

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment

Education Key Findings

February 2023

REACH Informing
more effective
humanitarian action



OCHA



Contents

- 01 MSNA objectives & methodology
- 02 Education Findings
- 03 Child Protection Findings

A light gray world map is centered on the slide, overlaid with a faint, light gray geometric pattern of interconnected triangles. The map shows the continents of North America, South America, Europe, Africa, Asia, and Australia. The number '01' is positioned above the main title.

01

Objectives and Methodology

Objectives

01

General objectives

- Provide a comprehensive overview of the multisectoral needs and humanitarian conditions in Lebanon.
- Deepen the understanding of the crisis by assessing its magnitude and severity among the targeted population.
- Enhance current humanitarian response plans and provide input for future collective planning.

02

Additional objectives

- Inform the 2024 humanitarian response planning and sectoral and overall PiN and severity calculations.
- Conduct a thorough inter-sectoral analysis to assess the magnitude and severity of humanitarian needs; and identify differences in needs among geographical areas, population groups, and vulnerability profiles.
- Examine the variations in the scope & severity of multi-sectoral humanitarian needs over time by comparing the findings of the MSNA 2023 with the results of the MSNAs in 2021 & 2022.

Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment - MSNA

Overview

2023
6,464 HH
18,741 individuals

2022
5,659 HH

2021
5,613 HH

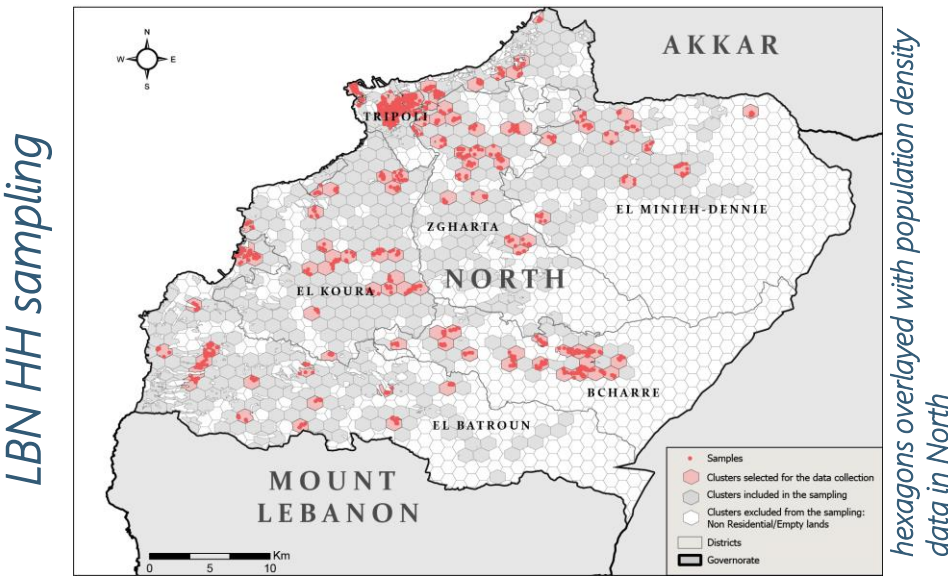
- PRL data representative for 12 camps
- Migrant populations differentiated based on residential status
- Representativeness at national, regional, district, camp level dependent on population groups/population densities

