

## Lebanon | Lebanon Complex Emergency

<b>Emergency appeal №:</b> MDRLB017 <b>Emergency appeal launched:</b> 05/11/2024 <b>Operational Strategy published:</b> 24/12/2024	<b>Glide №:</b> <a href="#">CE-2024-000196-LBN</a>
<b>Operation update #2</b> <b>Date of issue:</b> 08/07/2025	<b>Timeframe covered by this update:</b> From 24/12/2024 to 24/03/2025
<b>Operation timeframe:</b> 26 months (05/11/2024 - 31/12/2026)	<b>Number of people being assisted:</b> 700,000
<b>Funding requirements (CHF):</b> CHF 80 million through the IFRC Emergency Appeal CHF 100 million Federation-wide	<b>DREF amount initially allocated:</b>

On November 5, 2024, the IFRC launched an Emergency Appeal to support the Lebanese Red Cross in responding to the escalating humanitarian crisis in Lebanon, aiming to assist 700,000 affected individuals. The CHF 80 million appeal remains only 7% funded to date, underscoring the urgent need for additional support to sustain LRC's response and preparedness efforts.



## **Rationale for the Lebanon Complex Emergency Appeal and Complementarity to the Middle East Crisis Appeal:**

This Emergency Appeal was launched in November 2024 to support the Lebanese Red Cross (LRC) in addressing the immense humanitarian impact of the escalation of hostilities in Lebanon.

Since October 2023, IFRC has been supporting LRC's efforts to prepare for and respond to the spill-over effects of the escalation of hostilities in Gaza through its multi-country Emergency Appeal for the Middle East Complex Emergency, which addresses the regional implications of the humanitarian crisis in Gaza.

The escalation of hostilities in September 2024 led to widespread destruction and mass displacement, exacerbating an already dire socio-economic situation in Lebanon, necessitating a new appeal to address the rapidly evolving humanitarian situation more effectively. The launch of a separate Emergency Appeal for Lebanon will ensure a robust Federation-wide response to the current crisis while also addressing the longer-term consequences of this conflict through recovery efforts as the country faces one of its worst humanitarian crises in decades.

While this new Emergency Appeal has been launched for Lebanon, the Middle East Crisis Emergency Appeal will remain active until December 2025.

The figures presented in the three-month Operations Update reflect the ongoing humanitarian response under this appeal while remaining complementary to the Lebanese Red Cross's activities under the Middle East Crisis Appeal. This alignment follows the National Society's One Response Approach, ensuring a coordinated and effective response across both appeals.

## **A. SITUATION ANALYSIS**

### **Description of the crisis**

Since October 8, 2023, Lebanon's southern border has been the scene of continued hostilities, leading to internal displacement of people in the South, the Bekaa, and Beirut suburbs. The violence intensified over a devastating six-week period from September to November 2024, resulting in widespread humanitarian consequences. According to the Lebanese Authorities, more than 4,000 people have been killed, including at least 300 children, and around 17,200 people have been injured as of early March 2025.<sup>1</sup>

Despite the ceasefire agreement in November 2024, the airstrikes persisted, particularly in southern Lebanon and Beirut's southern suburbs. These have resulted in significant civilian casualties, where, according to the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH), at least 20 people have been killed and 58 injured as of March 22<sup>nd</sup>.<sup>2</sup> The hostilities have not only undermined efforts to stabilize the region but have also further delayed the return of displaced populations and complicated humanitarian access. As of late March, approximately 93,306 individuals remain displaced outside their areas of origin, with 1,566 Internally Displaced People (IDPs) residing in 21 collective sites.<sup>3</sup>

Additionally, since March 6, escalations in the Syrian context have led to casualties, destruction of property and infrastructure, and mass displacement, extending to Lebanese territories. By the end of March, nearly 20,000 Syrians had arrived in 27 villages across North and Akkar Governorates. Many of these displaced are residing with host families or in informal shelters, placing additional strain on already vulnerable communities.<sup>4</sup> The compounded

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<sup>1</sup> OCHA Lebanon Flash Update #62 (6 March, 2025)

<sup>2</sup> OCHA Lebanon Flash Update #65 (28 March, 2025)

<sup>3</sup> Joint report LRC, DRM and IOM *Mobility Snapshot* (27 March, 2025)

<sup>4</sup> UNHCR Lebanon Flash Update (21 March, 2025)

effects of ongoing hostilities and the influx of refugees have exacerbated Lebanon's humanitarian crisis, highlighting the urgent need for sustained international support and comprehensive response strategies.

