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Emergency Plan of Action Final Report

Lebanon: Population Movement

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency Appeal n°: MDRLB004	Glide number n°: OT-2014-000139-LBN
Date of Report Issue: 27 July 2016	Date of disaster: March 2011 (beginning of Syria crisis)
Operation start date: 30 October 2014	Operation end date: 31 December 2015
Number of people affected: 1,191,332 Syrian refugees in Lebanon; 42,000 Palestinian refugees from Syria (PRS); 49,000 Lebanese returnees from Syria; Lebanese community.	Appeal: CHF 11,039,642 Funding: CHF 3,127,202 Appeal Coverage: 28%
Host National Society: Lebanese Red Cross (LRC) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Number of Branches: 12• Number of volunteers: 4,270 volunteers (2,700 Emergency Medical Services (EMS) volunteers; 1,400 youth volunteers; 29 blood bank technical volunteers; 141 Disaster Management Unit (DMU) volunteers)	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: IFRC, ICRC, Belgian RC, British RC, Danish RC, French RC, German RC, Iran RC, Iraqi RC, Kuwait RC, Netherlands RC, Norwegian RC, Qatar RC, Spanish RC, Swiss RC, Swedish RC, Palestine RCS/Lebanon Branch and UAE RC.	
Other partner organizations involved in the operation: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Government bodies: Lebanese Ministry of Energy and Water, Ministry of Health;• UN agencies: UNICEF and UNHCR;• Other organizations: Government of Japan, Australian Government, Netherlands Government, PRM, Danish• Refugee Council, Norwegian Refugee Council, Arab Red Crescent Organization.	

The following report highlights:

- Response from Lebanese Red Cross (LRC) with the support of its partners to the needs of Syrian refugees and affected vulnerable Lebanese communities;
- Response from Palestinian RC (Lebanon Branch) (PRCS/L) response to the needs of Palestine Syrian refugees.

Click to view the [financial report](#) and [summary budget](#)

A. Situation Analysis

Description of the disaster

Lebanon hosts a large population of Syrian refugees, dispersed across the country. In the absence of formal camps, the vast majority of refugees (more than 80 per cent) live among existing communities and pay rent, while an estimated 15 per cent of refugees have set up informal (tented) settlements. With a land area of 10,452 km² and an estimated population of 4.5 million, Lebanon hosts more than 1,048,000 registered Syrians refugees (SR)¹ and approximately 42,000 Palestinian refugees from Syria (PRS)² (figures as of 29 June 2016) out of some 450,000 Palestinian refugees in Lebanon (PRL)³. As such, approximately a quarter of all those inside Lebanon are refugees.

With the Syria crisis exceeding five years, the resilience of both refugees in Lebanon and the host population were tested as resources dwindled. Concerns arose regarding the living conditions of refugees exhausting their savings and resources, as well as the situation facing the Lebanese population hosting refugees in areas that already suffered higher poverty levels and low employment rates. Host communities found themselves in direct competition in the commercial sector, in the labour market and for limited public and social services. With a population increase of around 30 per cent , public infrastructure in Lebanon such as water, sanitation and waste management, already constrained and under-resourced before the crisis, were considerably stressed. The burden on public health, social services and education facilities rose considerably.

The LRC extended its operations to provide assistance to refugees coming from Syria since the beginning of the crisis, calling for a scaling up of its capacity. Accordingly, LRC worked on strengthening its financial management including the restructuring of its financial department, planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) and logistics capacities, as well as other cross-cutting capacities such as psycho-social support.

IFRC launched an Emergency Appeal of CHF 18,644,090, later revised to CHF 11,039,642. At close, the appeal coverage stood at 28 per cent , equating to a funding gap of CHF 7,906,822.



Summary of response

The below table provides a snapshot of LRC and PRCS/L response with the support of partners for the period October 2014 – December 2015.

Lebanese Red Cross activities	Beneficiaries reached	Partners
Emergency Medical Services (EMS)	30,743 p	Danish RC, German RC, Netherlands RC/ECHO, Norwegian RC, Swiss RC, ICRC as well as Ministry of Health, Alfa Co and Private Donors
Blood bank	6,358 p	ICRC, The Netherlands RC, and German RC, Bahraini RC and Swiss RC

¹ <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/country.php?id=122>, 29th June 2016

² <http://www.unrwa.org/syria-crisis>, 29th June 2016

³ <http://www.unrwa.org/where-we-work/lebanon>

Primary health care services (LRC dispensaries and mobile medical units-MMUs)	157,454 p	Danish RC, Norwegian RC, Spanish RC, Icelandic RC, and Canadian RC through IFRC
Psychosocial support	24,182 p	Danish RC , Swedish RC and UNICEF
Food parcels and coupons	61,934 p	Belgian, German, Netherlands, Swiss, ICRC, Kuwait RC
WASH (water and sanitation to at least Sphere standards; hygiene promotion)	10,219 p	IFRC (Swedish and Qatar RC funding), French RC (Swedish RC and ICRC), German RC, Netherlands RC, Norwegian RC, UNHCR
Winter items (clothes vouchers blankets, tents, tarpaulins, fuel stoves, fuel vouchers)	32,841 HH	Kuwait RC, German, , Austrian (through Netherlands RC), ICRC and IFRC/(Swedish RC, Taiwan RC, Finnish RC, Japanese Government, Italian Dev.)
Cash transfer programme	2,278 HH	British RC, Danish RC and ICRC
Disaster Management/Logistics Capacity Enhancement	LRC staff	Swiss RC, British RC

Palestine Red Crescent Society/ Lebanon Branch (PRCS/L) activities	Number of people reached	Partners
Rapid medical treatment of injuries and diseases	1,100	Danish RC
Hygiene Kit distribution	600	IFRC through Swedish RC funding
Hygiene awareness sessions	600	IFRC through Swedish RC funding
Blanket distribution for winter	5000	IFRC through Swedish RC funding
Medical assistance and equipment donation to 5 PRCS/L hospitals	700	ICRC
Medical Bills support to Palestinian refugees from Syria and Palestinian refugees in Lebanon	1,100	Danish Red Cross

Where p = persons

HH = households

Support to IFRC	Partners
Human resources support	British RC, Canadian RC, Finnish RC, Icelandic RC, Irish RC, Japanese RC, Monaco RC, Netherlands RC and Swedish RC.

