

# Multi-sector needs assessment (MSNA) Lebanese Households

KEY FINDINGS

LIVELIHOODS

March 2022

## CONTEXT

Lebanon is currently facing a multi-layered crisis<sup>1</sup> characterised by an acute economic contraction, a political crisis, the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic<sup>2</sup> and the continuation of the Syria crisis<sup>3</sup>.

These factors contributed to civil unrest, high poverty rates, limited functionality of public services, and drive household vulnerability more generally.

Even though some assessments have been conducted to understand the outliers of the current crisis on affected populations information gaps remain regarding the needs of Lebanese host communities, migrants, and refugees from the occupied Palestinian territory (Palestine refugees in Lebanon, or PRL).

To support an evidence-based humanitarian response, the United Nations (UN) Officer for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), with support from REACH Initiative (REACH) and the Emergency Operation Cell (EOC), conducted a country-wide Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA), which was funded by the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations unit (DG-ECHO) and the Lebanese Humanitarian Fund (LHF)<sup>4</sup>.

## METHODOLOGY

Primary data collection took place between October 19th and December 4th 2021. This assessment comprised a household-level survey, and covered almost the entirety of Lebanon, inclusive of 24/26 districts<sup>5</sup>, which are the official administrative level 2 boundary for Lebanon. Cadasters (administrative level 3) served as the primary sampling unit (PSU). Geo-points were randomly generated within the settled areas of each PSU, corresponding to the prescribed number of households for each cluster.

In total, 5,613 face-to-face surveys were conducted, among the three population groups previously mentioned: Lebanese, Migrants and PRL (see breakdown in the Assessment sample section). For more details on the methodology, please refer to the [Terms of Reference](#).

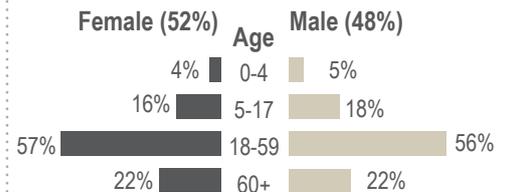
The results presented in this factsheet are **generalisable of the situation of Lebanese households (HHs) at district level**, with a level of confidence of 95% and a margin of error of 10%.

Findings relating to a subset of the total sample have a lower level of precision and should be considered indicative only.

## Assessment sample

Households:	5,613
- Lebanese <sup>6</sup> :	4,232
- Migrants:	713
- PRL:	668
Districts:	24 (out of 26)

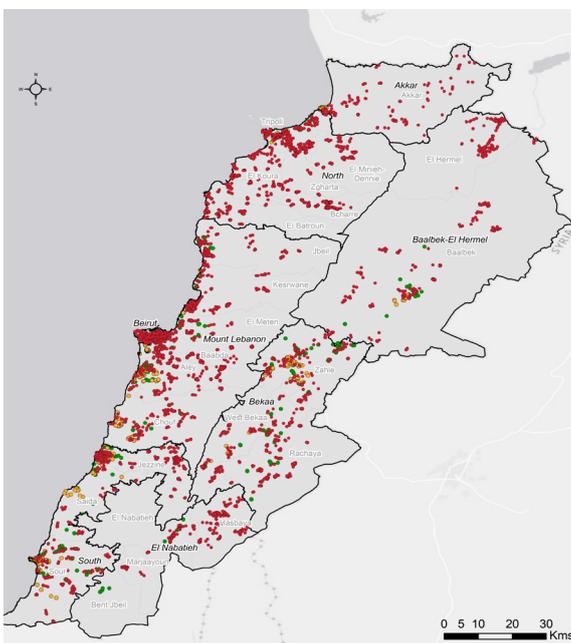
## Lebanese sample demographics



Female-headed households: 27%

Average household size: 3.86

## GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE



## LIMITATIONS

- The following results concern Lebanese households only. El-Nabatiyeh and Bint Jbeil and the Southern Suburbs of Beirut were not covered in the MSNA, hence perspectives and experiences from HHs in these regions are not included in the findings.
- During data collection, high-income areas has a disproportionally high non-response rate. This might have an impact on the MSNA results, through a potential over-representation of low and medium-income HHs in certain areas.
- Livelihood questions were reported by enumerators as regularly creating discomfort. This could impact the accuracy of livelihood results, as some taboos in this specific sector may bias the answers provided by the respondents.

PRL samples • MIG samples • LBN samples — Districts □ Governorates

## Employment and access to livelihood

**65%** of individuals in Lebanese HHs (n=16,157) were reportedly not working outside of the HHs in the 30 days prior to data collection

Among the Lebanese individuals in Akkar district (n=791), 76% were reportedly not working outside of the HH in the 30 days prior to data collection.

Among all female individuals in assessed Lebanese HHs (n=8,399), 20% were reportedly working outside of the HHs, compared to 44% among all male individuals in assessed Lebanese HHs (n=7,752).

Among the 5-14 year old children in Lebanese HHs (n=2,130), 2% were reportedly working outside of the HH.

**34%** of Lebanese HHs reported increased competition for jobs or not enough jobs as the main obstacle preventing members from finding work

**% of Lebanese individuals reportedly being unemployed and seeking to work outside the HHs at the time of data collection**



In Akkar and North region (n=5,389), 29% of individuals in Lebanese HHs were reported as being unemployed but seeking employment during data collection.

**2%** of Lebanese HHs reported at least one person in the HH does not have an ID document that is valid and stored in a secure place.

**Main obstacles, if any, preventing members from finding work reported by Lebanese HHs:**

Not Applicable	40%
Increased competition/ not enough jobs	34%
Available jobs too far away	14%
Underqualified for available jobs	12%

Some specific obstacles were particularly reported by HHs in some districts:

Among the assessed Lebanese HHs in Baalbeck district (n=140), 21% of HHs reported **employers prefer hiring people from other nationalities** as a main obstacle preventing HH members from finding work.

16% of assessed Lebanese HHs in Marjaayoun district (n=103) reported **lack of employment opportunities for women** as a main obstacle .

