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Multi-Sector Needs Assessment

Key Multi-Sectoral Findings

Lebanon, May 2023

From MSNA 2022

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CONTENTS

Objectives
Methodology
Key Messages
Multi-Sectoral Findings
i. Needs by population group
ii. Needs by sector
iii. Accountability to affected population
Available Resources

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

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LHF Lebanon Humanitarian Fund

Co-funded by the European Union

International Organization for Migration (IOM)
The UN Migration Agency

NABA'A

ACTED

QUALISUS CONSULTING

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, Palestinian Refugees in Lebanon (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.

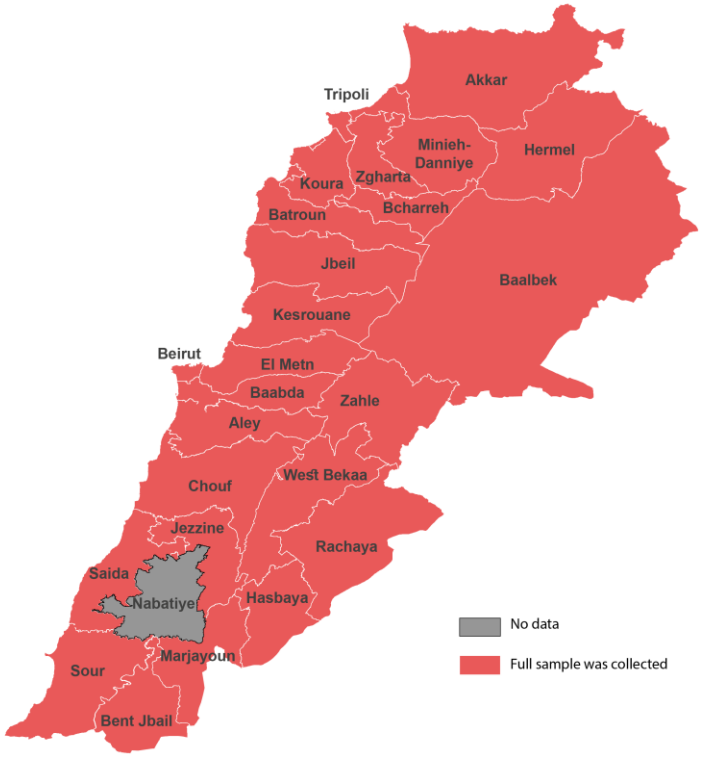
Methodology

Design:	Household-level structured interviews Some specific indicators at individual level, based on HH composition
Dates:	27 July – 26 November 2022
Sample size:	3,944 Lebanese Households 590 PRL Households 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 HHs and district level for Lebanese HHs.

For further information, refer to the ToR .

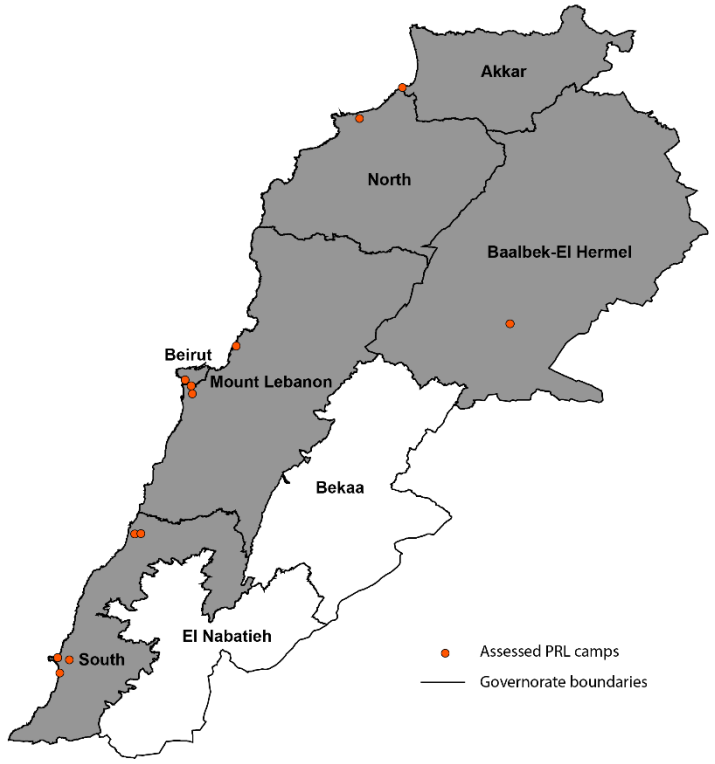
Assessment Coverage

Lebanese



Sampling units	26 Districts
Total number of HHs	3,944 HHs

PRL



Sampling units	12 PRL camps
Total number of HHs	590 HHs

Migrants

Sampling units	8 Governorates
Total number of HHs	1,125 HHs

Limitations

- The assessment did not cover households in Nabatiyeh district, therefore perspectives and experiences from HHs in this district are not included in these findings.
- Data on the individual level was reported by proxy by one respondent per household, rather than by the individual HH members themselves. As a result, it might not accurately reflect lived experiences of individual HH members.
- 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.
- The majority of respondents were men (63%), as such the male perspective might be overrepresented throughout the findings
- Data collection took place during August and September which are known as high season months where work is usually more available for freelancers (availability of paid labour, wages etc.)
- While the MSNA samples on a household level, many migrants have moved to Lebanon without family members and are thus one-member households

Analysis Framework*

Multi-Sectoral Needs Index (MSNI) and Living Standard Gaps (LSG) Analysis

The MSNI is a measure of both the magnitude and severity of unmet humanitarian needs across sectors, measured through Living Standard Gaps (LSGs)

- The magnitude is the total proportion of households affected (with at least one LSG)
- The severity is measured on a 5-point scale with the highest LSG forming the MSNI

	Sectoral LSG Severity Score						Final MSNI
	Food Sec	Health	WASH	Protection	Education	Etc.	
HH 1	4	4	4	4	3	3	4
HH 2	2	2	4	2	1	1	4
HH 3	3	3	3	4+	2	1	4+
Etc.	2	3	1	1	2	1	3

* For More information please refer to the methodological note REACH_LBN_Methodological-Annexes_LSGs-and-MSNI_2022.pdf (impact-repository.org)

Key Messages

91% of households* in Lebanon across the three population groups were found to have unmet sectoral needs in at least one sector. The main drivers of these unmet needs were Livelihood needs (95%), Shelter needs (35%) and Food Security needs (15%).

% of households found to have unmet needs, by sector and population group	Lebanese HHs	Migrant HHs	PRL HHs	Overall
Livelihoods	94%	97%	96%	95%
Shelter	33%	32%	49%	35%
Food security	10%	28%	30%	15%
Health	15%	8%	16%	14%
WASH	10%	8%	22%	11%
Education	3%	1%	6%	3%
Protection	3%	17%	3%	6%
Overall	94%	76%	96%	91%

*The MSNI is determined through the following steps: First, the severity of each sectoral LSGs is calculated per household, with HHs considered to meet a severity level criteria if one HH member meets the criteria. Next, a final severity score (MSNI) is determined for each household based on the highest severity of sectoral LSGs identified in each household.

