



KINGDOM OF BELGIUM

Minister of Development Cooperation
and Major Cities Policy

ANNEX A: TEMPLATE PROJECT PROPOSAL

PROJECT NAME:	EMPOWERING VULNERABLE COMMUNITIES: A HOLISTIC APPROACH TO RESILIENCE IN TRIPOLI
REQUESTED AMOUNT :	1.000.000 EUR
DURATION :	27 MONTHS
INTRODUCTION DATE :	SEPTEMBER 30TH, 2023

1. Organization

FULL NAME:	Oxfam-Solidarité asbl - Oxfam-Solidariteit vzw
ABREVIATION:	OSOL
LEGAL STATUS:	ASBL
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2. Financial information

NAME OF THE BANK :	CBC Banque SA
ADDRESS OF THE BANK :	Avenue Albert 1er 60, 5000 Namur
ACCOUNT NUMBER/IBAN (EU) :	BE18 7320 3057 5865
ACCOUNT HOLDER :	Oxfam-Solidarité ASBL
BIC/SWIFT :	CREGBEBB
REFERENCE FOR PAYMENTS :	DGD D5.2 – Lebanon - Resilience

3. Motivation (Relevance)

Context

Lebanon has been exposed to multiple crises in recent years that have had a detrimental impact on communities throughout the country, with the northern city of Tripoli being amongst the hardest hit. Residents of Tripoli have had to adapt to recurring rounds of intercommunal sectarian clashes, neglect in terms of consistent support from the central government, and increasing rates of poverty for multiple decades. In assessments conducted by local partners in Tripoli's neighbourhoods of Mina, Tebbeneh, and Qobbe, residents point to the strengths of historically mixed neighbourhoods and active civil society, but mention that diversity and cohesion are being undercut by competition for limited jobs, housing, and health services. The

current population of Tripoli is approximately 250,000¹ with 35,000 registered refugees from Syria located in the city and nearly 90,000 in neighbouring areas². The influx of mostly vulnerable refugees into Tripoli has resulted in heightened tensions between Lebanese host and Syrian refugee communities.

Oxfam in Lebanon's research from 2020 indicated that nearly 90% of social services in the city of Tripoli were not provided by government entities³, which is exacerbated by the effects of political and economic crises. The lack of economic opportunities for women (those of working age only represent 30% of the labour force⁴), coupled with a surge in reported cases of Gender-Based Violence targeting women and girls in the city, increases their vulnerability and adds to the already bleak outlook for their future in Tripoli. With poverty rising throughout the city and the majority of people of working age being unemployed, an increasing number of individuals are in need of immediate aid, while Tripoli requires structural support to end the continuous cycle of vulnerability.

Local civil society organizations (CSOs) that are engaged in social cohesion and conflict resolution initiatives play a key role in promoting intra-sectarian cooperation, civic participation and inclusion, but operate in a volatile political and socio-economic context that requires a high speed of adaptation in order to respond to increasing needs among citizens that are not fulfilled by the government.

Definition of the problem

According to the World Bank, the Lebanese crisis ranks among the "most severe crises episodes globally since the mid-nineteenth century,"⁵ and is the product of three decades of deliberate, reckless fiscal and monetary policy. The currency has lost more than 95% of its pre-crisis value. This rapid devaluation, as well as supply-chain bottlenecks and fuel shortages, have caused food prices to increase dramatically by 483% in January 2022 compared to the year before, and remaining high at 332% as of June 2022⁶.

All of this has resulted in households from both Syrian refugee and host communities in Tripoli losing their jobs, while their purchasing power has decreased dramatically to the point where they are no longer able to meet their basic needs, including food: in fact, according to the most recent assessment Oxfam conducted in 2023 in some of Tripoli's most vulnerable neighbourhoods, 93% of the households' Food Consumption Score (FCS) is poor or borderline. Tripoli is also marked by the highest poverty rate in the country⁷ and has by far the lowest GDP per capita nationally. According to the second IPC Acute Food Insecurity Analysis conducted in May 2023, the percentage of the Syrian refugees classified in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) and above was between 40 and 45% in Tripoli, forcing people to adopt severe coping strategies such as "reducing food expenditures" and "selling household goods and assets". In Tripoli city, 57% of the Lebanese population is considered deprived or extremely deprived of basic services, 73% of households reported being unable to access any type of health coverage, 11% are illiterate and severely constrained in their employment options and quality of life.

Furthermore, the crisis has more severely impacted Syrian refugee women-headed households (WHH), which constitute 21% of Syrian refugee households in the North governorate in Lebanon and are among the most vulnerable to economic shocks. Across Lebanon, 75% are food insecure with 93% living below the Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB). They are also less likely to generate income, with only 45% of Syrian refugee WHHs having at least one income-generating member as opposed to 73% for Syrian refugee households headed by men (VASyR 2022). This has been further exacerbated during the summer months of 2023 following an alarming surge in populist anti-refugee rhetoric among the public and the media, accompanied by a wave of forced deportations of Syrian refugees carried out by the Lebanese government, resulting in increased risks and restrictions on work and movement.

