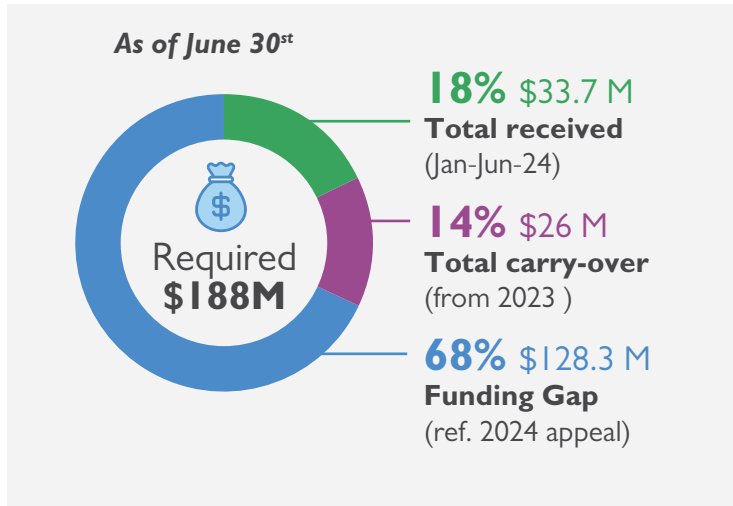




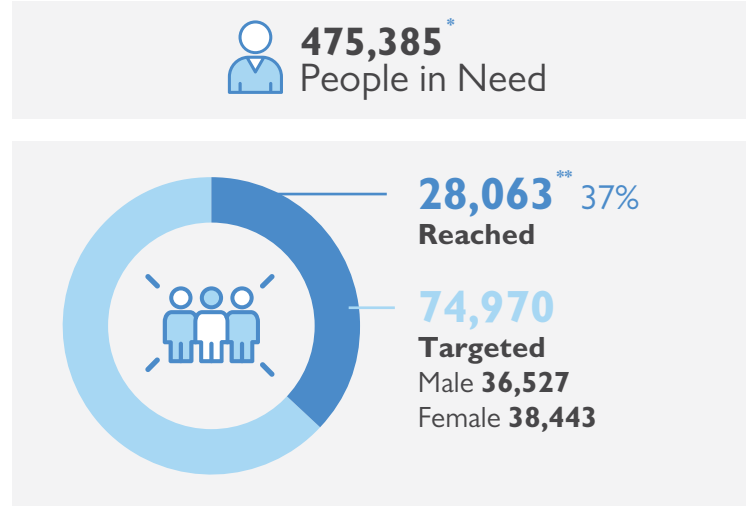
The first quarter of 2024 Livelihoods sector dashboard summarizes the progress made by Livelihoods sector partners involved in the Lebanon Response Plan (LRP), identifies key challenges and priorities, and highlights trends affecting people in need. The Livelihoods Sector in Lebanon is working to: OUTCOME 1): Stimulate local economic development to create income generating opportunities and employment; OUTCOME 2): Improve workforce employability; OUTCOME 3): Support the business and labor market eco-systems through strengthening policy development

The Lebanon Response Plan is pending endorsement by the LRP Steering Committee. This dashboard is based on information reported by Livelihoods sector partners operating under the sector strategy.

