

# Revised Appeal

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## Syria

### Syria Humanitarian Response – SYR171 Revision 1

**Appeal Target: US\$10,952,118/ \$11,012,532.53**

***Balance Requested: 10,952,118/ \$8,296,158.28***

**Amman, 19 September, 2017**

The first revision of SYR171 is being issued as necessitated by the level of funding raised for the Appeal to date, with priority for this revision given to livelihood and education interventions. Among the key changes made under this revision is the inclusion of an early recovery livelihood program for issuing loans to Syrian refugees in host communities to “(re-) start-ups of Small-Medium Enterprises” by the Department of Service to Palestinian Refugees (DSPR). Government approval has already been granted to start the implementation of this component.

The International Orthodox Christian Charities (IOCC) Lebanon proposes to re-allocate resources to the education sector owing to the relatively low level of funding for the different sectors of response; IOCC therefore decided to reduce activities in other sectors, and prioritize education as a strategic priority. Education and youth are main pillars to protect children and to contribute to build a better future for them. IOCC Lebanon is not requesting an increased amount but just reducing the requested amount under other sectors and moving it to the education sector.

Middle East Council of Churches (MECC) Jordan and Syria have not revised their appeal and/or budget. The changes reflected in this revision are corrections due to formula errors in the original budget, resulting in a change in their appeal budget. The Consolidated Revised Budget is on pages 38/39 of this document.

The main Appeal narrative and the intervention strategy remain largely the same, and the Secretariat continues to raise member and donor awareness and support coordination for this Appeal to support the complex needs of the Syria Crisis.

**SECRETARIAT:** 150, route de Ferney, P.O. Box 2100, 1211 Geneva 2, Switz. **TEL.:** +4122 791 6033 – **FAX:** +4122 791 6506 – [www.actalliance.org](http://www.actalliance.org)

**Core Humanitarian  
STANDARD**

The ACT Alliance Secretariat's continuous improvement in the application of the CHS is independently verified by HQAI

**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

For earmarking of pledges/contributions, please refer to the spread sheet accessible through this link <http://reports.actalliance.org/>. The ACT spread sheet provides an overview of existing pledges/contributions and associated earmarking for the appeal.

**Please inform the Head of Finance and Administration, Line Hempel ([Line.Hempel@actalliance.org](mailto:Line.Hempel@actalliance.org)) and ACT Senior Finance Officer, Lorenzo Correa ([Lorenzo.Correa@actalliance.org](mailto:Lorenzo.Correa@actalliance.org)), with a copy to the Regional Representative, Gorden Simango ([Gorden.Simango@actalliance.org](mailto:Gorden.Simango@actalliance.org)), of all pledges/contributions and transfers, including funds sent direct to the requesting members.**

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:**

Gorden Simango, Regional Representative ([Gorden.Simango@actalliance.org](mailto:Gorden.Simango@actalliance.org))

ACT Regional Program Officer, Felomain Nassar ([Felomain.Nassar@actalliance.org](mailto:Felomain.Nassar@actalliance.org))

ACT Website: <http://www.actalliance.org>

**Alwynn Javier**

Global Humanitarian Coordinator

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<b>Project Summary Sheet</b>	
Project Title	ACT Alliance Syria Humanitarian Response
Project ID	SYR171
Location	Jordan, Syria, Lebanon
Project Period	01 January 2017-31 December 2017 12 months
Modality of project delivery	<i>Tick the relevant modalities of project delivery</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Self-implemented <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CBOs <input type="checkbox"/> Public sector <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local partners <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private sector <input type="checkbox"/> Other
Forum	ACT JSL (Jordan, Syria and Lebanon) Forum
Requesting members	DSPR – Jordan and Lebanon IOCC – Jordan, Syria and Lebanon LWF – Jordan MECC – Syria, Jordan and Lebanon
Local partners	<i>Identified partners include:</i> Department of Ecumenical Relations and Development (DERD) Greek Orthodox Patriarchate for Antioch and All the East (GOPA) National Evangelical Church Armenian Orthodox Church Heart for Lebanon Church Armenian Evangelical Church Syrian Orthodox Church Orthodox Youth Movement
Thematic Area(s)	<i>Tick the relevant sectors of intervention</i> <div style="display: flex; flex-wrap: wrap;"> <div style="width: 50%;"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Shelter / NFIs  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Health  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WASH  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Early recovery / Livelihoods  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education         </div> <div style="width: 50%;"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nutrition  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protection/Psychosocial  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food Security  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Community resilience  <input type="checkbox"/> Camp Management         </div> </div>
Project Impact	To reduce the vulnerability and alleviate the suffering of people who are affected by the conflict in Syria.
Project Outcome(s)	1. <b>Livelihoods:</b> Access to employment and livelihood opportunities are increased for vulnerable individuals in affected communities.  2. <b>Education:</b> Access to education is enhanced for targeted students.  3. <b>Food Security:</b> Contribute to stopping vulnerable populations from resorting to negative coping strategies as result of food insecurity by distributing food vouchers/meals so families can access their daily dietary needs.

	<div>4. <b>Health and nutrition:</b> Improved access to health services and reduction of crisis induced health risks (such as malnutrition) for conflict affected families.</div> <div>5. <b>Basic Needs and Shelter:</b> Financial burdens on families are reduced through the provision of basic non-food items, emergency cash assistance, cash-for-rent and shelter rehabilitation.</div> <div>6. <b>WASH:</b> Access to safe water and sanitation facilities are enhanced, and hygiene practices are improved through the provision of WASH infrastructure, hygiene kits and trainings.</div> <div>7. <b>Protection:</b> Psychosocial wellbeing and resilience of children and adults are enhanced and the specific needs of persons with disabilities are addressed.</div> <div>8. <b>Community Resilience:</b> Community structures are improved to promote synergies amongst Syrian refugees, vulnerable individuals and host communities to become increasingly autonomous.</div>											
Target beneficiaries	Beneficiaries											
	Sector	0 - 5 yrs		6 - 18 yrs		19 - 65 yrs		above 65 yrs		Total		TOTAL
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
	Basic Needs and Shelter	3,511	4,040	12,607	27,009	14,470	50,891	1,234	10,504	31,822	92,444	124,266
	Health and Nutrition	3,145	3,248	5,823	8,778	35,000	37,231	4,523	5,232	48,491	54,489	102,980
	WASH	5,000	4,500	17,800	17,300	19,500	22,000	100	200	42,400	44,000	86,400
	ER/Livelihoods	1,072	963	5,682	7,116	8,079	14,266	133	239	14,966	22,584	37,550
	Education	61	52	1,426	3,460	18	3,095	0	0	1,505	6,607	8,112
	Protection/ PSS	226	213	2,022	2,651	1,397	5,962	44	52	3,689	8,878	12,567
	Food Security	3,541	3,495	5,213	5,173	7,591	7,709	2,343	2,381	18,688	18,758	37,446
	Community Resilience					1,039	1,437			1,039	1,437	2,476
	Total	16,556	16,511	50,573	71,487	87,094	142,591	8,377	18,608	162,600	249,197	411,797
Project Cost (USD)	\$10,952,117.95											

# 1. BACKGROUND

## 1.1. *Context*

The Syrian crisis is a multifaceted armed conflict that has been ongoing since March 2011. The severity of the humanitarian disaster has been outlined by the UN and many international organizations. The Syrian Centre for Policy Research (SCPR) has found that altogether 45% of the prewar population has been forced to move — including 6.36 million displaced within Syria and more than 4 million who have fled the country to Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq, Turkey, Egypt, and Kuwait. The number of Syrian refugees may increase in 2017, mainly from the city of Raqqa, as conflict there is set to escalate with plans underway for an offensive on the city in the coming months.

Fighting has intensified in almost all Syrian governorates, driving thousands more people from their homes. Since March 2011, more than 470,000 people have lost their lives. Of the 470,000 war dead counted by the SCPR, about 400,000 were directly due to violence, while the remaining 70,000 fell victim to lack of adequate health services and medicine, especially for chronic diseases; as well as a lack of food, clean water, sanitation, and proper housing, especially for those displaced within conflict zones. In Syria, poverty increased by 85% in 2015 alone, with consumer prices rising 53% and a total of 13.8 million Syrians losing their livelihood. Overall, it is one of the largest refugee exoduses in recent history and neighbouring countries have borne the brunt of the refugee crisis, with Lebanon, Jordan, and Turkey struggling to accommodate new arrivals and provide ongoing assistance to those who have been displaced for up to six years.

In some countries where refugees have found safety, they still face difficulties in accessing services, impacting their ability to provide food, housing, health and trauma care, and other basic needs for their families. They are increasingly exhausting their savings and resources and are falling further into poverty.

Already, the average debt held by refugee households in Lebanon has increased from USD 850 to USD 990 over the first quarter of 2016, and 70 percent of households are below the poverty line, up from 50 percent in 2014. In Jordan, 90 percent of registered Syrian refugees in urban areas now fall below the national poverty line, while over 67 percent of families are living in debt, owing on average USD 818, including unpaid rent. Meanwhile, in Egypt, almost 62,000 refugees are in situations of severe vulnerability, living on less than half of the Minimum Expenditure Basket.

Host governments and communities continue to bear the burden of the political, economic, social, and security spillovers of the conflict. The large increase in population since the Syria crisis began is putting public institutions under extreme pressure to deliver basic services to an increasingly high number of vulnerable people. In a context of shrinking national resources, this is testing the limits of infrastructure and public services that were already fragile before the crisis.

## 1.2. *Needs*

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 in the three countries (Jordan, Syria, and Lebanon). Government services and local communal services are under strain due to the increased demand, impacting service quality for both affected and displaced Syrians, as well as host communities, and threatening social cohesion and stability.

Syrians 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.

After almost five years, refugees from Syria are losing hope that a political solution will soon be found to end the conflict in their homeland. They have limited livelihood and education opportunities, and living conditions in exile are steadily deteriorating. Savings have been depleted and valuables have been sold to cover rent, food and other basic needs.

Refugees have become increasingly vulnerable to protection risks, and many resort to negative coping mechanisms, such as child labor and early marriage. The crisis continues to have an enormous social and economic impact on the host countries, with many local, municipal, and national services, such as health, education, and water under severe strain. Vulnerable host community populations have reported decreases in wages and deteriorating working conditions due to increased competition for low- and unskilled jobs.

The Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) 2016-2017 highlighted that the response to the Syrian crisis has mostly been in the form of emergency relief, without adequate attention on how to respond to the situation in a way that strengthens infrastructure and capacity to manage such emergencies efficiently. The ongoing refugee crisis raises the need not only for emergency response but also resilience-based approaches to protect life and dignity. There is growing acknowledgment that current-life saving, humanitarian funding and programming should be complemented by an approach to build national resilience and sustain the level and quality of services provided.

#### Protection

Children represent half of the 4 million Syrian refugees in the region. Eight percent of these children need specialized care, some 10,400 are unaccompanied or separated, and over 52 percent of those who are school-aged do not attend school.<sup>1</sup> The main child protection risks are child labour, early marriage, recruitment into armed forces and groups, family separation, lack of birth registration, and violence in homes, schools, and communities. Harassment on the way to school is a child protection concern that can contribute to lower rates of enrolment in formal education. Families may resort to situations of child labour and early marriage as negative coping mechanisms in response to the depletion of their savings and resources, and the difficulties of meeting basic needs as their displacement becomes more protracted. Additionally, people with disabilities (PWD) are more likely to experience poverty and are particularly vulnerable when living in a protracted crisis. PWD face challenges accessing services and are easily overlooked by humanitarian actors when addressing needs. In Syria, the UN reports that some 30,000 people suffer conflict-related trauma injuries every month, roughly 30 percent of whom develop permanent disabilities.

#### Food Security

In Syria, an estimated 69 percent of people now live in extreme poverty, supporting their families on less than US\$2 per day, of which an estimated 35 percent live in abject poverty, characterized by the severe deprivation of the food required to survive. Additionally, the number of people reported as being food insecure in Syria is 7 million.<sup>2</sup>

The majority of Syrians rely on critical humanitarian food assistance as their primary source of food. Even with the support provided, evidence from assessments and monitoring reveals a startling deterioration in refugees' food security over the past year. The dire situation particularly affects

<sup>1</sup> 3RP Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan 2016-2017

<sup>2</sup> Syrian Arab Republic Humanitarian Needs Overview 2017, UNOCHA



vulnerable groups such, as female-headed households, children, the elderly, the chronically ill, and PWD. Refugee households report spending their savings, taking their children out of school to work, and relying on credit and selling household assets. They also report relying upon less expensive food, reducing the number of meals consumed each day, and limiting portion sizes.

