



Lebanese Red Cross Emergency Medical Services volunteers responding to a demonstration in Beirut, Lebanon. Image courtesy of Lebanese Red Cross.

<p>Appeal No: MGRLB001</p> <p><i>Integrates Beirut Port Explosions Emergency Appeal (MDRLB009)</i></p>	<p>To be assisted in 2022-2023: Est. 248,441 through the Lebanese Red Cross Est. 67,479 through the Palestine Red Crescent Society -Lebanon Branch</p>	<p>Appeal launched: 18/11/2021</p>
<p>Glide No: OT-2021-000171-LBN</p>	<p>DREF allocated: 750,000 CHF <i>(under MDRLB009)</i></p>	<p>Date published: 24/3/2022</p>

IFRC Secretariat funding requirement: CHF 37 million

Federation-wide funding requirement: CHF 51 million

To assist (IFRC Secretariat funding requirement): **315,920 people in 2022-2023**

TIMELINE

- August 2020: A double explosion destroys the port of Beirut and reverberates throughout the city.**
- August 2020:** The Government of Lebanon declares a two-week state of emergency.
- August 2020:** CHF 750,000 allocated from the IFRC's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF).
- August 2020:** The Lebanese Red Cross issues an initial appeal for three months, followed by the One Response Plan for 12 months.
- August 2020:** The IFRC issues an Emergency Appeal for CHF 20 million for 105,600 people.
- May 2021:** Lebanon's economic crisis, which has continued to deteriorate since 2019, is assessed by the World Bank as one of the most severe globally since the 1850s.
- October 2021:** The Lebanese Red Cross revises its strategy and plan of action for 2022-2024 in response to evolving needs.
- November 2021:** The IFRC issues a new and expanded EA for CHF 37M incorporating the Beirut port explosions EA into the growing complex humanitarian crisis.

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

Federation-wide¹ funding requirements

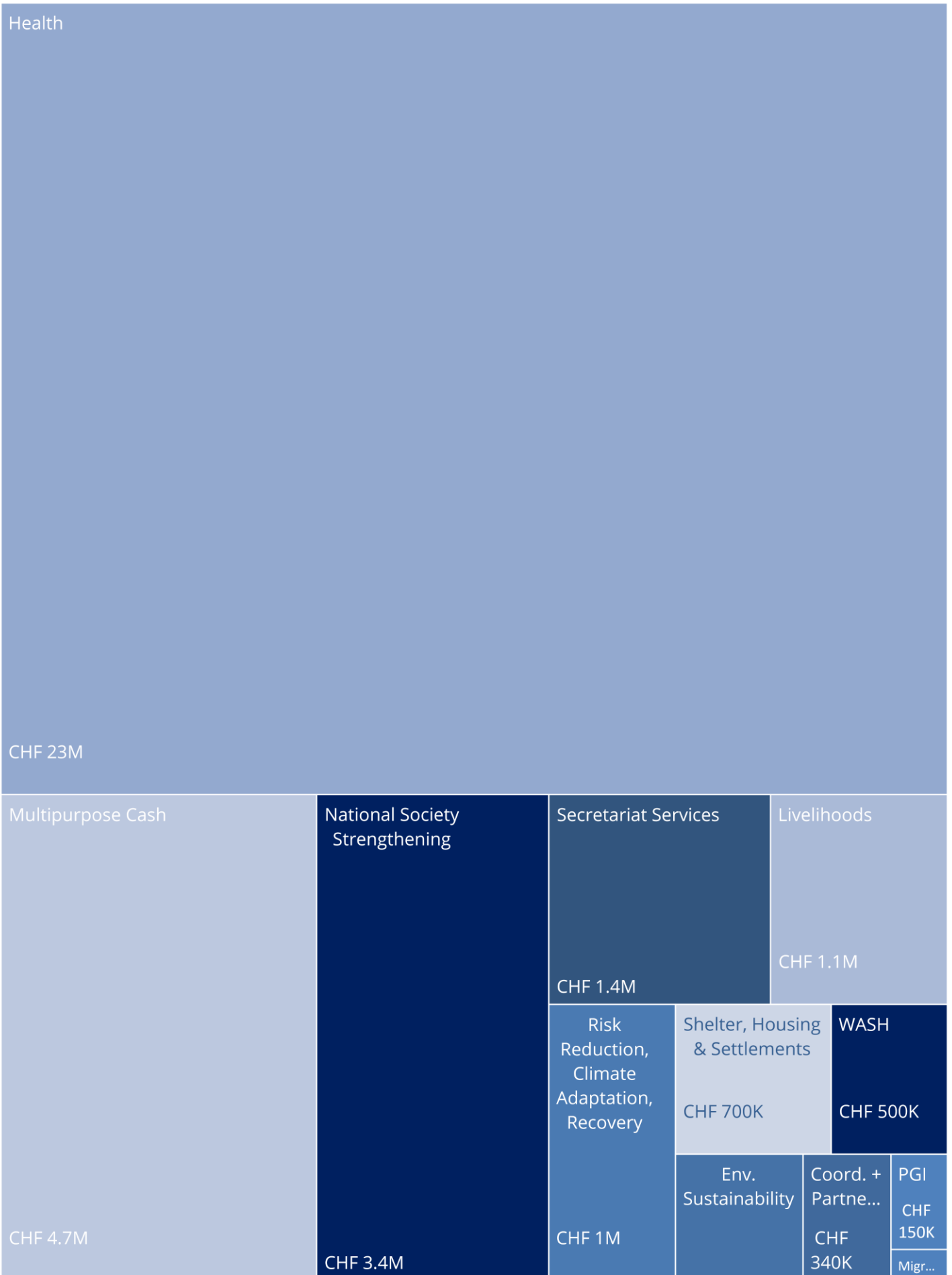
The Federation-wide funding requirement for this emergency appeal comprises all of the support and funding to be channelled to the Operating National Society in response to the emergency event. **The IFRC Secretariat and Participating National Societies (PNS) funding requirements contribute towards the total funding targets of the Lebanese Red Cross and PRCS-L.** The funding requirements of the PNS reflect information as of the third quarter of 2021 and will be updated as additional funding is confirmed and reported to the IFRC.²

