

**SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC
UNDERFUNDED EMERGENCIES ROUND I
DISPLACEMENT
2020**

20-UF-SYR-40845

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Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator

PART I – ALLOCATION OVERVIEW

Reporting Process and Consultation Summary:

GUIDANCE (delete when completed): Prepare this section as the last step of the reporting process.

Please indicate when the After-Action Review (AAR) was conducted and who participated.

22-24 December
2020
25 January 2021

GUIDANCE (delete when completed): If an AAR did not take place, please explain the reason for that and provide details about how inputs from recipient agencies have been collected and describe how stakeholders (including cluster coordinators and implementing partners) have been consulted.

Though a dedicated AAR was not conducted, numerous meetings on utilization of CERF funding and discussion of lessons learned took place bilaterally and collectively with partners. Additionally, CERF focal points were in regular contact with partners to receive regular updates including through monitoring calls and field visits. Between 22-24 December 2020, UNDP, UNHCR and WHO were monitored remotely and two field visits on 25 January 2021 and 9 August to, rural Aleppo and rural Deir-ez-Zor, respectively, to monitor progress on WFP project.

Please confirm that the report on the use of CERF funds was discussed with the Humanitarian and/or UN Country Team (HCT/UNCT).

Yes No

Please confirm that the final version of this report was shared for review with in-country stakeholders (i.e. the CERF recipient agencies and their implementing partners, cluster/sector coordinators and members and relevant government counterparts)?

Yes No

1. STRATEGIC PRIORITIZATION

Statement by the Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator:

This timely CERF grant of US\$ 24,887,327 was critical in enabling humanitarian partners to provide aid to an estimated 2.8 million people. Response was prioritized to focus on the most vulnerable, including displaced people, children, female-headed households, the elderly, people with disability and those with chronic diseases in key locations across the country.

Notably, CERF funds allowed the humanitarian community to address the needs of affected communities North West Syria and in other under-served locations. The funds were a catalyst for multi-sectoral response to increasing needs and supported efforts to minimise the impact of multi-layered drivers of needs including displacement, rising food insecurity, deepening socio-economic crisis, and knock-on effects of COVID-19. CERF was instrumental in contributing to some improvements in food security in Syria through support to wheat production as well as rehabilitation of seven bakeries in key geographic areas in need. Additionally, through this grant, IDPs during and in the aftermath of the mass displacement in Idlib early 2020 were provided with shelter and essential basic services including education, protection, clean water as well as food and nutritional supplies.

The CERF allocation has made a difference in the lives of 2.8 million people who were supported with at least one type of assistance through Health, WASH, Food, Agriculture, Shelter and/or Nutrition services in Idlib, Aleppo, Al Hasakeh, Deir Ez Zor, Ar Raqqa, Dar'a, among others.

Finally, I commend the exemplary work done by CERF implementing partners and front-line workers, who exerted every effort to deliver under the difficult and challenging circumstances to save lives.

CERF's Added Value:

Timeliness, agility, and focused approach are the best to describe this CERF grant. The CERF allocation for Syria provided timely support to frontline partners to provide tents to on-set displaced people in NWS and chronically displaced population in North East, in addition to, health care and safe drinking water, food assistance, nutrition and child protection to those most in need, especially during COVID-19 which exacerbated the humanitarian needs in Syria further.

Despite, some delays due to COVID-19 movement restriction, agencies and their sub-implementing partners were on ground and delivering. The thematic focus of Syria UFE 20 is providing assistance to underserved areas as identified by the sectors and humanitarian country team, namely: North West Syria, North East Syria, Dar'a, among others. The grant supported:

- ✓ UNDP to provide 12,240 youth, women and people with disability, among other vulnerable groups with sustainable livelihood and economic activities with focus on youth, women and people with disability.
- ✓ FAO project supported 54,400 farming households to plant 20,000 ha of wheat seeds and produced 24,000 tons of wheat to support the alarmingly high level of food insecurity in the country, attributed to drought, socio-economic crisis and impact of COVID-19. Additionally, 34,400 livestock herders households were provided with treatments to prevent outbreak of animal health diseases.
- ✓ WFP repaired and rehabilitated seven bakeries that provided 66,289 households (331,445 individuals) access to newly produced bread.
- ✓ UNHCR provided 39,627 internally displaced persons with shelter by installing 9,260 family tents.
- ✓ UNICEF reached to 1.46 million people with nutritional supplies, water and sanitation, education or child protection services.
 - ✓ 282,727 IDPs in 135 camps/sites/informal settlements were provided with WASH lifesaving interventions. That included water trucking, latrine construction and desludging, solid waste management, WASH NFIs and hygiene promotion activities. Additionally, UNICEF further supported the resilience of 165,402 people in areas with high severity of needs to access safe water and sanitation by rehabilitating the water systems and sewerage networks
 - ✓ A total of 909,111 individuals that included 478,623 children (239,506 boys and 239,117 girls) and 430,488 pregnant and lactating women (PLWs) received micro-nutrients and 11,397 children (4,638 boys and 6,759 girls) were admitted to treatment for Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM).

- ✓ 13,004 children and adults IDPs and host community members were provided with emergency education interventions
- ✓ 90,588 children and parents/caregivers provided with critical child protection services, of which 78 percent are IDPs
- ✓ WHO made available 1,110,000 million treatments and 14,670 trauma cases treatments through provision of 309 different specialized health kits including: 26 dressing material- burns, 78 IEHK supplementary different types, 60 IEHK basic and supplementary different types, 40 Trauma kit A, 50 Trauma kit B, 55 Surgical supply kits.

Did CERF funds lead to a fast delivery of assistance to people in need?

Yes Partially No

Did CERF funds help respond to time-critical needs?

Yes Partially No

Did CERF improve coordination amongst the humanitarian community?

Yes Partially No

Did CERF funds help improve resource mobilization from other sources?

Yes Partially No

Considerations of the ERC's Underfunded Priority Areas¹:

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- CERF projects were contributing to gender equality, including across age groups where aid provide considered the specific needs of different age and gender groups. Almost 60 percent of reached beneficiaries under this allocation are women and girls.
- All CERF projects, under this grant, have solid protection mainstreaming measures, including attention to prevention of gender-based violence (GBV) and sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) through capacitating of local partners as well as identification of referral pathways.
- Additionally, CERF livelihood and agriculture/ farming support focused to empower vulnerable groups including primarily youth, women and people with disability.
- The CERF grant supported projects with outreach and support to people with disability. 152,108 PwDs or six per cent reached with assistance under this allocation. The interventions were diverse including business start-up, agriculture and farming, shelter, access to water, among others. Recommended to enhance reporting and collection of data related to PwD.
- One project provided emergency education interventions to 13,004 most vulnerable persons mostly in IDP camps. Additionally, 4,640 children benefited from the improved of WASH facilities in 30 schools in other areas.

Through this allocation, CERF continued to strengthen support to four priority areas that are often underfunded: programmes specifically for women and girls and people with disabilities; ensuring that children living in protracted emergencies receive education; and promoting protection and dignity for all people affected by crises.

¹ In January 2019, the Emergency Relief Coordinator identified four priority areas as often underfunded and lacking appropriate consideration and visibility when funding is allocated to humanitarian action. The ERC therefore recommended an increased focus on these four areas to ensure that they be given due consideration by RC/HCs and HCTs/UNCTs when prioritizing life-saving needs for inclusion in CERF requests. These areas are: (1) support for women and girls, including tackling gender-based violence, reproductive health and empowerment; (2) programmes targeting disabled people; (3) education in protracted crises; and (4) other aspects of protection. While CERF remains needs based, the ERC will be looking for country teams to prioritize projects and mainstreamed activities that systematically and effectively address to these four historically underfunded areas. Please see the questions and answers on the ERC four priority areas [here](#).

It is recommended for future CERF allocations to also focus on core Gender-based Violence and Education activities, due to the growing needs on ground and funding gaps in these two thematic areas.

Table 1: Allocation Overview (US\$)

GUIDANCE (delete when completed): The amount reported under “total amount required” is pre-populated with the figure from section 1 in the CERF application. For the rapid response window, this amount reflects the humanitarian requirements for the crisis that triggered the application to CERF, for a six-month period. For the underfunded emergencies window, this amount corresponds to the overall annual humanitarian requirement in the country, e.g. the HRP requirements. The amount may have remained unchanged or may need adjustments based on new findings. Other information is to be prepared by the CERF focal point based on agencies’ inputs.

Total amount required for the humanitarian response	3,300,000,000
CERF	24,887,327
Country-Based Pooled Fund (if applicable)	169,600,000
Other (bilateral/multilateral)	1,725,512,673
Total funding received for the humanitarian response (by source above)	1,920,000,000

Table 2: CERF Emergency Funding by Project and Sector/Cluster (US\$)

Agency	Project Code	Sector/Cluster	Amount
FAO	20-UF-FAO-013	Food Security - Agriculture	3,504,124
UNDP	20-UF-UDP-002	Early Recovery - Early Recovery	2,000,000
UNHCR	20-UF-HCR-010	Shelter and Non-Food Items - Shelter and Non-Food Items	4,000,000
UNICEF	20-UF-CEF-020	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	4,040,610
UNICEF	20-UF-CEF-020	Nutrition - Nutrition	2,203,968
UNICEF	20-UF-CEF-020	Protection - Child Protection	1,469,312
UNICEF	20-UF-CEF-020	Education - Education	1,469,312
WFP	20-UF-WFP-014	Food Security - Agriculture	3,500,000
WHO	20-UF-WHO-014	Health - Health	2,700,001
Total			24,887,327

Table 3: Breakdown of CERF Funds by Type of Implementation Modality (US\$)

GUIDANCE (delete when completed): The information is to be prepared by the CERF focal point based on agencies’ inputs.

Total funds implemented directly by UN agencies including procurement of relief goods	16,379,000
Funds sub-granted to government partners*	114,762
Funds sub-granted to international NGO partners*	3,527,876
Funds sub-granted to national NGO partners*	4,805,737
Funds sub-granted to Red Cross/Red Crescent partners*	0
Total funds transferred to implementing partners (IP)*	8,508,376
Total	24,887,327

* Figures reported in table 3 are based on the project reports (part II, sections 1) and should be consistent with the sub-grants overview in the annex.

2. OPERATIONAL PRIORITIZATION:

Overview of the Humanitarian Situation:

GUIDANCE (delete when completed): This paragraph of **max. 350 words** should provide an overview of the humanitarian situation this allocation responded to. The language prepopulated in green below is taken from the allocation module on the CERF website where it was published following the approval of the application. Please **update** this paragraph wherever you see fit and note that this overview will again be **posted on the CERF website** upon the clearance of this report.

The humanitarian consequences of the crisis in Syria are profound. 11.06 million people need some form of humanitarian assistance in 2020 – over 60 per cent of the population. Of these, 4.65 million people are considered to be in acute need. Nine years on from the start of the crisis, 6.1 million people remain internally displaced and 5.6 million people have fled their homes to neighbouring countries. In 2019, over 1.5 million people were displaced inside Syria. There has been, and continues to be, extensive damage to crucial civilian infrastructure, such as schools, water supply systems, health facilities, and housing. In areas where hostilities have subsided, life remains a daily struggle due to limited access to basic services, increasing financial hardship and eroding coping capacities.

More than 93 per cent of the population now live under the poverty line, with 60 per cent experiencing abject poverty. Recent economic shocks risk setting back the recovery of the Syrian people even further and rendering many more acutely vulnerable. Millions of men, women, boys and girls continue to rely on humanitarian assistance as a vital lifeline and support with rebuilding their lives. The COVID-19 pandemic exacerbated the situation, adding new layers of hardship and barriers, including the movement restriction (reducing access to health care services), the closure of some services, and delays in the import of goods, including essentials. The pandemic has been an acute concern in northwest Syria, where millions of vulnerable people live in overcrowded areas and poor conditions. Health infrastructure was damaged long before the pandemic and was therefore seriously under-equipped to respond to it.

Operational Use of the CERF Allocation and Results:

This CERF allocation focuses on critical service and livelihoods activities implemented in chronically underfunded sectors, i.e. WASH, Education, Nutrition, Agriculture/Food Security, Early Recovery and Livelihoods, Shelter and Child Protection. The allocation targets 1,284,436 most vulnerable members of host communities, returnees and IDPs, out of which 178,926 are People with Disabilities. The allocation reached 2.8 million people with at least one type of assistance, out of which 152,108 people with disabilities. Key achievements include:

- 33 per cent of aid provided (909,111 persons) were through the nutrition-related activities including screening and provision of nutrient supplies, including 478,623 children (239,506 boys and 239,117 girls) and 430,488 pregnant and lactating women (PLWs) received micro-nutrients and 11,397 children (4,638 boys and 6,759 girls) were admitted to treatment for Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM).
- 25 per cent or 657,825 persons benefited from Food security and Agriculture where 20,000 smallholder farming households provided with wheat seeds, 34,400 livestock herder household supported and seven bakeries were rehabilitation in key areas,
- 21 per cent (or 569,760 over half a million-person reached) through health services including availability of 1.1 million treatments and support to TB and cases with Non-communicable diseases,
- 16 per cent through WASH or 448,129 IDPs in 135 camps and informal settlement as well as host communities in dire needs through water trucking, latrine construction and desludging, solid waste management, WASH NFIs and hygiene promotion activities as well as repair of water and sewerage networks.
- and the remainder through child protection (90,588 children and parents/caregivers), provision of tents (55,731 IDPs), ER&L (employment creation opportunities) (12,240 persons), and support to formal and non-formal Education (13,004 persons).

CERF grant recipient continued to adopt IASC Accountability to Affected Population commitments on community engagement, feedback, and action. Partners reported on various level of engagement with beneficiaries through field visits, interviews, as well as availability of hotline and complaint box.

People Directly Reached:

GUIDANCE (delete when completed): This paragraph of **max. 200 words** should briefly elaborate the approach used towards estimating the figures reported in table 4, 5 and 6 below and how counting the same people multiple times has been avoided? Further, please explain deviations of more than 10 percent compared to planned figures as laid out in the CERF application, if applicable.

Through this CERF grant, 2.8 million persons reached with lifesaving assistance (which makes 128 per cent of the planned intervention). Of which, 60 percent are IDPs, ten per cent returnees and the rest are from host communities. 909,111 reached through provision of nutritional supplies, 448,129 through improvement of access to water, sanitation and solid waste management especially in IDP sites, 569,760 persons through critical health care, 657,825 people through food and agriculture activities and rehabilitation of seven bakeries, and 55,731 IDPs are sheltered with new tents in addition to 90,588 vulnerable children reached with child protection activities and support.

Partners increased their mobile team outreach especially during the mass displacement of early 2020 in Idleb, to provide lifesaving support and hence figures are over reached than target. Additionally, partners were able to procure additional supplies and kits based on the availability of fund and market prices during implementation. Figures are reported per sector, avoiding double counting to the extent possible.

People Indirectly Reached:

GUIDANCE (delete when completed): This paragraph of **max. 200 words** should quantify and briefly describe the people who will benefit indirectly from allocation activities, for example from awareness/information campaigns, expansion of service delivery capacity, etc.

Essential to highlight that services are benefiting communities reached at large whether in availability of health services, access to water, rehabilitation of bakeries as well as nutrition-related activities. Some of 3.5 million people are estimated to benefit from the allocation activities indirectly.

GUIDANCE (delete when completed): Numbers of “people reached” in **table 4, 5 and 6** provide an indication of key CERF results and are of great importance to CERF donors and other stakeholders. To facilitate the reporting of accurate figures, people directly reached through CERF funding are estimated in three steps:

- 1) **First**, the numbers of people reached are reported by **agencies** in each project report (part II, section 4) based on the implemented activities.
- 2) **Second**, the numbers of people reached at sector level (part I, table 4) are consolidated by the **CERF focal point** in consultation with **sector/cluster leads** based on project reports and sectoral knowledge. If several projects in the same sector assist the same people, the overlaps between them should be eliminated as best possible by the sector lead to avoid counting the same people multiple times.
- 3) **Third**, the numbers of people reached at allocation level (tables 5 and 6) are consolidated by the **CERF focal point** based on sectoral figures and in consultation with sector leads. If several sectors assist the same people, the overlaps between them should be eliminated as best possible in tables 5 and 6 to avoid counting the same people several times. Totals in tables 5 and 6 should be the same.

