

Multi-sector needs assessment (MSNA) Lebanese Households

KEY FINDINGS

Protection

March 2022

CONTEXT

Lebanon is currently facing a multi-layered crisis¹ characterised by an acute economic contraction, a political crisis, the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic² and the continuation of the Syria crisis³.

These factors contributed to civil unrest, high poverty rates, limited functionality of public services, and drive household vulnerability more generally.

Even though some assessments have been conducted to understand the outliers of the current crisis on affected populations, information gaps remain regarding the needs of Lebanese host communities, migrants, and refugees from the occupied Palestinian territory (Palestine refugees in Lebanon, or PRL).

To support an evidence-based humanitarian response, the United Nations (UN) Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), with support from REACH Initiative (REACH) and the Emergency Operation Cell (EOC), conducted a country-wide Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA), which was funded by the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations unit (DG-ECHO) and the Lebanese Humanitarian Fund (LHF)⁴.

METHODOLOGY

Primary data collection took place between October 19th and December 4th 2021. This assessment comprised a household-level survey, and covered almost the entirety of Lebanon, inclusive of 24/26 districts⁵, which are the official administrative level 2 boundary for Lebanon. Cadasters (administrative level 3) served as the primary sampling unit (PSU). Geo-points were randomly generated within the settled areas of each PSU, corresponding to the prescribed number of households for each cluster.

In total, 5,613 face-to-face interviews were conducted, among the three population groups previously mentioned: Lebanese, Migrants and PRL (see breakdown in the Assessment sample section). For more details on the methodology, please refer to the [Terms of Reference](#).

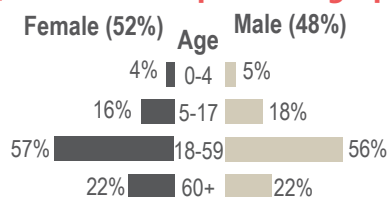
This factsheet presents protection-specific findings for Lebanese households (HHs). The sample of Lebanese HHs is representative of the Lebanese population in the assessed locations at district level in with a 95% level of confidence and a 10% margin of error.

Assessment sample

Households:	5,613
- Lebanese ⁶ :	4,232
- Migrants:	713
- PRL:	668

Districts: 24 (out of 26)

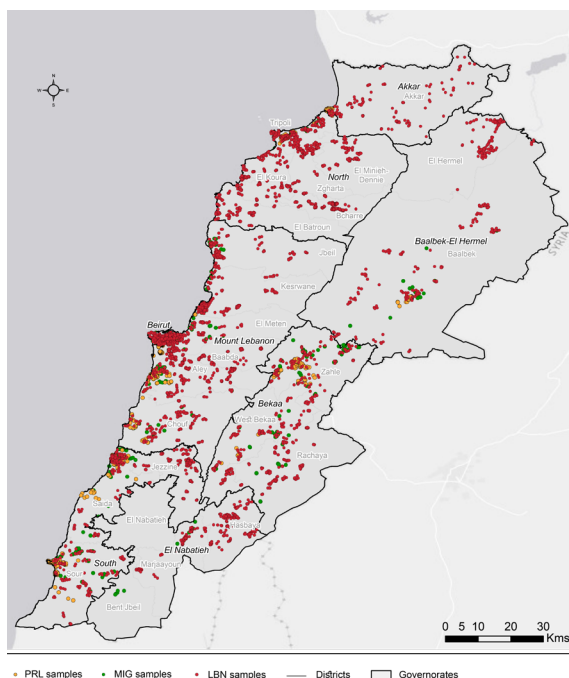
Lebanese sample demographics



Female-headed households: 27%

Average household size: 3.84

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE



LIMITATIONS

- The following results concern Lebanese households only. El-Nabatiyeh and Bint Jbeil and the Southern Suburbs of Beirut were not covered in the MSNA, hence perspectives and experiences from HHs in these regions are not included in the findings.
- During data collection, high income areas had a disproportionately high non-response rate. This might have an impact on the MSNA results, through a potential over-representation of low and medium-income HHs in certain areas.
- Data on the individual level was reported by proxy by one respondent per HH, rather than by the particular individual HH members themselves, and therefore might not accurately reflect lived experiences of individual HH members, who also might be more vulnerable.
- Due to the sensitivity of protection questions, quantitative results may not reflect a full understanding of the key concerns across the three population groups.

HHs with specific Vulnerabilities

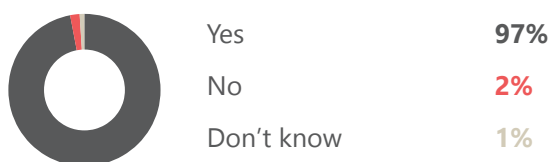
56% of Lebanese HHs reported having at least one member in their HH aged 60 or more

18% of Lebanese HHs reported having at least one member in their HH aged under 5

58% of Lebanese HHs reported having at least one member with disabilities in their HH

7% of Lebanese HHs with female members of reproductive age (12-49 years) (n=2,641) reported having at least one pregnant or lactating girl/woman in their HH

% of Lebanese HHs reporting every person in the household had an ID document (national ID and/or passport; valid, stored in a secure place)



The **highest rate** of Lebanese HHs indicating that at least one person does not have an ID by district was reported in **Tripoli district** (6%).

