



VASYR 2016 - PRELIMINARY FINDINGS
VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT FOR SYRIAN REFUGEES
15/07/2016



TABLE OF CONTENT

Context & Methodology

Demographics

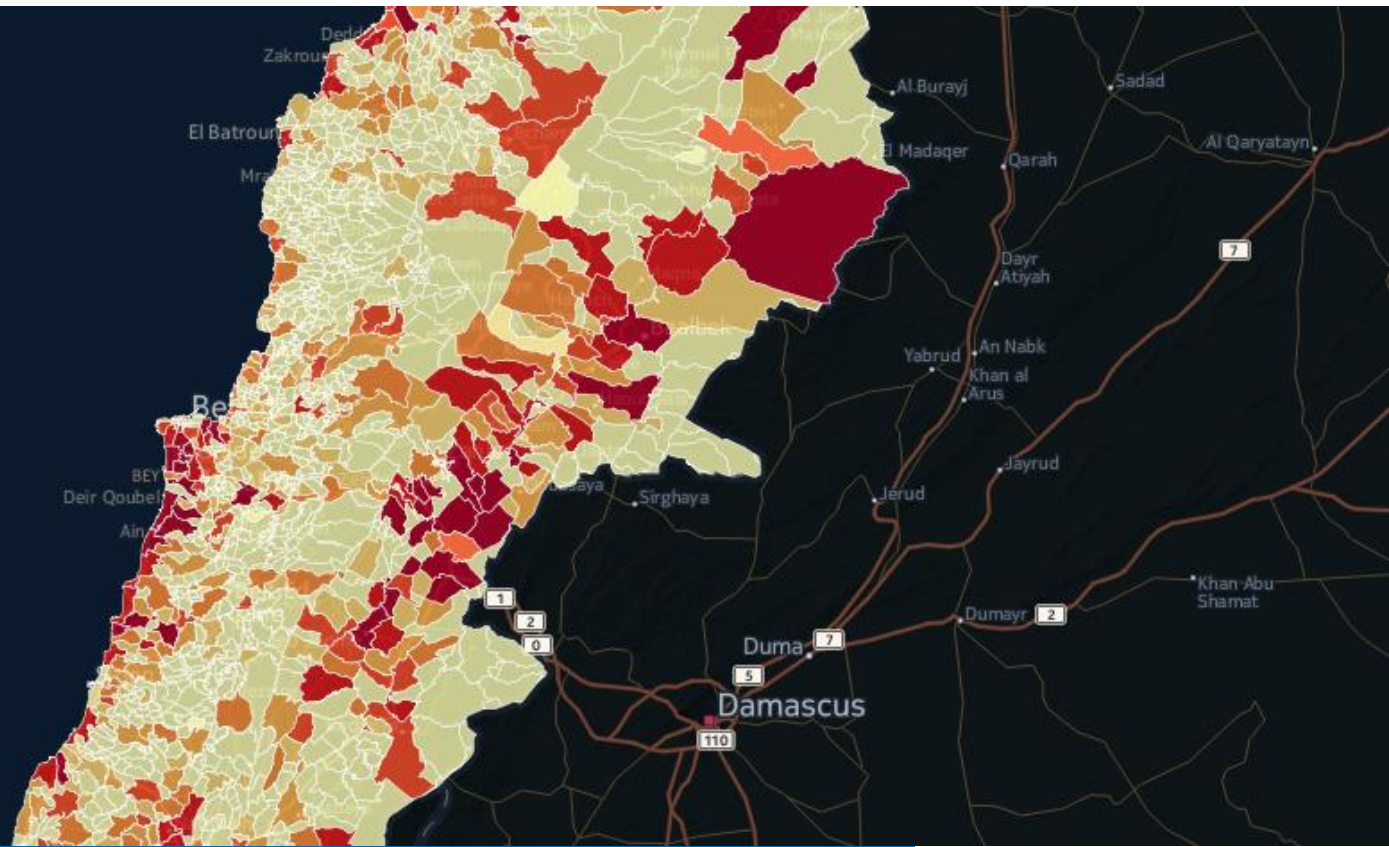
Protection

Shelter

Health

Food Security

Nutrition



METHODOLOGY

OBJECTIVE

Provide an overview of the vulnerability situation of Syrian refugees in Lebanon

METHODOLOGY

POPULATION

UNHCR registered Syrian refugees
Included and excluded for assistance.

Reference Population: ~1.05m (April 2016)

SAMPLE SIZE

4,950 HH (Visited ~4,500)

preliminary results using 4,019 District Level

HH / Caza = 165 HH

Clusters / Caza = 30

HH / Cluster = 6

based on parameters:

Prevalence: 50% Precision: 10% Design effect: 1.5 Non-valid: 5%

SAMPLING FRAME

Caza level – 26 districts

+ additional 2 districts in Beirut

+ additional 2 districts in Akkar

METHODOLOGY

QUESTIONNAIRE

Household level:
Based on VASyR & Targeting questionnaire
Focus Group Discussions
Height for Weight data collection

SAMPLING FRAME

Caza level – 26 districts
+ additional 2 districts in Beirut
+ additional 2 districts in Akkar

DATA COLLECTION

23th May – 3th June

Mobile devices – ODK

Data Collection: UNHCR and partners, UNICEF, WFP, LCC

InfoPro conducted Focus Group Discussions

CHALLENGES AND WAY FORWARD

Challenges

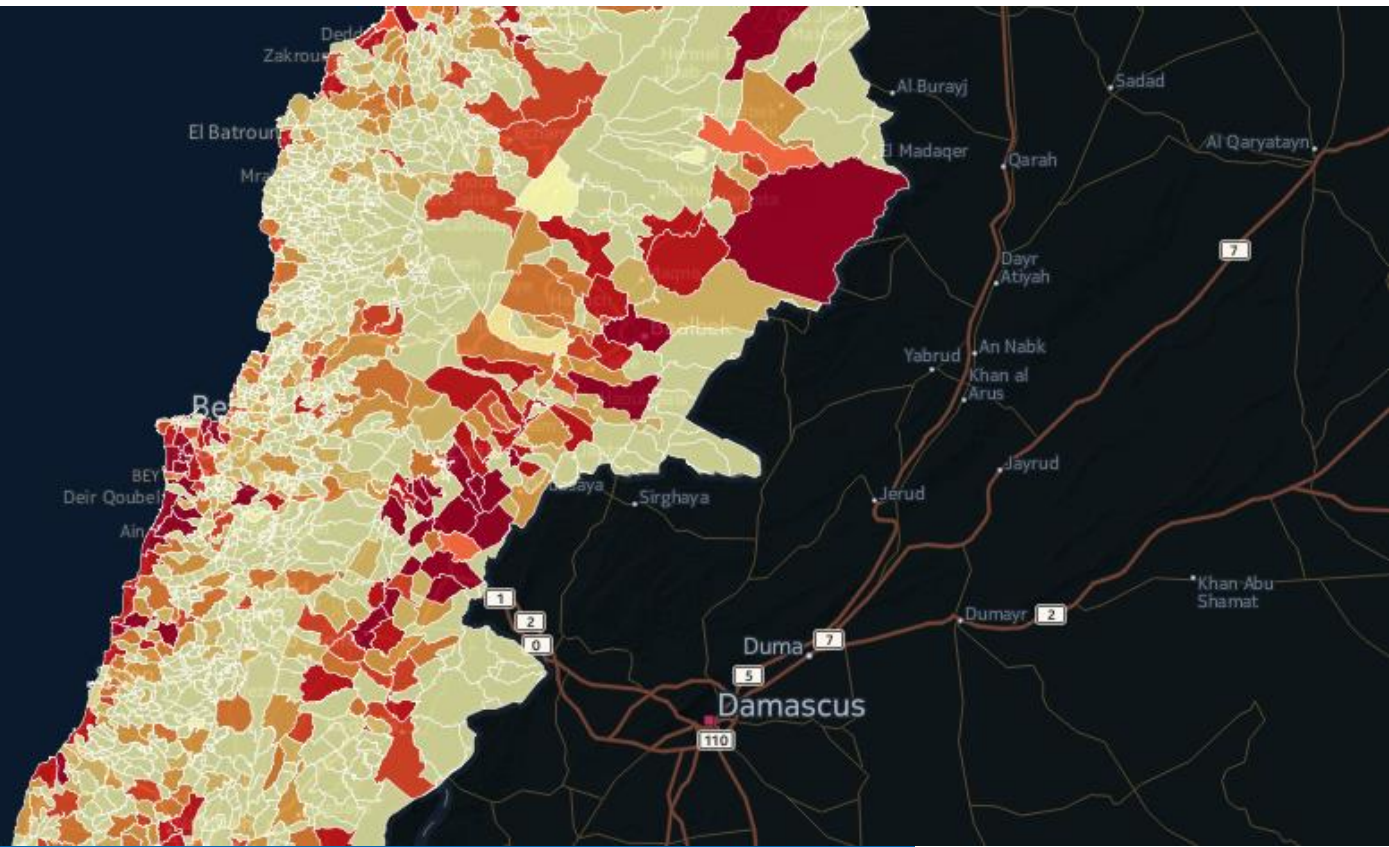
Security situation
Access : Hasbaya
Approaching Ramadan

Steps Forward

Core in depth Analysis
Reporting and editing
Graphic design
Publishing
More Comprehensive Analysis to be available by September/October 2016
Additional analysis including cross sectoral indicators will be provided based on Sector's and partners' input

DISCLAIMER

**Preliminary findings are subject to change
and included some initial variables**

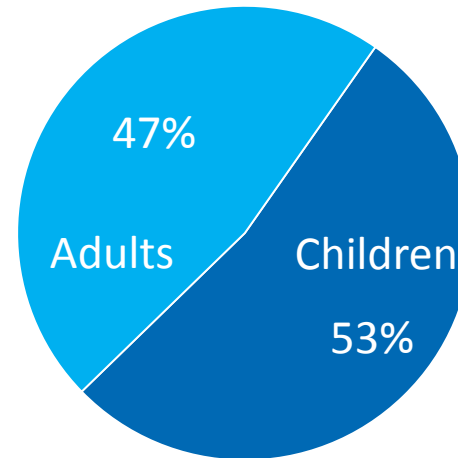
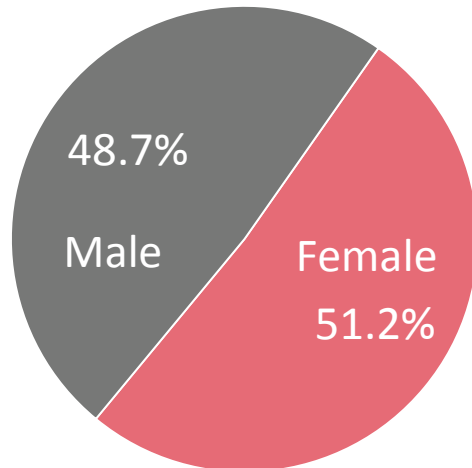


DEMOGRAPHICS

GENERAL POPULATION

MEAN HOUSEHOLD SIZE 5.08 ↓ (2015 : 5.3)

