

CALL FOR EXPRESSION OF INTEREST ISSUED BY UNHCR

CALL FOR EXPRESSION OF INTEREST No.

EOI/LEB/2/SYR/2019 Syrian Refugees and Asylum Seekers

Project title and Identification:

Project Location:

Syrian and Iraqi Refugees and Asylum Seekers in Lebanon

Beirut: Centralized Projects Covering all of Lebanon

Goal/Objective, Expected Outcome and Main Activities:

Population Planning Group:		Syrian Refugees and Asylum Seekers					
Sub-group (if applicable):		Syrian Refugees and Asylum Seekers <u>Total Population in Lebanon</u>					
Age Group	Male		Female		Total		
	in numbers	in %	in numbers	in %	in numbers	in %	
0-4	77,536	8%	73,856	8%	151,392	16%	
5-17	192,234	20%	184,163	19%	376,397	40%	
18-59	173,530	18%	226,490	24%	400,020	42%	
60 and >	10,973	1%	13,780	1%	24,753	3%	
Total:	454,273	48%	498,289	52%	952,562	100%	
Major Sites:		Beirut, Mount Lebanon, North, South, Bekaa					

Population Planning Group:		Refugees and Asylum Seekers					
Sub-group (if applicable):		Refugees and Asylum Seekers <u>Total Population in Lebanon</u>					
Age Group	Male		Female		Total		
	in numbers	in %	in numbers	in %	in numbers	in %	
0-4	656	3%	730	4%	1,386	7%	
5-17	2,264	12%	2,070	11%	4,334	23%	
18-59	6,741	35%	5,316	28%	12,057	63%	
60 and >	663	3%	665	3%	1,328	7%	
Total:	10,324	54%	8,781	46%	19,105	100%	
Major Sites:		Beirut, Mount Lebanon, North, South, Bekaa					



SECTOR: Education

Objective: Population has optimal access to education

The MEHE (Ministry of Education and Higher Education) 'Reaching All Children with Education (RACE) multiyear plan, now in its second phase of implementation (2017-2021) RACE II, commits government and partners to providing access to learning opportunities for 470,000 refugee and poor Lebanese children (3-18 years) by 2016, including a target of 220,000 Syrian children in formal education.

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. As of March 2017, the MEHE reported that approx. 60,000 Syrians were enrolled in first shift in public schools, and some 160,000 in second shift. Approximately 3,000 are in secondary schools, out of 502,000 children aged 3-18. 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. Furthermore, assessments indicate that language is among the main barriers to education for Syrian refugees, especially from cycles 2 and 3, as classes are taught in English and French.

In line with the RACE II strategy, UNHCR will focus its role in the Education sector on: outreach and community mobilization, support to enrolment of refugees in public schools, identification and referral of out-of-school children to formal and non-formal educational pathways, and community-based school retention activities within a child protection approach. UNHCR will also continue managing around 300 DAFI scholarships and promoting access of refugees to other Higher Education opportunities. Moreover, the present call of expression aims at contributing to retention, transition and completion rates of refugee students through building the foreign language skills necessary for refugee students to succeed in the Lebanese curriculum.

Expected outcomes:	- Reducing the language barriers of vulnerable school-aged girls and boys (8-18 years) that are enrolled in Lebanese public schools, in order to improve the retention rate.
Output:	Advocacy conducted

UNHCR plans to establish Foreign Language Groups (FLGs) and train volunteer facilitators (or "mentors") to reach 1,570 Refugee children that are enrolled primarily in second shift schools and / or are out of school, to improve their language skills and better cope with the Lebanese curriculum. The project also aims to target youth in secondary education that are transitioning to tertiary education, in the summer of the 2018 / 2019 academic year, allowing them to improve their languages skills in preparation for University.

This call aims at identifying one specialized "language partner" that will address the technical and some coordination aspects of the project,

summarized in the activities below.

The FLGs will be taking place in community venues (host families, community centers, tents etc.) across the country. The identification of the venues will be the responsibility of UNHCR current education partners in the field, who will outreach for students and assist the “language partner” in assigning mentors to the groups depending on their place of residence.

Indicative Activities:

- Review and adapt existing teaching material that can be used by facilitators in the FLG; or as needed, develop customized English and French curricula for target children, including detailed lesson plans for the mentors.
- Division of content by modules and number of hours to be advised by the language partner. Target populations are students in cycle 2, cycle 3 and secondary classes. Number of children in each cycle to be identified after outreach by education partner.
- Assess the foreign language level of the mentors identified by UNHCR education partners, and select the most suitable to facilitate the FLGs.
- Train volunteer mentors on the developed curriculum and lesson plans, and provide them with the necessary pedagogical skills background to be able to facilitate the FLG;
- Liaise and coordinate with existing education field partners who will connect the volunteer mentors to appropriate refugee community venues where the FLG can take place twice a week;
- Prepare a Placement Test before the beginning of classes, and an Exit Exam to measure the development and improvement of students.
- In collaboration with education field partners, distribute children in FLG groups depending on their levels, assuring a homogeneous division
- Procure, prepare and distribute the learners’ kits (kits to be distributed to all children enrolled in the program)
- Procure, prepare and distribute the mentors’ kits (kits that include the lesson plan, and material to run the classes)
- Systematically monitor and support the pedagogic aspect of the FLGs once mentors are trained and operational, providing guidance to the mentors
- Deliver certificates/recommendation letters for mentors who completed the training and delivered all the lessons
- Match, with support from UNHCR’s Education Officers at FOs and existing Education field partners, mentors with children and locations. Ideally the number of student mentors should be consistent with the distribution of refugee population across the the different regions. The partner will need to be able to access refugee population throughout the country, and specially in those areas with high concentration of refugees, such as Bekaa and Mount Lebanon

- Draft an evaluation of the results of the FLG programme which documents lessons learned and can inform adjustment/revision of the project.