Moreover, Lebanon's economic collapse has resulted in an increase in gender-based violence, with rates reaching 39% in the North⁸, and tensions between refugees and host communities appearing to have intensified in recent months. In the UNDP/ARK Regular Perception Survey, Wave XIV, August 2022, 50% of the surveyed – both Lebanese and Syrians - named "competition for lower-skilled jobs" as the main source of inter-communal tensions. Other frequently cited tension factors include "competition for services and utilities" (30%), and "competition for the establishment of businesses" (18%)⁹. Non-legalized Syrian refugees also experience challenges in accessing legal protections and other rights that are available for those considered "legal residents" in the country. Increased exposure to protection risks (such as forms of exploitation, violence and abuse) stems from working in a foreign country, generally in informal, unregulated, and low-paid jobs with no benefits, and little governmental oversight and control, while needing at the same time to maintain childcare and household duties.

¹ Central Administration of Statistics, 2019

² UNCHR, June 2023

³ Ayoub, Chaama, Eicholz. "Without a Net – Social Assistance in Tripoli". Oxfam, 2020

⁴ Central Administration of Statistics, 2019

⁵ <https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2023/country-chapters/lebanon>

⁶ idem

⁷ <https://unhabitat.org/news/22-sep-2022/tripoli-lebanons-most-marginalised-city-sees-positive-impact-of-basic-services>

⁸ <https://reliefweb.int/report/lebanon/gender-based-violence-lebanon-secondary-data-review-2018-2022-january-2023>

⁹ <https://reliefweb.int/report/lebanon/lebanon-crisis-response-plan-2023-social-stability-sector>

Relevance

In the above context, refugee and host communities' resilience in Tripoli is often compromised and when a shock occurs, immediate temporary financial support to the household with referral to the relevant services helps them meet their basic survival needs while coping with the shock. This is why the project foresees the provision of Temporary Cash Assistance (TCA) as a safety net for vulnerable families that have been hit by a shock. Moreover, TCA represents a way to address medium and longer-term needs as it contributes to the local economy (households receiving TCA will spend money in local shops and markets, providing more cash inflow) and to reducing social tensions through a more equitable distribution of assistance, thus serving as an option to build adaptive and transformative resilience capacities. In parallel, to respond to the heightened socio-economic vulnerability and the inability of vulnerable individuals to fulfil basic needs - which generate or exacerbate protection threats, including an increase in GBV and the adoption of negative coping mechanisms - Oxfam and partners, Utopia and SHiFT, consider as relevant to combine strengthening community self-protection mechanisms and capacities with providing assistance for individuals to be able to meet their basic needs.

In a context where women struggle to find work and support themselves and their families, vocational training programs, coupled with Work Based Learning (WBL) can be a valuable tool for improving their job prospects and financial independence. Through vocational training foreseen by the project, women will be able to gain skills and knowledge and build networks with potential employers, and will therefore be better equipped to enter the workforce, earn a decent income, and support themselves and their families.

As emerges from the context analysis, it is of the utmost importance to address the drivers of tensions at the community level by actively engaging women and youth groups. Although women are politically involved on the ground or through voting patterns, they have been consistently excluded from the peace-making processes and decision-making positions in both the private and public realms. The project will therefore support women and youth groups and CSOs in building constructive partnerships, alliances, and networks so that they can mobilize resources and address issues hampering social cohesion.

Through the above comprehensive package of services, the proposed project covers all the Call for Proposals' focus areas: a) social protection is fostered through a "cash +" approach combining the provision of cash assistance with employment opportunities, and through strengthening the capacity of SDCs to provide employment services; b) gender equality, women's access to employment, through strengthening the participation of women in community structures and promoting their role in fostering social cohesion (also in line with SDG 5); c) access to basic and specialist services is improved through capacitating community structures on safe identification and referrals, through reinforcing community-based referrals for GBV survivors and on developing/updating service mapping and raising awareness; d) the capacity of local civil society organizations is built by brokering networks and alliances between CSOs, community structures and other stakeholders on common topics; e) social cohesion is addressed by strengthening the role of women and youth groups to promote intra and inter-community dialogue and by supporting the implementation of community-led activities through small grants, thus contributing to SDG 16. In line with SDG 8 "To promote sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and dignified work for all", the project will engage with key market players and stakeholders, such as the Chamber of Commerce (CoC) and the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) Social Development Centres (SDCs) and build institutional capacity to provide integrated employment services, which will reduce dependency on social assistance for the extremely poor and vulnerable, thus contributing towards social cohesion. Furthermore, the project aligns with SDGs 1 and 10 as it promotes the social and economic inclusion of the most marginalized population groups, thus contributing to end poverty.

