

actalliance

SYR 181

Humanitarian Response for People Affected by the Syrian Conflict



Appeal Target:
Balance requested:

US\$ 10,102,687
US\$ 10,102687

*“Children and youth comprise more than half of those in **critical** need of **humanitarian assistance**. We must continue to provide them with opportunities to learn, to heal, and to thrive again so they do not give up on their **dreams and aspirations**. ”*



Table of contents

0. Project Summary Sheet

1. BACKGROUND

- 1.1. Context*
- 1.2. Needs*
- 1.3. Capacity to Respond*

2. PROJECT RATIONALE

- 2.1. Impact*
- 2.2. Outcomes*
- 2.3. Outputs*
- 2.4. Preconditions / Assumptions*
- 2.5. Risk Analysis*
- 2.6. Sustainability / Exit Strategy*

3. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

- 3.1. ACT Code of Conduct*
- 3.2. Implementation Approach*
- 3.3. Project Stakeholders*
- 3.4. Field Coordination*
- 3.5. Project Management*
- 3.6. Implementing Partners*
- 3.7. Project Advocacy*

4. PROJECT MONITORING

- 4.1. Project Monitoring*
- 4.2. Safety and Security Plans*
- 4.3. Knowledge Management*

5. PROJECT ACCOUNTABILITY

- 5.1. Mainstreaming Cross-Cutting Issues*
 - 5.1.1. Participation Marker*
 - 5.1.2. Social inclusion / Target groups*
 - 5.1.3. Anti-terrorism / Corruption*
- 5.2. Conflict Sensitivity / Do No Harm*
- 5.3. Complaint Mechanism and Feedback*
- 5.4. Communication and Visibility*

6. PROJECT FINANCE

- 6.1. Consolidated budget*

7. ANNEXES

- 7.1. ANNEX 3 – Logical Framework*
- 7.2. ANNEX 7 – Summary table*
- 7.3. ANNEX 8 – Member Budgets (available upon request from ACT Secretariat)*

Project Summary Sheet																							
Project Title	Syria: Humanitarian Response for People Affected by the Syrian Conflict –SYR181																						
Project ID	SYR181																						
Location	<p>Jordan: host community + refugee camp settings / Amman, Irbid, Mafraq, Zarqa, Ajloun, Jerash, Balqa, Madaba, Ma’an, Karak, Aqaba, Tafilah governorates, Azraq refugee camp, Zaatari Camp</p> <p>Lebanon: Mount Lebanon, Bekka, North Bourge Hammoud, Daowra, Gdeideh, Sabiteh, Mansourieh, Mousaitbeh, Karm El Zeitoun, Nabaa, Ab Elias, Zahleh, Riaq, Sidon, Tyre, Tripoli, Koura, Akkar</p> <p>Syria: Aleppo, Rural Aleppo, Damascus, Rural Damascus, Daraa, Coastal Area, Hama, Hassakeh, Homs, Lattakia, Rif Damascus, Tartous, and Raqqa</p>																						
Project Period	From 1 January 2018 to 31 December 2018 Total duration: 12 (months)																						
Modality of project delivery	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> self-implemented <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CBOs <input type="checkbox"/> Public sector <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> local partners <input type="checkbox"/> Private sector <input type="checkbox"/> Other																						
Forum	Jordan, Syria, Lebanon (JSL) Forum																						
Requesting members	DSPR (Jordan/Lebanon), FCA (Jordan, Syria), IOCC (Jordan, Syria, Lebanon), LWF (Jordan), MECC (Syria, Lebanon)																						
Local partners	Jordan Hashemite Charity Organization (JHCO) Member Churches in Syria NESSL (National Evangelical Synod of Syria and Lebanon) Private related schools to Syrian Orthodox Church in Mount Lebanon, Beirut and in Zahle Balamand University Haigazian university Private schools related to Armenian Orthodox church Department of Ecumenical Relations and Development (DERD) at the Greek Orthodox Patriarchate of Antioch (GOPA) Syria Relief CBOs in Jordan Cairo Amman Bank for Cash Programming in Jordan																						
Thematic Areas	<table border="1"> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Shelter / NFIs</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Protection / Psychosocial</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Food Security</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Early recovery / livelihoods</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>WASH</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Education</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Health / Nutrition</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Unconditional cash</td> </tr> </table> <table border="1"> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Advocacy</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>DRR/Climate change</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Resilience</td> </tr> </table>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Shelter / NFIs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Protection / Psychosocial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Food Security	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Early recovery / livelihoods	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	WASH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Health / Nutrition	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Unconditional cash	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Advocacy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	DRR/Climate change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Resilience
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Shelter / NFIs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Protection / Psychosocial																				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Food Security	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Early recovery / livelihoods																				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	WASH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Education																				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Health / Nutrition	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Unconditional cash																				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Advocacy																						
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	DRR/Climate change																						
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Resilience																						
Project Impact	To reduce the vulnerability and alleviate the suffering of people who are affected by the Syrian conflict.																						
Project Outcomes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Shelter/NFI: Improved support for vulnerable families to meet their basic needs through the provision of cash assistance/vouchers, basic non-food items and safe/affordable shelter conditions. Food Security: Improved accessibility to quality and timely food through cash, vouchers, parcels, and enhanced food safety and nutrition practices for affected persons WASH: Better access to safe water & sanitation facilities, and improved hygiene practices through the provision of WASH infrastructure, hygiene kits and trainings and sessions. 																						

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Health and Nutrition: Improved access to health services (primary health care, emergency care, referrals, and support for chronic illness) and reduction of crisis induced health risks (such as malnutrition) for conflict affected persons. 5. Protection/Psychosocial: Psychosocial wellbeing and resilience of children and adults is enhanced and the specific needs of persons with disabilities are addressed. 6. Early Recovery/Livelihoods: Increased access to employment, technical and vocational trainings, business start-up support and livelihood opportunities for vulnerable individuals in affected communities 7. Education: Improved access to safe learning spaces and access to quality education through provision of tuition support and remedial classes for targeted students. 8. Unconditional cash Grants: Increased ability of the vulnerable persons, including female headed households, to meet their basic survival needs 																																																																						
<p>Target beneficiaries</p>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="10" style="text-align: center;">Beneficiary profile</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;">Refugees</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;">IDPs</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;">Host population</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;">Returnees</td> <td colspan="2"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td colspan="9">Non-displaced affected population</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Female-headed households</i> • <i>Persons with disabilities (hearing, visual impairments)</i> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-top: 10px;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="10" style="text-align: center;">Age / Gender</th> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="2">0 - 5 yrs</th> <th colspan="2">6 - 18 yrs</th> <th colspan="2">19 - 65 yrs</th> <th colspan="2">above 65 yrs</th> <th colspan="2">Total</th> </tr> <tr> <th>M</th> <th>F</th> <th>M</th> <th>F</th> <th>M</th> <th>F</th> <th>M</th> <th>F</th> <th>M</th> <th>F</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">15488</td> <td style="text-align: center;">16096</td> <td style="text-align: center;">26321</td> <td style="text-align: center;">35371</td> <td style="text-align: center;">25078</td> <td style="text-align: center;">51236</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3616</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5864</td> <td style="text-align: center;">70503</td> <td style="text-align: center;">108567</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Beneficiary profile										<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Refugees	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	IDPs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Host population	<input type="checkbox"/>	Returnees			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Non-displaced affected population									Age / Gender										0 - 5 yrs		6 - 18 yrs		19 - 65 yrs		above 65 yrs		Total		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	15488	16096	26321	35371	25078	51236	3616	5864	70503	108567
Beneficiary profile																																																																							
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Refugees	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	IDPs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Host population	<input type="checkbox"/>	Returnees																																																																
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Non-displaced affected population																																																																						
Age / Gender																																																																							
0 - 5 yrs		6 - 18 yrs		19 - 65 yrs		above 65 yrs		Total																																																															
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F																																																														
15488	16096	26321	35371	25078	51236	3616	5864	70503	108567																																																														
<p>Project Cost (USD)</p>	<p>10,198,915 (USD)</p>																																																																						

Reporting Schedule

Type of Report	Due date
Situation report	31 March 2018 31 March 2018 quarterly quarterly
Interim narrative and financial report	31 July 2018 31 July 2018
Final narrative and financial report (60 days after the ending date)	28 February 2019 28 February 2019
Audit report (90 days after the ending date)	31 March 2019 31 March 2019

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

US dollar

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

Euro

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

Account Name: ACT Alliance

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

Please note that as part of the revised ACT Humanitarian Mechanism, pledges/contributions are **encouraged** to be made through the consolidated budget of the country forum, and allocations will be made based on agreed criteria of the forum. For any possible earmarking, budget details per member can be found in the Project Summary Table, or upon request from the ACT Secretariat. For pledges/contributions, please refer to the spreadsheet accessible through this link <http://reports.actalliance.org>. The ACT spreadsheet 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) and Senior Finance Officer, Lorenzo Correa (Lorenzo.Correa@actalliance.org) with a copy to ACT Regional Representative, Gorden Simango (gsi@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:

ACT Regional Representative, Gorden Simango (gsi@actalliance.org)

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

Alwynn Javier

Global Humanitarian Coordinator

1. BACKGROUND

1.1. Context

It has been seven years and the conflict in Syria continues. More than half of the population has been forcibly displaced from their homes, and many people have been displaced multiple times. The number of daily displacement remains high, with approximately 6200 newly displaced persons each day (HNO 2018). According to report by the UNHCR, it is estimated that 13.5 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance. Of these, 6.3 million are internally displaced, 12.8 million require health assistance, 5.8 million people are in acute need due to multiple displacements, exposure to hostilities, and limited access to basic goods and services, and 4.3 million in need of shelter intervention (UNHCR, 2017 report). In addition, there are approximately 3 million people in need trapped in besieged and hard-to-reach areas, where they are exposed to serious protection threats (OCHA 2017). Children and youth comprise more than half of the displaced, as well as half of those in need of critical humanitarian assistance.

While no large influxes of Syrian refugees across borders have currently been witnessed, an additional 570,000 Syrian refugees across the region have been registered in 2017 increasing the number of registered refugees from 4.8 million to 5.3 million (3RP- Regional Overview 2018-2019). The critical response for the refugee situation continues to fall primarily on the neighbouring countries in the region (mainly Lebanon, Jordan and Turkey) who continue to host a large number of registered refugees per capita. The already vulnerable and fragile context of the host community population is further exacerbated as one in three people in Lebanon is a refugee. In Jordan, the ration is slightly higher (one in 12 people is a refugee) but the socio-economic pressure on the country is similar. While some international efforts for a political settlement resulted in talks between various conflicted parties and the establishment of de-escalation zones, the direct impact on Syrians' safety, protection and lives is still not clear.

Though the overall level of violence decreased in some areas of Syria (primarily those linked to de-escalation zones in southern Syria, northern Homs), violence escalated and or remained high elsewhere such as in Eastern Ghouta, Damascus, Raqqa and Deir-Ez-Zour where fighting continues to inflict high civilian casualties. Cross-border operations in Syria have been ongoing since 2014, following the adoption of UN Security Resolution 2165. The UN conducts on average 4 cross border convoys a week. This has allowed access to UN agencies and implementing partners to provide necessary humanitarian assistance to affected persons.

