MSNA - Research Terms of Reference
Multi-Sector Needs Assessment
LBN2301
Lebanon

June 2023
Version 1

REACH Informing
more effective
humanitarian action

1. Executive Summary

Country of intervention	Lebanon					
Type of Emergency	□	Natural disaster	□	Conflict	X	Other *(specify) Socio-Economic and Political Crisis*
Type of Crisis	□	Sudden onset	X	Slow onset	X	Protracted
Mandating Body/ Agency	United Nations Office for the Coordination for Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), EC DG-ECHO					
IMPACT Project Code	*TBD*					
Overall Research Timeframe *(from research design to final outputs / M&E)*	Beginning of March 2023 to March 2024					

Research Timeframe *Add planned deadlines*	1. Pilot/ training: pilot 26/06/2023	7. MSNI DAP sent for validation.: 05/12/2023
	2. Start collect data: 21/07/2023	8. MSNI analysis sent for validation: 12/12/2023
	3. Data collected: 29/09/2023	9. Bulletin sent for validation: 18/12/2023
	4. Data analysed: 05/10/2023	10. Bulletin published: 28/12/2023
	5. Data sent for validation: 05/10/2023	11. Final presentation: 07/01/2024
	6. Preliminary presentation: 06/11/2023 sharing analysis tables, 20/11/2023 presentation during joint analysis workshop	12. Other specify: _ _/_ _/_ _ _ _

Humanitarian milestones *Specify **what** will the assessment inform and **when*** *e.g. The shelter cluster will use this data to draft its Revised Flash Appeal;*	**Milestone**		**Deadline**
	X	Donor plan/strategy	TBC
	X	Inter-cluster plan/strategy	TBC
	X	Cluster plan/strategy	2024 Humanitarian Response Planning
	□	NGO platform plan/strategy	_ _/_ _/_ _ _ _
	□	Other (Specify):	_ _/_ _/_ _ _ _
	Audience type		**Dissemination**

Audience Type & Dissemination *Specify **who** will the assessment inform and **how** you will disseminate to inform the audience*	X Strategic X Programmatic □ Operational □ [Other, Specify]		X General Product Mailing (e.g. mail to NGO consortium; HCT participants; Donors) □ Cluster Mailing (Education, Shelter and WASH) and presentation of findings at next cluster meeting X Presentation of findings (e.g. at HCT meeting; Cluster meeting) X Website Dissemination (Relief Web & REACH Resource Centre) □ [Other, Specify]
Detailed dissemination plan required	X	Yes	□ No
General Objective	The main objective of this MSNA is to provide a comprehensive overview of the multi-sectoral needs and humanitarian conditions across all governorates for three population groups in Lebanon (Lebanese, migrants[1] and Palestine Refugees in Lebanon (PRL) in camps). This assessment also aims to deepen the understanding of the crisis by assessing its magnitude and severity among the targeted population. Moreover, the findings will serve to enhance current humanitarian response plans and provide input for future collective planning.		
Specific Objective(s)	• Inform the 2024 humanitarian response planning and support the calculation of sectoral and overall People in Need and severity calculations through the provision of comprehensive, multi-sectoral household data. • Conduct a thorough inter-sectoral analysis to assess the magnitude and severity of humanitarian needs and conditions among populations affected by the crisis in Lebanon • Identify variations in humanitarian needs across different geographical areas, population groups, and vulnerability profiles. • Examine the variations in the scope and severity of multi-sectoral humanitarian needs over time by comparing the findings of the MSNA conducted in 2023 with the results of the MSNAs in 2021 and 2022.[2] • Provide an in-depth analysis of inter-sectoral needs, offering insights for prioritizing response efforts and strategic planning.		
Research Questions	What is the nature of multi-sectoral humanitarian needs in Lebanon? • What is the magnitude, scope, and severity of humanitarian needs in specific sectors such as shelter, education, food security, health, livelihood, protection, and WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene) in Lebanon? • To what extent do households have cross-cutting needs that span multiple sectors, and which overlapping needs are most prevalent?		

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[1] As per [IOM](#) definition, a migrant refers to any person who changes his or her country of usual residence, temporarily or permanently, for a variety of reasons such as seeking employment.

[2] Findings will only be compared to the extent possible, as changes in research design (sampling strategy, questionnaire) may limit capacity to perform trend analysis to certain population subsets or core indicators only.

	How do the findings vary based on geographic area, population groups (Lebanese HHs, live-in and live-out Migrant HHs[3] and PRL HHs)), and the vulnerability profiles of households, including factors including but not limited to age, gender, and disability?
	What, if any, are the differences in perspectives between female and male members of a household? What are the potential areas of bias and discrepancy between male and female experiences and concerns?
	To what extent is it feasible to identify trends and variances in humanitarian needs by comparing the findings of the MSNAs conducted in 2021, 2022, and 2023?
Geographic Coverage	Republic of Lebanon nation-wide: - 26 districts for Lebanese HHs (8 governorates) - 6 governorates for PRL HHs (all governorates where there are PRL camps) - 8 governorates for migrant HHs
Secondary data sources	• VASyR 2022: Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon • Central Administration of Statistics, Labour Force and Household Living Conditions Survey, 2018-2019, Lebanon • Central Administration of Statistics, Lebanon Labour Force Follow-up Survey, 2022 • World-Pop Density Data, 2022 • IOM, Migrant Presence Monitoring (to be published in mid-June 2023) • Lebann Palestinian Dialogue Committee, Camp-by-camp data on Palestinian Refugees in Lebanon, 2017 • OCHA, Escalating needs in Lebanon. A 2023 overview • Lebanon Economic Monitor, World Bank, 2023 • UNHCR, UNDP, Lebanon Emergency Response Plan 2023

Population(s) *Select all that apply*	□	IDPs in camp	□	IDPs in informal sites
	□	IDPs in host communities	□	IDPs [Other, Specify]
	X	Palestine Refugees from Lebanon (PRL) in camp	□	Refugees in informal sites
	□	Refugees in host communities	□	Refugees [Other, Specify]
	X	Migrants (live-in and live-out)	X	Non-displaced Lebanese

Structured questionnaire (Quantitative) *Select all that apply*	X	Probability sampling (for Lebanese HHs, PRL HHs, Live-out Migrant HHs)	X	Non - Probability sampling (for live-in Migrant HHs)
Data collection level:	□	Individual	**X**	**Household**
	□	Settlement	□	Other (specify): _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

If Probability Sampling	**Sampling method:** X Random sampling (PRL HHs) X Cluster sampling (migrant HHs, Lebanese HHs) The sampling is stratifed: X Yes □ No	**Selection:** Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) : X Yes □ No Selection of PSUs with replacement? x Yes □ No **Aimed precision at stratification level:**

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[3] In this year's MSNA, there is a different sampling strategy for migrant HHs living with employer (live-in migrants) and migrant HHs with different housing arrangements (live-out migrants). The basis for this distinction was a lesson from the MSNA 2022, which indicated the difficulty of conducting interviews with live-in migrant HHs in the household, due to possibility of presence of the employer.

	If yes what are the stratifications:
	- Geographic: 26 districts (Lebanese) in all of 8 governorates
	  6 governorates (PRL)
	  8 regions (migrants)
	
	- Population groups: Lebanese, Migrant (live-in and live out) and PRL
	What is the Primary sampling unit (PSU):
	- Hexagons (Lebanese population)
	- Neighborhoods (Migrant population)
	- Camps (PRL population)
	If cluster sampling, what is the mininum cluster size? 6
	Sampling frame:
	Do you have the population number at PSU level for **all** population groups?
	X Yes □ No
		95% level of confidence
		10+/- % margin of error (Lebanese, migrants)
		9+/- % margin of error (PRL)
		Buffer**:** 10 %
		Total sample size: (Target #):
		
		• Lebanese HHs: 4176
		• PRL HHs: 1161
		• Live-in migrant HHs: 798
		• Live-out migrant HHs: 780
		
		Resampling:
		Do you have a reserve list of PSUs / households in case of inacessible area ? X Yes □ No
		Data collection method:
		X Face to face
		□ Remote data collection

Questionnaire design	**Mandatory indicators** All the mandatory indicators from the 2023 MSNA indicator bank, have been included without alteration: □ Yes X No Where requested by Sectors, additional indicators were added to ensure the alignment with Vulnerability Assessment for Syrian Refugees (VASyr).	**XLS form for mandatory indicators** The kobo questionnaire provided for the mandatory indicators was used without alteration: □ Yes X No
Data management platform(s)	X	IMPACT

Expected output types	X	Presentation (Preliminary findings) #: 1				
	X	Interactive dashboard #:1	□	Report #: _ _	□	Profile #: _ _
	x	MSNA intersectoral brief #. 1	X	Presentation (Final) #: 1	X	Factsheet #: 4

Data publication plan	X	Final (anonymised) dataset public, available on REACH resource center
	X	Analysis table public, available on REACH resource center
	X	Analysis table public, available on HDX

Visibility *Specify which logos should be on outputs*	REACH
	Donor: LHF, OCHA

Visibility *Specify which logos should be on outputs*	***Coordination Framework:*** Humanitarian Country Team (HCT); Emergency Operations Cell (EOC)
	Partners: *I*OM, Nabaa

2. Rationale

2.1 Background

Lebanon is facing a multitude of crises, including political instability, an economic downturn, and the consequences of the Syrian refugee crisis. Additionally, in 2019, a financial crisis emerged, further exacerbating the situation, and resulting in a significant devaluation of the local currency.

In 2022, the rate of Lebanon's economic decline showed some signs of slowing down, yet the overall trend and trajectory remained fundamentally unchanged. It is estimated that the real GDP (Gross Domestic Product) contracted by 2.6% in 2022, resulting in a total economic contraction of 39.9% of GDP since 2018. Furthermore, in 2022, inflation averaged 171.2 percent, making it one of the highest rates globally. The primary cause of this inflation was the depreciation of the local currency (LBP), which has lost over 98 percent of its pre 2019 financial crisis value as of February 2023.[4]

The impact of the financial crisis and inflation has been particularly felt in the prices of essential goods, such as food and non-alcoholic beverages. Throughout 2022, food inflation increased by an average of 240 percent, reaching a peak of 483 percent year-on-year in January. This has contributed to the overall inflation rate and further exacerbated the economic challenges faced by the Lebanese people.[5]

The economic crisis, coupled with the consequences of 2022 Cholera outbreak, Covid-19 and losses in the banking sector has hindered households' access to basic needs such as food, healthcare, and education. In October 2022, the Lebanese government thoroughly removed subsidies on fuel, wheat, medicine, and other basic goods. However, it did not implement a compensation social protection scheme to shield vulnerable residents from the impact of steep price rises. Additionally, banks have imposed restrictions on depositors' access to their savings, halted loan offerings, and closed numerous branches, cutting thousands of jobs and causing disruptions in the overall economic market.

As demonstrated in the 2021 and 2022 MSNAs with secondary sources, the socio-economic collapse has had a negative impact on the majority of the population within Lebanon, regardless of demographic or nationality. While needs were found across all sectors, the most commonly reported essential needs that households (HHs) had trouble meeting were food needs (55%), health (49%) and electricity (27%) (MSNA 2022). The vast majority of HHs (78%) reported using at least one negative food coping strategy. In terms of health, more than 1 out of 4 HHs (27%) who had a member with a health problem who needed to access healthcare reported the member was unable to. The health needs reflected in the 2022 MSNA findings likely increased due to the Cholera outbreak in Lebanon (October). In addition, MSNA 2022 showed that 82% of Lebanese, 78% of PRL and 58% of migrant HHs had trouble meeting at least one essential need because of lost or reduced employment, financial or access/availability issues, an increase from 2021. Findings of the MSNA, Vulnerability Assessment for Syrian Refugees (VASyr) and Mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (mVAM) all suggest a trend of increasing humanitarian needs, spread across the country and across population groups, indicating the necessity for continued assessments into both sectoral and geographical needs to understand where, what type and to whom the provision of humanitarian assistance is most urgently required.

2.2 Intended impact.

To facilitate effective planning among key humanitarian stakeholders, the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) has endorsed the implementation of a Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA), in collaboration with the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA). The assessment will be developed in consultation with the Emergency Operation Cell (EOC) and with the specialized expertise of the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) for addressing the needs of migrants and Palestine Refugees in Lebanon (PRL), respectively.

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[4] The World Bank: Lebanon. [Normalization of Crisis is No Road to Stabilization](). 2023
[5] The World Bank: Lebanon. [Time for an equitable banking resolution](). 2022

While multisectoral data on refugee households is collected yearly through the Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon (VAYsR), MSNA is the main nation-wide source of multi-sectoral data for Lebanese, PRL and migrant households whose capacity to meet basic needs is also directly affected by this multi-layered crisis. Moreover, the MSNA is the only assessment in country providing overview of the needs of migrant HHs.

At the same time, in this year, MSNA coordinates and aligns with VASyR assessment to allow for 1) needs analysis across all population groups within one response framework; 2) streamlined collaboration with relevant sectors; and 3) timely, quality, and use- friendly evidence which is comparable across relevant population groups.

3. Methodology

3.1 Methodology overview

The 2023 MSNA is a nationwide, household-level assessment composed of primary data collection and secondary data review. Primary data collection will consist of a household-level survey conducted across the entirety of Lebanon, inclusive of all 26 districts. All surveys are planned to be conducted in-person through face-to-face interviews.

Ultimately, the final sample size will include a minimum of 4176 surveys for Lebanese, 798 surveys for live-in migrants, 780 for live-out migrants, and 1161 for PRL, reflecting the total number of surveys necessary to achieve targets allowing for the representativeness on the governorate/region, camp or district level.

For Lebanese HHs, REACH will aim for results to be statistically representative at a 95% confidence level and a +/- 10% margin of error across the 26 strata (districts), using a 2-stage cluster sampling methodology. The sample will be stratified according to geography (the 26 districts of Lebanon). In selected governorates (North, Akkar, Bekaa), pairs of enumerators will conduct dual interviews, one with the head of households (HoH) and one with a member of the opposite gender in the household. This data will be analysed to improve our understanding of gender bias in data collection and findings may inform the research design of future assessments.

For PRL HHs living in camps, REACH with the data collection partner, Nabaa, will aim for results to be statistically representative at the governorate and camp level. Stratified random sampling with confidence level of 95%, margin of error of 9 percentage points at governorate level and buffer of 10%, will be implemented. A total target of surveys (1161) will be distributed proportionally to the size of population across the 12 PRL camps in Lebanon, located in 6 governorates, with a top-up for relatively smaller camps to ensure camp representative findings with a margin of error of 10 percentage points.[6]

For migrant HHs, REACH will implement two different sampling strategies based on the housing arrangement of the migrant (live-in vs live- out HHs):

- **Live-out migrant HHs**: REACH will coordinate closely with IOM to obtain statistically representative results at a 95% confidence level and a +/- 10% margin of error across the 8 strata, using a 2-stage cluster sampling methodology. As the selection of households will be done using the walking technique, the data collection will be closely monitored to control the random selection of the household. However, if challenges are faced during data collection to implement this technique and ensure randomised selection of households in the field, data can no longer be considered statistically representative for the live-out migrant population. If relevant, this will be caveated in all information products to ensure correct interpretation of the data produced.
  The sample will be stratified according to population figures across the governorates. The final sampling frame will be generated using data from the most recent Migrants Presence Monitoring (MPM) conducted by IOM in May 2023.
- **Live-in migrants HHs:** Non-probability, cluster sampling will be implemented to target migrant HHs living with employer. Interviews will be conducted on Sundays, when majority of migrants are granted time off, specifically

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[6] Data shared by UNRWA before MSNA 2022.

targeting gathering hotspots frequented by migrants in all governorates. Sampling frame will be developed based on the population figures from MPM and findings for the live-in migrants will be indicative for each governorate.

In addition, a secondary data review (SDR) may be conducted in advance of data collection and during the reporting phase, which will serve to inform the data collection tools, as well as the data analysis and outputs.

3.2 Population of interest

The objective of the MSNA is to assess the multi-sectoral needs and standard living gaps of the Lebanese, Palestine Refugees in Lebanon (PRLs), and migrants. The unit of measurement will be at the household level. However, for some of the sections (e.g., health, education, protection) there will be additional questions asked at the individual level, reported by respondent for each household member.

Considering the significant presence of refugees, including Syrian refugees and Palestine Refugees from Syria in Lebanon, who are assisted through distinct response mechanisms, the MSNA aims to assess the needs of Lebanese households, PRL households, and migrant households exclusively. Nevertheless, during this MSNA, REACH collaborated with VASyR to ensure the alignment of all core indicators between both assessments. This alignment enables meaningful comparisons of findings at various levels, including national, across different population groups, and across different strata. Such coordination will facilitate the development of an integrated response plan.

The average household size for Lebanese households was calculated using the MSNA 2022 data, resulting in an average of 3.6 individuals per household. According to UNRWA data, the average household size for PRL households is 5, while in the case of the migrant population, the estimated data from the third round of MPM will be utilized to establish a sampling frame for migrant households. IOM and REACH will closely coordinate in this process and the ToR will be updated accordingly once the IOM data and the sampling frame become available.

Below are key definitions relevant to the Lebanon MSNA:

- **Palestine Refugees in Lebanon (PRLs):** Persons whose normal place of residence was Palestine during the period 1 June 1946 to 15 May 1948, and who lost both home and means of livelihood as a result of the 1948 conflict and fled to Lebanon.

  Only registered PRL living in camps and direct surroundings of the camps[7] will be considered for the purpose of this assessment.

- **Migrant:** Any person who changes his or her country of usual residence, temporarily or permanently, for a variety of reasons such as seeking employment:

  - live in migrants: migrant HHs living with employer.
  - live-out migrants: migrant HHs with different housing arrangements.

- **Household:** A household is a group of people who regularly share meals, income, and expenditures together. Members must acknowledge the authority of one person as head of household and that person must live with the rest of the household members. In polygamous households, each wife is treated as a distinct household when the wives live in different houses, cook separately, and take decisions independently.

  Head of household: The head of household is defined as the main decisionmaker in the household; in certain households, this responsibility can be shared between two people (co-headed household).

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[7] The PRL camp boundaries were delimitated 30 years ago. As a result of the natural expansion of the PRL population within the camps, some households are now living in the direct surroundings of the official boundaries of camps. These households are considered by UNRWA as PRL living in camp. For this reason, they will be included in our random sample.

3.3 Secondary data review

- VASyR 2022: Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon
- Central Administration of Statistics, Labour Force and Household Living Conditions Survey, 2018-2019, Lebanon
- Central Administration of Statistics, Lebanon Labour Force Follow-up Survey, 2022
- World-Pop Density Data, 2022
- IOM, Migrant Presence Monitoring (to be published in mid-June 2023)
- Lebanon Palestinian Dialogue Committee, Camp-by-camp data on Palestinian Refugees in Lebanon, 2017
- OCHA, Escalating needs in Lebanon. A 2023 overview
- Lebanon Economic Monitor, World Bank, 2023
- UNHCR, UNDP, Lebanon Emergency Response Plan 2023

Additional secondary data will also be reviewed following the completion of primary data collection and serve as a means of triangulating findings at the analysis stage. Materials will be compiled from a range of documents, reports, factsheets, and related materials produced by actors with knowledge of the overall context and specific sectors.

3.4 Primary Data Collection

Four sampling approaches have been developed according to the characteristics of each population group. For all population groups, enumerators will work in gender-balanced pairs to interview each household.

Lebanese HHs:

For Lebanese households, a Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) cluster sampling approach will be implemented. The minimal cluster size is set at 6. The total population size is derived from WorldPop population density data. The process involves the following steps:

1. The territory was divided into hexagons, each with a size of 1km^2. The population size in each hexagon will be obtained based on World Pop Data.
2. The GIS and assessment team reviewed the hexagon grid and removed hexagons that fall in Syrian/PRS refugee settlements, uninhabited areas, or those that cannot be surveyed (e.g., airports, military installations). Additional hexagons situated in border areas were deleted as they are not accessible for security concerns.
3. Hexagons were randomly selected as Primary Sampling Units (PSU) within each district – probability for selection of hexagons is proportional to the size of the population and selection is done with replacement.
4. A sampling target for the secondary sampling unit (households) was set within each selected hexagon. The minimum number of surveys to conduct per hexagon was set at 6 (minimum cluster size).
5. Selection of secondary sampling units will be based on random GPS points, generated within the hexagon.
6. The GIS and assessment team will review all generated points in advance and regenerate points that have fallen into empty/uninhabited areas.

Maps will be provided to REACH enumerators and data collection partners, through the maps.me mobile application. Enumerators will travel to the designated areas and interview the household closest to the dropped point, within a 200 meters radius. In the event a geo-point falls on a multi-story building containing multiple households, enumerators will use a random number generator to identify the household to be approached. (First, of the floor to target and then of the apartment unit). If a household refuses to participate in the survey, is not home, withdraws from the survey, or does not belong to the population of interest, enumerators will proceed to the next nearest household within the hexagon.

In the event GPS-point sampling is not feasible (owing to security or other considerations), REACH will instead apply random walk techniques within targeted communities. In the case enumerator teams end up randomly selecting a household which was already assessed, they will start a new random walk technique process.