Table 4: Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding by Sector/Cluster*

Sector/Cluster	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Early Recovery - Early Recovery	1,860	1,860	2,790	2,790	9,300	2,446	2,446	3,674	3,674	12,240
Education - Education	238	238	6,250	6,250	12,976	252	243	6,387	6,122	13,004
Food Security - Agriculture	195,267	185,433	196,233	191,067	768,000	172,109	163,118	163,201	159,397	657,825
Food Security - Food Assistance	97,767	93,933	131,733	126,567	450,000					
Health - Health	190,234	174,404	147,670	160,241	672,549	161,160	147,749	125,100	135,751	569,760
Nutrition - Nutrition	72,000	0	88,200	91,800	252,000	430,488	0	239,117	239,506	909,111
Protection - Child Protection	12,274	4,060	30,196	29,470	76,000	17,991	12,790	28,041	31,766	90,588
Shelter and Non-Food Items - Shelter and Non-Food Items	8,556	4,462	11,146	10,813	34,977	14,235	9,606	15,668	16,222	55,731
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	120,401	115,860	87,290	83,840	407,391	101,291	93,756	140,187	112,895	448,129
Total	600,830	486,317	569,775	576,271	2,233,193	899,972	429,708	721,375	705,333	2,756,388

* Figures represent best estimates of people directly supported through CERF funding. Disaggregation by sex and age represents women and men ≥18, girls and boys <18.

Table 5: Total Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding by Category*

Category	Planned	Reached
Refugees	0	0
Returnees	317,118	268,861
Internally displaced people	926,370	1,613,129
Host communities	989,705	874,398
Other affected people	0	0
Total	2,233,193	2,756,388

Table 6: Total Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding*

Sex & Age	Planned	Reached	Number of people with disabilities (PwD) out of the total	
			Planned	Reached
Women	600,830	899,972	44,383	37,853
Men	486,317	429,708	41,404	36,187
Girls	569,775	721,375	46,026	40,199
Boys	576,271	705,333	47,113	37,869
Total	2,233,193	2,756,388	178,926	152,108

PART II – PROJECT OVERVIEW

3. PROJECT REPORTS

3.1 Project Report 20-UF-FAO-013

1. Project Information			
Agency:	FAO	Country:	Syrian Arab Republic
Sector/cluster:	Food Security - Agriculture	CERF project code:	20-UF-FAO-013
Project title:	Support to vulnerable farmers and breeders (including IDPs and returnees) to improve their food and nutrition security		
Start date:	19/03/2020	End date:	31/12/2020
Project revisions:	No-cost extension <input type="checkbox"/>	Redeployment of funds <input type="checkbox"/>	Reprogramming <input type="checkbox"/>
Funding	Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 33,000,000
	GUIDANCE: Figure prepopulated from application document.		
	Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 4,000,000
	GUIDANCE: Indicate the total amount received to date against the total indicated above. Should be identical to what is recorded on the Financial Tracking Service (FTS). This should include funding from all donors, including CERF.		
	Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 3,504,124
	Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:		US\$ 114,762
	GUIDANCE: Please make sure that the figures reported here are consistent with the ones reported in the annex.		
	Government Partners		US\$ 114,762
	International NGOs		US\$ 0
	National NGOs		US\$ 0
	Red Cross/Crescent Organisation		US\$ 0

2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

The overall objective of the project was to restore the livelihoods and enhance the food security of vulnerable farming and livestock keeping households who are affected by the ongoing crisis in the Syrian Arab Republic through improving their production capacity. To achieve this objective, the project assisted a total of 54,400 households (326,400 people) through the following interventions:

The project provided 200 kg of wheat seeds to 20,000 smallholder farming households (120,000 people) in Aleppo, Ar-Raqqa, Deir-Ez-Zor and Hasakeh Governorates, distributing a total of 4,000 tonnes of wheat seeds during the period of October–December 2020. Moreover, FAO trained 2,000 wheat farmers (10 percent of the targeted beneficiaries) on wheat management, post-harvest treatment, integrated pest and disease management, the use of organic fertilizers, and climate-smart agriculture; and provided regular extension and advisory services to the beneficiaries through a network of 100 trained agronomists. FAO estimates that the beneficiary households were able to plant a total of 20,000 ha of wheat and produce an estimation of 24,000 tonnes of wheat as a result of the project's intervention. It is worth to mention that the erratic weather conditions for the current season 2020/2021, have contributed to a lower yield than expected

Detailed wheat locations:

Governorate	District	Nahya	Assisted HH
Aleppo	Al Bab	Dayr Hafir	400
Aleppo	Al Bab	Eastern Kwaives	600
Aleppo	Al Bab	Rasm Haram El-Imam	500
Aleppo	Jebel Saman	Atareb	750
Aleppo	Jebel Saman	Daret Azza	250
Aleppo	Jebel Saman	Hadher	900
Aleppo	Jebel Saman	Haritan	400
Aleppo	Jebel Saman	Jebel Saman	350
Aleppo	Jebel Saman	Tall Ed-daman	100
Aleppo	Jebel Saman	Zarbah	750
Aleppo	Menbij	Al-Khafsa	1,500
Aleppo	Menbij	Maskana	500
Al-Hasakeh	Al-Hasakeh	Al-Hasakeh	1,100
Al-Hasakeh	Al-Hasakeh	Areeshah	300
Al-Hasakeh	Al-Hasakeh	Be'r Al-Hulo Al-Wardeyyeh	1,000
Al-Hasakeh	Al-Hasakeh	Shadadah	500
Al-Hasakeh	Al-Hasakeh	Tal Tamer	900
Al-Hasakeh	Quamishli	Quamishli	2,200
Ar-Raqqa	Ar-Raqqa	Maadan	1,500
Ar-Raqqa	Ar-Raqqa	Sabka	1,000
Ar-Raqqa	Ath-Thawrah	Mansura	1,000
Deir-ez-Zor	Al Mayadin	Ashara	3,500
		Grand Total	20,000

The project treated 1,100,000 heads of sheep and goats and 33,000 heads of cattle against endo and ecto parasites, administering 34,400 litres of Rafazol (anti-parasiticides material), benefiting 34,400 livestock keeping households (206,400 people) in Ar-Raqqa, Deir-Ez-Zor and Rural Damascus Governorate. The treated number of sheep (1,100,000 heads) exceeded the initial target (1,000,000 heads), thanks to procuring more anti-parasiticides material (Rafazol) using the same allocated budget. Furthermore, the project designed and delivered a capacity-building training programme for 50 veterinarians, who contributed to raising awareness of the targeted beneficiaries on best livestock management practices and provided extension/advisory services to the targeted beneficiaries.

The project ensured the inclusion and prioritisation of highly vulnerable categories within the targeted communities, including returnee households (approximately 38.6 percent of the total number of beneficiaries); internally displaced households (approximately 20 percent); female headed households (approximately 26 percent); and people with disabilities (PwD) (approximately 5 percent), among other vulnerable segments. FAO ensured the project's accountability to affected populations through regular consultation and engagement with the targeted communities during the project's design and implementation (e.g. through regular consultations with village committees and through ensuring the availability of feedback and complaint mechanisms); and by considering the special needs and protection risks of highly vulnerable segments of the targeted communities (e.g. ensuring that all locations, distances and routes to distribution sites were safe and accessible for women and PwD). The project did not only achieve its objective to sustainably restore the livelihoods and enhance the food security of its direct beneficiaries, but it will also provide indirect sustainable benefits to all the communities in the targeted areas through increasing the availability of food (wheat and animal products); reducing the risk of an outbreak of major animal diseases; and enhancing knowledge of local extension service providers (50 veterinarians and 100 agronomists) as well as the project beneficiaries who benefited from relevant trainings and awareness raising activities. FAO estimates that 1,800,000 people will directly or indirectly benefit from the project's interventions across the food supply chain in the targeted governorates.

3. Changes and Amendments

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During the procurement process, FAO was able to purchase the required quantities of Rafazol (the anti-parasiticides material that was used for treating livestock) with a lower price compared with the estimated price, hence, FAO procured 34,400 litres of Rafazol instead of 33,000 litres. Consequently, the treated number of sheep reached 1,100,000 heads compared with the initial target of 1,000,000 heads, benefiting an additional 1,400 livestock-keeping households.

4. Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding*

Sector/cluster	Food Security - Agriculture									
Category	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	38,700	36,300	25,500	25,500	126,000	38,700	36,300	25,500	25,500	126,000
Internally displaced people	20,100	18,900	13,500	13,500	66,000	20,119	18,917	13,512	13,512	66,060
Host communities	38,700	36,300	25,500	25,500	126,000	41,285	38,719	27,168	27,168	134,340
Other affected people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	97,500	91,500	64,500	64,500	318,000	100,104	93,936	66,180	66,180	326,400
People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total										
	4,929	4,611	3,180	3,180	15,900	4,929	4,611	3,180	3,180	15,900

* Figures represent best estimates of people directly supported through CERF funding. Disaggregation by sex and age represents women and men ≥18, girls and boys <18.

5. People Indirectly Targeted by the Project

The project indirectly benefited the following groups:

The local community in the targeted locations as a result of the relative improved availability of food (wheat and animal products) and reduced spread or outbreak of major animal diseases, which will contribute to enhancing food security (despite the low wheat production due to drought this year). FAO estimates that 1,473,600 people indirectly benefited from this intervention (including members of the targeted households).

The technical follow up with wheat farmers has also benefited other farmers from the targeted communities through farmers' social networking and sharing of knowledge

Local technical staff, including 50 veterinarians and 100 agronomists in the extension units (the facilitators) who received training on livestock veterinary services, wheat production and extension skills.

6. CERF Results Framework

Project objective	The overall objective of the project is to improve the production capacity of 53,000 farmers/breeders households (around 318,000 people) who are affected by the ongoing crisis in the Syrian Arab Republic			
Output 1	Wheat production of 20,000 vulnerable farmers households in wheat major production areas (Al-Hasakeh, Ar-Raqqa, Deir-Ez-Zor and Aleppo) is increased.			
Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Sector/cluster	Food Security - Agriculture			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 1.1	N. beneficiaries receive improved seeds (200 kg each)	120,000 people	120,000 people	- Interim and final reports provided by the implementing partner - Field verification by FAO technical and resilience officers - Process monitoring report
Indicator 1.2	N. farmers improved knowledge on good production practices	2,000 people	2,000 people 100 agronomists	- Verifications by FAO technician and resilience officers in the field - Feedbacks from farmers and facilitators' network groups (WhatsApp groups) - IP's training report supported by pictures from the training
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		The training modality was amended as follows: a two-day training was delivered to 100 agronomists (facilitators) in four governorates on best practices for wheat production and extension skills. Then, each facilitator established a group of farmers (15–20 farmers) and was responsible for providing technical training and follow up with them during the wheat growing season through WhatsApp groups and field visits. Through this training 2000 farmers benefited from the training.		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 1.1	Finalize selection of project locations	FAO and implementing partner (the Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform [MAAR] and its		

		directorates in the targeted governorates) in coordination with local communities.
Activity 1.2	Contract an implementing partner for the distribution of inputs and training	FAO and MAAR
Activity 1.3	Procure good quality and improved wheat seed (4,000 tonnes)	FAO and the General Organization for Seed Multiplication (as the sole provider of wheat seed in the country)
Activity 1.4	Distribute seed to the 20,000 targeted beneficiaries in the targeted locations (each household obtain 200 kg to plant 1 ha of land)	FAO and implementing partner (MAAR and its directorates in the targeted governorates)
Activity 1.5	Design training programme on the following topics: Wheat management, Post-harvest treatment, Integrated pest and disease management, and Organic fertilizers Climate smart agriculture	FAO and implementing partner (MAAR and its directorates in the targeted governorates)
Activity 1.6	Select trainees (10% of the targeted beneficiaries) according to the specified criteria in similar programmes	FAO and implementing partner (MAAR and its directorates in the targeted governorates)
Activity 1.7	Conduct the training programme throughout the growing season	FAO and implementing partner (MAAR and its directorates in the targeted governorates)

Output 2 Animal production and health for 33,000 vulnerable breeders households is improved

Was the planned output changed through reprogramming after the application stage? Yes No

Sector/cluster	Food Security - Agriculture			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 2.1	N. animals treated against endo and ectoparasites	1,000,000 heads of sheep and goats 33,000 heads of cattle	1,100,000 heads of sheep and goats and 33,000 heads of cattle	-Interim and Final reports provided by the implementing partner - Field verification by FAO resilience officers and livestock expert at FAO Damascus office.
Indicator 2.2	N. veterinarians with improved knowledge through refresher training on specific topics	50 veterinarians	50 veterinarians	-Interim and Final reports provided by the implementing partner - Training reports supported by pictures from the training
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		During the procurement process, FAO was able to purchase the required quantities of Rafazol (the anti-parasiticides material that was used for treating livestock) with a lower price compared with the estimated price, hence, FAO procured 34,400 litres of Rafazol instead of 33,000 litres. Consequently, the treated number of sheep reached 1,100,000 heads compared with the initial target of 1,000,000 heads, benefiting an additional 1,400 livestock keeping households.		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		

Activity 2.1	Finalize the selection of targeted locations	FAO and implementing partner (MAAR and its directorates in the targeted governorates) in coordination with local communities.
Activity 2.2	Contract an implementing partner for the vaccination	FAO and MAAR
Activity 2.3	Procure the anti-parasiticides (drugs for treatment against parasites) and tools and equipment	FAO and the service provider
Activity 2.4	De-worming of 1,000,000 heads of sheep/goats and 33,000 heads cattle against animal parasites	FAO and implementing partner (MAAR and its directorates in the targeted governorates)
Activity 2.5	Training of 50 veterinarians and paraprofessionals for 5 days (training program will be prepared by FAO)	FAO and implementing partner (MAAR and its directorates in the targeted governorates)
Activity 2.6	Conduct awareness and extension program for beneficiaries	FAO and implementing partner (MAAR and its directorates in the targeted governorates)

7. Effective Programming

a. Accountability to Affected People (AAP)²:

The design of the project considered all feedbacks and lessons learned during the past years as communicated by crisis affected people represented mainly by village committees who, with the rest of vulnerable groups, constituted the “local beneficiary selection committee”. Selection criteria for beneficiaries and modality of distribution/ provision of support were discussed with these village level committees and was adapted based on their feedback. Extension units at village level and the local beneficiary selection committee were also responsible for ensuring effective communication with the local community about the assistance provided, dates, times and locations, in addition to their central role in monitoring the distribution /provision of assistance to beneficiaries.

b. AAP Feedback and Complaint Mechanisms:

An accountability to affected population system including beneficiaries’ participation and appropriate information and feedback/complaint mechanism was put in place to enable communities to express any grievances they may have. The complaint mechanism composed of a dedicated phone number for the beneficiaries (through a WhatsApp number) that was added to the project signboard in the distribution centres of wheat seeds and shared with the beneficiaries of livestock treatment activities. Through this mechanism the beneficiaries were able to send their feedback /complaints on the provided assistance to FAO responsible officer for complaints verification. The role of this responsible officer was to direct any complaints to FAO Resilience Officers in the field who were able to follow up and solve the complaints. All feedbacks were documented through a registration that include relevant information (date, complaint, code of project, responsible officer, etc.). People without access to telephones were reached using younger members of the households as communication channels to elder people and through our monitoring visits and direct contact with beneficiaries

c. Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA):

FAO set in place measures to avoid the likelihood of sexual exploitation and abuse starting from the selection of beneficiaries through clear selection criteria defining beneficiary eligibility and stipulating that at least 30 percent must be women. This measure minimized any abuse of authority by the implementing partners. The designated selection committees also had women representation, in addition to the implementing partner field teams (including female staff) who delivered the services. Also, the designation of a WhatsApp number for feedback and complaints was an additional preventative measure to avoid any occurrence of sexual exploitation and abuse.

d. Focus on women, girls and sexual and gender minorities, including gender-based violence:

Given that in general rural women usually face gender-based constraints such as limited access to paid labour, land, tools and training in agriculture and livelihoods initiatives, FAO prioritised gender balance in the distribution of productive assets such as livestock and lands

² AAP and PSEA are part and parcel of IASC commitments, and therefore mandatory for compliance for all UN agencies and partners. Agencies do not necessarily need to establish new AAP and PSEA mechanisms for CERF projects if functioning ones are already in place. For more information please refer to the [IASC AAP commitments](#).

owned by women and women access to training programmes. In this project, more than 26 percent of the beneficiaries from the livestock treatment, wheat seeds distribution and trainings were women-headed households.

e. People with disabilities (PwD):

For both, the wheat seeds distribution and livestock treatment, the selection criteria for beneficiaries stipulated that 5 per cent of the targeted beneficiaries should be PwD. Moreover, during the distribution of assistance/provision of services additional measures were put in place to consider the dignity and protection of PwD, including the following measures:

- FAO ensured that all locations, distances and routes to distribution sites were safe for all vulnerable groups including the PwD;
- separate queues with availability of chairs were designated for vulnerable groups including the PwD;
- facilitation of procedures for PwD wheat seeds beneficiaries, this included flexibility in delivering the seeds to delegated persons (following verification) by the PwD so they were not obliged to travel to the distribution locations; and
- since the treatment of livestock was conducted at beneficiaries places, this provided adequate protection for PwD.

f. Protection:

FAO considered the following measures to ensure protection mainstreaming principles were respected and applied:

- the implementing partners' staff deployed in the field, included personnel of diverse genders;
- locations, distances and routes to distribution sites were safe for women, girls, boys and other at-risk groups;
- separate queues were designated for older women or women with children during the distributions, with availability of chairs for the women, older people, and people with disabilities; and
- beneficiaries of livestock treatment were visited by the treatment teams at their places, which reduced the protection risks for women beneficiaries associated with traveling with livestock.

g. Education:

N/A

8. Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)

GUIDANCE (delete when completed): Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) refers to all programs where cash or vouchers for goods or services are directly provided to affected people. In the context of humanitarian assistance, the term is used to refer to the provision of cash or vouchers given to individuals, household or community recipients; not to governments or other state actors. CVA covers all modalities of cash-based assistance, including vouchers.