LRC Funding Target 2022-2023	CHF 155M	PRCS-L Funding Target 2022	CHF 48M
Secretariat Funding Requirements in support of National Society Targets	CHF 37M		
PNS Funding Targets in support of National Society Targets - 2022	CHF + 14M		
	CHF 51M		

¹ The term Federation-wide refers to the IFRC Secretariat and all 192-member National Societies.

² Information collected via email from the following National Societies: Austrian Red Cross, British Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross.

Breakdown of the IFRC Secretariat's funding requirements



DESCRIPTION OF THE EVENT

Lebanon has been in the grip of a complex humanitarian crisis since late 2019, generating urgent and widespread needs for assistance and protection. It is in this context that two powerful explosions occurred at the port of Beirut on 4 August 2020, leaving devastating impacts as the country grapples with the interconnected economic and financial crises, political volatility, the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic in addition to hosting the [highest refugee population per capita in the world](#). The combined effects of these crises are leaving growing numbers of people in dire need of support and intensifying risks to vulnerable groups.

Severity of humanitarian conditions

1. Impact on accessibility, availability, quality, use and awareness of goods and services

The double explosion at the port of Beirut, caused by the detonation of hundreds of tons of highly explosive fertiliser, took over 200 lives, left over 6,000 people with physical injuries and others with psychological distress, and displaced over 300,000 people. The recovery from the impacts of this event has been complicated by the deterioration of the broader crisis which began in late 2019. Lebanon's socioeconomic collapse has spiralled into one of the top three most severe economic crises the world has seen since the 1850s, [according to the World Bank](#). Lebanon is also impacted by civil unrest and uncertainty in light of governance challenges.

The complex crisis in the country is having severe impacts on access to basic necessities. As of 2021, over 80% of people in Lebanon are [living in multidimensional poverty](#), which reflects deprivation across areas including healthcare, electricity, water, sanitation, transportation, connectivity, and means of income. This represents a doubling of the multidimensional poverty rate from 42% in 2019.

The situation has also led to a crisis in the quality and accessibility of healthcare. Medicines that were previously subsidised have become difficult to source; providers have had to cut hours or operational capacity due to reduced fuel and supplies. The WHO [estimated](#) in September 2021 that 40% of doctors and 15-17% of nurses have left the country. Lebanon remains vulnerable to continued transmission of COVID-19, with less than half of the population vaccinated as of early 2022.

Current conditions pose risks for those already vulnerable, including more than one in four who are migrants and refugees. Most Syrian and Palestinian refugees were living in poverty prior to 2019 and have experienced increasingly dire circumstances. The 2021 [Vulnerability Assessment for Syrian Refugees in Lebanon](#) revealed that nine out of ten of Syrian refugees in Lebanon were living below the extreme poverty line. While poverty among Palestinian refugees in Lebanon has not been measured systematically since 2015, the rate at the time was [65%](#) and the group continues to face persistent barriers to many essential services.

2. Impact on physical and mental well-being

World Food Programme surveys [found](#) that 34% of Lebanese, 50% of Syrian refugees, and 33% of refugees of other nationalities are food insecure. In terms of healthcare access, the WHO estimated in September 2021 that 70% of people require support to cover healthcare costs compared to 48% prior to the current crisis, while healthcare systems are straining to sustain services. Conditions are taking a marked toll on mental well-being, with Gallup [reporting](#) in 2021 the highest percentage of people with negative emotions in their 16 years of collecting data.

3. Risks and vulnerabilities

The crisis is exacerbating protection risks for vulnerable groups. Risks associated with decreased routine and chronic healthcare may intensify if the crisis persists, including increased hospitalisations and other complications. Indeed, in the [multi-sector needs assessment](#) conducted by REACH for the UN Humanitarian Country Team, 66% of Lebanese households and 65% of Palestinian refugee households in Lebanon reported at least one member with a chronic illness. Finally, growing risks from climate change require continued investments in adaptation and preparedness to mitigate and meet future humanitarian needs resulting from its effects.

CAPACITIES AND RESPONSE

1. National response capacity

1.1 National Society capacity and ongoing response

The Lebanese Red Cross (LRC) was established in 1945 and enjoys unparalleled levels of trust among the population in Lebanon – as highlighted most recently by a World Bank perception survey which found the LRC to be the [most trusted organisation](#) in the country. It is a key provider of pre-hospital and emergency medical services throughout the territory, complementing its leadership in the disaster management and disaster risk reduction sectors.

After the 2020 Beirut port explosions, the LRC immediately mobilised to provide life-saving assistance and relief, preparing a plan incorporating the blast recovery phase, COVID-19 pandemic, and socio-economic crisis.

