World Vision
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Impact of Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance on Child Labour among Syrian Refugee Children in Bekaa, Lebanon

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ACRONYMS

AUB	American University of Beirut
CALP	Cash Learning Partnership
CBP	Cash-based Programming
CL	Child Labour
CP	Child Protection
DSD	Department of Social Development
ELA	Evidence, Learning and Accountability
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GSDRC	Governance and Social Development Resource Center
HH	Household
HOH	Head of Household
HRW	Human Rights Watch
IFI	Issam Fares Institute
ILO	International Labour Organization
ISF	Internal Security Forces
ITS	Informal Tented Settlement
JOD	Jordanian Dinar
KII	Key Informant Interview
LBP	Lebanese Pound
LCC	Lebanese Cash Consortium
LCRP	Lebanon Crisis Response Plan
MPCA	Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance
ODI	Overseas Development Institute
P&C	People and Culture
RACE	Reaching all Children with Education
RCT	Randomized Control Trial
SASSA	South African Social Security Agency
SD	Standard Deviation
SMEB	Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket
SPSS	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
VAF	Vulnerability Assessment Framework
VASyR	Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees
WFP	World Food Programme
WVL	World Vision Lebanon
y.o	Years Old

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This research examines the impact of the Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) programme funded by the World Food Programme (WFP) and implemented by World Vision Lebanon (WVL) in the Bekaa region on child labour (CL) and child protection among Syrian refugees' children in Lebanon.

As a result of the Syrian refugee crisis, 76 per cent of displaced Syrians in Lebanon currently live below the poverty line (LCRP, 2018) and CL is on the rise among the refugee population as a consequence of using children to help sustain the household's (HH) livelihoods and support its income (UNHCR, 2018). MPCA allows HHs to be flexible in deciding their spending needs. It can have positive results for children through its impacts on nutrition, health and education. This study aims to contribute to the understanding of the role of cash-based programme (CBP) interventions by researching the evidence on the link between MPCA and four child-related outcomes: 1) enrolment in school; 2) participation in household chores, 3) engagement in CL, and finally 4) exposure to protection risk in the workplace.

The study was based on a quasi-experimental design with one-time measurement where results from 197 HHs with children receiving MPCA for at least three months (intervention group) were compared with results from 163 HHs with children receiving only food assistance for the same period (control group). The survey included customised tools for each targeted children age group. The impact of the MPCA was measured using a variety of variables to assess child education, CL, participation in HH chores and protection risks. Descriptive, correlational and predictive analyses were used to analyse the collected data.

Descriptive analysis has shown that 51.1 per cent of surveyed Syrian refugee children are not enrolled in school, 90 per cent of them participate in HH chores, 27.2 per cent are engaged in CL and 58.6 per cent of working children do not feel safe in the workplace.

Correlational analysis indicates that there is no difference between the intervention group and the control group for three of the research outcomes: school enrolment, participation in HH chores and CL. These similarities stem from the high economic vulnerability of the intervention group where the additional cash assistance is used mainly to meet the basic needs, and it is not enough to influence other children-related outcomes (such as school enrolment, HH chores, and CL). With regards to child protection in the workplace, results have shown that working children in the intervention group are more likely to feel safe in the workplace compared to working children in the control group. They might be engaging in light, intermittent and basic forms of CL due to the fact that their families have the added advantage of the MPCA to support the HH income, and they can be selective regarding the type of work their children engage in.

The predictive model suggested that in HHs assisted with cash, employment and literacy of caregivers are factors contributing to education and CL. Illiteracy among Syrian refugee mothers increases the odds of CL among their children. Cash beneficiaries with a working father figure are more likely to count on work and MPCA as their main source of income to meet their basic survival needs and can afford additional costs related to children's education like tuition, transportation and school supplies

BACKGROUND & LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Child labour

As the conflict in Syria enters its 8th year, Lebanon remains one of the countries most affected by the crisis, as it currently hosts more than one million Syrian refugees (UNHCR, 2018). More specifically, 36 per cent of registered Syrian refugees in Lebanon reside in Bekaa (UNHCR, 2018), most of which live in informal tented settlements (ITSs) (Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees [VASyR], 2016). Refugees residing in ITSs suffer from extremely difficult living conditions – poor sanitation, fragile and overcrowded tents, as well as economic, legal, and security problems (Kazour et al, 2016). Syrian refugees in Lebanon reported per capita monthly expenditures of US$98 and three quarters of Syrian refugee HHs had expenditures below the Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB), unable to meet basic needs of food, health, shelter and education (LCRP, 2018). The proportion of HHs living below the poverty line has continued to increase, reaching 76 per cent of refugee HHs in 2017 (LCRP, 2018).

The large influx of refugees over the past few years is exacerbated by an already fragile Lebanese socio-economic and political context and by a constrained public system, both in terms of resources and capacity (ILO & UNICEF 2015). Furthermore, because of Lebanon's delicate situation and history with refugees, the Lebanese Government has imposed strict requirements and regulations that do not favour the residency and employment of Syrian refugees. The consequences have caused many affected families to adopt negative coping mechanisms, such as using children as a source of income to help sustain their livelihoods (FAO, ILO, 2017). CL is on the rise among the refugee population (Save the Children & UNICEF, 2015), namely in sectors of agriculture, construction, and mechanics, with boys and girls often starting work from the early age of 5 years old. In 2017, UNICEF reported that 180,000 Syrian refugee children in Lebanon have been forced into CL, with refugees as young as 5 years old working long hours, often under harsh weather conditions in agricultural fields and in hazardous settings using dangerous machinery in factories, and subjected to emotional, verbal and physical abuse by employers. According to the 2017 VASyR findings, 4.8 per cent of Syrian refugee children aged 5 to 17 reported working at least one day in the last 30 days, which was essentially the same as in 2016 (5%) with a higher percentage of child labour among boys (7.1%) than girls (2.1%).

The issue of CL encompasses a multitude of factors that push HH members to support children's work. The economic vulnerability of HHs is one of the most critical push-factors contributing to engaging children in CL as Syrian refugee children often need to supplement HH income and/or substitute adult labour. Poor HHs with inadequate resources are likely to make low or inefficient investments in their children's education and encourage child labour. Lack of access to government unemployment allowances and insurances also makes HHs more vulnerable to the effects of income losses and contributes to CL. Among other non-financial factors that lead to CL, the low value attributed to education plays a role as well. Education is often perceived as irrelevant in the context of Syrian refugees. A lack of opportunity to access education due to an array of barriers, as well as widespread cultural acceptance of children's work, plays a major role in CL (FAO, ILO, 2017).

Furthermore, the willingness of employers to hire children contributes to CL, and is mainly driven by 1) cheaper labour ($4/day in agriculture), 2) children are easier to manage during long working hours (typically 8-10 hour days), and 3) the low level of experience needed for some tasks (FAO, ILO, 2017). The Lebanese Labour Code, which applies to all children in Lebanon, sets the minimum employment age at 14 and provides basic protections for children of legal working age (Bureau of International Labor Affairs, 2016). However, despite Lebanon's legislative progress around CL, and as indicated by Lebanese Internal Security Forces (ISF), the enforcement of this law has been challenging, as local systems often lack the resources to monitor the employment of children.

Although CL has desirable short-term effects for families, its long-term effects are detrimental to children, who often miss the opportunity for basic education and are likely to remain trapped in a vicious cycle of poverty. Children are less knowledgeable regarding work hazards, and the harmful effects of exposure to hazards can manifest both physically and psychologically, in the short- or long-term (ILO & UNICEF, 2015).

2.2 Cash-based programming in Lebanon

In the last 10 years, MPCA has gained attention in emergency response since it allows HHs flexibility in deciding their spending needs (GSDRC, 2017). This can have positive results for children through its impact on nutrition, health and education (GSDRC, 2017). Cash can help generate local market activity and restart livelihoods. It is often a more empowering and dignified form of support (CALP, 2014).

In Lebanon, MPCA is currently provided by multiple, independent agencies and consortia – the largest being WFP, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and previously the Lebanon Cash Consortium (LCC). MPCA has been used to meet Syrian refugees' basic needs, ranging from food, shelter, health and hygiene and other items, in a manner that allows refugees a choice when it comes to their spending priorities (LCC, 2016). Since 2012, the WFP has been running an e-card system as its primary form of food assistance for vulnerable Syrian and Lebanese families who cannot meet their basic food needs (WFP, 2018). In 2016, and based on a WFP-commissioned cash pilot study conducted by the Boston Consulting Group, WFP began implementing unrestricted cash transfers in September 2017 for Syrian refugees in Lebanon to meet their basic food needs (WFP, 2018). The refugees had the choice to redeem their basic food assistance either at any WFP-contracted shop or withdraw cash from any ATM throughout the country. Additionally, in October 2017, the most vulnerable Syrian refugees began receiving a monthly package of MPCA to meet their food and other basic needs. Households with WFP food assistance receive an amount of US$27 per family member while HHs assisted with MPCA receive US$175 on top of the basic food assistance.

WFP eligibility criteria for MPCA and food assistance is based on multisectoral indicators relating to food security, shelter, WASH, education, health, non-food items, protection and socio-economic factors (WFP 2018). Each HH is assigned scores reflecting levels of vulnerability for each criterion. Those sector-specific vulnerability scores are then combined into one global vulnerability score

which contains four categories of vulnerability: severe, high, moderate and low. WFP assistance is addressed to highly and severely vulnerable HHs only and not available to HHs within the moderate or low global vulnerability scores (WFP, 2015).

World Vision Lebanon has been a WFP implementing partner since 2013. Through its current two-year WFP Field Level Agreement (FLA) (January 2017 – December 2018), World Vision Lebanon is supporting all three operational food/cash assistance modalities implemented by WFP.

1) Food e-card redeemable at any WFP-contracted shop; e-cards are loaded each month with US$27 per person per HH and can be used to buy food in any of the 500 contracted shops across Lebanon.

2) Cash for food e-card that a portion of targeted Syrian refugees can either redeem at WFP-contracted shops or withdraw the amount at ATMs throughout the country

3) Multi-purpose cash for essential needs e-card covering essential needs, including food, which the most vulnerable Syrian refugees can withdraw from ATMs. In this modality, beneficiaries receive US$27 per person to contribute towards their basic food needs, and US$175 per HH to contribute towards their additional food and other basic needs.

2.3 Research framework

This study aims to contribute to the understanding of the role of CBP interventions by researching the evidence on the impact of MPCA on CL. Cash transfers are used in settings where CL is prevalent and, even if many of these programmes are explicitly implemented to improve children's welfare, in practice their impact on CL is undetermined. When consumption and human capital investment decisions are not separated because HHs are credit constrained, HHs may supply an inefficiently high amount of CL. In that case, the additional income provided by MPCA may allow HHs to increase investment in education and reduce the amount of CL (De Hoop & Rosati, 2014). Cash transfers may change how HHs value children's use of time, encouraging them to send children to school and thus to work less or not at all. If children are no longer engaged in CL, or if time spent by the child at work is lessened and the type of work is changed from hazardous to light work, the protection risks associated with CL (such as physical and sexual exploitation, physical and emotional abuse) will likely decrease (Rosati & Furio, 2016).

On the other hand, an increase in income does not constantly imply a reduction in CL, even for credit-constrained households. MPCA may generate incentives to increase CL (De Hoop and Rosati, 2012). There is evidence that HHs use the money for investment in productive assets such as agricultural and farming assets (Gertler, Martinez and Rubio-Codina, 2012). These investments potentially open up new opportunities for the use of children, either directly working on the purchased assets or in domestic HH chores as a substitute for an adult who will be working on the assets.

2.4 Relevant international studies

The majority of studies focused on MPCA are implemented in Latin America and Africa. In most studies, the main outcome variable includes CL and participation in HH chores. A summary of these studies is presented in Table 1.

Table 1: International studies on CBP

Author/s & date of publication	Country	CBP	Findings
Schady and Araujo (2006)	Ecuador	Bono de Desarollo Humano unrestricted cash programme	17% reduction in CL for 6-17 y.o children
Edmonds and Schady (2012)	Ecuador	Bono de Desarollo Humano unrestricted cash programme	10% reduction in CL for all children
			25% reduction in CL for 11-16 y.o children
Covarrubias, Davis, and Winters (2012)	Malawi	Malawi's Social Cash Transfer Programme	Participation in HH chores increased significantly by 8 to 14% due to HH investment in productive assets
Miller and Toska (2012)	Malawi	Malawi's Social Cash Transfer Programme	Increased participation in HH chores due to investment in productive assets (8% for boys and 11% for girls)
			Decrease in CL (12 % for boys and 10% for girls)
DSD, SASSA and UNICEF (2012)	South Africa	South Africa's Child Support Grant	21% of adolescents who started receiving the grant at the age of 16 work outside the home compared to 14% of adolescents who started receiving the grant at the age of 0.

2.5 Relevant studies on Syrian refugees

Jordan: The Overseas Development Institute (ODI) (2017) designed a mixed study to capture the effects of the UNHCR cash transfer programme in terms of relieving the immediate financial constraints of HHs. The UNHCR cash transfer programme for Syrian refugees in Jordan was launched in mid-2012, with the objective to reduce vulnerability and allow refugees to meet their most basic needs. Eligibility for the programme is assessed annually on the basis of the Vulnerability Assessment Framework (VAF), a proxy means test that mainly considers the demographic situation of the HH. Transfer levels range from JOD 80-155 per month (approximately US$110-220), depending on the HH size and level of vulnerability. The results from the quantitative analysis showed that MPCA did not influence education which is affected by different barriers. However, the qualitative analysis showed that several respondents mentioned that cash assistance enabled their sons to remain in school instead of needing to work and contribute to HH income. The quantitative analysis did not look at CL.