1. Map 1. Data collection areas
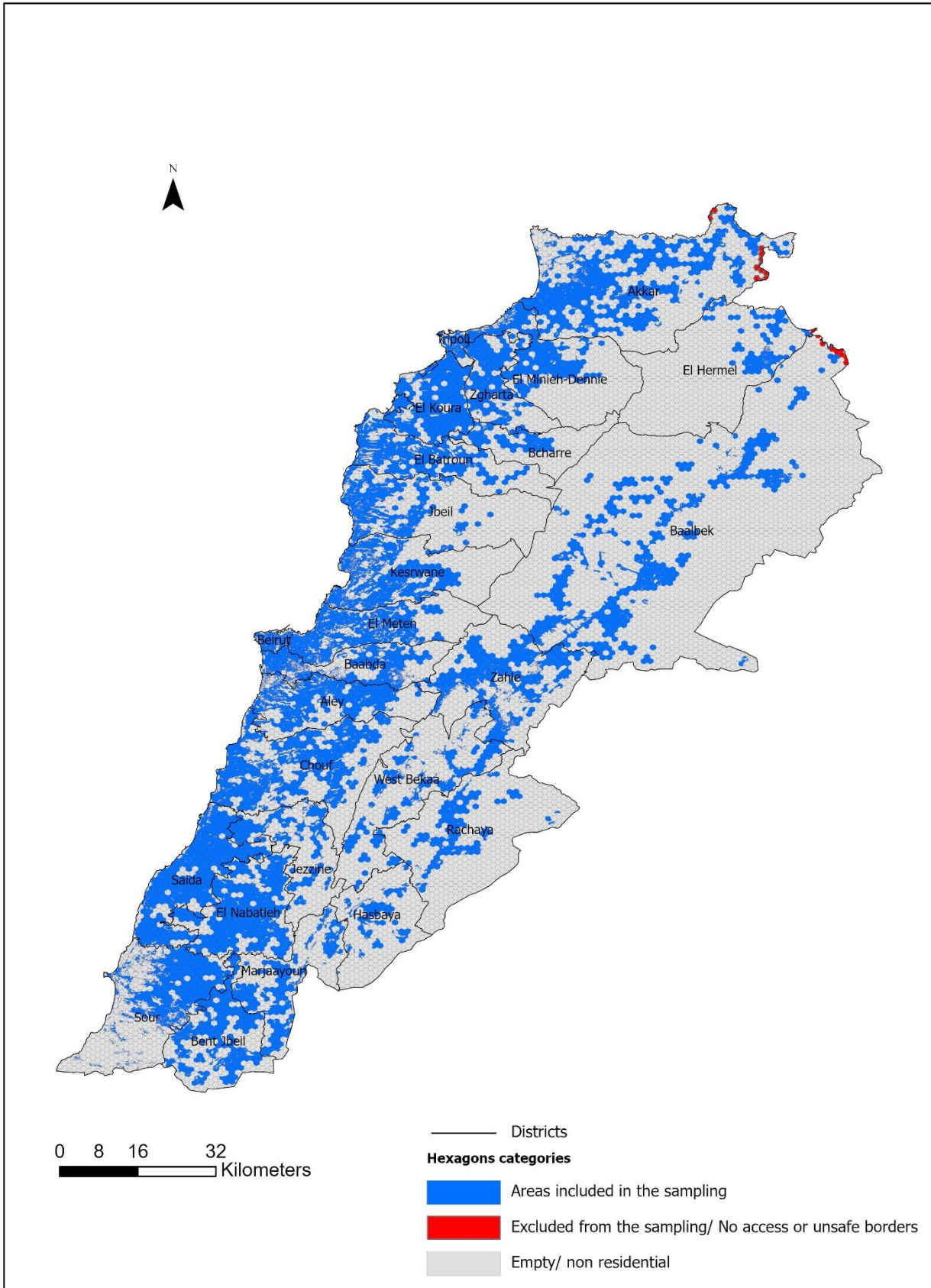
Female voices pilot

In MSNA 2022, the first "female voices pilot" was conducted among Lebanese HHs in two districts: Akkar and Jbeil. Unfortunately, an insufficient number of interviews were collected for analysis, primarily due to the challenge of having both women and men present at home when the interview was conducted. To overcome this limitation, in MSNA 2023, the geographic scope of the pilot has been expanded, and it will be implemented in three governorates of Lebanon: Akkar, North, and Bekaa. The governorates were chosen based on two criteria: accessibility, to ensure that obtaining consent from local authorities would not be hindered, and anticipated completion time, allowing for flexibility in case the pilot extends the timeline.

In the pilot, dual interviews will be held by male-female enumerators pairs in each of the randomly targeted households. While one enumerator conducts an interview with the member of the household considered as either the head of household or, in the absence of head of household, the most knowledgeable person in the household (initial MSNA interview), the second enumerator will use the same questionnaire to conduct an interview in parallel with another adult member of the household from the opposite gender. While the number of targeted households remains the same, the surveys would be doubled in these three governorates. In cases where there is only one adult member present during the interview, enumerators will proceed with the interview as usual.

This dual household interview approach is intended to facilitate comparative analysis and ensure both male and female perspectives are captured.

Sampling summary for Lebanese HHs:

	Lebanese MSNA HH targets			Female voices
Districts	**Surveys**	**Units (PSU)**	**Buffer**	**Additional surveys**
Akkar governorate				
Akkar	138	23	10%	138
Baalbek-El Hermel governorate				
El Hermel	180	15	10%	N/A
Baalbek	138	23	10%	N/A
Beirut governorate				
Beirut	168	16	10%	N/A
Bekaa governorate				
Rachaya	150	20	10%	150
West Bekaa	144	21	10%	144
Zahle	144	21	10%	144
Mount Lebanon governorate				
Aley	144	21	10%	TBD
Baabda	162	17	10%	TBD
Chouf	138	23	10%	TBD
Jbeil	144	22	10%	TBD
Kesrwane	144	22	10%	TBD
El Meten	156	19	10%	TBD
El Nabatiyeh governorate				
Bent Jbeil	144	21	10%	N/A
El Nabatieh	144	22	10%	N/A
Hasbaya	168	16	10%	N/A
Marjaayoun	150	20	10%	N/A

North Governorate				
El Batroun	162	17	10%	162
Bcharre	192	13	10%	192
El Koura	150	21	10%	150
El Minieh-Dennie	150	19	10%	150
Tripoli	336	9	10%	336
Zgharta	156	19	10%	156
South governorate				
Jezzine	156	19	10%	N/A
Saida	168	17	10%	N/A
Sour	150	20	10%	N/A
TOTAL # HHs	4176			
TOTAL # surveys	5898			

PRL HHs

Data collection for PRL households will be lead by Nabaa, that will coordinate closely with REACH throughout the process. REACH responsibilities include preparation of sampling frame, data cleaning and data analysis, while Nabaa's – collecting quality data in accordance to MSNA timeline. REACH will receive the data on a daily basis and will monitor the data collection - they will inform Nabaa if they notice any delay in data collection objectives, to understand the issue and find common solutions.

A two-stage stratified random sampling approach has been selected for PRLs HHs living inside of the 12 PRL camps in Lebanon, using camps as primary sampling units.

According to the map below, PRL living in camp are concentrated in 6 governorates: Akkar, North, Baalbek, Beirut, Mount Lebanon and South.

Map 2. PRL camps in Lebanon

A two-stage, stratified sampling approach was implemented to determine the number of Palestinian refugee households in camps to be interviewed in each camp. This sampling method relied on population figures obtained from the 2017 Population and Housing Census in Palestinian Camps and Gatherings conducted by the Lebanese Palestinian Dialogue Committee. With the average household size at 5 individuals, the total population was divided accordingly to estimate the number of households.

Using population figures available from 2017, a stratified random sample will be drawn to produce findings representative at the camp level with a confidence level of 95% and 10% margin of error (see sample size per camp in table below). Camp-level data will also be aggregated to present representative findings at the governorate level, with at least 95% confidence level and 9% margin of error.

The anticipated targets are presented below:

Governorate	Camp	Population figures Census 2017 camp only	Target sample size (95% CL, 10% MoE)
Akkar	Nahr El Bared Camp	1935	100
Baalbel El Hermel	Wavel Camp	1421	92
Beirut	Mar Elias Camp	8641	122
Mount Lebanon	Chatila Camp	8091	100
Mount Lebanon	Dbayeh Camp	8142	100
Mount Lebanon	Burj Barajneh Camp	4156	95
North	Bedawwi Camp	18763	126
South	Rashidieh Camp	9740	101
South	Mia Mia Camp	8219	100
South	Ein El Hilweh	4073	95
South	Burj Shamali Camp	758	65
South	Buss Camp	748	65
All	**All**	**74687**	**1161**

To ensure the random selection of respondents, REACH will generate GPS random points within the camp boundaries, based on maps provided by UNRWA in 2022. In the event of any issues with the GPS connection, offline maps will be created for each camp.

There are certain limitations to consider:

- As there are no available boundaries for adjacent gatherings, the GPS points will be generated solely within the camp boundaries. Therefore, adjacent gatherings will not be included in the sampling even though in reality the difference between camps and adjacent gatherings is not always clear. In addition to that, while the boundaries were received in the last year, they may not perfectly match the actual camp boundaries.
- The census population figures seem to likely not reflect the real current population of the camps, hence if after data collection REACH receives the secondary data source that could help correct this, data will be weighted at analysis stage to account for this. Otherwise, findings for PRL population will show a potential bias due to outdated figures. This bias may result in underrepresentation or overrepresentation of findings from camps where the population numbers are not accurately reflected.

Migrant HHs

Both live-in and live-out data collection will be led by IOM, that will coordinate with REACH throughout the process. The specific responsibilities are as follows: IOM will be responsible for collecting the data, while REACH will handle data cleaning and analysis.

Before commencing the data collection, REACH will conduct training for IOM's field officers and support IOM in training the enumerators. Additionally, a one-day pilot session followed by a debrief will be organized to allow each enumerator to practice the questionnaire at least twice. REACH will also produce the sampling frame, serving as the basis for IOM to plan and implement the data collection. The data collection will be organized on a weekly basis. Each Wednesday, prior to the new week of data collection, IOM will share their team itinerary with the relevant REACH focal point for review and potential follow-up discussions. IOM will be responsible for organizing the work accordingly.

Enumerators will upload the surveys on KOBO daily, at the end of each day, enabling daily checks on the data. REACH will provide regular feedback on data quality to partners, at least twice a week, to allow sufficient time for data review. During the initial week of data collection, REACH will actively follow up on any cleaning issues on a daily basis.

To ensure smooth and transparent communication, a weekly meeting will be organized with each partner, during which REACH and IOM focal points will discuss any cleaning or data protection monitoring matters.

Live-out migrant households

The migrant population sample frame for the MSNA 2023 was based on the population figures from 2023 Migrant Presence Monitoring (MPM). The MPM reports population figures at the neighborhood level (admin 4), which were used as the Primary Sampling Units in the 2-stage, stratified cluster sampling. PSUs were selected using Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) with replacement. 664 neighborhoods were used as PSUs, with a minimum cluster size set at 5.

MPM findings showed that 80% of live-out migrant population resided in Mount Lebanon and Beirut governorates, geographically close to urban center. At the same time, Akkar, Bekaa, and Baalbel El Hermel governorates were relatively low populated. Therefore, to increase the precision of findings in densely populated governorates, the geographical stratas were redefined according to their relative population size:

- Akkar, Baalbel El Hermel and Bekaa governorates were merged into one unique strata.
- Beirut governorate was split into two stratas (Beirut North and Beirut South)
- Mount Lebanon governorate was split into two stratas (Mount Lebanon North and Mount Lebanon South)
- North and South governorates will be kept as one strata each.

The cluster sampling was produced with the confidence level 90% and margin of error 10 percentage points, with 5% buffer. The design effect is proportional to population cluster size (with cluster size 5 and cluster intracorrelation coefficient of 0.06) and leads to an average design effect of 1.37 across stratas.

The anticipated targets for live-in migrant HHs are presented below:

Strata	Population size	# of Surveys	# of PSUs (Neighbourhoods)	Buffer
Akkar / Baalbek-El Hermel / Bekaa	2271	90	17	5%
Beirut North	5521	115	10	5%
Beirut South	5583	95	14	5%
El Nabatieh governorate	2991	95	14	5%
Mount Lebanon - North	18812	90	18	5%
Mount Lebanon - South	13735	100	14	5%
North governorate	1412	95	13	5%
South governorate	4090	100	14	5%
Total	**54415**	**780**	**-**	-

Due to changing population distribution and the concentration in urban settings GPS targeting was not deemed suitable for the migrant stratum. Instead, households as Secondary Sampling Units (SSU) will be randomly selected from each cluster through systematic random sampling. The first household will be randomly selected from the location through the drop of a random GPS coordinate within the enumeration area, with the starting point being the closest dwelling to the pin. The subsequent household will be selected using the sampling interval (sampling interval = total number of households in cluster / cluster size). Households will be selected following a walking route passing all households in the cluster in a systematic manner. Where multi-unit dwellings (e.g. apartment blocks) are present in the cluster each individual unit will be included in the walking route. This approach was piloted before MSNA 2022 and proved effective.

If the household is present but not from the target population group, the enumerators will target the closest household from the relevant population group. They will do this by targeting the next household to the right (or above) until a household from the relevant population group is found. If the household is not present or no adult representative is available to participate in the interview, the enumerators will target the closest household to the right or, in the case of multi-unit dwellings, above, if an additional floor is available. If no migrant HHs will be present in the following two households or floors, enumerators should re-start the walking process to avoid the risk of switching to non-probability, snowball sampling.

In case the field team has established that the target population group is not present in the entire cluster, the team supervisor will immediately inform the assessment coordination team for a replacement cluster that will be randomly selected.

While the walking technique was considered the most efficient approach given the operational constraints, there is a potential risk of deviating to the convenience or snowball sampling. To mitigate this, enumerator teams will be accompanied by a supervisor whose role is to ensure that the selection of households is random, particularly if locating migrants proves more challenging than anticipated.

Additionally, REACH will be maintaining regular weekly communication with IOM to address any challenges encountered during the implementation of the walking technique. Furthermore, REACH will utilize the GPS information recorded to calculate the distance between consecutive interview points. If it is consistently observed that these points are in close proximity, REACH will reach out to the team to verify the sampling approach implemented. The potential limitations of the technique will be communicated in the disseminated products.

Live-in migrant HHs

The MSNA 2022 findings for live-in migrants were considered not fully reliable due to their lack of reported needs in various areas, which contradicted other assessments and sector knowledge. This discrepancy was believed to be a result of factors such as the presence of employers during the interviews or the limited accessibility due to employers refusing interviews in their residences.

To address these issues, a different sampling approach will be implemented for this population group in MSNA 2023:

1. Interviews with live-in migrant households will be conducted on Sundays (the usual day off from work for migrant domestic workers), specifically targeting gathering hotspots frequented by migrants in all governorates.
2. During the interviews, respondents will be asked about their place of residence, which will allow to link them to targeted governorates.

Same as for live-out migrants, the geographical strata were redefined based on live-in migrants' population density in each governorate.

IOM provided a list and locations and population figures for 362 migrant hotspots, which are places where migrants gather, such as markets, churches, and shops. Hotspots with a population size below 6 were excluded from the selection process, leaving hotspots with total population size 8153. From this list, 69 hotspots within each stratum were randomly selected, proportionally to their size. It is important to note that this sampling approach follows a non-probability method, and the resulting findings will be indicative.

While this sampling strategy has been designed to ensure that live-in migrants feel comfortable and are more likely to provide honest and detailed responses, the following limitations apply:

- As the sampling strategy for live-in migrant HHs will specifically target those who attend gathering hotspots, this approach will not provide results representative for the live-in population. Migrants who do not visit these hotspots, those who work on Sundays, or those who take on additional work during the tourist season may be excluded.
- Conducting interviews in public spaces may result in a higher rate of non-response compared to home interviews. This aspect will be monitored and reported accordingly.

- There is a possibility of a mismatch between the location of the respondent and their actual residency, as respondent residing in one governorate might attend a hotspot located in a different governorate. To account for this mismatch, sample size was increased in all regions to ensure that we have enough respondents when disaggregating findings by region of residency.
- In addition to that, there is a mismatch between MPM live-in population figures at the governorate level and their hotspot population list. In the hotspots, the total population is reportedly smaller compared to the MPM figures. To address this issue, REACH will aim to utilize MPM population data to calculate weights for the aggregation of findings, ensuring consistency for nationwide results.

These limitations should be taken into account when interpreting the findings and understanding the scope and potential biases of the sampling strategy for live-in migrant households. However, the decision to target gathering hotspots was considered the most effective approach considering the operational limitations, allowing interviews to be conducted in an environment where the respondent feels safe and comfortable.

The anticipated targets are presented below[8]:

Starta	Surveys
Akkar / Baalbek-El Hermel / Bekaa	102
Beirut North	108
Beirut South	114
El Nabatieh	114
Mount Lebanon - North	114
Mount Lebanon - South	96
North	84
South	66
Total	**798**

Data collection

Household-level data collection is planned to begin in the third week of July 2023 and is expected to last around two months, to be completed by the third week of September. It is expected that all data will be collected through in-person, face-to-face interviews. However, access restrictions caused by security may lead to certain changes as appropriate. The security situation will be monitored on a weekly basis, and the switch to a contingency methodology (which could consist of remote data collection or key informant interviews), may be triggered in consultation with the MSNA working group and the EOC.

Regarding the security situation, data collection partners will be responsible for conducting their own security assessments and determine whether physical access to a given area is possible; in case physical access to certain areas within certain districts were suspended due to security issues, REACH will consult with the MSNA working group, Access working group and EOC to determine whether those areas can be excluded from the overall coverage (low priority areas) or whether a purposive quota sampling with phone interviews should be implemented there. Ad hoc support from EOC could be requested in this event, to be able to compile contact lists and randomly select respondents within them. Further, the assessment team will take all necessary measures stipulated in the global IMPACT Standard Operation Procedure for Management of

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[8] The target sampling figures were calculated based on the MPM figures for live-in migrant HHs, corresponding to 90% Confidence level, 8 percentage points margin of error and a buffer of 10%. Then, hotspots were randomly selected from the list provided by IOM, to reach the target number. Note that although the sample size was calculated with these parameters, due to the non-probabilistic nature of the overall sampling methodology, findings for live-in migrant households will be indicative only i.e. cannot be considered statistically representative of the wider group.

Personally Identifiable Information in order to protect and safeguard personal data and to minimize the risk of attributing findings to specific individuals or households.

In all instances, enumerators will attempt to interview the person with the most knowledge about the household, as identified by household members. Enumerators will ensure to collect informed consent from the respondent before starting the interview, clearly explaining the purpose and duration of the assessment and what it implies to participate. They will clearly explain that the respondent is free to choose not to participate and to terminate the interview at any stage. If that person is unavailable, enumerators will attempt to interview the next individual with the greatest knowledge of household circumstances. Minors will not be selected for participation under any circumstances.

Tool Development:

The structured MSNA survey tool was developed by the REACH assessment team, following multiple rounds of review involving key partners, primarily the Sectors' focal points, IOM, UNRWA, and EOC. The survey covers range of sectors: shelter, livelihood, education, food security, nutrition, health, protection, and water, sanitation, and hygiene [WASH]. It also evaluates accountability to affected populations (AAP), access to energy, and migration sources. The final draft was reviewed by data collection partners and Sector representatives before being validated and translated into Arabic.

The MSNA 2023 questionnaire, in addition to capturing the MSNA mandatory indicators, have the core indicators and indicators requested by Sectors aligned with the VASyR questionnaire. This will enable joint analysis, cross-population comparison, and a harmonized response.

All data will be collected through the KoBo Collect app and uploaded to the KoBo Humanitarian Toolbox. Enumerators will be required to upload collected data to the server at the end of each working day, or as soon as data coverage is available.

Training and Piloting:

The REACH MSNA team, along with Sectors and data collection partners, designed and implemented two-day training for trainers (ToT) for the REACH, Nabaa, and IOM field officers' teams. The training was conducted in-person in Beirut and was assisted by Sectoral experts who lead the technical sessions. The training focused on ensuring familiarity with the survey tool and addressing any issues identified by the assessment team or answering any questions on the tool that seem not clear to the field teams. It included also gender and protection mainstreaming, which covered topics such as a Policy against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse, safe referrals, mental health, and core data collection principles (informed consent and behavioural principles for enumerators in the field), in line with humanitarian principles, Do No Harm and REACH & ACTED code of conduct. Additional training sessions, conducted on a separate day for REACH field officers, covered FLAT procedures and security management. Relevant training materials were reviewed by sectoral partners or by IMPACT HQ. After the trainers' training, additional training sessions for enumerators took place in four different locations: one for enumerators working in North and Akkar governorates, one for enumerators working in Balbeek Hermel and Bekaa governorates, one for enumerators working in Beirut and Mount Lebanon governorates and one for enumerators working in South and Nabatieh governorates. A pilot survey was conducted following the training, allowing for the deployment of the household survey in the field. The pilot will be followed by a debrief to identify any issues with the Kobo form, any questions that caused confusion during the interview, if the questionnaire is overly long, or any other issues encountered by data collection or database teams. Based on the results and feedback from the pilot, REACH will revise the survey questionnaire to improve identified issues.
In addition, there will be additional training for IOM and Nabaa field officers focused on security incidents reporting.

