

# Multi-Sector Needs Assessment

**Key Protection Findings**

December 2023

**REACH** Informing  
more effective  
humanitarian action



**OCHA**



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- 02 Protection 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)



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**LHF**

Lebanon  
Humanitarian  
Fund



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International Organization for Migration (IOM)  
The UN Migration Agency



**ACTED**



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 2022.

# MSNA 2023 methodology

Overview

2023	2022	2021
6,464 HH <i>18,741 individuals</i>	5,659 HH	5,613 HH

- Nationwide, household-level, face to face\* structured interviews
- Data collected: July – October 2023
- PRL data representative for 12 camps
- Migrant populations differentiated based on residential status
- Representation at national, regional, district, camp level dependent on population groups

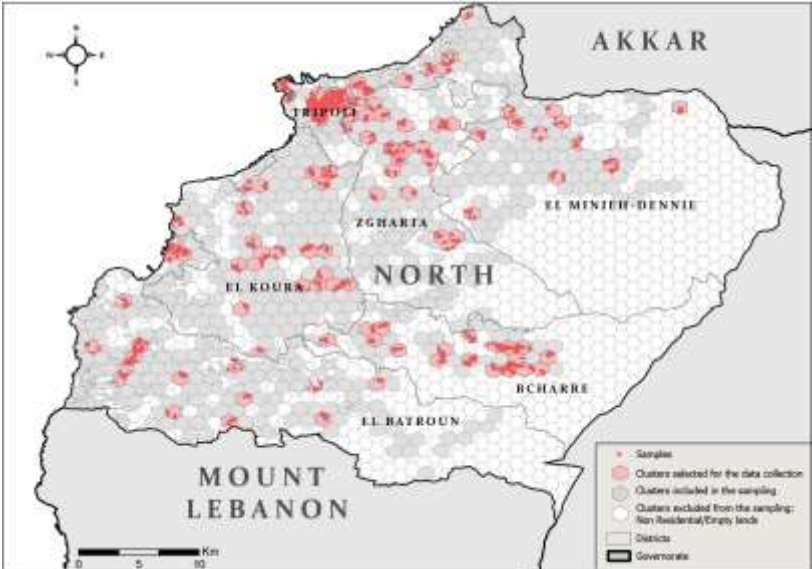
Data

3 pop groups	11 sectors	310 indicators	169 VASyR aligned
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Sampling

LBN	- 3,642 HH (12,606 indiv) <i>[2-stage cluster sampling with statistical precision]</i>
PRL	- 1,157 HH (3,997 indiv) <i>[2-stage stratified sampling with statistical precision]</i>
MIG <sub>(LO)</sub>	- 884 HH(1,246 indiv) <i>[2-stage stratified cluster sampling with statistical precision]</i>
MIG <sub>(LI)</sub>	- 781 HH (892 indiv) <i>[Non-probability. Indicative findings. No statistical precision]</i>

LBN HH sampling



hexagons overlaid with population density data in Mount Lebanon

\* For the Live-out Migrant population, data collection was finalized via phone in Mount-Lebanon–South region and need to be trated as indicative.

# 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

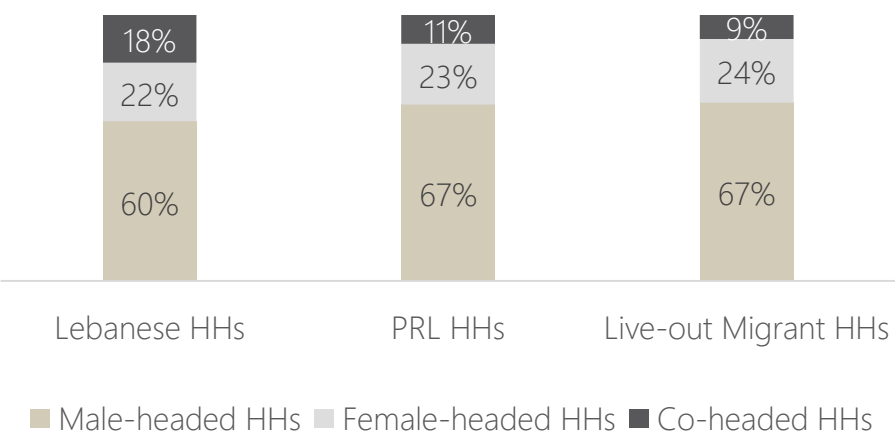
884

# Household characteristics

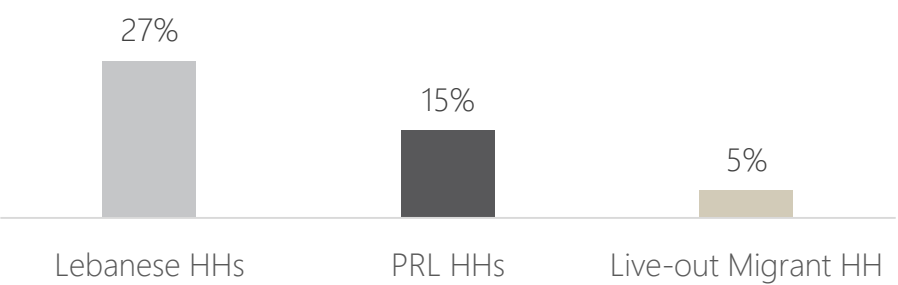
## Average household size (Person)

Lebanese	3.4
PRL	3.4
Live-out migrant	1.7

## % of assessed HHs by gender of head of household



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



A decorative network graphic in the top-left corner, consisting of a web of thin grey lines connecting small red and grey circular nodes.

