

ACT Alliance Appeal

Global Response to the COVID-19 Pandemic – ACT201

Sub-Appeal - ACT 201-JOR

ACT Alliance Response to Refugees and Jordanians
Impacted by COVID-19 Pandemic in Jordan

Budget Requested: USD 844,690

actalliance

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Project Summary Sheet																													
Project Title	ACT Alliance Response to Refugees and Jordanians impacted by COVID-19 Pandemic in Jordan																												
Project ID	ACT 201-JOR																												
Location	Jordan (Amman, Mafrq, Irbid, Jerash, Madaba, Zarqa, Ajloun governorates)																												
Project Period	Start Date 15/06/2020 End Date 14/12/2020 No. of months 6 months																												
Requesting Forum	Jordan Forum <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The ACT Forum officially endorses the submission of this Sub-Appeal (tick box to confirm)																												
Requesting members	DSPR, IOCC, FCA, LWF																												
Contact	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>Name</td> <td>Fares Swais</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Email</td> <td>farisrswais@gmail.com</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other means of contact (WhatsApp, Skype ID)</td> <td>Skype: faris. Swais</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Name</td> <td>Al'a Khaleel</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Email</td> <td>ala.khaleel@lutheranworld.org</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other means of contact (WhatsApp, Skype ID)</td> <td>Skype: Ala' Alhousseini</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Fares Swais	Email	farisrswais@gmail.com	Other means of contact (WhatsApp, Skype ID)	Skype: faris. Swais	Name	Al'a Khaleel	Email	ala.khaleel@lutheranworld.org	Other means of contact (WhatsApp, Skype ID)	Skype: Ala' Alhousseini																
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	<p>1. Improved and sustained access to humanitarian assistance across multiple response sectors, and protection services for human assets and rights, social cohesion, and livelihoods (refers to outcome 2 in the Global ACT appeal)</p> <p>2. Appropriate action by duty bearers to provide assistance and ensure protection of refugees, host communities, and women, and other communities and groups particularly vulnerable to the pandemic (refers to outcome 4 in the Global ACT appeal)</p>																																																												
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Project Budget (USD)	844,960 USD																																																												

Reporting Schedule

Type of Report	Due date
Situation report	31/7/2020 <i>First SitRep due, then quarterly</i>
Midterm narrative and financial report	15/10/2020
Final narrative and financial report (60 days after the ending date)	14/2/2021
Audit report (90 days after the ending date)	14/3/2021

¹ The ACT Jordan Forum agreed on 6 people per HH according to UNHCR standards. Exceptional IOCC applies 5 people per HH as they have pre-selected the HH and are aware of the HH size from previous projects. Further the HH numbers differs between the unconditional cash and cash-for-rent programming.

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 global approach for this Appeal, pledges/contributions are encouraged to be made towards the total budget of the Appeal ACT201, and subsequent allocations will be made based on the approved Sub-Appeals. For status of pledges/contributions, please refer to the spreadsheet accessible through this link <http://reports.actalliance.org/>, Appeal Code ACT201.

Please inform the Director of Operations, Line Hempel (Line.Hempel@actalliance.org) and Finance Officer, Marjorie Schmidt (Marjorie.Schmidt@actalliance.org) of all pledges/contributions and transfers. We would appreciate being informed of any intent to submit applications for back donor funding and the subsequent results. We thank you in advance for your kind cooperation.

For further information, please contact:

ACT Regional Representative MENA, Rachel Luce (Rachel.Luce@actalliance.org)
Humanitarian Advisor MENA, George Majaj (George.Majaj@actalliance.org)

Visit the ACT COVID-19 webpage: <https://actalliance.org/covid-19>

Alwynn JAVIER

Head of Humanitarian Affairs
ACT Alliance Secretariat, Geneva

BACKGROUND

Context and Needs

Jordan is home to over 600.000 Syrian refugees officially registered by UNHCR unofficially it is estimated that 1.3 million Syrian refugees live in Jordan today and the total population in Jordan is almost 10 million. The most recent numbers (May 17, 2020) only 607 Covid-19 positive cases were identified in the country, with 9 associated deaths, with the cases per 1 million population rate is one of the lowest globally (42 cases per 1m population). The low prevalence of the COVID-19 is to a larger extent due to extremely harsh measures taken by the Government of Jordan (GoJ) to stop the pandemic – which among the other measures include curfew hours from 18.00pm to 10.00am with restricted movement and prolonged permits process. Due to this unprecedented crises and unprecedented measures taken by Jordanian government, economic activity of the country has come to a stand-still. Since the beginning of lockdown on March 21, daily wage workers had lost their source of income and micro and small businesses stopped their operations. According to the COVID-19 Labour Market Impact Monitoring in Jordan (carried out by NRC in the beginning of April 2020), 66% of Syrian and Jordanian respondents state to have lost their total household income as a result of the restrictions imposed due to COVID-19. In addition, Syrian households report to skip rent payments twice as often as their Jordanian counterparts. This likely to increase risks of forced eviction and debt to landlords in the near future.

Women (especially from FHH) are first to lose their jobs, as most of them work in informal sectors and due to quarantine policies lose their income putting the whole family at risk of malnutrition and gender related risks and vulnerabilities, leading to critical coping mechanisms. Recent study conducted by Caritas Jordan in April 2020 has found out that 90% of respondents are reporting that no one in their family has worked since the start of the lockdown. The same study showed that the majority of respondents (both refugees and Jordanians) reported rent (91%), food (83%), debt repayment (48%), utilities and health services (34%) as their most urgent needs.² Similar statements of basic needs were raised in the rapid needs assessment conducted by IOCC in May 2020.

