



Child Labour in the Syrian refugee situation

WHAT DO WE KNOW?
WHAT CAN BE DONE?

How the Syrian conflict is driving more refugee children into child labour

Conflict and displacement dramatically increased the number of Syrian children working

- ▶ In Jordan, 47% of refugee households said they relied partly or entirely on income generated by children
- ▶ Around 75% of working children in the Za'atari refugee camp in Jordan reported health problems and almost 40% reported an injury, illness or poor health

UNICEF and IMC work on CL

A. KOPO Analysis

B. Hiring Para Case Manager

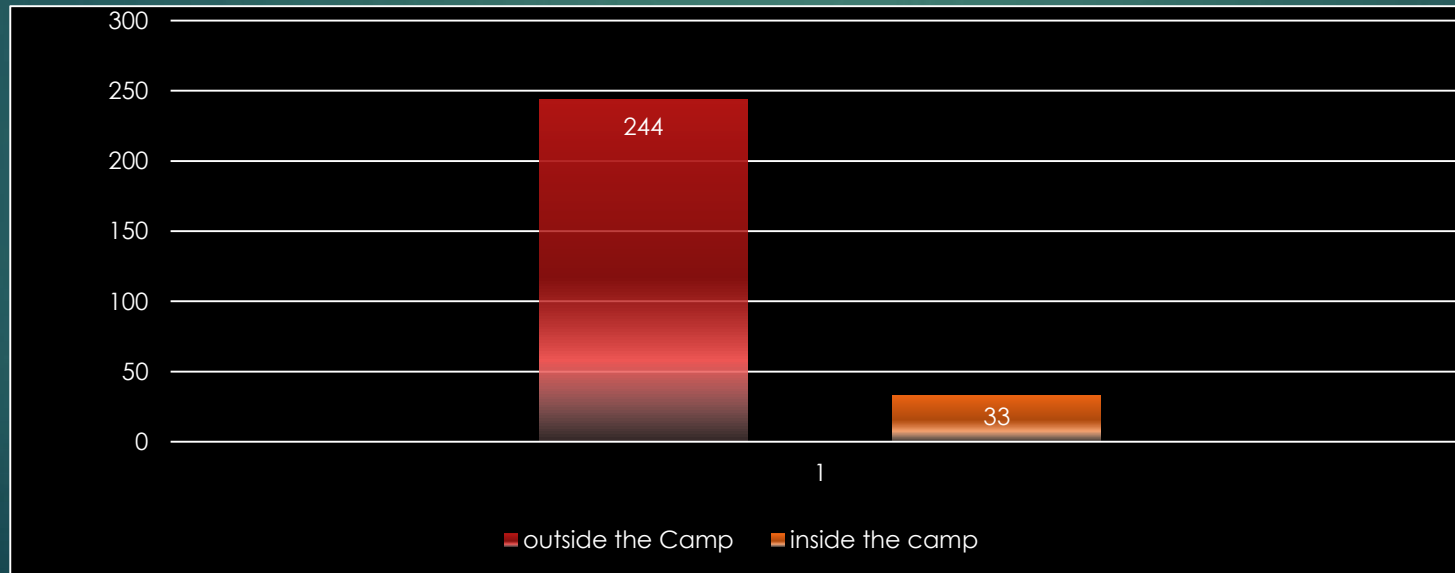
C. Coordination with UNICEF C4W &ILO

D. Developing Child Labour Assessment Tool

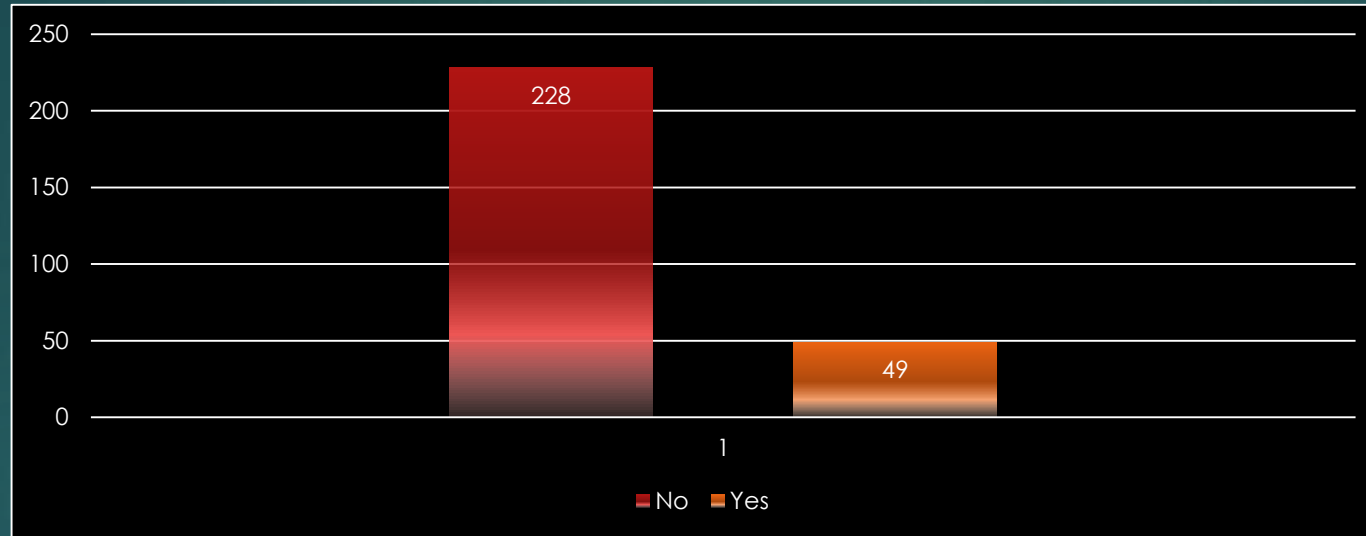
A. KOPO Analysis

Initial child labour assessment results for **541 children** (based on information provided by the child and family)

*** 277 out of 541 children reported that they are currently working (244 outside of the camp, 33 inside the camp)**



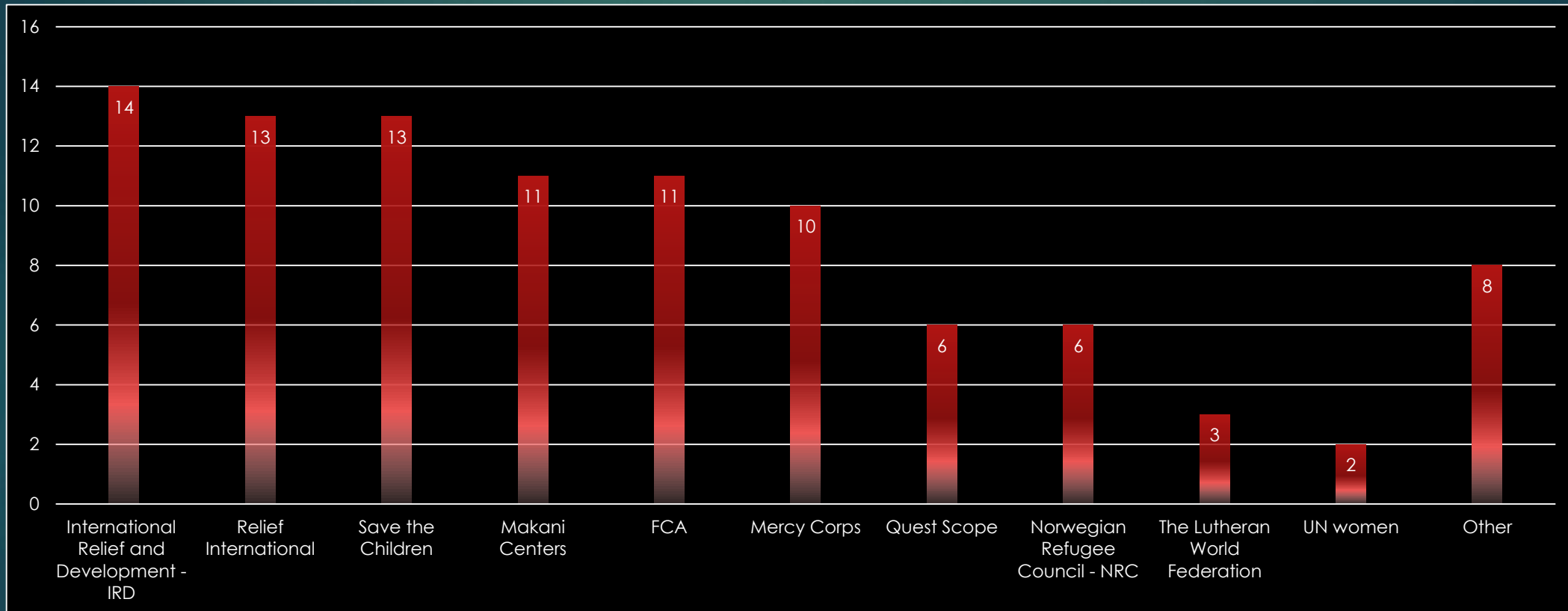
- Out of the 277 children engaged in child labor, 49 are registered in school



