

VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT OF SYRIAN REFUGEES IN LEBANON

VASyR 2026 FINDINGS





BACKGROUND

- The **forteenth annual survey** aims to assess the situation and trends of a representative sample of refugee households.

- This survey is unique as it is the **only uninterrupted yearly survey** for Syrians in Lebanon that covers all sectors.

- It provides insights at the **district level** on key areas such as protection, food security, economic vulnerability, shelter conditions, access to water, health, education, and more.

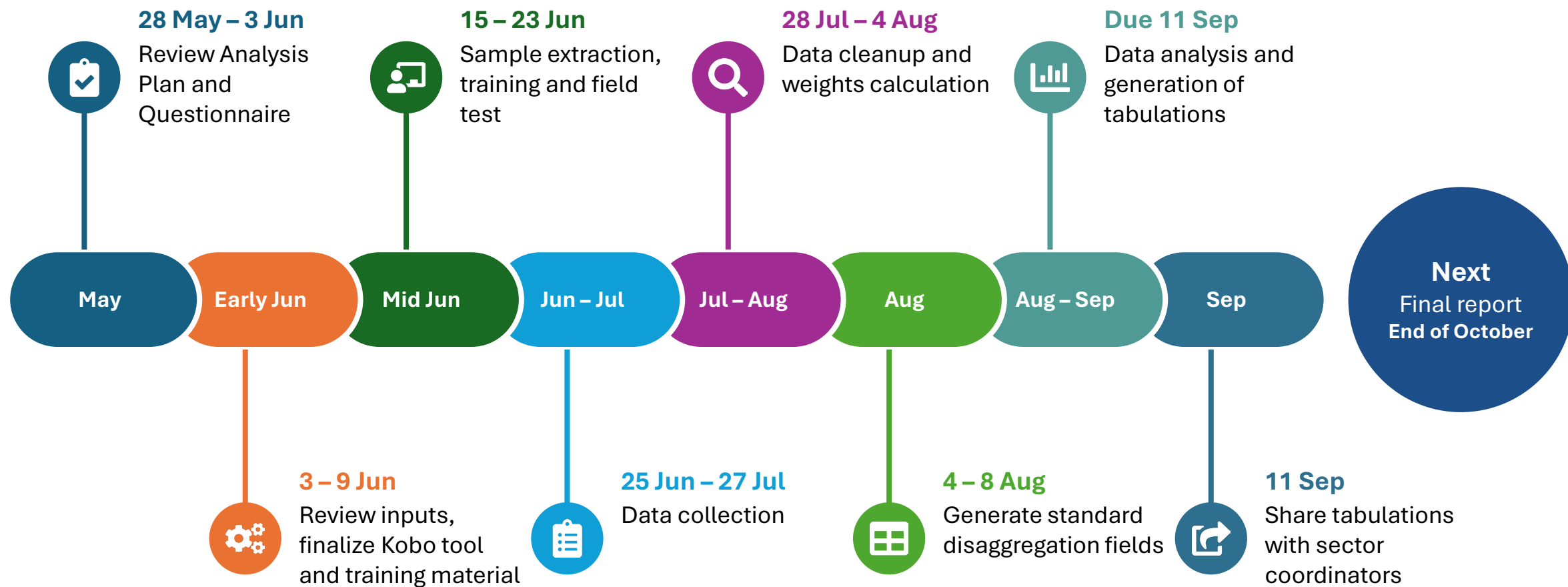
- The survey serves as a cornerstone for the **Lebanon Response Plan** and informs programming for various (I)NGOs, UN agencies, and development actors. LRP sector working groups use the survey results to revise their strategies, logframes, and targets.

- The results are utilized **to guide inter-sectoral discussions** during field-level workshops held prior to the revision of each year's LRP. They also contribute to the **recalibration of the socio-economic desk score**.

- The VASyR 2026 provides valuable insight into the **impact of the political and economic crisis** in Lebanon.



PROJECT MILESTONE COMPLETED



FIELD WORK (25 June – 27 July)



COMPLETED VISITS

2,945

Syrian households



TRAINING

4 days



ENUMERATORS

56



**HOUSEHOD VISITS
PER ENUMERATOR**

4 to 5 per day

13,590

Individuals



**DATA
COLLECTION**

5 weeks

June / July



**FIELD DATA
COLLECTION**
CASN Company



QUALITY ASSURANCE
UNHCR, UNICEF,
WFP

SAMPLE

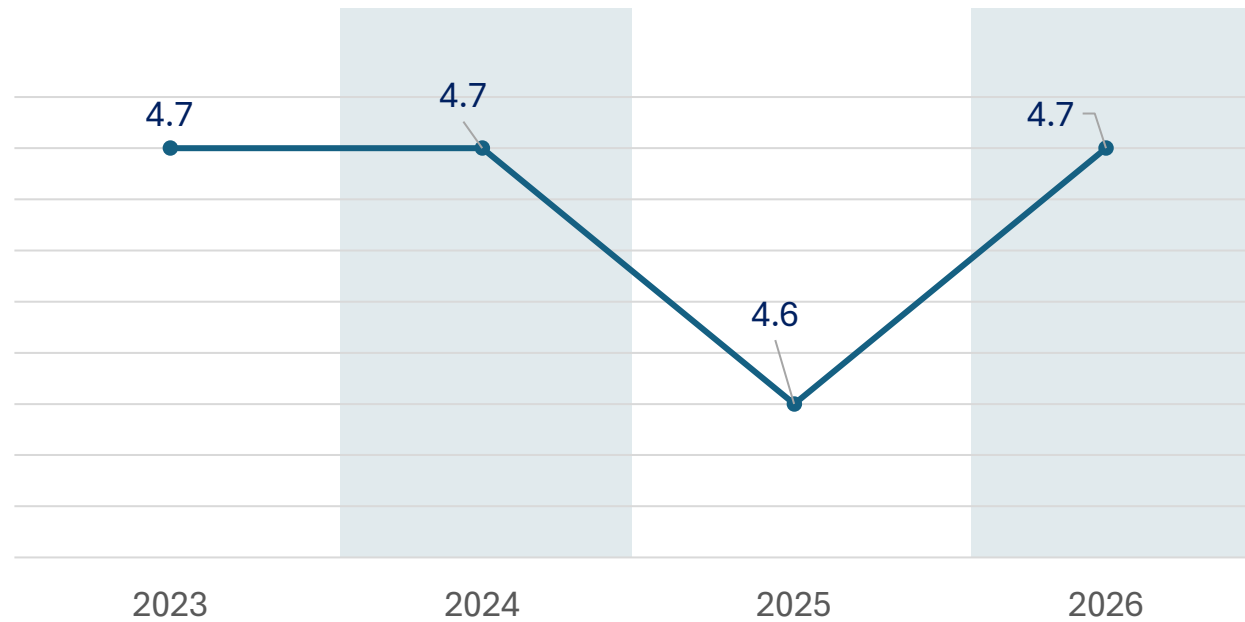
- Two-stage cluster approach
- “24 x 7”: 24 clusters per district, except for Akkar, Beirut and Baalbek El Hermel (72 clusters)
5 households per cluster
- 120 cases per district was required, leading to a target of 3,720 cases nationally
- For 2026 analysis, El Nabatieh, Bent Jbeil, Marjaayoun and Hasbaya are grouped into one analytical cluster.
- 50% estimated prevalence
- 1.5 design effect
- 10% precision
- 5% margin of error

DEMOGRAPHICS

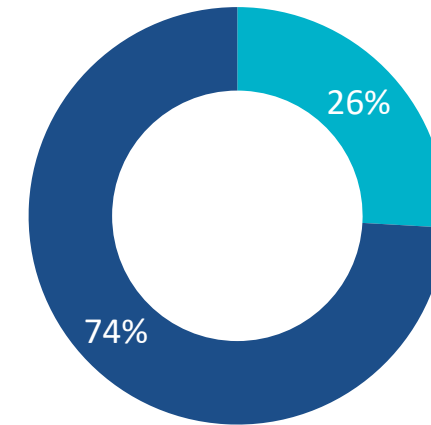
HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION



AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE

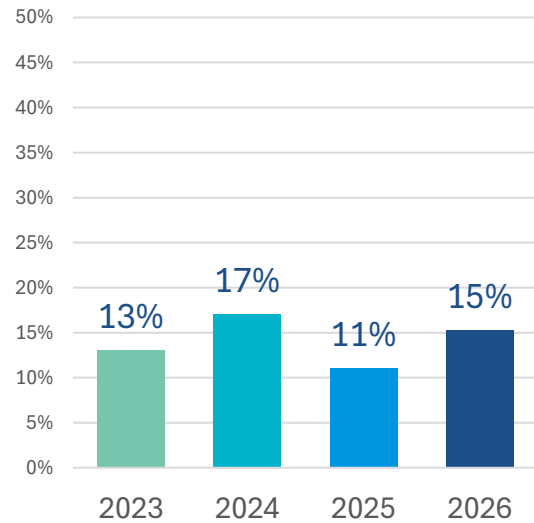
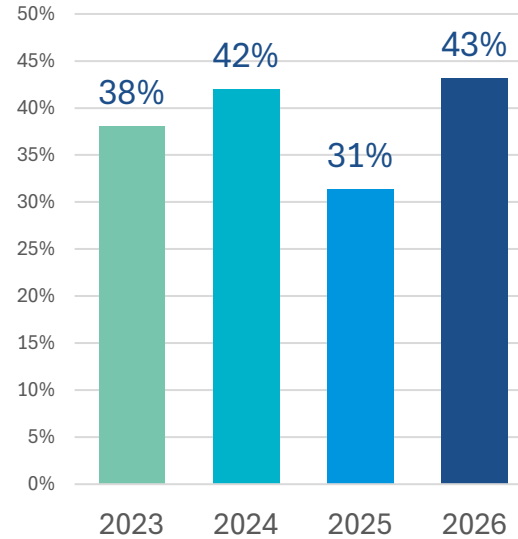
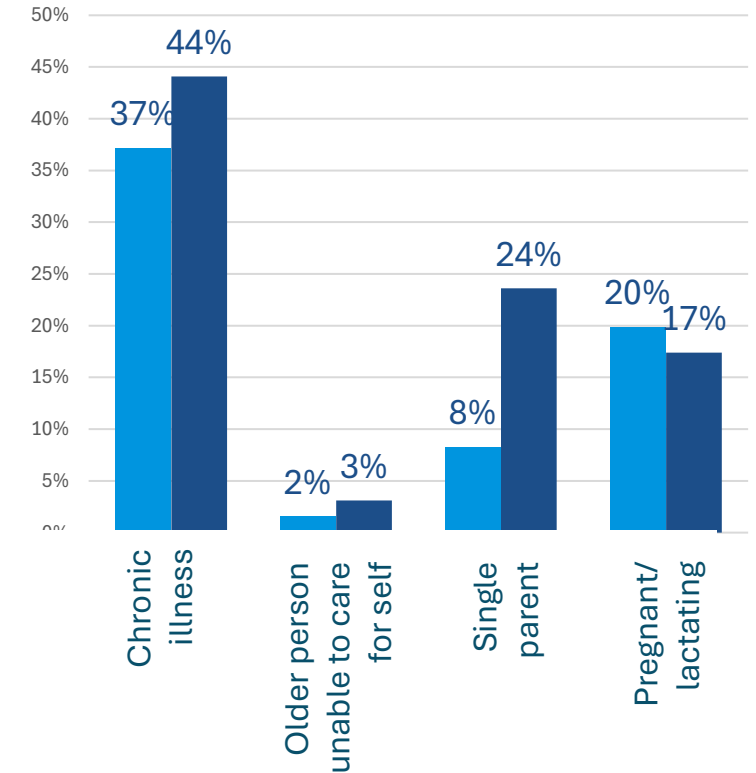


HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD



Male Female

DISABILITY AND SPECIAL NEEDS

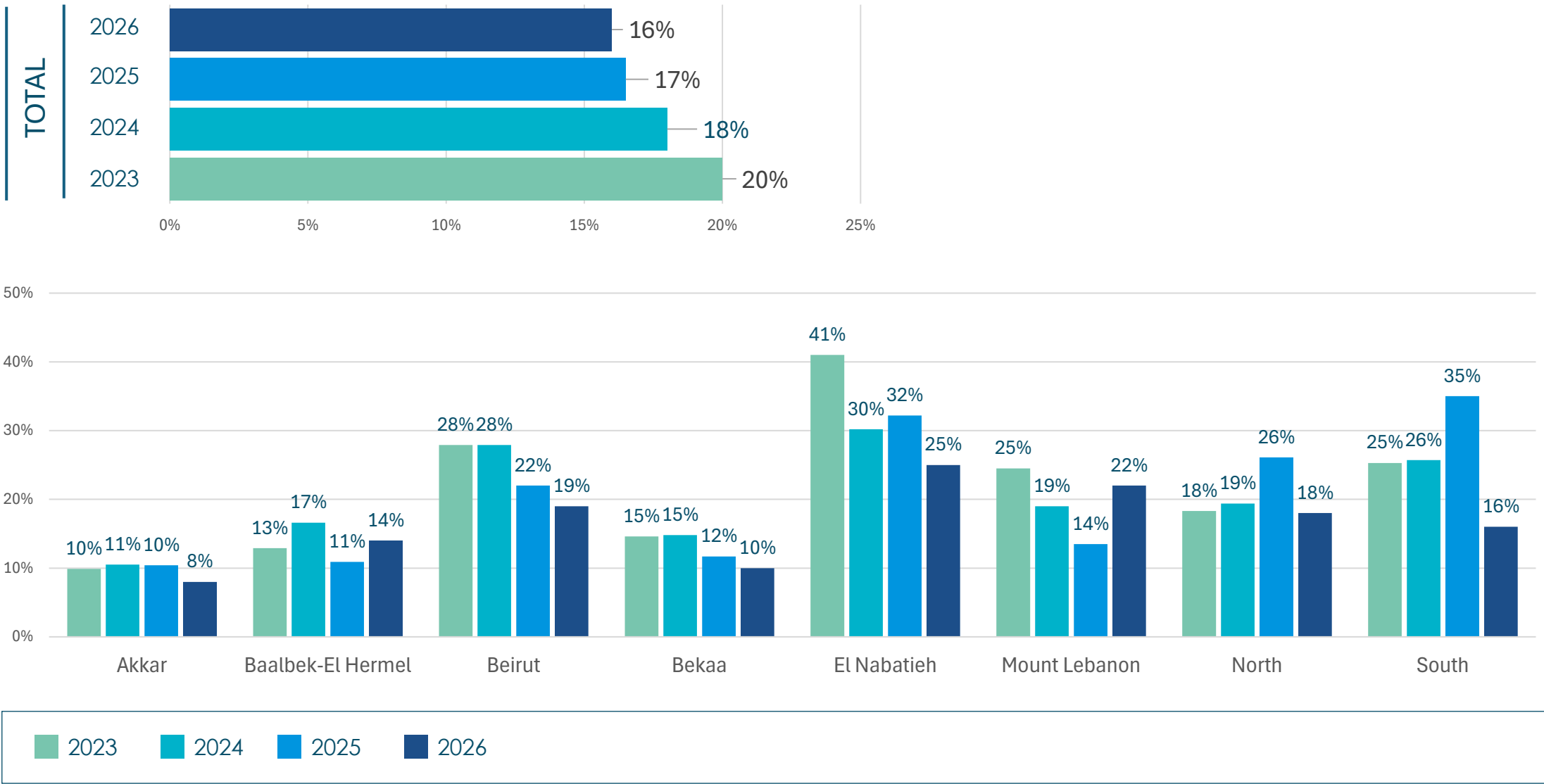
INDIVIDUALS
WITH
DISABILITYAT LEAST ONE
HOUSEHOLD MEMBER
HAS DISABILITY% OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH
AT LEAST ONE MEMBER
WITH SPECIAL NEEDS

2023 2024 2025 2026

PROTECTION

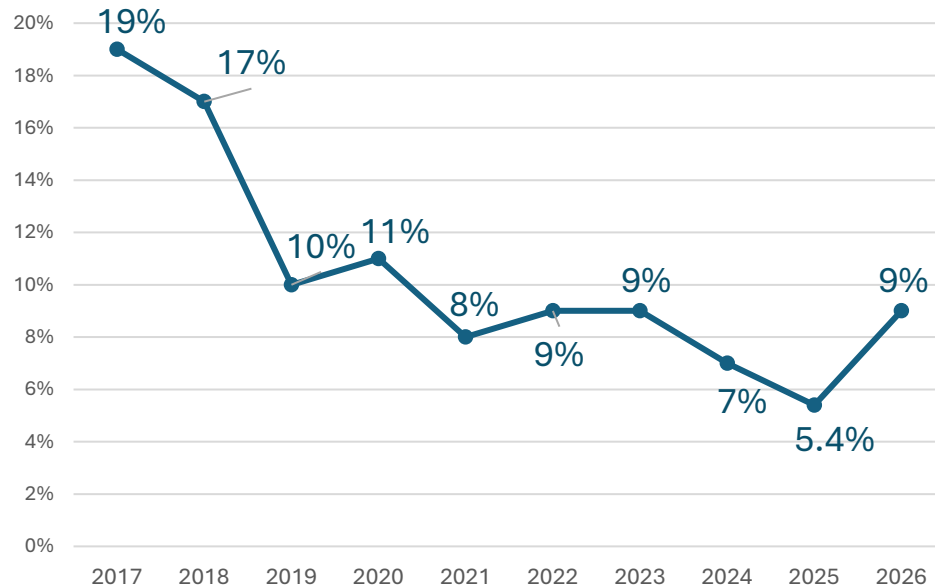


LEGAL RESIDENCY STATUS – INDIVIDUAL LEVEL

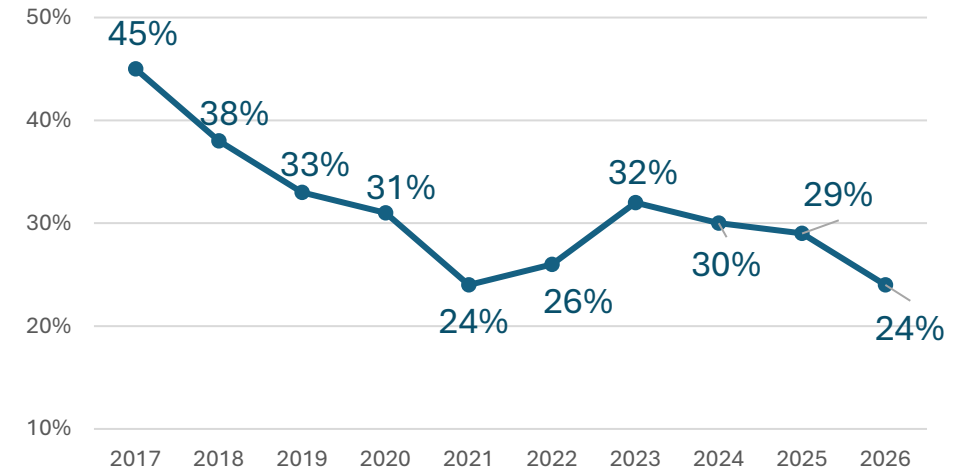


LEGAL RESIDENCY STATUS

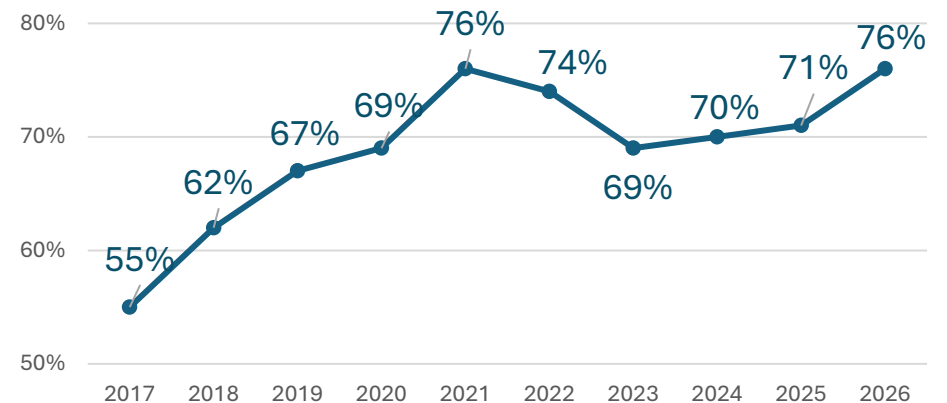
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ALL MEMBERS HAVING LEGAL RESIDENCY



HOUSEHOLDS WITH AT LEAST ONE MEMBER WITH LEGAL RESIDENCY



HOUSEHOLDS THAT HAVE NO MEMBER WITH LEGAL RESIDENCY

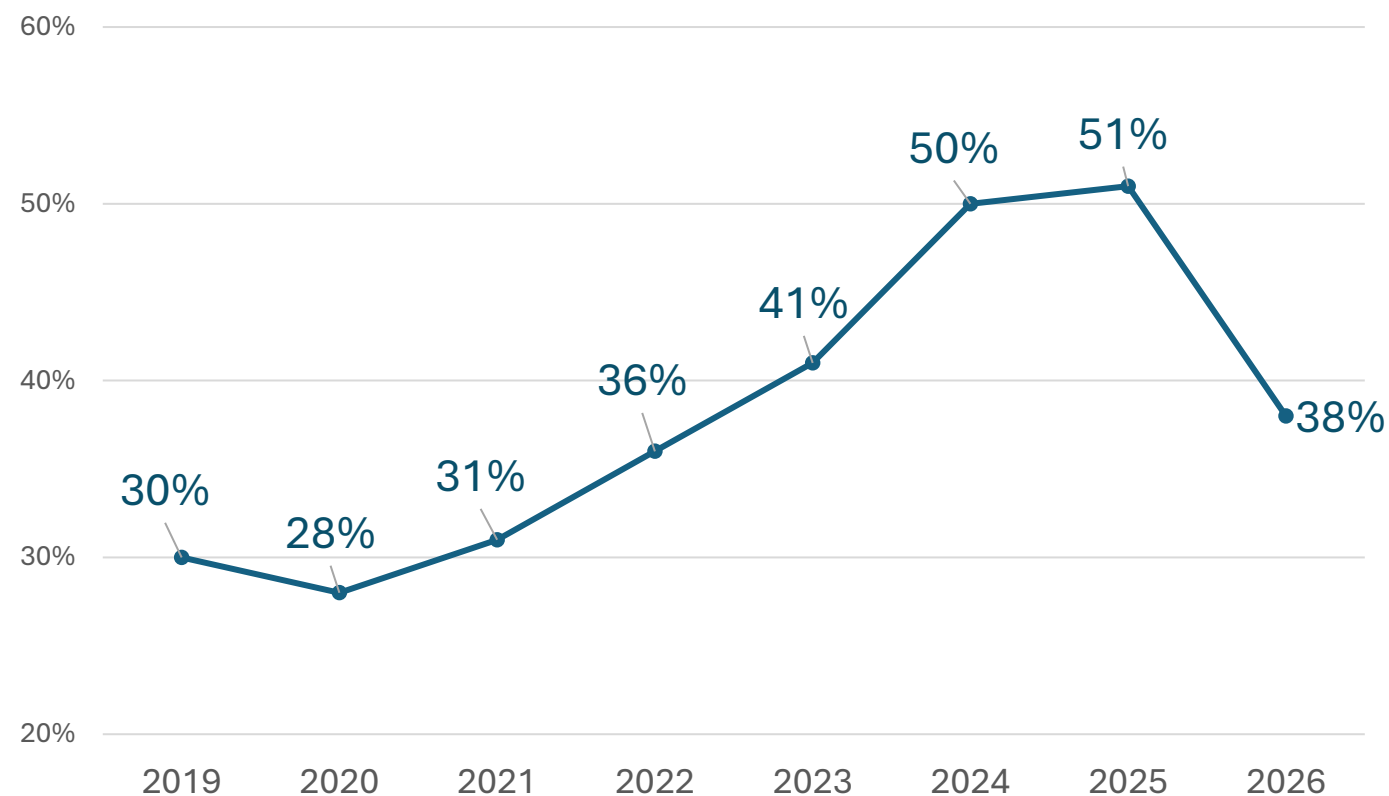




BIRTH REGISTRATION

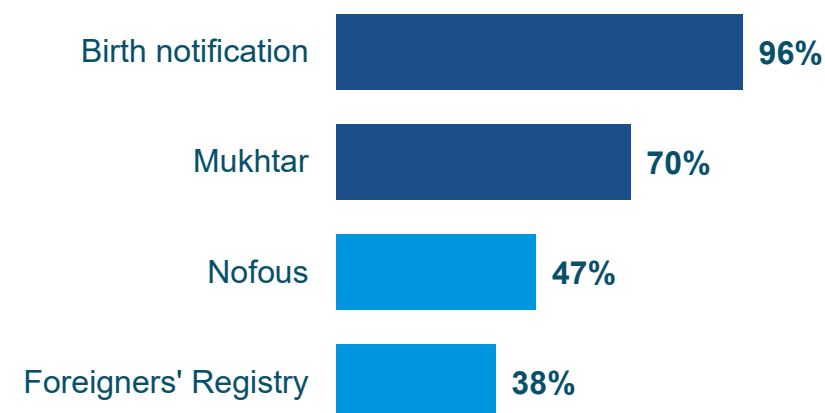


BIRTH REGISTRATION FOR CHILDREN BORN IN LEBANON



WHERE IT BREAKS DOWN

Children born in Lebanon reaching each step, 2026

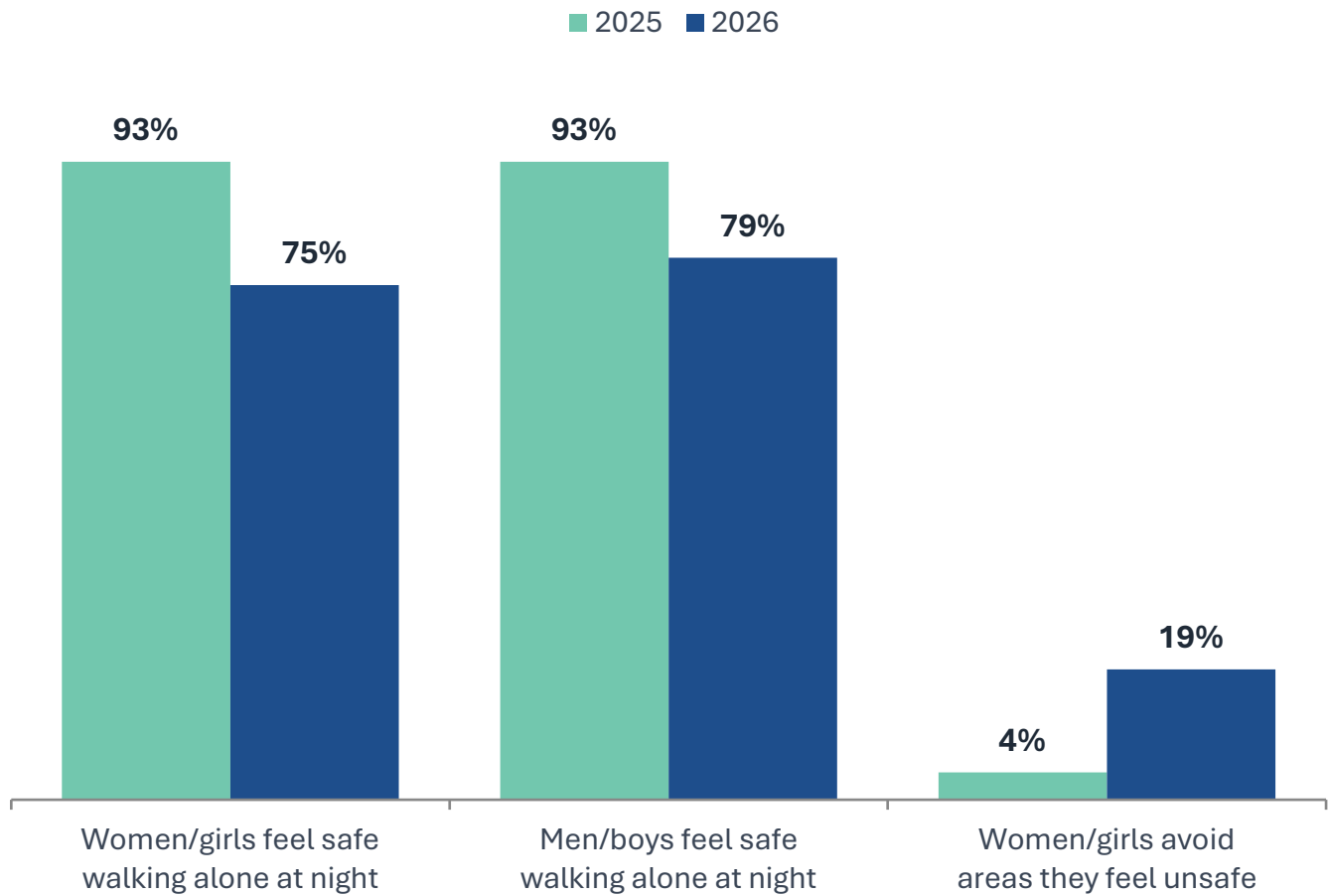


52% stuck at Mukhtar level cite cost

Others: unaware of procedure (24%), limited movement without residency (21%)



Women and girls feel far less safe moving around than in 2025



Where women and girls feel unsafe

Streets and neighbourhood: 75%

Markets: 57%

Public transport: 26%

Share of the 19% of households that avoid areas

Hotspots: avoidance highest in

Baabda 65% · Mount Lebanon 30%

Tripoli 29% · Akkar 23%

Higher in households with a member with a disability (22% vs 16%)



Relations are mostly positive, but tensions are rising

40%

report community tensions

up from 24% in 2025

11%

witnessed a physical confrontation

involving a Syrian refugee in the last 3 months (2% in 2025)

