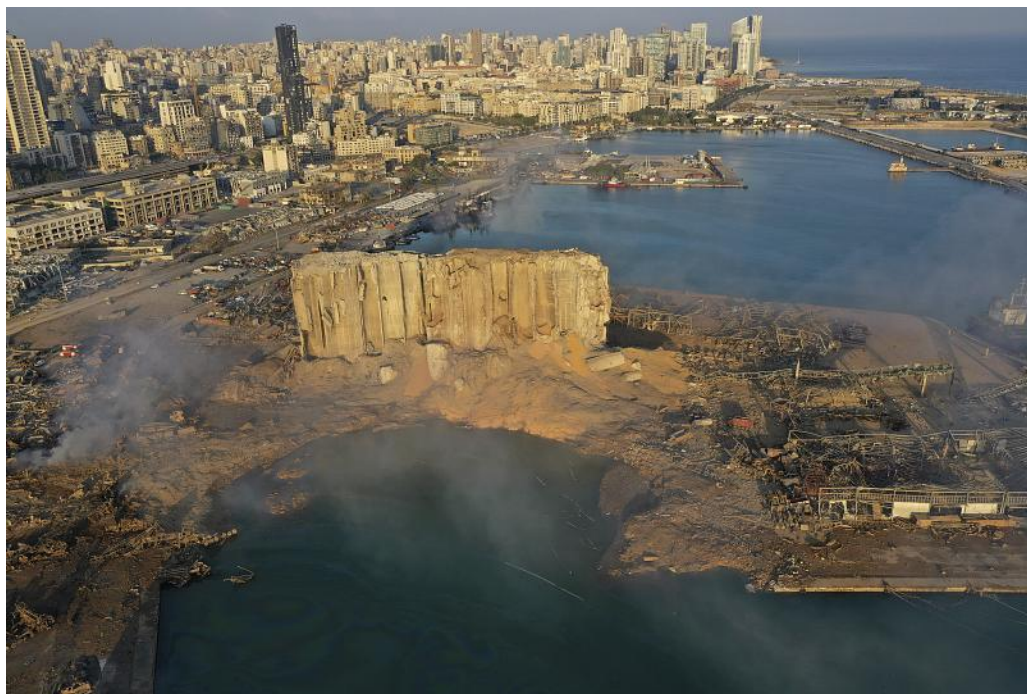


“Assuredly, I say to you, inasmuch as you did not do it to one of the least of these, you did not to me” (Mathew 25:45)



مجلس كنائس الشرق الأوسط
The Middle East Council of Churches

MECC Lebanon appeal in response to current situation in Lebanon (**Phase 2**)



“Assuredly, I say to you, inasmuch as you did not do it to one of the least of these, you did not to me” (Mathew 25:45)

Project summary	
Title	MECC Emergency response to Lebanon humanitarian situation
Requesting member	Middle East Council of Churches
Project Period	From October 1 st 2021 till September 30 th 2022 (12 months) .
Location	Beirut and greater Beirut, Mount Lebanon , North and South
Sectors	Shelter , food and non-food basic needs , livelihood, health and protection.
Impact	Reduce the vulnerability of people that are being affected by the current drastic economic situation and economic collapse
Project outcomes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- Increased support to vulnerable families to meet their basic need of food and NFIs support as well as unrestricted cash assistance through different modalities. 2- Improved access to receiving medicines for chronic and cancer patients. to affected population by Beirut blast, COVID-19 and economic problems Affected population have increased economic capacity through recovering their disrupted business as well as qualitative access to new job opportunities. 3- Improved access to quality education through provision of tuition support to vulnerable targeted students 4- Developing the resiliency and psychological wellbeing of directly affected people from the multi-challenging situations in Lebanon are improved .
Targeted Beneficiaries	<p>Directly affected people from the current deteriorated economic situation in Lebanon including injured people, homeless, widowed, single women, single headed household women and elderlies as well as PWDs.</p> <p>Breakdown of beneficiaries' number:</p>

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Activity	Direct HHs / individuals	Indirect female (50%)	Indirect male (50%)
1. 2500 HHs receive hygiene and dignity kits or vouchers	2500	5000	5000
2. 2500 HHs receive food kits or vouchers	2500	5000	5000
3. 690 HHs will receive unrestricted cash voucher	2000	4000	4000
4. 500 elderly people receive dippers (72 diapers /person)	500	250	250
5. 1000 chronic disease patients receive medicines support over three month and 100 cancer patients receive medical support	1100	550	550
6. 1000 students receive contribution of their annual tuition fee	1000	500	500
7. 150 youth will have access to systematic vocational and caregiver training provided with business kits and internship program	150	300	300
8. 100 affected business are rehabilitated	100	250	250
9. 300 affected people are supported mentally and psychologically	300	150	150
Total		16000	16000
<p>Note: Each family is considered to be composed of 4 members and with equal number of male and female. Other sectors were calculated as individual direct beneficiaries.</p>			
Total requested budget in US\$	2,744,757.50 US\$		

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Context



According to the latest World Bank Lebanon Economic Monitor (LEM) released on the 1st of June 2021, the economic and financial crisis is likely to rank in the top 10, possibly top 3, most severe crises episodes globally since the mid-nineteenth century. Lebanon is identified by the World Bank as a Fragility, Conflict & Violence (FCV) State— there is growing wariness of potential triggers to social unrest. More than half the population is likely below the national poverty line, with the bulk of the labor force -paid in Lira- suffering from plummeting purchasing power. With the unemployment rate on the rise, an increasing share of households is facing difficulty in accessing basic services, including health care. The sharp deterioration in basic services would have long-term implications: mass migration, loss of learning, poor health outcomes, lack of adequate safety nets, among others. Permanent damage to human capital would be very hard to recover. Perhaps this dimension of the Lebanese crisis makes the Lebanon episode unique compared to other global crises.

