

Appeal

Jordan, Syria, Lebanon

ACT Alliance Syria Humanitarian Response - SYR151

Appeal Target: US\$ 7,257,982

Balance Requested: US\$ 5,011,206

Geneva, 28 January 2015

Dear Colleagues,

Conflicts and high level of violence continues throughout the Syrian Arab Republic, aerial bombings by government forces and attacks by armed opposition, extremist and designated terrorist groups continue to result in death, injury and displacement. It is estimated that 10.8 million people in Syrian Arab Republic remain in need of urgent humanitarian assistance, many of them trapped in hard to reach areas. Over 3 million Syrian refugees have fled to neighboring countries. Around 6.5 million people have been internally displaced by violence.

Humanitarian needs remain enormous. The delivery of humanitarian assistance, especially in hard-to-reach areas, remains extremely difficult and insufficient to meet people's needs. Violence, rapidly shifting conflict lines, administrative hurdles and underfunding continue to hamper the relief effort as needs continue to grow. Yet the needs remain enormous. More than 400,000 refugees are accommodated in refugee camps, and outside of camps, it is estimated that 38 per cent live in sub-standard shelter. More than 2.4 million people are likely to be in need of support to prepare for winter, and 1.7 million refugees currently require food assistance.

ACT Alliance will continue to provide humanitarian assistance in this complex environment and ACT members will continue to work collaboratively in the ACT forum known as the Jordan, Syria and Lebanon (JSL) forum.

The magnitude and complexity of the crisis, the scale of the ACT humanitarian response and requirements from back donors, have called for an external evaluation of this appeal SYR151 which will be carried out in September/October 2015.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**TITLE: Syria Humanitarian Response****ACT APPEAL NUMBER: SYR151****APPEAL AMOUNT REQUESTED (US\$): 5,011,206****DATE OF ISSUANCE: 28 January 2015****NAMES OF ACT FORUM AND REQUESTING MEMBERS:**

ACT FORUM	JORDAN/SYRIA/LEBANON (JSL)
ACT REQUESTING MEMBERS	DSPR, IOCC AND LWF

PRIORITY NEEDS food, non-food items, WASH, health, education, shelter, rental support

KEY PARAMETERS:	DSPR	IOCC	LWF
Project Start/Completion Dates	1 January – 31 December 2015	1 January – 31 December 2015	1 January – 31 December 2015
Geographic areas of response	Jordan , 8 governorates: Amman, Balqa, Husn, Jerash, Aqaba, Kerak, Madaba and Ma'an Lebanon : Shatela, SabraEinElHelweh and Dbayeh camps	Syria : Damascus, Aleppo, Hassakeh, Homs, Hama, Tartous, Swaida, Latakia, Daraa Jordan : Mafraq/Irbid, Madaba, Zarqa, Kerak, Maan, Amman (East) Lebanon : Akkar, The Bekka, The North, The South, Beirut/Mt. Lebanon	Jordan : Mafraq, Irbid, Zarqa and Za'atari camp
Sectors of response & projected target population per sector	<u>Jordan</u> : Food security: 30,000 individuals (ind) NFI – hygiene kits: 30,000 ind; infants clothes: 2,050 ind Health: 4,000 ind; nutrition 800 ind; medical referrals: 1,800 ind Psychosocial support: 2,400 ind; life skills: 1,680 ind; mother support group: 4,800 ind; children forums: 1,280 ind Education: 2,025 ind; civil education: 1,520; CBO's: 2,800 ind; CRM and capacity building: 675 ind Women empowerment: 1,400 ind Refuge participation and volunteering: 240 ind <u>Lebanon</u> : Food security: 960 ind NFI – hygiene kits: 1,440 ind Shelter: 270 ind Education: 4,130 ind Psychosocial support: 625 ind	<u>Syria</u> : Food security: 30,000 ind Shelter: 1,250 ind Education: 1,000 ind Early recovery and livelihood restoration, cash for work(CfW): 300 ind <u>Jordan</u> Health: 3,000 ind NFIs & food security: 10,000 ind Shelter: 500 ind Education: 5,000 ind <u>Lebanon</u> Food security: 1,001 ind Health: 200 ind NFIs: 5,000 ind Shelter: 1,100 ind	Food security: 9,000 ind WASH: 10,000 ind NFI: 6,250 ind Shelter: 600 ind Education: 10,980 ind Psychosocial support: 3,000 ind; life skills: 1,200 ind Capacity building: 1,300 ind

TABLE 1: SUMMARY OF APPEAL REQUIREMENTS BY ACT MEMBER AND SECTOR:

Appeal Requirements	DSPR	IOCC	LWF	External evaluation	Total Requirements
Total requirements US\$	1,449,925	2,550,450	3,217,607	40,000	7,257,982
Less: pledges/contributions US\$	262,313	1,361,863	622,600	0	2,246,776
Balance of requirements US\$	1,187,612	1,188,587	2,595,007	40,000	5,011,206

TABLE 2: REPORTING SCHEDULE

Type of Report	DSPR/IOCC/LWF
Situation reports	Monthly
Interim narrative and financial report	July 31, 2015
Final narrative and financial report	February 29, 2016
Audit report and management letter	March 31, 2016

Please kindly send your contributions to either of the following ACT bank accounts:

US dollar

Account Number - 240-432629.60A
IBAN No: CH46 0024 0240 4326 2960A

Euro

Euro Bank Account Number - 240-432629.50Z
IBAN No: CH84 0024 0240 4326 2950Z

Account Name: ACT Alliance
UBS AG
8, rue du Rhône
P.O. Box 2600
1211 Geneva 4, SWITZERLAND
Swift address: UBSWCHZH80A

Please inform the Head of Finance and Administration, Line Hempel (Line.Hempel@actalliance.org) with a copy to the Regional Programme Officer, Alexandra Segura, of all pledges/contributions and transfers, including funds sent direct to the implementers.

We would appreciate being informed of any intent to submit applications for EU, USAID and/or other back donor funding and the subsequent results. We thank you in advance for your kind cooperation.

For further information please contact:

ACT Regional Programme Officer, Alexandra Segura (ase@actalliance.org) Or
ACT Regional Representative, Gorden Simango (gsi@actalliance.org)

ACT Web Site address: <http://www.actalliance.org>

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of several overlapping loops and lines, positioned above the name Reshma Adatia.

Reshma Adatia
Global Humanitarian Coordinator
ACT Alliance Secretariat

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I. OPERATIONAL CONTEXT

1. The crisis: details of the emergency

Conflicts and high level of violence continues throughout the Syrian Arab Republic, aerial bombings by government forces and attacks by armed opposition, extremist and designated terrorist groups continue to result in death, injury and displacement. It is estimated that 10.8 million people in Syrian Arab Republic remain in need of urgent humanitarian assistance, many of them trapped in hard to reach areas. Over 3 million Syrian refugees have fled to neighboring countries. Around 6.5 million people have been internally displaced by violence. As of January 6th, 2015 UNHCR has registered close to 3,342,848 refugees in Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq, Turkey, Egypt and North Africa with a further 117,590 persons awaiting registration.¹ However, the total number of refugees is likely to be far higher. According to UNHCR data on average more than 100,000 newly arriving refugees have been registered every month since the beginning of 2014.

Humanitarian needs remain enormous. The delivery of humanitarian assistance, especially in hard-to-reach areas, remains extremely difficult and insufficient to meet people's needs. Violence, rapidly shifting conflict lines, administrative hurdles and underfunding continue to hamper the relief effort as needs continue to grow. Yet the needs remain enormous. More than 400,000 refugees are accommodated in refugee camps, and outside of camps, it is estimated that 38 per cent live in sub-standard shelter. More than 2.4 million people are likely to be in need of support to prepare for winter, and 1.7 million refugees currently require food assistance. Government services and local communal services are under strain due to the increased demand, impacting service quality for both refugees and nationals, and threatening social cohesion and stability.²

Refugees are facing trauma, depression and stress over providing for their families, and battling isolation and loneliness. This is particularly true of those spread throughout host communities, who feel increasing hostility directed at them from local residents. As well as psychosocial interventions, ACT JSL Forum members have identified food, non-food items, WASH, health, education, shelter as high-impact, priority areas for intervention.

2. Actions to date

2.1. Needs and resources assessment

Since the beginning of the crisis, numerous assessments mapping the needs of refugees and IDPs from Syria have been conducted ranging in location and scope. The Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan 2015-2016 (3RP)³ is the key planning instrument of United Nations and partners, including ACT members, and their requirements and priorities for relief projects, region-wide. The 3RP provides a consolidated framework to address refugee protection needs, the humanitarian needs of the most vulnerable, and the longer-term socio-economic impacts of the Syria crisis on neighboring countries. The 3RP brings together the plans developed under the leadership of national authorities - namely, the Arab Republic of Egypt, the Republic of Iraq, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, the Lebanese Republic, and the Republic of Turkey – to ensure protection, humanitarian assistance and strengthen resilience.⁴

The Syria Multi-Sector Needs Assessments (MSNA) was completed and published on 28 October, 2014. Main findings included that the majority of sub-districts reporting highest severity of needs are rural, constrained by severe humanitarian access restrictions.

1 <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/regional.php>

2 <http://www.unhcr.org/syriarrp6/midyear/docs/syria-rrp6-myu-strategic-overview.pdf>

3 <http://www.3rpsyriacrisis.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/3RP-Report-Overview.pdf>

4 *Ibid*

The Jordan/Syria/Lebanon (JSL) Forum has been closely monitoring existing and planned assessments by all agencies to avoid unnecessary replication, and to closely tailor response strategies to commonly identified needs for maximum impact. JSL Forum members as well as ACT Alliance partners in all countries are actively participating in UN-led Working Groups in the interest of coordinating the humanitarian response, as well as maintaining close ties with partner organisations. Examples of Working Group (WG) participation includes but is not limited to: Cash WG, Shelter WG, NFI WG, Food WG and Protection WG.

DSPR JORDAN:

DSPR started its work with the Syrian Refugees (18/2/2013), and up to this moment DSPR intensively communicate, assess and respond to the needs of Syrian refugees in (9) governorates focusing on women and children. The total number of beneficiaries up to November 2014 is 25,866.

DSPR research and studies in 2013 and 2014 in the area of refugees needs and living conditions shows various outcomes concerning the needs such as the basic needs of food and non-food items especially what do we call "Winter Needs" in addition to their needs that belong to developing and upgrading their capacity in managing their health problems and the knowledge and skills in nutrition management. DSPR studies involved more than 3,000 women, whose high degree of frustration, isolation and depression shows their needs for socio-economic empowerment.

The needs that resulted from research and studies stress children's needs for development, protection training and providing communities with children clubs and forums especially for girls whom suffered exploitation, dangers and loss of education opportunities; also the need to promote girls education is a must due to high percentage of female withdrawal from schools due to several reasons such as the lack of financial abilities to cover the cost of education adding to this the learning difficulties. The families' culture put less value on girl's education comparing with males.

The DSPR new strategy for responding to Syrian refugees needs will be based on investing in refugees voluntary contributions and the training on a number of skills needed and continue forming and organizing various committees to help in aid distribution events, child protection, promoting girls education and training of refugees leaders to institutionalize the participation of the Syrian refugees and the needy people. The process of institutionalization will follow serialized process starting from forming of Syrian Jordanian voluntary committees and planning the training programs that ensure the participation in all types of services on a systematic approach. The strategy also will include capacity building of CBO's and networking with concerned governments and NGOs.

DSPR Jordan will continue its work in focusing on HAP training and building their complaints handling response mechanism in all its work location, and building capacities of its field workers, volunteers, and staff.

DSPR will intensively work on assessing the training needs of its central and field staff in order to plan for their training and upgrade their performance in fields of work with Syrian refugees in specific and with local communities in general. The capacity building will include also the Syrian – Jordanian committees as well as other committees such as CRM committees and health committees.

DSPR LEBANON:

In Lebanon, it continues to face complex problems associated with the Syrian refugee influx. Security at the borders is trying to control the flow of people but it is proving next to impossible. A new decree prohibits Syrians who go back to their own country from returning as they are accused of returning to benefit from the UNHCR and other organizations' services but this has proved difficult to implement especially with the seemingly non-stop, continued fighting and killing.

Most of the Syrians of Palestinian origin took refuge in the existing camps and received assistance from the UNRWA. But this support has decreased. An added burden is the expense of paying a residence permit that allows them as Palestinians to remain in Lebanon. Without these permits they cannot move in the country or go to Syria for any reason as they will not be allowed back. This is very costly for families whose average number exceeds ten. They yearn for their good lives in Syria where they were respected and well treated.

The Lebanese government and some NGOs who have been assisting the refugees are feeling the burden of such a big group. Thus beginning November 2014, UNHCR have reduced their contribution from \$30/person to \$20. This reduction is causing greater difficulties and apprehension for the refugees as they await the coming harsh winter and the increasing cost of living in Lebanon.

The refugees are suffering from unemployment while their need for rent, food and the necessities of life is unrelenting. As a result of these pressing needs, many are selling their daughters as young brides for elderly men or accepting arranged temporary marriages for some minimal amounts of money that will help them meet the demands of life. Prostitution is also on the rise. A big problem faced is educational. Many of those who were allowed into the Lebanese government schools upon arrival have been refused re-entry this year as the priority is for the local community. Furthermore the Syrian system of education uses the Arabic language in its instruction for all subjects while in Lebanon the French and English languages are utilized for instruction. This fact is a great obstacle for the Syrian students who proved unable to cope in the regular schools whether local or run by the UNRWA.

IOCC SYRIA:

IOCC and its partner in Syria, the Greek Orthodox Patriarchate of Antioch and all the East (GOPA), rely heavily on lessons-learned, feedback from beneficiaries, liaising with other response partners/cluster groups, past experiences and information gleaned through over three years of implementing relief projects in the present environment. In 2014, IOCC/GOPA completed an assessment with approximately 4,000 households in the governorates of Aleppo, Damascus, Daraa, Hasakeh, Homs, Lattakia, Rif Dimashq, Swaida, and Tartous to determine the needs of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and affected Syrian communities in terms of food, non-food items (NFIs), health, livelihoods, education, shelter, and water. The questionnaire was developed and adapted by IOCC/GOPA in collaboration with outreach workers who are already in contact with the IDPs and affected Syrians through their on-going volunteer work and who thus have an intimate understanding of the general situation. Results of the needs assessment show that the top five most requested needs are: 1) basic food items, 2) clothing, 3) rental support, 4) soap/hygiene articles, and, 5) medicines.

IOCC JORDAN:

In 2014, IOCC carried out a rapid assessment in Mafraq and Zarqa governorates which indicated that 85% of assessed refugee households living in peri-urban areas are not receiving any form of humanitarian assistance. In addition, 81% of refugees have no source of income and 9% said their monthly income is below 100 Jordanian Dinars per month. Only 15% of the refugees get some form of relief support, with 6% having received food parcels and 9% having received cash assistance from WFP. In Zarqa, 81% of refugees have signed a one-year rent agreement with a landlord, but since most of them do not have an income source they are at risk of losing their shelters. A joint assessment for the Resilience Regional Response Plan for 2015 for Jordan confirms that the high refugee influx has put significant pressure on resources and that competition for jobs has reduced wages, while prices for basic necessities such as accommodation are rising beyond the reach of the refugees. Recommended relief responses from the assessment report, include projects that support the government in rehabilitating and reinforcing socio-economic infrastructures affected by the crisis, along with strengthening technical and managerial capacities to deliver basic social services.

IOCC LEBANON:

IOCC has been implementing health, nutrition and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) projects since the beginning of the Syrian crisis and thus has a great deal of knowledge regarding the humanitarian needs of the refugees. IOCC conducted a rapid WASH assessment in 2014 that highlighted that Syrian refugees and poor Lebanese populations have limited or no access to safe water or sanitation services. IOCC has also consulted the Vulnerability Assessment for Syrian Refugees in Lebanon (VASyR) that was carried out by UN agencies, in collaboration with the Lebanese Ministries and I/NGOs. The VASyR found that 68% of refugee households continue to be sufficiently vulnerable to warrant continued food and non-food assistance. Some of the key needs identified by the VASyR include the need to improve WASH conditions, it mentions that shelter conditions are inadequate and refugees are threatened by evictions due to non-payment of rents, and that many refugees do not have access to health care as such services are expensive in Lebanon and they cannot afford to pay the fees.

LWF JORDAN:

LWF is using information from LWF assessments done in 2013/14 and combines information from sector specific assessments carried out by other NGOs and UN agencies. Most of the information is shared in sector working groups and is available on-line as well. In the design of new projects, LWF uses consistently feedback collected systematically from beneficiaries on ongoing projects. Currently, LWF Jordan analyses some 4,500 questionnaires collected throughout 2014 with information relevant for designing multi-sector intervention projects. LWF is also planning to conduct a thorough assessment in the first quarter of 2015 which will inform programme interventions, prioritization and which will be used for project adjustments if necessary.

2.2. Situation analysis**Jordan**

The conflict in Syria has forced hundreds of thousands of people to flee their homes and seek refuge in Jordan. Syrians have relocated in camp and non-camp settlements in Jordan. According to UNHCR there are 622,682 Syrian refugees in Jordan as of 06 January, 2015.

Like Syria and Lebanon, Jordan has been a host country for both Iraqi refugees and Palestinians in the past decades. It has also accepted a large number of Syrian refugees since the start of that country's civil war. However, Jordan has few natural resources, consistently high unemployment rates, and its budget is substantially dependent on foreign aid. These factors have both limited its capacity to absorb refugee populations and led to increasing public protests and calls for reform. The Jordanian government remains open to working with international actors inside its borders to address humanitarian concerns.⁵

The pressure of refugee influx has become even more acute over the past years, as the global financial crisis has had an impact on Jordan's economic situation and infrastructure for water, electricity, waste management, education and health care. This large influx has been a cause of concern within the government. Syrian refugees were initially taken to transit centers on the northern border where they could be bailed out by Jordanian nationals before joining friends or family members in host communities. On 28 July 2012, Jordan opened Za'atari refugee camp in response to the overwhelming number of arrivals and the difficulty of providing services to what had been a widely dispersed population. Currently there are 84,808 registered refugees in Za'atari camp.⁶ Harsh weather conditions, in both the summer and winter, require timely and targeted responses across the sectors. The distance from WASH facilities, schools and hospitals, coupled with transportation costs, limit access to services for some groups, including pregnant women, older persons and persons with disabilities.

Overcrowding of Za'atari camp and the continuing influx of refugees necessitated the planning of a second camp, Al Azraq, which was opened in April 2014. According to UNHCR, as of January 2015, there

⁵ <http://refugeesinternational.org/where-we-work/middle-east/jordan>

⁶ <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/settlement.php?id=176&country=107®ion=77>

are 11,441 refugees in Azraq. Other smaller camps exist, hosting additional thousands of refugees, including a small number of Palestinian refugees from Syria.⁷ Tens of thousands of Syrian refugees are living in urban settings instead of camps who are in need of support as the costs of food and shelter continue to rise.

Iraqis fleeing the Islamic State group have started streaming into Jordan. These Iraqis generally cannot obtain legal status in Jordan, nor can they return to Iraq safely. Their most likely prospect for a long-term solution is resettlement – usually a long and slow process. Jordan’s Palestinian population is generally thought to include about half of the country’s total population. Many Palestinians hold Jordanian citizenship and on paper they have the same rights as other Jordanian citizens. Nonetheless, there are reports of discrimination – especially in education and employment opportunities – and several hundred thousand Palestinians have been forced to live in camps by poor socioeconomic conditions.⁸

Syria

Conflict and high levels of violence continue throughout the Syrian Arab Republic. The fighting and destruction continue to spread as the government and rebels struggle for control of the country. According to UN OCHA, as of October 2014, there are 12.2 million people in need of humanitarian assistance, 3.2 million people who fled the country and 7.6 million people internally displaced by violence. Explosive weapons continue to be used, including in populated areas. Indiscriminate aerial bombings by government forces and indiscriminate shelling and attacks by armed opposition, extremist and designated terrorist groups continue to result in death, injury and displacement.⁹ Syria is now the site of the world’s biggest internal displacement.

