

Lebanon Crisis 2006



FLASH
APPEAL

Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)



Flash Appeal

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Lebanon Crisis 2006



Heitam/IRIN/Lebanon/2006.

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The CAP is much more than an appeal for money. It is an inclusive and coordinated programme cycle of:

- strategic planning leading to a Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP);
- resource mobilisation (leading to a Consolidated Appeal or a Flash Appeal);
- coordinated programme implementation;
- joint monitoring and evaluation;
- revision, if necessary; and
- reporting on results.

The CHAP is a strategic plan for humanitarian response in a given country or region and includes the following elements:

- a common analysis of the context in which humanitarian action takes place;
- an assessment of needs;
- best, worst, and most likely scenarios;
- stakeholder analysis, i.e. who does what and where;
- a clear statement of longer-term objectives and goals;
- prioritised response plans; and
- a framework for monitoring the strategy and revising it if necessary.

The CHAP is the foundation for developing a Consolidated Appeal or, when crises break or natural disasters strike, a Flash Appeal. Under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator, the CHAP is developed at the field level by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Country Team. This team mirrors the IASC structure at headquarters and includes UN agencies and standing invitees, i.e. the International Organization for Migration, the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, and NGOs that belong to ICVA, Interaction, or SCHR. Non-IASC members, such as national NGOs, can be included, and other key stakeholders in humanitarian action, in particular host governments and donors, should be consulted.

The Humanitarian Coordinator is responsible for the annual preparation of the consolidated appeal *document*. The document is launched globally each November to enhance advocacy and resource mobilisation. An update, known as the *Mid-Year Review*, is to be presented to donors in July each year.

Donors provide resources to appealing agencies directly in response to project proposals. The **Financial Tracking Service (FTS)**, managed by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), is a database of donor contributions and can be found on www.reliefweb.int/fts

In sum, the **CAP works to provide people in need the best available protection and assistance, on time.**

ORGANISATIONS PARTICIPATING IN CONSOLIDATED APPEALS DURING 2006:

AARREC	CESVI	GSLG	OCHA	UNAIDS
AASAA	CHFI	HDO	OCPH	UNDP
ABS	CINS	HI	ODAG	UNDSS
Abt Associates	CIRID	HISAN - WEPA	OHCHR	UNESCO
ACF/ACH/AAH	CISV	Horn Relief	PARACOM	UNFPA
ACTED	CL	INTERSOS	PARC	UN-HABITAT
ADRA	CONCERN	IOM	PHG	UNHCR
Africare	COOPI	IRC	PMRS	UNICEF
AGROSPHERE	CORD	IRD	PRCS	UNIFEM
AHA	CPAR	IRIN	PSI	UNMAS
ANERA	CRS	JVSF	PU	UNODC
ARCI	CUAMM	MALAO	RFEP	UNRWA
ARM	CW	MCI	SADO	UPHB
AVSI	DCA	MDA	SC-UK	VETAID
CADI	DRC	MDM	SECADEV	VIA
CAM	EMSF	MENTOR	SFCG	VT
CARE	ERM	MERLIN	SNNC	WFP
CARITAS	EQUIP	NA	SOCADIDO	WHO
CCF	FAO	NNA	Solidarités	WVI
CCIJD	GAA (DWH)	NRC	SP	WR
CEMIR Int'l	GH	OA	STF	ZOARC
CENAP				

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Flash Appeal for Lebanon seeks a total of 150 million dollars to meet the needs of some 800,000 people over the next three months. Funding for the appeal will enable aid groups to carry out programs to feed, shelter, and protect civilians caught in a cruel conflict. The appeal contains programs that require different levels of funding but are all equally important for ensuring a comprehensive response to emergency needs.

Lebanon is yet again experiencing devastating cycle of violence, with the civilian population caught in the middle. With the conflict now in its second week, the humanitarian situation continues to worsen. Hundreds of people have been killed and more than 1,500 wounded. Moreover, an estimated 700,000 people have fled their homes, including some 150,000 people who have crossed the border into Syria. The conflict has also affected more than 100,000 people from 20 different countries who had been living in Lebanon, a large number of whom require assistance to evacuate. Israel too has suffered numerous casualties. *Hezbollah* missile attacks in Northern Israel have claimed the lives of dozens of people, with hundreds more having been wounded.

The ongoing Israel Defence Forces (IDF) military operation has caused enormous damage to residential areas and key civilian infrastructure such as power plants, seaports, and fuel depots. Hundreds of bridges and virtually all road networks have been systematically destroyed leaving entire communities in the South inaccessible. This profound damage to traffic arteries will pose a key challenge to Government institutions and humanitarian agencies alike in the weeks to come, particularly in remote areas of the South.

As remaining fuel stocks are increasingly exhausted or targeted by the IDF, fuel shortages in many areas of essential public services could plunge the humanitarian situation to a new low. Skyrocketing prices for basic goods (e.g. the price of sugar has risen by 600%, and cooking gas by 400%) further deplete the coping mechanisms of the Lebanese population, particularly those of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), people under siege, the elderly, and families already living below the poverty line. Economic life has come to a complete standstill with the extreme level of destruction to the basic infrastructure posing a major obstacle to a quick recovery.

The longer the hostilities last, the more dramatic the humanitarian situation will become. Food, water, health, fuel, and other basic needs will increase; so will the number of IDPs. The situation will be further compounded by the ongoing air, sea, and land blockade that is effectively preventing even basic relief supplies from entering the country. The urgent cessation of hostilities, as called for by the Secretary-General, is thus the best way to prevent the humanitarian emergency in Lebanon from spiralling out of control. Until then, it is imperative that all parties to the conflict, in particular the IDF, meet their responsibilities under international humanitarian law and provide full, safe and unhindered access for humanitarian workers and supplies by air, sea, and land in order to allow them to reach vulnerable populations in Lebanon. Effective implementation of the assistance and protection activities outlined in this Appeal is fully dependent on safe and unimpeded passage for humanitarian staff and goods.

Humanitarian agencies have started a robust build-up of emergency coordination systems, virtually from scratch. Following a consultative process within the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC), the response is designed along the lines of the cluster approach with designated lead agencies and in close cooperation with the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. Moreover, a Regional Task Force for Deconflicting and Notification with the Israeli authorities has been established, contingency plans have been updated, and a Joint Logistics Centre is planned.

All these efforts are undertaken in close collaboration with and in support of the Lebanese Government and its Higher Relief Council, the main coordinating body for the current humanitarian crisis. Closer cooperation and partnership is also being fostered with the considerable Lebanese NGO and civil society presence (over 6,000 organisations). As a result of this coordination and cooperation at all levels, the priorities listed in this Appeal have been identified to ensure immediate humanitarian action in the clusters of health, food and nutrition, water and sanitation, logistics, protection, shelter, and common services. Hence, the activities in this Appeal will be subject to further review as the crisis develops, depending on improved access for undertaking comprehensive needs assessments.

In addition to the response inside Lebanon, the Government of Syria and the Syrian Arab Red Crescent Society (SARC) have taken a lead role in registering, accommodating and assisting the most

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vulnerable of the people displaced there from Lebanon. However, they have indicated that their resources and capacity will be exhausted soon and have therefore welcomed the support of the United Nations Agencies and NGOs. Syria is a strategic transit point not only for those fleeing Lebanon to other countries in the region and beyond, but also for the delivery of humanitarian supplies to Lebanon. Therefore the response in Syria will focus on supporting the provision of protection and assistance to all vulnerable populations fleeing the crisis in Lebanon into Syria and operational backstopping of relief operations in Lebanon.

To address the urgent humanitarian concerns of displaced and war-affected populations in Lebanon and Syria, the United Nations and its partner agencies are requesting support for a total of **US\$155,317,477¹** to cover an initial period of response of three months, which will be reviewed during the period of the appeal. Given the urgent need for an ongoing revision of available data, the document focuses principally on those areas considered to be of most concern to the civilian population.

Flash Appeal for the Lebanon Crisis 2006

Summary of Requirements - by Cluster*

as of 24 July 2006
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Sector	Full requirements (\$)	Proposed CERF allocations	Unmet requirements
HEALTH	31,981,200	1,000,000	30,981,200
FOOD & NUTRITION	18,262,400		18,262,400
WATER AND SANITATION	13,997,250	1,000,000	12,997,250
LOGISTICS	39,072,126	2,500,000	36,572,126
SHELTER, SITE MANAGEMENT & NON-FOOD ITEMS	28,487,030		28,487,030
PROTECTION & MINE ACTION	16,580,000		16,580,000
EDUCATION	100,000		100,000
COMMON SERVICES	6,837,471	500,000	6,337,471
TOTAL	155,317,477	5,000,000	150,317,477

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 24 July 2006. For continuously updated information on this appeal's projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

**NOTE: evolving practice is to show funding per cluster, to be in accordance with the structure on the ground and in the appeal document. Funding per sector is also tracked (see Annex II) because sectors are a fixed standard that allows comparison across appeals. For the time being, FTS on-line tables will continue to group projects by sector rather than cluster.*

NOTE: Full requirements differ from those in the first published version because of subsequent corrections.

¹ All dollar figures in this document are United States dollars. Funding for this plan should be reported to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS, fts@reliefweb.int), which will display its requirements and funding, continually updated, on the CAP 2006 page.

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Flash Appeal for the Lebanon Crisis 2006

Summary of Requirements - by Appealing Organisation

as of 24 July 2006

<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Organisation	Full requirements (\$)	Proposed CERF allocations	Unmet requirements
IMC	2,250,000		2,250,000
IOM	14,000,000		14,000,000
IRIN	30,000		30,000
MCI	1,000,000		1,000,000
OCHA	2,489,946		2,489,946
Relief International	1,235,250		1,235,250
Response International	225,200		225,200
Save the Children – UK	3,240,000		3,240,000
UNDP	4,490,600		4,490,600
UNDSS (previously UNSECOORD)	1,553,000		1,553,000
UNFIL	1,600,000		1,600,000
UNFPA	6,225,000		6,225,000
UNHCR	18,853,230		18,853,230
UNICEF	25,210,000	1,000,000	24,210,000
UNJLC	1,331,326		1,331,326
UNRWA	7,233,800		7,233,800
WFP	48,425,125	2,500,000	45,925,125
WHO	13,925,000	1,000,000	12,925,000
WVI	2,000,000		2,000,000
<i>Not yet specified</i>		<i>500,000</i>	
TOTAL	155,317,477	5,000,000	150,317,477

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 24 July 2006. For continuously updated information on this appeal's projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

NOTE: Full requirements differ from those in the first published version because of subsequent corrections.

2. CONTEXT AND HUMANITARIAN CONSEQUENCES

2.1. STRATEGIC CONTEXT

In Lebanon, ongoing hostilities between *Hezbollah* and Israel have resulted in the deaths of more than 350 people (45% of them children, according to Save the Children) and more than 1,500 injured. Israel has not escaped unscathed with some 34 killed and an estimated 200 injured across northern cities and towns. Sustained, heavy shelling and air strikes by the IDF, which have particularly targeted southern Lebanon, southern suburbs of Beirut and the Beqaa Valley, have caused widespread destruction of the country's public infrastructure, including hospitals, schools and road networks preventing the humanitarian community from accessing vulnerable populations and civilians fleeing war-affected areas. The IDF's sea, air and land blockade of Lebanon is worsening the already-mounting hardships confronting the civilian population, and has had devastating consequences. To ensure the consistent delivery of relief assistance, the humanitarian community has proposed developing humanitarian corridors.

While lack of *in situ* information has further impaired the provision of humanitarian assistance, estimates put the number of persons affected by the conflict at approximately 800,000 persons, including internally displaced, those under siege, refugees and asylum seekers. Thousands of displaced people have fled their homes in cities and villages such as Tyre, Nabatyeh, Zahrani and Bint Jbeyl, as well as the southern suburbs of Beirut. Many have taken shelter with relatives and friends or in schools, mosques and public spaces in the safer eastern parts of Beirut, or in the northern and south-eastern districts of Lebanon such as Akkar and the Chouf Mountains. Those that have been fortunate enough to escape the most heavily-affected regions in the south have headed to larger towns such as Sidon while thousands of others have crossed into Syria. Further displacement is expected if the conflict continues to escalate. With neighbouring countries now feeling the human toll of ongoing hostilities, the humanitarian response to the crisis is now being planned at a regional level with surge capacity and assistance being established in partnership in neighbouring countries.