Food security and vulnerability assessments conducted annually in Jordan and Lebanon provide solid data to understand the changes in refugees' food consumption scores, dietary diversity, and usage of food-consumption and livelihoods-based coping strategies. The results from Jordan's 2016 Comprehensive Food Security Monitoring Exercise (CFSME) and Lebanon's 2015 Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees (VASyR) confirm that refugee households are more food insecure than during the previous year. In Jordan, 12 percent of refugees are food insecure, with a further 60 percent vulnerable to food insecurity. This is an improvement from 2015, but still not back to 2014 levels. In Lebanon, moderate food insecurity has doubled, affecting one quarter of refugee households, while the percentage of food secure households has decreased sharply from 25 percent to 11 percent.

The reduction in refugees' food security can be attributed to a high dependence on food assistance, limited access to income, and the overall decline in the amount of food assistance provided, which has left households more vulnerable. In Lebanon, the proportion of Syrian refugee households living below the national poverty line has increased by 40 percent from the previous year. Among refugees living in communities in Jordan, food now constitutes 51 percent of household expenditures, a 20 percent increase since 2014 with food having replaced rent as the largest household expenditure.

#### Education

Children and families face many educational challenges, from insufficient supply of learning spaces to economic barriers to language difficulties. Issues of curriculum and certification represent major challenges, specifically for those children unable to get a place to participate in formal public education. In Syria, the UN reports that 1.75 million children are out of school, that's one in three, with a further 1.4 million at risk of dropping out. One in four schools has been damaged, destroyed, occupied, or shut down.

While enrolment rates in camps remain relatively high, in host communities the enrolment rate is particularly low (less than 30 percent) among refugees. Enrolment rates are highest in the lower grades and drop significantly in the higher grades, with large numbers of youth requiring access to skills training, language programmes, and higher education. In Lebanon, 53 percent, or more than 204,000 Syrian children (5-17 years), remain out of school.

The UN reports that children face multiple challenges, including the costs of going to school (especially transportation), security concerns, and the need to work (particularly those aged 10-14 years). In Jordan, more than half of registered Syrian refugees are children under 18 years of age. Some 43,000 (17 percent) Syrian children remain out of school and in need of formal, informal, and non-formal education opportunities.

#### Health and Nutrition

According to the Humanitarian Needs Overview for Syria, 12.8 million people within Syria are in need of health assistance. For those who have left for neighboring countries, the sheer demand for health services places enormous strain on public health infrastructure, and has resulted in overwhelming patient caseloads, overworked health staff, and shortages of medicines and equipment. An example of the impact of Syrian refugees on the health systems is the decision of the Government of Jordan (GoJ) in November 2014 to charge Syrians the same fees charged to non-insured Jordanians in public health facilities, although maternal and child health care is provided for free by the GoJ. Prior to this, all Syrians were treated as insured Jordanians, which has seen the Government incur significant costs. The



decision is reported to have negatively impacted access of vulnerable Syrians to public health services, including hospital-based delivery care.

Vulnerable populations are at heightened risk of communicable diseases due to overcrowding, substandard housing, limited access to safe water and sanitation, and varying degrees of access to primary health care (PHC) services. Acute respiratory infections and diarrhea continue to be prevalent among vulnerable communities all year round, but with specific seasonal peaks. Lebanon has seen a notable increase in cases of hepatitis A, mumps, and measles over the past two years. According to Vulnerability Assessment (VA) VASyR 2016 results, around 17% of displaced Syrians in need of access to primary health care could not get the needed care while cost remains the most significant barrier in access to health services. Refugees should pay between 3,000 and 5,000 LBP (2-3.3 USD) for consultation at a primary health care centers, which along the transportation cost and the lack of valid residency papers are considered to be the main challenges to access health services for refugees in Lebanon.

The need for routine immunization of children against vaccine-preventable illnesses remains a key priority. Management of non-communicable diseases is a major challenge. High prevalence of hypertension, diabetes, and cardio-vascular diseases among Syrian refugees, in addition to significant caseloads of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and cancer, continues to spur demand for early diagnostic services and medicines. The pronounced need for emergency care remains, with surgical trauma and intensive care for severely injured patients from conflict areas requiring considerable inputs of equipment and human and financial resources. Ensuring the provision of adequate and appropriate emergency obstetric and neonatal care services at primary, secondary, and tertiary levels, and family planning services, is also essential. Counseling on birth registration as part of pre-natal services is vital. An area of particular concern in the health sector among both refugees and host community members is malnutrition, which can be exacerbated by the low prevalence of proper infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices.

As the conflict is well into its sixth year and refugees brace for further uncertainty, it is imperative that a comprehensive approach be taken to mental health care at primary, secondary, and tertiary levels. The impact of chronic unemployment and associated financial hardship, experiences of discrimination, rights violations, and conflict exposure are likely to result in increased demand for mental health and psychosocial services catering for depression, anxiety and post-traumatic stress disorder.

#### Basic Needs

Among conflict-affected communities in Syria, life-threatening needs continue to grow. 5.8 million people require some form of non-food item assistance, with adequate housing no longer available in over a third of the country. Neighboring countries have restricted the admission of people fleeing Syria, leaving hundreds of thousands of people stranded in deplorable conditions on their border.

Those Syrian refugees who do arrive are in a desperate condition, their personal belongings, if any, minimal and basic. The current economic decline, coupled with limited access to sustainable livelihood options, has resulted in many refugees entering a cycle of asset depletion, with their savings gradually exhausted and levels of debt increasing. Changes in the demand for basic services have already burdened local and national systems, threatening development gains. As a result, refugee households are drawn into situations of extreme poverty and potentially resorting to negative coping strategies, including a reduction in food consumption, withdrawing children from school and taking on informal, and exploitative or dangerous employment.

Where markets are functioning and accessible, cash-based interventions can ensure that humanitarian aid is delivered to those in need in a timely fashion. Cash assistance continues to be expanded as an

effective means of assistance to refugees across the region, responding to basic needs in a dignified, effective and efficient manner. The regional sector strategy is to achieve cost-effective outcomes through the use of coordinated assistance delivered through cash transfers to 1.3 million Syrian refugees.

In Jordan, to cope with fluctuating levels of assistance and the increased cost of living, the majority of refugees (86 percent) have been forced into dangerous debt levels. An estimated 25 percent of refugee households are more than USD 700 in debt compared to 2014, according to WFP's Comprehensive Food Security Monitoring Exercise (CFSME). In Lebanon, the 2015 Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees indicates that 100 percent of Syrian refugees cannot meet their basic needs without engaging in severe coping strategies.

#### Shelter

On average, 6,150 people were displaced per day between January and August 2016 in Syria. Over one million people live in collective shelters, camps, or makeshift settlements as the option of last resort.

The large majority of Syrian refugees live in urban, peri-urban, and rural settings. The high demand for shelter, to which the local and national housing markets have not been able to adjust, has led to housing shortages and an increase in rental prices, affecting host communities and refugees alike. In Jordan alone, it is now estimated that 91,000 housing units are required, 184 percent more than the estimated average annual domestic need of 32,000 units.<sup>3</sup> Such pressure on the housing market has triggered tensions between communities. With vulnerability levels on the rise, many refugees cannot pay for adequate accommodation and live in substandard shelter conditions, in informal settlements, or unfinished structures. These include homes with leaking roofs or plastic sheets in place of windows or with no running water or toilet. More than 50 percent of the displaced Syrian population in Lebanon are estimated to need support so that their dwellings meet minimum standards. Moreover, refugees often have difficulties securing tenure and have no written rental agreements, which put them at risk of eviction or exploitation by landlords. Urban planning at the local level has not yet responded to the existing urban challenges, where substandard shelter conditions have often been compounded by a decrease in the quality of basic services provided by local municipalities. Around 18% of Syrian refugees in Lebanon live in informal tented settlements (ITS), while a majority are in residential buildings. However, 40% of shelter funding still goes to humanitarian assistance, mainly in the ITS, leaving the majority of refugees with minimal shelter support: only part of nominal rent costs covered, more debts, more threats of evictions, more displacement.

#### WASH

Limitations in the water network supply in Syria have resulted in almost 50 percent of the population meeting the majority of their water needs from alternative sources, including costly commercial water trucking and unsafe open wells.

Water supply, sanitation, and waste management services in Lebanon and Jordan were already strained before the Syria crisis. Jordan is now reported to be the second water-poorest country in the world, and in the last decade has had difficulties in addressing the increasing demand for water that has come with the influx of Syrian refugees. Services in Lebanon have been negatively impacted by years of conflict, instability, and under-resourcing.

Some 11 percent of the Syrian refugees across the region live in camps, with the remaining 89 percent living in urban, peri-urban, and rural settings - often in informal settlements, collective centres, and substandard buildings and apartments. With most refugees concentrated in areas close to the Syrian

<sup>3</sup> 3 RP Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan 2016-2017

border or in the main cities, there is pressure on local services. In northern governorates of Jordan daily per-capita water consumption has fallen in some areas from 88 litres pre-crisis to 64.5 litres at present, and while 97 percent of households have access to piped water, an estimated 45-60 percent of water is lost through leakage and unauthorized connections. As few as 43 percent of households have access to sewage systems.

The Ministry of Energy and Water (MoEW) in Lebanon estimates that Syrian refugees have contributed to an increase of 28 percent in water demand and waste water generation, as well as an increase in solid waste, placing a major burden on municipal budgets. The lack of means to deal with the increase in solid waste is having serious repercussions in terms of environmental pollution, disease risk and groundwater contamination. The water sector has seen a 30 percent rise in the number of individuals in-country requiring safe water and proper wastewater management, challenging a system where one in five households still lacks even a basic water connection, where networks are fragile and unreliable, and where only 8 percent of sewage is effectively treated. Lebanon's already fragile water resources are buckling under extreme pressure.

### Livelihoods

In 2016, the combination of currency depreciation and high prices left families in Syria struggling to meet basic needs. Livelihood opportunities have further diminished, with loss of income affecting millions of dependents. Safe and dignified coping strategies have been largely exhausted. Some 79 percent of households surveyed by a recent food security and livelihoods assessment reported resorting to unsustainable coping strategies, such as missing meals, reducing the size of meals, and borrowing food due to a significant lack of food and or money. Domestic violence continues to rise. Community cohesion is deteriorating. Growing tensions between internally displaced persons (IDPs), and between IDPs and host communities, due to competition over increasingly limited resources, are reported in some areas of the country. According to some accounts, there are indications that petty crime, previously a rare occurrence, has increased significantly in some areas. Today, the pressures and strains of almost six years of conflict are transforming long-held concepts of childhood, marriage, and family, with practices such as child labour and early marriage increasingly prevalent.

One of the 10 elements of the Dead Sea Resilience Agenda is to “strengthen the legal and programmatic basis for – and dramatically scale up – economic opportunities for affected refugees, vulnerable groups and communities.” The private sector and national Governments must work together with international actors to determine how best to create livelihood opportunities for women and men that fill gaps within labor markets and contribute to the establishment of new enterprises, rather than fostering competition for jobs and driving down wages. With expanded livelihood opportunities, including the legalization of work permits for Syrian refugees in Jordan, affected households will be better able to contribute to local economies and move towards self-sufficiency. The increasing tension between host and refugee communities driven by the competition for employment, as well as the increasing unemployment rate among host communities pose major challenges to livelihoods. This necessitates the stimulation of local economic development and market systems to create income-generation opportunities, reduce unemployment rates and protect vulnerable people, particularly youth and women.

## 1.3. *Capacity to respond*

The ACT JSL Forum was established in November 2011 in response to the Syria crisis and has been active and coordinating closely between members since. The Forum builds on ACT Alliance members' decades of experience in Jordan, Syria and Lebanon. ACT members will continue to work collaboratively in the ACT JSL Forum in Jordan, Syria, and Lebanon. All ACT involved members participate in the UN working groups and/or cluster meetings and have developed Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) with

various local and international agencies. Agencies are also active in global cluster groups as appropriate, considering their areas of specialization.

ACT Alliance members have been responding directly to the Syria crisis through the Appeal mechanism since 2012 through SYR121, SYR131, SYR151, and SYR161. From the combined experience of implementing these Appeals the 4RMs (DSPR, IOCC, LWF, and MECC) will apply previous lessons learned in order to make SYR171 as efficient and effective as possible. This will particularly focus on enhancing coordination between ACT members to share learning and streamline programming.

