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# Emergency Plan of Action Final Report

## Lebanon: Population Movement

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

<b>DREF operation</b>	<b>Operation n° MDRLB007</b>
<b>Date of Issue: 25 June 2019</b>	<b>Glide number: <a href="#">CE-2019-000063-LBN</a></b>
<b>Date of disaster: 8 June 2019</b>	
<b>Operation start date: 9 June 2019</b>	<b>Operation end date: 15 August 2019</b>
<b>Host National Society: Lebanese Red Cross (LRC) - 300 volunteers, 20 staff, 14 DM centers</b>	<b>Operation budget: CHF 301,088</b>
<b>Number of people affected: 20,000</b>	<b>Number of people assisted: 3,000</b>
<b>N° of National Societies involved in the operation: International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Qatar Red Crescent (QRC), German Red Cross (GRC), Norwegian Red Cross (NorCross).</b>	
<b>N° of other partner organizations involved in the operation: Government line ministries (Social Affairs, Education etc.), Lebanese Internal Security Forces and the Civil Defence, UN Agencies particularly UNHCR</b>	

*The major donors and partners of the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) include the Red Cross Societies and governments of Belgium, Britain, Canada, Denmark, German, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, Republic of Korea, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland, as well as DG ECHO and Blizzard Entertainment, Mondelez International Foundation, and Fortive Corporation and other corporate and private donors.*

***The IFRC, on behalf of the national society, would like to extend thanks to all for their generous contributions.***

## A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

### Description of the disaster

The Higher Defense Council announced in mid-April that informal settlements built by Syrian refugees with material other than timber and plastic sheeting must be dismantled before June 9, 2019. Following the announcement, a decision was taken by the Aarsal Municipality in cooperation with the Lebanese Armed forces (LAF) to enforce the announcement made by the Higher Defense Council. Aarsal is a remote town in the Bekaa Valley in Northern Lebanon, that has embraced and welcomed the largest number of Syrian refugees regardless of the negative effects the displacement has had on all the aspects of the town. This decision by the Higher Defense Council had an impact on around 4,000 households who live in informal tent settlements (ITS) built with material other than timber and plastic in Aarsal (Rose<sup>1</sup>,2019).

The demolitions started June 9, 2019 and involved around 4,000 Syrian households and see as many as 15,000 children face homelessness, severely impacting their mental and physical wellbeing.

The conflict in Syria has aggravated the pre-existing development constraints in Lebanon, and the current need for humanitarian assistance is continuously increasing. Lebanon is the second major host of Syrian refugees in its region. The Syrian refugee population in Lebanon remains the largest concentration of refugees per capita. As of May 2019,

<sup>1</sup> Rose, S. (2019, June 05). 15,000 Syrian children face homelessness in Lebanon, NGOs warn. Retrieved from <https://www.thenational.ae/world/mena/15-000-syrian-children-face-homelessness-in-lebanon-ngos-warn-1.870902>

Lebanon hosts 935,454 registered Syrian refugees (UNHCR 2019)<sup>2</sup>, and 452,669 registered Palestinian refugees (UNRWA 2015), on top of the 4 million Lebanese citizens.

Eight years into the crisis, the Syrian refugees in Lebanon are facing more difficulties in meeting their basic survival needs, in part due to the decline of international support. This support included providing food and non-food items, WASH, Cash, Health, Shelter and Winterization services to people in need. According to the Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees (VaSYR) 2017, **58% of households are living in extreme poverty**, while **76% of total refugee households are living below the poverty line** and thus spending less than \$4 per day. According to the VaSYR 2017 released by the UN Refugee Agency, the reasons aforementioned have resulted in some people to incorporate negative coping strategies in order to provide for their families. With such living conditions and Lebanon's weak infrastructure and public services, the chances of Syrian and Lebanese communities meeting their social, economic, and medical needs continue to diminish.



International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

19 June 2019  
MDRLB007  
CE-2019-000063 – LBN



Lebanon-Population Movement  
Disaster Relief Emergency Funds



The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities.