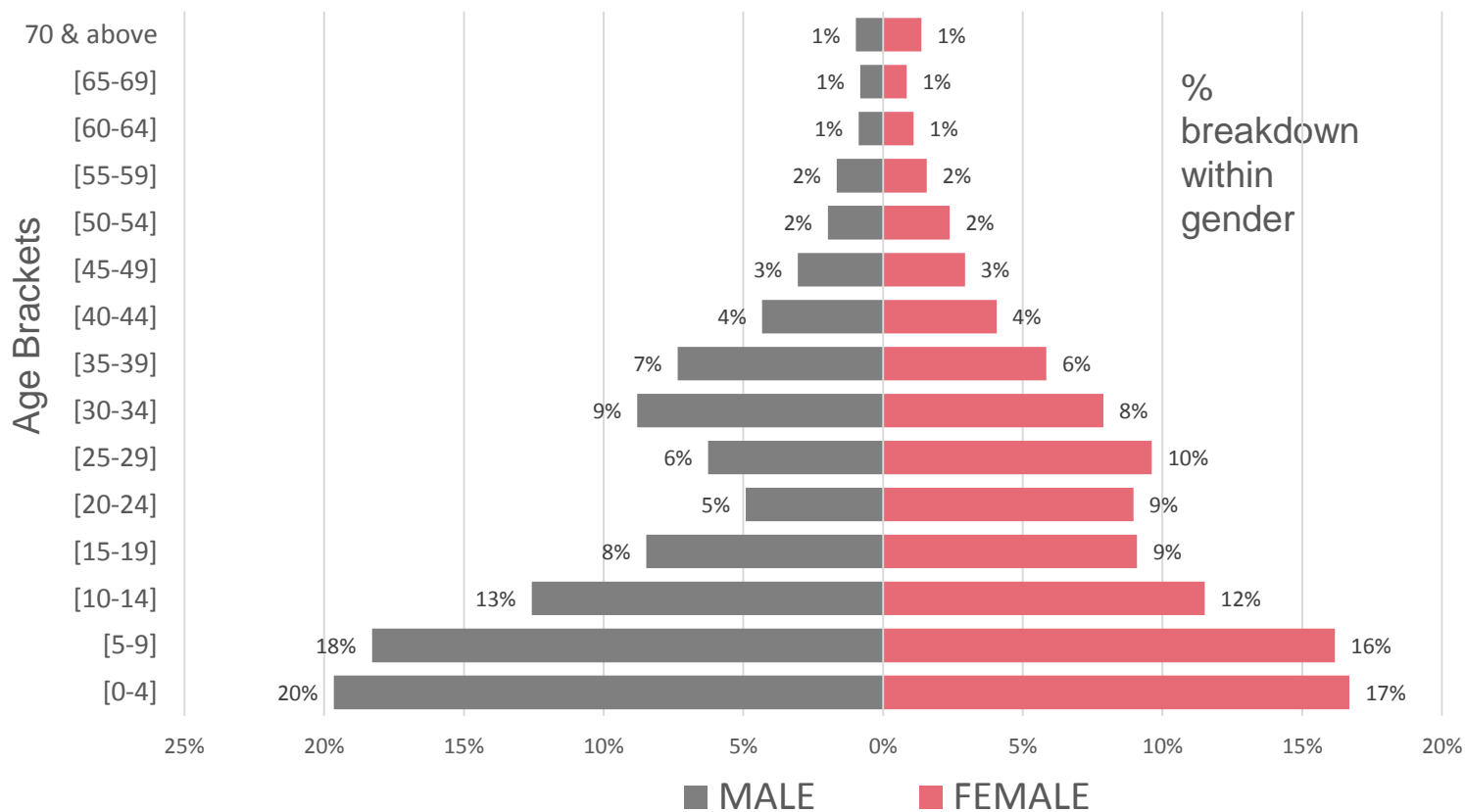
AVERAGE CHILDREN PER HH 2.69



SEX RATIO (FEMALE/MALE) 1.05 ↓ (2015: 1.30)

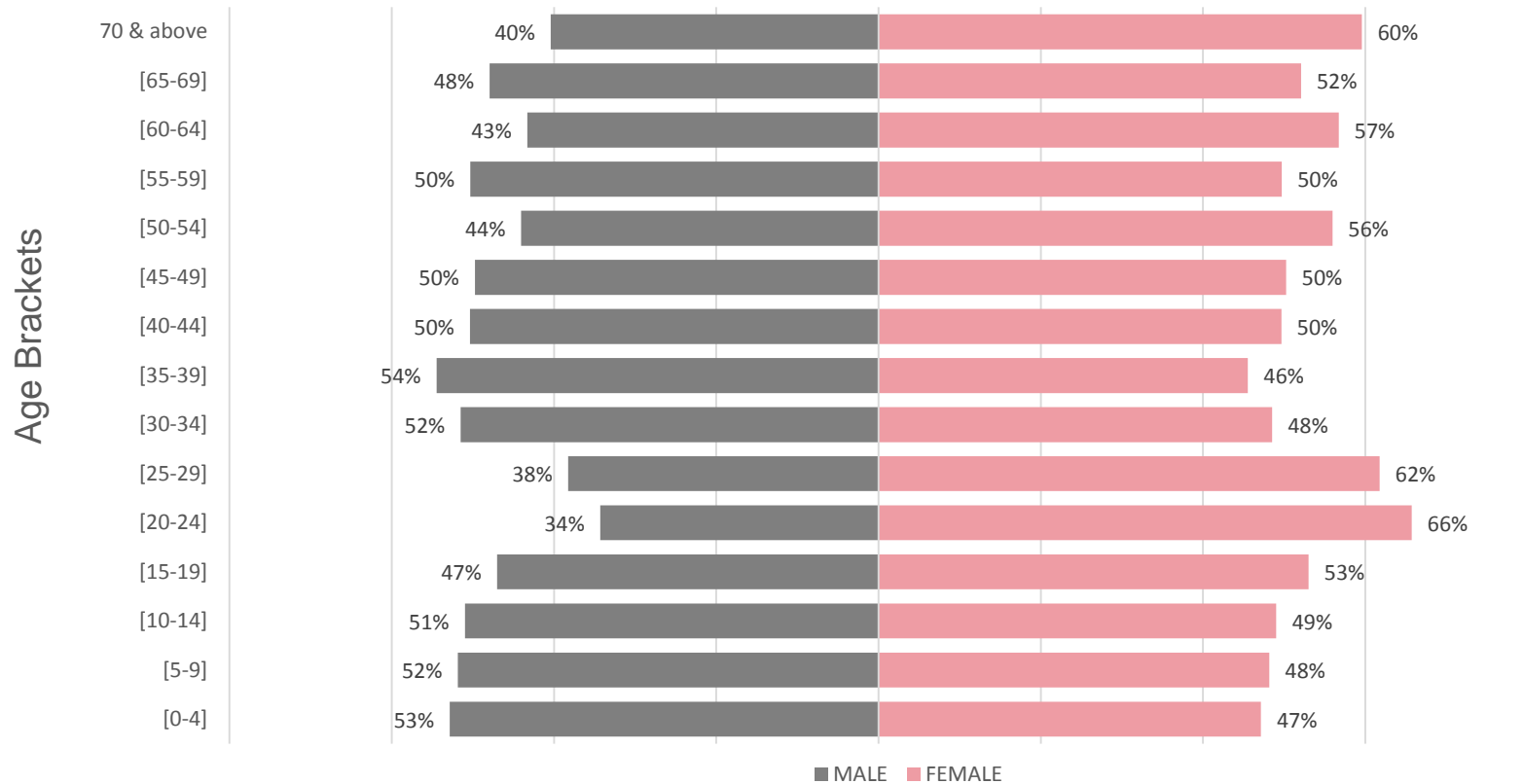
SIGNIFICANT DECREASE IN THE RATIO FEMALE/MALE

Age Pyramid



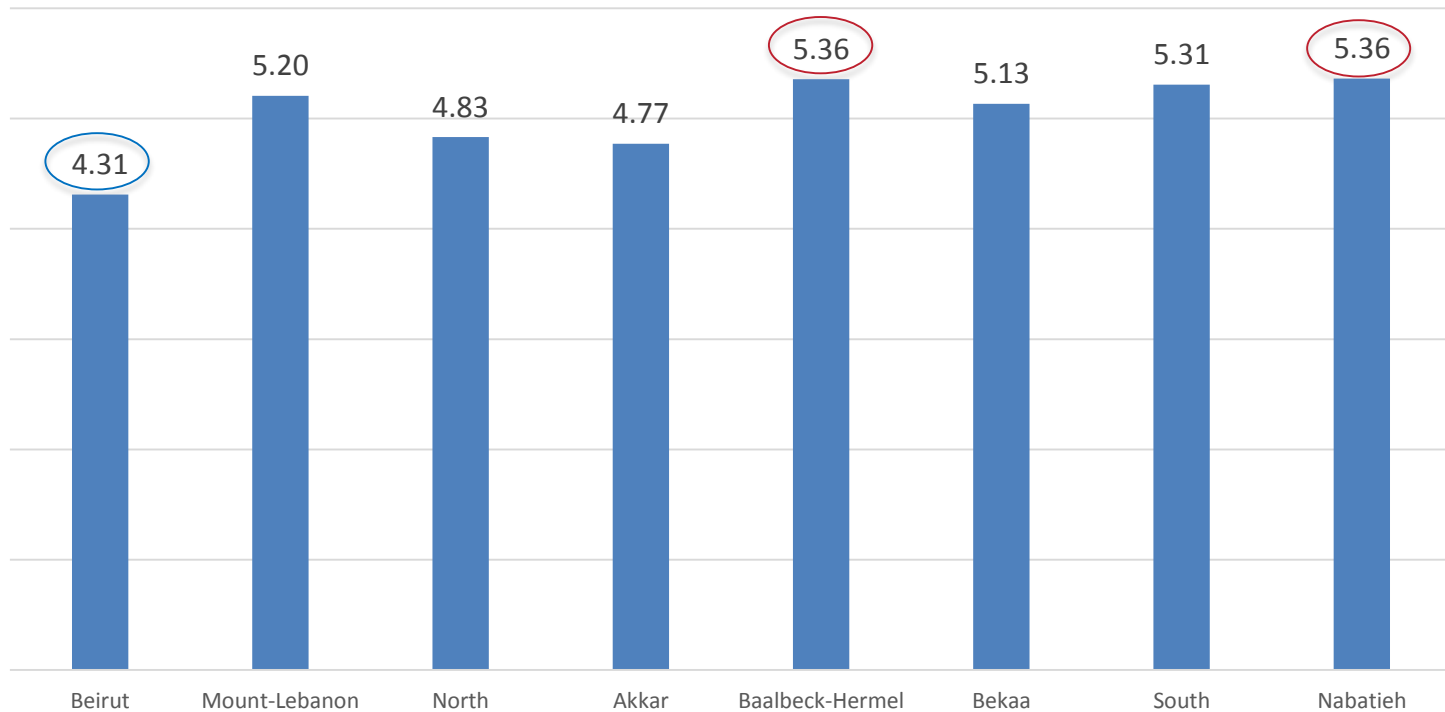
Demographics

% Population by Age Bracket

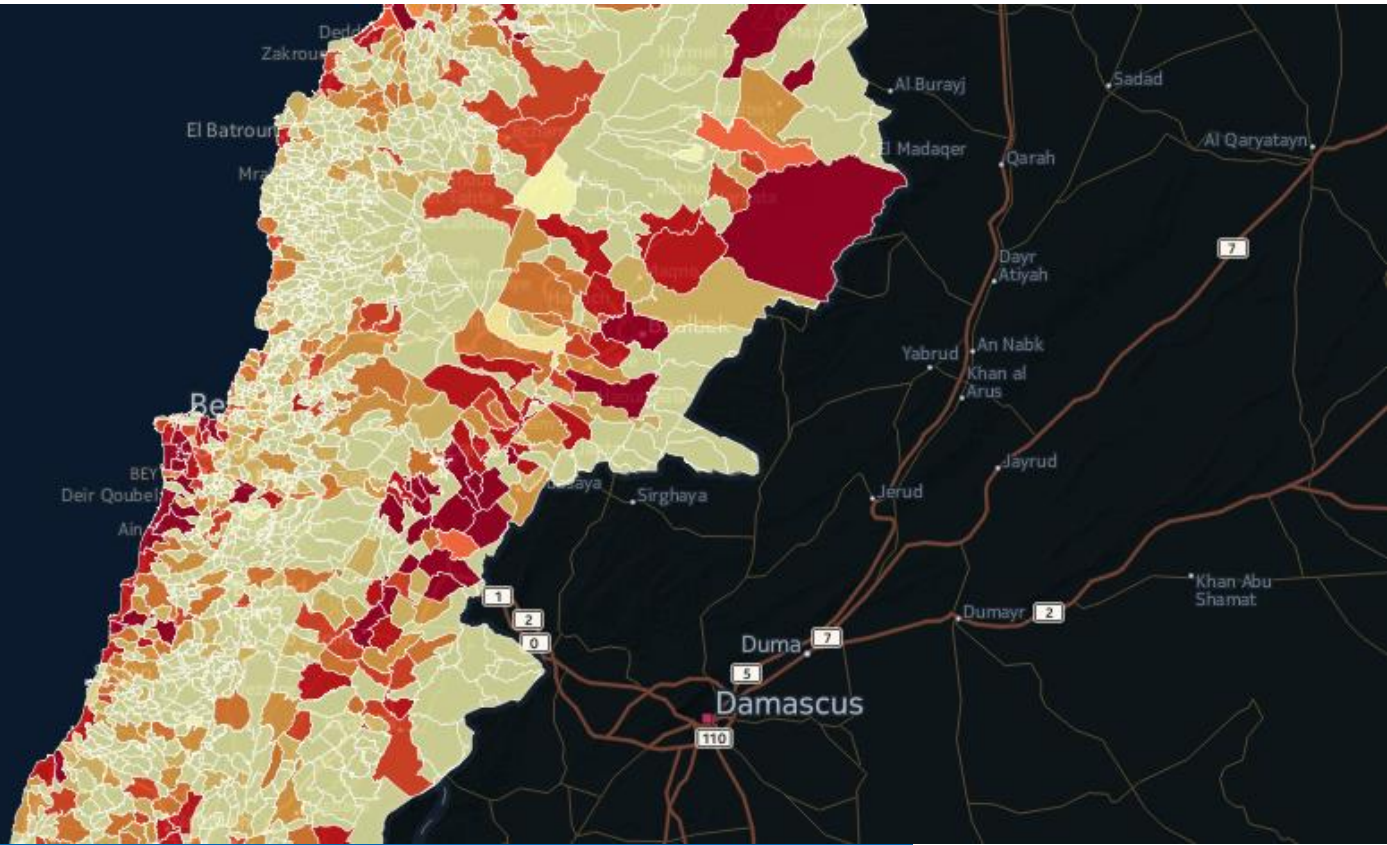


Average Household Size by Governorate

NATIONAL MEAN HOUSEHOLD SIZE 5.08 (2015 : 5.3)



