

ACT Alliance

LEB241 Revision 2

Responding to the Conflict in Lebanon

actalliance

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Project Summary Sheet															
Project Title	Responding to the Conflict in Lebanon														
Project ID	LEB 241 REV.1														
Location	Lebanon														
Project Period	Start Date 1 June 2024 End Date 31 May 2026 31 November 2026 No. of months 30														
Requesting Forum	Lebanon ACT Forum <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The ACT Forum officially endorses the submission of this Appeal														
Requesting members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Christian Aid (CA), - DanChurchAid (DCA), - DSPR - Joint Christian Committee (DSPR-JCC) - Middle East Council of Churches (MECC) - Norwegian Church Aid (NCA) - Swiss Church Aid (HEKS-EPER) 														
Contact	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">Name</td> <td>Jana Nasr</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Email</td> <td>actlebanoncoordinator@gmail.com</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other means of contact (whatsapp, Skype ID)</td> <td>+963 959 989 132</td> </tr> </table>	Name	Jana Nasr	Email	actlebanoncoordinator@gmail.com	Other means of contact (whatsapp, Skype ID)	+963 959 989 132								
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Local partners	CA: Najdeh JCC- DSPR: Diyarouna and Al Jana (ARCPA) HEKS/EPER: Union of the Armenian Evangelical Churches in the Near East (UAECNE)														
Thematic Area(s)	<table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cash and Vouchers</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Shelter and household items</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Camp Management</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food and Nutrition</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Disaster Risk Management</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MHPSS and CBPS</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WASH</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Livelihood</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Health</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Advocacy</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cash and Vouchers	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Shelter and household items	<input type="checkbox"/> Camp Management	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food and Nutrition	<input type="checkbox"/> Disaster Risk Management	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MHPSS and CBPS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WASH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Livelihood	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Health	<input type="checkbox"/> Advocacy	<input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____	
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Project Outcome(s)	1.1 People affected by the crisis received immediate lifesaving, multi-sectoral emergency support. 2.1 People affected by the crises were able to access support to restore their livelihoods. 3.1 People affected by the crises were able to learn social cohesion tools of communication														

Project Objectives	<p>Objective 1. To provide multi-sectoral immediate lifesaving support for IDPs and crisis affected population in Lebanon</p> <p>Objective 2. To facilitate early recovery transition in affected areas of the crisis in Lebanon</p>																																																																																																																																																																						
Target Recipients	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr style="background-color: #c00000; color: white;"> <th colspan="5">Profile</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Refugees</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>IDPs</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>host population</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Returnees</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td colspan="4">Non-displaced affected population</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>No. of households (based on average HH size): 11,225 HH</p> <p>Sex and Age Disaggregated Data:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr style="background-color: #c00000; color: white;"> <th colspan="2"></th> <th colspan="8">Sex and Age</th> <th></th> </tr> <tr style="background-color: #c00000; color: white;"> <th colspan="2"></th> <th>0-5</th> <th>6-12</th> <th>13-17</th> <th>18-49</th> <th>50-59</th> <th>60-69</th> <th>70-79</th> <th>80+</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="2">DCA</td> <td>Male</td> <td>699</td> <td>815</td> <td>583</td> <td>2563</td> <td>583</td> <td>466</td> <td>291</td> <td>116</td> <td>5763</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Female</td> <td>727</td> <td>848</td> <td>696</td> <td>2666</td> <td>606</td> <td>485</td> <td>303</td> <td>121</td> <td>6362</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">NCA</td> <td>Male</td> <td>90</td> <td>75</td> <td>70</td> <td>410</td> <td>250</td> <td>120</td> <td>70</td> <td>43</td> <td>1128</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Female</td> <td>80</td> <td>70</td> <td>65</td> <td>450</td> <td>230</td> <td>130</td> <td>55</td> <td>43</td> <td>1123</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">CA</td> <td>Male</td> <td>438</td> <td>1256</td> <td>1006</td> <td>2101</td> <td>546</td> <td>338</td> <td>196</td> <td>35</td> <td>5916</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Female</td> <td>403</td> <td>1172</td> <td>984</td> <td>1946</td> <td>517</td> <td>363</td> <td>235</td> <td>64</td> <td>5684</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">JCC</td> <td>Male</td> <td>225</td> <td>36</td> <td>207</td> <td>496</td> <td>187</td> <td>102</td> <td>86</td> <td>56</td> <td>1665</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Female</td> <td>187</td> <td>263</td> <td>156</td> <td>556</td> <td>175</td> <td>113</td> <td>91</td> <td>54</td> <td>1595</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">MEC C</td> <td>Male</td> <td>1149</td> <td>1673</td> <td>1128</td> <td>1980</td> <td>608</td> <td>305</td> <td>214</td> <td>131</td> <td>7187</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Female</td> <td>1149</td> <td>1673</td> <td>1128</td> <td>1977</td> <td>609</td> <td>305</td> <td>214</td> <td>131</td> <td>7185</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">HEKS</td> <td>Male</td> <td>10</td> <td>25</td> <td>5</td> <td>1500</td> <td>98</td> <td>130</td> <td>98</td> <td>15</td> <td>531</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Female</td> <td>17</td> <td>37</td> <td>7</td> <td>195</td> <td>159</td> <td>190</td> <td>135</td> <td>22</td> <td>762</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>Total: 44,901 individuals</i></p>	Profile					<input checked="" 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						Sex and Age											0-5	6-12	13-17	18-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80+	Total	DCA	Male	699	815	583	2563	583	466	291	116	5763	Female	727	848	696	2666	606	485	303	121	6362	NCA	Male	90	75	70	410	250	120	70	43	1128	Female	80	70	65	450	230	130	55	43	1123	CA	Male	438	1256	1006	2101	546	338	196	35	5916	Female	403	1172	984	1946	517	363	235	64	5684	JCC	Male	225	36	207	496	187	102	86	56	1665	Female	187	263	156	556	175	113	91	54	1595	MEC C	Male	1149	1673	1128	1980	608	305	214	131	7187	Female	1149	1673	1128	1977	609	305	214	131	7185	HEKS	Male	10	25	5	1500	98	130	98	15	531	Female	17	37	7	195	159	190	135	22	762
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Project Budget (USD)	<p>Revision 2: 3,530,033\$</p> <p>(Previous budget: 2,831,696)</p>																																																																																																																																																																						

REVISION 2

The 2nd revision of this appeal is due to the resumption of the active war in Lebanon, with families having to flee again the targeted areas and be displaced. This revision has expanded the number and budget of its activities that were already made to take into consideration the onset of war. The response budget has been increased, and a rise in indicator target numbers on the results framework has been adjusted.

