



International
Labour
Organization

Tackling child labour among Syrian refugees and their host communities in Lebanon

Project proposal

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PROJECT PROPOSAL

Tackling child labour among Syrian refugees and their host communities in Lebanon

Joint UNICEF/ILO Proposal under the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan

March 2015

Project title	Tackling child labour among Syrian refugees and their host communities in Lebanon
Location	Urban centres (Beirut, Tripoli, Saida) and Bekaa region
Starting date	April 2015
Duration	24 months
Lead agencies	ILO and UNICEF
Implementing agencies	Beyond Association, Mouvement Social, Lebanese Red Cross,
Target beneficiaries	At least 20,000 children below the age of 16 involved in or at risk of the worst forms of child labour
Project Components	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Knowledge generation and awareness-raising2. Capacity building for partners3. Direct support to vulnerable children and their families
Alignment with National Plans	Proposed intervention in line with the current Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP 2015-2016)
Budget	US\$ 5.3 million

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1. Rationale

1.1. Context

The Syrian crisis in Lebanon is a massive refugee crisis, which is compounded by an already fragile socioeconomic and political context and by a constrained public system, both in terms of resources and capacity. As the conflict continues, it is projected that 1.5 million Syrian refugees will be living in Lebanon by the end of 2014. Over half of these are children, most of whom are out of school and many of whom have entered the worst forms of child labour, such as bonded labour in agriculture or street-based work in the urban centres.¹

The Bekaa region is the region within Lebanon that hosts the largest number of Syrian refugees (378,000, or 35 per cent of all refugees), and it is also the region where the majority (75 per cent) of informal tented settlements (ITS) are located. This setting facilitates the massive recruitment of children into child labour, often undertaken by intermediaries and/or camp managers to local employers. Moreover, the Lebanese host communities in Bekaa are among the most vulnerable communities in the country.

In the urban centres of Lebanon, the most visible form of child labour is begging and vending in the streets. A recent research study² found that the vast majority of street-based children (79 per cent) were working in the country's two main cities, Greater Beirut and Tripoli, and to a lesser extent in Saida. Over half of the children from the study were between 10 to 14 years old. Preliminary findings suggest that these street-based children are predominantly Syrian refugees and/or trafficked children.

1.2. Problem analysis

The difficult economic situation of Syrian refugee households and the fact that the cost of living in Lebanon is considerably higher than Syria has dramatically exacerbated the problem of child labour in Lebanon. It is estimated that 16 per cent of Syrian refugee households in Lebanon are headed by females.³

Partly as a result of the lack of a male breadwinner, there has been a large increase in Syrian children going to work at an early age to support themselves and their families. Both boys and girls often start work as early as 6 or 7 years of age. In some cases, working children travel long distances to work places in urban centres or to work in the streets. Adult employers often transport these children and organise their employment.

According to the Child Protection in Emergencies Working Group (CPEWG) in Lebanon, a coalition of NGOs and international agencies working on child protection, the majority of supplemental Syrian refugee household income generated through child labour goes towards paying for food and rent,

¹ ILO, *Assessment on the impact of Syrian refugees in Lebanon and their employment profile*. April 2014.

² Joint UNICEF, ILO, Save the Children commissioned study by Consultation and Research Institute, *Children Living and Working on the Streets in Lebanon: Profile and Magnitude*. February 2015, http://www.ilo.org/beirut/media-centre/news/WCMS_344797/lang--en/index.htm.

³ UNHCR, *Vulnerability assessment of Syrian refugees in Lebanon*. August 2014.

the two highest consumption categories for Syrian refugees in Lebanon. Other expenditures include medical bills, transportation, debt repayment and remittances to family members, mainly in Syria.

Syrian refugee households in Lebanon also face serious issues with regard to the provision of education. Despite the best efforts of the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE) and partners, the overall enrolment of Syrian refugee children remained critically low amongst registered refugees at 38 per cent for primary school-aged children and less than 2 per cent at the secondary level during the 2012-2013 academic year. According to a conservative estimate of the Education Sector Working Group (ESWG), there are currently more than 300,000 out-of-school Syrian refugee children in Lebanon.

Obstacles to education, the financial requirements of Syrian refugee families in Lebanon, and the extensive supply of child labour have all inevitably led to an increase in exploitation of child labourers. This is especially true when Syrian refugee child labourers compete with their Lebanese counterparts, particularly in agriculture and small enterprises. These circumstances have led to children often working for long hours under exploitative and unsafe conditions for wages that are substandard. Boys are accepting any job and getting paid 50% less than the minimum wage (375,000 LP) while girls are getting 175,000 LPB. This does not include any health or other insurance type, and often children are not paid by the employer, and/or suffer from abuse or harassment.⁴

According to the CPEWG, many boys are engaged in dangerous forms of work, including construction and manual labour, metal work and agricultural labour. Girls in paid work are mainly engaged in cleaning, selling goods and agricultural labour.⁵ In addition, a national survey⁶ on street-based children recently undertaken by the ILO in coordination with UNICEF and Save the Children International documented the prevalence of children, many of whom of a very young age, who work in the streets, especially in the urban centres of Beirut, Tripoli and Saida. According to this survey, the main types of activity of these children were begging (43 per cent) and street vending (37 per cent).

Child labour in Lebanon is often linked with human trafficking from Syria to Lebanon, according to Lebanon's Internal Security Forces and non-governmental organisations working with Syrian refugee child labourers. Needy families in Syria reportedly give up one or more of their children in order for them to work in Lebanon. Children are often left to live together in one room belonging to, or rented by an adult employer. The employers typically disperse trafficked Syrian refugee children on the streets of urban centres during the early hours of the day and collect the children in the evenings.

Other manifestations of the worst forms of child labour that are increasingly being reported in Lebanon are cases of bonded agricultural labour, where intermediaries receive most of the income from child labour, as well as children falling victim to early marriage, child prostitution, drug trafficking, arms dealing and child militancy. Adding to the psychological trauma already impacting many children, the experiences associated with these worst forms of child labour can cause long-term developmental and psychological damage. However, knowledge and data regarding the nature,

⁴ UNFPA/UNESCO/UNICEF/UNHCR/Save the Children, *Situation analysis of youth in Lebanon affected by the Syrian crisis*. April 2014.

