

ACT Alliance

APPEAL

LEB211

**Multi-sectoral Humanitarian Response to the Beirut
Explosion and Overlapping Crises in Lebanon**

Appeal target: 1,748,003 USD

Balance requested: 1,748,003 USD

actalliance



SECRETARIAT: 150, route de Ferney, P.O. Box 2100, 1211 Geneva 2, Switz. TEL.: +4122 791 6434 – FAX: +4122 791 6506 –
www.actalliance.org

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Project Summary Sheet																																																																								
Project Title	Multi-sectoral Humanitarian Response to the Beirut Explosion and Overlapping Crises in Lebanon																																																																							
Project ID	LEB211																																																																							
Location	Lebanon																																																																							
Project Period	From 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2023 Total duration: 24 months For CA it is a 12-month appeal: From 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022																																																																							
Modality of Project Delivery	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Self-implemented <input type="checkbox"/> CBOs <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public sector <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local partners <input type="checkbox"/> Private sector <input type="checkbox"/> Other																																																																							
Forum	ACT Lebanon Forum																																																																							
Requesting Members	Christian Aid (CA), DSPR - Joint Christian Committee (DSPR-JCC), Middle East Council of Churches (MECC)																																																																							
Local Partners	Basmeh and Zeitooneh																																																																							
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	<p>who lost their source of income as the result of the Blast and the following lockdown as the result of the Covid-19 pandemic.</p> <p>Beneficiaries living in other governorates include those who are severely affected by the overlapping COVID-19, health, financial, social and economic crises that the country is going through.</p> <p>Target groups comprise of refugees of all nationalities (Syrian and non-Syrian, such as Palestinian, Iraqi and Sudanese), migrant workers when applicable as well as the Lebanese communities suffering deteriorating living conditions.</p> <p>Households reached are based on an average size of 4 persons per HH (which might vary depending on nationality (refugee vs Lebanese), or geographic location (urban vs rural)).</p> <p>The vulnerability of participants will be determined in-line with each organization’s internal vulnerability criteria related to the specific target group and type of intervention.</p>
Project Cost (USD)	1,748,003 (USD)

Reporting Schedule

Type of Report	Due date
Situation Report	Quarterly (Every 3 months) <i>First SitRep due: 30/09/2021</i>
Mid-term Narrative and Financial report (30 days from 1 st Year) Final Reports for CA	31/07/2022
Final Narrative and Financial Report (60 days after the ending date)	31/08/2023
Audit Report (90 days after the ending date)	30/09/2023

*** Notes:**

1. Interim narrative, financial and audit reports should be sent to ACT Secretariat 1 week before the due date.
2. SitReps should be sent to Forum Coordinator/Appeal Lead and ACT Secretariat 3 working days before the due date.

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. In line with Grand Bargain commitments to reduce the earmarking of humanitarian funding, if you have an earmarking request in relation to your pledge, a member of the Secretariat’s Humanitarian team will contact you to discuss this request. ACT Alliance secretariat is currently revising its financial systems, for pledges/contributions, ACT will send out a bi weekly contribution spread sheet to all members finance focal points. The ACT spreadsheet provides an overview of existing pledges/contributions and associated earmarking for the appeal.

Please inform the Director of Operations, Nancy Ette (nancy.ette@actalliance.org), Head of Humanitarian Affairs, Niall O’Rourke (niall.orourke@actalliance.org) and Finance Officer, Marjorie Schmidt (Marjorie.Schmidt@actalliance.org) with a copy to the Regional Representative, Rachel Luce (Rachel.Luce@actalliance.org) of all pledges/contributions and transfers, including funds sent direct to the requesting members.

We thank you in advance for your kind cooperation.

For further information please contact:

ACT Lebanon Forum Coordinator, Zeina Schoucair: (actlebanoncoordinator@gmail.com)

ACT MENA Regional Representative, Rachel Luce: (Rachel.Luce@actalliance.org)

ACT MENA Humanitarian Advisor, George Majaj: (George.Majaj@actalliance.org)

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

Niall O’Rourke

Head of Humanitarian Affairs

ACT Alliance Secretariat- Geneva

1. BACKGROUND

1.1. *Context*

Going into its third year of severe economic recession, Lebanon faces its worst and hardest depression ever since the end of the Lebanese Civil War that went on for 15 years. Between the Syrian refugee influx crisis, street uprising, COVID-19 pandemic, dangerous depletion of resources, Beirut port explosion on August 4th, 2020, protracted absence of government and overlapping economic, financial and social crises, Lebanon grapples to survive on the edge of collapse.

Since Autumn 2019 and the street revolution onwards with the resignation of several prime ministers, Lebanon has faced severe political turmoil, social unrest and financial banking breakdown. The Lebanese lira had lost more than 80 per cent of its value since late 2019¹, due to foreign currency shortage and joined a list of dozens of failed fiat currencies, crippling the supply of food in the country and primary materials needed to produce food.

On top of that, COVID-19 greatly hit the country and was followed by the Beirut port explosion on the 4th of August 2020 that tore through the capital and hearts of all those living inside and outside Lebanon. According to UNOCHA, 220 people were killed by the Beirut Port explosions, with more than 6,500 injured including 1,000 children and some 300,000 people who became homeless. Moreover, 120 schools, the country's main grain silos and at least 15 medical facilities, including three major hospitals have sustained damage ranging at around \$5 billion as per Beirut's governor; These explosions further increased vulnerabilities and inequalities in the country.

Lebanon now ranks among the 10 countries in the world with the lowest minimum wages in light of the collapse of the Lebanese pound to the US dollar.² Despite a decades-long rate of 1,507.5 LBP to the dollar, the black-market value of the USD is now around 19,000-20,000 LBP. Lebanon's average inflation rate in 2020 soared to 84.8 percent, the highest since 1992.

Lebanon's financial crisis, foreign currency shortages and the devaluation of the Lebanese Pound have prompted commercial banks to impose strict caps on withdrawing dollars and a block on most transfers abroad³. Residents' bank savings have also been blocked and withdrawal allowances barely meet people's needs. In addition to weak agricultural production, black-market exchange rate changes and discrepancies, unfair decreased withdrawal ranges of Lebanese pounds and limited mobility of food during repeated COVID-19 lockdowns, have led to an very significant spike in food prices. Due to corruption and an unfriendly system to businesses, Lebanon did not develop self-sustaining domestic industries. Lebanon imports 80% of its products⁴ - most of the country's oil, medicine, meat, grain and other supplies come from abroad.

Public and private sector workers are under the spotlight. Moreover, people are suffering and going hungry. Layoffs, wage freezes and wage cuts are all results of the ongoing political conflict that sees no end in the foreseeable future. With stressors adding up, poverty in Lebanon is likely to continue to worsen in 2021. UNESCWA estimates reveal that more than 55% of the country's population is now trapped in poverty and struggling for bare necessities.⁵ These changes have contributed to disrupting people's psychological well-being with symptoms of emotional distress, anxiety and hopelessness on the rise and calling for more mental health services.

As the country's financial crisis continues, Lebanon's central bank has started lifting most subsidies on basic goods since June 2021. The cash-strapped Lebanese government and Central Bank are running out of resources to keep the subsidies, but fully lifting them would compound the country's already alarming hyperinflation. The situation is bleak: Lebanon is already rationing fuel. Fuel rationing has led to longer power outages across the country even during daily working hours, with many pharmacy and bakery owners fearing they soon will have to close up shops; It has become commonplace to see long lines on the streets near gas stations and some stations have closed or only open in the early morning hours; Customers in grocery stores are fighting over what's left of

¹ <https://www.thenationalnews.com/mena/lebanon/lebanese-lira-s-fall-to-speed-up-as-political-paralysis-goes-on-experts-say-1.1177043>

² <https://english.alarabiya.net/News/2021/02/28/Lebanon-s-average-salary-plummets-by-84-percent>

³ <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2020/mar/07/lebanon-to-default-on-debt-for-first-time-amid-financial-crisis>

⁴ <https://www.nordeatrade.com/en/explore-new-market/lebanon/trade-profile>

⁵ https://www.unescwa.org/sites/www.unescwa.org/files/20-00268_pb15_beirut-explosion-rising-poverty-en.pdf

subsidized food and basic staples, and stocking up on whatever they could find, as they fear additional price hikes.⁶ The pharmaceutical crisis has deepened in Lebanon as the central bank is unable to meet the cost of subsidized medicines. These supply problems have had a crippling effect on the Lebanese healthcare system.

The intersecting crises the country is experiencing have disproportionately hit and affected vulnerable groups, people with specific needs, and disadvantaged communities, such as female-headed households, children, youth, older people, the LGBTIQ+ community and people with disabilities, and refugees and migrant workers.⁷

Lebanon has the world's highest number of refugees per capita. The country hosts around 500,000 Palestinian refugees, 500,000 migrant workers from different nationalities and 1.5 million Syrian refugees of whom about 78 percent lack legal status (UNHCR) and 89 per cent live below the extreme poverty line.⁸ This means they live with less than LBP 10,000 per person per day – the equivalent of around US\$0.5 based on the current unofficial trading rate in the market. Since 2012, the mass influx of refugees from Syria has placed unprecedented strain on the country's economy, limited public services and already weak infrastructure. Today, with basic needs shortages and the fight for survival, socio-cultural internal tensions are increasing, depression symptoms are prevailing, and stability and security are threatened much further with eviction and exploitation concerns. A growing number of parents are finding it impossible to provide for their children. Having exhausted all other options, many are taking desperate measures to support their families, including sending their children to work, marrying off their young girls, skipping meals and incurring debt they can't afford.⁹

Additionally, the Covid-19 pandemic and the transition to remote learning has increased the risk that some children, particularly the most vulnerable, will not come back once schools reopen.¹⁰

The financial crisis and government's failure to reimburse hospitals the funds it owes them has thrown Lebanon's healthcare sector into crisis, compromising the hospitals' ability to provide urgent and life-saving care and respond to the Covid-19 pandemic.¹¹ The virus had started spreading again in an almost uncontrollable manner right after the Beirut port explosion ongoing into the Christmas and NY season, and reached its highest records of daily coronavirus infections between January and March 2021; Hospitals were barely able to find beds (Both regular and ICU) for even the most critical patients.

