

Lebanon Crisis 2006



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Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)



Lebanon Crisis 2006



Heitam/IRIN/Lebanon/2006.

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Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)

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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 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 2006.

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 cessation of hostilities that was so welcomed on 14 August, continues to hold, if somewhat precariously¹. Lebanon has rebounded with surprising speed from the emergency response phase and now, despite the massive infrastructural damage the country sustained and the effects of the continuing trade blockade imposed by Israel, the Lebanese people are showing their determination to rebuild their lives and livelihoods and the infrastructure that supports it.

In the midst of the conflict, the main thrust of the humanitarian effort was to reach out to the nearly 900,000 civilians – nearly one-quarter of Lebanon's population – who were fleeing the bombing of their towns and villages. With vehicle movement on roads subject to Israeli aerial attack, the United Nations (UN) was uniquely placed with its logistical capabilities and its contacts with the Israeli authorities to develop a system that enabled UN humanitarian convoys to deliver significant quantities of emergency assistance to the most war-affected areas throughout the duration of the conflict.

A Flash Appeal was launched on 24 July to cover these critical humanitarian activities for three months. In Lebanon, these activities are coordinated through clusters led by UN agencies and partners and delivered via humanitarian hubs located at key entry points to Lebanon along the coast. In Syria, the UN is coordinating its relief activities for Lebanese refugees and asylum-seekers very closely with the Government, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and other partners.

However, since the cessation of hostilities, the humanitarian situation changed dramatically. It is a cause for optimism that more than 90% of Lebanon's displaced have already headed back home. However, it is a reason for continuing concern that so many returned to find their houses – as well as their community health and educational facilities – badly-damaged or destroyed, with many returnees forced to take up temporary accommodation.

The revision of the Flash Appeal was imperative to respond to a rapidly changing situation. The focus of humanitarian assistance has now turned to short-term initiatives that support returnees and strengthen local capacity to respond to prevailing needs. Humanitarian agencies have so far provided food, water, medicine, blankets, shelter materials, fuel for generators and water pumps to communities that were damaged, as well as to vulnerable populations.

The level of activities that target humanitarian needs under the Flash Appeal are expected to taper off in the coming weeks provided the current situation continues to be stable. Simultaneously, the Government of Lebanon (GoL) has moved ahead with the development of an Early Recovery Process – that is supported by the UN – for the period 31 August – 31 December 2006 and will launch it to the donor community in Stockholm on 31 August. This Plan is designed both to respond with short-term emergency actions as required and to stimulate Lebanon's economic recovery – the essential catalyst for the country and its people – to get back on track.

By starting the recovery process at the end of August, strong links and effective coordination will continue between ongoing humanitarian efforts contained in the revised Flash Appeal and the recovery process, ensuring no gap in funding or assistance to vulnerable populations.

The initial Flash Appeal launched soon after the commencement of hostilities in July 2006 had requested some US\$ 155² million for immediate humanitarian assistance. With the leadership role being played by the Government and the commencement of the early recovery process, the revised Flash Appeal has been reassessed downwards to **\$96.5 million** of which \$87.9 million has already been funded. The revision includes only two fully new projects, one of which is to clear unexploded munitions – including thousands of cluster bombs – that heavily contaminate southern areas of Lebanon, while the second is to cover emergency residual needs for Palestinian refugees. The remainder of the United Nations' activities have now been included as part of the Government-led recovery process.

The Flash Appeal runs until 24 October, with the major portion of project implementation to take place in the coming six weeks. The humanitarian programmes contained in this Appeal have been, and will be, implemented in close consultation with appropriate government ministries to ensure a smooth phasing into the early recovery phase. In the weeks ahead, the humanitarian community will remain vigilant and will retain a residual capacity to respond should any emergency need arise.

¹ Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Security Council resolution 1701 (2006).

² All dollar figures in this document are United States dollars. Funding for this appeal should be reported to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS, fts@reliefweb.int), which will display its requirements and funding on the CAP 2006 page.

Revised Flash Appeal for the Lebanon Crisis 2006

Summary of Requirements - by Cluster*
as of 28 August 2006
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

CLUSTER	Original Requirements \$	Revised Requirements \$	Funding Requirements \$	Unmet Requirements \$
HEALTH AND NUTRITION	31,981,200	12,121,363	11,807,473	313,890
FOOD SECURITY	18,262,400	12,643,242	11,666,304	976,938
WATER AND SANITATION	13,997,250	6,302,549	5,500,000	802,549
SHELTER AND NON FOOD ITEMS	28,487,030	11,764,923	10,133,414	1,631,509
PROTECTION	16,580,000	25,848,896	21,648,896	4,200,000
EDUCATION	100,000	4,391,736	3,688,936	702,800
LOGISTICS	39,072,126	18,535,122	18,535,122	0
EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS	1,610,125	844,567	844,567	0
COMMON SERVICES	5,227,346	4,068,012	4,068,012	0
TOTAL	155,317,477	96,520,410	87,892,724	8,627,686

**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.

³ The names of some Clusters/Sectors have altered to reflect changes on the ground over the course of the humanitarian response.

LEBANON

Revised Flash Appeal for the Lebanon Crisis 2006

Summary of Requirements - by Appealing Organisation

as of 28 August 2006

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

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

ORGANISATION	Original Requirements (\$)	Revised Requirements \$	Funding Received (\$)
IMC	2,250,000	1,913,457	1,913,457
IOM	14,000,000	15,704,798	15,704,798
IRIN	30,000	30,000	30,000
MCI	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
OCHA	2,489,946	2,336,639	2,336,639
Relief International	1,235,250	0	0
Response International	225,200	0	0
Save the Children – UK	3,240,000	0	0
UNDP	4,490,600	500,000	500,000
UNDSS	1,553,000	1,055,373	1,055,373
UNFIL	1,600,000	0	0
UNFPA	6,225,000	1,253,555	1,253,555
UNHCR	18,853,230	12,677,512	12,677,512
UNICEF	25,210,000	14,692,936	14,692,936
UNJLC	1,331,326	722,852	722,852
UNMAS	0	4,200,000	0
UNRWA	7,233,800	4,427,686	0
WFP	48,425,125	30,165,141	30,165,141
WHO	13,925,000	5,840,461	5,840,461
WVI	2,000,000	0	0
TOTAL	155,317,477	96,520,410	87,892,724

2. CONTEXT AND HUMANITARIAN CONSEQUENCES

2.1. STRATEGIC CONTEXT

Since the cessation of hostilities on 14 August, the nature of the humanitarian response has changed drastically. Despite some minor violations of the ceasefire and the continuing fragility of the situation⁴, Lebanon appears to be quickly moving from emergency response into early recovery and reconstruction. This is in no small part as a result of the Government's enthusiasm to lead the response process and provide Lebanon the opportunity to normalise as quickly as possible.

More than 90% of those displaced – around 900,000 or one-quarter of the population – have returned to their homes or are staying nearby. However, some displaced Lebanese are delaying their return due to widespread damage to homes and civilian infrastructure caused by Israeli air and artillery bombardment. The process of rebuilding, while already underway, will take some time.

Given the rapid transition to early recovery activities, humanitarian assistance is now focused on short-term action to provide assistance to the large numbers of returnees. Of real concern is the number of unexploded ordinance (UXO) that is killing on average one person a day and injuring three others. Across much of southern Lebanon, the high level of UXOs that have been discovered have made the concentration of these munitions – and the threat they pose to local communities – greater than that found in Iraq immediately after the United States campaign in 2003⁵.

Given the commencement of early recovery activities, the revised Flash Appeal addresses remaining humanitarian needs that can be undertaken within six weeks. Simultaneously, the Government of Lebanon has developed an Early Recovery Plan that will be launched in Stockholm on 31 August and will run until the end of December 2006. By developing a dual-track approach, the Government hopes that emergency needs can still be met while longer-term reconstruction and recovery programmes are implemented.



A man walking among ruins.

2.2 HUMANITARIAN CONSEQUENCES

Casualties



A bombed-out truck lies abandoned on the road between Beqaa Valley and Beirut, 4 August 2006.

The month-long conflict between Israel and Hezbollah resulted in the death of 1,183 Lebanese and the injury a further 4,061⁶. The number of casualties continues to rise as more bodies are recovered. Over the same period, according to the Israel Defence Forces (IDF), 158 Israelis have been killed, including 52 civilians. Some of the heaviest fighting occurred in the 48-hour period prior to the cessation of hostilities coming into effect.⁷

Damage to infrastructure

Thousands of residential buildings, as well as roads, bridges and other civilian infrastructure was destroyed. The private sector was also impacted including factories, offices, gas stations and small businesses. It is estimated that at least 30,000 housing units have been damaged or destroyed, the vast majority in the south of Lebanon.⁸

⁴ UNIFIL: Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Security Council resolution 1701 (2006).

⁵ Estimated by Mine Advisory Group (MAG) and reported in US Government Situation Report, Lebanon Humanitarian Emergency, 16 August.

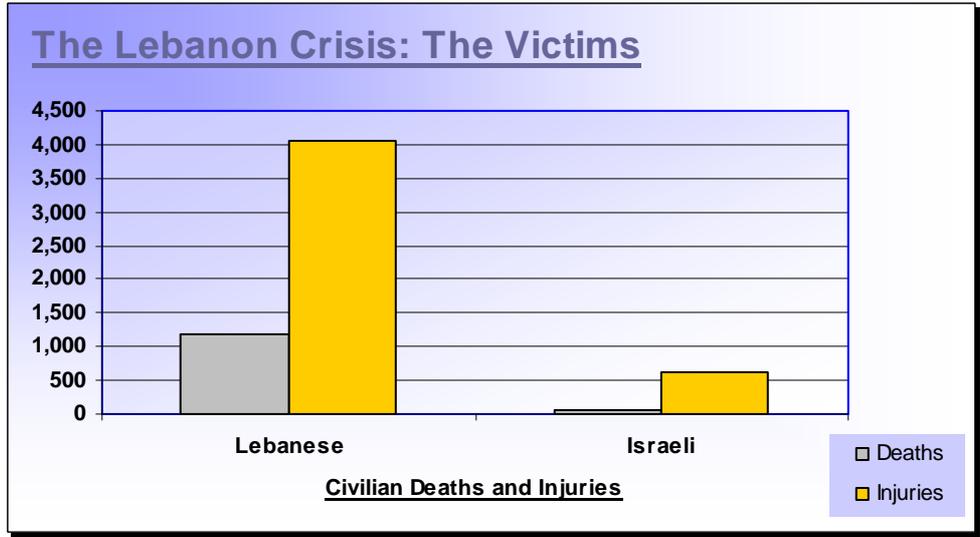
⁶ Higher Relief Committee, 26 August.

⁷ UNIFIL: Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Security Council resolution 1701 (2006). In the midst of this escalation of fighting in the final hours leading to a cessation of hostilities, UNIFIL personnel endured 85 IDF-fired artillery shells impacting directly inside several positions, including UNIFIL Headquarters in Naqoura.

⁸ Preliminary assessment results of damage and destruction of housing units vary but are consistently around or above the 30,000 mark (Council for Development and Reconstruction, UNDP Damage Assessment, south Lebanon).

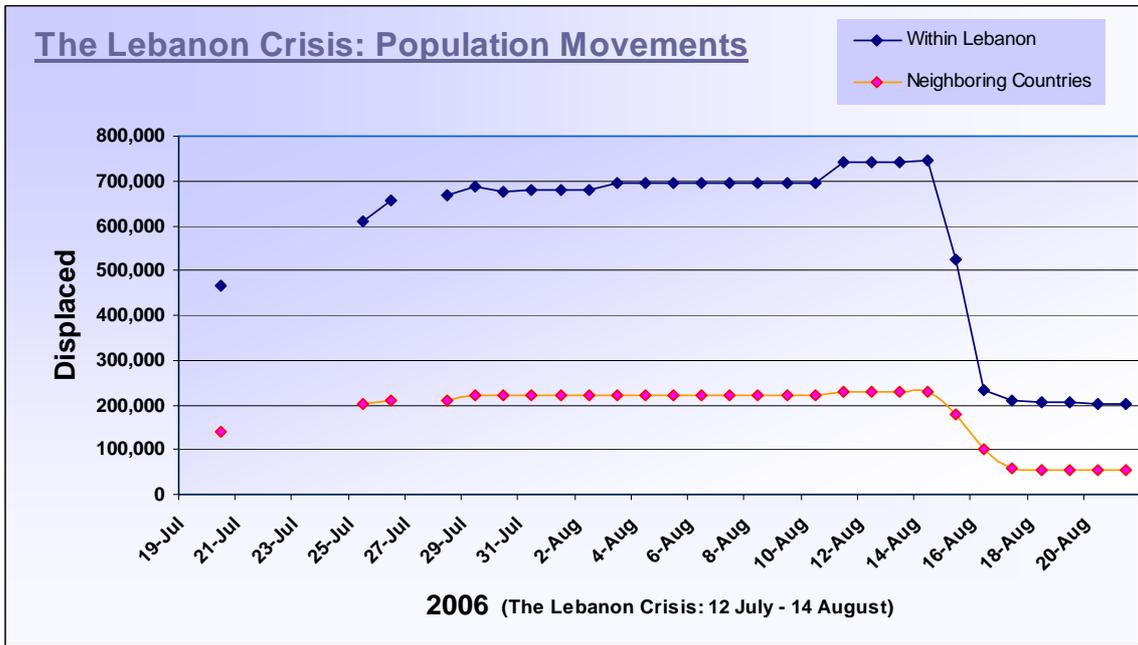
LEBANON

According to the UNDP *Damage Assessment of Tyre Kada* (60 villages south of the Litani River) conducted with local municipalities on 21 August, it is estimated that of a total of 24,000 homes, 8% are destroyed and 23% damaged.



