Multi-Sector Needs Assessment

Key Multi-Sectoral Findings

Lebanon, October 2022

Coordination Framework

Decision-making through the MSNA WG and with Sectors in all stages:

- Design of methodology;
- Design of indicators and tools;
- Identification of core indicators;
- Criteria for severity scale thresholds

Coordination with relevant stakeholders:

- VASyr
- IOM, Nabaa, Qualisus
- World Bank
- ILO

Assessment Objectives

Primary objective

To provide a comprehensive overview of multi-sectoral needs and humanitarian conditions across Lebanon, to enhance understanding of the scale and severity of the multi-layered crisis currently affecting the country and support evidence-based humanitarian strategic planning.

Specific objectives

1. Inform 2023 humanitarian response planning and support the calculation of sectoral and overall People in Need (PiN) and severity calculations through the provision of comprehensive, multi-sectoral household data.

2. Provide a detailed inter-sectoral analysis of the magnitude and severity of humanitarian needs and conditions among three crisis-affected population groups in Lebanon (Lebanese, PRL and migrants).

3. Identify variations in humanitarian needs across geographic areas, population groups, and vulnerability profiles and provide a comparative analysis of inter-sectoral needs to inform response prioritization and strategic planning.

Methodology

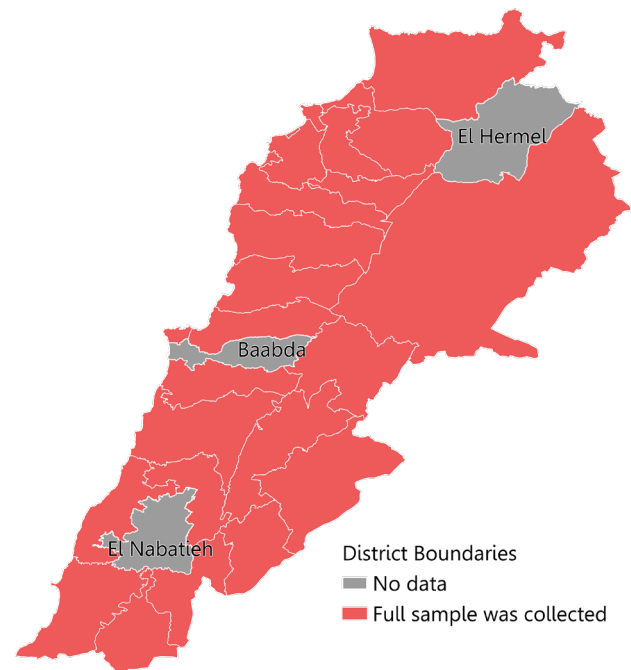|	
Design:	Household-level structured interviews
Data Collection Dates:	27 July – 4 October 2022
Sample size:	**3,675** **Lebanese Households** **590** **PRL Households in camps** **1,125** **Migrant Households**
Sampling strategy:	**Lebanese**: Cluster sampling at the district level **PRL**: Stratified random sampling at the governorate level (only in the 6 governorates with PRL camps) **Migrants**: Cluster sampling at the governorate level
Representativeness:	For all three population groups: 95% confidence level and a +/- 10% margin of error at governorate level for Migrant and PRL and district level for Lebanese HHs.

For further information, refer to the ToR .

Limitations

- For Lebanese households, no data has been collected in Baabda, El Hermel and Nabatieh districts, hence
  - Perspectives and experiences from HHs in these districts are not included in these findings.

- As sampling took place on a household level, all individual level findings should be considered indicative only.

- Any trend analysis should be considered as indicative only, as different sampling strategies have been used in 2021 and 2022.

- During data collection, a high non-response rate was recorded among the Lebanese HHs residing in high-income areas. This might have an impact on the MSNA results, through a potential over-representation of low and medium-income HHs in certain areas.
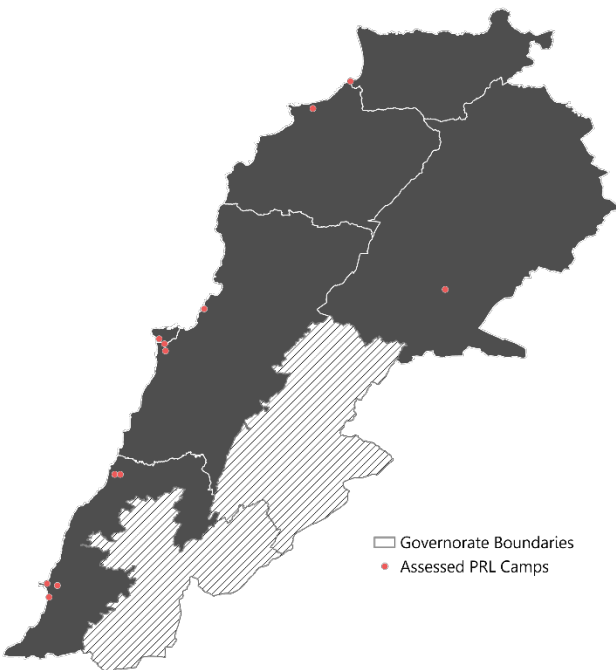
Assessment Coverage

Lebanese

District Boundaries
- No data
- Full sample was collected

El Hermel

Baabda

El Nabatieh

PRL

- Governorate Boundaries
- Assessed PRL Camps

Migrants

- Full sample size was collected

Sampling units	23 Districts	**Sampling units**	12 PRL camps	**Sampling units**	7 Governorates
Total number of HHs	3675 HHs	**Total number of HHs**	590 HHs	**Total number of HHs**	1125 HHs

Demographics

Average household size

Lebanese   **3.5**

PRL   **3.4**

Migrants   **1.5**

Average age of Head of household

Lebanese   **52**

PRL   **57**

Migrants   **38**

% of assessed HHs by gender of head of household

- Male-headed HH
- Female-headed HH
- Male and female co-headed HH

Lebanese: 75%, 20%, 5%
migrant: 50%, 48%, 2%
PRL: 78%, 20%, 3%

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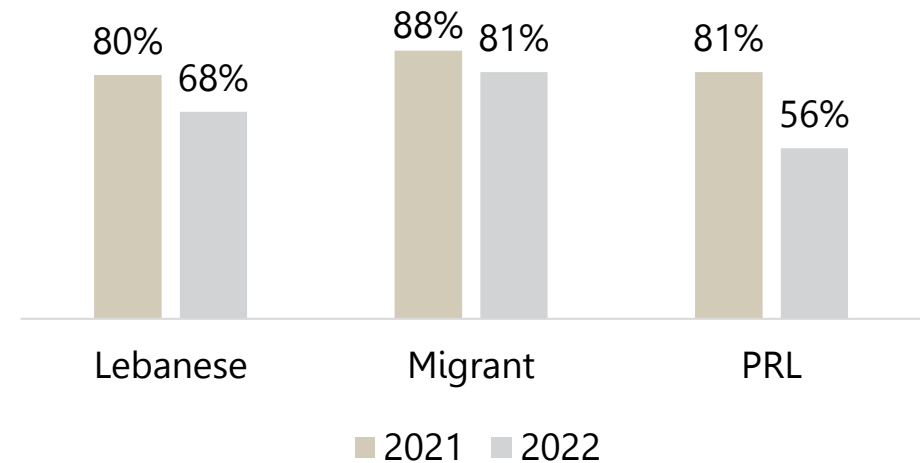

Lebanese: 23%
Migrant: 5%
PRL: 33%

WASH

The highest proportions of HHs with insufficient access to water to cover transversal needs were found in :
- Akkar (45%)
- Bekaa (39%)

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

	Minimal	Stress	Severe	Extreme	Catastrophic
Lebanese HHs	68%	19%	7%	1%	4%
Migrant HHs	81%	10%	7%	1%	1%
PRL HHs	56%	20%	11%	4%	9%

% of HHs reporting having access to a sufficient quantity of water to cover transversal needs*

Lebanese: 80% (2021), 68% (2022)
Migrant: 88% (2021), 81% (2022)
PRL: 81% (2021), 56% (2022)

■ 2021 ■ 2022

*Trend analysis should be considered as indicative only

WASH

Across all population groups, the vast majority of HHs reported to have access to an improved sanitation facility
- 98% of PRL
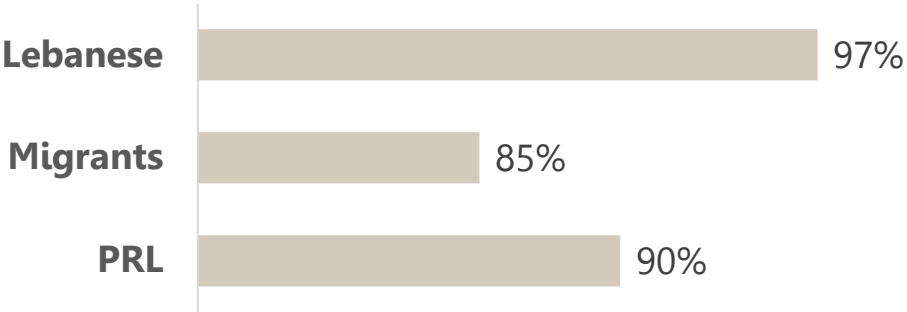- Over 99% of Migrant and Lebanese HHs

