<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appeal: DREF</th>
<th>Country: Lebanon</th>
<th>Hazard: Complex Emergency</th>
<th>Type of DREF</th>
<th>Glide Number: 8,509,382 people</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MDRLB015</td>
<td>Beirut, Bekaa, Mount Lebanon, North, South</td>
<td>People at risk: 8,509,382 people</td>
<td>People Targeted: 134,400 people</td>
<td>Operation Start Date: 6 months</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Description of the Event

Approximate date of impact

The date of impact can not be anticipated due to the dynamic and volatile nature of the situation, however, the tensions have been rising at a considerably fast pace since the escalation of the conflict in the neighboring OPT on the 7th of October 2023. Skirmishes started on October 8th on the Lebanese front, this will be considered as the date of impact.

What is expected to happen?

Recently, there has been a marked escalation in conflict within Palestine, paralleled by rising tensions along Lebanon's southern borders. A series of confrontations has unfolded: Hezbollah launched rocket attacks targeting Israeli border towns from Lebanese territory. In response, Israel neutralized four Hezbollah operatives within Lebanon. Hezbollah retaliated with further rocket attacks, leading Israel to deploy tens of thousands of troops along its northern border. This sequence of events represents a significant escalation, deviating from the rules of engagement that have largely been observed by both parties since around 2012. Many observers see similarities between the current tensions and the 2006 conflict between Lebanon and Israel.

The looming threat of an armed confrontation, especially between Hezbollah and Israel, is alarming. Such a conflict might see intense air raids and attacks, targeting not only Lebanon's southern regions but also the densely populated southern suburbs of Beirut, the agriculturally crucial northern Bekaa, and border areas. The potential aftermath could be characterized by extensive destruction.
Internally, Lebanon's fabric has been strained by rising local tensions, highlighted by recent events in Kehale. The external pressures stemming from the Israel situation could exacerbate these internal dynamics, especially given the varied perspectives within the Lebanese populace concerning the Lebanon-Israel relationship. This internal political and security instability poses substantial risks to both inter and intra-communal groups.

Scenario Assumptions:

- A looming armed confrontation between Hezbollah and Israel.
- The likelihood of air raids and rocket attacks.
- Potential internal displacement of communities.
- Possible involvement of the Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF).
- Threats of blockades and naval operations.
- Heightened risks to Syrian refugees in Lebanon.
- The possibility of foreign intervention in the unfolding conflict.

Why your National Society is acting now and what criteria is used to launch this operation.

Due to the eerily similar chain of events leading up to the 2006 war, the Lebanese Red Cross decided to launch this operation. The following triggers will be considered when launching humanitarian action from this DREF's funds:

Health:

- Mass Casualty Incidents: The occurrence of mass casualty incidents, such as bombings or large-scale clashes, resulting in a high number of injured individuals requiring immediate medical attention.
- Overwhelmed Healthcare Facilities: If healthcare facilities become overwhelmed and are unable to provide adequate care, it could trigger the need for humanitarian health intervention.
- Shortages of Medical Supplies: A shortage of essential medical supplies, including medications, surgical equipment, and first aid materials, can signal the necessity for additional resources.
- Disease Outbreaks: The outbreak of diseases in conflict-affected areas due to compromised sanitation and healthcare infrastructure may necessitate urgent health interventions.

Shelter:

- Displacement of Populations: A significant influx of internally displaced persons (IDPs) into temporary shelters or host communities due to hostilities would trigger the need for shelter support.
- Shortages of Adequate Shelter: When there is a shortage of suitable shelter options or materials for IDPs, it's a clear signal to activate shelter intervention funds.
- Extreme Weather Conditions: Harsh weather conditions, such as cold winters or scorching summers, can amplify the urgency for shelter assistance, particularly for vulnerable populations.

Food Items:

- Disruption of Food Supply Chains: If hostilities disrupt the distribution and access to food, leading to food shortages and potential famine, this becomes a critical trigger for food assistance.
- Displacement-Related Food Insecurity: When displaced populations lack access to food or cooking facilities, it is
indicative of a pressing need for food aid.

