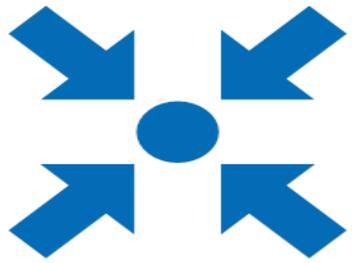


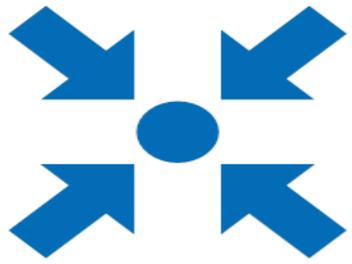


Inter Sectoral Meeting – 5 February 2016



AGENDA

- **Presentation on cross-sectoral linkages on child labour in agriculture**
- **Presentation on the impact of changes in humanitarian assistance on community relations**
- **London Conference Update**
- **Updating of cross-sectoral linkages in matrix for 2016**



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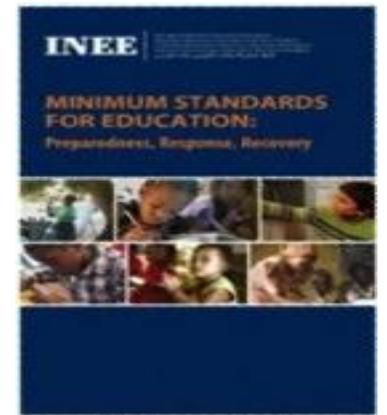
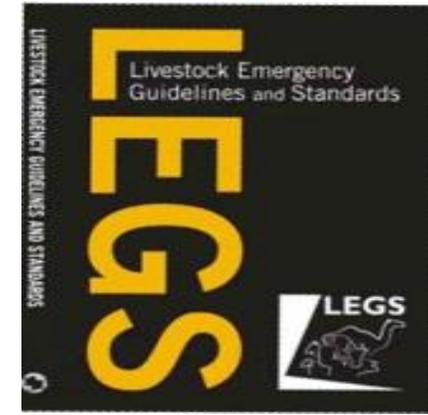
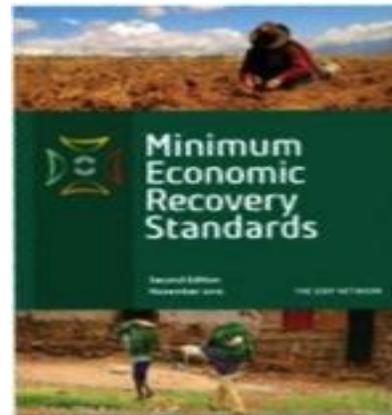
CPMS Objectives



- The Child Protection Minimum Standards aim to improve programming and accountability in child protection work.
- They compile current good practice and learning, and
- They facilitate better communication and advocacy on child protection issues.

Working together: CPMS and other humanitarian standards

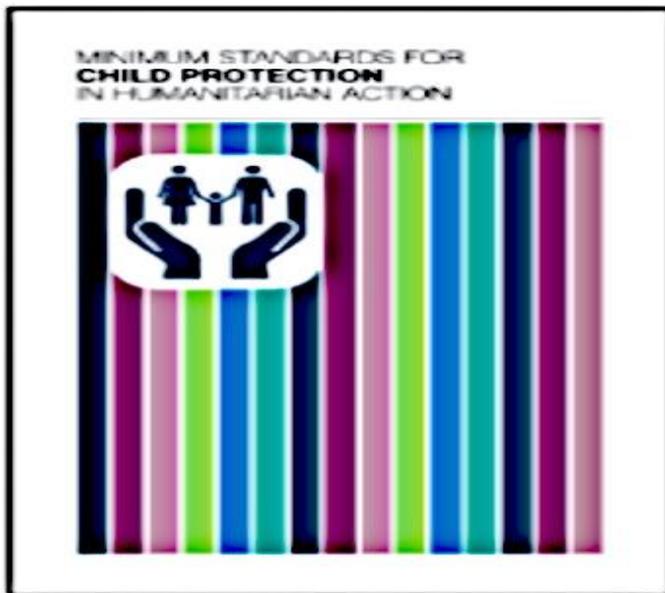
- The Sphere Project, the ICRC Professional Standards for Protection, INEE Standards, HAP and others help humanitarian actors to improve quality and accountability in Humanitarian Response.