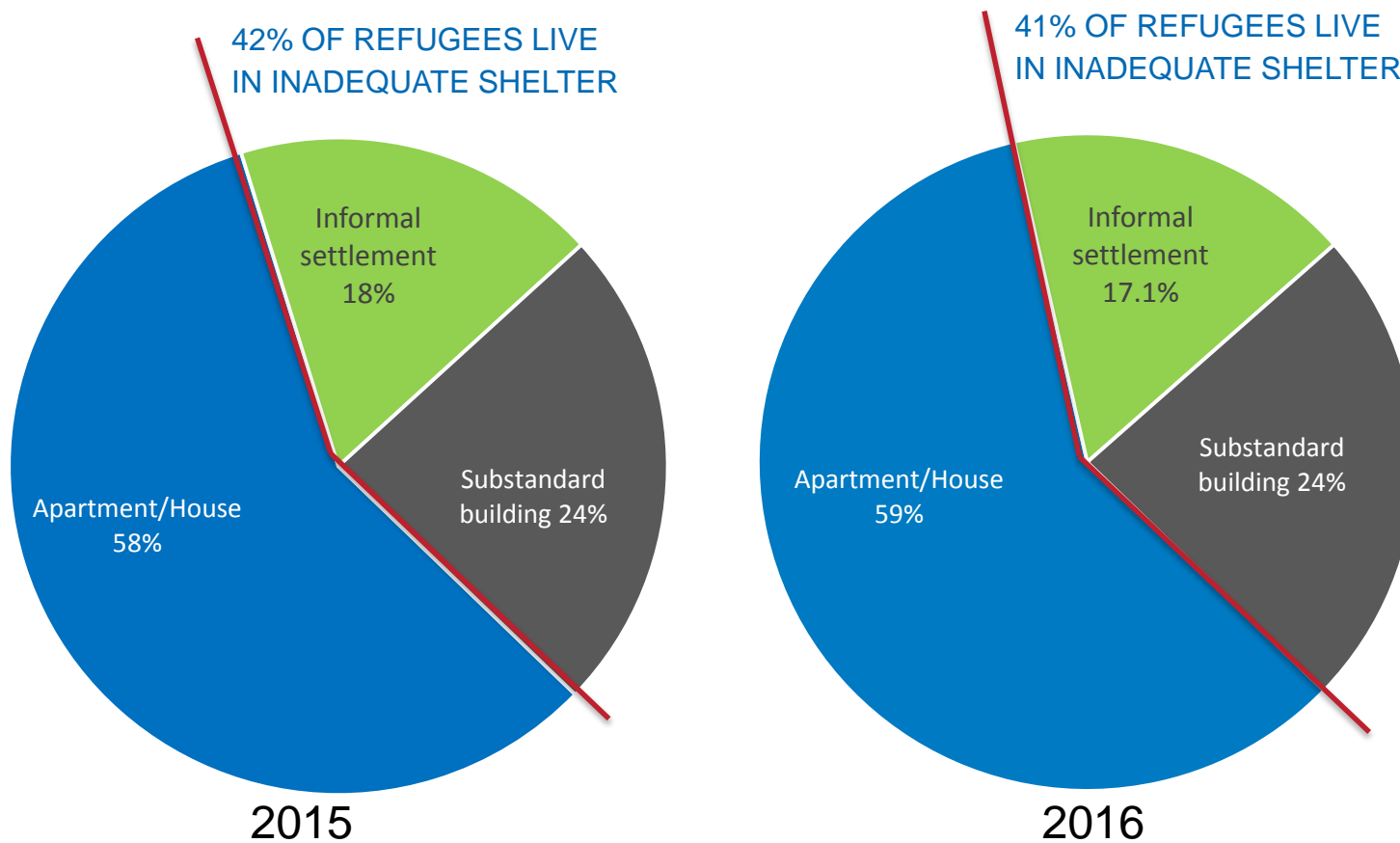
MEAN HOUSEHOLD SIZE IN BEIRUT (4.31) IS SIGNIFICANTLY LOWER THAN OTHER GOVERNORATES



