



Report

Consultation Workshop Child Labour in Emergency and Crisis settings

**1-3 August 2017 in Crowne Plaza Hotel, Beirut
Lebanon**



AGENDA

DAY ONE – 1 August 2017

8.30 - 9.00	Registration
9.00 - 10.00	Opening and Introductions
10.00 - 10.30	Break
10:30 - 11:30	Session 1: Evolvement of child labour in emergencies: the case of the Arab States <i>Ms. Hayat Osseiran, ILO Regional Child Labour consultant ROAS</i>
11:30 - 12:30	Session 2: Child Labour in Emergencies: global and regional overview <i>Ms. Alyson Eynon, Plan International Child Labour consultant</i>
12.30 - 13.30	Lunch
13.30 - 15.00	Session 3: Ensuring a Quality Response: Situation Analysis <i>Ms. Alyson Eynon, Plan International Child Labour consultant</i> Presentations: <i>* Regional Study on Child Labour: Trends and Magnitude - League of Arab State (LAS) and Arab Council for Childhood and Development (ACCD), presented by Ms. Hayat Osseiran, ILO Regional Child Labour consultant ROAS.</i> <i>* Integrating Child Labour into the national household survey in Lebanon, presented by Mr. Carlos Bohorquez, Child Protection Specialist, Unicef Lebanon.</i> <i>* Children Living and Working on the Streets Survey Lebanon: Magnitude and Profile, presented by Mr. Alexander Amar, Consultation and Research Institute (CRI).</i> <i>* New Child Labour Monitoring and Referral System (Home of Hope) presented by Ms. Nidal Hamdan, ILO consultant</i> <i>* Child Labour in Agriculture Study (AUB, FAO, ILO and Unicef) presented by Ms. Faten Adada, National Coordinator on Social Protection and Child Labour in Agriculture</i>
15:00 - 15.30	Break
15.30 - 16.45	Session 4: Ensuring a Quality Response: Strategic Planning and Coordination <i>Ms. Alyson Eynon, Plan International Child Labour consultant</i> Presentation: <i>* The Syria Crisis Regional Child Labour Strategy, presented by: Mr. Peter Matz, ILO Child Labour Consultant</i>
16:45 - 17:00	Closing of Day 1



DAY TWO – 2 August 2017	
9.00 - 9.30	Opening
9.30 - 10:45	<p>Session 5: Programming Actions: Child Labour in emergencies programming in MENA region</p> <p><i>Ms. Hayat Osseiran, ILO Regional Child Labour consultant ROAS</i> <i>Ms. Alyson Eynon, Plan International Child Labour consultant</i></p> <p>Presentations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * <i>National Action Plan to eliminate the worst forms of child labour in Lebanon</i>, presented by Ms. Nazha Shallita, Head of Child Labour Unit Ministry of Labour, Assistant to the Minister * <i>Tripoli and Mount Lebanon street and working children program</i>, presented by Ms. Sara Magber, Child Protection Coordinator, IRC Lebanon * <i>Government and NGO institutional and mobile services for street children and child labourers in Egypt</i>, presented by Ms. Reem El-Sherbeeni, National Programme Officer for Child Labour, ILO Egypt
10:45 - 11:15	Break
11:15 - 12:30	<p>Session 5: Programming Actions: Child Labour in emergencies programming in MENA region – continued</p> <p>Presentations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * <i>Child Labour in Agriculture</i>, presented by General Talaal Youcef on behalf of General Security Lebanon * <i>The Min Ila (من الى) Child-Focused Humanitarian Cash Transfer Pilot Programme</i>, presented by Ms. Sharlene Ramkissoon, Programme Specialist, Unicef Lebanon. * <i>Working with Unaccompanied children</i>, presented by Mr. Noah George, Director of Home of Home Lebanon
12:30 - 13:30	Lunch
13:30 - 15:00	<p>Session 6: Child Labour thematic consultation</p> <p>Thematic expert consultation</p>
15:00 - 15:30	Break
15:30 – 16:30	Session 7: Wrap up and Action Planning
16:30 – 17:00	Closing of Day 2
Day 3 – 3 August 2017	
09:00 – 11:00	Opening and plenary presentations of Consultation Outcomes
11:00 – 16:00	<p>Beyond Association</p> <p>Various presentations</p>



Day 1

Opening and Introductions

Facilitator: Ms. Hayat Osseiran, ILO Regional Child Labour consultant ROAS

Opening remarks

Opening remarks by: Ms. Nazha Shallita, Head of Child Labour Unit Ministry of Labour, Assistant to the Minister

- Ms. Shalita talked about the following issues: Ministry and consecutive Minister's concern with child labour
- Started working on the issue since a while starting with the ILO since 2000 and up to date.
- The main policy and action oriented framework is the National Action Plan for the Elimination of Worst Forms of Child Labour launched by President of republic in 2013 and revised in 2016 to include Syrian Refugees on which all the work that is happening today is based and at all levels, policy level as well as field action oriented level
- How traditional practices in attending to child labour are not sufficient to address them in emergency situations and that is why this toolkit is very important and moreover needs to include emerging new practices from Lebanon and the region
- The Ministry's willingness to work on this issue with all national and international NGO's and UN agencies

Opening remarks by: Mr. Torsten Schackel, ILO Regional Office

- Dear Lebanese Minister of Labour represented by Ms. Nazha Shalita, Head of Child Labour Unit at MOL and Assistant to the Minister.
- It is a pleasure to see such a gathering of a wide range of national and international organizations getting together in order to coordinate efforts during such an unfortunate time and situation for children in the Arab Region.
- The Syrian Refugee situation, let alone other refugees from other countries too in the region, has taken its toll on marginalized children, leading to a remarkably increased rate of school dropout, strained educational systems where and when they exist, extremely poor socio-economic and living conditions, leading to child labour being one of the major outbursts as well as coping strategies, merely for basic survival and not more than that.
- This abundance of child labour led to further exploitation by employers and to definitely worsening conditions of work, not to say reaching almost the status of slavery and forced labour.
- Child labour in emergency and crisis situation needs an urgent and rather different response and approach. This was originally recognized by this Global task force which consists of a network of national and international agencies who have attended to these crises situations and contexts in different parts of the world and realized that normal traditional practices attending to child labour do not work under such conditions. Therefore, they put together this toolkit to provide all actors in the field with some guidance on how to approach at risk and working children with a child-focused as well as community based approach system, aiming at reducing the tremendous risks that children face in such fragile situations.



- However, having said that, this is a draft toolkit that needs your expertise too, you, who are in the field of the crisis situation and you who are experiencing traumatizing cases of child labour every day and have sought your own ways of dealing with them. We need you on board to contextualize this toolkit and incorporate your own rich experiences within it and to tell your own story and way of doing things to others.
- Therefore ILO, and I am sure PLAN International too, are looking forward to seeing the revised toolkit after the workshop ends with a slightly different flavour, and this will be from your stories and experiences in the Arab Region and I am sure a rich experience.
- Last but not least, I would like to thank the Lebanese Ministry of Labour who has been a real and strong governmental partner in the fight against child labour in Lebanon and we sincerely hope that other states in the region follow their strides and steps and learn from them in the field of child labour.
- Minister of Labour, represented by Ms. Nazha Shalita, we thank you for taking up this cause seriously and exerting every effort in the fight against child labour, at all levels, policy, legislative as well as supporting direct interventions at the field levels.
- Wish you all the best in the upcoming 3 day consultation workshop including the field study trip to BEYOND Association centre in Beqaa (supported by Norway, MOL and ILO) where you will be amidst the crisis situation and seeing and hearing true stories and the successes and challenges that they have faced and experienced.

