

CALL FOR EXPRESSION OF INTEREST ISSUED BY UNHCR

CALL FOR EXPRESSION OF INTEREST No.

EOI/LEB/1/SYR/2019

Project title and Identification:

Project Location:

Syrian Refugees and Asylum Seekers

Beirut: Centralized Projects Covering all of Lebanon

Goal/Objective, Expected Outcome and Main Activities:

Sectors Included in the Call for Expression of Interest

Sector	Details
Protection	Child Protection
	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
	Detention Monitoring
Education	Secondary Education
	Tertiary Education



Population Planning Group:		Syrian Refugees and Asylum Seekers				
Sub-group (if applicable):		Syrian Refugees and Asylum Seekers Total Population in Lebanon				
Age Group	Male		Female		Total	
	in numbers	in %	in numbers	in %	in numbers	in %
0-4	80,192	8%	76,611	8%	156,803	16%
5-17	197,487	20%	189,007	19%	386,494	39%
18-59	178,013	18%	234,988	24%	413,001	42%
60 and >	11,363	1%	14,351	1%	25,714	3%
Total:	467,055	48%	514,957	52%	982,012	100%
Major Sites:		Beirut, Mount Lebanon, North, South, Bekaa				

SECTOR: Protection – Child Protection

Objective: Protection of children strengthened

Incidents of refugee children experiencing physical violence, abuse, neglect, and child labour continue to occur in Lebanon. Children, especially boys, are often required to work in agriculture, mechanic workshops or on the streets, to alleviate the financial burden on their families. Female youth are pressured to work to support their family and to get married early to relieve some economic pressure from the family. Children with specific needs, including children with disabilities, often face discrimination and exclusion from community resources and support. The basic needs of unaccompanied and separated children, including adequate access to food, shelter and clothing are not always met, leading to increased risk of early marriage, school drop-out and child labour. Street and working children experience exploitation and abuse leading them to feel unsafe. Increased concerns pertain to Syrian youth, who often spend time idle, without education opportunities or social engagements, leaving them with psychological distress.

Expected outcomes:

- Reduced child protection related risks and support to refugee children at risk and/or victims of violence through outreach, ensuring timely identification and referral to appropriate services.
- Timely and quality case management services are provided for high and medium risk cases.
- Enhanced community-based activities for both prevention and response through safe spaces, community-based structures and mobile outreach activities.
- Strengthened partnership with national institutions through cooperation and capacity building.

Output:

Capacity development supported

Improve Child Protection case management and other actors' abilities to supervise and address complex child protection cases, understand and skillfully use the National SOPs, and provide mentorship and support for children at risk to prevent further harm that may require case management services. Support Child Protection service providers to supervise and build the skills of Outreach Volunteers in order to provide community-based protection and mentorship to low-risk child protection cases, including Unaccompanied and Street Children (UASC) and children with disabilities.

Indicative Activities:

- Conduct workshops with case workers and supervisors to identify their technical and interpersonal skills learning needs.
- Develop tools, materials and guidance, in English and Arabic, for topics related to Child Protection based on the need and changes in the protection environment with the aim of institutionalizing these materials.
- Organize tailored capacity building to key actors in the national Child Protection system including trainings on core case management topics such Best Interest Determination (BID) for UNHCR partners and other local and international organizations.

- Organizing monthly peer-to-peer sessions for Child Protection caseworkers and Bi-monthly peer-to-peer sessions for Child Protection managers & supervisors
- Provide training, coordination and ongoing technical support for Child Protection service providers that are overseeing Outreach Volunteer programs.
- Work with UNHCR to strengthen and improve Child Protection referral systems and procedures.

SECTOR: Protection – Sexual and Gender Based Violence

Objective: Risk of SGBV is reduced and quality of response improved

Assessments showed an increased risk of Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) in Lebanon, particularly for women and girls, due to different factors, including the lack of livelihood opportunities and progressive reduction of assistance. Obstacles in obtaining legal status and stringent sponsorship requirements have increased the risk that women and girls are subjected to sexual exploitation. Limited livelihoods opportunities have increased negative coping mechanisms, such as early marriages and survival sex. The most commonly reported type of violence is domestic violence, with over 75% cases dealing with physical assault and psychological/emotional abuse perpetrated by a family member, including an intimate partner.

Assessments show that many survivors are unwilling to access services owing to different reasons, such as fear of stigma and discrimination, risk of retaliation from the perpetrator as well as restricted movement for women and girls. These obstacles are even higher in the case of men, boys and LGBTI persons that are survivors of SGBV.