Lockdown measures and economic impact of this crisis are very likely to increase stress and psychological pressure within families and to put women and girls in precarious situation for an increase of Domestic Violence (which is now recorded globally) and other forms of Gender Based Violence within the family, communities, and camps. This is also in line with the outcomes of the rapid assessment conducted by LWF in April 2020 (Annex B). GoJ, which is coordinating COVID-19 support measures in Jordan, has only committed to support Jordanians, but not Syrian or other refugees- leaving refugee support to the UN organizations, which have not proceeded with any support packages for the refugees as of now and to other organizations, which have limited funding to address substantial needs.

Capacity to respond

The ACT national forum was established early 2020 but builds on a strong infrastructure as it was previous the ACT JSL Forum for 8 years. The members build on decades of experiences in Jordan in providing humanitarian response to all people in need. ACT members participate in the UN-led working groups and/or cluster meetings, such as WASH, Food Security, Health, Protection, Shelter, Livelihood, Basic Needs and Education and have developed Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) with various local and international actors. Members are also part in global platforms such as the Cash Learning Partnership, the global Food Security Cluster and Mukwege Foundation. ACT Members also bring technical expertise in programmatic areas, such as social cohesion, health and protection (focused on PWDs), livelihoods, natural resource management, providing cash assistance, basic needs and shelter. The ACT members provide capacity building support to local implementing partners, including faith-based, to enhance the integration of

² Source: RAPID ASSESSMENT FOR CASH FEASIBILITY, Jordan, April 2020, Caritas Jordan

international standards and implementation in programming. In response to COVID-19, the members are providing cash assistance to refugees and vulnerable Jordanians, as well as hygiene kits and PSS services. A major component in the project is the cash assistance which is implemented by all members. IOCC, DSPR and LWF have significant experience providing and implementing cash assistance. Partners adhere to UNHCR Shelter Working Group and Basic Needs Working Group SOPs for cash assistance (i.e. cash-for-rent and unconditional COVID-19 cash assistance) Annex C and D. Examples of tools used by partners include agreements with landlords, ATM cards, post-distribution monitoring and ongoing follow-up communication with beneficiaries. FCA has not implemented cash assistance in previous projects but will work closely together with the experienced members to assure safe implementation and will adapt their previous experience in grants distribution for the cash distribution.

The current ACT appeal is supporting LWF's operations in Zaatari Camp. LWF will target the same beneficiaries, pending assessment, with covid-19 appeal support which will provide a holistic protection approach for households.

The ACT members are present in all areas of Jordan but strongest presence in north and central Jordan. The members receive funding from Ministries of Foreign Affairs, EU, US government, UN agencies and private donations.

The combined resources and geographic reach of ACT members, demonstrate the capacity reaching people in need through different sectorial approaches.

RESPONSE STRATEGY

The overall objective of the Jordan Forum appeal is to respond to humanitarian needs and support prevention efforts of COVID-19 in the basic needs, shelter, protection, food security, livelihoods, and WASH sectors of the affected refugees, and host communities particularly vulnerable to the pandemic.

ACT Jordan Forum and its programming is in line with the mandate of the ACT Global Strategy.

The principle of capacity sharing is applied and a mapping of existing resources and operational capacities supports the sharing process.

ACT Forums/members will work with their local partners and other groups including local faith actors (LFAs), who can play a significant role in preventing and responding to COVID-19. They are closely linked to the community, and have built up strong rapport and trust with people. They can easily mobilize volunteers for crucial home care and disseminate key messages on the risk of virus transmission for hard to reach communities.

The outcomes of the rapid assessments conducted by IOCC³ and LWF in April and May are the foundation for selecting the beneficiary groups, locations and activities.

The main prioritized needs are payment of rent, food parcels or food vouchers, and unconditional cash assistance. Further hygiene kits contribute to reduce the risk of spreading the virus and supporting the HHs for a lean and sanitize housing. IOCC found that, while most households had at least one member working prior to COVID-19, of those IOCC assessed in April 2020, just 9% still had a member working due to work ceasing, movement restrictions, closure of place of work, fear of contracting COVID-19, or being laid off by their employer. Of households assessed, 80% reported that they were unable to meet their basic needs. The GBV Taskforce has preliminary analysis that women are facing increased risk of domestic violence. The UN rapid assessment states 21% of respondents reported an increase in conflict within the family and decreased patience in dealing with children and 26% admitted using emotional or physical violence against children, especially in large households. All members have expertise and focus on gender mainstreaming in their programs. Designed with these considerations in mind, the project will apply a targeted gender

³ 260 households in Amman, Zarqa, Mafraq, Irbid, Ajloun, Aqaba, and Tafilah governorates

sensitive approach to address risks on women. The project incorporates deliberate targeting of women. Specifically, for LWF the beneficiary selection will be guided to target approximately 70% women and 30% men. LWF also has a Gender focal point where all activities are screened for gender mainstreaming. In tracking and monitoring the results/benefits accrued from the project, the project has developed gender disaggregated indicators to support the analysis of men and women benefitting from the planned protection and cash activities. Further the members promote equal gender representation in its staffing and home visits will be conducted by a team of female and male to respect cultural norms and make it easier to communicate with women in households. Additionally, IOCC has strong expertise in inclusion of PwDs which will be mainstreamed in the project by all members as e.g. including in the beneficiary selection a % of PwDs. IOCC also ensures that PwDs are involved throughout the project cycle - from design to implementation to monitoring. All project activities are accessible and meet the specific needs of all beneficiaries, including PwDs. Additional modifications are made to activities, as needed to ensure activities are accessible and benefit PwDs.

