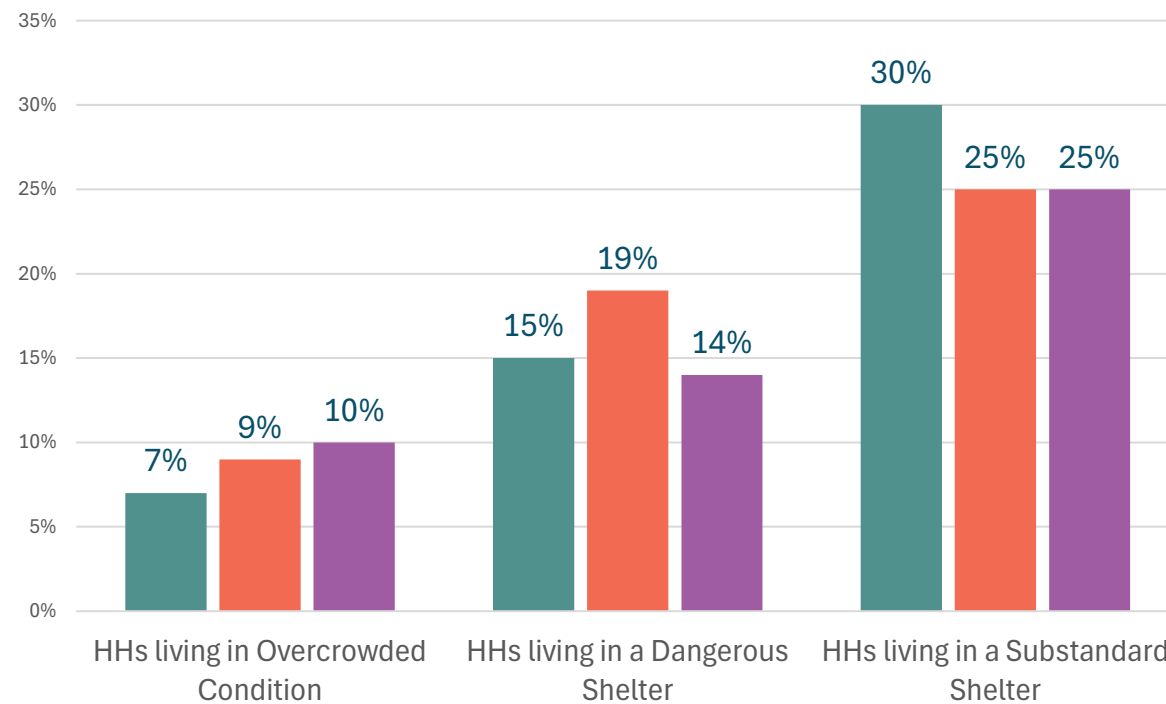
OF HOUSEHOLDS WERE LIVING
IN A SHELTER THAT WAS DANGEROUS
(19.1% IN 2024)



25.5%

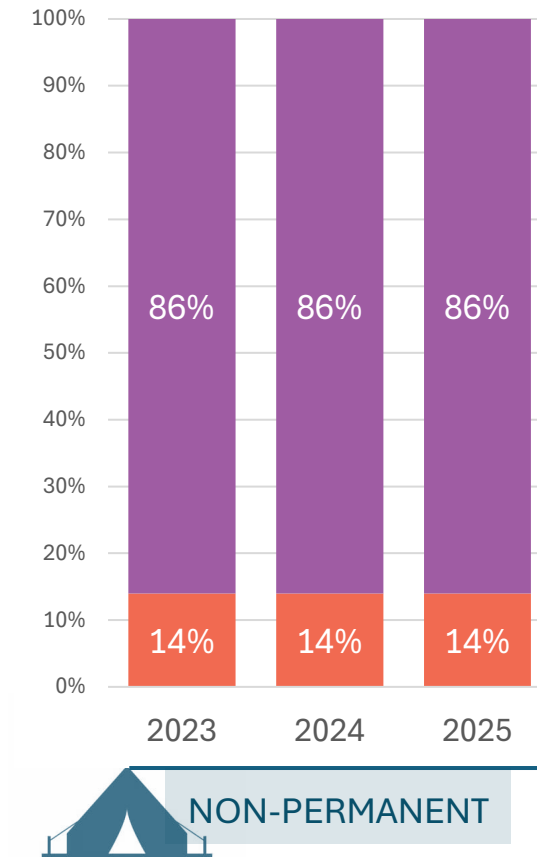
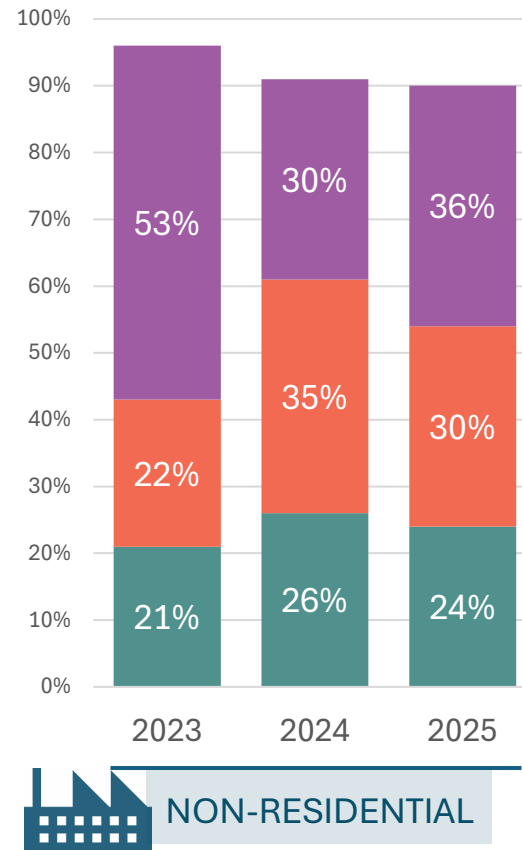
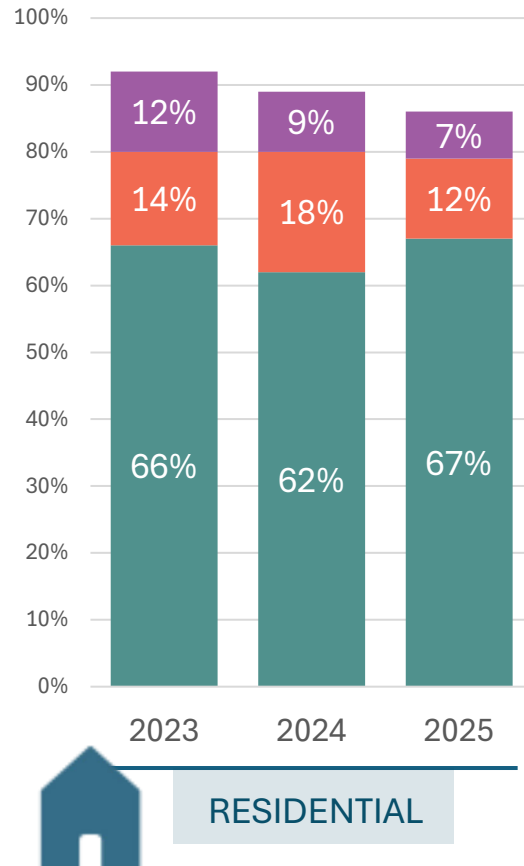
OF HOUSEHOLDS WERE LIVING
IN A SHELTER THAT WAS SUBSTANDARD
(24.7% IN 2024)