The protracted crisis in Syria has resulted in a quasi-permanent presence of a Syrian refugee community in both Jordan and Lebanon. In Jordan there are about 1.4 million Syrians, including over 650,000 registered refugees in Jordan. More than 80% of Syrian refugees living in the host community live below the poverty line, in the country's most disadvantaged communities. Despite efforts by the Government of Jordan to open up the formal labour market to Syrian refugees [Ministry of Labour had issued and/or renewed 71,426 work permits for Syrians, as of October 2017], Syrian refugees still require humanitarian assistance to meet basic needs. Lebanon hosts more than 1 million Syrians, spread throughout 251 most vulnerable cadastres in the country where people live in dire need of humanitarian assistance - mostly in the Bekaa and North however not withholding any other area (Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP) 2017-2020). In both countries, humanitarian assistance for Syrian refugees and vulnerable host communities remains critical. In Lebanon, the sudden resignation of the Prime Minister Saad Hariri on November 4th heightened the sense of an impending crisis. While the situation normalized with his return, the incident exposed a precarious political context and its potential impact on the region. As witnessed in 2017, an increase in restrictions on refugees applied at the local level in Lebanon will likely continue. These restrictions generate protection issues and further curtail living conditions as refugees face expulsions from certain geographical areas, evictions from property, curfews and raids by municipal police and security forces. The Government of Lebanon's restrictive residency requirements for Syrian refugees compounds many of the challenges already faced by refugees and heightens the risks and vulnerabilities to exploitation and abuse, particularly related to livelihoods. As the country is preparing for parliamentary elections in May 2018, there is a possibility that politicians will use topics related to the impact of the Syria crisis on Lebanon to get attention of the voters (4,164 informal settlements, population has increased by 25%, workforce increased by 50%, \$7.5 billion in economic losses).

In both Lebanon and Jordan, security considerations increasingly dominate discussions relating to the Syrian refugee issue. Lebanon de facto closed its border in 2015; Jordan in 2016. The number of Syrians seeking to enter Jordan rose rapidly from the end of 2015, with over 80 000 people stranded at the north-eastern border (also known as the

'Berm'). Whilst social tensions between refugees and host communities result from the competition for limited services and scarce resources, refugees continue to face obstacles to renew their legal stay limiting their capacity to access available services. In some of the neighbouring countries, Syrian refugees are subject to curfews, arbitrary arrests, forced encampment as well as restrictions on movement and access to services. This conundrum disproportionately affects their capacity to work in compliance with the employment legislation of host countries and consequently pushes the most vulnerable segments of the refugee population - after exhausting their coping resources due to protracted displacement - into a downward spiralling socio-economic vulnerability and negative coping mechanisms.

ACT Jordan-Syria-Lebanon (JSL) Forum members have been able to respond and successfully provide humanitarian assistance to affected-persons. Through strong coordination with INGO/LNGO forums and sector cluster workings groups in Jordan, Syria and Lebanon, ACT JSL members are well-informed and prepared to continue their humanitarian response in key priority areas (shelter/NFI, cash assistance, health and nutrition, food security, livelihoods, WASH, protection/psychosocial and education). ACT JSL members, together with other humanitarian actors, participate regularly in vulnerability assessments, data gathering, and focus group discussions for various sector related programming to adapt to best practices, changing regulations and security situations to ensure a timely and coordinated response. With only 43.2% of 2017 Regional Refugee & Resilience Plan (3RP) funded, humanitarian needs will persist among the refugee and vulnerable host community population in 2018.

1.2. Needs

The 2018 Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) findings highlight the persistent needs of over five million refugees from Syria and the vulnerable host communities in neighbouring countries. Coordination amongst UN agencies, INGOs and sector specific cluster groups - in which ACT JSL is active - highlights that most Syrian refugee families fall below the poverty line and struggle to meet their basic needs such as shelter and food. Despite the continuous humanitarian response, internally displaced Syrians and Syrian refugees' needs and challenges increase and change with every passing year in displacement. Particular attention is given to concerns regarding the lack of income generating opportunities and quality education. As of December 2017, 1.7 million Syrian refugee school-age children remain out of school and 200,000 others have missed-out on basic immunization and polio (UNICEF, 2017). As the Syria crisis has become more protracted, the focus is shifting to interventions that not only meet immediate humanitarian needs but also boost livelihood, expand access to critical health and protection services and foster community development in the long term. The 3RP aims to help 5.3 million refugees and 3.9 million members of host communities in 2018 in various sectors, including protection for refugee populations, education, health, food security, livelihoods, and water and sanitation services.

Jordan: The Jordan response plan 2017-2019, in collaboration with UN agencies and the INGO forum, identified that refugees in camps need humanitarian support for shelter, health, water, education and protection services. Refugees living in host communities depend more and more on international assistance or rely upon negative coping strategies, such as limiting food consumption, restricting children's access to education, engaging in illegal activities, child labour or accepting early marriage. Furthermore, Syrian workers in Jordan are willing to accept low wages and harsh working conditions, thereby competing with Jordanians in some sectors and further increasing the informality of the labour market. In November 2017, ACT JSL in Jordan participated in focus group discussions with UNHCR on cash assistance programming. The findings revealed one overarching concern – shelter and NFIs. All participants, were worried about their ability to pay rent and their corresponding fear of eviction, and also called for an increase in cash assistance to be able to purchase the basic items needed such as warm clothing for the harsh winter climate and support for education costs.

The Syria crisis continues to have a profound impact on Jordan's education sector, in particular on public schooling and education in camp settings (education in Za'atari camp only provided up to the age of 16). Findings of a Comprehensive Vulnerability Assessment (CVA) in 2017 illustrate the pressures on an already overstretched education system, particularly in the most vulnerable governorates of Amman, Mafraq and Zarqa. The Interagency Nutrition Survey conducted by UNICEF end of 2016 highlights an area of particular concern in the health sector among both refugees and Jordanians as malnutrition, which can be exacerbated by the low prevalence of proper

nutrition and household hygiene practices. The Jordan Response Plan 2017-2019 identified that the key protection challenges include, child labour, access to international protection in a timely manner, documentation and registration issues, sexual and gender based violence (SGBV) particularly for women and girls including conflict related violence. Violence against children, access to services for persons with disabilities and reduced mobility, tension with host communities and access to sustainable livelihoods particularly for women and youth remain critical gaps in the humanitarian response. The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that the incidence of persons with disabilities (PWD) within any population is 15% and approximately 20% in a humanitarian or crisis setting, such as Jordan. In a piloted use of the “Washington Group” questions in 2016, UNHCR found that 27.55% of sampled Syrian refugee households in Jordan included a PWD. Many of these PWD need assistive devices, such as hearing aids, glasses, and mobility aids to access humanitarian assistance and better integrate into society. Thus ACT JSL members in Jordan are focusing their humanitarian response to address the highlighted gaps through more livelihood programming, cash assistance for shelter/NFIs, food distribution, education and health needs with a specific focus of PWD and protection/psychosocial programming. Moreover, a population of approximately 40,000 Syrians remain along Jordan’s northeast desert border near Rukban, of whom 80 per cent are estimated to be women and children, with a significant percentage of households headed by females (UNICEF, Syria Crisis Situation Report November 2017). Since the closure of the border in June 2016, only modest support has been possible from the Jordanian side of the berm, including the provision of safe water and access to basic health services, primarily through the UN and in close coordination with the Jordanian Armed Forces.

Syria: The Humanitarian Needs Overview 2018 for Syria have identified 3 key humanitarian needs/survival needs amongst the most vulnerable: protection, livelihoods and basic needs/services. The Protection Sector estimates that 8.2 million Syrians are exposed to explosive hazards in densely populated areas. Furthermore, civilian infrastructure has been destroyed or is very fragile, namely health facilities, schools, water networks, markets and places of worship. Large scale population movement coupled with the widespread destruction and contamination of agriculture related infrastructure and value chains, the depletion of productive assets and savings, the increasing debt, and the limited economic opportunities have all contributed to socio-economic hardship and the disruption of livelihoods. This has contributed to high levels of poverty across Syria, with 69% of the population estimated to be living in extreme poverty. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) estimates that more than 75% of the Syrian economy has been destroyed.

Households are resorting to negative coping mechanisms that disproportionately affect the most vulnerable segments of the population, specifically children, youth and adolescents. 1.75 million Children and youth are now out of school and 1.35 million are at risk of dropping out. School facilities remain partially or fully damaged, leaving one in three school inaccessible to children. Additionally, accordingly to the Humanitarian Needs Overview 2018 report, there are high concerns among the community, including caregivers, regarding children and youth developing negative coping strategies if they are not able to access safe schools. These strategies include cutting back food consumption, spending savings and accumulating debt. A nutrition sector survey conducted in November confirms a fivefold increase in the proportion of children suffering from acute malnutrition since the last survey conducted by UNICEF in January 2017. The destruction of education and health infrastructure along with further attacks and internal displacement continues to limit access to these essential services throughout the country. Thus inside Syria, the humanitarian response across all sectors is priority.

Lebanon: According to the Lebanese Crisis Response Plan (2017-2020) many of the most vulnerable communities in Lebanon are concentrated in specific pockets of the country; living in the 241 most vulnerable cadastres. The impact of protracted displacement has left Syrians refugees sinking deeper into debt and resorting to negative coping mechanisms as they struggle to meet their families’ basic needs. This protracted poverty, has led to rising food insecurity; 91 percent of displaced Syrians in 2017 reported to have some degree of food insecurity, compared to 89 per cent in 2015. Limited income sources remained one of the underlying causes of food insecurity, with 40 per cent of refugee households reporting World Food Programme (WFP) assistance as among their three main sources of income. Three quarters of Syrian households are adopting negative coping strategies such as reducing their food spending, reducing essential expenses such as education and health, selling productive assets and taking children out

of school to work. 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. The highest dropout rates among Syrian children are in the Bekaa, where 78 percent of Syrian children are out of school. As desperate families are forced to rely on their children to earn money, child labour becomes a major barrier to school enrolment and attendance. 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. Thus ACT JSL members in Lebanon are coordinating with the INGO/ national NGO forums to address the gaps in education response, livelihood opportunities, food security, health and protection/psychosocial.

1.3. Capacity to respond

The ACT JSL Forum was established in November 2011 in response to the Syria crisis and has been actively responding and closely coordinating amongst members since. The Forum builds on decades of ACT Alliance members' experience in Jordan, Syria and Lebanon in providing humanitarian response to all people in need, without discrimination. ACT members will continue to work collaboratively in the ACT JSL Forum in Jordan, Syria, and Lebanon. Most of the ACT involved members participate in the UN working groups and/or cluster meetings such as WASH, Food Security, Health, Protection, Shelter, and Logistics and have developed Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) with various local and international agencies. Members are also active in global cluster groups as appropriate, considering their areas of specialization. ACT JSL Members also bring the technical expertise in programmatic areas such as education in emergencies, psychosocial programming, vocational training using the "linking Learning to Earning" (L2E) approach through the provision of educational, technical and recreational skills trainings. The ACT JSL Forum not only implements quality programs with consistency and determination, but also, provides capacity building support to local implementing partner to enhance the learning of international standards and implementation in programming. Through working closely with the communities, ACT JSL Members have access to and can respond in a timely manner with responsibility and accountability. ACT Members through local partnerships inside Syria have been able to access 11 out of the 14 Syrian governorates, providing the necessary needs to the most vulnerable and hard to reach areas.

ACT Alliance members have been responding directly to the Syria crisis through the Appeal mechanism since 2012 through SYR121, SYR131, SYR151, SYR161 and SYR171. From the combined experience of implementing these Appeals the 5 requesting members (DSPR, IOCC, LWF, FCA, MECC) will apply previous lessons learned in order to make SYR181 as efficient and effective as possible. This will particularly focus on enhancing coordination between ACT members to share learning and streamline quality programming.