Graph I: The Lebanon Crisis: The Victims
 While death and injury occurred on both sides during the conflict, as can be seen, the number of those Lebanese killed vastly out-weighed those Israelis killed during the month-long hostilities.
 Source: Government of Lebanon and the Government of Israel

A comprehensive *Health Facilities Damage Assessment* conducted by the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH), the World Health Organization (WHO) and health partners is being finalised; preliminary results show significant damage to many health facilities. Final results will be available soon.



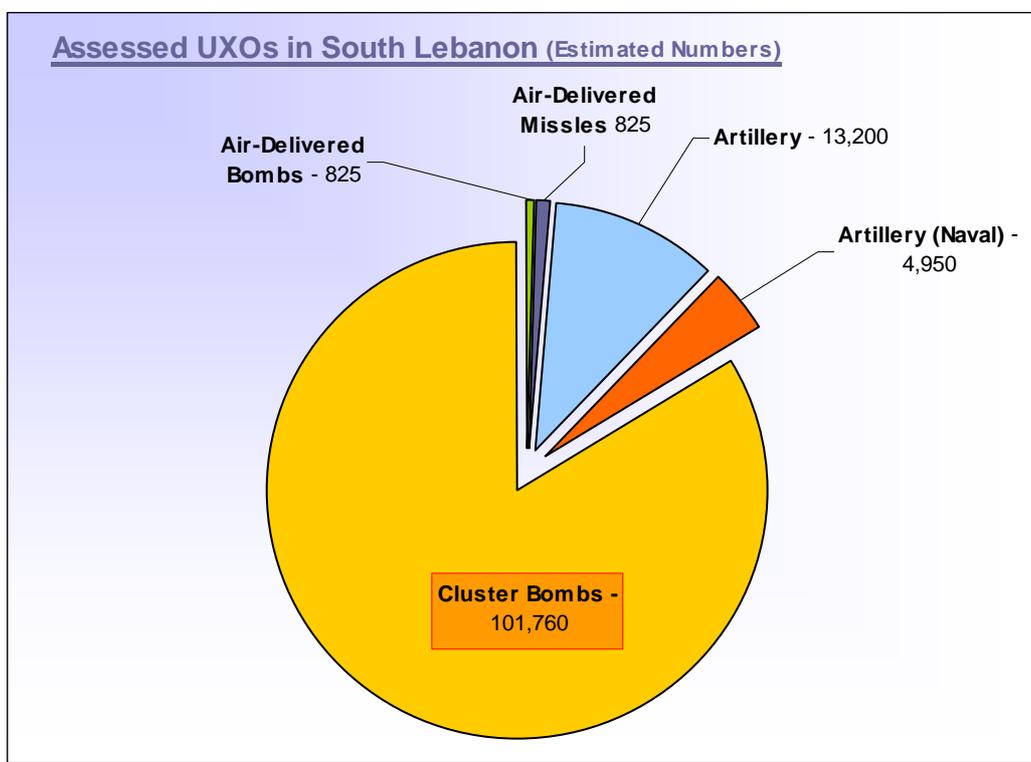
Graph II: The Lebanon Crisis: Population Movements
 As can be seen, high volumes of population movement were encountered during and immediately post-conflict. Well over 100,000 Lebanese returned to Lebanon from Syria in the first few days of the cessation of hostilities. Additionally, over the same time period it can be seen that over 400,000 people returned from areas of temporary shelter to their places of origin
 Source: United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR)

Population Displacement

Almost one million Lebanese were reportedly displaced between 12 July and 14 August, with an estimated 735,000 seeking shelter within Lebanon and 230,000 to neighbouring Syria, Cyprus, Jordan, and the Gulf and beyond. This includes secondary displacement of approximately 16,000 Palestinian refugees. Of those displaced within Lebanon, approximately 135,000 sought shelter in schools, and over 600,000 resided with host families. Within hours of the cessation of hostilities on 14 August, the displaced populations were returning in large numbers to conflict-affected communities⁹.

Unexploded Ordnance (UXO)

The number of casualties continues to grow due as a result of the high level of contamination of UXOs. Since 26 August, 12 people have died (including two children) and 40 have been injured (including 12 children) as a result of UXO incidence. Unexploded ordnance, particularly cluster munitions, remains the direst threat to the civilian population and humanitarian workers. By 27 August, the Mine Action Coordination Centre (UNMACC) had identified 359 strike locations, a figure which is expected to rise. So far, approximately 100,000 unexploded cluster bomblets lie in identified strike locations. According to UNMACC, 90% of the cluster bombs were fired during the three days before the cessation of hostilities. Approximately 8,500 pieces of Israeli ordnance remain unexploded.¹⁰ Clearance of UXOs inside houses is a major priority.¹¹ The Lebanese Army reports clearing 1,000 cluster munitions daily.

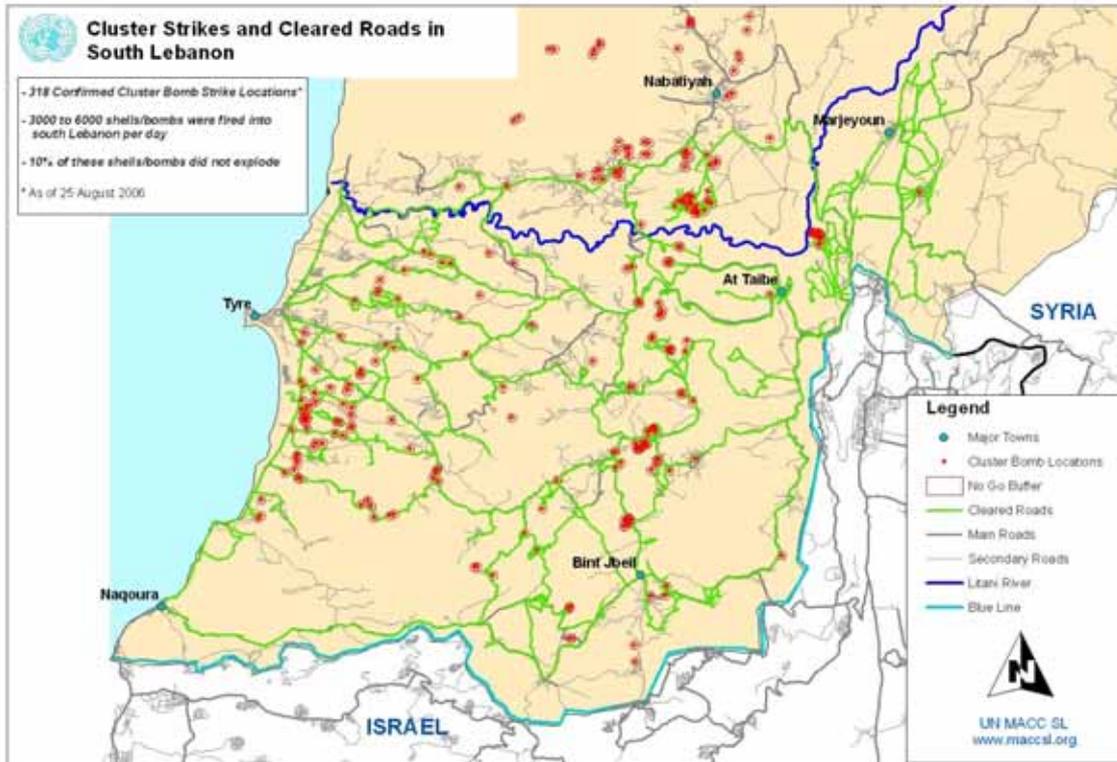


Graph III: Assessed UXOs in South Lebanon
 This graph displays the number of UXOs that are currently contaminating large areas of southern Lebanon. It should be noted that Cluster munitions can be delivered as an air-dropped bomb or by artillery round. However, the number of 'Cluster Bomblets' highlighted here should be taken as a separate number from the 'Air-Delivered Bombs' and artillery rounds given that their actual deliver system differ.
 Source: United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS)

⁹ UNHCR deployed monitoring teams on major transit routes south of Beirut.

¹⁰ Estimated by UNIFIL and reported in US Government Situation Report, Lebanon Humanitarian Emergency, 16 August.

¹¹ OCHA Humanitarian Update, 17 August.



Blockade

The blockade imposed by Israel on Lebanon during the course of the conflict had a considerable impact on Lebanese livelihoods. While the land and air blockades have been lifted, the impact continues with the sea blockade being maintained by the Israeli Navy. Lebanese authorities have indicated that the continuing blockade has meant that in-country stocks of essential goods have rapidly diminished, with some supplies almost depleted. According to the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), the fruit export is estimated to be one-quarter of the amount at the same time last year.

WHO ARE THE MOST AFFECTED?	
HOMELESS FAMILIES	Most of these families are being temporarily sheltered by relatives or neighbours, or are in rented accommodation.
HOST FAMILIES	The government has expressed some concern that there is little support by aid organisations for host families, with many have to share their meagre resources to support IDPs.
FARMING HOUSEHOLDS	The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) estimates that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All farmers were effected in the South and Nabatiyé Mohafazats; • 60% in Beqaa’; • One quarter in northern Mohafazats and Mount Lebanon.
HOUSEHOLDS HEADED BY FISHERMEN	Fishing is a major income source for several thousands Lebanese people. Fishermen have been unable to access the sea due to the ongoing blockade, damage to ports and fishing boats and the oil spill caused by an Israeli attack on an oil storage facility in Beirut.
CHILDREN	Interviews with women reveal that they would like assurance that the environment is safe before returning their children to school. Women identify the provision of a safe environment for children to play as a key concern.
ELDERLY AND CHRONIC DISEASE PATIENTS	An estimated 25% of the population is suffering from either some forms of diseases or is elderly. With the problematic access to medicine as a result of infrastructure damage as well as the ongoing blockade, this area continues to be of concern.

Economic Decline

The Higher Relief Council (HRC) has estimated that unemployment is as high as 75% in some parts of Lebanon. Palestinian refugees in camps and gatherings for instance, while not targeted by Israel in the conflict, became virtual prisoners due to restrictions on their movement as a result of the fighting in the surrounding areas according to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA). As a result, they were unable to work and many have since fallen into debt and are unable to buy needed food and basic supplies, especially at the current inflated prices.

Farming is one of the primary livelihoods for Lebanese households. The month-long conflict wrought much damages on agricultural infrastructure with thousands of hectares of agricultural land and greenhouses destroyed or burnt. Furthermore, the conflict broke out at the peak of the fruit and potato harvest. Many farmers fled their land while others could not afford the fuel to transport their produce to market and yet others could not access export markets due to the blockades. Some crops perished on the ground while others were lost due to the lack of irrigation.

Fishing and tourism, two other important economic sectors, have also been impacted. A 15,000-tonne oil spill in the Mediterranean Sea, caused by an Israeli air strike against a fuel storage facility on 13 July, has had a severe impact on fishing and tourism-based livelihoods, despite international efforts to mitigate the damage.

PRIMARY NEEDS: EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND EARLY RECOVERY	
PROTECTION FROM UXOs AND MINES	Clearance of cluster munitions, lying in homes, hospitals, schools and along roads, constitutes a major priority. Cluster munitions are designed to affect a broad area - they cannot be directed at a specific military target. As such, their use in areas where there are civilians or civilian objects is inconsistent with the prohibition on indiscriminate attacks, as reflected in International Humanitarian Law.
POTABLE WATER	The damage to water tanks, water pumps, water and sewage networks is reportedly polluting existing drinking water supplies. According to the Lebanese Water Authority, an estimated 25% of villages in southern Lebanon have been inflicted with major damage and 25%, moderate damage. ¹² In all the villages visited by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) around Tyre, in addition to damage and destruction of water infrastructure, there was no power to operate water pumps. UNICEF reports that an assessment of Tyre district indicates that 42 out of 70 villages have no water supply.
ELECTRICAL SUPPLY	Electricity supply lines are damaged with many communities in southern Lebanon completely without power.
SHORTAGE OF ESSENTIAL DRUGS	General, reproductive and child health services have been interrupted and vaccination programmes have been disrupted.
DISEASE SURVEILLANCE	A disease surveillance system to prevent the transmission of communicable diseases among the war-affected population is required to enable health authorities, NGOs and WHO to take appropriate action.
FOOD ASSISTANCE	The World Food Programme (WFP) estimates that between 30-50% of households in the conflict-affected area are in need of food assistance (estimated at approximately 200,000 people). In addition, 120,000 people in southern Beirut and 30,000 in schools and other public institutions are also in need of food assistance.
PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPACT	The psychological impact of the conflict on adults and children is still unknown but is expected to be severe, according to the Ministry of Public Health and partners. A sense of security that comes from living in both a safe and supportive environment is key humanitarian need.
AGRICULTURE	The remaining fruit trees, which are a main livelihood source for people in the South, need to be salvaged through irrigation to ensure a harvest in 2007.
ACCOUNTABILITY	Accountability for victims of violations of international human rights and humanitarian law, by any of the parties is an essential component to the response to the conflict. Accountability could involve criminal sentencing by a domestic or other court of law against those considered responsible and it could potentially involve the attribution of financial reparations to victims.
ACCESS TO BASIC SOCIAL SERVICES	Continued support provided to the communities, through a community and rights-based approach, to ensure that Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and returnees have full and equal access to basic social services and that their rights are respected.
EDUCATION ESSENTIALS	There is a need for the quick rehabilitation of damaged schools and the distribution of educational essentials before the beginning of the academic year.

Obstacles to Humanitarian Response

The United Nations logistical capacity and ability to negotiate access to communities hit during the conflict, as well as after the cessation of hostilities, has meant that the UN, together with NGOs and other humanitarian actors, has been able to deliver aid.