In addition, several partners contributed multilaterally to the IFRC Emergency Appeal. They include: British RC, Canadian RC, Canadian RC (from Canadian Government), Finnish RC, Finnish RC (from Finnish Government), Icelandic RC, Icelandic RC (from Icelandic Government), Italian RC, Irish RC, Japanese Government, Japanese RC, Qatar RC, RC of Monaco, Swedish RC, Taiwan RC, Netherlands RC.

On behalf of LRC and PRCS/L, IFRC takes this opportunity to thank all the partners for their continued support to the Syrian Crisis in Lebanon.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in Lebanon

Over the course of the appeal, there were 18 Movement partners present in Lebanon working either regionally or directly with LRC. They include the British RC, Canadian RC, Danish RC, French RC, German RC, Iranian RC, Iraqi RC, Kuwaiti RC, Netherlands RC, Norwegian RC, Palestine RC, Qatar RC, Spanish RC, Swedish RC, Swiss RC, United Arab Emirates RC societies alongside the IFRC and ICRC.

A focal partner was appointed by LRC for each sector to support the National Society. This includes: Health – Norwegian Red Cross; psychosocial support – Danish Red Cross; Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Disaster Management (DM) – German Red Cross; Relief - Netherlands Red Cross; Logistics – British Red Cross; Finance – Norwegian RC; Volunteering – Spanish Red Cross; EMS –ICRC; Blood Banks – Swiss Red Cross and IFRC – Organizational Development.

Under the leadership of the LRC, Movement partners developed coordination mechanisms for a collective and effective humanitarian response. Movement Partnership coordination mechanism in Lebanon was composed of three levels: Partnership Advisory Committee, Movement Coordination Forum and Technical committees. Chaired by the LRC Secretary General, the Partnership Advisory Committee consisted of LRC, IFRC, ICRC and a number of Participating National Societies who have demonstrated a long-term commitment. Its objective was to deliberate on both strategic and operational issues and to enhance the operational and organizational capacities of the LRC through stronger partnerships.

The Movement Coordination forum brought together the representatives of all the Movement partners working in Lebanon. It aimed at promoting effective exchange of information to enhance coordination, coherence and synergy among the Movement.

Technical committees were created as per sector: Health, EMS, Blood Bank, DM and OD. They provided a mechanism whereby Partners' counterparts (focal points) will work closely with LRC department managers enhancing joint working and mutual learning from experiences in the follow up on implementation of agreed plans and budgets.

Overview of Non-RCRC Actors in Lebanon

Non-RCRC actors working prominently in relief during the appeal period included ACTED, Action Contra la Faim, Lebanese Ministry of Energy and Water, Ministry of Health, Danish Refugee Council, CARE International, Medair, Mercy Corps, Norwegian Refugee Council, Oxfam, UNDP, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNRWA, World Vision International, among others.

Movement partners attended UNHCR coordination meetings, which took place twice monthly in Beirut, and monthly or bi-monthly in Qobayat and Bekaa as well as the South in the technical sectors of NFIs, WASH, shelter, education, cash transfer, health and protection. Regular updates were posted and accessed by the Movement through the UN information portal, which provides updates on numbers of registered Syrians and Palestinians, needs assessments and implementation progress.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

Economic Situation

The Syria crisis has had serious economic repercussions in Lebanon, adding to the strains the country was already experiencing. Based on a rapid Economic and Social Impact Assessment of the Syrian conflict on Lebanon for the 2012-2014 undertaken by the World Bank, the overall impact is summarized as follows

- GDP growth was reduced by 2.9 per cent each year, with losses in wages, profits, taxes, private consumption and investment;
- Approximately 170,000 Lebanese were pushed into poverty, with over 1 million already below the poverty line;
- The unemployment rate doubled, reaching up to 20 per cent and affecting mostly unskilled youth;
- Government revenue collection is down by USD 1.5 billion, while government expenditure is up by USD 1.1 billion due to the surge in demand for public services, bringing the total fiscal impact to USD 2.6 billion.

Shelter and Settlements

Based on a shelter survey done by The Assessment Capacities Project (ACAPS) in March 2014, around 15 per cent of the refugee population was residing in around 1,000 informal tented settlements (ITS) while another 25 per cent live in other substandard shelters, including worksites, unfinished houses, and one-room structures. According to their report for the period 6 August to 3 September 2014, the authorities' no-camp policy increased pressure on the shelter/rental market, and limited employment opportunities for Syrian refugees. Lebanon has witnessed an increase in the number of informal settlements, which increasingly affects already impoverished municipalities. Letters by the Ministry of Interior have restricted the establishment of such settlements and circulars issued in May and June 2014 in the Bekaa and North Lebanon state that no new informal settlements would be set up without the permission of the Governor, in consultation with the provincial Sub-Security Council and the Ministry of Social Affairs. Reports indicated that these circulars were interpreted differently by local authorities. In some instances, the circulars were reportedly used as the basis for mass evictions, notably in Rahbe, Akkar, during the month of August.

Refugee households renting shelters faced a heightened risk of being evicted, due to an inability to pay rent alongside the growing discontent of host communities. This led to the augmentation of hundreds of Informal Tented Settlements (ITS) in areas such as Bekaa and North Lebanon, which are the poorest areas of the country.

Palestinian refugees were already living in run-down refugee camps. One of the most immediate concerns for PRCS/L is shelter due to a housing shortage, high rents and the government's reluctance to authorize new camps. Refugees are dependent on UNRWA to provide support for rental assistance.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

A joint assessment conducted by Movement partners in early-mid 2014 indicated that water and sanitation services were under enormous strain. Syrian refugees in Lebanon were lacking adequate access to potable water and in need of improved sanitation facilities related to waste management and personal and household hygiene. The assessment identified:

- Inadequate access to water, sanitation and hygiene facilities for populations living in small and not highly visible informal settlements;
- Prevalence of skin diseases and cases of diarrhoea;
- Lack of empowerment for refugees and their host communities to address their water and sanitation challenges (water point maintenance, sanitation facilities maintenance, information on community based health and hygiene promotion);
- Inadequate water treatment due to lack of materials or knowledge about treating polluted water;
- Lack of maintenance for water points;
- Poor sanitation facilities that were unsustainable and costly to maintain;
- Poor water management and storage (poor conditions of containers and not sufficient storage capacities).

