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JP SYRIA 2.0 ANNUAL PROGRAMME NARRATIVE PROGRESS REPORT 2024

UN Joint Programme to Strengthen Urban
and Rural Resilience and the Conditions for
Recovery in Syria JP SYRIA 2.0



UN Joint Programme to Strengthen Urban and Rural Resilience and the Conditions for Recovery in Syria
JP SYRIA 2.0
ANNUAL PROGRAMME¹ NARRATIVE PROGRESS REPORT
REPORTING PERIOD: 1 JANUARY – 31 DECEMBER 2024

Programme Title & Project Number		Country, Locality(s), Priority Area(s) / Strategic Results ²	
Programme Title: UN Joint Programme to Strengthen Urban and Rural Resilience and the Conditions for Recovery in Syria. JP Syria 2.0. • MPTF Office Project Reference Number: ³ 00140644		Syrian Arab Republic	
		Outcome 1: Women, men, girls, and boys have more equitable basic services, such as electricity, water, education, and health services. Outcome 2: Women, men, including youth have enhanced sustainable food systems and livelihood opportunities. Outcome 3: Trust, cohesion, and cross-cleavage cooperation between local communities is enhanced.	
Participating Organization(s)		Implementing Partners	
FAO, UNDP, UNFPA, UN-Habitat, UNICEF, and WFP		N/A	
Programme/Project Cost (US\$)		Programme Duration	
Total approved budget as per project document: MPTF /JP Contribution ⁴ : • <i>by Agency (if applicable)</i>	\$ 15,033,500	Overall Duration (<i>months</i>)	36
Contributions (donors)		Start Date ⁵ (<i>dd.mm.yyyy</i>)	3 January 2025

¹ The term “programme” is used for programmes, joint programmes, and projects.

² Strategic Results, as formulated in the Strategic UN Planning Framework (e.g., UNDAF) or project document.

³ The MPTF Office Project Reference Number is the same number as the one on the Notification message. It is also referred to as “Project ID” on the project’s factsheet page the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#)

⁴ The MPTF or JP Contribution, refers to the amount transferred to the Participating UN Organizations, which is available on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#)

⁵ The start date is indicated as per the approved project document, which is available on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#).

• DENMARK	50,000,000 DKK Equivalent \$ 7,359,008	Original End Date ⁶ (dd.mm.yyyy)	31 December 2026
• ITALY	4,000,000 EURO Approx equivalent \$ 4,561,003 ⁷	Current End date ⁸ (dd.mm.yyyy)	31 December 2026
• SWEDEN	40,000,000 SEK Equivalent \$ 3,658,568		
• SWITZERLAND	2,500,000 CHF Equivalent \$ 2,957,563		
TOTAL	\$ 18,536,143		
		Report Submitted By	
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⁶ As per approval of the original project document by the relevant decision-making body/Steering Committee.

⁷ The Standard Administrative Agreement with Italy was concluded in January 2025, however, the reporting should be confined within the reporting period (as of December 2024).

⁸ If there has been an extension, then the revised, approved end date should be reflected here. If there has been no extension approved, then the current end date is the same as the original end date. The end date is the same as the operational closure date which is when all activities for which a Participating Organization is responsible under an approved MPTF / JP have been completed. As per the MOU, agencies are to notify the MPTF Office when a programme completes its operational activities.

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ABBREVIATIONS

CWG	Communications Working Group
DaO	Delivering as One
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GBV	Gender Based Violence
HoAs	Heads of Agencies
IP	Implementing partner
JP	The Joint Programme to Build and Strengthen Urban and Rural Resilience and the Conditions for Recovery in Syria
JSC	Joint Steering Committee
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MOFAE	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Expatriates
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPTFO	Multi Partner Trust Fund Office
NGO	non-governmental organization
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
PMU	Programme Management Unit
PUNO	Participating United Nations Organization
RC/HC	Resident Coordinator / Humanitarian Coordinator
ToC	Theory of Change
TWG	Technical Working Group
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDSS	United Nations Department of Safety and Security
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UN-Habitat	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children Fund
WFP	World Food Programme of the United Nations

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 Introductory background

The Syrian context during near fourteen years of crisis, has continually called for the provision of humanitarian assistance with less emphasis on resilience-supporting interventions. However, during the past five years of implementation of The UN Joint Programme to Strengthen Urban and Rural Resilience (JP) in Syria more emphasis was put on provision of resilience support to the people of Syria. The JP brings together six UN implementing agencies, namely FAO, UNDP, UNFPA, UN-Habitat, UNICEF, and WFP, to deliver coordinated resilience and recovery-oriented interventions, through a unique multi-donor, multi-year, multi-agency pooled funding mechanism to communities who are still witnessing massive damage to every aspect of life and livelihoods.

The JP is based on collective programming principles towards delivering resilience-supporting solutions, by means of applying an area-based, and conflict-sensitive approach, which facilitates community participation and bottom-up led processes to re-instate rural-urban linkages, while streamlining gender during all stages.

The JP in Syria, during its first phase of implementation, which was funded by the EU and Norway, and that ended by 31 December 2023, supported the resilience of Syrian people in Dara'a and Deir ez-Zor through jointly designed, and planned interventions ensuring complementarity in action, maximizing impact in urban and rural areas, while avoiding duplication and overlap.

The JP's first phase was complemented by a sustainability phase named JP Phase II, funded by Italy to ensure that the gains made during the JP's first phase of implementation are sustained and built upon by the local community. The JP sustainability workplan was revised and optimized during the second half of 2023 and was finally endorsed by early December 2023, then implemented during the period from 1 January till 31 December 2024.

The successes of the first version of the JP Syria and its sustainability phase as the first flagship programme focusing on supporting resilience and recovery, has attracted donors' attention including Denmark, Sweden and Switzerland who made generous contributions to support the expansion of the JP to other locations in Syria. Thus, a new version of the Joint Programme was created and named JP Syria 2.0.

1.2 Aleppo the candidate location for the JP Syria 2.0

Aleppo Governorate is home to approximately 4.2 million Syrians. Within this population, 2.6 million reside in Aleppo City, and according to the Syria Earthquake Recovery Needs Assessment (SERNA), 2.8 million people require humanitarian assistance. Aleppo Governorate, once Syria's vibrant economic hub, has been deeply affected by the prolonged conflict, which has left its economy shattered and its social fabric fragmented. The earthquake of 6 February 2023 that happened in Türkiye and affected wide areas in north, west and northwestern Syria topped up the crises added to the suffering of many people in Aleppo city – especially the eastern neighbourhoods - and its rural surroundings.

East Aleppo City (EAC) is characterized by informal neighbourhoods populated by rural migrants. EAC suffered neglect and poverty long before 2011, with an extreme gap between the rich and the poor. Destruction, lack of basic services, lack of livelihood opportunities, and weak law and order have exhausted the population's ability to withstand shocks, negatively impacted their resilience, and impeded the large-scale return of displaced people, topped up by stark disparities in living standards and access to essential services between east and the well-off west Aleppo have fuelled conflict dynamics. The historical informality of East Aleppo City and the consequent fragility of property rights were further exacerbated by the crisis and the impact of the earthquake. As a result, housing, land, and property (HLP) challenges are highly concentrated in this area.

Based on extensive discussions and technical workshops, thorough context sensitivity analysis, and scoping of resilience needs based on factual data, Aleppo was identified as the candidate location for the JP Syria 2.0 workplan with a focus on East Aleppo City (EAC) neighbourhoods and surrounding rural areas. Donors approved the selection of Aleppo as the go-to location for JP Syria 2.0, and PUNO's commenced joint work on the technical inception phase with local communities' participation and the preparation of the workplan.

1.3 JP programmatic achievements' overview

The JP 2.0 utilized a theory of change based on a problem/results trees analysis, and a thorough context sensitivity analytical approach to support urban-rural livelihoods, access to basic services, furthering community engagement and planning capacities as well as strengthening socio economic linkages. Against this backdrop, the PMU coordinated efforts with the participating UN organizations to conduct the inception phase, prepare the inception report, and develop the Syria JP 2.0 workplan.