## 2. PROJECT RATIONALE

### 2.1. *Intervention strategy and theory of change*

The aim of the project is to assist in reducing the vulnerability and alleviating the suffering of people who are affected by the conflict in Syria. Building upon the 3RP, ACT JSL will work across key sectors where the needs have been identified as the greatest in order to support the most vulnerable populations impacted by the ongoing crisis in Syria.

**Livelihoods:** Through the provision of vocational skills training, livelihood assets, cash for work interventions, support to micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) and access to finance, vulnerable beneficiaries will increase their access to employment and livelihood opportunities. As a result of vocational skills trainings, it is anticipated that participants' employability in appropriate sectors will be enhanced, making them more competitive in the jobs' market. Through provision of livelihood assets, beneficiaries will have the supplies needed to start small, home-based activities that can lead to income generation. The cash for work interventions will assist in generating more jobs and employment opportunities in vulnerable communities affected by the crisis, along with providing useful services, such as waste management. In creating opportunities for affected populations to engage in legal employment, ACT JSL will reduce vulnerability and increase resilience by enabling beneficiaries to become more independent, granting them greater autonomy - which is important for their psychosocial wellbeing and financially stable.

**Education:** ACT JSL will increase access to formal and non-formal education for targeted school-age children and youth who may otherwise be at risk of becoming part of a 'lost generation' of Syrian children, whose schooling has been interrupted due to the crisis. To address this, ACT JSL will provide remedial classes and assistance both within formal education structures and outside these structures, along with financial support to students to enable them to achieve better grades and encourage them to remain in school as opposed to seeking work. Additionally, workshops for parents, teachers, and female students will be arranged in order to demonstrate the benefits of school attendance and education. Teachers will also receive additional support on how best to engage pupils. This will provide greater incentive for children to remain or return to formal education and enable them to perform better in class and examinations so that there are more opportunities available to them in the future. ACT JSL will coordinate with relevant stakeholders to ensure spaces are available for children in the local schools and quality education is provided, inclusive of children with disabilities.

**Food Security:** ACT JSL will increase food security, financial stability, and family health through the provision of food items and meals, alongside nutrition workshops. Greater access to food products will help households to better meet their dietary needs, reducing incidents of malnutrition, especially among children. Such interventions will additionally contribute to household resilience by enabling income that would normally be spent on food products to be redirected towards providing for other essential needs, consequently reducing the need to resort to negative coping strategies. For this to be the case, it is anticipated that food items will be used for personal household consumption rather than sold and the funds earned to buy other necessities.

**Health and Nutrition:** Through the repair of health care centers, primary health care support, and the running of workshops and medical days, ACT JSL will increase access to health facilities and services, leading to improved health for families who have been affected or displaced by the conflict and who otherwise may not be able to receive any form of health care or support. Children, youth, pregnant and lactating mothers, as well as elderly, are prioritized for any intervention, while special attention will be given to PWD.

**Basic Needs and Shelter:** ACT JSL will distribute essential non-food items, including cash, to enable vulnerable families to meet their most pressing needs. This will be supplemented by legal awareness trainings and reduce the financial burdens on families who will be better equipped to deal with the immediate impacts of displacement and the crisis.

As shelter has been identified as a primary concern for Syrians, ACT JSL will address core shelter needs through the distribution of unconditional cash and cash-for-rent, which can be used to ensure greater stability and security regarding adequate accommodation and reducing the chances of further displacement through eviction or inability to pay rent. Additionally, accommodation will be upgraded to ensure it is suitable for habitation through rehabilitation assistance.

**WASH:** Through the rehabilitation and construction of WASH infrastructure, alongside hygiene awareness and trainings, ACT JSL will improve access to WASH facilities and enhance hygiene practices and behaviors related to water and waste management. This will contribute to a reduction in negative health conditions resulting from poor water, sanitation, and hygiene practices.

**Protection:** Psychosocial wellbeing and resilience of children and adults will be enhanced, due to targeted activities designed to help affected communities deal with the psychological traumas they have experienced and to assist them in developing positive coping strategies. Further marginalised persons, specifically those with disabilities, will be provided with additional support including the distribution of assistive devices and training for themselves and their caregivers, as such their specific needs will be addressed to enable them to better access services and support.

**Community Resilience:** Community structures will be enhanced to enable local community-based organizations (CBOs), non-governmental organisations (NGOs), and churches to better respond to the needs of vulnerable individuals affected by the crisis. This will be achieved through trainings and workshops focusing on humanitarian principles and how to apply them.

## 2.2. *Impact*

To reduce the vulnerability and alleviate the suffering of people who are affected by the conflict in Syria.

## 2.3. *Outcomes*

By 31/12/2017

1. **Livelihoods:** Access to job and livelihood opportunities are increased for vulnerable individuals in affected communities.
2. **Education:** Access to education is enhanced for targeted school-aged children and youths.
3. **Food Security:** Contribute to stopping vulnerable populations from resorting to negative coping strategies as result of food insecurity by distributing food vouchers/meals so families can access their daily dietary needs.
4. **Health and Nutrition:** Improved access to health services and reduction of crisis induced health risks (such as malnutrition) for conflict affected families.
5. **Basic Needs and Shelter:** Financial burdens on families are reduced through the provision of basic non-food items, emergency cash assistance, cash-for-rent assistance and shelter rehabilitation.



6. **WASH:** Access to safe water and sanitation facilities are enhanced, and hygiene practices are improved through the provision of WASH infrastructure, hygiene kits and trainings.
7. **Protection:** Psychosocial wellbeing and resilience of children and adults is enhanced and the specific needs of persons with disabilities are addressed.
8. **Community Resilience:** Community structures are improved to promote synergies amongst Syrian refugees, vulnerable individuals and host communities to become increasingly autonomous.

## 2.4. Outputs

### Livelihoods:

**Total budget – USD 1,288,822.74**

**Beneficiaries have increased opportunities for employment or engaging in small/medium scale enterprise.**

Cash for work

5 community projects - 10,000 individuals will benefit directly and indirectly from livelihood opportunities (support to MSMEs in coordination with local municipalities and CBOs)

15,595 community members will have access to income through cash for work

- Community-based projects are implemented to create job opportunities for vulnerable individuals

Women's economic empowerment

710 beneficiaries will participate in women's income generation activities

- 70 Women will attend small business training benefiting 350 beneficiaries
- 640 beneficiaries will participate in women's groups and forums

Income-generating opportunities

- 100 beneficiary families (comprised of 500 people) receive training, animal production units, and support to establish home-based activities, which lead to income generation

**Employability is enhanced through increased vocational skills and linkages**

Vocational skills training

3,420 beneficiaries will have access to technical vocational training courses

- Beneficiaries will be enrolled in vocational training
- 500 beneficiaries will be assisted through vocational counselling and registration
- 1 livelihoods bazaar will be organised and run
- 2 ACT JSL staff will attend a marketing TOT

150 participants will receive small grants for business start up and development

- 150 grants will be offered to eligible graduates from vocational trainings

Legal support

445 beneficiaries will receive legal awareness training

- 4 HHs in need of additional support will have their legal fees paid
- 3 ACT JSL staff will attend a legal awareness TOT

### Education:

**Total budget – USD 1,755,279.34**

**Gaps in education resulting from the crisis are reduced**

Educational support classes

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Students will demonstrate improved grades and educational opportunities

3,360 students facing challenges in education will be enrolled in remedial and non-formal education (for children who have dropped out of school) classes

- Classes will be conducted

Financial support for students

Vulnerable children and students who are at risk of leaving the education system will stay enrolled in classes through additional financial assistance

- 600 students will receive grants to enable them to continue/return to education

Stationary kits

4,000 children will receive school stationary kits

**Students whose education has been disrupted are encouraged to remain/return to school**

Workshops

1,800 girls will be encouraged to remain/return to education

- 24 workshops for female students will be conducted
- 24 workshops for parents will be conducted
- 24 workshops for teachers will be conducted
- 16 workshops on informal education and counselling for girls and housewives will be conducted
- 3 kindergartens (KGs) will be established

**Capacity building of teachers, facilitators and parents to support children in their education**

- 8 training courses on effective teaching for 1,280 teachers will be conducted
- 1 training manual on effective teaching for teachers will be produced

**Educational facilities are rehabilitated and equipped to ensure better access to all children**

- 5,000 students will benefit from improved facilities and environment in schools

**Food Security:**

**Total budget – USD 731,031.39**

**Households are better equipped to meet their dietary and nutritional needs**

**Economic burdens on HHs are reduced**

Food parcels

The wellbeing of vulnerable families is improved through the provision of food parcels and meals

- 33,350 beneficiaries receive food vouchers
- 490 vulnerable beneficiary families (2,500 individuals) receive food assistance (3 meals per week)

**Health and Nutrition:**

**Total budget – USD 541,215.09**

**Health facilities are repaired**

Rehabilitation

9 health facilities are rehabilitated benefitting approximately 9,000 beneficiaries

**Women and children under 5 have access to primary health care facilities**

Primary Health Centres are better equipped to respond to primary health needs of women and children

700 women and children under 5 access health care and/or receive counseling

**Beneficiaries have improved knowledge, skills, and attitudes leading to improved health and nutrition****Training**

2,000 vulnerable women will be able to demonstrate and apply better health practises through health awareness courses

- 2,000 women will attend health awareness courses (each course will be composed of 8 sessions and include the distribution of dignity kits and blood pressure devices).

1,000 community members will have access to public health campaign materials to raise awareness on general health issues combined with free testing for osteoporosis, breast cancer and blood glucose levels.

30 health care workers and ACT JSL staff will be trained to provide better health support to vulnerable communities

32 training courses on Mother Support Groups (MSGs) will be held for 1,280 women

1,500 people will increase their awareness of malnutrition and related topics through community awareness sessions, building the capacity of local community health clinics, and formation of mother-to-mother support groups for pregnant and new mothers

**Referral systems are in place****Services**

8 free medical days will be held for about 4,000 beneficiaries

32 health and nutrition sessions will be implemented for 1,280 beneficiaries

**Basic Needs and Shelter:**

**Total budget – USD 2,556,282.90**

**Beneficiaries are better equipped to deal with the immediate impacts of displacement and the crisis NFI distributions**

Alleviate the economic burden of vulnerable families by distributing NFIs

85,768 individuals receive NFIs

36,000 individuals' most immediate food needs are met through the distribution of 6,000 food parcels

200 vulnerable families living without electricity will have access to light sources through the distribution of LED lamps

- Distribution of charged LED lamp to 200 families in need

**Winterisation**

13,750 beneficiaries, primarily infants and children will have access to essential winter clothing and shoes

2,600 beneficiaries will receive blankets

**Emergency cash assistance**

1,500 beneficiaries are able to pay rent and/or purchase basic needs and increase understanding of legal rights

1,500 beneficiaries are able to pay for winterization materials

Decrease in vulnerable under aged Syrian refugee engaged in child labor

- 250 beneficiaries receive cash for education in return for attendance sheets

**Beneficiaries have secured tenure and reside in homes that meet adequate health and safety standards.****Shelter**

Vulnerable families are able to pay rent and remain in their current shelters for 3 months

- 3,375 individuals benefit from cash distributions to help pay rent for 3 months
- 100 households (home to approximately 500 people) are rehabilitated

**WASH:****Total budget – USD 267,840.00****Beneficiaries have increased hygiene awareness and improved hygiene conditions**

## Hygiene training

5,400 students from age 6-12 and 400 staff working in rehabilitated schools will gain knowledge in hygienic behaviour in schools and at home through hygiene promotion

- 5,400 students and 400 staff working in rehabilitate schools will attend WASH promotion sessions

5,400 students and 400 staff will have access to hygiene kits to help beneficiaries practice behaviour change

- Distribution of 5,800 hygiene kits

6,000 beneficiaries will receive hygiene and dignity kits to improve their wellbeing and a further 750 individuals will have regular access to dignity kits and hygiene family parcels (four times/year)

- Distribution of 6,000 hygiene kits

- Distribution of 600 hygiene kits (every three months)

**Beneficiaries have access to improved WASH facilities**

## Rehabilitation

31,000 people will have safe access to WASH sections in public health facilities (public hospitals or dispensaries)

- Rehabilitation of WASH sections in two public health clinics

5,400 students from age 6-12 will have access to safe drinking water and hygienic toilets through rehabilitation of WASH facilities in eleven public schools

- Rehabilitation of WASH facilities in eleven public schools

50,000 people benefit from improved access to water, wastewater management and increased awareness about hygiene issues related to water-borne diseases.