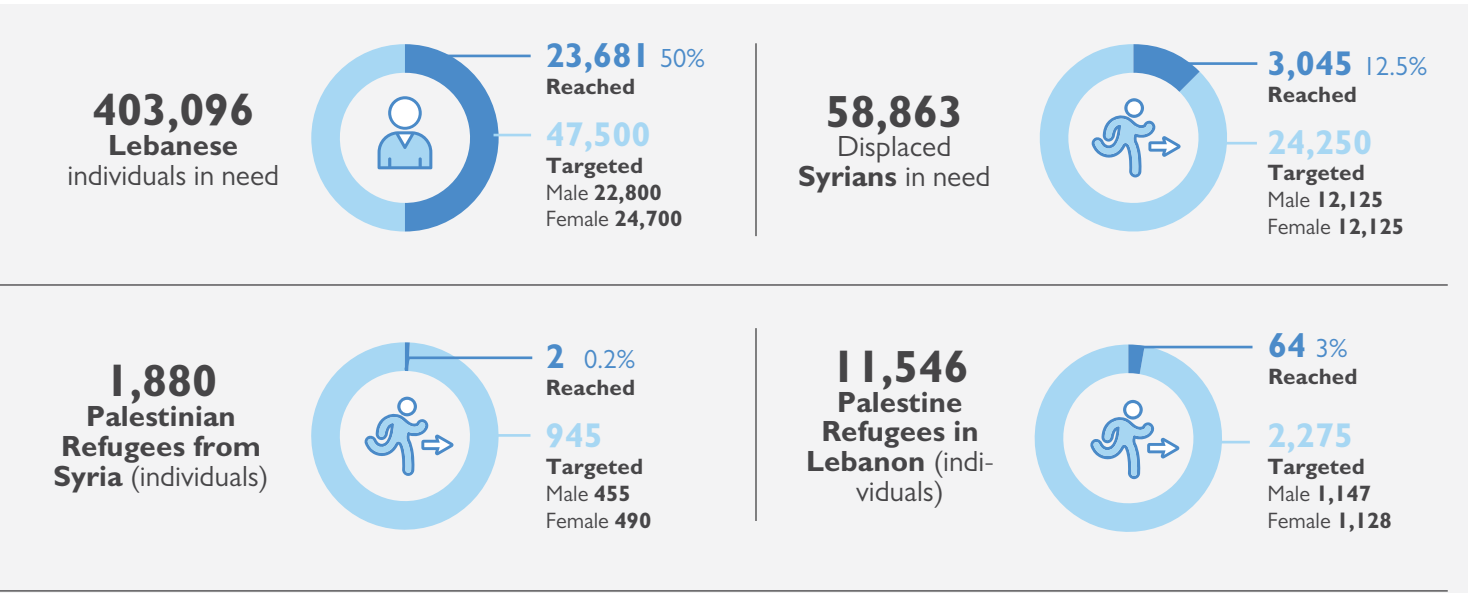
2024 Sector Funding Status



2024 Population Reached



2024 Population Figures by Cohort



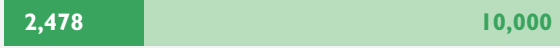
*Population In need and targeted should be similar to the figures from the LRP 2024 annual update

** Includes beneficiaries not disaggregated by nationality (Outcome 2, Activities 3.1.A, 3.1.7.2, 3.1.7.3)

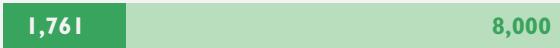


Progress Against Targets

Market-based skills training



Work based learning opportunities



Cash for Work



Employment services & career guidance



Entrepreneurship services



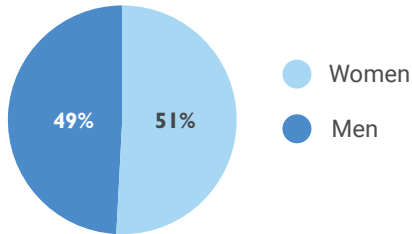
Outcomes

	LCRP 2016 Baseline	Jan - June 2024 Reached	2024 Target
OUTCOME 1: Total number of jobs created/maintained	494	508	6000
OUTCOME 2: # of job seekers placed into jobs	N/A	189	6000
# of targeted vulnerable persons engaged in home-based income generation	N/A	88	1200

Analysis Breakdown by Gender

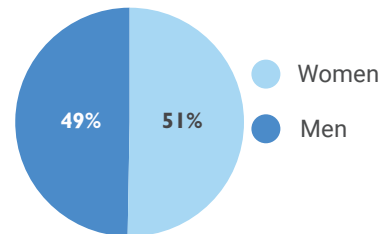
27,146

Number of individuals reached by Sector partners by gender (Jan - June 2024)



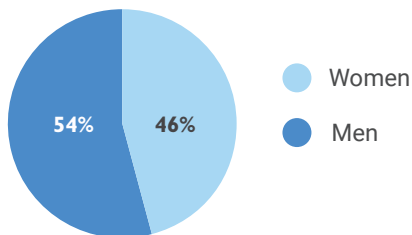
8,456

Vulnerable men and women in all their diversity and abilities have strengthened and appropriate technical skills to match the needs of the job market (Market- and work-based learning and Cash for work) by gender (Jan - June 2024)



