Multi-Sector Needs Assessment

Key Findings

January 2024
Contents

01  MSNA objectives & methodology
02  Key Findings
Coordination Framework

Coordinating with sectors and partners in all stages:
- Design of methodology;
- Design of indicators and tools;
- Identification of core indicators;
- Alignment of common indicators and defining indicator calculation guidelines

Coordination with relevant stakeholders:
- IOM
- Nabaa
- VASyr*
- Humanitarian Country Team (HCT)
- Emergency Operations Cell (EOC)

* VASyr: Vulnerability assessment for Syrian refugees
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.

* PIN: People in Need
Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment - MSNA

Overview

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>HH</th>
<th>Individuals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2023</td>
<td>6,464</td>
<td>18,741</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>5,659</td>
<td>18,741</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>5,613</td>
<td>18,741</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data

- 3 pop 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]

LBN HH sampling

Hexagons overlaid with population density data in North Lebanon.
Assessment Coverage

- **Sampling units**: 23 Districts
  - Total # of HHs: 3642 HHs

- **Sampling units**: 8 Regions
  - Total # of Live-out HHs: 781
  - Total # of Live-in HHs: 884

- **Sampling units**: 12 PRL camps
  - Total # of HHs: 1157 HHs

- **Sampling units**: 8 Regions
  - Total # of Live-out HHs: 781
  - Total # of Live-in HHs: 884
Household characteristics

Average household size

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Lebanese</th>
<th>PRL</th>
<th>Live-out migrant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Average size</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Lebanese HHs</th>
<th>PRL HHs</th>
<th>Live-out Migrant HHs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed HHs</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

% of assessed HHs by gender of head of household

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender of head of household</th>
<th>Lebanese HHs</th>
<th>PRL HHs</th>
<th>Live-out Migrant HHs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male-headed HHs</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female-headed HHs</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Co-headed HHs</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
01

Health Findings
Health Needs

Areas with the highest % of HHs with at least one member reporting unmet healthcare needs:

- **Lebanese HHs**: Baalbek-El Hermel Governorate for PHC* (52%) and SHC** (63%).
- **PRL HHs**: Nahr El Bared camp for PHC (69%) and SHC (66%).
- **Live-out migrant HHs**: Beirut-South region (41%) for PHC and SHC (56%).

Live-in Migrants:

- 6% of live-in migrants reported unmet healthcare needs, with all of them reporting primary health care needs.

% of individuals with the reported unmet health care need in the 3 months prior to data collection:

*PHC: Primary healthcare
**SHC: Secondary healthcare
Health Needs

Areas with the highest % of HHs reporting not being able to afford the cost of transportation as a barrier to access healthcare:

- **Lebanese HHs:**
  North (18%) and Baalbek-El Hermel (17%) governorates

- **PRL HHs:**
  Buss (65%) and Mieh Mieh (14%) camps

- **Live-out Migrant HHs:**
  El Nabatiyeh region (33%)

Live-in Migrants HHs

- Almost all live-in migrant HHs reported no barriers in accessing healthcare.

---

Top 3 self-reported barriers and coping mechanisms to accessing healthcare, for all population groups:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Barriers</th>
<th>Coping Mechanisms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Couldn't afford cost of treatment</td>
<td>Delayed or canceled doctors' visit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Couldn't afford cost of consultation</td>
<td>Switched to public health facility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Couldn't afford cost of transportation to health facility</td>
<td>Went to pharmacy instead of the doctor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Education Findings
School Enrolment and Attendance

Areas with the highest % of children reportedly not enrolled in school in the 2022-2023 school year:

- **Lebanese HHs**: North governorate (8%)
- **PRL HHs**: Beirut governorate (20%)
- **Live-out migrant HHs**: Mount Lebanon region (35%)

Top 5 reasons for unenrolment for school aged children were:

- Cost of educational materials / school fees
- Child labour
- School denying enrolment/registration
- Other (Strikes)
- Difficulties at school with curriculum

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2022</th>
<th>2023</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lebanese HHs</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRL HHs</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Live-out migrant HHs</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>76%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

% of children aged between 6 and 17 y.o. who attended formal school regularly during the 2022-2023 school year while schools were open during the last school year, among children who were reportedly enrolled in formal school*:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2022</th>
<th>2023</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lebanese</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>93%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRL</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Live-out migrant</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Regular attendance is defined as attending at least 4 days for schools that open 5 days a week or 3 days for schools that open 4 days a week.
School perceived conditions

Areas with the highest % of HHs with at least some of the children transferred from private to public school in the last two school years:

- **Lebanese HHs:**
  Baalbek district (28%)

- **PRL HHs:**
  Wavel camp (61%)

% of HHs with at least some of the children transferred from private to public school in the last two academic years:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HH Type</th>
<th>% of HHs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lebanese HHs</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRL HHs</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Live-out migrant HHs</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

% of children (6-18 y.o.) who were not able to learn in acceptable conditions during the 2022-2023 school year:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HH Type</th>
<th>% of HHs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lebanese HHs</td>
<td>94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRL HHs</td>
<td>95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Live-out migrant HHs</td>
<td>96%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Small subset for live-in migrant HHs
Water Access and Availability

Areas with the lowest reported water sufficiency to cover transversal needs:

Lebanese HHs:
- Akkar (50%) and Baalbek-El Hermel (35%) governorates

PRL HHs:
- Beqaa (88%) and North governorates (79%)

Live-out migrant HHs:
- Beirut South (59%) and South (68%) regions.