**Protection:****Total budget – USD 834,277.20****Beneficiaries are better able to cope with the effects of the crisis through psychosocial support**

## Psycho-Social Activities

2,897 individuals will benefit from Psychosocial Support including:

250 women will have access to special psychological support sessions

- 250 women will attend psychological support program using art therapy. Each group will be composed of 20 women
- 500 children of participants will attend art therapy sessions

270 youth will have improved psychosocial wellbeing

- Implementation of 28, 1.5-hour psychosocial youth courses for 420 youth ((50% male, 50% female - 15 youth per class)

270 adults will have improved psychosocial wellbeing

- Implementation of 22, 1.5-hour psychosocial sessions for 270 adults (50% male, 50% female)

An additional 32 workshops on psychosocial (PSS), civic education and life skills will be conducted

32 training courses on children's forum will be conducted

8 T.O.T on protection programs will be conducted

## Sexual Gender Based Violence (SGBV)

Instances of SGBV will be reduced

- 32 workshops on SGBV will be conducted for 1,280 women

## Social cohesion

Provision of space for community development and awareness sessions in Za'atari and Irbid

- 10 open days for refugees enable improved social cohesion.

Production of IYC materials

Case management and protection committees established

Safe space

400 students have access to improved physical and psychosocial environment

- Construction of 1 child-friendly sports field
- Construction of shaded areas for protection to create child-friendly spaces for one school
- Implementation of after-school youth club

**PWDs' needs are addressed and they are supported through provision of assistive devices**

- 300 children with impairments and disabilities receive assistive devices, including glasses and hearing aids
- 300 parents and/or caregivers of children with impairments and disabilities receive training on the use and maintenance of the assistive devices provided

**Community Resilience:**

**Total budget – USD 61,577.46**

**Local NGOs, CBOs, Churches and volunteers have increased capacity and awareness of humanitarian principles and how to apply them.**

Trainings

100 workers in relief will have better knowledge on humanitarian policies & procedures

- 100 volunteers working in different humanitarian fields from different Syrian governorates will participate in a special training on humanitarian policies

8 training courses on safety, health and security will be conducted and one manual produced for 80 trainers and staff

32 workshops on community development will be conducted for 1,280 beneficiaries

38 workshops on capacity building in planning and managing relief work, recruiting and training volunteers, conducting research and field surveys, and preparing and developing documents related to work with refugees will be conducted for 172 beneficiaries

## **2.5. Preconditions / Assumptions**

- Developments in the political context do not prevent or delay project implementation;
- Security conditions do not disrupt program implementation;
- Governments grant project approvals in a timely manner;
- Staff continue to have access to project catchment areas to carry out planned activities;
- Beneficiaries are willing to participate in projects and are not displaced outside of the project catchment area;
- Prices and availability of domestic goods do not change so significantly as to place such items out of the reach of the project budget;
- Local markets continue to stock and sell needed items for program implementation;
- Funds for the project are received and disbursed in a timely manner;
- Appropriate staff can be hired and retained and partners identified;
- Appropriate training materials can be sourced.

## **2.6. Risk Analysis**

- Security developments in project catchment areas could cause ACT JSL to pause project implementation. To mitigate, the ACT JSL will evaluate travel plans and cross reference media reports with community networks to determine safe timing to travel. Risks are assessed

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taking into account a range of possible scenarios before plans are executed. If conflict in areas where ACT JSL operates increases, humanitarian operations will be halted immediately until the situation is assessed and declared safe.

- ACT JSL staff could be involved in road traffic accidents. To mitigate against the impacts of this, all drivers will be properly trained and vehicles equipped with the necessary health and safety equipment.
- The kidnap or abduction of ACT JSL staff. ACT JSL will remain alert to any threats against personnel and will be especially conscious when travelling in border areas.
- Relationships with the Governments/camp managers may deteriorate. ACT JSL will foster good relationships through attendance at coordination meetings, monitoring relationships, and educating staff on humanitarian principles and how to interact with officials.
- Check points may be closed. To mitigate against this ACT JSL will be security conscious while travelling around checkpoints and keep up to date with any changes.
- As a faith-based organization ACT JSL may be misperceived by key stakeholders, consequently all staff will be trained on the organizations' purpose, vision, and values, as well as core humanitarian principles.
- Terrorist attacks. ACT JSL will closely monitor the political and security situations, should an attack occur the Go/No go list will be updated.
- Flash floods can occur especially in wadis after rainfall. ACT JSL will be encouraged to stay away from these areas at these times.
- Female staff especially may be vulnerable to sexual assault or harassment. Consequently, staff will be encouraged to avoid walking alone at night or using unauthorized taxis. They will additionally be encouraged to wear culturally appropriate clothing.
- Beneficiaries may be displaced to other areas, interrupting their participation in the project. Therefore, ACT JSL will continue to monitor the movement of targeted beneficiaries and new individuals, should selected participants move away.
- Required goods may become unavailable in local markets as a result of the crisis. To mitigate against this ACT JSL will conduct a market analysis, budget appropriately for items and follow set procurement guidelines.
- Delays in the commitment of funding to the project may hinder implementation, as such, ACT JSL will endeavor to complete essential paperwork ahead of time to ensure that as soon as funds are received implementation may begin.

## **2.7. Sustainability / Exit strategy**

ACT JSL provides guidance and support to its partner organizations through managerial and administrative support, which ensures program effectiveness and guarantees that beneficiaries receive appropriate assistance. By working alongside and building the capacity of, local communities and CBOs, ACT JSL ensures greater sustainability in its projects. Once the projects end or should international funding decline, these organisations are well positioned to continue supporting vulnerable peoples. Additionally, by utilizing their network of volunteers and local knowledge, ACT JSL is able to maximize the intended outcomes of the proposed project.

Throughout the project, ACT JSL will continue to identify ways to ensure program sustainability. The transition of specific project activities will be carried out gradually as local capacities are strengthened. Some activities may also have direct continuity through new projects developed by ACT JSL/or other institutions and NGOs. Furthermore, the coordination and capacity building of all project stakeholders will sustain the interventions, as ACT JSL will work with local community representatives to form local committees to maintain the projects and to coordinate on new initiatives.

ACT JSL specifically selects project local staff from the targeted areas and builds their capacities through trainings so that targeted communities will have local skills and knowledge beyond the lifetime of the project. Additionally, their local knowledge and connections means that ACT JSL has strong relationships with refugees and host communities in targeted areas. This makes it possible to involve them in the full project cycle to ensure commitment to the project objectives. Moreover, coordination with municipalities, line ministries, primary health centers, water establishment, and other local stakeholders is done throughout the project and when needed a MoU is signed with a specific stakeholder to clarify responsibility and develop an agreed common exit strategy or handover.



### 3. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

#### 3.1. *Implementation Approach*

**Livelihoods:** Many young Syrian refugees have been taken out of schools to engage in illegal, sometimes high-risk work. At the same time, and until recently, skilled Syrian adults have not been allowed to practice their craft. Recent changes to labour law are yet untested and many refugees continue to work as illegal labourers for demeaning wages. The inability of Syrians to apply their skills in meaningful ways has a depressive psychological effect and has been shown to contribute to the rate of domestic violence. Consequently, livelihood strategies can be used to prevent Syrian refugees from being further disenfranchised. As a result of displacement, many Syrian youth have been effected by interruptions to their formal education. As such, it is necessary to equip Syrian refugees with practical vocational skills that will enable them to meet their current livelihood needs while also to preparing them for repatriation to their homeland should they desire it.

Beneficiaries will be placed in cash for work, vocational trainings, and women's groups to help build income generation activities based on the ability of the beneficiary. Small business grants will additionally be offered to select participants to establish or develop their small-scale industries. Beneficiaries will also be provided with assets, such as animal production units, and training and ongoing support to develop home-based livelihood activities. Vocational trainings will be held at registered institutions which give out certification for new trades. Women's groups will work together to find the best income source and be given start up grants to build businesses. Legal sessions will be conducted with beneficiaries in livelihoods programing to ensure they understand their rights and possible protection issues that they will encounter. Interventions will cover both Syrians and host communities to promote better relationships in the face of unemployment, which is on the rise and a decrease in wages. In order to mitigate against increasing tensions, vulnerable host community members will also be assisted and trained with the aim of finding links between market demand and skills/products.

Syrians report to utilize a range of negative coping strategies to cover their income-expenditure gaps, primarily relying upon personal loans and the receipt of humanitarian assistance. In providing opportunities for income generation, ACT JSL will also contribute to a reduction in the number of Syrians taking on work in the informal sector, sometimes even insecure employment, and child labour.

**Education:** The war in Syria has created a gap in education for many Syrian youth. Syrian refugee families continue to express their concern for a 'lost generation' and the lack of capacity for schools to accept their children. Due to the war in Syria, host communities have seen a massive influx of Syrian students into their schools. ACT JSL will implement remedial and extra classes in order to help reduce gaps in education for students impacted by the crisis. These classes specifically help children catch up within their coursework from years of being behind in classes due to conflict. In terms of education, almost 500,000 displaced Syrian children registered in Lebanon are of school age, between 3 and 17 years old. Half of them – more than 250,000 children – remain out of school, along with 50,000 Lebanese of primary school age (6-14 years). The highest dropout rates among Syrian children are in the Bekaa, where 78 percent of Syrian children are out of school. The out-of-school rates are highest among 15 to 18-year old Syrians, with one report finding that less than 3 percent of registered 15-18-year-old Syrian refugees had enrolled in public secondary schools. As desperate families are forced to rely on their children to earn money, child labour becomes a major barrier to school enrolment and attendance. ACT JSL will ensure schools have space for children to be enrolled and benefit from much needed educational support and materials to engage actively.



**Food Security:** Food security in Syria remains dire. The UN reports that the supply-demand imbalances continue to increase food prices for families that already struggle to provide for basic needs. The continued violence and conflict in Aleppo has continued to prevent access to certain areas creating additional pressure on markets. As of September 2016, the price of a food basket in Aleppo increased 15% since March 2016. The situation is not much better for refugees in Jordan and Lebanon. As such, food rations will help reduce the stress families are experiencing and meet their most pressing needs. While in neighboring countries, so long as families don't have access to income generating activities they are almost entirely reliant on food support to be able to provide healthy and nutritious meals.

**Health and Nutrition:** The influx of refugees has strained services for both refugees and the host community population, particularly in the health sector. In Jordan, nearly 80% of Syrian refugees reside in host communities and depend on much of the same infrastructure and services as host communities to survive. Providing health services for both refugees and nationals since the crisis began in 2012 has burdened health care systems and strained already limited resources. A recent research protocol from the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) in Jordan, reported that 41% of Syrian refugees are part of families with severe health vulnerabilities. As a result, ACT JSL will increase access to health facilities through repair and rehabilitation of health infrastructure, build the capacity of local health care clinics, and run of free medical days.

Lebanon's hospitals and health centres have been overburdened by a sudden increase in utilization of up to 50 percent in some cases, greatly affecting their infrastructure and financial sustainability. While Lebanon remains polio-free, measles immunization coverage rates remain constrained. In addition, the lack of access to quality health care for poor and vulnerable populations in Lebanon has been accentuated by the Syrian crisis. While Palestinian refugees receive primary health care services and support for hospitalization through UNRWA, it is estimated that 28 percent of Lebanese and at least 70 percent of displaced Syrians are vulnerable and may require subsidies for accessing timely and adequate health care. In 2016, 16 percent of Syrian displaced households who required primary health services were not able to access them, mainly due to costs and fees. Consequently, supporting health facilities to cope with the caseload, and improving the overall resilience of the health system, is crucial for service delivery for displaced Syrians and vulnerable Lebanese. Health security, particularly as it relates to communicable diseases, is a rising concern, as Lebanon has experienced outbreaks of Measles and Mumps, as well as water-borne diarrhoea that could significantly affect mortality and morbidity levels both among host and refugee populations.

An area of particular concern in the health sector is malnutrition, which can be exacerbated by the low prevalence of proper IYCF practices. The *2014 InterAgency Nutrition Survey on Syrian Refugees in Jordan* found that breastfeeding and IYCF practices are poor among Syrian refugees in Jordan. For example, exclusive breastfeeding was found to be low, at 36 percent, among refugees in host communities and below the prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding in Syria, which was reported at 42.6 percent. Assessments have found similarly poor IYCF practices among Jordanian mothers. Both populations are reported to hold similar misconceptions about breastfeeding. In addition to poor IYCF practices, assessments have found instances in which medical staff in local clinics and hospitals provided conflicting advice to mothers regarding breastfeeding, which may contribute to potential malnutrition among pregnant and lactating women and children under five years of age. Consequently, ACT JSL will assist in this through support to community health centers and Primary Health Care clinics targeting women and children under five, alongside trainings and health messaging.

