

Allocation Details	
Allocation Title	<i>Earthquake Emergency Response in Northwest Syria</i>
Allocation Type and Round	<i>SCHF First Reserve Allocation 2023</i>
Allocation Amount	<i>US\$ 50,000,000 (Phase 1 - US\$ 30,000,000, Phase 2 - US\$ 20,000,000)¹</i>
Emergency Type	Natural Disaster
Emergency Sub-types	<i>Earthquake</i>
Emergency Triggered Date (optional)	<i>7 February 2023</i>
Allocation Launch Date	<i>21 February 2023 (09:00 Türkiye time)</i>
Proposal Submission Deadline	<i>26 February 2023 (23:59 Türkiye time)</i>
Section 1: Strategic Statement	
In the early hours of 6 February, multiple earthquakes, the strongest being of 7.7 magnitude on the Richter scale struck southern Türkiye and northern Syria. Communities in at least 35 sub-districts in north-west Syria (NWS) have been affected, impacting an estimated 3,04 million people. The earthquake hit during harsh winter conditions with freezing temperatures at a time when communities already have been under severe stress, compounded by over ten years of hostilities and protracted displacements. Humanitarian needs were already immense before the earthquakes, with an estimated 4.1 million people in need of assistance at the end of 2022.² In the aftermath of this unprecedented natural disaster, the Syria Cross-border Humanitarian Fund (SCHF) is launching a series of Reserve Allocations, aiming to release at least US\$50 million in two phases: • EQR Phase 1 – First Reserve Allocation focusing on lifesaving immediate response (indicative US\$ 30 million), • EQR Phase 2 – Second Reserve Allocation lifesaving and life sustaining medium term response: (indicative US\$ 20 million). Under Phase 1, the first Reserve Allocation will help to rapidly scale up the humanitarian response in the affected areas. This allocation will be critical to immediately address life-threatening needs of the affected population, particularly those of newly displaced families, elderly, women, children, and people with disability who are disproportionately separated from families. SCHF partners guided by the priorities outlined in this strategy will be focusing on aid delivery for the first three to six months, with Phase 2 and the second Reserve Allocation to focus on medium-term response. The vision of the Deputy Resident Humanitarian Coordinator a.i. on surge for this allocation in two phases is to provide immediate relief to the population, scale up the response of the humanitarian community within a medium-term approach. At the same time, the approach will allow sufficient time for the generous newly pledged contribution to be available. This crisis comes at a time when the SCHF has utilised all available resources³ under the 2022 second Standard Allocation (SA2) functioning only with limited resources being supported with a loan from CERF. In all supported interventions SCHF partners will include strategic cross-cutting elements including gender, protection, and accountability to ensure effective programming and response.	
Section 2: Humanitarian Context	
On 6 February 2023, an earthquake with a magnitude of 7.7 struck southern Türkiye and northern Syria. This is most powerful earthquake recorded in the area since 1939, affecting at least 96 communities and 35 sub-districts in north-west Syria (NWS). Over 4,400 deaths and 8,000 injuries have been reported by 16 February.⁴ Around 1,600 buildings totally collapsed and over 7,500 buildings⁵ were partially destroyed. It is estimated that hundreds of people are still under the rubble of collapsed buildings. The earthquake comes in the middle of the winter season. A REACH Rapid Needs Assessment (RNA) based on data collection between 9 and 11 February with Key Informants in over 600 communities in NWS estimates that 76 per cent of the assessed communities have been directly impacted by the earthquakes in terms of damage and/or service disruption. Up to 55,000 households were displaced within or between communities due to the earthquake. The most commonly reported	

¹ These priorities should be considered as tentative and subject to re-assessment following the initial response in light to the changing response and funding landscapes.

² [Northwest Syria: Factsheet - 31 January 2022 | HumanitarianResponse](#)

³ In 2022, the SCHF allocated US\$ 141 million with the support of from 14 donors. To respond to the increased needs despite declining contributions (-23% on 2021), SCHF successfully utilised all available resources and carry over funds from the previous year.

⁴ [Health cluster Dashboard](#)

⁵ [Syria Earthquake Situation Update – ACU \(acu-sy.org\)](#)

needs of newly displaced people are shelter, Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA), and Winterization Assistance, however all clusters reported immense need.⁶

The earthquake damaged at least 55 healthcare facilities. 31 of them had to suspend their services. The huge number of casualties is overwhelming hospitals' capacities that have already limited medical, surgical, and intensive care unit (ICU) beds. Major power outages have resulted in fuel shortages in hospitals. Hospitals and blood donation centres are operating with limited resources. Psychological support is crucial. Local sources indicate that many civilians are suffering from nervous breakdowns. Children, women, and the elderly are affected by severe shock and panic.

64 per cent of those affected by the earthquakes have WASH needs, and over 80 per cent require hygiene kits according to initial estimates from WASH partners. Public networks have reportedly stopped pumping water and many private and public wells have stopped working. Long queues of water trucks have been reported by partners. This comes amid an ongoing cholera outbreak in NWS.

Shortages of some food items, particularly canned foods in Idleb and surrounding areas, have been reported by Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) partners. Local authorities reported that at least 270 schools were damaged by the earthquakes. At least 626 pupils died and 1,041 were injured in aftermath of the earthquakes. Unaccompanied children, including those who lost their parents, are at risk of exploitation including by human traffickers.

The earthquake hit a community already under severe stress and already before the earthquake, NWS remained a complex humanitarian and protection crisis compounded by over ten years of hostilities, protracted displacements, and prolonged consequences. This includes destruction of civilian infrastructure and violation of international humanitarian and human rights law. Humanitarian needs already before the earthquake were immense, with an estimated 4.1 million people (out of 4.5 million) in need of assistance, 2.8 million people in NWS were internally displaced, of with 1.8 million were living in over 1.400 IDP sites (up from 1.7 million in summer),⁷ at the end of 2022.⁸

Section 3: Allocation Priorities

3.1 Overview:

Launched by the Deputy Regional Humanitarian Coordinator (DRHC) a.i. (on surge) in consultation with the SCHF Advisory Board and presented to Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG), the SCHF first Reserve Allocation (RA1 - Phase 1) intends to avail an estimated US\$ 30 million to rapidly scale up and sustain the Earthquake Emergency Response in Northwest Syria.

Priorities – RA1/Phase 1	Amount allocated (in USD) ⁹	Geographic Location	People In Need (PIN) in northwest Syria
Emergency Shelter and NFI	5,000,000	Please refer to Annex 1 for list of prioritized locations and foreseen activities	3,04 million impacted by the earthquake, in the Districts of Idleb and Aleppo, including 35, subdistricts ¹⁰
Early Recovery and Livelihood	4,000,000		
Health	3,600,000		
CCCM	3,500,000		
WASH	3,500,000		
Food Security and Livelihoods	3,000,000		
Protection	2,500,000		
Nutrition	2,000,000		
Education	2,000,000		
CSS	700,000		
Logistics	200,000		
Total	US\$ 30M		3,04 million

⁶ [REACH NWS-NGO-Forum Earthquake RNA Situation-Overview 15-February-2023.pdf \(impact-repository.org\)](#)

⁷ OCHA NWS Factsheet November 2022

⁸ [Northwest Syria: Factsheet - 31 January 2022 | HumanitarianResponse](#)

⁹ Indicative amounts – cluster envelopes to be finalized upon allocation completion

¹⁰ At the time of this documents data are being updated constantly and may not be considered final. The total population in need as of January 2023 was, 4,1million including 2.8 million people in NWS are internally displaced, of with 1.8 million living in IDP sites.