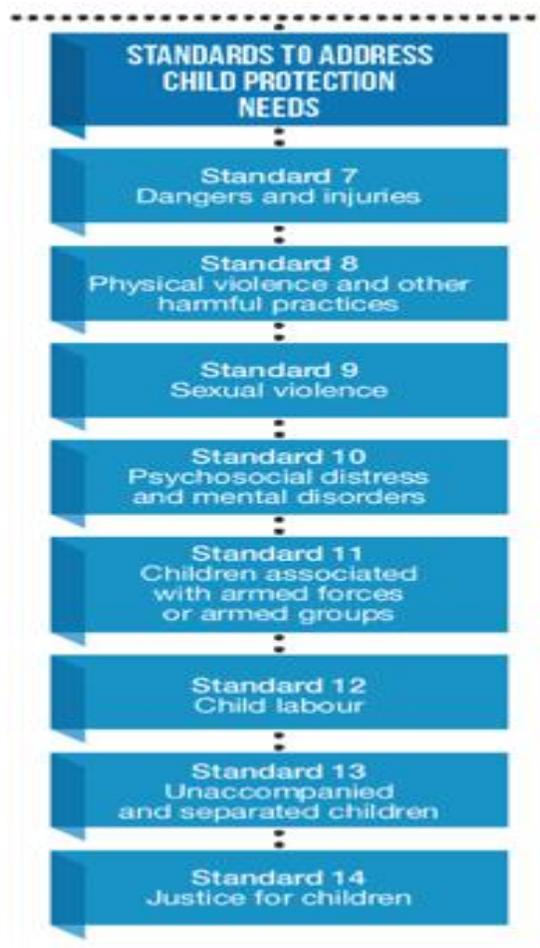
- CPMS became companion Standards to the Sphere Standards in May 2013.

Cross-Sectoral Linkages between child protection and Livelihood sectors

- A practical, interagency tool to address such challenges. They are reshaping Child Protection in Emergencies worldwide.



Standards for Addressing Needs



7. Dangers and injuries

8. Physical Violence and other harmful practices

9. Sexual Violence

10. Psychosocial distress and mental disorders

11. Children associated with armed forces or armed groups

12. Child labour

13. Unaccompanied and separate children

14. Justice for children

Standard 12: Child Labour and Child Protection



- Child headed households
- Unaccompanied and Separated Children
- Large households living in extreme poverty
- Adolescent boys and girls aged between 12 – 17 years
- Refugee populations



Health and Safety issues in Agriculture & FS

Hazards

Risks

Some hazards in Agriculture

Use/Storage/Disposal
Chemicals

Handling Loads

Irrigation /
Water Management

Machinery

Animals

Risks increased by

Fatigue

Poor training

Poorly designed tools

Difficult terrain

Extreme weather
conditions

Farming approaches combining risk reduction/improving FS

Smart agriculture/
Approaches for
Healthy Soils

Approaches for Efficient Water
Access/Management

Training on safe agricultural practices

Forms of child labour to be eliminated



- **Chemical hazards**
 - Dusts and fibres
- **Physical hazards**
 - High pressure, Temp., radiation,
- **Biological hazards**
 - Bacterial, viruses
- **Psychological hazards**
 - Night shifts, more than 7 hours per day, abuse
- **Safety hazards**
 - Heights, sharp machines, explosives, hot / cold weather