Coordination with Data Collection Partners:

There will be two data collection partners in MSNA 2023: IOM for migrant HHs and Nabaa for PRL HHs.

REACH will provide the planned sampling and GPS points for the PRL in-camp population and validate the sampling frame prepared by IOM for live-in and live-out migrants. Partners will be then responsible for planning and implementing data collection according to the designated sampling targets. During data collection, partners will be responsible for managing day-to-day field operations and ensuring local authorities are made aware of related activities ahead of time, but REACH teams will be focal points for data collection monitoring and data quality checks. Data will be cleaned on daily (in the first week of data collection) and bi-weekly (in the following weeks) basis and all issues will be communicated to partners and shared for their feedback and revision. Each organization will hold a duty of care for their contracted staff and daily workers (enumerators). REACH focal points will therefore regularly liaise with partners, at a frequency and via communication lines agreed upon prior to the start of data collection. REACH will also support on an ad-hoc basis, providing relevant documentation and answering technical questions throughout the exercise.

REACH will be responsible for analysis and reporting for all population groups.

3.5 Data Processing & Analysis

Data Entry & Cleaning:

A data cleaning SOP will be generated, built off of the Minimum Standard Data Cleaning Checklist developed by IMPACT HQ, to guide data checking, cleaning, and consolidation processes, as well as indicator-specific parameters. Data will be downloaded and checked for consistency and potential entry errors on a daily basis. REACH will develop an R script enabling the automated generation of an anonymized dataset as well as of a data cleaning journal. Specific data that is deemed inconsistent will be highlighted and shared with the relevant field officers and data collection partners for clarification/rectification. The REACH technical focal points will be responsible for communicating with data collection partners and field officers to compile feedback regarding these data checks in the data cleaning journal. Field officers will in turn be charged with conducting daily debriefs with enumerators to 1) share feedback from REACH technical focal points regarding data quality and recurrent entry errors, 2) receive feedback from the field team on specific data checks and overall progress of data collection. The compiled data cleaning journal comprising field team feedback regarding inconsistencies and data cleaning action points will be used as a data cleaning log and a basis for producing a clean dataset, using an R script, at the end of data collection.

Data Analysis:

All personally-identifiable information (PII) will be eliminated, and the dataset will be fully anonymized – according to IMPACT SOPs – before being shared with partners or uploaded to relevant platforms (e.g., IMPACT Resource Centre, HDX) for public consumption. Data will be analyzed through an R script; the R script will return results for all indicators at the national, governorate and district level for all relevant population groups.

The results will initially be shared in the form of analysis tables, in a format aligned with VASyR. These tables will be disseminated to EOC, Sectors, UNRWA, VASyR team, data collection partners, and local organizations. Following a two-week period, a Joint Analysis Workshop will be conducted, where both MSNA and VASyR results will be presented and discussed. A comprehensive table of indicator results will be provided to sectors and OCHA to facilitate sectoral and inter-sectoral analysis. REACH will further assist OCHA in its leading of the calculation of People in Need (PiN) figures with sector leads, including the development of the inter-sectoral model and related activities.

REACH will also conduct, at a later stage, a separate analysis of MSNA data (MSNA data only) following its own internal analytical framework. This analysis falls within an attempt to both conduct a more in-depth analysis of the data collected, and support, at the global level, efforts to test different analytical frameworks that would enable comparisons to be drawn between MSNAs across different countries.

Data Protection:

Throughout the research cycle, the assessment team will adhere to the global IMPACT Data Protection Policy, implementing all necessary measures to protect and safeguard personal data. The goal is to minimize the risk of attributing findings to specific individuals or households.

4. Key ethical considerations and related risks

The proposed research design meets / does not meet the following criteria:

The proposed research design…	*Yes/ No*	*Details if no (including mitigation)*
… Has been coordinated with relevant stakeholders to **avoid unnecessary duplication** of data collection efforts?	Yes	
… **Respects respondents, their rights and dignity** (*specifically by: seeking informed consent, designing length of survey/ discussion while being considerate of participants' time, ensuring accurate reporting of information provided*)?	Yes	
… Does not **expose data collectors to any risks as a direct result** of participation in data collection?	Yes	
… Does not **expose respondents / their communities to any risks as a direct result** of participation in data collection?	No	The data collection for live in migrants will take place in public spaces. To mitigate the exposure, enumerator will make sure no other people hear the interview, e.g. by using church facilities.
… Does not involve **collecting information on specific topics which may be stressful and/ or re-traumatising** for research participants (both respondents and data collectors)?	Yes	
… Does not involve **data collection with minors** i.e. anyone less than 18 years old?	Yes	
… Does not involve **data collection with other vulnerable groups** e.g. persons with disabilities, victims/ survivors of protection incidents, etc.?	Yes	
… Follows IMPACT SOPs for management of **personally identifiable information**?	Yes	

5. Roles and responsibilities

Table 3: Description of roles and responsibilities

Task Description	Responsible	Accountable	Consulted	Informed

	Responsible	Accountable	Consulted	Informed
Research design	Research manager Assessment Officer Deputy research manager	Research Manager	GIS Officer IMPACT HQ RDD unit and Sectoral working groups (WG)	VASyR focal point Emergency Operation Cell (EOC)
Supervising data collection	Field coordinator Field officers (7)	Senior Field Officer	ACTED Security officer Data collection partners Sectoral WG	EOC
Data processing (checking, cleaning)	Data Specialist Assessment officer Field officers	Data Specialist	Research manager IMPACT HQ RDD Unit	Sectoral WG
Data analysis	Data Specialist, Data officer, Assessment officer, Reearch Deputy Manager	Research manager	IMPACT HQ RDD Unit Sectoral WG	EOC
Output production	Assessment Officer Deputy research manager	Research manager	IMPACT HQ Reporting unit	EOC
Dissemination	Assessment Officer, Deputy Research Manager	Country Coordinator	IMPACT HQ Reporting unit	EOC
Monitoring & Evaluation	Assessment officer Deputy research manager	Country Coordinator	IMPACT HQ Research Department Research and data collection partners	Donors
Lessons learned	Deputy research manager	Research manager	IMPACT HQ Research Department Country Coordinator	EOC Sectoral WG Data collection partners

Responsible: the person(s) who executes the task

Accountable: the person who validates the completion of the task and is accountable of the final output or milestone

Consulted: the person(s) who must be consulted when the task is implemented

Informed: the person(s) who need to be informed when the task is completed

5. Data Analysis Plan

See Annex 5

6. Data Management Plan

Available upon request

1) Monitoring & Evaluation Plan

- *Please complete the M&E Plan column in the table and use the corresponding Tools in the Monitoring & Evaluation matrix to implement the plan during the research cycle.*

IMPACT Objective	External M&E Indicator	Internal M&E Indicator	Focal point	Tool	Will indicator be tracked?
Humanitarian stakeholders are accessing IMPACT products	Number of humanitarian organisations accessing IMPACT services/products Number of individuals accessing IMPACT services/products	# of downloads of x product from Resource Center	Country request to HQ	User_log	X Yes
		# of downloads of x product from Relief Web	Country request to HQ		X Yes
		# of downloads of x product from Country level platforms	Country team		X Yes
		# of page clicks on x product from REACH global newsletter	Country request to HQ		X Yes
		# of page clicks on x product from country newsletter, sendingBlue, bit.ly	Country team		X Yes
		# of visits to x webmap/x dashboard	Country request to HQ		X Yes
IMPACT activities contribute to better program implementation and coordination of the humanitarian response	Number of humanitarian organisations utilizing IMPACT services/products	# references in HPC documents (HNO, SRP, Flash appeals, Cluster/sector strategies)	Country team	Reference_log	*Lebanon 2023 HNO* *IOM advocacy document and strategy* *Clusters strategies* *UN Woman advocacy document*
		# references in single agency documents			
Humanitarian stakeholders are using IMPACT products	Humanitarian actors use IMPACT evidence/products as a basis for decision making, aid planning and delivery Number of humanitarian	Perceived relevance of IMPACT country-programs	Country team	Usage_Feedback *and* Usage_Survey template	*Usage survey to be implemented at the end of the research cycle, following the publication of factsheets*
		Perceived usefulness and influence of IMPACT outputs			
		Recommendations to strengthen IMPACT programs			

	documents (HNO, HRP, cluster/agency strategic plans, etc.) directly informed by IMPACT products	Perceived capacity of IMPACT staff			
		Perceived quality of outputs/programs			
		Recommendations to strengthen IMPACT programs			
Humanitarian stakeholders are engaged in IMPACT programs throughout the research cycle	Number and/or percentage of humanitarian organizations directly contributing to IMPACT programs *(providing resources, participating to presentations, etc.)*	# of organisations providing resources (i.e.staff, vehicles, meeting space, budget, etc.) for activity implementation	Country team	Engagement _log	X Yes
		# of organisations/clusters inputting in research design and joint analysis			X Yes
		# of organisations/clusters attending briefings on findings;			X Yes

Data cleaning is extremely important in ensuring high-quality data and accurate findings. It involves checking the data for outliers (e.g., a 30-person household), as well as logical inconsistencies. The cleaning process involves flagging these potential errors, sending them to enumerators to follow up, and then incorporating the changes indicated by enumerators in a clear and transparent way.

The following set of processes will be implemented during data collection to ensure adequate monitoring of data collection progress. These procedures will ensure the MSNA 2022 in Lebanon is in line with IMPACT Initiatives Minimum Standards Checklist for Data Cleaning of Structured Data.

1) Data quality checks: methodology

Two types of quality checks will be implemented during data collection to ensure data quality.

- **Spot checks:** Field officers and assessment officers will regularly join the enumerators in the field to observe and feedback on data collection best practices.
- **Cleaning checks:** Data quality will be cleaned and monitored through R script

These approaches are in line with IMPACT Initiatives Cleaning SoPs.

2) Tools

The following tool will be prepared ahead of data collection to allow for implementation of data processing steps.

All tools use R scripts are designed to be launched and manipulated by users with advance knowledge of R, meaning the user must be able to run R code, install R packages, and update the scripts as needed.

- **Kobo server:**
  a. Enumerators will be required to upload collected data to the server at the end of each working day, or as soon as data coverage is available.
  b. Before starting the cleaning process, make sure that: **i.** Raw data files downloaded from server are formatted in the right way. Headers are XML format; group headers are not included.
  c. Do not add, remove, or rename any column from the raw files as this will create issues while running the R script.
  d. When downloading the data, the file must have all entries from the beginning of data collection.
  e. Data Specialist (DS) will be responsible for downloading the raw data and share it with GISO when needed.
  f. DS will be responsible for sharing the cleaned data and the cleaning checks with AOs and FOs, following the calendar:
     - First week of data collection: Every day
     - Second week-onward: Every Monday and Thursday

- **Data collection monitoring tool (R):**
    a. Automatized tool: DS will update it automatically.
        - First week: every day
        - Second week: every 2 days
        - After 2 weeks: every 3 days
    b. Monitor data collection progress at PSU-level: number of surveys by PSUs
    c. Monitor data collection progress by strata (geographic & demographic), number of completed surveys, target number of surveys, remaining surveys:
        - Lebanese at district level
        - PRL at camp level
        - Live-out migrants at neighbourhood level
        - Live-in migrants at governorate level
    d. Monitor data collection progress for female voices pilot ("secondary interviews") for Akkar, North, Bekaa governorates.
    e. Monitor if enumerators are interviewing same gender respondents.
    f. Monitor key-metadata: non-response.
    g. Provide overview of preliminary analysis for a selection of key indicators

- **Weekly data monitoring dashboard**
    a. Monitor data collection progress at strata level (geographic & demographic) – this document will be shared bi-weekly with MSNA partners.

- **Data checking tool (R)**
    a. Running the data checking tool script should be completed on a regular basis to ensure adequate time for enumerators to get back to us.
    b. Run list of checks to monitor data collection accuracy:
    c. Check that individual loop is complete, no missing data.
    d. Repetitive routes / patterns by enumerator etc.
    e. Find similarities between surveys: for each survey, it finds the closest matching survey with the minimum number of different questions.
    f. Identify poor quality surveys (too long/too short, too many data entry mistakes).
    g. Calculate number of surveys per enumerator that are started-ended in different days.
    h. Detect overlapping and potentially duplicated surveys.
- Identify outliers: Inexplicable or impossible outliers i.e., an observation/ a specific data point that lies an abnormal distance from other values in the dataset.
- Identify logical checks by survey. The types of logical inconsistencies to look out for and the action to be taken if such an inconsistency is identified should be clear for everyone working on the cleaning process.

- **Data cleaning journal** (automatically generated via the data checking tool) **(Excel)**

a. Compile data logical checks and outliers to be shared with FOs.

b. FOs to check and contact enumerators (when needed) to follow up and identify data cleaning action for each check (confirm / modify) with providing an explanation why the action was taken.

c. Receive feedback on outliers, logical checks to be used at the end of data collection in the data editing tool.

- **Other Options list (automatically generated via the data checking tool) (Excel)**
    a. Compile "other" text answer options in one excel file to be shared with FOs.
    b. FOs must fill in the "other responses" excel file by choosing only 1 of these 3 columns:
        - TRUE: if the answer cannot be re-coded to any of the available ones. In this case, either copy response if the translation is good, or provide a better translation.
        - EXISTING: if the answer can be re-coded in one of the available ones. Select only the most appropriate one. The template is supporting the possibility of choosing from a drop-down menu the existing option, this will reduce number of typo mistakes and save time while re-coding the "other" options. (See template below).
        - INVALID: if the answer does not make any sense, out of context, etc. Select yes.
        - It is possible to follow up with enumerators if you need.

- **Atlas of survey GPS points**
    a. Automatized map: GISO will update a map every 3 days, based on the data collection monitoring tool (R) for the progress of data collection.
    b. AO/DRM: Sharing to RM road map every Wednesday.
    c. RM: Sharing master weekly road map to GISO every Thursday
    d. GISO: On Thursday afternoon or Friday morning, share the point for next week to FOs
    e. FOs: Make sure enumerators delete points for last week and update the new points for the coming week on Monday morning, before starting data collection. In the maps.me app:
        - Red points: To be done.
        - Green points: Done

- **Data editing tool**
    a. **After data collection ends:**
        i. Once FOs send the responses files back, follow-up and other responses excel files need to be checked by DS and DO to make sure that all the follow-ups were either confirmed or a new value was specified with an explanation, and the other responses were recoded correctly by the FOs.
        ii. Incorporate the changes into the raw data. However, we must do this in a clear and transparent way in order to check ourselves and to prevent mistakes. Therefore, all changes to the data are always compiled and logged in one cleaning log using R.
        iii. One thing to keep in mind while cleaning: **no changes should be made to the raw data**. Any changes must be made in R and should be logged automatically into the final cleaning log.

    iv. Remove any unneeded, personal identifiable information, and other sensitive information columns from dataset and generate the final cleaned dataset.

  b. **Save logs and final dataset:**

    i. A clear, comprehensive combined cleaning log is maintained as per the IMPACT Cleaning Logbook template includes other responses, logical checks, outliers, dependencies changes.

    ii. A clear, comprehensive deletion log is maintained as per the IMPACT Cleaning Logbook template.

    iii. All the different types of data checks done, and the follow-up action(s) taken should be evident by looking at the log.

3) Tasks:

Task	Frequency	Focal points
Data cleaning and GPS checks		
Download data & audit file from the server	Bi-weekly (daily during first week of data collection)	Data Specialist / Data officer
Update data monitoring tool and share with assessment focal points	Bi-weekly (daily during first week of data collection)	Data Specialist / Data officer
Split data cleaning follow-ups and "Other responses" by governorate and share with assessment focal points	Bi-weekly (daily during first week of data collection)	Data Specialist / Data officer
Share anonymized dataset by governorate to assessment focal points	Bi-weekly (daily during first week of data collection)	Data Specialist / Data officer
Share GPS points with GISO	Bi-weekly (daily during first week of data collection)	Data Specialist / Data officer
Update GPS points atlas & share with assessment focal point	Bi-weekly (daily during first week of data collection)	Data Specialist / RDM / GISO

Follow-up with field team on progress tracking, using data monitoring tool	Daily	Research Deputy Manager / Assessment Officer
Verify consistency between random GPS point and actual location of survey	Bi-weekly (daily during first week of data collection)	Research Deputy Manager / Assessment Officer / GISO
Share data cleaning follow-ups and other responses files by governorate with field officer: Require specific feedback & provide general inputs on data quality	Bi-weekly (daily during first week of data collection)	Research Deputy Manager / Assessment Officer
Require feedback on inconsistent GPS points from field officer	Bi-weekly (daily during first week of data collection)	Research Deputy Manager / Assessment Officer
Compile feedback from the field & specify related data cleaning action in data cleaning follow- ups and "Other responses"	Bi-weekly (daily during first week of data collection)	Research Deputy Manager / Assessment Officer
Compile feedback on "Other responses"	Bi-weekly (daily during first week of data collection)	Research Deputy Manager / Assessment Officer
Compile data cleaning follow- ups	Weekly	Data Specialist / Data officer
Compile "Other responses"	Weekly	Data Specialist / Data officer
Update data check matrix if new errors identified during data collection	Ad-hoc	Data Specialist / Data officer
Produce weekly data monitoring dashboard	Weekly	GISO

REACH data team will centralize data monitoring and processing activities and have exclusive access to the KOBO server where completed surveys are stored. This includes data collected through partners. Partners are expected to abide by the outlined procedures and timeline.

ANNEX 2: MODIFICATION TO THE CORE INDICATOR (IF RELEVANT)

Indicator number	Indicator	Question	Please explain what modifications were made?	Justification for the change?	Change made in consultation with IMPACT CSU? If yes, who was consulted?
1a	% of school-aged children (refered to as 5-17 y.o. below but age range to be contextualized) enrolled in formal school during the 2022-2023 school year.	[for each school-aged child] For the 2022-2023 school year, was [name] enrolled (registered) in formal school?	Asking about the school and early childhood programme in one question. Removed "formal" from the question and later differentiated between types of school in the follow-up question.	Request from the Education Sector and needed for better alignment with VASyR assessment.	Yes – Education FP
6	% of children aged between 24 and 59 months (corresponding to pre-primary level) who attended any early childhood education programme at any time during the 2022-2023 school year	[for pre-primary aged children (age range to be contextualized)] At any time during the 2022-2023 school year did [name] attend any early childhood education programme?	As above – combined in on question	As above	Yes – Education FP
39	% of households by main source of food in the 30 days prior to data collection	During the last 30 days, what were your household's 3 main sources of food?	Not included in the MSNA 2023	This question was not requested by the Sector and would not be used in the response	Yes – FS FP

| 118c | % of individuals with an unmet health care need | If yes, was [person_name] able to obtain health care when they felt they needed it? | The logic is updated in the MSNA 2023 Leb – for individuals with health care needs we ask if the individual needed Primary health care services or secondary healthcare services.

Then we ask if the individual was able to obtain health care when needed separately for PHC and SHC. | Strongly requested by the Sector and to keep alignment with VASyR.

