VASyR 2015

Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees

7 July 2015

WFP

World Food Programme

wfp.org

Context

- 23 April 2015: **1,175,062** Syrian refugees ion)   22% ⬆
- 22 April 2014: 981,820 ⬆ 206%
- 23 April 2013: 320,501 ⬆ 2,867%
- 23 April 2012: 10,804

X 114

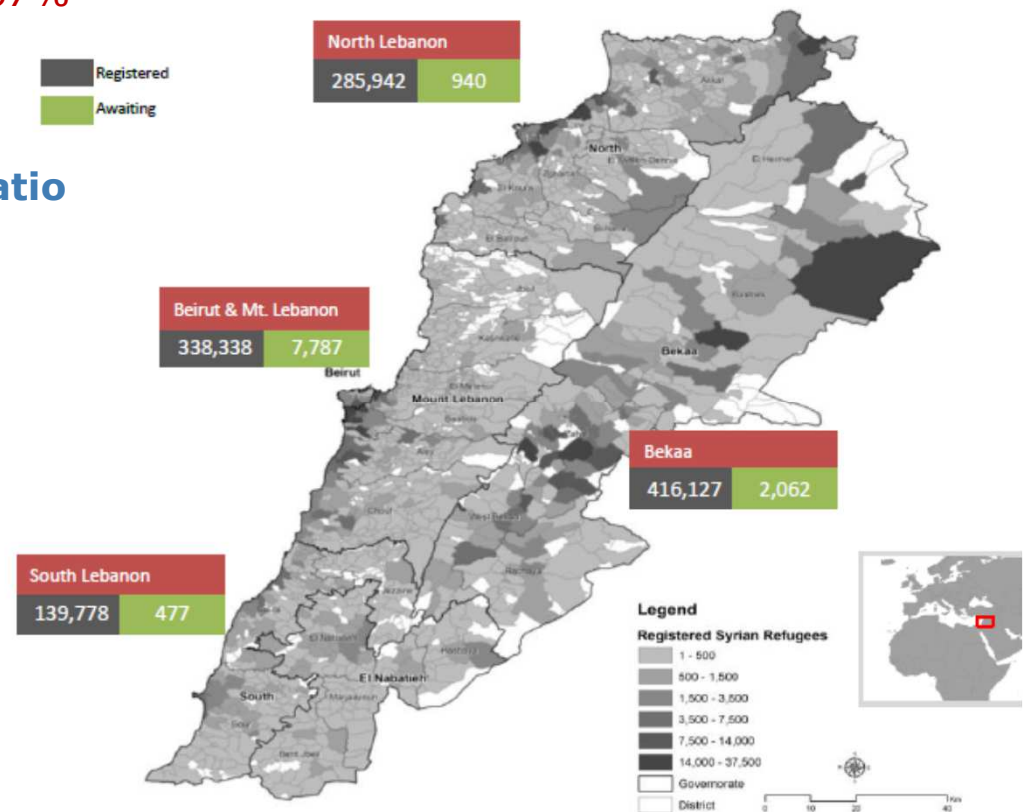➢ **Highest refugees / host population ratio**

- > 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 a lower geographical scale

Registered
Awaiting

North Lebanon
285,942 | 940

Beirut & Mt. Lebanon
338,338 | 7,787
Beirut

Bekaa
416,127 | 2,062

South Lebanon
139,778 | 477

Legend
Registered Syrian Refugees
1 - 500
500 - 1,500
1,500 - 3,500
3,500 - 7,500
7,500 - 14,000
14,000 - 37,500
Governorate
District

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

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.