SHELTER

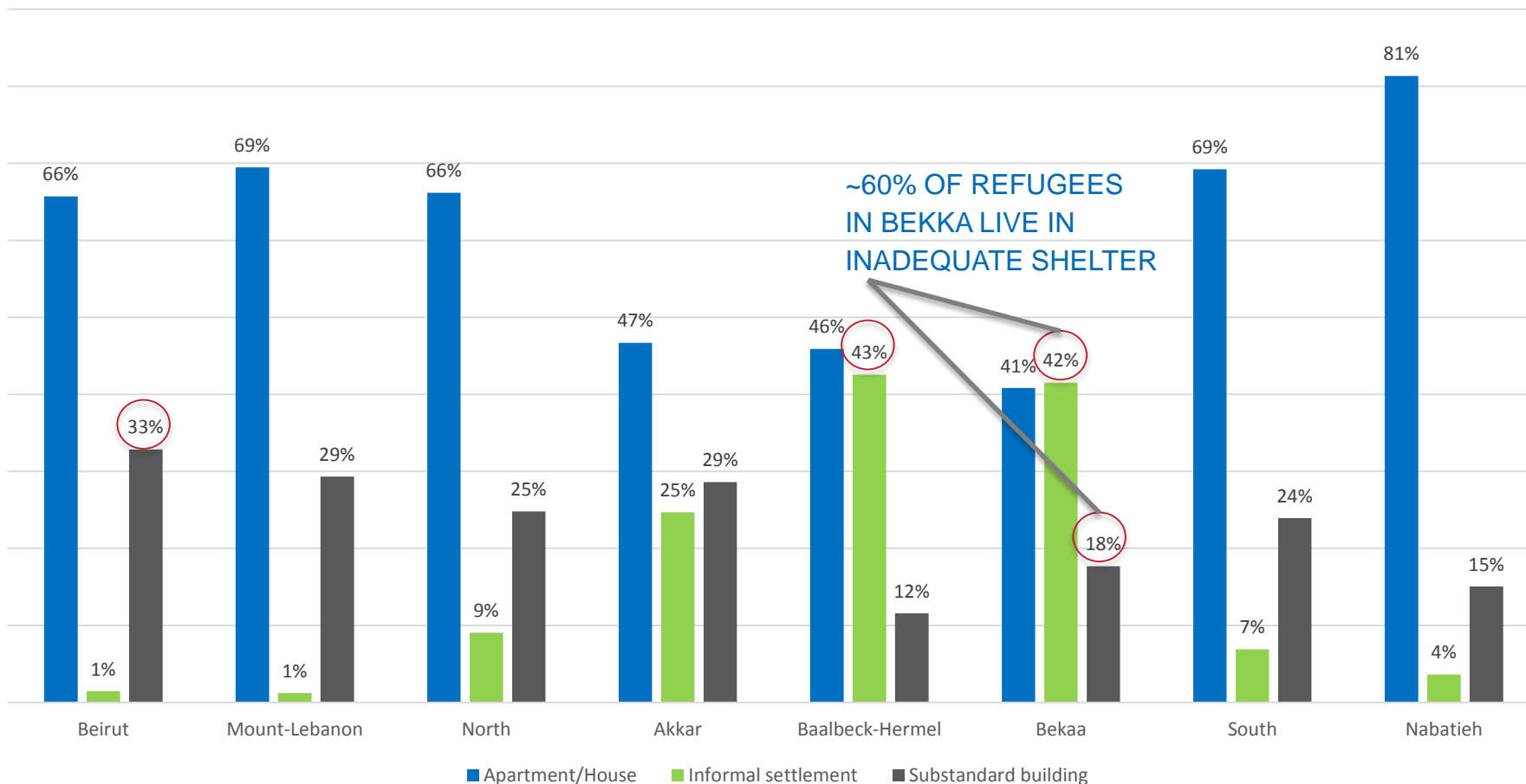


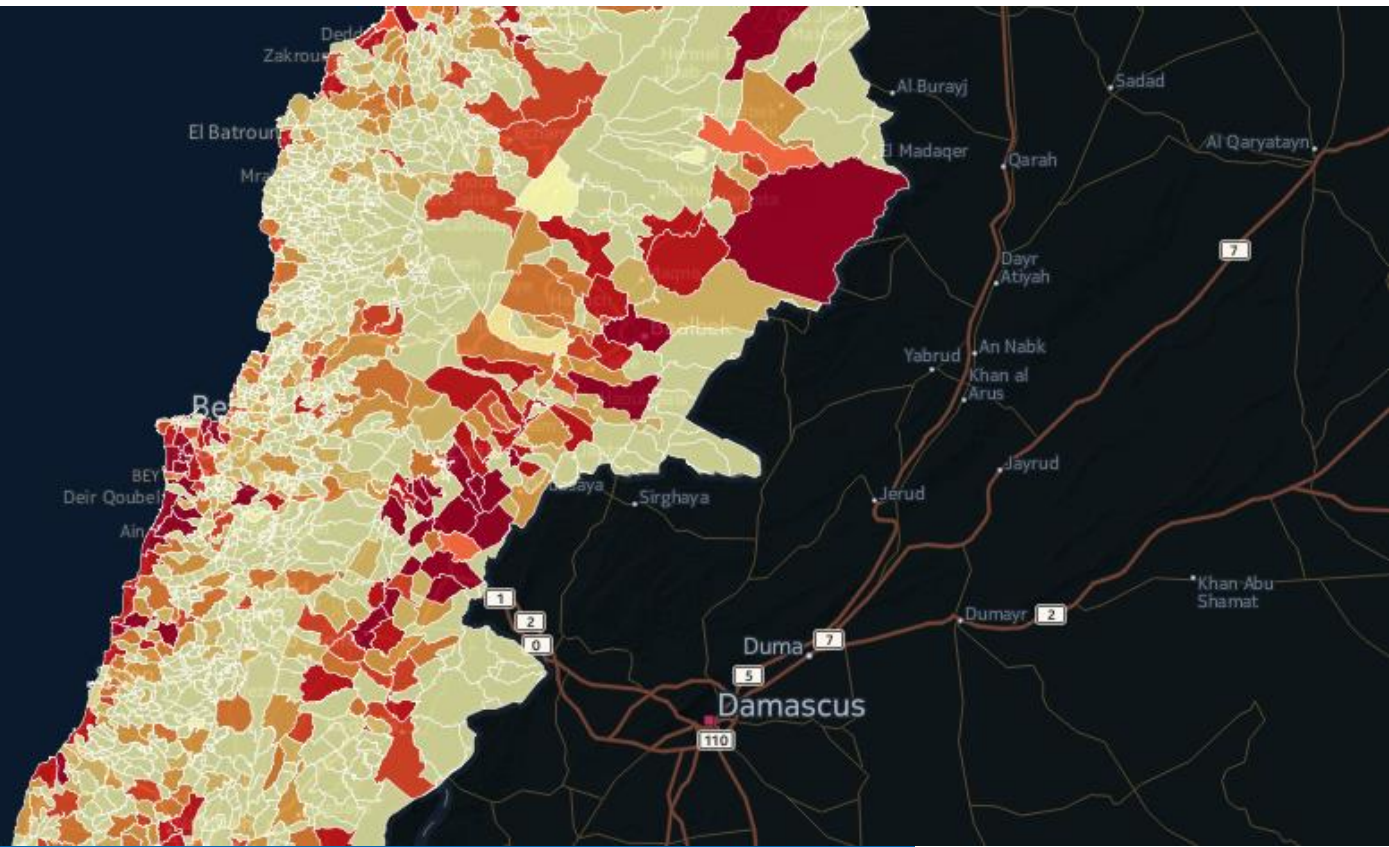
Type of Housing



REFUGEES STILL LIVE IN THE SAME TYPES OF SHELTER

Type of Housing by Governorate



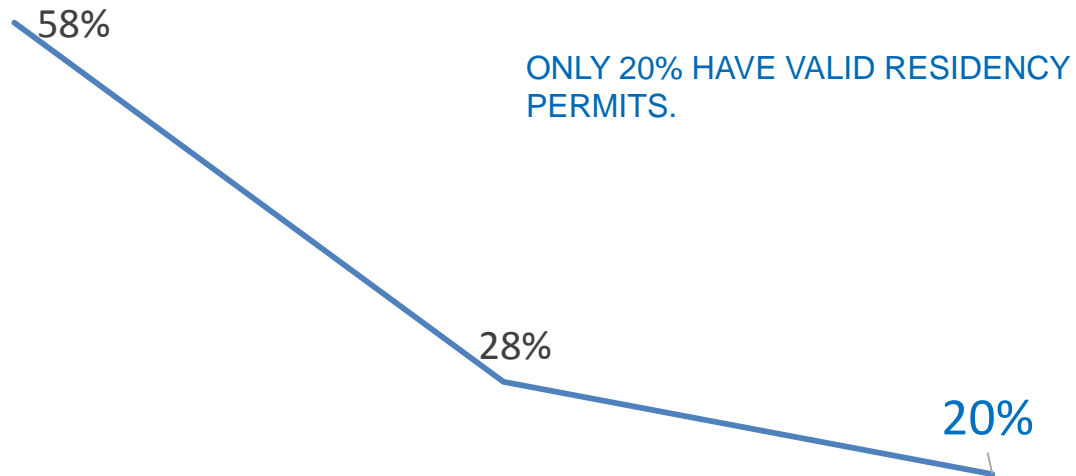


PROTECTION



% Households with all members with residency

Q: Do all household members above 15 years old have regularized legal residency in Lebanon?