Child Protection (CP)

% of Lebanese HHs having at least one boy as a member (n=1,219) by most commonly reported security concerns for boys

Being robbed	14%	■
Being kidnapped	12%	■
Suffering from physical harassment	7%	■
None or not applicable	69%	■

22% of Lebanese HHs in Tripoli district **having at least one boy as a member (n=98)** indicated **being kidnapped** as one of the main safety and security concerns for boys.

% of Lebanese HHs having at least one child with disabilities (n=78) by most commonly reported security concerns for children with disabilities

Bullying	19%	■
Being robbed	16%	■
Suffering from physical harassment of violence (not sexual)	15%	■
None or not applicable	58%	■

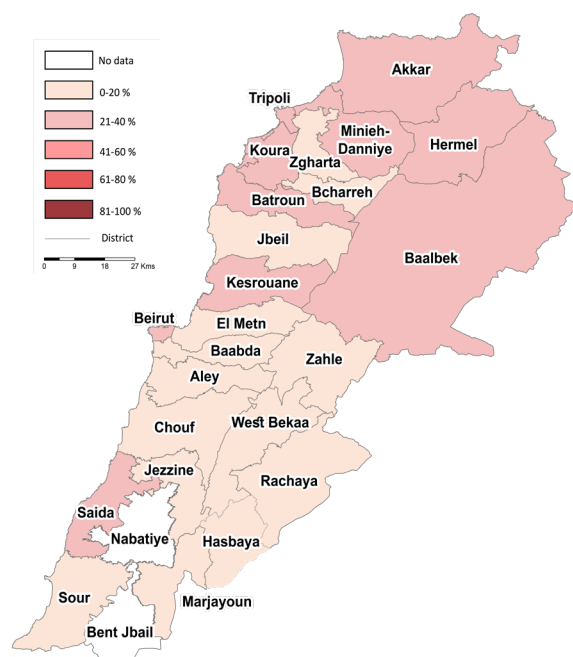
In **North and Akkar region**, Lebanese HHs with at least one child with disabilities expressed as main concern the risk for children with disabilities of **being robbed**.

Gender-Based Violence (GBV)

% of Lebanese HHs having at least one adult female member (n=4,073) by most commonly reported security concerns for women

Being robbed	19%	■
Suffering from verbal harassment	5%	■
Being kidnapped	4%	■
None or not applicable	73%	■

% of Lebanese HHs having at least one adult female member reporting being robbed as the main safety and security concern for women, by district



In **Zgharta and Chouf** districts, respectively 13% and 10% of Lebanese HHs having at least one adult female member reported **bullying** as the main safety and security concern for women.

% of Lebanese HHs having at least one girl as a member (n=1,188) by most commonly reported security concerns for girls

Being robbed	17%	■
Being kidnapped	12%	■
Suffering from verbal harassment	10%	■
None or not applicable	65%	■

In **Akkar** district, **17%** of Lebanese HHs having at least one girl as a member (n=69) reported **being kidnapped** as the main safety and security concern for girls.

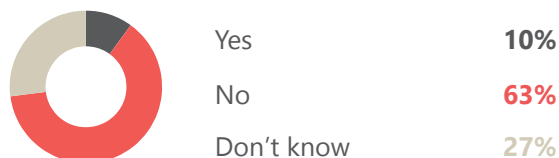
Gender-Based Violence (GBV)

9% of Lebanese HHs with at least one female member (n=4,073) reported women and girls feel unsafe in certain areas

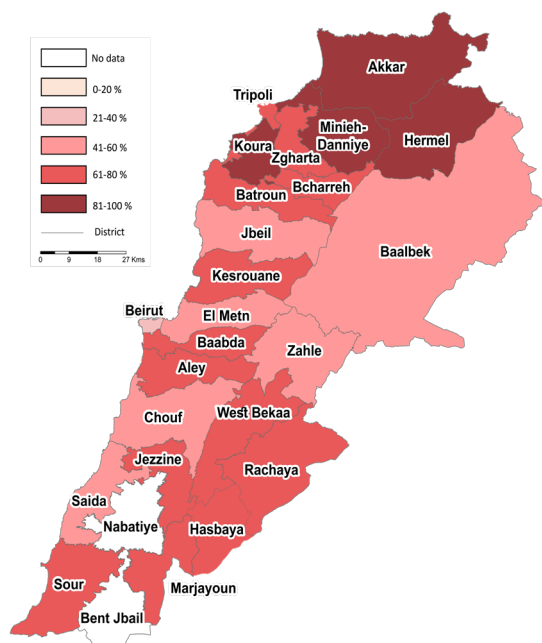
Among Lebanese HHs that reported women and girls feel unsafe in certain areas (n=355), **62%** reported women **avoiding streets on their neighborhood.**

In the districts part of the South and Nabatieh region, a part of Lebanese HHs indicated social/community/religious areas as some of the main locations avoided by women.