Methodology I

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
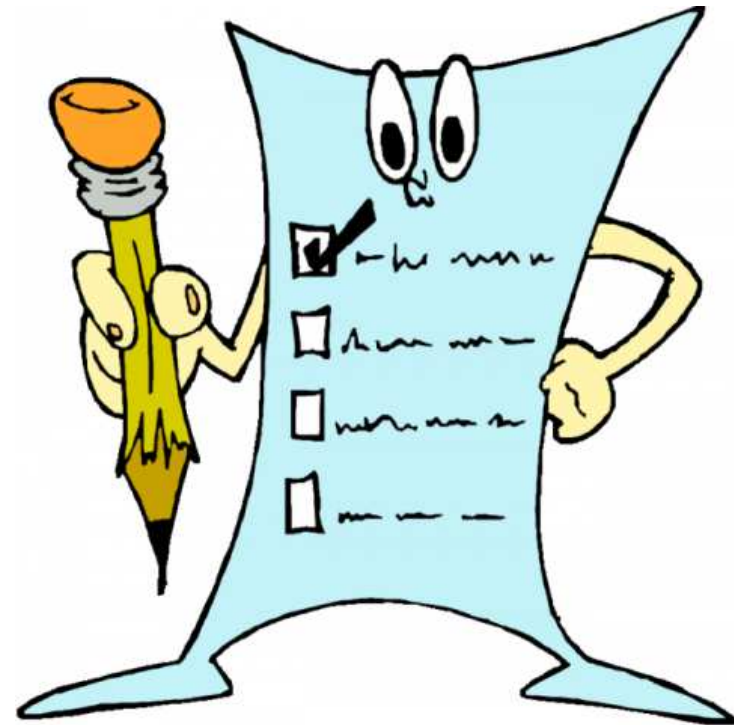- 6 HH / cluster