The target areas of the forum members are in Amman (including Dhail, Sahab), Ajloun (including Souf), Mafraq (including Zaatari camp), Irbid (including Husn), Jerash, Madaba and Zarqa (including Azraq camp).

ACT members ensure that the programs not only address the specific needs of the most vulnerable but also that programs are delivered and provided in a way that is accessible. In this appeal, ACT Jordan Forum member programs select beneficiaries through a selection criterion that includes one or more of the below.

- Female-headed households
- Single women
- Households with members with chronic illnesses
- Households with no or low income
- Households including PwDs
- Elderly
- Large households, particularly those with large numbers of children
- Breadwinner as a daily wager

ACT JSL members are committed to working with the most vulnerable beneficiaries, including both refugees (Syrian and non-Syrian, such as Iraqi, Sudanese, and Somali) and members of host communities. Members determine vulnerability criteria based on the needs specific activities address and that are in-line with each organization's internal vulnerability in criteria. In Jordan, some members use components of UNHCR's Vulnerability Assessment Framework (VAF) to determine vulnerability. In some cases the list of potential beneficiaries will be formed in cooperation with the municipalities' databases (which the members have agreements with) and will be cross-checked with the national databases such as the Unified National Registry (UNR) (with MoSD) and the Social Security Corporation to ensure non-duplication of assistance received by the HHs.

Impact

The impact of the project is to reduce the vulnerability and alleviate the suffering of refugees and host community members as a result of COVID-19 and its impacts in Jordan.

The impact of the project contributes to the global response to a) decrease the deterioration of human assets and rights, social cohesion and livelihoods and b) protect, assist and advocate for refugees, and host communities particularly vulnerable to the pandemic. The project contributes

through supporting vulnerable families to recover from the financial losses and emotional burden caused by COVID-19 pandemic by providing cash for rent for those households, protection and PSS services, unconditional cash for food and hygienic kits.

Outcomes

Outcome 1: Shelter

1.1 Increased security of tenure and enhanced protection among refugees and vulnerable Jordanians that have been negatively impacted by COVID-19 through provision of cash-for-rent assistance

Outcome 2: Food Security

2.1 Increased food security of vulnerable household impacted by COVID-19 through provision of cash to ensure basic needs

Outcome 3: WASH

3.1 Improved health conditions of vulnerable households impacted by Covid-19 through distributed hygiene materials

Outcome 4: Livelihood

4.1 Increased ability to meet basic needs arising due to COVID-19 and its impacts among refugees and vulnerable Jordanians, particularly those with disabilities, through provision of one-time unconditional cash assistance and Cash for work

Outcome 5: Protection and MHPSS

5.1 Improved access to legal, medical or psychosocial assistance to Covid-19 impacted protection cases

5.2 Improved well-being as a result of psychosocial support services among vulnerable Syrians and Jordanians impacted by Covid-19

Outputs

The five outputs outlined in the following section are based on the two outcomes of the Global ACT Appeal. Outcome one focus on protection services and livelihoods which are addressed in output four (livelihood) and five (protection) providing unconditional cash assistance and protection services. Outcome two focus on providing protection assistance to vulnerable groups which are addressed in output one (shelter), two (food security) and three (WASH) through conditional cash assistance for rent, food voucher and hygiene kits distribution.

All members are contributing to the main objective through their project activities as cash- for-rent assistance, distribution of vouchers or cash to ensure food security and meet basic needs, providing protection services and hygiene kits distribution with a focus on PWDs and gender inclusion

Output 1: Shelter

1.1. 500 households (composed of approx. 2,500 people) receive cash-for-rent assistance

Activities Shelter

1.1.1 Outreach volunteers (male and female) are assigned to project to support implementation of activities (IOCC)

1.1.2 Outreach volunteers conduct preliminary assessments of beneficiaries in targeted areas to validate household vulnerability (including collection and disaggregation of data per gender, age, and disability), complete beneficiary applications, and collect landlord documentation (IOCC)

- 1.1.3 Selection of vulnerable households for provision of assistance (IOCC and FCA)
- 1.1.4 Signing of agreements between beneficiaries and landlords (IOCC and FCA)
- 1.1.5 Distribution of cash-for-rent assistance (months 1-2) (IOCC and FCA)
- 1.1.6 PDM following first cash distribution (IOCC and FCA)
- 1.1.7 Distribution of cash-for-rent assistance (months 3-4) (IOCC)
- 1.1.8 PDM after second cash distribution (IOCC)
- 1.1.9 Follow-up surveys conducted and beneficiary feedback collected and analysed (IOCC and FCA)
- 1.1.10 Close collaboration with local partners (FCA and IOCC)

Output 2: Food Security

2.1 1800 vulnerable households are able to acquire food staples where markets are functional in targeted areas

