

PROGRAMME UPDATE



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

LEBANON: APPEAL REVISION

Appeal No. MAALB001
19 December 2006

The Federation's vision is to strive, through voluntary action, for a world of empowered communities, better able to address human suffering and crises with hope, respect for dignity and a concern for equity. Its 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 over 185 countries.

In Brief

Programme Update no. 3 (Appeal Revision)

Initial Appeal target 2006-2007: CHF 931,000 (USD 778,961 or EUR 586,054)

Revised Appeal target: CHF 1,582,343 (USD 1,292,812 or EUR 988,880) [<click here for the attached revised appeal budget>](#)

Appeal budget for 2006: CHF 516,941

Appeal budget for 2007: CHF 1,065,402

Related Emergency and Annual Appeals:

- Lebanon Appeal 2006-2007. For details, please see the website at http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?annual06/MAALB001.pdf
- Programme Update no. 1. For details, please go to the website at, http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?annual06/MAALB00101.pdf
- Programme Update no. 2. For details, please go to the website at, http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?annual06/MAALB00102.pdf
- Humanitarian Crisis in the Middle East emergency appeal, For details, please go to the website at, http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?06/MDR81001revised.pdf
- Annual Appeal 2006-2007 for Middle East. For details, please go to the website at, http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?annual06/MAA81001.pdf
- More information on Red Cross Red Crescent work in MENA can be found at, <http://www.ifrc.org/where/europe.asp>

Programme summary:

The humanitarian crisis this summer as a result of hostilities in Lebanon and Israel showed several points of strength but also weaknesses within the Lebanese Red Cross which affected the efficiency and efficacy of its response. The situation created a faster momentum for a change process in terms of organisational development, resource management, strategic and operational planning, disaster management, psychological support programme, community based first aid, volunteers' management and communication.

The Federation will increase its support to the Lebanese RC during 2007 in order to take advantage of this momentum and support the Lebanese RC to be better prepared for the future particularly as the political and economic situation remains extremely unsettled. A Financial Management review of the Lebanese Red Cross was completed in August 2005 and will be used to develop new procedures and guidelines for the society. Similarly, new systems and procedures are being introduced within logistics. It is also essential that the Federation continues its support to develop the capacity of the Lebanese RC in planning and project management.

Operational developments and Country context

After some years of peace, hostilities in Lebanon and Israel started on July 12 and lasted for 34 days, displacing around one million Lebanese. The conflict left 1,187 people dead. More than 30,000 houses were destroyed or damaged in the most affected areas¹. 150,000 people were left homeless, living with families or renting temporary houses.

Despite the end of the hostilities three months ago, more than 20 civilians have been killed since and more than 100 wounded due to the huge number of unexploded ordnances (UXOs)², mainly cluster bombs, spread over the south of the country, mainly in agriculture areas.

In addition to the loss of lives and livelihood, the country's infrastructure was severely damaged including bridges, roads, ports, and the main airport. Many small businesses collapsed and the tourist season was disrupted, both of which are vital to Lebanon's fragile economy.

From the first day of the hostilities, the Lebanese RC fully mobilized its network of 5,000 active volunteers spread over the country. The volunteers endured heavy shelling at times and were often at risk. In addition to being the national first aid provider as per its mandate, the Lebanese RC extended its work to alleviate the suffering of people affected by the conflict. The areas of work that were covered by the Lebanese RC can be summarized as follows:

- **Emergency Medical Services:** through 2,400 dedicated and professional volunteers and a fleet of 200 ambulances, the Lebanese RC organized the transportation of wounded and evacuation of the most vulnerable groups³, delivering medicine (mainly for chronic diseases) and food to people in isolated areas and regions, often under heavy shelling. More than 15,000 civilian benefited from these services.
- **Medical Services:** More than 50,000 people benefited from medical services delivered in the Lebanese RC health centres and dispensaries, through the network of 13 mobile clinics that provided health services to internally displaced people (IDPs) and delivered medicines to those in need.
- **Blood banks:** the Lebanese RC organized 12 blood donation campaigns and delivered around 2,700 units to people in need in various regions.
- **Shelter management:** the network of 1,200 youth volunteers organized needs assessments, distributed relief items and water. More than 200,000 families benefited from these services.
- **Psychological support:** the Lebanese RC organized thousands of activities to psychologically support volunteers, children and people affected by the conflict. In addition to group activities, the Lebanese RC organized personalized interventions with specialized professionals.