Lebanon: Save the Children (2015) conducted a mixed study to examine the impact of the Lebanon Cash Consortium MPCA programme, specifically looking at child-related outcomes such as education, CL, health, protection and psychosocial well-being. When looking at education outcomes, findings from caretaker KIIs and surveys indicated that those receiving cash more often enrol their children in school (intervention: 60.7%; control: 51.5%) and their children attend school more consistently (12.3% of intervention group children and 27% of control group children did not attend school in the winter). Looking at CL outcomes, 9.9 per cent of HHs reported being engaged in some form of CL, yet much of that labour is opportunistic, sporadic, and often menial. Additionally, 7.3 per cent of intervention HHs and 13 per cent of control HHs reported not enrolling their children in school because they need to work. The effect of MPCA on CL was not investigated.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research objective

The objective of this research is to examine the impact of the WFP MPCA programme provided to Syrian refugees in Bekaa on child labour as a primary outcome as well as on other child-related and child protection outcomes:

- Child Labour
- School enrolment
- Participation in household chores
- Protection risks in the workplace

3.2 Research design and target population

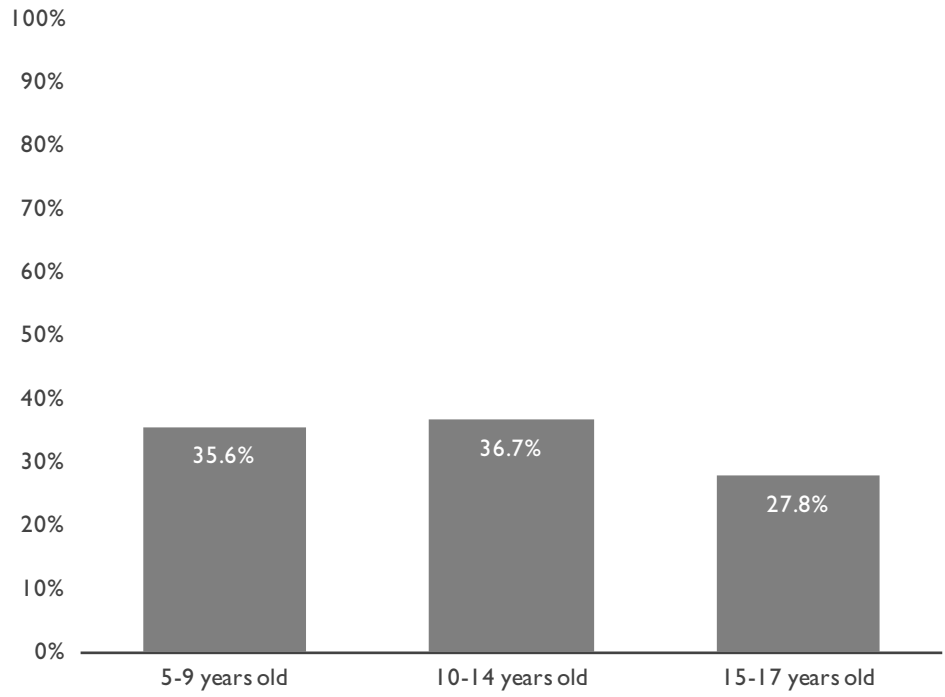
A quasi-experimental design with a one-time measurement of an intervention group and control group was conducted within the context of Syrian refugee children belonging to HHs benefiting from WFP cash-based programming. The control group was defined as children aged 5-17 year olds belonging to HHs only receiving food assistance while the intervention group consisted of children from the same age group belonging to HHs receiving MPCA on top of the food assistance. Both groups share the same demographic and socio-economic characteristics making them eligible for WFP cash-based programming thus highly to severely vulnerable on WFP's global vulnerability scale. The control group could not be assigned to the non-assisted beneficiaries since they belong to moderate and low categories of vulnerability and are different in their demographic and socio-economic characteristics from the intervention group. This fact could have biased the results and created a false captured impact.

3.3 Sampling

The sample size was calculated for three age groups of children: 5-9 y.o, 10-14 y.o and 15-17 y.o. The sample was based on the last Syrian refugee population data from UNHCR published in May 2018 and WFP cash assistance data published in June 2018 taking into consideration 95 per cent confidence level and 5 per cent margin of error. According to UNHCR data the estimated number of Syrian refugee in Lebanon is found to be 982,012 with 39.3 per cent of children aged 5-17 y.o. The number of HHs receiving MPCA funded by WFP is 16,771 while those receiving food assistance are 16,912. The final sample size consisted of 360 children, 197 in the intervention group and 163 in the control group. To ensure representativeness of all age groups, a stratified two-stage cluster sampling design was conducted using the WFP beneficiaries list shared with WVL. For the first sampling stage, HHs with children aged 5-9, 10-14 and 15-17 y.o were sampled from the list of all food and cash assisted HHs shared by WFP. The second sampling stage consists of the selection of one child from

the target HH as per his/her age group. A systematic random approach was used for both samplings. The targeted HHs are based either in ITSs or in collective and private shelters. (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Distribution of children as per age group



3.4 Tool

The age-appropriate research tools were developed by the Evidence, Learning and Accountability (ELA) team in collaboration with WVL child protection and resilience and livelihood experts, and in consultation with the field operations team. The tools were translated into Arabic, and were pilot tested prior to data collection. The tools included sections on geographical locations of HHs, demographic characteristics of caregivers and children, socio-economic characteristics of HHs, shelter, spending priorities from MPCA, education, child labour and child protection at the workplace. For further details on the tools refer to Appendix F.

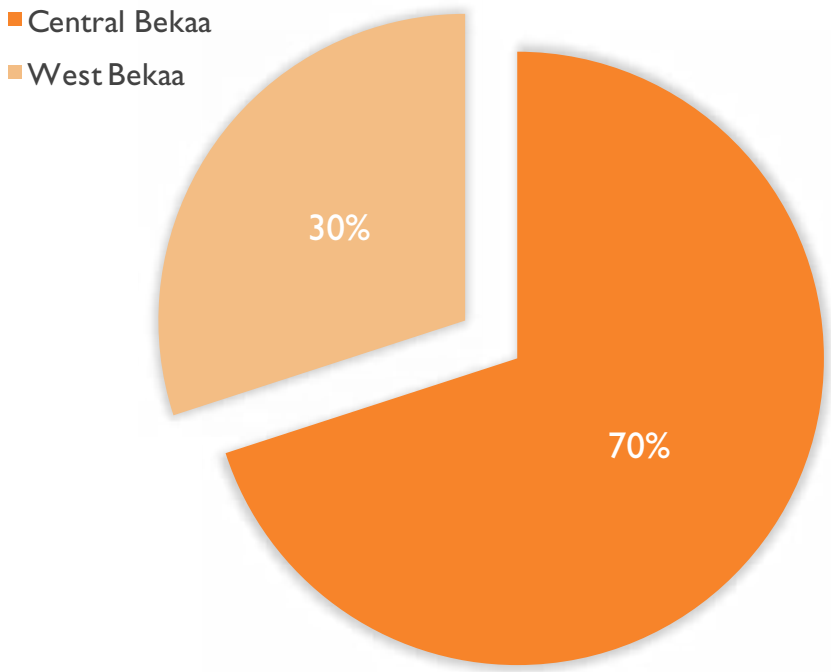
3.5 Data collection

After receiving the approval of the Lebanese Army and the ISF, data was collected from targeted HHs during 17 working days in August 2018. Social workers with backgrounds in psychology and early childhood education were recruited and trained to interview children on school enrolment, child labour, and protection risks, while casual workers conducted interviews with caregivers on demographics and spending priorities. Forty areas in Central and West Bekaa were targeted as per Syrian refugees geographical distribution (Table 2, Figure 2). Data quality controls on casual and social workers were performed twice during the data collection by the ELA team to ensure the accuracy and reliability of the collected data.

Table 2: Distribution of households as per geographical location

Variables		n (%)
Total sample		**N=360**
AREA	Kabelias	43 (11.9%)
	El Marj	32 (8.9%)
	Barelias	60 (16.7%)
	Mzaraat Zahle	6 (1.7%)
	Mekse	4 (1.1%)
	Jdita	3 (0.8%)
	Haouch el Harime	3 (0.8%)
	Zahle	21 (5.8%)
	Tal Sarhoun	1 (0.3%)
	Taanayel	9 (2.5%)
	Taalbaya	16 (4.4%)
	Sawiri	4 (1.1%)
	Saadnayel	15 (4.2%)
	Rayak	9 (2.5%)
	Qaroun	5 (1.4%)
	Nabi Ayla	1 (0.3%)
	Masnaa	3 (0.8%)
	Manara	2 (0.6%)
	Majdel Anjar	18 (5.0%)
	Karak	13 (3.6%)
	JebJanin	17 (4.7%)
	Jalela	3 (0.8%)
	Ghazze	17 (4.7%)
	Ferzol	9 (2.5%)
	Faour	12 (3.3%)
	Deir Zanoun	1 (0.3%)
	Dalhamie	9 (2.5%)
	Dahr el Ahmar	2 (0.6%)
	Chtaura	3 (0.8%)
	Fayda	3 (0.8%)
	Lousi	2 (0.6%)
	Kherbet Kanafar	1 (0.3%)
	Kamed el Loz	1 (0.3%)
	Terbol	2 (0.6%)
	Anjar	3 (0.8%)
	Omarie	1 (0.3%)
	El Rawda	1 (0.3%)
	Kherbet Rouha	2 (0.6%)
	Niha	1 (0.3%)
	Ablah	1 (0.3%)

Figure 2: Distribution of households as per district



3.6 Statistical analysis

Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) version 24 was used for data entry and analysis. Descriptive analyses were carried out by calculating the number and per cent for categorical variables, whereas the mean and standard deviation (±SD) were calculated for the continuous variables. The correlational analyses were performed using chi-square test, independent t-test and one-way ANOVA test to assess the association between demographic characteristics, outcomes and type of cash assistance, as appropriate. Hierarchical binary logistic regression analysis using a backward selection procedure, with significance level for removal from the model set at 0.1, was conducted to examine the relationship between the 4 outcomes and various potential demographic and livelihoods predictors. All determinants that are statistically and socially significant were entered into the regression model.

3.7 Ethical considerations

Ethical considerations related to social research have been respected in this study. The purpose of the research was explained to every caregiver and child. In addition, confidentiality was assured and each participant was informed that s/he was able to choose freely whether to participate or not in the study. Furthermore, a written informed consent was sought from the caregivers, before asking them and their children the questions. Participants also understood that they had the right to withdraw from the study at any time. Names of the respondents were replaced by coded numbers to guarantee the anonymity and make it impossible to track the results of specific HHs or individuals.

3.8 Limitations and challenges

When considering the findings of this study, four major methodological limitations should be kept in mind. Information collected was self-reported by caregivers and children. It is possible that there is some under-reporting for a sensitive behaviour such as CL.

In addition, it was not possible to assign study participants randomly to intervention and control groups since the beneficiaries are already receiving one type of cash assistance as per their eligibility to WFP CBP, so it became necessary to implement a quasi-experimental research design which has low internal validity in comparison to true experiment (RCT) and is less rigorous in capturing an intervention's impact.

Moreover, this study was conducted during the month of August when the schools were closed for summer vacation. Children were asked to report on the previous academic year and their attendance during the last month, which could have created some confusion among them and influenced the results related to school enrolment. Moreover, children might engage in more work outside the HH during summer while on vacation which can inflate the CL rate.

During the data collection many efforts were made to keep the control group clean and non-biased since food-assisted beneficiaries by WFP can also benefit from multi-purpose cash assistance from other agencies. Hence, replacements had to be made in order to ensure the integrity of the control group.

Moreover, many issues were faced related to the specificity of each one of the Bekaa areas creating delays in reaching the sampled beneficiaries. For instance, in "El Marej", the municipality expressed their desire to review the survey prior to data collection. Social and casual workers were not allowed to visit the HHs until the survey was reviewed which created delays in reaching beneficiaries in this area.

4.1 Descriptive analysis

4.1.1 Demographic and socio-economic characteristics

Household members

This section describes the result of the field survey and data collected from 360 Syrian refugee HHs and children. The average number of HH members is 7.3 (±2.6) and the average number of adults in the HH is 2.8 (±1.4). There were 15.6 per cent of female-headed HHs and 84.4 per cent of male-headed HHs. In most cases, female-headed HHs included women who are widows, or not living with their spouse due to displacement. Nine per cent of HHs reported at least one member with a physical disability and 3 per cent reported a member with mental disability. 65.5 per cent of HHs have at least one member under 5 year olds. 80 per cent and 77.5 per cent of HHs have at least one child aged 5-9 and 10-14 y.o respectively. Most common shelter types for HHs are unshared and shared apartments (44.7%) and ITSs (55.3%). 52 per cent of HHs have a monthly income of US$301-500 and 81.3 per cent spend a monthly amount of US$401-1000. Table 3 provides further details.

Table 3: Demographic and socio-economic characteristics of household members

Variables		n (%)
Total sample		**N=360**
Total household members	Mean (±sd)	7.3 (±2.6)
Household headed by	Female	506 (15.6%)
	Male	304 (84.4%)
Physical disabilities		31 (8.6%)
Total members with physical disabilities	Mean (±sd)	1.1 (±0.4)
Mental disabilities		12 (3.3%)
Total members with mental disabilities	Mean (±sd)	1.2 (±0.4)
Children under 5		234 (65.0%)
Children aged 5-9		288 (80.0%)
Children aged 10-14		279 (77.5%)
Children aged 15-17		173 (48.1%)
Total number of adults	Mean (±sd)	2.8 (±1.4)
Total number of elderly	Mean (±sd)	0.1 (±0.4)
Total income	< US$100	2 (0.6%)
	US$101-200	27 (7.5%)
	US$201-300	52 (14.4%)
	US$301-400	86 (23.9%)
	US$401-500	101 (28.1%)
	US$501-1000	89 (24.7%)
	> US$1000	2 (0.6%)
	I don't know	1 (0.3%)

Total expenditures	< US$100	1 (0.3%)
	US$101-200	5 (1.4%)
	US$201-300	15 (4.2%)
	US$301-400	30 (8.3%)
	US$401-500	97 (26.9%)
	US$501-1000	196 (54.4%)
	> US$1000	16 (4.4%)

Caregivers

The majority of caregivers are married (91.7% of female caregivers, 98.1% of male caregivers). The average age of a child's father and mother is 41.6 and 37.2 respectively. The educational attainment is generally low with 24.2 per cent of fathers and 35.1 per cent of mothers being illiterate and only 5.4 and 8.9 per cent respectively having a high school education and above. The survey data showed that more than half of Syrian refugee male caregivers surveyed (55.1%) are working. Salaried employments such as domestic/personal services (25.5%) provide most of the employment for male caregivers, followed by agriculture (9.6%), skilled labour (8.0%) and public work (7.6%). Female employment is generally low with only 10 per cent of female caregivers working, mostly in agriculture (6.4%). Table 4 provides further details.