The dollar shortage has restricted the import of vital medical equipment and led banks to curtail credit lines. Medical supplies, including gloves and masks, are scarce, compromising Lebanon's ability to deal with the coronavirus pandemic.¹² Shortages of oxygen and ventilators in hospitals have been reported. Doctors and nurses face difficult choices, having to decide who should be put on ventilators and/or receive oxygen.¹³ Health workers are also over stretched: many have resigned and others have died of the virus itself.

Overall, the country has reported over 544,866 cases—which is more than 9 percent of the Lebanese population – and over 7,851 deaths since January 2020 (MoPH/WHO June 30th, 2021). After five lockdowns and a full very restrictive emergency mode since January 2021 the country has now gradually opened up again in line with the summer season, keeping vaccinations and precautionary measures in place as COVID-19 Delta Variant is detected.

1.2. Needs

Eleven months after the Beirut Blast, the deteriorating humanitarian situation in Lebanon needs global solidarity. There is an urgent need of humanitarian support to cover basic needs such as food and healthcare. "Every day, the number of Lebanese people who need assistance is increasing. The

⁶ <https://timep.org/commentary/analysis/the-weight-of-lebanons-unsustainable-subsidies-program/>

⁷ UNOCHA Lebanon: Beirut Port Explosions Situation Report No. 13, As of 15 October 2020

⁸ <https://unsc.org/unmissions.org/nine-out-ten-syrian-refugee-families-lebanon-are-now-living-extreme-poverty-un-study-says>

⁹ UNICEF: Lebanon: Children's Future on the Line Report, June 2021

¹⁰ <https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2021/country-chapters/lebanon>

¹¹ <https://www.hrw.org/news/2021/01/13/lebanon-sharp-decline-human-rights#>

¹² <https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2021/country-chapters/lebanon>

¹³ <https://www.projecthope.org/on-the-record-updates-the-covid-19-situation-in-lebanon/01/2021/>

needs are immense, and many are unmet,” says Cristhian Cortez Cardoza, Head of IFRC Lebanon Country Office.

Assessments among the affected population in the Greater Beirut area highlighted the need for food, cash assistance, rehabilitation and psychosocial support. Many children were reportedly showing signs of severe distress such as anxiety, sleeplessness and flashbacks since the explosions.¹⁴ Increasing levels of unemployment, lack of income generating opportunities and multidimensional poverty are among the greatest factors driving individual need in the short-term. Beyond Beirut and the areas affected by the Port explosions, a close monitoring of the humanitarian situation in, and across, Lebanon is required. The COVID-19 virus will continue to have an impact in 2021, adaptable responses, as well as flexible funding and cash assistance, will be essential going forward. Three main areas remain of particular concern – protection, food security, and health – as needs remain high and basic living conditions of already vulnerable communities could rapidly deteriorate further.¹⁵ As per WFP, sustainable food security in Lebanon would require wide-reaching reforms and reflections, which would involve policy related to food production, trade, agriculture, and the environment.

Additional demographic pressures are a result of worsening social cohesion due to competition over limited resources, services, and opportunities. In other words, those working in Lebanon can no longer easily afford basic necessities or protect their families.

At a time where the social fabric is under pressure, violence against women and risks of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) continue to be reported across the region.¹⁶ Lebanese authorities have fallen short in their obligations to protect women and girls from violence, and to end discrimination against them.¹⁷ Protection risks of targeted households include risks linked to children schooling and drop-out and the occurrence of further child protection risks (such as child labour, and early marriage). Also, risk of forced eviction (i.e., due to due rent or civil conflict), the need for medical services (uncovered by other practitioners), the need for medicine and other household or individual basic needs.

Protection-related intersectional needs, particularly those related to legal status, gender, age and specific needs, have been highlighted across regional assessments.

The protracted nature of the refugee situation in a context with limited self-reliance possibilities, coupled with the impact of these recent crises, have led to an exponential rise in extreme poverty among refugees. An estimated 88% of Syrian refugees in Lebanon are living below the extreme poverty line, further eroding the resilience of people to withstand protection risks and avoid harmful coping strategies.¹⁸ The multiple crises have heightened the risks of social instability. Tensions continue to be primarily driven by competition in access to jobs and services, catalyzed by the deteriorating socio-economic situation and political differences.¹⁹ When asked about the top priority need for their family in relation to COVID-19, around 40% of refugee households report need for assistance to cover rent.²⁰ 60% of Syrian respondents had been permanently laid off from their jobs, compared to 39% for Lebanese citizens. Job losses have also significantly impacted Palestinian refugees.²¹ Most Syrian and Palestinian refugees are also unable to cover legal residency expenses. A lack of legal residency exposes refugees to the risk of arrest and detention. It also hampers their access to basic services like education, health care and social services, as well as to obtaining civil status documents, such as marriage and birth registration.²²

The World Bank says the economy looks likely to contract by a further 9.5 per cent in 2021 and has warned that there is “no clear turning point in the horizon.”²³

¹⁴ UNICEF Lebanon Humanitarian Situation Report No.10 – 5 November to 31 December 2020

¹⁵ UNOCHA Lebanon: Beirut Port Explosions Situation Report No. 16, 20 January 2021

¹⁶ 3RP Regional Needs Overview 2021 - <https://reliefweb.int/report/lebanon/lebanon-inter-agency-3rp-regional-needs-overview-2021>

¹⁷ <https://www.hrw.org/news/2021/01/13/lebanon-sharp-decline-human-rights#>

¹⁸ <https://reporting.unhcr.org/lebanon>

¹⁹ ARK/UNDP (2020). Perception Survey (Wave 8), July 2020

²⁰ <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/3RP%20Needs%20Overview%202021.pdf>

²¹ Ibid

²² <https://reporting.unhcr.org/lebanon>

²³ UNICEF: Lebanon: Children’s Future on the Line Report, June 2021

Enhancing local capacities, specifically infrastructure, service provision, and social safety net programmes, is a critical element to ensure that the needs of vulnerable individuals can be met in the medium and long-term by building resilience.²⁴

Assistance modalities considered through this LEB211 appeal vary between in-kind and cash contributions and differ from member to the other. In response to the above identified needs, in line with their organization mandates and commitments and in good coordination for a harmonious response, the LEB211 requesting members have identified medium- and longer-term livelihoods recovery, WASH, cash assistance and protection as high-impact, priority areas for intervention. Immediate and shorter-term support includes food security, distribution of NFIs and education assistance.

1.3. Capacity to Respond

The ACT Lebanon Forum was established in early 2020 and based on a strong infrastructure from the ACT JSL Forum. ACT members in Lebanon have been coordinating their interventions for several years under the JSL and build on decades of experiences in Lebanon, in providing development and humanitarian support to all people in need especially since the beginning of the Syrian crisis in 2011. Immediately coming together through the Lebanon Forum after the Beirut Explosion on August 4th, 2020, the forum's capacity to respond proved strong and effective.

The LEB211 appeal includes two local ACT members (MECC and DSPR) who have a deep understanding of the local context and good relations with local churches and authorities; and one international member (CA) with ongoing long-term partnerships in Lebanon and that has been actively coordinating with the ACT Lebanon Forum. Basmeh and Zeitooneh, CA's local partners under LEB211, has established strong and sustainable relations with the local actors and local humanitarian work groups.

International members are part of coordination bodies such as the Lebanon INGO Humanitarian Forum (LHIF). Local partners are also involved with the Local NGO Forum (LHDF) and other sector focused coordination mechanisms. In the framework of this project, organizations will also ensure the continuous involvement of the Protection and Child Protection Work Groups in Lebanon in exchanging the information of prioritized cases, localities, and assistance modalities. The referral pathways, and the identified referral mechanisms will be employed to reach the maximum benefit of the resources allocated to this project.

1.4. Core Faith values

All requesting members ascribe to the core faith values of dignity, love, justice and equality. This means the partners will put the human life as reverential and puts the being at the center of programming. This allows the organisations to restore the dignity of all beings ensuring they are all encompassing to work with faith and non faith organisations and individuals. Ensuring a just society will be a pillar for supporting the most marginalised, and victims of GBV.

All members are faith-based organizations and adhere to the Core Humanitarian Standard (CHS). They believe that all people have both spiritual and social needs thereby necessitating a holistic approach if their needs are to be effectively addressed. All believe that all humans are of equal value deserving equal attention bearing in mind personal integrity and selflessness as a guide to its actions.

In line with ACT Alliance's Global Strategy, all members respond to difficult issues in a way that fosters a just, peaceful and inclusive world.

2. PROJECT RATIONALE *(Logical Framework - Annex 3)*

2.1. Intervention Strategy and Theory of Change

The LEB211 appeal continues to respond to the Beirut Blast in line with the previous ACT LEB201 emergency appeal response, with an additional recovery and adaptation component targeting vulnerable populations located all over Lebanon and suffering from the overlapping health,

²⁴ 3RP Regional Needs Overview 2021 - <https://reliefweb.int/report/lebanon/lebanon-inter-agency-3rp-regional-needs-overview-2021>

financial, economic and social stability crises currently facing the country. It is a joint, multi-faceted appeal that is both self-implemented by ACT members and through local partners in Lebanon.