**Basic Needs and Shelter:**Emergency Cash Assistance:

Syrian refugees continue to be severely cash-deficient. An external assessment of LWF Jordan's Cash Response Program in 2016 found that while WFP food assistance covered most food needs during the reporting period, the ability to pay rent was by far the greatest stressor for most refugees interviewed. A number of households also had medical expenses. Prior to the Cash Assistance, most beneficiaries monetized part of their WFP food rations, worked illegally, sent children to work or beg, borrowed money and bartered with landlords to afford the rent. The cash transfers did not seem to reduce these coping strategies, as the amount of cash often didn't cover the rent. Beneficiaries referred to the importance of the psychological benefit of knowing that they would receive *some* income for a period of time. This reduced stress and allowed a sense of control by allowing them to budget ahead. Adding the Unconditional Cash disbursements to existing WFP food assistance allows beneficiaries to address their most pressing needs.

ACT JSL will identify beneficiaries, liaising with UNHCR and other cash-focussed agencies to avoid duplication. UNHCR's Refugee Assistance Information System (RAIS) database will also be used as a key tool in beneficiary selection. Approved beneficiaries will receive monthly cash grants depending on household size, as recommended by the UNHCR cash grant working group. Payments will be made through either retinal scan technology or ATM card distribution depending on the needs of the beneficiary. This technology provides an extra layer of security for beneficiaries, as only the person registered will be able to withdraw funds. Highly vulnerable beneficiaries or beneficiaries who live too far from the bank will be given rechargeable debit cards. Follow-up household visits will be made by ACT JSL staff to monitor household conditions and the impact of cash usage. Post-distribution monitoring will target analysis of households' usage of the cash and the urgent needs that were met.

Shelter: As a part of its cash-for-rent and shelter rehabilitation projects over the past 12 months, one ACT JSL members has assessed 3,000 homes of Syrian refugees and vulnerable Jordanians to determine shelter-related needs. The results of the assessment showed that shelter, including cash-for-rent, is refugees' top priority. CARE's 2016 "Six Year's Into Exile" study confirms the same: 80% of Syrian refugees participating in that study indicated shelter and cash-for-rent as their main concern. As almost all Syrian refugees live in rented accommodations and more than half of a refugee family's monthly expenditure is on rent, support for cash-for-rent for vulnerable households is crucial. In addition to cash-for-rent, JSL members plan to rehabilitate houses of identified beneficiary families, focusing on the safety and security of the home, as well as the impact that the situation of the shelter may have on the health of the family.

Non-food Items (NFI): Given the nature of repeated displacement, many families lack basic needs to survive their displacement. ACT JSL will provide NFIs to help meet these needs, especially during cold winter months when staying warm can be difficult. When possible ACT JSL prefers to work with Cash or Cash vouchers for such items as it lends itself to more diversity and dignity. If Vouchers are a possibility, then Agreements will be made with local vendors to give beneficiaries a choice of emergency items depending on their needs. ACT JSL will work with partners to ensure items are procured locally whenever possible to help stimulate the economy. Surveys will be conducted during the distribution and post distribution through home visits to measure the satisfactory ratio and whether the kits have contributed to alleviating the economic burden on targeted families.

**WASH:** WASH, especially in schools were in poor condition prior to the crisis and arrival of refugees into surrounding communities. As such, these facilities are now even more inadequate for the growing numbers dependent on them. In some places WASH infrastructure is run-down or only partially functioning, while other areas and schools lack sanitation facilities altogether.

Host communities in Lebanon that host more than 80% of the 1.1 million refugees fail to provide access to potable water and less than 8% of wastewater is treated. This alarming water and sanitation situation has already had health impacts on children, with dysentery, Hepatitis A and typhoid being the leading types of water-borne diseases within children under five prior to the Syrian crisis. The Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) has observed increasing incidences of Hepatitis A over the last two years. ACT JSL will contribute to the resilience of host communities by supporting municipalities that host large number of refugees and suffer from poor WASH services either through establishing water systems, reservoirs, waste management or by building the capacity and resources of the water establishment to test and treat water.

Based on the Japan Emergency NGO (JEN) finding, it can be estimated that 649,979 students, or approximately half of all public-school students suffer due to insufficient latrine facilities. Schools that are overpopulated with limited, poorly maintained WASH facilities are a significant health risk and cases of jaundice and other rare diseases have already been observed amongst students. ACT JSL will construct school and community WASH facilities to help mitigate against poor hygiene and provide access to safe drinking water to reduce incidents of water borne diseases and improve health. This will be supplemented with trainings and hygiene kits.

**Protection:** Due to the protracted nature of the crisis, refugees from Syria have been exposed to a variety of stressors known to increase the risk of mental distress, including witnessing atrocities, dealing with the challenges of surviving the displacement context, and fearing their unknown future. While the extent of the physical injuries seen in Syria and host countries is high, the number of Syrians suffering from psychological challenges is likely far greater. The implementation of psychological courses for children and adults has proven to create a positive impact for individuals especially as beneficiaries struggle to cope with the reality of their unknown future.

Psychosocial training for children will take part in weekly sessions aimed at identity and assessment, dealing with emotions, peer relations, relationships with adults, conflict and peace, and dealing with the future. These activities are designed to explore important issues in participants' lives and help them learn how to better cope. Home assignments are integrated into the sessions, stimulating the participants to practice new insights and skills in their daily lives. Social workers will provide field reports to the Protection Officer who in coordination with the Protection Manager will assess further need for home visits or extra support. Adult PSS sessions will cover the need for psychosocial programming, communication skills, child protection and understanding types and effects of violence, role of caregivers in protecting and caring for children, protecting children from discrimination and bullying, protecting children from child labour and separation, protecting children from family violence, sexual abuse and early marriage.

Cash for protection will give extremely vulnerable families extra assistance in times of crisis. Case Managers and the protection team will refer cases to the cash programming team. These families will receive 100 JD per month cash assistance for 6 months as well as being included in PSS activities. Case Management teams and protection committees will be set up to work with vulnerable families. Cash managers will be part of a cash for work system enable them to make a livelihood while at the same time working with communities to identify needs. This will enable ACT JSL to work closely with the community, identify needs and refer protection cases to the relevant community structures.

**Persons With Disabilities (PWDs):** According to the Jordanian Higher Council on Disability, Jordanian Department of Statistics (Nov 2015), and the Institutes Network for Community-Based Rehabilitation (The Network), the prevalence of all forms of disability in Jordan is 13%. The majority need assistance devices, as hearing aids, glasses, toilet chairs, wheelchairs, and walkers. PWDs are more likely to experience poverty. The UN Millennium Goals state that 17% of poverty is caused by disability, and

20% of PWDs are poor. Women and girls with disabilities often experience double-discrimination on account of gender and disability. Due to stigma, discrimination, and inaccessibility, PWD are less likely to access basic services, such as education and health care, contributing to their marginalization and exclusion.

UNHCR and its implementing partners recognize that refugee children with injuries and hearing, sight, and mobility disabilities face particular challenges and need more attention. Specialized services for PWDs within the overall humanitarian response are urgently needed to ensure children with disabilities are not excluded from support services and relief programs.

During the last 1.5 years, one ACT JSL member has screened more than 3,300 people for impairments and disabilities, approximately 40% of those screened were referred on for further assessment and potential treatment. ACT JSL plans to continue to address needs of PWD in the host communities in 2017. A particular gap in services for PWD has been identified by an ACT JSL members and UNHCR in Azraq Syrian refugee camp, primarily for those in need of assistive devices for hearing and visual impairments and disabilities. To respond to this need, an ACT JSL member is in the process of opening an office in Azraq refugee camp to address these needs, in coordination with UNHCR.

**Capacity Building:** Community structures will be enhanced to enable ACT JSL members, local CBOs, NGOs and churches to better respond to the needs of vulnerable individuals affected by the crisis. This will be achieved through trainings and workshops focusing on humanitarian principles and how to apply them, as actors are not always aware of core humanitarian principles and how best to implement them within their activities. Such courses will help raise the standards of services as well as humanitarian performance

**Community Resilience:** The situation in Syria and among refugee populations in Jordan and Lebanon means there is a need to assist beneficiaries in meeting their most basic needs while also helping them to find new ways to better invest available resources to preserve their well-being.

### 3.2. *Project Stakeholders*

- Refugees/Host communities: ACT JSL field staff and program team assess and monitor on regular basis the situation of these stakeholders to ensure they are engaged in the whole project cycle and that we are accountable to them.
- Local organizations/ community leaders: ACT JSL will work to constantly engage and follow up with them throughout the project cycle.
- Local Government: ACT JSL has solid coordination and good reputation with local government and will undertake signed MoUs with relevant departments or ministries.
- Local Church: ACT JSL has ongoing projects and assessments with the local church and is coordinating with other ACT members and FBOs to be able to respond and coordinate the response more efficiently.
- CBOs: ACT JSL is assessing the capacity and the needs of partner CBOs to engage them further in the response and build potential sustainability.
- Response coordination mechanism: ACT JSL is active and regularly attending relevant working groups with UN agencies and NGOs active in the response.
- Military/political groups in Syria: ACT JSL will work with the local communities and governments to show neutrality and maintain neutrality in all projects when possible.

### 3.3. *Field Coordination*

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**Core Humanitarian STANDARD** The ACT Alliance Secretariat's continuous improvement in the application of the CHS is independently verified by HQAI

The proposed response is one of joint programming in that each requesting member's sectoral expertise and geographic coverage will be complementary with other requesting members ensuring that the targeted affected population's needs are covered.

Staff capacity building, security trainings, and information sharing will be carried out jointly among the ACT Forum members to make better use of resources. This approach will improve the cost efficiency of the response. Coordination meetings amongst Forum members will not only ensure that there are no gaps and duplications in service provision for the targeted affected population, but will also create a space where members will share experiences and draw lessons learned to improve programming in real time.

ACT JSL is active in all of the relevant UN-led sectorial working groups, ensuring continuous coordination and collaboration with the UN agencies and other NGOs. In addition, this appeal took into consideration the 3RP for 2016. This is the key planning instrument led by UNHCR and UNDP at regional level. ACT JSL members have been active in the planning and developing of the document.

ACT JSL 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 line ministries associated with the area in which the member is working, including the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Interior, or the Ministry of Health. ACT JSL works with the Jordan Hashemite Charity Organization (JHCO) for coordination of distribution in host communities, and tax-free procurement of goods.

### **3.4. Project Management**

Each requesting member (RM) of the ACT JSL is responsible for the implementation of the activities as laid out in their individual log frames and proposals.

### **3.5. Implementing Partners**

For partners whom have yet to be identified, ACT JSL will select the most appropriate organisations to support its work and implementation within the first six months of the appeal. A partner assessment will take place according to ACT JSL member guidelines to ensure compliance with internal regulations and procurement policies.

In Syria, ACT JSL works in direct collaboration with the Department of Ecumenical Relations and Development (DERD) of the Greek Orthodox Patriarchate for Antioch and All the East (GOPA), during project design, implementation and follow up monitoring. A sub-agreement will be signed by both the ACT JSL Representative and DERD Executive Director stipulating the obligations and responsibilities of each party under the proposed project.

In Lebanon, ACT JSL will partner with the National Evangelical Church and with the Armenian Orthodox Church, and other member churches to implement education projects.

The Armenian Evangelical Church, the Syrian Orthodox and Orthodox Youth Movement will be partners in executing health awareness programs for women and psychological support.

In Jordan, ACT JSL is coordinating its activities with Greek Orthodox Patriarchate of Jerusalem.

### **Insert Simplified Work Plan**



IOCC/DERD – Activities Timeline												
ACT SYR 171 Appeal												
Activity / Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>Livelihoods</b>												
<i>CfW</i>												
Identify CfW projects												
Generate lists of target beneficiaries												
Implement CfW Projects												
Monitoring and reporting												
<b>Vocational Skills</b>												
Identify vocational skills opportunities												
Generate lists of target beneficiaries												
Implement vocational skills trainings												
Monitoring and reporting												
<b>Animal Production Units</b>												
Beneficiary identification and selection												
Training on poultry production and introducing production to the local markets												
Provision of poultry production units												
Monitoring and reporting												
<b>Education</b>												
Identify target Institutions/youth/teachers												
Provide tuition fees/support for students												
Provide remedial and non-formal classes for students												
Provide trainings for teachers, students, parents												
Summer school sessions												
Monitoring and reporting												
<b>School Rehabilitation</b>												
Identify target Institutions												

[illegible]

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Core Humanitarian  
STANDARD

The ACT Alliance Secretariat's continuous improvement in the application of the CHS is independently verified by HQAI.



