

Multi-sector needs assessment (MSNA) Lebanese Households

KEY FINDINGS

SHELTER

March 2022

CONTEXT

Lebanon is currently facing a multi-layered crisis¹ characterised by an acute economic contraction, a political crisis, the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic² and the continuation of the Syria crisis³.

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) Office 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)⁴.

METHODOLOGY

Primary data collection took place between October 19th and December 4th 2021. This assessment was a household-level survey, and covered almost the entirety of Lebanon, inclusive of 24/26 districts⁵, 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 interviews 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](#).

This factsheet presents shelter-specific findings for Lebanese households (HHs). The sample of Lebanese HHs is representative of the Lebanese population in the assessed locations at district level with a 95% level of confidence and a 10% margin of error.



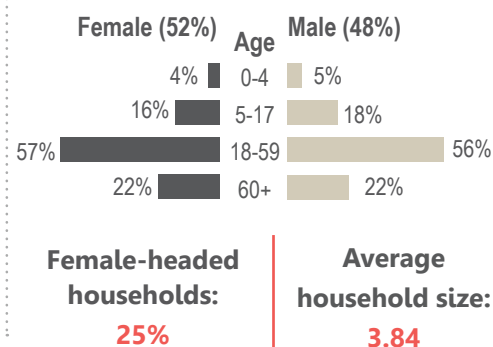
Assessment sample

| | |
|---------------------------|-------|
| Households: | 5,613 |
| - Lebanese ⁶ : | 4,232 |
| - Migrants: | 713 |
| - PRL: | 668 |

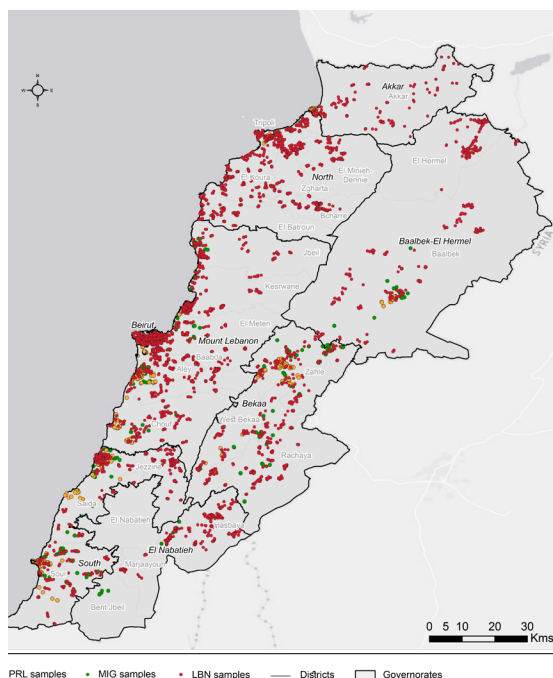
Districts: 24 (out of 26)



Lebanese sample demographics



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 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.
- The methodology used to select HHs may have implied a bias resulting in under-representation of HHs without shelters.

Shelter types

98% of Lebanese HHs reported living in an apartment, a house, or a room

In Akkar district, 4% of Lebanese HHs reported living in an active construction site. In addition, 3% of Lebanese HHs reported living in an agricultural, engine, or pump room.

96% of Lebanese HHs reported that no one outside of the HHs was regularly living and sleeping in the same shelter

Among HHs reporting that at least one person was regularly living and sleeping in the same shelter (n=156), average number of non-HH members reportedly regularly living and sleeping in the shelter per Lebanese HH, by profile:

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Live-in workers | 0 |
| Relatives who are not part of the HH | 1 |
| Tenants, roommates or other | 0 |

In Akkar district, it was registered the lowest proportion of Lebanese HHs reporting sharing their shelter with a person who was not a HH member: 8%.