Malnutrition and Acute Hunger: A sudden increase in malnutrition rates or the prevalence of acute hunger among affected populations signifies the urgency of food interventions.

Destruction of Agricultural Assets: The destruction of agricultural assets, such as crops and livestock, can lead to food insecurity and require food aid to affected communities.

**Scope and Scale**

The extent of this hazard at the current time cannot be apprehended at this stage, however, based on historical data, of a similar scenario, the total number of people that were directly affected in 2006 was 915,762 people which was approximately 25% of the Lebanese population. 15,000 houses/apartments needed repairs alongside 900 factories, markets, farms, and other commercial buildings. 32 airports, ports, water and sewage plants alongside 25 fuel stations, and 78 bridges were also heavily affected and were rendered inoperational.

The assumed scenarios revolve around a nationwide scale. The 3 governorates that are at high risk as per historical data review are South Lebanon, Bekaa, and Beirut. The currently registered populace of these governorates is around 1,750,000, 51% Females and 49% Males, and out of the total number of people, 29% are children between the age of 0-18.

**Previous Operations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Has a similar event affected the same area(s) in the last 3 years?</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Did it affect the same population groups?</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Did the National Society respond?</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Did the National Society request funding from DREF for that event(s)?</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If yes, please specify which operations</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Lessons learned**

Disclaimer: In accordance with our established practice from previous operations, there is typically an understanding with LRC not to establish specific targets for Emergency Medical Services (EMS). This approach is rooted in the fact that EMS activities are primarily demand-driven, responsive to immediate needs as they arise. However, for the purpose of meeting the DREF requirements, we have opted to set an overall target for all EMS operations. This decision stems from the unique nature of our assistance, which can be challenging to quantify solely in terms of the number of missions supported.

It is crucial to emphasize that the EMS targets and accomplishments reflect a holistic achievement from LRC’s perspective, in collaboration with the collective efforts of all our partners, not limited solely to the current DREF operation. A similar methodology was employed when reporting on our previous appeal. This approach ensures that we provide a comprehensive and accurate representation of the impact and contributions made by all stakeholders in supporting EMS activities.

the nature of displacement, especially in conflict zones, can be multifaceted. People may seek refuge in official shelters, while others might find solace with relatives or in other informal settings. sometimes, capturing this complexity goes beyond checking the official shelters such as UN funded ones.
Drawing insights from historical data from a comparable scenario, it becomes evident that the scale of the impact is extensive. In 2006, approximately a quarter of the Lebanese population, found themselves directly affected. The aftermath called for significant rehabilitation efforts, with around 15,000 residences requiring repairs, along with many factories, markets, farms, and various commercial structures. The infrastructure landscape suffered severe blows, encompassing airports, ports, water and sewage facilities, fuel stations, and key inter-governorate bridges, rendering them inoperative. This historical experience underscores the importance of preparing for multifaceted responses to displacement in conflict zones.

**Current National Society Actions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coordination</th>
<th>Coordination efforts involving all Movement partners commenced on the 9th of October 2023, aiming to address the evolving situation, security concerns, and potential scenarios. These coordination meetings have extended beyond the Movement to include non-Movement partners and government entities, ensuring that all relevant actors are well-informed about the situation. On the 12th of October 2023, another meeting with Movement partners was convened to discuss the updated scenarios, the contingency plan, and initiatives for resource mobilization. Furthermore, a tripartite pre-mini summit involving the Lebanese Red Cross (LRC), International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) took place on 12/10/23. During this summit, there was an agreement on a coordinated and complementary Movement response, aligning with the ICRC's scenario/contingency plan and the LRC's plan. In addition to these efforts, ICRC coordinators are actively engaging with their LRC counterparts to identify common areas of intervention and determine the technical and financial needs for the LRC response plan. This collaborative approach ensures effective coordination and resource allocation in response to the situation.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Secretariat</th>
<th>IFRC held an all staff meeting where actions of the involved country offices were discussed, namely Lebanon and Palestine. The Lebanon country delegation is also in contact with PRCS over their in-country contingency plans. In case of escalation, the scale up of existing funding mechanisms may be discussed.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

| Participating National Societies | The PNS have been actively participating in the movement meetings and are coordinating with their respective headquarters to check for potential areas of support. |

**ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event**
The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), as a preparedness measure, is taking the following actions:

Readapting the contingency and security plans.
Collaborating with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and the Lebanese Red Cross (LRC) to revisit the evacuation plan for Movement delegates.
Conducting a tripartite meeting involving LRC, ICRC, and IFRC on 12/10/23 to agree on a coordinated and complementary Movement response, aligning with the ICRC's scenario/contingency plan and the LRC's plan.
ICRC coordinators are in contact with their LRC counterparts to identify common areas of intervention and to determine the technical and financial needs for the LRC response plan.

Intensifying protection measures.
Prepositioning War Wounded (WW) kits, medical supplies, Personal Restraint and Protection (PRP) materials, and forensic supplies in hospitals in the south.
Specific protection measures include:

Monitoring incidents in the South through the Protection of Civilian Population (PCP) program.
Initiating a dialogue with the Internal Security Forces (ISF) regarding precautionary measures for the protection of detainees in district prisons in the South. This includes planning evacuation routes and ensuring the availability of essential supplies like food, drugs, water, and fuel.
Coordinating with the LRC's Restoring Family Links (RFL) focal point.
Organizing “Protection Family Link / PFL in emergencies” training with the Regional Protection Trainer and PFL Advisers.
Actively participating in un-cluster coordination and strengthening networking with all relevant stakeholders.

---

### Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

| Government has requested international assistance | No |
| National authorities | N/A |
| UN or other actors | |

**Are there major coordination mechanisms in place?**

In order to achieve proper coordination, LRC will utilize the following coordination platforms:

- Coordination with Movement Partners:
  - Emergency Summit
  - PAC
  - Movement meetings
- Coordination with Humanitarian Architecture
  - Humanitarian Country Team (HCT)
  - Sectoral meetings (WASH/Health/ PSS/ CASH ...)
  - OCHA Operations rooms (EOC)
  - Bilateral Coordination meetings:
    - UNHCR
    - UNRWA
    - WFP
    - UNICEF
    - OCHA
    - WHO
    - UNDSS
    - ECHO / EU
• World Bank
c. Coordination with GoL
• Ministry of Defense (MoD)
• Ministry of Public Health (MOPH)
• Ministry of interior and municipalities (MOIM)
• Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Unit / PM Office
• Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF)
• Internal Security forces (ISF)
• Directorate of General Security (DGS)
• Civil Defense (CD)
• Local authorities
• Governors / Kaem-makam
Anticipated Needs

Health

In the event of hostilities, there will likely be an increased demand for medical services. The allocation of funds for medical supplies, the deployment of mobile medical units, and the reinforcement of healthcare facilities is imperative. This will enable a swift and effective response to injuries and health emergencies, reducing the risk of disease outbreaks.

To bolster the operational readiness of health-associated sectors within LRC, we will judiciously allocate DREF funds for the strategic pre-positioning of essential equipment and resources. This proactive measure will guarantee a swift and efficient response in situations of urgent need.

Within the Emergency Medical Service Sector, our objective, leveraging the DREF, is to acquire medical consumables, ensure a consistent fuel supply for ambulances, and maintain an uninterrupted fuel stock for generators. Past experiences underscored a significant challenge – the timely access to these critical resources during national emergencies.

Similarly, the Blood Transfusion Services Sector, through the support of the DREF, is committed to procuring blood bags, requisite reagents, and other vital medical consumables. Furthermore, we will sustain an uninterrupted fuel supply for our generators, ensuring a 24/7 operational capability to meet the projected surge in blood unit requests.

Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Displacement and conflict can have profound psychological impacts, particularly on vulnerable groups. Allocating resources for the protection of children, women, and other at-risk individuals, as well as offering psychosocial support, is vital to address their unique needs during times of crisis.

Livelihoods And Basic Needs

Anticipating the disruption of daily life and commerce, access to food could be severely impacted. It is crucial to plan for the procurement and distribution of food parcels and ready-to-eat meals to address immediate nutritional needs, particularly for those seeking shelter in designated areas.

The Disaster Management Sector, utilizing the DREF, intends to procure food parcels for distribution to internally displaced individuals. Additionally, the sector ensures the availability of funds to both procure and distribute ready meals, catering to the immediate nutritional needs of those in shelters.
Shelter Housing And Settlements

Should hostilities occur, a primary concern will be the displacement of people within Lebanon. The potential influx of internally displaced individuals will necessitate the acquisition of shelter items, such as tents, blankets, and hygiene kits. These provisions will be vital in ensuring the safety and dignity of those forced to flee their homes.

Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Access to clean water and sanitation facilities may be compromised during hostilities. Ensuring the availability of safe drinking water, sanitation infrastructure, and hygiene education is paramount to prevent the spread of waterborne diseases and maintain the overall health and well-being of affected populations.

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

This DREF allocation aims at supporting the Lebanese Red Cross prepare to effectively address the needs of the population in Lebanon to be affected due to ongoing inter/intra communal conflict as well as the potential escalation of the conflict on the southern borders due to the escalation of hostilities in the OpT. The allocation will ensure the availability of vital services and resources ready to respond to the affected people of Lebanon, nationwide, with a particular focus on higher risk-prone areas. The DREF allocation will ultimately support in provision of prehospital emergency care, blood services and relief activities for a duration of 6 months.

Operation strategy rationale

The allocation of DREF funds underscores the Lebanese Red Cross's forward-thinking approach to navigating the growing challenges stemming from both internal communal conflicts within Lebanon and external threats from the increasing hostilities at the southern borders. The proposed plan is specifically tailored to guarantee a nationwide accessibility of essential services and resources, with an intensified emphasis on regions most vulnerable to risks.

With this DREF allocation, our objective is to fortify the Lebanese Red Cross's operational capabilities over a 6-month period. This ensures we are optimally positioned to deliver pre-hospital emergency care, offer blood services, and undertake crucial relief endeavors, reaffirming our commitment to supporting the Lebanese community during these challenging times, with a particular emphasis on preparedness and early response to potential escalations in the region.

The resources procured through this allocation are multifunctional, providing the Lebanese Red Cross with the tools necessary for efficient triage and immediate first aid. Ambulances and medical stations are fully equipped with indispensable medical supplies, highlighting our unwavering dedication to the safe and prompt transportation of patients.

Furthermore, this plan ensures that the LRC stands ready to execute evacuations, handle deceased individuals with the utmost respect and dignity, coordinate relief distributions, manage the collection and distribution of blood units, and promptly respond to any emergent relief needs.

This operational strategy encompasses both preparedness and early response measure. In anticipation of a large-scale confrontation that could lead to extreme population movements, the Lebanese Red Cross has ensured
that part of these funds will be activated for the procurement of ready meals and shelter items. This proactive measure focuses on addressing the immediate needs of displaced individuals during times of crisis, enhancing our preparedness and early response capabilities.

The LRC anticipates being called upon for approximately 19,000 EMS missions and to provide around 3,000 blood units. In the crucial initial 72 hours following an escalation, there's an expected need to shelter about 2,500 individuals, a number that could rise to 4,000 over a 6-week period. Simultaneously, leveraging the expertise of the Disaster Management Sector, the LRC is equipped to support up to 10,000 individuals with ready meals, assorted food items, and Non-Food Items (NFIs) within that initial 72-hour window. This support is projected to expand significantly, potentially aiding up to 80,000 individuals over a span of 6 weeks.