LEBANESE RED CROSS KEY ACHIEVEMENTS BEIRUT PORT EXPLOSIONS AUGUST 2020-DECEMBER 2021

RELIEF AND EARLY RECOVERY



>61,000

households assessed through multipurpose needs assessment



17,785

households provided with hygiene kits



14,196

households provided with food parcels



11,535

households provided with multipurpose cash grants



152

business owners provided with grants



841

households provided with shelter repair assistance

CONTINUITY OF CRITICAL HEALTHCARE SERVICES



210,774

ambulance missions



53,783

blood components collected



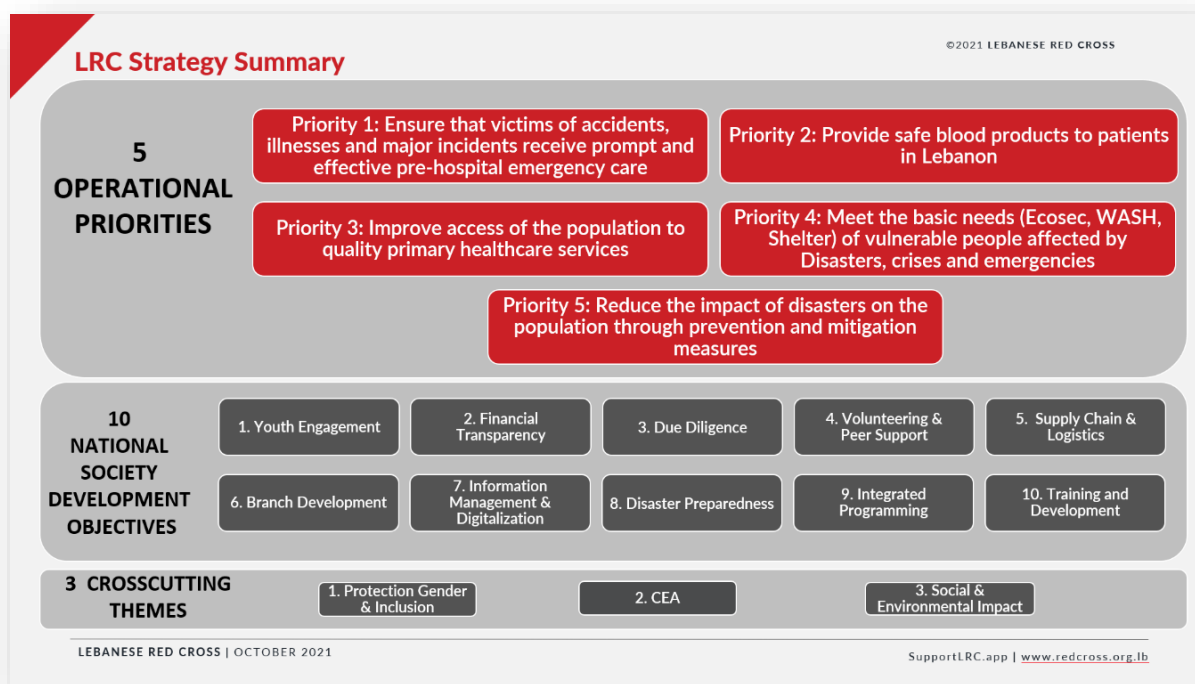
157,907

people receiving primary healthcare services

In 2021, the LRC issued an updated strategy to guide its efforts for the 2022-2024 period, focusing on the following key operational priorities: health, disaster management, disaster risk reduction, and National Society Development (NSD) objectives. The strategy aims to mainstream community engagement and accountability (CEA), protection, gender and inclusion (PGI), as well as environmental and social impacts.

This Operational Strategy aims to channel support to all five operational priorities of the LRC, with an emphasis on the top three operational priorities, all of which are related to the access and quality of healthcare services.

It also envisions support to LRC's National Society Development objectives and mainstreaming of cross-cutting themes in all aspects of programming.



The Palestine Red Crescent Society - Lebanon Branch (**PRCS-L**) is also responding to the complex emergency, with increasing healthcare needs. In agreement with the LRC, the PRCS-L is targeting the health needs of the most vulnerable and disadvantaged groups through five hospitals and nine community health care centres, as well as within Palestinian refugee camps and settlements. This Operational Strategy aims to support continuity and quality of healthcare and WASH services as well as organizational development objectives.

1.2 Capacity and response at the national level

LRC is mandated by the government to be the leading emergency responder for ambulance services in the country and was tasked with transporting suspected and confirmed COVID-19 cases. Lebanon's Ministry of Public Health operates a network of primary healthcare centres serving vulnerable Lebanese and refugees, while Palestinian refugees are also served by UNRWA clinics and hospitals. All of these networks have been impacted by the complex crisis. Indeed, in parallel with the increased demand on its health and disaster response services, the LRC has suffered from the loss of almost all local funding, including support from the Ministry of Public Health for ambulances, blood, and primary health services since 2019.

LRC sits on the Disaster Response Management Unit of the Lebanese government and maintains constant coordination in the event of disasters, crises, and emergencies. In terms of disaster risk reduction, the LRC has gained the support of the government's disaster response management unit by linking all established regional and local contingency plans to the national contingency plan. It has also linked all established community contingency plans to that of the governorate in addition to establishing efficient communications between the various crisis operation rooms at all levels.

In terms of economic assistance, plans are in place to upscale the National Poverty Targeting Programme with cash transfers and access to social services to the most vulnerable through the Lebanon Emergency Crisis and COVID-19 Response Social Safety Net Project in 2022 following delays in 2021.

2. International capacity and response

2.1 Red Cross Red Crescent Movement capacity and response

IFRC Membership

On 5 August 2020, the IFRC released CHF 750,000 from the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support the LRC's response to the Beirut port explosions. On 9 August, an [Emergency Appeal](#) was launched for CHF 20 million. The IFRC action plan focused on technical support: Cash and voucher assistance (CVA); food security and livelihoods; shelter; planning, monitoring, evaluation, reporting (PMER); logistics and supply chain support; mobilising funding; and National Society strengthening.

