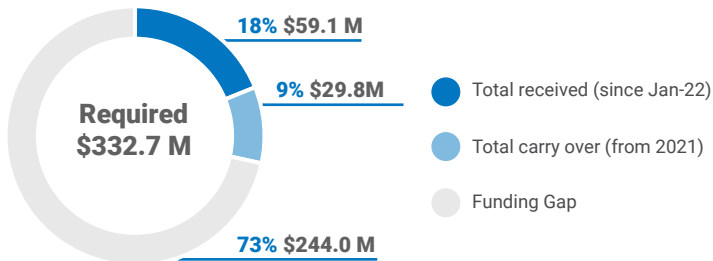




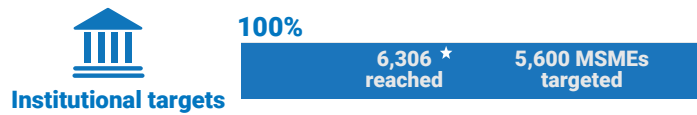
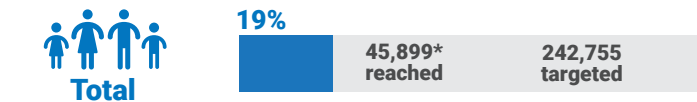
The 3rd quarter dashboard summarizes the progress made by partners involved in the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan and highlights trends affecting people in need. The Livelihoods Sector in Lebanon is working to: OUTCOME 1) Stimulate local economic growth and market systems to foster income-generating opportunities and decent and safe employment; OUTCOME 2) Improve workforce employability; OUTCOME 3) Strengthen policy development and enabling environment for job creation.

2022 Sector funding status

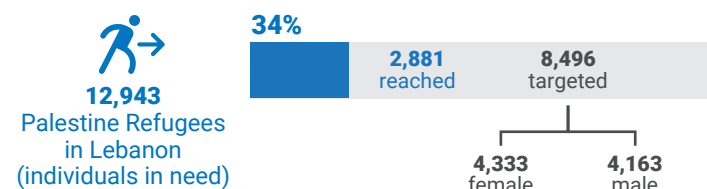
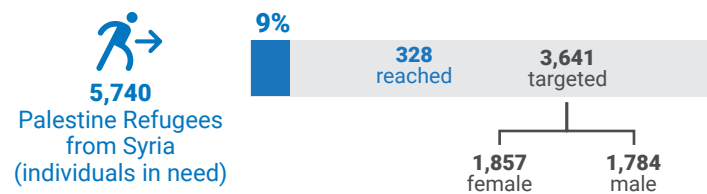
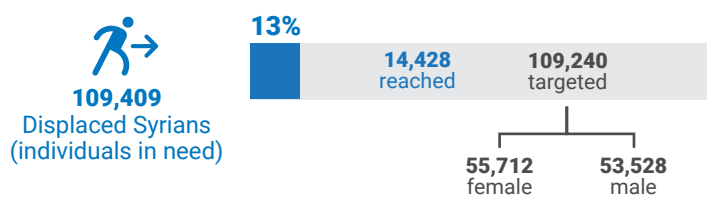
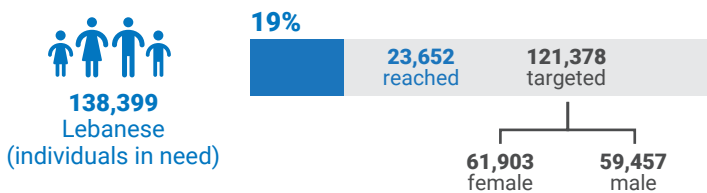
As of 30 September



