



International
Labour
Organization

► EIIP Lebanon Phase V Summary of Beneficiary Survey

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► Background

The Employment Intensive Infrastructure Programme (EIIP) Phase V (2023–2025) in Lebanon, implemented by the International Labour Organization (ILO) with funding from the German Government through (KfW), aims to create short-term decent employment opportunities while rehabilitating essential public infrastructure. Designed to benefit vulnerable populations, particularly Syrian refugees and Lebanese host communities, the program emphasizes social inclusion, gender equity, and decent work standards. Activities span rural and underserved regions, integrating local labour, equitable wages, and safe, accessible working conditions, with additional support mechanisms during conflict-related project suspensions.

This survey was conducted to assess how the program has improved livelihoods, employability, social cohesion, and access to decent work, with a focus on the experiences of female beneficiaries and persons with disabilities. The study also evaluated the effectiveness of wage continuation and emergency cash assistance schemes.

Using a quantitative, stratified random sample of 385 beneficiaries across Lebanon's eight governorates, data were collected via structured, phone-based surveys. The sample reflected the program's inclusivity: 70% male, 30% female; 51% Lebanese, 49% Syrian; 4% persons with disabilities, and 16% workers receiving cash assistance. Responses were analysed to identify trends and disparities by gender and nationality.

Findings reveal that the program improved livelihoods and social cohesion among participants, though perceptions varied. Women reported greater positive changes in covering basic needs, improving household living conditions, and reducing financial stress compared to men. Lebanese respondents generally rated their livelihood improvements slightly higher, while Syrians reported stronger feelings of social acceptance and better relationships with host communities. Both genders and nationalities agreed the program fostered inclusion, respect, and cohesion at worksites.

► **Table 1: Livelihoods and Social Cohesion Mean scores (1-5, where 5 is the highest)**

LIVELIHOODS & SOCIAL COHESION	Syrians	Lebanese	Females	Males	Total
Your daily wage from the project helped cover your basic needs.	3.26	3.37	3.54	3.23	3.31
Your participation in the project improved your household's living conditions.	3.28	3.60	4.02	3.24	3.44
Your financial stress was reduced because of your job in this project.	3.20	3.35	3.47	3.20	3.27
You feel more hopeful about your economic future since your involvement in the EIIP project.	3.36	3.42	3.55	3.33	3.39
You had increased interaction with people from other communities or backgrounds.	4.24	4.22	4.36	4.19	4.23
You felt accepted and equally treated by other workers on site.	4.48	4.46	4.51	4.46	4.47
How would you describe the working relationship among workers of different nationalities?	4.60	4.56	4.71	4.53	4.58
To what extent do you feel that all workers were treated equally regardless of their background, gender, or nationality?	4.47	4.52	4.64	4.45	4.50

Workplace conditions met decent work standards, with over 98% of participants confirming fair contracts, prompt wages, adequate rest breaks, safety briefings, and provision of protective equipment. Awareness of accident insurance was lower among women than men, and while workplace injuries were rare, a higher proportion of injured men than women received compensation.

► **Table 2: Mean Percentages on Access to Decent Working Conditions**

Access to Decent Employment	Total
Signed a contract before starting	86%
Paid in full and on time	98%
Fair compensation for work	84%
Received rest/lunch breaks	97%
Site free of major hazards	98%
Received safety briefing	99%
Provided with PPE	98%
Felt physically safe on the job	98%

The program's training and orientation activities were highly valued, particularly by Lebanese and male participants, who reported stronger gains in skills, confidence, and job prospects. Women and Syrian respondents, however, found it more difficult to translate the experience into subsequent employment, highlighting the need for stronger job linkage and follow-up support for these groups. Around 39% of respondents received training, suggesting room to expand access.

► **Table 3: Employability and Training mean scores**

EMPLOYABILITY & TRAINING	Syrians	Lebanese	Females	Males	Total
The training helped you improve your work-related skills.	3.92	4.33	4.03	4.25	4.19
You now feel more confident to apply for future job opportunities.	3.88	4.30	3.97	4.22	4.16
Your participation in this project made it easier for you to find a job afterward.	3.12	3.74	3.11	3.69	3.52
Your understanding of safety measures and workers' rights improved through this job.	4.35	4.61	4.51	4.53	4.52
The provision of the training, motivated you and encouraged you to apply to the project	4.26	4.56	4.45	4.46	4.46

Inclusion and gender equity indicators were very strong. Female participants consistently rated the work environment more positively than men, particularly regarding inclusivity, site safety, and protection from harassment or exploitation. Both genders agreed that wages were equitable and that the program created a respectful, inclusive space even in a male-dominated sector.

► **Table 4: Inclusion and Gender Mainstreaming Mean Scores**

INCLUSION & GENDER MAINSTREAMING	Syrians	Lebanese	Females	Males	Total
The work environment was inclusive to men and women.	4.62	4.82	4.88	4.66	4.72
The site was safe and accessible to everyone (including persons with disabilities, and women).	4.59	4.84	4.77	4.70	4.72
Reasonable accommodation was provided as and when needed/requested.	4.82	4.82	4.85	4.81	4.82
The site was free from harassment or exploitation.	4.94	4.87	4.87	4.91	4.90
Workers were paid equally for equal work.	4.91	4.79	4.86	4.85	4.85
You felt safe being on site (especially as a woman or person with disability, if applicable).	4.80	4.81	4.84	4.79	4.81
Necessary facilities (e.g., separate toilets or resting areas) were available to make your work experience easier	4.35	4.30	4.35	4.31	4.33

The emergency cash assistance provided during project interruptions was viewed as fair, timely, and helpful by most participants, though women rated the adequacy of compensation slightly lower than men. Female recipients received payments faster but reported smaller average amounts, reflecting their concentration in lower-paid roles.

► **Table 5: Emergency Cash Compensation Mean Scores**

CASH COMPENSATION FOR INTERRUPTED WORK	Syrians	Lebanese	Female	Male	Total
The amount of compensation you received was fair compared to the work you missed.	4.48	4.77	4.52	4.70	4.64
You received the compensation in a timely manner.	4.78	4.73	4.68	4.79	4.75
The compensation helped you cover basic needs (such as food, rent, etc.) during the period of interruption.	4.41	4.24	4.36	4.29	4.32
You believe the compensation scheme during interruptions was a good solution.	4.67	4.78	4.55	4.84	4.73
You were satisfied with how the interruption and compensation process was handled overall.	4.65	4.85	4.55	4.89	4.76

Overall satisfaction with the program was high, with 87% of participants satisfied or very satisfied. Women expressed slightly higher satisfaction than men, and Syrians rated their experience marginally more positively than Lebanese respondents.

In summary, the EIIP has successfully advanced livelihoods, employability, and inclusion for vulnerable communities across Lebanon. While the program was effective at fostering cohesion, improving workplace conditions, and promoting equity, areas such as post-project job access for women, insurance awareness, and gender-sensitive facilities could be strengthened. These findings affirm the program's impact while offering clear directions for future improvements.