The updated document is a result of 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 in different areas of Lebanon.

The appeal has so far been covered with **1,544,320 USD** including pledges; The needed budget with this revision is **3,530,033 USD**.

Compared to what was included in the initial LEB241 Appeal document published in 2024, the below reporting schedule has also been adjusted to meet back donor requirements and ensure sufficient reporting to funding members.

Reporting Schedule

Type of Report	Due date
cumulative narrative and financial reports <i>(In line with back donor requirements)</i>	31 March 2026 <i>15 September 2026 (covering till end of August)</i>
Final narrative and financial report (60 days after the ending date)	31 January 2027
Audit Report (90 days after the ending date) <i>(Covering all of the appeal and explicitly mentioning the amounts received from FM and Back Donor)</i>	28 February 2027
External Evaluation (Covering full appeal period)	31 March 2027

N.B: The Appeal reporting schedule might be amended based on back donors funding requirements for other appeals in the region as well.

Requesting members will be notified of the requirements and changes when need be.

Please kindly send your contributions to either of the following ACT bank accounts:

US dollar

Account Number - 240-432629.60A
IBAN No: CH46 0024 0240 4326 2960A

Account Name: ACT Alliance

UBS AG
8, rue du Rhône
P.O. Box 2600
1211 Geneva 4, SWITZERLAND
Swift address: UBSWCHZH80A

Please note that as part of the revised ACT Humanitarian Mechanism, pledges/contributions are encouraged to be made through the consolidated budget of the country forum, and allocations will be made based on agreed criteria of the forum. For any possible earmarking, budget targets per member can be found in the "Summary Table" Annex, and detailed budgets per member are available upon request from the ACT Secretariat. Updates on funding levels are available through this link: [00 Appeals reports, Appeal Code LEB241](#), which provides a monthly update for an overview of existing pledges/contributions and associated earmarking for the appeal.

Please send an email to Humanitarian Team (humanitarianfinance@actalliance.org) of pledges and contributions, including funds sent directly to the requesting members.

Please also inform us of any pledges or contributions if there are any contract agreements and requirements especially from back donors. In line with Grand Bargain commitments to reduce the earmarking of humanitarian funding, if you have an earmarking request in relation to your pledge, a member of the ACT 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

Regional Representative, George Majaj (George.Majaj@actalliance.org)
Humanitarian Programme Coordinator, Jana Nasr (Jana.nasr@actalliance.org)

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

Niall O'Rourke

Head of Humanitarian Affairs
ACT Alliance Secretariat, Geneva

BACKGROUND

Context and Needs

In March of 2026, the Regional conflict of the Middle East was reignited, and Lebanon was placed at the center of it all. As of May 7th 2026, Approximately one million people had been displaced across various regions of the country, seeking refuge in both host communities and temporary shelters. Of these, around 125,621 individuals were accommodated in collective shelters, often under overcrowded and substandard conditions. Since 2023, the region has been in tense deadlock and by 2026, the regional context had further worsened, with escalating tensions between Israel and Iran drawing Lebanon once again into active conflict. This renewed escalation mirrored many aspects of the 2024 crisis but on an even broader scale. As of the 7th of May 2026, the Ministry of Public Health reported 2,727 conflict-related deaths and 8438 injuries.¹

Since the announcement of the ceasefire on 17 April and recent extension, hostilities continued resulting in additional loss of lives. Continued shelling, airstrikes, demolitions and movement restrictions were reported, particularly in southern Lebanon and parts of Nabatieh and the Bekaa governorates. These conditions have not enabled safe and sustained returns, or unimpeded humanitarian access, and prospects for durable stabilization remain limited. Even with a ceasefire in place, the aggression and hostilities continue, and civilians are placed at the center of it all. On 4 May, renewed displacement orders were announced for 11 villages and towns in Nabatieh Governorate, followed by airstrikes that reportedly caused casualties and triggered new waves of displacement, according to local authorities. These developments marked a renewed deterioration in the security environment and reversed tentative stabilization trends observed in recent days.

Even prior to this escalation, humanitarian needs in Lebanon were already extensive. According to the Lebanon Response Plan (LRP) 2026, an estimated 3 million people required some form of assistance due to compounded socioeconomic vulnerabilities, including unemployment, food insecurity, and limited access to essential services. The resurgence of conflict has dramatically intensified these needs, affecting both newly displaced populations and host communities that are themselves struggling with limited resources. Humanitarian observers now estimate that approximately 1.3 million people could be directly impacted by the current crisis over the next three months. This includes displaced households, populations trapped in hard-to-reach areas, and other vulnerable groups affected by ongoing airstrikes, market disruptions, and the breakdown of essential services.²

The impact of the conflict on infrastructure has been particularly severe. Airstrikes have damaged or destroyed key transportation networks, including bridges that connect southern Lebanon to the northern regions, effectively isolating entire communities. In addition, critical transport corridors linking the South to the Bekaa Valley have been hit, significantly hindering the movement of goods, civilians, and humanitarian aid. The presence of debris and unexploded ordnance (UXO) in affected areas has further restricted access, delaying relief efforts and increasing risks for civilians and aid workers alike. As seen in the conflict intensity map below, several areas have been targeted, reflecting the severity of the situation.³

According to OCHA, these disruptions are isolating parts of the south, constraining access to essential services and humanitarian assistance for over 150,000 people, and heightening the risk faced by communities already under significant pressure. In hard-to-reach areas, panic buying has been widely observed, driven by

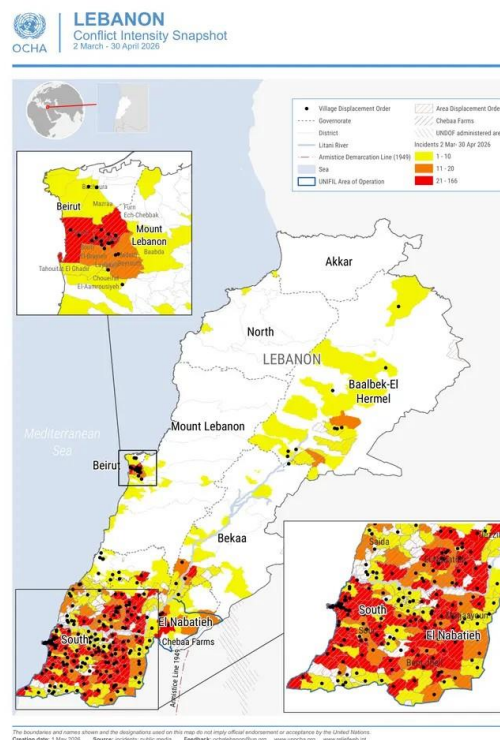
1 OCHA. (n.d.-a). Lebanon: Flash update #24 - escalation of hostilities in Lebanon (as of 7 May 2026) | ocha. <https://www.unocha.org/publications/report/lebanon/lebanon-flash-update-24-escalation-hostilities-lebanon-7-may-2026>