2022 Population reached

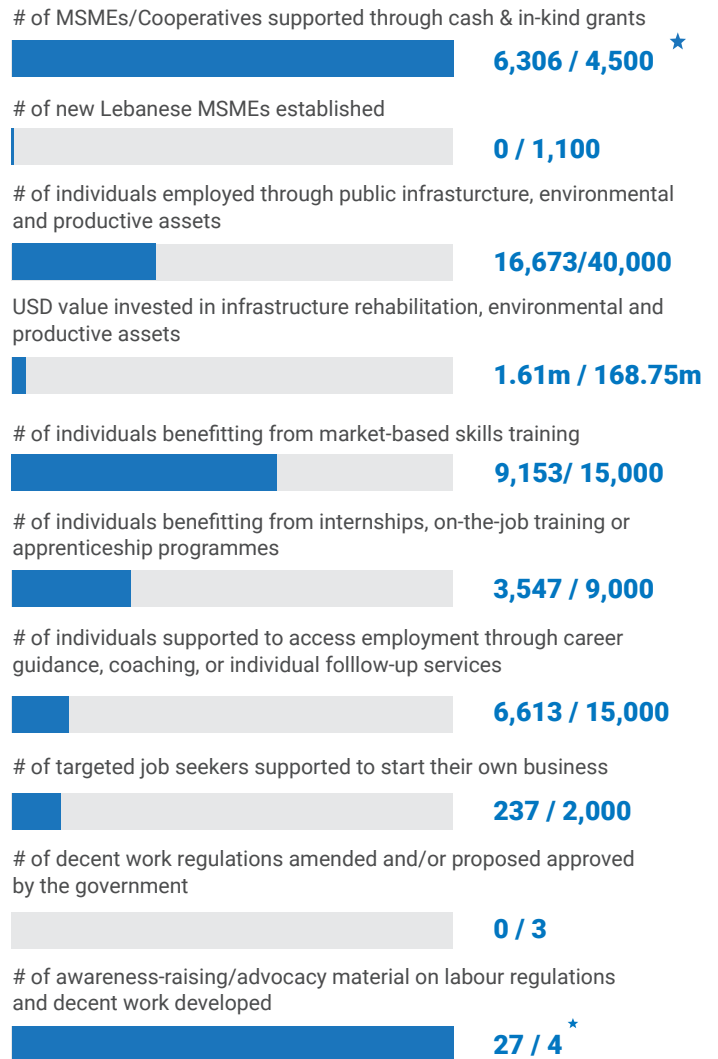


2022 Population figures by cohort



Progress against targets

Key achievements



Outcomes

Outcomes	LCRP 2016 Baseline	Jan - Sep 2022 Reached	2022 Target			
			SYR	LEB	PRS	PRL
OUTCOME 1: Total number of jobs created/maintained	494	546	16,000			
OUTCOME 2: # of job seekers placed into jobs	N/A	581	900	1000	30	70
# of targeted vulnerable persons engaged in home-based income generation	N/A	283	900	1000	30	70
OUTCOME 3: Ranking of doing business**	Rank 126	N/A	N/A			

*Out of 45,899 individuals reached, 4,599 individuals were not disaggregated by cohort. This relates to Outcome indicator 2 and Output indicator 2 (individuals supported to start their own businesses and individuals accessing jobs after completion of employability programmes) & non-aggregated indicators from UNICEF.

* Target overachieved. Target value to be revised for the 2023 strategy.

**Source: World Bank has stopped issuing this report

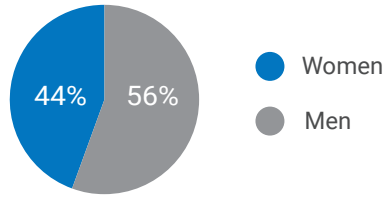


Analysis

Breakdown by age and gender

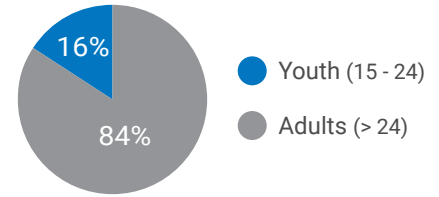
45,097

Number of individuals reached by Sector partners by gender (Jan - Sep 2022)



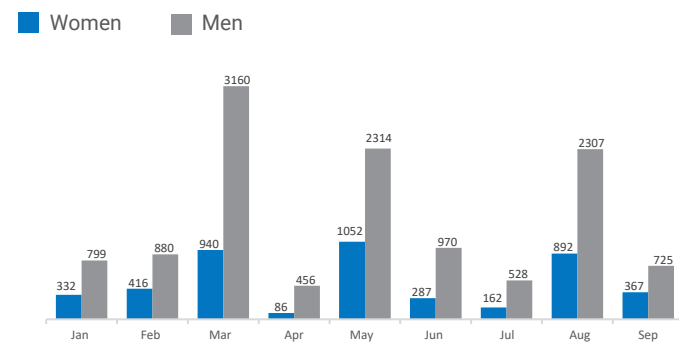
6,027

Entrepreneurs benefitted from business management training by age (Jan - Sep 2022)