Data

3 population groups **11** sectors **310** indicators **169** VASyR aligned

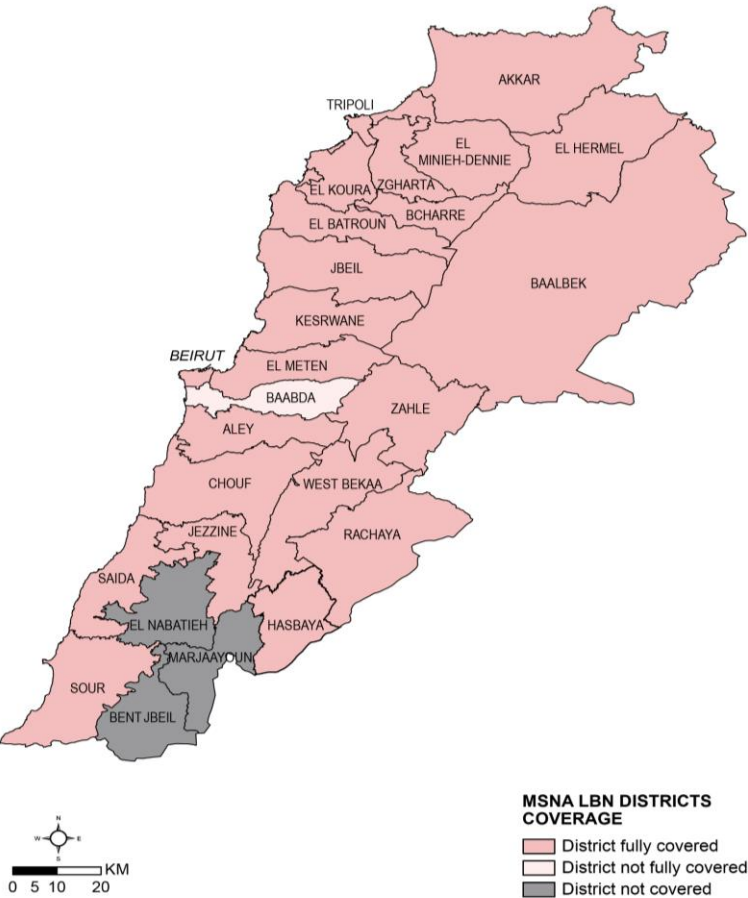
Sampling

- LBN** *- 3,642 HH(12,606 individuals)*
[2-stage cluster sampling with statistical precision]
- PRL** *- 1,157 HH(3,997 individuals)*
[2-stage stratified sampling with statistical precision]
- MIG_(LO)** *- 781 HH(1,246 individuals)*
[2-stage stratified cluster sampling with statistical precision]
- MIG_(LI)** *- 884 HH(892 individuals)*
[Non-probability. Indicative findings. No statistical precision]



