

## DEMOGRAPHICS <sup>1</sup>

1,048,275 Registered Syrian Refugees

52% Female

48% Male

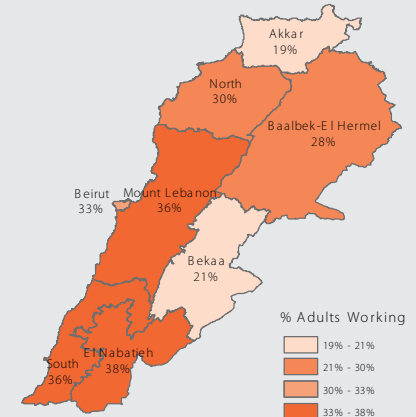
53% Children

## METHODOLOGY

### Direct household visits to over half of refugee families

The household profiling questionnaire is a 45-minute interview that assesses household vulnerability and eligibility for assistance. Every month, 25 partners profile up to 10,000 households, visiting more than 140,000<sup>2</sup> households since December 2014. The primary purpose of the profiling exercise is to identify households that are eligible for assistance, and therefore sampled households may be more vulnerable than the population at large. Household visit data is also time-bound: a household visited in February 2015 reporting having a working member in the past 30 days might now not have a working member anymore. Nevertheless, the data collected through this exercise is a relevant source of information, as it represents the reality of more than half of the refugee population.

## AVERAGE PERCENTAGE OF ADULTS REPORTING WORKING IN PREVIOUS MONTH



## SITUATION OVERVIEW: LIMITED WORK, INCREASING DEBT

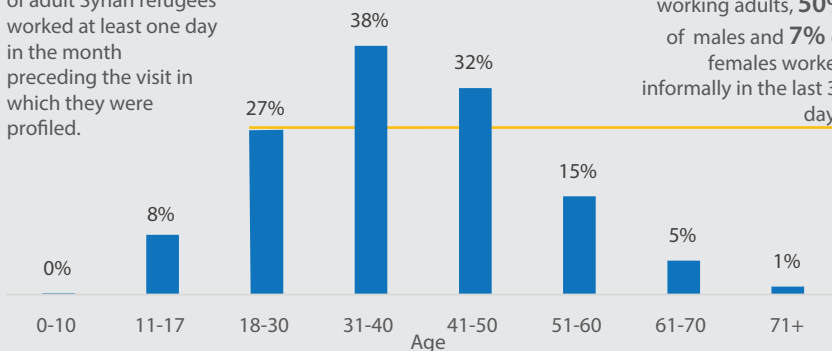
According to the inter-agency household profiling data, only **27%** of the adult Syrian refugees have worked at least one day per month, **50%** of which are adult males and **7%** of adult females. On average, one member of the family, regardless of the household size, is responsible for supporting the entire family financially. Typically, those who work, work irregularly and significantly less than full-time: on average **14 days per month**. The average monthly income they earn of **USD 177** is in stark contrast to the average monthly expenditure of **USD 492<sup>3</sup>**, most of which are spent on food and rent. That income from irregular work is insufficient to cover monthly expenditures, including medical expenses, is also reflected in rising average household debts, which reached **USD 991** for the first quarter of 2016.

## LIVELIHOODS

### PERCENTAGE WORKING INFORMALLY BY AGE

Only **27%** of adult Syrian refugees worked at least one day in the month preceding the visit in which they were profiled.

Of the **27%** of working adults, **50%** of males and **7%** of females worked informally in the last 30 days.



### 14

Average number of days worked per month among those working

### \$12.77

Average income per day among those working

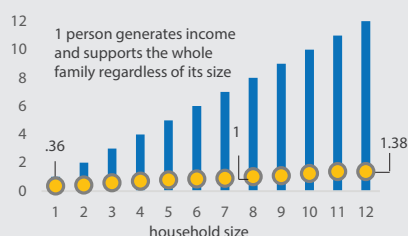
### \$177

Average monthly income among those working

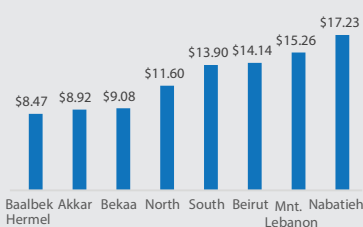
### 1

On average, one member is responsible for supporting an entire family, regardless of the household size.

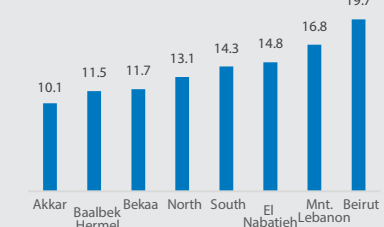
### Average number of working members per household size<sup>2</sup>



### Average daily income among those working per governorate<sup>2</sup>



### Average number of days worked per month among those working per governorate<sup>2</sup>



<sup>1</sup> UNHCR data as of 31 March 2016

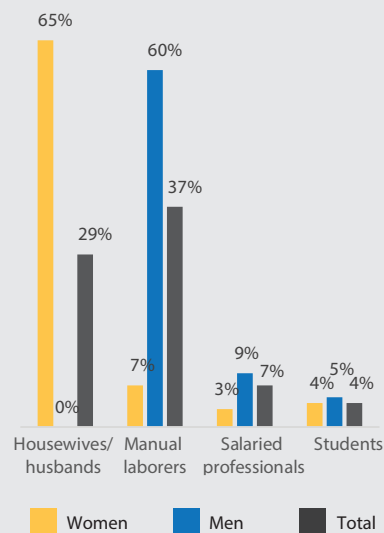
<sup>2</sup> Inter-agency household profiling as of 1 Feb 2016

