

## Proposal to the Government of Italy



UNICEF Joint Programme with UNDP and UNFPA  
(Updated 11 November 2021)

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## 1. Project Fiche

<b>Country</b>	Syrian Arab Republic
<b>Project title</b>	Support to strengthen the resilience and facilitate early recovery of vulnerable communities in Al Qusayr (Homs) Syria.
<b>Implementing agencies</b>	UNICEF with UNDP and UNFPA
<b>Prospective donor</b>	Government of Italy (AICS – Italian Agency for Development Cooperation)
<b>Total funding requested</b>	<p><b>Total contribution:</b> EUR 2,500,000<sup>1</sup>  <i>Administrative agency fee (1%) UNICEF:</i> EUR 25,000</p> <p><i>UNICEF:</i> EUR 990,000 (HRP code: HSYR21-WSH-178923-1)  <i>UNDP:</i> EUR 990,000 (HRP code: HSYR21-ERY-179032-1)  <i>UNFPA:</i> EUR 495,000 (HRP code: HSYR21-PRO-178515-1)</p>
<b>Project duration</b>	1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022
<b>Geographic area of intervention</b>	Al-Qusayr (Homs governorate)
<b>Overall project objective</b>	<i>Improve access to water and sanitation services and livelihoods to support vulnerable communities, with special attention to the needs of girls, women and those in vulnerable situations.</i>
<b>Expected results</b>	<p><b>Improve access to WASH services through the rehabilitation of water and sanitation systems (UNICEF)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>45,000 people (9,900 girls, 10,800 boys, 13,050 women and 11,250 men) have improved access to safe drinking water</li> <li>20,000 people (4,400 girls, 4,800 boys, 5,800 women and 5,000 men) have improved access to sanitation</li> </ul> <p><b>Inclusive access to adequate irrigation water to affected local communities (UNDP)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>30 trained members of local committees promote social cohesion through community dialogue and delivery of services</li> <li>4,000 people (2,500 women and 1,500 men) benefited from community level awareness raising initiatives</li> <li>3,576 households (17,880 people: 3,933 girls, 4,292 boys, 5,185 women and 4,470 men) have improved access to adequate irrigation water through the light rehabilitation of wells</li> <li>1,670 households (8,350 people: 1,837 girls, 2,004 boys, 2,421 women and 2,088 men) have improved access to adequate irrigation water through the light rehabilitation of irrigation networks</li> <li>250 farmers receive livelihoods support</li> </ul> <p><b>Access to GBV-related services for women and girls and safety and mobility of women and girls in reproductive age accessing menstrual hygiene, WASH and livelihood services is enhanced (UNFPA)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6,000 beneficiaries benefit from the distribution of dignity kits</li> <li>80 per cent of trained WASH and livelihood staff demonstrated knowledge improvement on gender-based violence (GBV) related topics after the training post-test.</li> <li>Functional referral pathway developed and distributed to WASH and livelihood staff.</li> <li>75 implementing partners (IPs) staff, volunteers and service providers trained and know how to do gender analysis and mainstream gender in their programs.</li> </ul>
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<sup>1</sup> Total contribution is EUR 2,500,000. USD will be based on the exchange rate upon receipt of contribution. Targets are based on UN operational exchange rate of 0.847 as of 15 September 2021.

## 2. Overview of the situation

Nearly a decade of humanitarian and protection crisis has had a profound impact on the situation of vulnerable communities across the Syrian Arab Republic. In 2021, 13.4 million people are estimated to require some form of humanitarian and protection assistance, including 6.08 million children<sup>2</sup>, this is a 25 per cent increase compared to 2020 (4.8 million children in need). Furthermore, close to 7 million women and girls of reproductive age, of which half a million are pregnant and requiring access to quality Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) services.<sup>3</sup>

A total of 12.2 million people need some form of WASH assistance (49 per cent female) including 5.3 million children and over 7 million people rely on humanitarian WASH assistance including 1.9 million living in internally displaced people (IDPs) resort sites.

Access to safe water and sanitation has deteriorated significantly after years of conflict with 36 per cent of the population relying on alternative and often unsafe water sources to meet or complement their water needs and at least 70 per cent of the discharged sewage being untreated.<sup>4</sup> This coverage drop is the result of physical damage and destruction but also deteriorating infrastructures such as water networks and sewage systems, as well as limitations in regular operational and maintenance services in water treatment stations. An assessment of physical damage in 457 water supply and sanitation infrastructure assets across eight governorates showed that nearly two-thirds of the water treatment plants, half of the pumping stations, a third of the water towers, a quarter of the sewage treatment plants and a sixth of the wells have been destroyed or partially damaged across Syria. However, the damage exhibits significant variation across regions.<sup>5</sup> Overall, the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) 2021 estimated (based on two country-wide household-level WASH assessments completed during 2020) that 59 per cent of the Syria population requires WASH assistance.

The lack of access to safe water has a disproportionate impact on women and girls, noting that around 70 per cent of the people working in farming are women and approximately 25 per cent are female headed households. Insufficient water to irrigate the land might mean they lose their crop and therefore their income, plunging families (further) into poverty. Unequal power relations, gender inequalities and discrimination mean that women and girls are often hardest hit during a crisis and will take longer to recover. Women's access to, or control over, critical resources will worsen, and can lead to exclusion from claiming basic services and rights. Where clean water is not easily accessible, women and girls bear a disproportionate burden collecting water for themselves and their families, with consequences for their health and safety. Lack of access to clean water will have significant impacts on women's and girls' health, including their reproductive health since women have specific hygiene needs during menstruation, pregnancy and breast feeding and could lead to an increase maternal mortality and morbidity. Elderly and people with disabilities are among the most vulnerable since compromised health may make people more vulnerable to infectious diseases exposed and are more likely to have difficulties to migrate to other locations, access services and save drinking water.

In addition, the volatile security situation and ongoing fighting has resulted in large influxes of IDPs into safer areas, placing an enormous burden on existing water and sanitation infrastructure within host communities. The IDP camps still require the provision of a full WASH humanitarian service package while promoting the transition towards more sustainable solutions. Alternative mechanisms to restore water access are taking place, especially during long episodes of public water network outages, such as private wells and water trucking. It is estimated that 36 per cent of households use water trucking or mix sources to meet their daily water demand.

Many of wastewater stations are no longer operational due to damage or to the non-availability of critical supplies and maintenance. As a result, at least 70 percent of sewage is untreated and at least half of the sewage systems are not functional, exposing communities to significant health risks. The lack of electricity constitutes

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<sup>2</sup> OCHA, [Syrian Arab Republic: 2021 Needs and Response Summary](#), February 2021

<sup>3</sup> UNFPA (2021) Regional Sitrep for the Syria crisis, [https://syria.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/unfpa\\_regional\\_sitrep\\_for\\_the\\_syria\\_crisis\\_-\\_may\\_2021\\_-\\_fa.pdf](https://syria.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/unfpa_regional_sitrep_for_the_syria_crisis_-_may_2021_-_fa.pdf)

<sup>4</sup> OCHA 2021, Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO)

<sup>5</sup> [World Bank, 2017, Assessment of WASH Structures in Syria](#)

one of the main bottlenecks for the WASH sector, as it limits the existing water network from being able to effectively distribute existing quantities. The electricity production, which is closely linked to the ability to produce water through pumping in the context of Syria, dropped year after year. In this context, electricity and water supply have been used as a weapon of war across the country which harms the living conditions of people especially in the crisis zones and besieged areas.<sup>6</sup> Public expenditures on water and sanitation have decreased steadily over the years.