2 OCHA, Lebanon: Flash Update #14 - Escalation of hostilities in Lebanon, <https://www.unocha.org/publications/report/lebanon/lebanon-flash-update-14-escalation-hostilities-lebanon-2-april-2026>

3 UNFPA. April 5, 2026, Crisis Deepens for Women and Girls as Middle East War Enters Second Month <https://arabstates.unfpa.org/en/news/crisis-deepens-women-and-girls-middle-east-war-enters-second-month>

uncertainty and compounded by acute fuel shortages. These dynamics have disrupted local markets and supply chains, leading to shortages of essential goods and rising prices. At the same time, declining confidence in the consistency and reach of humanitarian assistance has intensified fear and insecurity among affected populations.⁴

Lebanon's health care services were not spared from the recent escalation. Since the renewed hostilities, Lebanon has recorded 92 attacks, resulting in 53 deaths and 137 injuries among healthcare workers. This made Lebanon's health system, which was already under immense challenges crisis due to the lingering economic situation, under sustained pressure, with 50% of casualties treated in emergency departments,



43% admitted to wards, and 7% to ICUs. As a result, the health system became further strained as emergency, surgical, ICU, and pediatric services became overstretched. To cope with the situation, hospitals expand beds or referred cases externally. As such, these attacks have degraded Lebanon's ability to provide lifesaving healthcare services to citizens. Also the very fact that some shelters became overcrowded and medical services became subpar or inadequate, the risk of communicable disease outbreaks, with frequent reports of skin conditions such as lice and scabies has become quite high.⁵

Social tensions are intensifying across several regions, particularly between internally displaced persons (IDPs) and host communities. These strains are driven by overlapping pressures, including displacement, limited access to services, economic hardship, and a deeply polarized information environment. Rising fatigue among

4 UNOCHA, Lebanon: Flash Update #14 - Escalation of hostilities in

Lebanon <https://www.unocha.org/publications/report/lebanon/lebanon-flash-update-14-escalation-hostilities-lebanon-2-april-2020>

5 WHO, Health Cluster, Lebanon Health Sector Emergency Situation Report - Issue #5,

<https://reliefweb.int/attachments/56bd701b-b7ca-4dca-a87f-ff0d79cd77eb/Health%20Sector%20Emergency%20Sitrep%20-%20Issue%235.pdf>

host communities, coupled with anti-IDP narratives and misinformation linked to security developments, is further weakening already fragile social cohesion. Although diplomatic efforts are ongoing, concerns are mounting that a prolonged regional conflict could lead to serious long-term destabilization in Lebanon⁶

According to UNFPA, of those displaced, over 620,000 are women and girls and are facing escalating risks of gender-based violence, exploitation, and isolation, often in overcrowded or unsafe shelters. Women and girls with disabilities are particularly vulnerable, as most shelters remain inaccessible and lack inclusive water, sanitation, and hygiene facilities. Not only they are enduring fear, loss, and violence and struggling to survive, they are obliged to give birth while under fire. According to the organization, 11,600 pregnant women who are affected, 4,000 are anticipated to give birth over the next three months⁷ Children are also facing immense challenges due to the war and the displacement. According to estimates, there are 350,000 children displaced. Of these, over 45,000 children are currently living in these collective shelters, where they too suffer from lack of access to basic needs and cumulative psychological strain of repeated displacement.⁸ Also, they are being deprived of their right to education, widening the gap between them and children in other regions of Lebanon.⁹

As a result of these overlapping crises, humanitarian needs have surged dramatically across the country. There is an urgent and growing demand for emergency shelter solutions and non-food items, particularly for displaced families living in precarious conditions. Support for the management and coordination of collective shelters is also critically needed to ensure safe and dignified living environments. Beyond immediate shelter needs, there is a high demand for multipurpose cash assistance to help families meet their basic needs with flexibility and dignity. Food assistance, access to healthcare services, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) support are all essential to prevent further deterioration of living conditions. Protection services, including those addressing gender-based violence (GBV) and child protection, are increasingly vital, as vulnerability rises in displacement settings.

Since 2019, Lebanon has been experiencing a severe and protracted economic crisis widely regarded as one of the worst globally in recent history. The rapid depreciation of the national currency, soaring inflation, and the collapse of the banking sector have significantly eroded purchasing power and pushed large segments of the population into poverty. As a result, access to basic services, including healthcare, education, electricity, and clean water, has been severely compromised, disproportionately affecting vulnerable Lebanese communities as well as refugee populations.

The situation deteriorated further with the outbreak of war on 1 October 2024, which lasted until 27 November 2024 and now with the March 2026 war. These two intense conflicts caused widespread

6 OCHA, Lebanon: Flash Update #14 - Escalation of hostilities in Lebanon,

<https://www.unocha.org/publications/report/lebanon/lebanon-flash-update-14-escalation-hostilities-lebanon-2-april-2026>

7 UNFPA. April 5, 2026, Crisis Deepens for Women and Girls as Middle East War Enters Second Month

<https://arabstates.unfpa.org/en/news/crisis-deepens-women-and-girls-middle-east-war-enters-second-month>

8 IRC, Displaced Again: The Compounding Impact of Repeated Displacement on Children in

Lebanon [https://www.rescue.org/report/displaced-again-compounding-impact-repeated-displacement-children-lebanon](https://www.rescue.org/report/displaced-again-compounding-impact-repeated-displacement-children-lebanon#:~:text=Displaced%20Again%3A%20The%20Compounding%20Impact%20of%20Repeated%20Displacement%20on%20Children%20in%20Lebanon,-April%208%2C%202026&text=Hundreds%20of%20thousands%20of%20children,same%20uncertainty%20all%20over%20again.)