The appeal maintains a strong focus on supporting those in need inside and outside Beirut. On one hand, the immediate response to the urgent needs in the short-term will ensure that the most vulnerable population has access to adequate food, sanitation, medicine, clean water, psychosocial support, protection and other basic needs. The needs will be addressed through a variety of contextually relevant modalities that includes in-kind distribution, vouchers and multi-purpose cash assistance.

On the other hand, the appeal will also support livelihood recovery activities that include the rehabilitation of businesses and education facilities, strengthening of female workers and provision of better access to safe public facilities.

Requesting members will work with existing networks in the targeted local communities (local churches and NGOs) to (1) meet immediate needs, (2) initiate recovery efforts and (3) help sustain livelihoods.

The appeal approach draws on the most relevant aspects of social protection and delivering results. The approach will also contribute to the broader social goals of stability and accountability, and of reducing inequality.

2.2. Impact

To alleviate suffering, protect the most vulnerable, strengthen local capacities, and build resilience of Lebanese, refugee and other vulnerable populations affected by the Beirut Explosion and Lebanon's health and economic crises.

2.3. Outcomes

Affected populations in Lebanon have improved living conditions through a joint ACT Response.

2.4. Outputs

Output 1. Shelter/NFIs/Unconditional CASH

1.1: # of affected population benefited from rehabilitation of shelter/business.

1.2: # of affected population benefited and has access to non-food and personal items to meet their basic survival and diverse needs.

Indicators:

- 1.1.1: 40 people receive assistance in rehabilitating their homes or businesses.
- 1.2.1: 900 HHs received blankets and heaters.
- 1.2.2: 1,000 HHs supported with unconditional cash.

Budget: 381,400 USD

Output 2. Food Security

2.1. # of households have access to quality and timely food.

Indicators:

- 2.1.1: 1,400 HHs received food vouchers.

Budget: 140,000 USD

Output 3. MHPSS/Protection

3.1. Vulnerable groups specifically women, children, the elderly and PWD have access to MHPSS, PSS and protection services, including GBV survivors, either through centers or home services.

3.2. # of vulnerable and at-risk households receive protection emergency cash assistance.

Indicators:

- 3.1.1: 944 people received psychosocial support assistance services, recreational activities and attended counselling sessions.
- 3.2.1: 625 HHs received protection emergency cash assistance.

Budget: 131,880 USD

Output 4. Health

4.1. # of people have access to medication for chronic diseases and COVID-19.

Indicators:

- 4.1.1: 300 people received health care services.
- 4.1.2: 500 HHs received medicine vouchers.

Budget: 60,800 USD

Output 5. WASH

5.1. # of people have access to WASH services such as COVID-19 PPE, hygiene kits/vouchers, cleaning materials and other personal care services

Indicators:

- 5.1.1: 300 vulnerable HHs receive hygiene kits including COVID-19 materials and PPE equipment.
- 5.1.2: 300 women and girls received menstrual hygiene kits/dignity kits relevant to their needs.
- 5.1.3: 400 people received hygiene vouchers.
- 5.1.4: 700 HHs received WASH packages – including household and community cleaning materials.

Budget: 83,000 USD

Output 6. Early Recovery/Livelihoods

6.1. # of supported people benefit from training and cash-based programming/start-up kits to restore and diversify their livelihoods

6.2. # of institutions and businesses restored

Indicators:

- 6.1.1: 198 empowered women who received vocational training and start-up kits to restore and diversify their livelihoods.
- 6.2.1: 45 enterprises and businesses are revived and able to increase the incomes.

Budget: 197,370 USD

Output 7. Education

7.1. # of children have access to education.

Indicators:

- 7.1.1: 500 students received conditional cash for payment of school fees.

Budget: 80,000 USD

2.5. Preconditions / Assumptions

The appeal is planned based on the following assumptions:

- The target areas affected are accessible with no major logistical challenges.
- Communities accept the intervention.
- Availability of food and supplies for procurement in the local market; imported through alternate ports (Airport or Port of Tripoli).
- Relatively stable political environment that does not escalate into civil unrest in and around targeted areas in a manner that delays or prevents access.
- Stability of security situation allows mobility to different areas around the country and smooth operation of the supply chains.
- Containment of the COVID-19 pandemic and lack of urgency for long and strict lockdown period and country closure that halts the mobility and work of NGOs.

- Government restrictions linked to COVID-19, if any, will not hinder mobility and will allow activities to proceed without delays.
- Sufficient funding is secured and received on time in order for project implementation to meet its fixed deadlines.
- Financial institutions/banks are open and continue to allow accessing and using fresh funds transferred from abroad.
- Local leadership buy-in and government cooperation allows for activities to take place.
- Prices of goods do not increase such that procurement is impacted.
- Local administrative units, municipalities and other stakeholders are responsive and supportive during implementation when needed.
- NGO centers are operational and access of staff and beneficiaries to it or to the money transferring agencies is possible.
- Beneficiaries always respect social distancing, timely appointments and wearing of masks.

2.6. Risk Analysis (Annex 4)

Considering the multiple-level instabilities currently facing Lebanon, several major risks might be faced during the implementation of this project; And as with any humanitarian response, the success of the response is contingent to the mitigation of those major risk factors.

The main risk factors identified in the group risk analysis can be summarized as follows:

External:

- Political instability.
- Escalation of the security situation.
- Street uprisal and major roadblocks.
- Increase of COVID-19 positive cases and death rate.
- Government imposing strict measures on movement and no exemptions to NGOs except for lifesaving activities.
- Continuous devaluation of local currency, hyperinflation and shortage of goods.
- Increase of domestic and GBV Cases due to deteriorating living conditions.
- Financial banking system failure and money transfer risks.
- Duplication of efforts.
- Fuel shortages and electricity outages.

Mitigation: Members will ensure continuous coordination, cooperation and advocacy with all government, local and international stakeholders and forums/working groups, where needed, in addition to sufficient information sharing (Updates, changes, challenges, delays, contingency plans etc.) and knowledge management in order to mitigate the risks, protect staff and beneficiaries, provide quality assistance, maintain smooth operations, facilitate supply chain management, empower partners and sustain the intervention for a longer-term impact.

Internal:

- Corruption, collusion, nepotism and fraud.
- Appeal not implemented as per approved plan.
- Staff Turnover.

Mitigation: Members will ensure regular training, monitoring and appropriate follow-up with partners in addition to the appropriate project control through project audit, evaluation and compliance with high working standards.

2.7. Sustainability / Exit Strategy

Appeal members and partners will continue to provide direct lifesaving materials to people who lost everything in the Beirut explosion in addition to the provision of other services to extremely vulnerable households living at the edge of or under poverty line around Lebanon.

The medium to longer term intervention will be concentrated on adequate recovery, especially in the area of protection and livelihood interventions. The activities in the appeal aim to have a long-term impact where those affected by the explosion, and overlapping health, financial, economic and social crises in Lebanon can retain their normal life and preserve a dignified life with time.

The requesting members of the appeal are either local members or working through local partners. The people targeted in the activities will have continued support through these local actors; Some of the projects are designed and implemented in the framework of each member's or partner's existing programs such as CA's MHPSS/Protection program, life saving and women strengthening activities with MECC and shelter plus education program with DSPR while other projects respond to new emerging needs and ensure continued mainstreaming of cross-cutting issues such as child protection, GBV prevention and supporting people with disabilities.

Projects will be executed in parallel to projects funded by other sources, inline with members' current strategies for the country, and in coordination with other local and international operational partners, practitioners and connections in the job market in Lebanon in order to ensure sustainability and synergy, build resilience of affected communities as well as avoid any possible overlap in the provided services.

Moreover, coordination with municipalities, line ministries, public institutions and other local stakeholders is done and when needed, a MoU is signed with a specific stakeholder to clarify responsibility and develop an agreed common exit strategy or handover.

Households receiving unconditional cash and packages for food security, NFIs and education with MECC and DSPR are either registered or will be, for additional support in the longer term through existing development programmes. By providing this safety net, such transfers not only support immediate survival, but also promote resilient livelihoods.

3. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

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

Members of the ACT Alliance have a commitment to prevent misconduct and to safeguard children. Staff of ACT members are personally and collectively responsible for upholding and promoting the highest ethical and professional standards in their work. All staff involved in the response are required to sign the ACT Code of Conduct and requesting members will ensure communities are aware of the expected behaviour of staff.

Members of the Act Lebanon Forum have a zero-tolerance approach to abuse and exploitation of any kind –physical, verbal, emotional or sexual to children. Staff, partners, associates and volunteers working on the appeal will be oriented during the inception phase on Child safeguarding commitments and child protection policy of ACT Alliance. This step will ensure a safe working environment for all those engaged in the appeal, for the safety and well-being of the children and communities they will come into contact with. Child safeguarding commitments will apply to all members employees, community volunteers, consultants, contractors and trustees. Compliance with Child Safeguarding commitments will be included in all contracts and will be read and signed by anyone joining the organisation.

3.1. ACT Code of Conduct

ACT members are committed to guard against the abuse of power by those responsible for protection and assistance to vulnerable communities. Especially in humanitarian crises, the situation of affected populations presents 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 local languages 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 and 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. 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. Proper complaints and handling mechanisms will be put in place at community level, District and National level.