Health

Existing health facilities had a low capacity to respond to the growing needs of the local population and increasing numbers of refugees. A severe shortfall in surge support left many Syrian refugees in Lebanon unable to access crucial medical care. The situation was indeed so desperate that in some cases refugees have resorted to returning to Syria to receive the treatment they need. The health system in Lebanon is highly privatized and expensive, leaving many refugees reliant on care subsidized by UNHCR and subject to eligibility criteria and financial contributions. Some refugees missed treatment or resorted to negative coping mechanisms to pay for care. At the same time, hospitals accumulated significant unpaid bills with some reportedly resorting to severe methods to collect payments, such as detaining patients or bodies, requesting upfront payment, and confiscating registration documents.

Frequently cases that were initially straightforward to treat became life threatening due to complications caused by lack of treatment. According to UNHCR, among the refugee population to have sought medical attention, over 70% of patients are female and nearly one quarter are children under five. Many hospitals refused to treat Syrian patients. The LRCS EMS was transporting substantial numbers of patients, especially from North Lebanon (Tripoli and the upper region) and Bekaa to Saida due to a lack of sufficient available facilities.

Supply of medicines for acute and chronic diseases was frequently insufficient to cover the rising demand. The subsequent limitations on disease control presented a challenge in crowded living conditions, especially during summer.

UNRWA was, over the appeal period, the main healthcare provider for Palestinian refugee households in Lebanon, in addition to PRCS/L. However, the dramatic increase in the number of patients, without a proportionate increase in their organisational and financial capacities, exacerbated the situation.

Food Security/Nutrition/Livelihood

According to the preliminary results of the Vulnerability Assessment for Syrian refugees (VASyR) 2014, nearly 75% of the Syrian refugees' households had some degree of food insecurity. Syrian refugees frequently relied on external assistance when not able to meet their basic needs – especially food.

The joint UNRWA/WFP Palestinian refugees from Syria (PRS) needs assessment, released in June 2014, revealed poor food consumption patterns among the PRS. Almost all PRS children (91 percent) did not meet the minimum acceptable meal frequency levels and the majority of children (86 percent) did not have acceptable dietary diversity. Twelve percent (12%) of households were moderately or severely food insecure due to high expenditures on food.

The Lebanese host community were affected in their livelihoods due to the increased unemployment rates. Households that relied on agriculture production for their income and seasonal or regular employment in Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) were highly affected by the interaction of climate extremes, violent conflicts (in areas bordering Syria), demographic pressure of the refugees and economic crisis (lower wages, unemployment, etc.). Lebanese households were increasingly applying a range of coping strategies including reducing the number of meals, borrowing money for food, purchasing food on credit, and purchasing lower quality or cheaper food. Selling land or household assets, relying on remittances and depending on aid were also reported.

Interpersonal Violence and Gender

There is no quantitative data with respect to violence against women, but many displaced Syrian women and girls report having experienced violence, in particular rape. Based on a rapid assessment conducted by the International Rescue Committee, many forms of violence were identified including rape and sexual violence; intimate partner violence (IPV); early marriage and survival sex. Many newly arrived women and girls are living in unplanned and overcrowded settlements, with minimal privacy and compromised safety, particularly among those refugee populations inhabiting abandoned public buildings. Survivors were often reluctant to report Sexual Gender Based Violence (SGBV) or seek support due to the shame, fear and 'dishonour' to their households. Women risk further physical and sexual violence, including death, often from their own households, when reporting GBV.

Some national and international service providers were reluctant to be associated with response to SGBV and are unwilling to expand their programme to provide specialized care for survivors. Utilization of services for survivors of SGBV was also limited due to distance, restricted freedom of movement imposed by household members and cultural pressures. Syrian refugees were often isolated from the rest of the population and lacked information on their rights and the support they could receive. Major humanitarian actors recognised these gaps, but had limited capacity due to current commitments and relied on local partners to deliver needed assistance. Having access to first-aid and protection skills, to health and hygiene good practices and to mitigation measures are effective ways to empower communities to protect themselves to better cope with difficult living situations.

Risk Analysis

The volatile security situation in some parts of Lebanon, especially where refugees are residing, affected implementation of some activities planned in this appeal, primarily in the form of access and a highly dynamic context. For example, clashes in Aarsal in the first week of August 2014 (in the immediate lead-up to the appeal period) between security forces and armed groups led to many casualties and displacement of the communities. Likewise, the security situation in North Lebanon and especially Tripoli was frequently volatile due to ongoing clashes between security forces and armed groups. Security measures and restriction of movement in these areas were put in place. There are also concerns of spillover from fighting in Syria. The RCRC Movement worked to closely monitor the situation in order to make informed measures for safety and security.

B. Operational strategy and plan

Overall Objective

The overall objective was to provide a comprehensive response to identified humanitarian needs, gaps and constraints linked with the presence and movement of Syrian and Palestinian refugees in Lebanon, as well as the host population affected by the crisis.

The rationale for RCRC's activities with the Lebanese Red Cross and Palestine Red Crescent Society, Lebanon Branch was based on the volatile security context which is increasingly leaving people in need outside the reach of humanitarian assistance. The implementing sectors include Emergency health, relief, winterization, disaster management and DRR, capacity building and WASH.

Proposed strategy

As shared in the Movement Advisory Platform (MAP) meeting in Beirut (17-18 May 2014), the RCRC Movement had a twofold strategic approach in addressing the crisis, particularly noting the nature of the conflict, its spread and its protracted nature:

1. Enhance and sustain host National Society capacities at all levels to be the lead and first line responders utilising and building its volunteer base and skills;
2. Ensure that services are delivered in a relevant, efficient, timely manner. The LRC has been strengthening its volunteering and branch management activities to enhance the implementation of various activities.

The IFRC has continued to facilitate and support coordination with respective National Societies in Lebanon, in particular where there are 18 Participating National Societies (PNS) present. IFRC supported the host National Society to harmonise PNS efforts and create synergies with cost effectiveness to contribute to better efficiency. Good coordination is underpinned by information collection, collation and dissemination. The IFRC has taken innovative steps for 4Ws mapping (What, Where, When, Why). The elevation of the 4Ws, or similar tool, to the Movement Wide Reporting System (MWRS) is an initiative which was outlined in the recent MAP and discussions are underway to see how this can be taken forward. During the period of drafting this document, Real Time Evaluation of the Syria Crisis Operations was conducted and provided feedback to strengthen the Syria Crisis Operation.