<#:~:text=Displaced%20Again%3A%20The%20Compounding%20Impact%20of%20Repeated%20Displacement%20on%20Children%20in%20Lebanon,-April%208%2C%202026&text=Hundreds%20of%20thousands%20of%20children,same%20uncertainty%20all%20over%20again.>

9 Arab Network for Early Childhood, March 13, 2026, <https://www.anecd.net/article/ongoing-israeli-war-on-lebanon-ten-children-killed-every-day/>

destruction, mass displacement, and additional strain on already fragile infrastructure and public services. Although a new government was formed in the aftermath with the aim of stabilizing the country and initiating recovery, it achieved limited progress. Persistent political deadlock, weak institutional capacity, and continued insecurity, marked by sporadic airstrikes and tensions, prevented meaningful economic or social recovery. Consequently, Lebanon remained trapped in a cycle of instability, unable to move toward sustainable development.¹⁰

Capacity to respond

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

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

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

Since the 1970s, **HEKS/EPER** has been implementing projects in partnership with local partners in Lebanon. For the appeal, HEKS/EPER will work through its longstanding partner, the Union of Armenian Evangelical Churches in the Near East (UAECNE), an autonomous body of Armenian Evangelical churches comprising 25 congregations throughout Lebanon, Syria, Turkey, Greece, Egypt, Iran, Iraq and Australia. HEKS/EPER has been supporting UAECNE in Lebanon and Syria since 2017 with different projects in the areas of education, social work and humanitarian aid. UAECNE in Lebanon runs a Social Action Center in Bourj Hammoud in Beirut through which vulnerable children and families are supported; UAECNE was also involved in HEKS/EPER's humanitarian response after the Beirut Blast in 2020 and the recent war in 2024.

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

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

Christian Aid (CA) is the official relief, development, and advocacy agency of 41 sponsoring churches in Britain and Ireland and has been working in partnership with local organizations across Lebanon for over 30 years. CA's regional Middle East programme works particularly with people affected by and at-risk of displacement. CA aims to tackle the root causes of poverty, address the structural inequalities faced by the most marginalized

¹⁰ Institute of Development Studies, The Political Economy of Lebanon's Financial Crisis, [https://opendocs.ids.ac.uk/articles/report/The Political Economy of Lebanon s Financial Crisis/29489987/1/files/56025053.pdf](https://opendocs.ids.ac.uk/articles/report/The%20Political%20Economy%20of%20Lebanon%20s%20Financial%20Crisis/29489987/1/files/56025053.pdf)

and respond to sudden onset and protracted crises through a locally- led, and community informed approach. This entails giving space and support to local civil society and crisis survivors to meet their own needs and risks they face.

Globally CA has extensive experience delivering humanitarian responses in conflict and post-conflict and non-conflict settings. Christian Aid's humanitarian signature is cash first (MPCA, Cash for Protection, Group Cash Transfers) with the overarching goal to link response, preparedness, and recovery (LPRR). Learning generated from CA's global programmes is used to adapt its humanitarian work and advocate for locally- led reform in the humanitarian sector. In Lebanon CA has experience of emergency response including cash, food, NFIs, and dignity kits, in Beirut, Bekaa and Mount Lebanon. For this Appeal, CA will respond with Association Najdeh (hereafter 'Najdeh') with whom CA have been in partnership with since 1986. CA have previously worked with Najdeh on MPCA in Beirut as well as on the ACT Church of Sweden survivor led community response (sclr) program within refugee camps in Beirut and Akkar.

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

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

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

DCA has responded to the two wars 2024 and 2026, through an integrated, multi-sectoral approach combining immediate life-saving assistance with efforts to enhance dignity and resilience. The response will include the provision of hot meals for newly displaced populations, distribution of food parcels and hygiene kits to address basic needs, and cash assistance where feasible to provide flexibility and support household prioritization. DCA will ensure that all interventions are implemented in line with sectoral standards and in close coordination with national systems, local authorities, and humanitarian partners to maximize coverage and avoid duplication. Strong emphasis will be placed on accountability to affected populations through accessible feedback and complaints mechanisms, as well as on protection mainstreaming to ensure safe, inclusive, and dignified assistance for all groups, particularly women, children, older persons, and persons with specific needs.

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

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

NCA's climate resilient WASH program includes the provision of access to safe water through the drilling and/or rehabilitation of wells and/or water networks, the construction of water reservoirs, as well as water trucking in informal settlements. NCA has been at the forefront of utilising green technology such as solar panels for water pumping and is also focusing on environmental sanitation to address and mitigate challenges

related to wastewater and solid waste experienced in most parts of Lebanon. Together with its WASH partner, NCA also implements institutional WASH in clinics, hospitals and schools, including hygiene promotion activities.

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

NCA continues to respond to the crisis with funding with the appeal and outside the appeal. Since the renewal of hostilities in March 2026, NCA and its partners had delivered life-saving assistance in 48 collective shelters, reaching around 14,600 IDPs, with a strong focus on including persons with disabilities (PWDs). NCA continues to coordinate closely with the Ministry of Social Affairs, the Ministry of Energy and Water, and the Ministry of Agriculture, while engaging in humanitarian coordination to ensure timely, efficient responses and avoid duplication.

National and international organizations of the ALF, including NGOs, UN agencies, and humanitarian actors, are actively engaged in the response efforts. These organizations are providing emergency relief, medical assistance and shelter support to affected populations. Coordination mechanisms, such as coordination forums have been established to ensure effective collaboration and avoid duplication of efforts. The UN cluster system, including working groups, has been activated to facilitate coordination among humanitarian actors in South Lebanon. Cluster leads, such as the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and relevant UN agencies, are leading coordination efforts in key sectors such as food security, basic assistance, shelter, health, and protection. Working groups are convening to address specific thematic areas and ensure a comprehensive and coordinated response. DCA is currently co-convenor of the INGO forum (Lebanon Humanitarian INGO Forum-LHIF) to facilitate INGO coordination in the south, where NCA is also a member. **MECC in parallel is attending the national NGO forum coordination for the south and is engaged in the basic assistance working group.** NCA is co-leading the GBV sub-working group in Beirut/Mount Lebanon.

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

RESPONSE STRATEGY

The Results Framework should be annexed to this appeal proposal

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

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

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

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

In respect to cash assistance, DCA will adhere to the Basic Assistance sector's SOPs and guidelines, which currently prioritize the distribution of cash only to IDPs. The geographical parameters are to be decided on as part of the geosplit with MoSA at a later stage

The Basic Assistance sector has also set a maximum of 145USD for the value of the Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA), which DCA will follow. The cash distribution will align with the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for multipurpose cash assistance split into 45 USD for non-food items and 20\$ per person capped at 5 for food needs. DCA will adhere to recommended ratios by Food security sector for food parcels and will follow WASH sector guidelines for the hygiene kits.

Drawing a route-based approach to the MPCA, DCA will conduct a Financial Service Provider (FSP) mapping at the onset of this activity to reduce regulatory barriers and understand the financial ecosystem in the South. At the same time, DCA has currently established robust frameworks with FSP including OMT in Nabatieh and Saida. Once the FSP mapping is finalized, Christian Aid's proposed Immediate Response Strategy **for Phase 1 was: Multipurpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) (Towards Objective 01)**

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

For phase 2: in line with Christian Aid's commitment to locally led and community-driven responses, CA will also support Najdeh to implement a Survivor and Community Led Response (SCLR) approach in Shatila Camp and Ein El Helweh Camp. The intervention will mobilize community members, existing groups, and newly

formed groups to work collectively in identifying urgent needs, prioritizing responses, and designing practical community-led initiatives that respond to the life-saving and early recovery needs of war-affected refugees and vulnerable camp residents.

