

ACT Alliance

Syria Protracted Crisis - Developing the Resilience of Affected People and Emergency Response for Affected Communities of Syria-Türkiye Earthquake as well as Recent Internal Developments in Syria

Appeal

SYR231 – Revision 5

actalliance

Table of contents

Project Summary Sheet

BACKGROUND

Context and needs
Capacity to Respond

RESPONSE STRATEGY

Response Strategy
Impact
Outcomes
Outputs
Exit Strategy

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Implementation Approach
Implementation Arrangements
Project Consolidated Budget
Project Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning
Safety and Security Plans

PROJECT ACCOUNTABILITY

Code of Conduct
Safeguarding
Conflict Sensitivity / Do No Harm
Complaint Mechanism and Feedback
Communication and Visibility

ANNEXES

| | |
|---------|--------------------------|
| Annex 1 | Summary Table |
| Annex 2 | Security Risk Assessment |

| Project Summary Sheet | | | | | | | |
|---|--|------|-----------|-------|--|---|------------------|
| Project Title | Syria Protracted Crisis - Developing the Resilience of Affected People and Emergency Response for Affected Communities of Syria-Türkiye Earthquake as well as Recent Internal Developments in Syria | | | | | | |
| Project ID | SYR231 | | | | | | |
| Location | Syria (01.2023 ongoing) - Türkiye (05.2023 - 12.2024) | | | | | | |
| Project Period | Start Date: 1 January 2023 End Date: 31 December 2025 No. of months: 36 Months 20 Months for HIA (May 2023 - December 2024) 12 Months for EPDC (January - December 2025) | | | | | | |
| Requesting Forum | <i>Syria ACT Forum</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The ACT Forum officially endorses the submission of this Appeal | | | | | | |
| Requesting members | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Middle East Council of Churches - MECC - Department of Ecumenical Relations and Development of the Greek Orthodox Patriarchate of Antioch and all the East - GOPA-DERD - Christian Aid - CA - HEKS/EPER (Swiss Church Aid) - Lutheran world Federation - LWF - St. Ephrem Patriarchal Development Committee - EPDC - Hungarian Interchurch Aid - HIA (May 2023 - December 2024) | | | | | | |
| Contact | <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Name</td> <td>Jana Nasr</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Email</td> <td>actalliance.syria.coordinator@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 | actalliance.syria.coordinator@gmail.com | Other means of contact (whatsapp, Skype ID) | +963 959 989 132 |
| Name | Jana Nasr | | | | | | |
| Email | actalliance.syria.coordinator@gmail.com | | | | | | |
| Other means of contact (whatsapp, Skype ID) | +963 959 989 132 | | | | | | |
| Local partners | <p>CA will work with 8 local partners in Northwest Syria (NWS). For confidentiality / security purposes, real names of some partners have been left off of the appeal but more details can be directly provided to funding members when requested.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Partner B (Aleppo and Idleb) - MIDMAR (Aleppo and Idleb) - Hurras Network (Aleppo and Idleb) - Syria Relief (Aleppo and Idleb) - Violet (Aleppo and Idleb) - SAWA (Aleppo and Idleb) - Molham (Aleppo and Idleb) - Women Now for Development (Aleppo and Idleb) <p>LWF:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Department of Ecumenical Relations and Development of the Greek Orthodox Patriarchate of Antioch and all the East (GOPA-DERD) - St. Ephrem Patriarchal Development Committee (EPDC) <p>MECC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - St. Ephrem Patriarchal Development Committee (EPDC) - Department of Ecumenical Relations and Development of the Greek Orthodox Patriarchate of Antioch and all the East (GOPA-DERD) - Armenian Protestant Church (APC) - Riser Hub center <p>HIA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - International Blue Crescent Relief and Development Foundation (IBC) - Solidarity Respect & Protect (SRP) | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|-----------|--------|------------|--------|-------------|--------|-----------|--------|--------|-------|
| Target Recipients | Profile | | | | | | | | | | |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Refugees <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IDPs <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> host population <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Returnees <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-displaced affected population | | | | | | | | | | |
| | No. of households (based on average HH size): 300,000 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Sex and Age Disaggregated Data: | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Sex and Age | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 0 - 5 yrs | | 6 - 18 yrs | | 19 - 65 yrs | | Above 65+ | | total | |
| | | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| | CA | 1030 | 1035 | 13199 | 13199 | 8552 | 8697 | 721 | 621 | 23503 | 23553 |
| | MECC | 800 | 800 | 12620 | 13620 | 19075 | 19030 | 14605 | 16605 | 47100 | 50055 |
| | GOPA- DERD | 651 | 512 | 1302 | 1023 | 2930 | 2302 | 1626 | 1279 | 6509 | 5116 |
| LWF | 5742 | 6086 | 9718 | 12248 | 9222 | 10538 | 5507 | 5559 | 30189 | 34431 | |
| HEKS- EPER | 40851 | 38247 | 106312 | 96199 | 181609 | 177404 | 347427 | 341400 | 676199 | 653250 | |
| HIA | 2516 | 2516 | 2223 | 2223 | 2737 | 3139 | 2727 | 2829 | 10203 | 10707 | |
| EPDC | 90 | 130 | 124 | 180 | 2864 | 5944 | 905 | 1472 | 3866 | 7654 | |
| 5% of CA target will be PwDs | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Beneficiary Number: 1,582,335 (797569 M +784766 F) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Project Budget (USD) | 21,866,829 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Balance requested on this revision (USD) | 6,517,074 (Difference between what has been received so far and what is still needed for 2025) | | | | | | | | | | |

REVISION 5

The 5th revision of this appeal has for change a much-needed update of the context, an amendment of the appeal geographic focus location to Syria only with halting of appeal activities in Turkey by beginning of 2025, an increase of the needed response budget, and a changed results framework with an inclusion of the recent effects of the escalations in both Lebanon and Syria on Syria in 2025; As well as welcoming EPDC as a new requesting member. The updated document is a result of both field and programmatic interagency coordination efforts, and assessments that ACT Requesting Members have undertaken individually and jointly to refine activities and holistically address fast-changing needs of communities from both Lebanon and Syria as targets groups, with a highlighted focus on the SCLR component.

The appeal has so far been covered with USD 15,349,755 including pledges; The needed budget with this revision is USD 6,517,074.

Reporting Schedule

| Type of Report | Due date |
|---|---|
| Situation report | 7 March 2023 <i>Bi-monthly SitReps</i> (1 st SitRep covering till 28.02.2023,) for the 1 st 3 months, then Quarterly and as needed per back-donor requirements <u>Y2 Sitrep 4:</u> 24.01.2025 (Covering 01.07 – 31.12.2024) <u>Y3 SitReps Schedule:</u> 07.08.2025 (Covering 01.05 – 31.07.2025) 07.10.2025 (Covering 01.08 – 31.10.2025) |
| Interim Report Y1 and Y2 (narrative and financial) | 29 February 2024 |
| Final Report Y1 and Y2 plus 4 months of Y3 (narrative and financial) (60 days after 30 April 2025) | 30 June 2025 |
| Audit Report Y1 and Y2 plus 4 months of Y3 (90 days after 30 April 2025) | 31 July 2025 |
| External Evaluation Y1 and Y2 plus 4 months of Y3 (Initiated in October 2024 and ongoing) | 31 August 2025 |
| Mid-Term Review Joint Learning Session | 31 August 2025 |
| Final Report Y3 (narrative and financial) (60 days after the end of Y3) | 28 February 2026 |
| Audit Report Y3 (90 days after the end of Y3) | 31 March 2026 |

Please kindly send your contributions to the following ACT bank account:

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. For pledges/contributions, please refer to the spreadsheet accessible through this link [00 Appeals reports](#). The ACT spreadsheet provides an overview of existing pledges/contributions and associated earmarking for the appeal.

