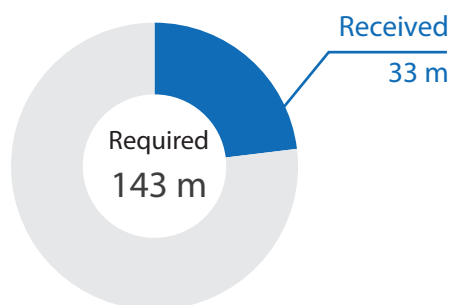


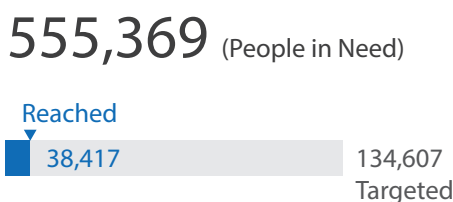


The monthly dashboard summarizes the progress made by partners involved in the Lebanon Crisis Response and highlights trends affecting people in need. Partners in Lebanon are working to ensure that for vulnerable groups, especially youth, access to income and employment is improved.

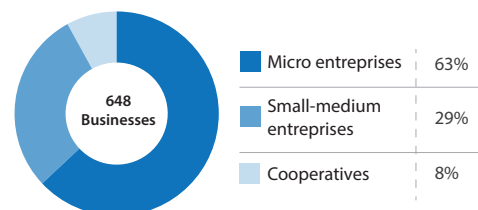
## 2016 funding status as of 21 June 2016