Federation support

The Federation has been, over the last three years, supporting the Lebanese RC in terms of elections, governance and management training, development and improvement of preventive health programmes, development of the programmes and the structures of the youth and volunteers departments.

During 2006, the Lebanese RC has elected, for the first time since the 70s, the executive committee (national board). The new board was formed just one week before the hostilities started on the 12 July 2006. More than 70 per cent of its members are new.

Health and care

Despite impressive gains in overall public health status and life expectancy over the decades, Lebanon still faces a

¹ South Lebanon (southern part of the Litani River), Beqaa mainly Hermel and Baalbeck and southern suburbs of Beirut.

² The number is estimated to be over 100,000

³ Mainly children, women, elderly and sick people

number of significant health care challenges. Over half of the population still lacks formal health insurance coverage and more than 60 per cent of overall health spending comes from out-of-pocket private expenditures. Total health expenditure, as a percentage of GDP, is around 12.4 per cent, higher than any other MENA country and one of the highest in the world. Service delivery is largely curative oriented and from the private sector. More than 90 per cent of hospitals and 80 per cent of health centres are privately owned and operated.

The Lebanese RC has an extensive operational network of 24 primary health care centres, 24 dispensaries, nine blood banks, four nursing schools and social services targeting vulnerable people unable to access private and public institutions. This network is supported by motivated and trained staff and volunteers. Funding is mainly coming from the Ministry of Public Health.

The Lebanese RC aims to strengthen its complementary role in health and social services with a broad focus on community based health and social programmes staffed with volunteers. It will be crucial for the society to ensure adequate coordination and possibly cooperation with other health care providers in the country, both governmental, non-governmental and private sector. The World Bank is currently working with the government of Lebanon on health sector reform, including financing reform, pharmaceutical reform, and Primary Health Care (PHC) quality reform and accreditation programmes. It is the explicit priority of the Lebanese RC to adapt to these reforms to ensure equity, efficiency and quality in its service delivery. The Federation will assist with support and advice.

The Lebanese RC health and care activities are also focusing on social welfare and community services for vulnerable people, such as disabled, poor pregnant women and single parent families. These services are one of the key activities for the Lebanese RC and play an important role in Lebanese society where public health and social services remain partly privatised and require expensive insurances.

Despite a heavy burden on the Lebanese RC, a legacy of its performance during the long lasting conflict and high expectations from the general public, the national society is increasingly focusing on community based activities and progressively shifting attention towards preventive health measures. The prerequisite for success of this initiative is to strengthen the Lebanese RC operational capacity and effectiveness with an expansion of the existing network of qualified volunteers to reach vulnerable communities. A comprehensive Health Services Assessment in June-September 2004 supported the notion that Lebanese RC should develop a new profile of public health services. A comprehensive set of priorities have been developed in collaboration with the Ministry of Public Health. The long term goals will be to focus on women's health situation, strengthen the capacity for psychological support and develop activities targeting groups of vulnerable people not covered by the government or other NGOs. This is also supported through the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) for Lebanon.

The Lebanese RC has a network of nine blood banks that have, particularly during these recent hostilities, played an important role in providing and delivering blood in isolated area. There is a need for the blood banks to improve stock management and decrease the quantity of unusable blood. A national campaign to encourage the population to donate blood is planned. However, information and donor recruitment is not funded and the Federation intends to support this in 2006-2007.