3.2. Implementation Approach

The implementation approach will be through a coordinated national appeal for four organisations. The idea of working through national forums is to better assist ACT members and make use of shared opportunities among requesting forum members. Opportunities for collaboration in the forum will be identified to ensure coordination, shared accountability, and learning. In line with a group EPRP, each of the requesting members will be responsible for implementing their respective proposed activities. The overall coordination of the appeal will be done through the Forum Coordinator/Appeal Lead and LEB211 Appeal WG, working closely with appeal focal points in each organization. The coordination will also have close support from the ACT Secretariat in MENA. The primary mode of implementation will be through local members and partners. At community level, the appeal implementation will be centered on participatory approaches; to identify the beneficiaries, market systems development and implementation of major activities. This ensures ownership and sustainability of the activities after project closure. Organisations will provide employees and partner staff capacity building on Core Humanitarian Standard (CHS), Complaints and Response Mechanisms (CRM), Finance Management and Grant Management.

CA's protection project with partners Basmeh and Zeitooneh will target 625 vulnerable households in Beirut, Mount Lebanon, Central and West Bekaa, North Lebanon (Akkar and Tripoli) and provide them with unconditional cash for protection assistance, all in coordination with local and international cash actors in Lebanon. The project will target Lebanese, Syrian and migrant workers in the target locations.

DSPR-JCC will continue working with victims of the blast inside Greater Beirut and other families in Palestinian camps located around the country; All in coordination with operational partners via various sectorial working groups, forums and local churches to ensure effective coordination, beneficial referrals and meeting the needs of the most vulnerable.

An important dimension of the appeal is the implementation coordination with and through churches and church bodies led by MECC inside Greater Beirut and in other areas all over Lebanon. MECC will coordinate and cooperate with member churches from the joint ecumenical relief committee in targeted areas, in order to develop the realistic assessments on the ground, avoid duplication of beneficiaries, sharing their data and using their existing facilities in places where people will have limited access outside their districts and can reach existing facilities related to churches or LNGOs.

3.3. Project Stakeholders

Key stakeholders include beneficiaries and communities plus local authorities, churches, ACT members, implementing partners, humanitarian workers, clusters and UN agencies. All stakeholders will be engaged throughout the project cycle to participate where relevant, provide input and feedback, exchange information and facilitate coordination. Projects are designed in line with beneficiary needs, and through participatory techniques, throughout the project cycle. Project information will be shared with communities, and engagement with local leaders, authorities, country government officials and other actors will involve sharing project information for approval, access and coordination purposes. All project information will be cross-checked to avoid duplication. Members follow a participatory approach in all their programmes through the discernment of people's realistic needs in all aspects of project cycle and management. Participation of rights holders through different interviews, focal group discussions and registered information in rights holders' applications represent the real source of documented information in addition to needs assessments that members conduct. Stakeholders include, among others, rights holders, MECC partners, funding churches, LNGOs, CSOs, INGOs, religious leaders and community leaders. Targeted beneficiaries include the most vulnerable and needy families around Lebanon, which will be selected after consulting with the community leadership bodies. Criteria considered include,

among others: household directly affected by the explosion, women headed households, households having elderly, disabled, chronically sick people or where the breadwinners have lost their source of income due to COVID-19 closure, the unstable economic, social and financial situation or the blast.

3.4. Field Coordination

Following the Beirut Blast, operations had been coordinated under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator, supported by OCHA. The structure named Emergency Operation Cell (EOC) was agreed by the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT). The structure has been working and identifying linkages with pre-existing coordination structures related to the COVID-19 response and the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP), enhancing opportunities to streamline efforts where possible in addition to supporting collective efforts to transition towards recovery and reconstruction.

Among the representatives of the EOC are the LHIF (Lebanon INGO Humanitarian Forum) in which internal ACT members are members of. Taking into consideration that the coordination structure in Lebanon might be adapted to cover the multi-crisis responses while reducing the burden on the actors when it related to multi-reporting and admin requirement, ACT members and partners will ensure presence in coordination structures be it centrally in Beirut, or regionally focused on specific geographic areas covered by this appeal.

For CA, the project will be implemented in coordination with the below entities/coordination networks:

- Protection Cluster.
- Child Protection Work Group.
- Basic Assistance Work Group.
- Local stakeholders (i.e., municipalities and community key focal points, where applicable).
- Professional Local and international protection service providers in Lebanon.

DSPR longstanding work within the Palestinian camps is constantly coordinated with the stakeholders to ensure do no harm while ensuring the confidentiality of their beneficiaries.

As for Beirut, DSPR have been able, since the beginning of the crisis, to secure a distribution center which made people from surrounding communities in Greater Beirut gain trust in DSPR field teams and seek information and assistance through visiting the temporary center, which was previously a shop that was heavily affected by the blast. DSPR has also ensured trust and a good working relationship with municipal officers and the Lebanese army which ultimately eased access to the area and communities.

MECC will continue to coordinate internally with the relevant churches and committees.

Externally, MECC and partners will work with:

- Lebanese Local Authorities (Municipalities and Internal Security Forces).
- Interagency Working Groups.
- Healthcare providers, hospitals, dispensaries, pharmacies.
- MoSA and its SDCs.

Coordination will include information-sharing with the ALF, LHIF, Lebanon Humanitarian and Development Forum (LHDF) and specialised referrals, setting operational plans to fill gaps in unattended areas, and collaborating on the execution of distribution processes to avoid duplications and overlaps.

3.5. Project Management

Forum members are part of national humanitarian teams and attend meetings in collaboration with the UN, Government and other INGO's involved in emergency response activities. Members will, during implementation, involve the other entities and ACT requesting members to maintain transparency and harmony in the process of selection of beneficiaries, project implementation and

project accountability to avoid any possible duplication; The appeal implementation will be centered on community participation and participatory approaches throughout the life project.

Requesting members will be supported by the Forum Coordinator/Appeal Lead and the ACT Secretariat Regional Representatives. Each requesting member has the responsibility to keep the ACT secretariat, Forum Coordinator/Appeal Lead and Forum Convener informed of the progress within their activities, as well as submitting SitReps once every six months, interim reports (narrative and financial) after one year and a full report with project audit by the end of the project.

The DSPR-JCC team will consist of a project manager who will lead the implementation of the appeal and support the field work of DSPR components. Other team members include a finance officer, field coordinator and the executive director who will work together on the implementation of the intervention. The DSPR office and field teams will be trained on PSEA to ensure key messages are incorporated during the implementation and distribution phases. DSPR volunteers and staff are also trained on ACT COC along with COVID WHO training material to respond accordingly to the needs of the communities with respect and dignity while ensuring safety of the beneficiaries and staff. Along with that, a hotline within DSPR was allocated to receive complaint and feedback mechanism to ensure accountability and transparency of the process.

The Christian Aid international project management team will consist of one Programme Officer, with support from a Programme manager and finance officer. They will provide overall project oversight and support to implementation, which will be done by local partner Basmeh and Zeitooneh within the framework of their Protection Program in Lebanon. The project will be managed by the Protection Program Manager with the oversight of the Regional Protection Technical Manager. The outreach and Referral Officers will be directly managed by the Protection Program Manager towards implementing their individual tasks. The daily implementation is coordinated and supervised by the center coordinator and center core staff who can offer additional support when needed at the field level and with local authorities. CA will ensure continuous communication and monitoring with their partner via monthly meetings, timely reporting and in-country visits where circumstances allow.

The MECC team will consist of the Regional Director, Program Director in Lebanon, an Assistant Program Director, a Field Officer (M&E), and the Finance Manager. The Regional Director will provide overall supervision, advice and guidance. The Program Director will head the coordination of all activities with field workers, volunteers and MECC project coordinators. MECC will work closely with local churches and play a coordination role to ensure activities are complementary and there is no duplication internally with other church actors and externally with other government or non government stakeholders.

3.6. Implementing Partners

Christian Aid will work with long-term partner Basmeh and Zeitooneh to implement activities. B&Z will be supported by Christian Aid Programme Manager and Programme Officer, in accordance with the existing partnership agreement. This is reviewed on an annual basis and details the purpose of the partnership, including key objectives. Project Funding and Reporting Agreements also form part of the Partnership Agreement and are developed and signed for each project, detailing grant and transfer information, and reporting requirements.

MECC will be the implementing partners. The Middle East Council of Churches (MECC) is an ecumenical organization whose mission is to “deepen the spiritual fellowship among the churches of the Middle East, and to unite them in word and deed.” The organization was inaugurated in 1974, when it launched its Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation (ERR) program to assist people affected by the civil war in Lebanon. Currently headquartered in Beirut, MECC also maintains liaison offices in Syria, Jordan, and Egypt. Program Director will ensure that a proper kick off is done for related implementing and supporting staff for each activity to include the LFA and related budget and activities; Regional Director will oversee the whole response.

DSPR Lebanon/Joint Christian Committees for Social Service in Lebanon is part of the Department of Service to the Palestine Refugees (DSPR). It is an ecumenical, church related organization and part of the Middle East Council of Churches (MECC). It was founded in 1950 following the 1948 Arab-Israeli War. DSPR Lebanon/JCC will be the implementing partners; DSPR has excellent networks and

will build on its experience to ensure timely and effective response as a reputable and positively perceived organization that has strong roots in the community for more than 60 years on the ground.

3.7. Project Advocacy

The project will take humanitarian advocacy as a vehicle to uphold rights community-level upwards, including right to food, shelter and personal hygiene. The rights for women and other marginalised groups will be incorporated; issues to do with sexual and reproductive health rights, such as access to sanitary pads can be singled out as an important element to advocate for, as these are likely to fall out of the priority list of stocks. The work against GBV which often increases in times of crisis, will also be advocated against, and awareness materials and sessions are prioritized. Project implementation teams will facilitate community level advocacy for the rights holders to demand fulfilment of their rights and accountability from government and other duty bearers. Through continued consultation and assessments, members will identify specific needs for advocacy and plan accordingly.

