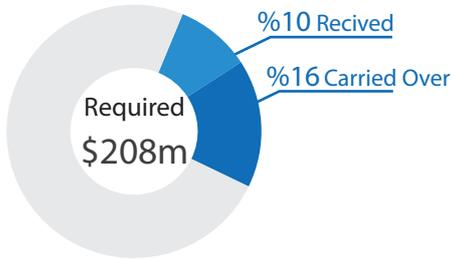




The Jan_August dashboard summarizes the progress made by partners involved in the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan and highlights trends affecting people in need. The Livelihoods sector in Lebanon is working to: OUTCOME 1: Stimulate local economic development and market systems to create income generating opportunities and employment, OUTCOME 2: Improve workforce employability, OUTCOME 3: Strengthen policy development and enabling environment for job creation.

2018 Q2 Funding Status

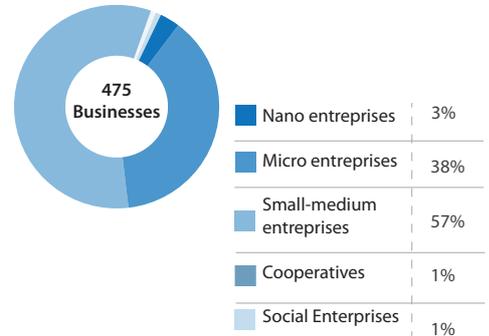
Funding received Jan to June 2018



Targeted population groups



Business reached by type



Progress against targets

Outputs

	reached / target
# entrepreneurs & employees who benefitted from business management training	1,448 / 4,160
# of MSMEs/ Cooperatives supported through cash & in-kind grants	378 / 3,090
# of new Lebanese MSMEs established	3 / 1,091
# of value chains valorized and/or being upgraded	0 / 25
# of targeted vulnerable persons enrolled in public work projects	3,793 / 37,651
\$ value invested in public work projects	\$ 1,398,120 / \$ 37,273,500
# of individuals benefitting from market-based skills training	16,745 / 15,000
# of people benefitting from internships, on-the-job training or apprenticeship programmes	1,586/ 3,000
# of individuals supported to access employment through career guidance, coaching	7,089 / 10,000
# of targeted job seekers supported to start their own business	397 / 3,000
# of decent work regulations amended and/or proposed approved by the Government	0 / 4
# awareness-raising/advocacy material on labour regulations and decent work developed	0 / 3

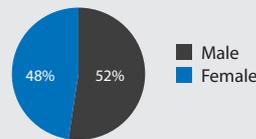
Outcomes

	LCRP 2016 Baseline				August 2018 Current				2018 Target				
	SYR	LEB	PRS	PRL	SYR	LEB	PRS	PRL	SYR	LEB	PRS	PRL	
OUTCOME 1: # total number of job created / maintained*					494				1,098				8,012
OUTCOME 2: # of job seekers placed into jobs*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	230	231			750	2,100	45	105	
# targeted vulnerable persons engaged in home-based income generation *	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	83			750	2,100	45	105	
OUTCOME 3: Increase in ranking of Doing Business**					Rank 126				Rank 133				Rank 124

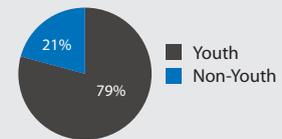
*Source: Activity info
**Source: World Bank

Breakdown by Age and Gender

Men vs. Women beneficiaries supported who access employment



Entrepreneurs who benefitted from business management training

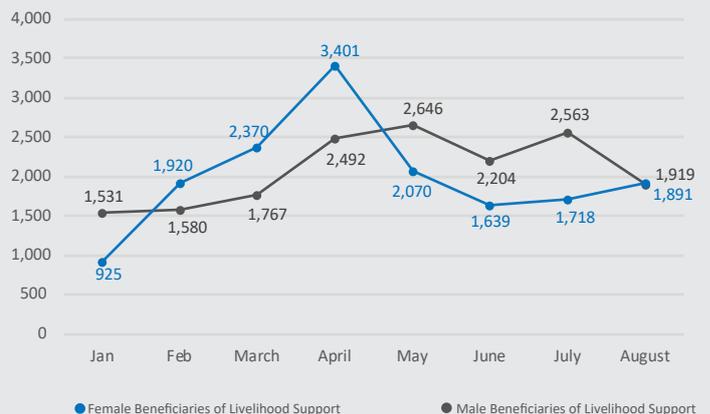


Analysis

Number of beneficiaries of market based skills training by gender per month (2018)



