

# actalliance

## Humanitarian Response for People Affected by the Syrian Conflict

**SYR191**



Appeal Target: US\$ 8,338,401

Balance Requested: US\$ 8,338,401

*With the Syria crisis continuing into its eighth year, more than half of the population of Syria has been forcibly displaced from their homes, and many people have been displaced multiple times.*



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Core Humanitarian  
STANDARD

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

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Project Summary Sheet																																			
Project Title	Humanitarian Response for People Affected by the Syrian Conflict																																		
Project ID	SYR191																																		
Location	<b>Jordan:</b> host community + refugee camp settings / Amman, Irbid, Mafrq, Zarqa, Ajloun, Jerash, Balqa, Madaba, Ma'an, Karak, Aqaba, Tafilah governorates, Azraq refugee camp, Zaatari Camp / <b>Lebanon:</b> Mount Lebanon, Bekka, North Bourge Hammoud, Daowra, Gdeideh, Sabiteh, Mansourieh, Mousaitbeh, Karm El Zeitoun, Nabaa, Ab Elias, Zahleh, Riq, Sidon, Tyre, Tripoli, Koura, Akkar / <b>Syria:</b> Aleppo, Rural Aleppo, Damascus, Rural Damascus, Daraa, Coastal Area, Hama, Hassakeh, Homs, Lattakia, Rif Damascus, Tartous, and Raqqa																																		
Project Period	From 1 January 2019 to 31 December 2019 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), HEKS (Lebanon) IOCC (Jordan, Syria, Lebanon), LWF (Jordan, Syria), MECC (Syria, Lebanon)																																		
Local partners	<b>Jordan</b> 1- Jordan Hashemite Charity Organization (JHCO) 2- CBOs in Jordan <b>Lebanon</b> 1- NESSL (National Evangelical Synod of Syria and Lebanon) 2 -Private related schools to Syrian Orthodox Church in Mount Lebanon, Beirut and in Zahle 3- Balamand University 4 -Haigazian university 5 -Private schools related to Armenian Orthodox church <b>Syria</b> 1- MECC member churches in Syria 2- NESSL (National Evangelical Synod of Syria and Lebanon) 3- Department of Ecumenical Relations and Development (DERD) at the Greek Orthodox Patriarchate of Antioch (GOPA) 4- Syria Relief 5- The St. Ephrem Patriarchal Development Committee (EPDC)																																		
Thematic Area(s)	<table border="1"> <tbody> <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 type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Unconditional cash</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Other sector</td> <td colspan="2">Emergency Preparedness / Resilience</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Advocacy</td> <td colspan="2"></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>DRR/Climate change</td> <td colspan="2"></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Resilience</td> <td colspan="2"></td> </tr> </tbody> </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 type="checkbox"/>	Unconditional cash	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other sector	Emergency Preparedness / Resilience		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Advocacy			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	DRR/Climate change			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Resilience		
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Project Impact	To reduce the vulnerability and alleviate the suffering of people who are affected by the Syrian conflict.																																																																															
Project Outcome(s)	<div>1. Shelter/NFI: Increased support to vulnerable families in meeting their basic needs through the provision of vouchers, basic non-food items and shelter assistance.</div> <div>2. Food Security: Improved accessibility to quality and timely food through cash, vouchers, parcels, and enhanced food safety and nutrition practices for affected persons.</div> <div>3. WASH: Better access to safe water &amp; sanitation facilities, and improved hygiene practices through the provision of WASH infrastructure, hygiene kits and trainings and sessions.</div> <div>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.</div> <div>5. Protection/Psychosocial: Psychosocial wellbeing, resilience, and inclusion of children and adults is enhanced and access of persons with specific needs to humanitarian programs is increased.</div> <div>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.</div> <div>7. Education: Improved access to safe learning spaces and access to quality education through provision of tuition support and remedial classes for targeted students.</div> <div>8. Strengthening Capacities/ Emergency preparedness and resilience Strengthen skills of staff, CBO's, L/NGO's and CRO's.</div>																																																																															
Target beneficiaries	<table><tr><th colspan="10">Beneficiary profile</th></tr><tr><td colspan="2"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Refugees</td><td colspan="2"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IDPs</td><td colspan="2"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> host population</td><td colspan="4"><input type="checkbox"/> Returnees</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-displaced affected population</td><td colspan="8"></td></tr><tr><th colspan="10">Age / Gender</th></tr><tr><td colspan="2">0 - 5 yrs</td><td colspan="2">6 - 18 yrs</td><td colspan="2">19 - 65 yrs</td><td colspan="2">above 65 yrs</td><td colspan="2">Total</td></tr><tr><td>M</td><td>F</td><td>M</td><td>F</td><td>M</td><td>F</td><td>M</td><td>F</td><td>M</td><td>F</td></tr><tr><td>9440</td><td>9513</td><td>21772</td><td>24,429</td><td>21794</td><td>31583</td><td>5920</td><td>7724</td><td>58926</td><td>73249</td></tr></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	9440	9513	21772	24,429	21794	31583	5920	7724	58926	73249
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Project Cost	8,338401.39 US\$																																																																															

**Reporting Schedule**

Type of Report	Due date
Situation report	The first quarter report is due by 31st of March and then quarterlyquarterly
Final narrative and financial interim report	15 July 2019
Final narrative and financial report (60 days after the ending date)	28 February 202028 February 2020
Audit report (90 days after the ending date)	31 March 202031 March 2020

**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 targets per member can be found in the "Summary Table" Annex, and detailed budgets per member are available 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](mailto:Line.Hempel@actalliance.org)) and Senior Finance Officer, Lorenzo Correa ([Lorenzo.Correa@actalliance.org](mailto:Lorenzo.Correa@actalliance.org)) with a copy to the Regional Representative, Gorden Simango 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](mailto:gsi@actalliance.org))

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

**Alwynn Javier**

Global Humanitarian Coordinator

ACT Alliance

## 1. BACKGROUND

### 1.1. Context

With the Syria crisis continuing into its eighth year, more than half of the population of Syria has been forcibly displaced from their homes, and many people have been displaced multiple times. The number of daily displacements remains high, with approximately 920,000 as Internally Displaced Person (IDPs) in the first 4 months of 2018 (at a rate of almost 7,600 newly displaced persons each day, according to the UN-HNO 2018). UNHCR, estimates that 13.1 million people need humanitarian assistance, and almost 6.6 million, have been internally displaced (UNHCR<sup>1</sup>). There are 12.8 million who require health assistance, with almost 3 million living in UN-declared hard-to-reach or besieged areas exposed to serious protection threats. Estimates show that 2.9 million people inside Syria are living with a disability (Humanitarian International Plan<sup>2</sup>), while almost 5.6 million people are in acute need due to multiple displacements, exposure to hostilities, and limited access to basic goods and services, and 4.2 million in need of shelter intervention (HNO 2018, 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 been witnessed lately, an additional 570,000 Syrian refugees across the region were 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.

The overall level of violence has generally decreased in most areas of Syria (primarily those linked to de-escalation zones in southern Syria, northern Homs), but it continues in Afrin and Azaz (northwest Aleppo). 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.

After three years of closing the borders between Jordan and Syria, the Nassib border crossing was re-opened in mid-October 2018, a route considered to carry billions of dollars' worth of trade for the countries of the region, including Jordan and Lebanon. This holds expectations to improve the economy in the region. Syrian refugees still require humanitarian assistance to meet basic needs. Lebanon hosts almost 1 million Syrians, spread throughout 251 different localities, 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 refugees and vulnerable host communities remains critical. 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 residency requirements for Syrian refugees pose additional challenges to refugees. This comes in addition to existing risks and vulnerabilities to exploitation and abuse, particularly related to livelihoods.



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 did the same in 2016. While 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—this 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 populations. 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 34.4% of 2018 Regional Refugee & Resilience Plan (3RP) funded by end of June 2018, humanitarian needs will persist among the refugee and vulnerable host community population in 2019.

1. <http://www.unhcr.org/syria-emergency.html>
2. [https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/echo\\_syr\\_bud\\_2018\\_91000\\_v2.pdf](https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/echo_syr_bud_2018_91000_v2.pdf)
3. <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/syria/location/71>

## 1.2. Needs

The 2018 Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) findings highlight the persistent needs of more than five million refugees from Syria and vulnerable host community members in refugee-hosting neighbouring countries. Coordination among UN agencies, INGOs and sector specific cluster groups, in which ACT JSL is active, highlights that most 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 refugees' needs and challenges increase and change with every passing year in displacement. Particular attention is given to concerns regarding the lack of income-generation opportunities and quality education. As of December 2017, 1.7 million 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 livelihoods, expand access to critical health and protection services and foster community development in the long term.

