

ACT Alliance

Responding to the conflict in Southern Lebanon

Appeal

LEB 241

actalliance

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Project Summary Sheet															
Project Title	Responding to the conflict in Southern Lebanon														
Project ID	LEB 241														
Location	Lebanon, South of Lebanon														
Project Period	Start Date 1 June 2024 End Date 31 May 2025 No. of months 12														
Requesting Forum	Lebanon ACT Forum <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The ACT Forum officially endorses the submission of this Appeal														
Requesting members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Christian Aid (CA), - DanChurchAid (DCA), - DSPR - Joint Christian Committee (DSPR-JCC) - Middle East Council of Churches (MECC) - Norwegian Church Aid (NCA) 														
Contact	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 40%;">Name</td> <td>Jana Nasr</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Email</td> <td>actlebanoncoordinator@gmail.com</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other means of contact (whatsapp, Skype ID)</td> <td>+963 959 989 132</td> </tr> </table>	Name	Jana Nasr	Email	actlebanoncoordinator@gmail.com	Other means of contact (whatsapp, Skype ID)	+963 959 989 132								
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Local partners	CA: Najdeh JCC- DSPR: Diyarouna and Al Jana (ARCPA)														
Thematic Area(s)	<table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cash and Vouchers</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Shelter and household items</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Camp Management</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food and Nutrition</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Disaster Risk Management</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MHPSS and CBPS</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WASH</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Livelihood</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Education</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Health</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Advocacy</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cash and Vouchers	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Shelter and household items	<input type="checkbox"/> Camp Management	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food and Nutrition	<input type="checkbox"/> Disaster Risk Management	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MHPSS and CBPS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WASH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Livelihood	<input type="checkbox"/> Education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Health	<input type="checkbox"/> Advocacy	<input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____	
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<input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____															
Project Outcome(s)	1.1 People affected by the crisis received immediate lifesaving, multi-sectoral emergency support. 2.1 People affected by the crises were able to access support to restore their livelihoods.														
Project Objectives	Objective 1. To provide multi-sectoral immediate lifesaving support for IDPs and crisis affected population in southern Lebanon Objective 2. To facilitate early recovery transition in affected areas of the crisis in southern Lebanon														

Target Recipients	Profile									
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Refugees	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	IDPs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	host population	<input type="checkbox"/>	Returnees		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Non-displaced affected population								
	No. of households (based on average HH size): 5,200HH									
	Sex and Age Disaggregated Data:									
	Sex and Age									
		0-5	6-12	13-17	18-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80+	Total
DCA	Male	332	546	607	1,144	944	451	200	150	4,375
	Female	332	689	564	1,260	1,060	405	150	137	4,597
NCA	Male	173	303	216	865	303	130	87	43	2119
	Female	130	303	216	1038	260	139	87	43	2206
CA	Male	79	161	81	340	76	26	16	5	7841
	Female	73	151	75	328	74	35	27	11	776
JCC	Male	148	113	96	228	175	102	86	56	1004
	Female	130	108	105	201	170	87	91	54	946
MECC	Male	220	443	515	1622	368	148	147	146	3609
	Female	223	516	443	1769	443	148	147	75	3764
Project Budget (USD)	1,536,638									

Reporting Schedule

Type of Report	Due date
Situation report	31 August 2024 <i>First SitRep due</i> quarterly
Interim Report (narrative and financial)	9 January 2025
Final narrative and financial report (60 days after the ending date)	31 July 2025
Audit report (90 days after the ending date)	31 August 2025

The Appeal reporting schedule might be amended based on back donors funding requirements for other appeals in the region, in order to harmonizing the reporting's dates.

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

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. Updates on funding levels are available through this link [00 Appeals reports](#), which provides a monthly update for an overview of existing pledges/contributions and associated earmarking for the appeal.

Please send an email to Humanitarian Team (humanitarianfinance@actalliance.org) of pledges and contributions, including funds sent directly to the requesting members. Please also inform us of any pledges or contributions if there are any contract agreements and requirements especially from back donors. 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. We thank you in advance for your kind cooperation.

For further information, please contact:

Middle East and North Africa

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

Visit the ACT website: <https://actalliance.org/>

Niall O’Rourke

Head of Humanitarian Affairs
ACT Alliance Secretariat, Geneva

BACKGROUND

Context and Needs

The escalating conflict in Gaza that started on the 7th of October has impacted the whole Middle East region, with cross-border incidents into Lebanon. Daily clashes have been reported over the Blue Line, the demarcation line on Lebanon's southern border since 8th of October.

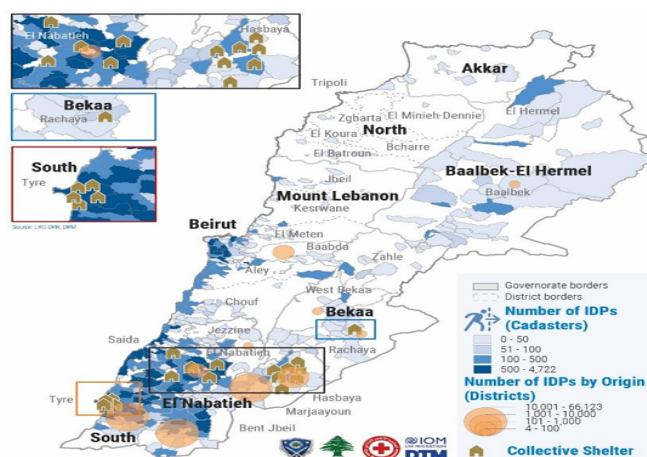
As of 18 April, 92,621 individuals (51 percent females) have been displaced from south Lebanon due to the ongoing hostilities along the Blue Line. As of 18 April, the Lebanese Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) has reported a total of 340 killed and 1,324 people wounded. The escalations, specifically the airstrikes against several towns and villages in South Lebanon resulted in the deaths of fourteen civilians, including four children. It is estimated that at least 60,000 persons have remained in border villages and are highly affected by exchanges of fire while having lost livelihoods and income¹.

As conflict at Lebanon's border with Israel continues to escalate, the South of Lebanon has been heavily affected by the ongoing cross border conflict and spillover of the Gaza crisis, with frequent clashes, airstrikes and, military operations leading to widespread destruction and loss of life. The persistent clashes, bombings, destruction of farmlands, incessant drone activity, and low-altitude flights by fighter planes, sometimes breaking the sound barrier, have inflicted significant hardship upon residents of the south. Thousands have lost their homes, possessions, and livelihood assets. The escalation of hostilities has forced thousands of families to flee their homes, seeking safety in neighbouring areas, makeshift shelters within the region, or moving to other areas in Lebanon. The emergency in South Lebanon is deeply rooted in complex geopolitical dynamics, including regional power struggles and international interventions. Socioeconomic disparities and unequal access to resources exacerbate tensions and contribute to the perpetuation of the crisis. The ongoing clashes are disrupting education, health and livelihoods.

Several Lebanese villages in the South of Lebanon have been targeted, specifically residential buildings in towns like Mais al Jabal, Khiam, and Naqoura. Community infrastructure, including the Saint George Church in Yaroun, have been hit, along with various green spaces such as forests and crucial agricultural lands in Aitaroun and Kfarkela, among other affected villages. Based on the distribution of the internally displaced persons (IDPs) across Lebanon, 88% of IDPs originating from El Nabatieh Governorates and 11% from the South Governorates. In parallel, 43% of IDPs moved to the South, 25% El Nabatieh and 20% in Mount Lebanon governorates. Accordingly, and taking into consideration that any escalation and the fluid nature of the crisis will affect the response, these governorates are considered as priority areas to design our response aiming to reach people who stayed behind in coordination with municipalities and faith leaders, IDPs within the South and Nabatieh and even further to Mount Lebanon².

Since the onset of cross-border attacks on October 8, 2023, tensions along the Lebanon southern border have significantly intensified with increased military activities and intensified airstrikes. Latest figures about displacement as per IOM latest published mobility snapshot published on the 16th of April 2024³:

DISPLACEMENT MAP – up until 16 April 2024



¹ LEBANON: Flash Update # 12-Escalation of hostilities in south Lebanon-as of 21 February 2024

² <https://dtm.iom.int/reports/mobility-snapshot-round-28-14-03-2024?close=true>

³ <https://dtm.iom.int/reports/mobility-snapshot-round-28-14-03-2024?close=true>

Almost 60,000 civilians are still present in areas impacted by the conflict, where the socio-economic frailty of communities, especially those in difficult-to-access locations dependent on agriculture, has intensified due to the continued hostilities. This has led to an increase in the demand for humanitarian aid. Key needs pinpointed during field visits by OCHA include the delivery of multi-purpose cash assistance (MPCA). Over 50% of the impacted Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) consist of women including 46,280 women. As the situation deteriorates, the ability of those lacking social protection (refugees, women and girls, PwD) to ensure the dignity will decline, increasing dependence on service providers, exposing them to exploitation and abuse.⁴ 50 public schools, including eight technical and vocational education and training (TVET) public schools, affecting around 10,000 enrolled children from accessing proper education. Satellite images reveal that fires ignited by shelling, the usage of white phosphorous and flare bombs used by the aggressor have ravaged 790 hectares of land in southern Lebanon, estimated to have killed more than 50,000 olive trees.⁵ The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) reports that 63% of farmers have had difficulty accessing their fields safely, while 26% have had to leave their agricultural lands altogether due to displacement. Moreover, 23% of farmers have seen a reduction in their crop yields. Transportation of agricultural goods also presents a challenge for 85% of farming households. Overall, 72% of farmers have reported a decline in their income⁶.