The number of reported HIV/AIDS cases is limited in Lebanon, but increasing in recent years. The Lebanese RC has worked closely with the National AIDS Programme (NAP) and the World Health Organisation to develop appropriate programmes aimed at raising the awareness among risk groups, combat stigma and to educate health care volunteers and professionals in counselling techniques for people living with HIV/AIDS and their family members. The target defined in the MDG for Lebanon is to halt and reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS by 2015. The Lebanese RC is an important partner in this work.

According to the NAP, the main cause of infection is sexual relations; 68 per cent of all cases, of which 14.8 per cent among homosexuals. Studies conducted by NAP indicate that awareness of the disease and modes of transmission exists. However, this has not been translated into increased precautionary measures; only 33 percent of persons aged 15-65 and 24 percent of those aged 15-24, use male condoms. The disease is still a taboo, making it a challenge to promote precautionary measures and safe sex. The Lebanese RC youth department has developed a revolutionary new peer education awareness programme which is being used all over Lebanon targeting adolescents. The Federation will continue to support this work in 2006-2007.

The decline in the living conditions resulting from the hostilities: loss of homes, living in overcrowded areas, loss of privacy, lack of playing space for children, and loss of the right to play because of the hostilities; have and will continue to have a great impact on the psychological situation of the affected population. Children are of particular concern as few mechanisms exist in Lebanon targeting their needs.

From the Lebanese RC point of view, the hostilities have left their finger prints on the volunteers who, for more than 40 days, worked day and night to accomplish their mission and deliver the best services possible for the affected people. Many volunteers need ongoing support and proper debriefing to process what were at times difficult experiences in terms of, for many, being a target for attacks and a member of a community directly affected.

Objective:

To provide improved and sustainable community based health services by strengthening preventive health and care programmes and capacities with a focus on disease prevention and health promotion.

Expected results:

- Strategy for strengthening preventive health and care programmes, reshaped clinical services, reviewed structures and training curriculum launched;
- Increased emphasis on women's health and psychological support as per recommendations in the Health Services Assessment and the MDGs for Lebanon;
- Availability of HIV/AIDS information increased among youth by expanding the existing awareness programme aimed at a sustained behavioural change to reduce the impact of HIV/AIDS;
- A community based first aid (CBFA) programme targeting women in the most affected areas with focus on prevention from diseases, hygiene, and general awareness has been developed;
- The psychosocial well-being of 4,000 children and parents affected by the hostilities and of 1,000 Lebanese RC volunteers has improved and they believe that they have regained control of their situation and their lives;
- The Lebanese RC has developed and implemented a programme to decrease traffic accidents;
- A new and revised information and recruitment campaign for blood donations launched, resulting in increased awareness and blood donors;
- The capacity of the Lebanese RC in managing blood banks has increased thus enabling the Lebanese RC to better manage its blood services.

Disaster management

Disaster management is a priority activity area for the Lebanese RC. Throughout the years of the civil war from 1975 to 1990 and the Israeli occupation of south Lebanon, which ended in 2000, the Lebanese RC built a reputation as a reliable, effective and professional paramedical service provider. In 1995, the Government of Lebanon decided that the Lebanese RC would be the national provider of First Aid and Ambulance services (EMS; Emergency Medical Services) for the entire population. Funding has been provided by the Government of Lebanon, through the Ministry of Health, and the services have been free of charge for the population. During the hostilities, the Lebanese RC was the only organisation accessing isolated communities, often under heavy shelling, through its network of EMS centres and first aid volunteers. In 2004, the Lebanese RC First Aid/Ambulance services responded to over 161,000 requests for assistance (over 440 a day). The Lebanese RC covers more than 80 per cent of all ambulance missions in Lebanon; the remaining 20 per cent is covered by private operators and the Civil Defence.

At least 35 of the 42 first aid stations are open 24 hours every day. Three operations centres are coordinating the service (*Baabda* for Beirut and the surrounding areas, *Tibnin* for the south and *Tripoli* for the north). The operations centres are in direct contact with hospitals, police, security forces, civil defence, fire departments and the armed forces. In times of disasters, the role of the Lebanese RC is to provide paramedical services, first aid and psychological support to victims. Given the political instability in the region and current economic and political difficulties in Lebanon, these services will continue to play an important role in Lebanese RC disaster management planning and represent a major component of the national disaster preparedness and response plan.