Building on previous community experience and local capacities, groups will be supported with flexible resources to plan and implement small-scale initiatives that directly address urgent challenges inside the camps. These may include rehabilitation or replacement of damaged household water tanks, access to safe drinking water, dignity kits for women and girls, support items for older persons and persons with disabilities, and other locally identified priorities.

This approach recognizes that crisis-affected communities are best placed to understand their needs and lead timely, relevant, and dignified responses. It also strengthens social cohesion, inclusion, and local resilience by ensuring meaningful participation of women, youth, older persons, and persons with disabilities throughout the response process.

JCC-DSPR plans to provide \$200 cash assistance to 500 families of the internally displaced persons (IDPs); the period of implementation of LEB241. This amount will be given to the families that left their homes in the South of Lebanon, and sought refuge in the Palestinian camps around Tyre. They either are hosted by their relatives or were able to rent a house in the camp.

This cash transfer aims to alleviate immediate financial strain and empower these families to meet basic needs.

As the immediate crisis stabilizes, the JCC will be shifting from emergency relief to long-term rehabilitation efforts aiming to restore safe and dignified living conditions for families in the Palestinian refugee camps around Tyre in South Lebanon.

Recent assessments by JCC and the local People's Committees in El-Buss, Burj Shemali, and Rashidiya refugee camps, have identified high levels of structural damage in over 180 households due to the recent escalations in the area. Most of these homes, originally built without proper engineering or safety standards, have suffered partial destruction, severe cracks, collapsing roofs, broken windows & doors as well as extensive moisture damage. These vulnerabilities are further exacerbated by ongoing instability and nearby bombings, leaving families at heightened risk.

Education being a fundamental right, yet for families in the Dbayeh Palestinian refugee camp, the absence of UNRWA schools leaves parents with only two education options for their children: public schools or the significantly more expensive private schools—both of which come with high transportation costs

A recent study by the Centre for Lebanese Studies, *"Priced Out of Education: The Burden of Tuition Increases in Lebanon's Schools"* (September 2024), highlights the growing financial strain on parents as education becomes increasingly unaffordable. The study, which surveyed 2,075 parents across Lebanon, found that private school tuition has risen for the third consecutive year, now averaging \$3,964 per child annually, including transportation costs. Meanwhile, household incomes, though slightly improved, remain far below what is needed to cover basic living expenses. The average monthly household income now stands at \$855, a significant increase from last year's \$463 (Hammoud, 2023), yet still insufficient to meet the rising cost of education.¹¹

The financial burden on families has reached grave levels, with 67% of parents struggling to pay basic bills and 65% resorting to borrowing money to cover essential expenses, including tuition fees. As a result, many parents have been forced to make difficult choices regarding their children's education. The study reveals that 30% of parents have transferred their children from private to public schools due to unaffordable tuition fees. However, even public schools are no longer entirely free. Many now charge \$50–\$100 in annual fees, adding further strain on families who are already financially vulnerable. These additional costs significantly increase the risk of school dropouts, particularly for children in refugee camps, where access to stable and quality education is already limited.

¹¹ Mohammad Hammoud. (2025, August). Lebanese Studies. <https://lebanesestudies.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/11/Curriculum-Report-English-Final.pdf>

NCA will be focusing its response under two main sectors, WASH and Livelihood. Having a solid experience in WASH and a technical team of engineers and hygiene promoters, NCA will conduct WASH rehabilitation of an institution providing basic services to affected communities such as a health center or school. The rehabilitation will focus on access to water, sanitation services as well as solar power as the latest assessment shows that these are the main needed services in the affected communities. Hygiene promotion activities will be provided, along with distribution of hygiene kits, ensuring that the new learning is adapted to the context and contributing to environmental protection. **As part of early recovery and livelihood, MECC will continue implementing the assistance to the MSMEs affected by the latest crisis to resume operation and generate income that will allow the households to resume their livelihood. MSMEs will be assessed for viability of their businesses and to ensure they fit within the scope of the support. MECC will follow-up with the supported institutions to assess the impact of the aid provided and will facilitate referral to other services. In addition, in close cooperation with the ministry of agriculture, NCA will provide cash assistance to around 240 farmers who have been affected by the crisis. The ministry has a database where 10,000 affected farmers have registered. NCA will validate the beneficiaries that will receive cash assistance and will conduct PDM later.**

HEKS/EPER and UAECNE will provide **Voucher support 450 displaced families . Protection cash will be given to 30 especially vulnerable and at-risk women/girls in order to address their specific protection vulnerability.** These cases will be followed up and provided with case management as part of the Union's social action center's social outreach program. **The targeted individuals and households are mainly from the IDP community but other families affected by the war (loss of income, loss of family members etc.) will also be considered. The aim is to service both communities equally as to avoid any tensions between them or perception of bias against either of them.**

HEKS/EPER and the Union will abide by sectors' guidelines for PSS, GBV support as well as for cash.

Exit strategy

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

Throughout the Appeal and other bilateral agreements, members will continue to identify ways to ensure program sustainability. The transition of specific project activities will be carried out gradually as tensions deescalate. Some activities may also have direct continuity through new projects developed by members. Furthermore, the coordination and capacity building of all project stakeholders will sustain the interventions, as members will work with local community to form local committees to maintain the projects and to coordinate on new initiatives. ALF members work in harmony to make sure that targeted communities are placed at the center and that the intervention made will be in partnership with the community, strengthening the ties of developmental work and resilience.

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

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

- The response builds on Christian Aid's partner "Najdeh's" ongoing presence and activities in the target areas. The Christian Aid proposed project activities (MPCA/SCLR) will be implemented by Najdeh as part of their ongoing work with the target communities with activities incorporated into

the work that Najdeh already undertakes across each camp via its centres, to maximise impact where possible.