7%

live under a curfew on Syrians

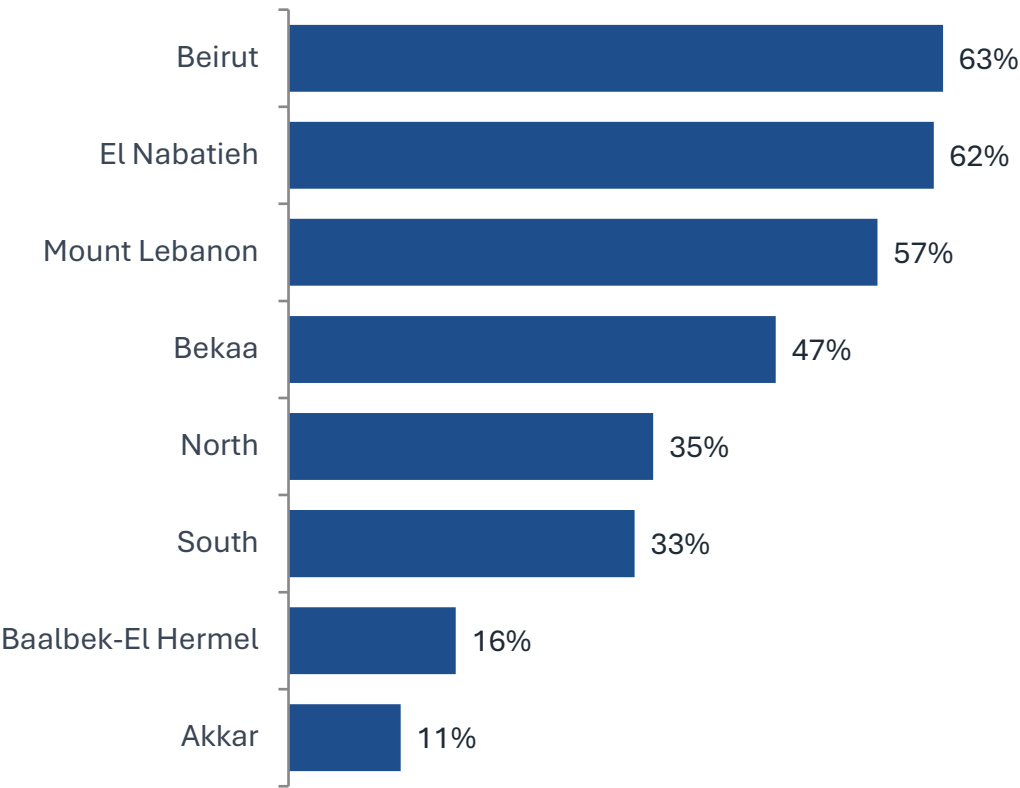
53% in El Nabatieh; imposed by municipalities

72%

describe Lebanese-Syrian relations as positive

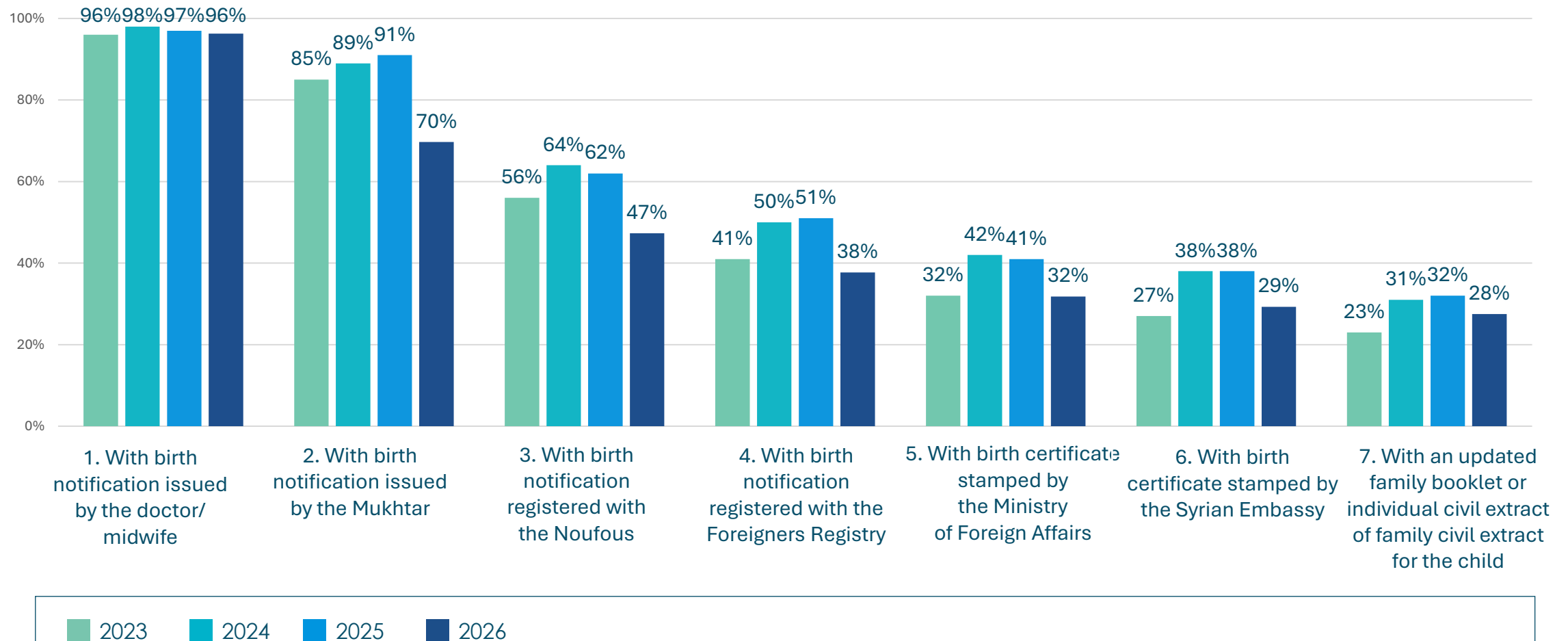
only 5% negative

Households reporting community tensions, by governorate





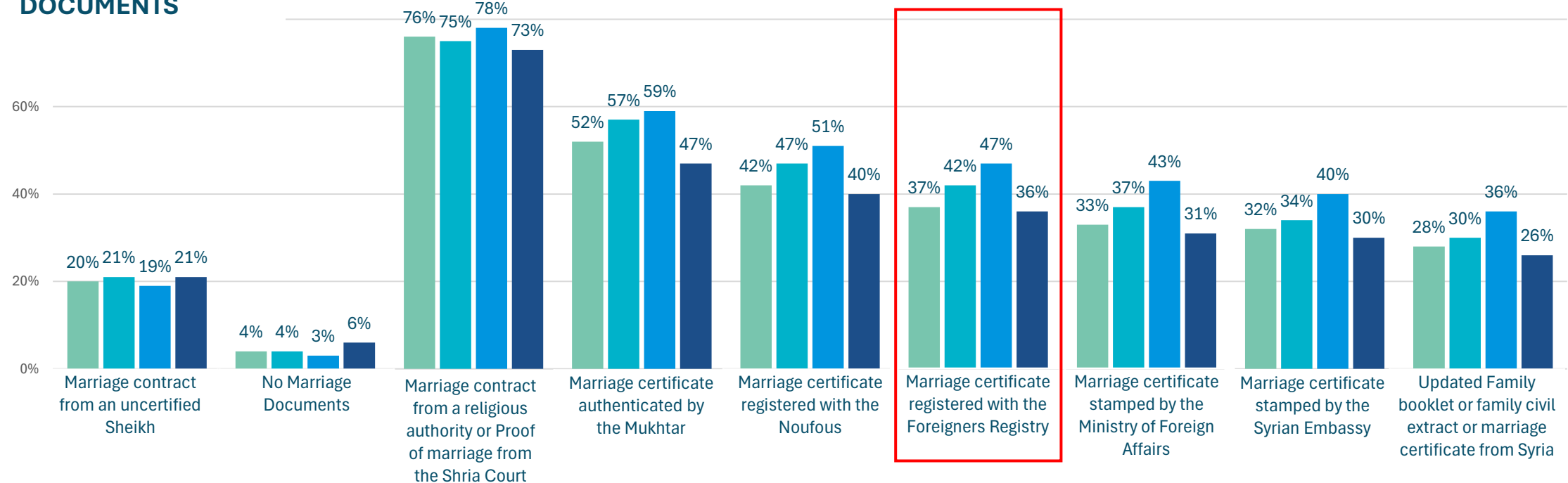
LEVELS OF BIRTH REGISTRATION



MARRIAGE DOCUMENTATION



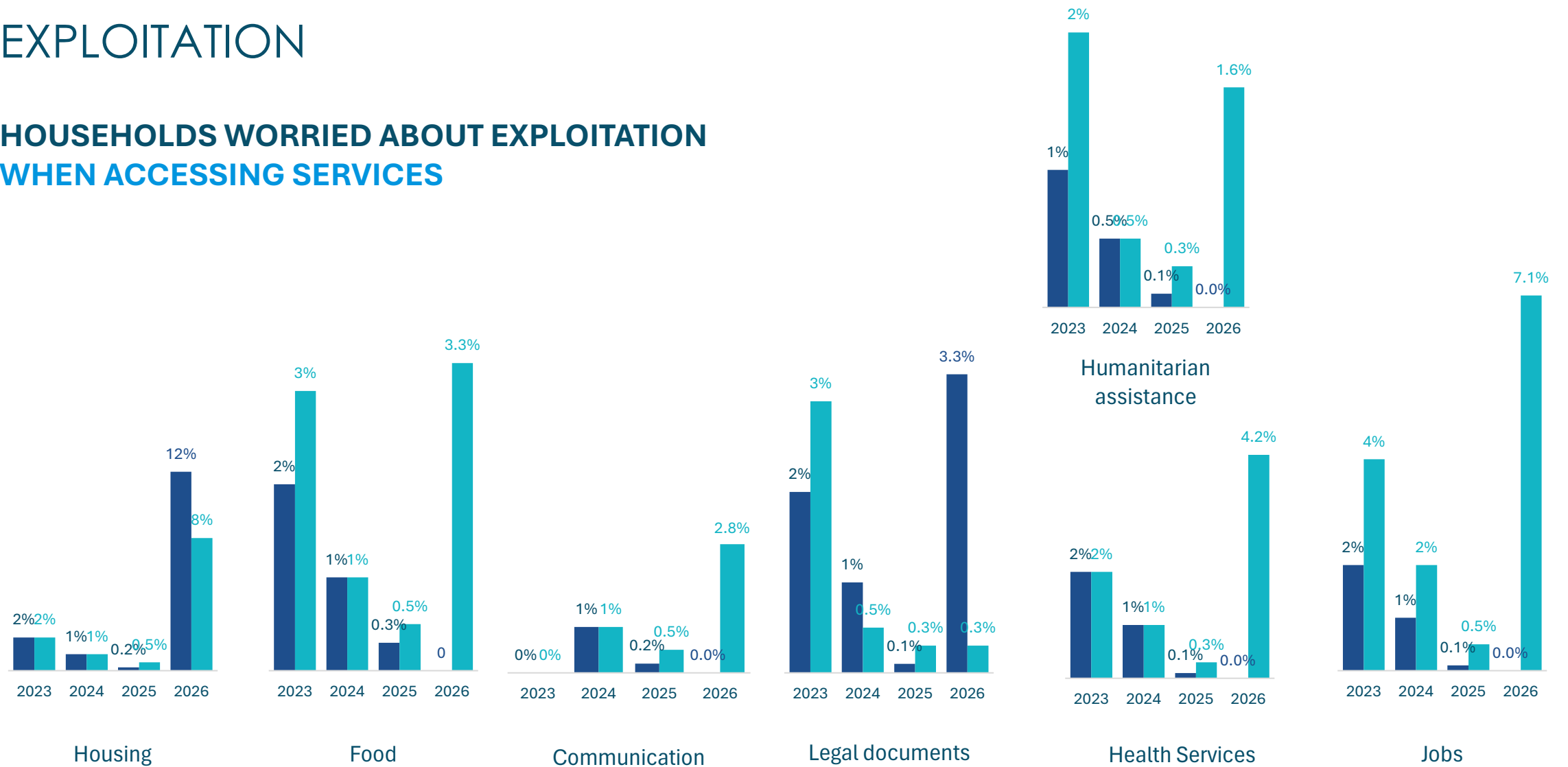
27%

**MARRIED WITH
NO LEGAL
DOCUMENTS**

2023 2024 2025 2026

EXPLOITATION

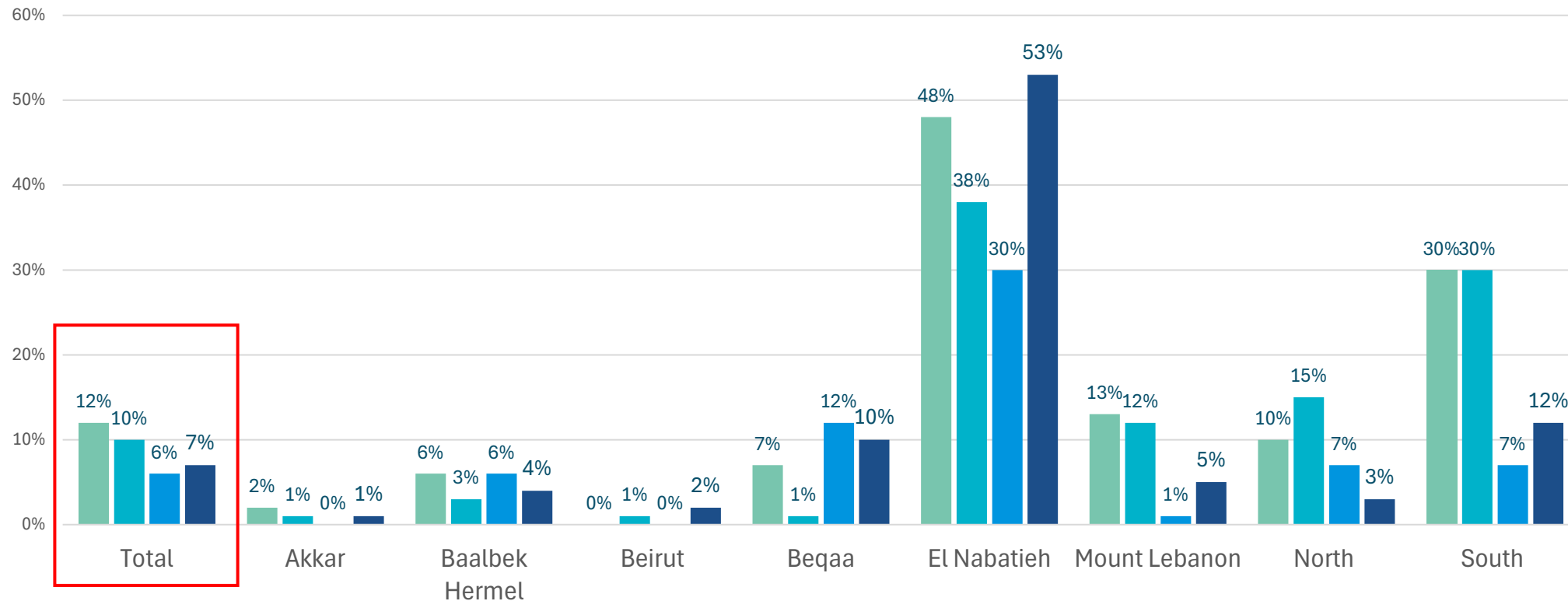
HOUSEHOLDS WORRIED ABOUT EXPLOITATION WHEN ACCESSING SERVICES



■ Male-headed HH ■ Female-headed HH

SAFETY AND SECURITY

7%

REPORTED CURFEW IMPOSED
IN 2026 (6% in 2025)**REPORTED A CURFEW IMPOSED ON SYRIANS IN THEIR REGION**

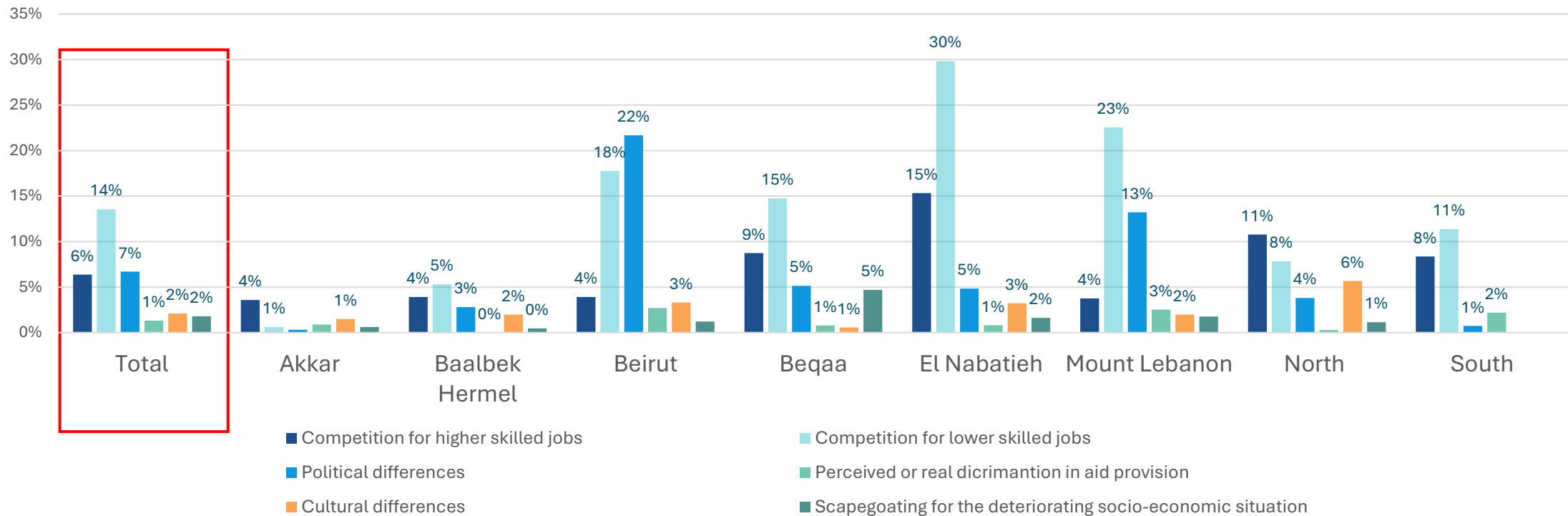
2023 2024 2025 2026

SOCIAL TENSIONS

2026 PRIMARY DRIVERS OF SOCIAL TENSIONS

60%

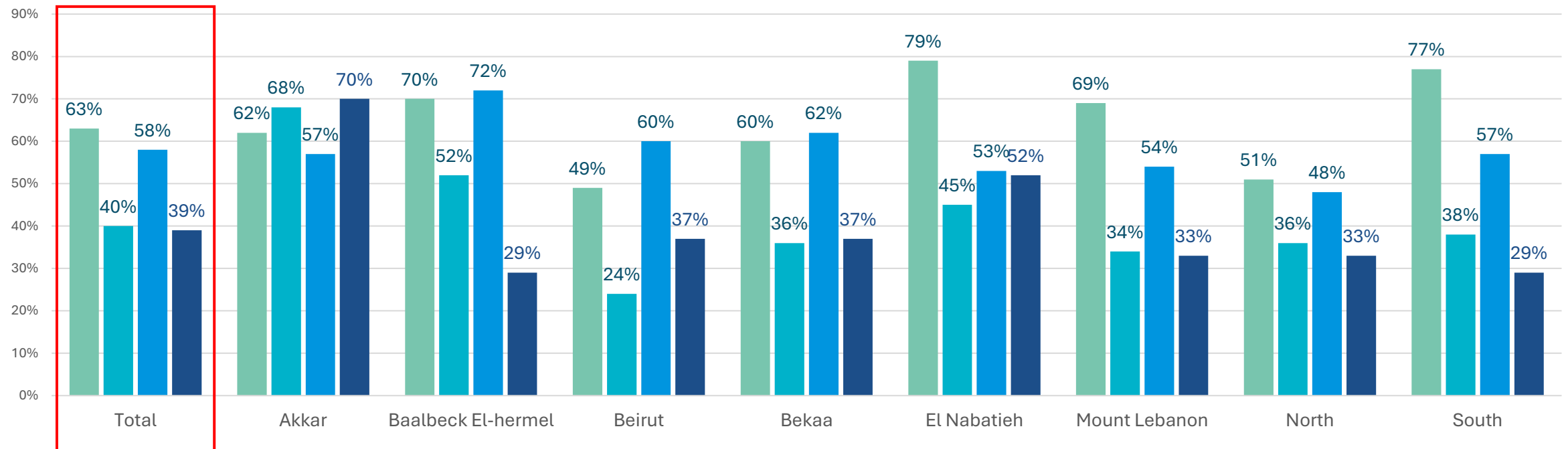
REPORTED NO SOCIAL TENSIONS
IN 2026





AAP

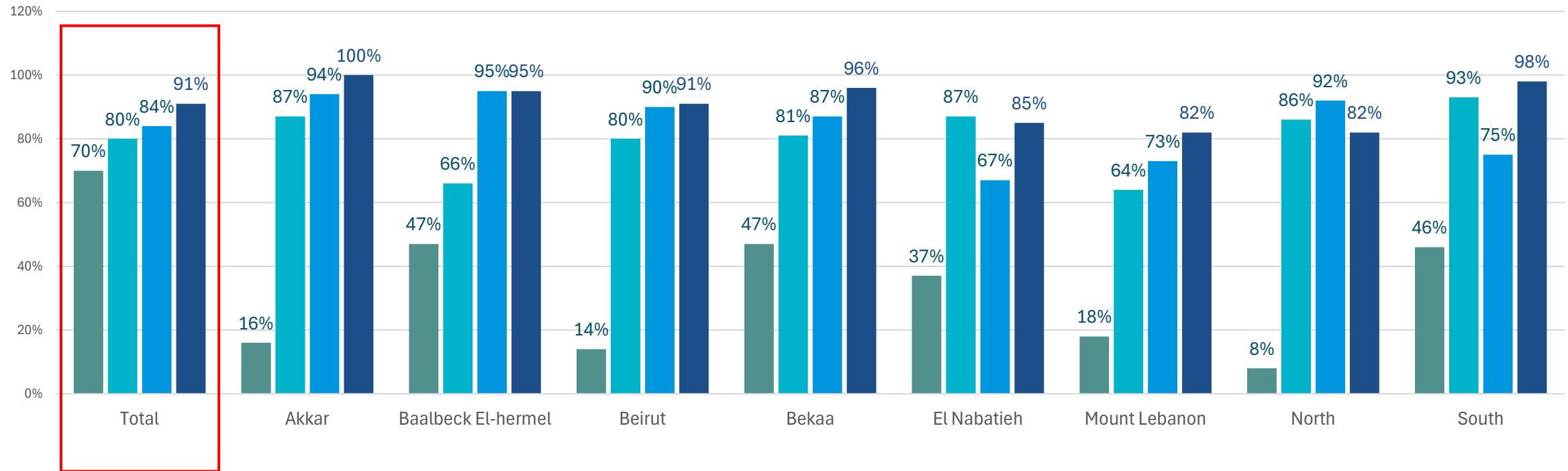
% HH THE RECEIVED ANY HUMANITARIAN AID IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS



2023 2024 2025 2026



SATISFACTION RATE WITH THE HUMANITARIAN AID

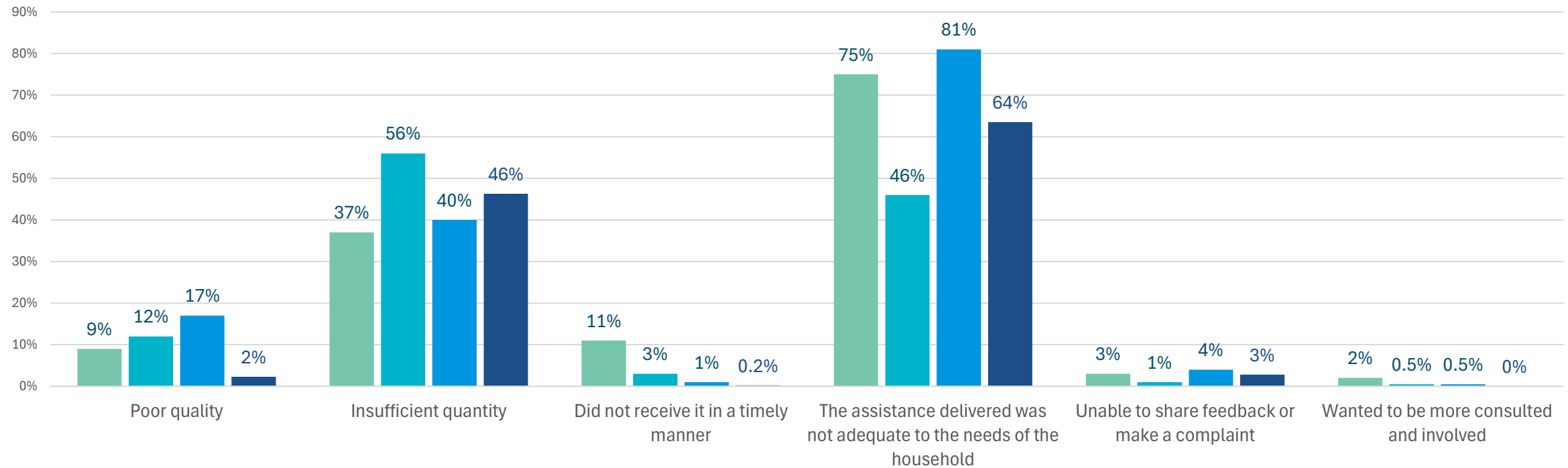


2023 2024 2025 2026

AAP



REASONS FOR NOT BEING SATISFIED

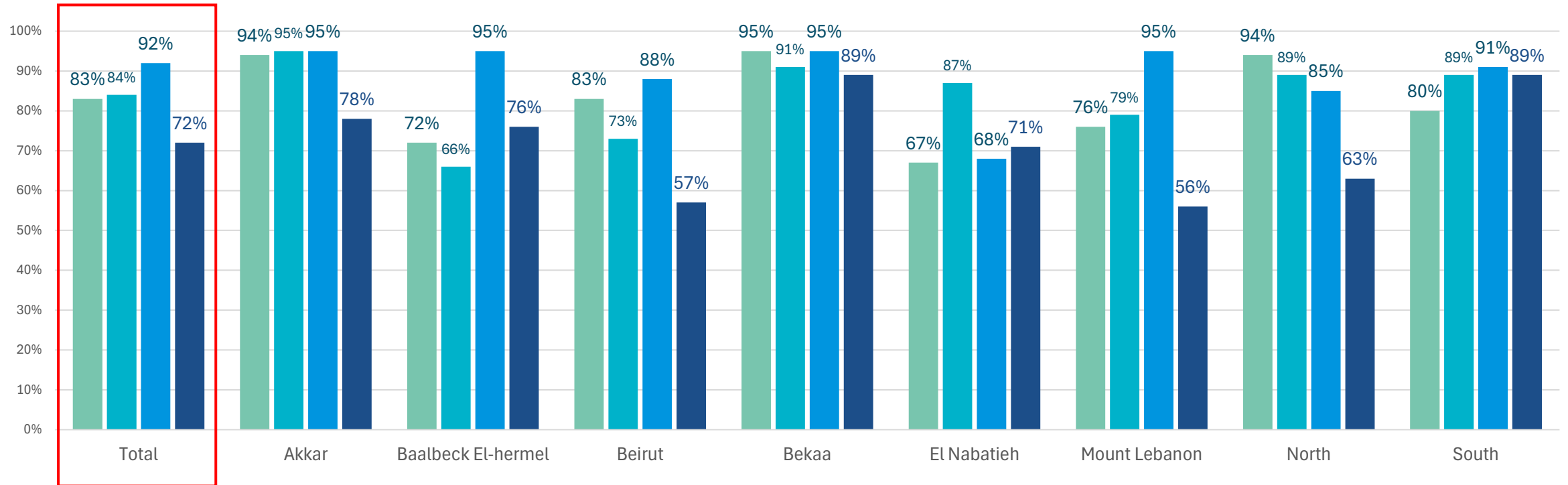


2023 2024 2025 2026

AAP



% HH THAT REPORTED THAT THE AGENCY EXPLAINED HOW TO PROVIDE FEEDBACK

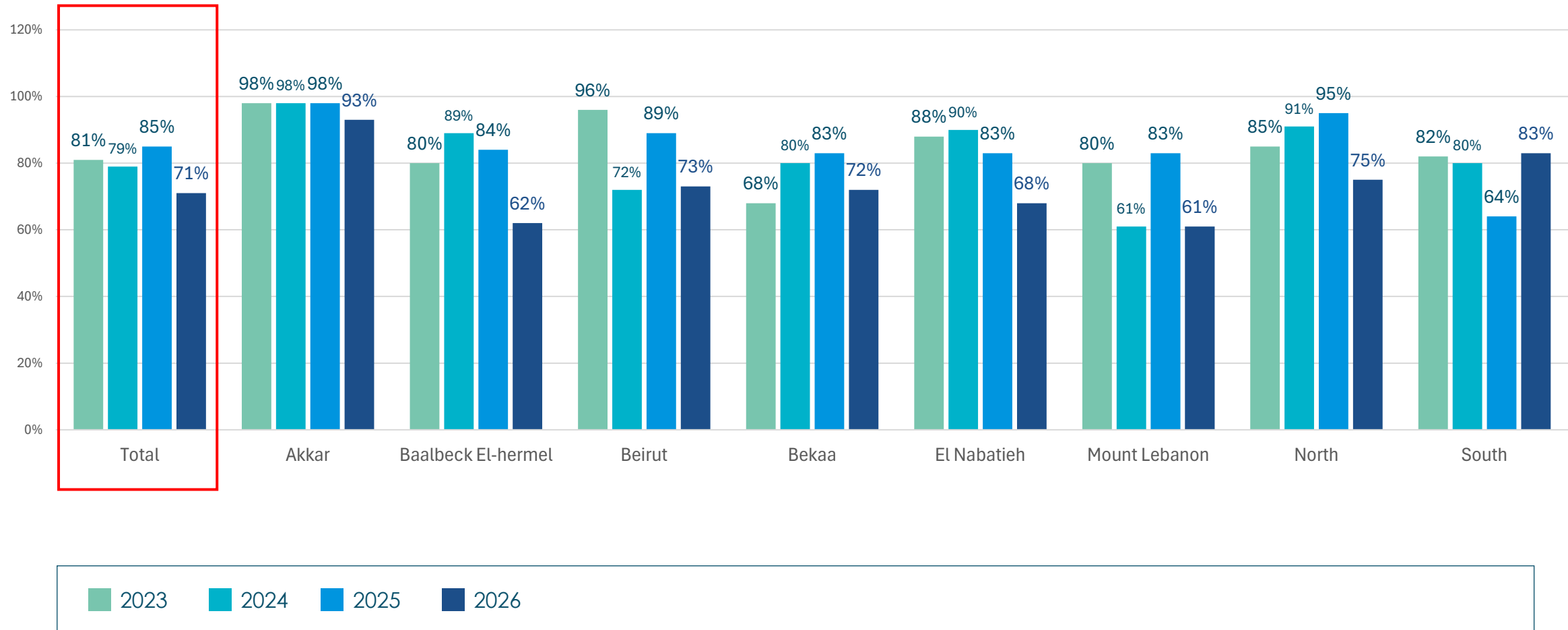


2023 2024 2025 2026

AAP



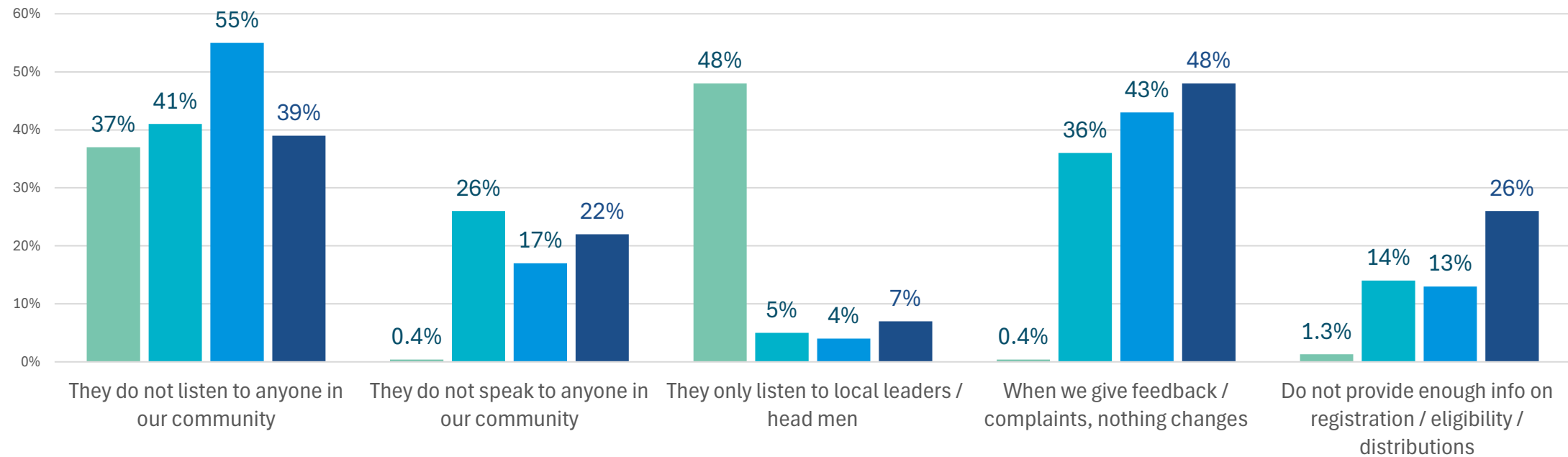
% HH SATISFIED WITH THE WAY AID WORKER GENERALLY BEHAVE IN THEIR AREA



AAP



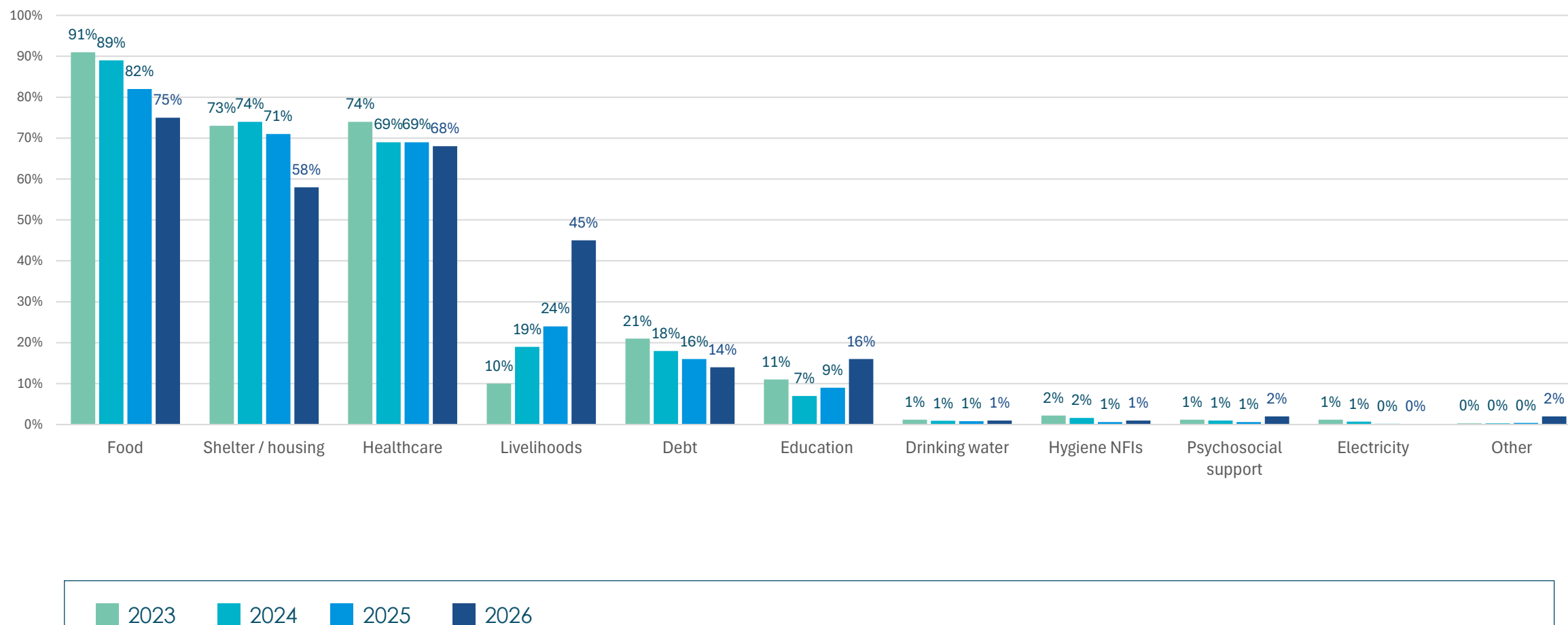
MAIN REASONS FOR NOT BEING SATISFIED WITH THE WAY AID WORKERS BEHAVE



2023 2024 2025 2026

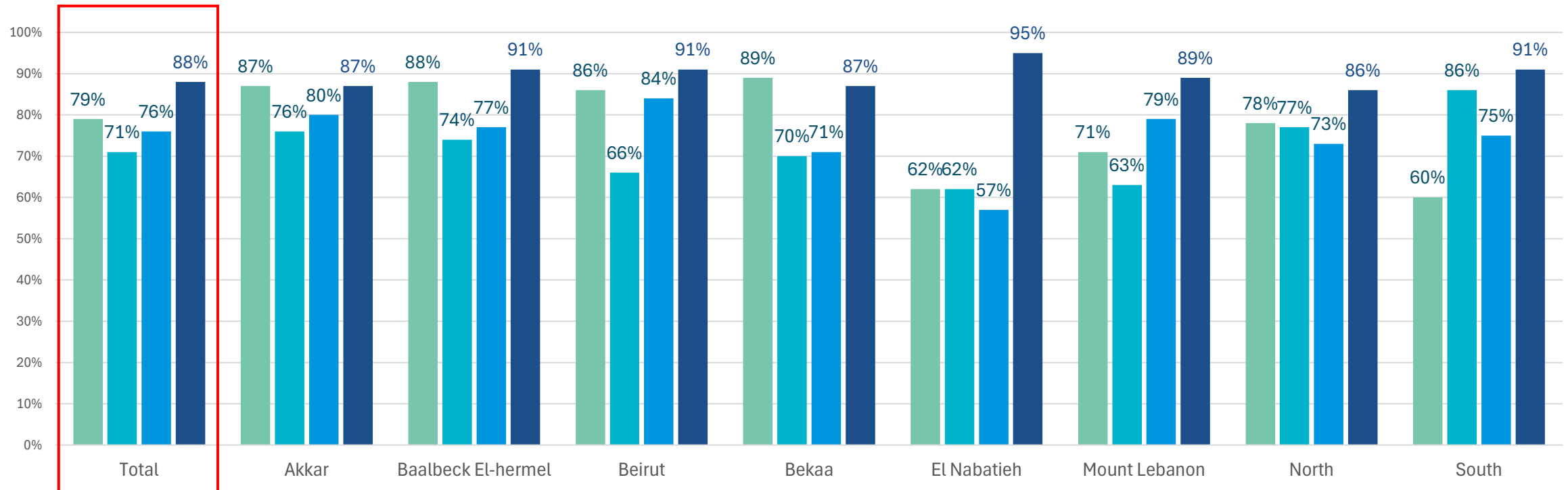


MAIN PRIORITY NEEDS OF THE HOUSEHOLD





% OF HH THAT KNOW HOW TO FILE A COMPLAINT AGAINST A STAFF OR FEEDBACK ON A HUMANITARIAN PROGRAMME



2023 2024 2025 2026

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE



GBV RISKS FACING WOMEN AND GIRLS

20%

OF HOUSEHOLDS REPORTED AT LEAST ONE **GBV-RELATED SAFETY CONCERN** AFFECTING WOMEN AND/OR GIRLS

HIGHER AMONG

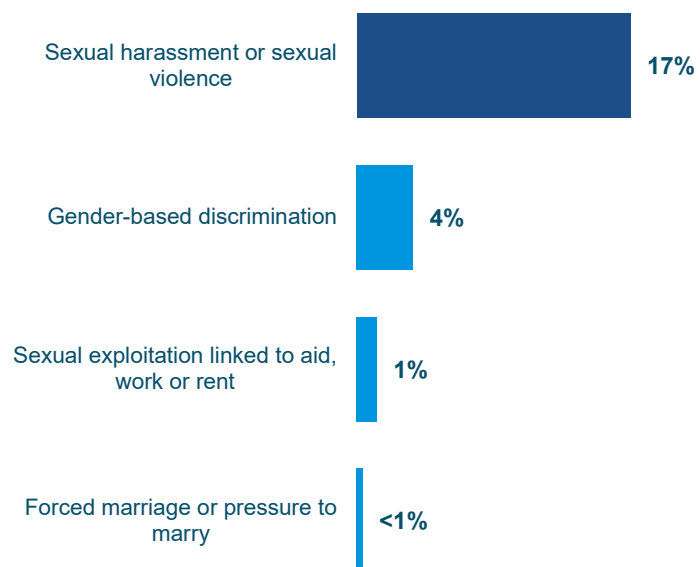
26% vs 18%

FEMALE- vs MALE-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS

25% vs 16%

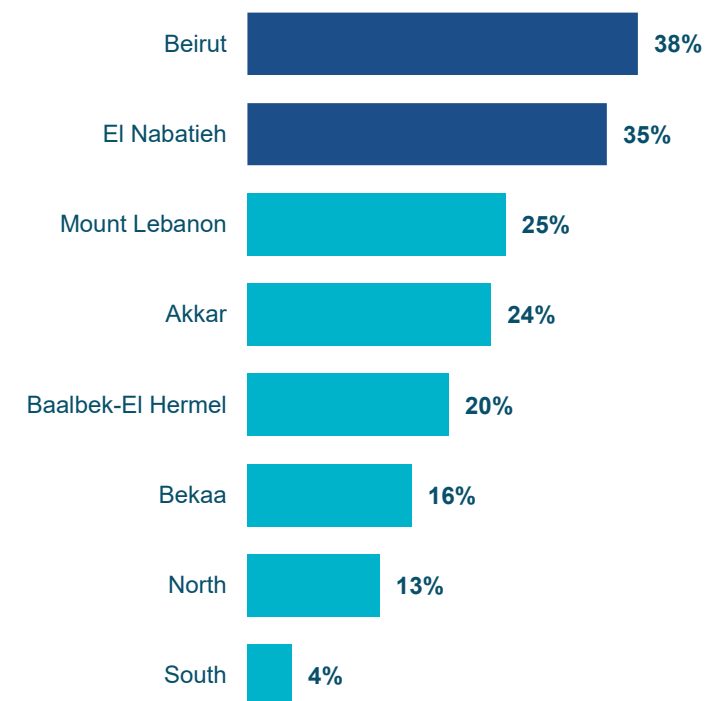
HOUSEHOLDS WITH vs WITHOUT A MEMBER WITH A DISABILITY

TYPE OF CONCERN



Sexual harassment and violence drive almost all reported concerns

BY GOVERNORATE





SOCIAL NORMS AND ACCESS TO SUPPORT

ACCESS TO SUPPORT

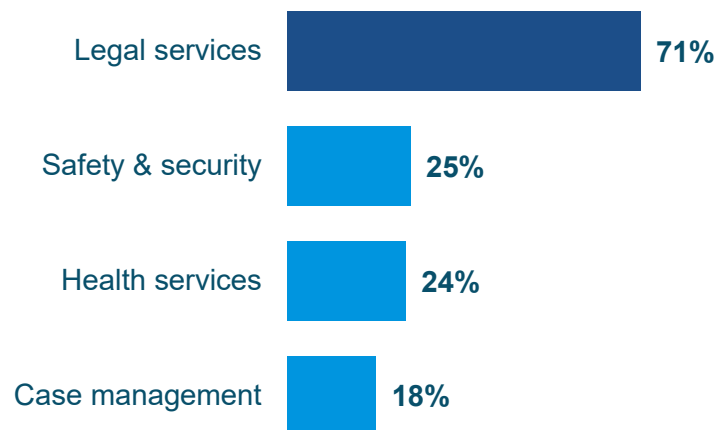
34% ▲ 18 PTS

OF RESPONDENTS **KNOW WHERE TO SAFELY REFER** A WOMAN OR GIRL WHO EXPERIENCED VIOLENCE
(16% in 2025)

2 in 3 STILL DON'T KNOW where to go. Lower in female-headed households (31% know, vs 35%)

WHERE THEY WOULD REFER

Among those who know (multiple answers)



BY GOVERNORATE

61% South **52%** El Nabatieh
16% Baalbek-El Hermel (lowest)

SOCIAL NORMS

20%

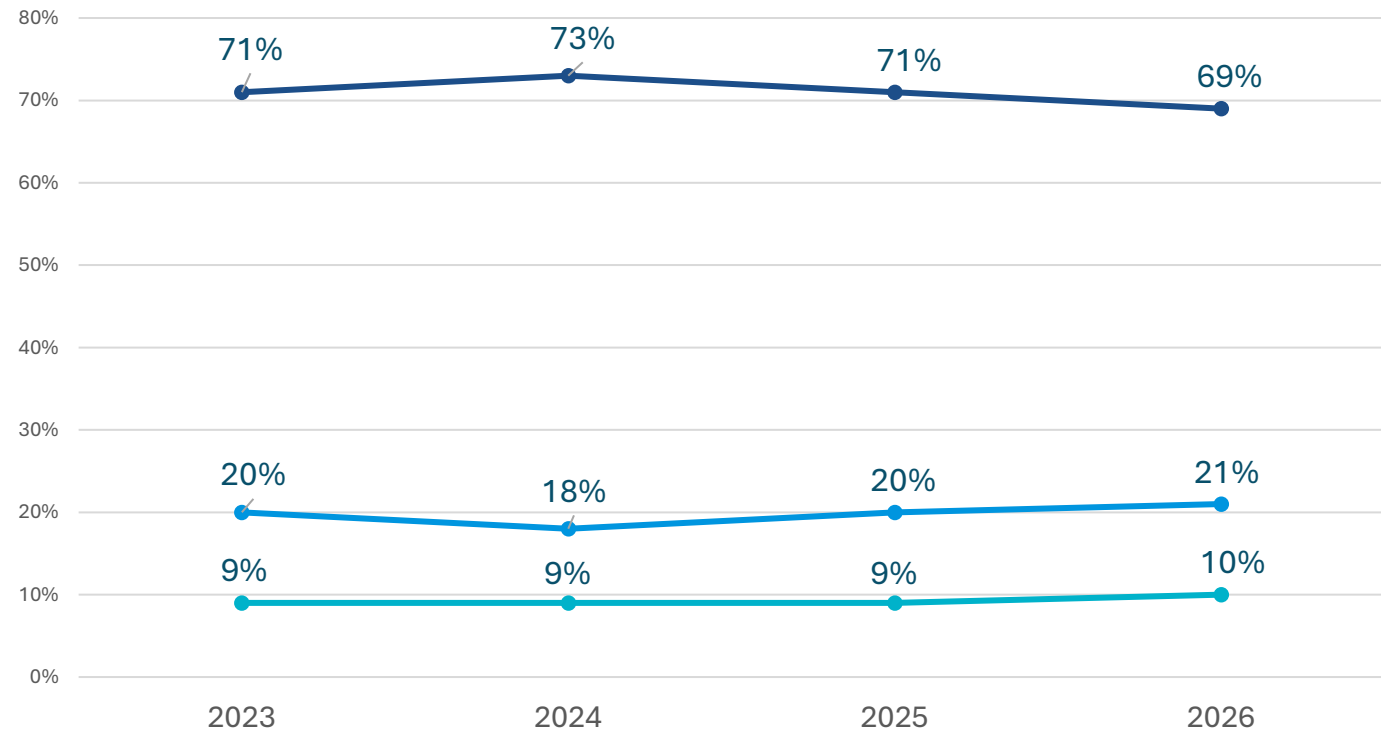
OF RESPONDENTS AGREE A HUSBAND IS **JUSTIFIED IN HITTING HIS WIFE** IN AT LEAST ONE CIRCUMSTANCE