Due to the complex nature of the Lebanon crises, advocacy efforts will prioritize the safety of beneficiaries and staff at all times. Members will raise their awareness on PSEA to ensure the protection of people in the context of humanitarian assistance and train staff on how to tackle various types of violence and violations and to report to internal channels.

DSPR team will uphold advocacy efforts and activities through ensuring that the beneficiaries have the right to complain and through distributing DSPR's hotline number to allow beneficiary feedback and a valid complaint mechanism.

All members are involved in advocacy on multiple levels, both locally in country of operation with actors such as clusters, the government, local CBOs and international NGO forums, and internationally from their organizational headquarters on a more global scale. Members will coordinate on advocacy initiatives with the ACT Forum, led by the Programme Policy and Advocacy Advisors, and will support partner advocacy efforts. Key messaging will focus on highlighting the pre-existing crisis and vulnerabilities of communities prior to the explosion, and how these have been compounded by recent events and severe deterioration of the situation in Lebanon. It will also emphasise the key role of civil society and promote the localisation agenda.

3.8. Private / Public Sector Co-operation

Members will continue to coordinate with relevant authorities at various levels.

3.9. Engaging Faith Leaders

Faith leaders can quickly access the grassroots levels of communities, keeping a pulse on the challenges experienced by local populations as well as the general mood of the community regarding socio-economic and political issues facing the community. ACT Alliance also works with faith leaders to disseminate critical protection information to communities and to mobilize community participation.

MECC started coordinating with churches on the ground immediately after the explosion, and are using their networks to both access information and reach communities. MECC has also been active in all other areas of Lebanon targeting vulnerable host communities and refugees. Faith leaders will be key players with other gatekeeper to mobilize communities for participation in the project. They will also be agents of change in tackling harmful cultural practices hindering women to effectively participate in the project. They will be entry points for dissemination of important project messages for the wider community.

MECC will extend basic needs and support to those affected by the blast in coordination with member churches. MECC will use the existing mechanism in the churches for distribution. The distribution is being done to date through the hosting venues, church venues with MECC supervisory team. Faith leaders have hosted already hundreds of displaced and are alleviating their suffering through material support, health and mainly trauma healing. Faith Leaders are key players in Lebanon and capable of getting messages across to the local government and international community. As MECC and as ACT members, working with and through the churches could double the impact of the work and consequent effect.

Simplified Work Plan

	Early Recovery			Medium to Long-Term Recovery									
	2021			2022						2023			
Activities													
DSPR - JCC													
SHELTER													
CASH ASSISTANCE													
FOOD SECURITY													
EDUCATION													
CHRISTIAN AID													
PROTECTION/MHPSS													
MECC													
CASH ASSISTANCE													
FOOD SECURITY													
EDUCATION													
WASH													
PROTECTION/MHPSS													
NFI DISTRIBUTION													
EARLY RECOVERY/LIVELIHOODS													
HEALTH													

4. PROJECT MONITORING

4.1. Project Monitoring

Members are committed to ensuring that all activities are implemented in a timely fashion as per the action plan and that beneficiaries receive quality assistance in a dignified and respectful manner. Requesting members and implementing partners will develop data collection tools necessary for monitoring and reporting and continue to track and sort data, disaggregated by gender, nationality, and age group.

In line with these MEAL plans and existing results-based management systems and processes, requesting members and partners will monitor project performance against indicators and identify results and learnings. Continuous participatory consultations with beneficiaries will take place at regular intervals throughout the project, through focus group discussions, surveys, questionnaires, and other active feedback mechanisms. These will measure achievements of targets and results, which will be reported as part of regular progress reports. Success and impact stories, personal testimonials, lessons learnt and recommendation for future projects will also be developed. Where implementing partners are involved, requesting members will regularly follow up with partners and review relevant documentation.

All project monitoring procedures will ensure that activities are being carried out according to plan, as well as assess levels of beneficiary satisfaction, how the project has met their needs, if any challenges were faced, and if they have any further feedback or complaints. This information will be used to inform and adapt the project, as necessary.

Regarding financial monitoring, budget and expenditure will be reviewed regularly and progress reports prepared. Proofs of payment, invoices, receipts will be collected, filed and reviewed as per donor policies and agreements, and procurement procedures will be followed and documented accordingly. Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) and reporting will also be done by members

providing cash assistance aiming to collect data on how the money was spent, what are the trends/priorities of spendings and remaining needs.

End of 2020, the forum has engaged a coordinator responsible for the overall monitoring and reporting of the appeal. ACT Secretariat will also take part in monitoring by conducting joint monitoring visits when possible and the situation allows. ACT Secretariat will coordinate within the forum and involved members to decide the best way to do monitoring trips. The secretariat will also provide the needed support for members during implementation and will discuss best ways to have remote monitoring as needed.

4.2. Safety and Security Plans

ACT Alliance views staff safety and security as a serious concern for all its members and those that it interacts with. It is noted that due to the increasing hostile and politically sensitive environment that humanitarian workers at times face as they are carrying out their work, ACT will ensure that there is adequate safety and security measures put in place to ensure that everyone is protected. ACT 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 in all project locations.

ACT Alliance will ensure that there is provision for necessary safety and security training where needed. Together with the selected INGOs (with expertise on safety and security measures), members and partners shall develop risk management tools and daily monitor the security situation and its impacts on programming in order to improve the safety and standards for all humanitarian workers and beneficiaries involved in the intervention. Furthermore, ACT Alliance upholds the Do No Harm principle among other humanitarian principles and will ensure that all its project teams are well aware of what they entail.

The ACT members will ensure that necessary trainings will be offered to all project implementers so that they observe all the humanitarian principles which are of great importance in order to work well among staff and with respective communities. Additional support will be provided by the ACT Safety and Security Community of Practice (SSCP) as necessary.

Each ACT member has their own safety and security protocol with Safeguarding, PSEA and Child Protection policies, as well as Code of Conduct and Contingency plans regularly updated. Data protection principles and beneficiary confidentiality will be strictly adhered to ensuring beneficiaries are not placed at risk of violence, detainment or discrimination.

For DSPR and while working inside the Palestinian camps, coordinators across their centres are acting as security and safety personnel given their acquaintance with the camps and being their residents.

All ACT members will follow the government requirements when it comes to the COVID related security as well as recommendations by WHO to ensure safety of the staff.

- Offices are equipped with required safety accessories and hygienic materials.
- Online procurement is adopted to limit personal contacts or meetings.
- COVID-19 tests are available if required for the team on the field.

4.3. Knowledge Management

ACT members are committed to ensure high standards of project implementation. The ACT forum members intend to make use of the Monitoring and Evaluation expertise within respective organisations towards the production of quality data collection tools that will enable the project team to capture data, analyse and produce meaningful reports for the benefit of the project. Through the Lebanon Forum, ACT members have established a LEB211 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. The forum will also conduct monthly review meetings with project implementers. These meetings will give a platform where there will be sharing of experiences, progress and discussion on possible way forward where possible.

The implementing partners will be responsible for day-to-day collection of vital project information which they will be sharing on a monthly basis with the ACT Members. All reports will be compiled

by the implementing partners while reviewing of the reports and finalisation will be done by the thematic focal persons within the respective INGOs who will then submit the finalised reports to the Forum Coordinator/Appeal Lead and ACT Secretariat.

Monitoring and Evaluation departments at requesting members will be available to give support at all times in instances which pertain to data collection and analysis. The lessons learnt during the course of the appeal will be used as a basis for future corrections in similar projects and will also be of beneficial as the project is being implemented.

The implementing members and partners will be responsible for collecting case studies, stories depicting good practices at least on a quarterly basis in addition to submitting regular narrative and financial reporting to ACT Alliance and back donors on project progress, challenges, and plans. The significant stories of change will be a basis for replication or upscaling of best practices within the project. The knowledge products will be turned into materials that can be used for providing updates to stakeholders (e.g., SitReps), continuing fundraising, communication to various audiences, and reporting to donors and constituents. An independent evaluation is also planned should the Appeal reach the required funding benchmarks.

5. PROJECT ACCOUNTABILITY

5.1. *Mainstreaming Cross-Cutting Issues*

Gender (gender sensitivity/gender equality) and Gender Based Violence: Given the high priority the requesting members attach to gender equality, and the organisations' intention to deliver on its commitments to end violence against women and girls, the current appeal endeavours to meet the specific needs of women, girls, boys and men across the response. In order to do so all projects have been developed with reference to requesting members' policy on Gender Sensitive Programming and minimum standards for inclusive programming.

During emergencies, the risk of violence including sexual violence, exploitation and abuse is heightened, particularly for women and girls. Gender inequalities that exist before an emergency are often exacerbated, family and community structures which often provide protection and security often break down as people are displaced, and existing services for GBV and MHPSS may be disrupted due to damages to safe spaces usually offering protection and support. Several areas of Beirut were affected by the explosion. Individuals and families have been displaced or have homes which have been damaged, and many are in need of basic assistance. Furthermore, communities throughout are experiencing psychological distress and trauma. Additionally, and due to the deteriorating living conditions in all areas around Lebanon, domestic violence has increased. Requesting members have in their activities prioritized strengthening women's skills and providing them with supporting materials to start or revive SMEs/livelihoods for longer term sustainability. GBV related issues and the needs of the most affected families will definitely be prioritized and assistance provided to support survivors of GBV or women and girls at risk of violence as well as to other community members affected. Activities include conducting MHPSS and counseling activities, dissemination of information and awareness-raising about available services, including key messages on GBV, COVID-19 and PSEA, distribution of dignity kits to women and girls of reproductive age to contribute to well-being, mobility and safety, and the safe identification and referral of GBV survivors and those at risk to specialised services.