**Jordan:** The Jordan Response Plan (JRP) 2017-2019, in collaboration with UN agencies and INGOs, 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 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 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, particularly on public schooling and education in camp settings (education in Za'atari camp only provided up to the age of 16). Findings from UNHCR's Comprehensive Vulnerability Assessment (CVA) in 2017 illustrate the pressures on an already overstretched education system, particularly in the vulnerable governorates of Amman, Mafraq and Zarqa. The Interagency Nutrition Survey led by UNICEF at the end of 2016 highlights concerns in prevention of malnutrition and proper infant and young child feeding practices among both refugees and Jordanians. The 2017-2019 JRP identified that the key protection challenges include, child labour, access to international protection in a timely manner, documentation and registration issues, and 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 (PWDs), 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 disabilities within any population is 15% and approximately 20% in a humanitarian or crisis setting, such as Jordan. Many of these PWDs in Jordan 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 on addressing the highlighted gaps through more livelihood programming, cash assistance for shelter/NFIs, improving household food security, education, and health and hygiene needs, and protection/psychosocial programming, including services specifically for PWDs.

However, and due to the declaration by the United States of America that it will stop all kinds of aids to UNRWA, there are serious implications on Palestinian refugees at refugee camps who are hosting Syrians in most parts of Jordan, where UNRWA services will be declined. This will negatively affect education, health, environment sectors in these camps. Even UNRWA started reducing its cadres of environment and education sectors in the camps which eventually will lead to a disaster and reduce educational cadres.

**Syria:** The Humanitarian Needs Overview 2018 for Syria has identified 3 key humanitarian needs/survival needs among 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 (NRC<sup>4</sup>). School facilities remain partially or fully damaged, leaving one in three school inaccessible to children. Additionally, the HNO 2018 also indicates that 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 on 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, continue to limit access to these essential services throughout the country. Thus inside Syria, humanitarian response across all sectors is a 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% 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. Despite all efforts, 58% of refugee children in Lebanon aged 3-18 years are still out of school (LCRP Fact and Figures-June 2018). 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% in some cases, greatly affecting their infrastructure and financial sustainability. 24% of Syrians who needed to access secondary health care during 2018 were not able to access the services. The conditions of water and sewage is affecting the health and the environment conditions in general, where only 3% of Lebanon sewage receiving secondary treatment, and in parallel 8% of the consumed water was treated. Hence 62% of cases of notifiable communicable diseases were caused by either water or food consumption. 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 support. Financial support is key to the protection and support of the refugees, knowing that 92% of Syrians refugees in Lebanon are earning less than survival minimum expenditure basket.

4 <https://www.nrc.no/perspectives/2017/syrias-out-of-school-children/>

### 1.3 Capacity to respond

The ACT JSL Forum was established in November 2012 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 ACT members involved participate in the UN-led 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 actors. Members are also active in global cluster groups as appropriate, considering their areas of specialization. ACT JSL members also bring 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, and supporting PWDs. The ACT JSL Forum not only implements quality programs with consistency and determination, but also provides capacity building support to local implementing partners to enhance the learning of international standards and implementation in programming. Through working closely with targeted 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.

## **2. PROJECT RATIONALE** (*Logical Framework [Annex 3]*)

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

The ACT SYR191 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 on supporting 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.

### **2.2 Impact**

The aim of the response is to reduce the vulnerability and alleviate the suffering of people who are affected by the Syrian conflict.

### **2.3 Outcomes**

Building upon the 3RP, the focus of this response will be to reduce the vulnerability of people affected by the Syrian conflict through 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 to support the most vulnerable populations impacted by the ongoing crisis in Syria. All interventions are participatory and inclusive. With a 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 refugees, 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.

**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. 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) 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 workshops, 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 PWDs.

**Protection/ Psychosocial Support:** Psychosocial wellbeing and resilience of children and adults is enhanced and the specific needs of PWDs 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 marginalized persons, specifically those with disabilities, will be provided with additional support including 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 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, remedial classes, and school kits 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 enrol in higher education and encourage them to remain in school as opposed to seeking work. School kits will also be provided to ensure that children have the supplies they need to participate in education. 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.

On the other hand, UNICEF's most recent decision was to slash 45,000 children from the Hajawi cash for education programme as well as to close more than 100 Makani centres. A decision to add cash for education to the ACT proposal came following UNICEF's decision because even though Syrian refugee children have access to the formal education system, many families cannot afford the costs related to education (transportation, uniform, stationary). Cash for education is a way to support with these payments after UNICEF's decision.

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. In Jordan, cash assistance will be specifically focused on increasing access to public school education for extremely vulnerable Syrian and Jordanian children. Syrian children have access to the formal education system in Jordan, but many Syrian families are unable to afford the costs related to the education of their children, costs such as transportation.

#### **Emergency Preparedness and Resilience:**

Increased access to employment, technical and vocational trainings, business start-up support and livelihood opportunities for vulnerable individuals in affected communities.

## **2.4 Outputs**

### **Shelter/NFIs**

Budget: 1,091,965.45 USD

25 families below poverty line and with special needs and limited income in Lebanon receive rent assistance over the period of 12 months.

250 households in Syria will receive cash-for rent assistance.

7,000 households (23,750 individuals) in Syria receive bedding parcels, clothing parcels, hygiene parcels, and rental assistance.

84 Shelters renovated in Lebanon.

600 HH will benefit from vouchers for basic non-food items in Lebanon.

2,000 NFIs to be delivered in Syria.

150 households (approximately 750 people) in Jordan have increased security of tenancy and enhanced protection as a result of cash-for-rent assistance for 3 months. Activities include:

- Recruitment and training of outreach volunteers to support beneficiary selection.
- Identification and selection of beneficiaries per IOCC's internal vulnerability criteria.

- Signing of agreements between beneficiaries, landlords, and IOCC.
- Provision of cash-for-rent assistance for a three-month period to 150 households.

### **Food Security**

Budget: 299,201

2500 food parcels distributed to 2500 households in Jordan (6 persons/HH). Each family will receive one parcel which is sufficient for one month taking into consideration that (8) governorates will be covered and that there are other stakeholders distributing food parcels.

60 households (300 people) in Jordan have improved household food security through distribution of food parcels to meet urgent household food needs. Food parcels will be provided to beneficiaries in either Amman, Irbid, Mafraq, or Zarqa based on need. This depends on family size. Three different values of vouchers will be provided depending on the size of the family. Distributions will be made per month for a three-month period.

60 households receive food vouchers for a three-month period in Jordan. Outreach volunteers and staff will conduct a vulnerability assessment of each potential beneficiary household, which includes components of UNHCR's Vulnerability Assessment Framework, which includes household size, protection status, average monthly income, monthly HH expenditures, dependence on negative coping mechanisms, health situation, and shelter situation. The gained score will reflect the level of vulnerability, by this way we ensure a reach-out to the most vulnerable. Coordination with local churches and CBOs will be done to identify overlook populations in need of assistance.

200 households in Syria participate in "work-for-food- "projects as well as water/sanitation and rehabilitation projects.

200 households participate in nutritional awareness sessions in Syria.

2,250 households (11,250 individuals) in Syria receive food parcels based on the Global Nutrition Cluster's calculation of calories.

600 HH receive food vouchers (\$40/voucher), distributed in 2 camps in Lebanon.

### **WASH**

Budget: 532,343.72 USD

250 households of the most vulnerable of the recently displaced people in different areas in Syria will receive 3 sets of hygiene kits and baby kits over 6 months.

3 village locations will be supplied with more water through rehabilitation or construction of water systems In Syria.

7,000 beneficiaries and host community affected by the crisis receive sufficient quality of water for drinking, cooking, personal and domestic hygiene (at least 25 liters/person/day) in Lebanon. They will also receive hygiene sessions, segregated by gender and age.

75 IDPs and host community members will have access to part time job and income generation through garbage collections in rural Damascus. (5000 families in the targeted areas will have the Opportunity to live in clean areas with better environment conditions), and 50 garbage bins will be distributed.

5 public schools will undergo restoration of WASH sections in Rural Damascus and Darra.

3200 students and 200 school staff in Syria will attend WASH promotion sessions enhanced by distribution of student's hygiene kits, and awareness materials include (brochures and guide of games) on hygienic good practice.

Distribution of 5000 brochures in Syria to the students in order to share them with their friends and families in their communities for hygiene promotion purposes.

400 out of school children will attend WASH promotion sessions in different places in Lebanon. These sessions are enhanced by the distribution of student hygiene kits and awareness brochures.

3,500 people receive hygiene kits that promote improved household health and hygiene among vulnerable populations in Jordan.

500 Women and girls receive dignity kits in Syria.

50 garbage bins distributed in Syria

### **Health and Nutrition**

Budget: 421,041.19 USD

600 individuals receive paid up emergency surgeries and/or delivery services inside Syria. Procurement department will prepare contracts and signs MoUs with hospitals and pharmacies in the Syrian governorates under Government of Syria's control to address the health needs of vulnerable affected Syrians and IDPs. Identified vulnerable individuals in need of specialized health services (emergency surgeries/ delivery) are firstly referred by the health staff to the doctors in the family safe spaces to evaluate the medical needs of each patient and then to the contracted with the hospitals/pharmacies to receive the needed services. Then reimbursement will be provided directly to the contracted hospitals against the provided services.