Might be combined later at the analysis stage | Yes – Nutrition FP |

ANNEX 5: DATA ANALYSIS PLAN

Sector	#	Indicator	HH Question	HH Type	HH Response Options	Constraints	DC Level
1. General	G.1	N/A	Enumerator ID	Numeric	integer	N/A	N/A
1. General	G.2	N/A	Is this interview conducted in-person or over the phone ?	Select one	In-person Over the phone	N/A	N/A
1. General	G.3	N/A	In which Governorate is the household located?	Select one	Akkar Baalbek-El Hermel Beirut Beqaa Mount Lebanon El Nabatieh North South	N/A	N/A
1. General	G.4	N/A	In which district is the household located?	Select one	List of districts	N/A	N/A
1. General	G.5	N/A	What is the name of the population group?	Select one	Lebanese PRL Migrant	N/A	N/A
1. General	G.7	N/A	Cluster number	Select one	List of clusters	N/A	N/A
1. General	G.7	N/A	Is this household part of female-voices pilot?	Select one	Yes No	governorate=North, Akkar, Bekaa	N/A
1. General	G.8	N.a	In North, Akkar, and Bekaa governorates, if dual interviews (Female Voices Pilot) will be conducted. Make sure to select same point number for both interviews.	NOTE			N/A
1. General	G.6	N/A	Is there a female enumerator interviewing the respondent?	Select one	Yes No	N/A	N/A
1. General			You indicated earlier conducting dual interviews (Female Voices Pilot) in this household and at the same time there is no female enumerator interviewing the respondent, can you please go back and make required changes?			g.7 = yes, g.6=no	N/A

1. General	G.8	N/A	Hello, I am from (REACH or partner organization) and we are conducting an assessment to understand the needs of people in the affected communities in Lebanon. We would like to ask you some questions about your household composition, income generating activities, health and WASH access, access to food, protection, education services, and humanitarian ai We share our results with humanitarian organizations so they can better plan and organize their responses. Today, we randomly selected your household to participate in this assessment. You will not receive any assistance for participating, and if you choose not to participate it will not affect your ability to receive humanitarian services. The interview will take about 45 minutes. I want to reassure you that your consent and confidentiality are the highest concern of our organisation(s). You can decide to stop the survey at any point if you does not feel comfortable anymore. You can also refuse to answer any individual question. Do you agree to participate?	Select one	Yes No	N/A	N/A
2. Demographics	DR.1	% of households by gender & age of the head of household	Are you the head or co-head of the household?	Select one	Yes, head of household Yes, co-head of household No	NA	Individual
2. Demographics	DR.2	% of households by gender & age of the head of household	What is your age?	Numeric	integer	NA	Individual
2. Demographics	DR.3	% of households by gender & age of the head of household	What is your gender ?	Select one	Male Female Gender non-conforming	NA	Individual
2. Demographics	DR.1.1	% of households by gender & age of the head of household	Are you willing and able to respond to the questions on behalf of the household?	Select one	Yes No	D1 = NO	Individual

2. Demographics	1.2	% of households by gender & age of the head of household	What is your relation to the head or co-head of household?	Select one	Spouse of head of household/ co-head of household Son/daughter Brother/Sister Father/Mother Son/Daughter-in -law Grandchild Grandfather/Grandmother Father in law /mother in law Brother-in-law/Sister-in-law Nephew / Niece Extended family (uncle/aunt/niece/nephew/cousin etc) Other relative Friend Roommate Guest or non-relative Other (please specify)	D1 ≠ Yes, head of household	Individual
2. Demographics	1.3	% of households by gender & age of the head of household	What is the gender of the head of household or the other co-head?	Select one	Male Female Gender non-conforming	D1 ≠ Yes, head of household	Individual
2. Demographics	1.4	% of households by gender & age of the head of household	What is the age of the head of household or the other co-head?	Numeric	Integer	D1 ≠ Yes, head of household	Individual
2. Demographics	DR.4	% of households by nationality of male head of household	What is the nationality of the head of household?	Select one	Lebanese Palestinian - Lebanese Palestinian - Syrian Palestinian - Non-Syrian or Lebanese Ethiopian Bangladeshi Egyptian Sri Lankan Sudanese Iraqi Filipino Sierra Leonean Ghanaian Kenyan Nigerian Nepalese Other (specify)	Relevant for population group	Individual
2. Demographics	DR.5	Dependents abroad	Do you have any dependents abroad?	Select one	Yes No	N/A	Household

2. Demographics	DR.6	Dependents abroad	How many?	Numeric	integer	DR.5="yes"	Household
2. Demographics	DR.7	Population pyramid	How many members are there in your household, including yourself?	Numeric	integer	NA	Individual
2. Demographics	DR.8	Population pyramid	Please enter the gender of the ${ind}?	Select one	Male Female Gender non-conforming	NA	Individual
2. Demographics	DR.9	N/A	Please enter the relationship of the ${ind} to the head of household?	Select one	Head or Co-head of household Spouse of head of household (not co-head) Son/daughter Brother/Sister Father/Mother Son/Daughter-in -law Grandchild Grandfather/Grandmother Father in law /mother in law Brother-in-law/Sister-in-law Nephew / Niece Extended family (uncle/aunt/niece/nephew/cousin etc) Other relative Friend Roommate Guest or non-relative Other (please specify)	NA	Individual
2. Demographics	DR.10	Population pyramid	Please enter age of ${ind} in years	Numeric	integer	NA	Individual
2. Demographics	DR.11	Population pyramid	Please enter age of ${ind} in months?	Numeric	integer	Age group < 2	Individual
2. Demographics	DR.12	% of boys/girls in early marriage, at the time of data collection	What is the civil status of ${ind}?	Select one	Single (never married) Engaged Married Divorced Separated Widowed DK PNTA	Age group >= 9	Individual
2. Demographics	DR.12.1	% of married head households not living with their spouse	Does their spouse live with them in the house?	Select one	Yes No	DR.12 = Head or co-head DR.15 = Married	Individual
3.Disability	WG.1	Note	I will now ask questions related to whether household member have difficulty doing certain tasks or not	note		N/A	N/A

3.Disability	WG.1.1	% of individuals reported with disability level 3 or 4 per WGS guidance HH with at least 1 member with disability level 3 or 4 per WGS guidance	Does ${ind} have difficulty seeing, even if wearing glasses? Would you say…	Select one	No difficulty Some difficulty A lot of difficulty Cannot do at all Refused Don't know	Age of ind >= 5 yo	Individual
3.Disability	WG.1.2	% of individuals reported with disability level 3 or 4 per WGS guidance HH with at least 1 member with disability level 3 or 4 per WGS guidance	Does ${ind} have difficulty hearing even if using a hearing aid? Would you say…	Select one	No difficulty Some difficulty A lot of difficulty Cannot do at all Refused Don't know	Age of ind >= 5 yo	Individual
3.Disability	WG.1.3	% of individuals reported with disability level 3 or 4 per WGS guidance HH with at least 1 member with disability level 3 or 4 per WGS guidance	Does ${ind} have difficulty walking or climbing steps? Would you say…	Select one	No difficulty Some difficulty A lot of difficulty Cannot do at all Refused Don't know	Age of ind >= 5 yo	Individual
3.Disability	WG.1.4	% of individuals reported with disability level 3 or 4 per WGS guidance HH with at least 1 member with disability level 3 or 4 per WGS guidance	Does ${ind} have difficulty remembering or concentrating? Would you say…	Select one	No difficulty Some difficulty A lot of difficulty Cannot do at all Refused Don't know	Age of ind >= 5 yo	Individual
3.Disability	WG.1.5	% of individuals reported with disability level 3 or 4 per WGS guidance HH with at least 1 member with disability level 3 or 4 per WGS guidance	Does ${ind} have difficulty with self-care, such as washing all over or dressing? Would you say…	Select one	No difficulty Some difficulty A lot of difficulty Cannot do at all Refused Don't know	Age of ind >= 5 yo	Individual
3.Disability	WG.1.6	% of individuals reported with disability level 3 or 4 per WGS guidance HH with at least 1 member with disability level 3 or 4 per WGS guidance	Using your usual language, does ${ind} have difficulty communicating, for example understanding or being understood? Would you say…	Select one	No difficulty Some difficulty A lot of difficulty Cannot do at all Refused Don't know (DK)	Age of ind >= 5 yo	Individual

4. Migration	M.1	% of migrant respondents living in the same residence as their employer	Do you live and sleep at the same residence as your employer?	Select one	Yes No DK PNTA	G5= Migrant	Individual
4. Migration	M.2	% of migrant HH by main reasons for migrating to Lebanon	What are the main reasons your household migrated to Lebanon?	Select up to 3	Looking for a job Fleeing conflict/insecurity Education To provide for my family Persecution Lack of basic necessities/amenities To seek independence Other (specify) DK PNTA	G5= Migrant	Household
4. Migration	M.3	Average number of years since when migrant households have moved to Lebanon	How many years ago did you or the first person of your household migrate to Lebanon?	Numeric	Integer	G5= Migrant	Household
4. Migration	M.4	% of households who relocated inside Lebanon since 2019 as a result of the crisis	Has your household relocated from one location/district to another inside Lebanon since 2019 as a result of the crisis?	Select one	Yes No DK PNTA	N/A	Household

4. Migration	M.4.1	% of households who moved inside Lebanon since 2019 as a result of the crisis, per primary reason	What was the primary reason for relocating from one location/district to another within Lebanon since 2019?	Select one	Looking for a job Fleeing conflict/insecurity Education To provide for my family Persecution Lack of basic necessities/amenities Lack of eletricity Eviction/threat of eviction Cheaper accommodation To be closer to by community Unfavorable working conditions (violence, exploaitation, bad standards in HH) Lack of documentation (migrant, PRL) Discrimination Other (specify) DK PNTA	M.4 = yes	Household
4. Migration	M.4.2	% of households who moved inside Lebanon since 2019 as a result of the crisis, by former district of residence	Where did your household relocated from?	Select one	Enter district list or select DK/PNTA	M.4 = yes	Household
4. Migration	M.5	% of households by movement intentions in the next 3 months	What are your household's movement intentions in the next 3 months?	Select one	Move outside Lebanon Return to area/country of origin Remain in current location in Lebanon Move to another location in Lebanon DK PNTA	NA	Household

4. Migration	M.6	% of households by movement intentions in the next 12 months	What are your household's movement intentions in the next 12 months?	Select one	Move outside Lebanon Return to area/country of origin Remain in current location in Lebanon Move to another location in Lebanon DK PNTA	NA	Household
4. Migration	M.7	% of households intending to move outside Lebanon, by country of destination	Where outside the Lebanon are you planning to go?	Select one	Cyprus Turkey Italy Germany Spain France UK Greece United Arab Emirates Saudi Arabia US Canada Other, please specify DNK PNTA	M.5 = "Move outside Lebanon" or M.6 = "Move outside Lebanon"	Household
4. Migration	M.8	% of migrant households wishing but not being able to leave Lebanon	How concrete are your plans to leave Lebanon?	Select one	Household intents and will leave Household intents to leave but can't Not sure / hard to tell	**G6= Migrant** M.5 = "Move outside Lebanon" or M.6 = "Move outside Lebanon" and M.6: "Return to area/country of origin"	Household
4. Migration	M.9	% of migrant households wishing but not being able to leave Lebanon, by reasons of not being able to leave	What are the reason your household cannot leave Lebanon?	Select up to 3	Can't afford to travel Lack of documentation for me and/or my children I have a contract Conflict/insecurity in my country Debt in Lebanon and/or country of origin Conflict at work I don't know how Other (specify) Prefer not to answer	**G6= Migrant** M.8 = "Household intents to leave but can't"	Household

4. Migration	M.7.2	% of migrant households expecting to return, for main reason	If intending to leave, what are the main reasons for leaving?	Select multiple	Unable to access basic needs (food, shelter, medication) in Lebanon Unable to send remittances to family in country of origin Lack of social security/network in Lebanon Unsafe/exploitative working conditions in Lebanon/unpaid wages Working and living conditions in Lebanon not as advertised/envisioned End of employment period Immediate family and friends are returning Family ties Other (please specify) DK PNTA	**G.6 = Migrant** M.6 = Move outside Lebanon or Return to area/country of origin	Household
5. Education	E.1	% of HH with at least one school-aged child (5-18) not enrolled in school for the 2022-2023 school year % of HH with at least one school-aged child (5-18) not enrolled in formal school for the 2022-2023 school year % of school-aged children (5-18) enrolled in school during the 2022-2023 school year. % of school-aged children (5-18) enrolled in formal school during the 2022-2023 school year. % of children aged between 3 and 5 y/o who were enrolled in early childhood education programme during the 2022-2023 school year	For the 2022-2023 school year, was [name] enrolled (registered) in school or any early childhood education programme?	Select one	Yes No DK PNTA	3-18 y/o	Individual

5. Education	E.1a	% of school-aged children (5-18) enrolled in school during the 2022-2023 school year, by grade % of school-aged children (5-18) enrolled in formal school during the 2022-2023 school year, by grade % of children aged 3-5 y/o who were enrolled in nursery/kindergardenduring the 2022-2023 school year	**If enrolled:** Which level and grade or year is (name) enrolled in	Select one	Nursery Kindergarten 1 Kindergarten 2 Grade 1 Grade 2 Grade 3 Grade 4 Grade 5 Grade 6 Grade 7 Grade 8 Grade 9 Grade 10 Grade 11 Grade 12 TVET: Grade 7 TVET: Grade 8 TVET: Grade 9 TVET: Grade 10 TVET: Grade 11 w.TVET: Grade 12 y.Don't Know	E.1=yes 3-18 y/o	Individual
5. Education	E.1.b	% of school-aged children (5018) enrolled in formal school for the 2022-2023 school year, by type of schools (based on children reported to attend any type of school excluding non-formal education center) % of school-aged children (5018) enrolled in non-formal education for the 2022-2023 school year, by type of schools % of children aged 3-5 y/o who were enrolled in nursery/kindergarden during the 2022-2023 school year, by type of childcare programme	What type of school/early childhood education programme was the child enrolled in?	Select one	Public school / kindergarden / nursery Private school / kindergarden / nursery Semi-private school / kindergarden / nursery UNRWA UNRWA-TVET (age range) Public TVET (15-18 year olds only) Private TVET (15-18 year olds only) Non-formal education center DK PNTA	E1 = yes 3-18 y/o	Individual

5. Education	E.1.1	Top 5 most commonly cited reasons for school-aged children (5-18) and childcare-age children (3-5) not being enrolled	During the 2022-2023 school year, what was the main reason why [name] was not enrolled to school?	Select one	No space in school School denied enrollment/registration No school in the area/too far from residence Difficulties at school with curriculum f'. Difficulties at school with language of instruction Newly arrived, will enroll when enrolllment opens Child did not enroll due to marriage Child did not enroll due to work Child did not enroll due to disability Child did not enroll because of health problems / diseases (Different than disability; ex. Epilepsy, Diabetes, Severe Allergies, etc) Cultural/religious reasons (including gender consideration) Children need to stay at home to take care of the home and/or siblings Fear of violence in schools Fear of violent on the way to schools Cost of transportation to school Cost of educational materials / school fees q. Lack of legal/academic documentation Already graduated Not in age for school Other (please specify) DK / PNTA	E1 = no 3-18 y/o	Individual
5. Education	E.1.1A	% of children dropped out of school in the 2022-2023 per demographic group.	**If not enrolled in school 2022/2023 and aged 5-18:** Was [name] enrolled in school during **the past school year (2021-2022)?**	Select one	Yes No Do not know Prefer not to answer	E1 = no 5-18 y/o	Individual
5. Education	E.1.3	% of households where at least some of the children transferred from public to private school in the last two academic years % of households where at least some of the children transferred from private to public school in the last two academic years	Did at least some of the children in the household transferred between private/public/UNRWA schools in the last two academic years (2021-2022 and 2022-23)?	Select one	Yes from public to private school Yes from private to public school Yes from private to UNRWA (PRL) Yes from public to UNRWA (PRL) No Don't know Decline to answer	E1 = yes for at least one individual 5-18 y/o	Household

5. Education	E.2	% of children aged between 5 and 18 y.o. who attended formal school regularly during the 2022-2023 school year while schools were open % of HH with at least one school-aged child not attending school regularly while schools where open during the last academic year	While schools were open in the current school year (2022-2023), was the child attending school regularly (i.e, for schools that were open 5 days a week - at leat 4 days a week; for schools that were open 4 days a week - at least 3 days a week)?	Select one	Yes No DK PNTA	E1 = yes 5-18 y/o	Individual
5. Education	E.2.1	% of HHs by mode of transportation to school	What was the regular mode of transportation by which your children were commuting to school?	Select multiple	Private car/carpooling By school bus or van By public bus or public van Walking By scooter/motorcycle/tuk tuk By bicycle Other (specify) Prefer not to answer	E1 = yes and E2 = yes or E.2A=yes 5-18 y/o	Household
5. Education	E.2.2	% of school aged children engaging in educational activities while the school were closed	Did your child/children engage in any educational activities while the schools were closed?	Select multiple	No - the school remained opened all year No - the child did not engage in education activities while the school was closed Yes - online live classes with teachers (video / audio) Yes - home learning supported by teachers or tutors (in-person) Yes - home learning supported by teachers or tutors (remotely, , via WhatsApp) Yes - community-based learning clubs or activities Yes - non-formal learning centers (Retention Support; etc) Yes - private learning centers Yes - parents' organizing learning activities at home or a neighbors' house Other (Specity) DK PNTA	E1 = yes 5-18 y/o	Individual

5. Education	E.2.3	Top 5 most commonly cited reasons for school-aged children not attending	What is the main reason why the child was not attending? NOTE : this applies to children who did not attend school regularly	Select one	No space in school School denied enrollment/registration No school in the area/too far from residence Difficulties at school with curriculum f'. Difficulties at school with language of instruction Newly arrived, will enroll when enrolllment opens Child did not enroll due to marriage Child did not enroll due to work Child did not enroll due to disability Child did not enroll because of health problems / diseases (Different than disability; ex. Epilepsy, Diabetes, Severe Allergies, etc) Cultural/religious reasons (including gender consideration) Children need to stay at home to take care of the home and/or siblings Fear of violence in schools Fear of violent on the way to schools Cost of transportation to school Cost of educational materials / school fees q. Lack of legal/academic documentation Already graduated Not in age for school Other (please specify) DK / PNTA	E.2 = No 5-18 y/o 5-18 y/o	Individual
5. Education	E.2.4	% of children aged between 5 and 18 y.o. who were able to safely travel to school and learn in safe conditions at the school during the 2022-2023 school year	[if enrolled (also applies for children attending nonformal education)] During the 2022-2023 school year, was [name] able to travel safely to school and learn in safe conditions at the school? Notes: "Travel safely to schools": Without facing physical or mental threat on the way to school "Safe conditions at the school": The learning environment is safe for children	Select one	Yes No Don't know Prefer not to answer	E.1. = yes or E.2=yes or E.2.0=yes 5-18 y/o	Individual

5. Education	E.2.5	% of children aged between 5 and 18 y.o. who were not able to travel safely to school and learn in safe conditions at the school, by main reasons	If not, what were the main barriers faced by [name] to travel safely to school and learn in safe conditions at the school?	Select up to 3	Road safety for child travelling to school Schools' attack Exposure to or involvement with armed groups or gangs (at, around, or on the way to school) Gender-based or sexual violence/abuse at school Gender-based or sexual violence/abuse on the way to school Verbal bullying or humilitating punishment by teachers Bullying among students Physical punishment from teachers Unsafe infrastructure Lack of teaching staff qualified to support psychosocial needs Lack of referal mechanism at the school Discrimination of the child (based sex, age, disability, HIV status, nationality, race, ethnicity, tribe, clan, caste, religion, language, culture, political affiliation, sexual orientation socio-economic background, geographic location or specific education needs) Risk of natural hazard (winter storms, storm, earthquakes) Other (specify) I do not know Prefer not to answer	E.2.4="no" 5-18 y/o	Individual
5. Education	E.2.6	% of children aged between 5 and 18 y.o. who were able to learn in acceptable conditions during the 2022-2023 school year % of HHs perceiving learning environment to have acceptable conditions	[if enrolled (also applies for children enrolled or attending informal education)] During the 2022-2023 school year, was [name] able to learn in acceptable conditions? (i.e. the learning environment met the basic educational needs of learners)	Select one	Yes No Don't know Prefer not to answer	E1 = yes and E2 = yes or E2.0=yes 5-18 y/o	Individual

5. Education	E.2.7	% of children aged between 5 and 18 y.o. who were not able to learn in acceptable conditions during the 2022-2023 school year, by main perceived reasons	If not, what were the unacceptable conditions?	Select up to 3	The school is overcrowded (too many students per classroom) Curriculum is not adapted Lack of teachers Lack of qualified teaching staff Lack of teaching and learning material Poor water, sanitation and hygiene conditions in schools (lack of latrine, access to (clean) water et) Discrimination of the child based sex, age, disability, HIV status, nationality, race, ethnicity, tribe, clan, caste, religion, language, culture, political affiliation, sexual orientation socio-economic background, geographic location or specific education needs Displacement inducing change of school or preventing continuous education Language barriers Long disruption periods due to teachers strike Risk of natural hazard (winter storms, storm, earthquakes) Curriculum is not adapted for distance learning Internet/technology is not reliable Equipment (tablets/computers/radio et) need to be shared between several children in the household Other (specify) Not sure / Prefer not to answer	E.2.6="no" 5-18 y/o	Individual
6. Nutrition	CHN01	% of children born in the last 24 months who were ever breastfed	Has child ever been breastfed?	Select one	1. Yes 2. No 3. I do not know 4. Prefer not to answer	Age of ind <= 24mo	Individual
6. Nutrition	CHN02	% of children age 12-23 months of age continuing breastfeeding	If CHN01=yes 2. Is the child still being breastfed?	Select one	1. Yes 2. No 3. I do not know 4. Prefer not to answer	Age of ind <= 24mo	Individual
6. Nutrition	CHN03	Minimum dietary diversity 0-23 months	3.Yesterday, during the day or night, did the child drink anything from a bottle with a nipple?	Select one	1. Yes 2. No 3. I do not know 4. Prefer not to answer	Age of ind <= 24mo	Individual
6. Nutrition	CHN05	Minimum dietary diversity 0-23 months	5.Did the child drink or eat vitamin or mineral supplements or any medicines yesterday, during the day or night?	Select one	1. Yes 2. No 3. I do not know 4. Prefer not to answer	Age of ind <= 24mo	Individual