- **For more detailed information about the indicators driving these needs, please refer to the analysis tables** for all population groups:
  - Education
  - Energy & Communication
  - Health
  - Livelihoods
  - Protection & AAP
  - Shelter
  - WASH

Key Messages

The relatively high level of needs but small differences between governorates indicate the **widespread humanitarian needs across** Lebanon.

North Governorate, with Lebanon's second largest city Tripoli, was found to be one of the most deprived cities across Lebanon, with the highest proportion of people in in extreme+ level of needs (MSNI score of 4+) (10% of HHs).

76% of households in the North reported at least one member of the household with unmet health need. Sixty-five (65%) percent of individuals did not have any time of work at the time of data collection.

% of households found to have unmet needs, by governorate	%
Akkar	99%
Baalbek Hermel	93%
Beirut	91%
Bekaa	88%
Mount Lebanon	90%
Nabatieh	83%
North	96%
South	91%

The three governorates with the highest percentage of extreme unmet needs per population were:

Lebanese households	Migrant households	PRL households
Hermel (100%)	Beirut (90%)	Akkar (100%)

Needs by Population Group

% of households per group and severity phase including Livelihood needs

	In need	1	2	3	4	4+
Lebanese	94%	1%	5%	74%	16%	4%
Migrant	76%	12%	12%	65%	9%	2%
PRL	96%	0%	4%	63%	27%	6%

In need

% of households per group and severity phase excluding Livelihood needs

	In need	1	2	3	4	4+
Lebanese	49%	14%	36%	29%	16%	4%
Migrant	45%	20%	35%	34%	9%	2%
PRL	67%	7%	26%	34%	27%	6%

In need

Needs by Sector

Although the highest percentage of households in need were largely driven by livelihoods, WASH was the sector which had households with **very extreme needs**, with 3% of the households found to be in this situation (MSNI score 4+).

Eleven percent (11%) of HHs had **extreme needs** (MSNI score 4) in the shelter sector and three percent (3%) of HHs had extreme needs in food security.

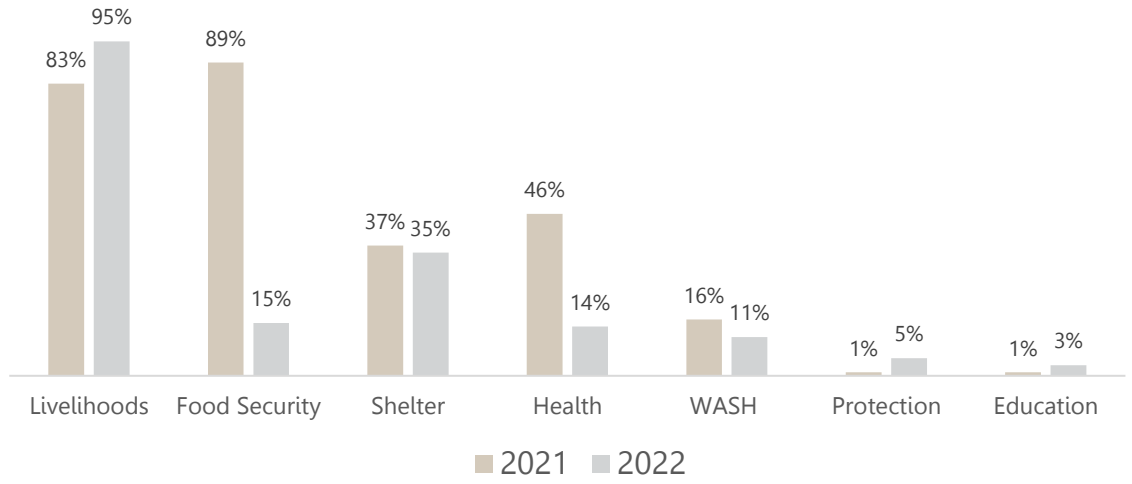
Consequently, the livelihood sector seems to be most widely driving the needs in Lebanon but not driving the most severe needs.

[* Lebanon: Rising Poverty, Hunger Amid Economic Crisis | Human Rights Watch (hrw.org)]

% of households in need, by sector

Sector	In need	1	2	3	4	4+
Livelihoods	**95%**	4%	2%	95%	0%	0%
Shelter	**35%**	50%	16%	24%	11%	0%
Food security	**15%**	65%	20%	11%	3%	0%
Health	**14%**	86%	0%	14%	0%	0%
WASH	**11%**	28%	61%	2%	6%	3%
Protection	**5%**	83%	11%	5%	0%	0%
Education	**3%**	97%	0%	3%	0%	0%

% of households in need between 2021 and 2022, by sector*



Livelihoods

95% of HHs had unmet needs in this sector. PRL HHs were most affected among all population groups (97%).

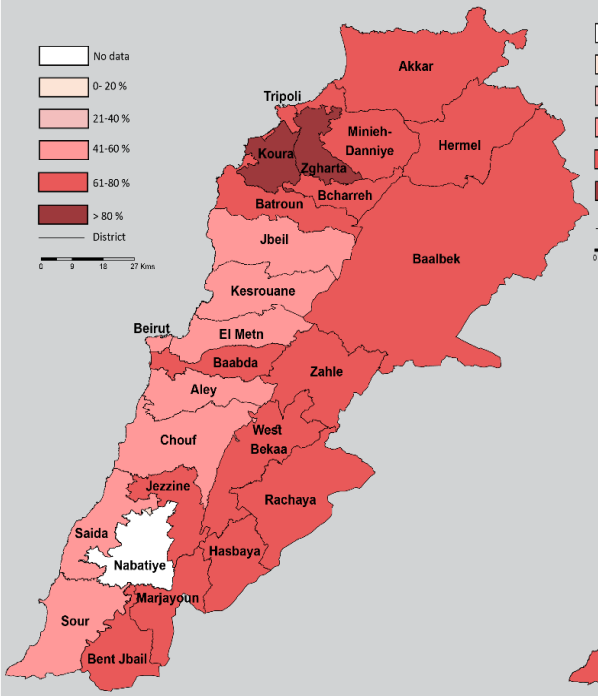
The main influence on indicator needs came from the large proportion of households lacking access to food (55%) and health (49%) because of lost or reduced employment, financial or access/availability issues

Additionally, 32% of individuals across all population groups were reportedly not having any type of work at the time of data collection.