⁵ UNHCR, *Lebanon RRP6 monthly update June 2014: Protection*.

⁶ Consultation and Research Institute, *Profile and size of the street-based children in designated areas of Lebanon: Estimating the size of the phenomenon*. August 2014.

magnitude, consequences and emerging trends in the worst forms of child labour, including bonded child labour, and hazardous work in agriculture are currently still insufficient.

At the same time, several qualitative and quantitative studies have documented that the refugee crisis has also put pressure on low-income Lebanese households, especially in communities hosting Syrian refugees. According to the World Bank,⁷ a further 170,000 Lebanese citizens could fall into poverty due to the crisis, which could lead to a significant increase in child labour among Lebanese children, too. Competition for jobs in low-income host communities has inevitably increased tensions between Lebanese and Syrians, as well as other migrant labour communities present in Lebanon. Therefore, interventions aimed at alleviating poverty in Lebanon should target host communities and refugees alike.

1.3. Current state of the response

Decree No. 8987, endorsed by the Lebanese Government and signed by the President of the Republic in September 2012, prohibits the employment of children under the age of 16 and states that all types of work that may harm the health, safety or morals of children are completely prohibited in Lebanon. It also defines a new list of the most hazardous types of work. The Decree was informed by a study carried out by the Ministry of Labour and the American University of Beirut (Public Health Department) with the support of the ILO.

In September 2013, the Government of Lebanon adopted a National Action Plan (NAP) to Eliminate the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Lebanon by 2016, which coincides with the deadline set by the second ILO Global Report on Child Labour. The Plan was developed by the National Steering Committee Against Child Labour (NSC) under the stewardship of the Ministry of Labour, specifically its Child Labour Unit, and in collaboration with ILO, and was launched by the President of the Republic on 7 November 2013. However, even though the NAP addresses the needs of all children in Lebanon without discrimination, the provisions in the Plan are insufficient for the magnitude of the current Syrian refugee crisis and its continuously increasing number. In terms of a multi-sectoral response to the Syrian crisis, the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan 2015-2016 (LCRP) guides the Government and partners participating in the humanitarian response as well as on prevention of further deterioration of existing infrastructure and support capacity building and resilience. It addresses the needs of refugees and vulnerable host communities alike.

The LCRP is supported by the “A Lost Generation?” Strategy, which aims at renewed public support around the concept of preventing a lost generation. The Strategy has been developed to ensure that a generation of Syrian children – whether living inside the country or abroad as refugees – is provided with the protective environment and learning opportunities it needs to reclaim its childhood. The Strategy aims to shed light on the gravity of the education and protection situation facing Syrian children, with the objective of reversing current trends. It outlines a multiyear comprehensive approach to education and protection for all Syrian children, both inside Syria and in neighbouring countries, as well as for their host communities. The Strategy, which is included in the RRP exercise in Lebanon, covers both immediate humanitarian response interventions as well as longer-term support that will build the resilience of children, communities, the education and protection systems, and infrastructure that are critical to their future.

⁷ The World Bank, *Economic and Social Impact Assessment of the Syrian Conflict*. September 2013.

The LCRP prioritization process selected factors most likely to affect vulnerability and stability over the coming period. Women and children are among the most vulnerable. Among the three strategic priorities of the LCRP is the need to “reinforce Lebanon’s economic and social resilience and processes that promote peace” and more particularly to “restore and expand economic and livelihood opportunities, particularly to vulnerable groups in areas of high refugee concentration through responding to economic vulnerability by centralizing the right of all vulnerable groups to live in dignity and access decent work.”

Notwithstanding these important policy advances, the situation of vulnerable households in Lebanon remains extremely worrying, as the most recent Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees confirmed.⁸ In fact, the current level of response (by the Government and international organizations) is still falling short of preventing child labour, withdrawing all children involved in it, especially its worst forms, and providing vulnerable children and their families with vulnerable alternatives. This is in spite of the fact that child labour had appeared as a priority area for intervention in the last assessment of the situation of children that was carried out by the CPEWG.

2. Objective and strategic approach

The **project objective** is to contribute to the elimination of child labour, especially its worst forms, among Syrian refugees and host communities in Lebanon.

In order to achieve this objective, the proposed project will address both the supply of and demand for child labour, building on UNICEF’s existing interventions in education and child protection, as well as earlier ILO child labour work. Focussing on the Bekaa region and the urban centres of Beirut, Tripoli, and Saida, the project will integrate with existing national policy frameworks and mechanisms, such as the National Steering Committee Against Child Labour (NSC), its secretariat and main governmental focal point for child labour, the Child labour Unit (CLU) at Ministry of Labour and the National Action Plan for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour (NAP) by the end of 2016, as well as the “A Lost Generation?” Strategy.

Given the urgency of the problem, the project will adopt a progressive approach to eliminating child labour, focussing initially on the most vulnerable children, i.e. very young children or working under the most hazardous and exploitative conditions, while paving the way for stepping up the response to contribute to the elimination of all child labour among Syrian and vulnerable Lebanese households.

Against the backdrop of increasing pressure on public services in communities hosting refugees as well as the lack of post-refugee crisis aid to communities as a whole, direct and in-kind support to host communities will receive particular attention. Approximately 50 per cent of the support under this project will be directed at host communities. This support will aid host communities to sustain livelihoods without resorting to child labour, whilst also helping to contain growing hostilities between residents and refugees that stem from competition over employment opportunities, amongst other economic factors.

⁸ UNHCR, *Vulnerability assessment of Syrian refugees in Lebanon*. August 2014.