Average number of rooms reported by Lebanese HHs

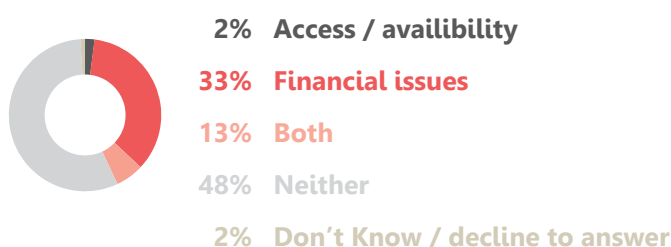
| | |
|-------------|---|
| Bedroom | 2 |
| Living room | 1 |
| Kitchen | 1 |

62% of Lebanese HHs reported more than two persons sharing sleeping areas

Shelter expenditures

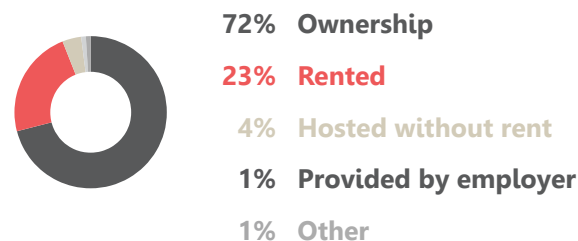
The overall proportion of HHs reporting facing difficulties meeting their essential shelter needs was **48%**.

% of Lebanese HHs by reported difficulties (if any) to meet their shelter essential needs

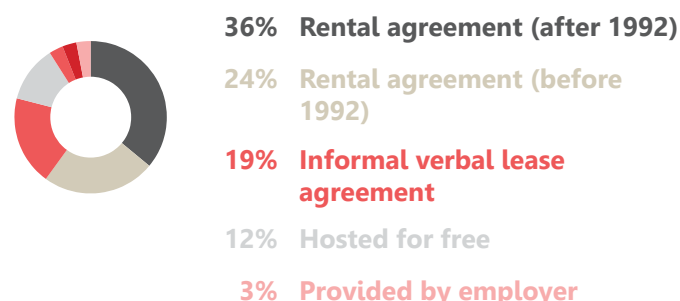


Occupancy and tenure arrangements

% of Lebanese HHs by type of occupancy arrangements



Among HHs reporting not owning their shelter (n=1094), % of Lebanese HHs by type of tenure arrangements



Rented shelters

94% of the 836 Lebanese HHs who reported renting their shelters, also reported renting their shelter in Lebanese Pound (LBP)

Two per cent (2%) of Lebanese HHs reported renting their shelter in United States Dollars (USD).

Among HHs renting their shelters (n=836), % of Lebanese HHs by reported period covered by one rent payment



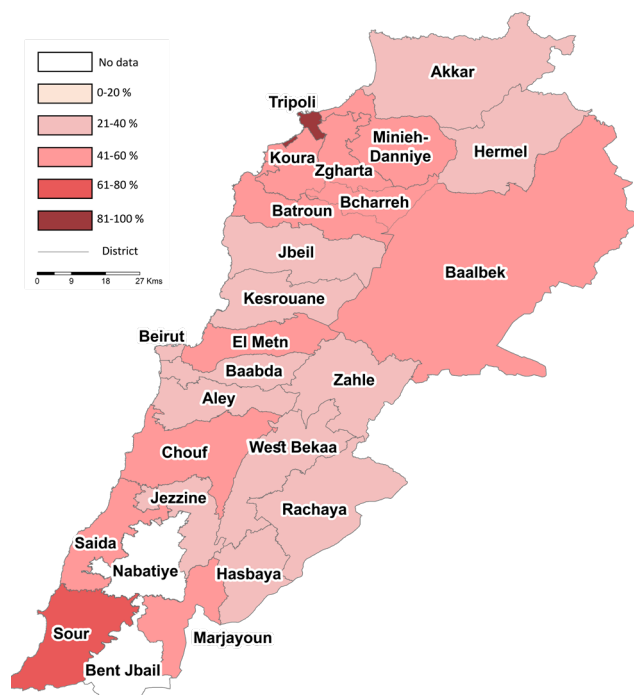
Shelter and housing, land and property (HLP) Issues

% of Lebanese HHs by most commonly reported shelter enclosure issues⁷

| | |
|--------------|-----|
| No defects | 54% |
| Leaking roof | 25% |
| Damaged roof | 19% |

The highest proportions of Lebanese HHs reporting living in shelters that had fully or partially collapsed were found in Akkar and Tripoli districts (4% in each).