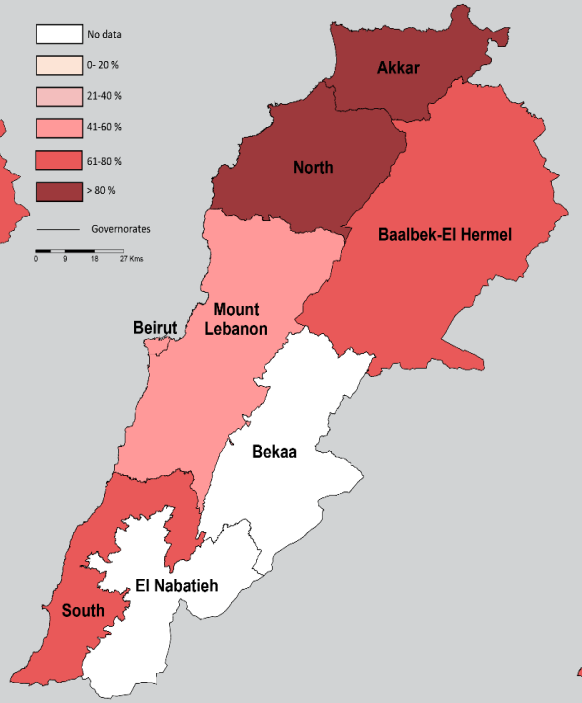
Indicators driving Livelihoods severity score
% of adults (18+) in HH with permanent, temporary and daily jobs
% HHs faced challenges obtaining enough money to meet its needs over the last 30 days
% of HHs with an outstanding debt by debt amount
% of HHs per type of priority need reported

Distribution of individuals reporting not having any type of income-generating work

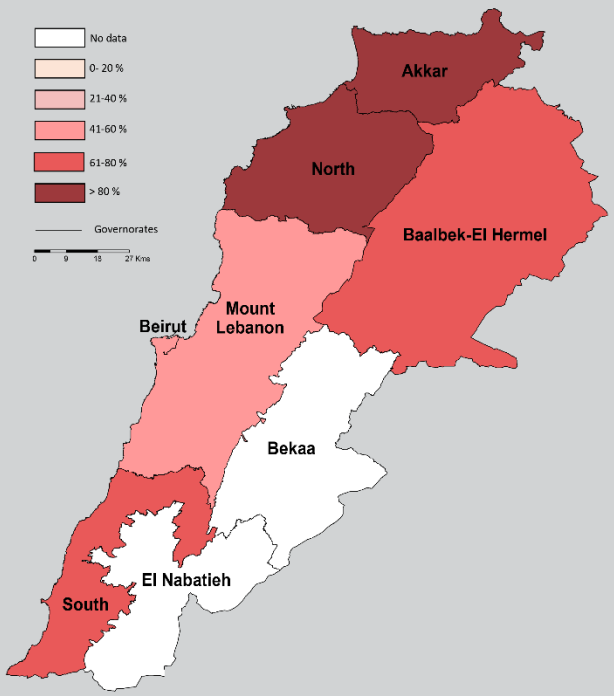
Lebanese Individuals



Migrant Individuals



PRL Individuals



Shelter

Shelter sectoral needs were found to be the second main driver of the high severity score in Lebanon (33%).

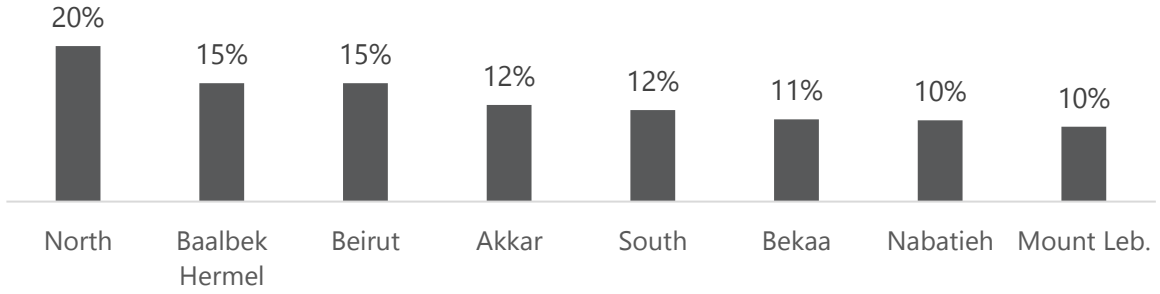
The main influence on indicator needs came from the large proportion of households reporting living in inadequate shelter conditions* (12%).

2% of households also reported living in non-residential and impermanent* shelters at the time of data collection

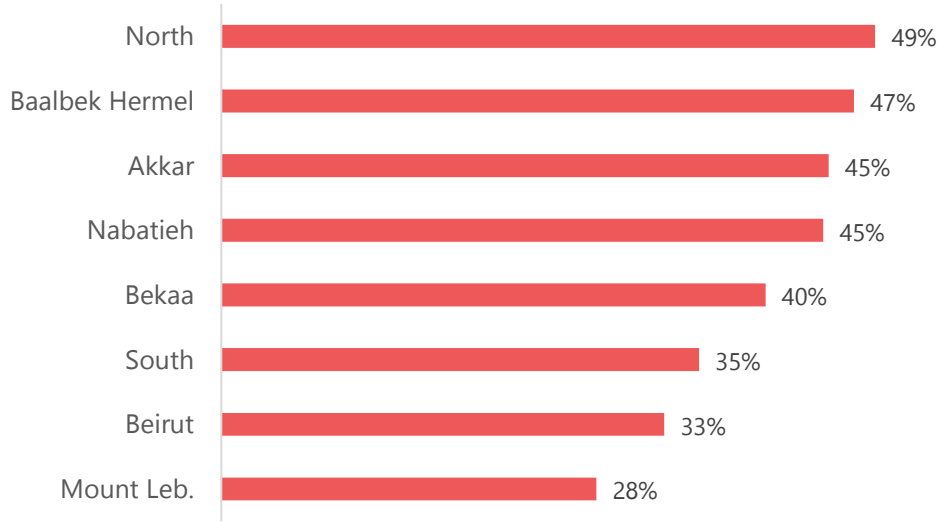
PRL households were found to be affected in the highest proportion (49%) with 18% being in extreme needs in this sector.

Indicators driving Shelter severity score
% of households who are living under a threat of eviction/ living under an eviction notice
% of households without any shelter or living in inadequate shelter
% of households living in a functional domestic space
% of households by main source of electricity
% of households by number of hours of access to electricity

% HHs reporting living in inadequate shelter conditions per governorate



% of HHs with shelter needs across Lebanon



*Inadequate shelter conditions were calculated based on thresholds provided by shelter experts, based on a combination of shelter type and shelter issues, including damage to the shelter. This indicator covers the physical conditions of the shelter and not the rental costs or protection-related concerns/ risks linked with the shelter

**Temporary and non-residential shelters options included: factory, workshop, farm, active construction site, shop, agricultural/engine/pump room, warehouse, school, tent, prefab unit

Food Security

Food Security needs were also a significant driver of needs to (15%) of households.