Please inform the ACT Secretariat Humanitarian Team [<humanitarianfinance@actalliance.org>](mailto:humanitarianfinance@actalliance.org) of all pledges/contributions and transfers, including funds sent direct to the requesting members.

As Syria is a sanctioned country, contributions to this appeal should be communicated to ACT secretariat **before any transfer is made.**

Please also be sure to inform us at the time of your pledge of any back donor or other special requirements relevant to the donation. 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

Acting ACT Regional Representative, George Majaj (George.Majaj@actalliance.org)
Humanitarian Programme Officer, Zeina Schoucair (Zeina.Schoucair@actalliance.org)

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

Niall O'Rourke

Head of Humanitarian Affairs
ACT Alliance Secretariat, Geneva

BACKGROUND

Context and Needs

After nearly 14 years of conflict, Syria remains a complex humanitarian and protection emergency characterized by ongoing hostilities and their long-term consequences, including widespread destruction of civilian infrastructure, economic collapse, explosive ordnance contamination, diseases outbreaks, and one of the largest numbers of internally displaced people in the world, coupled by a devastating earthquake in 2023, the latest spillover effect of the 2024 Lebanon-Israel War Crisis, and the most recent internal change of Syrian regime.

In just two weeks, Syrian rebels have swept from their enclave in the North West to capture a string of major cities, before reaching the capital Damascus on December 8th, 2024 and toppling the existing long-term Assad regime. While many in the country and abroad are celebrating the downfall of a family dynasty that ruled Syria for 54 years and the liberation of thousands of prisoners, the future is uncertain and the situation on the ground remains in flux, with a number of different rebel groups controlling different parts of the country.

This build-up of events has devastated Syria's economy and infrastructure, leaving 90 per cent of the population in poverty and relying on some form of humanitarian aid, says the UNHCR. Figures are not yet available, but thousands of Syrians from all over the world, especially refugees, have reportedly started returning to Syria from Lebanon via the official Masnaa border point and other unofficial border crossings. At the same time, some Syrians have fled in the opposite direction into Lebanon. Regardless of how the situation unfolds, millions of Syrians will need help to get through this winter and beyond. Syria's new transitional government will not be able to fix problems quickly, especially with international sanctions still in place.

"The country is not ready in terms of the availability of basic services; We are talking about health, education, water and sanitation, infrastructure, shelter, you name it. Those basic needs are not there even for the people who live in the country, let alone an additional influx coming from the outside", said Adam Abdelmoula, UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator in Syria on December 13th, 2024.¹

In many ways, the humanitarian needs across the whole of Syria are currently at their highest since the start of the conflict in 2011 and the newest escalations are threatening the collapse of an already dire system; The security context in all of Syria remains highly volatile, unpredictable and rapidly fluctuating, with reports of escalating incidents across multiple locations.

Close to 9 million people in Syria have been affected by the devastating earthquakes of 2023. The damage is worse in the north-west, where more than 4.2 million people have been affected in Aleppo, and 3 million people have been affected in Idlib; More than 7,400 buildings have been completely or partially destroyed.

Since September 2024 as well, hundreds of thousands of people were forced to cross into Syria amid escalating hostilities in Lebanon; the majority are Syrian nationals. As per the UNHCR Syria Emergency Response Brief of 17 November 2024, 540,000 estimated Individuals arrived in Syria from Lebanon; 63% of arrivals are Syrians returnees and 37% are Lebanese nationals.

Many are being hosted by Syrian families and communities that are already vulnerable. Meanwhile, families in Syria continue to struggle to meet their basic needs.

¹UN NEWS Interview with UN Coordinator - <https://news.un.org/en/interview/2024/12/1158151#:~:text=The%20country%20is%20not%20ready,influx%20coming%20from%20the%20outside.>

The cost of living tripled in Syria over the past two years; today the minimum wage buys less than a fifth of a family's basic food needs, and only a tenth of a household's essential needs - as assessed through the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB).²

November 27th, 2024 onwards, many people have left their homes barefoot, with no belongings, and are being hosted across the country; The local currency is plummeting in value: banking system was abruptly and cash is scarce; Hospitals are overwhelmed by the high number of trauma and other injury cases; Health operating partners reported significant psychological distress among civilians, with signs of trauma particularly pronounced in children.³ The constant threat of violence, repeated displacement, and lack of available services has a profound impact on the psychological wellbeing and education of children and young people. In NWS, more than 75% of Syrian children display PTSD symptoms and need critical MHPSS. There has also been an increase in attempts and suicides amongst children; This is incredibly worrying and shows how desperate and hopeless the situation has become.

Around 17 million people need humanitarian assistance now, struggle to meet their everyday needs and depend on critical support. In Syria, an estimated 90 per cent of the population lives in poverty. The escalation over the past two weeks has triggered new displacements with an estimated one million people fleeing the violence in various parts of Syria, bringing the number of displaced people higher than 8 million., Many having been displaced multiple times and up to 80% of those who are internally displaced and in need of assistance are women and girls.⁴ Households have recently reverted to negative coping mechanisms more frequently than before. This includes child labour, child marriage, sale of productive assets, and borrowing – all of which increase protection needs and/or reduce households' capacity for self-sustenance in the future. As household resilience decreases, humanitarian needs increase.

NWS, already one of the worst areas affected by the earthquake saw an increase in hostilities centered across Idleb and western Aleppo in October 2024 – the most significant escalation in NWS since 2019 and is now facing daily bombardment after clashes broke out between Assad regime forces and anti-regime armed groups in November 2024.

Shelling and airstrikes continue to be reported across country. Such high kinetics activities threaten the lives and livelihood of civilians, particularly those trapped in frontline areas who are unable to reach safer locations, access basic services, nor humanitarian assistance.

Repeated airstrikes have killed civilians and hit camps, a water station, schools and numerous health facilities, including one of the main hospitals in Idleb city. Over 2,300 locations were affected, resulting in further displacement of over 120,000 people in two weeks. Critical facilities and infrastructure were also impacted including 43 health facilities, a maternity and child hospital, 27 schools and over 20 water systems.⁵

Also, most women and girls in Syria experience compounded forms of violence and discrimination, in addition to facing high barriers to accessing humanitarian assistance and specialised GBV services. Women and girls described an ever-present feeling of insecurity in their daily lives. They reported persistent and growing GBV both inside and outside of the home, including sexual violence and kidnapping; child and forced marriage; tech-facilitated GBV; movement restrictions and denial of education, inheritance, and other rights; and intimate partner and domestic and family violence. These forms of violence are systematically normalised and reinforced through patriarchal gender norms, traditions, and institutions that maintain gender inequality and increase the barriers women

² WFP Syria Situation Report. (2024, November 18) - <https://reliefweb.int/report/syrian-arab-republic/wfp-syria-situation-report-august-and-september-2024>

³ WOS Flash Update No.4 (2024, December 10) <https://reliefweb.int/report/syrian-arab-republic/whole-syria-flash-update-no-4-recent-developments-syria-10-december-2024>

⁴ 2024 UNHCR Syria Needs Overview. (n.d.). <https://www.unhcr.org/sy/wp-content/uploads/sites/3/2024/04/2024-Needs-Overview-Factsheet-.pdf>

⁵ WOS Flash Update No.1 (2024, December 3) <https://reliefweb.int/report/syrian-arab-republic/wos-flash-update-1-recent-escalation-northern-syria>

and girls face when attempting to disclose violence and seek support. Risks of GBV for women and girls in Syria vary depending on their age, marital status, ability, and displacement status.