Across all population groups there were HHs who reported issues with carrying out good hygiene practices
- Lebanese (3%)
- Migrants (15%)
- PRL (10%)

% of HHs with access to different types of sanitation facilities and safe disposal of waste water

	Minimal	Stress	Severe	Extreme	Catastrophic
Lebanese HHs	90%	NA	1%	9%	0%
Migrant HHs	74%	NA	20%	6%	0%
PRL HHs	87%	NA	6%	7%	0%

% of HHs reporting adopting good hygiene practices

Lebanese	97%
Migrants	85%
PRL	90%

Health

Overall, the % of HH reporting having **at least one member with an unmet health care need** in the 3 months prior to data collection:
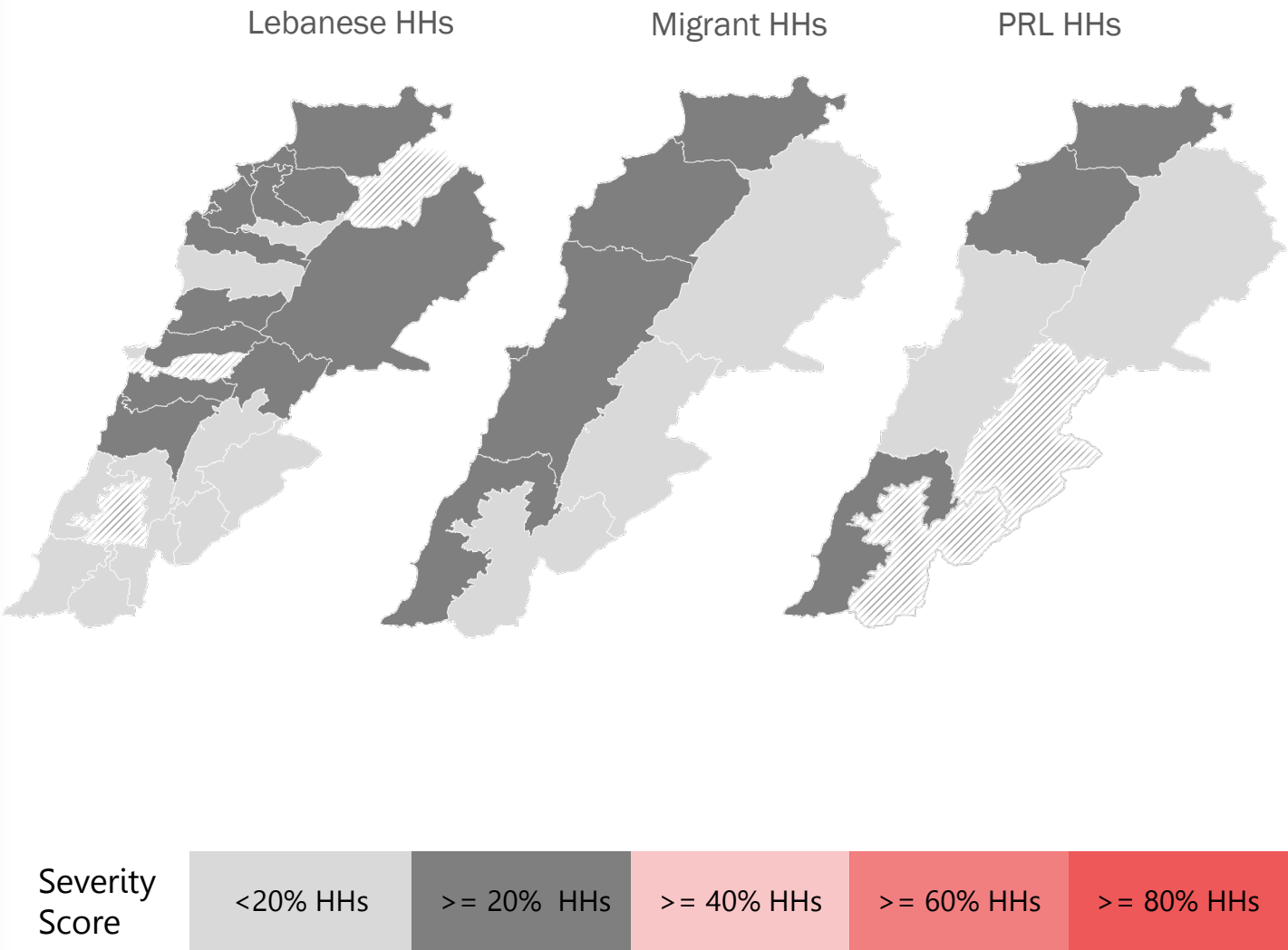
- **22%** of Lebanese
- **27%** of migrant
- **26%** of PRL

Top **5 reported barriers** preventing HH members from accessing the health care they needed (excluding medication) were:*

- Could not afford cost of treatment (**69%**)
- Could not afford cost of consultation (**57%**)
- Could not afford transportation to health facility (**16%**)
- Specialized treatment or device needed is unavailable (**12%**)
- No functional health facility nearby (**7%**)

*Findings should be considered as indicative only

% of assessed HHs reporting to have at least one HH member with an unmet health care need in the 3 months prior to data collection

Lebanese HHs   Migrant HHs   PRL HHs

Severity Score	<20% HHs	>= 20% HHs	>= 40% HHs	>= 60% HHs	>= 80% HHs

Nutrition

On a national level, **Lebanon falls in magnitude severity 4 (extreme)** in terms of infants aged 0-5 months **exclusively living of breast feeding.**

On a national level**, Lebanon falls in magnitude severity 3 (severe)** when looking at infants ages between 6-23 months meeting the **Minimum Dietary Diversity (MDD).**

Looking only at **Lebanese infants** between 6-23 months meeting the MDD (45%), the country would fall in **magnitude severity 2 (stress).**

19%

of infants 0-5 months of age who are exclusively with breast milk

35%

of infants aged between 6 and 23 months meeting the Minimum Dietary Diversity (MDD).

All findings on this slide are based on a small subset and should be considered as indicative only
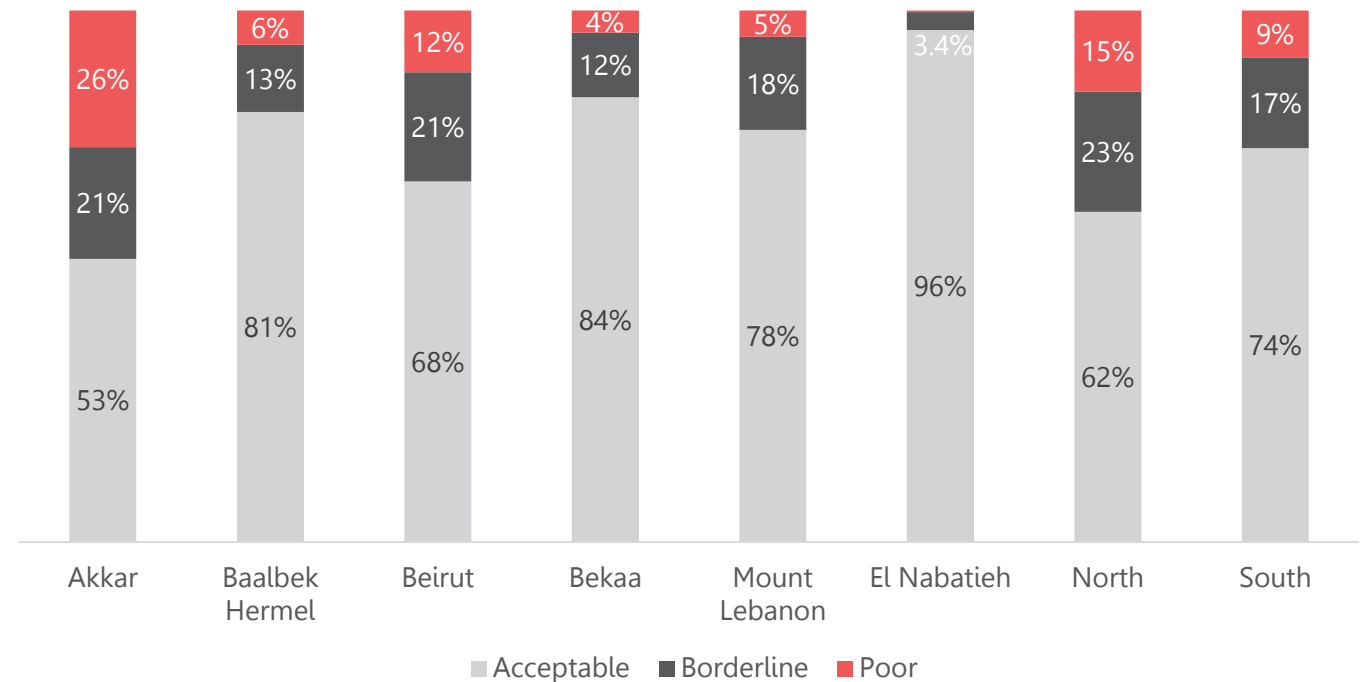
Food Security

Overall, the % of HHs with poor food consumption score was highest amongst PRL **(27%),** followed by migrants **(9%)**.