If more than one modality was used in the project, please complete separate rows for each activity. Please indicate the estimated **value of cash** that was transferred to people assisted through each modality (best estimate of the value of cash and/or vouchers, not including associated delivery costs).

Use of Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)?

Planned	Achieved	Total number of people receiving cash assistance:
No	No	NA

If **no**, please describe why CVA was not considered. Where feasible, CVA should be considered as a default response option, and multi-purpose cash (MPC) should be utilised wherever possible.

If **yes**, briefly note how CVA is being used, highlighting the use of MPC, and if any linkages to existing social protection systems have been explored.

FAO solely targeted the provision of critical relief items, trainings and specialists such as veterinarians to the affected population rather than cash for this project.

Parameters of the used CVA modality:

Specified CVA activity	Number of people receiving CVA	Value of cash (US\$)	Sector/cluster	Restriction
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(incl. activity # from results framework above)				
[Fill in]	[Fill in]	US\$ [insert amount]	Choose an item.	Choose an item.

9. Visibility of CERF-funded Activities

Guidance (to be deleted): Please list weblinks to publicly available social media posts (Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, etc.), videos and/or success stories, evaluations or other kind of reports on the agency's websites covering CERF-funded activities under this project.

Title	Weblink
Securing vulnerable farmers' livelihoods by providing quality wheat seed	http://www.fao.org/emergencies/fao-in-action/stories/stories-detail/en/c/1375094/

3.2 Project Report 20-UF-UDP-002

1. Project Information			
Agency:	UNDP	Country:	Syrian Arab Republic
Sector/cluster:	Early Recovery	CERF project code:	20-UF-UDP-002
Project title:	Enhance the Resilience of vulnerable Syrian through the provision of life-saving support		
Start date:	18/03/2020	End date:	30/04/2021
Project revisions:	No-cost extension <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Redeployment of funds <input type="checkbox"/>	Reprogramming <input type="checkbox"/>
Funding	Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 26,298,636
	GUIDANCE: Figure prepopulated from application document.		
	Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 20,007,614
	GUIDANCE: Indicate the total amount received to date against the total indicated above. Should be identical to what is recorded on the Financial Tracking Service (FTS). This should include funding from all donors, including CERF.		
	Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 2,000,000
	Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:		US\$ 0
	GUIDANCE: Please make sure that the figures reported here are consistent with the ones reported in the annex.		
	Government Partners		US\$ 0
	International NGOs		US\$ 0
	National NGOs		US\$ 0
	Red Cross/Crescent Organisation		US\$ 0

2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

Through this CERF 20-UF-UDP-002, UNDP was able to undertake a set of Livelihoods and economic recovery activities in two thematic areas in three governorates (Al-Hasaka; Al-Raqqa; and Der Ezzor) aimed at building the resilience of vulnerable Syrians to enhance the main livelihoods assets of the affected population.

The two thematic areas were (Output1) Employment Creation for Youth, Women and Persons with Disabilities (PWD) through Skills Training and Job Placement where UNDP was able to serve 3,340 direct beneficiaries in Al-Hasakeh governorate focusing on Al Hasakeh city; Al-Raqqa governorate focusing on Sabkha area; and Der Ezzor governorate focusing on Der Ezzor city with employment support services; vocational and skills training, distribution of vocational toolkits, and entrepreneurship and business start-up support services for enhancing self-reliance and resilience to the targeted groups. And (Output2) Recovery of agriculture-based livelihoods through supporting local value chain and productive assets repair where UNDP was able to support 8,900 beneficiaries in rural areas through the provision of agricultural productive assets in Al-Hasaka governorate in particular rural Hasakeh, and rural areas in Qamishli, Shadadi, and Yaaroubieh; Al-Raqqa governorate focusing on Sabkha, Maadan, and Debsi Afnan ; and Der Ezzor governorate focusing on the rural areas, in particular, Jafra, Marrat, Toub, Ayyash, Khesham, Tabieh Shamieh, Jazierah, Mazloum, Abd, Zabbari . also, provision of pumps to re-activate the farming activities in need for water resources in Der Ezzor governorate particularly in Sweidan Shamieh, and Ghreibeh.

Between March 2020 and April 2021, the project reached 12,240 beneficiaries with sustainable livelihood and economic activities. Vulnerability status was considered based on gender, disability, high dependency ratio, displacement, returnee households who lost their assets and have to re-start their livelihood activities. The activities were particularly beneficial given the socio-economic impact of the pandemic which had resulted in loss of livelihoods for people who were barely making ends meet.

3. Changes and Amendments

COVID-19 movement restriction measures including curfew which extended till the end of May 2020 had delayed project implementation slightly. These measures had together impacted the project activities where UNDP was not able to kick off the project implementation till July for some activities and August for others. While UNDP has developed and put into action a full package of COVID-19 mitigation measures and procedures, as a result, the project was in need for additional four months to finalize the activities implementation and ensure proper closure of the project. Accordingly, a no-cost extension request was submitted and approved by CERF in December 2020. In conclusion, the project had been extended and completed by the end of April 2021.

4. Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding*

Sector/cluster	Early Recovery - Early Recovery									
Category	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	372	372	558	558	1,860	489	489	735	735	2,448
Internally displaced people	558	558	837	837	2,790	733	733	1,103	1,103	3,672
Host communities	930	930	1,395	1,395	4,650	1,224	1,224	1,836	1,836	6,120
Other affected people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1,860	1,860	2,790	2,790	9,300	2,446	2,446	3,674	3,674	12,240
People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total										
	50	200	61	61	372	130	130	195	195	650

5. People Indirectly Targeted by the Project

The indirect beneficiaries were the communities who benefited from the socio-economic interventions through the improved access to re-activated businesses, food and agricultural production, businesses access to skilled labour, in addition to the community recruited project staff who executed the project activities and vendors and services providers who considered indirect beneficiaries as well. As overall, it is estimated that over 500,000 people benefitted from the project activities whether directly or indirectly.

6. CERF Results Framework

Project objective	Increase resilience and livelihood opportunities to the most vulnerable and affected populations in the Northeast of Syria.				
Output 1	Livelihoods support for Youth, Women and Persons with Disabilities (PWD) through Skills Training and Job Placement				
Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?				Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sector/cluster	Early Recovery - Early Recovery				
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification	
Indicator 1.1	# of beneficiaries benefited from employment support activities	300	359	Progress reports, field visits	
Indicator 1.2	# of beneficiaries benefited from vocational and skills training	500	660	Training attendance sheets, training reports, field visits, ...	
Indicator 1.3	# of beneficiaries received vocational toolkits	200	198	Receipt notes, Physical check	
Indicator 1.4	# of beneficiaries benefited entrepreneurship skills training	60	102	Training attendance sheets, training reports, field visits, ...	
Indicator 1.5	# of beneficiaries received start-up grant	10	8	Selection notes, receipt notes, Physical check	
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		While most of this output indicators achieved its target and for some exceeded the targets, due to the socio-economic impact of COVID-19 on the economic situation especially in such areas like the targeted in this project, UNDP was able to support 8 start-up businesses out of 10 the initial target as UNDP ensured the support of the feasible and sustainable businesses among the applied beneficiaries. As the entrepreneurship skills training services is linked with the start-up support (only the beneficiaries received entrepreneurship training are eligible for start-up support), UNDP has increased the number of beneficiaries received training to ensure later selecting feasible and sustainable start-ups to support considering that the entrepreneurship training is costless comparing with the vocational training.			
Activities	Description	Implemented by			
Activity 1.1	Employment support services, including apprenticeship/on-the-job training, career development, job matching, practical marketable technical working skills	UNDP			
Activity 1.2	Provision of in-demand vocational and skills training	UNDP			
Activity 1.3	Entrepreneurship and start-up support	UNDP			

Output 2	Recovery of agriculture-based livelihoods through supporting local value chain and productive infrastructure repair.
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Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Sector/cluster	Early Recovery - Early Recovery			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 2.1	# of people in rural areas benefitting from livelihoods support	1000	1,400	Field reports, third party monitoring report, and field visits.
Indicator 2.2	# of job created	250	255	Field reports, and third party monitoring report.
Indicator 2.3	# of revived businesses	25	25	Field reports, third party monitoring report, and field visits.
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		Since the project's start coincided with the spread of Covid-19 and the economic stress that followed, and in the light of increased vulnerability especially in rural areas, activities were designed to expand aid to more beneficiaries to address their emerging and stressing needs. Accordingly, the number of beneficiaries benefited from livelihood support has increased.		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 2.1	Building market linkages and value adding business to individuals and groups, with focus on agricultural commodities such as dairy production, honey, cattle fattening, maize, and local fairs, etc.	UNDP		

7. Effective Programming

a. Accountability to Affected People (AAP)³:

GUIDANCE (delete when completed): In **max. 150 words**, please describe how crisis-affected people (including vulnerable and marginalized groups) were involved in the design, implementation and monitoring of the project. Please highlight the modality used to involve all groups in all project phases and how feedback might have led to the agencies adapting the project design as required.

UNDP established a local committee (from the local communities with consideration of age and gender in representation) for each activity to represent the beneficiaries and to support stakeholders and community consultation meetings on each activity. The local committee supported dissemination of available response activities available to beneficiaries. This ensured the relevance of the project activities and the involvement of the targeted groups in the different project phases from the design and planning implementation through introducing the complaint mechanism for feedback provision, to the monitoring and evaluation ensuring transparency the fairness especially on the beneficiaries selection.

b. AAP Feedback and Complaint Mechanisms:

GUIDANCE (delete when completed): In **max. 150 words**, please describe the feedback or complaint mechanism⁴ implemented and accessible to targeted groups during the project implementation period, including aspects of confidentiality, accessibility and follow-up.

UNDP has its own AAP mechanism that ensure proper channels to report any feedback or complaint by the beneficiaries this includes the local committee, which has beneficiary's representative, as well through the UNDP M&E personal and the 3rd party monitoring independent company. A hotline was also set up to facilitate reporting of any misconduct, discrimination, or violence while maintaining confidentiality, accessibility and follow up aspects. No major complaints were received.

³ AAP and PSEA are part and parcel of IASC commitments, and therefore mandatory for compliance for all UN agencies and partners. Agencies do not necessarily need to establish new AAP and PSEA mechanisms for CERF projects if functioning ones are already in place. For more information please refer to the [IASC AAP commitments](#).

⁴ A closed loop feedback/complaint mechanism allows for the confidential collection of feedback/complaints from all community members and ensures confidentially reverting to the individual complainants, indicating the results of how the complaint was addressed by the implementer. It should be permanently accessible to all community members and offer a secure line of communication between them and the implementer. Examples of mechanisms could be (and are not limited to): complaints boxes, hotline numbers, complaints desks (if they can ensure confidentiality), Staff on field missions or community consultations for example do not constitute viable feedback/complaint mechanisms, as they are not permanently available to communities and cannot guarantee confidentiality.

c. Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA):

GUIDANCE (delete when completed): In **max. 150 words**, please describe the mechanism used to record and handle Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA)-related complaints, including aspects of confidentiality, accessibility and follow-up?

UNDP is committed to creating and maintaining a safe environment free from harassment, sexual harassment, abuse, and discrimination for its staff but also its beneficiaries. UNDP has a clear policy with zero-tolerance on sexual exploitation and abuse. Accordingly, UNDP conducted awareness sessions for beneficiaries on prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse. A hotline was set up to facilitate reporting on issues related to SEA; no major complaints were received.

d. Focus on women, girls and sexual and gender minorities, including gender-based violence:

GUIDANCE (delete when completed): In **max. 150 words**, please explain how the project is intended to contribute to gender equality and promoting the empowerment and protection of women and girls, as well sexual and gender minorities?

Gender was a key component of the beneficiary selection criteria and as a result, 50 per cent of the total beneficiaries were women.

e. People with disabilities (PwD):

GUIDANCE (delete when completed): In **max. 150 words**, please describe how the project met the essential needs and ensured PwD accessibility and inclusion. Further, explain how the project addressed the specific risks and promotes protection and safety for PwD, in particular women and girls with disabilities?

While the project was not specifically focused on persons with disabilities, it was considered as part of its selection criteria for beneficiaries. In addition, UNDP has a specific programme for disability inclusion in which it supports mainstreaming of activities among other programmes and projects including this project through ensuring psychosocial support, accessibility, and protection when applicable. The project exceeded its target from the PwDs – 107 people benefited from agri-based livelihood support and 23 benefited from employment and income generation support.

f. Protection:

GUIDANCE (delete when completed): In **max. 150 words**, please explain how protection of all affected persons and at-risk was mainstreamed in the project implementation and highlight all integrated protection outcomes obtained under this project?

UNDP is also committed and accountable to its beneficiaries to ensure they are treated with dignity and respect through affording a safe environment free of harassment, abuse and discrimination. This is being done through incorporating protection principle in all its activities and promoting meaningful access, safety, and dignity in humanitarian aid, as well enhance the prevention and mitigation of protection risks and respond to protection needs through supporting the protective environment in the project locations and targets. It is also worth mentioning again that UNDP has a specific programme for disability inclusion in which is working to ensure inclusion, accessibility, and protection to PwDs mainstreamed among UNDP projects. Accordingly, the following measures have been taken into consideration:

- A hotline for reporting any sexual exploitation, sexual harassment, abuse, and discrimination has been established.
- Project services and activities were implemented in an environment that consider the safety for the targeted groups as well the accessibility for the people with disability.
- COVID-19 mitigation measures have been mainstreamed among all project activities.
- Beneficiaries' selection done considering the most vulnerable groups with context sensitivity and gender lens.
- The project team has been recruited considering the gender diversity to ensure effective gender-sensitive interventions.

g. Education:

GUIDANCE (delete when completed): If relevant for this project, please explain in **max. 150 words** how aspects of education have been considered in the project design?

[N/A]

8. Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) If more than one modality was used in the project, please complete separate rows for each activity. Please indicate the estimated **value of cash** that was transferred to people assisted through each modality (best estimate of the value of cash and/or vouchers, not including associated delivery costs).

Use of Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)?

