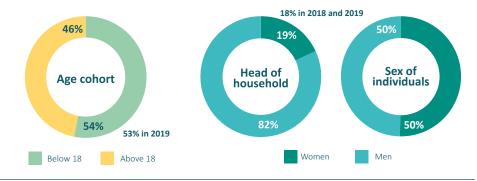
VASyR 2020 Key Findings of the 2020 Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon



The Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon (VASyR) 2020 was conducted jointly by WFP, UNHCR and UNICEF. Between August and September 2020, survey teams visited 4,563 randomly selected Syrian refugee households, covering all districts across Lebanon. This assessment is a nationally representative sample.



Household size has remained stable over the past few years. There are on average five individuals in a Syrian refugee households (HHs) in Lebanon.



PROTECTION Legal Residency

31% of HHs have at least one member with legal residency (2019: 33%, 2018: 38%).

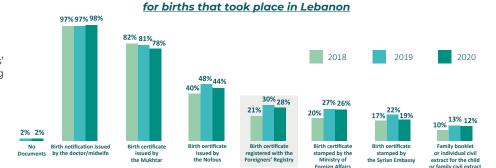
69% of HHs have no members with legal residency (2019: 67%, 2018: 62%;).

20% of individuals above 15 years old had legal residency (2019: 22%; 2018: 27%)



Birth Registration

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



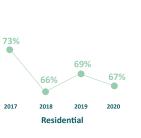
Percentage of individuals having completed the various steps of birth registration,

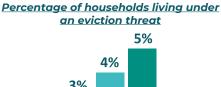
SHELTER

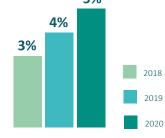
Increase in number of HHs in non-permanent and non-residential shelters since 2017.



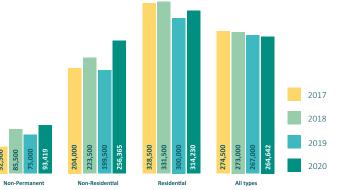








Rental cost (LBP) by shelter type



LIVELIHOODS

The labor force participation rate was 43% in 2020 (38% in 2019), 74% among men and 14% for women.

39% of the labor force was unemployed in 2020 (31% in 2019), with a higher percentage among women (45%) compared to men (38%).

52% of households had members working in the past 7 days (59% in 2019).

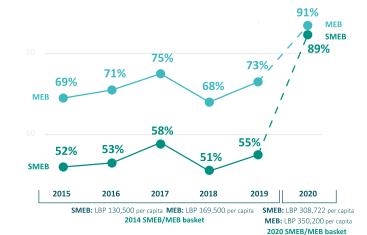
ECONOMIC VULNERABILITY

Economic and COVID-19 crises pushed **almost the entire refugee population** below the SMEB.

Inflation substantially impacted food (174% increase since October 2019) and non-food costs (175%).

The Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB) is the expression of the monthly cost per capita, which is the minimum needed for physical survival and implies the deprivation of a series of rights. The MEB is the Minimum Expenditure Basket.

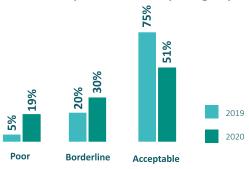
Percentage of households under the MEB and SMEB

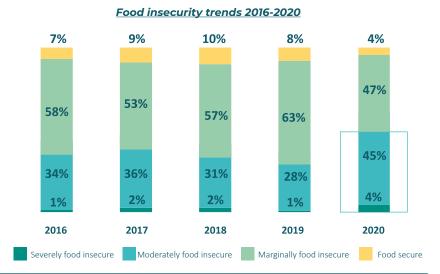




Half of the Syrian population is now food insecure.

Households per food consumption group

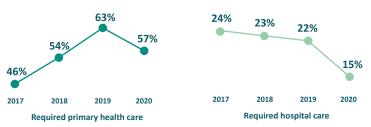




* HEALTH

Cost of treatment was 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.

Access to primary and hospital care



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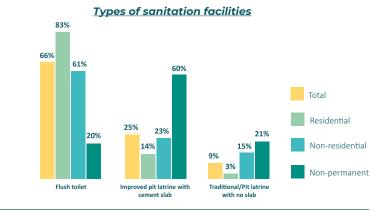
WATER AND SANITATION

87% have access to improved drinking water source (88% in 2019).

69% of household members have the water source available on premises (*improvement from 2019: 61%*).

83% have access to improved drinking water sources either in their dwelling/yard/plot or within 30 minutes round trip collection time.

91% of household members have access to an improved sanitation facility(flush toilet or improved pit latrine with cement slab) (94% in 2019).





EDUCATION

16% of children aged 3 to 5 years old, were enrolled in school in 2020 (same as 2019, 20% in 2018).

67% of children aged 6 to 14 years old, were enrolled in school in 2020 (same as 2019 and 2018)

29% of children aged 15 to 17 years old, were enrolled in school in 2020 (22% in 2019, 23% in 2018)

Because of COVID-19 related school closures, learning had to be remote at least since March 2020. Of those in school age (ages 6-17) and enrolled, only around 35% had some remote/distance learning, the rest (65%) had only in person learning, which potentially means they did not get any schooling during school closures. Of those in school-age (ages 6-17) that attended online lessons, a third were not able to follow such lessons, mostly due to lack of or insufficient internet.