

EMERGENCY APPEAL



International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
Fédération internationale des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge
Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja
الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر

HUMANITARIAN CRISIS IN THE MIDDLE EAST

Revised Appeal no.
MDR81001
11 August 2006

The Federation's mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity. It is the world's largest humanitarian organization and its millions of volunteers are active in 185 countries.

In Brief

THIS REVISED EMERGENCY APPEAL SEEKS CHF 5,036,998 (USD 4,075,135 OR EUR 3,190,770) IN CASH, KIND, OR SERVICES TO ASSIST 65,000 BENEFICIARIES FOR THREE MONTHS.

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) provides the overall leadership in and around the Lebanon crisis. Movement actors have different roles and responsibilities within this. The different roles and responsibilities for coordinating the Movement's response to the conflict in Lebanon, and its consequences in neighbouring countries, has been communicated by a joint statement of the ICRC and the International Federation, dated 26 July 2006. On this basis, CHF 200,000 (USD 159,120 or EUR 127,455) was immediately allocated from the Federation's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support assessment efforts in Syria, Cyprus, Egypt, Jordan and other countries to respond to the needs as they became clearer, and to replenish stocks distributed to the affected population.

The Federation launched a Preliminary Emergency Appeal on 21 July 2006 for CHF 1,329,000 to support National Societies assist Lebanese refugees, evacuees and other affected populations. By 8 August 2006, the response to this Preliminary Appeal had reached CHF 1.6 million. Since the Preliminary Appeal was issued, assessments have been conducted in Cyprus, Lebanon and Syria. National Societies were assisted in developing detailed plans of action for their response to the emergency situation in their respective countries. These plans are presented in this revised emergency appeal, together with the revised budget.

[<click here to link directly to the attached Appeal budget>](#)

[<click here to link directly to the attached map>](#)

The International Federation undertakes activities that are aligned with its Global Agenda, which sets out four broad goals to meet the Federation's mission. The Global Agenda goals are to:

- reduce the numbers of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters
- reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies
- increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability
- reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity

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All International Federation assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations \(NGO's\) in Disaster Relief](#) and is committed to the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

For longer-term programmes in this or other countries or regions, please refer to the Federation's Annual Appeal. For support to or for further information concerning Federation programmes or operations in this or other countries, or for National Society profiles, please also access the Federation's web site at <http://www.ifrc.org>

The situation

Lebanon

The situation is very alarming. The ongoing military operations led to severe destruction of important infrastructure. More than 145 bridges and 6,800 residential units have been destroyed. Main roads, ports, airports, power stations, industry and petrol stations have also been destroyed. All the main roads linking the south with the rest of Lebanon are closed; only narrow and congested mountain roads are useable.

This situation has prevented major relief assistance to the affected population in the south. There is limited access to the most affected areas and the flow of goods is not sufficient to satisfy basic needs. The number of displaced people is estimated at 1,000,000 (200,000 have left the country, 800,000 are still in Lebanon living in schools, public buildings or with host families.)

The naval and aerial blockade is still, in effect, preventing regular supplies of goods from non-humanitarian channels. Humanitarian goods are slow to arrive due to extensive control mechanisms, particularly at sea where any approaching vessel needs to meet an Israeli naval vessel 65 nautical miles off the coast of Lebanon for inspection. The fuel shortage in the country is critical with 70 per cent of fuel stations closed and no re-supply in sight.

This extensive destruction of infrastructure and the ongoing military operations is severely hampering the ability of the Lebanese Red Cross, ICRC and other humanitarian actors to effectively assist people affected by the crisis.

Syria

Population movement across the border into Syria has been estimated at 160,000 people. Estimates are based on figures collected by the Syrian Arab Red Crescent Society (SARC), UN agencies and the Government of Syria. It is not known how many of these people are third-country nationals (TCN) or how many have moved on to other countries. The number of people crossing the border at the four main points has significantly decreased and is now estimated at 6,000–7,000 persons per day. Irregular movement of people and trade was observed both ways across the northern border points.

The majority of the displaced Lebanese in Syria are women, children and the elderly. There are between 100 and 120 shelters countrywide, which may be schools, orphanages, youth camps or host families. Movement between shelters is smooth, with the government moving people to shelters in different locations across Syria. About half of the shelters are schools, which are scheduled to re-open in September. Therefore, people in these shelters will be moved to youth camps or to purpose-built camps. One youth camp has the capacity to comfortably house 1,500 people and is currently housing 800.

Living conditions in shelters are adequate with all essential needs being met. Water and sanitation conditions in schools will not be adequate after a short time. Beneficiaries at the shelters expressed a need for medicines to control chronic diseases like diabetes and heart problems.

Food, non-food items (NFI), health, and water and sanitation needs are being covered by a variety of non-governmental organisations (NGOs), the public, SARC, the UN and the Government of Syria. There have been generous public donations. However, the level of public in-kind donations is now decreasing and is currently estimated at 40 per cent of the total needs according to Homs branch (SARCS branch dealing with one of the highest caseload). This varies widely from location to location.

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Host families and the guests staying with them appear to have most of their essential needs covered. Public effort to house the evacuees with host families is high. However, the capacity of host families to support the evacuees is likely to decrease as financial resources are depleted. The time-frame for this is unknown. The actual number of people living with host families countrywide is also unknown.