Assessment Coverage

MSNA LBN COVERAGE



Sampling units

23 Districts

Total # of HHs

3642 HHs

MSNA PRL COVERAGE



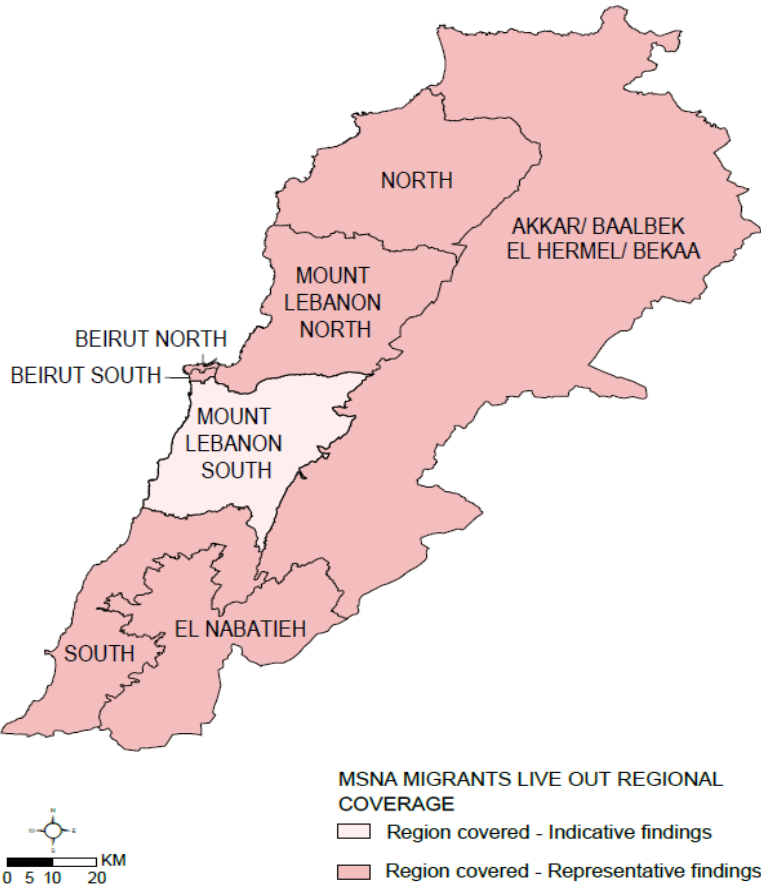
Sampling units

12 PRL camps

Total # of HHs

1157 HHs

MSNA MIGRANTS LIVE-OUT COVERAGE



Sampling units

8 Regions

Total # of Live- out HHs

781

Total # of Live- in HHs

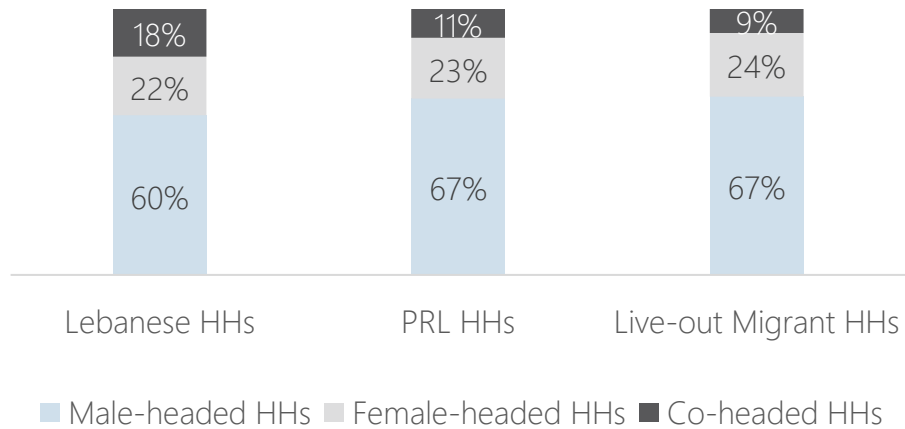
884

Household characteristics

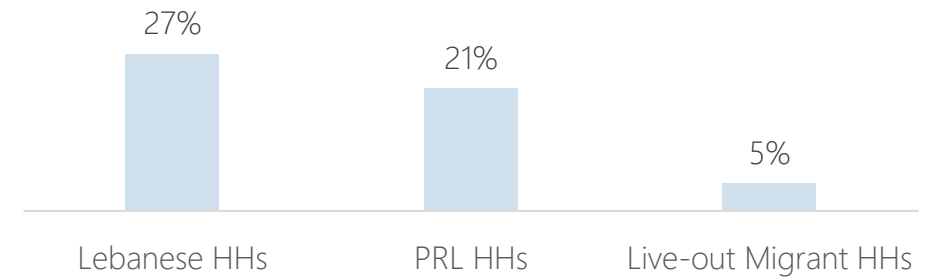
Average household size

Lebanese	3.4
PRL	3.4
Live-out migrant	1.7

% of assessed HHs by gender of head of household



% of assessed HHs reporting having at least one member with a disability (level 3 or 4)



A light gray world map is centered in the background. Overlaid on the map is a complex, light gray geometric pattern of interconnected lines forming various sized triangles and polygons. The number '02' is printed in a bold, red, sans-serif font, positioned centrally over the map's landmasses.

02

Education Findings

School Enrolment

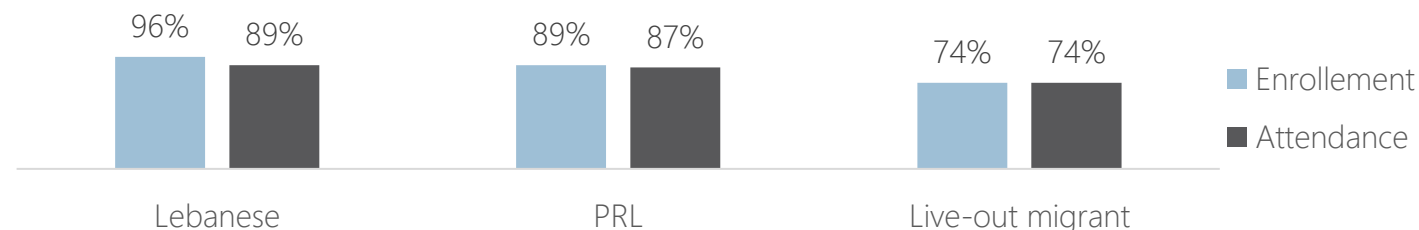
Areas with the lowest % of school-aged children enrolled in formal school for the 2022-2023 school year:

- **Lebanese:**
Tripoli (89%)
- **PRL:**
Burj Barajneh camp (78%)
- **Live-out migrants:**
Mount Lebanon-North (64%)