Planned	Achieved	Total number of people receiving cash assistance:
No	No	[NA]

If **no**, please describe why CVA was not considered. Where feasible, CVA should be considered as a default response option, and multi-purpose cash (MPC) should be utilised wherever possible.

If **yes**, briefly note how CVA is being used, highlighting the use of MPC, and if any linkages to existing social protection systems have been explored.

Cash assistance was not a part of this program because the agency targeted the use of specialist led trainings to enhance the entrepreneurship amongst the affected population.

Parameters of the used CVA modality:

Specified CVA activity (incl. activity # from results framework above)	Number of people receiving CVA	Value of cash (US\$)	Sector/cluster	Restriction
[Fill in]	[Fill in]	US\$ [insert amount]	Choose an item.	Choose an item.

9. Visibility of CERF-funded Activities

Guidance (to be deleted): Please list weblinks to publicly available social media posts (Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, etc.), videos and/or success stories, evaluations or other kind of reports on the agency's websites covering CERF-funded activities under this project.

Title	Weblink
A lifeline in hard times	https://undpsyria.medium.com/a-lifeline-in-hard-times-f055c725dc38
Success story from Raqqa	https://www.facebook.com/UNDP.Syria/posts/2264475533684773
Success story from Der Ezor	https://twitter.com/hasanfallaha80/status/1388588615538774019

3.3 Project Report 20-UF-HCR-010

1. Project Information			
Agency:	UNHCR	Country:	Syrian Arab Republic
Sector/cluster:	Shelter and Non-Food Items	CERF project code:	20-UF-HCR-010
Project title:	Provision of emergency shelter support to internally displaced persons in Syria (north-east and north-west)		
Start date:	18/03/2020	End date:	31/03/2021
Project revisions:	No-cost extension <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Redeployment of funds <input type="checkbox"/>	Reprogramming <input type="checkbox"/>
Funding	Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 76,200,000
	GUIDANCE: Figure prepopulated from application document.		
	Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 19,325,280
	GUIDANCE: Indicate the total amount received to date against the total indicated above. Should be identical to what is recorded on the Financial Tracking Service (FTS). This should include funding from all donors, including CERF.		
	Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 4,000,000
	Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:		US\$ 131,250
	GUIDANCE: Please make sure that the figures reported here are consistent with the ones reported in the annex.		
	Government Partners		US\$ 0
	International NGOs		US\$ 0
	National NGOs		US\$ 131,250
	Red Cross/Crescent Organisation		US\$ 0

2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

North-east Syria:

UNHCR met the project's objective by providing emergency life-saving shelter support to the most vulnerable displaced population residing in Al-Hol, Areesha, Mahmoudli, Roj, and Newroz camps and in Abu Khashab, Tel Samen, and Twehina settlements in north-east Syria. Through the CERF grant, UNHCR reached 39,627 internally displaced persons by installing 9,260 family tents. This exceeds the planned target of procuring and installing 6,200 tents for 24,477 individuals as a result of lower unit cost but also high needs in the camps/settlements. The implementation of activities under the CERF project were carried out from 18 March 2020 until the end of March 2021.

The implementation of the project was comprised of three phases:

- **Procurement of tents:** UNHCR procured the family tents through its headquarters. The procurement was carried out in line with the UN Financial Rules and Regulations and procurement procedures. The purchase order for the tents was done in batches and the shipment of the final batch arrived to UNHCR's warehouse on 21 March 2021. UNHCR procured more tents than originally planned through securing a lower unit price due to the falling cost of material linked to oil prices.
- **Detailed technical assessment:** During the project duration, detailed technical assessments were ongoing based on the needs in camps and settlements in north-east Syria. Assessments are carried out by evaluating the condition of the existing tents in the camp and identifying the damaged tents which need be replaced with new ones. During these assessments, the specific needs of families were taken into account and prioritization was done based on protection risks. Before tents were replaced, different verification

Internally displaced people	8,556	4,462	11,146	10,813	34,977	14,235	9,606	15,668	16,222	55,731
Host communities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other affected people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	8,556	4,462	11,146	10,813	34,977	14,235	9,606	15,668	16,222	55,731
People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total										
	0	0	0	0	0	620	603	351	397	1,971

2. People Indirectly Targeted by the Project

North-east Syria:

Indirect beneficiaries include persons involved in the technical assessment, monitoring and tent replacement/installation activities who received training to support these tasks. In total, an estimated 4,000 people benefitted indirectly from the project.

North-west Syria:

The activities carried out through this contribution targeted largely those displaced by the rise in hostilities starting in mid-December 2019. However, host communities of north-west Syria also indirectly benefitted from this project. In addition to relieving the pressure on hosting communities through the provision of shelter to newly displaced persons, the intervention also provided work and income opportunities for around 100 IDPs and host community members on a monthly basis, who were hired to perform tent installation and graveling insulation activities by UNHCR's partner.

3. CERF Results Framework

Project objective	Save lives and alleviate suffering by providing emergency shelter to displaced people				
Output 1	Emergency shelter provided to displaced people in north-east Syria				
Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?				Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sector/cluster	Shelter and Non-Food Items - Shelter and Non-Food Items				
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification	
Indicator 1.1	Number of family tents procured	6,200	9,260	Delivery confirmation of tents and payments invoice	
Indicator 1.2	Number of IDPs accommodated in family tents	21,700	39,627	Verification reports by UNHCR, the camp management and facilitators including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Warehouse stock reports • Beneficiaries receipt document with their signature/ fingerprint • Beneficiaries lists records overseen by camp management 	
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		Through the CERF grant, UNHCR reached 39,627 individuals by installing 9,260 family tents. This exceeds the planned target of procuring and installing 6,200 tents for 24,477 individuals. UNHCR procured more tents than originally planned through securing a decreased unit price due to the falling cost of material linked to oil prices. As needs remain high the tents were installed for families assessed as in need.			
Activities	Description	Implemented by			
Activity 1.1	Procure family tents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNHCR through its headquarters by using the global frame agreements 			
Activity 1.2	Conduct of detailed assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNHCR • Facilitators • Camp management 			

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IDP representatives
Activity 1.3	Install family tents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNHCR • Camp management • Beneficiaries

Output 2	Emergency shelter provided to displaced people in north-west Syria			
Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?		Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Sector/cluster	Shelter and Non-Food Items - Shelter and Non-Food Items			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 2.1	Number of individuals provided with emergency shelter support	10,500	16,104	Monthly and quarterly partner reports, UNHCR cross-checks via third-partner monitoring reports
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		A lower unit cost for tents allowed UNHCR to procure more items and thus reach more IDPs.		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 2.1	Identify displaced communities and sites in need of shelter emergency	CCCM Cluster		
Activity 2.2	Procure tents	UNHCR		
Activity 2.3	Distribute and install tents (depending on the location, land preparation might also be required)	UNHCR (delivery); WATAN (distribution and installation)		

4. Effective Programming

a. Accountability to Affected People (AAP) ⁵:

GUIDANCE (delete when completed): In **max. 150 words**, please describe how crisis-affected people (including vulnerable and marginalized groups) were involved in the design, implementation and monitoring of the project. Please highlight the modality used to involve all groups in all project phases and how feedback might have led to the agencies adapting the project design as required.

North-east Syria:

UNHCR's persons of concern were involved in all aspects of project design and implementation either directly or through their representatives. Moreover, they received regular feedback on assessment outcomes.

UNHCR was present at the project's field locations which enabled the Office to collect feedback from beneficiaries on their existing needs. Existing camp committees were also involved during the identification of needs. Beneficiaries were consulted about their needs throughout focus group discussions and during technical assessments for tents replacement.

Examples of tent replacement stages (including when/how beneficiaries were included/consulted):

- Beneficiaries submit a request for tent replacement.
- Assessment teams check and verify the eligibility based on the condition of the tent (in consultation with the beneficiary).
- Beneficiaries are supported in replacing the tent.
- Monitoring exercises are conducted to check beneficiaries' feedback on whether the tent replacement was satisfactory.

North-west Syria:

Beneficiaries were involved in all stages of UNHCR's project cycle. Multi-sectoral and sector-specific assessments were carried out to obtain accurate information on the needs of IDPs. Through third-party monitoring, beneficiaries' feedback on the quality and satisfaction on the delivered goods and services were collected and their suggestions were used to adjust programming.

⁵ AAP and PSEA are part and parcel of IASC commitments, and therefore mandatory for compliance for all UN agencies and partners. Agencies do not necessarily need to establish new AAP and PSEA mechanisms for CERF projects if functioning ones are already in place. For more information please refer to the [IASC AAP commitments](#).

Throughout the implementation, UNHCR's partner ensured a systematic feedback and complaint mechanisms, which also involved beneficiaries. In September 2020, UNHCR conducted a workshop on risk-based monitoring, tackling topics such as risk analysis, risk-based management and preparation of risk-based monitoring plans for its partner staff.

b. AAP Feedback and Complaint Mechanisms:

GUIDANCE (delete when completed): In max. 150 words, please describe the feedback or complaint mechanism⁶ implemented and accessible to targeted groups during the project implementation period, including aspects of confidentiality, accessibility and follow-up.

North-east Syria:

As described above, persons of concern were involved in all project phases and provided feedback. UNHCR has feedback and complaints mechanisms in place to receive requests and complaints from its persons of concern. UNHCR has complaint mechanisms set up at distributions points, based on camps residents' recommendations for easy access. Camp residents submit their complaints whenever needed. If for example a tent is damaged and in need of replacement, then complaints are reviewed and verified prior to taking action.

Furthermore, after implementation of the project activities, UNHCR conducted post distribution monitoring exercises to receive beneficiaries' views and feedback about the tents installed. The received feedback was generally satisfactory. People were asked for example about the service provided, if they were assisted during the installation of tents if needed, and if their submitted complaints were addressed in a timely manner, among others.

North-west Syria:

During the implementation, UNHCR's partner ensured several feedback and complaint mechanisms were in place, including through complaint boxes, phone/WhatsApp numbers, Facebook pages, Skype, email or focal points. UNHCR discussed these mechanisms with its partner during the preparation phase of the partnership agreement. During the project, UNHCR verified the implementation of the mechanisms on a regular basis, and where needed adjusting them to the context. It should be noted that the feedback and complaint mechanisms put in place ensured that the biodata collected would not be shared with anyone else other than the focal points. Access to such information was limited to the designated focal points.

c. Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA):

GUIDANCE (delete when completed): In max. 150 words, please describe the mechanism used to record and handle Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA)-related complaints, including aspects of confidentiality, accessibility and follow-up?

North-east Syria:

UNHCR works both at Inter-Agency level and with its implementing partners to ensure measures are in place to prevent, mitigate the risk and respond to sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA). UNHCR and partners established PSEA focal points across the country to ensure SEA related complaints are safely and efficiently handled. The focal points have the responsibility to receive the complaints, advise the survivors or witnesses on the process and channel the complaints to the appropriate structure. All PSEA related complaints follow a survivor-centred approach and respect the guiding principles of safety, confidentiality, sharing information on a need to know basis, "do no harm" and rights of survivors.

All complaints against UNHCR staff are immediately reported to the Inspector General's Office in headquarters. Complaints against partners are also reported to the Inspector General's Office if brought to UNHCR's attention. During the investigation process, the Inspector General's Office ensures that confidentiality is maintained at all times, that every step is taken in agreement with the survivor/witness, and that survivor and witnesses are safe from retaliation.

UNHCR and partners also ensure that all survivors receive the appropriate support through UNHCR's network of community centres, where services are available to survivors of gender-based violence (GBV) (including SEA) across all 14 governorates.

⁶ A closed loop feedback/complaint mechanism allows for the confidential collection of feedback/complaints from all community members and ensures confidentially reverting to the individual complainants, indicating the results of how the complaint was addressed by the implementer. It should be permanently accessible to all community members and offer a secure line of communication between them and the implementer. Examples of mechanisms could be (and are not limited to): complaints boxes, hotline numbers, complaints desks (if they can ensure confidentiality), Staff on field missions or community consultations for example do not constitute viable feedback/complaint mechanisms, as they are not permanently available to communities and cannot guarantee confidentiality.

As UNHCR Syria is the PSEA In-Country Network co-chair, it developed a comprehensive work plan to tackle SEA, coordinating UN efforts particularly on assessing and strengthening partners capacities on PSEA, as well as reinforcing and diversifying the existing complaint mechanisms and ensuring appropriate response is available for SEA survivors.

North-west Syria:

The UNHCR cross-border operation has a strong focus on the prevention and response to SEA as well as gender-based violence (GBV) and organizes regular internal and external training sessions. A PSEA workshop was conducted for 50 participants from UNHCR's community-based protection partners and PSEA network members in June 2020.

UNHCR's four protection partners conducted awareness raising sessions on GBV and SEA related topics for 18,000 beneficiaries (women, men, girls and boys aged 16 and above, including IDPs and host community members) in Idleb and Aleppo governorates.

An effective reporting mechanism is also in place. Misconduct can be reported to two UNHCR PSEA focal points based in UNHCR's office in Gaziantep, Turkey. UNHCR's Ethics Office and the Inspector General's Office at headquarters can also be contacted by beneficiaries, partners and/or UNHCR staff. UNHCR ensures that no other persons have access to the PSEA cases, apart from the partner and the designated staff, who are responsible for following up on the cases and contacting beneficiaries to understand their interest in benefitting from related services provided by UNHCR partners.

d. Focus on women, girls and sexual and gender minorities, including gender-based violence:

GUIDANCE (delete when completed): In max. 150 words, please explain how the project is intended to contribute to gender equality and promoting the empowerment and protection of women and girls, as well sexual and gender minorities?

North-east Syria:

In accordance with the community-based, rights-based and age, gender, and diversity mainstreaming (AGDM) approaches that UNHCR applies in the design and implementation of all its interventions, UNHCR Syria prioritized the needs of the more vulnerable and marginalized with special consideration for women, girls and other persons with specific needs to ensure providing them with safe shelter support.

North-west Syria:

The CCCM Cluster estimates that 80 per cent of the population in IDP sites in north-west Syria is comprised of women and children. UNHCR and its partners adopted an age, gender and diversity (AGD) approach by ensuring that the specific needs of female/child-headed households, unaccompanied and separated children, and elderly people were given priority for the installation of tents. All partners were expected to ensure mitigation measures were in place to prevent SEA, including for construction workers, landlords in the sites where distributions were conducted as well as other possible entities. Partners also consulted with the displaced community to identify the most vulnerable and conducted their distributions according to the priority groups identified.

As part of the efforts to mitigate the risk of GBV, female-headed households were prioritised for access to shelter, and particularly for the installation of tents by UNHCR's partner as well as for the protection activities supported beyond this contribution.

e. People with disabilities (PwD):

GUIDANCE (delete when completed): In max. 150 words, please describe how the project met the essential needs and ensured PwD accessibility and inclusion. Further, explain how the project addressed the specific risks and promotes protection and safety for PwD, in particular women and girls with disabilities?

North-east Syria:

People with disabilities who require additional space, received an additional tent. Moreover, additional installation support was provided by UNHCR/camp management for persons with disabilities. In addition, if any person with a disability needed to be in a specific location (close to latrines arrangement or families to support), additional arrangements and installation services were provided to grant access to specific services.

North-west Syria:

While the project did not specifically focus on people with disabilities, it sought to ensure that disability was a key consideration of the vulnerability-based beneficiary selection criteria. People with disabilities were included in the project and were prioritised as beneficiaries for the distribution of tents. Also, actions to remove barriers to shelter were undertaken, such as the installation of tents by UNHCR's partner organization.

f. Protection:

GUIDANCE (delete when completed): In **max. 150 words**, please explain how protection of all affected persons and at-risk was mainstreamed in the project implementation and highlight all integrated protection outcomes obtained under this project?

North-east Syria:

UNHCR ensured the implementation of the project's activities was in accordance with the "do no harm" principle with special consideration to vulnerable persons of concern including women, children, persons with specific needs and other vulnerable groups.

North-west Syria:

The protection environment has been strongly affected by the impact of COVID-19 mitigation measures, the economic downturn, large-scale displacement as well as the ongoing armed conflict. UNHCR readjusted the sub-districts targeted under this project in consultation with the CCCM and other clusters as needed, to ensure that IDPs have access to adequate shelter.