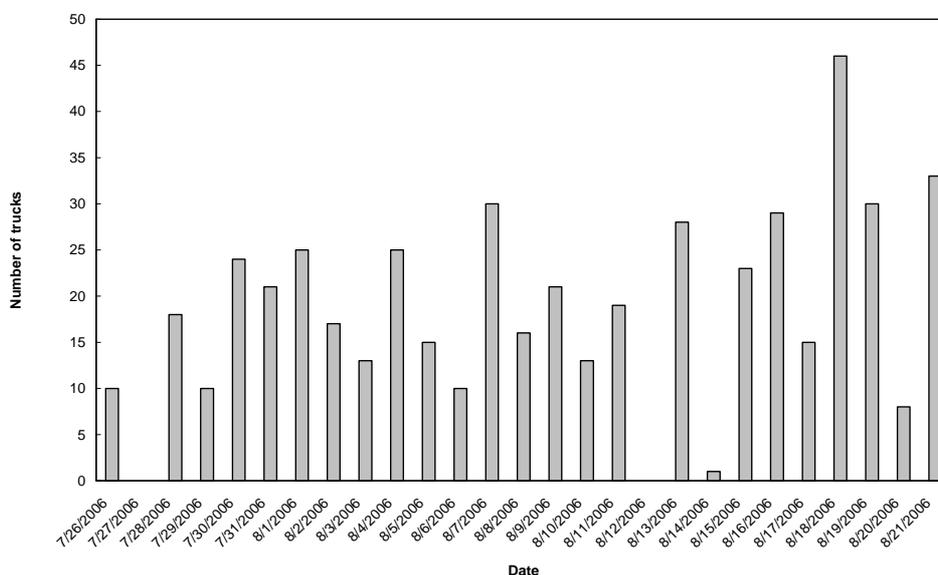
¹² ICRC estimates that approximately 8% of water infrastructure around Hasbaiya has experienced major damage.

The UN and other international agencies have been able to expand their activities due to the absence of hostilities and the cancellation of the need to obtain concurrence from the IDF. Prior to the cessation of hostilities, and particularly in south Lebanon, persistent security concerns and widespread infrastructure damage, severely limited access to vulnerable civilian populations by humanitarian agencies. Of all planned convoys, 20% did not go ahead due to problems with coordination with the IDF (e.g. no reply, late reply to notification or specific advisories not to travel to specific locations and UN security requirements between 21-28 July). In addition, WFP convoys were delayed or cancelled due to the bombing of roads and bridges, the inability of truck drivers to get to work, and the resignation of drivers following incidents of Israeli bombings close to UN convoys.



WFP convoy in the south of Lebanon, August 2006.

UN Humanitarian tracking: Total number of trucks



Graph IV: Trucks Dispatched and Beneficiaries Served

This graph reflects the number of UN humanitarian convoys (facilitated by WFP/UNJLC) that were dispatched to war-affected communities between (25 July-22 August). What should be noted is the consistency of convoys deployed during the conflict right up until the ceasefire of 14 August. Convoys could only move as a result of a system of concurrence developed between the Israeli Defence Force (IDF) and the United Nations.

Source: World Food Programme (WFP)



Cluster bombs lying outside Nabatiyé.

The destruction of more than 80 bridges and damage to roads has hampered aid deliveries all over the country. In addition, the presence of cluster bombs has hampered the effort to excavate rubble from buildings.

Despite these obstacles to humanitarian access, particularly prior to the ceasefire, UN agencies and humanitarian partners were still able to deliver a significant quantity of humanitarian aid to conflict-affected areas. To date, a total of 49 convoys transporting 500 trucks of aid have been consolidated, organised and implemented by WFP from its hub in Beirut. Additional convoys have delivered other UN and NGO assistance.

ACUTE CRISIS AREAS	
SOUTHERN LEBANON	
Nabatiyé Region	<p>The region has sustained massive damage to roads, electric and water infrastructure. While most internal roads have been temporarily repaired, the electric power and water distribution networks are still inoperable, resulting in a continued blackout and critical water shortages. The destruction of private housing is more widespread in rural communities.</p> <p>With the exception of Marjayoun, which was occupied by the IDF, the entire area of Nabatiyé region is heavily contaminated by UXOs. These pose a threat to the returning civilian population in residential areas and in the fields and groves. Farmers in this predominantly agricultural region will be at risk while accessing their tobacco fields, banana plantations and olive groves. It is estimated that it will take six months to de-mine this region alone.</p> <p>An inter-agency assessment of damages in the Nabatiyé region (including Bent Jbeil, Marjayoun and Nabatiyé) shows that 6,107 residential units were destroyed and a further 14,185 were damaged, as were 67 damaged schools.¹³</p>
EASTERN LEBANON	
Baalbek / Hermel Areas	<p>During the initial phase of the conflict, the Beqaa' Valley was physically isolated by the destruction of road networks. During this time, individuals and municipalities donated local resources to provide supplies of food, clothing and bedding to IDPs. This contribution, while freely given, has depleted the reserves of host communities. Some municipalities state that they have taken out loans to pay for supplies for IDPs. Host families, especially those experiencing unemployment, have reduced their own reserves and significantly undermined their coping strategies.</p> <p>The vast majority of the population who left the area (estimated at 80%) have returned. Those families whose homes are destroyed or damaged are living with nearby friends or relatives. In Baalbek city alone, an estimated 183 dwellings have been destroyed and another 183 damaged, according to a multi-agency assessment.¹⁴</p>
WESTERN LEBANON	
Tyre Area	<p>Damage to civilian infrastructure has been widespread with many towns and villages left without electricity, water and communications. Preliminary assessments in south Lebanon indicate that there has been extensive destruction and damage to homes - up to an estimated 80% in some areas.¹⁵</p> <p>Of 24,056 assessed homes in Tyre, 5,345 were found to be damaged and 2,723 destroyed.¹⁶</p> <p>Preliminary assessments conducted to date indicate that in the communities targeted by the Israeli military, all civilian infrastructure including water networks, electricity transformed, communications, fuel stations, houses, schools and medical facilities have been damaged or destroyed by aerial strikes and artillery, and to some degree by ground operations.</p> <p>A UNICEF assessment of Tyre district indicated that 42 of 70 villages have no water supply. A number of health facilities have been damaged and many are not operative.</p> <p>Medical facilities across the south reported low stocks of first aid equipment, and medicines for chronic illnesses. There are public health concerns relating to the lack of power and water supplies, human corpses and animal carcasses remaining in the rubble, and non-functioning household waste disposal. In addition, there are still human corpses remaining in the rubble.</p> <p>In communities assessed in the east, municipalities reported that tobacco crops, on which up to 80% of the population depend, have been lost as harvesting was not possible during the conflict. There have also been significant livestock losses.</p>

¹³ Inter-agency mission to Nabatiyeh Governorate involving OCHA, UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA and UNHCR, 18 August.

¹⁴ Inter-agency rapid assessment involving OCHA, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, UNFPA, and UNRWA conducted in the Beqaa' Valley, 16 – 19 August.

¹⁵ Inter-agency rapid assessment involving OCHA, UNHCR, UNICEF, WHO, and WFP, 18 August, covering 19 villages located near the Blue Line.

¹⁶ UNDP damage assessment, Tyre, 21 August.

2.3 HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PRIORITIES AND STRATEGIES

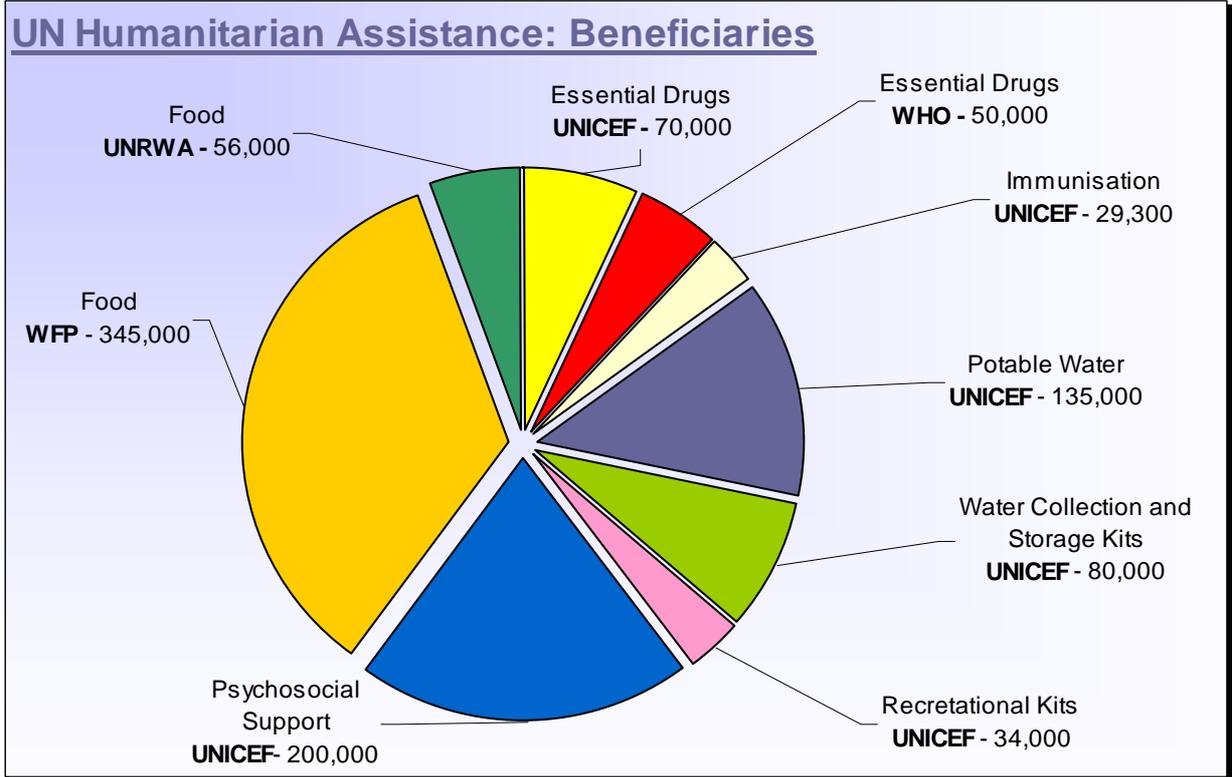
The UN's Humanitarian Assistance Strategy will respond to rapidly changing political developments, focusing on emergency resettlement and basic humanitarian needs to minimise tensions and alleviate humanitarian suffering.

Humanitarian operations will be phased across three stages:

STAGE	ACTIVITY	TIMEFRAME	STATUS
I.	Consolidate humanitarian hubs and transport supplies	1 week	Completed
II.	<p>Emergency Support to returnees on their arrival home. During this stage, the UN's humanitarian response will focus on the following priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide emergency shelter and non-food items (NFIs) (including mattresses, blankets, cooking sets) to returnees as well as support communities in areas where displacement continues. Teams from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) have been sent to the borders between Lebanon and Syria to assist with and monitor the return of vulnerable people; • Accelerate UXO/mine clearance and mine risk education. • Prioritise food distribution to needy populations; • Re-establish essential primary health care and public health services, as well as a referral health care system in the most affected areas, focusing on the priority health needs of the most vulnerable; • Structural Water Sanitation Hygiene (WASH) actions. • Immediately clear roads to ease movement in the South while simultaneously undertaking a rapid assessment of infrastructure damage; • Ensure schools are ready to restart. This may involve repairs to school infrastructure, the provision of education supplies and the re-establishment of water fuel and other supplies and the launching of a Back-to-School Campaign; • Salvage unaffected orchards, left unattended during the conflict by provision of urgent irrigation facilities; • Consolidate available data on accessible areas together with the GoL structures HRC/Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA); • Expand the supply pipeline to immediately deliver aid, including essential drugs and nutrition supplements, water tanks, drinking water, hygiene kits, latrines, portable showers, education supplies, recreation kits and other supplies, where it is needed. 	2-4 weeks	Ongoing
III.	Having ensured that immediate humanitarian needs are met, facilitate smooth transition to early recovery phase.	4-6 weeks	Holding