02

# Protection Findings

A decorative network graphic in the bottom-right corner, consisting of a web of thin grey lines connecting small red and grey circular nodes.

# ID documentation

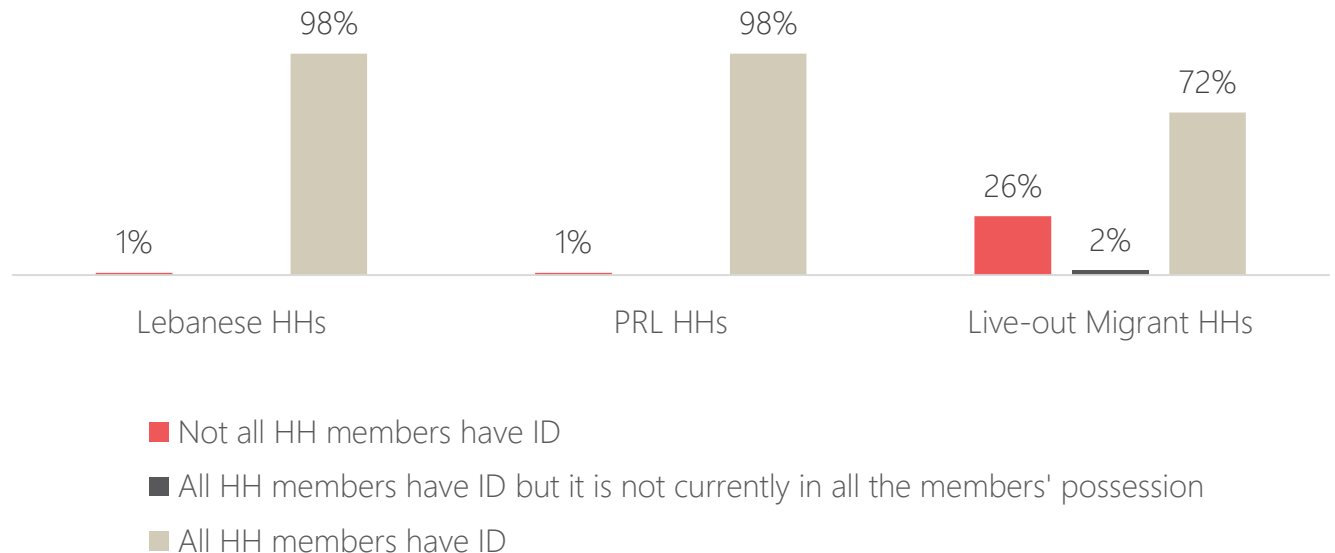
Areas with the highest proportion of HHs with at least one member without an ID document:

- **Lebanese HHs:** North governorate (6%)
- **Live-out migrant HHs:** North (39%), South (22%) and Beirut-South (20%)
- **PRL HHs:** Ein El Hilweh Camp (7%)
- The same trend is observed **for live-out migrant HHs**, with the highest proportion of HHs without ID document reported in the North (39%), followed by the South (22%) and Beirut-South (20%).

## Live-in migrant HHs:

- For live-in migrant households, 2% reported that not all household members had ID document in their possession.

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



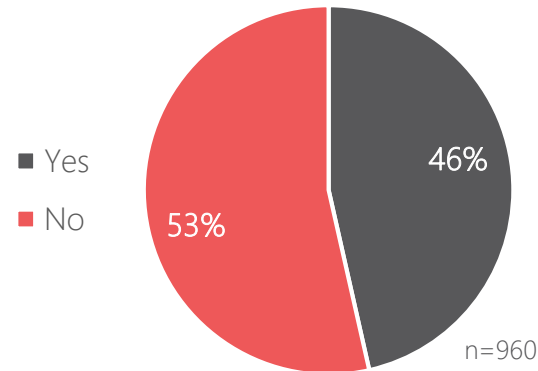
# Regularized residency\* Migrant HHs

- The highest proportion of **live-out migrant individuals** reporting not having regularized residency in Lebanon was in **Mount Lebanon-North** (72%) and **Beirut-South** (48%) regions.
- Most often reported types of residency were sponsorship (46%), work (42%), and courtesy (7%).

## Live-in migrant HHs:

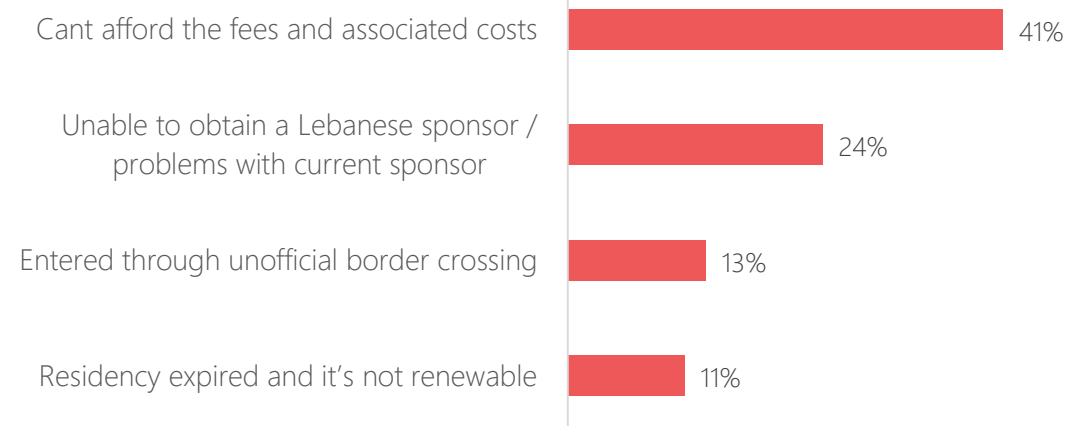
- Among **live-in migrant HHs**, 94% individuals was reported to have regularized legal residency in Lebanon.
- Highest proportion of individuals without residency was reported in Beirut-South region (10%).