2. PROJECT RATIONALE (See also Logical Framework [Annex 3])

2.1. Impact

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

The ACT JSL forum's experience shows the need for a holistic and well-coordinated humanitarian response to address the protracted nature of the crisis and avoid a further deterioration of the humanitarian situation. This implies not only meeting the physical needs, but also addressing the psychosocial and social needs of internally displaced Syrians, Syrian refugees, as well vulnerable host community populations. The ACT Members core value in designing this humanitarian response is that affected persons live in dignity. The ACT SYR181 appeal is a continuation of previous Syria Humanitarian response appeals and is a joint, multi-faceted appeal that is primarily self-implemented by ACT members and in some cases through local partners in Jordan, Syria and Lebanon. The appeal maintains a strong focus to support the most vulnerable communities and protect the rights of all and addresses the protection and assistance needs of refugees living in camps, in non-formal settlements and within and among local communities in all sectors, as well as the most vulnerable members of impacted communities.

2.2. Outcomes

The aim of the project is to assist in reducing the vulnerability and alleviating the suffering of people who are negatively affected by the conflict in Syria. Building upon the 3RP, the focus of this response will be resilience based with activities and services that enhance the ability of affected populations to cope and lead a life with dignity. ACT

JSL Members 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. All interventions are participatory and inclusive. With the focus on building local community-based organizations (CBOs), ACT members will support local partners and member 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.

Shelter/NFI: The financial burden on highly vulnerable families is reduced through the provision of cash assistance/ vouchers, basic non-food items and safe/affordable shelter conditions.

ACT JSL members will distribute essential non-food items, either in-kind, through cash, or vouchers, to enable vulnerable families to meet their most pressing needs. This will be supplemented by awareness trainings on legal rights, policies and regulations, and reducing 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 members 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 as result of eviction or inability to pay rent. Additionally, accommodation will be upgraded (rehabilitated) to ensure it is suitable for habitation.

Food Security: Improved accessibility to quality and timely food through cash, vouchers, parcels, and enhanced food safety and nutrition practices for affected families

ACT JSL members will increase food security, financial stability, and nutritional health and practices through the provision of food items and meals, alongside nutrition workshops and awareness sessions. Greater access to quality food products will help households to better meet their dietary needs, reducing incidents of malnutrition, especially among children. Healthy snack programs will ensure that children are receiving their daily nutritional intake. 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.

WASH: Better access to safe water & sanitation facilities, and improved hygiene practices through the provision of WASH infrastructure, hygiene kits and trainings and sessions.

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

Health and Nutrition: Improved access to health services (primary health care, emergency care, referrals, and support for chronic illness-management) and reduction of crisis induced health risks (such as malnutrition) for conflict- affected families.

Through the repair of health care centres, primary health care support, chronic illness management, diagnostic services and the running of awareness workshops and sessions; and medical days, ACT JSL members 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.

Protection/ Psychosocial: Psychosocial wellbeing and resilience of children and adults is enhanced and the specific needs of persons with disabilities are addressed.

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.

Early recovery/ Livelihoods: Increased access to employment, technical and vocational trainings, business start-up support and livelihood opportunities for vulnerable individuals in affected communities

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, it is anticipated that vulnerable beneficiaries will have increased 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 members will aim to reduce vulnerability and increase resilience by enabling beneficiaries to become more independent, granting them greater autonomy - which is important for their psychosocial wellbeing and financial stability. Through this support, more skills are developed and options available that protect vulnerable populations helps in the protection of vulnerable populations, particularly women and youth from negative coping mechanisms.

Education: Improved access to safe learning spaces and access to quality education through provision of tuition support and remedial classes for targeted students.

ACT JSL members 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. To address this, ACT JSL members 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 enroll in higher education and encourage them to remain in school as opposed to seeking work. Additionally, school rehabilitation programs will be undertaken to ensure that schools are child safe and friendly learning environments. 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 members 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.

Cash Grants: Increased ability of the vulnerable persons, including female headed households, to meet their basic survival needs

As this intervention is specifically for Jordan, the approach expands upon findings identified through a March 2017 area-based analysis of livelihoods (ABLA) in Jordan, East Amman as well as an overarching need to generate a broader understanding of labour market dynamics effecting Syrian refugees. As such, UNHCR and partners, launched a comprehensive assessment of five governorates in Jordan: Mafraq, Amman, Madaba, Karak and Ma'an, that surveyed 771 households. In the report, *A Promise of Tomorrow published in October 2017*, that assessed the effectiveness of cash assistance interventions in Jordan, the key findings indicated that in Jordan refugee households remain highly vulnerable. Most have expenditures that exceed their reported incomes – in some cases quite dramatically – and are living in overcrowded conditions that exacerbate health risks. Many children, especially older adolescents, remain out of school, and good nutrition is impossible for the majority. Refugees' psychosocial wellbeing is poor and their opportunities for socialisation and participation limited, especially for women. The research found that cash assistance programming is broadly making lives better – especially when it is combined with vouchers, and cash-for rent support interventions.

Beneficiaries will be identified through coordinating with national sector clusters, UNHCR Refugee Assistance Information System (RAIS) beneficiary lists and local community members/partners. Prior to beneficiary selection, ACT JSL members will liaise with UNHCR and other cash-focused agencies to avoid duplication of beneficiaries. In Jordan, cash assistance beneficiaries will be 70% Syrian refugees and 30% poor urban Jordanians. The Jordanian beneficiaries will be identified through Jordanian Government referrals of citizens receiving public assistance.

2.3. Outputs

Shelter/NFIS:**Budget: 1,478,391 USD**

- 3500 clothes parcels for infants and children distributed providing 3500 children with suitable clothing in Jordan.
- 3500 winter blankets distributed reaching 3500 households to be able to cope with Jordan's harsh winter climate.
- 200 households living in vulnerable areas in Jordan have increased security of tenancy and enhanced protection as a result of the provision of three months cash for rent assistance.
- 45 households living in communal houses in Lebanon are provided with rental support and vouchers to purchase essential NFIs every month.
- 4715 households in designated project areas in Syria receive bedding kits, clothing kits, rent assistance.

Food Security:**Budget: 736,536 USD**

- 7000 food parcels distributed to 7000 households in Jordan based on 2100 cal/kg per person for 6 persons/HH.
- 400 households in Jordan have improved household food security through distribution of food parcels, provision of vouchers to meet urgent food needs, and/or provision of poultry production units.
 - Provision of food parcels with food supplies to last for a three-month period to 200 households.
 - Provision of food vouchers for a three-month period to 150 households.
 - Provision of poultry production units to 50 households and training on poultry care and production.
- 200 households in Lebanon receive 3 meals a week. This is done in full coordination with the food security cluster working group in Lebanon/ 3 meals a week ensure that each household receive the minimum nutrients needed. Each meal provided includes a cooked hot meal with bread parcels, fruits/vegetables that are the equivalent for a main meal for 5 persons for 2 days.
- 2250 households in Syria benefit from food parcels that fit their dietary and nutritional needs to help reduce the cases of malnutrition and poor health.

WASH**Budget: 169,375 USD**

- 2 host communities in Lebanon covering 50,000 persons have improved access to WASH services (improved infrastructure water systems for the host community and hygiene promotion).
- 240 households will receive vouchers (4 distributions and a total of 1200 vouchers) in Lebanon to meet their hygiene and sanitation needs.
- 150 households in an identified neighbourhood of Syria have been trained on WASH promotion, 5000 brochures will be distributed within the community and 450 children from the community will attend special sessions on hygiene promotion.
- 75 IDPs and host community members will have access to part time job and income through garbage collections in the Jaramanah area in Syria. Garbage disposal has increased through installation of 50 garbage bins with a capacity of 1500 Litre in appropriate places (5000 families in targeted areas will have access to live in clean area with better environment conditions).

Health and Nutrition:**Budget: 593,556 USD**

- 8 free medical days held at designated centres in Jordan to provide health screening and routine check-up.
- 24 health and nutrition sessions implemented in designated centres in Jordan that train participants on healthy eating practices.
- 24 training courses on mother support resulting in 10 mother trainers within the identified communities in Jordan that provide infant and young child feeding support to mothers related to breastfeeding, complementary feeding and other care practices. Mothers then identify other mothers in their communities and conduct home visits to give advice on infant care and breastfeeding.
- 2500 cases referred for further health related check-up, diagnosis and treatment in Jordan.
- 2500 individuals in Jordan participate in community awareness sessions to prevent malnutrition and improve household hygiene and health:

- Recruitment and training of 10 community health volunteers to support implementation and organization of community awareness sessions.
- Community awareness sessions via CBOs, schools, and informal education centers on key messages on proper hygiene practices and healthy eating for 750 children.
- Community awareness sessions for adults in the host community via CBOs, health clinics, and other community centers on key messages on proper hygiene practices and healthy eating for 750 adults.
- Community awareness sessions on proper infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices, anemia prevention, non-communicable diseases, and related topics focused on prevention of malnutrition for 500 adults.
- Community awareness sessions on prevention of malnutrition, hygiene practices, and healthy eating with a particular focus on these topics in relation to PWD in Azraq Syrian Refugee Camp in Jordan for 500 refugees.
- Distribution of hygiene kits to awareness session attendees.

- 800 beneficiaries in Lebanon access health care and/or receive medical counselling.
- 50 health care workers and staff are trained by ACT JSL Members in Lebanon.
- 10 men and women (refugees and/or vulnerable host community members) in Lebanon will have access to cancer treatment for one or two cycles of appropriate medicines.
- 150 women will be enrolled in special health & nutrition awareness courses in Lebanon that will improve their knowledge on better health care and dietary practices.
- 600 displaced and affected individuals receive emergency surgeries and/or delivery services in Syria.
- 100 men and women cancer patients in Syria will have access to medical assistance.
- 100 men and women patients suffering from diabetes or blood pressure in Syria will have access to medicines for three months.

Protection/Psychosocial Support:

Budget: 791,996 USD

- 24 workshops on psychosocial support activities for children and women to help cope with the uncertainties of displacement in Jordan.
- 24 workshops on civic education conducted for children and youth to provide essential information on Jordanian laws and regulations, as well as opportunities for education and employment.
- 24 training courses on children forum conducted in designated centres in Jordan to serve children through well- designed activities following a facilitation manual. In each forum the main and co-facilitator with participation of the children will work on the selection of the themes of each forum.
- 24 workshops on life skills conducted for youth aged 14-18 to learn skills that will increase chances of employability in Jordan.
- 8 Training of trainers on protection program conducted for program volunteers to enhance their understanding and approach on protection concerns of the affected persons in Jordan.
- 24 workshops on Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) conducted that provide Syrian refugee women in Jordan with support system and necessary tools needed to cope with SGBV.
- 1,500 refugees, including disabled refugees with hearing and visual impairments, in Azraq refugee camp in Jordan receive services and participate in activities that promote increased inclusion in society:
 - Recruitment and training of 15 refugee community-based rehabilitation workers (CBRWs) to support identification of PWD.
 - Screening, assessment, and diagnosis of potential cases of disabilities.
 - Distribution of assistive devices (such as glasses and hearing aids) to 600 refugees with hearing and visual impairments and disabilities.
 - Consultations for 50 cases in need of specialized medical services and provision of medical treatment (such as ear washing, prescriptions, and surgeries) for 10 cases.
 - Community awareness sessions and training on disability and related topics for 425 people.
 - Recreational activities and participation in camp-wide events for 400 assistive device recipients, family members, and community members to promote inclusion of PWD in the camp community.
- 520 individuals (6-14 year old F/M) will benefit from psychosocial (PSS) programming in Za’atari Syrian Refugee Camp in Jordan and 300 in Irbid.
- 50 women caregivers aged 19-50 receive sport sessions in Za’atari camp.
- 40 youth (15-18 years of age) will receive English language learning courses in Za’atari Camp.

