



Only 36 per cent of working-age adults in Lebanon worked in the month before the survey (VASYR)



UNDP/Jordan

HIGHLIGHTS:

In Jordan, by the end of November, the number of work permits issued to Syrians as recorded by the Ministry of Labour reached 34,000, 1,611 more than the previous month.

The Livelihoods sector continued to discuss and work on ways of improving the rate at which Syrians join the formal labor market, and especially the manufacturing sector. Discussions were held in Zataari camp to establish mechanisms for greater mobility of camp residents (including form Azraq) through work permits

In Lebanon, the number of people trained and/or provided with marketable skills and services reached 23,595, representing an increase of 18 per cent once compared with the previous month. 1,468 micro, small and medium enterprises (MSME) and Cooperatives were supported. This represents 82 per cent of the target.

Sector Response Summary:



770,100 Refugees & Local Community Members targeted for assistance by end of 2016
67,910 assisted in 2016



Syrian Refugees in the Region:



4,740,000 Syrian Refugees expected by end-2016
4,807,700 currently registered



3RP Overall Funding Status:



USD 4.54 billion required in 2016
USD 2.54 billion received in 2016



LEBANON VASYR 2016: LIVELIHOODS FINDINGS

The survey assessed income opportunities among refugees, collecting information at the individual and household levels. The study asked individuals to report if they have worked at least one day in the 30 days prior to the survey, the type of work conducted, the number of days worked and the salary received.

On average, only 36 per cent of working-age adults worked in the month before the survey. 3 per cent of children 5-14 are involved in income-generating activities, while 18 per cent of adolescents aged 15-17 reported working, and only 2 per cent of individuals over age 65 were working nationally.

Among working-age individuals (18-65 years old), on average 70 per cent of men worked in the month prior the survey and 7 per cent of women.

On average, individuals worked 14 days in the previous month, which suggests very high rates of underemployment. Almost 45 per cent of individuals of working age worked less than 10 days, and only 19 per cent worked more than 20 days. In Beirut, where more income opportunities are available, individuals worked an average of 20 days, and 50 per cent of workers reported working for more than 20 days per month.

Working-age adults are mainly involved in construction (33 per cent), agricultural activities (22 per cent), services (26 per cent), retail/shops (6 per cent) and cleaning (6 per cent). Agriculture, construction and the environment are the three sectors where Syrian refugees are legally permitted to work, reflecting the fact that Syrians were traditionally engaged in similar work, in particular agriculture and construction, before the crisis.

During the month prior to the survey, working men earned an average of USD 215, while working women earned only USD 115, despite being employed for nearly the same number of days (average 14 days for men and 13 for women).

Among Syrian refugee households, 27 per cent reported not having a working age adult who had worked at least one day in the month prior to the interview. The majority of Syrian refugee households generate income predominantly from temporary sources (65 per cent), while only 27 per cent of households have income coming from permanent jobs, and a small percentage (8 per cent) from seasonal activities.

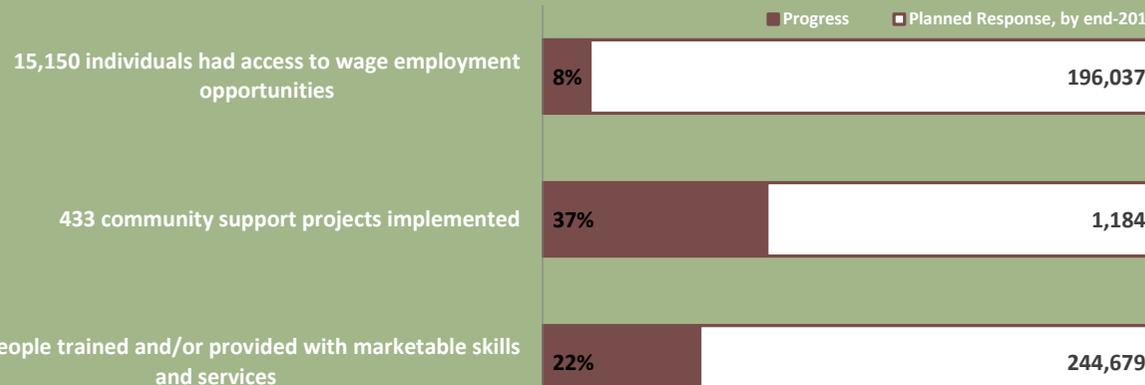
NEEDS ANALYSIS:

Expanding access to livelihoods is central to resilience-building. In 2016, the livelihood and social cohesion sector will target around 770,100 refugees and vulnerable host community members with a range of interventions to expand opportunities to cope with, recover from and transform in response to crisis, as well as improve access to and quality of service delivery.

Across countries, the large increase in population is putting public institutions under extreme pressure to deliver basic services to an increasingly high number of vulnerable people, in a context of shrinking national resources. Hosting a large, increasingly poor, refugee community has continued to test the limits of infrastructure and public services that were already fragile before the crisis.

3RP partners are working together with the private sector and national Governments to determine how best to create livelihood opportunities for women and men that fill gaps within labour markets and contribute to the establishment of new enterprises, rather than fostering competition for jobs and driving down wages.

REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY - NOVEMBER 2016 *



These dashboards reflect the achievements of the more than 200 partners, including governments, UN Agencies, and NGOs, involved in the 3RP response in Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey. Progress and targets may change in line with data revisions. All data on this Dashboard is current as at 30 November 2016.

* Progress data not yet received for Iraq, Jordan and Turkey in November 2016.