2,500 individuals in Lebanon, including mothers, young children, and disadvantaged households in different areas in Lebanon receive nutrition services, including screening, referrals and management of acute malnutrition, as well as in-kind or cash support to access health and appropriate nutrition services.

4 free medical days held at designated centres in Jordan to provide health screening and routine check-up (average of 375 patients to attend one free medical day).

12 health and nutrition sessions implemented in designated centres in Jordan that train participants on healthy nutrition practices. (40 participants at each workshop)

500 people receive health and nutrition awareness sessions in Lebanon.

8 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. (40 participants at each workshop)

Train 25 health care workers, mothers-leaders and staff in Lebanon to gain the technical skills needed to implement the project and to reach out to the beneficiaries of health awareness and referral components.

2500 cases referred for further health related check-up, diagnosis and treatment in Jordan.

100 cancer patients in Syria and 30 in Lebanon receive full doctors' consultation and first cycle of treatments.

300 women will be enrolled in special health & nutrition awareness courses in Lebanon that will improve their knowledge on better health care and dietary practices and distribution of family hygiene kits and female dignity kits to all women attendees.



400 people participate in community awareness sessions to prevent malnutrition, improve infant and young child (IYCF) practices, and/or improve household hygiene and health in selected areas in Jordan.

### **Protection/Psychosocial Support**

Budget: 459,283.57 USD

240 children (120 girls and 120 boys) in Jordan in Zaatari camp and 240 children (120 girls and 120 boys) in Irbid develop increase resilience and emotional well-being as well as cope with the uncertainties of displacement in Jordan in Capoeira (local NGO) as a tool to self-empowerment and emotional development.

60 children (30 girls, 30 boys) in Jordan in Zaatari camp and Irbid benefit from recreational activities including Capoeira, football and music classes.

3 community outreach and special events to celebrate customs and national heritage in Lebanon as well as 3 community outreach events in Irbid, on children's rights; community cultural celebration; and awareness raising through door-to-door pamphlet distribution and partnerships with local mosques and churches. In Jordan 300 individuals will be targeted. (25 boys, 25 girls, 150 women and 100 men) in the awareness campaigns.

1400 youth participate in PSS events, 7 events with 200 people at each event to increase youth engagement and community service in different areas in Syria.

30 activities sessions including sports, drawing, painting, acting, and music to help children better cope with their traumas, and to help them better 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 in Lebanon.

150 people will receive community awareness sessions and training on disability and related topics in Jordan.

90 individuals (children and youth) in Lebanon benefit from psycho-social programming. 1,510 individuals as secondary beneficiaries will be targeted in community outreach events, as secondary beneficiaries to raise awareness around the services offered in the Irbid community centre.

10 refugee community-based rehabilitation workers (CBRWs) will be trained on CBR skills in Jordan to support identification of PWDs.

150 traumatized refugee and host community women receiving psychological support in Lebanon 24 caregiver sessions to help 120 (100 women, 20 men) caregivers in Zaatari camp and 120 (100 women, 20 men) caregivers in Irbid learn positive discipline methods and improve relationships with their children.

12 workshops on psychosocial support activities for children and women to help cope with the uncertainties of displacement in Jordan.

8 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.

12 training courses on children forum conducted in designated centres in Jordan to serve children through well- designed activities following a facilitation manual.

12 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.

8 women forums will be conducted in Jordan.

12 workshops on youth forums conducted in Jordan for youth of both genders on topics that concern youth such as drugs, unemployment...etc.

20 women receive weekly support over 4 months (a total of 240 women) in Irbid to provide a safe space for women to discuss systemic challenges and develop comradery and hope.

2 ToT training for volunteers on protection programs in Jordan

12 IDEAL classes, 22 sessions each in Jordan

15 English course sessions held for 120 caregivers (100 women, 20 men) in Zaatari camp to help improve English skills

9 cash for worker development sessions for 20 Syrian refugees (10 women and 10 men) to improve their knowledge on child protection principles, project management, early childhood development and staff self-care in Jordan. 60 children will also receive recreational activities.

6 local community leaders, who are specialized in child protection hold monthly child protection committee meetings over 4 months in Irbid to build capacity on related subjects in Jordan.

324 IDP/Host community women will receive 12 PSS training over a 3-month period inside Syria.

324 IDP/Host community men receive 5 PSS trainings in Syria over a 3-month period. (a total of 648 adults). 324 children will receive PSS training in parallel, inside Syria.

350 refugees receive hearing and visual impairments and disabilities assistive devices (such as glasses and hearing aids) in Jordan.

Consultations for 140 cases for refugees and host community in need of specialized medical services and provision of medical treatment (such as ear washing, prescriptions, and surgeries) in Jordan. Services provided to PWD in Azraq Camp fall all together under protection. This includes services for PWD in the camp, such as consultation by a team of medical specialists.

8 HHs receive additional income through incentive payments for PSS facilitators volunteers in Syria for 9 months. These volunteers will not be selected from any trainees' pool, they will be based in the localities.

of the partners where PSS activities are taking place as per our locations in the appeal. The villages have not been decided yet.

### **Education**

Budget: 1, 547,530.25 USD

300 children aged between 4 and 13 are provided with elementary schooling in Lebanon.

400 youth aged 14-19 in Lebanon are provided with schooling in preparation to sit for their level exams. A formal elementary program set up for 300 children aged 4-13.

60 students aged 20-24 in Lebanon assisted to join university.

40 teachers in Lebanon will receive a special training program to build their capacity on how to deal with traumatized children as well as how to apply child protection policy.

70 out-of-school children in Lebanon will receive active learning support. Capacity building for educators of active learning support, and awareness and psychosocial sessions are provided to parents, minor school rehabilitation.

50 parents receive PSS awareness sessions in Lebanon.

5 educators in Lebanon, receive training on active training 1,000 school students (of whom 45% will be girls) inside Syria will either receive tuition support or will be enrolled in remedial courses.

400 out of school Syrian children aged 6- 12 will get the opportunity to join a special learning program for 3 months in Lebanon.

200 of Syrian and Lebanese students (M/F) who study in private member churches' schools will receive financial support to cover part of student's annual tuition fees in Lebanon.

250 students in Syria of grade 9 to12 who face learning difficulties will receive remedial classes in private schools or educational institutions.

100 under-privileged and vulnerable students inside Syria, from private schools, will be supported partly with their annual tuition fees.

1,000 students in Syria receive tuition support and/or join remedial courses.

500 students receive school kits based on the education sector working group standards in Syria.

3 schools will be rehabilitated by hiring in-need people based on cash for work/food for work modalities inside Syria

12 workshops will be given to girl students on promotion of girls' education. 12 similar workshops will be given to parents to promote girls' education. 12 workshops will be also given to teachers, who will oversee encouraging parents, girls and teachers to ensure the continuity of staying in schools and continuing their education in Jordan

Conduct 8 training courses on active learning for teachers in Jordan in order to improve competencies in the area of effective teaching.

8 workshops on informal education and counselling for girls and housewives will be conducted in Jordan.

22 families receive cash for education assistance to help support them to cover the costs of their children's public-school education in Jordan.

500 school kits distributed in Jordan. Another 10,500 children receive school kits based on the education sector working group standards.

### **Early Recovery/ Livelihoods**

Budget: 1,258,310.44 USD

225 households in Syria participate in Cash for work in areas of Water/sanitation and rehabilitation projects.

1200 women receive self-help sessions. Each session consists of 8 women and the sessions aim at facilitating home-based businesses in Syria.

A functional youth employment centre for job-seekers and employers in Jordan will be established, where 100 youth (30 women and 70 men) will benefit from it. The centre will be hosted in existing offices in Irbid.

12 workshops on how to Start Your Business (SYB) will be conducted to provide necessary information and skills needed for small-medium business ideas for Syrian refugee women in Jordan. (25 women in each workshop)

60 Households of Syrian refugees and vulnerable host communities will benefit from Cash for Work Program in Jordan.

48 workshops (12) on home economy will be conducted for Syrian refugee women in Jordan to provide them with information and skills to be able to start home-based innovative businesses and (12) on productive homes will be conducted to provide information and skills needed to start home-based income-generating opportunities for Syrian families living in vulnerable areas of Jordan.

Another 12 workshops on productive kitchens will be conducted for the Syrian women to equip them with the needed information on income-generating opportunities for the kitchens. The last 12 workshops are on life skills will be conducted for youth of both sexes.

10 loans will be issued based on a criterion for business start-up recovery proposals in Jordan for Syrian refugees and host communities.

