

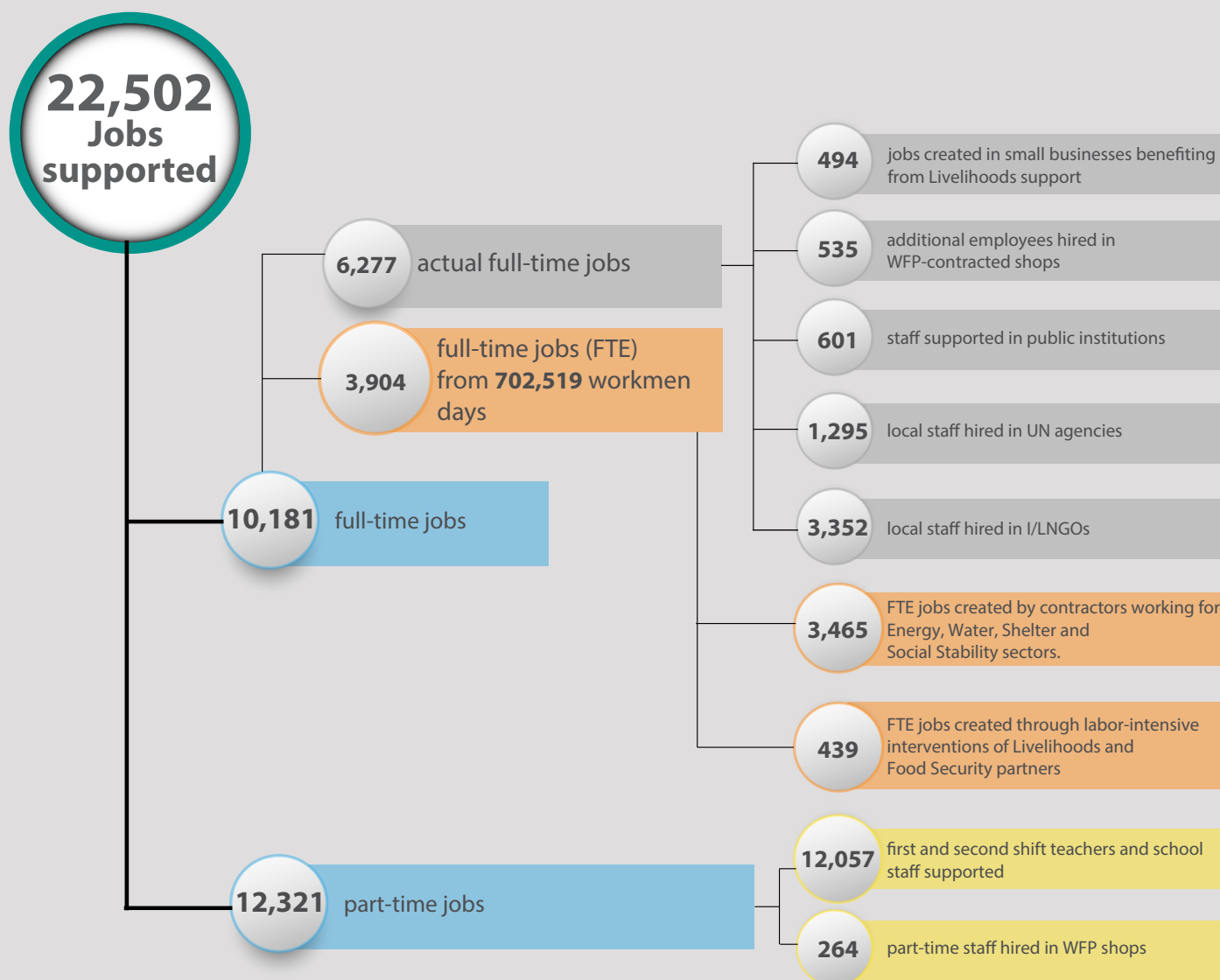
## Introduction

Job creation has been increasingly prioritized by the Lebanese Government and its partners as a key driver of stability, poverty reduction and economic growth.

A year after the London conference held in February 2016 which emphasized the importance of economic development and employment generation as central components of the response to the protracted nature of the Syria crisis, limited funding for livelihoods interventions has been made available, leading to modest results for job creation programmes. Yet, the unprecedented financial support provided under the Lebanon crisis response plan 2016, which totaled **US1.14\$bn**,<sup>1</sup> has undeniably had an effect on employment generation in Lebanon.

Overall, the inter-agency coordination estimates that the international crisis response in Lebanon has contributed to creating or supporting around **22,502** local jobs in 2016, which overwhelmingly benefited Lebanese as well as members of the refugee community.

This figure includes **10,181 full-time and temporary positions** (converted in full-time equivalent (FTE)) - representing over 3 times the annual national job creation figure pre-crisis<sup>11</sup> - as well as **12,321 part-time positions**. These achievements come as a result of the joint efforts of national and international partners and illustrate the direct and indirect impact of programmes implemented across the response.