The main influence on indicator needs came from the large proportion of households found having moderate to very severe hunger in their HH as per the Household Hunger Scale (HHS) (10%).

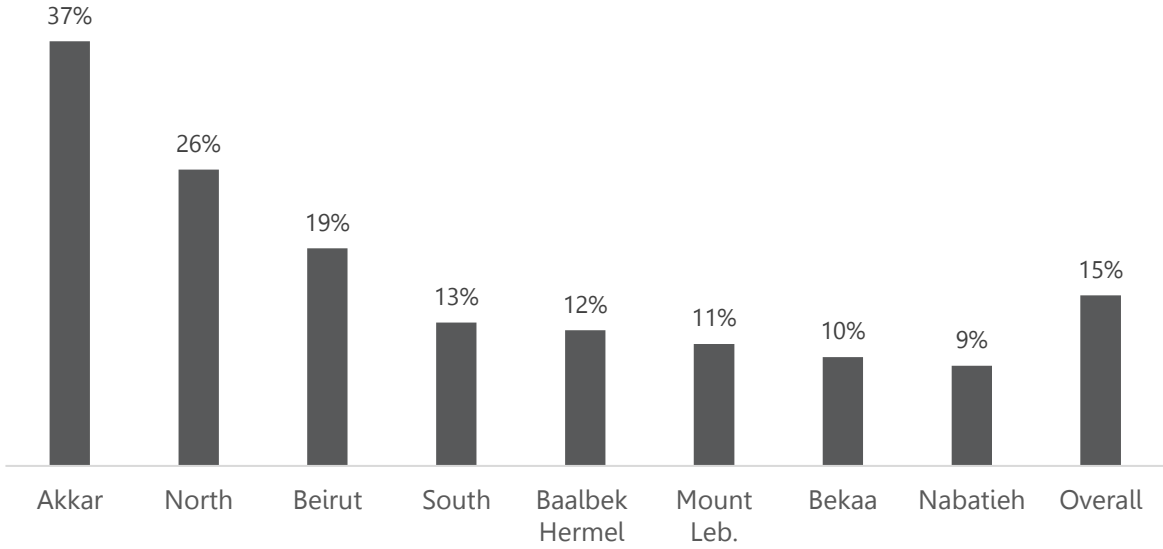
Additionally, 26% of HHs were found to have borderline or poor Food Consumption Score (FCS).

PRL households were found to be affected in the highest proportion (30%). However, 1% of both Migrant and Lebanese HHs had extreme+ needs in food security.

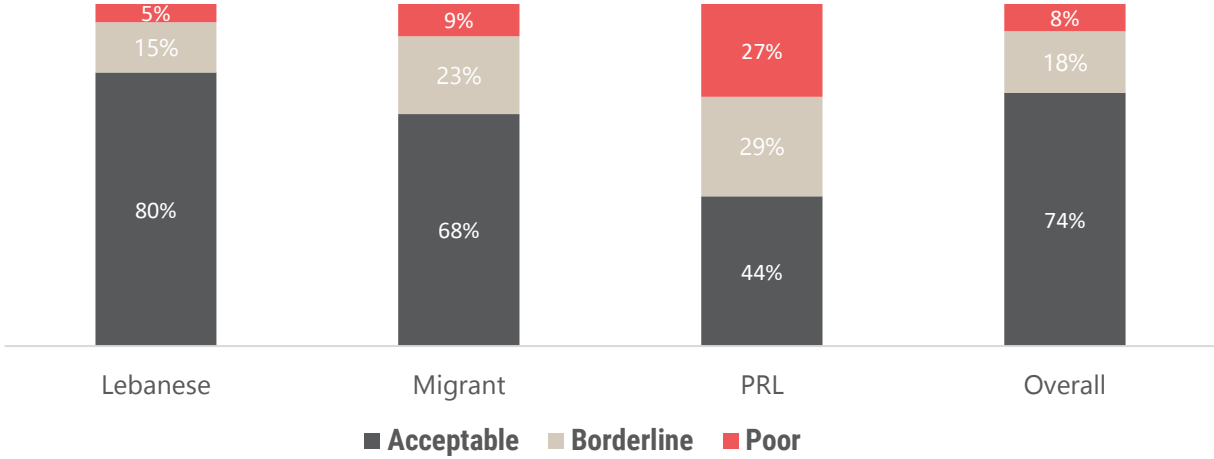
Indicators driving Food Security severity score

% of HH with poor, borderline or acceptable food consumption score based on the food groups consumed
Household Hunger Scale

% of households found to have food security needs, by governorate



% of households with poor, borderline or acceptable FCS per population group



Health

Health sectoral needs were also a significant driver of needs to (14%) of households.

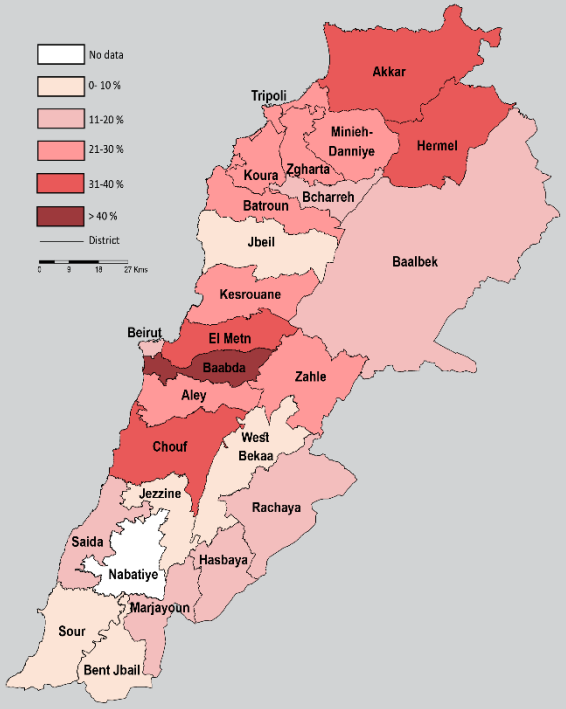
The main influence on indicator needs came from the large proportion of households reporting having at least one member of the household not being able to obtain healthcare when they needed it (26%).

PRL households were found to be affected in the highest proportion (16%), followed by Lebanese (15%).