The proposed intervention will be guided by a Human Rights-Based Approach: by actively engaging members of the targeted communities in building self-protection mechanisms, identifying and addressing drivers of conflict, and deciding on which solutions need to be implemented at the local level, it will empower marginalized and vulnerable groups and involve them in decision-making processes, ensuring that their voices and perspectives are heard and taken into account while holding duty bearers accountable and challenging unequal power relations.

4. Objectives (effectiveness)

General objective

To contribute to addressing the root causes of fragility and vulnerability of refugee and host communities in Lebanon.

Specific objective

To enhance the resilience of vulnerable refugee and Lebanese individuals, communities, and structures in Tripoli.

Results

Oxfam and partners' proposed response is expected to achieve the following results:

- The capacity of vulnerable households in the refugee and Lebanese host communities to cope with economic shocks, mitigate protection threats, and access basic services is improved.
- Access to decent income opportunities is fostered for all, especially for women and girls.
- The capacity of local civil society organizations and community structures to foster inter and intra-community dialogue and cooperation is strengthened.

Target group (number and type)

Activity	Target Group
Activity 1.1 - Provision of Temporary Cash Assistance to vulnerable households (with a focus on Women Headed-Households)	475 households (2,375 individuals, 50% Syrians, and 50% Lebanese)
Activity 1.2 - Training of Community Structures including Community Protection Focal Points (CPFps)	52 existing and newly identified FPs and members of community groups
Activity 1.3 - Service mapping and dissemination of information	At least 500 individuals (70% Syrians, 30% Lebanese and other nationalities- 60% women; 40% men).
Activity 1.4 - Provision of Cash for Protection to address immediate protection threats and/or facilitate access to services	150 individuals (60% women and girls, 40% men and boys- 60% Syrian refugees, 20% Lebanese and 20% other nationalities).
Activity 2.2 - Delivery of vocational training to women and girls on food processing and Home-based Care	120 women and girls (18-25 years old) (75% Lebanese, 25% other nationalities)
Activity 2.3 - Worked-Based Learning (WBL) for women and girls	50 women and girls who took part in the vocational training (75% Lebanese, 25% other nationalities)
Activity 2.4 - Provision of capacity-building sessions to SDCs in Tripoli on employment referrals	3 SDCs (at least 3 members per SDC)
Activity 3.1 - Networking of community structures and CSOs around social cohesion issues	4 women and youth groups (composed of at least 40 women and young people); 3 CSOs
Activity 3.2 - Provision of grants to community structures to implement social stability actions	4 community structures
TOTAL Direct beneficiaries: 1,191 individuals (without double counting)	

5. Activities and strategies (efficiency)

Strategies developed (Theory of Change)

To respond to the above-described prominent issues and target groups' needs, Oxfam, Utopia, and SHIFT are proposing a 27-month intervention aimed at strengthening the resilience of vulnerable refugee and Lebanese individuals, communities, and structures in Tripoli (**Specific Objective**). Through the provision of Temporary Cash Assistance (TCA) and Cash for Protection to the most marginalized and at-risk households (A.1.1, A.1.4), along with training of community structures and Community Protection Focal Points (A.1.2), development and dissemination of available service maps and support to a more effective referral system at the local level (A.1.3), the project is expected to improve the capacity of vulnerable individuals in the refugee and Lebanese host communities to cope with economic shocks, mitigate protection threats, and access basic services (**Result 1**). In line with Oxfam's "Cash +" approach, TCA will be coupled with the provision of vocational training and Work-Based learning (WBL) opportunities for women and girls (A.2.1, A.2.2) and with more systemic institutional capacity strengthening around the delivery of employment services and referrals aimed at SDCs (A.2.3), thus resulting in fostered access to decent income opportunities for all, especially women and girls (**Result 2**).

By promoting the establishment of networks and alliances of community structures and CSOs around social cohesion issues (A.3.1), providing small grants to community structures to implement social stability actions (A.3.2), and developing and disseminating policy products on social assistance (A.3.3.), the capacity of local civil society organizations and community structures to foster inter and intra-community dialogue and cooperation will be strengthened (**Result 3**).

Therefore, the project is anchored in the following theory of change:

If the capacity of vulnerable households in the refugee and Lebanese host communities to cope with economic shocks, mitigate protection threats, and access basic services is improved; if access to decent income opportunities is fostered for all, especially for women and girls; and if the capacity of local civil society organizations and community structures to promote inter and intra-community dialogue and cooperation is strengthened; then, the resilience of vulnerable refugee and Lebanese individuals, communities, and structures in Tripoli will be enhanced and, consequently, the root causes of fragility and vulnerability of refugee and host communities in Lebanon will be addressed (**Global Objective**).