## % of live-out migrants (15 y.or older) reportedly having regularized legal residency in Lebanon



Among the individuals without legal residency in Lebanon (n=334), only 11% had legal residency at any time in 2022.

## Main reported reason for not having legal residency among live-out migrant HHs (n=253):



\*A residency permit is a type of visa that allows you to stay legally in a country for a certain period of time.

# Marriage Registration (inside Lebanon )

Among Lebanese HHs reporting being married in Lebanon:

- The governorates with the lowest percentage of households with a marriage certificate registered with Noufous: Akkar (46%), South (64%), and North (69%).

Among PRL HHs reporting being married in Lebanon:

- The lowest proportion of HHs **with the marriage certificate registered with the DPAR\***: Wavel camp (9%), Rashidieh camp (19%), Dbayeh camp (25%)

## % of HHs by reported marriage registration, among HHs married in Lebanon

	Lebanese HHs	PRL HHs	Live-out Migrant HHs
<i>Sample size</i>	3258	1028	120
No Documents	0%	1%	10%
Contract from an uncertified Sheikh	0%	5%	29%
Contract/Proof from a religious authority/ Shria Court	23%	40%	30%
Certificate authenticated by the Mukhtar (S. 21)	0%	1%	5%
Certificate registered with the Noufous (S. 22-23)	77%	2%	5%
Certificate registered with the Foreigners Registry (S. 24)	0%	0%	3%
Marriage certificate registered with the DPAR*	0%	50%	0%
Marriage certificate stamped by the Embassy	0%	0%	13%
Do not know/ prefer not to answer	0%	1%	4%

\* Department for Political Affairs and Refugees

# Marriage Registration (outside Lebanon )

All Lebanese HHs married outside Lebanon and reporting having no documents (n=38) resided in North Lebanon.

## Live-in migrant HHs:

- Among **live-in migrant HHs** married outside Lebanon (n=344), 85% reported having marriage certificate from country of origin or family civil extract.
- Eight percent reported having no documentation.

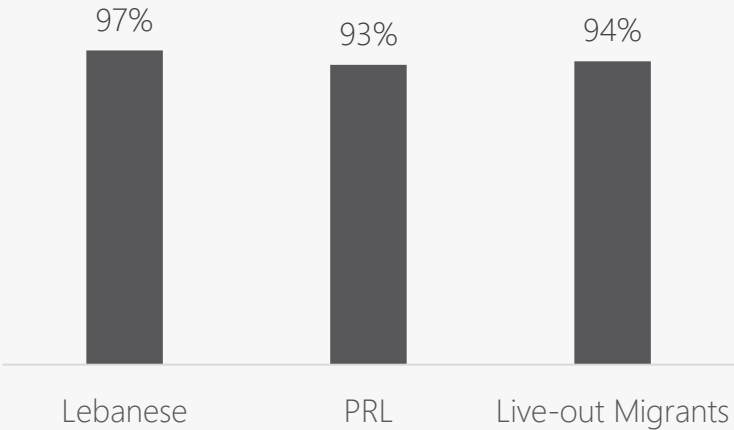
## % of HHs by reported marriage registration, among HHs married outside Lebanon

	Lebanese HHs	PRL HHs	Live-out Migrant HHs
Sample size	57*	46*	252
No Documents	68%	29%	9%
Certificate from country of origin or family civil extract	21%	51%	88%
Updated family booklet	1%	8%	1%
Other	3%	1%	0%
I don't know/ prefer not to answer	7%	12%	1%

\*Small sample size

# Birth Certification

% of children with birth certificate



- While the majority of HHs reported having birth certificates for all their children, the **highest area** reporting the absence of birth certificates was in the **North** for PRL children (13%), and **Baalbek-El Hermel** for Lebanese children (7%).

% of individuals < 18 years old, by type of birth certificate reported

	Lebanese	PRL	Live-out Migrants
Sample size	2352	894	133
Birth certificate registered with the Nofous	100%		5%
Birth certificate registered with the DPAR		78%	
Birth notification by the doctor/midwife	< 1 %	20%	23%
Birth certificate by the Mukhtar	< 1 %	1%	19%
Passport			28%
Birth certificate registered with the Foreigners' Registry			10%
Birth Certificate stamped by your Embassy			7%
Family booklet or individual civil extract for the child or family civil extract			3%
Identity card			2%
Birth certificate stamped by the MoFA			1%