0 10 20 30 40 km



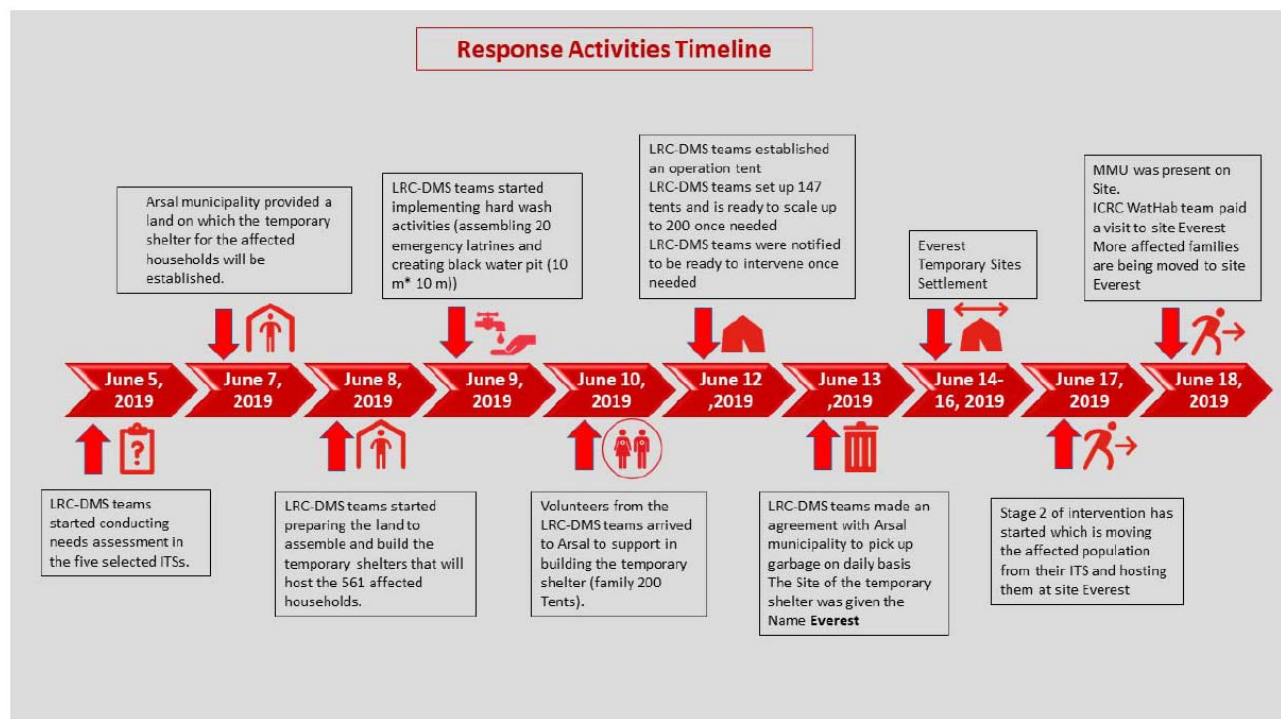
## Summary of response

### Overview of Host National Society

In response to the decision made by the LAF to dismantle all ITSs that are built with material other than timber and plastic sheeting (Rose, 2019), the LRC in coordination with UNHCR, ICRC, and the Aرسال Municipality initially decided to support five ITSs (561 households of a total of around 4,000 affected households). Through further coordination meetings and assessments, and due to the operational capacity and the long experience that LRC has acquired, it was agreed that the LRC will increase their support to 598 households extended to an additional ITSs.

Since the onset of the decision made by the Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF), the following activities have been undertaken by the Lebanese Red Cross, through the LRC volunteers and staff.

<sup>2</sup> <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/syria/location/71>



Under this DREF operation, the LRC has established tented temporary shelter to support 598 households in total. The temporary shelter has enough capacity to withstand the volume of a maximum of 200 tents, thus several rotations were required. The LRC temporary shelter welcomed the households who decided to dismantle their semi-permanent shelter. Each family were accommodated for several days with the provision of basic needs, with time needed for the refugees to dismantle their settlements, clean the debris, and rebuild according to required standards using the shelter kits provided by LRC. The affected families were dismantling by themselves their initial ITSs and constructing their new shelter.

#### Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

Throughout 2019 the LRC in addition to its main auxiliary role to provide services to the most vulnerable people in the country was focusing on operationalizing its new strategy developed for 2019-2023.

LRC receives support from 17 PNSs working in MENA Region and coordinates its activities with the Palestine Red Crescent Society – Lebanon branch (PRCS/L) and ICRC.

Coordination meetings between LRC, IFRC, ICRC, GRC, and QRC took place regularly to ensure information sharing about the situation and the LRC response operations.