The Lebanese economy has stagnated in 2018-19, while slow growth has been in effect since 2011. Lebanese banks were long-lauded as key engines of economic growth. Between 2011 and 2019, bank assets had grown by 83% to \$253 billion, equal to roughly five times the country’s GDP. Lebanese banks were able to attract dollar deposits from local customers, from large Lebanese diaspora abroad and many customers from Arab neighboring countries by offering high interest rates (up to 14%) on dollar-denominated accounts. The banks used these deposits to lend to the Lebanese government at a higher interest rate, netting sizeable profits. As investor confidence waned in late 2019, however, the banks were unable to meet customer demands for deposit withdrawals, because their deposits were tied up in longer-term loans to the government. Banks closed for weeks in late 2019 and after reopening, imposed weekly limits on cash withdrawals in dollars. Additionally, the banks are major holders of government bonds, and their financial situation has become more precarious since the government defaulted on its debt. In 2018, international donors at the Conference for Economic Development and Reform through Enterprise (CEDRE), hosted by France, pledged \$11 billion in loans to Lebanon to finance infrastructure modernization. However, the funds were offered contingent on as-of-yet un-enacted reforms.

Since October 2019, Lebanon have been facing a serious economic crisis. The government defaulted on its debt in March 2020, its currency has lost 80% of its value since 2019, consumers and businesses are grappling with hyperinflation, and the banking sector is insolvent. The economy’s NFA position declined by US\$ 5.4 billion over only the first 6 months of 2019, amounting to approximately 9 percent of GDP. In 2020, inflation reached over 50%, crossing the threshold into hyperinflation, depleting the value of salaries and savings and leading to shortages of consumer products. In May 2020, the Diab government formally requested a \$10 billion financial assistance program from the IMF, but negotiations have been deadlocked for months over

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the exchange rate, government finances, and recommended banking reforms. Roughly 2.7 million of Lebanon’s 5.5 million residents live below the poverty line (less than \$14 a day). Extreme poverty has tripled in the past 12 months, from 8% to 23% of the population. Unemployment has risen to 30%. Fuel shortages have led to rolling blackouts. The IMF is seeking broad-based political support among the Lebanese for the economic reform program, but reforms to date have been stymied by the persistent corruption, vested interests, and system of patronage that are intertwined with the country’s sectarian political system.

Impact of COVID-19 on economic situation and on the households’ situation:



Due to a combination of containment measures for COVID-19 and a worsening economic crisis, two out of every three Lebanese households suffered from a reduced income compared to the previous year, while about 10 percent across all groups reported that their households are resorting to alternative income sources to make ends meet. The COVID-19 outbreak and related containment measures have pushed nearly one out of every three Lebanese into unemployment so far, while one in five saw their salary being reduced. Hyper price inflation impacted households’ ability to access food. For Lebanese respondents, 41 percent reported not having stockpiled food due to their inability to afford the costs and 15 percent reported not doing so as the prices are changing on a weekly basis. Findings were even more concerning for refugees, with 44 percent of Palestinian respondents and a staggering 64 percent of Syrians reporting the inability to have emergency stocks, mainly due to unaffordability. With food prices soaring in Lebanon, food is a major source of concern for

a large proportion of respondents across all three groups. Fifty percent of Lebanese, 63 percent of Palestinians and 75 percent of Syrians felt worried they would not have enough food to eat over the past month.

Prior to the COVID-19 outbreak, the World Bank had projected a significant increase in poverty levels among the Lebanese – from 30 percent up to 52 percent by end of 2020. As indicated by WFP, poverty levels among Syrian refugees are also estimated to have risen from 55 percent previously living below the extreme poverty line to 83 percent. Similarly, Palestinian refugees’ poverty figures are also expected to have increased. The World Bank has estimated that poverty and extreme poverty rates in Lebanese households during 2020 have reached levels as high as 45 percent and 22 percent, respectively. In 2021, ESCWA declared that poverty in Lebanon has drastically increased over the past year and now affects about 74% of the population. Also, 82% of the population lives in multidimensional poverty, which takes into account factors other than income, such as access to health, education and public utilities.