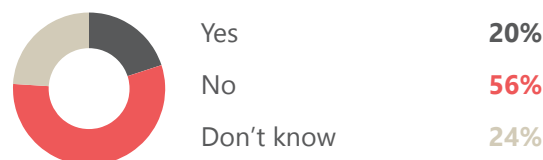
% of Lebanese HHs having at least one female member who was interviewed by a female enumerator (n=1,831) reporting the availability of psychosocial support services for women and girls within 30 minutes



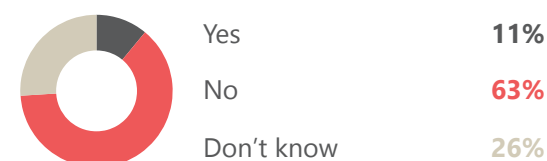
% of Lebanese HHs having at least one female member who was interviewed by a female enumerator reporting women and girls do not have access to psychosocial support within 30 minutes from their household by their usual means of transport, by district



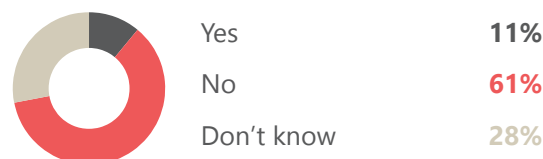
% of Lebanese HHs having at least one female member who was interviewed by a female enumerator (n=1,831) reporting women and girls have access to reproductive health services



% of Lebanese HHs having at least one female member who was interviewed by a female enumerator (n=1,831) reporting women and girls have access to recreational activities

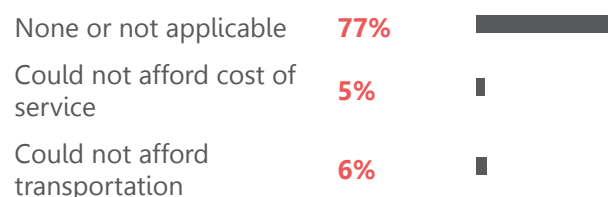


% of Lebanese HHs having at least one female member who was interviewed by a female enumerator (n=1,831) reporting women and girls have access to services if they experience some forms of violence



The highest rate of **lack of access to services for women and girls when they experience some forms of violence** at a local level was found in the districts part of the **North and Akkar region (70%)**. In the same region, **79%** of the HHs with at least one female member reported a **lack of access to psychosocial support for women and girls**. The highest rate of HHs reporting a **lack of access to recreational activities for women and girls** was found in **North and Akkar region (77%)**.

% of Lebanese HHs having at least one female member who reported not accessing at least one service (n=484) by most commonly reported barriers experienced by women and girls when attempting to access those services (psychosocial support, service when experiencing some forms of violence, recreational activities)



NOTES

1. ACT Alliance, [Alert: Lebanon Crisis](#), 16 March 2021
2. OCHA, [Lebanese Emergency Response Plan](#), August 2021
3. UNHCR, WFP, UNICEF, [Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon](#), September 2021
4. The data has been collected with the support of the International Organisation for Migration (IOM), Mercy Corps, Terre des Hommes Foundation (TdH), the Danish Refugee Council (DRC), International Rescue Committee (IRC), Intersos, Save the Children, the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), Humanity and Inclusion (HI), Solidarités international (SI) and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA).
5. 2/26 districts (Nabatiyeh and Bint Jbeil) were inaccessible during the data collection.
6. Number of Lebanese HHs per district: Akkar 152, Aley 178, Baabda 276, Baalbek 140, Bcharre 208, Beirut 320, Chouf 151, El Batroun 149, El Hermel 111, El Koura 157, El Meten 153, El Minieh-Dennieh 193, Hasbaya 186, Jbeil 164, Jezzine 158, Kesrwane 158, Marjaayoun 103, Rashaya 151, Saida 243, Sour 159, Tripoli 221, West Bekaa 161, Zahle 143 and Zgharta 191.

About REACH

REACH facilitates the development of information tools and products that enhance the capacity of aid actors to make evidence-based decisions in emergency, recovery and development contexts. The methodologies used by REACH include primary data collection and in-depth analysis, and all activities are conducted through inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms. REACH is a joint initiative of IMPACT Initiatives, ACTED and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research - Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNITAR-UNOSAT). For more information please visit our website. You can contact us directly at: geneva@reach-initiative.org and follow us on Twitter @REACH_info.

Multi-sector needs assessment (MSNA) Migrant Households

KEY FINDINGS

Protection

March 2022

CONTEXT

Lebanon is currently facing a multi-layered crisis¹ characterised by an acute economic contraction, a political crisis, the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic² and the continuation of the Syria crisis³.

These factors contributed to civil unrest, high poverty rates, limited functionality of public services, and drive household vulnerability more generally.

Even though some assessments have been conducted to understand the outliers of the current crisis on affected populations, information gaps remain regarding the needs of Lebanese host communities, migrants, and refugees from the occupied Palestinian territory (Palestine refugees in Lebanon, or PRL).

To support an evidence-based humanitarian response, the United Nations (UN) Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), with support from REACH Initiative (REACH) and the Emergency Operation Cell (EOC), conducted a country-wide Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA), which was funded by the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations unit (DG-ECHO) and the Lebanese Humanitarian Fund (LHF)⁴.

METHODOLOGY

Primary data collection took place between October 19th and December 4th 2021. This assessment comprised a household-level survey, and covered almost the entirety of Lebanon, inclusive of 24/26 districts⁵, which are the official administrative level 2 boundary for Lebanon. Cadasters (administrative level 3) served as the primary sampling unit (PSU). Geo-points were randomly generated within the settled areas of each PSU, corresponding to the prescribed number of households for each cluster.

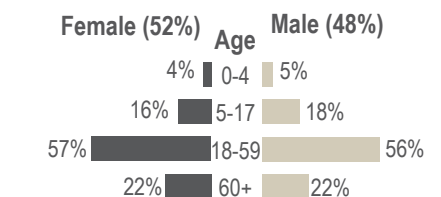
In total, 5,613 face-to-face interviews were conducted, among the three population groups previously mentioned: Lebanese, Migrants and PRL (see breakdown in the Assessment sample section). For more details on the methodology, please refer to the [Terms of Reference](#).