Cyprus

So far, approximately 56,000 individuals have arrived in Cyprus. Most were able to travel onward within a short period of time. As of early August, the vast majority of these had already departed, while the pace of arrivals had slowed to 1,000 per day. The ability to process arrivals and arrange for their departure is a coordinated process between the Government of the Republic of Cyprus and its agencies, the Red Cross on Cyprus, representatives of the governments whose citizens have been affected and certain international organizations including International Organization for Migration (IOM).

Egypt

Information about population movement into Egypt is not available; however, there are an unknown number of Egyptian nationals who left Lebanon after the hostilities started. Closure of the Rafah's border left hundreds of people stranded on the Egyptian side of the border in July. Rafah, on the southern Gaza with Israel, is the only terminal for people travelling in and out of the Gaza Strip. The situation has been back to normal in August, but is being very closely monitored, and ERCS branches are on alert in case a new flux of people arrive at the borders due to the current regional crisis.

Jordan

There are a number of Lebanese families, who can afford private accommodation, arrived in Amman. These families rented their own apartments or stayed in hotels. Jordan may be a destination for more people if the situation deteriorates further or the conflict spills over to other countries in the region.

Red Cross and Red Crescent actions

Lebanese Red Cross (LRC)

The Emergency Medical Services (EMS) is still operational in spite of a diminished capacity after losing several ambulances due to both direct and indirect air strikes and poor roads. The shortage of medical supplies and access to fuel are being addressed by ICRC. Ambulances and minivans are also used to deliver medical supplies to hospitals and ambulance stations throughout the south, and to deliver food to the volunteers at EMS stations.

The Lebanese Red Cross is providing basic medical care at the largest of the internally displaced persons (IDP) centres through small advanced medical posts. Because of a lack of staff, only 31 of the 48 Lebanese Red Cross Primary Health Care centres remain open. Two of the eleven health centres in the south are still operational. The operational centres are providing medicines to more than 15,000 people – mainly the chronically ill and low-income families. Large donations of medicines from National Societies in the region are helping to maintain operations. The ICRC will intervene and support if required.

Youth volunteers have distributed hygiene kits, donated by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), to 48,000 IDPs. They are also distributing water in 12 IDP centres in Beirut with help from the ICRC. Youth volunteers will eventually be responsible for food distribution to 200,000 IDPs in partnership with ICRC.

The nine blood banks are open 24 hours a day, coping well with the increased needs. ICRC is providing some additional material needs. No shortage of blood donors has been reported.

When the crisis started, the Lebanese Red Cross had no warehouse and few staff assigned to the logistics department. The National Society was overwhelmed by the massive influx of donated goods, with over 350 tons of unsolicited goods being donated during the first four weeks of the crisis alone. The Lebanese Red Cross has subsequently rented one warehouse and due to the large volume of in-kind donations, is looking for a larger facility. The current official logistics structure is under-resourced for an operation of this size. However, Lebanese Red Cross activities are supported by a very strong volunteer base, with assistance from the International Federation and ICRC.

Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC)



Beneficiary at a border crossing

SARC responded to the situation by organizing registration centres at various locations in the country and providing relief items, health care and shelter to those in need. The current accrued caseload assisted by SARC as of 5 August is 21,965 persons in shelters and 31,270 persons living with host families. SARC is also dealing with third-country nationals (TCNs) as they travel through Syria.

At border crossings, SARC volunteers are providing basic health, psychosocial support, first aid, tracing services, food and water. They are also facilitating transport and living arrangements with host families or in shelters as needed.

SARC controls the process of beneficiary management. Volunteers register beneficiaries, cross-check them and provide them with necessary items. The process is documented on ration cards.

At the shelters, SARC services vary by location. Shelters are mainly managed by the Government of Syria. In two locations, SARC is providing all food, non-food items (NFI), basic health and psychosocial support. At other locations, volunteers are providing basic first aid and psychosocial support. SARC is providing services to 81 shelters in some form or another. Discussion is underway between the Government of Syria and SARC to determine the geographical area where SARC services can be focused. It is most likely to be the central region around Homs where the biggest concentration of evacuees has been seen.

SARC is providing evacuees staying with host families with food, non-food items, basic health care and psychosocial support from its distribution centres located in the main cities. The percentage of host family beneficiaries being served by SARC is unknown, although it is indicated that the number is gradually increasing.

The food and non-food items, which SARC is providing, are coming from local procurement, public donations and Red Cross Red Crescent Movement donations. Currently, the provided items include mattresses, blankets, dry food rations, water, clothing, kitchen sets, hygiene kits and first aid items.

SARC foresees two broad scenarios:

1. The conflict ends within a short time and displaced people are able to return to Lebanon. There are indications that almost all displaced people will quickly return to Lebanon. Currently, essential needs appear to be adequately covered. Health and water/sanitation appears adequate at this point with only limited gaps. It is clear that needs may develop after one month, particularly in crowded shelters and among host families. Possible relief programmes include a combination of cash distributions and relief items to both host families and shelters. Some assistance to help returnees with regards to transport, non-food items and food items may be needed.
2. The conflict intensifies or widens, resulting in large population movements and/or deterioration in regional security. There is the potential for large population movements and longer-term displacement. It is clear that needs may develop after one month, particularly in crowded shelters and among host families. Possible relief programmes include a combination of cash distributions and relief items to both host families and shelters. Some assistance to help returnees with regards to transport, non-food items and food items may be needed. Additional requirements to those of scenario one include:
 - Long-term shelter and relief operation with associated build-up of logistics support
 - Potential to deploy logistic Emergency Response Unit (ERU) in support of SARC
 - Regional technical support from Dubai Regional Logistics Unit
 - Regional contingency stocks: Quantity and lists of items to be determined based on plan of action
 - Deployment of Regional Disaster Response Teams (RDRT)
 - Fleet requirements developing over the course of events

Red Cross on Cyprus

The Red Cross initially had a 24-hour-a-day presence of volunteers at Larnaca port. As the frequency of arrivals has declined, their presence is linked to the announced docking of vessels coming from Lebanon. The volunteers provide evacuees with drinks, sandwiches, biscuits and comfort until they are able to leave the port area for the airport or overnight accommodation. Similar assistance and services are provided at Larnaca airport.