3.2 Allocation Priority Description:

EQ RESERVE ALLOCATION 1 - Phase 1: Ensure access to equitable and immediate lifesaving assistance to the population affected.

This Phase will focus on provision of immediate relevant and appropriate humanitarian assistance to conflict-affected communities, displaced or impacted by the EQ in NWS, specifically focusing on **single sector programming**. **Exceptionally, partners may submit a multi-cluster project only if it includes a protection component** coordinated and integrated and short-term support through all clusters. The intended result will be achieved thorough sectorial interventions focusing on the following priorities:

1. CCCM	1.1. Establishing new reception centres serving IDPs\new arrival after earthquake at any given time with basic humanitarian infrastructure and access to basic services. 1.2. Manage and Operate the exist reception centre. 1.3. Provide timely lifesaving multisectoral assistance to people affected by the earthquake.
2. CSS	2.1. Ensuring Coordinated Response through Data collection and Information Management and Sharing
3. Education	3.1. Provide Minimal Education in Emergencies package (including preschool, primary secondary age children and youth) in the most affected locations.
4. Early Recovery and Livelihood	4.1. Remove debris and rubble to restore full access to humanitarian assistance/corridors and provide emergency energy supply. 4.2. Provide emergency rehabilitations of most critical civilian infrastructure and emergency support to local shops/businesses
5. Emergency Shelter and NFI	5.1. Provide lifesaving NFI assistance to families affected by the earthquake. 5.2. Provision of lifesaving shelter assistance to families affected by the earthquake. 5.3. Inclusive Dignified Shelter, and integrated infrastructure improvements and shelter rehabilitation.
6. Food Security and Livelihoods	6.1. Improve the food security status of assessed food insecure people and infected people by the earthquake through lifesaving and life-sustaining food assistance for 25,000 HHs. 6.2. Support the self-reliance of affected households by protecting and re-building productive assets and restoring or creating income-generating opportunities that save and sustain lives. 6.3. Improve communities' capacity to sustain household livelihoods by improving linkages with value chains through the rehabilitation and building of productive infrastructure, and by supporting services, early warning, and disaster risk reduction systems.
7. Health	7.1. Maintain the functionality of critical hospitals within the most affected areas. 7.2. Provision of basic and specialized health services to affected people, especially vulnerable groups like women, children, and elderly persons. 7.3. Operate mobile teams and clinics for the most affected.
8. Logistics	8.1. Ensure coordination and information management and facilitate access to common logistics services identified as a gap by the humanitarian community.
9. Nutrition	9.1. Life-saving nutrition service delivery through Rapid Response Teams, Family MUAC approach and static nutrition sites. 9.2. Integrated malnutrition prevention nutrition services.
10. Protection	10.1. Protection- Addressing Family separation risks and provision of Individualised Protection Assistance. 10.2. GBV - Emergency GBV services: Provision of Mobile GBV-RH and Establishment of temporary Women and Girls' Safe Spaces (WGSS) reception. 10.3. Child Protection- Prevention and response to needs of children and caregivers, survivors of the earthquake and at risk, including with focus on unaccompanied and separated children.
11. WASH	11.1. WASH life-saving emergency supplies and services. 11.2. Quick fixes and operational support to water and sanitation systems including high elevated and ground water storage tanks and dams. 11.3. Procurement, preposition, and distribution of WASH supplies (in kind and via CVA if applicable)

The use of Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) in the proposed response is encouraged, based on the relevant cluster, and working group recommended modalities and based on clear results of the RNA by REACH (see above). Annex 1 provides a comprehensive list of priorities, locations, activities, and the tentative amount per Phase and cluster.

EQ RESERVE ALLOCATION 2 - Phase 2: Ensuring continued lifesaving and life sustaining assistance to the population affected by the Earthquake.

This Phase will focus on provision of continued support to lifesaving and life sustaining assistance to the population affected by the Earthquake with a more medium-term approach. For Phase 2, the Phase 1 priorities and activities will be re-assessed in due course through a multi-stakeholder consultation.

Section 4: CERF and other Complementarity

A CERF grant of US\$ 25 million has been released¹¹ in response to the multiple earthquakes that rocked southern Türkiye and northern Syria on 6 February, to rapidly scale up the humanitarian response. The funds will help provide urgent life-saving assistance in the region: the SCHF and CERF will seek complementarity to endure the most efficient and accountable response. Should additional fund be authorised during the allocation, the SCHF will consider further complementarity.

This Reserve Allocation builds on previous allocations, in particular the 2022 Second Standard Allocation and 2022 First Reserve Allocation (pipeline and prepositioning of core relief items) through which SCHF has allocated a total US\$ 54M. This allocation also intends to play catalytic role and help mobilised funds for an anticipated RA1, 2023 second Phase, whose priorities and envelopes will be built on the result of the Phase 1, revised based on a multi-stakeholder's consultation and be confirmed at a later stage. Partners should use the funding made available by this allocation to complement ongoing capacity and projects and take into consideration ongoing discussions with other donors, current funding situation of the partner(s), the sector(s), and anticipated gaps; complement the relevant cluster coordination strategy.

This crisis comes at a time when the SCHF has utilised all available 2022 contributions. Despite generous donor pledges, paid contributions are still extremely low to match the RA1 requirement of \$ 30 million. For the first time in CBPF history, following the request of OCHA Country Office, CERF Secretariat have issued a loan of \$30 million to assist the SCHF launching the RA1 showcasing an innovative complementary use of both OCHA pooled funds.

Section 5: Project Selection Criteria

IPs may initially apply for funding only with proposals intended the respond to the PHASE 1 priorities, activities, and amounts.

Given the structure for this allocation and the two phases, applying organizations **are highly encouraged to submit clearly written proposals, straight forwards, SINGLE sector proposals** (with the sole exception of projects that include a **Protection** component, that can be submitted with a multiclustor proposal, e.g. Protection and CCCM, Education and Protection, Health and protection, etc.¹²) that will support the priorities and the activities thereof, as described above to achieve the strategic objectives of this allocation. *NB: While single cluster, the projects should still be integrated and coordinated with other interventions as applicable.*

For this allocation phase (Phase 1), projects submissions for maximum of up to to six (6) months duration. IPs are also invited to consider the activities of the Phase 1 and possibly limit the duration to 3 or 4 months. Partners awarded a Grant under Phase 1 will be required to show the completion of activities or significant progresses to be able to apply for Phase 2.

The following information outlines the selection criteria and key programmatic considerations that should be factored in when designing the proposal for submission to the SCHF. Further details can be found in **Annex 2: "Eligibility Parameters and Guidance to Applicants"**.

Key Principles for Effective programming:

- Promote the **centrality of protection** and ensure that a protection lens is incorporated into project design and implementation. This includes adequate considerations of gender quality and prevention, mitigation, and response to GBV.
- Promote **disability inclusion** to reduce discrimination and barriers for Persons with Disability to fully engage with and benefit from the response.
- **Strengthening Accountability to Affected People and promoting involvement of affected people** in all phases of the project cycle. Proposals must include a section that ensures accessibility of collective feedback and complaints mechanisms for affected people across gender, age, and disability groups and other diversity factors.
- Responding to Gender-Based Violence and Demonstrating that the implementing partner (and any sub-contractor) has the mechanisms in place to **prevent, detect, report, and manage incidents of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA)** including providing assistance to victims.
- Addressing gender equality through contributing to equal opportunities and equal access to assistance for all affected people, dedicating gender expertise; ensuring sound gender analysis and the systematic integration of gender in the development, with appropriate reflection on and increased visibility of the diverse circumstances of women and girls during the prioritization of needs and response.
- Proposals with sub-implementing partners must clearly demonstrate the **value-add of such partnership** including actions/activities for building of sub-IPs with an emphasis on national NGOs. Proposals should also demonstrate their capacity to deliver in the short term.