Amongst PRL, the districts with the highest % of HHs with poor food consumption score was in:

- North **(51%)**
- Akkar **(40%)**
- South **(25%)**

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

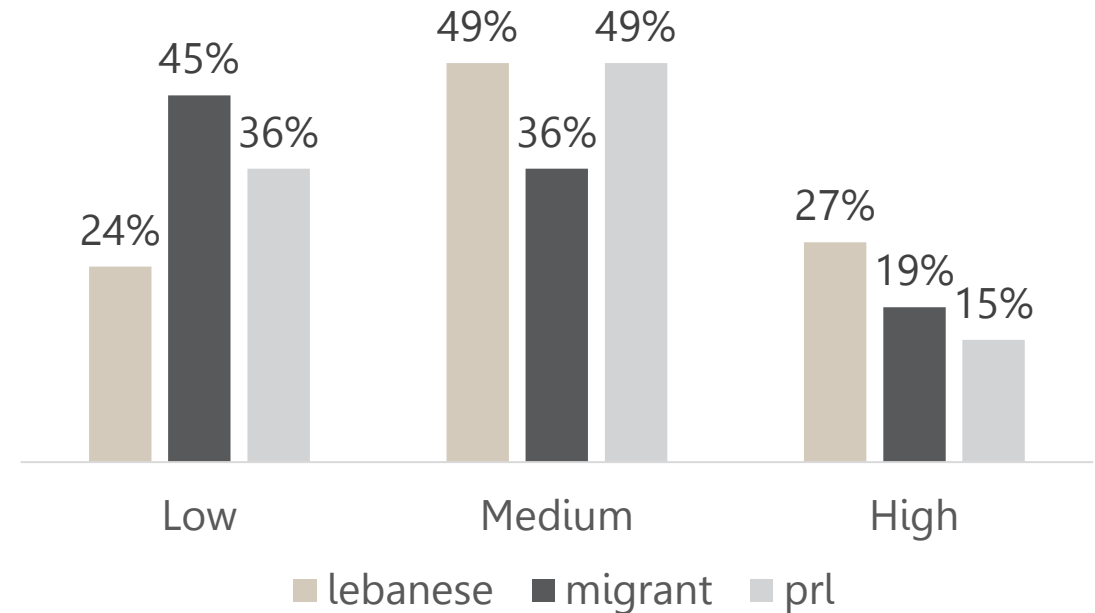|	Akkar	Baalbek Hermel	Beirut	Bekaa	Mount Lebanon	El Nabatieh	North	South
Poor	26%	6%	12%	4%	5%		15%	9%
Borderline	21%	13%	21%	12%	18%	3.4%	23%	17%
Acceptable	53%	81%	68%	84%	78%	96%	62%	74%

■ Acceptable ■ Borderline ■ Poor

Food Security

Overall, the most commonly reported negative coping strategies for a lack of food or money to buy it in the 7 days prior to data collection were:

- HH had to rely on less preferred and less expensive food **(average 4 days)**
- HH had to limit portion size of meals at meal times **(average 3 days)**
- HH had to reduce number of meals eaten in a day **(average 2 days)**

% of HH with low, medium or high reduced coping strategy index based on the coping strategies reported in the 7 days prior to data collection
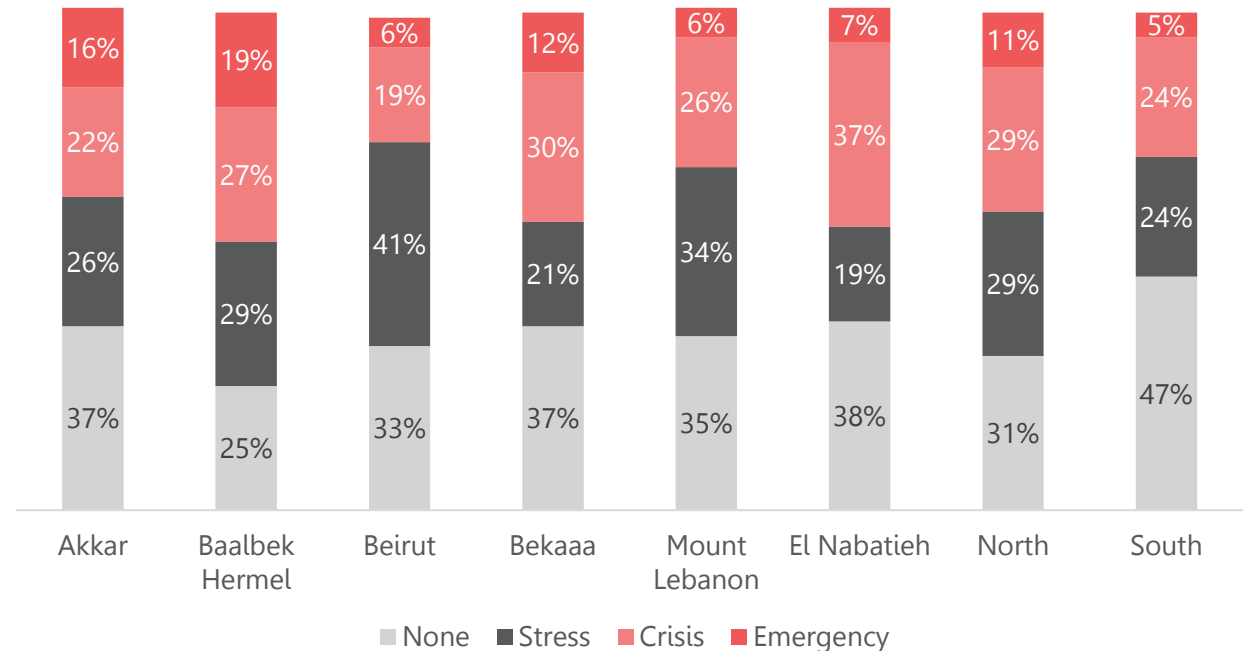
Food Security / Livelihoods

Overall, HHs reported resorting to at least one negative livelihood-based coping strategy in the 30 days prior to data collection:

- **61%** of Lebanese
- **51%** of migrant
- **49%** of PRL

The most commonly reported negative livelihood coping strategies adopted because of a lack of food or money to buy food :

- Spent some or all household savings **(40%)**
- Bought food on credit and/or borrowed money to purchase food **(28%)**
- Reduced non-food expenditures on health **(25%)**
- Sold household goods (radio, furniture, television, jewellery) **(22%)**
- Reduced non-food expenditures on education **(18%)**

% of households with none, stress, crisis or emergency livelihood coping strategy index based on the coping strategies reported in the 30 days prior to data collection

Region	None	Stress	Crisis	Emergency
Akkar	37%	26%	22%	16%
Baalbek Hermel	25%	29%	27%	19%
Beirut	33%	41%	19%	6%
Bekaaa	37%	21%	30%	12%
Mount Lebanon	35%	34%	26%	6%
El Nabatieh	38%	19%	37%	7%
North	31%	29%	29%	11%
South	47%	24%	24%	5%

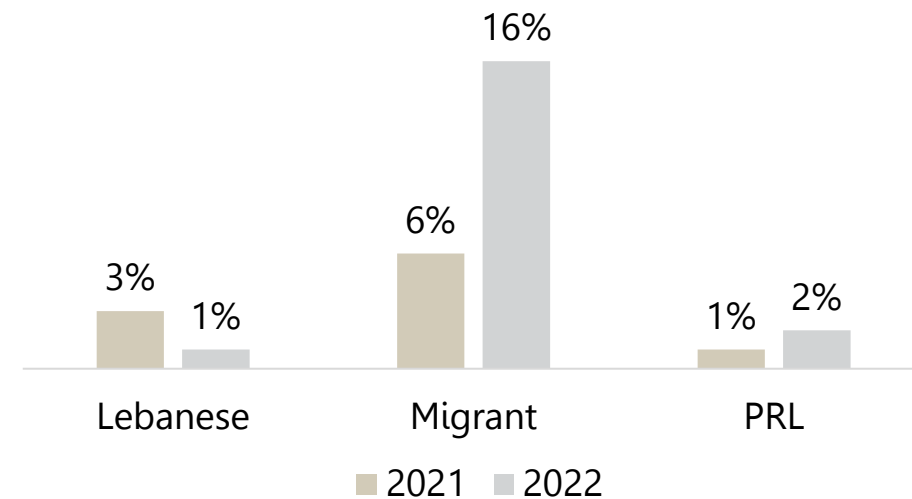None   Stress   Crisis   Emergency

Protection

For migrants, the majority of HHs without ID documentation in their possession were in :