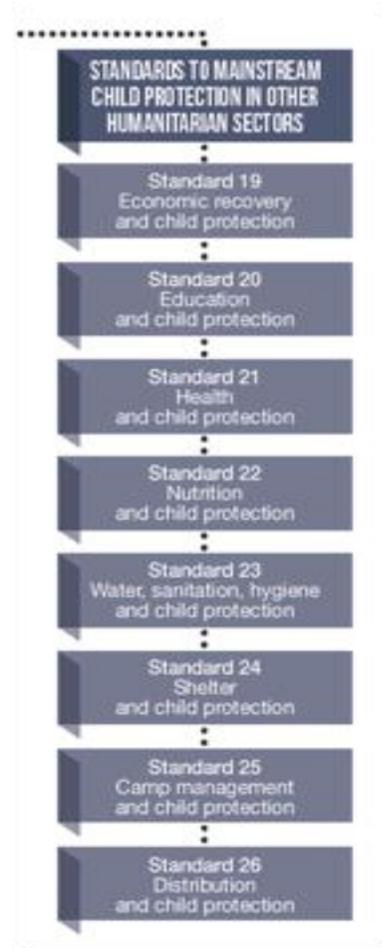
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Worst Form of Child Labour –Prohibited for Under 18 years

- **Agricultural activities:** driving tractors, using pesticides, > 4 hours work, sharp tools
- **Slaughtering and Fishing**
- **Production:** Any industry where more than 20 staff (food, textiles, beverage, cement, wood, paper, clothing, chemicals, etc)
- **Building and Utility supply:** construction, electricity, gas, water

Standards for Mainstreaming



19. Economic Recovery

20. Education

21. Health

22. Nutrition

23. WASH

24. Shelter

25. Camp Management

26. Distribution

Standard 19: Economic Recovery and Child Protection



Child Protection concerns are reflected in the

- ✓ assessment,
- ✓ design,
- ✓ monitoring and evaluation of economic recovery programmes.



Clear information needs to be provided

- Livelihood assessment should include
 - Women, older boys and girls, parents with disabilities, caregivers of children at risk.
- Cash transfers
 - child-headed households
 - caregivers with disabilities



Monitoring & Evaluation

Ensure monitoring systems capture information on expected and unexpected impacts on children's safety and well-being.

Ex. Access to education, school attendance, meals consumed, etc.



Coordination with CP sector to create a referral pathway between MoA staff and Child Protection partners

Production of a visual guide on Protecting the children from pesticides;

Training of Ministry of agriculture extension workers on Occupational Safety and Health in agriculture

Assessment on child labor in agriculture in Bekaa (ILO/FAO/UNICEF) in collaboration with Ministry of Labor.

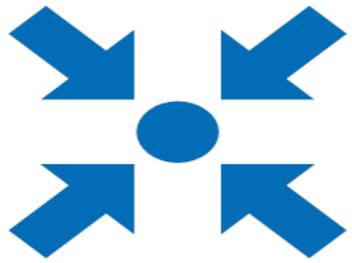
- This will assist both sectors in understanding the current situation of child labor in Lebanon and to have targeted programming

Assessment on the agriculture labor market in Lebanon (FAO)

- The results from this assessment will highlight what are the main tasks that children (below age of 13 and below age of 18, segregated by gender) are most involved in for both sector targeting

Participation in the review of the CP minimum standards (under the CP sector) to incorporate CP standards within the FS sector (mainly under child labor in agriculture)

- Production of a guide for practitioners in child labor (ILO/FAO)



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Inter-sector linkages – FSS/SoSt

Monitoring impact of assistance on community relations



Inter-sector linkages – FSS/Social



- Concerns from RC/HC in June 2015 that decrease in WFP and UNRWA assistance might lead to community instability
- Request to Social Stability sector to support FSS/UNRWA on monitoring impact of assistance on community relations.
- Existing evidence – IRC 2014 Impact evaluation of winter cash assistance
 - cash assistance increases mutual support between beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries.
 - Beneficiaries less likely to be insulted by Lebanese community members



Inter-sector linkages – FSS/So



→ Adding questions to PDM

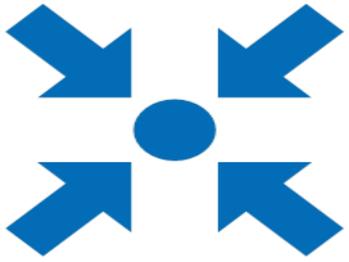
- Limited possibility to expand the questionnaire.
- Focused on adding one question – already present in VASyR

