Multi-Sector Needs Assessment

Key WASH Findings
December 2023
Content

01 MSNA objectives & methodology
02 Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) Findings
Coordination Framework

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

Coordination with relevant stakeholders:
• IOM
• Nabaa
• VASyr
• Humanitarian Country Team (HCT)
• Emergency Operations Cell (EOC)
Objectives and Methodology
Objectives

01 General objectives

• Provide a comprehensive overview of the multisectoral needs and humanitarian conditions in Lebanon.

• Deepen the understanding of the crisis by assessing its magnitude and severity among the targeted population.

• Enhance current humanitarian response plans and provide input for future collective planning.

02 Additional objectives

• Inform the 2024 humanitarian response planning and sectoral and overall PiN and severity calculations.

• Conduct a thorough inter-sectoral analysis to assess the magnitude and severity of humanitarian needs; and identify differences in needs among geographical areas, population groups, and vulnerability profiles.

• Examine the variations in the scope & severity of multi-sectoral humanitarian needs over time by comparing the findings of the MSNA 2023 with the results of the MSNAs in 2022.
MSNA 2023 methodology

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

Overview

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

Data

- 3 pop groups
- 11 sectors
- 310 indicators
- 169 VASyR aligned

Sampling

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LBN</td>
<td>3,642 HH (12,606 indiv) [2-stage cluster sampling with statistical precision]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRL</td>
<td>1,157 HH (3,997 indiv) [Random sampling with statistical precision]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIG_{LO}</td>
<td>884 HH (1,246 indiv) [2-stage stratified cluster sampling with statistical precision]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIG_{LI}</td>
<td>781 HH (892 indiv) [Non-probability. Indicative findings. No statistical precision]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Sampling units
23 Districts
3642 HHs

Sampling units
12 PRL camps
1157 HHs

Sampling units
8 Regions
781
884
Household characteristics

Average household size (Person)

- Lebanese: 3.4
- PRL: 3.4
- Live-out migrant: 1.7

% of assessed HHs by gender of head of household

- Male-headed HHs:
  - Lebanese HHs: 18%
  - PRL HHs: 22%
  - Live-out Migrant HHs: 60%

- Female-headed HHs:
  - Lebanese HHs: 11%
  - PRL HHs: 23%
  - Live-out Migrant HHs: 67%

- Co-headed HHs:
  - Lebanese HHs: 9%
  - PRL HHs: 24%
  - Live-out Migrant HHs: 67%

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

- Lebanese HHs: 27%
- PRL HHs: 15%
- Live-out Migrant HHs: 5%
02

Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) Findings
Water Access and Availability

Areas with the lowest reported water sufficiency:

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

PRL HHs:
- Dbayeh Camp (24%), Burj Barajneh camp (32%)

Live-out migrant HHs:
- Beirut South (59%), South (68%)

Among live-in migrant HHs, 90% nationwide reported having access to water to cover all needs.

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

- Lebanese HHs: 73%
- PRL HHs: 50%
- Live-out migrant HHs: 77%

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

- Drinking:
  - Lebanese HHs: 9%
  - PRL HHs: 4%
  - Live-out migrant HHs: 22%

- Cooking:
  - Lebanese HHs: 8%
  - PRL HHs: 8%
  - Live-out migrant HHs: 22%

- Personal hygiene:
  - Lebanese HHs: 18%
  - PRL HHs: 26%
  - Live-out migrant HHs: 19%

- Other domestic purposes:
  - Lebanese HHs: 21%
  - PRL HHs: 13%
  - Live-out migrant HHs: 17%
% of HHs* engaging in coping mechanisms for water insufficiency - by types of coping mechanism

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coping Mechanism</th>
<th>Lebanese HHs</th>
<th>PRL HHs</th>
<th>Live-out migrant HHs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reduce consumption for other than drinking purposes</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spend money on water that should be used for other purposes</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fetch water at a source further than the usual one</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rely on less preferred water sources for drinking water</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduce drinking water consumption</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rely on less preferred water sources for other than drinking purposes</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rely on surface water for drinking water</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*among HHs that reported not having enough water for at least one need
Water Access and Availability

