



جفرا  
J a f r a

للإغاثة والتنمية الشبابية  
For Relief and Youth Development

ANNUAL  
REPORT  
**2022**



**WE EMPOWER  
COMMUNITIES**

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Dear Friends,

As we reflect on the year 2022, we cannot ignore the continued challenges faced by communities in Lebanon and Syria. The economic and security conditions in these nations have remained precarious, and the impact of the COVID pandemic and post-pandemic difficulties continues to be felt.

Despite these challenges, Jafra Foundation remains committed to supporting the resilience and well-being of communities in need. We are proud to have expanded our reach beyond Palestinian refugees to include host communities and all refugee communities.

In 2022, Jafra focused its efforts on Food Security & Livelihoods, recognizing the growing problem of food insecurity in both nations. Our projects in the areas of agriculture, food production, support for MSMEs, and technical and vocational training have empowered communities to become self-sufficient and productive.

In addition to addressing the immediate needs of food and livelihoods, Jafra has also continued to prioritize education and psychosocial support for children and youth. We believe that by investing in their education and well-being, we can help them develop resilience and become valuable actors in their communities.

We are also pleased to announce the inauguration of our new learning center in Beirut's central city in 2022, and we look forward to launching additional centers in Burj el Shemali, Nhar el Bared, and Rachidieh in the early months of 2023.

We are grateful for the support of our communities, stakeholders, partners, and donors in making our work possible. We remain committed to our mission of empowering communities to build resilience and create a better future for themselves and their children.

The Jafra Foundation



# WHO WE ARE



## JAFRA VISION

Working to build organized, empowered, empowering and effective communities.

Jafra Foundation is a Palestinian youth organization working on a participatory approach to promote resilience in the Palestinian society in all its places of existence, starting with the role of the youth to assume their responsibilities towards their community and its just causes. In its work, the Foundation relies on humanitarian standards to carry out its activities with integrity, effectiveness, and consistency.

To assist all populations in need within a given location, respect the DoNotHarm principles, and promote social cohesion, the host population is encouraged to participate in all projects that are carried out.

Jafra has the values of resilience, innovation, differentiation, accountability and responsibility, uniqueness and authenticity.

Jafra follows strategic objectives that are reviewed and collectively discussed every two years. First, Jafra promotes a culture of volunteering among young people and works on qualifying them to play an effective role in the community. Secondly, Jafra works on building the capacities of the institution's cadres, develops and circulates the internal policies, works on implementing them, and promotes the principle of accountability. Thirdly, Jafra works on the differentiation in the institution's services and maintains its continuity. Fourthly, Jafra develops youth capacities through targeted economic empowerment programs. Fifthly, Jafra expands the Foundation's services to include all Palestinian camps and Palestinian refugee locations, to enhance their resilience and abilities to face crises. Sixthly, Jafra promotes the Palestinian national identity.

# ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

## Policies/Manuals/SOPs:

- Child Protection Policy
- Cash Transfer Programming SOPs
- Code of Conduct
- Duty of Care
- By-Laws
- Finance Manual
- Procurement Manual
- Safety & Security Policy
- Human Resources Policy
- Communications Policy
- Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability & Learning Policy
- Anti-Fraud, Bribery & Corruption Policy
- Gender Equality Policy
- Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) Policy
- Complaint Response Mechanism
- Volunteering Policy
- Whistle Blowing
- Accountability to Affected Population
- Safeguarding policy
- Inventory Management Policy



In 2022, Jafra continued to adapt and edit all its policies, to fit with the continuous changes in the different field sectors, as per the recommendations of the leading Agencies and INGOs in each sector.

## JAFRA MISSION

Strengthening the elements of resilience of our communities, strengthening the mechanisms for their participation and building the potentials of the children, youth and women.

# In 2022

**81** successful projects activities  
implemented in **2** countries



**Lebanon**



**Syria**

# Jafra aided 271,886 individuals across 11 programming sectors

FOOD SECURITY &  
LIVELIHOODS



HEALTH

CHILD PROTECTION



EMERGENCY  
RESPONSE

EDUCATION



SHELTER

YOUTH



SOCIAL COHESION

WASH



CULTURAL  
SUSTAINABILITY

HUMAN RIGHTS



CAPACITY  
BUILDING

# PROGRAM SECTORS AND ACTIVITIES

## Food Security and Livelihoods

Food Security is achieved *“when all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life”* (FAO).

Livelihood encompasses *“people’s capabilities, assets and activities required to secure basic living necessities. It is sustainable only when it enables people to cope with and recover from shocks and stresses and enhance their well-being and that of future generations without undermining the natural environment or resource base”* (IFRC).

Through Jafra’s diverse programs, our aim is to relieve poverty, improve economic well-being and build people’s capacities to restore their livelihoods and strengthen their resilience.

### Programs

#### Food Basket Distribution

In areas that are highly challenging and where markets and income generating activities are to be restored, Jafra provides the most vulnerable households with food baskets, meeting their nutritional and dietary needs.

#### Agriculture

Jafra invests in farmlands through nurturing, planting and yielding crops that are distributed to the most vulnerable households. Jafra also supports smallholder farmers to develop their production capacities through provision of agricultural inputs, water, seeds, fertilizers and a series of trainings. Farmers are further reintegrated in the market system, supplying food items and generating income.

Jafra’s Urban Rooftop Farming project follows the same rules.

#### Livestock

Jafra provisions food-producing animals accompanied with health services, food, water supply and shelter.

#### Cash Based Intervention

In areas where markets are functioning and accessible, Jafra provides vulnerable households with cash; enabling them to fulfil their needs in a dignified manner while contributing to the local economy.

Households lacking income due to the lack of job opportunities are selected to participate in Jafra’s Cash for Work program, sustaining a monthly income and learning new skills which further enhances their employment opportunities.

In vulnerable households where none of the members are able to work, (especially female-headed households, and with the absence of the bread-winner), Jafra provides them with Unconditional Cash Transfers.

#### Vocational Trainings and Economic Well-Being

In times of crisis; markets are affected and education is interrupted, causing a substantial increase in unemployment rates. Jafra aims to provide youth with technical skills and employment opportunities, improving livelihoods for long-term economic well-being.