7.9	Have any of your household members experienced any kind of issues related with their safety during last 3 months in Lebanon? 0= No, 1=Yes هل تعرض أحد من أفراد أسرتك لأي نوع من الظروف تتعلق بسلامتكم (الأمان) خلال الأشهر الثلاثة الماضية في لبنان؟ كلا=0، نعم=1						_____		
7.10	If yes, what is the cause of unsafety issues during the last 3 months in Lebanon? (choose one or more) كلا=0، نعم=1 (اختيار واحد أو أكثر) إذا كانت الإجابة بنعم، أي نوع من عدم الأمان خلال الأشهر الثلاثة الماضية في لبنان؟								
7.10.1	Verbal Harassment 1 سوء المعاملة	_____	7.10.2	Physical Harassment 2 العنف البدني	_____	7.10.3	Extortion/bribe 3 الابتزاز / الرشوة	_____	
7.10.4	Kidnapping 4 الخطف	_____	7.10.5	Theft / robbery 5 سرقة / سطو	_____	7.10.6	Community violence/dispute 6 نزاعات / عنف إجتماعي	_____	
7.10.7	Displacement/eviction 7 التهجير / الإخلاء	_____	7.10.8	Others (specify) 8 غيرها (حدد)	_____	7.10.9	I prefer not to disclose such information 9 أفضل عدم الإفصاح عن هذه المعلومات	_____	
7.11	If yes, who or what is the cause of unsafety? (Choose one or more) إذا كان الجواب نعم، من أو ما هي أسباب انعدام الأمان؟ كلا=0، نعم=1 (اختيار واحد أو أكثر)								
7.11.1	Hosts / Landlord 1 المضيفين / المالك	_____	7.11.2	Neighbors / Host community 2 الجيران/المجتمع المضيف	_____	7.11.3	Local organizations/ charity based 3 المنظمات المحلية/ جمعية خيرية	_____	
7.11.4	Shop owners/managers 4 أصحاب المحلات	_____	7.11.5	Refugee Leaders/ refugee community 5 قادة اللاجئين / مجتمع اللاجئين	_____	7.11.6	Others (specify) 6 غيرها (حدد)	_____	
7.11.7	I prefer not to disclose such information 7 أفضل عدم الإفصاح عن هذه المعلومات	_____							
7.12	Does unsafety reduce the free movement of any household member? هل انعدام الأمان قلل من تنقلات أي فرد من أفراد الأسرة؟ كلا=0، نعم=1			7.12.1	Females 1 الإناث	_____	7.12.2	Males 2 الذكور	_____

- VASYR 2015 results
 - 6% experienced issues with safety and security
 - Primarily harassment
 - 3.6% by neighbors and host community

Next steps

- Consolidated results pending
- Comparison of trends over quarters with more comparable results
- Social Stability/ Protection support for M&E of partners.



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London 2016

LEBANON STATEMENT OF INTENT

Lebanon at London 2016

- GoL (supported by co-hosts of conference) launches a new approach and vision to manage the temporary and ongoing stay of Syrians:
 - In a way that is neither prejudicial to the interests of the country nor to those of the Lebanese citizens
 - While abiding to the principle of non-refoulement
 - Anticipating the safe return of Syrian nationals to their home country

Situational Context

- 1.5M Syrians in Lebanon (registered, unregistered)
- Losses of \$13.1B since 2012, of which \$5.6B in 2015 (over 11% of GDP)
- Massive impacts on public services (education, health, energy, water, waste collection and treatment and infrastructure), adding to pre-crisis strains
- Unemployment at 20% (30% amongst youth)
- Growth close to 0
- Deficit has risen to 9% of GDP
- Public debt at 138% of GDP in 2015 (instead of projected 122% without impact of Syrian crisis)

Lebanon Approach and Vision

- ⦿ Recognition that the employment of Syrians necessitates a review of regulatory frameworks related to:
 - Residency conditions
 - Work authorizations
- ⦿ In conformity with Lebanese laws, seeking ways to facilitate streamlining of such regulations:
 - Periodical waiver of residency fees
 - Simplification of documentary requirements (eg. Waiving 'Pledge not to Work' requirement)
- ⦿ Easing access of Syrians to the job market in certain sectors where they are not in direct competition with Lebanese (agriculture, construction, other labour-intensive sectors)

Lebanon Plan

GoL presented a unified plan comprised of a 5-year programme on:

1. Education
2. Economic opportunities and jobs

Taking into consideration the 2016 LCRP and any future plans.