Escalations are not only affecting the south of Lebanon, but many airstrikes have also hit areas in the Bekaa Valley and even one targeted attack in Beirut, pushing the country into further despair⁷.

According to the last flash update, #13, on the 7th of March 2024, UN OCHA identified several major gaps in addressing the needs of the affected population in South Lebanon:

- At least nine water infrastructures have been damaged due to cross-border hostilities, impacting the water supply for over 100,000 residents in the South and Nabatieh governorates.
- Six PHCs were closed, three of which are situated in the Marjayoun district and three in Bent Jbeil district. Health services are overstretched and under-resourced, leading to inadequate medical care for the affected population. Essential medical supplies, including medications, vaccines, and medical equipment, are in short supply, exacerbating health risks and morbidity rates.
- The socio-economic vulnerability of communities in hard-to-reach areas, where many rely on agriculture, has been worsened by the ongoing conflict increasing the number of people in need of humanitarian assistance. Food insecurity is on the rise, with many families struggling to afford or access an adequate and nutritious diet. Disruption of food supply chains, loss of livelihoods, and high levels of unemployment have contributed to heightened food insecurity and malnutrition rates among vulnerable populations.
- Nearly 60,000 civilians remain in the conflict-affected areas. Many families lack access to safe and dignified housing, that's why they took the decision to stay in the south. These families need support in basic needs assistance, medical assistance, education etc.

Priorities identified through field visits include urgent health interventions, notably for chronic disease medications, alongside the provision of multi-purpose cash assistance (MPCA) and educational support.

⁴ OCHA. (2024, April 23). Lebanon: Flash update #16 - escalation of hostilities in South Lebanon, 18 April 2024 - Lebanon. ReliefWeb. <https://reliefweb.int/report/lebanon/lebanon-flash-update-16-escalation-hostilities-south-lebanon-18-april-2024>

⁵ Poidevin, O. L. (2024, January 15). 100 days of conflict in southern lebanon: Key facts. L' Orient Today. <https://today.lorientlejour.com/article/1363529/100-days-of-conflict-in-southern-lebanon-key-facts.html>

⁶ FAO, February 2024. DIEM - Data in Emergencies Monitoring brief, round 6

⁷ Jadah, M. (2024, March 11). Israeli airstrikes target Baalbeck, one civilian killed, several injured: Day 157 of the Gaza War. L' Orient Today. <https://today.lorientlejour.com/article/1371023/jamaa-islamiya-confirms-deaths-of-three-of-its-commanders-in-israeli-strike-on-southern-lebanon-day-157-of-the-gaza-war.html>

Operational and security challenges have also led to the closure of approximately 50 public schools, including eight technical and vocational education and training (TVET) public schools, affecting around 10,000 enrolled children. Moreover, about 22 private schools are also closed, impacting another 10,000 children. These closures are affecting both teachers and students alike. Private Schools are in need of support to be able to continue online teaching especially with the inability to pay the teachers' salaries.

First aid support and preparedness to the Refugee camps surrounding the south as these camps already host an overwhelming number of refugees and any escalation in conflict as well as IDPs seeking shelter there can highly impact the camps.

The conflict has also highly affected the mental stability of the residents of Lebanon be it host communities, Refugees, IDPs etc. a need for Mental health support and PSS activities is much needed as the psychological fatigue has hit many residents and displaced personnel of the south. It is necessary to create a safe space for expression and offering basic coping skills, to encourage individuals to seek further mental health services if needed either in the pre-existing refugee camps of the south or the shelters created after the 7th of October for the IDPs.

Local ACT member in Lebanon, JCC-DSPR have conducted an assessment that showcased a significant increase in the number of families seeking refuge in Palestinian camps in Tyre. A considerable portion of these families are not formally registered within the camps.

The lack of adequate protection mechanisms and services exacerbates vulnerabilities and increases the risk of exploitation and abuse.

There are significant protection concerns, including gender-based violence, child protection issues, and risks to the safety and well-being of displaced populations, but more importantly women who are at high risk of GBV.

The odds were already stacked against women, particularly after the 2019 crises, but today, these women face even higher strain. Approximately 20% of Lebanese households being headed by women, and these households experiencing far higher rates of multidimensional poverty compared to those headed by men (52.6% vs. 56.7%). Furthermore, as of 2022, Lebanese women were more likely to be unemployed than men, with rates of 27% versus 33%. In Lebanon, the female labor force participation rate sharply contrasted with the male participation rate, dropping from 27% in 2018 to 22% in 2022, a sharp contrast to the male participation rate of 67%⁸.

Worrying about the risks of going to work, women from Marjayoun in the Nabatieh Governorate reported grappling with unemployment. Additionally, women from Hasbaya reported that men in their communities are facing unemployment. There are reports of households experiencing a significant decline in income, primarily due to the conflict in the south. Olive groves, often the sole source of income during the olive season, have been hit hard by widespread unemployment. This precarious situation has left many women in particular facing uncertainties, exacerbated by shelling and destroyed infrastructure.

Several women from Khayzaran reported taking refuge with relatives due to the dangers to their homes. Women in Hasbaya mentioned hosting families, adding an additional economic burden due to the hostilities. This has led to smaller portions for everyone, as sharing food with more people becomes necessary.

Women often lack autonomy in decisions regarding relocation due to dependency on male household heads. Consultations with the Working Group on Protection revealed that Syrian women fear being unable to return and face deeper levels of anxiety. Certain migrants, such as foreign domestic workers and laborers, face pressure to stay or are left behind in unsafe areas by relocating employers. Furthermore, girls and women in the Palestinian refugee camp of Ain El Helweh report heightened levels of anger and insecurity following recent clashes lasting three months over the summer, which were followed by ongoing conflict in Gaza and along the southern border of Lebanon⁸.

Existing gaps in information hinder effective response planning and coordination efforts in South Lebanon, these include:

⁸ UN WOMEN. (n.d.). Gender alert on the conflict in South Lebanon. Lebanon.

<https://lebanon.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2023/12/gender-alert-on-the-conflict-in-south-lebanon>

- Limited data on the needs and vulnerabilities of specific population groups, particularly marginalized and hard-to-reach communities.
- Insufficient information-sharing mechanisms and coordination among humanitarian actors.
- Challenges in accessing accurate and up-to-date information about the evolving situation on the ground, including real-time data on population movements, needs assessments, and response interventions.

Capacity to respond

The ACT Lebanon Forum (ALF) was established based on the decision of the Jordan, Syria, Lebanon (JSL) forum and on the strategy of ACT alliance to establish individual local forums to strengthen the relationships among local ACT members and local churches. The ACT members in the Forum are committed to the ACT Alliance founding document and its policies as well as to ACT Alliance adherence to international mandatory standards and guiding principles for ACT forums. Since 2020, the forum has been meeting on monthly basis, with a valid MoU and annual plan bringing the forum members (NCA, MECC, DCA, ACTCoS, CA, HEKS/EPER, JCC-DSPR, Diakonia) around common humanitarian and advocacy topics.

The ALF implementing members (MECC, DCA, CA, NCA, JCC-DSPR) of this appeal are reputable organizations that have strong roots in the community either directly or through their partners.

MECC has been operating in the humanitarian relief operations since its inception in 1974 with the start of the civil war in Lebanon and played a major emergency role and responded to other crisis as they emerged (Gulf Crisis, Syria Crisis and its effect on Lebanon with Syrian refugees, COVID-19 pandemic, Lebanon economic collapse, Beirut port explosion). MECC has also taken part in previous humanitarian relief operations implemented as an ACT appeal in the different geographical areas in and outside Lebanon.

Since the 1970s, HEKS/EPER has been implementing projects in partnership with local partners in Lebanon. For the appeal, HEKS/EPER will work through its longstanding partner Najdeh in its vocational training centre in Saida, which has been operational for 15 years. HEKS has successfully implemented vocational training projects with Najdeh since the 1980s. HEKS/EPER Thematic Advisory Services support the project. Stakeholders have been consulted in preparing this project through a detailed needs assessment.