The country outside Lebanon that has been most affected is Syria. More than 150,000 Lebanese, 1,000 Palestinians, and 20,000 Third Country Nationals (TCNs) have fled across its borders, mainly through the Aarida border crossing. While the majority of these arrivals are staying with relatives and friends, more than 20,000 people are currently being accommodated and assisted by the Government of Syria and the SARC; this number is expected to increase. Although the Government and SARC have been able to respond adequately, they have indicated that their resources will be exhausted by early August and have, therefore, welcomed the support of the United Nations and NGOs, both national and international. The strategy in Syria will be twofold: a) to support the provision of protection and assistance to populations fleeing the crisis in Lebanon into Syria; and b) operational backstopping of relief operations into and in Lebanon, given Syria's position as a strategic transit point for the delivery of humanitarian supplies.

The overall situation in Lebanon remains fluid, with consequent limits on planning the humanitarian response. The range of likely scenarios is broad, yet it is necessary to plan for each. Thorough needs assessments and appeal revision will follow as soon as practical. What is clear is that, given the extraordinarily rapid onset and expanding scale of the crisis, there is an urgent need to strengthen the UN Country Team's capacity to conduct and coordinate an effective humanitarian response.

2.2. HUMANITARIAN CONSEQUENCES

Who are the most affected?

Approximately 800,000 people are affected by the conflict. Many of them have been internally displaced and are in need of assistance and protection or remain essentially trapped in the South. Others have become refugees and/or asylum seekers. Particularly vulnerable groups include the elderly and chronically ill – especially those confined to hospitals, women and children. Lack of access to water and sanitation, basic health care, and food are also affecting those communities under siege. Those who can – both Lebanese and third country nationals – have either fled or been evacuated to Syria and other countries in the region.

Whilst some have the means to survive following their arrival in Syria many have been forced to flee their homes with only a few meagre belongings, and have paid hundreds if not thousands of dollars for their transportation costs to flee Lebanon and thus arrive with little resources. Between 20,000 – 45,000 of the most vulnerable of the Lebanese arrivals have been provided with assistance at the border to facilitate immigration procedures, registration and family tracing services. After this they have been transported to temporary accommodation facilities and provided with food, water, medical services, and psychosocial help as well as with household items, hygiene kits and sanitary materials. In addition some 1,000 Displaced Palestinian Refugees required special assistance for their immigration procedures, and Third Country Nationals have been assisted during their transit to their country of origin or other destinations.

What are the needs as a direct and immediate result of this crisis?

Comprehensive assessments of the protection and assistance needs of the affected population have been seriously constrained by access difficulties, particularly in the South. Therefore, reliable information on the numbers affected and the magnitude and scope of impact and needs is not yet available. However, reports indicate that there is a lack of essential goods, with needs particularly acute in villages along the Israeli-Lebanese border, which have been isolated by the conflict. There are reports that food supplies in some villages have been exhausted. The widespread destruction of public infrastructure, including roads and bridges, as well as the targeting of commercial trucks, has seriously hampered relief operations. Additionally, the ongoing hostilities continue to prevent access to affected populations and free movement of relief staff and goods.

What are the priority sectors for response?

Given the widespread destruction of public infrastructure and threat of a total collapse of essential services, humanitarian partners, in close collaboration with the Governments of the affected countries and relevant authorities, have identified the following priorities for response: health, food and nutrition, water and sanitation, logistics, protection, shelter and non-food items, and common humanitarian services.

In Syria, the priorities for response are: identification of appropriate shelter, in light of the imminent reopening of schools where most displaced populations are being accommodated; support to site management and maintenance; provision of basic food commodities; increasing and maintaining water and sanitation facilities at sites; provision of hygiene and sanitary kits; provision of basic health services, reproductive health support; provision of non-food items, in particular household items and clothing; transportation of displaced populations; logistical support for storage, handling and transportation of relief items; coordination and information support; and assistance to Palestinian refugees. The projection is that the total number of those fleeing the crisis in Lebanon into Syria will mount to 300,000 Lebanese, of whom 75,000 will require assistance and support; as well as 15,000 Palestinians and 20,000 Third Country Nationals over the next three months.

Key to responding to needs of the most vulnerable will be the partnership between the United Nations agencies, funds and programmes and the UN Department of Safety and Security (DSS). As hostilities continue in many areas of Lebanon and the conditions of the population in those areas worsens, DSS working in close collaboration with the security components of UN agencies will strive towards developing a relief programme and operational environment that will bring much-needed assistance to the Lebanese population while minimizing the risk to UN humanitarian workers.

3. RESPONSE PLANS

3.1. HEALTH

Objectives

Given the current situation, the Health Cluster, led by WHO, aims to support the Ministry of Health (MOH) and health partners in sustaining lives and alleviating suffering through the following key objectives:

- Effective mounting and coordination of the humanitarian response in the health sector, including establishing a flexible capacity and regional approach to operations;
- Assessment of health impact, damage to health infrastructure and emergency needs of the health system;
- Monitoring of health threats and risks, including provision and/or enhancement of the early warning surveillance and outbreak response systems;
- Address critical threats with appropriate and quality primary health care actions and strengthening secondary levels of medical care in the affected areas;
- Provide logistical and other operational support for a high-risk environment², to ensure efficient management of humanitarian supplies and medical donations;
- Address gaps in health services delivery, and support in re-establishing essential and emergency medical, public health and environmental health services;
- Supporting the relevant Ministries of Health and other health stakeholders in coordinating and responding to the health needs of the Lebanese refugees displaced to neighbouring countries;
- As soon as is feasible, assist the MOH and health stakeholders, through technical guidance and support, in ensuring a seamless transition from relief to recovery so that the local health systems (infrastructures as well human resources) and the capacity of national/local health authorities are repaired and strengthened.

Description of Activities

The result of this context is and will continue to be: increasing needs for triage, trauma and referral care including for maternal and newborn problems; for alternative forms of management of chronic diseases and safe access to quality primary health care (maternal, newborn and child health, reproductive health and mental health included); and physical rehabilitation and care for the disabled (which will also have to start early in the humanitarian/relief phase). The health cluster will attempt to meet these needs through implementation of the following:

- Establishment of Health Emergency Operation Hubs (Damascus/Amman/Larnaca) and forward operating offices in Lebanon (if and when feasible);
- Establishment of a coordination mechanism involving all health sector partners, and co-led by the MOH;
- Detection, investigation and response to disease outbreaks;
- Improvement in environmental health services for affected populations through, for example, provision of safe water supply and sanitation services at health facilities; quality control and testing of water in IDP and refugee settlements;
- Assist MOH and other health partners in improving access and coverage for basic PHC health services to IDPs, refugees and host communities;
- Ensuring availability of comprehensive secondary and tertiary health services (systems and structures) and timely and appropriate referral services are available for affected populations through adoption of referral protocols; supporting functional ambulance services; strengthening in-patient treatment of medical and surgical conditions;
- Assistance to the Ministry of Public Health and NGOs in increasing access and providing basic RH care services including counselling to IDP women;
- Prevention and support for victims of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) among IDPs and refugees.
- Monitoring and mapping the health vulnerabilities of the different affected populations;
- Establishing mobile health care units and strengthening functional health centres capable of delivering maternal and child health, reproductive health, non-specialized mental health services, and chronic disease management;
- Urgent immunization campaign (MMR) for IDPs and host communities;
- Accelerating immunization of routine antigens among displaced populations;

² Optimal safety and security for all UN agencies (MOSS compliance) and all other health actors is vital and as such will accordingly increase operational costs.

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- Establishment and maintenance of vaccine storage and cold chain;
- Training of outreach and service providers for providing appropriate psychological support for women and others affected by the situation;
- Training of health, nutrition and social workers as needed;

Expected Results

- Health needs identified and coordinated health response from all partners mounted, including effective mechanisms for health information collection, reporting and dissemination and critical capacities to facilitate transition from relief to recovery;
- Reduction of avoidable mortality and morbidity from trauma as well as communicable and non-communicable diseases and maternal risks, through access to safe and quality primary, secondary and tertiary health care services, as well as environmental health for all affected populations;
- Timely health care for infants and children;
- Emergency obstetric care services for women re-established;
- Capacity of the Ministry of Health in health crisis management strengthened.

Health		\$
WHO LEB-06/H01	<p>Project Title: Emergency Health Response / Sector³ Coordination and Information Management</p> <p>Objective: To establish and lead together with MOH, a coordination mechanism involving all health sector partners</p> <p>Beneficiaries: 800,000 directly affected population</p> <p>Partners: Ministry of Health, UNICEF, UNFPA, OCHA and all other health stakeholders</p>	225,000
WHO LEB-06/H02	<p>Project Title: Disease Surveillance and Early Warning</p> <p>Objective: To detect, investigate and respond to disease outbreaks</p> <p>Beneficiaries: 800,000 directly affected population</p> <p>Partners: Ministry of Health and other stakeholders WHO – 550,000</p>	550,000
WHO LEB-06/H03	<p>Project Title: Environmental Health Response</p> <p>Objective: To improve the environmental health services for affected populations</p> <p>Beneficiaries: 800,000 directly affected population</p> <p>Partners: Ministry of Public Health, UNICEF and other stakeholders WHO – 350,000</p>	350,000
WHO/ UNICEF/ UNFPA/ Response Int'l LEB- 06/H04ABCD	<p>Project Title: Provision of primary health care services</p> <p>Objective: To assist MOH and other health partners in improving access and coverage for basic PHC health services to IDPs and host communities</p> <p>Beneficiaries: 800,000 directly affected population, including 175,000 children under 5</p> <p>Partners: Ministry of Public Health, UNICEF, UNFPA, Response International and other stakeholders WHO – 3,000,000 UNICEF – 6,500,000 UNFPA – 1,075,000 Response International – 225,200</p>	10,800,200

³ Country team to discuss the feasibility of introduction of the cluster approach.

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Health		\$
<p>WHO / UNFPA/ UNFIL</p> <p>LEB-06/H05ABC</p>	<p>Project Title: Hospital/Referral Care Services (Secondary and Tertiary level) and Mass Casualty Management</p> <p>Objective: To ensure that comprehensive secondary and tertiary health services (systems and structures) and lifesaving referral services are available for affected populations</p> <p>Beneficiaries: 800,000 and host communities</p> <p>Partners: Ministry of Health, UNFPA, and other stakeholders WHO – 3,200,000 UNFPA – 500,000 UNFIL – 1,600,000</p>	<p>5,300,000</p>
<p>UNFPA/ WHO/</p> <p>LEB-06/H06AB</p>	<p>Project Title: Emergency Reproductive Health assistance to Women and families affected by the crisis</p> <p>Objective: To assist the Ministry of Public Health and NGOs in increasing access and providing lifesaving RH care service, including emergency obstetric care and counselling to IDP women</p> <p>Beneficiaries: Around 500,000</p> <p>Partners: Ministry of Public Health, UNICEF, local NGOs UNFPA – 3,500,000 WHO – 500,000</p>	<p>4,000,000</p>
<p>WHO</p> <p>LEB-06/H07</p>	<p>Project Title: Relief to Recovery Transition Management</p> <p>Objective: Assist the MOH through technical guidance and support in relief to recovery phase</p> <p>Beneficiaries: 800,000 directly affected population</p> <p>Partners: Ministry of Health, UNICEF, UNFPA and other stakeholders</p>	<p>850,000</p>
<p>SC – UK</p> <p>LEB-06/H08</p>	<p>Project Title: Health</p> <p>Objective: Medical supplies and support for people affected by the conflict with focus on children, youth and their families with special needs, including IDPs</p> <p>Beneficiaries: Children and families in Southern Lebanon, Beirut and other affected areas</p>	<p>700,000</p>
<p>Relief Int'l</p> <p>LEB-06/H09</p>	<p>Project Title: Public Health & Hygiene Project</p> <p>Objective: Provide displaced families in 166 schools in Beirut & one Public Park with Family Hygiene</p> <p>Beneficiaries: Total Number: 38,330; Women: 7,960; Children: 22,704</p> <p>Partners: Consortium of 26 NGOs, High Relief Committee & the Ministry of Social Affairs</p>	<p>613,000</p>
<p>WVI</p> <p>LEB-06/H10</p>	<p>Project Title: Medical Supplies and Support for War-Affected Populations</p> <p>Objective: Medical supplies and support for people affected by the ongoing hostilities with a focus on vulnerable individuals, especially those who need regular medicines for heart diseases, high blood pressure and diabetes</p> <p>Beneficiaries: IDPs and affected populations in southern Lebanon, Beirut and other affected areas</p> <p>Partners: MoH, local NGOs</p>	<p>600,000</p>
<p>WHO</p> <p>LEB-06/H11</p>	<p>Project Title: Contingency Fuel Stock</p> <p>Objective: To provide fuel to humanitarian agencies to carry out humanitarian activities to assist the affected population</p> <p>Beneficiaries: Affected population</p> <p>Partners: Humanitarian agencies</p>	<p>1,000,000</p>
<p>WHO</p> <p>LEB/SYR-06/H01</p>	<p>Project Title: Outbreak prevention among Lebanese refugees settled in Syria</p> <p>Objective: To prevent the spread of communicable diseases among all age groups of Lebanese refugees</p> <p>Beneficiaries: all refugee populations</p> <p>Partners: MOH and NGOs</p>	<p>350,000</p>