HIGHEST DISTRICTS

60% El Nabatieh
48% Zahle
30% El Koura

SHELTER

SHELTER CATEGORIES

REFUGEES STILL LIVE IN
SAME TYPES OF SHELTER

SHELTER CATEGORIES



3.7%

**OF HOUSEHOLDS WERE LIVING
IN OVERCROWDED CONDITIONS
(< 4.5 SQM PER PERSON)**



38.2%

**OF HOUSEHOLDS WERE LIVING
IN A SHELTER THAT WAS DANGEROUS
(14.3% IN 2025)**



A DECREASE OF 63%

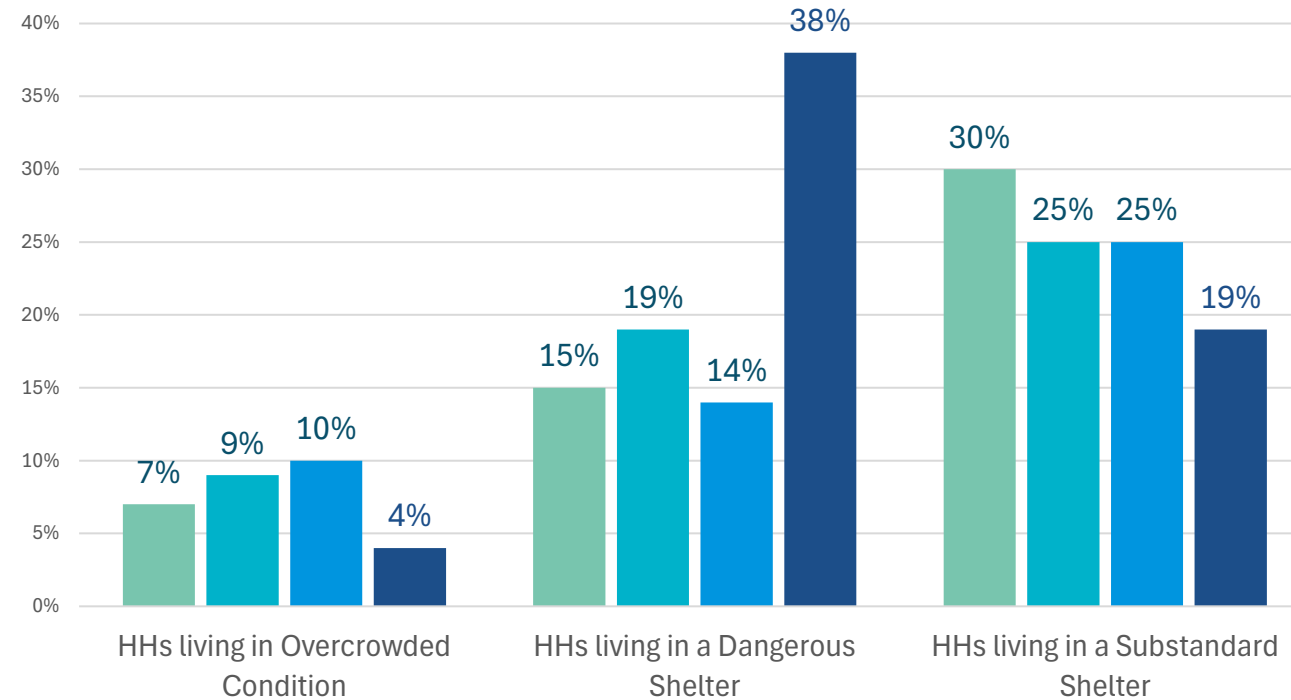
COMPARED TO LAST YEAR'S 10.1%



18.8%

**OF HOUSEHOLDS WERE LIVING
IN A SHELTER THAT WAS SUBSTANDARD
(25.5% IN 2025)**

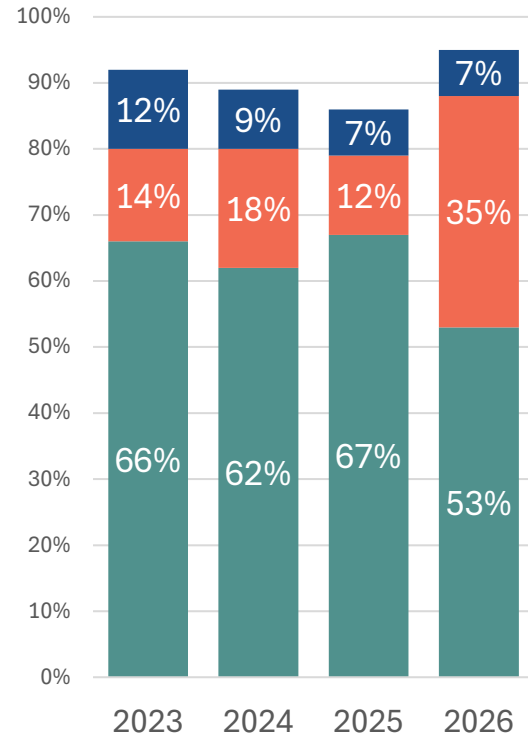
SHELTER CATEGORIES



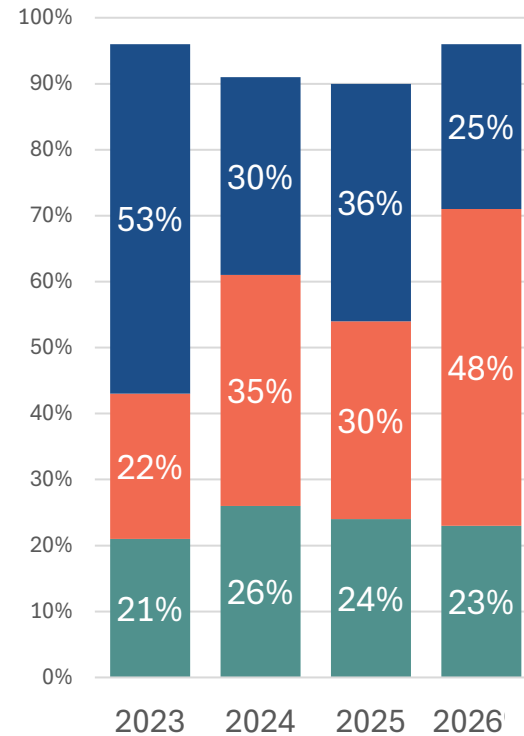
2023 2024 2025 2026

SHELTER

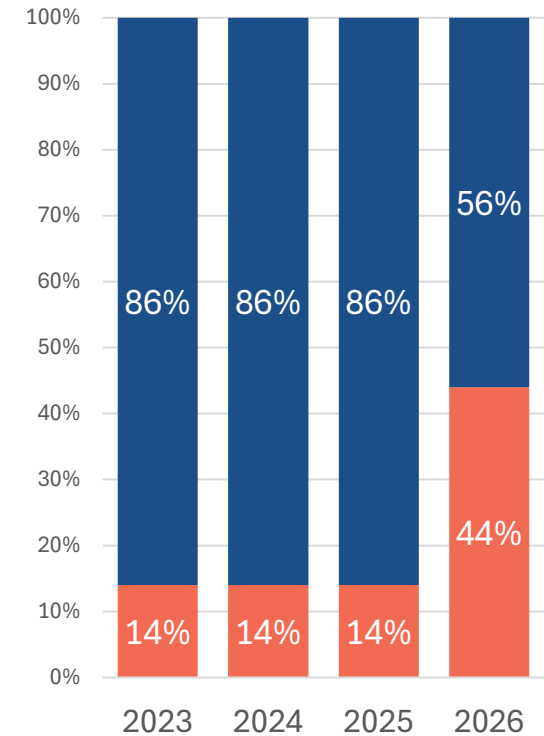
SHELTER CATEGORIES



RESIDENTIAL



NON-RESIDENTIAL



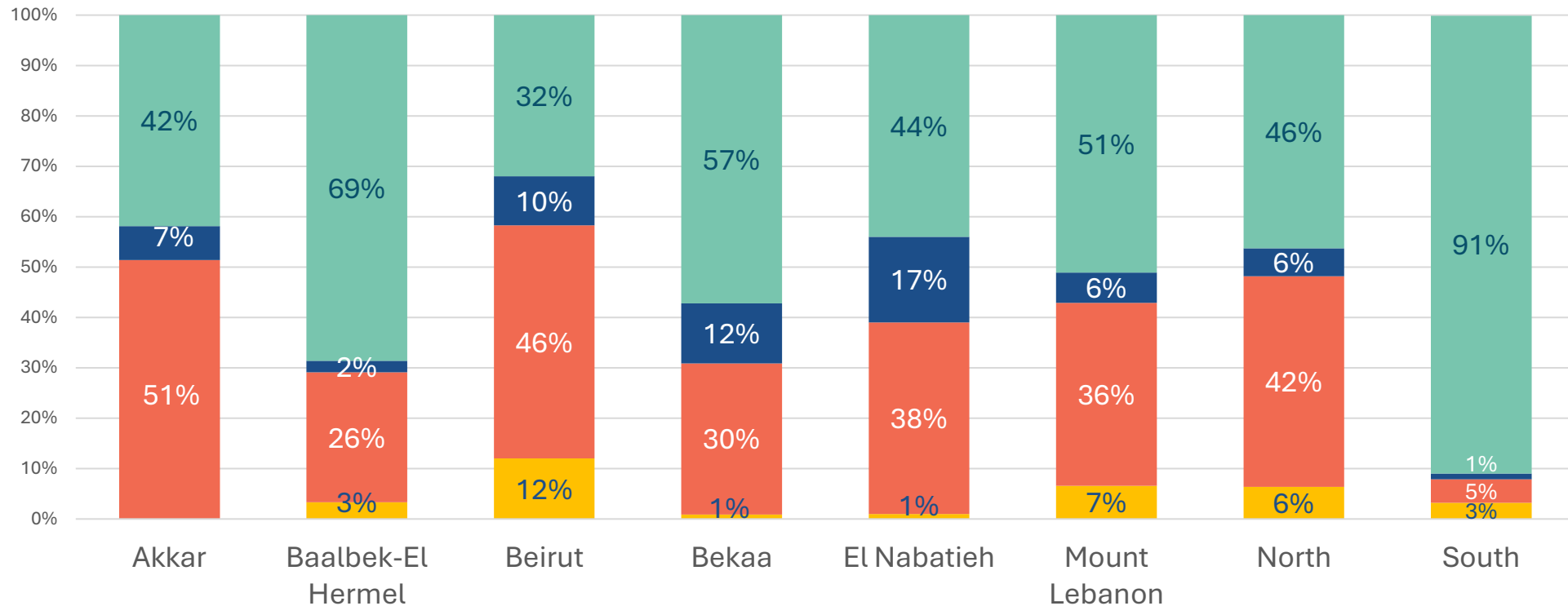
NON-PERMANENT

■ No adverse condition ■ Dangerous ■ Substandard



SHELTER CATEGORIES

2026 RESIDENTIAL CONDITIONS BY GOVERNORATE

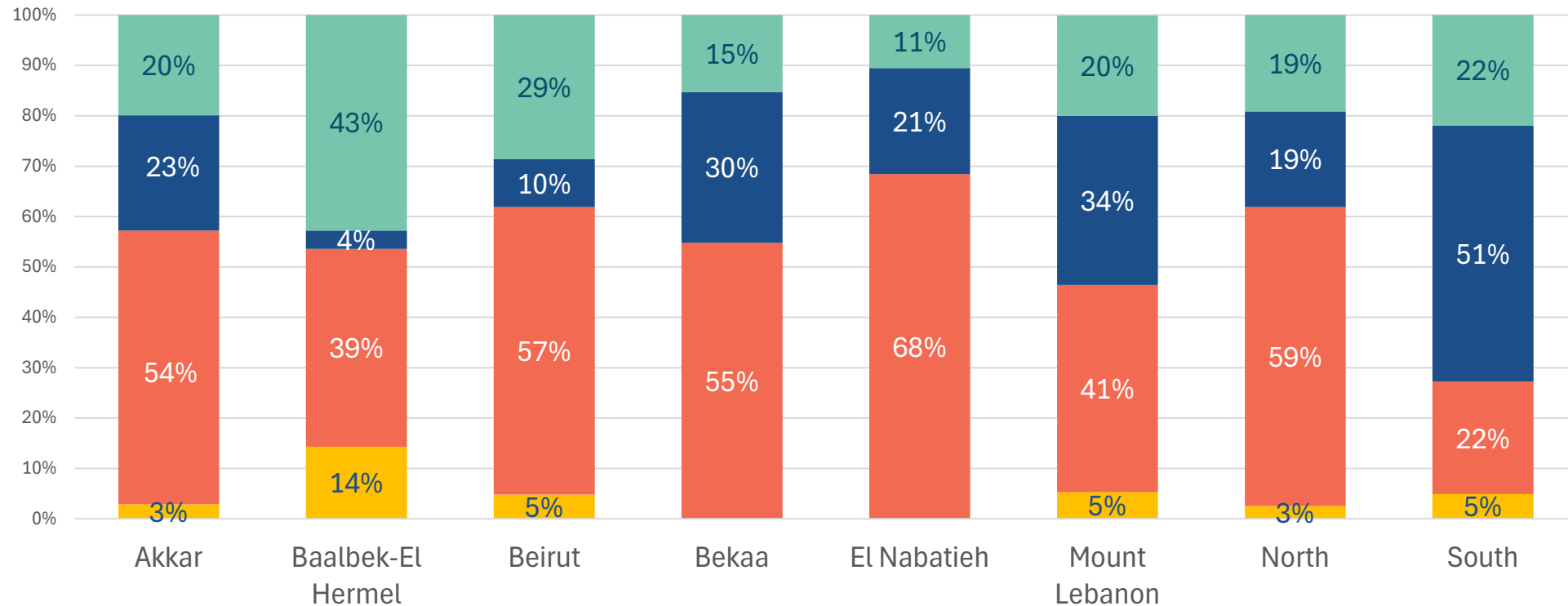


Other / Overcrowded Dangerous Substandard Good



SHELTER CATEGORIES

2026 NON-RESIDENTIAL CONDITIONS BY GOVERNORATE

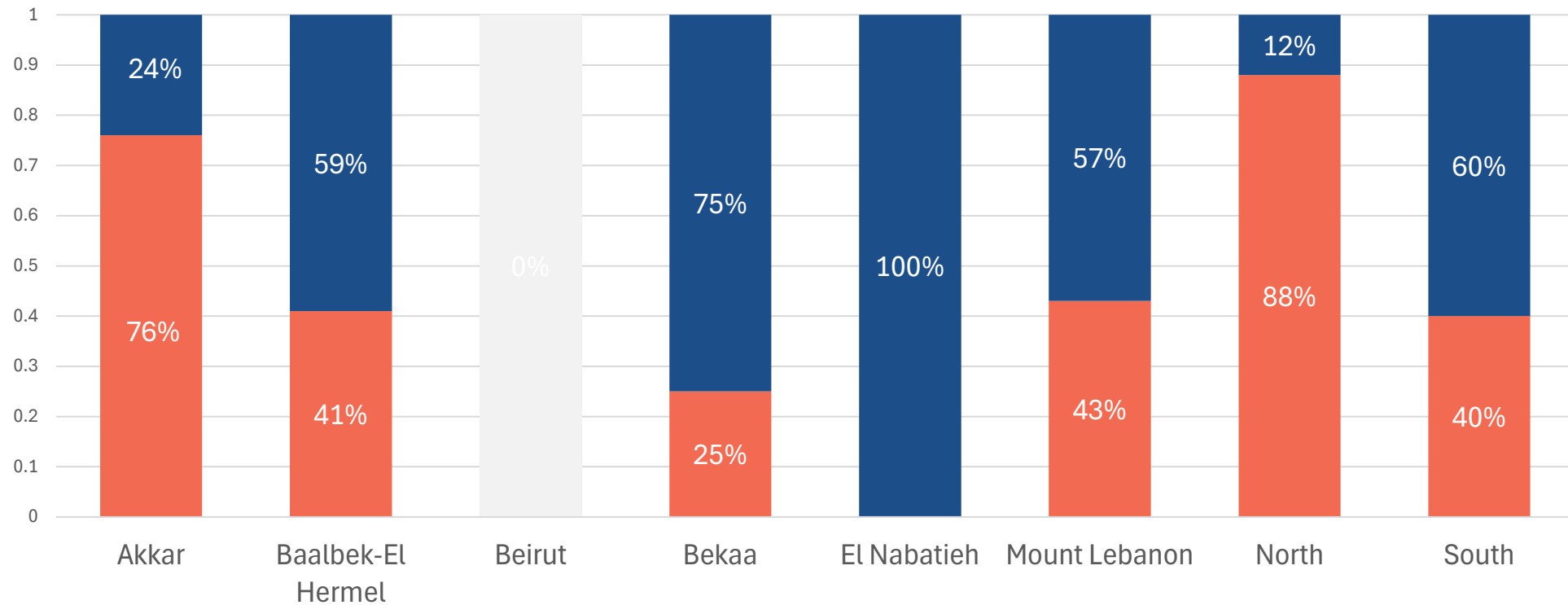


Other / Overcrowded Dangerous Substandard Good

SHELTER CATEGORIES



2026 NON-PERMANENT CONDITIONS BY GOVERNORATE



■ Dangerous ■ Substandard

SHELTER

SHELTER SIZE

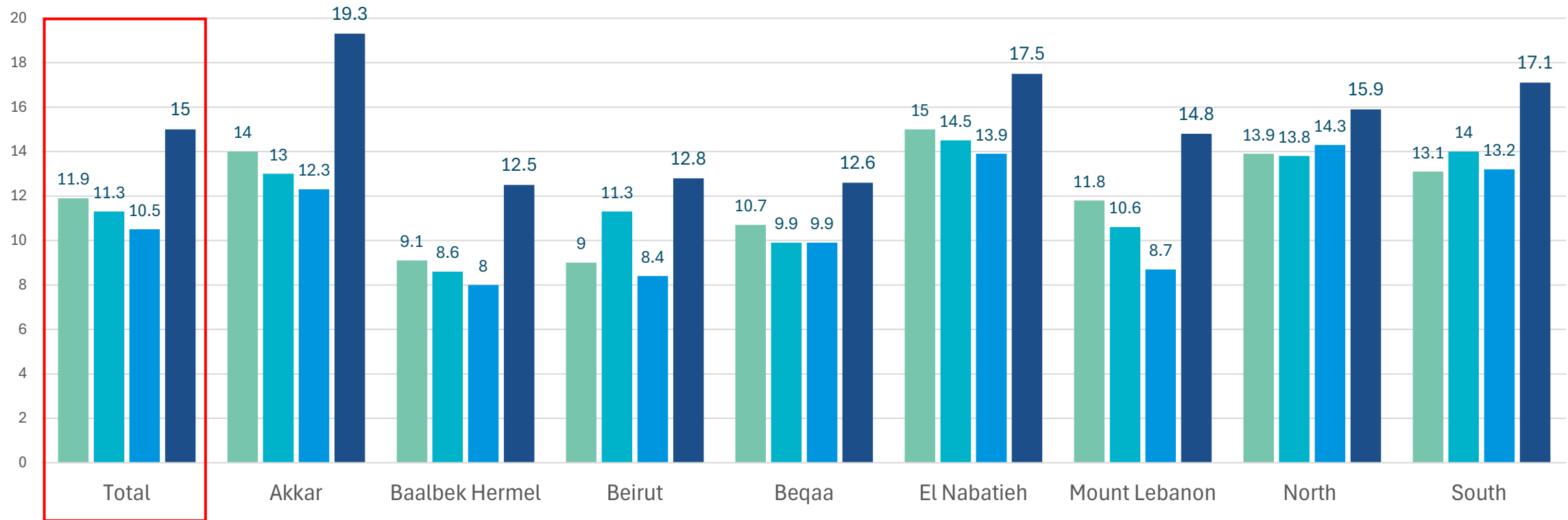


15 sqm
2026

10.5 sqm
2025

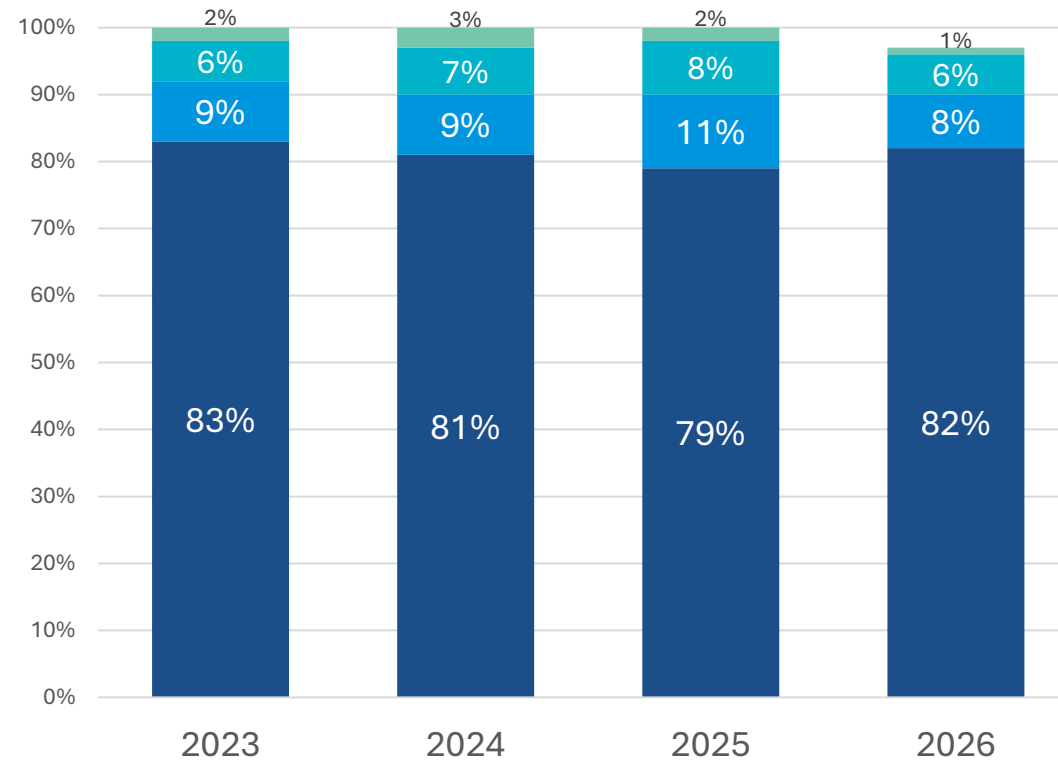
11.3 sqm
2024

AVERAGE SQM PER PERSON



2023 2024 2025 2026

TYPE OF OCCUPANCY

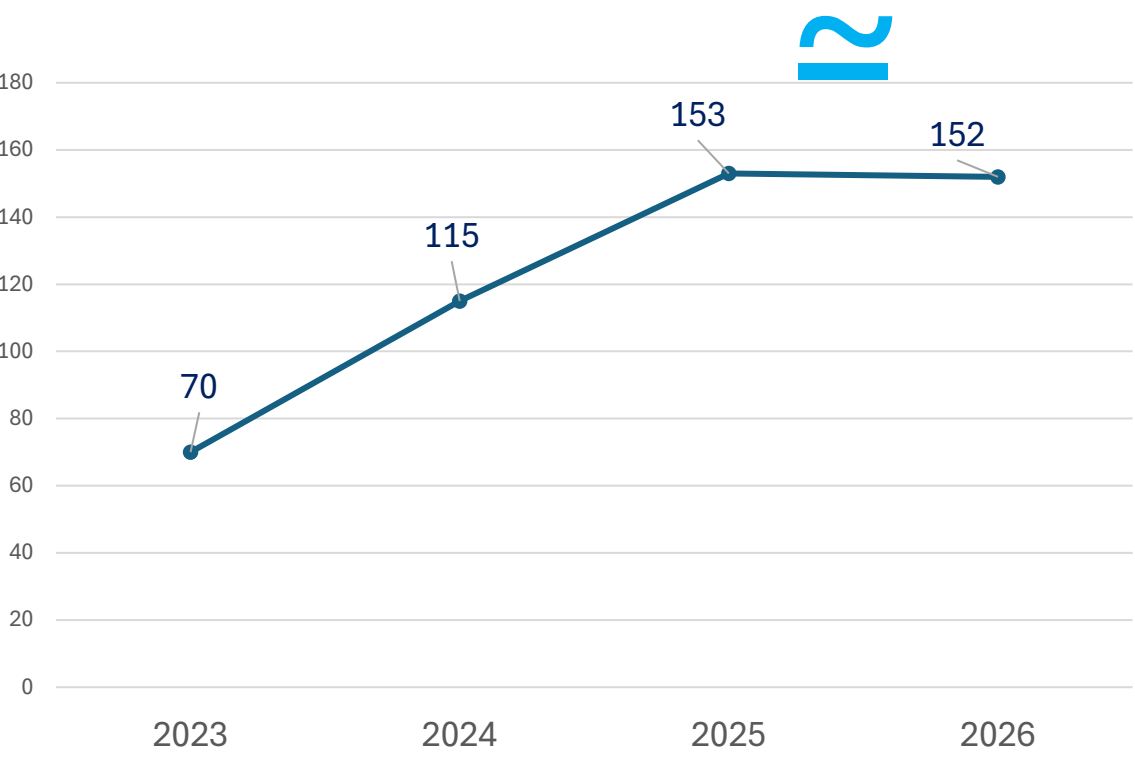


■ Rent ■ Hosted in exchange for work ■ Hosted for free ■ Other (Owned, Combination of working for rent and paying rent, Combination of assistance and paying for rent, Assisted (by organizations, agencies, charity))



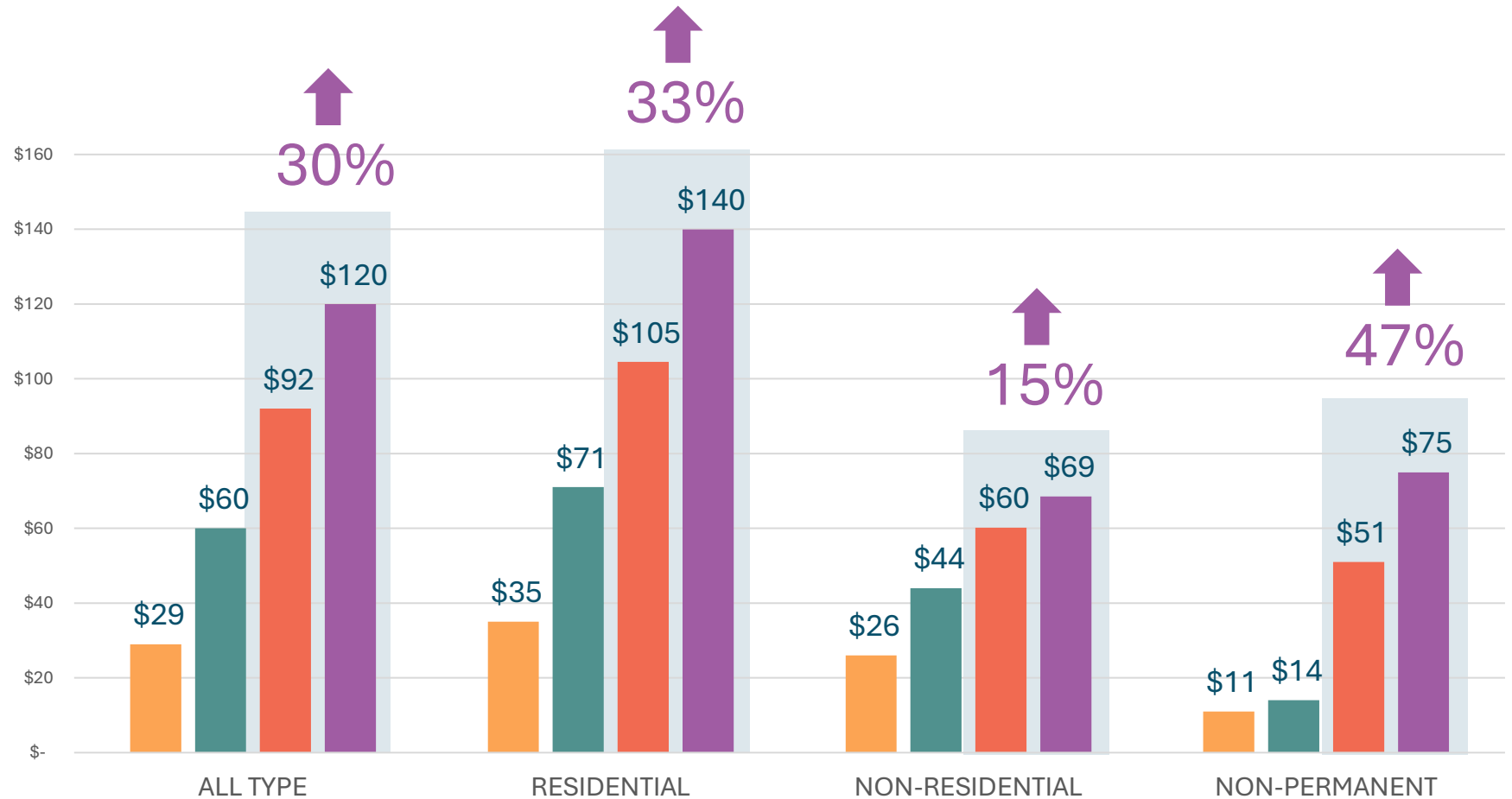
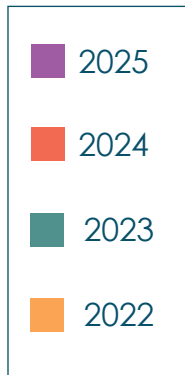
RENTAL PRICES

MONTHLY AVERAGE RENT IN USD

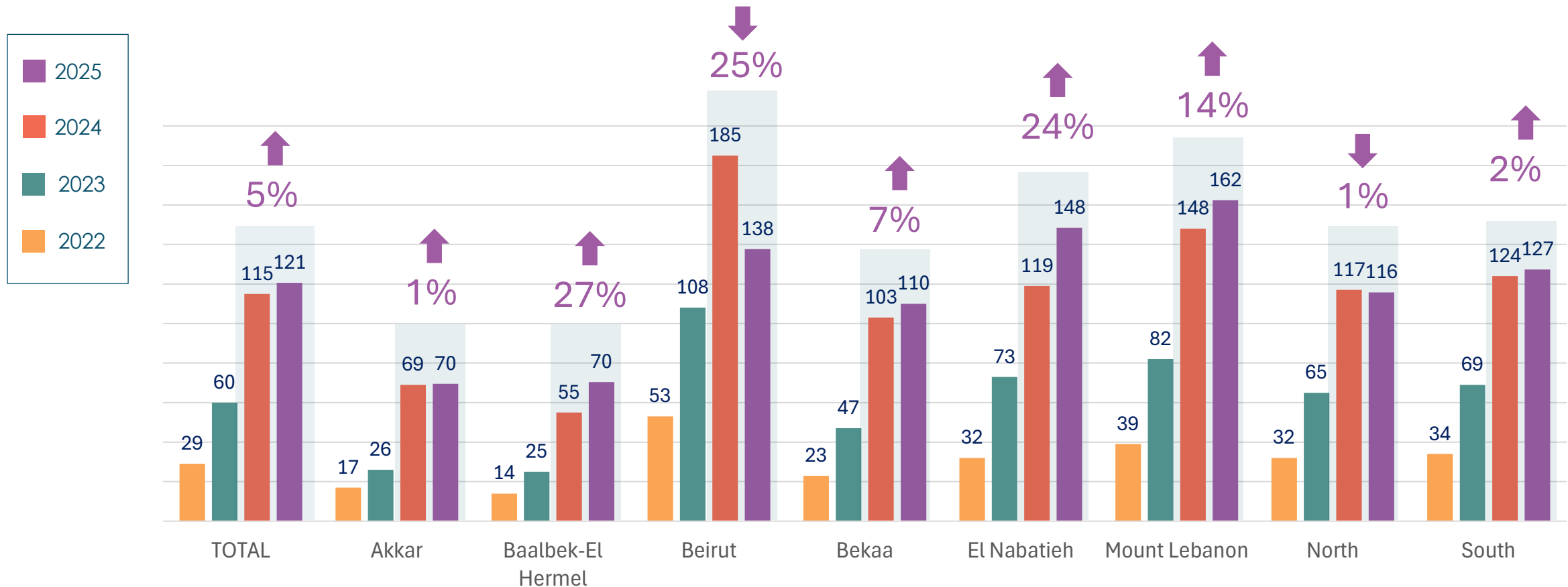


>99% OF RENTING HOUSEHOLDS PAY THEIR RENT IN USD

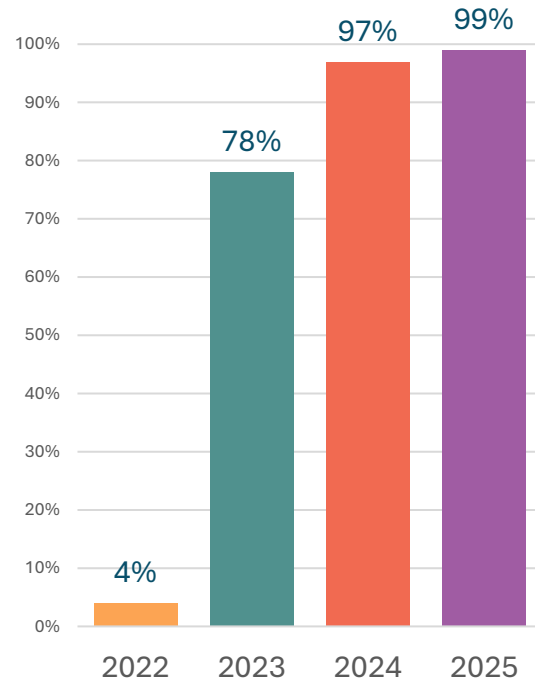
RENTAL PRICES

MONTHLY AVERAGE
RENT IN USD
BY SHELTER TYPE

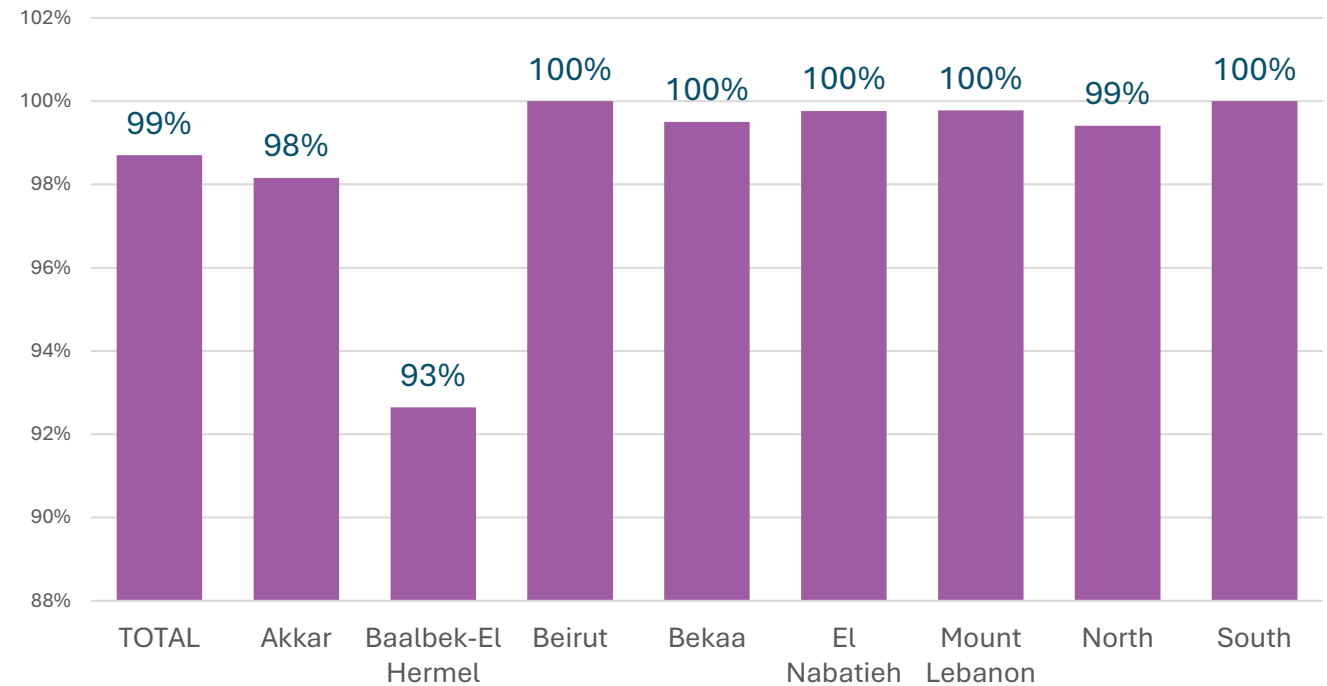
RENTAL PRICES

MONTHLY AVERAGE RENT IN USD
BY GOVERNORATE

RENTAL PRICES

PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS
HAVING THEIR RENT AGREEMENT
IN USD

2022 2023 2024 2025

PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS
HAVING THEIR RENT AGREEMENT IN
USD BY GOVERNORATE

EVICTIION AND MOBILITY

EVICTIION



6.4%

OF THE HOUSEHOLDS WHO
CHANGED ACCOMODATION IN THE
PAST 12 MONTHS WERE EVICTED

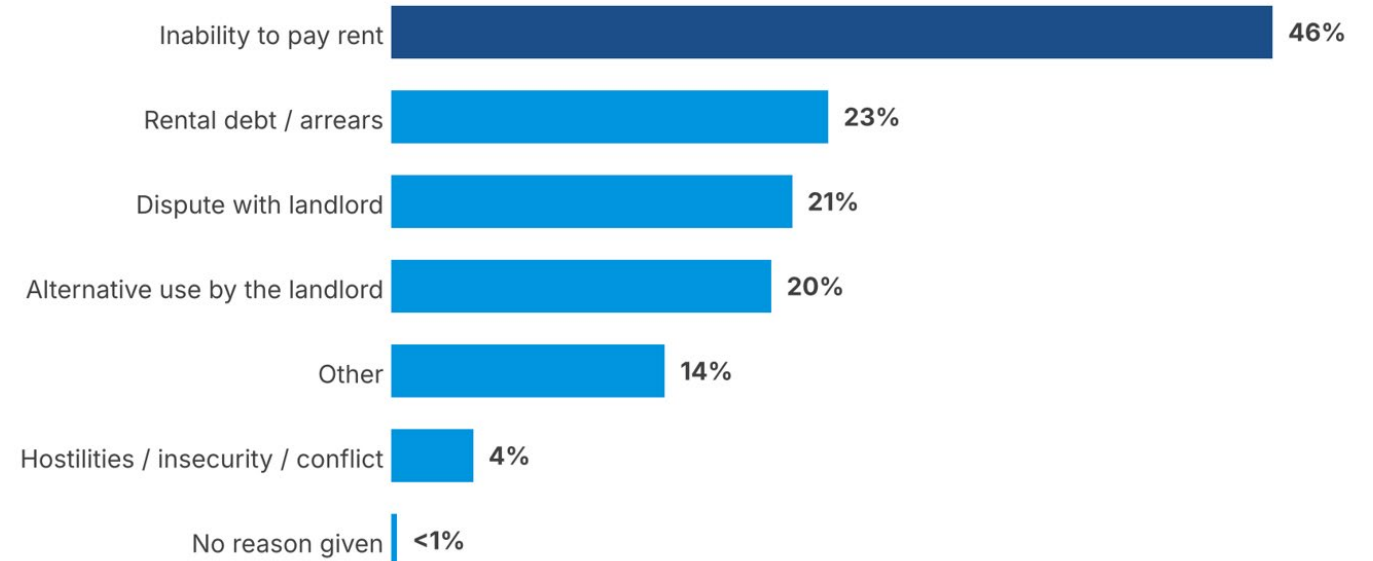
46.4%

OF THE MAIN REASON IS THE
INABILITY TO PAY RENT

81.2%

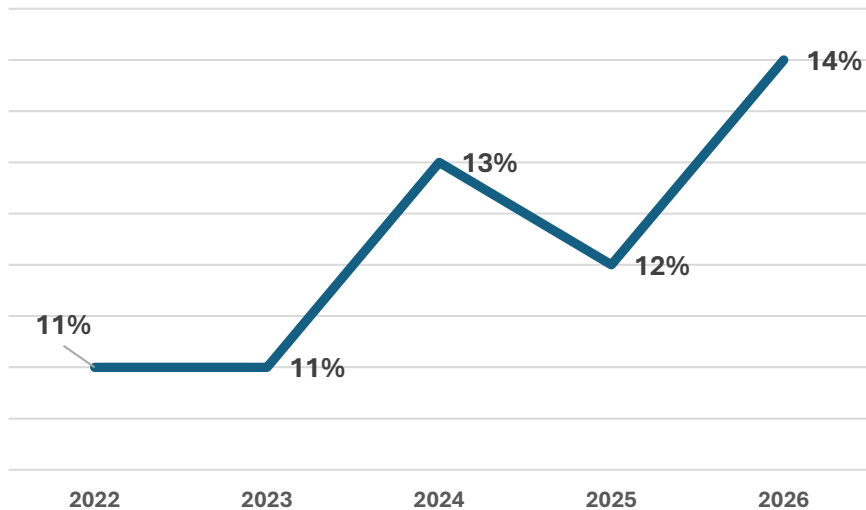
REVEICED AN
EVICTIION NOTICE

MAIN REASONS FOR EVICTION IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS

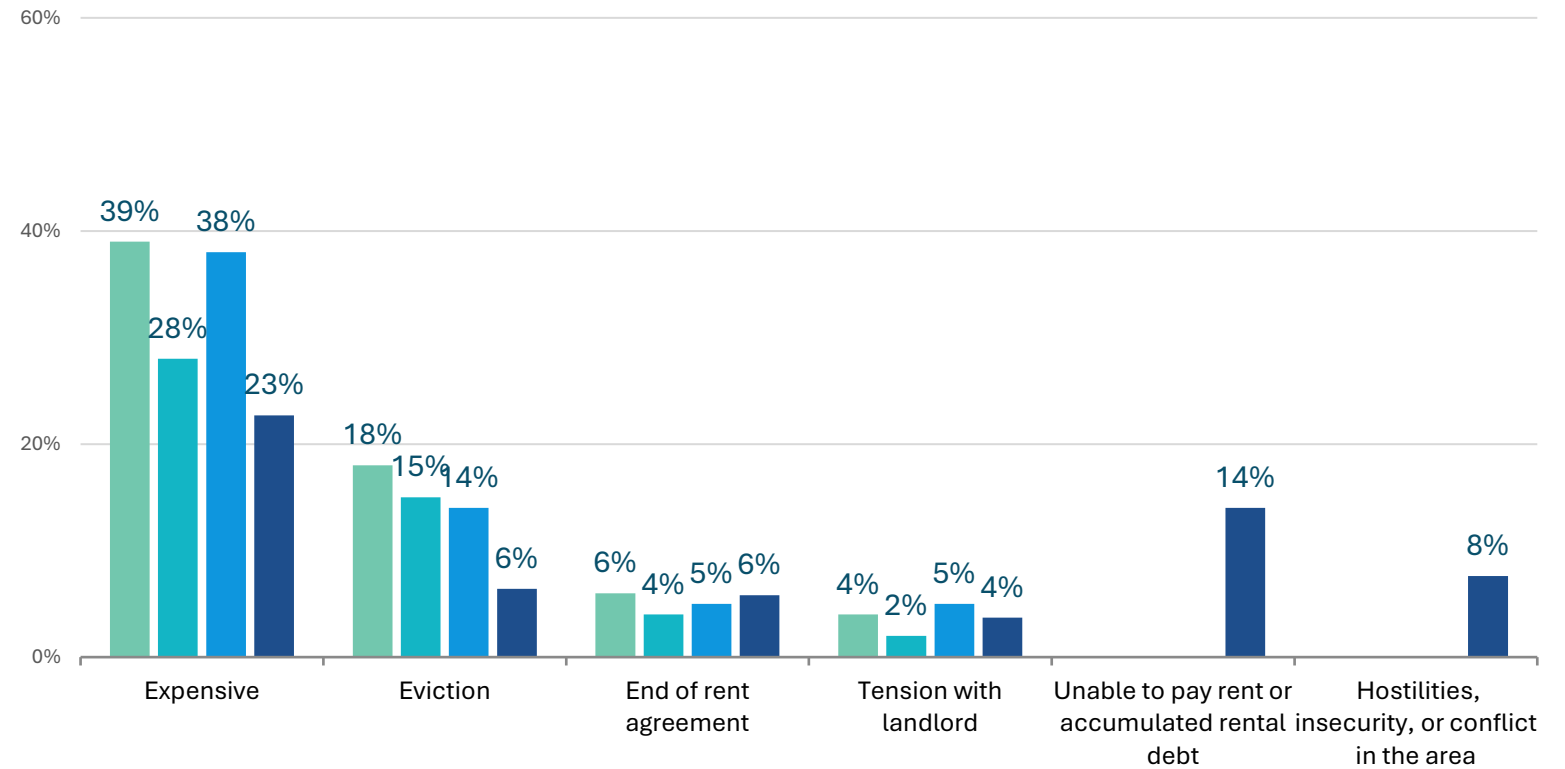


MOBILITY

HOUSEHOLDS WHO MOVED ACCOMODATION IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS



MAIN REASONS FOR CHANGING ACCOMODATION* IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS



2023 2024 2025 2026

HEALTH



INDIVIDUAL HEALTH CARE



22%

OF INDIVIDUALS HAD
HEALTH PROBLEMS THAT
REQUIRE HEALTH CARE
IN THE LAST 3 MONTHS

▲ ALMOST DOUBLED

(12% in 2025)



54%

OF THEM RECEIVED THE
REQUIRED HEALTH CARE

71% ▼ 8 PTS

NEEDED **PRIMARY**
HEALTH CARE
(79% IN 2025)

19%

NEEDED **SECONDARY**
HEALTH CARE

64% ▼ 19 PTS

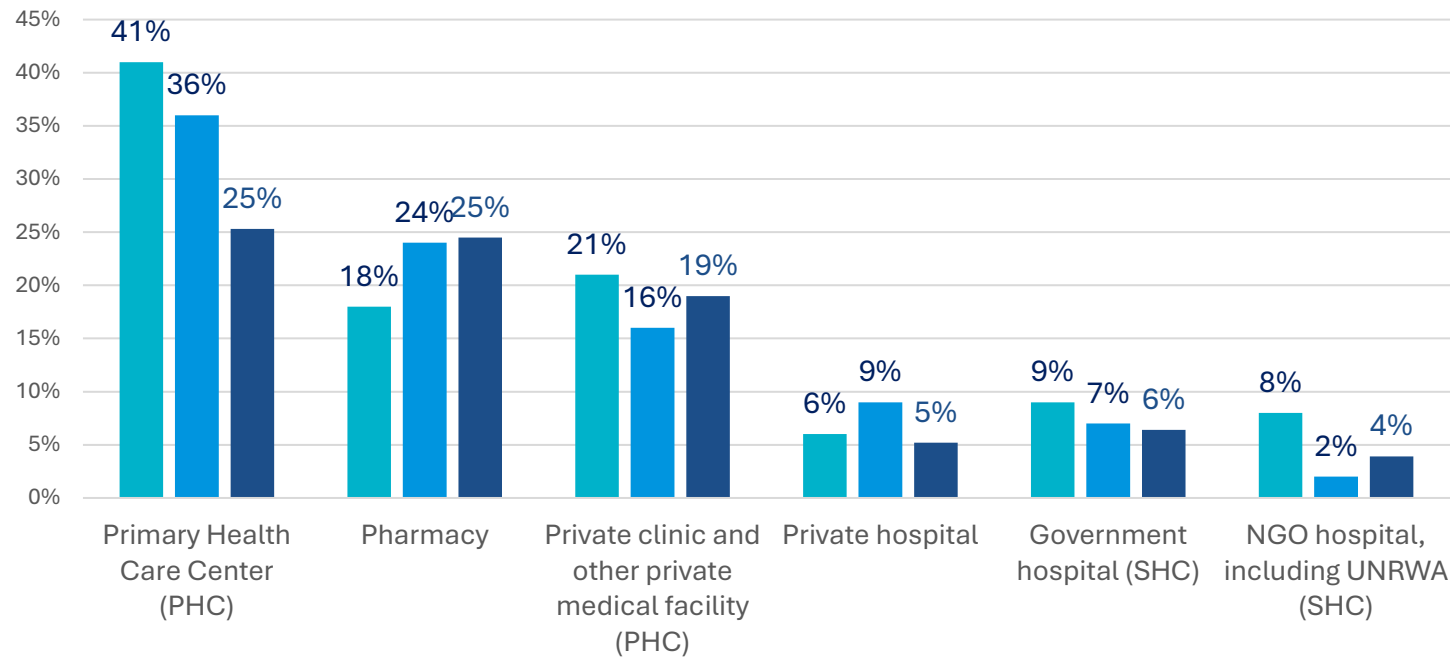
OF THEM RECEIVED THE
PRIMARY HEALTH CARE
(83% IN 2025)

48% ▼ 31 PTS

OF THEM RECEIVED THE
SECONDARY HEALTH CARE
(79% IN 2025)

INDIVIDUAL HEALTH CARE

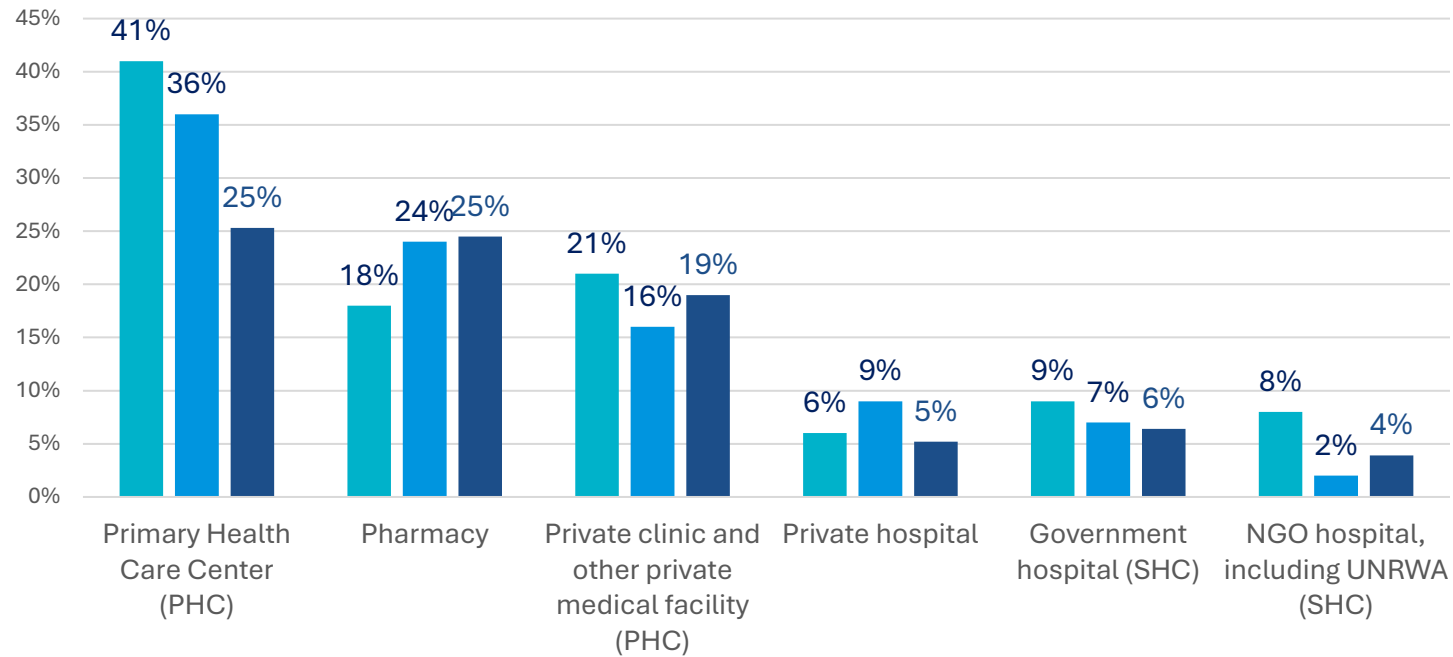
PLACES WHERE HEALTH CARE SERVICES WERE ACCESSED



■ 2024 ■ 2025 ■ 2026

INDIVIDUAL HEALTH CARE

WHAT BARRIERS IF ANY DID YOUR HOUSEHOLD EXPERIENCE THAT PREVENTED YOU FROM ACCESSING THE MEDICATION YOU NEEDED IN THE PAST 3 MONTHS



■ 2024 ■ 2025 ■ 2026

HOUSEHOLD HEALTH CARE



50%

OF HHs HAVE AT LEAST ONE
MEMBER WITH A HEALTH ISSUE
(37% IN 2025 AND 37% IN 2024)



64%

HAD HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS
WHO RECEIVED THE REQUIRED
HEALTH CARE

(86% IN 2025 AND 84% IN 2024)

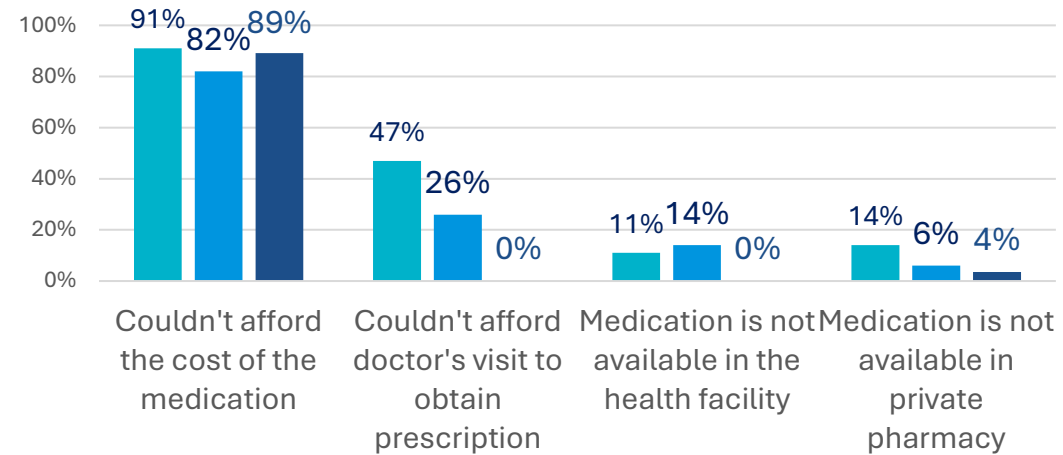


72%

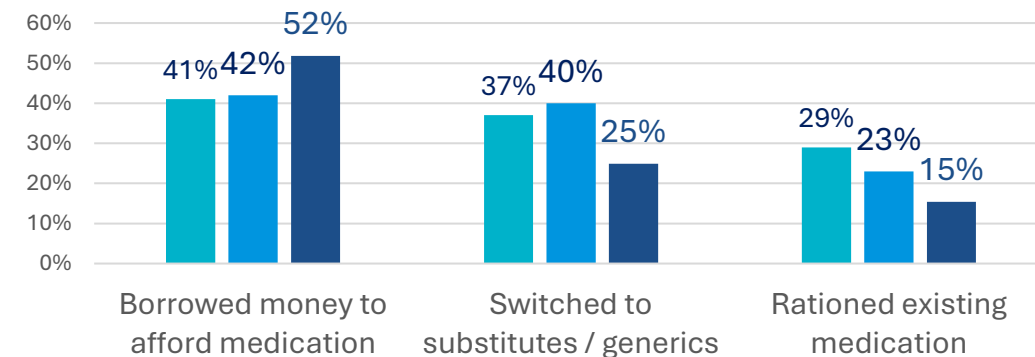
WERE ABLE TO ACCESS THE
NEEDED MEDICATION

(89% IN 2025 AND 85% IN 2024)

BARRIERS TO ACCESS MEDICATIONS



COPING MECHANISMS TO ACCESS MEDICATIONS



REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH



22%

**OF WOMEN 15-49 HAD GIVEN
BIRTH IN THE PAST TWO YEARS**
(24% IN 2025)



44%

**OF WOMEN HAD HAD MORE THAN
FOUR ANTENATAL CARE VISITS**
(54% IN 2025)



93%

**OF WOMEN HAVE GIVEN BIRTH
IN A HEALTH FACILITY**
(98% IN 2024)

16%

**OF WOMEN IN THE LAST 3 MONTHS
PERCEIVED WERE IN NEED FOR FAMILY
PLANNING/CONTRACEPTIVES**
(6% IN 2025)

100%

WERE ABLE TO GET THEM

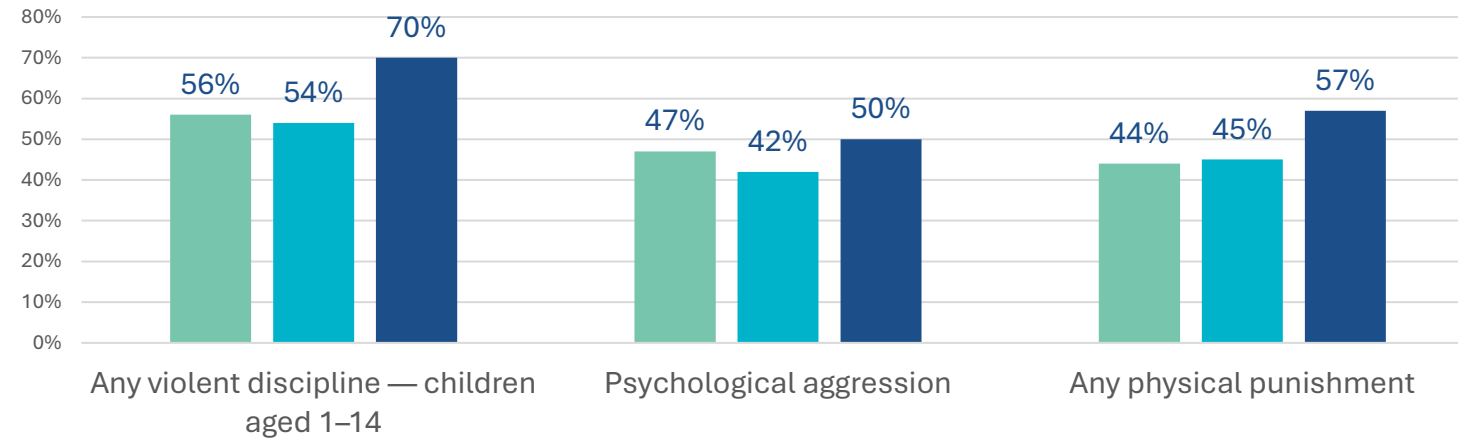
CHILD PROTECTION

CHILD PROTECTION INDICATORS

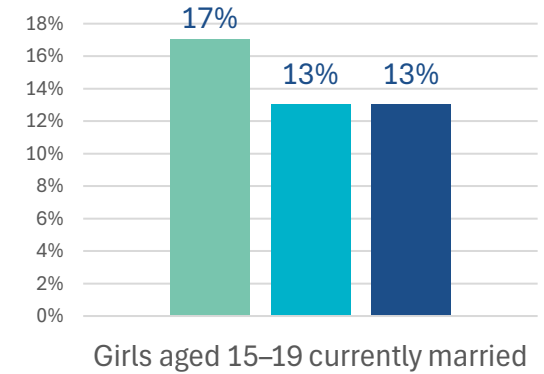
SYRIAN REFUGEE CHILDREN FACE WIDESPREAD VIOLENT DISCIPLINE AND SUBSTANTIAL RISKS FROM CHILD LABOUR, WITH HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS AFFECTING MOST CHILDREN ENGAGED IN LABOUR.

CHILD PROTECTION INDICATORS

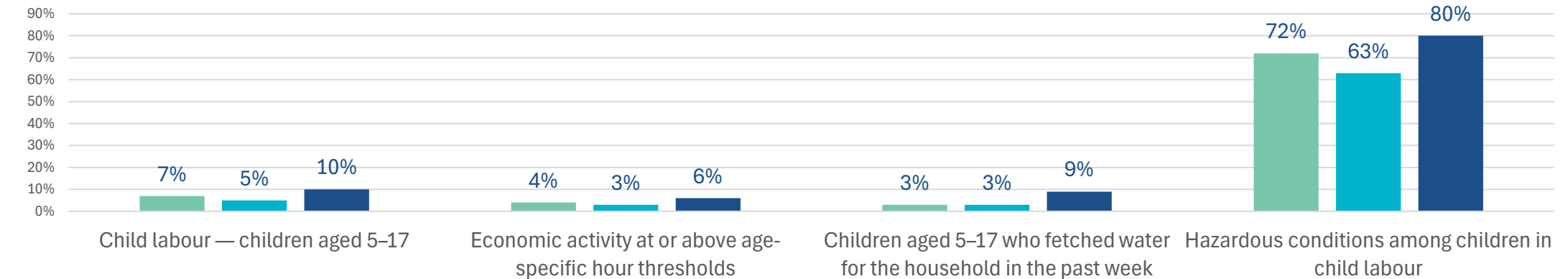
CHILD VIOLENCE AND PHYSICAL OR PSYCHOLOGICAL AGRESSION



CHILD MARRIAGE



CHILD LABOUR



2024 2025 2026

CHILD HEALTH & NUTRITION

CHILD CARE



AROUND

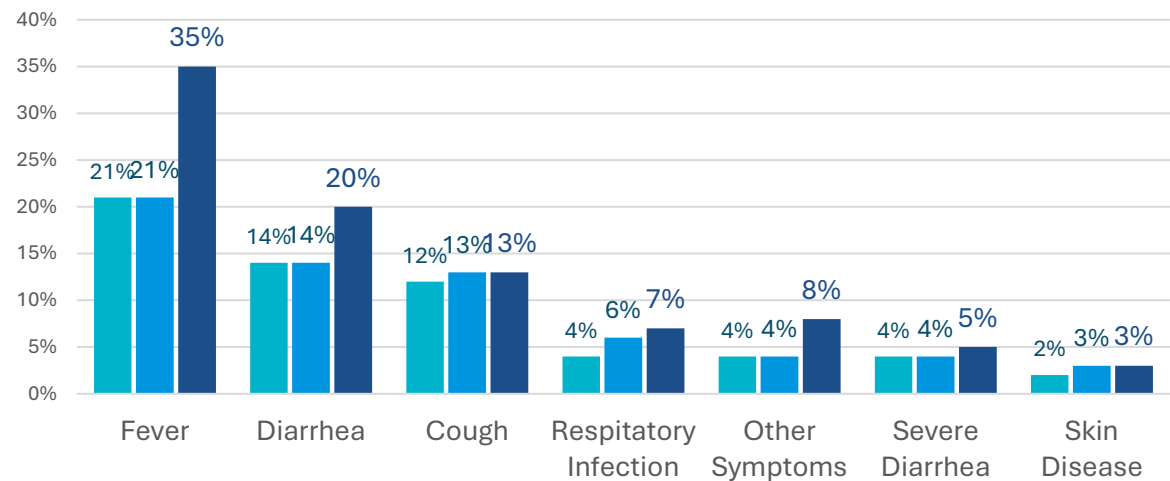
ONE IN FOUR

CHILDREN UNDER 2 WHO NEEDED
PRIMARY OR SECONDARY
HEALTHCARE IN 2026 COULD NOT
OBTAIN ALL OF THOSE SERVICES
NEEDED.

2024 2025 2026

**18%**

OF CHILDREN FROM 0 TO 5 YEARS OLD SUFFER
FROM AT LEAST ONE DISEASE IN THE PAST 2
WEEKS (18% IN 2025)

SYMPTOMS EXPERIENCED

AROUND ONE IN FOUR CHILDREN UNDER 2 WHO NEEDED PRIMARY OR SECONDARY HEALTHCARE IN 2026 COULD NOT OBTAIN ALL OF THOSE SERVICES NEEDED.



32%
OF CHILDREN 0-5
MONTHS WHO ARE
EXCLUSIVELY BREASTFED

34%
PERCENTAGE OF
CHILDREN 6-23 MONTHS
WHO DID NOT RECEIVE
AT LEAST FIVE OF EIGHT
FOOD GROUPS

51%
OF CHILDREN 6-23
MONTHS WHO DID NOT
RECEIVE ANY FRUIT OR
VEGETABLES



**MINIMUM
DIETARY
DIVERSITY:**

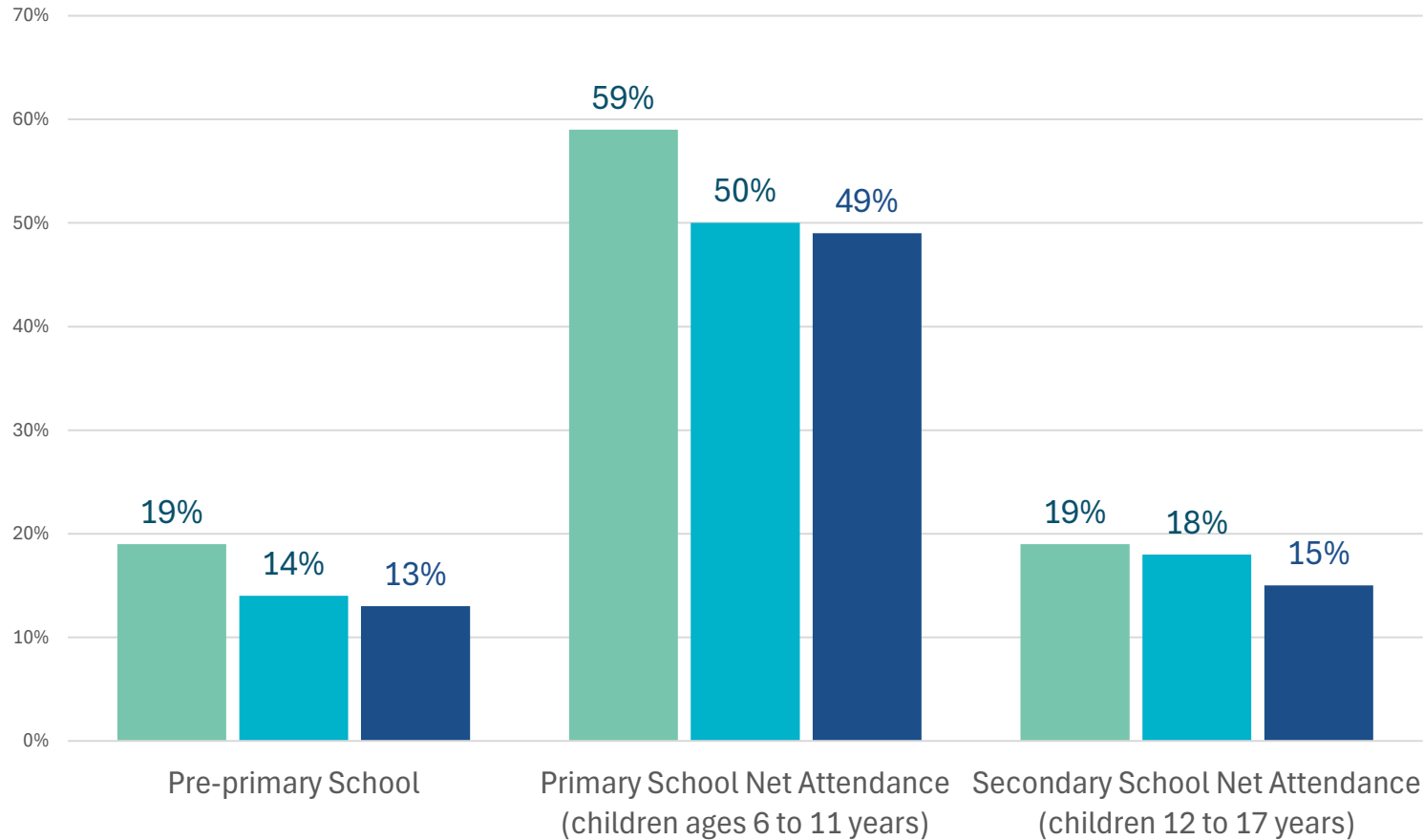
7.8%
IN NON-PERMANENT
SHELTERS

20.1%
IN RESIDENTIAL
SHELTERS

EDUCATION



NET ATTENDANCE



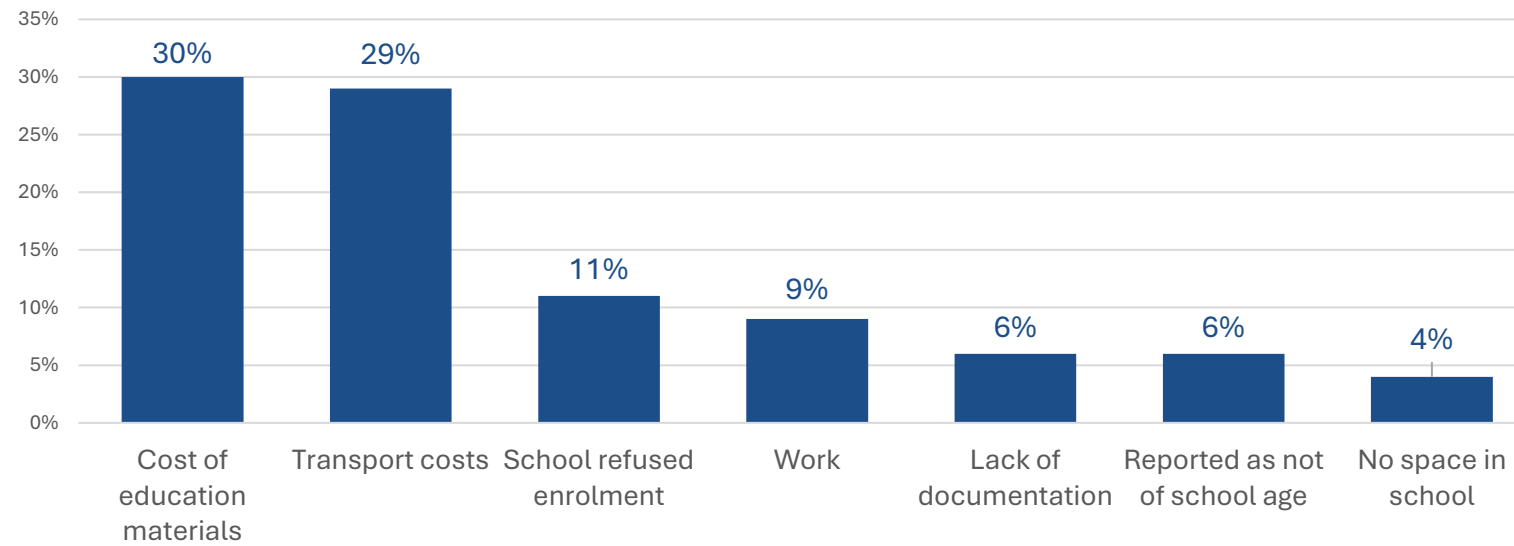
**6 IN 10 SCHOOL-AGED
CHILDREN AGED 3 TO 17
YEARS WERE NOT ATTENDING
SCHOOL 2025/26**