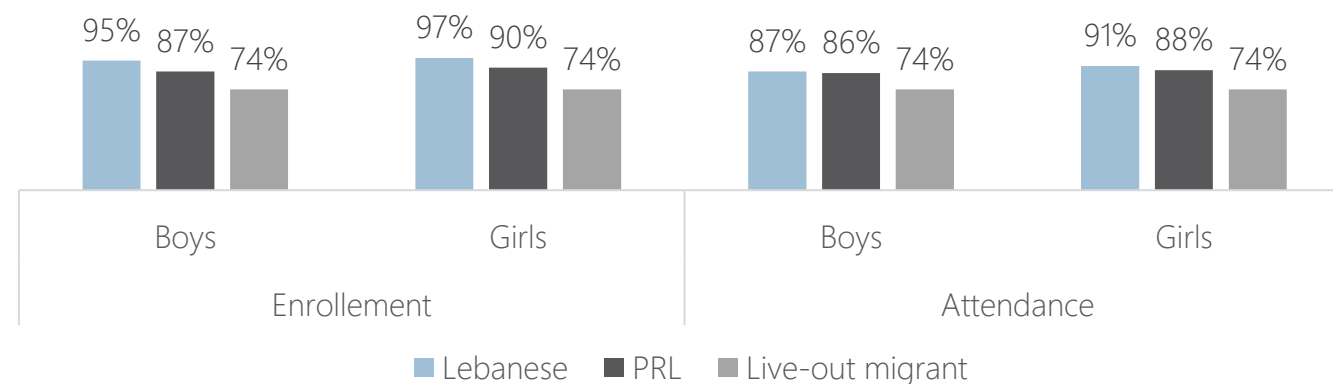
% of HHs reporting that their child/ren dropped out** of school in 2022/2023 school year, among HHs with at least one school-aged child not enrolled in school:

- **Lebanese:** 23% (n=88 out of 117 HHs)
- **PRL** 7% (n=7 out of 60 HHs)
- **Live-out migrant:** 2% (n=1 out of 11 HHs)

% of school-aged children (6-17) enrolled/attended formal* school for the 2022-2023 school year:



% of school-aged children (6-17) enrolled/attended formal* school for the 2022-2023 school year, by gender:



*Formal school includes public school/kindergarten/nursery, private school/kindergarten/nursery, semi-private school/kindergarten/nursery, UNRWA, UNRWA TVET, public TVET, private TVET. From grade 1 till 12, and TVET grade 7 till 12.

**were not enrolled in school in 2022-2023 school year but were enrolled in school in 2021-2022 school year:

School Enrolment

Enrolment in public schools was higher than that of private ones in:

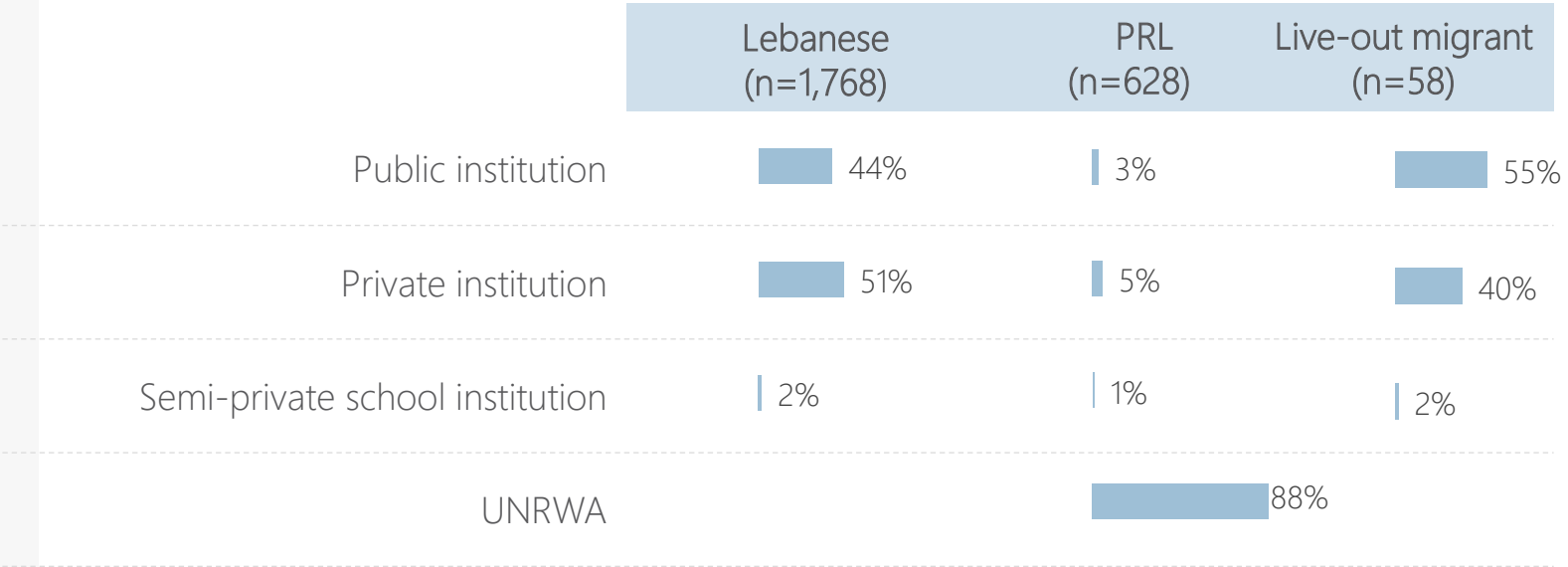
- Akkar, EL Nabatieh, North and South governorates for Lebanese HHs.
- All regions except Mount Lebanon South and South