Among assessed Lebanese HHs in Jezzine (n=158) and Hasbaya (n=186) districts, 7% reported **lack of job opportunities for people with disability** as a main obstacle.

## Challenges in affording basic needs as a result of unemployment

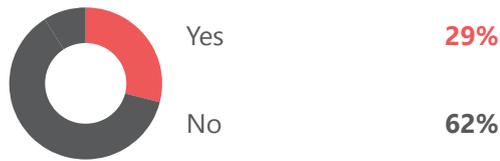
**% of Lebanese HHs reporting at least one member of the HH lost his/her work permanently or temporarily in 2020-2021**



Specific vulnerabilities seemed to exist in Minieh-Dennieh and Zgharta districts as 40% and 36% of Lebanese HHs reported at least one member of the HH lost his/her work permanently or temporarily in 2020-2021.

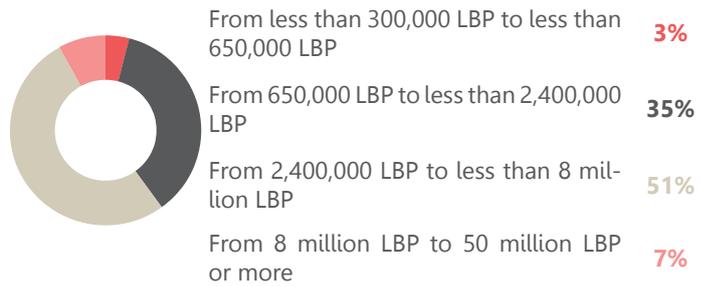
Among assessed Lebanese HHs who reported at least one member had lost their job in 2020-2021 (n=1,190), **the average number of members who had lost their job per HH was 1**. However, 19% of these HHs reported that **at least 2 members had lost their job** in 2020-2021.

**% of Lebanese HHs reporting challenges in affording basic needs as a result of lost or reduced employment in the 3 months prior to data collection**



Jezzine was the district with the highest proportion of Lebanese HHs reporting not having faced challenges in affording basic needs as a result of lost or reduced employment..

**% of Lebanese HHs reporting HH's total income in LBP 30 days prior to data collection**



**Average proportion of total HH expenditure in the 30 days prior to data collection per main types of expenditure, reported by HHs who gave consent to answer this question (n=3,277)**

Food items	50%
Medical care	18%
Water	7%
Rent	5%

**44%** of Lebanese HHs reported having taken on debt to cover basic HH expenditures in the 30 days prior to data collection.

**Three main reasons for taking on debt reported by Lebanese HHs who reported having taken on debt in the 30 days prior to data collection (n=1802)**

Basic household expenditures	48%
Healthcare	14%
Food	13%

**63%** of Lebanese HHs reported taking on debt to cover basic HH expenditures in Bcharre district.

**Troubles meeting essential needs**

**% of Lebanese HHs reporting trouble meeting essential health needs because of financial or access/availability issues**

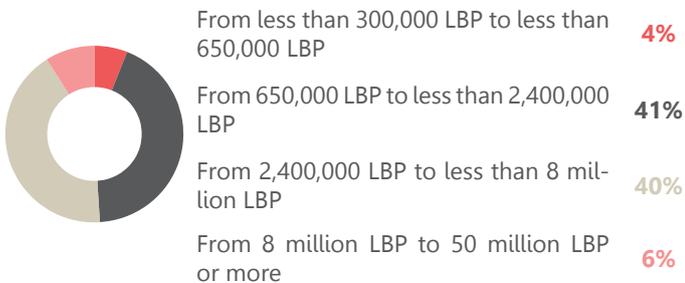
Financial issues	39%
Both	34%
Access / availability issues	13%

**61%** of Lebanese HHs reported trouble meeting essential health needs because of financial issues in Sour district.

**Availability/ access seemed most critical in Hasbaya district, as 23%** of Lebanese HHs reported trouble meeting essential health needs because of access issues.

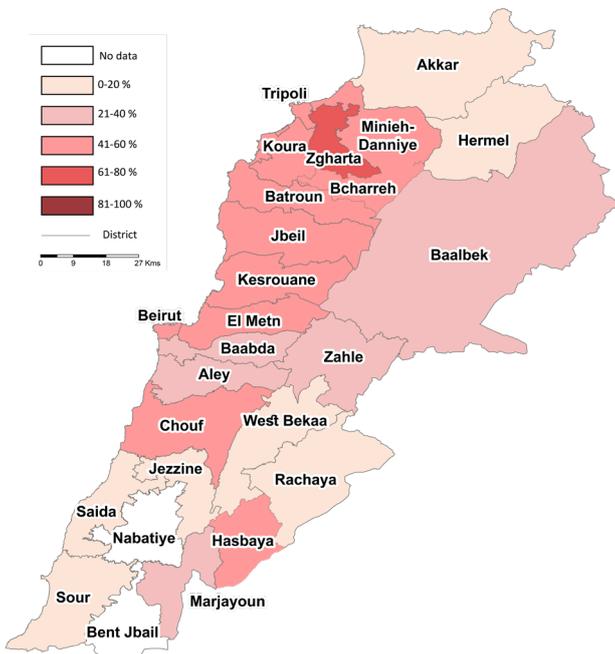
**HH income and expenditures**

**% of Lebanese HHs reporting HH's total income in LBP in the 30 days prior to data collection**



The main sources of income Lebanese HHs reported were daily/ intermittent work, employment (contracted) and savings. However, among assessed HHs in Hasbaya (n=186), a particularly high proportion (15%) reported relying on loan or debt as a main source of income.

**% of Lebanese HHs reporting HH's total income between less than 300,000 LBP and less than 1 million LBP 30 days prior to data collection, by region**



**% of Lebanese HHs reporting trouble meeting essential education needs because of financial or access/ availability issues**

Financial Issues	<b>58%</b>
Both	<b>12%</b>
Access / availability Issues	<b>4%</b>

79% of Lebanese HHs reported trouble meeting essential education needs because of financial issues in Baalbek district.