Expected outcomes:

- SGBV survivors are provided with quality case management and psychosocial support that ensure their healing and recovery.
- Enhanced community-based support networks for women, men, girls and boys who are at risk or have experienced abuse.
- Increased collaboration with national institutions, authorities, NGOs, municipalities, host and refugee communities through capacity building and advocacy.
- Strengthened partnership, capacity building and mentoring for community groups that are working on SGBV to ensure their active involvement in SGBV prevention and response.
- Increased community engagement through training, information dissemination as well as meaningful participation in safety assessments for the identification and mitigation of risks of SGBV.

Output: Capacity development supported

Due to the highly volatile protection environment and sensitive operating context there is a need to maintain the highest standard of quality SGBV case management service provision. Case management service providers' must have the ability to address increasingly complex GBV incidents in line with National Standard Operating Procedures and existing case management systems. Case management staff, social workers, Outreach Volunteers and communities are required to safely identify and refer women and girls at risk and SGBV survivors. This applies as well to working with law enforcement agencies and case management partners to ensure the protection of victims of trafficking.

Indicative Activities:

- Conduct workshops with case workers and supervisors to identify learning needs, topics and skills.
- Train on core case management topics for government staff, UNHCR partners, and other organizations.
- Provide tailored capacity strengthening support to key actors in the national SGBV network.
- Train, coordinate and provide ongoing technical support for SGBV protection service providers that are overseeing Outreach Volunteers program.
- Develop tools, materials and guidance, in English and Arabic, for topics related to SGBV Case Management based on the need and changes in the protection environment with the aim of institutionalizing these materials.
- Provide trainings to local and regional authorities that are responsible for the legal and administrative procedures that are the focus of this objective.
- Organize monthly peer-to-peer sessions for SGBV caseworkers and Bi-monthly peer-to-peer sessions for SGBV managers & supervisors.
- Work with UNHCR to strengthen and improve SGBV referral systems and procedures.
- Provide technical support to law enforcement agencies and case management agencies to ensure the protection of victims of trafficking.

SECTOR: Protection – Detention Monitoring

Objective: Risk related to detention reduced and freedom of movement increased

In the general detention context, where all persons deprived from liberty are at risk of violations and may face difficulties in accessing their basic rights and assistance due to deficient penal and penitentiary systems. The risk of mistreatment, discrimination practices and rights violations are common and persistent issues. The protection threats faced by the target population need to be identified, monitored and addressed. Practices of the different authorities conducting arrests and in charge of detention facilities vary, and refugees (Syrian and non-Syrian) need assistance at different stages of the arrest/detention process. Interventions will thus be required in different locations and at different levels of judiciary or penitentiary procedures. Violations of Article 47 of the criminal procedures code are commonly reported at the time of arrest and investigation. Article 47 stipulates a set of guarantees and rights and the risk of not respecting them is the usual practice.

Physical and mental health problems are frequent in detention facilities. Some medical conditions can appear during the incarceration and others already present increase in severity due to detention conditions and lack of medical treatment. Patients may stay without treatment for a period of time mainly in police station, in Justice palace detention centers knowing that the duration of stay is extremely long in a considerable number of cases. Lack of adequate food is a generalized problem. The majority of the population do not receive family visits or if they do, families do not have the capacity to provide them with the basic needs. Adding to that, the most vulnerable detainees become subject to exploitation in order to receive basic needs from the prison authorities or from other inmates.

The situation of children in detention is particularly concerning and lack of representation has been an on-going problem.

Expected outcomes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Decreased occurrence of violations both for adults and minors: arbitrary detention, prolonged detention t police stations, torture and mistreatment, unfair trial process, no access to available services within detention. - Provision of solutions through formal channel to recurrent problems affecting the target population, such as arbitrary detention and refolement. - Improved health status of the population of concern in the detention centers through access to health care services. - Improved detention conditions for refugees, prioritizing those with specific needs, including through Strengthened outreach to and identification of PWSN in detention and provision of support that would reduce the level of vulnerability. - Enhanced detention conditions for minors, through increasing monitoring, legal services and access to specialized services while in detention.
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Output:	Situation of persons of concern monitored
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The access of detained Syrian and non-Syrian refugees, including minors, to legal services is a key priority and it is the most requested need. Non-Lebanese do not have easy access to information, they might not be aware of the judicial and administrative procedures applied in Lebanon as the majority of them has limited resources and are unable to pay for the services of a lawyer. Delivering legal services increases the protection against human rights violations and, if delivered at an early stage, can allow to prevent arbitrary detention and deportation.