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

ACF   ACTED

         Caritas   DRC

      InterSOS   Mercy Corps

   PU-AMI   SCI

      Shield   WVI

Methodology II

Analysis

➢ 4105 HH visits

➢ Countrywide

➢ Regional

- o Akkar
- o Bekaa
- o BML
- o South
- o Tripoli 5

➢ District

24 districts

- o Jbeil + Keserwen = 1 district
- o Bcharre + Batroun
- o 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%
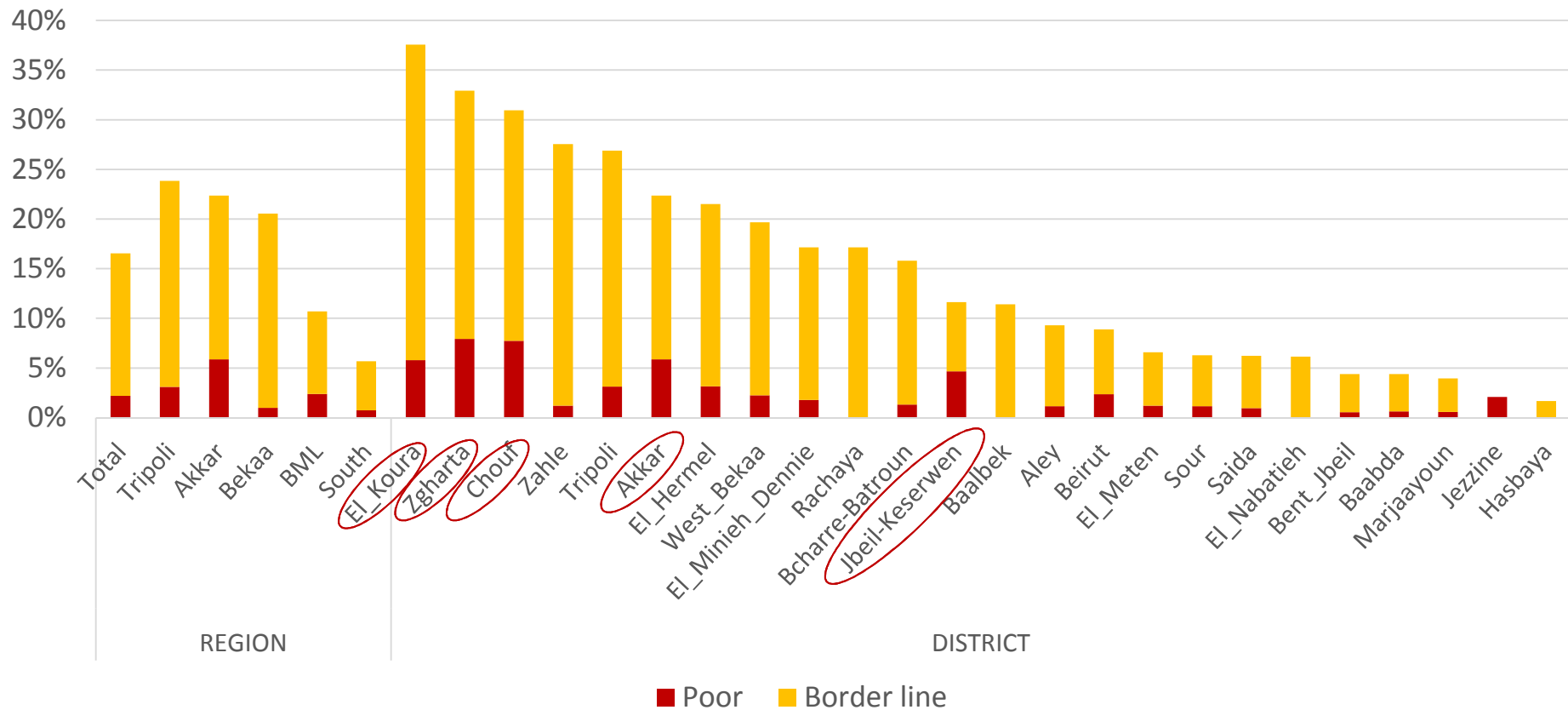* Third livelihood source (64%)
Debts/loans: 33%
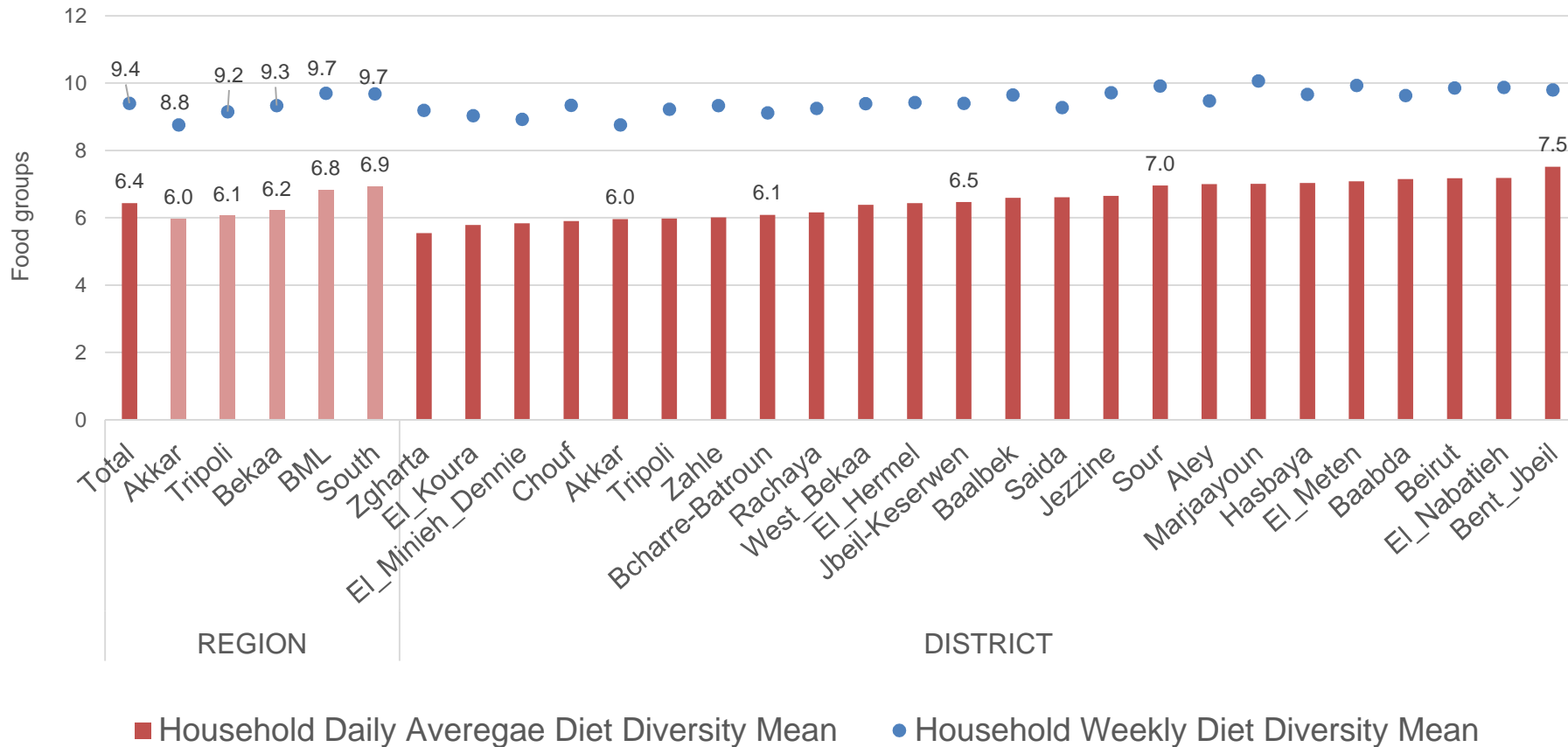Non agricultural casual labor: 11%
Food voucher: 8%
Gifts: 6%