**Targeting Strategy**

**Who will be targeted through this operation?**

This operation aims to fortify the Lebanese Red Cross’s preparedness in a way that aligns closely with the operation rationale. It focuses on identifying and assisting those who might be affected by potential escalations of conflicts. The primary target groups encompass individuals requiring immediate first aid and urgent healthcare services, such as those injured due to conflicts or individuals with pre-existing health conditions necessitating evacuation. Moreover, this operation is designed to provide support to people expected to be internally displaced as they move away from conflict-affected areas.

The proposed target groups are comprehensive, encompassing Lebanese nationals, Syrian refugee camps, and all residents in locations at risk. By extending support to these groups, the Lebanese Red Cross ensures that its services and resources are accessible to a wide range of individuals, in line with its commitment to nationwide accessibility as outlined in the operation rationale. This holistic approach not only strengthens preparedness but also enhances the organization’s ability to respond effectively to the needs of diverse populations during challenging times.

**Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population**

The rationale behind the selection criteria, particularly when allocating relief items or conducting health-related interventions, is grounded in a systematic and deliberate approach. The selection criteria have been devised based on continuous assessments and evaluations (MSNA assessment), ensuring that resources are allocated where they are most urgently needed.

In essence, our targeting logic is needs based, with a clear emphasis on those in most urgent need, ensuring that vulnerable populations receive the necessary attention and support they require. For health-related interventions, there is no particular selection criteria, and we employ a needs-basis approach. The logic here is simple: the goal is to save lives and reduce suffering as swiftly and efficiently as possible. For shelter and basic needs, the operation will target those who have been displaced.

**Total Targeted Population**

| Women: | 67,200 |
| Girls (under 18): | 0 |
| Men: | 67,200 |
| Boys (under 18): | 0 |
| Total targeted population: | 134,400 |
## Risk and security considerations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk</th>
<th>Mitigation action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Naval Blockage, Airport Attack, Bridges Attack</td>
<td>Prepositioning of stock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reservation of Stock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Geographical distribution of prepositioned stock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Preparation of alternative routes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attack on LRC personnel/assets</td>
<td>Continuous Security Briefings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Security Alerting System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Advocacy and Coordination with all actors to ensure Safer Access</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscoordinated response within the humanitarian architecture</td>
<td>Coordination Meetings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Clear communication matrix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Clearly define roles and responsibilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intercommunal tensions</td>
<td>Initiation of Community Engagement activities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation

**Intercommunal Tensions:**
Description: The diverse opinions within the Lebanese population regarding the Lebanon-Israel relationship and other internal political dynamics can lead to heightened tensions between different communal groups.
Implication: This could jeopardize the safety of humanitarian workers, especially if they are perceived to be siding with one group over another. It can also hinder the distribution of aid if certain areas become inaccessible due to local conflicts.

**Attack on Lebanese Red Cross (LRC) Personnel:**
Description: Given the volatile situation, there's a risk that LRC personnel, being on the front lines of relief efforts, might be targeted, either intentionally or as collateral damage.
Implication: Attacks on LRC or other humanitarian personnel not only endanger lives but can also disrupt the delivery of essential services to those in need. It can further deter future humanitarian efforts due to safety concerns.
## Planned Intervention

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Secretariat Services</th>
<th>Budget</th>
<th>CHF 6,280</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Targeted Persons</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Indicators

#### Priority Actions:
- Lessons Learned Workshop
- Finance in emergencies support for 1 month

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Livelihoods And Basic Needs</th>
<th>Budget</th>
<th>CHF 88,292</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Targeted Persons</td>
<td>2400</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Indicators

#### Target

#### Priority Actions:
- Prepositioning of funds for ready meals (3 days/person)
- Prepositioning of funds for food parcels

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health</th>
<th>Budget</th>
<th>CHF 381,665</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Targeted Persons</td>
<td>132000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Indicators