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Health		\$
UNICEF LEB/SYR-06/H02	Project Title: Promoting access to essential & quality health & Nutrition services for children Objective: Assessment of Health & Nutrition status of U5 children, provision of measles vaccines, essential drugs, emergency medical kits, oral re-hydration mix and support young child therapeutic feeding and promote BF Beneficiaries: 75,000 persons (42,500 children under 18 year) Partners: SARC, WHO, UNFPA, UNRWA, Government (MOH, MOSA), Private Sector, NGO's	150,000
UNFPA LEB/SYR-06/H03	Project Title: Provision of Emergency Reproductive Health services for conflict affected population, settled in Syria Objective: Maintain reproductive health status of conflict-affected population in refugee settlements, especially, the most vulnerable-pregnant/lactating women. Beneficiaries: Women, Children, and Govt and NGOs health personnel Partners: UNICEF, WHO, Syrian Arab Red Crescent, NGOs, Ministries-Health, Social Affairs, & Awkaf	300,000
WHO LEB/REG-06/H01	Project Title: Initial Assessment and Emergency Operations Objective: To establish Emergency Operation Hubs (Damascus/Amman/Larnaca) and forward operating offices in Lebanon (if and when feasible) Beneficiaries: 800,000 directly affected population Partners: Ministry of Health and selected health stakeholders	2,900,000
UNFPA/ UNICEF LEB/REG-06/H02AB	Project Title: Prevention and support for victims of Gender-Based Violence among IDPs Objective: To prevent and respond to sexual and GBV Beneficiaries: About 500,000 and refugees in Syria Partners: Ministry of Social Affairs, UNHCR, Ministry of Public Health, local NGOs UNFPA – 350,000 UNICEF – 175,000	525,000
UNFPA/ UNICEF/ WHO LEB/REG-06/H03ABC	Project Title: Health Services for Lebanese Refugees in Neighbouring Countries Objective: Provision of quality essential health services, surveillance and disease control, reproductive health, health and nutrition for the under five, to refugees in neighbouring countries on an equitable basis Beneficiaries: Initial estimates of about 150,000+ refugees Partners: Relevant Ministries of Health, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNHCR, National RC/RC societies and other health stakeholders UNFPA - 215,000 UNICEF – 150,000 WHO – 1,000,000	1,365,000
IMC LEB/REG-06/H04	Project Title: Emergency humanitarian assistance to conflict affected populations of Lebanon Objective: Increase access to essential primary health services for conflict-affected populations in Lebanon and Syria Beneficiaries: Total Number: 50,000 (Women: 26,000/Children: 15,000) Partners: MoH, WHO, UNICEF, WFP, UNFPA, Hilfswerk Austria, Stichting Vluchteling	500,000
UNRWA LEB/REG-06/H05	Project Title: Primary And Secondary Health Care Objective: To provide basic primary and secondary health care (including hospitalisation). Beneficiaries: Affected Palestine refugees and IDPs sheltered in UNRWA facilities. Partners: UN Agencies	903,000
TOTAL		31,981,200

3.2. FOOD AND NUTRITION

Objectives

- To respond to the immediate food needs of displaced people affected by the conflict;
- To ensure access to food for the population isolated by the conflict and host families supporting IDPs so as to avert any potential negative nutritional impacts;
- To mitigate the disruption to local food markets;
- To ensure adequate nutrition of children.

It is estimated that about 400,000 people will require food assistance due to the conflict; WFP plans to assist up to 310,000⁴ of these. The assistance is planned for a period ranging from 45 days to three months depending on need and access, and considers affected people in Lebanon as well as those who have fled into Syria seeking refuge.

Priority will be given to urban centres attracting IDPs for immediate humanitarian assistance and rural areas in the South of Lebanon once the humanitarian access has been secured. Food aid will be targeted through local implementing partners who are close to the affected people and in coordination with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) who are also distributing food in Lebanon.

WFP will prioritise:

- The 95,000 internally displaced people (IDPs) identified to date in six districts north and south of Beirut who have gathered in public spaces for humanitarian assistance (Beirut, El Shuf, Aaley, Kesrwan, Jibail and El Batron);
- Up to 165,000 people in Lebanon most affected by the crisis (currently isolated and who might move) and the families who have taken on the extra burden of hosting IDPs;
- Up to 50,000 Lebanese who have crossed the border and seek assistance in Syria⁵.

UNICEF will prioritise:

- Early identification and monitoring of child malnutrition status;
- Supply of IDP children with nutritional supplements and essential vitamins to maintain healthy nutritional status.

Main limitations

- Security over the next few weeks will determine access to affected populations in Lebanon and likely caseload increase in Syria. At the time of writing no field assessments have been possible in Lebanon and information is being collected from various secondary sources;
- Additional information on the number of affected people as well as their food security status is expected to become available during the coming days/weeks. WFP will continue to further refine beneficiary numbers and targeting criteria and carry out more in-depth assessments of food and non-food requirements, including household and market surveys.

MODE OF IMPLEMENTATION - Lebanon

In coordination with the High Relief Committee of the Government of Lebanon, the United Nations, the ICRC as the coordinating body of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement for the conflict in Lebanon, and identified non-governmental partners, WFP will provide swift and effective delivery of nutritionally adequate food supplies to conflict affected populations in Lebanon. WFP's operational capacity to reach those most in need will be enhanced by its lead role within the United Nations system in logistics and information / communications.

- Food assistance in the form of dry rations will be provided for up to 260,000 people displaced and isolated by the conflict providing food commodities in line with Government requests and nutritional need⁶. Agreement on an adequate food ration will be determined in consultation with the High Relief Committee and partners also planning food distributions. It will also consider food stocks available in the country including cereals, pulses and salt. WFP will support the Government to secure food through the main cereal suppliers in country as necessary;

⁴ One-third of the affected population (current UN estimate 500,000) plus 95,000 identified in schools plus 50,000 Lebanese in Syria in need of food aid.

⁵ 20,000 identified to date on 21 July 2006, further population movements are likely.

⁶ People should have access to 2,100 kcals per person per day – food assistance aims to meet the gap.

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- In addition to the expected dry food rations, 25 metric tonnes (MT) of High Energy Biscuits will be available to be distributed and prioritised for select target groups with specific nutritional requirements that do not have cooking facilities as a short-term measure;
- Distributions will be carried out by WFP cooperating partners to ensure adequate geographical coverage. Collaboration and coordination with other agencies involved in food distribution will be ensured to avoid duplication and gaps. WFP staff will monitor food distributions and support implementing partners to be operational;
- UNICEF will monitor and assess nutrition status of under-five (U5) children, promote appropriate infant and young children feeding including breastfeeding, and support therapeutic feeding of children with severe acute malnutrition.

MODE OF IMPLEMENTATION – Syria

- WFP will coordinate its efforts closely with the Government of Syria, moving food supplies to the extended delivery points and will use the Syrian Red Crescent as the cooperating partner to ensure the swift and effective delivery of food supplies to affected populations. WFP might also use NGOs and charity organizations if needed. WFP staff will closely monitor distributions;
- WFP will use a general food distribution of cereal, pulses, edible oil and salt producing around 2100 Kcal per person per day. A small allowance for households unable to purchase modest cooking items is included as well as a contingency stock of high energy biscuits for people who have no other means of sustaining themselves (quantities for 7 days for up to 50,000 people);
- Where possible, commodities will be procured locally or regionally. Milling facilities exist in Syria. WFP will use the ports of Latakia and Tartous as entry points for shipments by sea. Commodities purchased in Turkey would enter by land;
- UNICEF will assess monitor and assess nutrition status of U5 children, promote appropriate infant and young children feeding including breastfeeding, and support therapeutic feeding of children with severe acute malnutrition.

Expected Results

- Nutritional crisis averted;
- Capacity of affected population to manage shocks and meet necessary food needs is strengthened.

		Food and Nutrition	\$
UNICEF LEB-06/F01	Project Title: Nutrition Fortification and Supplementation Objective: Supply of IDP children with nutritional supplements and essential vitamins to maintain healthy nutritional status Beneficiaries: Total Number: IDPs and hosted community children Partners: Ministry of Public Health, WFP, and other related NGO's		1,800,000
MCI LEB-06/F02	Project Title: Food Assistance to IDPs in Chouf Objective: To provide emergency food and non-food assistance to IDP and especially vulnerable families in affected by the recent conflict in Lebanon. Mercy Corps has ten years experience implementing development programs in Lebanon, with a particular focus on southern Lebanon and South Beirut. Mercy Corps is currently carrying out emergency response activities in the Chouf area. With this additional funding, Mercy Corps will provide assistance to IDPs and especially vulnerable individuals in areas of critical need, such as the areas in and around South Beirut (Borj al Brajne and other sections), Aley/Chouf, Nabatiya, Tyre, and Bent Jabail. Beneficiaries: Total Number: 60,000 Women 20,000 Children 25,000 Partners: Lebanese High Committee for Relief, Ministry of Social Affairs, Municipal Leaders, community/IDP volunteer groups		1,000,000

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Food and Nutrition		\$
<p align="center">WVI</p> <p>LEB-06/F03</p>	<p>Project Title: Food Assistance for War-Affected Populations</p> <p>Objective: The provision of food assistance to war-affected populations with a focus on IDPs</p> <p>Beneficiaries: IDPs and affected populations in southern Lebanon, Beirut and other affected areas</p> <p>Partners: Local NGOs</p>	1,400,000
<p align="center">WFP</p> <p>LEB/REG-06/F01</p>	<p>Project Title: Emergency food assistance to populations affected by the conflict in Lebanon</p> <p>Objective: To respond to the immediate food needs of displaced people affected by the conflict</p> <p>Beneficiaries: Total Number: 310,000</p> <p>Partners: WFP cooperating implementing partners in Lebanon and in Syria</p>	10,300,000
<p align="center">UNRWA</p> <p>LEB/REG-06/F02</p>	<p>Project Title: Food distributions</p> <p>Objective: To meet the immediate food needs of the Palestine refugees affected by displacement and isolation as a result of the conflict.</p> <p>Beneficiaries: Distribute food rations to 43,000 vulnerable Palestine refugees (registered under the Agency's Special Hardship Programme – SHP) affected by the conflict in addition to 25,000 displaced Palestine Refugees and others accommodated in UNRWA facilities, as well as 150,000 persons in need of food assistance in general.</p> <p>Partners: In coordination with UN Agencies including WFP.</p>	3,762,400
TOTAL		18,262,400

3.3. WATER AND SANITATION

Lack of access has thus far made any comprehensive assessments impossible. However, some very limited rapid assessments undertaken by the sectoral partners indicate an overall Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) situation that is very worrisome. As cluster lead in WASH, UNICEF will coordinate the activities of WASH partners to address this situation.

Up to 100,000 IDPs have found shelter in public spaces, such as schools and public gardens. In these locations, lack of adequate water and sanitation facilities is of great concern. It is estimated an additional 410,000 people are displaced everywhere around the country. The vast majority of displaced are expected to be in the south, but clear additional movements have been observed from and around the capital. Finally, water facilities have probably been severely impacted by the significant destruction of infrastructure in the southern part of Lebanon. At present it is estimated this infrastructural damage is affecting an additional 200,000 persons stranded in that part of the country. Different types of vulnerability and needs in terms of water and sanitation are expected.

All initial field assessments indicate that displaced persons who have found shelter in schools and other public places are among the most vulnerable. As many as 800 persons live in a school designed for 200 to 300 children. School water systems cannot cope with the extent of needs. Neither can sanitary facilities. Lack of access to drugs and basic medication dramatically increases the potential for disease outbreaks. On a smaller but equally worrisome scale, a resurgence of diarrhoea cases has been noted in a number of centres.

The current assumption is that those IDPs living with host families have needs primarily focused on hygiene related Non-Food Items (NFIs) (hygiene items, jerry cans, etc.). Should water systems to these families become disrupted, there could be a significant additional cost to provide water to these people.

It is feared that by the time the southern areas of the country prove accessible, a significant portion of the infrastructure would have been partially or totally destroyed. Systematic assessments and significant support to affected families – first through water trucking and then through limited and immediate repair to water facilities – will very likely be required. This is equally likely to involve need for hygiene intervention if the population was deprived of access to adequate levels of water for the duration of the crisis.