6. Nutrition		% of infants 0-5 months of age who are exclusively fed with breast milk Minimum dietary diversity 0-23 months	Ask the mother or caregiver to LIST EVERYTHING THE CHILD HAS EATEN YESTERDAY DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT. Yesterday, during the day or at night, did the child receive any of the following liquids?	Note	Note	Age of ind <= 24mo	Individual
6. Nutrition		% of infants 0-5 months of age who are exclusively fed with breast milk Minimum dietary diversity 0-23 months	Breast milk				Individual
6. Nutrition	CHN04	% of infants 0-5 months of age who are exclusively fed with breast milk Minimum dietary diversity 0-23 months	Oral Rehydration Salt solution (ORS)	Select one	1. Yes 2. No 3. I do not know 4. Prefer not to answer	Age of ind <= 24mo	Individual
6. Nutrition	CHN06	% of infants 0-5 months of age who are exclusively fed with breast milk Minimum dietary diversity 0-23 months	Plain water	Select one	1. Yes 2. No 3. I do not know 4. Prefer not to answer	Age of ind <= 24mo	Individual
6. Nutrition	CHN07	% of infants 0-5 months of age who are exclusively fed with breast milk Minimum dietary diversity 0-23 months	Juice or juice drinks	Select one	1. Yes 2. No 3. I do not know 4. Prefer not to answer	Age of ind <= 24mo	Individual
6. Nutrition	CHN08	% of infants 0-5 months of age who are exclusively fed with breast milk Minimum dietary diversity 0-23 months	Clear broth (chicken broth, beef broth, vegetable broth)	Select one	1. Yes 2. No 3. I do not know 4. Prefer not to answer	Age of ind <= 24mo	Individual
6. Nutrition	CHN09	% of infants 0-5 months of age who are exclusively fed with breast milk Minimum dietary diversity 0-23 months	How many times the child received Infant formula (APTAMIL,NURSEI, NOVALAC, BLEDI UP,NESTLE NAN, BEBELAC,RONALAC) yesterday??	Numeric	Integer	Age of ind <= 24mo	Individual
6. Nutrition	CHN11	% of infants 0-5 months of age who are exclusively fed with breast milk Minimum dietary diversity 0-23 months	Milk from animals, such as fresh, tinned, or powdered milk ([NIDO, Taanael, Candia, Dairy Day, Al Marai')	Numeric	Integer	Age of ind <= 24mo	Individual

6. Nutrition	CHN12	% of infants 0-5 months of age who are exclusively fed with breast milk Minimum dietary diversity 0-23 months	Yogurt made from animal milk (such as Ayran)	Numeric	Integer	Age of ind <= 24mo	Individual
6. Nutrition	CHN15	% of infants 0-5 months of age who are exclusively fed with breast milk Minimum dietary diversity 0-23 months	15.Did the child receive yesterday any other liquid? Such as May wsikkar, May zaher (rose)?	Select one	1. Yes 2. No 3. I do not know 4. Prefer not to answer	Age of ind <= 24mo	Individual
6. Nutrition	CHN16	% of infants 0-5 months of age who are exclusively fed with breast milk Minimum dietary diversity 0-23 months	16.Record all other liquids mentioned.	Text	Text	Age of ind <= 24mo	Individual
6. Nutrition	CHN17		Now I would like to ask you about everything that __${ind_name}__ ate yesterday during the day or the night. Please also include foods consumed outside of your home. Think about the day from the moment the child woke up to the moment child went to sleep and slept until next morning.	Note	Note	6mo>= age of ind <= 23 mo	Individual
6. Nutrition		**MMF**: Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive solid, semi-solid, or soft foods the minimum number of times or more **Minimum dietary diversity:** Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive foods from 5 or more food groups **Minimum Acceptabe Diet**: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receivied a minimum acceptabe diet	Yesterday, during the day or at night, did the child receive any of the following foods?		NOTE		Individual
6. Nutrition	CHN24		Any baby food, such as Cerelac	Select one	1. Yes 2. No 3. I do not know 4. Prefer not to answer	6mo>= age of ind <= 23 mo	Individual
6. Nutrition	CHN25		Bread, rice, noodles, porridge, or other foods made from grains such as Pita, khibz frenjeh, kaak, vermicelli (chariyeh)	Select one	1. Yes 2. No 3. I do not know 4. Prefer not to answer	6mo>= age of ind <= 23 mo	Individual
6. Nutrition	CHN26		Pumpkin, carrots, squash, or sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside	Select one	1. Yes 2. No 3. I do not know 4. Prefer not to answer	6mo>= age of ind <= 23 mo	Individual
6. Nutrition	CHN27		White potatoes, white yams, cassava, or any other foods made from roots	Select one	1. Yes 2. No 3. I do not know 4. Prefer not to answer	6mo>= age of ind <= 23 mo	Individual
6. Nutrition	CHN28		Any dark green, leafy vegetables, such as Spinach or Mloukhiye or Bakle	Select one	1. Yes 2. No 3. I do not know 4. Prefer not to answer	6mo>= age of ind <= 23 mo	Individual

6. Nutrition	CHN29		Ripe mangoes or ripe papayas, appricot (fresh and dried), cantaloupe melon (ripe), passion fruit (ripe), peaches (dried), persimmon (ripe))	Select one	1. Yes 2. No 3. I do not know 4. Prefer not to answer	6mo>= age of ind <= 23 mo	Individual
6. Nutrition	CHN30		Any other fruits or vegetables, such as cucumber or banana	Select one	1. Yes 2. No 3. I do not know 4. Prefer not to answer	6mo>= age of ind <= 23 mo	Individual
6. Nutrition	CHN31		Liver, kidney, heart or other organ meats	Select one	1. Yes 2. No 3. I do not know 4. Prefer not to answer	6mo>= age of ind <= 23 mo	Individual
6. Nutrition	CHN32		Any other meat, such as beef, lamb, goat, chicken, duck or sausages made from these meats	Select one	1. Yes 2. No 3. I do not know 4. Prefer not to answer	6mo>= age of ind <= 23 mo	Individual
6. Nutrition	CHN33		Eggs	Select one	1. Yes 2. No 3. I do not know 4. Prefer not to answer	6mo>= age of ind <= 23 mo	Individual
6. Nutrition	CHN34		Fish or shellfish, either fresh or dried	Select one	1. Yes 2. No 3. I do not know 4. Prefer not to answer	6mo>= age of ind <= 23 mo	Individual
6. Nutrition	CHN35		Beans, peas, lentils or nuts, including any foods made from these	Select one	1. Yes 2. No 3. I do not know 4. Prefer not to answer	6mo>= age of ind <= 23 mo	Individual
6. Nutrition	CHN36		Cheese or other food made from animal milk	Select one	1. Yes 2. No 3. I do not know 4. Prefer not to answer	6mo>= age of ind <= 23 mo	Individual
6. Nutrition	CHN37		Any Other solid, semi-solid, or soft food	Select one	1. Yes 2. No 3. I do not know 4. Prefer not to answer	6mo>= age of ind <= 23 mo	Individual
6. Nutrition	CHN38		17.Record all other solid, semi-solid, or soft food that do not fit food groups above.	Text	Text	6mo>= age of ind <= 23 mo	Individual
6. Nutrition	CHN39		18.How many times did the child eat any solid, semi-solid or soft foods yesterday during the day or night?	Numeric	Integer	CHN38="Yes"	Individual

7. Health	H.1	% of HHs reporting at least one member in need of accessing health services % of individuals reporting as most important health care need services	During the last 3 months, did the hh member have a health problem and needed to access health care?	Select one	Yes No I Don't know Decline to answer N/A	Individual
7. Health	H.2	% of HHs reporting at least one member in need of accessing PHC health services % of HHs reporting at least one member in need of accessing SHC health services % of individuals reporting as most important health care need PHC services % of individuals reporting as most important health care need SHC services	If yes, was the healthcare needed on a primary or secondary level?	Select one	Primary Health Care (PHC) Specialized Health care (SHC) H.1 = "Yes"	Individual
7. Health	H.3	% of HHs reporting at least one member in need of accessing PHC health services % of individuals reporting as most important health care need PHC services	If the need was related to Primary Health Care, then what was ${full_name} health care need?	Select one	Primary health care consultation for medication, Prevention/check-up, acute or chonic concerns, or laboratory/diagnostics but not related to pregnancy (PHC) Ante-natal or post-natal services (PHC) MHPSS services (PHC) Vaccination services (PHC) Family Planning (PHC) Dental services (PHC) Malnutrition - outpatient (PHC) Other specialized services at PHC or non-hospital (PHC) Do not know Prefer not to answer H.2 = "PHC"	Individual

7. Health	H.4	% of individuals with an unmet PHC need % of HHs with at least one member with an unmet PHC need	Was ${full_name} able to obtain primary health care when they felt they needed it?	Select one	Yes No I Don't know Decline to answer	H.2 = "PHC"	Individual
7. Health	H.5	% of HHs reporting at least one member in need of accessing SHC health services % of individuals reporting as most important health care need SHC services	If the need was related to Secondary Health Care, then what was ${full_name} health care need?	Select one	malnutrition treatment - inpatient (SHC) New born illness (SHC) Elective, non-life saving surgery (SHC) Emergency, life saving surgery, including trauma care (SHC) Safe delivery services (SHC) Cancer treatment, including chemotherapy or radiotherapy (SHC) Hospital-based laboratory or diagnostic procedures, or other interventions (SHC) Other specialized services at hospital (SHC) COVID-19 treatment (SHC) Do not know Prefer not to answer	H.2 = "SHC"	Individual
7. Health	H.6	% of individuals with an unmet SHC need % of HHs with at least one member with an unmet SHC need	Was ${full_name} able to obtain secondary health care health care when they felt they needed it?	Select one	Yes No I Don't know Decline to answer	H.2 = "SHC"	Individual

7. Health	H.7	% of HHs reporting at least one member visited Private / Public services	Where did the hh member go to seek health care?	Select one	Government hospital (SHC) Private hospital (SHC) NGO hospital(SHC) UNRWA hospital (SHC) Private clinic and other private medical facility (PHC) NGO clinic (PHC) UNRWA clinic (PHC) Traditional healer or practitioner (Other) Pharmacy (Other) Specify other (Other) Didn't Seek Health Care Don't know Decline to answer Please specify:	H.1 = yes IF H.2= SHC then only SHC answer options IF H.2 = PHC then only PHC answer options	Individual
7. Health	H.8	% of individuals by self-reported barriers to accessing health care % of individuals by self reported cost-related barriers to accessing health care	In the last 3 months, what barriers did the household member experience to prevent them from accessing the health care they needed, excluding medication?	Select up to 3	No barrier preventing from accessing health care No functional health facility nearby Specialized personnel for treatment or service needed unavailable Specialized treatment or device needed is unavailable Long waiting time for the service Could not afford cost of consultation Could not afford cost of treatment Could not afford transportation to health facility The hospital refused to admit the patient due to the inability of the family to secure the hospital deposit: Not accepted due to no availability of beds Physical disability limiting access the health center Inadequate welcoming/treatment by health center staff Security concerns / civil unrest / movement restrictions **Could not take time off work/from caring for children** **Lack of female staff at facility** Other barrier not mentioned Don't know Decline to answer	H.6 = "No" or H.4 = "no"	Individual

7. Health	H.9	% of HHs by self-reported coping mechanisms for barriers to access healthcare	In the past 3 months, what coping mechanisms has your household employed to adjust to barriers in accessing healthcare?	Select up to 3	Switched to a public health care facility instead of private Delayed or canceled doctors visit or other treatment Delayed or canceled diagnostic procedure or other analysis Went to the pharmacy instead of the doctor or clinic Managed health problem with home remedy Reduced non-medical household expenses Borrowed money to afford medical care Sold household asset No coping mechanisms needed No coping mechanisms available to the HH Other coping mechanism not mentioned Don't know Decline to answer	If hh count of individuals reporting barriers to access healthcare, H.8 > 0	Household
7. Health	H.10	% of HHs by self-reported barriers to accessing medication	What barriers if any did your household experience that prevented you from accessing the medication you needed in the past 3 months?	Select up to 3	Medication is not available in the health facility (hospital, primary health care center) Medication is not available in private pharmacy Couldn't afford doctor's visit to obtain prescription Couldn't afford the cost of the medication Don't trust the quality/source of available medicine None applicable, the household did not need to access medication No barrier to access medication Other barrier not mentioned Don't know Decline to answer	If hh count of individuals who needed HC. H.1 > 0	Household
7. Health	H.11	% of HHs by self-reported coping mechanisms for inaccessibility of medication	If your household needed to access medication in the past 3 months, what coping mechanisms has your household employed to adjust to the inaccessibility of medication in Lebanon?	Select up to 3	Switched to substitutes / generics Rationed existing medication Acquired medication from outside Lebanon Received or exchanged medicine through informal networks Reduced non-medical household expenses to afford medication Borrowed money to afford medication No coping mechanisms needed Not coping mechanisms available to the HH Other coping mechanism (specify) Don't know Decline to answer	If at least 1 barrier reported in H.10	Household

7. Health	H.12	% of HHs by travel time to access primary healthcare facility (more than 60 / less than 60 minutes) Average time needed by HHs to access primary healthcare facility	How long (in minutes) does it take anyone from your houseohld to get to the nearest, functional health facility by your normal mode of transportation?	Numeric	Integer	N/A	Household
7. Health	H.13	% of HHs by self-reported barriers to receiving routine vaccination for their child / children % of HHs by self-reported vaccination hesitancy as barriers to receiving routine vaccination for their child / children	In the past six months, what barriers if any has your household experienced in receiving routine (non-COVID) vaccination for your child/children? (Select up to 3 most important)	Select up to 3	No barriers experienced Vaccine is not available in my community Can't afford cost of receiving the vaccine (transportation, consultation) Vaccination site is difficult to access: (too far away, hours of operation are not convenient) Long waiting time for the service I'm worried about side effects of vaccines I don't know where to go to get vaccines I do not want to vaccinate children / prefer to delay vaccination for my child I have concerns about safety or quality of vaccines at vaccination site Fear or distrust of health workers at vaccination site I don't know at what age I should bring my child for vaccines Other: please specify_____ Don't know Decline to answer	If child <18 >0	Household
7. Health	H.14	% of HHs reporting not having an insurance % of HH by insurance type (private / public)	Does your household have any kind of insurance?	Select multiple	Yes, Private insurance - self pay Yes, Private insurance - through employer or professional syndicate/order Yes, Public - army or security forces (GSF, ISF, SSF) Yes, Public - other public sector staff or civil servants (teachers, health worker, etc) Yes, National Social Security Funds (NSSF) No DK PNTA	N/A	Household

7. Health	H.15	% of currently pregnant or lactating women % of women having given birth in the last 2 years % of HHs with at least one pregnant or lactating woman currently % of HHs with at least one woman having given birth in the past 2 years	Is the girl/woman pregnant or lactating or has completed a pregnancy in the last two years?	Select multiple	Currently pregnant Currently lactating Has given birth in the last 2 years None of the above If women_15_49 > 0	Individual
7. Health	H.16	% of women having given birth in the last 2 years with skilled-birth attendance % of women having given birth in the last 2 years without skilled-birth attendance	Where did [woman_name] give birth?	Select one	At home alone At home with non-professional care (traditional midwife) At home with professional care (qualified or trained midwife) At home with professional care (doctor) In a midwife clinic In a community birth center In a public hospital In a private hospital In an NGO hospital/center In an UNRWA hospital/clinic Do not know Prefer not to answer Other (specify) if H.15 = has given birth in the last 2 years *(+ any other answer options)*	Individual
7. Health	H.17	% of women having given birth in the last 2 years having received antenatal care less than 4 times during pregnancy	How many times did [woman_name] receive antenatal care during the pregnancy?	Select one	Less than 4 4 or more DK PNTA if H.15 = has given birth in the last 2 years (+ any other answer options)	Individual
7. Health	H.18	% of married women in need for the family planning/contraceptives in the last 3 months	In the last 3 months, was the [women_name] in need for family planning/contraceptives?	Select one	Yes No I Don't know Decline to answer	Married women, regardless of the age, <49	Individual
7. Health	H.19	% of women with unmet need for family planning	Was the woman able to obtain family planning services/ contraceptives when she felt she needed it?	Select one	Yes No I Don't know Decline to answer	N/A H.18=yes	Individual

7. Health	H.20	% of women able to access contraceptives free of charge/ at nominal fees	Where did the women go to seek family planning services/ contraceptives?	Select up to 3	Private clinic and other private medical facility PHC facility including dispensary, NGO clinic UNRWA Midwife clinic Pharmacy DK, PNTA	N/A H.18=yes	Individual
7. Health	H.21	% of women by self-reported barriers to access family planning/ contraception	In the last 3 months, what barriers did the woman experience to prevent her from accessing needed family planning services.	Select up to 3	Culturally not accepted Religious believes Opposition of partner/ spouse Fear from partner/ husband opinion and perception Do not know from where to get contraceptives Do not know what type of contraceptives she can use Can't afford price of contraceptives/FP services Can't afford transportation cost to reach health facility to get the contraceptives Being afraid of using contraceptives Does not know about contraception methods **Mother/family in law opposition** PTNA Specify other:	 H.19= no	Individual
8. Food Security	FS.1.1	Food Consumption Score	**In the last 7 days, how many days did most of your household members...** Eat cereals, grains, roots and tubers, including wild roots?	Numeric	0-7	N/A	Household
8. Food Security	FS.1.2		b- eat any beans / legumes, pulses or nuts?	Numeric	0-7	N/A	Household
8. Food Security	FS.1.3		c- drink milk or eat other dairy products?	Numeric	0-7	N/A	Household
8. Food Security	FS.1.4		d- eat meat fish, or eggs?	Numeric	0-7	N/A	Household
8. Food Security	FS.1.5		e- eat vegetables or leaves, including all wild vegetables and leaves?	Numeric	0-7	N/A	Household

8. Food Security	FS.1.6		f- eat fruit, including all wild fruits?	Numeric	0-7	N/A	Household
8. Food Security	FS.1.7		g. eat oil, fat, or butter?	Numeric	0-7	N/A	Household
8. Food Security	FS.1.8		h. eat sugar or sugary foods?	Numeric	0-7	N/A	Household
8. Food Security	FS.1.9		i. eat condiments or spices?	Numeric	0-7	N/A	Household
8. Food Security	FS.2.1	Household Hunger Scale	In the past 4 weeks (30 days), was there ever no food to eat of any kind in your house because of lack of resources to get food?	Note	No Yes	N/A	Household
8. Food Security	FS.2.2		How often did this happen in the past 4 weeks/30 days?	Select one	1 = Rarely (1-2 times); 2 = Sometimes (3-10 times); 3 = often (10+ times)	FS.2.1 = yes	Household
8. Food Security	FS.2.3		In the past 4 weeks (30 days), did you or any household member go to sleep at night hungry because there was not enough food?	Select one	No Yes	N/A	Household
8. Food Security	FS.2.4		How often did this happen in the past 4 weeks/30 days?	Select one	1 = Rarely (1-2 times); 2 = Sometimes (3-10 times); 3 = often (10+ times)	FS.2.3 = yes	Household
8. Food Security	FS.2.5		In the past 4 weeks (30 days), did you or any household member go a whole day and night without eating anything at all because there was not enough food?	Select one	No Yes	N/A	Household
8. Food Security	FS.2.6		How often did this happen in the past 4 weeks/30 days?	Select one	1 = Rarely (1-2 times); 2 = Sometimes (3-10 times); 3 = often (10+ times)	FS.2.5 = yes	Household
8. Food Security	FS.3.1	Reduced Coping Strategies Index	During the last 7 days, were there days (and, if so, how many) when a- your household had to rely on less preferred and less expensive food to cope with a lack of food or money to buy it?	Numeric	0-7	N/A	Household
8. Food Security	FS.3.2		b- your household had to borrow food or rely on help from a relative or friend to cope with a lack of food or money to buy it?	Numeric	0-7	N/A	Household
8. Food Security	FS.3.3		c- your household had to limit portion size of meals at meal times to cope with a lack of food or money to buy it?	Numeric	0-7	N/A	Household

8. Food Security	FS.3.4		d-your household had to restrict consumption by adults in order for small children to eat to cope with a lack of food or money to buy it?	Numeric	0-7	N/A	Household
8. Food Security	FS.3.5		e- your household had to reduce number of meals eaten in a day to cope with a lack of food or money to buy it?	Numeric	0-7	N/A	Household
8. Food Security	FS.4	% of households by reported food storage method	In the last 30 days, how did your household primarily store fresh food / dairy?	Select one	Containers with cold water/ice Powered fridge Non-refrigerated container Outside Other (specify) Don't know Prefer not to answer	N/A	Household
8. Food Security	FS.5	% of households reporting most commonly used sources of energy to prepare meals	In the last 30 days, what energy source(s) did your household use to prepare the majority of its meals?	Select multiple	Gas Diesel Wood Briquette Electricity (generator, electric powered cooker / heater) Coal (charcoal, mineral charcoal) Burning trash Other (specify) None Don't know Prefer not to answer	N/A	Household
8. Food Security	FS.6	Average number of months food stocks are expected to last	How many months do you expect your dry food stocks to last?	Select one	No food stocks Up to 1 month between more than 1 month and 2 months, between more than 2 months and 3 months between more than 3 months and 6 months between more than 6 months and 12 months	N/A	Household
8. Food Security	FS.7.1	Livelihood Coping Strategy Index - LCSI	Stress question 1: In the last 30 days, did your household sold household goods /radio, furniture, television, jewelery) because of a lack of food or money to buy food?	Select one	1. Yes; 2. No, had no need to use this coping strategy; 3. No, have already exhausted this coping strategy and cannot use it again; 4. Not applicable / This coping strategy is not available to me	N/A	Household
8. Food Security	FS.7.2		Stress question 2: In the last 30 days, did your household spent some or all of your households savings because of a lack of food or money to buy food?	Select one	1. Yes; 2. No, had no need to use this coping strategy; 3. No, have already exhausted this coping strategy and cannot use it again; 4. Not applicable / This coping strategy is not available to me	N/A	Household

