VASyR 2015
Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees

7 July 2015

World Food Programme
23 April 2015: 1,175,062 Syrian refugees (on) 22%
22 April 2014: 981,820 206%
23 April 2013: 320,501 2,867%
23 April 2012: 10,804

- **Highest refugees / host population ratio**
  - > 1/5 of population in Lebanon are SR
  - 27 refugees /100 Lebanese in country
  - High pressure in services, shelter...

- **GoL policy:**
  - No-camp policy
  - Entrance restrictions
  - Residential permits requirements

- **TARGETING**
  - Increasing need of information on vulnerability at a lower geographical scale
Vulnerability situation of SR

2014 VASyR

- 57% households had 1 or less working member per 5 non-active members (75% temporal)
- Livelihoods: Food vouchers (24% - 40%); Skilled work (24% - 14%); Loans (16% - 44%)
- Households experiencing lack of food or money to buy it: 48% - 66%
- HH engaged in crisis or emergency coping strategies 22% - 28%
- Progressive depletion of savings and assets: Spending savings (45% -21%); sale of goods (30% -18%) productive assets (14% - 3%)
- 49% HH below the Lebanese Extreme poverty line (US$ 3.84/person/day)
- 43% HH below MEB
- 11% food expenditure share >65%
- 13% poor or border line FCS
- 13% of moderate and severe food insecurity
OBJECTIVES

General

Provide an updated multi-sectorial overview of the vulnerability situation of Syrian refugees in Lebanon.

Specifics

- Monitor the food security and general vulnerability situation of the Syrian refugees in Lebanon one year after the last assessment.
- Estimate degree and types of vulnerability at Caza level.
- Constitute the baseline for the food assistance targeting exercise.
- Evaluate the vulnerability situation of excluded households.
- Get beneficiaries feedback on their current vulnerability situation and the impact of the targeting exercise.
Population

1. UNHCR registered and awaiting registration Syrian refugees
   Included and excluded for assistance.

Sampling frame

1. Caza level – 26 districts

**Syrian refugees registered or awaiting registration** = 4,290 HH

- Representative sample size per Caza = 165 HH, based on parameters:
- Prevalence: 50%   Precision: 10%   Design effect: 1.5   Non-valid: 5%
- 165 HH / Caza
- 30 clusters (=locations=villages, towns, neighborhoods) / Caza
- 6 HH / cluster
Methodology III

Questionnaire
- HH level: VASyR - Targeting questionnaire
- FGD

Training
- ToT – Beirut
- Regional trainings of enumerators

Data collection
- **WHEN**
  - 27th May – 12th June
- **HOW**
  - Mobile devices – ODK
  - RAIS
WHO?

ACF

ACTED

Caritas

DRC

InterSOS

Mercy Corps

PU-AMI

SCI

Shield

WVI
Analysis

- 4105 HH visits
- Countrywide
- Regional
  - Akkar
  - Bekaa
  - BML
  - South
  - Tripoli 5
- District
  - 24 districts
    - Jbeil + Keserwen = 1 district
    - Bcharre + Batroun
    - Marjaayoun: limited representativeness.
Main challenges

- Security situation
- Access
- Timeline
- Ramadan
- Coordination
Food security results
Main livelihood sources

2014
* Main livelihood source:
  Food voucher: 40%
  Non agricultural casual labor: 29%
  Skilled work: 14%
* Second livelihood source (79%)
  Non agricultural casual labor: 20%
  Debts/loans: 20%
  Food voucher: 14%
* Third livelihood source (45%)
  Debts/loans: 22%
  Food voucher: 4%
  Gifts: 3%

2015
* Main livelihood source:
  Food voucher: 54%
  Debts/loans: 15%
  Non agricultural casual labor: 15%
  Skilled work: 9%
* Second livelihood source (95%)
  Debts/loans: 39%
  Food voucher: 20%
  Non agricultural casual labor: 19%
* Third livelihood source (64%)
  Debts/loans: 33%
  Non agricultural casual labor: 11%
  Food voucher: 8%
  Gifts: 6%
Food Consumption Score

Highest % of poor FCS: Zagharta < Chouf < Akkar < El Koura < Jbeil-Keserwen
Diet diversity - average

**HWDD:** Akkar < Zagharta < El Koura < El Mineh-Dennie < Chouf

Bent-Jbeil > Nabatieh > Beirut > Baabda > El Metn
Expenditure share

2014
HH size: 6.6
762$ / HH/ month
138$ / pc/ month

2015
HH size: 5.2
$ 493 / HH/ month
$ 107 / pc/ month

Food, 45%
Rent, 19%
Health, 10%
Hygiene, 4%
Transport, 3%
Telecommunication, 4%
Gas, 3%
Electricity, 3%
Tobacco/Alcohol, 3%
Legal, 2%
Others, 2%
Education, 1%
Water, 2%
Minimum Expenditure Basket

- Below poverty line 3.84
- < SMEB (87$)
- SMEB-MEB (87-113$)
- MEB- 125% MEB (114 - 142$)
- >=125% MEB (>=143$)
The diagram illustrates various asset depletion coping strategies and their percentages from 2013 to 2015. The strategies include:

- Reduce expenditure on food: 85% in 2015, 81% in 2014, and 79% in 2013.
- Bought food on credit: 30% in 2015, 28% in 2014, and 25% in 2013.
- Reduce essential non-food expenditure: 59% in 2015, 56% in 2014, and 54% in 2013.
- Spent savings: 38% in 2015, 35% in 2014, and 32% in 2013.
- Selling household goods: 32% in 2015, 30% in 2014, and 28% in 2013.
- Withdrew children from school: 20% in 2015, 18% in 2014, and 16% in 2013.
- Child labor: 12% in 2015, 10% in 2014, and 8% in 2013.
- Sent an adult household member sought work: 10% in 2015, 8% in 2014, and 6% in 2013.
- Sell productive assets: 7% in 2015, 5% in 2014, and 3% in 2013.
- Begging: 7% in 2015, 5% in 2014, and 3% in 2013.
- Accept high risk, illegal, socially degrading or exploitive activities: 5% in 2015, 3% in 2014, and 1% in 2013.
- Early marriage: 3% in 2015, 2% in 2014, and 1% in 2013.
- Sold house/land: 3% in 2015, 2% in 2014, and 1% in 2013.
## Food security indicators

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<th>SEVERE FOOD INSECURITY</th>
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- Severe food insecurity
- Moderate food insecurity
- Mild food insecurity
- Food secure
Thank you