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Fuel Shortage and Its Ramifications:



Nowadays, Lebanon is at rock bottom as in addition to the inflation and rising poverty going on in the country, the fuel crisis became even more severe. Lebanese fuel prices have soared by up to 70 percent after yet another subsidy cut when the central bank announced an effective end to fuel subsidies that have drained the reserves at a time when Lebanon is in a state of financial collapse. Meanwhile, long lines of cars wait at fuel stations for hours just to attain a few liters of fuel, if there were any left at the station. Moreover, fuel subsidies that are used to power generators have gravely decreased thus heavily impacting hospitals. As a result, patients in hospital ICUs are under risk of dying, especially those relying on respiratory machines.

Households, restaurants, and supermarkets are reporting a deterioration in food quality due to lack of power, leading to serious health hazards and various cases of food poisoning. Even Lebanon's access to clean water is under threat as pumps and factories are left without power. Also, the country's internet connectivity may totally disappear as transmitters, satellites, servers, etc. are lacking energy.

Moreover, business closures and job loss have significantly increased as various small, medium, and large enterprises have temporarily or permanently shut down. There are no official statistics relating to the business closures due to the recent fuel crisis. However, the media is being shrouded by complaints of people losing their livelihoods and source of income as they are forced to close their stores.

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Livelihoods in Question:



With inflation, unemployment, and lack of fuel and electricity, the livelihoods of most Lebanese were affected. Yet, the fossil fuel crisis was the element that inflicted the most damage on the population. For instance, many independent taxi drivers cannot afford filling their tanks anymore, considering the hike in prices and the long lines at fuel station. Consequently, many lost their source of income which had barely put food on the table. Moreover, it was reported that several businesses were forced to closed down due to the lack of electricity. Businesses in Lebanon had faced Corona and the lockdown that came with it. However, the fuel crisis jettisoned the process forcing many to lose their livelihoods or jobs.

Education System in Crisis:



The Covid-19 pandemic has forced schools and universities in Lebanon to temporarily shut down; students were given online courses so that classes can continue from home. This temporary solution was of course inadequate as not all students have access to internet nor any device that facilitates learning. Nevertheless, INGOs have been instrumental in solving such a problem.

Currently however, the situation is even worse than the start of the pandemic as socioeconomic conditions within the country have severely deteriorated to exceedingly low levels. Many parents have pulled their children (estimated to be 90,000 since 2019) out of private schools to sign them up in public schools which have a notorious reputation of providing low-level education. According to data also confirmed by NGOs and international institutions, since the popular protests in autumn 2019 against corruption, more than 1.2 million children have stopped going to school. With the fuel crisis hitting Lebanon hard, school's running hours and the staff's ability to commute have been affected. Moreover, the unavailability of electricity homes is a major concern preventing students from accessing education materials.

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Food Security & Health Situation:



According to the UNHCR, 20 percent of Lebanese, 50 percent of displaced Syrians, and 33 percent of refugees of other nationalities are estimated to be food insecure. With the developments in Lebanon, such figures are likely to increase in the near future. International organizations intervened previously to support the agricultural sector. However, the covid-19 pandemic and the lockdown restrictions that came with it, made it impossible to achieve significant gains. Moreover, people are bracing themselves for worst inflation in history once the Central Bank’s subsidies are totally lifted on fuel oil and diesel. As such, the price of necessary goods and food items will drastically increase although their quality at restaurants and supermarkets is dropping. As such, this alone poses a grave threat to the fragile health and food security in Lebanon.

Needs



Private education system which used to be known as the best in the region is suffering to close its services with the absence of public education system in the country, pharmacies suffer of not having required medicines for chronic cases, no medicines for cancer patients and above all the decreasing of

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purchasing power of local inhabitants where local income lost 90% of its value versus the exchange rate of local currency. The existing different exchange rate in the bank versus the transferred fresh Dollars from abroad puts all humanitarian agencies at risk where each Dollars lose about 60% of its value.

Based on the above facts, all humanitarian agencies including MECC have an obligatory responsibility more than ever to stand behind the needy people through the provision of all kind of support to preserve the wellbeing and resiliency of the vulnerable people including both the host communities and Syrian displaced people and to find innovative ways for different intervention modalities that facilitate the implementations and to outreach as much as possible of people in need. Accordingly, MECC proposed activities are in line with the 2021 Emergency Response Plan for Lebanon, strategic objective one:

Saving lives - Save lives by providing essential short-term support to most vulnerable people affected by the economic crisis for them to meet their critical needs in terms of health care, food and education and according to LCRP 2021 plan sector objectives under livelihood, WASH and protection.

Youth will be in center in all MECC operations in order to keep the young generation in the country especially skilled and well educated people through offering different possible livelihood opportunities to encourage them to be involved in initiating small investments individually and collectively. Social cohesion and concept of shared future will be integrated in all programs as well as Integrating the environment approach in all MECC interventions that the council has already launched under “Season of Creation”.

Achieved activities from MECC Beirut appeal phase / MECC COVID-19 appeal and ACT 201



MECC has received different funding either on bilateral basis or through ACT Lebanon appeal 201/211. Even though, there are many gaps that were not covered by the appeal due to shortage of funding. Additionally, MECC has received a 10 ton shipment from the Coptic Orthodox church under the guidance and blessing of His Holiness Pope Twadros containing food, medicines and other medical equipment. The shipment helped MECC to respond very quickly and timely to the directly affected people from Beirut blast.