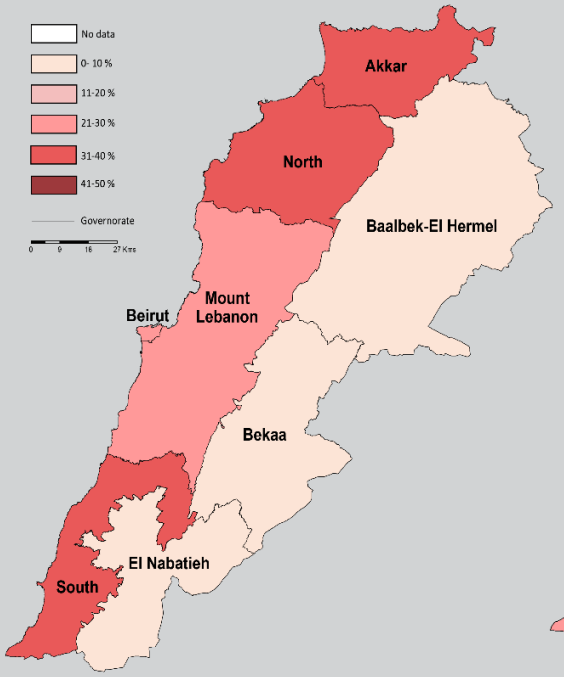
Indicators driving Health severity score
% of households with at least one individual that has unmet health care need
% of households by travel time to access primary healthcare facility

Distribution of households reporting having at least one member of the household not being able to obtain healthcare when they needed it

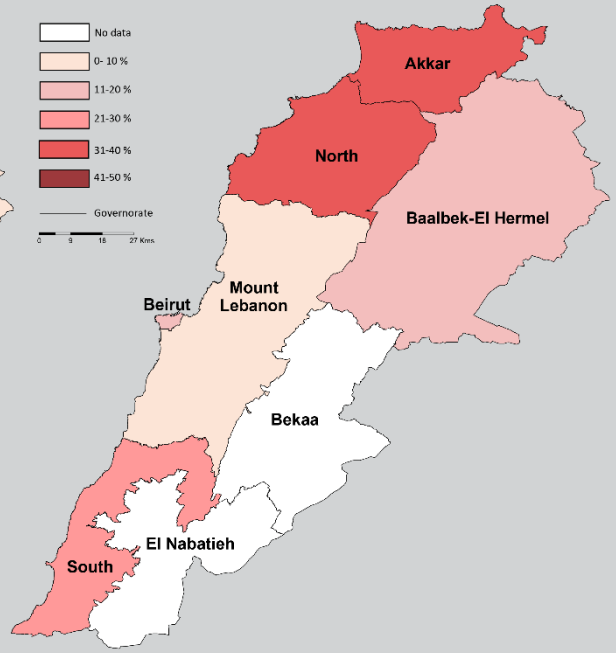
Lebanese per district



Migrants per governorate



PRL per governorate



WASH

WASH sectoral needs were also a significant driver of needs to (11%) of households.

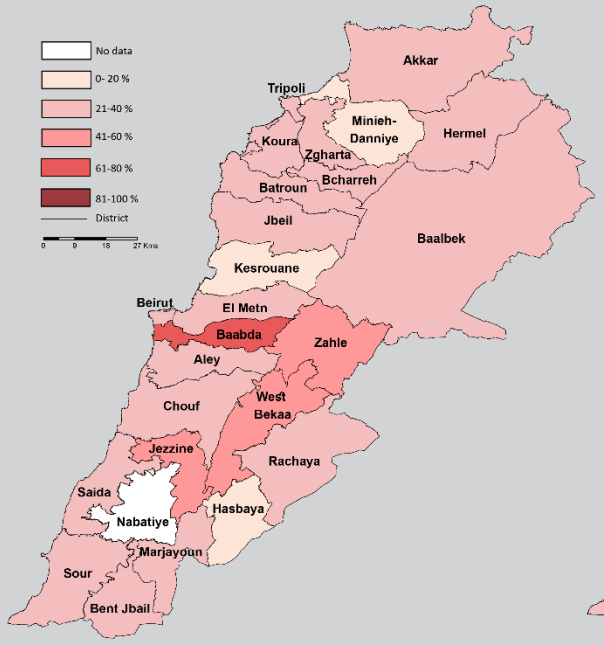
The main influence on indicator needs came from the large proportion of households reporting not having access to enough water to cover at least one need*(36%).

PRL households were found to be affected in the highest proportion (22%), followed by Lebanese (10%).

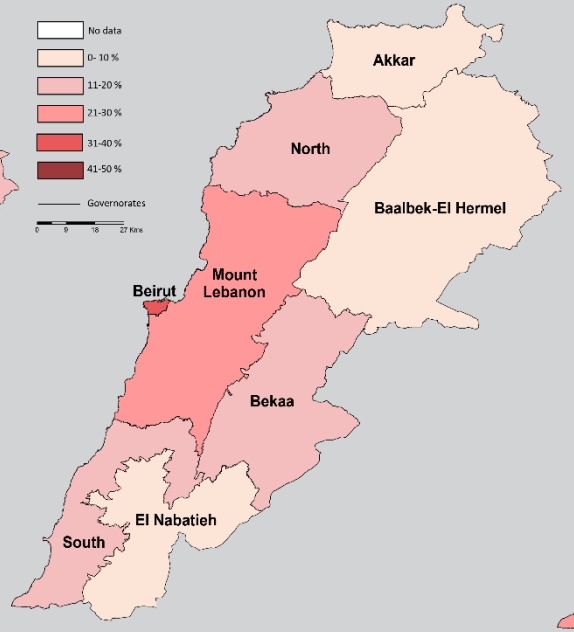
Indicators driving WASH severity score
% of HHs reporting having access to sufficient quantity of water to cover transversal needs (drinking, cooking, bathing, washing, domestic use)
% of HHs using a sanitation facility - by type of sanitation facility used
% of HHs by type of primary source of drinking water
% of HHs with access to functioning handwashing facilities with water and soap available

Distribution of households reporting having at least one member of the household not having access to enough water to cover at least one need