Opening remarks by: Mr. Colin Lee, Regional Programme Director, Plan International

- The scale of the Syria crisis has been unprecedented, both on Syrian refugees and on hosting populations. But the Syria crisis has not been the only crisis that has affected the region. In conflict and crisis, children are always among the most vulnerable. Without the protection, resources, and networks to cope with crisis, they find themselves at extreme risk of violence, abuse and exploitation, including child labour.
- It is Plan International's priority to prevent and respond to child labour and other forms of violence and exploitation of girls and boys here in Lebanon and the region.
- At global level, Plan International is an active member of the Alliance for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action. This Alliance brings together agencies from all over the world that that play a role in child protection in emergency and crisis settings.
- The role of the Alliance is to establish common principles and standards for all agencies responding to emergencies, making available good practice and learning in a wide range of child protection programming.
- Under this Alliance, Plan International and ILO have jointly developed a global toolkit for responding to child labour in emergencies. This process has been a true inter-agency effort, bringing together global good practices from all around the world.
- This week's Child Labour consultation is also a result of cooperation between agencies as we bring together governments, UN and non-governmental agencies from Lebanon and the wider region.
- That so many of you are here today, makes me hopeful that the advances we have been making can now be accelerated and scaled up.



- This consultation is a real opportunity to foster exchange between different sectors and lines of expertise, and between governmental and humanitarian agencies to make tackle child labour in crisis situations.

Speaker: Ms. Lotte Claessens, Plan International Child Protection in Emergencies Advisor

Introduction to the global Child Labour in Emergencies toolkit

- The development of the global Child Labour in Emergencies Toolkit is the result of six years of inter-agency collaboration by the members of the global Child Labour Task Force under the [Alliance for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action](#).

- The Task Force was formed in 2011 for the development of the Child Protection Minimum Standards. The task force developed CPMS Standard 12 on Child Labour, providing basic guidance and key actions to prevent and respond to child labour in emergencies.

- A survey conducted in 2012 among child protection coordinators found that child labour was rated as one of the most severe issues in emergencies, yet only 18% of practitioners considered that the worst forms of child labour were adequately addressed in the humanitarian response.

- This led the task force to undertake a [Global Review of the Worst Forms of Child Labour in emergencies \(2014\)](#) which identified critical lessons learned in global programming as well as challenges, particularly a gap in practical guidance for humanitarian responders.

- Following the review, the task force initiated in 2014 the development of the [Inter-Agency Child Labour in Emergencies Toolkit](#).

- Over a two-year period the child labour guidance and tools were developed with extensive input from practitioners and experts from around the world. At the same time, technical support visits were conducted to field operations such as the Philippines and South Sudan as well as remote support to the Middle East to directly respond to technical support needs in humanitarian responses.

- In November 2016 the Child Labour toolkit was finalised and launched during the Alliance meeting in Geneva, and shared globally through a [webinar](#).

Content of the toolkit and structure of the 2-day consultation

1. **Introduction:** basic concepts and contexts in which Child Labour issues emerge
2. **Ensuring a quality response:**
 - Coordination
 - Situation analysis: is Child Labour a priority?
 - Strategic planning
3. **Programme actions:**



- Preparedness
- Addressing Child Labour in Child Protection programmes
- Addressing Child Labour through other sector interventions: Education and Livelihoods
- Specific programmes to address Child Labour in Emergencies

Field-testing of the toolkit

- From January – December 2017 the toolkit is being field-tested in different humanitarian contexts, including in the Middle East region. Different tools and guidance are being used in Turkey and Jordan.
- A regional contextualised version of the toolkit for the Middle East / Arab States region will be developed in 2018.
- This workshop aims to kick-start the collection of good practices and consult practitioners on different parts of the toolkit, which will be used for the contextualisation of the global toolkit.

Objectives of the workshop

- To introduce the Child Labour in Emergencies Toolkit to child labour practitioners in Lebanon and the MENA region
- To foster exchange, collaboration and coordination among child labour practitioners in Lebanon and the MENA region
- Share and document lessons learnt, good practices and program evidence in addressing child labour in emergency and crisis settings from Lebanon and the MENA region
- As a result of the workshop, contextualise selected sections of the toolkit to the regional context.

Break

Video: ILO Lebanon on theme of World Day Against Child Labour 2017: Child labour in crisis and fragile situations

[Video](#): Child Protection Minimum Standard 12 on Child Labour



Sessions Day 1

Session 1 and 2 cover the following components of the [Child Labour in Emergencies Toolkit](#)

1. Introduction: basic concepts and contexts in which Child Labour issues emerge

2. Ensuring a quality response:

- Coordination
- Situation analysis: is Child Labour a priority?
- Strategic planning

3. Programme actions:

- Preparedness
- Addressing Child Labour in Child Protection programmes
- Addressing Child Labour through other sector interventions: Education and Livelihoods
- Specific programmes to address Child Labour in Emergencies

Session 1: Evolvement of child labour in emergencies: the case of the Arab States

Speaker: Ms. Hayat Osseiran, ILO Regional Child Labour consultant ROAS

- Concepts and terminology: Difference between child work and child labour is that Child Labour is harmful to children whereas Child Work is participation of children in economic activity, which does not necessarily negatively affect the well-being and development of children or interfere with their education.
- 15% of the total number children in child labour in the region (13.4 million children) are active in the informal sector. This forms a particularly vulnerable group in need of social protection.
- Child Labour has increased in the last couple of years because of the violence and political unrest, internally displaced people especially in the case of Syria. Following the conflicts that erupted in some Arab States, the number of children in the worst forms of child labour has increased tremendously, particularly different forms of exploitation and engagement of children in armed forces and armed groups
- Worst forms of CL are spread in the Arab States, such as military conflicts, drugs, pornography and other illegal and illicit activities working on the streets and even sleeping on the streets. In addition to the forms in industrial workshops, transferring hookahs/hubble bubble on motorcycles, which expose children to danger. Examples:
 - Ex: Children engaged in pornography and working in drug dealing
 - Children involved in armed conflicts killing others and themselves at the age 12 and 13 that are drugged by the militia
 - Ex: Children working on construction sites: one child swallowed a nail and died as a result of working on these construction sites
 - Ex: Distribution of hookah/hubble bubble by children
 - Ex: Transfers of weapons and military actions especially in Iraq, Libya, Yemen, Syria and Lebanon.
 - Ex: Increase of children working in agriculture in very abusive conditions
 - Children are used in transferring information in war locations.



- Forced labour and slavery (agriculture, bonded labour)
- Risk to involvement of displaced children in gangs and organized crime
- Impact of the Syrian crisis and influx of the Syrian refugees on the neighboring countries is very high in Lebanon and Jordan. In addition, we need to take into account the Palestinians who are in both countries and those who fled from Syria.
- The role of the security forces and army is emphasized in prevention.
- *Video: Children working in agriculture in Bekaa, Lebanon*
- Impacts on hosting counties. Syria hosted refugees from Iraq, in the past.
- Yemen is considered, because of the current war condition, in a worst state than all other Arab States dealing with CL issues.
- Detrimental effects on the physical, psychosocial and mental health of the children – child labour and related violence can lead to severe mental health and psychosocial distress. All national and international agencies should work hand in hand to combat and eliminate these forms of CL. The toolkit is crucial in this context.

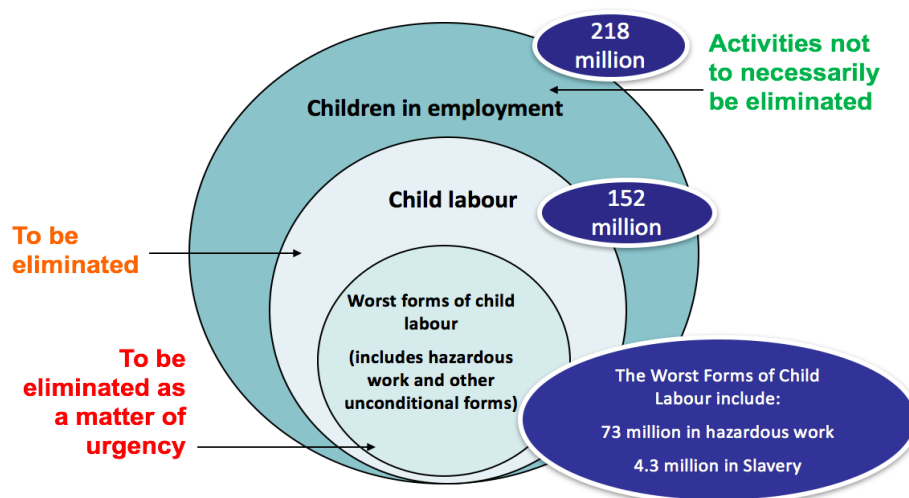
Session 2: Child Labour in Emergencies: global and regional overview

Facilitator: Lotte Claessens, Child Protection in Emergencies advisor, Plan International

Speaker: Ms. Alyson Eynon, Plan International Child Labour consultant

What do we know about the impact of emergencies on child labour globally

- **Global estimates of child labour** consider there to be 152¹ million children worldwide in child labour, while a total of 218 million children are in employment. Which includes those between 12 and 14 years old and in permissible light work or adolescents 15 and 17 years who are engaged in work not classified as a worst form of child labour.