- 90 children in Lebanon are better able to cope with their trauma through drama classes to help them release their feelings and express themselves. Children are taken on trips into nature and to educational sites. Children also go through sessions with specialists to help them deal with their fears.
- 1 final wrap up session and knowledge sharing workshop for beneficiaries attending PSS support and education activities in Lebanon.
- 80 traumatized women with approximately 120 children in Lebanon have access to special psychological support sessions. err

Early Recovery/ Livelihoods:

Budget: 1,351,154 USD

- 12 training course on Start your own business (SYOB) conducted that provide necessary information and skills needed for small/medium business ideas for Syrian refugees in Jordan.
- 24 workshops on home economics conducted for Syrian refugee women in Jordan to provide them with information and skills to become innovative and start businesses that are home-based.
- 24 training courses on Syrian refugee women forum conducted that provide a safe space for women to learn about and discuss social and economic issues in Jordan.
- 12 workshops on productive homes conducted to provide information and skills needed for home-based income-generating opportunities for Syrian families living in vulnerable areas of Jordan.
- 12 workshops on productive kitchen conducted for information on income-generating opportunities that can be carried out from the kitchen for Syrian families living in vulnerable areas of Jordan.
- 8 major orientation events in designated areas in Jordan conducted about the loan program and information on how to apply, the criteria and conditions and the loan repayment terms.
- 100 loans issued based on certain criteria for business start-up recovery proposals in Jordan.
- 225 beneficiaries selected to receive small business grants among Syrian refugees and vulnerable Jordanians in Irbid.
- 200 individuals in Lebanon have increased income through cash for work activities.
- 80 women will have access to soft vocational training with business kits at the end of the program.
- 25 selected beneficiaries (males and female) from Lebanon will be enrolled in a special training on caregivers & para-nursing followed by internship practice.
- 360 beneficiaries in Syria participate in 12 community based cash for work projects that create job opportunities.
- 200 unemployed youth and vulnerable women in Syria will be enrolled in technical vocational training with basic business start-up training and gain practical skills to initiate their own business or to find employment.
- 75 graduates from the vocational courses and 35 youth who lost their business in Syria will be enrolled in an advanced business training that provide the necessary knowledge needed to kick-start their business.
- 60 out of the 75 vocational training graduates in Syria will be provided with their own start-up kits and 15 will get financial grants to initiate their own business.
- 20 out of the 35 eligible graduates in Syria from the ones who lost their business will have financial grants to recover broken business.

Education:

Budget: 1,846,045 USD

- 2500 school stationary kits distributed to 2500 children in Jordan.
- 24 workshops for girls' students, 24 workshops for parents and 24 workshops for teachers conducted to encourage parents, girls and teachers and ensure the continuity of staying in schools and continuing their education in Jordan-
- 8 training courses on effective teaching for teachers in Jordan conducted which improve competencies in the area of effective teaching.
- 12 workshops on informal education and counselling for girls and housewives conducted in Jordan.
- 1 Kindergarten established in Husn Camp in Jordan. Two classes consisting of 30 students per class will run 5 days a week, under the supervision of 2 paid qualified teachers. 2523 children and youth (boys and girls) in Jordan have access to additional learning support services.
- 40 teachers and trainers in non-formal settings have improved capacity in Jordan.
- 613 beneficiaries in Jordan have improved short term self-reliance measures in order to promote access to income in preparation for long-term economic opportunities.

- 110 Syrian children have joined local schools in Lebanon.
- 210 Syrian refugee youth have taken official exams in Syria.
- 25 Syrian students are attending university in Lebanon.
- 3 Elementary schools in Lebanon (approx. 48,000 students) provided with nutritious snacks and increased awareness of healthy eating practices.
- 100 children and youth benefit from education support activities in Lebanon.
- 150 Syrian students aged 6-15 will have access to afternoon education sessions to cope with Lebanese curriculum.
- 200 Syrian and Lebanese students in private member churches schools will have access to financial support to cover part of his/her annual tuition fees in Lebanon.
- 250 out of school Syrian children from age 6-12 in Lebanon will have access to be enrolled in a special learning program to provide them with help to better understand the subjects they have difficulties with.
- 75 teachers teaching Syrian students will have access to a special training program on how to deal with traumatized children as well as how to apply child protection policy in Lebanon.
- 16 schools in Syria rehabilitated for a safe learning environment and increased access to schooling for girls, boys.
- 6,400 children in Syria (approximately 48% girls, 52% boys) in primary school age enrolled in schools have access to quality non-formal education, 80% of students regularly attending schools.
- 600 primary or secondary students in Syria receive either tuition support or are enrolled in remedial classes (of whom 45% will be girls).
- 250 students in Syria in grade 9 &12 facing learning problem to pass the final exam will be registered in special afternoon remedial classes in private schools or educational institution and provided with the necessary assistance needed for them to help understand the material and pass the exams.
- 100 poor students studying in private schools in Syria will be supported partly with their annual tuition fees so they may continue pursuing their education in the following academic year.
- 20 university students in Syria who have financial difficulties to cover the cost of their final thesis before graduation will get financial assistance to meet this need and graduate from university.

Emergency Preparedness and Resilience

Budget: 13,517

- 24 workshops on community development conducted for CBO's and CRO's on needs assessments, community economics and social needs, health, environment, and the role of churches in community development in Jordan.
- 24 workshops on capacity building conducted for CBO's and CRO's on training skills, preparing plan of actions, impact assessment of programs and activities, and proposal writing.
- 4 workshops on capacity building for board and staff of ACT Member DSPR in Jordan on fundraising, preparing plan of action of DSPR programs, plan for activities and programs, Training of Trainers, and preparing reports.
- 2 workshops on capacity building for volunteers in Jordan conducted on facilitation skills, planning for free medical days, distribution events, data collection, case study development and home visits
- 8 training courses on capacity building on safety, health and security for volunteers (joint Syrian, Jordanian voluntary teams who are working with DSPR), CBO's cadres, local CBO's in Jordan.

Cash Grants:

Budget: 58,656 USD

- 52 HH receive cash assistance to help support them pay rent and/or purchase basic needs. Cash distributed based on UNHCR calculations of family size.

2.4. Preconditions / Assumptions

1. In Jordan and Lebanon no new occurrence of large influx of refugees crossing borders. In Syria, no mass displacement occurs beyond capacity to respond.
2. Syrian refugees are not moving back to Syria in large numbers from Jordan and Lebanon.
3. Political situation remains relatively stable.

4. Economic situation remains stable in all three countries. No large currency fluctuations, markets are well stocked and functioning to carry out program implementation and the resources needed for project implementation (such as assistive devices, hearing aids and glasses, medication) are available at a reasonable price in the local market.
5. Local stakeholders are supportive, responding and participating in the projects.
6. Beneficiaries are willing to participate in projects and are not displaced outside of the project catchment area.
7. Government relations with ministries and authorities are regularly maintained to obtain necessary project permissions and approvals and Governments grant project approvals/ necessary permissions in a timely manner.
8. Government authorities allow the implementation of proposed activities in refugee camps (Azraq, Za'atari).
9. Host government policies remain stable regarding the refugee response; i.e. expected permits for refugees are provided and employment opportunities created.
10. Appropriate staff can be hired and retained and partners identified.
11. Staff continue to have access to project catchment areas to carry out planned activities; access to affected persons is not interrupted (road travel is smooth, travel within the countries is not restricted).
12. For Cash for Rent (CFR) recipients, landlords are cooperative; i.e. they do not take advantage of beneficiaries, and/or exacerbate protection concerns of population targeted with assistance.
13. Funds for the project are received on time in order for project implementation to meet its fixed deadlines.

2.5. Risk Analysis

1. The number of refugees in Jordan and Lebanon is unlikely to increase due to restrictive entrance policies and/or closed borders. The situation inside Syria with the establishment of de-escalation zones, and multiple cease-fire agreements has led to a significant reduction of civilian casualties and destruction. However, with the ongoing violence still present in Syria, displacements occur on a daily basis. ACT JSL members inside Syria are regularly monitoring the situation, coordinating with other humanitarian actors and cross-checking information with UN and credible local and regional media reports.
2. Together, in both Jordan and Lebanon, there are more than 2.5 million registered refugees. With the current unstable and unclear situation around the de-escalation zones and continuation of ongoing violence inside Syria, the return of Syrian refugees in large numbers is not likely. Moreover, the targeted number of beneficiaries in the proposal is relatively very little compared to the needs in the countries.
3. In Jordan the political situation is well controlled with limited chances of any major changes that will affect the project implementation or policies towards refugees. In Lebanon, the recent news of the Prime Minister's resignation caused a lot of uncertainty in the country and the region. However, in late 2017, the Prime minister announced his return continuation of term and reaffirming the stability, security and sovereignty of the nation. Parliamentary elections are upcoming in May 2018, ACT members will continue to monitor the political situation and its potential impact on the response taking into consideration that there is a threat that politicians will use topics related to the impact of the Syria crisis on Lebanon to get the attention of the voters.
4. Using a public tender process and working with trusted suppliers, ACT JSL members ensure that it follows a transparent procurement process to procure quality assistive devices and medication that meet the needs of identified PWD and chronically ill persons and are within reasonable prices at the local market level. ACT JSL members will carry out a market assessment and review budgets on a monthly basis to ensure that the project implementation is not seriously affected by changes in local currencies. A midterm review for the appeal is planned in case of any major changes, ACT JSL members will review and make changes accordingly to the realities on the ground.
5. As relationships with the Governments/camp managers may deteriorate; ACT JSL members will foster good relationships through attendance at coordination meetings, monitoring relationships, and educating staff on humanitarian principles and how to interact with officials.
6. ACT JSL members take a participatory approach for all its planned activities. With involving beneficiaries in the project cycle from the very beginning, ACT ensures that the needs are being responded to and also ensuring participation and support from the beneficiaries and local stakeholders. Beneficiaries may be displaced to other areas, interrupting their participation in the project. Therefore, ACT JSL members will continue to monitor the movement of targeted beneficiaries and new individuals, should selected participants move away. ACT JSL members will also ensure that the planned activities are in areas that the beneficiaries have access to and feel secure in.