Contextualized Programming Areas:

- Promote the **use of cash and voucher assistance** (including multi-purpose cash) where feasible and appropriate.
- Demonstrate clear linkages with the **identified cluster priorities and activities**. Proposals that have included activities and/or locations outside the scope of this allocation may be considered for review if it demonstrates relevancy to the strategic priorities identified, includes

¹¹ <https://cerf.un.org/news/press-release/un-emergency-fund-releases-us25-million-help-people-affected-earthquakes-middle>

¹² List not exhaustive.

needs-based evidence and have been discussed prior and agreed with cluster coordinators (IPs shall include the relevant communication with the proposal).

- Proposed interventions are expected to explain how the project will **support individual and communal resilience and/or self-reliance**.
- Demonstrate **access to the projects locations** and ensure timely delivery of assistance to the most vulnerable. Proposals are expected to confirm access to project locations through evidence of current implementation, MoUs or other supporting documentation.
- Demonstrate capacity to deliver in the short-term
- Risks** including operational, security, financial, personnel management to project implementation are clearly identified, managed, and mitigated.
- Exit strategy** and closure steps for the project and an assessment of the sustainability of the results must be explained in the proposal.
- Propose **realistic implementation duration** and represent efficient use of resources in the current context.
- Demonstrate **value for money** with optimum outcome, beneficiary reach for each dollar invested and effectiveness of the intervention.
- Promote **neutral impact on environment** with mitigation or enhancement features.

Section 6: Partners Eligibility

To ensure that funding is channelled to partners that are best positioned to deliver activities in accordance with humanitarian principles and aligns with the identified objectives under this allocation, a set of guiding principles have been endorsed by the SCHF Advisory Board and will be considered when allocating funding.

These principles follow the scope and objectives of the SCHF and are meant to support the design phase of the proposal highlighting key elements for consideration to ensure the proposed intervention meets the needs of the affected population. Please see the SCHF Programme Manual for the guiding principles.

Further to the guiding principles, all project submission must also ensure it meets the eligibility criteria set out in **Annex 2: “Eligibility Parameters and Guidance to Applicants”**.

The Review Committees¹³ will assess the proposals in terms of the strategic relevance, technical soundness, cost-efficiency, and alignment with the allocation strategy in line with the Operational Manual and guidelines.

Proposal Submission Guidance:

- Partners can submit Maximum Two Proposals as a direct implementer and Maximum Two Proposals as sub-IP and not exceeding three (3) in total: 1+2 or 2+1.**
- Amount per project proposal/funding ceiling: High risk: \$500,000, Medium Risk: \$800,000 (please see Annex 4).** Before submission, partners are responsible to verify with the Operational Modalities and with OCHA HFU, in case of doubts, that their respective project amount in line with the respective risk level or performance level. Projects exceeding the maximum or below the minimum amounts may not be considered for funding.
- Project Duration:** For this allocation phase (Phase 1), projects submissions **for three (3) to up to six (6) months duration**. Partners awarded a Grant under Phase 1 will be required to show completion of activities or significant progresses to be able to apply for Phase 2.
- Proposals can be submitted **following the priorities set in the Annex 1.1. for Phase 1.** PHASE 2 priorities, to be launched during a second Reserve Allocation should be considered as tentatively built on Phase 1 priorities and subject to re-assessment following the initial response in light of the changing response and funding landscapes. **All proposals must indicate in the title, i.e.: EQ Phase 1 [title].**
- Proposals submitted must be **single sector/cluster**. Exceptionally, partners may submit a multi-cluster project only if it includes a **protection** component which has been coordinated and integrated with the support of the relevant cluster.
- OCHA HFU recommends** for high-risk partners to focus on key cluster activities where the organization has proven technical and operational experience, avoiding ill- coordinated partnerships. High risk partners are not allowed to include sub-implementing partners to their proposed activities.

Section 7: Process and Timeline

7.1 Allocation Strategy Development Process

This strategy has been developed following consultations with the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG) and priorities set in the **Flash Appeal: Syrian Arab Republic Earthquake (February - May 2023)**. In addition, OCHA HFU has bilaterally engaged with clusters and the other funding mechanisms. The Allocation was developed under the strategic guidance by and received the endorsement of the DRHC a.i. (on surge) and the SCHF Advisory Board. The strategy takes into consideration the funds recently released with the SA2, 2022 and the RA1, 2022 that

¹³ Gender and age and inclusion of persons with disabilities are encouraged. As per previous allocations' process gender parity will be a requirement while forming review committees' membership.

strategically prepositioned core relief items with Cluster Lead Agencies (ESNFI, FSL, Health, Nutrition, Protection, and WASH).

7.2 Allocation Timeline

Standard Allocation Workflow	Date		
	Start Date	End Date	Responsible body
Step 1. Allocation strategy development and launch	12 February 2023	20 February 2023	ICCG, OCHA HFU, DRHC, SCHF AB
Step 2. Submission of project proposals	21 February 2023	26 February 2023	Partners
Step 3. Final technical and financial review	27 March 2023	8 March 2023	Review Committees, OCHA HFU, Clusters Coordinators, Partners
Step 4. Final approval by DRHC and Grant Agreement (<i>rolling basis</i>)	9 March 2023	10 March 2023	DRHC, OCHA HFU, Partners
Step 5. Disbursement	10 March 2023	15 March 2023	DRHC, OCHA HFU, CBPF Section

Section 8: HFU Contacts and Complaints

8.1 Key Contacts

- Georgios Alexandratos, OCHA HFU, Fund Manager. Email: alexandratos@un.org
- Davide Amurri OCHA HFU, Email: davide.amurri@un.org
- Tahseen Ayyash OCHA HFU Email: ayyash2@un.org

8.2 Complaints and Feedback Mechanism:

For complaints and feedback during any part of the allocation process, please contact schf-feedback@un.org.

Complaints and feedbacks are dealt with in a confidential manner. OCHA will compile, review, address and, when necessary, raise the issues to the DRHC, who will take a decision and recommend necessary actions. Partners that have any issue during the allocation are asked to share these issues to the extent possible BEFORE the strategic review committees if it is linked to process-related issues.

The United Nations does not charge fees for any CBPF processes (incl. for funding eligibility reviews and assessments, applications, selections and proposals, partner strategic and technical reviews, any approvals incl. grant agreements, trainings and capacity building initiatives, waivers, certifications, etc.).

Section 9: List of Annexes

- **Annex 1:** Priorities by Phases and cluster, activities, and locations
 - **Annex 1.1. EQ Emergency Response Phase 1**
- **Annex 2:** Eligibility Parameters and Guidance to Applicants
- **Annex 3:** Budget preparation guidance
- **Annex 4:** Operational Modalities¹⁴

¹⁴ The operational modalities set out in the Annex 4 are from [CBPF Global Guidelines December 2022](#) in addition to a [USG-approved waiver on Oms](#) which supersedes to the sake of this allocation the operational modalities included in the [SCHF Operational Manual 2021](#).