¹ [New global estimates on Child Labour](#) were published by ILO in September 2017.



- **Children in hazardous work** (a WFCL) make up nearly half of all child labourers, numbering 73 million in absolute terms. Hazardous labour is often used as a proxy indicator for all worst forms of child labour, as the worst forms other than hazardous work (slavery and such similar practices, sexual exploitation, children's involvement in illicit activities), do not have standardised statistical concepts and definitions, and in reality, exact are not known.

- The impact of emergencies on child labour includes:

- Displacement of populations
- Critical threat to the health, safety, security or wellbeing of a community
- Extensive loss of life, injury and in conflict – violence
- Widespread damage to societies, economies and infrastructure
- The need for large-scale, multi-faceted humanitarian assistance
- Limitations of humanitarian assistance - political and military constraints
- Emergencies create new risks, for example:
- New forms of hazardous work – sometimes driven by response (e.g. construction)
- Conflict between host and refugee communities (employment/competition in the market/workplace)
- Increased criminality – gangs, gang leaders, new routes etc.
- Disappearing street children – forced labour/recruitment
- Forced recruitment into armed forces (girls and boys)
- Driver of migration and onward travel
- Bonded labour and serfdom
- Survival sex
- Night work
- Damage in one industry pushes children into new forms

- Emergencies exacerbate existing risks, for example:

- Capacity of services (schools, health etc.)
- Existing forms and types: trafficking routes and hazardous sectors (agricultural, SMEs etc.)
- Living and working on the street
- Exacerbate gender specific issues e.g. Early marriage and work for 'eldest boy'
- Increased demand for cheap and illegal child workers
- Unregistered & unregulated businesses & informal sector
- Earlier age, more hazardous, more competition amongst children

- Emergencies undermine protection and support mechanisms, for example:

- Insufficient access to employment, education, housing and health
- Discrimination and lack of social cohesion
- Loop holes in legislative system
- Overwhelmed formal systems and child protection services. Burden on informal systems
- Impact on protective family environment: family separation / changing family composition
- Limited long term solutions



- Global trends after emergencies:

- Longer more protracted crises - long term impacts economic and social stability – increasing child labour
- The increasing involvement of armed forces in forced labour, recruitment and slavery
- Mix of migration, trafficking, displacement – unaccompanied minors
- Urbanisation – industrial pull from rural increasing separation
- Child labour is more visible – positive (increased recognition & response to address; and negative (more common place)
- Erosion of universal rights with increased pressure on host communities

- While child labour can have some positive effects on child development, the consequences are overwhelmingly negative. For example:

- Physical and psychological harm
- Physical and cognitive development
- Children's futures and future opportunities
- Long term health problems & disability
- Higher mortality and poor nutrition
- HIV/STDs, drug addiction and mental illness
- Daily violence, abuse, discrimination, deprivation of freedom, isolation
- Long term impact - economy, quality of workforce,
- Damages recovery and rehabilitation from emergencies
- Long term impact on society, social cohesion, pressure on services

- The increased risk to child labour in emergency and crisis settings points us at the importance of considering and mainstreaming child labour when designing response activities to prevent exploitation of children.

Discussion: questions and comments

- UNHCR comment: Children remain hopeful when it comes to their future and hopes. 47% of the refugee family income relies on children bringing income. Hence, looking at alternative coping mechanisms for refugees during the crisis setting is key, especially in countries where availability of employment for adult refugees is not available.
- IRC posed the following questions to Alyson:
 - Often times involvement of families pushing their children into hazardous labour is a major challenge, including due to families' lack of livelihoods. Are there any practices that have been predominantly useful when working with families?
 - Has there been an effective global monitoring system on CL identified to share information? Response: Global monitoring of child labour missing.
 - Are language barriers a challenge for children to be able to integrate and how does this impact their risk of being involved in WFCL? Response: This can be very much



a challenge for refugee children who face difficulties accessing education services and other services provided by referral services. In Turkey, this was a huge challenge for refugee populations who did not understand Turkish.

- Comment was also made that reduction in humanitarian funding was another push factor (HH and children) forcing children into child labour. This issue needs to be advocated to the donors and the government actors, including through the United Nations relevant agencies as part of the CL advocacy mainstreaming activities and logic for increase in funding CL programme interventions, including during emergencies.

Speaker: Mr. Peter Matz, ILO Child Labour Consultant

A regional overview of child labour in the context of the Syria crisis

- Overview of national legal frameworks in 3RP countries, Syria and Iraq:

<i>Country</i>	<i>Minimum age</i>	<i>Light work</i>	<i>Hazardous work</i>	<i>List of hazardous work</i>
Jordan	16	--	18	2012 rev.
Lebanon	14	13	18 (16)	2013
Iraq	15	--	18	2004
Turkey	15	14	18	2013
Egypt	15	12	18	2003
Syria	15	15	18	

- Causes of child labour:

- Aftermath of the war
- Economic reasons
 - High poverty levels
 - of refugees themselves,
 - of the host communities
 - Exhaustion of savings
 - Depletion of income
 - Exhaustion of other coping mechanisms
 - Families need support
 - High rental prices
 - High (youth) unemployment in the host countries and Syria



- **Lack of access to education**
 - High transportation costs
 - Social tensions with host communities

- **Health situation**
 - Illness of a family member

- **Family situation, e.g.**
 - Parent died in the war
 - Younger siblings

- **Lack of humanitarian assistance provided by UN agencies /NGOs/governments**

- In most countries affected by the Syria crisis, there is a lack of reliable large-scale data on child labour. However, recent (small-scale) assessments, reveal that the crisis is pushing children into child labour and exploitation, particularly hazardous labour:

- Za'atari Camp, Jordan: 13.1% of surveyed children were child labourers (2014)
- Akkar, Lebanon: 86% of the children worked, often under dangerous and strenuous conditions (2015)
- Iraq (KR-I): "A dramatic increase in the numbers of IDP and refugee street working children". CSEC "on the rise." (2016)

- Regional challenges and opportunities in the response:

Regional opportunities:

- Linking national child labour mechanisms with the humanitarian response
- Enhanced inter-agency collaboration on child labour
- Increasing opportunities for adult refugees to engage in formal work

Regional challenges:

- Limited expertise on child labour among child protection actors, and therefore a lack of clarity on how to respond to the problem
- Lack of documented impact of interventions
- Limited inter-sectoral dialogue and lack of inter-sectoral approach on child labour

- Main recommendations from the stocktaking report (2016):

1. **Ensure a multi-sectoral response, which aligns the humanitarian response closely with the national response.** Given the multi-sectoral nature of child labour, a multi-sectoral response is required, in order to effectively eliminate the worst forms of child labour in the 3RP countries. Key actors from child protection, education, livelihoods, and basic needs (cash-based assistance) should agree on a common regional strategy on child labour for the Syrian response, as well as cross-sectoral plans at the country level to operationalise this strategy. In this regard, the humanitarian response should be closely aligned with the national response, in order not to create parallel systems.