Resilience: Local implementing partners are national NGOs with a strong background in sustainable livelihoods and human rights-based approach to development, and will apply this knowledge where relevant and possible. In line with the LRRD-principles, ACT members will continue to consult with the local communities throughout the project implementation phase to ensure sustainability and resilience. The inclusion of cash programming will be prioritized to meet essential needs whilst also supporting the necessary transition phase towards more durable rehabilitation. Direct support to communities and GBV survivors will have a sustained impact at personal and household level in terms of providing psychosocial, legal and practical support to women and girls in a highly traumatized setting, developing skills to improve communication, and self-confidence to integrate socially and economically.

Environmental Protection: The members are committed to the protection of the environment by integrating environmental considerations into the planning and implementation of all development initiatives, regardless of their sector of focus. Contamination of the environment will be reduced through safe disposal of grey-water, garbage collection and safe hygiene behaviour. For pollution resulting from improper disposal of human waste, solid waste management units shall be established especially in coordination UN agencies. It is expected that the project will have a positive impact on the environment through contribution to the enhancing local markets and livelihoods. Also, through enhancing the conditions of some public institutions towards zero waste, the project promotes a healthier and more responsible use of environmental resources.

Participation: Requesting members will enable and encourage targeted communities to play an active role in the decision-making processes that affect them through the establishment of clear guidelines and practices to engage them appropriately and ensure that the most marginalized and affected are represented and have influence.

Social Inclusion: Distribution teams will maximize their effort to deliver the services at the nearest point of the target population's residing place, and make sure that all beneficiaries are well informed about distribution space, date and time. Beneficiary selection criteria will also be communicated to the target population to avoid any conflict at community level. As for other activities, requesting members will include beneficiaries of different religious & ethnic backgrounds as well as refugees and migrant workers into the target group and organise activities in such a way person of different backgrounds have ample opportunities to participate together in these activities.

Anti-Terrorism/Corruption: All ACT members will strictly follow their anti-corruption and anti-terrorism policies during the whole length of the implementation.

Quality, Accountability and Humanitarian Standards: All requesting members and the ACT Secretariat are certified/trained against the Core Humanitarian Standard (CHS) or are members of the CHS Alliance. The CHS is anchored on 9 commitments that organisation and individuals involved in humanitarian response use to improve the quality and effectiveness of the assistance they provide. The single core standard has been devised to clarify the responsibilities of aid workers, make the implementation of humanitarian standards simpler and easier and contribute to better humanitarian response. This Appeal will be implemented with the lens of both the CHS and Sphere standards, and appropriate support will be lined up by members and the ACT Secretariat to ensure policies are in place and accountable engagement of communities is made paramount.

5.1.1. Gender Marker / GBV

Members will ensure all activities abide by the Core Humanitarian Standard, and adhere to the policies outlined in Codes of Conduct, continuing to actively prevent sexual exploitation and abuse, ensure accountability to affected populations. All activities will prioritize equal access for women, men, boys, and girls, as well as for people living with disabilities or chronic illnesses. Above all else, members will adhere to a Do No Harm approach.

5.1.2. Resilience Marker

Restoring people's livelihoods, training women and girls, and strengthening of public services contribute to communities being more resilient to the ongoing overlapping crises and future.

5.1.3. Environmental Marker

Members will ensure all WASH interventions are environmentally sustainable, in line with humanitarian and accountability principles and are implemented according to the standards set by the relevant authorities, as well as according to the WASH cluster and other international standards.

5.1.4. Participation

Members will ensure all activities abide by the Core Humanitarian Standard and adhere to the policies outlined in Codes of Conduct, continuing to actively prevent sexual exploitation and abuse,

ensure accountability to affected populations through information and complaint and response mechanisms, and promote rights-based and non-discriminatory approaches.

5.2. Conflict sensitivity / Do No Harm

The ACT Alliance programming is underpinned by Do No Harm and gender and conflict sensitivity. Partner needs assessments, feedback mechanisms and ongoing participatory monitoring will allow for community participation and input into programming.

Certified members will apply CHS commitments and standards. In line with these, potential security and safeguarding risks are mapped and the risk matrix will identify response mechanisms. The mechanisms will include mapping of the referral pathways for safeguarding of the vulnerable and tracing actions done on each reported case.

5.3. Complaints Mechanism and Feedback

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

ACT Forums members take complaints seriously. Through regular contact with the beneficiaries, complaints are addressed in a timely manner. ACT members commit to address all issues of sexual exploitation, abuse of power, corruption and breach of the ACT policies and standards. All partners have active feedback and complaints mechanisms, which include feedback/complaint boxes, telephone lines, and information desks at distribution sites. The ACT members and implementing partners 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. The target population will be involved throughout the project cycle through initial needs assessment, participatory techniques to ensure the voices of different gender and age groups are heard, and an active feedback mechanism.

Systems will be established to ensure cases are handled confidentially and effectively with relevant stakeholders, with appropriate technical support to be provided by CHS-certified members and the ACT Secretariat.

5.4. Communication and Visibility

ACT members adhere to ACT Communications Policies, including the requirement to co-brand the emergency response. ACT members will also receive support from their respective HQ communication teams who shall assist in the documentation, and communications work. Press releases and other communication materials, especially on websites, will be produced to provide updates on the emergency response by ACT members.

ACT members will pursue active communication with local and regional authorities, UN agencies, and other stakeholders to ensure a clear vision for the emergency response with clearly defined mandates in the area of operation. Information will also be shared with communities as appropriate. Effective communication will be maintained at all times between staff members and project officers. Progress and other critical information (challenges and updates) on the appeal and progress thereof will be shared with the ACT secretariat through the forum Coordination desk and the members of the Forum Coordinating committee. Production of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials will bear the logo for implementing partners co-branded with ACT Alliance to promote its visibility. ACT Alliance has a Facebook page and the Coordinator will post updates on that site.

6. PROJECT FINANCE

6.1. Consolidated Budget

	Appeal Total	DSPR	Christian Aid	MECC
Direct Costs	1,560,861	463,100	142,911	954,850
1 Project Staff	361,583	88,800	31,383	241,400
1.1 Appeal Lead (50% basis)	36,000	-	-	36,000
1.2 International Staff	23,343	-	23,343	-
1.3 National Staff	302,240	88,800	8,040	205,400
2 Project Activities	1,074,450	339,500	82,500	652,450
2.1 Shelter and Settlement / Non-food Items	201,400	160,000	-	41,400
2.2 Food Security	140,000	40,000	-	100,000
2.3 Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH)	83,000	-	-	83,000
2.4 Health / Nutrition	60,800	-	-	60,800
2.5 Protection / Psychosocial Support	131,880	19,500	82,500	29,880
2.6 Early Recovery & Livelihood Restoration	197,370	-	-	197,370
2.7 Education	80,000	40,000	-	40,000
2.8 Emergency Preparedness / Resilience	-	-	-	-
2.9 Unconditional CASH Grants	180,000	80,000	-	100,000
2.10 Camp Management	-	-	-	-
3 Project Implementation	22,500	8,500	7,000	7,000
3.1. Forum Coordination	17,000	5,000	6,000	6,000
3.2. Capacity Development	5,500	3,500	1,000	1,000
4 Quality and Accountability	64,588	15,500	18,088	31,000
5 Logistics	33,290	10,800	3,490	19,000
6 Assets and Equipment	4,450	-	450	4,000
Indirect Costs	136,229	69,000	4,110	63,119
Staff Salaries	111,179	60,600	2,460	48,119
Office Operations	25,050	8,400	1,650	15,000
Total Expenditure	1,697,090	532,100	147,021	1,017,969
ICF (3%)	50,913	15,963	4,411	30,539
Total Expenditure + ICF	1,748,003	548,063	151,431	1,048,508

7. Annexes

- 7.3. ANNEX 3 – Logical Framework (compulsory template)
- 7.4. ANNEX 4 – Risk Analysis Matrix (compulsory template)
- 7.7. ANNEX 7 – Summary Table (compulsory template)
- 7.8. ANNEX 8 – Budget (compulsory template)

Annex 3 – Logical Framework

Logical Framework

IMPACT

To alleviate suffering, protect the most vulnerable, strengthen local capacities, and build resilience of Lebanese, refugee and other vulnerable populations affected by the Beirut Explosion and Lebanon’s health and economic crises.