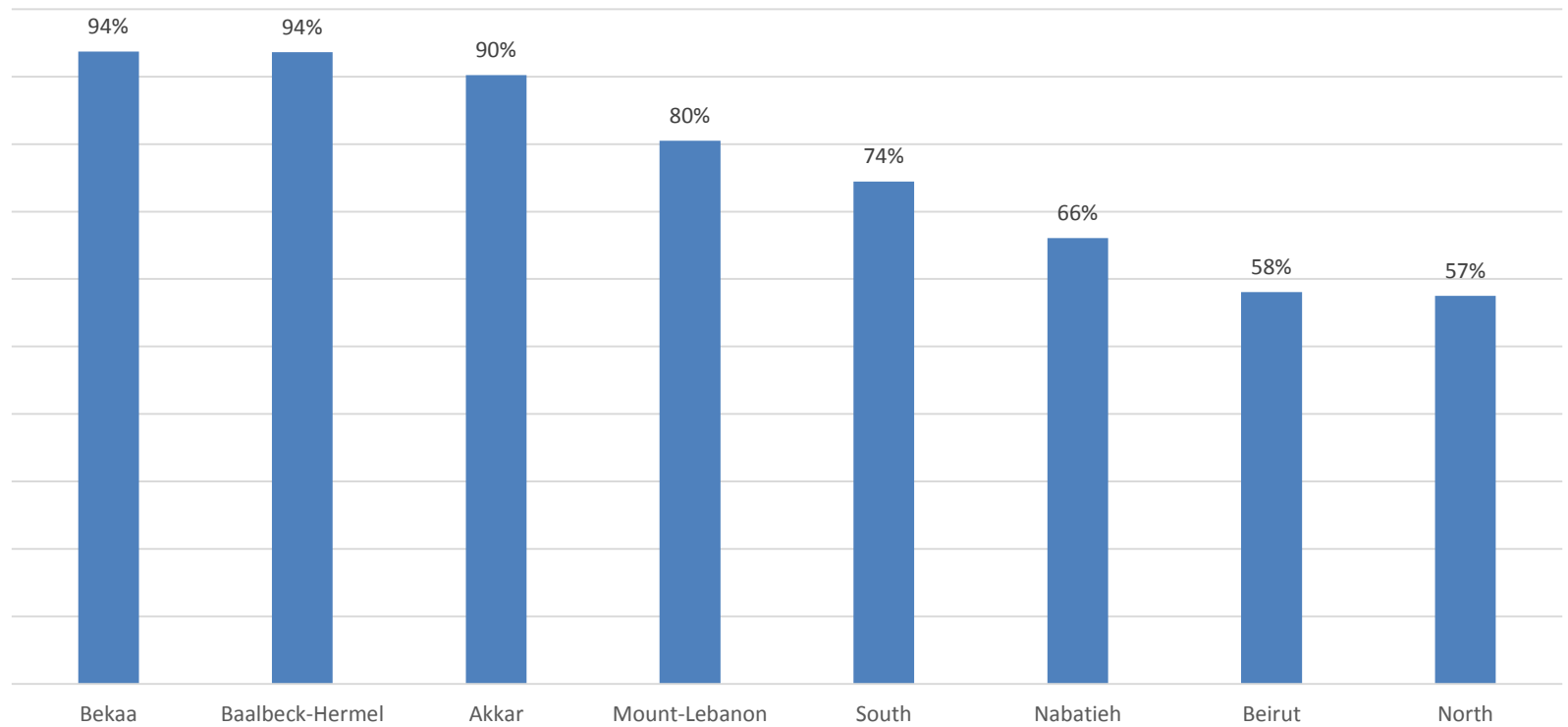
2014

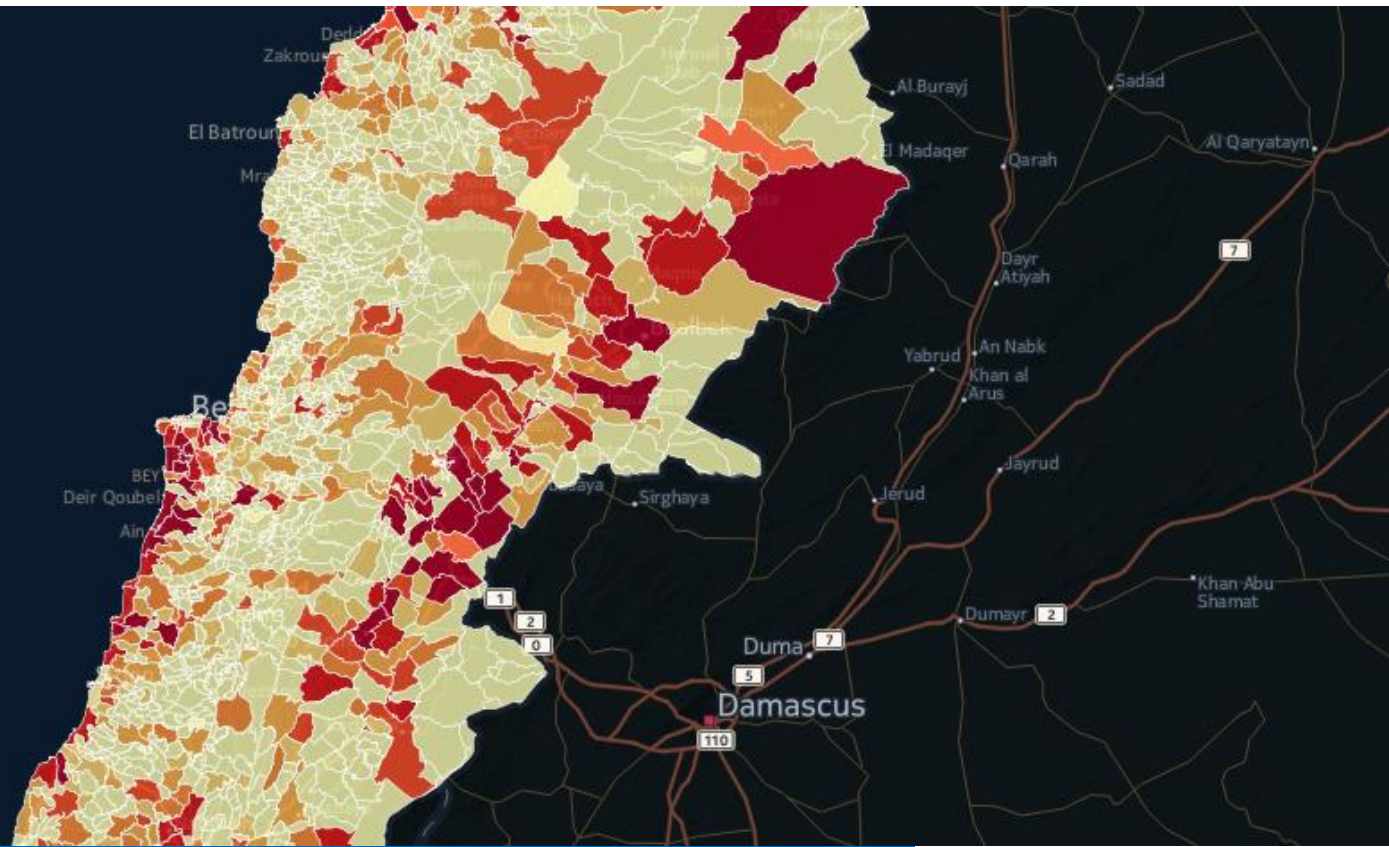
2015

2016

Protection

% Households with all members without residency by governorate

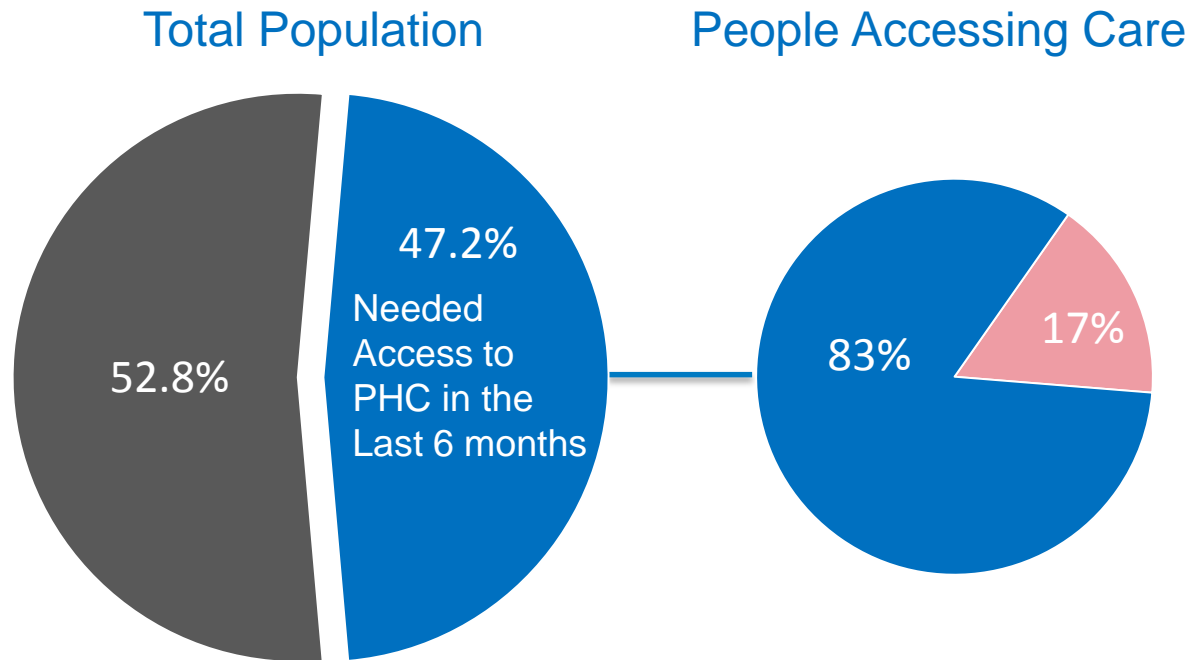


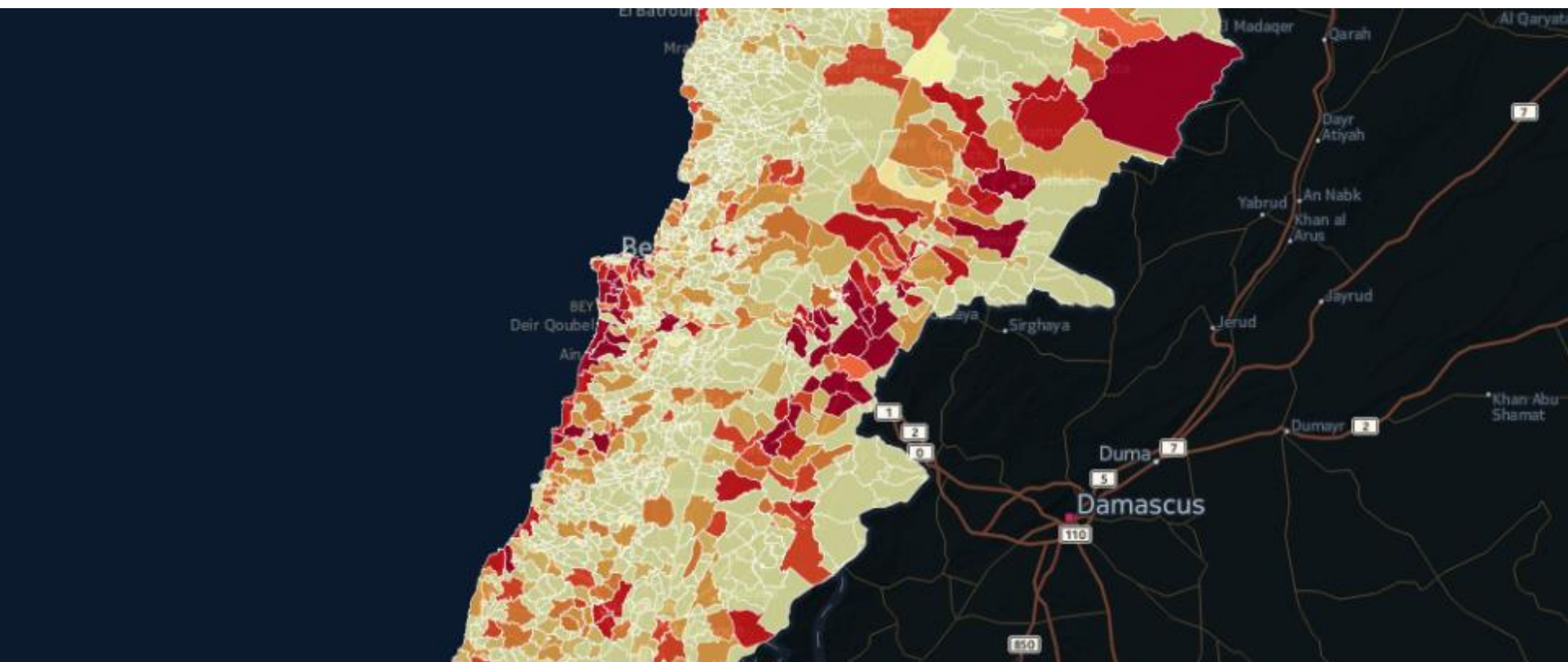


HEALTH



Access to Primary Health Care





ASSISTANCE

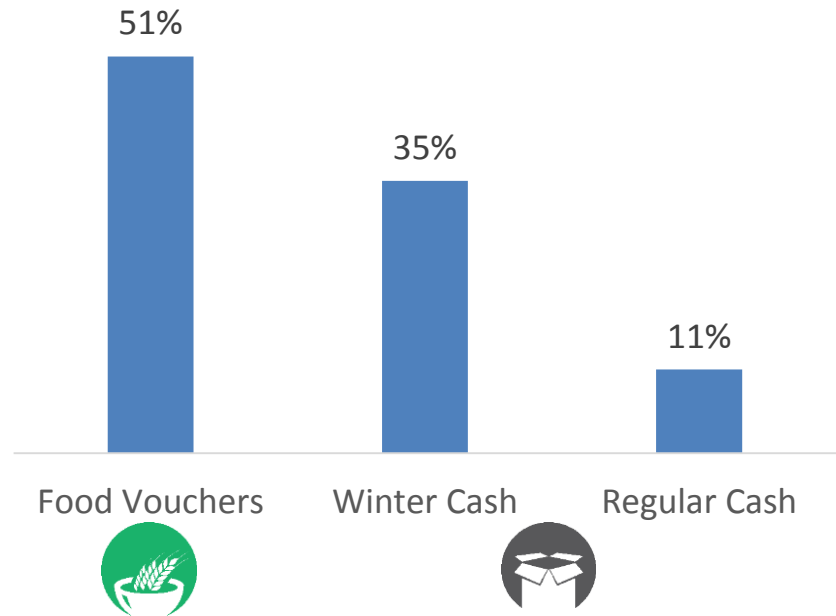


Assistance over the past 3 months (Self Reported)