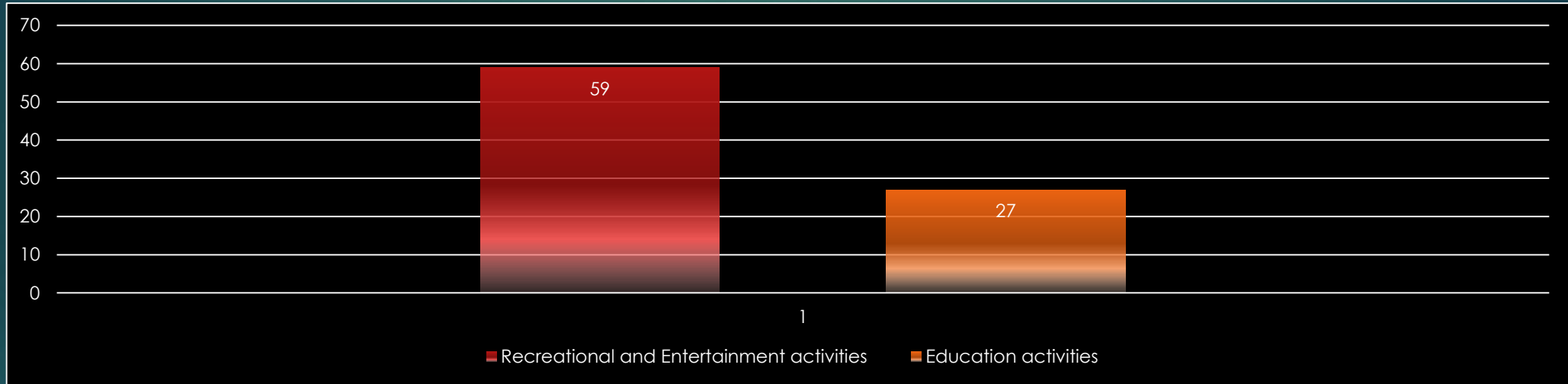
For the children who answered that they do not go to school; the reasons given were:

- The child is not interested in school
- Violence at school
- Financial status of the family