The inception phase for the JP Syria 2.0 was conducted in 2024 through multiple technical meetings between the six participating UN organizations (PUNOs) focal points at central level and at field level, and the programme management unit (PMU); desk reviews of available literature, reports, and spreadsheets, besides an inhouse workshop, to narrow down the list of identified locations in East Aleppo City urban and rural areas; and setting the terms of reference (TORs) for conducting urban and rural assessments along with jointly developing an assessment tool.

The first draft of the inception reports was prepared by June 2024, and it was shared with donors for their comments and feedback. The donors' comments were addressed, and the last version of the inception report was finalized towards September 2024. Consequently, and in parallel to the last stages of finalizing the inception report, the PUNOs with support from PMU initiated work on the design of the workplan in the form of a draft activity matrix.

Outputs were defined under the three JP 2.0 main outcomes. The workplan was set as a full plan to address all the needs that were identified and communicated by local communities during the assessments. The estimated budget of the whole workplan was above the available resources, therefore, the PUNOs and PMU worked on classifying the activities into two categories. Category 1 includes the activities that address the most pressing resilience that needs to be started soonest under the available funding, and Category 2 that include the activities that address resilience needs, which can be postponed until future funding is available.

1.4 JP Secretariat deliverables' overview

Donor involvement and high-level meetings

- I. Two Joint Steering Committee (JSC) meetings were held for this phase of the programme.
- II. Standard Administrative Agreement discussed and signed with Sweden, who committed 40,000,000 SEK (equivalent of US\$ 3,658,568), for the JP Syria 2.0.
- III. Standard Administrative Agreement discussed and signed with Switzerland, who committed 2,500,000 CHF (equivalent of US\$ 2,957,563) for the JP Syria 2.0.
- IV. Continual donor engagement with NORWAY to discuss contributions to the JP Syria 2.0
- V. Continual donor engagement with ITALY to finalize the Standard Administrative Agreement.
- VI. Enhanced due diligence and risk management SOPs document was prepared and reviewed with donors.

Programme, planning, monitoring, and reporting.

- VII. One field mission for JP PMU and PUNOs' focal points to Aleppo was conducted 22~24 April, to meet with the PUNOs field focal points and discuss progress on inception.
- VIII. JP PMU team and the focal points of the participating UN agencies in Damascus and Aleppo, put a plan for conducting the JP Syria 2.0 inception phase in Aleppo, then held several meetings and in-house workshops during the first half of 2024 to discuss the progress on JP 2.0 inception phase.
- IX. The first version of JP 2.0 Inception report was prepared towards end of June 2024 and submitted for donor comments, which were addressed, and the inception report was finalized by September 2024. It was supposed to be endorsed by the planned 3rd JSC meeting for December, but due to the events in Syria, it was postponed, to be endorsed during the first JSC planned to be held in February 2025.
- X. Based on the inception report an activity matrix and budget for JP Syria 2.0 in Aleppo, addressing social and economic vulnerability in Aleppo eastern urban neighbourhoods and its eastern rural areas was established and endorsed by the JSC.
- XI. Draft Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Framework with output indicators for the JP Syria 2.0 was developed and submitted to donors for review.
- XII. Annual progress narrative and financial reports for the Joint Programme to Strengthen Urban and Rural Resilience and Conditions for Recovery in Syria - JP Phase II (also identified as the JP Sustainability) funded by Italy from 1 January 2023 till 31 December 2024, were prepared and timely submitted.
- XIII. Final progress narrative and financial reports for the first phase of the Joint Programme (JP phase 1) in Dara'a and Deir ez-Zor were prepared and timely submitted, along with the relevant activity matrices tracking sheets and monitoring and evaluation frameworks.

Communications and advocacy

- XIV. Developed the JP 2.0 communication and visibility strategy 2024 – 2026 in close coordination with the JP participating UN organizations communications focal points.
- XV. Designed the communication and visibility annual workplan considering the communication and visibility strategy.

2. PURPOSE

The JP 2.0 has been developed as per the original principles of the first phase of the JP to enable participating UN organizations to address critical resilience needs within targeted communities in Aleppo while also strengthening the resilience of displaced populations and hosting communities, promoting social and economic recovery, strengthening rural-urban linkages, supporting local planning and community participation, and contributing to overall social cohesion within communities. Like its first phase, the JP 2.0 adopts a flexible multi-year, multi-partner, and multi-sector programming approach, at district, subdistrict, city and/or village, and neighbourhood levels with strong emphasis on community consultations and decision-making to prioritize needs and activities and select areas of intervention.

The JP 2.0 utilized a theory of change based on a problem/results trees analysis, and a thorough context sensitivity analytical approach to support urban-rural livelihoods, access to basic services, furthering community engagement and planning capacities as well as strengthening socio economic linkages.

3. RESULTS

The Joint Programme to Strengthen Urban and Rural Resilience in Syria in its second version – JP SYRIA 2.0 – Defined three outcome areas that interlinks with the original outcomes of the first version of the JP.

Outcome 1 : Women, men, girls, and boys have more equitable basic services, such as electricity, water, education, and health services.

Outcome 2 : Women, men, including youth have enhanced sustainable food systems and livelihood opportunities.

Outcome 3 : Trust, cohesion, and cross-cleavage cooperation between local communities is enhanced.

3.1 JP Syria 2.0 cross-cutting aspects

Under the JP Syria 2.0, the JP PUNOs will adhere to the following principles: 1) accountability to crisis-affected populations: by ensuring their voices are heard and programmatic decisions are informed by their priorities; 2) Gender and conflict sensitivity: by warranting that PUNOs are impartial and warrant that all individuals have equitable and unhindered access to services; 3) Climate change: climate change is a challenge that is hampering efforts to revive rural livelihoods, and impacts negatively on women girls through increased cases of GBV in rural areas. PUNOs will support the rural livelihoods of affected communities through increasing their awareness on the causes of climate change and the good practices of climate action at local level in a way that sustain their livelihoods while maintaining the natural resources; 4) Advocacy: through embedding it as a principle in each of the sustainability areas to ensure that they are committed and well-resourced to ensure sustainability of the JP intervention.

The JP Syria 2.0 workplan incorporated cross-cutting interventions in the workplan in support of enhancing community engagement and coordination, as well as bolstering local planning capacities and enhancing rural local governance, besides strengthening gender mainstreaming and gender equality at community level and across local plans. The external mid-term evaluation has been defined as a cross-cutting activity to be undertaken by PMU for all activities across the three outcomes.

3.2 Planning, and coordination highlights

During the reporting period, the PMU coordinated efforts with the participating UN organizations to conduct the inception phase, prepare the inception report and develop the Syria JP 2.0 workplan through the Technical Working Group (TWG) bi-weekly meetings, in addition to a series of hands-on bi-lateral / multilateral technical meetings between the JP programme management unit and the technical focal points at the six UN agencies. An Area-based technical working group was created and composed of PUNOs's focal points in the field offices in Aleppo and coordinated by the UNDP head of field office, whereas, together with the main JP PUNOs focal points in Damascus the JP inception activities were coordinated to identify and assess the resilience needs in east Aleppo city (EAC) and in three candidate eastern rural locations.

3.3 Narrative reporting on results

3.3.1 JP Syria 2.0 Inception phase

The inception phase for the JP Syria 2.0 took place during the first half of 2024. It incorporated multiple technical meetings between the six participating UN organizations (PUNOs) focal points at central level and at field level, facilitated by the programme management unit (PMU) to familiarize the Aleppo PUNOs field staff with the concept and development logic of the JP.

Desk reviews of available literature, reports, and spreadsheets about the humanitarian situation, and resilience needs along with updated documents about population figures and return moment in east Aleppo city and eastern rural areas.

To determine the exact rural locations, The UNJP Programme Management Unit (PMU) with support from the UNDP's context sensitivity team and the technical focal points of the UN agencies from Damascus and Aleppo convened an inhouse workshop on 27 February 2024 to narrow down the location's selection in East Aleppo City urban and rural areas. The selection process was based on a set of criteria relevant to strengthening urban-rural linkages, supporting social cohesion, socio-economic vulnerability, and context sensitivity risks in addition to existing capacity on the ground by the participating UN agencies. The location selection matrix (Annex 1: A, B), resulted in the selection of Qadi Askar sector of East Aleppo City, and the rural areas of Rasm El Harmel Imam, Dair Hafer, and East Kwaïres.