3. Project components

In order to achieve the project objective, the project will utilize the following three components:

1. Knowledge generation and awareness-raising
2. Capacity building for partners
3. Direct support to vulnerable children and their families

3.1. Knowledge generation and awareness-raising

The project will seek to further close the knowledge gap on child labour, particularly as to the nature, magnitude, consequences and emerging trends in the worst forms of child labour, including bonded child labour, and hazardous work, especially in agriculture. While building the knowledge base, data will be disaggregated by sex, and a gender analysis of the results will be conducted with the purpose of highlighting possible differences between girls' and boys' labour with a view to defining specific direct interventions. This will be done starting with a review of existing studies and data on the situation of children and adolescents in Lebanon (such as the ILO study, UNICEF/UNFPA/UNHCR/UNESCO/SCI youth assessment, and other studies) in order to benefit from the data already available and build on them.

Rooted in the National Awareness-Raising Strategy developed by NSC with the support of the ILO and the Child Labour Unit at the Ministry of Labour, a national and local awareness-raising campaign will seek to promote attitudinal change among the general Lebanese and refugee public, with the aim of engaging all strata of society in the struggle against the worst forms of child labour in general. In addition to the use of traditional media (TV, radio, newspapers) at the national level, the project will also engage digital online media that appeal to younger audiences (including "what you can do to help" type messages). In order to gauge media interest, media field visits to areas affected by child labour and other events will be organized.

In addition, specific stakeholders, such as parents, camp managers, municipal authorities and local employers will be targeted with local awareness-raising activities, in order to inform them about children's rights and the hazards of child labour, and to mobilize them to act in the best interest of the child. Parliamentarians will also be targeted through special visits by UNICEF and ILO staff and by the working children themselves through the working children's podium established by BEYOND Association, ILO and Ministry of Labour in March 2013. In effect, these interventions will seek to incite a reduction in both the supply and demand of child labour, in particular the practice of trafficking and bonded labour of refugee children and families.

Good practices generated by the project will be documented in such a way as to support and guide interventions by other agencies, in the project areas and beyond. In this way, the knowledge base will be further built in a user-friendly, action-oriented manner.

3.1.1. Outcome, outputs, and activities

Outcome 1: By the end of the project, knowledge on child labour of key actors and the general public has been strengthened.

Output 1.1.: The knowledge base of the extent, the conditions and the mechanisms of the worst forms of child labour is enhanced.

Lead agency: ILO

Main activities:

- 1.1.1. Conduct a study on occupational safety and health (OSH) and hazards for children in selected sectors and areas and disseminate its findings
- 1.1.2. Conduct a study on bonded child labour and disseminate its findings
- 1.1.3. Provide technical support for mainstreaming child labour in the 2015 and 2016 edition of the survey “Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon” (implemented by UNHCR)

Output 1.2.: A national and local awareness-raising campaign promoting attitudinal change towards child labour is carried out.

Lead agencies: UNICEF and ILO

Main activities:

- 1.2.1 Devise a national and local awareness-raising campaign on the worst forms of child labour, based on the National Awareness Raising Strategy developed by NSC
- 1.2.2 Organize media field visits, pitching to international, regional, national and local journalists and media to highlight the worst forms of child labour
- 1.2.3 Develop and disseminate audio-visual and printed materials that promote awareness on child labour and aim at bringing about attitudinal change among the public
- 1.2.4 Organize for experts to come on prime TV talk shows to promote understanding of the issues and advocate for solutions based on evidence
- 1.2.5 Produce a social media pack for greater outreach through digital online media, especially to raise awareness among younger audiences
- 1.2.6 Extend the use of SCREAM (“Supporting Children’s Rights through Education, Arts, and the Media) to selected regions of the project, whereby working children will raise the awareness on their fears and challenges of their work to their parents, employers, mayors and community at large through artistic production

Output 1.3.: Camp managers and intermediaries (*Shaweesh*) in the Bekaa are sensitized on children’s rights and the hazards of child labour.

Lead agency: ILO

Main activities:

- 1.3.1. Identify a core group of three camp owners and/or intermediaries who have been found by project partners to consider the best interest of children, and train and mobilize them as “child-friendly champions” who promote interventions against the worst forms of child labour

- 1.3.2. Organize meetings with camp owners and intermediaries and sensitize them on children's rights and the hazards associated with child labour
- 1.3.3. Involve the Shaweesh in the SCREAM productions performed by the children themselves, which can be a further means for sensitizing them on child labour

Output 1.4.: Parliamentarians, national officials have their awareness raised on the dangers and risks of child labour and what needs to be done to stop its worst forms through the working children's podium.

Lead agency: ILO

Main activities:

- 1.4.1. Re-establish the children's working podium, which was originally organized by Beyond Association, supported by ILO and launched by Ministry of Labour in 2013
- 1.4.2. Inform children about their rights and related conventions and assist them to express their rights, needs and dreams eloquently to policy makers and the public at large
- 1.4.3. Organize meetings between the children and Parliamentarians, policy makers, municipal members and the media, as appropriate

Output 1.5.: Municipal authorities and employers know the hazards of child labour and understand their responsibility in preventing them.

Lead agency: ILO

Main activities:

- 1.5.1. Identify good practices of addressing social problems arising from the refugee crisis at municipal level
- 1.5.2. Provide a platform for municipal authorities and mayors to discuss current problems and share good practices, and sensitize them on the worst forms of child labour
- 1.5.3. Organize meetings with employers and sensitize them on children's rights and the hazards associated with child labour, with the participation of municipal authorities
- 1.5.4. Involve municipal authorities and employers in SCREAM productions

Output 1.6.: Good practices implemented by the project are documented and disseminated.