## Targeted population groups

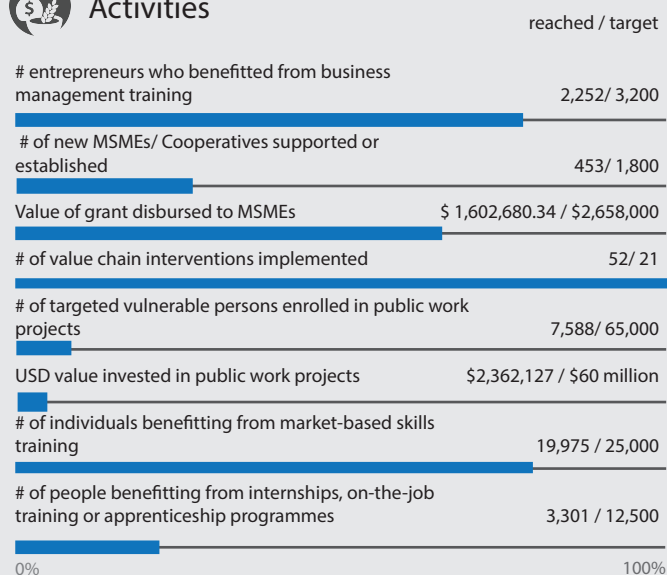


## Business reached by type

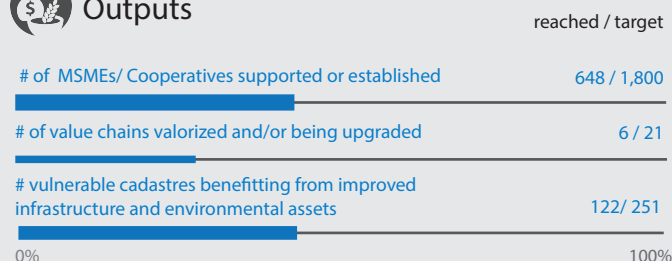


## Progress against targets - Activity indicators

### Activities

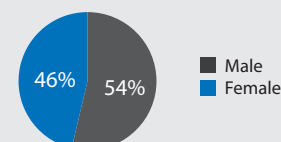


### Outputs



### Breakdown by Age and Gender

Men vs. women benefitting from livelihood programmes

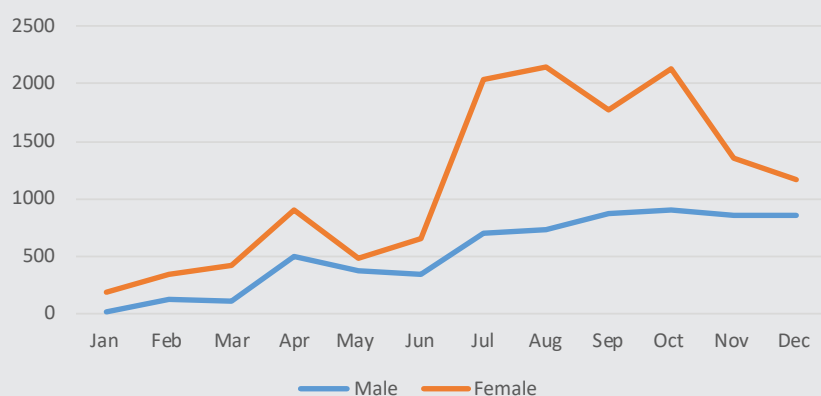


Entrepreneurs who benefitted from business management training

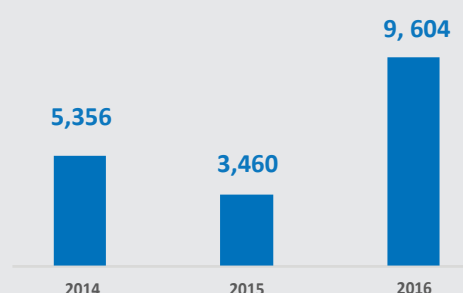


## Analysis

### Number of Beneficiaries by gender per month (2016)



### Average number of direct beneficiaries reached per quarter



## KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- 494 long-term employment opportunities created or maintained in supported Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME).
- 7,588 vulnerable individuals enrolled in public work projects, representing over US\$2.3m invested in municipal infrastructure.
- 6 value chains being strengthened in agriculture, handicraft and waste recycling.
- 648 businesses and cooperatives supported through \$1.6m worth of grants.
- Over 19,975 vulnerable Lebanese and displaced Syrians benefiting from market-based skills trainings throughout the year.

## IMPACT AGAINST THE LCRP STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

In 2016, the Livelihoods sector achieved significant results despite an important funding gap. The sector remained one of the most underfunded sectors within the crisis response with \$33m (representing 23% of the appeal) received. With 34 active partners present in 380 cadasters, the sector doubled its geographical coverage and would therefore have the capacity to absorb significantly more funding.

The Livelihoods sector primarily recorded progress against the LCRP Strategic Objective 3 to reinforce Lebanon's economic, social and environmental stability. Results to date indicate that the focus on small businesses significantly increased compared to 2015, with 648 businesses and cooperatives receiving \$1.6m grants or benefitting from technology transfers to increase their productivity. While remaining far off target of 1,800 businesses supported in 2016, this nevertheless represents a four-fold increase compared to results in 2015. Over 1,260 micro-entrepreneurs also benefited from financial services. Overall, partners are reporting that this helped to create 64 jobs and preserve an additional 430 jobs in supported MSMEs, outlining the need to scale up such programmes to make a significant impact in vulnerable areas.

In line with the sector's target, partners scaled up their support to value chains to 6 value chains (compared to only 3 in 2015). Partners' interventions range from provision of equipment to store or collect products to skills training for producers, technical assistance to cooperatives or training of local stakeholders on decent work and child labour so as to achieve sustainable valorization of the product cycle. This enabled the strengthening of priority sectors with strong potential in terms of job creation, notably agriculture and agro-food, handicrafts and waste recycling.

The main area of progress was recorded in workforce employability, with 19,975 individuals participating in accelerated skills trainings, 5,301 benefiting from career guidance and employment services and 3,301 involved in internship schemes. Overall, this constitutes a remarkable fourfold increase compared to 2015, but impact on employment remains variable, with a rate of beneficiaries placed in employment varying from 15 to 50%.

The provision of short-term opportunities to vulnerable people decreased in 2016, and concentrated on fewer partners implementing slightly bigger labour-intensive interventions aimed at expanding the access to, and quality of basic municipal services: while the number of beneficiaries decreased from 9,664 to 7,588, these interventions generated 84,000 workmen days and benefited 122 municipalities, which represent a slight increase compared to last year's results. While this is the highest number of people getting tangible livelihoods benefit from the sector's interventions, this represents only 382 full time jobs equivalent and less than 1% of the total number of food assistance beneficiaries.

These short-term opportunities have provided crucially needed support to the most vulnerable members of host and displaced communities while increasing investments in infrastructure rehabilitation.

At the policy level, the Livelihoods sector also worked towards the improvement of decent work conditions through the development of a decent work country programme to enhance working conditions while mitigating competition for jobs as one of the main drivers of inter-community tensions. In parallel, sector partners provided dedicated support in the development of an annex to the National Action Plan on the Worst Forms of Child Labour aimed at addressing the specific needs of Syrian refugee children in Lebanon.