OUTCOME(S)	Objectively verifiable indicators	Source of verification	Assumptions
OUTCOME 1: Affected populations in Lebanon have improved living conditions through a joint ACT Response.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - % of vulnerable individuals have improved living conditions and access to services post-Beirut Port Explosion in Greater Beirut - % of vulnerable individuals have improved living conditions and access to services around Lebanon 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Baseline Reports - Beneficiary lists - Post-Distribution Monitoring Surveys and Reports - Evaluation Reports - Photos and Site Visit Reports - Documentation of restored HHs and Institutions - Human stories - Satisfaction Surveys - Follow-up on the condition of local community with regards to cases and kinds of SGBV, Domestic Violence etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Target areas are accessible with no major logistical challenges - Communities accept the intervention - Local leadership buy-in - Availability of food and supplies in the local market - Stability of security situation allowing access to affected area and smooth operation of the supply chains - Containment of COVID-19 pandemic and lack of urgency for long lockdown period and country closure - Objectives would not be achieved unless loans are available to achieve the targeted results.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly Narrative and Financial Reports - Signed CoC - Financial Reports - Post-Evaluations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local administrative units, municipalities and other stakeholders are responsive and supportive during implementation when needed and participating in activities. - NGO centers are operational and access of staff and beneficiaries to it or to the money transferring agencies is possible. - COVID-19 lockdowns are temporary and work can resume afterwards (or exceptions from the ministry for NGOs are in place). - Beneficiaries always respect social distancing, timely appointments and wearing of masks.
OUTPUT(S) of OUTCOME 1	Objectively verifiable indicators	Source of verification	Assumptions
<p>Output 1. Shelter/NFIs</p> <p>1.1. # of affected population benefited from rehabilitation of shelter/business</p> <p>1.2. # of affected population benefited and has access to non-food</p>	<p>1.1.1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 20 HHs or businesses assisted in rehabilitating their premises (DSPR – JCC – Greater Beirut) - 20 individuals provided with materials or services to rehabilitate or restore their businesses (DSPR – JCC) <p>1.2.1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 500 HHs received blankets and heaters (MECC – Greater Beirut) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessment and situation reports available - BoQ - Photos - Agreements with contractors - Completion reports of renovated places - Procurement documentation and receipts - Beneficiary lists 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Goods availability - Banks are open - Lockdown ease up/non-restricted movement - Security stable

<p>and personal items to meet their basic survival and diverse needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 400 HHs received blankets and heaters (MECC) 1.2.2: - 500 HHs supported with unconditional CASH (DSPR – JCC – Greater Beirut) - 500 HHs supported with unconditional CASH (MECC – Greater Beirut) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Signed distribution lists - Signed receipts - Evaluation and feedback reports - Quarterly, Interim and Final Reports 	
<p>Output 2. Food Security 2.1. # of households have access to quality and timely food</p>	<p>2.1.1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 500 HHs received food vouchers (MECC – Greater Beirut) - 500 HHs received food vouchers (MECC) - 400 HHs received food vouchers (DSPR – JCC – Greater Beirut) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessment and situation reports available - Photos - Agreements with suppliers - Procurement documentation and receipts - Beneficiary lists - Signed distribution lists - Attendance sheets - Signed receipts - Quarterly, Interim and Final Reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Goods availability - Banks are open - Lockdown ease up/non-restricted movement - Security stable
<p>Output 3. MHPSS/Protection 3.1. Vulnerable groups specifically women, children, the elderly and PWD have access to MHPSS, PSS and protection services, including GBV survivors, either through centers or home services.</p>	<p>3.1.1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 72 vulnerable Syrian, Lebanese, and Palestinian children and adults attend structured and unstructured psychosocial counselling sessions (MECC – Greater Beirut) - 72 women received PSS support through workshops, trainings, counselling and recreational activities (MECC – Greater Beirut) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Psychologists/social workers monthly reports and case management files - Referral records - Survey and interview documents - Beneficiaries selection lists - Field visits reports - Feedback and evaluation reports - Focus Group Discussions - Cash database 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No lockdown restrictions - Availability of goods/kits - Banks are open - Security stable

<p>3.2. # of vulnerable and at risk households receive protection emergency cash assistance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 120 people received psychosocial support assistance services (MECC) - 680 people received PSS support through workshops, trainings, counselling and recreational activities (DSPR – JCC) <p>3.2.1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 80 HHs received one-off protection emergency cash assistance (Christian Aid – Greater Beirut) - 445 HHs received one-off protection emergency cash assistance (Christian Aid) - 20 HHs received repetitive protection emergency cash assistance (Christian Aid – Greater Beirut) - 80 HHs received repetitive protection emergency cash assistance (Christian Aid) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Signed receipts 	
<p>Output 4. Health 4.1. # of people have access to medication for chronic diseases and COVID-19</p>	<p>4.1.1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 300 people received health care services (MECC – Greater Beirut) <p>4.1.2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 500 HHs received medicine vouchers (MECC – Greater Beirut) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Medical track records - Referral Records - Receipts - Copy of awareness materials - Signed distribution lists - Procurement documentation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Clinics and health care facilities are open and have available spaces - Medicine availability
<p>Output 5. WASH 5.1. # of people have access to WASH services such as COVID-19 PPE, hygiene kits/vouchers, cleaning materials and other personal care services</p>	<p>5.1.1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 300 vulnerable HHs receive hygiene kits including COVID-19 materials and PPE equipment (MECC – Greater Beirut) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Receipts - Copy of awareness materials - Signed distribution lists - Procurement documentation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Goods availability - Banks open - Lockdown ease up/non-restricted movement - Security stable

	<p>5.1.2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 300 women and girls received menstrual hygiene kits/dignity kits relevant to their needs (MECC – Greater Beirut) <p>5.1.3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 400 people received hygiene vouchers (MECC) <p>5.1.4:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 300 HHs received WASH packages – including household and community cleaning materials (MECC – Greater Beirut) - 400 HHs received WASH packages – including household and community cleaning materials (MECC) 		
<p>Output 6. Early Recovery/ Livelihoods</p> <p>6.1. # of supported people benefit from training and cash-based programming/start-up kits to restore and diversify their livelihoods</p> <p>6.2. # of institutions and businesses restored</p>	<p>6.1.1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 48 empowered women who received vocational training and start-up kits to restore and diversify their livelihoods (MECC – Greater Beirut) - 150 empowered women who received vocational training and start-up kits to restore and diversify their livelihoods (MECC) <p>6.2.1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 45 enterprises and businesses are restored and able to increase the incomes (MECC – Greater Beirut) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Market assessments on affected businesses - Situation reports - Beneficiary lists - Pre/Post Training Assessments - Signed contract with beneficiary and signed delivery list of provided equipment - Number of jobs created - List of supported SMEs - Agreement with money transfer institutes - List of participants in hard/technical trainings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Material/Goods availability - Banks open - Lockdown ease up/non-restricted movement - Documentation of places and businesses in need for rehabilitation is available - Materials and contractors are available in the market - Security stable - Availability of long multi-year funding - Ability of finance institutions and small businesses to be operational in country

<p>Output 7. Education 7.1. # of children have access to education</p>	<p>7.1.1: - 200 students received conditional cash for payment of school fees (MECC – Greater Beirut) - 200 students received conditional cash for payment of school fees (MECC) - 100 students received conditional cash for payment of school fees (DSPR – JCC)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessment and situation reports available - School registration and tuition payment documents - Tuition fee receipts - Beneficiary lists - Signed technical reports from schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Banks are open - Lockdown ease up/non-restricted movement for assessment and follow up
Activities			Assumptions
<p>Output 1. Shelter/NFI/Unconditional CASH A 1.1. Distribution of unconditional cash to 500 HHs in Greater Beirut chosen according to an updated survey previously carried out (DSPR - JCC) A 1.2. Distribution of unconditional cash to 500 HHs in Greater Beirut through MECC available data and member churches/church related organizations/local partners’ data (MECC) A 1.3. Distribution of blankets and heaters to 500 HHs in Greater Beirut through MECC available data and member churches/church related organizations/local partners’ data (MECC) A 1.4. Distribution of blanket and heaters through MECC available data and member churches/church related organizations/local partners’ data to 500 HHs in Akkar, North and South (MECC) A 1.5. Collect information and identify 20 HHs, educational facilities or businesses in Greater Beirut who have sustained damages due to the explosion or due to prolonged closure as a result of Covid-19 (DSPR - JCC) A 1.6. Identify 20 HHs, educational facilities or businesses in need of support with renovation, equipment or materials in Palestinian camps outside Beirut (DSPR - JCC) A 1.7. Offer grants according to pre-set criteria (DSPR - JCC)</p>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Banks are open and cash money is available - Goods are available

<p>Output 2. Food Security</p> <p>A 2.1. Distribution of food vouchers to 400 HHs in Greater Beirut chosen according to an updated survey previously carried out (DSPR - JCC)</p> <p>A 2.2. Distribution of food vouchers to 500 HHs in Greater Beirut based on MECC available data and member churches/church related organizations/local partners' data (MECC)</p> <p>A 2.3. Distribution of food vouchers based on MECC available data and member churches/church related organizations/local partners' data to 500 HHs in Akkar, North and South (MECC)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Banks are open - Goods are available - COVID-19 under control and no lockdown imposed
<p>Output 3. MHPSS/Protection</p> <p>A 3.1. Distribution of unrestricted cash for protection for 100 HHs in Greater Beirut (Christian Aid)</p> <p>A 3.2. Distribution of unrestricted cash for protection for 430 HHs in Mount Lebanon, Central and West Bekaa and North Lebanon (Akkar and Tripoli) (Christian Aid)</p> <p>A 3.3. PSS counselling and workshops sessions with 144 persons in Greater Beirut including GBV and COVID-19 awareness and effect (MECC)</p> <p>A 3.4. PSS sessions including GBV and COVID awareness and effect with 120 persons in South Lebanon (MECC)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Banks are open - Goods are available - COVID-19 under control and no lockdown imposed
<p>Output 4. Health</p> <p>A 4.1. Provision of healthcare to 300 persons in Greater Beirut (MECC)</p> <p>A 4.2. Distribution of medicine packages to 500 HHs in Greater Beirut (MECC)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Banks are open - Goods are available - COVID-19 under control and no lockdown imposed
<p>Output 5. WASH/COVID-19</p> <p>A 5.1. Distribution of hygiene kits and dignity kits to 1,500 persons (300 HHs and 300 Women/Girls) in Greater Beirut (MECC)</p> <p>A 5.2. Distribution of hygiene vouchers to 400 persons in Akkar, North and South (MECC)</p> <p>A 5.3. Distribution of WASH cleaning packages to 300 HHs persons in Greater Beirut (MECC)</p> <p>A 5.4. Distribution of WASH cleaning packages to 400 HHs persons in Akkar, North and South (MECC)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Banks are open - Goods are available - COVID-19 under control and no lockdown imposed
<p>Output 6. Early Recovery/Livelihoods</p> <p>A 6.1. Vocational Training to 48 women in Greater Beirut (MECC)</p> <p>A 6.2. Provision of start-up kits to 48 women in Greater Beirut (MECC)</p> <p>A 6.3. Vocational Training to 150 women in Akkar, North and South (MECC)</p> <p>A 6.4. Provision of start-up kits to 150 women in Akkar, North and South (MECC)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Epidemic controlled to allow movement for information collection - Businesses remain operational and are not closed as result of lockdown or security incidents