SHELTER CATEGORIES



■ 2025 ■ 2024 ■ 2023

SHELTER CATEGORIES

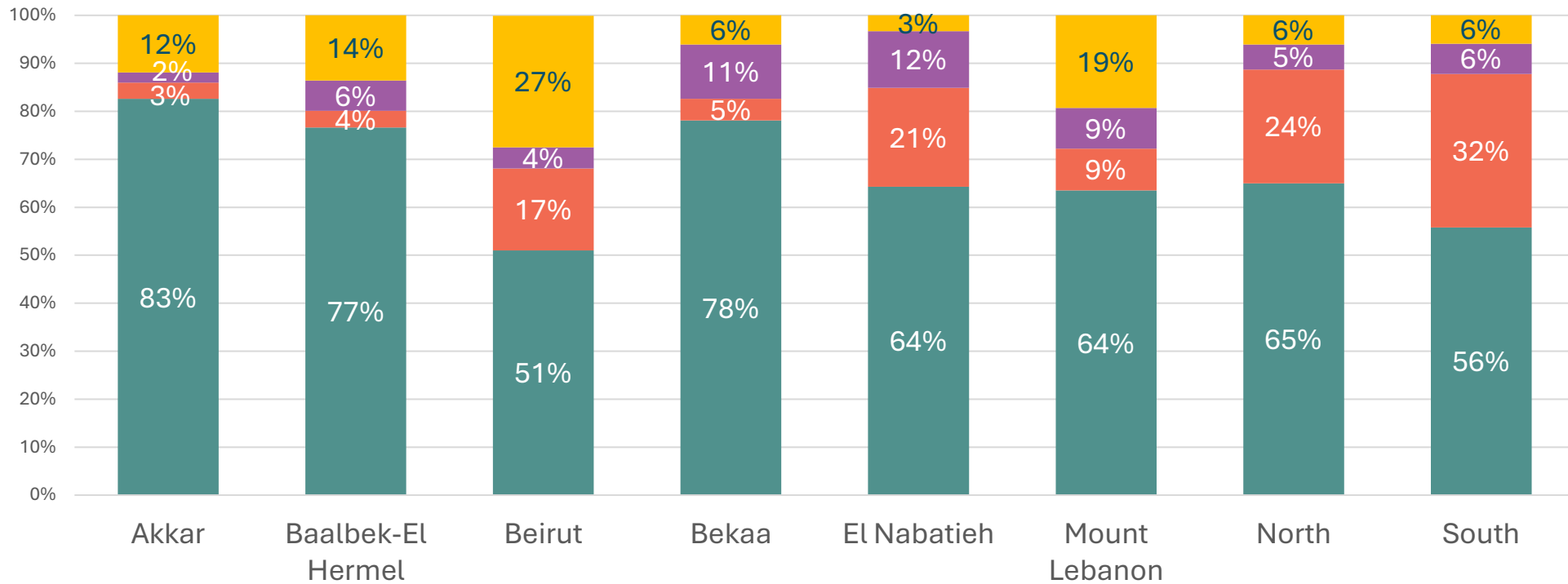


■ No adverse condition ■ Dangerous ■ Substandard



SHELTER CATEGORIES

2025 RESIDENTIAL CONDITIONS BY GOVERNORATE

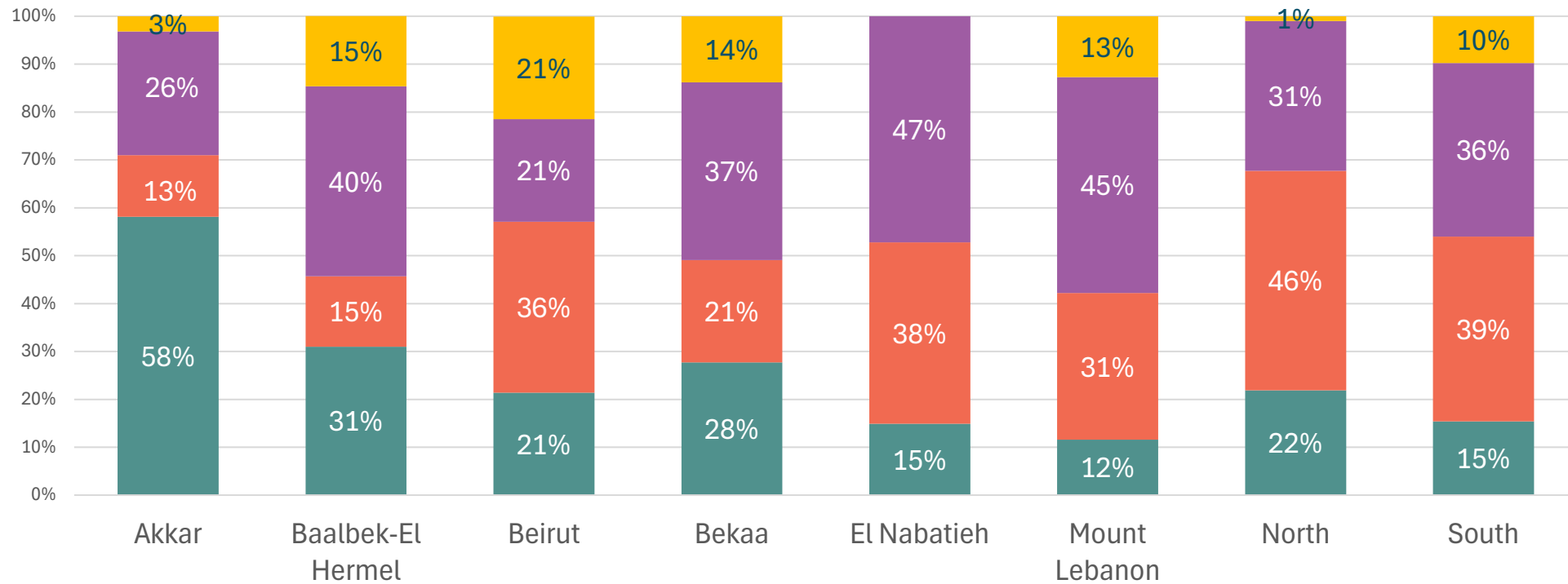


■ No adverse condition ■ Dangerous ■ Substandard ■ Overcrowded



SHELTER CATEGORIES

2025 NON-RESIDENTIAL CONDITIONS BY GOVERNORATE

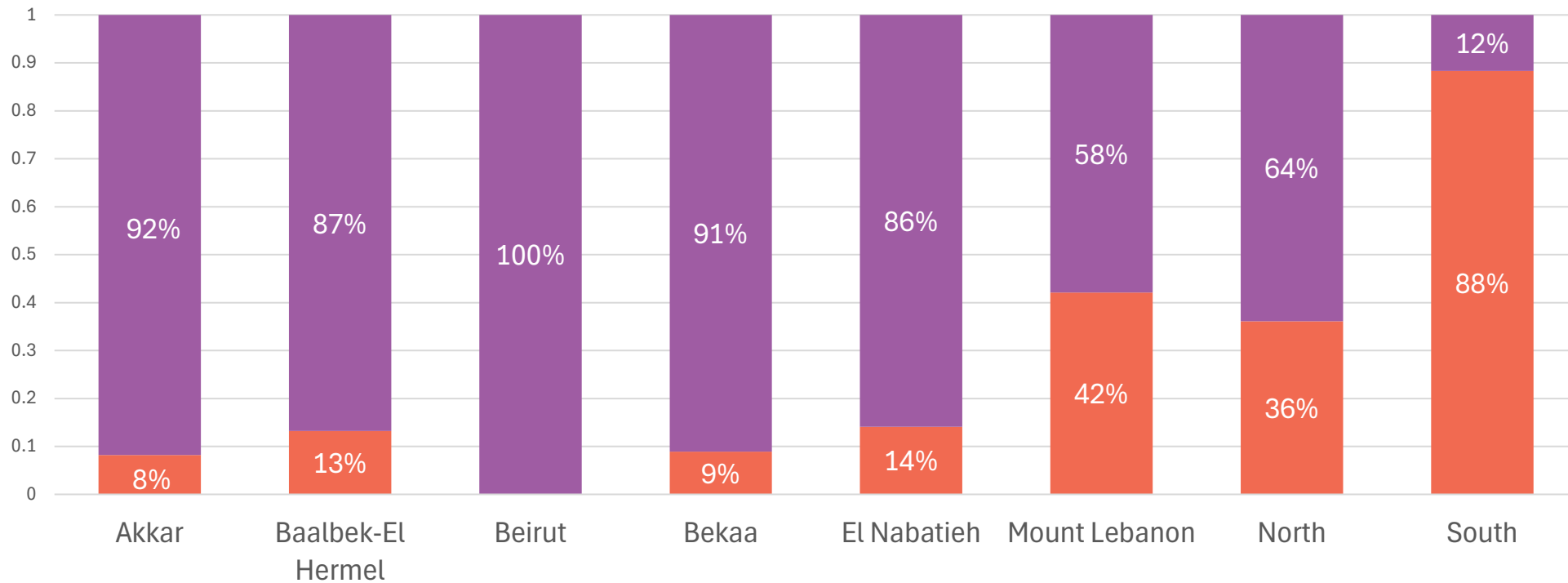


■ No adverse condition ■ Dangerous ■ Substandard ■ Overcrowded

SHELTER CATEGORIES



2025 NON-PERMANENT CONDITIONS BY GOVERNORATE

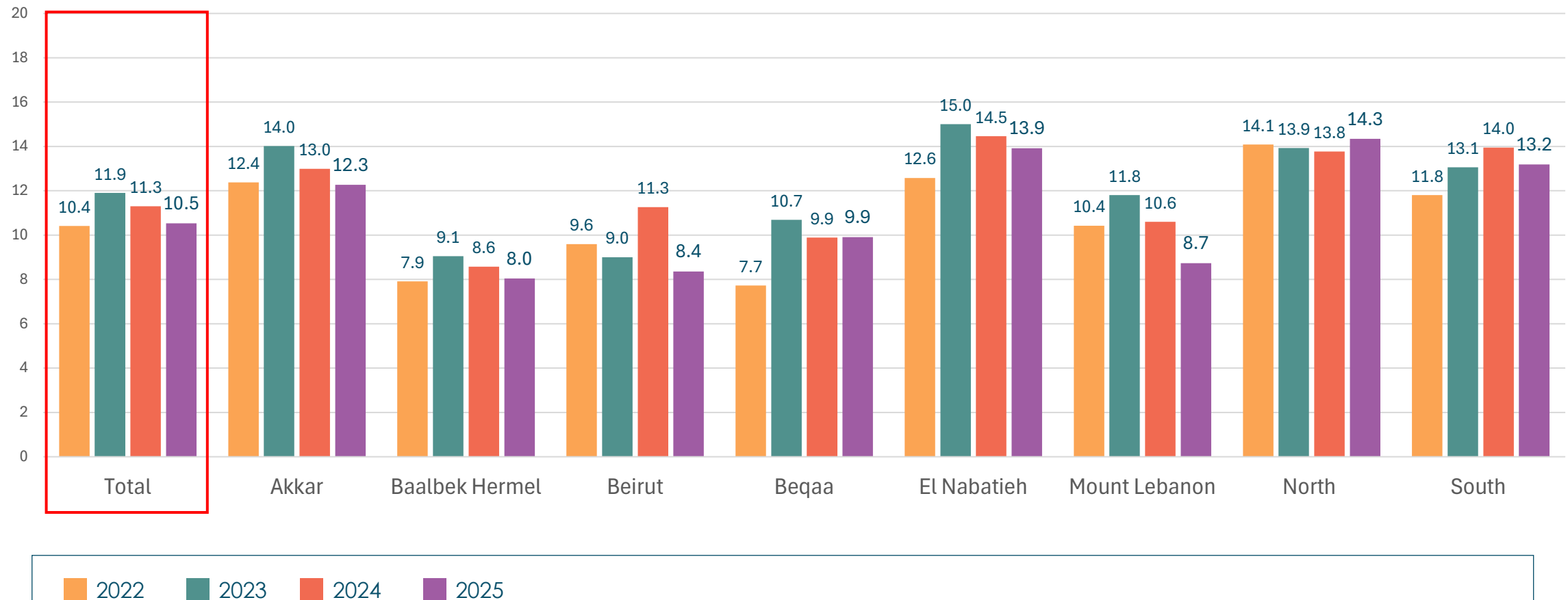


■ No adverse condition ■ Dangerous ■ Substandard ■ Overcrowded

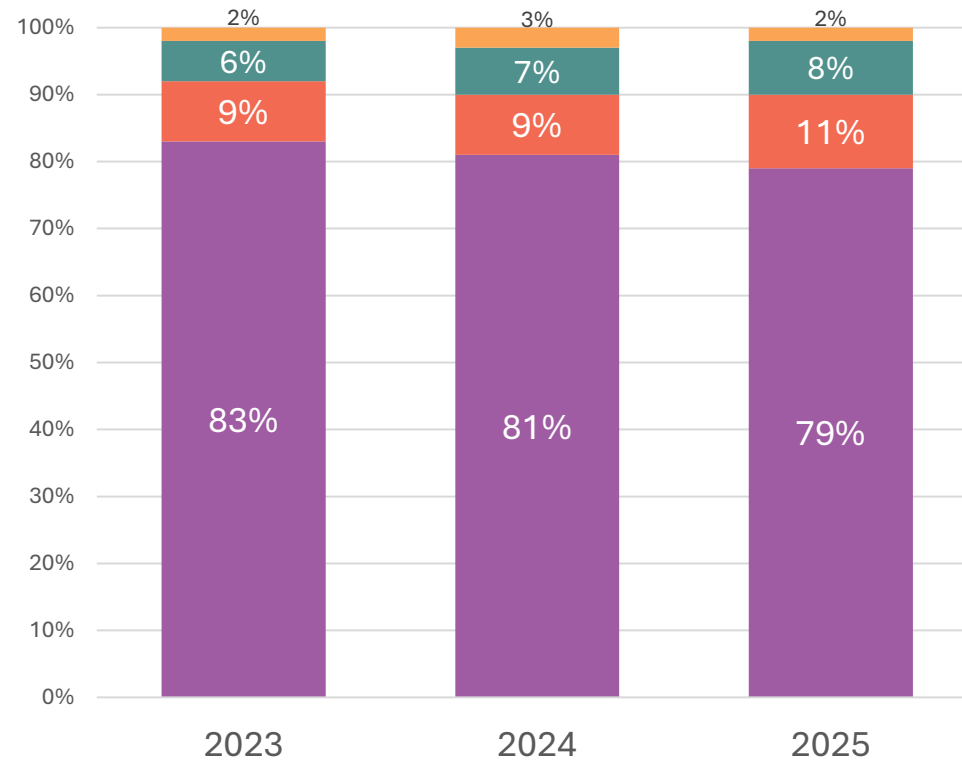
SHELTER SIZE

10.5 sqm
202511.3 sqm
202411.9 sqm
2023

AVERAGE SQM PER PERSON



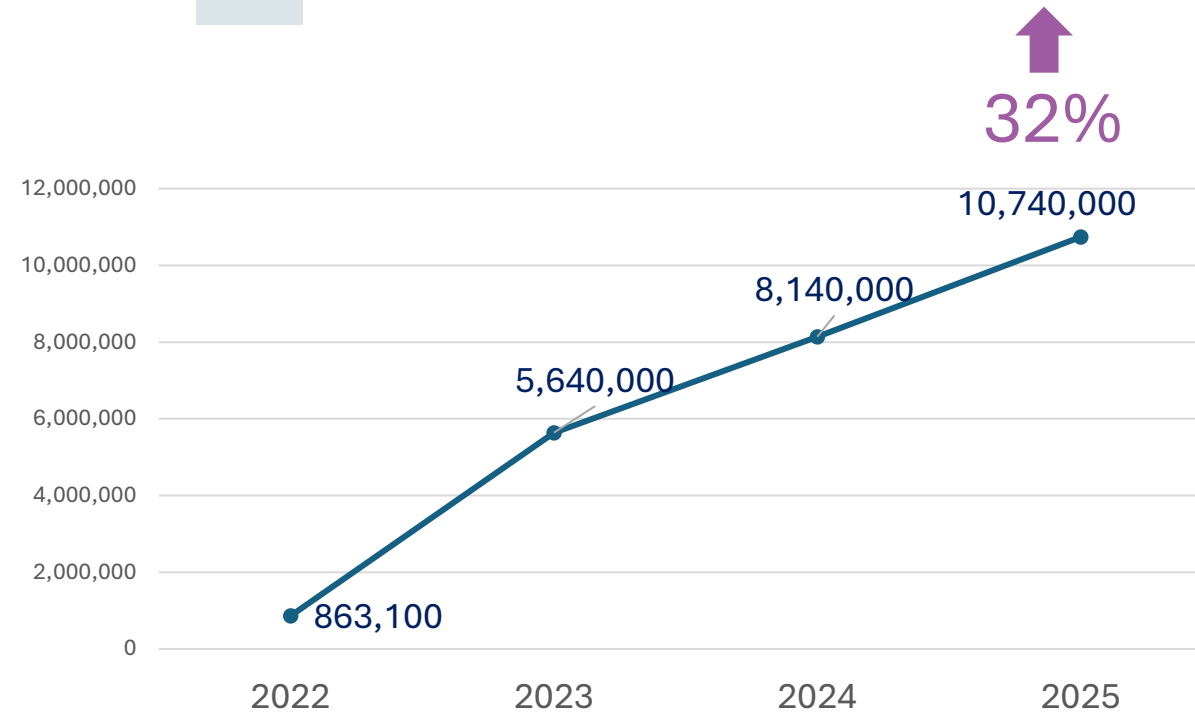
TYPE OF OCCUPANCY



■ 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

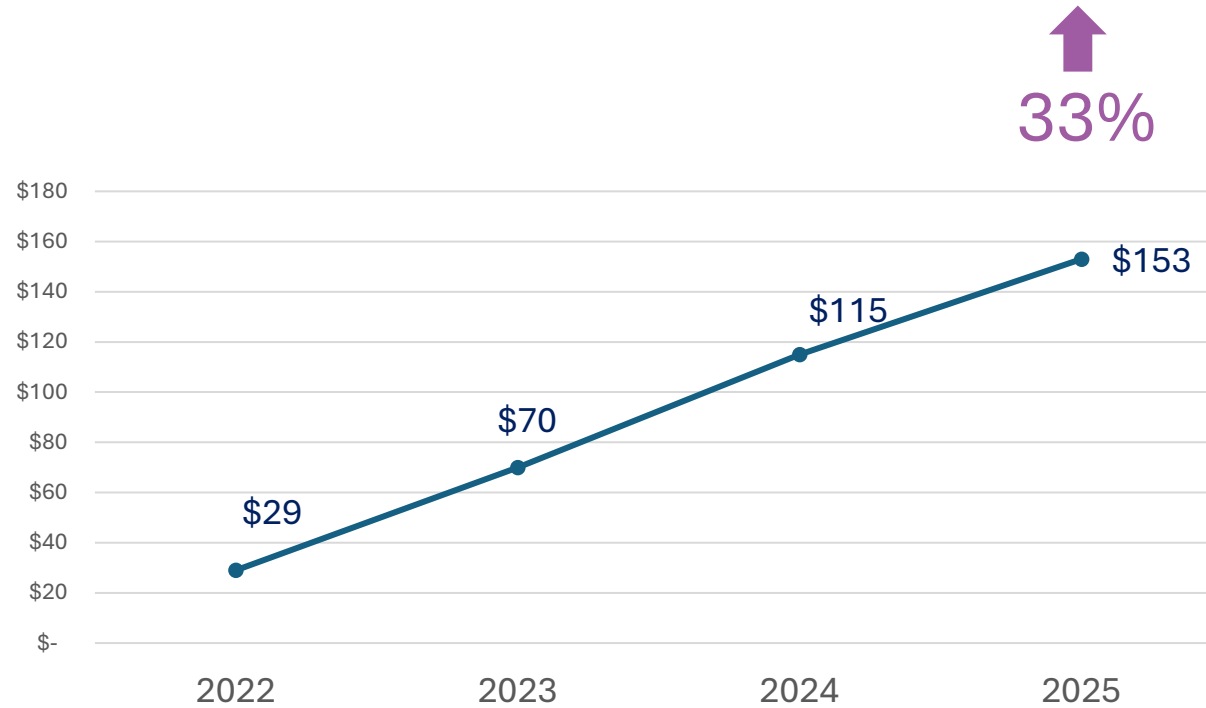
MONTHLY AVERAGE RENT IN LBP



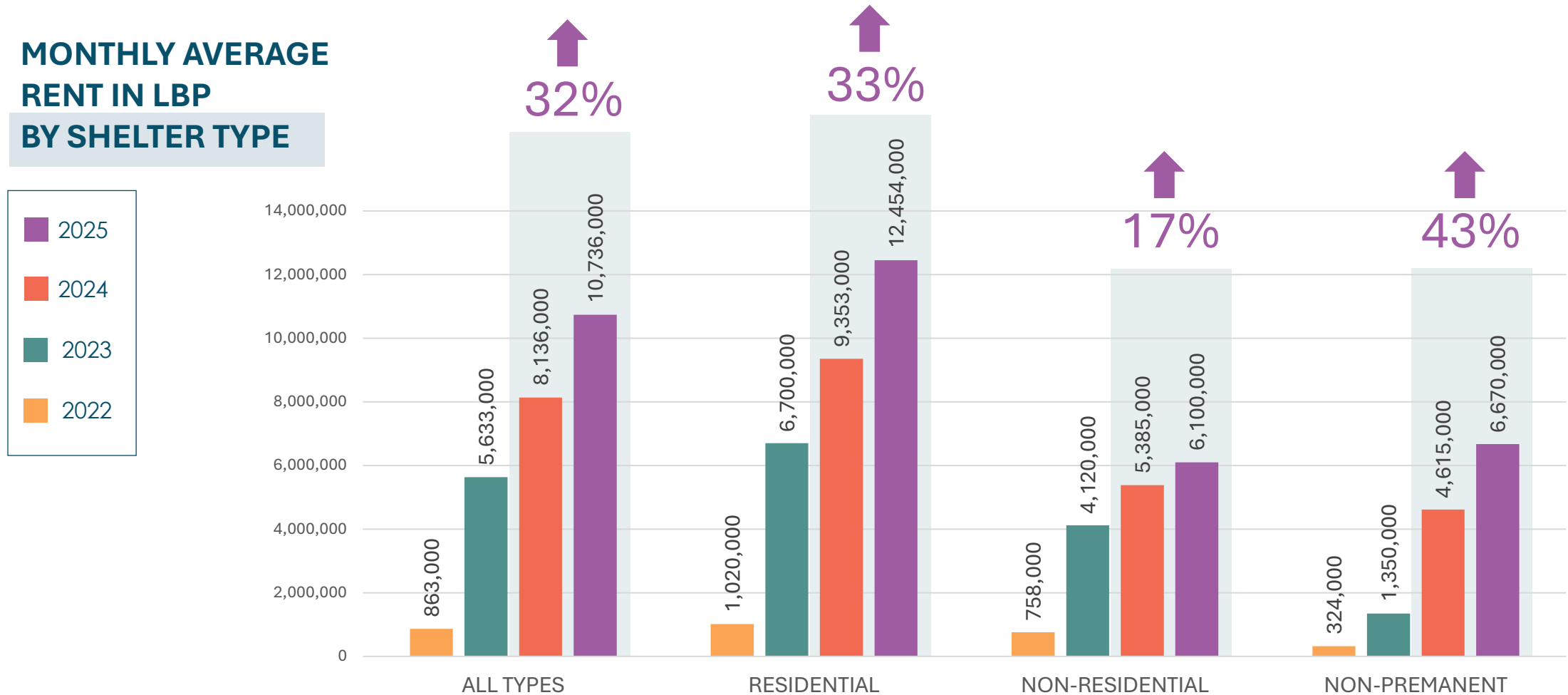


RENTAL PRICES

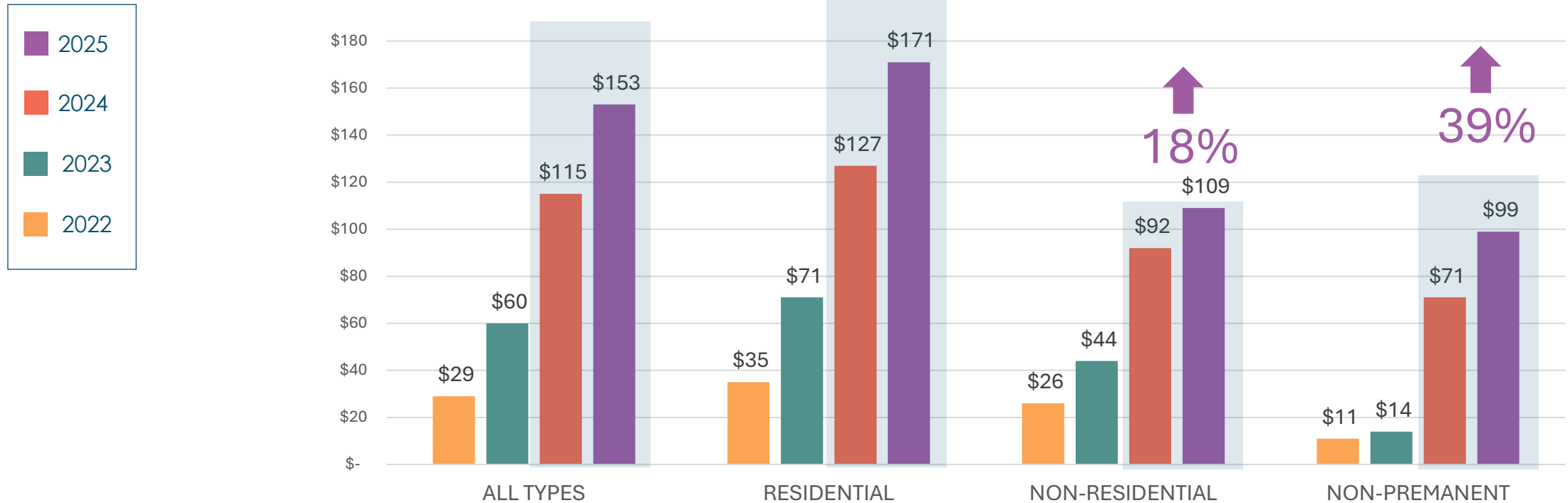
MONTHLY AVERAGE RENT IN USD



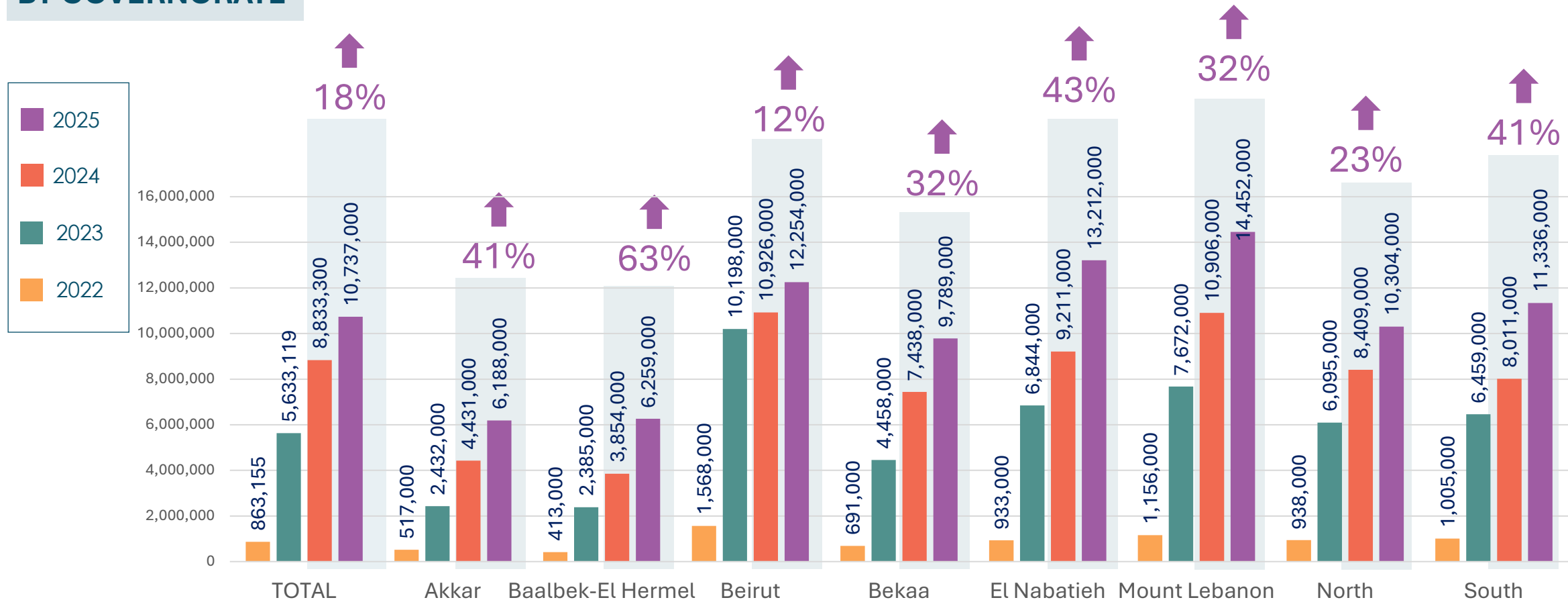
RENTAL PRICES

MONTHLY AVERAGE
RENT IN LBP
BY SHELTER TYPE

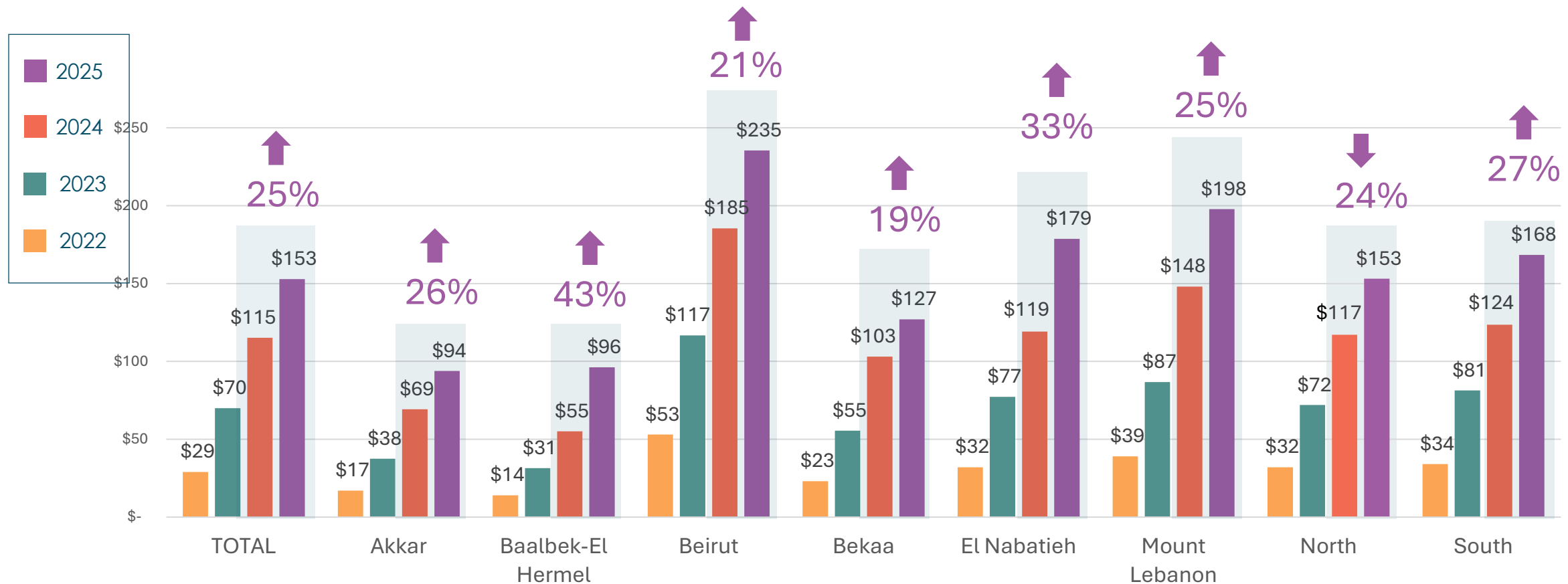
RENTAL PRICES

MONTHLY AVERAGE
RENT IN USD
BY SHELTER TYPE

RENTAL PRICES

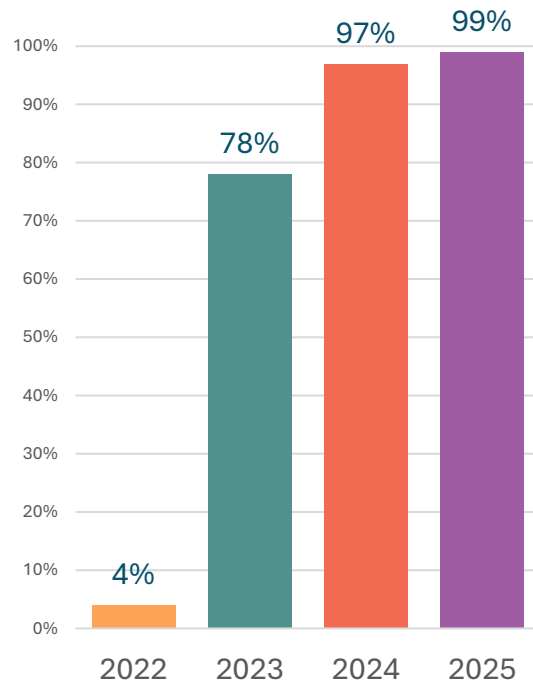