In the context of COVID-19, UNHCR and its partner made significant adjustments to their shelter provision modalities, in line with the recommendations of the Shelter/NFI Cluster, to safeguard the health of IDPs and in order not to interrupt the provision of life-saving assistance. Examples of these adjustments included ensuring social distancing during shelter activities to the extent possible, using personal protective equipment, sharing awareness-raising information on prevention of the spread of the virus.

g. Education:

GUIDANCE (delete when completed): If relevant for this project, please explain in **max. 150 words** how aspects of education have been considered in the project design?

Not applicable.

5. Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)

Use of Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)?

Planned	Achieved	Total number of people receiving cash assistance:
No	No	[NA]

If **no**, please describe why CVA was not considered. Where feasible, CVA should be considered as a default response option, and multi-purpose cash (MPC) should be utilised wherever possible.

If **yes**, briefly note how CVA is being used, highlighting the use of MPC, and if any linkages to existing social protection systems have been explored.

The project prioritized providing and building tents for usage and was restricted this. If more funding is available in the future, CVA can be considered.

Parameters of the used CVA modality:

Specified CVA activity (incl. activity # from results framework above)	Number of people receiving CVA	Value of cash (US\$)	Sector/cluster	Restriction
[Fill in]	[Fill in]	US\$ [insert amount]	Choose an item.	Choose an item.

6. Visibility of CERF-funded Activities

Title	Weblink
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UNHCR Syria: Operational Update, July - August - September 2020	https://reliefweb.int/report/syrian-arab-republic/syria-unhcr-operational-update-july-august-september-2020
UNHCR Syria: Operational Update, June 2020	https://reliefweb.int/report/syrian-arab-republic/syria-unhcr-operational-update-june-2020
UNHCR - Syria: Main Activities January - July 2020	https://reliefweb.int/report/syrian-arab-republic/unhcr-syria-main-activities-january-july-2020
UNHCR Cross-Border Humanitarian Response Fact Sheet - Northwest Syria - May 2020	https://reporting.unhcr.org/sites/default/files/UNHCR%20Cross-Border%20Humanitarian%20Response%20Fact%20Sheet%20-%20North-west%20Syria%20-%20May%202020.pdf
UNHCR Cross-Border Humanitarian Response Fact Sheet - Northwest Syria - June 2020	https://reliefweb.int/report/syrian-arab-republic/north-west-syria-cross-border-humanitarian-response-fact-sheet-june-2020
UNHCR Cross-Border Humanitarian Response Fact Sheet - Northwest Syria - July 2020	https://reliefweb.int/report/syrian-arab-republic/north-west-syria-cross-border-humanitarian-response-fact-sheet-july-2020

3.4 Project Report 20-UF-CEF-020

1. Project Information			
Agency:	UNICEF	Country:	Syrian Arab Republic
Sector/cluster:	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	CERF project code:	20-UF-CEF-020
	Nutrition		
	Protection - Child Protection		
	Education		
Project title:	Multi-sector response to critical needs of recently displaced IDP's and their hosting communities in Northwest Syria		
Start date:	20/03/2020	End date:	31/12/2020
Project revisions:	No-cost extension <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Redeployment of funds <input type="checkbox"/>	Reprogramming <input type="checkbox"/>
Funding	Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 57,390,423
	GUIDANCE: Figure prepopulated from application document.		
	Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 22,118,027
	GUIDANCE: Indicate the total amount received to date against the total indicated above. Should be identical to what is recorded on the Financial Tracking Service (FTS). This should include funding from all donors, including CERF.		
	Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 9,183,202
	Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:		US\$ 7,541,212
	Government Partners		US\$ 0
International NGOs		US\$ 3,362,100	
National NGOs		US\$ 4,179,112	
Red Cross/Crescent Organisation		US\$ 0	

2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

North West Syria (NWS) experienced a major emergency towards the end of December 2019 and up to the first quarter of the 2020 with close to one million people displaced from southern Idlib and surrounding areas to the northern parts of Idlib and Aleppo governorates due to increased hostilities. The influx created huge demands for additional interventions and services in WASH, Nutrition, Education and Child Protection. Further, resources on ground were overstretched, camps were overcrowded and saturated, and available services and resources were not enough and required expansion and scale up to meet the increasing needs of the newly displaced population and host communities in northern Aleppo and Idlib governorate. The situation further exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic, which affected service delivery and implementation.

CERF UFE grant to UNICEF is of four sectoral components, namely WASH, Nutrition, Education and Child Protection, where achievements are as the following:

WASH: The CERF UFE grant strengthened UNICEF's WASH humanitarian response for internally displaced people (IDPs) and host communities affected by the conflict in NWS. UNICEF and its partners provided WASH lifesaving emergency interventions to 282,727 IDPs (64,271 women, 58,717 men, 83,792 girls and 75,947 boys) in 135 camps/sites/informal settlements. That included water trucking, latrine construction and desludging, solid waste management, WASH NFIs and hygiene promotion activities. The activities provided timely assistance to IDPs in Maaret Tamsrin, Idlib, Jisr-Ash-Shugur, Janudiyeh, Dana, Darkosh in Idlib as well as Aghtrin, Atareb, Jandairis, Sharan, Ma'batali in Aleppo.

The project further supported the resilience of 165,402 people (37,020 women, 35,039 men, 56,395 girls and 36,948 boys) in Armanaz, Idleb, Dana, Maaret Tamsrin, Janudiyeh in Idleb to access safe water and sanitation by rehabilitating the water systems and sewerage networks. The implementation plans of rehabilitation of WASH systems were based on detailed technical assessments and Bills of Quantities that followed up by the implementing partners to ensure the completion of the rehabilitation works as planned. Simultaneously, with the completion of rehabilitation and technical testing to ensure all mechanical and electrical components worked properly, the local council representatives and selected water stations workers were trained on water tariff collection and accounting. That had contributed towards the sustainability of the operation and maintenance of water stations by establishing tariff collection system, and ensured the ownership and sustainability of the WASH systems to benefit the host communities and IDPs. The project in addition, allowed 4,640 children (2366 girls and 2274 boys) to benefit from the improved of WASH facilities in 30 schools in Afrin, Jandairis, Ma'bтали, Sharan and Bulbul sub-districts of Aleppo.

Nutrition: The funds received under this CERF grant was utilized to strengthen the nutrition humanitarian response among the populations residing in NWS. A total of 909,111 individuals that included 478,623 children (239,506 boys and 239,117 girls) and 430,488 pregnant and lactating women (PLWs) received micro-nutrients and 11,397 children (4,638 boys and 6,759 girls) were admitted to treatment for Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM). The activities were conducted in Azaz, Idleb, Harim, Afrin and Ariha districts, while the nutrition supplies were distributed among all partners of nutrition sector. All caregivers reaching to the health facilities or reached by rapid response teams were screened for malnutrition and provided the needed nutrition supplies. The activities resulted in strengthening lifesaving preventive nutrition services for vulnerable population groups, infant and young child feeding practices in emergencies and optimal maternal nutrition. Additionally beneficiaries reached compared to target set due to response to influx of IDPs and procurement of additional nutrient supplies.

Education: This project targeted areas with high concentrations of IDPs within the host communities and IDP camps in Aleppo and Idleb governorates in 22 communities in Afrin, Azaz, Jabel Saman and Idleb districts.

The CERF grant successfully supported safe and equitable access to formal and non-formal education for crisis-affected children” and enhance the quality of formal and non-formal education for children and youth. This is done through provision of emergency educational and psychosocial support to displaced school-aged children, provision of trainings on protective and safeguarding policies as well as PSEA, and provision of educational support to children. The project contributed to increase children engagement with education opportunities and provided a stronger platform for children to reintegrate into formal education system, which was necessary for their future cognitive, social development and overall resilience and wellbeing. The project strengthened the education humanitarian response for internally displaced children and host communities affected by the conflict in NWS. In total and through this action, emergency education interventions were provided to 13,004 children and adults (6387 girls and 6122 boys and 495 adults), of which 121 PwD. Education interventions included the provision of education supplies in formal and non-formal settings. Rehabilitation of schools including gender sensitive WASH facilities, provision of Psychosocial Support (PSS) to children, provision of training and incentives to teachers, Back To Learning (BTL) campaign, COVID-19 awareness messages, as well as the provision of education and transportation to children with disability in non-formal settings. In addition, to the implementation of innovative education modalities to ensure children’s accessibility to education. The modalities included distance teaching and learning with integrated PSS activities, the provision of learning material and supplies to children and teachers, and training for teachers and parents/caregivers to enable effective learning for children. Online education platforms and blended learning modalities were utilized to ensure continuity in education. A blended learning modality was used to combine various delivery methods including face to face learning with online education material and interactions.

Child Protection: The CERF grant supported critical child protection services to 90,588 children and parents/caregivers of which 70,673 beneficiaries were IDPs and 19,915 host communities. The action took place following escalation of hostilities in North West Syria end of 2019 and beginning of 2020 that subsequently caused massive displacement. The allocation allowed partners to reach 28,041 girls, 31,766 boys, 17,991 women and 12,790 men with prevention and response services in 7 subdistricts in Idleb and Aleppo Governorates. The intervention consisted of core child protection services, reaching 18,531 children with psychosocial support, 1,131 parents and primary caregivers with parenting programmes, 1,297 children with CP/ GBV and/or Individual Protection Assistance (IPA), case management. The intervention also included Explosive Ordinance Risk Education, which was provided to 86,120 children and parents/caregivers. GBV Prevention and Empowerment services were also part of the child protection interventions reaching 3,225 girls, boys and women in need. Overall, through CP activities, children and their caregivers enhanced their awareness of risks resulting from the fragile situation which they live, such as child labour. Additionally, children became aware of healthy alternatives to negative coping mechanisms, such as referral to education partners, where possible, in order to receive education services, in addition to becoming enrolled in psychosocial support sessions. During such psychosocial support sessions, children were given the opportunity to play games that reduced stress and increased confidence. Both children and caregivers attended key messaging sessions regarding mine risk

education. Caregivers were enrolled in parenting programs to increase healthy parenting confidence and capacity as well as to help mitigate some of the child protection issues that could result from the stress of a prolonged conflict environment (such as truancy or physical abuse).

3. Changes and Amendments

UNICEF, through co-funding from other donors procured additional nutritional supplies to meet the increasing nutritional needs. To increase the reach and coverage of nutrition response in light of the increasing nutritional vulnerabilities and needs from the IDPs, UNICEF and partners scaled up the Rapid Response Team (RRT) approach. One RRT is composed of a 4 member team that provides integrated malnutrition preventive and treatment services at household level. This complemented provision of life-saving nutrition services through static nutrition sites located in primary health care centers (PHC). The coverage of the PHCs is sub-optimal in NWS compared to the nutritional needs; it is also not as effective as RRTs in enhancing continuum of care for a highly mobile population context (IDPs). The overall numbers mentioned below represent the people directly or indirectly reached from these combined interventions. For CERF specifically:

Number of caregivers including pregnant and lactating women (PLWs) counselled or reached with awareness on appropriate infant and young child feeding (IYCF): 88,102

Number of children admitted for treatment for severe acute malnutrition (SAM) Total: 689

Number of children and pregnant and lactating women (PLWs) received micro-nutrients: 89,006

Number of children and pregnant and lactating women (PLWs) screened for acute malnutrition: 468,752

Internally displaced people	72,853	69,996	52,756	50,686	246,291	64,271	58,717	83,792	75,947	282,727
Host communities	47,548	45,864	34,534	33,154	161,100	37,020	35,039	56,395	36,948	165,402
Other affected people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	120,401	115,860	87,290	83,840	407,391	101,291	93,756	140,187	112,895	448,129
People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total										
	25,284	24,293	18,330	17,607	85,514	20,437	20,492	28,277	24,682	93,888

Sector/cluster	Protection - Child Protection									
Category	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced people	9,205	3,045	22,647	22,102	56,999	14,360	9,959	21,505	24,849	70,673
Host communities	3,069	1,015	7,549	7,368	19,001	3,631	2,831	6,536	6,917	19,915
Other affected people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	12,274	4,060	30,196	29,470	76,000	17,991	12,790	28,041	31,766	90,588
People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total										
	265	82	1,779	1,634	3,760	269	1,372	1,375	2,594	5,611

5. People Indirectly Targeted by the Project

In WASH at least additional 100,000 IDPs live near the targeted sites/camps/informal settlements and host communities benefited from hygiene awareness campaigns with focus on COVID-19 preventive measures.

In Nutrition a total of 2,109 care givers were reached with IYCF messaging on the importance of young child feeding and prevention of COVID-19.

In Education Back to learning (BTL) conducted through community outreach; reached 19,281 caregivers and children. Further, awareness raising on COVID-19 carried out and 23,497 people reached through messaging on COVID-19 prevention and safe access to education services.

In CP awareness sessions extended to include COVID-19 prevention messaging maximising impact in delivery of critical information to affected population in IDP settlements, as well as in host communities. It is difficult to quantify in this context those beneficiaries who were indirectly benefitting from COVID-19 information as they would have primarily been benefitting of core child protection awareness as well. Messaging adapted to include besides general COVID-19 information, issues related to the protection of children in pandemic times, family separation, fear of isolation and stigma, which attracted a significant number of beneficiaries. The Project reached 37,477 children and parents/caregivers in contrast with the 15,000 planned. It should be noted that the project was granted a 2 month no cost extension

primarily due to COVID-19 restrictions and limitations. Earlier established child protection communication channels and platforms under CP awareness raising, became key avenues to maximise reach to population with prevention and precautionary COVID-19 messaging.

6. CERF Results Framework

Project objective Provide life-saving and life-sustaining multi-sector assistance to affected population in response to the ongoing emergency in Northwest Syria.

Output 1 Scale up safe and equitable access to formal and non-formal education for 12,500 crisis-affected children

Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage? Yes No

Sector/cluster Education - Education

Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 1.1	# of children (5-17 years, girls/boys) enrolled in non-accredited/ non-formal education	11,250	11,259	Registration data base and attendance tracker
Indicator 1.2	# of children (3-17 years, girls/boys) benefitting from classrooms rehabilitated	12,500	15,667	Before/after photos.
Indicator 1.3	# of children (3-17 years, girls/boys) receiving school supplies	12,500	12,509	Monitoring reports
Indicator 1.4	# of schools or learning spaces benefitting from gender-sensitive and disability-sensitive WASH facilities	12,500	15,667	Distribution lists and report
Indicator 1.5	# of children disabled (5-17 years, girls/boys) provided with school transportation support	120	121	Monitoring reports

Explanation of output and indicators variance: There was high demand for education services in the community and more children were enrolled.

Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 1.1	Provide children with non-formal education programs (including catch-up classes and remedial education)	WVI
Activity 1.2	Establish, expand and rehabilitate new classrooms (temporary or permanent)	WVI
Activity 1.3	Provide students with school supplies in formal and non-formal settings	WVI
Activity 1.4	Rehabilitate, improve or construct gender-sensitive and disability-sensitive WASH facilities	WVI
Activity 1.5	Provide children with transportation to school (children with disabilities)	WVI

Output 2 Enhance the quality of formal and non-formal education for 12,500 children within a protective environment

Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage? Yes No

Sector/cluster Education - Education

Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
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Indicator 2.1	# of teachers and education personnel receiving incentives (female/male)	476	495	Incentive receipts and monitoring reports
Indicator 2.2	# of children (5-17 years, girls/boys) benefiting from school-based psychosocial support programs	12,500	13,370	Registration database,
Indicator 2.3	# of teachers and education personnel trained (female/male)	476	484	Attendance tracker
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		High demand for services in the communities with more children enrolled and targeted.		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 2.1	Provide teachers and education personnel with incentives	WVI		
Activity 2.2	Provide children with school-based psychosocial support programs in formal and non-formal settings	WVI		
Activity 2.3	Provide rapid training on child-centred and protective pedagogy	WVI		

Output 3 Provision of curative and preventive nutrition life-saving services to 252,000 newly displaced children 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating mothers in Northwest Syria.

Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Sector/cluster	Nutrition - Nutrition			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 3.1	Number of children and pregnant and lactating women (PLWs) received micro-nutrients	162,000	909,111	Monthly reports by partners. 4Ws, TPM reports
Indicator 3.2	Number of children and pregnant and lactating women (PLWs) screened for acute malnutrition	252,000	909,983	Monthly reports by partners. 4Ws, TPM reports
Indicator 3.3	Number of children admitted for treatment for severe acute malnutrition (SAM)	1,404	11,397	Monthly reports by partners. 4Ws, TPM reports
Indicator 3.4	Number of caregivers including pregnant and lactating women (PLWs) counselled or reached with awareness on appropriate infant and young child feeding (IYCF)	72,000	112,950	Monthly reports by partners. 4Ws, TPM reports
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		Nutritional need in targeted subdistricts were very high especially amongst PLWs and children in the displaced communities. Once the project started; partners availed of established structures to scale up response to the extent possible maximising resources and reach in NWS. The result reported under Nutrition include the collective results for all UNICEF Nutrition partners for the project tenure, which include CERF funding and co-funding from other donors who funded the Rapid Response Teams as well as freight costs, transshipment and warehousing of nutrition supplies.		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 3.1	Establishment of RRTs	BINA Organization, PAC and Orient		
Activity 3.2	Acute malnutrition screening for children and PLWs	BINA Organization, PAC and Orient		

Activity 3.3	Treatment of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) among children	BINA Organization, PAC and Orient
Activity 3.4	Counselling for PLWs on optimal infant feeding and caring practices	BINA Organization, PAC and Orient
Activity 3.5	Micronutrient supplementation	BINA Organization, PAC and Orient
Activity 3.6	Prevention of acute malnutrition among children	BINA Organization, PAC and Orient

Output 4 Strengthening Child Protection Services including Risk Education and GBV services for girls and boys most at risk of violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation in North West Syria.

Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage? Yes No

Sector/cluster Protection - Child Protection

Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 4.1	Number of boys and girls reached by structured and semi structured PSS activities.	15,000	18,351 of which 9,358 Girls 8,933 Boys	4Ws, partners reports, TPM
Indicator 4.2	Number of boys and girls who received case management services and/or IPA.	800	1,297 of which 596 Girls 701 Boys	4Ws, partners reports, TPM
Indicator 4.3	Number of boys, girls, parents/caregivers who received risk education.	73,000	86,120 of which 26,991 Girls 30,991 Boys 15,996 Women 12,142 Men	4Ws, partners reports, TPM
Indicator 4.4	Number of girls, boys, women and men reached by GBV prevention, empowerment activities and/or response activities	2,000	3,225 of which 1,050 Girls 775 Boys 1,400 Women	4Ws, partners reports, TPM
Indicator 4.5	Number of women and men engaged in parenting programmes.	1,000	1,113 of which 595 Women 518 Men	4Ws, partners reports, TPM
Indicator 4.6	Number of Women, Girls, Boys, Men reached by behaviour change communication (BCC) interventions on child protection issues.	15,000	37,535 of which 8,195 Girls 9,403 Boys 9,965 Women 9,914 Men	4Ws, partners reports, TPM

Explanation of output and indicators variance: Needs in the targeted subdistricts were very high especially amongst the displaced communities. Once the project was in motion, partners availed of established structures to scale up response to the extent that was possible, maximising resources and reach. It should be noted that the project was granted a two-month NCE that had a positive and efficient impact.

Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 4.1	Provision of structured and semi structured PSS activities for boys and girls using static (i.e. CFS, schools, learning spaces) and mobile approaches.	World Vision International. (Sub-IP IhsanRD)
Activity 4.2	Provision of specialized services for vulnerable children including Case management and/or IPA. child protection issues.	World Vision International. (Sub-IP IhsanRD, SRD)
Activity 4.3	Provision of risk education to boys, girls and parents/caregivers using static (i.e. CFS, schools and learning spaces) and mobile approaches.	World Vision International. (Sub-IP IhsanRD)

Activity 4.4	Provision of GBV services to girls, boys, women and men inclusive of prevention, empowerment and/or response.	World Vision International. (Sub-IP SRD)
Activity 4.5	Provision of Parenting Programmes to parents and caregivers.	World Vision International. (Sub-IP Ihsan RD)
Activity 4.6	Engagement of Children and parents/caregivers in Child Protection awareness raising activities.	World Vision International. (Sub-IP IhsanRD)

Output 5 Provision of minimum WASH requirements including supplies and services and to affected target population in North West Syria.

Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage? Yes No

Sector/cluster Water, Sanitation and Hygiene - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 5.1	# of people with improved access to water through humanitarian lifesaving/emergency water facilities and services	246,291	282,727	Partners' progress reports, TPM reports
Indicator 5.2	# of people reached with critical hygiene promotion	246,291	282,727	Partners' progress reports, TPM reports
Indicator 5.3	# of people with improved access to solid waste management (SWM) services through support to solid waste management systems	246,291	282,727	Partners' progress reports, TPM reports
Indicator 5.4	# of people with improved access to sanitation through humanitarian lifesaving/emergency sanitation/sewage facilities and services	172,400	180,288	Partners' progress reports, TPM reports
Indicator 5.5	# of people who received essential WASH NFIs	90,000	92,443	Partners' progress reports, TPM reports

Explanation of output and indicators variance: The main result of over-achievement was related to the increase number of IDPs in targeted sites/camps/informal settlements

Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 5.1	Provision of safe water via water trucking (25 litter/person/day)	Bahar, Binaa and Ihsan
Activity 5.2	Procure and install water tanks	Bahar, Binaa and Ihsan
Activity 5.3	Solid waste management (collection and disposal)	Bahar, Binaa and Ihsan
Activity 5.4	Latrine construction and desludging	Bahar, Binaa and Ihsan
Activity 5.5	Procure and distribute of WASH NFIs (family hygiene kits, baby HKs, plastic tarpaulins and jerry cans) along with hygiene promotion activities.	Bahar, Binaa and Ihsan

Output 6 Provision of safe water through minor repair and maintenance of existing WASH services available to the affected target population in North West Syria.

Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage? Yes No

Sector/cluster Water, Sanitation and Hygiene - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
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Indicator 6.1	Estimated # of people with improved access to water as a result of repair of water systems	161,100	165,402	Partners' progress reports, TPM reports
Indicator 6.2	Estimated # of people with improved access to sanitation services through support to sanitation systems	19,900	20,311	Partners' progress reports, TPM reports
Indicator 6.3	# of school children benefited from improved WASH facilities and services	4,500	4,640	Partners' progress reports, TPM reports
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		The main reason of overachievement related to increased number of people moved to live in targeted areas.		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 6.1	Repair four existing water systems including operation and maintenance in Idleb	Ihsan and Binaa		
Activity 6.2	Repair three sewerage systems in Idleb	Ihsan		
Activity 6.3	Improve WASH facilities in ten schools	Bahar		

7. Effective Programming

a. Accountability to Affected People (AAP) ⁷:

GUIDANCE (delete when completed): In **max. 150 words**, please describe how crisis-affected people (including vulnerable and marginalized groups) were involved in the design, implementation and monitoring of the project. Please highlight the modality used to involve all groups in all project phases and how feedback might have led to the agencies adapting the project design as required.

UNICEF and its implementing partners design, implement and monitor projects ensuring the involvement of the affected population to meet their needs and concerns. Each IP has a Standard Operating Procedure (SOPs) to ensure their accountability to affected population. The accountability is usually initiated by engaging people to understand their needs and concerns; and define response activities that is agreeable with them. Various participatory tools such as focus group discussions, general consultations and interviews were used to solicit inputs from affected people.

b. AAP Feedback and Complaint Mechanisms:

GUIDANCE (delete when completed): In **max. 150 words**, please describe the feedback or complaint mechanism⁸ implemented and accessible to targeted groups during the project implementation period, including aspects of confidentiality, accessibility, and follow-up.

During the design phase of the response, the implementing partners were briefed about the feedback and complaint mechanisms. The complains were usually received by the field staff of the implementing partners at site, while interacting with communities. The individuals and communities have also free access to the local/site offices of the partners so that they can share their grievances with the staff and managers. In addition, the beneficiaries share their concerns through hotlines, telephone, SMS and WhatsApp. Implementing partners record all the complains and respective response for the verification of their MEAL team.

c. Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA):

GUIDANCE (delete when completed): In **max. 150 words**, please describe the mechanism used to record and handle Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA)-related complaints, including aspects of confidentiality, accessibility and follow-up?

⁷ AAP and PSEA are part and parcel of IASC commitments, and therefore mandatory for compliance for all UN agencies and partners. Agencies do not necessarily need to establish new AAP and PSEA mechanisms for CERF projects if functioning ones are already in place. For more information please refer to the [IASC AAP commitments](#).

⁸ A closed loop feedback/complaint mechanism allows for the confidential collection of feedback/complaints from all community members and ensures confidentially reverting to the individual complainants, indicating the results of how the complaint was addressed by the implementer. It should be permanently accessible to all community members and offer a secure line of communication between them and the implementer. Examples of mechanisms could be (and are not limited to): complaints boxes, hotline numbers, complaints desks (if they can ensure confidentiality), Staff on field missions or community consultations for example do not constitute viable feedback/complaint mechanisms, as they are not permanently available to communities and cannot guarantee confidentiality.

UNICEF stands firm on 'zero tolerance' against SEA. All the implementing partners are obliged to create and maintain an environment to prevent any form of SEA. The field staff and managers of the implementing partners were trained on all the aspects of SEA. In addition, MEAL teams carefully monitor project interventions so that none of the affected people, especially women and children, get exposed to potential SEA.

d. Focus on women, girls and sexual and gender minorities, including gender-based violence:

GUIDANCE (delete when completed): In **max. 150 words**, please explain how the project is intended to contribute to gender equality and promoting the empowerment and protection of women and girls, as well sexual and gender minorities?

UNICEF and its implementing partners make best use of WASH programming to prevent potential gender-based violence. Location and type of public latrines, especially for girls and women, are decided in consultation with beneficiary users; and solar lamps were provided wherever possible. Decentralized water supply helps preventing overcrowding and long queuing. Prior to the distribution of WASH supplies, announcements were made to ensure that receiving the supplies and services were supported by humanitarian community; and therefore, they have no obligation to the people engaged in the distribution. Further, interventions for Nutrition, CP and Education were designed to ensure women and girls' participation and engagement in the response. The interventions were delivered by qualified teams composed of male and female staff, to ensure that all targeted groups, specifically, vulnerable women and girls can access the provided services in a meaningful, dignified and accountable approach. The project considered a strong commitment to gender equality and gender mainstreaming.

e. People with disabilities (PwD):

GUIDANCE (delete when completed): In **max. 150 words**, please describe how the project met the essential needs and ensured PwD accessibility and inclusion. Further, explain how the project addressed the specific risks and promotes protection and safety for PwD, in particular women and girls with disabilities?

One of the aims of this CERF project was disability inclusion to improve programming practices and support people with disabilities (PwDs). Efforts were made to build user friendly latrines. In some instances, latrines were built close to the dwelling units of the people with disabilities. Further, in coordination with the GBV Sub-sector, an e-learning was produced on how to better include women and girls with disabilities in the women and girl's safe spaces. In addition, consideration of accessibility and inclusion of PwDs was done through the provision of transportation to learning centres and schools.

f. Protection:

GUIDANCE (delete when completed): In **max. 150 words**, please explain how protection of all affected persons and at-risk was mainstreamed in the project implementation and highlight all integrated protection outcomes obtained under this project?

The project built the capacity of its sub-implementing partners on PSEA, safeguarding policies and child protection and PSS SOPs in addition to mainstream protection programming in line with the Minimum Standards for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action (CPWG), IASC Gender-Based Violence Guidelines, Humanitarian Charter & Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere). Project activities designed in-line with protection principles and global minimum standards for Education in Emergencies (EiE), and monitoring and evaluating protection mainstreaming actions on affected populations.

g. Education:

GUIDANCE (delete when completed): If relevant for this project, please explain in **max. 150 words** how aspects of education have been considered in the project design?

The intervention was designed to ensure women and girls' participation and engagement in the response. The project delivered by qualified teams composed of male and female staff, to ensure that all targeted groups, specifically, vulnerable women and girls access services in a meaningful, dignified and accountable approach. Additionally, collecting and using quality sex and age disaggregated data was considered in this project. Access to gender friendly WASH facilities and services was designed to ensure gender sensitive issues were addressed and implemented in education facilities. Further, in designing the project, a blended learning modality combined by various delivery methods including face to face classrooms and online education material and interactions. This allowed greater flexibility for children to continue their learning in times of uncertainty and with accommodation of COVID-19 precautionary measures. These measures included regular sanitization, cleaning material, adequate WASH facilities and material, social distancing protocols and the provision of personal protection equipment (i.e. gloves and masks).

8. Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)

Use of Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)?

Planned	Achieved	Total number of people receiving cash assistance:
No	No	[NA]

If **no**, please describe why CVA was not considered. Where feasible, CVA should be considered as a default response option, and multi-purpose cash (MPC) should be utilised wherever possible.

If **yes**, briefly note how CVA is being used, highlighting the use of MPC, and if any linkages to existing social protection systems have been explored.

The project was targeted to providing specialist services, hygiene kits rather than CVA.

Parameters of the used CVA modality:

Specified CVA activity (incl. activity # from results framework above)	Number of people receiving CVA	Value of cash (US\$)	Sector/cluster	Restriction
[Fill in]	[Fill in]	US\$ [insert amount]	Choose an item.	Choose an item.

9. Visibility of CERF-funded Activities

Guidance (to be deleted): Please list weblinks to publicly available social media posts (Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, etc.), videos and/or success stories, evaluations or other kind of reports on the agency's websites covering CERF-funded activities under this project.

Title	Weblink
[Insert]	[Insert]
[Insert]	[Insert]

3.5 Project Report 20-UF-WFP-014

1. Project Information

Agency:	WFP	Country:	Syrian Arab Republic
Sector/cluster:	Food Security - Agriculture	CERF project code:	20-UF-WFP-014
Project title:	Farm to Bread bakery rehabilitation for vulnerable communities in Dar'a, Aleppo and Deir ez Zor governorates.		
Start date:	18/03/2020	End date:	31/12/2020
Project revisions:	No-cost extension <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Redeployment of funds <input type="checkbox"/>	Reprogramming <input type="checkbox"/>

Funding

Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:	US\$ 649,000,000
GUIDANCE: Figure prepopulated from application document.	
Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:	US\$ 314,945,556
GUIDANCE: Indicate the total amount received to date against the total indicated above. Should be identical to what is recorded on the Financial Tracking Service (FTS). This should include funding from all donors, including CERF.	
Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 3,500,000

Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:**GUIDANCE:** Please make sure that the figures reported here are consistent with the ones reported in the annex.**US\$ 225,776**

Government Partners	US\$ 0
International NGOs	US\$ 0
National NGOs	US\$ 225,776
Red Cross/Crescent Organisation	US\$ 0

2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

Under this CERF grant, WFP successfully rehabilitated seven bakeries through a range of different interventions: (i) supply/ installation of new production lines; (ii) civil engineering works; (iii) increase in electricity supply through provision of new generators. All interventions were based on detailed needs assessments that indicated specific technical requirements of each bakery. . Please see below the locations of the bakeries to the subdistrict level:

Bakery	Governorate	District	Sub-district
Qadi Askar	Aleppo	Aleppo	Jabal Samman
Sakhour	Aleppo	Aleppo	Jabal Semaan
Tishreen	Dara	Dara	Daraa City
Busra AlCham	Dara	Dara	Busra
Jasem	Dara	Dara	Jasem
Al Awal	DEZ	DEZ	Deir Ezzor City
Tishreen	DEZ	Abu Kamal	Abu Kamal

In total, thanks to the rehabilitated bakeries and increased production of bread, 66,289 households (331,445 individuals) in Daraa, Deir Ezzor and Aleppo governorates had access to newly produced bread. Each production line installed by WFP and its partners supports bread requirements of 8,485 households, assuming the production line is working at full potential. Among the criteria that WFP used for the selection of bakeries there was our internal bread needs and production gaps analysis at governorate and district level. Prioritization was done bearing in mind availability of bread in the area and lack of other bakeries in the immediate neighbourhood.