Objectives

- Coordinated activities of the cluster with the aim of providing people in need clean water supply;
- Ensure access to sanitation services to most affected areas and most vulnerable populations;
- Ensure affected/displaced populations in accessible areas have access to potable water through the use of water purification tablets and some limited water tankering (especially to IDP areas and health facilities);
- Ensure that IDPs - with particular emphasis on women and children - have access to facilities, supplies and information that contribute to their hygienic status and protect them from water-borne diseases;
- Ensure the availability of relevant Information, Education and Communication (IEC) material concerning safe water and hygiene, especially in relation to water purification and prevention of water-borne diseases.

Description of Activities

- Water tankering and restoration of water supply systems (including provision of generators, water tanks, and water treatment chemicals) to ensure sufficient quality water for 75,000 displaced persons, including 42,500 children, particularly in urban areas;
- Increase sanitation facilities for IDPs living in public facilities, and support their maintenance and operation;
- Increase access to hygiene supplies (such as hygiene kits for 16,000 persons, detergents, disinfectants, and jerry-cans) and IEC for IDPs living both in collective and private dwellings, so they can maintain personal hygiene levels and protect themselves from water-borne diseases;
- Ensure enough storage space for supply and adequate logistic support for distribution;
- Related promotional activities, ensuring in particular appropriate participation and sustainability of interventions.

Expected Results

- Access to safe drinking water and adequate hygiene material and facilities for affected populations is restored;
- Improved response to water and sanitation requirements in emergency situations, and safe hygiene practices promoted, particularly in public facilities housing large numbers of IDPs;
- Outbreaks of water-borne diseases are prevented, particularly among women and children;
- Causal links between disease and WASH understood by the population, and the benefits for them to take action will have been established;
- The population will be motivated and taking action to improve their own living environment, supported by partner agencies.

Water and Sanitation		\$
UNICEF LEB-06/WS01	<p>Project Title: Provide adequate water and sanitation support to IDPs living with host families</p> <p>Objective: To mitigate strain on host families facilities and as well as strain on IDPs financial resources and subsequent risk of inadequate hygienic living conditions</p> <p>Beneficiaries: Total Number: 510,000 directly affected</p> <p>Partners: Ministry of Health and all other stakeholders</p>	2,500,000
UNICEF LEB-06/WS02	<p>Project Title: Provide adequate Water and sanitation support to IDPs living in public spaces –schools/gardens...</p> <p>Objective: To ensure that the affected/displaced populations in accessible areas have access to minimal potable water service through the use of water purification tablets and limited water tankering (especially to IDP areas and health facilities) To ensure that IDPs - with particular emphasis on women and children - have access to facilities, supplies and information that contribute to their hygienic status and protects them from water-borne diseases To ensure the availability of relevant information and communication material (IEC) concerning safe water and hygiene, especially related to water purification and prevention of water-borne diseases</p> <p>Beneficiaries: Total Number: 100,000 directly affected</p> <p>Partners: UNHCR and other stakeholders</p>	4,000,000
UNICEF LEB-06/WS03	<p>Project Title: Provide adequate Water and sanitation support to southern areas of the country affected by the conflict</p> <p>Objective: Ensure access to adequate level of services – at least SPHERE standards- for populations living in the south affected by the conflict on the WASH sector</p> <p>Beneficiaries: Total Number: 200,000 affected in the south of the country</p> <p>Partners: Ministry of Health and all other stakeholders</p>	4,000,000
Relief Int'l LEB-06/WS04	<p>Project Title: Public Sanitation & Disease Prevention Project</p> <p>Objective: 166 Schools in Beirut housing over 38,000 displaced (by July 21st and growing) are in immediate need of improvement & repair to sanitation facilities and set up of community based daily maintenance to prevent the spread of diarrhoeal diseases.</p> <p>Beneficiaries: Total Number: 38,330; Women: 7,960; Children: 22,704</p> <p>Partners: Consortium of 26 NGOs, High Relief Committee & the Ministry of Social Affairs</p>	477,250

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Water and Sanitation		\$
Relief Int'l LEB-06/WS05	<p>Project Title: Family Bedding Package</p> <p>Objective: 8,000 mattresses, 10,000 blankets & 20,000 sets of underwear provided to the 3,833 most vulnerable of displaced families (with infants and children under 5) sleeping in schools and the public park in Beirut.</p> <p>Beneficiaries: Total Number: 19,165; Women: 3,833; Children: 11,499</p> <p>Partners: Consortium of 26 NGOs, High Relief Committee & the Ministry of Social Affairs</p>	145,000
UNICEF LEB-06/WS06	<p>Project Title: Contingency Fuel Stock</p> <p>Objective: To provide fuel for to humanitarian agencies to carry out humanitarian activities to assist the affected population</p> <p>Beneficiaries: Affected population</p> <p>Partners: Humanitarian agencies</p>	1,000,000
UNICEF LEB/SYR-06/WS01	<p>Project Title: Water Sanitation & Hygiene in Syria</p> <p>Objectives: Through the provision and proper use of adequate water and sanitation facilities, to have contributed to the stabilization then improvement in people's health and prevented outbreak of major WASH related epidemics.</p> <p>Beneficiaries: 42,500 children</p> <p>Partners: SARC, Government, Private Sector, NGO's</p>	400,000
UNPFA LEB/SYR-06/WS02	<p>Project Title: Provision of essential hygiene supplies for women, men and girls affected by the crisis in Syria</p> <p>Objectives: To safeguard personal hygiene and dignity of women, men and girls</p> <p>Beneficiaries: 25,000 women, men, boys and girls</p> <p>Partners: Syrian Arab Red Crescent</p>	270,000
UNICEF LEB/REG-06/WS01	<p>Project Title: Emergency WASH Response / Sector Coordination and Information Management</p> <p>Objective: To establish and lead a coordination mechanism involving all WES sector partner</p> <p>Beneficiaries: Total Number: 800,000 directly affected</p> <p>Partners: Ministry of Health, ministry of Habitat, DRC, UNHCR and all other health stakeholders SARC, UNRWA, Government (MOE, MOSA), Private Sector, NGO's</p>	200,000
IMC LEB/REG-06/WS02	<p>Project Title: Emergency humanitarian assistance to conflict affected populations of Lebanon.</p> <p>Objective: Improve sanitation and increase access to safe and sufficient supplies of clean water for conflict-affected populations in Lebanon and Syria.</p> <p>Beneficiaries: Total Number: 50,000 (Women: 26,000; Children: 15,000)</p> <p>Partners: MoH, WHO, UNICEF, WFP, UNFPA, Hilfswerk Austria, Stichting Vluchteling</p>	750,000
UNRWA LEB/REG-06/WS03	<p>Project Title: Water and Sanitation</p> <p>Objective: To provide safe, clean water supply to Palestine refugee camps and other areas affected by the conflict. To ensure sanitation services function within Palestine refugee camps and within UNRWA facilities housing IDPs.</p> <p>Beneficiaries: Population in Palestine refugees camps.</p> <p>Partners: Direct implementation.</p>	255,000
TOTAL		13,997,250

3.4. LOGISTICS

Objectives

- Rapid and efficient discharge, clearance and forwarding of up to 12,000 metric tonnes (or volumetric equivalent) of non-food relief materials and food commodities per month through ports and border crossings in and around Lebanon;
- Provide a common UN-managed and marked trucking fleet to United Nations agencies, NGOs and international organisations to cater to the needs of internally displaced persons and others affected by the conflict;
- Reduced delays in the supply chain through the expedient assessment of damage to eventual logistics infrastructure;
- Ensure continued deliveries of the most urgently needed humanitarian aid through spot infrastructure repairs as needed;
- To provide armoured vehicles and security staffing to assist the logistics operation; threat assessments; and to provide an emergency extraction capacity;
- UN Joint Logistics Centre (UNJLC) to act as prioritisation body for the humanitarian community for the UN-managed supply chain service provided by WFP;
- Creation and maintenance of a database of critical humanitarian supplies in the region and dissemination of this database and of critical logistics-related information in a timely and effective manner;
- Creation of an archiving system so that information collated in the emergency will be accessible at any time from the UNJLC web-site;
- Provision of information on customs procedures, flight clearances, fees etc.; and when required, assistance with concessions or waivers on behalf of the humanitarian community;
- Liaison with the relevant Authorities to avoid undue congestion on Lebanon's infrastructure, particularly in the air sector, and to coordinate any assistance these entities may provide to humanitarian logistics operations in order to avoid congestion on the transport corridors serving Lebanon;
- Generation and dissemination of maps and spatial data related to logistics and transportation infrastructure and collaboration in Humanitarian GIS activities in the region.

Description of activities

To facilitate the supply of humanitarian relief materials to areas in Lebanon most affected by the recent conflict, the World Food Programme, on behalf of the United Nations, will establish a humanitarian cargo consolidation hub in Limassol, Cyprus and will charter feeder vessels in order to convey assistance materials to Lebanese and/or Syrian ports. Supply routes into Lebanon will be established at the Ports of Tripoli, Beirut and Tyre using UN-chartered vessels, at the Beirut International Airport using UN-chartered aircraft, and across the Lebanon-Syria border crossing at Aarida using UN-managed and marked fleets.

Deliveries of relief cargo to offloading points (locations with concentrations of beneficiaries) will be made by UN-escorted and managed truck convoys. Relief items from humanitarian convoys will be off-loaded at beneficiary locations where they will be handed over to NGOs (local and international) and state institutions, such as hospitals and schools, to distribute to identified beneficiaries.

On another hand, but in full complementarity with WFP, the UNJLC aims to collectively identify and assist in the elimination of logistics bottlenecks of common interest to the humanitarian community to avoid wasteful competition among agencies. Related to this task, UNJLC will facilitate the cargo and dispatch schedule for the United Nations managed supply chain service, based upon the humanitarian priorities set by the National Authorities and the United Nations Country Team.

To collect, compile, analyse and consolidate all logistics information, including the agencies commodities tracking data, a thorough information management process will have to be implemented. This task will require an information cell, composed of four specialised staff, and at least three support staff. The mapping of all this information requires the support of a Geographical Information Systems (GIS) hardware and software to produce and maintain updated maps. The UNJLC Logistics Officers, who will report directly to the Operations Coordinator and will be based in UNJLC satellite offices/load points inside Lebanon, will collect relevant information, and prioritise cargo at their respective load points.

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Dissemination of all consolidated logistics information will be done via the UNJLC website with a view to supporting individual Agency logistics planning efforts. The creation and maintenance of this website will require the support of the Core Unit database manager and web- and content master.

UNJLC will, if necessary, advise on procedures for importing/exporting commodities and may be required to engage the services of a Customs Expert or utilize existing capacity in the Core UNJLC Unit.

Expected Results

- Access to beneficiaries facilitated through provision of a neutral UN-managed supply chain service;
- Timely and coordinated humanitarian aid deliveries to the affected population;
- Systems to collect and analyse all available logistics information and an information platform to disseminate to analysis to the wider humanitarian community in place to support the United Nations supply chain service;
- Logistics bottlenecks systematically identified by UNJLC and resolved by operating agencies.

		Logistics	\$
WFP LEB-06/CSS01	Project Title: Lebanon Crisis: Logistics Operations Objective: Facilitate the delivery of UN resourced programmes, as well as Government and NGO relief projects, providing support to war affected populations. Beneficiaries: Cluster and Sector beneficiaries Partners: Lebanese Government, UN, NGOs	37,250,000	
UNJLC LEB-06/CSS02	Project Title: Establishment of a UN Joint Logistics Centre Providing Logistics Support to the Lebanon Objective: Expediently deploy and establish the support elements requested by the Logistics Cluster to assist in the supply of relief materials Beneficiaries: Cluster and Sector beneficiaries Partners: Lebanese Government, UN, NGOs	1,331,326	
UNRWA LEB/REG-06/ CSS02	Project Title: Logistics Support Objectives: To ensure that timely and efficient distribution of food commodities and non-food items to affected Palestine refugees and others. To facilitate the operations of UNRWA health centres and other installations including generators and water pumps. Beneficiaries: Palestine refugees. Partners: In close coordination with WFP.	490,800	
TOTAL		39,072,126	

3.5. SHELTER, SITE MANAGEMENT AND NON-FOOD ITEMS

Objectives:

- Assistance to IDPs through site management, transportation, provision of NFIs and the establishment of information centres to provide information for and on IDPs in Lebanon;
- Provision of humanitarian assistance to besieged communities;
- In Syria and other neighbouring countries, provision of shelter, non-food items and transportation needs: for displaced Palestinian refugees (led by UNRWA), for Lebanese and other displaced refugees (led by UNHCR); and for Third Country Nationals (led by IOM).