**% of Lebanese HHs reporting trouble meeting essential shelter needs because of financial or access/ availability issues**

Financial Issues	<b>35%</b>
Both	<b>7%</b>
Access / availability Issues	<b>2%</b>

60% of Lebanese HHs reported trouble meeting **essential** shelter needs because of financial issues in Tripoli district.

**% of Lebanese HHs reporting trouble meeting essential transportation needs because of financial or access/ availability issues**

Financial Issues	<b>56%</b>
Both	<b>20%</b>
Access / availability Issues	<b>5%</b>

**% of Lebanese HHs reporting trouble meeting essential electricity needs because of financial or access/ availability issues**

Financial Issues	<b>47%</b>
Both	<b>32%</b>
Access / availability Issues	<b>9%</b>

**% of Lebanese HHs reporting trouble meeting essential communication needs because of financial or access/ availability issues**

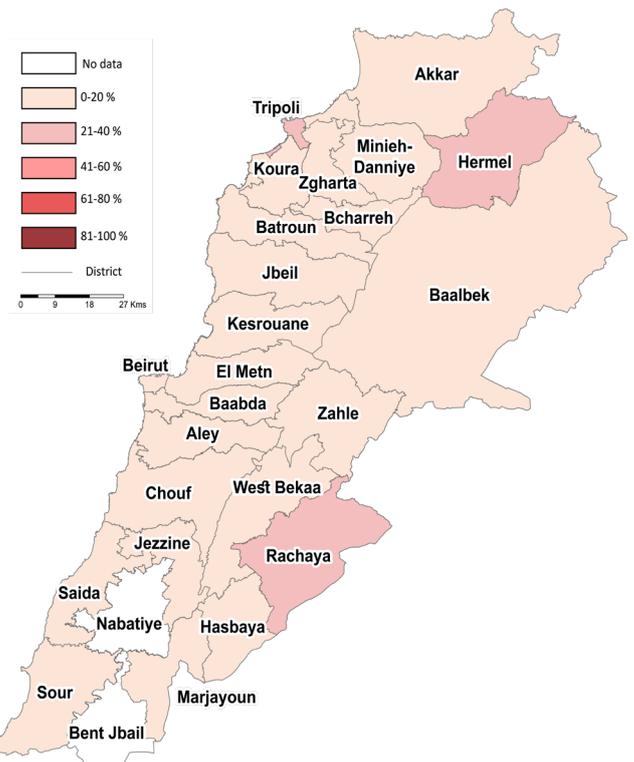
Financial Issues	<b>49%</b>
Both	<b>8%</b>
Access / availability Issues	<b>58%</b>

The proportion of **Lebanese HHs** who reported **trouble meeting essential electricity needs** due to both **financial and access/availability issues** was particularly high, indicating **electricity** as a particular **concern**.

**% of Lebanese HHs reporting trouble meeting electricity essential needs because of both financial and access/ availability issues, by region**

The situation seemed critical in Tripoli district as 68% of Lebanese HHs reported trouble meeting essential communication needs because of financial issues.

Access and availability issues seemed most critical in Akkar district as 18% of Lebanese HHs reported this issue as a cause for not meeting communication needs.



**% of Lebanese HHs reporting trouble meeting essential water needs because of financial or access/ availability issues**

Financial Issues	<b>37%</b>
Both	<b>15%</b>
Access / availability Issues	<b>8%</b>

**51%** of Lebanese HHs in **Marjaayoun district** reported **trouble meeting essential water needs** because of financial issues.

## NOTES

1. [ACT Alliance Alert: Lebanon Crisis, 16 March 2021](#)
2. OCHA, [Lebanese Emergency Response Plan](#), August 2021
3. UNHCR, WFP, UNICEF, [Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon](#), September 2021
4. The data has been collected with the support of the International Organisation for Migration (IOM), Mercy Corps, Akkar For Development (AFD), Terre des Hommes Foundation (TdH), the Danish Refugee Council (DRC), International Rescue Committee (IRC), Intersos, Save the Children, the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), Humanity and Inclusion (HI), Solidarités International (SI) and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA).
5. 2/26 districts (Nabatiyeh and Bint Jbeil) were inaccessible during the data collection.
6. Lebanese HH surveys per district: Akkar 152, Aley 178, Baabda 276, Baalbek 140, Bcharre 208, Beirut 320, Chouf 151, El Batroun 149, El Hermel 111, El Koura 157, El Meten 153, El Minieh-Dennieh 193, Hasbaya 186, Jbeil 164, Jezzine 158, Kesrwane 158, Marjaayoun 103, Rashaya 151, Saida 243, Sour 159, Tripoli 221, West Bekaa 161, Zahle 143 and Zgharta 191.

### About REACH

REACH facilitates the development of information tools and products that enhance the capacity of aid actors to make evidence-based decisions in emergency, recovery and development contexts. The methodologies used by REACH include primary data collection and in-depth analysis, and all activities are conducted through inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms. REACH is a joint initiative of IMPACT Initiatives, ACTED and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research - Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNITAR-UNOSAT). For more information please visit our website. You can contact us directly at: [geneva@reach-initiative.org](mailto:geneva@reach-initiative.org) and follow us on Twitter @REACH\_info.

# Multi-sector needs assessment (MSNA) Migrant Households

KEY FINDINGS

LIVELIHOODS

March 2022

## CONTEXT

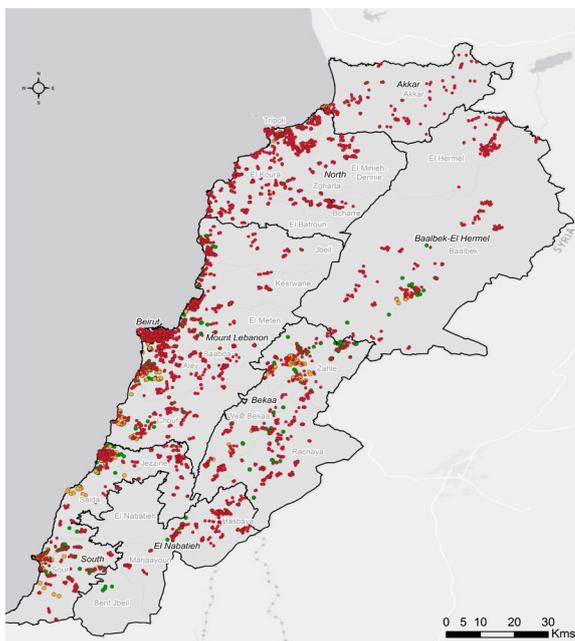
Lebanon is currently facing a multi-layered crisis<sup>1</sup> characterized by an acute economic contraction, a political crisis, the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic<sup>2</sup> while combined by the Syria crisis<sup>3</sup>.