- CA will ensure that proposed activities and outputs directly address needs identified by the community themselves. Adopting this approach will help to foster community ownership, with the community more likely to place a higher value on the project outputs, which is a key factor in demonstrating sustainability.
- The response will work with both newly established and pre-existing community-led committees for support with selection of MPCA recipients as well as in selection of potential microgrants. The committees will be locally rooted in target areas and involved in co-design of the exit strategy. New committees will be supported by and connected with those pre-existing community structures to support cohesion. The community committees will continue to link with Najdeh and collaborate in other project activities on a regular basis. In addition, Najdeh's own core staff teams across all 4 camps and gatherings are already rooted in the communities they are serving and based in the 8 well-established Najdeh centres in those camps.
- The response will be locally-led and locally owned: implementation of a potential sclr approach by Christian Aid would leverage pre-existing volunteerism and mutual aid efforts within crisis affected communities, amplifying efforts, and providing a platform for like-minded community members to come together. Through appreciative inquiry techniques used and experiential learning approaches adopted at all levels, community initiatives will be supported in a 'safe to fail' environment allowing for approach adaptation by communities themselves into something truly contextual. Micro-grants are designed to support transfer of power to people and communities affected by crisis. Community members organize around common priorities, enhance capabilities and agency whilst planning and implementing microprojects. They are also supported by advocacy and coordination with duty bearers to help civil society groups and relevant institutions have greater capacity to respond to ongoing needs. This locally led modality supports transfer of power and resources to happen at the start rather than the end of a project cycle, resourcing the dreams of community groups, and handing over power to a truly locally owned process.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NCA will be active in the humanitarian coordination specific to the south of Lebanon. Through the coordination, NCA will share within ALF learning and findings towards complementarity of action. Under Objective 2, the activities will be designed and implemented in an early recovery approach, selecting existing MSMEs and institutions that have demand for their services upon return to the affected area. The selection will consider the existing capacity of the selected institutions or small business, and their commitment (financial and HR) to continue beyond the rehabilitation period and the period for the return on investment. Supporting SMEs and local institutions to resume their operation independently from continuous aid is the basis for the exit strategy that will be adapted by NCA. **NCA has been coordinating closely with the Ministry of Social Affairs, the Ministry of Energy and Water, and the Ministry of Agriculture, while engaging in humanitarian coordination to ensure timely, efficient responses and avoid duplication.**

For HEKS/EPER, the work with UAECNE would ensure the project's sustainability and provide a seamless exit when needed. UAECNE's longstanding presence in the targeted community means they are well connected to all actors within the targeted area and are especially tuned to the needs and opportunities within these communities. The safe identification and referrals training for UAENCE staff constitutes a great resource for the Union to connect to the sector actors and build on the results of this intervention.

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Implementation Approach

ACT members adopt a participatory approach and local partnership including the targeted population in all aspects of program planning and management cycle. Participation of targeted population is a key component of this appeal and the Requesting Members (RMs) have through their local partners or directly voluntary teams who have a direct access to local communities and prove to be effective and in needs assessment and implementation of programs and activities. Implementation of activities will be either through tripartite or multi-lateral agreements with local partners or through direct implementation for members who have offices and team on the ground. Members their best to equip their centers with the necessary tools to keep all targeted population, staff and volunteers safe. Coordination will take place with existing sector groups lead by different UN agencies as well as with local directorates of different civil services such as education, health and municipalities.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Zooming into the work of **DCA**: Following preliminary data collection, and to ensure the reliability and accuracy of the information obtained from external sources, DCA's MEAL unit undertakes a rigorous verification process, following DCA's Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability, and Learning (MEAL) manuals and SOPs. The MEAL system helps in assessing the impact of the aid provided, ensuring accountability in the delivery processes, and learning from the outcomes to refine future interventions. DCA has mainstreamed this approach in its South emergency response successfully over the past six months. The use of such integrated systems helps DCA ensure that aid is delivered accurately and efficiently, reduces the overlap of services, and improves resource allocation.

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

Gender-sensitive and gender-balanced selection criteria will be incorporated in the selection process, with priority given to female-headed households. DCA acknowledges strong differences in income generation and

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

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

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

MCPA: Using Cash as a modality approach has been identified by Christian Aid as the most relevant and effective for the context according to information collected from community consultations, coordination meetings, and CAs humanitarian experience. With the support of its Global Programme Cash and Markets Advisor CA will coordinate with the Act Lebanon Forum, the Basic Needs Working Group, local communities, and authorities. These stakeholders will ensure that the targeting, distributing, monitoring, and reporting of the MPCA is coordinated appropriately. Christian Aid remains committed to the Core Humanitarian Standard and works with local organisations to strengthen their capacity to deliver humanitarian MPCA projects.

Sclr approach: Feedback from communities of previous and current implemented sclr projects in Lebanon have found the sclr approach to be of great value to camp residents, providing a community-led approach for a potential phase 2 context which not only means people are able to address problems which have persisted for years, but where people report increased feelings of self-worth, confidence, and potential for survival, recovery, and transformation. In an independent evaluation that conducted outcome harvesting, it was found

that the previous community initiatives had had a cascading effect and motivated people to work collectively. It also found that work contributed to empowerment and social cohesion and improved relationships within the communities, with some evidence of reconciliation.

For the extension of this Appeal, during 2026, Christian Aid in Phase 2 will implement an SCLR approach in partnership with Najdeh in Shatila Camp and Ein El Helweh Camp.

The project will mobilize community members, informal networks, and existing or newly formed community groups to work together to identify urgent needs, priorities solutions, and design practical initiatives that respond to life-saving and recovery needs of war-affected refugees and vulnerable residents inside the camps. The implementation process will include community outreach, awareness sessions, group formation or strengthening, participatory needs identification, action planning, small grant support for selected initiatives, and follow-up coaching during implementation. Community groups will be encouraged to ensure inclusive participation of women, youth, older persons, and persons with disabilities throughout all stages.

Examples of community-led initiatives may include replacement of damaged water tanks, safe drinking water support, dignity kits for women and girls, hygiene items, adult diapers for older persons and persons with disabilities, minor repairs, and other priorities identified directly by the community. Coordination and linkages between Christian Aid, Najdeh, community committees, local actors, service providers, NGOs, and relevant stakeholders will help avoid duplication, improve referrals, and strengthen the overall response inside the camps.

Clear communication with community members and stakeholders will be maintained through information sessions, community meetings, posters, outreach volunteers, and verbal communication channels already trusted within the camps. These channels will also support transparency around selection processes, available support, timelines, and feedback mechanisms.

Central to Christian Aid's implementation approach is its partnership model and commitment to locally led action. By working through trusted local partners embedded in the community, the project will ensure that activities are conflict-sensitive, safe, inclusive, and responsive to the real priorities of affected people.

Previous SCLR experience in Lebanon has shown strong results beyond immediate assistance, including stronger community cooperation, improved confidence, increased self-reliance, and better social cohesion. This project will build on those lessons to support communities to lead their own recovery and resilience efforts.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

For phase 1, NCA has been responding through funding outside the appeal to a multi-sector response covering cash assistance (MPCA), protection/PSS and GBV. While under the appeal, NCA will distribute hygiene kits to around 500 affected families, either internally displaced or in hard to reach areas, to ensure that the families have access to essential hygiene items and that they can still practice hygienic behavior to protect their family members from diseases that can spread in collective shelters and during emergencies. . While for phase 2, NCA will focus on supporting early recovery in the affected area with support to institutions and local communities to rehabilitate the vital infrastructure to allow people to return to the area and to restart their businesses.