2024 2025 2026

ATTENDANCE



MAIN REASONS FOR NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL



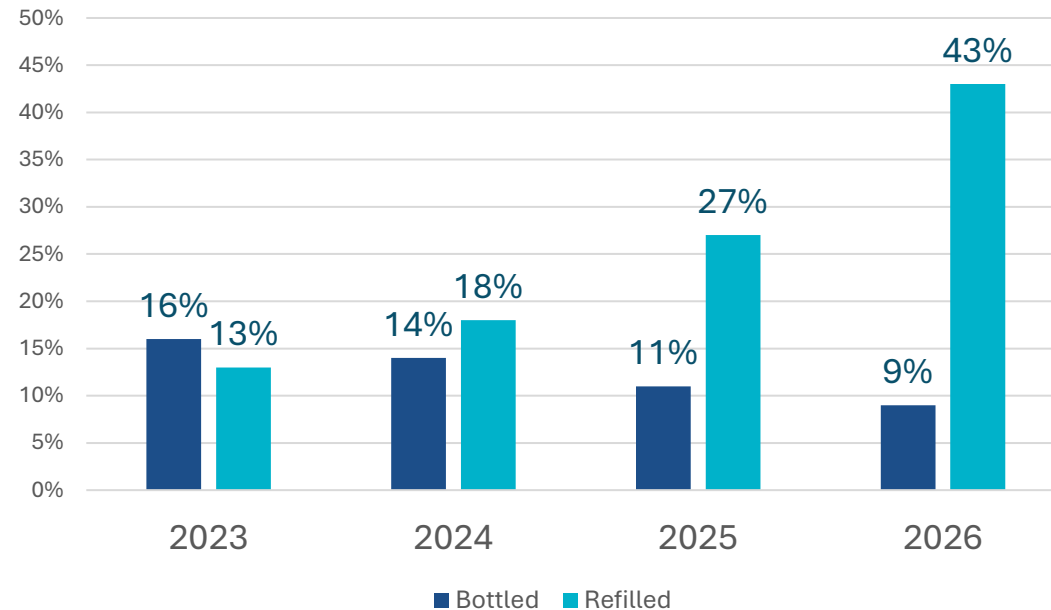
■ 2026

WASH

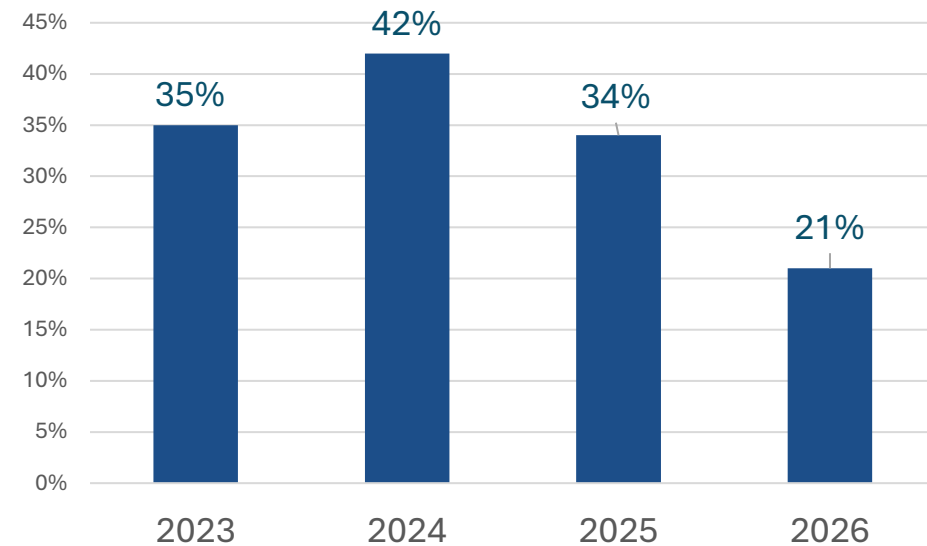
DRINKING WATER SOURCES



BOTTLED WATER (BRANDED AND REFILLED) AS THE MAIN DRINKING WATER SOURCE



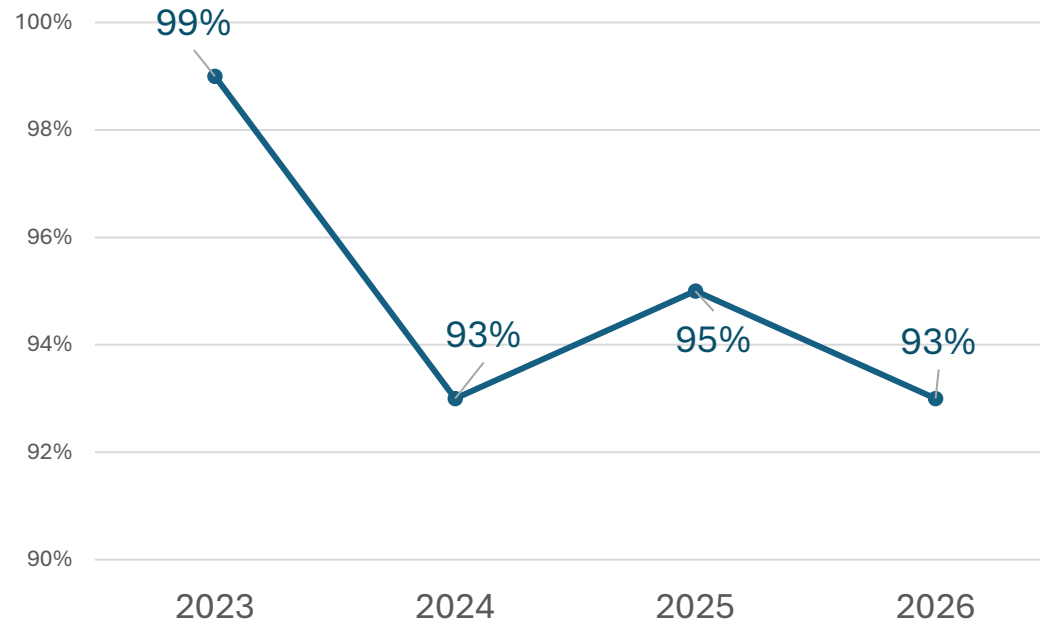
PIPED WATER (INTO DWELLING, YARD NEIGHBORHOOD, OR WATER NETWORK) AS MAIN SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER





DRINKING WATER SOURCES

ACCESS TO IMPROVED DRINKING WATER SOURCE



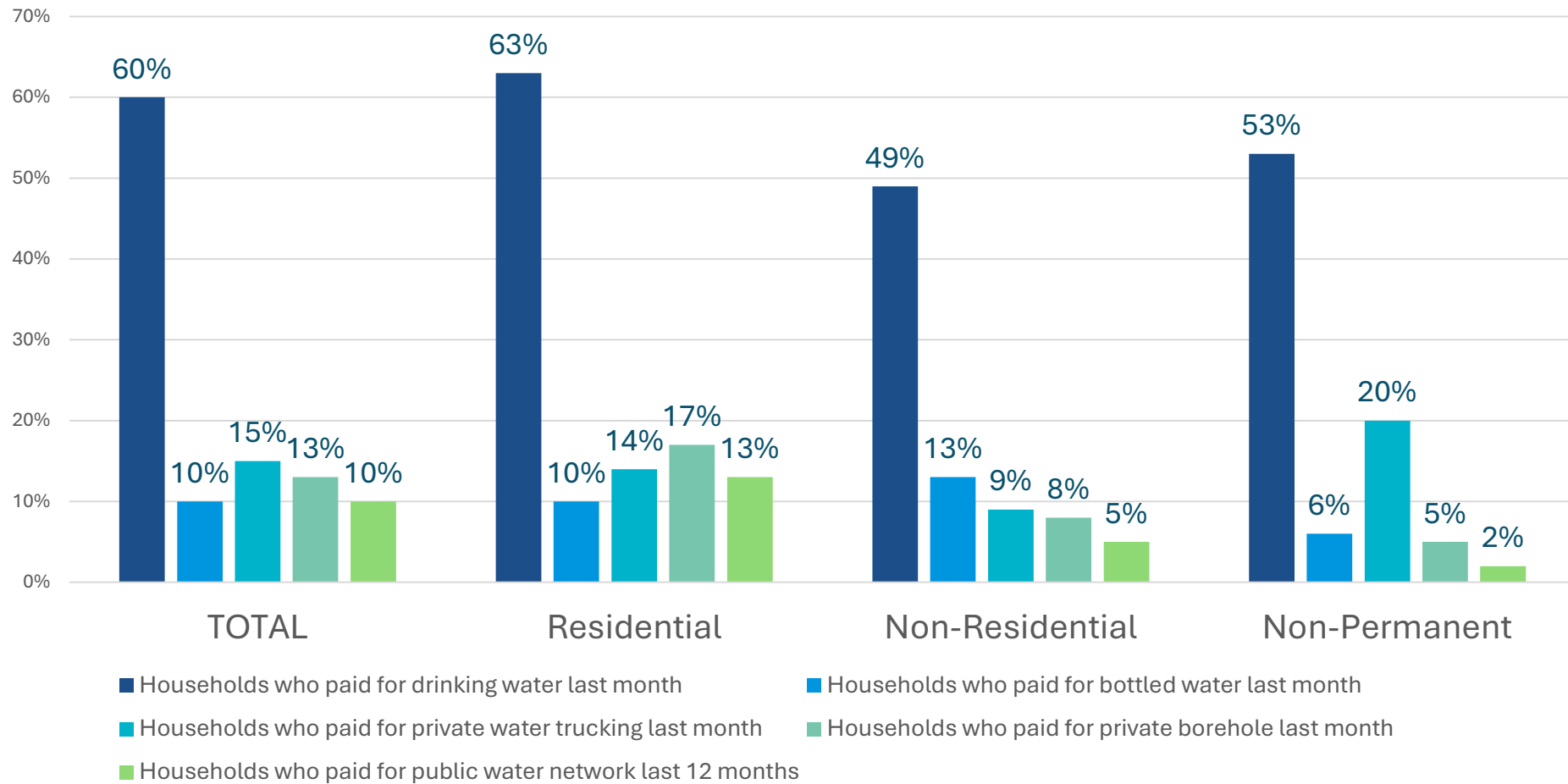
21%

OF DRINKING WATER
COMES FROM PIPED WATER

WATER EXPENDITURE



% OF HOUSEHOLDS THAT PAY FOR DRINKING WATER BY TYPES OF SHELTER



MOST HOUSEHOLDS
HAVE IMPROVED
SANITATION
FACILITIES



95%

USE IMPROVED
TOILET FACILITIES

86%

USE IMPROVED
FACILITIES THAT ARE NOT
SHARED WITH OTHER
HOUSEHOLDS

HANDWASHING
GAPS
REMAIN



7%

HAVE NO
HANDWASHING PLACE.
AMONG HOUSEHOLDS
WITH AN OBSERVED
HANDWASHING
FACILITY

21%

LACK SOAP OR
DETERGENT AT THAT
LOCATION

ACCESS TO PERSONAL
HYGIENE SUPPLIES IS
INSUFFICIENT FOR
SOME HHs



18%

LACK ADEQUATE
PERSONAL HYGIENE ITEMS,
SUCH AS SOAP,
TOOTHBRUSHES AND
TOOTHPASTE



BABY-CARE SUPPLIES
ARE A PARTICULAR
CONCERN

95%

USE IMPROVED
TOILET FACILITIES

86%

USE IMPROVED
FACILITIES THAT ARE NOT
SHARED WITH OTHER
HOUSEHOLDS



HOUSEHOLDS IN NON-
PERMANENT SHELTERS
FACE SUBSTANTIAL
HYGIENE GAPS

41%

LACK ADEQUATE
PERSONAL HYGIENE ITEMS,

19%

HAVE NO HANDWASHING
PLACE

FOOD SECURITY

FOOD CONSUMPTION TRENDS

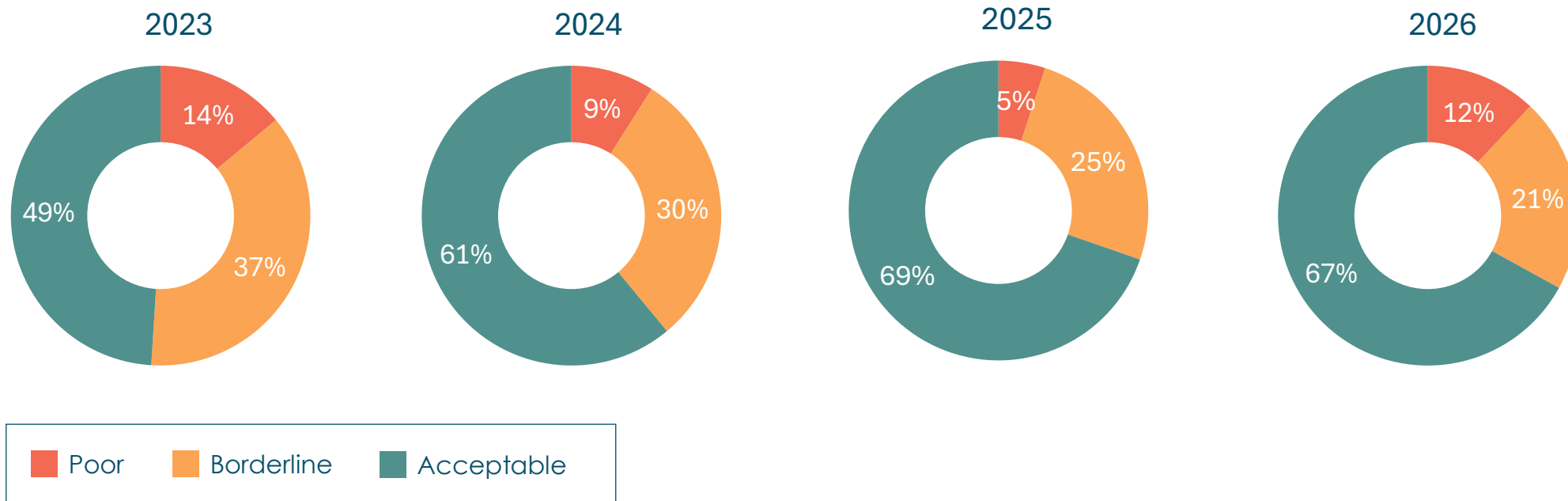
FOOD CONSUMPTION GAINS ACHIEVED IN RECENT YEARS HAVE STARTED TO REVERSE.

After three years of gradual improvement, food consumption deteriorated in 2026. The proportion of households with poor food consumption more than doubled compared to 2025, while acceptable consumption declined for the first time since 2022. This suggests increasing pressure on household purchasing power and access to food.



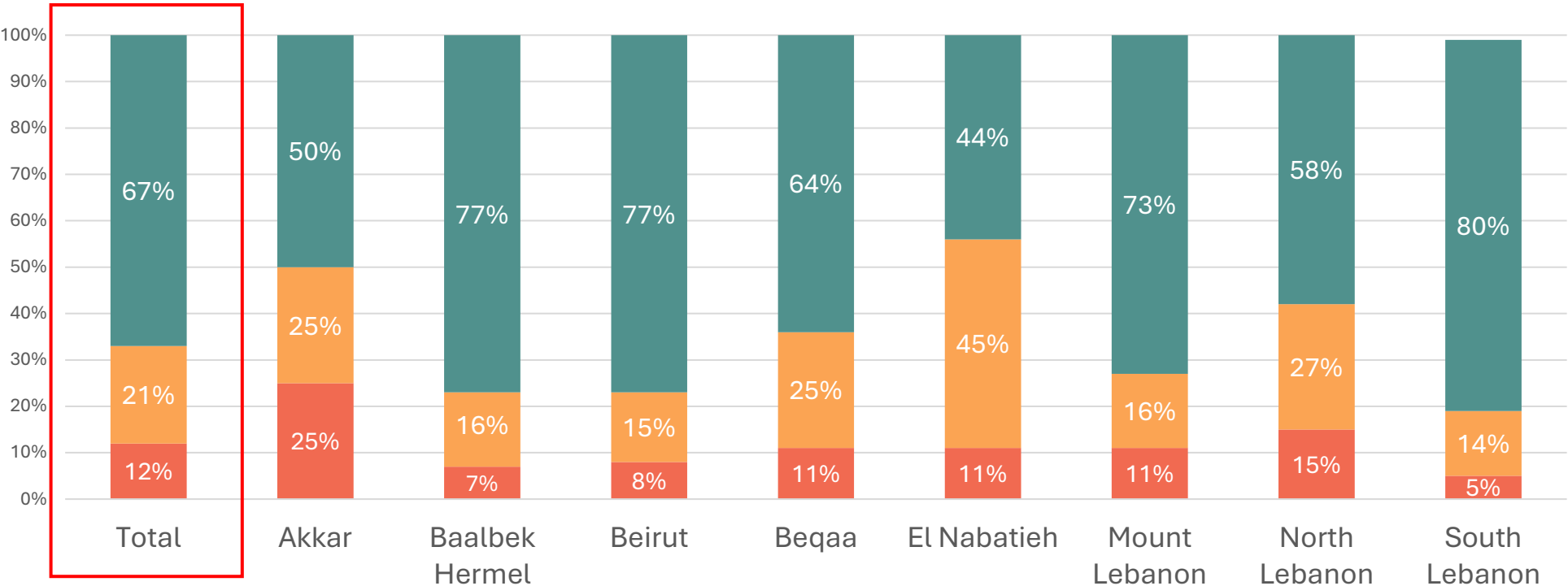
1 in 3

households
have inadequate
food consumption



FOOD CONSUMPTION TRENDS 2026 BY GOVERNORATE

FOOD CONSUMPTION OUTCOMES DIFFER SIGNIFICANTLY ACROSS GOVERNORATES



Akkar
records the
highest prevalence
of poor food
consumption



Food consumption challenges are not evenly distributed across Lebanon. Akkar, North Lebanon and Nabatieh show some of the highest levels of inadequate food consumption, reflecting localized vulnerabilities and access constraints.

COPING STRATEGIES

COPING STRATEGIES

HOUSEHOLDS ARE INCREASINGLY PROTECTING FOOD CONSUMPTION THROUGH NEGATIVE COPING STRATEGIES.

The deterioration in food consumption is reflected in a sharp increase in food-based coping behaviours. Most households reported compromising the quality, quantity or frequency of meals consumed in order to cope with limited resources.

95%

relied on less preferred
and cheaper foods

71%

reduced portion
sizes

74%

reduced the number of
meals consumed

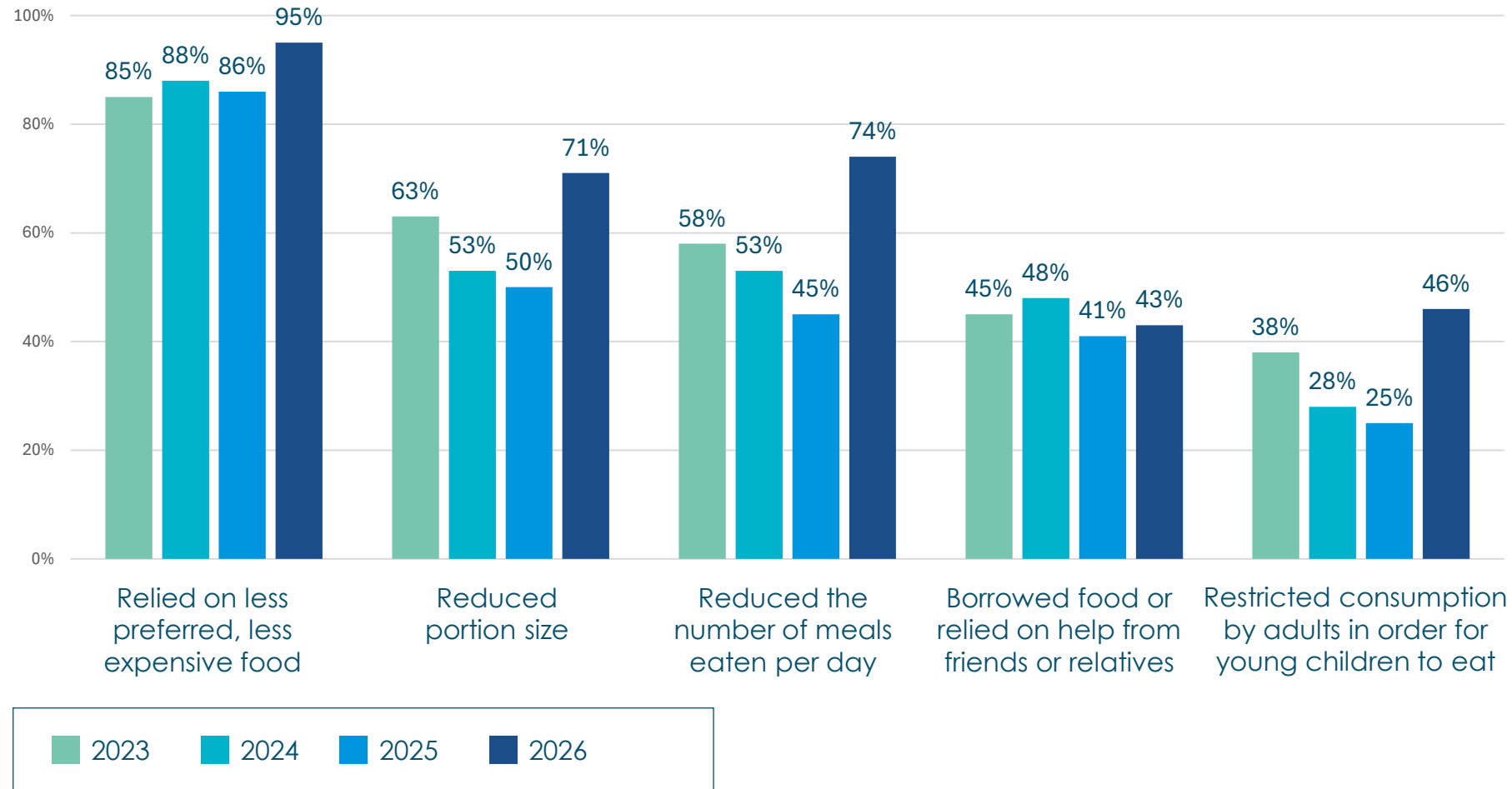
46%

restricted adult
consumption so
children could eat

FOOD CONSUMPTION IS INCREASINGLY MAINTAINED THROUGH COMPROMISE RATHER THAN ADEQUACY.

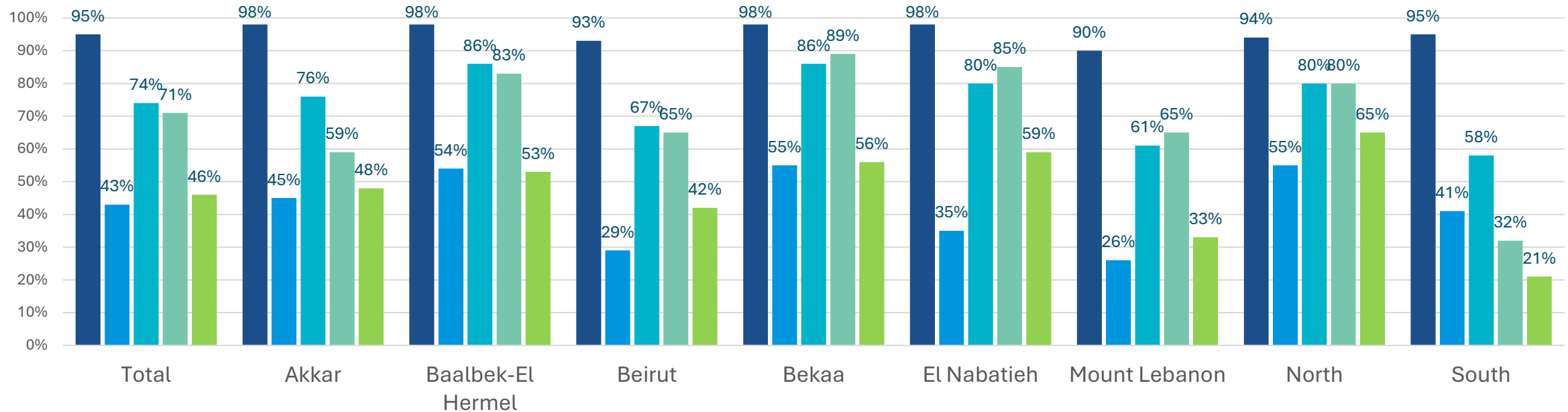
COPING STRATEGIES

FOOD-BASED COPING STRATEGIES



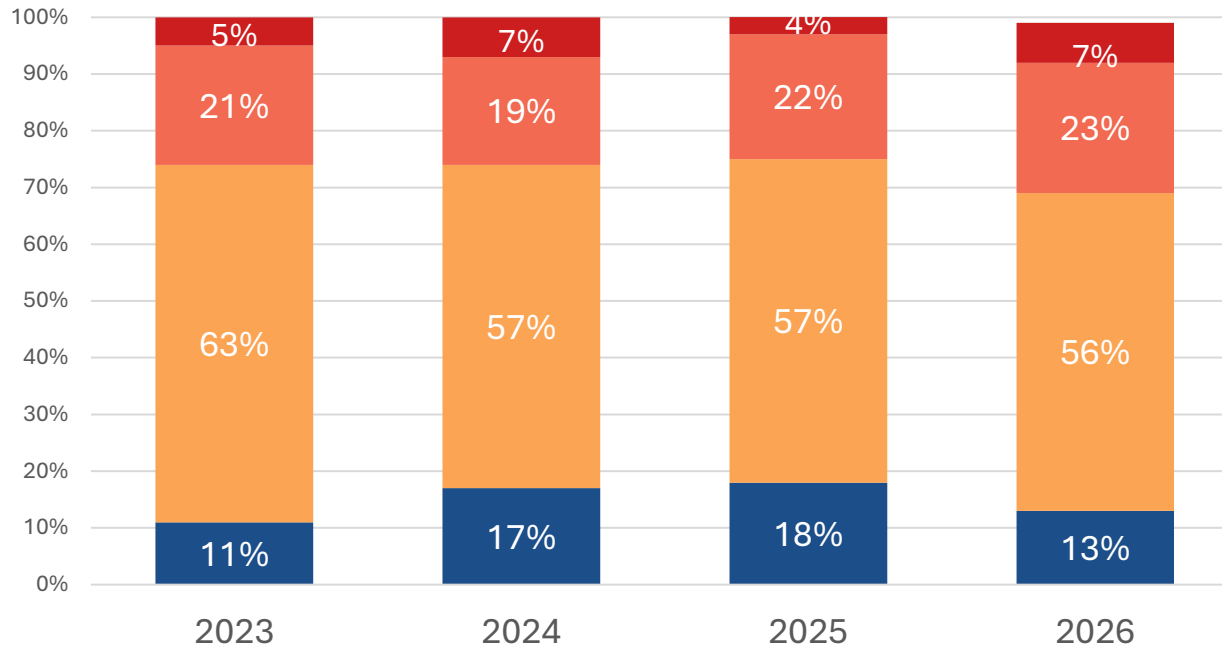
COPING STRATEGIES

2026 FOOD-BASED COPING STRATEGIES - BY GOVERNORATE



COPING STRATEGIES

SUMMARY OF ASSET DEPLETION COPING STRATEGIES

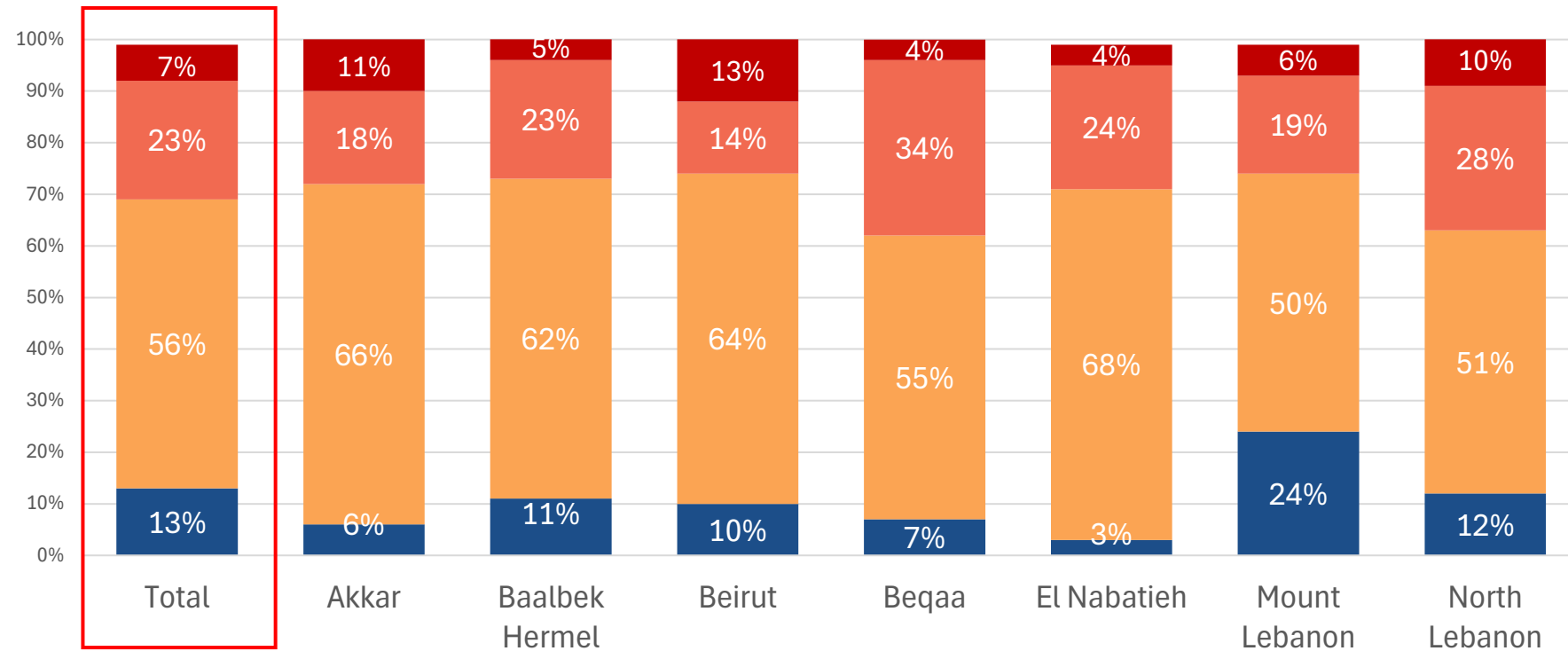


- Emergency coping strategies**
Send household member to beg, Child migration, high risk or illegal jobs
- Crisis coping strategies**
Sell productive assets, Take children out of school, Children Labour
- Stressed coping strategies**
Sell domestic assets, Borrow money to access essential needs, Reduce payments on essential utilities, Reduce expenses education.
- HH not adopting coping strategies**

The growing reliance on crisis and emergency coping strategies in 2026 signals a deterioration in household resilience, with more families resorting to irreversible measures that undermine livelihoods, and their ability to recover from future shocks.