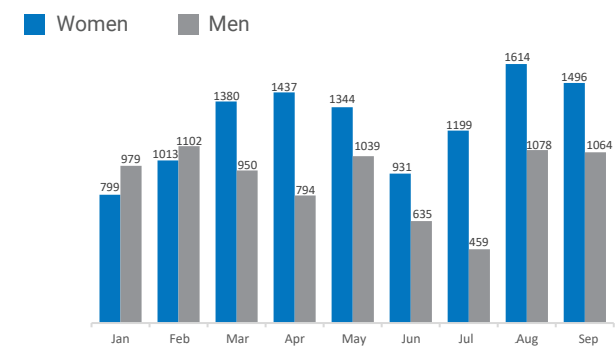
16,673

Individuals employed through public infrastructure, environmental assets and productive assets by gender per month (2022)



19,313

Number of beneficiaries receiving technical and soft skills training (market-based skills trainings, career guidance, awareness sessions and work-based learning opportunities)



Multi-sectoral situation update

In the third quarter of 2022, families across Lebanon continued to face diminishing purchasing power, affecting vulnerable peoples' ability to meet basic needs. The Lebanese Pound continued to fluctuate, reaching average levels of LBP 36,346 to the dollar in the month of September. The Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB) increased from LBP 844,000 in June to LBP 860,000 in July and is expected to continue to rise in the coming period. Since the beginning of 2022, food prices have increased by 30%. Since the beginning of 2022, food prices have increased by 37% and since the start of the crisis in October 2019 by more than 2,000%, or 21-fold. Families relying on bottled water for domestic use had to pay 5 to 6 times more than the prior year, and similar increases in the price of trucked water have been observed (July 2022, UNICEF).

A price hike in telecommunications costs in July triggered a response across sectors, monitoring the development and reviewing mitigation measures to address the impact on contact between affected populations and response actors, including as a barrier to services and information. After a drop in beneficiary hotline call numbers in July, the numbers started to normalise in August and September as partners and beneficiaries identified alternative ways to maintain regular communication.

Protection monitoring continues to highlight that economic vulnerability is contributing to a worsening rate of legal residency among

displaced people, which in turn inhibits freedom of movement and access to justice. Respondents identified difficulty accessing work opportunities and limitations on social interactions as ongoing challenges. According to the latest UNDP-ARK perception survey (July 2022), 37% of respondents reported negative inter-communal relations (compared to 36.1% in August 2021 and 21% in July 2018). This suggests that relationships remain strained, with pressure points ranging from access to services and job competition, to historical tensions between communities.

Women and girls reported an increased perception of insecurity. Female headed households often live in sub-standard shelter conditions, and gender-based violence has increased, including child marriage. Syrian women in ITS struggle with menstrual hygiene management, with an estimated price increase on some menstrual hygiene items since 2019 of 234%.

Following the identification of cholera cases in Syria, a draft National Cholera Prevention, Preparedness and Response plan was developed for Lebanon. The plan is centred around interventions under the Joint Health Sector, Joint Water/WaSH Sector and Risk Communications and Community Engagement Taskforce (RCCE), with cross-sectoral coordination across the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP) and the Emergency Response Plan (ERP). Lebanon is considered a high-risk country due to the deterioration in water and sanitation standards across the country and limited access to hygiene among the most vulnerable populations.



1. Analysis and achievements of the sector at the output level

Output 1.1 Following the mid-year review, the output's target was increased to 8,000 (previously 4,500). By the end of Q3 the partners successfully supported 6,306 businesses (75% nano-enterprises, 9% micro-enterprises, 8% SMEs and the rest divided between cooperatives, start-ups and social enterprises). The interventions were spread almost equally across the regions (30% in the North, 25% BML, 23% Bekaa and 22% South). As a result of this support, partners reported that 5,815 jobs were created and/or maintained (target 16,000) and 5,688 supported businesses reported increased revenues (target 2,700). Partners highlighted several success factors and practices including the provision of comprehensive and continuous services (from ideation to marketing), digitalization and e-commerce, supporting home-based businesses to ensure women participation, and targeting businesses with growth potential. On the challenges side, some partners noted that grantees sometimes use part of the grant to cover basic needs and that working with start-ups should be based on entrepreneurial skills and not vulnerabilities, as the latter does not necessarily lead to successful businesses that can create employment opportunities.