<p>A 6.5. Restoration and material support to 45 broken businesses in Greater Beirut (MECC)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Banks are open - Lockdown ease up/non-restricted movement - Documentation of places and businesses in need for rehabilitation is available - Materials and contractors are available in the market - Security stable
<p>Output 7. Education A 7.1. Tuition fees assistance to 200 students in church related schools and others located in Greater Beirut (MECC) A 7.2. Tuition fees assistance to 200 students in church related schools around Lebanon (MECC) A 7.3. Identify 100 students from the camps in need of support with their tuition fees to continue their education (DSPR - JCC)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Banks are open and cash money is available

Annex 4 – Risk Analysis

Risk	Internal / External	Likelihood of occurring (High / Medium / Low)	Impact on project implementation (High / Medium / Low)	How the risk is monitored and mitigation strategy in place to minimize this risk
<p>Increase of Covid-19 positive cases and death rate, coupled with lack of capacity by medical sector to respond to needs. Government imposing strict measures on movement and no exemptions to NGOs except for lifesaving activities.</p>	<p>External</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>Requesting members will continue monitoring the situation in close coordination with relevant stakeholders. Proactive advocacy to have health workers and NGOs field staff included in the early stage of the vaccination national plan. While in parallel, requesting members will take these potential constraints into consideration during the design phase to reduce the impact, prepare as early as possible for the implementation, and give enough implementation period for activities that require physical presence in the field.</p>
<p>Covid-19 infections among staff of requesting members, partners and beneficiaries</p>	<p>External</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>Appeal members and partners have taken measures from March and onwards to protect personnel against Covid-19. Work from home where possible. Monitor Covid-19 symptoms among staff and beneficiaries regularly, provide adequate protective equipment and take protective measures. Include PPE budget line. Ensure PCR tests are provided to emergency field staff team when necessary.</p>
<p>Continuous devaluation of the local currency, leading to more poverty in the country and more families</p>	<p>External</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>Taking into consideration that there is an interest by donors to focus more on recovery intervention, requesting members should balance the response and plan for certain activities as part of the appeal for</p>

<p>getting below the poverty line requiring additional coverage and support. Food basket prices continue to increase noting that according to WFP during 2020 food prices increased by 174%. This would lead to additional protection risk related to child labour, school dropout and early marriage.</p>				<p>emergent needs and to respond to basic needs that in case not addressed will negatively impact the implementation of early recovery activities.</p>
<p>Political Instability: Absence of government in the country still persists. Inter-group tensions might arise at any moment. Public institutions and their respective services are at the edge of collapse. Delays in implementation might occur due to challenges in coordination with authorities and unrest that might take place in or around the targeted areas.</p>	<p>External</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>ACT members have strong relations with high level national and local government representatives and will ensure continuous negotiation and cooperation with relevant parties to sustain the intervention.</p>
<p>Security or/and other barrier such as civil unrest:</p>	<p>External</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>Requesting members will continue to assess the security situation and increase preparedness through partnership with local organizations and church related</p>

<p>With the deterioration of the economic situation and in the absence of rule of law, the country might witness a series of demonstrations and street violence. This will affect the capacity of implementing members to access all areas at all time, and additional security risks such as car theft and loss of assets should not be ruled out.</p>				<p>organizations with established trust in the targeted community. Up to date information is maintained through on-going communication with the authorities, security department, and local stakeholders. Partners have existing relationships and communication with local authority members which will be maintained to ensure smooth facilitation of the project and gaining exemptions for humanitarian work. Staff and assets should be covered by a valid insurance and movement should be reviewed based on context analysis and during approved hours to avoid any possible risk on staff and beneficiaries. Develop workplans with realistic timeframes that account for delays.</p>
<p>Fuel shortages and electricity outages increase and operations are slowed down or hindered</p>	<p>External</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>Members will continue to assess the situation and increase preparedness through framework agreements with different petrol stations (cards, no queue, monthly recharge tickets etc.). Ownership of private generators. Installing solar panels on office rooftops. Safely stacking up fuel in different locations in coordination with municipality and relevant authorities.</p>
<p>Required materials, suppliers and contractors are not available in local market, and quality and quantity are low.</p>	<p>External</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>Members and partners will monitor the cost of goods. All partners have procurement policies which are followed and achieve the best value for money on goods.</p>

				<p>All partners have lists of previously used suppliers which can be used in case of insufficient quantity and quality of goods in the market.</p> <p>Members will ensure to mobilize contractors from various locations to ensure work is taking place as agreed.</p>
Cost of goods in the local market increases to a level which affects purchase to meet the outlined numbers.	External	Medium	High	Add contingency budget line.
Increase of domestic violence and GBV cases as the result of lockdown and deteriorating living conditions.	External	Medium	Medium	<p>GBV to be considered as a sector focus under the appeal, as well as a cross cutting them for all sectors so that requesting members would give specific attention to the needs of women and girls, and survivors of GBV.</p> <p>M&E data is segregated by gender and age.</p>
Duplication of efforts	External	Medium	Medium	Project teams will ensure to coordinate with external CBOs and NGOs to mitigate the risks of duplication and complement each other's recovery and rehabilitation work.
Insufficient funding is secured for the programme.	External	Medium	High	ACT secretariat will share the preliminary appeal with donors. Situation reports will be shared with donors to highlight continued needs.
Financial risks: Struggling banking system in Lebanon leading to limitations on use and withdrawal of foreign	External	Medium	High	<p>Members to continuously discuss changes and impact on implementation.</p> <p>Negotiations with ACT Secretariat, other NGOs and donors to define how to move forward in case of interruptions and delays.</p> <p>Members to consider different assistance modalities.</p>

<p>currency especially during lockdowns. Access to organization centers or money transferring agencies could be an issue due to COVID-19 lockdown or due to civil unrest through road blockages and/or violent clashes between parties.</p>				
<p>Corruption, collusion, nepotism and fraud</p>	Internal	Medium	High	<p>Regular monitoring by requesting members and ACT secretariat will be conducted. Each requesting member will have a project audit and a final evaluation will be implemented. Requesting members and their partners will implement relevant capacity building to increase awareness and skills of staff and reduce the likelihood.</p>
<p>Appeal not implemented as per approved plan and need to conduct review or amendment to adapt to potential delays in implementation or force majeure related to the volatile unstable context.</p>	Internal	High	Low	<p>Through continuous coordination and communication among the requesting members, the forum and the secretariat, any potential delay or change in the context that require an adaptation of the implementation plan will be directly reported with justification and alternative plan that ensures beneficiaries will still be served timely and based on emerging needs.</p>
<p>Staff Turnover</p>	Internal	Low	Medium	<p>Members and partners will ensure training is taking place regularly and in case of staff turnover, the teams shall ensure smooth handover and continuation of assistance is taking place.</p>

Annex 7 – Summary Table

Summary	DSPR-JCC	Christian Aid	MECC
Implementation period	From 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2023 Total duration: 24 (months)	From 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022 Total duration: 12 (months)	From 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2023 Total duration: 24 (months)
Geographical area	Greater Beirut and Mount-Lebanon	Greater Beirut and Other Governorates	Greater Beirut and Other Governorates
Sectors of response	<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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unconditional cash <input type="checkbox"/> Other sector: Click here to enter text.	<input type="checkbox"/> Shelter / NFIs <input 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 type="checkbox"/> Education <input type="checkbox"/> Unconditional cash <input type="checkbox"/> Other sector: Click here to enter text.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Shelter / NFIs <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food Security <input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unconditional cash <input type="checkbox"/> Other sector: Click here to enter text.
Targeted beneficiaries (per sector)	<p>Greater Beirut:</p> <p>Shelter/NFIs: 20 persons (HHs or businesses rehabilitated)</p> <p>Food Security: 1600 persons (400HHs)</p> <p>Unconditional Cash: 2000 persons (500 HHs)</p> <p>Other governorates:</p> <p>Shelter/NFIs: 20 persons (HHs, education centers or business institutions revived in Dbayeh camp)</p> <p>Psychosocial: 680 persons</p> <p>Education: 100 students</p>	<p>Greater Beirut:</p> <p>Protection: 400 persons (100 HHs)</p> <p>Mount Lebanon, Central and West Bekaa, North Lebanon (Akkar and Tripoli):</p> <p>Protection: 2,100 persons (525 HHs)</p>	<p>Greater Beirut:</p> <p>Shelter/NFIs: 2,000 persons (500 HHs)</p> <p>Unconditional Cash: 2,000 persons (500 HHs)</p> <p>Food Security: 2,000 persons (500 HHs)</p> <p>Protection/Psychosocial: 144 persons</p> <p>Health: 2,300 persons</p> <p>WASH: 2,700 persons</p> <p>Early Recovery/Livelihoods: 48 persons (Training and kits)</p> <p>45 persons (Businesses rehabilitated)</p> <p>Education: 200 students</p> <p>Akkar, North and South Lebanon:</p> <p>Shelter/NFIs: 1,600 persons (400 HHs)</p> <p>Food Security: 2,000 persons (500 HHs)</p>

			Protection/Psychosocial: 120 persons WASH: 2,000 persons Early Recovery/Livelihoods: 150 persons (Training and kits) Education: 200 students
Requested budget (USD)	US\$ 548,063	US\$ 151,431	US\$ 1,048,508