Targeted assistance includes:

- providing baby/child items to people travelling with babies or small children
- providing wheelchairs to assist elderly, individuals with mobility problems and those who feel ill or exhausted after their long journey
- transporting people who have chronic diseases or have recently undergone medical procedures in Lebanon to specialized clinics or hospitals for follow-up
- providing facilities for making phone calls to relatives and friends on arrival in Cyprus
- assisting a limited number of individuals in arranging accommodation and providing basic assistance items (food, hygiene articles, clothing), primarily to people who are unable to travel on from Cyprus and who have no resources of their own

The Red Cross on Cyprus is preparing for the eventuality that the evacuee flow may increase with a change in its composition and longer stays in Cyprus. A public fundraising campaign has been designed to mobilize resources to support the evacuees operation.

There is no quantitative data on the beneficiaries. Informal estimates are that over 75 per cent of the evacuees, so far, have received some form of support or service from the Red Cross. This translates as around 40,000 individuals.

The flow of evacuees from relatively rich countries has continued for some time, and they continue to be processed in and out of the country with little delay (within 24–36 hours). However, Red Cross on Cyprus intends to continue its current activities and services to those who are less able to look after themselves.

The resources used for these activities come from a number of sources – Red Cross reserves, cash and in-kind donations from the general public, private sector and government partners such as Civil Defence. Although there are no estimates of the volume or value of the in-kind contributions, it is clear that they were significant and have sustained Red Cross activities thus far.

The Red Cross foresees two phases of operation:

- Current phase – rapid turnover evacuee processing. It is expected that a number of people will continue to arrive for some time. It is possible that a number of individuals may not fit into the system, and hence may find onward travel delayed or difficult to arrange. Red Cross on Cyprus volunteers are working with the authorities and others to provide humanitarian assistance and support to those in need.
- Second phase – slow turnover. It is foreseeable that the composition of the evacuee caseload changes from relatively well-off citizens of fairly rich countries to third-country nationals assisted by international organizations to return to their home countries. Planning for a possible second phase is characterized by slower processing time since many have left Lebanon without their papers or salaries from employers (source: IOM). This will lead to a need for accommodation, food, social and other services.

Egyptian Red Crescent Society

A public appeal has been launched and managed by the Egyptian Red Crescent Society for the Lebanon humanitarian crisis. A good resource mobilization mechanism has been set up by the National Society. Cash donations are used to purchase relief assistance items in line with the ICRC list of needs. In-kind donations, in response to the needs, are collected and sent to the affected populations in Lebanon. The National Society is cooperating well with the official authorities. Several cargos of relief assistance were sent to Beirut and to Damascus to support the ongoing humanitarian programmes. The Secretary General of the Egyptian Red Crescent Society, Professor Gabr, is in regular contact with the Lebanese Red Cross, ICRC and International Federation delegations, ensuring Movement cooperation and coordination.

International Federation action

With the aim of alleviating the suffering of the affected population, the Federation continues to support National Societies in the countries neighbouring Lebanon in their efforts to effectively deliver assistance. Now focus is on Syria and Cyprus, but the operation will be expanded in the event of larger or wider population movements to Egypt, Jordan, and possibly Turkey and other countries.

The Middle East regional office in Amman, Jordan acts as focal point to coordinate Federation support to the National Societies in the region. The main focus is on strengthening the capacities of the National Societies to enable positive and effective response to the needs of the most vulnerable people.

Since the Federation's Preliminary Appeal was issued, the Federation has issued regular operational updates providing information on the humanitarian activities of these National Societies and details on how the operation will continue based on the assessments in each country.

In Lebanon, a new office within the Lebanese Red Cross headquarters is now fully operational, with two new local staff members hired (administrative assistant/driver and a logistics assistant). A logistics delegate arrived and stayed for two weeks. The main outputs were:

- Establishment of an operations room for the Lebanese Red Cross with three phone lines, radios, maps, TV, fax, printer and computers. The operations room coordinates all operational activities, collects information internally and externally, briefs governance, staff and volunteers, works with other agencies on information exchange, issues daily briefings, handles media questions and handles tracing issues.
- Assessment of the current function of the logistics department and a suggested a plan of action to improve its capacity. A new structure, job descriptions and a plan for necessary procedures, systems and role was proposed to the governance (awaiting final decision). All information was shared with ICRC, who may fund most of the needed material to make the logistics department operational (warehouse, staff, vehicles, trucks and forklift truck).
- Completion of a capacity assessment of all departments with number of available staff, volunteers, material resources and planned and implemented activities. The Federation will continue to address critical organizational issues.
- Assistance for the Lebanese Red Cross in their appeal planning process and budget for the first phase of the response (completed within 48 hours of the first air-strike).
- Work with the communications department to ensure the quality of English press releases and web stories. Work to create a Lebanese Red Cross web site is in progress.
- Assistance for the ICRC in creating working groups with Lebanese Red Cross in key areas including health, water/sanitation, relief, logistics and tracing
- A Federation psychosocial support coordinator will be recruited to support some 30 Lebanese Red Cross psychosocial support volunteers who are already visiting IDP centres. A psychosocial assessment is underway. The Danish Red Cross is considering supporting the psychosocial component.