In order to conduct a thorough assessment of needs, the PUNOs set the terms of reference (TORs) for conducting assessment at urban and rural levels, then jointly developed an assessment tool (Annex 2) in the form of a detailed questionnaire categorized by thematic areas (i.e., sectors) to capture community responses regarding their urban and rural resilience needs under different thematic areas, then PUNOs laid an action plan to conduct their assessments at urban and rural levels.

The assessment teams were formed to have representative from each PUNO, where the team lead is the staff from the agency who is catering for the subject matter of the assessment whether at urban or rural level. PUNOs communicated with local community representatives and decided on meetings dates then laid a movement plan and identified locations for meetings with local the community so that to get an understanding of resilience needs on the ground from the views of the people.

PUNOs followed a thematic approach in validating, classifying, and analysing the needs that were communicated by the local community. The PUNOs adopted a Deliver-As-One (DaO) approach to prescribe and categorize the proposed interventions to address the analysed resilience needs. These umbrella DaOs are:

DaO a: Contamination and climate risks prevention

DaO b: Addressing inequalities in safe access to Education, Health, and HLP services.

DaO c: Improved and diversified agricultural and non-agricultural livelihoods.

Whereunder each DaO, the support for urban-rural linkages was defined.

The first draft of the inception reports was prepared by June 2024, where it was shared with donors for their comments and feedback. The donors' comments were addressed, and the last version of the inception report was finalized towards September 2024 (Annex 3, *annexed externally to the report*).

3.3.2 JP Syria 2.0 Workplan

Work on the first draft of the workplan for the JP Syria 2.0 , started in the second half of 2024 upon finishing the first draft of the inception report through which PUNOs focal points – at central and field levels - developed a

clearer understanding about the urban/rural resilience needs and the types of interventions to address them. The workplan focused on distributing the interventions under the three main DaOs that were prescribed in the inception report as umbrella for the required activities and projects.

DaO a: Contamination and climate risks prevention

DaO b: Addressing inequalities in safe access to Education, Health, and HLP services.

DaO c: Improved and diversified agricultural and non-agricultural livelihoods.

Then aligned the PUNOs interventions under each DaO with the outcomes of the JP, while defining the relevant outputs to rationalize the distribution of interventions. Consequently, the following structure of outcomes and outputs was created:

Outcome 1 : Women, men, girls, and boys have more equitable basic services, such as electricity, water, education, and health services.

Output 1.1 Community infrastructure - including for: Water and sewage networks and electric grids, and municipal services including but not limited to: solid waste/debris removal, street repair, street-solar lighting, is rehabilitated, functional sustained to meet the needs of women, men, girls and boys with focus on people with disabilities and elderly

Output 1.2 Basic services including for: Health, education, and social facilities (i.e. community centres) Are rehabilitated, functional, sustained to meet diverse needs of women, men, girls, and boys with focus on people with disabilities and elderly.

Outcome 2: Women, men, including youth have enhanced sustainable food systems and livelihood opportunities.

Output 2.1 Rural and Urban communities have improved agri-infrastructure, and the agricultural livelihoods and food systems are revived, more sustainable and resilient to instability and shocks.

Output 2.2 Urban Livelihoods, micro and small businesses, and the local economy can: Recover, Regenerate income, and employment, and re-establish urban-rural economic linkages.

more sustainable and resilient to instability

Outcome 3: Trust, cohesion, and cross-cleavage cooperation between local communities is enhanced.

Output 3.1 Social cohesion, community collaboration and active participation, and respect for human rights – including the rights of women, girls, and vulnerable people (i.e. PWD) - are progressively strengthened at local level – contributing to greater community resilience.

The workplan included interventions that were identified as cross-cutting, which are in support of: **1)** continually enhancing community participation and improving coordination across various societal and governmental levels. Also, to bolster local planning through **2)** Comprehensive profiling and recovery planning to enhance rural cities' resilience and community-based intervention planning, and **3)** Enhance rural local governance through building the capacity of village committees to set and operationalize their community action plans; Additionally, **4)** building local capacity to enhance the gender mainstreaming and gender equality at community level. The external mid-term evaluation activity has been identified as crosscutting and will be conducted by PMU for all activities across the three outcomes.

The first draft of the workplan was discussed with JP PUNOs deputies for informal review. The key observation was that the total budget of the overall workplan exceeded the currently available funding. Thus, the recommendation was to focus on the activities that address the most pressing resilience needs and categorize them as C1 to start with under the available funding, while categorizing as C2 the activities that can be postponed until future funding is available.

3.3.3 Finalization and endorsement

The final clean draft of the JP Syria 2.0 workplan, including the costed activity matrix of interventions under category 1, and the clean version of the inception report after addressing all donor comments were completed by November 2024 and shared with JP donors for their final informal review, upon which no comments were received, and the documents were ready for endorsement. . (ANNEX 4 - The JP Syria 2.0 Activity Matrix prioritized category 1. - *Separately annexed to the report in a A3-size PDF document*).

Endorsement was supposed to take place during the third Joint Steering Committee meeting planned to take place in December 2024; however, the major shift in control that took place on the 8th of December in Syria and the events that followed, postponed the endorsement until the next JSC meeting planned for February 2025.

3.3.4 Achievements on JP Syria 2.0 workplan

The implementation of the JP Syria 2.0 workplan will start at the beginning of the second quarter of the year 2025, after the transfer of funds to the JP Participating UN organizations, which is planned to take place during the first quarter of year 2025.

To this end, the JP activities in the urban areas of Aleppo and nearby southeastern rural areas are expected to be implemented and reported on, with near 20% of these activities completed by end of 2025 according to their preliminary plans, while others are continuing into 2026 towards completion.

4. LESSONS LEARNT

- The adoption of a theory of change (ToC) approach and problem tree/result chain analysis enhanced the design of joint JP Syria 2.0 interventions between the participating UN organizations.
- Maintaining engagement with the local community enabled better apprehension and prioritization of the resilience needs in east Aleppo city and its eastern rural areas.
- Continuous monitoring of local markets status with regards to availability of workforce, work tools, supplies, and materials, in parallel with monitoring inflation and the exchange rate fluctuations and its trends, will help to better estimate costs and lead to more efficient budgeting.
- There is a keen need to continually monitor and address the climate change effects on people's resilience in the targeted locations, especially since rural livelihoods depend on the availability of water resources, which are hampered by several drought-like conditions. This helped addressing some of the sustainability interventions.
- Continual engagement with donors and provision of updates regarding the progress of the inception phase of the JP Syria 2.0 and development of workplan, through JSC meetings and through bi-lateral discussions helped in bridging any gaps of understanding and enhanced the development of the workplan.
- Continual coordination between the JP PUNOs' technical field staff in Aleppo and the JP PUNO focal points in central offices leads to achieving more solid complementarities and triggers innovative ideas to further enhance planning efforts at PUNO central offices. Furthermore, it fosters closer monitoring and sharing of findings to troubleshoot and resolve any emerging technical issues or obstacles in implementation in a timely manner. Additionally, field staff have better comprehension of access and security aspects and can provide timely information to central offices to manoeuvre implementation and field missions.

5. GENERAL CHALLENGES

5.1 Security and accessibility

The security situation in Syria in general and particularly in the eastern rural areas of Aleppo presented a challenge during inception due to few sporadic security incidents. The current security situation in eastern rural areas – especially in the selected three rural locations - of Aleppo after the fall of the previous government is posing a critical concern that can hinder implementation.

UN field missions to implementation sites required approval from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Expatriates (MoFAE) of the previous government and the requirement remained the same with the current caretaker MoFAE, where the purpose, location, and participants, whether national or international staff, should be defined. Similarly, private contractors apply for their own permits and coordinate with relevant previous governmental authorities to transport goods, supplies, and equipment and to deploy workers and implement contracts. There are no clear requirements for contractors from the current governmental authorities.

Although security incidents are usually unpredictable, the UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) maintains coordination with relevant security parties in the country and stays abreast of developments. Any significant information regarding road-related and/or location-related risks are immediately shared with UN agencies, enabling the UN agencies to take necessary measures.