# Safety or security concerns for women

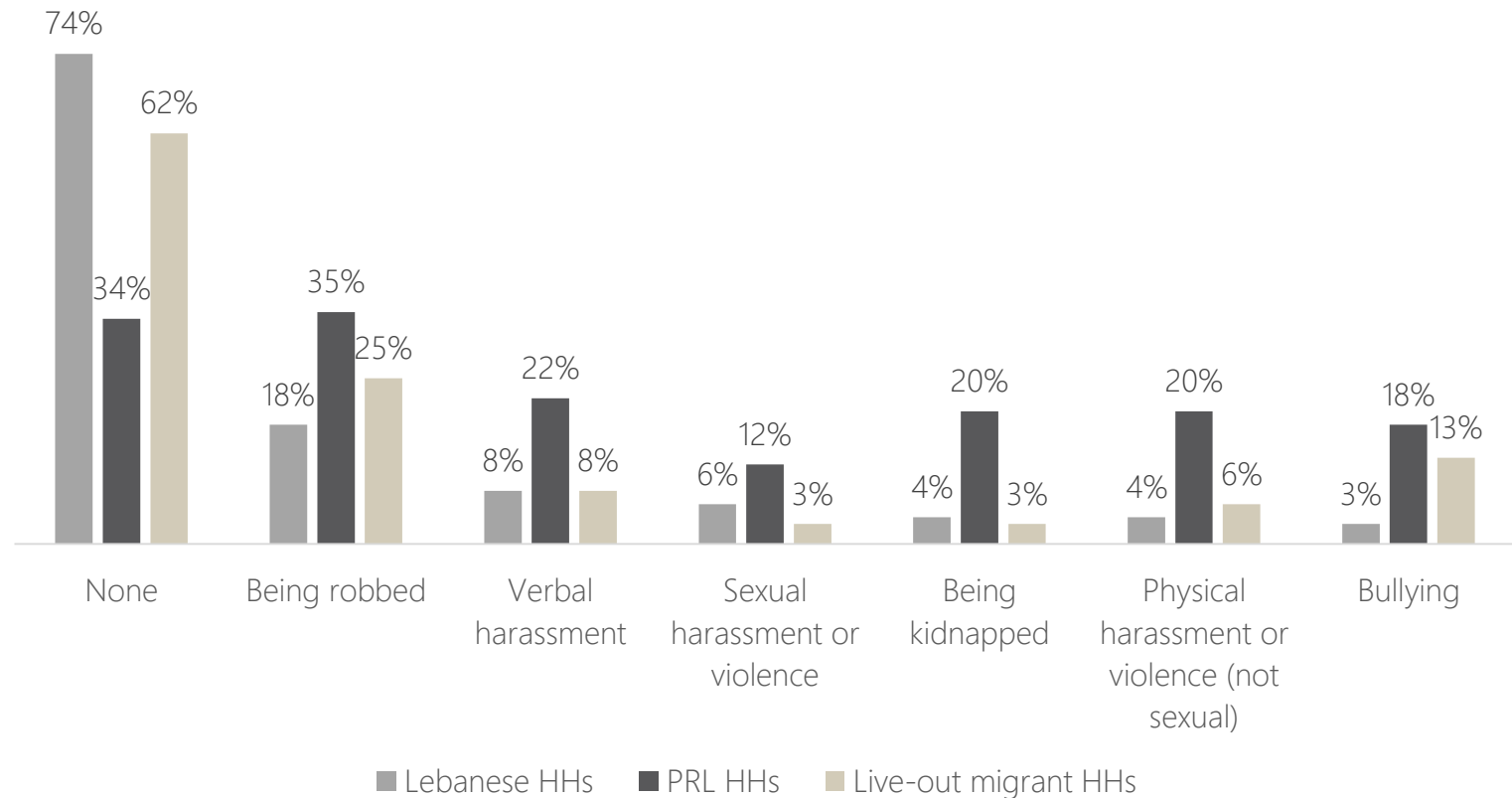
Areas with the highest proportion of HHs reporting at least one safety and security concern for women:

- Among Lebanese HHs, safety and security concerns for women were most often reported in Akkar governorate (50%).
- Among PRL HHs: in Chatila camp (82%) and Burj Shamali Camp (89%).
- Among live-out migrant HHs: in North region (50%).

Among live-in migrant HHs, 21% reported at least one safety and security concerns for women, most often being it:

- Being robbed (13%)
- Sexual harassment or violence (8%)
- Verbal harassment (7%)
- Bullying (6%)

## Top reported safety or security concerns for women:



# The sense of security among women and girls

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

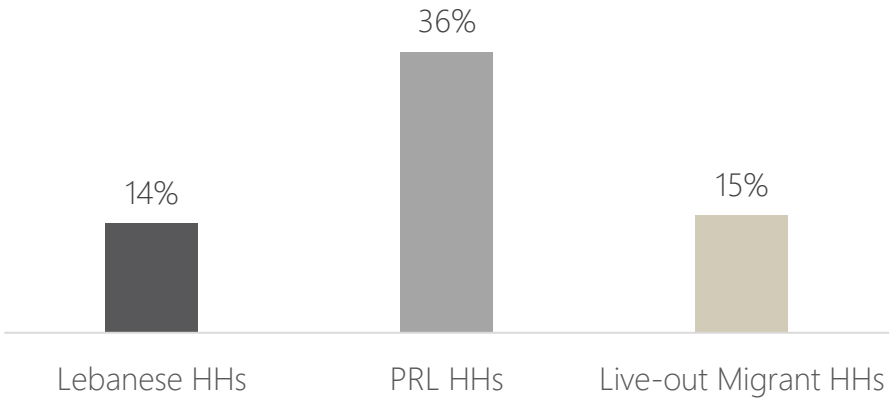
- **Lebanese HHs:** Tripoli (39%) and El Hermel (19%) districts.
- **PRL HHs:** Naher El Bared (Akkar, 74%) and Shatila (Mount Lebanon, 73%) camps.
- **Live-out migrant HHs:** North 22% and Akkar/Baalbek al-Hermel/Bekaa (21%) regions.