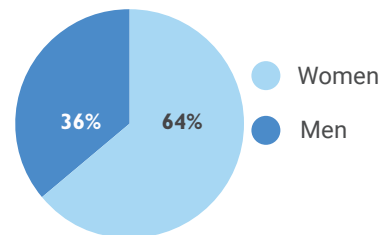
17,619

Number of business owners supported (financial access, cash/in-kind grants, incubation services) by gender per month (Jan - June 2024)



425

Number of Vulnerable men and women in all their diversity and abilities have strengthened and appropriate technical skills to match the needs of the job market (Beneficiaries who are able to find a job or start their own business (home-based or non-home-based business) after completion of activities) by gender per month (Jan - June 2024)



I. Analysis of Achievements of the Sector at the Output Level

Output 1.1: MSMEs strengthened to enable decent job retention/creation, boost productivity and competitiveness. (17,619 vs. target 10,000)

By the end of the second quarter, the Livelihoods sector partners supported 17,619 businesses through different programming modalities including access to financial resources (49.6%), capacity building (23.5%), incubation services (16.25%) and cash/in-kind grants (10.25%). 49 per cent (8,548) of the supported businesses were owned by women, with 48 per cent of them benefiting from access to financial resources and 31 per cent benefiting from training. The former is of particular importance as it demonstrates how partners interventions are addressing systemic issues that prevent women from accessing these resources and making up for the lack of alternative financial avenues. Only 89 business owners received PSEA sessions, indicating a need for more advocacy, and possibly technical support, among the partners to carry out this activity. Partners identified several challenges they encountered during the implementation of their projects. The low values of loans and other financial assistance continued to be a barrier to attaining long-term and more significant outcomes. Another issue was the beneficiaries' low level of digital literacy, which prompted some partners to create new courses to raise the proficiency of non-digital freelancers.

Output 2.1: Vulnerable men and women in all their diversity and abilities have strengthened and appropriate technical skills to match the needs of the job market. (8,456 vs. target 33,000)

Partners continued their efforts to empower vulnerable men and women with diverse abilities by equipping them with the technical skills needed to succeed in the job market. Through various targeted training programs and initiatives, these individuals gain valuable expertise in different fields. As the second quarter concludes, a total of 8,456 individuals—51 per cent of whom are women—benefited from one of three different approaches to skill development that ensure they not only acquire relevant knowledge but also enhance their employability. These approaches comprise the market-based skills training (MBST), work-based learning (WBL), and cash-for-work (29, 21 and 50% of total beneficiaries respectively). Women represented 51 per cent of the total beneficiaries, yet their participation was most formidable in MBST and WBL reaching 64 and 65 per cent of the beneficiaries in these activities respectively, while their participation in cash-for-work activities reached only 38 per cent of the total beneficiaries of these projects. Women may have a preference to these activities for a variety of reasons, including the long-term advantages of learning and possessing skills that enable longer-term employment or self-employment with the latter providing more suitable and individualized working conditions (time and place). 252 beneficiaries—of whom 63 per cent were women—were either hired or launched their own businesses because of these initiatives. Syrian refugees made up 34 per cent of the beneficiaries of all three programs, with Lebanese people making up the biggest percentage at 65 per cent. This predominance of Lebanese beneficiaries emphasizes the significance of short-term financial support in sustaining livelihoods by reflecting their immediate economic requirements and the absence or insufficiency of alternative revenue sources. The second quarter witnessed an advancement in protection mainstreaming from two angles. The first being the provision of PSEA sessions to the beneficiaries (1,104 beneficiaries) and the second being the sessions on decent work conditions and the labour law (1,599 beneficiaries). Both these topics aim to build the awareness of the beneficiaries to protect

themselves from all types of exploitation at the workplace.

Output 2.2: Career guidance, awareness raising sessions, job matching and support for starting own business in the same area of training. (820 vs. target 12,000)

According to partners' reporting, beneficiaries are still receiving very little assistance with job matching, career counselling, and entrepreneurship services with only 819 beneficiaries benefiting from this support (646 career guidance and 173 entrepreneurship). Although this could be attributed to data and reporting issues, several other factors could contribute to this including resource limitations such as budget constraints, and program priorities. Under both services, women constituted the majority (84% from career counselling and 74.5% from entrepreneurship services). Partners might be prioritizing women and women might be more interested in these services as they need more tailored advice on overcoming specific career obstacles. Mentorship, which often accompany career counselling can also help them to navigate challenges.