Lead agency: ILO

Main activities:

- 1.6.1. Identify and document good practices arising from the project, including models of intervention, in a user-friendly format
- 1.6.2. Launch the publication of the good practices in an event covered by the national media, and disseminate them

3.2. Capacity-building

The urgency of the refugee crisis has increased the demands on existing governmental and non-governmental actors already engaged in issues related to child labour. Therefore, the project will strive to enhance the capacity of key actors in Lebanon to better respond to the worst forms child labour, such as the Child Labour Unit at the Ministry of Labour, Internal Security Forces Unit to Combat Working Street Children and its related committee within the Ministry of the Interior and Municipalities (which will be re-established), Municipal police, the Association of Lebanese Industrialists,⁹ the General Confederation of Lebanese Workers (CGTL) and grassroots NGOs. Moreover, the members of the Child Protection in Emergency Working Groups and relevant personnel of the Ministry of Social Affairs Social Development Centres will be oriented towards the provision of services for child labourers, both Lebanese and Syrian, and how efforts could be coordinated to reinforce a multiplier effect.

At the same time, there is currently still a lot of untapped human resource potential in both the refugee and host communities, which the project will seek to make use of. Within the refugee community, unemployed adults will be trained to act as child labour monitors, others as teachers or educators. Likewise, previously unemployed Lebanese teachers and university graduates will be trained to work within the host communities as well that of refugees, while adolescents from the host communities will be given opportunities to train and volunteer as social workers among Syrian refugees.

3.2.1. Outcome, outputs, and activities

Outcome 2: By the end of the project, partners' capacities to address child labour have improved.

Output 2.1.: The capacity of the Child Labour Unit at the Ministry of Labour and the National Steering Committee to support the project interventions are enhanced

Lead agency: ILO

Main activities:

- 2.1.1. Revise the MOL-CLU Capacities and Needs Assessment (CNA) report results developed by ILO in coordination with MOL in 2013
- 2.1.2. Support CLU with at least two new staff members, one as an assistant to CLU Director and another as an IT specialist to manage the child labour databank
- 2.1.3. In coordination with MOL General Director and CLU Director, discuss training needs for all staff of CLU and related departments, revise TOR's of CLU Director in accordance to project needs, and develop new TOR's for new staff
- 2.1.4. Provide in country training for staff, as well as fellowships abroad, if appropriate
- 2.1.5. Assess logistical needs, including supplies and transportation facilities for CLU staff to the selected locations of the project and provide these accordingly

⁹ Several members of the Association of Lebanese Industrialists have already indicated their interest in contributing to the response related to street-based children, in particular. For example, the First National Bank has provided funding for a recent child labour survey.

Output 2.2.: The capacity of grassroots NGOs to respond to child labour has been enhanced.

Lead agency: UNICEF

Main activities:

- 2.2.1. Identify grassroots NGOs in Bekaa, Beirut, Saida, and Tripoli that work on social issues and assess their capacity to identify and respond to child labour
- 2.2.2. Develop training material on child labour
- 2.2.3. Train selected grassroots NGOs on issues related to child labour, including prevention, withdrawal and rehabilitation

Output 2.3.: Members of the refugee community are enabled to act as child labour monitors.

Lead agency: ILO

Main activities:

- 2.3.1. Identify and/or develop withdrawal and referral mechanisms for children found to be engaged in the worst forms of child labour, through various means, including awareness raising ,education, and livelihood programmes
- 2.3.2. Identify two inhabitants in each informal tented settlement (ITS) and train them on child labour issues, including OSH, hazards, and referral mechanisms

Output 2.4.: Previously unemployed teachers and university graduates are prepared to work with refugees in different required specializations within camp (e.g. education, health, occupational health and safety).

Lead agency: ILO

Main activities:

- 2.4.1. Identify unemployed teachers and university graduates (both Lebanese and Syrian) and provide them with training on selected subject mastery, psycho-social skills, and child rights
- 2.4.2. Engage trained individuals in selected settings in the camp, as appropriate

Output 2.5.: Adolescents from the host communities are trained as volunteer social workers.

Lead agency: UNICEF

Main activities:

- 2.5.1. Identify unemployed adolescents in the host communities and provide basic social and life skills (including violence and conflict management), as well as psycho-social training
- 2.5.2. Provide internship and volunteer opportunities for adolescents to support refugee families, under the supervision of professional social workers

Output 2.6.: The Internal Security Forces Unit to Combat Working Street Children and its related committee within the Ministry of the Interior and Municipalities has been re-established and enabled to respond to child labour from a rights-based perspective.

Lead agency: ILO

Main activities:

- 2.6.1. Engage in dialogue with the Ministry of the Interior and Municipalities, and advocate for the re-establishment of Internal Security Forces Unit to Combat Working Street Children and its related committee
- 2.6.2. Train all staff of the Unit and its related committee on child labour issues
- 2.6.3. Train local police and municipal police in selected locations on different aspects of child labour, especially in dealing with children working on the streets

Output 2.7.: The capacity of the Employers' and Workers' Organizations and their members to address the worst forms of child labour has been enhanced.

Lead agency: ILO

Main activities:

- 2.7.1. Identify relevant corporations linked with the Association of Lebanese Industrialists (ALI), who might be in a position to address the issues confronting street-based children
- 2.7.2. Assess the capacity of the ALI and the General Confederation of Lebanese Workers (CGTL) and relevant corporations to address issues confronting street-based children
- 2.7.3. Provide training on child labour issues, in particular children working on the streets

3.3. Direct support

Targeted interventions will focus on working children, either removing them from child labour completely or, in case they are engaged in certain conditions associated with the worst forms of child labour, or improving their working conditions in the short term.¹⁰ Acting from a holistic perspective of child protection, children who are identified as being in need of further protection will be referred to protection mechanisms in line with national case management system and Law 422, in close coordination with the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA).

In the case of informal tented settlements, removal from child labour, specifically its worst forms, will have to take place through coordination with the *Shaweesh* who employ them directly as well as the employers of the children's place of work. Moreover, it will take place in partnership with the children's parents: on the one hand, by raising their awareness on the dangers and risks that their children are facing in these worst forms of child labour; and on the other hand, by empowering them

¹⁰ To be sure, the latter is a short-term objective linked to the urgency of the situation. As noted elsewhere in this document, the project will seek to contribute to the elimination all forms of work of children below the minimum age of work in the medium term.

economically so that the household is adequately compensated for the lost income from child labour.