The JCC-DSPR has a long-standing history of organizing their efforts and utilizing decades of experience to provide developmental and humanitarian assistance to refugees in Lebanon. The JCC-DSPR has a deep understanding of the local context and maintain positive relationships with local and international churches, authorities, and NGOs that focus on similar sectors.

As part of this project, the JCC-DSPR will work closely with their partners to ensure ongoing communication regarding prioritized cases, localities, and methods of assistance. They will utilize established referral pathways and mechanisms to maximize the allocation of resources and achieve the project's maximum benefit.

Christian Aid (CA) is the official relief, development, and advocacy agency of 41 sponsoring churches in Britain and Ireland and has been working in partnership with local organizations across Lebanon for over 30 years. CA's regional Middle East programme works particularly with people affected by and at-risk of displacement. CA aims to tackle the root causes of poverty, address the structural inequalities faced by the most marginalized and respond to sudden onset and protracted crises through a locally- led, and community informed approach. This entails giving space and support to local civil society and crisis survivors to meet their own needs and risks they face.

Globally CA has extensive experience delivering humanitarian responses in conflict and post-conflict and non-conflict settings. Christian Aid's humanitarian signature is cash first (MPCA, Cash for Protection, Group Cash Transfers) with the overarching goal to link response, preparedness, and recovery (LPRR). Learning generated from CA's global programmes is used to adapt its humanitarian work and advocate for locally- led reform in the humanitarian sector. In Lebanon CA has experience of emergency response including cash, food, NFIs, and dignity kits, in Beirut, Bekaa and Mount Lebanon. For this Appeal, CA will respond with Association Najdeh

(hereafter 'Najdeh') with whom CA have been in partnership with since 1986. CA have previously worked with Najdeh on MPCA in Beirut as well as on the ACT Church of Sweden survivor led community response (sclr) program within refugee camps in Beirut and Akkar.

DCA Lebanon launched its emergency programming in 2020 in response to the Beirut blast. In 2023, DCA led a swift and coordinated response to address the September 2023 Ain el Hilweh conflict.

Since the onset of the escalating crisis along the Lebanese Southern borders, DCA has been at the forefront of the nationally-coordinator response, as evidenced by DCA sitting as the Lebanon Humanitarian INGO Forum (LHIF) South coordinator. DCA has mobilized all its units in adherence to the national Emergency Preparedness Plan, leading a robust and comprehensive emergency response.

Vis-à-vis its organizational capacity, DCA has established robust frameworks and agreements with suppliers and financial services providers. Additionally, it maintains strong relationships with governors in the southern regions. DCA will make use of its 15-year-long standing partnership with Blom Bank to facilitate the disbursement of the appeal's funds, leveraging a long-established financial account to manage and allocate resources. For financing and budgeting of funds, DCA will rely on its Maconomy Manual for International Programmes & Projects, a tool which has been developed by DCA's International Finance Unit (IFU) and is applicable for DCA International Programme and Projects. In relation to procurement arrangements, supported by the PROLOG unit at headquarter level, DCA will leverage its global Procurement of Supplies, Services and Works to develop a detailed procurement plan at the onset of the Action. The procurement plan will be guided by DCA's global principles of Transparency, Equal Opportunity, No Conflict of Interest and Corruption, Proportionality and Competition, Ethics, Support by the Project Community.

NCA has been responding to humanitarian needs in Lebanon since 2013. While the focus has been on Syrian refugees, NCA programs have also included host communities and vulnerable Lebanese. The humanitarian assistance provided by NCA in Lebanon is implemented by partners. Through the development of local partnerships, NCA has been able to build relationships with both authorities and communities, improving reach and credibility among stakeholders.

In order to address the humanitarian needs of Lebanon, NCA supports partners in implement the following programmes: Climate Resilient Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (CRWASH) and Gender-Based Violence (GBV)

NCA's climate resilient WASH program includes the provision of access to safe water through the drilling and/or rehabilitation of wells and/or water networks, the construction of water reservoirs, as well as water trucking in informal settlements. NCA has been at the forefront of utilising green technology such as solar panels for water pumping and is also focusing on environmental sanitation to address and mitigate challenges related to wastewater and solid waste experienced in most parts of Lebanon. Together with its WASH partner, NCA also implements institutional WASH in clinics, hospitals and schools, including hygiene promotion activities.

NCA's GBV program provides lifesaving and multisectoral services to women and girls in safe and accessible spaces. This includes the provision of mental health and psychosocial support, as well as referral to other service providers whenever necessary. Together with partners, NCA is also raising awareness on GBV through capacity building measures and advocacy within communities and with relevant stakeholders. The program also focuses on engaging men and boys, both as survivors and as perpetrators, to address the root causes of GBV.

National and international organizations of the ALF, including NGOs, UN agencies, and humanitarian actors, are actively engaged in the response efforts. These organizations are providing emergency relief, medical assistance and shelter support to affected populations. Coordination mechanisms, such as coordination forums have been established to ensure effective collaboration and avoid duplication of efforts. The UN cluster system, including working groups, has been activated to facilitate coordination among humanitarian actors in South Lebanon. Cluster leads, such as the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and relevant UN agencies, are leading coordination efforts in key sectors such as food security, basic

assistance, shelter, health, and protection. Working groups are convening to address specific thematic areas and ensure a comprehensive and coordinated response. DCA is currently co-convenor of the INGO forum (Lebanon Humanitarian INGO Forum-LHIF) to facilitate INGO coordination in the south, where NCA is also a member. MECC in parallel is attending the national NGO forum coordination for the south and is engaged in the basic assistance working group. NCA is co-leading the GBV sub-working group in Beirut/Mount Lebanon.

The members also bring technical expertise in programmatic areas, such as education in emergencies, psychosocial programming, community-led approaches (SCLR/PVCA), vocational training using the “linking Learning to Earning” (L2E) approach through the provision of educational, technical and recreational skill trainings, and supporting PWDs. The members also not only implement quality programs with consistency and determination, but also provide capacity building support to local implementing partners to enhance the learning of international standards and implementation in programming. Through working closely with local churches, LNGOs and targeted communities, members have access to and can respond in a timely manner with responsibility and accountability. Members have been able to access most areas across the whole of Lebanon, providing the necessary response to the most vulnerable. Members are actively engaged with local faith actors and consult and communities on their response plans and strategies of operations. In its efforts to ensure the effectiveness and relevance of its interventions, MECC actively consults with local church leaders. These consultations serve as a means of gathering valuable insights and perspectives from community leaders who have an intimate knowledge of the needs and realities on the ground. MECC engages with these leaders to seek their support in conducting needs assessments, collecting data, and identifying best practices for implementation, particularly in hard-to-reach areas in South Lebanon. By leveraging the expertise and guidance of local church leaders, MECC ensures its interventions are contextually appropriate and responsive to the specific needs of the communities it serves.

RESPONSE STRATEGY

The Results Framework should be annexed to this appeal proposal

The ACT LEB241 appeal builds upon work undertaken in previous Lebanon Humanitarian response appeals and was developed based on the needs assessment carried out by the lead UN Agencies responsible for the emergency response in the South. The appeal maintains a strong focus on supporting the most vulnerable communities and protecting the rights of all and addresses the protection and assistance needs of the affected population people due to the conflict and its spillover effect at the border, threatening an already fragile economic situation that Lebanon has been dealing with since 2019. Through a comprehensive and holistic implementation strategy, the appeal continues to address the most pressing basic needs while and answering the devastating effects of the conflict and adding a more sustainable approach to resilience and capacity development. Appeal requesting members will focus on providing support to the people of Lebanon that have suffered from the conflict and the collapse of the economic and health system through the provision of medication, Food, CASH, Health, MHPSS, rehabilitation and NFIs. This approach aims at contributing towards the alleviation of suffering in emergency of the intervention. Within 3 months of the start of the appeal members will work on a revised appeal based on the developments on ground and looking at adding early recovery activities in conjunction with the Triple Nexus approach (Humanitarian, Development and peacebuilding).

This response will focus on reducing the vulnerability of people affected by the events that are taking place at Lebanon’s southern border and worsening economic situation through activities and services that enhance the ability of affected populations to lead a dignified life by enhancing their capabilities to acquire basic needs. All interventions are participatory and inclusive with a focus on strengthening local initiatives and community-based activities and approaches. ACT Lebanon members will answer the needs of the people of Lebanon by providing sustainable solutions to the accumulated crises.

NCA and MECC will collaborate within the appeal as currently NCA and MECC are working to respond to the needs of the south. The appeal will support the fortification of knowledge sharing and joint response efforts.

Four members will be providing cash assistance while adhering to the Basic Assistance sector's SOPs and guidelines all the while coordinating amongst the LEB 241 appeal on making sure no duplication is taking place.

In respect to cash assistance, **DCA** will adhere to the Basic Assistance sector's SOPs and guidelines, which currently prioritize the distribution of cash only to IDPs remaining in crisis-affected areas. The geographical parameters are defined by a distance of about 12 kilometers from the Southern border.