MONTHLY AVERAGE RENT IN LBP
BY GOVERNORATE

RENTAL PRICES

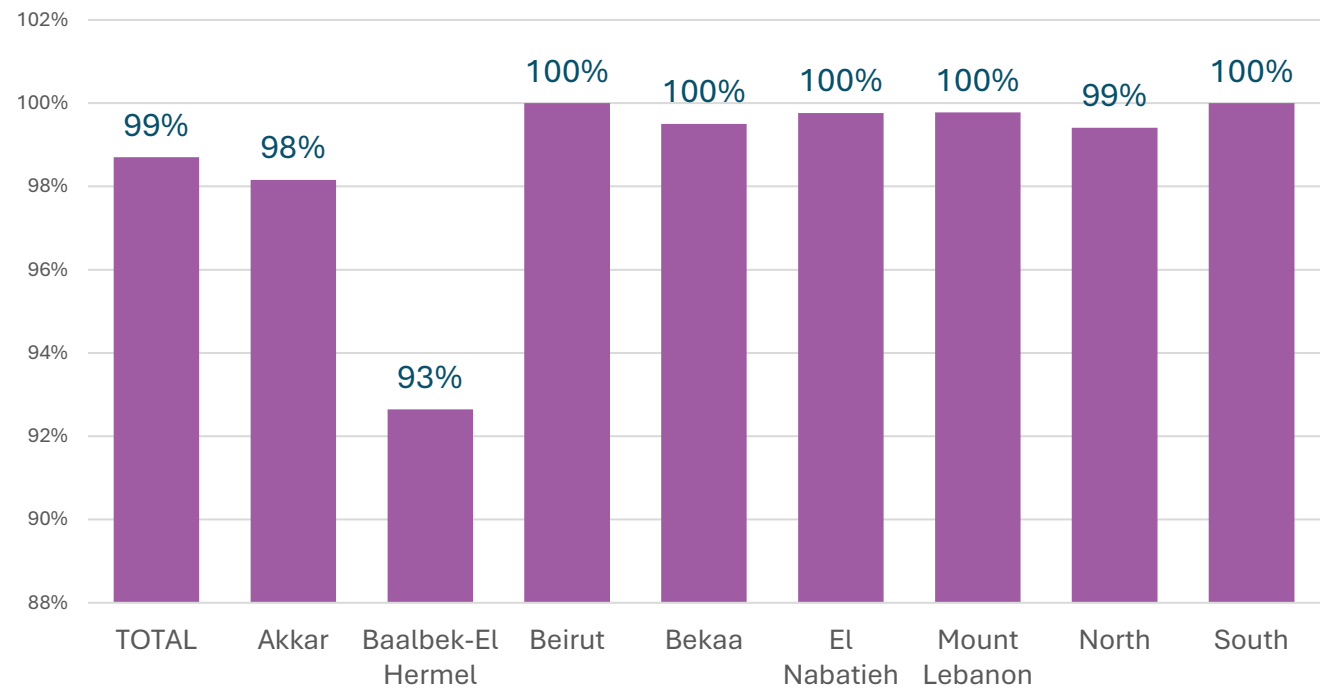
MONTHLY AVERAGE RENT IN USD
BY GOVERNORATE

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

EVICTIION AND MOBILITY

EVICTIION



14.4%

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

39%

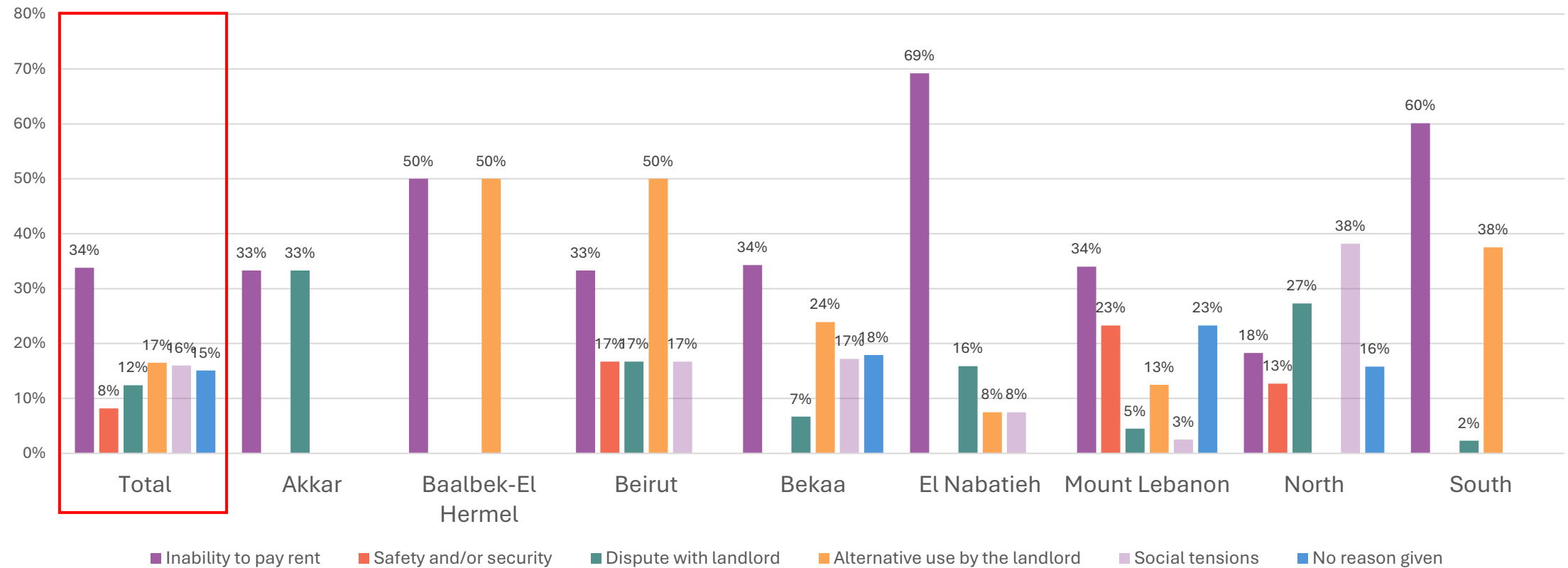
OF THE MAIN REASON IS THE
INABILITY TO PAY RENT

72%

REVEICED AN
EVICTIION NOTICE

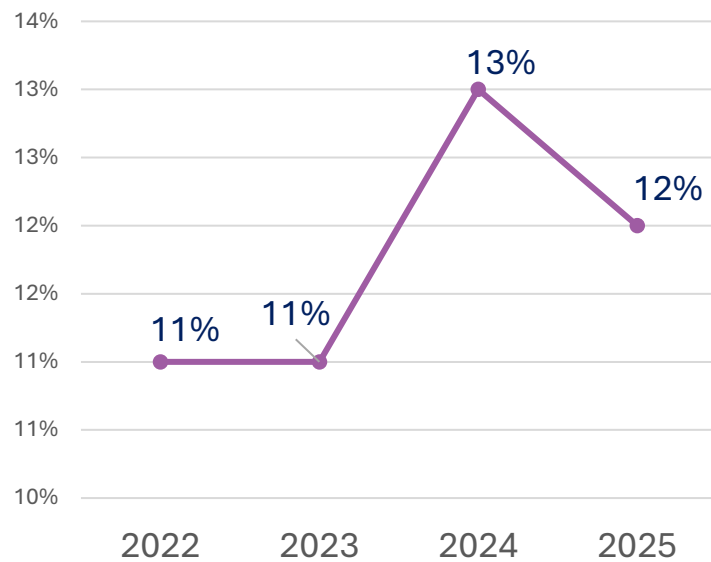
EVICTED

MAIN REASONS FOR EVICTED IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS

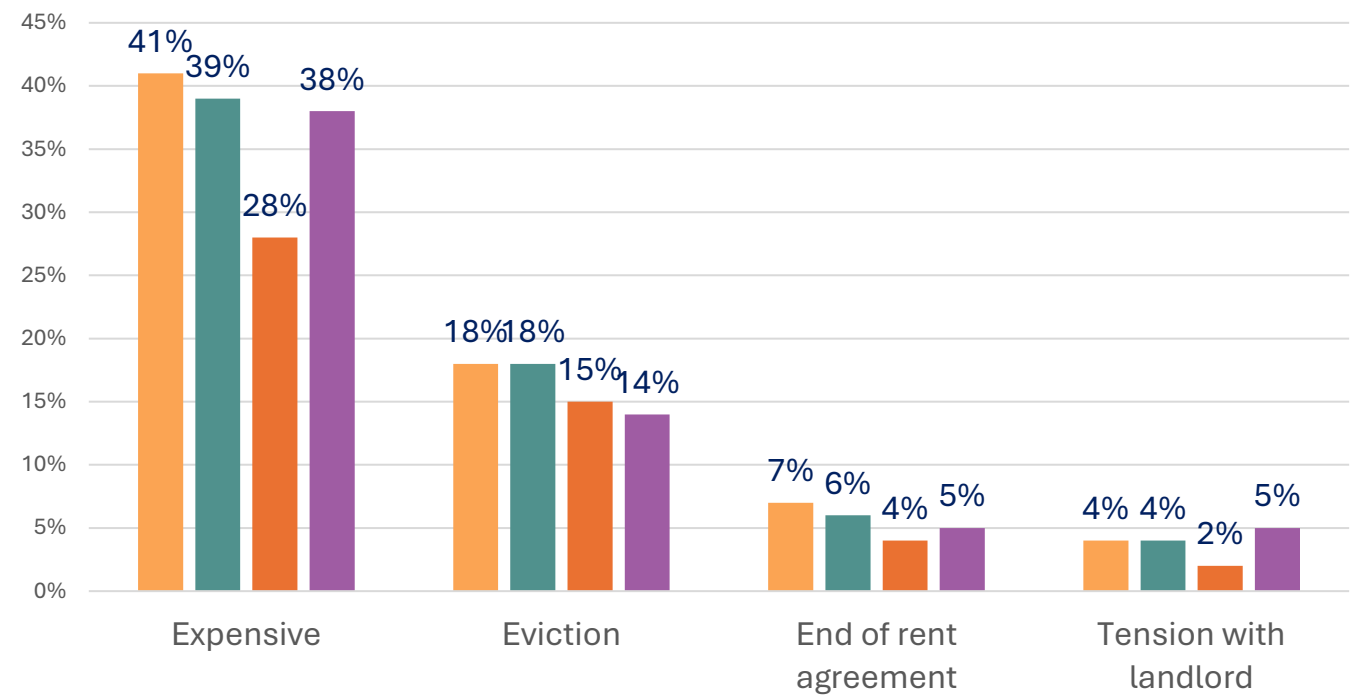


MOBILITY

HOUSEHOLDS WHO MOVED ACCOMODATION IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS



MAIN REASONS FOR CHANGING ACCOMODATION* IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS



2022 2023 2024 2025

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

83%

OF THEM RECEIVED THE
PRIMARY HEALTH CARE

16%

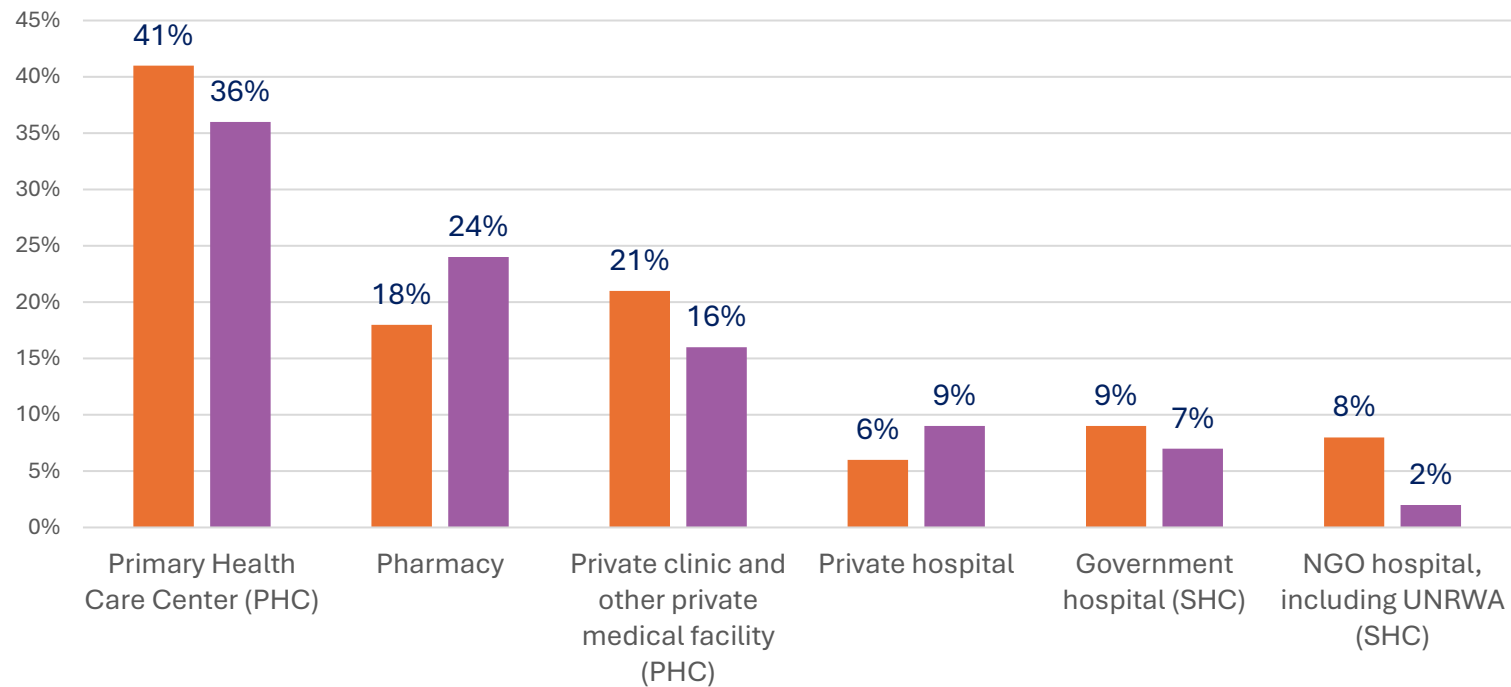
NEEDED **SECONDARY**
HEALTH CARE

79%

OF THEM RECEIVED THE
SECONDARY HEALTH CARE

INDIVIDUAL HEALTH CARE

PLACES WHERE HEALTH CARE SERVICES WERE ACCESSED



2024 2025

HOUSEHOLD HEALTH CARE



32%

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



86%

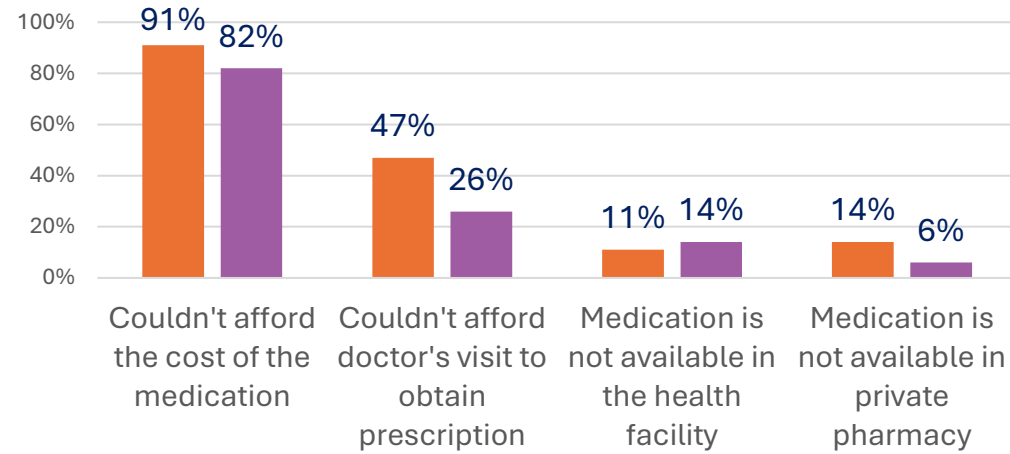
HAD HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO RECEIVED THE REQUIRED HEALTH CARE
(84% IN 2024 AND 83% IN 2023)