Such economic empowerment of low-income households will be achieved through apprenticeship schemes for Lebanese households, and cash-for-work, or other economic empowerment activities for Syrian refugees, engaging them for example as cooks, caretakers for toddlers, tailors, overseers of medical supplies, or guides for newcomers.¹¹ Global experience by the ILO and other actors has demonstrated that these interventions have strong potential to lower the supply of child labour.

In those cases where it is not possible to get parents to withdraw their children from all work situations, the conditions in which the children work will be significantly improved, for example by decreasing the number of working hours, in coordination with the employer (for children who are employed).

The project will be closely linked with UNICEF's ongoing education interventions, which allow children not only to realize their right to education, but also to spend time in a beneficial way, so that they are better protected from working long hours in hazardous conditions. In order to enhance the impact of these educational services in terms of preventing child labour, the project will integrate child labour issues in non-formal education activities implemented by UNICEF and its partners, using the ILO's SCREAM methodology ("Supporting Children's Rights through Education, Arts, and the Media").

UNICEF has recently concluded an agreement with MoSA to strengthen the existing structures of government and systems through building capacity of the concerned departments within MoSA and providing field-level support in the 57 localities of the Social Development Centres selected by MoSA from all eight regions of Lebanon. Building on these efforts, the project will organize child labour response mechanisms and mainstream child labour in the Social Development Centres located in the project areas.

3.3.1. Outcome, outputs, and activities

Outcome 3: By the end of the project, integrated and effective responses to fight child labour, especially in its worst forms, are in place.

Output 3.1.: Children involved in or at risk being involved in the worst forms of child labour are provided with required support at the community and family level.

Lead agency: UNICEF

Main activities:

- 3.1.1. Identify and rapid list all children in the worst forms of child labour in the target areas, including their ages
- 3.1.2. Where appropriate, remove the hazards from their work, or engage in dialogue with parents and/or employers to direct working children to acceptable forms of work
- 3.1.3. Refer working children to protection services, where necessary

¹¹ The project will engage closely with the Government, in order to address potential concerns about the provision of vocational services offered to Syrian citizens, which may in any way conflict with current Government policies.

- 3.1.4 Engage in a dialogue with their parents or caretakers, in order to identify viable alternatives (e.g. shelter, food, health care, or education, for registered refugees)
- 3.1.5. Offer psycho-social support to children and their families, where necessary

Output 3.2.: Child labour issues are integrated in non-formal education activities.

Lead agency: ILO

Main activities:

- 3.2.1. Analyse ongoing non-formal education activities for vulnerable refugee and Lebanese children and identify opportunities for integrating child labour issues
- 3.2.2. Train educators on the SCREAM (“Supporting children’s rights through education, arts, and the media”) methodology
- 3.2.3. Produce and distribute easy-to-read stories for children on child labour

Output 3.3.: Vulnerable households have access to livelihood opportunities.

Lead agency: ILO

Main activities:

- 3.3.1. Identify Syrian and Lebanese households at risk of resorting to child labour
- 3.3.2. Develop and/or adapt apprenticeship schemes or other livelihood opportunities for vulnerable Lebanese households
- 3.3.3. Engage in dialogue with municipal governments to negotiate appropriate economic empowerment activities for refugees
- 3.3.4. Offer cash-for-work activities or income-generating activities to adult and adolescent members of vulnerable households

Output 3.4.: Social Development Centres of the Ministry of Social Affairs serve as community-based centres for children’s rehabilitation and family support.

Lead agency: UNICEF

Main activities:

- 3.4.1. Train Social Development Centre staff on child labour issues
- 3.4.2. Organize child labour prevention and response mechanisms in the Social Development Centres and surrounding communities
- 3.4.3. Mainstream child labour issues in all Social Development Centre activities

4. Target groups

Ultimate beneficiaries of the project will be at least 20,000 children below the age of 16 involved in or at risk of the worst forms of child labour (16,500 in Bekaa, 2,000 in Beirut, 1,000 in Tripoli and 500

in Saida) and their families. Approximately 50 per cent of the ultimate beneficiaries will be Syrian, and 50 per cent Lebanese. Half of the ultimate beneficiaries will be girls.

Direct beneficiaries will be:

- At least 600 Lebanese and Syrian staff who deal directly with working children (NGO staff, social workers, internal security forces, teachers etc.)
- At least 100 camp managers and intermediaries
- At least 50 employers
- At least 10 parliamentarians
- At least 100 municipal authorities and mayors
- At least 100 unemployed teachers and university graduates

5. ILO/UNICEF and implementing partners' capacity

ILO

Through its International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC), the ILO has unparalleled experience in addressing child labour issues. The ILO also has the mandate to promote the implementation of the ILO Convention No. 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour, which includes children working in hazardous work, especially in agriculture, and street-based children.

In Lebanon, the ILO has been providing technical assistance on child labour issues since 2000, and it has built a range spectre of alliances at national and municipal levels. Specific resource materials for this project include the ILO Guidelines on Child Labour Monitoring Systems, the ILO Handbook on Labour Inspection, the ILO Training Kit on Child Labour and Education, the Education Package SCREAM ("Supporting Children's Rights through Education, Arts and Media"), and the Rapid Assessment Survey methodology, which quickly gathers descriptive information on hidden or illicit forms of child labour in a limited geographical area.

In addition, ILO Lebanon is unique in having learned best practices and challenges of design and implementation for working street children from previous interventions between 2001 and 2004. During that time, a project was implemented with the Ministry of Interior and Municipalities (MoIM), and a Child Labour Unit for children working on the streets was established. Both Police and Civil Defence personnel took part in training sessions on how to withdraw children from the streets, and referral mechanisms for working street children were planned. In addition, awareness-raising efforts on working street children were initiated through broadcast media. The legal mechanisms for re-establishing the intervention infrastructure still exist, such as the Decree for the Child Labour Unit, which can still be employed.

