

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment

Key WASH Findings

December 2023

REACH Informing
more effective
humanitarian action



OCHA



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- 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)





01

Objectives and Methodology

Objectives

01

General objectives

- Provide a comprehensive **overview of the multisectoral needs and humanitarian conditions** in Lebanon.
- Deepen the understanding of the crisis by **assessing its magnitude and severity among the targeted population.**
- Enhance current humanitarian response plans and **provide input for future collective planning.**

02

Additional objectives

- Inform the **2024 humanitarian response planning** and sectoral and overall PiN and severity calculations.
- Conduct a thorough **inter-sectoral analysis** to assess the magnitude and severity of humanitarian needs; and **identify differences in needs among geographical areas, population groups, and vulnerability profiles.**
- Examine **the variations in the scope & severity of multi-sectoral humanitarian needs over time** by comparing the findings of the MSNA 2023 with the results of the MSNAs in 2022.

MSNA 2023 methodology

Overview

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

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

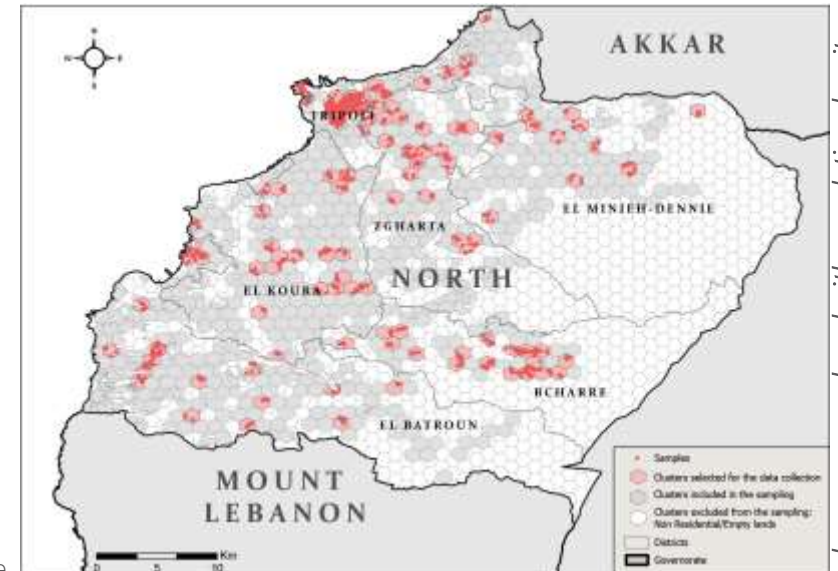
Data

3 pop groups	11 sectors	310 indicators	169 VASyR aligned
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Sampling

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

LBN HH sampling



hexagons overlaid with population density data in North

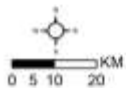
* For the Live-out Migrant population, data collection was finalized via phone in Mount-Lebanon–South region and need to be treated as indicative.

Coverage

MSNA LBN COVERAGE



MSNA LBN DISTRICTS COVERAGE
 ■ District fully covered
 □ District not fully covered
 ■ District not covered



MSNA PRL COVERAGE



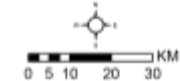
MSNA PRL COVERAGE
 ● Assessed PRL camps
 ■ Governorate covered
 ■ Governorate not covered



MSNA MIGRANTS LIVE-OUT COVERAGE



MSNA MIGRANTS LIVE OUT REGIONAL COVERAGE
 ■ Region covered - Indicative findings
 ■ Region covered - Representative findings