WASH is key to women's and adolescent girls' needs and rights. In addition to being critical for the health and hygiene of women and children, safe water, sanitation and hygiene is essential for women's social and economic development, and the realisation of rights. Women are the primary users, providers, and managers of WASH at the household level. Lack of access to safe water can cause difficulties in pregnancy and has negative impact on the health and survival of both mother and baby.<sup>7</sup>

A recent WASH-REACH household survey indicated that 19 per cent of the households in camps and informal sites are female-headed, which is double the proportion of FHHs in communities.<sup>8</sup> Water shortages, poor access to sanitary pads, lack of chlorination in drinking water, and of sex-disaggregated toilets are reportedly more frequent than in communities.<sup>9</sup> More specifically evidence indicates that 31 per cent of FHHs are unable to access sanitary pads as compared to only 5 per cent in communities; 50 per cent reported two or more consecutive days without access to water; and 45 per cent lacking sex-segregated toilets.

Within the affected population, protection issues disproportionately affect groups such as women, children, especially adolescent boys and girls, older persons, persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups. For example, 54 per cent of the surveyed households reported at least one protection issue related to shared toilet facilities in camps and sites due to lack of privacy, secure locks or lights, and harassment on the way to them.<sup>10</sup> Distance and unsafe access to water points, are also disproportionately affecting women and girls, with negative implications on their menstrual needs and hygiene.

These same population groups often also face barriers to access the already limited services available, including quality and affordable sexual and reproductive healthcare (SRH) and gender-based violence services. The already pervasive level of gender-based violence have been made worse by the Covid-19 pandemic. One primary impact of COVID-19 has been an increase in intimate partner and family/domestic violence affecting women and girls (what has globally been referred to as "the shadow pandemic").<sup>11</sup>

Finally, the scale, severity and complexity of humanitarian needs have increased due to the economic downturn, the rising cost of commodities, the devaluation of local currency; all compounded by the impact of COVID-19. In addition, the prolonged conflict has created devastating consequences for already-vulnerable populations nationwide, displaced populations and returnees in northwest and northeast Syria. The COVID-19 pandemic will continue to drive needs, especially in camps, informal settlements, collective shelters and last resort settings. The poor sanitary conditions and lack of space for self-monitoring and quarantine in these different settings hosting a total of 1.9 million people will continue to increase the risk of COVID-19 spreading quickly and therefore making the response more challenging. Considering limited water resources, which are subject to extreme fluctuations (related to the precipitation), especially during the crisis. Syrian people are suffering insufficiency of drinking and irrigation water, especially in the North-Eastern part of Syria, due to severe damages of water supply systems and the lack of electricity needed for lighting and water pumping purposes in addition to the lack of fuel. These needs require immediate support to promote a healthy environment and sanitary conditions in the mentioned areas.

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<sup>6</sup> Syrian Center for Policy Research, 2018

<sup>7</sup> <https://washmatters.wateraid.org/sites/g/files/jkxoof256/files/8%20WASH%20and%20gender%20equality.pdf>

<sup>8</sup> WASH (2019) Gender-Disaggregated WASH Overview – HNO 2020

<sup>9</sup> Ibid. WASH (2019) Gender-Disaggregated WASH Overview – HNO 2020

<sup>10</sup> Ibid. WASH (2019) Gender-Disaggregated WASH Overview – HNO 2020.

<sup>11</sup> OCHA 2021, Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO)

### 3. Project Summary

Ten years of conflict has caused enormous damages to the country's essential water and irrigation systems creating huge challenges for the agricultural sector. Due to the severely damaged water supply systems in Al-Qusayr in Homs governorate the irrigation system needs urgent rehabilitation. A large percentage of the population in the targeted areas are farmers who secure their livelihoods primarily from agricultural activities and livestock.<sup>12</sup> Among them, women who are often involved in small-scale food production and securing water supply for their families and communities.

The crisis has a large impact on a wide range of livelihoods, particularly in rural Al Qusayr – an area that depends mainly on agriculture activities such as plant production with focus on vegetables, fruit trees in some villages such as apricot, almond, olive and peach; and animal production of cattle, sheep and poultry. Water resources are suffering from deficiency due to poor management and over-pumping from ground water which affected the water levels. Traditional irrigation methods mainly surface irrigation leads to huge loss of water resources as it drains ground water basins and leads eventually to degradation of water quality which would in turn trigger economic, political and demographic consequences.

Water security is therefore equal to food security and improving the management of available water resources is vital for the continuation of farming activities. Back in 2003, the Ministry of Agriculture initiated projects for spreading non-traditional irrigation systems, mainly spreading the use of drip irrigation methods, in order to balance the growing demand for irrigation water with decreasing water resources. Under this project, irrigation canals were established to provide water from Orontes River as an additional water source that will allow more diversification of crops in the area. However, these canals have been subject to partial damage. It is also important to assess who have access to and benefit from the irrigation, and to support social inclusive and gender sensitive for sustainable and efficient water management and enhanced resilience of smallholder agriculture. Light rehabilitation of irrigation, therefore, should result in inclusive water access and use.

Al Qusayr is a district that consists of 60 administrative units, including Al Qusayr sub-district, and administratively part of Homs Governorate. Prior to the conflict, 107,000 individuals made up the population of Al Qusayr. While the area has been accessible since March 2019, the majority of villages are witnessing a slow rate of return due to destruction to houses and the unavailability of basic services such as electricity and water. As of August 2021, the total number of returnees has reached nearly 18,000 individuals. The total number of IDPs is currently 1,000 people.

In August 2021, an inter-agency assessment mission was conducted in Al Qusayr. This included UN agencies and NGOs working in the health, food and agriculture, protection, shelter and NFIs and early recovery sectors as well as the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Syrian Arab Red Crescent. Key findings from the assessment include the following: public services are partially operational; electricity, water, health and education services are not fully restored due to the level of infrastructure damage; the sewerage network is generally operational but the areas visited are facing challenges in solid waste management; transport services is limited; high need for housing rehabilitation as well as education facilities; limited availability and access to sexual and reproductive and GBV services, in an area where sexual harassment incidents have been variously reported at schools.

In Al Qusayr city, with a population of approximately 2,300 households, it is estimated that 25 per cent of water networks require rehabilitation and that replacement is required to the damaged sewer line. Provision of solar system for the main water pumps are also needed in order to provide potable water to returnee families. In assessed villages, access to safe drinking water remains a challenge and most families are obtaining water from agricultural well (not safe for drinking water). Sanitation systems also require rehabilitation and there is recommendation on solarization of the main water wells and water tanks. Furthermore, there are limited health facilities available, with currently only one Department of Health clinic providing primary health care services supported by UNFPA with an integrated reproductive health/GBV mobile team providing services once a week.

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<sup>12</sup> Al Qusayr assessment mission report, August 2021.