Adolescent girls remain at serious risk of child marriages and early pregnancies. In fact, the 2023 Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) survey in Aleppo and Idleb⁶ governorates revealed that 1 in 5 teenage girls (15-19 years old) either has children, is pregnant or lactating.

Despite this, women and girls in Syria continue to find ways to navigate the nearly insurmountable barriers to supporting themselves and their families. Women and girls continue to dream of a future free from violence, in which they could have opportunities to study, pursue careers, play a role in their communities, and be regarded as equals.⁷

Ongoing assessments on the displacement from Lebanon show that capacities are limited while needs of all types and sectors continue to rise inexorably. As occupants only have the limited cash, they entered Syria with, and little access to cooking facilities, food distributions remain a key priority. Host communities already lack safe and reliable sources of clean drinking water, and residents are heavily reliant on water trucking. Local charities are providing bottled water, but daily water needs far exceed the available supply. The installation of 60 water storage tanks is urgently needed to ensure a reliable water supply in certain areas. The existing sewage network is overwhelmed and requires rehabilitation to ensure proper sanitation. Garbage containers are also needed to improve waste management and reduce health risks associated with uncollected waste. Essential hygiene items, including menstrual hygiene products, are short in supply, and often unaffordable. Local communities are struggling to meet their daily needs, with many families relying on severely limited resources to provide for themselves. There is a high demand for ready-to-eat meal baskets, hot meals, and basic staples like bread. Many families are already food insecure, making it essential to establish consistent food distributions to alleviate immediate, recurring needs, while supporting sustainable interventions such as livelihood support to strengthen self-reliance capacities. Supplies of daily bread is a primary priority need currently many people are reported to only have received limited water, apples or bread slices. Urgent needs are protection services, shelter and housing assistance, non-food items such as blankets and mattresses for the IDPs within Syria as well as the Lebanese and Syrians crossing from Lebanon, cash assistance, livelihoods and economic inclusion assistance across all of Syria.

A Snapshot of The Syria 2024 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) per OCHA 2024⁸ highlights the urgency to address the continued violations of IHL and IHRL, weak justice system and lack/limited access to rule of law and legal remedies, basic services that are collapsing, an ongoing cholera outbreak, climatic shocks and providing emergency agricultural assistance as crucial in addressing food insecurity in Syria, lack of jobs, services, and assistance driving needs, more than 6 million children at risk, especially those out-of-school and with disabilities, volatile fluctuation and depreciation of the value of the SYP, shortage of fuel and energy, emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases and medical needs; Gaps where all requesting members of this appeal have been working non-stop to fill.

Lastly, the ongoing Unilateral Coercive Measures still imposed on Syria are aggravating the vulnerability of the Syrian population at several levels: Affecting the access to basic services provided by the state, impeding the rehabilitation of damaged infrastructure, limiting the import of essential materials such as agricultural inputs or crude oil derivatives and creating goods shortages.

⁶ 2023 GBV assessment, qualitative data, FGD with communities

⁷ Voices. (2024, November 10). Voices from Syria 2024: Assessment findings of the Humanitarian Needs Overview - Syrian Arab Republic. <https://reliefweb.int/report/syrian-arab-republic/voices-syria-2024-assessment-findings-humanitarian-needs-overview>

⁸ Syrian arab republic: 2024 humanitarian needs overview (February 2024) [en/ar] - syrian arab republic. ReliefWeb. (2024, March 3). <https://reliefweb.int/report/syrian-arab-republic/syrian-arab-republic-2024-humanitarian-needs-overview-february-2024-enar>

UCMS have thus significantly destabilized the economy, impacting the energy sector (leading to prolonged electricity outages, constantly increasing transportation costs and increasing the need for humanitarian aid.

Capacity to Respond

Syria (01.01.2023 – Ongoing)

The ACT Syria Forum (ASF) 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 ASF implementing members (CA, HEKS / EPER, MECC and GOPA-DERD, LWF, HIA, EPDC) of this appeal are reputable organisations that have strong roots in the community either directly or through their partners, with some operating within Syria since the start of the crisis back in 2011. They also have taken part in previous humanitarian relief operations implemented as an ACT appeal in the different and respective geographical areas. Throughout, members will continue to coordinate with each other through the ASF forum.

ASF members participate directly or through their local partners in the UN-led working groups and/or cluster meetings, such as WASH, Food Security, Health, Protection, Shelter, and Logistics and have developed Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) with various local and international actors. CA as well as HEKS/EPER are observers within the Syria International NGO Regional Forum (SIRF), CA is an active member in the Northwest Syria NGO Forum and its various working groups.

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, through local partnerships inside Syria have been able to access most areas across the whole of Syria, providing the necessary response to the most vulnerable and hard to reach areas.

Christian Aid has extensive experience in delivering community led humanitarian response in conflict and non-conflict settings globally. Christian Aid’s signature is survivor and community led response (SCLR) and localisation with the goal to link response, preparedness, and recovery. The learning generated from Christian Aid is used to adapt the programme and advocate for more community led reform in the humanitarian sector including with publications and sectoral level discussions on letting go of power through SCLR.

Turkey (01.05.2023 – 31.12.2024)

Hungarian Interchurch Aid, who led the implementation of this appeal in Turkey from 05 May 2023 till December 2024, is one of the implementing partners of the program (Iraq) that started in 2018, which is a regional multi-annual multi-partner development program responding to the Syrian refugee crisis regionally, in four countries bordering Syria, namely Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey co-financed by the EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis (EUTF Syria – the Madad Fund), the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and the Spanish Agency for Inter-national Development Cooperation (AECID). The Implementing Partners build on proven working structures, effective networks and strategic partnerships in the four partner countries, which are also integrated into long-standing bilateral and regional cooperation structures in the partner countries.

The Overall Objective of the HIA's work is to contribute to mitigating the destabilising effects of the protracted Syrian and Iraqi crises and to better respond to the resilience needs of refugees, IDPs, returnees and host communities.

RESPONSE STRATEGY

The Results Framework should be annexed to this appeal proposal

In Syria, the ACT SYR231 appeal builds upon work undertaken in previous Syria Humanitarian response appeals; Implementation will continue by ACT members and in some cases through local partners in Syria. 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 affected Syrian people due to protracted crises, earthquake effects, economic collapse and the impact of the quick spread of COVID-19 and cholera. Through a comprehensive and holistic implementation strategy, the appeal continues to address the most pressing basic needs considering the most recent internal developments while answering the devastating effects of the earthquake, the Lebanon Crisis and adding a more sustainable approach to resilience and capacity development. Appeal requesting members will be focusing on restoring and supporting pre-existing basic services infrastructures as the most sustainable and resilience-oriented interventions and will be delivering lifeline support to areas that have suffered from the earthquake such as Food, CASH, Health, Protection, Shelter and NFIs as well as livelihood. This approach aims at contributing to the recovery process and facilitating the return to normality thus paving the way toward development-oriented interventions in conjunction with the Triple Nexus approach (Humanitarian, Development and peacebuilding).