<sup>3</sup> Vulnerability Assessment of Refugees (VASyR) 2015

## REGULATORY FRAMEWORK: RESIDENCY AND PLEDGE NOT TO WORK

The residency renewal procedure implemented in 2015 has resulted in further administrative and financial requirements on Syrian refugees registered with UNHCR to sign a pledge not to work and pay a fee of **USD 200** per year per household member above the age of 14. Syrian refugees who do not sign the pledge not to work must find a sponsor who can request additional fees ranging from **USD 800-1,000** or unpaid services in exchange for sponsorship. Throughout consultations in 2015, refugees consistently reported lack of legal residency and lack of livelihood opportunities as key challenges. The lack of livelihood opportunities leads to exploitation, unmet basic needs, feelings of insecurity and hopelessness, and negative coping strategies including child labour.

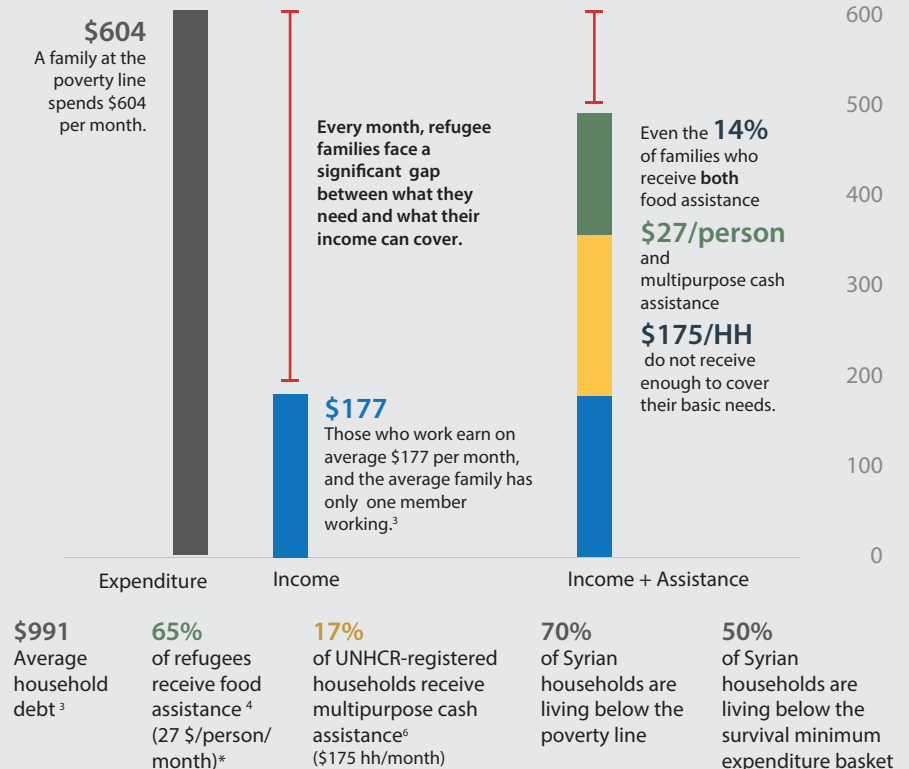
### OCCUPATIONS OF REGISTERED SYRIAN ADULTS PRIOR TO DISPLACEMENT



Manual labor includes laborers in construction, manufacturing, farmers, agriculture, drivers and other manual work.

### WIDE GAP BETWEEN NEEDS AND INCOME

Even in best case scenario in terms of average income and assistance<sup>2</sup>



## SUPPORT TO SYRIAN REFUGEE LIVELIHOODS

The Lebanon Crisis Response Plan aims at providing livelihoods support to 33,651 Syrian Refugees in 2016, either directly through skills training and employability support, or indirectly through engagement in public work programmes, and through support to businesses in sectors where Syrians are traditionally working and allowed to work according to Ministry of Labour decrees.

Building on the LCRP, the Government of Lebanon Statement of Intent to the February 2016 London conference presented a five year plan on economic opportunities and jobs including the following:

- “the employment of Syrians necessitates a review of existing regulatory frameworks related to residency conditions and work authorizations (...) such as waiving the “pledge not to work” requirement for Syrians, and, by so doing, to ease the access of Syrians to the job market in certain sectors where they are not in direct competition with Lebanese, such as agriculture, construction and other labour-intensive sectors”.
- “the Government is proposing a new combination of interventions that aim to stimulate the economy by investing in several areas (municipalities, temporary employment programmes) (...) providing additional job opportunities for both Lebanese and Syrians. Through these interventions, an estimated total of 300,000 to 350,000 jobs are expected to be created, 60% of which could be for Syrians. The Government will make work permits available as appropriate.”

1 Participatory assessments undertaken by UNHCR and partners with refugees on a quarterly basis.

2 The average refugee family has 5.3 members.

3 Inter-agency household profiling as of 1 Feb 2016

4 WFP Situation Report, May 2016

6 Basic Assistance Sector Quarterly Update (Jan-March 2016)