The results presented in this factsheet are **indicative of the situation of assessed migrant households (HHs) at regional level**. They cannot be generalized for the whole population group.

Assessment sample

Households:	5,613
- Lebanese:	4,232
- Migrants ⁶ :	713
- PRL:	668
Districts:	24 (out of 26)

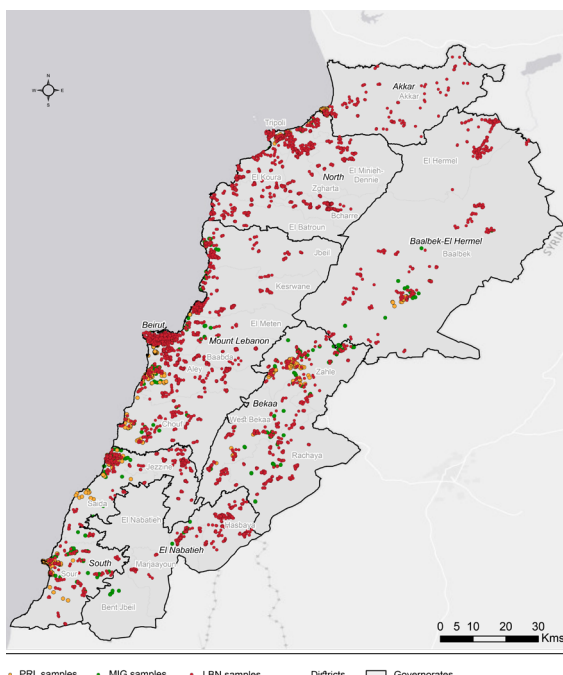
Migrant sample demographics



Female-headed households:
43%

Average household size:
1.76

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE



LIMITATIONS

- The following results concern assessed migrant households only. El-Nabatiyeh and Bint Jbeil and the Southern Suburbs of Beirut were not covered in the MSNA, hence perspectives and experiences from HHs in these regions are not included in the findings.
- During data collection, high income areas had a disproportionately high non-response rate. This might have an impact on the MSNA results, through a potential over-representation of low and medium-income HHs in certain areas.
- Data on the individual level was reported by proxy by one respondent per HH, rather than by the particular individual HH members themselves, and therefore might not accurately reflect lived experiences of individual HH members, who also might be more vulnerable.
- Due to the sensitivity of protection questions, quantitative results may not reflect a full understanding of the key concerns across the three population groups.

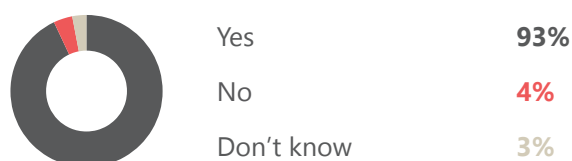
HHs with specific Vulnerabilities

5% of assessed migrant HHs reported having at least one member in their HH aged 60 or more

9% of assessed migrant HHs reported having at least one member in their HH aged under 5

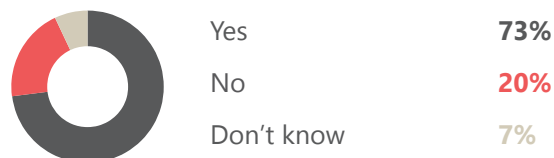
3% of assessed migrant HHs with female members of reproductive age (12-49 years) (n=396) reported having at least one pregnant or lactating girl/woman in their HH

% of assessed migrant HHs reporting every person in the household had an ID document (national ID and/or passport; valid, stored in a secure place)



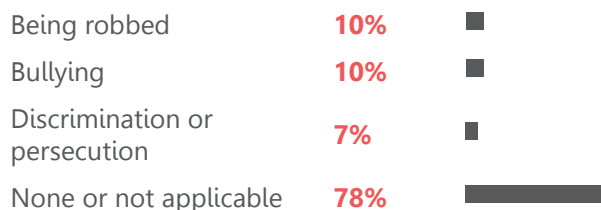
The highest rate of assessed migrant HHs indicating that at least one person does not have an ID among their HH was reported in **North and Akkar** region (7%).

% of assessed migrant HHs reporting the primary wage-earner in the household has a valid work permit



Child Protection (CP)

% of assessed migrant HHs having at least one boy as a member (n=68) by reported security concerns for boys



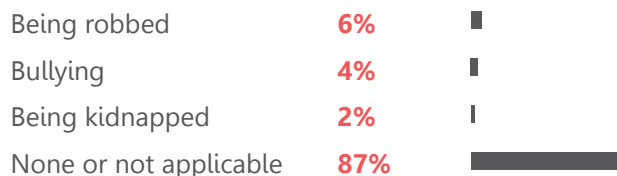
In **North and Akkar region**, being kidnapped was reported by the assessed HHs having at least one boy as a member as one of the main safety and security concerns for boys in their community.

Among the assessed migrant HHs across the country reporting to have at least one child living outside of the household (n=59), 87% reported as a reason the child being in the country of origin.