This response will focus on reducing the vulnerability of people affected by the protracted Syrian conflict, the earthquake and worsening economic situation, and most recently, the latest situation caused by the spillover effects from recent escalation of the war in Lebanon and sudden change of regime in Syria. The response will plan to carry out activities and services that enhance the ability of affected populations to lead a dignified life by enhancing their capabilities to acquire necessary tools and knowledge to become active parts in income generating activities and answer their eminent needs to lead a somewhat independent life. All interventions are participatory and inclusive with a focus on strengthening local initiatives and community-based activities and approaches. ACT Syria members will answer the needs of locals and individuals by providing sustainable solutions to the accumulated crises.

In NWS, CA's approach is characterized by strengthening local structures through supporting grassroots organizations and networks to put communities at the center of everything it does. This includes working through local faith and non-faith actors recognizing the unique bond of trust with communities which enables them to deliver services in hard-to-reach areas.

In Turkey, extensive damage to buildings and infrastructure occurred in Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, Gaziantep, Malatya and Adiyaman provinces, which together account for 81% of the estimated damages and are home to around 6.45 million people (around 7.4 percent of the total population of Turkey). According to the GRADE Report (Global Rapid Post-Disaster Damages Estimation) made by the World Bank Group, Hatay province suffered damages in a total value of 12, 448 million USD, and damages in Gaziantep province are estimated at 4,867 million USD (third biggest damages in Turkey).

HIA via its regional office in Iraq immediately responded to the disaster in Turkey within a week's time; Hands on primary assessments were made and other information was collected in coordination with UN, operational partners and emergency units from the field. The identification and mobilization of beneficiaries was then completed with the involvement of the local authorities,

who ensured the safety of the sites and assisted the project team for easy access and delivery to the field.

Activities completed from 05 May 2023 to 31 December 2024 include distribution of food packages, provision, installation of latrines, containers and drying machines, setup of child-friendly tent for recreational activities and child care, and other protection services – targeting around 5.000 people.

Goal

Developing the resilience of affected people as a result of the Syria Protracted Crisis, COVID-19, Syria - Turkey Earthquake, Lebanon Crisis and Recent Internal Developments in Syria

Outcomes

- 1.1 People affected by the conflict received multi-sectoral (WASH, Education, health and Energy) support to alleviate their hardship through a coordinated approach.
- 1.2 People affected by Syria-Türkiye earthquake receive multi-sectoral (Food, WASH, Health, NFI's, CASH and Shelter) necessary lifesaving humanitarian support.
- 2.1 People affected by the conflict receive support and training to find jobs or means of sustainable livelihood.
- 2.2 People affected by the conflict are given the necessary access to emergency mental health, psychological well-being support and proper education.
- 2.3 People affected by the conflict were given the necessary access to nutritious food.
- 2.4 Institutions restored / rehabilitated in conflict affected areas to allow citizens to regain some normalcy and independency.
- 2.5 People and communities affected by the earthquake are engaged and empowered to meet their specific needs through Survivor and community-led crisis response (SCLR) and micro cash grants.
- 3.1 Members, partners and church capacities are strengthened through awareness and social cohesion is promoted among targeted communities

Outputs

- 1.1.1 Provision of clean water access, hygiene kits and COVID-19 and Cholera awareness sessions to target population.
- 1.1.2 Safe learning spaces and access to quality education through the provision of tuition support and remedial classes for targeted students.
- 1.2.1 Provision of essential food items such as hot meals and food kits.
- 1.2.2. Rehabilitate bakeries that provide essential subsidized bread to citizens within the areas surrounding it
- 1.2.3. Medication is distributed to those affected by the earthquake.
- 1.2.4. Hygiene kits (dignity female sanitary kits, baby kits, hygiene kits) and necessary hygiene products are distributed to those affected by the earthquake.
- 1.2.5. Cash for work is provided for earthquake reconstruction support.
- 1.2.6. Community awareness campaigns and capacity building for staff: earthquake awareness sessions and cholera awareness sessions are delivered as well as gender sensitive awareness for partner and community
- 1.2.7 Distribution of NFIs and winterization kits
- 1.2.8. Individuals are supported with grants; capacity building and shops are rehabilitated to regain economic independence.
- 1.2.9. Rehabilitation work is delivered to homes and schools and people are provided with cash assistance if need be.
- 1.2.10. Children are provided with necessary tools to return to normalcy and education after earthquake.

- 1.2.11. Psychosocial wellbeing for vulnerable individuals affected by the earthquake, including children are supported so they can meet their urgent survival and development needs.
- 1.2.12. Provision of urgent and comprehensive health support and services to vulnerable individuals, especially children, affected by the earthquake to address their immediate health needs.
- 1.2.13. Increased access to food among earthquake victims.
- 1.2.14. Increased access to WASH facilities among earthquake victims.
- 1.2.15. Increased access to laundry service among earthquake victims.
- 1.2.16. People affected by the earthquakes receive NFI kits, items they need during living in their temporary settlements, with special focus on winterization items.
- 1.2.17. Increased protection and improved psychosocial well-being among earthquake victims with special emphasis on children, women and girls.
- 2.1.1. Men and women and youth are able to meet their own basic needs through increasing access to employment, vocational training and restoration of sustainable livelihood opportunities.
- 2.2.1. children, men and women are provided with necessary mental health and protection assistance.
- 2.2.2 Provide children with access to improved educational environment conditions in North West Syria (NWS).
- 2.3.1. Provision of essential food items such as bread and food kits.
- 2.4.1. Support to Syrian communities through the rehabilitation of existing diaconal services in faith-based entities is provided.
- 2.5.1. People and communities benefit from micro grant funded community initiatives
- 3.1.1 Awareness sessions for ACT Alliance Syria members, their partners and the community

Exit strategy

The main focus of this Appeal is on building resilience of affected communities, investing in local capacities increases the sustainability and expedites the departure of INGOs and enabling them to adhere to localization. ACT Syria members commit to this strategy and provide guidance to partner organizations, churches and any governmental bodies, line ministries, municipalities on capacity building, managerial and administrative support. By working alongside and building the capacity of local communities and actors and CBOs, ACT Syria members ensure greater sustainability of projects. Once the projects end (or should international funding decline), these organizations will then be well positioned to continue supporting vulnerable peoples. Additionally, by utilizing their network of volunteers and local knowledge, ACT members are able to maximize the intended outcomes of the proposed project.

Throughout the Appeal, ACT members will continue to identify ways to ensure program sustainability. The transition of specific project activities will be carried out gradually as local capacities are strengthened. Some activities may also have direct continuity through new projects developed by ACT members/or other institutions and NGOs. Furthermore, the coordination and capacity building of all project stakeholders will sustain the interventions, as ACT Syria members will work with local community representatives to form local committees to maintain the projects and to coordinate on new initiatives.

Apart from the existence of core staff, ACT Syria 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. Moreover, coordination with municipalities, line ministries, primary health centres, water establishment, and other local stakeholders is done throughout the project and when needed a MoU is signed with a specific stakeholder to clarify responsibility and develop an agreed common exit strategy or handover. Capacity building for the municipalities and line ministries, will be done as part of the handover and by the contractors in charge of the execution of the civil works to know how to operate the facilities after the project timeline ends.

MECC has followed the modality of tripartite or multi-lateral agreements with its partners in order to build their capacity and ensure that churches can continue implementing with same activities through the funds they received from partners outside appeal mechanism.

The exit strategy for HEKS/EPER's conflict-sensitive reconstruction interventions, revolves around handing over the infrastructure sites and technical drawings to the relevant authorities, provision of needed spare parts and tools for maintenance in the future. The concept behind HEKS/EPER approach is to respect the initial standards of the country and restore the infrastructure without a long-term commitment from HEKS/EPER in order not to create a parallel system or reliance on aid in the targeted community.