Please find below an indication of the planned targets for 2019

Region	Number of Children	Number of Groups
Beirut and Mount Lebanon	400	35
Bekaa	720	60
South	200	15
Tripoli	125	10
Akkar	125	10
Total	1,570	130

SECTOR: Protection – Detention Monitoring

NB: Please note that while a proposal covering the whole country is preferred, we are also open to receiving proposals with a more limited geographical scope (covering at least one region).

In the proposal, please explain how your organization expects to obtain access to detention facilities across the country (police stations, in Justice palaces and prisons), and provide any evidence demonstrating your capacity to gain such access.

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

Overcoming risks posed to the safety of men, women, and children in detention requires fluid coordination between protection actors. This involves timely identification and response mechanisms in place for all persons of concern. Because patterns of arrest and detention throughout Lebanon vary significantly, robust response mechanisms are required that facilitate interventions across the country (Beirut and

Mt. Lebanon, Zahle and the Bekaa, Tyre and the south, and Tripoli and the north); and at different places of detention (including at police stations, detention cells of justice palaces, military facilities, prisons and GSO facilities). These mechanisms must carry particular emphasis on persons detained for immigration related offenses, as well as persons with specific needs and vulnerabilities.

Detainees commonly face discrimination, mistreatment and other rights violations while in detention. While refugees are particularly at risk, many do not have access to the required legal advice, assistance or representation. Depending on their particular circumstances, such as nationality, reason for arrest, or availability of a support network, the risks they face vary, ranging from prolonged pre-trial detention to the risk of being refouled.

Detention conditions are known to be poor, compounding pre-existing or new physical and mental health issues. These include injuries suffered during arrest; but also chronic or preexisting conditions that are aggravated by conditions in detention (overcrowding of cells, lack of access to healthcare, prolonged detention periods). Lack of adequate food is a generalized problem. The majority of the detained population does not receive family visits. If they do, families do not always have the capacity to provide them with the basic items required, such as food, clothes, sanitary items, etc. The most vulnerable detainees, including minors, persons with medical conditions/disabilities, and LGBTIQ, are at risk of exploitation by authorities or other detainees, in return for receiving basic material items.

Detained minors are less equipped to understand the legal system, which often results in a lack of legal representation. They are also in a particularly vulnerable position, putting them at risk of abuse or exploitation by peers or authorities.

<p>Expected outcomes:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Decreased occurrence of violations for all groups, but particularly for minors, including arbitrary detention, prolonged detention at police stations, torture and mistreatment, unfair trial process, and no access to available services within detention. - Increased awareness of the legal system and rights in detention and greater ability of detainees to claim these rights, including through legal advice, assistance and representation. - Decreased occurrence of refoulement of refugees identified in detention. - Improved health status of the population of concern in detention centers, through facilitated access to health care and mental health 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 reduces their level of vulnerability. - Improved detention conditions for minors, through increased monitoring, and access to legal assistance and representation as well as specialized services while in detention.
<p>Output:</p>	<p>Situation of persons of concern monitored</p>

Detention facilities will regularly be visited, resulting in the early identification of refugees and stateless detainees, assessment of their needs and provision of the relevant services, including in coordination with other actors. Trends will be monitored, analysed and systematically

reported upon.

Refugees generally lack the resources required to access legal information and legal representation, which affects their knowledge and understanding of judicial and administrative procedures in Lebanon. Facilitating the access of detained Syrian and non-Syrian refugees, and particularly minors, to legal services is therefore a key priority. Providing refugees with access to legal services protects them against human rights violations, including the prevention of arbitrary detentions and deportations.

Particularly vulnerable individuals, including minors, victims of trafficking, persons with disabilities, elderly people, women at risk, pregnant women, LGBTIQ, and victims of torture, are identified and assisted, including through the distribution of core relief items to remediate risks associated with the lack of core hygiene items, blankets and mattresses, and the lack of nutritious food in detention environments. Medical and mental health support is provided as required to address gaps.

Indicative Activities:

- Detention Monitoring: ensure access to Syrian and non-Syrian refugees as well as stateless individuals detained in police stations, prisons, justice palaces and other detention facilities; conduct systematic and timely identification of individuals of concern; conduct protection monitoring and needs assessments. Identify detention cases at risk of refoulement in a timely manner and refer them to UNHCR.
- Legal Assistance in Detention: provide legal services, including individual counselling, legal assistance, administrative follow-up in courts and legal representation ensuring that basic human rights and dignity are respected. Ensure systematic access of minors to legal counselling and legal representation services. As required facilitate information sharing with family members.
- Medical Assistance in detention: provide physical and mental health care services for refugees. The services are delivered through individual or group interventions 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 counselling, social and material support, deliver relevant information and awareness sessions and coordinate the delivery of other services.
- Distribution of food and NFIs to those most in need, including clothes, mattresses, blankets, and hygiene kits.
- Provide specialized services for minors in detention, including informal schooling and vocational training. Ensure early identification and timely referral of cases, development of case plans and comprehensive follow-up to facilitate post-release reintegration.
- Coordinate with other actors working in detention or related fields to ensure a comprehensive response is provided to detainees.