Table 4: Demographic and livelihoods characteristics of child's father and mother figures

Variables		**n (%)**
Total sample		**N=360**
Father's age	Mean (±sd)	41.6 (±9.1)
Father's occupation	Agriculture	30 (9.6%)
	Construction	11 (3.5%)
	Public work	24 (7.6%)
	Skilled labour	25 (8.0%)
	Salaried	80 (25.5%)
	Own business	3 (1.0%)
	Unemployed	141 (44.9%)
Father's level of education	Do not read and write	76 (24.2%)
	Primary	165 (52.5%)
	Intermediate	49 (15.6%)
	Secondary	17 (5.4%)
	Technical	5 (1.6%)
	University	0 (0.6%)
Father's marital status	Single	4 (1.3%)
	Married	308 (98.1%)
	Widowed	2 (0.6%)

Mother's age	Mean (±sd)	37.2 (±8.6)
Mother's occupation	Agriculture	23 (6.4%)
	Construction	1 (0.3%)
	Cleaning	10 (2.8%)
	Salaried	2 (0.6%)
	Housewife	323 (90.0%)
Mother's level of education	Do not read and write	126 (35.1%)
	Primary	134 (37.3%)
	Intermediate	55 (15.3%)
	Secondary	32 (8.9%)
	Technical	4 (1.1%)
	University	8 (2.2%)
Mother's marital status	Married	329 (91.7%)
	Widowed	16 (4.4%)
	Separated	12 (3.3%)
	Divorced	2 (0.6%)

Children

The average age of the children surveyed is 11.5 years (±3.6). Forty five per cent of surveyed children are girls. Almost all children live with their parents (98.6%) and only 1.4 per cent live with other caregivers such as grandparents, uncles/aunts or siblings. The average number of siblings for a child is 2.0 (±1.6) for brothers and 1.8 (±1.4) for sisters. Further details in Table 5.

Table 5: Demographic characteristics of children

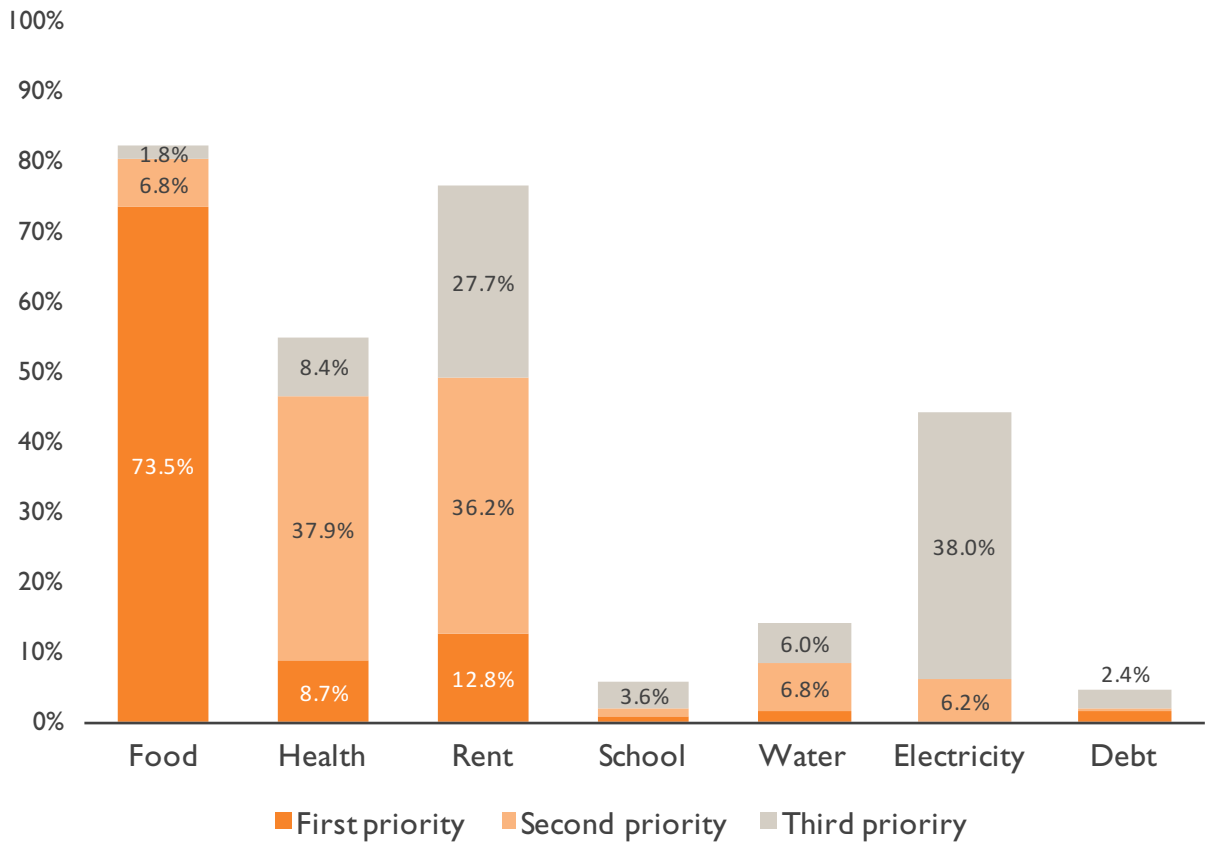
Variables		**n (%)**
Total sample		**N=360**
Child's age	Mean (±sd)	11.5 (±3.6)
Child's age group	5-9	128 (35.6%)
	10-14	132 (36.7%)
	15-17	100 (27.8%)
Child's sex	Male	198 (55.0%)
	Female	162 (45.0%)
Child lives with	Father/mother	355 (98.6%)
	Grandparents	27 (7.5%)
	Brothers/sisters	239 (66.4%)
	Uncles/aunts	26 (7.2%)
	Husband/wife	1 (0.3%)
	Other	10 (2.8%)

4.1.2 Spending priorities from MPCA

For 73.5 per cent of HHs receiving MPCA, food is considered the first spending priority. Health services and paying rent are both considered second priority for almost one third of surveyed HHs. Paying the electricity bill is a third priority for 38 per cent. Sending children to school is not prioritised among Syrian refugees with only 3.6 per cent of the HHs considering it as a third priority. (Figure 3). The findings validate those presented in the VASyR assessment in 2017 where food accounted for 44 per cent of monthly HH expenditures, while the second largest HH expenditure remained rent (18%), followed by health (11%), with education accounting for only 1.1 per cent of monthly expenditures.

With 58 per cent of Syrian refugee HHs living below the SMEB (< US$87 per capita/month) and not being able to meet their basic survival needs, the main barrier to children's education remains the financial constraints (VASyR, 2017). Sending children to school would incur additional costs on the HH such as the cost of tuition, transportation and school supplies, which HH members choose not to prioritise over basic survival needs (UNHCR & REACH, 2014).

Figure 3: Spending patterns in MPCA

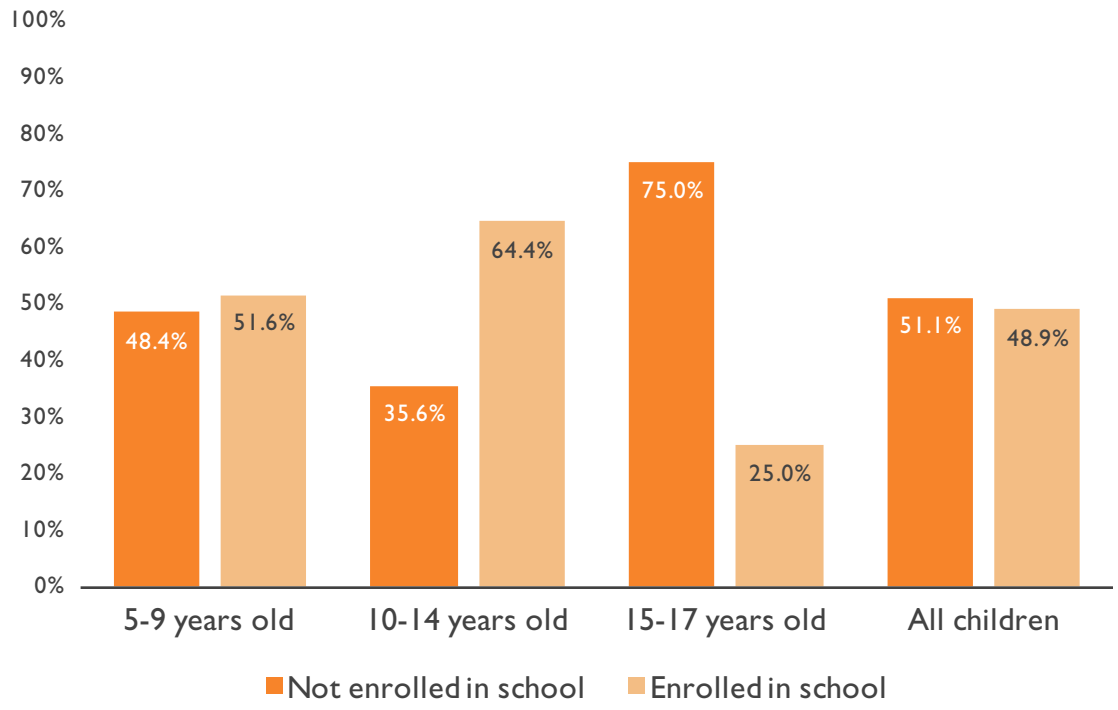


4.1.3 School enrolment and education

The survey results showed that school enrolment is considered among half of Syrian refugee children. Forty nine per cent of surveyed children are enrolled in school. The highest enrolment rate is among the children aged 10-14 (64.4%), while the lowest enrolment rate is among children aged 15-17 (25%) (Figure 4). In addition, 61.9 per cent of children enrolled in school attend the afternoon session implemented by Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE), an extra session to get Syrian refugee children into school. Children reported that 68.8 per cent use the bus to reach their school, meaning their caregivers have the additional cost of transportation.

When asked about the decision to stop going to school, children stated that this decision was taken by their caregivers or by themselves in an attempt to support the family financially. Enrolled children are consistent in their school attendance. The only reason to skip school during the academic year remains sickness with an average of 0.9 days/month for children aged 10-14 and 1.1 days/month for children aged 15-17. Appendix A provides further details.

Figure 4: School enrolment in all age groups



The VASyR assessment in 2017 supports the current research findings; 59 per cent of children aged 6-14 in Bekaa were enrolled in school while only 12 per cent of adolescents aged 17-19 reported having completed Grade 9.

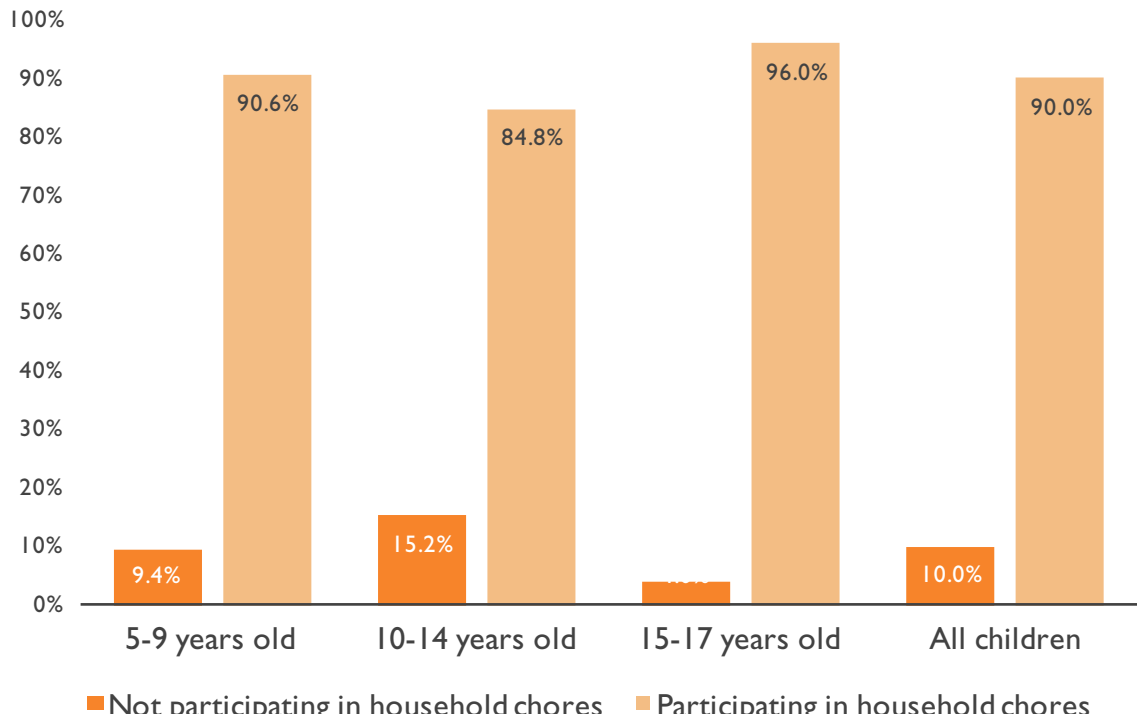
These numbers can be explained by the different barriers around accessing education. These include lack of education opportunities due to funding cuts from donors, increased pressure on the Lebanese public education system creating overcrowding and space limitation, the financial constraints of Syrian refugees in Lebanon, bullying due to cultural differences, and language barriers due to different curricula in Syria and Lebanon (UNHCR & REACH, 2014, UNHCR, 2016).