Persons with disabilities, elderly, women at risk, pregnant or lactating women, LGBTI, minors in detention, victims of torture and victims of trafficking and other isolated individuals without support network are identified and social support and assistance are provided, including the distribution of core relief items to cover the huge lack of hygienic environment (lack of soap, shampoo, detergent, underwear, etc.), limited

access to clean clothes, blankets and mattresses, as well as lack of nutritious food.

Indicative Activities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Detention Monitoring: ensure access to persons of concerns detained in police stations, prisons, justice palaces prisons and other detention facilities by conducting protection monitoring and needs assessments, and by identifying refugees and asylum seekers. Identify detention cases at risk of refoulement in a timely manner and refer them to UNHCR. - Legal Assistance in Detention: legal services are provided including individual counselling, legal assistance and administrative follow-up in courts and legal representation ensuring that basic human rights and dignity are respected, ensuring systematic access of minors to legal counselling and legal representation services. - Medical Assistance in detention: provide physical and mental health care services for Syrian and non-Syrian refugees. The services are delivered through individual or group intervention including prevention, monitoring screening for tuberculosis and other communicable diseases related to lack of hygiene and crowdedness, education/awareness and treatment, in addition to procurement of generic medicines as per the national list of essential and chronic drugs. - Assistance to Persons with Specific Needs: provide support, counselling and follow-up for the PoCs in order to accompany them in their daily life difficulties, to deliver to them relevant information and awareness and to coordinate the service delivery of other services. - Distribute clothes, mattresses, blankets/covers hygiene supplies, food items. - Provision of specialized services for minors in detention (informal schooling, vocational training, etc).
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SECTOR: Education

Objective:	Population has optimal access to education
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Although there has been a 13% increase in enrolment in 2017-2018 as compared to 2016-2017, 55% of children are still out of formal school, and 40% completely out of any learning framework, including non-formal, according to MEHE.

The situation for refugee youth is particularly serious, with only around 5% of those within the age range 15-18 enrolled in secondary education.

Different assessments indicate that, in general, families are aware of the importance of education, but for those with little economic means, it is not prioritized by parents, due not only to the associated costs of education (transportation, mainly), but also to the need for many children to work and help support their family.

Therefore, and despite the achievements to date, the right to education of thousands of children is still to be fulfilled. The hardest to reach children are still out of school. This includes children confronted with child labor, children from minorities or nomadic backgrounds, children

with specific needs (for instance, children and youth with disabilities or specific learning difficulties), as well as over-aged children.

On another note, securing learning success in public schools requires MEHE and partners to reflect on and overcome challenges related to quality (teachers, infrastructure, study plans...) language and curriculum barriers, violence and discrimination in school environment, and the necessary adaptation of bridging programmes to the needs of children who may have missed several years of education.

While acknowledging the progress on collection and processing on education data that has been taken place in the past two years, UNHCR is aware that it is fundamental to delve into the analysis of the factors influencing the access and retention of children to school, such as the number of missed school years, low levels of family or community support or interest in education; economic barriers, exposure to violence, in order to advocate for and contribute to not only UNHCR but also sector's remedial actions.

Expected outcomes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Education situation in the area of operation has been researched, analysed and is well known, including profiling, location and reasons for drop-outs and out-of-school children, for different age groups;- Adequate and accurate data has been collected to inform UNHCR's planning and support MEHE and the education sector in programming and implementation of RACE II national strategy;- Communities, including parents, are sensitized and mobilized to support their children in public schools (retention); and to promote the importance of education within the community (access and retention);- Outreach leading to concrete referrals of out-of-school children to different forms of learning has been carried out with measurable results;- A strategy, contextualized to the area of operation, is developed to: (i) actively support integration of out-of-school children (access) in regulated non formal programmes or certified education; (ii) prevent drop outs.- Objective and assessable links have been established between education and child protection UNHCR programmes;- Youth aged 15 and above enrolled in public secondary schools, formal technical vocational education and vocational training (TVET) centers are followed and supported with the resources available.
Output:	Secondary education provided or supported

While poverty and limited livelihood opportunities for adult caregivers appear to be among the most important barriers hindering youth access to education, there are currently limited interventions addressing household reliance on child labor, child marriage and affordability of indirect costs of school. A pilot to address these barriers is much needed to increase refugee youth access to post basic education including secondary and vocational education and support the learning of youth, in order to increase their chances of finding decent employment in the future.

UNHCR proposes to support refugee youth (15-17) to enroll and retain in secondary and vocational schools through a cash grant that covers the education indirect costs (transportation, textbooks, uniforms etc.) and mitigates the negative coping strategies refugee families resort to, through offsetting child labour earnings and child marriage. The grant is conditional to monitored school attendance, the duration of the grant is 8-9 months, or the duration of the school year.