The below table reflects what MECC has achieved through Beirut Appeal Phase I. Many activities were note targeted as planned due to shortage of funding received from different MECC financial sources and partners.

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IN # of BENEFICIARIES/ HH/ ETC (TARGETS)	MECC Intervention - Phase I				
Food and nonfood items					
Distributions Food & NFI	Unit	Planned (note 1)	Response	% Response	Note
Hygiene & COVID-19 kits/Vouchers	HH	12,500	3,125	25%	No enough funding received
Dignity kits/vouchers	HH	11,000	1,625	15%	No enough funding received
Food parcels/vouchers	HH	12,500	3,372	27%	No enough funding received
Elderly diapers	Diaper	-	40,000	unplanned	From additional resources outside MECC appeals
Kitchen Utensils kits	HH	6,000	300	5%	No enough funding received
Bedding sets	HH	6,000	475	8%	No enough funding received
Drinking Water (36L/family)	36L	1,000	-	0%	No enough funding received
Heaters	HH	-	570	unplanned	From additional resources outside MECC appeals
Blankets	HH	-	-	-	No enough funding received
Unconditional Assistance					
cash assistance	HH	-	2,251	unplanned	From additional resources outside MECC appeals
Unrestricted vouchers	HH	-	1,593	unplanned	From additional resources outside MECC appeals
Health & Medication					
Cancer patients (treatment/medication)	patient	130	-	0%	No enough funding received
Patients with Chronic diseases/ medication vouchers	patient	1,500	444	30%	No enough funding received
Support to dispensaries and other medical institutions	center	-	19	unplanned	From additional resources outside MECC appeals
Training (health crisis / COVID-19) response	trainee	25	-	0%	
Livelihood					
cash for work - debris cleaning	volunteer	100	-	0%	No enough funding received
Vocational training	individual	-	-	0%	No enough funding received
Homecare	beneficiary	-	-	0%	No enough funding received
Business start-up	beneficiary	-	-	0%	No enough funding received

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Rehabilitation					
Rehabilitation of damaged homes	home	50	-	0%	No enough funding received
Business recovery for broken business	per business	20	27	135%	No enough funding received
Education					
School rehabilitation	per school	3	-	0%	No enough funding received
Tuition fees assistance	per student	-	-	0%	No enough funding received
Protection / Psychosocial support					
MHPSS services	beneficiary	-	72		From additional resources outside MECC appeals
Total		50,828	53,873		

Planned activities under the current appeal

Activity	Unit	Through MECC Lebanon Appeal phase 2
Hygiene & COVID-19 kits/Vouchers	HH	2,500
Dignity kits/vouchers	HH	2,500
Food parcels/vouchers	HH	2,500
Elderly diapers	Diaper	45,000
Unrestricted cash assistance	HH	2,000
Cancer patients (treatment/medication)	patient	100
Patients with Chronic diseases/ medication vouchers	patient	1,000
Systematic Vocational training	individual	100
Homecare training	beneficiary	50
Business start-up courses		

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	beneficiary	100
Business recovery for broken business	per business	140
Tuition fees assistance	per student	1,000
MHPSS services	beneficiary	300

Rational of requesting external support

MECC is abided to preserve human dignity and to be a timely and immediate responder in the time of crises. From the time of initiating MECC, it has been a very reliable ecumenical entity in responding to the survivals of different crises according to its ethical values and humanitarian standards. Its accountable and efficient interventions made an impact on served beneficiaries as well as preserving their human dignity and privacy. Gender equality has been always in the center of all its operations along with enhancing social cohesion as well as positive relationships between host communities and displaced guests. MECC as the only Christian ecumenical entity in the region provides helps to all people in need irrespective of any kind of backgrounds and this approach gained MECC respect and appreciations of all served communities as well as supporting partners.

Achieved impacts through MECC different programs under MECC Beirut appeal and ACT 201 (Personal testimonies)

Dalia, her husband, her father in law, and her mother in law, lived a small old worn out house, 2 rooms, kitchenette and a small bathroom. Being an Egyptian who cannot find a job due to her nationality and having a husband that can't tend to his family's needs, she felt like a total outcast in Lebanon. What's even worse is that her parents had shunned her. As such, she approached the Nabaa Greek Orthodox Socio Medical center where she enrolled in the life skills and nursing sessions organized by MECC. Today, she works as a certified baby sitter with a decent salary for a loving family and encourages other women to attend the capacity building sessions which have empowered her. Today she would like to pursue training whenever available, in auxiliary nursing with additional topics to broaden her knowledge.

Home care:

Azhar had always wanted to gain more experience that would help her in his social life and community, with her family and eventually with finding suitable work. With the help of MECC she was able learn about how to properly react to diseases and injuries. She also explained that her situation would have been better if he would had known all about this a long time ago. Nevertheless, she can now take care of her mother-in-law who is an elderly woman. At the end of the discussion, she encouraged others to join as the atmosphere was very relaxing, and everybody was very understanding to us and our situation.