In 2013, Lebanon's MEHE launched the Reaching all Children with Education (RACE) initiative to improve access to formal education for Syrian refugees and underprivileged Lebanese. Although MEHE has opened its schools to a large number of refugee children and Lebanon has taken important steps to allow Syrian children to access public schools, the system has still struggled to keep pace and approximately 625,000 Syrian school-age children are out of school in 2018 (Theirworld, 2018). Secondary school-age children (15-18) face particularly difficult obstacles due to livelihoods restrictions and economic pressure forcing families to prioritise youth working, as opposed to continuing their education (UNHCR 2016).

4.1.4 Participation in household chores

The majority (90%) of surveyed children assist their parents in HH chores (Figure 5). 97.2 per cent of those who participate help mainly in domestic work (cleaning and minor HH repairs; cooking and serving meals; washing clothes), caring for siblings (48.8%) and fetching water and firewood (30.2%). The 18th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) in 2013 defined hazardous unpaid HH services as unpaid HH services 'performed (a) for long hours, (b) in an unhealthy environment, involving unsafe equipment or heavy loads, (c) in dangerous locations'. Syrian refugee children's involvement in chores is not considered as hazardous since it does not exceed 1.8 hours/day for a 15-17 y.o child. Moreover, it prevents only 2.7% of 10-14 y.o children from playing with their friends and 1% of 15-17 y.o children from going to school. Further details in Appendix B.

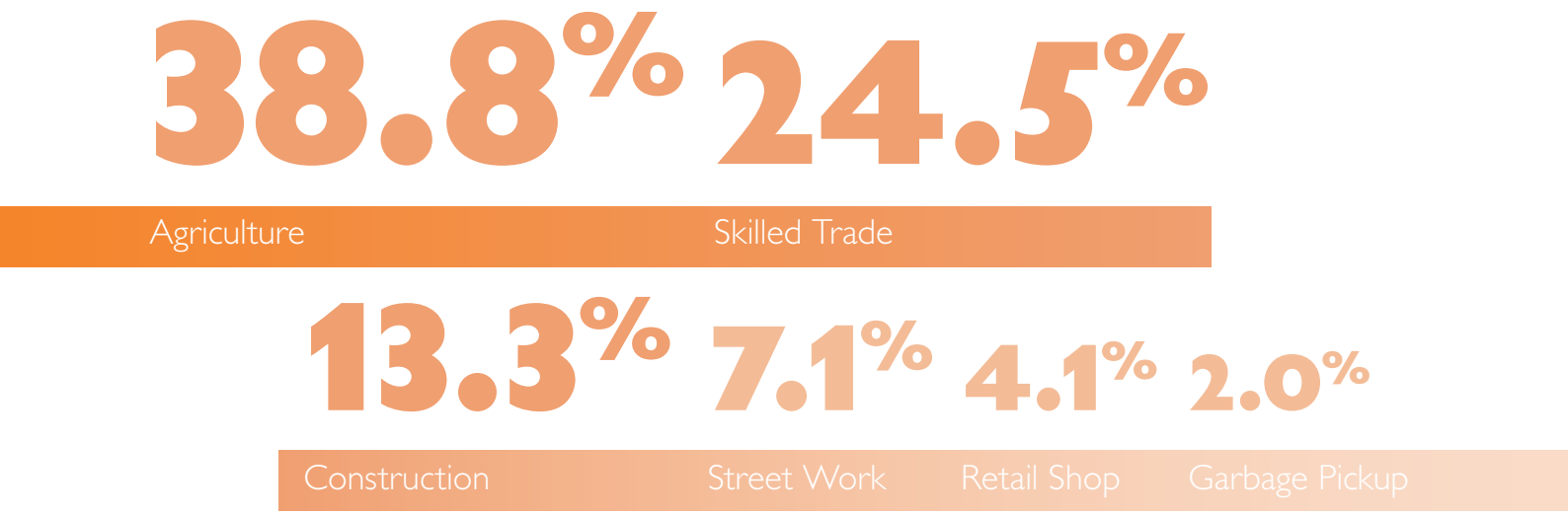
Figure 5: Participation in HH chores in all age groups



4.1.5 Child labour and work accidents

Findings from the survey showed that 27.2 per cent of surveyed children reported engaging in CL and working outside the HH for at least one day during the last week prior to data collection. The highest CL rate is among the 15-17 y.o children (44%) while for the 5-9 and 10-14 y.o children the rates are almost similar with 21.9 per cent and 19.7 per cent respectively (Figure 6). Some facts and numbers about CL are displayed in Table 6 and further details are provided in Appendix C.

Table 6: Facts about CL



With regard to work accidents among working children, 23.1 per cent of 10-14 y.o children had work accidents in the last 6 months resulting mainly in cuts and lacerations (16.7%). Nine per cent of 15-17 y.o. children were also exposed to work accidents resulting in fractures and dislocations (75%) (Figure 7).

With poverty rates increasing, food consumption and dietary diversity deteriorating (VASyR 2017), and water provision reduced due to funding cuts (WVL, 2018), HHs often send children to work as a negative coping strategy to supplement the HH income and meet their basic needs (WVL, 2018). Children, who constitute a majority of the refugee population, continue to be the most affected by the refugee crisis, being particularly vulnerable to all types of exploitation and particularly to CL.

Child labour has increased and its conditions have worsened among Syrian refugees residing in Lebanon (Bureau of International Labour Affairs, 2015). Working on the streets is especially common among refugee children from Syria (ILO, UNICEF and SAVE the children, 2015). Syrian children are also subjected to forced labour in agriculture (US, Department of State, 2015). The findings on CL are higher than those reflected in the VASyR assessment in 2017 where only 3.9 per cent of Syrian refugee children living in the Bekaa and aged 5 to 17 reported working. This can be due to the fact that CL was defined as working in the last 30 days as per VASyR while it is defined as working in the last 7 days as per this research. Moreover, in this research social workers interviewed children directly, to decrease the chances of under-reporting.

Figure 6: Child Labour in all age groups

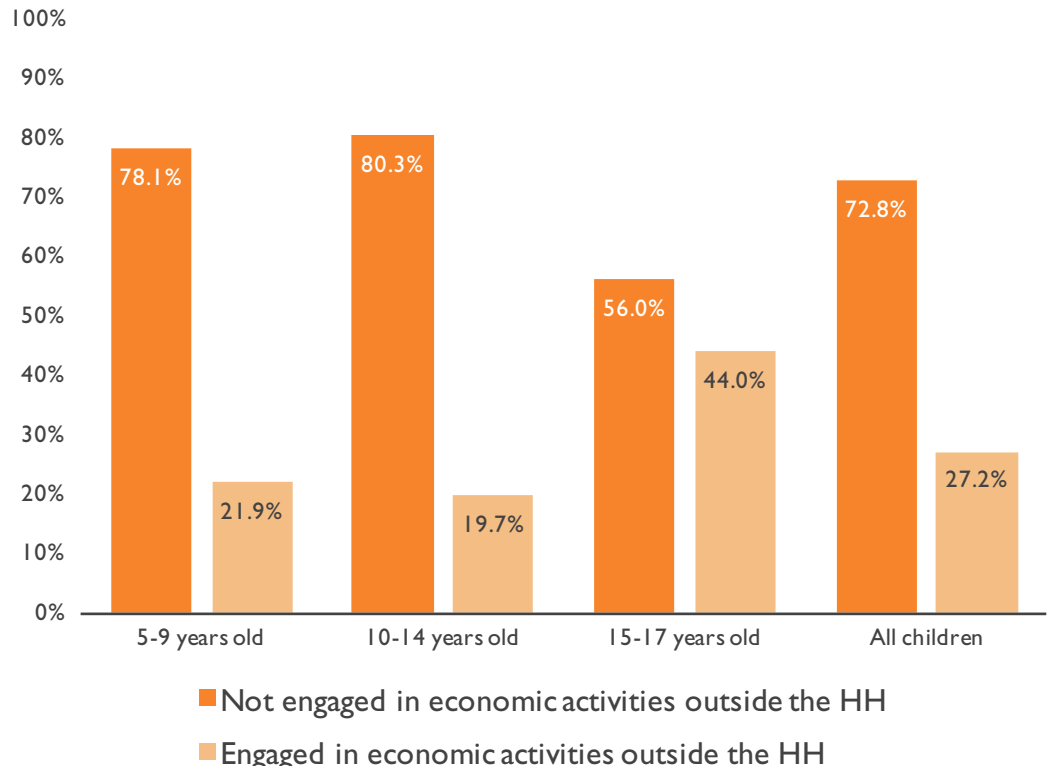
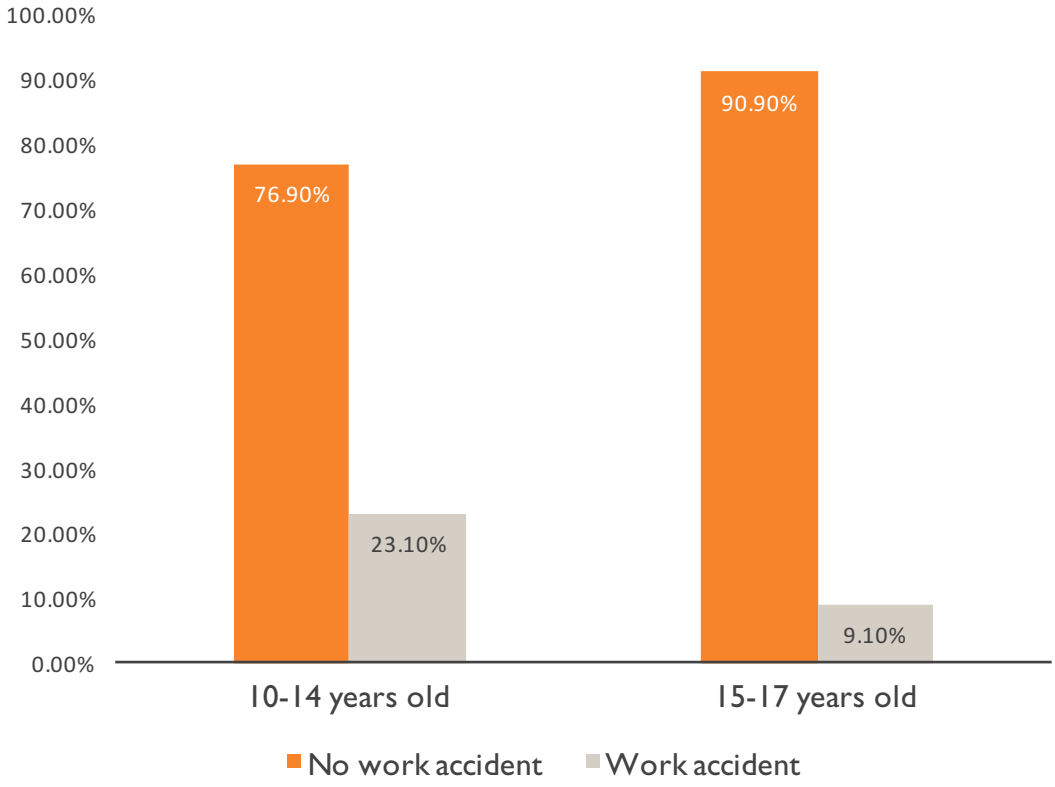


Figure 7: Work accidents in working adolescents



4.1.6 Child protection at workplace

More than half of Syrian refugee working children do not feel safe in the workplace. The highest rates are among 5-9 and 10-14 y.o children with 60.7 per cent and 69.2 per cent respectively (Figure 8). Among the cited reasons for not feeling safe 46.3% of children reported they have fears around the employer shouting at them, 41.5 per cent are afraid of not doing well in their jobs, 31.7 per cent declared having fears from being beaten up or attacked and 26.8 per cent had fears about not being paid for the work they are doing. Only 12.2 per cent of the concerned children thought about leaving their job, while 87.8 per cent wanted to stay in order to supplement the HH income despite their struggle with safety issues.

Children who do not feel safe have been exposed to violence in the workplace specifically from the employer (60.9%) or someone at work (30.9%). The most common type of violence is emotional with 34.7 per cent declaring that their employers shouted and screamed at them, called them names and swore (30.6%) or humiliated them in the presence of others (19.4%). Physical violence is also present with 14.3 per cent of children being hit or slapped with bare hands or with hard objects (9.2%). Further details in Appendix D.

Figure 8: Feeling safe at workplace among all age groups

4.2 Correlational analysis

4.2.1 Association between demographic factors and type of cash assistance

Shelter: There is a significant association between the type of cash assistance and the type of shelter ($p<0.0001$). HHs belonging to the intervention group are more likely to live in ITSs (82.2%) than those belonging to the control group (13.7%).

Total number of family members: HHs in the intervention group are larger with an average of 7.7 (±2.4) members comparing to 7.3 (±2.8) members in HHs in the control group ($p<0.0001$).

Households with children under 5: HHs with children under 5 are more likely to be in the intervention group (70.1%) versus 50.9 per cent that are in the control group ($p=0.03$).

Households with children aged 5-9: Like the HHs with children under 5, HHs with children aged 5-9 are more likely to be in the intervention group (84.8%) versus 74.2 per cent in the control group ($p=0.01$).

Income: 44.2 per cent of HHs with incomes of US$100-300 are mainly in the control group. Higher income (USD 301-500) is more likely to be associated with the intervention group (64.8%) ($p<0.001$).