These factors contributed to increasing poverty rates, limited functionality of public services, civil unrest, driving household vulnerability more generally.

Even though some assessments have been conducted to understand the outliers of the current crisis on affected populations information gaps continue to exist regarding the needs of Lebanese host communities, migrants, and refugees from the occupied Palestinian territory (Palestine refugees in Lebanon, or PRL).

In this context, the need for evidence-based planning by humanitarian actors continues to grow. In this light, the United Nations (UN) Officer for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), with support from REACH Initiative (REACH) and the Emergency Operation Cell (EOC), conducted a country-wide Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA), which was funded by the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations unit (DG-ECHO) and the Lebanese Humanitarian Fund (LHF)<sup>4</sup>.

## GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE



## METHODOLOGY

Primary data collection took place between October 19th and December 4th 2021. This assessment comprised a household-level survey, and covered almost the entirety of Lebanon, inclusive of 24/26 districts<sup>5</sup>, which are the official administrative level 2 boundary for Lebanon. Cadasters (administrative level 3) served as the primary sampling unit (PSU). Geo-points were randomly generated within the settled areas of each PSU, corresponding to the prescribed number of households for each cluster.

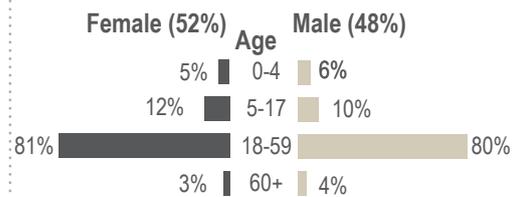
In total, 5,613 face-to-face surveys were conducted, among the three population groups previously mentioned: Lebanese, Migrants and PRL (see breakdown in the Assessment sample section). For more details on the methodology, please refer to the [Terms of Reference](#).

The results presented in this factsheet are indicative of the situation of **assessed migrant households (HHs) at regional level**. They cannot be generalised for the whole population group.

## Assessment sample

Households:	5,613
- Lebanese:	4,232
- Migrants <sup>6</sup> :	713
- PRL:	668
Districts:	24 (out of 26)

## Migrant sample demographics



**Female-headed households:**  
43%

**Average household size:**  
1.75

## LIMITATIONS

- The following results concern assessed migrant households only. El-Nabatiyeh and Bint Jbeil and the Southern Suburbs of Beirut were not covered in the MSNA, hence perspectives and experiences from HHs in these regions are not included in the findings.
- During data collection, high-income areas had a disproportionately high non-response rate. This might have an impact on the MSNA results, through a potential over-representation of low and medium-income HHs in certain areas.
- Livelihood questions were reported by enumerators as regularly creating discomfort. This could impact the accuracy of livelihood results, as some taboos in this specific sector may bias the answers provided by the respondents.

## Employment and access to livelihood

**63%** of individuals in assessed migrant HHs (n=1,226) were reportedly not working outside of the HHs in the 30 days prior to data collection

46% of individuals in assessed migrant HHs in South and Nabatiyeh region (n=244) were reportedly not working outside of the HH in the 30 days prior to data collection.

**% of individuals in assessed migrant HHs reportedly being unemployed and seeking to work outside the HHs at the time of data collection**



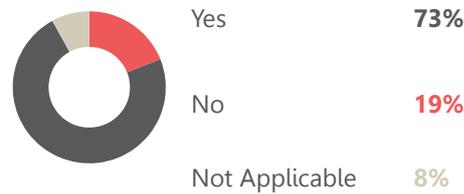
In Baalbek-Hermel and Bekaa region, this proportion was particularly high. Among all individuals in assessed migrant HHs in this region, (n=237): 35% of assessed migrant individuals were reportedly unemployed but seeking employment at the time of data collection.

**15%** of assessed migrant HHs reported increased competition for jobs or not enough jobs as the main obstacle preventing members from finding work

**Main obstacles, if any, preventing members from finding work reported by assessed migrant HHs:**

Not Applicable	72%
Increased competition/ not enough jobs	15%
Underqualified for available jobs	5%
Available jobs too far away	4%

**% of assessed migrant HHs reporting the primary wage-earner in the HH has a valid work permit**



28% of assessed migrant HHs reported their primary wage-earner in the HH does not have a valid work permit in Beirut and Mount Lebanon region.

**5%** of assessed migrant HHs reported at least one person in the HH does not have an ID document that is valid and stored in a secure place.

## Challenges in affording basic needs as a result of unemployment

**% of assessed migrant HHs reporting at least one member of the HH lost his/her work permanently or temporarily in 2020-2021**

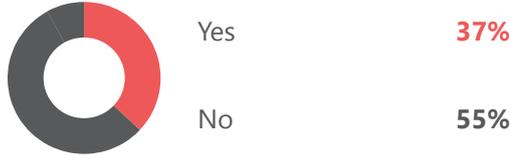


Specific vulnerabilities seemed to exist in Akkar and North region as 70% of assessed migrant HHs reported at least one member of the HH lost his/her work permanently or temporarily in 2020-2021.

Among assessed migrant HHs who reported at least one member had lost their job in 2020-2021 (n=319), **the average number of members reported as having lost their jobs in 2020-2021 was 1.** However, 14% reported **at least 2 members had lost their jobs in 2020-2021.**

## Challenges in affording basic needs as a result of unemployment

% of assessed migrant HHs reporting challenges in affording basic needs as a result of lost or reduced employment in the 3 months prior to data collection



**53%** of assessed migrant HHs in Baalbeck-Hermel and Bekaa regions reported challenges in affording basic needs as a result of lost or reduced employment.