Annex 1.1 - Priorities Phase 1

Cluster	Priority	Prioritised Locations	Recommended activities	Justification	Indicative Amount
EQR Phase 1– EQ life-saving and life sustaining medium term response. Ensure immediate lifesaving assistance to the population affect by the Earthquake in NWS on 7 February 2023					
CCCM	1.1. Establishing new reception centres serving IDPs\new arrival after earthquake at any given time with basic humanitarian infrastructure and access to basic services.	NWS, all locations in coordination with - IPs to provide criteria for selection in the proposal and annex written confirmation from the relevant cluster.	<i>In and outside camps:</i> - Construction of reception centre site: land preparation (incl. levelling, graveling, demarcation for drainage systems, internal paths/roads, shelter blocks, etc.), installation of external fence, WASH infrastructure (incl. water points, latrine/shower blocks, sewage system) - Establishment of RC's light administrative humanitarian infrastructure, incl. the installation of rub hall tents with concrete basement, fire breaks, administration offices, warehouse, dining space, latrine and shower blocks, social area, child-friendly space, and medical point - Establishment of Camp Coordination and Camp Management mechanisms	CCCM emergency response for displacement movement after the earthquake and came under the urgent priorities of IDPs in NWS	\$ 3.5M
	1.2. Manage and Operate the exist reception centre		<i>In and outside camps:</i> - Site management - Coordination of the multi-sectoral assistance - Regular care and maintenance of RCs infrastructure - MPCA to encourage HHs after 3 months to leave the reception centre and to restore their assets and build resilience for better solutions		
	1.3. Provide timely lifesaving multisectoral assistance to people affected by the earthquake.		<i>In and outside camps:</i> - Care and maintenance to IDP sites through light infrastructure repairs of lighting poles, water taps, latrines, Fire points, equip the fire points and communal areas damaged by the earthquake.		
CSS	2.1. Ensuring Coordinated Response through Data collection and Information Management and Sharing	- NWS, all locations	- Data collection, Needs Assessment, and IM to support a coordinated, effective, and accountable response by the humanitarian community	To support a coordinated, effective, and accountable response by the humanitarian community	\$ 700K
Education	3.2. Provide Minimal Education in Emergencies package (incl. preschool, primary secondary age children and youth) in the most affected locations	- Aleppo>Jebel Saman>Atareb - Aleppo>Jebel Saman>Daret Azza - Aleppo>Al Bab>Al Bab - Aleppo>Al Bab>Tadaf - Aleppo>Al Bab>Ar-Ra'ee - Aleppo>Al Bab>A'rima - Aleppo>Afrin>Afrin - Aleppo>Afrin>Bulbul	- Establishment of child-friendly Temporary Learning Spaces (child-friendly, incl. WASH facilities): o in areas where the schools/ learning spaces are destroyed or transferred to collective shelters. o In areas receiving IDPs, expand school capacity and classrooms. - Distribution of teaching-learning & recreational materials considering the needs of CWD.	Continue to support safe resumption of safe education services, protective teaching-learning process in the areas where most affected by the earthquake to avoid drop out and harmful practices.	\$ 2M

Cluster	Priority	Prioritised Locations	Recommended activities	Justification	Indicative Amount
		- Aleppo>Afrin>Jandairis - Aleppo>Afrin>Raju - Aleppo>Afrin>Sharan > - Aleppo>Afrin>Sheikh El-Hadid - Aleppo>Afrin>Ma'btali - Aleppo>A'zaz>A'zaz - Aleppo>A'zaz>Aghtrin - Aleppo>A'zaz>Mare' - Aleppo>A'zaz>Suran - Aleppo>Menbij>Menbij - Aleppo>Jarablus>Jarablus - Aleppo>Jarablus>Ghandorah - Idleb>Idleb>Bennsh - Idleb>Idleb>Teftnaz - Idleb>Idleb>Maaret Tamsrin - Idleb>Idleb>Idleb - Idleb>Harim>Dana - Idleb>Harim>Salqin - Idleb>Harim>Qourqeena - Idleb>Harim>Harim> - Idleb>Jisr-Ash-Shugur>Jisr-Ash-Shugur	- Provide alternative learning options (home-schooling, SLP, online/distance learning and gaming) for displaced children until they are able to reintegrate into the education system and provide remedial classes for children who dropped out. - Rehabilitation of affected education facilities - Provide Cash for education for out-of-school/dropped-out children because of the earthquake. - Provide teachers with incentives (priority given to teacher previously employed) - identification and referral to protection partners of UASC enrolled in schools, TLS or/ and child-friendly spaces. - PSS activities for welcoming and supporting children as education and child-friendly spaces activities resume. This may include Psychosocial First Aid, safe identification and referral to mental health services, and memorial activities for children who may have passed away due to the earthquake. <i>Once schools/education centres reopen:</i> - Help Desks/reception centres in coordination with CP teams. - Distribution of lifesaving and protection message - conduct activities promoting school safety and safe evacuation procedures, incl. earthquake drills. - Provision of PFA and psychosocial support for teachers, caregivers, and students - Teacher training on MPHSS Locations should follow CCCM data for tracking IDPs movement		
Early Recovery and Livelihood	4.1. Remove debris and rubble to restore full access to humanitarian assistance/corridors and provide emergency energy supply	- Aleppo>Afrin>Jandairis - Aleppo>Jebel Saman>Atareb - Aleppo>Afrin>Afrin - Idleb>Harim>Salqin - Aleppo>Afrin>Raju - Aleppo>A'zaz>Suran - Aleppo>A'zaz>Aghtrin - Aleppo>Al Bab>Al Bab - Idleb>Jisr-Ash-Shugur>Jisr-Ash-Shugur	- Removal of debris and rubble to restore full access to humanitarian assistance/corridors and basic community functionality, incl. emergency restoration/rehabilitation of damaged roads. - Emergency employment - CfW - Emergency energy supply and communication provision (generators, batteries, emergency lamps) - Initial damage assessment support to local technical committees	Thousands of buildings have been completely or partially destroyed in NWS, and thousands of families are now homeless. Damage assessment, removal of debris and rubble from collapsed buildings and infrastructures are among the top priority needs in the area. SCHF funding is crucial to support approx. 100,000 HHs through:	\$ 4M
	4.2. Provide emergency rehabilitations of most critical civilian infrastructure and emergency support to local shops/businesses	- Aleppo>Al Bab>Ar-Ra'ee - Idleb>Harim>Dana - Idleb>Harim>Harim - Idleb>Jisr-Ash-Shugur>Janudiyeh - Idleb>Idleb>Maaret Tamsrin - Aleppo>Afrin>Sheikh El-Hadid - Aleppo>Afrin>Bulbul - Aleppo>Afrin>Ma'btali	- Emergency rehabilitations of most critical civilian infrastructures, collapsed health facilities, schools, bakeries, vital markets. - Emergency employment – CfW IPs to focus on areas based in the number of affected population/ Earthquake intensity and damage assessment		