2. **Focus on the worst forms of child labour, especially hazardous child labour.** As the sheer scale of the problem and the level of the current response make it unrealistic to eliminate all forms of child labour simultaneously, interventions on child labour in the 3RP countries should **focus on the worst forms of child labour, especially hazardous child labour.** A phased approach should be adopted, which prioritizes the worst forms of child labour.

Session 3 covers the following component of the [Child Labour in Emergencies Toolkit](#)

1. **Introduction:** basic concepts and contexts in which Child Labour issues emerge
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 - Strategic planning
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 - Addressing Child Labour in Child Protection programmes
 - Addressing Child Labour through other sector interventions: Education and Livelihoods
 - Specific programmes to address Child Labour in Emergencies

Session 3: Ensuring a Quality Response: Situation Analysis

Facilitator: Ms. Alyson Eynon, Plan International Child Labour consultant

Presentations:

Presentation: Regional Study on Child Labour: Trends and Magnitude - League of Arab State (LAS) and Arab Council for Childhood and Development (ACCD), presented by Ms. Hayat Osseiran, ILO Regional Child Labour consultant ROAS.

- This study started from a request by the League of Arab States and the Arab Council for Childhood and Development in fulfilment of one of the Recommendations of the Childhood Committee of LAS in November 2014.
- They needed a study/report on the change in trends and magnitude of child labour in the Arab States. A main concern has been the conflicts in the region over the past decade and how this has affected the type of child labour.
- ILO is leading a study in partnership with FAO on the issue and the study is being conducted by the Consultation and Research Institute in Lebanon and Understanding Children's Work in Rome. The study is towards its end now and should shed light on the new trends of child labour in the Arab States and accordingly suggest needed policy recommendations.

Presentation: Integrating Child Labour into the national household survey in Lebanon, presented by Mr. Carlos Bohorquez, Child Protection Specialist, Unicef Lebanon.



- Household survey was conducted at governorate level with different cohorts of the population, as a representative sample of the country including refugees.
- For the government, a specific aim of the survey was to analyse the situation of women and children. For Unicef, this survey provides a solid baseline for its country programme.
- Total of 25,580 households including 11,000 Lebanese and 2500 Syrian families.
- Carried out between September and December 2015
- Two challenges: it was low agriculture season so lots of children were not in the fields and it was the start of the school year with higher enrolments due to commencement of year.
- All population groups saw an increase in child labour except Palestinian refugee families, which saw drop from 7% to 4%. This was attributed to an investment in (UNWRA) schools in their areas, increased access for children 6 to 14 years and stability of Palestinian communities compared to other refugee groups.
- Unicef Lebanon states that they know that numbers of children in CL should be higher normally (in other seasons), but remains a good baseline.

Presentation: Children Living and Working on the Streets Survey Lebanon: Magnitude and Profile, presented by Mr. Alexander Amar, Consultation and Research Institute (CRI).

- Report can be downloaded in English and Arabic [here](#).
- Research carried out in 2014 with objective to estimate the magnitude of children living and working on the streets and to provide practical recommendations to combat street work by children.
- Methodology: survey, literature review, 17 in depth interviews, quantitative research (750 street children), case studies.
- Used 'capture and recapture' methodology to estimate magnitude of problem among street children, who are often highly mobile.
- In 18 geographic areas affected by refugee movement and street children (including 'hot spots')
- Defined concepts, with differentiation between 'children who work on streets but not live on the streets' and 'children who work and live on streets'.
- Results:
 - 25% explicit begging
 - 50% hidden begging (selling roses/tissues/windscreen washing)
 - Average family size 4.5 persons and 91% lived with extended family
 - 66% have both parents
 - 70-30 male-female split
 - 50% under 12
 - Boys higher age - often work longer on streets 10-14 yrs biggest category on streets
 - 50 % work 7 days a week, 50 % work at night
 - 73% of the children involved in WFCL are Syrian refugee children.



Causes of the increase of street children in Lebanon:

- The Syria crisis and increase of refugees in Lebanon has significantly increased the issue of street children in Lebanon
- Ethnicity (stateless persons, Lebanese, Turkman, Roma, Arab tribes)

Discussion: Comments and questions

- **Comment** by UNHCR: gathering information among refugees on child labour is challenging and remain (underreported) due to fear of responses leading to persecution in the host countries, particularly in Lebanon where they are not permitted to work. Hence, it is important to develop questions that would raise less concern of persecution among the population. UCW report that they find that families are less suspicious if you ask about the household as a whole instead of individuals.
- **Comment** from ILO Jordan: There is a draft module for household surveys and child labour being piloted in Jordan.
- **Comment** from Hope of Hope: This study reflects 100% of Home of Hope's experience before and after the crisis. Key for them is to identify what's the source of the situation. The seedbed was set with 300,000 existing street children prior to crisis. The crisis has just piled onto a seedbed already there. Question is how can statistics be used to inform solutions.
 - **Question:** Where can the survey be found? **Response:** The survey report is available on the ILO and UNICEF [website](#).
- **Comment** from Unicef: There are different definitions of street children (working) and children living in the street used by different agencies. Unicef is using the definition of street child both those living in the child or working on the street. **Response:** For the purpose of the Survey, the term "street based children" was applied for the context of Lebanon, referring to the children who actually have a home to go to, but work in the streets during the day or night.
- **Comment** from ILO Egypt that it is indeed a major challenge to collect accurate data on children who work in the streets, as these are constantly on the move.
- **Question:** How was this challenge addressed when gathering data for the survey in the context of Lebanon?
- **Response:** For the purpose of the study the method of capture-recapture was used mainly to capture data in natural/ biology sciences for tracking mobility and applied to (seasonal) movement of children. As an example, capturing a sample of fish in the river and then these are randomly dispersed in the population then, enough time is given to see if they reappear. In this method children were observed or registered and then left to see if they would be seen elsewhere and during different seasons.
- **Question** posed by the representative of the Lebanese army: Why not arresting the perpetrators who engage children in illicit labour to scare other employers who are tempted to exploit children?
- **Response:** In Lebanon, we are treating the victims of forced children begging as criminals. I believe it is important that we rather focus on revising the legislation related to anti-trafficking law to proactively protect children with a clear legal framework and ensure that impunity is avoided. Currently the government remains without an explicit law to prohibit and punish employers or labour agents, particularly those confiscating employers' identification



documents. These employers are often not investigated or charged. Hence, there's a lack of enforcement mechanisms in Lebanon which needs to be strengthened. Also, the draft labour law may need to be amended extending legal protection to foreign workers and protecting domestic workers. Anti-trafficking training is needed for law enforcement personnel. It is also worth noting that in Lebanon prior to the Syrian refugee crisis, there was already a legal vacuum to protect victims of trafficking, including those victims subjected to forced labour and forced begging. The crisis in Syria has clearly exacerbated the lack of systems in place which are very visible now.

Presentation: New Child Labour Monitoring and Referral System (in collaboration with Home of Hope) presented by Ms. Nidal Hamdan, ILO consultant

- Action plan to install monitoring and referral system includes: training of staff, establishment of a database – also in partner NGOs, establish referral systems for children not receiving services (Beirut and Mount Lebanon), development of a training manual on guidelines
- After identification and initial referral to services, no follow-up questionnaire is undertaken for full documentation and assessment (as a lot of identity papers and information are missing for many of the children found working and/or living on the streets and take a lot of investigation and time to reach some of them and sometimes they may not))
- ILO works on a child labour monitoring and referral system where children in many cases may have their issue resolved through proper and accurate assessment of the cause leading to his/her child labour and working on addressing their needs using available services.
- Monitoring and follow-up by Ministry, centers and NGOs.