Live-in migrant HHs:
90% of live-in migrant HHs reported having access to water to cover all needs.

% of HHs reporting having access to sufficient quantity of water to cover transversal needs (drinking, cooking, bathing, washing, domestic use):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Lebanese HHs</th>
<th>PRL HHs</th>
<th>Live-out migrant HHs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2023</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>74%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

% of HHs reporting not having access to a sufficient quantity of water to cover specific needs:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Drinking</th>
<th>Cooking</th>
<th>Personal hygiene</th>
<th>Other domestic purposes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lebanese HHs</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRL HHs</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Live-out migrant HHs</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Areas with the highest percentage of HHs reporting issues with carrying out good hygiene practices:

- Lebanese HHs:
  El Meten district (17%)
- PRL HHs:
  Burj El Barajneh camp (10%)
- Live-out migrant HHs:
  Beirut South (14%) region.

% of HHs reporting good hygiene practices to wash their hands:
Sanitation facility

Areas with the highest % of HHs sharing sanitation facility:

- PRL HHs: Akkar governorate (12%)
- Live-out migrant HHs: Mount Lebanon North (39%), Beirut South (34%)

Live-in migrant HHs

97% of live-in migrant HHs reported using flush/pour to piped sewer system sanitation facility.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Lebanese HHs</th>
<th>PRL HHs</th>
<th>Live-out migrant HHs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2023</td>
<td>&lt; 1%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Shelter Findings
Areas with the highest % of HHs living in non-residential and non-permanent shelters:

- **PRL HHs:**
  4% in Mount Lebanon governorate reported living in a construction site

- **Live-out migrant HHs:**
  5% in El Nabatiyeh reported living in shops and garages each

**Live-in migrant HHs:**

- Almost all live-in migrant HHs (99%) reported living in residential shelters

**% of HHs living in non-residential and non-permanent* shelters:**

- Lebanese HHs: 2% (2022) vs. 1% (2023)
- PRL HHs: 3% (2022) vs. 2% (2023)
- Live-out migrant HHs: 1% (2022) vs. 6% (2023)

**% of HH reported living in rented shelters at the time of data collection**

- Lebanese HHs: 19%
- PRL HHs: 19%
- Live-out migrant HHs: 65%

* Non-permanent and non-residential shelters options included: factory, workshop, farm, active construction site, shop, agricultural/engine/pump room, warehouse, school, tent, prefab unit
** The subset for live-in migrants is so small (n=1 HH)
Shelter Conditions

Areas with the highest % of HHs living in safe and adequate shelter conditions:

- **Lebanese HHs:**
  South governorate (58%)

- **PRL HHs:**
  Baalbek-El Hermel governorate (71%)

- **Live-out migrant HHs:**
  El Nabatiyeh governorate (80%)

For Live-in migrant HHs:

- 96% reported living in shelters with safe conditions.

% of distribution of HHs by shelter conditions:

- **Lebanese HHs:** 58% Safe and adequate, 17% Mildly inadequate, 25% Inadequate
- **PRL HHs:** 58% Safe and adequate, 14% Mildly inadequate, 28% Inadequate
- **Live-out migrant HHs:** 57% Safe and adequate, 21% Mildly inadequate, 25% Inadequate
Energy & Communications Findings
Areas with the highest % of HHs reporting no network coverage at all:

- Lebanese HHs:
  North governorate (8%)

- PRL HHs:
  Baalbek-El Hermel governorate (43%)

- Live-out migrant HHs:
  Mount Lebanon – Nort (6%)

For live-in:
81% of live-in migrant HHs reported voice, SMS and internet coverage and 1% reported no coverage at all.
## Electricity

### Areas with the lowest average hours of access to electricity:

- **Lebanese HHs:**
  North governorate (13.9 hrs)

- **PRL HHs:**
  Baalbek-El Hermel governorate (10.3 hrs)

- **Live-out migrant HHs:**
  Beirut - South region (11.5 hrs).

### Live-in migrant HHs:

- The average hours of electricity access among live-in migrant households was reported to be 21.4 hours, with the lowest value observed in the North region at 19.5 hours.