## Summary of response

The Lebanese Red Cross (LRC) is the primary humanitarian organization in Lebanon, established in 1945 and recognized by the government as an auxiliary to the public authorities in the humanitarian field. It is the country's largest national provider of emergency medical services and plays a pivotal role in disaster response, relief, and recovery efforts across Lebanon.

The LRC operates as an independent, neutral, and impartial body, but maintains a close working relationship with various government entities such as the Disaster Risk Management (DRM) unit, the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH), the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA), alongside the Lebanese Army Forces (LAF) and Internal Security Forces (ISF). LRC is a key component of the National Disaster Response Plan, often leading the coordination of first responders and working alongside civil defense and municipal authorities during crises.

In response to the ongoing hostilities in southern Lebanon and the wider humanitarian emergency, LRC has been the lead provider of pre-hospital emergency services, deploying over 350 ambulances to affected regions, despite dangerous conditions and attacks on medical personnel. Additionally, LRC is managing and supporting collective shelters and delivering essential relief supplies including food, hygiene kits, and non-food items to displaced people. With regards to its coordination role, LRC is actively participating in national and international coordination forums, including those led by OCHA, UNHCR, and the Lebanese authorities, to ensure harmonized and efficient aid delivery.

Additionally, LRC has focused on preparedness for potential escalation while simultaneously supporting those in conflict-affected areas, displaced individuals, and host families. Key response activities include ambulance services, pre-hospital care, blood transfusion, primary healthcare, psychosocial support (PSS), Urban Search and Rescue (USAR), Water and Sanitation, Cash, the distribution of essential relief items and food, distribution of multi-purpose cash assistance and recovery initiatives.

Given the ongoing volatility and rapidly changing humanitarian needs, this Emergency Appeal seeks to secure sustainable support for LRC's operational priorities through December 2026. A long-term, comprehensive approach is essential to addressing the protracted impact of the crisis, with a strong focus on recovery efforts.

## Needs analysis

Lebanon is experiencing a rapidly worsening humanitarian crisis fueled by economic collapse, the escalation of hostilities, and prolonged displacement. With its GDP contracting by over 38% in five years<sup>5</sup>, the country faces surging poverty, weakened public services, and systemic vulnerabilities. The resurgence of conflict in southern Lebanon has intensified civilian suffering—displacing over 103,000 people and destroying critical infrastructure—while forcing many families into repeated cycles of relocation due to unsafe conditions and lack of basic services.<sup>6</sup>

The healthcare system is under immense strain, where 19 primary health centers and three hospitals have closed, while others operate at limited capacity due to staff shortages, lack of supplies, and physical damage. The country's emergency and blood transfusion services are overwhelmed, jeopardizing care for trauma patients and individuals with chronic conditions.<sup>7</sup> Meanwhile, basic assistance programs are critically under-resourced, with many displaced families lacking heating, sanitation, shelter, and cash support for food or rent.

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<sup>5</sup> World Bank, 2025

<sup>6</sup> IOM & UN OCHA, 2025

<sup>7</sup> WHO, 2025

Food insecurity is also intensifying. Inflation, disrupted supply chains, and the destruction of over 2,100 hectares of farmland have eroded food access, with over a million people now dependent on food aid.<sup>8</sup> Malnutrition—particularly among children and pregnant women—is rising sharply. The Lebanese Red Cross is delivering essential aid despite mounting logistical, security, and funding challenges. Yet, with limited funding and only 7% of the Emergency Appeal funded, there is an urgent need for increased support to prevent further deterioration of Lebanon's humanitarian conditions.

## Operational risk assessment

**Security:** Despite the ceasefire agreement, airstrikes have reduced but continue on a regular basis. These hostilities have not only undermined efforts to stabilize the region but have also further delayed the return of some of the displaced populations, mainly in south Lebanon.

**Access:** Even in the months immediately following the November ceasefire and despite ongoing coordination between the Lebanese Red Cross (LRC) and UNIFIL, the security situation created access limitations for humanitarian organizations, especially in the South. The uncertainty and residual effects of the conflict likely complicated efforts to reach affected populations consistently during this period.

**Funding:** The operation has not received significant grants to support the Emergency Appeal (EA) budget of 80M CHF. So far, only 7% of the required funds have been raised, leaving a gap of 93%. The presence of multiple crises unfolding in the region has further constrained fundraising efforts. An emerging driver during this period is the US fund cuts and aid freezes which may lead to direct impact on funding from US government and ongoing programmes funded by USAID. This funding shortfall affects the ability of IFRC, NS and movement partners in reaching the targeted affected population.