Planned activities

Result 1

Activity 1.1 - Provision of TCA to vulnerable households (with a focus on Women Headed- Households)

The activity will target 475 socio-economically vulnerable Syrian and Lebanese households (HHs) coping with a shock with 6 months of cash assistance along with referrals to services, so that they can meet basic needs and be less likely to adopt negative

or irreversible coping mechanisms. HHs potentially eligible for TCA and not benefitting from other cash assistance will be identified using a community-based targeting approach and validated against a set of pre-selection criteria. Being under the National Poverty Targeting Program poverty line, women headed HHs, older people with no support, people living with disability (PwD) will be the main criteria to be considered. Pre-selection criteria will be validated through a TCA assessments to admit HHs into the programme. The 6-month duration of TCA gives HHs time to recover from shocks and identify alternative solutions. The timeframe is also aligned with UNHCR's Protection Cash Assistance Programme.

Activity 1.2 - Training of Community Structures including Community Protection Focal Points (CPFPPs)

Building on Oxfam and Utopia's track record in Tripoli, the activity will train 52 existing and newly identified FPs and members of community groups on the identification of protection issues within their community including risks of inter-communal tensions, safe referrals of persons with specific needs, including GBV survivors, dissemination of information about services, responsible data management, conflict sensitivity and facilitation skills. CPFPPs will receive a set of training sessions (or refreshers) from Oxfam and Utopia: they will then be engaged in the dissemination of information on services and referrals within their respective communities. CPFPPs will receive information material, in addition to phone card top-ups to support them throughout the process.

Activity 1.3 - Service mapping and dissemination of updated and reliable information about services and referral pathways and how to access them

A mapping that includes available services for refugees and Lebanese will be updated regularly through a community-based approach to highlight any regular changes and ensure that service providers are responding to needs. Trained CPFPPs and community structures will raise awareness on available protection and lifesaving services in Tripoli reaching at least 500 individuals (70% Syrians, 30% Lebanese and other nationalities- 60% women; 40% men). Awareness and information raising will be tailored to target different groups, including women and girls, PwDs, the elderly, and young people, and will take place through different modalities and approaches, with a comprehensive information-sharing mechanism. Referral systems will be reinforced among Oxfam, Utopia, and SHiFT and to/from other specialized service providers.

Activity 1.4 - Provision of Cash for Protection (CfP) to address immediate protection threats and/or facilitate access to services

As per Oxfam and Utopia's current experience and most recent monitoring data, it is estimated that 150 cases will require immediate intervention through CfP disbursements for an average of 3 months each, alongside facilitated access to services and case management services delivered by specialized agencies on ad hoc basis (GBV, Legal, Mental Health and Child Protection mainly) (60% women and girls, 40% men and boys- 60% Syrian refugees, 20% Lebanese and 20% other nationalities). Based on a case-by-case assessment, CfP can be provided in combination with other forms of support including TCA, referral to services, and livelihood activities. All protection cases will be identified directly and/or through referrals from community protection focal points, partner organisations in Tripoli as well other humanitarian actors from the Inter-agency mechanism. The provision of cash assistance can cover from 1 up to 6 months depending on the assessment of the case and as per SOPs. The transfer values are determined by the Protection Sector. Assessments and PDMs will be performed by Oxfam and partner staff for all cases receiving cash assistance.

Result 2

Activity 2.1 - Market analysis validation

A validation of existing market assessment findings, including Oxfam's regular market analyses, will be carried out at the start of the project to confirm market demand and trends, skills gaps, and labour market needs. FGDs and key informant interviews will be carried out with local authorities, the Tripoli CoC, businesses, and job seekers. The validation will especially look at confirming the trends that have been observed by SHiFT in terms of services requested – e.g., a large number of elderly people in the area require skilled individuals to assist them, while these skills are not taught at any institute – and will pay particular attention to those sectors that can employ Syrian refugees as per the Lebanese law and to curricula that can offer home-based income or business opportunities for women (e.g., food processing). The validation will also consider jobs with working hours that are traditionally more suitable for women and aim to pinpoint work sectors with relatively lower gender gaps.

Activity 2.2 - Delivery of vocational training to women and girls on food processing and Home-based Care

To foster the economic empowerment of vulnerable women and girls in Tripoli, 6 training courses/cycles on food processing and home-based care will be provided to 120 women and girls (3 cycles each of 20 participants per cycle). The selection of the training topics is based on recent market analyses and consultations with service providers in the area, including SHiFT, and will be validated through A.2.1. The training will be provided by SHiFT as a local specialized service provider and will be based on competency-based curricula and include soft-skill capacity-building. The community-based protection work carried out by Utopia and community structures will contribute to the identification of women and girls, mainly targeted under activities 1.1 and 1.4, with heightened socio-economic vulnerability and facing protection risks, including for example women and girls with limited mobility due to legal issues.