## HH income and expenditures

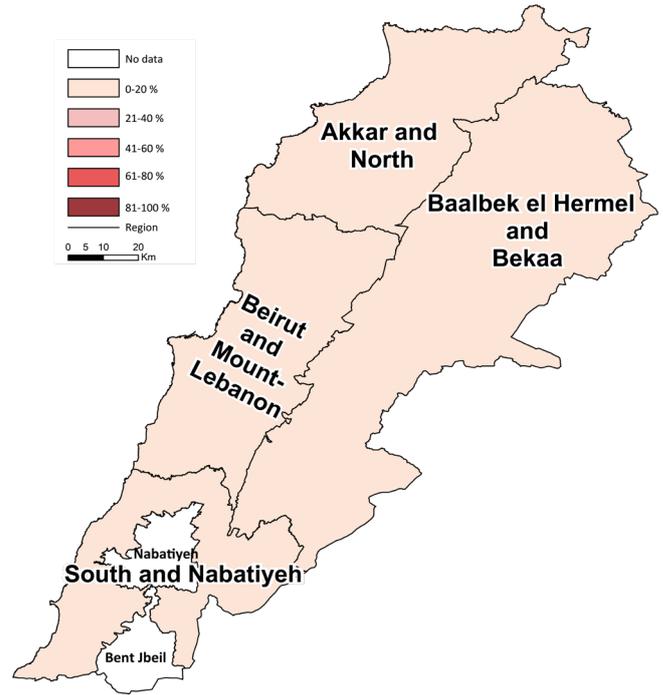
% of assessed migrant HHs reporting HH's total income in LBP 30 days prior to data collection



**15%** of assessed migrant HHs in South and Nabatiyeh region reported that their total income is less than 300,000 LBP.

The main sources of income assessed migrant HHs reported were daily/ intermittent work, employment (contracted) and savings. However, 2% of assessed migrant HHs reported their main source of income was cash assistance and support from community.

% of assessed migrant HHs reporting earning less than 300,000 LBP as a total income 30 days prior to data collection, by covered region



% of assessed migrant HHs reporting HH's average monthly expenditure in LBP 30 days prior to data collection



**Nationally, 51%** of assessed migrant HHs reported expending from 1 million LBP to less than 2,400,000 million LBP as an average monthly expenditure.

**Average proportion of total HH expenditure in the 30 days prior to data collection per main types of expenditure, reported by assessed migrant HHs who gav consent to answer this question (n=480)**



**Three main reasons to taking on debt reported by assessed migrant HHs who reported having taken on debt in the 30 days prior to data collection (n=206)**

Basic household expenditures	50%
Food	26%
Healthcare	14%

Findings suggest that HHs in Akkar and North region particularly commonly struggled to pay for food; among those HHs in Akkar and North region who had taken on debt (n=21), 72% reported having done so to buy food<sup>7</sup>.

**% of assessed migrant HHs reporting trouble meeting essential education needs because of financial or access/ availability issues**

Financial Issues	40%
Both	11%
Access / availability Issues	4%

55% of assessed migrant HHs in Baalbek-Hermel, Bekaa and Mount Lebanon regions reported trouble meeting essential education needs because of financial issues.

**Troubles meeting essential needs**

**% of assessed migrant HHs reporting trouble meeting essential communication needs because of financial or access/ availability issues**

Financial Issues	36%
Both	11%
Access / availability Issues	8%

**% of assessed migrant HHs reporting trouble meeting essential health needs because of financial or access/ availability issues**

Financial Issues	33%
Both	13%
Access / availability Issues	5%

The situation seemed concerning in Beirut and Mount Lebanon region as 65% of assessed migrant HHs in this region reported having trouble meeting essential communication needs due to financial issues.

in Beirut and Mount Lebanon region 45% of assessed migrant HHs in Beirut and Mount Lebanon region reported trouble meeting essential health needs because of financial issues.

**% of assessed migrant HHs reporting trouble meeting essential water needs because of financial or access/ availability issues**

Financial Issues	32%
Both	6%
Access / availability Issues	4%

**% of assessed migrant HHs reporting trouble meeting essential shelter needs because of financial or access/ availability issues**

Financial Issues	28%
Both	3%
Access / availability Issues	1%

In South and Nabatiyeh region, 41% of assessed migrant HHs reported trouble meeting essential water needs because of financial issues

In South and Nabatiyeh region, 45% of assessed migrant HHs reported trouble meeting essential shelter needs because of financial issues.

**% of assessed migrant HHs reporting trouble meeting transportation essential needs because of financial or access/ availability issues**

Financial Issues	<b>62%</b>
Both	<b>17%</b>
Access / availability Issues	<b>4%</b>

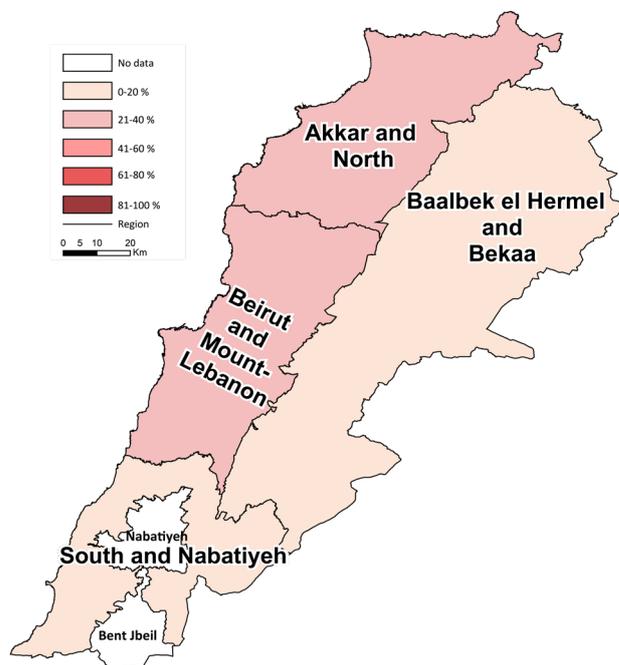
**41%** of assessed migrant HHs in **South and Nabatiyeh region** reported **trouble meeting transportation essential needs** because of financial and issues.