Number of beneficiaries of livelihoods interventions by gender per month (2018)



KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- 1,089 jobs created or maintained in Lebanese Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises and Value Chains (1,063 jobs maintained and 26 jobs created)
- 3,793 vulnerable persons employed through public infrastructure and environment assets improvement. 1,163 Lebanese; 1,948 Syrians; and 682 Palestinians
- 544 persons accessed employment or income opportunities out of 16,745 beneficiaries of skills trainings
- 7 Value chains interventions implemented (North-Akkar)
- 1,088 Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises and Cooperatives improved their productivity and profit, and/or accessed new clients and markets

KEY CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARDS LCRP IMPACT(S)

By the end of June 2018, the Livelihoods sector has received 26% of the 2018 appeal (\$54 million: \$20 million in new funding and a significant carry-over of around \$34 million from 2017).

Despite a 74% funding gap, the sector's partners have been able to contribute to mitigating Lebanon's economic stability by addressing the deterioration in the economic conditions of vulnerable communities (LCRP SO4).

Both host and refugee' communities have been benefitting from interventions finalized to create income opportunities. Interventions have targeted Lebanese SMEs, in order to sustain them and expand their growth capacity, as well as municipalities. Many infrastructure projects, such as road cleaning and repair or rehabilitation of water canals, have been carried out based on municipalities' identified needs. To implement such interventions a labour intensive approach has been used so as to provide vulnerable people with short-term income opportunities (Labour Intensive is indeed a short-term solution in terms of income generation) and support them to cope with the effects of the protracted crisis.

So far, 117 villages, mainly in Akkar and in the North, and 3,793 individuals have directly benefitted from labour intensive programmes. The rehabilitation of the Mina Corniche in Tripoli, for example, not only supports host and refugee' communities with short-term income opportunities, but also is of value for the municipality to attract tourism and for fishermen to ease their daily activity. The number of people reached through these interventions has increased if compared to last mid-year's results. (3,793 by Q2 2018 vs. 2,103 by Q2 2017)

The number of Lebanese MSMEs that have been supported to increase their revenues and improving their production has increased from 54 at the end of April to 1,088 by the end of August. Around \$1.6 million were disbursed to businesses through cash grants, in addition to business management trainings that have benefitted 1,448 entrepreneurs and employees. This represents an improvement if compared to last year's results when by July 2017, a higher amount of money was disbursed (US\$2.6 million) to support 668 businesses.

With regards to Value Chains, 7 VCs interventions have been initiated in the North. As several programs have just started, results are expected to be higher towards the end of the year. It is worth noting that the integrated nature of value chain approaches, working all along a product cycle, is critical to address market deficiencies in a way that will have a sustainable impact in terms of job creation, especially among the different cohorts. The sector therefore continues to encourage additional actions to be taken on Value Chains interventions in order to scale up results.

Moreover, since last year, partners have started enhancing pathways between skills training delivery and employment (out of 16,745 beneficiaries of the VTs courses, 1,586 have benefitted from internships, on the job trainings or apprenticeship schemes and 7,089 have been supported with employment and counseling services). These results represent a step forward and are in line with the broader outcome of the LCRP to create a more sustainable transition out of poverty and reduce aid dependency. Indeed, by providing skills trainings, partners are also helping beneficiaries to be more competitive on the job market. Nevertheless, this trend needs to be reinforced, particularly because the mismatch between the number of people trained and those able to access employment is still considerable. As per Q2, out of 16,745 beneficiaries of skills trainings, 231 female job seekers have been able to access employment against 230 males, and 83 females are engaged in home-based income generating opportunities. This gap must be addressed as it also represents a step back if compared to 2017 Q2 results when out of 11,276 vulnerable individuals that completed market-based skills trainings, 573 trainees (5%) were successfully placed into jobs.

Facts and Figures

13 %

Percentage of Lebanese Households registered with NPTP who have access to full time employment (MoSA NPTP Database)

68 %

Percentage of Syrian households living below the MEB (VASYR 2018)

17 %

Percentage of Syrians children at work (ARK Wave IV)

6 %

Percentage of Lebanese children at work (ARK Wave IV)



CHALLENGES

As evident from the results, the main challenge for the sector remains the capacity to generate new jobs at scale. Although a notable increase has been registered in Q2, with 1,089 jobs created/ maintained, the sector is still far from achieving the target (target for 2018: 8,012 jobs created or maintained).