Jafra offers an array of vocational trainings for both females and males on topics related to the markets needs. Trainees are then either linked to job opportunities, or provided with small grants & in-kinds kits. Projects are implemented under the guidance of a financial expert to establish income generating businesses.





## Child Protection

The Jafra Foundation is committed to safeguarding children from harm by striving to create safe, supportive and positive environments for children. Having Child Protection instilled as our core strategy; we offer a Child Protection program through provisioning several related services.

Jafra secures Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) in which children can play, learn and develop positive coping mechanisms.



### Programs

#### *Structured and Semi-structured Psychosocial Support*

We offer structured psychosocial support using the DEAL Methodology (adopted from our partners), which is a 16-week life skills course that is focused on strengthening the healthy development of children and young people living in areas affected by conflict. It's a semi-structured psychosocial support system with the objective of allowing children to play, learn and have fun whilst endorsing stability and routine in a disruptive environment. Activities include clubs (gymnastics, football, painting, drawing, dancing, handcraft, chess, karate, origami, theatre, cinema, puppetry, singing, poetry, science, story-telling... ) and Open Days (organized with the participation of parents and community members to celebrate their children's development and achievements).

#### *Awareness Raising Sessions*

Awareness Raising Sessions and activities on Child Protection (Child Abuse, Child Labor, Forced Recruitment to Armed Groups, Physical Exploitation, Health & Safety, Child Marriage, and Children's Rights & Obligations) is another essential part of Jafra's Child Protection program. Sessions are also provided to parents and key community members with the aim of adopting a holistic approach towards child protection. With the help of our partners, Jafra developed interactive and educational awareness raising materials.

#### *Case management*

Where possible, Jafra does Case Management; linking with actors on the ground we offer specialized psychological services to whom identified children are referred to.

#### *Staff Training*

Jafra and its partners provide several trainings to all Child Protection program staff, including but not limited to: Structured Psychosocial Program, Structured Recreational Activities, Safe Identification and Referral, Monitoring & Evaluation.

## Education

In times of war and crisis, education is all too often interrupted or denied, leaving children and youth including refugees, migrants and internally displaced people (IDPs) – without access to education. Our goal is to provide children and youth with access to quality education so they can pave their way to a better future. Education protects children and youth empowering them, their households, and communities to recover from crises by increasing their resilience.

Education is a basic human right that has been widely proclaimed by several international normative instruments such as the "Universal Declaration of Human Rights", the "Convention on the Rights of the Child" and the "Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees".

### Programs

#### *Non-formal Education*

In the targeted areas, Jafra provides non-formal educational opportunities to children and youth aged 4 to 22 years old. Furthermore, our inclusive learning approaches value all students with special attention to children with disabilities.

The students of the Jafra Foundation are guided in their preparation to sit for official government exams and are provided with the logistics to reach

the exam centers.

Jafra provides safe and supportive learning spaces equipped with necessary materials, as well as supports to staff.

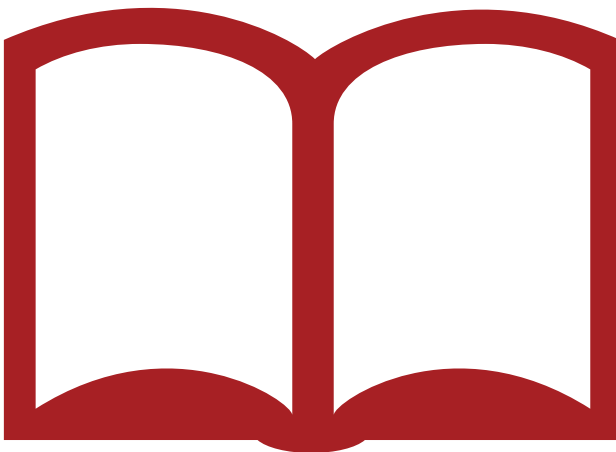
### ***Distribution of Books and School Kits***

Jafra oversees the provision of school books, stationery and uniforms for students. With the aim of implementing a holistic approach, Jafra frequently conducts “Back to Learning” campaigns to raise awareness for both children and caregivers on the importance and right to education.

### ***Teachers and Staff Training***

The Jafra Foundation staff are qualified and well-trained using the best pedagogical instruction. While the primary role of teachers is to facilitate knowledge, they are also responsible for building a warm environment, mentoring and nurturing students and in turn becoming role models for students.

Qualified teachers provide students with interactive, student-centered learning opportunities and approaches. To provide children and youth with quality educational experience, Jafra provides its teachers with a diverse set of trainings, including but not limited to: Education in Emergencies, Positive Discipline, Behavioral Management, Learning Diversities and Disabilities, and Up-to-date Pedagogy Trainings.



### ***Risk Education***

Countries with active armed conflict are always left contaminated with Explosive Remnants of War (ERWs) which often hinders reconstruction and livelihood processes as well as access to humanitarian aid. To help reduce possible harm and raise awareness, Jafra conducts Risk Education sessions with children and youth, introducing them to different types of dangerous ordnance and advising safe action. Outreach sessions are also conducted with adults throughout contaminated communities.

## **Youth**

As a foundation founded by youth, we believe that youth are the backbone of any society hence direct its future. Jafra’s aim is to support affected youth through building their capacities, developing their skills and enhancing their knowledge; empowering them to build their tomorrow, today.



### **Programs**

#### ***Capacity Building***

Management & Strategic Planning, Project Cycle Management, Human Resource Development and Financial Management are just a few of the trainings Jafra provides for youth.

#### ***Soft Skills***

Foreign languages (such as English & French) and computer courses are accessible to youth throughout all our centers. They can for example learn the ICDL which is recognized worldwide.

#### ***Life Skills***

To ensure a holistic developmental approach, Jafra provides youth with trainings related to communication skills, self development and leadership skills, thus allowing them to instill the change they want to see in their communities.


## WASH

Water and sanitation are among the urgent needs in an emergency. Interrupted access to clean water and sanitation services, in addition to absence of good hygiene practices, can often lead to disease outbreak; endangering the population's health and survival.

Jafra's WASH program aims to ensure the delivery of water and sanitation services to the most vulnerable communities to better improve living conditions. Jafra ensures that water provisioned to households adhere with international SPHERE standards.