Description of Activities:

UNHCR's activities in this sector will be undertaken in conjunction with the activities outlined in protection sector and will include:

- Establishment of emergency response capacity to deal with an estimated population of 150,000 displaced persons in Lebanon and neighbouring countries for an initial three months;
- Setting up an appropriate logistics mechanisms in coordination with other partners;
- Providing immediate NFI and shelter assistance to identified vulnerable cases;
- Designing shelter assistance strategies to minimize tensions between the displaced persons and host communities, and providing assistance to families and communities hosting IDPs;
- Identifying possible new sites and/or communal building, and undertaking rehabilitation, where necessary, to keep minimum living standard;
- Ensuring a systematic protection monitoring system of all IDP sites;
- Coordinating responses with other actors to attend the needs of those living in communal building/collective centres.

IOM's activities will include establishment of Emergency Response Teams (ERTs); monitoring evolving IDP situation; distribute NFIs; coordinate with relevant authorities on surface transportation and safe passage; identify and contract service providers for transportation; assist relief partners in identifying temporary shelter options, including with Lebanese host families; establish Information Centres at relevant locations; inform, counsel and refer IDPs to relevant governmental and non-governmental relief partners for specific assistance needs; conduct targeted surveys to assess the needs of the most vulnerable IDPs for future use in diverse assistance categories; register IDPs in need of assistance at gathering sites; identify needs and design activities conducive to the eventual return and reintegration of IDPs into their areas of origin.

UNDP will provide direct assistance to IDPs and vulnerable groups in besieged communities through provision of NFIs and emergency rehabilitation of basic infrastructure and shelter.

Expected Results

- Identify appropriate sites for the accommodation of Lebanese refugees and other displaced refugees (IOM, UNHCR, UNRWA) and identification of new locations that can be used after the start of the Syrian school year;
- Identify and contract service providers for transportation, coordinate with relevant authorities, and transport all influxes from the border areas to reception areas;
- Provision of NFIs in close co-operation with SARC to needy new arrivals from Lebanon accommodated in communal facilities;
- Provide regular presence and visit the refugees particularly in the communal sites to assess specific protection and assistance needs;
- Support to SARC to increase capacity to deal with the influx.

LEBANON CRISIS FLASH APPEAL

Shelter, Site Management and Non-Food Items		\$
IOM LEB-06/S/NF01	Project Title: Emergency Assistance to Internally Displaced in Lebanon Objective: To provide urgently needed emergency assistance to displaced people in Lebanon Beneficiaries: 10,000 Internally Displaced Partners: Government of Lebanon, UNHCR, and other relief partners involved in assisting IDPs	2,000,000
UNDP LEB-06/S/NF02	Project Title: Emergency Shelter and Essential Material NFI Support to the Displaced Objective: Provision of life-saving assistance and improved living conditions for IDPs and besieged communities Beneficiaries: IDPs, Lebanese Population Partners: Government, NGOs, CSOs, local communities	3,200,000
UNRWA LEB/SYR-06/S/NF01	Project Title: Provision of Temporary Accommodation for Palestinian Refugees displaced from Lebanon Objective: Preparation of UNRWA facilities in Damascus to support and relieve up to 15,000 displaced Palestinian refugees from Lebanon for a period of 90 days. Will include use of UNRWA schools and other facilities appropriately modified and equipped, provision of cooking facilities, utilities, sanitation supplies, medical support and social services Beneficiaries: 15,000 persons (approximately 3,000 families) Partners: OCHA, WFP, UNICEF, GAPAR, UNHCR, UNDP, Syrian Red Crescent	1,000,000
IOM LEB/SYR-06/S/NF02	Project Title: Emergency Assistance to Lebanese Arrivals in Syria Objective: To provide urgently needed emergency assistance to Lebanese Arrivals in Syria Beneficiaries: 10,000 Lebanese Arrivals in Syria Partners: Government of Lebanon, UNHCR, Syrian Arab Red Crescent, WHO, UNICEF and other relief partners involved in assisting IDPs	2,000,000
IMC LEB/REG-06/S/NF01	Project Title: Emergency humanitarian assistance to conflict affected populations of Lebanon Objective: Increase access to essential emergency supplies, NFI for conflict-affected populations in Lebanon and Syria Beneficiaries: Total Number: 50,000 (Women: 26,000; Children: 15,000) Partners: MoH, UNFPA, Hilfswerk Austria, Stichting Vluchteling, WHO, UNICEF	1,000,000
UNHCR LEB/REG-06/S/NF02	Project Title: Emergency Assistance to IDPs and refugees in Lebanon and neighbouring countries Objective: To provide coordinated multi-sectoral humanitarian response to identified vulnerable population in Lebanon and neighbouring countries Beneficiaries: 150,000 (100,000 in Lebanon and 50,000 in the region) for initial three months Partners: Government authorities, International and national NGOs and UN agencies	18,853,230 (includes requirements in protection cluster)
UNRWA LEB/REG-06/S/NF03	Project Title: Shelter, site management, and Non-food items Objective: Provision of shelter and basic services (health, relief and social) to Palestine refugees and IDPs accommodated in UNRWA facilities. Beneficiaries: Palestine refugees. Partners: Direct assistance	433,800
TOTAL		28,487,030

3.6. PROTECTION

3.6.1. Protection

Due to displacement and the accompanying increase in levels of poverty there is a greater risk of domestic and sexual violence and economic exploitation, especially of children and women. The current situation is expected to strain traditionally strong family and community protective mechanisms, especially among the previously socio-economically marginalised sectors of the population, such as those living in temporary accommodation.

Conflict and displacement have a particularly devastating effect on children. During times of displacement children can be separated from their families, heightening their risk of exploitation and abuse, including domestic violence, sexual exploitation and abuse, and trafficking. Experience has shown that early advocacy with authorities and communities is vital to protecting children from these threats.

Violence and displacement can also have an enormous psychological impact on children. Many will have been subjected to distressing and frightening experiences, including having to flee their homes, or having witnessed violence. Parents can find it difficult to cope, or provide comfort for their children, who will require psycho-social care.

Objectives:

- Ensure physical and material safety of identified 150,000 vulnerable refugees and IDPs in Lebanon and in neighbouring countries in the next three months with particular emphasis on women, children and elderly;
- Ensure that children are protected from violence, abuse, and exploitation while in the temporary shelters and ensuring that families remain together;
- Prevent separation, provide support to maintain family structures and support family tracing, interim care and reunification of separated children;
- Contribute to securing a safe environment for women, girls and young people from gender-based violence, and support victims;
- Provide psycho-social support to children affected by the crisis, focusing on recreation and structured play, and support the resumption of education;
- Facilitate entry for all new arrivals in Syria and ensure that they are identified, registered and referred to the appropriate organisation for assistance and support;
- Organise evacuation and reception of TCNs.

Description of activities:

All activities in Lebanon and neighbouring countries will be a joint inter-agency effort intended to support national institutions in caring for IDPs and refugees. Under UNHCR's sectoral lead, who will ensure a coordinated protection response emphasising SGBV, the United Nations Agencies, IOM and NGOs will be important partners in activities including:

- Mapping of IDP sites, population profile, needs assessment and co-ordination;
- Establishment and reinforcement of field units in northern Lebanon and when possible in the south;
- Assistance and other projects in support of host families, to ensure that host/IDP relations are not unduly stressful;
- Deployment of mobile teams in Lebanon and neighbouring countries, in particular Syria;
- Provision of initial humanitarian assistance and protection services to 150,000 particularly vulnerable IDPs inside Lebanon and in the region;
- Protection and humanitarian assistance to refugees and asylum-seekers and other persons of concern to UNHCR inside Lebanon;
- Monitoring border entry points in the neighbouring countries, to assess the number and profile of new arrivals and the potential outflows;
- Reception, protection and emergency assistance to newly arriving asylum seekers in neighbouring countries;
- Addressing and preventing cases of SGBV if/when required, through direct interventions and training;
- Developing strategies and identifying needs in the event of return;
- Supporting family tracing, interim-care and follow-up; introduction of special tracking measures for children in residential institutions that may have been separated from their families;
- Evacuation of TCN's, including assistance and coordination on documentation and safe passage; provision of transportation and transit accommodation/shelters to TCNs and other

displaced people; rapid fitness-to-travel medical screenings; reception assistance for TCNs in neighbouring countries and onward transport to departure points;

- In Syria, monitoring of border entry points, identification of vulnerable cases and cases for which entry into surrounding countries is more problematic; interventions with the relevant authorities to facilitate entry; facilitation of family reunification in case of separated families; creation of child-friendly spaces in accommodation sites; training for social workers on how to deal with traumatized children;
- Where required, build the capacity of partners to provide adequate protection and assistance to beneficiaries.

UNHCR's activities will be undertaken in conjunction with the multi-sector activities outlined in the shelter, site management and non-food items sector.

Child protection activities will be undertaken by UNICEF, in close collaboration with partners, particularly UNFPA, and include:

- Training social workers on how to deal with distressed children;
- Providing services for victims including referral and support;
- Facilitating community mobilisation and awareness raising activities against abuse, exploitation and violence;
- Providing alternatives to violence for adolescents (life skills and vocational training, adolescent participation activities);
- Training community groups, local government representatives and other partners to monitor and report on child vulnerability;
- Contributing to securing a safe protected environment for women, girls and young people from gender-based violence;
- Facilitating of data consolidation and informational exchanges between governmental entities, NGOs and international assistance agencies.
- Where separation has occurred, providing support to family tracing, interim care and follow-up.
- Training of at least 50 social workers on how to deal with traumatized children, of at least 250 volunteers on how to run safe child friendly activities, and of 60 volunteers/social workers/health staff on psychological counselling.

Expected Results

- IDPs, refugees and asylum-seekers are provided with initial material assistance and protection;
- IDP population profile developed and identified inside Lebanon, in collaboration with the Government's High Relief Committee;
- New arrivals are identified in the neighbouring countries and required actions provided.
- Facilitated entry in Syria of all arrivals from Lebanon and proper identification and referrals to appropriate organisation / agency and accommodation centres;
- All children under 18 year have access to safe/child friendly spaces;
- Traumatized children are detected and have access to psycho-social support provided by trained social workers;
- Women, girls and young people protected from GBV and actual cases attended;
- Separated and unaccompanied children receive appropriate support and follow-up.

3.6.2. MINE ACTION

Objectives

- To assist in the delivery of humanitarian aid;
- To provide safe passage for IDPs on the move;
- The establishment of, and access to, temporary shelter facilities;
- The re-establishment of essential services through the disposal of unexploded ordnance.

Description of activities

- Specialized EOD (explosive ordnance disposal) teams (sub-contracted specialized EOD/De-mining NGOs) will work with the National De-mining Office (assisted by the ongoing UNDP Mine Action Programme operational in Lebanon);
- A mine risk education campaign will alert the moving population to the threat of UXOs (unexploded ordnance), led by UNICEF.

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Outcomes

- Rapid response capacity and capability for mine and UXO clearance is established prior to large-scale humanitarian operations commencing;
- Humanitarian organizations providing relief assistance to vulnerable population are able to undertake their activities safe from the risk of mines and UXOs;
- Vulnerable populations, especially those in the south, wishing to move are able to do so without the threat of UXOs and mines;
- Displaced populations are able to move freely to and from their temporary shelter facilities.