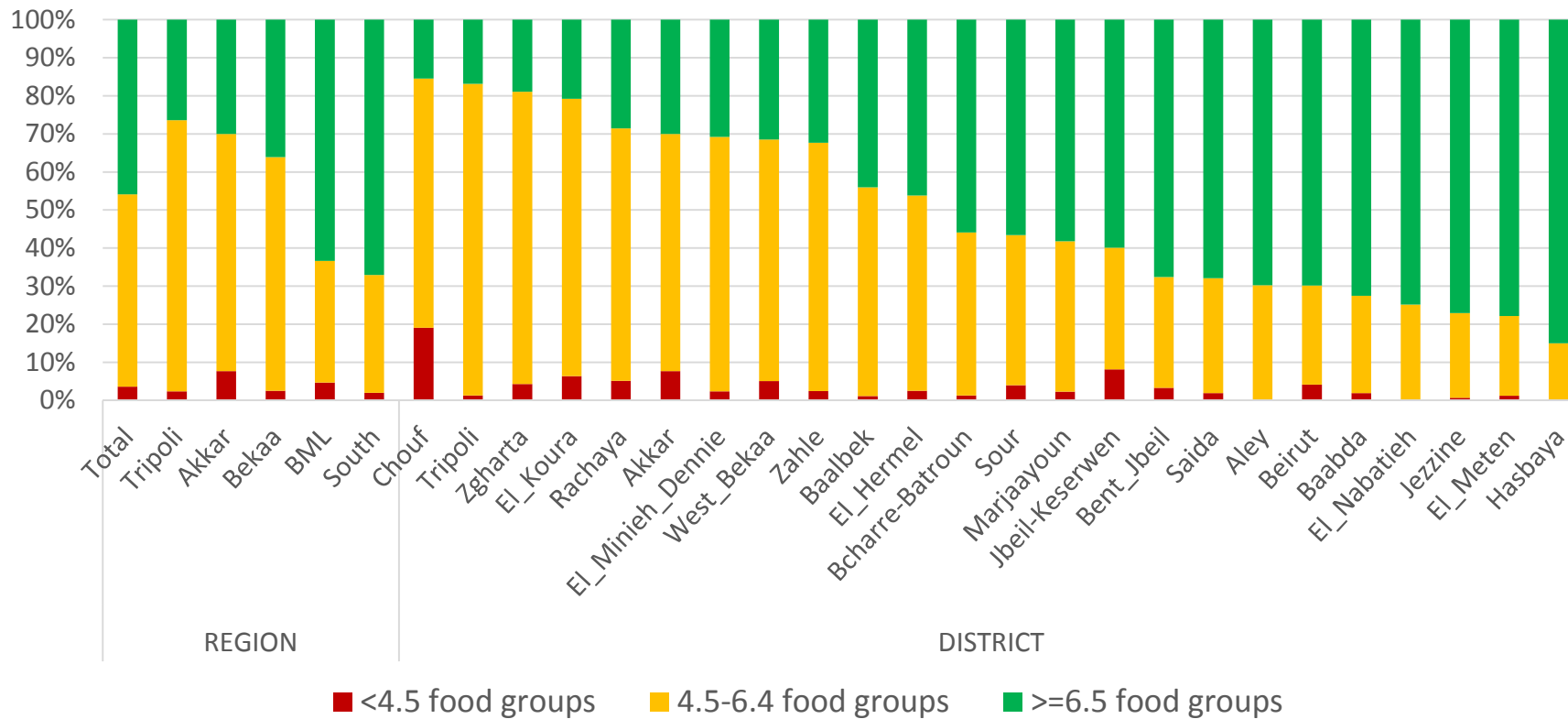# Food Consumption Score

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

Diet diversity - average

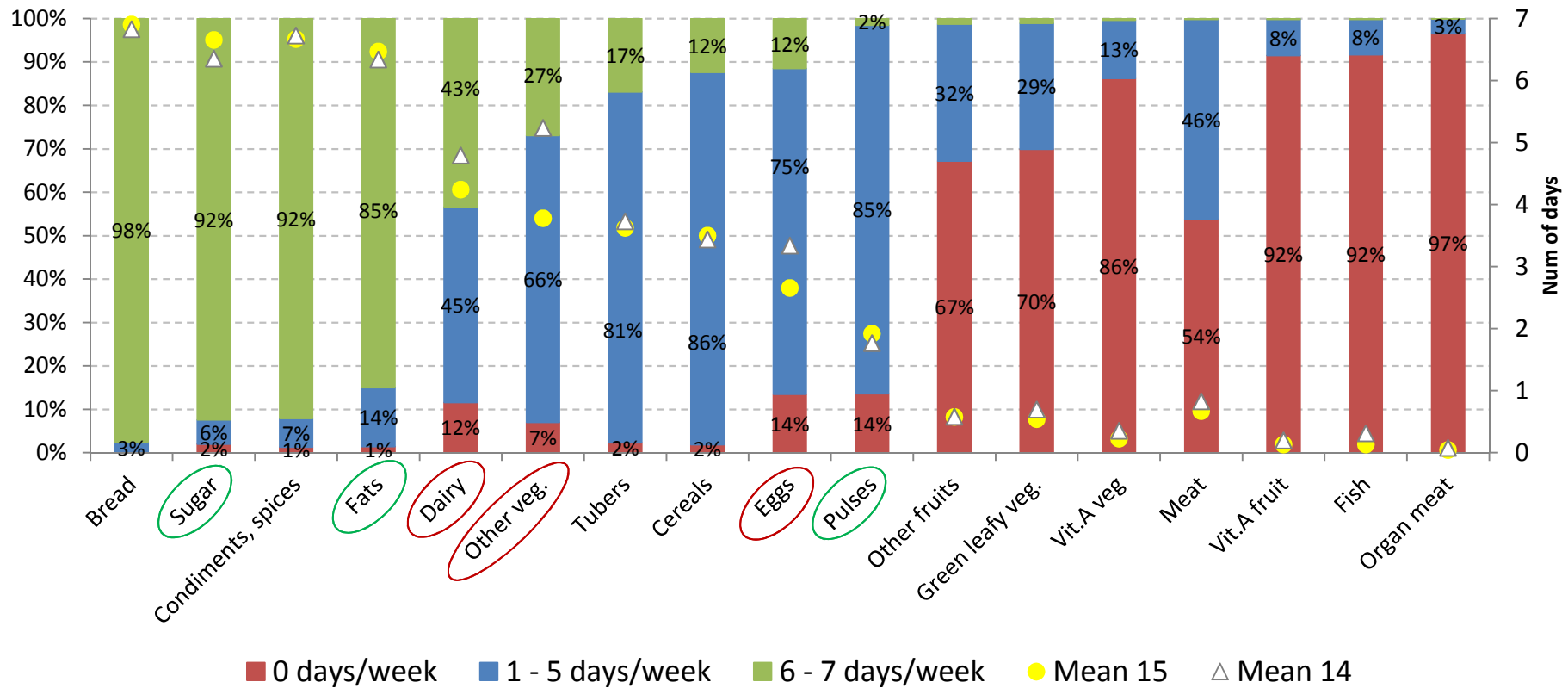

HWDD: Akkar < Zagharta < El Koura < El Mineh-Dennie < Chouf

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