Roughly 9,500 Syrians are being displaced each day approximately one family per minute becoming displaced.

The regional response to the Syrian crisis is under increasing pressure due to other emerging global crises. The cuts come at a particularly difficult time with informal work opportunities reduced, increasing displacement movements and the onset of winter.

WFP announced significant funding shortfalls that will lead to immediate cuts to food assistance for affected Syrians across the entire region. In Syria, food baskets to about four million beneficiaries are expected to be significantly reduced to just 825 kilocalories per person per day beginning in November, compared to 2,100 kilocalories recommended in emergency contexts. The cuts are coming just as livelihood opportunities in the agriculture and constructions sectors will be further reduced due to the upcoming winter season.

According to Regional Analysis Syria (RAS) quarterly report, the proliferation of frontlines, higher intensity of conflict, and significant changes in areas of control are the key issues that characterised the third quarter of 2014 compared to the second. The new developments can be summarised as follows; the Islamic State (IS) is increasingly engaged in fighting Government of Syria (GoS) forces in new areas; GoS forces lost Ar-Raqqa; IS expanded its operations against opposition forces closer to the capital; IS invaded Kurdish areas in Ain al Arab/Kobani; the International Alliance against IS is starting operations inside Syria. The majority of these developments had a significant humanitarian impact and caused massive displacement.

7 Other refugee camps in Jordan include King Hussein Park, King Abdullah Park, Cyber City, plus the Emirati-Jordanian Camp (ERC).

8 <http://refugeesinternational.org/where-we-work/middle-east/jordan>

9 http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/2014/756

Although priority needs differ significantly by location, some generalisations can be made:

Protection concerns are widespread and are the primary cause of Syria's humanitarian crisis. Human rights violations by extremist groups, particularly the Islamic State (IS), have become more apparent in the third quarter of 2014, with reports of public executions and harsh punishments to instil fear and ensure submission of the local population. Also, heavy weapons, barrel bombs, car bombs and sniper fire continue to be used, contributing to the vast majority of all conflict-related deaths and injuries.

WASH is a high priority, particularly in eastern Syria, due to the high levels of conflict, as access to water resources is increasingly being used by opposition groups as a weapon of war. Across the country, more than four million people are in need of WASH services. During the summer months, water shortages and polluted supplies contributed to an increase in communicable diseases, which was frequently reported for IDPs residing in collective shelters.

Access to food continues to be a priority across all governorates due to an expected shortfall in agricultural production. Those living in conflict zones and besieged areas are considered particularly at risk as they face limited availability and economic inflation. Poor households increasingly face difficulty in meeting their basic food needs as a result of reduced purchasing power, loss of income and livelihoods, and depleted savings. According to OCHA, almost 80% of the labour force – 2.67 million people, is out of work. Additionally, WFP announced significant funding shortfalls that will lead to immediate cuts to food assistance.

Hostilities and direct targeting of the health care system have resulted in damaged health centres, shortages of supplies and staff, and limited access of affected populations to health care services. High temperature and water shortages during the summer months aggravated the risk of typhoid outbreaks, especially in densely populated areas and displacement camps where people live in unsanitary conditions and where availability of water for personal hygiene is further reduced. July witnessed a further increase in the outbreak of acute diarrhoeal diseases with the highest number of cases reported in Deir-ez-Zor, Damascus, Rural Damascus, Lattakia, and Aleppo. By September 2014, suspected typhoid fever was the leading cause of morbidity.¹⁰

Lebanon

Like Syria and Jordan, Lebanon has served as a host country for both Iraqi refugees and Palestinians. Previously strong economic growth rates in Lebanon have been negatively affected by political instability, security incidents and the effects of the crisis in the Syrian Arab Republic (Syria). The growing number of Syrian refugees and the effects of their presence on the political, economic and social stability, as well as on the labour market and infrastructure, are a major concern.

As per 06 of January, 2015, there are 1,158,995 Syrian refugees in Lebanon out of which 12,590 awaiting registration and 15% living in informal settlements.¹¹ This figure represents 38 per cent of the Syrian refugees in the region. Half of the population is female and about 53 per cent of the refugee population is under 18 years of age. The small nation of 4.4 million inhabitants is struggling to cope with the increasing needs in housing, education and health care, and the Syrian crisis and refugee influx continue to have many destabilizing consequences for Lebanon.¹² Lebanon also hosts 53,000 Palestinian refugees from Syria (PRS).

The growing number of Syrian refugees has had its effects on the political, economic and social instability, as well as on the labour market and infrastructure. The Lebanese economy is widely affected by the large influx of refugees and the economic spill-over of the Syrian crisis. The crisis has led to a sharp decline in real GDP growth, an increase in government expenditure, a surge in demand for public

10 acaps.org/RAS quarterly report/October, 2014

11 <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/country.php?id=122>

12 <http://www.unhcr.org/syriarrp6/midyear/docs/syria-rrp6-myu-lebanon>

services (health, education and transportation) and high unemployment. Furthermore, heightened political instability and insecurity is affecting overall economic activity in the country.¹³

Like in Jordan, a significant number of refugees are sheltering in areas of Lebanon that do not have adequate social services, are already economically disadvantaged, and where the capacity to absorb them is minimal at best. Tensions are rising as host and refugee populations compete for the same resources, paid jobs, housing, and public services.

This huge influx of refugees also presents particular financial and political challenges for Lebanon, as the country already hosts a large number of refugees from Iraq and Palestine. While the government has done its best with regard to the influx of refugees from Syria, there are simply too few resources to provide relief assistance while maintaining high quality services and economic strength for Lebanese citizens. Political and social tensions spilling over from the Syrian crisis continue to directly affect the security and political stability of immediately bordering countries and the region as a whole.

2.3. Capacity to respond

DSPR

The Department of Services to Palestinian Refugees (DSPR) is an integral part of the Middle East Council of Churches (MECC) founded to support Palestinian refugees and needy people in the region. The organization has served refugees in Jordan since 1952, focusing particularly on women and youth empowerment, child development, environment protection, and health and vocational training. In addition, DSPR grants no-interest loans for the establishment of small projects to enhance the socio-economic well-being of marginalized people.

IOCC

International Orthodox Christian Charities (IOCC) is an officially registered and recognized INGO in Lebanon and Jordan. IOCC began working in Lebanon in 2001, implementing both development and emergency programs. IOCC's initial project was a school feeding project that provided more than 45,000 students in 243 public schools with nutrient-balanced meals. Since 2012, in collaboration with UNHCR, UNICEF, OCHA, the Government of Lebanon, and other response actors, IOCC has been providing humanitarian assistance to Syrian refugees and vulnerable host families in Lebanon.

In Jordan, IOCC began implementing relief and development projects in 2005. Since the end of 2012, IOCC has implemented large scale projects throughout Jordan providing humanitarian aid to Syrian refugee families and vulnerable Jordanian families.

Since 2002, IOCC has worked with GOPA to implement joint emergency relief projects within Syria. In 2007, IOCC/GOPA began implementing a multi-million dollar aid program directed towards Iraqi refugees. IOCC/GOPA's current humanitarian aid projects began in March 2012 and target the internally displaced, conflict-affected and refugee populations within Syria.

LWF

As a global organization, LWF has a long history of engagement in the Middle East region, including signed certificates of registration with the Jordanian government dating as far back as 1958 and 1965. LWF Jordan is registered with the Ministry of Social Development as a charitable agency of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Jordan and the Holy Land (ELCJHL), which is based in Amman and has membership in the Lutheran World Federation. The LWF Jordan office is currently in the process of acquiring independent registration as its own country office.

13 World Bank. 2013. Lebanon Economic and Social Impact Assessment of the Syrian Conflict. Report No. 81098-LB.

Initially providing support in Za'atari refugee camp, LWF Jordan began expanding its relief efforts into host communities in early 2013. In 2014 LWF conducted a number of programs in Northern and Central Jordan, including: school rehabilitation and classroom constructions; food assistance to 3,100 households; winterization programs for around 9,000 households; hygiene kits distribution and hygiene promotion trainings; distribution of NFIs including underwear, abayas and other non-food items; peace-building and social cohesion activities for Syrians and Jordanians in host communities and; life-skills activities and vocational trainings. In addition to these activities in host communities, LWF Jordan is currently running a multi-sectoral project in the Za'atari refugee camp to address specific needs of youth in the camp. In this "Peace Oasis" LWF conducts a range of psycho-social support and peace-building activities for refugee youth (including conflict mitigation and awareness raising sessions, recreational activities such as music, art and sports, as well as life-skills and informal education trainings).

Under its humanitarian and relief programs, LWF Jordan is an active member in the UNHCR-led Shelter, Non-Food Items, Education and Mental Health and Psycho-Social Support working groups and the LWF Jordan program officer acts as gender focal point for the Shelter Working-Group.

LWF Jordan works closely with several local and international organizations on the coordination and distribution of aid in camps and Jordanian host communities including selection of beneficiaries and identification of vulnerable geographical areas. LWF Jordan has also established warehousing and distribution capacities and adheres to international accountability standards in the distribution of aid. With experienced staff in two regional offices (in Amman and Za'atari Camp), a well-established relationship with UNCHR, UNRWA, the Government of Jordan and the Jordan Hashemite Charity Organization, LWF Jordan is well positioned to meet the needs of the Syrian refugee population.

2.4. Activities of forum and external coordination

ACT Alliance members in regards to Syrian crisis will continue to work collaboratively in the ACT forum known as the Jordan, Syria and Lebanon (JSL) forum. The forum includes around 10 ACT members, including those members who are requesting funds through this appeal LWF, DSPR/MECC and IOCC. Those 3 requesting members have budgeted for joint activities (security training, annual meeting and other ACT events) under the budget of DSPR, having this member the responsibility to give detailed information on its narrative report on how this budget line has been used on behalf of the JSL forum. Each ACT member has budgeted equally for coordination expenses of forum coordinator (salary and other related costs for example travel needed) and each will provide information separately on its implementation to LWF as the holder of the contract.

All ACT members participate in UN working groups or cluster meetings, and establishing Memorandums of Understanding with various local and international agencies. Agencies are also active in global cluster groups as appropriate, considering their areas of specialization.

II. PROPOSED EMERGENCY RESPONSE

1. Target populations, and areas and sectors of response

ACT member: DSPR Jordan	Geographic area of response	Planned target population									
		0-5		6-17		18-65		+ 65		Totals	
Sector of response		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Food security	8 governorates: Amman, Balqa, Husn, Jerash, Aqaba, Kerak, Madaba and Ma'an			2000	5000	5750	17250			7,750	22,250

NFIs - hygiene kits	8 governorates as above				7750		17250		5000		30,000
Health	8 governorates as above	400	400	100	800	100	2000		200	600	3,400
Health - Nutrition	8 governorates: Amman, Balqa, Husn, Jerash, Aqaba, Kerak, Madaba and Ma'an						800				800
Medical Referrals	8 governorates as above			100	600	200	800	50	50	350	1,450
NFIs (Infants Clothes)	As above	1000	1050							1,000	1,050
Psychosocial support	As above			200	400		1800			200	2,200
Life skills	As above			400	1280					400	1,280
Mother Support Group	As above						4800				4,800
Education	As above				675		1350				2,025
Civic Education Training	As above					200	1320			200	1,320
Children Forums	As above			400	880					400	880
CBO'S Training	As above					800	1000			1,000	1,800
Women Empowerment	As above						1400				1,400
CRM Workshops and Capacity Building	As above			50	200	100	325			150	525
Participation & Volunteering Program	As above					50	190			50	190
Totals (in individuals):										12,100	75,370
										87,470	

ACT member: DSPR Lebanon	Geographic area of response	Planned target population									
		0-5		6-17		18-65		+ 65		Totals	
Sector of response		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	Shatela, SabraEinElHelweh and Dbayeh camps										
Food Security	Shatela, SabraEinElHelweh and Dbayeh camps			100	100	200	360	100	100	400	560
NFIs - hygiene kits	Shatela, SabraEinElHelweh and Dbayeh camps			200	200	240	800			440	1,000
Shelter	Shatela, SabraEinElHelweh and Dbayeh camps					90	180			90	180
Education	Shatela, Sabra EinElHelweh and Dbayeh camps			300	500	160	500			460	1,000
Psychosocial support	Shatela, Sabra			200	425					200	425

Sector of response		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Food – Hot Meals	Akkar & The Bekaa	102	98	153	147	197	204	49	51	501	500
Health – Access to Care	Akkar, The Bekka, The North, The South, Beirut/Mt. Lebanon	20	20	20	20	20	60	20	20	80	120
NFIs	Akkar, The Bekka, The North, The South, Beirut/Mt. Lebanon	510	490	765	735	980	1020	245	255	2,500	2,500
Shelter – Rent Assistance & Rehabilitation	Akkar, The Bekka, The North, The South, Beirut/Mt. Lebanon	112	108	168	162	215	225	53	57	548	552
Totals (in individuals):										3,629	3,672
										7,301	

ACT member: LWF Jordan	Geographic area of response	Planned estimated target population									
		0-5		6-17		18-65		+65		Totals	
Sector of response		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Food security	Mafraq, Irbid, Zarqa									4,419	4,581
WASH	Mafraq, Irbid, Zarqa									4,910	5,090
NFI	Mafraq, Irbid, Zarqa									3,069	3,181
Shelter	Irbid and Mafraq									295	305
Education	Irbid & Mafraq			5490	5490					5,490	5,490
Psychosocial support	Mafraq and Za'atari			600	600	900	900			1,500	1,500
Life skills	<u>Mafraq and Za'atari, Mafraq, Irbid and Zarqa</u>					600	600			600	600
Capacity building of local partners	Zarqa									638	662
Totals (in individuals):										20,921	21,409
										42,330	

2. Overall goal of the emergency response

2.1 Overall goal

To reduce the vulnerability and ease the burden of people who are affected by the Syrian conflict in Syria, Jordan and Lebanon.

2.2 Outcomes

- The wellbeing of vulnerable Syrian families is improved through the provision of food, NFIs
- Beneficiary children who have not had regular access to school are able to continue or catch-up and advance with their education
- Vulnerable beneficiaries have increased purchasing power so they can meet their essential needs
- Beneficiaries are able to remain in their current shelters and not be evicted
- Refugees living outside refugee camps and host community beneficiaries have adequate and improved living spaces
- Refugee and host community beneficiaries have improved knowledge regarding health and hygiene issues
- Public schools have improved classrooms for a better educational environment
- Vulnerable refugee and host community families receive nutritional support through the distribution of hot meals

- Refugee and host community beneficiaries have improved to primary and secondary health care through subsidized medical care
- Vulnerable refugee and host community families have adequate and improved living spaces
- Beneficiaries in host communities have increased capacity to cope with the harsh weather conditions
- Families of refugees from Syria in host communities live in improved, safe and hygienic shelters
- Syrian refugee youth living in camp have increased access to psycho-social support, recreational, artistic and life-skills activities to empower them to better cope with their environment
- Reduced conflict and tensions between refugees and locals in host communities
- Increased livelihoods opportunities for refugee and Jordanian youth in host communities
- Public schools in host communities have improved learning environment and increased capacity to enrol refugee students
- Local CBOs have increased capacity to deal with particularly vulnerable refugee and host families

3. Proposed implementation plan

The ACT Secretariat commissioned external evaluation on the basis of field visits to Jordan and Lebanon in October 2013 for SYR121. The recommendations of this external evaluation were aimed at improving programming and becoming more effective as ACT members. After the external evaluation ACT/JSL forum members sent management letters to the ACT Secretariat in which they committed themselves to follow up on the recommendations in the external evaluation.

On 2nd December 2014, ACT JSL members participated in a learning event for SYR131, organized in Amman by an independent facilitator, with a discussion on the follow-up of SYR121 external evaluation and its inclusion in SYR131. Participants had a substantial discussion on the outputs and compared the management letters' commitments per organization by identifying which recommendations have been carried out, which ones not and the reason why; in order to incorporate lessons learned into the elaboration and implementation of this new SYR151 appeal.

DSPR JORDAN:

Through their activities, DSPR Jordan stresses the following: Reaching the neediest people; targeting Palestinian refugees and marginalized needy people; focusing on women, children and youth; fostering self-dependency and self-sustainability; participation as crucial in all development efforts; grassroots collaboration and; networking and information sharing with NGOs and CBOs.

DSPR Jordan adopts a methodology based on refugee participation in needs identification, prior to the building of a plan of action or log-frame. This methodology is now extended to include all work done with refugees from Syria.

Output 1: Food and non-food items: To provide highly vulnerable displaced Syrian families with essential food and non-food items to improve their wellbeing.

Output 2: Health and nutrition awareness: To provide highly qualitative health and nutrition awareness sessions to raise the level of Syrian refugees knowledge and skills and provide qualitative medical services through medical days.

Output 3: Psychosocial support: To reduce affected refugees in the psychosocial impacts of the emergency situation and improve their psychosocial state and wellbeing.

Output 4: Life skills training: To develop suitable training skills of children and youth of both gender on selected life skills components.

Output 5: Capacity building for CBO's: To develop volunteer's knowledge, skills and attitudes in several emergency and relief aspects to deal effectively with emergency and disasters conditions.

Output 6: Civic education: To create qualified trainers in local communities in the area of civic education to ensure safety environment for children.

Output 7: Mothers support group: To serve refugee mothers and assist them to gain needed skills and knowledge to face the needs of their children in non-comfortable circumstances.

Output 8: Referral services: To serve refugees who need additional medical care.

Output 9: Children forums: To establish and equip a group of children forums to provide safety environment for children of both gender.

Output 10: Promotion of girls' education: To ensure that refugee girls have the opportunity to continue their education.

Output 11: Start your business: To empower refugee women through start your own business training program.

Output 12: Complaints response mechanism and capacity building: To improve the quality of work with refugees and keep working accountable and refugee's protection rights.

Output 13: Refugees participation and volunteering program: To institutionalize the participation of refugees and needy in all services provided to them in a systematic approach.

DSPR LEBANON:

Output 1: Food distribution: DSPR will distribute food vouchers in 4 camps.

Output 2: NFIs distribution: DSPR will distribute clothing items and hygiene kits.

Output 3: Shelter: DSPR plans to repair existing infrastructure in Ein-el-Hilweh camp as well as providing cash rent subsidies to refugees.

Output 4: Education: Programming will include additional classes and instruction, as well as exam tutoring. Employment of refugees within these programs (such as hiring teachers from within the refugee community) will increase the beneficiary pool outside of students alone.

Output 5: Psychosocial support: To reduce affected refugees in the psychosocial impacts of the emergency situation and improve their psychosocial state and wellbeing and life skills training.

IOCC SYRIA:

Output 1: Food parcels: The food rations will help to bridge the gap between what food beneficiary families likely have access to and their actual needs. Based on international standards, the food parcels are designed on the assumption that each family member needs about 2,100 Kcal per day, with 17% fat and 12% protein, and the selection of food items takes into consideration cultural dietary habits and familiarity. The rations (including rice, sugar, dried beans, bulgur wheat, lentils, salt, and tea) should serve to supplement the beneficiaries' daily diet by about 800 Kcal per day for one month. The package will not include any milk, so as not to interfere with the promotion of proper infant feeding including breastfeeding. The contents of the dry food parcels will be purchased from local vendors. Open tender announcements will obtain wholesale rates; this process ensures transparency, allows for fair competition and reduces the possibility for corruption. An analysis committee, formed by key GOPA staff, will receive bids in sealed envelopes and vendor selections will be based on the offers combining the best quality, quantity, availability, delivery terms and price.