### Programs

#### *Water*



Provision of safe and clean water for drinking, cooking, personal hygiene, and household cleaning is met through water trucking from a safe source or through groundwater sources; following and its testing and relevant treatment measures. With the help of our partners, we ensure that each targeted individual has access to a minimum of 15 liters of clean water per day. The rehabilitation of wells are conducted under the guidance of technical experts. Jafra then coordinates with the local authorities to ensure proper management and maintenance of the wells (post rehabilitation).

#### *Sanitation*

Solid Waste Management through collection, transportation and disposal of waste in identified dumpsites are located in remote locations away from households.

Construction of sanitation facilities, primarily latrines, in collective shelters with careful consideration to age and gender segregation.

Rehabilitation of Sanitation facilities in schools, households and public facilities.

#### *Hygiene*


Jafra conducts Hygiene Awareness campaigns in all its areas of operation targeting children in specific and the wider community in general. Our campaigns aim to promote behavioral change and good hygiene practices.

## Health

Poor health weakens the population's resilience and their ability to rebuild and develop their communities. With the help of our partners, our Health Program responds to the urgent emerging needs.

### Programs

#### *Awareness*



Jafra works on giving its participants the knowledge to stay in good health in general. Jafra provides awareness through its educational and child protection sectors by teaching and training children the basic knowledge to keep a healthy mind in a healthy body. Additionally, awareness sessions for youth and adults are organized in cooperation with hospitals, doctors, nurses on specific health topics such as cancers or the Covid-19 in 2020. Jafra believes in a holistic approach of health and do its best for the participants to understand that living a healthy life increases the chances keep the diseases and health problems away. As the saying goes; prevent rather than cure.

#### *First Aid Training*

With the aim of providing effective and prompt response in times of crisis, reducing injuries and improving chances of survival, Jafra provides First Aid training to volunteers and youth.

People with disabilities: as "no one should be left behind" even in most acute emergencies, Jafra conducts distribution of mobility aids for people with disabilities enabling them to better meet their needs.

## Emergency Response

*“Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.”*

In accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) Article 25(1): in 2012, the Jafra Foundation initiated its Emergency Response

program providing lifesaving assistance to the most vulnerable population impacted by crisis.

The absence of basic needs impedes socioeconomic recovery and hinders resilience in affected populations.

As such, Jafra’s Emergency Response program is designed to respond to various needs.

### Programs

#### Food Items

- Food Baskets: adhering to minimum required nutritional values per individual (WHO).
- Communal Kitchen: serving daily cooked meals for households.

#### Non-Food Items

- Hygiene Kits: contain items to help maintain an individual’s hygiene and dignity. In many cases, the distribution is supported with a brief emergency hygiene awareness session for the households.
- Household Essential Items: providing mattresses, plastic sheets, water containers and essential cooking utensils.
- Winterization Kits: providing blankets, sleeping mats, winter clothes and Sobia heaters to protect vulnerable population against harsh winter conditions
- Energy Requirements: provision of fuel and wood for electricity and heating purposes

- First Aid Kits: in areas that are susceptible to daily armed conflict and where medical services are almost absent, Jafra provides First Aid Kits thereby allowing initial attentiveness to urgent medical cases.

## Shelter

Providing shelter in crises is an essential part of the humanitarian response; it ensures privacy, dignity and safety, that strengthens the resilience of individuals and communities.

### Programs

- Provision of tents and shelter kits and materials such as plastic sheets that can be used to build a simple shelter
- Rehabilitation of communal shelters
- Rehabilitation of Education Spaces and Community Spaces.

## Social Cohesion

With conflict, societies are torn apart and communication amongst parties and individuals are obstructed.

Jafra’s work aims to promote social cohesion on one hand, civil society and local public actors on the other hand.

This is a cross-cutting sector.

## Cultural Sustainability

The increase of crises and conflict around the world is causing more people to seek refuge in foreign countries; forcing them to leave behind their societies, memories and traditions. As refugees struggle to integrate within their new societies; the development of mutual understanding, respect and open dialogue amongst cultures deems imperative. This is a cross-cutting sector.



Thus Jafra works with refugees and host communities to promote cultural cohesion and sustainability through the arts, as well as lectures and workshops. Cultural sustainability is also achieved through kid- and youth-focused activities to provide the next generation with access to and support for the culture of their ancestors.

## Human Rights

*“Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution. This right may not be invoked in the case of prosecutions genuinely arising from non-political crimes or from acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.”*

(Article 14 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights).

Jafra believes that refugees can enhance their living conditions only when they recognize their own rights which are guaranteed through the international charters and conventions. awareness raising sessions on legal protection, non-discrimination, cultural differences and coping challenges are a vital part of Jafra’s trend to guarantee the wellbeing of the refugees particularly women and children.



Furthermore, Jafra holds consultation sessions for refugees to help them understand the legal frame of being refugees and laws enforced by the country of which they seek asylum or where they temporarily land.

## Capacity Building

Capacity building is the process of developing and strengthening the skills, instincts, processes and resources that organizations & communities need to survive, adapt, and thrive in a fast-changing world. Jafra understands that building capacities means more than just improving technical skills; it means changing behaviors. For that, Jafra works on creating its own “NGO Bootcamps” and is keen to involve staff members in external trainings offered by partners as well.



# 1 AIM ENERGIZE COMMUNITIES



As Syrians and host communities throughout the region prepare for another difficult year, the situation remains rife with farreaching challenges, made worse by over a decade of instability and economic decline, the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic, and the economic crises impacting Lebanon and Türkiye. Despite the continuing efforts of humanitarian actors, the Syria crisis remains one of the world's most complex humanitarian and protection emergencies, with 14.6 million people estimated in need of assistance, among them 7.2 million women and girls. This reflects a steep increase from the number of people in need reported in 2021 (13.4 million) and in 2020 (11.7 million). Staggering inflation, which has resulted in an 800 percent rise in food prices since 2020, has further limited the ability of humanitarian agencies to meet growing needs. Conditions in displacement camps in the north-west of the country remain dire, with many left with little choice but to return to their homes in front-line areas where active hostilities and indiscriminate attacks against civilians have claimed countless lives and targeted food and water resources. When the crisis passed the decade mark in 2021, the world was already a year into the COVID-19 pandemic, and an array of other humanitarian situations were emerging. Among the millions of Syrians who have spent the last 12 years surviving conflict, displacement, economic collapse, and mounting risks to their safety, many feel their calls for help have been increasingly drowned out. More than a decade of conflict has resulted in large-scale destruction of the water and sanitation infrastructure, leaving significant numbers of Syrian families in overcrowded displacement sites and poor WASH conditions. Up to 47 percent of the population rely on often unsafe alternatives to piped water, which constitutes a major risk factor for disease outbreaks, including cholera.



UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND REGIONAL  
SITUATION REPORT FOR THE SYRIA CRISIS

<https://www.unocha.org/sites/unocha/files/Global%20Humanitarian%20Overview%202022.pdf>

# SYRIA



## Youth

One more time, youth took lots of initiatives and gave their time to local projects that the government bodies or other local organizations no longer carry out. Youth in Jafra Syria keep showing their dedication to the community, which includes maintaining the schools and lightening streets, as well as organizing community events.

## Education

Organizing educational activities remains and will remain a priority for Jafra, until all children and youth can have access to education, as it was the case pre-war. Waiting for that, Jafra strives to keep its educational program in place and accessible to a majority of individuals, providing differentiated and inclusive education for all Grades up to the 8th, in addition to the Brevet and Baccalaureate levels.

# YARMOUK CAMP



Yarmouk Camp for the Palestinian refugees is located 8 km south of Damascus city and currently populated with 4000 HHs.

At the beginning of the crisis, the camp maintained its neutrality and was a refuge for displaced Syrians and Palestinians. The camp was eventually drawn into the conflict by December 2012 when heavy clashes erupted between OAGs (Opposition Armed Groups) and pro GoS (Government of Syria) armed groups, resulting in OAGs seizing control of the camp.

After 5 years of full besiegement, the Syrian government forces regained control over Yarmouk Camp and southern Damascus towns following a 33-day military operation launched in April 2018. Dozens of civilians were killed and dozens more injured in the offensive. Over 60-80% of buildings

have gone either totally or partially destroyed in the warfare.

Throughout 2022, the remaining 20,000 individuals in the camp, of nearly 1,000,000 residents prior to the crisis, continued to suffer various challenges affecting their situations - including a sharp rise in the cost of living, difficulties in securing basic needs and a high rate of unemployment. The camp still lacks service facilities, such as bakeries, a gas distribution center, and consumables and foodstuffs, which are among the most important requirements for the normal life of the population. Residents criticized Damascus governorate for its negativity in dealing with the file of services and restoration of the Yarmouk camp, and for standing as a stumbling block in front of any party trying to restore the destroyed buildings.

For their part, Yarmouk students faced further challenge due to the heavy destruction that the whole schools in the camp had sustained. Students go out on a daily basis to schools in the Zahira area of Damascus and in the town of Yalda. The number of students transferred from Yarmouk to neighboring schools has almost tripled from 200 to about 600, according to UNRWA.

Furthermore, looting works to civilian homes in Yarmouk Camp by pro-GoS groups to comprise steal water pipes, wooden door frames, marble, in addition to kitchen and bathroom ceramics, and sewage pit covers.





A street in Yarmouk camp before its destruction



A street in Yarmouk camp after its destruction

# SOUTH DAMASCUS



22 young men, including 4 Palestinian refugees from Yarmouk camp, under the pretext of not settling their legal status and evading conscription.

The campaign began with the deployment of temporary checkpoints, concentrated in the Keshk square, in Babilla town and at the entrance to the Sidi Meqdad market, where these patrols gathered and subjected passers-by to security checks.

South Damascus is located southeast of Damascus city and is administratively under Rural Damascus district. It is comprised of three main towns: Yelda, Babilla and Beit Sahn.

Of note, GoS regained the area in April 2018, after a reconciliation agreement with the armed opposition groups, where approximately 2,500 individuals have been evacuated to Rural Aleppo and Idleb governorates.

In 2022, over 5,000 Palestinian refugee HHs taking shelter in the area have been grappling with dire conditions due to the price leap, spread of unemployment, steep rental fees, and forced military conscription with pro-government forces. Heightened security measures, and movement restrictions imposed upon those who were already remained.

In March 12, patrols of the Military Security Branch arrested



# Food Security and Livelihoods



**30**  
households

- Cultivation and harvest of 30 dunums of land (rented by the Jafra Foundation) by 30 HHs.
- Distribution of crops: lettuce, radish, spinach, parsley, fava beans and peas.
- Access to water via the rehabilitation of 4 wells and placement of 1 water tank/dunum.
- Provision of seeds, fertilizers, agricultural tools and truck rental to plow the lands.
- Guidance of an agricultural expert.
- Provision of technical agricultural trainings:
  - Proper usage of equipment and hand tools.
  - Identification and removal of harmful weeds.
  - Identification and treatment of plant fungal disease.
- Provision of poultry to 30 other households.





## Vocational Training

- Food production

10  
women



# Child Protection



- **Structured Psychosocial Support**  
Using the DEAL curriculum: “Little Fellow” for children aged 6-9 years old and IDEAL for children aged 10-13 years old. These modules allow participants to recognize and deal with their own emotions and those of others in constructive ways.
- **Recreational activities**  
Painting, arts and crafts, recycling, cinema, puppets, etc. These activities aim towards being therapeutic while encouraging team spirit and paving way for self-expression.
- **Awareness Raising Sessions**
- **Eid initiative**
- **Celebrations**

**522**  
**children**

55% boys



# Education



**1059**

children & youth

had access to non- formal education and remedial classes

# Youth

- **Soft skills**  
English

**39**  
youth

100% girls

- **Distribution of winter clothes to 795 beneficiaries**

**21**  
youth

volunteers



# WASH



**WASH**  
**35,500**  
beneficiaries

## Capacity Building

- **Courses for teachers**  
Basic literacy teaching  
Learning difficulties

**32**  
teachers





# QUDSAYA GATHERING



Qudsaya Gathering is located northwest of Damascus and is administratively under Rural Damascus district.

A reconciliation agreement was reached between GoS and OAGs in October 2016 that stipulated the evacuation of irreconcilable members of the armed and political opposition and lifting access restrictions. Subsequently, around 2,500 individuals including OAGs fighters and their families, humanitarian activists and civilians evacuated the area to Northern Syria.