Household average diet diversity

REGION

DISTRICT

■ <4.5 food groups   ■ 4.5-6.4 food groups   ■ >=6.5 food groups

Food consumption pattern
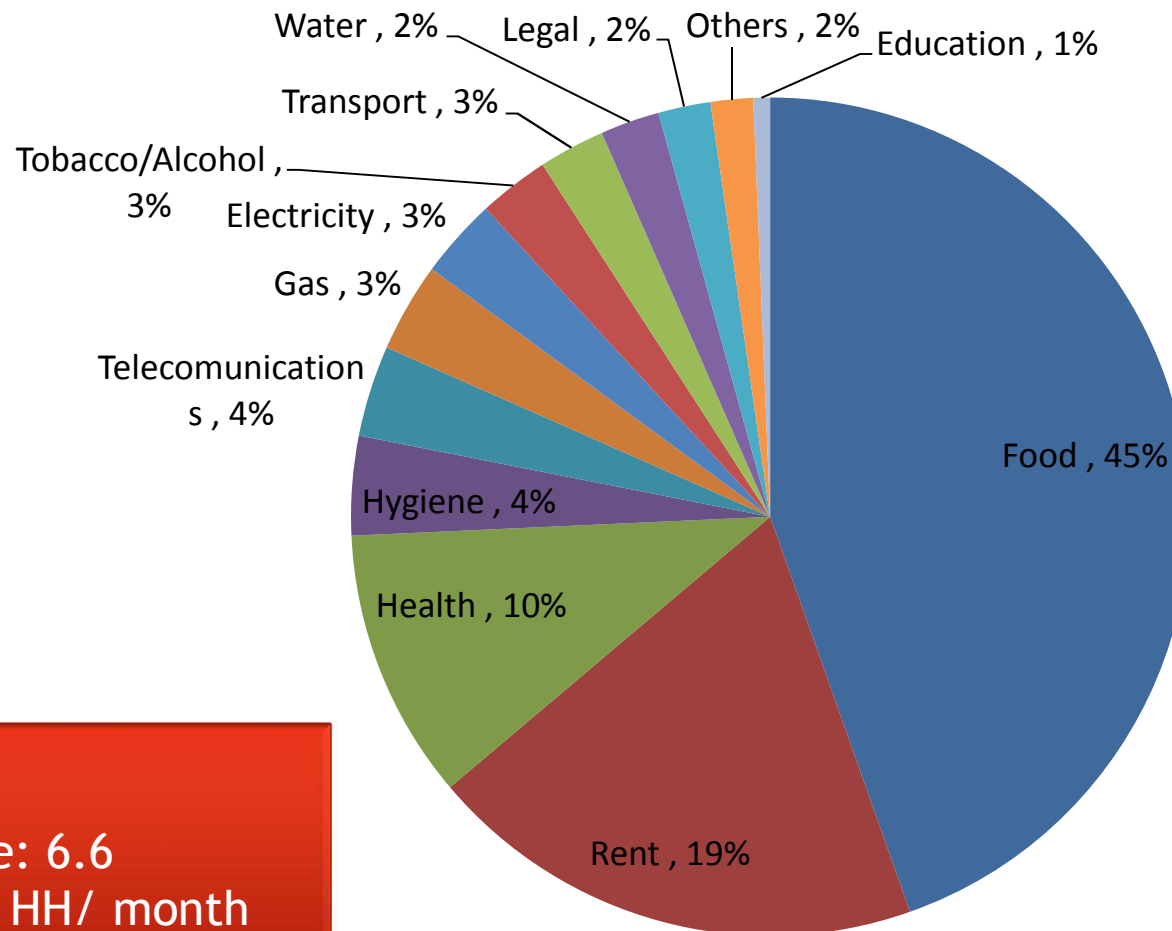
Legend	
■ 0 days/week	■ 1 - 5 days/week
■ 6 - 7 days/week	● Mean 15
△ Mean 14	