Output 2: Education – Access to education: UNICEF estimates that at least 2,400 schools have been damaged or destroyed and over 1,500 schools are being used as shelters for displaced persons¹⁴. Key reasons for schools not functioning are they lack resources and funds to be operational. Additionally, there is a lack of security, insufficient learning space, and an absence of staff. Many of the remaining public schools are functioning beyond capacity as they try to accommodate increased enrolments or they are operating intermittently because neither teachers nor students are willing to navigate the dangerous routes to the schools. Educational opportunities will be offered to children of primary and secondary school levels that would not otherwise have the ability to attend school, due either to displacement, overcrowded schools, or a lack of financial resources. This will be achieved through two main activities: 1) to enable socio-economically disadvantaged school-aged children to enroll or re-enroll in private schools through the partial or full provision of tuition fees, providing them with school uniforms, educational supplies and transport to and from school; and, 2) to improve the academic-readiness of students who have missed portions of their schooling through intensive summer-school or remedial classes that will help them perform better in the coming school year.

Output 3: Cash-for-Work: IOCC/GOPA will support local communities by improving their financial situation through Cash-for-Work (CfW) activities to ease the economic strain on beneficiaries. Most of people who live in hard hit communities have no livelihood or income-generating options. CfW projects will be solicited from target communities and recommendations that have the best prospect of providing temporary work to the most vulnerable members of the community will be selected. CfW activities will be administered in the form of small grants directed at the community-level to help with community development projects. Beneficiary selection will be done through a combination of community identification and IOCC/GOPA staff who have intimate knowledge of the most vulnerable members of their community. Where it is possible, projects will focus and prioritize women and disabled beneficiaries to receive temporary employment opportunities. The number of actual workdays and number of persons provided with temporary employment will vary depending on the size and type of the project and the current security situation in the areas where the activities will take place. CfW wages will be within the acceptable market rate so as not to create problems within the communities and the local labor markets.

Output 4: Shelter – Rental assistance: As the fighting continues to rage throughout Syria, more IDP families are being displaced and fleeing to safer areas of Syria. In many instances, they find lodging in abandoned buildings, with host families, or in a collective shelter, requiring that they pay a monthly rent fee for their accommodation. As many of the displaced do not have the financial resources to pay for their rents, they are at risk of being evicted and being without shelter altogether. IOCC/GOPA will identify vulnerable displaced and non-displaced families that require assistance in paying their rental obligations so that they do not get evicted from their shelter and do not incur further debt, by delaying payment or borrowing the funds they require. IOCC/GOPA will negotiate with landlords to cover the rental costs for identified vulnerable households for a one-time three-month period.

IOCC JORDAN:

Output 1: Shelter – Rehabilitation: Many refugee families from Syria have been displaced to Jordan as a result of the conflict. Many of the refugees live outside the designated refugee camps in the host communities. The places to which they move often do not have adequate housing and they must adapt with what they can find. In many instances, they find lodging in abandoned buildings, with host families, or in a collective shelter. IOCC will assist in making minor repairs to identified residences in order to make them more habitable. It is beyond the scope of the project to fix severely or even moderately damaged living spaces. Through past field experience, IOCC is well aware of which communities are receiving displaced families. Identified shelters will be inspected to assess their conditions and make recommended repairs. IOCC will contract local companies/masons to provide basic repairs. This could include carpentry, plumbing, electrical, roofing and/or wall repairs. Quotations for repairs will be

¹⁴ <http://www.unicef.ie/NewsMedia/The-education-system-in-Syria-is-reeling-from-the-impact-of-violence-%E2%80%93-UNICEF-assessment-reports-72-396.aspx>

solicited from a minimum of three vendors. The successful vendor will be chosen based upon the following criteria: duration of the project, experience in the field, quality testimonials and total cost. IOCC staff will monitor the sites during the repair process and a final inspection will take place upon completion of the masonry work. Interviews with beneficiaries will take place to determine whether the repairs done have improved their living conditions. IOCC will target 60% refugee and 40% Jordanian households to receive shelter assistance.

Output 2: Health – Prevention: IOCC will engage beneficiaries and community volunteers to be able to carry out awareness-raising sessions on health and hygiene topics. Messages will promote positive healthy behaviors, including health and hygiene promotion and infant and young child feeding, such as the importance of continued, exclusive breastfeeding for newborns up to six months of age, and nutrition in emergencies. Likewise, hygiene in emergencies will be covered, including the importance of hand washing at critical times, safe water storage and food safety. Sensitization sessions will take place on average once a month in a location that is both accessible and ensures the safety of the beneficiaries. Utilizing instructional demonstrations and participatory methodologies, facilitators of the awareness-raising sessions will engage participants to actively contribute to the discussions. In order to assess the uptake of knowledge gained by the participants, pre- and post-session questionnaires will take place.

Output 3: Non-Food items & food parcels: The contents of NFI parcels will be purchased from local suppliers. An open tendering competition will obtain wholesale rates; this process ensures transparency, allows for fair competition and reduces the possibility for corruption. An evaluation committee formed by key IOCC staff will receive bids in sealed envelopes and vendor selection will be based on the offers combining the best quality, quantity, availability, delivery terms and price. In collaboration with the Jordan Hashemite Charity Organization (JHCO) IOCC will distribute NFIs to beneficiaries. Quantities in the NFI kits and food parcels are based on an average family size of five persons. The exact contents and quantities can vary however, depending on the availability and prices at the time of procurement. IOCC will target 60% refugee and 40% Jordanian households to receive NFIs and food parcels. The contents of the food parcels will help to bridge the gap between the food beneficiary families likely have access to and their actual needs. Based on international standards, the food parcels are designed on the assumption that each family member needs about 2,100 Kcal per day, with 17% fat and 12% protein, and the selection of food items takes into consideration cultural dietary habits and familiarity. The rations (including rice, sugar, dried beans, bulgur wheat, lentils, salt, and tea) should serve to supplement the beneficiaries' daily diet by about 800 Kcal per day for one month. The package will not include any milk, so as not to interfere with the promotion of proper infant feeding including breastfeeding.

Output 4: Education – Rehabilitation: The presence of Syrian refugees in Jordan has led to extreme overcrowding of public school in Jordan, as the country has maintained an open enrollment to public schools for Syrian refugee children. To support the Jordanian government in pursuing its strategies for the development and improvement of the country's education system, IOCC will collaborate with the Ministry of Education (MoE) to identify public primary schools and kindergartens, which have a high number of Syrian refugee students and require minor rehabilitation work. In collaboration with MoE representatives, IOCC will engage engineers to conduct technical assessments of the physical state of all the identified schools. The rehabilitation work to be done will be based on what is deemed most essential in terms of expanding the classroom size and setting-up an environment that is safe, healthy and conducive to learning. Quotations for rehabilitation work will be solicited from a minimum of three vendors. The successful vendor will be chosen based upon the following criteria: duration of the project, experience in the field, quality testimonials and total cost. IOCC staff will monitor the sites during the work process and a final inspection will take place once all rehabilitation has been completed. Interviews with school representatives will take place to determine whether the rehabilitation work done has improved the learning environment and conditions for the students.

IOCC LEBANON:

Output 1: Food: The hot meals will help to bridge the gap between what food beneficiary families likely have access to and their actual needs. The hot meals are distributed through an IOCC-supported “Community Kitchen”, in which women from the refugee and host communities come together to produce healthy traditional foods which are then directed towards providing wet rations for vulnerable members of their community – particularly those households that reside in difficult living conditions or lack cooking facilities. Women are mobilized to participate in this income-generating activity that enhances social rehabilitation and cohesion amongst these vulnerable women. The Community Kitchens provide pots of cooked food that alleviate food insecurity and increase the beneficiary nutritional diversity. Based on international standards, the hot meals are designed on the assumption that each family member needs about 2,100 Kcal per day, with 17% fat and 12% protein, and hot meal menus take into consideration cultural dietary habits and familiarity. Food portions are packaged in stainless-steel 24 cm-sized pots and are delivered by truck to beneficiaries three times per week, targeting families with disabled members, pregnant/lactating women, and/or children less than five years of age.

Output 2: Health – Access to health care: Due to a lack of financial resources vulnerable refugee families find it difficult to meet the costs of their health care needs. As a result, many beneficiaries are turned away from health facilities because they cannot afford the hospital fees. Likewise, they are unable to afford the costs for hospitalization stays, diagnostic tests, or medications. This activity will subsidize the support for beneficiaries to have access to essential health care and treatment services. Upon submission of an approved reimbursement claim the health facility will be paid for each service provided. IOCC staff will follow-up with the patient throughout their health care period to monitor their progress. Staff will call, or when possible, visit beneficiaries in order to fill out a post-care verification report and to validate and determine the quality and impact of the services they received. While IOCC will target beneficiaries which require support to access medical care, special attention will be paid to pregnant women and malnourished children.

IOCC will also organize trainings for health care workers and IOCC staff in order to build the capacity of health facility staff on relevant health topics.

Output 3: Non-Food items: The contents of NFI kits will be purchased from local suppliers. An open tendering competition will obtain wholesale rates; this process ensures transparency, allows for fair competition and reduces the possibility for corruption. An evaluation committee formed by key IOCC staff will receive bids in sealed envelopes and vendor selections will be based on the offers combining the best quality, quantity, availability, delivery terms and price. NFIs will be given directly to beneficiaries, either from central locations or through local partners (such as churches) where volunteers are engaged to carry out the distributions. All distributions abide by minimum standards as outlined by the UN NFI Working Group. NFI kits are based on an average family size of five persons. The exact contents and quantities can vary however, depending on the availability and prices at the time of procurement. IOCC will target 50% refugees and 50% vulnerable Lebanese families.

Output 4: Shelter – Rehabilitation & rental assistance: Many refugee families from Syria have been displaced to Lebanon as a result of the conflict. Many of the refugees live outside the designated refugee camps, in the host communities. The places to which they move often do not have adequate housing and they must adapt to what they can find. In many instances, they find lodging in abandoned buildings, with host families, or in a collective shelter. IOCC will assist in making minor repairs to identified residences in order to make them more habitable. It is beyond the scope of the project to fix severely or even moderately damaged living spaces. Identified shelters will be inspected to assess their conditions and make recommended repairs. IOCC will contract local companies/masons to provide basic repairs. Quotations for repairs will be solicited from a minimum of three vendors. The successful vendor will be chosen based upon the following criteria: duration of the project, experience in the field, quality testimonials and total cost. IOCC staff will monitor the sites during the repair process and a final inspection will take place upon completion of the masonry work. Interviews with beneficiaries will take

place to determine whether the repairs done have improved their living conditions. Refugees in Lebanon live either in improvised tented settlements or within the local community, where they find accommodation in abandoned buildings, host families, or in a collective shelter. This requires that they pay a rent for their shelter on a monthly basis. As many of the displaced do not have the financial resources to pay for their rents, they are at risk of being evicted and being without shelter altogether. IOCC will identify vulnerable displaced refugee families that require assistance in paying their rental obligations so that they do not get evicted from their shelter and do not incur further debt, by delaying payment or borrowing the funds they require. IOCC will negotiate with landlords to cover the rental costs for identified vulnerable households for a one-time three-month period.

LWF JORDAN:

LWF will be focusing on various sectors to mitigate the effects of the humanitarian crisis on vulnerable populations, including: food security, NFI distributions, WASH, shelter, education, psycho-social support, informal skills and capacity building. LWF Jordan works closely with local partners who have proven effectiveness in targeting highly vulnerable beneficiaries due to their deep community roots, and referral pathways have been established as a result of this community outreach effort.

LWF Jordan has been active in the planning phase of the new regional response for 2015: the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP), led by UNHCR and UNDP at regional level. The 3RP includes also the Jordan Response Plan (JRP) which consolidates all major national and international efforts to address the Syrian humanitarian crisis. Within the framework of 3RP and JRP respectively, each Sector Working-Group (the Sectors are led by UNHCR, and are the equivalent of the OCHA clusters in other crises) was asked to define their priorities according to the needs, as well as their objectives and indicators. LWF participated in this process and already entered all planned activities in the various sectors under the online module, and as such, all activities described below meet the regionally and nationally defined priorities and objectives of the 3RP/JRP. LWF Jordan is targeting sectors which are already under-funded under the RRP6 appeal for 2014, with the following figures from October 2014: Food (under-funded by 44%), WASH (by 60%), NFI (by 49%), Shelter (by 38%), Protection (by 34%), and Education (by 24%)¹⁵.

In terms of location, LWF Jordan is prioritising the Northern and Central governorates: Irbid, Mafraq and Zarqa, as they are the three governorates with the highest concentration of Syrian refugees except Amman, with the following percentages: Mafraq (25.7% including Za'atari camp), Irbid (23.2%), and Zarqa (10.8%). These governorates are also considered as highly vulnerable due to the pre-existing high poverty levels, in both urban and rural areas.

Zarqa is the governorate with the second highest unemployment rate in the country. LWF Jordan will work in Zarqa city, particularly around the existing Zarqa camp, one of the largest Palestinian refugee camps in Jordan, which is now hosting a number of Syrian refugees and Palestinian refugees from Syria.

Mafraq governorate, on the border to Syria, hosts the Za'atari refugee camp, and has 1/3 of the identified poverty pockets in Jordan. LWF Jordan will work in Mafraq city and in the poor rural district of Al Badiah Shamaliyah Garbiyah. The rural areas of Irbid governorate are particularly under-served, as they are isolated and harder to reach; LWF Jordan is active in Irbid city, as well as in the rural district of Al Koura. For each output below, the targeted governorates are indicated: the more precise locations will depend on needs and priorities identified at the time of implementation, and on the results of the needs assessment planned in early 2015.

With the ever increasing refugee load in local towns and villages, community services have been overstretched: the refugees and impoverished local families find themselves competing for food,

¹⁵ <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/country.php?id=107>

housing, access to schools and livelihood opportunities in oversaturated and inflated markets. This is especially relevant in northern and central Jordan where the majority of refugees have settled, and as a result community tensions are on the rise.

Output 1: Food Assistance: LWF will distribute food vouchers to Syrian refugees and vulnerable Jordanians in host communities, in Mafraq, Irbid and Zarqa governorates to ensure the minimum daily intake of nutrients to maintain health and well-being. This will be done in the form of redeemable vouchers to extremely vulnerable refugees covering a period of six months. LWF is prioritizing food security due to the recent shortage in WFP funding, which led to massive cuts in WFP food support to Syrian refugees, leaving a number of families in highly vulnerable situations. LWF will prioritise geographical locations in the 3 governorates depending on the WFP response in the coming year and the gaps identified. LWF will also provide monthly food rations to Iraqi refugees living in collective centers in Amman (60 individuals).

Output 2: WASH: LWF will distribute hygiene kits and conduct hygiene promotion workshops in Irbid, Mafraq and Zarqa governorates. LWF will continue its support to vulnerable households in terms of **promoting safe and healthy hygienic practices**, improving household health and hygiene, through the distribution of hygiene kits to 2,000 households, covering the summer months where high temperatures and water shortages are particularly difficult for vulnerable beneficiaries. Hygiene promotion trainings will also be conducted for 1 member of each household receiving the hygiene kit, to ensure that best practices in terms of household hygiene are known and understood by beneficiaries. Lessons learned from an external evaluation (2014) on a LWF project to distribute hygiene practices and distribution of hygiene kits will be taken into consideration.

Output 3: Seasonal NFIs: Gas heaters, bottles, gas refills, blankets will be distributed in host communities in Mafraq, Irbid and Zarqa governorates benefitting also vulnerable Jordanian families. To support Syrian refugees facing harsh weather conditions, LWF will continue its current winterization project -under ACT SYR131 funding for winter 2014-2015-, supporting families with cash distribution for gas refills, and will implement a fourth winterization program for 2015-2016, including distribution of winter items such as gas heaters, gas cylinders, cash for gas refills and blankets. This support will be coordinated with the relevant UN and international agencies, as well as local partner NGOs and government officials.

Output 4: Shelter: About 100 shelters in host communities, in Mafraq and Irbid governorates, will be rehabilitated to meet minimum shelter and WASH standards. LWF will build on the successful past experiences terms of **shelter upgrades** where vulnerable households living in extremely dire conditions were supported through shelter upgrades including works such as installing doors and windows, electricity, water taps and tanks, rehabilitating kitchens and bathrooms. Information and feedback from families supported, monitoring teams, and donors' visits is reflected in the design of the shelter upgrade component for 2015.

Output 5: Education: LWF will rehabilitate existing below-standard schools in order to reduce pressure on public infrastructure. LWF will increase access to educational opportunities for refugees distributing schools kits and uniforms.

To reduce pressure on **primary and secondary public schools**, increase their absorption capacity and improve the existing learning environment, LWF will expand and rehabilitate existing schools that enroll Syrian students, through the construction of extra classrooms and general rehabilitation work, including WASH blocks rehabilitation. To complement its work in formal education, LWF will distribute **school bags, school kits and school uniforms** to school-age children from vulnerable households to alleviate the cost of education for these families and encourage them to send their children to school. The exact

locations in Mafraq and Irbid governorates will be later defined in collaboration with the Ministry of Education and the needs identified by the public education sector on priority schools and areas.

Output 6: Psychosocial support and Peacebuilding: The Peace Oasis Centre in Za'atari camp will offer various workshops on life skills and has a daily program of psychosocial support activities, recreational activities and awareness raising sessions to refugees that will help them overcome emotional and psycho-social imbalances due to the hardships experienced.

LWF plans on maintaining and expanding the “**Peace Oasis**” in Za’atari refugee camp which was established during the SYR131 appeal period. Through a specific mix of program interventions, this project was designed to target youth to build resilience, improve personal skills, and meet basic psychosocial needs. LWF is conducting trainings and workshops on conflict mitigation skills, communication, problem solving, self-esteem building, and other related topics. Various artistic methods are employed including writing, dancing, music, drawing, and other youth-related approaches. Meals are provided to children and young adults participating in the program. A safe/child friendly space was established and equipped and several animators, community mobilisers, and technical experts were hired in order to ensure a professional program and most of the staff is Syrian refugees living in the camp. Several clubs and activities were set up for refugee youth in the camp, including an art club, a music club, a karate club, football teams, as well as barber courses for boys, hairdressing, make-up and flower making courses for girls, and computer courses. The “Peace Oasis” currently covers beneficiaries from four districts in the camp, and LWF aims at expanding its activities. This will be done by setting up a transportation system which would allow youth from the other parts of the 12-district camp to participate.

LWF will look at setting up similar types of activities and projects outside the camp, in the host communities in Mafraq governorate, by opening a Psycho-Social Support centre in Mafraq city.

LWF Jordan will also conduct peace-building and non-violent communication trainings for Syrian and Jordanian youth in host communities in Mafraq governorate.

Output 7: Life skills: LWF will contribute to the empowerment of youth in Za’atari camp and host communities in Mafraq, Irbid and Zarqa governorates through vocational trainings, life-skills activities and informal education.

LWF intends to increase self-help activities through a **life-skills and informal education** training program to help Syrian refugees and local vulnerable Jordanian families generate additional income. It is almost impossible for Syrian refugees to secure a work permit. As a consequence, life-skills are focused on empowering people through training in subjects such as English language, computer courses, literacy, sewing, hairdressing and barber trainings as these activities are considered as home-industry.