% of HHs reporting living in a collapsed, partially collapsed or damaged⁸ shelter, by region



% of Lebanese HHs by main HLP shelter issues (if any)⁷

| | |
|---|-----|
| No issue | 91% |
| Threat of eviction / harassment by landlord or others | 2% |
| Inheritance dispute | 2% |

The highest proportion of Lebanese HHs reporting currently being at threat of eviction or harassed by their landlord was found in Tripoli district (6%).

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), Akkar Development Network (ADN), Mercy Corps, 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 Lebanese HHs 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-Danniyeh 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.
7. Multiple-choice question, the total of percentages can exceed 100%.
8. Damaged walls, damaged columns, damaged roofs.

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 and follow us on Twitter @REACH_info.

Multi-sector needs assessment (MSNA) Migrant Households

KEY FINDINGS

SHELTER

March 2022

CONTEXT

Lebanon is currently facing a multi-layered crisis¹ characterised by an acute economic contraction, a political crisis, the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic² and the continuation of the Syria crisis³.

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)⁴.

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 districts⁵, 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 interviews 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](#).

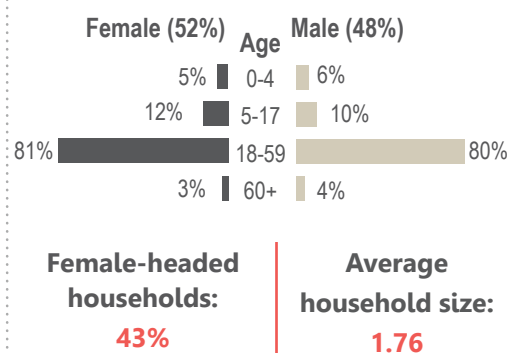
The results presented in this factsheet are **indicative of the situation of migrant assessed households (HHs) at regional level**. They cannot be generalised for the whole population group.

Assessment sample

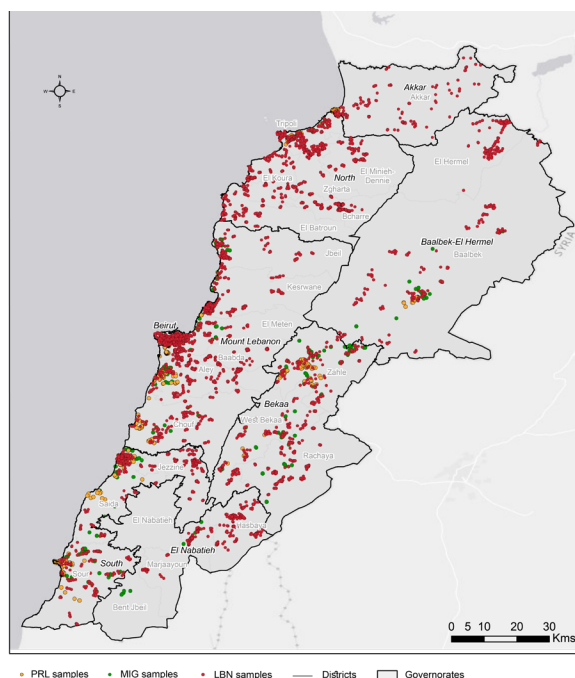
| | |
|---------------------------|-------|
| Households: | 5,613 |
| - Lebanese: | 4,232 |
| - Migrants ⁶ : | 713 |
| - PRL: | 668 |

Districts: 24 (out of 26)

Migrant sample demographics



GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE



LIMITATIONS

- The following results concern assessed migrant households in covered areas 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.
- The methodology used to select HHs may have implied a bias resulting in under-representation of HHs without shelters.

Shelter types

89% of assessed migrant HHs reported living in an apartment, a house, or a room

In Akkar and the North region, 10% of migrant HHs reported living in **tents**.