In summary, there were 4 Enabling Actions in place to facilitate the Movements' strategic approach to the crisis:

Enabling Action One: To have a common framework and plan, to be led by the Host National Society, acknowledging that the crisis was country based (with regional aspects and effects). With a common plan, resource allocation was based on this plan (both in capacity building and programming) and all response projects, actions and capacity building were designed to contribute to this common plan.

Enabling Action Two: Promote a culture of transparency and accountability. Specifically, this related to a) establishment of operational forums for sharing and analysing information on progress and achievements b.) ensuring quality monitoring and reporting on implemented activities was shared for enhancing informed decision making and accountability c.) roll out MWRS d.) collaboration to enhance NS capacities for results-based emergency planning and reporting.

Enabling Action Three: Act in one voice: The Tripartite Meeting for the Syria Crisis held in Sydney during the Statutory Meetings in November 2013 stressed on the need for a "single entry point" to "channel funds and goods in a consolidated way". As such and in order for the Movement to act in one voice, a stronger Movement positioning focus was put in place to support the responding National Societies by strengthening coordination.

Enabling Action Four: Adapt to changing trends and evolving contexts, investing in future rebuilding of affected communities. While the primary focus was on supporting NSs in their response efforts, a sustainable and flexible capacity building program was facilitated and mapped to plan recovery and rehabilitation activities as the situation allowed.

LRC was uniquely positioned to meet refugee and host population's urgent needs along the border where security and access are difficult, if not impossible for other actors. LRC received a significant number of requests for delivering aid on

behalf of international partners who had previously intervened in these areas. LRC was able to draw heavily on existing volunteers, staff and organisational structures already present and accepted in the areas of intervention.

Operational support services

Human resources (HR)

The Syria operation in Lebanon was led by an Operations Coordinator and supervised by overall Head of Syria Crisis, MENA region Head of Operations and later the MENA Emergency and Crisis Unit. During the appeal period, the operations team consisted of national and international staff with up to 7 international delegates and national staff based in the MENA regional office in Beirut to provide specialized support to the operation in communications, information management, finance, humanitarian diplomacy, logistics, health, and planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting.

Logistics and supply chain

The Regional logistics coordinator for the Syria crisis, in close coordination with Lebanese Red Cross and Palestine Red Crescent Society-Lebanon Branch as well as Dubai Global Logistics Service (GLS) set up a supply chain using existing GLS structures in order to ensure a best sourcing strategy in the provision of supplies required for beneficiaries (such as relief items, medicines, equipment and vehicles). This support included:

- Mobilizing relief items pre-positioned in IFRC's Global Logistics Service Office in Dubai for emergencies and on-going operations;
- Coordinating between IFRC, LRC programme managers, zone logistics unit and Dubai office, for timely and cost-efficient sourcing option for items required in the operation;
- Coordinating mobilization of goods and reception of incoming shipments;
- Utilizing existing warehousing facilities and vehicles for storage and efficient dispatch of goods to the final distribution points;
- Supporting the Operating NS in securing adequate storage solutions;
- Ensuring that local procurement of goods, services and transport was in line with IFRC procurement standards and procedures;
- Liaising and coordinating actions with other key actors so that the IFRC logistics operation processes used all available information to be as efficient and effective as possible;

The setup and sourcing strategies were continually assessed in order to adapt to the changing situation in Lebanon.

Humanitarian Diplomacy

The IFRC and Lebanese Red Cross had an important role to play in policy dialogue with various stakeholders including governments, international institutions and private sector. The role of IFRC was to support LRC in this engagement and also to engage in dialogue within the global fora on issues affecting the national society. IFRC continued through its Humanitarian Diplomacy staff to strengthen the operation by increasing donor and government relations, mapping and developing targeted advocacy activities, evidence based positioning, supporting and organizing partner and Movement meetings as well as facilitating partners' communication in regard to the Syria Crisis. The team had also ensured strong partnership stewardship and systematically communicating funding needs and gaps throughout the operational time-frame.

Communications

Following the Movement Communication Strategy, communication had a key role to play in increasing awareness of the humanitarian impact of the Syria crisis, to reiterate our call for unimpeded and safe access to those most in need and to address their vulnerabilities. The strategy emphasised a high level of proactivity, to change approach on communication and to strengthen internal and external communication, with particular regards to visibility on the media and advocacy tools such as public reports, positioning papers and a documentary called "Living in Syria Crisis" (with several episodes from Lebanon).

To ensure that LRC provided quality communication products and enhanced the sharing of information among Movement partners, the IFRC communications unit provided support with respect to establishing basic communication guidelines, procedures and tools for the National Society. Moreover LRC developed a unique communication portal that Movement partners can access for relevant information to facilitate better communication channels and the ability of LRC to manage and share relevant information to all their stakeholders.

Security

The IFRC MENA region security advisor provided support to field teams with security advice and field assessments to ensure that minimum security requirements were in place, to mitigate potential risks and to produce up-to-date security plans. The ICRC, LRC and IFRC technical personnel worked in a coordinated manner so as to ensure strengthened security management, achieved through regular meetings of the 3 security focal persons from each organisation. In addition, SMS security alerts, information sharing through emails (Lebanon environment scanning) were carried out on a daily basis or as required.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER)

To ensure IFRC and National Society operational quality standards were upheld, monitoring, evaluation and reporting mechanisms were strengthened and implemented with a focus on enhancing the capacity of both National Societies and IFRC field teams. The PMER support from the Federation continued to strengthen the planning and reporting capacities of the two National Societies, based on the evolving needs which were informed by regular monitoring conducted in operational areas.

Resource mobilization in emergency operations

IFRC continued through its Resource Mobilization team to support LRC and PRCS with donor and government relations and mapping, targeted advocacy activities, evidence based positioning materials, Movement meetings and communication. In addition to the above, the Resource Mobilization team supported LRC and PRCS on quality reporting ensuring timely submission of reports to donors. Movement partners worked together to produce a common reporting tool for a coordinated response to the Syrian crisis.

Administration and Finance

The Regional Finance Unit (RFU) together with field finance staff provided support to project managers for financial management and budgeting. It also ensured that all financial commitments were in line with approved budgets. Finance staff also supported pledge conditions and follow up with NS finance counterparts to ensure smooth cash flow and reporting.