Output 8: Capacity building: LWF will train staff, volunteers and workers of local NGOs in order to increase their capacity to deal with particularly vulnerable refugee families and host communities. LWF Jordan has established strong links with CBOs in Zarqa governorate, and has discussed the possibility of implementing a capacity-building project with these partners. This type of initiative could then be expanded to LWF’s partners in Mafraq and Irbid governorates.

An overarching goal of the various trainings is to **bring Syrian refugees and local Jordanians together** in a non-threatening environment giving an opportunity to people to get to know one another better and in that way strengthen social cohesion in the host communities. LWF will work with Community Based Organizations (CBOs) on developing successful project ideas that will eventually serve both Jordanian and Syrian families. Particularly, LWF is planning to **build the capacity of four local partner CBOs** in several areas to ensure longer-lasting impact in the communities. LWF will provide training for local CBO

workers (Syrians and Jordanians). LWF will carry out train 25 community workers in psychosocial support in emergency, in areas related to: psycho-social support in emergency, peace building and non-violent communication, child protection, public dialogue with community members, gender-based violence, and Training of Trainers. 25 community workers from local CBOs in Zarqa, including Syrian refugee volunteers, are trained in psycho-social support emergency; 25 community workers from local CBOs in Zarqa, including refugee volunteers, are trained in conducting trainings, facilitating workshops and group discussions, public speaking and communication skills; 840 Syrian refugees and Jordanian community members participate in public dialogues sessions on issues of concern in their daily life; 125 Syrian and Jordanian women participate in awareness raising sessions and workshops on GBV and on existing protection mechanisms in the area; 65 Syrian and Jordanian children (boys and girls) receive psycho-social support; 65 Syrian and Jordanian youth receive psycho-social support and develop their skills in terms of self-development, peace-building and non-violent communication.

The extent to which planned activities are implemented will be determined by the level of funding and degree of complementarity of possible bilaterally funded projects (UN agencies, governments). In case the appeal is not fully funded, LWF will prioritize the activities as follows:

1. Food (prioritization on food will be reviewed regularly in 2015 – once the effects of the interruption of the WFP food voucher distribution is known)
2. Psychosocial support
3. Education
4. Shelter
5. Life- skills/informal education
6. WASH
7. NFI
8. Capacity building

3.1 Log frame by each ACT requesting member

DSPR Jordan			
Project structure	Indicators	Means of Verification (MoV)	Assumptions
<p>Goal To contribute to regional stability and alleviate the consequences of the Syrian humanitarian crisis in Jordan, Lebanon, Syria</p>			<i>No assumptions</i>
<p>Output 1: Food and NFI To provide highly Vulnerable displaced Syrian families with essential food and non-food items to improve their wellbeing.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5000 food parcels distributed • 5000 hygiene and dignity kits parcels distributed • 2500 clothes parcels for infants and children distributed • 1,000 winter blankets is distributed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List of families that were studied • List of receivers with signatures • List of Family names prepared prior to distribution • Satisfaction Survey • Feedback sessions and final report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The current crisis does not evolve into a regional war • Access to refugees from Syria in the region is possible by the implementing ACT agencies
<p>Output 2: Health & nutrition awareness To build highly qualitative health and nutrition awareness (knowledge and skills) and provide medical services through medical days and life skills training</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (32) sessions on health and nutrition education implemented • (8) specialized medical days implemented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List of Participants at sessions • List of patients examined • Satisfaction Survey and Feedback sessions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nutritious items for inclusion in the food parcels continue to be available in the local markets • Availability of hospitals, clinics, and doctors to treat women and newborns within 3 days after delivery • No epidemics prevail as a result of increased influx • No drastic increase in refugee influx that reduces the effectiveness of health programs • Beneficiaries are receptive to health awareness activities • Activities are sensitive to community and culturally relatable.
<p>Output 3: Psychosocial support To reduce affected refugees in the psychosocial impacts of the emergency situations and improve</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (32) Training on Psychosocial implemented.(Jordan) • (50) Training on Psychosocial 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Events organizing and management manual to be developed and used. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is an organizational willingness to learn and explore the possibility of adhering to quality standards in

psychosocial state and wellbeing	<p>implemented.(Lebanon)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (32) Training on GBSV awareness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training feedback forms. • Expands Review exercise for manuals. • Feedback form for participants 	<p>humanitarian affairs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of technical resources and expertise
<p>Output 4: Life skills trainings</p> <p>To develop specific training skills of children and youth of both gender on selected life skills components</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (9) Training courses x (10) participants per course • (9) governorates x(10) life skills workshops x (50) participants per workshop • (1) Training and facilitation manual (2 parts for participants and for facilitators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training feedback forms • List of participants • Quality of manuals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governments allow vocational/life skills training for refugees (specially Jordan) • Trainers in various fields are available. • Youth are willing to participate in these activities
<p>Output 5: Cap. Building for CBO's</p> <p>To develop volunteers knowledge, skills and attitudes needed to deal with emergency, disasters, crisis and problematic situations and conditions facing their communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (8) governorates of (160) CBO's • (20) participants from each governorate • Total of (160) volunteers participated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List of participants. • Participant's evaluation. • Trainer's evaluation. • Number of NGO's 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CBO's are willing to participate in these activities • Trainers in various fields available
<p>Output 6: Civic education</p> <p>To create qualified trainers in local communities in the area of civic education</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (80) trainers provided with skills in the field of civic education • (32) training workshops conducted in the field of civic education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selecting trainers • Quality of training, materials and guidelines • Feedback and follow up outcomes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beneficiaries continue to be willing to participate in the program
<p>Output 7: Mother support group</p> <p>To serve refugee mothers and assist them to gain needed skills and adequate knowledge to face the needs of their infants and children in non-comfortable circumstances</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (80) main and co facilitators received training on MSG • (4800) mothers actively engaged in activities and events • (32) mothers support groups session conducted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mother's feedback and comments on events. • Quality of materials produced during the implementation. • No. of attendance. • Supervisors follow up and recommendations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beneficiaries continue to be willing to participate in the program
<p>Output 8: Referral services</p> <p>To serve refugees who need additional medical care</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (1800) Syrian refugee families received and enjoy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality of data collections, interviews, and researches 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refugees have access to medical centers and clinics

	medical services and being followed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refugee feedback 	
Output 9: Children forums To establish and equip a group of children forums to provide safety environment for children of both gender	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (80) well trained trainers to run the forums (32) Forums well established to serve a total number of (8000) children (2) safe environment (Halls) established 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of children asked for membership Feedback and follow up outcomes Forums supervisors feedback and suggestions Families feedback 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beneficiaries continue to be willing to participate in the program Beneficiaries do not move out of the program catchment area
Output 10: Prom. of girl's education To ensure that refugee girls have the opportunity to continue their education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (27) training courses for teachers implemented (27) training courses for parents implemented (27) training courses for girls implemented (60) students received lessons on maths, English and Science (Lebanon) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Selecting trainers Quality of training, materials and guidelines No. of teachers, parents, and girls participated No. of girls continued their education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scholastic materials are available to students Students are able to daily access the school they are attending Schools in the catchment area remain open Students take their studies seriously & pass their exams
Output 11: Start your business To empower refugee women through start your own business training program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (8) SYB training courses conducted (32) home economic training courses conducted (8) Production Kitchen established 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women's feedback and comments on events. Quality of materials produced during the implementation. No. of attendance. Supervisors follow up and recommendations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Market for selling products available Women are willing to participate in these activities
Output 12: Complaints response mechanism and capacity building To improve the quality of work with refugees and keep working accountable and refugee's protection rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (15) training courses on CRM conducted (12) training courses on capacity building conducted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality of data collections, interviews, and researches Refugee feedback on CRM and capacity building 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funds are available to purchase/print resources
Output 13: Refugee participation & volunteering program To institutionalize the participation of refugees and needy in all services provided to them in a systematic approach	(8) T.O.T & Facilitation training courses conducted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> List of Participants Feed Back from participants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Targeted beneficiaries are receptive to the activities

Activities (DSPR Jordan):

Distribute 5,000 food parcels to vulnerable refugee and host families in various host communities in eight governorates: Amman, Balqa, Husn, Jerash, Aqaba, Kerak, Madaba and Ma'an at a 50/50 ratio

Distribute 5,000 hygiene and dignity kits to vulnerable refugee and host families in Amman, Balqa, Husn, Jerash, Aqaba, Kerak, Madaba and Ma'an at a 50/50 ratio

Conduct 32 one-day-sessions on health and nutrition in targeted communities on food preparation, hygiene conditions, nutrition alternatives, feeding infants and breast-feeding, first aid, primary health care, and feeding of pregnant women

Conduct 8 free medical days for refugees from Syria in various host communities targeting women and children with special focus on vulnerable women

Buy 1 portable ultrasound for medical checkups

Refer 1,800 Syrian refugees for further medical treatment and follow up

Distribute 2,500 parcels of infant clothing to refugee and vulnerable host families in Amman, Balqa, Husn, Jerash, Aqaba, Kerak, Madaba and Ma'an at a 50/50 ratio

Implement 32 psychosocial support sessions for refugees from Syria in various host communities

Conduct 32 training workshops on Sexual Gender Based Violence

Implement 32 life skills sessions for refugees from Syria in host communities on building self-esteem, conflict resolution, problem solving, and communication skills

Conduct 8 TOT training courses on complaints response mechanism

Conduct 32 training workshops for Syrian women on home based income generating skills

Conduct 8 Start Your Business training courses

Produce 8 production kitchens

Conduct 32 Mother Support Group training workshops

Conduct 8 TOT facilitation skills for mother support group program

Conduct 32 children forums

Conduct 8 TOT training courses in Civic Education

Conduct 32 training courses on Civic Education

Provide 2 safety environment for children by building in 2 camps

Capacity Building sessions for 160 CBO's

Conduct 27 training workshops for staff, board members, field workers, volunteers and committees on HAP & CRM and capacity building

Conduct 8 T.O.T facilitation training courses on participation benchmark

Distribute 1,000 winter blankets

Conduct 81 training workshops on promotion of girls education for teachers, parents, and girls

DSPR Lebanon			
Project structure	Indicators	Means of Verification (MoV)	Assumptions
Goal To contribute to regional stability and alleviate the consequences of the Syrian humanitarian crisis in Jordan, Lebanon and Syria			<i>No assumptions</i>
1. To provide highly vulnerable displaced Syrian families with essential food and non-food items to improve their wellbeing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 160 food vouchers distributed • 240 hygiene vouchers distributed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List of families that were studied • List of receivers with signatures • List of Family names prepared prior to distribution • Satisfaction Survey • Feedback sessions and final report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The current crisis does not evolve into a regional war • Access to refugees from Syria in the region is possible by the implementing ACT agencies
2. To provide highly vulnerable displaced Syrian families with needed shelter	(45) shelters provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List of refugees from UNHCR 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shelter Permits available
3. To provide highly vulnerable displaced Syrian children with essential education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (400) received their regular daily classes • (60) students received daily lessons on maths, science and language 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List of Participants at sessions • List of students • Feedback 	Availability of technical resources and expertise There is an organizational willingness to learn and explore the possibility of adhering to quality standards in humanitarian affairs
4. To reduce affected refugees in the psychosocial impacts of the emergency situations and improve psychosocial state and wellbeing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (25) psychosocial sessions conducted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Events organizing and management manual to be developed and used. • Training feedback forms. • Expands Review exercise for manuals. • Feedback form for participants 	There is an organizational willingness to learn and explore the possibility of adhering to quality standards in humanitarian affairs. Availability of technical resources and expertise

Activities (DSPR Lebanon):

Distribute food parcels vouchers to 160 families in Shatela, EinElHelweh and Dbayeh camps

Distribute 240 hygiene parcels vouchers to refugees in Shatela, EinElHelweh and Dbayeh camps

Provide language, math, and science classes for 60 students
 Provide regular daily classes for 400 students
 Provide shelter subsidy to 45 refugee families in Ein-el Hilweh and Shatela camps
 Provide psychosocial sessions for (625) refugee young individuals

IOCC SYRIA			
PROJECT STRUCTURE	INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION (MOV)	ASSUMPTIONS
<p>Goal: To reduce the vulnerability & ease the burden of people in Syria who are affected by the Syrian conflict</p>			
<p>Outcome 1: Food parcels The wellbeing of vulnerable Syrian families is improved through the provision of food parcels</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 80% of beneficiary families report reduced economic burden as a result of receiving food parcels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Beneficiary satisfaction survey results 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Items for inclusion in the food parcels continue to be available in local markets</i> • <i>Security remains stable within the country, permitting activities to continue</i>
<p>Outputs: 1.1 Vulnerable Syrian households receive at least one food parcel</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 6000 beneficiary families (30,000 individuals) receive a food parcel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Signed distribution lists o Monthly reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Beneficiaries continue to be willing to participate in the project</i>
<p>Outcome 2: Education – Access to Education Beneficiary children who have not had regular access to school are able to continue or catch-up & advance with their education</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 75% of children supported are able to successfully advance to the next grade 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o End of year/class exams 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The security situation continues to allow students to access school</i> • <i>Students take their studies seriously & pass their exams</i>
<p>Outputs: a. Beneficiary children are supported with tuition fees to continue attending school b. Beneficiary children are support with tuition fees to attend remedial classes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At least 500 beneficiary students receive tuition support - At least 500 beneficiary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Classroom attendance sheets o Receipt for payment of school fees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Scholastic materials are available to students</i> • <i>Schools in project</i>

in order to catch-up with their lessons	students receive tuition support for remedial classes		<i>catchment areas remain open</i>
Outcome 3: Cash-for-Work Vulnerable beneficiaries have increased purchasing power so they can meet their essential needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 80% of beneficiary families report reduced economic burden as a result of participating in CfW opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Beneficiary satisfaction surveys 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The security situation continues to allow for programme implementation with beneficiaries</i> • <i>Beneficiaries continue to be willing to participate in the project</i> • <i>Beneficiaries do not move out of the project catchment area</i>
Outputs: a. Beneficiaries have more cash to address their essential needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At least 10 CfW projects are take place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Attendance rosters o Signed payment receipts o Monthly reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Beneficiaries do not drop out of the project</i> • <i>Beneficiaries are willing to travel to CfW locations</i>
Outcome 4: Shelter – Rental Assistance Beneficiaries are able to remain in their current shelters & not be evicted	95% of beneficiaries do not lose their shelters	Beneficiary satisfaction surveys	<i>Landlords will not evict beneficiaries during the subsidized rental period</i>
Outputs: 4.1 Beneficiaries are provided with a 3-month rental assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 250 beneficiary households (1250 individuals) receive a 1-time 3-month rental support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Signed rental agreements o Monthly reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Beneficiaries do not relocate during the time period for which rents have been paid</i>
Activities: 1.1.1. Identify beneficiary families who will receive dry food parcels 1.1.2. Place tender announcements for items in food parcels 1.1.3. Procure items to be included in food parcels 1.1.4. Organize distribution dates & sites with beneficiaries 1.1.5. Carryout beneficiary satisfaction surveys 2.2.1. Develop agreements with schools which will provide primary & secondary education for identified students 2.2.2. Identify beneficiary students who will received subsidized schooling	List of Key inputs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Qualified staff from IOCC to implement & monitor planned activities o Vendors to supply contents of food parcels & school materials o Teachers available to teach classes in identified schools o Food parcels o School materials 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Qualified persons will be on staff to carryout planned activities</i> • <i>Vendors will be able to meet delivery deadlines</i> • <i>Prices of items for food parcels do not increase outside of budget</i>

<p>2.2.3. Place tender announcements for items in school items 2.2.4. Procure school items for identified students 2.2.5. Follow-up with students receiving subsidized schooling 3.1.1. Identify with beneficiaries to receive CfW opportunities 3.1.2. Organize CfW opportunities 3.1.3. Follow-up with CfW beneficiaries 3.1.4. Carryout beneficiary satisfaction surveys 4.1.1. Identify vulnerable households who require rental assistance 4.1.2. Negotiate with landlords to cover rental costs once, for a 3-month period 4.1.3. Pay rents for beneficiary families once, for a 3-month period 4.1.4. Carryout beneficiary satisfaction surveys</p>		<p><i>range</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landlords do not try to increase rents for the period being covered by IOCC • Beneficiaries do not move out of the project catchment area • Teachers will not reject having the students in their classes • Parents are willing to continue to send their children to school
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IOCC JORDAN			
PROJECT STRUCTURE	INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION (MOV)	ASSUMPTIONS
<p>Goal: To reduce the vulnerability & ease the burden of people in Jordan who are affected by the Syrian conflict</p>			
<p>Outcome 1: Shelter – Rehabilitation Refugees living outside refugee camps & host community beneficiaries have adequate & improved living spaces</p>	<p>- 85% of beneficiary households are satisfied with their improved living spaces</p>	<p>o Beneficiary satisfaction survey results</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant ministries & municipality authorities support & approve the shelter improvements • Security remains stable within the country, permitting activities to continue
<p>Outputs: 1.1 Beneficiary living spaces in poor condition are improved</p>	<p>- 100 beneficiary households (500 individuals) receive shelter improvements</p>	<p>o Building inspection reports o Monthly reports</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landlords of the identified shelters permit improvements to their building • Contractors for rehabilitation are present in the project’s catchment areas • Beneficiaries do not move or are evicted from the shelter being rehabilitated
<p>Outcome 2: Health – Prevention Refugee & host community beneficiaries have improved knowledge regarding health & hygiene issues</p>	<p>- 85% of beneficiaries demonstrate improved understanding of issues which affect their health</p>	<p>o Pre- & post-awareness sessions surveys</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participants in awareness sessions clearly understand the health & hygiene concepts presented to them

	- 85% of beneficiaries know the 5 critical times of hand washing		
Outputs: 2.1 Beneficiaries attend health & hygiene sessions	- At least 3,000 beneficiaries participate in health & hygiene awareness sessions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Attendance sheets ○ Monthly reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Security remains stable so that beneficiaries can attend awareness sessions ● Beneficiaries continue to be willing to participate in the project
Outcome 3: NFIs/Food Parcels The wellbeing of vulnerable Jordanian & Syrian families is improved through the provision of NFI kits & food parcels	- 80% of beneficiary families report reduced economic burden as a result of receiving the NFI kits & food parcels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Beneficiary satisfaction surveys 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Items for inclusion in the NFI kits & food parcels continue to be available in local markets ● Security remains stable so that beneficiaries can receive assistance ● Beneficiaries do not move out of the project catchment areas
Outputs: 3.1 Vulnerable Jordanian & Syrian households receive at least one NFI kit & food parcel	- 2000 beneficiary families (10,000 individuals) receive an NFI kit and/or a food parcel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Signed distribution lists ○ Monthly reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Beneficiaries continue to be willing to participate in the project
Outcome 4: Education – Rehabilitation Public schools have improved classrooms for a better educational environment	- 85% of beneficiaries are satisfied with their improved classrooms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Beneficiary satisfaction surveys 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ministry of Education & school principals support the improvements to their schools
Outputs: 4.1 Classroom in public secondary schools & kindergartens are improved & equipped 4.2 School children are provided with school sets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 10 classrooms are renovated & equipped - At least 5000 school sets are distributed to beneficiary school children 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Agreements with contractors ○ Building inspector reports ○ Signed distribution lists ○ Monthly reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Contractors for rehabilitation are present in the project catchment areas ● Items for inclusion in the school sets continue to be available in local markets ● Security remains stable so that beneficiaries can receive assistance
Activities: 1.1.1 Identify beneficiaries who require shelter improvements 1.1.2 Agreements made with landlords to carryout improvements on their buildings 1.1.3 Liaise with local authorities to obtain permission for shelter improvements to take place 1.1.4 Through a transparent bid analysis process identify contractors to carryout shelter improvements 1.1.5 Carryout shelter improvements	List of Key inputs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Qualified staff from IOCC to implement & monitor planned activities ○ Qualified contractors to carryout shelter & school rehabilitations ○ Qualified persons/staff to carryout health & hygiene awareness sessions ○ Qualified person to carryout building inspections ○ Vendors to supply contents of NFI kits & food parcels ○ JHCO support for distribution of NFIs & food parcels 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Qualified persons will be on staff to carryout planned activities ● Contractors to carryout rehabilitation activities will be found quickly ● JHCO, Ministry & other officials will remain supportive of planned activities ● Vendors will be able to meet delivery deadlines ● Prices of items for NFI kits & food