64% of assessed migrant HHs reported that no one outside of the HH was regularly living and sleeping in the same shelter

Among HHs reporting that at least one person was regularly living and sleeping in the same shelter (n=217), average number of non-HH members reportedly regularly living and sleeping in the shelter per HH, by profile

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Live-in workers | 1 |
| Relatives who are not part of the HH | 0 |
| Tenants, roommates or other | 2 |

In Nabatiyeh and the South and Akkar and the North regions, respectively 44% and 40% of assessed migrant HHs reported sharing their shelter with non-HH members.

Average number of rooms reported by assessed migrant HHs

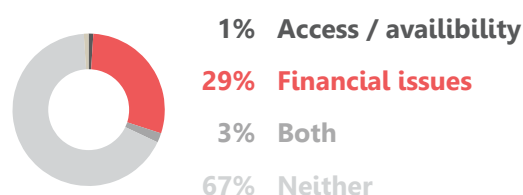
| | |
|-------------|---|
| Bedroom | 1 |
| Living room | 1 |
| Kitchen | 1 |
| Bathroom | 1 |

Only 5% of assessed migrant HHs reported more than two persons sharing the same sleeping area.

Shelter expenditures

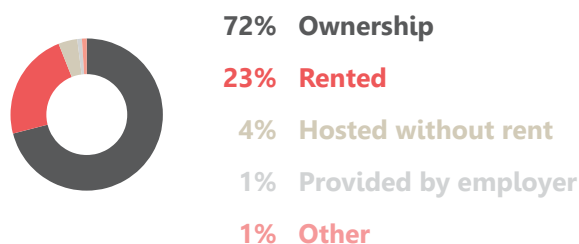
The proportion of assessed migrant HHs reporting facing difficulties meeting their essential shelter needs was **33%**. The situation was particularly concerning in **Baalbek EL Hermel and Bekaa region**, where **61%** of assessed migrant HHs reported having issues to meet with shelter essential needs because of **financial issues**.

% of assessed migrant HHs by reported difficulties (if any) to meet their shelter essential needs

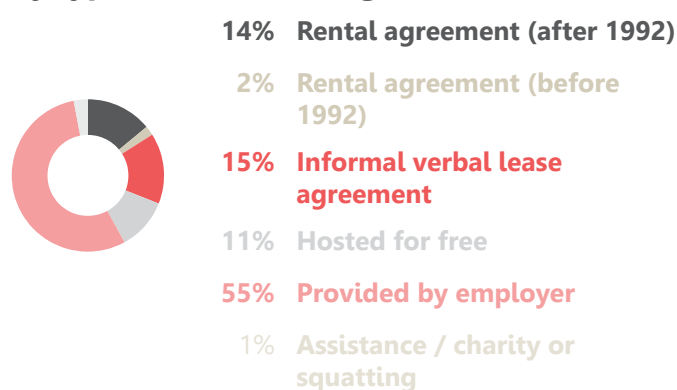


Occupancy and tenure arrangements

% of assessed migrant HHs by type of occupancy arrangements



Among HHs reporting not owning their shelters (n=681), % of assessed migrant HHs by type of tenure arrangements

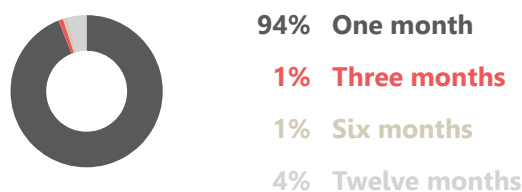


Rented shelters

97% of the 254 assessed migrant HHs who reported renting their shelters, also reported renting their shelter in Lebanese Pound (LBP)

Two percent (2%) of assessed migrant HHs reported paying their rent in United States Dollars (USD).

Among HHs renting their shelters (n=254), % of assessed migrant HHs by reported period covered by one rental payment



2% of assessed migrant HHs reported paying whenever they had enough money.