## Live-in migrant HHs:

- 14% of HHs reported that women and girls avoided certain areas due to safety concerns. Most often reported 3 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:



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

	Lebanese HHs	PRL HHs	Live-out Migrant HHs
	Sample size 499	410	124
On the streets after dark/darkened streets	62%	54%	71%
On the street/in the neighbourhood	39%	32%	28%
Markets	20%	39%	32%
Public transportation	11%	32%	23%

# Safety or security concerns for men

Areas with the highest proportion of HHs reporting at least one safety and security concern for men:

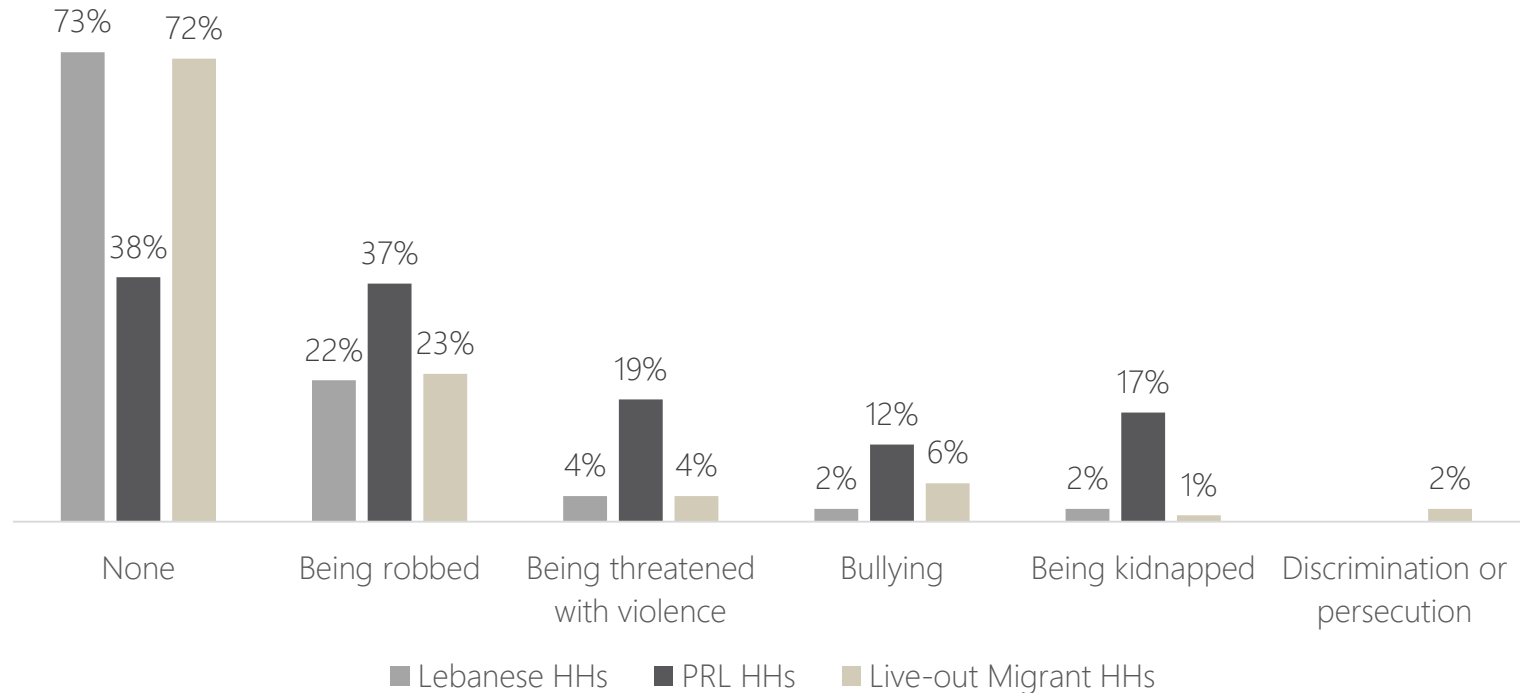
- **Lebanese HHs:** Akkar (48%) and North (37%) governorates.
- **PRL HHs:** in Burj Shamali Camp (93%, South governorate) and Chatila camp (74%, Mount Lebanon governorate).
- **Live-out migrant HHs:** Beirut- South (42%) and Beirut - North region (37%).

## Live-in migrant HHs:

Among **live-in migrant HHs**, 40% reported at least one safety and security concerns for men, most often being it:

- Being robbed (20%)
- Bullying (20%)
- Verbal harassment (20%)