In November 2021, a new appeal for Lebanon's complex humanitarian crisis was launched incorporating the Beirut port explosions appeal, which takes into account the critical nature of services delivered by the LRC in several sectors as well as the health-focused services provided by the PRCS-L.

In addition to the support that Participating National Societies have channelled through the multilateral appeal, LRC and PRCS-L's strategies are also supported bilaterally by a number of National Societies. Bilateral engagement is tracked in two ways:

- Self-reported engagement by Participating National Societies can be viewed on the IFRC's [3W dashboard for MENA](#).
- Signed bilateral agreements aligned to the areas of intervention of this appeal are mentioned in each section. This will be refreshed in each Operation Update.

ICRC

The ICRC has been present in Lebanon since 1967 providing assistance and protection to civilians affected by armed conflict, in close cooperation with the LRC and PRCS-L. Current support to the LRC targets operational areas such as health services, WASH, shelter, and livelihoods, as well as cross-cutting themes related to migration including Restoring Family Links, and organizational development priorities including around the Safer Access Framework.

Coordination Structure

The Red Cross Red Crescent (RCRC) Movement's coordination in Lebanon is anchored in the Movement Cooperation Agreement (MCA) which outlines the functional coordination mechanisms in the country with regular meetings at the leadership, operational and technical levels. The functional Movement's coordination mechanisms and practical application in the Strengthening Movement Coordination and Cooperation (SMCC) process in Lebanon continues to reinforce a coordinated and complementary Movement response.

Key coordination mechanisms, include:

- Monthly Movement meeting chaired by LRC and monthly Movement meeting chaired by PRCS-L
- Weekly tripartite meetings between LRC, IFRC, and ICRC
- Weekly partner advisory committee meetings between LRC, IFRC, ICRC, German Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross, and Norwegian Red Cross

2.2 International Humanitarian Stakeholder capacity and response

The UN Humanitarian Country team issued an Emergency Response Plan for 2021-2022 for USD 238 million to reach 1.9 million vulnerable Lebanese and migrants with multisector support. The UN Lebanon Crisis Response Plan was updated in 2021 in coordination with the Ministry of Social Affairs appealing for USD 2.75 billion to reach three million people including displaced Syrians, vulnerable Lebanese, and Palestinian refugees. In terms of UNRWA services, the agency [reports](#) it is unable to expand services in the face of budget cuts. As of early 2022, Lebanon is in the inception phase for the DG ECHO-IFRC Public-Private Partnership, an innovative funding instrument in line with the Grand Bargain.

3. Gaps in the response

Funding shortages across the humanitarian sector risk shortfalls in critical areas as needs continue to grow. For example, only 14% of Lebanese and 5% of migrant households surveyed by the 2021 REACH MSNA reported receiving assistance in the previous three months. Ensuring the continuity of healthcare services by National Societies, and their accessibility to vulnerable populations will be critical. Healthcare services are therefore a pillar of the Operational Strategy. There is a pressing need to mitigate the impacts of the economic crisis on the most vulnerable individuals. This Operational Strategy targets unconditional cash assistance as well as targeted support in the areas of livelihoods and shelter. Finally, Lebanon's long-term resilience depends on investments in readiness to prevent hazards from becoming disasters. The Operational Strategy makes such investments in the disaster risk reduction aims of the National Societies.

OPERATIONAL CONSTRAINTS

ACAPS [ranks](#) Lebanon as facing "high constraints" to humanitarian access, particularly for people in need of assistance who must deal with physical, environmental, and security constraints. Operational constraints are factored into the analysis of the risk management section of this document and include:

- Disruptions in public services
- Lockdowns related to COVID-19 or security risks
- Fluctuations in the local currency
- Resource acquisition – appeal underfunded

FEDERATION-WIDE APPROACH

This Emergency Appeal is part of a **Federation-wide approach**, based on the response priorities of the Operating National Societies and in consultation with all Federation members contributing to the response. The Operational Strategy targets reflect the IFRC Secretariat's funding requirements which promote linkages between all response activities (including bilateral activities and activities funded domestically) and assists in leveraging the capacities of all Federation members in the country, to maximise the collective impact.

Federation-wide approaches are being further developed as Lebanon is a pilot country for the two-year focused Informal Consulting Group (ICG) of Participating National Societies and IFRC Secretariat programme to operationalise the Agenda for Renewal at the country level. This "new way of working" seeks to put a strong focus on the Operating National Society (ONS)'s strategic and operational priorities to achieve stronger membership coordination in supporting its strategic plan.

OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Vision

This Operational Strategy seeks to support the delivery and sustainability of health services by the Lebanese Red Cross and Palestine Red Crescent Society-Lebanon Branch; address the additional needs of populations affected by the complex humanitarian crisis across the country; and increase resilience to future risks and hazards.

The aims of the IFRC Emergency Appeal and Operational Strategy are grounded in the strategic priorities of the National Societies with an emphasis on ensuring the continuity and strengthening of critical service delivery and promoting mainstreaming of cross-cutting themes across all areas of programming. IFRC support is intended to complement the operational and strategic support provided by Participating National Societies, the ICRC, and partners beyond the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement.

This strategy is further anchored in the unique position of the Lebanese Red Cross as a leading local actor enjoying unparalleled levels of trust and access across Lebanon; the complementary role of the Palestine Red Crescent-Lebanon Branch in reaching Palestinian refugees, and other vulnerable populations, through its medical/hospital services; and the collective strength of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement in support of these enduring local institutions.