Areas with the highest % of HHs with at least one of the children transferred from private to public school:

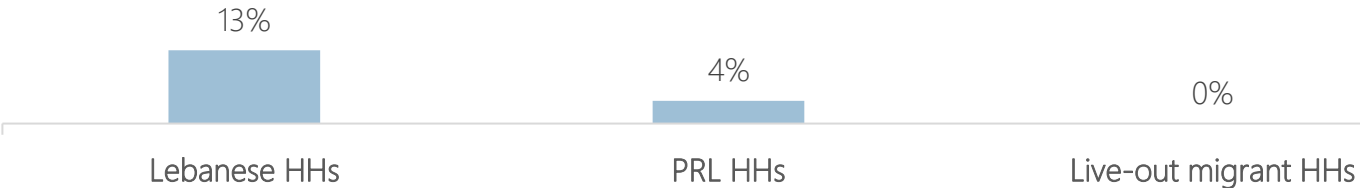
- Lebanese: Baalbek-El Hermel governorate (28%).
- PRL: Wavel camp (61%).

School transfer from private to public schools was more frequently reported in female headed HHs than in male headed HHs for both population groups.

% of school-aged children (6-17) enrolled in a school for the 2022-2023 school year, by most reported type of schools:



% of HHs with at least one of the children transferred from private to public school in the two academic years prior to data collection*:



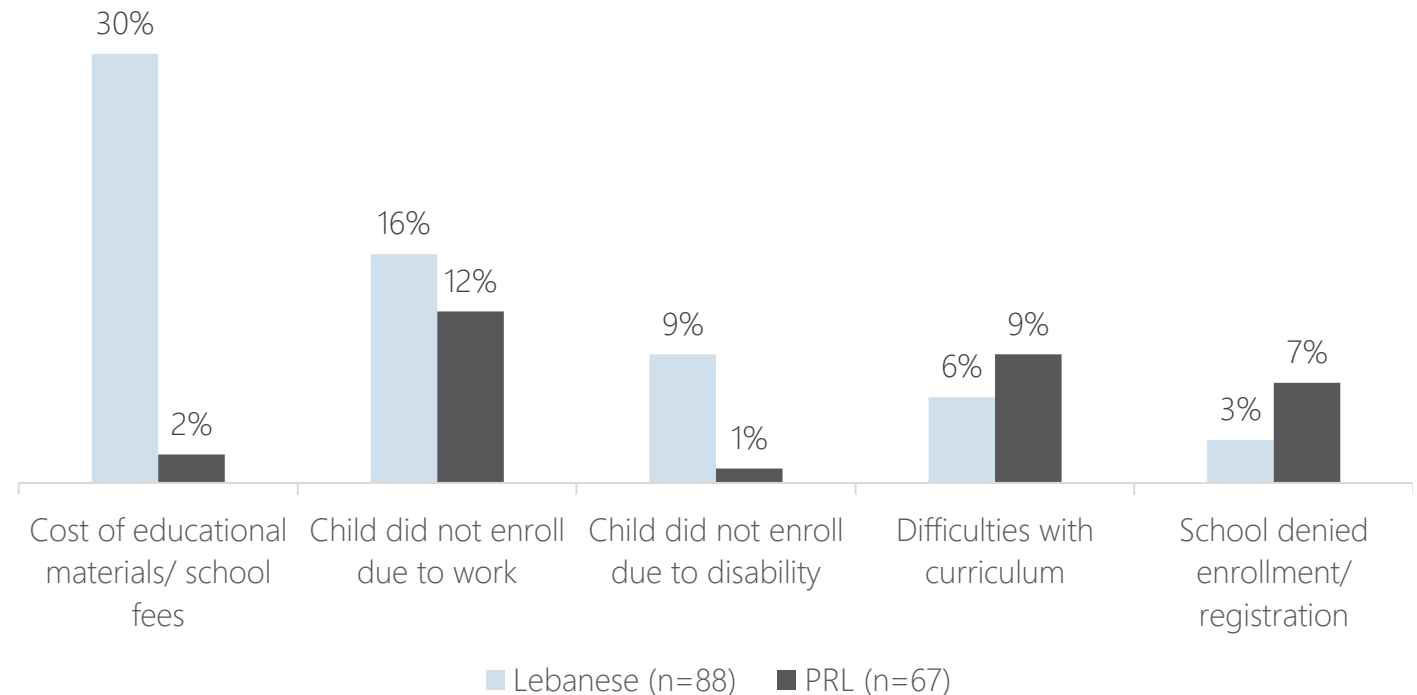
*This indicator includes children who transferred from private to public school for Lebanese and Live-out migrant HHs and children who transferred from private to UNRWA for PRL HHs.