COPING STRATEGIES

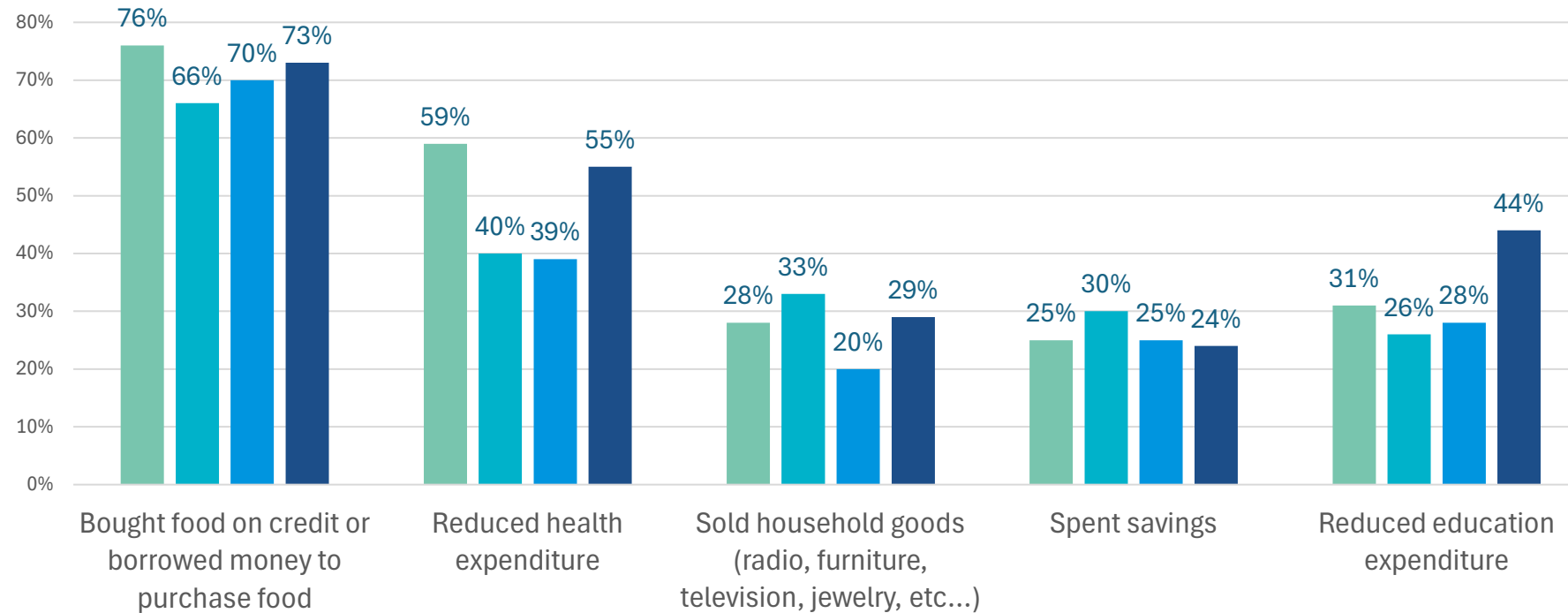
2026 - SUMMARY OF ASSET DEPLETION COPING STRATEGIES BY GOVERNORATE



■ HH not adopting coping strategies ■ Stressed coping strategies ■ Crisis coping strategies ■ Emergency coping strategies

COPING STRATEGIES

LIVELIHOOD-BASED COPING STRATEGIES



2023 2024 2025 2026



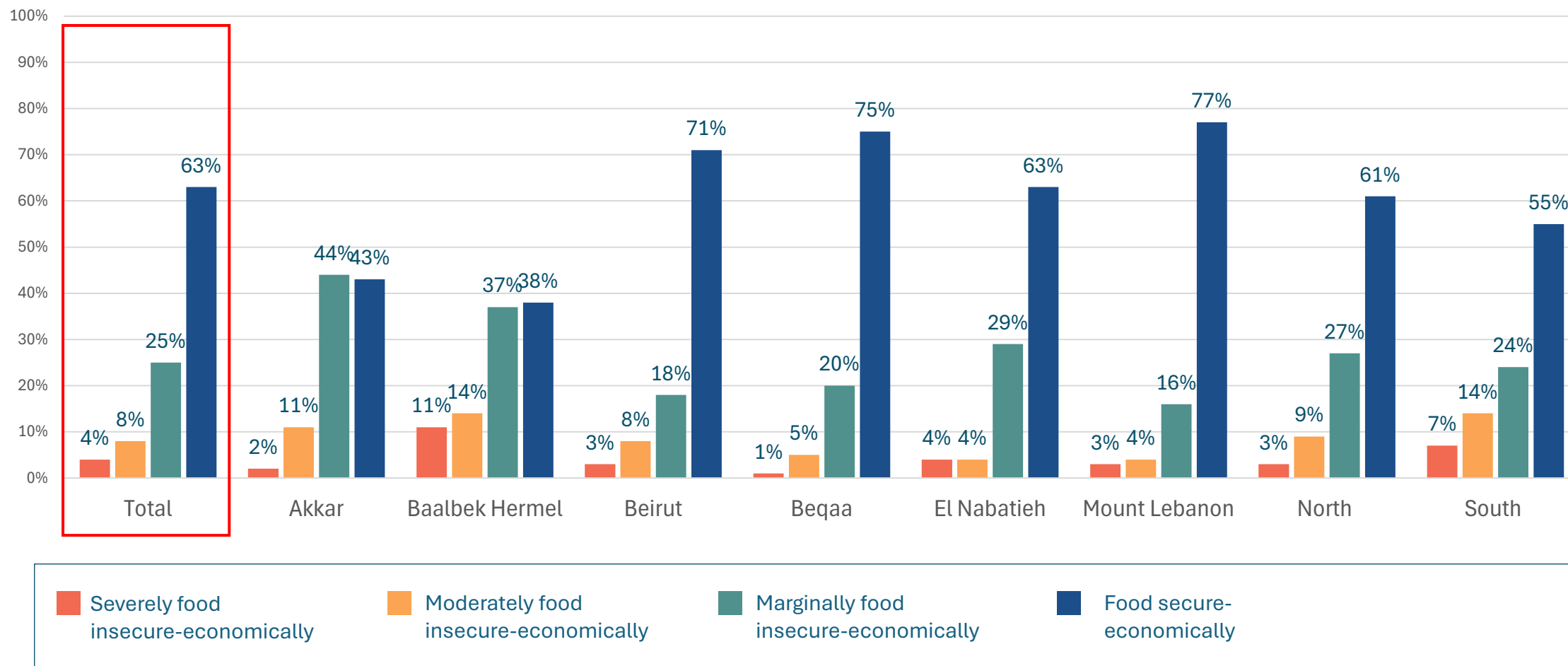
**More than
one-third**

of households
spend over half of
their expenditures
on food

FOOD EXPENDITURE SHARE

FOOD CONTINUES TO DOMINATE HOUSEHOLD SPENDING

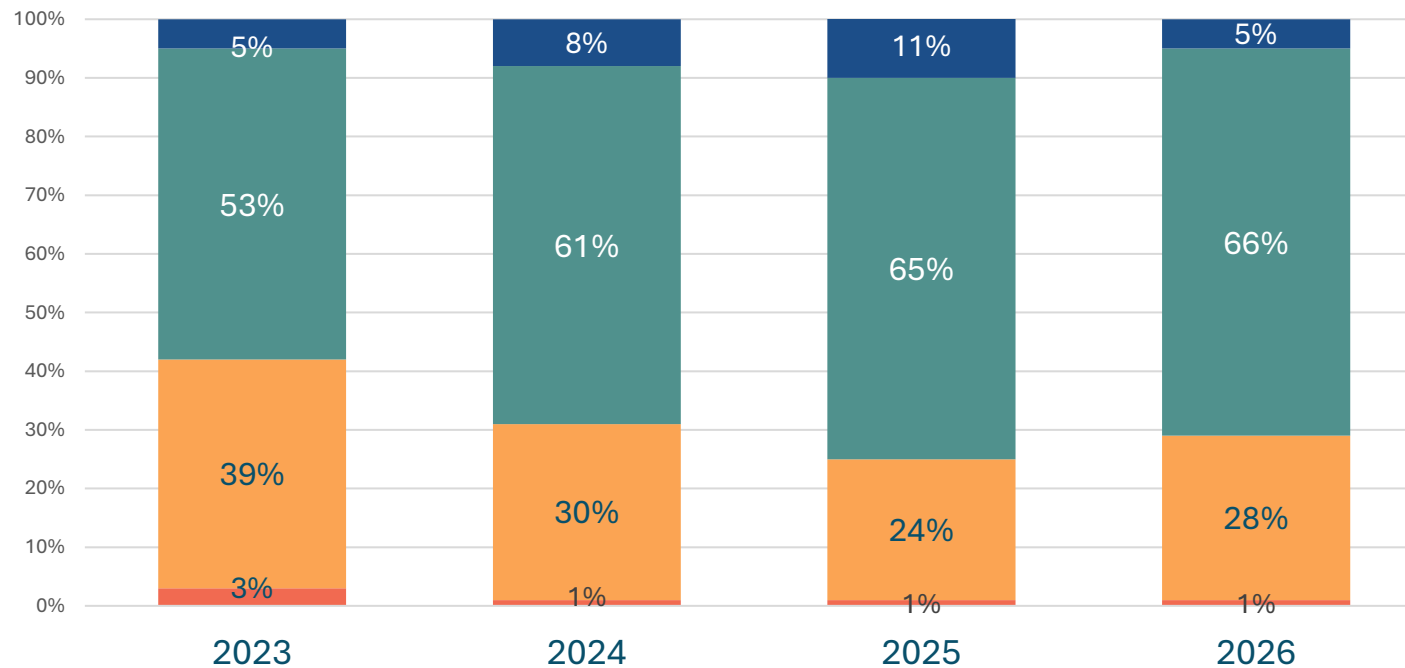
Many households allocate a substantial share of their expenditures to food, leaving limited resources available for housing, health care, education and other essential needs. High expenditure shares on food remain a key indicator of economic stress and vulnerability.



FOOD INSECURITY TRENDS

FOOD INSECURITY INCREASED DESPITE PREVIOUS IMPROVEMENTS.

TOTAL FROM 2023 – 2026



29%

Of households
Are food insecure

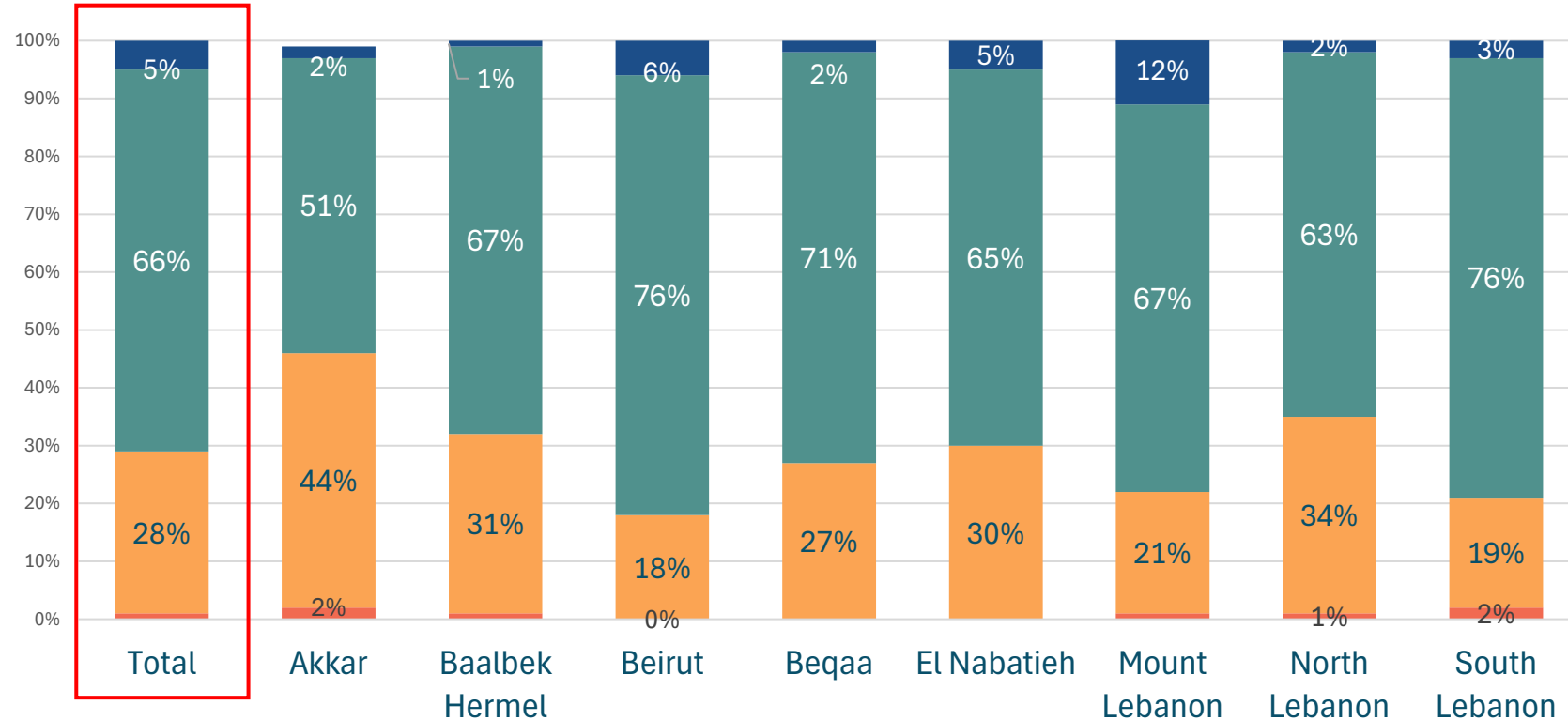
Nearly three in ten Syrian refugee households are food insecure. While most households remain classified as marginally food secure, the increase in moderate food insecurity signals growing fragility and heightened exposure to shocks.

Severely Food Insecure Moderately Food Insecure Marginally Food Insecure Food Secure



FOOD INSECURITY TRENDS

2026 FOOD INSECURITY TRENDS BY GOVERNORATE



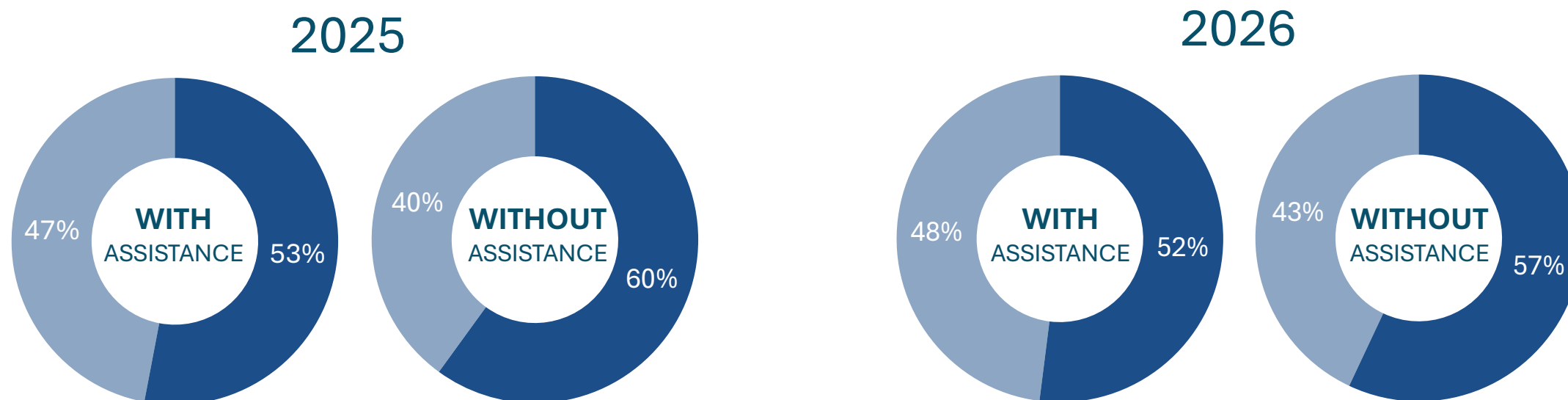
Severely Food Insecure Moderately Food Insecure Marginally Food Insecure Food Secure

ECONOMIC VULNERABILITY

ECONOMIC ACCESS TO FOOD (SMEB)

MORE THAN HALF OF HOUSEHOLDS REMAIN UNABLE TO MEET MINIMUM EXPENDITURE REQUIREMENTS.

Economic vulnerability remains widespread. More than half of households fall below the Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket even after receiving humanitarian assistance, demonstrating persistent barriers to meeting basic food and non-food needs.



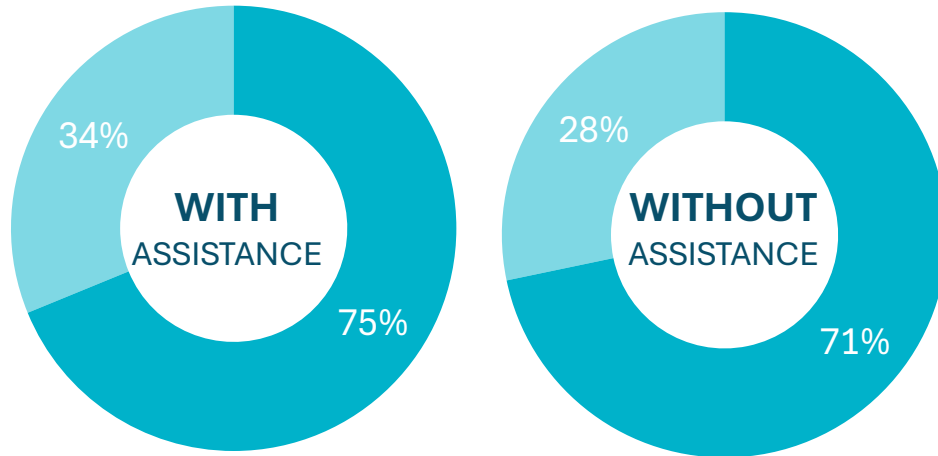
ASSISTANCE REDUCES VULNERABILITY BUT REMAINS INSUFFICIENT TO FULLY CLOSE EXPENDITURE GAPS.

■ Below SMEB ■ Above SMEB

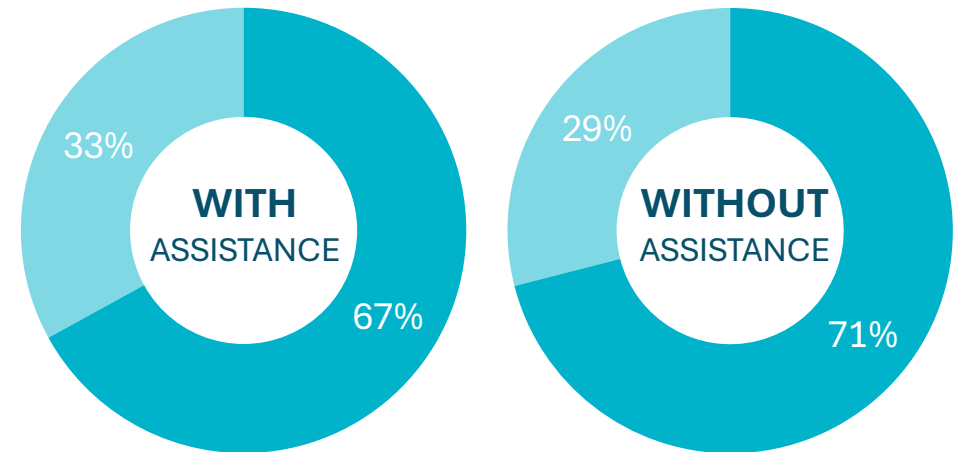
MEB

ECONOMICAL CAPACITY TO MEET ESSENTIAL NEEDS

2025

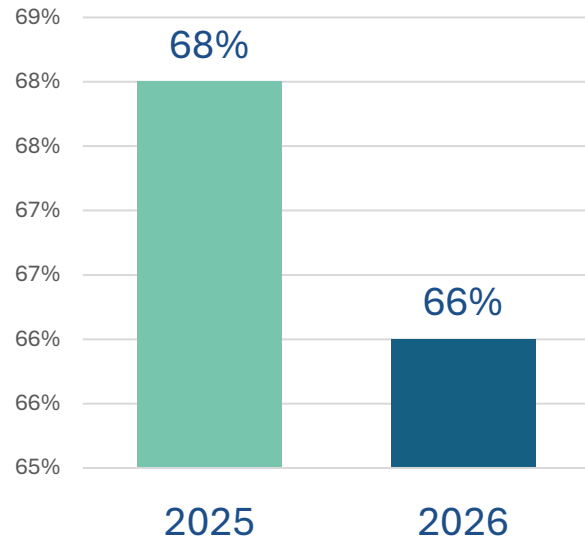


2026



■ Below MEB ■ Above MEB

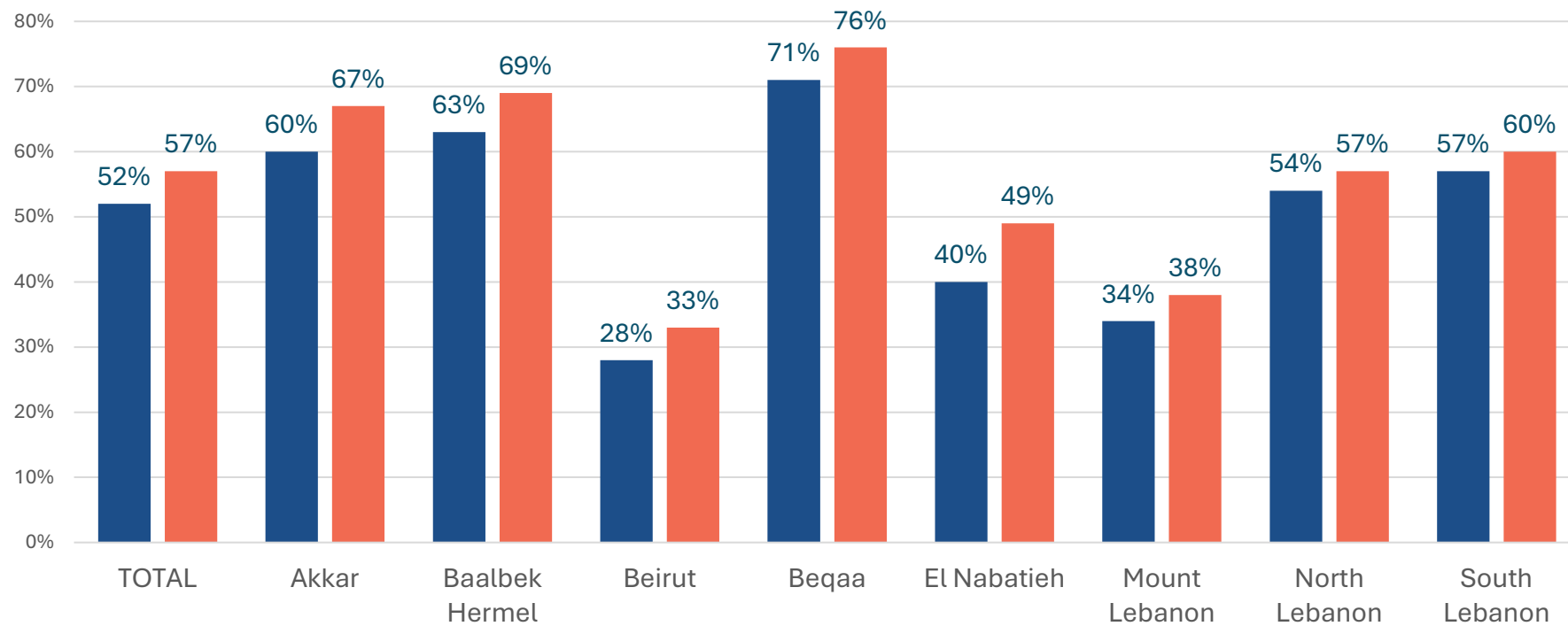
PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS THAT ARE BELOW THE SMEB OR HAVE POOR MULTIDIMENSIONAL DEPRIVATION INDEX (MDDI)



66% of households are either below the Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB) or experience high multidimensional deprivation, indicating that vulnerability remains deeply entrenched despite a slight improvement compared to 2025

SMEB

BELOW SMEB BY GOVERNORATE



■ With assistance ■ Without assistance

DEBT REMAINS A MAJOR SURVIVAL MECHANISM

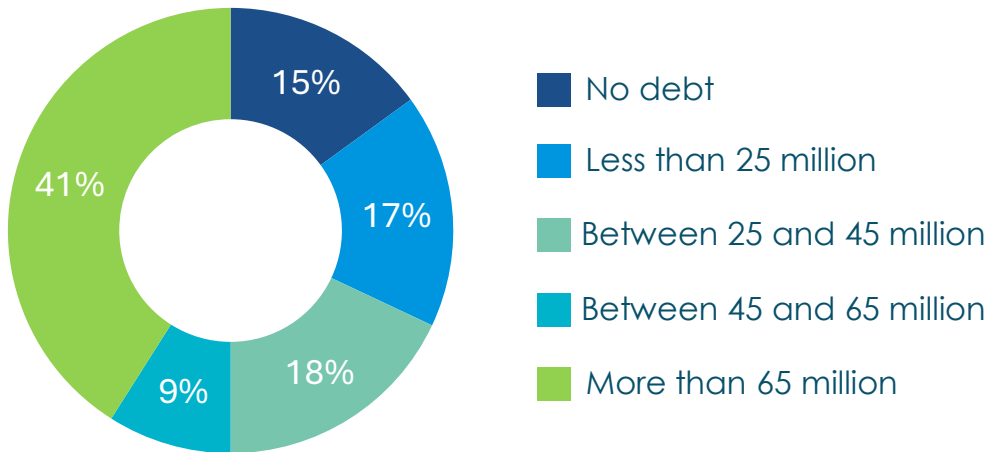
62,790,000

DEBT PER HOUSEHOLD
(HOUSEHOLDS WITH DEBT)
IN LBP

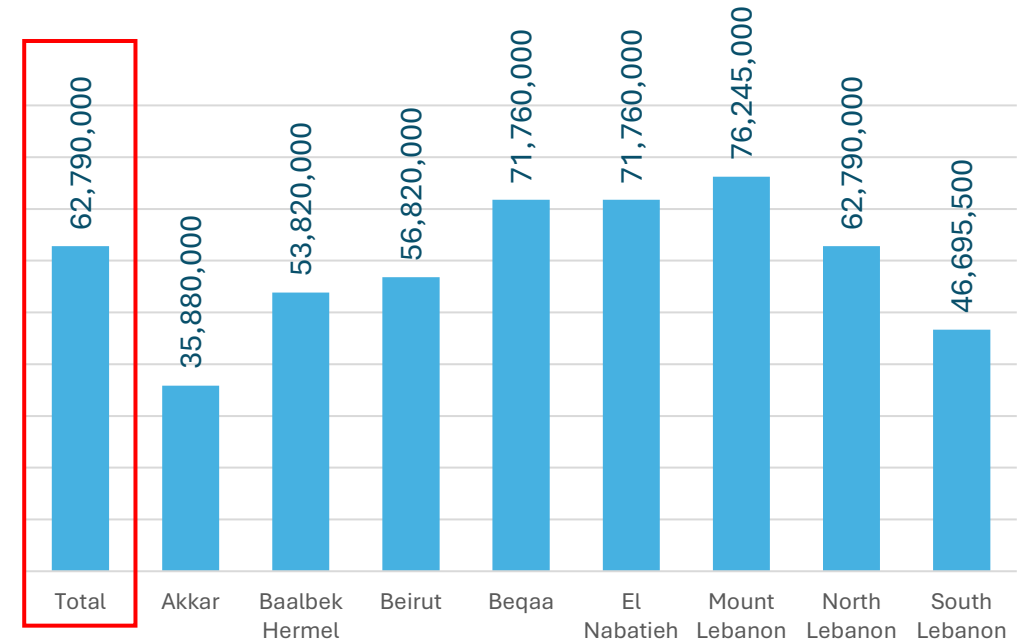
1/3

**OF INDEBTED
HOUSEHOLDS
OWE MORE THAN
65 MILLION LBP**

DEBT CATEGORY



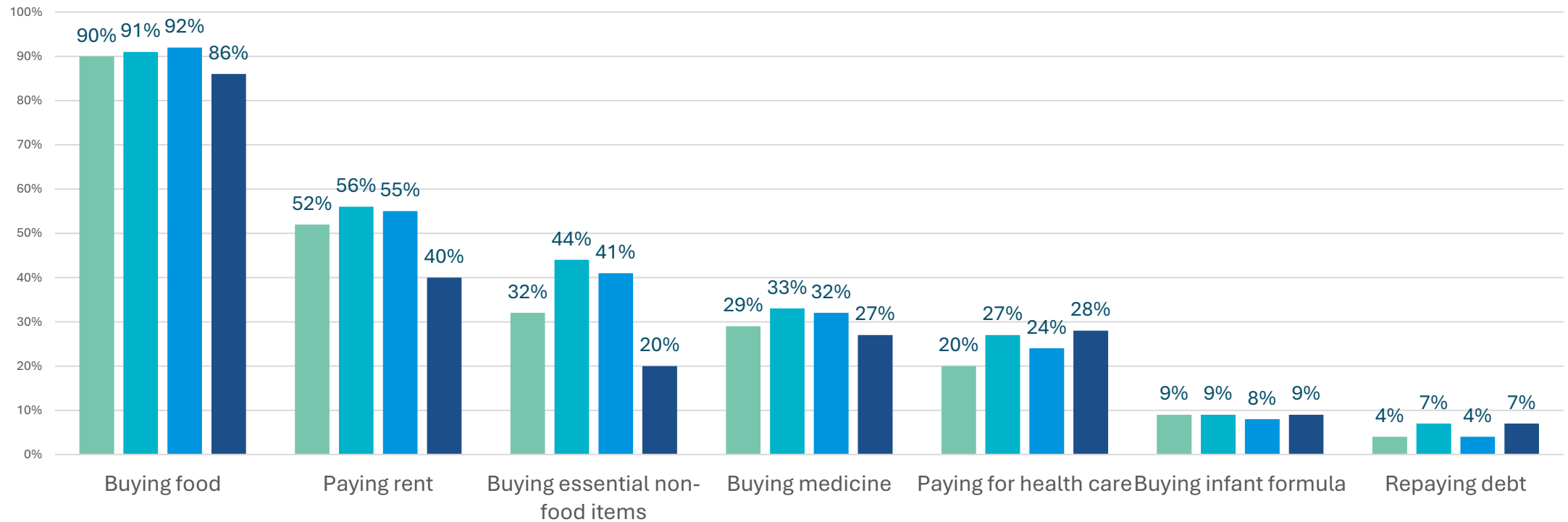
DEBT PER HOUSEHOLD BY GOVERNORATE (HOUSHOLDS WITH DEBT)



**DEBT IS INCREASINGLY USED TO FINANCE
SURVIVAL RATHER THAN RECOVERY.**

REASONS FOR BORROWING

DEBT REFLECTS PERSISTENT GAPS IN HOUSEHOLDS' ABILITY TO COVER BASIC EXPENDITURES. FOOD, RENT, HEALTHCARE AND ESSENTIAL ITEMS REMAIN THE PRIMARY REASONS FOR BORROWING.