LWF exit strategy is clarified through the model of implementation via local partners, focusing on transitioning the ownership for the management of programs to ensure the sustainability of interventions in Syria. By progressively increasing the capacity of local partners and CBOs, LWF aims to build strong local systems capable of delivering protection and essential services. This strategy involves comprehensive capacity-building initiatives, technical support, and resource mobilization to strengthen governance, operational efficiency, and service delivery among partners. As local partners gain confidence and resources, LWF will reduce its direct involvement, maintaining a supportive role to facilitate sustainable program impact, community resilience, and localized development.

HIA will continue to raise funds both from international donors and the Hungarian public when current project ends for Turkey on 31 December 2024. HIA's staffs in its HQ and in the Iraq field office will continue their activities as long as the situation requires it. In its activities, HIA always lays much emphasis on building the resilience of displaced communities and investing in strengthening local capacities, thus increasing the likelihood of a sustainable recovery. Through close coordination and collaboration with local authorities, faith actors, CSOs, NGOs and community organizations, experiences gained during the implementation of the project, the developed methods and good practices will be used in further activities to strengthen the resilience of local communities. Once the projects end (and as international funding decreases), these locally rooted organizations are well positioned to continue supporting the displaced people.

Solidarity Respect & Protect (SRP) is a humanitarian NGO founded by a group of young people, experts, and community activists of different nationalities, races and genders interested in the humanitarian issue and inspiring in addressing societal, developmental and emergency issues that need to be addressed with creative and rapid interventions in a professional manner and in a participatory manner with stakeholders. HIA has been working with the organization since the beginning of its response in close coordination.

CA is applying feminist and holistic partnership approach, with a Syrian-centered organisations through three pillars of flexible funding to support partners in addressing the needs of the affected people with a diversified and inclusive lens and focusing on responding to the immediate responses but also supporting them on mid and longer term on early recovery and community resilience (funded by ACT) and core funding (funded by CA appeal) to support partners in advancing their local agenda and strategic planning and thinking. The second pillar is technical support tailored to partners' work and priorities based on in-house CA capacities (including MEAL, SCLR, safeguarding, cash etc.) and external resources when needed. Lastly, CA is keen to bring partners together for learning exchange, and solidarity, convening and exploring potential synergies.

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Implementation Approach

ACT members adopt a participatory approach and local partnership including the beneficiaries in all aspects of program planning and management cycle. Participation of beneficiaries 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 translation 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. For protection, accessories such as face masks and sensitizations will be placed in centers. Coordination will take place whenever possible 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 Syria forum member's proposed activities have multiple modalities of implementation, including direct provision of items (such as food parcels, medications for cancer patients, hygiene kits, and educational supplies), early recovery/livelihood (vocational training, business grants, SCLR, women's empowerment activities), community empowerment through necessary capacity building for initiating a bakery that would supply its neighboring villages.

The Syria members are responding to the Syria-Türkiye earthquake in several phases, the direct emergency relief 3-6 months, and the period afterwards where they have been continuously re-assessing the needs on ground based on the changes resulted from the support provided and the need to start more of the recovery and rehabilitation phases.

The Syria members will also be providing necessary basic assistance, relief and early recovery support to vulnerable beneficiaries affected by the Lebanon Crisis and recent internal developments in Syria.

In previous responses to the Syria Humanitarian crisis, 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 Syria 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 beneficiaries, 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.

HIA's activities in Türkiye during 2023 and 2024 were designed based on the needs assessments conducted in the earthquake-hit provinces, consultations with AFAD, camp leaders, church

representatives and local authorities. HIA's response focused on most urgent needs of earthquake victims living in rural areas and in container/tent camps in the most affected regions. Understanding that boys, girls, men and women experience conflict and displacement in different ways, the project was designed to assess, analyze and address those different needs.

Implementation Arrangements

ACT appeal members employ a strategy, based on the premise of constant interaction with representatives of the population. The earthquake intervention is designed to address emerging needs at field level. A follow up assessment was taken after 3 months to re-assess needs and to help determine if the emergency response needed to be further adapted with another potential revision of the appeal. 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 beneficiaries 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 Syria requesting members also believe in beneficiary 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, local initiatives, charities and related clusters) and rights holders (beneficiaries, targeted communities) in both public and private sectors, each meriting a different engagement approach.

CA will work with 8 local partners to support a range of multisectoral needs including: physical rehabilitation of 44 schools, including WASH repair and reparations supporting more than 16,403 children's improved learning environments; MPCA for over 3894 families (19,470 people); provision of winterisation protection kits for 9995 children and individual protection assistance to 351 children; and, during phase 2 of 2024, will move to a greater focus on longer term livelihoods, social cohesion and entrepreneurship programming and support to women's initiatives to support more emphasis on early recovery. This will be achieved via targeted support to at least 548 women and youth via business trainings; provision of 304 small business grants (increasing to potentially 330 grants if additional member funding is secured); and piloting of the innovative survivor led community response SCLR methodology with at least 27 community groups (supporting up to 328 people with additional funding if made available) to facilitate improved community engagement and social cohesion. To further expand reach and effectiveness of its Phase 2 and subsequent upcoming Phase 3 (2025 onwards extension) early recovery response, CA has onboarded 4 additional partners in 2024 to add to the existing 4 already funded, who all have an excellent track record in feminist methodologies, SBG and livelihoods work, and who will work to ensure that families basic livelihood needs can be adequately met through winter MPCA provision particularly for women in order that in early spring, at least 75 women, funding permitting, will be able to then more easily engage in entrepreneurship and women's empowerment activities during 2025.

LWF is committed to supporting local communities affected by the earthquake and by the Lebanese crisis through multi-sectoral activities, including WASH, food and Non-Food Items (such as winterization kits, baby kits, and female sanitary kits) MHPSS, and support to health and education facilities for the provision of much needed services. This response effort will be carried out in collaboration with GOPA, EPDC and other local associations in Aleppo, Rural Damascus, Tartous, Latakia, Homs, Hama.

EPDC will be joining the appeal for year 2025. EPDC will be focusing on Medical Case management: covering medical needs for patients for up to 60 \$ per person; Surgeries fees covering: Through case management, EPDC will be covering surgeries for patients based on their needs assessment; EPDC

will target mainly children, who were affected by the earthquake. EPDC will focus on limb and/or joint replacement. These surgeries may be followed by rehabilitation. Noting that the maximum amount to cover the surgery is 2500 \$. EPDC will also be providing awareness sessions to educate the community on the most common diseases and develop a program about various topics including Cholera, Earthquake, other health topics (Breast cancer, Hepatitis, ...). Four centers will be included: two in Aleppo as one is a Dialysis center and the other a dispensary, one in Latakia as a medical center and another in Damascus.