<p>1.1.6 Upon completion of shelter improvements conduct building inspections</p> <p>1.1.7 Carryout beneficiary satisfaction surveys</p> <p>2.1.1 Identify beneficiaries to participate in health & hygiene sessions</p> <p>2.1.2 Identify locations where health & hygiene sessions will take place</p> <p>2.1.3 Engage or recruit qualified persons to facilitate health & hygiene sessions</p> <p>2.1.4 Obtain awareness-raising materials for health & hygiene sessions</p> <p>2.1.5 Carryout health & hygiene sessions with beneficiaries</p> <p>3.1.1 Identify with JHCO beneficiaries to receive NFIs & food parcels</p> <p>3.1.2 Place tender announcements in local newspapers to identify suppliers for contents of NFI kits & food parcels</p> <p>3.1.3 Procure items to be included in NFI kits & food parcels</p> <p>3.1.4 Organize distribution dates & sites with JHCO & beneficiaries</p> <p>3.1.5 Carryout beneficiary satisfaction surveys</p> <p>4.1.1 Liaise with the MoE & school principals for identification of public schools which require rehabilitation</p> <p>4.1.2 Through a transparent bid analysis process identify contractors to carryout school improvements</p> <p>4.1.3 Carryout school improvements</p> <p>4.1.4 Upon completion of school improvements conduct building inspections</p> <p>4.1.5 Place tender announcements in local newspapers to identify suppliers for contents of school kits</p> <p>4.1.6 Procure items to be included in school kits</p> <p>4.1.7 Organize distribution dates & sites with beneficiaries for school kits</p> <p>4.1.8 Carryout beneficiary satisfaction surveys</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ NFIs kits ○ Food parcels ○ School sets 	<p><i>parcels do not increase outside of budget range</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>Landlords do not try to increase rents for the period being covered by IOCC</i>
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IOCC LEBANON			
PROJECT STRUCTURE	INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION (MOV)	ASSUMPTIONS
Goal: To reduce the vulnerability & ease the burden of people in Lebanon who are affected by the Syrian conflict			
Outcome 1: Food Distribution Vulnerable refugee & host community families receive nutritional support through the distribution of hot meals	- 85% of beneficiary households are satisfied with the hot meals they receive	○ Beneficiary satisfaction survey results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women's cooperatives continue support the distribution of hot meals • Security remains stable within the country, permitting activities to continue
Outputs: 1.1 Hot meals get distributed to identified vulnerable families	- At least 12,600 hot meals are distributed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Signed distribution lists ○ Monthly reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food ingredients remain available in local markets • Fuel prices do not increase, altering the price per hot meal
Outcome 2: Health – Access to Care Refugee & host community beneficiaries have improved to primary & secondary health care through subsidized medical care	- 85% of beneficiaries are satisfied with the health care they have received	○ Beneficiary satisfaction surveys	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health facilities will not turn away beneficiaries who require medical treatment
Outputs: 2.1 Beneficiaries access primary & secondary health care 2.2 Health care workers & IOCC staff receive trainings in relevant health topics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At least 200 beneficiaries access health care and/or receive treatment - At least 100 health care workers & IOCC staff receive relevant capacity building trainings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Invoices for subsidized care ○ Training participation lists ○ Monthly reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security remains stable so that beneficiaries can access health facilities
Outcome 3: NFIs The wellbeing of vulnerable Lebanese & Syrian families is improved through the provision of NFI kits	- 80% of beneficiary families report reduced economic burden as a result of receiving the NFI kits	○ Beneficiary satisfaction surveys	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Items for inclusion in the NFI kits continue to be available in local markets • Security remains stable so that beneficiaries can receive assistance • Beneficiaries do not move out of the project catchment areas
Outputs:	- 1000 beneficiary families	○ Signed distribution lists	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beneficiaries continue to be willing to

3.1 Vulnerable Lebanese & Syrian households receive at least one NFI kit	(5000 individuals) receive an NFI kit	○ Monthly reports	<i>participate in the project</i>
Outcome 4: Shelter – Rehabilitation & Rental Assistance Vulnerable refugee & host community families have adequate & improved living spaces	- 85% of beneficiaries are satisfied with their improved living spaces	○ Beneficiary satisfaction surveys	● <i>Beneficiaries do not move from the shelters they are occupying</i>
Outputs: 4.1 Living spaces for beneficiaries are improved 4.2 Beneficiaries are provided with a 3-month rental assistance	- 20 (100 individuals) beneficiary households receive shelter improvements - 200 (1000 individuals) beneficiary households receive a 1-time 3-month rental support	○ Agreements with contractors ○ Building inspector reports ○ Signed rental agreements ○ Monthly reports	● <i>Contractors for rehabilitation are present in the project catchment areas</i> ● <i>Landlords allow improvements to their buildings to take place</i> ● <i>Security remains stable so that beneficiaries can receive assistance</i>
Activities: 1.1.1 Identify beneficiaries who will receive hot meals 1.1.2 Distribute hot meals to beneficiaries 1.1.3 Carryout beneficiary satisfaction surveys 2.1.1 Develop agreements with public health facilities to provide primary & secondary health care services 2.1.2 Identify beneficiaries to receive subsidized health care 2.1.3 Provide beneficiaries with diagnostic testing, medications and/or commodities as needed 2.1.4 Follow-up & monitoring of beneficiaries who receive subsidized health care 2.1.5 Identify health care workers & IOCC staff who will receive trainings in relevant & related health topics 2.1.6 Organize trainings for health care workers & IOCC staff on relevant & related health topics 3.1.1 Identify with beneficiaries to receive NFIs 3.1.2 Preparation of tender announcements for items for NFI kits 3.1.3 Place tender announcements in local newspapers to identify suppliers for contents of NFI kits 3.1.4 Procure items to be included in NFI kits 3.1.5 Organize distribution dates & locations Carryout beneficiary satisfaction surveys Place public tender announcements for contractors to carryout shelter improvements as needed	List of Key inputs ○ Qualified staff from IOCC to implement & monitor planned activities ○ Qualified contractors to carryout shelter rehabilitations ○ Qualified person to carryout building inspections ○ Vendors to supply items for NFI kits ○ NFIs kits ○ Hot meals ○ Women’s associations to prepare the hot meals	● <i>Qualified persons will be on staff to carryout planned activities</i> ● <i>Contractors to carryout rehabilitation activities will be found quickly</i> ● <i>Ministry & other officials will remain supportive of planned activities</i> ● <i>Vendors will be able to meet delivery deadlines</i> ● <i>Prices of items for NFI kits & food parcels do not increase outside of budget range</i> ● <i>Landlords do not try to increase rents for the period being covered by IOCC</i>	

<p>Through a transparent bidding analysis identify contractor(s) who will carry out shelter improvements</p> <p>Carryout shelter improvements as needed</p> <p>Identify vulnerable Syrian & Lebanese families whose shelters need to be improved</p> <p>Identify vulnerable Syrian & Lebanese families who require rental assistance</p> <p>Negotiate with landlords to cover rental costs once, for a 3-month period</p> <p>Pay rents for beneficiary families once, for a 3-month period</p> <p>Carryout beneficiary satisfaction surveys</p>		
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LWF JORDAN			
Project structure	Indicators	Means of Verification (MoV)	Assumptions
Outcomes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide direct humanitarian aid and maintain the dignity of Syrian refugees and vulnerable Jordanian households in camp and host communities. 	Targeted families state that their living conditions have improved	Pre and post project questionnaire with targeted populations (Qualitative methods)	Refugee population stays in Jordan No unrest in camp and host communities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Syrian refugees and vulnerable Jordanians in host communities are empowered to better cope with the consequences of the refugee crisis, to improve their living conditions and to live together in peace and harmony. 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase the capacity of local partners and enable them to mainstream child protection and gender support in their programming. 			
Outputs <p>Output 1: Food security Syrian refugees, vulnerable Jordanians and Iraqi refugees in Mafraq, Irbid and Zarqa governorates have increased access to food and the ability to maintain the minimum daily intake of nutrients, in order to maintain health and physical well-being.</p>	Number of meals eaten per day by beneficiaries (100% of beneficiaries eat at least 2 meals per day) Diversity of food (number of food groups) eaten per day by beneficiaries (100% of beneficiaries eat at least 3 food groups a day)	Household survey to a sample of beneficiaries	Refugee population stays in Jordan Funding shortage for WFP means they cannot cover all relevant target populations with monthly food assistance
<p>Output 2: WASH Syrian refugees and vulnerable Jordanians in Mafraq, Irbid and Zarqa governorates have increased health and hygiene awareness and improved health status/conditions</p>	Beneficiaries have increased knowledge of safe and positive hygienic practices and behaviours Improved access to necessary hygiene items (number of hygiene kits distributed)	Post-training assessment Beneficiary interviews Project records (distribution sheets)/ PDM survey	Beneficiaries are receptive to health awareness activities
<p>Output 3: Seasonal NFI</p>	Increased access to essential	Project monitoring records	Transparent tax free procurement and stable prices

Syrian refugees and vulnerable Jordanians in host communities have increased capacity to cope with the harsh weather conditions in Mafraq, Irbid and Zarqa governorates	non-food items (number of seasonal/winterization NFIs distributed)	(distribution sheets) Beneficiary interviews	
Output 4: Shelter Families of refugees from Syria in Irbid and Mafraq governorates live in improved, safe and hygienic shelters.	Increased access to upgraded houses (number of housing units upgraded to minimum shelter/WASH standards)	Project monitoring records Beneficiary interviews	Refugees have access to shelter
Output 5: Education <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public schools in Mafraq and Irbid governorates have improved learning environment and increased capacity to enrol refugee students. Vulnerable households from the Syrian and Jordanian community have increased means to support their children's education in Mafraq and Irbid governorates 	Number of schools rehabilitated Number of classrooms built Schools report increased enrolment of refugees Number of children receiving school bags, schools kits and school uniforms	Project records Reports from schools Project records (distribution sheets) Post-distribution survey	No drastic increase in community conflicts Refugees from Syria are allowed to join local schools Refugees from Syria are allowed to join local schools
Output 6: Psychosocial Support Syrian refugee youth living in Za'atari camp have increased access to psycho-social support, recreational, artistic and life-skills activities to empower them to better cope with their environment Youth in host communities in Mafraq governorate also benefit from psycho-social support and peace-building activities, resulting in reduced conflict and tensions between refugees and locals in Mafraq governorate.	Number of youth centres running effectively Number of youth (female/male) attending activities in the Centre Number of Syrian and Jordanian participants in PSS and conflict mitigation workshops in host communities in Mafraq governorate Number of joint activities implemented by Syrian and Jordanian youth	Project records Project records Attendance sheets Beneficiary interviews Project records (attendance sheets) Training reports Post-training assessments	The government of Jordan allows these types of activities to take place and to benefit Syrian refugees
Output 7 : Life skills Increased livelihoods opportunities for refugee and Jordanian youth in Mafraq, Irbid and Zarqa governorates.	Syrian and Jordanian youth participate in informal education, vocational trainings and life-skills activities (Number of training sessions held Number of Syrian and Jordanian participants)	Project records (attendance sheets) Training reports Post-training assessments	The government of Jordan allows these types of activities to take place and to benefit Syrian refugees
Output 8:Capacity Building	Number and type of training	Project records (attendance	There is an interest from CBO partners to participate

Local CBOs partners in Zarqa governorate have increased capacity to deal with particularly vulnerable refugee and host families.	sessions held Number of local CBO workers attending training sessions Number of initiatives or projects implemented as a result of these trainings	sheets/ trainers' reports) Post training assessment to a sample of beneficiaries Reports from local CBO partners	in such trainings Local CBOs have the means and resources to implement these projects
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Activities (LWF Jordan):

Distribute food vouchers to 1,800 vulnerable refugee and host families (9,000 individuals) in various host communities in Mafraq, Irbid and Zarqa for a period of six months

Provide hygiene kits (3 times) to 2,000 Syrian and Jordanian families in Irbid, Mafraq and Zarqa

Conduct 80 workshops, each with 25 participants to promote hygiene awareness

Distribute blankets, gas heaters, cylinders and gas refills to 1,250 refugee and host families in Mafraq and Irbid

Rehabilitate 100 shelters in Irbid and Mafraq

Provide psychosocial support for 3,000 individuals in Za'atari camp and host communities in Mafraq governorate, including recreational activities

Conduct non-violent communication and conflict mitigation workshops for Syrian and Jordanian youth in host communities in Mafraq

Conduct vocational trainings and life-skills programs for 1.200 refugees and host communities in Mafraq, Irbid and Zarqa governorates, in addition to life-skills activities for youth in Za'atari camp

Rehabilitate a total of 13 schools in Irbid and Mafraq

Construct 6 new classrooms in Irbid or Mafraq (depending on funding level of appeal and updated needs assessments in 2015)

Distribute schools kits and uniforms to 3,000 refugee and host families in various host communities in Mafraq, Irbid and Zarqa

Train staff of 4 local CBOs in Zarqa

3.2 Implementation methodology

3.2.1 Implementation arrangements

While implementation efforts vary by ACT member, country and project, all ACT Alliance members work diligently to coordinate and implement activities in a manner that ensures maximum impact. Activities are harmonious with the goals and interests of the ACT Alliance and the members work closely with other organizations including UN agencies, government agencies, local and international NGOs, and CBOs and faith-based organizations (FBOs). Forum members will continue to implement projects for as long as the need exists, and the security situation enables such. In the current situation it is crucial that the ACT members are prepared to possible rapid changes in the environment. Thus there is a need for preparedness planning concerning staff and projects and, if necessary, revisions of plans will need to take place.

Members ensure sustainable impact when possible, by building the capacity of local organizations and other stakeholders. Projects also aim to strengthen the capacities of beneficiaries to organize themselves to better manage their needs and coping mechanisms related to the humanitarian crisis in their communities.

Project beneficiaries are identified through various means, including but not limited to: communication with local community leaders/influencers, home visits, assessments, and information-sharing with other agencies.

Beneficiary selection includes primary and secondary beneficiaries. Primary target populations may include IDPs, refugees, and members of host communities, while secondary target populations may include those involved in the implementation of relief activities. Implementing agencies also work with tested vulnerability criteria to identify those with the greatest need.

3.2.2 Partnerships with target populations

Each member has consulted with the refugees themselves, local committees, other emergency response actors, host governments, and UN Sector Working Groups to ascertain that the identified gaps in service and program areas truly reflect the needs of the beneficiaries. Agencies circulate data generated by each project with the mentioned organizations to streamline information-sharing in order to harmonize strategies and programmatic responses with coordinated standardized procedures. Memorandums of Understanding have been signed between ACT members and local Jordanian organizations, including the Jordan Hashemite Charity Organization and different governmental agencies.

Proposed activities are always designed in a culturally appropriate manner, based on combined decades of experience in the region to ensure maximum impact. Any projects, capacity building, training initiatives or community-based awareness-raising sessions are organized utilizing data from needs assessments, observation, situational analyses, information-sharing, implementation of similar activities in the region, and feedback provided from both the beneficiaries and the local authorities. Identification of partners depends on the composition of the local community.

3.2.3 Cross-cutting issues

ACT Forum members take into account all standard cross-cutting issues relevant to a humanitarian intervention. These include but are not limited to human rights, beneficiary accountability, gender, youth, disability and climate change. Specifically, the ACT Forum identifies the priority cross-cutting issues of conflict sensitivity, gender, and protection. Forum members have attended workshops on topics such as the use of the Gender Marker in project proposal writing, and continue to integrate lessons learned into everyday practice, such as the integration of gender mainstreaming into project planning.

In this appeal, ACT members have agreed to mainstream as much as possible the Community Based Psychosocial Support (CBPS) principles adopted by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee for Mental Health and Psychosocial Support in Emergency Settings (IASC MHPSS) in all of the implemented activities. Ongoing efforts will be made by the forum members to better adhere to the Core Humanitarian Standard principles. For example, forum member activities meet commitments on "beneficiary participation" by conducting focus groups and awareness raising activities in conjunction with project activities. Code of conduct policies are in place and disseminated for forum member staff.

Central to approaches on conflict sensitivity is the Do-No-Harm approach, and the humanitarian principles of protecting life and health and maintaining a neutral, impartial, and independent position. Forum members do not discriminate based on ethnic, religious or political backgrounds of the populations served. In order to reduce the potential for harm, members emphasize cooperation and consultation with local organizations and volunteers.

Implementing members continue to take gender into consideration in program design and implementation.

Protection concerns are taken into account by ensuring respect for the rights of vulnerable groups. This includes children, people with special needs, the elderly, and girls and women, in particular those most at risk of abuse and exploitation. All members are committed to strict adherence to the ACT Alliance Code of Conduct and the Sexual Exploitation and Abuse policy.

3.2.4 Coordination

ACT coordination takes place throughout operations. This ACT appeal constitutes a team effort by ACT requesting members, from the initial planning phase (discussion of needs and response strategy to said needs) to the writing processes. ACT requesting members discussed project elements such as sector interventions and geographical locations to avoid duplication of efforts and increase the visibility of the ACT Alliance with more dispersed interventions. ACT members have agreed to have common warehouses and joint distribution facilities where possible.

ACT members are active in all of the UN-led sectorial working groups, ensuring continuous coordination and collaboration with the UN agencies and other INGOs. In addition, this appeal took into consideration the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP), launched in Berlin on the 18th of December 2014, and where appropriate, outcomes similar to those mentioned in the 3RP were used. This is the key planning instrument led by UNHCR and UNDP at regional level. The ACT members have been active in the planning stage of 3RP.

ACT members will agree on common methods of promoting the Alliance to working groups while maintaining the individual identity of each member organization. That said, continuous information sharing and sharing of best practices is a priority.

Each requesting member is responsible for coordinating with the relevant national ministries associated with the area in which the member is working, including the Ministry of Education or the Ministry of Health. ACT members work with the Jordan Hashemite Charity Organization (JHCO) for coordination of distribution in host communities, and tax-free procurement of goods.

3.2.5 Communications and visibility

ACT forum members will continue to work on ways of promoting the ACT Alliance identity during procurement, storage, and distribution. ACT Alliance members acknowledge the source of funding for any and all projects funded by the ACT Alliance. The ACT Alliance logo is incorporated, whenever possible, on items distributed to beneficiaries, on printed materials used during trainings and/or distributed during marketing promotions. ACT Alliance's support will be acknowledged verbally during

community events and/or during media campaigns. However, a low visibility strategy will be respected when required by the sensitivity of the issue.

LWF has included a budgetary line for visibility of JSL forum activities and implementation of this ACT appeal; they will be willing to coordinate its implementation with the rest of members in JSL forum and ACT secretariat Communications department.

ACT forum members will also commit to the circulation of monthly updates which will include humanitarian situation from the field that will reflect the crisis and the response of the Alliance. The ACT Alliance response will also be reported individually by each organization and as a forum to the various UN-lead working groups and UNHCR in particular. ACT members will also use ACT Alliance logos in the form of flags at camp-based offices and at distribution centers in camps and host communities.