Anticipated risks and adjustments in operations

In addition to the primary constraints referenced in the operational constraints section, Lebanon may experience seasonal hazards including forest fires during summer heatwaves and flooding during storms, particularly in the winter season. The operation will make necessary adjustments to minimise disruptions to ongoing activities, and in the event of significant anticipated needs resulting from new events, may facilitate a Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) request. Conflicts may also exacerbate risks, including the Russia-Ukraine war as Lebanon sources the majority of its wheat and cooking oil from Ukraine and Russia.

Targeting

1. People to be assisted

Healthcare services by the LRC and PRCS-L are available to all persons living in Lebanon. For programmes that involve targeting and selection, a vulnerability matrix will be developed to assess needs and prioritisation among the targeted population.


2. Considerations for protection, gender and inclusion, community engagement and accountability

The criteria used within the matrix will be created and communicated with the target population's representatives through clear channels of communication to establish a framework for accountability. Data are disaggregated by sex, age, nationality, and disability depending on the programme. The targeting of disaster risk reduction programming, in particular, will focus on populations affected by climate-related risks of extreme heat, cold, and increased risk of hazards.

PLANNED OPERATIONS

HEALTH & CARE INCLUDING WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

(MENTAL HEALTH AND PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT / COMMUNITY HEALTH)

	Health & Care	Female > 18:	Female < 18:	CHF 22,978,000
		LRC: 34,978	LRC: 18,873	
		PRCS-L: 28,228	PRCS-L: 6,729	
		Male > 18:	Male < 18:	
		LRC: 54,650	LRC: 18,873	
		PRCS-L: 18,747	PRCS-L: 4,469	

Outcome: The health and dignity of communities in Lebanon are maintained by providing access to appropriate health services.

Priority Actions:

1. Sustain the LRC's pre-hospital care and medical transport.
2. Support continuity of the LRC's blood transfusion services.
3. Expand access to the LRC's primary healthcare services.
4. Maintain access of vulnerable populations to secondary healthcare services through the PRCS-L's hospitals.
5. Provide psychosocial support to affected communities.

Main focus for 2022-2024: There is a heightened reliance of host and refugee communities on humanitarian organisations to meet their urgent healthcare needs.

The LRC will aim to:

Ensure that victims of accidents, illnesses and major incidents receive prompt and effective pre-hospital emergency care. In addition to resourcing regular operational costs for continuity of ambulance services, the Secretariat's funding requirement supports improvements for dispatch and quality monitoring.

Provide safe blood products to patients in Lebanon. The Secretariat's funding requirement aims to support personnel and supply/equipment costs to ensure continuity of Blood Transfer Services as well as develop programme theory and monitoring frameworks to support the long-term vision of the BTS team ensuring blood products for patients nationwide through a larger base of voluntary blood donors.

Improve the population's access to quality primary healthcare services. The Secretariat's funding requirement targets increased access to primary healthcare services and investment in Medico-Social Sector capacities for quality and timely services. In addition to HR support for healthcare centres and medication, the Secretariat will support the monitoring of quality improvement initiatives as well as the launch of a Health Information System.

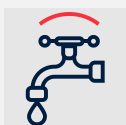
In addition to services provided by the LRC nationwide, the PRCS-L is helping to fill the gaps in healthcare impacting Palestinians and other vulnerable populations. It aims to:

Maintain access for Palestinian refugees and other vulnerable populations to secondary healthcare services through PRCS-L hospitals. The Secretariat's funding requirement supports medicines, medical equipment, PPE, the rehabilitation of facilities, patient bill coverage, and support with patient satisfaction surveys.

Both the LRC and PRCS-L will provide mental health and psychosocial support.

IFRC members providing bilateral support to the LRC: Austrian Red Cross, Belgian Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, French Red Cross, German Red Cross, ICRC, the Netherlands Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Qatari Red Crescent, Singaporean Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross.

IFRC members providing bilateral support to the PRCS-L: The Netherlands Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, the ICRC.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Female > 18:	Female < 18:
LRC: 312	LRC: 153
PRCS-L: 1,009	PRCS-L: 4,452
Male > 18:	Male < 18:
LRC: 313	LRC: 222
PRCS-L: 670	PRCS-L: 3,175

CHF 534,000

Outcome: Communities vulnerable to pandemics and epidemics experience reduced risk of waterborne disease and water-related diseases as well as COVID-19.

Priority Actions:

1. Conduct hygiene promotion activities.
2. Distribute hygiene kits, WASH household items, and personal protective equipment.

Main focus for 2022-2024: The LRC aims to provide WASH assistance as part of its strategy and plan of action for 2022-2024 to meet the basic needs of vulnerable populations affected by disasters and crises.

The IFRC Secretariat's appeal for support to the LRC focuses on the distribution of hygiene kits and hygiene promotion activities in informal tented settlements serving migrants and refugees. A total of 200 households will be targeted with multiple distributions. Support to the PRCS-L will focus on mitigating the risk of infectious disease transmission among PRCS-L hospitals and the community.

In-country IFRC members providing bilateral support to the LRC in this sector: Austrian Red Cross, German Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross.

In-country IFRC members providing bilateral support to the PRCS-L in this sector: Swedish Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross.

INTEGRATED ASSISTANCE



Multi-purpose Cash

Female > 18: 7,235 Female < 18: 1,700
Male > 18: 6,434 Male < 18: 1,926

CHF 4,704,000

Outcome: Socio-economically vulnerable households have the ability to meet their basic survival needs.

Priority Action:

1. Provide multipurpose cash assistance to socio-economically vulnerable households.

Main focus for 2022-2024: As part of its strategy and plan of action for 2022-2024, the LRC aims to provide unconditional cash assistance to people made vulnerable by the complex humanitarian crisis. The Secretariat is appealing for funds to cover 4,550 families. Recipients of the cash assistance will be determined based on a household multiplier of five with an assumption of targeting Lebanese and non-Lebanese families.