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Marwa joined the nursing training sessions with great pleasure and acquired the right skills to handle situations and deal with patients. She explains that she is surprised by how what she was initially taught was completely wrong and now she gained new skills. As such, she now knows how to treat chronic diseases such as diabetes, high blood pressure, wound and fractures. She is even surprised that talking to a sick person requires its own skill set. She hopes that MECC and the Balamand University will organize in the future more in-depth specialized courses as everything is off high quality and the staffs are very cooperative and understanding.

Hana’a, volunteer

As a person who has volunteered in several projects regarding refugees, she was surprised by the depth and knowledge of the courses which have altered her wrong understanding regarding topics in the field of nursing. She is very grateful for walking into MECC’s dispensary for she immediately informed her friends and signed up. She also explained that the information acquired could be interpreted as a high and professional standard.

Jamile, after learning about MECC’s program, immediately joined. She is grateful that she learned about new illnesses which she never had heard of and how to handle them. She is very happy in particular about the sessions on how to deal with the elderly. Now she can extend help now to her family, children, friends, and anyone in need. Now, she is hoping for a second course, an even more intensive one. Luckily, with MECC and its partners backing her, everything is possible.

Hamdan is a member of a poor Syrian family which had escaped from the war. While the father does have a job, it is not enough to take care of a family of eight. Moreover, Hamdan wanted to be a doctor to be able to monthly rent, food, household, clothing, and medical needs. They receive some money from the UN, however the amount does not go far with the size of their family. When MECC and its partners intervened however, Hamdan will have a chance to achieve his dream with a proper education at the school. As such, the family now doesn’t have to worry about its children’s education anymore, as MECC and its partners have provided them with tuition assistance, hopefully allowing them to join a university and thus have a better future.

The Khleif family escaped Aleppo, only to come to Lebanon without any UN financial support. To support the rest of the family, the husband and the oldest son (18) work at construction sites. However, none of that is enough to feed the family and provide valuable education. As such, MECC and its partners intervened by putting Ali and Rasha, who have been without education for 6 years, back in school. Similarly, Kawssar and Youssef (10 and 7) are just beginning school for the first time, thanks to this intervention. Combining this with the tuition support the family receives from MECC and its partners, all remaining four children will be able to finish school and build a brighter future for themselves and their family.

Alice, who lives alone, has no means of financial support except of that of her two daughters which live away from her and who are limited by their own family commitments. To make her situation more tear-jerking, she suffers from hypertension and diabetes, as well neuropathic pain, during a time when NGOs are financially overstretched. For the past five years Alice was being treated for these ailments, but the costs were too high for her to handle. Nevertheless, MECC and its partners were able to help her by giving her each month most of her required medication and by putting a smile back on her

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face. *“I thank God that Our Lady Dispensary treats me like a valued person and cares for me when no other NGO’s have time for me. I am blessed.”* Alice explains her appreciation.

Noura, 45 year-old divorced Lebanese woman, one son

To keep custody of her son, Noura was in a precarious situation: to keep her son she has to give up her house and move to a small room (a low 300,000 LL) that can barely house the two. After her divorce and to make the situation more problematic, Noura was diagnosed with breast cancer and had to undergo surgery followed by chemotherapy. As such, this depleted her entire savings. As for her son Jad, she had to work as a teacher to be able to get a discount and pay for his school. She noted that the director of the school where Noura works, and Jad attended, has been incredibly generous and supportive. The school has helped to cover costs each time Noura has a doctor visit or blood test. Also, covid-19 and the Lebanese economic crisis kicked in. Nevertheless, MECC and its partners intervened by giving a financial gift to the St George School which covered the remaining tuition balance for Jad’s tuition after the employee scholarship was applied. “The fact that this came right before Christmas gave me so much hope.” She said.

“Being a female taxi driver in Lebanon is no more against the social norm” Lilian Fouad Hanna said, one of the business recovery beneficiaries from the MECC program and survivor of the Beirut explosion. Lilian has been a widow since 15 years, with two adult children whom she has to feed, without any sort of income. As such, her economic situation, just like many affected Lebanese people, became a tragedy thus threatening her resiliency. Nevertheless, she requested help from MECC to repair her car to work again as a taxi driver to gain her daily bread in dignity. Lilian’s life became more resilient and full of hope due to MECC’s partners’ support.

MECC activities’ implementation approach



MECC in general follows a participatory approach in all its programs through the discernment of people’s realistic needs in all aspects of project cycle and management. Participation of beneficiaries through different interviews, focal group discussions and registered information in beneficiaries’ applications represent the real source of documented information in addition to needs assessments that MECC conduct on a yearly basis in order to translate such needs into effective programs.

For distribution of food and nonfood items, MECC will use a voucher or in kind system or existing mechanism in the churches in order to overcome many operational difficulties in terms of transportation, delivery and storage.