School Enrolment

Live-out migrants:

- Out of 11 not enrolled migrant children, 5 were not enrolled due to cost of educational materials/ school fees, 2 were not enrolled due to school denying enrolment and 2 were not enrolled due to cost of transportation.

The most cited reasons for children not being enrolled*:



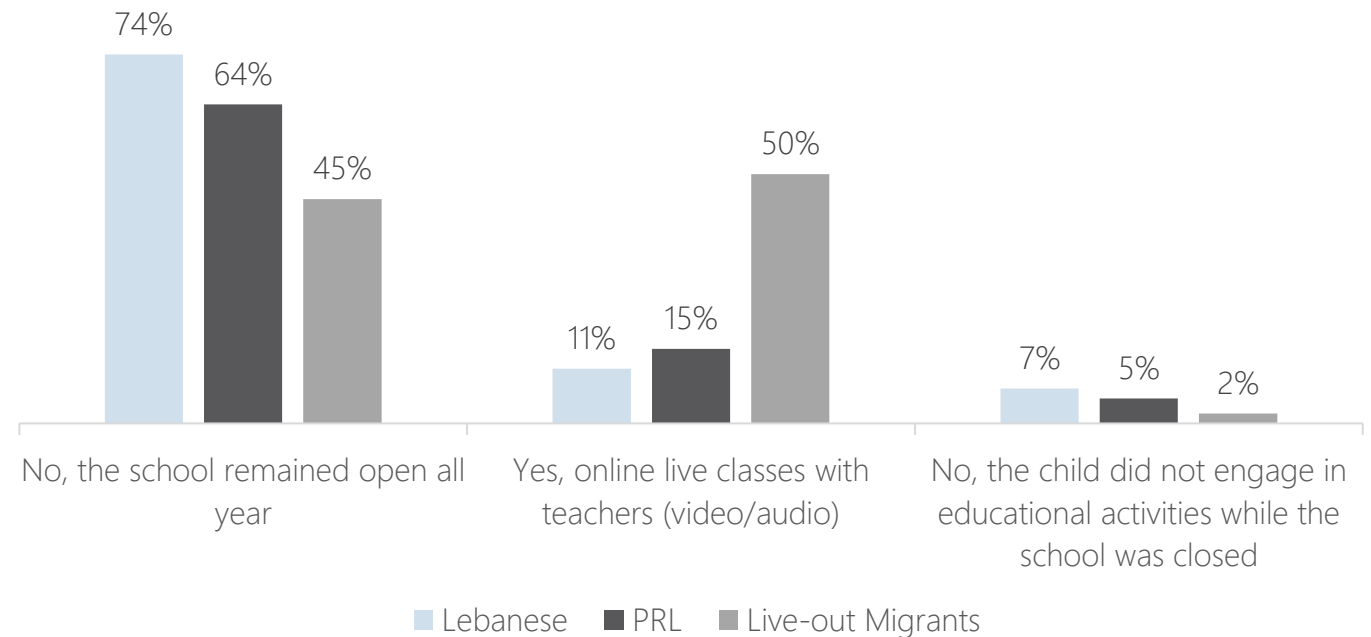
*The sample size for migrants for this indicator is small, and therefore the results should be considered indicative only.