Volunteers from the Lebanese Red Cross and SARC cooperate to evacuate casualties

In Syria, the Federation deployed a team from the Middle East regional office in Amman (starting 16 July). An operations room was set up to coordinate the support and respond to the organizational needs of SARC. Two staff from the Geneva secretariat, an operations manager and field logistics officer, joined the team in Syria to carry out an assessment and prepare an action plan. The main outputs were:

- Establishment of a clear-cut operational plan to support the activities of the SARC in favour of the evacuees from Lebanon.
- Training of SARC accountants on working advance management and Federation financial management rules and procedures.

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- Compilation of daily statistical reports from the branches and consolidation of field reports.
- Assisting SARC in issuing press releases, writing web stories and training the SARC information team.
- Logistics/needs assessment that identified future operational needs and facilitated the development of a plan of action.
- Coordinating support to SARC to handle bilateral initiatives from various PNSs who arrived in Syria.

Actions of the Movement's Partners in Syria included contributions from the ICRC and the National Societies of United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Qatar, Denmark, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, The Netherlands, Spain, Italy and Germany. The contributions included food, non-food items, shelter materials and capital items (six vehicles from the ICRC, four from Kuwaiti Red Crescent and four from the Netherlands Red Cross). *See annex 1 for details on plans of PNS bilateral support of the operation in Syria.*

In Cyprus, the Federation has supported the Red Cross in their material response to the needs of the arrivals from Lebanon. The Federation is also supporting the efforts to ensure adequate preparedness for a possible continuation of arrivals and changes in the composition of the evacuee flow. In addition, the Federation is taking steps to strengthen the capacity of the Red Cross to manage external assistance, through temporary (6–8 weeks) employment of a small number of staff at their headquarters.

The needs

Immediate needs

Lebanese Red Cross

The assessment of capacity-building needs has been done by the Lebanese Red Cross supported by the International Federation. The planned assistance to the National Society will ensure that the Federation can fulfill its role of providing support to the National Society in organizational strengthening. Coordination with the ICRC has been ensured through discussions between all partners so that ICRC and Federation assistance to the National Society are complementary. ICRC focuses on capacity needs and resources directly related to the current conflict, while the Federation ensures that capacities and systems for delivering services in the long term are in place.

- 1. Health and psychosocial support** – The current situation requires an increased effort and capacity to respond to the health and psychosocial needs of the affected people and the volunteers. The needs include human resource development as well as provision of other material resources :
 - support courses in community-based first aid, health awareness and hygiene for the internally displaced staying in temporary shelters
 - appoint a Psychosocial Support Programme (PSP) coordinator to develop and implement a psychosocial support plan of action and to support the PSP volunteers in their actions during this emergency situation
 - improve the management and administration of the nine blood banks by establishing a computer network for improved management of blood donors and available resources
- 2. Disaster management** – Effective logistics services are crucial for the ability of the National Society to handle the increased influx of relief goods. The current logistics department is understaffed and lacks basic resources to effectively handle the new challenges. A plan of action for the strengthening of the logistics department is already developed. Needs are in the areas of warehousing, fleet management and procurements:
 - Logistics delegate to technically assist in developing systems and procedures to improve the quality of information about needs of affected people, and improve the quality of services through better planning
 - Support the development of a logistics department to deliver logistic services to all operational departments. This includes assistance in developing procedures and systems to ensure proper warehouse management, stock management, fleet management, procurement procedures and standard practices
 - Relief delegate to provide technical support to the youth department in developing relief procedures
 - Support the appointment of a Lebanese Red Cross volunteer to develop plans, systems and procedures for water distribution and to improve monitoring and reporting on the programme's activities and progress. Financial support for administrative expenses (computer, telephone) and five minibuses to transport volunteers are also needed

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- Back the Lebanese Red Cross initiative to increase cooperation and coordination by funding the budget of the operations room, which works on daily quantitative reports about operations, situation updates, and promotes cooperation and coordination between the operational departments

3. Organizational development – The current situation and activities require a higher capacity and resources from the support departments such as finance and human resources than before this crisis. The visibility of the Lebanese Red Cross during the crisis has been substantial. The work of the emergency medical services and youth has been particularly noticed by the local and international media, which has led to an increase in volunteer recruitment and cash donations both locally and internationally. This sudden increase in funding and human resources requires an improved financial system, new financial procedures and a proper human resources strategy. Therefore, the emphasis will be on:

- Financial and technical support to the communication and public relations department in developing communication tools to keep stakeholders updated, providing information to the public, and issuing daily press releases. The assistance required includes salaries, the administrative expenses of a webmaster and a media officer.
- Support the development of new finance, filing and auditing procedures to ensure proper management of the budget, financial reporting and transparency for donors.
- Financial and technical support to strengthen the newly established planning department thus improving programme quality and reaching the affected people in a more efficient and effective way. The support will cover the salary for experienced staff in planning and strategic development, training activities for staff, department heads and a core group of volunteers.

Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC)

An assessment of the situation indicated that three weeks after the arrival of the first evacuees from Lebanon, the levels of relief items being spontaneously mobilized within Syria is beginning to decline. With uncertainty as to the longevity of the conflict, the priority will be to ensure the systematic availability of essential relief items and services to the displaced population, as well as provide some support to alleviate the burden on Syrian host families.

Even following a cessation of hostilities in Lebanon, it is possible that it will take time to develop the necessary conditions for a voluntary return. Once conditions acceptable to the externally displaced are established, the vast majority stated their intention to return to their homes in Lebanon immediately. They will join the 800,000 Lebanese who have been displaced internally. The resettlement of the conflict-affected population will present a major challenge for the Government of Lebanon and humanitarian actors as much of the country's infrastructure and housing will be damaged or destroyed. Planning for the return of the externally displaced to Lebanon therefore needs to be coordinated jointly between the relevant Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners both in Lebanon and Syria. SARC branches have important information on the numbers and home areas of the Lebanese evacuees that could be of use to the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in Lebanon.

Target groups : Seven distinct groups of beneficiaries have been identified :

1. Immediate assistance at border points (2,500 people/day)
2. Displaced/evacuees living in shelters (21,965 people)
3. Displaced/evacuees living with Syrian host families (31,270 people)
4. Displaced families currently renting private accommodation (unknown, unlikely to be significant)
5. Third-country nationals (1,500 people)
6. Syrian families hosting Lebanese families (6,000 families)
7. People stranded between the Syrian/Lebanese border (no man's land); mainly Palestinians living in refugee camps in Lebanon and affected by the conflict (400 people).

SARC is active with all groups except group four, although volunteers provide the group with Restoring of Family Links (RFL) services upon request. It is assumed that at least some members of this group will eventually fall into one of the other categories (probably group two or three) if the situation continues. If this happens, they will potentially become SARC beneficiaries. Group seven is a special case handled by the Syrian authorities, but SARC support may be needed in one form or another. The Palestine Red Crescent branch in Syria is involved in the assistance of this special group.

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Third-country nationals (group five), including Sudanese, Bangladeshis, Phillipinos, Sri Lankans, Egyptians, and others are likely to need assistance from SARC while they await transportation to their respective countries.

The SARC caseload is estimated at 55,000 people who are receiving assistance of some kind from the National Society. It is proposed to also include the hosting families of the 30,000 externally displaced people being assisted by SARC. The total caseload of the operation would then be around 85,000. This would mean that the SARC caseload is estimated at 40 per cent of the Lebanese externally displaced population in Syria.

Shelters need to be considered in three categories:

1. Schools which will need to open for the new term at the beginning of September. Displaced people will be moved to the youth camps or to new purpose-built camps.
2. Displaced people/evacuees living in shelters from which relocation is not likely to be required in the immediate future. These are principally the government-controlled youth camps.
3. Hosting families.

Although SARC has managed to cover needs from public donations, there are indications that the level of support is beginning to decline. Some branches report that the level of donations has dropped to 50 per cent of initial levels. This trend can only be expected to continue.

Twelve out of fourteen SARC branches are involved in the operation. Some 800–900 volunteers have been actively involved.

Essential humanitarian needs, which were identified during the joint assessments carried out by SARC and the Federation and will be procured locally only, are in the following sectors:

1. **Food and nutrition** – Nutritionally adequate and culturally specific food parcels are required for displaced people living with hosting families. In order to support the hosting family coping mechanisms, each host family will be provided with the same food parcel given to the displaced family. The supply of food to collective centres is likely to remain adequate even if the overall level of public response continues to drop (however, this will need monitoring).
2. **Water and sanitation** – Hygiene parcels and baby parcels for all beneficiaries to ensure acceptable levels of personal cleanliness and prevent disease transmission. Most beneficiaries report gaps in the types of items supplied (nappies and sanitary towels being particularly mentioned). It is also envisaged to provide some cleaning items in bulk to hosting families. Hygiene promotion activities, already ongoing in some branches, should be provided in both collective centres and host families. Other water/sanitation needs include mobile showers and mobile toilets at border crossing points.
3. **Non-food items (NFI)** – Although most non-food item needs have already been met, certain items including kitchen sets, blankets, mattresses, bed sheets, tents, electricity generators and an ambulance are still needed. It will be necessary to keep a contingency stock for 10,000 families to cover ad hoc requests as well as to be prepared for the possibility of either another influx or to cover persons from the group four category who may become destitute.
4. **Health** – The overall level of service provision is high. The Lebanese externally displaced people have access to free health consultation at all levels. The most clearly mentioned needs are for medicines for chronic disease e.g. diabetes, high blood pressure and heart conditions (a potential donor is the Italian Red Cross who will offer cash assistance to cover the chronic diseases prescriptions through identified outlets). Another emerging need is psychosocial support. The Danish Red Cross in coordination with SARC is carrying out an assessment and will provide PSP parcels. The Danish Red Cross is considering contributing USD 100,000 from its own funds to support SARC.



A SARC volunteer entertaining displaced children

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5. **Restoration of Family Links (RFL)** – There is an ongoing need for SARC, supported by ICRC, to provide RFL services to all target groups affected by the conflict.
6. **Local and international staff** – There is a need to support the implementation of the operation and support coordination, planning and implementation for three months. These include a Federation representative/operations coordinator, logistics/relief delegate, possibly a water/sanitation delegate if evacuees stay longer in youth camps or purpose-built shelters (tented camps). Further human resource needs will be defined once the Federation representative/operations coordinator is in place and has negotiated these with SARC.