Protection		\$
<p>IOM</p> <p>LEB-06/P/HR/LR01</p>	<p>Project Title: Regional Operations Centre</p> <p>Objective: To assist stranded third country nationals and displaced Lebanese in returning to their respective home countries, as and when conditions permit</p> <p>Beneficiaries: 10,000 persons</p> <p>Partners: Government of Lebanon, UN Agencies</p>	<p>10,000,000</p>
<p>UNICEF</p> <p>LEB-06/P/HR/LR02</p>	<p>Project Title: Family Reunification and Preservation</p> <p>Objective: Prevent the separation of children, adolescents and youth from their families; Ensure speedy reunification when necessary</p> <p>Beneficiaries: Total Number: 500,000 (displaced population)</p> <p>Partners: Higher Relief Committee, Ministry of Interiors, Ministry of Social Affairs, national NGOs</p>	<p>300,000</p>
<p>UNICEF</p> <p>LEB-06/P/HR/LR03</p>	<p>Project Title: Psycho-social Support</p> <p>Objective: Facilitation of the psycho-social recovery of affected children and their families; Support provision of education for the maximum number of children</p> <p>Beneficiaries: Total Number: up to 100,000 IDPs temporarily sheltered in public schools, and additional groups that become identified as affected by the conflict over the next 2-3 months</p> <p>Partners: Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Education, Higher Council for Childhood, local NGOs, UNRWA</p>	<p>1,500,000</p>
<p>UNICEF</p> <p>LEB-06/P/HR/LR04</p>	<p>Project Title: Protection from Violence and Abuse</p> <p>Objective: Strengthened public awareness and strict observance of protection norms and standards</p> <p>Beneficiaries: Total Number: up to 1 million affected population, including displaced, host families and those currently blocked in the South</p> <p>Partners: Ministries of Social Affairs, Education, Youth and Sports, Information, private sector, media, local NGOs</p>	<p>700,000</p>
<p>SC – UK</p> <p>LEB-06/P/HR/LR05</p>	<p>Project Title: Advocacy</p> <p>Objective: Children’s rights are protected and respected during and immediately after the conflict</p> <p>Beneficiaries: Crisis-affected children</p>	<p>40,000</p>
<p>SC – UK</p> <p>LEB-06/P/HR/LR06</p>	<p>Project Title: Child protection</p> <p>Objective: Assist with protection of all children affected by the crisis; meet basic needs of displaced children; respond to children separated from their families</p> <p>Beneficiaries: Crisis-affected children</p>	<p>2,500,000</p>
<p>UNICEF</p> <p>LEB/SYR-06/P/HR/LR01</p>	<p>Project Title: Child Protection in Syria</p> <p>Objective: Ensure that children are protected from violence, abuse, and exploitation while in the temporary shelters and not separated from their families; Create safe/child friendly spaces in the temporary shelters in order to assist in the mental and psychosocial recovery of children</p> <p>Beneficiaries: 75,000 persons (42,500 children under 18)</p> <p>Partners: SARC, Government (MOE, MOSA), Private Sector, NGOs, Movimondo, Association of Social Workers</p>	<p>350,000</p>

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Protection		\$
UNFPA LEB/SYR-06/P/HR/LR02	Project Title: Contributing to preventing GBV and support GBV victims in Syria Objective: Contribute to securing a safe protected environment for women, girls and young people from gender-based violence, and support victims Beneficiaries: Women, girls, young people Partners: UN, Syrian Arab Red Crescent, NGOs, Ministries-Health, Social Affairs, & Awkaf	15,000
UNDP LEB-06/MA01	Project Title: Provision of EOD in Support of Humanitarian Assistance Objective: Contribute to provision of assistance and freedom of movement of IDPs through EOD Beneficiaries: Those dependent on humanitarian programmes Partners: WFP, UNMAS, UNICEF, UNOPS, National Demining Office, NAP, WRF, LMRC	1,175,000
UNHCR (see project LEB/REG-06/S/NF02)	Project Title: Emergency Assistance to IDPs and refugees in Lebanon and neighbouring countries Objective: To provide coordinated protection response to identified vulnerable population in Lebanon and neighbouring countries Beneficiaries: 150,000 (100,000 in Lebanon and 50,000 in the region) for initial three months Partners: Government authorities, International and national NGOs and UN agencies	(Financial requirements are included in the Shelter Cluster)
TOTAL		16,580,000

3.7. EDUCATION

Schools provide a vital protective environment for children, and contribute to a sense of normalcy for children whose lives have been uprooted by conflict and displacement. As the start of the normal school year approaches in mid September, it is vital to ensure that the maximum number of children are able to return to learning, whether in schools or other facilities. Appropriate support to teachers and educational supplies are critical to ensure this.

Objectives

To initiate learning activities as early as possible for children of kindergarten and primary school ages in refugee accommodation sites.

Description of Activities

- Set-up temporary learning spaces with minimal infrastructure;
- Provide teaching & learning materials (School-in-a-box kits and rub hall tents);
- Train teachers on how to deal with distressed children;
- Provide teachers with incentives allowing them to operate.

Expected Results

- Affected children in kindergarten and primary school age have access to leaning activities;
- Sufficient numbers of teachers are available in temporary class-rooms setting.

Education		\$
UNICEF LEB/SYR-06/E01	Project Title: Promoting access to quality early learning for all affected children in Syria Objectives: Set up temporary learning spaces with minimal infrastructure, providing teaching & learning materials, school-in-a-box kits and rub hall tents. Training teachers on how to deal with distressed children Beneficiaries: 75,000 persons (30,000 children in KG and primary school age) Partners: SARC, UNRWA, Government (MOE, MOSA), Private Sector, NGO's	100,000
TOTAL		100,000

3.8. COMMON SERVICES

3.8.1. Coordination & Support Services

Objectives

Under the auspices of the respective Resident/Humanitarian Coordinators (RC/HC), OCHA's role shall be to ensure that humanitarian action in Lebanon, Syria and possibly Jordan is supported and coordinated for optimal effectiveness and timeliness. The main objectives of coordination and support services should thus be:

- To support resource mobilisation efforts for relief operations in the region;
- To support and coordinate amongst governmental authorities, United Nations agencies, NGOs and other humanitarian partners, in order to ensure the assessment, planning and delivery of humanitarian assistance to affected populations;
- To liaise effectively with government authorities and humanitarian partners in Lebanon and Syria by providing timely and accurate information on the humanitarian situation, the delivery of emergency relief assistance and unmet needs of affected populations;
- To support the United Nations RC/HC in his/her managerial functions, vis-à-vis the UN Disaster Management Team and the Country Team;
- To establish operational coordination mechanisms - especially for assessments, registration and identification of site needs;
- To provide support to the formulation of a transitional recovery plan and framework in Lebanon.

Description of activities

- To provide technical advice and operational support to the Lebanese High Relief Council and the Syrian National Disaster Agency to increase their immediate capacities in communications, coordination, information management and programme implementation;
- To monitor and report on the implementation of humanitarian assistance as well as identify bottlenecks, constraints and challenges hampering the delivery of humanitarian assistance;
- To provide support and contribute to inter-agency needs assessment and analysis, joint planning, implementation, reporting, and resource mobilisation, including the formulation of a Consolidated Appeal (CAP) for Lebanon if necessary;
- To provide effective information management support (including mapping capacities) to the humanitarian community and government authorities;
- To facilitate principled and effective coordination between the humanitarian community and the military with a view to ensure optimal safety and security of humanitarian personnel and assets.

Expected Results

- Affected population to benefit from the best available assistance and protection, on time;
- Increased coordination among humanitarian actors and a more rapid, efficient and comprehensive response, including the setting-up of effective information management systems;
- Accurate needs assessments and effective targeting of humanitarian assistance;
- Mobilisation of sufficient resources to support relief efforts in Lebanon and Syria;
- Timely and accurate reporting on the evaluation of the humanitarian situation in Lebanon and related impact in Syria;
- Enhanced Government's response to the sudden crisis in coordination with all humanitarian aid organizations;

3.8.2. Humanitarian News and Analysis

Objectives

- The Integrated Regional Information Networks (IRIN) to provide real-time humanitarian news and analysis of the disaster/crisis with a view to informing local and international decision-makers and raising awareness of key humanitarian and relief priorities;
- At the same time, IRIN strives to ensure that affected communities can also access reliable information, so they can take informed decisions about their future.

Description of activities

- IRIN will be deployed to provide real-time news and analysis in sudden-onset disasters and crises worldwide for the benefit of the relief and humanitarian community. IRIN's multi-media coverage (including news, photography and film footage) aims to inform decision-making by helping to frame key issues and provide news, analysis and insights that help shape the humanitarian response;
- In tandem with OCHA's other information services, IRIN will provide immediate reporting on the scale and scope of the crisis, the perspectives of affected communities and vulnerable groups, neglected issues and the challenges facing the local and international response.

Expected results

- Optimised humanitarian assistance as decision-makers in relief agencies, host and donor governments, human-rights organisations, humanitarian advocacy groups, academic institutions and the media;
- Affected communities empowered as critical information is made available to them.

3.8.3. Information Management Support (Humanitarian Information Centre)

Objectives

- To support the Government and humanitarian community in the overall coordination of response activities through effective management of information;
- To provide a space where the humanitarian community can share and access information resources in order to improve the planning and delivery of humanitarian assistance;
- To act as a focal point for data collection, analysis and dissemination in support of the provision of humanitarian assistance, developing and supporting data standards;
- To provide information products and services that enable the humanitarian community to deliver assistance more effectively, following principles of good practice in information management;
- To advocate for a culture of information-sharing in the humanitarian community, generating awareness of good practice and making it possible for agencies to develop common standards and practices in the field.

Description of Activities

- In the initial phase provide limited virtual Humanitarian Information Centre (HIC) services through liaison between information management staff in Beirut and a technical support unit located at United Nations headquarters in New York, with information dissemination through a dedicated website (www.virtualhic.org) and local dissemination in Beirut;
- Thereafter to offer a full range of HIC services through deployment of HIC staff and equipment to Lebanon as the security situation allows;
- In the initial phase information to be provided will include: Contact directories, meeting schedules, situation reports, meeting minutes, Who, What, Where information, existing maps, any other relevant humanitarian related content;
- Once the HIC is established on the ground, technical support and advice will be provided to sector/cluster leads in order that they can better integrate information management into the work of the clusters particularly in the areas of assessments, generation of situation specific maps and any other products as required/feasible.

Expected Results

- Accurate and timely information is made available to ensure the effective provision of humanitarian assistance;
- Individuals and organizations at field and strategic levels have access to the benefits of information management tools to assess, plan, implement and monitor humanitarian assistance;
- Information management surge capacity is provided to the humanitarian community, and particularly to the co-ordination function.

3.8.4. Emergency Telecommunications

Objectives

The objective of Emergency Telecommunication Cluster Coordination is to match partners' capacities with the needs of the greater humanitarian community, by coordinating and consolidating cluster members' activities. The entire project strategy, for both Security Telecommunications and Data Services, is based on utilising to the extent possible the existing infrastructure, increasing it and establishing redundancy wherever needed. In particular:

- High Frequency (HF) and Very High Frequency (VHF) radio communication networks are operational and available to humanitarian staff in Lebanon;
- Ensure that humanitarian staff can use standard United Nations radio communication equipment efficiently and are aware of standard operating procedures;
- Establish a common Security Telecommunication network to support MOSS compliancy for United Nations organizations;
- Ensure timely operational response and coordination of the Emergency Telecommunication Cluster.

Description of activities

The Security Telecommunications project will ensure VHF and HF radio availability throughout the humanitarian theatre of operations, by strengthening the existing network and repairing damaged and destroyed equipment. A team of two telecommunication experts will provide technical support to this task.

A new United Nations common radio room capable of 24/7 operations will be established in conjunction with the existing room in Beirut, to cover the majority of Lebanon. A second radio room and VHF network will be established to cover the Begaa Valley, which is physically separated from the western part of the country by a mountain ridge. Both radio rooms will provide 24/7 monitoring of the radio networks, staff and vehicle tracking in the field, and maintain a contact directory for all humanitarian partners in the country.

Training is a key project component, to ensure that in case of emergency cluster partners will be able to take full advantage of the established security support tools. A dedicated team of two radio operators and a radio trainer with international experience will arrange regular training sessions for humanitarian organisations, and will hire and train radio operators for the radio rooms.

It needs to be noted that the above mentioned security telecommunications' services will provide a common and standard backbone for humanitarian workers, but individual agencies will remain responsible for their own internal Minimum Operating Security Standards (MOSS) compliance which is not being budgeted for within this project.

Expected Results

- A coordinated Emergency Telecommunication Cluster that responds to the requirements of the humanitarian community in a timely and efficient manner;
- An independent communication network to support staff security operational and monitored 24/7;
- United Nations and partnering NGO staff trained in use of standard United Nations security communication equipment and procedures.

3.8.5. Staff Safety and Security

Objective

To ensure the safety and security of United Nations and NGO partners' staff working in those regions most affected. Specifically, the project seeks to:

- Effectively manage the security risks to the United Nations and NGO partners in order to enhance the operational goals of support programmes;
- Ensure the availability and dissemination of timely and accurate security risk assessments with regard to programme activities in the region;
- Ensure that all staff are briefed on security measures and receive appropriate security training and well-being support, based on the circumstances in the field;
- Ensure that staff are provided with – and proficient in the use of – safety equipment, including communications equipment, required in the field;
- Promote a dynamic and effective security communications network;
- Provide effective and efficient security support for all operations, land, sea and air included;
- Ensure appropriate professional liaison with local authorities responsible for security;
- Collect, analyse and disseminate security information to all concerned parties;
- Ensure timely provision of stress counselling and management services to staff responding to the crisis.

Description of Activities

The following activities, conducted on a multi-agency basis under the guidance of UNDSS, will enable the United Nations to effectively fulfil its security responsibilities to its staff, partners and beneficiaries.