* Out of the 277 children engaged in child labor, 86 participate in activities

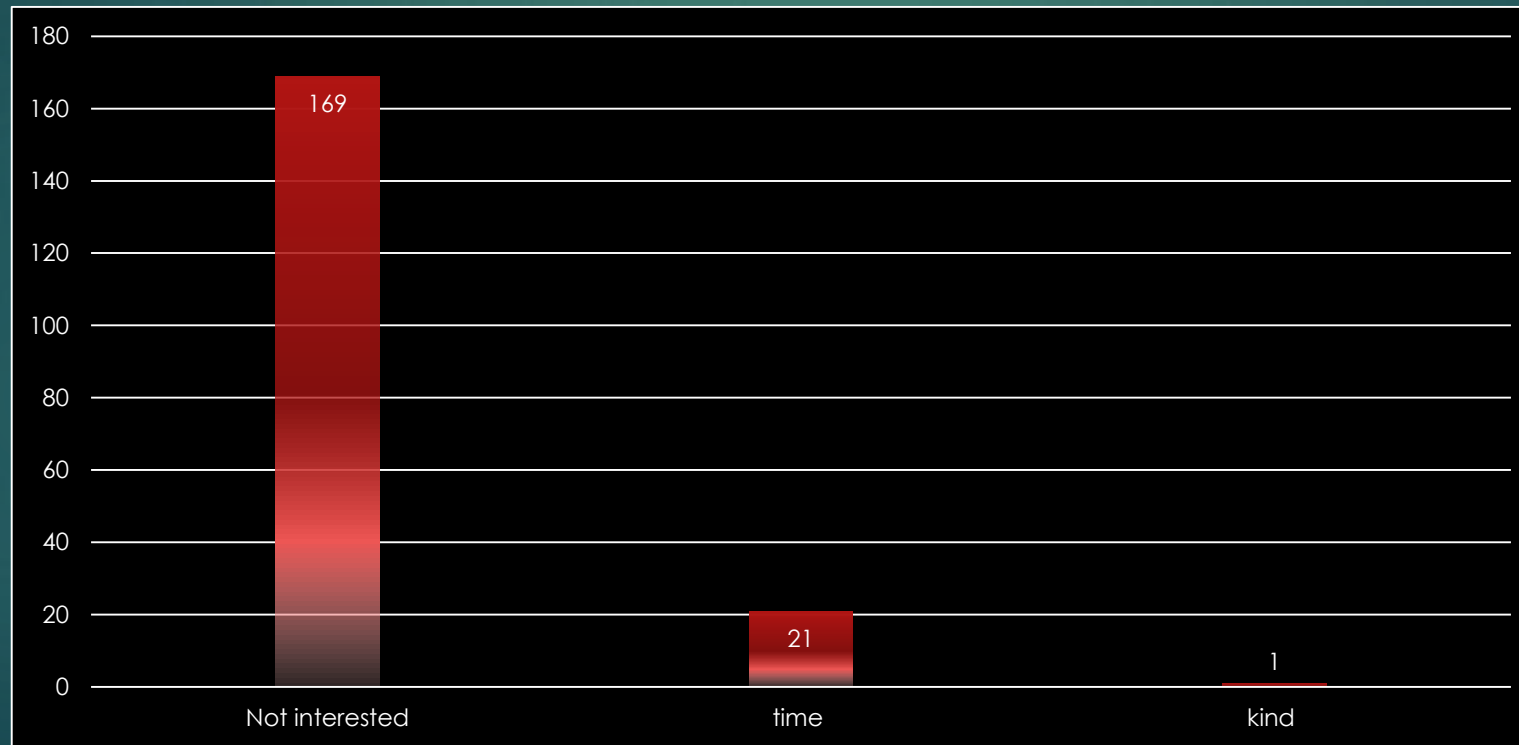


* Types of activities children participate in



* Out of the 277 children engaged in child labor, 191 shared that they are not going to any activities. The most common reasons given were:

- The child is not interested in activities
- The time and type of activities available is not appropriate for them



*● Risks faced by children at work



Physical danger includes physical violence towards the child and children provided with stimulant drugs, carrying heavy material/production/equipments

Physical exploitation refers to situations such as children being made to work long hours, with little pay. No break time, no support in case of any injury



Out of 227 children engaged in child labor, 85 children shared that their caregivers are looking for job opportunities

Out of 277 children engaged in child labor, 88 children shared that if a family member is employed, they will stop working.

B. Hiring para case manager, Its a new intervention aiming to ;

-support each of the child protection case management teams ,

-build the capacity of the local community to be more directly involved in the protection of children in their own communities.

C. Coordination with UNICEF C4W & ILO

- * Assessing the Child Labour situation
- * Coordinating with UNICEF.
- * Sharing the List of Vulnerable CL cases with C4W and ILO so jobs for caregivers are secured (low profile intervention).