Activity 2.3 - Worked-Based Learning (WBL) for women and girls

Decent WBL opportunities for 50 women and girls receiving vocation training under activity 2.2 will be identified in relevant occupations. A set of criteria for the beneficiaries' selection, including motivation, attendance of training, active participation, and competencies, will be defined. Partners will build on past and ongoing projects and training to link trained women and girls with

on-the-job training opportunities and tap into the large network of businesses supported under other projects (the women and girls will have access to SHiFT’s employer network for home-based care and equipped kitchen after the end of the training cycle). Women and girls involved in WBL will be provided with a stipend and linked to job opportunities.

Activity 2.4 - Provision of capacity-building sessions to SDCs in Tripoli on employment referrals

With the objective of strengthening SDCs’ capacity to promote and refer vulnerable individuals to livelihood services, the activity will first assess the role and gaps that relevant SDCs in the target area have when it comes to the provision of employment services. Capacity-building sessions will then be delivered to the same SDCs with a focus on establishing or upgrading existing referral system including tools, checklists and methodologies for the referral of job seekers to the different employability paths.

Result 3

Activity 3.1 - Networking of community structures and CSOs around social cohesion issues

Building synergies with the EU-funded social cohesion project Oxfam is implementing in different areas of the country, the activity will capitalize on the presence of community structures, such as women and youth groups, and CSOs that have already been capacitated on promoting inter and intra-community dialogue in Tripoli and will link them in to identify cooperation opportunities and join efforts. Networks will be established through workshops and conferences involving local and national entities, regional and national sector working groups, events gathering multiple CSOs under a specific thematic focus, and/or recreational and sports activities.

Activity 3.2 - Provision of grants to community structures to implement social stability actions

4 groups will be selected to receive funding and technical support to implement community-based social stability initiatives. These will respond to both emerging sources of tension or violent incidents, while also addressing more structural causes of conflict. The groups will be interviewed separately and will be assessed in accordance with the objectives of their plan, its effectiveness, and quality. Following the assessment, and with the assistance of the project team, the groups will be asked to complete a proposal format including a budget. A panel of experts from various fields will be formed to review and score the proposals.

Activity 3.3 - Development and dissemination of policy products on social assistance in Tripoli

In 2020, Oxfam produced a policy paper on social assistance in Tripoli entitled “Without a Net”. Oxfam will conduct a follow-up study that will provide invaluable insights into the evolving landscape of social assistance and social protection in Tripoli. This comparative research will allow to assess the impact of economic deterioration on the effectiveness of existing assistance programs, evaluate changes in intercommunal relations, and offer updated recommendations for enhancing social assistance in the region. In addition, visual material will be produced to underline the project’s contribution to social stability and longer-term development. Outreach activities such as online communication, events, roundtables, bilateral meetings, and campaigns will be launched to disseminate the policy products.

Time schedule

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	
A1.1										Oxfam and Utopia
A1.2										Oxfam and Utopia
A1.3										Oxfam and Utopia
A1.4										Oxfam and Utopia
A2.1										Oxfam
A2.2										SHIFT
A2.3										Oxfam and SHIFT
A2.4										Oxfam
A3.1										Oxfam and SHIFT
A3.2										Oxfam and SHIFT
A3.3										Oxfam

Organizational capacity: former results and “lessons learned” (in the context of ongoing projects/programs):

The final evaluation of one of Oxfam and Utopia’s recently concluded projects, with funds from Danida, found that the nexus of short-term aid, in the form of TCA and protection case management, alongside longer-term solutions in the form of the community engagement component, was highly relevant to the needs of beneficiary groups. Of note was the community engagement component, which included awareness sessions and community initiatives that increased social cohesion by bringing women and youth together to work towards the common goal of increasing safety in their communities.

Important learnings can also be drawn from another project completed by Oxfam and Utopia in Tripoli and funded by the French CDCS (2020-2021): community structures played an important role in sharing information with the wider community, being the liaison between refugees/municipalities in addition to conducting referrals. Finally, the proposed project builds on the

achievements and learnings of Oxfam and Utopia's DGD-funded programme in Tripoli (2018-2019), which reached 4,117 people and where the final evaluation recognized the value of complementary protection activities to TCA to ensure a more holistic approach and increased positive impact; the important role of TCA in the development of a Policy Brief that linked Social Protection to safety net programmes provided by other humanitarian organizations; and the value of its innovative design resulting from its shock responsiveness, integration with government social services through SDCs and the National Poverty Targeting Programme, and targeting criteria.

6. Partners (Synergy and complementarity)

Partners and their added values

Utopia: Utopia has been a partner of Oxfam since 2013 under WASH, Livelihoods, Cash, and Protection projects, has been working in the poorest neighbourhoods of Tripoli for several years, and has therefore established a strong presence and solid relationships, and gained the trust of communities and local authorities. Utopia holds an expertise in community-based protection; they work closely with multiple partners on community engagement and on increasing linkages and synergies with other projects they implement in Tripoli. Building on their long experience with community-based protection in Tripoli, Utopia will lead on the outreach and disbursement of ECA, the capacity building to CPFs and awareness sessions on available services.