Activities Food security

- 2.1.1 Conduct awareness sessions on distribution so the HH and community are aware of the distribution process. (DSPR)
- 2.1.2 Distribute (1800) food parcels (one parcel covers 30-45 days⁴) to vulnerable household for acquiring food staples from the local market (DSPR)
- 2.1.3 Distribute emergency cash to (750) vulnerable households for basic sustenance from the local market (DSPR)
- 2.1.4 Conduct post monitoring distribution (DSPR)
- 2.1.5 Close collaboration with local partners and LFA's (DSPR)

Output 3: WASH

- 3.1 100 community volunteers receive hygienic supplies and equipment
- 3.2 6250 vulnerable households receive hygiene kits and materials

Activities WASH

- 3.1.1 Distribute (100) personal protective equipment to community volunteers involved in appeal interventions (DSPR)
- 3.1.2 Conduct awareness sessions on distribution so the HH and community are aware of the distribution process and preventive measures. (DSPR)
- 3.1.3 Distribute (750) hygiene kits⁵ (cover 20 to 25 days) to vulnerable households (DSPR)
- 3.1.4 Select 5,500 households and distribute hygiene kits⁶ (based on current distribution program in the Zaatari Camp in coordination with the camp management) in Mafrqa, Irbid and Zarqa (LWF)
- 3.1.5 Conduct post monitoring distribution (DSPR and LWF)
- 3.1.6 Close collaboration with local partners (DSPR and LWF)

Output 4: Livelihood

- 4.1 6 Incentive-based volunteers (IBV) are selected recruited and trained to support with CBI
- 4.2 655 households (composed of approx. 3807 people) receive one-time unconditional cash transfer
- 4.3 750 vulnerable household receive cash to cover basic sustenance

Activities Livelihood

⁴ The food parcel contains sugar, rice, beans, chicken stocks, tea bags, oil, sardines, powder milk, tomatoe paste, tuna, lentiles and homos.

⁵ The hygiene kit (DSPR) contains: gloves, face mask, hand soap, sanitizer, toilet paper, hand tissue, clorox, thermometer

⁶ The hygiene kit (LWF) contains: chlorine, soap bars, antibacterial, dish washing soap, cloth washing powder

- 4.1.1 Select and recruit 6 IBV to support with beneficiary selection, assessments and cash distribution (LWF)
- 4.1.2 Train IBVs on conducting the household's assessment and cash-based intervention (CBI) (LWF)
- 4.1.3 Conduct a vulnerability assessment to select 580 households for the CBI (LWF)
- 4.1.4. Sensitise 580 households (70% women-headed household) on management of cash instalments and distribute cash (LWF)
- 4.1.5 Conduct post-cash distribution monitoring visits to assess the use and impact of the CBI (LWF)
- 4.2.1. Outreach volunteers (male and female) are assigned to project to support implementation of activities (IOCC)
- 4.2.2 Coordination with UNHCR and MoSD on selection of vulnerable refugees and Jordanians in need of urgent cash assistance (IOCC)
- 4.2.3 Selection of vulnerable households (75) by IOCC for provision of assistance (IOCC)
- 4.2.4 Provision of unconditional cash assistance via the common cash facility (ATMs) for refugees and money exchange company for vulnerable Jordanians (IOCC)
- 4.2.5. Follow-up surveys conducted and beneficiary feedback collected and analysed (IOCC)
- 4.2.6 Conduct post monitoring distribution (IOCC)
- 4.3.1 Conduct a vulnerability assessment and selection of 750 households
- 4.3.2. Distribute emergency cash to (750) vulnerable households for basic sustenance from the local market, according to the cluster approach, via the common cash facility (ATMs)(DSPR)
- 4.3.3 Conduct post monitoring distribution (DSPR)
- 4.3.4 Close collaboration with local partners (IOCC, DSPR and LWF)

Output 5: Protection and MHPSS

- 5.1 6 Incentive-based volunteers (IBV) are selected recruited and trained to support with psychosocial support (PSS) activities
- 5.2 240 protection cases are identified and managed or referred
- 5.3 40 vulnerable Syrian and Jordanian households attend individual counselling sessions
- 5.4 240 vulnerable Syrian and Jordanian children (160) and adults (80) attend structured and unstructured psychosocial counselling sessions

Activities Protection and MHPSS

- 5.1.1 Conduct assessment to identify cases requiring protection services (LWF)
- 5.1.2 Train IBV to support the PSS cases (LWF)
- 5.1.3 Provide case management and referral services for 240 individuals (70% women) (LWF)
- 5.1.4 Conduct counselling sessions for 40 vulnerable individuals (70% women) (LWF)
- 5.1.5 Conduct structured and unstructured psychosocial sessions for 160 children and 80 adults (70% women and girls) (LWF), such as:
- Zumba classes for at least 40 individuals
 - IDEAL sessions for at least 160 children
 - Caregiver sessions for at least 80 parents
- 5.1.6 Report on referral records and analyse the vulnerability assessment (LWF)

Exit strategy

The proposed project activities aim to provide assistance to meet immediate and urgent needs that have arisen as a result of COVID-19 and prevention measures. These measures are meant to be temporary to help vulnerable households meet needs while they are unable to work (i.e. due to the lockdown) or have increased household expenditures related to prevention of COVID-19. This assistance will put refugees and vulnerable Jordanians in a position not to fall further into debt or depend on negative coping strategies to meet basic needs during an emergency period.

In the selection process the members will be transparent with the beneficiaries, that the support is temporary to cover lack of income and/or other impacts due to the pandemic.