Red Cross on Cyprus

Recruitment of additional staff (5–10 people) for a maximum period of two months will be needed to support continued activities and provide resources that supplement those already available to the Red Cross. This will allow the Red Cross to purchase and distribute goods, support their volunteers and strengthen the Red Cross's management capacity to stabilize the operation.

International staff will be limited to two people for a period of one month, to assist in the planning and running of the operation in the eventuality that evacuees staying longer in Cyprus.

The Red Cross on Cyprus has access to two schools, empty for the summer, which may be used if needed to accommodate up to 600 persons. Alternative permanent/semi-permanent accommodation should be identified if needed. Needs are:

- Food and staff to prepare the meals. Special food for vulnerable groups such as small children and babies; elderly people; people with chronic illnesses
- Access to medical assistance – a facilitation service
- Advice on practical matters associated with a temporary stay in Cyprus, RFL and tracing support and the provision of information on returning to Lebanon
- Camp beds, sheets and blankets for up to 1,000 people at any one time
- If the caseload increases to 1,000 people, 200 tents may be required
- Hygiene kits
- Transport
- Communications

An assessment of the Red Cross on Cyprus's capacity to participate in Restoring Family Links and Red Cross messaging is underway.

Egyptian Red Crescent Society (ERCS)

A disaster preparedness programme for three ERCS branches (South and North Sinai, Red Sea branches) working on borders was discussed. These branches are regularly facing a new flux of people due to the frequent closing of borders. So far, the Lebanon humanitarian crisis is not having a direct impact on the Egyptian borders, but should the situation deteriorate in the region (Palestinian conflict), ERCS may be directly affected. ERCS is playing an active and important role in supporting the Lebanese Red Cross (delivery of assistance). However, the response capacity of the ERCS branches needs to be increased and reinforced. The proposed disaster preparedness programmes are intended to focus on the following areas:

1. Disaster management training (intervention team; logistic/contingency planning/rapid needs assessment; PSP and first aid; camp management training)
2. Staff/consultant to support ERCS in the reinforcement of their disaster relief centre
3. Branch reinforcement (office equipment, stocks, dispensary tents, water trucks, generators)
4. ERCS administration, staff and volunteer management (mobilization, transport, communication, indemnities)

Longer-term needs

It is clear that the affected National Societies need to build their capacities to respond to disasters, both man-made and natural (including epidemics). This can be best achieved through using the National Intervention Teams (NIT) structure and the capability to deploy a Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT).

Coordination

The ICRC provides the overall leadership in and around the Lebanon crisis and carries out the lead agency function in Lebanon. Movement coordination arrangements are set out in the joint statement by ICRC and the International Federation on coordination of the Movement's response to the conflict in Lebanon and Israel. Movement components have different roles and responsibilities within this. On this basis, the Federation is launching this emergency appeal to support National Societies assist Lebanese refugees, evacuees and other affected populations in the countries surrounding Lebanon.

The International Federation has agreed with the National Societies of Syria, Cyprus and Egypt to provide effective coordination for ensuring a cohesive international response to the needs in all countries. While the Federation is working closely with National Societies regionally and internationally, and with the ICRC for providing humanitarian assistance, regular meetings are held at country, regional and Geneva-level to plan for, and include, the participation and support of the different components of the Movement. The focus of Federation action is on:

- Identifying and agreeing operational capacities between the affected National Societies and hence organizational and management support required from the International Federation.
- Ensuring adequate assessment and planning in cooperation with relevant partners.
- Mobilizing, coordinating and channelling resources jointly with respective partners including any National Societies already working internationally in the region, to meet immediate and short-term needs.
- In coordination with ICRC, ensuring and supporting joint contingency planning in view of ongoing hostilities.
- Supporting effective information-sharing at all levels of the Movement on operational activities and Movement response.
- Coordinating the mandatory activities with external organizations including IOM, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and World Food Programme (WFP).
- Federation representation externally.

The proposed operation

Goal: The suffering of the people fleeing the armed conflict in Lebanon and those crossing to neighbouring countries has been alleviated.

Objective 1: Health and care

The health situation of the targeted beneficiaries is maintained at a satisfactory level within the emergency period of three months in the countries neighbouring Lebanon.

Activities planned

- Provide curative and preventive services to the targeted population with a focus on first aid, referral and health education, and based on World Health Organization (WHO) standards.
- Provide psychosocial support to the affected population.
- Support WHO in implementing the disease surveillance system and vaccination programme through the engagement of Red Cross Red Crescent volunteers.
- Use the WHO 'Communicable Disease Control in Emergencies- A Field Manual' to prepare action plans for epidemic outbreaks, in particular for diarrhoeal diseases.

Objective 2: Water and sanitation

The water and sanitation situation of the targeted population in the countries neighbouring Lebanon is maintained at satisfactory level within the emergency period of three months.

Activities planned

- Deliver and distribute bottled water as required.
- Establish sanitation facilities including water tanks, latrines and mobile showers.
- Provide hygiene parcels/kits.
- Supply hosting families with cleaning items.
- Maintain cleaning standards
- Provide vector control at shelters.
- Implement hygiene promotion activities.

Objective 3: Emergency relief (food and non-food)

Displaced people/evacuees and host families in the countries surrounding Lebanon have access to adequate shelter, food and other appropriate emergency support services.