Presentation: Child Labour in Agriculture Study (AUB, FAO, ILO and Unicef) presented by Ms. Faten Adada, National Coordinator on Social Protection and Child Labour in Agriculture

- Study between ILO, Unicef and FAO upon request of the MoL:
 - Statistics show that the Syria crisis has had a disproportionate negative impact on the agricultural sector of the labour market, with steep rise of child labour particularly among Syrian children.
 - Study focuses on the demand side of child labour in agriculture
- Key research questions:
 - What are the socio-economic, cultural, and occupational health and safety conditions in which Syrian refugee children work?
 - What are the leading factors and consequences of child labor on the health and wellbeing of the children themselves, their households and communities?
 - How does schooling and education opportunities impact child labor? How has child labor affected schooling practices and education in the displacement settings?



- How can the living and work environments be improved for the children and their families?

- Methodology: A desk review and document analysis; household survey including a child survey to explore child labor practices among the displaced children and their families; FGD with child workers and in-depth interview with parents/guardians and livelihoods stakeholders (e.g. farm owners)

- Involvement of American University of Beirut (AUB) – ensured a strict ethical research protocol followed when working with vulnerable children and families.

Lessons and challenges:

- Conducting research takes a long time. It took from April 2016 to May 2017 to pass through the Research Ethics Committee of AUB – it has been the committee more than 6 times;
- Take action and collect data in parallel: don't wait for accurate data – we need to take action at same time as conducting in depth research to address child labour as a matter of urgency;
- Consider how communities are involved, e.g. the host communities and their capacity to be involved in research;
- New legislation has been introduced to address common challenges in related with the Shawish (n.b. in Lebanon the Sawish system has been outlawed and no under 16s are allowed to work in agriculture) - this has helped reduce exploitation, decrease hazards, and reduced the length of work. It has contributed children's movement from hazards to light work.
- With the new legislation, WFCL have become more invisible. For the research, it has been challenging to find children in agriculture, whereas before they were everywhere to be seen in the fields and in the community.
- Questions: where have these children gone? Has it really reduced CL? Economic need hasn't been reduced and education hasn't increased: what's happened? How have their risks changed? How will the assessment survey account for this?

- New FAO publication: [Child Labour in Agriculture in Protracted Crises, Fragile and Humanitarian Contexts](#).



Session 4 covers the following components of the [Child Labour in Emergencies Toolkit](#)

- 1. Introduction:** basic concepts and contexts in which Child Labour issues emerge
- 2. Ensuring a quality response:**
 - **Coordination**
 - Situation analysis: is Child Labour a priority?
 - **Strategic planning**
- 3. Programme actions:**
 - Preparedness
 - Addressing Child Labour in Child Protection programmes
 - Addressing Child Labour through other sector interventions: Education and Livelihoods
 - Specific programmes to address Child Labour in Emergencies

Session 4: Ensuring a Quality Response: Strategic Planning and Coordination

Facilitator: Ms. Alyson Eynon, Plan International Child Labour consultant

Speaker: Mr. Peter Matz, ILO Child Labour Consultant

Strategic Planning: the Syria Crisis Regional Child Labour Strategy

- Rationale:

- Clear need to significantly scale up integrated child protection, education and livelihoods programmes to address child labour
- However, efforts to address refugee child labour have struggled given the limited access to livelihoods and documentation for refugee families, and limited access to quality education, particularly secondary education.
- Need to provide technical support to child protection, education and livelihood partners on how to most effectively address child labour in these circumstances
- Particularly important to strengthen collaboration with partners providing cash assistance and livelihoods to more effectively address the economic drivers of child labour

- Methodology for the development of the stocktaking report:

- Desk review:
 - recent child labour assessments at regional and national level
 - other relevant documents, such as guidelines, studies, and workshop report
- Interviews with staff of UNHCR, UNICEF, ILO, and other NLG partners
 - What are existing approaches and initiatives on child labour in your country?
 - What are lessons learned, emerging good practices, and/or useful tools on child labour among Syrian refugees?
 - What are key gaps and needs for support on child labour among refugees?



- CLiE Toolkit on responding to child labour in emergencies was used as a framework for dedicated CL programming vs mainstreaming into ED, CP and livelihoods
- Inter-agency workshop on child labour in the Syria Crisis in Amman, Nov. 2016

- Regional opportunities and challenges

Regional opportunities:

- Linking national child labour mechanisms with the humanitarian response
- Enhanced inter-agency collaboration on child labour
- Increasing opportunities for adult refugees to engage in formal work

Regional challenges:

- Limited expertise on child labour among child protection actors, and therefore a lack of clarity on how to respond to the problem
- Lack of documented impact of interventions
- Limited inter-sectoral dialogue and lack of inter-sectoral approach on child labour

Child Protection: Opportunities and Challenges

- Within the Syria crisis, CP has received significant levels of funding and expertise.
- Increasing commitment among CP actors to address the worst forms of child labour.
- CPWGs insufficiently linked to national child protection coordination structures (and national actors are not sufficiently engaged in CPWGs).

Education: Opportunities and challenges

- London 2016 Conference Syria Crisis Education Strategic Paper: “education interventions need to be more systematically linked to child protection systems and livelihood opportunities for youth”
- Increased attention from national governments and donors towards:
 - Quality of education
 - Secondary education
 - Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET)
- Focus on accredited NFE can help children in child labour to (1) transition back to school and/or (2) learn basic skills needed to continue mitigate the risks
- “Back to Learning” campaign provides a good opportunity for mainstreaming child labour.
- A better understanding of the reasons why children and youth are out of school is needed, including demand-side barriers.

Cash/livelihoods: Opportunities and challenges



- Livelihoods and cash-based interventions are different sectors in the 3RP
- Globally, livelihoods activities are the most common and successful part of programming aimed at responding to the worst forms of child labour
- However, the evidence across the region on the impact of interventions on CL is limited and mixed
- Ongoing discussions on how to improve the targeting and effectiveness of cash programming.
- A promising pilot initiative on education-focused cash assistance in Lebanon integrates child labour concerns

Coordination: recommendations from the Syria Crisis Regional Child Labour Strategy

1. **Child protection actors** and coordination groups should **take the lead** in reaching out to education and livelihood actors to convene and coordinate inter-agency, multi-sectoral efforts to address child labour.
2. All actors should jointly **take stock** of existing data, policies, mechanisms, and programmes on child labour, including both humanitarian and national initiatives. They should share this information to inform programming and advocacy, and to identify gaps to be addressed.
3. All actors should widely disseminate and **analyse the Strategic Framework**, and discuss which elements to prioritize in the development of a feasible national strategy.

Example from Iraq – ToR of the Child Labour Task Force in Sulaymaniah is:

- Membership: UNHCR, UNICEF, KSC, STEP, Acted, MoLSA
- Information-sharing
- Joint approach and communication with the Government
- Community awareness
- Action points developed for each organisation (followed up later)



Day 2

Session 5 and 6 cover the following components of the [Child Labour in Emergencies Toolkit](#)

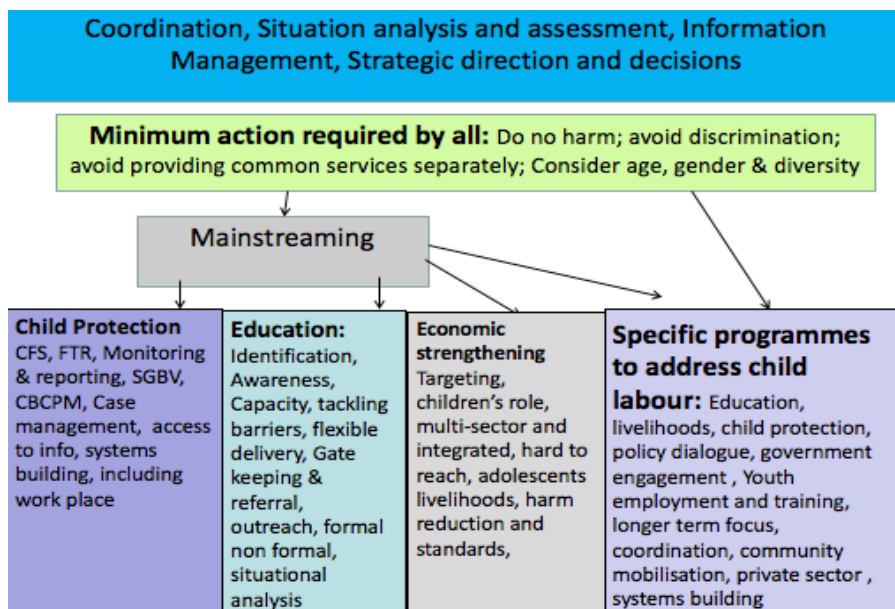
1. **Introduction:** basic concepts and contexts in which Child Labour issues emerge
2. **Ensuring a quality response:**
 - Coordination
 - Situation analysis: is Child Labour a priority?
 - Strategic planning
3. **Programme actions:**
 - Preparedness
 - Addressing Child Labour in Child Protection programmes
 - Addressing Child Labour through other sector interventions: Education and Livelihoods
 - Specific programmes to address Child Labour in Emergencies

Session 5: Programming Actions: Child Labour in emergencies programming in MENA region

Facilitators: Ms. Hayat Osseiran, ILO Regional Child Labour consultant ROAS, and Lotte Claessens, Child Protection in Emergencies specialist with Plan International.