**% of assessed migrant HHs reporting trouble meeting electricity essential needs because of financial or access/ availability issues**

Access / availability Issues	<b>31%</b>
Both	<b>13%</b>
Financial Issues	<b>7%</b>

**40%** of assessed migrant HHs in **Akkar and North region** reported **trouble meeting electricity essential needs** because of financial issues.

**% of assessed migrant HHs reporting trouble meeting electricity needs because of both financial and access/ availability issues, by covered regions**



**NOTES**

1. [ACT Alliance Alert: Lebanon Crisis, 16 March 2021](#)
2. OCHA, [Lebanese Emergency Response Plan](#), August 2021
3. UNHCR, WFP, UNICEF, [Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon](#), September 2021
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5. 2/26 districts (Nabatiyeh and Bint Jbeil) were inaccessible during the data collection.
6. Number of migrant HH surveys per region : 135 in Baalbek-El Hermel, 372 in Beirut and Mount Lebanon, 60 in North and Akkar, 146 in South and Nabatiyeh
7. The sample size for the subgroup for this indicator amounts to less than 30 HHs, therefore the results might not be reliable.

**About REACH**

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# Multi-sector needs assessment (MSNA) Palestine Refugee in Lebanon (PRL) Households

KEY FINDINGS

LIVELIHOODS

March 2022

## CONTEXT

Lebanon is currently facing a multi-layered crisis<sup>1</sup> characterised by an acute economic contraction, a political crisis, the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic<sup>2</sup> and the continuation of the Syria crisis<sup>3</sup>.

These factors contributed to civil unrest, high poverty rates, limited functionality of public services, and drive household vulnerability more generally.

Even though some assessments have been conducted to understand the outliers of the current crisis on affected populations information gaps remain regarding the needs of Lebanese host communities, migrants, and refugees from the occupied Palestinian territory (Palestine refugees in Lebanon, or PRL).

To support an evidence-based humanitarian response, the United Nations (UN) Officer for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), with support from REACH Initiative (REACH) and the Emergency Operation Cell (EOC), conducted a country-wide Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA), which was funded by the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations unit (DG-ECHO) and the Lebanese Humanitarian Fund (LHF)<sup>4</sup>.

## METHODOLOGY

Primary data collection took place between October 19th and December 4th 2021. This assessment comprised a household-level survey, and covered almost the entirety of Lebanon, inclusive of 24/26 districts<sup>5</sup>, which are the official administrative level 2 boundary for Lebanon. Cadasters (administrative level 3) served as the primary sampling unit (PSU). Geo-points were randomly generated within the settled areas of each PSU, corresponding to the prescribed number of households for each cluster.

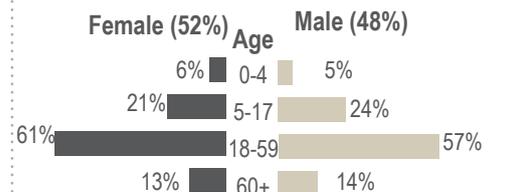
In total, 5,613 face-to-face surveys were conducted, among the three population groups previously mentioned: Lebanese, Migrants and PRL (see breakdown in the Assessment sample section). For more details on the methodology, please refer to the [Terms of Reference](#).

The results presented in this factsheet are indicative of the situation of assessed **PRL households (HHs) at regional level**. They cannot be generalized for the whole population group.

## Assessment sample

Households:	5,613
- Lebanese:	4,232
- Migrants:	713
- PRL <sup>6</sup> :	668
Districts:	24 (out of 26)

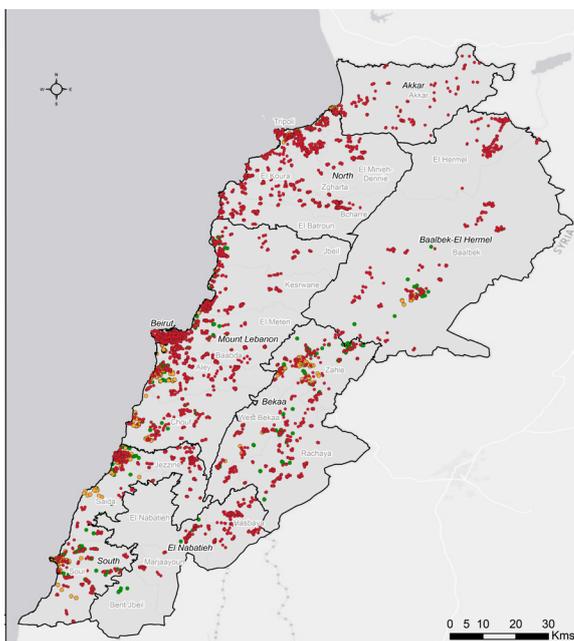
## PRL sample demographics



Female-headed households:  
**21%**

Average household size:  
**4.18**

## GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE



## LIMITATIONS

- The following results concern assessed migrant households only. El-Nabatiyeh and Bint Jbeil and the Southern Suburbs of Beirut were not covered in the MSNA, hence perspectives and experiences from HHs in these regions are not included in the findings.
- During data collection, high-income areas had a disproportionately high non-response rate. This might have an impact on the MSNA results, through a potential over-representation of low and medium-income HHs in certain areas.
- Livelihood questions were reported by enumerators as regularly creating discomfort. This could impact the accuracy of livelihood results, as some taboos in this specific sector may bias the answers provided by the respondents.