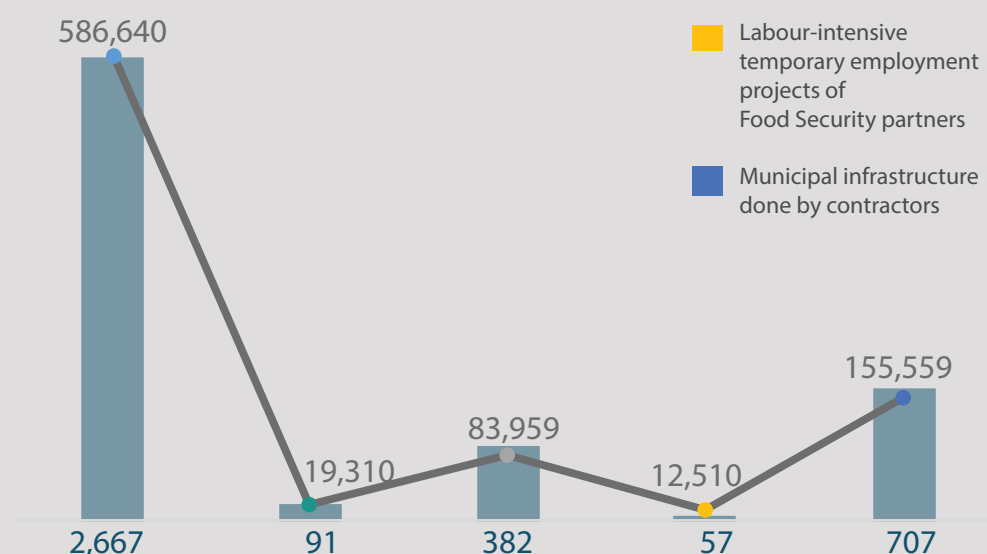


**702,519**

Workmen days

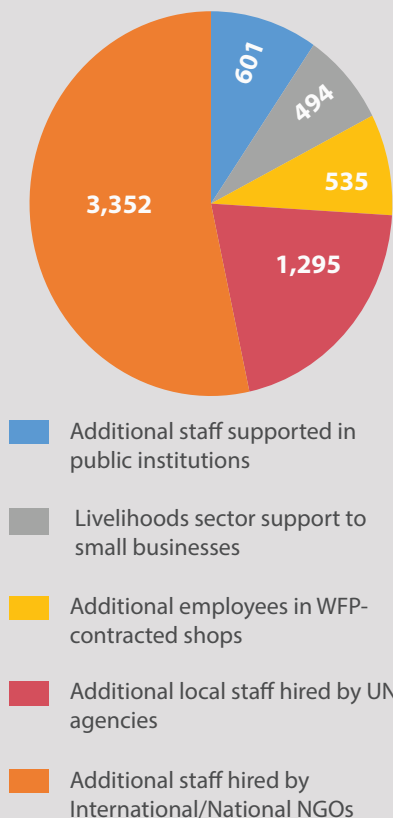
Temporary jobs:  
**3,904** full-time equivalent

■ full-time equivalent ● Workmen days



**6,277**

Full-time jobs



## Methodology

In line with a request from its Steering Committee, the livelihoods sector worked with the inter-sector working group to assess job creation across the LCRP. The adopted methodology included the collect and analysis of data from multiple sources with a focus on:

- Sectors directly supporting direct job creation efforts (Livelihoods, Food security) through small businesses, value chain development, and labour-intensive interventions.
- Sectors like Energy and Water, Shelter, and Social Stability relying extensively on contractors to perform infrastructure construction and rehabilitation work, for which coordinators and partners estimated the average portion of projects costs going to labour, that was then converted in workmen days (\$25 per day) and in full-time equivalent positions (220 workmen days per year being equivalent to one full-time position).
- In addition, UN agencies also provided figures of indirect job creation of specific programmes, namely the additional school staff supported for second shift schools, and employees hired in shops contracted for food voucher programmes.
- Finally, UN agencies and International and National NGOs forums were consulted on the number of additional Lebanese staff hired as part of their crisis response programmes.

It should be noted that not all these jobs were created in 2016: some employment opportunities were generated in previous years, but maintained in 2016 due to the continuation of the crisis.

It is likely an underestimation of the support provided by LCRP partners to job creation last year as it is missing data from some partners/sectors, and is not taking into account the wider indirect economic impact of assistance into the local economy.

## Contact and acknowledgment:

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<sup>1</sup>Funding figure based on the interagency financial tracking. This could mean that up to 1.82\$bn were actually injected in the Lebanese economy, as according to the UNDP-UNHCR report on the Impact of Humanitarian Aid on the Lebanese Economy (2015), every USD 1 spent on humanitarian assistance has a multiplier value of USD 1.6 on the economy.

<sup>2</sup>The Lebanese economy created 3,400 net jobs per year up until 2007. For more information, please refer to the Lebanon Systematic Country Diagnosis, World Bank, July 2015.