Following the monitoring visits and analysis conducted by WFP after the rehabilitation, several indicators show that high numbers of people are accessing these bakeries suggesting there are not available alternatives nearby. Interviews of a sample of beneficiaries revealed that (i) the distance from their residence to the rehabilitated bakeries is high (20 minutes on average), (ii) the queuing time also remains high - despite dropping significantly as a result of the rehabilitation.

In addition to enhancing access to bread, WFP interventions directly increased employment opportunities in at least two ways:

- Each of the bakeries employs between 12 and 57 staff based on the number of production lines, location and number of people served. Therefore, 195 people benefitted from sustainable employment as a result of the increased capacity in the targeted bakeries (indicator 1.3) The majority of employed by the bakeries come from the same communities and neighbourhoods of the rehabilitated bakeries.
- The companies contracted for rehabilitating 5 of the 7 target bakeries (see list below) hired labourers for the rehabilitation works. A total of 100 workers were employed during the duration of the project (indicator 1.2). Approximately 60 per cent of the laborers hired for the rehabilitation works were hired from the local communities. Noting this is a technical intervention so skilled and specialized worker also had to be contracted and used.

Bread is a staple food in Syria. The CERF grant was used to rehabilitate local bakeries in areas with high food insecurity indicators, while also taking into consideration other indicators such as the number of bakeries before the crisis, number of people residing the area, and the status of the existing bakeries.

Bakery name	Location	Type of Intervention	Additional capacity (HHs per day)
ALSakhour	Aleppo	2 production lines, civil works	16,970
Qadi Askar	Aleppo	1 production line, civil works	8,485
Al Awwal	Deir Ezzor	1 production line, civil works	8,485
Tishreen	Deir Ezzor	1 production line, civil works	8,485
Tishreen	Daraa	1 production line, civil works	8,485
Busra AlSham	Daraa	Electricity supply/power generator	6,894
Jasem	Daraa	Electricity supply/power generator	8,485
Total HHs assisted (estimate per day)			66,289

3. Changes and Amendments

GUIDANCE (delete when completed): This paragraph of **max. 250 words** should explain/justify any changes, deviations or amendments in the project from the original proposal or project plan (including over- and/or under-achievements, delays, etc.), and describe the circumstances or factors that prompted them.

- This might include a brief mention of how the humanitarian context has changed, changes in the needs of the people assisted, or other challenges or constraints encountered that required adapting the implementation plan, activities, indicators, or outcomes.
- Indicate specifically where a modification from the original plan (re-programming or no-cost extension) was requested and approved by CERF.
- If modifications of the original plan were not communicated and approved by CERF, a justification for not having consulted the CERF secretariat should also be provided.
- Please also indicate if delays/changes in implementation resulted in any unspent balance and if the unspent funds have already been returned to CERF or when the recipient agency plans to return them.

Numerous factors affected implementation, as a result of which a six month No Cost Extension was requested and approved by CERF (from 30 December 2020 until 30 June 2021). Contextual challenges included:

- The COVID-19 pandemic and related movement restrictions put in place by the authorities made it difficult for WFP to complete timely technical assessments to the targeted bakeries, as nearly no field missions could be conducted between March and July 2020.
- The continued socioeconomic deterioration, fuelled by the exchange rate fluctuation and related price volatility, made service providers reluctant to enter contracts. Contractors submitted significantly overpriced offers to protect themselves against potential losses; in some cases, they did not to submit a proposal at all as they saw no way to make the contract profitable.
- Beyond the current economic climate, the entry into force of additional sanctions on Syria made import of the needed material and equipment challenging.
- In Dara'a and Deir Ezzor governorates, a volatile security situation and hindered access resulted in delays in the assessments, design phase, and works supervision.

Since the submission of the original proposal, the situation of bread access in Syria has significantly worsened. While the proposal assumed each bakery would operate on two shifts basis, the implementation period witnessed a national shortage in the supply of subsidized flour and yeast. Hence the wheat flour allocations and number of shifts in most bakeries were reduced, resulting in lower production and consequent slight underachievement of some indicators.

At the time of CERF proposal development, a significant buffer was applied to the budget to mitigate the risks related to price volatility, which was extremely high in the first half of 2020. As this was less of an issue during 2021, WFP has unspent funds 529,488 (15% of amount received) which will be returned to CERF. WFP has capacity to absorb additional resources by implementing similar interventions in the future but a longer timeframe of at least six months would have been required.

5. People Indirectly Targeted by the Project\

Bakeries are a crucial part of the bread value chain, meaning that a functioning bakery will not only benefit the people receiving the bread, but a wide range of actors along the value chain. For instance, a functioning bakery will reduce the queues of bread consumers of other neighbouring bakeries. This means that all neighbourhood residents benefit directly and/or indirectly from the bakeries' rehabilitation. Hence the interventions indirectly benefitted over 600,000 people within the catchment areas.

6. CERF Results Framework

Project objective To enhance community accessibility to bread through the rehabilitation of bakeries to improve food security and prevent social tensions, in Dar'a, Aleppo and Deir ez Zor governorates.

Output 1 Food security and employment generation

Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage? Yes No

Sector/cluster Food Security – Agriculture

Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 1.1	Number of people with access to subsidized bread	450,000	331,445	M&E endline survey / Direct observation /production capacity
Indicator 1.2	Number of labourers hired for the rehabilitation projects	120	100	Contracts with partners / service providers
Indicator 1.3	Number of jobs generated	250	195	M&E endline survey / direct observation

Explanation of output and indicators variance: While the proposal assumed each bakery would operate on a two shifts basis, 2020-21 witnessed a national shortage in the supply of subsidized flour and yeast. Hence the wheat flour quota and number of shifts were reduced, resulting in lower production and consequent slight underachievement.

Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 1.1	Rehabilitation works	Service providers contracted directly by WFP/ or through cooperating partner
Activity 1.2	Handover to MoITCP/DoPB	Handover notes were signed by WFP, contractors and the Syrian Bakeries Establishment

Output 2 Rehabilitation of bakery infrastructure

Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage? Yes No

Sector/cluster Food Security – Agriculture

Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 2.1	Number of bakeries rehabilitated	6	7	M&E survey/direct observation
Indicator 2.2	Number of production lines installed/functioning	6	6	M&E survey/direct observation

Explanation of output and indicators variance: CERF resources were sufficient to increase capacity of 7 bakeries across the three selected governorates. Out of these 7 bakeries:

- 4 were provided with 1 production line
- 1 was provided with 2 production lines
- 2 were provided only with generators

Activities	Description	Implemented by
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Activity 2.1	Technical feasibility studies	[Engineering Team WFP/ Cooperating partner]
Activity 2.2	Design	[Engineering Team WFP/ service provider/ Cooperating partner]
Activity 2.3	Procurement	[Procurement Team WFP / cooperating partner / contracted service provider]
Activity 2.4	Works and production line installations	[Service providers]

7. Effective Programming

a. Accountability to Affected People (AAP)⁹:

These interventions were planned in consultation with local communities from different groups, taking into consideration: prevalence of food insecurity, population that will have access to bread including IDPs and returnees, as well as peacebuilding considerations and impact on social cohesion. The latter aspect was particularly evident in Dara and Deir Ezzor.

Rehabilitation works took special consideration to aspects such as improving hygiene, reducing queuing time, adding shaded areas at selling points, as well as separate selling points for women, people with disabilities and elderly.

To ensure that the project achieves its objectives in a sustainable manner, WFP formally signed handover notes with the relevant national authorities to ensure that the rehabilitated bakeries receive regular and adequate provision of subsidized wheat flour and other inputs.

b. AAP Feedback and Complaint Mechanisms:

WFP has a large operational presence thanks to its geographical coverage and footprint across the target governorates. WFP has in place a complaint and feedback mechanism, based on hotlines and complaint boxes. The beneficiary feedback mechanism documented the calls received and directed the reported issues to the responsible unit to be resolved as well as follow up processes on the actions taken and timeline for resolving it. In addition, WFP conducted regular monitoring visits including baseline and endline surveys in all the seven bakeries supported by this intervention.

c. Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA):

GUIDANCE (delete when completed): In **max. 150 words**, please describe the mechanism used to record and handle Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA)-related complaints, including aspects of confidentiality, accessibility and follow-up?

WFP also has in place a protection against sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) hotline whereby beneficiaries are able to safely – and discreetly – report against any protection related issues that they may have experienced; thus, ensuring that the most vulnerable voices are being heard. All calls are recorded with maintaining confidentiality to guarantee caller's protection. The reported incidents are then checked by collecting all the data related to the matter and to gather the required details to obtain the full picture and choose the suitable course of action, that might lead to termination of the agreement with the cooperating partner or dismissal of personnel if hired by WFP or a cooperating partner as a third party.

d. Focus on women, girls and sexual and gender minorities, including gender-based violence:

In the areas of intervention, where bakeries were not operating or destroyed, buying bread is one of the major burdens for the women in the family. WFP took all required steps related to protection mainstreaming and GBV relevant to the project at the bakery sites. The design and layout of bakeries ensured that women, elderly and people with disabilities get priorities in accessing bread. In addition, during implementation, concerns around how to address any protection issues related to child labour were addressed as per WFP's child labour policy. Having a functioning bakery in the village or neighbourhood helps protect women and children in terms of safety, access and releasing them from transport costs as well as closing the window for any exploitation opportunity might be seen by a perpetrator.

e. People with disabilities (PWD):

⁹ AAP and PSEA are part and parcel of IASC commitments, and therefore mandatory for compliance for all UN agencies and partners. Agencies do not necessarily need to establish new AAP and PSEA mechanisms for CERF projects if functioning ones are already in place. For more information please refer to the [IASC AAP commitments](#).

The ability to access bread from a nearby source is a lifeline for people with disabilities so that they do not have to travel long distances and carry the bundles to their homes. Furthermore, having a queuing line in the rehabilitated bakery for elders and people with disabilities is part of every intervention that WFP was involved with. This measure is particularly managed and monitored by the M&E team where queuing lines, waiting time, access for elder and people with disabilities are monitored, and any cases of misconduct can be reported through the complaint and feedback mechanism.

f. Protection:

The design and implementation of this intervention took into account protection elements, in line with the “do no harm principles”. When designing this intervention, WFP collaborated with all relevant stakeholders such as local authorities and community leaders. These meetings sought to inform the relevant stakeholders about the project’s outcomes and expectations. Furthermore, having the main actors involved in the decision-making process works as a sensitization mechanism and to ensure their involvement. Well informed communities played an integral part in the protection of people, starting from knowing what to expect to the level of having the people channel of communication to report any misconduct or deviation from the plan. In addition, as mentioned above, WFP conducted frequent visits and group based discussions and made use of its established feedback and complaint mechanisms

g. Education:

With the bakeries rehabilitation and enhancing the access to bread in a timely manner, children will not be forced to skip their school classes to look for bread for the family in situations where the parents might be working and this task has to be handled by the children in the family. In addition, releasing the family from the financial burdens of buying bread from outside sources can increase the potential of registering their children in schools as the prices differences between the subsidized bread and the delegate is significant and can lead to negative coping mechanisms such as not enrolling children in schools.

8. Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)

GUIDANCE (delete when completed): Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) refers to all programs where cash or vouchers for goods or services are directly provided to affected people. In the context of humanitarian assistance, the term is used to refer to the provision of cash or vouchers given to individuals, household or community recipients; not to governments or other state actors. CVA covers all modalities of cash-based assistance, including vouchers.

If more than one modality was used in the project, please complete separate rows for each activity. Please indicate the estimated **value of cash** that was transferred to people assisted through each modality (best estimate of the value of cash and/or vouchers, not including associated delivery costs).

Use of Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)?

Planned	Achieved	Total number of people receiving cash assistance:
No	No	[NA]

If **no**, please describe why CVA was not considered. Where feasible, CVA should be considered as a default response option, and multi-purpose cash (MPC) should be utilised wherever possible.

If **yes**, briefly note how CVA is being used, highlighting the use of MPC, and if any linkages to existing social protection systems have been explored.

This project entailed enhancing the entrepreneurship skills of the locals rather than providing them with cash.

Parameters of the used CVA modality:

Specified CVA activity (incl. activity # from results framework above)	Number of people receiving CVA	Value of cash (US\$)	Sector/cluster	Restriction
[Fill in]	[Fill in]	US\$ [insert amount]	Choose an item.	Choose an item.

9. Visibility of CERF-funded Activities

Guidance (to be deleted): Please list weblinks to publicly available social media posts (Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, etc.), videos and/or success stories, evaluations or other kind of reports on the agency's websites covering CERF-funded activities under this project.

Title	Weblink
Tweet	WFP Syria on Twitter: "In #Syria, every day starts with fresh bread 🍞👨👩 After years of conflict, @WFP has rehabilitated a bakery in Aleppo that will provide bread to 50,000 people. Families can now start their day with full stomachs & a healthy meal. Thank you to @UNCERF for making this possible! https://t.co/ekK4cbVhPC " / Twitter
Tweet	WFP Syria on Twitter: "In #Syria bread is a staple food, part of the culture & a key ingredient on every family's table. Each morning families across the country collect warm, fresh bread from bakeries supported by @WFP 🍞👨👩 https://t.co/MxammYfegj " / Twitter
Tweet	WFP Syria on Twitter: ""This is what we do in @WFP. We make the impossible, possible." Engineer Lamy has just led the rehabilitation of a bakery in Aleppo. Soon, it will provide fresh bread to 60,000 people each day. She's 1 of the inspiring women who are making a difference in #Syria #IWD2021 https://t.co/pYZChVonBI " / Twitter
Mapping of rehabilitated bakeries	https://storymaps.arcgis.com/stories/59015ffc1161417b8c398cfee77d2ac
Facebook post "Beyond the meal"	facebook.com/503951883021764/posts/beyond-the-meals-wfp-engineer-lamy-badrkhan-helps-rehabilitate-bakeries-in-syri/4135268213223428/
Tweet	WFP Syria on Twitter: "During a decade of conflict in #Syria, bakeries across the country were destroyed & families lost a vital source of food. @WFP & @premiereurgence have rehabilitated a bakery in Dara that will provide bread - a staple food in the Syrian diet - to almost 40,000 people 🍞👨👩 https://t.co/3i64icDRQu " / Twitter
World Baking Day	https://www.wfp.org/stories/world-baking-day-entrepreneur-supplying-bread-90000-syrians

3.6 Project Report 20-UF-WHO-014

1. Project Information			
Agency:	WHO	Country:	Syrian Arab Republic
Sector/cluster:	Health	CERF project code:	20-UF-WHO-014
Project title:	Provision of medical emergency supplies for primary and secondary health care for NES as well as support to treat tuberculosis and Non-communicable diseases in NWS		
Start date:	19/03/2020	End date:	30 June 2021
Project revisions:	No-cost extension <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Redeployment of funds <input type="checkbox"/>	Reprogramming <input type="checkbox"/>
Funding	Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 140,914,950
	GUIDANCE: Figure prepopulated from application document.		
	Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 41,695,214
	GUIDANCE: Indicate the total amount received to date against the total indicated above. Should be identical to what is recorded on the Financial Tracking Service (FTS). This should include funding from all donors, including CERF.		
	Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 2,700,001
	Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:		US\$ 495,376
	GUIDANCE: Please make sure that the figures reported here are consistent with the ones reported in the annex.		
	Government Partners		US\$ 0
	International NGOs		US\$ [0
	National NGOs		US\$ 495,376
	Red Cross/Crescent Organisation		US\$ 0

2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

Health conditions in North-east and northwest Syria remain a high concern for WHO, as the situation is extremely vulnerable with limited access to the available health facilities and with internally displaced people (IDPs) living in camps aggravate the situation and to support the functionality of the hospitals and ensure the continuity of the health services provision in the NES, and in line with WHO NES plan to strengthen the prompt referral services for secondary care, and trauma care management for the wounded and critically-ill people, in addition to the provision of the healthcare services to TB and NCD patients in northwest Syria. With the support of CERF fund, the WHO Country Office has initiated the procurement process of medical kits through WHO's global hub in Dubai since March 2020 for 26 Dressing material- burns, 78 IEHK supplementary different types, 60 IEHK basic and supplementary different types, 40 Trauma kit A, 50 Trauma kit B, 55 Surgical supply kit.