5.2 Humanitarian situation

The scale, severity and complexity of humanitarian needs suffered further worsening in 2024 due to the economic downturn resulting in some of the most challenging humanitarian conditions experienced in the past thirteen years of the crisis: the rising cost of commodities and continual devaluation of the local currency during 2024; scarcity of fuel and electricity, which were also topped up by various protracted socioeconomic impacts of COVID-19; the collapse of the Lebanese economy; sanctions; and climate change-induced events such as droughts.

As a result, risks of GBV; the likelihood of de-prioritization of women's health, antenatal and postnatal care; de-prioritizing children's education in return for sending them to child labour; hostility; and criminal actions all had severely increased, along with disrupted and deteriorated access to life-saving sexual and reproductive health services, as well as essential GBV services. Additionally, the severe increase in financial burdens on families to maintain their access to basic needs on top of the increased costs of agricultural inputs and other livelihood sources may disrupt the gains made to sustaining livelihoods that were achieved through the JP interventions.

5.3 Financial

Exchange rate related:

The persistent disparity between the official exchange rate of the US dollar to the Syrian pound and the unofficial market rate continues to pose a significant financial challenge as the JP progresses. Although there were no funds transfers yet to PUNOs in 2024, the team anticipates similar constraints to those experienced during Phase II. UN agencies are still required to apply the official exchange rate in all transactions with local implementing partners (IPs), while procurement of services, supplies, and materials remains subject to market prices influenced by the unofficial rate. This discrepancy is expected to create financial inefficiencies and limit the effective use of donor funds once implementation begins. Despite a slight appreciation of the

Syrian pound in late 2024, the UN exchange rate remains pegged to the official central bank rate, offering little to no relief for operational planning. The flexibility of the Joint Programme (JP) to accommodate additional donor contributions remains a potential avenue to mitigate the anticipated financial gap, should new funding become available.

6. ANNEXES

ANNEX 1 (A , B) Location Selection Matrices (*also annexed separately as PDF documents on A3 printing size*)

A- Urban neighbourhoods in East-Aleppo city

#	Criteria	Qadi Askar	Score (1-5)	Bab Al Neirab	Score (1-5)	Hanano	Score (1-5)
1	Reliable, secure and safe access, including access to surrounding areas (Yes/No)	All sectors of Qasdi askar accessible for the UN. Safe and secure access.	Yes	Some sectors are accessible for the UN, not fully safe and secure. Does not have resilience element	Preferrably Not	all sectors accessible to UN	Yes
2	The ability of interventions to contribute positively to strengthening urban-rural linkages	Qadi askar has the needed physical infrastructure to support physical linkages with rural areas - besides the presence of socio-economic connections	5	N/A	N/A	Hanao has less connectivity to rural areas compared to Qadi askar . It still serves as gateway for people movement from north-east rural area - it lack some facilitation	4
3	The ability for interventions to contribute to social cohesion	As in CS report there is high potential in Qadi Askar for interventions to contribute to social cohesion. The advantage is that public spaces contributes to better cohesion.	5	N/A	N/A	For Hanano , the demographics/social fabric provides for good potential for JP interventions to contribute to social cohesion. Service provision is yet not at the same level across all sectors of the neighbourhoods. There will still be some cleavages.	5
4	Socioeconomic vulnerability of population in the area	Diversified economic activities , supported people. In peripheric areas to the QA enighbourhood there is some poverty. In general the socio econ level is somewhat Okay	4	N/A	N/A	Many residents are socio-economic vulnerable. Service provision is low and access to basic services is also low.	5
5	Conflict sensitivity / risk to do harm - factors that strengthen or weaken social cohesion	HLP / Protection risks / Interventions putting people at risk - [Interventions Supporting conflicting sides (No in QA)]	5	N/A	N/A	HLP / Protection risks / Interventions putting people at risk [Interventions Supporting conflicting sides (No in H)]	5
6	Existing capacity and ongoing interventions on the ground by JP PUNOs - High chance of success and sustainability for JP interventions (livelihoods, infra ...etc.)	High potential for livelihoods-supporting interventions. There are workers, there are markets and workshops, the PUNOs have done previous work and capitalize on achievements . More enabling environment and community platform	5	N/A	N/A	Less and scattered presence. Less effective environment and platforms	4
			24		0		23
criteria #	Criteria / Weight KEY	5	4	3	2	1	
2	The ability of interventions to contribute positively to strengthening urban-rural linkages	Largely contribute to strengthening urban-rural linkages	Moderately contribute to strengthening linkages	Neither strengthen nor weaken linkages	Interventions less likely to contribute to urban rural linkage	Negatively impact urban-rural linkage	
3	The ability for interventions to contribute to social cohesion	Largely contribute to strengthening social cohesion	Moderately contribute to strengthening social cohesion	Neither strengthen nor weaken social cohesion	Interventions less likely to contribute to social cohesion	Negatively impact social cohesion	
4	Socioeconomic vulnerability of population in the area	Very high	High	Moderate	Low	Very low	
5	Conflict sensitivity / risk to do harm - factors that strengthen or weaken social cohesion	Very low risk of doing harm, good conditions for social-cohesion	Low risk of doing harm, conditions for social-cohesion available but needs enhancement	Possible risk of doing harm, few conditions for social-cohesion are available - needs careful consideration	High risk of doing harm, limited chances for social-cohesion	Eminent Risk of doing harm, conditions for social-cohesion are not present	
6	Existing capacity and ongoing interventions on the ground by JP PUNOs	High capacity - multiple and diversified Interventions by all 6 agencies	Good capacity multiple interventions by 2~4 agencies	Average capacity - few interventions by 2 ~ 4 agencies	Low capacity - limited interventions by 3 or less agencies	Very low capacity - very limited interventions by 2 or less agencies	

B- Rural Areas (villages/towns) – Rural East Aleppo

#	Criteria	Tadaf/Al Bab	Score (1-5)	Dayr Hafir	Score (1-5)	Kwairas	Score (1-5)	Rasm El Harmel Al Imam	Score (1-5)	Samaan (east) Jebreen - Sheikh Zayat..Najjar	Score (1-5)
1	Reliable, secure and safe access, including access to surrounding areas (Yes/No)	Government control areas only, Not complete access - security is volatile	Intermittent access	Fully accessible	Yes	Fully accessible	Yes	Fully accessible	Yes	Fully accessible	Yes
2	The ability of interventions to contribute positively to strengthening urban-rural linkages	N/A	N/A	Main hub for agri produce of the area	5	important section of the supply chain	4	important section of the supply chain	4	Interlink for the agri-produce supply to the city	5
3	The ability for interventions to contribute to social cohesion	N/A	N/A	issues between producers and traders opportunity for improving business relations issues in access to irrigation Fao has good track record in empowering and bringing communities together on governance and assets management issues	4	issues between producers and traders opportunity for improving business relations issues in access to irrigation Fao has good track record in empowering and bringing communities together on governance and assets management issues	5	issues between producers and traders opportunity for improving business relations issues in access to irrigation Fao has good track record in empowering and bringing communities together on governance and assets management issues	5	issues between producers and traders opportunity for improving business relations FAO/WFP has good record in working with communities on governance and training on agri-business relevant matters	3
4	Socioeconomic vulnerability of population in the area	N/A	N/A	low socio economic vulnerability of population in urban Dayr hafir, but in rural areas there are vulnerabilities	2	High socio economic vulnerability of population	4	High socio economic vulnerability of population	4	high socio economic vulnerability of population in agricultural areas. Not in industrial areas	2
5	Conflict sensitivity / risk to do harm - factors that strengthen or weaken social cohesion	N/A	N/A	HLP / Irrigation interventions can create conflict:: There are HLP issues relevant to absentee farmers irrigation related risks Tribal control	4	HLP / Irrigation interventions can create conflict:: There are HLP issues relevant to absentee farmers irrigation related risks surrounding areas contaminated with UXOs	4	HLP / Irrigation interventions can create conflict:: There are HLP issues relevant to absentee farmers irrigation related risks	4	HLP / Irrigation interventions can create conflict:: Such risks are less in this area than other areas	3
6	Existing capacity and ongoing interventions on the ground by JP PUNOs - High chance of success and sustainability for JP interventions (livelihoods, infra ...etc.)	N/A	N/A	Most agencies except UNH have interventions and capacity in Dayr Hafir	5	Average capacity	4	average capacity	4	Limited presence of PUNOs in the area, but can be compensated by observing / analysing the presence and capacity of non-UN partners (i.e. INGOs, NGOs)	3
		0	20	21	21	16					
Criteria	Criteria / Weight KEY	5	4	3	2	1					
2	The ability of interventions to contribute positively to strengthening urban-rural linkages	Largely contribute to strengthening urban-rural linkages	Moderately contribute to strengthening linkages	Neither strengthen nor weaken linkages	Interventions less likely to contribute to urban rural linkage	Negatively impact urban-rural linkage					
3	The ability for interventions to contribute to social cohesion	Largely contribute to strengthening social cohesion	Moderately contribute to strengthening social cohesion	Neither strengthen nor weaken social cohesion	Interventions less likely to contribute to social cohesion	Negatively impact social cohesion					
4	Socioeconomic vulnerability of population in the area	Very high	High	Moderate	Low	Very low					
5	Conflict sensitivity / risk to do harm - factors that strengthen or weaken social cohesion	Very low risk of doing harm, good conditions for social-cohesion	Low risk of doing harm, conditions for social-cohesion available but needs enhancement	Possible risk of doing harm, few conditions for social-cohesion are available - needs careful consideration	High risk of doing harm, limited chances for social-cohesion	Eminent Risk of doing harm, conditions for social-cohesion are not present					
6	Existing capacity and ongoing interventions on the ground by JP PUNOs	High capacity - multiple and diversified interventions by all 6 agencies	Good capacity - multiple interventions by 2-4 agencies	Average capacity - few interventions by 2 ~ 4 agencies	Low capacity - limited interventions by 3 or less agencies	Very low capacity - very limited interventions by 2 or less agencies					