School Attendance

Areas with the lowest % of HHs reporting that the school remained open all year:

- Lebanese: El Minnieh-Dennie (34%)
- PRL: Burj Shemali camp (4%)
- Live-out migrants: North (13%)

% of school-aged children engaging in educational activities while the schools were closed, among enrolled children:



Perceived conditions in school

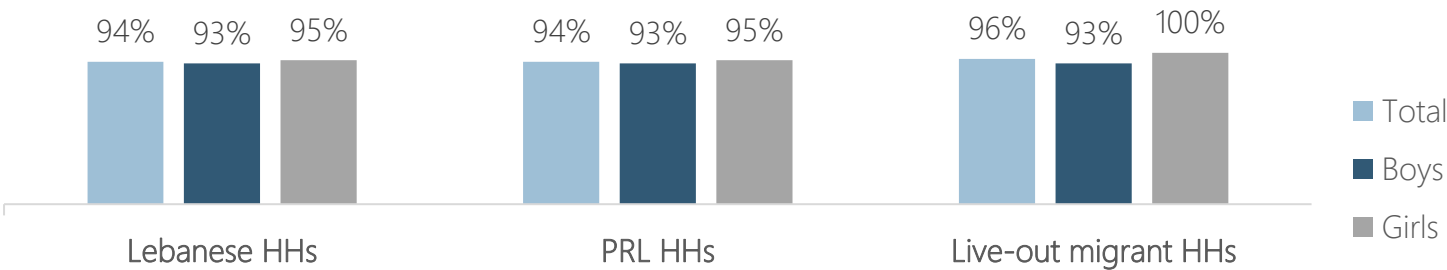
Areas with the perceived ability to learn in acceptable conditions at 85% or below:

- **Lebanese:**
El Meten (79%) and Hermel (81%) districts
- **PRL:**
Nahr el Bared (65%) and Miyeh miyeh (77%) camps
- **Live out migrants:**
Beirut South (71%) region

Lack of qualified teaching staff was most reported reason in Mount Lebanon governorate (90%) for Lebanese HHs

School over crowdedness was most reported in Akkar governorate (96%) for PRL HHs

% of children (6-17 y.o.) who were able to learn in acceptable conditions* during the 2022-2023 school year:



% of children (6-17 y.o.) who were not able to learn in acceptable conditions during the 2022-2023 school year, by reasons**:

	Lebanese (n=94)	PRL (n=48)
Lack of qualified teaching staff	57%	9%
Disruptions due to teachers strike	30%	6%
The school is overcrowded	8%	74%
Curriculum is not adapted	10%	35%

*i.e. the learning environment met the basic educational needs of learners

**The sample size for Live-out migrants was too small for reporting

Transportation to school

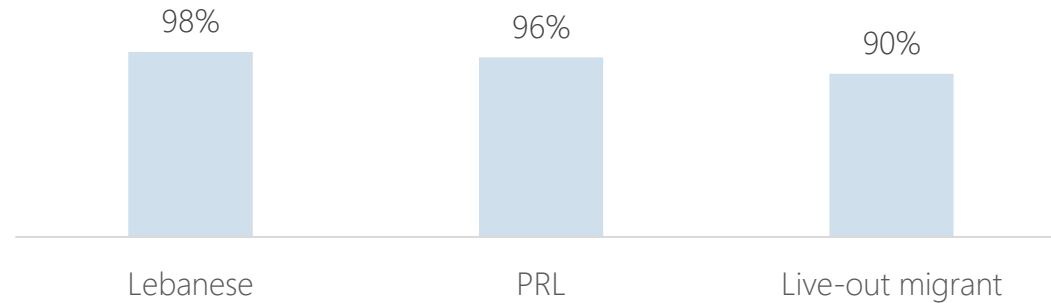
Areas with the lowest % of children who were reportedly able to safely travel to school and learn in safe conditions:

- **Lebanese:** Tripoli district (93%)
- **PRL:** Nahr el Bared camp (77%)
- **Live-out migrant:** Beirut South (57%)