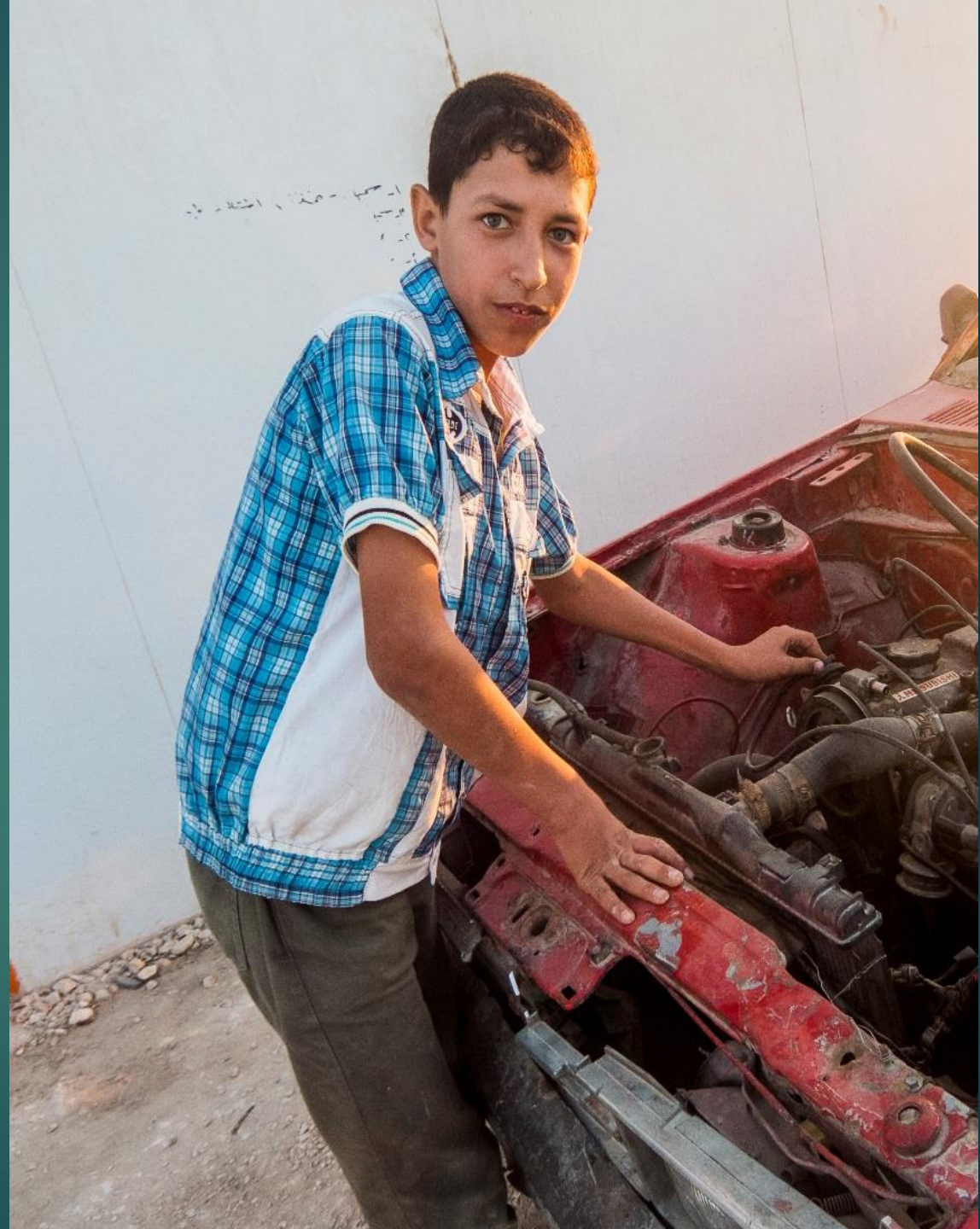
To date 36 children pulled from labour

D. Developing Child Labour Assessment

This tool has been developed to collect, assess and refer CL cases by the outreach team to appropriate services.

It gathers needed information about the CL, his/her family, enrollment in the school, accessing services in the camp, willingness of his/her family to work outside/inside the camp.

WAY FORWARD FOR
Addressing Child
Labour in an
integrated,
multisectoral way



Evidence-based programming

Multipurpose cash in Lebanon shown to:

- Increase children's participation in school
- 10% of households use child labour (sporadic)
- Impact on child labour not clear but cash does reduce likelihood of withdrawing children from school to work