In June 2005, a joint Federation/ICRC/Norwegian RC mission assessed the operating environment of the

Lebanese RC emergency services. It concluded that the Lebanese RC provides an effective and efficient service to the population. However, concern was voiced over the method of budgeting as it does not reflect the true cost of the service. The total contribution of all donors (including the Government) does not cover all operating expenses and only a fraction of the material investment costs needed to ensure sustainability. The Federation will assist the Lebanese RC develop a true budget and a plan for a sustainable fleet renewal. The assessment recommended a maximum fleet of 150 ambulances and a 10-year renewal plan with 12 new ambulances acquired per year. There is also a need for improved protective gear for the volunteers as well as specialised equipment for the rescue teams operating in areas with difficult access.

The Lebanese RC had established a disaster management committee (DM) formed from the directors of the operational departments⁴. The lack of clear roles and responsibilities, procedures and systems, training and preparedness had limited the proper functioning of this committee during the crisis. The extraordinary situation in Lebanon following the hostilities, the assassination of former Prime Minister Rafik Hariri and subsequent killings and attempts on the lives of prominent politicians, as well as car bombs targeting business districts, serve as a reminder of Lebanon's volatile situation and the need for proper planning and training.

The Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (VCA) will be moved from the DM to planning and development under OD since this newly established department is responsible for the assessments and planning. VCA will be one of the tools for the assessment but will not be the only one.

A lesson learned from the hostilities is that effective logistics services are crucial for Lebanese RC to handle the increased influx of relief goods and ensure proper management of its fleet (ambulances, mini-buses, cars, trucks). The Federation and the Lebanese RC logistics department have developed a Plan of Action to strengthen the logistics department with combined resources coming from ICRC and the Federation. This plan of action focuses mainly on developing procedures and systems to ensure proper warehouse management, stock management, fleet management, and procurement procedures.

Objective:

The Lebanese RC position as the key humanitarian actor in disaster management is reinforced through effective disaster response, preparedness and mitigation aimed at preventing and alleviating the suffering of vulnerable communities

Expected results:

- Implementation of the ambulance services assessment recommendations resulting in improved management practices and effectiveness and the eventual phase out of Federation support;
- Improved equipment for specialized rescue teams;
- Upgraded logistical services and systems further developed and training launched in the Local Committees, central Disaster Preparedness warehouse in Beirut upgraded;
- The capacity of relevant departments⁵ and branches in logistics has been improved through training and coaching programme from the Federation;
- An Lebanese RC plan of action for local and National levels for DM has been developed and adopted by the Lebanese RC;
- Increased capacity of branches to respond to crisis and emergencies through local, national, and regional trainings on relief, assessment in emergencies and coordination mechanisms.

Organizational development

The Lebanese RC has a long history of providing effective medical services consisting of First Aid, ambulance services, blood banks and Primary Health Care (PHC) throughout the country. The national society also has a strong tradition of volunteering and a rapidly growing youth organisation. Lebanese RC remained a small, albeit important organisation from its foundation in 1945 until the civil war started in 1975. Due to the impartial nature of its composition, it maintained the respect of all factions during the hostilities. With the national government

⁴ The operational departments consist of: Emergency medical services, medico-social, youth, logistics, communication, and finance.

⁵ EMS, youth, medico-social, blood banks, logistics.

incapacitated as a result of the conflict, the Lebanese RC replaced the government's emergency medical services and PHC.

The Federation has been, over the last three years, supporting the Lebanese RC in terms of elections, governance and management training, development and improvement of preventive health programmes, development of the programmes and the structures of the youth and volunteers departments. During 2006, the Lebanese RC has elected, for the first time since the 70s, an executive committee (national board), with more than 70 per cent of its members being new. The process of reform continued with the election of the central committee (mid level governance) and the branches' committees.