Sampling units

23 Districts

Total # of HHs

3642 HHs

Sampling units

12 PRL camps

Total # of HHs

1157 HHs

Sampling units

8 Regions

Total # of Live- out HHs

781

Total # of Live- in HHs

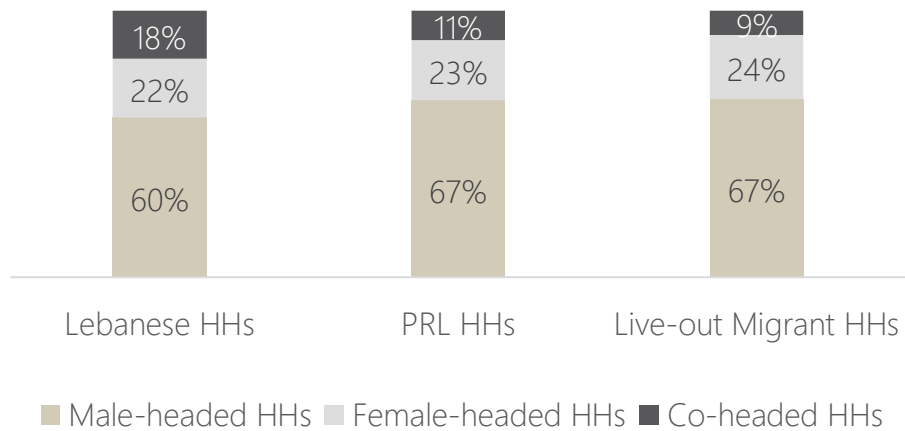
884

Household characteristics

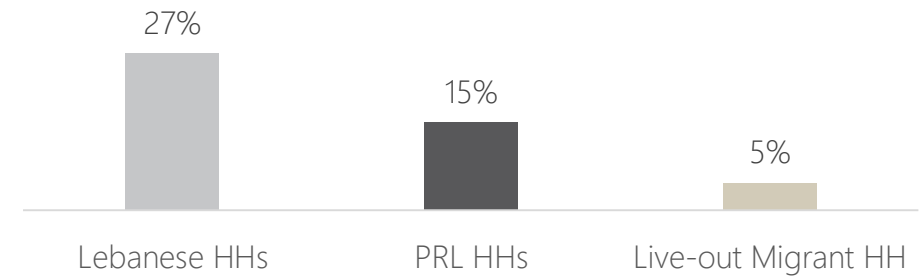
Average household size (Person)

Lebanese	3.4
PRL	3.4
Live-out migrant	1.7

% of assessed HHs by gender of head of household



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





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:

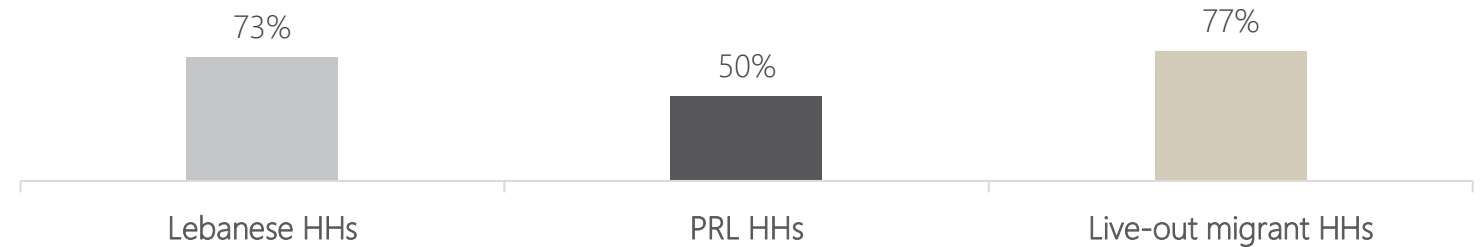
- Dbayeh Camp (24%), Burj Barajneh camp (32%)

Live-out migrant HHs:

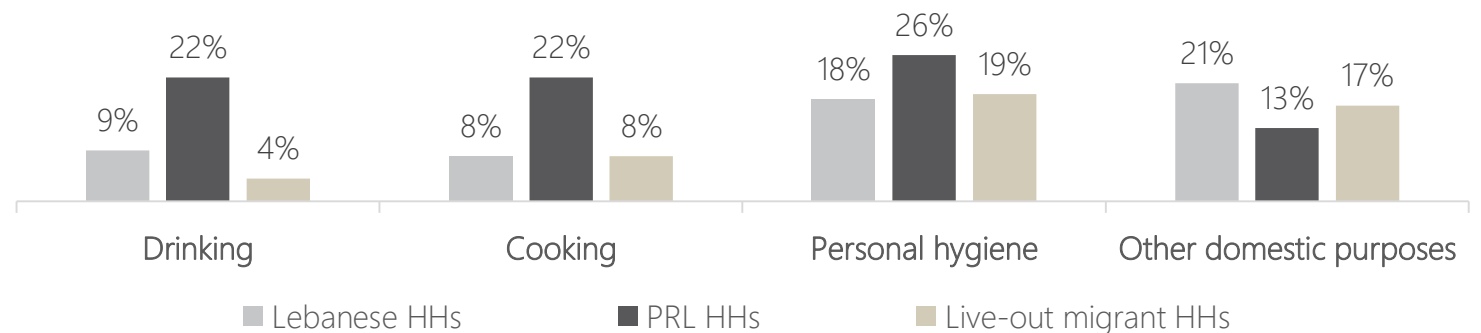
- Beirut South (59%), South (68%)

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)



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



Water insufficiency

% of HHs* engaging in coping mechanisms for water insufficiency - by types of coping mechanism

	Lebanese HHs	PRL HHs	Live-out migrant HHs
<i>Sample size:</i>	<i>n=855</i>	<i>n=462</i>	<i>n=158</i>
Reduce consumption for other than drinking purposes	38%	20%	33%
Spend money on water that should be used for other purposes	22%	3%	8%
Fetch water at a source further than the usual one	20%	9%	14%
Rely on less preferred water sources for drinking water	16%	35%	32%
Reduce drinking water consumption	11%	8%	5%
Rely on less preferred water sources for other than drinking purposes	9%	15%	10%
Rely on surface water for drinking water	1%	11%	4%