8 workshops will be conducted for CROs on needs assessments, community economics and social needs, health, environment, and the role of churches and on capacity building training skills, preparing plan of actions, impact assessment of programs and activities, and proposal writing in Jordan

2 training courses on capacity building for volunteers in Jordan will be conducted on facilitation skills, planning for free medical days, distribution events, data collection, case study development and home visits. (40 volunteers in each workshop)

2 evaluation and feedback sessions will be conducted to evaluate and assess DSPR work. (40 in each workshop)

50 skilled households who lost their business to the will be enrolled in a special training on market assessment and feasibility study in Syria, and 30 of them will receive will financial grants to re-initiate their disrupted businesses.

100 women will have access to training courses in soft vocational training and will be provided with business kits at the end of the program in Lebanon.

200 unemployed youth (male and female) will be enrolled in technical vocational training with basic business start-up training in Syria.

336 people in Lebanon participate in cash for shelter rehabilitation.

250 individuals of refugees and host community in Lebanon will have increased income through cash for work activities, support of small, medium and microenterprises (SMMEs)

50 Syrian refugee women participate in Jordan in income generating activities such as cooking, crocheting and beauty services and receive training on how to market their products and services

25 beneficiaries (12 women and 13 men) will be selected to receive small business grants among Syrian refugees and vulnerable Jordanians in Irbid.

200 trained youth (male and female)) who participate in different vocational training will get small business kits in Syria.

50 of selected beneficiaries (males and female) will be enrolled in a special training on caregivers & para nursing followed by internship practice in Lebanon.

7 small businesses will be supported to start inside Syria. Women will additionally be exposed to training in marketing, packaging and trade business planning.

25 subsistence farmers in Irbid will be equipped with permaculture skills and inputs to implement permaculture techniques on the farms.

### **Emergency Preparedness and Resilience**

Budget: 11,280.00 USD

3 trainings will be held locally in Syria with partners to improve programming abilities on thematic areas in their projects in livelihoods and protection (PSS and Social cohesion).

2 trainings will be held with local partners inside Syria in finance and logistics to ensure compliance and capacity building for local partners.

1 workshop on capacity building for board and staff of ACT Member (DSPR) in Jordan on fundraising, preparing plan of action for DSPR programs Training of Trainers, and preparing reports.

100 workers in Syria will participate in professional training on humanitarian principles and policies, where they will transfer the learning experience to 2,000 beneficiaries in their communities.

## **2.5 Preconditions / Assumptions**

No restrictions from the governments in the targeted countries to reach the target groups.

## **2.6 Risk Analysis**

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 daily. 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.

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.

In Jordan the political situation is well-controlled with limited chances of major changes that will affect the project implementation or policies towards refugees. In Lebanon, the lack of agreement towards the formation of a new government means an extension of the caretaker current government; thus, reluctance to take major decisions and slow processing and approvals by related ministries. This is affecting the work of NGOs as to work permits and registration. While in general, the tension is increasing between various political parties and hence their supporters, along a heated debate between political parties towards refugees, return and relation with Syria.

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.

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.

ACT JSL members take a participatory approach for all its planned activities. By 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.

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.

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.

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. This will serve to ensure that in case any such policies were applied and had any negative implications on the planned activities, it will not have deteriorating effect on the refugees.

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 work 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

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.

For cash-for-rent 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.



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.

## 2.7 Sustainability / Exit strategy

The focus of this appeal 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 the negative impact of displacement in a protracted crisis.

ACT JSL members provide guidance to 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 of projects. Once the projects end (or should international funding decline), these organisations are well positioned to continue supporting vulnerable people. Additionally, by utilizing their network of volunteers and local knowledge, ACT JSL members can maximize the intended outcomes of the proposed project.

Throughout the appeal, 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. 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 coordinate on new initiatives.

ACT JSL members specifically select project local staff from the targeted areas and build their capacities through trainings so that communities have local skills and knowledge beyond the life 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.

## 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. 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 fully employed. Many ACT member staff also complete an online training on prevention of 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 towards 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 its work by assessing and reducing potential risks to children. In case that any incident were to occur, some ACT members have a complaints 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 all staff are knowledgeable of referral pathways to help populations in need receive the support and assistance required.

### 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 protracted humanitarian crises, the situation of affected populations present a particular ethical responsibility and duty of care on the part of ACT members and other humanitarian actors. Therefore, ACT members have a responsibility to ensure that all staff and volunteers are aware of the code of conduct, sign it, and understand what it means in concrete behavioural 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 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, 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 JRP and 2017-2020 Lebanon Crisis Response Plan, the development of which ACT JSL members were an active participant, which feeds into the 3RP. ACT JSL Members actively coordinate with key government ministries, where necessary for approval and implementation of activities. ACT JSL members' proposed activities include multiple modalities of implementation, including direct provision of items (such as food parcels, assistive devices for PWDs, 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/ Livelihoods:** 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 experiences prove that such initiatives leave a good impact on members of the community by raising the awareness on hygienic tips for a healthier life.

**Education:** ACT JSL members will enrol Syrian students who have difficulties in following the local curriculum within their educational programs, 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. ACT members will also provide school kits in Jordan to ensure that refugees and vulnerable Jordanians are equipped for the school year.

**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 labour 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. In addition, through the appeal's protection programming ACT JSL members will provide support to refugees with disabilities in the camp setting in Jordan, including provision of assistive devices by medical specialists and activities that promote inclusion and integration of PWDs into society.

**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:** Requesting members will provide either in-kind food and WASH items or vouchers to targeted populations. Multiple modalities allow ACT JSL members to meet the specific needs of each individual case. For example, those receiving vouchers can buy the items that they need from the shops with which agreements have been made to benefit the local community as well and/or in-kind items can be provided to those who may have challenges accessing local markets.

**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. 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, Nutrition Sub-Working Group, Shelter Working Group, Food Security Working Group, and WASH Working Group. Members will also coordinate with regional coordination and referral groups.

### 3.4 Field Coordination

The proposed response takes a joint programming approach, in that each requesting member's sectoral expertise and geographic coverage will be complementary with other requesting members, ensuring 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 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 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.

ACT JSL members in Syria work in direct collaboration with partners such as the Department of Ecumenical Relations and Development (DERD) of the Greek Orthodox Patriarchate for Antioch and All the East (GOPA) and The St. Ephrem Patriarchal Development Committee (EPDC) during project design, implementation and follow up monitoring. Sub-agreements will be signed by both the ACT JSL member representatives and local partners stipulating the obligations and responsibilities of each party under the proposed project. Partnerships can change based on programming needs and access.

In Jordan, 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, an 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.

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 always attempt to ensure the safety of beneficiaries and staff. As humanitarian organizations, members promote and adhere to International Humanitarian Law. Forum members have established an Advocacy Working Group following the advocacy workshop that took place in September 2016 in Jordan. Members are involved in advocacy on multiple levels, both locally in countries of operation, and from their organizational headquarters on a more global scale. Throughout 2018, continuous discussions and efforts have been undertaken with respect to ACT JSL members engaging in advocacy at the national, regional, and global platforms and in identifying new 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 of this response, as well as international government and church representatives, to raise awareness of the nature and scale of the humanitarian crisis in Syria and the 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 in advocacy.

### Simplified Work Plan

	Emergency Relief				Relief				Recovery			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>PROGRAM ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>IOCC</b>											
Shelter and settlement / Non-food items												
Food security												
Water, sanitation & hygiene (WASH)												
Health / Nutrition												
Protection / Psychosocial support												
Education												
	<b>LWF</b>											
Shelter and settlement / Non-food items												
Food security												
Water, sanitation & hygiene (WASH)												
Protection / Psychosocial support												
Early recovery & livelihood restoration												
Education												
Emergency Preparedness / Resilience												
	<b>MECC</b>											
Water, sanitation & hygiene (WASH)												
Health / Nutrition												
Protection / Psychosocial support												
Early recovery & livelihood restoration												
Education												
	<b>DSPR</b>											
Shelter and settlement / Non-food items												
Food security												
Health / Nutrition												
Protection / Psychosocial support												
Early recovery & livelihood restoration												
Education												
	<b>HEKS</b>											
Shelter and settlement / Non-food items												
Early recovery & livelihood restoration												



## **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 an 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 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.

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 minimize potential disruption to project activities and allow for maximum coordination of forum members, to the benefit of visiting the projects.

### **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, daily security information reports from Overseas Security Advisory Council in Lebanon and are active in security networks in Jordan.

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. 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 beneficiary led programing, 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 considering 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 will be removed from those locations immediately.

All ACT member staff are required to be familiar with and sign their respective country office security plan, as well as 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 considering 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 can 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 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 exchanging 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.

ACT JSL members will also continue focusing on complaints handling through set procedures in from previous appeal. Certain members will focus on CHS training, and building capacities of field workers, volunteers, board, and staff. Assessing the training needs of office and field staff is crucial in order to plan further trainings and upgrade performance.

The capacity building will include also the Syrian – Jordanian committees as well as other committees such as CRM committees and health committees. JSL members are keen to ensure that target groups and stakeholders can address their concerns and voice their opinions with regard to the project in all its phases.