#### Target

#### Priority Actions:

- # of patients transported: 114000
- # of civilians evacuated
- # of EMS Stations equipped with medical consumables: 47
- # of EMS Stations equipped with Fuel for generators: 47
- # of Blood units distributed: 18000
Priority Actions:
• Procurement and prepositioning of medical consumables for Ambulances
• Procurement of Fuel for Ambulances
• Procurement of Fuel for EMS Stations' Generators
• Procurement of Blood Bags
• Procurement of medical reagents and other medical consumables for blood transfusion services
• Procurement of Fuel for BTS Centers' Generators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National Society Strengthening</th>
<th>Budget</th>
<th>CHF 29,730</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Targeted Persons</td>
<td>Target</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Priority Actions:
• Support for LRC admin/core services (7% of all direct assistance)

About Support Services

How many staff and volunteers will be involved in this operation. Briefly describe their role.
The LRC's DREF operation will mobilize volunteers and staff from several key sectors: Emergency Medical Services, Disaster Management Services, and the Blood Transfusion Services Sector. Additionally, support sections and other operational personnel will be engaged as dictated by the operation's requirements. The primary responsibility for implementing activities and coordinating with operational partners will lie with the volunteers and staff from these teams. Furthermore, the LRC's Planning Section will oversee the entire Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability, and Learning (PMEAL) process for the operation. In total, the operation will involve 12,000 volunteers and 400 staff members.

If there is procurement, will it be done by National Society or IFRC?
Procurement will be done locally by LRC, in accordance with the IFRC procurement procedures. If local procurement becomes challenging, LRC will seek support of IFRC.

How will this operation be monitored?
Monitoring for the DREF operation will take place under the framework of LRCs unified log frame across each sector. LRC will report actuals against the ITT and operational updates will be published on the progress of this operation and any significant changes.

Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation.
In the midst of the escalating tensions and the multifaceted challenges Lebanon faces, the Lebanese Red Cross (LRC) and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) recognize the paramount importance of a robust and effective communication strategy. Central to this strategy is the commitment to uphold the principles of neutrality and transparency, ensuring that the humanitarian mission remains untainted by political, religious, or any other biases.

Transparency remains a cornerstone of this strategy. While the need for neutrality might require careful phrasing and discretion in certain situations, the LRC and IFRC are unwavering in their commitment to keep the public informed about the operation's objectives, progress, challenges, and impact. They believe that by being transparent, they can build trust, manage expectations, and ensure accountability.
# Budget Overview

## DREF Operation

**MDRLB015 - Lebanese Red Cross**

**Conflict Preparedness**

### Operating Budget

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Planned Operations</th>
<th>Amount (CHF)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shelter and Basic Household Items</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livelihoods</td>
<td>88,292</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multi-purpose Cash</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>381,665</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water, Sanitation &amp; Hygiene</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection, Gender and Inclusion</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Migration</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Engagement and Accountability</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental Sustainability</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Enabling Approaches

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Amount (CHF)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coordination and Partnerships</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretariat Services</td>
<td>6,280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Society Strengthening</td>
<td>29,730</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Total Budget

**505,967**

All amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)

---

Internal 10/18/2023 #V2022.01
Contact Information

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

- **National Society contact:** Dr. Antoine Zoghbi, President, President@redcross.org.lb, +9611372 802 ext: 1440
- **IFRC Appeal Manager:**
  Hossam Faysal, Regional Head of Health, Disasters, Climate & Crises (HDCC) Unit - MENA, hosam.faysal@ifrc.org
- **IFRC Project Manager:**
  Cristhian CORTEZ CARDOZA, Head of IFRC Delegation- Lebanon, Cristhian.CORTEZ@ifrc.org
- **IFRC focal point for the emergency:**
  Nader Bin shamlan, Operations Coordinator-MENA, nader.binshamlan@ifrc.org
- **Media Contact:** Mey Al Sayegh, Head of Communication IFRC MENA, mey.elsayegh@ifrc.org, +96176174468

[Click here for the reference]