3.2.6 Advocacy

Due the sensitive nature of the crisis, advocacy efforts will attempt to ensure the safety of beneficiaries and staff at all times. Forum members are involved in advocacy on multiple levels, including locally in countries of operation, and from their organizational headquarters on a more global scale. ACT forum members receive/host ACT Alliance members visiting the countries where this response is involved, as well as international government and church representatives to raise awareness of the nature and scale of the humanitarian crisis in Syria and neighboring host countries.

3.2.7 Sustainability and linkage to recovery – prioritization

Fighting inside Syria continues and the escalating supply of weapons and munitions to various factions engaged in the conflict suggests that the situation will not stabilize anytime soon. For the time being, focus largely remains on providing life-saving assistance. However, programs such those in psychosocial support, shelter upgrades, and education will have long-term benefits and aid in the normalization process, when the recovery phase becomes possible. Where possible, organizations are building the skills and capacities of Syrians, as well as stakeholders in refugee host communities.

Due to the continuing nature of the crisis, it has become particularly important to address the needs and stabilization priorities in host communities. Finally, capacity building of NGOs and CBOs will also have long-term strengthening benefits for civil society.

If a component of the appeal is not be fully funded, where possible a reduced number of units will be provided, with an appropriate reducing in staff costs. Otherwise, priority will be given to tangible assistance and the provision of life-saving aid and items. Priorities will also be in line with the latest available information from coordinating agencies, such as UNHCR.

3.2.8 Accountability – complaints handling

CHS principles of accountability for humanitarian programming will be adhered.

DSPR

The focus of the activities fits within the overall strategy of the Ministry of Social Development and MOPIC targeting vulnerable children, women, adults and youth. Services offered are based on national and international approved standards and guidelines, ensuring the needs of the beneficiaries are fully met. The proposed interventions fit the overarching goal of contributing to the Millennium Development Goals (goals 1, 4 and 5) to reduce poverty, child mortality and improve maternal health respectively. Also, health is one of the important sectors in the SPHERE minimal standards.

Additionally, 4 of DSPR key staff attended 3 days training course about HAP and Complaint Response Mechanism at Antalya/Turkey and 2 days' workshop in Amman, later on DSPR is planning to fill the HAP framework and CRM in order to submit to HAP for the certificate.

Furthermore, DSPR Jordan centers have suggestion and complaint boxes for beneficiaries, also DSPR Jordan received any complaints directly at the main office to take the appropriate actions, beneficiaries fill questionnaire about their satisfaction of DSPR services all the year of implementation.

IOCC

IOCC is committed to international humanitarian standards and accountability mechanisms. For this project, IOCC will adhere to HAP and Sphere standards as follows:

Sphere standards:

The Sphere project provides minimum standards for an operational framework for accountability for key humanitarian aid sectors. For this project, IOCC will focus on the following standards as guiding principles for its planning and implementation:

- **FOOD:** Sphere standards for food aid will be followed. However, food parcels will be supplementary for one month and based on the assumption that families are able to buy themselves 62% of their food needs. See sub-chapter 2.3 under outcome food for more information. Food parcels will be based on local dietary habits and bought, whenever available, locally. Field monitors will verify quality, expiry dates and labelling in Arabic before transport of goods to distribution points.

The Humanitarian Charter is an integral part of the Sphere project. IOCC is committed to uphold the charter's principles and principles of Humanitarian Accountability Partnership (HAP):

- *Information to beneficiaries:* Families registering for assistance are informed about who is IOCC, the use of personal data provided, that aid will be provided based on need only, the likelihood and type of assistance provided, and the process of receiving assistance including the requirement of signing for aid received. Aid may be distributed from IOCC's warehouse or in cooperation with another organization.
- *Beneficiary participation:* Both HAP and Sphere put much attention on participation and collection of information through continuous assessments. The current security situation as well as human resources put limitations on the extent to which this can be done. IOCC therefore relies increasingly on information collected through dialogue with various stakeholders.
- *Complaints mechanisms:* Most beneficiaries are aware of the possibility of directing complaints to IOCC's offices, staff, and/or community leaders. Beneficiaries participate in a satisfaction survey after receiving the aid, e.g. at the distribution point.
- *Professional staff:* All IOCC staff receives job descriptions either in English or Arabic. These are used for recruitments, delegation of tasks, and performance assessments. IOCC also obliges all staff to sign on the ACT-Alliance Code of Conduct for the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse, fraud, corruption and abuse of power.

LWF

The core values of the LWF are deeply rooted in dignity, justice, compassion, commitment, diversity, inclusiveness, participation, transparency and accountability. Resources and responsibilities for decision-making are to be used in ways that are mutually transparent and answerable to all stakeholders. To ensure that this commitment is live out, the LWF Complaints Mechanism Policy and Procedure allows that all stakeholders may provide feedback and complaints on World Service work, have them heard and properly addressed.

LWF will therefore establish local (for all Country Programs) and global Complaints Mechanisms to encourage feedback about its work from all its stakeholders. Where the feedback is a complaint about LWF conduct, LWF shall respond in a timely and appropriate manner through established mechanisms.

Our guiding principles are:

- World Service is guided by the values of dignity and justice, inclusiveness and participation, accountability and transparency, compassion and commitment.

- World Service has zero tolerance to any form of abuse of power, sexual exploitation, fraud and corruption, physical and psychological abuse and criminal offenses.
- The LWF Staff Code of Conduct regarding Sexual Exploitation and Abuse, Abuse of Power, Fraud and Corruption (January 2013 version) serves to guide all LWF staff in their attitudes, behaviors and ethical decisions in their professional as well as private lives.
- World Service takes complaints seriously and positively. It shall address all issues of sexual exploitation, abuse of power, corruption and breach of the World Service policies and standards.
- World Service is committed to have an effective procedure for handling and responding to complaints. Procedures shall be simple, easily understood and widely publicized.
- Appropriate cultural and local practices should be respected in the development of complaints mechanisms. Cultural practices violating human rights and against World Service" values are exceptions.
- No staff shall retaliate against the complainant in whole or in part because he or she has disclosed alleged wrongful conduct. Any staff that is found to have violated this principle shall be subject to disciplinary action.
- Both complainants and accused have a right to challenge decisions and to be properly informed about the basis on which decisions have been made. At any point the confidentiality aspect shall be maintained.
- When necessary, it is particularly important to ensure that support is available to complainants in ways deemed appropriate.
- The procedure for complaints will be reviewed regularly to ensure and incorporate learning and improvement towards World Service" accountability.

3.3 Human resources and administration of funds

DSPR

DSPR's experience in issuing and implementing ACT Appeals began well before November 2012. The success of DSPR in carrying out multiple appeals is credited in part to the fact that there is no interference of Area Committee or the Central Committee (of DSPR) with the appeals and their implementation. Usually, the Central Office together with the Executive Director and Staff of DSPR initiate discussion of the emergency situation and carry forward the process of planning for the appeal and its eventual implementation, supervision and evaluation. The Area Committee and Central Committee (CC) are informed of the ACT appeal and of the progress done at each stage. Audited statements together with periodic reports are given to the AC and CC for their review and comments. The ACT evaluation report and recommendations was also discussed with the CC of DSPR since it remains the highest authority for DSPR and it is empowered to step in if the situation warrants.

The Area Committees are the boards of DSPR in both Jordan and Lebanon Board members hail from different church families and are mostly professionals such as medical doctors, teachers, etc. The practice is that each Area Committee forms subcommittees (such as a project sub-committee, health sub-committee, loan and finance sub-committee) which meet more regularly and supervise activities related to the overall program as well as to specific ACT Appeals. The projects and other subcommittees work in a supervisory manner and monitors activities and plans of work. The Central Committee of DSPR is the ultimate overseeing body and is composed of five delegates from the various Area Committees of DSPR and four members at large nominated by the four families of Churches. The Central Committee

reviews and approves individual budgets, including ACT Appeal budgets, and makes recommendations and binding decisions on planning and implementation.

IOCC

IOCC's Board of Directors, governs the policies and operations of IOCC and oversees stewardship of the organization's resources. An Executive Director and CEO are responsible to the Board and they are instrumental in identifying needs, develop strategic plans, manage operations and provide overall accountability for program implementation. At the regional level, IOCC activities are overseen by the Regional Director, located in Beirut, Lebanon, who supervises the development of broad strategic planning for the Lebanon, Jordan and Syria country offices and ensures adherence to internal and donor policies, best practices, and relevant standards. At the country program level, Country Representatives oversee the management, monitor response programs and supervise teams of qualified technical professionals on staff in each country who design, implement, and monitor and evaluate planned activities.

LWF

LWF Jordan staff includes a team of 18 technical and operational professionals distributed in the various geographical locations in Jordan. The large majority are native Arabic speakers from the region. The staff is supported by experts from Geneva and the regional LWF hub.

LWF Jordan has financial mechanisms and procedures which are in line with LWF policies and guidelines. The finance department in LWF Jordan receives support if needed from the LWF regional finance coordinator and from HQ. All funds and projects are subject to the annual institutional LWF audit.

3.4 Planned implementation period

The planned implementation period is for 12 months, from 1st January to 31st December 2015.

3.5 Monitoring, reporting and evaluation

All members adhere to strict monitoring and evaluation methods. Forum members are committed to ensuring that all activities are being implemented in a timely fashion as per the action plan and that beneficiaries receive quality assistance in a dignified and respectful manner. The reports will be done according to the log frame and reference will be made to the output/activity section.

Staff hired for the program will be responsible for monitoring activities and reporting discrepancies, challenges, and successes. When appropriate, members will conduct random follow up with beneficiaries through home visits, or phone calls or interviews, to conduct qualitative beneficiary satisfaction surveys to solicit feedback.

When appropriate, program monitoring will involve several or all of the following methods:

- Repeated site visits: Program staff will carry out site visits to observe program implementation, meet with beneficiaries to collect feedback on initiatives and liaise with partners, allowing the replication of good practices or corrective measures if necessary.
- Frequent reporting: Regularly scheduled reporting by program staff is to be submitted to the program managers. Feedback will be provided to partners and beneficiaries. Country-level reports will be used by the program manager to report to various headquarters and to the ACT Alliance.
- Capacity building trainings: The effectiveness of workshops will be examined through pre- and post-training tests, as well as workshop evaluations. Detailed reports will be produced describing the proceedings as well as resulting initiatives and lessons learned.
- Beneficiary satisfaction surveys: In order to gauge the quality of project activities within the target communities, feedback from the beneficiaries will be solicited through beneficiary

satisfaction surveys. Information gathered will inform program implementation and strategy

Projects are designed to encompass crucial and much-needed relevant relief assistance and to have in place monitoring systems where all components are specific, measurable, attainable, realistic and time-bound. Coordinated monitoring sessions will be designed to minimise potential disruption to project activities and allow for maximum coordination of forum members, to the benefit of visiting the projects. Evaluation of all projects will be undertaken to evaluate the impact, effectiveness and sustainability of project interventions.

Specifically, evaluation practices aim to:

- Evaluate the achievements and results attained in terms of changes in the wellbeing of the beneficiaries
- Assess the efficiency and effectiveness of the project based on the indicators established in the project formulation
- Assess the sustainability of the actions implemented
- Identify the main lessons learned during project implementation, for consideration of future projects
- Formulate recommendations based on the weaknesses identified in the design and execution of the project

Please see the Logical Framework for details on indicators, targets, means of verification and assumptions/risks.

3.6 ACT Secretariat: External Evaluation

An external evaluation is mandatory for each ACT appeal which is covered by over 5 million USD. The ACT Secretariat will commission an external evaluation on the basis of field visits to Jordan, Lebanon and Syria in September/October 2015. The recommendations of this external evaluation are aimed on strengthening the ACT Jordan/Syria/Lebanon forum and improving programming and becoming more effective as ACT members. After the external evaluation, ACT/JSL forum requesting members will provide management letters to the ACT Secretariat in which they commit themselves to follow up on the recommendations for future planning and implementation of humanitarian response.

Project description:

The two main objectives of the evaluation are to i) assess to which extent planned results were achieved and ii) to identify lessons learned and good practices to improve programming in the future. The evaluation uses the OECD/DAC evaluation criteria (Relevance, Appropriateness, Efficiency, Effectiveness, Impact, and Sustainability) to establish the overall performance and results of the ACT response to the humanitarian crisis in Syria.

Terms of Reference (ToR) will set the basis for a successful evaluation with a strong focus on learning. The ToR will be developed jointly by the ACT Jordan/Syria/Lebanon forum, by funding members to the appeal and by the ACT secretariat. A detailed budget will be developed once the scope of the evaluation is clearly defined in the ToR. However, the budget summary below should provide already now some indications of the estimated costs and should help to secure funding for the joint learning exercise.

Budget:

Consultant fees (2 consultants)	26,000
International and Local travel	6,000
Accommodation/meals	2,000
Miscellaneous (visa, tel., printing)	2,000

Debriefing workshop	4,000
Total estimated costs USD	40,000

III. THE TOTAL ACT RESPONSE TO THE EMERGENCY

DSPR JORDAN:

DSPR Jordan has its regular programs within its mandate to support Palestinian refugees and needy in (13) recognized camps and other gatherings through its ongoing programs such as women empowerment, childhood welfare, youth empowerment, health education, loans revolving fund for universities students, vocational training program through (5) vocational training centres for girls. DSPR also conducts free medical days in the fields of Gynecology, Paediatric, and General Medicine with free medicine issued to patients during the day.

DSPR runs two clinics in Madaba refugee camp and Jerash refugee camps that receive patients of mothers and children and general medicine. DSPR charges minimal fees that cover around 49% of its operational cost.

DSPR LEBANON:

DSPR Lebanon programs are focused on education and include tutorial programs, English language classes, literacy classes. The other program is vocational training that includes hair dressing, beauty skills and barbering, secretarial training, electronics and computer program, and agriculture. DSPR Lebanon also focuses on advocacy to speak on behalf of refugees disseminates information, and create awareness to gain support for Palestinians refugees.

IOCC SYRIA:

In Syria, IOCC, with its partner GOPA, will be engaged in providing relief assistance for vulnerable IDPs and non-IDP families and individuals for the following activities:

- Distribution of NFIs
- Distribution of food parcels
- Shelter rehabilitation
- Rental assistance
- Education support for students
- Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)
- Psychosocial support
- Subsidized health care support
- Distribution of medical equipment and needed medicines

IOCC JORDAN:

In Jordan, IOCC will be engaged in providing relief assistance for vulnerable refugees and Jordanian families for the following activities:

- Distribution of NFIs
- Distribution of food parcels
- Rental assistance
- Education support for students

IOCC LEBANON:

In Lebanon, IOCC will be engaged in providing relief assistance for vulnerable refugees and Lebanese families for the following activities:

- Distribution of NFIs
- Distribution of food parcels
- Shelter rehabilitation
- Rental assistance
- Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

- Subsidized health care support
- Nutritional support
- Awareness raising outreach on relevant health topics
- Building the capacity of health facility staff on relevant health topics

LWF JORDAN:

LWF Jordan is currently implementing programs under bilateral funding that will continue in 2015, including:

- Food security project targeting 1,600 households in Zarqa governorate, mostly Palestinian Refugees from Syria and vulnerable Palestinian refugees with Jordanian residency papers living in and around Zarqa camp. Through this project, monthly food voucher distributions will take place until April 2015
- A social cohesion and vocational training project in Irbid, benefitting Syrian and Jordanian youth through vocational training and conflict mitigation activities. This project also includes an education component with the construction of 18 new classrooms in 3 schools in Irbid governorate.

There are other ACT Alliance members' part of Jordan/Syria/Lebanon (JSL) forum that are responding to this humanitarian crisis in many other ways. The Church of Sweden is supporting the ACT Alliance members' Syria response since 2012, by channelling financial support through the ACT appeals and providing technical assistance to its partner LWF. The Church of Sweden is working with local partners in its humanitarian programme, mainly through the ACT appeal mechanism, and thus not implementing itself. The added value in response to the Syria crisis is mainly in the area of community based psychosocial support (CBPS), with the key focus being support to the psychosocial components of LWF's intervention in Za'atari refugee camp and host communities in Jordan.

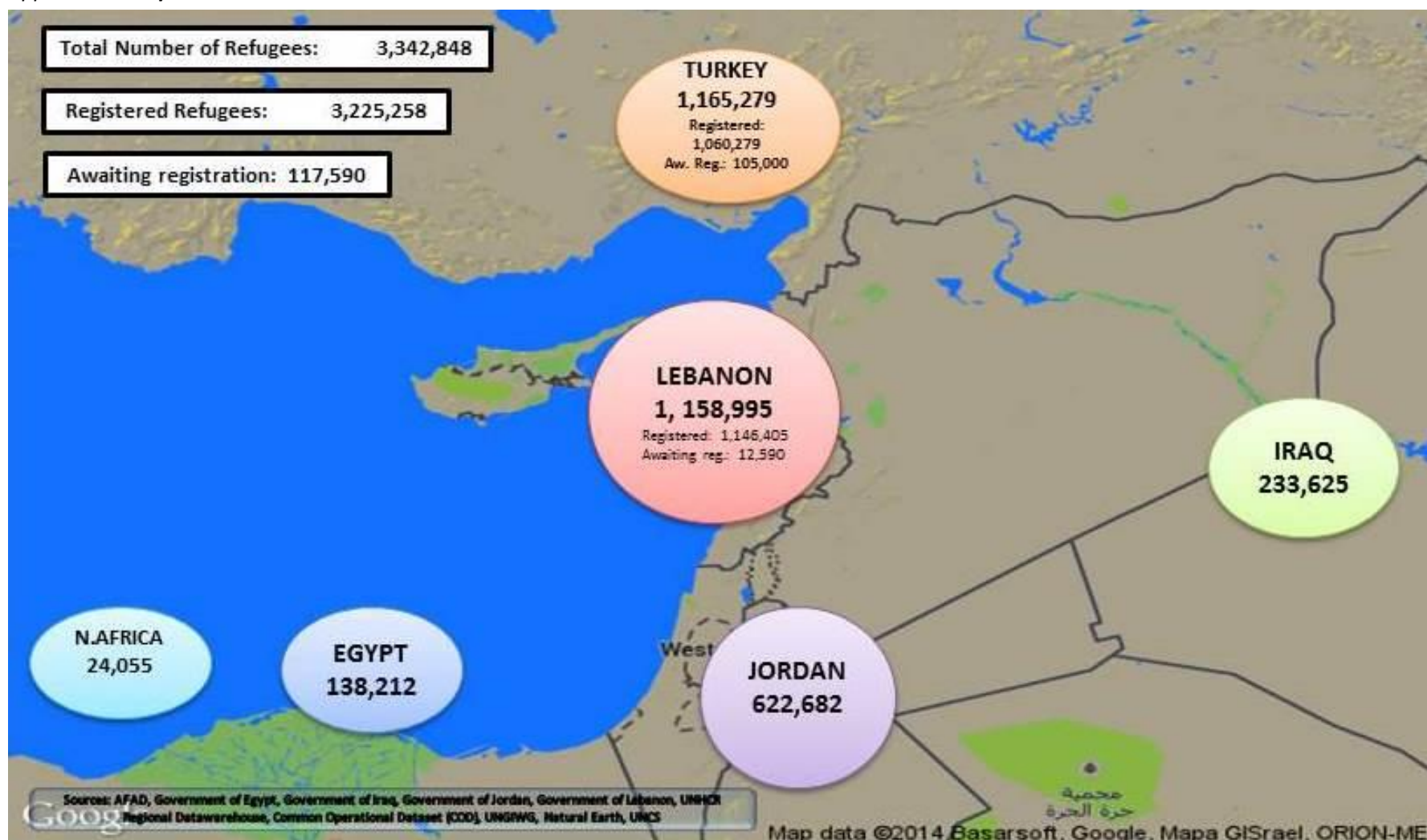
The **Church of Sweden** is also working with ACT partner FCA on mainstreaming CBPS into Education in Emergencies; a project in which FCA's humanitarian programme for Syrian refugees in Jordan has served as a pilot. Furthermore, the Church of Sweden has provided capacity building to all interested ACT members in the JSL forum, through CBPS-trainings and desk support. Since October 2014, the Church of Sweden has a Liaison Officer stationed in Amman, Jordan serving as a link between the humanitarian and regional teams in Church of Sweden and implementing ACT partners in the Syria response. The Church of Sweden has supported the previous ACT appeal SYR131 with SEK 9,5 million (approx. USD 1,4 million) of its own funds.