Through the joint partnership with Italy, UNICEF jointly with UNDP and UNFPA, will work to support the repair and rehabilitation of critical parts of water supply systems and infrastructure, while being guided by the principle of “Minimum reliable services for All – rather than All services for Some”. Several criteria will be used for the project identification and selection both from an overall and participant perspective, including cost per participant, level of project complexity, neutrality, accessibility, severity scale, number of returnees, quality and quantity of water and sanitation services currently available. The priority interventions to improve basic water and sanitation services are:

- Systematic repair of the primary and secondary water distribution network, water storage facilities
- Rehabilitation of both water production and water treatment infrastructure such as water intakes, pumping stations and water treatment plants – all aiming a restoration of basic service delivery
- Rehabilitation of the existing sewage network, with preference given to implementing water and sanitation projects jointly in a single area
- Support to operation and maintenance at the economic units level through on the job trainings and provision of spare parts

These interventions do not restore the WASH systems to their pre-war levels which can only be achieved through large scale reconstruction programs. However, UNICEF is able, through these small-scale targeted interventions, to restore a minimum level of service for a high number of beneficiaries.

These small-scale interventions are also more cost effective than resorting to costly emergency interventions such as water trucking and emergency sanitation. In most cases of water trucking, the cost of light infrastructure investment ends up being cheaper than water trucking after a relatively short period and it is certainly more sustainable in the longer-term.

UNICEF as the administrative/secretariat and coordinating Agency for the joint project with UNDP and UNFPA is responsible for liaison with the Government of Italy and AICS, receiving the donor contribution, then disbursing funds to Participating UN Organizations headquarters based on the funding amount per Agency as define in the output budgets and as per the agreement that will be signed between UNICEF and the Agencies.

UNICEF’s interventions linking to UNDP’s integrated approach, aims to strengthen physical and environmental assets of irrigation, social and cultural assets, and economic assets to build resilience of the targeted communities. Around the irrigation systems to be rehabilitated to build capacity of groups of farmers and community members to manage sustainable, inclusive and conflict sensitive water management through a participatory manner.

Based on the coordination with the local authorities and consultation with community committees in the targeted area, UNDP will conduct irrigation systems interventions through the rehabilitation of wells and the rehabilitation of the related irrigation distribution networks to ensure effective water delivery to the affected communities. These interventions will improve the livelihoods of residents and strengthen the resilience of the local communities. Within households, the rehabilitation and enhancement of the water supply systems will yield positive benefits for women and girls who remain largely responsible for domestic water supply and family health and sanitation. Restoration of water systems and maximization of water productivity will have the benefit to ensure the agriculture-based livelihoods and small-scale food production, in which women are particularly involved in. Ultimately, and more sustainably, inclusion of women in restoration and use of water infrastructures will have empowering effects on their decision-making capacity at both household and community levels.

UNDP will conduct a conflict and situation analysis in target communities to ensure understanding of the social, economic, cultural, political realities and constraints faced by local communities and their impact on water management. This will include an analysis of the structural gender inequalities and of the deeply rooted power dynamics with a view to promote greater participation by women and youth and potentially enhance the role and responsibility for women in inclusive water management, local peacebuilding and conflict resolution. The analysis will serve as a platform for cultivating common understanding among community members about local socio-political conflict drivers and threats facing target communities as well as the local resources and capacities to address and adapt to the differential needs and threats of various population groups, with a focus on women and youth therein.

Based on the analysis, as the first step, UNDP will support the establishment of broad-based community committees able to reach out and mobilize various community members in a truly inclusive and participatory manner – together with other relevant local stakeholders such as local authorities, the private sector, trade associations, among others, to help communities manage and prevent water-based conflicts through dedicated management mechanisms such as through Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanisms and needed skillsets and training to appropriately manage the resources. Particular attention will be given to increasing the awareness and capacity of community committees to advance community needs in water management. Moreover, attention to gender issues and power dynamics will ensure equity and social cohesion.

To enhance the capacities of community committees, UNDP will develop a skillset and training curriculum to mitigate and adapt the impacts of water crisis and community level water management systems which are key for sustaining peace and uphold the fundamental right to water of local communities. It also aims to enhance inclusiveness with up-to-date modelling of the existing and to be established water resource management associations and groups within the community. The conflict, gender and disaster lens will be emphasized in capacity building of these groups.

As the second step, and building upon the analysis and architecture of the community committees, the project aims to promote regenerative agriculture, a farming system that promotes efficient usage of irrigation by introducing non-traditional irrigation systems, such as drip irrigations and minimum soil disturbance, especially no tillage. This kind of practice enhances biodiversity and natural biological processes above and below the ground surface, which contribute to increased water and nutrient use efficiency and to improved and sustained crop production. UNDP Syria has piloted no tillage and compost practice, and it has proven to be effective during the drought this year.

The project also aims to widen livelihood options and develop more green jobs in the agricultural sector which is crucial to ensure vulnerable communities can cope with the impacts of climate change and the increasing frequency of extreme weather events that have been experienced in Syria on top of the ongoing crisis. Investing in diversifying income sources and creating new jobs by off-farm non-forest income generation activities, such as value-added processing of agricultural products, and supporting entrepreneurs and MSMEs with a special emphasis on women entrepreneurs and cooperatives. Where possible, the project aims to promote green jobs.

Throughout these activities, UNDP will facilitate the ownership and conflict preventions of the community members in practicing these livelihoods activities through engaging with the committees and reflecting conflict sensitivity lens.

Within this, UNFPA holds the overall responsibility for ensuring a gender lens is integrated throughout, and that the proposed activities respond to the needs of the targeted population as they emerged in the joint UN assessment, and particularly those related to reproductive health and GBV. This will be done through a dual and mutually reinforcing approach to gender equality. On one side, UNFPA will ensure that a comprehensive gender and GBV analysis will inform what and whom to prioritize and will support UNICEF and UNDP in the design and implementation of interventions that are gender responsive (gender mainstreaming and GBV risk mitigation). This will include meaningfully and systematically engage with women and men of various age in decisions related to water and sanitation, irrigation, and reproductive health and rights; provide technical support to partner Agencies and related implementing partners, as well as promote activities to build the capacity and understanding of all on gender equality, RH and GBV. On the other side, targeted activities will be implemented by UNFPA and its implementing partners that will improve women's and girls' safety and menstrual hygiene management and ensure strengthened access to RH and GBV services. These include strengthening RH and GBV services, tapping on existing partnerships in the target communities and through additional support in the form of mobile teams to health facilities and personnel in the area; and provision of dignity kits and sanitary items as well as information and education on menstrual Hygiene. More details on both gender mainstreaming and targeted gender activities is provided in the activity section below.



## **Working together and complementarities**

Each Participating Agency comes with a range of experience, assets and existing programmatic collaborations which has formed the basis of the proposed intervention. The underlying principle of the intervention is to build on the complementarity of each partner Agency and create synergies through joint planning, programming and implementation. Complementarities in term of technical expertise and programme, as well as geographic through coordinated implementation in jointly selected areas.