Population Receiving Assistance

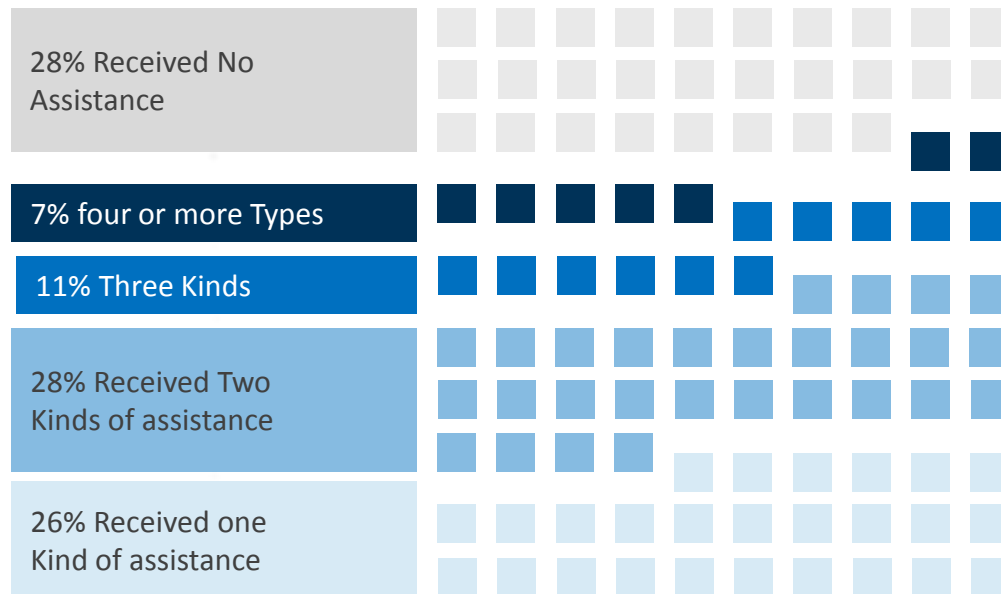


Comparison % Population receiving Food, Winter Assistance & Cash

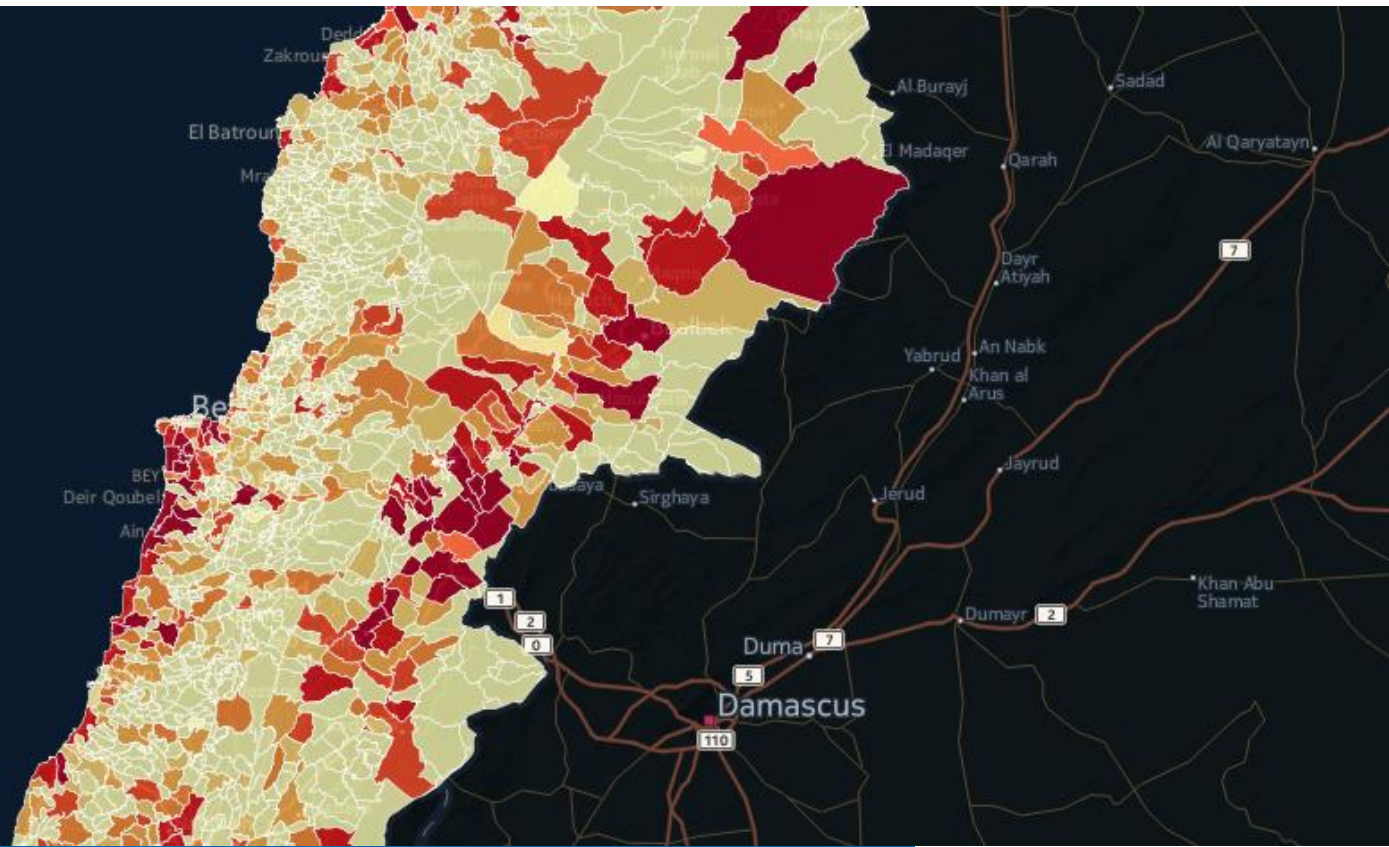


Assistance

Assistance over the past 3 months





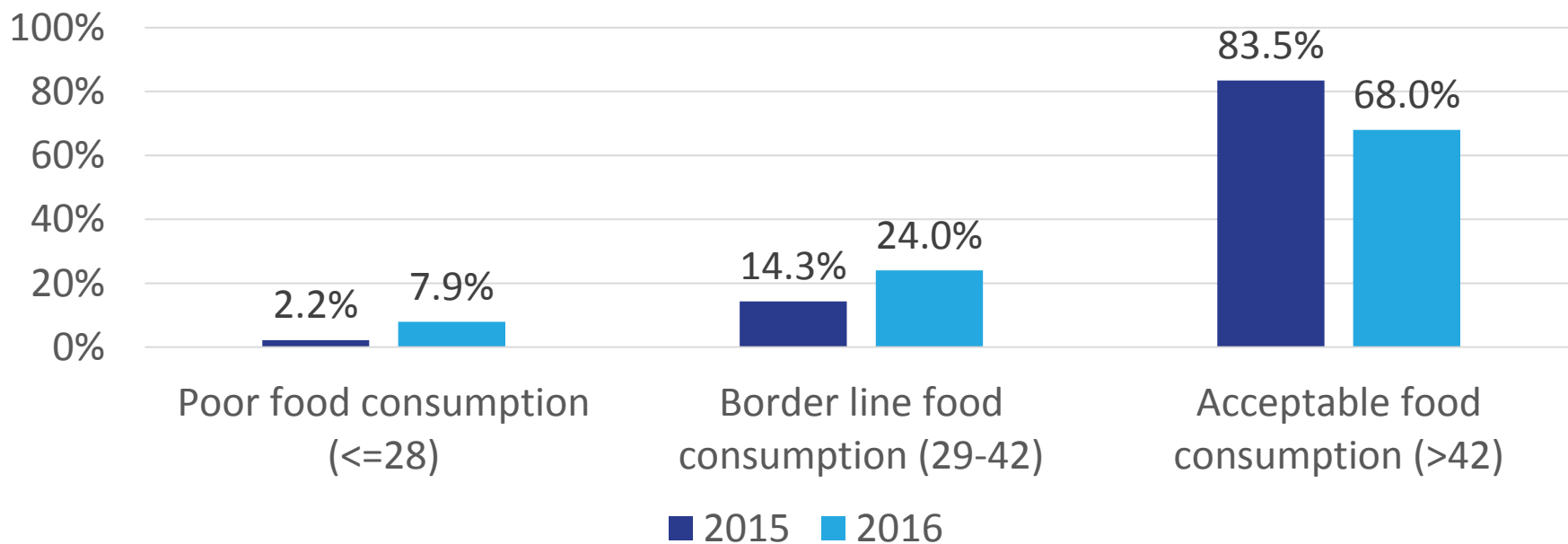


FOOD SECURITY

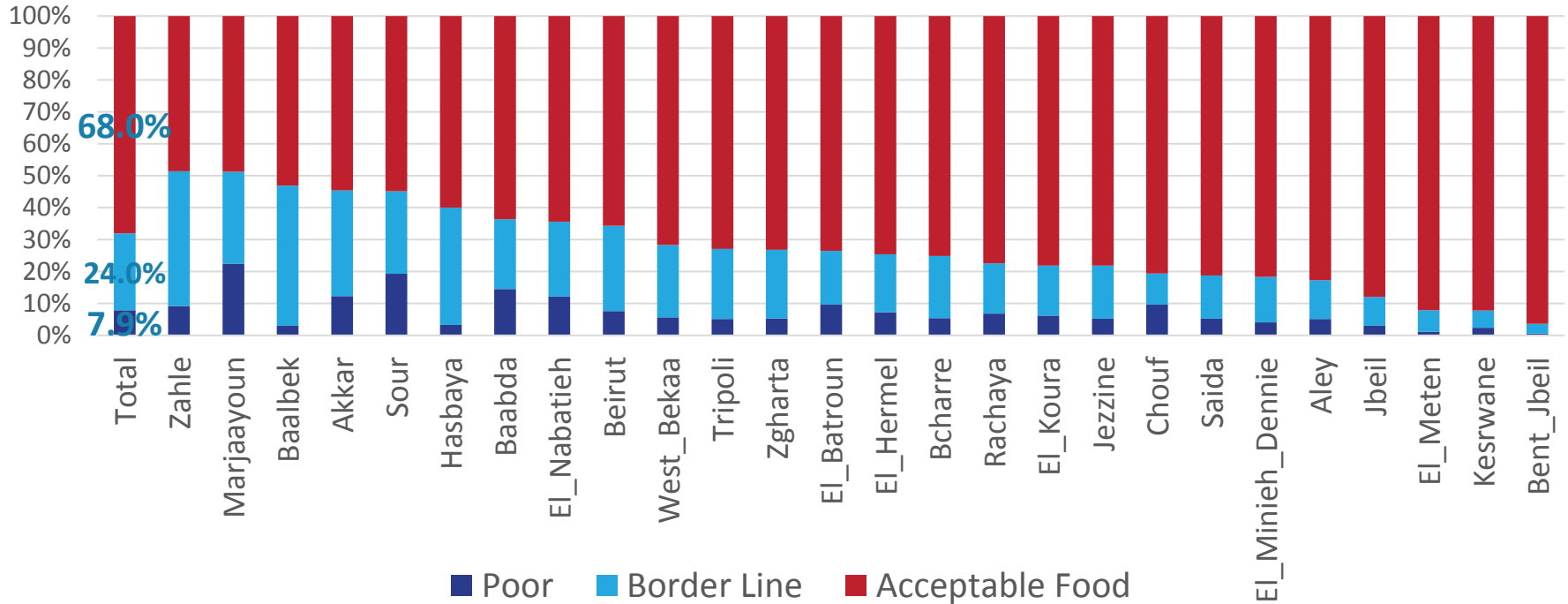
Food Consumption Score



- Increase of 5.7% in the Poor Food Consumption Score
- Overall deterioration in the Food Consumption Score



Food Consumption Score by District



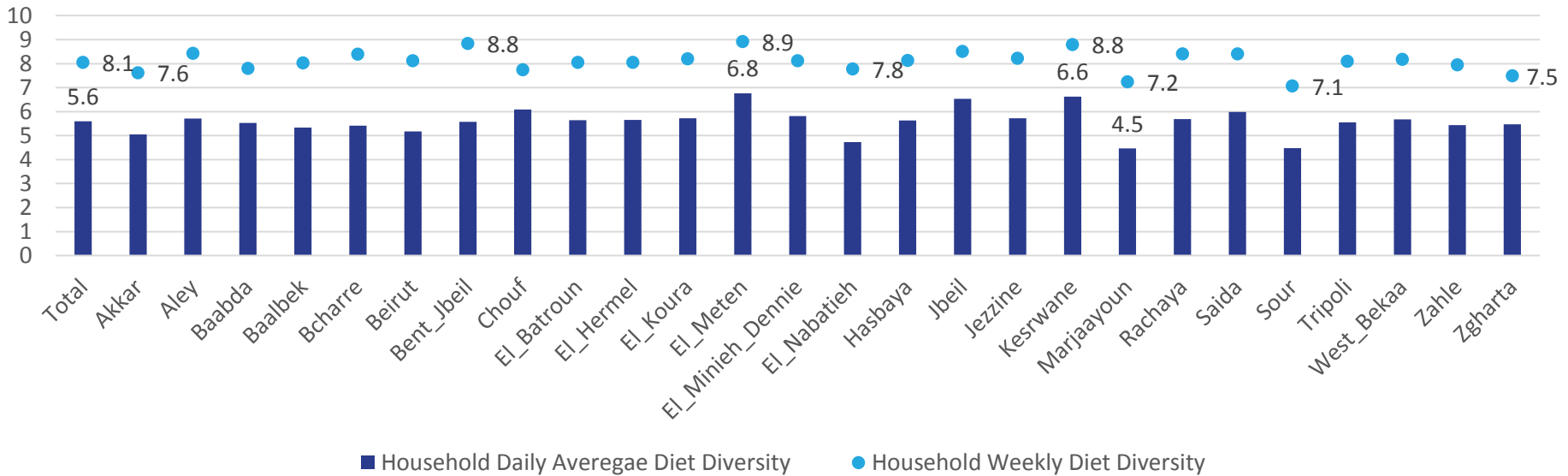
Highest % of Poor FCS 2016 : Marjeyoun < Sour < Baabda < Nabatieh - Akkar

Highest % of Poor FCS 2015 : El Koura < Zagharta < Chouf < Zahle – Tripoli

Diet Diversity

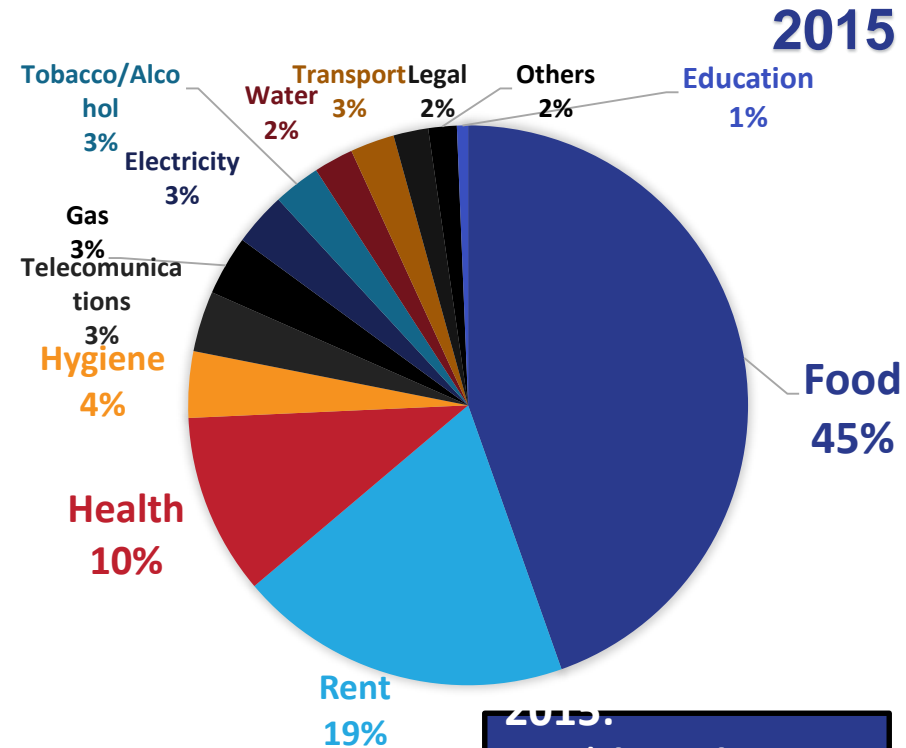
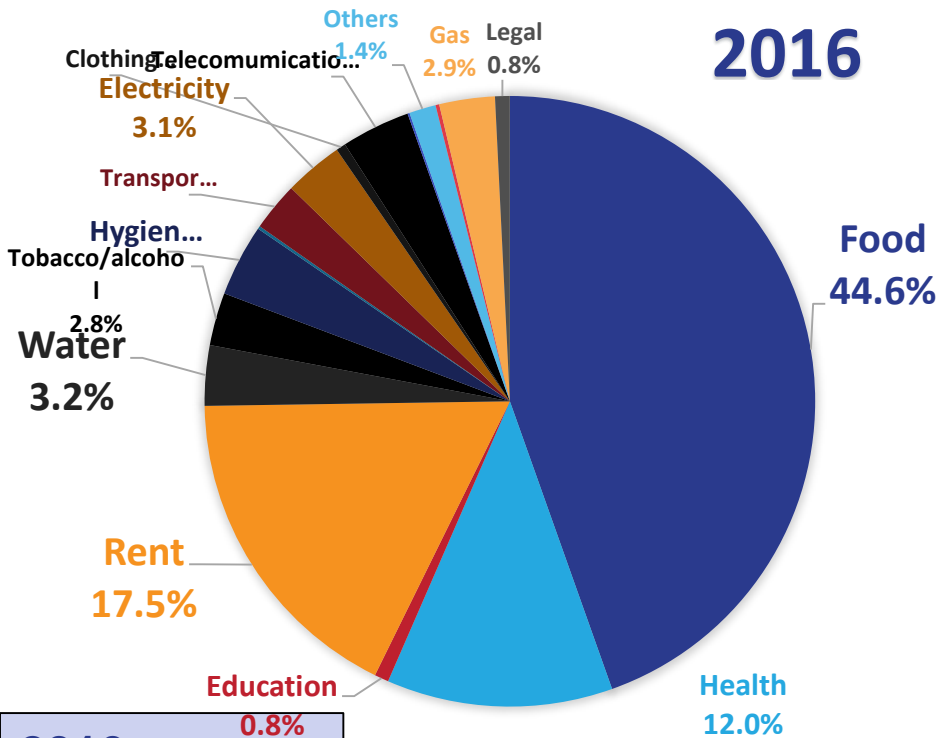
Overall decrease in the food groups consumed between 2015 and 2016:

- Decrease in the HDADD from 6.4 to 5.6
- Decrease in the HWDD from 9.4 to 8.1



HWDD 2016: Sour < Marjeyoun < Zgharta < Akkar < Nabatiyeh < Chouf
HWDD 2015 : Akkar < Zagharta < El Koura < El Mineh-Dennie < Chouf