Information Management

An Information Management (IM) delegate was in place to take the lead in establishing information management (flow and quality of information) for the MENA region. This included developing a regional IM strategy for smooth information flow between the IFRC and partners and developing new IM tools for implementation at country level that included data collection tools, reporting templates, resource mapping system and maps. IM also provided quality assurance for information products produced by various departments by analysing data to provide a complete picture of the size and nature of responses and identifying gaps to enhance coordinated action. IM support was provided to all departments in developing their reports with visuals to aid decision making. Infographic updates (map, graphs and timeline) were initiated supporting the coordination processes to collect, analyse and share information about the situation among partners. The MENA region office supported LRC in data collection and creating information products

C. Detailed Operational Plan

Lebanese Red Cross

Hygiene Promotion and Water Supply

Outcome: Reduced risk of vector-borne and water related diseases in Halba, Baalbek and Rachaya.

Achievements :

Hygiene Promotion and Water Supply		
Output Indicators	Target	Actual
# LRC staff and volunteers in DMU and MS department trained in WASH	50	16
# of people with access to clean water	-	10,219
# of people sensitized on WASH	-	10,219
# of community events organized in the IS	-	598
# of site improved (mitigation works against floods)	-	121
# of working garbage management system	-	533
# of communal latrines built	-	320

10,219 beneficiaries (approximately 2,055 HH) received assistance to at least minimum Sphere standards for water and sanitation in Qob Elias and Rachaya. This was achieved through a combination of targeted interventions depending on differing contextual needs, and included:

- Targeted beneficiaries from Baalbeck, Rachaya, Akkar and Zahle received household-level water trucking of approximately 2000L every 10 days (equivalent to 40L/person/day) with the presence of the DMU volunteers;
- Water trucking and hygiene kit distributions were accompanied by hygiene promotion conducted by trained LRC DMU teams;
- Ongoing water testing at 15 sites;
- 23,395 hygiene kits distributed;
- 807 jerry cans distributed;
- 320 family-level latrines constructed;
- 433 water tanks and associated reticulation distributed;
- 351 PHAST and hygiene promotion sessions;
- Trained 16 LRC volunteers in WASH program management;
- 533 garbage (500 litres) containers placed in 5 different sites to facilitate service collection provided by municipality.

As part of the post distribution monitoring (PDM) process, feedback was collected from beneficiaries on the kits provided. The PDM showed (80%) satisfaction among beneficiaries, with adjustments made to the kit content to reflect this feedback where appropriate.



Left: LRC volunteer checking the water tank before filling; Right: Water trucking in Zahle. Source: LRC

Challenges: Participatory Hygiene And Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) activities related to water management activities, were not fully implemented due to the low number of volunteers with experience in the WASH emergency cycle. Hygiene kits were generally distributed after a hygiene awareness session was done. However, for the above reasons, in some instances kits were distributed without complimentary hygiene promotion. LRC DMU teams conducted multiple visits to informal settlements and other targeted areas in order to monitor the use of water quantity and quality and hygiene kits. It proved challenging to provide timely monitoring in accordance with the delivery schedule due to staffing capacities.

Lessons learned: The Lebanese Red Cross and the Palestine Red Crescent /Lebanon Branch was able to reach more beneficiaries by using allocated funded to support activities in addition to regular operational programming. The support given by the IFRC and partners has marked milestones in the development of the LRC WASH capacities and its ability to adapt to the host Lebanese and Syrian refugee communities in Lebanon.

Relief and Winterization

Food assistance

Outcome: Immediate food needs of the most vulnerable Syrian refugees are met

Achievements and challenges:

Food Distribution		
Output Indicators	Target	Actual
# of Syrian refugee households benefitting from food parcel distributions	4,500	61,934

Through bilateral support from German RC, Kuwait RC, Netherlands RC, Swiss RC and the ICRC, Lebanese Red Cross was able to reach 61,934 households (approx. 309,670 beneficiaries) with food parcels and coupons. In addition to the above, the Kuwait Red Crescent provides 2 bread parcels daily for 6,000 families.

The Belgian RC provided bilateral support to LRC through 4,000 food parcels each month for six months. These distributions took place from July to December 2015.

British RC and Danish Red Cross supported LRC with cash transfer programming (CTP) through which 13,830 people were reached.

Winter assistance

Outcome: Immediate relief items during winter for the most vulnerable Syrian refugees are met

Achievements:

Relief and Winterization		
Output Indicators	Target	Actual
# of Syrian refugee households reached with essential winterization items (tarpaulins, fuel stoves, blankets and fuel vouchers)	30,000	32,841

Distribution of blankets, stoves, tarpaulins, and fuel vouchers assisted beneficiary families to be more resilient to cold weather. Winterization assessments were conducted throughout October, November and December 2014, and in 2015 needs were identified by the 12 DMU offices. The DMU field offices shared information and maintained coordination with the branches and local authorities during the assessment and distribution periods.

A strategy was identified and put in action whereby beneficiaries were selected after an assessment that identifies the needs of the Syrian Refugees in each program and target area. The collected lists of the target groups were cross-checked with the UNHCR database before each distribution. The beneficiaries selected were refugees that are not registered with the UNHCR and refugees that are not receiving any assistance from another NGO or UN agency. The distribution process started in October 2014, with necessary arrangements for the distribution made in coordination between IFRC and LRC DMU headquarters.

- In January 2015, LRC distributed 500 fuel stoves/heaters to 500 Syrian refugee households in Zahle and Kob Elias (Bekaa region) as well as Hasbaya (South Lebanon). This was completed with the support of IFRC through Taiwan RC funding;
- Between November 2014 to December 2015, 30,202 blankets, 6,875 tarpaulins, 791 stoves/heaters and 17,850 vouchers were distributed among 5000 HH per month by LRC branches from Akkar, Zahle, Tripoli, Eklim El Chouf, Qob Elias, Baalbek, Hasbaya, and Hermel in their respective areas. This was done with support of IFRC through the Finnish RC funding.
- Additional winterization cash transfer programming was carried out for 2,278 HH.