The support was provided to the Lebanese Red Cross through a movement-wide intervention, and included:

#### Emergency Shelter/ Household Items

- Provision of shelter kits – provided by the ICRC and the Qatar Red Crescent through prepositioned stock
- Cleaning of debris at ITS resulting from the demolition of the semi-permanent ITSs– supported by the ICRC



#### Water and sanitation

- Provision of drinkable water in the transit camp - supported by the Qatar Red Crescent
- Provision of latrines in the transit camp –supported by the Norwegian Red Cross



#### Livelihoods and basic needs

- Provision of ready meals and food parcels – supported by the German Red Cross

### Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

Even though the primary responsibility for notifying refugees about the Higher Defense Council decision rests with the authorities, the Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF), the Ministry of Interior and Municipalities (MoIM), the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) and the local authorities in Arsal ensured that the community is aware and has increased information sharing based on feedback.

Following coordination meetings, on one hand with the Ministry of Social Affairs and Ministry of Interior and Municipalities, and on the other hand with the UNHCR, it has been agreed that the LRC will support six ITSs. Other ITSs have been delegated between other local actors (Service Civil International, Lebanese Organization for Studies and Training, International Refugee Council, Norwegian Refugee Council, Action Against Hunger, Medair).

Pursuant to the decision made by the Lebanese Armed Forces, the inter-agency partners continued coordination closely with MoSA in responding to the dismantlement of hard structures.

### Needs analysis and scenario planning

It was estimated by the UNHCR and MOSA that close to 4,000 households residing in Arsal ITSs are at risk of evacuation. These 4,000 families required temporary shelter assistance and provision of their basic needs until they are able to settle safely back in their re-built settlements, The LRC in coordination with other actors agreed to support six ITSs (598 households of the around 4,000 households). The LRC responded to the needs of the 598 households in providing them with shelter, food, WASH, and medical attention. The needs are detailed by sector below.

#### SHELTER:

Since the decision has been made to demolish the semi-permanent shelters used by the Syrian refugees in ITSs in Arsal area, the LRC has agreed to support 598 households out of the 4,000 households who are at risk of evacuation. As the major component following to the demolishing, the displaced people would require temporary shelters to reside in until the demolishing is completed, and they are allowed to go back to the original sites using new emergency-type shelters. Shelter Kits were distributed to the affected population who were able with the support of the LRC to build their tents and move into it.

#### LIVELIHOODS AND BASIC NEEDS:

With affected communities already living in dire conditions, the further disruption exacerbates the needs and coping mechanisms. This includes a need for food assistance, to limit negative coping mechanisms, until their disrupted life is back to normal. The LRC with the support of German Red Cross, provided the displaced families with ready meals and food parcels to cover their needs even if required after moving to their reconstructed settlements.

As such, this intervention was implemented bilaterally and was financially supported by the German Red Cross (GRC) outside of this DREF operation. Thus, with the support of GRC, 579 food parcels were distributed to the affected population.

The Lebanese Red Cross through its DM staff and volunteers provided immediate and continuous support at the temporary shelter, such as food assistance, drinking water, first aid, and psychosocial support.



Figure 1: Distribution of food parcels – credit: LRC



Figure 2: Distribution of Solar Lanterns – credit: LRC

## HEALTH:

Considering the already challenging circumstances, compounded by the loss of shelter, harsh weather conditions, and the high percentage of children and women in those locations, have led to an increased need for support.

Based on the needs, the LRC has provided medical services, such as medical consultations and correct health education. Available medicine was distributed with the provision of clinical health care services through deployed mobile clinic. LRC EMS teams were on standby for any transport service required. Health support was also covered through LRC ongoing programs.

The LRC Medico social department was deployed in the temporary shelter with the assistance of health services through mobile clinics.

Intense awareness sessions and hygiene promotions for kids and woman were given with a special focus on Lice after the dispersal of this common cause due to poor hygiene.

The Mobile Medical Units (MMU) of the Medico-Social Department (MSD) responded in coordination with DM volunteers. The MMU remained on standby and ready to receive new people coming for examination.

## WASH:

The current sanitation facilities in the ITSs were few and far between, and the situation is further worsened with the forced move and destruction of existing semi-permanent structures. Communities are also reliant on current water services that require regular payments, which, with the loss of belongings and shelter, as well as the approaching hot weather conditions, further erodes current fragile coping mechanisms.