Moreover, the project will benefit from other experience and lessons learned from the project "Strengthening National Action to Combat the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Lebanon" ; for example, that the involvement of local NGOs is a key factor in monitoring child labour.¹²

¹² Wael Zakkar: "Independent Final Evaluation: Project of Support Action to Combat the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Lebanon." Final report. ILO, 2012.

UNICEF

UNICEF is mandated by the UN General Assembly to advocate for the protection of children's rights, to help meet their basic needs and to expand their opportunities to reach their full potential. UNICEF is guided by the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and strives to establish children's rights as enduring ethical principles and international standards of behaviour towards children.

Since the beginning of the conflict, UNICEF, in cooperation with partners, has worked to minimise the impact of the conflict on children and women in Lebanon through psychosocial support, vocational training, counselling, community-based mobile services, and child-friendly and women and girls safe spaces. Response has also included case management, and referral to specialized services for clinical management of rape and midway houses for survivors of gender-based violence in life threatening situations. In education, building the capacity of teachers and school counsellors through trainings, and assisting parents and community members through support groups and local networks have also taken place.

UNICEF is currently working in 533 intervention sites (informal settlements, schools, Palestinian camps, Social Development Centres, community centres and others) to deliver child protection interventions across the country. To implement the key interventions, UNICEF Child Protection is working with the following actors to deliver services:

- By supporting the Ministry of Social Affairs (MOSA), UNICEF is working to build institutional capacities and to strengthen legal frameworks based on international standards.
- 16 implementing partners for child protection and 15 implementing partners for GBV interventions, including NGOs and civil society organizations, are delivering services and providing support to institutions.
- At the local level, UNICEF supports MOSA's Social Development Centres (SDCs) through technical, financial and human resource assistance. The aim is to institutionalize SDCs as a decentralized child protection system in the country to complement the overall social services system. SDCs provide services to women and children. UNICEF is seeking to support 57 SDCs by the end of 2014. To date 26 SDCs have received support.

Beyond Association

Beyond Association is a non-profit organization aiming at promoting cultural, educational and social issues among different categories in the community, such as children, youth, and women. The activities of the organization concentrate mainly upon increasing the level of awareness on social issues, enhancing women's rights, leadership participation, and economic empowerment, civil and humanitarian rights.

Among other programmes, Beyond Association has been UNICEF's implementing partner for setting up non-formal educational classes right in informal tented settlements (ITS) in Bekaa. These child-friendly spaces provide basic literacy and numeracy classes, an accelerated learning programme, English lessons, psychosocial support and structured recreational activities for refugee children.

Mouvement Social

Mouvement Social has been working since 1961 towards sustainable development in Lebanon, and it also has an established partnership with UNICEF. The organization aims to build a fair and humane

society and to improve the citizenship and autonomy of the underprivileged through socio-economic development projects.

Among other initiatives, Mouvement Social is running several social development centres in the outskirts of Beirut, targeting children living in a difficult environment, in order to offer them educational and social support as well as counselling and access to leisure activities.

Lebanese Red Cross (LRC)

The Lebanese Red Cross (LRC) is a humanitarian organization established in 1945 as an independent national society. It is recognized by the State as a public non-profit organization and as an auxiliary team to the medical service Lebanese Army. The goal of the Lebanese Red Cross is to disseminate peace, serve the society, and alleviate human suffering with neutrality and without any racial, sexual, social, religious or political distinction.

LRC is a trusted UNICEF partner. The organization engages approximately 1,700 youth throughout Lebanon in social and educational activities, such as visits to hospitals, or conferences and workshops in schools and universities on environmental, health, and other issues.

6. Collaborating institutions

The project will work in close partnership with the following collaborating institutions:

- Child Labour Unit at the Ministry of Labour
- National Steering Committee Against Child Labour (NSC)
- Ministry of Interior and Municipalities (MoIM)
- Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA)
- Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE)
- Municipalities
- Grassroots NGOs
- Association of Lebanese Industrialists (ALI)
- General Confederation of Lebanese Workers (CGTL)
- Media

7. Project implementation

7.1. Institutional framework and management arrangements

The project will be jointly carried out by the ILO and UNICEF, drawing on each of the agencies' particular strengths and experiences in eliminating child labour and protecting children's rights in Lebanon.

The project implementation will be carried out under UN Joint Programming modalities and a joint ILO/UNICEF **Project Implementation Unit (PIU)**, which will be established in Beirut. The PIU will assume the responsibility for the provision of technical inputs, day-to-day monitoring and

backstopping of the project. It will act under the overall supervision and authority of the **Chief Technical Advisor (CTA)**.

The ILO will retain the overall technical responsibility for the execution of the project through its delegation of authority to the ILO CTA. The CTA will hold decision making authority over the utilization of resources for the appropriate execution of the project. The CTA will be the Representative of the ILO and of UNICEF for the project vis-à-vis the official authorities and stakeholders.

In order to support the CTA in these tasks, the project will also employ a programme assistant and a financial assistant for the full duration of the project.

Each of the project outputs will be placed under the responsibility of one of the two lead agencies, who will develop and monitor all the project activities in close coordination with each other and the CTA (see Annex 1 for responsibility by output).

The **implementing agencies** will be Beyond Association (for Bekaa concerning different types of child labour and Borj Hammoud and Ouazi for working street children), Mouvement Social, and the Lebanese Red Cross, in addition to other civil society organizations which will be carefully selected. In the Bekaa, Beyond Association will engage with a variety of grassroots NGOs, in order to increase the scale of interventions and build further capacity in that region.

As stated above, the project will work closely with **government counterparts and national mechanisms**, such as the National Steering Committee Against Child Labour (NSC), the Child Labour Unit at the Ministry of Labour, and other line ministries.

The activities of the project will be guided by a **project steering committee**, which will be constituted as a sub-committee of the National Child Labour Steering Committee. It will consist of the Child Labour Unit, UNICEF, ILO, MoSA, MoIM, Beyond Association, Mouvement Social, and LRC. This sub-committee will periodically review progress and advise on further action.

7.2. Planning, monitoring and evaluation

The project will draw on established ILO and UNICEF procedures for project planning, monitoring, reporting and evaluation, which will be used throughout the cycle of the project.