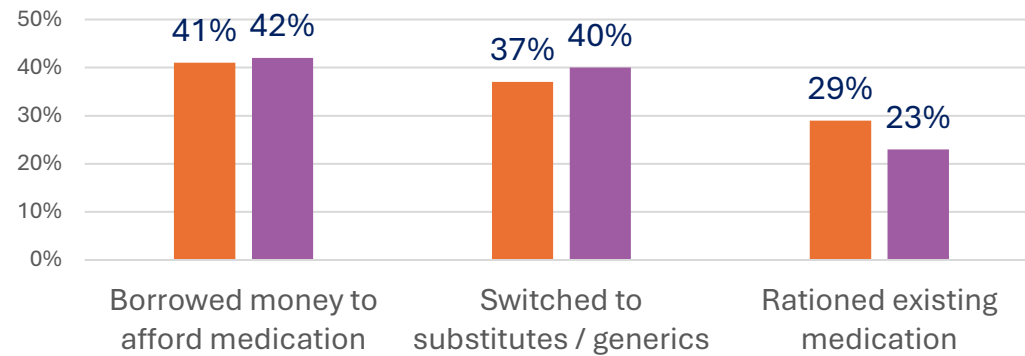
89%

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

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%

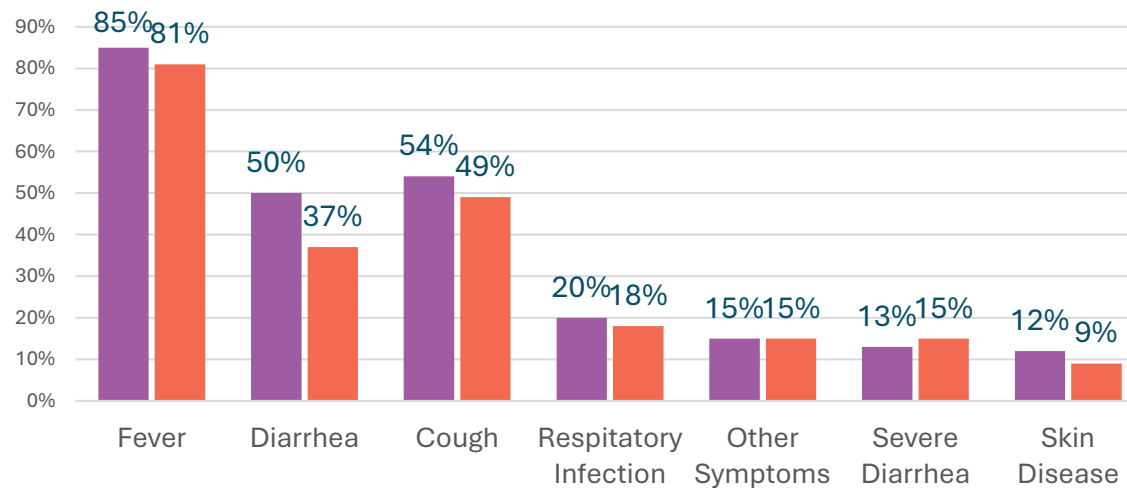
OF CHILDREN **UNDER
AGE 5 NOT FULLY
VACCINATED**



18%

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

SYMPTOMS EXPERIENCED

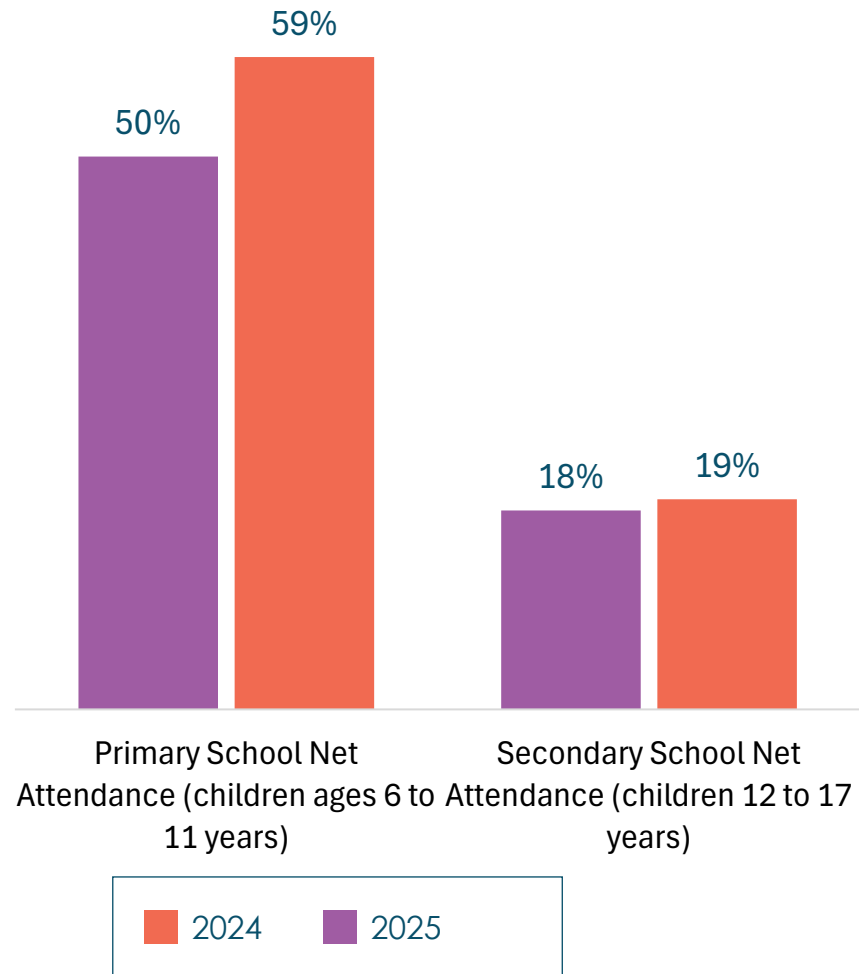




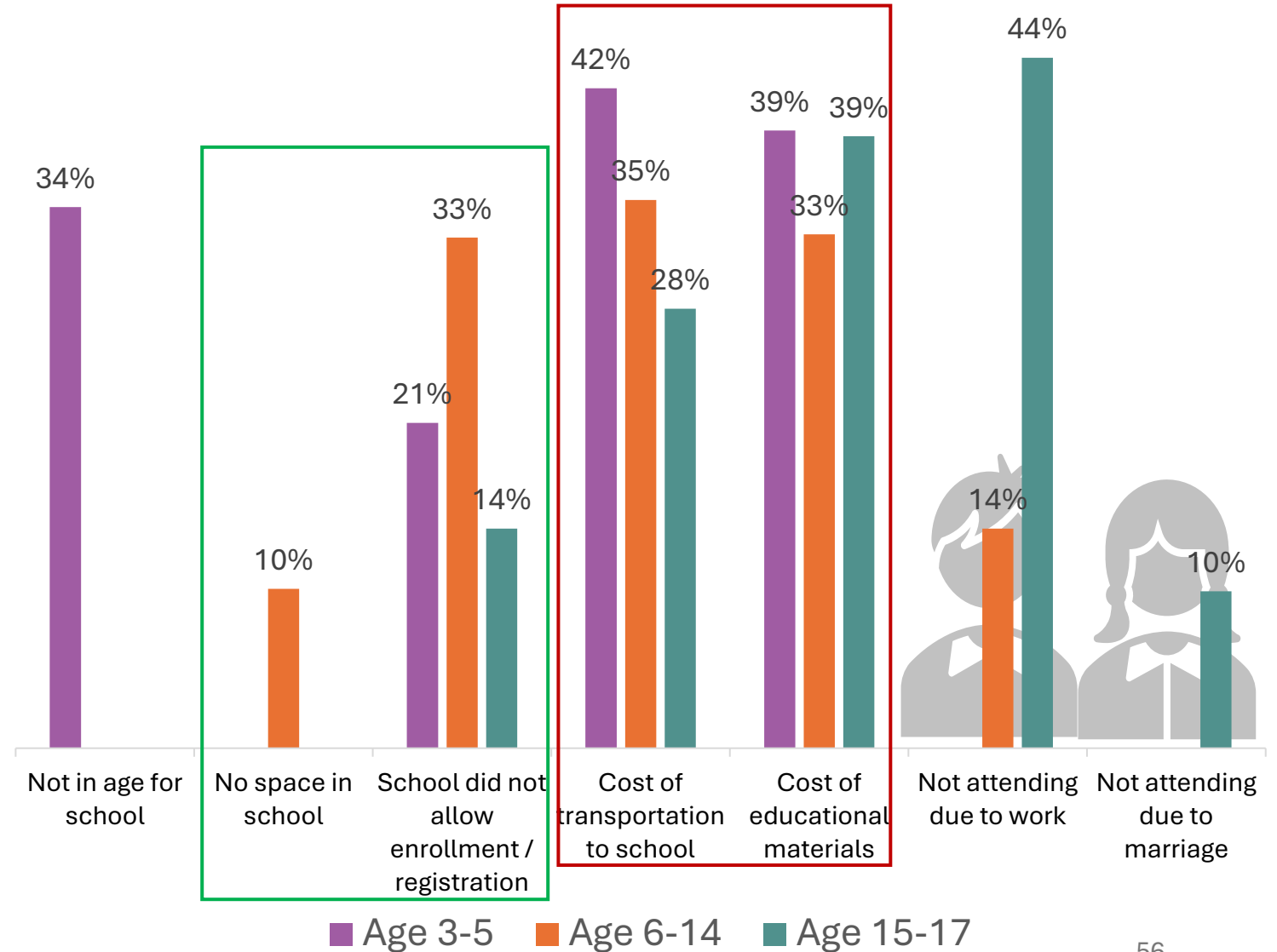
EDUCATION



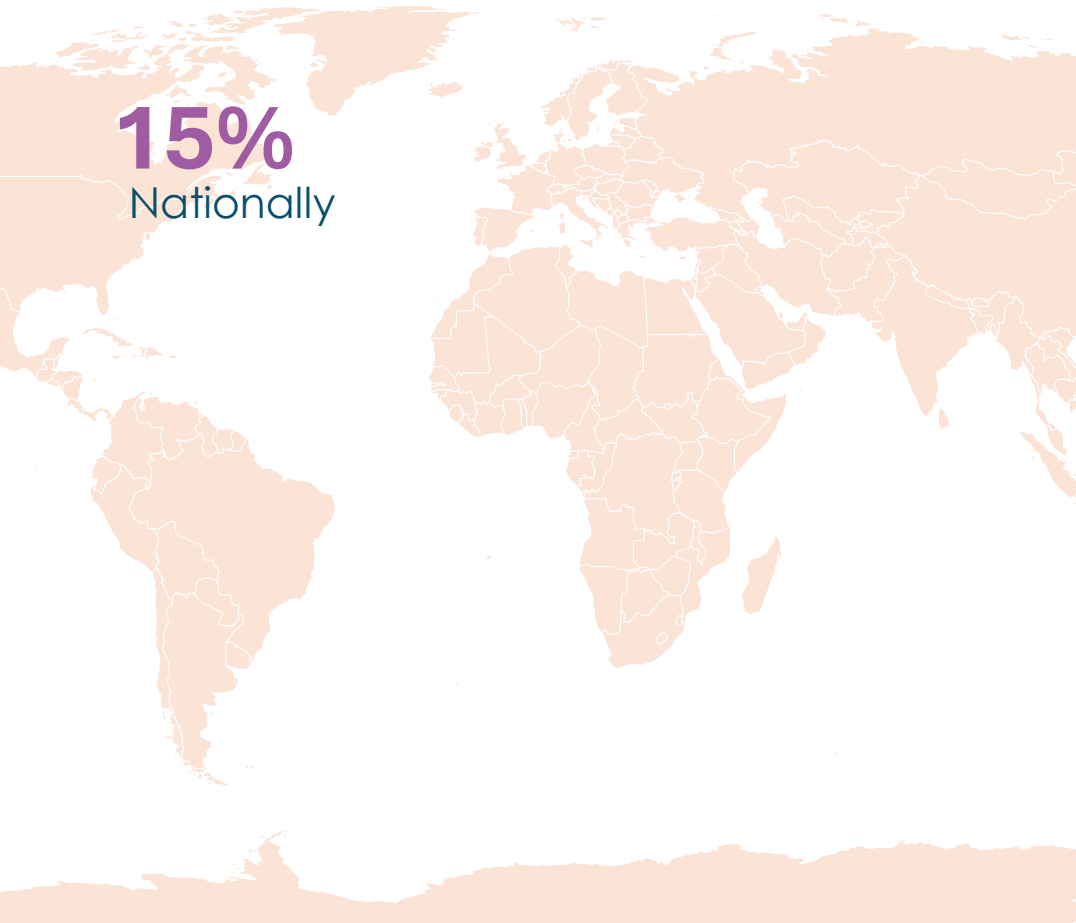
CURRENT ATTENDANCE 2024/2025



REASONS FOR NOT ATTENDING

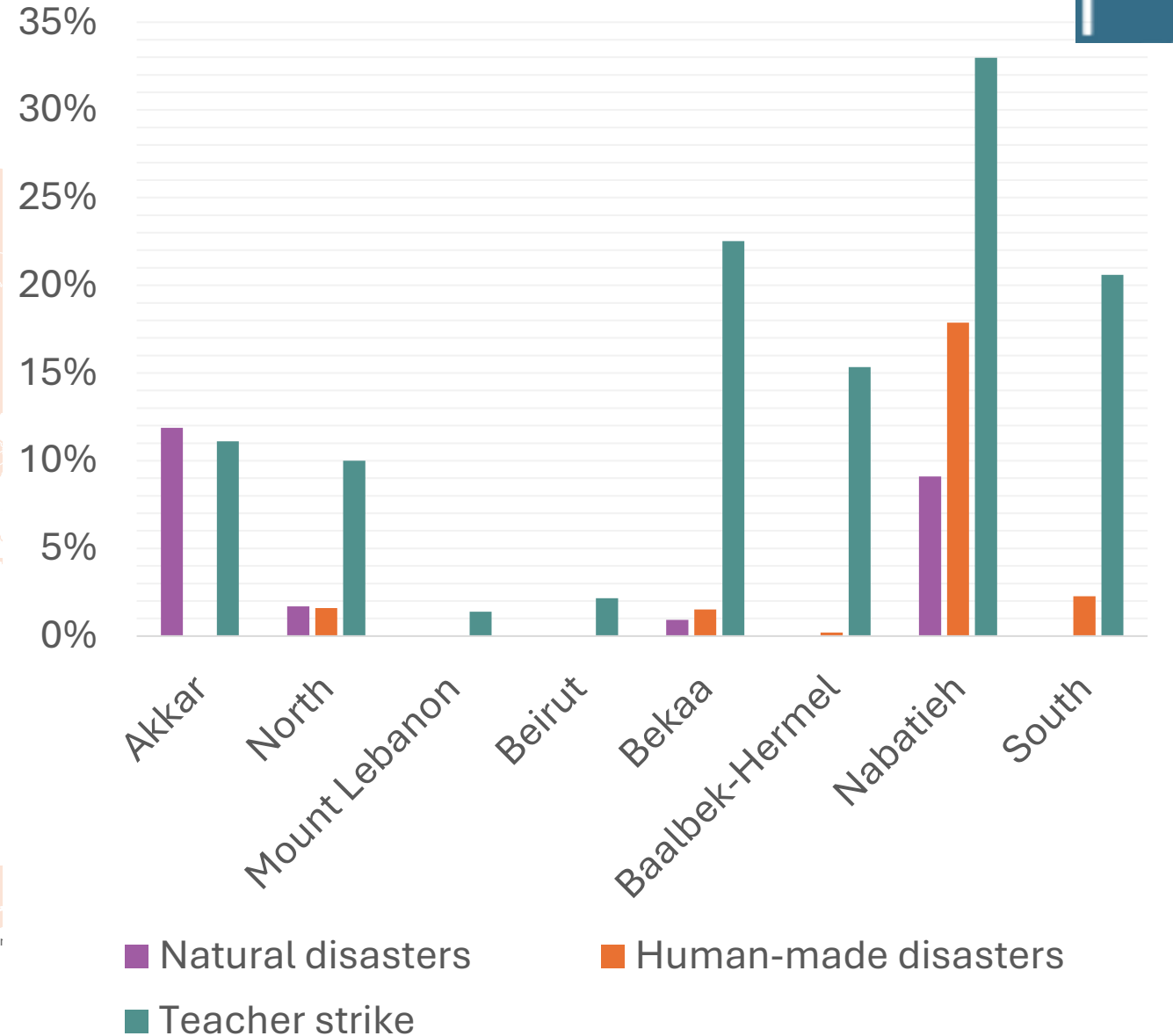


SCHOOL DISRUPTION DUE TO TEACHER STRIKE OR DISASTER



© Australian Bureau of Statistics, GeoNames, Microsoft, Navinfo, Open Places, Oper