## Top reported safety or security concerns for men:



# 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.

# Support services

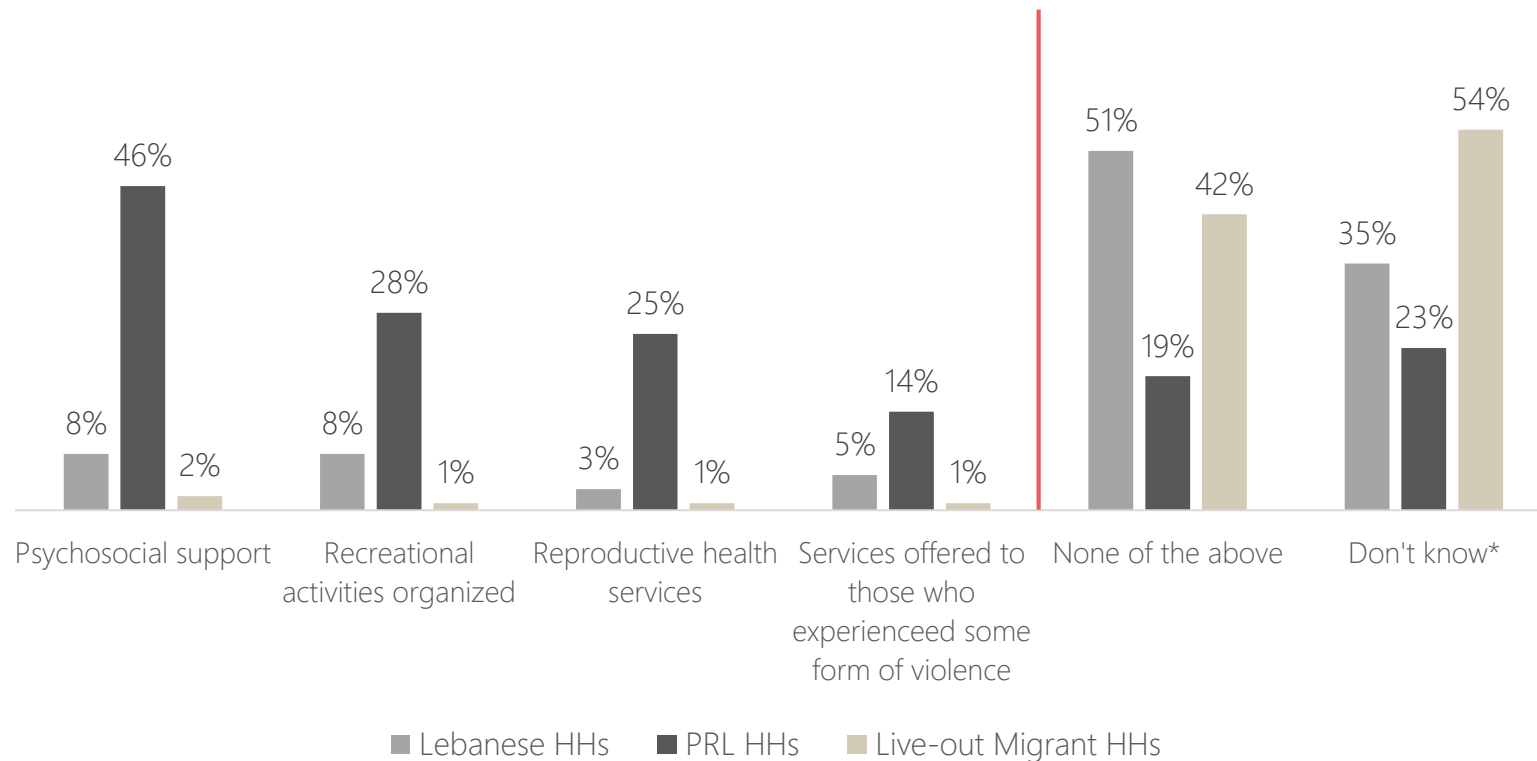
Areas with the highest proportion of HHs reporting at least one support service available in their community:

- **Lebanese HHs:** Akkar governorate (64%: 45%)
- **PRL HHs:** El Buss camp (96%) Ein el Hilweh camp (90%, most often psychosocial support)
- **Live-out migrant HHs:** most respondents across regions were not aware of specialized support services.

## Live-in migrant HHs:

- Among Live-in Migrant HHs, 58% of HHs reported not knowing about such services, and 38% reported lack of those.

**% of HHs reporting awareness of specialized support services for women or girls available in their community**



\* „Don't know“ might include HHs that were not looking for such services, and hence their lack of awareness.

# 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 in cash or in kind	3%	2%	3%
Average number of hours in the last 7 days	24	10	-

# Specific Needs\*

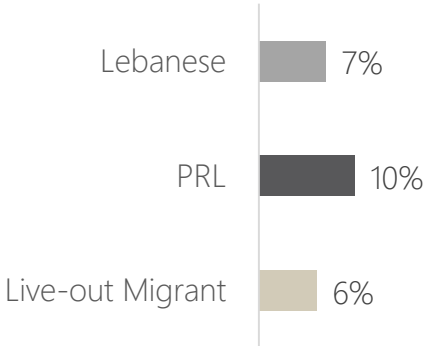
Highest percentage of individuals with specific needs was reported in:

- Among Lebanese HHs: El Hermel (Mount Lebanon, 38%) and Jezzine (South, 18%) districts.
- Among PRL HHs: Beirut (14%), Mount Lebanon (12%)
- Among Live-out Migrant HHs: Akkar / Baalbek-El Hermel / Bekaa (9%), El Nabatieh (8%)

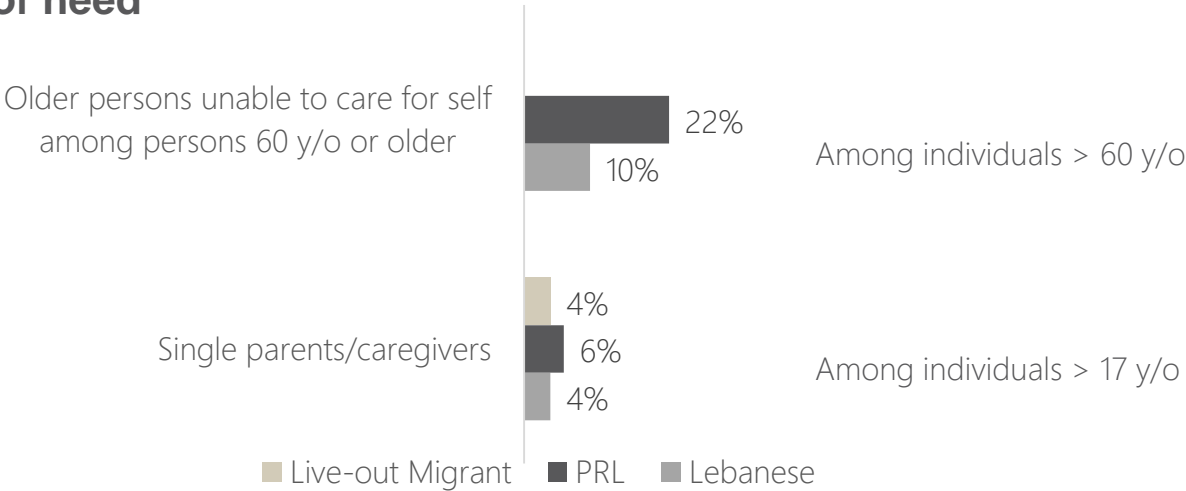
Live-in Migrant individuals:

- Three per cent of Live-in migrants had specific needs, with the highest % reported in **Beirut-North (10%)**.