For medicine distribution for chronic disease patients in Lebanon, MECC will direct the beneficiaries to get their medicines on a monthly basis during the time frame of the project from nearby pharmacies after sending prescriptions ahead of time. Beneficiaries will be contacted by the selected pharmacies to get their medicines on specific dates and times, or through the distribution of medicines to church related functional dispensaries existing in affected

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areas in addition to direct distribution at its own dispensary “Our Lady Dispensary (OLD) in Mount Lebanon including pediatric vaccination and medical visits by specialized doctors

For cancer patients, MECC specialized staff in this activity will provide the required medications from selected pharmacies and coordinate with each patient to get the medications directly from the pharmacies or directly with hospitals in case patients need hospital treatment. MECC will ensure the delivery of medication with zero risk on beneficiaries in order to avoid any contamination either during the delivery of medication or upon getting treatment cycles in hospitals.

For unrestricted cash assistance, MECC will use as it did in the past an existing financial service provider like OMT or transfer the fund to beneficiaries directly. Other modalities could be used and adapted if needs arise.

For livelihood activities (SVT and caregivers training as well as grants for small investment) MECC will use the existing professional institutions as well as private university who have structured programs with certified licenses.

For business recovery activity, MECC will use existing data it has with additional surveys and will verify that registered beneficiaries are still in need of MECC support.

MECC will coordinate and cooperate with member churches in targeted areas in order to avoid duplication of beneficiaries by sharing beneficiaries’ data and using their existing facilities in places where people will have limited access outside their districts and can reach existing facilities related to churches or LNGOs.

MECC will follow its existing policies (procurement, gender, children and adult safeguarding, etc..). MECC will adopt online procurement to limit personal contacts or meetings, However MECC will ask for sampling if and where needed.

New Outcomes and related outputs related to this appeal



Outcome 1:

Increased support to vulnerable families to meet their basic need of food and NFIs support as well as unrestricted cash assistance through different modalities.

Output 1.1: 2500 households will receive hygiene kits either through in kind distribution or voucher system

Output1.2: 2500 women and girls will receive dignity kits that can be sufficient for two months.

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Output 1.3: 45000 elderly diapers will be distributed to elderly people based on their needs and frequency

Output 1.4: 2500 households will receive food kits either through in kind distribution or voucher system

Output 1.5: 2000 affected households will get unrestricted cash assistance



Outcome 2:

Affected population by Beirut blast, COVID-19 and economic problems improved access to receiving medicines for chronic and cancer patients.

Output 3.1: 100 cancer patients will get support through one or two treatment cycles or medication in existing cancer treatment centers.

Output 3.2: 1000 patients with chronic diseases will receive their monthly medicines for five months.



Outcome 3:

Affected population have increased economic capacity through recovering their disrupted business as well as qualitative access to new job opportunities.

Output 3.1: 100 unemployed youth and young adult will have access to systematic vocational training provided with business start-up course and business kit.

Output 3.2: 50 selected beneficiaries will have access to professional homecare training provided with business kits.

Output 3.3: 100 affected businesses related to 100 HHS will be recovered



Outcome 4: Improved access to quality education through provision of tuition support to vulnerable targeted students.

Output 4.1: 1000 underprivileged students will receive support of their yearly tuition fee

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Outcome 5:
Developing the resiliency and psychological wellbeing of directly affected people from the multi-challenging situations in Lebanon are improved.

Output 5.1: 300 affected persons will have access to attend PSS sessions

Beirut Appeal (phase 2) Risk analysis				LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH
Risk	Internal/external	Likelihood occurring Low, Medium, high	Impact on project Low, Medium, high	Risk mitigation /Action to be taken.		
Political situation is at stake in Lebanon today which may result with different unseen scenarios that may affect the implementation of designed activities	Internal	High	High	MECC research and communication team are monitoring the situation and no activities will be implemented in case it may bring risk to beneficiaries and MECC staff.		
Sever scarcity of fuel and Diesel as well as gaz which affect all activities implementation as well as transportation and monitoring the activities on the site	Internal	High	High	MECC is planning to install solar panels in order to provide electricity to the office as well as internet connection as a clean energy so that the staff can get access to internet connection. And in order to solve the problem of fuel, MECC agreed to rotate the presence in the office with minimum days so that staff can work easily from home. A shard pick up cars is under study to bring staff who live nearby each other to save time in searching for fuel .		
Difficulties in providing the required imported food or hygiene items as well as medicines in the market due to economic crises, non-existent port to receive shipments and the absence of US	External	Medium	Medium	MECC will require to get local Lebanese products as much as possible to support local economy especially part of the food and hygiene support. As for medicines, MECC will coordinate with the ministry of health to get access to medicines supplies from reliable sources with supported prices.		