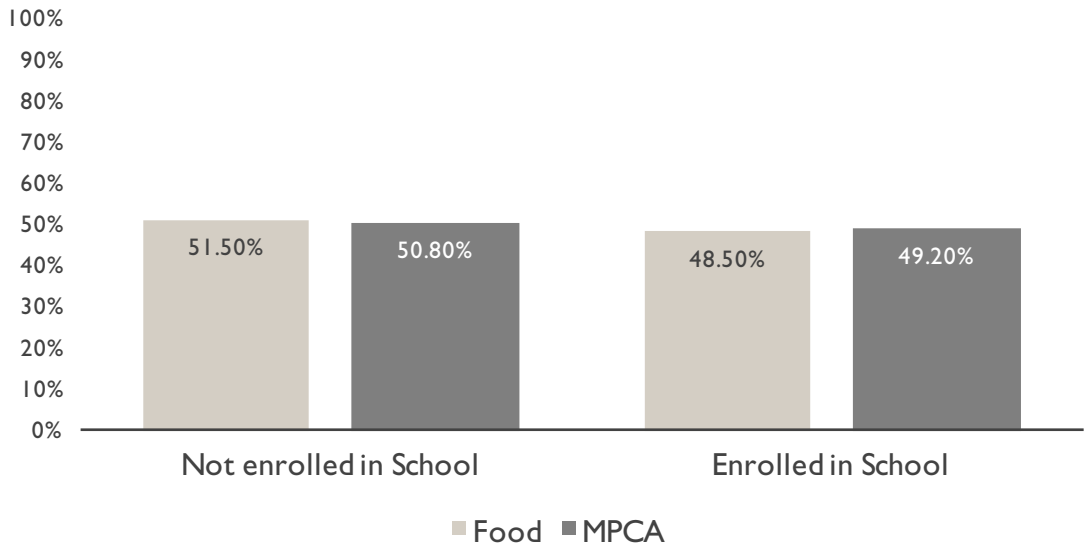
Further details provided in Appendix E.

These associations can all be related to the eligibility criteria and desk formula set by WFP to ensure that MPCA goes to the most vulnerable HHs. The desk formula is the formula that allows the ranking of HHs from the least to the most vulnerable. The formula will have to be recalibrated every year based on the most up-to-date information about the population.

4.2.2 Association between school enrolment and type of cash assistance

The correlational analysis did not show any association between type of cash assistance and school enrolment. The percentage of children enrolled in school in both intervention and control groups are almost similar: 51.5 per cent and 50.8 per cent respectively. Similar to the impact analysis conducted by ODI in 2017 in Jordan on Syrian refugees, MPCA does not seem to influence school enrolment, as Syrian refugee HHs benefitting from MPCA are those classified as severely and highly vulnerable on the WFP scale. The majority of these families are large families, residing in ITSs and living in extreme poverty, with expenditures below the monthly SMEB. Due to their conditions and major financial constraints, they tend to prioritise basic survival needs such as food, health and rent over education when budgeting for their expenditures and using the MPCA money. They are not able to afford additional educational costs such as tuition, transportation and school supplies and still face other non-financial barriers to education such as bullying and language barriers.

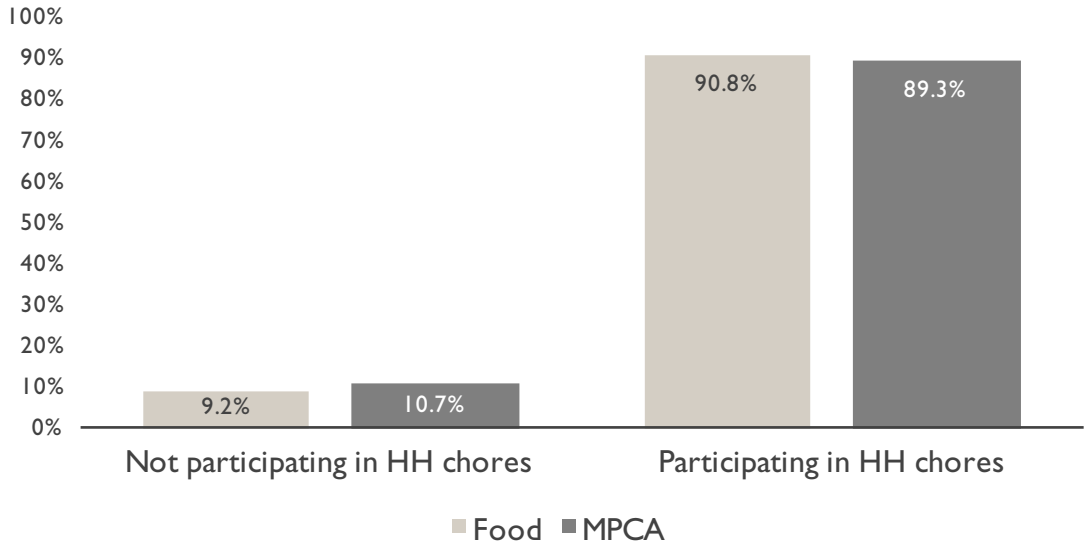
Figure 9: Type of cash assistance and school enrolment



4.2.3 Association between participation in HH chores and types of cash assistance

No significant association was found between the type of cash assistance and children's participation in HH chores. The percentage of children assisting their parents in HH chores in both MPCA and food groups are almost similar; 90.8 per cent and 89.3 per cent respectively. In the Malawi research in 2012 children's participation in HH chores increased significantly due to the fact that HHs used the cash to substantially invest in productive assets making their children work more on these assets at home and engage less in CL outside. In the context of Syrian refugees in Lebanon, HHs are not making any investment from the cash received to help generate additional HH income. Money is strictly used to meet the basic needs of food, health and rent. In-household tasks for children remain related to domestic work and care for siblings.

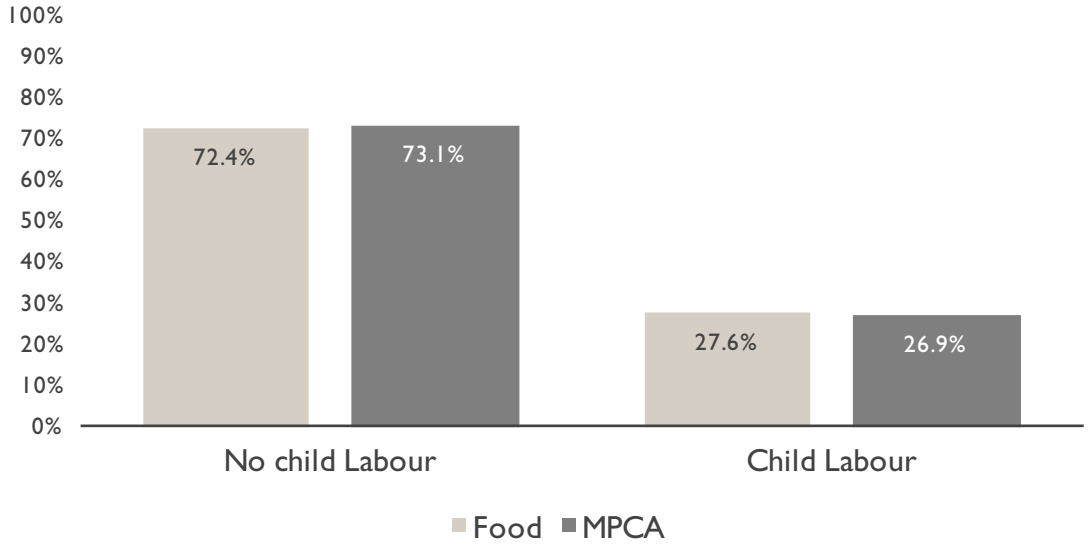
Figure 10: Type of cash assistance and participation in HH chores



4.2.4 Association between child labour and type of cash assistance

No significant association was found between the type of cash assistance and CL. The percentage of working children in both the intervention and control groups are almost similar; 27.6 per cent and 26.9 per cent respectively. In the study conducted by Save the Children in 2015, 7.3 per cent of beneficiaries receiving cash assistance and 13 per cent of non-assisted beneficiaries reported not enrolling their children in school because they need to work. The effect of MPCA on child labour was unknown at this time and more research was recommended to complement the findings. In other Latin contexts, cash assistance seems to have had a strong impact on reducing child labour in cash-assisted groups, specifically when a school enrolment requirement is attached to the transfers (Shady & Araujo, 2006). In the Syrian refugee context in Lebanon MPCA is not associated to any other programme or intervention tackling the root causes of CL. Moreover, Syrian refugee HHs benefiting from MPCA and food assistance are the most vulnerable and therefore more prone to sending their children to work to cope with poverty.

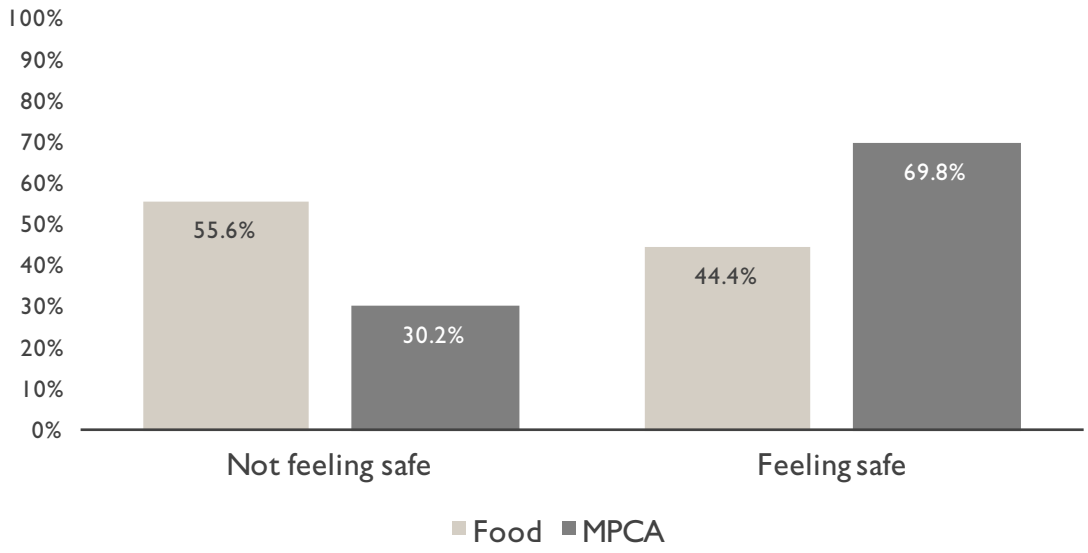
Figure 11: Type of cash assistance and child labour



4.2.5 Association between child protection at workplace and type of cash assistance

There is an association between the type of cash assistance and feeling safe in the workplace ($p=0.01$). Children belonging to HHs with cash assistance are more likely to feel safe at work (69.8%) in comparison to children belonging to families that are only food assisted (44.4%). Findings from the LCC impact evaluation in 2016 suggested that cash recipients are more likely to count on work and MPCA as their main source of income. They rely less on negative and unsustainable coping strategies, such as debt, remittances, gifts and sale of assets. Moreover, from a social cohesion perspective LCC beneficiaries feel eight times more secure, as compared to non-beneficiaries (LCC, 2016). Syrian refugee working children belonging to HHs assisted with cash might be engaging in light and intermittent forms of CL due to the fact that their families rely on the cash assistance to meet some of their basic needs without feeling the financial urge to engage them in the worst forms of child labour where the insecurity and protection risks at the workplace are higher.

Figure 12: Type of cash assistance and feeling safe at workplace



4.3 Predictive analysis

4.3.1 Factors contributing to child outcomes

Risk factors for school enrolment

• While being provided with MPCA, HHs located in Central Bekaa district have 61 per cent less odds (OR=0.39) of enrolling their children in school compared to HHs located in West Bekaa district.

• HHs with adolescents members (15-17 y.o) have 61 per cent less odds (OR=0.43) of sending their adolescents to school.

• HHs with illiterate female caregivers have 68 per cent less odds (OR=0.32) of enrolling their children in school compared to HHs in which the mother is educated.

Protective factors for school enrollment

• In HHs receiving MPCA, those with employed fathers have 76 per cent greater odds (OR=1.76) of having their children enrolled in school.

• HHs with educated mothers (high school and above) have 141 per cent greater odds (OR=2.41) of sending their children to school.

Risk and protective factors for participation in HH chores

• In HHs receiving MPCA, none of the demographic or livelihoods factors contributed to participation in HH chores.

Risk factors for child labour:

• In HHs receiving MPCA, having an adolescent (15-17 y.o) results in 139 per cent greater odds (OR=2.39) of sending him to work.

• HHs with working mothers have 177 per cent greater odds (OR=2.77) of engaging their children in CL.

• Illiterate female caregivers have 81 per cent greater odds (OR=1.81) of sending their children to work.

Protective factors for child labour

• None of the demographic and livelihoods factors are protective against CL.

Risk factors for child protection at work:

• None of the demographic and livelihoods factors are considered as risk factors for not feeling safe in the workplace.

Protective factors for child protection at work

• While provided with MPCA, HHs with employed male caregivers have 187 per cent greater odds (OR=2.87) of having their working children feeling safe in the workplace.