Government engineers studying reconstruction plans



Graph V: UN Humanitarian Assistance: Beneficiaries

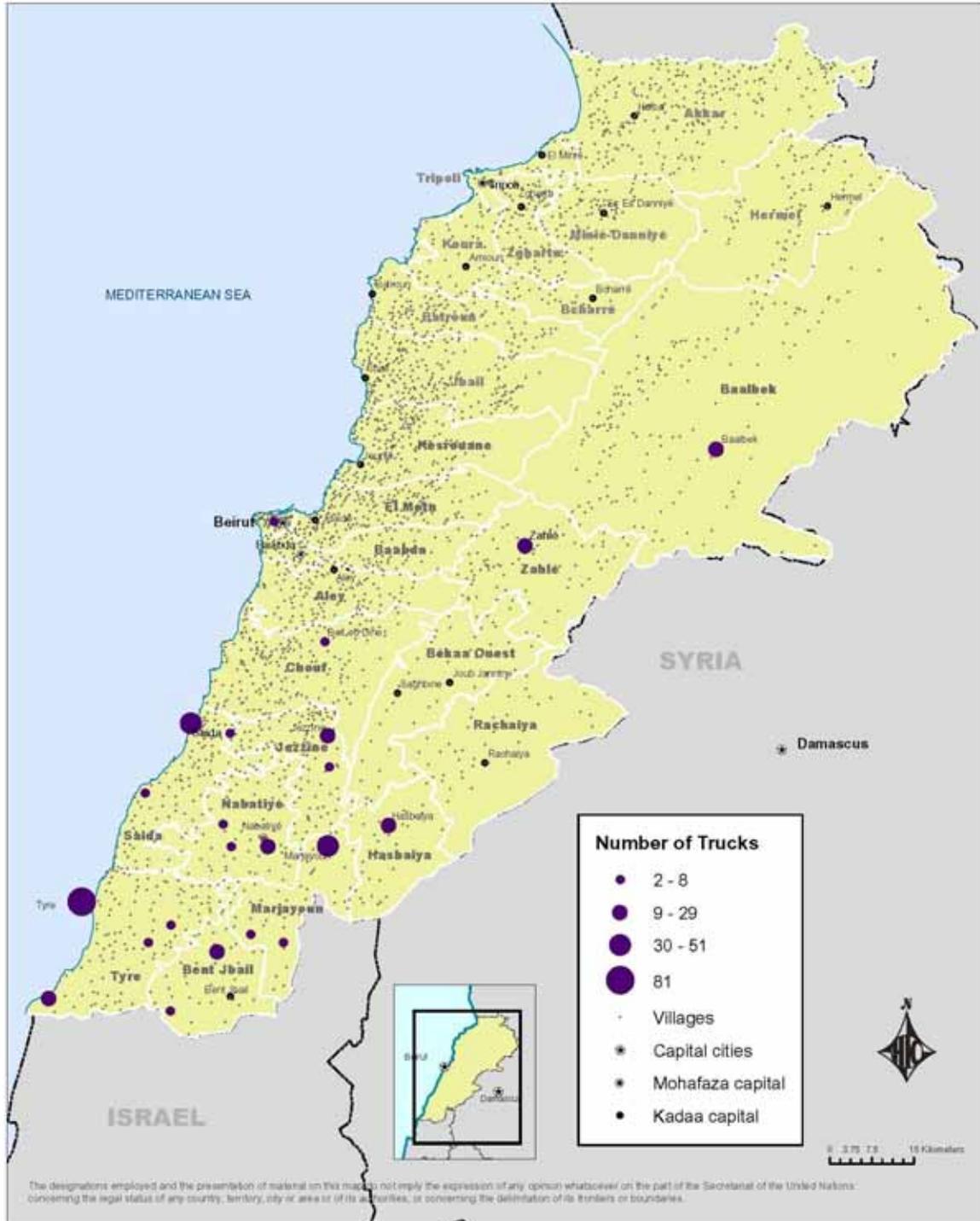
Humanitarian assistance was reaching war-affected populations soon after the conflict began. This particular graph displays the type of assistance reaching people and the numbers of those benefiting from it during the days prior to the cessation of hostilities and the period after the ceasefire.

Source: Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)



UN Joint Logistics Center and
UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

Lebanon Volume of Effort (Distributions)
20 July to 23 August 2006



2.4 POSSIBLE SCENARIOS

Most Likely: Ceasefire Holds And Humanitarian Assistance Phase Transfers To Recovery Phase

The hostilities between Hezbollah and Israel ceased on 14 Aug 2006. While the ceasefire is subject to a range of concerns centring on different interpretations of UN Resolution 1701 - the successful deployment of both the Lebanese Army and the enhancing of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) force - it is holding and a sense of optimism prevails. This sense of optimism has created an environment conducive for the Lebanese population to return to their homes and commence rebuilding their lives and livelihoods. Humanitarian assistance to the Lebanese population is alleviating most the immediate humanitarian emergency. Early recovery has commenced with efforts to revive the economy underway. The threat of limited armed clashes and unexploded ordnance continues. While the situation remains tense, normality gradually returns.

Possible: Ceasefire Breached - Renewed Hostilities

The ceasefire does not hold and the parties to the conflict resume hostilities. This may be the result of several factors, which include Israeli armed enforcement of a sea, air and road blockade or a 'flare up' of armed clashes in South Lebanon. The raid by the IDF on Baalbek on the evening of 18/19 August highlights the fragility of the ceasefire. An additional factor is the delayed transition of areas of South Lebanon from Israeli control to the combined forces of a reinforced UNIFIL and the Lebanese Army. The continued IDF presence in South Lebanon remains a key catalyst for further conflict. The Lebanese population lose confidence, resulting in a significant reduction in the number of people returning to their homes, particularly in South Lebanon. Those that had already returned flee again. The need for humanitarian assistance returns.

3. COMPLEMENTARITY WITH OTHER ACTORS

3.1 GOVERNMENT OF LEBANON

The coordination of humanitarian assistance is the responsibility of the HRC, which is the peak body of the Presidency of Council of Ministers. The delivery of assistance is implemented with a range of local partner organisations. The Humanitarian Coordinator (HC) continues to support the humanitarian operations of the GoL through a cluster approach. The lead agencies responsible for each cluster act as the focal point for liaison with the government and support coordination and information management efforts with national counterparts. The humanitarian assistance provided by the UN and international NGOs will continue to address the immediate humanitarian need in order to support the GoL plans for the implementation of early recovery.

3.2 GOVERNMENT OF SYRIA

A parallel process will be coordinated and led by the Government of Syria to implement the remaining projects in Syria. UNHCR and the Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC) provided support to 180,000 refugees who fled the hostilities in addition to providing a base for supporting UN humanitarian operations. The Syrian Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour (MoSAL) now reports that all displaced centres are closed. UNHCR continues to provide support to approximately 2,500 displaced persons remaining in Syria and provides transport to Lebanon for those who are not able to return by their own means. UNHCR coordinates its relief activities for Lebanese displaced and asylum-seekers very closely with the Government, UN Agencies, NGOs and other partners.

3.3 NON GOVERNMENT ORGANISATIONS

A diverse range of local NGOs, primarily with the support by GoL's HRC, as well as the Lebanese Red Cross are providing humanitarian assistance. The UN continues to coordinate the assistance provided by international NGOs and is providing significant logistic support to international and local NGO through the humanitarian hubs in Saida and Tyre.

4. REVISED CLUSTER RESPONSE PLANS

4.1 HEALTH AND NUTRITION

4.1.1 Health

Needs Analysis

Preliminary results of a rapid assessment of health infrastructure in conflict-affected areas indicate a significant proportion of health facilities totally destroyed or rendered non-functional by the conflict. Overall damage to health facilities, peripheral health facilities in particular and the civil infrastructure in general (including water pipes systems, sewage systems, and power plants), is most severe in the regions of Tyre, Marjayoun, Nabatiyé, Bent Jbail, West Beqaa', Baalbek and Akkar. Damaged roads and bridges form an additional burden limiting access to those health care facilities that are still functioning.

Risk of communicable disease is a major concern, especially with a large number of people staying in temporary shelters. By assuring safe drinking water supply, diarrhoea and other water-borne diseases can be significantly minimised. Availability of vaccinations is important to avoid disease outbreaks. Securing the cold chain system for the vaccination initiatives needs also to be promptly addressed. Furthermore, a disease surveillance system to prevent the transmission of communicable diseases among the war-affected population is required.

The pre-positioning of medication and kits to rapidly treat and cure certain diseases is essential.

Acute grieving and anxiety need to be addressed among the affected population as well as among the health workers who witnessed atrocities. In addition, adequate nutrition and prompt comprehensive reproductive care need to be restored.

In partnership with WFP and others, UNICEF will monitor and assess nutrition status of under-five children, promoting appropriate infant and young children feeding including breastfeeding, and supporting therapeutic feeding of children with severe acute malnutrition. Priority will be given to rural areas in the South of Lebanon.

Objectives

The Health Cluster aims to support the Ministry of Health (MoH) and partners in sustaining healthy livelihoods and alleviating suffering through the following objectives:

- Assessing damage to health infrastructure and new needs of the health systems;
- Monitoring health threats, risks and outbreaks - including UXO hazards - through surveillance and integration with existing routine health information systems/early warning surveillance and outbreak response systems;
- Ensuring coordination of the humanitarian relief in the health sector;
- Addressing critical threats with appropriate and quality primary health care actions and strengthening secondary levels of medical care in the affected areas;
- Providing flexible logistical and operational support to ensure efficient Management and distribution of humanitarian supplies and medical donations;
- Addressing gaps in health service delivery, and supporting the reactivation of essential and emergency medical, public health and environmental health services;
- Assisting the MoH and health stakeholders, through technical guidance and support, in ensuring a seamless transition from humanitarian relief to early recovery, to preclude any critical gaps in service delivery for the marginalised population.

Description of Activities

- Continued functioning of Health Emergency Operation Hubs in Beirut and Tyre along with establishment of new hub(s), as the situation warrants;
- Coordination of the health cluster including the MoH Beirut and peripheral levels;
- Assessing, monitoring and mapping the health vulnerabilities;
- Detection and response to disease outbreaks through routine surveillance (including reporting of landmines/UXO injuries) and early warning systems;
- Improvement in environmental health services through provision of safe water supply, hygiene and sanitation services at community levels and health facilities;
- Assisting the MoH and other partners in improving access to Primary Health Care (PHC), including the remaining displaced;

LEBANON

- Ensuring availability of comprehensive secondary and tertiary health services and referral services for affected populations through adoption of referral protocols, supporting functional ambulance services and strengthening in-patient treatment of medical and surgical conditions.
- Supporting Basic Reproductive Health care services including counselling;
- Establishing mobile/outreach health care units and strengthening of functional health centres, capable of delivering maternal and child health, reproductive health, non-specialised mental health services, and chronic disease management;
- Conducting urgent immunisation campaigns for the displaced and host communities, and provision of Vitamin A;
- Accelerating immunisation of routine antigens among displaced populations;
- Establishing and maintaining vaccine storage and cold chain;
- Training of outreach and service providers for psychological support for women affected by the situation;
- Conducting psychosocial outreach to needy population affected by the crisis;
- Training of health, nutrition, and social workers;
- Establishing a health information resource centre and network with focal points;
- Providing medical care and management/referral for survivors of violence.

Expected Results

- Coordinated health response in accordance with identified needs;
- Reduction of avoidable mortality and morbidity from trauma and injuries, communicable and non-communicable diseases and maternal risks;
- Timely health care for infants and children, including oral re-hydration salts and zinc tablets for diarrhoea treatment;
- Life saving emergency obstetric care services for women re-established, and referral system in place;
- Capacity of the MoH in health crisis management strengthened;
- Seamless transition from relief to early recovery and reconstruction;
- Care for vulnerable population namely elderly, disabled and injured re-established;
- Mental health/psychosocial support integrated within PHC services.

HEALTH AND NUTRITION				
AGENCY	PROJECT	Total Requirement (\$)	Funded (Through previous appeal)	Requested (\$)
WHO LEB-06/H01	<p>Project Title: Emergency Health Response/ Coordination and Information Management.</p> <p>Objective: Support health authorities for coordination of health initiatives; Establish emergency operations hubs to provide platform for relief operations and for technical guidance and support.</p> <p>Beneficiaries: 1,000,000 directly affected population.</p> <p>Partners: MoH, UNICEF, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), OCHA and all other health stakeholders.</p>	110,895	110,895	0

LEBANON

HEALTH AND NUTRITION				
AGENCY	PROJECT	Total Requirement (\$)	Funded (Through previous appeal)	Requested (\$)
WHO LEB-06/H02AB	<p>Project Title: Disease Surveillance and Early Warning Systems and Environmental Health Response.</p> <p>Objectives: Reduce and prevent avoidable deaths and illness through monitoring trends in communicable diseases and by early response to outbreak; Improve environmental health services for affected populations.</p> <p>Beneficiaries: 1,000,000 directly affected population.</p> <p>Partners: Central, Governmental, and Districts Departments of Health, MoH, UNICEF, UNFPA, and other stakeholders and national NGOs.</p>	591,439	591,439	0
WHO LEB-06/H03AB	<p>Project Title: Environmental Health Response.</p> <p>Objective: Improve environmental health services for affected populations.</p> <p>Beneficiaries: 1,000,000 directly affected population.</p> <p>Partners: MoH, UNICEF and other stakeholders.</p>	110,895	110,895	0
WHO/ UNICEF/ UNFPA/ UNRWA/ IMC LEB-06/H04ABCDE	<p>Project Title: Provision of primary health care services including mental health care.</p> <p>Objective: To assist MoH and other health partners in improving access and coverage for basic PHC health services to affected populations including the mental health condition of the affected population.</p> <p>Beneficiaries: 1,000,000 directly affected population including 175,000 children under-five.</p> <p>Partners: MoH, UNICEF, UNFPA, the International Medical Corps (IMC), and other stakeholders.</p> <p>WHO – 2,661,476 UNICEF – 2,700,000 UNFPA – 120,000 IMC – 1,913,457</p>	7,394,933	<p>WHO: 2,661,476</p> <p>UNICEF: 2,700,000</p> <p>UNFPA: 120,000</p> <p>IMC: 1,913,457</p>	<p>WHO: 0</p> <p>UNICEF: 0</p> <p>UNFPA: 0</p> <p>IMC: 0</p>
WHO/UNFPA LEB-06/H05AB	<p>Project Title: Hospital/Referral Care Services (Secondary/Tertiary levels).</p> <p>Objectives: To ensure comprehensive secondary and tertiary services (systems and structures) and life saving referral services for affected populations.</p> <p>Beneficiaries: 1,000,000 directly affected populations and host communities.</p> <p>Partners: MoH, UNICEF, UNFPA, the Lebanese Red Cross (LRC), & other stakeholders.</p> <p>WHO – 739,299 UNFPA – 200,000</p>	939,299	<p>WHO: 739,299</p> <p>UNFPA: 200,000</p>	<p>WHO: 0</p> <p>UNFPA: 0</p>

LEBANON

HEALTH AND NUTRITION				
AGENCY	PROJECT	Total Requirement (\$)	Funded (Through previous appeal)	Requested (\$)
UNFPA/WHO /UNRWA LEB-06/H06AB	<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 increasing access and providing lifesaving RH care service, including emergency obstetric care counselling to IDP women.</p> <p>Beneficiaries: around 500,000.</p> <p>Partners: MoH, UNICEF, local NGOs.</p> <p>UNFPA – 733,555 WHO – 147,860</p>	881,415	UNFPA: 733,555 WHO: 147,860	UNFPA: 0 WHO: 0
UNICEF LEB-06/H13 (originally LEB-06/F01)	<p>Project Title: Nutrition surveillance and supplementation.</p> <p>Objective: Monitoring for infant and child malnutrition; provision of nutrient fortification and supplementation guidelines; promoting exclusive breastfeeding and proper infant nutrition.</p> <p>Beneficiaries: Children of affected southern populations.</p> <p>Partners: MoPH, WFP, and other related NGOs.</p>	300,000	300,000	0
WHO LEB-06/H12	<p>Project Title: Initial Assessment and Emergency Operations.</p> <p>Objective: Establish emergency operations hubs to provide a platform for relief operations and for technical guidance.</p> <p>Beneficiaries: 1,000,000 directly affected population.</p> <p>Partners: MoH and other stakeholders.</p>	1,478,597	1,478,597	0
UNRWA LEB/ REG-06/H05	<p>Project Title: Primary and secondary health care.</p> <p>Objectives: To provide health services to the affected Palestine refugees that cater to their special health needs resulting from the crisis including psychosocial needs. To provide temporary financial support to chronic care patients in need of dialysis and to others who suffer chronic illnesses.</p> <p>Beneficiaries: Palestine refugees, and IDPs</p>	313,890	0	313,890
TOTAL		12,121,363	11,807,473	313,890

4.2 FOOD SECURITY

Needs Analysis

Due to the air and sea blockade, the in-country stocks of basic essential goods have rapidly diminished, some commodities being almost depleted. This situation has a direct effect on the food security of the majority of population in the country. Disruptions of the food supply chain are likely to

be substantial and the main cause of food insecurity for many families. About 15% of all agricultural exports were lost during the war with a severe impact on agricultural livelihoods.