Shelter and housing, land and property (HLP) issues

% of assessed migrant HHs by most commonly reported shelter enclosure issues⁷

| | |
|--------------|-----|
| No defects | 78% |
| Leaking roof | 10% |
| Damaged roof | 8% |

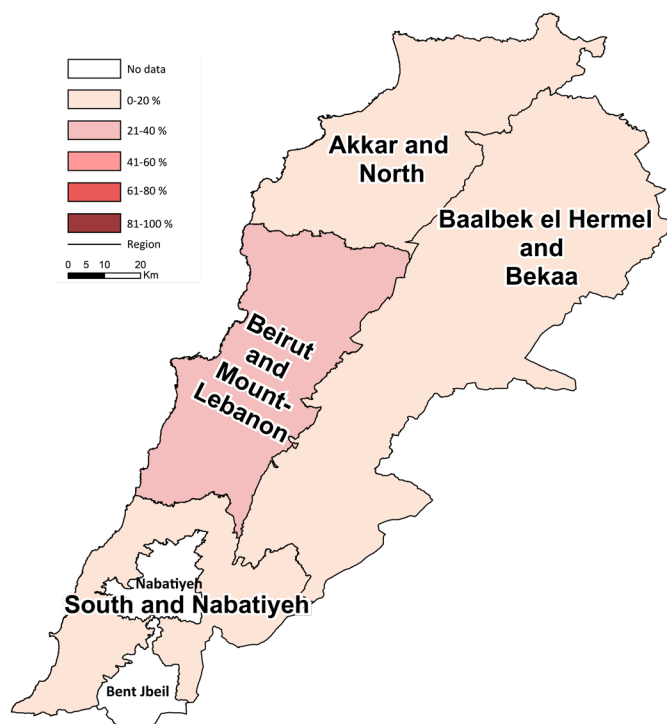
The most common enclosure issues reported by assessed migrant HHs concerned their shelters' roofs. To be noted that 5% of assessed migrant HHs in Beirut and Mount Lebanon region reported **unfunctional water pipes** in their shelter.

% of assessed migrant HHs by main HLP shelter issues (if any)⁷

| | |
|---|-----|
| No issue | 96% |
| Threat of eviction / harassment by landlord or others | 1% |
| Dispute with tenants | 1% |

At a regional level, the highest proportion of assessed migrant HHs reporting not having HLP issues (99%) was found in Nabatiyeh and South region.

% of assessed migrant HHs reporting living in a collapsed, partially collapsed or damaged⁹ shelter, by region



NOTES

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5. 2/26 districts (Nabatiyeh and Bent Jbeil) were inaccessible during the data collection.
6. Number of migrant HHs surveys per region : 135 in Baalbek-El Hermel, 372 in Beirut and Mount Lebanon, 60 in North and Akkar, 146 in Nabatiyeh and the South.
7. Multiple-choice question, the total of percentages can exceed 100%.
8. Dmaged walls, damaged columns and damaged roofs.

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

KEY FINDINGS SHELTER

March 2022

CONTEXT

Lebanon is currently facing a multi-layered crisis¹ characterised by an acute economic contraction, a political crisis, the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic² and the continuation of the Syria crisis³.

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

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METHODOLOGY

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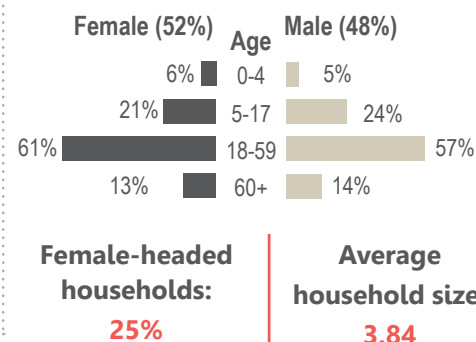
The results presented in this factsheet are **indicative of the situation of PRL households (HHs) at regional level**. They cannot be generalized for the whole population group.