Partner Agencies will maximize the following comparative advantages through the proposed intervention:

- UNICEF – Global knowledge and experience on programmatic interventions targeting children and adolescents through a multi-sectoral approach (including in WASH, health and nutrition, education, child protection, social protection and youth and adolescent programming). In Syria, UNICEF is one of the largest partners, together with ICRC, working in the WASH sector and conducting rehabilitation of water and sanitation systems.
- UNDP – UNDP is well established in Syria since before the crisis erupted in 2011. UNDP has since expanded its coverage to all governorates, from Damascus and cross-border from Gaziantep, Turkey. Damascus office provides the overall management, administrative and financial capacity while, technically and operationally, responsibilities are shared with the 10 field offices spread within an equal number of Governorates under the supervision of Damascus office. As the Early Recovery and Livelihood sector lead, UNDP also brings to the table Syria-specific and global experience in handling the recovery of new accessible areas with resilience support at community and local levels, towards the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus.
- UNFPA – Gender equality is unattainable without the sexual and reproductive health needs of women and adolescent girls being met, including the use of contraception. A woman’s ability to control her decisions about her sexual and reproductive health and marriage are at the heart of her ability to become empowered, including with education, employment and participation opportunities. As such, UNFPA is one of the lead UN agencies accountable for progress on gender equality from a normative and a results-based institutional, programmatic and financial perspective. Its mission of advancing Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR) for women and girls is prioritized in the 2030 Agenda, in particular, Goal 3 (Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages) and Goal 5 (Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls). In humanitarian settings, since 2006, UNFPA has been leading GBV prevention and response efforts by chairing the global GBV Area of Responsibility (AoR) with sole leadership in this area since 2016. This speaks to UNFPA’s overall capacity on gender equality and GBV programming. In addition, in Syria, UNFPA is co-chairing the Gender Working Group together with WFP and leading on all efforts on gender mainstreaming in the humanitarian response to the Syria crisis.

## **An integrated approach in Al Qusayr**

Within Al Qusayr district, UNICEF has completed light rehabilitation of 16 schools, established Early Childhood Education (ECE) rooms, equipped a Teachers Resource Centre (TRC) and provided required trainings to teachers in the sub district. As part of COVID-19 protocols, UNICEF also provided cleaning kits, purification materials, purification tools and IPC protocol for each school. Moreover, UNICEF supported community engagement activities providing crucial information on preventive measures against COVID-19 as part of Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE).

Further, UNICEF has supported the regular vaccination campaigns for both the routine immunization as well as polio along with leading social mobilization and community engagement activities and provided nutrition screening for pregnant and lactating women and children under the age of 5 years old and supported the follow up on treatment for malnutrition cases, promoting correct Infant and Young Child Feeding practices (IYCF). UNICEF also provided sodium hypochlorite to purify the drinking water in the district.

UNDP has been implementing a wide range of activities in Homs since 2013. While UNDP has been implementing a wide range of activities, including the rehabilitation of commercial and archaeological (antique) markets (631 shops), the below mentioned are deemed relevant to the scope of this proposal. These include establishing social, cultural, and educational events and activities. In addition, UNDP supported access to livelihoods, most importantly through the provision of agricultural grants and the distribution of inputs.

UNDP also engages in removing debris and solid waste, providing employment opportunities for nearly 9,000 people, and removing the debris of the National Hospital. By engaging in this project, UNDP is hoping to expand its activities, increasing the resilience of Syrians in the area even further through the rehabilitation of irrigation networks and the targeted intervention to support their access to markets.

In Al Qusayr area UNFPA is providing RH and GBV services through an integrated mobile team. These services include case management for GBV survivors, psychosocial support, awareness sessions on family planning and distribution of family planning methods, postnatal care, STDs awareness and medical services. In addition to general health services and medical counselling. This project will provide further opportunities to expand assistance in the targeted area, and particularly to enhance the reach of integrated RH and GBV mobile teams to schools where sexual harassment incidents have variously been reported, and to strengthen awareness and provision of both GBV and reproductive health services. The collaboration with UNICEF and UNDP not only will provide useful entry points for RH and GBV related service and support to reach out to more women, but by targeting the same population groups in the same areas it will also ensure multiple and closely interlinked needs and priorities of women and girls are addressed, thus significantly amplifying the impact each agency's intervention in the area.

As noted above, each agency has been providing essential services to vulnerable communities in the targeted area as well as in other areas of Homs governorate. Through these wide range of expertise, an integrated approach will ensure that the services already being provided can complement each other or further scaled up. The interventions will focus on the household and community levels through an area-based approach. UNICEF, UNDP and UNFPA will complement each other by targeting the same beneficiaries and communities with different but interconnected activities, jointly strengthening beneficiaries' access to services. While this project focuses primarily on WASH, participating agencies will also, to the extent possible, ensure that their other programmes are also provided in the same area to facilitate early recovery and strengthen resilience of the communities.

#### **4. Objective of the project**

Under the framework of the 2021 Syria Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP)<sup>13</sup>, UNICEF, UNDP and UNFPA will jointly prioritize support WASH service restoration in Al Qusayr (Homs governorate), while ensuring WASH systems and services are gender-responsive, and act as entry points for enhanced access of women and girls to other critical services such as comprehensive reproductive health services. This will also include first line response to GBV, which has been significantly constrained during lockdowns. This way the project will provide the opportunity to harness the important linkages between WASH and gender equality.

With the contribution from the Government of Italy, UNICEF jointly with UNDP and UNFPA will maintain focus on improving access to basic water services as well the quality and reliability of service, in complementarity with other multi-sectoral interventions provided by the joint programme partner Agencies, including enhanced awareness of and access to reproductive health and GBV related services.

Findings from the recent UN-interagency mission in Al-Qusayr sub-district - southwest Homs, as well as other relevant and available data on the WASH, health and livelihood situation with a focus on women and girls in the targeted areas will inform targeting. The supported project will be guided by the findings from needs-based vulnerability mapping. Several criteria will be used for the project identification and selection both from an overall

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<sup>13</sup> The project contributes to Pillar 3 of the HRP: Increase the resilience of affected communities by improving access to livelihood opportunities and basic services, especially among the most vulnerable households and communities

and participant perspective, including cost per participant, level of project complexity, neutrality, accessibility, severity scale, number of returnees, quality and quantity of water and sanitation services currently available.

Gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls is both a driver and an outcome of sustainable development, and key in delivering on the transformative vision of the 2030 Agenda. A full understanding of the needs and constraints women and girls face in accessing and benefiting from safe water and sanitation is critical. This will allow us to ensure that women and girls, particularly in conflict zones, feel safe accessing WASH services and systems that are adequately equipped to meet their needs, and that account for the time women and girls spend on water collection, treatment and disposal.

Joint programme partners will ensure a gender perspective is integrated throughout the project cycle. This will include improving menstrual hygiene management, ensuring the distribution of appropriate and culturally sensitive hygiene material. Being responsible for gender mainstreaming, UNFPA will provide the leadership and technical support needed to ensure understanding and integration of gender issues across all intervention. This includes conducting a gender analysis to identify gaps and risks in access to services, recommend risk mitigating interventions and inform the selection, design, implementation, and monitoring of project activities; as well as technical support and capacity building activities for project staff and partners on gender.

## 5. Planned activities and results

**Objective:** *Improve access to water and sanitation services and livelihoods to support vulnerable communities, with special attention to the needs of girls, women and those in vulnerable situations.*

### **Output 1 (UNICEF): Improve access to WASH services through the rehabilitation of water and sanitation systems**

- Activity 1.1: Systematic repair of the primary and secondary water distribution network, water storage facilities
  - To ensure the quality of drinking water existing system, UNICEF will do full systematic assessment starting from deep wells to overhead storage tank and finished with the distribution network. From the finding of this assessment UNICEF will apply the required response to restore the existing drinking water system (like replace the HDPE pipes, and accessories), and enable the people to receive safe drinking water at their home. *(An estimated 45,000 people will have improved access to safe water).*
- Activity 1.2: Light rehabilitation of both water production and water treatment infrastructure such as water intakes, pumping stations and water treatment plants, boreholes – all aiming at basic service delivery to the population affected by the conflict.
  - To ensure the reliability and quality of drinking water system, UNICEF will supply and install all required electromechanical equipment for deep borehole, water treatment plan, and drinking water pumping stations such as (horizontal and submersible pumps, electrical panels and valves), as well as rehabilitation for water treatment such as water intakes, settlement tanks and machine UNICEF will provide the required equipment to the existing laboratory to control the quality of the drinking water will be delivered to the population affected by the conflict. *(An estimated 45,000 people will have improved access to safe water).*
- Activity 1.3: Light rehabilitation of the existing sewage network, with preference given to implementing water and sanitation projects jointly in a single area.