Output 1.2 Like in the previous quarters, the partners continued to work on components of value chains rather than a full value chain. With this approach, they implemented 80 interventions by end of Q3 (target 90). The main reason behind the approach of supporting parts, and not complete value chains, as highlighted by partners, is the lack of raw material thus the high dependency on imports which makes supporting full value chains challenging. As a result of these interventions, 585 jobs (target 1,755) were created and/or maintained (63% Lebanese, 37% displaced Syrians). Of the Lebanese beneficiaries, 30% were females and 70% were males, while the Syrian beneficiaries were divided into 41% females and 59% males.

Output 1.3 During Q3, and despite several challenges, 16,673 direct beneficiaries (target 40,000; 27% females, 73% males) were engaged through labour intensive programmes (75,028 indirect beneficiaries). The vast majority of these were reached through environmental assets improvement (60%), followed by public infrastructure (37%) and productive assets improvement (3%). The quarter also witnessed a change in the composition of the beneficiaries' nationalities: the majority were Lebanese (56% vs. 45% in Q2), followed by displaced Syrians (42% vs. 52% in Q2); the largest share of Lebanese participants was in environmental assets improvement. Among the challenges reported by the partners was the increased pressure by local authorities to include more Lebanese than displaced Syrians. For this, partners insured sharing the selection criteria of their beneficiaries with the authorities before initiating the activities. Another challenge was the decreasing interest of municipalities to have such activities due to the low wages and their preference to receive support that covers basic services such as procurement of equipment or solutions for water and electricity (solar energy). Moreover, the unharmonized transfer value and currency also continued to challenge the recruitment of beneficiaries. Lastly, the inclusion of older people was not possible due to workplace insurance policies that do not cover this age group. On a positive note, partners emphasized that the focused and bilateral coordination (especially through the regional cash-for-work task forces) allowed for complementarity, avoiding duplication and gaps.

Output 2.1 9,153 beneficiaries participated in market-based skills training (vocational training) by the end of Q3 (target 15,000). Of these, 5,204 (57%) were females and 3,949 (43%) were males. The highest percentage of participants were Lebanese (56%) followed by displaced Syrians (38%). According to partners, this can be due to the interest of the Lebanese youth to acquire new skills that will allow them to find employment in sectors other than their original qualification and area of employment. The increased transportation costs continued to be a challenge to ensure the continuity of participation, especially with the limited ability of the partners to increase the value of the transportation fees paid to the beneficiaries due to limited budgets.

Output 2.2 By the end of Q3, 3,547 (target 9,000) individuals benefited from work-based learning (WBL) (62% females, 38% males; 68% Lebanese, 25% displaced Syrians). Among the best practices highlighted by partners was targeting large companies that have corporate social responsibility business models, 1) because they welcome WBL beneficiaries and are willing to teach them, and 2) because they have the possibility to hire upon completion of training. The hiring however can be challenged by the age of the beneficiary. Another best practice is to select beneficiaries based on their interest to ensure commitment. Among the identified challenges was the target groups not realizing the importance of WBL in building their skills and increasing the hiring possibilities; and women participating in the learning experience but refusing employment offers for cultural constraints with preferences to start their own home-based business when possible. While geographical proximity to the hosting business is viewed as a positive factor noting the transportation costs, it is also viewed as a negative factor as beneficiaries tend to leave the workplace during the day for lunch or other reasons with the possibility of not returning. To increase their chances in finding employment, partners also supported 6,613 people (49% Lebanese, 32% displaced Syrians, 15% PRL) with career guidance and job counselling (target 15,000).

Output 3.1 The political gridlock continued to limit the progress in amending or proposing decent work regulations to the Government. For the current period, partners continued to work internally on drafts to be presented to the Government when circumstances allow, such as UN Women's advocacy and lobbying to ensure that the National Social Security Fund (NSSF) and labour laws apply in the agro-food sector. On surveys, ILO and CAS finalized and published the results of the Labor Force Survey¹ (follow-up survey of the one done in 2018-19).