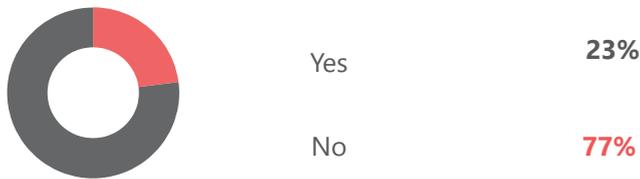
PRL HH samples • Migrant HH samples • Lebanese HH samples — Districts □ Governorates

## Employment and access to livelihood

**70%** of individuals in assessed PRL HHs (n=2,802) were reportedly not working outside of the HHs in the 30 days prior to data collection

76% of individuals in assessed PRL HHs in Akkar and North region (n=902) were reportedly not working outside of the HH in the 30 days prior to data collection.

### % of individuals in assessed PRL HHs reportedly being unemployed and seeking to work outside the HHs at the time of data collection



The highest proportion was reported in Baalbek- El Hermel and Bekaa region, as 27% of individuals in assessed PRL HHs were reportedly being unemployed but seeking to work outside the HH at the time of data collection.

**33%** of assessed PRL HHs reported increased competition for jobs or not enough jobs as the main obstacle preventing members from finding work

### Main obstacles, if any, preventing members from finding work reported by assessed PRL HHs:

Not Applicable	37%
Increased competition/ not enough jobs	33%
Underqualified for available jobs	15%
Available jobs too far away	9%

Beirut was the only region where a higher percentage of assessed PRL HHs reported being under underqualified for available jobs rather than increased competition/ not enough jobs as a main obstacle preventing members from finding work.

### % of assessed PRL HHs reporting the primary wage-earner in the HH has a valid work permit



52% of assessed PRL HHs in Baalbek-El Hermel and Bekaa region reported the primary wage-earner in the HH did not have a valid work permit.

**1%** of assessed PRL HHs reported at least one person in the HH does not have an ID document that is valid and stored in a secure place.

## Challenges in affording basic needs as a result of unemployment

### % of assessed PRL HHs reporting at least one member of the HH lost his/her work permanently or temporarily in 2020-2021

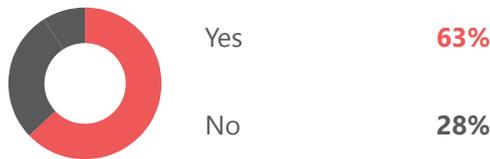


Specific vulnerabilities seemed to exist in Akkar and North Lebanon region as 37% of assessed PRL HHs reported at least one member of the HH lost his/her work permanently or temporarily in 2020-2021.

Among assessed PRL HHs who reported at least one member had lost their job in 2020-2021 (n=204), **the average number of members reported as having lost their jobs in 2020-2021 was 1**. However, **24%** of assessed PRL HHs reported **at least 2 members having lost their jobs in 2020-2021**.

## Challenges in affording basic needs as a result of unemployment

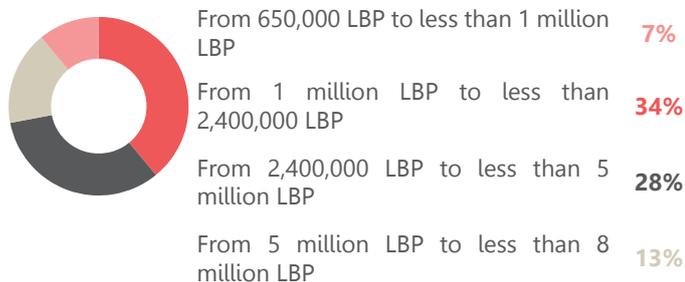
% of assessed PRL HHs reporting challenges in affording basic needs as a result of lost or reduced employment in the 3 months prior to data collection



**69%** of assessed PRL HHs in Baalbeck-Hermel and Bekaa region reported challenges in affording basic needs as a result of lost or reduced employment

## HH income and expenditures

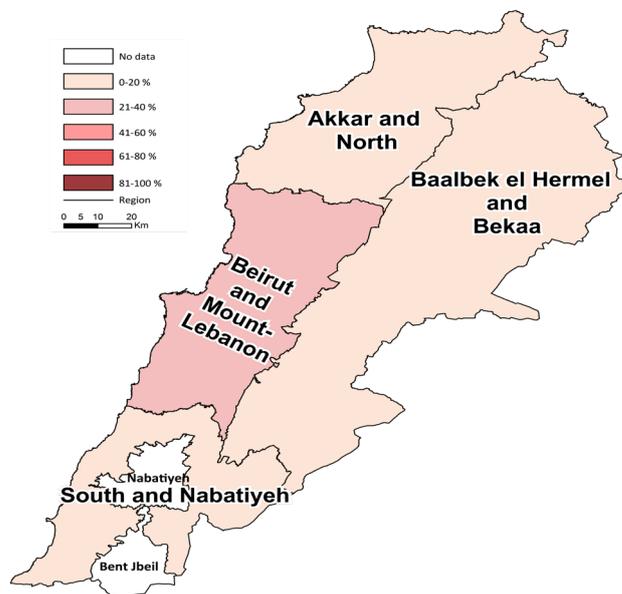
% of assessed PRL HHs reporting HH's total income in LBP 30 days prior to data collection



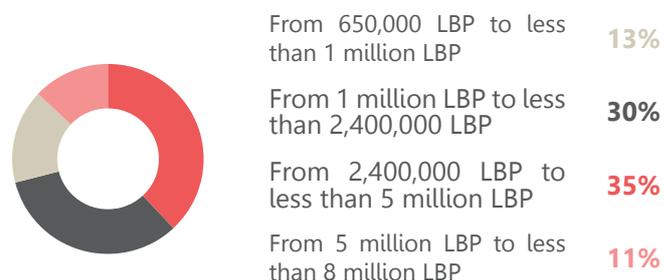
**29%** of assessed PRL HHs in Beirut and Mount Lebanon region reported that their total income is less than 1,000,000 LBP.

The main sources of income assessed PRL HHs reported were daily/ intermittent work (50%) and support from community and friends (22%). However, 13% of assessed PRL HHs nationally reported relying on cash assistance as a main source of income.