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

Through this project, HEKS/EPER aims to enhance the resilience and quality of life of people affected by crises (both IDPs particularly in Burj Hammoud and Nabaa). The project focuses on providing cash support to alleviate extreme poverty as well as protection risks helping extremely vulnerable people to meet their basic needs and mitigate harmful coping mechanisms by addressing socio-economic vulnerability and food insecurity for the most vulnerable individuals in the targeted community. Key activities include the distribution

of vouchers, case management and , cash for protection. Through these efforts, the project aims to address immediate needs while fostering long-term recovery and community support.

Burj Hammoud and Nabaa are considered one of the most vulnerable communities in Lebanon due to several interrelated socio-economic and political factors. These neighborhoods suffer from high levels of poverty, unemployment, and inadequate access to basic services like healthcare, education, and sanitation [1]. These areas are also home to a high number of refugees, particularly Syrian refugees, who have been displaced by the conflict in Syria. The influx of refugees had strained local resources, housing, and public services, creating significant pressure on already limited infrastructure. In this latest war, again, these communities hosted a big number of IDPs both in schools and in homes further straining the already scarce resources. IDP families are still residing in the area. These families are especially vulnerable as they are not able to return to their homes either because of destruction or continued Israeli presence in their villages. Their situation is getting more critical as they have depleted their resources and are slipping into increased vulnerability.

These communities are situated in urban environments with poor housing conditions, overcrowded living spaces, and limited access to safe public spaces, which further exacerbates their vulnerability. The lack of adequate mental health and psychosocial services, along with the prevalence of gender-based violence (GBV) and protection risks, further places individuals and families in these areas at heightened risk. With Lebanon's ongoing economic crisis, inflation, and political instability, these communities face even greater challenges in terms of securing livelihoods, accessing essential services, and rebuilding their lives. Consequently, host communities in Burj Hammoud and Nabaa also require focused humanitarian intervention to address their immediate and long-term needs particularly to avoid tensions and conflicts with IDPs especially related to aid bias given the high vulnerabilities across the area.

Implementation Arrangements

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

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

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

coordinating with the relevant national line ministries associated with the area in which the member is working.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

HEKS/EPER will implement its activities through its local partner UAECNE.

Project Consolidated Budget

	Appeal Total	CHRISTIAN AID	MECC	JCC	DCA	NORWEGIAN CHURCH AID	HEKS-EPER
Direct Costs	3,159,781	420,528	1,057,508	411,000	705,107	514,978	50,660
1. Project Staff	595,833	92,502	140,785	40,200	210,706	108,580	3,060
1.1. Appeal Lead	29,400	-	29,400	-	-	-	-
1.2. International Staff	70,825	14,722	-	-	56,103	-	-
1.3. National Staff	495,608	77,780	111,385	40,200	154,603	108,580	3,060
2. Project Activities	2,308,515	303,747	836,163	349,000	432,955	353,950	32,700
2.1. Public Health	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.2. Community Engagement	66,368	66,368	-	-	-	-	-
2.3. Preparedness and Prevention	9,000	-	-	-	-	-	9,000
2.4. WASH	110,700	-	59,750	-	-	50,950	-
2.5. Livelihood	477,708	-	68,000	-	106,708	303,000	-
2.6. Education	193,300	-	118,300	75,000	-	-	-
2.7. Shelter and Household items	835,113	-	485,113	150,000	-	-	-
2.8. Food Security	723,626	237,379	37,500	100,000	326,247	-	22,500
2.9. MHPSS and Community Psycho-social	25,200	-	-	24,000	-	-	1,200
2.10. Gender	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.11. Engagement with Faith Leaders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.12. Advocacy	67,500	-	67,500	-	-	-	-
3. Project Implementation	38,000	6,000	11,500	8,500	-	6,000	6,000
3.1. Forum Coordination	38,000	6,000	11,500	8,500	-	6,000	6,000
3.2. Capacity Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Quality and Accountability	65,040	18,280	20,260	2,500	7,000	10,000	7,000
5. Logistics	144,554	-	45,900	10,800	50,806	36,448	600
6. Assets and Equipment	7,840	-	2,900	-	3,640	-	1,300
Indirect Costs	271,624	32,515	108,497	36,000	30,138	62,074	2,400
Staff Salaries	178,420	18,257	76,327	28,800	-	52,636	2,400
Office Operations	93,204	14,257	32,170	7,200	30,138	9,438	-
Total Expenditure	3,431,405	453,043	1,166,005	447,000	735,245	577,052	53,060
ACT Secretariat management and coordination cost SMC@ 2%	68,628	9,061	23,320	8,940	14,705	11,541	1,061
ACT LEB241 External Evaluation Cost	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditure + SMC	3,530,033	462,104	1,189,325	455,940	749,950	588,593	54,121

Project Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The two main funding members of the appeal, ACT CoS and KiA have so far conducted one joint monitoring visit in March 2025 (facilitated by the forum), and were able to visit requesting members - with activities on the field. A joint report was produced and shared with the requesting members and the ACT Secretariat for further tracking, observation and collective learning purposes.

It is expected that the ACT Secretariat, in line with ACT Alliance Q&A Framework and the requesting members' MEAL plans, will conduct one or two additional monitoring visits to the Appeal project locations in 2025 and 2026 based on previously agreed upon ToR; as well as conduct remote monitoring where needed. The forum will also accommodate any FM request to have a monitoring visit during the appeal cycle given that they are also planned ahead.

Safety and Security Plans

ACT members have security monitoring on a regular basis. Each member has their own security plan, and daily monitoring of the current environment is used to inform and update the security situation and any impacts it may have on programming. ACT members are in regular coordination and communication with one another and with relevant actors to provide better and timely safety and security for staff and targeted population. As such, ACT members will receive daily security update from the United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) in Lebanon.

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

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

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

PROJECT ACCOUNTABILITY

Does the proposed response honour ACT's commitment to safeguarding including PSEA? Yes No
 All staff and volunteers of requesting members, particularly those involved with the response, will be required to sign the requesting members' Code of Conduct. If you don't have one, members can use [ACT's Code of Conduct](#).