In addition to the above, engaging with the private sector and linking vocational training to pathways for employment remain challenging. Although partners have been trying to couple VTs to other work-based learning opportunities, the approach is not consistent and the number of people able to find a job remains low.

Furthermore, small Lebanese enterprises (especially family size companies) have limited growth capacities or expectations and consequently generate limited job opportunities.

It is also worth mentioning that beneficiaries often lack the technical and soft skills to be directly placed at a workplace, and it is therefore necessary and essential to provide job-readiness training that help youth be competitive on the labour market. In particular, greater emphasis has to be placed on training initiatives aimed at developing a more elaborate set of skills which can increase the likelihood of job placement.

Lastly, the recent perception surveys on social tension confirm that competition over jobs remains the key driver of tensions between the host and refugee' communities. Therefore, both conflict sensitive programme design and targeting of beneficiaries represent priorities for the sector. To this end the sector is in the process of developing guidelines to improve identification of beneficiaries, with a task force established in the North. Moreover, creating opportunities for Syrians in the three sectors identified by MoL would also directly help alleviating pressure on other economic sectors.



KEY PRIORITIES AND GAPS FORESEEN FOR THE NEXT 4 MONTHS

Important gaps persist in the sector with regards to expanding economic opportunities. It is therefore urgent that donors prioritize funding for the demand-side of the market while supporting projects that (a) focus on scaling up value chains interventions that have a high potential in terms of jobs creation, particularly in the agricultural and environmental sectors, with long-term and sustainable opportunities (b) support labor intensive interventions that ensure short-term income opportunities for vulnerable families (c) reduce funding for vocational training unless these are coupled with internship/placement within a company and can lead to job opportunities.

The respect for Decent Work Conditions remains a priority in the agenda of the Livelihoods sector. Decent Working Conditions have been mainstreamed throughout Livelihoods interventions and documents developed by the sector (e.g. Guidelines for Work Based Learning that the Livelihoods sector is currently developing) to ensure qualitative conditions are met at the workplace.

Furthermore, the sector will continue to explore opportunities to strengthen its linkages with the private sector, by continuing the dialogue established at the April 2018 roundtable, notably through lessons learnt events and additional meetings that aim at tackling the main challenges identified by partners when engaging/supporting SMEs.

“I am now able to support my parents financially as well as providing for my children after their father has left, we are treated respectfully on the field regardless of gender or nationality. Safety on site is one of the top priorities for the contractor”, says a 22-year-old, as she describes her experience working for the Employment Intensive Infrastructure Programme (EIIP).



The Employment Intensive Infrastructure Programme (EIIP) in Lebanon aims to develop and maintain priority community infrastructures and create immediate jobs for vulnerable communities with a high ratio of Syrian refugees.

The EIIP is implemented by the International Labour Organization in partnership with the Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Labour and the United Nations Development Project. The Programme is funded by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), through KfW.

Decent work and generation of income for the crisis affected population is a key objective. Whilst labour-based construction activities result in short-term employment, improved infrastructure improves economic performance and generates income multiplier effects.

One of the projects identified under the EIIP is the provision of clean potable water to Hammana village. This project was put forward as a top priority by the village of Hammana, since the old 200m³ water reservoir had deteriorated to the extent that it could no longer be used and due to recent contamination of the existing water source. As a result, the EIIP project in Hammana included the construction of a new 500m³ reservoir, replacing the old connection pipe between the reservoir and the water source and a new water treatment plant.