There are limited economic opportunities and businesses supporting/ operating in Lattakia and in Dewila'a (one of Damascus' low-income neighborhoods with unregulated construction). These communities face difficulties in generating income, especially for vulnerable groups such as women, youth, and those living in poverty. This economic constraint hampers their ability to provide for themselves and their families, perpetuating a cycle of poverty and dependence on external assistance. The economic situation in the area poses challenges for establishing and developing businesses; high costs and limited resources make it difficult for families to initiate private projects or expand existing ones. Many business-owners struggle to diversify their operations to improve income due to prioritizing basic material needs and food security. EPDC will first conduct business development trainings to 100 individuals for both locations. 90 individuals will be supported with small and micro enterprises (SMEs) grants of an amount of \$2000 USD within the two targeted areas. Overall, the project intervention seeks to improve the access of vulnerable women and men to job and income opportunities, enabling them to meet their basic needs in a sustainable manner. By enhancing their employability and marketability, the project aims to empower individuals and promote their long-term economic well-being. EPDC will also provide cash for work (CFW) activity on providing temporary employment opportunities for 110 workers for 10 months for the most vulnerable population, such as IDPs, returnees, women, men and youth in Rural Damascus, Jaramana specially after the crisis and displacement. Resulting in an increase in population density, therefore, inability of municipalities, lack of garbage collection mechanisms and janitors to cover the whole area, in addition to the spread of diseases. The project will start with the publication of an advertisement, contracting with companies to transport waste to waste dumps, purchasing and distributing the equipment. Activities include sweeping and collecting waste spread on public and sub-roads and accumulated in and around garbage containers and transporting it from its locations to approved waste collection dumps.

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, LNGOs and sector cluster workings groups in Syria, 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 Syria 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 Syria.

Each requesting member of the ACT SYR231 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 member, gather information and drafting sitreps, interim and final report and liaise with ACT secretariat in Jordan.

The requesting members in SYR231 appeal in Syria will work either directly through their existing offices and staff or through local partners in coordination with their registered umbrella organisations in Syria.

HEKS and GOPA – DERD will implement all their activities directly with dedicated field teams.


MECC will be working closely with ACT Alliance member GOPA-DERD on supporting in the implementation of certain activities as well as EPDC. MECC will be implementing rehabilitation work and livelihood support through its teams, and will allow its partners to focus on the basic needs support.

Christian Aid is working in partnership with 8 different local partners, each specialised in a specific key thematic related to the wider log frame, including cash programming, education, psychosocial support, livelihoods, feminist methodologies, child protection and SCLR supporting community engagement. The 8 implementing partners include leading NGOs working in NWS in the field of education, child protection, livelihoods and core humanitarian response and cash programming including the survivor led community response SCLR approach. CA has previous experience implementing work with a number of these partners, and the partnerships are all supported by a joint Partnership Agreement, as well as funding & reporting agreements for specific projects and close support on safeguarding and CHS requirements.

LWF has worked in Syria since 2019, first in partnership with Caritas, and recently with GOPA, EPDC, and local partners to implement and monitor activities. The partnerships are supported by a partnership agreement. LWF officially registered to operate in Syria since March 2024.

ACT members engage mainly with stakeholders in the public sector, such as ministries, local authorities, schools and health clinics and communication will be that of transparency. Nevertheless, public-private partnerships and cooperation are increasingly common and can include training facilitation, job placement and internships, as well as goods delivery and donations in-kind. When entering to any community -new or old- coordination and cooperation is being set with key stakeholders, which often include church leaders or church related organizations or groups. ACT Syria members have extensive experience in working with church leaders and church related organizations; showing great impact in facilitating the work, conducting planned activities and coordination all the while respecting local customs and traditions.

Project Consolidated Budget

|  | Appeal Total | HEKS/EPER | Christian Aid | GOPA DERD | MECC | LWF | HIA | EPDC |
|---|-------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|
| Direct Costs | 19,509,993 | 2,955,409 | 4,053,989 | 1,866,214 | 7,021,863 | 1,765,707 | 738,262 | 1,108,550 |
| 1 Project Staff | 2,343,798 | 91,462 | 812,343 | 220,666 | 511,076 | 392,727 | 171,473 | 144,050 |
| 1.1 Appeal Lead | 36,900 | - | - | - | 36,900 | - | - | - |
| 1.2 International Staff | 552,200 | - | 337,405 | - | 45,000 | 147,957 | 21,839 | - |
| 1.3 National Staff | 1,754,698 | 91,462 | 474,938 | 220,666 | 429,176 | 244,770 | 149,635 | 144,050 |
| 2 Project Activities | 15,658,022 | 2,735,445 | 2,981,232 | 1,307,070 | 6,204,592 | 1,043,649 | 513,635 | 872,400 |
| 2.1 Public Health | 1,130,467 | - | - | - | 363,450 | 386,117 | - | 380,900 |
| 2.2 Community Engagement | 290,352 | - | 277,752 | - | - | 12,600 | - | - |
| 2.3 Preparedness and Prevention | 141,343 | - | 41,343 | - | - | 100,000 | - | - |
| 2.4 WASH | 1,137,021 | 489,514 | - | - | 466,314 | 120,032 | 61,162 | - |
| 2.5 Livelihood | 6,156,944 | 655,382 | 1,903,684 | 611,035 | 2,435,282 | - | - | 431,500 |
| 2.6 Education | 1,444,016 | - | 430,403 | 40,500 | 889,563 | 83,550 | - | - |
| 2.7 Shelter and Household items | 2,321,700 | - | - | 300,825 | 1,323,264 | 285,000 | 412,611 | - |
| 2.8 Food Security | 2,244,982 | 1,583,854 | - | - | 644,639 | - | 16,429 | - |
| 2.9 MHPSS and Community Psycho-social | 778,862 | - | 328,050 | 354,649 | 22,020 | 50,710 | 23,434 | - |
| 2.10 Gender | 5,640 | - | - | - | - | 5,640 | - | - |
| 2.1 Engagement with Faith Leaders | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 2.1 Advocacy | 6,635 | 6,635 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 3 Project Implementation | 408,082 | 17,261 | 41,107 | 222,900 | 65,380 | 26,632 | 13,743 | 21,000 |
| 3.1 Forum Coordination | 163,509 | 17,261 | 3,000 | 54,726 | 44,780 | 18,000 | 13,743 | 12,000 |
| 3.2 Capacity Development | 238,573 | - | 32,107 | 168,174 | 20,600 | 8,632 | - | 9,000 |
| 4 Quality and Accountability | 404,240 | 11,321 | 124,603 | 32,272 | 69,000 | 139,502 | 11,542 | 16,000 |
| 5 Logistics | 551,033 | 96,572 | 69,966 | 56,919 | 142,308 | 129,519 | 18,649 | 37,100 |
| 6 Assets and Equipment | 144,818 | 3,348 | 24,738 | 26,387 | 29,507 | 33,617 | 9,221 | 18,000 |
| Indirect Costs | 1,719,938 | 154,295 | 338,376 | 245,068 | 445,477 | 285,409 | 59,823 | 191,488 |
| Staff Salaries | 1,111,143 | 135,438 | 166,011 | 139,151 | 230,609 | 211,336 | 39,210 | 63,388 |
| Office Operations | 608,795 | 18,858 | 172,365 | 45,917 | 154,868 | 74,074 | 20,613 | 122,100 |
| Total Budget | 21,229,931 | 3,109,704 | 4,392,365 | 2,111,282 | 7,467,340 | 2,051,116 | 798,085 | 1,300,038 |
| ACT Secretariat management and coordination cost SMC | 636,898 | 93,291 | 131,771 | 63,338 | 224,020 | 61,533 | 23,943 | 39,001 |
| Total budget + SMC | 21,866,829 | 3,202,996 | 4,524,136 | 2,174,621 | 7,691,360 | 2,112,649 | 822,027 | 1,339,039 |
| Income received | 15,349,755 | 1,664,447 | 4,075,216 | 1,746,379 | 6,065,635 | 1,147,573 | 650,505 | - |
| If revision of Budget = Balance requested (minus income received)-DEFICIT | 6,517,074 | 1,538,549 | 448,920 | 428,242 | 1,625,725 | 965,076 | 171,522 | 1,339,039 |
| Income Covered | 70% | 52% | 90% | 80% | 79% | 54% | 79% | 0% |

Project Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning

ACT Syria 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 beneficiaries 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 Syria requesting members, to the benefit of the beneficiaries.