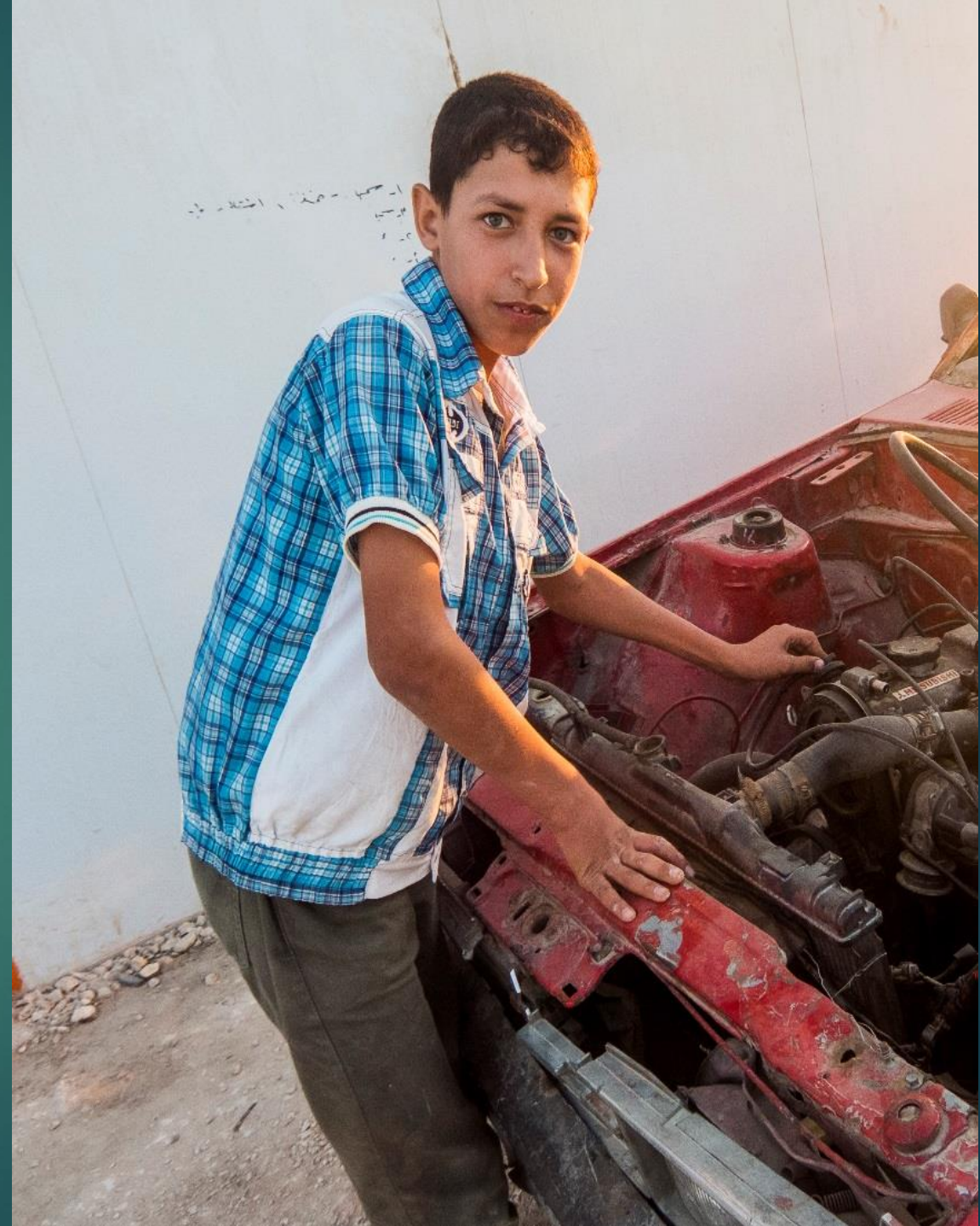
UNHCR regional study on impact of cash assistance on negative coping mechanisms:

- Multipurpose cash mostly spent on rent
- If additional source of income in the family, cash contributed to increased school attendance and reduced child labour
- Without additional source of income, amount of cash assistance was insufficient to impact on child labour

Addressing Child Labour

Through an integrated approach:

- ▶ Advocating for **legal and policy framework** on child labor
- ▶ Engaging with **communities**
- ▶ Advocating safe and appropriate **education opportunities**
- ▶ Providing **specialized child protection interventions**
- ▶ Promoting child-sensitive **livelihood programmes**



Legal and Policy Framework

- ▶ Advocate for the inclusion of refugee children in the national action plans on child labor
- ▶ Support policy interventions
 - ▶ Offering viable alternatives to children
 - ▶ Challenging social norms and attitudes condoning the practice