- Beirut **(36%)**
- Mount Lebanon **(16%)**

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

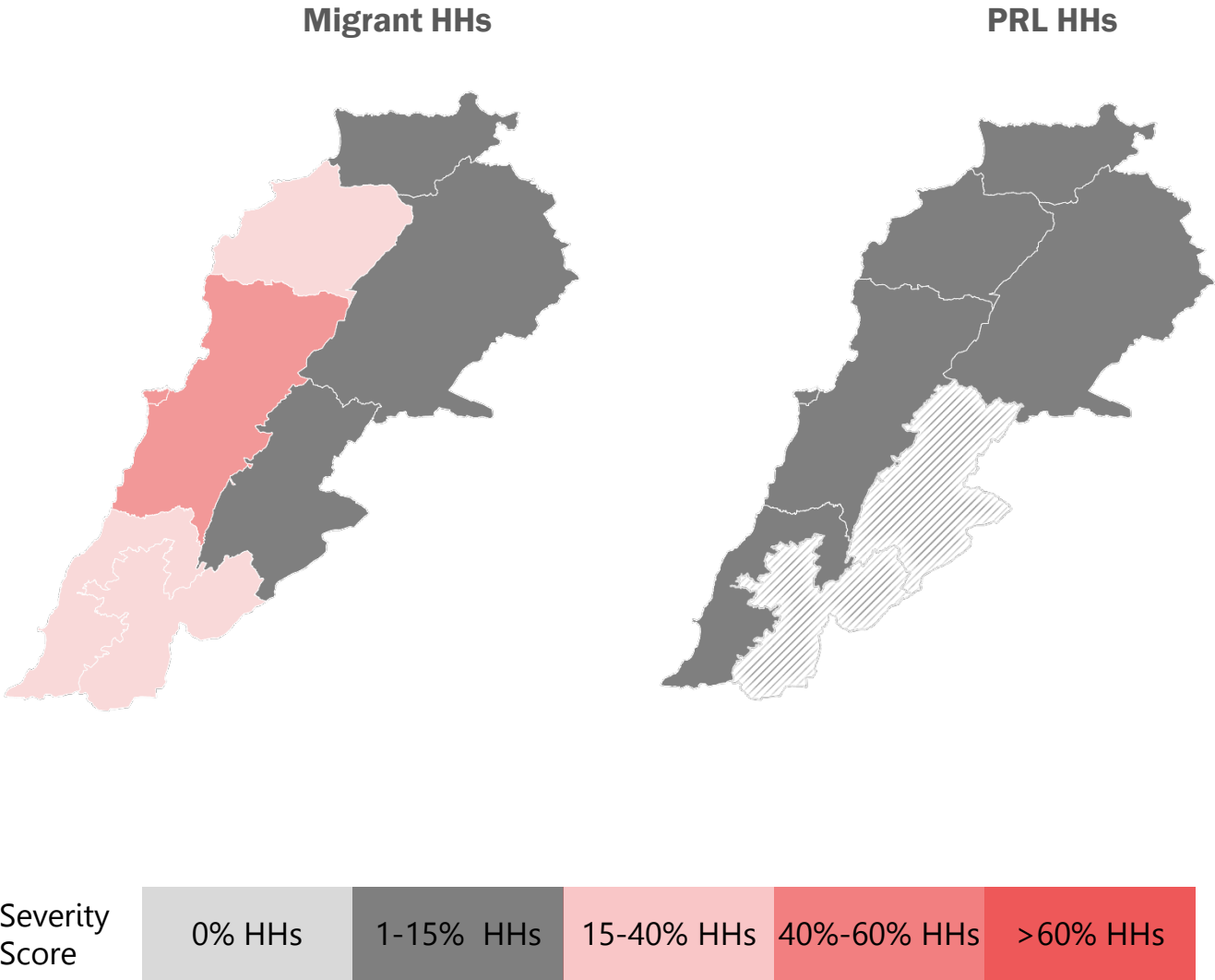*Trend analysis should be considered indicative only.

Protection

Overall, in terms of legal residency in Lebanon:

- the vast majority of PRL HHs reported having legal residency in Lebanon (**99%**)
- only slightly over half of migrant HHs (**56%**) reported having legal residency.

Migrant HHs reporting not having legal residency in Lebanon were most commonly found in:

- Beirut **(53%)**
- Mount Lebanon **(42%)**
- Nabatieh **(33%)**

*Findings are based on a subset and should be considered as indicative only

% of PRL and Migrant HHs who reported having at least one member without legal residency in Lebanon.

Migrant HHs   **PRL HHs**

| Severity Score | 0% HHs | 1-15% HHs | 15-40% HHs | 40%-60% HHs | >60% HHs |

Child Protection

Overall, the % of HHs reporting the presence of at least one child engaged in child labour outside of the home in the 3 months prior to data collection:

- **2%** of Lebanese
- **3%** of migrant
- **1%** of PRL

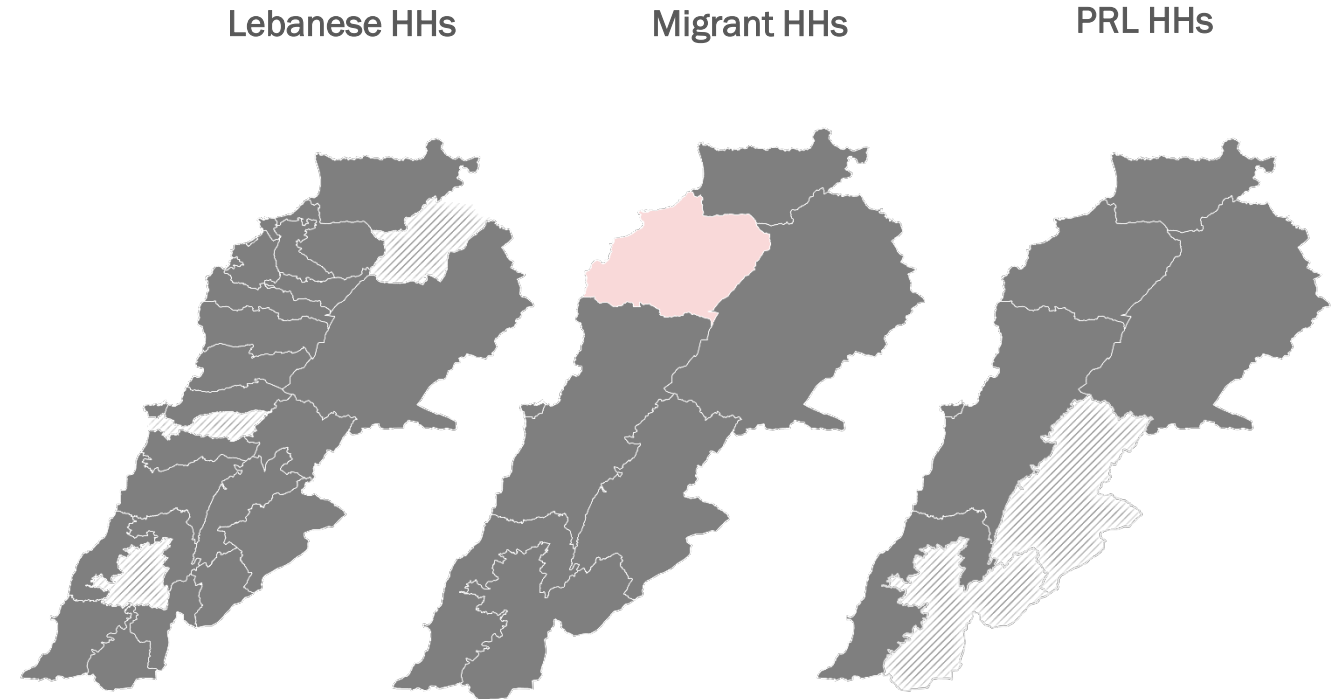For Lebanese HHs, presence of a child engaged in child labour was most frequently reported in*:

- Baalbek **(9%)**
- Hasbaya **(8%)**

For migrant HHs, the highest % of HHs with a child engaged in child labour was in*:

- North **(25%)**

*Findings are based on a subset and should be considered as indicative only

% of households reporting the presence of children engaged in child labour outside of the home in the past 3 months

| Lebanese HHs | Migrant HHs | PRL HHs |

| Severity Score | 0% HHs | 1-15% HHs | 15-40% HHs | 40-60% HHs | >60% HHs |

Child Protection

Overall, % of HHs reporting having at least one child in early marriage :

- **1%** of Lebanese HHs
- **11%** of migrant HHs
- **0%** of PRL HHs

For Lebanese HHs, child marriage was reported slightly more frequently in Akkar, Batroun, Meten and Saida districts (3%)*

Amongst Migrants, all HHs that had reported a child members being married were reported in Mount Lebanon governorate*

*Findings are based on a subset and should be considered as indicative only

% of HHs reporting boys/girls in early marriage, at the time of data collection

	Minimal	Stress	Severe	Extreme	Catastrophic
Lebanese HHs	98%	NA	0%	1%	NA
Migrant HHs	89%	NA	0%	11%	NA
PRL HHs	100%	NA	0%	0%	NA

Minimal: All children aged 18 years or younger are single and never married
Severe: At least one child aged 18 years or younger engaged.
Extreme: At least one child aged 18 years or younger married, divorced, separated or widowed