Assessment sample

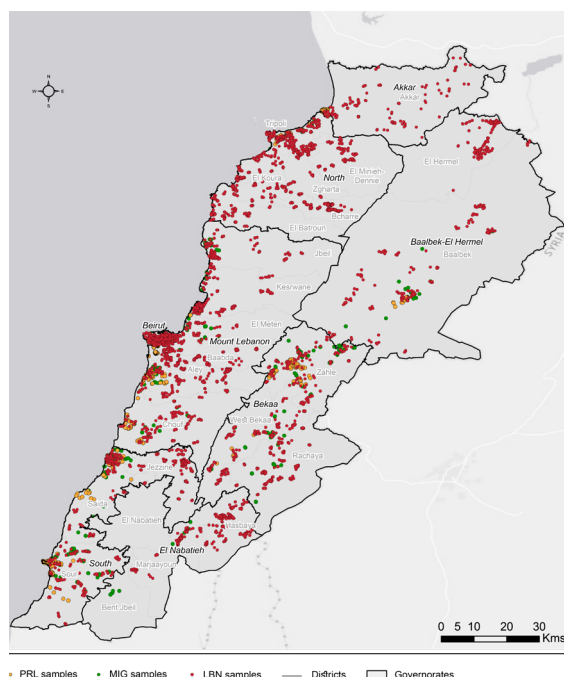
| | |
|----------------------|-------|
| Households: | 5,613 |
| - Lebanese: | 4,232 |
| - Migrants: | 713 |
| - PRL ⁶ : | 668 |

Districts: 24 (out of 26)

PRL sample demographics



GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE



LIMITATIONS

- The following results concern assessed PRL 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.
- The methodology used to select HHs may have implied a bias resulting in under-representation of HHs without shelters.

Shelter types

98% of assessed PRL HHs reported living in an apartment, a house, or a room

97% of assessed PRL HHs reported that no one outside of the HHs was regularly living and sleeping in the same shelter

Among HHs reporting that at least one person was regularly living and sleeping in the same shelter (n=18)⁸, average number of non-HH members reportedly regularly living and sleeping in the shelter per PRL assessed HH, by profile:

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Live-in workers | 0 |
| Relatives who are not part of the HH | 2 |
| Tenants, roommates or other | 0 |

In Nabatiyeh and South region, 4% of assessed PRL HHs reported more than two persons sharing sleeping areas.

Average number of rooms reported by assessed PRL HHs

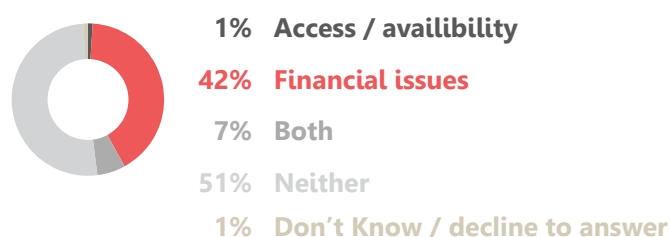
| | |
|-------------|---|
| Bedroom | 2 |
| Living room | 1 |
| Kitchen | 1 |
| Bathroom | 1 |

To be noted that **75%** of PRL HHs reported more than 2 persons sharing the same sleeping area.

Shelter expenditures

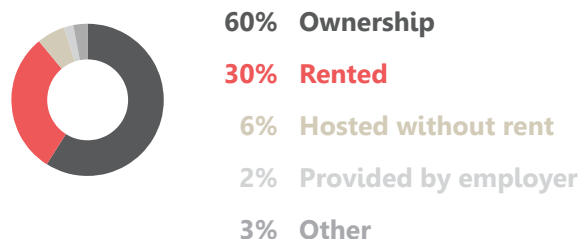
The proportion of assessed PRL HHs reporting facing difficulties meeting their essential shelter needs was **50%**.