Cluster	Priority	Prioritised Locations	Recommended activities	Justification	Indicative Amount
		- Aleppo>Jarablus>Ghandorah - Aleppo>Afrin>Sharan - Aleppo>A'zaz>Mare' - Idlib>Harim>Qourqeena - Idlib>Harim>Armanaz - Idlib>Harim>Kafr Takharim - Aleppo>Jarablus>Jarablus - Idlib>Jisr-Ash-Shugur>Badama - Aleppo>A'zaz>A'zaz - Idlib>Idlib>Idlib - Idlib>Jisr-Ash-Shugur>Darkosh - Idlib>Ariha>Mhambal - Idlib>Ariha>Ariha - Idlib>Idlib>Sarmin - Hama>As-Suqaylabiyah>Ziyara - Idlib>Idlib>Bennsh - Idlib>Ariha>Ehsem - Idlib>Idlib>Saraqab - Aleppo>Menbij>Menbij - Aleppo>Al Bab>Tadaf - Aleppo>Al Bab>A'rima - Idlib>Al Ma'ra>Kafr Nobol - Idlib>Idlib>Tefnaz			
Emergency Shelter and NFI	5.1. Provide lifesaving NFI assistance to families affected by the earthquake.	All sub-districts in NWS. - IPs to focus the response on the collapsed, damaged buildings as well as ongoing IDP arrivals across the entire area of operation and follow-up on Phase 1 interventions. - IPs to provide criteria for selection in the proposal and annex written confirmation from the relevant cluster. - Recommended modalities: both in-kind, and CVA (depending on market functionality)	Procurement and distribution of: - NFI kits - Kitchen sets - Basic and winter clothing - Heating fuel Modalities: in-kind, CVA (depending on market functionality)	Continued support to families who have had their shelter destroyed or heavily damaged have lost their basic NFIs or do not have access to them as they are not able or willing to enter buildings to collect items. NFI kits incl. blankets (recommended to be high thermal), mattresses, carpets, and other essential items according to the SNFI guidance are urgently needed by those affected by the earthquake.	\$5M
	5.2. Provision of lifesaving shelter assistance to families affected by the earthquake		- Installation of tents/temporary shelter - Emergency shelter kits - Adaptation of collective shelters - Minor repairs of damaged houses Partners to coordinate with cluster and show complementarity with the core relief items prepositioned with the RA1, 2022		
	5.3. Inclusive Dignified Shelter, and Integrated infrastructure improvements and shelter rehabilitation		- <i>Installation of shelters</i> - o Installation of better dignified shelters with associated infrastructure of the site where needed. - o Replacement of old torn tents with better dignified shelters in IDP sites and camps - <i>Integrated infrastructure improvements and shelter rehabilitation</i>	Partners may explore the possibility of implementing dignified shelter solution to support IDPs instead of tents.	

Cluster	Priority	Prioritised Locations	Recommended activities	Justification	Indicative Amount
			- Connecting infrastructure improvements into dignified shelter where needed. - Integrated infrastructure improvements may include: Graveling of main and sub-roads in IDP sites/ camps to enhance safety and ensure and address protection and gender considerations; Tents levelling; Rain drainage system and channels; Rehabilitation of collective centres, damaged houses, and unfinished buildings upgrade, and upgrading unfinished shelter units in IDP sites		
Food Security and Livelihoods	6.1. Improve the food security status of assessed food insecure people and infected people by the earthquake through lifesaving and life-sustaining food assistance for 25,000 HHs.	- Aleppo>Afrin>Afrin - Aleppo>Afrin>Jandar - Aleppo>A'zaz>A'zaz - Aleppo>Jabel Saman>Jabel Saman - Aleppo>Jarablus>Jarablus - Aleppo>Al Bab>Al Bab - Idlib>Harim>Harim - Idlib>Harim>Salqin	<i>In and outside camps</i> - Short term provision of hot meals at shelters and collective centres and to people displaced (in absence of access to cooking stoves or kitchens) - Provision of RTE's package for HH's of 5 members or CVA, date bars, and preventative nutritional supplements for children (for one month) - Provision of food assistance (in-kind of CVA) up to 3 months. - Provision of Protection in-kind or CVA's Food assistance to most affected population by the earthquake. - Bread distribution to most EQ affected population.	- To provide lifesaving and life sustaining food assistance to people affected by earthquake. - Agricultural inputs will support the self-reliance. - MPCA will enable farmers and vulnerable HHS to be prepare for the summer season and support production, incl. revamping their animal shelters and barns)	\$ 3M
	6.2. Support the self-reliance of affected households by protecting and re-building productive assets and restoring or creating income-generating opportunities that save and sustain lives.		<i>In and out of camps</i> - Distribution of seasonal agricultural input support to HHs for summer vegetable production through in-kind or CVA. - MPCA to extremely vulnerable farmers' HHs impacted by the earthquake, to compensate loss. - Provision of immediate animal health support through mobile clinics and vaccination campaigns to earthquake affected livestock keepers		
	6.3. Improve communities' capacity to sustain household livelihoods by improving linkages with value chains through the rehabilitation and building of productive infrastructure, and by supporting services, early warning, and disaster risk reduction systems.		- Light rehabilitation of bakeries, flour mills and silos, and providing support to the community-based wheat seed system. - Support light rehabilitation of relevant economic/productive infrastructure through appropriate modalities, incl. irrigation canals, wells, water, and irrigation systems		

Cluster	Priority	Prioritised Locations	Recommended activities	Justification	Indicative Amount
Health	7.1. Maintain the functionality of critical hospitals within the most affected areas	- Idleb>Harim>Armanaz - Idleb>Harim>Dana - Idleb>Harim>Harim - Idleb>Harim>Kafr Takharim - Idleb>Harim>Qourqeena - Idleb>Harim>Salqin - Idleb>Ariha>Ariha	<i>In and outside camps</i> - Procurement of fuel - Procurement of medical supplies and equipment - Maintain the provision of life-saving service delivery. - Support blood banks - Support referral services - Rehabilitation of damaged health facilities	Continued support to maintain health facilities and hospitals functional. The functionality of the health facilities within the affected areas remains critical not to overburden other facilities and the referral network.	\$ 3,6M
	7.2. Provision of basic and specialized health services to affected people, especially vulnerable groups like women, children, and elderly persons.	- Idleb>Ariha>Ehsem - Idleb>Ariha>Mhambal - Idleb>Jisr-Ash-Shugur>Badama - Idleb>Jisr-Ash-Shugur>Darkosh - Idleb>Jisr-Ash-Shugur>Janudiyeh - Idleb>Jisr-Ash-Shugur>Jisr-Ash-Shugur	<i>In and outside camps</i> - support primary health facilities and BEmONC services. - Operate mobile teams and clinics within the most affected areas. - Provision of RCCE, mental health and psychosocial support to the affected people.		
	7.3. Operate mobile teams and clinics for the most affected	- Aleppo>Afrin>Afrin - Aleppo>Afrin>Bulbul - Aleppo>Afrin>Jandairis - Aleppo>Afrin>Ma'btali - Aleppo>Afrin>Raju - Aleppo>Afrin>Sharan - Aleppo>Afrin>Sheikh El-Hadid - Aleppo>A'zaz>Aghtrin - Aleppo>A'zaz>A'zaz - Aleppo>A'zaz>Mare' - Aleppo>A'zaz>Suran - Aleppo>Jebel Saman>Atareb - Aleppo>Jebel Saman>Daret Azza	<i>In and outside camps</i> - Deploy mobile teams and clinics to the most affected communities and activate the community-health facility referral mechanism		
Logistics	8.1. Ensure coordination and information management and facilitate access to common logistics services identified as a gap by the humanitarian community.	- Transshipment points between Türkiye and Syria	- Transshipment hub services (rental, security, services, and handling services) at Bab al Hawa as well as at additional transshipment point - Coordination and information management.	The facilitation of common services for cross-border operations from Türkiye into Syria remain critical to support the humanitarian community and ensure a reliable and secure transport of relief items into Syria. Coordination and IM remains critical to avoid duplication of effort and ensure concerted efforts.	\$ 200K
Nutrition	9.1. Life-saving nutrition service delivery through Rapid Response Teams, Family MUAC approach and static nutrition sites	NWS, all locations - In accessible camps and reception centres of earthquake affected population	- Quality integrated services for the management of moderate and severe wasting among CU5, pregnant and lactating mothers. Scale-up Cash and Voucher Assistance interventions. IYCF-E related activities. Enhance early detection through Family MUAC approach.	541K Children under 5 and 98K adolescent girls, and 238K PLWs will be deprived of life-saving nutrition services if 85 RRT should not be immediately provided.	\$ 2M