An **inception meeting** with the steering committee and the PIU will be held at the beginning of the project to review the project document and assess its on-the-ground feasibility. Subsequently, a planning meeting with all partner agencies will be organized, using the Strategic Program Impact Framework (SPIF) methodology for strategic planning as appropriate to further validate the project strategy. The planning meeting will amongst other aspects look at to what extent the existing logical framework is still relevant and provide the basis for further operational planning.

Using the outcome of the inception meeting, an **initial monitoring plan** will be prepared by the ILO and UNICEF, in coordination with implementing partners, using the initial logical framework for the project. It will identify possible revision of activities and targets, including milestones throughout the project and of the list of indicators to ensure that indicators are in line with the outcomes and detailed, quantifiable, and result-oriented. On this basis, a **detailed monitoring and evaluation plan** will be prepared, including details of the specific evaluations planned for individual components and

their relationship to each other and the overall evaluation of the project. Moreover, an **annual work plan** for the project will be prepared, including specific dates indicating until when individual components have to be developed and implemented.

ILO and UNICEF will provide joint bi-annual **technical progress reports** to the donor on progress achieved, problems faced and proposed corrective action based on project monitoring activities. This will include reporting on indicators as established in the project monitoring plan. Reporting will be in accordance with the reporting schedule agreed on with donor. A **final progress report** will be provided at the completion of the project. In addition, ILO and UNICEF will submit joint detailed **financial reports** on a bi-annual basis.

An **evaluation meeting** to assess the project will be held in Beirut at the conclusion of the project. It will be attended by the representatives of the organisations and Ministries/Departments participating in the project.

8. Assumptions and risk analysis

Assumption	Associated risk	Likelihood (H/M/L)	Importance (H/M/L)	Mitigation measures
The political and security situation remains conducive to the project.	The security situation deteriorates in a way that the continuation of the project is no longer possible.	M	H	Key stakeholders will be sensitized and capacitated in a way that enhances the likelihood that the protection of working children will be improved, even in the absence of the project.
The national and municipal governments facilitate the delivery of services to affected refugees and community households.	Existing tensions may lead national and municipal governments to disengage from refugee communities.	M	M	Advocacy for engagement on behalf of refugee children and their families will be coupled with incentives for cooperation for host communities (e.g. internship opportunities for unemployed Lebanese youth).
Targeted households take advantage of project support to reduce/eliminate child labour	Prevailing cultural attitudes will impede efforts to eliminate child labour	M	M	ILO and UNICEF lessons learned in terms of social communication for change (from Lebanon and other countries) will be drawn upon.
Implementing partners take advantage of capacity building and financial support to effectively deliver project results.	(a) Implementing partners' initial capacity is too low, so they cannot take sufficient advantage.	L	H	Implementing partners are carefully selected, based on their track record and existing experience with ILO and UNICEF.
	(b) Implementing partners are not dedicated.	L	H	
Key officers and staff of partner government ministries are regularly available for project capacity building inputs.	Key individuals are taken up by other duties.	M	L	While the project acknowledges and welcomes the important contribution of government ministries, its design ensures likelihood of success even in the absence of key government staff.

Annex 1: Logical framework

PROJECT OBJECTIVE	To contribute to the elimination of child labour, especially its worst forms, among Syrian refugees and host communities in Lebanon				
OUTCOMES	OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TARGET	AGENCY	BUDGET
<p>1: KNOWLEDGE AND AWARENESS-RAISING</p> <p>By the end of the project, knowledge on child labour of key actors and the general public has been strengthened</p> <p><i>Indicators:</i></p> <p>(1) Percentage of Lebanese and Syrian citizens who demonstrate increased awareness of children's rights and the hazards of child labour. (Target: 20%)</p> <p>(2) Number of key actors who demonstrate increased knowledge in their role in preventing child labour. (Target: 370)</p> <p>(3) National policy on CL reflects lessons from research produced by the project and good practices. (Target: 1)</p>	1.1. The knowledge base of the extent, the conditions and the mechanisms of the worst forms of child labour is enhanced	Research reports published	2 reports	ILO UNICEF, Government, SCI, FNB	15,000
	1.2. A national and local awareness-raising campaign promoting attitudinal change towards child labour is carried out	Implementation of the National Awareness Raising Strategy developed by NSC and ILO launched	5 spots 5 articles 3 TV reports 500,000 viewers/readers	UNICEF and ILO MOSA, ILO, NSC and child Labour Unit	350,000
	1.3. Camp managers and intermediaries (<i>Shawish</i>) are sensitized on children's rights and the hazards of child labour	Number of camp owners and intermediaries who complete training workshop	At least 100 camp managers and intermediaries	ILO UNICEF, BEYOND, Municipal authorities	5,000
	1.4. Parliamentarians and national officials have their awareness raised on the dangers and risks of child labour and what needs to be done to stop its worst forms through the working children's podium	Re-establishment and full operation of the working children's podium Numbers of children's visits to Parliamentarians and national officials Number of media interviews	At least 10 Parliamentarian and 7 other national officials At least 5 TV and radio interviews	ILO BEYOND in coordination with 10 other NGO's	2,000