ANNEX 2 UNJP 2.0 Assessment tool – Questions for KII and FGDs *(also annexed separately as PDF on A3 printing size)*

Thematic Area	Taking the lead collecting sample question	Other Agencies Involved	Short statement	Questions for Focus Group Discussions	Questions for Key-Informant Interviews	Key Informants	Long statement	Direct Relevance to JP2 Aleppo-level Resilience Pathways / Pillars (Observable Change in the Context)
EDUCATION	UNICEF	WFP	05. Education - Basic	Questions for FGD with the Communities: (FGD guideline with examples is attached) Question 1: What do you currently do to ensure [insert topic / theme]? Question 2: Could you tell us more about the struggles and concerns you are currently facing to [insert topic / theme]? Question 3: What have you tried so far to overcome the different struggles that you just mentioned to [insert topic / theme]? Question 4: Do you know anyone in your community who is in the same situation as you are and who faces the same struggles and concerns, but has successfully overcome them to [insert topic]? Question 5: What other solutions do you suggest to [insert topic] in the future? Question 6: What part of the problem regarding [insert topic] would this solution concretely resolve? Question 7: Is there anything else we should have asked you or that you want to bring up? Below Question (from 1-14) Can be addressed through interview with the Education Authorities. Questions apply for both Higher and Basic Education. 1- How many secondary schools and technical institutions are functioning vs primary schools? 2- What is the level of availability of internet and tele comm means and can they be used as a source of education especially as a virtual education means? 3- What are the private education facilities in your area? What is the percentage of public vs private institutions?	KII Guideline with option list is attached Question 1: Please state ALL sources of income in your HH generated by the HH members in a year, including seasonal sources. Question 2: Does your HH receive social assistance/productive safety net (e.g. cash transfer) support regularly? Did your HH receive any relief (i.e. food/item) support in the past 5 years? If so, explain how often. Question 3: Based on your HH's experiences to date, what types of interventions/services/changes/actions would best enable other HHs in your community to also cope well with shocks/crises? Please give the three (3) most important things that could happen and explain why/how these would make significant differences.	DoE, school principals - Teachers (secondary and technical institutions) - Retired staff - Educational supervisors - Head of municipality - Mukhtars - Prominent women	All children in the community would be able to complete basic/mandatory education (e.g. primary [and secondary])	Pathway 1: Improving Access to Basic Services and Infrastructure
		/UNFPA in consultation with UNESCO	06. Education - Higher	Questions for FGD with the Communities: (FGD guideline with examples is attached) Question 1: What do you currently do to ensure [insert topic / theme]? Question 2: Could you tell us more about the struggles and concerns you are currently facing to [insert topic / theme]? Question 3: What have you tried so far to overcome the different struggles that you just mentioned to [insert topic / theme]? Question 4: Do you know anyone in your community who is in the same situation as you are and who faces the same struggles and concerns, but has successfully overcome them to [insert topic]? Question 5: What other solutions do you suggest to [insert topic] in the future? Question 6: What part of the problem regarding [insert topic] would this solution concretely resolve? Question 7: Is there anything else we should have asked you or that you want to bring up? Below Question (from 1-14) Can be addressed through interview with the Education Authorities. Questions apply for both Higher and Basic Education. 1- How many secondary schools and technical institutions are functioning vs primary schools? 2- What is the level of availability of internet and tele comm means and can they be used as a source of education especially as a virtual education means? 3- What are the private education facilities in your area? What is the percentage of public vs private institutions?	KII Guideline with option list is attached Question 1: Please state ALL sources of income in your HH generated by the HH members in a year, including seasonal sources. Question 2: Does your HH receive social assistance/productive safety net (e.g. cash transfer) support regularly? Did your HH receive any relief (i.e. food/item) support in the past 5 years? If so, explain how often. Question 3: Based on your HH's experiences to date, what types of interventions/services/changes/actions would best enable other HHs in your community to also cope well with shocks/crises? Please give the three (3) most important things that could happen and explain why/how these would make significant differences.	- Teachers (secondary and technical institutions) - Retired staff - Educational supervisors - Head of municipality - Mukhtars - Prominent women	People in the community have access to pursue higher education (e.g. university, college, technical, tertiary, adult education)	Pathway 1: Improving Access to Basic Services and Infrastructure
HEALTH	UNFPA/UNICEF	In consultation with WHO - UNDP for health infrastructure rehab	14. Healthcare for human	Questions for FGD with the Communities: (FGD guideline with examples is attached) Question 1: What do you currently do to ensure [insert topic / theme]? Question 2: Could you tell us more about the struggles and concerns you are currently facing to [insert topic / theme]? Question 3: What have you tried so far to overcome the different struggles that you just mentioned to [insert topic / theme]? Question 4: Do you know anyone in your community who is in the same situation as you are and who faces the same struggles and concerns, but has successfully overcome them to [insert topic]? Question 5: What other solutions do you suggest to [insert topic] in the future? Question 6: What part of the problem regarding [insert topic] would this solution concretely resolve? Question 7: Is there anything else we should have asked you or that you want to bring up? Below Question (from 1-14) Can be addressed through interview with the Health Authorities. Topic: Health. 1- How many functioning health facilities in your area (public and private)? And what level of healthcare they provide (primary, secondary and tertiary)? 2- What type of equipment and furniture the functioning centres have? 3- What are the health facilities that are partially functioning or not functioning at all in your area?	KII Guideline with option list is attached Question 1: Please state ALL sources of income in your HH generated by the HH members in a year, including seasonal sources. Question 2: Does your HH receive social assistance/productive safety net (e.g. cash transfer) support regularly? Did your HH receive any relief (i.e. food/item) support in the past 5 years? If so, explain how often. Q 3: In prior community discussions, your household was considered more successful at overcoming challenges related to [insert topic]. What actions did you take to overcome struggles related to [insert topic]? Could you describe in more detail how you do [insert topic]?	- Head of health area - Doctors (public / private) - Pharmacist - Midwives - Head of municipality - Mukhtars	Community would have access to quality and affordable basic health care locally.	Pathway 1: Improving Access to Basic Services and Infrastructure