Minimum Expenditure Basket

REGION | DISTRICT

- ■ < SMEB (87$)
- ■ SMEB-MEB (87-113$)
- ■ MEB- 125% MEB (114 - 142$)
- ■ >=125% MEB (>=143$)
- ● Below poverty line 3.84
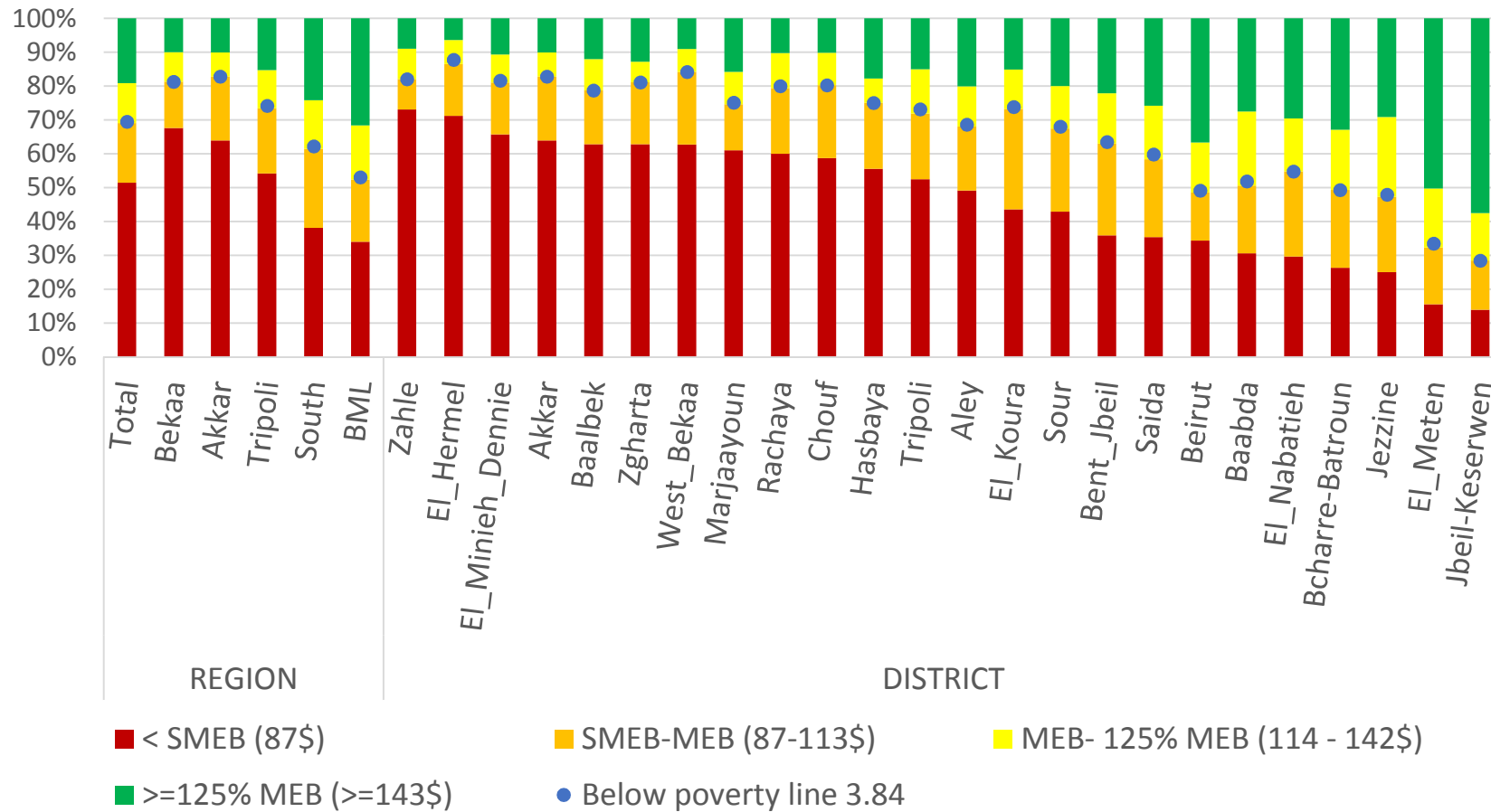
Asset Depletion coping strategies