ACT Alliance member, **Finn Church Aid (FCA)** conducts development cooperation and provides humanitarian aid in the Palestinian territories, Jordan and Lebanon, with a particular focus on Syrian refugees in Jordan. In that sense, FCA operates in the sectors of protection and education, more specifically informal education, skills training and psychosocial services. FCA currently operates in Azraq, Zaatari and King Abdullah Park refugee camps, providing educational courses, physical and recreational activities and skills trainings for over 500 beneficiaries each month, consisting of male and female youth aged 15-24. FCA has made a strategic choice to focus on this age group as it is often neglected in humanitarian responses to disaster situations. With a budget of 900,000 EUR, FCA 's activities for example include literacy and numeracy, English and ICT classes, football and circus training, and various recreational activities from cinema to chess.

Additionally, FCA regularly organises events, such as circus performances, graduation ceremonies, open day activities and sport tournaments for the beneficiaries. FCA is also currently preparing to start its operation in host communities in Northern Jordan and East Amman to target both Syrian and Jordanian youth in vulnerable areas.

IV. APPENDICES

Appendix 1: *Map*



Appendix 2: Budget for each requesting member

DSPR JORDAN AND LEBANON

**Requesting ACT member: MECC/
DSPR Jordan and Lebanon
Appeal Number: SYR151
Appeal Title: Assistance to the
Affected population in Syrian conflict
Implementing Period: 1 January - 31
December 2015**

<u>INC</u> <u>OME</u>	Appeal Budget	Appeal Budget
	<i>local currency</i>	USD
INCOME - Received by Requesting Member via ACT Secretariat, Geneva		
United Church of Canada, balance from SYR131 allocated to joint activities of JSL forum		7,059.00
ACT for Peace		32,504.00
INCOME- PLEDGES (made both through ACT Secretariat and directly)		
ICCO Coop		222,750.00
TOTAL INCOME		262,313.00

EXPENDITURE

**DIRECT COST (LIST EXPENDITURE
BY SECTOR) DSPR Jordan**

	Unit Type	Unit No.	Unit Cost JD	Budget JD	Budget USD
Food and Non Food Items					
Food Parcels	Parcel/Family	5,000	30.00	150,000	211,864
Hygiene Parcels	Parcel/Family	5,000	29.00	145,000	204,802
Clothes Parcels for infants and children	Parcel/Family	2,500	27.00	67,500	95,339
Winterization (Blankets)	Parcel/Family	1,000	15.00	15,000	21,186
Preparation and Delivery	Lumpsum	8	1,000	8,000	11,299
Sub total				385,500	544,492
Health and Nutrition					
Specialized Medical Days	Day	8	3,000	24,000	33,898
Health and Nutrition Sessions	Training	32	500	16,000	22,599
Medical Referral Services	Lumpsum	1800	10	18,000	25,424
Portable Ultra Sound for Medical Days	Lumpsum	1	8,000	8,000	11,299
Sub total				66,000	93,220
Psychosocial Support and Training					
Training Courses on Psycho-Social Component	Training	32	500	16,000	22,599
Life Skills Training Courses	Training	32	500	16,000	22,599
TOT Training Courses (Life Skills Program)	Training	8	500	4,000	5,650
Mother Support Group Courses	Training	32	500	16,000	22,599
TOT on Facilitation Skills (Mother Support Group)	Training	8	500	4,000	5,650
Sexual and Gender- Based Violence	Training	32	500	16,000	22,599

Program (SGBV)					
Sub total				72,000	101,695
Education					
TOT Training Courses on Civic Education	Training	8	500	4,000	5,650
Children Forums	Forum	32	500	16,000	22,599
Civic Education Training Courses	Training	32	500	16,000	22,599
Provide Safety Environment for Children(halls in Husn and Jerash)	Halls	2	21,240	42,480	60,000
Sub total				78,480	110,847
Capacity Building for CBO's					
Capacity Building Training Courses	Training	8	500	4,000	5,650
Sub Total				4,000	5,650
Promotion of Girls Education					
Training Courses for Teachers	Training	27	500	13,500	19,068
Training Courses for Parents	Training	27	500	13,500	19,068
Training Courses for Girls	Training	27	300	8,100	11,441
Sub Total				35,100	49,576
Refugee Women Empowerment Strategy					
Start Your Business Training Courses	Training	8	5,000	40,000	56,497
Home Economic Training Courses	Training	32	500	16,000	22,599
Kitchen Production Program	Training	8	500	4,000	5,650
Sub Total				60,000	84,746
CRM & HAP					
HAP & CRM Training Courses	Training	15	500	7,500	10,593
Capacity Building for staff and volunteers	Training	12	500	6,000	8,475
Sub Total				13,500	19,068
Refugees Participation and Volunteering Program					
T.O.T & Facilitation Training Courses	Training	8	1,000	8,000	11,299
Sub Total				8,000	11,299
TOTAL DIRECT COST JORDAN				722,580.00	1,020,593

**INDIRECT COSTS: PERSONNEL,
ADMINISTRATION & SUPPORT for
DSPR Jordan**

**Personnel, Administration, Operations
& Support**

Chief Coordinator - Central Office	Month	12	1,050.00	12,600	17,797
Finance Officer- Central Office	Month	12	850.00	10,200	14,407
Secretarial & other Support- Central Office	Month	12	500.00	6,000	8,475
Evaluation and Feedback	Session	12	300.00	3,600	5,085
Travel Costs between Amman and targeted governorates	Month	12	300.00	3,600	5,085
Equipment	Lumpsum	1	1,000.00	1,000	1,412
Project Manager	Month	12	600.00	7,200	10,169
Field Coordinator	Month	12	300.00	3,600	5,085
Finance Officer	Month	12	250.00	3,000	4,237
Secretary, administrator and office	Lumpsum	12	450.00	5,400	7,627

expenses					
Office Rent	Month	12	200.00	2,400	3,390
Office Stationary	Month	12	100.00	1,200	1,695
Telephone & Fax	Month	12	100.00	1,200	1,695
JSL forum coordinator fees (salary and other expenses) DSPR share	Month	12	472.00	5,664	8,000
JSL forum joint activities	Lumpsum	1	8,496	8,496	12,000
TOTAL INDIRECT COST: PERSONNEL, ADMIN. & SUPPORT				61,000.00	86,158.19
Audit, Monitoring & Evaluation					
Capacity Building, Training & Monitoring	Lumpsum	1	7,080.00	7,080	10,000
Audit Fees	Lumpsum	1	1,416.00	1,416	2,000
Resource Management Audit (RMA)	Lumpsum	1	4,255.00	4,255	6,010
TOTAL AUDIT, MONITORING & EVALUATION				12,751.00	18,009.89
SUB TOTAL EXPENDITURE DSPR Jordan exclusive International Coordination Fee				796,331.00	1,124,761

DIRECT COST (LIST EXPENDITURE BY SECTOR) DSPR Lebanon	Unit Type	Unit No.	Unit Cost L.L	Budget L.L	Budget USD
Food and Non Food Items					
Food Vouchers - 4 camps	Parcel/Family	160	112,500.00	18,000,000	12,000
Hygiene Parcels - 4 camps	Parcel/Family	240	75,000.00	18,000,000	12,000
Shelter Subsidy - one year	Family	45	533,334.00	24,000,030	16,000
Transport and arranging and controlling vouchers	Lumpsum	0	0	3,750,000	2,500
Project Director 2	Month	12	9,225,000.00	18,450,000	12,300
Sub total				82,200,030	54,800
Education					
Regular Daily Classes- 12 months Language, Science, and Math classes in Lebanese schools 12 months daily	Student	400	438,750.00	175,500,000	117,000
Transport and lodging Subsidy Students	Lumpsum	60	600,000.00	36,000,000	24,000
Resident Permits and ID Registration	Lumpsum	0	0.00	15,000,000	10,000
Project Director 2	Month	1	15,000,000.00	15,000,000	10,000
Project Director 2	Month	12	9,225,000.00	18,450,000	12,300
Sub total				259,950,000	173,300
Psychosocial Support					
Psychosocial activities, recreation, fun games, and sport	Sessions	25	480,000.00	12,000,000	8000
Sub total				12,000,000	8000
TOTAL DIRECT COST LEBANON				354,150,030	236,100.02

INDIRECT COSTS: PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION & SUPPORT for DSPR Lebanon

Personnel, Administration, Operations & Support

Chief Coordinator - Central Office	Month	12	0.00	11,250,000	7,500
Finance Officer- Central Office	Month	12	0.00	3,600,000	2,400
Secretarial & other Support- Central Office	Month	12	0.00	3,150,000	2,100

Communication/visibility cost	Lumpsum	1	0.00	6,000,000	4,000
Transport	Month	12	250,000.00	3,000,000	2,000
Books	Month	12	150,000.00	1,800,000	1,200
Travel Cost	Lumpsum	1	0.00	3,000,000	2,000
Stationary and Equipment	Month	12	625,000.00	7,500,000	5,000
Rent	Lumpsum	12	0.00	7,700,000	5,133
Office related expenses	Lumpsum	1	0.00	6,750,000	4,500
TOTAL INDIRECT COST: PERSONNEL, ADMIN. & SUPPORT				53,750,000.00	35,833.33
AUDIT, MONITORING & EVALUATION					
Audit fees and Monitoring	Lumpsum	1	7,500,000	7,500,000	5,000
Resource Management Audit (RMA)	Lumpsum	1	9,000,000.00	9,000,000	6,000
TOTAL AUDIT, MONITORING & EVALUATION				16,500,000.00	11,000.00
SUB TOTAL EXPENDITURE DSPR Lebanon exclusive International Coordination Fee				424,400,030	282,933.35
TOTAL EXPENDITURE DSPR Jordan &Lebanon exclusive International Coordination Fee					1,407,695
INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION FEE (ICF) - 3%					42,230.84
TOTAL EXPENDITURE inclusive International Coordination Fee					1,449,925
BALANCE REQUESTED (minus available income)					1,187,612
EXCHANGE RATE: local currency to 1 USD					
Budget LL			1,500		
Actual Rate Used LL			1,500		
Budget JD			0.708		
Actual Rate Used JD			0.708		

IOCC SYRIA

Requesting ACT member: IOCC Syria
Appeal Number: SYR151
Appeal Title: ACT Alliance Syria Regional Humanitarian Response
Implementing Period: 01 Jan 2015 - 31 Dec 2015

<u>INCOME</u>	Appeal Budget <i>local currency</i>	Appeal Budget <i>USD</i>
INCOME - In-kind donations received		
IOCC, gifts in kind provided provided by IOCC/School kits & Hygiene kits	54,000,000.00	300,000
INCOME- PLEDGES (made both through ACT Secretariat and directly)		
ICCO Coop		457,311
TOTAL INCOME	54,000,000.00	757,311

EXPENDITURE

	Type of Unit	No. of Units	Unit Cost SYP	Appeal Budget SYP	Appeal Budget USD
DIRECT COST (LIST EXPENDITURE BY SECTOR)					
Food Security					
Rice 5 Kg	bag	6,000	1,440.00	8,640,000.00	48,000.00
Vegetable Oil 1.8 L	bottle	6,000	1,800.00	10,800,000.00	60,000.00
canned Tuna 150-200 gm	can	6,000	360.00	2,160,000.00	12,000.00
Salt 1 kg	bag	6,000	180.00	1,080,000.00	6,000.00
Sugar 5 Kg	bag	6,000	1,080.00	6,480,000.00	36,000.00
Canned Humus	can	6,000	360.00	2,160,000.00	12,000.00
Canned Flava beans	can	6,000	540.00	3,240,000.00	18,000.00
Halwa 400-500 gm	box	6,000	540.00	3,240,000.00	18,000.00
Yellow Cheese 400-500gm	box	6,000	360.00	2,160,000.00	12,000.00
Tea Lose 500 gm	bag	6,000	360.00	2,160,000.00	12,000.00
Sardines 100-125 gm	can	6,000	360.00	2,160,000.00	12,000.00
Flower 1 Kg	bag	6,000	540.00	3,240,000.00	18,000.00
Tomato paste 100-130 gm	pack	6,000	540.00	3,240,000.00	18,000.00
Macaroni/pasta 400-500 gm	bag	6,000	540.00	3,240,000.00	18,000.00
Shelter & Settlement					
Rent Subsidies (3 months)	family	250	108,000.00	27,000,000	150,000

Education

Tuition & Fees Support	student	500	81,000.00	40,500,000	225,000
Remedial Courses	student	500	72,000.00	36,000,000	200,000

Early Recovery & Livelihood

Cash-for-Work	project	10	1,440,000.00	14,400,000	80,000
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Other Sector Related Direct Costs**Salaries & benefits for staff**

Country Director (1) (10%)	month	12	81,000	972,000	5,400
Program Manager (1) (20%)	month	12	39,600	475,200	2,640
Project Coordinator - Food (1) (20%)	month	12	36,000	432,000	2,400
Project Coordinator - Education (1) (20%)	month	12	36,000	432,000	2,400
Project Coordinator - Shelter (1) (80%)	month	12	144,000	1,728,000	9,600
Project Coordinator - Livelihood (1) (80%)	month	12	144,000	1,728,000	9,600
Finance Officer (1) (10%)	month	12	54,000	648,000	3,600
Accountant (1) (10%)	month	12	27,000	324,000	1,800
Administrative Assistant (1) (20%)	month	12	14,400	172,800	960
Information Officer (4) (20%)	month	48	21,600	1,036,800	5,760
Monitors (4) (20%)	month	48	21,600	1,036,800	5,760
Office Assistant/Driver (2) (20%)	month	24	18,000	432,000	2,400
Janitor (2)	month	24	63,000	1,512,000	8,400
Benefits direct program staff / local labour law	lump	20%	10,929,600	2,185,920	12,144
Capacity Building	lump	1	900,000	900,000	5,000
Staff Care	lump	1	450,000	450,000	2,500
Danger pay to staff	lump	1	450,000	450,000	2,500
TOTAL DIRECT ASSISTANCE				186,815,520	1,037,864

TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING & HANDLING**Transport (of relief materials)**

Shipping and ITSH	fee	1	1,800,000	1,800,000	10,000
GIK, Ocean Freight and ITSH	fee	1	2,160,000	2,160,000	12,000

Warehousing

Rental of warehouse	month	12	72,000	864,000	4,800
Distribution cost	month		45,000	540,000	3,000

			12			
<u>Handling</u>						
Loading/Offloading	month		12	45,000	540,000	3,000
Packaging/Labelling	parcel		6,000	207.0	1,242,000	6,900
TOTAL TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING & HANDLING					7,146,000	39,700
CAPITAL ASSETS (over US\$500)						
Computers and accessories	unit		3	270,000	810,000	4,500
Printers	unit		3	36,000	108,000	600
Office Furniture	lump		1	360,000	360,000	2,000
Communications equipment e.g. camera, video camera, sound recording, satellite phone...	unit		7	36,000	252,000	1,400
TOTAL CAPITAL ASSETS					1,530,000	8,500
TOTAL DIRECT COST					195,491,520	1,086,064

INDIRECT COSTS: PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION & SUPPORT

JSL forum coordinator fees (salary and other expenses)						
IOCC share	month		12	40,000	480,000	2,667
<u>Staff salaries</u>						
Country Representative 1 (10%)	month		12	108,000	1,296,000	7,200
Regional Relief Coordinator (2) (10%)	month		24	90,000	2,160,000	12,000
Regional Communication Officer (1) (10%)	month		12	54,000	648,000	3,600
Regional Finance Manager (1) (10%)	month		12	81,000	972,000	5,400
Benefits indirect program staff / local labour law	lump	30%		5,076,000	1,522,800	8,460
<u>Staff Travel</u>						
Local Per Diems/Lodging	month		12	72,000	864,000	4,800
Local Travel	month		12	144,000	1,728,000	9,600
Regional & International Per Diems/Lodging	day		24	61,920	1,486,080	8,256
Regional & International Travel	trip		7	81,000	567,000	3,150
<u>Office Operations</u>						
Office rent	month		12	270,000	3,240,000	18,000
Office Utilities/maintenance	month		12	99,000	1,188,000	6,600
Office stationery/computer supplies	month		12	90,000	1,080,000	6,000
Visibility	month			18,000	216,000	1,200

			12			
<u>Communications</u>						
Telephone and fax	month	12	90,000	1,080,000	6,000	
<u>Other</u>						
Bank charges	lump	1	60,484	60,484	336	
TOTAL INDIRECT COST: PERSONNEL, ADMIN. & SUPPORT					16,812,364	93,402
AUDIT, MONITORING & EVALUATION						
RMA Audit	lump	1	1,080,000	1,080,000	6,000	
Local Audit	lump	1	720,000	720,000	4,000	
Legal Assistance & Fees	lump	1	360,000	360,000	2,000	
Monitoring & Evaluation (1)	month	12	63,000	756,000	4,200	
(10%)						
TOTAL AUDIT, MONITORING & EVALUATION					1,116,000	16,200
TOTAL EXPENDITURE exclusive International Coordination Fee					213,419,884	1,195,666
INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION FEE (ICF) - 3%					6,402,596.51	35,869.98
TOTAL EXPENDITURE inclusive International Coordination Fee					219,822,480.11	1,231,536
BALANCE REQUESTED (minus available income)						474,225
EXCHANGE RATE: local currency to 1 USD						
Budget rate			180.00			

IOCC LEBANON

Requesting ACT member: IOCC Lebanon
Appeal Number: SYR151
Appeal Title: ACT Alliance Syria Regional Humanitarian Response
01 Jan 2015 - 31 Dec 2015
Implementing Period: Dec 2015

**Appeal
Budget**
*local
currency*

INCOME**INCOME - Received by Requesting Member via
ACT Secretariat, Geneva**

ACT for Peace 7,176

**INCOME - In-kind donations
received**

IOCC, gifts in kind provided provided by
IOCC/School kits & Hygiene kits 225,000,000 150,000

TOTAL INCOME **225,000,000 157,176**

EXPENDITURE

	Type of	No. of	Unit Cost	Appeal	Appeal
	Unit	Units	LBP	Budget	Budget
				LBP	USD
DIRECT COST (LIST EXPENDITURE BY SECTOR)					
Food Security					
Food assistance/distribution of cooked meals	pots	12,600	19,500	245,700,000	163,800
Water, sanitation & hygiene					
Hygiene kits	parcel	1,000	60,000.00	60,000,000	40,000
Non-food items					
Household kits	parcel	1,000	120,000.00	120,000,000	80,000
Health & nutrition					
Primary & secondary health care through subsidized medical care	session	100	750,000.00	75,000,000	50,000
Shelter & settlement					
Rental assistance Substandard shelters	beneficiary	200	675,000.00	135,000,000	90,000
improved	household	20	3,750,000.00	75,000,000	50,000
<u>Other Sector Related Direct Costs</u>					
Salaries & benefits for staff					
Project Coordinator (2) (20%)	month	24	600,000	14,400,000	9,600
Accountant (1) (20%)	month	12	510,000	6,120,000	4,080
Administrative Assistant (1) (20%)	month	12	750,000	9,000,000	6,000