The Basic Assistance sector has also set a minimum of 100 USD for the value of the Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA), which DCA will follow. The cash distribution will align with the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for Humanitarian Life-Saving Operations in the South and Nabatiyeh, Lebanon, developed by the OCHA-led Civil-Military Coordination (CMCoord) Cell.

Drawing a route-based approach to the MPCA, DCA will conduct a Financial Service Provider (FSP) mapping at the onset of this activity to reduce regulatory barriers and understand the financial ecosystem in the South. At the same time, DCA has currently established robust frameworks with FSP including OMT in Nabatieh and Saida. Once the FSP mapping is finalized, DCA will provide 1,200 IDPs who remain in crisis-affected areas with a once-off MPCA assistance. Kindly refer to the 'Context and Needs' section for targeted population selection and prioritization.

Christian Aid's proposed Immediate Response Strategy: Multipurpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) (Towards Objective 01)

In line with its cash first approach, CA will support Najdeh to implement an immediate MPCA action focusing on cash distributions for vulnerable groups, building on both agencies strong experience in cash responses including Najdeh's specific responses already recently carried out in Burj Shemali, Rashidieh and El Buss camps since 2023 where Najdeh has already been responding with unconditional cash distributions for newly displaced arrivals (16 families) and PSS for pre-existing vulnerable members of the host communities.

JCC-DSPR plans to provide \$200 cash assistance to 100 families of the internally displaced persons (IDPs), three times during one year; the period of implementation of LEB241. This amount will be given to the families that left their homes in the South of Lebanon, and sought refuge in the Palestinian camps around Tyre. They either are hosted by their relatives or were able to rent a house in the camp. This cash transfer aims to alleviate immediate financial strain and empower these families to meet basic needs.

NCA will provide 150 HH with MPCA following the Basic assistance sector guidelines. A onetime assistance of 200\$ will be provided to 150 families affected by the escalation of hostilities. Members will also engage in food security, basic needs assistance, protection, wash, social cohesion, health clusters/ working groups.

A revision of the appeal after the emergency aspect of the escalations have passed will take place, and members will tailor make their activities based on the assessment of the real time needs on the field. The revision of the appeal will rely on rehabilitation, educational support, livelihood support, MSME support, social cohesion and preparedness.

Exit strategy

The main focus of this intervention is supporting the affected communities by the hostilities in the south. ACT Lebanon members commit to closely working with local partner organizations, churches and any governmental bodies - municipalities and that of the immediate community/congregations towards long term sustainability. Once the projects ends (or should international funding decline), these organizations are well positioned to continue supporting vulnerable peoples. Additionally, by utilizing their network of volunteers and local knowledge, members are able to maximize the intended outcomes of the proposed project.

Throughout the Appeal and other bilateral agreements, members will continue to identify ways to ensure program sustainability. The transition of specific project activities will be carried out gradually as tensions deescalate. Some activities may also have direct continuity through new projects developed by members. Furthermore, the coordination and capacity building of all project stakeholders will sustain the interventions,

as members will work with local community to form local committees to maintain the projects and to coordinate on new initiatives. ALF members work in harmony to make sure that targeted communities are placed at the center and that the intervention made will be in partnership with the community, strengthening the ties of developmental work and resilience.

Apart from the existence of core staff, members specifically select project local staff from the targeted areas and build their capacities through trainings so that targeted communities have local skills and knowledge beyond the life of the project. In times of hostilities, members are working with local staff to support in accessing hard to reach areas as these personnel have decided to stay behind to support their communities. Moreover, coordination with municipalities, primary health centers, and other local stakeholders is done throughout the project and when needed a MoU is signed with a specific stakeholder to clarify responsibility and develop an agreed common exit strategy or handover.

Across Christian Aid's a series of tried and tested exit strategies/activities informed by project outputs will be put in place to ensure sustainability:

- **The response builds on Christian Aid's partner "Najdeh's" ongoing presence and activities in the target areas.** The Christian Aid proposed project activities (MPCA /sclr) will be implemented by Najdeh as part of their ongoing work with the target communities with activities incorporated into the work that Najdeh already undertakes across each camp via its centres, to maximise impact where possible.
- CA will ensure that **proposed activities and outputs directly address needs identified by the community themselves.** Adopting this approach will help to foster community ownership, with the community more likely to place a higher value on the project outputs, which is a key factor in demonstrating sustainability.
- The response will **work with both newly established and pre-existing community-led committees** for support with selection of MPCA recipients as well as in selection of potential microgrants. The committees will be locally rooted in target areas and involved in co-design of the exit strategy. New committees they will be supported by and connected with those pre-existing community structures to support cohesion. The community committees will continue to link with Najdeh and collaborate in other project activities on a regular basis. In addition, **Najdeh's own core staff teams across all 3 camps are already rooted in the communities they are serving** and based in the 8 well-established Najdeh centres in those camps.
- **The response will be locally-led and locally owned:** implementation of a potential sclr approach by Christian Aid would leverage pre-existing volunteerism and mutual aid efforts within crisis affected communities, amplifying efforts, and providing a platform for like-minded community members to come together. Through appreciative inquiry techniques used and experiential learning approaches adopted at all levels, community initiatives will be supported in a 'safe to fail' environment allowing for approach adaptation by communities themselves into something truly contextual. Micro-grants are designed to support transfer of power to people and communities affected by crisis. Community members organize around common priorities, enhance capabilities and agency whilst planning and implementing microprojects. They are also supported by advocacy and coordination with duty bearers to help civil society groups and relevant institutions have greater capacity to respond ongoing needs. This locally led modality supports transfer of power and resources to happen at the start rather than the end of a project cycle, resourcing the dreams of community groups, and handing over power to a truly locally owned process.

CA response will include **capturing lessons learned, amplifying successes, and supporting community initiatives to carry out own fundraising or advocacy.** During close out, Najdeh Community Facilitators (CF) will support co-design of an exit strategy with target groups in tandem with community initiatives. A workshop with staff and volunteers, hosted by CA will reflect and synthesize lessons learned, shared with relevant stakeholders including the communities who were at the centre of the project process. This will support cross community learning and sector wide advocacy for people centred reform.

As for **MECC**, it will strive to involve the Internally Displaced Population community in the distribution process whenever possible. Additionally, the organization will continue engaging with local stakeholders, including local government authorities, other NGOs, municipalities, unions, the DRR team, and other relevant actors. This engagement aims to understand their perspectives, gather valuable insights, and involve them in the planning process.

As the emergency situation stabilizes, MECC will gradually transition from providing emergency relief to implementing more sustainable solutions. This transition will include shifting from temporary shelters to more durable housing options. MECC will also prioritize food security by promoting sustainable agriculture practices such as community gardens, urban farming, or agroforestry. These practices aim to enhance food security and reduce dependence on external aid. MECC will focus on capacity building and livelihood support programs to empower IDPs and foster self-reliance. This includes providing vocational training, entrepreneurship development opportunities, and access to microfinance, enabling IDPs to establish sustainable income-generating activities.

JCC-DSPR will be collaborating with NGOs working within the camps, such as Diyarouna, Al Jana (ARCPA), and the Palestinian Red Crescent Society, which ensures cultural sensitivity and empowers these entities to sustain community support beyond the project's conclusion. This partnership reflects JCC-DSPR's commitment to fostering lasting positive change among Palestinian refugees in the Tyre camps. The training and support are developed hand in hand with community leaders, advocates for the continuous provision of mental health services, ensuring the long-term well-being of the community.

DCA will work closely with other donors and humanitarian actors on the ground as the situation continues to unfold.

Targeted population involvement: The participation and involvement of targeted population is prioritized at all stages of the proposed project (planning, design and implementation), through PDMs, FGDs, community/stakeholder engagement, and CFM. Targeted population will be solicited for their feedback on a regular basis through access to CFM focal points, hotline, and written complaints box, and in any final evaluations.

Preparation for transition to early recovery: DCA has been working in the targeted communities since the onset of the clashes, providing emergency response to vulnerable populations. Through the proposed project, DCA will build its existing infrastructure and relationships in the target locations and assess how best to transition to potential early recovery projects under a next revised appeal.

DCA will leverage its Complaints and Response Mechanism (CRM) to make referrals with other actors on the ground as necessary. DCA updates regularly its service mapping with its partners to ensure there is a proper pathway of referral, in addition to being part of the sector's service mapping.

Objective 1: **NCA** and national partner will be active in the humanitarian coordination specific to the south of Lebanon. Through the coordination, NCA will share the results of the basic assistance response with other actors so that further support can be provided by other actors active in the same sector in the region. Similar coordination will take place within ALF towards complementarity of action. This applies mainly for basic assistance and hygiene materials. However, NCA and its partner for the response, aim to expand the PSS response towards a more comprehensive GBV response. Hence, NCA aims to strengthen the capacity of the partner to provide protection services in the South beyond the response to this crisis.