## **4. 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-related issues are addressed in program design, implementation, reporting, and recruitment of staff at both management and field levels.

This can be seen through achieving gender equality and eliminating gender-based violence as one of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Prioritizing gender analysis as a core element of program design, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting helps ensure that girls and boys, women and men, have equal opportunity to participate in, influence and benefit from the project. Similarly, specific vulnerabilities of women- and elderly-headed households and households with persons with disabilities will be considered, as well as the number of individuals who can work per household and their legal status.

All reconstruction and rehabilitation activities are based on the needs per location and knowing about population of PDW on the ground. Members emphasize the importance of access for PWD and that it is always considered in the project planning.

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, PWDs, 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 select beneficiaries through a selection criterion that includes one or more of the following: Female-headed households, single women, households with individuals with disabilities, households with members with chronic illnesses, households with injured members, households with no or low income, PWD, elderly, out of school children and youth, Large households particularly those with large numbers of children.

ACT JSL members are committed to working with the most vulnerable beneficiaries, including both refugees (Syrian and non-Syrian, such as Iraqi, Sudanese, and Somali) 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, 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 will be no significant environmental impacts. Most of the project supplies are bought locally to reduce ecological footprint and costs of purchasing supplies outside project areas. This approach also stimulates the local market and economy. ACT member staff are trained and aware of programmatic approaches that mitigate harmful effects on the environment. 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 the cash-for-work project for waste management in Syria, and informal teaching and awareness sessions to children and caregivers in school settings. In addition, ACT staff and volunteers are trained on 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 the environment as a result of their practices.

The 2019 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. The 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.

### 5.1.2 Resilience Marker

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 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.

[http://dgecho-partners-helpdesk.eu/action\\_proposal/fill\\_in\\_the\\_sf/section5](http://dgecho-partners-helpdesk.eu/action_proposal/fill_in_the_sf/section5)

### 5.1.5 Social inclusion / Target groups

Both the government of Jordan and government of Lebanon require Syrian response programming to target both refugees and host communities. In Jordan, the requirement is to serve no less than 30% of vulnerable Jordanians, and Lebanon 80% refugees and 20% Lebanese. The governments have been known to change this ratio without notice. 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. In Syria, there is no policy from the state concerning the percentage of IDPs and host communities. 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.

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 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; 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 PWDs into society.

As women and children form 80.5% of the refugee population, and only 19% of Syrian refugee families in Lebanon have legal residency permits (for all members), pregnant women, lactating mothers and new born children will be given priority. Mothers will be empowered with skills to protect themselves as well as their families, and more refugee women will be given additional lead role to engage with their communities.

ACT members in Lebanon aim to include all vulnerable population affected by the crisis, the response under the appeal covers not only Syrian refugees, but Palestinian refugees as well from Syria, Iraqi refugees and vulnerable host community.



**5.1.6 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 follow donor regulations and to prevent any possibility of hiring persons affiliated with sanctioned groups.

Employees are always expected to conduct themselves in a positive manner 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 breach to line managers and/or senior management, who are expected to take prompt investigative action. ACT JSL members in return have 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 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 to any 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 a 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: 1. Reaching both Syrian and host community families based on set vulnerability criteria; 2. Creating an economic cycle as a result of purchasing the goods locally. This approach supports the effort to counteract tensions between the different groups.

ACT JSL members are committed to and employ a "Do No Harm" approach and mainstreams protection throughout all their work. Members ensure that local authorities, affected populations, and other humanitarian actors are engaged through the full project planning and implementation cycle. 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. This ensures that community relations are not harmed but the most vulnerable and needy are assisted. Protection principles such 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' opinions and feedback 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.

For example, 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 conducting 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 + 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. (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.

The robust ACT Alliance complaints mechanism is also accessible to all ACT members and stakeholders including affected populations and people in need.

ACT JSL members take complaints seriously. 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 Standard (CHS) and the Sphere Minimum Standards.

#### 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.

## 5. PROJECT FINANCE (Consolidated Budget)

### ACT APPEAL BUDGET FORMAT

EXCHANGE RATE: local currency to 1 USD

**Budget rate**

**1.00**

*indicate source and date (remains constant throughout lifespan of Appeal)*

Requesting ACT member:

Appeal Number:

Appeal Title:

Implementing Period:

EXPENDITURE

**Humanitarian Response for People  
Affected by the Syrian Conflict**  
January 1st 2019-December 31st 2019

		Appeal Budget USD
<b>DIRECT COSTS</b>		
	<b>1</b>	<b>PROGRAM STAFF</b>
Appeal Lead		20,000
Total international program staff		220,461
Total national program staff		704,156
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM STAFF</b>		<b>944,617</b>

2		PROGRAM ACTIVITIES	
		Shelter and settlement / Non-food items	1,091,965
2.1.		Food security	299,201
2.2.		Water, sanitation & hygiene (WASH)	532,344
2.3.		Health / Nutrition	421,041
2.4.		Protection / Psychosocial support	459,284
2.5.		Early recovery & livelihood restoration	1,258,310
2.6.		Education	1,547,530
2.7.		Emergency Preparedness / Resilience	11,280
2.8.		Unconditional CASH grants	0
2.9.		Camp Management	0
2.10.			
		TOTAL PROGRAM ACTIVITIES	5,620,956
3		PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION	
		TOTAL PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION	206,958
4		PROGRAM LOGISTICS	
		Transport (of relief materials)	142,411
		Warehousing	41,208
		Handling	156,860
		TOTAL PROGRAM LOGISTICS	348,849
5		PROGRAM ASSETS & EQUIPMENT	
		TOTAL PROGRAM ASSETS & EQUIPMENT	83,947
6		OTHER PROGRAM COSTS	
6.1.		SECURITY	
		TOTAL SECURITY	22,662
6.2.		FORUM COORDINATION	
		TOTAL FORUM COORDINATION	71,841

6.3.	<b>STRENGTHENING CAPACITIES</b>	
	<b>TOTAL STRENGTHENING CAPACITIES</b>	<b>13,426</b>
	<b>TOTAL DIRECT COST</b>	<b>7,311,254</b>
<b>INDIRECT COSTS: PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION &amp; SUPPORT</b>		
e.g.	<u>Staff salaries</u>	
	Salaries e. g % for Programme Director)	211,223
	Salaries e. g % for Finance Director)	150,565
	Salaries for accountant and other admin or secretarial staff .....)	247,339
	<u>Office Operations</u>	
	Office rent	66,145
	Office Utilities	27,960
	Office stationery	21,485
	<u>Communications</u>	
	Telephone and fax	23,554
	<u>Other</u>	
	Insurance and other Admin costs	36,010
	<b>TOTAL INDIRECT COST: PERSONNEL, ADMIN. &amp; SUPPORT</b>	<b>784,281</b>
		<b>10%</b>
	<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE exclusive International Coordination Fee</b>	
	<b>INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION FEE (ICF) - 3%</b>	<b>242,866</b>
	<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE inclusive International Coordination Fee</b>	
	<b>BALANCE REQUESTED (minus available income)</b>	<b>8,338,401</b>

### Annex 3: Logical Framework

Text Legend: **Green-** DSPR Jordan/Lebanon; **Blue-** IOCC Jordan/Syria/Lebanon; **Orange-** MECC Lebanon/Syria; **Purple-** LWF Jordan/Syria; **Red-** HEKS Lebanon

Logframe			
<b>Impact:</b> To reduce the vulnerability and alleviate the suffering of people who are affected by the Syrian conflict			
Outcome(s)	Output(s)	Objectively verifiable indicators	Source of verification
<b>2.1 Shelter &amp; NFIs:</b> Increased support to vulnerable families in meeting their basic needs through the provision of vouchers, basic non-food items and shelter assistance.	<b>Jordan</b> 2.1.1 150 HHs receive cash for rent assistance.  <b>Lebanon</b> 2.1.1 84 Shelters renovated 2.1.2 25 HH receive shelter subsidy 2.1.3 600 HH receive Hygiene Vouchers <b>Syria</b> 2.1.1 7000 HH receive lifesaving NFI and rental assistants. 2.1.2 250 HH receive cash for rent assistance. 2.1.3 2000 NFI's delivered.	<i>Outcome Indicator:</i> % of targeted households satisfied with the shelter and non- food item assistance they receive(d).  <i>Output Indicator:</i> # of HHs provided with rental support. # HH receiving essential NFIs. #of HH with a rehabilitated shelter.	<b>Shelter/NFI:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Signed Distribution lists/Agreements.</li> <li>• Post-distribution monitoring/ feedback surveys.</li> <li>• Procurement documents.</li> <li>• Beneficiary selection/HH visit documents.</li> </ul>
<b>2.2 Food Security:</b> Improved accessibility to quality and timely food through cash, vouchers, parcels, and enhanced food safety and nutrition practices for affected persons.	<b>Jordan</b> 2.2.1.2500 food parcels delivered. 2.2.2. 60 HH receive food parcels. 2.2.3. 60 HH receive food vouchers for 3 months.  <b>Lebanon</b> 2.2.1. 600 HH receive food vouchers.	<i>Outcome Indicator:</i> % of beneficiaries that report improved access to food.  <i>Output Indicator:</i> # of HHs receiving food. # of people attending awareness sessions (M/F).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Signed Distribution lists/Agreements.</li> <li>• Post-distribution monitoring/ feedback surveys.</li> <li>• Procurement documents.</li> <li>• Beneficiary selection/HH visit documents.</li> </ul>