Table 7: Predictors of child outcomes in households receiving MPCA

	Variables	Odds Ratio	Confidence Interval 95%	P value
School enrolment	CASH assistance: MPCA	1.16	0.73 – 1.86	0.53
	District: Central Bekaa	0.39	0.24 – 0.66	<0.0001
	HHs with children aged 15-17 years old	0.43	0.27 – 0.70	0.001
	Male caregiver occupation: Employed	1.76	1.10 – 2.81	0.02
	Female caregiver education: Secondary/ university/education	2.41	1.10 – 5.50	0.04
	Female caregiver education: Illiterate	0.32	0.19 – 0.54	<0.0001
HH chores	CASH assistance: MPCA	0.86	0.43 – 1.72	0.66
Child labour	CASH assistance: MPCA	1.01	0.62 – 1.65	0.96
	HHs with children aged 15-17 years old	2.39	1.46 – 3.91	0.001
	Female caregiver occupation: Employed	2.77	1.34 – 5.73	0.006
	Female caregiver education: Illiterate	1.81	1.10 – 2.96	0.02
Child protection at work	CASH assistance: MPCA	3.15	1.32 – 7.48	0.01
	Male caregiver occupation: Employed	2.87	1.19 – 6.94	0.02

Variables entered in this hierarchical binary logistic regression model are:

• ***Imposed entries:*** *Type of Cash assistance*

• ***Backward Stepwise entries:*** *District, shelter, Female-headed HH, HH with members with physical and mental disabilities, total HH members, HH with children under 5, HH with children aged 5-9, HH with children aged 10-14, HH with children aged 15-17, HH with income between US$100-300, HH with income between US$301-500, HH with income above US$500, HH with no male caregiver, HH with father, HH with other caregiver, HH with employed male caregiver, HH with unemployed male caregiver, HH with male caregiver having secondary/university education, HH with male caregiver having primary/intermediate education, HH with illiterate male caregiver, HH with employed female caregiver, HH with female caregiver having secondary/university education, HH with female caregiver having primary/intermediate education, HH with illiterate female caregiver.*

Syrian refugee children have struggled to integrate into the Lebanese education system due to several social, cultural and economic factors. One of the main obstacles that they face is the language difference. French is used in most Lebanese public schools, whereas in Syria, Arabic and/or English are the more common languages. In Central Bekaa district, the majority of public schools adopt a French curriculum as opposed to West Bekaa where the curriculum is mostly in English (Yaacoub and Badre, 2002). Hence, in addition to financial constraints in central Bekaa, this fact might explain the decreased odds of Syrian refugee children attending public schools in comparison to West Bekaa.

With regard to adolescents, secondary school-age children (15-18 y.o) belonging to the most vulnerable families in the intervention group face particularly difficult obstacles to reaching education due to livelihoods restrictions and economic pressure forcing families to prioritise youth working, as opposed to attending education (UNHCR 2016). Moreover, in the context of Syrian refugees, the added value of education is limited. Children aged 15-18 are encouraged to drop out of school and support the household financially. All these combined factors explain the reduced likelihood of attending school and the increased odds of CL when having an adolescent in MPCA beneficiaries.

Concerning educated mothers, different studies showed that mothers' literacy has a significant impact on the education of their children. Children of literate mothers stay in school more and mothers are more involved in their education (Banerji et al, 2017, Benjamin, 1993). Illiterate Syrian refugee mothers do not see the added value of education which contributes to increasing the odds of CL. On the other hand, high education in mothers is a driving force towards prioritising expenditures related to education when receiving MPCA.

Finally, and with regards to livelihoods factors, Syrian refugees in the intervention group with a working father are more likely to count on work and cash as their main source of income. They are able to meet their basic survival needs and can afford additional costs related to their children's education which explains the increased odds of education when the male caregiver is employed. On the other hand, working mothers are an indicative factor of the HH's severe vulnerability and its need to engage in human capital, specifically CL, to improve its monthly income.

5 RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the findings, WVL proposes the following recommendations and actions:

1. Multi-year humanitarian and development funding to address child labour

To address the array of factors that push or pull children into child labour, progress relies on a holistic approach including programmes with children, caregivers and community combined with strengthening a national level system to ensure the protection of vulnerable children. These changes (required at different levels) are long term and necessitate continuous efforts that need to be supported by long-term funding.

2. Integration of programming: CBP and livelihoods, life skills, child protection

To tackle the issue of CL, WVL recommends a comprehensive approach that combines livelihoods investment with other basic life skills training combined with MPCA. This comprehensive approach is based on the following:

• Enhancing employment for male caregivers through investment in the value chains they are mainly working in, to expand the labour demand and create more jobs (or labour-man-days) in the sectors they are permitted to work in and are already working in.

• MPCA with close monitoring on child development and child well-being outcomes, including education.

• Life skills trainings for female caregivers to empower them to transform their children's lives.

• Life skills trainings and awareness for children on their rights and potentials.

3. Provide basic literacy and basic financial literacy programmes for parents

The level of parents' education plays a role in reducing CL and increasing school enrolment. Hence, more investment in basic literacy programmes for parents is recommended in order to help them support their children's education. At the same time, financial literacy and life skills programmes for parents would help them better manage their income, as well as support their children by making choices that will help them invest in their futures as opposed to concentrating only on short-term gains.

4. Education for girls programmes

The education of mothers/female caregivers came out as a protective factor against CL. Investment in girl's education programmes is therefore recommended as a prevention strategy against CL.

5. National Coordination platform to address child labour

Engagement at national level between the Ministry of Social Affairs, the Ministry of Labor's Unit for the Combat of Child Labour in Lebanon and other governmental stakeholders including internal security forces and civil society organisations working with children engaged in CL to define a national action plan for addressing the worst forms of CL and coordinate the various programmes and interventions implemented at local and national level

6. Local outreach to employers around working conditions for children

Collaboration between union of municipalities, municipalities and local civil society to raise awareness of employers and parents on the hazards and dangers which could face children in different types of occupations and lobbying for the enforcement of Lebanese Labor laws especially in relation to the minimum working age and work conditions.

6 CONCLUSION

In summary, this research highlighted the impact of MPCA on CL and other related outcomes such as school enrolment, participation in HH chores and child protection in the workplace.

The analysis led to the conclusion that MPCA in the current context of Syrian Refugees do not help in reducing CL and in-household tasks and do not contribute to an increase in school enrolment. It only helps in providing more safety and security to working children by helping vulnerable HHs meet their basic survival needs without recourse to the worst forms of CL to cope with financial constraints. Since predictors of CL and education are related to literacy and employment in caregivers, specific interventions are needed, aimed at strengthening cash assistance by adopting a holistic approach combining CBP with livelihoods and life skills programming, including basic literacy and financial literacy programmes for caregivers.

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Table 8: School enrolment and education characteristics

Variables			n (%)
Total sample			**N=128**
5-9 years old	Child enrolled in school	No	62 (48.4%)
		Yes	66 (51.6%)
	Child's siblings enrolled in school	No	79 (61.7%)
		Yes	49 (38.3%)
	School shift	Morning	32 (48.5%)
		Afternoon	34 (51.5%)
	Transportation to school	Bus	41 (62.1%)
		Walk	25 (37.9%)
Total sample			**N=132**
10-14 years old	Child enrolled in school	No	47 (35.6%)
		Yes	85 (64.4%)
	Child's siblings enrolled in school	No	57 (43.2%)
		Yes	75 (56.8%)
	School shift	Morning	25 (29.4%)
		Afternoon	60 (70.6%)
	Transportation to school	Bus	63 (47.7%)
		Walk	19 (22.4%)
		Other	3 (3.5%)
	Who took decision for child to leave school	Child	15 (31.9%)
		Parents	32 (68.1%)
	Days skipped school last month	Mean (±sd)	0.9 (±0.9)
	Reason to skip school	Moved and no school in the area	1 (2.1%)
		Domestic responsibilities	2 (4.3%)
		Work commitments	1 (2.1%)
		Bullying	3 (6.4%)
		Sickness	44 (93.6%)

Total sample			N=100
15-17 Years old	Child enrolled in school	No	75 (75.0%)
		Yes	25 (25.0%)
	Child's siblings enrolled in school	No	46 (46.0%)
		Yes	54 (54.0%)
	Days of school attendance per week)	Mean (±sd)	4.5 (±0.2)
	Hours of school attendance per day	Mean (±sd)	5.0 (±0.6)
	School shift	Morning	10 (40.0%)
		Afternoon	15 (60.0%)
	Transportation to school	Bus	17 (68.0%)
		Taxi	8 (32.0%)
	Who took decision for child to leave school	Child	51 (68.0%)
		Parents	42 (56.0%)
		Other	10 (3.3%)
	Days skipped school last month	Mean (±sd)	1.1 (±3.0)
	Reason to skip school	Sickness	4 (100.0%)
Total sample			**N=360**
All children	Child enrolled in school	No	184 (51.1%)
		Yes	176 (48.9%)
	Child's siblings enrolled in School	No	182 (50.6%)
		Yes	178 (49.4%)
	School shift	Morning	67 (38.1%)
		Afternoon	109 (61.9%)
	Transportation to school	Bus	121 (68.8%)
		Walk	52 (29.5%)
		Other	3 (1.7%)

Table 9: Participation in HH chores characteristics

Variables			n (%)
Total sample			**N=128**
5-9 years old	Participation in HH chores	No	12 (9.4%)
		Yes	116 (90.6%)
	Type of HH chores	Domestic work	113 (97.4%)
		Taking care of other children	30 (25.9%)
		Taking care of sick HH members	1 (0.9%)
		Fetching water/firewood	36 (31.0%)
	Helping in HH chores stop child from	Going to school	5 (4.3%)
		Doing homework	1 (0.9%)
		Playing with friends	4 (3.4%)
Total sample			**N=132**
10-14 years old	Participation in HH chores	No	20 (15.2%)
		Yes	112 (84.8%)
	Type of HH chores	Domestic work	106 (94.6%)
		Taking care of other children	53 (47.3%)
		Taking care of sick HH members	5 (4.5%)
		Taking care of domestic pets	6 (5.4%)
		Fetching water/firewood	27 (24.1%)
		Other	1 (0.9%)
	Helping in HH chores stop child from	Playing with friends	3 (2.7%)
Total sample			**N=100**
15-17 Years old	Participation in HH chores	No	4 (4.0%)
		Yes	96 (96.0%)
	Hours/ day participation in HC	Mean (±sd)	1.8 (±1.2)
	Type of HH chores	Domestic work	96 (100.0%)
		Taking care of other children	75 (78.1%)
		Taking care of sick HH members	8 (8.3%)
		Taking care of domestic pets	1 (1.0%)
		Fetching water/firewood	35 (36.5%)
	Helping in HH chores stop child from	Going to school	1 (1.0%)
		Doing homework	1 (1.0%)

Total sample			N=360
All children	Participation in HH chores	No	36 (10.0%)
		Yes	324 (90.0%)
	Type of HH chores	Domestic work	315 (97.2%)
		Taking care of other children	158 (48.8%)
		Taking care of sick HH members	14 (4.3%)
		Taking care of domestic pets	7 (2.2%)(
		Fetching water/firewood	98 (30.2%)
		Other	1 (0.3%)
	Helping in HH chores stop child from	Going to school	6 (1.9%)
		Doing homework	1 (0.3%)
		Playing with friends	8 (2.5%)

Table 10: Characteristics of child labour

Variables			n (%)
Total sample			**N=128**
5-9 years old	Child Labour	No	100 (78.1%)
		Yes	28 (21.9%)
	Days working outside the HH last week	Mean (±sd)	7.0 (±0.0)
	Paid Job	Yes	28 (100.0%)
	Skip school for work	No	16 (57.1%)
		Yes	12 (42.9 %)
	Who decided for child to work	Parents	26 (92.9%)
		Child	3 (2.3%)
	Type of work	Skilled trade	4 (14.3%)
		Retail shop	1(3.6%)
		Agriculture	11 (39.3%)
		Construction	8 (28.6%)
		Street work	6 (21.4%)
		Shepherd	1 (3.4%)
		Other	3 (10.7%)
	Action taken with money received from paid job	Give it to parent/caregiver	18 (64.3%)
		Give it to shawish	1 (0.8%)
		Keep it with the child	18 (64.3%)
Total sample			**N=132**
10-14 years old	Child Labour	No	106 (80.3%)
		Yes	26 (19.7%)
	Days working outside the HH last week	Mean (±sd)	5.2 (±2.1)
	Paid Job	No	10 (38.5%)
		Yes	16 (61.5%)
	Skip school for work	No	23 (88.5%)
		Yes	3 (11.5%)
	Who decided for child to work	Parents	6 (23.1%)
		Brother/sister	3 (11.5%)
		Shawish	1 (0.8%)
		The child	17 (65.4%)
	When child work	Morning time	25 (96.2%)
		Afternoon time	1 (3.8%)
	Type of work	Skilled trade	17 (65.4%)
		Agriculture	11 (42.3%)
		Construction	1 (0.8%)
		Other	5 (19.2%)

10-14 years old	Child's right to refuse work	Cannot refuse, parents will punish	0 (0.0%)
		Cannot refuse, afraid to lose job	11 (42.3%)
		Yes I have the right to refuse	8 (30.8%)
		Cannot refuse for other reasons	7 (26.9%)
	If child not working, how spends time	Go to school	1 (3.8%)
		Spend time on leisure/activities	7 (26.9%)
		Help parent in HC	7 (26.9%)
		Play with other children	18 (69.2%)
		Other	9 (34.6%)
	How often child did not get paid for his work	Never	12 (75.0%)
		Frequently	2 (1.5%)
		Rarely	2 (1.5%)
	How frequent the child is paid	Daily	1 (6.3%)
		Weekly	8 (50.0%)
		Monthly	6 (37.5%)
		I don't know	1 (6.3%)
	Action taken with money received from paid job	Give it to parent/caregiver	7 (43.8%)
		Give it to shawish	1 (6.3%)
		Give it to lender	1 (6.3%)
		Keep it with the child	6 (37.5%)
		I don't know someone else take the money	1 (6.3%)
	If money kept, how used by child	Pay for my education	0 (0.0%)
		Buy personal things	5 (31.3%)
		Spend it on leisure activities	2 (12.5%)
		Support the HH income	5 (31.3%)
		Do savings	2 (12.5%)
		Other	2 (12.5%)
		Help parent in HC	7 (26.9%)
		Play with other children	18 (69.2%)
Total sample			**N=100**
15-17 Years old	Child Labour	No	56 (56.0%)
		Yes	44 (44.0%)
	Days working last week	Mean (±sd)	4.2 (±2.1)
	Paid work	No	1 (2.3%)
		Yes	43 (97.7%)
	Was it difficult to find you a paid job	No	8 (17.4%)
		Yes	38 (82.6%)
	Skip school for work	No	38 (86.4%)
		Yes	6 (13.6%)
	Who decided for child to work	Parents	26 (59.1%)
		The child	41 (93.2%)