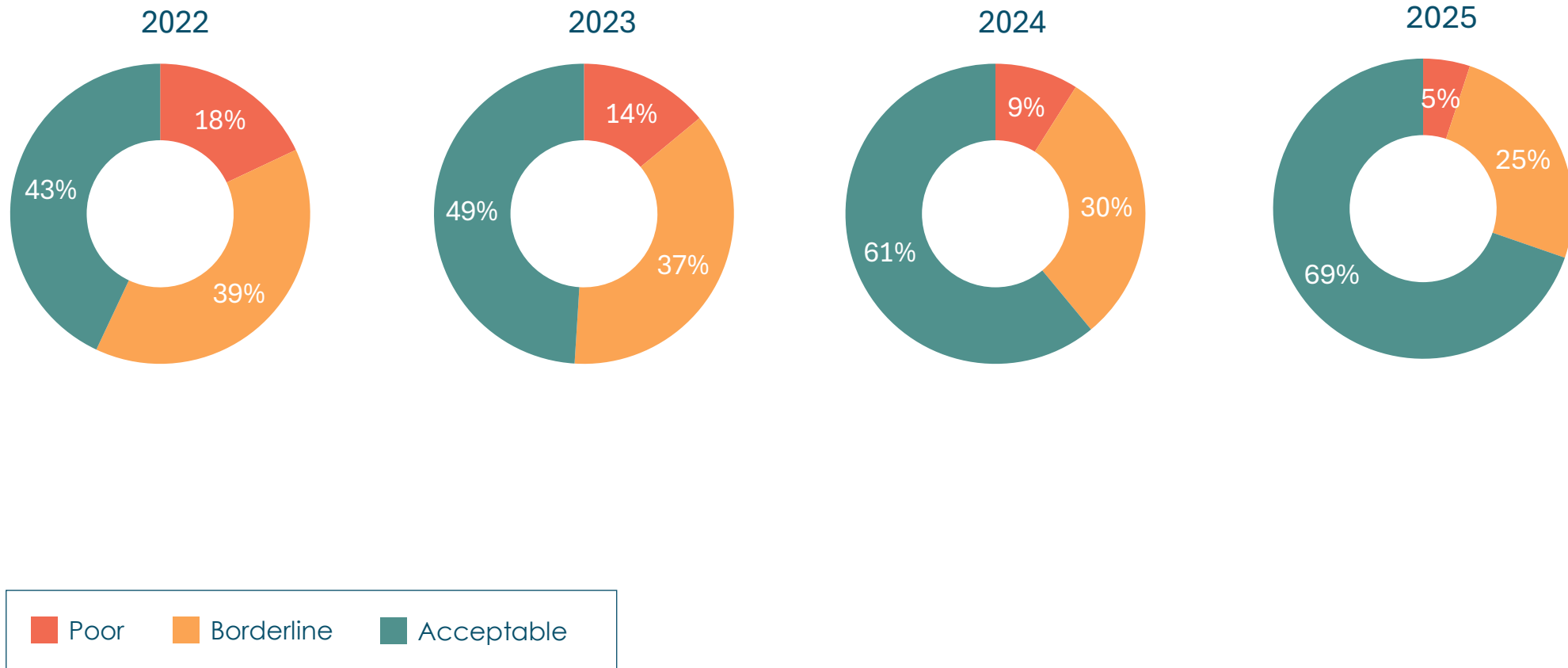
Percentage
1% 38%



FOOD SECURITY



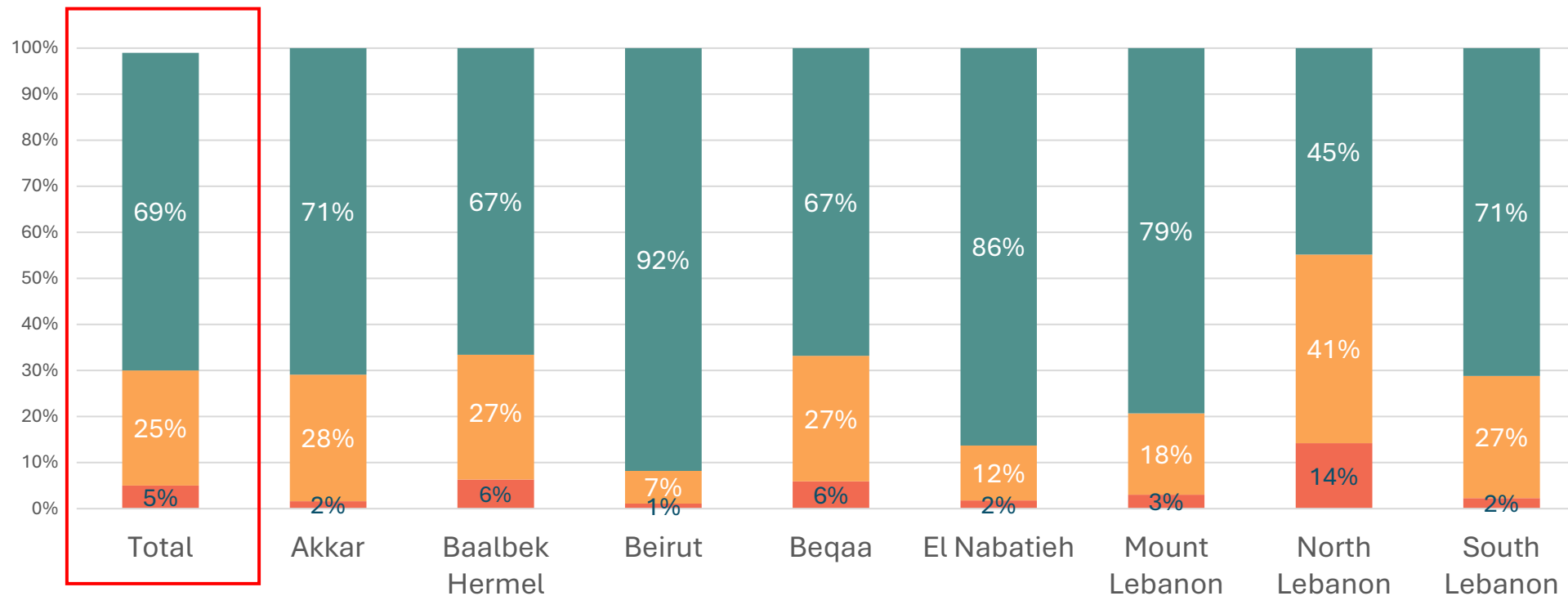
FOOD CONSUMPTION GROUPS





FOOD CONSUMPTION GROUPS

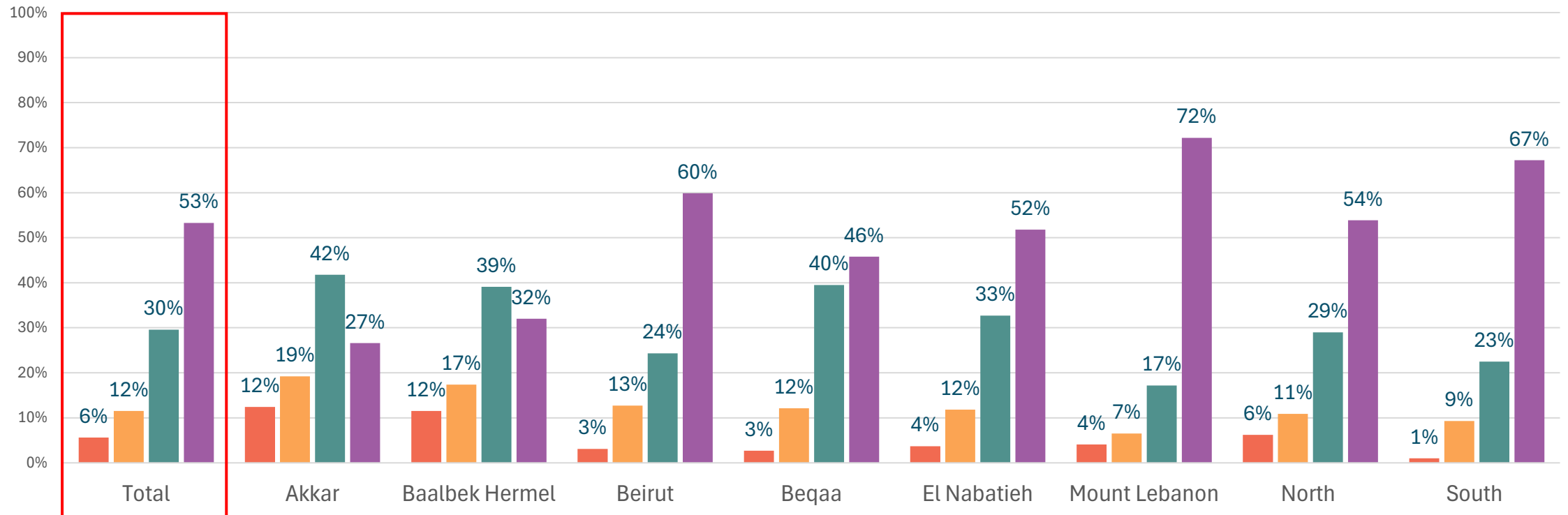
2025 BY GOVERNORATE



Poor Borderline Acceptable



FOOD EXPENDITURE SHARE

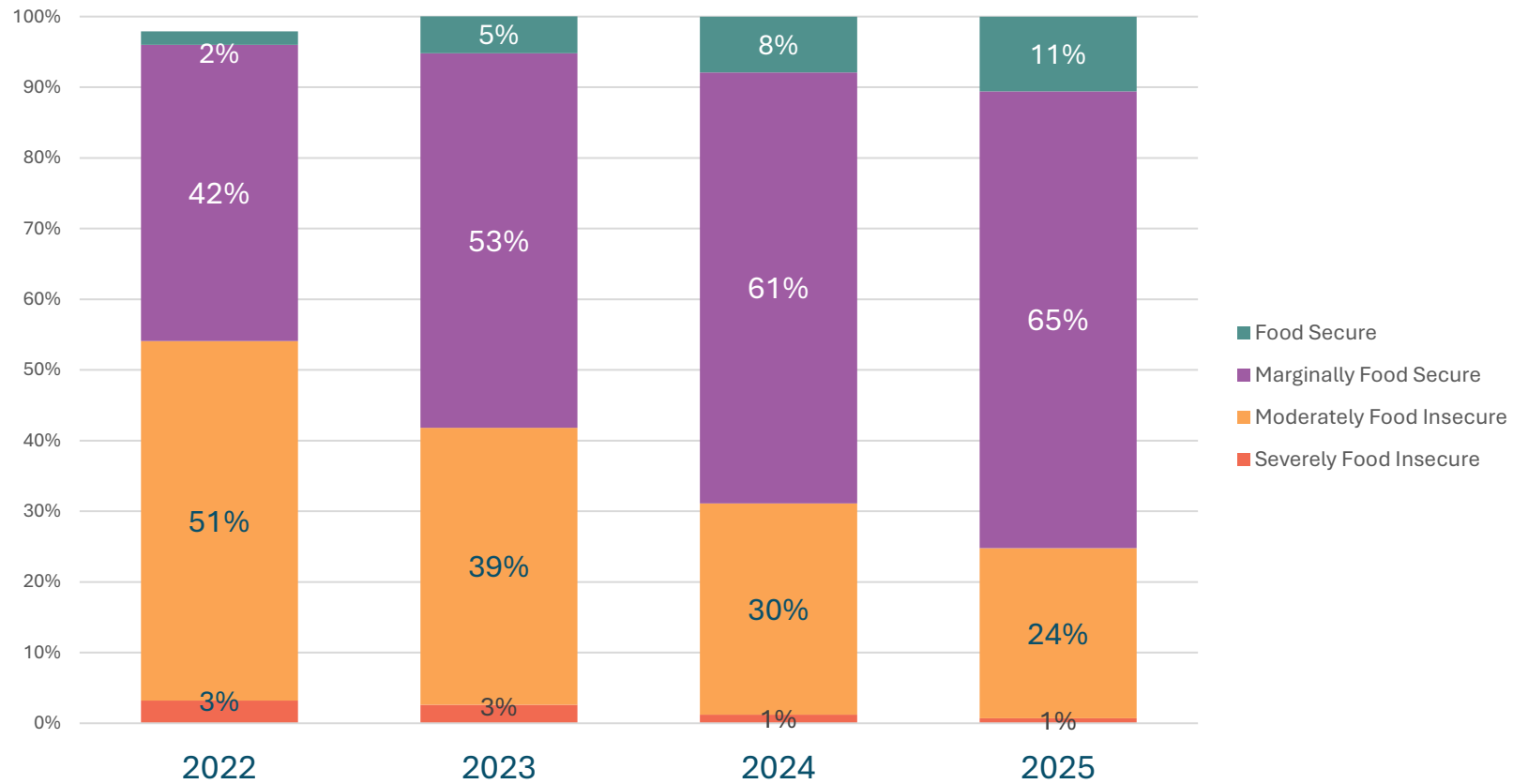


Severely food insecure-economically Moderately food insecure-economically Marginally food insecure-economically Food secure-economically