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	<p>Syria</p> <p>2.2.1. 2250 HHs receive food parcels.</p> <p>2.2.2. 200 HH participate in work for food.</p> <p>2.2.3. 200 HH participate in nutritional awareness sessions.</p>		
<p><b>2.3 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)</b></p> <p>Better access to safe water &amp; sanitation facilities, and improved hygiene practices through the provision of WASH infrastructure, hygiene kits and trainings and sessions.</p>	<p>Jordan</p> <p>2.3.1 3500 people receive hygiene kits.</p> <p>Lebanon</p> <p>2.3.1. 7,000 People receive WASH services.</p> <p>2.3.2. 400 Children participate in awareness events in WASH-related topics.</p> <p>2.3.3 400 Children receive hygiene kits.</p> <p>Syria</p> <p>2.3.1. 250 HH receive hygiene assistance-</p> <p>2.3.2. 250 HH receive baby kits.</p> <p>2.3.3. 500 Women and girls receive dignity kits.</p> <p>2.3.4. The access to water in 3 villages will be increased.</p> <p>2.3.5. 75 HH receive cash for work (garbage collection).</p> <p>2.3.6 50 garbage bins distributed.</p> <p>2.3.7 5 schools receive WASH rehabilitation.</p>	<p><i>Outcome Indicators:</i></p> <p>% of beneficiaries having increased access to water and sanitation facilities (M/F).</p> <p>% of beneficiaries with improved hygiene &amp; sanitation practices (M/F).</p> <p><i>Output Indicator:</i></p> <p># of beneficiaries attending hygiene promotion sessions (M/F).</p> <p># of HH receiving Hygiene assistance (M/F).</p> <p># of people attending cash for work activities (M/F).</p> <p># of HHs have access to garbage disposal facilities.</p> <p># of children attending WASH awareness trainings (M/F).</p> <p># of WASH trainings provided.</p> <p># of HH with access to sufficient quality water for drinking, cooking, personal and domestic hygiene.</p>	<p><b>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Signed distribution lists/agreements.</li> <li>• Session attendance lists.</li> <li>• Pre/Post-tests.</li> <li>• KAP/ Post-distribution monitoring/ feedback surveys.</li> <li>• Procurement documents.</li> <li>• Beneficiary selection/HH visit documents.</li> </ul>

	<p>2.3.8 3400 trained in topics that aim at WASH promotion (200 teachers, 3200 students).</p> <p>2.3.9 5000 people receive awareness materials in WASH-related topics.</p>		
<p><b>2.4 Health and Nutrition:</b></p> <p>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</p>	<p>Jordan</p> <p>2.4.1. organize 4 free medical days.</p> <p>2.4.2. conduct 12 health and nutrition session.</p> <p>2.4.3. conduct 8 training courses on MSG.</p> <p>2.4.4. refer 2500 cases for advanced health care.</p> <p>2.4.5. conduct community awareness sessions for 400 people.</p> <p>Lebanon</p> <p>2.4.1. 2500 women and Children have access to health care and nutritional support or receive medical counselling.</p> <p>2.4.2. 25 trained health care workers, mothers and staff.</p> <p>2.4.3. 500 people receive health and nutrition awareness sessions.</p> <p>2.4.4. 30 people receive cancer treatments for one or two cycles.</p>	<p><i>Outcome Indicator</i></p> <p>% of HHs report having improved access to health services. <sup>L</sup><sub>SEP</sub></p> <p>% of beneficiaries with improved knowledge of health and nutrition risks.</p> <p><i>Output Indicator</i></p> <p># of medical days conducted. <sup>L</sup><sub>SEP</sub></p> <p># of cases referred for further treatment. <sup>L</sup><sub>SEP</sub></p> <p># of people participate in community awareness sessions/trainings (M/F).</p> <p># of women or children under the age of 5 receive medical counselling. <sup>L</sup><sub>SEP</sub></p> <p># of trained health care workers and staff (M/F).</p> <p># of individuals receive emergency surgeries (M/F). <sup>L</sup><sub>SEP</sub></p> <p># of women receive delivery services.</p> <p># of cancer patients receiving treatment (M/F).</p> <p># of dignity kits given.</p>	<p><b>Health and Nutrition:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Referral records. <sup>L</sup><sub>SEP</sub></li> <li>• Medical reports. <sup>L</sup><sub>SEP</sub></li> <li>• Attendance lists for sessions. <sup>L</sup><sub>SEP</sub></li> <li>• Home visits and interviews.</li> <li>• Procurement records.</li> </ul>

	<p>2.4.5. 300 women participate in health and nutrition sessions.</p> <p>2.4.6 300 women receive hygiene and dignity kits.</p> <p>Syria</p> <p>2.4.1. 600 Individuals receive emergency surgeries and or delivery (for the women)</p> <p>2.4.2. 100 cancer patients receive medical assistance</p>		
<p><b>2.5. Protection/Psychosocial:</b></p> <p>Psychosocial wellbeing, resilience, and inclusion of children and adults is enhanced and access of persons with specific needs to humanitarian programs is increased</p>	<p>Jordan</p> <p>2.5.1. conduct 12 PSS (IDEAL) workshops.</p> <p>2.5.2. conduct 8 civic education workshops.</p> <p>2.5.3. conduct 12 children forum trainings.</p> <p>2.5.4. 8 women's forums will be conducted.</p> <p>2.5.5. 12 youth forums will be conducted.</p> <p>2.5.6 conduct 12 SGBV workshops conducted.</p> <p>2.5.7 conduct 2 protection Training of Trainers.</p> <p>2.5.8 Train 10 community-based rehabilitation (CBR) workers.</p> <p>2.5.9 Provide health care including diagnosis and treatment services for 350 PWD.</p>	<p><i>Outcome indicators</i></p> <p>% of children and adults reporting improvement in their psychosocial wellbeing<sup>[L SEP]</sup></p> <p>% of beneficiaries with specific needs that access humanitarian programs.</p> <p><i>Output indicators</i></p> <p># of people attending sessions, courses, and/or trainings (M/F) (age)</p> <p># of courses, sessions and trainings (M/F) (age).</p> <p># of Training of Trainers conducted<sup>[M/F]</sup> (age).</p> <p># of people accessing counselling and support services (M/F) (age).</p> <p># of people who report that they are better able to cope with their trauma<sup>[M/F]</sup> (age).</p>	<p><b>Protection/Psychosocial:</b></p> <p><sup>[L SEP]</sup> Signed Distribution lists/agreements.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Session attendance lists.<sup>[L SEP]</sup></li> <li>• Pre and Post-tests/ feedback surveys.<sup>[L SEP]</sup></li> <li>• Procurement documents.</li> <li>• Beneficiary selection/HH visit documents.</li> <li>• Referral documents.</li> <li>• Field reports.</li> </ul>

