

## DEMOGRAPHICS <sup>1</sup>

1,048,275 Registered Syrian Refugees

52% Female

48% Male

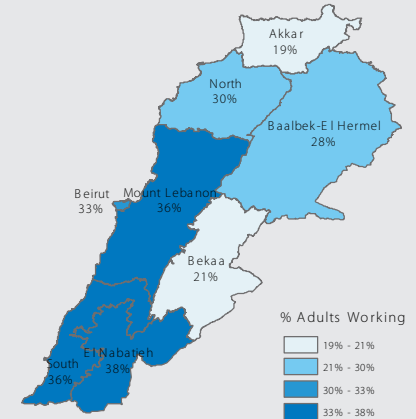
47% Adults

## METHODOLOGY

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.

<sup>1</sup> UNHCR data as of 31 March 2016  
<sup>2</sup> Inter-agency household profiling as of 1 Feb 2016

## AVERAGE PERCENTAGE OF ADULTS REPORTING WORKING IN PREVIOUS MONTH



## SITUATION OVERVIEW

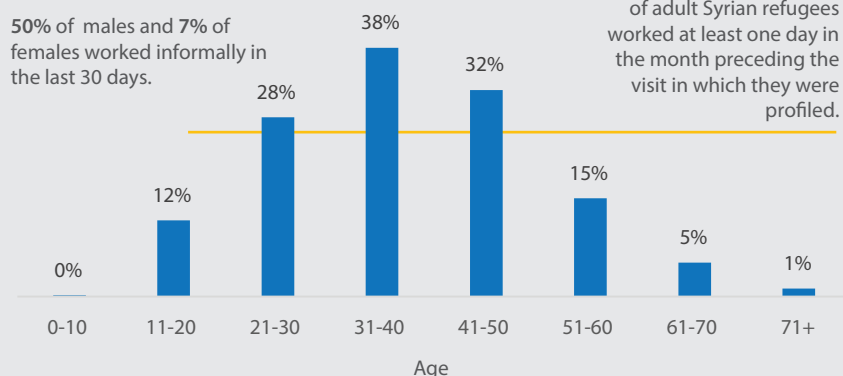
According to the inter-agency household profiling data, only **27%** of the adult Syrian refugees have worked at least one day per month, **50%** of which are adult males and **7%** of adult females. On average, one member of the family, regardless of the household size, is responsible for supporting 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.

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

## LIVELIHOODS

### PERCENTAGE WORKING INFORMALLY BY AGE

50% of males and 7% of females worked informally in the last 30 days.



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

**14**

Average number of days worked per month among those working

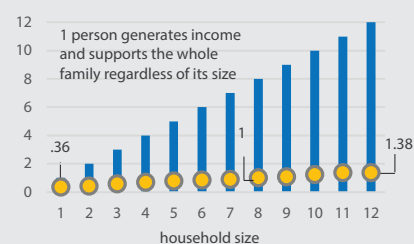
**\$12.77**

Average income per day among those working

**\$177**

Average monthly income among those working

### Average number of working members per household size



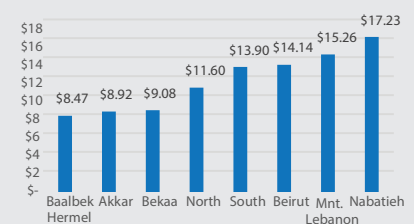
1 person generates income and supports the whole family regardless of its size

## AVERAGE WORKING DAYS & INCOME

| Governorate       | Avg. # of days worked | Avg. monthly income |
|-------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| Akkar             | 10.1                  | \$90.14             |
| Baalbek-El Hermel | 11.5                  | \$97.27             |
| Beirut            | 19.7                  | \$278.50            |
| Bekaa             | 11.7                  | \$106.32            |
| El Nabatieh       | 14.8                  | \$255.00            |
| Mount Lebanon     | 16.8                  | \$256.12            |
| North             | 13.1                  | \$152.08            |
| South             | 14.3                  | \$199.31            |