In the southern part of the country, UXOs represent one of the main concerns. Their massive presence in agricultural fields and fruit-tree orchards seriously hampers a quick restart of any agricultural activities and will have a direct impact on livelihoods of many farmers. Where orchards can be accessed, immediate irrigation is required to save the remaining harvest. Daily workers, employed by the farmers, are even at a higher risk, as it is their only job opportunity.

Even with the cease-fire recently implemented, a substantial part of the war-affected Lebanese population will remain in need of humanitarian assistance, many of them having lost their houses and livelihoods.

Despite the uncertain situation, most of the IDPs have returned to their places of origin. The number of homes destroyed or unsuitable for habitation is estimated at 30-50% in different locations, including Beirut's southern suburbs. Clearing of main access routes and destroyed buildings started immediately. In certain areas, water and electricity networks need substantive repairs.

Objectives

Food aid and the distribution of small irrigation pumps and generators will help ensure basic food needs and restore livelihoods. The cluster response will target five types of beneficiaries:

- Remaining IDPs;
- Returned IDPs;
- Returnees from Syria;
- Vulnerable groups in war-affected areas, including farmers;
- Residual caseload in Syria.

Approximately 350,000 people need food assistance due to the conflict (130,000 in Southern Beirut, 200,000 in the South and 20,000 in other isolated area). WFP plans to distribute a full ration for one month to all beneficiaries and then decrease according to the findings of the emergency food needs assessment, which will be conducted in early September 2006. In addition WFP will have food available for 2500 Lebanese who have remained in Syria.

Targeted immediate agricultural activities in the Southern part of the country will allow farmers to restore their main livelihoods in the near future by securing a harvest. FAO agricultural support will benefit 1,000 farmers.

Description of Activities

WFP will implement its distributions either through communities (municipalities) or NGOs (national or international) in order to be as close as possible to the beneficiaries and make sure that the needs are fulfilled. WFP field-teams will monitor the activities on a regular basis, depending on security conditions. All activities will be coordinated with the HRC and Lebanese MoSA.

FAO will assist farmers with pumps and generators for urgently required irrigation of intact orchards, mainly citrus and banana. All activities will be implemented with the MoA and experienced national NGOs and coordinated with the HRC.

FOOD SECURITY				
AGENCY	PROJECT	Total Requirement (\$)	Funded (Through previous appeal)	Requested (\$)
WFP LEB/REG-06/F01	<p>Project Title: Food Support to the war-affected Lebanese population.</p> <p>Objectives: Ensure that basic food needs are covered for the most vulnerable among IDPs, returnees and war affected people; protect livelihoods of population in war affected areas and increase resilience to shocks by supporting rebuilding efforts.</p> <p>Beneficiaries: Total: 350,000 IDPs / Returnees including 15,000 households affected by housing destructions and left without housing, mainly in Southern Beirut and Southern Lebanon.</p> <p>Partners: GoL, UN Agencies and NGOs.</p>	11,666,304	11,666,304	0

FOOD SECURITY				
AGENCY	PROJECT	Total Requirement (\$)	Funded (Through previous appeal)	Requested (\$)
UNRWA LEB/REG-06/F02	Project Title: Food and Nutrition Objective: To ensure that Palestine refugees affected by the crisis have adequate access to food to avoid malnutrition and any other ill health. The food aid programme will also allow a short-term income transfer to enable household resources to be invested in other immediate needs.	976,938	0	976,938
TOTAL		12,643,242	11,666,304	976,938

4.3 WATER AND SANITATION

Needs Analysis

Water and sanitation systems have suffered massive damage as a result of the conflict.

Specifically:

- Damage to (and destruction of) electricity networks and lack of fuel means that generators and pumps do not function;
- Breakage of primary pipelines cuts off water supply to all locations served by water networks;
- Breakage of secondary pipe networks disrupts water availability within towns and villages;
- Damage to (and destruction of) tanks (household and communal) reduces storage capacity;
- Lack of water treatment facilities means that people are forced to use contaminated water;
- Destruction of septic tanks and sewage lines leads to unsanitary living conditions;
- Non-availability of cleaning products reduces households' ability to maintain accustomed hygienic standards.

Villages/towns can be categorised as follows (with the South Lebanon Water Authority's estimated proportions of towns and villages fitting into each of these categories):

1. Major damage (25% of villages/towns)

Repair of water/sanitation systems demands substantial inputs of time, expertise and material resources. For example: Boreholes destroyed; electrical installations and pumping stations destroyed or severely damaged; water reservoirs on main distribution network destroyed or severely damaged; major damage to main distribution network; complete (or near complete) destruction of distribution system within town/village; complete (or near complete) destruction of sewage system.

2. Minor damage (25% of villages/towns)

Water/sanitation systems can be brought into service quickly with relatively small inputs of time and material resources. For example: Damage to main distribution network limited to small number of breaks; damaged electrical installations and pumping stations can be by-passed through the installation of generators, pumps etc; minor damage to distribution system within town/village.

3. Negligible damage (50% of villages/towns)

Water/sanitation systems are intact, or can be made functional through provision of consumables (e.g. fuel).

Approximately 700,000 people in South Lebanon, 150,000 in the Beqaa' Valley, and 800,000 in the southern suburb of Beirut are estimated to be directly affected by the above-mentioned damage.

Objectives

- To ensure that people living in the conflict-affected areas have access to a sufficient quantity and quality of water to cover consumption and hygienic needs;
- To ensure that people living in the conflict-affected areas have basic sanitation systems;
- To ensure that relevant Information, Education and Communication material (IEC) concerning safe water and hygiene, especially related to water purification and prevention of water-borne diseases, is available;

- To ensure that a consistent, efficient, and comprehensive approach to water and sanitation is taken by all stakeholders.

Description of Activities

All activities will be undertaken in collaboration with the Lebanese Water Authority and relevant municipalities.

- Distribution of bottled water;
- Provision of household and communal water storage tanks (bladders and rigid);
- Deliver of water by tanker;
- Construction/repair of septic tanks and toilet/washing facilities;
- Delivery of hygiene material;
- Repair of pumping and electrical installations;
- Repair of pipelines;
- Repair and installation of water reservoirs, generators and pumps;
- Provision of water treatment chemicals and fuel.

Expected Results

- Essential water and sanitation needs are covered, allowing people to resettle in their home towns/villages;
- Essential repairs to water/sanitation infrastructure are implemented, reducing dependence on emergency relief.

WATER AND SANITATION				
AGENCY	PROJECT	Total Requirement (\$)	Funded (Through previous appeal)	Requested (\$)
UNICEF LEB-06/WS07	<p>Project Title: Distribution of relief items for water and sanitation in conflict affected parts of Lebanon.</p> <p>Objectives: People living in the conflict-affected areas have access to a sufficient quantity and quality of water to cover consumption and hygienic needs.</p> <p>People living in the conflict-affected areas have basic sanitation systems.</p> <p>Beneficiaries: 500,000 residents of South Lebanon, Beqa'a Valley, southern suburb of Beirut.</p> <p>Partners: Water authorities, municipalities.</p>	2,540,000	2,540,000	0
UNICEF LEB-06/WS08	<p>Project Title: Repair of pumping installations and pipelines and supply of inputs such as generators, pumps and spare parts.</p> <p>Objective: Water and sanitation needs are covered in a sustainable manner.</p> <p>Beneficiaries: 500,000 residents of South Lebanon, Beqa'a Valley, southern suburb of Beirut.</p> <p>Partners: Water authorities, municipalities.</p>	2,640,000	2,640,000	0
UNICEF LEB-06/WS09	<p>Project Title: Provision of consumable items (fuel and treatment chemicals) to water authorities.</p> <p>Objective: Water authorities are able to operate equipment and provide water of good quality.</p> <p>Beneficiaries: 500,000 residents of South Lebanon, Beqa'a Valley, southern suburb of Beirut.</p> <p>Partners: Water authorities.</p>	220,000	220,000	0

WATER AND SANITATION				
AGENCY	PROJECT	Total Requirement (\$)	Funded (Through previous appeal)	Requested (\$)
UNICEF LEB-06/WS10	Project Title: Coordination of water and sanitation cluster	100,000	100,000	0
	Objective: All stakeholders take a consistent, efficient, and comprehensive approach to water and sanitation.			
	Beneficiaries: 500,000 residents of South Lebanon, Beqa'a Valley, southern suburb of Beirut.			
	Partners: Water authorities and municipalities.			
UNRWA LEB/REG-06/WS03	Project Title: Water and Sanitation (WATSAN) Support to Palestinian Refugee Camps. Objectives: To provide safe, clean water supply to Palestine refugee camps and gatherings affected by the conflict. To ensure sanitation services functions within Palestine refugee camps and some gatherings as well as UNRWA installations. Humanitarian water and sanitation programmes should enable UNRWA to provide a minimum quantity of clean drinking water and other quantities for general use according to WHO standards.	802,549	0	802,549
TOTAL		6,302,549	5,500,000	802,549

4.4 SHELTER AND NON FOOD ITEMS (NFI)

Needs Analysis

The conflict has inflicted massive damage on family housing and it is estimated that 15,000 family homes (houses and apartments) have been completely destroyed, while approximately 45,000 houses have been damaged to various extents (local NGO figures); the majority of these houses are in South Lebanon. These houses have suffered damage which has either rendered them uninhabitable, or to become habitable after some repair work. The extent of damage inflicted on individual communities varies widely with up to 80% destruction in some villages, while others only suffered destruction of isolated houses. As some people in the southern suburbs work in Beirut and return often to the southern villages, some of these families have two homes, both of which may have been destroyed. Due to the differing characteristics of housing (low density rural areas in the South to high density urban areas in South Beirut) different shelter initiatives are required.

IDP Site Management training will be important to address a small percentage of displaced people who are expected to stay in various forms of sites. In addition, the risk of further displacement is significant, and therefore site management training would help prepare the government and NGOs in case of further conflict and displacement.

All parts of Lebanon in which the conflict took place are affected, specifically the suburbs of southern Beirut, southern Lebanon and the Beqaa' Valley. Various damage assessments have already begun, such as by the Council of South Lebanon, UN agencies and local and international NGOs. Through these assessments we can categorise the destruction as follows: 1) destroyed/structurally unsound buildings; 2) buildings with major damage but are repairable; and 3) buildings in need of minor repair works. Whole villages are dependent on assistance to cover their immediate needs upon return: food, water, temporary shelter, access to water and sanitation and cooking facilities.

Objectives

Immediate support to cover access to appropriate shelter needs upon return, to ensure that people living in conflict-affected areas have access to some form of shelter so that they are protected from the elements and have some degree of privacy and dignity.

Description of Activities

All activities will be undertaken in collaboration with the Government and relevant municipality. At present, the options for emergency shelter are:

- Provision of tents for the immediate needs, which people could shelter in up to late October at the latest, to allow time for families to carry out repair work while they still inhabit the areas near their house. These tents will need to be combined with immediate emergency repair activities;
- Provision of minor repair kits comprising of basic items to make a house habitable in the immediate term, while more substantial repair works can be planned; this repair kit would consist of plastic sheeting, wooden slats, plywood, hammer and nails, hacksaw, shovels, props and clamps etc;
- The principal emergency shelter coping mechanism is the generosity of host families (i.e. relatives and friends) as well as communities of return. This mechanism needs to be supported by a host family support package, including hygiene kits, other basic NFIs and small cash grants;
- Support to set up temporary community structures to give people access to cooking facilities, water and sanitation;
- Collective centres that continue to house families may also need to be reinforced by some building activities, to restore them for their original purpose;
- Site management training for all relevant actors.

Expected Results

To cover essential short to medium term shelter needs, and allow approximately 60,000 families to resettle in or near their original areas of residence. This work, from now until 24 October, will form the basis for the lead into the early recovery phase comprising of more durable construction approaches.