Reduce expenditure on food — 2015: 85%

Bought food on credit — 2015: 81%, 2014: 30%, 2013: 19%

Reduce essential non-food expenditure — 2015: 59%, 2014: 20%, 2013: 14%

Spent savings — 2015: 38%, 2014: 14%, 2013: 22%

Selling household goods — 2015: 32%, 2014: 12%, 2013: 14%

Withdrew children from school — 2015: 20%, 2014: 10%, 2013: 10%

Child labor — 2015: 5%, 2014: 6%, 2013: 6%

Sent an adult household member sought work… — 2015: 2%, 2014: 3%, 2013: 6%

Sell productive assets — 2015: 10%, 2014: 2%, 2013: 7%

Begging — 2015: 3%, 2014: 1%, 2013: 2%

Accept high risk, illegal, socially degrading or… — 2015: 2%, 2014: 1%, 2013: 2%

Early marriage — 2015: 1%, 2014: 1%, 2013: 3%

Sold house/land — 2015: 4%, 2014: 1%, 2013: 3%

■ 2015 ■ 2014 ■ 2013

Food security indicators

WFP wfp.org

		FOOD SECURITY	MILD FOOD INSECURITY	MODERATE FOOD INSECURITY	SEVERE FOOD INSECURITY
Food security	2013	32%	56%	11.5%	.9%
	2014	**25%**	**62%**	**12.4%**	**.4%**
	2015	**7%**	**69%**	**24%**	**.5%**
Food consump.	**2013**	55%	38%	4.7%	2.3%
	2014	**35%**	**52%**	**9.5%**	**3.3%**
	2015	**23%**	**60%**	**14.3%**	**2.2%**
Food exp. share	**2013**	54%	26%	9.4%	10%
	2014	**68%**	**21%**	**6%**	**5%**
	2015	**63%**	**20%**	**9%**	**8%**
Coping strategies	**2013**	18%	60%	14%	8%
	2014	**13%**	**59%**	**20%**	**8% ≈**
	2015	**2%**	**31%**	**56%**	**11%**

Food security
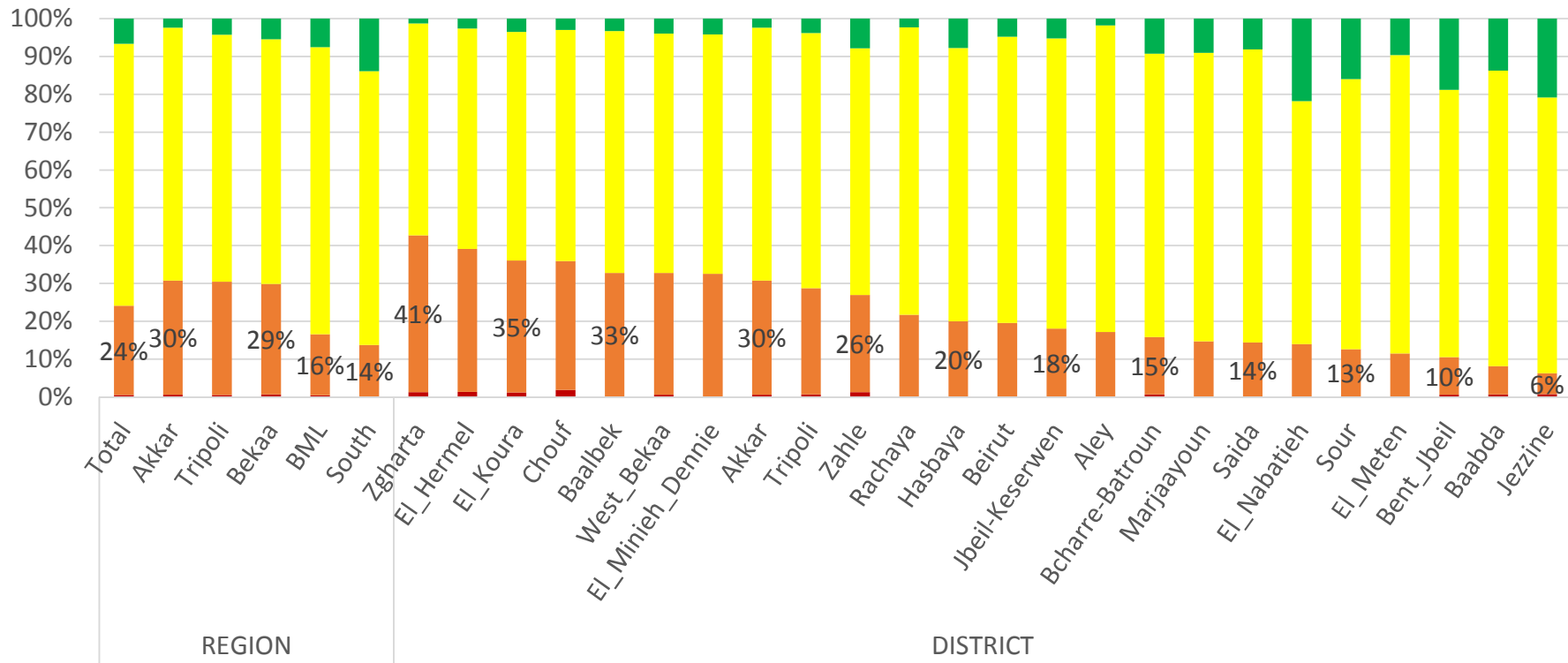
Legend: ■ Severe food insecurity ■ Moderate food insecurity ■ Mild food insecurity ■ Food secure