8. Food Security	FS.7.3		Stress question 3: In the last 30 days, did your household bought food on credit ad/or borrowed money to purchase food because of a lack of food or money to buy food?	Select one	1. Yes; 2. No, had no need to use this coping strategy; 3. No, have already exhausted this coping strategy and cannot use it again; 4. Not applicable / This coping strategy is not available to me	N/A	Household
8. Food Security	FS.7.4		Stress question 4: In the past 30 days, did anyone in your household have to sell non-food items that were provided as assistance due to a lack of food or money to buy it?	Select one	1. Yes; 2. No, had no need to use this coping strategy; 3. No, have already exhausted this coping strategy and cannot use it again; 4. Not applicable / This coping strategy is not available to me	N/A	Household
8. Food Security	FS.7.4		Crisis question 1: In the last 30 days, did your household moved to less expensive accommodation due to lack of food or money to buy it?	Select one	1. Yes; 2. No, had no need to use this coping strategy; 3. No, have already exhausted this coping strategy and cannot use it again; 4. Not applicable / This coping strategy is not available to me	N/A	Household
8. Food Security	FS.7.5		Crisis question 2: In the last 30 days, did your household sold productive assets and/or means of transport (sewing machine, wheelbarrow, car, bicycle, livestock) because of a lack of food or money to buy food?	Select one	1. Yes; 2. No, had no need to use this coping strategy; 3. No, have already exhausted this coping strategy and cannot use it again; 4. Not applicable / This coping strategy is not available to me	N/A	Household
8. Food Security	FS.7.6		Crisis question 3: In the past 30 days, did anyone in your household have to migrate informally/ irregularly due to a lack of food or money to buy it?	Select one	1. Yes; 2. No, had no need to use this coping strategy; 3. No, have already exhausted this coping strategy and cannot use it again; 4. Not applicable / This coping strategy is not available to me	G.5= PRL OR Lebanese	Household
8. Food Security	FS.7.7		Crisis question 4: In the past 30 days, did any children (under 15 years old) in your household work to contribute to the household income (e.g., casual labour) due to a lack of food or money to buy it?	Select one	1. Yes; 2. No, had no need to use this coping strategy; 3. No, have already exhausted this coping strategy and cannot use it again; 4. Not applicable / This coping strategy is not available to me	N/A	Household
8. Food Security	FS.7.8		Crisis question 5: In the last 30 days, did your household reduced non-food expenditures on health because of a lack of food or money to buy food?	Select one	1. Yes; 2. No, had no need to use this coping strategy; 3. No, have already exhausted this coping strategy and cannot use it again; 4. Not applicable / This coping strategy is not available to me	N/A	Household
8. Food Security	FS.7.9		Emergency question 1: In the last 30 days, did your household asked for money from strangers (begged) because of a lack of food or money to buy food?	Select one	1. Yes; 2. No, had no need to use this coping strategy; 3. No, have already exhausted this coping strategy and cannot use it again; 4. Not applicable / This coping strategy is not available to me	N/A	Household

8. Food Security	FS.7.10		Emergency question 2: In the last 30 days, did your household sold house and/or land because of a lack of food or money to buy food?	Select one	1. Yes; 2. No, had no need to use this coping strategy; 3. No, have already exhausted this coping strategy and cannot use it again; 4. Not applicable / This coping strategy is not available to me	N/A	Household
8. Food Security	FS.7.11		Emergency question 3: In the last 30 days, did your household members accepted high risk, dangerous or exploitative work because of a lack of food or money to buy food?	Select one	1. Yes; 2. No, had no need to use this coping strategy; 3. No, have already exhausted this coping strategy and cannot use it again; 4. Not applicable / This coping strategy is not available to me	N/A	Household
8. Food Security	FS.7.12		Emergency question 4: In the last 30 days, did your household married children under 18 because of a lack of food or money to buy food?	Select one	1. Yes; 2. No, had no need to use this coping strategy; 3. No, have already exhausted this coping strategy and cannot use it again; 4. Not applicable / This coping strategy is not available to me	N/A	Household
8. Food Security	FS.8	Additional reasons for use of livelihood coping strategies	[if any LCSI strategies adopted or exhausted] Did your household have any other reasons for using these strategies aside from a lack of food or money to buy food?	Select multiple	1. To access or pay for healthcare; 2. To access or pay for shelter; 3. To access or pay for education; 4. Other (please specify)	answered either yes or no, have already exauhsted this strategy and cannot use again	Household
8. Food Security / Livelihood	FS.8	% of households sacrificing their resources to provide support to dependnents abroad	In the last 30 days, in what areas, if any, did your household have to make cuts in order to provide support to your dependents abroad?	Select multiple	Food/meals - reduced meals or spending on food, bought worse quality food Employment - e.g. worked two shifts, worked in underqualified job Utilities - sold non-food items, productive assets, household items Education - e.g, cut spending on education, withdrew children from school Involved child/ren in income generating acitivities Health e.g., reduced spending on health, skipped visit in doctor Other (please specify) None Prefer not to answer	Asked if have dependents abroad	Household
9. Livelihoods	L.1	% of individuals employed	In the last 7 days, did ${ind} work for someone else for pay, for one or more hours?	Select one	Yes No DNK PNTA	ind => 15 years old	Individual

9. Livelihoods	L.1.1	% of individuals employed	In the last 7 days, did ${ind} run or do any kind of business, farming, or other activity to generate income (where farming or animal products are intended only or mainly for sale)?	Select one	Yes No DK / PNTA	L.1 No	Individual
9. Livelihoods	L.1.2	% of individuals employed	In the last 7 days, did ${ind} help in a family business or farm (where farming or animal products are intended only or mainly for sale)?	Select one	Yes No DK / PNTA	L1.1 = No	Individual
9. Livelihoods	L.1.3	% of individuals unemployed	In the last 4 weeks, did ${ind} look for a paid job or try to start a business?	Select one	Yes No DK / PNTA		Individual
9. Livelihoods	L.1.4	% of individuals unemployed	If a job or business opportunity became available, could ${ind} start working within the next 2 weeks?	Select one	Yes No DK / PNTA	L.1, L.1.1, L.1.2 = No	Individual
9. Livelihoods	L.1.5	Main barriers to employment, by % of HH	What obstacles, if any, do people in this household face in finding work?	Select multiple	No obstacles faced in finding work Increased competition for jobs, not enough jobs Employers prefer hiring individuals of other nationality Available jobs are too far away / commute is too expensive Only low-skilled, dangerous or low-paying jobs Less preferred job types Underqualified for available jobs Lack of family/personal connections Lack of livelihood/employment opportunities for women Lack of livelihood/employment opportunities for persons with disabilities Need for work permit (migrant & PRL populations) Other (speficy) DNK PNTA	At least one HH member searching for job L.1.3	Household

9. Livelihoods	L.1.6	% of HH by ways of searching for job	How do you and other household members usually look for jobs?	Select multiple	Family members Personal contacts Shawish Partners Job surfing Recruitment agencies Ask door-to-door Online advertisements Meet up in person to areas where people/companies pick up daily labourers Other Not looking for a job	None	Household
9. Livelihoods			We will ask you about the income your household received from different sources over the last 30 days. Please select if you prefer to report your income in USD or LBP.		USD LBP		Household
9. Livelihoods	L.2	Household income over the 30 days prior to data collection, by amount and % from each source % HH relying exclusively on charity from NGOs or other charitable organisationsas their main source of income	Can you estimate your household's income (in local currency or in USD) over the last 30 days from each of the following sources? Please only report income received in the form of money, not items or services.	Integer (or select don't know / prefer not to answer)	Respondents first choose if they wish to report income in USD or LBP. Enter an integer for each of the following: Income from a fixed-term / indefinite paid job Income from casual or daily labour Income from a household business or regular trade Income from own production (agriculture, livestock, fishing, food processing, home manufacture, etc.) Money or support from people living abroad Money or support from other households in the country Income from rent Pension or other Government assistance Loans, support, or charitable donations from community members (not including humanitarian assistance) Humanitarian assistance Credit/debts (informal - shops, friends) Credit/debts (formal - banks) Other (please specify) Do not know/prefer not to answer	N/a	Household

9. Livelihoods	L.3	% of HHs receiving in-kind payment	Have you or anyone in your HH received any in-kind payment for your work? If yes, what type?	Select all that apply	1. Not received any in-kind payment 2. Housing / ability to sleep in concierge room 3. Food 3 Clothes 4. Non-food items 5. Other (specify) 6. I do not know 7. Prefer not to answer	N/A	Household
9. Livelihoods	L.4	% of HHs receiving in-kind payment as the only pay for job	If received the in-kind payment: Was this compensation the addition to your salary, or the only compensation for your work?	Select one	The only payment for the job Addition to the monetary salary Other Prefer not to answer	L.3 = at least one answer from 1 to 5	Household
9. Livelihoods	L.4	% of HHs borrowing money or receiving credit in the 3 months prior to data collection	During the last 3 months (90 days), did any member of the household borrow money and/or receive credit?	Select one	Yes No, because I didn't need to borrow money / credit No, because I didn't have access to credit/borrowing money	N/A	Household
9. Livelihoods	L.4.1	% of HHs borrowing money or receiving credit in the 3 months prior to data collection, by reasons for borrowing money/receiving credit	If yes: What were the primary reasons for borrowing or receiving credit?	Select multiple	To buy food To buy essential non food items (toilet paper, shampoo, toothpaste, hygeien ietens, diapers) To buy infant formula To pay rent To buy shelter materials To buy house / apartment To pay health care To purchase medicine To purchase water For transport To repay other, existing debts To procure sponsorship To start a business To procure productive assets (equipment for home-based work) For documentation/legal state fees (passports/marriage certificates)/ legal stay fees Remittanes/financial support to dependents abroad **To pay for electricity/generator** Other	L.4 = "Yes"	Household

9. Livelihoods	L.4.2	% of HHs borrowing money or receiving credit in the 3 months prior to data collection, by sources of credit	From whom did you get the credit or borrow the money?	Select multiple	Friends/relatives in Lebanon Friends/relatives out of Lebanon Money lender Local associations/ Charity Landlord Supermarket owner Shawish Pharmacy Employer/employment agency Other	L.4 = "Yes"	Household
9. Livelihoods	L.4.3	Average amount of debt from borrowing money or crediting overall	What is the current debt up to now from borrowing money (informal anf formal debt) (from friends, relatives, landlord, bank, employer etc) that has not yet been paid back and is expected to be paid back? (In LBP/USD)	Integer		L.4 = "Yes"	Household
9. Livelihoods	L.4.4	Average amount of debt from borrowing money or crediting in the last 30 days	What is the amount of new debt from borrowing or crediting (formal and informal debt) in the last 30 days? (In LBP/USD)	Integer		L.4 = "Yes"	Household
9. Livelihoods	L.4.5	% of HH with debts, by challenges faced as a result of debts	Do you face any challenges from debtors as a result of you debts?	Select multiple	None Harrassment Threats of violence Perform an activitiy against your will Other Prefer not to answer	L.4 = "Yes"	Household
Cross-sectoral	CS.1	% of households having been able to meet their basic needs in the 30 days prior to data collection	Think about your household's basic needs as you define and prioritise them. What proportion of those basic needs has your household been able to meet over the last 30 days?	Select one	1. None (0%) 2. A few (1-25%) 3. Some (26-50%) 4. Many (51-75%) 5. Almost all (76%-99%) 6. All (100%) 7. Don't know 8. Prefer not to answer		Household
Cross-sectoral	CS.1.1	Most frequently cited essential needs HH have trouble meeting because of lost or reduced employment, financial or access/availability issues	What needs did your household have trouble meeting in the last 30 days? NOTE : read answers out loud	Select multiple	Food needs Communication needs (phone credit, provider costs) Education needs (tuition fees, books) Health needs (medicines, treatments) Shelter needs (rent, furniture, construction costs) Transport services Water Electricity Work permit/documentation fees (migrant/PRL) DK / PNTA	If not "None (0%)", "Don't know", or "Prefer not to answer" (see previous indicator)	Household

Cross-sectoral	CS.1.2	% of households not having been able to meet all basic needs reporting challenges faced in meeting their needs in the 30 days prior to data collection	What were the main challenges your household faced in meeting its basic needs over the last 30 days?	Select multiple	1. Lack of work 2. Salary or wages too low 3. Salary or wages not regularly paid 4. Unable to withdraw enough money from bank account, mobile wallet, et 5. No currently functioning banks/financial institutions in my area 6. Key market items needed by the household were unavailable 7. Key services needed by the household were unavailable 8. Remittances/senidng money to depedents abroad 9. Fixed salary in LBP 10. Other (please specify) 11. Don't know 12. Prefer not to answer	If not "All (100%)", "Don't know", or "Prefer not to answer" (see previous indicator)	Household
Cross-sectoral	CS.2	% HH overall spending [expenditure] per month	Can you plese estimate the amount of your household total expenditure in LBP/USD for the past 30 days?	Numeric	LBP USD	N/A	Household
Cross-sectoral	CS.3	% HH overall spending [expenditure] per month dedicated to dependents	Is part or total of this amount dedicated to remittances/depedents abroad?	Selec one	Yes, fully Yes over 50% Yes under 50% N	Asked if have dependents abroad	Household
Cross-sectoral	CS.3	HH expenditures in the last 30 days, per type	During the past 30 days, what amount did your household spend on 1. Food items	Numeric	LBP USD	N/A	Household
Cross-sectoral	CS.4	HH expenditures in the last 30 days, per type	During the past 30 days, what amount did your household spend on 2. Accomodation (rent, mortgage, etc)	Numeric	LBP USD	N/A	Household
Cross-sectoral	CS.5	HH expenditures in the last 30 days, per type	During the past 30 days, what amount did your household spend on 3. Medicine & health products	Numeric	LBP USD	N/A	Household
Cross-sectoral	CS.6	HH expenditures in the last 30 days, per type	During the past 30 days, what amount did your household spend on 4. Water (from all sources combined, including utilities)	Numeric	LBP USD	N/A	Household
Cross-sectoral	CS.7	HH expenditures in the last 30 days, per type	And from that, what amount did your household spend on bottled water in the past 30 days?	Numeric	LBP USD	If L.4.4 > 0	Household
Cross-sectoral	CS.8	HH expenditures in the last 30 days, per type	And from that, what amount did your household spend on private water trucking in the past 30 days?	Numeric	LBP USD	If L.4.4 > 0	Household
Cross-sectoral	CS.9	HH expenditures in the last 30 days, per type	During the past 30 days, what amount did your household spend on 5. hygiene items	Numeric	LBP USD	N/A	Household

Cross-sectoral	CS.10	HH expenditures in the last 30 days, per type	During the past 30 days, what amount did your household spend on 6. energy for cooking (gaz & others)	Numeric	LBP USD	N/A	Household
Cross-sectoral	CS.11	HH expenditures in the last 30 days, per type	During the past 30 days, what amount did your household spend on 7. communication (phone airtime, Internet costs, etc.)	Numeric	LBP USD	N/A	Household
Cross-sectoral	CS.12	HH expenditures in the last 30 days, per type	During the past 30 days, what amount did your household spend on 8. Electricity (including private generator)	Numeric	LBP USD	N/A	Household
Cross-sectoral	CS.13	HH expenditures in the last 30 days, per type	During the past 30 days, what amount did your household spend on 9. Fuel	Numeric	LBP USD	N/A	Household
Cross-sectoral	CS.14	HH expenditures in the last 30 days, per type	During the past 30 days, what amount did your household spend on supporting depedents abroad financially?	Numeric	LBP USD	migrant	Household
Cross-sectoral	CS.15	HH expenditures in the last 30 days, per type	During the past 30 days, what amount did your household spend on 10. Other (including transports, tobacco, alcohol, entertainment & any type of other expenses)	Numeric	LBP USD	N/A	Household
Cross-sectoral	CS.16	HH expenditures in the last 6 months, per type	During the past 6 months, what amount did your household spend on 10. health services (excluding medicine)	Numeric	LBP USD	N/A	Household
Cross-sectoral	CS.17	HH expenditures in the last 6 months, per type	During the past 6 months, what amount did your household spend on 11. debt repayment (formal and informal)	Numeric	LBP USD	N/A	Household
Cross-sectoral	CS.18	HH expenditures in the last 6 months, per type	During the past 6 months, what amount did your household spend on Shelter maintenance or repair	Numeric	LBP USD	N/A	Household
Cross-sectoral	CS.19	HH expenditures in the last 6 months, per type	During the past 6 months, what amount did your household spend on Non-food household items for infrequent purchase (blankets, cooking pots, clothing, etc.)	Numeric	LBP USD	N/A	Household
Cross-sectoral	CS.20	HH expenditures in the last 6 months, per type	During the past 6 months, what amount did your household spend on All other infrequent expenditures (please specify)	Numeric	LBP USD	N/A	Household
Cross-sectoral	CS.21	HH expenditures in the last 12 months, per type	During past 12 months what amount did your household spend on 12. Education (tuition, transportation, etc)	Numeric	LBP USD	N/A	Household

10. WASH (water)	WW.1	% of households having had access to an improved drinking water source % of households by type of primary source of drinking water (W1)	What is the main source of water used by your household for drinking?	Select one	Piped into dwelling Piped into compound, yard or plot Piped to neighbour Public tap/standpipe Borehole or tubewell Protected well Unprotected well Protected spring Unprotected spring Rainwater collection Water tank/trucked water (UN/NGO provided free of charge) Water tank/trucked water (non-UN/NGO private provider) **Water refilling kiosk/shop** Bottled water Surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channel) **Cart with small tank/drum** **Water kiosk** **Sachet water** Other (please specify) Don't know	NA	Household
10. WASH (water)	WW.2	% of households by time (minutes) taken to fetch water (round trip by walking, queuing and time needed to fetch water)	For main source of household drinking water; how long does it take to go there, collect water, and come back?	Select one	Members do not collect / water on premise Number of minutes _____ Don't know	Not asked if WW.1 = piped into dwelling	Household
10. WASH (water)	WW.2.1	% of households by time (minutes) taken to fetch water (round trip by walking, queuing and time needed to fetch water)	If "don't know" then read the following options:	Select one	30 minutes or less More than 30 minutes, but less than 1 hour More than 1 hour Don't know Other		Household
10. WASH (water)	WW.2.2	% of HH reporting children usually fetches the water % of HH reporting girls & women usually fetches the water	If water is not on the premises, who usually fetches the water?	Select multiple	Boys (less than 18 years old) in the household Girls (less than 18 years old) in the household Women (above 18 years of age) in the household Men (above 18 years of age) in the household Any member of the household No one **I do not know**	WW2 ≠ water on premises	Household

10. WASH (water)	WW.3	% of HHs reporting treating water	Do you treat your water in any way to make it safer to drink?	Select one	Yes No Don't know	not asked if main source is bottled water	Household
10. WASH (water)	WW.3.1	% of HHs reporting treating water, by ways of treating water	What do you usually do to the water to make it safer to drink?	Select multiple	Boil Use a water filter (ceramic, sand, composite, et) Add bleach/chlorine Strain it through a cloth Solar disinfection Let it stand and settle Don't know Other (specify)		Household
10. WASH (water)	WW.4	% of HHs by type of secondary sources of drinking water % of HH using an unimproved source of water as one of their additional sources of drinking water	Aside from this main source, does your household use other sources of water for drinking? If yes, which ones?	Select multiple	No - no other sources of drinking water Piped into dwelling Piped into compound, yard or plot Piped to neighbour Public tap/standpipe Borehole or tubewell Protected well Unprotected well Protected spring Unprotected spring Rainwater collection Water tank/trucked water (UN/NGO provided free of charge) Water tank/trucked water (non-UN/NGO private provider) Water refilling kiosk/shop Bottled water Surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channel) **Cart with small tank/drum** **Water kiosk** **Sachet water** Other (please specify) Don't know	NA	Household