SHELTER AND NON FOOD ITEMS				
AGENCY	PROJECT	Total Requirement (\$)	Funded (Through previous appeal)	Requested (\$)
IOM LEB-06/S/NF01	<p>Project Title: Emergency Assistance to conflict affected population (IDPs, returnees, host communities). Objectives: Ensure access to shelter by the conflicted affected population. Partners: European Commission Humanitarian Office (ECHO), Private Donors.</p>	788,991	788,991	0
UNHCR LEB/REG-06/S/NF04	<p>Project Title: Assistance with Domestic Items (NFIs). To provide coordinated multi-sectoral humanitarian response to identified vulnerable population in Lebanon and neighbouring countries. Beneficiaries: 150,000 Objectives: Provision of Blankets, Jerry Cans, Kitchen Sets, Hygienic Kits, and various Household items, Soap, other NFI. Partners: Government authorities, International and national NGOs and UN agencies (i.e. <i>Action Contre la Faim</i> (ACF), (Refugees International (RI), Mercy Corps, Canadian Council for Refugees (CCR), MS, <i>Première Urgences</i> (PU), Solidarités, etc).</p>	3,603,439	3,603,439	0

SHELTER AND NON FOOD ITEMS				
AGENCY	PROJECT	Total Requirement (\$)	Funded (Through previous appeal)	Requested (\$)
UNHCR LEB/REG-06/S/NF05	Project Title: Emergency Shelter To provide coordinated multi-sectoral humanitarian response to identified vulnerable population in Lebanon and neighbouring countries. Beneficiaries: 150,000 Objectives: Provision of Site and Shelter assistance: Communal Accommodation (rehabilitate 30 centres); Light Weight Shelter (five persons per shelter); Tents (regular canvas - five persons per tent); Minor repair Kits for 15,000 houses/families; Plastic Sheeting & rolls (in addition to kits). Partners: Government authorities, International and national NGOs and UN agencies.	4,240,984	4,240,984	0
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	1,631,509	0	1,631,509
Mercy Corps LEB-06/S/NF03	Project Title: Provision of immediate shelter. Objective: Repair of shelters with minor damages.	1,000,000	1,000,000	0
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	500,000	500,000	0
TOTAL		11,764,923	10,133,414	1,631,509

4.5 PROTECTION

4.5.1 General Protection

Thirty-four days of intense aerial, artillery and naval bombardment has caused massive levels of destruction and resulted in the displacement of nearly a million Lebanese civilians, killed over 1,100, injured more than 4,000 and destroyed an estimated 15,000 private dwellings as well as vast amounts of essential infrastructure vital for the resumption of livelihoods and normal life. While an estimated 90% of those displaced have now returned to their home areas, many remain homeless relying on family and neighbours for support or in homes in need of extensive repair. The short but intense this conflict has impacted on almost the entire civilian population in Lebanon and multiple challenges exist to restoring normal lives. Within the broader civilian population there are particular groups such as women, children, the elderly and those with disabilities whose vulnerability is made all the greater in times of conflict. These groups will require special attention and support. With the massive prevalence of UXOs, many civilians continue to remain at risk creating a complex environment of protection needs.

Needs Analysis

UNHCR is the lead agency for the Protection cluster in Lebanon. In Syria, UNHCR coordinates its protection activities for Lebanese refugees and asylum-seekers very closely with the Government,

NGOs and other actors. It is estimated that at present there are about 230,000 IDPs in Lebanon, and 2,000-5,000 refugees in Syria. Over 600,000 IDPs are estimated to have returned to their areas of origin. Among those affected by displacement there are particular vulnerable groups that require special attention. Through an outreach, community and rights-based approach, the cluster will continue to facilitate voluntary, dignified and safe return of IDPs and refugees returning to their place of origin. By establishing partnership, including with locally based NGOs and existing networks namely Social Development Cells of the Lebanese MoSA, the cluster intends to identify host families in need of assistance to build their capacity and help them in their efforts of hosting returning IDPs and refugees.

Strengthening the existing outreach in Beirut, Saida, Tyre, Nabatiyé, Marjayoun and other affected villages south of Litani River will accelerate and expand the response to the target population, particularly returnees who have returned in large numbers to either their areas of origin, or other villages that are close by.

Objectives

- Facilitate voluntary, dignified and safe return of IDPs and refugees to their place of origin;
- Register the residual population of IDPs, not least to determine specific problems that individuals and families may be facing and find solution to them;
- Ensure the physical safety of the IDP and returnee population by supporting activities that aim to accelerate the disposal of unexploded ordnance (UXOs);
- Respond effectively to Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) and mainstream gender issues in all projects and activities pertaining to IDPs and returnees;
- Provide psychosocial support to affected returnees and individual IDPs suffering from trauma;
- In coordination with the local authorities, identify solutions for those IDPs that are unable to return to their areas of origin;
- Ensure that the material safety of IDPs and returnee population, by providing NFIs that will help IDPs cope with their displacement until a more durable solution has been found, or the returnees to cope with the initial return phase, until they have reintegrated back into their societies;
- Ensure that IDPs and returnees have full and equal access to basic social services and their fundamental human rights are respected;
- Ensure that the specific needs of individuals including unaccompanied and separated children, single parents, single women without family support; the disabled and the elderly are identified and addressed;
- To provide assistance to stranded migrants/third country nationals in need of support for return to their home countries.

Description of Activities

- Map IDP and returnee sites and profiles through field trips and participatory assessments;
- Ascertain the needs, resources and priorities among IDPs and returnee populations through carrying out extensive and thorough returnee monitoring;
- Develop standardised individual protection incident reporting methodology and capacity to analyse for early warning of developing protection problems and help in order to ensure that IDPs and returnees are treated equally without discrimination;
- Complete the establishment of effective field offices in Tyre and in Saida, and reinforce the roving teams in the centre and north of Lebanon;
- Establish effective distribution mechanisms of NFIs and shelter tool kits to IDPs, their host communities and returnees, partially through social centres;
- Set up a functioning system for the identification of beneficiaries for transitional shelter, and carry out the implementation through the Government and the local community;
- In liaison with other UN agencies, NGOs and the local authorities, establish a functioning system to identify and refer vulnerable cases of IDPs and returnees for care and follow-up;
- Cooperation with embassies of third country nationals in registration, reception and return assistance to their home countries.

Expected Results

- The cluster facilitates voluntary, dignified and safe return of IDPs and refugees returning to their place of origin;
- IDPs and returnees are provided with initial material assistance that will protect them particularly during the winter;
- Returnee and IDP populations are registered;

- In liaison with the Government and other protection actors, obstacles to return are effectively addressed;
- Durable solutions are identified for IDP populations that are unable to return to their areas of origin;
- In liaison with the Government and other protection actors, protection problems of IDP and returnee populations are effectively addressed;
- IDPs and returnees have full and equal access to basic social services and their fundamental human rights are respected;
- Up to 15,000 Third Country Nationals (TCNs) returned to their country of origin.

4.5.2 Protection of Women and Girls

The impact of conflict can exacerbate the particular vulnerabilities of women such as: female widowers, orphan girls, women whose spouses are out of work, working women, traumatised women, women who have lost their livelihoods, women heads of households, women with special needs/disabled, elderly women, women who are abused / exposed to violence, women who lost their residence, pregnant women, injured women, women with chronic diseases, women in post abortion phase, adolescents and young girls (12-15 years and 16-20 years).

Objectives

- Assisting the MoPH, MoSA, and key NGOs to strengthen their capacities in addressing and responding to Gender-Based Violence (GBV);
- Mainstreaming gender matters in various sectors and clusters/projects pertaining to humanitarian assistance;
- Assisting key ministries and NGOs in developing and operationalising structures and systems for addressing GBV;
- Developing and strengthening the capacity of women to cope with the direct effects of the current conflict by organising women's groups and networks and by facilitating their access, to services, information and resources;
- Ensuring women access to psychosocial services in marginalised areas with the mobile centres serving as a venue for different agencies to provide humanitarian services to women including migrant women workers.

Description of Activities

UNFPA

- Undertaking mapping and assessment of related women protection and GBV activities in order to identify the scope and magnitude of the situation;
- Responding to GBV (legal, mental, social, medical, referral to shelters, psychosocial, etc.) by ensuring provision of protection measures, medical care, and psychosocial treatment to GBV survivors;
- Providing quick orientation to services providers, including social workers, on GBV;
- Coordinating networks and coalitions of all partners i.e., NGOs, concerned ministries, etc.);
- Assessing, monitoring, and mapping the vulnerable population for receiving support;
- Conducting culturally sensitive outreach programmes and activities for GBV prevention;
- Developing community support groups specifically designed for GBV survivors;
- Ensuring the provision of counselling and the confidentiality of care;
- Ensuring proper investigation, monitoring, documentation, and reporting on GBV cases;
- Ensuring that pertinent provisions and articles in Security Council Resolution 1308 (HIV/AIDS Prevention) and 1325 (Women, War and Peace) are reflected in specific initiatives;
- Supporting livelihood programmes for women, including income-generating activities that promote women's empowerment.

UNIFEM

- Meeting with women in the target communities and assessing their needs, in cooperation with UN agencies and in consultation with the MoSA;
- Establishing linkages with pertinent service providers, building on already existing UN and NGO networks;
- Developing an information database within each community on the availability and/or lack of services;
- Training staff of centres and NGOs on information collection and documentation techniques;

- Training counsellors, social workers and trainers in participatory assessment techniques;
- Purchasing and equipping two mobile units;
- Training psychosocial counsellors on dealing with issues of women's psychosocial health;
- Collecting information on humanitarian services available in the area and presenting it in clear and simplified form to women and their families;
- Networking with humanitarian assistance providers to identify women beneficiaries in the target areas;
- Coordinating the use of the mobile units for the provision of additional humanitarian assistance, particularly in terms of health, education and food security;
- Establishing women's agricultural committees in the target rural areas;
- Training women on chicken and rabbit rearing, bee-keeping, the cultivation of house vegetable gardens and maintenance of small greenhouses;
- Training in effective management of small projects;
- Providing start-up supplies and resources for the projects;
- Providing technical backstopping and counselling to the women in the implementation of their projects.

Expected Results

- Coordinated GBV response from all partners in accordance with the identified needs, including effective measures and mechanisms for GBV information collection, reporting, and dissemination;
- Timely and confidential GBV counselling and care;
- Enhancing GBV capacities at the MoPH and of MoSA, strengthening the capabilities of NGOs in management of GBV programmes and initiatives;
- Empowering women to be part of the relief effort;
- Changes in the type and focus of the NGOs' and MoSA Centres' activities in line with the new and emerging needs of women in the affected communities;
- Better psychosocial health and access to humanitarian assistance of the women and their families;
- Establishment of income-generation schemes that contribute directly to the food security of the women and their families.

4.5.3 Protection of Children

Situation Analysis

Children have been disproportionately affected by the conflict in Lebanon. An estimated one third of civilian fatalities are children and a significant number of children were also injured. The psychological impact and distress for children (as well as for their parents) is particularly acute, and needs to be addressed in cross-sectoral, holistic programmes to promote the resilience and coping capacity of children.

Early psychosocial initiatives are essential for children who have been affected by war. Maintaining for children who have witnessed traumatic events, as normal and structured environment as possible is critical. It is imperative that children have access to safe recreational settings, and have the opportunity to deal with their feelings through, for example, drama and drawing, and that the family unit be maintained and supported as much as possible.

In the different regions, children under the age of 18 constitute 40-60% of the population and there is a need to address and involve them directly in the various initiatives, as well as to ensure the involvement of parents, community members and professionals.

In protection, UNICEF will lead on child protection issues with UNHCR leading on overall protection.

Objectives

- Provide psychosocial support to children affected by the crisis, focusing on recreation and structured play, and support the resumption of education;
- Ensure that children are protected from violence, abuse, and exploitation.

Description of Activities

- Train social workers, health staff and volunteers on Child Friendly Space (CFS) management and psychosocial counselling;

- Provide counselling services for distressed children and youth, including referral and support;
- Facilitate community mobilisation and awareness-raising activities against abuse, exploitation and violence;
- Train community groups, local government representatives and other partners to monitor and report on child vulnerability;
- Facilitate data consolidation and informational exchanges between governmental entities, NGOs and international assistance agencies.

Expected Results

- Up to 400,000 children in severely affected areas of South Lebanon and the Beqaa' Valley will have access to CFS and psychosocial rehabilitation activities, as well as basic counselling;
- Children in particular distress are detected and provided access to psychosocial support provided by trained social workers and counsellors.

4.5.4 Mine Action

Needs Analysis

During the period 12 July to 14 August 2006, Lebanon was subjected to intense Israeli aerial, artillery and naval bombardment. Israeli infantry and armoured incursions into south Lebanon and part of eastern Lebanon resulted in fierce ground combat with Hezbollah units. As a result, the most immediate danger awaiting the returnees is the widespread contamination from UXO. According to UNIFIL and the National Demining Office (NDO), approximately 2,600 pieces of ordnance were fired every day into Lebanon during the recent conflict 10% of which (some 8,000-9,000 pieces) could still remain unexploded. Bombs, missiles, rockets, mortars, cluster bomblets and other sub-munitions litter travel routes and housing and are nestled in the debris that must be cleared for reconstruction to commence.

In the days since the cessation of hostilities went into affect, 24 civilian casualties, most notably from cluster bomblets and sub-munitions, have already been reported. The contamination presents a significant obstacle to humanitarian efforts and a threat to men, women, boys and girls returning to their homes and daily activities.

Objectives

- To prevent civilian casualties;
- To assist in the delivery of humanitarian aid;
- To provide freedom of movement;
- To allow access to, and safe use of, housing and other infrastructure;
- To assist in the re-establishment of essential services through the disposal of unexploded ordnance;
- To promote universal awareness about the dangers of UXOs.