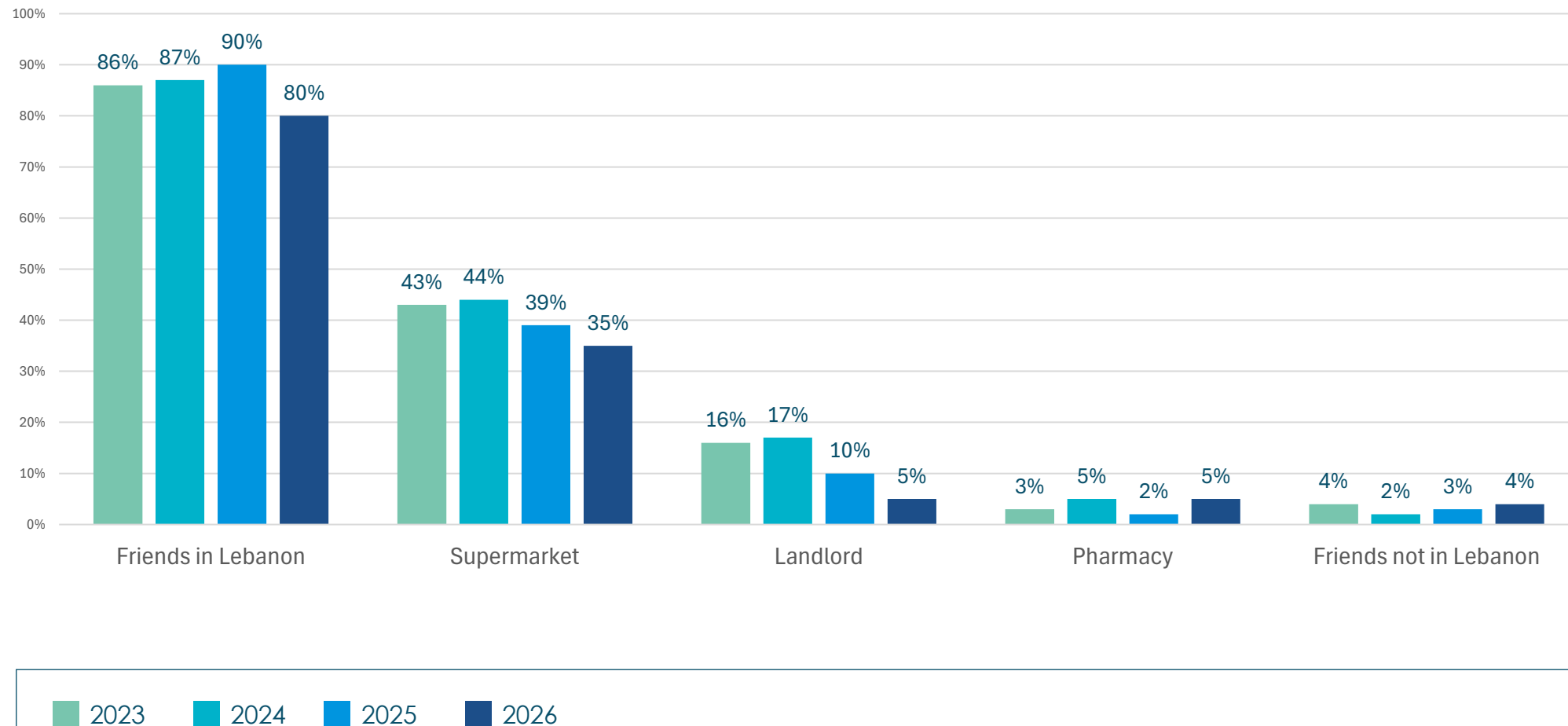


2023 2024 2025 2026

SOURCES OF BORROWING

BORROWING CONTINUES TO BE DRIVEN BY BASIC NEEDS

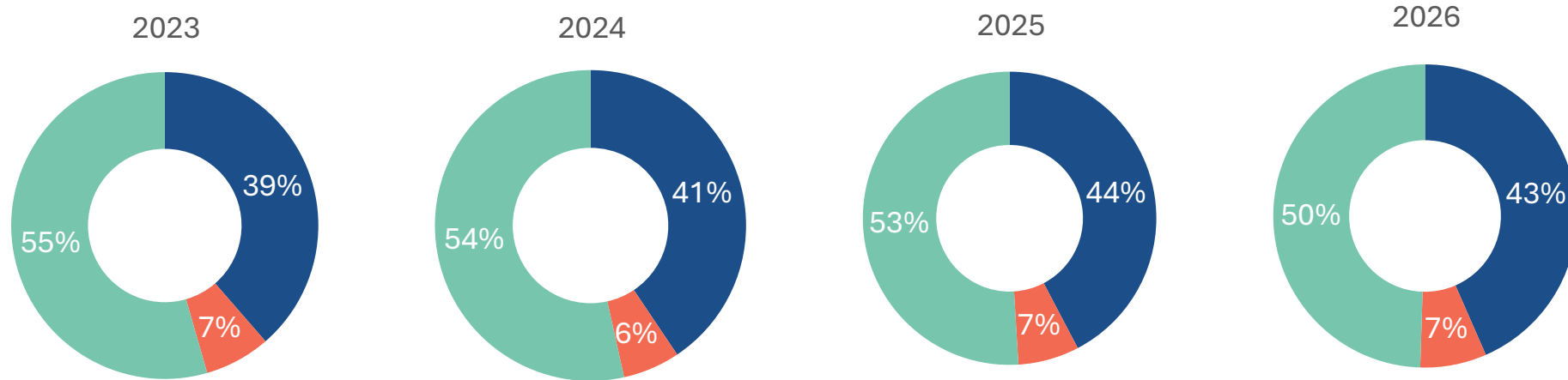
BORROWING REMAINS OVERWHELMINGLY DRIVEN BY SOCIAL NETWORKS. THE CONTINUED HIGH DEPENDENCE ON PERSONAL NETWORKS TO MEET BASIC NEEDS HIGHLIGHTS PERSISTENT FINANCIAL VULNERABILITY AND LIMITED ACCESS TO SUSTAINABLE SOURCES OF CREDIT.



LIVELIHOODS

LABOUR MARKET PARTICIPATION REMAINS LIMITED

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

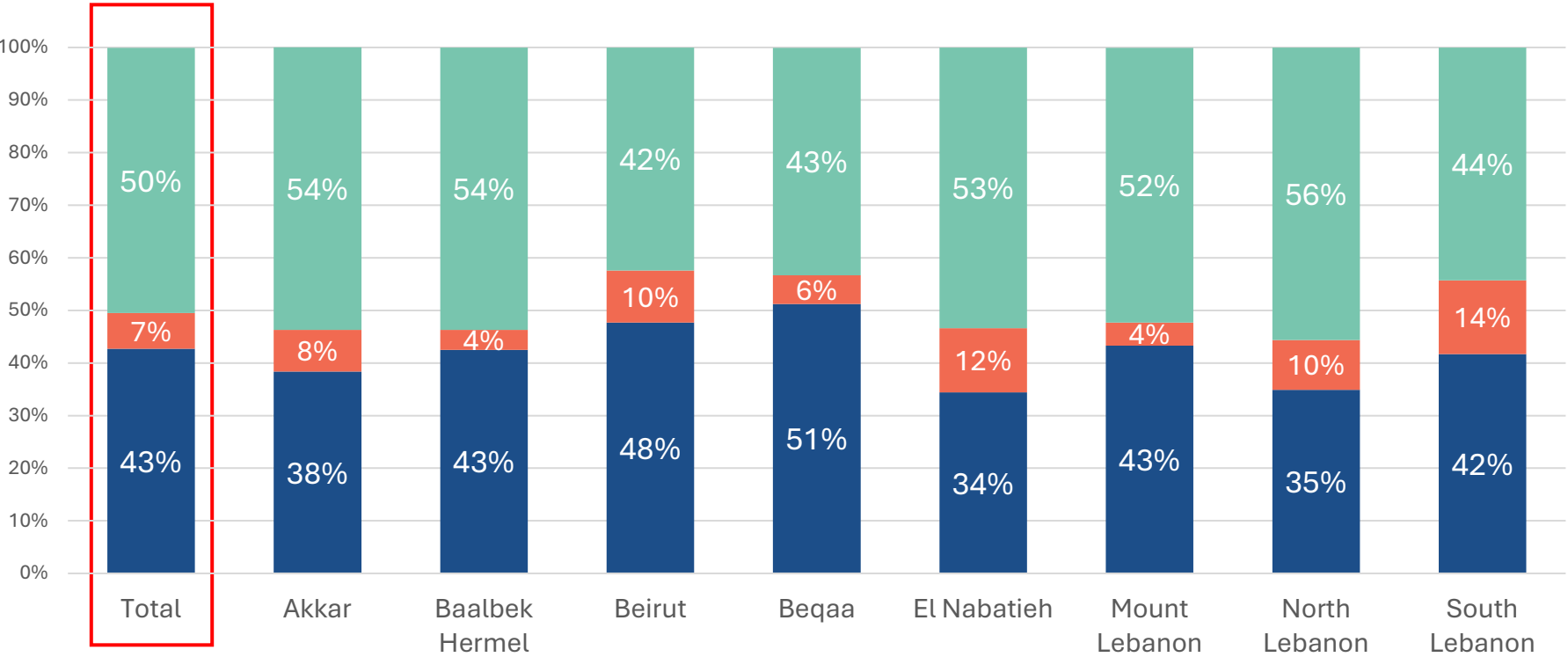


EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES REMAIN CONSTRAINED, WITH THE MAJORITY OF WORKING-AGE INDIVIDUALS EITHER UNEMPLOYED OR OUTSIDE THE LABOUR FORCE. LIMITED ACCESS TO STABLE EMPLOYMENT CONTINUES TO UNDERMINE HOUSEHOLD RESILIENCE.

■ Unemployed ■ Employed ■ Outside labor force

EMPLOYMENT

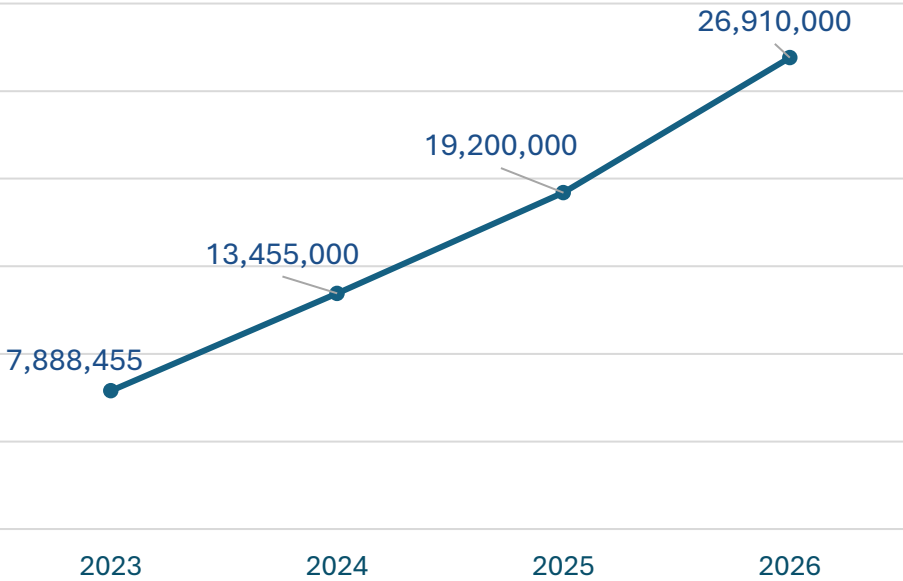
STATUS BY GOVERNORATE IN 2026



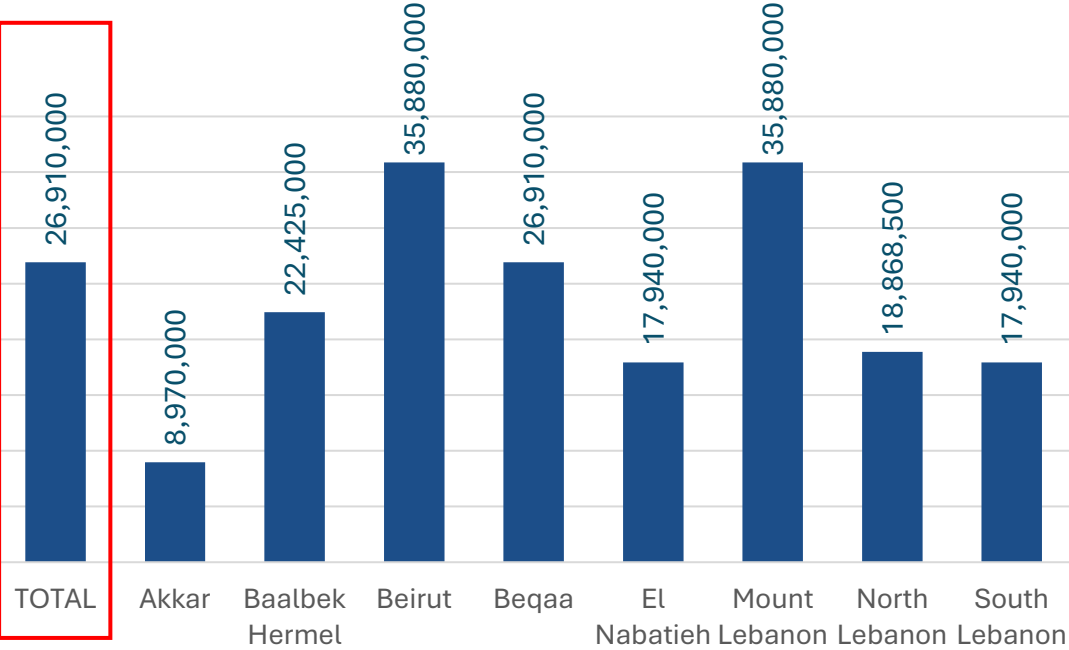
Unemployed Employed Outside labor force

HIGHER INCOMES HAVE NOT TRANSLATED INTO IMPROVED LIVING CONDITIONS

TOTAL INCOME FROM EMPLOYMENT
OF ALL HH MEMBERS (IN LBP)



TOTAL INCOME FROM EMPLOYMENT
OF ALL HH MEMBERS (IN LBP) BY GOVERNORATE

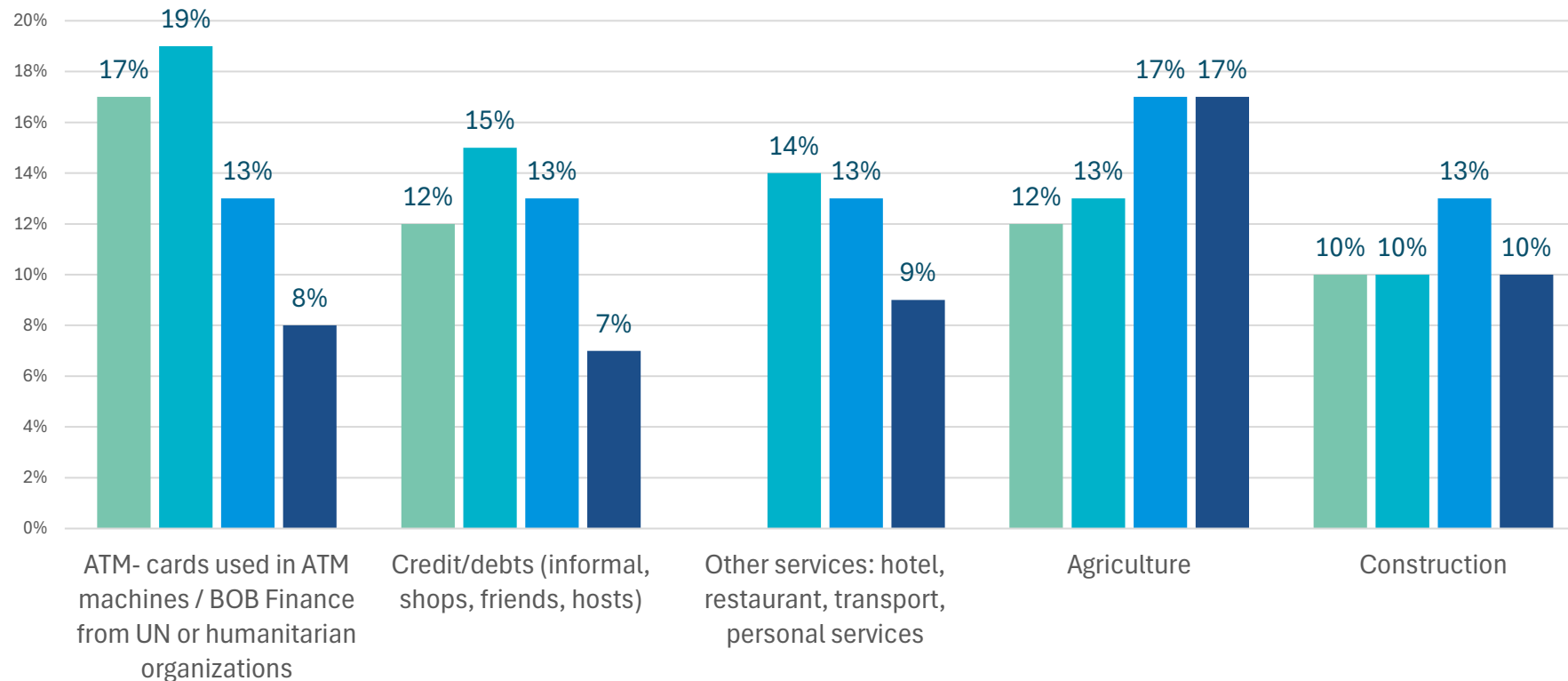


ALTHOUGH NOMINAL INCOME HAS INCREASED OVER TIME, ECONOMIC VULNERABILITY REMAINS WIDESPREAD. RISING INCOMES HAVE NOT BEEN SUFFICIENT TO ENABLE HOUSEHOLDS TO MEET THEIR BASIC NEEDS OR REDUCE THEIR RELIANCE ON DEBT AND ASSISTANCE, AS INCOME GAINS HAVE BEEN OFFSET BY INFLATION AND THE RISING COST OF LIVING.

SOURCE OF INCOME

HOUSEHOLDS CONTINUE TO DEPEND ON A NARROW AND FRAGILE INCOME BASE

Livelihood opportunities remain insufficient to sustainably improve household well-being

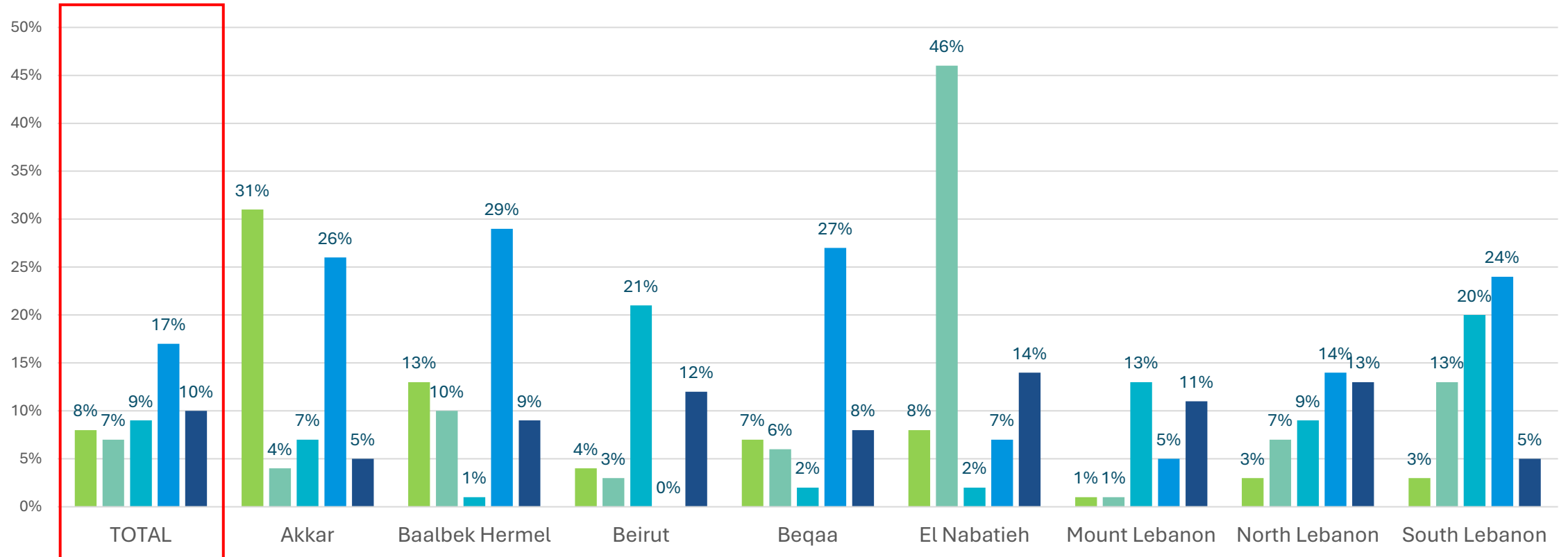


Agriculture remains one of the most common income sources, while dependence on humanitarian assistance and informal livelihood opportunities persists. Income diversification remains limited.

2023 2024 2025 2026

INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

MAIN SOURCES OF INCOME BY GOVERNORATE



ATM- cards used in ATM machines / BOB Finance from UN or humanitarian organizations

Credit/debts (informal, shops, friends, hosts)

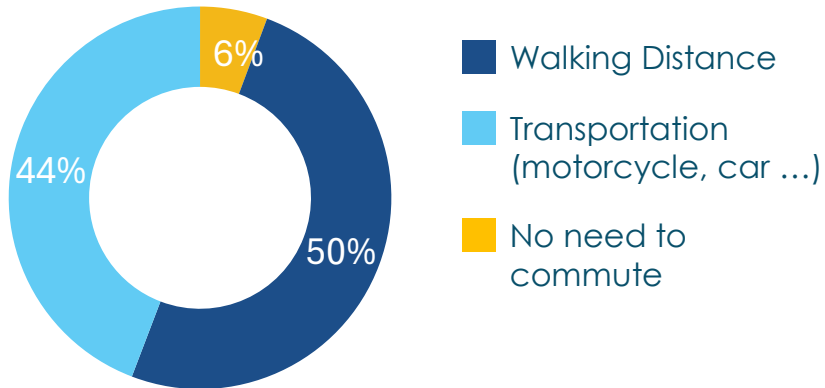
Other services: hotel, restaurant, transport, personal services

Agriculture

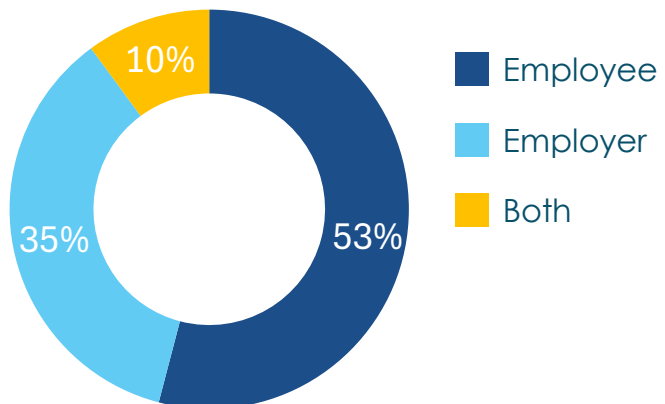
Construction

EMPLOYMENT

HOW DID YOU COMMUTE TO WORK



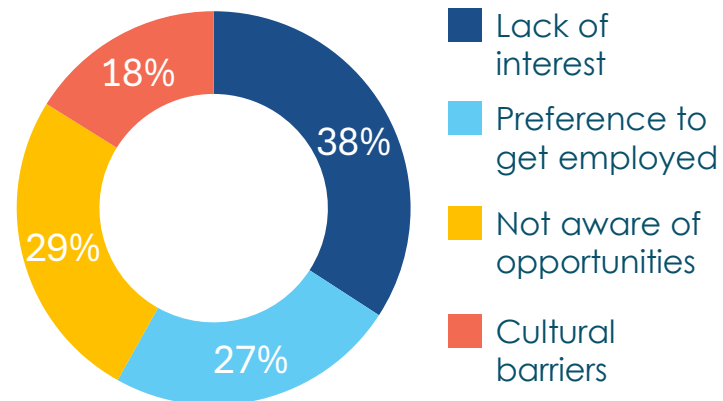
WHO PAYS FOR TRASPORTATION



TRAININGS

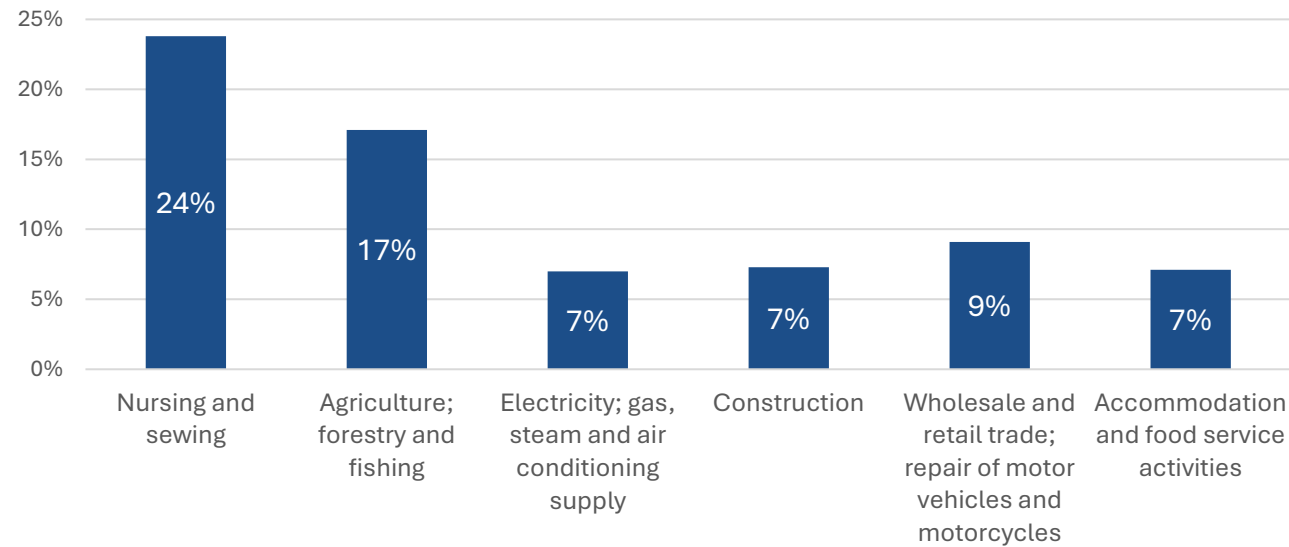
98%

ATTENDED COURSES,
SEMINARS, OR OTHER
TRAINING TO DEVELOP
SPECIFIC SKILLS

REASONS FOR NOT
ATTENDING TRAININGS

EMPLOYMENT

WHICH TRAINING WOULD IMPROVE YOUR LIVELIHOOD OPPORTUNITIES?



HOW DO YOU USUALLY LOOK FOR JOBS?