Indicative Activities:

- Identification of vulnerable refugees and Lebanese: Partners are expected to identify vulnerable refugee children/youth who are in need of cash grant to continue their education (secondary or vocational). Partners are expected to detail their outreach strategy and provide detailed Standard Operating Procedures for the selection of eligible beneficiaries.
- Sensitization and awareness raising: Partners will be expected to conduct household visits to sensitize the caregivers and explain that the cash is conditional and intended to facilitate school attendance of their children and complete their education.
- Monitoring of payments: The cash transfer pilot will be rolled out through UNHCR existing cash transfer mechanisms through Lebanon One Unified Inter-organisational Systems for Ecards (LOUISE). Partners will be requested to coordinate with UNHCR Cash Team to follow up on the transfer in a timely manner and raise any delay or problem with payments. Payments will be made every month through the cards to families for the duration of the school year.
- Liaison with MEHE to validate enrolment in secondary schools: Partners will be requested to monitor the attendance of youth in schools and regularly follow up with school directors, and vocational center teachers, to identify drop outs and facilitate their re-entry into school through follow up with families. Youth who consistently dropping out need to be referred to specialised case management agencies.
- Coordination with UNHCR and other cash programmes: Partners are expected to coordinate with other existing cash services offered by UNHCR and other agencies in order to ensure consistency and to avoid duplication with similar programmes.
- Evaluation of impact of project on education status and protection: UNHCR seeks to partner with highly qualified M&E experts to design M&E framework and conduct an evaluation after 3 months to measure the impact on school enrolment, and support the implementation of the programme. Clear scope of work, division of tasks, timeframe, and deliverables need to be articulated in the framework.

Objective:**Access to tertiary education provided or supported**

UNHCR's tertiary education scholarship programme DAFI helps young refugee students' access university in their country of asylum (<http://www.unhcr.org/pages/49e4a2dd6.html>). Higher education contributes to durable solutions and post-conflict reconstruction, promotes social, economic and gender equity and provides hope and empowerment to refugee communities. The different programmes support students to become role models in their communities, advocating for continued education. The DAFI Scholarship is managed by UNHCR HQ and implemented by country operations in accordance with the Programme Guidelines. Complementary pathways and Connected Learning programmes are proposed by external governmental entities or specialized agencies. The partner will ensure the day-to-day activities related to the management and implementation of the DAFI programme and provision of support to students as well as support the realization of the others. During academic year 2017-2018, 350 students were supported with a scholarship. The programme requires two full-time managerial staff members, Arabic speakers and familiar with the tertiary education system in Lebanon as a DAFI project manager and coordinator to

communicate with the various stakeholders involved and to provide institutional expertise, as needed. The coverage will be national. Submission for this objective cannot be limited to a specific geographical area.

Expected outcomes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Young refugees are enabled to continue post-secondary education allowing them to build careers in their home countries in competitive fields of employment. - Higher Education Students have positive social returns that go beyond the individual level, by having a positive impact on the whole refugee community, both at educational, economic and psychological level. - Higher Education Students are empowered by providing them with the necessary skills to timely succeed their academic progress, become role models in their community and to acquire the adequate knowledge to contribute for long-term solutions. - The offer of Higher Education scholarships for refugees is coordinated - Opportunities for development and innovation of Higher Education in Lebanon are followed closely.
Output:	Scholarships to refugees centrally coordinated
<p>To support access to higher education, UNHCR Lebanon implements a global UNHCR programme for higher education. DAFI (German acronym of German Academic Refugee Initiative') is a scholarship programme targeting and refugee students to study in the host country. A total of over 350 students are expected to benefit from this programme in 2019 and onwards until graduation. Alternative education pathways are equally proposed throughout the year.</p>	
Indicative Activities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reporting including monitoring of students' achievements and distribution of funds to students and universities Advocacy for funding and visibility and liaison with universities and other stakeholders to increase students' integration, voluntary community services activities and academic achievements. Identification of additional support for the programme. Participation in the medium-/long-term planning of the programme with linkages to other education and related activities. - Outreach and coordination of the student selection and enrolment process, follow-up on the payment of scholarships and cash support including relationship with universities and administration of students. Compliance of all activities with DAFI guidelines and procedures. - Provision of academic, psycho-social, and orientation counselling to current students. Establishment of closer linkages with secondary education and girls' education. Organization of common meetings between current and alumni students, UNHCR, donors, universities and the private sector representatives in support of social and professional activities. Support student initiatives and voluntary involvement in their community. - DAFI specific reporting and data collection and management (M&E), collection of good practices and success stories. - Promote and support other scholarship provision to third countries as part of UNHCR complementary

	pathways, or connected learning opportunities within the country.
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