*among HHs that reported not having enough water for at least one need

Water Access and Availability

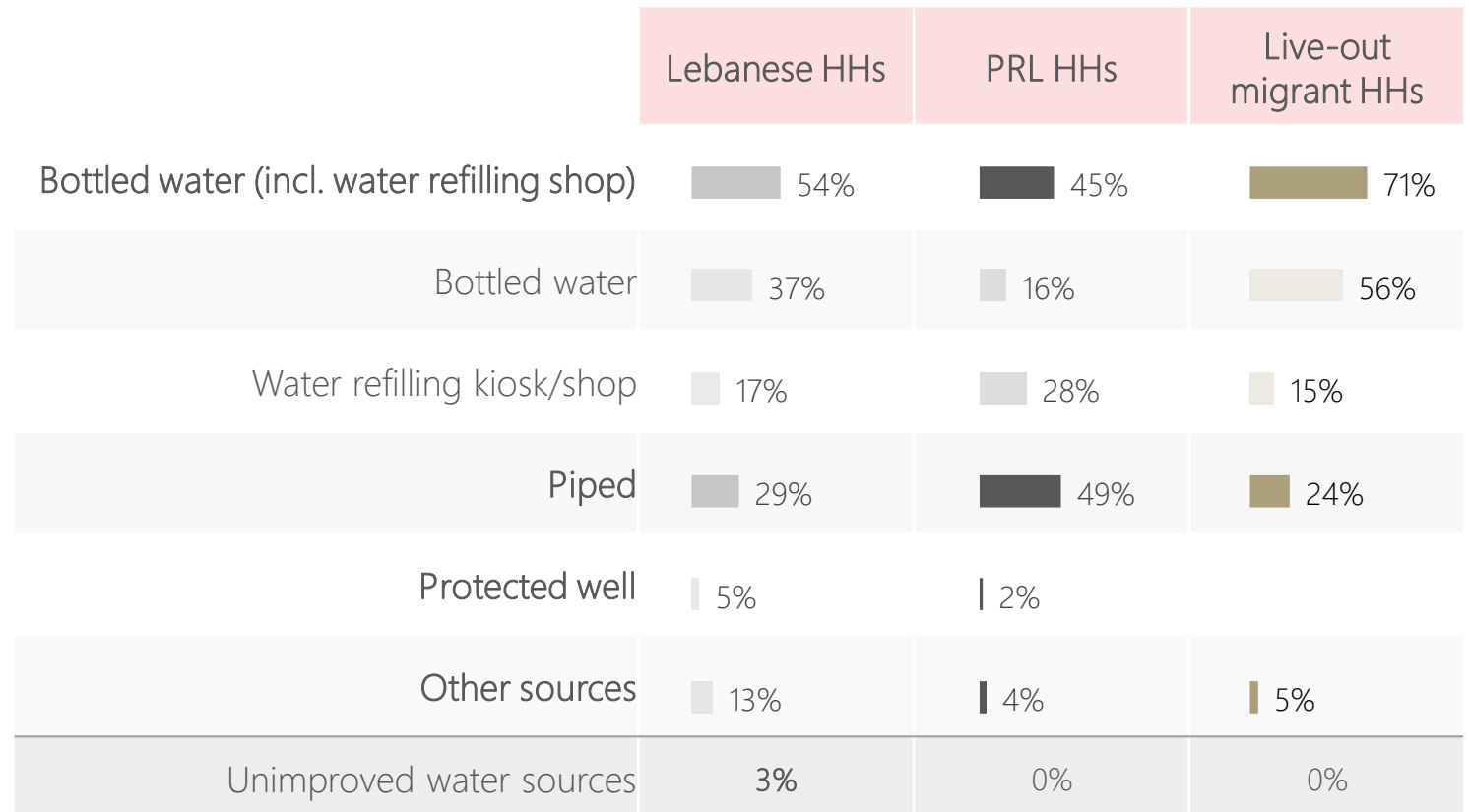
Areas with the highest proportion of HHs using bottled water as the main drinking water source:

- **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



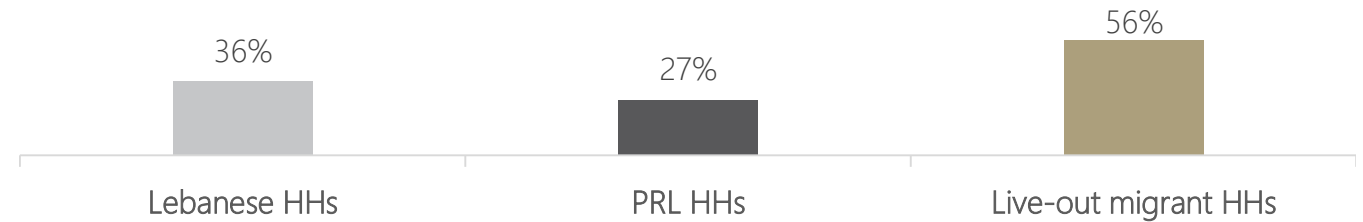
Water Access and Availability

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

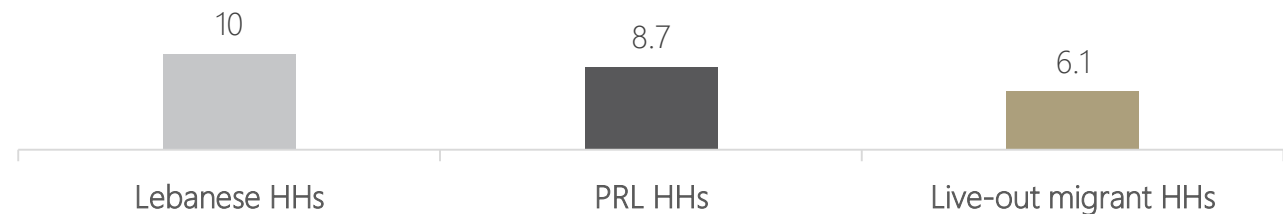
- Lebanese HHs:
North (47%), South (40%)
- PRL HHs:
Nahr El Bared Camp (63%), Shatila (65%)
- Live-out migrant HHs:
South (69%), El Nabatieh (64%)

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:



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



*round trip by walking, queuing and time needed to fetch water.

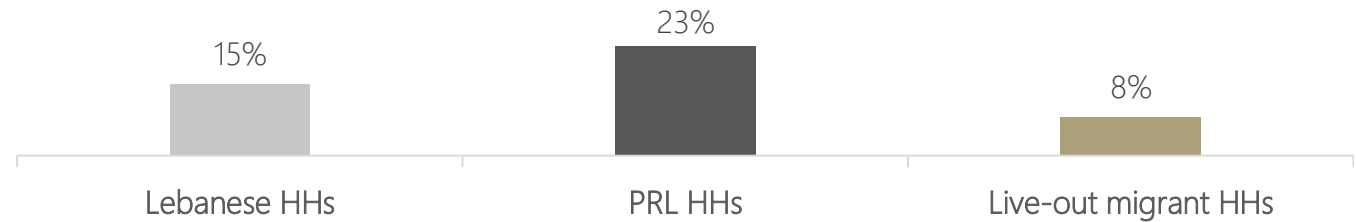
Water safety

Areas with the highest proportion of HHs reporting treating water:

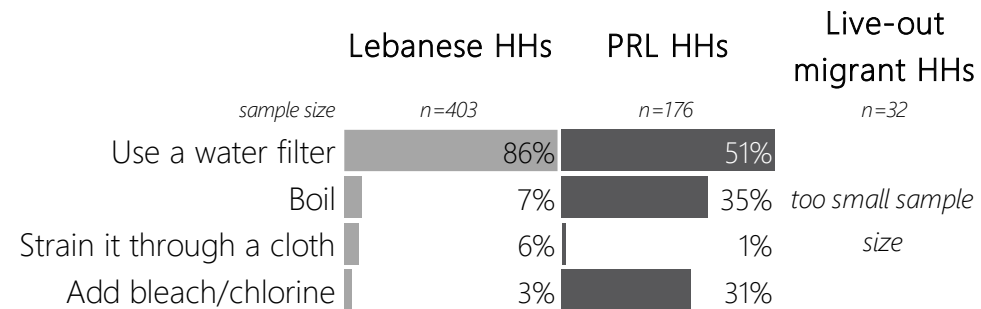
- Lebanese HHs:
Akkar (44%), South (20%)
- PRL HHs:
Beddawi (33%), Mar Elias (28%)
- Live-out migrant HHs:
Akkar/ Baalbeck-El Hermel/ Bekaa (19%), Beirut South (12%)

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

% of HHs reporting treating water:*



% of HHs reporting treating water, by top treating methods



*among HHs not reporting using bottled water as the main source of drinking water