15-17 Years old	When child work	Morning time	43 (97.7%)
		Afternoon time	4 (9.1%)
	Type of work	Skilled trade	11 (25.0%)
		Retail shop	3 (6.8%)
		Garbage pickup	2 (4.5%)
		Agriculture	16 (36.4%)
		Construction	4 (9.1%)
		Street work	1 (2.3%)
		Other	10 (22.7%)
	Child's right to refuse work	Cannot refuse, parents will punish	0 (0.0%)
		Cannot refuse, afraid to lose job	8 (18.2%)
		Yes I have the right to refuse	31 (70.5%)
		Cannot refuse for other reasons	5 (11.4%)
	If child not working, how spends time	Go to school	0 (0.0%)
		Spend time on leisure/activities	8 (18.2%)
		Help parent in HH	29 (65.9%)
		Play with other children	12 (27.3%)
		Other	15 (34.1%)
	How many hours child work per day	1-2 hours	1 (2.3%)
		4-6 hours	8 (18.2%)
		6-8 hours	20 (20.0%)
		>8 hours	15 (15.0%)
	How frequent the child is paid	Daily	18 (41.9%)
		Weekly	15 (34.9%)
		Monthly	9 (20.9%)
		I don't know	1 (2.3%)
	How often child did not get paid	Never	25 (58.1%)
		Frequently	10 (23.3%)
		Rarely	8 (18.6%)
	How much child get paid/ hour	< 2,000 LBP	31 (72.1%)
		2,000 – 3,000 LBP	10 (23.3%)
		3,000 – 6,000 LBP	2 (4.7%)
	Action taken with money received from paid job	Give it to parent/ caregiver	38 (88.4%)
		Give it to shawish	1 (2.3%)
		Keep it with the child	20 (46.5%)
	If money kept, how used by child	Pay for my education	0 (0.0%)
		Buy personal things	14 (32.6%)
		Support the HH income	28 (65.1%)
		Do savings	7 (16.3%)
	Child's siblings doing work outside the HH	No	74 (74.0%)
		Yes	26 (26.0%)

15-17 Years old	Type of work done by siblings	Skilled trade	9 (34.6%)
		Retail shop	2 (7.7%)
		Garbage pickup	1 (3.8%)
		Agriculture	8 (30.8%)
		Construction	2 (7.7%)
		Other	4 (15.4%)
Total sample			**N=360**
All children	Child labour	No	262 (72.8%)
		Yes	98 (27.2%)
	Days working outside the HH last week	Mean (±sd)	
	Paid Job	No	11 (11.2%)
		Yes	87 (88.8%)
	Skip school for work	No	77 (78.6%)
		Yes	21 (21.4%)
	Who decided for child to work	Parents	58 (59.2%)
		Brother/sister	3 (3.1%)
		Shawish	1 (1.0%)
		Child	61 (62.2%)
	Type of work	Skilled trade	24 (24.5%)
		Retail shop	4 (4.1%)
		Garbage pickup	2 (2.0%)
		Agriculture	38 (38.8%)
		Construction	13 (13.3%)
		Street work	7 (7.1%)
		Other	18 (18.4%)
	Action taken with money received from paid job	Give it to parent/caregiver	63 (72.4%)
		Give it to shawish	3 (3.4%)
		Give it to lender	1 (1.1%)
		Keep it with the child	44 (50.6%)

Table 11: Child protection characteristics at workplace

Variables			n (%)
Total sample			**N=28**
5-9 years old	Feel safe at workplace	I do not feel safe	17 (60.7%)
		I feel safe most of the time	11 (39.3%)
	Reason not to feel safe	Car or bus accident on my way to work	2 (18.2%)
		Fear from being beaten up or attacked	6 (54.5%)
		Fear of being touched in a way that makes me feel uncomfortable	3 (27.3%)
		Fear from employer shouting at me	2 (18.2%)
		Fear of not doing my job well	5 (45.5%)
		Fear from being physically harmed due to work conditions	5 (45.5%)
		Fear of not being paid for the work you are doing	1 (9.1%)
	Child thought about leaving job	No	11 (100.0%)
		Yes	0 (0.0%)
	Parent support child to leave job	No	11 (100.0%)
		Yes	0 (0.0%)
	Hurt during work	Called me names or swore at me	9 (32.1%)
		Hit or slapped me with bare hands	4 (14.3%)
		Hit me with a belt/stick/hard object	3 (10.7%)
		Punched, kicked or beat me up	3 (10.7%)
		Burned me	2 (7.1%)
		Shouted or screamed at me	6 (21.4%)
		Said or did something to humiliate me in front of others	3 (10.7%)
	Person who hurts in workplace	Someone from family	2 (12.5%)
		Another adult you know	6 (37.5%)
		Employer	3 (18.8 %)
		Someone at work	8 (50.0%)
		I refuse to answer	1 (6.3%)
Total sample			**N=26**
10-14 years old	Feel safe going to workplace	I do not feel safe	18 (69.2%)
		I feel safe most of the time	8 (30.8%)
	Reason not to feel safe	Car or bus accident on my way to work	1 (12.5%)
		Trouble from gangs	1 (12.5%)
		Fear from being beaten up or attacked	2 (25.0%)
		Fear from employer shouting at me	1 (12.5%)
		Problems because of people taking drugs and alcohol	1 (12.5%)
		I feel excluded because I am different	1 (12.5%)
		Other	7 (87.5%)

10-14 years old	Child thought about leaving job	No	6 (4.5%)
		Yes	2 (25.0%)
	Parent support child to leave job	No	4 (50.0%)
		Yes	3 (37.5%)
		I don't know	1 (12.5%)
	Hurt during work	Called me names or swore at me	4 (15.4%)
		Hit or slapped me with bare hands	3 (11.5%)
		Hit me with a belt/stick/hard object	2 (7.7%)
		Shouted or screamed at me	5 (19.2%)
		Said or did something to humiliate me in front of others	1 (3.8%)
		Threatened to harm me	1 (3.8%)
	Person who hurts in workplace	Employer	4 (57.1%)
		Someone at work	1 (14.3%)
		Friends	1 (14.3%)
		Someone you don't know	2 (28.6%)
Total sample			**N=44**
15-17 Years old	Feel safe going to workplace	I do not feel safe	22 (50.0%)
		I feel safe most of the time	22 (50.0%)
	Reason not to feel safe	Fear from being beaten up or attacked	5 (22.7%)
		Fear from employer shouting at me	16 (72.7%)
		Fear of not doing my job well	12 (54.5%)
		Fear from being physically harmed due to work conditions	3 (13.6%)
		I feel excluded because I am different	2 (9.1%)
		Fear of not being paid for the work you are doing	10 (45.5%)
	Child thought about leaving job	No	19 (86.4%)
		Yes	3 (13.6%)
	Parent support child to leave job	No	2 (9.1%)
		Yes	9 (40.9%)
		I don't know	11 (50.0%)
	Hurt during work	Made me uncomfortable by standing too close or touching me	3 (6.8%)
		Called me names or swore at me	17 (38.6%)
		Hit or slapped me with bare hands	7 (15.9%)
		Hit me with a belt/stick/hard object	4 (9.1%)
		Punched, kicked or beat me up	1 (2.3%)
		Shouted or screamed at me	23 (52.3%)
		Said or did something to humiliate me in front of others	15 (34.1%)
		Threatened to harm me	8 (18.2%)
	Person who hurts in workplace	Another adult you know	1 (3.7%)
		Employer	21 (77.7%)
		Someone at work	2 (7.4%)
		Someone you don't know	3 (11.1%)

Total sample			N=98
All children	Feel safe going to workplace	I do not feel safe	41 (41.4%)
		I feel safe most of the time	57 (58.6%)
	Reason not to feel safe	Car or bus accident on my way to work	3 (7.3%)
		Trouble from gangs	1 (2.4%)
		Fear from being beaten up or attacked	13 (31.7%)
		Fear from employer shouting at me	19 (46.3%)
		Fear of not doing my job well	17 (41.5%)
		Fear from being physically harmed due to work conditions	8 (19.5%)
		Problems because of people taking drugs and alcohol	1 (2.4%)
		I feel excluded because I am different	3 (7.3%)
		Fear of not being paid for the work you are doing	11 (26.8%)
		Other	7 (17.1%)
	Child thought about leaving job	No	36 (87.8%)
		Yes	5 (12.2%)
	Parent support child to leave job	No	17 (41.5%)
		Yes	12 (29.3%)
		I don't know	12 (29.3%)
	Hurt during work *(Only for working children N=98)*	Made me uncomfortable by standing too close or touching me	3 (3.1%)
		Called me names or swore at me	30 (30.6%)
		Hit or slapped me with bare hands	14 (14.3%)
		Hit me with a belt/stick/hard object	9 (9.2%)
		Punched, kicked or beat me up	4 (4.1%)
		Burned me	2 (2.0%)
		Shouted or screamed at me	34 (34.7%)
		Said or did something to humiliate me in front of others	19 (19.4%)
		Threatened to harm me	12 (12.2%)
	Person who hurts in workplace *(Only for children who experienced accidents at workplace N=46)*	Someone from family	2 (4.3%)
		Another adult you know	7 (15.2%)
		Employer	28 (60.9%)
		Someone at work	11 (23.9%)
		Friend	1(2.2%)
		Someone you don't know	5 (10.9%)
		Refuse to answer	1 (2.2%)

Table 12: Association between demographic factors and type of cash assistance

Variables		Food Assistance	MPCA	P value
Total sample		N=163	N=197	
District	Central Bekaa	114 (69.9%)	138 (70.1%)	0.98
	West Bekaa	49 (30.1%)	59 (29.9%)	
Shelter	ITS	29 (17.8%)	170 (86.3%)	<0.0001
	Household	134 (82.2%)	27 (13.7%)	
Female head HH	No	134 (82.2%)	173 (87.8%)	0.14
	Yes	29 (17.8%)	24 (12.2%)	
Male caregiver	No male caregiver	24 (14.7%)	22 (11.2%)	0.56
	Father	134 (82.2%)	170 (86.3%)	
	Other	5 (3.1%)	5 (2.5%)	
Male caregiver education	Illiterate	30 (21.6%)	46 (26.3%)	0.06
	Primary and intermediate	93 (66.9%)	121 (69.1%)	
	Secondary and university	16 (11.5%)	8 (4.6%)	
Female caregiver education	Illiterate	51 (31.5%)	75 (38.1%)	0.10
	Primary and intermediate	85 (52.5%)	104 (52.8%)	
	Secondary and university	26 (16.0%)	18 (9.1%)	
Male caregiver occupation	Unemployed	57 (41.0%)	84 (48.0%)	0.22
	Employed	82 (59.0%)	91 (52.0%)	
Female caregiver occupation	Housewife	142 (87.7%)	181 (91.9%)	0.19
	Employed	20 (12.3%)	16 (8.1%)	
Male caregiver's age	Mean (±sd)	42.0 (±9.6)	41.3 (±8.8)	0.46
Female caregiver's age	Mean (±sd)	38.0 (±9.1))	36.6 (±8.1)	0.13
Total number of family members	Mean (±sd)	6.7 (±2.8)	7.7 (±2.4)	<0.0001
HH with children under 5	No	67 (41.1%)	59 (29.9%)	0.03
	Yes	96 (58.9%)	138 (70.1%)	
HH with children aged 5-9	No	42 (25.8%)	30 (15.2%)	0.01
	Yes	121 (74.2%)	167 (84.8%)	
HH with children aged 10-14	No	42 (25.8%)	39 (19.8%)	0.18
	Yes	121 (74.2%)	158 (80.2%)	
HH with children aged 15-17	No	80 (49.1%)	107 (54.3%)	0.32
	Yes	83 (50.9%)	90 (45.7%)	
Physical and mental disabilities among HH members	No	145 (89.0%)	173 (87.8%)	0.74
	Yes	18 (11.0%)	24 (12.2%)	
Income	100-300 USD	72 (44.2%)	9 (4.6%)	<0.0001
	301-500 USD	60 (36.8%)	127 (64.8%)	
	>500 USD	30 (19.0%)	60 (30.6%)	

INTRODUCTION (to fill with caregiver)

Would you be willing to participate in this research? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Would you be willing for your child to participate in this research? ☐ Yes ☐ No

(To fill with the child)

Would you be willing to participate in this research? ☐ Yes ☐ No

GENERAL INFORMATION (to fill with caregiver)

1. Survey code number: _____

2. Interviewer 1 (Social worker) name: _____

3. Interviewer 2 (Casual worker) name: _____

4. Interview date: _____

5. District: ☐ Zahle ☐ West Bekaa

6. Area:

- ☐ Qabb Elias
- ☐ El Marj
- ☐ Bar Elias
- ☐ Mzaraat Zahle
- ☐ Mekse
- ☐ Jdita
- ☐ Haouch El Siyade
- ☐ Haouch Kaysar
- ☐ Haouch el Soughra
- ☐ Haouch el Harime
- ☐ Dakwe
- ☐ Other please specify: _____

7. Are you registered with the UN: ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ I don't know

7.1. If yes, please specify the registration number: _____

CASH ASSISTANCE (To fill with caregiver)

8. Does your household receive cash assistance? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ I don't know

9. If yes, how many members of your household receive the cash assistance? _____

10. If yes, what type of cash assistance are you currently receiving?:

- ☐ Food e-card redeemable at any contracted shops (US$27 for each family member)
- ☐ Multi-purpose cash redeemable from the ATMs (US$27 for each family member and US$175 for the household)