FOOD INSECURITY TRENDS

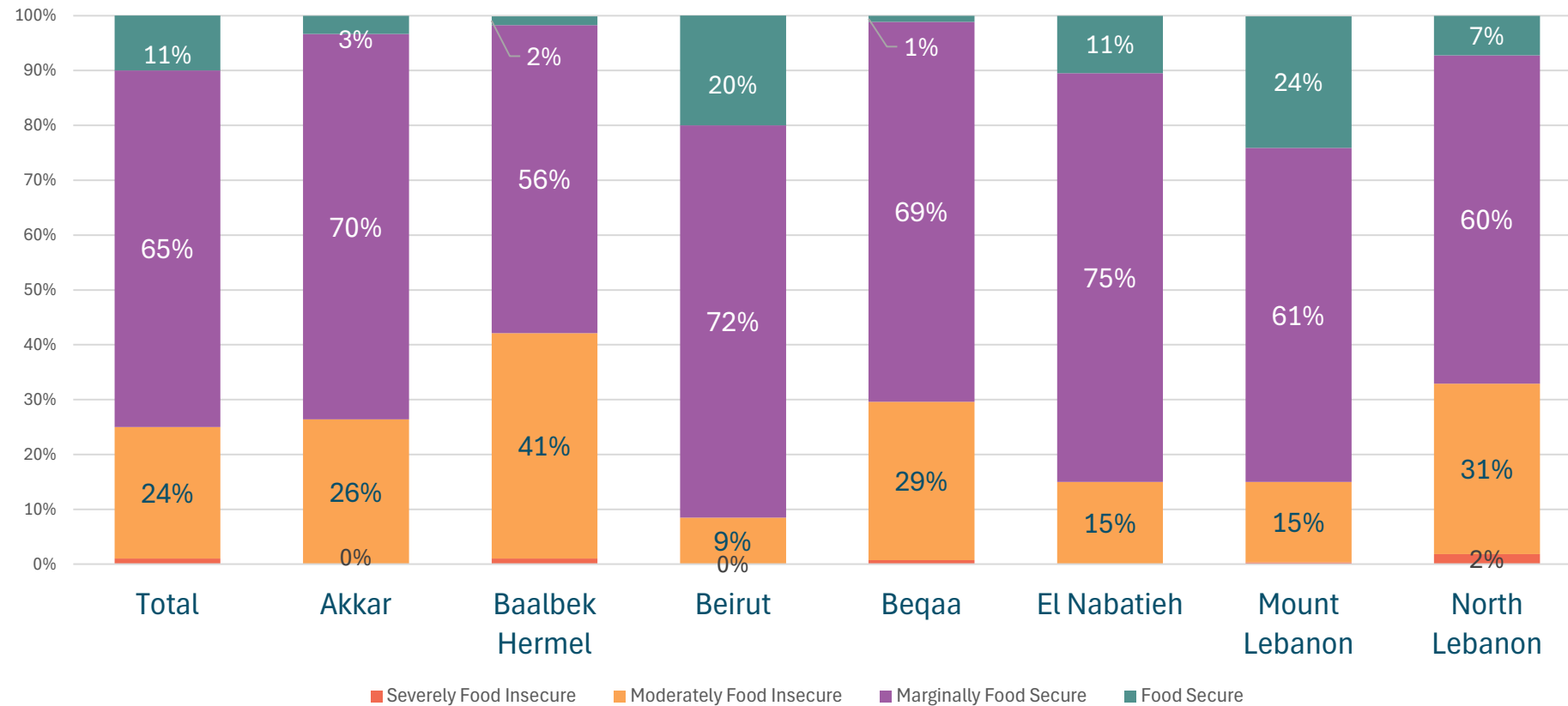
2022 – 2025





FOOD INSECURITY TRENDS

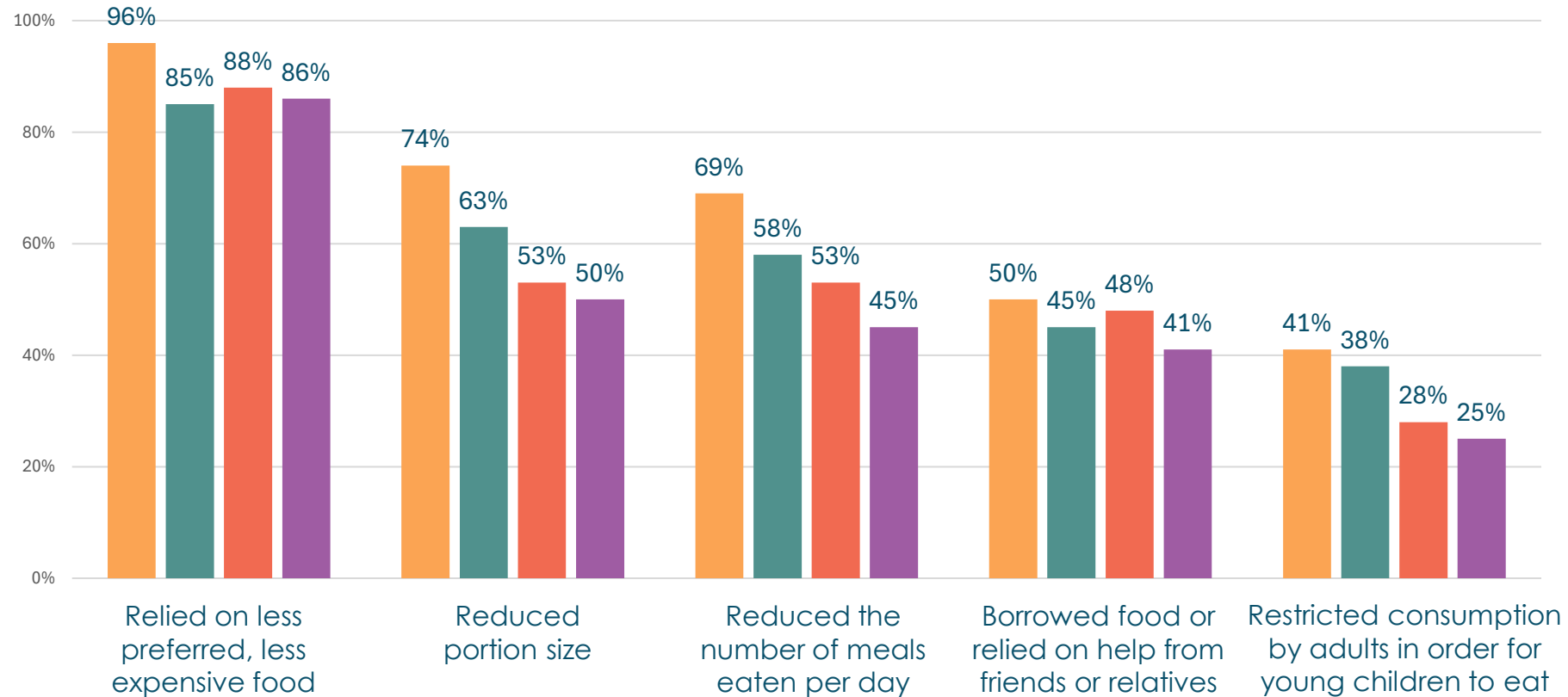
2025 FOOD INSECURITY TRENDS BY GOVERNORATE



COPING STRATEGIES

COPING STRATEGIES

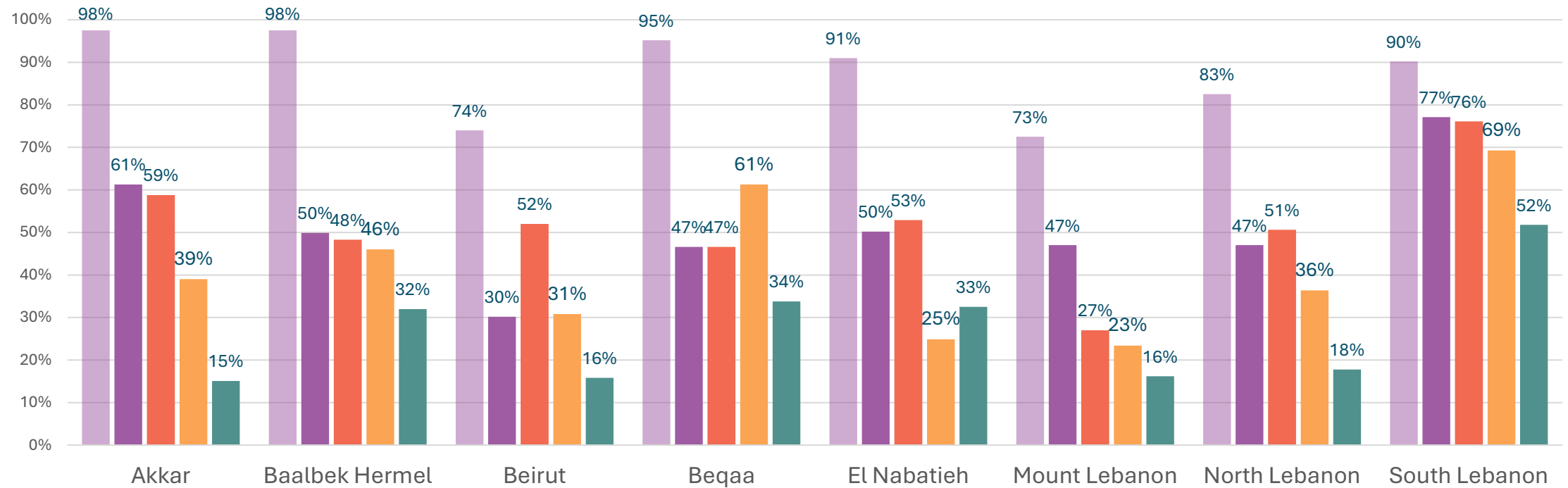
FOOD-BASED COPING STRATEGIES



2022 2023 2024 2025

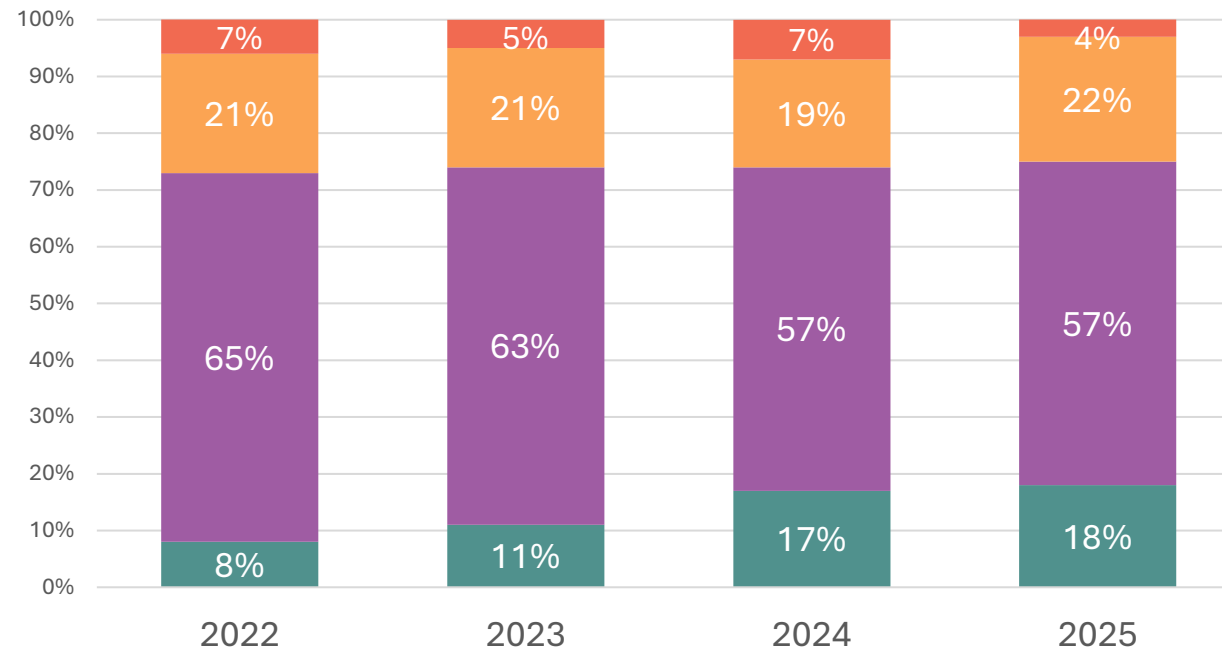
COPING STRATEGIES

2025 FOOD-BASED COPING STRATEGIES - BY GOVERNORATE



COPING STRATEGIES

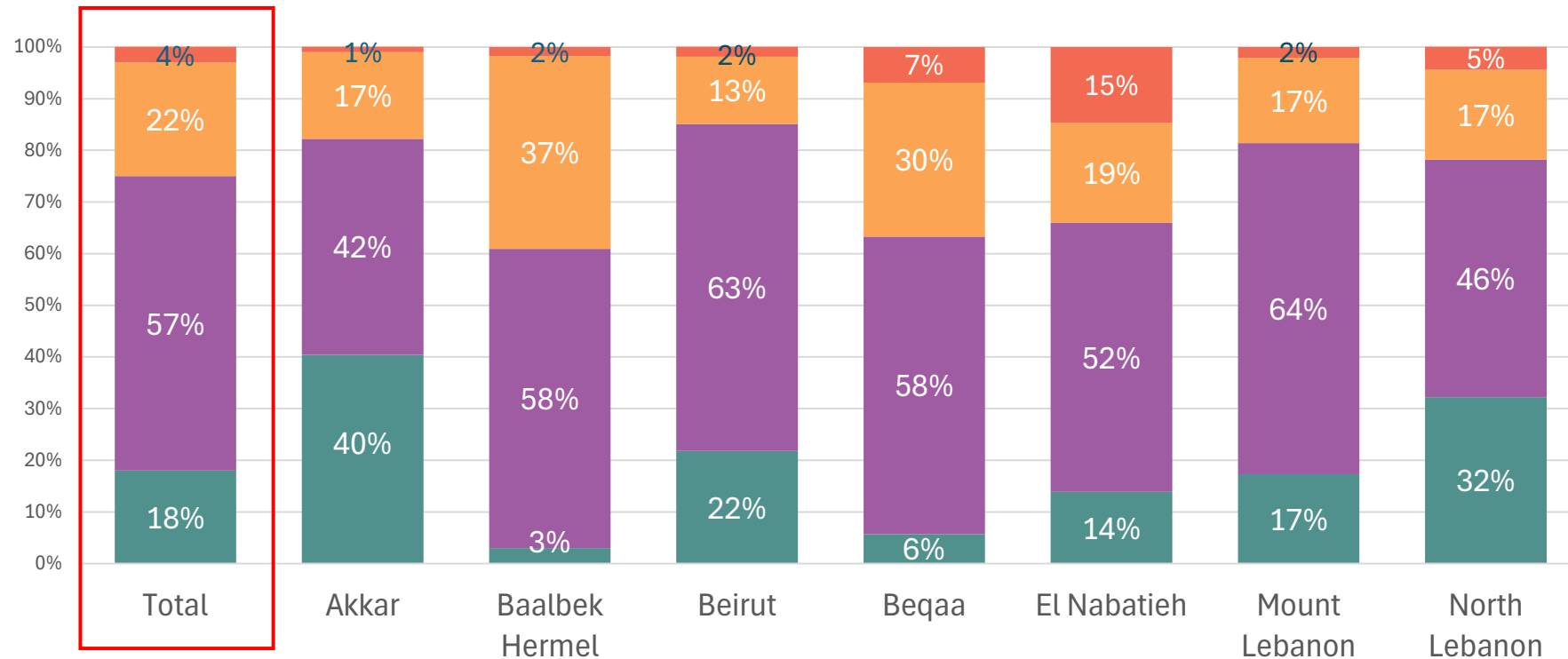
SUMMARY OF ASSET DEPLETION COPING STRATEGIES



- 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

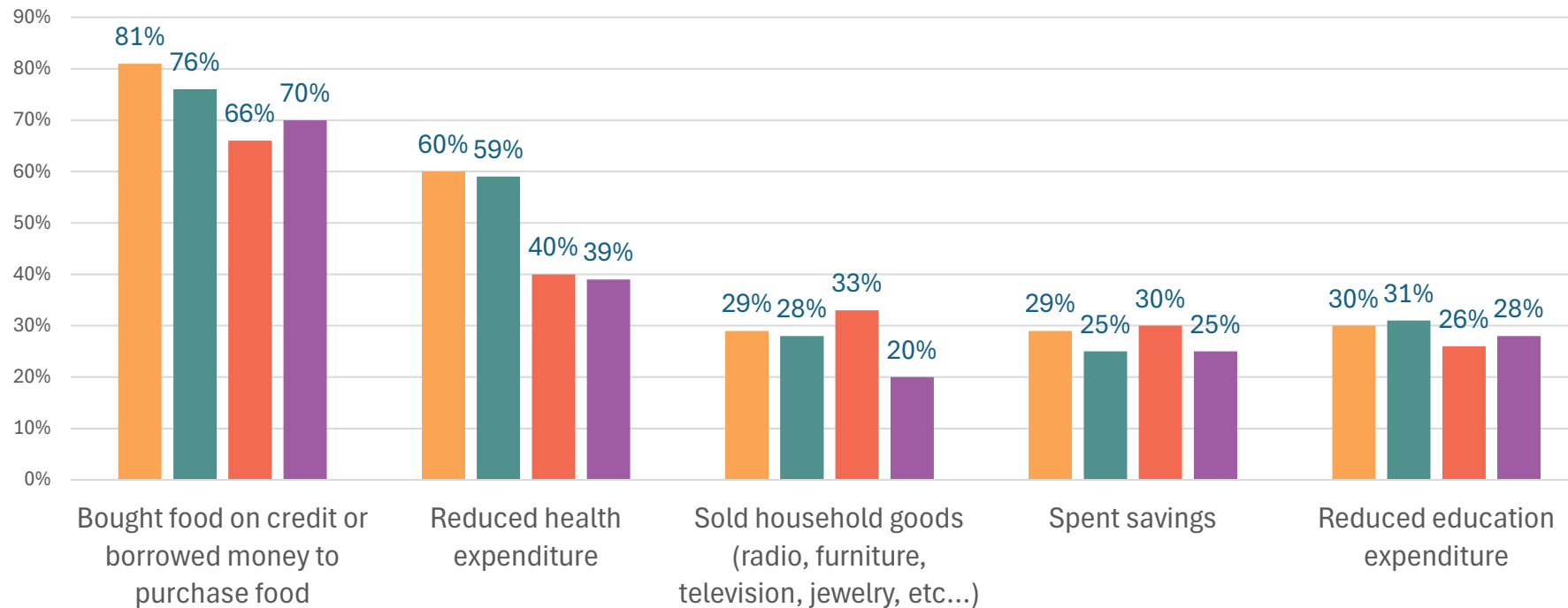
2025 - SUMMARY OF ASSET DEPLETION COPING STRATEGIES BY GOVERNORATE



■ HH not adopting coping strategies ■ Stressed coping strategies ■ Crisis coping strategies ■ Emergency coping strategies