In 2022, 6,000 Palestinian refugee HHs live in poverty as a result of extended unemployment and limited provision of services; the situation has forced hundreds of people to flee the country,

taking dangerous illegal routes by land and sea. The municipality is the only governance body available and mainly deals with general services such as waste, water and electricity, noting its limited capacity.

# Food Security and Livelihoods

## Vocational Training

- Photography
- Medical training

45

80% women



# Child Protection

- **Structured Psychosocial Support**  
Using the DEAL curriculum: "Little Fellow" for children aged 6-9 years old and IDEAL for children aged 10-13 years old. These modules allow participants to recognize and deal with their own emotions and those of others in constructive ways.
- **Recreational activities**  
Painting, arts and crafts, recycling, cinema, puppets, etc. These activities aim towards being therapeutic while encouraging team spirit and paving way for self-expression.
- **Awareness Raising Sessions**
- **Eid initiative**
- **Celebrations**

2079

66% girls

# Education



- Access to non-formal education & remedial classes for Elementary & Literacy, children & youth with disabilities.
- Language classes (English & French)

**768**  
60% girls

# Youth

- **Soft skills**  
Computer ICDL  
English  
Accounting

**313**  
youth  
70% girls







25  
youth  
volunteers

- **Youth Initiatives**  
Lighting Qudsaya streets  
Fixing official schools  
Awareness sessions  
Fixing a school library

7,180  
beneficiaries

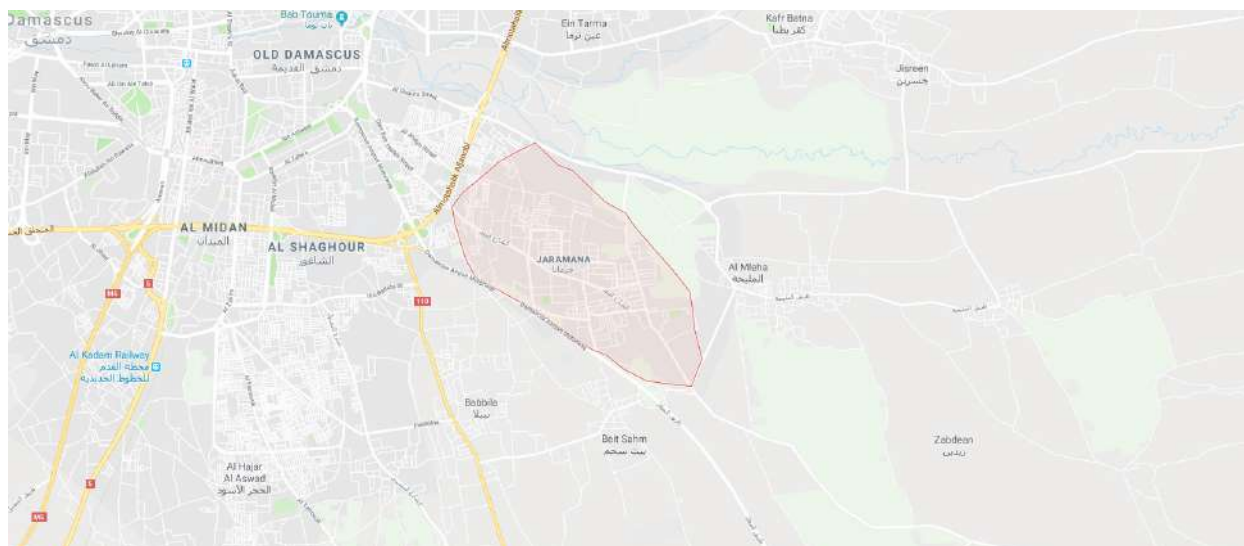
## Capacity Building

- **Awareness raising on internal policies**

25  
youth



# JARAMANA CAMP



Jaramana Camp is located 8 km southeast Damascus city, and falls under Rural Damascus district. Prior the armed conflict, 18,000 Palestinian refugees resided in the Camp. Throughout the Syrian crisis, the camp remained under GoS control. However, given its proximity to opposition held Eastern Ghouta, Jaramana and its residents have been widely affected by indirect fire, and the large numbers of IDPs.

Throughout 2022, HHs suffered the dire socio-economic conditions, high unemployment rates, poor infrastructure, steep rental fees, and chronic water crisis rocking the area which forced the civilians to secure potable water by buying water supplies from privately-owned tanks.

The area has recently witnessed high rate of thefts that developed into the phenomenon of pickpocketing and looting. Such phenomenon included motorcycles driven by unknown masked men who targeted their victims while using their mobile phones.

On April the 11th, one person was reportedly killed in a fuel tank explosion during maintenance work in an UNRWA run school basement. Two students sustained light injuries in the accident.

On October the 22nd, refugee HHs at Al-Gaitiyah neighborhood complained about the complete outage of water and electricity for seven months. They have called on the concerned authorities to re-pump water to their homes, because they cannot rely on themselves to buy it from mobile tanks at high costs.

# Child Protection



PSS activities

**1277**  
children

60 % girls

- **Structured Psychosocial Support**  
Using the DEAL curriculum: "Little Fellow" for children aged 6-9 years old and IDEAL for children aged 10-13 years old. These modules allow participants to recognize and deal with their own emotions and those of others in constructive ways.
- **Recreational activities**  
Painting, arts and crafts, recycling, cinema, puppets, chess, hakawati, etc. These activities aim towards being therapeutic while encouraging team spirit and paving way for self-expression.
- **Awareness Raising Sessions to children and caregivers**
- **Eid initiative**
- **Celebrations:** national and international occasions



# Education

non-formal education  
& remedial classes

# 858

70% girls



# Youth

- **Soft skills**  
Computer ICDL  
English
- **Sport**  
Fitness

# 189

youth

75% girls



- **Folklore**  
Dabkeh, theater
- **Youth initiatives**  
Organization of festivities  
Organization of activities

25  
youth  
volunteers

377  
beneficiaries





# Health

- Vaccination campaigns
- Awareness raising for young caregivers

**210**  
participants



# Emergency Response

- Detergent distribution
- Stationery distribution

**840**  
beneficiaries





# Human Rights

- Awareness sessions on human rights, refugee rights and women rights

210  
participants



# Capacity Building

- Awareness on the Palestinian Cause and history
- Reporting and work plan development

29  
participants



# HOMS CAMP



Homs Camp is located within the city of Homs, 160 km north of Damascus. Prior the conflict, 20,000 Palestinian residents, including 2,500 Syrians, were living inside the Camp. In recent years, the area's population had reached 27,000 individuals at times; however, due to immigration and displacement, the area's population hit 20,000 individuals. Throughout the 2022, refugee HHs suffered from poor infrastructure and worn-out water and sewage networks, not to mention the long period of power outages, which increased the financial burdens imposed on the already vulnerable population and forced them to buy water from tankers.