Therefore, LRC provided usable and drinkable water through trucking, emergency latrines to families re-establishing their emergency-type shelter (nine for males and nine for females, one shower for males and one shower for females), garbage bins, waste sorting and site improvements. In parallel, awareness sessions and hygiene promotions for kids and woman were conducted. Woman pads were added to the individual hygiene kit and distributed to each HH when coming to the temporary shelter, as well as two foldable Jerry cans of 20 L for each household.

Wash facilities were established in the temporary shelter in order to serve the needs of the affected population.

As well in the ITS, some toilets had to be destroyed within the demolition, with Norwegian Red Cross provision, LRC supported in rebuilding some toilets and provided full/partial emergency wash package, site improvement, latrines cabin, water tank and water tank stand.



*Figure 3: Awareness session conducted by the LRC to the affected communities, credit: LRC*



*Figure 4: Hygiene Promotion conducted by the LRC to the affected communities, credit: LRC*

## Targeting

In coordination with other actors, the LRC is assisting Syrian refugees residing in six ITSs in Aرسال, consisting of 598 affected households, who were evacuated due to a government decision that requires Syrian refugees to have a certain criterion for their shelter in line with the Government's guidelines (informal settlements that were built by Syrian refugees with material other than timber and plastic sheeting).

598 Shelter Kits were distributed to the affected population, in parallel, affected families have been moving out of the temporary shelters as their initial shelters can accommodate them again.

## Implemented activities



# Lebanese Red Cross Arsal Operation Response



The LRC implemented the following activities in two different sites:

### Site 1: LRC transit camp or site “Everest”

- **200 tents** were installed and deployed on site.
- **WASH facilities** were installed (20 latrines, black water pit, water tanks and stands)
- **Toilets** installed: 18 toilets and 2 showers
- **Light towers** were deployed to ensure providing lights within the temporary shelter during the night add to it two generators for activities use
- **Generator** was rented in order to supply electricity
- **Transportation** for the households from the semi-permanent ITS to the temporary shelter and back along with their belongings and items when required
- **Distribution of:**
  - Ready meals and drinking water to the affected households
  - 2 foldable Jerry cans of 20 L for each household
  - Solar Lanterns to each household on the arrival day to the temporary shelter (to be returned)
  - Individual Hygiene Kits + Women pads
  - Blankets were supplied and distributed to the beneficiaries upon request (temperature was reaching 15 degrees during some nights' due to elevation of the site- 1500m.)
- **Awareness sessions**
  - Hygiene Promotion and awareness session
  - DRR sessions and awareness in case of fire or any emergency
- **Other Activities**
  - Waste management
  - Health services through mobile clinics



Figure 5. Water installation at Site Everest, Credit: LRC



Figure 6. Waste Management at Site Everest, Credit: LRC

## Site 2: Original ITSs

- Briefing the households regarding the criteria required to build their new ITS;
- Transportation of families to site “Everest”;
- Follow up of rubbles removal;
- Distribution of shelter kits;
- Providing full/partial emergency wash package site improvement, latrines cabin, water tank and water tank stand to be established along the reconstructed ITSs;
- Transferring the families and their belongings back to their original ITS (new shelter);
- Providing the affected households with food parcels;
- Filling Satisfaction Form by volunteers.

## Risk Analysis

Coordination was ongoing with LAF and the Municipality of Arsal to ensure that the cycle is going properly as planned.