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Implementation Approach

ACT Jordan forum members actively coordinate with key government ministries, where necessary for approval and implementation of activities. ACT Jordan forum members proposed activities include multiple modalities of implementation, including direct provision of items (such as food parcels, hygiene kits), distribution of cash (conditional and unconditional) and responding to the psychosocial needs through providing protection services.

The mix of activities and modalities that ACT Jordan forum members ensure that all targeted populations have access to the necessary assistance and services as well the members apply a gender sensitive approach to address risks on women. In March 2020, IOCC conducted focus group discussions to inform the organization's gender analysis for 2020. Based on these FGDs, IOCC ensures that it mainstreams gender throughout the project cycle, particularly ensuring that females with disabilities (who often experience double discrimination) are fully included. All members ensures equal access to services and tracks indicators by gender to ensure that both genders benefit from activities. Both genders are also included in decision-making throughout the project cycle – from development to implementation to monitoring. Further, linked with the food security and WASH activities, awareness raising sessions will be conducted to ensure awareness and knowledge of the distribution process but also proper usage of the items.

All members have chosen the cash modality to support vulnerable households in surviving the impact of COVID-19 without incurring high levels of debt or turning to negative coping strategies, cash assistance is a fast and efficient mechanism to support targeted populations in meeting their needs. The Covid Response Task Force developed standards (under the Basic Needs Working Group) attached to the appeal. These are the standards agreed upon by INGOs for COVID-19 cash assistance. Through cash-for-rent assistance, housing will be secured for vulnerable populations for a two- month and four-month period (in line with the Shelter Working Group Cash-for-Rent Guidelines). IOCC will provide four months of cash-for-rent assistance in line with guidance from the UNHCR-led Shelter Working Group⁷ and the specific needs identified among IOCC's targeted population based on IOCC's ongoing cash-for-rent activities, as well as IOCC's rapid needs assessment on the impact of COVID-19 on households. This assistance will support households from turning to negative coping strategies to pay their rent and ensure security of tenure as occasional lockdowns due to COVID-19 continue and vulnerable populations resume earning of income, payoff accumulated rent costs, and avoid falling into debt. FCA will provide two months cash- for- rent assistance linked to the duration (2 months) of the lockdown in Jordan. FCA is working with municipalities from existing projects together to identify the most vulnerable HH according to the

⁷ <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/65212.pdf>

selection criteria. The focus will be on supporting those households at risk of eviction with cash-for-rent assistance. Secondly, with a particular focus on households that include PWDs, the members will provide one-off cash assistance in line with the safety net package designed by the UNHCR-led Basic Needs Working Group for refugees and GoJ for Jordanians.

The Act Alliance members in Jordan will come together to create several short videos, online media and sustainable materials for distribution virtually and in person to 5500 individuals encouraging proper disposal of PPE, environmental awareness in this time and proper hygiene. Additionally, in discussion with the Ministry of Health, advocacy Specialist will work with the Ministry of Health, the Crisis Management Cell, Ministry of labor, the private sector and the Jordan INGO Forum to help direct more sustainable and medically compliant use of PPE within the Jordanian government policy and will translate this to the general public via the use of campaigns.

Implementation Arrangements

The members will coordinate closely with local authorities, municipalities, other organizations including faith based organizations including faith leaders, and UNHCR on implementation of project activities. In particular, the members will coordinate closely with MoSD on selection of vulnerable Jordanians for cash-for-rent and unconditional cash assistance. Close collaboration will also take place with CBOs or municipalities in project areas to identify those populations most in need among both Jordanian and refugee populations. For refugees, the members will work closely with UNHCR and a local organization that targets non-Syrian refugees on identifying those most in need and most impacted by COVID-19. Approval from MoPIC and government entities for implementing the project might take time though the Jordanian government has announced that projects linked to COVID shall be approved faster, therefore the members are confident that the project duration of 6 month is feasible. To ensure smooth approval the members coordinate with JIHCO, MoSD, MoPIC and will utilize MoPIC's "fast track" mechanism for approval of COVID-19 projects to expedite approval and provision of assistance.

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

Project Consolidated Budget

		Appeal Total	FCA	DSPR	IOCC	LWF
Direct Costs		751,186	134,796	247,885	225,937	142,568
1	Project Staff	62,024	9,306	19,324	22,136	11,258
1.1	Appeal Lead	3,109	-	3,109	-	-
1.2	International Staff	-	-	-	-	-
1.3	National Staff	58,915	9,306	16,215	22,136	11,258
2	Project Activities	660,221	118,440	223,626	191,469	126,686
2.1	Public Health	-	-	-	-	-
2.2	Community Engagement	-	-	-	-	-
2.3	Preparedness and Prevention	-	-	-	-	-
2.4	WASH	73,332	-	34,545	-	38,787
2.5	Livelihood	175,395	-	75,083	17,288	83,024
2.6	Education	-	-	-	-	-
2.7	Shelter and Household items	292,621	118,440	-	174,181	-
2.8	Food Security	106,596	-	106,596	-	-
2.9	MHPSS and Community Psycho-social	4,874	-	-	-	4,874
2.10	Gender	-	-	-	-	-
2.11	Engagement with Faith Leaders	-	-	-	-	-
2.12	Advocacy	7,403	-	7,403	-	-
3	Project Implementation	141	-	-	141	-
3.1	Forum Coordination	141	-	-	141	-
3.2	Capacity Development	-	-	-	-	-
4	Quality and Accountability	12,487	2,820	2,397	4,732	2,539
5	Logistics	15,409	4,230	2,538	6,555	2,086
6	Assets and Equipment	904	-	-	904	-
Indirect Costs		68,901	13,536	30,456	16,782	8,128
Staff Salaries		39,405	8,460	13,536	13,428	3,981
Office Operations		29,496	5,076	16,920	3,353	4,147
Total Expenditure		820,087	148,332	278,341	242,718	150,696
ICF (3%)		24,603	4,450	8,350	7,282	4,521
Total Expenditure + ICF		844,690	152,782	286,691	250,000	155,217