Implementation of the components of the plan are also contingent upon scaled up and multi-annual international funding being made available at the conference.

On Education:

- Commitment to getting all children aged 3-18 into quality education (RACE Plan)
- Accelerate target to enroll all children 5-17 in education by the end of the 2016/2017 school year
- Provide Early Childhood Education for all 3-5 year old children

On Education:

- ◎ A **2nd RACE Plan** is being established to ensure:
 - Education results are irreversible
 - Public schools achieve high learning standards
 - National education system performs highly in region and beyond
- ◎ The plan has 6 components:
 1. Scale up equitable access for boys and girls (3-18) in the formal system
 2. Construct, expand, rehabilitate, equip schools
 3. Expand access to most vulnerable out-of-school (through quality and regulated non-formal education)
 4. Expand access of youth to vocational/technical education and training (15-24)
 5. Improve quality/inclusiveness of teaching and learning environment (incl. curriculum reform)
 6. Strengthen national education systems, policy, planning, financing and monitoring capacity

On Economic Opportunities and Jobs:

- Recognition that an expansion of economic opportunity diminishes the need for humanitarian assistance (growth would result in jobs for Lebanese and Syrians)
- GoL proposes a combination of programs to stimulate economy
- Through the proposed interventions, an estimated 300,000-350,000 jobs could be created over 5 years (60% for Syrians)
- Work permits to be made available as appropriate

On Economic Opportunities and Jobs:

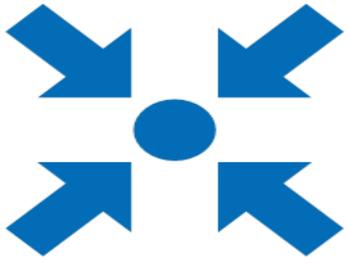
- ⦿ Programs include:
 - Investments in municipalities
 - Direct financial support to municipalities, projects financed in single municipalities and/or at regional level
 - Solid waste management, liquid waste treatment, renewable energy and transportation
 - Existing mechanisms that can be used: MoSA-led Lebanon Host Communities Support Programme, Council of Development and Reconstruction
 - Subsidized Temporary Employment Programme (STEP)
 - Job creation in labour intensive sectors
 - Provide finance and employment incentives accompanied with technical assistance to encourage micro, small and medium-sized businesses to expand production and create new permanent jobs for Lebanese workers and temporary jobs for Syrian workers

On Economic Opportunities and Jobs:

- Access to markets (on trade)
 - Expand on work already being carried out to strengthen value chains and ensure that Lebanese products reach international markets
 - Area of focus: improving quality and standards of Lebanese agricultural products to benefit from access to EU markets
- Urgent national-level infrastructure needs (related to the crisis and national security)
 - Lebanon's plan in response to the solid waste crisis (converting waste to energy)
 - Reconstruction of Palestinian camp of Nahr-el-Bared (following fighting of 2007-2008)
 - Prison expansion and improvement according to international humanitarian standards
- Concessional finance investments in infrastructure and public services
 - Finalization of the proposed portfolio for large infrastructure projects
 - Projects are strategically selected from the transport, energy, water, environment and public services sectors, which are proposed to be financed by blending grants and loans to create concessional finance, including macro fiscal assistance

Financial Requirements

- Multi-annual funding of **\$4.9B** to cover 2016 LCRP and plans set out in this statement
- Total grant contribution of **\$420M annually** as macro financial assistance and contribution to concessional financing (to be reviewed by the end of March 2016 and subsequently on an annual basis)



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Thank You!