## B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

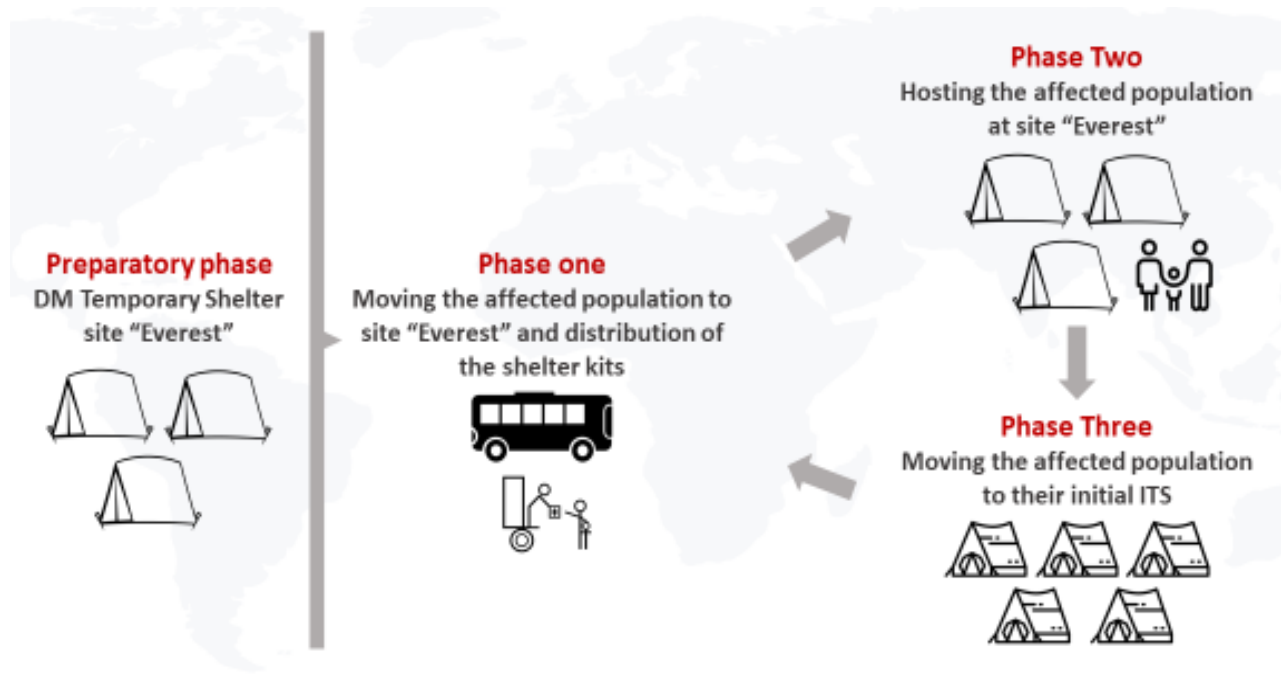
The objective of this operation was to provide emergency shelter, NFIs, food, and WASH assistance to 598 vulnerable households in Arsal who were at risk of evacuation and directly affected by the Lebanese Armed Forces’ decision to demolish their current shelters.

### Proposed strategy

All actions were carried out as per the National Society’s humanitarian mandate in the country and Red Cross Movement international regulations related to this context.

The LRC assisted the households by ensuring their transportation and their belongings from the semi-permanent ITS to the temporary shelter and provided them with the basic needs. As for the dismantlement of the semi-permanent ITS, the LRC covered the daily fees of the labors to help the households to remove the debris resulting from the dismantlement. Once the dismantlement is completed, the LRC volunteers distributed the shelter kits to the households needed for the assembly of their ITS as per the required criteria in addition to providing partial/full latrines. 598 shelter kits were distributed. LRC also ensured the transportation of the families and their belongings back to their original ITS.

This process has been completed after all households have received their shelter kits and cleared out of the temporary camp. The LRC has 300 volunteers ready to be deployed in rotation of 30 volunteers per shift. All the 300 volunteers were insured as part of this DREF operation. The LRC provided volunteers with the necessary personal protective equipment (PPE) and visibility from its own stocks.



### Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER)

Monitoring has formed an integral part of the operation to help ensure that it is consistent with the changing situation on the ground. In collaboration with the IFRC and Lebanese RC operation team, the LRC ensured adequate monitoring, evaluation and reporting of the activities.

The LRC developed a beneficiary satisfaction survey form for the households hosted in the temporary shelter and returned to their ITS in order to improve future response and capture some lessons learned; the satisfaction form includes information such as: the evacuation procedure from the ITS and the temporary shelter, the safety of the temporary shelter, the general behavior of the LRC volunteers etc. The hotline number of the Disaster Management Sector of LRC has been disseminated, in case of any question or clarification for further information.

The Lebanese Red Cross created a help desk in the transit camp that provide information and basic support to all families arriving to the transit camp.

Further activities were carried out during the period depending on the needs of the families and continuous need assessments were conducted by DM volunteers to cover all the basic needs of the affected population.



Figure 7: LRC Transit Camp site "Everest"



By the end of the intervention a lessons learned workshop, a DREF review and a DREF training were conducted.