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currency in the banks to imports goods from abroad.				
Losing the value of funds due to the big difference in the exchange rate between the official rate in the banks and the market	Internal	High	High	MECC will coordinate this matter with local banks to agree on adopted rate since the funds will be transferred as fresh funds to MECC account. MECC will estimate the costs according to actual adopted preferential rate. Actually, MECC will get 12000 LBP for each 1 US\$. This rate might be changed after forming a new government and adopted capital control law.
Suppliers refuse to get the cost of purchased good in local currency due to the big gap between the rate in the banks and the local market.	Internal	High	High	MECC will request all suppliers to estimate their prices according to adopted exchange rate in the banks unless new preferential rate will be adopted soon by the central bank of Lebanon
Communication strategy with beneficiaries and awareness on hygienic best practices and on safety measures.	internal	Medium	High	MECC will advise all beneficiaries about COVID-19 and about ways of protection through the distribution of brochures adopted by MECC, WHO and MoH. MECC has already developed a lot of brochures related to best practice of hygienic behaviors that are used in WASH activities. Brochures will be put in hygiene boxes for family awareness and best hygienic practice.
Community awareness on the serious impact of new COVID-19 Delta virus and its impact on their families and surrounding communities and neighborhoods	Internal	High	High	MECC will adopt Covid-19 precaution measures in the offices and on the sites . MECC will support families and individuals with COVID-19 safety accessories during the distribution of NFIs and food such as facemasks, soap, sanitization and gloves.
Coordination with other humanitarian actors in terms of emergency aid	Internal	Medium	medium	MECC will coordinate with existing churches, INGOs, LNGOs and Lebanon ACT members regarding existing mechanisms and modalities for quick and flexible response without any delay or formalities.

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Exit strategy and sustainability

Sustainability will be based on long term impact projects such as business recovery and practicing vocational learning in the market under the livelihood sector. The previous success of MECC interventions in different fields helped MECC in designing better the required activities that are based on lesson learned and market assessment. Sustainability will depend on the serious behavior of participants if they want to really benefit from the opportunities that will be offered to them through this program, especially caregivers training program since the market in high demand of this service today. Sustain education support is a must to too in order not to witness a lost generation since the degradation of economic situation is still taking place on daily basis. Therefore, selection should be done with utmost care to enroll the ones who are in need on the one hand and to those who show responses to go forward on the other. Beneficiaries from business recovery will benefit on how they should plan their business in the future to be successful and sustainable.

Staff who will be working in this appeal will gain adequate experience that can be transferred to others within their social and church contexts.

Monitoring and evaluation



Staff hired for the program will be responsible for monitoring activities and reporting discrepancies, challenges, and successes. When appropriate, members will conduct random follow up with beneficiaries through home visits, or phone calls or interviews, to conduct qualitative beneficiary satisfaction surveys to solicit feedback. The baselines and end lines will be conducted for the livelihood’s component of the project.

- When appropriate, program monitoring will involve several or all the following methods:
- Repeated site visits: Program staff will carry out site visits to observe program implementation, meet with beneficiaries to collect feedback on initiatives and liaise with partners, allowing the replication of good practices or corrective measures if necessary.
- These will be done through pre and post training evaluation, and PDM for in-kind distribution.
- Frequent reporting: Regularly scheduled reporting by program staff is to be submitted to the program managers. Feedback will be provided to partners.
- Evaluations. Detailed reports will be produced describing the proceedings as well as resulting initiatives and lessons learned.
- Beneficiary satisfaction surveys: In order to gauge the quality of project activities within the target communities, feedback from the beneficiaries will be solicited through beneficiary satisfaction surveys. Information gathered will inform program implementation and strategy

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Projects are designed to encompass crucial and much-needed relevant assistance and to have in place monitoring systems where all components are specific, measurable, attainable, realistic and time-bound. Coordinated monitoring sessions will be designed to minimize potential disruption to project activities and to the benefit of visiting the project. Evaluation of the project will be undertaken to evaluate the impact, effectiveness and sustainability of project interventions. This is through the following:

For distribution: PDM evaluation, interviews.

For trainings : Pre and post knowledge tests

For education: exam results to ensure the beneficiary students will pass the exam in addition to interview with parents to measure how the tuition support alleviate their economic burdens.

For health : interview and test results for cancer patients.

For PSS : pre and post evaluation to measure the impact by expert staff.

Specifically, evaluation practices aim to:

- Evaluate the achievements and results attained in terms of changes in the wellbeing of the beneficiaries
- Assess the efficiency and effectiveness of the project based on the indicators established in the project formulation
- Assess the sustainability of the actions implemented
- Identify the main lessons learned during project implementation, for consideration of future projects
- Formulate recommendations based on the weaknesses identified in the design and execution of the project.

In general, MECC designs pre-and post-evaluation forms in order to measure the impact of each activity on targeted beneficiaries. Each activity will have its specific forms. In addition to filed forms, MECC will conduct home visits – if applicable- in order to measure the direct impact on beneficiaries and to discern the other needs that can be addressed in the future. All those tools will help to assess the impact of the project at different levels.

Due to COVID-19 situation, MECC will most likely conduct the evaluation through phone call in order to preserve the health safety of MECC field staff. In case of personal interview, it will be performed not through home visits but through interviews outside the homes of beneficiaries with 2 M distances at least and by providing PPE to evaluators.

Given the nature of intervention in Lebanese context, MECC will more likely conduct personal interviews with a certain percentage of the total number of beneficiaries for each activity along with possible FGDs, if beneficiaries would allow so. No pictures can be taken during this project unless to get beneficiary consents. MECC will take adequate safety measures with involved staff to be well protected against COVID-19 during the implementation, monitoring and evaluation phases on the field.