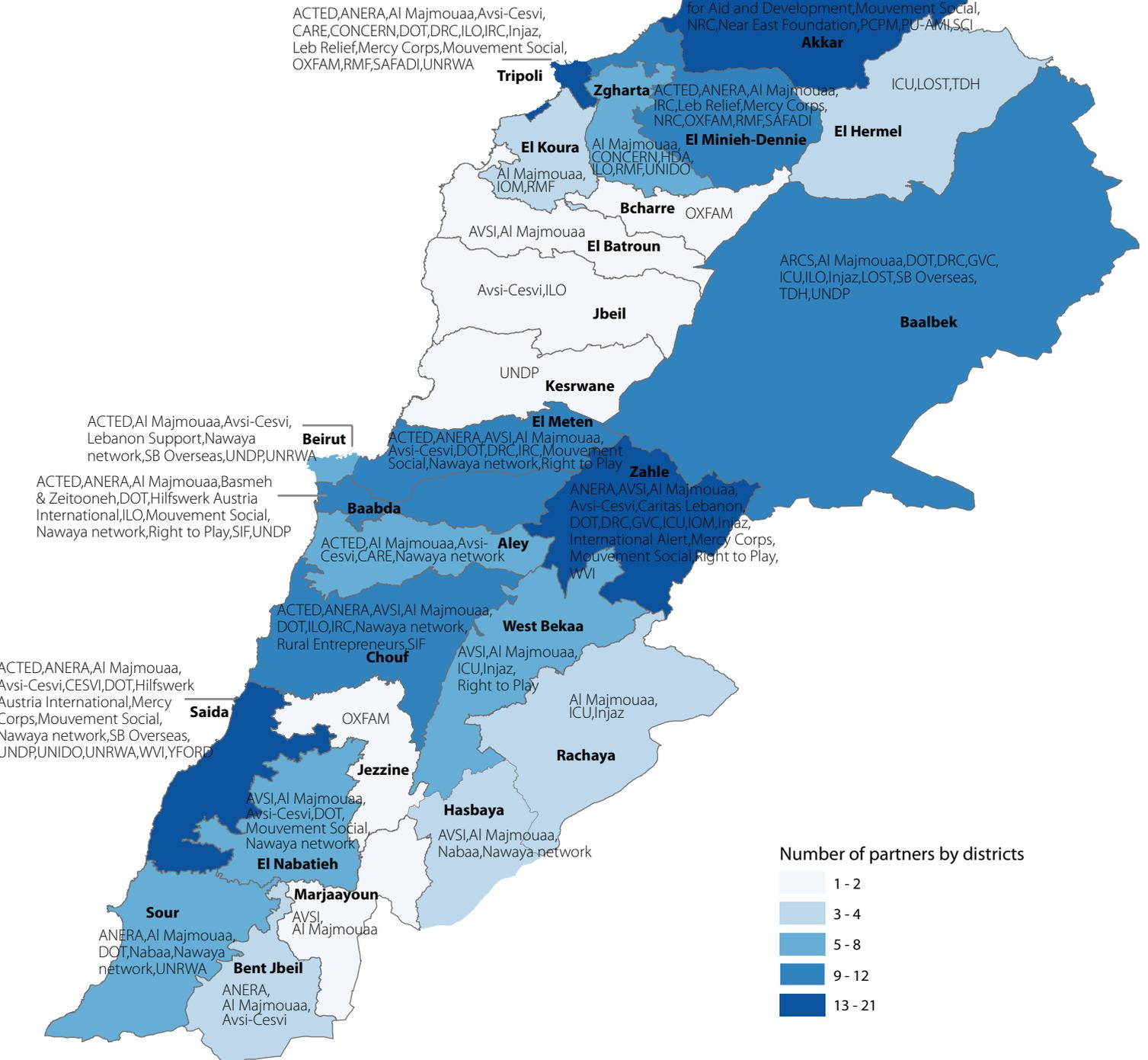
Using a labour-based approach, the Hammana project generated over 6,400 worker days, resulting in short-term employment for some 160 unskilled and skilled workers during excavation, concrete works and pipe installation. In addition to benefitting community members who earned some money during the construction works, this project benefits all the inhabitants of the village by providing them with clean potable water.





The achievements described in this dashboard are the collective work of the following 50 organizations:

ACTED, ANERA, ARCS, AVSI, Al Majmouaa, Avsi-Cesvi, Basmeh & Zeitooneh, CARE, CESVI, CONCERN, Caritas Lebanon, DOT, DRC, GVC, HDA, Hilfswerk Austria International, ICU, ILO, IOM, IRC, Injaz, International Alert, LOST, Leb Relief, Lebanese Developers, Lebanon Support, Mercy Corps, Mercy-USA for Aid and Development, Mouvement Social, NRC, Nabaa, Nawaya network, Near East Foundation, OXFAM, PCPM, PU-AMI, RMF, Right to Play, Rural Entrepreneurs, SAFADI, SB Overseas, SCI, SHEILD, SIF, TDH, UNDP, UNIDO, UNRWA, WVI, YFORD.



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.