[The Lessons Learned Workshop](#) (LLW) was conducted with the presence and participation of the LRC staff and volunteers from two levels: field and headquarters. It intended to assess key achievements and challenges and provided an opportunity to capture the lessons learned surrounding the operation from the involved staff and volunteers of the Lebanese Red Cross. The LLW focused on the general response activities, to reflect on the way the operation was conducted. The reflective session process was particularly helpful to the LRC teams who participated to learn quickly from their successes (good practices) and challenges (lessons learned) and share their learning. The workshop was also an opportunity to provide recommendations for future DREF operations.

The results of the workshops were analyzed with the support of IFRC and recommendations were developed for the future for better immediate response, as well as recommendations on quick and efficient coordination with other partners.



Figure 8. Lessons Learned Workshop facilitated by IFRC MENA Regional Office, credit: IFRC

[The DREF review](#) had multi-dimensional objectives. It aimed to i) to examine if the DREF operation has achieved its goal and outcomes (expected results), and to review outputs against the plan, ii) to assess key achievements, areas of success and challenges, as well as areas for improvement within the operation, linked with the lessons learned exercise and capture good practices, and iii) to provide recommendations to replicate or improve future disasters responses.

The review involved key stakeholders from the beneficiaries in the affected communities, representatives from LRC and representatives from IFRC MENA Regional Office involved in the response.

Following the review, the team facilitated a **DREF training** for the staff in HQ in aim to develop a good understanding of DREF and strategy within any operation needed in the future and support to activate it in general.

### **Security**

To reduce the risk of RCRC personnel against crime or violence, active risk mitigation measures were adopted. This includes situation monitoring and implementation of minimum-security standards.

All RCRC personnel actively involved in the operations have completed the BSAT (Basic Safer Access Training provided by LRC). Training on temporary Shelter evacuation and firefighting were conducted for volunteers, as contingency plan for any emergency or risks.

Lights were provided among LRC temporary shelter in order to keep the good visibility at night, also fire extinguishers were installed in each tent of LRC temporary shelter in case of fire.

## C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN



### Shelter

People reached: 3,360 (598 HHs)

Male: 1,690

Female: 1,670

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people targeted/reached with safe and adequate shelter and settlement	2,805	3,360
# households provided with emergency shelter and settlement assistance	561	598
# households provided with technical support	561	598

#### Narrative description of achievements

The LRC intervention revolves around the construction of a temporary shelter settlement, which accommodates families for a short period, allowing the affected population to redesign their initial settlement to comply with the sheltering standards set. Alongside the accommodation of refugees, the LRC were also distributing Ready Meals, Food Parcels, Hygiene and Shelter Kits, Solar Lanterns and Fire Extinguishers.

After setting up the camp, the intervention moved into its next stage which consisted of moving the affected population from their respective ITS into the temporary shelter.

Once the affected population has made the necessary changes to their initial settlements, they were given shelter kits in order to move forward with the intervention.

598 Shelter Kits were distributed to the affected population, while the women and children in the temporary shelter were attending hygiene promotion and awareness sessions. In parallel with these activities, the affected families have been moving out of the temporary shelters as their initial shelters can accommodate them again.

Moreover, the volunteers of the LRC were filling satisfaction forms with the affected families returned to their initial settlement in order to enhance future response in any disaster.

The below table shows the overall Arsal response and the achievements related to Shelter.

Response	Site Everest	ITS	Total
Total number of <b>Shelter kits</b> distributed	247	351	598
Total number of <b>Food Parcels</b> distributed	247	332	579
Total number of <b>Ready Meals</b> distributed	2,786	-	2,786
Total number of <b>Foldable Jerry Cans</b> distributed	494	-	494
Total number of <b>Hygiene Kits</b> distributed	494	-	494

#### Challenges

- Identification and preparation of location for establishment of LRC transit camp and conduct a need assessment
- The unpredictability of arrivals of families to the transit camp has been a challenge due to the unorganized demolition of ITSs by the affected families.

- To maintain capacity to meet all needs of the HHs and sometimes with large numbers of families coming to the transit camp together.
- Request from other organization to host families in LRC transit camp.

#### Lessons Learned

- The need to be very flexible and maintain a readiness to respond in terms of human resources and materials, and to meet immediate relief needs of families arriving.
- Continuous monitoring of the situation to provide immediate support in case of changes of trends or needs in the field.
- The importance of interaction and exchange between national societies and other organizations to ensure a good level of communication and adaptability.