FOOD SYSTEMS and AGRICULTURAL LIVELIHOODS	FAO/WFP	FAO/WFP/UNFPA/UNDP	09. Farm practices/inputs	<p>I. Current situation of agriculture sector</p> <p>1. Vulnerability profiling</p> <p>2. Historical hazards (2004-2024), good and bad year characteristics</p> <p>3. Agri. Calendar</p> <p>4. Income expenditure per month for bad and good year</p> <p>5. Agri. Production systems and land use (total irrigated area, rainfed areas, livestock numbers, pastures)</p> <p>II. Agricultural Infrastructure and Services</p> <p>1. Irrigation Systems: Can you describe the current state of irrigation systems in your area? Tell us about the challenges in accessing water for irrigation (e.g., functionality, water availability, sufficiency... etc.)? Tell us about the challenges regarding agriculture drainage systems in the area.</p> <p>How do farmers adapt?</p> <p>What are the solutions to address the challenges?</p> <p>2. Agricultural Machinery and Equipment: Do farmers have access to the necessary machinery and equipment for their agricultural activities? What are the biggest challenges related to machinery availability, affordability, or maintenance?</p> <p>How do farmers adapt?</p> <p>What are the solutions to address the challenges?</p> <p>3. Agricultural Services: What types of agricultural services are available in your community (e.g., veterinary services, extension services, machinery rental)? How accessible and effective are these services for farmers?</p> <p>How do farmers adapt?</p> <p>What are the solutions to address the challenges?</p> <p>4. Rural Infrastructure: How would you describe the state of infrastructure and facilities in the countryside, especially related to the agricultural sector (roads, transportation, electricity, etc.)? What are the biggest challenges hindering access to infrastructure and its services?</p> <p>How do farmers adapt?</p>	<p>1- How many households are headed by women? And what is the percentage of women working in farming vs men?</p> <p>2- What is the percentage of women landlords vs men? And if women can control their own lands?</p> <p>3- What is the level of access for women to improved tools and knowledge of farming methods?</p> <p>4- What is the level of pay for farmer women vs men? And how women spend their wages?</p> <p>5- What is the level of acceptance by community to women owning lands and hiring community members?</p> <p>6- Are there any additional legal requirements for women to own or work in lands comparing to men? If yes , then what?</p>	<p>Landlords</p> <p>- Agriculture directorate</p> <p>- Head of municipality</p> <p>- Mukhtars</p> <p>- Prominent women</p> <p>- Farmers</p>	<p>Farmers would be more productive and profitable (e.g. would have inputs like quality tools, own, fertilizers, knowledge of good farming practices).</p>	<p>Pathway 2: Restoring Sustainable Livelihoods and Food Systems</p>
			10. Fishing practices/inputs				<p>Fishers would be more productive and profitable (i.e., would have [access to] inputs like modern fishing gears and knowledge of sustainable fishing/fish farming practices).</p>	<p>Pathway 2: Restoring Sustainable Livelihoods and Food Systems</p>
			11. Food security and nutrition		<p>1- how many households with children under 5?</p> <p>2- how many households with pregnant or breastfeeding women?</p> <p>3- how many children aged 0-6 months drink infant formula (artificial milk)?</p> <p>4- Is there any center that measure children's height or weight? That monitor their growth?</p>		<p>All households in the community would be able to feed themselves well every day.</p>	<p>Pathway 2: Restoring Sustainable Livelihoods and Food Systems</p>
			13. Healthcare for animal				<p>Community has access to quality affordable animal health services whenever they need them.</p>	<p>Pathway 2: Restoring Sustainable Livelihoods and Food Systems</p>
			16. Irrigation				<p>Farmers would be irrigating land to improve the production of crops for consumption and sale.</p>	<p>Pathway 2: Restoring Sustainable Livelihoods and Food Systems</p>
			19. Livestock herds				<p>Households in the community would have large enough herds to sustainably support their families.</p>	<p>Pathway 2: Restoring Sustainable Livelihoods and Food Systems</p>
			29. Water for livestock				<p>Livestock in the community have access to sufficient water at all times of the year.</p>	<p>Pathway 2: Restoring Sustainable Livelihoods and Food Systems</p>
	UNHABITAT/UNDP		21. Markets	<p>What are the solutions to address the challenges?</p> <p>5. Ongoing Projects and Organizations: Are there any projects or organizations currently working to support the agricultural sector in the region? If so, who is doing what?</p> <p>Any other suggested interventions?</p> <p>III. Agriculture Livelihoods and Agricultural Value Chains</p> <p>6. Rural Livelihoods: What are the most important sources of income for rural families in your area and if for each source ? How has the crisis impacted these livelihoods and how the S shifted? (Please take into consideration irrigated vs rainfed cultivations)</p> <p>7. Agricultural Production: What are the main types of crops? How easy and affordable is it for farmers to access quality seeds and fertilizers? What are the biggest challenges faced in obtaining these agricultural inputs? (a matrix is provided to fill the info)</p> <p>Livestock</p> <p>What are the main types of livestock raised in the area? Have there been any significant changes in farming practices or production patterns in recent years? (a matrix is provided to fill the info)</p> <p>8. Post-Harvest Management: Are there any challenges with post-harvest processing or storage? How do these challenges impact farmers' livelihoods per product?</p>	<p>1- Do the markets (retail, half wholesaling and wholesales) have all the necessary equipment, supplies, infrastructure and workers to operate the market permanently?</p> <p>2- Is there any storage for the wholesale markets?</p> <p>Two complementary questions:</p> <p>3- What is the level/ percentage of the operation and functionality in the markets (retail, half wholesaling and wholesales)?</p> <p>4- What are the reasons embedded behind this case (if the answer indicates a deficiency in operational/ functionality status)?</p> <p>5- Is there any committee to moderate the wholesale market? Is the role of the wholesale market committee effective?</p>	<p>Municipality</p> <p>Traders</p> <p>Chamber of Commerce</p>	<p>Community would have easy access to well-functioning markets to buy goods and sell their produce.</p>	<p>Pathway 2: Restoring Sustainable Livelihoods and Food Systems</p>
			19. Early warning/ disaster preparedness			Directorate of Agriculture	<p>Community has a functioning system to manage disasters and receive reliable early</p>	<p>Pathway 3: Enhancement of Social Protection, Building Trust, and Governance</p>
	UNICEF		19. Environment/Forest/ tree/natural resources	<p>10. Agricultural Labor: Has there been a shortage of skilled or unskilled agricultural labour? How has this impacted agricultural activities?</p> <p>11. Farmer Training: How much experience do farmers have? What skills and training are required?</p> <p>12. Productivity and Profitability: What are the main factors hindering agricultural productivity and profitability in your area?</p> <p>13. Livelihood Diversification: Do farmers engage in any income-generating activities besides crop or livestock production? What are the main challenges and opportunities for diversification of agricultural livelihoods?</p> <p>14. Value Addition: Is there any adding value to agricultural products (e.g., processing, packaging)? What is the volume and quality of this production? What are the challenges facing this production? How profitable and sustainable are such businesses? What support would be needed to develop these opportunities?</p> <p>IV. Access to Markets and Trade</p> <p>15. Marketing Channels: How do farmers typically sell their agricultural products (e.g., local markets, traders, distant markets, directly to consumers)? How far is it?</p> <p>16. Market Access Challenges: What are the main challenges faced by farmers in getting their products to market? Prices awareness as an example.</p> <p>17. Price Factors: What factors are most affecting the prices of agricultural products in your area?</p> <p>18. Market Access Support: What kind of support would be most helpful to improve market access for farmers in your area (e.g.,</p>			<p>Local forests/trees, rangelands and other natural resources are well managed so that they do not become degraded over time.</p>	<p>Cross Cutting</p>
			29. Water for livestock	<p>1- What are the types of markets (bazaars/shops) and product distribution channels and their locations? Local - national</p> <p>2- Do the markets (retail, half-wholesaling and wholesales) have safe, easy and fast access?</p> <p>3- Do the markets (retail, half-wholesaling and wholesales) serve the local daily requirements? If not, determine spatially the households' locations that are not covered by this service.</p> <p>4- What are the physical linkages between the markets and their sources of goods in addition to other targeted areas?</p>			<p>Livestock in the community have access to sufficient water at all times of the year.</p>	<p>Pathway 2: Restoring Sustainable Livelihoods and Food Systems</p>