The 34 days of hostilities showed the strength of the Lebanese RC at field level. However, several weaknesses were highlighted: planning (mainly after the ceasefire); inadequate equipment and materials of the EMS and youth programmes; ongoing lack of clarity of the national society's legal status and internal regulations; inadequate communication particularly with external stakeholders; the need to develop a logistics department, and the need to look at resource development.

The majority of volunteers, in spite of their active contribution to various services, including health, did not, for a long time, have direct influence on how the national society should be led and managed. However, this is changing. A process has been initiated to open membership to all citizens so that a wider membership base, reflecting a cross section of the society, is achieved. A new membership registry has been established with membership cards issued to all members. Changes to the statutes to enable greater membership participation in governance has been approved. A working group within the Lebanese RC internal affairs department has prepared the election process and the election of representatives from the branches to attend the General Assembly is completed.

A process to revise the existing statutes started in 2003. A thorough review led to the request for assistance from the Danish Red Cross Reference Centre on NS Statutes. The new set of statutes will be proposed at the General Assembly in 2005, opening up for much needed reforms of the organisation. Continued support to this process is critical to ensure success in the development of Lebanese RC.

A renowned audit company started a review of the financial management procedures in the Lebanese RC in July 2005. The results will be used to develop a strategy for improved financial management capacity of the society, both at national and local level.

External and internal communications in the Lebanese RC is limited to the means available. Although all branches have received a computer and computer training from the Federation, the potential of internet and e-mail is not utilised. The Lebanese RC youth department established a web-page in 2005, which has been a huge success. The Federation will support the Lebanese RC in establishing a web-page in 2006 by building on the youth web-site. A structure and content layout is already developed.

To ensure a common approach and consistency in the capacity building work with the Lebanese RC, the detailed planning and the implementation of the organisational development support to the national society will take into account the need for a continuing harmonization with the ICRC.

Overall Goal:

Continued support to the election process and governance programme is critical to ensure success in the development of Lebanese RC. Increase the capacity of the Lebanese RC to develop more focused and efficient programmes targeting the needs of the most vulnerable people. The Federation will support the Lebanese RC in establishing a web-page in 2006, and in improving the computer network within the department.

Objective:

A well functioning and adequately resourced Lebanese RC Society with sufficient governance and management capacity to ensure focused and responsive programmes addressing the needs of the most vulnerable people in Lebanon.

Expected results:

- The Lebanese RC's institutional performance has considerably improved with its statutes and internal regulations amended to ensure adequate participation of its constituencies and the newly elected governance has been further strengthened through training;
- The Lebanese RC has improved its procedures and systems or developed new ones in relation with the volunteers management at the branch and headquarters' levels;
- The quality of human resources has improved based on effective recruitment procedures, training and development schemes for volunteers and staff;
- The IT system of the Lebanese RC has been upgraded to ensure proper archiving and proper use and sharing of the information;
- Lebanese RC has improved its internal and external communication through a more effective and efficient communication programme;
- The newly established planning and development department has been strengthened in order to accomplish its role and responsibilities;
- The Lebanese RC has developed a long term strategic plan, increased the capacity of programmes managers or coordinators in planning, developed reporting and monitoring tools and developed the annual plan of action to implement the strategy;
- Two or three branches have come closer to the characteristics of well functioning branches which will lead to more efficient and effective work. This will be the result of a pilot project implemented in 2007.

Humanitarian values

Lebanon's experience with violent conflicts and its multi-cultural and multi-religious composition poses a great challenge for the society. Promotion of tolerance, co-existence and respect for human dignity are integral aspects of the way Lebanese RC operates. This approach served to protect the integrity of the national society during the civil war. As the only nationwide humanitarian organisation with volunteers and members from all of Lebanon's many confessional groups, it earned an unrivalled trust and respect among the population. This unique position is still intact and gives the Lebanese RC the ability to address issues related to humanitarian values with great credibility and reach all communities in the country.