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Safety and security plan

- MECC has safety & security policies that cover managerial & field operations. The procedures are updated based on risks & scenarios.
- MECC has a specific country security plan and it is revised periodically to reflect the realistic situation in all targeted places and insure utmost safety of beneficiaries and staff.
- Additionally, and with the spread of the international the evolution of the virus’ outbreak at country level in many related ministries involved to respond to this issue adequate instructions to staff.
- MECC offices are equipped with required safety accessories and materials including all hygienic items, masks, gloves and special anti-virus vests that will be used upon monitoring some ongoing programs.



periodically to reflect the realistic situation in all targeted COVID-19 pandemic, MECC began issuing weekly reports on order to collect appropriate data and regulations issued by pandemic, in order to update MECC contingency plan and

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Cross cutting issues

Gender analysis: is a core element of program design, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting to ensure that girls and boys, women and men, have equal opportunity to participate in. Similarly, specific vulnerabilities of women- and elderly-headed households and households with persons with disabilities are always taken into account.

Selection of project beneficiaries, MECC targets the most vulnerable among affected homeless families and welcoming communities, including: orphans, widows and divorced women, elderly persons, PWDs, people who have been exposed to traumatic events (e.g. loss of a family member); and unaccompanied children who live with a relative or caregiver. Policies of adult children safeguarding, gender protection, code of conduct, Anti-corruption and trafficking, Sexual Exploitation and Abuse policy etc. are cross-cutting components that guide the work of MECC and its partners through the programs.

Service in dignity: is the logo that guides all MECC Diaconia programs. MECC offers support to all people in need irrespective of their religious background, gender, ethnicity, identity etc. with utmost neutrality and accountability.

Gender equality: is at the center of all targeted beneficiaries with preference to single women, widows, women bread winners and women HHs.

Environment assessment: become a necessity in all MECC programs to follow adequate standards to climate protection, and that all programs do not have negative environment impact by following basic rules in offices and in program locations such as ; less papers works, recycling methods and coordination through the regional ACT Climate Working Group - that was established recently - promotes sharing of lessons learned and reflection on possible ways to further support the green climate ambitions.

Do no harm: MECC considers mitigating social tensions in all its program through the provision of service in neutral and just manners without being bias towards adherents to any particular faith group, ethnicity, gender or political affiliation. MECC maintains its reputation through ongoing and continuous relationship building with community leaders, local municipalities, and religious and many local secular organizations. Do no harm approach is not limited to beneficiaries but it goes beyond to include stakeholders, local authorities, member churches and community leaders.


Complain Mechanism: MECC complaints mechanisms and procedures allows all stakeholders to provide feedback and complaints on MECC Members work. MECC ensures that the beneficiaries are aware of the tools in place, have access to and feel safe to voice their concerns. Using multiple modalities (phone hotline, email address, physical feedback boxes at centers, complaints focal persons assigned). MECC benefits from feedbacks of reports and classify them within lesson learned documentation system to be used in future program designs. MECC takes this approach seriously and maintain quick respond and timely to any negative feedback. For example, beneficiaries can get all contact information in a spate printed papers upon distribution to be able to reflect their feedback at any time and the analysis of such information are used in final project evaluation reports.

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Visibility: When appropriate, MECC prints its logo with the logo of supported partners. MECC can use visibility approach wisely and timely. In all MECC programs, success stories represent a corner stone to reflect the impact of MECC programs on beneficiaries. Sharing stories and photos can be done after getting the permission of beneficiaries and in many cases MECC share stories with photos to reflect the privacy and security of beneficiaries.

PWDs: People with disabilities are in the center of all MECC programs and represent the priority among other beneficiary clusters. The number of disabilities will increase significantly after Beirut’s blast and thousands of people became injured with major disabilities that could prevent them from working and securing a livelihood for their families.

Table of budget summary:

		PROJECT NAME:	MECC Lebanon appeal in response to the current situation in Lebanon (phase II)	
		PROJECT REF:	MECC Lebanon Appeal - Phase II	
PROJECT START DATE:			Oct-21	
PROJECT END DATE:			Sep-22	
DEPARTMENT:			Diakonia	
Detailed expenses			Amount in \$	
Personnel: Project team & Support Staff		450826.6667		
Project Activities:				
Distribution of Hygiene & COVID-19 Kits or vouchers		187500		
Distribution of Dignity kit/ vouchers		125000		
Distribution of Food kits/vouchers		250000		
Distribution of Elderly diapers		21600		
Cancer patients (treatment/medication) (direct or through centers)		100000		
Patients with Chronic diseases/ medication vouchers		100000		
cash assistance		625000		
Business recovery for broken business		350000		
Tuition fees assistance		200000		
MHPSS sessions		24000		
Livelihood Market assessment		10000		

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Homecare	50000
Vocational training	21000
Internship VT support	50000
Business start-up training courses	20000
Other direct costs	43800
equipment	14000
<i>Total activities & other direct costs</i>	2191900
1& 2 - Total Direct costs: Personnel & Activities	2642726.667
3. Administrative costs	102030.8333
Total	2,744,757.50 (two Million seven hundred forty for thousands and seven hundred fifty seven American Dollar