**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.

**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).

**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%**).
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.

- 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)

Social assistance

- 94% of households have access to an improved primary health care
- 90% and 81% of households received the required primary and hospital care, respectively.

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%).

SOCIAL STABILITY

Competition for jobs was cited by 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.

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.

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)

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