Source: Inter-agency household profiling as of 1 Feb 2016

### Average daily income among those working per governorate

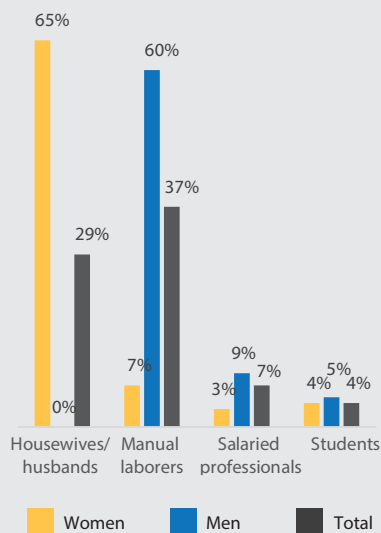


Source: Inter-agency household profiling as of 1 Feb 2016

## 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, 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 which can create additional risks of exploitation through additional fees and/or unpaid services for example. During UNHCR's 2015 participatory assessments with refugees<sup>1</sup>, lack of legal residency and lack of livelihood opportunities were consistently identified as key challenges, the latter leading to exploitation, unmet basic needs, feelings of insecurity and hopelessness; and in one location parents reported an increase in the worst forms of child labour.

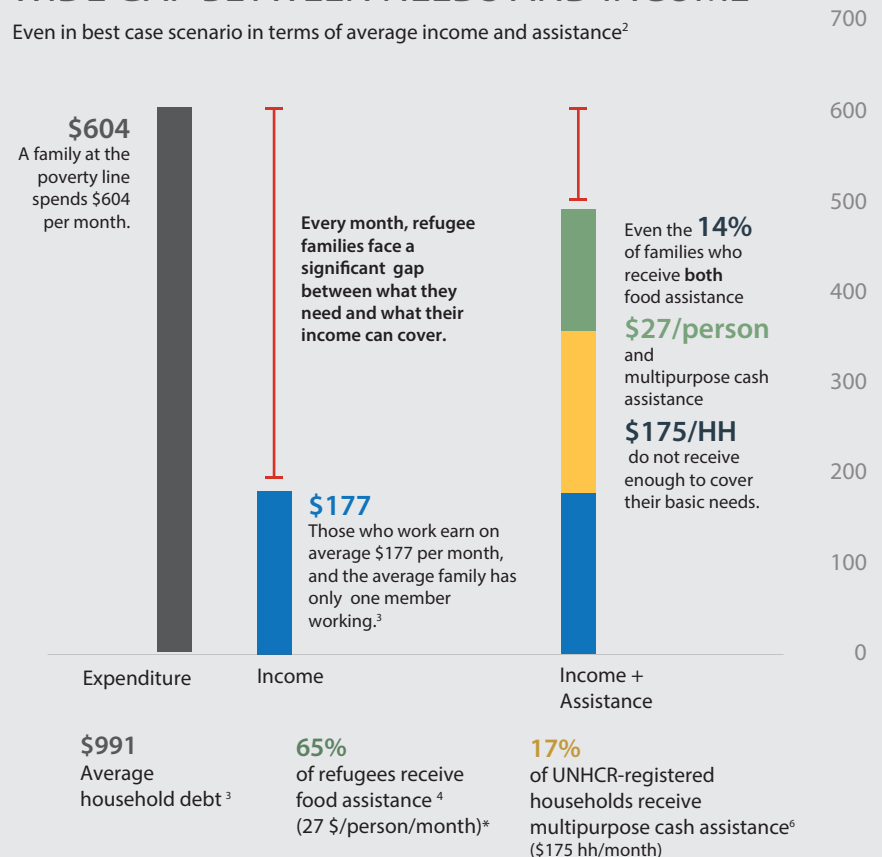
## OCCUPATIONS OF REGISTERED SYRIAN ADULTS PRIOR TO DISPLACEMENT



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.

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.”

<sup>1</sup> Participatory assessments undertaken by UNHCR and partners with refugees on a quarterly basis.

<sup>2</sup> The average refugee family has 5.3 members.

<sup>3</sup> Inter-agency household profiling as of 1 Feb 2016

<sup>4</sup> WFP Situation Report, May 2016

<sup>6</sup> Basic Assistance Sector Quarterly Update (Jan-March 2016)