Challenges: The tendering process for fuel voucher delayed procurement. The first tender only managed to attract one bidder, which obliged IFRC and LRC to repeat the process. Unfortunately the second tender as well was with only one bidder. As per the IFRC Logistics procedures the bid process was forwarded to the IFRC secretariat in Geneva to get a waiver to consider a single bidder. Eventually, IFRC approved this bid and procurement was carried out accordingly.

LRC DMU coordinated closely with UNHCR in order to cover gaps and avoid duplication in implementation. However, the dynamic nature of beneficiary needs and geography presented difficulties for effective coordination. This led to delayed distributions of fuel vouchers, stoves, blankets, and tarpaulins. To avoid delays, LRC conducted distributions in the targeted areas and constantly updated UNHCR regarding the people reached and target areas in order to avoid duplication and ensure coordinated distributions.

Severe storms hit Lebanon during the implementation period leading to delayed distributions in some areas of Lebanon especially in Bekaa and in the North areas due to blocked roads and poor weather conditions. Distributions resumed immediately after the passing of the storms.

Emergency health

Emergency Medical Services (EMS)

Outcome: Improved access to basic health, first aid, emergency treatment and transport of Syrian refugees and Lebanese host population and the capacity of 46 EMS stations is increased

Achievements :

Emergency Medical Services (EMS)		
Output Indicators	Target	Actual
# of people reached with EMS missions (transport from border regions, hospital transfers, on-site first aid and dead body transport)	N/A	30,743

The LRC, being the main nation-wide ambulance service, is providing pre-hospital care missions countrywide. All people in Lebanon, including refugees, have access to the EMS, which operates 24 hours a day thanks to 46 EMS stations, 4 dispatch centres, 262 ambulances and more than 2,700 trained volunteers.

The EMS has been able to reach 30,743 Syrian refugees with various services including transporting the sick and wounded to hospital, transporting patients from hospital to homes, administering first aid, among other services. Swiss RC has been supporting the LRC through day/night shift payments to EMS stations/ambulance services of the LRC in Beirut, Mreijeh and Furn el-Chebak area. Support has also been through capacity building to achieve better logistics/equipment management within the EMS stations of the LRC

Challenges: Although LRC has received 13 ambulances from various partners (Netherlands, Danish RC and ICRC) in the current period, the need for more ambulances are still there. The running and maintenance costs of the existing old ambulances are high.



LRC EMS Volunteer transporting a sick child during a storm. Source: LRC

Blood bank services

Outcome: Improved access to safe blood services for Syrian refugees and vulnerable host populations; 12 LRC blood banks' readiness to provide blood services is enhanced.

Achievements:

Blood Services		
Output Indicators	Target	Actual
# of Syrian refugees and vulnerable host populations provided with blood	12,000	6,358

With 12 blood banks across Lebanon, the LRC has so far provided blood units to 6,358 patients. This was made possible with support from ICRC, German RC, Swiss RC and IFRC (through Canadian RC funding).



Lebanese Red Cross blood donation campaign. Source: LRC

Challenges: As it has been a challenge to separate support between Syrian refugees or Lebanese host communities, support is provided proportionately between a percentage of the vulnerable Lebanese population and Syrian refugees.

At the end of 2014, the Blood Bank had a deficit budget of approximately USD. 350,000. In the current funding trend or practice the deficit could add up and be projected to an estimated USD 1 Million.

Primary health care services

Outcome: Increased access to medical services among vulnerable Syrian refugees and Lebanese host communities

Achievements:

Mobile Medical Units (MMUs)		
Output Indicators	Target	Actual
# of people reached with medical and social assistance through MMUs	N/A	157,454

MMUs: Through its mobile medical clinics (MMU's) with the support of Norwegian RC, LRC provided health services that included consultations, medications, diagnosis or referrals to specialized services. The Chouf clinic was supported by IFRC until July 2014 and Norwegian RC took over. The new MMU providing services in Tripoli was supported by Danish RC. The Spanish Red Cross also provided special hygiene kits to women in need of special hygiene care after a medical consultation in the Mobile Clinics.



MMU service provision by Lebanese Red Cross. Source: LRC

LRC Dispensaries: Care was provided to Syrian refugees and host Lebanese populations. Over 36,000 Syrian refugees have been reached with health services in the regions of Beirut, Mount Lebanon, North, Bekaa, South and Nabatyeh.

Health promotion sessions were conducted for the LRC technical teams (midwives, nurses and social workers) under different topics, including personal hygiene and prevention of scabies, reproductive health, communicable (polio, mumps) and non-communicable diseases (asthma, diabetes).

Challenges:

- Periodic shortage of medicines affected the ability of MMUs to function effectively;
- Reduction in services provided by other actors led to an increase in the number of patients seeking medical assistance from MMUs.

Psychosocial support

Outcome: Psychosocial living environment is enhanced for the vulnerable refugees from Syria and their host communities and the psychological distress is minimised.

Achievements :

Psychosocial support		
Output Indicators	Target	Actual
# of people who receive psychosocial support (structured)	18,000	24,182
# of people who receive psychosocial support (unstructured)	-	37,874
# of volunteers trained in PSP	-	80
# people attending community PSP events	-	434

LRC provided psychosocial support to its target population through mobile its medical units (MMUs) and health centres. This was undertaken with support from Danish RC.

Over 24,000 people were reached with psychosocial support activities. These activities included recreational activities for children in child friendly spaces, structured psychosocial sessions for children and caregivers; life skills sessions for adolescents, awareness raising on child protection and gender based violence, case management, home visits and referrals. In addition, social workers also supported the health teams by conducting health promotion sessions, in particular hygiene promotion for children.



LRC PSP activities for children. Source: LRC

Disaster Preparedness and Capacity building

Outcome: LRC operational readiness to respond urgently to an increase in influx of refugees or any emergency situation is strengthened.

Achievements :

Disaster Preparedness and Capacity building		
Output Indicators	Target	Actual
# of LRC DM staff and volunteers trained (type of training)	64	300
# DMU units adequately equipped for immediate response	8	12
# of people who can be reached with contingency stock	25,000	12,000
# of warehouses available to stock relief items	6	8
# of DM cars available to conduct distributions in areas where refugees reside	3	3

Staff and volunteers were trained in topics including introduction to Disaster Management, first aid and water and sanitation preparedness trainings.

Challenges: Securing funding support all the planned activities proved challenging. In the emergency context, support was typically focussed more on response activities than capacity building and preparedness.