7. ACT JSL members will continue to participate in local and international NGO forums. Through participating in coordination mechanisms and cluster working groups, ACT JSL members will coordinate its activities with UN agencies and international and national non-governmental organization where appropriate, in line with the host governments' policies and the 3RPs. Through these mechanisms, ACT JSL members regularly updates the government authorities and relevant ministries of planned projects.
8. For implementation of all project activities in the camp setting, ACT members in Jordan coordinates closely with UNHCR, as well as with Syria Refugees Administration Department (SRAD). SRAD and UNHCR are aware of ACT's current activities, and ACT JSL members will ensure that authorities remain informed of plans to expand beyond current activities to avoid difficulties in gaining approval or permission to continue activities in the camp setting.
9. In case of serious changes in host government policies toward refugees that affect the planned activities, ACT JSL members will change its methodology to ensure that no policy or regulation is broken and needs of affected persons are not compromised. ACT JSL members are active through the coordination mechanisms in forum advocacy platforms and will use that channel as a way to ensure that policies towards refugees are not restrictive that they deteriorate living conditions.
10. ACT JSL members have appropriate human resources with the necessary technical skills to implement the projects. ACT JSL members have nutritionists, occupation therapists, agricultural engineers, and expertise in child protection, education, cash programming and psychosocial support services. In some cases, ACT JSL members with local community based organizations (CBOs) and church members and incorporates capacity building trainings in all its programs to ensure the local capacity is enhanced
11. Staff could be involved in road traffic accidents while delivering humanitarian aid or visiting projects. To mitigate against the impacts of this, all drivers will be properly trained and vehicles equipped and regularly maintained with the necessary health and safety equipment. Check points may be closed. To mitigate against this ACT JSL members will be security conscious while travelling around checkpoints and keep up to date with any changes.
12. For CFR assistance, in the early stages of beneficiary identification and selection, ACT members will meet with landlords to make sure they are engaged in and informed of project activities, clarifying their role and expectations. The project utilizes an agreement between the organization, the landlord, and the beneficiaries to ensure clear communication and understanding of the roles and obligations of all stakeholders, minimizing the risk of misunderstanding and non-cooperation.
13. Delays in the commitment of funding to the project may hinder implementation, as such, ACT JSL members will endeavour to complete essential paperwork ahead of time to ensure that as soon as funds are received implementation may begin.

2.6. Sustainability / Exit strategy

ACT JSL members provide guidance 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 members ensure 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 members are able to maximize the intended outcomes of the proposed project.

Throughout the project, ACT JSL members 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 members/or other institutions and NGOs. Furthermore, the coordination and capacity building of all project stakeholders will sustain the interventions, as ACT JSL members will work with local community representatives to form local committees to maintain the projects and to coordinate on new initiatives.

ACT JSL members specifically select 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 members have 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 centres, 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.

In this project, ACT JSL members will be conducting specific workshops for volunteers especially around safety, health and security. Eight training courses are planned throughout the period of this project. Additionally, 200 workers in humanitarian fields from different organizations will have access to professional training on humanitarian principles and policies.

The main focus of this project is on building resilience of affected communities. Through early/recovery livelihood, education, protection and basic needs support, the project will increase and enhance the ability of affected persons, especially highly vulnerable persons including women, children, PWD, to better cope with negative impact of displacement in a protracted crisis.

3. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

Does the proposed response honour ACT's commitment to Child Safeguarding? Yes No

ACT JSL members adhere to ACT Alliance Child Safeguarding Policy. In 2017, many ACT JSL members participated in an online Child Safeguarding webinar and one ACT member (MECC) attended a specialised Training of Trainers on Child Safeguarding. During 2018, a training is planned for ACT JSL members on the policy. ACT Member staff and volunteers who work closely with beneficiaries in the field are trained on child protection. Everyone who represents any of ACT's organization in the presence of children is trained to behave appropriately toward children and respond swiftly and productively to issues of child abuse or sexual exploitation. All activities are assessed for potential risk and mitigation strategies are developed, ensuring that not only are individual children protected, but that the organizations are inherently child safe. Specific measures, such as ensuring that staff are not alone with children whenever possible, obtaining permission from a parent or guardian prior to utilizing a child's photograph or interview for communications purposes, and seeking feedback from youth beneficiaries regarding programming, are employed to the fullest possible extent. Many ACT member staff also complete an online training on prevention of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). Members work in the field is closely monitored by management to ensure that staff, volunteers, and others who visit ACT member projects behave appropriately toward children and never abuse the position of trust that comes with affiliation with ACT Alliance. The ACT JSL Forum aims to create a child-safe environment in all of its work by assessing and reducing potential risks to children. In case that any incident were to occur, some ACT members have a complaint response mechanism in place to address beneficiary feedback, including addressing reports of child safeguarding incidents and other forms of exploitation and violence. The feedback is addressed as soon as it is received and are knowledgeable of referral pathways to help populations in need receive the support and assistance required. One of the ACT members - International Orthodox Christian Charities (IOCC) has in place a Feedback & Referrals Assistant that has received specific training on case management for child protection and Sexual Gender Based Violence (SGBV).

3.1. **ACT Code of Conduct**

ACT members are committed to guard against the abuse of power by those responsible for protection and assistance to vulnerable communities. Especially in humanitarian crises, the dependency of affected populations on humanitarian agencies for their basic needs creates a particular ethical responsibility and duty of care on the part of ACT members and their staff and volunteers. Therefore, ACT members have a responsibility to ensure that all staff and volunteers are aware of this code of conduct, sign it, and understand what it means in concrete behavioral terms. ACT members also ensure that there are proper mechanisms in place to prevent and respond to sexual exploitation and abuse. ACT member staff, volunteers, and visitors are expected to sign and adhere to the ACT Code of Conduct. During orientation, staff and volunteers receive the ACT Code of Conduct in English and Arabic to review and sign, ensuring that all understand the code's contents and are aware of related expectations as a result of the code. In case any incident occurs, a complaints response mechanism is in place to address beneficiary feedback, including addressing violations of the ACT Code of Conduct. Disciplinary measures are in place to address a staff member or volunteer who violates the Code of Conduct. In addition, ACT members in Jordan are part of the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Assault (PSEA) Network. ACT members will continue to ensure that the principles of the Code of Conduct are incorporated

into planning and implementation of activities under the ACT SYR181 Appeal. Moreover, the ACT Code of Conduct will be communicated to the beneficiaries and that they will be made aware of the complaint mechanisms available for their use.

3.2. Implementation Approach

In all their programming, ACT members adopt the participatory approach methodology to include the beneficiaries in all aspects of program planning and program cycle. Participation approach is one of the basic requirements of the appeal and several requesting members (RMs) have established voluntary teams who have a direct access to local communities and prove to be effective and in needs assessment and translation of programs and activities. Through the volunteers, RMs have fostered strong, close relationships with community leaders, secular and religious, various other community influencers, and with the beneficiaries themselves. For distributions, ACT JSL members plan to directly implement proposed activities in coordination with a team of volunteers, as well as a network of trusted CBOs in targeted areas. CBOs will be utilized as distribution locations, sites for community awareness sessions, support RMs in identification of vulnerable households in their areas, and serve as central location in targeted communities.

ACT JSL members will coordinate activities with the relevant UNHCR-led sector working groups, including Protection Working Group, Disability Task Force, Health Working Group, Community Health Task Force, Cash Assistance Working Group, Nutrition Sub-Working Group, Shelter Working Group, Food Security Working Group, and Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) Working Group. ACT JSL members will also coordinate with regional coordination and referral groups and actively participate in refugee camp meetings, specifically in Jordan. ACT JSL member's proposed activities are in line with the 2018 – 2020 Jordan Response Plan, 2017-2020 Lebanon Crisis Response Plan, the development of which ACT JSL members were an active participant, which feeds into the Regional Refugee & Resilience Plan (3RP) 2018 - 2019. ACT JSL Members actively coordinate with key government ministries, where necessary for approval and implementation of activities. ACT JSL member's proposed activities include multiple modalities of implementation, including direct provision of items (such as food parcels, assistive devices for PWD, medications for the chronically ill, poultry production units, hygiene kits, educational supplies, and winter clothing), distribution of conditional cash (through cash for rent, vouchers for food and hygiene needs), early recovery/livelihood (vocational training, business loans, cash for work) and community outreach and awareness raising through community awareness sessions and capacity building for local partners. The mix of activities and modalities that ACT JSL members ensure that all targeted populations have access to the necessary assistance and services.

Early Recovery/ Livelihood: Beneficiaries will have access to cash for work and vocational trainings for both men and women to help build income generation activities based on the ability of the beneficiary. Small business grants will additionally be offered to selected participants to establish or develop their small-scale industries. Beneficiaries will also be provided with assets, such as animal production units, and training & ongoing support to develop home-based livelihood activities. Vocational trainings will be held at registered institutions which give out certification for new trades. Legal sessions will be conducted with beneficiaries in livelihoods programming to ensure they understand their rights to work 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. 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.

Cash for work modality will be implemented hiring local inhabitants for waste management and to provide all required tools and accessories needed to complete the jobs. The Cash for work modality be accompanied by awareness sessions for families and children and distribution of brochures to spread the knowledge to all community. Previous successful experience proves that such initiatives leave a good impact on members of the community by raising the awareness on hygienic tips for a more healthy life.

Education: ACT JSL members will enroll Syrian students within their educational programs who have difficulties in following the local curriculum in a special afternoon acceleration session specifically covering foreign languages, math and biology in order to help them pass the final exam and continue their studies. The program will include a variety of activities, sports and PSS program in order to build up the self-confidence and better vision for their future. Teachers will be advised on child protection policy that should be abided upon implementing the program. Additionally, ACT JSL members will continue providing special education program for out of school children to avoid a "lost generation" and in order to build positive relationships among beneficiaries and their parents who come from different backgrounds.

The ACT JSL members will help Syrians and poor host community students with a small contribution of their tuition fees in order to alleviate their economic burdens and to keep students in their schools. Selection of beneficiaries will be based on case by case study to verify the level of vulnerability and the merit of this small financial grant.

Protection/Psychosocial Support: 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. 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 labor and separation, protecting children from family violence, sexual abuse and early marriage.

ACT JSL members will refer cases that requires professional follow up to other organizations that provide such services or with specialized psychiatrics.

Cash Grants: When selecting beneficiaries, ACT JSL members will liaise with UNHCR and other cash-focused agencies to avoid duplication of beneficiaries. 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 Cairo Amman Bank 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. Households registered for cash assistance from ACT JSL members will have access to a dedicated member hotline phone number which will allow dedicated beneficiary feedback or assistance requests throughout the lifetime of the project. Follow-up household visits will be made by program staff to every household 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.

Food/NFI Vouchers: In-kind distribution of food and WASH items to cover identified needs was replaced by distribution by vouchers. People can buy the items that they actually need from the shops with which agreements have been made so as to benefit the local community as well.

Strengthening Capacities: 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.

Coordination: ACT members will coordinate activities with the relevant UNHCR-led sector working groups, including Protection Working Group, Disability Task Force, Health Working Group, Community Health Task Force, Nutrition Sub-Working Group, Shelter Working Group, Food Security Working Group, and Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) Working Group. Members will also coordinate with regional coordination and referral groups.

3.3. Project Stakeholders

- Refugees/Host communities: ACT JSL member field staff and program team assess and monitor on regular basis the situation of these stakeholders to ensure they are engaged in the full project cycle and that ACT JSL members are accountable to them.
- Local organizations/community leaders: ACT JSL members will work to constantly engage and follow up before, throughout and after the project has been completed.

- Local government: ACT JSL members have solid coordination and good reputation with local government and will undertake signed MoUs with relevant departments or ministries.
- Local church: ACT JSL members have 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 members are 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 members are active and regularly attending relevant working groups with UN agencies and NGOs active in the response.
- ACT JSL members will work with the local communities and governments to show neutrality and maintain neutrality in all projects when possible.

3.4. Field Coordination

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 members are active in all of the relevant UN-led sectorial working group meetings, ensuring continuous coordination and collaboration with the UN agencies and other NGOs. In addition, this appeal took into consideration the 3RP for 2018-2019 and the national response plans for Lebanon and Jordan. This is the key planning instrument led by UNHCR and United Nations Development Program (UNDP) at regional level.