NON-AGRICULTURAL LIVELIHOODS	UNDP	FAD / WFP	03. Diversified incomes/ entrepreneurship	1-What are the main sources of income and the percentage of agriculture, livestock, commercial, and international transfers? 2-What are the types of crafts/professions available in the area? and what needed? Are there industries available in the area?	Are there entities that have provided support for pioneering projects and entrepreneurship? 80 Guideline with option list is attached, Topic: Youth and Adolescent Access to Sustainable Jobs Question 1: Please state ALL sources of income in your HH generated	Households in the community would diversify their sources of income by investing in alternative economic activities (e.g. small businesses, trading).	Pathway 2: Restoring Sustainable Livelihoods and Food Systems
	UNDP	FAD/WFP/UNICEF	17. Jobs/employment/ wage labour	Questions for FGD with the Communities: (FGD guideline with examples is attached), Topic: Livelihoods 1-What is the main source of income generation? 2- Historically, what kind of economic activity/production is the area known for? 3- What is the average monthly household income? 4-What professions are in demand and what are the gaps? 5-What skills are needed to bridge these gaps? 6- What are the new needed professions in which women can work in the area?	4-What professions are in demand and what are the gaps? 5-What skills are needed to bridge these gaps? 6-What are the new needed professions in which women can work in the area?	There would be many opportunities for jobs/paid employment offered for households in the community.	Pathway 2: Restoring Sustainable Livelihoods and Food Systems
BASIC SERVICES INFRASTRUCTURE	UNDP		07. Electricity	Is there public electricity in the area? What is the current electricity source in the area? How many hours of daily electricity supply? How much does the current electrical supply cost, if available? Do people resort to other power sources such as generators or		Community would have access to affordable electricity supply.	Pathway 1: Improving Access to Basic Services and Infrastructure
	UNHABITAT	UNDP	24. Roads/ Pedestrians sidewalks	1-Are the streets and roads facilitating safe and easy accessibility to all sites in the area? 2- Do the streets and roads operate and serve the daily capacities 3- Do the sidewalks provide safe and easy access to targeted places?	1- Where is the spatial availability of sidewalks? (in parallel with the main streets solely/ secondary streets/ the area suffers the absence of sidewalks/ others?) 2- What is the level/ percentage of the operation and functionality of the streets and sidewalks?	There would be quality roads to the community.	Pathway 1: Improving Access to Basic Services and Infrastructure
	UNHABITAT		27. Transport/vehicles	1- Is access to the bus terminal safe, easy and inclusive for all? 2- Does the bus terminal operate and serve the daily capacities? 3- Is the transportation cost affordable? 4- How is the goods transportation usually done?	Two complementary questions: 1- What is the level/ percentage of the operation and functionality of the bus terminal? 2- What are the reasons embedded behind this case (if the answer indicates a deficiency in operational/ functionality status)? The lack of supplies, infra, workers or other reasons.	It would be common to own a motorcycle, vehicle or other means of motor transport or have stable access to these.	Pathway 1: Improving Access to Basic Services and Infrastructure
	UNICEF, UNHABITAT		25. Sanitation	1- Is there any sewage network in this area? Is this sewage network operated/ functional? 2- What is the percentage of householders who have access to the main sewage network? 3- What is the percentage of householders who depend on septic tanks? Questions for FGD with the Communities: (FGD guideline with examples is attached), Topic: Sewage System Question 1: What do you currently do to ensure [insert topic / theme]? Question 2: Could you tell us more about the struggles and concerns you are currently facing to [insert topic / theme]? Question 3: What have you tried so far to overcome the different struggles that you just mentioned to [insert topic / theme]? Question 4: Do you know anyone in your community who is in the same situation as you are and who faces the same struggles and concerns, but has successfully overcome them to [insert topic]? Question 5: What other solutions do you suggest to [insert topic] in the future? Question 6: What part of the problem regarding [insert topic] would this solution concretely resolve? Question 7: Is there anything else we should have asked you or that you want to bring up?	1- Is there any sewerage damage by the EQ or the war on the network pipelines? 2- Is there any wastewater leaking from the pipelines? Does this lead to any form of contamination? Solid waste assessment: 3- Are there any informal solid waste sites/ dumps? 4- Is there any daily municipal collection for the housing solid wastes? 5- Is there any temporary landfill? Is there any final landfill and how is solid waste managed?	Everyone in the community would have access to good sanitation and latrine.	Pathway 1: Improving Access to Basic Services and Infrastructure
	UNICEF	UNHABITAT	28. Water for human *	Questions for FGD with the Communities: (FGD guideline with examples is attached), Topic: Water System Question 1: What do you currently do to ensure [insert topic / theme]? Question 2: Could you tell us more about the struggles and concerns you are currently facing to [insert topic / theme]? Question 3: What have you tried so far to overcome the different struggles that you just mentioned to [insert topic / theme]? Question 4: Do you know anyone in your community who is in the same situation as you are and who faces the same struggles and concerns, but has successfully overcome them to [insert topic]? Question 5: What other solutions do you suggest to [insert topic] in the future? Question 6: What part of the problem regarding [insert topic] would this solution concretely resolve? Question 7: Is there anything else we should have asked you or that you want to bring up? The below questions (from 1 to 4) can be answered through interviews with WASH authorities 1- Is there any water network in this area? Is this water network operated/ functional? 2- What is the percentage of householders who have access to the main water network? 3- What is the percentage of householders who depend on mobile tankers? 4- What is the percentage of householders who depend on wells?	80 Guideline with option list is attached, Topic: Youth and Adolescent Access to Sustainable Jobs Question 1: Please state ALL sources of income in your HH generated by the HH members in a year, including seasonal sources. Question 2: Does your HH receive social assistance/productive safety net (e.g. cash transfer) support regularly? Did your HH receive any relief (i.e. food/ item support in the past 5 years)? If so, explain how often. Q 3: In prior community discussions, your household was considered more successful at overcoming challenges related to [insert topic]. What actions do/did you take to overcome struggles related to [insert topic]? Could you describe in more detail how you do [insert topic]?	The whole community would have access to sufficient, good quality water at all times of the year.	Pathway 1: Improving Access to Basic Services and Infrastructure
Governance/Community Capacity/Cohesion	UNHABITAT/UNDP	UNHABITAT/UNDP	02. Community skills/ organisation	1-What supportive skills or training help community members develop and enhance their skills to participate effectively in programs and activities that benefit their area? 2-How can UN agencies collaborate with other stakeholders, such as educational institutions or vocational training providers, to enhance community members' skills and opportunities? 3-What strategies and measures can UN agencies implement to ensure the long-term sustainability and continuity of skills development initiatives? 4- Are there specific skills or occupations that have become particularly valuable or in high demand due to conflict and war? 5-What are the main obstacles and challenges that prevent community members from effectively utilizing their skills and accessing opportunities and employment? 6-Are there community-led initiatives or organizations working to promote skills development, vocational training and entrepreneurship within the area? 7-What are the goals and visions of community members regarding skills development, economic recovery and sustainable livelihoods in a post-conflict context?		Community would have the skills and organizational structures to plan and implement solutions to their own problems.	Pathway 3: Enhancement of Social Protection, Building Trust, and Governance
	UNHABITAT/UNDP		02. Governance/No corruption	1-How are local resources managed and allocated to meet community needs? 2-What strategies are in place to enhance citizen engagement and participation in local decision-making? 3-How does local administration (municipalities) cooperate with other stakeholders, such as civil society organizations and the private sector, to address local issues? 4-How does local administration (municipalities) address issues of social cohesion and equity in providing fair services and participation in decision-making processes? 5-What measures are being taken to promote good governance and community participation at the local level? 6-How can basic services, such as education, healthcare and infrastructure, be accessed efficiently and effectively to meet the needs of your community? Are there any challenges? 7-What is the current role of official village committee and how effective and powerful they are.	1- Is there any enhancement to the role of the neighborhood committees during the recovery time? What is their current role on-site? What is the level of its efficiency? 2- Is there any operated meeting centre among neighborhood committees, muhtars and local community representatives? 3- How is the usual communication and coordination between the neighborhood committees, muhtars and the municipality on neighborhood matters? Does it depend on multilateral or individual manner? 4- Are there any development/volunteer committees in the neighborhood? 5- What is the percentage of the female community representative?	Community would be served by efficient and non-corrupt community leaders and management structures.	Pathway 3: Enhancement of Social Protection, Building Trust, and Governance