### % of HHs by reported sources of electricity:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source of Electricity</th>
<th>Lebanese HHs</th>
<th>PRL HHs</th>
<th>Live-out migrant HHs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Main network (EDL)</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neighbourhood generator</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solar panels</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battery</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private generator</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### % of HHs by average number of hours of access to electricity:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Lebanese HHs</th>
<th>PRL HHs</th>
<th>Live-out migrant HHs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>13.6</td>
<td>13.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2023</td>
<td>17.1</td>
<td>16.8</td>
<td>16.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Food Security Findings
Food Consumption Score (FCS)

Areas with highest % of poor FCSs:
- Lebanese HHs: North governorate (5%)
- PRL HHs: Beirut governorate (26%)
- Live-out migrant HHs: Mount Lebanon - North region (24%)

Live-in migrant HHs:
- 93% had an acceptable FCS, 6% - borderline, and 1% - poor.

% of HHs with poor, borderline or acceptable food consumption score (FCS) based on diversity and frequency of food groups consumed in the 7 days prior to data collection:

- Lebanese HHs: 8% poor, 90% acceptable
- PRL HHs: 2% poor, 72% acceptable, 20% borderline
- Live-out Migrant HHs: 14% poor, 21% borderline, 65% acceptable
Coping Strategies

Areas with highest LSCI:
- Lebanese HHs: Baalbek district (33%)
- PRL HHs: Rashidieh camp (25%)
- Live-out migrant HHs: Beirut south region (42%)

Areas with highest RCSI:
- Lebanese HHs: Baalbek-El Hermel governorate (30%)
- PRL HHs: South governorate (16%)
- Live-out migrant HHs: South region (29%)

Live-in migrant HHs:
- LCSi: None 94%, Crisis 3%, Stress 3%, Emergency 1%
- RCSi: No to low 91%, Medium 9%, High 1%

% of HH with low, medium or high reduced coping strategy index (RCSI) based on the coping strategies reported in the 7 days prior to data collection:

% of HH, by Livelihoods Coping Strategy Index (LCSI):
Livelihoods Findings
Employment

The lowest percentages of HHs reporting at least one working member*:

- **Lebanese HHs:**
  El Nabatiyeh governorate (53%)

- **PRL HHs:**
  Shatila camp (36%)

- **Live-out migrant HHs:**
  South region (52%)

- **Live-in migrant HHs** were not asked about their employment status, as they were considered employed, given their presence at the employer shelter.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Lebanese HHs</th>
<th>PRL HHs</th>
<th>Live-out migrant HHs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% of HHs reporting at least one working member in the week prior to data collection</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>66%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Lebanese Individuals</th>
<th>PRL Individuals</th>
<th>Live-out migrant Individuals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% of individuals unemployed, searching for a job and ready to start working</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Household credit

Areas with the highest proportions of HHs that reported borrowing money or receiving credit:

- **Lebanese HHs:** Baalbek-El Hermel (35%) governorate
- **PRL HHs:** Baalbek-El Hermel governorate (21%)
- **Live-out migrant HHs:** Mount Lebanon-North (54%)

Among **live-in migrant HHs**, 5% reported borrowing money or receiving credit.

Small subset for live-in migrant HHs

*in the 3 months prior to data collection*
Essential Needs

The highest proportions of HHs who reported being unable to meet their basic needs in:

- **Lebanese HHs:** Bsharre and Sour (100%) districts
- **PRL HHs:** Shatila camp (99%)
- **Live-out migrant HHs:** South region (97%)

Among **Live-in migrant HHs**, 55% reported being able to meet their needs in the 30 days prior to data collection.

% of HH reporting having been able to meet their basic needs in the 30 days prior to data collection:

- **Lebanese HHs:** 8%
- **PRL HHs:** 10%
- **Live-out migrant HHs:** 12%

Most frequently reported essential needs HH had trouble meeting, among HHs reporting not being able to meet their basic needs in the 30 days prior to data collection:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Lebanese HHs</th>
<th>PRL HHs</th>
<th>Live-out migrant HHs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health needs</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food needs</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electricity</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelter needs</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Protection Findings
Areas with the highest % of HHs with at least one member without an ID document:

- Lebanese HHs:
  North governorate (6%)

- PRL HHs:
  South governorate (1%)

- Live-out migrant HHs:
  North (39%)

Live-in migrant HHs:

- 2% of HHs reported that not all HH members had ID documents in their possession.