Project Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning

The ACT forum and members will put significant emphasis on M&E to ensure that activities lead to tangible improvement in the lives of beneficiaries. A monitoring plan and monthly indicator tracking table will be in place to support the M&E of project activities. All data is disaggregated by nationality, sex, age, disability, and location. Monitoring, evaluation, and learning will be led by member focal points who coordinates and shares feedback with requesting member management. In particular, the members will utilize post distribution monitoring (PDM) following all cash distributions, HK's, protection kits and food staples to ensure that beneficiaries including Women and PWD's and landlords received the assistance needed and can provide feedback. Genders sensitive focus group discussions (FGDs) are planned with beneficiaries (ensuring adaptations as needed to enable PWD's to participate) and collect feedback to ensure the project is going as planned and identify lessons to guide implementation. The members also share information with beneficiaries on complaints response mechanisms (CRMs) and take immediate action to address urgent issues, as and if needed.

Requesting members will ensure that local partners have the necessary mechanisms in place to receive beneficiary feedback. The procedure for complaints will be reviewed regularly to ensure and incorporate learning and improvement towards ACT member accountability. Members will refer cases to other service providers, as needed and per agreed upon procedures per guidance of UNHCR, and work to address protection concerns or other forms of exploitation and violence, as and if identified ACT members commit to addressing all issues of sexual exploitation, abuse of power, corruption and breach of the ACT member policies and standards. One of the lessons learnt is the community-centered approach for building trust with refugees, host community and local leadership. To improve its protection work in targeted communities and ensure long-term sustainability, the members must work towards building management capacities of local NGOs and Jordanians and Syrians groups to run their own community centres in the future.

The members will also ensure that they utilize UNHCR's Activity Info and Refugee Assistance Information System (RAIS) and direct coordination with other actors working in the same area to avoid duplication of activities to the same populations.

The members will provide regular situation reports, narrative and financial reports consolidated by forums to ACT secretariat regional office. Financial monitoring will be done by the Finance Manager; in the end of the appeal each member will provide a financial audit through an internationally recognized auditing firm.

Safety and Security plans

ACT Jordan Forum 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. The Forum has developed a COVID -19 contingency plan. ACT members operating in Jordan, either directly or through partners, aim to benefit refugees and host community by the response with a focus on vulnerable groups. This will be done while increasing the protection measures taken by each organization to ensure safety of their teams. The security and safety plan agreed in the contingency plan includes observing the situation and keeping the staff on standby to respond and address needs as quickly and safely as possible. In case the COVID situation develops more restrictions the respective regional and humanitarian division representatives will be informed to hold an alert meeting at country level. Upon the meeting an alert note will be developed and the contingency plan will be activated. All partners will be alerted about the early warning signals and preventive measures.

ACT Jordan Forum member activities take place in settings that are politically sensitive, assessments take place on a regular basis. Members have their own security plans, and daily monitoring of the current environment are used to inform and update the security situation and any impacts it may have on the programming. ACT Jordan Forum 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.

Members meet with local leaders, local government officials, and country government officials. Staff are trained on identification and avoidance of risks through security trainings, and additional security measures undertaken include guards at offices and centres, first aid kits, and adherence to local standard operating procedures.

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

PROJECT ACCOUNTABILITY

Does the proposed response honour ACT's commitment to safeguarding including PSEA? All staff and volunteers of requesting members, particularly those involved with the response, will be required to sign the requesting members' Code of Conduct. If you don't have one, members can use [ACT's Code of Conduct](#).

Yes No

Code of Conduct

ACT members are committed to guard against the abuse of power by those responsible for protection of and assistance to vulnerable communities. Especially in humanitarian crises, the dependency of affected populations on humanitarian agencies for their basic needs creates a particular ethical responsibility and duty of care on the part of ACT members and their staff and volunteers. Therefore, ACT members have a responsibility to ensure that all staff and volunteers are aware of this code of conduct, sign it, and understand what it means in concrete behavioral terms. ACT members also ensure that there are proper mechanisms in place to prevent and respond to sexual exploitation and abuse. ACT member staff, volunteers, and visitors are expected to sign and adhere to the ACT Code of Conduct. During orientation, staff and volunteers receive the ACT Code of Conduct in English and Arabic to review and sign, ensuring that all understand the code's contents and are aware of related expectations as a result of the code. In case any incident occurs, a complaints response mechanism is in place to address beneficiary feedback, including addressing violations of the ACT Code of Conduct. Disciplinary measures are in place to address a staff member or volunteer who violates the Code of Conduct. In addition, ACT members in Jordan are part of the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Assault (PSEA) Network. ACT members will continue to ensure that the principles of the Code of Conduct are incorporated into planning and implementation of activities under the COVID -19 Appeal 201. 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.