% of assessed PRL HHs reporting HH's total income between less than 300,000 LBP and less than 1 million LBP 30 days prior to data collection, by covered region



% of assessed PRL HHs reporting HH's average monthly expenditure in LBP 30 days prior to data collection



**19%** of assessed PRL HHs in Baalbek-Hermel and Bekaa region reported HH's average monthly expenditure from 5 million LBP to less than 8 million LBP.

% of assessed PRL HHs reporting their % of expenditures by type of expenditures 30 days prior to data collection (n=528)



**20%** of assessed PRL HHs in Nabatiyeh and South region reported **expenditures on medical care** 30 days prior to data collection.

**Three main reasons to taking on debt reported by assessed PRL HHs who reported having taken on debt in the 30 days prior to data collection (n=317)**

Healthcare	50%
Education	18%
Food	13%

Among assessed PRL HHs in **South and Nabatiyeh region** who had taken on debt (n=77), 22% reported having done so to buy food.

**% of assessed PRL HHs reporting trouble meeting essential education needs because of financial or access/ availability issues**

Financial Issues	52%
Both	10%
Access / availability Issues	3%

58% of assessed PRL HHs in South and Nabatiyeh region reported trouble meeting essential education needs because of financial issues.

**Troubles meeting essential needs**

**% of assessed PRL HHs reporting trouble meeting essential communication needs because of financial or access/ availability issues**

Financial Issues	28%
Both	2%
Access / availability Issues	2%

63% of assessed PRL HHs in Baalbek-El Hermel and Bekaa region reported trouble meeting essential communication needs because of financial issues.

**% of assessed PRL HHs reporting trouble meeting essential shelter needs because of financial or access/ availability issues**

Financial Issues	42%
Both	7%
Access / availability Issues	1%

54% of assessed PRL HHs in Baalbek- El Hermel and Bekaa region reported trouble meeting essential shelter needs because of financial issues.

**% of assessed PRL HHs reporting trouble meeting essential health needs because of financial or access/ availability issues**

Financial Issues	48%
Both	27%
Access / availability Issues	13%

55% of assessed PRL HHs in South and Nabatiyeh region reported trouble meeting essential **health** needs because of financial issues.

**% of assessed PRL HHs reporting trouble meeting essential water needs because of financial or access/ availability issues**

Financial Issues	43%
Both	13%
Access / availability Issues	6%

52% of assessed PRL HHs in **Baalbek-El Hermel and Bekaa region** reported **trouble meeting essential water needs** because of financial issues.

**% of assessed PRL HHs reporting trouble meeting essential transportation needs because of financial or access/ availability issues**

Financial Issues	<b>62%</b>
Both	<b>17%</b>
Access / availability Issues	<b>4%</b>

**43%** of assessed PRL HHs reported **trouble meeting essential transportation needs** because of financial and issues in **South and Nabatiyeh region**.

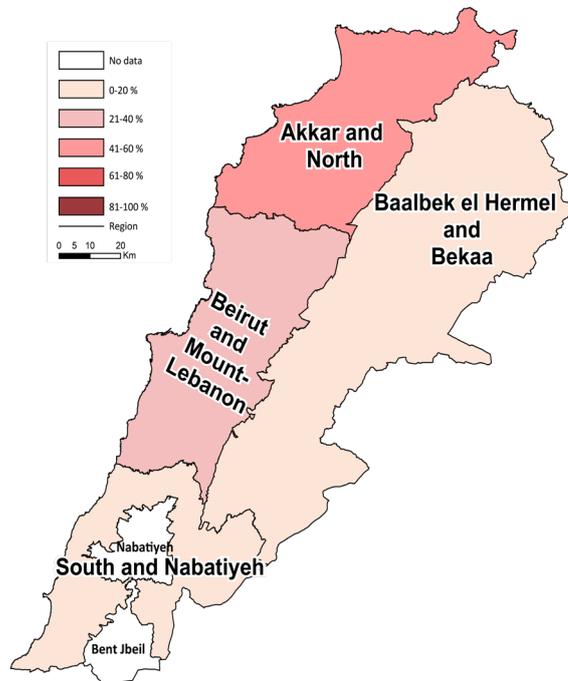
**% of assessed PRL HHs reporting trouble meeting essential electricity needs because of financial or access/ availability issues**

Access / availability Issues	<b>54%</b>
Both	<b>24%</b>
Financial Issues	<b>11%</b>

**66%** of assessed PRL HHs reported **trouble meeting essential electricity needs** because of financial issues in **South and Nabatiyeh region**.

**54%** of assessed PRL HHs reported both financial and access/ availability issues as main problems for meeting electricity needs in Akkar and North region.

**% of assessed PRL HHs reporting trouble meeting essential electricity needs because of both financial and access/ availability issues, by covered region**



**NOTES**

1. [ACT Alliance Alert: Lebanon Crisis, 16 March 2021](#)
2. OCHA, [Lebanese Emergency Response Plan](#), August 2021
3. UNHCR, WFP, UNICEF, [Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon](#), September 2021
4. The data has been collected with the support of the International Organisation for Migration (IOM), Mercy Corps, Akkar For Development (AFD), Terre des Hommes Foundation (TdH), the Danish Refugee Council (DRC), International Rescue Committee (IRC), Intersos, Save the Children, the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), Humanity and Inclusion (HI), Solidarités International (SI) and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA).
5. 2/26 districts (Nabatiyeh and Bint Jbeil) were inaccessible during the data collection.
6. Number of PRL HH surveys per region : 109 in Baalbek-El Hermel, 178 in Beirut and Mount Lebanon, 203 in North and Akkar, 178 in South and Nabatiyeh.

**About REACH**

REACH facilitates the development of information tools and products that enhance the capacity of aid actors to make evidence-based decisions in emergency, recovery and development contexts. The methodologies used by REACH include primary data collection and in-depth analysis, and all activities are conducted through inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms. REACH is a joint initiative of IMPACT Initiatives, ACTED and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research - Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNITAR-UNOSAT). For more information please visit our website. You can contact us directly at: [geneva@reach-initiative.org](mailto:geneva@reach-initiative.org) and follow us on Twitter @REACH\_info.