% of individuals with reported specific need



% of individuals with reported specific need, by type of need



\* Having specific needs included being pregnant/lactating, older person unable to care for self, older person with minor, single parent/caregiver.

# Accountability to Affected Population

Out of the HHs reporting to have received assistance in the 12 months prior to data collection:

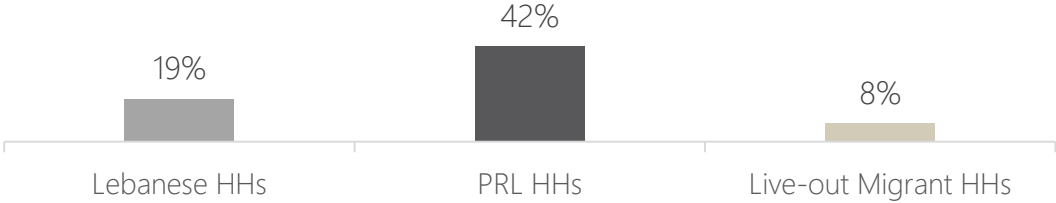
- 10% of Lebanese, 8% of live-out migrant and 14% of PRL HHs **reported not being satisfied** with the assistance they had received.

Main reported reasons for dissatisfaction were **insufficient assistance, assistance of poor quality, of 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, 10% - lack of barriers.

% of HHs who reported receiving assistance in the last 12 months



% of HHS, by reported barriers to accessing aid in the past 12 months

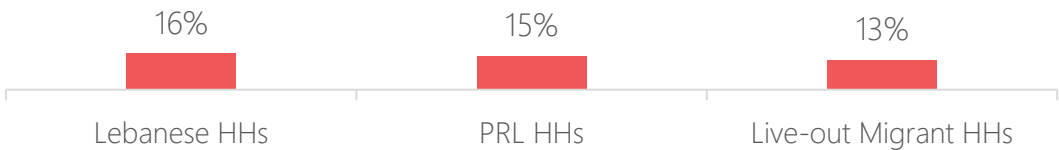
	Lebanese HHs	PRL HHs	Live-out Migrant HHs
Have not tried to access	49%	52%	54%
None	19%	31%	11%
Did not know how to apply	8%	5%	21%
Was deemed ineligible	6%	3%	1%
Did not understand application procedures	6%	4%	5%
Lack of resources by providers	3%	3%	4%

# Accountability to Affected Population

The highest % of HHs who received aid and were dissatisfied with aid workers' behavior was reported in:

- For Lebanese HHs: Bekaa (42%), and Baalbek Hermel (39%).
- For PRL HHs: Buss camp (South, 38%) and Burj Shemali camp (South, 31%)
- For live-out migrant HHs: North region (33%) and Beirut-South region (25%)

% of HHs who received aid and were dissatisfied with aid workers' behavior in the area



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

	Lebanese HHs	PRL HHs	Live-out Migrant HHs
Sample size			
They do not listen to anyone in our community	31%	43%	56%
When we give them feedback or make complaints, nothing changes	23%	48%	35%
They only listen to local leaders/head men	20%	22%	9%
They do not speak to anyone in our community	15%	30%	10%
They do not provide enough information about registration, eligibility, or distributions	16%	23%	13%
They only speak to local leaders/head men	12%	14%	0%