Based on COVID-19 situation, cholera outbreak and security situation, members are ready to conduct remote follow up with beneficiaries through phone calls to conduct qualitative beneficiary satisfaction surveys to solicit feedback, if need be, it has also proven to be cost and time effective. Since CA is working remotely with their local partners they will depend on remote monitoring of the project and in regular meetings with their partners. Additionally, they will aim to visit NWS partner offices in Southern Turkey and provide technical capacity building and support as needed. Moreover, requesting members will meet virtually once a month to discuss progress and challenges. During these discussions, project staff will identify the incremental and cumulative project results, discuss current challenges, upcoming milestones, adjust the project implementation timeline or activities when necessary, and identify effective strategies for achieving the project objectives.

It is planned that the ACT Secretariat will conduct a monitoring visit to the Appeal project locations each year 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.

In May of 2023, the ACT secretariat along with the forum coordinator have conducted a real time review and visited members in Damascus and Aleppo. This real time review has allowed for the members to have lengthy discussions with the visiting team and has allowed the opportunity to discuss good outcomes of the appeal as well as challenges. The visiting committee was able to provide the necessary support for the mitigation of these challenges and has also highlighted ways of improvement be it in communication amongst members, coordination with governmental bodies, and placing the beneficiary as well as the staff and their wellbeing at the center.

In October of 2023, funding members and requesting members had the chance to visit different activities of the project in the area of Aleppo and see first hand the great impact of the project as well as interview beneficiaries that have benefitted from it, supporting the monitoring efforts of the project.

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

In September 2024 as well, following the ASF Annual Meeting, and as part of its monitoring role, the ACT Secretariat and ACT Church of Sweden conducted a joint monitoring visit accompanied by the Forum Coordinator to which they visited the affected areas of Aleppo and Latakia and had the chance to meet with each of the RMs and monitor their project closely. The monitoring team also met with the respective Country directors of each RM in Damascus except for CA; A monitoring follow up meeting was held with each of the RMs where the findings were presented and a report on the visit with a list of recommendations was shared with each RM separately.

ACT Secretariat Regional Humanitarian Programme Advisor also visited HIA activity areas in Turkey. During the implementation of the targeted infrastructures' civil, electrical and mechanical works part of the appeal, technical engineers will be conducting daily visits to the work site to monitor the

implementation and ensure adherence to safety measures, quality standards, technical specifications, and time schedule. In terms of evaluation of the impact, HEKS/EPER staff will conduct baseline and end-line surveys for the borehole intervention and post-evaluation for the bakery interventions. All lessons learned from the implementation of the planned intervention will be documented and stored in a dedicated database.

Furthermore, LWF's Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework response will ensure accountability, learning, and continuous improvement throughout the implementation of the activities. Regular data collection on key indicators, such as the number of distributed food and hygiene kits, beneficiaries reached through awareness sessions, and progress in infrastructure rehabilitation (e.g., solar systems in schools), will be carried out. Qualitative and quantitative methods will be used to measure impact and outcomes. LWF will work closely with partners to ensure timely reporting, and adapt the program as needed to respond to emerging challenges and community feedback.

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.

An external appeal evaluation of Y1 and Y2 has started in November 2024 findings will be shared in May 2025.

Safety and Security plans

As ACT member activities take place in settings that are politically sensitive, and are currently being affected by the constant security breaches that Israel is conducting on Syria, security assessments take place 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 beneficiaries. As such, ACT members will receive daily security update from the United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) in Syria.

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 beneficiaries, particularly ensuring that activities do not exacerbate tensions between Syrian IDPs, returnees and host community members. The structural safety of relevant buildings and areas will be assessed by engineers prior to their usage for any activities related to the SYR 231 appeal to ensure the safety and security of staff and beneficiaries.

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

Project planning and implementation will take into consideration the safety of beneficiaries, particularly ensuring that activities do not exacerbate tensions among earthquake victims. 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 beneficiaries and Duty of Care to staff and volunteers. Members will follow the respective governments' requirements and WHO recommendations for COVID-19 (or any other 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 beneficiary feedback, including addressing violations of the ACT Code of Conduct. Disciplinary measures are in place to address a staff member or volunteer who violates the Code of Conduct. ACT members will continue to ensure that the principles of the Code of Conduct are incorporated into planning and implementation of activities under the ACT SYR231 Appeal. Moreover, the ACT Code of Conduct will be communicated to the beneficiaries 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

The ACT Syria forum members and HIA adhere to ACT Alliance Child Safeguarding Policy as well as to their own policies. In 2017, many ACT members participated in an online Child Safeguarding webinar and one ACT member (MECC) attended a specialized Training of Trainers on Child Safeguarding. ACT Member staff and volunteers who work closely with beneficiaries in the field are trained on child and adult protection. Everyone who represents any of ACT's organization in the presence of children is trained to behave appropriately toward children and respond swiftly and productively to issues of child abuse or sexual exploitation. All activities are assessed for potential risk and mitigation strategies are developed, ensuring that not only are individual children protected, but that the organizations are inherently child safe. Specific measures, such as ensuring that staff are not alone with children whenever possible, obtaining permission from a parent or guardian prior to utilizing a child's photograph or interview for communications purposes, and seeking feedback from youth beneficiaries regarding programming, are employed to the fullest possible extent. Many ACT member staff also complete an online training on prevention of SGBV. Members' work in the field is closely monitored by management to ensure that staff, volunteers, and others who visit ACT.

Member projects behave appropriately toward children and never abuse the position of trust that comes with affiliation with ACT Alliance. The ACT Syria Forum aims to create a child-safe environment in all of its work by assessing and reducing potential risks to children. In case that any incident was to occur, some ACT members have a complaint response mechanism in place to address beneficiary feedback, including addressing reports of child safeguarding incidents and other forms of exploitation and violence. The feedback is addressed as soon as it is received and are knowledgeable of referral pathways to help populations in need receive the support and assistance required.

Conflict sensitivity / do no harm

ACT Syria members and HIA provide independent, neutral humanitarian assistance and social cohesion events, which attempts to reduce tensions among the beneficiaries' community. By focusing on the provision of humanitarian assistance without bias 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 beneficiaries 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 beneficiaries' 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 Syria Member's and HIA's 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 beneficiaries 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 beneficiary

feedback on project initiatives, refer cases in need to other projects or service providers, and address protection concerns and other forms of exploitation and violence.

ACT Syria members and HIA 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 encourage feedback about their work from all stakeholders. Where feedback is a complaint about staff conduct, HIA 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.

Requesting members will also ensure that their local implementing partners also have the necessary mechanisms in place to receive complaints and feedback. They will provide trainings and follow up support on CoC, CRM and Quality and Accountability to the local implementing partners to improve quality and accountability of their operations.

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

Communication and visibility

ACT Syria 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 beneficiaries with other ACT members and funding partners to show the impact of the activities. HIA 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 and clearly defined mandates are observed in the area of operations.

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 Syria Humanitarian Crisis.