11. If yes, how much in total do you currently receive in assistance per month in L.L? _____

12. If yes, who is the main decision maker for cash assistance budget at the household level: (Select all that applies)

- ☐ Child's father
- ☐ Child's mother
- ☐ Child's siblings
- ☐ Child's paternal grandparents
- ☐ Child's maternal grandparents
- ☐ Child's uncles
- ☐ Child's aunts
- ☐ Child's cousin

13. If you receive multi-purpose cash assistance please select 3 priorities on which you spend the money received from this assistance (US$175/month):

- ☐ Buying food
- ☐ Buying health services/medications
- ☐ Paying the rent
- ☐ Sending children to school
- ☐ Buying water
- ☐ Buying tobacco/alcohol
- ☐ Buying hygiene products (soap, toothpaste, detergents, shampoo…)
- ☐ Buying fuel (Mazout, gas, for both heating and cooking)
- ☐ Spend money on transportation
- ☐ Buy clothes
- ☐ Buy phone recharge, internet recharge
- ☐ Pay electricity bill
- ☐ Buy household assets (furniture, home appliances)
- ☐ Spend money on organising family gathering (birthdays, religious celebrations (eid), weddings…)
- ☐ Spend money to pay the due debt

CAREGIVERS DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION (To fill with the caregiver)

Male caregiver

14. Who is the father figure caregiver:

- ☐ Father
- ☐ Stepfather
- ☐ Grandfather
- ☐ Uncle
- ☐ Brother
- ☐ Cousin
- ☐ No male caregiver
- ☐ Other please specify: _____

15. Is the biological father living with the child: ☐ Yes ☐ No

15.1. If no why:

- ☐ Died
- ☐ Displaced due to work
- ☐ Displaced due to other reasons please specify: _____

16. What is the father figure caregiver's main occupation

- ☐ Casual labour in farming/agriculture
- ☐ Casual labour in construction
- ☐ Casual labour in public works (cleaning, sorting, transportation, etc.)
- ☐ Skilled labour (plumbing, carpenter, etc.)
- ☐ Salaried
- ☐ Own business
- ☐ No work (unemployed)
- ☐ Others please specify _____

17. What is the father figure caregiver highest education level

- ☐ Does not read and write
- ☐ Primary
- ☐ Intermediate (Brevet)
- ☐ Secondary (Baccalaureate II)
- ☐ Technical (BT, TS…)
- ☐ University
- ☐ Post-graduate

18. What is the age of the father figure caregiver_____

19. What is the marital status of father figure caregiver

☐ Single ☐ Married ☐ Widowed ☐ Separated ☐ Divorced

Female caregiver

20. Who is the mother figure caregiver:

- ☐ Mother
- ☐ Stepmother
- ☐ Grandmother
- ☐ Aunt
- ☐ Sister
- ☐ Cousin
- ☐ Other please specify: _____

21. Is the biological mother living with the child: ☐ Yes ☐ No

21.1. If no why:

☐ Died

☐ Displaced due to work

☐ Displaced due to other reasons please specify _____

22. What is the mother figure caregiver main occupation

☐ Casual labour in farming/agriculture

☐ Casual labour in construction

☐ Casual labour in public works (cleaning, sorting, transportation, etc.)

☐ Skilled labour (plumbing, carpenter, etc.)

☐ Salaried

☐ Own business

☐ Housewife

☐ No work (unemployed)

☐ Others please specify _____

23. What is the mother figure caregiver highest education level

☐ Does not read and write

☐ Primary

☐ Intermediate (Brevet)

☐ Secondary (Baccalaureate II)

☐ Technical (BT, TS…)

☐ University

☐ Post-graduate

24. What is the age of the mother figure caregiver _____

25. What is the marital status of the mother figure caregiver

☐ Single ☐ Married ☐ Widowed ☐ Separated ☐ Divorced

SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION (to fill with caregiver)

Household members

26. How many people in total currently live (eat and sleep) in the household? _____

27. Is there any people with physical disabilities currently living (eating and sleeping) in the household?

☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, how many: _____

28. Is there any people with mental disabilities currently living (eating and sleeping) in the household?

☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, how many: _____

29. Is there any children under 5 years old currently living (eating and sleeping) in the household?

☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, how many boys: _____ How many girls: _____

30. Is there any children between 5 and 9 years old currently living (eating and sleeping) in the household?

☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, how many boys: _____ How many girls: _____

31. Is there any children between 10 and 14 years old currently living (eating and sleeping) in the household?

☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, how many boys: _____ How many girls: _____

32. Is there any children between 15 and 17 years old currently living (eating and sleeping) in the household?

☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, how many boys: _____ How many girls: _____

33. How many adults (18-64 years old) currently live (eat and sleep) in the household? _____

34. How many elderly (>65 years old) currently live (eat and sleep) in the household? _____

Household Income and expenditures

35. What is the total household income by month including cash assistance?

☐ <=100
☐ 101-200$
☐ 201-300
☐ 301-400
☐ 401-500
☐ 501-1000
☐ >1000$
☐ I don't know

36. What are the total household expenditures by month?

☐ <=100$
☐ 101-200
☐ 201-300
☐ 301-400
☐ 401-500
☐ 501-1000
☐ >1000$
☐ I don't know

37. Please rate by priority the 3 most important type of expenditures during a month:

☐ Food
☐ Health services/medication
☐ Rent
☐ Education
☐ Water
☐ Tobacco/alcohol
☐ Hygiene products (soap, toothpaste, detergents, shampoo…)
☐ Fuel (Mazout, gas, for both heating and cooking)
☐ Transportation

☐ Clothing

☐ Communications (phone recharge, internet recharge)

☐ Electricity

☐ HH assets (furniture, home appliances)

☐ Family gathering (birthdays, religious celebrations (eid), weddings…)

☐ Debt repayment

CHILD DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION (to fill with child)

38. Child name: _____

39. Child age: _____

40. Child sex:

☐ Male ☐ Female

41. Child nationality:

☐ Lebanese ☐ Syrian ☐ Others

5.1 If other please specify _____

42. How many brothers do you have: _____

43. How many sisters do you have: _____

44. With whom do you live? (select all that apply)

☐ Father/mother

☐ Grandparents

☐ Sister/brother

☐ Uncles/aunt

☐ Husband/wife

☐ Other please specify:_____

CHILD'S EDUCATION (to fill with child)

45. Do you go to school during the usual academic year from October to June?

☐ Yes ☐ No

46. Do you have siblings under the age of 14 attending school?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ I don't know

47. Do you go to school on morning shift or afternoon shift?

☐ Morning shift

☐ Afternoon shift

48. How many days each week do you attend school? _____

49. How many hours each day do you attend school? _____

50. How do you get to school?

- ☐ Bus
- ☐ Taxi
- ☐ Personal car
- ☐ Walk

51. If you do not go to school, who took the decision for you to leave school? (Select al that applies)

- ☐ Parents
- ☐ Grandparents
- ☐ Uncles/aunts
- ☐ Brother/sister
- ☐ The Shawish
- ☐ Myself
- ☐ Other, please specify:_____

52. In the last month you were attending school (probably May or June) how many days have you skipped school? _____

53. If you have skipped why? (Select all that applies)

- ☐ Differences in school curriculum
- ☐ No school in the area
- ☐ Transportation problems
- ☐ Domestic responsibilities
- ☐ Not attending due to work commitments
- ☐ Cultural/religious reasons
- ☐ Cost of education
- ☐ Recently moved
- ☐ Dangerous to travel to school
- ☐ Bullying
- ☐ Not in age for school
- ☐ Other please specify: _____

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND EXPLOITATION (to fill with child)

Household chores

54. Do you help in household chores?

☐ Yes ☐ No

55. If yes, what type of household chores do you do? (Select all that applies)

- ☐ Domestic work (cleaning, cooking, washing, shopping, etc…)
- ☐ Taking care of other children
- ☐ Taking care of sick household members
- ☐ Taking care of domestic pets (cow, chicken, sheep, etc…)

☐ Fetching water/firewood

☐ Other please specify: _____

56. How many hours do you spend doing household chores each day? _____

57. Does helping in household chores stop you from doing the following (select all that applies):

☐ Going to school

☐ Doing your homework

☐ Playing with friends

☐ Doing paid work outside of the house

Child labour

58. In the last week how many days did you go to work outside the household? _____

59. Do you get paid for the work you do?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ I don't know

60. If yes, did you have to skip school to go to work?

☐ Yes ☐ No

61. Who decided for you to go to work? (Select all that applies)

☐ Parents

☐ Grandparents

☐ Uncles/aunts

☐ Brother/sister

☐ Shawish

☐ Myself

☐ Other, please specify:_____

62. Was it difficult for you to find paid work?

☐ Yes

☐ No

☐ I don't know

63. When do you usually work (select all that applies)?

☐ Morning time

☐ Afternoon time

☐ Night-time

64. What type of work do you do? (Select all that applies)

☐ Skilled trade (ex: mechanic, barber, metal working, carpentry)

☐ Retail/shop

☐ Garbage pickup (ex: recycling, selling garbage)

☐ Agriculture

☐ Construction

☐ Working in the streets (Rose, tissue and gum selling, begging for money)

☐ Shepherd

☐ Other, please specify: _____

65. Do you have the right to refuse the type of work you are asked to do?

☐ I cannot refuse because my parents will punish me

☐ I cannot refuse because I am afraid to lose the job

☐ Yes, I have the right to refuse

☐ I cannot refuse for other reasons, please specify the reasons:_____

66. If you are not doing any work outside the household how will you spend your time? (Select all that applies)

☐ Go to school

☐ Spend time on leisure/activities (sports, music, etc….)

☐ Help my parents in household chores

☐ Play with other children

☐ Other please specify:_____

67. Usually how many hours do you work per day?

☐ 1-2 hours

☐ 2-4 hours

☐ 4-6 hours

☐ 6-8 hours

☐ More than 8 hours

☐ I don't know

68. How often do you get paid?

☐ Daily

☐ Weekly

☐ Monthly

☐ I don't know

69. How frequently do you do a job, but you do not get paid?

☐ Never

☐ Frequently

☐ Rarely

☐ I don't know

70. How much do you get paid per hour?

☐ <2,000 L.L

☐ 2,000 – 3,000 L.L

☐ 3,000 L.L – 6,000 L.L

☐ 7,000 L.L – 10,000 L.L

☐ 11,000 L.L – 15,000 L.L

☐ >15,000 L.L

☐ I don't know

71. What do you do with the money you receive? (Select all that applies)

☐ I give it to parent/caregiver

☐ I give it to the employer

☐ I give it to the shawish

☐ I give it to the landlord

☐ I give it to the lender

☐ I keep it for myself

☐ I don't know, someone else takes the money

72. If you keep the money for yourself, what do you do with it? (Select all that applies)

☐ I pay for my education

☐ I buy personal things

☐ I spend it on leisure activities

☐ I support the household income

☐ I do some savings

☐ Other please specify: _____

73. Do you have any brother or sister under 17 years old currently doing a paid work outside the household?

☐ No

☐ Yes

☐ I don't know

74. If yes, what type of paid work they do? (Select all that applies)

☐ Skilled trade (ex: mechanic, barber, metal working, carpentry)

☐ Retail/shop

☐ Garbage pickup (ex: recycling, selling garbage)

☐ Agriculture

☐ Construction

☐ Working in the streets (Rose, tissue and gum selling, begging for money)

☐ Shepherd

☐ Other please specify: _____

CHILD PROTECTION IN WORKPLACE (to fill with child)

75. Do you feel safe going to your workplace?

☐ I feel safe most of the time

☐ I don't feel safe most of the time

☐ I don't feel safe

76. If you do not feel safe most of the time in your workplace , is this due to one or more of the following reasons (select all that apply):

- ☐ Car or bus accident on my way to work
- ☐ Trouble from gangs
- ☐ Thieves
- ☐ Fear of being beaten up or attacked
- ☐ Fear of being touched in a way that makes me feel uncomfortable
- ☐ Fear from employer shouting at me
- ☐ Fear of not doing my job well
- ☐ Fear of being physically harmed due to work conditions (electric saw, machines, etc…
- ☐ Problems because of people taking drugs and alcohol
- ☐ I feel excluded because I am different
- ☐ Fear of not being paid for the work you are doing
- ☐ Other please specify: _____

77. If you do not feel safe most of the time, have you ever thought about leaving your work

- ☐ No
- ☐ Yes
- ☐ I don't know

78. If you think about leaving your work because you do not feel safe, do you feel your parent/s will support you in this decision?

- ☐ No
- ☐ Yes
- ☐ I don't know

79. In the last month, has anyone hurt you during your paid work in any of the following ways?

Made me uncomfortable by standing too close or touching me

☐ Yes ☐ No

Called me names or swore at me

☐ Yes ☐ No

Hit or slapped me with bare hands

☐ Yes ☐ No

Hit me with a belt/stick/hard object

☐ Yes ☐ No

Punched, kicked or beat me up

☐ Yes ☐ No

Pulled my hair

☐ Yes ☐ No

Burned me

☐ Yes ☐ No

Shouted or screamed at me

☐ Yes ☐ No

Said or did something to humiliate me in front of others

☐ Yes ☐ No

Threatened to harm me

☐ Yes ☐ No

80. If yes, who is this person? (Select all that applies)

☐ Someone from your family

☐ Another adult you know

☐ Your employer

☐ Someone at work

☐ Friends

☐ Teacher

☐ Someone you don't know

☐ I refuse to answer

WORK ACCIDENT (to fill with child)

81. In the last 6 months did you have any serious accident during work

☐ Yes ☐ No

82. If yes, what happened to you because of this accident? (Select all that applies)

☐ Fractures/dislocations

☐ Cuts/lacerations

☐ Contusions/abrasions

☐ Heat burns

☐ Bullet wound

☐ Other, please specify: _____

83. Did you visit the doctor after the work accident?

☐ Yes ☐ No