Output 3.1: Promoting decent work conditions among the different stakeholders (employers and employees). (917 vs. 20,000 target)

917 stakeholders—employers and employees—participated in workshops by the end of the second quarter with the goal of gaining more understanding about decent labour standards, enhancing working conditions, and preventing child labour. The low accomplishment could be caused by inadequate reporting, a lack of funds, or a lack of program priorities. To have a deeper understanding of the situation, the sector will communicate and analyse with the partners in more detail.

Referral trends:

By the end of the second quarter, only 1.3 per cent of all referrals made in Lebanon (614) went to the Livelihoods sector. Due to the prolonged conflict in the South, when IDPs began looking for prospects for livelihoods, the South had the biggest percentage of these (58.6 per cent). However, referring partners have indicated that because there aren't many programs in the area, they are having trouble identifying opportunities. There has been progress in the number of referrals accepted, which went from 28 per cent in Q1 to 48 per cent in Q2. The decrease in the percentage of instances not receiving feedback from 37 per cent in Q1 to 7.4 per cent in Q2 is another improvement. Not meeting the eligibility criteria continues to be the primary reason for rejecting referrals, accounting for 81.6 per cent of the total rejections. This indicates that individuals or referring organizations seeking support are either unaware of or unable to meet the specific requirements set by the Livelihoods programs. It also suggests a need for better communication and outreach to potential beneficiaries to ensure they understand the criteria before applying. It also highlights the possibility that the current criteria may be too restrictive, potentially excluding individuals who could benefit from the support if given the

opportunity.

Mainstreaming activities:

The sector introduced and distributed the Gender and GBV Risk Mitigation Tipsheets, which offer useful ideas for integrating gender



and GBV considerations into assessments, planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. These tips are easy to implement and tailored to the sector, complementing the efforts of

the Gender working group. Another item was the Gender Analysis Sector Briefing, which offers data on gender-related issues and analysis pertinent to the industry for planning and designing programs.

2. CHALLENGES, RISKS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Partners have reported difficulties in reaching beneficiaries for their cash-for-work interventions, primarily due to the low daily wage value, which many individuals consider insufficient and petty. This has significantly impacted outreach efforts. In response, the Livelihoods sector, through the cash-for-work task force established in the first quarter of the year, is developing a guidance note to assist partners in addressing this issue and identifying a unique and fair daily wage.

Another major challenge is also the outreach to participants for skills development training tracks. The analysis revealed that several applicants were ineligible because they lacked the needed background. To address this, new training track are being designed

to improve skills for intermediate or junior participants. This new track aims to make programs more accessible and relevant to a broader audience.

Securing participants' commitment to training sessions is another persistent challenge. Partners observed that many were deterred from attending offline training due to transportation costs, distant locations, or security concerns. To address this, partners adjusted training delivery methods by providing online or hybrid options. This flexibility enables participants to engage with the training in a way that fits their schedules and preferences, leading to increased participation and overall program effectiveness.