Gender-based Violence

% of households that reported at least one area that women and girls avoid because they feel unsafe there (in 2021 and 2022)**
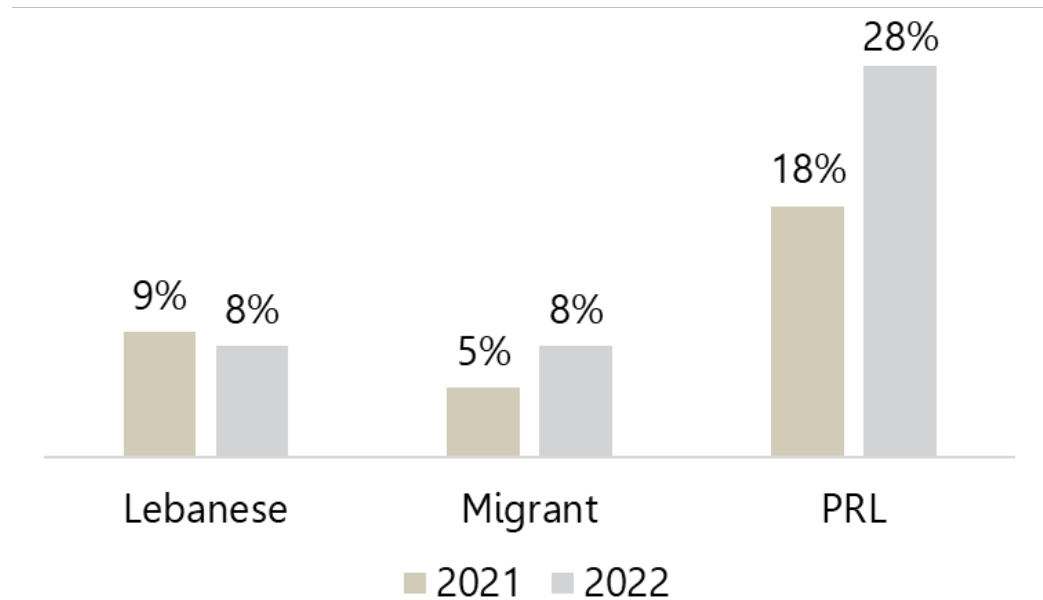
Among **Lebanese and migrant HHs** the most commonly reported areas that were reportedly avoided by woman and girls were*:
- streets
- markets
- public transportation

For **PRL HHs**, the most commonly reported places women and girls reportedly avoided were*:
- markets
- streets
- the road to school.

Lebanese: 9% (2021), 8% (2022)
Migrant: 5% (2021), 8% (2022)
PRL: 18% (2021), 28% (2022)

■ 2021 ■ 2022

* Findings are based on a subset.
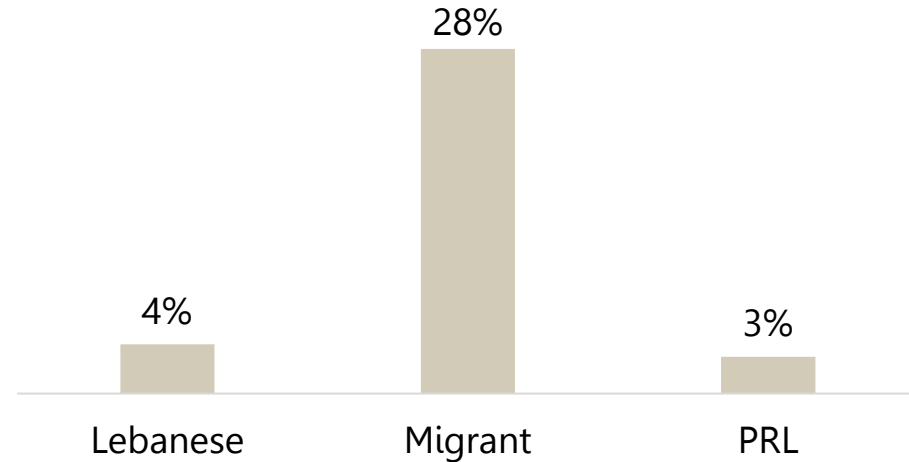**Trend analysis should be considered indicative only.

Shelter

The three districts with the highest % of Lebanese HHs reportedly living in non-residential and non-permanent shelters were all in Nabatieh governorate*:

- Hasbaya **(19%)**
- Bint Jbeil **(19%)**
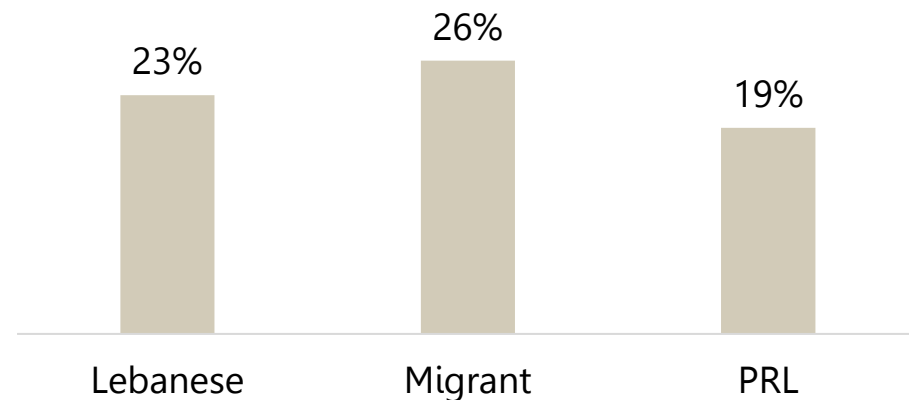- Marjaayoun **(17%)**

For migrants, the highest % of HHs living in non-residential and non-permanent shelters were found in Beirut **(50%)** and Mount Lebanon **(30%)**

For PRL, the highest % of HHs was found in North governorate **(17%).**

% of assessed HHs living in non-residential and non-permanent shelters

Lebanese	Migrant	PRL
4%	28%	3%

% of assessed HHs living in rented shelters

Lebanese	Migrant	PRL
23%	26%	19%

Shelter

Lebanese HHs who reported living in **inadequate shelter standard conditions were most commonly found in** Minieh Dinnieh (23%) and Tripoli (15%) districts.

For Migrant HHs, this was the **North (12%)** and for PRL HHs it was **Mount Lebanon (31%), North (28%) and South (16%)**

1% of Lebanese, 0% of migrant and 1% of PRL HHs reported being **under threat of eviction** at the time of data collection.

% of HHs living in inadequate shelter standards conditions, per population group

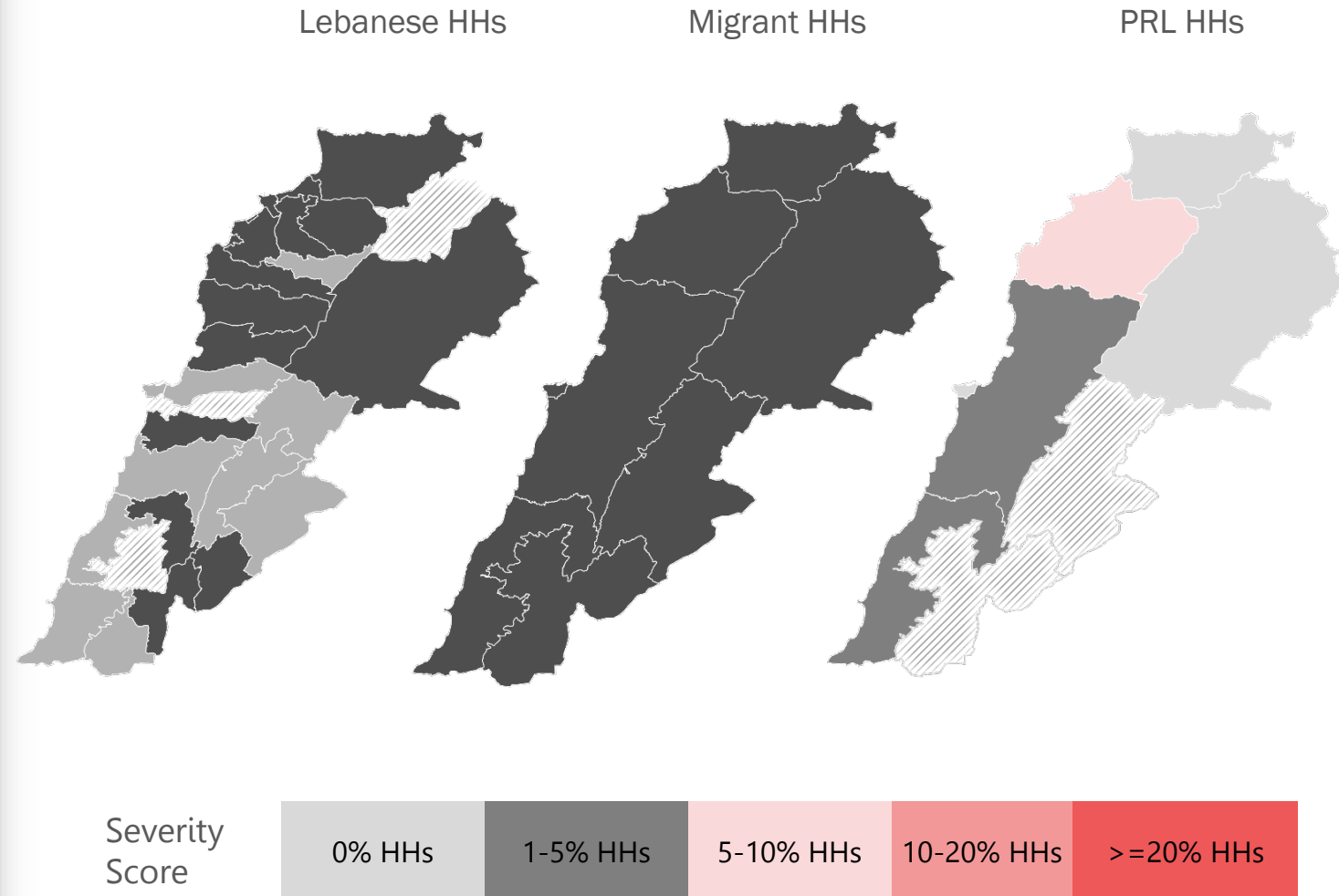|	Minimal	Stress	Severe	Extreme	Catastrophic
Lebanese HHs	60%	4%	8%	28%	0%
Migrant HHs	71%	3%	4%	22%	0%
PRL HHs	34%	6%	15%	44%	0%