Main reasons reported by assessed PRL HHs with difficulties to meet their shelter essential needs

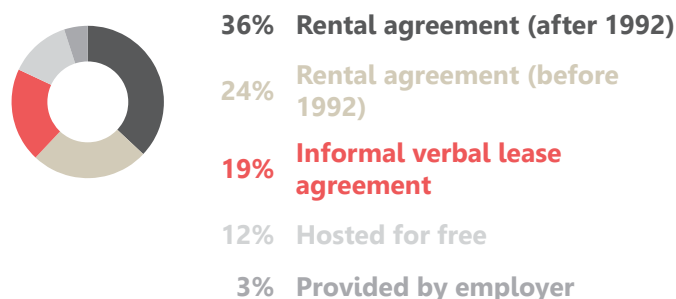


Occupancy and tenure arrangements

% of assessed PRL HHs by type of occupancy arrangements



Among HHs reporting not owning their shelters (n=283), % of assessed PRL HHs by type of tenure arrangements



Rented shelters

98% of the 214 assessed PRL HHs who reported renting their shelters, also reported renting their shelter in Lebanese Pound (LBP)

Among HHs renting their shelters (n=214), % of assessed PRL HHs by reported period covered by one rental payment



13% of assessed PRL HHs in **Beirut and Mount Lebanon region** reported renting their shelter for a **twelve months period**, while the national trends was mainly assessed PRL HHs reporting paying their rent on a monthly basis.

Shelter and housing, land and property (HLP) issues

% of assessed PRL HHs by most commonly reported shelter enclosure issues⁷

| | |
|--------------|-----|
| No defects | 48% |
| Damaged roof | 30% |
| Leaking roof | 25% |

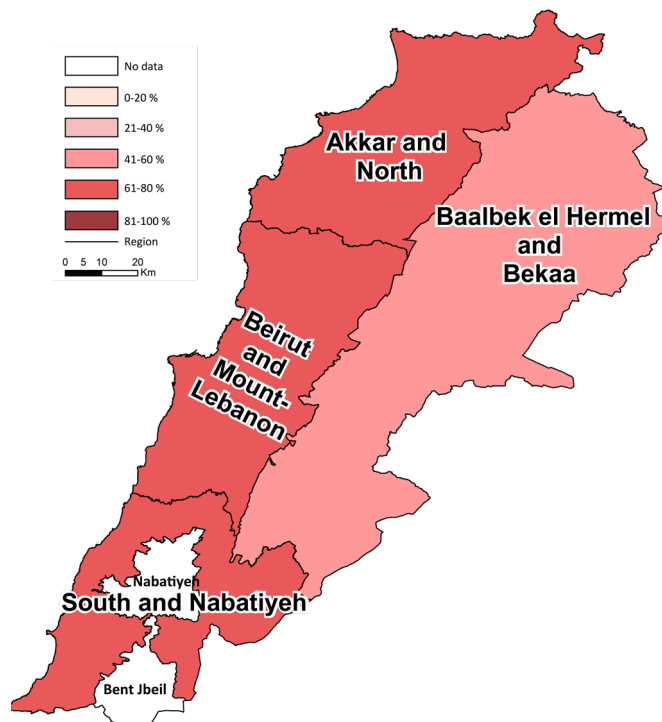
31% of assessed PRL HHs in **Beirut and Mount Lebanon** region reported living in shelter with a leaking roof. The highest proportions of assessed PRL HHs reporting living in shelters that had fully or partially collapsed were found in Beirut and Mount Lebanon (5% in each).

% of assessed PRL HHs by main HLP shelter issues (if any)⁷

| | |
|---|-----|
| No issue | 91% |
| Unlawful/secondary/informal occupation | 3% |
| Threat of eviction / harassment by landlord or others | 2% |

5% of assessed PRL HHs in Nabatiyeh and the South region reported unlawful or secondary or informal occupation of their shelter, while 3% of HHs in Akkar and the North region reported being at threat of eviction.

% of assessed PRL HHs reporting living in a collapsed, partially collapsed or damaged⁹ shelter, by 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
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5. 2/26 districts (Nabatiyeh and Bint Jbeil) were inaccessible during the data collection.
6. Number of PRL HHs surveys per region : 109 in Baalbek-El Hermel, 178 in Beirut and Mount Lebanon, 203 in North and Akkar, 178 in Nabatiyeh and the South.
7. Multiple- choice question, the total of percentages can exceed 100%.
8. The sample size of the subgroup for this indicator amounts to less than 30 individuals, therefore the results might not be reliable.
9. Damaged walls, damaged columns and damaged roofs.

About REACH

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