HOUSING / SHELTER / LAND	UNHABITAT	UNDP in consult with UNHCR	15. Housing/shelter	1-What is the percentage of abandoned residential buildings in this area? 2-Is the tenureship process clear to the local community/ owner? 3-What are the roots of damage that occurred on the buildings in this area (by EQ, conflict, burning, etc)? What is the approximate rate of damage? 4-Is there any access to the cadastral centre in your area for tenure registration and other type of documentation? 5-Who are the stakeholders of the housing developers (Public sector, associations, private individuals, or others)? 6-Does this area include affordable housing? 7-Are there any obstacles confronting the returnees from return?	1- Are there any informal settlements in this area? 2- What types of building ownership are in this area? and What is the percentage of secured tenure (green tape) here? 3- Are there lost or damaged tenureship documents (what is the approximate rate per area) 4- What is the percentage of each damage level (not damaged, slight, medium, severe)?	GDCA	Everyone in the community would live in good quality housing.	Pathway 1: Improving Access to Basic Services and Infrastructure
	UNHABITAT	FAO /UNDP in consultation with UNHCR	18. Land ownership	1-Is the tenureship process clear to the local community/ owner? 2-Is there any access to the cadastral centre in your area for tenure registration and other type of documentation? 3-Is there any promotion of the local community awareness regarding the tenure and ownership importance and process? 4-What are the current conditions for agri lands in terms of ownership /leasing whether by normal process or through the organised auctions ? and what is the % of land for each	1-What types of land ownership are in this area? and What is the percentage of secured tenure here? 2- Are there any informal occupancies on these lands? 3- Are there lost or damaged tenure ship documents (what is the rate)? 4- Are there any conflicts on the land tenureships? 5- Is there any inequality against the women's tenureship of lands?	GDCA	Everyone in the community has secure access/ownership of land/property.	Pathway 3: Enhancement of Social Protection, Building Trust, and Governance
CROSS CUTTING	UNDP	WFP, UNFPA, UNICEF	01. Cash transfers	Are there any cash for-work activities in the area? Are there money transfer companies in the area? Or is it easy to access?			Needy households in the community receive cash transfers.	Cross Cutting
	UNDP/UNICEF	UNDP/UNICEF/FAO/UNFPA/WFP in consultation with DSS	20. Loan/saving/credit 21. Peace/security	Are there any financial services within the area for lending and saving? Are there any self help groups? 1-What does community peace and security mean to you and your community, and how do you envision a more stable and secure future for your village/city? 2-What are the main challenges or threats to community peace and security in your community? 3-How has the conflict affected the social fabric and relationships within your community, and what steps can be taken to rebuild trust and promote peace? 4-What role can youth and women play in building peace and ensuring security in your community? 5-How can access to basic services, such as education, healthcare and infrastructure, contribute to peace and security in your community? 6-How can access to basic services, such as education, healthcare, and infrastructure, contribute to peace and security in your community? 7-How can UN agencies and other partners support your community in achieving lasting peace, security and resilience?	Are there any financial services within the area for lending and saving? Are there any self help groups? 1-What does community peace and security mean to you and your community, and how do you envision a more stable and secure future for your village/city? 2-What are the main challenges or threats to community peace and security in your community? 3-How has the conflict affected the social fabric and relationships within your community, and what steps can be taken to rebuild trust and promote peace? 4-What role can youth and women play in building peace and ensuring security in your community? 5-How can access to basic services, such as education, healthcare and infrastructure, contribute to peace and security in your community? 6-How can access to basic services, such as education, healthcare, and infrastructure, contribute to peace and security in your community? 7-How can UN agencies and other partners support your community in achieving lasting peace, security and resilience?		People have good access to affordable credit and would be saving money/banks/ The whole community would enjoy continual peace and security.	Pathway 2: Restoring Sustainable Livelihoods and Food Systems Cross Cutting
	UNFPA	in consultation with OCHA	23. Relief	1-How often relief is provided in your area? 2-How do you cope with shocks, disasters, and emergencies? 3-What is the level of preparedness families possess to respond to any human-made and/or natural disasters? 4- What is the level of support provided to needy families? And who is providing this support (authorities, private donors, NGOs, etc.)? 5- What type of assistance families got in the past period (food, non-food, WASH, cash, etc.)? 6- What other relief support that is not fulfilled in your community yet? 7- What vulnerabilities were taken into account when relief activities took place e.g. women-headed households, children-headed households, people with disabilities, and separated / unaccompanied children? 8- What community support mechanisms are available to assist families in need in case relief activities are not enough? 9- What are the most important items to be distributed as relief	1- As a municipality , what is the level of preparedness you possess to respond to any human-made and/or natural disasters? 2- What is the level of availability of warehouses and stock management process are available? 3- What is the level of preparedness families possess to respond to any human-made and/or natural disasters? 4- What is the level of support provided to needy families? And who is providing this support (authorities, private donors, NGOs, etc.)? 5- What type of assistance families got in the past period (food, non-food, WASH, cash, etc.)? 6- What other relief support that is not fulfilled in your community yet? 7- What vulnerabilities were taken into account when relief activities took place e.g. women-headed households, children-headed households, people with disabilities, and separated / unaccompanied children? 8- What community support mechanisms are available to assist families in need in case relief activities are not enough?	Governorate's relief focal point -SABC one or two active NGOs -Head of municipality -Mukhtars	Needy households in the community receive relief support.	Cross Cutting
	WFP	Other	28. Telecommunication				There is reliable mobile phone network in and around the entire community all the time.	Pathway 1: Improving Access to Basic Services and Infrastructure
	UNFPA/UNICEF/UNDP	UNFPA/UNICEF/UNDP	30. Women/gender	1-What is the level of participation of women in all structures that exist to lead and manage development and change in this community? 2-What are the obstacles that stop women from being involved in decision making at all levels of community and / or municipality? 3-What are the social beliefs and perceptions that condition women and men's expectations and aspirations? (e.g. for education, for employment, for marriage and family)? 4-What role women play in decision making whether it is at family local municipality or higher levels like parliament? 5-What are the women's capacities which enable them from leading and influencing in their communities? 6-What is the percentage of working / non-working women? and on what professions do women work the most? 7-What is the level of equality between men and women in your area in terms of decision making, wages, and social and economic opportunities? 8-What is the level of acceptance to girls marriage, violence against women and economic deprivation of women? 9-How social norms affect the women's rights and roles in their community (whether positively or negatively)? 10-How women benefit from inheritance in your community? Is there equal treatment with men in terms of acquiring lands, livestock, houses and money? 11-What are the changes in roles of women, girls, men and boys since the onset of the crisis or the programme began. What are the new roles of women, girls, men and boys and how do they	1-What is the level of participation of women in all structures that exist to lead and manage development and change in this community? 2-What are the obstacles that stop women from being involved in decision making at all levels of community and / or municipality? 3-What key issues that are common in your community which women face? 4-What role women play in decision making whether it is at family local municipality or higher levels like parliament? 5-What are official legislations and legal provision that enable women to participate effectively in their communities? 6-What are the women's capacities which enable them from leading and influencing in their communities? 7-What is the percentage of working / non-working women? and on what professions do women work the most? 8-What is the level of equality between men and women in your area in terms of decision making, wages, and social and economic opportunities? 9-What is the level of acceptance to girls marriage, violence against women and economic deprivation of women? 10-How social norms affect the women's rights and roles in their community (whether positively or negatively)? 11-How women benefit from heritage in your community? Is there equal treatment with men in terms of acquiring lands, livestock, houses and money?	-Female doctors / healthcare workers -Female education staff -Female leading farmers / landlords -Female administrative municipality member / parliament member, local council member -Prominent women -Female university student	Women would be fully involved in local development and leadership.	Cross Cutting

ANNEX 3 - The JP Syria 2.0 Inception Report. *(Separately annexed in a PDF document)*

ANNEX 4 - The JP Syria 2.0 Activity Matrix prioritized category 1. *(Separately annexed in a PDF document on A3 printing size)*