10. WASH (water)	WW.5	% of HHs by type of sources of water for purposes other than drinking	What is the main source of water used by members of your household for purposes other than drinking (such as cooking, bathing and washing)?	Select one	Piped into dwelling Piped into compound, yard or plot Piped to neighbour Public tap/standpipe Borehole or tubewell Protected well Unprotected well Protected spring Unprotected spring Rainwater collection Water tank/trucked water (UN/NGO provided free of charge) Water tank/trucked water (non-UN/NGO private provider) Water refilling kiosk/shop Bottled water Surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channel) **Cart with small tank/drum** **Water kiosk** **Sachet water** Other (please specify) Don't know	NA	Household
10. WASH (water)	WW.6	% of HH with piped connection, by number of days in week receiving water from piped connection	If the main water source for your household is a piped connection: How many days have your HH received water from the pipe connection in the last week?	Integer (or select don't know / prefer not to answer)	Number (0-7)	WW.1 = Piped into dwelling, or Piped into compound, yard or plor, or Piped to neighbour	Household
10. WASH (water)	WW.7	% of HHs reporting not having enough water for drinking % of HHs reporting not having enough water for other purposes than drinking	In the last 30 days, has there been any time when your household did not have sufficient quantities of water for the following needs?	Select multiple	Drinking Cooking Personal hygiene (washing or bathing) Other domestic purposes (cleaning house, floor, et) None of the above DK PNTA	NA	Household
10. WASH (water)	WW.8	% of households having had access to a sufficient quantity of drinking water % of households reporting having had sufficient water for drinking (W3)	In the last 4 weeks, how frequently has there not been as much water to drink as you would like for you or anyone in your household?	Select one	Never (0 times) Rarely (1–2 times) Sometimes (3–10 times) Often (11-20 times) Always (more than 20 times) Don't know	If WW.7 = "drinking"	Household

10. WASH (water)	WW.9	% of households not having sufficient water, by main reasons for not being unable to access water	If lack sufficient quantities of water: What was the main reason that you were unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed?	Select multiple	Water source was non-functional No water in the market Insufficient storage containers Waterpoints are too far away to reach Waterpoints are difficult to use Excessive waiting time Feel unsafe traveling to or using water point Unable to pay/Too expensive Do not like the taste, color, odor Other	If WW.7 not selected none of the above, do not know or prefer not to answer	Household
10. WASH (water)	WW.8	% of hh engaging in coping mechanisms for water insufficiency - by types of coping mechanism	How does your household adapt to a lack of water?	Select multiple	Rely on less preferred (unimproved/untreated) water sources for drinking water; Rely on surface water for drinking water; Rely on less preferred (unimproved/untreated) water sources for other purposes such as cooking and washing; Rely on surface water for other purposes such as cooking and washing; Fetch water at a source further than the usual one; Send children to fetch water; Fetch water at a source that could be dangerous; Spend money (or credit) on water that should otherwise be used for other purposes; Reduce drinking water consumption (drink less); Reduce water consumption for other purposes (bathe less, et); Other (please list); DK PNTA	if water not sufficient to meet at least one nee	Household

10. WASH (hygiene)	WH.1a	% of households with access to functioning handwashing facilities % of households with access to functioning handwashing facilities, by type of device (observed) (H1)	1) Can you please show me where members of your household most often wash their hands? 2) Observe availability of water at the place for handwashing. 3) Observe availability of soap or detergent at the place for handwashing.	Select one	1) Fixed or mobile handwashing place in dwelling/yard/plot No handwashing place in dwelling/yard/plot No permission to see Other reason (specify) 2) Water is available Water is not available 3) Soap or detergent available Soap or detergent not available (Insert other common products for the context, Ash / Mud / Sand)	Household
10. WASH (hygiene)	WH.1b	% of households with access to functioning handwashing facilities % of households with access to functioning handwashing facilities, by type of device (reported) (H2)	[if no permission given or remote interview (indicator 105a)] Where do you and other members of your household most often wash your hands?	Select one	Fixed facility reported (sink/tap) in dwelling Fixed facility reported (sink/tap) in yard/plot Mobile object reported (bucket/jug/kettle) No handwashing place in dwelling/yard/plot Other (specify) Don't know	Household
10. WASH (hygiene)	WH.1c	% of households with access to functioning handwashing facilities % of household having had soap at home (H3)	[if no permission given under 105a or remote interview] 1) Do you have soap or detergent in your household for washing hands? [if not remote but no permission given under 105a] Can you show it to me? 2) [if answer to 1) is 'yes (soap is shown)'] Record the type of soap observe [if answer to 1) is 'yes (soap is not shown)' or remote interview] What type of soap do you have?	Select one	1) Yes (soap is shown) Yes (soap is not shown) No Don't know 2) If yes: Bar or Liquid soap Detergent (Powder / Liquid / Paste) Ash / Mud / Sand Other (specify) Don't know	Household

10. WASH (hygiene)	WH.2	% of households engaging in coping mechanisms due to hygiene NFI access issues, by type of coping mechanism	In the last 30 days, did your household have any issues related to accessing hygien items (e.g. soaps, cleaning products, diapers, etc.) and if yes how did you adapt ?	Select multiple	The HH does not have any issue The HH had issues but did not try to adapt Rely on less preferred types of NFI Rely on substitutes (sand or other rubbing agents for soap, clothing for diapers, et); Buying NFI at a market place further than the usual one; Buying NFI at a market place in a dangerous place; Borrow NFI from a friend or relative Spend money (or credit) on NFI that should otherwise be used for other purposes; Reduce NFI consumption for personal hygiene; Reduce NFI consumption for other purposes (cleaning dishes, laundry, et) Other (specify) DK PNTA	NA	Household
10. WASH (hygiene)	WH.3	% of HHs where female HH members of menstruating age have problems related to accessing menstrual material - by type of problem	Do you and other female household members have access to enough menstrual materials? If not, why not?	Select multiple	Yes (cannot select any other option); No women available in the household to answer and I am not aware; No, menstrual materials are too expensive; No, menstrual materials are not available at the market; No, the market is too far away; No, going to the market is dangerous ; No, the market is difficult to reach (especially for people with disabilities); No, some groups do not have access to the market; No, don't like quality of available menstrual materials; Other (specify) DK PNTA	If nb_women_15_49 > 0	Household

10. WASH (sanitation)	WS.1	% of HHs using a sanitation facility - by type of sanitation facility used % of HHs usually using a non improved sanitation facility	What kind of toilet facility do members of your household usually use?	Select one	Flush/pour to piped sewer system Flush/pour to septic tank Flush/pour to pit latrine Flush/pour to open drain **Flush/pour to elsewhere** Flush/pour flush to don't know where Pit latrine with a slab Pit latrine without a slab/Open pit/hole Ventilated imporved pit latrine (with slab) Ventilated imporved pit latrine (without slab) Bucket **Composting toilet** **Plastic bag** **Hanging toilet/hanging latrine** No facility/Bush/Field Other (please specify)	NA	Household
10. WASH (sanitation)	WS.2	% of HHs sharing sanitation facility	Do you share this facility with others who are not members of your household?	Select one	Yes No DK PNTA	WS.1 ≠ "no facility	Household
10. WASH (sanitation)	WS.2.1	% of households sharing their sanitation facility, by number of households per sanitation facility	If yes, how many households in total use this toilet facility, including your own household?	Numeric	Integer	WS.2 = Yes	Household
10. WASH (sanitation)	WS.2.2	% of HHs sharing sanitation facility whose sanitation facility is unsafe	Can you tell me if this sanitation facility is?	Select multiple	Segregated by Gender Has adequate lighting Can be locked from the inside Has a safe and well-lite route to it None of the above DK PNTA	WS.2 = Yes	Household
10. WASH (sanitation)	WS.3	% of HHs by type of wastewater management system	Where does wastewater from the toilet/latrine that you use drain into?	Select one	Covered and lined septic tank/cesspool A handdug hole in the ground It is connected to a communal lined drainage and to the sewage system It drains into an open area outside of the shelter and remains stagnant Other (please specify) DK PNTA	WS.1 ≠ no facility, plastic bag, bucket	Household

10. WASH (sanitation)	WS.4	% of HHs with pit latrine or septic tank, by havin pit latrine or septic tank emptied	Has your (pit latrine or septic tank) been emptied in the last year?	Select one	Yes emptied Not emptied in the last year Not emptied but covered and left undisturbed when full Don't know	WS.3 = Covered and lined septic tank/cesspool or A handdug hole in the ground	Household
10. WASH (hygiene)	WH.4	% of HH by most common type of waste management	How is the household waste most commonly managed?	Select one	Dumpsters/barrels collected by municipality Dumpsters/barrels collected by NGO Dumpsters/barrels collected by private collector (paid by Household) Dumpsters/barrels not collected Rubbish pit/heap Burning Thrown in open field Thrown in river, sea or water stream Dumpsters/barrels collected by UNRWA Other (Please specify) DK PNTA	NA	Household
10. WASH (hygiene)	WH.5	% of HH who report solid waste is collected on a regular basis in the area	Has the solid waste in your area being collected on a regular basis in the last month (The waste doesn't pile up at the location)?	Select one	Yes No DK PNTA	NA	Household
10. WASH (hygiene)	WH.6	% of HH reporting they are not sorting any of the waste	Does your household sort any of the waste?	Select multiple	No, not sorting any of the waste Yes, organic waste (food leftovers, et) Yes, recyclable waste *paper, cardboard, plastic, tin, iron, aluminum, glass, et(Yes, other types such as diapers, toilet paper, sanitary napkins DK PNTA	NA	Household

| 11. Shelter | S.1 | % of households living in safe and dignified dwellings (structure that protects them against external threats, health problems, weather and natural hazards)

% of households reporting type of shelter they currently live in | What type of shelter does the your household live in? | Select one | Construction site
Agricultural/engine/pump room
Apartment/house
Apartment/house extension (balcony, entended room, veranda, roof)
Concierge's room in residential building
Factory
Farm
Garage
Hotel room
Prefab unit
School
Shop
Tent
Warehouse
Workshop
None (sleeping in open)
Other (specify)
DK
PNTA | N/A | Household |

| 11. Shelter | S.2 | % of households living in safe and dignified dwellings (structure that protects them against external threats, health problems, weather and natural hazards)

% of households reporting enclosure / structural issues | What damage and/or noticeable issues does your enclosure have? | Select all that apply | 1. No damage or noticeable issue
2. Shelter collapsed or partially collapsed
3. Damaged roof
4. Damaged columns
5. Damaged walls
6. Damaged floors
7. Windows/doors are not sealed to natural elements
8. Leaking roof
9. Leakage / rottenness in the walls / floors
10. Water pipes not functional
11. Sanitation pipes not functional
12. Latrine/toilet is not useable (damaged, full, no handwashing facilities, et)
13. Bathing/washing facilities are not useable (damaged, no privacy, et)
14. Electricity installation/connection are not adequately installed or not safe
15. Lack of privacy inside the shelter (no partitions, doors)
16. Lack of space inside shelter (min 3.5m2 per household member)
17. Lack of insulation from cold / heat
18. Lack of lighting inside or outside the shelter
19. Unable to lock the shelter/room securily
Other (please specify)
Don't know
Prefer not to answer | Skip if household reported sleeping in the open (indicator S.1 | Household |
| 11. Shelter / NFI | S.3 | % of households living in a functional domestic space | Is your household living in a functional domestic space, in terms of:
- Cooking
- Sleeping
- Storing food and water
- Electricity | Select one (for each of the four categories) | Can do / functional, without any issues
Can do / functional, with issues
No, can't do / not functional | | Household |

11. Shelter / NFI	S.3.1	% of households living in a functional domestic space	Please explain why you can't cook / the issues you face for cooking?	Select all that apply	Insufficient core NFI (utensils, kitchen sets) Lack of access to cooking facilities Unsafe cooking facilities Insufficient cooking fuel Not permitted to cook in the shared cooking space (live-in migrants) Other (specify) Don't know Prefer not to answer	[if "No, can't do / not functional" or "Can do / functional, but with issues" for cooking] Constraint: Don't know and prefer not to answer can't be selected with any other option.	Household
11. Shelter / NFI	S.3.2	% of households living in a functional domestic space	Please explain why you can't sleep / the issues you face for sleeping?	Select all that apply	Insufficient core NFI (bedding, mattresses/mats) At least one member of the household has to sleep outside or on the floor (insufficient space, insufficient sleeping mats/mattress) Does not feel protected (eunable to lock the doors) Space not made for sleeping (e, balcony, over bathroom/kitchen, roof, guards room/concierge room) Other (specify) Don't know Prefer not to answer	[if "No, can't do / not functional" or "Can do / functional, but with issues" for sleeping] Constraint: Don't know and prefer not to answer can't be selected with any other option.	Household
11. Shelter / NFI	S.3.3	% of households living in a functional domestic space	Please explain why you can't store food and water / the issues you face when storing food and water?	Select all that apply	Lack of containers to store water Lack of containers to store food Lack of space to store water Lack of space to store food Can't store food safely / it goes bad easily Other (specify) Don't know Prefer not to answer	[if "No, can't do / not functional" or "Can do / functional, but with issues" for storing food / water] Constraint: Don't know and prefer not to answer can't be selected with any other option.	Household

11. Shelter / NFI	S.3.4	% of households living in a functional domestic space	Please explain the issues you face related to electricity?	Select all that apply	No electricity and no solar lamp Not enough hours of electricity Lack of access to generator Other (specify) Don't know Prefer not to answer	[if "No, can't do / not functional" or "Can do / functional, but with issues" for electricity] Constraint: Don't know and prefer not to answer can't be selected with any other option.	Household
11. Shelter / NFI	S.3.4	% of households living in a functional domestic space	What other core NFIs is your household missing, if any?	Select all that apply	None Kitchen utensils Cooking stoves Hygiene items Blankets Bed sheets Cooking gas Heating Coolers Other (specify) Don't know Prefer not to answer		Household
11. Shelter	S.4	% of HH by type of occupancy agreement	What is the occupancy arrangement in your current shelter?	Select one	Ownership Informal ownership Rental agreement (after 1992) Rental agreement (before 1992) Informal verbal lease agreement Provided by employer in exchange for work Hosted for free Assisted (by organizations, agencies, charity) including rent freeze and rent reduction arragement No occupancy agreement / Squatting without host's permission Other (specify) DK PNTA	N/A	Household

11. Shelter	S.4.1	% of HH renting their accommodation, by currency of rent	Is your rent set in USD or LBP?	Select one	LBP USD	S.4 = Rental agreement (after 1992) Rental agreement (before 1992) Informal verbal lease agreement Assisted (by organizations, agencies, charity) including rent freeze and rent reduction arragement	Household
11. Shelter	S.4.1.1	% of HH who's rent changed to USD as of beginning of 2023	Did the landlord ask for rent in USD since the beginning of this year (2023)?	Select one	Yes No	S.4.1 = USD	Household
11. Shelter	S.4.2	% of HH renting their accommodation, by cost of the accommodation per month in LBP Average renting cost	How much do you pay for your accommodation per month? (LBP/USD)	Numeric	Integer	S.4 = Rental agreement (after 1992) Rental agreement (before 1992) Informal verbal lease agreement Assisted (by organizations, agencies, charity) including rent freeze and rent reduction arragement	Household
11. Shelter	S.4.3	% HH who's rent has changed in the past year	Has there been any change in the rental price over the past year?	select one	Yes No Do not know Prefer not to answer		Household
11. Shelter	S.4.4	% of HH who had their rent increase % of HH who had their rent decrease	If yes, did the rent increase or decrease?	select one	Increase Decrease Prefer not to answer	S.4.3 = "yes"	Household
11. Shelter	S.4.5	Average rent increase in the past year Average rent decrease in the past year	How much did the rent increase or decrease? (LBP/USD)	integer		S.4.4 = "decrease" or "increase	Household

11. Shelter	S.5	% of households living in safe and dignified dwellings (structure that protects them against external threats, health problems, weather and natural hazards) Average number of household members per room	In total, how many rooms are there in use in this shelter?	Integer	___ Bedrooms / sleeping areas ___ Living rooms / common areas ___ Kitchens	N/A	Household
11. Shelter	S.6	% of HH by problems related to housing, land and property	Do you currently have any of the following problems related to housing, land and property?	Select multiple	Ownership dispute with third party Inheritance dispute Dispute with tenants Unlawful/secondary/informal occupation Mortgage-related dispute with the bank Property pledge Seizure process Dispute over use/modification of Cultural heritage building Threat of eviction/ living under an eviction notice Lack or loss of housing / land tenancy or other ownership documentation Looting of private property Not allowed to have visitors Regular increase in rent Dollarization of rent Other type of dispute (please specify): Don't know Prefer not to say None of the above	N/A	Household
11. Shelter	S.6.1	% of HH living under an eviction notice/ threat, by expected deadline for leaving the property	When is the Household expected/demanded to leave the property / shelter?	Select one	within 1 week within 1 month within 3 months within 6 months within 1 year I don't know DK PNTA	S.5 = Threat of eviction/ living under an eviction notice	Household
11. Shelter	S.6.2	% of HH living under an eviction notice, by issue of the notice	Who issued the notice?	Select one	municipality of mayor Lebanese armed forces or internal security forces Other authority (please specify) landlord/ owner other (please specify) DK / PNTA	S.5 = Threat of eviction/ living under an eviction notice	Household

11. Shelter	S.6.3	% of HH living under an eviction notice, by reason for eviction	What was the given reason?	Select one	Inability to pay rent Safety and/or security Dispute with landlord/owner Alternative use by the landlord/owner Environment and/or sanitation Social tensions no reasons given by the person/party asking for eviction Other DK / PNTA	S.5 = Threat of eviction/ living under an eviction notice	Household
12. Energy & Communication	E.C.1	% of HHs per network coverage category	Does at least one member of your household have network coverage to use the mobile phone most days?	Select one	No coverage at all Voice and SMS coverage Voice, SMS and Internet (apps, websites, services such as WhatsApp, Facebook, and other similar) coverage Only internet coverage	NA	Household
12. Energy & Communication	E.C.3	% of HHs by main source of electricity	What are your household sources of electricity?	Select multiple	Private generator Neighbourhood generator Main network / grid: Electricité du Liban Solar panels Battery No source of electricity Other (specify) Don´t know / prefer not to answer	NA	Household
12. Energy & Communication	E.C.3.1	% of HHs by number of hours of access to electricity	How many hours per day, on average, does your household have access to power (electricity)? Enter '0' if you have no access at all.	Numeric	Integer	E.C.3 ≠ No source of electricity	Household

12. Energy & Communication	E.C.3.2	% of HH who used coping mechanisms	What strategies did your household adopt to cope with electricity shortages and related expenses?	Select multiple	Did not use any coping mechanism because I did not need to Did not use any coping mechanism because I was not able to Spend money usually spent on other things to pay the electricity bill Loan/Debt Selling household assessts Sharing the electricity bill with neighbors (divide the 5 AMP from private/neighborhood generator between two households) Illegal connection to main grid Reduce electricity consumption Getting electricity from outside the household (charge phone elsewhere, store food elsewhe.) Other DK / PNTA	NA	Household
13. Protection (General)	PG.1	% of HH with at least one HH member without an ID document in their possession	Does every person in your household have an ID document (national ID and/or passport)?	Select one	Yes No, not all HH members have an ID No: all HH members have ID but it is not currently in all the members' possession Don't know Prefer not to answer		Household
13. Protection (General)	PG.2a	Level of marriage registration - culmulative (married in Lebanon or outside)	If married in Lebanon, what document do you have to prove your marriage? (applies to most recent marriage)	Select one	No Documents Marriage contract from an uncertified Sheikh Marriage contract from a religious authority or Proof of marriage from the Shria Court Marriage certificate authenticated by the Mukhtar (Section 21) Marriage certificate registered with the Noufous (Section 22-23) Marriage certificate registered with the Foreigners Registry (Section 24) / Migrant Marriage certificate stamped by the Ministry of Forgein Affairs / Migrant Marriage certificate registered with the Department of Political Affairs and Refugees (DPAR) / PRL Marriage certificate stamped by the Embassy Do not know Other (please specify)		Household

13. Protection (General)	PG.2b	Level of marriage registration - culmulative (married outside of Lebanon)	If married outside of Lebanon, what document do you have to prove your marriage? (applies to most recent marriage) (select highest option only)	Select one	No Documents Marriage certificate from country of origin or family civil extract Updated family booklet Do not know Other (please specify)	Migrant population	Individual
13. Protection (General)	PG.3	% of children with birth certificate	Does (name) have any birth certificate?	Select one	Yes No DK PNTA		Individual
13. Protection (General)	PG.3a	% of children by type of birth documentation	If has birth certificate: What document do you have to prove the birth of your child?	Select one	**All groups:** No documents Birth notification issued by the doctor/midwife Birth certificate issued by the Mukhtar Birth certificate registered with the Nofous Other (specify) DK PNTA **Migrants only:** Birth certificate registered with the Foreigners' Registry Birth certificate stamped by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Birth Certificate stamped by your Embassy Family booklet or individual civil extract for the child or family civil extract Passport Identity card **PRL only:** Birth certificate registered with the DPAR	ind < 18	Individual

| 13. Protection (General) | PG.3a | Reasons for Children only reaching the level of Mukhtar birth registration and not beyond (amoung those that only reached Mukhtar level) | If birth certificate issued by the mukhtar, specify the reason: | Select multiple | I am not aware of the procedures
Limited freedom of movement due to lack of residency
Cost is prohibitive (transportation cost + Nofous registration fees)
I do not have identification documents (ID, valid passport, family booklet, et)
Missing/wrong information in the birth certificate
I tried but Nofous refused to register without having legal residency
I tried but Nofous refused to register without proof of marriage
I did not go to Nofous because I think they will ask for a valid residency and I don't have it
I did not go to Nofous because I think they will ask for a proof of marriage and I don't have it
I am afraid that Nofous informs GSO of my lack of residency
I am single female head of household and Nofous asked for the presence of my husband
I went and waited in queue for a long time and then left/Nofous asked to come back another time
The mukhtar said will do it on our behalf
Personal reason (I don't have time, not interested, disability, et)
Restrictive mobility (roadblocks- curfew)
Q. Nofous refused to register the birth as I passed the one year deadline
Other reasons (specify)
Prefer not to answer