Evaluation committee for NFIs														
Distribution of NFIs														
Monitoring and reporting														
<i>Winterization</i>														
Open tendering competition for winterization items														
Evaluation committee														
Distribution														
Monitoring and reporting														
<i>Emergency Cash Assistance</i>														
Identification and Selection of Beneficiaries														
Trainings and distribution of emergency cash														
Monitoring and reporting														
<i>Shelter Rehabilitation and Cash for Rent</i>														
Identification and Selection of Beneficiaries														
Home rehabilitation and provision of CFR assistance														
Monitoring and reporting														
<b>WASH</b>														
<i>Infrastructure</i>														
Identify schools/health facilities/locations														
Tender announcement and contracting														
Implement repair/construction work														
Hand-over of facilities														
Monitoring and reporting														
<i>Trainings and Kits</i>														
Tender announcement and contracting														
Identify beneficiaries														
Run trainings and distribute kits														
Monitoring and reporting														
<b>Protection and PSS</b>														

Identification and Selection of Beneficiaries													
Produce IYC materials													
Run workshops and PSS activities													
Distribute materials/cash for protection													
Establish protection committees													
Monitoring and reporting													
<i>PWDs</i>													
Screening and Assessment of potential children with disabilities													
Diagnosis and treatment of children with disabilities													
Training on maintenance and use of assistive devices													
Monitoring and reporting													
<b>Community Resilience</b>													
Identification and Selection of participants													
Run trainings													
Monitoring and reporting													

## 4. PROJECT MONITORING

### 4.1. Project Monitoring

ACT JSL adheres to strict monitoring and evaluation methods. 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. Reports will be completed 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, 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, post-distribution/activity monitoring, and focus group discussions. 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.

### 4.2. Safety and Security plans

As ACT JSL activities take place in settings that are politically sensitive, assessments take place on a regular basis. Members have their own security plans, which informal daily monitoring of the current environment is used to inform and update. ACT JSL members are in regular coordination with one another and relevant actors to provide better safety and security for staff and beneficiaries. As such,

ACT JSL receives daily security update from the United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) and daily security information reports from Overseas Security Advisory Council in Lebanon.

ACT JSL members additionally employ acceptance, protection, and deterrence strategies. ACT JSL's acceptance strategy is based around constant interaction with representatives of the population. Members meet with local leaders, local government officials, and country government officials. Regular coordination meetings are held with representatives, and these meetings help to inform and receive vital information in terms of open and ongoing communications with beneficiaries. ACT JSL members also believe in beneficiaries helping to lead programing, which ensures buy-in from the communities in which members work.

ACT JSL's protection strategy includes technical solutions preventing untargeted, non-deliberate hazards (i.e. accidents), as well as decreasing the likelihood of targeted risks by reducing opportunity. Staff are trained on identification and avoidance of risks through security trainings, and additional security measures undertaken include guards at offices and centers, first aid kits, and adherence to local standard operating procedures. ACT JSL will do all in its power to stay abreast of the local situation and change security requirements (bars on windows, drivers trained, added guards etc.), as needed.

ACT JSL adheres to a diplomatic deterrence policy. All crimes committed against ACT JSL or beneficiaries during the project will be reported to the police or the correlating government branch, or if more appropriate, ACT members will work with local community structures to solve issues.

In Syria, to mitigate risks in a country at war, ACT members evaluate travel plans and cross reference media reports with community networks to determine safe timing to travel. Risks are assessed taking into account a range of possible scenarios before plans are executed. ACT JSL does not currently work in areas controlled by ISIS or other Unified Strategies Group (USG)-sanctioned groups, and has no plans nor anticipates, under any circumstances, delivering humanitarian assistance or implementing humanitarian assistance programs in any areas controlled by USG-sanctioned groups. Should there be any information or alert concerning the risk of an area becoming controlled by a USG-sanctioned group, ACT JSL will suspend operations, close its offices, and remove non-local staff from those locations immediately. Field staff stay in touch with sources on the ground that alert them to security risks posed by clashes or threats of impending opposition control over the area.

#### **4.3. Knowledge Management**

ACT JSL is committed to ensuring high standards of project implementation. This involves proactively sharing learning with member organizations and putting these lessons into practice. As such, past project evaluations are used to inform the design of the SYR171 appeal. Additionally ongoing processes of M&E will be used to feed into and amend ongoing practices.

ACT JSL, through local field partners and voluntary teams work continuously on the principle of sharing and exchange of information through informal networks, about achievements and activities in the field.

Project documentation mechanisms include photos, electronic and manual information management systems, and living witness protocols.

Through the ACT JSL Forum, ACT JSL is seeking to establish a Shared Learning working group that will develop a TOR in order to encourage greater cooperation and cohesion between members. It is anticipated that this will involve shared research, evaluations and workshops to enable best practice.

## 5. PROJECT ACCOUNTABILITY

### 5.1. *Mainstreaming Cross-Cutting Issues*

Gender (gender sensitivity/gender equality) and Gender Based Violence

ACT JSL members take into account all standard cross-cutting issues relevant to a humanitarian intervention. 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.

Since the beginning of the Syria crisis, ACT JSL has ensured that gender is addressed in program design, implementation, reporting, and recruitment of staff at both management and field levels. In spite of challenges related to different groups' perceptions of gender roles, ACT JSL has sought to ensure women's participation by inviting both husbands and wives to consultations and assessments, and by organizing separate discussion groups for women, that are facilitated by women. ACT JSL selection of staff is based on qualifications and aims to keep a balance between women and men both at the national office, as well as at the field level.

During the selection of project beneficiaries, ACT JSL targets the most vulnerable among affected and displaced families, including: orphans; widows and divorced women; elderly persons; PWD; people who have been exposed to traumatic events (e.g. loss of a family member); and unaccompanied children who live with a relative or caregiver.

Within the design of the project, ACT JSL addresses the different needs, interests, and vulnerabilities of both women and men. ACT JSL needs assessments involve Syrian and Jordanian women in in-depth interviews, and include a focus on female-headed households in order to take intersectional priorities.

In adhering to organisational values and while taking into account culturally appropriate responses ACT JSL is committed to:

- Seeking to identify and build upon the knowledge of both men and women;
- Involving both men and women and youth in the planning and implementation of the project;
- Collecting separate data about men, women, and children;
- Scheduling project activities at times that are convenient for both men and women.

Resilience

Resilience is a fairly new programmatic approach with regards to the Syrian crisis response as host governments have been reticent to incorporate it within their strategy and to grant permissions for activities aimed at addressing this. However, as the crisis is now well into its sixth year, ACT JSL has been working with the appropriate authorities and stakeholders to build the resilience of refugees and vulnerable populations through livelihood interventions.

Environmental sensitive and climate change

A majority of ACT JSL activities have low environmental impact. To mitigate any potentiality of the project activities resulting in a negative impact on the environment, ACT JSL will adhere to national guidelines and apply quality environmental standards in project activities. Additionally, ACT JSL staff will monitor project sites to confirm no activities are causing harm to the surrounding environment.

However, to date, Lebanon has had a very mild winter, with very little rain or snowfall. This lack of a normally reliable water source has impacted the amount of water that will be available in the country in the coming months – particularly during the hot and dry summer season. ACT JSL will therefore work with local authorities to ensure that program activities do not exhaust water resources in the project's

catchment areas. In addition, ACT JSL will ensure that WASH activities are carried out in an environmentally sound way, and also focus on environmental hygiene as a part of the HP program.

#### Participation

All of ACT JSL's projects begin with assessments that are based on what the beneficiaries need. These assessments steer program design and implementation. ACT JSL engages with communities in ways that empower and involve people so that they can direct their own development. ACT JSL sees the people we serve both as individuals in their own right and as participating members of families, groups, and communities. Consequently, ACT JSL encourages community participation and supports the development of local networks and structures as a path to strengthening local civil society.

All activities will be coordinated with relevant agencies, such as the Ministry of Environment and Water (MoEW), Ministry of Health (MoH) and Ministry of Social Affairs/Development (MoSAD). In addition, ACT JSL attends relevant coordination working groups on a regular basis. Where appropriate ACT JSL will work through communities and build on existing community structures, such as community leaders and faith-based institutions etc. If necessary and feasible, ACT JSL will also facilitate the establishment of new community structures, such as women outreach workers and WASH committees

Under the Livelihoods component in particular, project ideas will be solicited from target communities and recommendations that have the best prospect of providing work to the most vulnerable members of the community will be selected. Activities will be administered in the form of Cash for Work initiatives directed at the community-level to help with community development projects.

Social inclusion (disabilities, vulnerable groups, child protection, poverty alleviation, ensuring human rights).

ACT JSL is committed to working with the most vulnerable beneficiaries, including both refugees and members of host communities.

Through baseline assessments, ACT JSL ensures that the most vulnerable are served regardless of background. ACT JSL usually follows this selection criteria:

- Households headed by women
- Single women
- Households with individuals with disabilities
- Households with injured members
- Households with no income

#### Anti-terrorism / corruption

To decrease risks of corruption, ACT JSL members follow their organisational Procurement Guidelines and Standards, most of which are consistent with guidelines for U.S. federal funding. ACT JSL's procurement is an open tendering competition. This process ensures transparency, allows for fair competition, and reduces the possibility for corruption. Furthermore, ACT JSL's staff conducts monitoring visits to project sites and share findings with management.

Although ACT JSL apply a thorough due diligence process when hiring people, all project staff are vetted before the start of the project to ensure that all staff are in compliance with donor regulations and to prevent any possibility of hiring persons affiliated with sanctioned groups.

Employees are expected at all times to conduct themselves in a positive manner so as to promote the best interest of ACT JSL. Procedures dictate that employees conduct ACT JSL activities morally, ethically, and in the spirit of accountability and in conformity with applicable laws and practices common to other respected corporations and NGOs.



ACT JSL requires that each employee be free of any personal interest which could influence his/her judgment or action in the conduct of business or affect his/her responsibility. An employee must not only avoid situations which give rise or could give rise to a conflict of interest, but also those situations which create the appearance of a conflict of interest.

ACT JSL staff have the obligation at all times to report immediately any knowledge, concerns or substantial suspicions of breaches to her/his line manager and/or senior management, who is expected to take prompt investigative action. ACT JSL in return has a commitment to provide a safe environment through which to voice a concern, without fear of reprisal or unfair treatment as articulated in the ACT Complaints Policy and Disciplinary Procedures 2010.

## **5.2. Conflict sensitivity / do no harm**

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.

A key factor that enables ACT JSL to successfully implement activities is the provision of humanitarian assistance without bias towards beneficiaries. This has solidified ACT JSL's reputation in project catchment areas as an independent and neutral faith-based humanitarian organization. While this can be challenging, as sectarian divisions have grown deeper, an effective strategy has been to organize transparent distributions and selection of vulnerable target populations (including students and labour) for all ethnic and religious groups and to engage in positive dialogue with community leaders prior to, and during, implementation of planned activities (e.g. distribution of relief items).

ACT JSL are involved in cash-based interventions because they recognize that this approach is more beneficial to local economies. When goods are purchased elsewhere and brought into a local community, the economy is not stimulated and local shop owners lose out on opportunities for income. With unconditional cash-based interventions families can spend the money on what they need from local shopkeepers thus mitigating against tensions which may arise between refugees and host communities.

Special attention is dedicated to targeting both host and refugee communities, thus reducing the possible negative impact of service delivery and tensions among Syrians and Lebanese. This is achieved through the following steps:

- Selection of host community and Syrian women, and other distribution and outreach team who work together as part of this project, creating work opportunities;
- Reaching both Syrian and host community families based on set vulnerability criteria;
- Creating an economic cycle as a result of purchasing the goods locally.

This approach supports the effort to counteract tensions between the different groups.

## **5.3. Complaints mechanism + feedback**

The core values of the ACT JSL 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 lived out, the ACT JSL complaints mechanisms and procedures allows that all stakeholders may provide feedback and complaints on ACT JSL work, have them heard and properly addressed.



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

ACT JSL takes complaints seriously and positively. It shall address all issues of sexual exploitation, abuse of power, corruption and breach of the ACT JSL policies and standards. ACT JSL 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. No staff shall retaliate against the complainant in whole or in part because he or she has disclosed alleged wrongful conduct. The procedure for complaints will be reviewed regularly to ensure and incorporate learning and improvement towards ACT JSL accountability.

ACT JSL is additionally committed to international humanitarian standards and accountability mechanisms, such as Core Humanitarian Standards (CHS) and the Sphere Handbook.

#### **5.4. Communication and visibility**

ACT JSL 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 whenever possible 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.

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.