**Population Movement:** Following the ceasefire, most displaced people have returned home, yet their needs and demographic compositions continue to evolve. LRC is currently undertaking response operations to support in the safe return of population to their respective homes and rehabilitating damaged infrastructure. However, the unstable security situation in Syria has affected the speed of return of Syrians displaced into Lebanon

**National society capacity:** While the full extent of the US funding cut shortfall's impact might have unfolded later, the anticipation of limited resources would have already started to raise concerns about staff recruitment and retention, the procurement of necessary supplies, and the long-term sustainability of operations. The other major driver is the high number of programmes and operations which puts the national society under pressure to implement with also the limited resources to support the operations.

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<sup>8</sup> FAO & WFP, 2025


## B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

### Update on the strategy

The Operational Strategy published on the 24th of December 2024, will be revised to reflect the National Society's plan for the upcoming year and the indicators will be amended. The temporary ceasefire agreement remains fragile and the situation unpredictable, which also affects the humanitarian partners' ability to fully plan for recovery.

## C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL REPORT

### STRATEGIC SECTORS OF INTERVENTION

		Shelter, Housing and Settlements		Total Target: 15,000	
Objective:		Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, wellbeing and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions			
Key indicators:	IFRC Indicator	LRC Indicator	Actual	Target	
	# of conflict affected individuals receiving mattresses, disaggregated by sex	# of mattresses distributed to conflict-affected individuals	7,707		
	# of blankets distributed to conflict-affected individuals	# of blankets distributed to conflict-affected individuals	16,851		
	# of conflict affected families receiving cash for rent assistance	# of conflict affected families benefited from the retrofitting and rehabilitation works of residential buildings/shelters through contractor-based intervention			

Despite the ceasefire agreement, violence persists—particularly in southern Lebanon—due to intermittent airstrikes. Combined with the ongoing conflict in Syria and population movement, these conditions have continued to hinder the safe return of many displaced individuals to their homes. A significant number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) remain in collective shelters and other temporary accommodations, where they continue to require humanitarian assistance. In response to these ongoing needs, shelter item distributions have remained a priority. Between the start of January and the end of March, the Disaster Management Sector (DMS) distributed **7,707 mattresses** and **16,851 blankets** to those affected by the hostilities. Additionally, **1,864 shelter kits** containing two tarpaulins and a shelter toolkit (includes tools that are used for shelter repairs) were provided.

While the demand for shelter items has declined as individuals return to their communities, the need for funding to support cash distributions for shelter rehabilitation has increased. However, cash for rehabilitation is not currently prioritized, and as a result, no dedicated funding has been allocated for this purpose. Instead, the Lebanese Red Cross (LRC) is providing emergency multi-purpose cash assistance, which beneficiaries can use at their discretion.



## Food Security and Livelihoods

**Total Target:** 110,000

Objective:	Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods			
Key indicators:	IFRC Indicator	Equivalent LRC Indicator	Actual	Target
	# of people who received ready meals, disaggregated by sex	# of food parcels distributed to conflict-affected families	98,903	
	# of families who received food parcels	# of families who received food parcels	400 unique Households	

The LRC Disaster Management (DM) and Youth sectors distributed **98,903 food parcels** between the end of December 2024, and end of March 2025. Additionally, as part of LRC's regular programming, they distributed food-parcels to 400 socio-economically vulnerable households.



## Multi-purpose Cash

**Total Target:** 100,000

Objective:	Households are provided with unconditional/multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	# of families who received unconditional cash	3,936	

The Lebanese Red Cross (LRC) extended **one-time emergency cash assistance to 3,936 vulnerable families**, each receiving \$200. This amount was carefully structured to address key needs as follows:

- \$100 allocated for food assistance,
- \$45 for basic non-food items, and
- \$55 for water, sanitation, and hygiene (WaSH) support.

This intervention was designed to offer immediate relief and uphold the dignity and autonomy of affected households.

A significant innovation in this response was the introduction of a new cash assistance modality and the engagement of a different Financial Service Provider (FSP), BoB Finance. This shift was driven by community feedback and aimed at improving efficiency and accessibility. Selected through a competitive process in line with



LRC's procurement guidelines, BoB Finance provided a cost-effective, wide-reaching solution. Its extensive network and flexible working hours ensured that beneficiaries could access their funds safely and conveniently, while the ability to remotely upload cash into accounts minimized operational risks and reduced the exposure of staff and volunteers to hazardous areas.

Looking ahead, Phase 2 of the LRC's cash response will build on these improvements by offering more sustained support: each targeted family will receive six payments of \$200, distributed based on the outcomes of thorough needs assessments. This approach aims to enhance the impact of the assistance by aligning it more closely with household needs over time.