In 2022, families will be identified through the multisector needs assessment data using a vulnerability matrix. In 2023, additional families will be identified through a vulnerability census being conducted by the LRC in cooperation with the University of Balamand. Selected families will receive 12 monthly cash payments.

In-country IFRC members providing bilateral support to the LRC in this sector: British Red Cross, German Red Cross, the Netherlands Red Cross.

In-country IFRC members providing bilateral support to the PRCS-L in this sector: N/A



Livelihoods

Female > 18: 2,091³ Female < 18: 490
Male > 18: 1,850 Male < 18: 550

CHF 1,137,000

Outcomes:

Socio-economically vulnerable individuals have access to nutritionally adequate food.

Targeted small businesses can invest to recover or grow their income, improving their household economic security.

Priority Actions:

1. Provide food parcels to economically vulnerable households.
2. Provide conditional cash grants to small and medium-sized businesses.

Main focus for 2022-2024: Between 2019 and early 2022, [food prices soared by 998%](#) leaving food out of reach for growing numbers of people. In instances where a market assessment determines that in-kind food assistance is more appropriate than multi-purpose cash assistance, the Secretariat's appeal will support the distribution of food parcels to 1,000 economically vulnerable households. Additional support will be provided to XXX businesses in the form of cash assistance, allowing them to invest in starting or expanding small business activities to improve their household economic security. This complements the wider strategy of the

³ Using a household multiplier of five assuming targeting to non-Lebanese households.

LRC's engagement in livelihoods for 2022-2024 including capacity building and support for entrepreneurs and jobseekers.

In-country IFRC members providing bilateral support to the LRC in this sector: British Red Cross, German Red Cross, French Red Cross, and Spanish Red Cross.

In-country IFRC members providing bilateral support to the PRCS-L in this sector: N/A



Shelter, Housing and Settlements

Female > 18: 1,277 Female < 18: 5,439

Male > 18: 1,447 Male < 18: 4,837

CHF 785,000

Outcomes:

Local communities are sustainably supported in shelter and settlements disaster preparedness and long-term resilience while benefitting from small-scale neighbourhood improvement projects.

Shelter conditions for populations affected by seasonal hazards are improved, along with protection aspects linked to housing, land and tenure issues.

Priority Actions:

1. Implement the PASSA approach and realise small-scale integrated and quick-impact neighbourhood projects with seed funding.
2. Provide shelter household items for winterisation while assessing living conditions in both urban, peri-urban and rural (TTs) areas and pre-positioning HH items in anticipation of weather-related events.
3. Contribute to the development of the LRC's urban strategy based on the integration of preparedness and response activities and championing urban resilience efforts in alignment with global urban commitments.

Main focus for 2022-2024: This sector is shifting to a focus on community and institutional shelter preparedness. The IFRC Secretariat's funding requirements target sustainable neighbourhood shelter and settlement interventions through the PASSA methodology in four neighbourhoods reaching up to 1,000 people as well as in-kind shelter winterisation assistance for up to 2,400 families impacted by seasonal hazards. The envisaged plan complements wider efforts of the LRC including shelter capacity building, readiness for response (including new approaches such as cash for rent and urban PER), and the promotion of a culture of energy efficiency and climate-smart interventions.

In-country IFRC members providing bilateral support to the LRC in this sector: Qatari Red Crescent Society

In-country IFRC members providing bilateral support to the PRCS-L in this sector: N/A

PROTECTION AND PREVENTION

(PROTECTION, GENDER, AND INCLUSION, COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY, MIGRATION AND DISPLACEMENT, DISASTER RISK REDUCTION, ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY)



Risk Reduction, climate adaptation and Recovery

Total: 75,000

CHF 1,073,000

Outcomes:

The capacities of target communities and National Societies to effectively prevent, mitigate, prepare for and respond to disaster risks and crises.

The capacity of LRC and youth groups to implement Climate Change Adaptation approaches.

Priority Actions:

1. Implement community-based disaster risk management approaches in Lebanese communities, schools, and informal tented settlements.
2. Implement climate change adaptation approaches.
3. Strengthen the National Societies' capacity to support community-based disaster risk reduction, response and preparedness.

Main focus for 2022-2024: The IFRC Secretariat's funding requirements for this sector will target community-based disaster risk management (CBDRM) support in Lebanese schools, communities, and informal tented settlements; climate change programming training and promotion of sustainable energy; and enhanced institutional disaster preparedness of both the LRC and PRCS-L. The activities to be supported by the IFRC Secretariat's funding requirements complement the LRC's wider approach to disaster risk reduction including anticipatory action such as forecast-based financing and flood risk management models.

In-country IFRC members providing bilateral support to the LRC in this sector: German Red Cross, French Red Cross, the Netherlands Red Cross.

In-country IFRC members providing bilateral support to the PRCS-L in this sector: The Netherlands Red Cross.



Environmental Sustainability

Female > 18: 1,120 Female < 18: 0
Male > 18: 1,120 Male < 18: 0

CHF 495,000

Outcome: The IFRC Secretariat and National Societies adopt environmentally sustainable practices and contribute to climate change mitigation.

Priority Actions:

1. Promote sustainable energy solutions for the LRC's facilities.
2. Support environmental programming by the LRC's Youth Sector.

Main focus for 2022-2024: Environmental and social impacts are a cross-cutting theme in the LRC's 2022-2024 strategy. The IFRC Secretariat's funding requirements seek to mobilise funds for the installation of solar panels at emergency medical service stations and primary healthcare centres. It will also support environmental programming by the LRC's Youth Sector. The IFRC will also provide technical support for the mainstreaming of environmental considerations across relevant sectors.