Cluster	Priority	Prioritised Locations	Recommended activities	Justification	Indicative Amount
	9.2. Integrated malnutrition prevention nutrition services,	- IPs to provide criteria for selection in the proposal and annex written confirmation from the relevant cluster.	- Establish IYCF breastfeeding corners/spaces in the temporary shelters. Monitor BMS distribution and provide skilled support for use of milk formula. Increase number of RRTs to increase coverage of comprehensive and integrated nutrition services	Reduce risk of morbidity and mortality among children aged 6-59 months and PLW particularly in hard-to-reach locations with a high burden of IDPs, acute malnutrition and cholera.	
Protection	10.1. Protection- Addressing Family separation risks and provision of Individualised Protection Assistance	NWS, all locations	- Identification of acute vulnerabilities, incl. through protection screenings (safe data systems to house information related to separated or missing individuals) - Family reunification and case management services - Support for community-based protection networks for affected family members. - Provision of MHPSS, incl. focused and specialized services. - Humanitarian transportation - Safe referral (incl. service mapping, reception centres) - Multipurpose CMCPA) for Protection - Protection monitoring	New displacement and separation affected NWS after a decade-long conflict, and further reduced capacity to mitigate protection risks, particularly for elderly and persons with disabilities, incl.: sexual, financial exploitation, human trafficking, forced recruitment (especially of youth with disabilities), neglect, and mental distress. IPA is utilized to assist affected populations with referrals, accompanying individuals and families with specific needs to protection services, providing counselling and orientation and/or emergency cash or in-kind assistance to mitigate risks of harm and adoption of harmful coping mechanisms.	\$ 2,5M
	10.2. GBV - Emergency GBV services: Provision of Mobile GBV-RH and Establishment of temporary Women and Girls' Safe Spaces (WGSS) reception		<i>In new reception camps, and/or spontaneous settlements</i> - Information sharing and outreach. - PFA - RH screening and referrals and GBV Referrals - Safe identification and preliminary case planning - Setting-up of Safe Spaces - o for recovery, information, participation, inclusion of women and girls in the response design, implementation, and monitoring - o To ensure physical safety and security and safely disclose GBV. - o To provide case management and access to services. - o For medical SRH counselling and RH screening - CVA to persons at GBV risk (individual protection assistance)	The Earthquake put the population in the NWS on the move anew, resulting with the large groups living together in camps and camp-like contexts. This increased risk of different forms of violence, incl. GBV, with access to services for pregnant and lactating women (and girls) normally limited. New reception centres are being established, and anticipating expansion of camps, it is necessary to establish or expand WGSS in order to accommodate the (new) caseload for the services listed on the left. This activity is crucial in responding to the GBV risks as it can help reduce dependency of the survivors and of those at risk from the perpetrator	
	10.3. Child Protection- Prevention and response to needs of children and caregivers, survivors of the earthquake and at risk, incl. with focus on unaccompanied and separated children		<i>In and outside camps:</i> - Provision CP Specialized services - Provision of Emergency case fun - Provision of support to Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC) - Provision of Alternative care - Family reunification - PFA, MHPSS for children and caregivers	The devastating earthquake traumatized children and caregivers. Risks continue to increase; inaccessibility of basic services add another layer of insecurity among children. MHPSS services is key to prevent further consequences and to support children and the caregivers to overcome shocks and trauma. The number of identified UASC after the earthquake is dramatically high, with children who have	

Syria Cross-border Humanitarian Fund

2023 First Reserve Allocation - Strategy

Cluster	Priority	Prioritised Locations	Recommended activities	Justification	Indicative Amount
				either lost their main caregiver or are separated. UASC are the most vulnerable and at risk during an emergency, and without alternative care arrangements and family reunification they remain at risk of abuse and violence.	
WASH	11.1. WASH life-saving emergency supplies and services.	- Idleb>Ariha>Ariha - Idleb>Jisr-Ash-Shugur>Janudiyeh - Idleb>Harim>Harim - Idleb>Harim>Dana - Idleb>Harim>Salqin - Idleb>Harim>Kafr Takharim - Idleb>Harim>Qourqeena - Idleb>Harim>Armanaz	- Emergency Water Trucking 35-40 litre/person/day. - Maintenance/Construction for Latrines Block - Distribution for Water Tanks, Handwashing station. - Hygiene Promotion incorporating cholera messages and use of available health systems. - Distribution for hygiene kits, Soap - Desludging and SWM - Disinfection and cleaning of collective centres - Wastewater disposal following WASH Cluster Guideline and SOP	Continued support to ensure that the most basic of water and sanitation is provided to prevent additional harm or deaths due to lack of water quality and quantity, and health risks of poor sanitation	\$ 3,5M
	11.2. Quick fixes and operational support to water and sanitation systems incl. high elevated and ground water storage tanks and dams.	- Idleb>Idleb>Bennsh - Idleb>Idleb>Maaret Tamsrin - Idleb>Idleb>Idleb - Aleppo>A'zaz>Suran - Aleppo Al>Bab Al>Bab - Aleppo Jebel>Saman>Atareb - Aleppo >Afrin>Raju - Aleppo>Afrin>Jandairis - Aleppo>Afrin>Sharan - Aleppo>Afrin>Afrin - Aleppo>A'zaz>Aghtrin	- Short -term operational support cost of water stations - Rehabilitation of water stations incl. elevated tanks and expansion of distribution networks due to increased needs. - Implementation of emergency water safety plans - Repairing of sewage network - Re-Connecting nearby camps to the networks. - Emergency Rehabilitation of the damaged facilities such as tanks, pipes - Providing renewable energy solutions for water stations. - Improvement or repairing of the WASH facilities in public centres such as schools, and medical centres incl. CTCs CTUs and IPC's following WASH Cluster Guidelines and SOPs	Continued support to ensure that water and sanitation services can resume to sufficient standard to provide water and sanitation at a basic level over the next months	
	11.3. Procurement, preposition, and distribution of WASH supplies (in kind and via CVA if applicable)	- Aleppo>A'zaz>A'zaz - Aleppo Jebel>Saman>Daret>Azza - Aleppo>Jarablus>Jarablus - Aleppo>Afrin>Ma'btali <i>Locations: In and out of camps incl. the collective centres recently established</i>	- Procurement of Family Hygiene kits including MHM items. - Consumable/Replenishment hygiene kits - Water Purification 0.33mg/l NaDCC - Sodium Hypochlorite powder - CVA 10 in E-voucher, 10 to be delivered cash following WASH Cluster Guideline and SOP	To ensure that individual households are able to obtain the necessary supplies to ensure good hygiene and avoid secondary risks associated with a reduction in water quality and quantity	
				TOTAL	\$ 30 M