 <b>Health &amp; Care</b> (Mental Health and psychosocial support / Community Health / Medical Services)			<b>Total Target:</b> 330,000		
<b>Objective:</b>		Strengthening holistic individual and community health of the population impacted through community level interventions and health system strengthening			
<b>Key indicators:</b>	<b>IFRC Indicator</b>	<b>LRC Indicator</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Target</b>	
	# of conflict-affected people injured transported, disaggregated by sex	# of ambulance patients served	41,536		
	# of conflict-affected civilians evacuated, disaggregated by sex				
	# of conflict-related dead bodies managed and transported				
	# of non-conflict related emergencies patients served, disaggregated by sex				
	# Blood components distributed to conflict affected people	# of blood units delivered	12,180		
	# of blood components distributed to hospitals directly				
	# Blood Units Collected	# of whole blood units collected	9,999		
	# Blood Donors Appointments fulfilled	# of blood donors donated based on appointments	242		
	# of MMU deployments		465		

# of medical consultations provided through MMUs and HCs, disaggregated by sex		47,695 (29,943 Females and 17,752 Males)	
# of medication services provided through MMUs and PHCs		84,574	
# of group support sessions	# of individuals reached with PFA	0	
# of people who attended group sessions, disaggregated by sex	# of unique youth beneficiaries attending life skills sessions from youth and health manuals	438	
# of people reached with MHPSS services, disaggregated by sex	# of unique children, youth, and adolescent beneficiaries attending long term activities under HVP program	691	
# of vaccines administered	# of children vaccinated	66,647	
# of RC/RC primary healthcare facilities that carried out routine vaccination activities per month	# of unique beneficiaries attending the IHL toolkit	898	
# of people reached by volunteers during outreach with information on how to access routine immunization services	# of children reached for immunization	73,955	

Amid ongoing conflict and recovery efforts in Lebanon, the Lebanese Red Cross (LRC) has played a critical role in delivering health and care services to affected populations. With a focus on emergency medical services, primary healthcare, blood services, mental health support, and immunization, the LRC's interventions have reached tens of thousands of people, helping to address both immediate needs and longer-term health challenges.

During the current reporting period, LRC's Emergency Medical Services (EMS) transported a total of **41,536 individuals**, including those injured as a result of the conflict. To ensure the continued operation and sustainability of these critical services, support was also extended to cover key overhead costs—particularly those related to ambulance maintenance, office running expenses, and day-shift per diems for EMS personnel. These efforts not only enabled continuity of operations during protracted emergencies but also contributed to strengthening the long-term resilience of the EMS system.

In parallel, **blood services** were essential to sustaining critical care. The LRC collected **9,999 units of whole blood** and delivered **12,180 blood components** to conflict-affected individuals. These efforts were supported by **242 fulfilled voluntary blood donor appointments**, helping maintain a steady blood supply at a time of heightened demand.

To respond to the collapse or reduced functionality of many local health facilities, the LRC deployed **465 Mobile Medical Units (MMUs)** to provide medical services directly to affected communities. These units delivered **47,695**




**medical consultations**—29,943 for females and 17,752 for males—and supplied **84,574 medication services** through both MMUs and Primary Health Care Centers (PHCs). These interventions helped fill urgent healthcare gaps and ensured continuity of care for those displaced because of the conflict.

Vaccination efforts were another major component of the LRC's health response. With routine immunization activities continuing across primary healthcare facilities and through Mobile Vaccination Units (MVU), a total of **66,647 vaccines** were administered to children. Additionally, **73,955 children** were reached with information on how to access routine immunization services, supporting disease prevention and strengthening community health resilience.

Mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) activities were more limited in scale due to shifting operational priorities and population movements. Nevertheless, **438 youth** participated in life skills group sessions, and **691 children, youth, and adolescents** were engaged in long-term activities under the **Humanitarian Values and Principles (HVP) program**. Although no formal Psychological First Aid (PFA) sessions were recorded during the reporting period, these structured engagements contributed to mental well-being and resilience among vulnerable populations.

Further emphasizing its community-based approach, **898 individuals** participated in outreach sessions using the International Humanitarian Law (IHL) toolkit, which aims to raise awareness and build local capacity in the protection of health and humanitarian principles during crises.

Together, these efforts reflect the LRC's commitment to a holistic, inclusive health response—one that meets both urgent needs and lays the groundwork for longer-term recovery. By integrating emergency care, public health, psychosocial support, and community education, the LRC continues to serve as a vital lifeline for Lebanon's most affected populations.