Information Officer (1) (20%)	month	12	360,000	4,320,000	2,880
Monitors (2) (100%)	month	24	2,250,000	54,000,000	36,000
Office Assistant/Driver (1) (20%)	month	12	390,000	4,680,000	3,120
Benefits direct program staff / local labour law	lump	24%	92,520,000	22,204,800	14,803
Capacity Building	lump	1	4,500,000	4,500,000	3,000
Staff Care	lump	1	3,750,000	3,750,000	2,500
TOTAL DIRECT ASSISTANCE				833,674,800	555,783

**TRANSPORT,
WAREHOUSING & HANDLING**
Transport (of relief materials)

Shipping and ITSH	fee	1	7,500,000	7,500,000	5,000
GIK, Ocean Freight and ITSH	fee	1	9,000,000	9,000,000	6,000
Warehousing					
Rental of warehouse	month	12	600,000	7,200,000	4,800
Distribution cost	month	12	375,000	4,500,000	3,000
Handling					
Loading/Offloading	month	12	225,000	2,700,000	1,800
Packaging/Labelling	parcel	2,000	3,000.0	6,000,000	4,000
TOTAL TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING & HANDLING				36,900,000	24,600

CAPITAL ASSETS (over US\$500)

Computers and accessories	unit	1	2,100,000	2,100,000	1,400
Printers	unit	1	150,000	150,000	100
Communications equipment e.g. camera, video camera, sound recording, satellite phone...	unit	5	300,000	1,500,000	1,000
TOTAL CAPITAL ASSETS				3,750,000	2,500

TOTAL DIRECT COST

874,324,800 582,883

**INDIRECT COSTS:
PERSONNEL,
ADMINISTRATION &
SUPPORT**

JSL forum coordinator fees (salary and other expenses)					
IOCC share	month	12	333,333	3,999,996	2,667

Staff salaries

Country Representative 1 (10%)	month	12	900,000	10,800,000	7,200
Relief & Development Officer 1 (10%)	month	12	750,000	9,000,000	6,000
Operation Manager (1) (10%)	month	12	750,000	9,000,000	6,000
Regional Communication Officer (1) (10%)	month	12	90,000	1,080,000	720
Regional Staff Care Manager (1) (10%)	month	12	62,500	750,000	500
Regional Finance Manager (1) (10%)	month	12	250,000	3,000,000	2,000
Benefits indirect program staff / local labour law	lump	24%	33,630,000	8,071,200	5,381

Staff Travel

Local Per Diems/Lodging	month	12	150,000	1,800,000	1,200
Local Travel	month	12	1,125,000	13,500,000	9,000
Regional & International Per Diems/Lodging	day	-	0	0	0
Regional & International Travel	trip	-	0	0	0

Office Operations

Office rent	month	12	1,800,000	21,600,000	14,400
Office Utilities/maintenance	month	12	750,000	9,000,000	6,000
Office stationery/computer supplies	month	12	600,000	7,200,000	4,800
Visibility	month	12	150,000	1,800,000	1,200

Communications

Telephone and fax	month	12	675,000	8,100,000	5,400
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Other

Bank charges	lump	1	336,915	336,915	225
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TOTAL INDIRECT COST: PERSONNEL, ADMIN. & SUPPORT**85,238,115 56,825****AUDIT, MONITORING & EVALUATION**

RMA Audit	lump	1	9,000,000	9,000,000	6,000
Local Audit	lump	1	4,500,000	4,500,000	3,000
Legal Assistance & Fees	lump	1	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,000
Monitoring & Evaluation (1) (10%)	month	12	525,000	6,300,000	4,200

TOTAL AUDIT, MONITORING & EVALUATION**7,800,000 14,200****TOTAL EXPENDITURE exclusive International Coordination Fee****967,362,915 653,909**

**INTERNATIONAL
COORDINATION FEE (ICF) -
3%**

29,020,887 19,617

**TOTAL EXPENDITURE
inclusive International
Coordination Fee**

996,383,802 673,526

**BALANCE REQUESTED
(minus available income)**

523,526

**EXCHANGE RATE: local
currency to 1 USD**

Budget rate 1,500.00

IOCC JORDAN

Requesting ACT member: IOCC Jordan
Appeal Number: SYR151
Appeal Title: ACT Alliance Syria Regional Humanitarian Response
Implementing Period: 01 January 2015 - 31 December 2015

**SYR151
Appeal
Budget
USD**

INCOME

INCOME - In-kind donations received

IOCC, gifts in kind provided provided by IOCC/School kits & Hygiene kits 212,400 300,000

**INCOME- PLEDGES (made both through ACT Secretariat and
directly)**

ICCO Coop 147,375

TOTAL INCOME

212,400 447,375

EXPENDITURE

SYR151

	Type of Unit	No. of Units	Unit Cost JOD	Appeal Budget JOD	Appeal Budget USD
DIRECT COST					
Shelter (Rehabilitation of private homes)					
Plastering	home	100	600.00	60,000.00	84,745.76
Tiling	home	100	450.00	45,000.00	63,559.32
Water/Sanitation Works	home	100	224.40	22,440.00	31,694.92
Health					
Health promotion sessions	session	100	142	14,160.00	20,000.00
Nutrition					
Nutrition workshops and IYCF	session	100	142	14,160.00	20,000.00
Food security (Distribution of 1,000 food parcels)					
Rice 5 Kg	bag	1,000	3.50	3,500.00	4,943.50

Vegetable Oil 1.8 L	bottle	1,000	3.00	3,000.00	4,237.29
canned Tuna 150-200 gm	can	5,000	0.70	3,500.00	4,943.50
Salt 1 kg	bag	2,000	0.10	200.00	282.49
Sugar 5 Kg	bag	1,000	3.00	3,000.00	4,237.29
Canned Humus	can	5,000	0.50	2,500.00	3,531.07
Canned Flava beans	can	5,000	0.50	2,500.00	3,531.07
Halwa 400-500 gm	box	2,000	1.25	2,500.00	3,531.07
Yellow Cheese 400-500gm	box	4,000	1.00	4,000.00	5,649.72
Tea Lose 500 gm	bag	4,000	1.00	4,000.00	5,649.72
Sardines 100-125 gm	can	5,000	0.40	2,000.00	2,824.86
Flower 1 Kg	bag	2,000	0.75	1,500.00	2,118.64
Tomato paste 100-130 gm	pack	4,000	0.30	1,200.00	1,694.92
Macaroni/pasta 400-500 gm	bag	4,000	0.50	2,000.00	2,824.86
Non-food items					
Clothing kits	parcel	250	35	8,850.00	12,500.00
Infant kits	parcel	250	21	5,310.00	7,500.00
Dignity kits	parcel	250	21	5,310.00	7,500.00
Household kits	parcel	250	35	8,850.00	12,500.00
Hygiene kits	parcel	1,000	35	35,400.00	50,000.00
Education					
Schools and KGs (classroom rehabilitation)	classroom	10	1,770	17,700.00	25,000.00
Other Sector Related Direct Costs					
Salaries & benefits for direct staff (e.g. nutritionist, engineers, program officer / coordinator, driver of nutritionist etc.)					
Country Director (1) (50%)	month	12	4,602	27,612.00	39,000.00
Project Manager (1) (50%)	month	12	1,416	8,496.00	12,000.00
Project Officer (3) (50%)	month	12	2,761	16,567.20	23,400.00
Health/Nutrition Specialist (2)	month	10	2,124	21,240.00	30,000.00
Admin/Finance Officer (1) (50%)	month	12	1,062	6,372.00	9,000.00
Administrative Assistant (1) (50%)	month	12	566	3,398.40	4,800.00
Logistician (1) (50%)	month	12	1,062	6,372.00	9,000.00
Benefits direct programme staff / local labour law	lump	30%	90,058	27,017.28	38,160.00
Capacity Building	lump	2	1,062	2,124.00	3,000.00
Needs Assessment	lump	1	1,416	1,416.00	2,000.00
Communication/visibility cost	psc	1	354	354.00	500.00
TOTAL DIRECT ASSISTANCE				393,548.88	555,860.00
TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING & HANDLING					
Transport (of relief materials)					
GIK, Ocean Freight and ITSH	fee	2	4,956	9,912.00	14,000.00
Trucking, Warehousing and Handling					
Local Partner (JHCO)	fee	1	9,800	9,800.00	13,841.81
TOTAL TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING & HANDLING				19,712.00	27,841.81
CAPITAL ASSETS (over US\$500)					
Computers	unit	2	496	991.20	1,400.00

Printer/small office equipment	unit	2	319	637.20	900.00
TOTAL CAPITAL ASSETS				1,628.40	2,300.00
TOTAL DIRECT COST				414,889.28	586,001.81
INDIRECT COSTS: PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION & SUPPORT					
JSL forum coordinator fees (salary and other expenses) IOCC share	month	12	157	1,888.00	2,666.66
<u>Staff Travel</u>					
Local Per Diem/Lodging	month	12	71	849.60	1,200.00
Local Travel	month	12	354	4,248.00	6,000.00
Regional & International Per Diems/Lodging	day	10	70.80	708.00	1,000.00
Regional & International Travel	trip	2	354	708.00	1,000.00
<u>Office Operations</u>					
Office rent (50%)	month	12	708	4,248.00	6,000.00
Office repair maintenance (50%)	month	12	35	212.40	300.00
Office Utilities (50%)	month	12	354	2,124.00	3,000.00
Office Supplies (50%)	month	12	354	2,124.00	3,000.00
Visibility (50%)	month	12	71	424.80	600.00
Computer Supplies (50%)	month	12	53	318.60	450.00
Equipment repair (50%)	month	12	35	212.40	300.00
Vehicle Fuel (50%)	month	12	300	1,800.00	2,542.37
<u>Communications</u>					
Telephone and fax (50%)	month	12	283	1,699.20	2,400.00
<u>Other</u>					
Bank charges	month	12	71	856.61	1,209.90
TOTAL INDIRECT COST: PERSONNEL, ADMIN. & SUPPORT				22,421.61	31,668.94
AUDIT, MONITORING & EVALUATION					
RMA Audit	lump	1	4,248	4,248	6,000.00
Local Audit	lump	1.00	1,062	1,062.00	1,500.00
Legal Assistance & Fees	lump	1.00	708	708.00	1,000.00
Monitoring & Evaluation (1) (10%)	month	12	25	297.36	420.00
TOTAL AUDIT, MONITORING & EVALUATION				2,067.36	8,920.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURE exclusive International Coordination Fee				439,378.25	626,590.74
INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION FEE (ICF) - 3%				13,181.35	18,797.72
TOTAL EXPENDITURE inclusive International Coordination Fee				452,559.59	645,388
BALANCE REQUESTED (minus available income)					198,013

EXCHANGE RATE: local currency to 1 USD

Budget rate 0.71

LWF JORDAN

Requesting ACT member: LWF Jordan
Appeal Number: SYR151
Appeal Title: ACT Syria humanitarian response
Implementing Period: 1 January to 31 December 2015

	Appeal Budget local currency	Appeal Budget USD
INCOME		
INCOME- PLEDGES (made both through ACT Secretariat and directly)		
Evangelical Lutheran Church of Bayern		232,000
ICCO Coop		390,600
TOTAL INCOME		622,600

EXPENDITURE

	Type of Unit	No. of Units	Unit Cost JOD	Appeal Budget JOD	Appeal Budget USD
DIRECT COST (LIST EXPENDITURE BY SECTOR)					
Food security					
Distribution of food vouchers (9,000 individuals*6 months)	voucher	54,000	12	648,000	915,254
Distribution of monthly food rations to 60 Iraqi refugees in Jordan	month	12	900	10,800	15,254
Water, sanitation & hygiene					
Distribution of hygiene kits to 2,000 HH (10,000 indiv.) (3 times)	kits	6,000	29	174,000	245,763
Hygiene awareness raising and training	workshops	80	400	32,000	45,198
Distribution of NFI					
Distribution of blankets (1,250HH*5 individuals)	blankets	6,250	12	75,000	105,932
Distribution of gas heaters and bottles	set	1,250	100	125,000	176,554
Gas refill (4 times*1,250 families)	refill	5,000	10	50,000	70,621
Shelter					
Rehabilitation of shelter units (tot. 600 individuals) see note 1	shelter unit	100	800	80,000	112,994
Education					
Rehabilitation of 13 schools (incl. WASH units)	schools	13	7,000	91,000	128,531
Construction of classroom	classroom	6	15,750	94,500	133,475
Distribution of school bags/kits/uniform	kit	3,000	11	33,000	46,610

Peace building and psychosocial support in Zaatari and HC

Conflict resolution and mediation skills	Day	4	600	2,400	3,390
Non-violent communication	Day	4	600	2,400	3,390
MGS-Movement, games and sport	Day	4	600	2,400	3,390
Care of carers: group session	session	4	1,500	6,000	8,475
Youth initiatives trainings	Program	8	3,000	24,000	33,898
Youth initiatives facilitation and implementation	Program	8	3,000	24,000	33,898
Location equipment within 3 CBOs in Mafraq	Lumpsu m	3	3,000	9,000	12,712
Music Club (tools ,equipment and coach	Lumpsu m	1	10,000	10,000	14,124
Establish Karateh and football Team (Uniform and tools)and coach fee	Lumpsu m	1	5,000	5,000	7,062
Establish and running of Art Clubs (tools and equipment)	Lumpsu m	2	5,000	10,000	14,124

Vocational Training

Hair Dressing and cosmetic Training Program / 200 plus HC	Course	8	4,250	34,000	48,023
Hair Dressing Training Program / 200 boys	Course	8	2,000	16,000	22,599
Computer Training Program / 200 participants	Course	8	1,270	10,160	14,350
Sewing -	Course	6	2,000	12,000	16,949
English Courses - 220	Course	6	2,000	12,000	16,949
Stationery (for the meetings - 300 participants daily)	Month	12	1,000	12,000	16,949
Transportation Allowance	Month	12	400	4,800	6,780
Fuel (2)	Month	12	1,500	18,000	25,424
Fuel for Generators (1)	Month	12	500	6,000	8,475
Meals for participants of the Peace Oasis , 3,000 participants in awareness raising and 1000 in the PSS activities	Meal	50,000	2	100,000	141,243
Transportation of beneficiaries (1,000 participants)	lumpsu m	1	1	20,000	28,249
Big Events for communities	event	3	3,000	9,000	12,712
Center supplies and water	Month	24	400	9,600	13,559

Capacity building of four local CBOs

PS emergency training, 25 persons*4 days	days	4	550	2,200	3,107.34
CB psychosocial training, 25 persons*5 days	days	5	550	2,750	3,884.18
Non-violent communicating training, 25 person*3 days	days	3	550	1,650	2,330.51
MGS training 25 person*5 days	days	5	550	2,750	3,884.18

GBV and CP training 25 persons*3 days	days	3	550	1,650	2,330.51
Youth initiative training 25 person*3 days	days	3	550	1,650	2,330.51
Public speaking and w/shops facilitation training 25 persons*3 days	days	3	550	1,650	2,330.51
Materials, curriculum development for 7 trainings above	training	7	1,200	8,400	11,864.41
Youth initiative and community events	days	3	550	1,650	2,330.51
Public workshops 3 days, for 70 persons each	days	3	2,000	6,000	8,474.58
Community events 2 days	days	2	1,800	3,600	5,084.75

Other Sector Related Direct Costs (List expenditure by sector)

Civil Engineer	month	12	1,850	22,200	31,356
Field Monitoring Engineer	month	12	1,110	13,320	18,814
Psychosocial Manager	month	12	2,000	24,000	33,898
Project Coordinator	month	12	1,200	14,400	20,339
Project Team Leaders (2)	month	12	2,000	24,000	33,898
Logistics officer (1)	month	12	800	9,600	13,559
Animators (8)	month	12	3,000	36,000	50,847
Animators Assistants (10)	month	12	1,750	21,000	29,661
Youth educators (3)	month	12	1,400	16,800	23,729
Guards (6)	month	12	1,800	21,600	30,508
Bus driver	month	12	450	5,400	7,627
Needs Assessment	lumpsum	1	3,000	3,000	4,237
Rapid Support Team	lumpsum	1	2,000	2,000	2,825
Visibility for JSL forum activities and implementation of appeal	month	12	180	2,160	3,051

TOTAL DIRECT ASSISTANCE

2,021,490 2,855,212

TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING & HANDLING

Transport (of relief materials)

Rental of Vehicles/coaster bus (used only for ACT project activities) *3	month	12	1,000	12,000	16,949
Fuel	month	12	1,500	18,000	25,424
<u>Handling</u>					
Salaries for Logistician and Procurement Officer Assistant	month	12	650	7,800	11,017
Wages for labourers/part time (4 workers)	month				

		12	600	7,200	10,169
TOTAL TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING & HANDLING				45,000	63,559

CAPITAL ASSETS (over US\$500)

Computers and accessories	Laptop	5	700	3,500	4,944
Printers	Printer	1	400	400	565
Office Furniture	Lumpsum	1	1,000	1,000	1,412
Camera	Camera	2	250	500	706
TOTAL CAPITAL ASSETS				5,400	7,627

TOTAL DIRECT COST**2,071,890 2,926,398****INDIRECT COSTS: PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION & SUPPORT**Staff salaries

Country Representative (40%)	month	12	2,690	32,280	45,593
Finance Manager (40%)	month	12	990	11,880	16,780
Program Manager (40%)	month	12	1,000	12,000	16,949
Program Officer (30%)	month	12	600	7,200	10,169
Senior Logistic Officer (40%)	month	12	520	6,240	8,814
Program Assistant (20%)	month	12	170	2,040	2,881
Office Assistant/Data Entry (30%)	month	12	180	2,160	3,051
Contribution to Security Officer (5%)	month	12	340	4,080	5,763

Office Operations

Office rent (50%)	month	12	810	9,720	13,729
Office Utilities (30%)	month	12	300	3,600	5,085
Office stationery (30)	month	12	200	2,400	3,390

Communications

Contribution to communication officer	lumpsum	1	3,000	3,000	4,237
Telephone and fax/Internet (30%)	month	12	150	1,800	2,542

Other

Staff development (40%)	lumpsum	1	4,000	4,000	5,650
Vehicle lease (40%)	vehicles	2	3,600	7,200	10,169
Insurance	month	12	100	1,200	1,695
Admin and legal fees	month	12	450	5,400	7,627

JSL forum coordinator fees (salary and other expenses) LWF share	Month	12	472	5,664	8,000
Travel expenses	lumpsum	1	4,000	4,000	5,650
Bank charges	month	12	280	3,360	4,746
TOTAL INDIRECT COST: PERSONNEL, ADMIN. & SUPPORT				129,224	182,520
AUDIT, MONITORING & EVALUATION					
Resource Management Audit (RMA) of ACT appeal	Estimate	1	7,000	7,000.00	9,887.01
Monitoring & Evaluation	Estimate	12	300	3,600.00	5,084.75
TOTAL AUDIT, MONITORING & EVALUATION				10,600	14,972
TOTAL EXPENDITURE exclusive International Coordination Fee				2,211,714	3,123,890
INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION FEE (ICF) - 3%				66,351	93,717
TOTAL EXPENDITURE inclusive International Coordination Fee				2,278,065	3,217,607
BALANCE REQUESTED (minus available income)				2,595,007	

EXCHANGE RATE: local currency to 1 USD

Budget rate 0.71

Budget notes

- The budget is calculated based on 5 individuals per HH in general. However, the shelter component has 6 individuals per HH as the number of family members is one of the criteria for being included in the shelter upgrade.