In-country IFRC members providing bilateral support to the LRC in this sector: None reported

In-country IFRC members providing bilateral support to the PRCS-L in this sector: N/A



Community Engagement and Accountability

CHF 120,000

Outcomes:

Target people and communities to timely, accurate and trusted information regarding RCRC services while engaging with National Societies to share feedback which is used to adapt and guide programmes and operations.

Strengthening the LRC and PRCS-L's capacity to mainstream CEA as a cross-cutting theme in all programming and operations.

Priority Actions:

1. Support the LRC's call centre.
2. Support program monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning (PMEAL)/PMER for CEA.

Main focus for 2022-2024: The LRC has selected CEA as a cross-cutting theme for its 2022-2024 strategy. The IFRC Secretariat's funding requirement will focus on supporting reactive and proactive communications and feedback mechanisms, namely: the LRC call centre as well as perception surveys measuring community awareness of the Red Cross and Red Crescent's actions and the satisfaction of the target populations with access to information, feedback mechanisms, and ability to influence programming. These actions complement the LRC and PRCS-L's wider efforts to mainstream minimum standards for CEA across programming and operations.

In-country IFRC members providing bilateral support to the LRC in this sector: British Red Cross.

In-country IFRC members providing bilateral support to the PRCS-L in this sector: Danish Red Cross.



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

Male: 850

Female: 850

CHF 165,000

Outcome: National Societies and the IFRC Secretariat adopt comprehensive protection, gender and inclusion approach across operations and programmes.

Priority Actions:

1. Conduct training and capacity building on the implementation of minimum PGI standards.
2. Implement humanitarian values and principles programming through the LRC's Youth Sector.

Main focus for 2022-2024: The IFRC will dedicate technical support from regional PGI experts to the mainstreaming of IFRC minimum standards for PGI across LRC and PRCS-L operations and programmes. The key focus areas will be on the benchmarking and monitoring of PGI mainstreaming priorities using the IFRC PGI scorecard, training of staff and volunteers, and sensitisation on gender-based violence (GBV). In addition, the IFRC Secretariat's funding requirements will support humanitarian values and principles programming by the LRC's Youth Sector.

In-country IFRC members providing bilateral support to the LRC in this sector: Danish Red Cross, British Red Cross.

In-country IFRC members providing bilateral support to the PRCS-L in this sector: Canadian Red Cross.



Migration

Female > 18: TBD

Female < 18: TBD

Male > 18: TBD

Male < 18: TBD

CHF 54,000

Outcome: National Societies are able to engage with migrants, displaced persons and host communities to more effectively assess, understand and respond to their priority needs.

Priority Actions:

1. Integrate migration and displacement into the LRC's assessments.
2. Conduct training for LRC staff and volunteers on migration and displacement sensitisation.

Main focus for 2022-2024: The LRC engages in the area of migration primarily through its Migration Officer and has identified environmental and social impacts as a cross-cutting theme for its 2022-2024 strategy. The LRC also participates in the Red Cross and Red Crescent's MENA Migration Network. Through this appeal, the IFRC Secretariat's funding requirement supports the training of LRC staff and volunteers to increase their knowledge on how to assess, understand, and respond to the priority needs of migrants, displaced persons, and/or host communities.

In-country IFRC members providing bilateral support to the LRC in this sector: None reported

In-country IFRC members providing bilateral support to the PRCS-L in this sector: N/A

Enabling approaches



National Society Strengthening

CHF 3,342,000⁴

Outcome: The capacity building and organisational development objectives of National Societies are simplified ensuring they have the necessary legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competencies and capacities to plan and perform.

Priority Actions:

1. Provide technical support to capacity building in PMER and logistics.
2. Engage technical support for NSD priorities.
3. Support core national staff positions.
4. Support volunteer insurance for a protected volunteer base.

Main focus for 2022-2024: The LRC has identified 10 National Society Development objectives in its strategy and plan of action for 2022-2024:

- Youth engagement
- Financial transparency
- Due diligence
- Volunteering and peer support
- Supply chain and logistics
- Branch development
- Information management and digitisation
- Disaster preparedness
- Integrated programming
- Training and development

The multilateral appeal support LRC with an emphasis on PMEAL/PMER support, logistics support, and volunteering support. In terms of logistics, IFRC country delegation will work closely with LRC to support their future planning, particularly concerning the construction of a central warehouse, optimising services and embedding new system into daily operations, as well as coordination with partners.

The PRCS-L plan of action emphasises institutional development priorities including:

- Resource mobilisation and financial policy
- Human resource strategy
- Strengthening of voluntary work
- Establishment of logistics unit
- Establishment of PMER unit
- Improvement of visibility

The IFRC Secretariat's Operational Strategy will support logistics and the PMEAL/PMER aims of the PRCS-L's NSD agenda.

⁴ Figure excludes CHF 120,000 allocated to Community Engagement and Accountability.

The Operational Strategy will also emphasise the localisation agenda and the realisation of the IFRC's Agenda for Renewal.⁵

In-country IFRC members providing bilateral support to the LRC in this sector:

British Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, French Red Cross, German Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross, the Netherlands Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross.

In-country IFRC members providing bilateral support to the PRCS-L in this sector:

Swedish Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, the ICRC.



Coordination and Partnerships

CHF 341,000

Outcomes:

Technical and operational complementarity through cooperation of IFRC members and with ICRC.

IFRC Secretariat and National Societies engage effectively with outside actors to influence action at local, regional, and global levels.

Priority Actions:

1. Coordinate harmonised planning, monitoring, and reporting among IFRC members.
2. Produce 'One Movement'.
3. Share operational evaluations and learning.