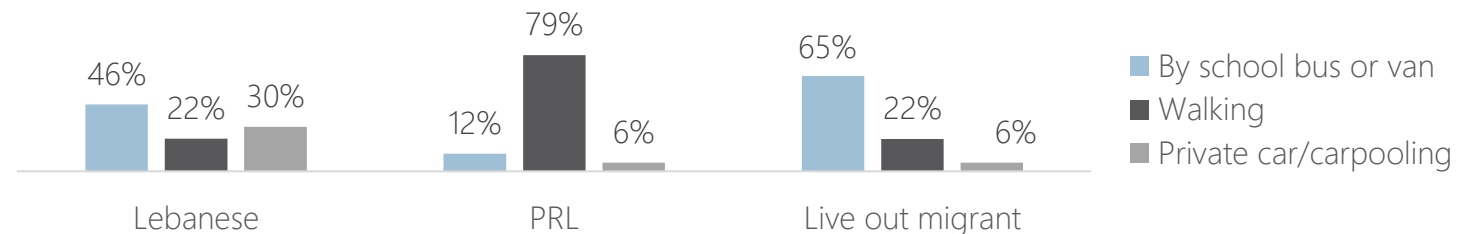
Top 5 reasons why children were not able to travel safely to school and learn in safe conditions:

- Road safety for children travelling to school
- Bullying among students
- Verbal bullying or humiliating punishment by teachers
- Unsafe infrastructure

% of children (6-17 y.o.) who were reportedly able to safely travel to school and learn in safe conditions at the school during the 2022-2023 school year:



% of HHs by regular mode of transportation to school:



*"Travel safely to schools": Without facing physical or mental threat on the way to school "Safe conditions at the school": The learning environment is safe for children

A light gray world map is centered in the background. Overlaid on the map is a complex, light gray geometric pattern of interconnected lines forming various sized triangles and polygons. The number '03' is printed in a bold, red, sans-serif font, positioned centrally over the European continent.

03

Child Protection Findings

Safety or security concerns for children

Areas with the highest proportion of households reporting at least one safety and security concerns for children, among Lebanese HHs:

- **Akkar governorate:** 77% of HHs reported at least one concern for boys, and 59% of HHs reported at least one concern for girls.
- **Mount Lebanon governorate:** 46% of HHs and 45% of HHs reported at least one concern for boys and girls respectively.

Top 3 safety or security concerns reported for girls*:

Lebanese HHs			PRL HHs			Live-out migrant HHs		
1.	Being robbed	16%	1.	Bullying	26%	1.	Being kidnapped	24%
2.	Sexual harassment	12%	2.	Being robbed	24%	2.	Verbal harassment	18%
3.	Being kidnapped	11%	3.	Being kidnapped	23%	3.	Being robbed	17%

Top 3 safety or security concerns reported for boys*:

Lebanese HHs			PRL HHs			Live-out migrant HHs		
1.	Being robbed	21%	1.	Bullying	33%	1.	Being robbed	12%
2.	Being kidnapped	15%	2.	Being robbed	30%	2.	Being kidnapped	8%
3.	Bullying	9%	3.	Being kidnapped	26%	3.	Bullying	7%

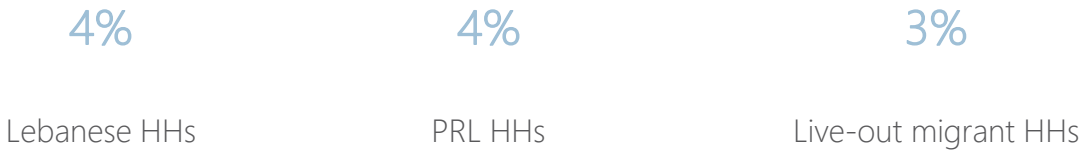
*Among HHs with girls/boys.

Child labour

The highest % of minors engaged in labour outside of home in the last 6 months:

- For Lebanese HHs: El Meten (8%) and Kesrwane (8%)
- For PRL HHs: Akkar (7%), North (7%)

% of individuals 5-17 years old engaged in employment outside of the home in the last 6 months:



% of individuals 5-17 years old reportedly engaged in work-related activities in the last 7 days before the data collection:

	Lebanese	PRL	Live-out Migrant
Worked on the HHs plot, farm, or garden	2%	2%	-
Helped in a family/relatives business or run own business	3%	2%	-
Produced or sold products	1%	1%	-
Engaged in any other activity in return for income	3%	2%	3%
Average number of hours in the 7 days prior to DC	24	10	-

Thank you for your attention



aline.maalouf@reach-initiative.org



REACH Informing
more effective
humanitarian action