Description of Activities

- Coordinate, in conjunction with the NDO, survey and clearance to meet humanitarian and government assistance priorities;
- Survey and clear UXO using by 10 Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD), 10 Battle Area Clearance (BAC) and five technical survey teams (sub-contracted specialised EOD/De-mining teams);
- Develop and disseminate Information, IEC materials on the danger of UXOs and land mines; coordinate mine risk education activities;
- Conduct landmine and UXO safety training for all domestic and foreign aid workers;
- Ongoing assessment and analysis of the mine and UXO threat (including casualty undertaken by governmental, NGO and humanitarian assistance actors operating in affected areas data) to inform prioritisation of effort and future needs.

Expected Results

- Men, women, boys and girls can return to their homes and resume their activities without risk of death or injury;
- Humanitarian organisations providing relief assistance to vulnerable populations are able to undertake their activities safe from the risk of mines and UXO;
- Freedom of movement of people and goods is not constrained by the threat of mines or UXOs;
- All children and parents in the areas targeted by the bombardments during the conflict are reached with information about the danger of UXOs and land mines.

LEBANON

PROTECTION				
AGENCY	PROJECT	Total Requirement (\$)	Funded (Through previous appeal)	Requested (\$)
UNHCR LEB/REG-06/P/HR/RL01	<p>Project Title: Community Services.</p> <p>Objective: To provide coordinated protection response and community services to identified vulnerable population in Lebanon and neighbouring countries.</p> <p>Beneficiaries: About 800,000 IDPs and returnees in Lebanon and between 2,500-5,000 in Syria for initial three months.</p> <p>Partners: Government authorities, International and national NGOs and UN agencies.</p>	3,377,615	3,377,615	0
UNHCR LEB/REG-06/P/HR/RL02	<p>Project Title: Protection, Assisted Transportation and Community Services in Syria.</p> <p>Beneficiaries: Lebanese refugees, particularly vulnerable Lebanese refugees, refugee leaders.</p> <p>Partners: MoI, MOH, Syrian Red Cross, International Organization for Migration (IOM).</p>	1,455,474	1,455,474	0
UNFPA LEB-06/P/HR/RL08 (originally LEB/REG-06/H02)	<p>Project Title: Protection from and prevention/response support for victims/survivors of Gender Based Violence among IDPs in Lebanon.</p> <p>Objectives: To prevent and respond to all forms GBV among affected population and in areas of returnees.</p> <p>Beneficiaries: Women in IDP centres, with host families, returnees, and in affected areas estimated at around 500,000.</p> <p>Partners: MoSA, UNICEF, UNHCR, MoPH, local NGOs.</p>	200,000	200,000	0
IOM LEB-06/P/HR/RL01	<p>Project Title: Return Assistance.</p> <p>Objective: To provide assistance to stranded migrants/third country nationals in need of support for return to their home countries.</p> <p>Beneficiaries: 15,000 TCN.</p> <p>Partners: MoSA, HRC, UNHCR.</p>	14,915,807	14,915,807	0
UNICEF LEB-06/P/HR/RL03	<p>Project Title: Psycho-social Support</p> <p>Objective: Facilitation of the psycho-social recovery of affected children and their families; establish community based <u>CFS</u>; promoting active youth involvement.</p> <p>Beneficiaries: Total Number: Up to 400,000 children directly affected by the conflict and its consequences.</p> <p>Partners: MoSA, MoE, Higher Council for Childhood, LRC, local NGOs, UNRWA.</p>	1,200,000	1,200,000	0
UNICEF LEB-06/P/HR/RL04	<p>Project Title: Protection from Violence and Abuse</p> <p>Objective: Strengthened <u>public awareness</u> and strict observance of protection norms and standards, including physical and sexual abuse.</p> <p>Beneficiaries: Total Number: up to 1 million affected population.</p> <p>Partners: Ministries of Social Affairs, Education, Youth and Sports, Information, private sector, media, local NGOs.</p>	200,000	200,000	0

LEBANON

PROTECTION				
AGENCY	PROJECT	Total Requirement (\$)	Funded (Through previous appeal)	Requested (\$)
UNMAS/ UNICEF LEB-06/P/HR/RL 07AB	<p>Project Title: Provision of Humanitarian Mine Action Response in Lebanon.</p> <p>Objective: To prevent civilian casualties and contribute to provision of humanitarian assistance and freedom of movement through mine and UXO awareness and safety training, EOD, BAC, and technical survey operations.</p> <p>Beneficiaries: Refugees, IDP, and those dependent on humanitarian assistance, as well as the organisations that provide such assistance.</p> <p>Partners: NDO, NMASC, UNHCR, UNDP, UNICEF, the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), WFP, NAP, WRF, LMRC, Mines Advisory Group (MAG), UNIFIL, Ministries of Social Affairs, Education, Youth and Sports, Information, private sector, media, local NGOs, National De-mining Office, UNDP.</p> <p>UNMAS: 4,200,000 UNICEF: 300,000</p>	4,500,000	300,000	4,200,000
TOTAL		25,848,896	21,648,896	4,200,000

4.6 EDUCATION

Needs Analysis

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 school year approaches in mid-October, it is vital to ensure that the maximum numbers of children are able to return to learning, bit it in schools or other facilities.

The immediate challenges faced by the Lebanese education system at the moment are summarised as follows:

- In the areas devastated by the conflict (South Lebanon and many parts of the Beqaa' Valley) schools have had their physical infrastructure considerably damaged during almost five weeks of bombardment, with an estimated 10% of school buildings destroyed or non-operational, and another 30-40% of facilities in need of repair and UXO clearance;
- More than 800 school buildings in Beirut, North and Mount Lebanon that offered temporary shelter for approximately 140,000 IDPs during the weeks of conflict require cleaning, disinfecting and relatively minor, but critical, repairs to their water and sanitary facilities;
- School teachers will need to be well-versed on how to deal with children who have been traumatised by the conflict experience and familiar with basic psychosocial counselling techniques;
- Approximately 350,000 primary school and pre-school children will be in need of assistance to prepare for the academic year. Stationary, notebooks, and text books will have to be provided by or subsidised by humanitarian assistance agencies to lessen the financial burden on parents who have been displaced and lost their property or are hosting IDP families.

The announcement of a 'Back to School' campaign by the Lebanese Ministry of Education (MoE), with the official school year to start on 15 October, will require a consolidated effort from all national stakeholders, with immediate and well targeted support from the UN system.

Objectives

To resume learning activities on 15 October for all primary school and pre-school children, responding to the "Back to School" appeal launched by the Lebanese MoE.

Activities

- Equip all primary schools with UNICEF "School-in-a-Carton" kits;
- Provide school bags to public schools (all children in primary grades and pre-school level);
- Subsidise school textbook costs for children in affected areas (through the MoE);

LEBANON

- Clean up schools vacated by IDPs, with a focus on water and sanitation infrastructure and repair school premises to reach the minimal operational standard;
- Rapid Assessment of Learning Spaces (RALS) - when additional space is needed;
- Establish CFS as a temporary replacement of destroyed schools (including tents and/or prefabricated/winterised accommodation, basic furniture, electricity cabling, educational materials, books, sports equipment, toys and stationary);
- Empower school staff with psychosocial skills to deal with distress (school peer support training);
- In preparation for the start of the new school year, UNRWA is adding a new project to refurbish UNRWA schools formerly sheltering IDPs.

Expected Results

- Affected children of pre-school and primary school age have access to learning activities;
- Sufficient numbers of teachers (in both temporary and permanent class-rooms settings) are equipped with necessary psychosocial skills;
- Primary schools infrastructure (in permanent and temporary settings) is safe, child friendly and operational to accommodate all children of respective age.

EDUCATION				
AGENCY	PROJECT	Total Requirement (\$)	Funded (Through previous appeal)	Requested (\$)
UNICEF LEB-06/E01	<p>Project Title: "Back to School"</p> <p>Objective: Learning activities resumed on 15 October for all pre-school and primary school children.</p> <p>Beneficiaries: 350,000 children in public schools (pre-school and primary school levels).</p> <p>Partners: MoE, Education Committee in the Parliament, NGOs, Education Cluster partners.</p>	3,688,936	3,688,936	0
UNRWA LEB/REG-06/E01	<p>Project Title: Education</p> <p>Objectives: To bring schools used for hosting IDPs and schools affected by the fighting in the Tyre area up to usable standard before the start of the school year by cleaning, and, sanitising or with repairs. To assist students from worst affected families to attend schools by supplying school supplies. To provide psychosocial support to students. To provide an UXO awareness campaign.</p> <p>Beneficiaries: IDP school students</p>	702,800	0	702,800
TOTAL		4,391,736	3,688,936	702,800

4.7 LOGISTICS

Objectives

- Undertake 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 the services of a common marked trucking fleet to UN agencies, NGOs and international organisations to cater for the needs of internally displaced persons and others affected by the conflict;
- Provide a common UN-managed and marked trucking fleet to UN;
- Agencies, NGOs and international organisations to cater to the needs of internally displaced persons and others affected by the conflict;
- Reduce delays in the supply chain through the expedient assessment of damage to logistics infrastructure;
- Ensure continued deliveries of the most urgently needed humanitarian aid through spot infrastructure repairs as needed;

- Provide armoured vehicles and security staffing to assist the logistics operation;
- Minimise threat; and provide emergency extraction capability;
- Ensure UN Joint Logistics Centre (UNJLC) can act as prioritisation body for the humanitarian community in the UN-managed supply chain service provided by WFP;
- Create and maintain a database of critical humanitarian supplies in the region and disseminate this database and critical logistics-related information in a timely and effective manner;
- Create an archiving system so that information collated in the emergency will be accessible at any time from the UNJLC website;
- Provide information on customs procedures, flight clearances, fees etc, and, when required, assistance with concessions or waivers on behalf of the humanitarian community;
- Liaise with the relevant authorities to avoid undue congestion of Lebanon's infrastructure, particularly in the air sector, and coordinate any assistance these entities may provide to humanitarian logistics operations in order to avoid congestion on the transport corridors serving Lebanon;
- Generate and disseminate maps and spatial data related to logistics and transportation infrastructure and collaborate in Humanitarian Geographical Information Service (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, WFP, on behalf of the UN, established a humanitarian cargo consolidation hub in Limassol, Cyprus and charter feeder vessels to convey assistance materials to Lebanese and/or Syrian ports. Supply routes into Lebanon were established at: the ports of Tripoli, Beirut and Tyre using UN-chartered vessels; at Beirut International Airport using UN-chartered aircraft; and across the Lebanon-Syria border crossing at Aarida and Masnaa. The logistics cluster will also arrange, when required, airlift of emergency commodities and liaise with stakeholders for the safe landing of aircraft and vessels;
- 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;
- Also, in collaboration with WFP, the UNJLC aims to 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 UN Country Team;
- To collect, compile, analyse and consolidate all logistics information - including the commodities tracking data of agencies - a thorough information management process will need 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 GIS hardware and software to produce and maintain updated maps. 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;
- 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 utilise 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				
AGENCY	PROJECT	Total Requirement (\$)	Funded (Through previous appeal)	Requested (\$)
WFP LEB-06/CSS01	<p>Project Title: Lebanon Crisis: Logistics Operations.</p> <p>Objective: Facilitate the delivery of UN resourced programmes, as well as Government and NGO relief projects, providing support to war-affected populations.</p> <p>Beneficiaries: Cluster and Sector beneficiaries.</p> <p>Partners: Lebanese Government, UN, NGOs.</p>	17,812,270	17,812,270	0
UNJLC LEB-06/CSS02	<p>Project Title: Establishment of a UN Joint Logistics Centre Providing Logistics Support to the Lebanon.</p> <p>Objective: Expediently deploy and establish the support elements requested by the Logistics Cluster to assist in the supply of relief materials.</p> <p>Beneficiaries: Cluster and Sector beneficiaries.</p> <p>Partners: Lebanese Government, UN, NGOs.</p>	722,852	722,852	0
TOTAL		18,535,122	18,535,122	0

4.8 EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Overall Objectives

The Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC) will provide clearly defined services to ensure timely, predictable, and effective inter-agency telecommunications to support humanitarian activities and to ensure personal security in areas of operation in Lebanon, which includes:

- Provide inter-agency telecommunications infrastructure and services, covering both data and security communications, which are essential for the efficient and effective operations;
- Provide standard, interoperable Information and Communications Technologies (ICT) platforms and procedures to avoid duplication and ensure cost effective services;
- Ensure a smooth transition to the post-emergency reconstruction.

4.8.1 Security Communications

Objectives:

- Ensure timely operational response and coordination of the emergency telecommunication activities;
- Establish a common security telecommunication network to support Minimum Operation Security Standards (MOSS) compliancy for UN organisations;
- Ensure that humanitarian staff can use standard UN radio communication equipment efficiently and are aware of standard operating procedures;
- Ensure High Frequency (HF) and Very High Frequency (VHF) radio communication networks are operational and available to humanitarian staff in Lebanon.

Description of Activities

- The objective of Emergency Telecommunication Coordination is to match partner capacity with the needs of the greater humanitarian community, by coordinating and consolidating ICT activities within the humanitarian framework. The entire project strategy is based on utilising to the maximum extent possible existing infrastructure, augmenting it and establishing redundancy wherever needed;
- The Security Telecommunications project will ensure VHF and HF radio availability throughout the humanitarian theatre of operations by strengthening the existing Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) network and repairing damaged and destroyed equipment. A team consisting of a Project Manager and two Telecommunication Experts will provide technical support to this task;

- A new UN common radio room capable of 24/7 operations will be established in conjunction with the ESCWA radio room in Beirut, to cover Beirut and the northern part of Lebanon. A second 24/7 radio room will be established in the UNMACC premises in Tyre to cover the territory south of Beirut. Additionally, VHF and HF radio equipment; Mini-M satellite telephone and solar power back-up system will be installed in Saida at the common UN premises, to allow access to common security radio network. 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 humanitarian 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 MOSS compliance which is not being budgeted for within this project.