COPING STRATEGIES

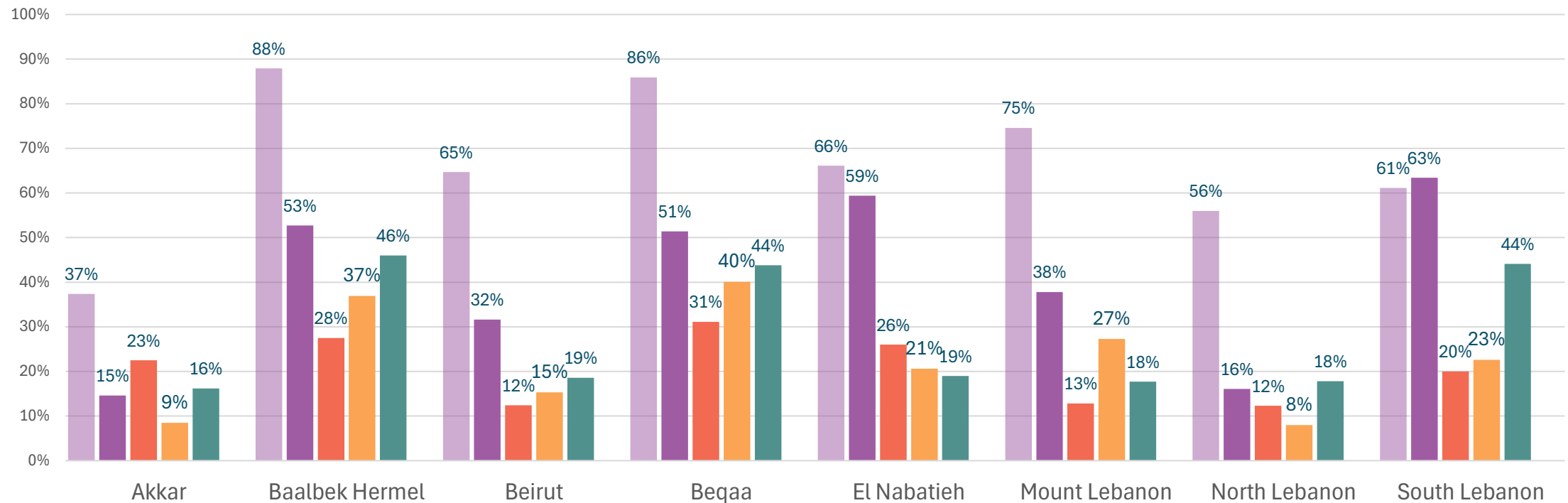
LIVELIHOOD-BASED COPING STRATEGIES



2022 2023 2024 2025

COPING STRATEGIES

2025 LIVELIHOOD-BASED COPING STRATEGIES - BY GOVERNORATE

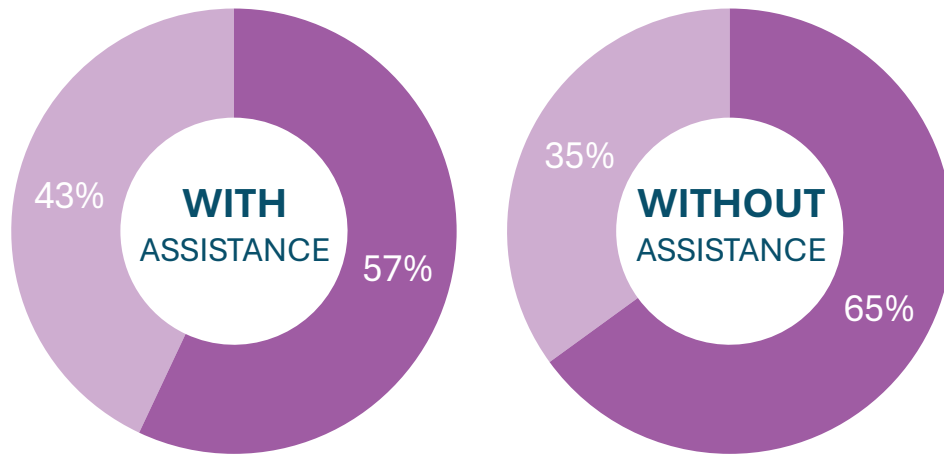


ECONOMIC VULNERABILITY

SMEB

ECONOMICAL CAPACITY TO MEET ESSENTIAL NEEDS

2024



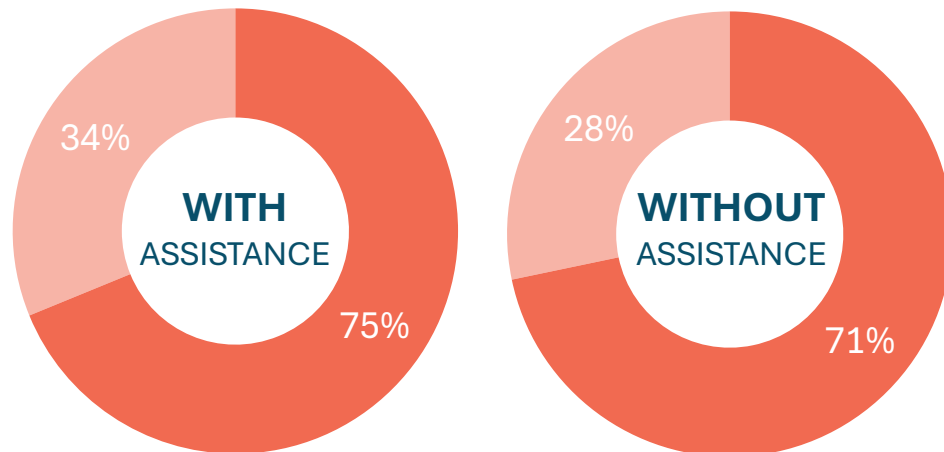
2025



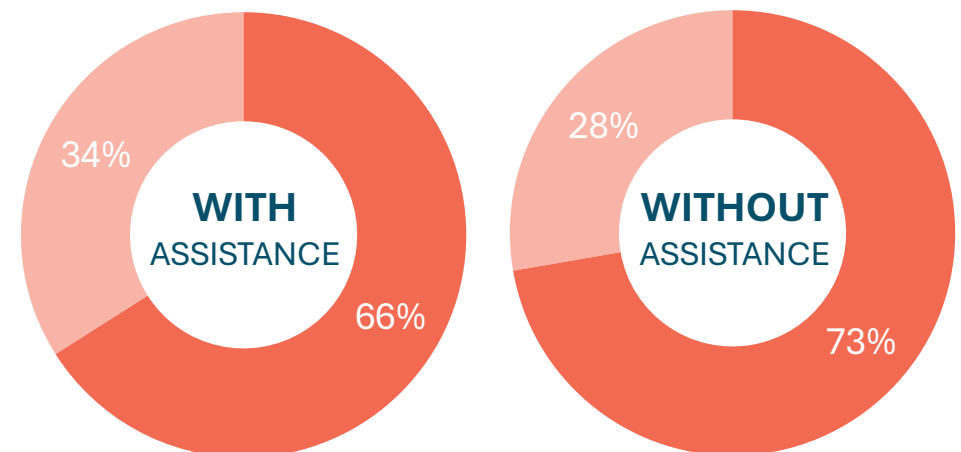
MEB

ECONOMICAL CAPACITY TO MEET ESSENTIAL NEEDS

2024

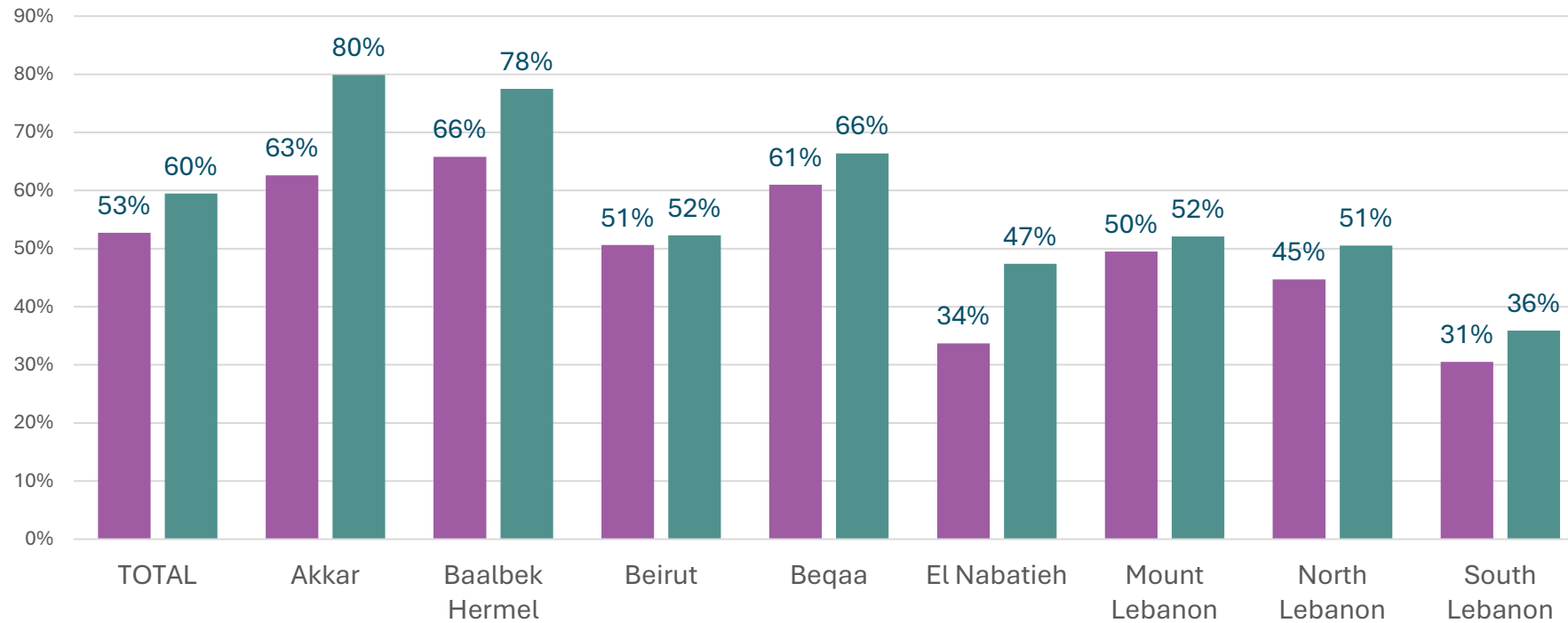


2025



SMEB

BELOW SMEB BY GOVERNORATE



■ With assistance ■ Without assistance

DEBT

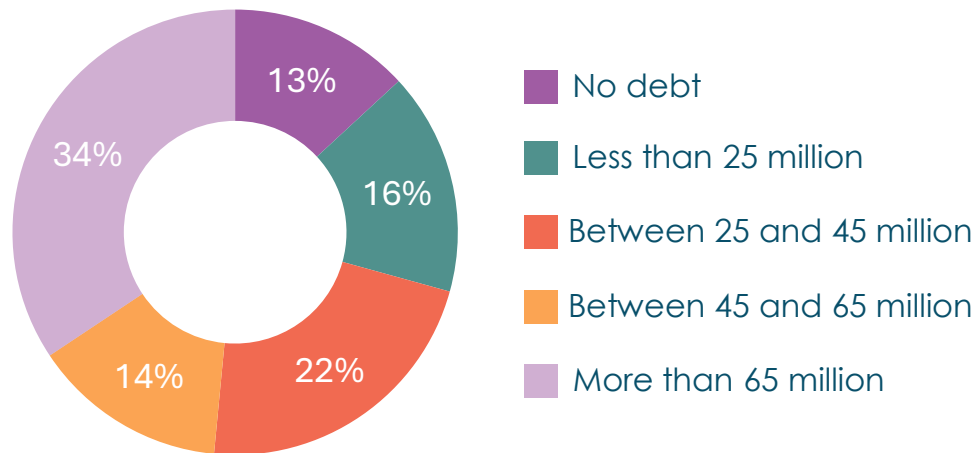
44,850,000

DEBT PER HOUSEHOLD
(ALL HOUSEHOLDS)
IN LBP

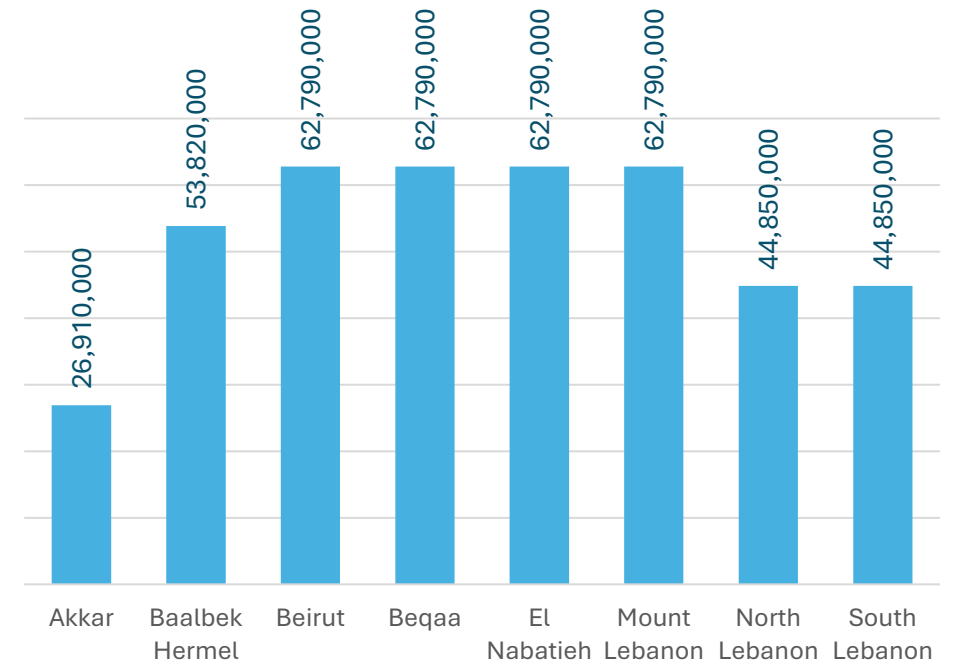
53,820,000

DEBT PER HOUSEHOLD
(HOUSEHOLDS WITH DEBT)
IN LBP

DEBT CATEGORY



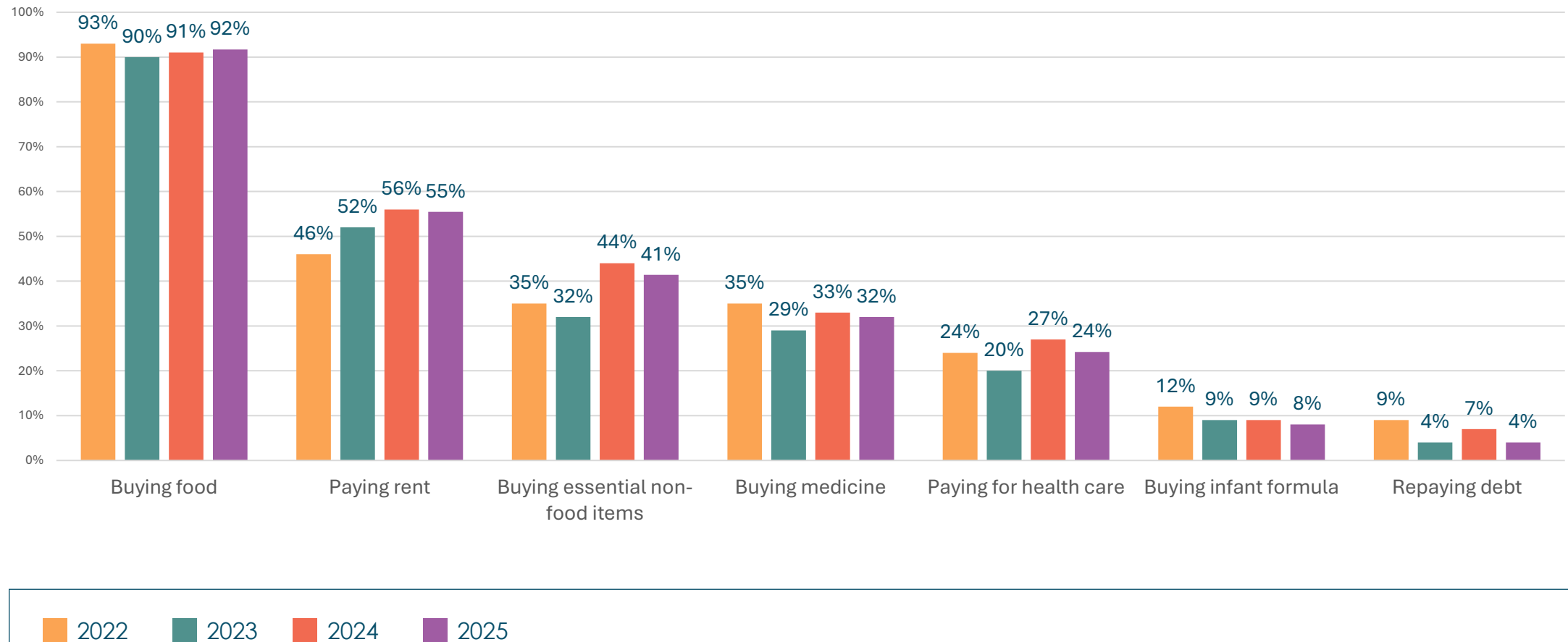
MEDIAN DEBT PER HOUSEHOLD BY GOVERNORATE
(HOUSEHOLDS WITH DEBT)



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

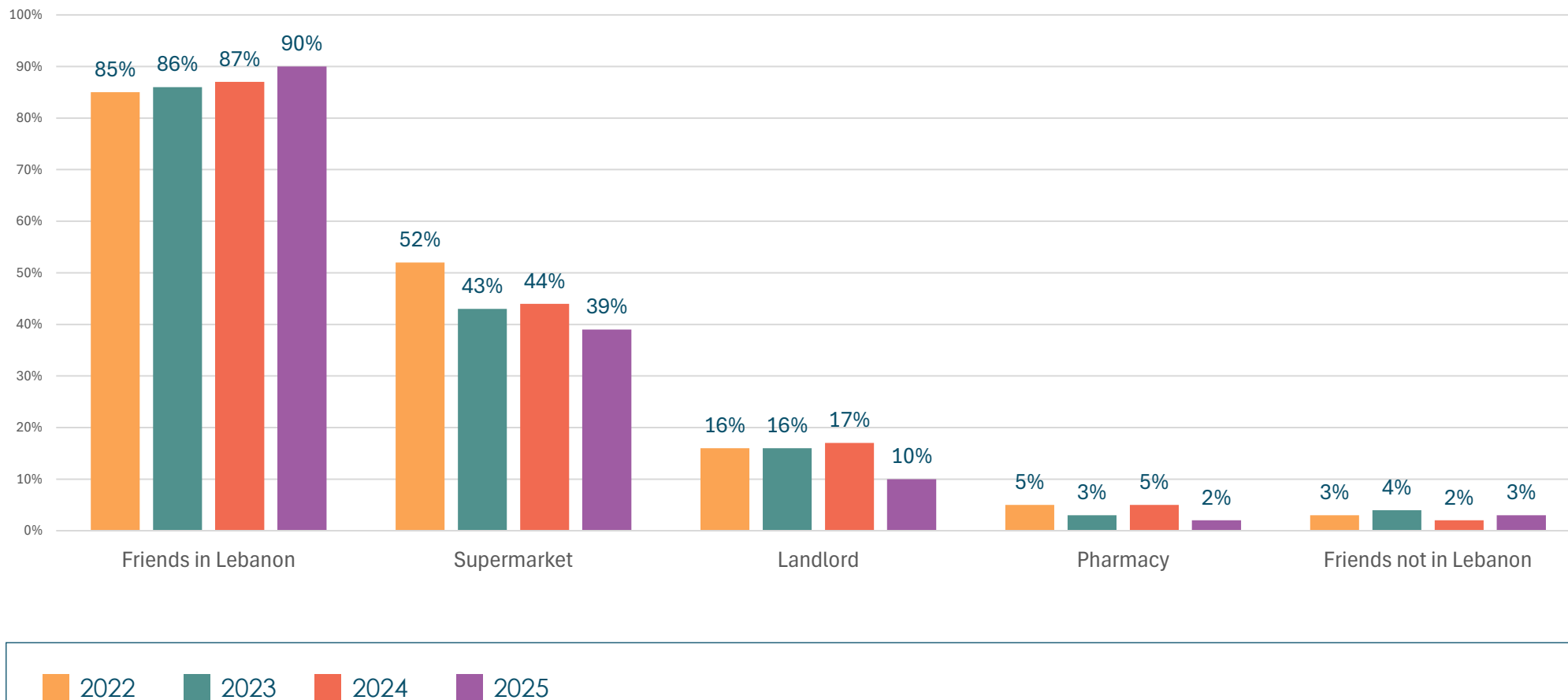
DEBT

MAIN REASONS FOR BORROWING



DEBT

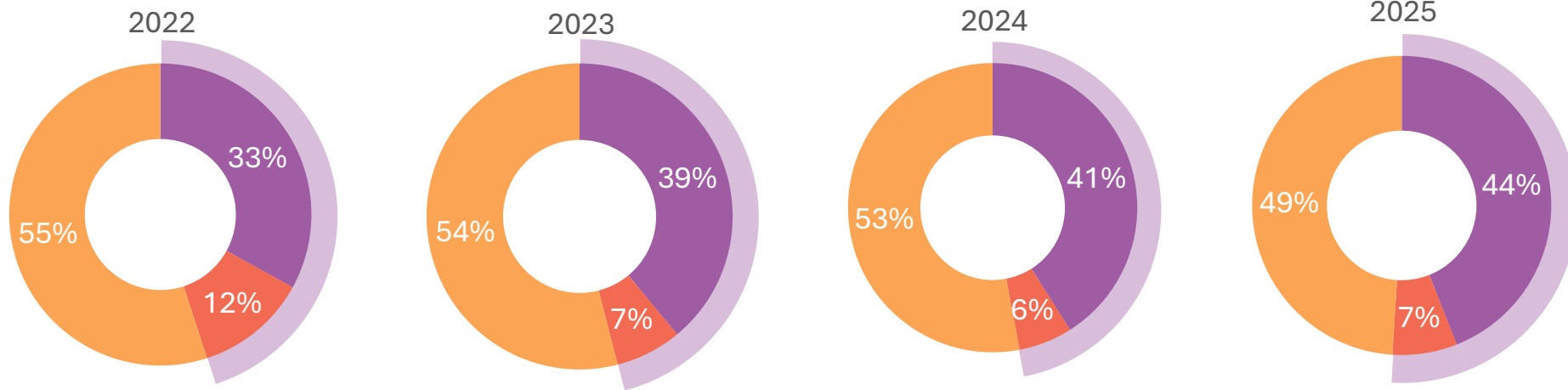
MAIN SOURCES FOR BORROWING



LIVELIHOODS

EMPLOYMENT

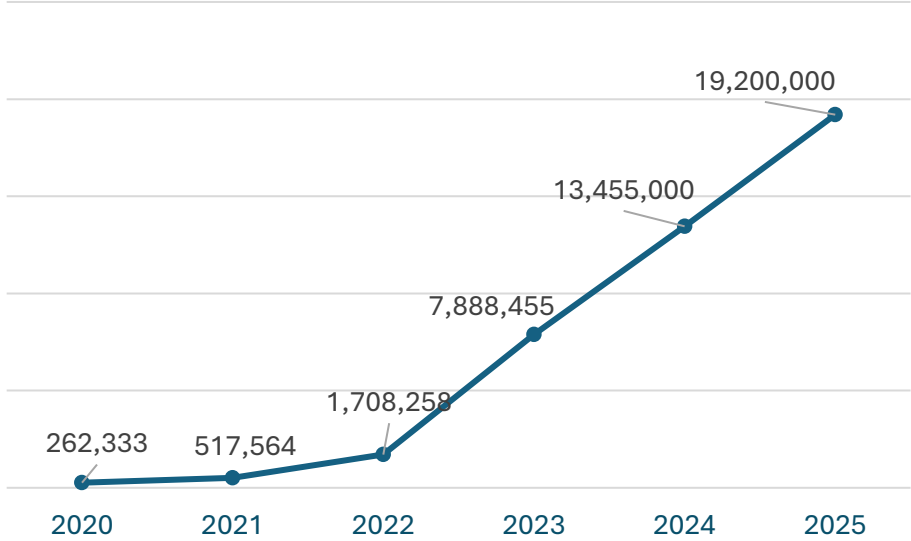
EMPLOYMENT STATUS



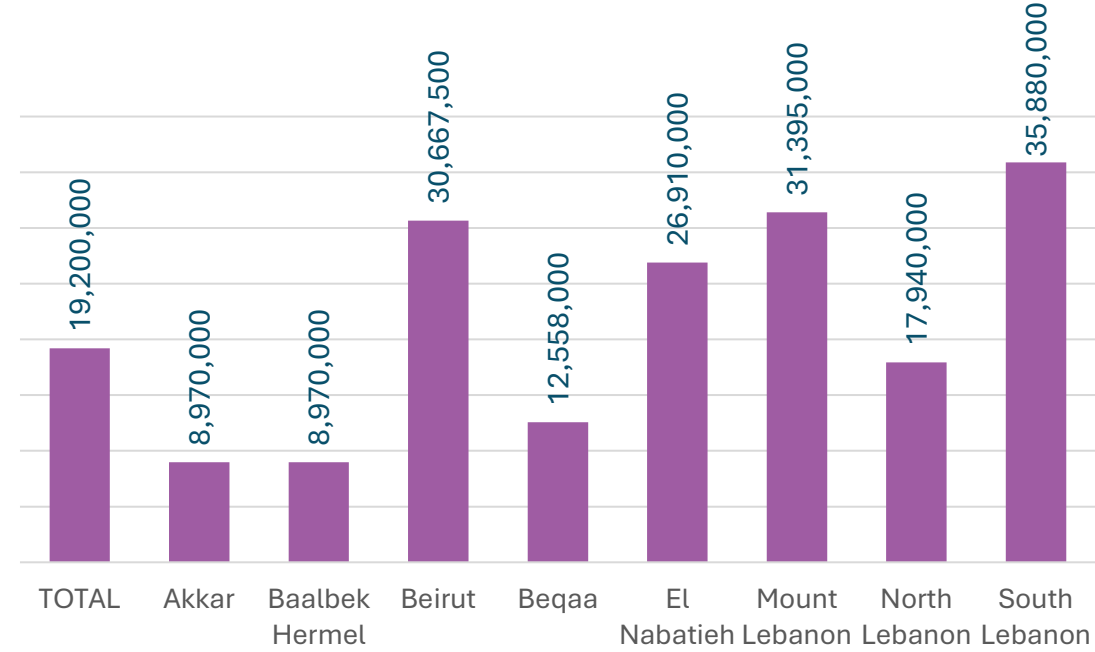
■ Unemployed ■ Employed ■ Outside labor force ■ Labor force participation rate

INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

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

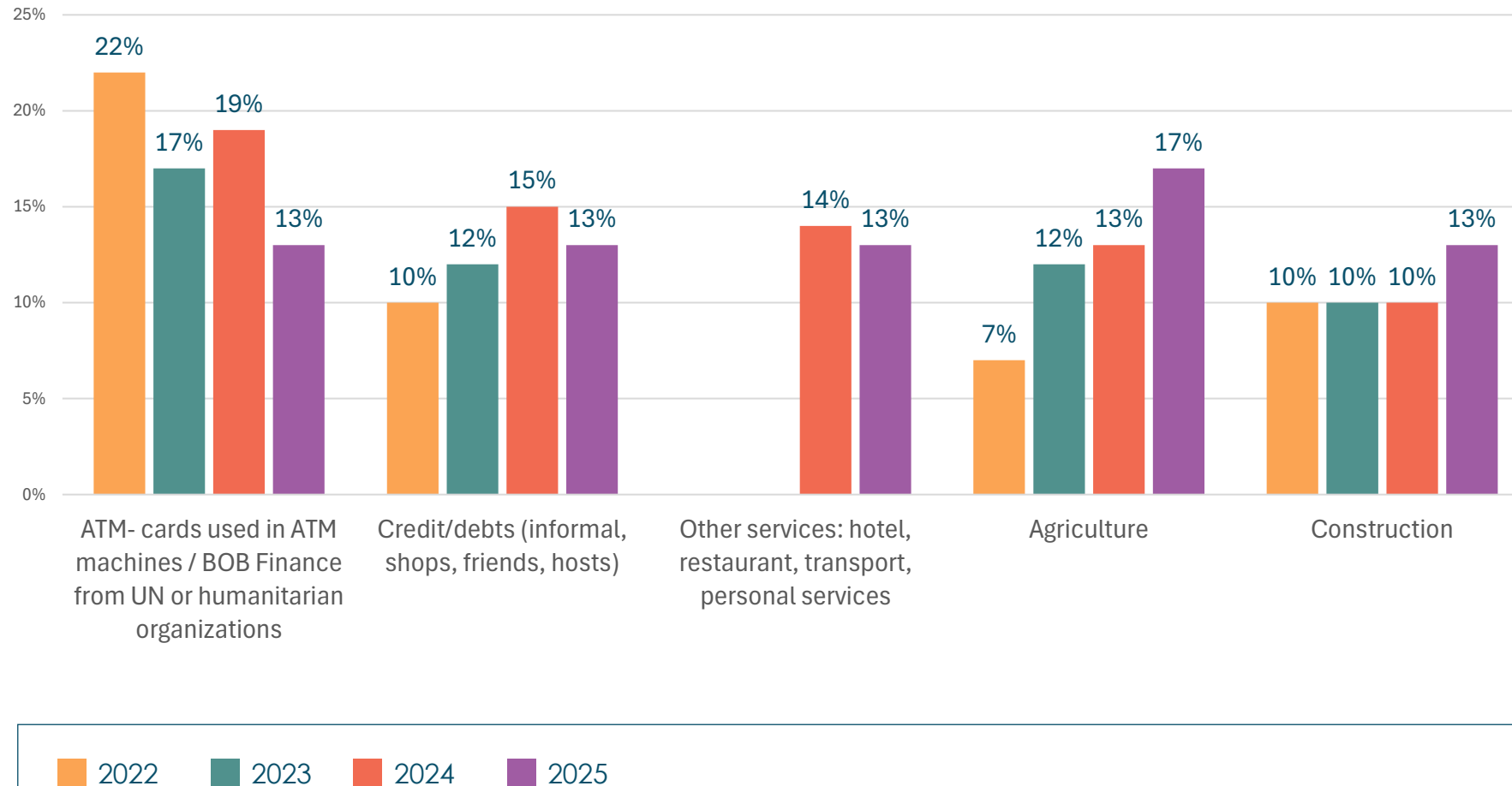


TOTAL INCOME FROM EMPLOYMENT
OF ALL HH MEMBERS (IN LBP) BY GOVERNORATE



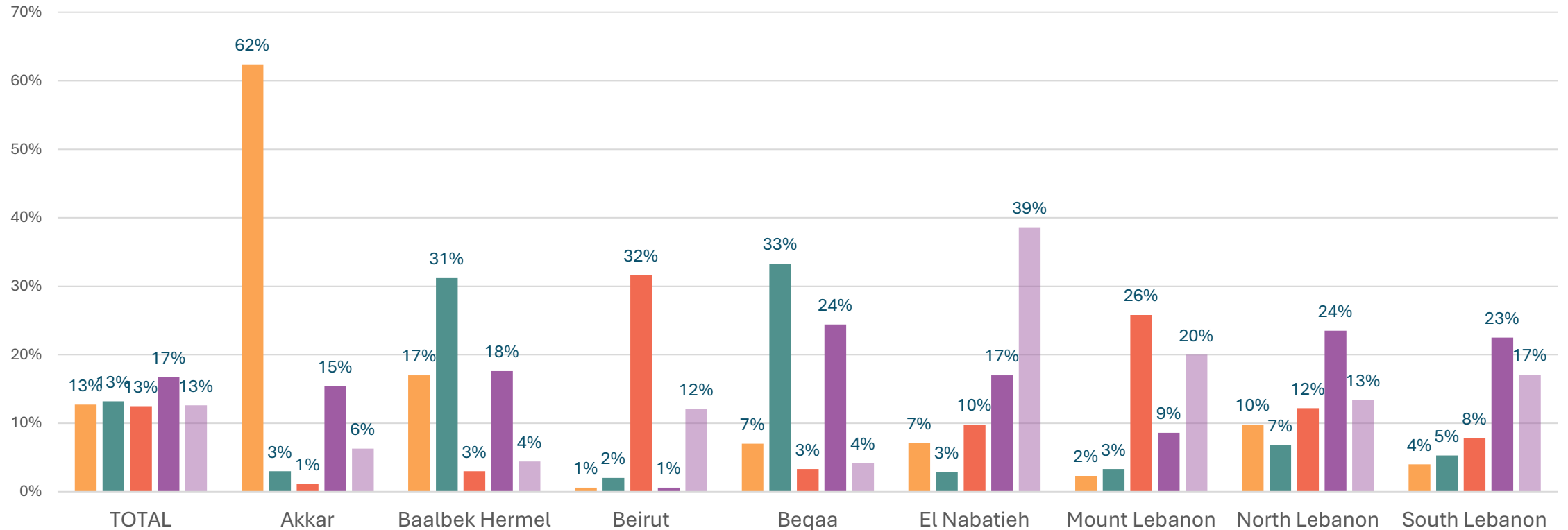
INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

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

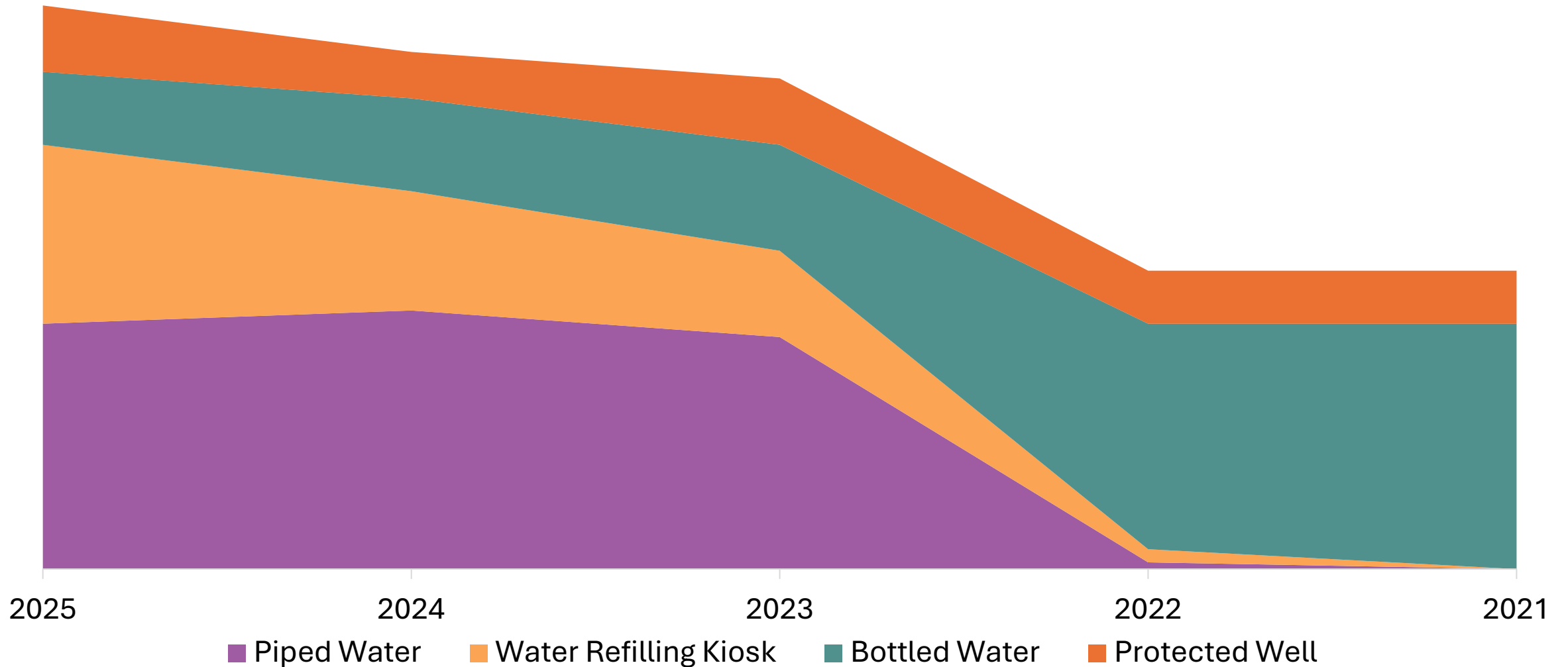
Agriculture

Construction

WASH



DRINKING WATER SOURCES



DRINKING WATER

Piped water



North & South



46%

Drinking water source on premise

Protected well



Akkar, Baalbeck,
& Bekaa



5 minutes

Average roundtrip to collect water

Water kiosk



Beirut & Mount
Lebanon



22%

Did not have sufficient water for drinking
 \geq x3/month

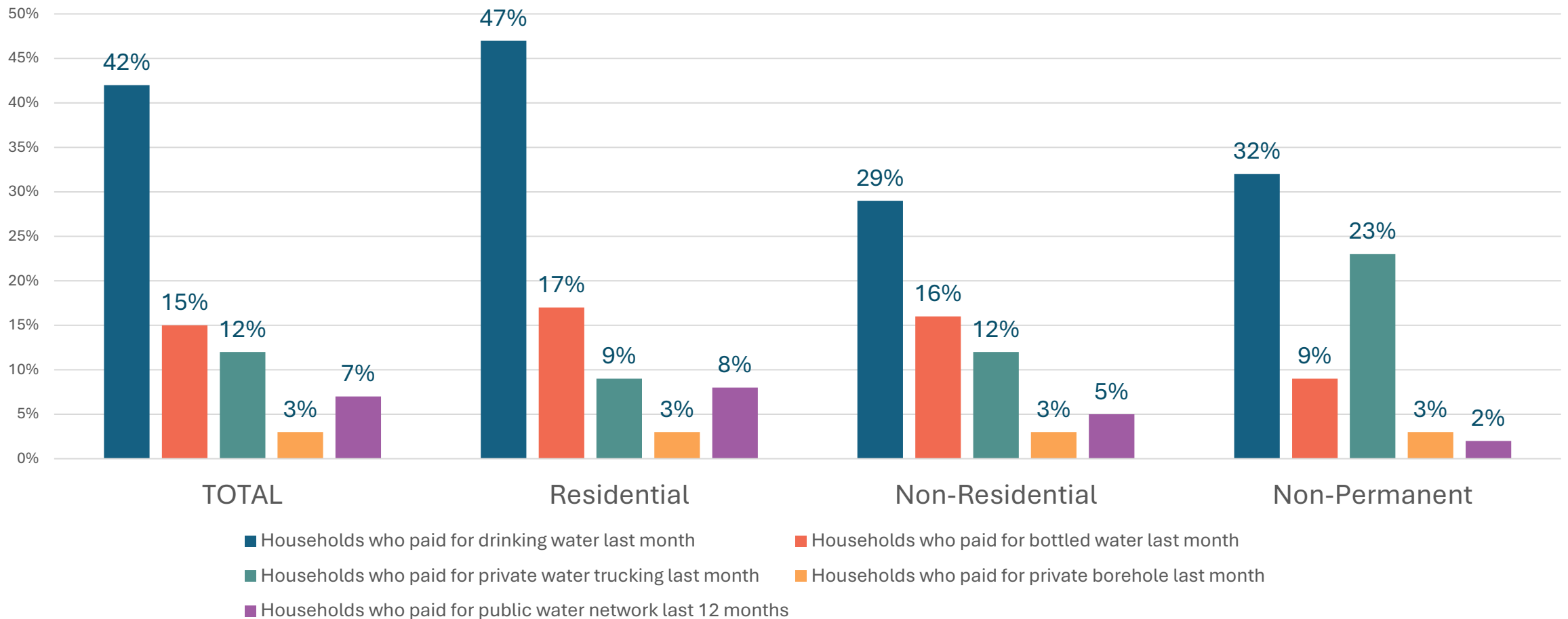
Bottled water



Nabatieh

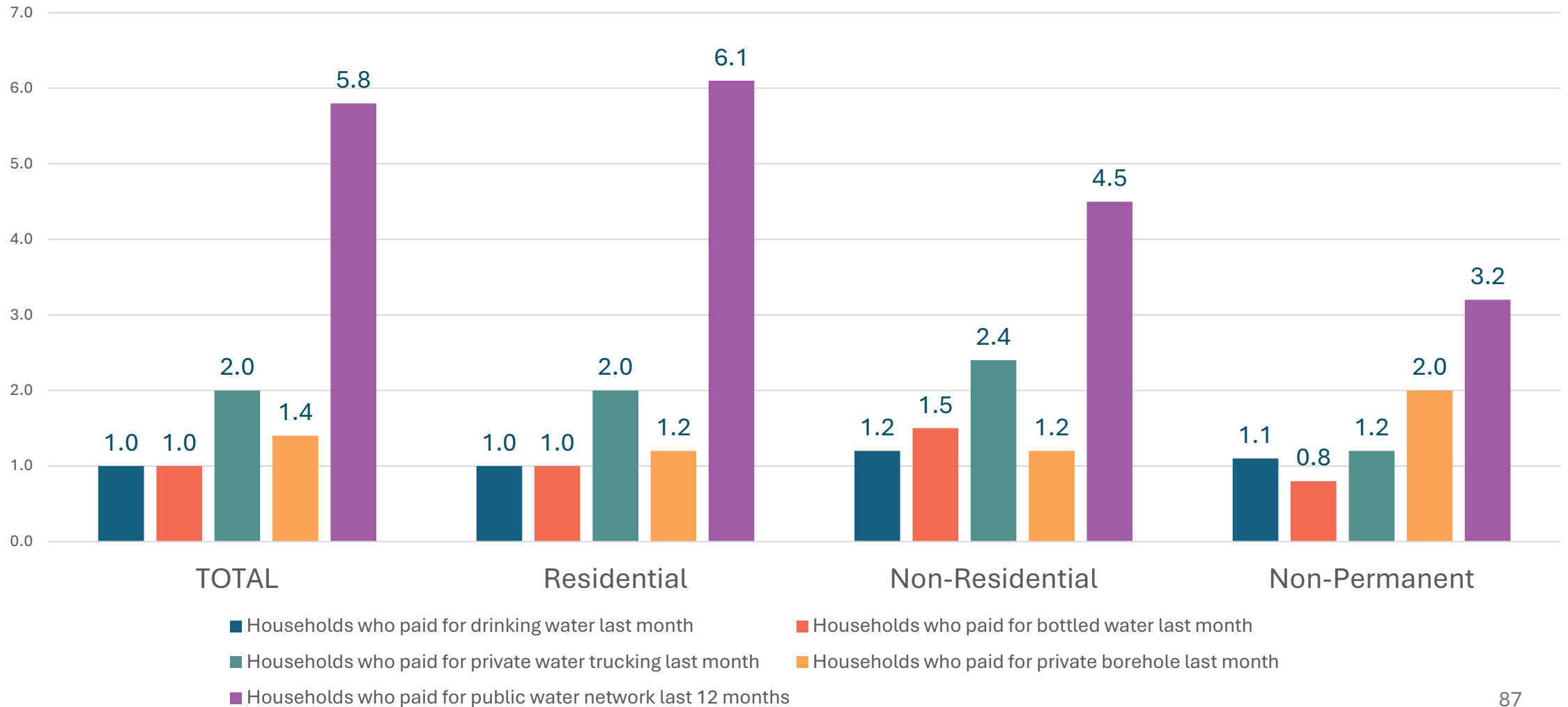
WATER EXPENDITURE

% 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%

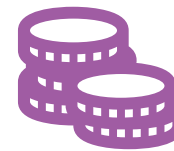
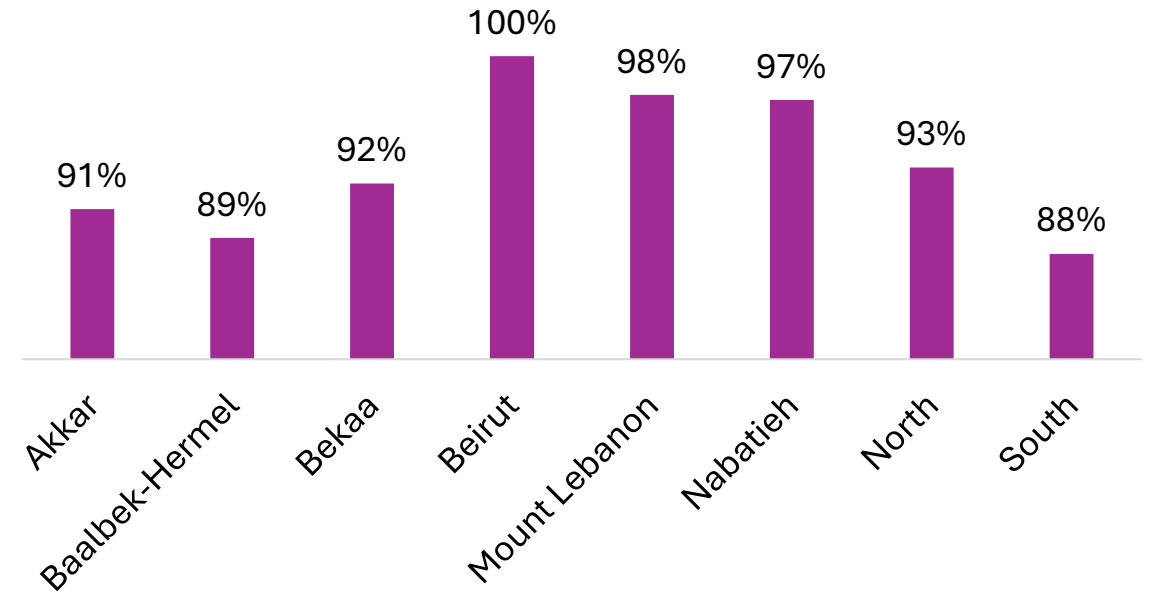
Cleaning items



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**