Education

Overall, **1% of Lebanese HHs, 0% of Migrant HHs and 3% of PRL HHs** reported having at least 1 school-aged child that was not attending school regularly while schools were open during the last school year (2021-2022).*

3% of Lebanese, 3% of migrant and 12% of PRL HHs with school-aged children had **at least one child not enrolled in school**.*

Of those, 83%, 90% and 45% HHs had reported at least one school-aged child had **dropped out of school in the previous school year**

*Findings are based on a subset
**Findings are based on a subset and should be considered indicative only

% of HHs with at least one school-aged child not attending school regularly while schools were open during the last academic year (2021-22)*

Lebanese HHs   Migrant HHs   PRL HHs
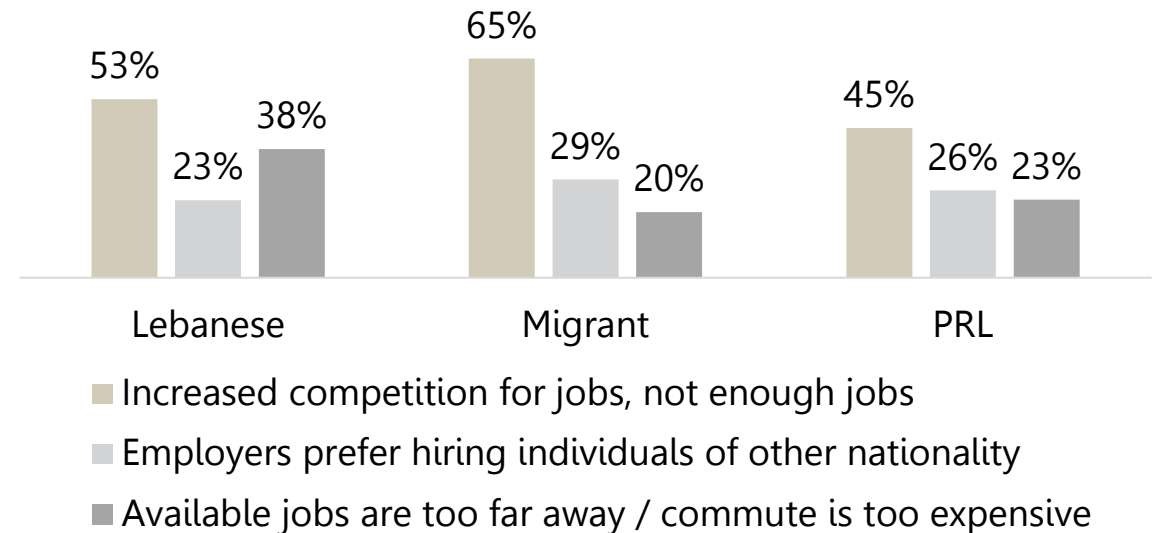
Severity Score

| 0% HHs | 1-5% HHs | 5-10% HHs | 10-20% HHs | >=20% HHs |

Livelihoods

Overall**, 72% of Lebanese, 70% of Migrant and 50% of PRL households** reported having at least one HH member who was employed in the 7 days prior to data collection.

Among the individuals who were not employed in the 7 days prior to data collection, **12% of Lebanese, 21% of migrant and 9% of PRL** reportedly tried to look for a paid job or tried to start a business in the 4 days prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported obstacles to finding employment, as reported by HHs with at least one HH member not working and looking for a job, per population group*

Lebanese: 53%, 23%, 38%
Migrant: 65%, 29%, 20%
PRL: 45%, 26%, 23%

- Increased competition for jobs, not enough jobs
- Employers prefer hiring individuals of other nationality
- Available jobs are too far away / commute is too expensive

*Findings are based on a subset and should be considered as indicative only

Livelihoods

The top three reported main sources of income in the 30 days prior to data collection were:

1. Employment (40%)
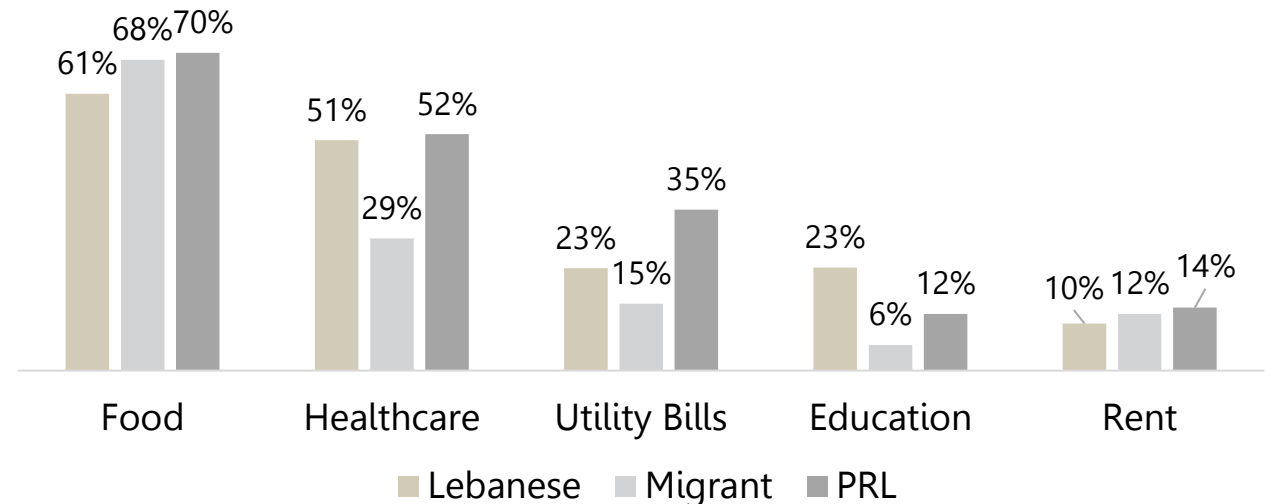2. Daily/intermittent work (39%)
3. Savings (19%)

Proportion of HHs that reported earning 3 million LBP or less in the 30 days prior to data collection:

- 30% of Lebanese HHs
- 30% of migrant HHs
- 34% of PRL HHs

Average total amount of informal debt in LBP from borrowing money that has not yet been paid back at time of data collection

Lebanese	**7,700,000 LBP**
PRL	**2,800,000 LBP**
Migrants	**3,900,000 LBP**

Top reported reasons for taking on informal debts*:

	Food	Healthcare	Utility Bills	Education	Rent
Lebanese	61%	51%	23%	23%	10%
Migrant	68%	29%	15%	6%	12%
PRL	70%	52%	35%	12%	14%