Expected Results

- A coordinated emergency telecommunication response that answers 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;
- UN and partnering NGO staff trained in use of standard UN security communication.

4.8.2 Data Communications

Situation Analysis

The Lebanon telecommunications infrastructure has been resilient and services are slowly being restored even in the most affected areas of the south. However, the services may not always cover the concrete UN and NGO requirements in terms of geographic coverage and technical specifications. In addition, there is a need for a backup solution for emerging requirements. Recent assessments have manifested a need for implementation of common offices in locations outside Beirut as well as a need for Internet access for NGOs. The objectives are to:

- Identify gaps and establish where necessary, common infrastructure and services such as email and Internet access to support the UN agencies, NGOs and other humanitarian assistance partners;
- Ensure timely operational response and coordination of data communications services;
- Provide back up and rapid deployment data-communications services as required.

Description of Activities

- Procurement and implementation of data-communications equipment and services for Internet access in common premises;
- Provision of Data Communications Project Coordinator and information and technology support staff for project implementation and sustainability;
- Assessment of field data-communications requirements for UN agencies and NGOs.

Expected Results

Provision of data communications services for UN agencies and NGOs in up to four separate installations in the emerging operational area of the country, including:

- Immediately available data communications services, consisting of temporary and easily accessible Internet hot-spot for humanitarian staff;
- Fixed office Internet and data connectivity for UN agencies, common premises and NGOs;
- Availability of back-up connectivity for emergency response and business continuity.

EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS				
AGENCY	PROJECT	Total Requirement (\$)	Funded (Through previous appeal)	Requested (\$)
WFP LEB-06/CSS06	Project Title: Lebanon Crisis: Emergency Telecommunication in Support of Staff Security. Objective: Establish a common telecommunications network in support of staff security in operational areas in Lebanon to ensure MOSS compliancy. Beneficiaries: Clusters, UN and NGO partners. Partners: UN, NGOs.	686,567	686,567	0
UNICEF LEB-06/CSS07	Project Title: Lebanon Crisis: Emergency Data Communication Infrastructure and Services in Support of Humanitarian Assistance. Objective: Establish data communication services in support of the humanitarian operations in Lebanon. Beneficiaries: Cluster and Sector partners. Partners: WFP for security telecommunications, UN and local NGOs.	158,000	158,000	0
TOTAL		844,567	844,567	0

4.9 COMMON SERVICES

4.9.1 Coordination and Support Services (OCHA)

Objectives

OCHA under the auspices of the respective Resident/Humanitarian Coordinators (RC/HC), OCHA's role shall be to ensure that humanitarian action in Lebanon and Syria 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, UN 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 UNRC/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

The following activities will be undertaken in close collaboration with the UN system and other partners:

- To provide technical advice and operational support to the Lebanese HRC and the Syrian National Disaster Agency (SNDA) 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 the region;
- Enhanced Government's response to the sudden crisis in coordination with all humanitarian aid organisations;

4.9.2 Regional Coordination and Support (UNICEF)

Situation Analysis

The unprecedented movement of populations triggered by the crisis in Lebanon seems to rapidly reverse, with most of both the internally displaced and refugees who had crossed into Syria returning to their homes at an extremely fast rate. While extremely positive in itself, this massive and extremely quick return will not mean an immediate stop of the need for humanitarian operations. People rebuilding their houses will continue to need assistance be it in terms of water, shelter material, or basic access to health. Likewise, the children and their parents will need to be supported so that the maximum number of children can go back to schools in the best conditions possible. For this, schools will need to be repaired where needed, or simply being given a quick rehabilitation "fix" in order to be able to welcome the incoming children in clean and adequate facilities. By the same token, it looks likely that two of the main areas of focus will be immediate rehabilitation of water systems and facilities, as well as support to Mine Risk Education (MRE), two areas where UNICEF will need to ensure strong outreach as well as, where necessary, technical guidance.

Bearing in mind the relative fragility of the situation, and the small size of UNICEF normal programme teams both in Lebanon and Syria, a regional support will continue to be useful in the months to come, be it in terms of helping bringing a wider perspective in the logistical and procurement aspects of the support operation to Lebanon, or short expert missions as necessary in areas of technical expertise, such as data/telecom, WASH, or Education.

Objectives

Ensure that humanitarian action by UNICEF and its implementing partners in Lebanon and Syria is supported and coordinated for optimal effectiveness and timeliness, and ensure that UNICEF is prepared to meet its commitments for children in crisis, and equipped with adequate resources to implement in the field and to monitor its progress towards meeting strategic objectives regarding the humanitarian response.

Description of Activities

The following activities will be undertaken in close collaboration with the UN system and other partners:

- Within the context of the cluster leadership approach, provide technical assistance and guidance on planning, implementation and monitoring of programmatic responses in the areas of health, nutrition, water and sanitation, protection, data telecommunication, as well as media communication and advocacy;
- Provide logistical support for the movement of personnel and supplies between countries;
- Facilitate the timely deployment of necessary telecommunications equipment and in support of programmatic initiatives;
- Assist in the identification of adequate financial, human and organisational resources in support of an immediate and comprehensive emergency response;

- Maintain a regional emergency operations support centre to facilitate communication and coordination of UNICEF's response across the region and to monitor security and staff safety;
- Ensure close liaison and communication with regional partners in support of interagency collaboration and coordination;
- Document the impact of conflict on children and women, monitoring and analysing media coverage of children in conflict, and evaluating the efficiency of strategies and activities for communication and media in the context of emergencies.

Expected Results

- Effective and comprehensive humanitarian response at the respective national level.
- Adequate levels of communication, collaboration and coordination at the sub-regional level.

4.9.3 Information Management Support (Humanitarian Information Centre (HIC))

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 partners to develop common standards and practices in the field.

Description of Activities

- In the initial phase provide a virtual humanitarian information management exchange platform through the establishment of a virtual HIC (vHIC). (www.virtualhic.org). Given local constraints as a result of hostilities, the site will initially be managed by a technical support unit from UN Headquarters, New York;
- As soon as conditions permit, transition website management to the field for optimal ownership of the information gateway for the humanitarian community's response, including local dissemination in Beirut;
- Offer a full range of HIC services through deployment of HIC staff and equipment to Lebanon supporting information exchange among the clusters and humanitarian community to make informed and operational decisions;
- In the initial phase, information to be provided will include: Contact directories; meeting schedules; situation reports; meeting minutes; Who, does What, Where; existing maps; and 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;
- Promote use of integrated data standards (such as sharing and use of information standards).

Expected Results

- Accurate and timely information is made available to ensure the effective provision of humanitarian assistance;
- Individuals and organisations 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 coordination function.

4.9.4 Staff Safety and Security

Objectives

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

- Effectively manage the security risks to the UN 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 all staff are provided with - and are proficient in the use of - safety equipment, including communications equipment as is 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 the United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS), will enable the United Nations to effectively fulfil its security responsibilities to its staff, partners and beneficiaries.

- Strengthening security at the humanitarian hubs throughout the country in support to the humanitarian relief programme delivery;
- 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 UN staff operating in a conflict environment;
- Provision of backup UN 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 is 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 UN and partner organisation staff;
- Staff confidence in the Security Management System is evident;
- The well being of staff is evident.

LEBANON

COMMON SERVICES				
AGENCY	PROJECT	Total Requirement (\$)	Funded (Through previous appeal)	Requested (\$)
OCHA LEB-06/CSS04	<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, and Government.</p>	450,000	450,000	0
OCHA LEB/REG-06/CSS01	<p>Project Title: Coordination of Humanitarian Response.</p> <p>Objective: To support coordinated assessment, planning and implementation of humanitarian assistance.</p> <p>Beneficiaries: Government authorities, UN Agencies, NGOs and humanitarian partners including donors.</p> <p>Partners: UN Agencies, humanitarian organisations.</p>	1,886,639	1,886,639	0
IRIN LEB-06/CSS03	<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	30,000	0
UNICEF LEB/REG-06/CSS04	<p>Project Title: Regional Coordination and Support to Lebanon humanitarian operation.</p> <p>Objective: Strengthen coordination and support at the sub regional level.</p> <p>Beneficiaries: Emergency relief activities in Lebanon and Syria with support directly affected population.</p> <p>Partners: GoL, UNICEF country offices in Lebanon, Syria and Jordan. UN Agencies, Regional Organisations and Funds, Regional Media.</p>	646,000	646,000	0

LEBANON

COMMON SERVICES				
AGENCY	PROJECT	Total Requirement (\$)	Funded (Through previous appeal)	Requested (\$)
UNDSS LEB-06/S01	<p>Project Title: Creation of security hubs in support to the humanitarian relief effort.</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>	377,373	377,373	0
UNDSS LEB-06/S02	<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	153,000	0
UNDSS LEB-06/S03	<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	500,000	0
UNDSS LEB-/SYR-06/S01	<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 organisations</p> <p>Partners: UN and implementing partners</p>	25,000	25,000	0
TOTAL		4,068,012	4,068,012	0

ANNEX I.

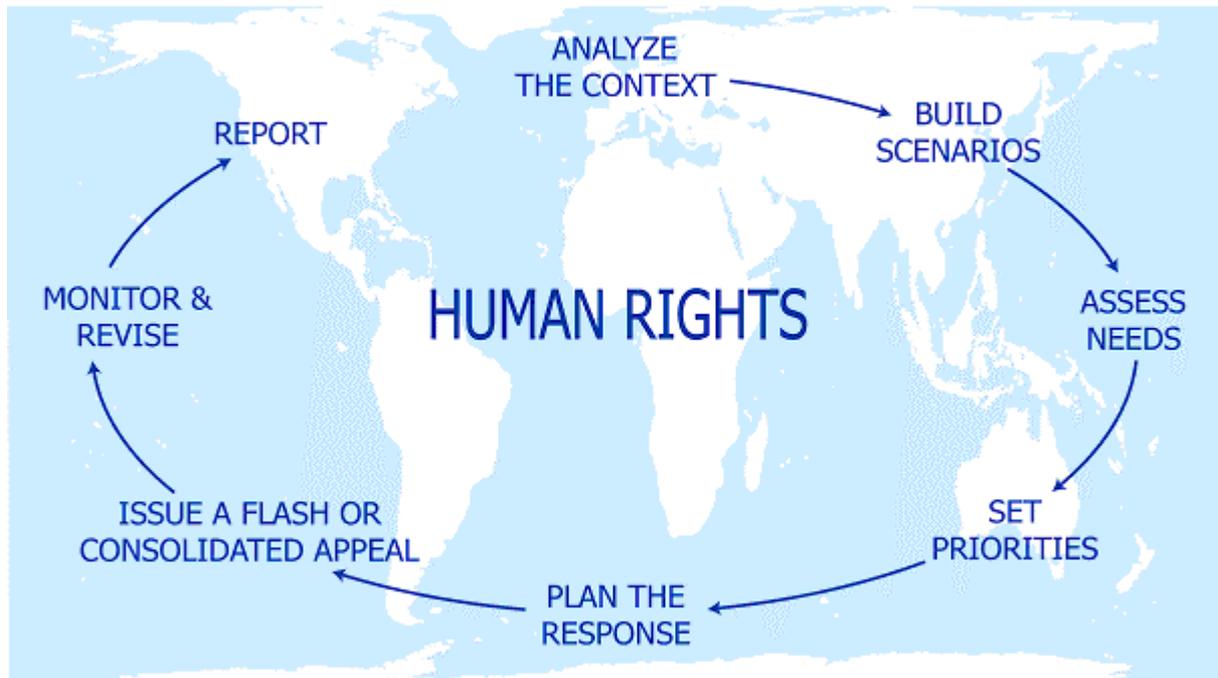
ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACF	Action Contre la Faim
BAC	Battle Area Clearance
CAP	Consolidated Appeals Process
CCR	Canadian Council for Refugees
CFS	Child Friendly Spaces
DSS	Department for Safety and Security
ECHO	European Commission Humanitarian Office
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal
ESCWA	Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
ETC	Emergency Telecommunications Cluster
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GIS	Geographical Information System
GOL	Government of Lebanon
HC	Humanitarian Coordinator
HF	High Frequency
HIC	Humanitarian Information Centre
HIV	Human Immuno-deficiency Virus
HRC	High Relief Committee
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
ICT	Information and Communications Technologies
IDF	Israel Defence Forces
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IEC	Information, Education, and Communication
IMC	International Medical Corps
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IRIN	Integrated Regional Information Networks
LRC	Lebanese Red Cross
MACC	Mine Action Coordination Centre
MAG	Mine Action Group
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoPH	Ministry of Public Health
MoSA	Ministry of Social Affairs (Lebanon)
MoSAL	Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour (Syria)
MOSS	Minimum Operation Security Standards
MRE	Mine Risk Education
NDO	National Demining Office
NFI	Non-Food Item
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
PHC	Primary Health Care
PU	Première Urgences
RALS	Rapid Assessment of Learning Spaces
RC/HC	Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator
RI	Refugees International
SARC	Syrian Arab Red Cross
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
SNDA	Syrian National Disaster Agency

LEBANON

TCN	Third Country National
UN	United Nations
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
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNJLC	United Nations Joint Logistic Centre
UNMACC	United Nations Mine Action Coordination Centre
UNMAS	United Nations Mine Action Service
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees in the Near East
UNOSAT	United Nations Office of Satellite Imagery
UXOs	Unexploded Ordnance
VHF	Very High Frequency
vHIC	virtual Humanitarian Information Centre
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WATSAN	Water and Sanitation
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

CAP - Aid agencies working together to:



<http://www.humanitarianappeal.net>

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