Output 3.2 Through the bilateral follow up with partners who appealed under this output, UN Women stated that they will work on a public procurement law to be proposed as a decree that considers gender equality in public procurement. To this end, the gender analysis has been completed. Additionally, UN Women conducted a study and prepared a list of asks for law amendments to be shared with the Ministry of Finance in relation to taxation considerations for women-led businesses. Furthermore, ILO is planning a series of policy discussions with employers' and workers' organizations on thematic issues related to decent work (informality, platform economy, legal aspects of labour regulation, etc.). Two other workshops will be held with these organizations to build their capacities in relation to the development of a national employment policy.



Referral trends:

During Q3, the sector conducted dedicated presentations to the partners to reintroduce the available referral tools and platform. Despite this, the number of referrals registered until the end of this quarter was 2,022 (1.6% of the total referrals made in Lebanon). Of these, 10.3% were not accepted, 37% were acknowledged, 20.7% were accepted and 32% are still pending feedback. The most cited reason for not accepting referrals was the mismatch between the referred person and the specified eligibility criteria for the service, followed by the organization meeting its maximum capacity.

Based on this, the sector will focus its efforts during the coming quarter and in 2023 to ensure adding indicative criteria to facilitate more appropriate referrals. Another point of action will target the timely update of the organizations' services on the Inter-Sector Service Mapping in order to decrease the caseload of both the referring agency and the receiving one. The sector will also remind partners that feedback should always be provided regarding

referrals to prevent pending cases

Mainstreaming activities:

The work on the different sector guidance notes is underway at various degrees of progress. This includes, among others, the "Gender mainstreaming and women inclusion in Livelihoods guideline" in the category of gender mainstreaming; "The outreach, identification and selection of beneficiaries" in the category of protection, as it will include a focused section on People with Disabilities (PWD). The sector continued to advocate for the prioritization and inclusion of caregivers for children engaged in labor, which was identified as a priority in the discussions with the Child Protection sector. As a result, 476 caregivers of children engaged in labor were reported to have participated in the sector's activities namely cash for work, market-based skills training, and work-based learning.

2. Key challenges of the sector

Several incessant challenges were highlighted by partners with the continuing socio-economic crisis. The transfer value and currency were major challenges noting the existing inability to increase the values either due to budget limitations or fear of increasing tensions. To respond to this and to ensure harmonization to the extent possible, the sector has been working on national recommendations for the provision of financial incentives with the aim to include a section on best practices used by partners such as UNDP's quarterly wage monitoring reports.

As mentioned before, partners also reported pressure from local

authorities. The main issues are requests to include specific beneficiaries, provide equipment (such as bobcats and garbage trucks) and consumables (such as fuel) and increase the transfer value of cash for work activities.

The increasing social instability is another factor adding pressure on the partners. The UNDP-ARK perception survey showed that competition over lower-skilled jobs was cited by 50% of respondents as a source of inter-communal tensions nationally, which is in line with partners' observations on the increasing number of Lebanese willing to participate in cash for work activities.

3. Key priorities for the following quarter

In the coming quarter the sector will work closely with national and regional level partners in addition to the core group to prepare the 2023 sector strategy. It is imperative for the sector to ensure the relevance of its outcomes, outputs, activities and targets to the current context while reflecting on possible risks and assumptions.

The sector will also continue the efforts to ensure the accuracy and timeliness of partners' reporting. This priority comes as a result of the regular reporting analysis where some discrepancies were

identified and addressed in collaboration with the partners. In addition to having a precise reflection of the achievements and possible shortcomings, this exercise contributes to identifying possible funding gaps (for example in activities that require payment of transportation, operational cost support to MSMEs).