- UNICEF will manage to reduce the pollution of the environment and existing drinking water system, moreover, decreasing the water disease breakout through restoration of existing drinking water and sewage network at the same location. *(An estimated 20,000 people will have improved access to sanitation).*
- Activity 1.4: Support to operation and maintenance at the economic unit's level through introducing low cost solar solutions and on the job trainings and provision of spare parts.
  - Due to ongoing crises, water authorities face a huge brain drain from their staff, in addition to the shortage of power supply and available of spare part, for that UNICEF will provide capacity building through supporting the required technical training for the staff in the economical unite which cover this project, in addition to provision of spare parts for the equipment and to cover the shortage of power supply. UNICEF will provide the required support to use the solar solution within the area of this economic unite. *(An estimated 65,000 people will have improved access to water and sanitation).*

UNICEF will implement the proposed interventions through national and international partners in close collaboration with the WASH sector stakeholders and the governmental counterparts. For public infrastructure, UNICEF will coordinate with the Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR), the Ministry of Local Administration and Environment (MoLAE), and local authorities in Homs.

#### **Overall selection criteria**

- Proposed project is part of the HRP 2021
- Cost –per beneficiary (cost benefit ratio)
- Capability of the local water service provider to ensure the continued functionality (operation and maintenance),
- Preference to low and medium level project complexity,
- Balance of support to different areas of influence of parties to the conflict,
- Accessibility and security situation

#### **Beneficiary perspective**

- Geographic areas as per severity scale mapping to reduce inequity of service provision,
- Quality and quantity of water supply services (litre per capita, water quality),
- Cost of alternative service provision/affordability of services (private water trucking etc.), geographic locations of sanitation “hot spots” (open and raw sewerage in densely populated settlements),
- Geographic areas with a high number of returnees,
- Positive outlook for the provision of utility services to IDP host communities and returnees.<sup>14</sup>

The priority project interventions to improves basic water supply services is the systematic repair of the primary and secondary water distribution network, water storage facilities as well as the light rehabilitation of both water production and water treatment infrastructure like water intakes, pumping stations and water treatment plants – all aiming a restoration of basic service delivery to the population affected by the conflict. For sanitation

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<sup>14</sup> There is strong anecdotal evidence in Syria that improved and reliable services are one of the most important incentives for people to return to their home

projects the focus will be mainly on rehabilitation of the existing sewage network and preference will be given to implementing water and sanitation projects jointly in a single area.

**Output 2 (UNDP): Support local communities' resilience through improved access to adequate irrigation water to strengthen livelihoods of farmers**

- Activity 2.1 Assess infrastructure rehabilitation needs of the irrigation system
  - Conduct a comprehensive assessment to better map the scope of the intervention area
- Activity 2.2 Rehabilitate wells used for irrigation purposes
  - UNDP will rehabilitate 5 wells in critical locations supporting the resilience of vulnerable farmers
- Activity 2.3 Rehabilitate irrigation networks
  - UNDP will rehabilitate 10 kilometres of irrigation networks to support the resilience of vulnerable targeted communities

**Output 3 (UNDP): Socioeconomic recovery and resilience through inclusive water access for the crisis affected communities**

- Activity 3.1: Supporting community level sustainable, inclusive and disaster & conflict sensitive natural resource management
  - Conduct a comprehensive context analysis with climate, gender, and conflict sensitive lens
  - Develop the capacities of gender-based community committees (including local CSOs) in themes that promote rural livelihood and sustainable and inclusive use of community resources (including water) and alternative dispute resolution (ADR) mechanisms
  - Facilitate community level awareness raising initiatives by youth and women to bring people together to discuss the water and climate-change related issues, and identify solutions as means for enhancing social cohesion. *(4000 men and women are expected to benefit from awareness raising activities)*
- Activity 3.2: Supporting agricultural activities with non-traditional irrigation practice for efficient water usage
  - Assessment of current situation of water resources
  - Providing drip irrigation systems to most vulnerable farmers (both productive orchards and annual crops)<sup>15</sup> *(100 farmers are expected to benefit from drip irrigation systems)*
- Activity 3.3: Supporting diversification of livelihoods through off-farm and off forest activities irrigation)
  - Support off-farm activities including processing and packaging *(50 people expected to benefit from productive assets)*
  - Support *(100 farmers)* in the production of feedstuff crops with focus on less water-demanding types in order to support the livestock breeding

**Output 4 (UNFPA): Access to GBV-related services is improved for women and girls in reproductive age**

- Activity 4.1: Linking WASH services to GBV and RH services (face to face and remote) through:
  - Draft a referral pathway for GBV case management and other GBV group activities
  - Train partner agencies and Implementing Partners on core concepts of GBV, guiding principles, safe and ethical referrals of GBV incidents

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<sup>15</sup> Small-scale female farmers will be part of the selection criteria

- Brief WASH and livelihood partners on GBV pocket guide for non-GBV actors and on referral procedures.
- Conduct periodic coordination meetings between GBV, WASH and RH partners and review the actions taken to improve safe access to WASH facilities and GBV/RH services.
- Conduct awareness sessions through the integrated RH and GBV mobile team and in partnership with WASH and livelihood partners on GBV related issues including existing services, referral system and the benefits of reporting GBV incidents timely.
- Design and utilize interactive culturally sensitive gender mainstreaming educational material for staff, volunteers and IPs staff and capacity building  
*(A referral pathway is drafted; 75 IPs staff trained on core concepts of GBV, guiding principles, safe and ethical referrals of GBV incidents; 8,000 individuals reached with awareness raising sessions on GBV related issues including existing services, referral system and the benefits of reporting GBV incidents timely; 75 IPs staff, volunteers and service providers trained and know how to do gender analysis and mainstream gender in their programs).*

**Output 5 (UNFPA): The safety and mobility of women and girls accessing menstrual hygiene, WASH and livelihood services is enhanced:**

- Activity 5.1: Conduct safety audits<sup>16</sup> on the sites of the WASH and livelihood services. Safety audits have proven a method to inform sectoral programming on GBV risks and how to best mitigate them. UNFPA will take the lead on this and particularly:
  - Develop a tool for safety audits
  - Train GBV, WASH and livelihood partners on the tool and conducting safety audits
  - Analyze the findings of the safety audits and recommend interventions to address the safety concerns of women and girls identified through the safety audit.
  - Regularly monitor the implementation of the recommended actions to address the safety concerns of women and girls  
*(Audit tool developed; 2 safety audits conducted; 50 per cent of safety audit recommendations implemented)*
- Activity 5.2.: Improving Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM).: MHM is a key component of UNFPA interventions in emergencies and entails the following:
  - Purchase and distribute dignity kits and sanitary items for women in the reproductive age in the targeted sites
  - Develop and distribute IEC Material on menstrual hygiene management
  - Develop a survey for girls accessing schools on the safe access to clean water and WASH facilities.  
*(6,000 beneficiaries benefit from the distribution of dignity kits; IEC materials on MHM developed/contextualized)*