Expenditure share



2016 :
459\$ / HH / month
106\$ / pc / month

Slight Change in the Expenditure amount and Expenditure Share

2015:
493\$ / HH / month
107\$ / pc / month

Overall Economic vulnerability



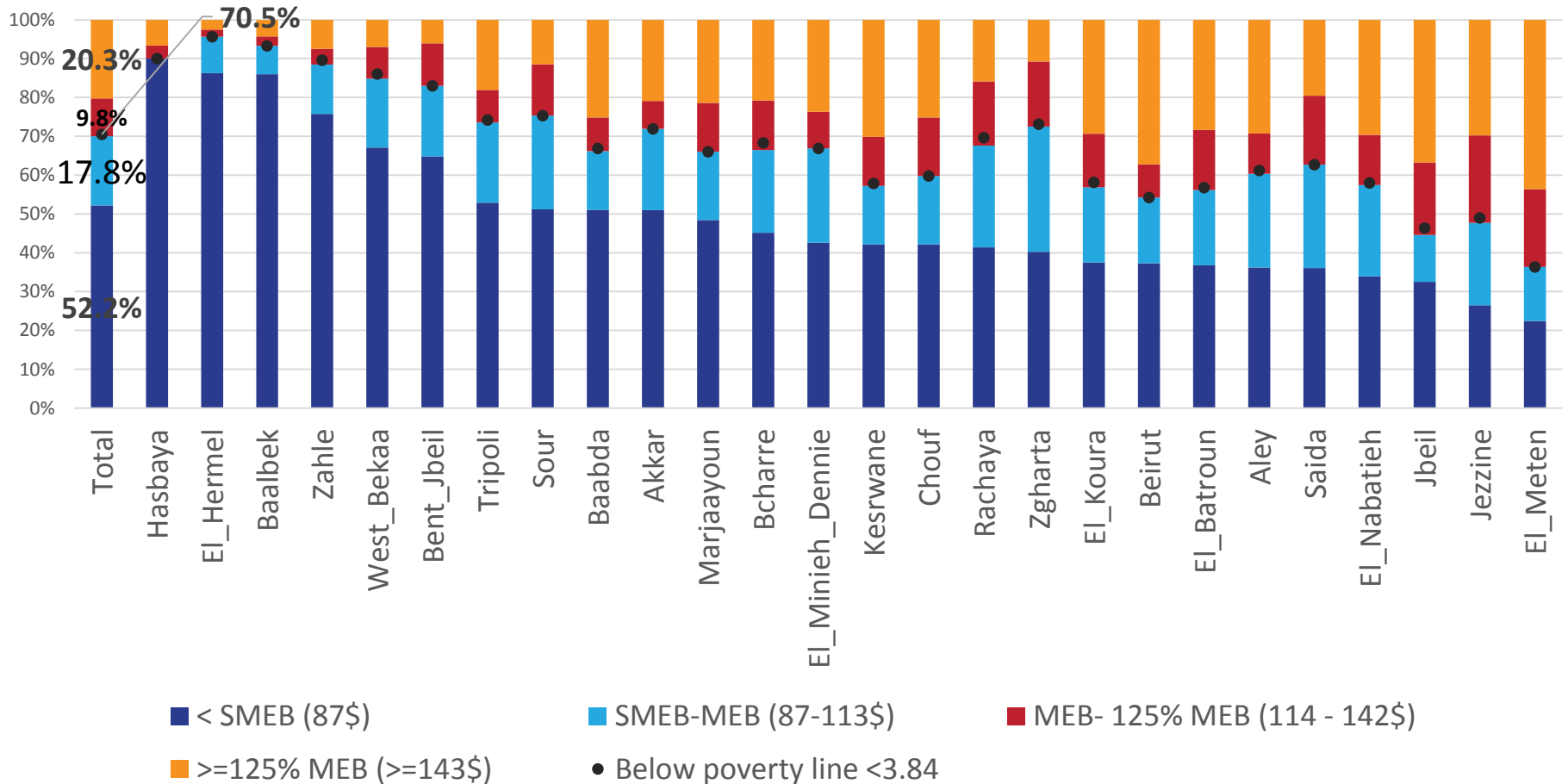
% Population living below Poverty Line: **70.5%** (2015: 69.5%)

% Population living below SMEB: **52.2%** (2015: 51.5%)

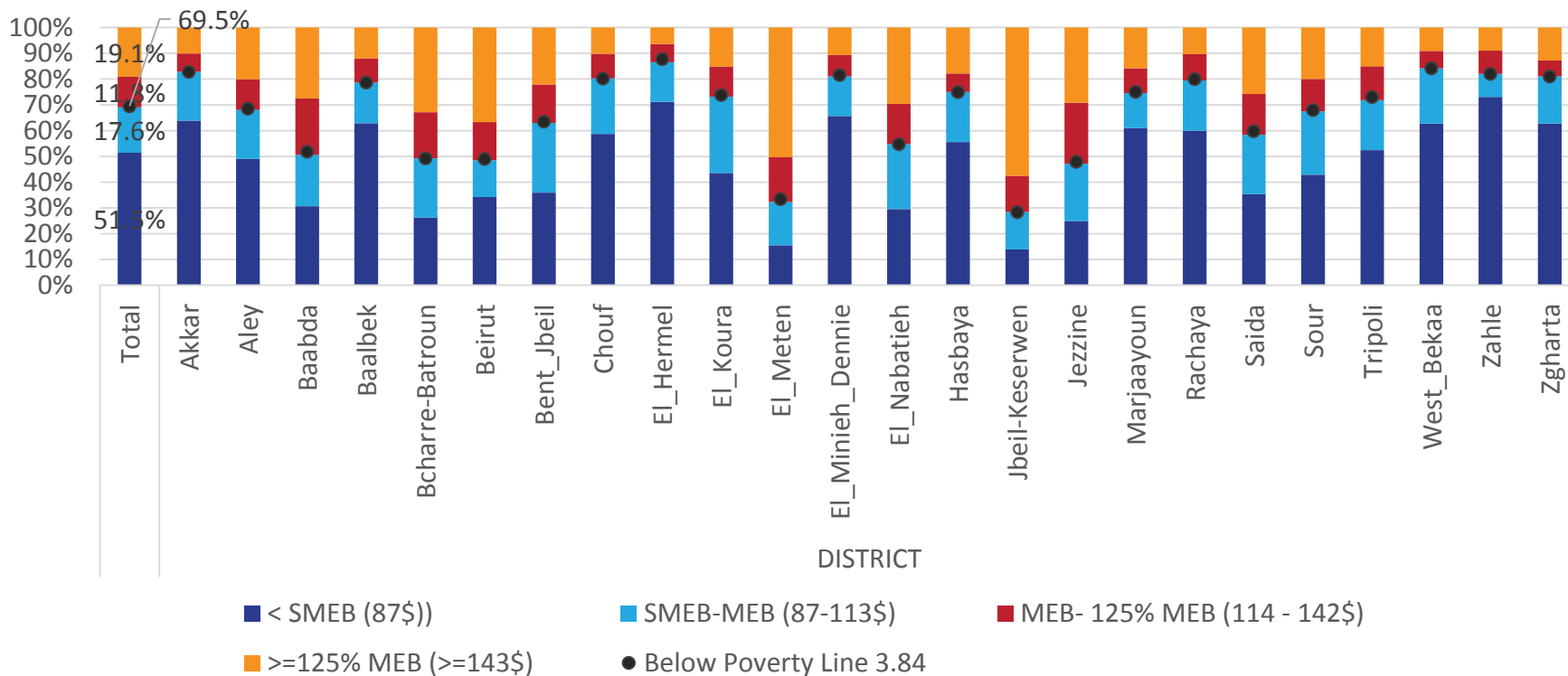
Minimum Expenditure Basket 2016

Slight change in the S/MEB and the poverty line

- Increase by 1% of HH living under the PVL
- Increase by around 1% in HH living below SMEB



Minimum Expenditure Basket 2015

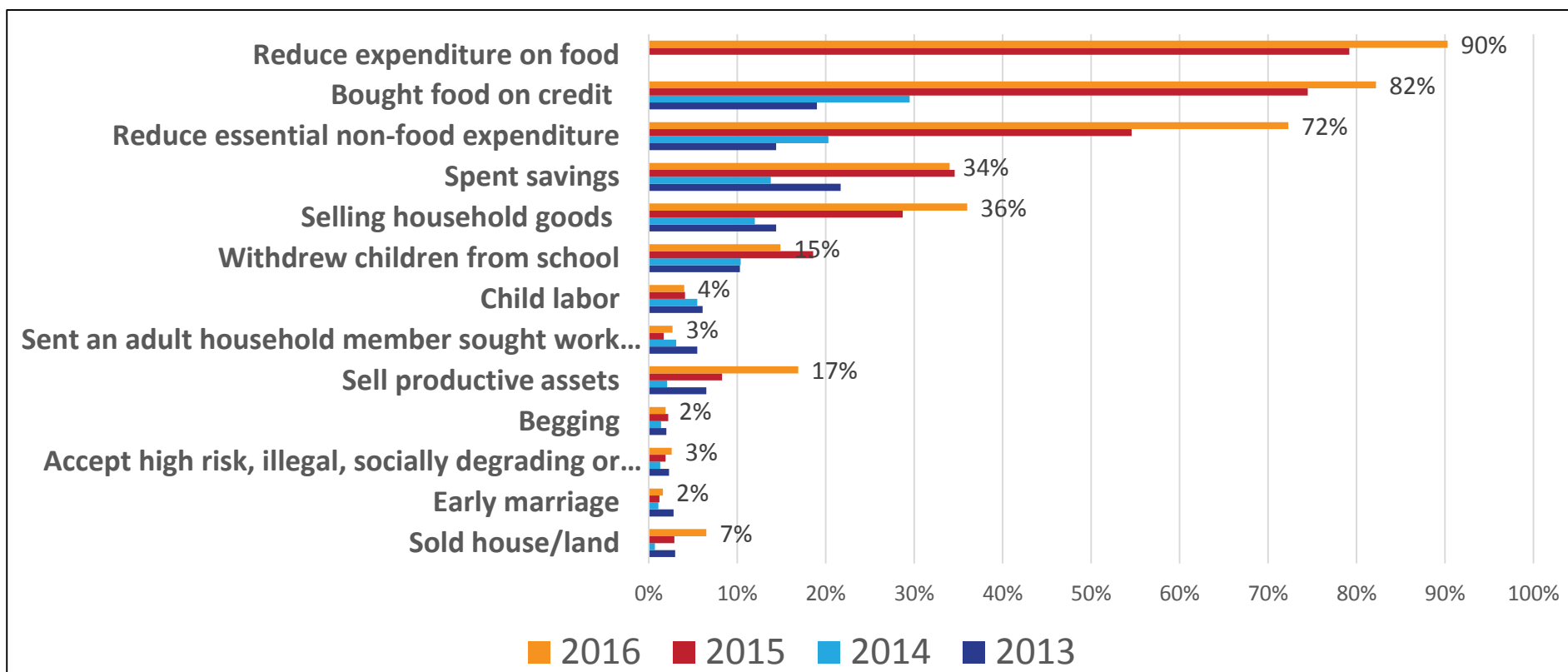


Assets Depletion Coping Strategies



HH are employing more asset depletion coping strategies

- 11% increase in HH reducing their food expenditures
- 7% increase in HH buying food on credit
- 4% increase in households selling their houses/land in Syria

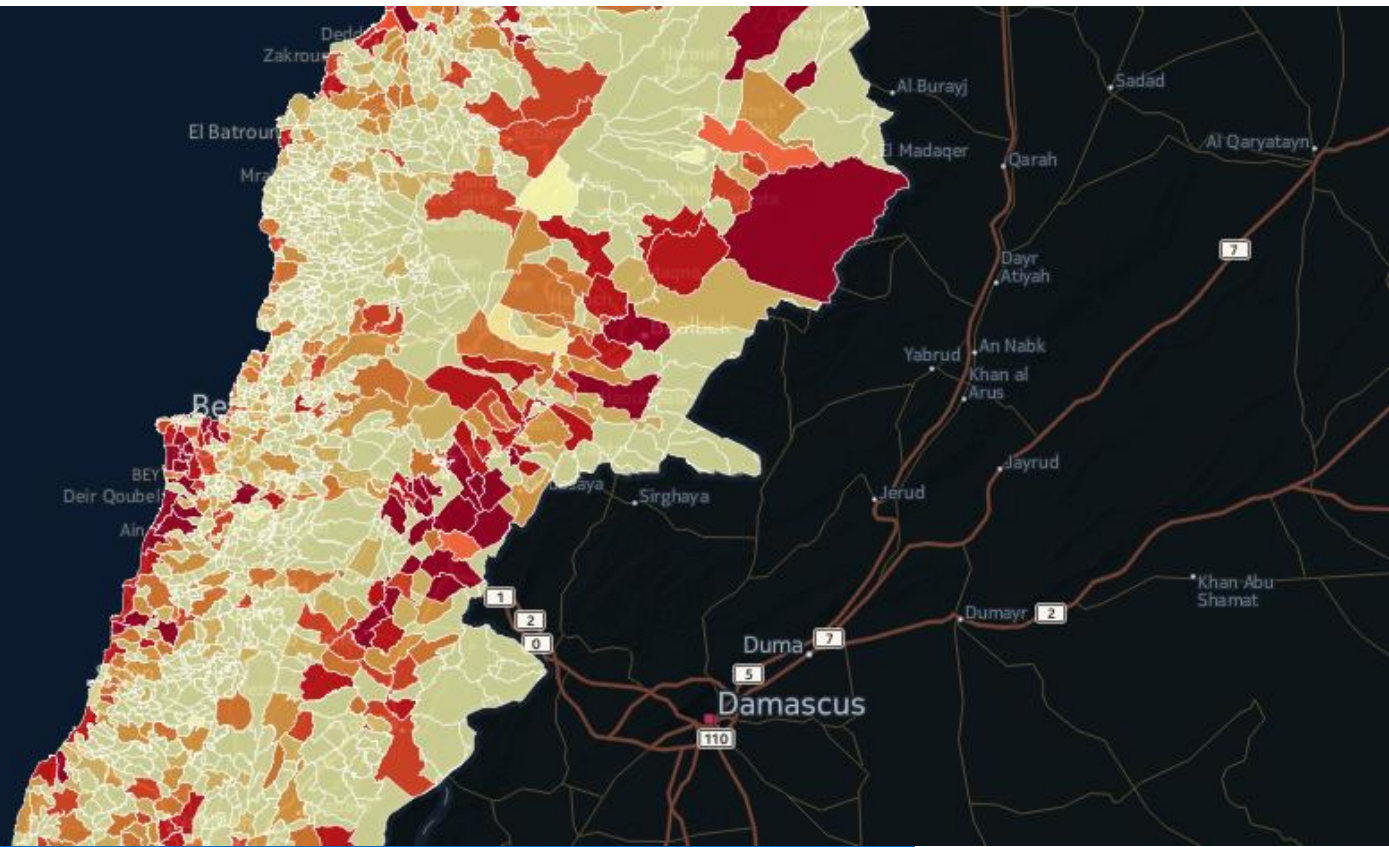


Food Security Indicators

- In comparison to 2015, HH are shifting towards the moderately food insecure category, in line with the FCS.
- Food Expenditure share categories remain relatively the same between 2015 and 2016, in line with the expenditure average.
- HH are employing more emergency and crisis coping strategies as compared to 2015.