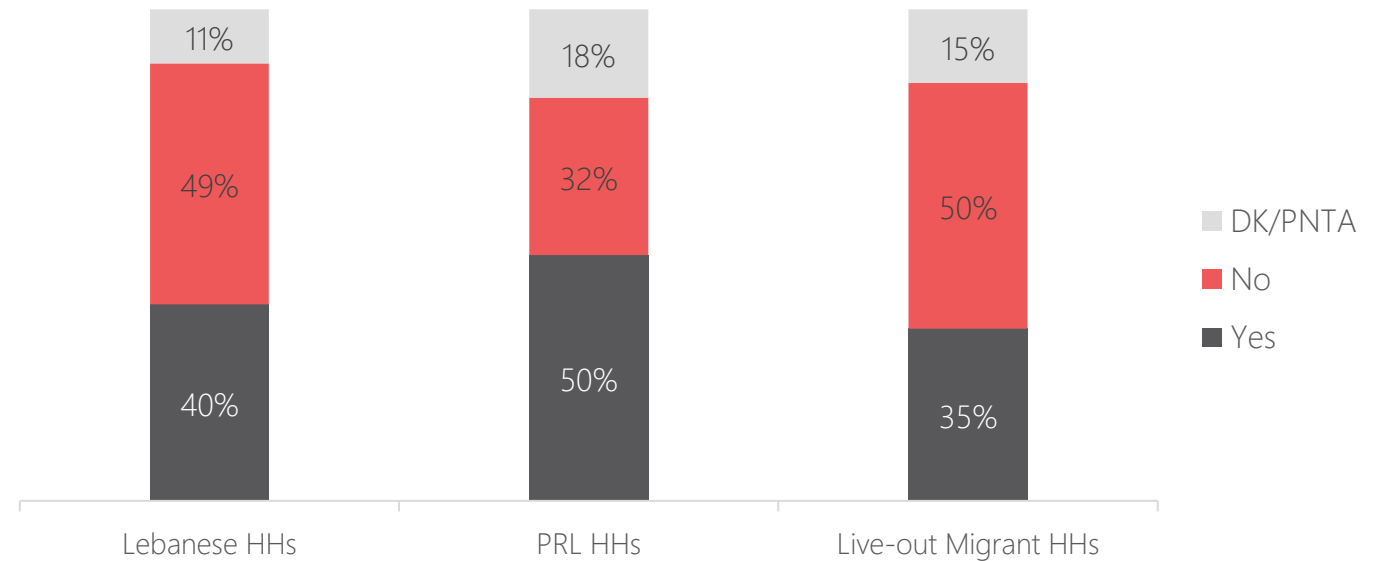
# Accountability to Affected Population

Preferred feedback mechanisms reported:

- F2F at home with aid workers
- Phone call
- F2F in the office or other venue with aid worker

Among HHs that received assistance, 16% of Lebanese HHs, 19% of PRL HHs, and 3% of live-out migrant HHs reported that **they would not want to provide feedback**. The most commonly reported reason behind this was a lack of trust that complaints would result in positive change.

**% of HHs reportedly aware of how to access complaint mechanisms, among HHs that received assistance in the past 12 months:**



# Movement intentions

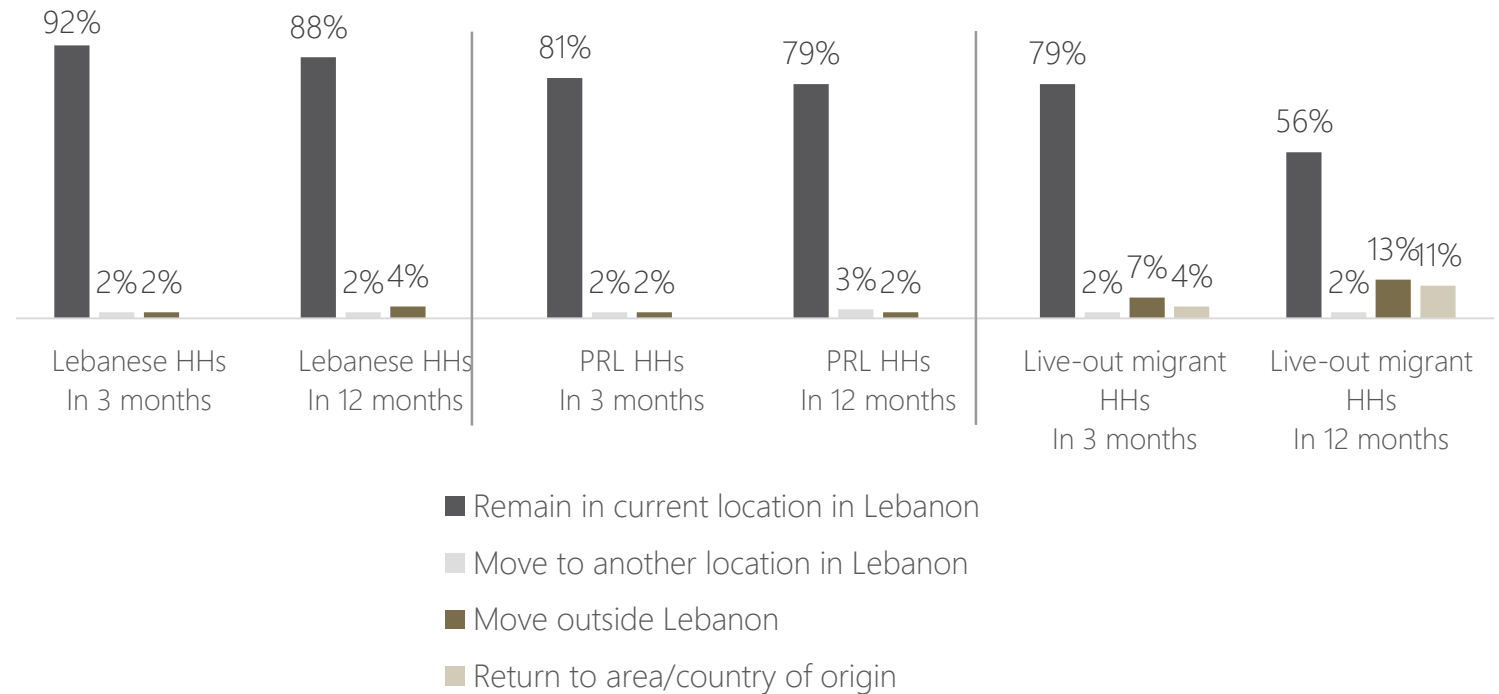
The highest proportion of HHs intending to move outside Lebanon in the next 12 months was reported in:

- Lebanese HHs: North (8%)
- PRL HHs: Burj Shemali camp (14%)
- Live-out migrant HHs: Mount Lebanon North (33% intending to move outside or return to country of origin) and Beirut South (27%)

## Live-in migrant HHs:

- Among live-in migrant HHs, 91% intended to remain in current location in the next 3 months, and 70% in the next 12 months. 11% intended to return to country of origin in the next 12 months. **Family ties** and **end of employment period** were most often reported reasons for leaving.

## % of HHs by movement intentions in the next 3/12 months



## Main reported reasons to leave, among live-out migrant HHs:

- Being unable to meet basic needs (64%)
- Being unable to send remittances to family in country of origin (28%)
- Family ties (14%)



# Thank you for your attention



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