Speaker: Ms. Alyson Eynon, Plan International Child Labour consultant

- The Programmatic Actions section from the Child Labour Toolkit was presented. It shows a range of actions, varying from Do No Harm, to mainstreaming Child Labour into various sector programmes to dedicated CL programming



- Key gaps and recommendations from the toolkit development process:

- Documenting and sharing good practices and lessons learned
- Common understanding of vulnerability criteria, targeting and support packages



- Long term consistent funding – WFCL
- Need more effective alternative education and livelihoods models and opportunities
- Specialised services for WFCL e.g. alternative care, intensive case management

The aim of the Child Labour consultation is to start documenting and sharing good practices and lessons learned. Six presentations were held by various agencies, ranging from local NGOs to international NGOs and government representatives, from Lebanon and the wider region, to highlight specific and innovative programmatic approaches to address child labour.

Presentation: National Action Plan to eliminate the worst forms of child labour in Lebanon, presented by Ms. Nazha Shallita, Head of Child Labour Unit Ministry of Labour, Assistant to the Minister.

Preparation of the National Action Plan (NAP)

- The preparation of the NAP started on the directive of the Lebanese Minister of Labour, President of the National Steering Committee Against Child Labour. The process was driven by strong commitment from the members of the National Steering Committee, including workers' associations, represented by the General Confederation of Lebanese Workers; and employers, represented by the Association of Lebanese Industrialists.
- In addition, several officials from ministries and civil society organizations participated in the preparation and validation of the NAP, enriching the debate and contributing to the adoption of a more realistic approach. The views of working children and their parents were also taken into account during the preparation of the NAP.

Principles and approaches of the National Action Plan (NAP)

- In line with the ILO Draft Guide for Preparing National Child Labour Policies and Plans of Action; the formulation of this NAP has been guided by a set of overarching principles, which have been drawn from:
 - The country's fundamental statements as part of the Constitution, national legislation, long-term vision statement, medium-term development plans and National Child Development Policy;
 - The international instruments, including the ILO Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138), and Convention No. 182 and respective Recommendations, international human rights covenants, the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, and regional agreements to which the country.
- In this context, this NAP has been based on the general principles of child rights, adopted by the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child, in particular Articles 2, 3, 6 and 12 of the CRC, which was adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1989. The four general principles of the Convention are:
 - Non-discrimination;
 - Best interests of the child;
 - Survival and development; and
 - Participation.

Strategic interventions to eliminate the worst forms of child labour of the NAP



1. Legislation and Law Enforcement
2. Free and compulsory education
3. Integration into the educational system
4. Economic opportunities for parents and youth of working age
5. Capacity building and development
6. Development services centres
7. Local authorities
8. Local community and community leaders
9. Prevention
10. Withdrawal
11. Rehabilitation

Presentation: Tripoli and Mount Lebanon street and working children program, presented by Ms. Sara Magber, Child Protection Coordinator, International Rescue Committee (IRC) Lebanon.

- Goal of the project: To empower street and working children and ensure they are protected from harm
- Objective: To improve the protective environment for street and working children in BML-Tripoli, and children involved in the worst forms of child labour in urban settings
- Project focuses on specific group of children: children living and working on the streets

Case management unit:

- 24/7 Hotline
- Case management with focus on whole child: provision of holistic services and quality care services including: PSS - Case management - apprenticeships - economic development
- This approach does not allow for a high number of children reached by the project. The targets are lower than your average child protection project. Had to be explained well towards donors.
- Focus on reducing harm, i.e. when removal of children from the streets is not (immediately) possible, work can be done with children (and their caregivers) to ensure they make safe choices when working
- Conduct safety planning with caregivers
 - Ensure streets are lit
 - Draw route and identify risks with children
 - Advocate with parents to reduce hours of work –
 - Examine the role of elder siblings to work
 - Change location on street
 - Each safety plan is tailor made
- The project provides services day and night (24/7)
- High risk children include:
 - Children working at night
 - Children with substance abuse
 - Trafficked children
 - Children who are married early
 - Neglected children



Psychosocial support unit

- Psychosocial Support programme includes:

- Community based PSS – Safe and Healing Learning Spaces (SHLS) and Mobile activities
- Focused PSS
- Life Skills
- Basic literacy and numeracy
- Awareness sessions
- Parenting skills
- Special events

Apprenticeship and Community Development unit

- Children between 15-18 years old are linked to an apprenticeship scheme
- Project is linked to a community development programme i.e. community events and social integration activities
- Challenge: this approach requires round the clock intensive monitoring

Advocacy

- Training of municipality service providers and policy personnel in communication with Street and Working Children

Some key results:

- ✓ *20 children off the street in Tripoli in 6 months out of 200 children*
- ✓ *An estimated 75% decrease in working hours of the SaWC specially at night in Tripoli.*
- ✓ *Children have reported that police officers (ISF or municipality police) in Tripoli have improved their communication skills with SaWC*

Presentation: Government and NGO institutional and mobile services for street children and child labourers in Egypt, presented by Ms. Reem El-Sherbeeni, National Programme Officer for Child Labour, ILO Egypt.

Child Labour in Egypt:

- Key Statistics on child labour in Egypt
 - International Conventions and National Legislation:
 - Highlights of ratified conventions and national laws addressing working children and child labour in Egypt
 - National Policies, Strategies and Programmes addressing child labour:
 - An overview of ongoing efforts by Government and engagement of NGOs
- Homeless Children Programme (Child Labourers in the Street) by MoSS and engagement of NGOs



- Rehabilitation of Former Child Labourers in the Street through Music (Children of Egypt Choir) by Ministry of Youth and Ministry of Social Solidarity
- School Feeding Programme by Ministry of Social Solidarity and Ministry of Education
- Takaful and Karama Programme by Ministry of Social Solidarity
- National Strategy for Childhood and Motherhood and Child Protection Committees by NCCM
- National Action Plan on Child Labour by Ministry of Manpower and Migration

Presentation: Child Labour in Agriculture, presented by General Talaal Youcef on behalf of General Security Lebanon.

- We started to work on the issue of child labour in agriculture since almost 2 years ago after being approached by the ILO.
- We got involved in the issue of agriculture when the farmers union approached the General Director of the GS to recruit Syrian seasonal agricultural workers (and give them special temporary work permits) especially for picking of potatoes and packaging them as they did not have adequate numbers of Lebanese workers.
- An agreement took place between both parties where by Syrian families could work in this sector of work accompanying their children of 10 years. Old and above. However, it was not mentioned that the children could work at all
- The Syrian families were using it as an excuse to have their children work with them
- After discussing this issue with the ILO and MOL, MOL formed a small committee including GS, ILO, Farmers Union and NGO's to make amendments on this agreement in light of international and national legislations
- As a result a Memo was issued that recruitment of children in agriculture under 16 years old is prohibited for all children in light of C.182 and Decree 8987
- GS is monitoring this issue through its monitoring visits especially in Beqaa and Akkar and administrative measures are taken for those adults who do.