Safeguarding

ACT Jordan Forum members adhere to ACT Alliance Child Safeguarding Policy. In 2017, ACT Jordan Forum members participated in an online Child Safeguarding webinar and also child protection and gender trainings. ACT Member staff and volunteers who work closely with beneficiaries in the field are trained on child protection. Everyone who represents any of ACT's organization in the presence of children is trained to behave appropriately toward children and respond swiftly and productively to issues of child abuse or sexual exploitation. All activities are assessed for potential risk and mitigation strategies are developed, ensuring that not only are individual children protected, but that the organizations are inherently child safe. Many ACT member staff also complete an online training on prevention of SGBV. Members' work in the field is closely monitored by management to ensure that staff, volunteers, and others who visit ACT member projects behave appropriately toward children and never abuse the position of trust that comes with affiliation with ACT Alliance. The ACT Jordan Forum aims to create a child-safe environment in all of its work by assessing and reducing potential risks to children. In case that any incident was to occur, all ACT members have a complaint response mechanism in place to address beneficiary feedback, including addressing reports of child safeguarding incidents and other forms of exploitation and violence. The feedback is addressed as soon as it is received and are knowledgeable of referral pathways to help populations in need receive the support and assistance required. Throughout all its programming and implementation, the member integrate its Child Protection Policy and uses a gender and age marker.

The members use a targeted gender- and age-sensitive approach to address the specific risks affecting the different target groups, in particular in relation to gender-based violence.

Conflict sensitivity / do no harm

ACT members provide independent, neutral humanitarian assistance and social cohesion events, which attempts to reduce tensions among the beneficiaries' community. ACT Jordan Forum members are committed to, and employ a "Do No Harm" approach and mainstream protection throughout all of their work. The "DO No Harm" approach will focus on building resilience within the communities and constant relationship building with community leaders, local municipalities, and religious and secular organizations. This ensures that community relations are not harmed and the most vulnerable and in need are targeted. Protection principles such as child protection and child safeguarding are upheld in the projects. With respect to psychosocial programming, ACT Jordan Forum members ensure that any material developed and used include the beneficiaries' opinions and feedback to reflect and build on their personal experiences and develop appropriate and culturally sensitive material for different age groups.

Many ACT Jordan Forum members use the modality cash-based intervention to support local economies and upon the Covid- 19 pandemic. When goods are purchased elsewhere and brought into a local community, the economy is not stimulated and local shop owners lose out on opportunities for income. With unconditional cash-based interventions families can spend the money on what they need from local shopkeepers. With cash- for- rent assistance the rent is directly going to the landlords having an agreement in place.

Complaints mechanism and feedback

The core values of the ACT Jordan Forum members are deeply rooted in dignity, justice, compassion, commitment, diversity, inclusiveness, participation, transparency, and accountability. Resources and responsibilities for decision-making are to be used in ways that are mutually transparent and answerable to all stakeholders and beneficiaries.

ACT Jordan Forum members are working towards establishing local (for all Country Programs) and where appropriate global complaints mechanisms to encourage feedback about its work from all its stakeholders. Where the feedback on a complaint about ACT Jordan Forum members conduct, ACT Jordan Forum members shall respond in a timely and appropriate manner through established mechanisms. Many of the ACT Jordan Forum members have already established a complaints and feedback mechanism and can share the knowledge and experience with other ACT Jordan Forum members. As a joint program, members are able to cooperate and share resources on a platform that benefits not only the ACT Jordan Forum members but also ensures that the projects and the beneficiaries are aware of the tools in place, have access to and feel safe to voice their concerns (with an option for this feedback to be anonymous). Using multiple modalities, (phone hotline, email address, physical feedback boxes at centres, complaints focal persons assigned) members aim to ensure that affected populations have access to the mechanisms. Appropriate cultural and local practices are respected and taken into consideration in handling and responding to complaints and feedback. These are monitored, checked, and tracked by member focal points who coordinates and shares feedback with requesting member management. The complaints response mechanisms are in place to address beneficiary feedback on project initiatives, refer cases in need to other projects or service providers, and address protection concerns and other forms of exploitation and violence. During distributions, members can provide a handout that includes information in Arabic on how to

access the complaints response mechanisms to ensure that all beneficiaries and other affected populations are aware of where and how to submit feedback.

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

Communication and visibility

ACT Jordan Forum members will continue to work on ways of promoting the ACT Alliance identity during implementation of the project. ACT Jordan Forum members acknowledge the source of funding whenever possible for any and all projects funded by the ACT Alliance. The members will share information about project implementation with ACT and donors through reports and beneficiary stories. At project sites in the host community and camps, staff and volunteers wear vests and IDs identify ACT Alliance. Banners with the ACT Alliance and relevant project information are used at the project sites and at all events to acknowledge ACT Alliance support and increase transparency about the activities ACT Alliance's support will be acknowledged verbally during community events and/or during media campaigns. Further social media as Facebook and Instagram will serve as platforms of sharing information. However, a low visibility strategy will be respected when required by the sensitivity of the issue.