ACT JSL members will agree on common methods of promoting the Alliance to working groups while maintaining the individual identity of each member organization. That said continuous information sharing along with 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. ACT representatives are also active members of various UN-led working groups related to the Syrian refugee crisis. Membership in these working groups has resulted in access to multiple NGOs working on development and advocacy initiatives. ACT members will continue to maintain regular contact with the relevant working groups in order to avoid duplication of activities, coordinate with other actors, and keep up to date on the most current, relevant issues and developments within the different sectors.

3.5. Project Management

Each requesting member (RM) of the ACT JSL Forum is responsible for the implementation of the activities as laid out in their individual log frames and proposals. The Appeal Working Group is responsible to ensure that communication regarding programmatic challenges and changes and any necessary information that may impact the program is shared in a timely manner. The ACT JSL Forum Coordinator is responsible to ensure that regular narrative and financial reports are submitted in good quality and with accurate, relevant information.

3.6. Implementing Partners

For partners whom have yet to be identified, ACT JSL members 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 member FCA, conducted in November 2017 a partner assessment of Syria Relief. A partnership agreement is currently in development in which Syria Relief will be responsible with the technical support project implementation of all activities at target schools in rural Aleppo and will deploy human resources, guidance, monitoring & evaluation (M&E), and reporting to FCA. ACT JSL members work 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 member

representatives and DERD Executive Director stipulating the obligations and responsibilities of each party under the proposed project.

In Jordan, the activities are self-implemented by ACT JSL members through leadership of local staff and in coordination with a network of CBOs throughout Jordan. When project activities are implemented working with a CBO, a memorandum of understanding (MoU) will be signed by the two parties to outline responsibilities of each and organization's expectations. CBOs will be utilized as distribution locations, sites for community awareness sessions, and provide support in identification of vulnerable households in their areas. ACT JSL member is partnering with Capoeira al Shababi, a local NGO registered in Jordan in 2017. Two capacity building trainings and follow up monitoring and evaluation with the local organization are planned to help build capacity. Areas of trainings will include support (Finance, Logistics, HR) and strategic (development planning, strategic organizational planning, and fundraising). The ACT JSL member has entered into a long term capacity building partnership with this local organization.

In Lebanon, ACT JSL member works with the National Evangelical Church for the out of school education program and with the Syrian Orthodox Church in Mount Lebanon through Our Lady Dispensary in Sad El Boushrieh. Also ACT JSL representative will partner with the Armenian Orthodox Church and Orthodox Youth Movement (OYM) to use their facilities in Nabba area and Bourje Hammoud to execute the health awareness program for women and psychological support program for women and children. ACT JSL members also have a partnership agreement with the NGO Heart for Lebanon to provide NFIs assistance to Iraqis and some Syrians.

3.7. Project 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 have established an Advocacy Working Group following the advocacy workshop that happened 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. Throughout 2017, continues discussions and efforts have been undertaken with respect to ACT JSL members engaging in advocacy at the national, regional and global Platforms and identifying appropriate platforms. Details of advocacy of ACT JSL members will be set by the JSL Forum Advocacy Working Group and will be further developed throughout the year, depending on the context and situation in affected areas. Some ACT members engage in larger ecumenical advocacy platforms such as the World Council of Churches advocacy group.

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 neighbouring 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.

ACT JSL members in Jordan will focus their advocacy efforts on long term funding/ sustainability approach for local NGO's and CBO's due to the decreasing funds of program and activities. To address this issue, ACT JSL members in Jordan will conduct a case study of sample CBO's to understand the funding patterns & trends and will issue a report that highlights the gaps and challenges. A workshop with participation of the donors will be held to discuss the gaps and challenges, as well as proposing practical recommendations. It is expected that this study will provide a range of recommendations, and highlight the needs of these organizations within long term funding framework, such as the need for capacity building in fund development and proposal writing.

In light of the above, and responding to the needs of NGO's, CBO's and other actors, (3) training programs will be designed in the North of Amman Irbid, Mafraq, Jerash, Ajloun, Mid –Amman: Amman, Madaba, Balqa, Zarqa and South Amman: Kerak, Aqaba Ma'an and Tafilah to train 35-40 organizations on developing project proposals and concepts skills based on program based approach.

ACT JSL members in Lebanon are planning to conduct an advocacy consultation with local NGO’s and stakeholders on the issue of social cohesion and refugee integration. This is essential in Lebanon due to the increasing tensions between refugee populations and host communities.

Due to the sensitivity of advocacy in Syria, ACT JSL members are planning to conduct an advocacy training on the concept of advocacy for staff, local partners and member churches in order to establish a clear understanding of what advocacy is and how if possible would members in Syria engage in advocacy efforts.

Simplified Work-Plan:

	Emergency Relief			Relief			Recovery					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
DSPR (Jordan / Lebanon)												
Shelter & NFIs												
Food Security												
Health & Nutrition												
WASH												
Protection/ Psychosocial												
Early Recovery Livelihoods												
Education												
FCA (Jordan / Syria)												
Early Recovery/Livelihoods												
Education												
IOCC (Jordan / Lebanon / Syria)												
Shelter & NFIs												
Food Security												
WASH												
Health & Nutrition												
Protection/ Psychosocial												
Early Recovery/Livelihoods												
Education												
LWF (Jordan)												
Protection/ Psychosocial												
Early Recovery/Livelihoods												
Multipurpose Cash												
MECC (Lebanon / Syria)												
WASH												
Health & Nutrition												
Protection/ Psychosocial												
Early Recovery/Livelihoods												
Education												

4. PROJECT MONITORING

4.1. Project Monitoring

ACT JSL members adhere to strict monitoring and evaluation (M&E) 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. ACT members will develop all data collection tools necessary for monitoring and reporting and continue to track and sort data, disaggregated by gender, nationality, and age group. With a M&E plan in place, Members will track project performance and identify results and learnings associated with the projects. The M&E Plan will track the degree to which the project is implemented according to the agreed work plan, reaching the target population according to the set criteria, and achieving the desired outcomes and be prepared to address potential delays at an early stage.

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. Moreover, project teams will participate in monthly performance meetings. During these discussions, project staff will identify the incremental and cumulative project results, discuss current challenges, adjust the project implementation timeline or activities when necessary, and identify effective strategies for achieving the project objectives.

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 for review. Feedback will be provided to partners and beneficiaries. ACT JSL members will provide regular narrative and financial reports to ACT Alliance and back donors on project progress, challenges, and plans.
- 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
- Evaluations: A mid-term review for the proposed appeal will take place to evaluate the progress and make any necessary changes to achieve targets by end of the appeal date. Once the project has been completed, a full evaluation of all the activities will be undertaken followed by an audit.

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 member activities take place in settings that are politically sensitive, assessments take place on a regular basis. Members have their own security plans, and daily monitoring of the current environment is used to inform and update the security situation and any impacts it may have on the programming. ACT JSL members are in regular coordination and communication with one another and with relevant actors to provide better and timely safety and security for staff and beneficiaries. As such, ACT JSL members receive daily security update from the United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) in Syria and daily security information reports from Overseas Security Advisory Council in Lebanon.

ACT JSL members additionally employ acceptance, protection, and deterrence strategies. ACT JSL member'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 and 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 programming, which ensures buy-in from the communities in which members work.

ACT JSL member'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 centres, first aid kits, and adherence to local standard operating procedures. ACT JSL members 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 members adhere to a diplomatic deterrence policy. All crimes committed against ACT JSL members or beneficiaries during the project will be reported to the police or the correlating government branch, or if more appropriate, ACT JSL 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 members do not work in rebel-held areas or other Unified Strategies Group (USG)-sanctioned groups. ACT members in Syria 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 and are regularly reviewing daily safety and security updates from United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) as well as local and regional media sources. There is an assigned Security Officer in Syria who sends safety and security updates on a bi-weekly basis. These reports help to inform the movement of in-country staff based on the security developments in project catchment areas. Should there be any information or alert concerning the risk of an area becoming controlled by a USG-sanctioned group, all operations will be suspended, and staff removed from those locations immediately.

All ACT member staff are required to be familiar with and sign their respective country office security plan and receive training on the organization-wide safety and security principles. Project planning and implementation take into consideration the safety of beneficiaries, particularly ensuring that activities do not exacerbate tensions between Syrian refugees and host community members. Cash-related activities have unique security-related concerns, members understand these risks and has taken them into account when designing distributions.

The security situation in Jordan and Lebanon is relatively stable to be able to carry out the proposed activities without serious interruption. Nevertheless, unforeseen security incidents can occur. In case of increased security risk or security incidents, ACT members will act according to the guidelines indicated in its security manual to protect both staff and beneficiaries. While closely monitoring the situation on the ground and coordinating with other humanitarian actors, communication with staff in all project locations is carried out regularly, and security information is shared with staff accordingly. Provision of assistance to the host communities along with refugees reduces the risk of increased tensions between the two groups. Security developments in project catchment areas could cause ACT JSL members to pause project implementation. To mitigate, the ACT JSL members will 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. If conflict in areas where ACT JSL members implement humanitarian operations will be halted immediately until the situation is assessed and declared safe.

There is a heightened threat from terrorism in the region at present, although no large scale attack has been conducted since 2010. Attacks could be indiscriminate, including in places frequented by foreigners like large hotels, shopping malls and other popular tourist locations. Both in Jordan and Lebanon, the economy is under severe stress, tourism numbers are falling and economic protests are common. Economic stress and the proximity and involvement of the two countries in the Syrian conflict increase the risk of instability. For the main part Jordan and Lebanon can be a safe and secure place to live and work if staff follow security protocol and ensure that they keep up to date with all security advisories and developments countrywide and in the region. With the monthly ACT JSL members meetings, members from Syria, Jordan and Lebanon provide a brief security overview to the members to ensure that everyone is alert and well-informed.

Due to regular travel within Jordan, Syria and Lebanon, the ACT JSL Forum have established a Security Network that brings together all Security focal points in the region within the ACT Forum so that accurate and up-to-date information is shared. Especially when travelling, any ACT member travelling to the country is able to have a security briefing from this network and contact in case of any security threat. While planning the ACT JSL Forum meetings, the Forum provides a security overview and plan in case of emergency for all participants to ensure everyone is aware of their surroundings, potential threats and what to do in case of a security hazard.

4.3. Knowledge Management

ACT JSL members are committed to ensuring high standards of project implementation. This involves proactively sharing learnings with member organizations and putting these lessons into practice. As such, past project evaluations are used to inform the design of the SYR181 appeal. Additionally ongoing processes of Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) will be used to feed into and amend ongoing practices.

ACT JSL members, through local field partners and voluntary teams, work continuously on the principle of sharing and exchange of information through informal channels, 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 members have established an Appeal Working Group in order to encourage greater cooperation and cohesion between members and discuss various issues arising from programmatic implementation. It is anticipated that this will involve shared research, best practices, sharing of tools and resources, common pool of expertise, evaluations and workshops to enable quality programming.

In addition to meeting regular narrative and financial reporting requirements to ACT Alliance and back donors on project progress, challenges, and plans, ACT JSL members will also coordinate with various UNHCR-led working groups and task forces to share project progress and learnings throughout implementation. Members will also share key information with other ACT Alliance members at the monthly ACT JSL Forum meetings as well as a mid-term review of the appeal to track progress and respond to potential challenges to ensure smooth programming for the second half of the year. At the conclusion of the project, members will share M&E findings and lessons learned with relevant groups and organizations so that these recommendations can be incorporated into future programming by multiple actors in Jordan, Syria and Lebanon.