For further information see [The Lessons Learned Workshop](#)



### Water, sanitation and hygiene

People reached: 3,000 people

Male: 1,690

Female: 1,670

#### Indicators:

	Target	Actual
# households provided with safe water services that meet agreed standards according to specific operational and programmatic context	561	247
% of target communities with financial resources to operate and maintain water facilities, access to technical support, and access to spare parts	100%	100%
# of people with access to an improved sanitation facility	2,805	3,000

#### Narrative description of achievements

LRC has mobilized WASH capacity i.e. trained volunteers and water truck in pre-identified spots to deliver drinking water, distribute hygiene kits and conduct hygiene awareness campaign. During the reporting period, the families who decided to come to LRC transit camp benefitted from water, sanitation and hygiene activities. In addition, they were provided with hygiene knowledge i.e. hand wash, waste disposal, etc...

Further activities were carried out during the period based on needs of the families. Since day one, 30 trained volunteers were deployed to operate and distribute water to people, installing toilets and showers, and targeting the drinking water needs for 247 HHs who were hosted in the temporary shelter of LRC and the rest of families hosted by their relatives and friends were also provided with wash facilities targeting the water needs of 3,000 people.

Several rotations were required from five to twelve consecutive days for each family, providing daily meals, drinking and usable water, WASH services, Hygiene and Shelter Kits, Solar Lanterns and Fire Extinguishers at a time.

Toilets and wash facilities were established to meet the need of the affected population in both location temporary shelter and ITS (49 site improvements, 125 latrine cabin, 205 water tanks, 205 water tank stand)

#### Challenges

None

#### Lessons Learned

For further information see [The Lessons Learned Workshop](#)

### Strengthen National Society

#### Indicators:

	Target	Actual
National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected.	Yes	Yes

#### Narrative description of achievements

Throughout the intervention, the Lebanese Red Cross have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected

#### Challenges

None reported
Lessons Learned
None reported

<b>Influence others as leading strategic partner</b>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Work in planning and reporting to ensure effective accountability internally and externally	Yes	Yes
Narrative description of achievements		
<p><b>At the field level:</b> The National Society established a hotline and disseminated it across the affected population along with a help desk.</p> <p>Through Lebanese Red Cross' extensive network of community-based volunteers, hygiene promotion and awareness sessions were conducted at the transit camps. The volunteers were actively engaged with the affected communities and conducted satisfaction surveys to measure the impact of the intervention in all its dimensions</p> <p><b>At the Operational level:</b>  <a href="#">DREF review</a> was carried out. It aimed to i) to examine if the DREF operation has achieved its goal and outcomes (expected results), and to review outputs against the plan, ii) to assess key achievements, areas of success and challenges, as well as areas for improvement within the operation, linked with the lessons learned exercise and capture good practices, and iii) to provide recommendations to replicate or improve future disasters responses.</p> <p>The review involved key stakeholders from the beneficiaries in the affected communities, representatives from LRC and representatives from IFRC MENA Regional Office involved in the response.</p> <p>Following the review, the team facilitated a <a href="#">DREF training</a> for the staff in HQ in aim to develop a good understanding of DREF and strategy within any operation needed in the future and support to activate it in general.</p> <p>Alternatively, a <a href="#">Lessons Learned Workshop</a> (LLW) was conducted with the presence and participation of the LRC staff and volunteers from two levels: field and headquarters. It intended to assess key achievements and challenges and provided an opportunity to capture the lessons learned surrounding the operation from the involved staff and volunteers of the Lebanese Red Cross. The LLW focused on the general response activities, to reflect on the way the operation was conducted. The reflective session process was particularly helpful to the LRC teams who participated to learn quickly from their successes (good practices) and failures (lessons learned) and share their learning. The workshop was also an opportunity to provide recommendations for future DREF operations.</p>		
Challenges		
None reported		
Lessons Learned		
For further information see the <a href="#">Lessons Learned Workshop</a> report.		

## D. THE BUDGET

CHF 301,088 was allocated to respond to the Population Movement. In all, the operation utilized CHF 293,443. The balance of CHF 7,645 will be returned to the DREF pool.

Please see the financial report attached.