### Facts and Figures

**1,500,000**

# of deprived Lebanese

**71%**

Percentage of Syrian households living below the poverty line (\$3.84 per/day)

**90%**

host community residents of 251 most vulnerable cadasters report an increase of unemployment since the beginning of the crisis (REACH)

**34%**

Pre-crisis Lebanese youth unemployment rate

**>1**

Average # of working members per Syrian refugee household

**\$177**

Average monthly income of working refugees



## CHALLENGES

While Livelihoods partners recorded encouraging results in 2016, the sector's overall achievements remained off target in several priority outputs due to a series of critical challenges.

First and foremost, chronic underfunding had a severe impact on the implementation of activities both at the national and local level, with adverse consequences on job creation and business development in particular. In a negative macro-economic context, livelihoods support is essential to mitigate the socio-economic impact of the crisis and stimulate job creation in the most vulnerable areas. This has become even more acute in 2016 with recent social stability assessments pointing out that inter-community tensions are now primarily fueled by lack of job opportunities, especially for youth.

The short-term nature of current livelihood funding is also felt at a technical programmatic level: the sector is affected by severe data limitations and would need to conduct solid assessments to improve its targeting and programming capacities. The lack of up-to-date and reliable information is particularly acute in the field of labour market analysis, skills gaps and MSMEs capacities and needs. Similarly, the sector's ability to assess partners' impact on job creation has been quite limited so far due to limited time for tracer studies.

If efforts were made to further increase the private sector's involvement under the crisis response, they reached limited success so far. Given the critical role played by Lebanese businesses as key employment providers, the need to more pro-actively consult and engage them in the design and implementation of livelihoods activities appears as a top priority. The sector is therefore committed to exploring new and innovative channels to promote and support private sector's engagement in the next four-year strategy.

More structured and long-term programmes aiming at addressing structural issues of the labour market or the public system have been developed and will provide a good basis to build on, but significant additional investment will be needed, especially to match the expectation generated a year ago at the London Conference.



## KEY PRIORITIES AND GAPS FORESEEN - 1ST QUARTER 2017

In the first quarter of 2017, the sector will aim at supporting partners in addressing the aforementioned challenges and gaps: in particular, the focus of new programmes should be geared towards job creation. Indeed, if the sector is to achieve its objective to provide balance support to creation of employment opportunities and support to job seekers, the former needs to be scaled up urgently, given the time needed to generate impact and the current high number of ongoing skills training programmes.

In order to address key information gaps, important studies will be conducted and/or completed by sector partners to disseminate crucially needed data on poverty and deprivation (including a Rapid Poverty Assessment and several skills gap analysis). In parallel, the sector will focus on strengthening its monitoring and evaluation framework to ensure the satisfactory tracking of partners' interventions on job creation under the crisis response.

Finally, a particular focus will be made on enhancing the private sector's engagement, as key driver of sustainable and inclusive economic growth, job creation and poverty reduction. In order to achieve this ambitious objective, a dedicated platform will be developed to engage private sector representatives in joint dialogue and include them in the coordination structure of the livelihoods sector. In parallel, inter-sectoral linkages will be strengthened through the operationalization of the newly established referral mechanism to ensure that women at-risk or households with children engaged in child labour can benefit from dedicated livelihoods support.

## Organizations

The achievements described in this dashboard are the collective work of the following organizations:

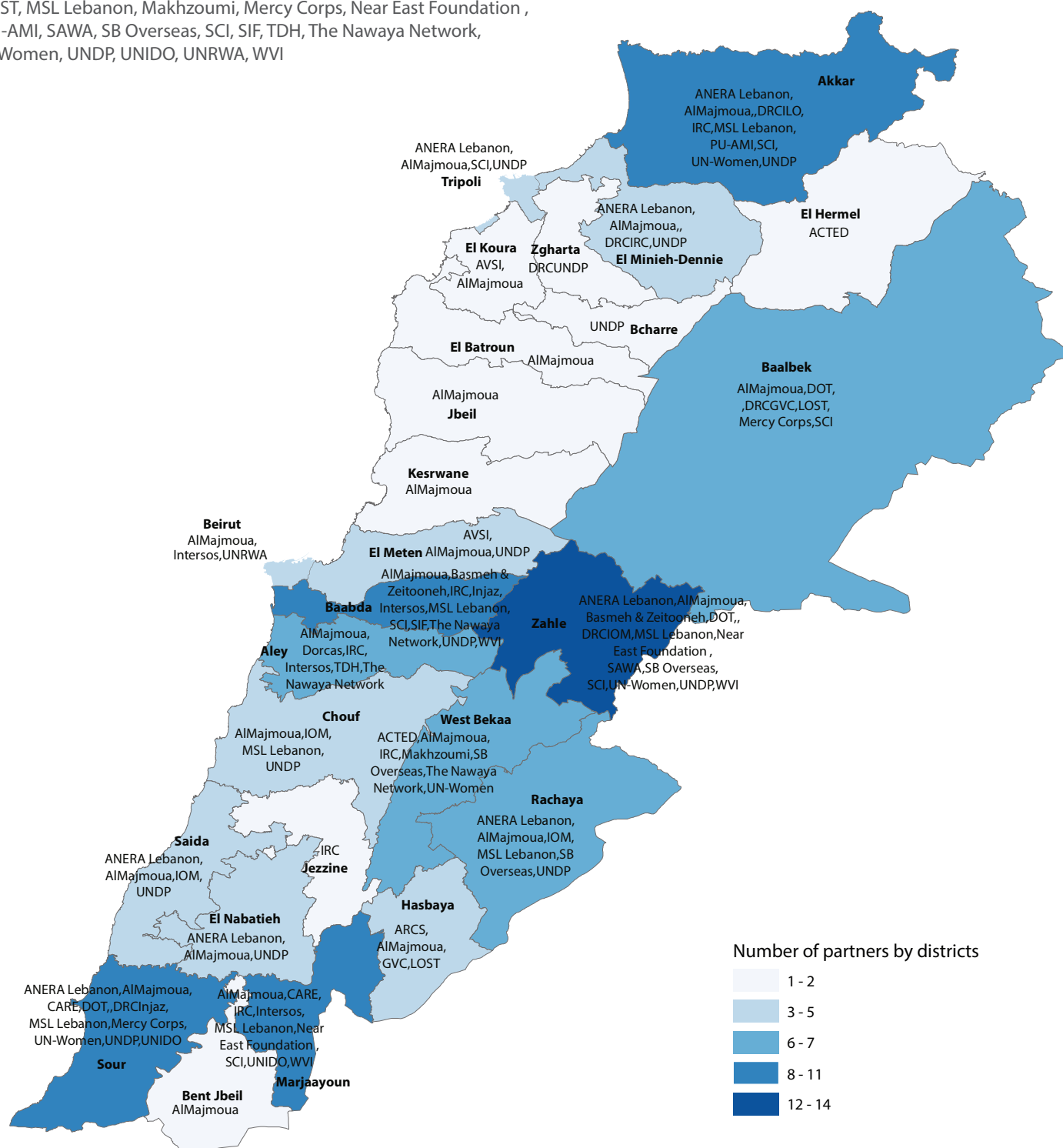
ACTED, ANERA Lebanon, ARCS, AVSI, AIMajmoua, BIAT, Basmeh & Zeitooneh, CARE, DOT, DRC, Dorcas, GVC, ILO, IOM, IRC, Injaz, Intersos, LOST, MSL Lebanon, Makhzoumi, Mercy Corps, Near East Foundation, PU-AMI, SAWA, SB Overseas, SCI, SIF, TDH, The Nawaya Network, UN-Women, UNDP, UNIDO, UNRWA, WVI



## Organizations per district

The achievements described in this dashboard are the collective work of the following 34 organizations:

ACTED, ANERA Lebanon, ARCS, AVSI, AIMajmoua, BIAT, Basmeh & Zeitooneh, CARE, DOT, DRC, Dorcas, GVC, ILO, IOM, IRC, Injaz, Intersos, LOST, MSL Lebanon, Makhzoumi, Mercy Corps, Near East Foundation, PU-AMI, SAWA, SB Overseas, SCI, SIF, TDH, The Nawaya Network, N-Women, UNDP, UNIDO, UNRWA, WVI



Note: This map has been produced by UNDP based on maps and material provided by the Government of Lebanon for Inter Agency operational purposes. It does not constitute an official United Nations map. The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.