Areas with the highest proportion of HHs using bottled water as the main drinking water source:

- **Lebanese HHs:** Beirut (90%), South (67%)
- **PRL HHs:** El Buss camp (75%), Shatila camp (74%)
- **Live-out migrant HHs:** South (90%), El-Nabatieh (78%)

Primary sources of water for drinking reported by live-in migrant HHs:

- Bottled water (66%), Water refilling kiosk/shop (11%)
- Piped into dwelling (22%)

% of HHs by type of primary source of drinking water

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Lebanese HHs</th>
<th>PRL HHs</th>
<th>Live-out migrant HHs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bottled water (incl. water refilling shop)</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottled water</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water refilling kiosk/shop</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piped</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protected well</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other sources</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unimproved water sources</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Water Access and Availability

Areas with the highest proportion of HHs reporting collecting water for drinking:

- **Lebanese HHs:**
  - North (47%), South (40%)

- **PRL HHs:**
  - Nahr El Bared Camp (63%), Shatila (65%)

- **Live-out migrant HHs:**
  - South (69%), El Nabatieh (64%)

34% of live-in migrant HHs reported a need to collect water for drinking, with the average of 7.7 minutes needed to fetch water.

% of HHs reporting a need to collect water for drinking:

- **Lebanese HHs:** 36%
- **PRL HHs:** 27%
- **Live-out migrant HHs:** 56%

% of HHs reporting a need to collect water for drinking*, by average time (in minutes) needed:

- **Lebanese HHs:** 10
- **PRL HHs:** 8.7
- **Live-out migrant HHs:** 6.1

*round trip by walking, queuing and time needed to fetch water.
Areas with the highest proportion of HHs reporting treating water:

- **Lebanese HHs:** Akkar (44%), South (20%)
- **PRL HHs:** Beddawi (33%), Mar Elias (28%)
- **Live-out migrant HHs:** Akkar/ Baalbeck-El Hermel/ Bekaa (19%), Beirut South (12%)

37% of live-in migrant HHs reported treating water, almost all of them through using a water filter.
Sanitation facility

Areas with the highest proportion of HHs sharing sanitation facility:

- PRL HHs: Dbayeh Camp (28%)
- Live-out migrant HHs: Mount Lebanon North (39%), Beirut South (34%)

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

% of HHs by reported sanitation facility used:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Lebanese HHs</th>
<th>PRL HHs</th>
<th>Live-out migrant HHs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flush/pour to piped sewer system</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flush/pour to pit latrine</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flush/pour to septic tank</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

% of HHs sharing sanitation facility: < 1% | 4% | 33%
Wastewater management

Areas with the highest proportion of communal lined drainage and sewage system connection:

- Lebanese HHs: Bekaa (89%), Mount Lebanon (84%), North (84%)
- PRL HHs: Mie Mie camp (100%), El Buss (100%)
- Live-out migrant HHs: Mount Lebanon North (97%), South (97%)

Live-in migrant HHs:
- 84% live-in migrant HHs reported being connected to a communal lined drainage and to the sewage system, 13% - covered and lined septic tank

% of HHs by type of wastewater management system:

- It is connected to a communal lined drainage and to the sewage system: 79% (Lebanese HHs), 76% (PRL HHs), 87% (Live-out Migrant HHs)
- Covered and lined septic tank/cesspool: 13% (Lebanese HHs), 17% (PRL HHs), 11% (Live-out Migrant HHs)
- A handdug hole in the ground: 6% (Lebanese HHs), 3% (PRL HHs), 1% (Live-out Migrant HHs)

51% of Lebanese HHs, 80% of PRL HHs, and 50% of live-out Migrant HHs reported their septic tank/cesspool was emptied in the last year.
Hygiene practices

Areas with the highest proportion of HHs NOT reporting good handwashing practices:

- Lebanese HHs: Beirut (17%), Mount Lebanon (9%)
- PRL HHs: Burj Barajneh camp (10%)
- Live-out migrant HHs: Beirut South (14%), Akkar / Baalbek-El Hermel / Bekaa (12%)