- Deployment of 10 DSS Security Officers to identified humanitarian hubs, and two Security Analysts to be attached to the WFP *Emergency Telecommunications Project* to develop a Security Information and Operations Centre (SIOC);
- Provision of security training for deploying staff appropriate for the current environment in Lebanon;
- Development of a sustainable DSS Stress Management System to meet the needs of United Nations staff operating in a conflict environment;
- Provision of backup United Nations MOSS requirements;
- The development of an effective security telecommunications network through the efforts of the WFP *Emergency Telecommunications Project*;
- Ensure humanitarian convoy and logistics security through the security component of the WFP logistics proposal.

Expected results

- Effective security management plans are produced;
- Risk mitigation measures are in place;
- Management of critical security and stress incidents is effective;
- Staff are trained in security awareness and stress management techniques;
- Efficient security tracking and communication systems established;
- Fully deployed and functional Area Security Management system in place;
- Delivery of humanitarian assistance to the affected population is achieved with minimum risk to United Nations and partner organization staff;
- Staff confidence in the Security Management System is evident;
- The well-being of staff is evident.

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Common Services		\$
<p align="center">IRIN</p> <p>LEB-06/CSS03</p>	<p>Project Title: Provision of humanitarian news and analysis of the evolving crisis in Lebanon</p> <p>Objective: IRIN will provide real-time humanitarian news and analysis of the evolving crisis to Lebanon and immediate reporting on the scale and scope of the crisis, the perspectives of affected communities and vulnerable groups, neglected issues and the challenges facing the local and international response with a view to informing local and international decision-making and raising awareness of key humanitarian and relief priorities</p> <p>Beneficiaries: Host and affected Communities, Media, UN, NGOs, local and other aid agencies, local and international government</p> <p>Partners: UN, NGOs, Local media, Civil society, Humanitarian Agencies</p>	30,000
<p align="center">OCHA</p> <p>LEB-06/CSS04</p>	<p>Project Title: Humanitarian Information Centre (HIC)</p> <p>Objective: To support the provision of timely, accurate and relevant information to the Government of Lebanon and the humanitarian response community</p> <p>Beneficiaries: Government of Lebanon and all humanitarian partners</p> <p>Partners: UN, NGO, Government</p>	460,000
<p align="center">WFP</p> <p>LEB-06/CSS06</p>	<p>Project Title: Emergency Telecommunication in Support of Staff Security</p> <p>Objective: Establish a common telecommunications network in support of staff security in operational areas in Lebanon to ensure MOSS compliancy</p> <p>Beneficiaries: Cluster and Sector partners</p> <p>Partners: UN, and NGOs</p>	875,125
<p align="center">UNDSS</p> <p>LEB-06/S01</p>	<p>Project Title: Deployment of DSS Security Officers and Security Analysts</p> <p>Objective: To provide enhanced security management support to UN Agencies, Funds and Programmes, and NGO partners, operating in the affected region, in accordance with the overall DSS established procedures</p> <p>Beneficiaries: UN humanitarian staff</p> <p>Partners: UN Agencies, Funds and Programmes</p>	875,000
<p align="center">UNDSS</p> <p>LEB-06/S02</p>	<p>Project Title: Deployment of DSS Stress Counselling Unit</p> <p>Objective: To build a sustainable stress management system in-country in order to better meet the needs of UN staff operating in the country</p> <p>Beneficiaries: UN Staff and UN affiliated humanitarian workers</p> <p>Partners: UN Agencies, Funds and Programmes</p>	153,000
<p align="center">UNDSS</p> <p>LEB-06/S03</p>	<p>Project Title: Security Awareness and Induction Training (SAIT)</p> <p>Objective: To prepare staff being deployed to Lebanon for operations within a conflict-affected environment.</p> <p>Beneficiaries: UN Staff</p> <p>Partners: UN Agencies, Funds and Programmes</p>	500,000

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Common Services		\$
<p align="center">UNDP</p> <p>LEB-06/S04</p>	<p>Project Title: Provision of Backup UN System MOSS Requirements</p> <p>Objective: Procurement of protective equipment (e.g. body armour and helmets) as well as Trauma Kits for compliance with operations in a Phase IV environment</p> <p>Beneficiaries: UN Staff</p> <p>Partners: UN Department of Safety and Security</p>	115,600
<p align="center">UNDSS</p> <p>LEB/SYR-06/S01</p>	<p>Project Title: Safety and Security for Humanitarian Personnel</p> <p>Objective: To ensure the safety and security of humanitarian personnel and the safe delivery of humanitarian assistance on the Syria-Lebanese border</p> <p>Beneficiaries: All humanitarian organizations</p> <p>Partners: UN and implementing partners</p>	25,000
<p align="center">OCHA</p> <p>LEB/REG-06/CSS01</p>	<p>Project Title: Coordination of Humanitarian Response</p> <p>Objective: To support coordinated assessment, planning and implementation of humanitarian assistance; To assist in the implementation of the cluster approach in Lebanon; To extend coordination support to UNCT and humanitarian partners in Syria and possibly Jordan; To advocate for a timely international response to the situation in Lebanon; To ensure effective information management and communication between Government authorities and humanitarian partners in Lebanon and Syria</p> <p>Beneficiaries: Government authorities, UN agencies, NGOs and humanitarian partners including donors</p> <p>Partners: UN agencies, humanitarian organizations</p>	2,029,946
<p align="center">UNICEF</p> <p>LEB/REG-06/CSS03</p>	<p>Project Title: Setting up information and telecommunication services.</p> <p>Objectives: Implementation of information and telecommunication networks for new UN offices; connectivity for remote field offices and implementation of security communication networks; provide "best effort" data connectivity for UN agencies in support of humanitarian missions to follow.</p> <p>Partners: WFP for security telecommunications, UNICEF for data services.</p>	735,000
<p align="center">UNRWA</p> <p>LEB/REG-06/S01</p>	<p>Project Title: Security</p> <p>Objectives: To ensure the safety of UNRWA staff members involved in the relief efforts in the conflict areas. To secure UNRWA facilities, especially those housing IDPs. To secure UNRWA humanitarian aid supplies.</p> <p>Beneficiaries: UNRWA staff and operations.</p> <p>Partners: UN agencies.</p>	388,800
<p align="center">UNICEF</p> <p>LEB/REG-06/S02</p>	<p>Project Title: Reinforcement of operational implementation capacity through MOSS compliance.</p> <p>Objective: Reinforcement of operational safety and security to facilitate provision of humanitarian assistance in an insecure environment.</p> <p>Beneficiaries: This project is targeting 800,000 directly affected population.</p>	650,000
TOTAL		6,837,471

4. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The overall response for the Lebanon crisis will be coordinated and led in Lebanon by the government of Lebanon with the support of the national Red Cross and Red Crescent societies. The lead agencies and sectors identified below will act as the focal point for liaison with the government and support coordination and information management efforts with national counterparts. At the request of the Lebanese government, additional partners, in particular national NGOs, will be mobilised and supported as implementing partners for the implementation of projects outlined in the Flash Appeal. A parallel process will be coordinated and led by the government of Syria to implement the projects in Syria.

Following a consultative process within the IASC, the response has been designed along the lines of the cluster approach with designated lead agencies as indicated in the section on Roles and Responsibilities. There is a significant existing national NGO capacity, which is currently being bolstered by the nascent international NGO community. This will be further strengthened through the cluster approach.

4.1. LEBANON

Cluster / Sector	Lead Agency	Roles and Responsibilities
HEALTH	WHO	WHO- coordination and health response UNICEF- environmental health and primary health care (PHC) UNRWA- PHC and referral care UNFPA- emergency reproductive health UNIFIL- emergency medical assistance
FOOD AND NUTRITION	WFP	WFP – Procurement and delivery UNICEF- Nutritionally vulnerable groups
WATER AND SANITATION	UNICEF	UNICEF- Coordination and provision of adequate WATSAN support to affected populations
LOGISTICS	WFP	WFP – Facilitate programme delivery UNJLC- Establishment of the joint logistics centre
SHELTER, SITE MANAGEMENT AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	UNHCR	UNHCR – Emergency shelter assistance IOM- Emergency assistance to IDPs UNDP- Emergency shelter and NFI support
PROTECTION	UNHCR	UNHCR- Coordinated protection response IOM – Third Country Nationals UNDP - Demining UNICEF- Child protection/family reunification SC UK – Child Protection UNFPA – GBV prevention and response UNRWA – Palestine Refugees
EDUCATION	UNICEF	Please see Syria Roles and Responsibilities
COMMON SERVICES	WFP/OCHA	WFP – Emergency communications OCHA – Response coordination IRIN – Provision of humanitarian news and analysis RC Unit (UNDP) – Coordination UNICEF – Regional coordination and support

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4.2. SYRIA

Cluster / Sector	Lead Agency	Roles and Responsibilities
HEALTH	WHO	UNFPA – Reproductive Health UNFPA – Psycho-social UNICEF – Emergency Health Care WHO – Coordination Drug, Health Needs Assessment IOM – Psycho-social for TCNs UNRWA – Palestine Refugees
FOOD AND NUTRITION	WFP	WFP – Basic Food Basket SARC – Complimentary Food Items UNRWA – Supplementary Feeding for Palestine Refugees UNICEF - Nutrition
WATER AND SANITATION	UNICEF	UNICEF – Maintenance UNFPA – Hygiene Kits
SHELTER, SITE MANAGEMENT AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	IOM/UNHCR (NFIs)	UNRWA – Palestine Refugees IOM – Third Country Nationals UNHCR- identification of sites, NFIs IOM – supporting site management and maintenance
PROTECTION	UNHCR	UNRWA – Palestine Refugees UNICEF – Child Protection UNFPA – SGBV UNHCR – Identification of Protection needs, Lebanese Refugees and other displaced refugees (non-Palestinian) SARC- Registration
LOGISTICS	WFP	IOM – TCNs and others WFP – storage, handling and transportation
EDUCATION	UNICEF	UNICEF – All displaced children, except: UNRWA – Palestine Refugees
COMMON SERVICES	UNDP/ OCHA	UNDP – Overall Support to Government, Liaison, Advocacy, Support Communication Strategy and Government Crisis Response OCHA- Information Management, Civil Military Coordination

ANNEX I. ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AWKAF	Ministry of Religious Affairs
BF	breast feeding
CAP	Consolidated Appeals Process
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CSO	civil society organisation
CWSD	Community Water and Sanitation Division
EOD	explosive ordnance disposal
GAPAR	General Authority for Palestinian Arab Refugees
GBV	gender-based violence
GIS	Geographical Information System
GOS	Government of Syria
HF	High Frequency
HIC	Humanitarian Information Centre
HIV	Human Immuno-deficiency Virus
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDF	Israel Defence Forces
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IEC	Information, Education, and Communication
IMC	International Medical Corps (NGO)
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IRIN	Integrated Regional Information Networks
LRC	Lebanese Red Cross
MCI	Mercy Corps International (NGO)
MoH	Ministry of Health
MOSS	Minimum Operating Security Standards
MT	metric tonne
NFI	non-food item
NGO	non-governmental organisation
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
ORS	oral rehydration salt
RC/HC	Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator
Response Int'l	Response International (NGO)
RI	Relief International (NGO)
RTI	respiratory tract infection
SARC	Syrian Arab Red Crescent
SC	Save The Children (NGO)
SGBV	sexual and gender-based violence
TCN	Third Country National
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDSS	United Nations Department for Safety and Security
UNFIL	United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UN-HABITAT	United Nations Centre for Human Settlements
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees in the Near East
UXOs	unexploded ordnance
VHF	Very High Frequency
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WATSAN	Water and Sanitation

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WES	Water and Environmental Sanitation
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WV	World Vision

ANNEX II. SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS - BY SECTOR

Flash Appeal for the Lebanon Crisis 2006

Summary of Requirements - by Sector

as of 24 July 2006

<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Sector	Full requirements (\$)	Proposed CERF allocations	Unmet requirements
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	43,202,197	2,500,000	40,702,197
EDUCATION	100,000		100,000
FOOD	18,262,400		18,262,400
HEALTH	31,981,200	1,000,000	30,981,200
MINE ACTION	1,175,000		1,175,000
PROTECTION / HUMAN RIGHTS / RULE OF LAW	15,405,000		15,405,000
SECURITY	2,707,400		2,707,400
SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	28,487,030		28,487,030
WATER AND SANITATION	13,997,250	1,500,000	12,497,250
TOTAL	155,317,477	5,000,000	150,317,477

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 24 July 2006. For continuously updated information on this appeal's projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

NOTE: Full requirements differ from those in the first published version because of subsequent corrections.