% of HH with at least one HH member without an ID document (national ID and/or passport) in their possession:

- Lebanese HHs: 1%
- PRL HHs: 1%
- Live-out Migrant HHs: 26%

- Not all HH members have ID
- All HH members have ID but it is not currently in all the members' possession
- All HH members have ID
Gender-Based Violence

Areas with the highest proportion of households reporting the existence of places that women and girls avoid:

- **Lebanese HHs**: North governorate (21%)
- **PRL HHs**: Akkar (74%)
- **Live-out migrant HHs**: North region (22%)

Live-in migrant HHs:

- 14% of HHs reported that women and girls avoided certain areas due to safety concerns.
- Most often reported avoided areas were: darkened streets (72%), public transportation (34%), and markets (21%).

% of HHs reporting areas avoided by women and girls due to safety concerns, by type of locations:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Lebanese HHs</th>
<th>PRL HHs</th>
<th>Live-out Migrant HHs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sample size</td>
<td>499</td>
<td>410</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On the streets after dark</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On the street/in the neighbourhood</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Markets</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public transportation</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The highest % of minors engaged in labour outside of home in the last 6 months:

- **For Lebanese HHs:** North, South, and Mount Lebanon governorates (4%)
- **For PRL HHs:** Akkar and North governorates (7%)
- **For live-out HHs:** South region (12.5%)

For early marriage, the highest percentages among Lebanese HHs were reported in Jbeil district (11%) and among PRL HHs in the South governorate (1%)
Child Protection

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

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.

PRL HHs:
- **Burj El Chamali camp**: 98% of HHs reported at least one concern for boys, and 97% of HHs reported at least one concern for girls.

Live-out migrant HHs:
- **Beirut North region** 97% of HHs reported at least one concern for boys and girls each.

Top 3 safety or security concerns reported for girls*:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Lebanese HHs</th>
<th>PRL HHs</th>
<th>Live-out migrant HHs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Being robbed</td>
<td>Bullying</td>
<td>Being kidnapped</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Sexual harassment</td>
<td>Being robbed</td>
<td>Being robbed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Being kidnapped</td>
<td>Being kidnapped</td>
<td>Being robbed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Top 3 safety or security concerns reported for boys*:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Lebanese HHs</th>
<th>PRL HHs</th>
<th>Live-out migrant HHs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Being robbed</td>
<td>Bullying</td>
<td>Being robbed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Being kidnapped</td>
<td>Being robbed</td>
<td>Being kidnapped</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Bullying</td>
<td>Being kidnapped</td>
<td>Bullying</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Among HHs with girls/boys.
Accountability to affected population

Percentage of HHs who received aid and were dissatisfied with the assistance:
- 10% of Lebanese HHs
- 14% of PRL HHs
- 8% of Live-out migrant HHs

Main reported reasons for dissatisfaction were insufficient assistance, assistance of poor quality, assistance not adequate to the needs of the HH.

Live-in migrant HHs:
- Only 1% of live-in migrant HHs reported having received assistance in the last 12 months.
- 72% reported that they have not tried to access it, and 10% reported lack of barriers.

% of HHs who reported receiving assistance in the 12 months prior to data collection:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Lebanese HHs</th>
<th>PRL HHs</th>
<th>Live-out Migrant HHs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2023</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

% of HHs, by reported barriers to accessing aid in the 12 months prior to data collection:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Lebanese HHs</th>
<th>PRL HHs</th>
<th>Live-out Migrant HHs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Have not tried to access</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Did not know how to apply</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Was deemed ineligible</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Did not understand application procedures</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of resources by providers</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Accountability to Affected Population

Areas with highest % of HHs who received aid and were dissatisfied with aid workers’ behavior:

- For Lebanese HHs: Beqaa governorate (41%)
- For PRL HHs: North governorate (23%)
- For live-out migrant HHs: North region (33%)

Live-in migrant HHs:

- 6% of live-in migrant HHs reported being dissatisfied with aid workers’ behaviour in their area.

Top reported reasons for being dissatisfied with the way aid workers behave in their area, as reported by dissatisfied HHs receiving aid:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason</th>
<th>Lebanese HHs</th>
<th>PRL HHs</th>
<th>Live-out Migrant HHs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>They do not listen to anyone in our community</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When we give them feedback or make complaints, nothing changes</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They only listen to local leaders/head men</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They do not speak to anyone in our community</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sample size

- Lebanese HHs: 737
- PRL HHs: 453
- Live-out Migrant HHs: 66
Movement intentions

Areas with the highest proportion of HHs reporting intention to move outside Lebanon in the 12 months preceding data collection:

- **Lebanese HHs:** North governorate (8%)
- **PRL HHs:** Akkar governorate (12%)
- **Live-out migrant HHs:** Mount Lebanon North (33% intending to move outside or return to country of origin)

**Live-in migrant HHs:**

- 11% intended to return to country of origin in the 12 months preceding data collection. Family ties and end of employment period were most often reported reasons for leaving.

Main reasons to leave, reported among the three population groups:

- Being unable to meet basic needs
- Unsafe working conditions
- Lack of social security
Thank you for your attention
tamara.boughader@reach-initiative.org