3. KEY PRIORITIES FOR THE NEXT QUARTER

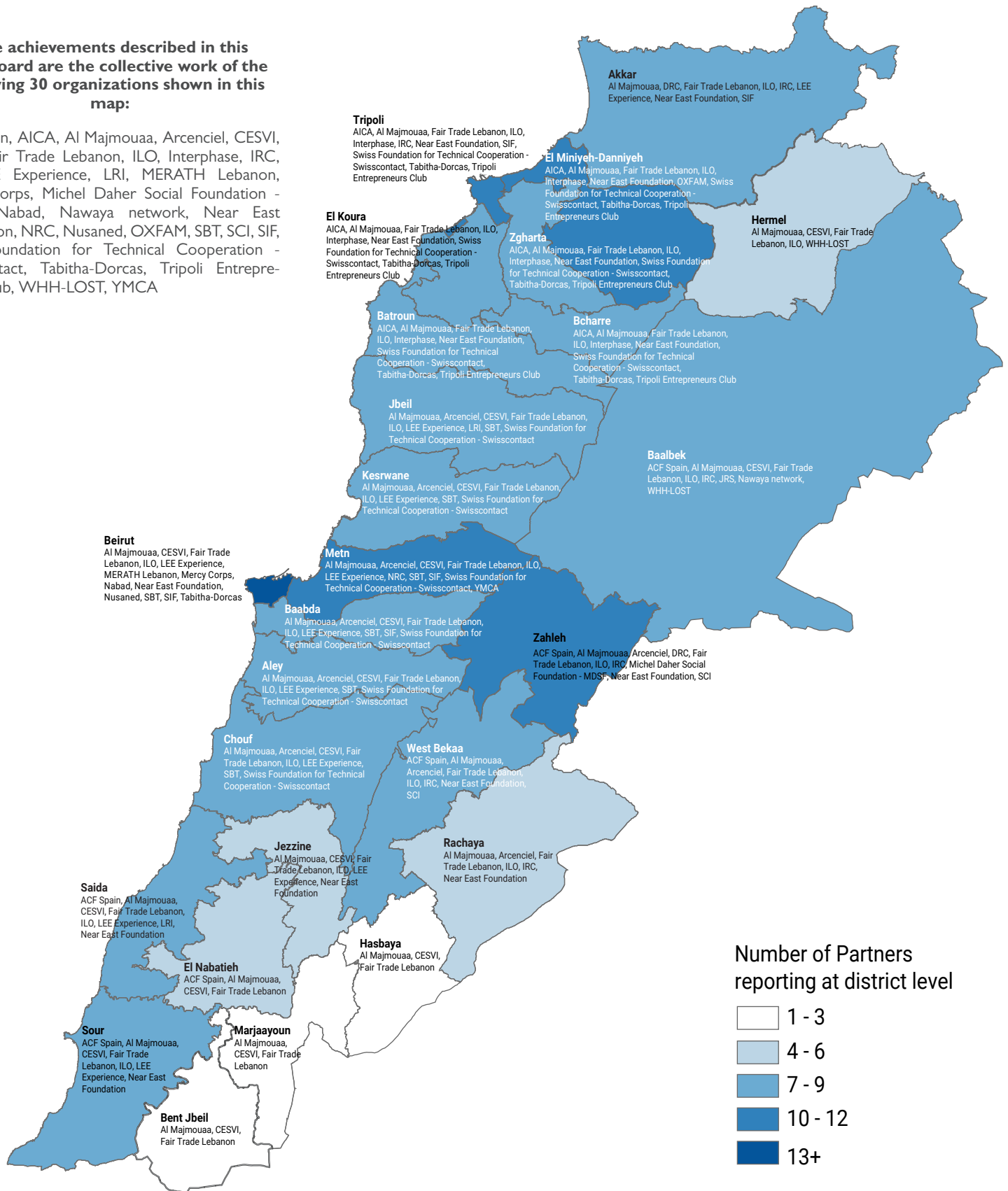
The sector will work on drafting and finalizing a comprehensive cash-for-work guidance note. This document will not only provide general guidance on the implementation and governing rules of cash-for-work activities but will also include recommendations for a revised transfer value. The goal is to ensure that the transfer value aligns with and responds to the changing market conditions, making

the activity fit for purpose. The sector will use several data sources, such as the most recent Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB) report, the International Labor Organization's (ILO) wage monitoring report, and the official minimum wage, to establish an appropriate transfer value that accurately reflects the current economic environment.



The achievements described in this dashboard are the collective work of the following 30 organizations shown in this map:

ACF Spain, AICA, Al Majmouaa, Arcenciel, CESVI, DRC, Fair Trade Lebanon, ILO, Interphase, IRC, JRS, LEE Experience, LRI, MERATH Lebanon, Mercy Corps, Michel Daher Social Foundation - MDSF, Nabad, Nawaya network, Near East Foundation, NRC, Nusaned, OXFAM, SBT, SCI, SIF, Swiss Foundation for Technical Cooperation - Swisscontact, Tabitha-Dorcas, Tripoli Entrepreneurs Club, WHH-LOST, YMCA



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.