Gender-Based Violence (GBV)

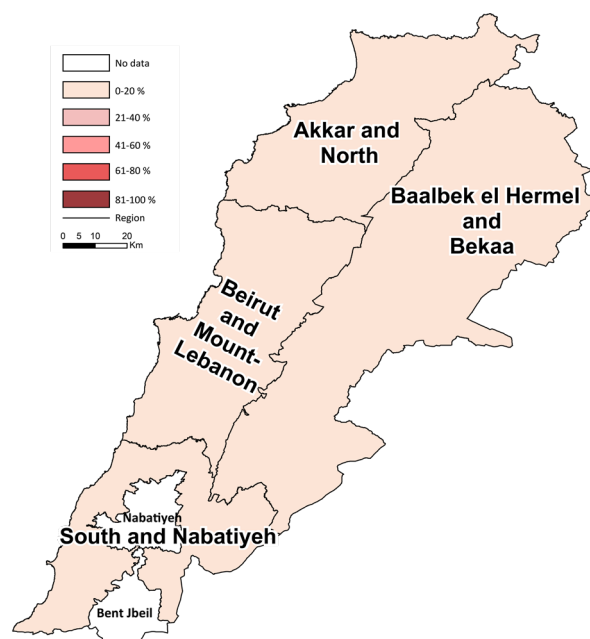
6% of assessed migrant HHs having at least one adult female member (n=421) reported that **being robbed** is the main safety and security concern for women

% of assessed migrant HHs having at least one adult female member (n=421) by reported security concerns for women

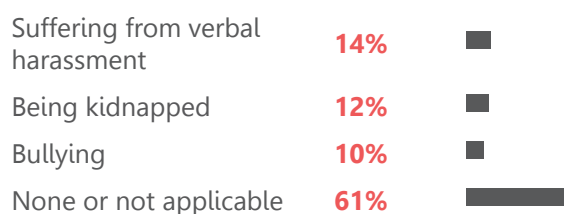


In **North and Akkar region**, a few of the assessed migrant HHs having at least one adult female member and living there reported **being killed** as the main safety and security concern for women.

% of assessed migrant HHs having at least one adult female member reporting being robbed as the main safety and security concern for women, by region



% of assessed migrant HHs having at least one girl as a member (n=70) by reported security concerns for girls



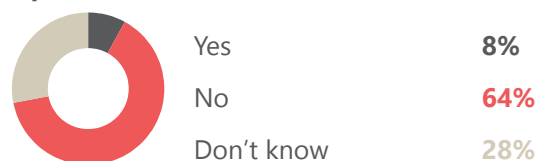
Gender-Based Violence (GBV)

In **North and Akkar region**, some of the assessed HHs with at least one girl in the HH reported **being kidnapped** as the main safety and security concern for girls.

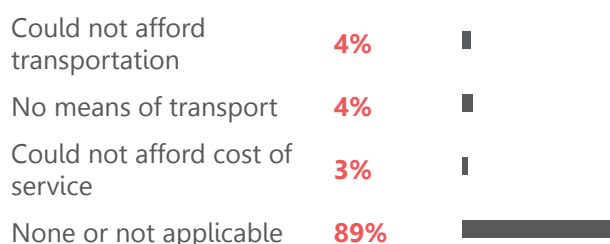
5% of assessed migrant HHs with at least one female member (n=421) reported women and girls avoid certain areas because they feel unsafe

Among assessed migrant HHs who reported women and girls feel unsafe in certain areas (n=26), **48%** of HHs reported that women avoid streets in their neighborhood.

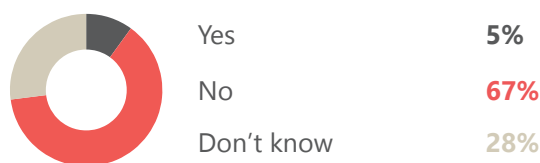
% of assessed migrant HHs having at least one female member who was interviewed by a female enumerator (n=254) reporting women and girls have access to reproductive health services



% of assessed migrant HHs having at least one female member who reported not accessing at least one service (n=31) by most commonly reported barriers experienced by women and girls when attempting to access those support services

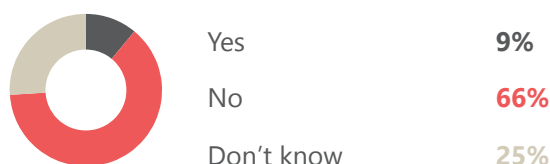


% of assessed migrant HHs having at least one female member who was interviewed by a female enumerator (n=254) reporting the availability of psychosocial support services for women and girls within 30 minutes

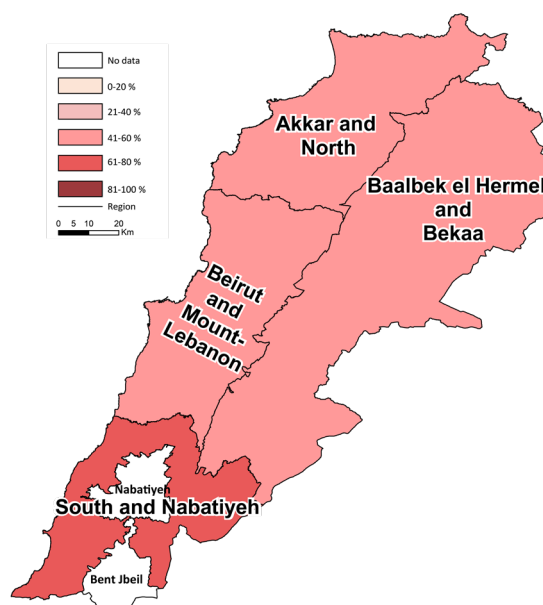
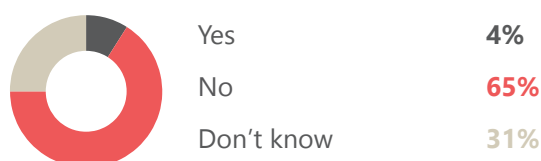