Annexes

Annex 1 – Summary Table

	DSPR Jordan				FCA				IOCC Jordan				LWF Jordan			
Start Date	15/06/2020				1/7/2020				15/06/2020				15/06/2020			
End Date	15/12/2020				31/9/2020				15/11/2020				15/12/2020			
Project Period (in months)	6				3				5				6			
Response Locations	Amman, Jerash, Souf, Husn, Madaba, Zarqa				Dhlail, Sahab and Ajloun in Jordan				Amman, Mafraq, and Irbid governorates, Jordan				Irbid, Zarqa, Mafraq			
Sectors of response	<input type="checkbox"/>	Public Health	<input type="checkbox"/>	Shelter and household items	<input type="checkbox"/>	Public Health	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Shelter and household items	<input type="checkbox"/>	Public Health	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Shelter and household items	<input type="checkbox"/>	Public Health	<input type="checkbox"/>	Shelter and household items
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Community Engagement	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Food Security	<input type="checkbox"/>	Community Engagement	<input type="checkbox"/>	Food Security	<input type="checkbox"/>	Community Engagement	<input type="checkbox"/>	Food Security	<input type="checkbox"/>	Community Engagement	<input type="checkbox"/>	Food Security
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Preparedness and Prevention	<input type="checkbox"/>	MHPSS and Community Psycho-social	<input type="checkbox"/>	Preparedness and Prevention	<input type="checkbox"/>	MHPSS and Community Psycho-social	<input type="checkbox"/>	Preparedness and Prevention	<input type="checkbox"/>	MHPSS and Community Psycho-social	<input type="checkbox"/>	Preparedness and Prevention	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MHPSS and Community Psycho-social
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	WASH	<input type="checkbox"/>	Gender	<input type="checkbox"/>	WASH	<input type="checkbox"/>	Gender	<input type="checkbox"/>	WASH	<input type="checkbox"/>	Gender	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	WASH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Gender
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Livelihood	<input type="checkbox"/>	Engagement with Faith and Religious leaders and institutions	<input type="checkbox"/>	Livelihood	<input type="checkbox"/>	Engagement with Faith and Religious leaders and institutions	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Livelihood	<input type="checkbox"/>	Engagement with Faith and Religious leaders and institutions	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Livelihood	<input type="checkbox"/>	Engagement with Faith and Religious leaders and institutions
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Protection	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Advocacy	<input type="checkbox"/>	Education	<input type="checkbox"/>	Advocacy	<input type="checkbox"/>	Education	<input type="checkbox"/>	Advocacy	<input type="checkbox"/>	Education	<input type="checkbox"/>	Advocacy
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Education	<input type="checkbox"/>	Advocacy	<input type="checkbox"/>	Education	<input type="checkbox"/>	Advocacy	<input type="checkbox"/>	Education	<input type="checkbox"/>	Advocacy	<input type="checkbox"/>	Education	<input type="checkbox"/>	Advocacy
Targeted Recipients (per sector)	1- Food Security: 1800 HH, 10,800 people				1- Shelter (300 HH, 1800 people)				1- Shelter (200 HH reaching 1000 people)				1- PSS: 520 individuals			

	<p>2- Wash (Hygienic Kits)+(Protective uniforms): 750 HH, 4500 people +100</p> <p>3- Livelihood (Cash Assistance): 750 HH, 4500 people (Average number of one HH is 6)</p>	<p>(Average number of one HH is 6)</p>	<p>2 - Livelihood (Cash Assistance) (75 HHs, reaching 327 people)</p> <p>(Average number of one HH is 5)</p>	<p>2- Livelihood: 580 HH, 3,480 people)</p> <p>3- WASH: 5,500HH, 33,000 people</p> <p>(Average number of one HH is 6)</p>
Requested budget (USD)	US\$ 286,691	US\$ 152,782	US\$250,000	US\$ 155,217

Annex 2 – Security Risk Assessment

Principal Threats:

Threat 1: Second wave of COVID-19 outbreak in Jordan resulting in total or partial lockdown.

Mitigation: Cash for rent and unconditional cash activities can continue through online banking and contracts.

Threat 2: Dissatisfaction and possible aggression of the community members who were not selected for the program.

Mitigation: Clear and transparent selection criteria, such as scoring each household against the selection criteria. Working complaint response mechanism managed by the members.

Threat 3: Cash-for-rent may raise expectations in the host communities in terms of receiving compensation for hosting. This can cause problems for displaced families if landlords assume that their tenants have more resources than they actually do.

Mitigation: Fixed price contracts will be signed with landlords and the price will be based on the actual contract/agreement that beneficiaries have with their landlord. This will prevent from raising the price.

Threat 4: Movement restrictions resume, preventing beneficiaries from accessing assistance

Mitigation: Close collaboration with the local community and stakeholders such as CBOs, municipalities and another local partners

Threat 5: Spread of COVID-19 among beneficiaries

Mitigation: Ensure health standards (hygiene, washing hands, distance etc.) are assured, distribute masks and gloves during all activities. Make sure big gatherings are avoided.

Threat 6: Closure of banks, exchange companies, and local markets as part of COVID-19 prevention

Mitigation: Pause the intervention until activities can run again.

Place the above listed threats in the appropriate corresponding box in the table below. For more information on how to fill out this table please see the ACT Alliance Security Risk Assessment Tool (<http://actalliance.org/documents/act-alliance-security-risk-assessment-tool/>)

<i>Impact</i>	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Severe	Critical
Very likely	Low	Medium	High	Very high	Very high
Likely	Low	Medium Threat 2 Threat 3	High	High	Very high
Moderately likely	Very low	Low	Medium Threat 4	High Threat 5	High
Unlikely	Very low	Low	Low Threat 1 Threat 6	Medium	Medium
Very unlikely	Very low	Very low	Very low	Low	Low