## Contact information

Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#)

**For further information, specifically related to this operation please contact:**

### In the Lebanese Red Cross

- **Secretary General:** George Kettaneh, email: [georgekettaneh@redcross.org.lb](mailto:georgekettaneh@redcross.org.lb), [georgeskettaneh@yahoo.com](mailto:georgeskettaneh@yahoo.com)
- **Operational coordination:** Carine Taja, DREF Focal Point; email: [Carine.Taja@redcross.org.lb](mailto:Carine.Taja@redcross.org.lb)

### In the IFRC

- **IFRC Regional Office:** Dr. Hosam Faysal, Head of Disaster and Crisis (Prevention, Response and Recovery) – MENA; phone +961 71 802 916; email: [hosam.faysal@ifrc.org](mailto:hosam.faysal@ifrc.org)
- **IFRC Country Office:** Cristhian Cortez, acting Head of Partnership and Resource Development; phone: +961 71 802 926; email: [cristhian.cortez@ifrc.org](mailto:cristhian.cortez@ifrc.org)

### In IFRC Geneva

- **Programme and Operations focal point:** Eszter MATYEKA, Senior officer, DREF, phone: +41-75-419 8604 email: [eszter.matyeka@ifrc.org](mailto:eszter.matyeka@ifrc.org);
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### For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:

- **IFRC Regional Office:** Anca Zaharia, MENA Regional Head of Partnership and Resource Development, phone: +961 813 11 918; email: [anca.zaharia@ifrc.org](mailto:anca.zaharia@ifrc.org)

### For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table support:

- Dharmin Thacker, Acting Head of Logistics, Procurement and Supply Chain Management, phone: +961 5 428 505, email: [dharmin.thacker@ifrc.org](mailto:dharmin.thacker@ifrc.org)

### For Performance and Accountability support (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting enquiries)

- **IFRC MENA Regional Office, Beirut:** Nadine Haddad, Regional PMER manager, phone: +961 71 802 775; email: [nadine.haddad@ifrc.org](mailto:nadine.haddad@ifrc.org)

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## How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, **encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities** by National Societies, with a view to **preventing and alleviating human suffering**, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

[www.ifrc.org](http://www.ifrc.org)

Saving lives, changing minds.



The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace

# DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2019/06-2019/12	Operation	MDRLB007
Budget Timeframe	2019/06-2019/12	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 04/Mar/2020

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## MDRLB007 - Lebanon - Arsal Population Movement

Operating Timeframe: 25 Jun 2019 to 31 Oct 2019

### I. Summary

<b>Opening Balance</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Funds &amp; Other Income</b>	<b>301,088</b>
DREF Allocations	301,088
<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>-293,443</b>
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>7,645</b>

### II. Expenditure by area of focus / strategies for implementation

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction			0
AOF2 - Shelter	93,601		93,601
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs			0
AOF4 - Health			0
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	166,012		166,012
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion			0
AOF7 - Migration	16,625	290,438	-273,814
<b>Area of focus Total</b>	<b>276,238</b>	<b>290,438</b>	<b>-14,201</b>
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	4,793		4,793
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management			0
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	10,650	3,005	7,645
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	9,408		9,408
<b>Strategy for implementation Total</b>	<b>24,851</b>	<b>3,005</b>	<b>21,845</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>301,088</b>	<b>293,443</b>	<b>7,645</b>

# DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2019/06-2019/12	Operation	MDRLB007
Budget Timeframe	2019/06-2019/12	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 04/Mar/2020

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## MDRLB007 - Lebanon - Arsal Population Movement

Operating Timeframe: 25 Jun 2019 to 31 Oct 2019

### III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>	<b>232,380</b>		<b>232,380</b>
Shelter - Relief	72,000		72,000
Clothing & Textiles	4,500		4,500
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	149,880		149,880
Other Supplies & Services	6,000		6,000
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>15,610</b>		<b>15,610</b>
Transport & Vehicles Costs	15,610		15,610
<b>Personnel</b>	<b>24,722</b>		<b>24,722</b>
National Society Staff	8,834		8,834
Volunteers	15,888		15,888
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>10,000</b>		<b>10,000</b>
Workshops & Training	10,000		10,000
<b>General Expenditure</b>		<b>2,822</b>	<b>-2,822</b>
Information & Public Relations		2,822	-2,822
<b>Contributions &amp; Transfers</b>		<b>272,712</b>	<b>-272,712</b>
Cash Transfers National Societies		272,712	-272,712
<b>Indirect Costs</b>	<b>18,376</b>	<b>17,910</b>	<b>467</b>
Programme & Services Support Recover	18,376	17,910	467
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>301,088</b>	<b>293,443</b>	<b>7,645</b>