% of HHs reporting good hygiene practices to wash their hands*

- Lebanese HHs: 93% Yes, 7% No
- PRL HHs: 95% Yes, 5% No
- Live-out migrant HHs: 91% Yes, 9% No

*reporting having handwashing facility available with water and soap
Access to hygiene items

Areas with the highest proportion of HHs reporting issues with accessing hygiene NFI:

- **Lebanese HHs:** Akkar (58%), Bekaa (40%)
- **PRL HHs:** Rashidieh Camp (33%), Mar Elias Camp (31%)
- **Live-out migrant HHs:** Mount Lebanon North (74%)

**Live-in migrant HHs:**
- 95% of live-in migrant HHs reported not having any issues related to accessing hygiene items.

% of HHs engaging in coping mechanisms due to hygiene NFI access issues, by top 3 coping mechanism:
Access to menstrual materials

The most often reported reason behind not having access to menstrual materials was their high price, as reported by 11% of Lebanese households, 11% of PRL households, and 25% of live-out migrant households.

Live-in migrant HHs:
• 95% of live-in migrant HHs reported not having any issues related to accessing menstrual materials.

% of HHs reporting having access to enough menstrual materials*

- Lebanese HHs: 87% Yes, 13% No
- PRL HHs: 88% Yes, 12% No
- Live-out migrant HHs: 73% Yes, 27% No

*among HHs with at least one woman 15-49 y/o, interviewed by a female enumerator (1738 Lebanese HHs, 690 PRL HHs, 264 live-out migrant HHs)
Proportion of HHs expenditure/income spent on water and hygiene products:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Lebanese HHs</th>
<th>PRL HHs</th>
<th>Live-out migrant HHs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% of monthly HH expenditure spent on water</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of HH monthly expenditure spent on hygiene items</td>
<td>6.2%</td>
<td>5.8%</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of monthly HH income spent on water</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of monthly HH income spent on hygiene items</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
<td>7.1%</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Assumptions:
- All HH income was calculated in USD, based on the daily exchange rate.
- The proportion of income was calculated only on those HHs that reported an income >1 USD.
- The highest and lowest values in spending were transformed into averages closest to them to prevent skewing the results.
- The proportion of expenses is calculated considering all expenses of the household.
Household waste

68% of Lebanese HHs, 71% of PRL HHs, and 81% of live-out migrant HHs reported solid waste was collected on a regular basis in the area.

Areas with the lowest proportion of HHs reporting solid waste collected on a regular basis in the area:

- **Lebanese HHs**: South (57%), Akkar (65%)
- **PRL HHs**: Shatila (37%), Mar Elias Camp (45%)
- **Live-out migrant HHs**: South (45%), North (75%)

Live-in migrants:

- 97% live-in HHs reported dumpsters/barrels being collected by municipality. 81% reported waste being collected on a regular basis.
Household waste

Areas with the highest proportion of HHs reporting not sorting any type of waste:

- Lebanese HHs: North (76%), Mount Lebanon (79%)
- PRL HHs: Mie Mie camp (100%), El Buss camp (100%)
- Live-out migrant HHs: El Nabatieh (99%), Mount Lebanon North (96%) and South (96%)

Live-in migrants:

- 84% of HHs reported not sorting any type of waste.

% of HHs reporting not sorting any type of the waste:

- No, not sorting any of the waste: 83% (Lebanese HHs), 92% (PRL HHs), 93% (Live-out migrant HHs)
- Yes, recyclable waste: 13% (Lebanese HHs), 2% (PRL HHs), 2% (Live-out migrant HHs)
- Yes, organic waste: 7% (Lebanese HHs), 3% (PRL HHs), 1% (Live-out migrant HHs)
- Yes, other types such as diapers, sanitary napkins: 3% (Lebanese HHs), 1% (PRL HHs), 0% (Live-out migrant HHs)
Thank you for your attention

marta.piekarczyk@impact-initatives.org