% of assessed migrant HHs having at least one female member who was interviewed by a female enumerator reporting women and girls do not have access to psychosocial support within 30 minutes from their household by their usual means of transport, by region

% of assessed migrant HHs having at least one female member who was interviewed by a female enumerator (n=254) reporting women and girls have access to recreational activities



% of assessed migrant HHs having at least one female member who was interviewed by a female enumerator (n=254) reporting the availability of services supporting women and girls if they experience some form of violence



The highest rate of lack of access to psychosocial support for women and girls was reported by migrant HHs having at least one female member in **South and Nabatieh** region (59%). In the same region, **69%** reported lack of access to services for women and girls when they experience some forms of violence.

NOTES

1. ACT Alliance, [Alert: Lebanon Crisis](#), 16 March 2021
2. OCHA, [Lebanese Emergency Response Plan](#), August 2021
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5. 2/26 districts (Nabatiyeh and Bint Jbeil) were inaccessible during the data collection.
6. Number of migrant HH surveys per region : 135 in Baalbek-El Hermel, 372 in Beirut and Mount Lebanon, 60 in North and Akkar, 146 in Nabatiyeh and the South.

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Multi-sectoral needs assessment (MSNA) Palestine Refugee in Lebanon (PRL) Households

KEY FINDINGS

Protection

March 2022

CONTEXT

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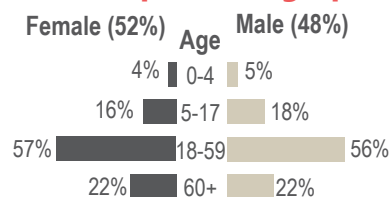
The results presented in this factsheet are **indicative of the situation of assessed PRL households (HHs) at regional level**. They cannot be generalized for the whole population group.

Assessment sample

Households:	5,613
- Lebanese:	4,232
- Migrants:	713
- PRL ⁶ :	668

Districts: 24 (out of 26)

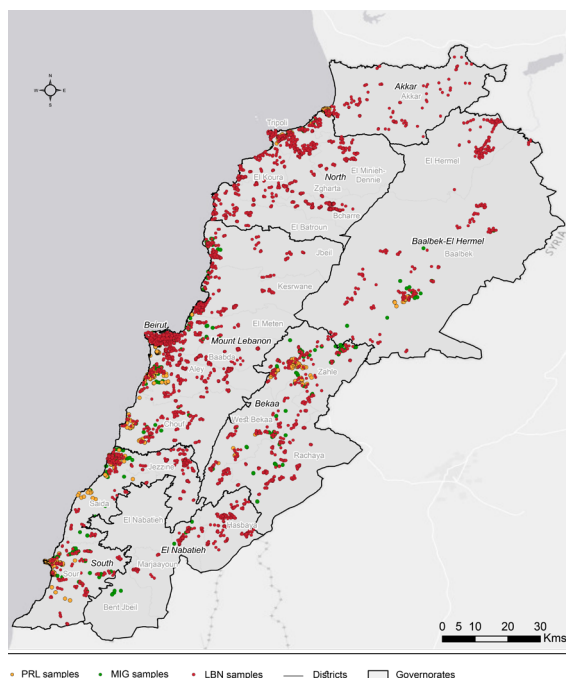
PRL sample demographics



Female-headed households: 21%

Average household size: 4.18

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE



LIMITATIONS

- The following results concern assessed PRL households only. El-Nabatiyeh and Bint Jbeil and the Southern Suburbs of Beirut were not covered in the MSNA, hence perspectives and experiences from HHs in these regions are not included in the findings.
- During data collection, high income areas had a disproportionately high non-response rate. This might have an impact on the MSNA results, through a potential over-representation of low and medium-income HHs in certain areas.
- Data on the individual level was reported by proxy by one respondent per HH, rather than by the particular individual HH members themselves, and therefore might not accurately reflect lived experiences of individual HH members, who also might be more vulnerable.
- Due to the sensitivity of protection questions, quantitative results may not reflect a full understanding of the key concerns across the three population groups.

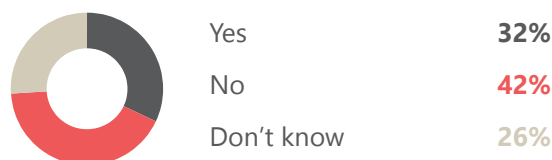
HHs with specific Vulnerabilities

18% of assessed PRL HHs reported having at least one member in their HH aged under 5

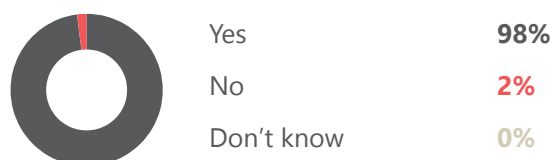
5% of assessed PRL HHs reported having at least one member in their HH aged 60 or more

9% of assessed PRL HHs with female members of reproductive age (12-49 years) (n=497) reported having at least one pregnant or lactating girl/woman in their HH

% of PRL assessed HHs reporting the primary wage-earner in the household has a valid work permit