	<p>2.5.10 conduct community awareness sessions on disabilities and inclusion for 150 people.</p> <p>2.5.11 Repair and maintain the aid devices of 140 PWDs.</p> <p>2.5.12 PSS sessions for 240 Children.</p> <p>2.5.13 conduct English courses for 120 adults.</p> <p>2.5.14 conduct caregiver sessions for 240 adults.</p> <p>9 CFW development sessions.</p> <p>60 children attend recreational activities.</p> <p>20 women attend support groups.</p> <p>2.5.15 6 community leaders trained on child protection.</p> <p>2.5.16 conduct 2 training courses for community members and volunteers in protection-related topics.</p> <p>2.5.17 Organize 3 community outreach events.</p> <p>Lebanon</p> <p>2.5.1. 90 children and youth attend counselling sessions.</p> <p>2.5.2. 30 PSS activities carried out and including special entertainment programs and outdoor activities.</p> <p>2.5.3. 150 women receive psychological support.</p>	<p># of people referred to services (medical, legal, psychosocial, education, social services, etc.) (M/F) (age).</p> <p># of people who receive disability-specific services (diagnosis, treatment, device maintenance, consultations, etc.) (M/F) (age).</p>	
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	<p>Syria</p> <p>2.5.1. 324 children receive PSS training services.</p> <p>2.5.2. 648 adults attend PSS sessions.</p> <p>2.5.3. 1400 people participate in PSS events.</p> <p>2.5.4. 8 HHs receive additional income through incentive payments.</p>		
<p><b>2.6. Early Recovery/Livelihoods:</b></p> <p>Increased access to employment, technical and vocational trainings, business start-up support and livelihood opportunities for vulnerable individuals in affected communities.</p>	<p>Jordan</p> <p>2.6.1. Conduct 12 SYB workshops.</p> <p>2.6.2. 60 HH receive cash for work.</p> <p>2.6.3. Conduct 12 home economic workshops</p> <p>2.6.4. Conduct 12 productive homes workshops</p> <p>2.6.5 Conduct 12 kitchen production workshops</p> <p>2.6.6 10 RE-SME loans issued</p> <p>2.6.7 12 workshops on life skills</p> <p>2.6.8 Conduct 8 workshops for development of CRO's.</p> <p>2.6.9 Conduct 2 capacity building trainings (TBD)</p> <p>2.6.10 Provide 25 small business grants.</p>	<p><i>Outcome Indicators</i></p> <p>% of (monetary equivalent) benefits from temporary employment/ productive livelihoods options.</p> <p>% of beneficiaries report increased knowledge and skills that improve chances of employability.</p> <p><i>Output Indicators</i></p> <p># of training, courses or workshops conducted.</p> <p># volunteers/incentive workers hired to support program implementation (M/F).</p> <p># of People participate in income generating trainings (MTC, technical trainings) (M/F).</p> <p># of HH who receive income support.</p>	<p><b>Early Recovery/Livelihoods:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• List of beneficiaries.</li> <li>• Session attendance lists.</li> <li>• Pre/Post-tests/ feedback surveys.</li> <li>• Signed Distribution lists/Agreements.</li> <li>• Business plan for applicants.</li> <li>• Procurement documents.</li> <li>• Beneficiary selection/HH visit documents.</li> <li>• Referral documents.</li> <li>• Field reports.</li> <li>• Results of mentoring and monitoring visits to financial grants recipients.</li> </ul>

	<p>2.6.11 Conduct <b>Income generation training and activities for 50 women</b></p> <p>2.6.12 provide <b>25 farmers with permaculture skills and inputs</b></p> <p>2.6.13 Establish <b>1 youth employment centre.</b></p> <p>Lebanon</p> <p>2.6.1. <b>336 people participate in cash for shelter rehabilitation.</b></p> <p>2.6.2. <b>250 Households receive income from Cash for work.</b></p> <p>2.6.3. <b>250 people receive skills training.</b></p> <p>2.6.4. Conduct <b>vocational training for 100 women.</b></p> <p>2.6.5. provide <b>100 start-up kits.</b></p> <p>2.6.5. Conduct <b>caregiver and para nursing training and internship for 50 people.</b></p> <p>Syria</p> <p>2.6.1. <b>225 HHs participate in Cash for work.</b></p> <p>2.6.2. <b>1200 women participate in self-help groups.</b></p>	<p># of HH participate in cash for work program.</p> <p># of beneficiaries enrolled in business training (<b>beginner or advanced</b>) (M/F).</p> <p># of beneficiaries receive financial support for business recovery/start-up (grants or loans) (M/F).</p> <p># of business start-up kits distributed <b>1 SEP</b></p>	
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	<p>2.6.3. help in starting7 small businesses.</p> <p>2.6.4. Train 200 people (women and youth) in vocational training-related topics.</p> <p>2.6.5 Distribute 200 business kits distributed.</p> <p>2.6.6 Conduct market assessment and feasibility study for 50 people.</p> <p>2.6.7 Provide 30 business grants given.</p>		
<p><b>2.7 Education:</b> Improved access to safe learning spaces and access to quality education through provision of tuition support and remedial classes for targeted students.</p>	<p>Jordan</p> <p>2.7.1. Conduct 12 workshops for girls.</p> <p>2.7.2. Conduct 12 workshops for parents.</p> <p>2.7.3. Conduct 12 workshops for teachers.</p> <p>2.7.4. Conduct 8 active learning trainings.</p> <p>2.7.5 Conduct 8 Informal education and counselling workshops for women and girls.</p> <p>2.7.6 Distribute 500 school kits.</p> <p>2.7.7 10,500 children receive school kits.</p> <p>2.7.8 22 HH receive cash for education</p> <p>Lebanon</p>	<p><i>Outcome indicators</i></p> <p>% of children and youth have improved access to appropriately equipped learning spaces.</p> <p><i>Output indicators</i></p> <p># of school kits distributed (M/F). <sup>L</sup><sub>SEP</sub></p> <p># of workshops conducted (Student/adult/teacher) <sup>L</sup><sub>SEP</sub> (M/F).</p> <p># of people attending workshops. (Student/adult/teacher) (M/F). <sup>L</sup><sub>SEP</sub></p> <p>% increase in knowledge of teachers or trainers (M/F).</p> <p># of children/youth enrolled in schools (formal or informal) (M/F).</p> <p># of youth sitting in official exams in Syria (M/F).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Attendance lists/ Signed Distribution lists/Agreements.</li> <li>• Success stories. <sup>L</sup><sub>SEP</sub></li> <li>• Focus group discussions/ Pre and Post-tests/ feedback surveys. <sup>L</sup><sub>SEP</sub></li> <li>• School/university applications.</li> <li>• Procurement documents.</li> <li>• Distribution lists/agreements. <sup>L</sup><sub>SEP</sub></li> </ul>

	<p>2.7.1. Provide 300 Children aged 4-13 with elementary schooling.</p> <p>2.7.2. Provide 400 youth aged 14-19 with schooling. To be ready to sit for 2 levels of exams.</p> <p>2.7.3. Equip 60 students aged 20-24 to join university</p> <p>2.7.4 70 out of school children receive active learning support.</p> <p>2.7.5 5 educators trained on active learning.</p> <p>2.7.6 50 parents receive awareness and PSS sessions.</p> <p>2.7.7 Ensure that 400 out of school children aged 6-12 enrolled in special learning.</p> <p>2.7.8 Conduct child Protection and traumatization training for 40 teachers.</p> <p>2.7.9 Provide tuition support for 200 vulnerable students.</p> <p>Syria</p> <p>2.7.1. 1,000 students receive tuition support and/or join remedial courses.</p> <p>2.7.2. Rehabilitate 3 schools.</p> <p>2.7.3. Distribute 500 kits.</p> <p>2.7.4. Organize remedial classes. for 250 students, grade 9-12.</p> <p>2.7.5 Provide tuition support for 100 vulnerable students.</p>	<p># of students attending university (M/F).</p> <p># of schools rehabilitated</p> <p># of students receiving tuition support and/or are enrolled in remedial courses (partial or full) (M/F).</p>	
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<p><b>2.8 Strengthening Capacities/ Emergency preparedness and resilience</b></p> <p>Strengthen skills of staff, CBO's, L/NGO's and CRO's</p>	<p>Jordan</p> <p>2.8.1 Conduct 1 capacity building workshop (TBD).</p> <p>Syria</p> <p>2.8.1 Conduct 3 trainings on programmatic expertise.</p> <p>2.8.2 Organize 2 trainings on internal systems.</p> <p>2.8.3 Conduct training courses in humanitarian principles and policies for 100 humanitarian workers.</p>	<p><i>Outcome Indicators</i></p> <p>% of targeted organizations demonstrate an increase knowledge and skills in humanitarian program implementation and standards.</p> <p><i>Output Indicators</i></p> <p># of capacity building for CBO's and CRO's workshops conducted.</p> <p># of capacity building workshops for board and staff conducted.</p> <p># of volunteers/workers trained on humanitarian principles and policies (M/F).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Evaluation and feedback of training sessions. [L][SEP]</li> <li>Workshop facilitator reports. [L][SEP]</li> <li>Pre-Post assessment of knowledge and skills. [L][SEP]</li> </ul>
<p><b>ACT Participation</b></p> <p>Improve coordination and participation amongst ACT JSL Forum members.</p>	<p>2.9.1 12 Organize ACT-JSL Forum meetings in Amman and Beirut</p> <p>2.9.2 Organize 3 trainings by ACT members.</p>	<p><i>Outcome indicator</i></p> <p>% of ACT JSL members report improved coordination and participation in forum initiatives.</p> <p><i>Output indicators</i></p> <p># of ACT JSL members attending regular monthly meetings (M/F).</p> <p># of ACT JSL members participating in regional meetings (M/F).</p> <p># of ACT JSL members participating in annual JSL meetings (M/F).</p> <p># of capacity building trainings hosted [L][SEP]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monthly meeting minutes. [L][SEP]</li> <li>Regional/annual meeting minutes. [L][SEP]</li> <li>Reports from JSL Forum Working Groups. [L][SEP]</li> <li>Results from Joint Assessments. [L][SEP]</li> <li>Evaluation/feedback of capacity building workshops. [L][SEP]</li> <li>Workshop facilitator reports. [L][SEP]</li> </ul>