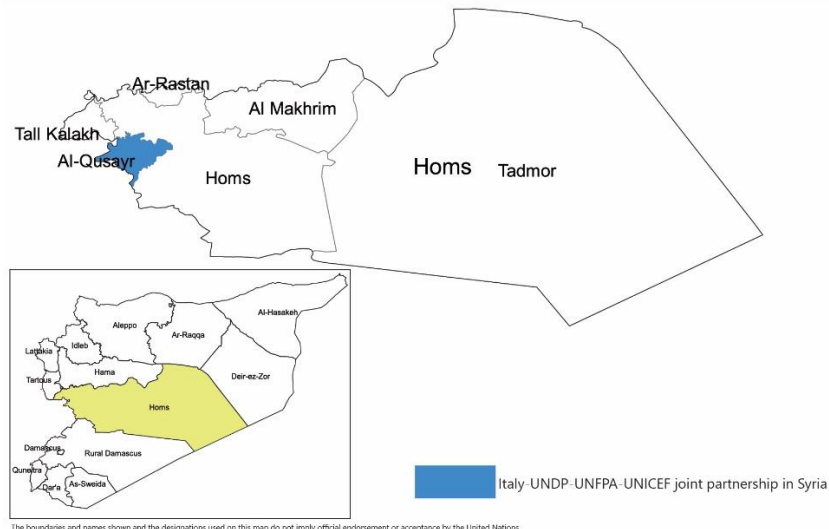
## 6. Target population

The joint programme will target Al Qusayr district in Homs governorate. Assistance will also include host communities and local populations to ensure that humanitarian assistance is provided in an equitable manner and does not create tensions within local communities.

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<sup>16</sup> The audit will be conducted as a multisectoral assessment through IPs to ensure that the activity goes in line with the approved activities.

## Italy-UNDP-UNFPA-UNICEF joint partnership in Syria



Building on the findings of the interagency field assessment conducted in Qusayr (August 2021), the selection of specific areas of intervention will be done in consultation with field offices, women, men and youth in targeted communities to complement analysis of the severity scale criteria. Including women and girls at particular risk of GBV; population groups/areas where the needs for menstrual hygiene and reproductive health are the highest. This will be done by looking at the broader context of where UNICEF, UNDP and UNFPA have ongoing interventions, which areas may be newly accessible or significantly over-crowded, and where the benefit of the intervention may be most significant.

Through the project, an estimated 45,000 people (9,900 girls, 10,800 boys, 13,050 women and 11,250 men) are expected to benefit from the water system rehabilitation and have increased access to water in the and 20,000 people (4,400 girls, 4,800 boys, 5,800 women and 5,000 men) have improved access to sanitation.<sup>17</sup>

It is also expected that 3,576 households (17,880 people: 3,933 girls, 4,292 boys, 5,185 women and 4,470 men) have improved access to adequate irrigation water through the light rehabilitation of wells and 1,670 households (8,350 people: 1,837 girls, 2,004 boys, 2,421 women and 2,488 men) have improved access to adequate irrigation water through the light rehabilitation of irrigation networks. Further, 250 farmers will receive livelihoods support.

To ensure a gender responsive approach across all programming partners, capacity building on gender analysis and mainstreaming a gender perspective will be offered by UNFPA during the entire duration of the project. This will include the importance of GBV referral and how to ensure GBV risk mitigation across all sectors of interventions. A total of 6,000 beneficiaries will also benefit from the distribution of dignity kits.

## 7. Monitoring and evaluation

The WASH Sector (Damascus), under the coordination of UNICEF and the Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC) is fully operational and represented at both at the national level (Damascus), and at the sub-national level through five sub-sector coordination platforms namely Damascus, Aleppo, Tartous, Homs and Qamishli.

<sup>17</sup> Estimated beneficiaries in the catchment area of the water and sanitation systems to be rehabilitated.

Additionally, and at Damascus level, the Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR) and Ministry of Local Administration (MoLA) input into the periodic coordination and or ad-hoc meetings convened by the sector. The established coordination structure is focused on evidence generation, strengthening joint planning, advocacy and ensuring timely response across the country.

Joint programme partners have monitoring and evaluation systems in place to conduct monitoring of the project. Each agency will conduct monitoring of specific outputs based on their standard rules and procedures.

WASH, GBV and livelihood partners will be trained on conducting safety audits after designing the needed tool. The findings of the safety audits will be analysed to recommend interventions to address the identified safety issues/concerns of vulnerable groups including women and girls.

Programme monitoring focuses on:

- Assessing the implementation of programmes (progress vis-à-vis targets) according to signed programme cooperation agreements with Implementing Partners
- Verification of supplies delivered, bottlenecks and required follow-up actions
- Monitoring of programmes and supplies to assess women, men, boys and girls including people with disabilities' feedback in terms of the relevance, quality, timeliness and impact of specific programmes or supplies delivered
- Women and girls' safe access to WASH services

As far as light rehabilitation is concerned, UNICEF engineers make follow-up visits to check the technical quality of the work. Facilitators cooperating with field offices monitor regularly to ensure the rehabilitation work carried out by partners is progressing regularly and in a timely manner.

***Overall, monitoring is conducted through the following modalities:***

**UNICEF/UNFPA/UNDP staff**

In areas that are accessible, UNICEF, UNDP and UNFPA staff based at the field offices in Homs and in Damascus conduct regular programme monitoring visits to assess the above mentioned focus areas. As traditional gender roles in Syria, specifically in rural areas, often imply that women do not engage in household or community level decision-making and in light of the extreme economic challenges the protracted crisis has presented, UNFPA will ensure that the staff has a clear understanding and full consideration of gender dynamics, and gender-based risks and constraints in all phases of the project.

**Implementing Partners**

Through cooperation agreements with partners, regular progress reports are submitted by partners according to UN partner agencies' corporate reporting standards and requirements, throughout the country, including in areas with limited access.

UNICEF relies on a large network of local partners (e.g. SARC, local NGOs, private sector). All partners conduct regular programme monitoring visits to assess the implementation of their programmes. Partners submit monthly progress reports on the 4Ws (Who does What Where and When) including how many beneficiaries are reached in different areas. All information is collected and consolidated in a tailor-made 4Ws database. Reports



from partners are verified by triangulating evidence from various sources. The 4Ws data is used for the monthly Situation Reports (SitReps) on the Syria crisis.

### **Third-party monitors**

In areas where access is difficult or restricted, UNICEF uses a large network of local third-party monitors - called 'facilitators' - for regular situation monitoring as well as programme monitoring and post-distribution monitoring of supplies. All facilitators are deployed from their respective areas of origin and have specific expertise, experience and a thorough knowledge of the area in which they operate. The third-party monitors provide UNICEF with critical information on the overall situation and progress in the implementation of key interventions. This helps shape UNICEF's response in terms of humanitarian assistance and strengthening resilience.

## **8. Governance body**

In line with the Standard Administrative Arrangement and Memorandum of Understanding under this project, Italy, UNICEF, UNDP, and UNFPA will establish a coordination mechanism (Steering Committee) to facilitate effective collaboration in the implementation of the project. The Steering Committee will be composed of relevant staff from each partner to take stock of the progress of the implementation of activities every 4 months.