Main focus for 2022-2024: The focus for this sector is a renewed and effective engagement of the IFRC membership, Movement, and within the humanitarian ecosystem. Membership coordination is a core focus for the IFRC Secretariat under the Agenda for Renewal Strategy 2030. Furthermore, the operation will make learning and evaluation available (including the final evaluation of this expanded appeal) via IFRC Go and/or Reliefweb.



IFRC Secretariat Services

CHF 1,426,000

Outcome: The IFRC Secretariat ensures high quality support services to in-country IFRC member societies.

Priority Actions:

1. Maintain security assessments and plans in all operational areas.
2. Maintain risk register and business continuity plans for Lebanon.
3. Implement financial audits.

Main focus for 2022-2024: At a country delegation level, the IFRC Secretariat provides key services to in-country IFRC member societies in order to facilitate safe access for operations in Lebanon, particularly security services. The delegation also maintains risk register and business continuity planning for Secretariat options at the country level. In addition, the IFRC conducts periodic financial audits to maintain a sound financial management environment with the Operating National Societies.

⁵ Managing and delivering positive change requires the IFRC Secretariat to focus more on NSD, effective membership coordination, leadership and transformation. The Agenda for Renewal aims to position the IFRC Secretariat as an organisation that is cost-effective, innovative, transparent and accountable serving its membership to respond to global challenges and supporting community-based action. See <https://www.ifrc.org/document/ifrc-plan-and-budget-2021-2025>

Quality and accountability

Efforts to ensure quality and accountability in this operation encompass a broad spectrum. This will include regular financial audits, programmatic monitoring, and a final evaluation. An emphasis will also be placed on rationalising resources according to needs – this will be part of the shared vision among the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement to consolidate, streamline and link common services or support that is currently provided.

IFRC products include operations updates (serving as general reports for donors and other audiences) and pledge-based reports (serving as specific donor reports) as well as information management products such as the [IFRC Go page for Lebanon Complex Humanitarian crisis](#) and [3W dashboard showing PNS engagement](#). The IFRC's M&E will be guided by the Implementation Plan with an emphasis on timely information to support decision-making, with key indicators tracked on an online dashboard.

The cross-cutting approaches of CEA and PGI will continue to complement and strengthen sectoral programming. Other efforts include community perception surveys, complaint and feedback mechanisms, and the respective IFRC and National Society policies on the prevention and response to sexual exploitation and abuse. Focus for IFRC capacity building will include training and capacity building on data quality, ethics, and management as well as digital transformation.

The acquisition of the goods and services will be conducted according to the IFRC's procedures and standards, in close coordination with the IFRC Secretariat's Global Humanitarian Services & Supply Chain Management (GHS & SCM), utilising, if required, IFRC GHS & SCM structures and existing regional arrangements.

Risk management

Risk analysis for the operation to be updated on a quarterly basis and issued in each operational update.

Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Impact Descriptions	Mitigating steps
1) Temporary closures of public bodies and private institutions due to the proliferation of infectious diseases, including COVID-19	Med	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delays to processes in the public and private sectors Increased demand for healthcare-related and unrelated to infectious disease transmission due to stretched health sector capacity Increased difficulties in access to reach targeted affected populations Delays to implementation as a result of the above impacts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain and update business continuity plans Encourage flexible funding and earmarking in order to mobilise funds in the most efficient and effective manner Community-level interventions to spread awareness of behaviours to mitigate COVID-19 transmission and information on vaccinations Use of remote outreach and monitoring modalities Proactively communicate with donors in the event of any delays or changes to the implementation plan
2) Personnel contract COVID-19 either from their exposure inside or outside of the work setting	Med	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Possibility of an outbreak inside a National Society or IFRC office Understaffing causing added pressures on non-exposed team members Delays to implementation as a result of the above impacts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to implement rigorous safety, quarantine, and self-isolation protocols Continue to make vaccinations highly accessible to staff and volunteers
3) Supply chains and essential services are disrupted	High	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shortages and increased prices of imported goods including medicines Increased multi-dimensional poverty of the population Prices and timelines for procurement are less predictable Demand for humanitarian services is likely to increase Increased challenges to the localisation agenda in terms of procurement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing context monitoring Increase coordination to more efficiently secure, stockpile, and distribute resources Output-based budget revisions Proactively communicate with donors in the event of any delays or changes to the implementation plan Encourage flexible funding and earmarking in order to mobilise funds in the most efficient and effective manner
4) Provision of cash assistance increases protection risks for recipients at the individual level or through heightened intra and inter-communal tensions	Med	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased safety risks for cash recipients Possibility of GBV Increased reputational risks for Red Cross and Red Crescent actors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The provision of CVA is done in consultation with recipients and per risk analysis and context monitoring Adaptations are used for persons with specific safety or mobility constraints In the event that CVA could cause safety concerns, the LRC may deliver in-kind assistance instead LRC provides CVA in line with harmonised national level guidelines to mitigate the risk of communal tensions
5) Security situation in the country deteriorates	High	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safety risks for personnel and communities Closure of hospitals and public bodies may compound vulnerabilities Increased difficulties to access or reach targeted affected populations Possible delays to implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both the IFRC and National Society have strong security procedures and SOPs in place The IFRC's Security Team continuously monitors the situation and provides guidance and directives to maintain the safety Work as a Movement to improve access of the National Society through the Safer Access framework
6) Attrition of national staff due to social and economic pressures	High	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of qualified candidates for national positions within the IFRC and National Societies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support personnel costs in US dollars for key positions Support facility improvements Facilitate PSS for staff and volunteers

Contact information

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

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