Objective 2: The activities will be designed and implemented in an early recovery approach, selecting existing MSMEs and institutions that have demand for their services upon return to the affected area. The selection will consider the existing capacity of the selected institutions or small business, and their commitment (financial and HR) to continue beyond the rehabilitation period and the period for the return on investment.

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Implementation Approach

ACT members adopt a participatory approach and local partnership including the targeted population in all aspects of program planning and management cycle. Participation of targeted population is a key component of this appeal and the Requesting Members (RMs) have through their local partners or directly voluntary teams who have a direct access to local communities and prove to be effective and in needs assessment and implementation of programs and activities. Implementation of activities will be either through tripartite or multi-lateral agreements with local partners or through direct implementation for members who have offices

and team on the ground. Members their best to equip their centers with the necessary tools to keep all targeted population, staff and volunteers safe. Coordination will take place with existing sector groups lead by different UN agencies as well as with local directorates of different civil services such as education, health and municipalities.

ACT Lebanon forum member's proposed activities have multiple modalities of implementation, including direct provision of items (such as food parcels, medications for patients, hygiene kits/NFIs), early recovery/livelihood (MSME rehabilitation, business grants), basic support (through multi-purpose cash, educational tuition fee support and rehabilitation work), awareness raising (Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE), Psychological First Aid Training), community empowerment and moral support (through mental health support, PSS, psychological first aid training (PFA), cooperation and networking among church humanitarian actors.

In previous responses to the Beirut Blast, ACT members have ensured that gender-related issues are addressed in program design, implementation, reporting, security, and recruitment of staff at both management and field levels. Prioritizing gender analysis as a core element of program design, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting helps ensure that girls and boys, women and men, have equal opportunity to participate in, influence and benefit from the project. Similarly, specific vulnerabilities of women- and elderly-headed households and households with persons with disabilities will be considered, as well as the number of individuals who can work per household and their legal status.

Despite challenges related to different groups' perceptions of gender roles, ACT Members have sought to ensure women's participation by inviting both husbands and wives to consultations and assessments, and by organizing separate discussion groups for women, that are facilitated by women. ACT Lebanon Member's selection of staff is based on qualifications and aims to keep equity between women and men both at the national office, as well as at the field level and provide a safe space for all who require it, with no discrimination and support within their capabilities if need be.

During the selection of project targeted population, ACT members target the most vulnerable among affected and displaced families, including orphans, widows and divorced women, elderly persons, PWDs, people who have been exposed to traumatic events (e.g. loss of a family member or kidnapping); and unaccompanied children who live with a relative or caregiver. Child protection and wellbeing, inclusion of people with disabilities and gender sensitivity are cross-cutting components that guide the work of ACT and its partner through the programs.

Protection concerns are taken into account by ensuring respect for the rights of vulnerable groups. This includes children, people with special needs, the elderly, and girls and women, in particular those most at risk of abuse and exploitation. All members are committed to strict adherence to the Core Humanitarian Standards, the ACT Alliance Code of Conduct and the Sexual Exploitation and Abuse policy. With respect to any activities or affected persons, ACT members do not discriminate based on ethnic, religious or political backgrounds of the populations served. In order to reduce the potential for harm, members emphasize cooperation and consultation with local organizations and volunteers.

ACT members have adopted the IASC Gender and Age marker in project design and implementation. Program implementation furthermore sees the inclusion of GBV awareness sessions, training, case management and referral of GBV cases, in addition to specific outreach activities meant to increase the participation of women. Dedicated Gender focal points are in place to support and train field staff and volunteers, check if project implementation is in line with the gender ambitions and adapt plans if necessary.

With respect to any activities or affected persons, ACT Members do not discriminate based on ethnic, religious, personal orientation or political backgrounds of the populations served. In order to reduce the potential for harm, ACT Members emphasize cooperation and consultation with local organizations and volunteers.

Zooming into the work of **DCA**: Following preliminary data collection, and to ensure the reliability and accuracy of the information obtained from external sources, DCA's MEAL unit undertakes a rigorous verification process, following DCA's Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability, and Learning (MEAL) manuals and SOPs. The MEAL system helps in assessing the impact of the aid provided, ensuring accountability in the delivery

processes, and learning from the outcomes to refine future interventions. DCA has mainstreamed this approach in its South emergency response successfully over the past six months. The use of such integrated systems helps DCA ensure that aid is delivered accurately and efficiently, reduces the overlap of services, and improves resource allocation.

DCA recognizes that the displacement conditions disproportionately affect women and men, due to different societal roles and sociocultural norms. During location targeting and targeted population selection criteria exercise, as well as throughout all the phases of the intervention, DCA will ensure adherence to the gender approach outlined in the Gender Handbook for Humanitarian Action, which was reviewed and endorsed by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) in 2017.

Gender-sensitive and gender-balanced selection criteria will be incorporated in the selection process, with priority given to female-headed households. DCA acknowledges strong differences in income generation and power dynamics between men and women and will recognize this through a careful selection of targeted population – focusing on female headed households, PLW, and families with elderly members. Through the selection process, DCA will ensure that reported GBV cases or households with identified GBV risks are promptly referred to specialized agencies and are prioritized in the selection process. Given the crisis context, with the potential for inter-community tensions in densely populated areas disproportionately impacting women, DCA will prioritize conflict sensitivity concerns between various vulnerable groups and communities when developing Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) tools and conducting assessments. Furthermore, the project will actively encourage the adoption of best practices in accountability and transparency in line with the principles outlined in the Common Humanitarian Standards (CHS). This will be achieved by leveraging the formal targeted population Complaints and Response Mechanism (CRM). Throughout the project's activities, DCA will ensure widespread communication of the CRM hotline to targeted population and its prominent display in relevant visibility materials. DCA is committed to incorporating complaints, feedback, and evaluation recommendations into the project cycle. In respect to distributions of food parcels, DCA will follow internal and standard SOPs; particular emphasis will be placed on individuals with experience in child interaction, crowd management, and site organization, ensuring a safe distribution process. Field staff will play close attention on the well-being of Persons with Disabilities (PwD), as well as women and girls throughout the distribution. The primary focus is twofold: 1) to prevent potential Gender-Based Violence (GBV) arising from the distribution and 2) to guarantee equitable access to resources while mitigating the risks of exploitation, marginalization, and discrimination.

Christian Aid's approach will be implemented in two phases, Phase one: Multipurpose cash assistance (MPCA) and Phase two, pending a further review at the 3-month point, either further MPCA and/or survivor led community response (sclr). Christian Aid has extensive experience in rolling out both MPCA and sclr in emergency contexts including in Burundi, DRC, Haiti, Myanmar, Ukraine, Syria and Gaza.

The project at all stages will work to promote linkages between CA, Najdeh and other actors including NGOs, community committees, the private sector and UNRWA to help inform and progress towards project objectives. The response will ensure effective communication channels with end recipients and key stakeholders via phase "in" and phase "out" workshops / info sessions. For example, for both phase 1 and 2 planned activities will be widely communicated through multiple information sharing channels including posters, and verbal information sharing and will be embedded within community activities already being implemented by Najdeh in the same target areas. Central to Christian Aid's implementation approach is also its partnership and community-led approach. By working with trusted faith and non-faith partners embedded in the communities CA serves CA aims to build contextual knowledge and sensitivity. CA's strong partnership with Najdeh and the wider ACT members in Lebanon will help to ensure delivery mechanisms are safe and appropriate to needs and context of the affected people. Conflict dynamics are understood and considered from design through to delivery. Further implementation approach modalities are described in more detail under the response strategy of this proposal.

MCPA: Using Cash as a modality approach has been identified by Christian Aid as the most relevant and effective for the context according to information collected from community consultations, coordination meetings, and CAs humanitarian experience. With the support of its Global Programme Cash and Markets

Advisor CA will coordinate with the Act Lebanon Forum, the Basic Needs Working Group, local communities, and authorities. These stakeholders will ensure that the targeting, distributing, monitoring, and reporting of the MPCA is coordinated appropriately. Christian Aid remains committed to the Core Humanitarian Standard and works with local organisations to strengthen their capacity to deliver humanitarian MPCA projects.

Sclr approach: Feedback from communities of previous and current implemented sclr projects in Lebanon have found the sclr approach to be of great value to camp residents, providing a community-led approach for a potential phase 2 context which not only means people are able to address problems which have persisted for years, but where people report increased feelings of self-worth, confidence, and potential for survival, recovery, and transformation. In an independent evaluation that conducted outcome harvesting, it was found that the previous community initiatives had had a cascading effect and motivated people to work collectively. It also found that work contributed to empowerment and social cohesion and improved relationships within the communities, with some evidence of reconciliation.

In the upcoming initiatives, the **JCC - DSPR** is teaming up with local NGOs Diyarouna, Al Jana (ARCPA), and the Palestinian Red Crescent Society, to conduct precise on-site evaluations in targeted camps. This joint effort seeks to avoid duplicate aid distribution and streamline data exchange. These activities will be conducted in the JCC - DSPR's Tyre farm facilities.