## **9. Cross-cutting issues**

Cognizant of the fact that the conflict coupled with the COVID-19 pandemic and its impact are deepening already existing inequalities and the situations of risk experienced by various population groups, this project will maintain a central focus on protection, as per the following:

### **Protection and inclusion of minors**

The participating Agencies commit to promote a children's rights-based approach that reject a traditional welfare approach to children's needs and vulnerabilities and instead provides a conceptual framework that recognizes children as human being with distinct set of rights and entitlements, rather than a passive object of care and charity in line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child.<sup>18</sup> The following principles will also guide the programme cycle:

*Do no harm:* Interventions do not put children or communities at risks for their health, dignity, security and integrity, including by establishing the right balance between participation and protection.

*Focus on the most vulnerable:* The foundational principle of: "*leaving no one behind.*" This especially applies to the children who face multiple deprivations and have limited access to quality social services, and engagement benefits- due to their ethnicity, sex, ability, legal status, citizenship or socio-economic status or that of their parents.

*Inclusion and participation:* Participation is a core strategic component and one of the key child rights principles applied in the programme. UNICEF strategies focus on empowerment of children, adolescents and youth, parents and communities, especially the most marginalized, discriminated against or disadvantaged, to promote their rights and development. UNICEF has a proven expertise in creating specific participation initiatives for the poorest and most marginalized groups in Syria, with sensitivity to social and cultural considerations.

### **Protection and inclusion of people with disabilities**

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<sup>18</sup> <https://www.unicef.org/child-rights-convention>

In line with the Secretary-General's 2019 United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) and the three agencies commitment to disability inclusion, the implementation of this project will be informed by the Charter on Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action and the Inter-Agency Guidelines on the Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action.

Programming implementation will help to address underlying and systemic causes of discrimination to promote equality. The programme to provide specific priority attention to children, parents and communities suffering discrimination, marginalization and disadvantage, especially the poorest and those suffering multiple forms of discrimination. Planning and programme implementation will be based on assessment and analysis of the situation, the needs at every stage of the programme implementation phase and based on targeting the critical and severity level of communities, children, parents, and groups to ensure equality in provision of access to social services and protection regardless of their race, gender, ethnicity, colour, language, opinion, disability, birth, or any other characteristics.

### **Gender equality**

Ten years of conflict have seriously exacerbated the gender inequalities and the risks of violence women and girls continuously and disproportionately face. Despite being the primary users, providers, and managers of WASH at the household level, women continue to be largely excluded from decision-making and management of water-related resources, they face barriers accessing WASH facilities and services, as well as quality and affordable sexual and reproductive healthcare (SRH) and gender-based violence services.

Analysis of the socially and culturally rooted gender inequalities and discrimination and of the power dynamics at both household and community levels will permeate all the phases of the project, from design and planning, to implementation and monitoring. UNFPA holds the primary responsibility for ensuring a gender perspective is reflected all across, and actions are taken to ensure gender-transformative outcomes.

The project takes a dual and mutually reinforcing approach to advance gender equality in the targeted areas. On one side, technical support will be provided for gender to be an integral dimension of all activities, and capacity and understanding on gender to be built among staff and partners. On the other, specific activities will be implemented that will improve women's and girls' safety and menstrual hygiene management and ensure access to GBV services.

## **10.Sustainability**

UNICEF's WASH interventions will also strengthen sector capacity for sustainable, shock-resistant and climate-resilient water and sanitation systems. The WASH programme will incorporate a continuum approach between rapid response and longer-term solutions that build the resilience of communities and sector systems to endure shocks and crisis. UNICEF will support the operation and maintenance of water and sanitation infrastructure and capacity building of water and sanitation system operators.

Given the negative impacts climate change can have on the sustainability of WASH services and behaviours, UNICEF will pay special attention to climate resilient WASH development. This will involve understanding and managing risks resulting in the protection of water resources, adaptation to increasing water scarcity and deteriorating water quality, and disaster-resilient water and sanitation technologies and systems. Special emphasis will be put on the use of renewable energies including the possibility of installation of solar panels at pumping stations. This will not only reduce the carbon footprint but also reduce operational costs through reducing reliance on fuel generators and the regular power grid. UNICEF will also promote awareness

campaigns on water conservation and collaborate with other stakeholders on improving integrated water resources management.

Prior to the start of any rehabilitation activities, UNICEF will review the potentially significant adverse or irreversible impacts identified during the screening, if any, on the environment, climate, human health or gender roles and takes appropriate mitigating action as identified. For instance, UNICEF shall ensure that appropriate hydrological assessments are undertaken for new wells and boreholes to ensure that wells would operate sustainably and that the drilling of new wells would not result in water shortages for other water users and/or conflicts on water between user communities.

Leveraging on the flexibility that comes with the area-based approach, UNDP is able to respond dynamically to continuously changing needs through participatory assessments and prioritization of critical needs at project inception. Through complementary programming in the prioritized sectors, communities' participation in planning the interventions, will enhance ownership and hence efficacy and sustainability of the action, notwithstanding the humanitarian nature of this specific funding and the short (one year) duration of the same.

Gender equality is key to sustainable development. It is a driver for the realization of each goal, as well as reflected in the dedicated stand-alone Goal 5. UNFPA works to ensure gender equality remains at the heart of the humanitarian response in Syria and contributes to sustainable development by addressing the root causes of inequalities and discrimination, promoting active and meaningful participation of women and men on an equal basis, and reducing inequalities by empowering women. Complementing the above-mentioned work on sexual and reproductive health and rights, GBV and gender mainstreaming, UNFPA has recently embarked on an innovative four-year GBV prevention pilot focused on shifting social norms, particularly those that support intimate partner violence (IPV) and early marriage. Through the following three outcomes, the pilot intends to contribute further sustainability to the work UNFPA does in Syria at large and within this project more specifically:

- Families and communities have reduced tolerance and acceptability of IPV and early marriage, and less stigma towards survivors.
- Women and girls exercise agency and autonomy over their bodies and lives.
- Men, women, boys and girls have greater support for gender equity and equality in rights, roles and responsibilities in the family, the community and the society

## 11. Visibility

Joint programme Agencies will ensure that the contribution and the partnership with the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation (AICS) is acknowledged. The contribution will be announced through the Agencies' social media platform (Twitter). UNICEF, as the coordinating agency, will also publish a photo album and social media posts highlighting the impact of the partnership. UNDP and UNFPA will also use their communication channels and tools to make visible the contribution from Italy and showcase its impact.

## 12. Planned budget<sup>19</sup>

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<sup>19</sup> Total contribution is EUR 2,500,000. USD will be based on the exchange rate upon receipt of contribution. Targets are based on UN operational exchange rate of 0.847 as of 15 September 2021.