Annex 2: Eligibility Parameters and Guidance to Applicants

Proposal Design

- **Access:** The applicant must confirm presence/access to the geographical target area(s) and proven operational capacity in that area and sector.
- **All annexes and guidance** to support proposal submissions (e.g., operational modalities, gender, protection mainstreaming and cash programming) have been combined into the Programme Manual - available [here](#).
- **Cash programming:** Cash programming is encouraged but limited only to partners with proven experience and to areas where there are functioning markets. The guidance from the Cash Working Group must be followed.
- **Conflict-sensitivity:** Projects need to be conflict-sensitive, notably through integrating a do-no harm approach when designing the project.
- **Amount per project:** The Minimum Amounts (see Annex 3) and Maximum Amounts (see Annex 4¹⁵) per project are determined based on **the Partner Risk Level (NGO) and the project duration**. Before submission, partners are responsible to verify with the Operational Modalities and with OCHA HFU in case of doubts that their respective project amount in line with the respective risk level or performance level. Projects exceeding the maximum or below the minimum amounts may not be considered for funding.
- **Project Duration:** refer to the Allocation Strategy Paper Section 6.
- **Logical Framework:** Proposals should be linked to HRP indicators and cluster objectives. The overall objective should be clear and logically linked to the outcomes and outputs. The activities should be described in full details and sequenced in a logical fashion. Standard indicators are uploaded on OneGMS. The purpose of the standard indicators is to have a common method to verify programmatic progress and to support the Fund's internal reporting procedures. Use of customary indicators is not encouraged, and will affect the scoring of the proposal, if used unjustifiably. Standard activities are also uploaded and should be selected, where appropriate, to support the monitoring efforts of the fund. The indicators should be verifiable and should be well aligned with the activities. The means of verification should be carefully considered to enable and facilitate Third-Party Monitoring activities.
- **Needs-based:** The needs are well identified using recent surveys and studies undertaken (data sources and updated assessment results must be attached within the submission) - and/or the reference on the sources provided. Partners are not required to conduct a separate needs assessment but must clearly provide evidence or reference to the recent assessment used. Partners should also develop their proposal building on the results and lessons learnt of previous projects.
- **Number of projects per partner:** refer to the Allocation Strategy Paper Section 6, Proposal Submission Guidance
- **Strategic relevance:** Projects should present a clear linkage to one of the strategic objectives and activities must have clear alignment with the proposed response per objective.
- **Technical soundness:** Proposals must meet the technical requirements and cluster technical guidelines to implement planned activities.

Targeted Population

- **Targeted Population:** Beneficiaries should be clearly described and broken-down per community, type, gender, disability, and age with a clear focus on vulnerability i.e., young and elderly with clear justification on the number provided. Double counting of beneficiaries should be avoided. Beneficiaries must be identified based on the vulnerability and without interference of local authorities or armed actors. Beneficiaries should also be involved in the design and implementation of the project.

¹⁵ The operational modalities set out in the Annex 4 are from [CBFP Global Guidelines December 2022](#) and supersede to the sake of this allocation the operational modalities included in the SCHF Operational Manual 2021.

- **People with disabilities:** Projects must target people with disability and proposals should demonstrate disability mainstreaming to avoid segregation; clearly explaining how people with diverse disabilities will be included amongst the targeted beneficiaries and how services will be inclusive for all people including persons with disabilities and older persons.

Monitoring and Risk Management

- **Monitoring:** A realistic monitoring and reporting strategy must be developed in the proposal. The SCHF encourages the use of participatory approaches, involving affected communities in needs assessment, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation (see also AAP).
- **Risk management:** Assumptions and risks related to the project must be comprehensively and clearly spelled out, along with a clear risk management strategy. In case the original targeted geographical area is no longer accessible, the project should present an alternative plan in line with the allocation strategy.
 - Partners submission shall carefully consider and analyse the key risks that would affect the continuation of the project activities and clearly outline a contingency plan.
 - Partner should consider that the disbursements shall mirror the UNSCR duration and be completed before each vote to be able to complete the project.
- **Partners shall be aware and are responsible for obtaining the necessary disbursements to complete or phase out the projects in case a new UNSCR is foreseen before the end of the approved projects under this allocation, so to mitigate any risks and gaps connected to such an event.**
- **Exit strategy** shall clearly highlight the handover plan and responsibility, accountability mechanism, and risk management of the stock, monitoring for the prepositioned items not distributed at the end of the project.

Integration and Complementarity

- **Complementarity with other partners:** The SCHF will stress on partners showing complementarity with other organizations working in similar target areas (with SCHF or other funding) to avoid overlaps and ensure added value synergies and improve cost effectiveness. During the strategic and technical review, partners may be required to modify their proposals accordingly.
- **Complementarity with other funding:** Additional/complementary source of funding must be reported on the project cover page and taken into consideration in the design of the proposal.
- **Partner should clearly demonstrate their contribution (financial/in-kind) with specific and verifiable information.**
- **The partner shall declare of funding received or application submitted to the other Pool fund mechanism, and describe how the proposals are complementing, integrating, and avoiding duplication. Failure to do so may lead to non-consideration for funding.**
- **Integrated Response:** Partners are strongly encouraged to contribute to and demonstrate how their proposal will support the strategy identified in this **allocation** and demonstrate how their intervention is in line with the priority(ies). The project should include the exact budget distribution among the clusters on the cover page. The budget should clearly identify the costs per cluster. During the strategic and technical review, partners may be required to modify their proposals accordingly.

Partnerships via Project Implementation

- **Partnerships:** Partnerships with organizations that have not been assessed by the SCHF are encouraged when they can support scaling-up and improving the quality of the response provided that IPs have previous and successful partnership with such organisations
- **Sub-Implementing Partners:** In line with the SCHF's continued commitment to promoting localization and the Grand Bargain's localization workstream, the DRHC and AB have endorsed the use of sub implementing partners approach (sub-IP), whereby funds are allocated to multiple humanitarian actors through a single lead organization working in equal partnership with all members. The objectives of this approach are: (1) to channel funds to and build operational and institutional capacities of national NGOs; (2) to enhance the efficiency of allocation processes and ensure timely disbursement of funds to prioritized projects; and (3) to enhance coordination between partners and the response. While

partnerships are the preferred modality for this allocation, the signatory-lead and sub-IP organizations must ensure that the partnership function effectively as more than an administrative entity to bring operational value and truly draw on the benefits of the modality described above.

- **Eligibility criteria and guidance for such partnerships are as follows:**

- Projects including the utilization of sub-IP modality must include actions/activities for capacity building of sub-IPs with an emphasis on NGOs in the proposal logframe and budget.
- Lead partners should clearly explain the reasons why sub-IPs are selected and whether a capacity assessment has been conducted in case of sub-IP not being an SCHF eligible partner. **If the proposed sub-implementing partner is a SCHF partner, please clarify the reason they are not directly applying for the fund and the added value of the partnership.**
- **Only SCHF partners that have been assessed as “low” and “medium” risk can submit proposals utilizing the sub-granting modality.**
- “High” risk level partners submitting proposals are recommended to mention all cases of coordination and project integration, with other local actors in the project summary.
- Partnerships or multi-partner projects must include budget categories for dedicated resources and management for the partnership to function.
- **Leading/signatory partners are encouraged to share a proportion of the 7 per cent Program Support Costs (PSC) in agreement with sub-IP (on this regard see [IASC Guidance on the Provision of Overheads to Local and National Partners](#)).** In addition, as per the stipulations in the Grant Agreement, the partner is required to ensure that any PSC is fairly distributed with any NGO and UN agency sub-partner in a manner that is proportionate to the project budget and activities being undertaken by each party. The PSC section in GMS allows for a breakdown of PSC between the partner and each NGO and UN agency sub-partner¹⁶.
- In accordance with article 5 of the SCHF Grant Agreement, the signatory lead Organization “shall be fully responsible for all work and services performed by these operational partners and for all acts and omissions committed by them or their employees.”