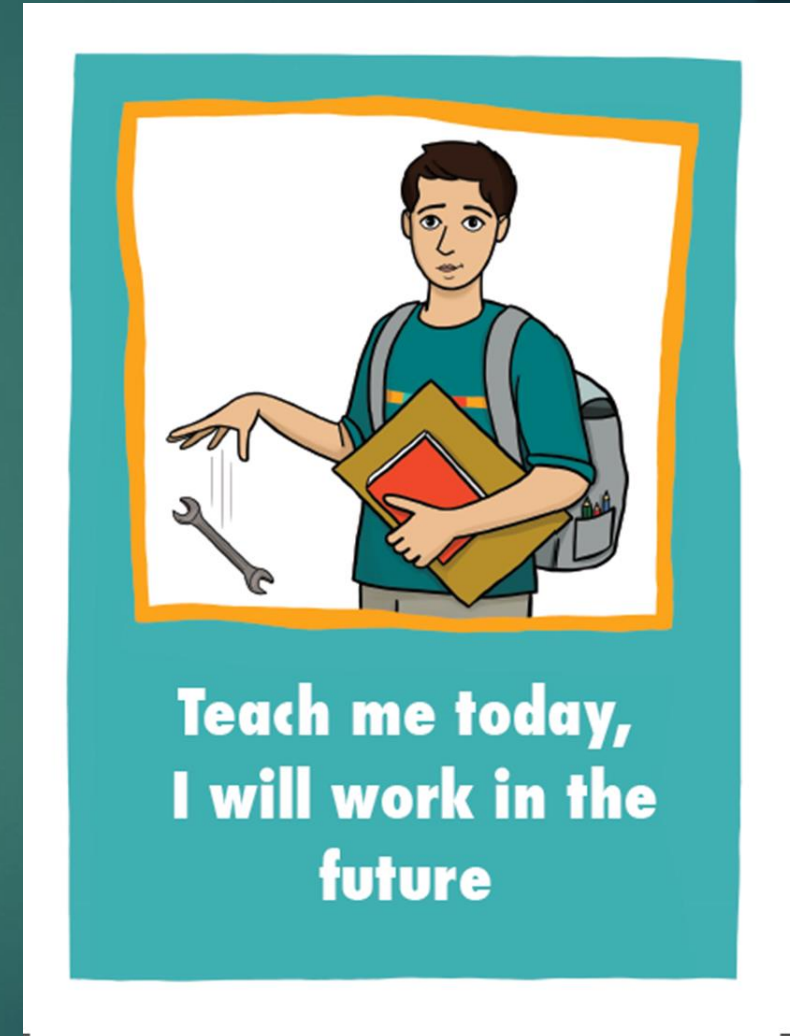
Engaging with Communities



- ▶ Collaborate with communities in the design of programmes addressing child labour so that the specific needs of families with working children are considered
- ▶ Support community-based structures addressing child labour and other child protection concerns

Safe and Appropriate Education Opportunities

- ▶ Strengthen the support to formal secondary education
- ▶ Address violence and discrimination in schools
- ▶ Scale up range of alternative and non-formal education for children who cannot rejoin formal secondary education
- ▶ Provide technical and vocational training for adolescents and youth adapted to market opportunities
- ▶ Provide basic numeracy and literacy non-formal education for working children, adapted to their needs and availability



Education should remain available for all children including those who continue to work

Specialized child protection interventions



Strengthen capacity of national protection systems and service providers to respond the needs of working children in a timely and effective manner

- Multisectoral case management
- Child labour drop

Child-sensitive Livelihood Programmes

- ▶ Scale up livelihood programmes that benefit all vulnerable persons in specific areas
- ▶ Advocate for employment opportunities for refugees
- ▶ Design livelihoods programmes to specifically address the issue of child labour including:
 - ▶ Offering safe livelihoods programmes for children above legal working age
 - ▶ Targeting most vulnerable families with heightened risk of child labour



Support to the most vulnerable

A photograph of two young girls wearing headscarves, looking out a window. The girl in the foreground is wearing a brown headscarf with blue and yellow patterns and a brown jacket. The girl behind her is wearing a red and white floral headscarf and a purple jacket. They are both looking out the window with serious expressions. The background is dark, and the window frame is visible.

- I. Scale up investment in cash assistance and vouchers to vulnerable families
- II. Refine modalities to ensure that cash assistance targets and effectively contributes to the reduction of child labour
- III. Explore expansion of conditional cash transfers and vouchers to support children's return to school