Presentation: The Min Ila (من الى) Child-Focused Humanitarian Cash Transfer Pilot Programme, presented by Ms. Sharlene Ramkissoon, Programme Specialist, Unicef Lebanon.

- About the project: Child-focused humanitarian safety net pilot program to reduce household reliance on **harmful coping strategies** for children, eg. child labour, dropping out of school, reduction of intake of nutritious food, child marriage, etc.
- It's a humanitarian safety net programme. It's an unconditional grant targeting all children enrolled in second shift school on the assumption these families are already vulnerable. Grant value is \$360 a year.



- Two main program components:

1. Monthly cash transfer for children in 2nd shift primary schools
2. Household visits and referrals to complementary services for non-attending children

- How the programme addresses child labour:

- Does not aim to address worst forms of child labour
- Cash offsets child labour earnings
 - Evidence-based assumption = households do not want their children to work, but are forced to as a negative coping strategy
 - Income-constraint; not due to values/behavior
 - Cash is **not conditional on school attendance**
- Children who miss school receive a household visit & referral (e.g. Emergency Cash). For drop outs they are visited and 60% go back after just one visit

- Pilot result: Significant Increase in Enrolment among Children at Highest Risk of Child Labour

- Both in Akkar and ML, children/caregivers reported being able to **reduce the hours spent working or in some cases leave it entirely**
 - Akkar: reported being more 'at ease' due to reduced work
 - Mount Lebanon: reported reduction in number of children in household working
- Quantitative Results (Impact Evaluation): TBD - The Impact Evaluation endline will show impacts on child labour, early marriage and other harmful coping strategies. However, at mid-term measurement the greatest impact is measured for high-risk groups including children with the highest barriers to learning. Substantial school enrollment among children above the age of 12 years.

Presentation: Working with Unaccompanied children, presented by Mr. Noah George, Director of Home of Home Lebanon.

- Home of Home works mostly with children working illegally on the street due to social and economic circumstances.

- Non-governmental organization created in 1999
- Dedicated to providing shelter, education, and a better childhood for neglected children
- Located in the village of Kahale, Mount Lebanon
- Current maximum capacity of 74 children

- Many children are undocumented and stateless children. Before the Syria crisis many came from Afghanistan. For Home of Hope the crisis didn't change anything, or their approach – the crisis only changed the demographics of the children they receive but the numbers have always been there. Now more Syrian unaccompanied children in case load.



- These children arrive in Lebanon to find work or a better life. They often know very little or nothing about themselves. Undocumented and unaccompanied children face an extremely prejudiced future. Priority is meeting their immediate needs through a nurturing and safe environment
 - Teaching social and personal values are key and a priority - life skills, conflict resolution, cooperation and self confidence.
 - All children go to school – 90% has never been to school before. Children have an Individual work plan, half a day of classes, protein rich lunch. The school is off site, so they feel they are going to school like normal children,
 - Working to mainstream children into Alternative Learning Programmes – but so far Home of Home has not been able to implement programmes that can integrate children back into national system.
 - Challenges: attachment, need for referrals, some children stay too long, problems with documentation of children (with documentation future is bleak).
 - Recognising we can't be or do everything – so need effective coordination to be able to refer.
-



Session 6: Child Labour Thematic Consultation

On Day 2 of the meeting four thematic expert consultations were held where challenges, solutions or recommendations were discussed around the following themes:

- Education
- Child Protection
- Economic Assistance and Livelihoods
- Coordination

Thematic Group 1: Education

Good practices and challenges

- Food for education (Syria) collaboration between WFP and Unicef
- Schools can be places where the identification of child labourers can be done - as well as families at risk - children managing work and schools - attendance - not achieving
- Need to think of responsive sometimes specialised Education as well as preventative broad-based education
- Highlight the importance of ECD. Children who attend ECD are better prepared for school, better learners, stay longer in primary school
- Humanitarian child labour and preventative programs need to include an analysis of the family members to identify young children and ensure they are in ECD - key for prevention. Can integrate this in cash and shelter programmes for example.
- Need to work with parents - improving home environment - men and women
- Vocational training should be included for IDPs teaching functional skills to women and children.
- GBV centres and referral systems – can be linked into education referral systems to benefit child labourers.
- Lebanon – school plus classes – smaller number of children per class – expensive activity
- Jordan – tool absence with drop out tool – data tool – irregular attendance low performance
- Language is a key barrier - spoken and written

Recommendations

- Develop a good practice guide written case studies compilation with prevention and response examples
- In programmes (cash, child protection, shelter) include an analysis and identification of young children in a family and ensure they are referred to ECCD
- Invest in ECCD
- Pilot school-based CLM during crisis
- Ensure preventative modules include education, improving home environments, CL etc.



- Strengthen data collection and tracking systems - develop a database around the risk factors or adapt existing tracking systems or databases
 - Returnees and refugees
 - Community links to national information management systems
 - Children not attending school
 - Drop-outs
 - Add those at risk including those managing school and work and children not achieving
 - at national, provincial and community level
 - Use tracking systems of drop-out more effectively to identify those at risk, and link them and their families to work programmes and more attractive training.
- Develop a tool to help teachers and school identify CL and children at risk
 - Identifying influencing factors etc.
- Strengthen links between education and CP
 - Include education in social support networks
 - Include educators
 - Joint mediation (school – family – child – CP)
 - CP reach to education
 - Education reach to CP
- Review legislation on education
 - Raise awareness of the law to understand law and impacts
 - Review legislation on education, understand the law, raise awareness on the law e.g. If child repeats a grade twice they are excluded from school, need to know the law in order to help families get the right information and advocate against harmful policies e.g. in Lebanon if a child fails a grade twice they get kicked out of school
- Include CL in teacher training modules as part of broader awareness
- Develop curriculum enrichment materials on child rights, and child labour in broader context of child rights and child protection
- ECD provision needs to be strengthened and included more in regular programme - seen as normal cycle of education provision
- Important to build trust in an organisation - using communities to put pressure on the government to provide education services for them. Need to be community based and based in organisations and trusted community leaders
- Identify influencing factors/ risk factors e.g. peer pressure and invest in addressing these these up Define role of school counsellor in eradicating child labour (in Iraq school counsellors have been used to support children and seen an 80% reduction in drop out @grade 7. Peer pressure was identified as major reason for drop-out and child labour, it helped to identify influential older children to positively affect peer pressure).
- Use school counsellors, religious and community leaders, media and social media to build capacity around WCFL.
- Develop flexible education models
- Analyse girls gender element - in elementary often high achievers - but as they get older drop out - why? Important to influence mothers
- Establish informal education centres - See what's working as to children's interest



- Provide Conditional cash grants for education - Raise awareness of community incentives - even if it's not cash
- Need regular monitoring and education supervision
- Recognise the importance of schools and educators in strengthening social support networks.
- Provide joint mediation between school, child, family and child protection.
- Coordination goes both ways - child protection/labour and education need to talk more about education, we are underestimating the impact of child labour on education and its importance. Education needs to be an active part of any task force.
- Include child labour in teacher training modules – sensitisations – education etc.
- Evaluate impact of teacher training and other interventions on reducing discrimination and bullying in education. Has there ever been a baseline?

Comments during the presentation

- There is a huge gap between donors and implementers
- Need advocacy to align gaps between them and facilitate communications between donors and practitioners
- Need efforts closer to children - not in schools – in communities
- ECD has many considerations to address child labour. Children are better prepared for school, have life skills, they may have an older sibling/sister who cares for them and which would free up their time either for school but it also risks child labour and early marriage. However, donors don't want to fund it – high fees are currently paid for ECD in the private sector schools.
- ECD is needed to compensate for lack of free recreational space/recreation/parks in Jordan and Lebanon.