Logistics Capacity Development

Outcome: The LRC Logistics Department is strengthened to provide support during the Syria Crisis as well as to build stability and sustainability for future operations.

Achievements : A regional IFRC logistics coordinator was recruited in August 2014 to provide support to LRC. The coordinator liaised with IFRC Dubai and Geneva Global Logistics Service on the mobilisation of resources and supply chain for relief assistance to the LRC. The coordinator emphasised communication with PNSs and other donors regarding in-kind donations (IKDs). During the winter period, Logistics facilitated local tendering and procurement of winterization items such as heating stoves, winter blankets, and other non-food items (NFIs).

Challenges: The major challenge faced was related to the importation of relief items into the country, where the Lebanese Red Cross has no customs agreement that allows them to attain goods cleared and exempted from taxes as in other locations. Such applications are made on an ad-hoc basis. This issue created substantial delays, often in the order of months and attracted considerable demurrage fees. LRCS subsequently advised that imported in-kind donations could not be received until the exemption issues were resolved. An ongoing need remains for long-term investment in enhancing the logistics capacity of LRC.

Communications and humanitarian Diplomacy

Progress: With support from the IFRC Syria Crisis Communications Coordinator, several communication products were developed to profile the National Society activities and highlight the needs of the targeted population. Several web stories were published on the IFRC website and on the IFRC Syria Crisis webpage. Activities in Lebanon were also highlighted through IFRC social media (Facebook and Twitter). Key messages and Question & Answers were updated on a monthly basis, published directly on FedNet and shared by IFRC Newswire.

The IFRC Syria Crisis Communications Coordinator also supported the Palestine Red Crescent Lebanon Branch with several web stories, pictures and one video presented during the PRCS Partnership meeting in Beirut. The video was also published on the IFRC YouTube channel and shared on social media.

The IFRC Syria Crisis Communication Coordinator covered LRC and PRCS/L activities through several international media outlets approached. Lebanese Red Cross and PRCS/L Branch were also profiled in the 4th anniversary Movement communication package with stories, video and pictures of Syrians and Palestinian Syrian women.

Regarding Humanitarian Diplomacy, several meetings with partners and potential donors were held to demonstrate the plans and actions of LRC. Building on the good reputation that LRC already had in the country, a clear mandate in relation was established to plot sectors and areas of LRC intervention and services that could be sustainable in response to the Syria Crisis.

Palestine Red Crescent Society / Lebanon Branch (PRCS/L)

Health

Outcome: The immediate health risks of the refugee population and other vulnerable people are reduced and prevented through the provision of emergency basic health care services by filling the gaps in health service provision and promoting improved hygiene practices.

Achievements :

Provision of emergency basic health care services		
Output Indicators	Target	Actual
# of people provided with rapid medical treatment of injuries and diseases	17,000	1,100
# of people who receive hygiene awareness messages	-	600
# of people provided with hygiene kits	500	600

PRCS/L procured and distributed 600 hygiene kits for 600 beneficiaries (women: 386 and men: 214), visiting the PRCS/L CBHFA centres. This equated to approximately 200 households reached. In addition, 22 hygiene awareness sessions were conducted reaching the same 600 people between December 2014 and March 2015. The awareness sessions focused on topics including hand washing, food storage, water disinfection, prevention and treatment of diarrhoea.

Hygiene awareness sessions were ongoing throughout the appeal period, conducted by trained CBHFA volunteers in CBHFA centres throughout the year. Hygiene promotion materials (pamphlets) were distributed after each of the sessions. These materials were also distributed to patients visiting PRCS/L Out Patient Departments (OPDs), children's wards and in all PRCS/L community centres. Calendars promoting hygiene awareness were also distributed in the centres and clinics.

The Swiss RC provided bilateral support through trainings, salaries, and materials for blood banks in 5 PRCS/L hospitals in Burj Barajneh Camp (Beirut), Saida, Rashidieh Camp (Tyre), Beddawi Camp (Tripoli) and Bar Elias (Bekaa). Through

bilateral support from Danish Red Cross, app. 1,100 Syrian Palestinians (PRS) and most vulnerable Lebanese Palestinians (PRL) were provided with medical treatment through the 5 PRCS/L hospitals.

Relief and winterization

Outcome: Immediate relief needs during winter for the most vulnerable Palestinian refugees are met.

Achievements :

Provision of winterization items		
Output Indicators	Target	Actual
# of vulnerable Palestinian refugees reached with winterization items	10,000	5,000

With support from IFRC (through Swedish Red Cross funding), PRCS/L was able to procure and distribute 5,480 blankets to 1,000 Palestinian-Syrians and Syrian refugee households (5,000 beneficiaries). Distribution took place through the CBHFA centres of PRCS/L in the areas of Beirut (Shatila and Mar Elias), Saida (Ein El Helweh camp), Tyre (Al Buss, Burj Barajneh and Qasmieh camps) and Baalbek (Wavel camp). The distribution of blankets was undertaken from December 2014 through January 2015.

Challenges: The appeal period marked the first time PRCS/L undertook winterization activities.

Host communities who were also in need of support feel left out of receiving aid. There is a need to include them during future relief distributions and other humanitarian activities. This would further assist in increasing the acceptance of refugees in the community.

In accordance with the appeal focus, funding was mostly earmarked for the support of Syrians and Palestinian/Syrians. For instance, PRCS/L decided not to include the population from Nahr El bared during a blanket distribution. With a large displaced population in Nahr El bared camp (40,000 people), the distribution witnessed resistance from the host population. As a solution, this area was included in other activities of the project such as hygiene awareness sessions. A further challenge was the insufficient quantity of blankets and hygiene kits to cover all the people in need.

Coordination between organisations in camps proved challenging, lacking a common database for mapping distributions to prevent duplication. In the camps, the appointed committees proved vital in minimising duplication during the blanket distributions. In future, a more structured system needs to be put in place to completely avoid duplication of activities.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

In the National Societies

- **In Lebanon:** Sanaa Moubarak, External Relations and Communications, Lebanese Red Cross; phone: +961- 3-535413; Email: sanaa.moubarak@redcross.org.lb
- **In Lebanon:** Dr. Samer Chehade, Head of Programmes, Palestine Red Crescent Society/Lebanon Branch; phone: +961 (3) 493 466; Email: samerch@palestinercs.org

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For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table:

- **In IFRC Global Logistics Services - Dubai office:** Marie-Laure de Quina Hoff Senior Logistics Officer Logistics Coordinator, Phone: +971 4 4572993 ext. 23 Email: marielaure.dequinahoff@ifrc.org

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

- **In IFRC MENA Region:** Nadine Haddad, Senior PMER Officer, Mobile +961 70 802 775, Email: nadine.haddad@ifrc.org

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 Disaster 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
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.