Activities planned

- Purchase and distribute appropriate relief items and other emergency support.
- Assess appropriateness of cash or voucher distributions.
- Develop community-based relief management systems where appropriate.
- Support the hosting family coping mechanisms by providing necessary relief items.
- Monitor market price changes.
- Assess and develop support services for populations returning home when appropriate.
- Carry out on-the-job training of Red Cross and Red Crescent volunteers in support of relief activities.
- Monitor impact and adjust programme accordingly.

Objective 4: Shelter

Adequate shelter facilities are maintained for the targeted population for the emergency period of three months in the countries neighbouring Lebanon.

Activities planned to reach this objective:

- Ensure the provision of basic shelter for the targeted population.
- Support the hosting family coping mechanisms through regular home visits and assessments carried out by Red Cross and Red Crescent volunteers.

Objective 5: Capacity building

National Societies in the region are improving their capacity to respond to this and future crises.

Activities planned

- Implement a series of National Intervention Team (NIT) exercises covering relief and related health issues.
- Continuous deployment of a Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT)
- Assess further areas of capacity building in health, disaster management and organizational development and build on existing experience and knowledge.
- Train staff and volunteers in disaster management, relief and water/sanitation emergency response.

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- Promote existing programmes including psychosocial support, community-based first aid and disaster management.
- Provide minimum emergency water/sanitation stocks for the National Societies.
- Establish a good coordination system.
- Coordinate building of new partnerships.
- Develop new programmes.

Objective 6: Communications – advocacy and public information

Support the National Societies to improve their communications capacities, and develop appropriate communications tools and products to support effective operations in the countries neighbouring Lebanon.

Activities planned

- Provide – through the positioning of an information delegate and a video/photo delegate – web stories, press releases, video images and photos, and other communications materials, as needed, for posting on the Federation web site and distribution to Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies.
- The information delegate will also be responsible for coordinating press interviews with Federation and National Society spokespeople, as required.
- The information delegate will provide support to the National Society, as needed, to produce communications materials and plans.

Capacity of the Federation

The Middle East regional office in Amman, Jordan acts as focal point to coordinate Federation support to the National Societies in the region in line with Strategy 2010, the Federation Global Agenda Goals and the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) department strategy for 2006–2009. The main focus is on strengthening the capacities of National Societies to enable them to respond positively and effectively to the needs of the most vulnerable people. The Federation's delegation in New York maintains contact with Member States and the UN system.

The Dubai Regional Logistics Unit and Global Fleet Base have the capacity to support logistics, procurement, resources, fleet (vehicles and management), mobilization and coordination.

Monitoring and evaluation

The Federation will continue to issue regular operational updates (including financial reports) to provide information on the humanitarian activities of the affected National Societies and details on how the operation will continue based on the assessments in each country.

Susan Johnson
Director
National Society and Field Support Division

Markku Niskala
Secretary General

[Budget summary and map below; click here to return to the title page and contact information.](#)

Annex 1: Contributions received and expected from Partner National Societies in support of SARC through bilateral initiatives

PNS	Support to SARC relief operation	Status of support
Qatar Red Crescent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5,000 mat tresses • 5,000 food basket 	Delivered to SARC
United Arab Emirates Red Crescent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relief items value USD 300,000 • Medicines <p>Started procurement of 5,000 hygiene kits, 5,000 mattresses, 5,000 blankets, 1,000 kitchen sets and 2 generators 30 KVA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Medicines distributed to Zabadani camp - By 10 August, goods will be delivered to SARC warehouse
Italian Red Cross	EUR 20,000 to cover cost of chronic diseases the amount can be increased.	MoU signed with SARC
Netherlands Red Cross	<p>EUR 250,000, 80% of the amount will be on goods donation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,000 family tents in stock (previous agreement) • Hygiene kits • Cover SARC running cost • 4 pickups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MoU signed with SARC - 1,000 tents delivered - EUR 100,000 transferred to SARC bank account
Spanish Red Cross	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5,000 blankets • 2,800 jerry cans • 180 hygiene kits • 50 first aid rucksack • 700 tarpaulins • Telecommunications assessment • Post information on FedNet • Support directly SARC on the logistics and distributions of items 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 20% of the goods sent to five branches: Tartus, Al Qusayr sub branches & Homs, Damascus & Damascus rural branches - Waiting for donor approval of quotation to purchase: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ kitchen sets ○ Hygiene kits ○ Baby parcels kits ○ Medical items ○ Telecoms equipments ○ 1 truck, 5 tons - Waiting for donor approval to support SARC with items enough for 3,000 people, items include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baby parcels • Hygiene kits • Telecoms equipments <p><i>Green light from donor obtained:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 truck 5 tons
Danish Red Cross	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Psychosocial Support Programme assessment and plan of action developed. • List of advise • Psychosocial Support Programme flyer (will be reprinted in Amman) • Stress management workshop for volunteers • Psychosocial Support Programme training of trainers for one week • Psychosocial Support Programme national coordinator 	The plan of action will be finalized on 8 August. This will be incorporated in the Federation appeal.
Kuwaiti Red Crescent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5,000 food parcels • 4 pick-up trucks 	Within two days food parcels will be in Syria.
German Red Cross	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifying SARC needs • Coordination with movement 	German Red Cross representative in Syria to consult with the National Society and Movement partners to determine the level of support to be contributed by the German Red Cross.

Budget summary

See Annex 2 for details.