Thematic Group 2: Protection and individual support

- Discussion started with the question: should we have agreed upon main service package?
- All members of the discussion agreed: Yes.
- How can we realise this?
 - Advocate for long-term programmes
 - Have to connect to livelihoods to cash support to look at self-reliance
 - Have to strengthen coordination with education
 - Wide range of services
 - Tailored needs of child labourers in regards to education
 - Ensure (tailored) education is available and connected to locations where children in WFCL are – fields/makani centre/centres/homes etc.
 - A package of services is provided to child labourers and their families through the child labour monitoring and referral system committees for child labourers and this is through their establishment by the Ministry of Labour. They include all relevant ministries, NGO's, workers and employers organizations and ensure that children are provided appropriate services that are needed to remove them from work and keep them out of it.



- Case management in some areas is weak – in order to effectively address child labour and its worst forms, we need a CM system with national coverage - need to strengthen this by appointing CM lead agencies
 - Need to engage national systems
 - Shared capacity building of local actors to increase coverage
 - Children who are at risk: who are they? Analyse high-risk groups/forms of WFCL at local level and raise awareness among agencies and communities. How? Develop a simple brochure – include information about ages, hazards, work, risk factors. When we have materials, we need to be better at sharing and disseminating with each other and with other actors such as businesses
 - Provide more guidance for actors on how to target child labourers at various risk levels
 - Parents – need effective strategies to work with family/unit as a whole:
 - Particularly for persistent families which repeatedly send their children to work: these are often ultra-poor families with additional protection concerns
 - Children very smart get around things like psychotherapy
 - Awareness raising: Link education and CL together positive messaging on education linked with negative impact of CL
-
- Having messages for different sectors ready to go – WASH, shelter etc.

Thematic Group 3: Economic assistance and livelihoods

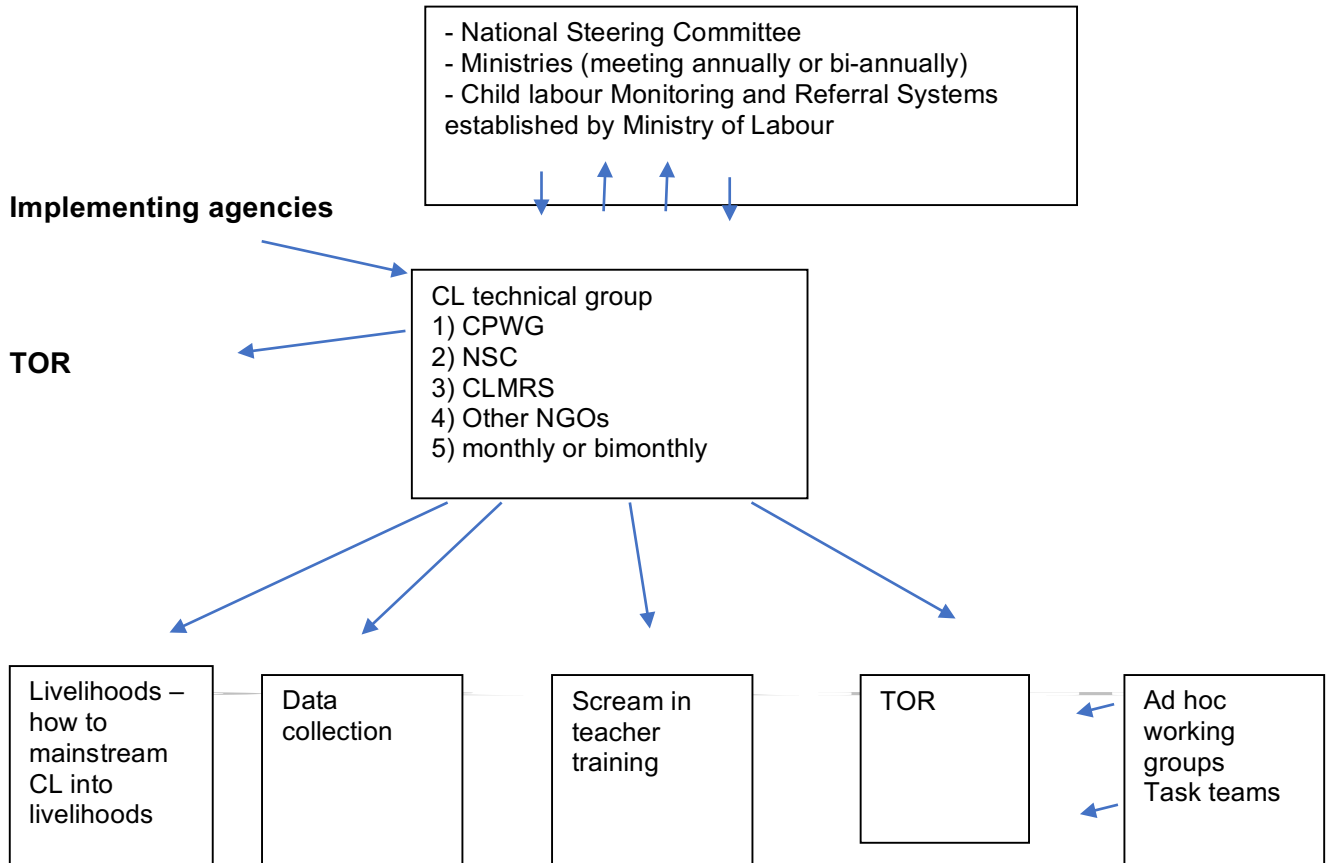
Economic assistance and livelihoods should be seen as a spectrum along which a response should ideally shift.

- 1) Cash relief – short term tool– 3 to 6 months
 - 2) Medium term – direct employment – linking to jobs - entrepreneurial input – need to conduct mapping of needs and community skills - challenges with work permits
 - 3) Long term – employment and technical education
- Economic empowerment of refugee families must go with broader inclusive approaches – PSS, services, child care, etc. to overcome the barriers to functional livelihoods.
 - What should capacity building efforts such as trainings for livelihoods actors cover?
 - Sector / type specific CB e.g. Agriculture, Street children, etc.
 - Make more use of cross regional learning
 - Everyone is working independently, we need to harmonise approaches and use a common language. Don't reinvent the wheel, align efforts to prevent and respond to child labour issues.
 - Using agreed upon standards and frameworks is key.



Thematic Group 4: Coordination

- The group discussing 'Coordination' came up with an 'ideal' structure for inter-agency coordination: Proposed coordination structure by the consultation group:



Considerations:

- Need to consider how to best involve national actors.
- Could replicate this structure at sub-national level. regional or community.
- The better you are at planning the better coordination will be:
 - Determine who to invite – other sectors
 - Agree on what tasks would happen in task teams and when
 - Coordination needs to be flexible in rapidly changing context
- Links to grassroots community coordination – to hear and represent communities.
- Ethical considerations – need to listen to the ground to be flexible to meet their needs – how best to: through implementing partners or through representatives.

Example of Egypt: mixture of coordination and authority

- Regional councils - child protection committees at local level feed into the Governorate Committees and they can influence policy and legislative change.



Day 3

Presentations by Beyond Association, day hosted by ILO

About Beyond Association: operates under MOL and are members of the NSC and receive technical and financial support from the ILO in addition to funding only from other agencies such as: Norway Lions, RDPP, SCI.

Key interventions:

- Advocacy
- Awareness
- Capacity – youth
- Occupational Safety and Health education for child labourers of legal minimum working age
- Specialised centres for child labour (e.g. Beirut for street children, Beqaa for all forms of worst forms of child labour especially in agriculture and in Nabbattiye for all forms of WFCL)
- CLMS with MOL
- Referral (to education and follow-up)

Locations

- Tripoli, Beqaa, Ouzai-Beirut, Nabbattiye-South Lebanon.
- Child Protection Centres cater for children between the age of 2 and 18 years

Activities include:

- Nursery
- CFS
- Contact with Local authority/municipalities
- Literacy
- PSS
- CP
- Recreation
- Life skills
- Livelihood and income-generating opportunities
- Parenting skills – IGA for parents
- Occupational Safety and Health education