SHiFT: SHiFT is a social innovation hub leading the transformation of post-conflict and/or marginalized zones towards peaceful and prosperous communities. With centres located in Tripoli and Mina, SHiFT's community engagement methodology tested for more than 5 years in North Lebanon and Akkar will be the cornerstone of the social cohesion interventions. SHiFT will be responsible for the delivery of vocational training and WBL opportunities – capitalizing on their extensive network of employers in Tripoli to link job seekers with WBL - and will facilitate linkages with the CSOs and community structures capacitated under the EU-funded social cohesion programme (of which SHiFT is a consortium member).

Synergies and complementarities with other interventions

The proposed project will build synergies with the EU-funded social cohesion programme Oxfam and SHiFT are implementing in different areas of the country by facilitating networking and alliances between community structures and local CSOs that will be mapped, reactivated/established, and capacitated on peacebuilding, community projects design, advocacy, and communication. The project intends, in fact, to capitalize on the comprehensive package of capacity building and mentoring that will be provided under the EU-funded "We'am" programme to women's and youth groups with the aim of empowering them to play active roles in their communities and identify and reduce local tensions effectively.

Furthermore, complementarities will be sought with the EU-funded programme implemented by the ILO that seeks to provide employment services to vulnerable people as a transition to a more sustainable livelihoods scheme. The project highlights the importance of investing in additional protection measures, such as skills training or apprenticeships, as mentioned in the current draft of the National Social Protection Strategy. As such, the SDCs are considered a main channel to carry out referral mechanisms through developed Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) and conduct profiling assessments and job counselling sessions.

7. Impact and sustainability

Impact and sustainability

In the short term, the proposed activity package is expected to help vulnerable households mitigate the effects of the compounded crises by reducing the adoption of negative coping mechanisms that could expose them to further protection risks. In the longer term, it is anticipated that investing in the capacities of households, communities, and institutions will lead to an increased preparedness to face future shocks and enhanced resilience: the project will have a positive impact on the ability of individuals, particularly women and girls, for self-protection and economic empowerment; of communities and the civil society to create networks, identify solutions and share resources; and of institutions to develop stronger policies and procedures to ensure they can continue to provide essential services.

The 6-month duration of the TCA program will allow households to recover from shocks while identifying alternative solutions, which will help to build their resilience and independence in the longer term. Vocational training and WBL programs are designed to equip individuals with skills and knowledge that are in demand in the job market and to prepare women and girls for employment, which can lead to increased income and reduce their likelihood of falling into poverty and requiring social assistance in the future, thus fostering their economic independence and sustainability. By capitalizing on the existing capacity of local actors such as the CoC, the SDCs, community structures, and CSOs and encouraging community ownership of locally-led solutions, the project is expected to produce an impact that will last beyond its lifespan. In fact, the project will strengthen the technical capacity of civil society actors, specifically women and youth groups, and SDCs who will be equipped with needed know-how and supported to build self-protection mechanisms, promote social cohesion in their communities, and provide livelihood-related services even beyond the end of the project period.

Furthermore, the small grants to community structures and groups will contribute to a certain level of financial sustainability of community-led initiatives, which will be supported to find alternative sources of funding after the project ends. Crisis-affected

communities will be encouraged to take the lead on collecting information and prioritizing actions based on their existing understanding of the context, the crisis, and the needs; a process which in turn contributes to their empowerment, psychosocial benefits, resilience, and dignity.

Finally, on the policy level, the products developed within the project will inform policy-making on social assistance and its impact, and will provide recommendations that can be integrated into future programming.

8. Donor visibility

Proposal to be formulated by the applicant

The visibility of the donor will be ensured throughout the program and its activities. This will include indicative signs, banners and roll-ups during trainings, sessions, workshops and events, as well as disseminating summary documents (facts and figures) on the project and informing beneficiaries. At the Belgian level, the visibility will be ensured through Oxfam's newsletter, website and social media. The communication materials will acknowledge the Belgian Development Cooperation (DGD) as the donor, and Oxfam will ensure that they adhere to both DGD and Oxfam visibility guidelines. If there are security concerns, visibility adjustments will be made in consultation with representatives from the Belgian Development Cooperation. Oxfam will be responsible of providing technical support to all visibility products relying in its expertise and technical staff.

9. Monitoring methods (Management capacity)

Proposal for monitoring and evaluation to be formulated by the applicant

Oxfam Monitoring & Evaluation approach is defined by mixed quantitative and qualitative methods and the use of participatory tools to collect and analyse data in partnership with women and youth groups, community leaders, and local partner staff. The team will regularly collect and analyse data, discuss results, and adapt project approaches in consultation with partners and community structures. Oxfam also report results and recommendations to sector coordination bodies (local and national) and disseminate project findings to stakeholders. All data is disaggregated by gender, age, and disability status where possible, and by other key variables including nationality and location as needed. Three months from the start of the project, Oxfam will field a household baseline survey with a representative sample in our target communities in order to capture data against the project's results.