ANNEX 2: BUDGET SUMMARY

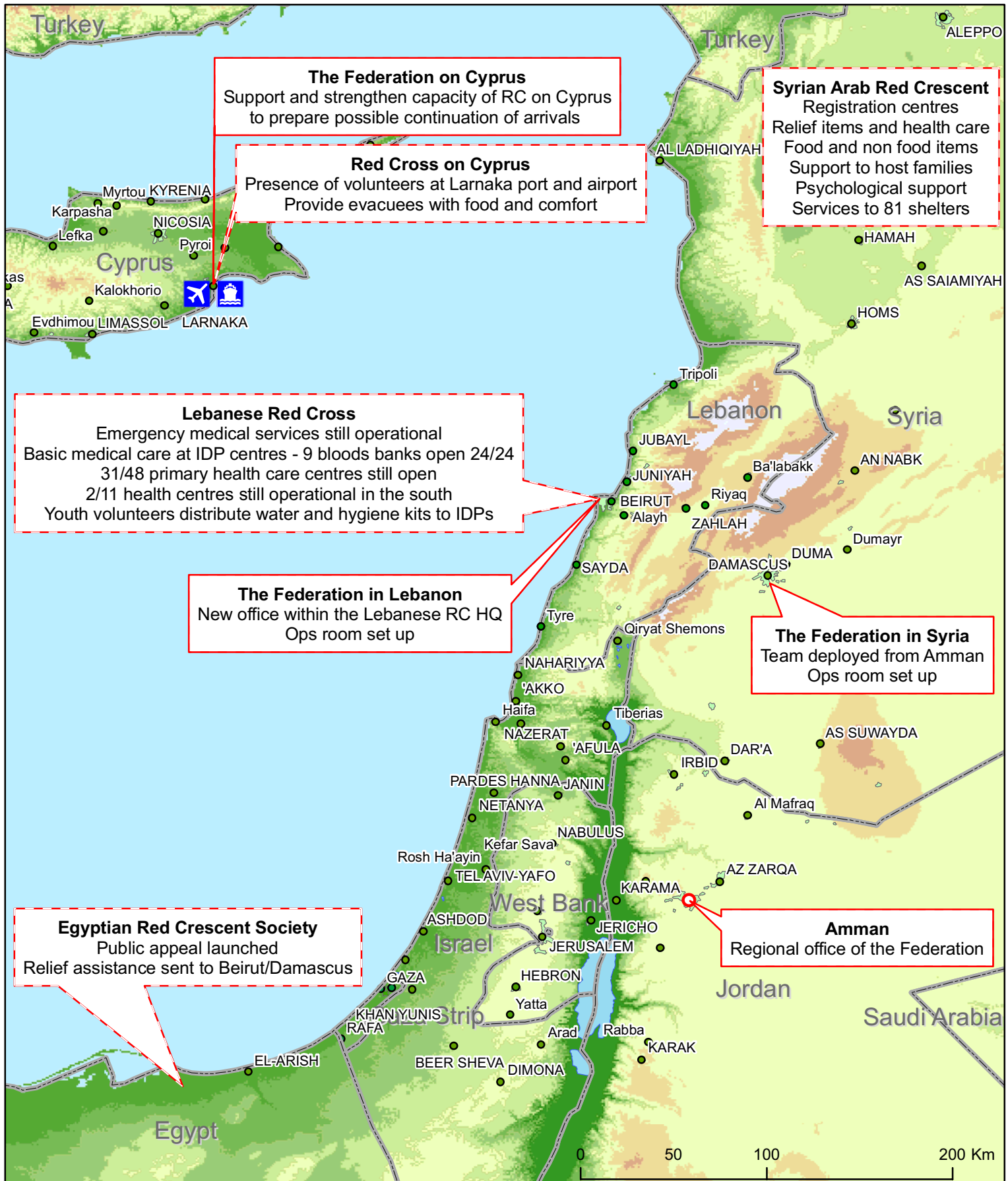
APPEAL No. MDR81001

Humanitarian Crisis in Middle East (revised appeal)

TYPE	PREVIOUS BUDGET	REVISED BUDGET
RELIEF NEEDS	IN CHF	IN CHF
Shelter	100,000	25,000
Clothing & Textiles	100,000	555,898
Food		1,017,470
Water & Sanitation	250,000	6,865
Medical & First Aid	250,000	16,346
Utensils & Tools		440,440
Other supplies (eg. Hygiene Parcels)	300,000	890,900
TOTAL RELIEF NEEDS	1,000,000	2,952,919
<u>CAPITAL EQUIPMENT</u>		
Vehicles		559,800
Computers & other equipment (incl Generators)	20,000	305,800
<u>PROGRAMME SUPPORT</u>		
Programme support (6.5% of total)	86,000	327,405
<u>TRANSPORT STORAGE & VEHICLE COSTS</u>		
Distribution & Storage	23,000	43,900
Transport & Vehicle Costs	25,000	126,202
<u>PERSONNEL</u>		
Expatriate staff	25,000	195,750
National staff	50,000	184,566
Consultants		40,000
Workshops and training		167,000
<u>ADMINISTRATIVE & GENERAL SERVICES</u>		
Travel & related expenses	25,000	41,636
Administrative & general expenses	25,000	71,754
Communication Expenses	50,000	20,266
TOTAL OPERATIONAL NEEDS	329,000	2,084,079
TOTAL APPEAL CASH, KIND, SERVICES	1,329,000	5,036,998
LESS AVAILABLE RESOURCES (-)		1,593,371
NET REQUEST		3,443,627



Humanitarian crisis in the Middle East



The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities.

Map data sources: ESRI, GIST, Federation