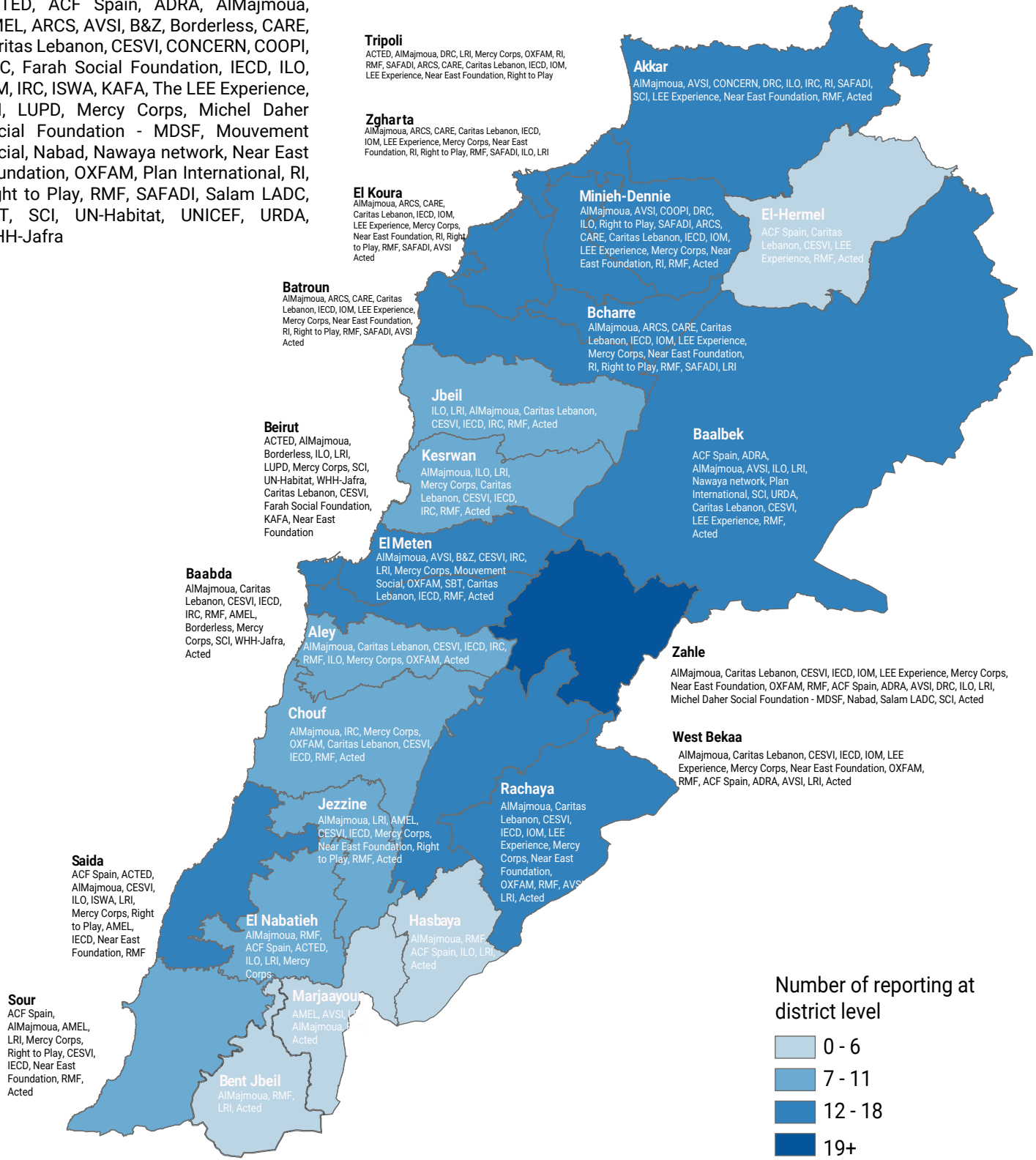
On the contextual gaps, the sector reiterates the need for a national market assessment to allow for Livelihoods activities that are in line with the market changes.



Partners by district

The achievements described in this dashboard are the collective work of the following 44 organizations:

ACTED, ACF Spain, ADRA, AIMajmoua, AMEL, ARCS, AVSI, B&Z, Borderless, CARE, Caritas Lebanon, CESVI, CONCERN, COOPI, DRC, Farah Social Foundation, IECD, ILO, IOM, IRC, ISWA, KAFA, The LEE Experience, LRI, LUPD, Mercy Corps, Michel Daher Social Foundation - MDSF, Mouvement Social, Nabad, Nawaya network, Near East Foundation, OXFAM, Plan International, RI, Right to Play, RMF, SAFADI, Salam LADC, SBT, SCI, UN-Habitat, UNICEF, URDA, WHH-Jafra



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