An initiative called “Human Story Book” will focus on one beneficiary story per month. Each story will highlight the different methodology of programming used by ACT JSL members and how it has impacted the life and situation of the affected individual/family. The purpose of this initiative is to showcase the impact and the programming expertise of ACT JSL members as well.

5. PROJECT ACCOUNTABILITY

5.1. Mainstreaming Cross-Cutting Issues

As it is critical that actors understand the social and gender dynamics that would help or hinder aid, ACT JSL members conducted a secondary data review along with a review of its previous projects to analyze gender, age, social inclusion, resilience, and other cross-cutting issues. ACT JSL members examined the composition of the targeted population, particularly looking at gender, age, other vulnerabilities (such as suffering from a chronic illness or having a disability) and protection concerns. Findings from the analysis were incorporated into the development of appeal activities to ensure that this project is addressing the different needs of women, girls, boys, and men (both refugee and host community) and their diversity.

In previous responses to the Syria Humanitarian crisis, ACT JSL members have 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 Members have 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 Member’s 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 members target 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. Child protection and wellbeing, inclusion of people with disabilities and gender sensitivity are cross-cutting components that guide the work of ACT and its partner through the programs.

Through baseline assessments, ACT JSL members ensure that the most vulnerable are identified and included in the humanitarian program response regardless of background. ACT members ensure that the programs not only address the specific needs of the most vulnerable but also ensured that programs are delivered and provided in a way that are accessible. In this appeal, ACT JSL member programs address the needs of the following vulnerable groups: usually follows this selection criteria:

- Female-headed households.
- Single women.
- Households with individuals with disabilities.
- Households with injured members.
- Households with no income.
- Persons with disabilities (PWD).
- Elderly.
- Out of school children and youth.

ACT JSL members are committed to working with the most vulnerable beneficiaries, including both refugees and members of host communities. Members determine vulnerability criteria based on the needs specific activities address and that are in-line with each organization's internal vulnerability in criteria. For example, in Jordan, some members use components of UNHCR's Vulnerability Assessment Framework (VAF) to determine vulnerability

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

Under the proposed activities, there are no significant environmental impacts. Most of the project supplies are bought locally to reduce the ecological footprint and costs of purchasing supplies outside project areas. This approach also stimulates the local market and economy. However, ACT staff are trained and aware of programmatic approaches that mitigate harmful effects on the environment. ACT Staff participated in a Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction Training in 2017 and have reflected the learning in the activities through incorporating environmental management into humanitarian programming. Examples include, cash-for-work project for waste management in Syria, informal teaching and awareness sessions to children and caregivers in school settings. In addition, ACT staff and volunteer are trained on any national environmental policy and regulations and follow the do no harm approach as it also refers to not harming the environment. To ensure the quality of certain activities, an agriculture engineer will work closely with households that receive poultry production units on how they can take care of the animals and prevent degradation of their environment as a result their practices.

This year's appeal builds on the clear shared vision among all ACT members on the need to further integrate humanitarian assistance and resilience based initiatives that meets protection and basic needs, while building resilience and enhancing national capacities. This year's appeal focuses largely on ensuring that affected populations have the ability and necessary resources to cope with the adverse effects of a protracted crisis. With a strong focus on early recovery/livelihood, education, protection, food assistance and multi-purpose cash support, the appeal aims at providing affected populations with autonomy, greater responsibility and foundational support required so that they may lead their life with dignity and confidence.

5.1.1. Participation

All ACT JSL member projects and activities begin with assessments that are based on what the beneficiaries need. These assessments steer program design and implementation. ACT JSL members engage with communities in ways that empower and involve people so that they can direct their own development. ACT JSL members see the people we serve both as individuals in their own right and as participating members of families, groups, and communities and encourage community participation and supports the development of local networks and structures as a path to strengthening local civil society. ACT JSL members strongly believe that beneficiaries are not objects of charity but, in fact, are rights holders and this is reflected in the participatory and rights based approach in programming.

Beneficiaries are active participants in project implementation whether serving as volunteers at distributions or participating focus group discussions on project development and implementation, members involve affected populations in all stages of activity planning and implementation. Feedback is gathered throughout implementation from beneficiaries to ensure that activities meet needs and adjustments are made, as needed.

5.1.2. Social inclusion / Target groups

Both the Government of Jordan and Government of Lebanon require Syrian response programming to target both Syrian refugees and host communities. In Jordan, the requirement is to serve 70% Syrian refugees with no less than 30% of vulnerable Jordanians, and Lebanon 80% Syrian refugees and 20% Lebanese. Members in Jordan and Lebanon ensure that programming is implemented in the same areas for Syrian refugees and vulnerable host communities so that the communities are aware of this inclusive programming. As such, ACT members do not exclude and deliberately plan their programming that can reach and provide services in a manner that is appropriate, mindful and reflective of the needs.

Social inclusion (disabilities, vulnerable groups, child protection, poverty alleviation, ensuring human rights). ACT JSL member activities are either self-implemented or through local CBOs to ensure that ACT JSL members are building local capacity and promoting sustainability of activities and the resilience of affected populations. The activities are designed and implemented in a manner that discourages use of negative coping strategies and work closely with affected populations to ensure that they are involved and can provide feedback throughout the project planning and implementation cycle.

By responding to the Syrian Humanitarian crisis since 2012, ACT members have found that refugees with hearing and visual impairments and disabilities are often overlooked and face particular challenges that humanitarian actors have not fully addressed. An ACT member with the technical expertise in addressing the needs of PWD, has developed a unique and successful three-pronged approach that 1) trains community-based rehabilitation workers to screen, assess, and refer cases of disability through providing workshops in child protection, and in-service learning days; 2) works closely with medical experts, conducting assessments and providing high quality diagnostic and rehabilitation services; 3) community awareness sessions for refugees to increase knowledge about impairments and disabilities, identify referral pathways, and promote integration of persons with disabilities into society. In addition, self-help groups for parents and caregivers of children with disabilities are formed to better serve as support networks for families with disabled children.

5.1.3. 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 international funding. ACT JSL member's procurement is an open tendering competition. This process ensures transparency, allows for fair competition, and reduces the possibility for corruption. Furthermore, ACT JSL member's staff conducts monitoring visits to project sites and share findings with management.

Although ACT JSL members 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 members. Procedures dictate that employees conduct ACT JSL member 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 member 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 members 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

ACT members provide independent, neutral, faith-based humanitarian assistance and social cohesion events, which attempts to reduce tensions among the beneficiaries' community.

By focusing on the provision of humanitarian assistance without bias towards adherents to any particular faith group, ethnicity, or political opinion, ACT JSL members have solidified their image as independent and neutral faith-based humanitarian aid providers. Underpinning this has been the constant relationship building with community leaders, local municipalities, and religious and secular organizations.

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

In order to follow the do no harm principle the designing and implementing of the activities, provision of education and psychosocial services to the community will support beneficiaries to deal with the impact of conflict trauma and stress. It will focus on building resilience within the communities and with the training to be included, to improve the community engagement around self-reliance. To ensure that community relations are not harmed but the most vulnerable and needy are targeted and protection principles as child protection and child safeguarding are upheld in the projects. With respect to psychosocial programming, ACT JSL members ensure that any material developed and used include the beneficiaries to reflect and build on their personal experiences and develop appropriate and culturally sensitive material for different age groups.

Many ACT JSL members use the cash-based intervention modality because 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.

ACT JSL members are committed to and employs a "do no harm" approach and mainstreams protection throughout all of its work. Members ensure that local authorities, affected populations, and other humanitarian actors are engaged through the full project planning and implementation cycle.

For example, through its cash-for-rent assistance, applying a "do no harm" approach, members carrying out this modality ensure that both the landlord and beneficiary understand their obligations through a contract and that the terms are clear. Complaints mechanisms are in place through which landlords and/or beneficiaries can provide feedback and report deviations from the contract, or other problems, and field coordinators are volunteers regularly conduct monitoring visits to follow-up with beneficiaries who receive assistance to ensure that that assistance does not exacerbate protection concerns or raise tensions between refugees and local host community populations.

5.3. Complaints mechanism and feedback

The core values of the ACT JSL members 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 carried through, the ACT JSL Member's complaints mechanisms and procedures allows that all stakeholders may provide feedback and complaints on ACT JSL Members work, have them heard, taken seriously and appropriately addressed.

ACT JSL members are working towards establishing local (for all Country Programs) and where appropriate global complaints mechanisms to encourage feedback about its work from all its stakeholders. Where the feedback on a complaint about ACT JSL members conduct, ACT JSL members shall respond in a timely and appropriate manner through established mechanisms. Many of the ACT JSL members have already established a complaints and feedback mechanism and can share the knowledge and experience with the ACT JSL members. As a joint program, members are able to cooperate and share resources on a platform that benefits not only the ACT JSL members but also ensures that the projects and the beneficiaries are aware of the tools in place, have access to and feel safe to voice their concerns. To address the feedback of affected populations, ACT JSL members have a complaints response mechanism in place through which beneficiaries can provide feedback (with an option for this feedback to be anonymous). Using multiple modalities, (phone hotline, email address, physical feedback boxes at centres, complaints focal persons assigned) Members aims to ensure that affected populations have access to the mechanisms. The complaints response mechanisms are in place to address beneficiary feedback on project initiatives, refer cases in need to other projects or service providers, and address protection concerns and other forms of exploitation and violence. During distributions, members can provide a handout that includes information in Arabic on how to access the complaints response mechanisms to ensure that all beneficiaries and other affected populations are aware of where and how to submit feedback. In addition to these mechanisms, members can regularly hold focus group discussions with beneficiaries and other affected populations and have staff regularly present in the field so that feedback can easily be raised and addressed by ACT JSL members.

ACT JSL members take complaints seriously and positively. The ACT JSL members ensure that beneficiaries are aware of and know what constitutes a complaint, where the complaints can be lodged and the process of addressing the complaints. Through regular contact with the beneficiaries, complaints are addressed in a timely manner. ACT JSL members commit to address all issues of sexual exploitation, abuse of power, corruption and breach of the ACT JSL member policies and standards. ACT JSL members are committed to and working towards having an effective procedure for handling and responding to complaints. Procedures shall be simple, easily understood and widely publicized. Appropriate cultural and local practices are respected and taken into consideration in handling and responding to complaints and feedback. The procedure for complaints will be reviewed regularly to ensure and incorporate learning and improvement towards ACT JSL member accountability. ACT JSL members are 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 members will continue to work on ways of promoting the ACT Alliance identity during procurement, storage, and distribution. ACT JSL members acknowledge the source of funding whenever possible for any and all projects funded by the ACT Alliance. As such, all project documentation – such as attendance sheets, training materials, forms, and other related documents used as part of project activities – contain the relevant logos to acknowledge ACT Alliance and/or back donor support. At project sites in the host community and camp, staff and volunteers wear vests and IDs identify ACT Alliance as a supporter of the activities. Banners with the ACT Alliance and relevant project information are used at the project sites and at all events to acknowledge ACT Alliance support and increase transparency about the activities 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 visually reflect the crisis and the response of the Alliance, as well as share stories of project impact to build a strong evidence- base of the ACT projects responding to the Syria Humanitarian Crisis.