Diyarouna will launch an outreach initiative aimed at connecting with targeted population and actively involving local communities in the camps. Through this effort, they will engage with individuals keen on benefiting from the ongoing appeal, fostering meaningful connections and ensuring that aid reaches those who need it most.

Al Jana will directly collaborate with local communities to understand their unique requirements and tailor interventions, particularly focusing on mental health by incorporating cultural therapy, utilizing diverse art forms such as music, dance, storytelling, and visual arts as effective therapeutic mediums. Concurrently, prioritizing a trauma-informed methodology, fostering safe and nurturing environments that acknowledges individuals' experiences. Through these efforts, we aim to empower individuals to embark on a journey of healing and resilience, enabling them to reconstruct their lives with confidence.

In Lebanon, the Palestinian Red Crescent Society plays a crucial role in delivering essential healthcare services to Palestinian refugees, extending their support even within refugee camps. Their training sessions on first aid empower refugees with lifesaving techniques, enabling them to effectively respond to emergencies while awaiting professional medical assistance. These sessions encompass various crucial skills, including assessing the scene for safety, administering CPR, managing bleeding, and providing initial treatment for common injuries.

MECC focuses on communication strategies that prioritize clarity, empathy and inclusivity with communities in emergency situations. MECC implements clear and simple language that is easily understood by the affected community avoiding any, technical terms, or complex concepts that might confuse or overwhelm people; deliver key messages concisely and clearly, focusing on the most critical information; Provide instructions or guidance in a step-by-step format to ensure clarity; Utilize communication channels to reach as many community members as possible: This may include mobile messaging services, community meetings, flyers, or posters; Tailor the communication to the specific context and preferences of the community.

MECC also works on being cultural sensitivity by acknowledging the emotions and challenges faced by the community. MECC collaborates with local community leaders, trusted individuals, and influential figures who have established relationships and credibility within the community such as church leaders, heads of municipalities and others to address community concerns. It also works on Fostering two-way communication: Encourage feedback, questions, and concerns from the community; Establish mechanisms for community members to provide input, seek clarification, or express their needs; Actively listen and respond to their feedback to build trust and improve the effectiveness of communication; Consider cultural diversity; Involve

the community in decision-making processes whenever possible by seeking their input, involving them in needs assessments, and engaging them in designing and implementing response strategies.

NCA has been responding to the South Lebanon crisis since November 2023 focusing mainly on basic assistance, cash assistance, food assistance, hygiene kits, and protection/GBV response. As part of the appeal, NCA is aiming to provide a 2-stage response to provide needed assistance for affected population covering both IDPs as well as people who stayed back in their communities on the border areas. During phase 1, onset emergency, NCA and national partner will be providing customized response for IDPs and border areas affected people depending on their specific needs if they are in collective shelters, hosting by other families in safer area, or decided to stay back under risky security conditions.

For phase 1, NCA will implement a multi-sector response covering cash assistance (MPCA), protection/PSS and GBV, and access to hygiene services. While for phase 2, NCA will focus on supporting early recovery in the affected area with support to institutions and local community to rehabilitate the vital infrastructure to allow people to return to the area and to restart their businesses.

NCA response combines direct implementation of WASH and early recovery interventions, and partner-based approach mainly for basic assistance and protection response. NCA Lebanon office, program and support team will ensure projects are implemented in coordination with ALF towards complementarity and to avoid duplication. The technical team will design response specific implementation plan and monitoring tools to enable the team to implement a quality and timely response, and to facilitate post implementation review and learning. NCA will implement the response in coordination with relevant sectors engaged in the South response and will engage in coordination forums to adapt the response to the sector guidelines and accountability framework.

Implementation Arrangements

ACT appeal members employ a strategy, based on the premise of constant interaction with representatives of the population. Requesting members through the local partners or directly by their local staff will be meeting whenever needed with local community leaders, local officials, local informant people, and country government officials to facilitate the implementation of designed activities and monitor closely the needs of the ground. Regular meetings are held with decision makers as well as with targeted population in order to share information and knowing the emerging needs so that the implemented activities meet its end result objectives or to change the modality of Implementation to match the needs of served communities. ACT Lebanon requesting members also believe in targeted population led programming, which ensures buy-in from the communities in which members work. Stakeholders include both duty bearers (Ministries, local government, businesses, NGOs, INGOs, UN agencies, charities and related clusters) and rights holders (targeted population, targeted communities) in both public and private sectors, each meriting a different engagement approach.

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

Through strong coordination with local churches, the DRR and DRM, LNGOs and sector cluster workings groups in Lebanon, ACT requesting members are well-informed and prepared to continue their humanitarian response in key priority areas (health, food security, livelihoods, WASH, protection/psychosocial and education). ACT Lebanon requesting members, will work together in vulnerability assessments, data gathering, and focus group discussions for various sector related programming to adapt to best practices, changing regulations and security situations to ensure a timely and coordinated response and to benefit from lesson learned to improve future programming. Through regular contact with the relevant working groups in order to avoid duplication of activities, coordinate with other actors, and keep up to date on the most current, relevant issues and developments within the different sectors. Each requesting member is responsible for coordinating with the relevant national line ministries associated with the area in which the member is working.

Coordination between ACT Members will be facilitated through regular ACT forum meetings attended by the Country Directors/Team leaders which will harmonise operations and encourage information sharing and reporting on the dynamic political and security context within Lebanon.

Through regular contact with the relevant working groups in order to avoid duplication of activities, coordinate with other actors, and keep up to date on the most current, relevant issues and developments within the different sectors.

Each requesting member of the ACT LEB241 appeal is responsible for the implementation of the activities as laid out in their individual log frames and proposals; abiding by their internal rules and regulations concerning the Project Management Cycle. A joint coordination appeal committee will be established in order to share information, to coordinate in order to implement all designed activities with utmost efficient way and to submit the required reports on time. The forum / appeal coordinator will facilitate the coordination meetings among requesting members, gather information and drafting sitreps, interim and final report and liaise with ACT secretariat in Jordan.

The requesting members in LEB241 appeal in Lebanon will work either directly through their existing offices and staff or through local partners in coordination with their organisations.

MECC and DCA will implement themselves all their activities directly with dedicated field teams.

NCA will be working on a hybrid approach of both self-implementation and working through MECC in its support of their joint efforts.

CA's local partner Najdeh, will directly implement all activities in the project locations, through their 8 community centres and will work closely with CA's Lebanon Programme Officer through check-ins, meetings, and reporting. Oversight will be provided by CA's Head of Program Development and Funding (HPDF), Programme Development and Funding Manager (PDFM), Global Humanitarian Manager, and Lebanon Programme Officer with support from CA's Programme Quality team. The PDFM will manage all communications with ACT, including reporting and compliance.

JCC - DSPR is teaming up with local NGOs Diyarouna, Al Jana (ARCPA), and the Palestinian Red Crescent Society, to conduct precise on-site evaluations in targeted camps.

Project Consolidated Budget

	Appeal Total	CHRISTIAN AID	MECC	JCC	DCA	NORWEGIAN CHURCH AID
Direct Costs	1,372,596	293,204	289,414	217,400	282,873	289,704
1 Project Staff	266,510	36,475	52,492	40,200	79,631	57,712
1.1 Appeal Lead	6,750	-	6,750	-	-	-
1.2 International Staff	20,770	5,875	-	-	14,895	-
1.3 National Staff	238,990	30,600	45,742	40,200	64,736	57,712
2 Project Activities	947,862	237,379	203,348	147,000	168,535	191,600
2.1 Public Health	15,000	-	-	15,000	-	-
2.2 Community Engagement	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.3 Preparedness and Prevention	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.4 WASH	141,200	-	30,200	-	-	111,000
2.5 Livelihood	75,000	-	40,000	-	-	35,000
2.6 Education	2,875	-	-	-	2,875	-
2.7 Shelter and Household items	164,748	-	133,148	-	-	31,600
2.8 Food Security	463,039	237,379	-	60,000	165,660	-
2.9 MHPSS and Community Psycho-social	86,000	-	-	72,000	-	14,000
2.10 Gender	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.11 Engagement with Faith Leaders	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.12 Advocacy	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 Project Implementation	7,500	-	2,000	5,500	-	-
3.1 Forum Coordination	5,500	-	2,000	3,500	-	-
3.2 Capacity Development	2,000	-	-	2,000	-	-
4 Quality and Accountability	54,225	19,351	12,374	11,500	4,000	7,000
5 Logistics	92,859	-	19,200	13,200	27,067	33,392
6 Assets and Equipment	3,640	-	-	-	3,640	-
Indirect Costs	133,912	20,396	24,186	32,400	20,127	36,804
Staff Salaries	81,408	13,206	16,399	27,600	-	24,204
Office Operations	52,504	7,190	7,787	4,800	20,127	12,600
Total Expenditure	1,506,508	313,600	313,600	249,800	303,000	326,508
ACT Secretariat management and coordination cost SMC@ 2%	30,130	6,272	6,272	4,996	6,060	6,530
Total Expenditure + SMC	1,536,638	319,872	319,872	254,796	309,060	333,038