# Child Protection

- **Structured Psychosocial Support**  
Using the DEAL curriculum: “Little Fellow” for children aged 6-9 years old and IDEAL for children aged 10-13 years old. These modules allow participants to recognize and deal with their own emotions and those of others in constructive ways.
- **Recreational activities**  
Painting, arts and crafts, recycling, cinema, puppets, chess, hakawati, etc. These activities aim towards being therapeutic while encouraging team spirit and paving way for self-expression.
- **Awareness Raising Sessions**
- **Eid initiative**
- **Celebrations:** national and international occasions such as the mother’s day, the world peace day, the Balfour declaration, solidarity stands for Palestine.

**756**  
children  
65% girls





# Education

non-formal  
education and  
remedial classes

921

63% girls



# Youth

- **Soft skills**  
Computer ICDL  
English-French-German  
Accounting

186  
youth

55% girls



- **Youth initiatives**

- Organization of festivities and activities
- Eid clothes distribution
- No smoking Homs initiative
- Running the football teams

20  
youth  
volunteers

557  
beneficiaries



## Capacity Building



- **Courses**

- First Aid
- Website development

15  
youth  
66% girls

Lebanon is experiencing a multi-layered crisis which is exacerbating long-term vulnerabilities, reversing previous development gains, and leading to increasingly visible humanitarian need among the most vulnerable people, including some 2.5 million poor Lebanese, migrants, and refugees from Palestine, as well as 1.5 million Syrian refugees.

The Lebanese pound continues to devalue having lost 95 per cent of its value since the onset of the crisis, while the cumulative inflation reached a devastating 890 per cent over the same period. The inflation along with the steady removal of central bank subsidies has led to major increases in prices of basic commodities, as well as fuel (and thus electricity, as most people rely on generators).

According to the 2022 'Increasing Humanitarian Needs in Lebanon' analysis, food prices and healthcare needs are most pronounced and are driving the overall severity of the situation. As many as 2.2 million people need food assistance in 2022, while 1.95 million people need health assistance. Other pockets of needs have been found across all other sectors, with 1 million people needing support to access safe water and sanitation, 334,000 children requiring protection services, 393,000 people in need of GBV services and 172,000 children in need of educational support.

The crisis has plunged children across the country into poverty, affecting their health, welfare and education, shattering their hopes and breaking down family relationships. UNICEF estimates that 84 per cent of households do not have enough money to cover necessities, and some 23 per cent of children go to bed hungry. 70 per cent of households have to borrow money to buy food, while some are forced to sell household assets to buy food.

UNICEF is observing a worrying increase in child marriage and child labor.

Palestine Refugees in Lebanon are an incredibly vulnerable group, with members unable to meet basic needs without additional assistance. 63 per cent of households assessed as part of the Multi-Sector Needs Assessment reported challenges in meeting basic needs because of loss or reduced employment.

Lebanon Humanitarian Fund Annual Report 2022

<https://reliefweb.int/report/lebanon/lebanon-crisis-response-plan-lcrp-2022-2023>



# LEBANON



In 2022, Jafra Lebanon strengthens its positions in all locations and kept offering technical and vocational education in its Khaldeh center, outside of a camp to be easily accessible to the hosting community. The WATCH (WeAreTheChange.lb) social media campaign available on Facebook kept showing successful stories, highlighting the capacities of the young people, wherever they come from, wherever they live and whatever difficult circumstances they are facing.

# Food Security and Livelihoods

In 2022, because the people in Lebanon are still in desperate need of findings means to meet their most basic needs, Jafra primarily undertook projects that fall under the Food Security & Livelihood sector in all 6 of its fields of operations. Jafra seeks to provide households and youth with the resources they need to reach the labor market and support themselves without having to apply for direct food assistance or financial aid.



## WASH

WASH continues to be a crucial part of Jafra's activities in the Palestinian camps and gatherings where it operates, since UNRWA waste management services must be complemented and worked with in order to keep the camps clean and secure at all times.



# SHATILA CAMP



(one of them is from the camp, while the other is from the adjacent Aarsal neighborhood) resulted in one of them got shot to death.

Schools have also been closed and students have returned to their homes on safety related reasons. Residents called the security forces to interfere to contain the situation.

Established in 1949, on one square kilometer for merely 3,000 people, today, the camp occupies the same limited space but has around 40,000 residents. Poverty, overcrowded shelters and poor health conditions plague Shatila. According to local resources some 92 dilapidated houses in the camp need for rehabilitation, many of them are at the risk of collapse.

Notably, electric cables can be seen dangling from all over the camp causing recurrent deaths. Environmental health conditions in Shatila were described by UNRWA as «extremely bad», including damp and overcrowded shelters with open drains. On the morning of September 23, 2022 four people from Shatila were reportedly died in the refugee boat sinking disaster that claimed 103 lives including 24 children and 31 women.

On December the 20th, a personal dispute occurred between two men at the Shatila camp's outskirts

# Food Security and Livelihoods



## Cash-for-work

- Waste management
- Food production

## Agriculture

- Urban rooftop farming

## Businesses

- MSMEs and Start-ups

417  
participants





# Youth



activities

**290**  
participants

football

**39**  
participants

- Awareness sessions workshops provided to the Cash-for-Work participating youth.
- Brevet and literacy classes
- Electricity courses

# Emergency Response

- 15 Kg food parcels distributed to

**6,784**  
households

# WASH



**WASH**  
**33,500**  
beneficiaries

## Solid Waste Management

- Cleaning the streets and public sites 6 days a week.
- Waste transferred via tuk tuk to the dumpsite, remotely located from residents' houses.