These kits were sufficient to cover 1,110,000 treatments and 14,760 trauma cases and which distributed in (26) health facilities in NES as follows; Alhasskeh National Hospital,CAUDS,Directorate of Health, Al Hasskeh,Qamishli National Hospital,Ar-Raqqa National Hospital,Al-Tabqa National Hospital,SARC,Derizzor Healt authority,KRC,Buseira Hospital,Alkesra Hospital,Ain Al-Arab (Kobani) Hospital,Menbej National Hospital,Jadid Al-Bagara Hospital,Hajin Hospital ,Tawlid - maternity hospital,Al-Sour Hospital, Al-Malkia Hospital,Shiheil Surgical Hospital,Ain Issa Hospital,Tal Tamer Hospital,Alhasaka Health Authority,MSF,Suria Al-Ymama Association,Mar Afram Association,Al-Mawada association.

In NWS, WHO provided integration of NCD and MHPSS care into 48 PHCs in Aleppo and Idleb which was beneficial for the 222,057 people, and provided TB diagnosis and treatment for 743 patients through referral to TB centres, taking in consideration the protection against COVID-19.

3. Changes and Amendments

Due to global shortage, WHO was able to secure only 40 Trauma kit A, 50 Trauma kit instead of 58 for each and 55 Surgical kits instead of 65 this affects accordingly the planned target of trauma and surgical kits. These kits were procured covered later from other source of fund to meet the need in the field.

4. Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding*

Sector/cluster	Health - Health									
Category	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	2,871	2,407	1,851	2,129	9,258	2,432	2,039	1,568	1,804	7,843
Internally displaced people	70,850	66,211	58,282	62,244	257,587	60,022	56,092	49,374	52,731	218,219
Host communities	116,513	105,786	87,537	95,868	405,704	98,706	89,618	74,158	81,216	343,698
Other affected people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	190,234	174,404	147,670	160,241	672,549	161,160	147,749	125,101	135,751	569,760
People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total										
	13,855	12,218	9,386	10,801	46,260	11,737	10,351	7,951	9,150	39,189

5. People Indirectly Targeted by the Project

People indirectly targeted by the project were around 636,000 for NES and 155,000 for NWS who represent host communities and IDPs, as follows:

- Local community at large in the targeted areas of Idleb and Azaz who benefited from awareness sessions and information campaigns that were conducted and contributed to raising their awareness on ways of the Tuberculosis transmission, TB prevention and treatment, as well as COVID-19 awareness messages;
- Local staff who benefited of awareness through MHPSS training workshops;
- Trained doctors, health and community workers on GBV basic interventions and awareness;
- Families of beneficiaries at the community level in NES and NWS through social rapport and information sharing.

6. CERF Results Framework

Project objective	Reduced avoidable morbidity and mortality among vulnerable communities in North East and North West Syria				
Output 1	Access to primary and secondary health care services in NES enhanced				
Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?				Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sector/cluster	Health - Health				
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification	
Indicator 1.1	# trauma cases supported (Damascus Hub)	18360	14,760	4Ws Reports – Dispatching reports, end-user receipts.	
Indicator 1.2	# of treatment (Damascus Hub)	1,111,125	1,110,000	4Ws Reports – Dispatching reports, end-user receipts	
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		The planned target of trauma cases affected due to a global shortage of medical kits as WHO was able to secure only 40 Trauma kit A, 50 Trauma kit instead of 58 for each and 55 Surgical kits instead. The remaining needs of kits were procured and covered later from other source of fund. The total number of reached beneficiaries is 569,760 this is calculated form the trauma supported cases 14,760 + 555,000 benefited from the 1,110,000 treatments (each two treatments are provide to one beneficiary).			
Activities	Description	Implemented by			
Activity 1.1	Provision of Emergency Medical Supplies - Secondary Health Care: Trauma Kits, Surgical Kits, Burns kits -To be supplied to Al Hasakeh, Deir-ez-Zor, Ar-Raqqa (Damascus Hub)	WHO			
Activity 1.2	Provision of Emergency Medical Supplies - Primary Health Care: Emergency Health Kits, First Aid kits-To be supplied to Al Hasakeh, Deir-ez-Zor, Ar-Raqqa (Damascus Hub)	WHO			
Output 2	Support to TB and NCD patients in NWS strengthened				
Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?				Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>

Sector/cluster	Health - Health			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 2.1	# of people (with suspected and confirmed TB cases), who benefit from 40 health facilities (Gaziantep Hub)	31,000	48,000	Implementing Partner reports and health facility registry
Indicator 2.2	# of treatments for NCD patients (Gaziantep Hub)	227,500	222,057	HeRAMS, 4Ws, Implementing Partner reports and health facility registry
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		<p>]After the wording of the indicator was changed to the current one, the target was the same - 31,000 people benefiting from TB services, including TB screening (of TB suspected cases), early TB detection and diagnostics, contact tracing, and off course TB treatment follow up. Such increasing of variety of TB services increase access to the TB services and contributed to the overreaching of this indicator.</p> <p>To reach this number of people WHO designed activities for service delivery through the integrated PHC Network which increased number of people who were undertake TB screening. WHO increased the number of trained medical providers in each HF on TB screening and early TB detection to implement this activity and reach the target and become more focused on early TB detection. Since capacity building and service delivery were designed within the PHC Network approach, including referral services, it was possible to get a much greater number of people benefiting from TB services.]</p>		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 2.1	Support to the TB Program for people in need in NWS, including Rifampicin treatment and GeneXpert cartridges diagnostic cartridges	WHO and its partners WHO completed the procurement of TB medications and GeneXpert cartridges together with other medical consumables which were distributed among 48 HFs in NWS. In total 743 confirmed TB patients received medical supports within the project.		
Activity 2.2	Provision of medicine (kits) and health services for non-communicable diseases for people in need in NWS: kits, services.	WHO and its partners 57 NCD kits have been delivered to NWS the distribution list is Available as Annex 1.		

7. Effective Programming

a. Accountability to Affected People (AAP)¹⁰:

GUIDANCE (delete when completed): In **max. 150 words**, please describe how crisis-affected people (including vulnerable and marginalized groups) were involved in the design, implementation and monitoring of the project. Please highlight the modality used to involve all groups in all project phases and how feedback might have led to the agencies adapting the project design as required.

In its operations WHO considers accountability to affected populations to be a cornerstone of quality service provision to meet changing populations' needs and service sustainability. Therefore, several formal and informal mechanisms are incorporated at the programmatic level to ensure the meaningful participation of people with disabilities and females, while maintaining the confidentiality of beneficiaries at various stages in the programming cycle. As health sector lead, WHO aims to ensure a people centred approach

¹⁰ AAP and PSEA are part and parcel of IASC commitments, and therefore mandatory for compliance for all UN agencies and partners. Agencies do not necessarily need to establish new AAP and PSEA mechanisms for CERF projects if functioning ones are already in place. For more information please refer to the [IASC AAP commitments](#).

to achieve better health outcomes and improve accountability by placing affected populations at the centre of decision-making and at the centre of action to promote meaningful access, safety and dignity with a desire to meet humanitarian needs, to systematically reduce those needs, and to increase resilience.

During the project implementation stage, WHO and its IPs are coordinating with local councils, representatives of the Health Directorates, and community representatives to obtain permission to operate and to identify their needs and the best intervention method to ensure their involvement in designing activities and prioritizing the locations to be served. Ongoing surveys will continue to capture suggestions from the community regarding PHC services and COVID-19 overall response.

b. AAP Feedback and Complaint Mechanisms:

GUIDANCE (delete when completed): In **max. 150 words**, please describe the feedback or complaint mechanism¹¹ implemented and accessible to targeted groups during the project implementation period, including aspects of confidentiality, accessibility and follow-up.

- Random check-up phone calls are conducted with the beneficiaries to evaluate the quality of the service.
- A dedicated hotline was in place to receive the feedback/complaints from the beneficiaries who are supported by our implementing partners, this number have been shared with all partners to be displayed in an easily accessible and clear place (at their working stations) in case any beneficiary has a complaint.
- Monitoring of delivered “assistance-equipment”: Post-delivery follow up on the receipt and satisfaction of the delivered equipment, a monitoring tool was developed to provide updated information on the functioning status of the equipment and levels of satisfaction by health providers and patients.

For this specific project, no complaints from beneficiaries in NES were registered. Within this project an operational support was provided to integrate TB into the existing Referral system in NWS covering needs of Idleb and Azaz by using 2-way feedback mechanism to ensure early diagnostic and referral of new TB cases. Previously, if PHC doctor would suspect a TB case he/her would launch the referral process for further TB diagnostic in TB centre for this suspected case. Unfortunately, in majority of the cases the PHC doctor, who initiated referral of the patient, would not receive the results of the confirmation from the TB centre on the fact was this case confirmed as TB or not. As part of this project PHC doctors were trained on early TB detection and further referral aiming to receive a feedback notification with information on referred case. Furthermore, for confirmed TB cases PHC doctor have to proceed with further contact tracing and screening of patient’s family members to be able to confirm their health status.

As a result of the project PHC doctor was able to assess his/her knowledge about TB and early TB detection; improve contract tracing of confirmed TB cases, including TB screening of family members; and implement awareness raising activities among family members and representatives of community regarding ways of TB transmission, TB prevention and treatment. On the level of disease monitoring such approach helped to increase percentage of complete referrals and increase activities on early TB detection.

c. Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA):

GUIDANCE (delete when completed): In **max. 150 words**, please describe the mechanism used to record and handle Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA)-related complaints, including aspects of confidentiality, accessibility and follow-up?

Mechanisms to facilitate feedback from beneficiaries are in place in WCO, providing opportunities to identify the extent to the delivered services are supporting the health and protection needs, and for people to be able to give feedback to the organization so that they feel confident their concerns will be taken seriously and in a confidential way (WHO makes available immediate and confidential mechanisms to report SEA for WHO staff members and WHO collaborators or any other person who may have been a victim of SEA or may have witnessed or otherwise been informed of a case of SEA involving WHO).

¹¹ A closed loop feedback/complaint mechanism allows for the confidential collection of feedback/complaints from all community members and ensures confidentially reverting to the individual complainants, indicating the results of how the complaint was addressed by the implementer. It should be permanently accessible to all community members and offer a secure line of communication between them and the implementer. Examples of mechanisms could be (and are not limited to): complaints boxes, hotline numbers, complaints desks (if they can ensure confidentiality), Staff on field missions or community consultations for example do not constitute viable feedback/complaint mechanisms, as they are not permanently available to communities and cannot guarantee confidentiality.

d. Focus on women, girls and sexual and gender minorities, including gender-based violence:

GUIDANCE (delete when completed): In **max. 150 words**, please explain how the project is intended to contribute to gender equality and promoting the empowerment and protection of women and girls, as well sexual and gender minorities?

- WHO continued to integrate GBV activities and MHPSS into the COVID-19 response plan.
- WHO continued to train doctors, health and community workers on GBV basic interventions and awareness through MHPSS training workshops. Special attention was allotted to beneficiaries at the community level in NES and NWS.
- Engaged in a pilot project to develop global guidance on mental health for GBViE survivors based on the MHPSS IASC pyramid of interventions, taking survivor-centered and community-based approaches. Good to provide figures and indicators of work, not words only, reach of people and training, guidelines etc
- Integrated GBViE interventions with the Reproductive Health program at MOH as well as with the HIV program for people with high risk on the community level.

e. People with disabilities (PwD):

GUIDANCE (delete when completed): In **max. 150 words**, please describe how the project met the essential needs and ensured PwD accessibility and inclusion. Further, explain how the project addressed the specific risks and promotes protection and safety for PwD, in particular women and girls with disabilities?

WHO recognizes the disability as a global public health issue, a human rights issue and a development priority. WHO in Syria is the leading technical organization in disability and rehabilitation sector. It plays an essential role in coordination and partnership with stakeholders such as MOH, UN agencies and NGOs in developing and implementing specific interventions to improve quality of life for persons with disabilities. A Physical Rehabilitation Subgroup under the Health Sector Working Group was created during 2016, which includes The UN Agencies and the international NGOs to coordinate the provided /planned activities between stakeholders. WHO is the leading organization in the Physical Rehabilitation Subgroup.

Particularly for this project in NWS the design of integration of the early TB detection within the referral system was focused on ensuring safe, in terms of infection control, and comfortable transportation of all patients who need further TB diagnostic, including patients with disabilities. Therefore, 9 cars were used specifically for the transportation purposes aiming to complete referral for all TB suspected cases and safe transportation to TB centers. Furthermore, all 3 TB centers were equipped with referral focal point and referral desk to follow up on all referred cases.

f. Protection:

GUIDANCE (delete when completed): In **max. 150 words**, please explain how protection of all affected persons and at-risk was mainstreamed in the project implementation and highlight all integrated protection outcomes obtained under this project?

WHO considered the following measures to ensure mainstreaming protection of affected persons and at-risk as follows:

- Training doctors, health and community workers on GBV basic interventions and MHPSS awareness through workshops
- Health centers in Idleb and Azaz were well prepared, well served and provided a safe environment for women, children and other at-risk groups such as elderly and people with special needs;
- Measures for protection from COVID-19 were implemented in all centers with awareness raising of both staff and patients on how to protect themselves.

g. Education:

GUIDANCE (delete when completed): If relevant for this project, please explain in **max. 150 words** how aspects of education have been considered in the project design?

For this project WHO focused its activities on community awareness and patient education sessions for the populations in northwest Syria targeting relatives and families or close communities of the patients with confirmed TB case. So, in addition to routine TB contact tracing PHC doctor would initiate TB screening of all contacts (family members, close neighbours) and will provide health promotion session and health education session/training as well for them and their families on TB prevention, TB transmission and treatment and any other related activities and information.

8. Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)

Use of Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)?

Planned	Achieved	Total number of people receiving cash assistance:
No	No	[NA]

If **no**, please describe why CVA was not considered. Where feasible, CVA should be considered as a default response option, and multi-purpose cash (MPC) should be utilised wherever possible.

If **yes**, briefly note how CVA is being used, highlighting the use of MPC, and if any linkages to existing social protection systems have been explored.

[Fill in]

Parameters of the used CVA modality:

Specified CVA activity (incl. activity # from results framework above)	Number of people receiving CVA	Value of cash (US\$)	Sector/cluster	Restriction
[Fill in]	[Fill in]	US\$ [insert amount]	Choose an item.	Choose an item.

9. Visibility of CERF-funded Activities under this project.

Title	Weblink
WHO Image Library-Home page	https://multimedia.euro.who.int/
Brochure	 A4 Agriculture Tre-fold 2 (1).pdf
Advices to TB patients	 نصائح طبية لمرضى السل.pdf

ANNEX: CERF FUNDS DISBURSED TO IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

CERF Project Code	CERF Sector	Agency	Implementing Partner Type	Total CERF Funds Transferred to Partner in USD
20-UF-CEF-020	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	NNGO	\$1,345,517
20-UF-CEF-020	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	NNGO	\$664,490
20-UF-CEF-020	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	NNGO	\$1,263,973
20-UF-CEF-020	Nutrition	UNICEF	NNGO	\$321,019
20-UF-CEF-020	Nutrition	UNICEF	NNGO	\$444,763
20-UF-CEF-020	Nutrition	UNICEF	NNGO	\$139,350
20-UF-CEF-020	Nutrition	UNICEF	INGO	\$524,791
20-UF-CEF-020	Nutrition	UNICEF	INGO	\$437,655
20-UF-CEF-020	Protection	UNICEF	INGO	\$1,225,281
20-UF-CEF-020	Education	UNICEF	INGO	\$1,174,372
20-UF-HCR-010	Shelter & NFI	UNHCR	NNGO	\$131,250
20-UF-WFP-014	Early Recovery	WFP	INGO	\$225,776
20-UF-FAO-013	Agriculture	FAO	GOV	\$40,990
20-UF-FAO-013	Agriculture	FAO	GOV	\$73,772
20-UF-WHO-014	Health	WHO	NNGO	\$180,677
20-UF-WHO-014	Health	WHO	NNGO	\$77,564
20-UF-WHO-014	Health	WHO	NNGO	\$91,350
20-UF-WHO-014	Health	WHO	NNGO	\$145,785