		FOOD SECURITY	MILD FOOD INSECURITY	MODERATE FOOD INSECURITY	SEVERE FOOD INSECURITY
Food security	2013	32%	56%	11.50%	0.90%
	2014	25%	62%	12.40%	0.40%
	2015	11%	65%	23%	0.50%
	2016	7%	58%	34%	1%
		Acceptable	Acceptable with coping strategies	Borderline	Poor
Food consumption	2013	55%	38%	4.70%	2.30%
	2014	35%	52%	9.50%	3.30%
	2015	23%	60%	14.30%	2.20%
	2016	24%	45%	24%	7%
		< 50%	>=50- 65%	>=65 -75%	>=75%
Food exp. share	2013	54%	26%	9.40%	10%
	2014	68%	21%	6%	5%
	2015	63%	20%	9%	8%
	2016	62%	21%	10%	7%
		HH not adopting coping strategies	Stress coping strategies	Crisis coping strategies	Emergencies coping strategies
Coping strategies	2013	18%	60%	14%	8%
	2014	13%	59%	20%	8% ≈
	2015	12%	27%	52%	9%
	2016	2%	23%	62%	13%



NUTRITION MODULE

Purpose

The purpose was to have an updated estimates of the malnutrition status of Syrian refugee children in Lebanon.

Last assessed in 2013, the objective was also to try to see also trends

Methodology

Based on VASYR 2016:

Through the VASYR 2016 survey, the following variables were collected for all children between 6-59 months, which are needed to estimate malnutrition indicators:

1. Age in months
2. Sex
3. Weight in KG
4. Height in CMs

*** Odema was not recorded for this survey*

Standards

The analysis of the data was done through Emergency nutrition Assessment software (ENA).

This also provides specific data quality reports on age, measurement and deviations from expected values, which than flag outlier or implausible cases.

The current estimates are calculated using WHO 2006 standard reference population.

The data exclusion criteria was also based on WHO standards of deviation from reference mean.

The current provided figures are preliminary as some of the flagged cases which are included will further be analyzed.

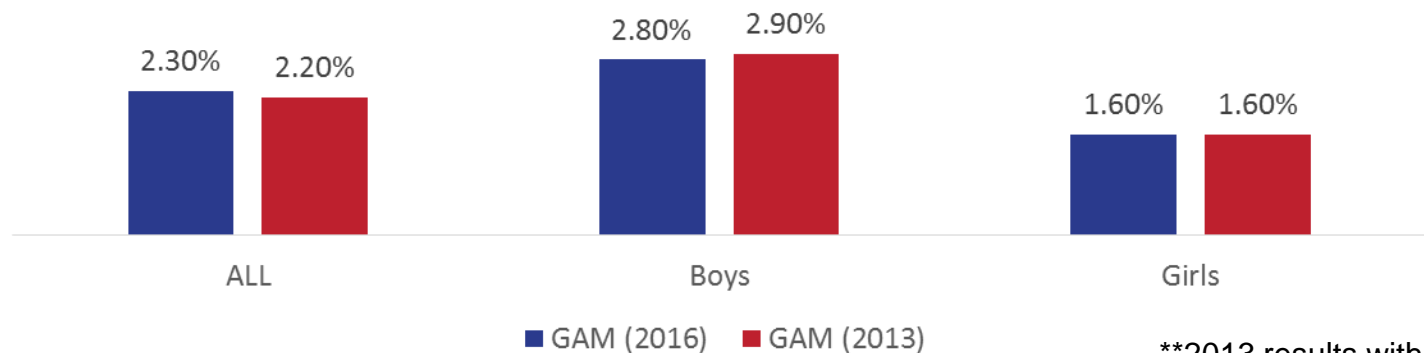
Data Quality

- Age is required in months (or days) for accurate estimation;
 - ✓ Data shows heaping largely due to DOB value of 1/1/2012
- Weight and Height recording with high last digit preference of 0
 - ✓ Two times more than the rest of the digits
- 315 flagged cases due to age or weight or height inconsistencies
- Without exclusion of WHO standards flagged cases WHZ SD (1.4) >1.2
- Results are presented with flagged cases been removed as per WHO standard flags.

VASYR 2016 Results – GAM Summary

	All n = 3290	Boys n = 1826	Girls n = 1692
Prevalence of global malnutrition (<-2 z-score)	(76) 2.3 % (1.8 - 2.8 95% C.I.)	(49) 2.8 % (2.2 - 3.7 95% C.I.)	(24) 1.6% (1.1 - 2.4 95% C.I.)
Prevalence of moderate malnutrition (<-2 z-score and >=-3 z-score)	(50) 1.5 % (1.1 - 1.9 95% C.I.)	(30) 1.9 % (1.5 - 2.5 95% C.I.)	(14) .9 % (.3 - 1.5 95% C.I.)
Prevalence of severe malnutrition (<-3 z-score)	(26) 0.8 % (0.6 - 1.2 95% C.I.)	(16) 0.9 % (0.6 - 1.5 95% C.I.)	(11) 0.7 % (0.4 - 1.3 95% C.I.)

Results are weighted as per VASYR 2016 survey design

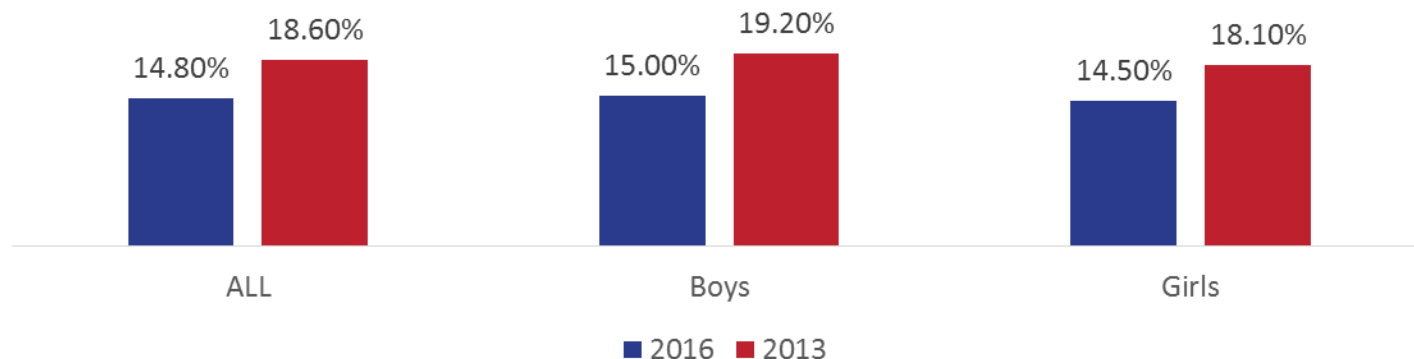


**2013 results with Oedema

VASYR 2016 Results – Stunting Summary

	All n = 3291	Boys n = 1750	Girls n = 1541
Prevalence of stunting (<-2 z-score)	(487) 14.8 % (13.6 – 16.0 95% C.I.)	(263) 15.0 % (13.4 – 16.7 95% C.I.)	(223) 14.5 % (12.8 - 16.3 95% C.I.)
Prevalence of moderate stunting (<-2 z-score and >=-3 z-score)	(319) 9.7 % (8.8 - 10.7 95% C.I.)	(170) 9.7 % (8.5 – 11.1 95% C.I.)	(146) 8.6 % (7.4 - 10.1 95% C.I.)
Prevalence of severe stunting (<-3 z-score)	(129) 5.1 % (4.4 – 5.9 95% C.I.)	(93) 5.3 % (4.3 – 6.4 95% C.I.)	(76) 4.9 % (3.9 – 6.1 95% C.I.)

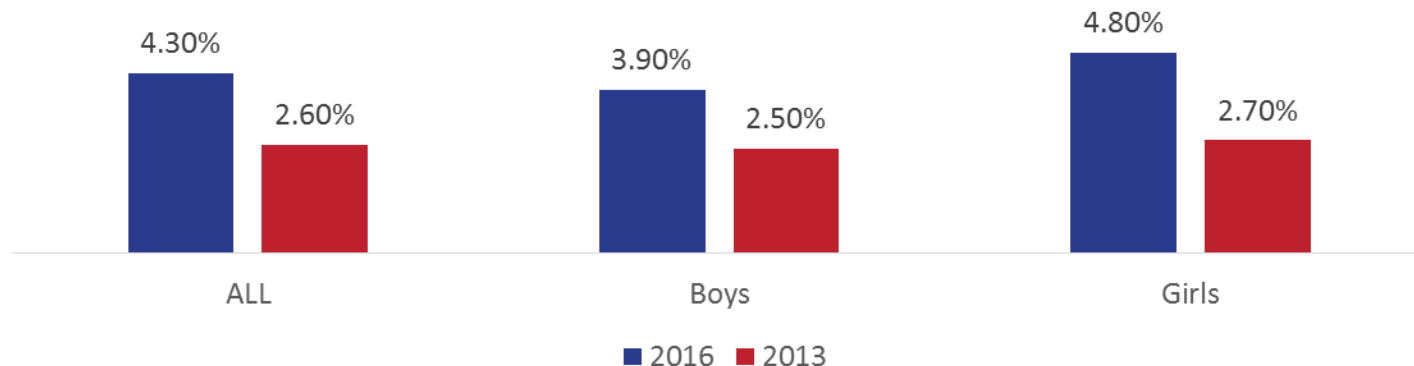
Results are weighted as per VASYR 2016 survey design



VASYR 2016 Results – Underweight Summary

	All (n = 3396)	Boys (n = 1815)	Girls (n = 1580)
Prevalence of underweight (<-2 z-score)	(146) 4.3 % (3.7 – 5.0 95% C.I.)	(71) 3.9 % (3.1 – 4.9 95% C.I.)	(76) 4.8% (3.8 – 5.9 95% C.I.)
Prevalence of moderate underweight (<-2 z-score and >=-3 z-score)	(102) 3.0 % (2.0 - 4.0 95% C.I.)	(44) 2.4 % (1.6 – 3.2 95% C.I.)	(17) 3.7 % (2.6 - 4.6 95% C.I.)
Prevalence of severe underweight (<-3 z-score)	(44) 1.3 % (1 - 1.7 95% C.I.)	(27) 1.5 % (1.1 - 2.2 95% C.I.)	(17) 1.1 % (0.7 – 1.7 95% C.I.)

Results are weighted as per VASYR 2016 survey design



Conclusion

- The current trend for GAM for Syrian children 6-59 months seems to be stable at around 2%, with the similar trend of boys being slightly wasted more than girls (2.8% vs 1.6%).
- Stunting prevalence remains low, though seems to have slightly decreased from overall 19% to 15%.
- Underweight also remains low, but has slightly increased from 2.6% to 4.3%. The underweight prevalence for girls is slightly larger for girls than boys.

WAY FORWARD

- Core in depth Analysis
- Reporting and editing
- Graphic design
- Publishing
- More Comprehensive Analysis to be available by September/October 2016
- Additional analysis including cross sectoral indicators will be provided based on Sector's and partners' input

THANK YOU