Project Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning

ACT Lebanon requesting members adhere to strict monitoring and evaluation (M&E) methods. They are committed to ensuring that all activities are being implemented in a timely fashion as per the action plan and that targeted population receive quality assistance in a dignified and respectful manner. Projects are designed to have in place monitoring systems where all components are specific, measurable, attainable, realistic and time-bound, including the development and use of relevant data collection tools to track and sort data, disaggregated by gender, nationality, and age group. With an M&E plan in place, members will track project performance, identify results and learnings associated with the projects and address potential delays at an early stage. The appeal will be monitored against the project level indicators at the output and outcome levels. Coordinated monitoring sessions will be designed to minimize potential disruption to project activities and allow for maximum coordination of ACT Lebanon requesting members, to the benefit of the targeted population

Based on the security situation, members are ready to conduct remote follow up with targeted population through phone calls to conduct qualitative targeted population satisfaction surveys to solicit feedback if need be, it has also proven to be cost and time effective. Moreover, requesting members will meet once a month to discuss progress and challenges. During these discussions, project staff will identify the incremental and cumulative project results, discuss current challenges, adjust the project implementation timeline or activities when necessary, and identify effective strategies for achieving the project objectives.

Some members intend to complete exit surveys at cash distribution points to improve quality and inclusion of distribution methods, where in real-time, adjustments can be made. A PDM will also be conducted after distribution, which will be accounted for before the next cycle of distribution (concerning access, safety, dignity, and relevance of the action).

Members aims to prioritise project participants' engagement in M&E and include community voices and perspectives throughout the project cycle – through building on the community consultations, which have already gone ahead. Feedback via PDMs especially regarding exclusion errors, modality, and quality of intervention will be prioritised for improvement, aligning the response as far as possible with community preference. Member's learning focus is on improving processes and quality of implementation and accountability; community feedback and PDM findings will similarly inform that, as will triangulation with the direct feedback mechanisms.

For prioritization, members will also involve both the community and local stakeholders, in particular to prioritize displaced women and child-headed HHs and HHs with unique vulnerabilities (unaccompanied elderly, households with children under 5, presence of Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW), persons suffering from chronic diseases, Persons with Disabilities (PwD) and not receiving support from family members, and individuals with no effective community links). Members will also ensure such groups are included at all stages of the response to avoid the exacerbation of risks of GBV due to programmatic activities, such as increased tensions at the household level, and/or the exacerbation of social and gender norms. This selection criteria will be uniformly streamlined across all activities.

In order to gauge the quality of project activities within the target communities, feedback from the targeted population will be solicited through targeted population satisfaction surveys, post-distribution/activity monitoring, and focus group discussions.

Interim and final financial and narrative reports will be prepared based on the guidelines set by ACT Alliance and will be in conformity with ACT policies. During the implementation period, Situation Reports will also be prepared on a regular basis. The project will be financially audited by independent auditing companies per each of the ACT members' policies.

It is planned that the ACT Secretariat will conduct a monitoring visit to the Appeal project locations based on the agreed upon ToR as well as conducting remote monitoring. The forum also will accommodate any FM request to have a monitoring visit during the appeal cycle given that they are planned ahead, based on agreed upon TOR.

A monitoring and evaluation plan will be established by Secretariat Humanitarian staff within 2 weeks of publishing the appeals. The plan will be aligned with the requesting members M&E plans. As such RM's will develop their M&E plan and share it with ACT.

Safety and Security plans

ACT members have security monitoring on a regular basis. Each member has their own security plan, and daily monitoring of the current environment is used to inform and update the security situation and any impacts it may have on programming. 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 targeted population. As such, ACT members will receive daily security update from the United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) in Lebanon.

All ACT member's staff are required to be familiar with and sign their respective country office security plan that also works on implementing it within a gender perspective, as well as receive training on the organization-wide safety and security principles. Project planning and implementation take into consideration the safety of targeted population, particularly ensuring that activities do not exacerbate tensions between host and refugee community.

In case of increased security risk or security incidents, ACT members will act according to the guidelines indicated in its security manual to protect both staff and targeted population. While closely monitoring the situation on the ground and coordinating with other humanitarian actors, communication with staff in all project locations is carried out regularly, and security information is shared with staff accordingly.

Members and their partners will also monitor the safety and security of staff and targeted population through inter-agency meetings. Members will be in regular coordination and communication with UHOCCHA, NGO Forums and with relevant local authorities in the country to ensure regular updated safety and security information. Project planning and implementation will take into consideration the safety of targeted population, particularly ensuring that activities do not exacerbate tensions among communities. Project staff will be particularly sensitive to the various safety and security risks facing women, boys and girls, the elderly and the disabled. This will be done while increasing the protection measures to ensure safety of targeted population and Duty of Care to staff and volunteers. Members will follow the respective governments' requirements and WHO recommendations for any disease related safety measures.

PROJECT ACCOUNTABILITY

Does the proposed response honour ACT's commitment to safeguarding including PSEA? Yes No
 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](#).

As ACT Alliance secretariat is CHS certified, ACT appeals will be implemented with adherence to CHS commitments.

Code of Conduct

ACT members are committed to guard against the abuse of power by those responsible for protection and assistance to vulnerable communities. Especially in humanitarian crises, the dependency of affected populations on humanitarian agencies for their basic needs creates a particular ethical responsibility and duty of care on the part of ACT members and their staff and volunteers. Therefore, ACT members have a responsibility to ensure that all staff and volunteers are aware of this code of conduct, sign it, and understand what it means in concrete behavioral terms. ACT members 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 as well as to special code of conduct of ACT requesting members. In case any incident occurs, a complaints response mechanism is in place to address targeted population 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 ACT LEB241 Appeal. Moreover, the ACT Code of Conduct will be communicated to the targeted communities and they will be made aware of the complaint mechanisms available for their use. To date no incidents recorded from any requesting members about the violation of the code of conduct nor from any of their local respective partners. Service in Dignity is the basis of any humanitarian intervention as well as do harm to served communities.

Safeguarding

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.

Everyone who represents any of ACT's organization in the presence of children is trained to behave appropriately toward children and respond swiftly and productively to issues of child abuse or sexual exploitation. All activities are assessed for potential risk and mitigation strategies are developed, ensuring that not only are individual children protected, but that the organizations are inherently child safe. Specific measures, such as ensuring that staff are not alone with children whenever possible, obtaining permission from a parent or guardian prior to utilizing a child's photograph or interview for communications purposes, and seeking feedback from youth regarding programming, are employed to the fullest possible extent. 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 are abiding by the policies.

Member projects behave appropriately toward children and never abuse the position of trust that comes with affiliation with ACT Alliance. The ACT Lebanon Forum aims to create a child-safe environment in all of its work by assessing and reducing potential risks to children. In case that any incident were to occur, some ACT members have a complaint response mechanism in place to address targeted population 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.

Conflict sensitivity / do no harm

ACT Lebanon members provide independent, neutral humanitarian assistance and social cohesion events, which attempts to reduce tensions among the ' community. By focusing on the provision of humanitarian assistance without bias towards adherents to any particular faith group, ethnicity, gender or political affiliation, ACT members have solidified their image as independent and neutral faith-based humanitarian aid providers. ACT members will maintain and uphold their reputation through ongoing and continuous relationship building with community leaders, local municipalities, and religious and secular organizations.

ACT members are committed to, and employs, a "Do No Harm" approach and mainstreams protection throughout all of its work. Members ensure that local authorities, affected populations, and other humanitarian actors are engaged through the full project planning and implementation cycle. In order to follow the "Do-no-harm" principle, the designing and implementing of the activities, provision of education and psychosocial services to the community will support to deal with the impact of conflict trauma and stress. It will focus on building resilience within the communities. This ensures that community relations are not harmed but the most vulnerable and needy are targeted. Protection principles such as child protection and child & adult safeguarding are upheld in the projects. With respect to psychosocial programming, ACT members ensure that any material developed and used include the targeted population' opinions and feedback to reflect and build on their personal experiences and develop appropriate and culturally sensitive material for different age groups.

Complaints mechanism and feedback

The ACT Lebanon Members' complaints mechanisms and procedures allows all stakeholders to provide feedback and complaints on ACT Members work, have them heard, taken seriously and addressed appropriately. ACT members have long since established a complaints and feedback mechanism and will share their knowledge and experience with the ACT members that are working towards establishing the appropriate (local/global) complaints mechanisms to encourage feedback about its work from all its stakeholders. As a joint program, members are able to cooperate and share resources on a platform that benefits not only the ACT members but also ensures that the projects and the targeted population are aware of the tools in place, have access to and feel safe to voice their concerns. Using multiple modalities (phone hotline, email address, physical feedback boxes at centres, complaints focal persons assigned) members aims to ensure that affected populations have access to the mechanisms. The complaints response mechanisms are in place to address targeted population 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.