Effective Programming: AAP, Gender, Inclusion and PSEA Considerations

- **Accountability to the affected population:** Projects must include a section that outlines how quality and accountability to affected population aspects are mainstreamed through the project. In particular, projects are requested to demonstrate how relevant humanitarian standards (such as the [Core Humanitarian Standards](#) and the [Humanitarian Standards Partnership](#)) are applied and that complaint and feedback mechanisms are in place so that affected populations (women, girls, boys, men, including the most marginalized and at-risk people among affected communities) are able to provide feedback on their own priorities and concerns around the project, and that these priorities and concerns are considered and addressed in a meaningful way.
- **Gender:** projects must ensure that gender is integrated throughout all the phases of the project cycle from the project assessment to the final review of the results achieved. The use of the Gender and Age marker tool is compulsory.
- **Protection against Sexual Exploitation and Assault (PSEA):** In line with the requirement in the grant agreement, partners must ensure the relevant mechanisms are in place to detect PSEA cases both internally and externally. In line with the requirement in the grant agreement, partners must have complaint and feedback mechanisms, with plans in place to identify, prevent and mitigate SEA risks in ongoing activities.

Other Eligibility Criteria

- **Adherence to humanitarian principles:** support a principled humanitarian response to the vulnerable displaced people and host communities.
- **Cluster membership:** Active cluster membership should be confirmed by the respective Cluster Coordinator. Active membership includes at a minimum the following: must be an active member of the cluster as defined by the relevant clusters and endorsed by the ICCG. For multi-sectoral projects, active cluster membership should be confirmed by all relevant clusters to ensure eligibility. If one or more clusters cannot confirm active membership, this/these cluster/s will not

¹⁶ CBPF, Global Guidelines, 2022, no. 318

be considered as eligible and should be removed from the proposal. The proposal can only be recommended if the proposal is strategically relevant and technically sound without the clusters submitted but rejected due to no cluster membership.

- **Overdue reports:** Partners with overdue financial and narrative reports, pending refund payments to OCHA, and any project audit reports received but not signed and returned to auditors/HFU might not be considered for this allocation.
- **Past performance:** OCHA HFU will consider partners' previous performance during project recommendations and based on this, may recommend not going forward with a submitted intervention or a reduction of the scope of the project.
- **Staff welfare:** In line with the organizations due diligence and risk management responsibilities, it is the organizations' responsibility to ensure there are provisions for staff welfare within their Human Resources policy.
- **Cost efficiency:** partner should demonstrate and ensure the principles of economy, efficiency, effectiveness, transparency, and accountability are adhered to. This means that project inputs and financial requirements:
 - Should be commensurate with planned activities and expected outputs.
 - That the budget is a correct, fair, and reasonable reflection of the project's rationale and logical framework.
 - Ensure the estimated project costs are reasonable in the context and history, such that resources are used in the most efficient and transparent way.
- **Value for money:** Projects must demonstrate 'value for money' (e.g., optimum outcome and beneficiary reach for each dollar invested and effectiveness of the intervention). Budget proposals must reflect the correct and fair budget breakdown of the planned costs and clearly outline units, quantities, and percentages. **Partners should avoid including only lump sum amounts and use the automated Bill of Quantities (BoQs) on GMS).** Project costs should be comparable to the technical difficulty and complexity of the proposed activities and the organizational readiness and capacity to implement in the targeted areas. Considering SA2 is also focusing on underserved areas and frontline communities, and where clearly justified, OCHA HFU may avail funding to organizations for start-up and/or administrative costs to ensure interventions can be implemented.
- **The DRHC a.i. (on surge) reserves the right to reject funding recommendation based on the following:**
 - The organization partner's performance and compliance with the SCHF, including recent audit findings and spot check reports.
 - Limited absorption and implementation capacity of the applicant.
 - Disproportionate or unjustified budget costs in relation to the proposed project strategy; and
 - Absence of secured access to the targeted implementation area.

Annex 3: Budget Preparation Guidance

Projects funded through standard allocations shall be planned and implemented within three months of project start date.

- Projects funded through this allocation must ensure requesting subsequent disbursements within the timeframe of UNSCR mandate, to avoid risking disbursements. Partners are responsible to notify HFU as soon as the first disbursement 70% burn rate is achieved for release of subsequent disbursements.
- Partners must share the most recent duty of care policy as annex in document tab, moreover, shall identify in unit cost if there is any duty of care involved as benefit to cover payments in unforeseen situations.
- The budget shall be in line with the SCHF Operational Modalities (see also Annex 4 of this allocation).
- Budget should be developed based on the principle of reasonableness and allowability per SCHF guidelines and the minimum budget allocation is no less than \$150,000.
- The proposed budgets should demonstrate cost-effectiveness and efficiency, and proper budget narratives, breakdowns, and BoQs shall be provided.
- Information on co-funding shall be explicitly mentioned/explained in the budget narrative (e.g., staffing, operational cost, and program activities etc.).
- Direct and Support/operations costs should be marked correctly and proposed in the relevant section of the budget.
- Staffing cost should accompany implementing partner salary and benefits details, moreover proper budget narrative shall be provided to explain base salary and associated benefits.
- Separate line for every staff member/position with different functional titles, clear description of the role along with salary and benefits.
- Salaries must be aligned with organization salary grades, indicate salaries are net or gross and what costs are included in unit cost (e.g., SGK, insurance, tax).
- The budget shall be prepared according to the maximum limit partner is authorized.
- Please read the SCHF handbook, Article 6.2 'Eligible and Ineligible costs.
- Partner shall identify the finance focal point in OneGMS on the cover page.

Syria Cross-border Humanitarian Fund

2022 Second Standard Allocation - Strategy

Annex 4: Revised Operational Modalities

As per CBPF Global Guidelines, December 2022 and waiver approved by OCHA USG, this updates and supersedes the Operational Modalities included SCHF OM 2021 concerning duration, project value, disbursement, reporting and monitoring.

Operational Modalities for NGO and RCs partners and UN

Risk Level	Project duration (months) ¹⁷	Project value (K USD)	Maximum amount per project (K USD)	Disbursements (in % of total)	Financial reporting			Narrative reporting		Monitoring		Audit
					Interim Financial Report ¹⁸	31-Jan ¹⁹	Final Report	Progress Report	Final Report	Project monitoring	Financial spot- check	
NGOs/RCs												
High	<6 months	≤ 250	-	60-40	Yes	Yes	Yes	1 mid	Yes	1	1	As per plan
		>250	500	50-50	Yes	Yes	Yes	1 mid	Yes	1	1	
Medium	<6 months	≤ 250	-	100	-	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	
		>250	800	80-20	Yes	Yes	Yes	1 mid	Yes	1	-	
Low	< 12 months	≤ 900	-	100	-	Yes	Yes		Yes	-	-	
		>900	-	80-20	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	-	-	
UN Agencies												
Very Poor Performance (0.00 – 49.99)	No allocation											
Poor Performance (50.00-69.99) “High risk”	<6 months	≤ 250	-	100	Yes	Yes		-	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
		> 250	N/A		Yes	Yes		-	Yes	N/A	N/A	
Average Performance (70.00-89.99) “Medium Risk”	<6 months	≤ 250	-	100	Yes	Yes		-	Yes	N/A	N/A	
		> 250	N/A		Yes	Yes		-	Yes	N/A	N/A	
Good Performance (90.00-100.00) “Low Risk”	< 12 months	≤ 900	-	100	Yes	Yes			Yes	N/A	N/A	
		> 900	N/A		Yes	Yes			Yes	N/A	N/A	

¹⁷ Maximum less than 6 months for phase one of this allocation. If following a Cost or No-Cost Extension additional monitoring and reporting is required in line with the Operational Modalities, the corresponding changes will be made in the OneGMS to ensure oversight activities are conducted.

¹⁸ Required for or additional disbursements.

¹⁹ Calendar year reporting.