Annexes

Annex 1 – Summary Table

| | MECC | GOPA-DERD | CA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|---|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------|--------------------------|--------|-------------------------------------|------------|--------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|----------|--|--------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|------|--------------------------|--------|-------------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|----------|---|--------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------|-------------------------------------|--------|-------------------------------------|------------|--------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|----------|
| Start Date | 1 January 2023 | 1 January 2023 | 1 January 2023 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| End Date | 31 December 2025 | 31 December 2025 | 31 December 2025 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Project Period (in months) | 36 months | 36 months | 36 months | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Response Locations | All Governorates | Damascus, Aleppo, Hama, Lattakia, Tartous and Homs | Northwest Syria | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sectors of response | <table border="1"> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Public Health</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Shelter and household items</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" 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 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Education</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Advocacy</td> </tr> </table> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Public Health | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Shelter and household items | <input checked="" 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 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Education | <input type="checkbox"/> | Advocacy | <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 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Engagement with Faith and Religious leaders and institutions</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> | WASH | <input type="checkbox"/> | Gender | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Livelihood | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Engagement with Faith and Religious leaders and institutions | <input checked="" 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 checked="" 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 checked="" 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 checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Education | <input type="checkbox"/> | Advocacy |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Public Health | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Shelter and household items | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input checked="" 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 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Education | <input type="checkbox"/> | Advocacy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <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 type="checkbox"/> | WASH | <input type="checkbox"/> | Gender | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Livelihood | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Engagement with Faith and Religious leaders and institutions | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Education | <input type="checkbox"/> | Advocacy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Public Health | <input type="checkbox"/> | Shelter and household items | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Education | <input type="checkbox"/> | Advocacy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Targeted Recipients (per sector) | Education: 8,900 beneficiaries Public Health: 1515 beneficiaries Livelihood: Capacity building: 30 beneficiaries Food Security: 25,000 beneficiaries WASH: 13,800 beneficiaries Shelter: 71,500 beneficiaries | Livelihood: 2,875 beneficiaries Shelter: 1,060 beneficiaries Education: 270 beneficiaries MHPSS: 7,420 beneficiaries Faith Based Activities: 25 beneficiaries | MHPSS: 10,045 beneficiaries Community engagement: 590 beneficiaries WASH: 16.403 beneficiaries Gender: 50 beneficiaries Livelihood: 20,018 beneficiaries Education: 16.403 beneficiaries | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Requested budget (USD) | USD 7,691,360 | USD 2,174,621 | USD 4,524,136.00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | HEKS/EPER | LWF | HIA-Türkiye | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|--------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------|--------------------------|--------|-------------------------------------|------------|--------------------------|--|--------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------------|----------|---|-------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------|-------------------------------------|--------|--------------------------|------------|--------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|----------|---|--------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------|--------------------------|--------|--------------------------|------------|--------------------------|--|--------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|----------|
| <i>Start Date</i> | 1 January 2023 | 1 January 2023 | 1 May 2023 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>End Date</i> | 31 December 2025 | 31 December 2025 | 31 December 2024 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Project Period (in months)</i> | 36 months | 36 months | 20 months | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Response Locations</i> | Rural Damascus, Aleppo, Tartous, and Latakia | Aleppo, (Jabal Badro) and Aleppo city center (Al Midan, Al Suleimaniah, Al Jabrieh, Sryan Qadimeh, Mahatet Baghdad, Telefon Hawaai, etc). Rural Damascus, Tartous, Latakia, Homs, Hama | Hatay, and Gaziantep, two of the most hardly-hit provinces. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Sectors of response</i> | <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 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 checked="" 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 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Advocacy | <table border="1"> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Public Health</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Shelter and household items</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" 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 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 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Education</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Advocacy</td> </tr> </table> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Public Health | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Shelter and household items | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Community Engagement | <input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> | Livelihood | <input type="checkbox"/> | Engagement with Faith and Religious leaders and institutions | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Education | <input type="checkbox"/> | Advocacy | <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 checked="" 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 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 type="checkbox"/> | Public Health | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Shelter and household items | <input type="checkbox"/> | Community Engagement | <input checked="" 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 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 |
| <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 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Advocacy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Public Health | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Shelter and household items | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Community Engagement | <input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> | Livelihood | <input type="checkbox"/> | Engagement with Faith and Religious leaders and institutions | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Education | <input type="checkbox"/> | Advocacy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Public Health | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Shelter and household items | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Community Engagement | <input checked="" 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 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 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Targeted Recipients (per sector)</i> | WASH: 20,000 beneficiaries Food security: 1,200,000 beneficiaries Advocacy: 800 beneficiaries | Public health: 2,600 beneficiaries (+1,180) Community Engagement: 1,000 beneficiaries WASH: 6,800 Beneficiaries (+2,000) Education: 8,250 Beneficiaries (+2,040) Shelter & NFI's: 5,000 Beneficiaries (+3,000) Nutrition: : 27,500 Beneficiaries (+1000) Protection: 2,200 beneficiaries (1,100) Gender: 300 beneficiaries Livelihood: 150 beneficiaries | Food: 3,000 beneficiaries WASH: 14,750 beneficiaries PSS: 3,000 beneficiaries Shelter: 160 beneficiaries | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Requested budget (USD)</i> | USD 3,202,996.00 | USD 2,112,649 | Requested Budget: USD 798,085 Total Received Budget until 31.12.2024 (End of Implementation Period): USD 650,505 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | EPDC | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|--------------------------|--|---------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|------|--------------------------|--------|-------------------------------------|------------|--------------------------|--|--------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|----------|
| Start Date | 1 January 2025 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| End Date | 31 December 2025 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Project Period (in months) | 12 months | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Response Locations | Damascus, Aleppo and Latakia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sectors of response | <table border="1"> <tbody> <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 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> </tbody> </table> | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Public Health | <input 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 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 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Public Health | <input 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 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 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Targeted Recipients (per sector) | Public Health: 11,520 beneficiaries Livelihood: 189 beneficiaries | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Requested budget (USD) | USD 1,339,039 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Annex 2 – Security Risk Assessment

Principal Threats:

Threat 1: Security in project areas becomes unstable due to uprising and opposition or further attacks by Israel to Syria.

Threat 2: Impact of International sanctions and Cesar ACT on Syrian population and on transferring funds from Lebanon into Syria due to capital control in Lebanese banks

Threat 3: Government approvals for projects are not obtained or heavily delayed

Threat 4: Deteriorated living conditions of the Syrian population due to the economic situation may cause more agitation and civil unrest leading to tensions among the project.

Threat 5: Inability to implement projects properly due to the impacts of COVID-19 and Cholera

Threat 6: Earthquake shocks have further damaged the infrastructure of the operations area.

Threat 7: Hygiene-related problems lead to contagious diseases

Threat 8: Continuous aftershocks

Threat 9: Social conflicts/intolerance among affected victims due to high level of stress

Threat 10: Security incidents in tent/container-camps (children and women)

Threat 11: Regional instability and spillover effect of the Israel-Lebanon war

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> <i>Probability</i> | Negligible | Minor | Moderate | Severe | Critical |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| Very likely | Low Click here to enter text. | Medium Click here to enter text. | High Click here to enter text. | Very high Threat 1 Threat 2 Threat 8 Threat 11 | Very high Click here to enter text. |
| Likely | Low Click here to enter text. | Medium Click here to enter text. | High Threat 4 Threat 10 | High Threat 5 Threat 6 Threat 7 | Very high Click here to enter text. |
| Moderately likely | Very low Click here to enter text. | Low Click here to enter text. | Medium Threat 9 | High Threat 3 | 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. |