Data collection Methods:

- Routine Monitoring (RM) will be the main source of data for tracking and reporting on achievement of project's activities. Oxfam and partners will capture the immediate results, and progress toward outcomes. Oxfam staff members and partners will be trained on the tools and systems to ensure that the data outputs are collected systematically. In particular, training attendance sheets, monitoring checklist, tracking sheets and distribution lists will be used to collect information for measuring output level indicators.
- Outcome monitoring is essential to measure progress towards objectives, hence, three months from the start of the project, a baseline survey will be conducted. It will serve as a benchmark and will enable comparison of results prior and after interventions. Some outcome-related data will be available from other recent project end lines in the same areas, allowing for a hybrid approach of data collection and using existing data to reduce respondent burden. Endline measurement will also take place by end of project to capture the improvement and level of change reached following the implementation of project's interventions. It will mainly aim at capturing the improved feeling of safety, the coping strategies, access to work opportunity and improved income and implementation of social stability actions.
- Oxfam will also conduct TCA post-distribution monitoring (PDM) exercises after the households receive their first or second payment from the Financial Service Provider (BoB Finance). An endline survey will be also conducted after 3 weeks/one month of the last transfer of the cash assistance. Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) will be employed as a performance monitoring tool to track the distributions and/or transfers provided to participants, as well as their utilization, timeliness, and the satisfaction of participants. The PDM will use a Quantitative design and will include a quantitative survey that will be part of the end line assessment survey.

Logical framework (basic values, targeted results, indicators etc)

Logic	Indicators	Target	Assumptions/Risks	
R1: The capacity of vulnerable households in the refugee and Lebanese host communities to cope with economic shocks, mitigate protection threats and access basic services is improved	1.1 % of vulnerable individuals reporting reduced adoption of negative coping strategies in front of shocks	80% (segregated by gender, age, and nationality)	The security context in Lebanon is unpredictable, particularly in the project target location in Tripoli, leading to a security risk to staff and partners in these areas. Increased perception of aid bias materializes in tensions. Further restrictions on mobility of refugees prevent them from accessing services not directly offered through this action and/or in proximity to their areas of residence.	
	1.2 % of individuals reporting that they were referred to the relevant service provider as a result of the community-based referral system	70% (segregated by gender, age, and nationality)		
	% of individuals who report an improved sense of safety by end of project	70% (segregated by gender, age, and nationality)		
	% of individuals reporting that the temporary cash assistance was used to meet basic needs	80% (segregated by gender, age, and nationality)		
Activity 1.1	1.1.1 # of households who have access to Temporary Cash Assistance	475 households (2,375 individuals, 50% Syrians, and 50% Lebanese)		
	1.1.2 # of WHH reached through Temporary Cash Assistance	95 (50% Syrian, 50% Lebanese)		
Activity 1.2	1.2.1 # of CPFPP trained on proper identification of protection cases, safe referrals, and dissemination of information	52		
Activity 1.3	1.3.1 # of service mapping performed/updated	1		
	1.3.2 # of individuals reached by CPFPPs with awareness raising information on available protection and lifesaving services in Tripoli	500 individuals (70% Syrians, 30% Lebanese and other nationalities- 60% women; 40% men)		
Activity 1.4	1.4.1 # of individuals receiving cash for protection services	150 (60% women and girls, 40% men and boys- 60% Syrian refugees, 20% Lebanese and 20% other nationalities)		
R2: Access to decent income opportunities is fostered for all, especially for women and girls	2.1 % of vulnerable individuals, especially young women, and girls, who report improved access to work opportunities	70% (segregated by gender, age, and nationality)		Policies and decisions by the government and the deteriorating socio-economic/health situation in the country may increase pressure on refugees to return to Syria prematurely (additional 'push factors')
	2.2 % of women who report improved income level	70% (segregated by nationality)		
	2.3 % of women who report reduced gender disparities	70% (segregated by nationality)		
Activity 2.1	2.1.1 # of market validation reports produced	1	Exacerbating pressure on services and resources increases the trust deficit in local authorities among the population	
Activity 2.2	2.2.1 # of women and girls who access skill-building programs and training that can improve employability	120 women and girls (18-25 years) (75% Lebanese, 25% other nationalities)		
Activity 2.3	2.3.1 # of women and girls who access work-based learning programs and trainings	50 (75% Lebanese, 25% other nationalities)		
Activity 2.4	2.4.1 # of SDC staff that are equipped with tools and methodologies for employment services and referrals	9		
Result 3: The capacity of local civil society organizations and community structures to foster inter and intra-community dialogue and cooperation is strengthened	Number of social cohesion actions jointly planned and implemented by the targeted community structures/CSOs	4	The compounded financial, economic, and political crises, lead to an escalation of social tensions into conflict Large-scale intra-communal incidents occur	
Activity 3.1	3.1.1 # of existing or new alliances activated/mobilised to continue to support social cohesion	4	The enabling environment supports ongoing data sharing and discussion of policy and practices related to social assistance	
Activity 3.2	3.2.1 # of formal/informal groups and structures that have access to grants to implement social stability actions	4		
Activity 3.3	3.3.1: # of policy products developed and disseminated	1		