ANNEX III. LIST OF PROJECTS BY APPEALING ORGANISATION

Flash Appeal for the Lebanon Crisis 2006

List of Projects - By Appealing Organisation

as of 24 July 2006

<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

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Project Code	Sector Name	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements (US\$)
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IMC			
LEB/REG-06/H04	HEALTH	Emergency humanitarian assistance to conflict affected populations of Lebanon	500,000
LEB/REG-06/S/NF01	SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	Emergency humanitarian assistance to conflict affected populations of Lebanon	1,000,000
LEB/REG-06/WS02	WATER AND SANITATION	Emergency humanitarian assistance to conflict affected populations of Lebanon	750,000
Sub total for IMC			2,250,000

IOM			
LEB/SYR-06/S/NF02	SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	Emergency Assistance to Lebanese Arrivals in Syria	2,000,000
LEB-06/P/HR/RL01	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Regional Operations Centre	10,000,000
LEB-06/S/NF01	SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	Emergency Assistance to Internally Displaced in Lebanon	2,000,000
Sub total for IOM			14,000,000

IRIN			
LEB-06/CSS03	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Provision of humanitarian news and analysis of the evolving crisis in Lebanon	30,000
Sub total for IRIN			30,000

MCI			
LEB-06/F02	FOOD	Food Assistance to IDPs in Chouf	1,000,000
Sub total for MCI			1,000,000

OCHA			
LEB/REG-06/CSS01	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Coordination of Humanitarian Response	2,029,946
LEB-06/CSS04	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Humanitarian Information Centre (HIC)	460,000
LEB-06/CSS05	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Public Information Surge Capacity (integrated in LEB/REG-06/CSS01)	-
Sub total for OCHA			2,489,946

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LEBANON CRISIS FLASH APPEAL

Flash Appeal for the Lebanon Crisis 2006

List of Projects - By Appealing Organisation
as of 24 July 2006
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

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Project Code	Sector Name	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements (US\$)
Relief International			
LEB-06/H09	HEALTH	Public Health & Hygiene Project	613,000
LEB-06/WS04	WATER AND SANITATION	Public Sanitation & Disease Prevention Project	477,250
LEB-06/WS05	WATER AND SANITATION	Family Bedding Package	145,000
Sub total for Relief International			1,235,250
Response Int'l			
LEB-06/H04D	HEALTH	Provision of primary health care services	225,200
Sub total for Response Int'l			225,200
SC - UK			
LEB-06/H08	HEALTH	Medical supplies and support	700,000
LEB-06/P/HR/RL05	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Advocacy	40,000
LEB-06/P/HR/RL06	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Child protection	2,500,000
Sub total for SC - UK			3,240,000
UNDP			
LEB-06/MA01	MINE ACTION	Provision of EOD in Support of Humanitarian Assistance	1,175,000
LEB-06/S/NF02	SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	Emergency Shelter and Essential Material NFI Support to the Displaced	3,200,000
LEB-06/S04	SECURITY	Provision of Backup UN System MOSS Requirements	115,600
Sub total for UNDP			4,490,600
UNDSS (previously UNSECOORD)			
LEB/SYR-06/S01	SECURITY	Safety and Security for Humanitarian Personnel	25,000
LEB-06/S01	SECURITY	Deployment of DSS Security Officers and Security Analysts	875,000
LEB-06/S02	SECURITY	Deployment of DSS Stress Counselling Unit	153,000
LEB-06/S03	SECURITY	Security Awareness and Induction Training (SAIT)	500,000
Sub total for UNDSS (previously UNSECOORD)			1,553,000

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LEBANON CRISIS FLASH APPEAL

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List of Projects - By Appealing Organisation

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Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

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Project Code	Sector Name	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements (US\$)
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UNFIL			
LEB-06/H05C	HEALTH	Hospital/Referral Care Services (Secondary and Tertiary level) and Mass Casualty Management	1,600,000
Sub total for UNFIL			1,600,000

UNFPA			
LEB/REG-06/H02A	HEALTH	Prevention and support for victims of Gender Based Violence among IDPs	350,000
LEB/REG-06/H03A	HEALTH	Health Services for Lebanese Refugees in Neighbouring Countries	215,000
LEB/SYR-06/H03	HEALTH	Provision of Emergency Reproductive Health services for conflict affected population, settled in Syria	300,000
LEB/SYR-06/P/HR/RL02	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Contributing to preventing GBV and support GBV victims in Syria	15,000
LEB/SYR-06/WS02	WATER AND SANITATION	Provision of essential hygiene supplies for women, men and girls affected by the crisis in Syria	270,000
LEB-06/H04C	HEALTH	Provision of primary health care services	1,075,000
LEB-06/H05B	HEALTH	Hospital/Referral Care Services (Secondary and Tertiary level) and Mass Casualty Management	500,000
LEB-06/H06A	HEALTH	Emergency Reproductive Health assistance to Women and families affected by the crisis	3,500,000
Sub total for UNFPA			6,225,000

UNHCR			
LEB/REG-06/S/NF02	SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	Emergency Assistance to IDPs and refugees in Lebanon and neighbouring countries	18,853,230
Sub total for UNHCR			18,853,230

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Project Code	Sector Name	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements (US\$)
UNICEF			
LEB/REG-06/CSS03	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Setting up information and telecommunication services	735,000
LEB/REG-06/H02B	HEALTH	Prevention and support for victims of Gender Based Violence among IDPs	175,000
LEB/REG-06/H03B	HEALTH	Health Services for Lebanese Refugees in Neighbouring Countries	150,000
LEB/REG-06/S02	SECURITY	Reinforcement of operational implementation capacity through MOSS compliance	650,000
LEB/REG-06/WS01	WATER AND SANITATION	Emergency WASH Response / Sector Coordination and Information Management	200,000
LEB/SYR-06/E01	EDUCATION	Promoting access to quality early learning for all affected children in Syria	100,000
LEB/SYR-06/H02	HEALTH	Promoting access to essential & quality health & Nutrition services for children	150,000
LEB/SYR-06/P/HR/RL01	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Child Protection in Syria	350,000
LEB/SYR-06/WS01	WATER AND SANITATION	Water Sanitation & Hygiene in Syria	400,000
LEB-06/F01	FOOD	Nutrition Fortification and Supplementation	1,800,000
LEB-06/H04B	HEALTH	Provision of primary health care services	6,500,000
LEB-06/P/HR/RL02	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Family Reunification and Preservation	300,000
LEB-06/P/HR/RL03	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Psycho-social Support	1,500,000
LEB-06/P/HR/RL04	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Protection from Violence and Abuse	700,000
LEB-06/UNICEF	SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED	Awaiting allocation to specific project/sector	-
LEB-06/WS01	WATER AND SANITATION	Provide adequate water and sanitation support to IDPs living with host families	2,500,000
LEB-06/WS02	WATER AND SANITATION	Provide adequate Water and sanitation support to IDPs living in public spaces (schools/gardens)	4,000,000
LEB-06/WS03	WATER AND SANITATION	Provide adequate Water and sanitation support to southern areas of the country affected by the conflict	4,000,000
LEB-06/WS06	WATER AND SANITATION	Contingency Fuel Stock	1,000,000
Sub total for UNICEF			25,210,000

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Project Code	Sector Name	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements (US\$)
UNJLC			
LEB-06/CSS02	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Establishment of a UN Joint Logistics Centre Providing Logistics Support to the Lebanon	1,331,326
Sub total for UNJLC			1,331,326
UNRWA			
LEB/REG-06/CSS02	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Logistics support	490,800
LEB/REG-06/F02	FOOD	Food distributions	3,762,400
LEB/REG-06/H05	HEALTH	Primary and secondary health care	903,000
LEB/REG-06/S/NF03	SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	Shelter, Site management and Non-food items	433,800
LEB/REG-06/S01	SECURITY	Security	388,800
LEB/REG-06/WS03	WATER AND SANITATION	Water and sanitation	255,000
LEB/SYR-06/S/NF01	SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	Provision of Temporary Accommodation for Palestinian Refugees displaced from Lebanon	1,000,000
Sub total for UNRWA			7,233,800
WFP			
LEB/REG-06/F01	FOOD	Emergency food assistance to populations affected by the conflict in Lebanon	10,300,000
LEB-06/CSS01	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Logistics Operations	37,250,000
LEB-06/CSS06	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Emergency Telecommunication in Support of Staff Security	875,125
Sub total for WFP			48,425,125

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LEBANON CRISIS FLASH APPEAL

Flash Appeal for the Lebanon Crisis 2006

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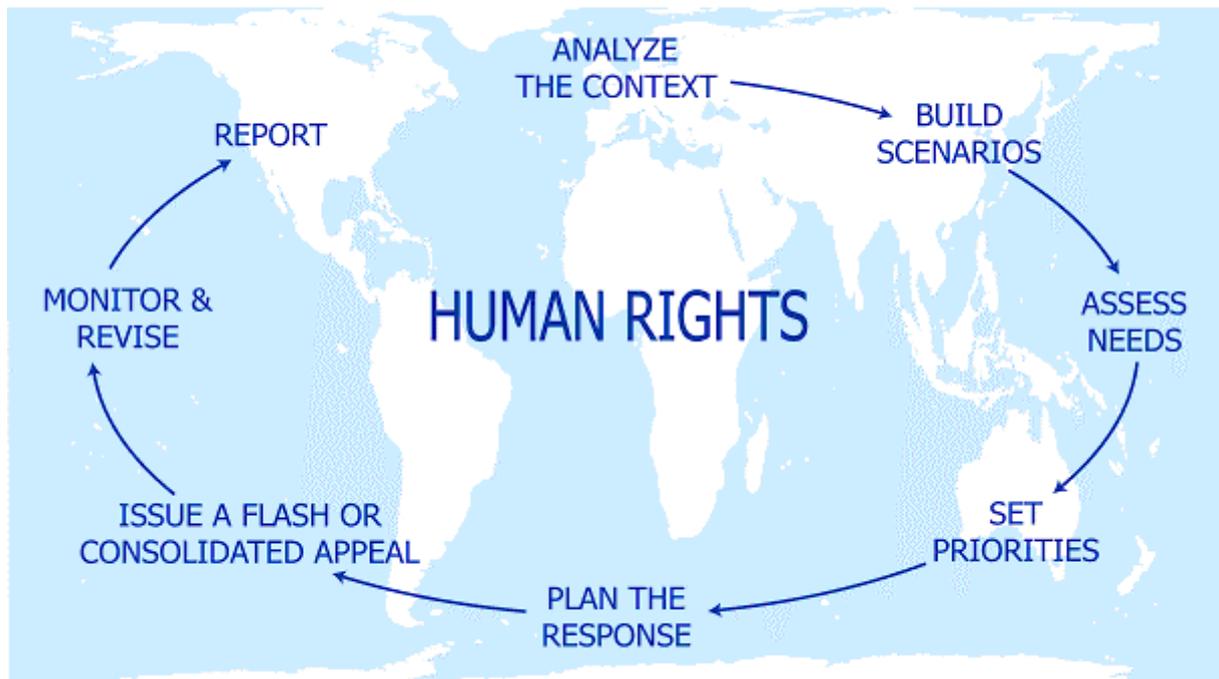
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Project Code	Sector Name	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements (US\$)
WHO			
LEB/REG-06/H01	HEALTH	Initial Assessment and Emergency Operations	2,900,000
LEB/REG-06/H03C	HEALTH	Health Services for Lebanese Refugees in Neighbouring Countries	1,000,000
LEB/SYR-06/H01	HEALTH	Outbreak prevention among Lebanese refugees settled in Syria	350,000
LEB-06/H01	HEALTH	Emergency Health Response / Sector Coordination and Information Management	225,000
LEB-06/H02	HEALTH	Disease Surveillance and Early Warning	550,000
LEB-06/H03	HEALTH	Environmental Health Response	350,000
LEB-06/H04A	HEALTH	Provision of primary health care services	3,000,000
LEB-06/H05A	HEALTH	Hospital/Referral Care Services (Secondary and Tertiary level) and Mass Casualty Management	3,200,000
LEB-06/H06B	HEALTH	Emergency Reproductive Health assistance to Women and families affected by the crisis	500,000
LEB-06/H07	HEALTH	Relief to Recovery Transition Management	850,000
LEB-06/H11	HEALTH	Contingency Fuel Stock	1,000,000
LEB-06/WHO	HEALTH	Awaiting allocation to specific project	-
Sub total for WHO			13,925,000
WVI			
LEB-06/F03	FOOD	Food Assistance for War-Affected Populations	1,400,000
LEB-06/H10	HEALTH	Medical Supplies and Support for War-Affected Populations	600,000
Sub total for WVI			2,000,000
Grand Total:			155,317,477

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CAP - Aid agencies working together to:



<http://www.humanitarianappeal.net>

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