#### **5.5. 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 organized their first Advocacy workshop in September 2016 in Jordan; and 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. ACT members are working in close coordination with a broad range of different actors for advocacy purposes such as clusters, the government, local CBOs and international NGO forums in Jordan that specialize on advocacy. As a humanitarian organization, members promote and adhere to international humanitarian law.

## 6. PROJECT FINANCE

### 6.1. Consolidated Budget Overview

#### ACT Consolidated APPEAL BUDGET FORMAT

Requesting ACT members: DSPR, IOCC, LWF, MECC  
 Appeal Number: SYR 171  
 EXPENDITURE

#### ACT Consolidated APPEAL BUDGET \* Revision 1

Requesting ACT members: **DSPR, IOCC, LWF, MECC**  
 Appeal Number: SYR171  
 Appeal Title: ACT Alliance Syria Humanitarian Response  
 Implementing Period: 01/01/2017 - 31/12/2017  
 EXPENDITURE

#### ACT Consolidated APPEAL BUDGET \* Revision

Requesting ACT members: **DSPR, IOCC, LWF, MECC**  
 Appeal Number: **SYR171**  
*ACT Alliance Syria Humanitarian Response*  
 Appeal Title:  
 Implementing Period: 01/01/2017-31/12/2017  
 EXPENDITURE

	Type of	No. of	Unit Cost	Appeal Budget	Revised Appeal Budget
	Unit	Units	<i>local currency</i>	USD	USD
<b>DIRECT COST (LIST EXPENDITURE BY SECTOR)</b>					
Basic Needs and Shelter				2,556,282.90	<b>2,509,682.90</b>
Health and Nutrition				541,215.09	541,215.09
WASH				267,840.00	<b>227,840.00</b>
Livelihoods				1,288,822.74	<b>1,427,836.82</b>
Education				1,755,279.34	<b>1,846,879.34</b>
Protection/PSS				834,277.20	834,277.20
Food Security				731,031.39	<b>709,431.39</b>
Community Resilience				61,577.46	61,577.46
Other sector related direct costs				1,081,279.29	<b>1,171,420.13</b>
<b>TOTAL DIRECT ASSISTANCE</b>				<b>9,117,605</b>	<b>9,330,160.34</b>
<b>TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING &amp; HANDLING</b>					

<b>TOTAL TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING &amp; HANDLING</b>	<b>295,495</b>	<b>295,494.98</b>
<b>CAPITAL ASSETS ( over US\$500)</b>		
<b>TOTAL CAPITAL ASSETS</b>	<b>88,164</b>	<b>88,164.46</b>
<b>TOTAL DIRECT COST</b>	<b>9,501,265</b>	<b>9,713,819.78</b>
INDIRECT COSTS: PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION & SUPPORT	935,121	<b>781,220.94</b>
ACT JSL Meetings	28,000.00	28,000.00
ACT JSL Joint Activities	43,289.00	43,289.00
ACT JSL Coordinator	27,420.00	27,420.00
<b>TOTAL INDIRECT COST: PERSONNEL, ADMIN. &amp; SUPPORT</b>	<b>1,033,830</b>	<b>879,929.94</b>
<b>AUDIT, MONITORING &amp; EVALUATION</b>		
<b>TOTAL AUDIT, MONITORING &amp; EVALUATION</b>	<b>98,029</b>	<b>98,029.43</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE exclusive International Coordination Fee</b>	<b>10,633,124</b>	<b>10,691,779.15</b>
<b>INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION FEE (ICF) - 3%</b>	318,993.73	<b>320,753.37</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE inclusive International Coordination Fee</b>	<b>10,952,117.9518010</b>	<b>11,012,532.53</b>

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

Budget rate 1.00

**Note** \*all changes to the budget are made in this font \* in blue  
Only DSPR Jordan, IOCC Lebanon, MECC Jordan and MECC Syria have made budget changes

## Annex 3 – Logical Framework.

Logical Framework			
<b>IMPACT</b> To reduce the vulnerability and alleviate the suffering of people who are affected by the conflict in Syria.			
OUTCOME(S)	Objectively verifiable indicators	Source of verification	Assumptions
9. <b>Livelihoods:</b> Access to job and livelihood opportunities are increased for vulnerable individuals in affected communities.  10. <b>Education:</b> Access to education is enhanced for targeted students.	1.1 37,550 beneficiaries have increased opportunities for employment or engaging in small/medium scale enterprise.  1.2 3,420 beneficiaries' employability is enhanced through increased vocational skills and linkages  2.1 3,960 youth benefit from a reduction in the gaps in education resulting from the crisis  2.2 1,800 students whose education has been disrupted are encouraged to remain/return to school  2.3 Capacity building of 1,360 teachers, facilitators and parents to support children in their education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Beneficiary satisfaction surveys</li> <li>• Facilitator reports</li> <li>• Attendance sheets</li> <li>• Pre and post-test</li> <li>• Project records/ reports</li> <li>• Beneficiary interviews</li> <li>• Photos</li> </ul>	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  Government approvals will be given in a timely manner  Security remains the same  Funds for the whole project are received in a timely manner  Partners are identified  Appropriate staff can be hired and retained  Appropriate training materials are available

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<p>11. <b>Food Security:</b> Contribute to stopping vulnerable populations from resorting to negative coping strategies as result of food insecurity by distributing food vouchers/meals so families can access their daily dietary needs.</p> <p>12. <b>Health and nutrition:</b> Improved access to health services and reduction of crisis induced health risks (such as malnutrition) for conflict affected families.</p>	<p>2.4 Educational facilities are rehabilitated and equipped to ensure better access to 5,000 targeted children</p> <p>3.1 7,490 households are better equipped to meet their dietary and nutritional needs</p> <p>3.2 Economic burdens on 7,490 HHs are reduced</p> <p>4.1 9 health facilities are repaired</p> <p>4.2 700 women, and children under 5 have access to primary health care facilities</p> <p>4.3 4,780 beneficiaries have improved knowledge, skills, and attitudes leading to improved health and nutrition</p> <p>4.4 8 medical days are conducted and appropriate referrals made for further treatment</p> <p>5.1 124,266 beneficiaries are better equipped to deal with the immediate impacts of displacement and the crisis</p>		<p>Hardware components are available in the local markets</p> <p>Beneficiaries will not be further displaced/move away from project areas</p> <p>Beneficiaries are willing to take part in project activities</p>
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<p><b>13. Basic Needs and Shelter:</b> Financial burdens on families are reduced through the provision of basic non-food items, emergency cash assistance, cash-for-rent and shelter rehabilitation.</p> <p><b>14. WASH:</b> Access to safe water and sanitation facilities are enhanced, and hygiene practices are improved through the provision of WASH infrastructure, hygiene kits and trainings.</p> <p><b>15. Protection:</b> Psychosocial wellbeing and resilience of children and adults is enhanced, and the specific needs of persons with disabilities are addressed.</p> <p><b>16. Community Resilience:</b> Community structures are improved to promote synergies amongst Syrian refugees, vulnerable</p>	<p>6.1 5,800 beneficiaries received training on hygiene awareness and 11,800 beneficiaries have improved hygiene conditions</p> <p>6.2 86,400 beneficiaries have access to improved WASH facilities</p> <p>7.1 11,967 beneficiaries are better able to cope with the effects of the crisis through psychosocial support</p> <p>7.2 300 PWDs' needs are addressed and they are supported through assistive devices</p> <p>8.1 2,476 participants have increased capacity and awareness of humanitarian principles and how to apply them</p>		
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individuals and host communities to become increasingly autonomous.			
<b>OUTPUT(S)</b>	<b>Objectively verifiable indicators</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>	<b>Assumptions</b>
<b>1.1 Beneficiaries have increased opportunities for employment or engaging in small/medium scale enterprise.</b>  <b>1.2 Employability is enhanced through increased vocational skills and linkages</b>	1.1.1 Number and percentage of beneficiaries who report reduced economic burden as a result of participating in employment opportunities. 1.1.2 Increased ability to pay for basic needs 1.1.3 Number of businesses established and receiving grants 1.1.4 Number of home-based livelihood activities supported  1.2.1 Number of beneficiaries receiving vocational training 1.2.2 Change in level of vocational skills and knowledge	Beneficiary satisfaction surveys Facilitator reports Attendance sheets Pre and post-test Project records Beneficiary interviews	
<b>2.1 Gaps in education resulting from the crisis are reduced</b>	2.1.1 Number of students receiving full or partial school tuition for one academic year 2.1.2 Number of students enrolled in remedial and external catch-up classes. 2.1.3 Improvement in the grades of targeted students 2.1.4 Number of teacher trainings conducted	Facilitator reports Attendance sheets Pre and post-test Project records Beneficiary interviews	

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<p><b>2.2 Students whose education has been disrupted are encouraged to remain/return to school</b></p> <p><b>2.3 Capacity building of teachers, facilitators and parents to support children in their education</b></p> <p><b>2.4 Educational facilities are rehabilitated and equipped to ensure better access to all targeted children</b></p>	<p>2.2.1 Number of workshops conducted for parents and teachers on encouraging students to remain in school</p> <p>2.2.2 Number of workshops conducted on informal education to supplement school systems and support for girls to remain/return to education.</p> <p>2.2.3 Kindergartens established</p> <p>2.3.1 Number of capacity building trainings conducted for teachers</p> <p>2.3.2 Production of training materials for teachers</p> <p>2.4.1 Number of facilities rehabilitated</p>		
<p><b>3.1 Households are better equipped to meet their dietary and nutritional needs</b></p>	<p>3.1.1 Number of beneficiary individuals and families who receive food parcels/meals</p> <p>3.1.2 Number and percentage of beneficiaries who report reduced risks of health issues, including malnutrition as a result of receiving food parcels/meals.</p>	<p>Monitoring reports</p> <p>Beneficiary Satisfaction Surveys</p> <p>Interim progress &amp; financial reports</p> <p>Situation reports</p>	<p>The food items included in the food parcel are available in the local market</p>

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<b>3.2 Economic burdens on HHs are reduced</b>	3.2.1 Number and percentage of beneficiaries who report increased income to spend on other basic needs	Monitoring reports Beneficiary Satisfaction Surveys Interim progress & financial reports Situation Reports	
<b>4.1 Health facilities are repaired</b>	4.1.1 Number of facilities identified 4.1.2 Tenders announced and contracted 4.1.3 Repair works implemented 4.1.4 Handover of facilities	MoU signed with the Ministry of Health (MoH) Project documents and finance records Monitoring reports Interim progress and financial reports.	
<b>4.2 Women, and children under 5 have access to primary health care facilities</b>	4.2.1 Number of beneficiaries with access to health care services 4.2.3 Number of health care workers trained	Training attendance Training agenda List of materials/equipment provided to Public Health Centers (PHC)	
<b>4.3 Beneficiaries have improved knowledge, skills, and attitudes leading to improved health and nutrition</b>	4.3.1 Number of free medical days conducted 4.3.2 Number of health sessions implemented 4.3.3 Number of training courses conducted 4.3.4 Number of cases referred for further treatment 4.3.5 Number of beneficiaries attending awareness sessions on health and nutrition topics 4.3.6 Number of participants in mother-to-mother support groups	Feedback reports List of beneficiaries Referral records	

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<p><b>of the crisis through psychosocial support</b></p> <p><b>7.2 PWDs' needs are addressed and they are supported through assistive devices</b></p>	<p>7.1.2 Number of beneficiaries reporting increased use of positive coping strategies</p> <p>7.2.1 Number of PWD receiving assistive devices</p> <p>7.2.2 Number of parents/caregivers of PWD receive training on use and maintenance of assistive devices distributed</p>	<p>Beneficiary interviews</p> <p>Pre and post tests</p> <p>Caregivers assessments</p>	
<p><b>8.1 Local NGOs, CBOs, Churches and volunteers have increased capacity and awareness of humanitarian principles and how to apply them.</b></p>	<p>8.1.1 Number of attendees</p> <p>8.1.2 Percentage of participants reporting increased knowledge</p>	<p>Facilitator reports</p> <p>Project records</p> <p>Attendance sheets</p> <p>Beneficiary interviews</p>	
<p><b>Activities</b></p> <p>1. Livelihoods:</p> <p>Generate lists of target beneficiaries</p> <p>Identify Cash for Work (CfW) projects</p> <p>Implement CfW projects</p> <p>Income generation through establishment of animal production units</p> <p>Run vocational trainings</p> <p>Monitor and follow up with beneficiaries</p> <p>2. Education:</p> <p>Identify target schools/students and sign MoU with educational institutions</p> <p>Provide financial support to school children</p> <p>Facilitate classes</p>			<p><b>Pre-conditions</b></p>