		# of ACT members participating in capacity building workshops (M/F).	
<p><b>Assumptions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Jordan and Lebanon no new occurrence of large influx of refugees crossing borders. In Syria, no mass displacement occurs beyond capacity to respond. <sup>[L]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub></li> <li>• Syrian refugees are not moving back to Syria in large numbers from Jordan and Lebanon. <sup>[L]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub></li> <li>• Political situation remains relatively stable. <sup>[L]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub></li> <li>• Economic situation remains stable in all three countries. No large currency fluctuations, markets are well stocked and functioning to carry out program implementation. <sup>[L]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub> 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. <sup>[L]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub></li> <li>• Local stakeholders are supportive, responding and participating in the projects. <sup>[L]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub></li> <li>• Beneficiaries are willing to participate in projects and are not displaced outside of the project catchment area. <sup>[L]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub></li> <li>• Government relations with ministries and authorities are regularly maintained to obtain necessary project permissions and approvals and Governments grant project <sup>[L]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub> approvals/ necessary permissions in a timely manner. <sup>[L]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub></li> <li>• Government authorities allow the implementation of proposed activities in refugee camps (Azraq, Za'atari). <sup>[L]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub></li> <li>• Host government policies remain stable regarding the refugee response; i.e. expected permits for refugees are provided and employment opportunities created. <sup>[L]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub></li> <li>• Appropriate staff can be hired and retained, and partners identified. <sup>[L]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub></li> <li>• 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 <sup>[L]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub> the countries is not restricted). <sup>[L]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub></li> <li>• 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 <sup>[L]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub> with assistance. <sup>[L]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub></li> <li>• Funds for the project are received on time for project implementation to meet its fixed deadlines. <sup>[L]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub></li> </ul>			

## Annex 7 – Summary Table

Summary	MECC (Lebanon)	MECC (Syria)	LWF (Jordan)
Implementation period	From 1 January 2019 to 31 December 2019 Total duration: 12 (months)	From 1 January 2019 to 31 December 2019 Total duration: 12 (months)	From 1 January 2019 to 31 December 2019 Total duration: 12 (months)
Geographical area	Mount Lebanon, Bekka, South and the North	Syria/Damascus, Rural Damascus, Aleppo, Daraa, Coastal Area and other governorates	Amman, Irbid, Zaatari Camp, Mafraq
Sectors of response	<input type="checkbox"/> Shelter / NFIs <input type="checkbox"/> Food Security <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WASH <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Health / Nutrition  <input type="checkbox"/> Other sector:	<input type="checkbox"/> Shelter / NFIs <input type="checkbox"/> Food Security <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WASH <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Health / Nutrition  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other sector: Strengthening Capacities/ Emergency preparedness and resilience	<input type="checkbox"/> Shelter / NFIs <input type="checkbox"/> Food Security <input type="checkbox"/> WASH <input type="checkbox"/> Health / Nutrition  <input type="checkbox"/> Other sector:
Targeted beneficiaries (per sector)	1,670 Total WASH: 400: Those are part of the education - out of school students Education: 640 Health and nutrition: 330 Livelihood: 150 Protection: 150	4,225 Total WASH: 75 HH/ 3,400 Education: 350 Health: 100 Livelihood: 250 (200 VT; 50 BS) Strengthening Capacities: 100	1,439 Total  Protection/PSS: 689 individuals ERL: 350 individuals Education: 22 HH
Requested budget (USD)	US\$ 990,772	US\$ 770,486	US\$ 814,566

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**Core Humanitarian  
STANDARD**

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

Summary	IOCC (Jordan)	IOCC (Lebanon)	IOCC (Syria)
Implementation period	From 1 January 20191 January 2019 to 31 December 201931 December 2019 Total duration: 12 (months)	From 1 January 20191 January 2019 to 31 December 201931 December 2019 Total duration: 12 (months)	From 1 January 20191 January 2019 to 31 December 201931 December 2019 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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Shelter / NFIs <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Security <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WASH <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Health / Nutrition <input type="checkbox"/> Other sector: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protection / Psychosocial <input type="checkbox"/> Early recovery / livelihoods <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education <input type="checkbox"/> Unconditional cash	<input type="checkbox"/> Shelter / NFIs <input type="checkbox"/> Food <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Security <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WASH <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Health / Nutrition <input type="checkbox"/> Other sector: <input type="checkbox"/> Protection / Psychosocial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Early recovery / livelihoods <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education <input type="checkbox"/> Unconditional cash	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Shelter / NFIs <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food <input type="checkbox"/> Security <input type="checkbox"/> WASH <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Health / Nutrition <input type="checkbox"/> Other sector: <input type="checkbox"/> Protection / Psychosocial <input type="checkbox"/> Early recovery / livelihoods <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education <input type="checkbox"/> Unconditional cash
Targeted beneficiaries (per sector)	16,400 total - Protection: 650 people - Shelter: 750 people - WASH: 3,500 people - Health/Nutrition: 400 people - Food Security: 600 people - Education: 10,500	9,875 total - WASH: 7,000 - Health/Nutrition: 2,500 - ERL: 250 - Education: 120	36,600 Total Shelter/NFIs: 23,750 Food Security: 11,250 Health/Nutrition: 600 Education: 1,000
Requested budget (USD)	US\$ 744,425	US\$ 374,199	US\$ 1,321,582



Summary	DSPR (Jordan)	DSPR (Lebanon)	HEKS (Lebanon)
Implementation period	From 1 January 20191 January 2019 to 31 December 201931 December 2019 Total duration: 12 (months)	From 1 January 20191 January 2019 to 31 December 201931 December 2019 Total duration: 12 (months)	From 1 January 20191 January 2019 to 31 December 201931 December 2019 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	Burj Barajneh, Shatila
Sectors of response	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Shelter / NFIs <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food Security <input type="checkbox"/> WASH <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Health / Nutrition <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protection / Psychosocial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Early recovery / livelihoods <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education <input type="checkbox"/> Unconditional cash <input type="checkbox"/> Other sector:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Shelter / NFIs <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food Security <input type="checkbox"/> WASH <input type="checkbox"/> Health / Nutrition <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protection / Psychosocial <input type="checkbox"/> Early recovery / livelihoods <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education <input type="checkbox"/> Unconditional cash <input type="checkbox"/> Other sector:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Shelter / NFIs <input type="checkbox"/> Food Security <input type="checkbox"/> WASH <input type="checkbox"/> Health / Nutrition <input type="checkbox"/> Protection / Psychosocial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Early recovery / livelihoods <input type="checkbox"/> Education <input type="checkbox"/> Unconditional cash <input type="checkbox"/> Other sector:
Targeted beneficiaries (per sector)	28,553 total Food Security: 15,000 Health/Nutrition: 4,800 Protection/PSS: 2,800 Education: 2580 ERL: 3,355 EPR:18	5,520 total Shelter/NFIs: 143 households/2201 Food Security: 2201 households Protection/PSS: 92 Education: 883	2,100 total Cash for Work: 1680 Rehabilitation: 420
Requested budget (USD)	US\$ 1,081,775	US\$ 416,532	US\$ 216,961

Summary	LWF (Syria)		
Implementation period	From 1 January 20191 January 2019 to 31 December 201931 December 2019 Total duration: 12 (months)		
Geographical area	Damascus (city and Rural), Qamishli, Hassakeh, Aleppo, Homs, and Tartous		
Sectors of response	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Shelter / <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protection / NFIs Psychosocial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Early recovery Security / livelihoods <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WASH <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education <input type="checkbox"/> Health / <input type="checkbox"/> Unconditional Nutrition cash <input type="checkbox"/> Other sector:		
Targeted beneficiaries (per sector)	28,992 Total - Shelter 6,250 - Food Security 2,000 - WASH 15,000 - PSS 2,417 - Livelihood 1,625 - Education 1,700		
Requested budget (USD)	US\$ 1,607,103		

**Annex 9 – Security Risk Assessment****Principal threats**

Threat 1: Deterioration in safety and security conditions in areas of planned project implementation, limiting access to affected populations.

Threat 2: Vehicle accidents among staff driving to/from assessment locations, project sites, and coordination meetings in the field.

Threat 3: Restricted access for NGOs or closure of check points in and out of refugee camps.

Threat 4: Riots and demonstrations in the host community and/or camp settings, which may impact access to affected populations and threaten safety and security of NGO staff.

Threat 5: Sexual harassment and/or assault of NGO staff and/or affected populations.

<i>Impact</i> <i>Probability</i>	<b>Negligible</b>	<b>Minor</b>	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>Severe</b>	<b>Critical</b>
<b>Very likely</b>	Low --	Medium --	High --	Very high --	Very high --
<b>Likely</b>	Low --	Medium --	High --	High --	Very high --
<b>Moderately likely</b>	Very low --	Low --	Medium Threat #2 Threat #5 (harassment)	High Threat #4	High Threat #1
<b>Unlikely</b>	Very low --	Low --	Low --	Medium Threat #5 (assault)	Medium Threat #3
<b>Very unlikely</b>	Very low	Very low	Very low	Low	Low

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