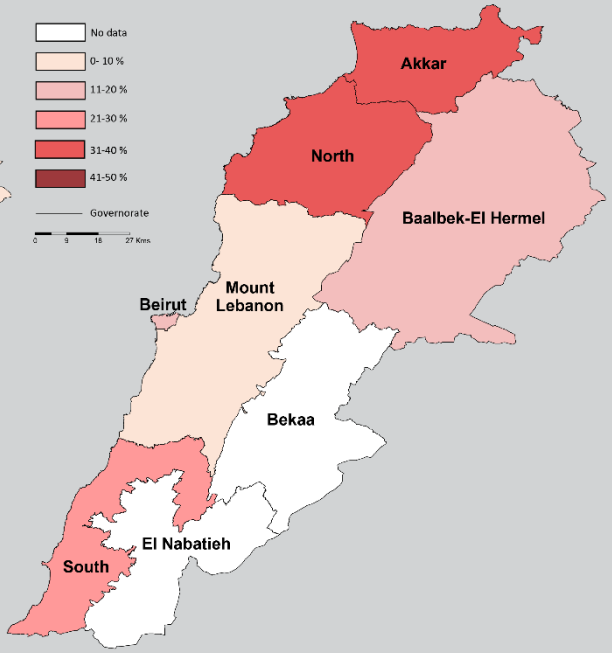
Lebanese per district



Migrants per governorate



PRL per governorate



*Drinking, cooking, personal hygiene and/or other domestic purposes

Protection

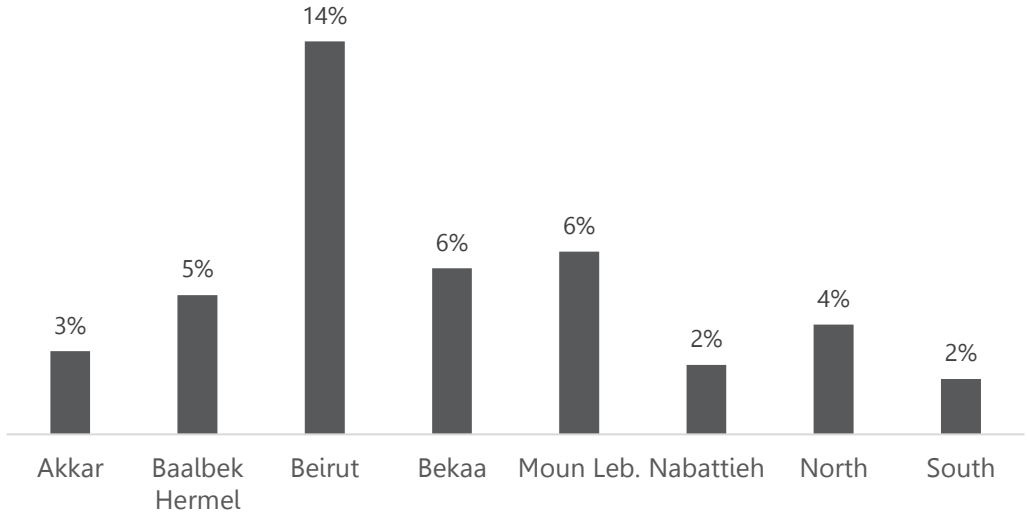
5% of households had unmet protection needs.

The main influence on indicator needs came from the large proportion of households reporting having at least one member of the household not being able to obtain healthcare when they needed it (26%).

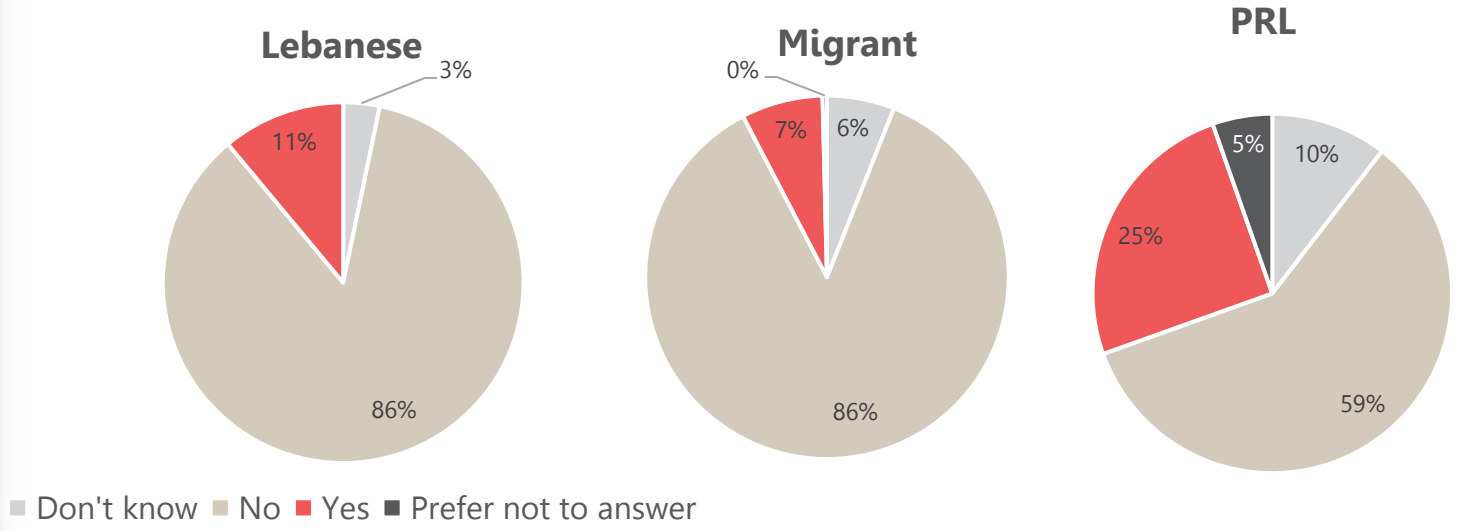
PRL households were found to be affected in the highest proportion (16%), followed by Lebanese (15%).

Indicators driving Protection severity score
% of boys/girls in early marriage, at the time of data collection
% of HHs without an ID document in their possession
% of HHs with at least one child (<18) not residing in the HH (1)
% of households reporting the presence of children engaged in child labor outside of the home in the past 3 months
% of HHs in which women and girls avoid areas because they feel unsafe there

% of households found to have food security needs, by governorate



% of households reporting women and girls avoid certain areas because they feel unsafe there, by population group



Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP)

19% of HHs reported having received aid in the 12 months prior to data collection

- The governorates with the highest percentage of HHs reporting having received aid were: South (26%) and North and Baalbek Hermel (23% each)
- The districts with the highest percentage of Lebanese HHs reporting having received aid were: Bcharre (35%), Minnieh Dunnieh, Bint Jbeil and Hasbaya (32% each)

Self-reported priority needs of HHs:

- Food (66%)
- Healthcare (65%)
- Electricity (30%)

Types of self-reported desired information:

- Food security / Child nutrition / Livelihoods (52%)
- Healthcare (48%)
- Electricity services (38%)

- Of the 19% of households who reported having received aid in the 12 months days prior to the assessment, **86% reported having been satisfied.**
- Among those unsatisfied, **51% do not know how to use a complaint mechanism to report feedback.**

Available Resources

Datasets, analyses and further outputs are available through the following links:

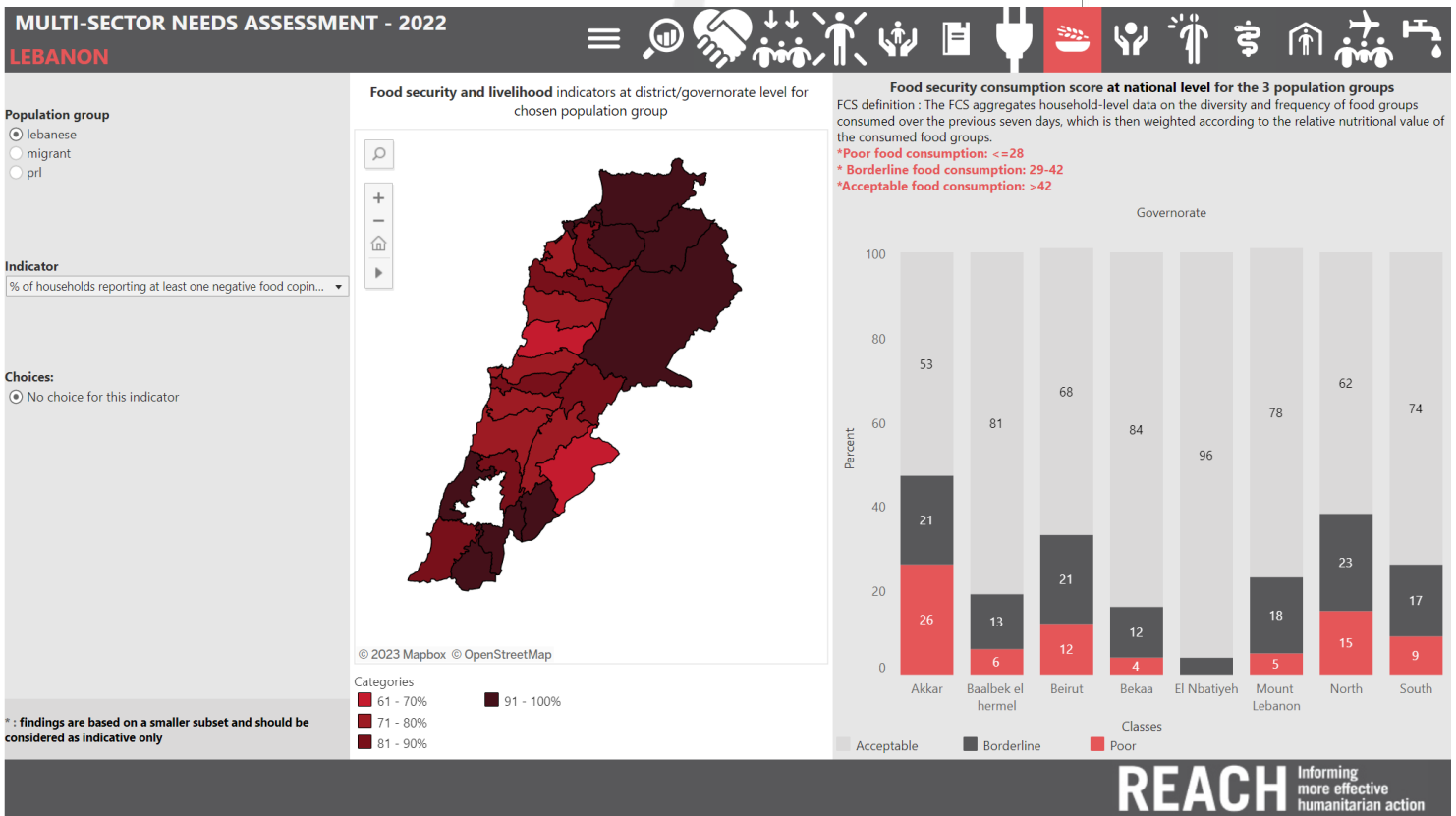
- Cleaned **dataset**, here
- **Dashboard**, here

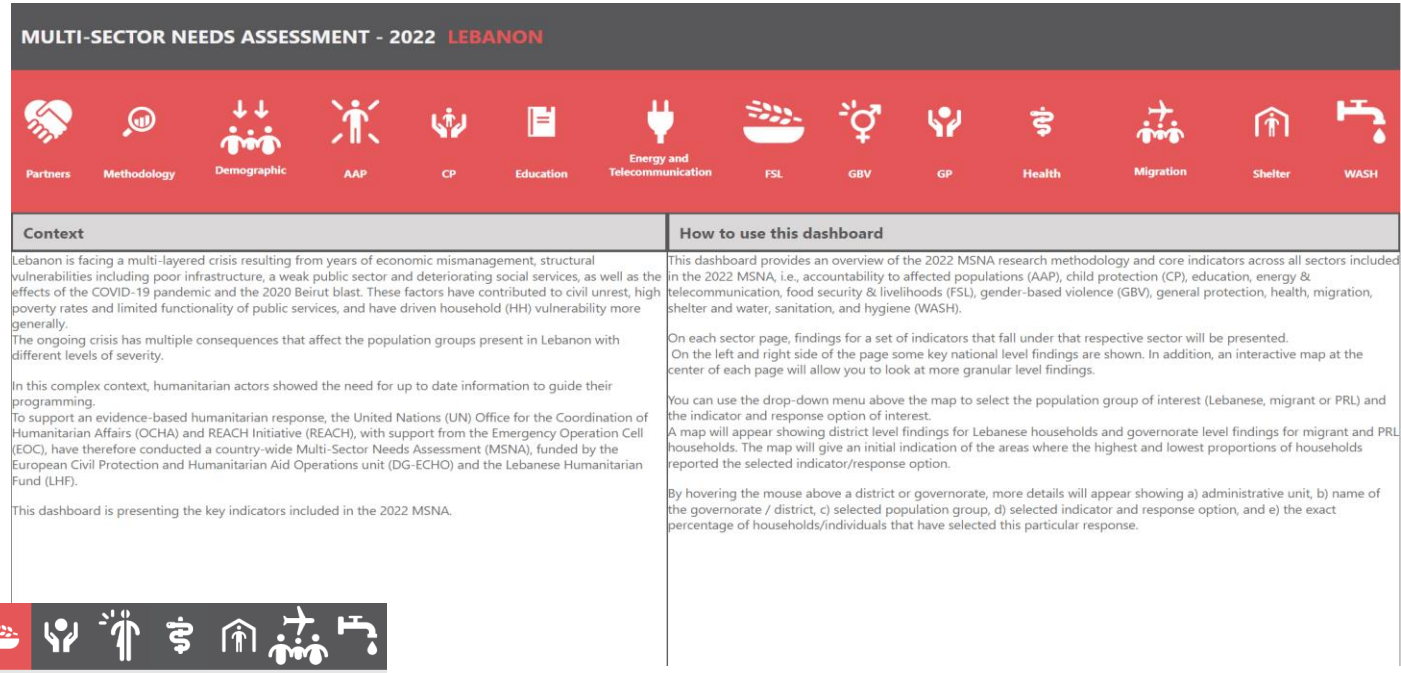
- AAP Factsheet, here
- Multi-sectoral **factsheet** for:
  - Lebanese households, here
  - Migrant households, here
  - PRL households, here