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<p>Provide trainings to teachers Monitor and follow up with beneficiaries</p> <p>3. Food Security: Generate lists of target beneficiaries Tender and procure food items Distribute food items to target beneficiaries Monitor and follow up with beneficiaries</p> <p>4. Health and Nutrition: Identify health facilities in need of repair (in coordination with the MoH). Tender announcement and contracting. Implement repair work. Hand-over of rehabilitated facilities. Develop agreements with public health entities to provide primary and health care services. Identify beneficiaries. Support PHCs with tools/equipment to access beneficiaries with improved primary health services. Identify health care workers and ACT JSL staff who will receive training in relevant health topics. Organize training, as well as coaching and mentoring, for health care workers and staff on relevant health topics. Provide one-on-one counseling to pregnant and new mothers Form and run mother-to-mother support groups Hold community awareness sessions on health and nutrition topics Plan and run free medical days/events and workshops Follow-up on referred cases Monitor and follow up with beneficiaries</p> <p>5. Basic Needs and Shelter: Generate lists of target beneficiaries Tender and procure non-food items Distribute non-food items to target beneficiaries Distribute emergency cash assistance Run legal awareness trainings for beneficiaries Monitor and follow up with beneficiaries</p>	
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<p>Shelter:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identification and selection of beneficiaries</li> <li>Home rehabilitation</li> <li>Provision of cash-for-rent assistance</li> <li>Monitor and follow-up with beneficiaries</li> </ul> <p>6. WASH:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify beneficiaries</li> <li>Tender and procure items for hygiene kits</li> <li>Run trainings</li> <li>Place tender announcements for contractors to carry out WASH projects.</li> <li>Implement WASH infrastructure projects.</li> <li>Monitor and follow up with beneficiaries</li> </ul> <p>7. Protection &amp; PSS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify beneficiaries</li> <li>Run Psychosocial Support (PSS) activities</li> <li>Distribute materials/cash for protection</li> <li>Establish protection committees</li> <li>Screening and assessment of potential cases of disabilities</li> <li>Diagnosis and treatment of cases of disabilities</li> <li>Training on maintenance and use of assistive devices for parents/caregivers</li> <li>Monitor and follow up with beneficiaries</li> </ul> <p>8. Community Resilience:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify participants</li> <li>Run trainings</li> <li>Monitor and follow up with beneficiaries</li> </ul>	
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Annex 4 – Risk Analysis (included separately – not to be published or circulated externally)

Annex 5 – Stakeholder Analysis (included separately – not to be published or circulated externally)

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## Annex 6 – Performance Measurement Framework

<b>Expected Results</b> (copy & paste from Logical Framework)		<b>Indicators</b> (definition & unit of measurement)	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Data sources / collection methods</b>	<b>Frequency of data collection/verification</b>	<b>Responsibility &amp; Reporting</b>
<b>IMPACT</b>  To reduce the vulnerability and alleviate the suffering of people who are affected by the conflict in Syria.						
<b>OUTCOMES</b>  1. <b>Livelihoods:</b> Access to job and livelihood opportunities are increased for vulnerable individuals in affected communities.	<b>OUTPUTS</b>  1.1 Beneficiaries have increased opportunities for employment or engaging in small/medium scale enterprise.  1.2 Employability is enhanced through	1.1 37,550 beneficiaries have increased opportunities for employment or engaging in small/medium scale enterprise.  1.2 3,420 beneficiaries' employability is enhanced	37,550 beneficiaries  3,420 beneficiaries'	Beneficiary satisfaction surveys Facilitator reports Attendance sheets Pre and post-test Project records Beneficiary interviews	Situation Reports (monthly)  Interim narrative and financial report (31/07/17)  Final narrative and financial report (28/02/18)  Audit report and management letter (31/03/18)	Project staff, managers and directors, ACT JSL Coordinator and ACT Regional Secretariat

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	increased vocational skills and linkages	through increased vocational skills and linkages				
2. <b>Education:</b> Access to education is enhanced for targeted students.	<p>2.1 Gaps in education resulting from the crisis are reduced</p> <p>2.2 Students whose education has been disrupted are encouraged to remain/return to school</p> <p>2.3 Capacity building of teachers, facilitators and parents to support children in their education</p>	<p>2.1 3,960 youth benefit from a reduction in the gaps in education resulting from the crisis</p> <p>2.2 1,800 students whose education has been disrupted are encouraged to remain/return to school</p> <p>2.3 Capacity building of 1,360 teachers, facilitators and parents to support children in their education</p>	<p>3,960 youth</p> <p>1,800 students</p> <p>1,360 teachers</p>	<p>Facilitator reports</p> <p>Attendance sheets</p> <p>Pre and post-test</p> <p>Project records</p> <p>Beneficiary interviews</p>		

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	2.4 Educational facilities are rehabilitated and equipped to ensure better access to all targeted children	2.4 Educational facilities are rehabilitated and equipped to ensure better access to 5,000 targeted children	10 schools			
3. <b>Food Security:</b> Contribute to stopping vulnerable populations from resorting to negative coping strategies as result of food insecurity by distributing food vouchers/meals so families can access their daily dietary needs.	3.1 Households are better equipped to meet their dietary and nutritional needs  3.2 Economic burdens on HHs are reduced	3.1 7,490 households are better equipped to meet their dietary and nutritional needs  3.2 Economic burdens on 7,490 HHs are reduced	7,490 households	Monitoring reports Beneficiary Satisfaction Surveys Interim progress & financial reports		
4. <b>Health and nutrition:</b> Improved access to health services and reduction of crisis induced health risks (such as	4.1 Health facilities are repaired	4.1 9 health facilities are repaired	9 health facilities	MoU signed with the Ministry of Health (MoH) Project documents and finance records Monitoring reports		

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malnutrition) for conflict affected families.	<p>4.2 Women, and children under 5 have access to primary health care facilities</p> <p>4.3 Beneficiaries have improved knowledge, skills, and attitudes leading to improved health and nutrition</p> <p>4.4 Referral systems are in place</p>	<p>4.2 700 women, and children under 5 have access to primary health care facilities</p> <p>4.3 4,780 beneficiaries have improved knowledge, skills, and attitudes leading to improved health and nutrition</p> <p>4.4 8 medical days are conducted and appropriate referrals made for further treatment</p>	<p>700 women</p> <p>4,780 beneficiaries</p> <p>4,000 beneficiaries</p>	<p>Interim progress and financial reports.</p> <p>Training attendance Training agenda List of materials/equipment provided to Public Health Centers (PHC)</p> <p>Feedback reports List of beneficiaries Referral records</p> <p>Referral records Beneficiary interviews</p>		
5. <b>Basic Needs and Shelter:</b> Financial burdens on	5.1 Beneficiaries are better	5.1 124,266 beneficiaries are better equipped	124,266 beneficiaries	<p>Finance records Monitoring repots</p>		

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families are reduced through the provision of basic non-food items, emergency cash assistance, cash-for-rent and shelter rehabilitation.	equipped to deal with the immediate impacts of displacement and the crisis	to deal with the immediate impacts of displacement and the crisis		Interim progress and financial reports		
6. <b>WASH:</b> Access to safe water and sanitation facilities are enhanced, and hygiene practices are improved through the provision of WASH infrastructure, hygiene kits and trainings.	6.1 Beneficiaries have increased hygiene awareness and improved hygiene conditions  6.2 Beneficiaries have access to improved WASH facilities	6.1 5,800 beneficiaries received training on hygiene awareness and 11,800 beneficiaries have improved hygiene conditions  6.2 86,400 beneficiaries have access to improved WASH facilities	11,800 beneficiaries  86,400 beneficiaries	Reports Photos Project records, Pre/post tests Beneficiary interviews/stories  Reports Photos Project records, Beneficiary interviews		
7. <b>Protection &amp; PSS:</b> Psychosocial wellbeing and resilience of children and adults is enhanced, and the specific needs	7.1 Beneficiaries are better able to cope with the effects of the crisis through	7.1 11,967 beneficiaries are better able to cope with the effects of the crisis through	11,967 beneficiaries	Facilitator reports Project records Attendance sheets Beneficiary interviews Pre and post tests		

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of persons with disabilities are addressed.	<p>psychosocial support</p> <p>7.2 PWDs' needs are addressed and they are supported through assistive devices</p>	<p>psychosocial support</p> <p>7.2 300 PWDs' needs are addressed and they are supported through assistive devices</p>	300 PWDs	Caregivers assessments		
8. <b>Community Resilience:</b> Community structures are improved to promote synergies amongst Syrian refugees, vulnerable individuals and host communities to become increasingly autonomous.	Local NGOs, CBOs, Churches and volunteers have increased capacity and awareness of humanitarian principles and how to apply them.	8.1 2,476 participants have increased capacity and awareness of humanitarian principles and how to apply them	2,476 participants			

## Annex 7 – Summary Table

Summary	DSPR	IOCC	LWF	MECC
Implementation period	01.01.2017 – 31.12.2017	01.01.2017 – 31.12.2017	01.01.2017 – 31.12.2017	01.01.2017 – 31.12.2017
Geographical area	<b>Jordan:</b> Amman, Balqa, Madaba, Zarqa, Kerak, Aqaba, Jerash, Souf, Irbid  <b>Lebanon:</b> Beirut, Sidon, Tyre, Na'meh, Dbayeh, Ba'alback	<b>Jordan:</b> Amman, Irbid, Mafraq, Zarqa, and Madaba governorates, as well as Azraq Refugee Camp  <b>Lebanon:</b> North, Bekaa and Beirut/Mount Lebanon  <b>Syria:</b> Aleppo, Damascus, Daraa, Hama, Hassakeh, Homs, Lattakia, Rif Damascus, Swaida, Tartous. Additional areas may be targeted as the conflict evolves.	<b>Jordan:</b> Irbid, Mafraq, zarqa and Zaatari camp  <b>Syria:</b> Damascus, Damascus rural	<b>Jordan:</b> South of Al Mafrak  <b>Lebanon:</b> Beirut suburbs, South, North and Bekka  <b>Syria:</b> Damascus, Damascus rural, Darra, Aleppo, Hama and Hassakeh
Sectors of response	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Basic Needs and Shelter <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Health and Nutrition <input type="checkbox"/> WASH <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Livelihoods <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food Security <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Community resilience	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Basic Needs and Shelter <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Health and Nutrition <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WASH <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Livelihoods <input type="checkbox"/> Education <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food Security <input type="checkbox"/> Community resilience	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Basic Needs and Shelter <input type="checkbox"/> Health and nutrition <input type="checkbox"/> WASH <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Livelihoods <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food Security <input type="checkbox"/> Community resilience	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Basic Needs and Shelter <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Health and Nutrition <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WASH <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Livelihoods <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food Security <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Community resilience
Targeted beneficiaries (per sector)	<b>Jordan:</b> Basic Needs and Shelter (82,000), Health and Nutrition (7,780), Livelihoods (8,800), Education (5,120), Protection (6,400), Community resilience (2,346)	<b>Jordan</b> Basic Needs and Shelter (1,250), Livelihoods (500), Health and Nutrition (1,500), Protection (600)	<b>Jordan:</b> Basic needs and Shelter (4,500), Livelihoods (1,710), Protection (4,590), Education (400), Wash (1,600)	Basic Needs and Shelter (15,700), Health and Nutrition (3,000), WASH (36,000), Livelihoods (15,700), Education (1,250), Protection (850), Food security (1,500), Community resilience (100)

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	<b>Lebanon:</b> Basic Needs and Shelter (774) Education (742) Protection (127) Food security (696)	<b>Lebanon:</b> Health and Nutrition (700), Livelihoods (10,000), WASH (50,000), Food Security (2,500)  <b>Syria:</b> Livelihoods (360), Education (1,000), Food Security (30,000) Health and Nutrition (90,000), Basic Needs (15,000)	<b>Syria:</b> Basic Needs and Shelter (3,000), Food security (2,750)	
Requested budget (USD)	<b>Jordan: USD 1,673,230.65</b> <b>Lebanon: USD 513,797.99</b>  <b>USD 2,187,028.64</b>	<b>Jordan: USD 779,161.41</b> <b>Lebanon: USD 729,435.70</b> <b>Syria: USD 1,498,024.83</b>  <b>USD 3,006,621.94</b>	<b>Jordan: USD 2,110,685.11</b> <b>Syria: USD 505,492.25</b>  <b>USD 2,616,177.36</b>	<b>Jordan: USD 264,628</b> <b>Lebanon: USD 1,290,168</b> <b>Syria: USD 1,485,824</b>  <b>USD 3,040,620</b>