Removed, not in VASyR:
Limited capacity of PSD
I have no legal residency
I have no proof of marriage | PG2(x)==Mukhtar | Individual |

13. Protection (General)	PG.3b	Reasons for Children only reaching the level of Noufous birth registration and not beyond (amoung those that only reached Noufous Level)	If birth certificate issued by the nofous, specify the reason:	Select one	I am not aware of the procedures Limited freedom of movement due to lack of residency Cost is prohibitive (transportation cost + Foreigners Registry registration fees) I do not have identification documents (ID, valid passport, family booklet, et) Missing/wrong information in the birth certificate I tried but Foreigners Registry refused to register without having legal residency I tried but Foreigners registry refused since I lack proof of marriage I did not go to Foreigners Registry because I think they will ask for a valid residency and I don't have it I did not go to Foreigners Registry because they will ask for a proof of marriage and I don't have it I am afraid that Foreigners Registry informs GSO of my lack of residency I am single female head of household and Foreigners Registry asked for the presence of my husband I went and waited in queue for a long time and then left/ Foreigners Registry asked to come back another time The mukhtar said will do it on our behalf Personal reason (I don't have time, not interested, disability, et) restrictive mobility (roadblocks - curfew) Limited capacity of foreigners' registry q. Other reasons Removed, not in VASyR: I have no legal residency I have no proof of marriage	PG2(x)=Nofous	Individual
13. Protection (General)	PG.4	% of HH who have legal residency in Lebanon	Does ${full_name} have regularized legal residency in Lebanon?	Select one	Yes No Do not know Prefer not to answer	PRL and migrants only ind>15	Individual
13. Protection (General)	PG.5	Percentage of Individuals that had legal residency at some point in 2022- among those with no legal residency currently	**If PG.4 = no** Did the household member have regularized legal residency in Lebanon at any point in 2022?	Select one	Yes No Do not know Prefer not to answer	PRL and migrants only ind>15 PG.4 = b. No	Individual

13. Protection (General)	PG.6	Percentage of individuals that had a past residency based on sponsorship, tourism, lease agreement, property owner, courtesy	**If PG.4 = yes** Residency under which category?	Select one	Sponsorship Work Curtosey Rent/property ownership Student visa Other	PRL and migrants only ind>15 PG.4 = Yes	Individual
13. Protection (General)	PG.7	Residency categories	Does this member have any of the following documents?	Select one	National passport National ID card Is on your family booklet Civil extract Other individual ID Proof of nationality Special identification card / PRL Palestinian passport / PRL None	PRL and migrants only	Individual
13. Protection (General)	P.8	% of HH without legal residency in Lebanon by main reason for not having legal residency	What are the main reasons why some or all members of the HH do not have legal residency Lebanon?	Select up to three	My residency expired and it's not renewable I tried to renew but GSO refused my application without explanation I tried but GSO kept telling me to come back another time I entered through unofficial border crossing and GSO refused to allow me to regularize I entered through unofficial border crossing Reluctance of HH member for personal reasons (I have not time, sick, limited movement, don't care, et) I have a departure order Unaware of procedures Fears approaching GSO Lacks ID documents Restrictive mobility (roadblocks - lockdown - curfew) GSO closure Transportation cost fees and associated costs are not affordable I am unable to obtain a Lebanese sponsor / problems with current sponsor I cant afford the fees and associated costs Other Do not know Prefer not to answer	Migrant HHs If at least one HH member PG4=no	Household
13. Protection (General)	P.9	N/A	Does this household member fall into any of the following specific needs categories?	Note			Household

13. Protection (General)	P.9b	% of older persons with children	Older person (60 years old or older) with children	Select one	Yes No	${age}>= 60	Individual
13. Protection (General)		% of older persons unable to care for themselves	Older person (60 years old or older), unable to care for himself/herself			${age}>= 60	Individual
13. Protection (General)	P.9c	% of single parents	Single parent / caregiver	Select one	Yes No	${age}>= 18	Individual
13. Protection (General)	P.9e	% of older persons unable to care for self, with no caregiver available	If older person, unable to care for himself/herself: If Is there a caregiver available?	Select one	A caregiver is available full time A caregiver is available sometimes No caregiver is available	Yes - Older person unable to care for self	Individual
13. Protection (GBV)	PGBV.1	% of HH by type of safety or security concerns for women reported	What do you think are the main safety and security concerns for adult women (18 years old and older) in this neighborhood/area?	Select multiple	None Bullying Being robbed Being threatened with violence Being kidnapped Physical harassment or violence (not sexual) Verbal harassment Sexual harassment or violence Discrimination or persecution (because of ethnicity, status, et) Discrimination or persecution (because of gender identity or sexual orientation) Being killed / honor killing Being detained Being exploited (being engaged in harmful forms of labor for economic gain of the exploiter) q.Being sexually exploited in exchange of humanitarian aid, goods, services, money or preference treatment Being recruited by armed groups Being forcibly married Being sent abroad to find work Cyber bullying/exploitation/violence aDeportation -> only for PRL/Migrants aConfisaction of ID papers Other Don't know Decline to answer	this question is only asked to households with women Do not read the responses out loud	Household

| 13. Protection (GBV) | PGBV.2 | % of HH by type of safety or security concerns for men reported | What do you think are the main safety and security concerns for adult men (18 years old or older) in this neighborhood/area? | Select multiple | None
Bullying
Being robbed
Being threatened with violence
Being kidnapped
Physical harassment or violence (not sexual)
Verbal harassment
Sexual harassment or violence
Discrimination or persecution (because of ethnicity, status, et)
Discrimination or persecution (because of gender identity or sexual orientation)
Being killed / honor killing
Being detained
Being exploited (being engaged in harmful forms of labor for economic gain of the exploiter)
q.Being sexually exploited in exchange of humanitarian aid, goods, services, money or preference treatment
Being recruited by armed groups
Being forcibly married
Being sent abroad to find work
Cyber bullying/exploitation/violence
aDeportation -> only for PRL/Migrants
aConfisaction of ID papers
Other
Don't know
Decline to answer | this question is only asked to households with men | Household |

| 13. Protection (GBV) | PGBV.3 | % of HH by type of safety or security concerns for girls reported | What do you think are the main safety and security concerns for girls (<18) in this neighborhood/area? (Select all that apply) | Select multiple | None
Bullying
Being robbed
Being threatened with violence
Being kidnapped
Physical harassment or violence (not sexual)
Verbal harassment
Sexual harassment or violence
Discrimination or persecution (because of ethnicity, status, et)
Discrimination or persecution (because of gender identity or sexual orientation)
Being killed / honor killing
Being detained
Being exploited (being engaged in harmful forms of labor for economic gain of the exploiter)
q.Being sexually exploited in exchange of humanitarian aid, goods, services, money or preference treatment
Being recruited by armed groups
Being forcibly married
Being sent abroad to find work
Cyber bullying/exploitation/violence
aDeportation -> only for PRL/Migrants
aConfisaction of ID papers
Other
Don't know
Decline to answer | this question is only asked to households with girls | Household |

13. Protection (GBV)	PGBV.4	% of HH by type of safety or security concerns for boys reported	What do you think are the main safety and security concerns for boys (<18) in this neighborhood/area?	Select multiple	None Bullying Being robbed Being threatened with violence Being kidnapped Physical harassment or violence (not sexual) Verbal harassment Sexual harassment or violence Discrimination or persecution (because of ethnicity, status, et) Discrimination or persecution (because of gender identity or sexual orientation) Being killed / honor killing Being detained Being exploited (being engaged in harmful forms of labor for economic gain of the exploiter) q.Being sexually exploited in exchange of humanitarian aid, goods, services, money or preference treatment Being recruited by armed groups Being forcibly married Being sent abroad to find work Cyber bullying/exploitation/violence aDeportation -> only for PRL/Migrants aConfisaction of ID papers Other Don't know Decline to answer	this question is only asked to households with boys	Household
13. Protection (GBV)	PGBV.4	% of HH in which women and girls avoid areas because they feel unsafe there	Are there any areas in your location that women and girls avoid because they feel unsafe?	Select one	Yes No DK PNTA	NA	Household

13. Protection (GBV)	PGBV.4.1	% of HH in which women and girls avoid areas because they feel unsafe there % of HH in which women and girls avoid areas because they feel unsafe there by types of areas/places	If yes, what areas (or places) do women and girls in your community avoid or feel unsafe about?	Select multiple	Markets Social/community/religious areas Way to school School Way to community centers/health centers Way back home form a religious place Their homes Public transportationOn the street/in the neighborhood Near polic/army/security checkpoint or station On the streets after dark/darkened streets Other (specify) Don't know Prefer not to answer	PGBV.4 = Yes	Household
13. Protection (GBV)	PGBV.5	% of HH by type of safety or security concerns for children with a disability reported	What do you think are the main safety and security concerns for girls (<18) with a disability in this neighborhood/area?	Select multiple	None Bullying Being robbed Being threatened with violence Being kidnapped Physical harassment or violence (not sexual) Verbal harassment Sexual harassment or violence Discrimination or persecution (because of ethnicity, status, et) Discrimination or persecution (because of gender identity or sexual orientation) Being killed / honor killing Being detained Being exploited (being engaged in harmful forms of labor for economic gain of the exploiter) Being sexually exploited in exchange of humanitarian aid, goods, services, money or preference treatment Being recruited by armed groups Being forcibly married Being sent abroad to find work Cyber bullying/exploitation/violence Deportation -> only for PRL/Migrants Confisaction of ID papers Other Don't know Decline to answer	At least one child with disability	Household

13. Protection (GBV)	PGBV.5	% of HH by type of safety or security concerns for children with a disability reported	What do you think are the main safety and security concerns for boys (<18) with a disability in this neighborhood/area?	Select multiple	None Bullying Being robbed Being threatened with violence Being kidnapped Physical harassment or violence (not sexual) Verbal harassment Sexual harassment or violence Discrimination or persecution (because of ethnicity, status, et) Discrimination or persecution (because of gender identity or sexual orientation) Being killed / honor killing Being detained Being exploited (being engaged in harmful forms of labor for economic gain of the exploiter) q.Being sexually exploited in exchange of humanitarian aid, goods, services, money or preference treatment Being recruited by armed groups Being forcibly married Being sent abroad to find work Cyber bullying/exploitation/violence aDeportation -> only for PRL/Migrants aConfisaction of ID papers Other Don't know Decline to answer	Household
					At least one child with disability	
13. Protection (GBV)	PGBV.5	% of households reporting awareness of specialized support services for women or girls available in their community	Are the following services available in your community?	Select all that apply	Psychosocial support for women and girls (how to seek help when under distress) Recreational activities organized for women and girls Reproductive health services for women and girls Services offer for women and girls if they experience some form of violence None of the above Don't know Prefer not to answer	Household

13. Protection (GBV)		% of HHs reporting women and girls feeling unsafe walking in their neighboorhood	How safe do women and girls in your household feel about walking alone in your area or neighborhood?	Select one	Very safe Fairly safe Bit unsafe Very unsafe I never walk alone I do not know	HH with > 0 adult women	Household
13. Protection (GBV)		% of HHs reporting men and boys feeling unsafe walking in their neighboorhood	How safe do men and boys in your household feel about walking alone in your area or neighborhood?	Select one	Very safe Fairly safe Bit unsafe Very unsafe I never walk alone I do not know	HH with > 0 adult men	Household
13. Protection (GBV)		% of HHs aware of gender-based violence support sources	If someone in your community is subjected to gender-based violence and approaches you for help, would you be able to inform this survivor where to find support/ help to access legal, psychosocial, health or safety/ security services	Select one	Yes No		Household
13. Protection (CP)	PC.1	% of HHs with at least one child (<18) not residing in the HH	Does your HH have any child, son or daughter (<18 years) not currently living in the HH?	Select one	Yes No DK PNTA	~~At least one individual < 18 yo~~	Household
13. Protection (CP)	PC.1.1	% of HHs with at least one child (<18) not residing in the HH	If yes, how many children are not living in the household?	Numeric	integer	PC.1. = yes	Household
13. Protection (CP)	PC1.2	% of HHs with at least one child (<18) not residing in the HH, by reason why the child is not leaving in the hh	What are the reasons for why your children/child are/is not living in the household?	Select multiple	Married and left the house Left the house to seek employment Left the house to study Left the house to engage with the army or armed groups Kidnapped/abducted Missing (left and no news) Arbitrarily detained Migrated Living with extended relatives (grandmother et) Live in the country of origin (migrants) Live with the other parent (in case of separation/divorce (across population) Alternate care arrangements Other (specify) Do not know PNTA	PC.1. = yes	Household

13. Protection (CP)	PC.2	% of HHs, by self-reported employment of children	In the last six months did <child> engage in employment outside of the home?	Select one	Yes No PNTA	age >= 5 and age < 18	Individual
13. Protection (CP)	PC.3	NA	1. Now I would like to ask about any activities ${full_name} may do. During the last 7 days, did ${full_name} do any of the following activities, even for only one hour?	Note	Note	age >= 5 and age < 18	Individual
13. Protection (CP)	PC.3.1	% of children working in own or the household's plot, farm, food garden or looked after animals? For example, growing farm produce, harvesting, or feeding, grazing or milking animals	Did ${full_name} do any work or help on (his/her) own or the household's plot, farm, food garden or looked after animals? For example, growing farm produce, harvesting, or feeding, grazing or milking animals?"	Select one	Yes No DK PNTA	age >= 5 and age < 18	Individual
13. Protection (CP)	PC.3.2	% of children helping in a family business or a relative's business with or without pay, or run (his/her) own business	Did ${full_name} help in a family business or a relative's business with or without pay, or run (his/her) own business?	Select one	Yes No DK PNTA	age >= 5 and age < 18	Individual
13. Protection (CP)	PC.3.3	% of children produci or sell articles, handicrafts, clothes, food or agricultural products?	Did ${full_name} produce or sell articles, handicrafts, clothes, food or agricultural products?	Select one	Yes No DK PNTA	age >= 5 and age < 18	Individual
13. Protection (CP)	PC.3.4	% of children engaging in any other activity in return for income in cash or in kind, even for only one hour	Since last (day of the week), did ${full_name} engage in any other activity in return for income in cash or in kind, even for only one hour?	Select one	Yes No DK PNTA	age >= 5 and age < 18	Individual
13. Protection (CP)	PC.3.5	% of children engaged in activities requiring carrying heavy loads.	Does the activity/Do these activities require carrying heavy loads?	Select one	Yes No DK PNTA	selected "yes" in PC.4.1 or PC.4.2 or PC.4.3 or PC.4.4	Individual
13. Protection (CP)	PC.3.6	% of children engaged in activities requiring working with dangerous tools such as knives and similar or operating heavy machinery	Does the activity/Do these activities require working with dangerous tools such as knives and similar or operating heavy machinery?	Select one	Yes No DK PNTA	selected "yes" in PC.4.1 or PC.4.2 or PC.4.3 or PC.4.4	Individual
13. Protection (CP)	PC.3.7		In the last week, about how many hours did [Child's name] engage in (this activity/these activities), in total?	Integer		selected "yes" in PC.4.1 or PC.4.2 or PC.4.3 or PC.4.4	Individual
14. AAP	A.1	% of HHs who received aid in the past 12 months	Has your household received aid in the past 12 months?	Select one	Yes No Don't know Decline to answer	NA	Household

14. AAP	A.1.1	% of HHs who received aid, by last time they received aid	If yes, when was the last time your HH received aid ?	Select one	In the past month Between more than 1 month and 3 months ago Between more than 3 months and 6 months ago More than 6 months ago Don't know Decline to answer	A1 = yes	Household
14. AAP	A.1.2	% of HH who reported being satisfied by the aid received in the past 12 months	If you have received aid in the past 12 months, was your household satisfied with the aid you received?	Select one	Yes No Don-t know Decline to answer	A1 = yes	Household
14. AAP	A.1.2.1	Most commonly reported reasons for dissatisfaction with the aid received	If you were not satisfied, why were you not satisfied with the aid received?	Select multiple	Assistance received was of poor quality Assistance received was insufficient Did not receive the aid on time / delays in delivery of aid The assistance delivered was not what the household needed the most The assistance was not easily accessible (the distribution or the service point was too far away, in a hard-to-reach area, et) Other (specify) Don't know Prefer not to answer	A1.2. = no	Household
14. AAP	A.1.3	% respondentss who received assistance in the past 12 months and were aware of how to access complaint mechanisms	Do you know how to report a feedback on a humanitarian program or a complaint against a humanitarian staff ?	Select one	Yes No DK PNTA	A1 = yes	Household
14. AAP	A.1.4	Top 3 preferred feedback mechanisms, by % of households	How would your household prefer to give feedback to aid agencies about the aid you are receiving and bad behaviour/misconduct of aid workers ?	Select up to 3	Face to face (at home) with aid worker Face to face (in office/other venue) with aid worker Face to face with member of the community Complaints and suggestions box Phone call SMS WhatsApp Facebook Facebook Messenger Tweet Other (specify) Do not want to provide feedback	A1 = yes	Household

14. AAP	A.1.4.1	Main reasons for not wanting to use complaint mechanisms to provide feedback about aid received, by % of households	What are the reasons for why you would not use complaint mechanisms to provide feedback about the aid that you have received and/or the way that aid workers behave in your location?	Select multiple	Complaints do not result in a positive change Judgement by the family and/or community Worry that negative feedback would affect future aid Lack of confidentiality/data protection Lack of transparency in the process Negative experience with complaint handlers in the past Don't know Decline to answer Other (please specify)	A.1.4 = Do not want to provide feedback	Household
14. AAP	A.2	% of HHs who reported barriers to accessing aid in the past 12 months	Did your household face any barriers in accessing humanitarian aid in the past 12 months? If yes, which barriers did your household face?	Select multiple	Have not tried to access None Residing in an inaccessible area (remote, insecure) Residing in an area where providers do not operate Denied as a result of political affiliation Deemed ineligible or denied as a result of nationality Was deemed ineligible (working family members, high income, insufficient damage to structure) Lack of resources by providers Lack of documentation Did not understand application procedures Did not know how to apply did not try to access out of fear of being denied based on SOGIESC (Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity and Expression, and Sex Characteristics) Other DK PNTA	N/A	Household

14. AAP	A.4	Top three most commonly reported priority needs, by % of HHs per type of priority need reported	What are currently the top three priority needs of your household?	Select up to 3	Shelter / housing Food Healthcare Seeds or other agricultural inputs Livelihoods support / employment Drinking water Hygiene NFIs (soap, sanitary pads) and sanitation services (latrines) Need to repay debt Education for children under 18 Education / trainings for adults Psychosocial support **Legal assistance** Electricity Clothes None Other	N/A	Household
14. AAP	A.4.1 (x3)	% of HH by prefered modality of assistance to answer priority needs	If your household were to receive humanitarian assistance in the future, what type of assistance would you prefer to receive?	Select one	Do not want to receive humanitarian assistance / Do not need to receive assistance In-kind (food) In-kind (NFIs) Physical cash Cash via bank transfer Cash via prepaid cards Cash via mobile money Vouchers Services (healthcare, education, et) Vocational training/courses **Legal assistance** Other (please specify) Don't know PNTA	[if priority need is not 'none']	Household
14. AAP	A.5	% of HHs satisfied with aid workers' behaviour in the area	Are you and other members of your household satisfied with the way aid workers generally behave in your area?	Select one	Yes No Don-t know Prefer not to answer	NA	Household

14. AAP	A.5.1	Most commonly reported reasons for dissatisfaction with the behavior of aid workers	If you and other members of your household are not satisfied with the way aid workers generally behave in your area, what are the reasons?	Select multiple	They do not listen to anyone in our community They do not speak to anyone in our community They only listen to local leaders/head men They only speak to local leaders/head men When we give them feedback or make complaints, nothing changes They do not provide enough information about registration, eligibility, or distributions They show a lack of respect for local cultures They are disrespectful in their interactions with individual members of our community They asked for favors in exchange for the aid/service Other, please specify: DK PNTA	A5 = no	Household
14. AAP	A.6	% of HHs by preferred means (channel) for receiving information	What is your household's preferred means (channel) of receiving information?	Select up to 3	Phone call / Hotline SMS Social media TV Newspapers, magazines Billboards, posters Leaflets Face to face (helpdesk, outreach volunteer, community centers) Other (specify) DK / PNTA	N/A	Household
14. AAP	A.7	% of HHs by preferred type of information to receive from humanitarian aid actors	What type of information would your household prefer to receive from humanitarian aid actors?	Select up to 3	Safety and security Status of housing Food security / Child nutrition / Livelihoods Water services Electricity services Education Healthcare Legal services Housing, land and property services Explosive hazards clearance (mines, bombs, IEDs) Obtaining or renewing official documentation MHPSS services Women specialized services Assistance to return to country of origin I do not want to receive information Other DK/PNTA	A.3≠ Do not want to receive humanitarian assistance / Do not need to receive assistance	Household