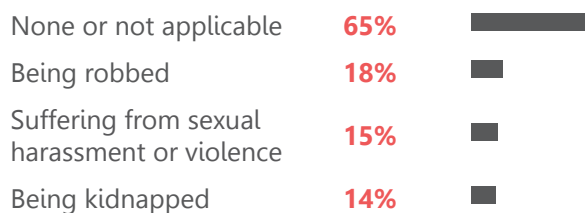


% of PRL assessed HHs reporting every person in the household had an ID document (national ID and/or passport; valid, stored in a secure place)



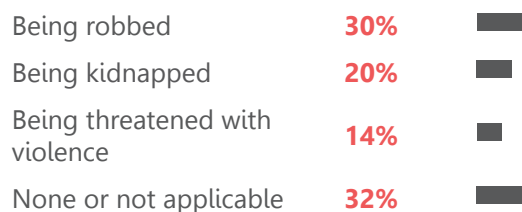
Child Protection (CP)

% of assessed PRL HHs having at least one boy as a member (n=270) by most commonly reported security concerns for boys



14% of PRL assessed HHs in **North and Akkar** region having at least one boy (n=101) indicated **being kidnapped** as one of the main safety and security concerns for boys.

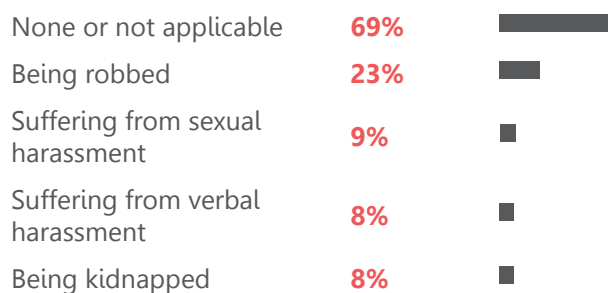
% of assessed PRL HHs having at least one child with disabilities (n=29) by most commonly reported security concerns for children with disabilities⁷



Gender-Based Violence (GBV)

23% of assessed PRL HHs having at least one adult female member (n=644) reported that **being robbed** is the main safety and security concern for women

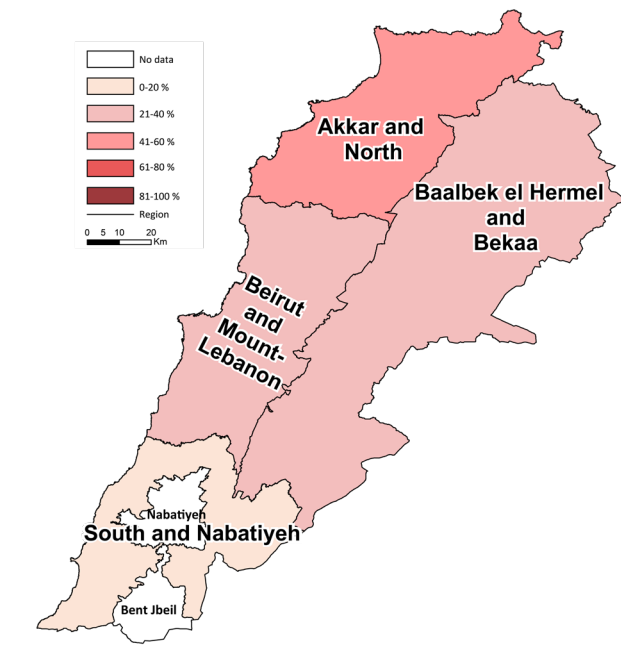
% of assessed PRL HHs having at least one adult female member (n=644) by most commonly reported security concerns for women



In **North and Akkar** region, a part of assessed PRL HHs having at least one adult female member reported **being killed** as the main safety and security concern for women.

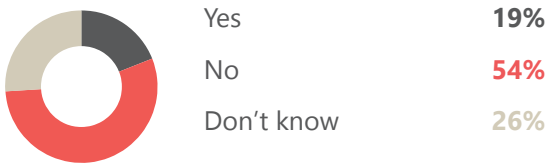
Gender-Based Violence (GBV)

% of assessed PRL HHs having at least one adult female member reporting being robbed as the main safety and security concern for women, by region



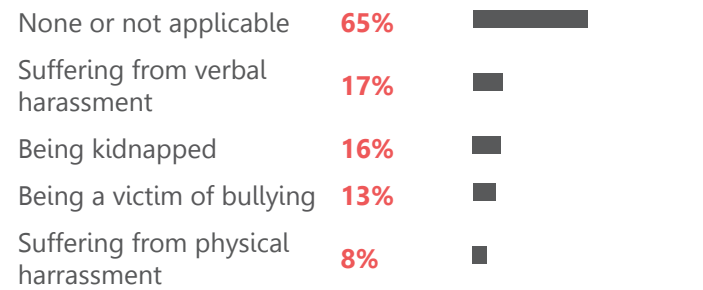
A part of the assessed PRL HHs in **North and Akkar region** reported that women and girls avoid certain religious areas because they feel unsafe. In **South and Nabatieh** region, markets were reported as one of the main locations avoided by women and girls.