	1.5 Municipal authorities and employers know the hazards of child labour and understand their responsibility in preventing them	Number of municipal staff, farmers, factory and shop owners, and other employers sensitized	At least 100 staff members At least 50 employers	ILO Ministry of Interior, UNICEF, BEYOND, municipal authorities	5,000
	1.6. Good practices implemented by the project are documented disseminated	Number of good practices documented	15 good practices	ILO UNICEF	20,000
2: CAPACITY-BUILDING By the end of the project, partners' capacities to address child labour have improved <i>Indicators:</i> <i>(1) Number of partner institutions that have mainstreamed child labour in their work. (Target: 15)</i> <i>(2) Number of previously unemployed adults who work with refugees. (Target: 150)</i> <i>(3) Number of adolescents who work as volunteer social workers. (Target: 50)</i>	2.1. The capacity of the Child Labour Unit at the Ministry of Labour and the National Steering Committee to support the project interventions are enhanced	Number of government staff trained	20 staff members	ILO UNICEF,	60,000
	2.2. The capacity of grassroots NGOs to respond to child labour has been enhanced	Number of NGO staff trained on child labour	600 staff members	UNICEF ILO, BEYOND	120,000
	2.3 Members of the refugee community are enabled to act as child labour monitors	Number of ITS with community-based child labour monitoring systems in place and operational	40 ITS	ILO UNICEF, BEYOND	10,000
	2.4. Previously unemployed teachers and university graduates are prepared to work with refugees in different required specializations within camp (e.g. education, health, occupational health and safety)	Number of individuals (Lebanese and Syrians) trained to work amongst host and Syrian communities	At least 200 individuals (of which at least 100 Lebanese)	ILO MOL, UNICEF, BEYOND	100,000
	2.5. Adolescents from the host communities are prepared to work as volunteer social workers	Number of Lebanese volunteers placed among Syrian refugee communities	30 volunteers	UNICEF Lebanese Red Cross, BEYOND	50,000
	2.6. The Internal Security Forces Unit to Combat Working Street Children and its related committee within the Ministry of the Interior and Municipalities in coordination with the Municipal police of selected areas have been re-	Unit re-established	N/A	ILO MIM, UNICEF, Mouvement Social	1,000

	established/established and enabled to respond to child labour from a rights-based perspective				
	2.7. The capacity of Employers' and Workers' Organizations and their members to address the worst forms of child labour has been enhanced	Number of technical ALI staff trained	50 staff trained	ILO Association of Lebanese Industrialists, Mouvement Social, other selected NGO's	8,000
3: DIRECT SUPPORT By the end of the project, integrated and effective responses to fight child labour, especially in its worst forms, are in place	3.1. Children involved in or at risk of being involved in the worst forms of child labour are provided with required support at the community and family level	Number of children who benefitted from psycho-social and other support	20,000 children	UNICEF ILO, BEYOND, MOSA	750,000
<i>Indicators:</i> <i>(1) Number of households that expand their livelihoods alternatives by new or improved livelihoods activities. (Target: 2,000)</i>	3.2. Child labour issues are integrated in non-formal education activities	Number of non-formal initiatives that use the SCREAM (Supporting Children's Rights through Education, Arts, and the Media) methodology	50 non-formal schools/initiatives	ILO UNICEF, MEHE, BEYOND	5,000
<i>(2) Number of education initiatives that have mainstreamed child labour issues in their activities. (Target: 100)</i>	3.3. Vulnerable households have access to livelihood opportunities	Number of participants (adults and adolescents) from vulnerable households directed towards economic empowerment	2,000 adults or adolescents	ILO BEYOND	900,000
<i>(3) Number of Social Development Centres that offer comprehensive rehabilitation services for child labourers. (Target: 20)</i>	3.4. Social Development Centres of the Ministry of Social Affairs serve as community-based centres for children's rehabilitation and family support	Number of operational Centres that have mainstreamed child labour in their service provision	20 Centres	UNICEF MOSA, ILO	400,000

Annex 2: Overall budget

Budget : Tackling Child Labour among Syrian refugees & their host communities in Lebanon (by output, USD)			
Outcome		Year 1	Year 2
IO 1	By the end of the project, knowledge on CL of key actors and the general public has been	249,000	204,000
Output 1.1	The knowledge base of the extent, the conditions and the mechanisms of the worst forms of child labour is enhanced	20,000	0
Output 1.2	A national and local awareness-raising campaign promoting attitudinal change towards child labour is carried out	175,000	175000
Output 1.3	Camp managers and intermediaries (Shaweesh) in the Beqaa are sensitized on children's rights and the hazards of child labour	4,000	4000
Output 1.4	Parliamentarians, national officials have their awareness raised on the dangers and risks of CL and what needs to be done to stop its worst forms through the working children's podium	25,000	22500
Output 1.5	Municipal authorities and employers know the hazards of CL and understand their responsibility in preventing them	5,000	2500
Output 1.6	Good practices implemented by the project are documented and disseminated	20,000	0
IO 2	By the end of the project, partners' capacities to address child labour have improved	314,000	94,000
Output 2.1	The capacity of the CL Unit at the Ministry of Labour and the National Steering committee to support the project interventions are enhanced	47,000	39000
Output 2.2	The capacity of grass roots NGOs to respond to CL has been enhanced	75,000	45000
Output 2.3	Members of the refugee community are enabled to act as child labour monitors	17,000	10000
Output 2.4	Previously unemployed teachers and university graduates are prepared to work with refugees in different required specialists within camp (e.g. education, health, OSH)	100,000	0
Output 2.5	Adolescents from the host communities are trained as volunteer social workers	45,000	0
Output 2.6	Internal security forces unit combat working street children and its related committee within the	19,000	0
Output 2.7	The capacity of the Employers' and Workers' Orgs and their members to address the WFCL has been enhanced	11,000	0
IO 3	By the end of the project, integrated and effective responses to fight CL, especially in its worst forms are in place	1,065,000	1,050,000
Output 3.1	Children involved in or at risk being involved in the WFCL are provided with required support at the community and family level.	350,000	400000
Output 3.2	Child labour issues are integrated in non-formal education activities	55,000	10000
Output 3.3	Vulnerable households have access to livelihood opportunities	460,000	440000
Output 3.4	Social Development Centers of the Ministry of social Affairs serve as community-based centers for children's rehabilitation and family support	200,000	200000
IO 4	Programme Management and Operations	751,430	771,115
Output 4.1	Program Staffing	549,430	569115
Output 4.2	Operational Cost	112,000	112000
Output 4.3	Monitoring and Evaluation	90,000	90000
	Sub Total	2,379,430	2,119,115
	Programme Support Costs (13%)	309,326	275484.95
	Provision for cost increase	118,972	105955.75
	TOTAL BUDGET	2,807,727	2,500,556