■ Lebanese ■ Migrant ■ PRL

*Findings are based on a subset and should be considered as indicative only

Livelihoods

Top reported **essential needs that HHs had trouble meeting** due to lost or reduced employment, financial or access/availability issues were:
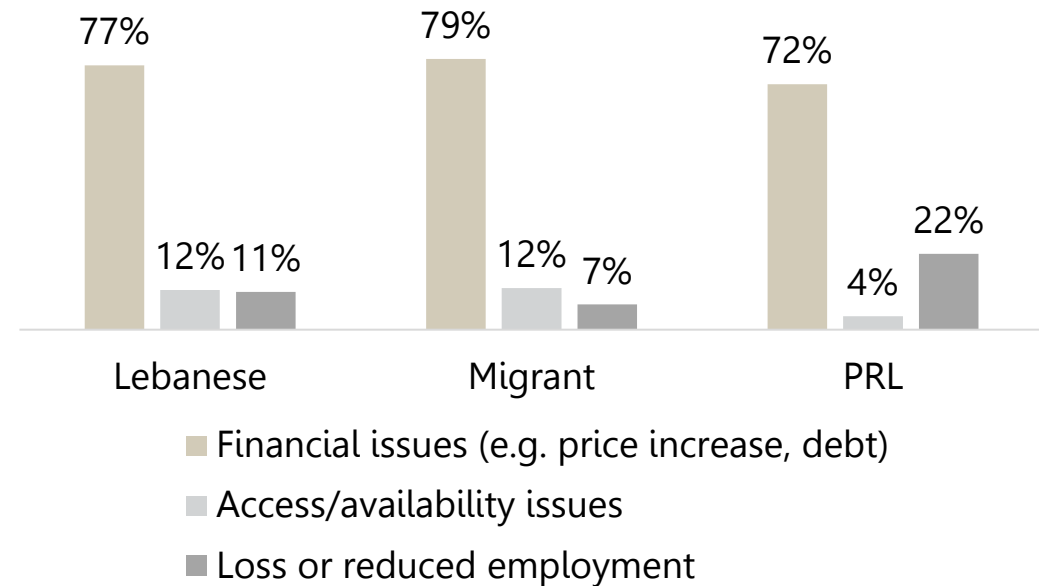
Lebanese & PRL HHs
1. Food needs (57%), (63%)
2. Health needs (56%), (52%)
3. Electricity (30%), (39%)

Migrant HHs
1. Food needs (43%)
2. No trouble meeting essential needs (40%)
3. Communication needs (39%)

Main reported reasons driving these difficulties, as reported by those having trouble meeting essential needs, per population group*:

Legend:
- Financial issues (e.g. price increase, debt)
- Access/availability issues
- Loss or reduced employment

Lebanese: 77%, 12%, 11%
Migrant: 79%, 12%, 7%
PRL: 72%, 4%, 22%

*Findings are based on a subset and should be considered as indicative only
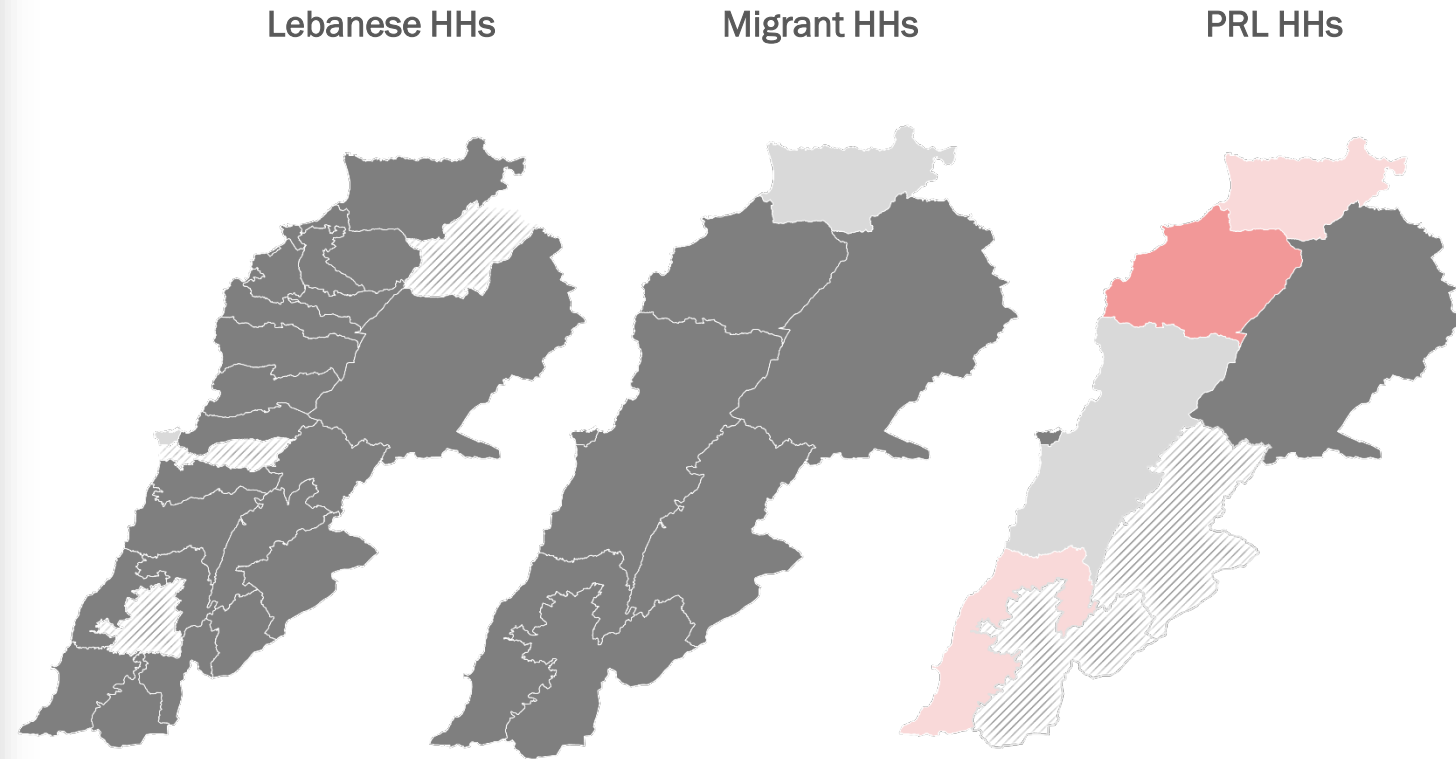
Telecommunication

Overall, the % of HHs reporting having no HH members with coverage to use the phone most days:

- **5%** of Lebanese
- **5%** of migrant
- **21%** of PRL

Particularly, it was reported that households had no coverage most days in:

- Akkar **(17%)**
- North **(10%)**
- South **(10%)**

% of households reporting having no HH members with network coverage to use the mobile phone most days

Lebanese HHs	Migrant HHs	PRL HHs

Severity Score	0% HHs	1-15% HHs	16-40% HHs	41-60% HHs	>60% HHs

Electricity

A high proportion of **Lebanese** HHs in the following districts reported having less than 12 hours of electricity per day:

- Akkar **(88%)**
- Minieh Dennieh **(88%)**
- Chouf **(65%)**
- Aley **(69%)**

For **Migrant** HHs, the highest proportion of HH with reportedly less than 12 hours of electricity were in **Beirut (61%) governorate.**

For **PRL** HHs, the highest proportion of HH with reportedly less than 12 hours of electricity were in:

- Baalbek El Hermel **(87%)**
- North **(86%)**
- Akkar **(71%)**

Average nr of <u>hours of electricity per day</u>, per population group

Lebanese	**12.5**
PRL	**13.6**
Migrants	**13.6**

% of assessed households by the number of hours of access to electricity per day, on average, when the household is with a running electricity

Severity Score	24 hours	12-23 H	6-11 H	1-5 H	0 hours
Lebanese HHs	11%	46%	28%	14%	1%
Migrant HHs	21%	43%	18%	18%	0%
PRL HHs	17%	48%	15%	18%	3%

Electricity

10% of Lebanese HHs report using solar panels as a source of electricity, in addition to 75% HHs using the after the main / network grid and 72% HHs using the neighbourhood generator.

A high propotion of Lebanese HHs reported making use of solar panels in:

- Rachaya **(58%)**
- West Bekaa **(39%)**
- Baalbek **(34%)**

Average monthly expenditure on electricity in Lebanese LBP:

Lebanese   **2,300,000 LBP**

PRL   **2,000,000 LBP**

Migrants   **400,000 LBP**

Top three reported electricity sources used by households:

- Main network / Grid **(72%)**
- Neighbourhood generator **(66%)**
- Private generator **(15%)**

Accountability to Affected Population

Overall, the % of HHs reporting to have received assistance in the 12 months prior to data collection:

- **20%** of Lebanese
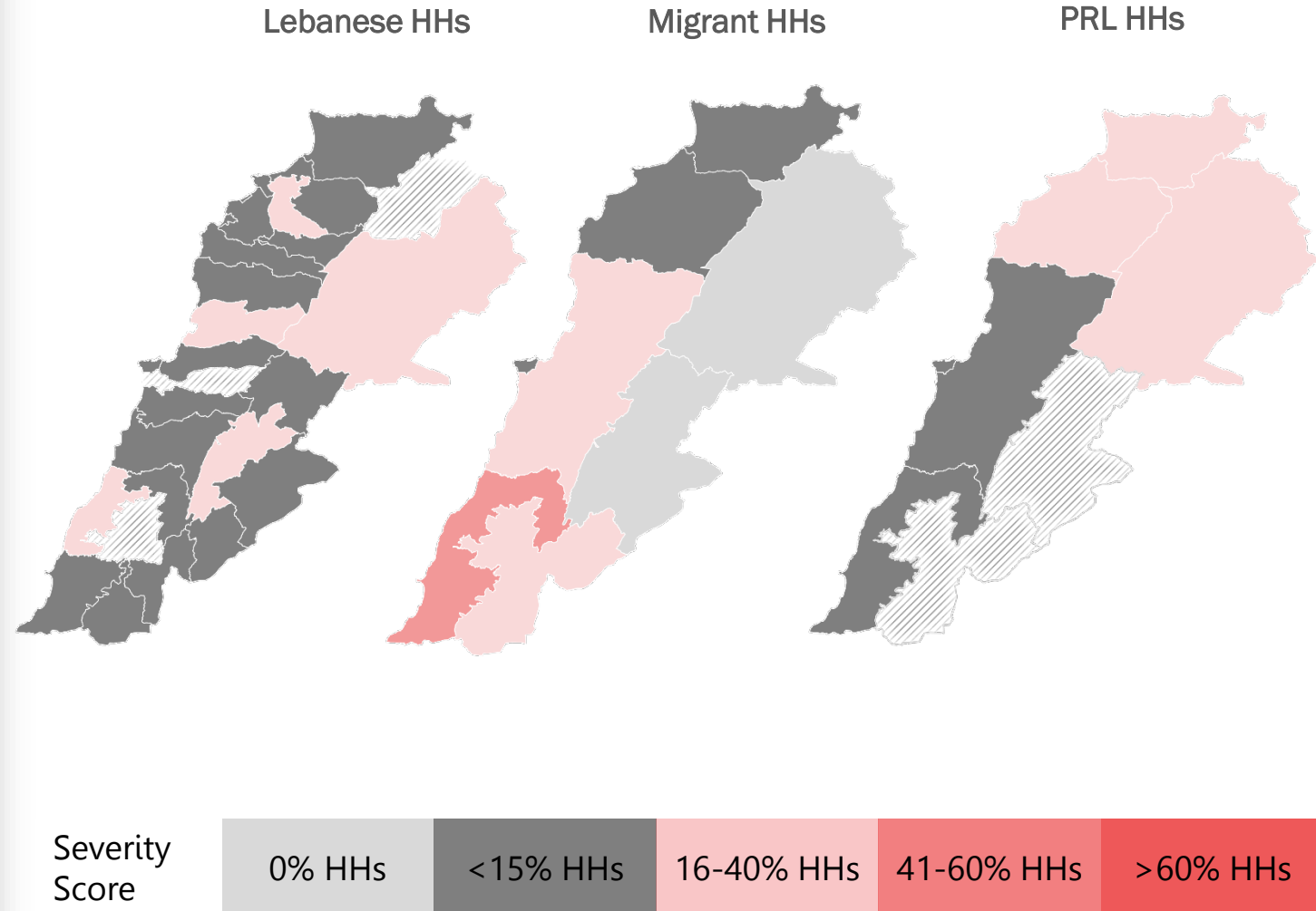- **9%** of migrant
- **43%** of PRL

Of those, **10%** of Lebanese, **21%** of migrant and **7%** of PRL HHs reported not being satisfied with the assistance they had received.

Main reported **reasons for dissatisfaction**:*

- Quantity was not good enough (50%)
- Quality was not good enough (37%)
- The assistance delivered was not adequate to the needs of the HH (37%)

*Findings are based on a subset and should be considered as indicative only

% of HHs reported being dissatisfied with the assistance they received in the 12 months prior to data collection

| | Lebanese HHs | Migrant HHs | PRL HHs |

Severity Score

| 0% HHs | <15% HHs | 16-40% HHs | 41-60% HHs | >60% HHs |

Accountability to Affected Population

Of HHs who had reportedly received assistance, roughly half (47%) across all population groups reported not to know how to report a feedback on a humanitarian program or a complaint against a humanitarian staff.*

Overall, the % of HHs reported they and other members of their household were generally not satisfied with the way aid workers behave in their area:

- **31%** of Lebanese
- **10%** of migrant
- **23%** of PRL

% of HHs reported being dissatisfied with the way assistance was delivered*

	Minimal	Stress	Severe	Extreme
Lebanese HHs	74%	3%	8%	16%
Migrant HHs	45%	18%	1%	36%
PRL HHs	81%	2%	5%	12%

Top reported reasons for being dissatisfied with the way aid workers behave in their area, as reported by households being dissatisfied*:
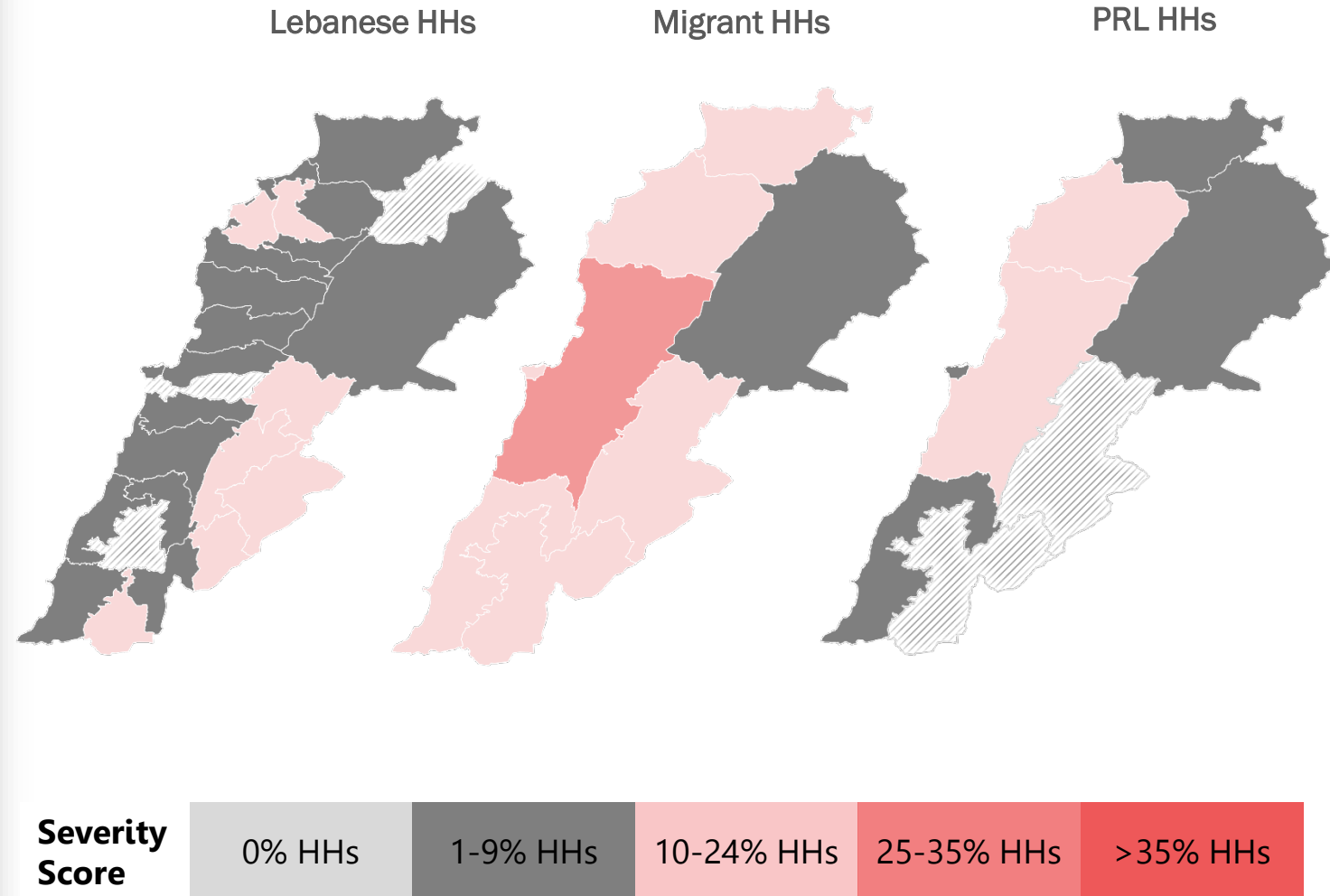
- They do not listen to anyone in our community (29%)
- When we give them feedback or make complaints, nothing changes (25%)
- They do not speak to anyone in our community (25%)
- They only listen to local leaders/head men (22%)
- They do not provide enough information about registration, eligibility, or distributions (18%)

*Findings are based on a subset and should be considered as indicative only

Movement Intentions

- **7%** of Lebanese HHs reported the intention to move to another location outside of the country in the 12 months following data collection and **1%** to another location within Lebanon.

- Another 10% of HH reported having **at least one HH member** with the expectations to move to another location outside Lebanon or inside Lebanon.

- **21%** of Migrant HHs reported the intention to return to the area/country of origin in the 12 months following data collection.

% of HH counting at least one member who reportedly has the intention to move from the current location in the 12 months after data collection.

Lebanese HHs   Migrant HHs   PRL HHs

Severity Score

| 0% HHs | 1-9% HHs | 10-24% HHs | 25-35% HHs | >35% HHs |

Most Common Top Priority Need

Lebanese households

- Healthcare (35%)
- Food (31%)
- None (9%)

Migrant households

- Food (39%)
- None (27%)
- Healthcare (9%)

PRL households

- Food (45%)
- Healthcare (27%)
- Shelter / Housing (9%)