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRLB004 - Lebanon - Population Movement

Timeframe: 30 Oct 14 to 31 Dec 15

Appeal Launch Date: 30 Oct 14

Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2014/1-2016/12	Programme	MDRLB004
Budget Timeframe	2014/1-2015/12	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Funding

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
A. Budget			11,039,642			11,039,642	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
Cash contributions							
<i>British Red Cross</i>			73,306			73,306	
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>			16,173			16,173	
<i>Finnish Red Cross (from Finnish Government*)</i>			888,516			888,516	
<i>Icelandic Red Cross</i>			8,694			8,694	
<i>Icelandic Red Cross (from Icelandic Government*)</i>			29,107			29,107	
<i>Italian Government</i>			7,212			7,212	62
<i>Italian Red Cross</i>			32,895			32,895	
<i>Japanese Government</i>			350,350			350,350	
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>			80,149			80,149	
<i>Other</i>			57,846			57,846	
<i>Qatar Red Crescent Society</i>			42,927			42,927	
<i>Red Cross of Monaco</i>			19,918			19,918	
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>			517,091			517,091	
<i>Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government*)</i>			586,687			586,687	
<i>Taiwan Red Cross Organisation</i>			29,124			29,124	
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society</i>			39,036			39,036	
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Government*)</i>			10,889			10,889	
<i>The Netherlands Red Cross</i>			10,465			10,465	
<i>The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government*)</i>			61,168			61,168	
<i>United States - Private Donors</i>			97			97	
C1. Cash contributions			2,861,649			2,861,649	62
Inkind Goods & Transport							
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>			265,553			265,553	
C2. Inkind Goods & Transport			265,553			265,553	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)			3,127,202			3,127,202	62
D. Total Funding = B + C			3,127,202			3,127,202	62

* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

II. Movement of Funds

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
B. Opening Balance							
C. Income			3,127,202			3,127,202	62
E. Expenditure			-3,125,521			-3,125,521	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)			1,681			1,681	62

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRLB004 - Lebanon - Population Movement

Timeframe: 30 Oct 14 to 31 Dec 15

Appeal Launch Date: 30 Oct 14

Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2014/1-2016/12	Programme	MDRLB004
Budget Timeframe	2014/1-2015/12	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
A						B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)				11,039,642			11,039,642	
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	488,469			61,193		61,193	427,277	
Clothing & Textiles	1,777,200			187,619		187,619	1,589,581	
Food	2,044,331						2,044,331	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	209,038						209,038	
Medical & First Aid	1,850,000						1,850,000	
Utensils & Tools	35,144						35,144	
Other Supplies & Services	1,591,323			110,098		110,098	1,481,224	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	7,995,505			358,910		358,910	7,636,595	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles	380,000						380,000	
Computers & Telecom	50,330			1,427		1,427	48,902	
Office & Household Equipment	50,000			428		428	49,572	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	480,330			1,855		1,855	478,474	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	66,989						66,989	
Distribution & Monitoring	415,391			16,741		16,741	398,650	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	17,375						17,375	
Logistics Services	68,310			15,778		15,778	52,532	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	568,065			32,519		32,519	535,546	
Personnel								
International Staff	580,000			329,288		329,288	250,712	
National Staff				3,548		3,548	-3,548	
National Society Staff	177,580						177,580	
Volunteers	50,250						50,250	
Total Personnel	807,830			332,836		332,836	474,994	
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants	45,000						45,000	
Professional Fees	25,000			27,948		27,948	-2,948	
Total Consultants & Professional Fees	70,000			27,948		27,948	42,052	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	184,786			1,514		1,514	183,272	
Total Workshops & Training	184,786			1,514		1,514	183,272	
General Expenditure								
Travel	7,000			11,522		11,522	-4,522	
Information & Public Relations	87,800			3,970		3,970	83,831	
Office Costs	94,034			729		729	93,305	
Communications	8,374			2,587		2,587	5,786	
Financial Charges				-6,721		-6,721	6,721	
Other General Expenses				336		336	-336	
Shared Office and Services Costs	62,138			39,378		39,378	22,760	
Total General Expenditure	259,345			51,801		51,801	207,544	
Contributions & Transfers								
Cash Transfers National Societies				2,099,289		2,099,289	-2,099,289	
Total Contributions & Transfers				2,099,289		2,099,289	-2,099,289	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recover	673,781			187,828		187,828	485,953	

Disaster Response Financial Report**MDRLB004 - Lebanon - Population Movement**

Timeframe: 30 Oct 14 to 31 Dec 15

Appeal Launch Date: 30 Oct 14

Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2014/1-2016/12	Programme	MDRLB004
Budget Timeframe	2014/1-2015/12	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)				11,039,642			11,039,642	
Total Indirect Costs	673,781			187,828			187,828	485,953
Pledge Specific Costs								
Pledge Earmarking Fee				23,964			23,964	-23,964
Pledge Reporting Fees				7,057			7,057	-7,057
Total Pledge Specific Costs				31,021			31,021	-31,021
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	11,039,642			3,125,521			3,125,521	7,914,121
VARIANCE (C - D)				7,914,121			7,914,121	

Disaster Response Financial Report**MDRLB004 - Lebanon - Population Movement**

Timeframe: 30 Oct 14 to 31 Dec 15

Appeal Launch Date: 30 Oct 14

Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2014/1-2016/12	Programme	MDRLB004
Budget Timeframe	2014/1-2015/12	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

IV. Breakdown by subsector

Business Line / Sub-sector	Budget	Opening Balance	Income	Funding	Expenditure	Closing Balance	Deferred Income
BL3 - Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development							
Migration	11,039,642		3,127,202	3,127,202	3,125,521	1,681	62
Subtotal BL3	11,039,642		3,127,202	3,127,202	3,125,521	1,681	62
GRAND TOTAL	11,039,642		3,127,202	3,127,202	3,125,521	1,681	62