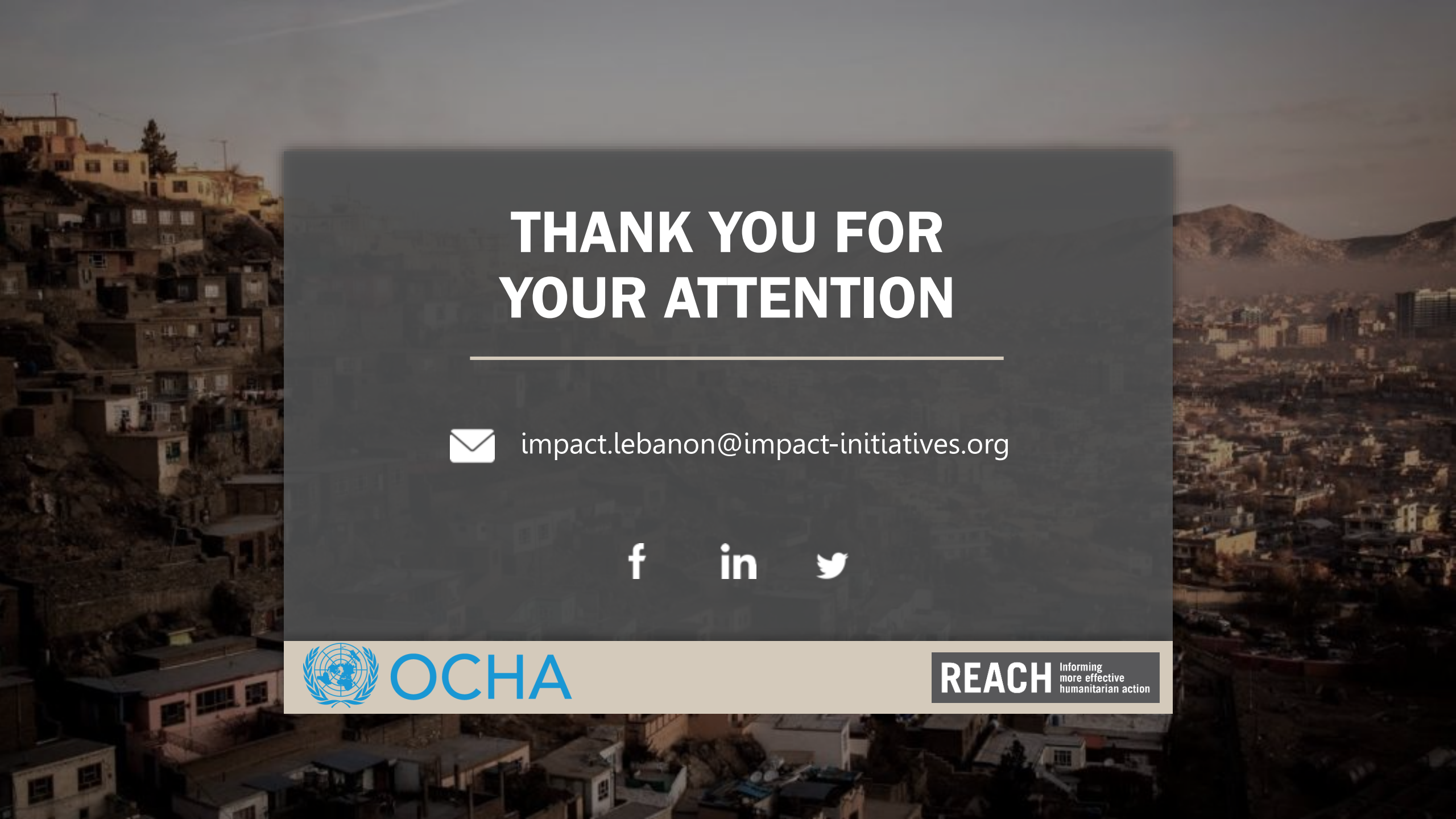
- **Analysis tables** for all population groups:
  - Education
  - Energy & Communication
  - Health
  - Livelihoods
  - Protection & AAP
  - Shelter
  - WASH

- Overview of all MSNA outputs (including ToR, 2021 outputs, etc.), here.

Dashboard


MULTI-SECTOR NEEDS ASSESSMENT - 2022
LEBANON
Population group
lebanese
migrant
prl
Indicator
% of households reporting at least one negative food copin...
Choices:
No choice for this indicator
* : findings are based on a smaller subset and should be considered as indicative only
Food security and livelihood indicators at district/governorate level for chosen population group
© 2023 Mapbox © OpenStreetMap
Categories
61 - 70%
71 - 80%
81 - 90%
91 - 100%
Food security consumption score at national level for the 3 population groups
FCS definition : The FCS aggregates household-level data on the diversity and frequency of food groups consumed over the previous seven days, which is then weighted according to the relative nutritional value of the consumed food groups.
*Poor food consumption: <=28
* Borderline food consumption: 29-42
*Acceptable food consumption: >42
Governorate
Percent
100
80
60
40
20
0
53
21
26
81
13
6
68
21
12
84
12
4
96
78
18
5
62
23
15
74
17
9
Akkar
Baalbek el hermel
Beirut
Bekaa
El Nbatiyeh
Mount Lebanon
North
South
Classes
Acceptable
Borderline
Poor
REACH
Informing more effective humanitarian action


MULTI-SECTOR NEEDS ASSESSMENT - 2022 LEBANON
Partners
Methodology
Demographic
AAP
CP
Education
Energy and Telecommunication
FSL
GBV
GP
Health
Migration
Shelter
WASH
Context
Lebanon is facing a multi-layered crisis resulting from years of economic mismanagement, structural vulnerabilities including poor infrastructure, a weak public sector and deteriorating social services, as well as the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and the 2020 Beirut blast. These factors have contributed to civil unrest, high poverty rates and limited functionality of public services, and have driven household (HH) vulnerability more generally.
The ongoing crisis has multiple consequences that affect the population groups present in Lebanon with different levels of severity.
In this complex context, humanitarian actors showed the need for up to date information to guide their programming.
To support an evidence-based humanitarian response, the United Nations (UN) Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and REACH Initiative (REACH), with support from the Emergency Operation Cell (EOC), have therefore conducted a country-wide Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA), funded by the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations unit (DG-ECHO) and the Lebanese Humanitarian Fund (LHF).
This dashboard is presenting the key indicators included in the 2022 MSNA.
How to use this dashboard
This dashboard provides an overview of the 2022 MSNA research methodology and core indicators across all sectors included in the 2022 MSNA, i.e., accountability to affected populations (AAP), child protection (CP), education, energy & telecommunication, food security & livelihoods (FSL), gender-based violence (GBV), general protection, health, migration, shelter and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH).
On each sector page, findings for a set of indicators that fall under that respective sector will be presented.
On the left and right side of the page some key national level findings are shown. In addition, an interactive map at the center of each page will allow you to look at more granular level findings.
You can use the drop-down menu above the map to select the population group of interest (Lebanese, migrant or PRL) and the indicator and response option of interest.
A map will appear showing district level findings for Lebanese households and governorate level findings for migrant and PRL households. The map will give an initial indication of the areas where the highest and lowest proportions of households reported the selected indicator/response option.
By hovering the mouse above a district or governorate, more details will appear showing a) administrative unit, b) name of the governorate / district, c) selected population group, d) selected indicator and response option, and e) the exact percentage of households/individuals that have selected this particular response.



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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