# EIN EL HILWEH CAMP



The camp located 3 km south-east of Saida, was first settled in 1948 by refugees from northern Palestine at the initiative of the International Committee of the Red Cross, when about 15 thousand people from Palestine sought refuge in it following the Nakba. It was established on land that was originally a British army camp in World War II. The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) began its operations in the camp in 1952. The Agency does not manage or administer the camp, but does provide many essential services within. Ein El-Hilweh is one of the largest of the camps in Lebanon in terms of population and area. After violence broke out in 2012 in Yarmouk camp, a Palestinian camp in Damascus district, Ein El-Hilweh hosted at least 6,000 Palestinians and 5,000 Syrian refugees. The

camp already had a population of 65,000 individuals, living on less than one square kilometer. PRS and PRL suffer from high poverty rates and mostly depend on UNRWA and NGOs to provide basic needs, housing, health care, and educational services. They have few sources of income, due to the Lebanese legal restrictions on work and property. Security procedures imposed by the Lebanese authorities cause residents to line up in front of the gates and obstruct traffic in and out.

In November the 12th, 2022, armed clashes reportedly occurred between young men from Al-Safsaf neighborhood and others from Al-Baraksat neighborhood, during which light and medium weapons were used, and resulted in the injury of at least two people, one of whom was described as critical. While the commander of the Joint Palestinian Force in the camp, Colonel Abdel Hadi al-Asadi, confirmed that there are no organizational backgrounds behind the clashes, noting that the problem is individual. Many families refrained from sending their children to school, fearing for their lives due to the deteriorating security situation.



# Food Security and Livelihoods



## Cash-for-work

- Waste management
- Food production

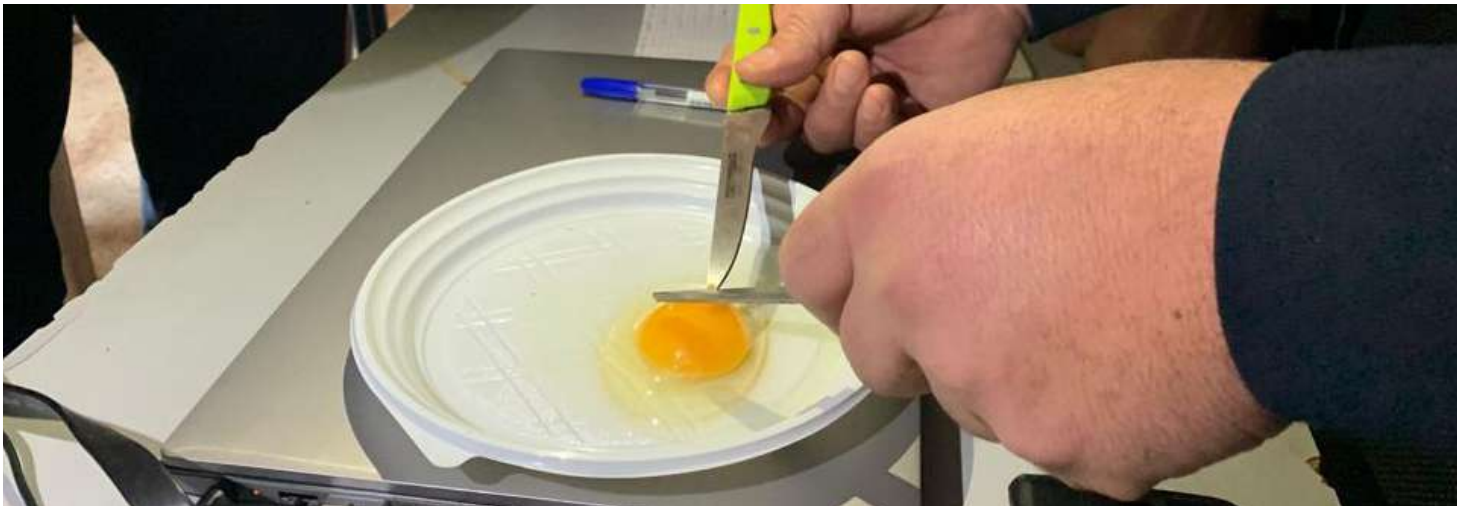
## Agriculture

- Urban rooftop farming

## Vocational Training

- Hairdressing training
- Poultry raising

229  
participants



# Child Protection

- Caregivers awareness sessions
- Recreational activities

**150**  
participants

# Youth



- Awareness sessions workshops provided to the Cash-for-Work participating youth
- University preparatory courses
- English courses

trainings

**135**  
participants

football

**22**  
participants

# Human Rights

- Women rights
- Palestinian rights

**40**  
participants

# WASH

## Solid Waste Management

- Cleaning of streets and public sites 5 days a week.
- Waste transferred to the dumpsite, remotely located from residents' houses.



**WASH**  
**67,700**  
beneficiaries

# Health

- Mental health and health workshops

**40**  
households

# Emergency Response

- 15 Kg food parcels distributed to

**1,859**  
households



# BURJ EL BARAJNEH CAMP



Located south of the Lebanese capital, Beirut, it was first settled in 1948 at an initiative of the ICRC, with the aim of accommodating Palestinian refugees who were displaced from their homes after the Nakba of 1948, by housing them in tents that, over the years, turned into concrete and tin houses. The area of the camp when it was established was about 1 km<sup>2</sup>, but with the increase in the population and the expansion of housing outside the camp, its area is now estimated at about 2 km<sup>2</sup>. Like many Palestinian camps in Lebanon, the camp witnessed a long history of violent battles, especially during the 1975-1992 Lebanese Civil War, the 1982 Israeli invasion of Lebanon, and the War of Camps 1985-1987. The outbreak of the war in Syria in 2011, has led to the displacement of hundreds of Syrian and

Palestinian-Syrian families to the camp. According to the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics in 2017, under the supervision of the Lebanese-Palestinian Dialogue Committee, the number of residents who lived in the camp until December 2017, reached 18,351 individuals including 8,219 Palestinian refugees from Lebanon (44.8%), 687 Palestinian refugees from Syria (3.7%), 528 Lebanese (2.9%), 8,790 Syrian refugees (47%), and 126 of different nationalities (0.7%).