% of assessed PRL HHs having at least one female member who was interviewed by a female enumerator (n=256) reporting the availability of psychosocial support services for women and girls within 30 minutes



% of assessed PRL HHs having at least one female member who was interviewed by a female enumerator reporting women and girls do not have access to psychosocial support within 30 minutes from their household by their usual means of transport, by region

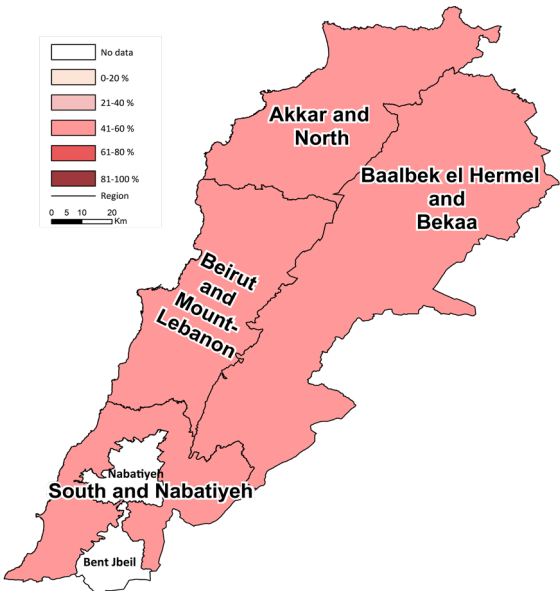
% of PRL assessed HHs having at least one girl as a member (n=251) by most commonly reported security concerns for girls



Twenty-eight percent (28%) of PRL HHs in **North and Akkar** region having at least one girl as a member reported **being kidnapped** as the main safety and security concern for girls.

17% of PRL assessed HHs with at least one female member (n=648) reported women and girls feel unsafe in certain areas

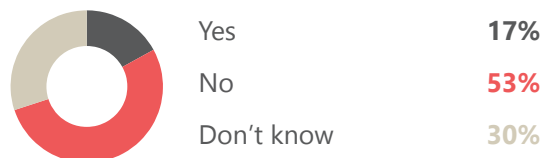
Among assessed PRL HHs that reported women and girls feel unsafe in certain areas (n=133), **57%** reported women avoiding streets in their neighborhood.



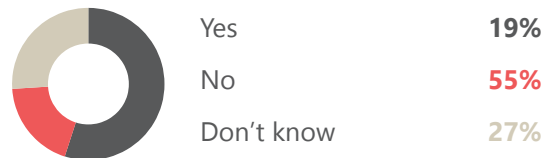
The highest rate of lack of access to psychosocial support for women and girls was reported in **South and Nabatieh** region (by 71% of the PRL HHs having at least one female member). In the same region, **61%** among PRL HHs reported lack of access to services for women and girls when they experience some forms of violence.

Gender-Based Violence (GBV)

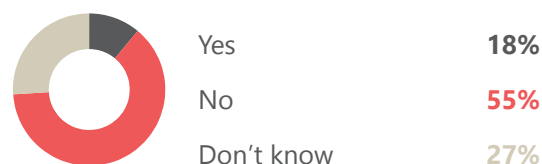
% assessed PRL HHs having at least one female member who was interviewed by a female enumerator (n=256) reporting women and girls have access to services if they experience some forms of violence



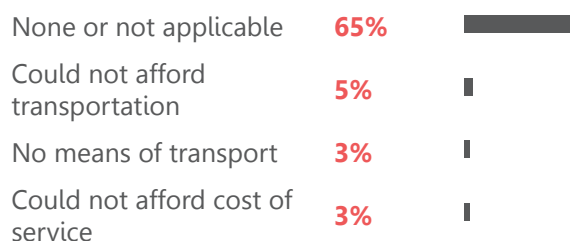
% of assessed PRL HHs having at least one female member who was interviewed by a female enumerator (n=256) reporting women and girls have access to reproductive health services



% of assessed PRL HHs having at least one female member who was interviewed by a female enumerator (n=256) reporting women and girls have access to recreational activities



% of assessed PRL HHs having at least one female member who reported not accessing at least one service (n=82) by most commonly reported barriers experienced by women and girls when attempting to access those support services (psychosocial support, service when experiencing some forms of violence, recreational activities)



NOTES

1. ACT Alliance, [Alert: Lebanon Crisis](#), 16 March 2021
2. OCHA, [Lebanese Emergency Response Plan](#), August 2021
3. UNHCR, WFP, UNICEF, [Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon](#), September 2021
4. The data has been collected with the support of the International Organisation for Migration (IOM), Mercy Corps, Terre des Hommes Foundation (TdH), the Danish Refugee Council (DRC), International Rescue Committee (IRC), Intersos, Save the Children, the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), Humanity and Inclusion (HI), Solidarités international (SI) and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA).
5. 2/26 districts (Nabatiyeh and Bint Jbeil) were inaccessible during the data collection.
6. Number of PRL HHs surveys per region : 109 in Baalbek-El Hermel, 178 in Beirut and Mount Lebanon, 203 in North and Akkar, 178 in South and Nabatiyeh
7. The sample size of the subgroup for this indicator amounts to less than 30 HHs, therefore the results might not be reliable.

About REACH

REACH facilitates the development of information tools and products that enhance the capacity of aid actors to make evidence-based decisions in emergency, recovery and development contexts. The methodologies used by REACH include primary data collection and in-depth analysis, and all activities are conducted through inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms. REACH is a joint initiative of IMPACT Initiatives, ACTED and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research - Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNITAR-UNOSAT). For more information please visit our website. You can contact us directly at: geneva@reach-initiative.org and follow us on Twitter @REACH_info.