ACT Lebanon members take complaints seriously. They also commit to addressing all issues of sexual exploitation, abuse of power, corruption and breach of the ACT member policies and standards. Appropriate cultural and local practices are respected and taken into consideration in handling and responding to complaints and feedback. The procedure for complaints will be reviewed regularly to ensure and incorporate learning and improvement towards ACT member accountability. Members will also encourage feedback about their work from all stakeholders. Where feedback is a complaint about the members' conduct, the members' shall respond in timely and appropriate manner through established mechanisms and procedures. These will be actively disseminated to all stakeholders, especially affected populations, using appropriate understandable language and means.

ACT Lebanon 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 Lebanon members will continue to work on ways of promoting the ACT Alliance identity during all stages of the Project Management Cycle. Implementing members will share the success stories of targeted population with other ACT members and funding partners to show the impact of the activities. members will also pursue active communications with local and regional authorities, UN agencies, and other stakeholders to ensure a close coordination is maintained in implementation of the response in the sectors.

ACT members acknowledge the source of funding whenever possible for any and all projects funded by the ACT Alliance. As such, all project documentation – such as attendance sheets, training materials, forms, and other related documents used as part of project activities, contain if possible, the relevant logos to acknowledge ACT Alliance and/or back donor support. At project sites in the host community and camp, staff and volunteers wear vests and IDs identify of both their organization and ACT Alliance as a supporter of the activities. ACT Alliance's support will be acknowledged verbally during community events and/or during media campaigns. RM will support with communication tools when feasible such as high resolution photos, short video and human interest stories which can be used for public communication and reporting purposes with written consent from whoever is present in such videos and pictures, a low visibility strategy will be respected when required by the sensitivity of the issue.

ACT forum members will also collect and share stories of project impact to build a strong evidence base of the ACT projects responding to the Lebanese Humanitarian Crisis.

Annexes

Annex 1 – Summary Table

	MECC	JCC-DSPR	CA																																																																								
Start Date	1 June 2024	1 June 2024	1 June 2024																																																																								
End Date	31 May 2025	31 May 2025	31 May 2025																																																																								
Project Period (in months)	12 months	12 months	12 months																																																																								
Response Locations	Beirut, Mount Lebanon, North, Akkar, South	Palestinian refugee camps in Tyre district: El Buss - Burj Shemali - Rashidieh	Burj Shemali, Rashidieh and El Buss camp, and surrounding gathering areas of Tyre																																																																								
Sectors of response	<table border="1"> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Public Health</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Shelter and household items</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Community Engagement</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Food Security</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Preparedness and Prevention</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>MHPSS and Community Psycho-social</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>WASH</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Gender</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Livelihood</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Engagement with Faith and Religious leaders and institutions</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Education</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Advocacy</td> </tr> </table>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Public Health	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Shelter and household items	<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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	WASH	<input type="checkbox"/>	Gender	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Livelihood	<input type="checkbox"/>	Engagement with Faith and Religious leaders and institutions	<input type="checkbox"/>	Education	<input type="checkbox"/>	Advocacy	<table border="1"> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Public Health</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Shelter and household items</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Community Engagement</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Food Security</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Preparedness and Prevention</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>MHPSS and Community Psycho-social</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>WASH</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Gender</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Livelihood</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Engagement with Faith and Religious leaders and institutions</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Education</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Advocacy</td> </tr> </table>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Public Health	<input type="checkbox"/>	Shelter and household items	<input type="checkbox"/>	Community Engagement	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Food Security	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Preparedness and Prevention	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MHPSS and Community Psycho-social	<input type="checkbox"/>	WASH	<input type="checkbox"/>	Gender	<input type="checkbox"/>	Livelihood	<input type="checkbox"/>	Engagement with Faith and Religious leaders and institutions	<input type="checkbox"/>	Education	<input type="checkbox"/>	Advocacy	<table border="1"> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Public Health</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Shelter and household items</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Community Engagement</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Food Security</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Preparedness and Prevention</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>MHPSS and Community Psycho-social</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>WASH</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Gender</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Livelihood</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Engagement with Faith and Religious leaders and institutions</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Education</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Advocacy</td> </tr> </table>	<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"/>	Preparedness and Prevention	<input type="checkbox"/>	MHPSS and Community Psycho-social	<input type="checkbox"/>	WASH	<input type="checkbox"/>	Gender	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Livelihood	<input type="checkbox"/>	Engagement with Faith and Religious leaders and institutions	<input type="checkbox"/>	Education	<input type="checkbox"/>	Advocacy
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Targeted Recipients (per sector)	WASH: 2,718 Livelihood: 3,555 Shelter and HH Items: 1,100	Food Security: 450 persons (100HHs) MHPSS: 1,200 persons Preparedness and Prevention: 300 persons Public Health: 300 persons	MPC : 400 HH : (1,560, 784M, 776F) Livelihoods: Sclr, 8,400 individuals																																																																								
Requested budget (USD)	US\$337,120	US\$ 268,535	US\$ 337,120																																																																								

	NCA	DCA																																																
Start Date	1 June 2024	1 June 2024																																																
End Date	1 June 2025	1 June 2025																																																
Project Period (in months)	12 months	12 months																																																
Response Locations	South, Nabatieh and Mount Lebanon	South of Lebanon, determined through distance of about 12KM from the border, Nabatieh, Tyre and Saïda																																																
Sectors of response	<table border="1"> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Public Health</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Shelter and household items</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Community Engagement</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Food Security</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Preparedness and Prevention</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>MHPSS and Community Psycho-social</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>WASH</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Gender</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Livelihood</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Engagement with Faith and Religious leaders and institutions</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Education</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Advocacy</td> </tr> </table>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Public Health	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Shelter and household items	<input type="checkbox"/>	Community Engagement	<input type="checkbox"/>	Food Security	<input type="checkbox"/>	Preparedness and Prevention	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MHPSS and Community Psycho-social	<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"/>	Education	<input type="checkbox"/>	Advocacy	<table border="1"> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Public Health</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Shelter and household items</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Community Engagement</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Food Security</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Preparedness and Prevention</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>MHPSS and Community Psycho-social</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>WASH</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Gender</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Livelihood</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Engagement with Faith and Religious leaders and institutions</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Education</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Advocacy</td> </tr> </table>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Public Health	<input type="checkbox"/>	Shelter and household items	<input type="checkbox"/>	Community Engagement	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Food Security	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Preparedness and Prevention	<input type="checkbox"/>	MHPSS and Community Psycho-social	<input type="checkbox"/>	WASH	<input type="checkbox"/>	Gender	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Livelihood	<input type="checkbox"/>	Engagement with Faith and Religious leaders and institutions	<input type="checkbox"/>	Education	<input type="checkbox"/>	Advocacy
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<input type="checkbox"/>	Education	<input type="checkbox"/>	Advocacy																																															
Targeted Recipients (per sector)	WASH: 4,000 Protection: 200 Shelter: 675 Livelihood: 5 HH	Basic Assistance: 1,200 Households Food security: 666 displaced HHs Protection: 175 Humanitarian frontliners and 400 IDPs																																																
Requested budget (USD)	US\$ 350,996	US\$ 309,060																																																

Annex 2 – Security Risk Assessment

Principal Threats:

Threat 1: Attack or retaliation from the south leading to conflict in South, Bekaa and spilling over to the wider country, worsening the security in project areas to become unstable due to constant conflict.

Threat 2: Deteriorated living conditions of the people of Lebanon due to the economic situation may cause more agitation and civil unrest leading to tensions among the project.

Threat 3: Healthcare system in Lebanon deteriorates due to economic crises and Lack of Staff .

Threat 4: Rise in hate speech and tensions building due to the regional political situation and economic crises of Lebanon.

Threat 5: Click here to enter text.

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
<i>Probability</i>					
Very likely	Low Click here to enter text.	Medium Click here to enter text.	High Click here to enter text.	Very high Threat 1,2	Very high Threat 2
Likely	Low Click here to enter text.	Medium Click here to enter text.	High Threat 4	High Threat 3	Very high Click here to enter text.
Moderately likely	Very low Click here to enter text.	Low Click here to enter text.	Medium Click here to enter text.	High Click here to enter text.	High Click here to enter text.
Unlikely	Very low Click here to enter text.	Low Click here to enter text.	Low Click here to enter text.	Medium Click here to enter text.	Medium Click here to enter text.
Very unlikely	Very low Click here to enter text.	Very low Click here to enter text.	Very low Click here to enter text.	Low Click here to enter text.	Low Click here to enter text.