10. Detailed Results-Based Budget (Efficiency)

Overall Budget (EUR)				Budget per Result						Total Budget per Applicants		
	DESCRIPTION	Total Cost (EUR)	%	R1 %	R1 EUR	R2 %	R2 EUR	R3 %	R3 EUR	Oxfam OBE/LEB	UTOPIA	SHIFT
				79%	13%	8%	65%	21%	14%			
A	Direct Operational Costs	€ 841.122,56	90%	0%	€ 674.324,11	0%	€ 107.078,52	0%	€ 59.719,92	€ 518.379,92	€ 200.610,82	€ 122.131,82
A.1	Investment	€ -								€ -	€ -	€ -
A.1.1	Sustainable Equipment (>500EUR)	€ -								€ -	€ -	€ -
A.2	Operational costs	€ 556.070,64			€ 445.800,84		€ 70.789,19		€ 39.480,61	€ 370.732,55	€ 105.424,45	€ 79.913,64
A.2.1	Result 1: The capacity of vulnerable households in the refugee and Lebanese host communities to cope with economic shocks, mitigate protection threats and access basic services is improved	€ 318.764,45		100%	€ 318.764,45	0%	€ -	0%	€ -	€ 267.330,00	€ 51.434,45	
A.2.2	Result 2: Access to decent income opportunities is fostered for all, especially for women and girls	€ 50.615,91		0%	€ -	100%	€ 50.615,91	0%	€ -	€ 2.818,18		€ 47.797,73
A.2.3	Result 3: The capacity of local civil society organizations and community structures to foster inter and intra-community dialogue and cooperation is strengthened	€ 28.229,55		0%	€ -	0%	€ -	100%	€ 28.229,55	€ 24.545,45		€ 3.684,09
A.2.4	Other Project Direct Support costs (staff field transportation, communications, stationery and other direct office costs...etc)	€ 158.460,73		80%	€ 127.036,38	13%	€ 20.173,29	7%	€ 11.251,06	€ 76.038,91	€ 53.990,00	€ 28.431,82
A.3	Project Personnel costs	€ 285.051,92			€ 228.523,27		€ 36.289,33		€ 20.239,31	€ 147.647,37	€ 95.186,36	€ 42.218,18
A.3.1	Direct Project Personnel/Human Resources	€ 285.051,92		80%	€ 228.523,27	13%	€ 36.289,33	7%	€ 20.239,31	€ 147.647,37	€ 95.186,36	€ 42.218,18
B	Management costs (max 10% of Direct costs)	€ 93.456,88	10%	80%	€ 74.923,45	13%	€ 11.897,79	7%	€ 6.635,64	€ 67.438,70	€ 5.154,55	€ 20.863,64
B.1	Personnel	€ 80.389,01			€ 64.447,07		€ 10.234,15		€ 5.707,80	€ 54.370,83	€ 5.154,55	€ 20.863,64
B.1.1	Management/Supervision/Coordination Staff	€ 80.389,01			€ 64.447,07		€ 10.234,15		€ 5.707,80	€ 54.370,83	€ 5.154,55	€ 20.863,64
B.2	Other Costs	€ 13.067,87			€ 10.476,38		€ 1.663,64		€ 927,85	€ 13.067,87	€ -	€ -
B.2.1	Baseline and Endline Study	€ 3.636,36			€ 2.915,24		€ 462,94		€ 258,19	€ 3.636,36	€ -	€ -
B.2.2	Project Audit Report	€ 5.431,53			€ 4.354,40		€ 691,48		€ 385,65	€ 5.431,53	€ -	€ -
B.2.3	Monitoring trips - Oxfam Belgium	€ 3.999,98			€ 3.206,74		€ 509,23		€ 284,01	€ 3.999,98	€ -	€ -
C	Total Costs	€ 934.579,44	100%		€ 749.247,56		€ 118.976,31		€ 66.355,57	€ 585.818,62	€ 205.765,36	€ 142.995,45
	Structural Costs (7%)	€ 65.420,56		61%	€ 39.696,18	13%	€ 8.642,52	26%	€ 17.081,86	€ 65.420,56	€ -	€ -
	Total Budget	€ 1.000.000,00			€ 788.943,74		€ 127.618,83		€ 83.437,43	€ 651.239,18	€ 205.765,36	€ 142.995,45

11. Annexes to be added

- Oxfam's agreement with the Belgian Development Cooperation