<b>Output 1: Improve access to WASH services through the rehabilitation of water and sanitation systems</b>	<b>Budget requirement (EUR)</b>
Improve access to safe drinking water (water system rehabilitation)	721,682
Improve access to sanitation (sanitation system rehabilitation)	
Technical support costs <sup>20</sup>	92,523
Programme effectiveness (operations, logistics, warehousing, security, visibility, etc.)	111,028
<b>Total programmable</b>	<b>925,234</b>
<b>Output 2: Support local communities' resilience through improved access to adequate irrigation water to strengthen livelihoods of farmers</b>	<b>Budget requirement (EUR)</b>
<b>Output 3: Socioeconomic recovery and resilience through inclusive water access for the crisis affected communities</b>	
Assess infrastructure rehabilitation needs of the irrigation system	26,122
Rehabilitate wells used for irrigation purposes	150,000
Rehabilitate irrigation networks	175,000
Supporting community level sustainable, inclusive and disaster & conflict sensitive natural resource management	190,000
Supporting agricultural activities with non-traditional irrigation practice for efficient water usage (e.g. drip irrigation)	150,000
Supporting diversification of livelihoods through off-farm and off forest activities	150,000
Direct Project Operational Costs <sup>21</sup>	84,112
<b>Total programmable</b>	<b>925,234</b>
<b>Output 4: Access to GBV-related services is improved for women and girls in reproductive age</b>	<b>Budget requirement (EUR)</b>
<b>Output 5: The safety and mobility of women and girls accessing menstrual hygiene, WASH and livelihood services is enhanced</b>	
Technical support cost (Gender Consultant 12 months)	145,000
Conduct awareness raising on GBV and MHM in selected communities	23,000
Linking WASH services to GBV and RH services; including development of SOPs, capacity building trainings and coordination meetings	50,000
Improving Menstrual Hygiene Management; including procurement and distribution of Female Dignity kits and sanitary napkins and development of information and education materials	155,000
Conduct safety audits including capacity building of IPs	21,000
Gender mainstreaming: Design and develop interactive culturally sensitive gender mainstreaming educational material and capacity building	18,616.82
Operational cost (including operations, warehousing, visibility, office support costs)	50,000
<b>Total programmable</b>	<b>462,616.82</b>

<sup>20</sup> Salaries of technical staff that is supporting the implementation of the project. This includes, for example, WASH officers/specialist in the field office as well as national level.

<sup>21</sup> This includes staff salaries, visibility and operation costs

<b>Total programmable (All Outputs)</b>	<b>2,313,085</b>
Indirect support cost (7%) <sup>22</sup>	161,915
Administrative agency fee (1%) to UNICEF <sup>23</sup>	25,000
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2,500,000</b>

### 13.ANNEX: Logical framework

<b>Objective:</b> <i>Improve access to water and sanitation services and livelihoods to support vulnerable communities, with special attention to the needs of girls, women and those in vulnerable situations.</i>				
<b>Output 1: Improve access to WASH services through the rehabilitation of water and sanitation systems</b>				
Activity	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Means of verification
<b>1.1:</b> Systematic repair of the primary and secondary water distribution network, water storage facilities	Number of people with improved access to safe water	0	45,000	Contractor reports Field office reports Facilitator reports
<b>1.2:</b> Rehabilitation of both water production and water treatment infrastructure such as water intakes, pumping stations and water treatment plants, boreholes – all aiming at basic service delivery to the population affected by the conflict.	Number of people with improved access to safe water	0	45,000	Contractor reports Field office reports Facilitator reports
<b>1.3:</b> Rehabilitation of the existing sewage network, with preference given to implementing water and sanitation projects jointly in a single area.	Number of people with improved access to sanitation	0	20,000	Contractor reports Field office reports Facilitator reports
<b>1.4:</b> Support to operation and maintenance at the economic unit's level through introducing low cost solar solutions and	Number of people with improved access to water and sanitation	0	65,000	Training reports Spare parts delivery notes

<sup>22</sup> Total indirect costs of the Participating UN Organizations recovered through programme support costs.

<sup>23</sup> As per the Standard Administrative Arrangement for UN joint programmes using Pass-Through Fund Management, the Administrative Agent (in this case UNICEF) will be entitled to allocate an administrative fee of one percent (1%) of the Contribution by the Donor, to cover the Administrative Agent's costs of performing the Administrative Agent's functions.

on the job trainings and provision of spare parts.				
<b>Output 2: Support local communities' resilience through improved access to adequate irrigation water to strengthen livelihoods of farmers</b>				
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Means of verification</b>
<b>2.1:</b> Assess infrastructure rehabilitation needs of the irrigation system	Number of wells assessed	0	5	Final assessment reports
	Number of irrigation network kilometers assessed		10 km	Field visits
<b>2.2:</b> Rehabilitate wells used for irrigation purposes	Number of wells rehabilitated	0	5	Project periodical reports from the M&E personnel  Reports from the implementing partner  Supervising technical committees  Field visits  Final receipt reports
<b>2.3:</b> Rehabilitate wells used for irrigation purposes	Number of irrigation network kilometers rehabilitated	0	10 km	Project periodical reports from the M&E personnel  Reports from the implementing partner  Supervising technical committees  Field visits  Final receipt reports
<b>Output 3: Socioeconomic recovery and resilience through inclusive water access for the crisis affected communities</b>				
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Means of verification</b>

<p><b>3.1:</b> Supporting community level sustainable, inclusive and disaster &amp; conflict sensitive natural resource management</p>	<p>Number of community level conflict and situation analysis conducted</p> <p>Number of community-level committees' members trained</p> <p>Number of people benefited from community level awareness raising initiatives</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>1 community level conflict and situation analysis conducted</p> <p>5 committees and 30 members (minimum 30 % women as composition of the groups)</p> <p>4,000 people (2,500 women and 1,500 men) benefit from community level awareness raising initiatives</p>	<p>Project periodical report</p> <p>Report from implementing partner, Third-party monitoring report</p> <p>Focused group meeting with target community members</p>
<p><b>3.2:</b> Supporting agricultural activities with non-traditional irrigation practice for efficient water usage</p>	<p>Number of farmers benefiting from provision of agriculture support (irrigation networks)</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>100</p>	<p>Field visits and reports</p>
<p><b>3.3:</b> Supporting diversification of livelihoods through off-farm and off forest activities irrigation</p>	<p>Number of people receiving productive assets (food processing)</p> <p>Number of farmers benefiting from provision of agriculture support (inputs)</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>50</p> <p>100</p>	<p>Field visits and reports</p> <p>List of distributed items</p>
<p><b>Output 4: Access to GBV-related services is improved for women and girls in reproductive age</b></p>				
Activity	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Means of verification
<p><b>4.1:</b> Linking WASH services to GBV and RH services</p>	<p>The referral pathway for GBV case management and other GBV group activities drafted</p> <p>Number of IPs staff trained on core concepts of GBV, guiding principles, safe and</p>	<p>0</p> <p>0</p>	<p>Referral pathway drafted</p> <p>75</p>	<p>Referral pathway draft</p> <p>Attendance sheet</p>

	<p>ethical referrals of GBV incidents</p> <p>Number of individuals reached with awareness raising sessions on GBV related issues including existing services, referral system and the benefits of reporting GBV incidents timely.</p> <p>Interactive culturally sensitive gender mainstreaming educational materials designed and utilized</p> <p>Number of IPs staff, volunteers and service providers trained and know how to do gender analysis and mainstream gender in their programs,</p>	<p>0</p> <p>0</p> <p>0</p>	<p>8,000</p> <p>Materials designed and utilized</p> <p>75</p>	<p>IPs data collection tools</p> <p>Education materials</p> <p>Attendance sheets; pre and post test</p>
<b>Output 5: The safety and mobility of women and girls accessing menstrual hygiene, WASH and livelihood services is enhanced</b>				
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Means of verification</b>
<b>5.1:</b> Conduct safety audits on the sites of the WASH and livelihood services	Safety audit tool is developed/contextualized	0	Audit tool developed	Safety audit tool
	Safety audit conducted	0	2	Safety audit findings and recommendations
	Percentage of safety audit recommendations implemented	0	50	Safety audit recommendation plans
<b>5.2:</b> Improving menstrual hygiene management	Number of beneficiaries who benefit from the distribution of dignity kits	0	6,000	IPs data collection tool
	IEC materials on MHM developed/contextualized	0	Materials developed	IEC materials