6. PROJECT FINANCE

6.1. Consolidated Budget

EXCHANGE RATE: **set at par with 1 USD**

Requesting ACT member:

Appeal Number:

SYR181

Appeal Title:

Syria Humanitarian Response

Implementing Period:

01 January 2018 - 31 December 2018

Appeal	Appeal
Budget	Budget
<i>local currency</i>	USD

EXPENDITURE

Type of	No. of	Unit Cost	Appeal	Appeal
Unit	Units	<i>local currency</i>	<i>local currency</i>	USD

DIRECT COSTS

1 PROGRAM STAFF

Appeal Lead				54,928	54,927.84
Total international program staff				97,381	97,381.09
Total national program staff				917,158	917,158.49
TOTAL PROGRAM STAFF				1,069,467	1,069,467

2 PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

2.1.	Shelter and settlement / Non-food items				1,478,391	1,478,391.36
2.2.	Food security				736,536	736,536.00
2.3.	Water, sanitation & hygiene (WASH)				169,375	169,375.00
2.4.	Health / Nutrition				593,556	593,556.00
2.5.	Protection / Psychosocial support				787,996	787,995.84
2.6.	Early recovery & livelihood restoration				1,351,154	1,351,154.28
2.7.	Education				1,846,045	1,846,044.97
2.8.	Emergency Preparedness / Resilience				13,517	13,516.80
2.9.	Multipurpose CASH grants				58,656	58,656.00

2.10.	Other sector (camp management, etc.)					0	0.00
TOTAL PROGRAM ACTIVITIES						7,035,226	7,035,226
<hr/>							
3	PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION						
TOTAL PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION						308,054	308,054
<hr/>							
4	PROGRAM LOGISTICS						
TOTAL PROGRAM LOGISTICS						302,901	302,901
<hr/>							
5	PROGRAM ASSETS & EQUIPMENT						
TOTAL PROGRAM ASSETS & EQUIPMENT						77,818	77,818
<hr/>							
6	OTHER PROGRAM COSTS						
6.1.	SECURITY						
TOTAL SECURITY						23,544	23,544
<hr/>							
6.2.	FORUM COORDINATION						
TOTAL FORUM COORDINATION						79,418	79,418
<hr/>							
6.3.	STRENGTHENING CAPACITIES						
TOTAL STRENGTHENING CAPACITIES						46,363	46,363
<hr/>							
6.4.	ACT SECRETARIAT COORDINATION SUPPORT						
TOTAL COORDINATION SUPPORT						294,253	294,253
<hr/>							
TOTAL DIRECT COST						9,237,043	9,237,043
<hr/>							
INDIRECT COSTS: PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION & SUPPORT							
TOTAL INDIRECT COST: PERSONNEL, ADMIN. & SUPPORT						865,643	865,643
						9%	9%
<hr/>							
TOTAL EXPENDITURE						10,102,687	10,102,687
<hr/>							

Project Summary Table

Summary	DSPR (Jordan)	DSPR (Lebanon)	FCA (Jordan, Syria)
Implementation period	From 1 January 2018 to 31 December 2018 Total duration: 12 (months)	From 1 January 2018 to 31 December 2018 Total duration: 12 (months)	From 1 January 2018 to 31 December 2018 Total duration: 12 (months)
Geographical area	Balqa, Amman (Middle) Souf, Jerash, Irbid, Husn (North), Kerak, Aqaba, Madaba (South) , Zarqa(East)	South-Tyre, Sidon, Ein-el-Hilweh camp, Na'meh village North- Dbayeh camp East-Ba'lbeck	Syria, rural Aleppo and Jordan, Azraq camp, Zaatari camp and East Amman
Sectors of response	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Shelter / NFIs <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protection / Psychosocial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food Security <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Early recovery / livelihoods <input type="checkbox"/> WASH <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Health / Nutrition <input type="checkbox"/> Unconditional cash	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Shelter / NFIs <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protection / Psychosocial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food Security <input type="checkbox"/> Early recovery / livelihoods <input type="checkbox"/> WASH <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education <input type="checkbox"/> Health / Nutrition <input type="checkbox"/> Unconditional cash	<input type="checkbox"/> Shelter / NFIs <input type="checkbox"/> Protection / Psychosocial <input type="checkbox"/> Food Security <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Early recovery / livelihoods <input type="checkbox"/> WASH <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education <input type="checkbox"/> Health / Nutrition <input type="checkbox"/> Unconditional cash
Targeted beneficiaries (per sector)	76,171 total Shelter/NFIs: 7000 Food Security: 42000 Health/Nutrition: 8740 Protection/PSS: 4160 ERL: 7371	1,061 total Shelter/NFIs: 45 households Food Security: 115 households Protection/PSS: 135 Education: 770	14,363 total Education (Jordan/Syria): 13,195 Livelihood (Jordan): 1,078

	Education: 6900		
Requested budget (USD)	US\$ 1,789304	US\$ 595077.3	US\$ Syria: 395,366 Jordan: 713,270

Summary	IOCC (Jordan)	IOCC (Lebanon)	IOCC (Syria)																								
Implementation period	From 1 January 2018 to 31 December 2018 Total duration: 12 (months)	From 1 January 2018 to 31 December 2018 Total duration: 12 (months)	From 1 January 2018 to 31 December 2018 Total duration: 12 (months)																								
Geographical area	Amman, Irbid, Mafraq, Zarqa, Ajloun, Jerash, Balqa, Madaba, Ma'an, Karak and Tafilah governorates, as well as Azraq refugee camp	Lebanon: North, Bekaa and Beirut/Mount Lebanon	Aleppo, Damascus, Daraa, Hama, Hassakeh, Homs, Lattakia, Rif Damascus, Tartous, and Raqqa																								
Sectors of response	<table border="0"> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Shelter / NFIs</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protection / Psychosocial</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food Security</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Early recovery / livelihoods</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> WASH</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Education</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Health / Nutrition</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Unconditional cash</td> </tr> </table>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Shelter / NFIs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protection / Psychosocial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food Security	<input type="checkbox"/> Early recovery / livelihoods	<input type="checkbox"/> WASH	<input type="checkbox"/> Education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Health / Nutrition	<input type="checkbox"/> Unconditional cash	<table border="0"> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Shelter / NFIs</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Protection / Psychosocial</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food Security</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Early recovery / livelihoods</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WASH</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Health / Nutrition</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Unconditional cash</td> </tr> </table>	<input type="checkbox"/> Shelter / NFIs	<input type="checkbox"/> Protection / Psychosocial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food Security	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Early recovery / livelihoods	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WASH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Health / Nutrition	<input type="checkbox"/> Unconditional cash	<table border="0"> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Shelter / NFIs</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Protection / Psychosocial</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food Security</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Early recovery / livelihoods</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> WASH</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Health / Nutrition</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Unconditional cash</td> </tr> </table>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Shelter / NFIs	<input type="checkbox"/> Protection / Psychosocial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food Security	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Early recovery / livelihoods	<input type="checkbox"/> WASH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Health / Nutrition	<input type="checkbox"/> Unconditional cash
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Shelter / NFIs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protection / Psychosocial																										
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food Security	<input type="checkbox"/> Early recovery / livelihoods																										
<input type="checkbox"/> WASH	<input type="checkbox"/> Education																										
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Health / Nutrition	<input type="checkbox"/> Unconditional cash																										
<input type="checkbox"/> Shelter / NFIs	<input type="checkbox"/> Protection / Psychosocial																										
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food Security	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Early recovery / livelihoods																										
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WASH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education																										
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Health / Nutrition	<input type="checkbox"/> Unconditional cash																										
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Shelter / NFIs	<input type="checkbox"/> Protection / Psychosocial																										
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food Security	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Early recovery / livelihoods																										
<input type="checkbox"/> WASH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education																										
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Health / Nutrition	<input type="checkbox"/> Unconditional cash																										
Targeted beneficiaries (per sector)	7,000 total - Protection: 1,500 people - Shelter: 1,000 people - Health/Nutrition: 2,500 people - Food Security: 2,000 people	52,750 total Food Security: 1,600 individual WASH: 50,000 Health/Nutrition: 850 ERL: 200 Education: 100	22,785 Total Shelter/NFIs: 12,325 Food Security: 9,000 Health/Nutrition: 500 ERL: 360 Education: 600																								

Requested budget (USD)	US\$ \$900002	US\$ 528,998	US\$ 2,659105

Summary	MECC - Lebanon	MECC - Syria	LWF Jordan																								
Implementation period	From 1 January 2018 to 31 December 2018 Total duration: 12 (months)	From 1 January 2018 to 31 December 2018 Total duration: 12 (months)	From 1 January 2018 to 31 December 2018 Total duration: 12 (months)																								
Geographical area	Mount Lebanon, Bekka, South and the North : Bourg Hammoud, Gdeideh, Sabtieh, Mansourieh, Mousaitbeh, Karm El Zeitoun, Nabaa, Ab Elias, Zahleh, Riaq, Sidon, Tyre, Tripoli, Koura, Akkar, Hermel.	Syria/Damascus, Rural Damascus, Aleppo, Daraa, Coastal Area and other governorates	Amman, Irbid, Zaatari Camp, Mafraq																								
Sectors of response	<table border="0"> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Shelter / NFIs</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protection / Psychosocial</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Food Security</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Early recovery / livelihoods</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> WASH</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Health / Nutrition</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Unconditional cash</td> </tr> </table>	<input type="checkbox"/> Shelter / NFIs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protection / Psychosocial	<input type="checkbox"/> Food Security	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Early recovery / livelihoods	<input type="checkbox"/> WASH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Health / Nutrition	<input type="checkbox"/> Unconditional cash	<table border="0"> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Shelter / NFIs</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Protection / Psychosocial</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Food Security</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Early recovery / livelihoods</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WASH</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Health / Nutrition</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Unconditional cash</td> </tr> </table>	<input type="checkbox"/> Shelter / NFIs	<input type="checkbox"/> Protection / Psychosocial	<input type="checkbox"/> Food Security	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Early recovery / livelihoods	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WASH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Health / Nutrition	<input type="checkbox"/> Unconditional cash	<table border="0"> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Shelter / NFIs</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protection / Psychosocial</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Food Security</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Early recovery / livelihoods</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> WASH</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Education</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Health / Nutrition</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unconditional cash</td> </tr> </table>	<input type="checkbox"/> Shelter / NFIs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protection / Psychosocial	<input type="checkbox"/> Food Security	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Early recovery / livelihoods	<input type="checkbox"/> WASH	<input type="checkbox"/> Education	<input type="checkbox"/> Health / Nutrition	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unconditional cash
<input type="checkbox"/> Shelter / NFIs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protection / Psychosocial																										
<input type="checkbox"/> Food Security	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Early recovery / livelihoods																										
<input type="checkbox"/> WASH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education																										
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Health / Nutrition	<input type="checkbox"/> Unconditional cash																										
<input type="checkbox"/> Shelter / NFIs	<input type="checkbox"/> Protection / Psychosocial																										
<input type="checkbox"/> Food Security	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Early recovery / livelihoods																										
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WASH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education																										
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Health / Nutrition	<input type="checkbox"/> Unconditional cash																										
<input type="checkbox"/> Shelter / NFIs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protection / Psychosocial																										
<input type="checkbox"/> Food Security	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Early recovery / livelihoods																										
<input type="checkbox"/> WASH	<input type="checkbox"/> Education																										
<input type="checkbox"/> Health / Nutrition	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unconditional cash																										
Targeted beneficiaries (per sector)	1140 Total Education: 675 Health and nutrition: 160 Livelihood: 105	1830 Total Education: 370 Health: 200 Livelihood: 235	1970 total Protection/PSS: 1166 individuals ER: 544 individuals																								



	Protection: 200	Protection and capacity building: 200 WASH: 825	Unconditional Cash: 260 (52HH)
Requested budget (USD)	US\$ 854,292.3	US\$ 585,490.6	US\$ 1,084,781