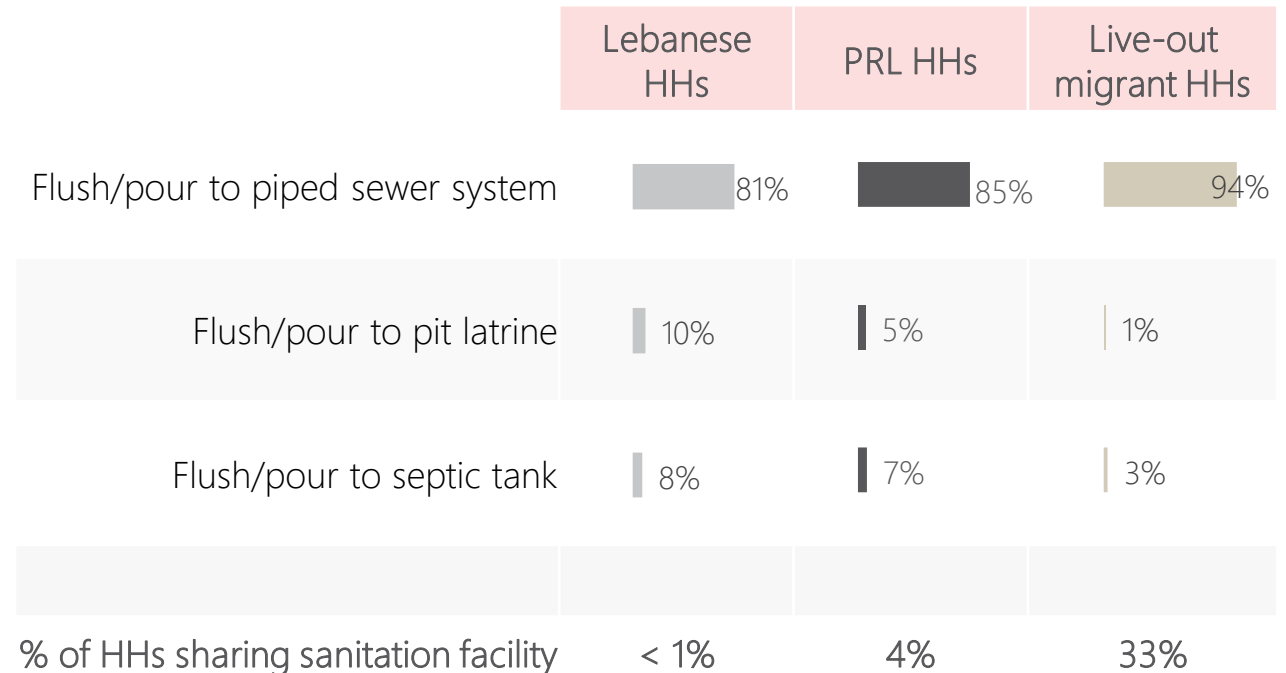
Sanitation facility

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:



Wastewater management

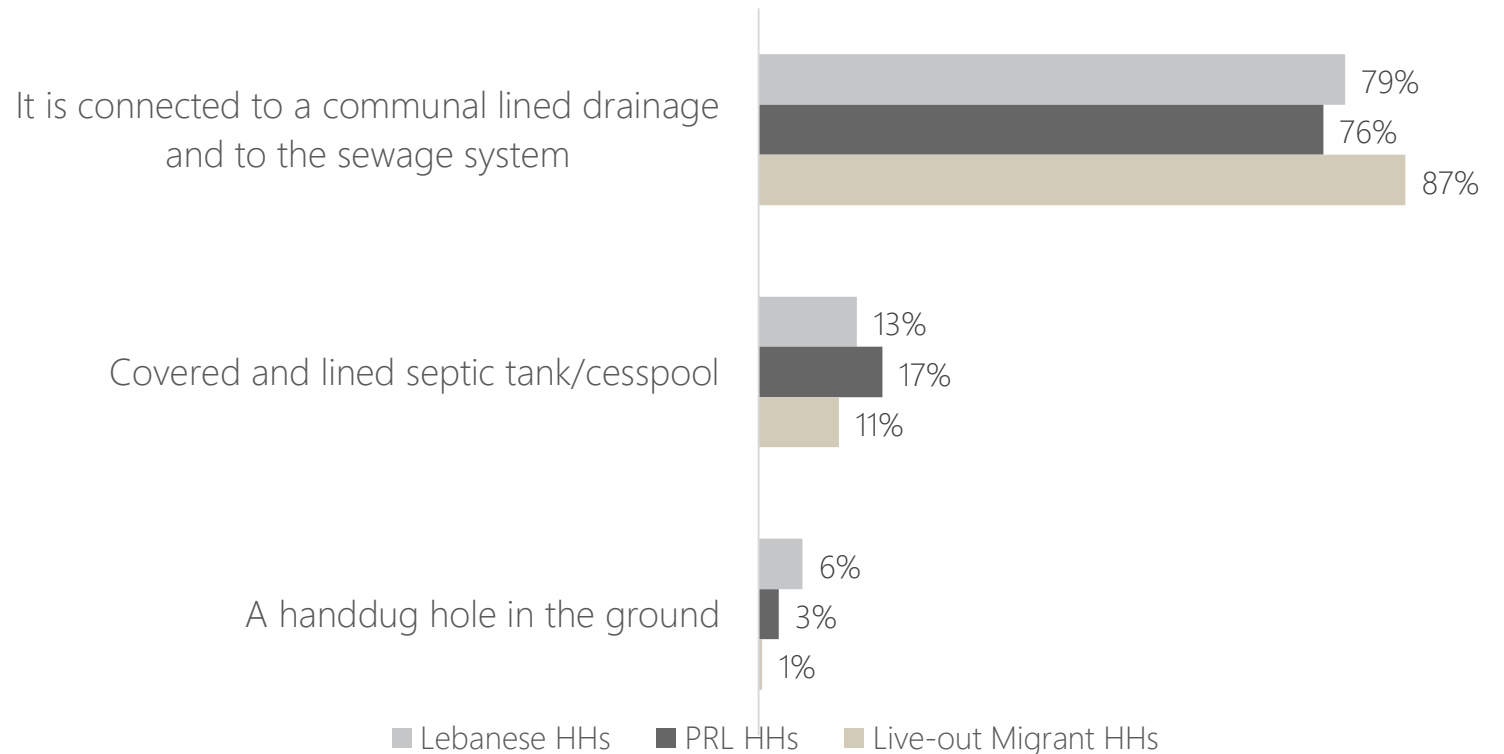
Areas with the highest proportion of communal lined drainage and sewage system connection:

- **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:



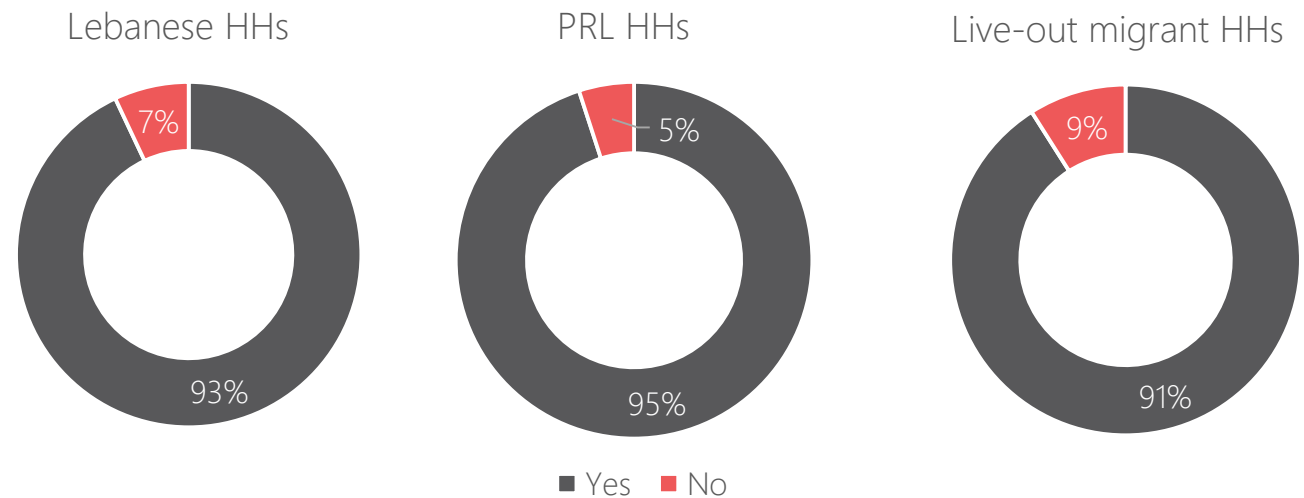
51% of Lebanese HHs, 80% of PRL HHs, and 50% of live-out Migrant HHs reported their septic tank/cesspool was emptied in the last year.

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*



*reporting having handwashing facility available with water and soap

Access to hygiene items

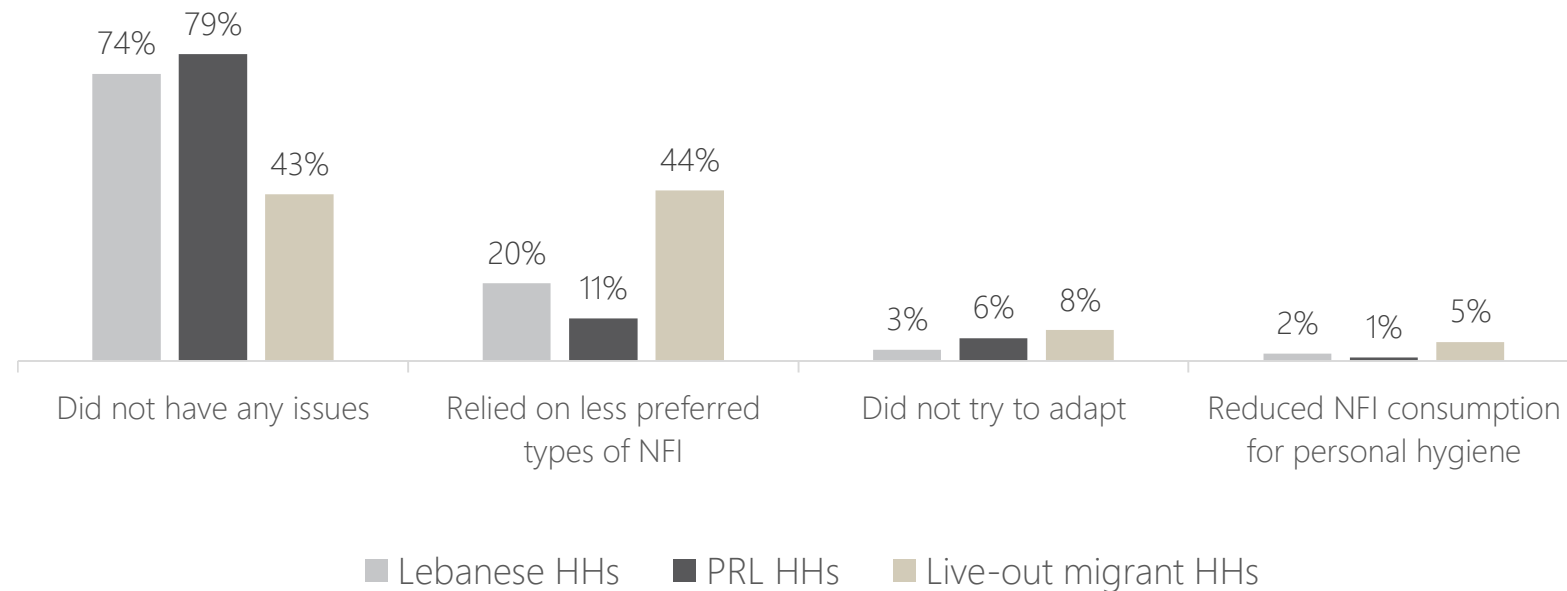
Areas with the highest proportion of HHs reporting issues with accessing hygiene NFI:

- 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



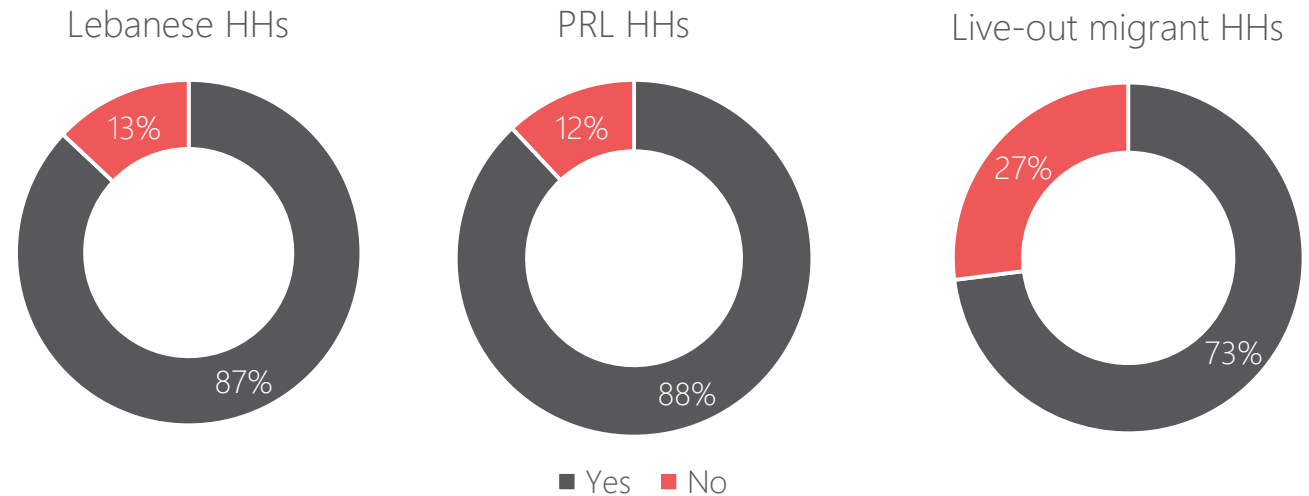
Access to menstrual materials

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*



*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)

Spending on water/hygiene

Proportion of HHs expenditure/income spent on water and hygiene products:

	Lebanese HHs	PRL HHs	Live-out migrant HHs
% of monthly HH expenditure spent on water	4.0%	3.9%	3.3%
% of HH monthly expenditure spent on hygiene items	6.2%	5.8%	3.5%
% of monthly HH income spent on water	4.9%	4.3%	3.8%
% of monthly HH income spent on hygiene items	8.3%	7.1%	4.0%

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.

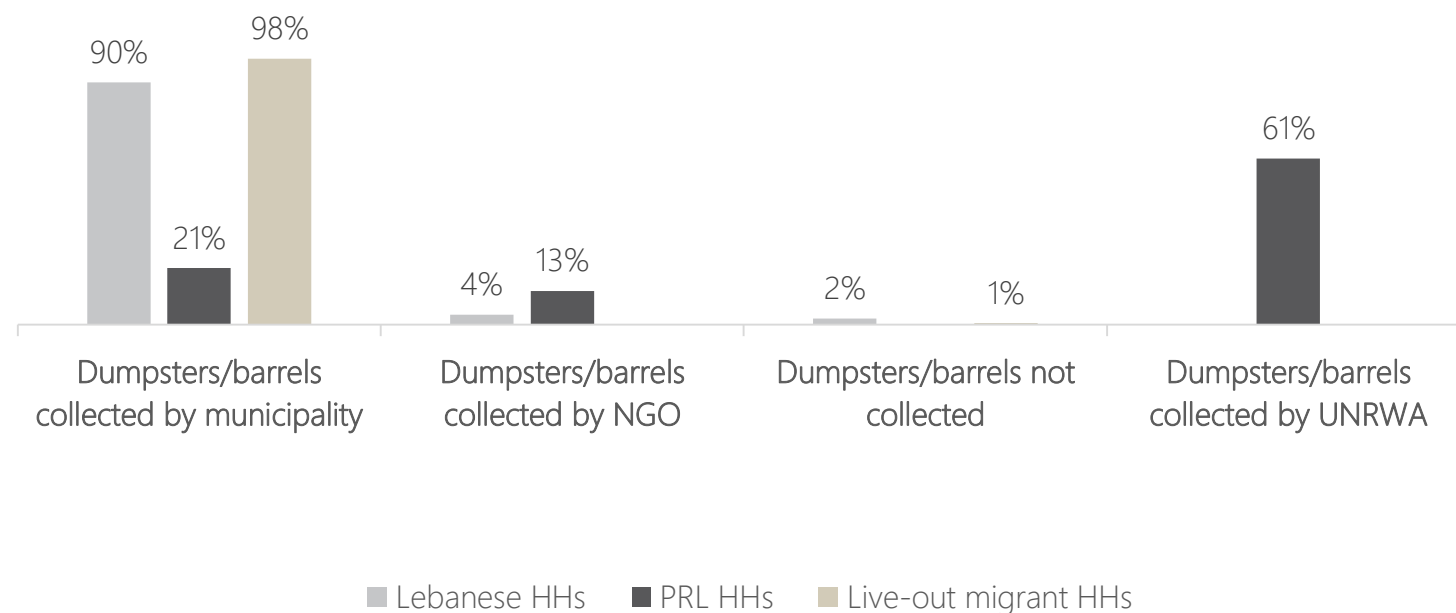
Areas with the lowest proportion of HHs reporting solid waste collected on a regular basis in the area:

- 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.

% of HHs by most common type of waste management method:



Household waste

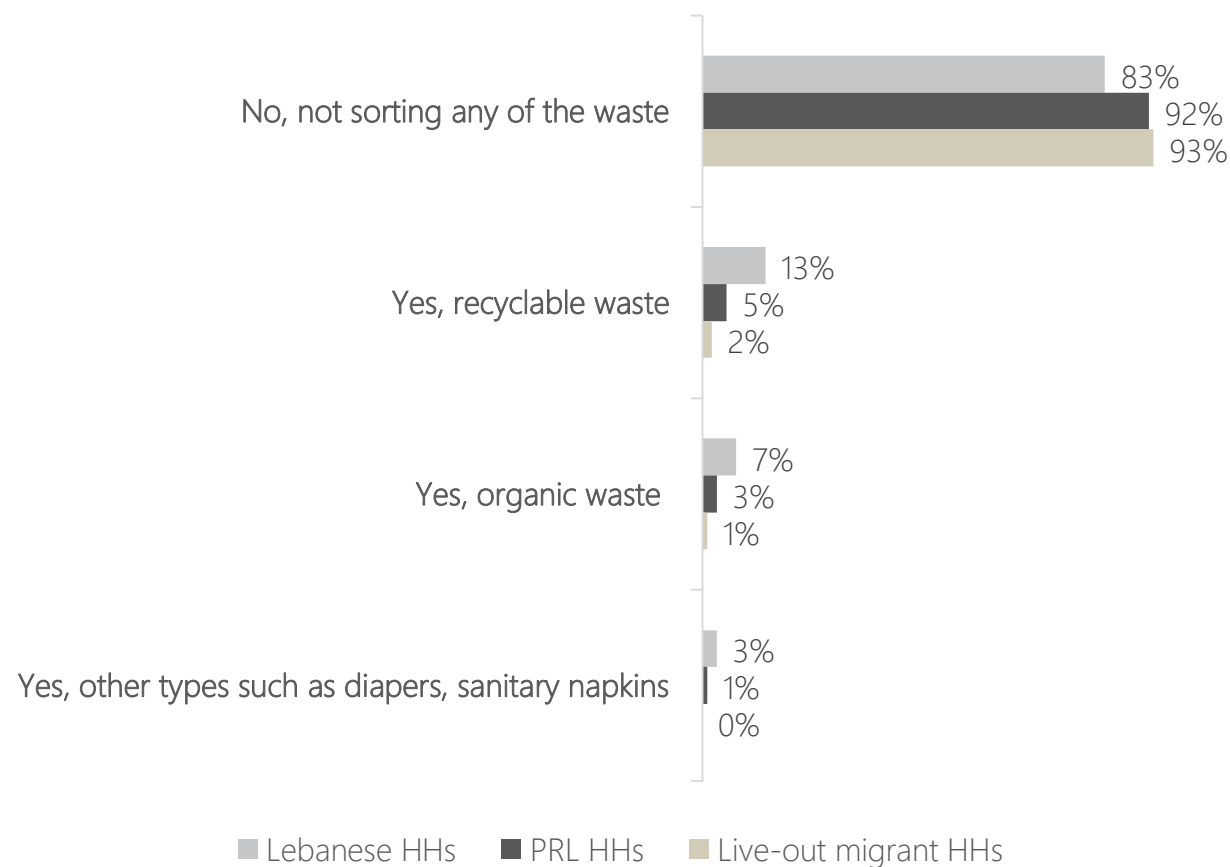
Areas with the highest proportion of HHs reporting not sorting any type of waste:

- 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





Thank you for your attention



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