The Lebanese RC is determined to continue its work to challenge all forms of discrimination and intolerance and to promote respect for diversity and human dignity. Integral to its success is the common training given to all new members and volunteers when they start with the Lebanese RC. The training focuses on respect of the fundamental principles and humanitarian values at the core of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement.

Another key aspect of humanitarian values in a traditional society such as Lebanon is the work to reduce stigma, discrimination and marginalisation among groups such as people living with HIV/AIDS, homosexuals, drug addicts and prisoners. The Lebanese RC will involve these groups in planning and decision making of the activities and training aimed at fighting discrimination and stigma. A project started in 2004 with the involvement of three departments; medical/social, teaching and youth. The medical-social department is educating health professionals working through their 48 clinics and dispensaries, the teaching department is educating nurses in counselling techniques and the youth department is educating youth volunteers to reach out to marginalised, high risk groups, as well as providing information to the general public to change their attitude.

Overall Goal:

Promotion of tolerance, co-existence and respect for human dignity are integral aspects of the Lebanese RC work. The Lebanese RC is determined to continue its mission in challenging all forms of discrimination and intolerance and promoting respect for diversity and human dignity. Another key aspect of humanitarian values is the reduction stigma, discrimination and marginalization among groups such as people living with HIV/AIDS, homosexuals, drug addicts and prisoners.

Objective:

Further develop the Lebanese RC capacity to advocate for the respect of human dignity, promote tolerance and reduce stigma among marginalized groups in Lebanon

Expected results:

- All new volunteers and members receive a comprehensive training on Red Cross and Red Crescent fundamental principles and humanitarian values;
- A nationwide campaign is launched repeating the core Red Cross values and activities as part of a volunteer recruitment campaign;
- Stigma and discrimination of people living with HIV/AIDS, homosexuals, drug addicts and adolescent prisoners reduced;
- The Lebanese RC has developed and implemented a programme to promote peace, tolerance, and acceptance of others.

Implementation and management

The Federation has been in Lebanon since 1992 as part of the post-conflict consolidation of the Lebanese RC. The ICRC established its presence in 1975 in response to the civil war and today maintains a small office with one expatriate, focusing on dissemination and tracing. The coordination and cooperation between the Movement components in Lebanon is strong with regular meetings taking place. Information on activities of common concern is always shared. In 2005, a joint effort by the Federation and the ICRC supported the printing of a Lebanese RC newsletter and a comprehensive assessment of the Lebanese RC Emergency Medical Services. The Lebanese RC has several agreements with the government of Lebanon concerning its activities, some of which are in direct response to the Millennium Development Goals (MDG). The Federation has encouraged the Lebanese RC to actively use the MDGs in its planning and to develop its partnerships with the government and relevant UN specialised agencies.

A key objective of the Lebanese RC is increased capacity in advocacy within its focus areas. This is needed to reach the objectives for 2007. The Federation has assisted the Lebanese RC in developing advocacy strategies within each of the focus areas such as humanitarian values and fundamental principles, HIV/AIDS and the combat of stigma, discrimination of marginalised groups and disaster preparedness.

The programmes herein are aligned with the Federation's Global Agenda, which sets out four broad goals to meet the Federation's mission:

1. *Reduce the numbers of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters.*
2. *Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.*
3. *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.

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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All International Federation assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct](#) and is committed to the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response](#) in delivering quality and accountable assistance to the most vulnerable. For support to or for further information concerning Federation programmes or operations in this or other countries, or for a full description of the national society profile, please access the Federation's website at <http://www.ifrc.org>

[Revised budget attached below; click here to return to the title page and contact information.](#)

BUDGET 2006

PROGRAMME BUDGETS SUMMARY

Appeal no.: AALB001 - 2006

Name: LEBANON - 2006

PROGRAMME:

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	Emergency	Total
	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF
Shelter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	0	22,000	0	0	0	0	22,000
Clothing & Textiles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Seeds & Plants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water & Sanitation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medical & First Aid	8,000	0	0	0	0	0	8,000
Teaching Materials	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utensils & tools	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Supplies & Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SUPPLIES	8,000	22,000	0	0	0	0	30,000
Land & Buildings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Computers & Telecom	0	0	11,000	30,500	0	0	41,500
Medical equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Equipment	20,000	0	0	0	0	0	20,000
LAND, VEHICLES & EQUIPMEN	20,000	0	11,000	30,500	0	0	61,500
Storage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distribution & Monitoring	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transport & Vehicles cost	0	0	0	28,560	0	0	28,560
TRANSPORT & STORAGE	0	0	0	28,560	0	0	28,560
International Staff	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Regionally Deployed Staff	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
National staff	0	0	0	37,560	0	0	37,560
National Society Staff	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Consultants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PERSONNEL	0	0	0	37,560	0	0	37,560
Workshops & Training	75,400	21,000	46,500	71,500	0	0	214,400
WORKSHOPS & TRAINING	75,400	21,000	46,500	71,500	0	0	214,400
Travel & related expenses	0	0	0	10,000	0	0	10,000
Information & Public Rela	22,000	0	24,000	12,000	0	0	58,000
Office Running Costs	0	0	0	10,800	0	0	10,800
Communication Costs	0	0	0	23,520	0	0	23,520
Professional Fees	0	0	4,000	5,000	0	0	9,000
Other General Expenses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GENERAL EXPENDITURE	22,000	0	28,000	61,320	0	0	111,320
Asset Depreciation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DEPRECIATION	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Contributions & Transfers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONTRIBUTIONS & TRANSFERS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Programme Support	8,718	2,989	5,944	15,950	0	0	33,601
PROGRAMME SUPPORT	8,718	2,989	5,944	15,950	0	0	33,601
TOTAL BUDGET:	134,118	45,989	91,444	245,390	0	0	516,941

BUDGET 2007

PROGRAMME BUDGETS SUMMARY

Appeal no.: AALB001 - 2007

Name: LEBANON - 2007

PROGRAMME:

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	Emergency	Total
	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF
Shelter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clothing & Textiles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Seeds & Plants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water & Sanitation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medical & First Aid	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Teaching Materials	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utensils & tools	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Supplies & Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SUPPLIES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land & Buildings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Computers & Telecom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medical equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LAND, VEHICLES & EQUIPMEN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Storage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distribution & Monitoring	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transport & Vehicles cost	4,500	4,500	4,500	24,660	0	0	38,160
TRANSPORT & STORAGE	4,500	4,500	4,500	24,660	0	0	38,160
International Staff	0	17,400	0	57,200	0	0	74,600
Regionally Deployed Staff	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
National staff	37,450	32,375	0	121,716	0	0	191,541
National Society Staff	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Consultants	0	0	0	20,250	0	0	20,250
PERSONNEL	37,450	49,775	0	199,166	0	0	286,391
Workshops & Training	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WORKSHOPS & TRAINING	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Travel & related expenses	6,000	6,000	6,000	12,000	0	0	30,000
Information & Public Rela	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Office Running Costs	12,000	12,000	6,000	15,000	0	0	45,000
Communication Costs	0	12,000	6,000	15,000	0	0	33,000
Professional Fees	0	0	0	5,000	0	0	5,000
Other General Expenses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GENERAL EXPENDITURE	18,000	30,000	18,000	47,000	0	0	113,000
Asset Depreciation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DEPRECIATION	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Contributions & Transfers	116,000	25,000	80,000	337,600	0	0	558,600
CONTRIBUTIONS & TRANSFERS	116,000	25,000	80,000	337,600	0	0	558,600
Programme Support	12,232	7,597	7,126	42,297	0	0	69,251
PROGRAMME SUPPORT	12,232	7,597	7,126	42,297	0	0	69,251
TOTAL BUDGET:	188,182	116,872	109,626	650,723	0	0	1,065,402