The camp residents suffer from water scarcity, overcrowding, deteriorating infrastructure, especially the water drainage network, and narrow roads, which have turned into small alleyways. Indiscriminate power cables are also widely spread, causing dozens of camp residents to be electrocuted, especially in the winter when water overflows and floods the camp's alleys. Poverty and unemployment rates are high in the camp. Like the rest of the Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon, Palestinian residents of the camp are prevented from practicing dozens of professions, and are also prevented from building or renovating.

On the night of November 28th, 2022 the Jáfars, a Lebanese family who are known in the area of being drug dealers, started targeting the camp with gun-fires for no clear reason. In turn, armed guys in the camp responded to the source of fire. Machine guns, RPJ, and hand grenades were used in the clashes that resulted in the injury of two Syrian men who happened to be in the place.

# Food Security and Livelihoods



## Cash-for-work

- Waste management
- Food production

## Agriculture

- Urban rooftop farming

## Businesses

- MSMEs and Start-ups

**420**  
participants



# Child Protection



- **Recreational activities**  
Painting, arts and crafts, recycling, cinema, chess, dabkeh, etc. These activities aim towards being therapeutic while encouraging team spirit and paving way for self-expression.
- **Planting activities**
- **Awareness Raising Sessions**
- **Celebrations:** national and international occasions
- **Caregivers Awareness Sessions**

**175**  
participants



# Education

## Soft skills

- English
- Computer ICDL
- Basic Literacy & Numeracy

**75**  
participants



# Youth

- Awareness sessions workshops provided to the Cash-for-Work participating youth.
- Video project
- Recycling activities for elderly

activities  
**289**  
participants

football  
**45**  
participants



# WASH



**WASH**  
**38,000**  
beneficiaries

## Solid Waste Management

- Cleaning the streets and public sites 6 days a week.
- Waste transferred via tuk tuk to the dumpsite, remotely located from residents' houses.



# Health

- Breast cancer awareness
- Diabetes awareness
- Awareness on health and mental health

1,754  
participants



# Emergency Response

- 15 Kg food parcels distributed to

1,546  
households





# MANKUBEEN



The area was established during the French Mandate era, and was called the “Fourth District” at the time, before it was turned into a French military base, and then a U.S base after it was seized by the U.S Embassy. After the flood of the Abu Ali River in 1955, which caused a catastrophe for hundreds of Tripolitan families, the affected HHs fled to this area in search of shelter, in the hope that the state would rebuild their homes and return them back. Since that date, the steady increase in the number of families who have moved from the countryside of Denniye and Akkar to reside in this afflicted land. The HHs suffer from a lack of safe drinking water, electricity, and the lack of roads, lighting, or sanitation. The unemployment rate exceeds 90%. An acute shortage of basic services can be clearly touched including education and health care.

# Food Security and Livelihoods



- Waste management
- Food production

80  
participants

## Youth

### Life skills

- Sessions on violence and gender-based violence
- Information sessions on the labour market: job research techniques, CV writing and coaching on job interviews

46  
participants

# WASH



**WASH**  
**13,500**  
beneficiaries

## Solid Waste Management

- Cleaning of streets and public sites 5 days a week.
- Waste transferred to the dumpsite, remotely located from residents' houses.



# Emergency Response

- 15 Kg food parcels distributed to

**100**  
households



# BEDDAWI CAMP



In 2007, the camp hosted thousands of Palestinians displaced from the nearby Nahr El-Bared camp following clashes between the Lebanese Army and Fatah Al-Islam. In 2011, the camp further hosted hundreds of Palestinian refugees that were displaced from Syria due to the conflict. Informal statistics indicate that the current number of Palestinian families living in Beddawi camp is estimated to be about 850 families. HHs live in abject poverty, with many families surviving on food rations and handouts from the UNRWA and other humanitarian NGOs, in addition to the unemployment and shortage of services. People at the camp completely rely on the power to meet their daily basic needs including to run the water pumps and for heating purposes.



# Food Security and Livelihoods



- Waste management
- Food production

80  
participants





# Youth

## Life skills

- Sessions on violence and gender-based violence
- English courses

90  
participants



# WASH

## Solid Waste Management

- Cleaning of streets and public sites 5 days a week
- Waste transferred to the dumps, remotely located from residents' houses

**WASH**  
**50,000**  
beneficiaries

# Emergency Response

- 15 Kg food parcels distributed to

**100**  
households



# KHALDE - TVET CENTER



Khalde is a coastal town located 12 kilometers south of Beirut, Lebanon.

Jafra decided to build its Technical Vocational Educational Training Center in the Khalde area since it is centrally located in Lebanon and easily accessible from all areas, particularly the coastal ones. At the time, Lebanon's economy was just starting to deteriorate, but there were no indications that transportation would become problematic due to fuel shortages and price increases.

With the situation worsening, Jafra found its way to mitigate the impacts on the TVET activity by contributing to the participants' transportation and by the delocalization of some courses inside the camps.



# Food Security and Livelihoods

The Khaldeh TVET Jafra Center provides four different course types to meet the demands of the refugee population, the host community, and the Lebanese market. Successful students gain from theoretical and practical classes, as well as from specialized kits, to assist them in beginning their new vocation. In 2022, 263 participants enrolled in 4 different topics

## Solar Panels



## Livestock



## Journalism



## Graphic Design



## ACRONYMS

**UNRWA:** United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

**NGO:** Non-Governmental Organizations

**GoS:** Government of Syria

**OAGs:** Organized Armed Groups (in Syria)

**HHs:** Households

**IDPs:** Internally Displaced Persons

**SPHERE:** The humanitarian charter and minimum standards in humanitarian response

**SOPs:** Standard Operating Procedures

**PSEA:** Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse policy

**ERW:** Explosive Remnants of War

**SYP:** Syrian Pounds

**ICDL:** International Computer Driving License

**M&E:** Monitoring & Evaluation

**WASH:** Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

**PHC:** Primary Health Care

**IMC:** International Medical Corps

**2** COUNTRIES

**21** CENTERS

**81** PROJECTS ACTIVITIES

**344** EMPLOYEES

**200** VOLUNTEERS

**310** PRIVATE DONORS

**2,900,000** USD BUDGET

**271,886** PARTICIPANTS & BENEFICIARIES

**1 AIM**  
**ENERGIZE**  
**COMMUNITIES**



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