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

Code of Conduct

ACT members are committed to guard against the abuse of power by those responsible for protection and assistance to vulnerable communities. Especially in humanitarian crises, the dependency of affected populations on humanitarian agencies for their basic needs creates a particular ethical responsibility and duty of care on the part of ACT members and their staff and volunteers. Therefore, ACT members have a responsibility to ensure that all staff and volunteers are aware of this code of conduct, sign it, and understand what it means in concrete behavioral terms. ACT members ensure that there are proper mechanisms in place to prevent and respond to sexual exploitation and abuse. ACT member staff, volunteers, and visitors are expected to sign and adhere to the ACT Code of Conduct as well as to special code of conduct of ACT requesting members. In case any incident occurs, a complaints response mechanism is in place to address targeted population feedback, including addressing violations of the ACT Code of Conduct. Disciplinary measures are in place to address a staff member or volunteer who violates the Code of Conduct. ACT members will continue to ensure that the principles of the Code of Conduct are incorporated into planning and implementation of activities under the ACT LEB241 Appeal. Moreover, the ACT Code of Conduct will be communicated to the targeted communities and they will be made aware of the complaint mechanisms available for their use. To date no incidents recorded from any requesting members about the violation of the code of conduct nor from any of their local respective partners. Service in Dignity is the basis of any humanitarian intervention as well as do harm to served communities.

Safeguarding

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

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

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

Member projects behave appropriately toward children and never abuse the position of trust that comes with affiliation with ACT Alliance. The ACT Lebanon Forum aims to create a child-safe environment in all of its work

by assessing and reducing potential risks to children. In case that any incident was to occur, some ACT members have a complaint response mechanism in place to address targeted population feedback, including addressing reports of child safeguarding incidents and other forms of exploitation and violence. The feedback is addressed as soon as it is received and are knowledgeable of referral pathways to help populations in need receive the support and assistance required.

Conflict Sensitivity / Do No Harm

ACT Lebanon members provide independent, neutral humanitarian assistance and social cohesion events, which attempts to reduce tensions among the community. By focusing on the provision of humanitarian assistance without bias towards adherents to any particular faith group, ethnicity, gender or political affiliation, ACT members have solidified their image as independent and neutral faith-based humanitarian aid providers. ACT members will maintain and uphold their reputation through ongoing and continuous relationship building with community leaders, local municipalities, and religious and secular organizations. ACT members are committed to, and employs, a “Do No Harm” approach and mainstreams protection throughout all of its work. Members ensure that local authorities, affected populations, and other humanitarian actors are engaged through the full project planning and implementation cycle. In order to follow the “Do-no-harm” principle, the designing and implementing of the activities, provision of education and psychosocial services to the community will support to deal with the impact of conflict trauma and stress. It will focus on building resilience within the communities. This ensures that community relations are not harmed but the most vulnerable and needy are targeted. Protection principles such as child protection and child & adult safeguarding are upheld in the projects. With respect to psychosocial programming, ACT members ensure that any material developed and used include the targeted population’ opinions and feedback to reflect and build on their personal experiences and develop appropriate and culturally sensitive material for different age groups.

Complaints Mechanism and Feedback

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

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

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

Communication and Visibility

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

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

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

Annexes

Annex 1 – Summary Table

	MECC	JCC-DSPR	CA																																																																								
Start Date	1 June 2024	1 June 2024	1 June 2024																																																																								
End Date	30 November 2026	31 May 2026	30 November 2026																																																																								
Project Period (in months)	30 months	24 months	30 months																																																																								
Response Locations	Beirut, Mount Lebanon, North, Akkar, South	Palestinian refugee camps in Tyre district: El Buss - Burj Shemali - Rashidieh as well as Sabra/Shatila & Dbayeh camps	Burj Shemali, Rashidieh and El Buss camp, and surrounding gathering areas of Tyre (MPCA) Shatila Camp and Ein El Helweh Camp (SCLR)																																																																								
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Targeted Recipients (per sector)	<p>WASH: 3,000 persons Livelihood: 2,052 persons Education: 3,500 persons Food security: 2,500 persons Shelter and HH Items: 2,000persons Preparedness & Prevention: 1,120 Advocacy: 200</p>	<p>Food Security: 2,500 persons MHPSS: 1,200 persons Shelter and HH: 90 persons Public Health: 300 persons Education: 1,250</p>	<p>PHASE 1: MPCA: Southern camps: 400 HH Beirut camps: 350 HH</p> <p>PHASE 2: SCLR: Community Empowerment: Shatila Camp and Ein El Helweh Camp= 11600/2320 hh</p>																																																																								

			Community-led initiatives: 26 community-led initiatives
Requested budget (USD)	US\$1,195,054	US\$ 455,490	US\$ 462,103.85

	NCA	DCA	HEKS																																																																								
Start Date	1 June 2024	1 June 2024	1 June 2025																																																																								
End Date	30 November 2026	30 November 2026	30 November 2026																																																																								
Project Period (in months)	30 months	30 months	18 months																																																																								
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Targeted Recipients (per sector)	<p>WASH: 15,000 persons</p> <p>Livelihood: 25 MSMEs and 240 farmers (around 1060 individuals)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash Programming: 100 Households estimated 5 people/HH, 500 individuals • Food Parcel: 1730 parcels reaching 865 HHs, estimated 5/HHs, 4325 individuals 	<p>Basic assistance:450 HH</p> <p>Protection: 30</p> <p>MHPSS:</p>																																																																								

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hot Meals: reaching 2,300 individuals <p>Hygiene Kits: 1000 households estimated 5 people/HH, 5000 individuals</p>	
Requested budget (USD)	US\$ 577,052	US\$ 749,950	US\$ 118,208

Annex 2 – Security Risk Assessment

Principal Threats:

Threat 1: Resumption of attacks on the South, Beirut, Bekaa, reaching wider country, worsening the security in project areas to become unstable due to constant conflict.

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

Threat 3: Healthcare system in Lebanon deteriorates due to economic crises and lack of staff.

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

Threat 5: Click here to enter text.

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

<i>Impact</i>	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Severe	Critical
<i>Probability</i>					
Very likely	Low Click here to enter text.	Medium Click here to enter text.	High Click here to enter text.	Very high Threats 1 and 2	Very high Threat 2
Likely	Low Click here to enter text.	Medium Click here to enter text.	High Threat 4	High Threat 3	Very high Click here to enter text.
Moderately likely	Very low Click here to enter text.	Low Click here to enter text.	Medium Click here to enter text.	High Click here to enter text.	High Click here to enter text.
Unlikely	Very low Click here to enter text.	Low Click here to enter text.	Low Click here to enter text.	Medium Click here to enter text.	Medium Click here to enter text.
Very unlikely	Very low Click here to enter text.	Very low Click here to enter text.	Very low Click here to enter text.	Low Click here to enter text.	Low Click here to enter text.