 <b>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene</b>		<b>Total Target:</b> 100,000		
<b>Objective:</b>	<i>Ensure safe drinking water, proper sanitation, and adequate hygiene awareness of the communities during relief and recovery phases of the Emergency Operation, through community and organizational interventions</i>			
<b>Key indicators:</b>	<b>IFRC Indicator</b>	<b>LRC Indicator</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Target</b>
	# of conflict-affected families receiving hygiene kits	# of hygiene kits distributed to conflict affected families	17,808	
	# of conflict-affected families receiving disinfection kits	# of household cleaning kits distributed to the affected families	152	
	# of conflict-affected families receiving drinking water packs	Volume of drinkable water distributed by litres	21,478 litres	

As part of its hygiene and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) interventions, the LRC distributed **17,808 hygiene kits** to conflict-affected families. These kits provided households with the necessary supplies to maintain personal

and domestic hygiene in the face of disrupted services and overcrowded living conditions, particularly in temporary shelters and host communities.

Recognizing the importance of clean-living environments in preventing the spread of disease, the LRC also distributed **152 household cleaning (disinfection) kits** to families in areas most impacted by the conflict. These kits supported safe and effective cleaning practices in homes where sanitation infrastructure may have been damaged or insufficient.

In addition to hygiene-related support, access to safe drinking water remained a priority. The LRC distributed **21,478 litres of potable water** to conflict-affected families, ensuring a critical lifeline for communities facing water shortages or contamination risks due to damaged supply systems.



## Protection, Gender and Inclusion

**Total Target:** 25,000

### Objective:

*Communities identify the needs of the most at risk and particularly disadvantaged and marginalized groups, due to inequality, discrimination and other non-respect of their human rights and address their distinct needs*

### Key indicators:

#### Indicator

#### Actual

#### Target

# of staff and volunteers trained on PGI, PSEA and child safeguarding, and staff ensure adherence to the Code of Conduct, disaggregated by sex

# of RFL services provided

# of child friendly space operated

# of children participating in child friendly space, disaggregated by sex

In response to identified needs shared by the Medical Social Services Sector, Disaster Risk Reduction, Disaster Management Sector, and Youth Sector, a new MHPSS course has been developed. This course is designed to enhance the capacity of staff and volunteers who engage in activities involving children. The rollout of this training is scheduled to commence during the second and third quarters of the year.

Additionally, the LRC MHPSS and Protection, Gender and Inclusion Induction Course has undergone a comprehensive review, update, and standardization process. This revised course is now being disseminated across the MSS, DRR, DMS, and Youth Sector. To ensure effective delivery, new trainers are being coached and validated by the relevant technical teams.

A specialized psychosocial support program targeting women at risk of experiencing Gender-Based Violence (GBV) has also been developed. The program includes a 12-session curriculum, and a cohort of social workers has been trained by the MHPSS and PGI team to lead its implementation. These trained social workers are currently engaged in outreach activities, with full implementation planned for the third quarter of the year.

On the ground, several direct MHPSS interventions are being carried out within communities. The Youth Sector has initiated school-based community events aimed at raising awareness on mental health. Concurrently, the DRR Unit has launched outreach activities in preparation for MHPSS program implementation in war-affected

communities, beginning in the second quarter. The MSS is implementing MHPSS programs on a national scale, targeting children in schools and offering positive parenting programs to assist struggling caregivers. In addition, MSS teams are providing individual support sessions to persons in distress through healthcare centers and Mobile Medical Units (MMUs), alongside disseminating key mental health messages. Across all interventions, referral mechanisms remain in place to link individuals with additional mental health or protection services when needed.



## Community Engagement and Accountability

Objective:			
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	# of calls received through the non-emergency hotline (disaggregated by calls for information and requests, feedback and complaints, others)	24,294	

The Lebanese Red Cross (LRC) non-emergency hotline (1760) functions as both an information hub and a tool for collecting community feedback, concerns, and requests. Volunteers actively support its promotion by informing communities about the service and gathering feedback during field operations. Throughout the reporting period, the hotline handled **24,294 calls**, reflecting ongoing community engagement and information needs.

Integrating Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) into operational planning has been essential in reinforcing transparency and building trust with affected populations. Through its outreach efforts, including the hotline and media platforms, the LRC has ensured a two-way flow of communication—enabling timely responses to public inquiries and strengthening its connection with the communities it serves.

## Enabling approaches



## National Society Strengthening

Objective:			
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	# of volunteers and staff provided with PSS services, disaggregated by sex		
	# of volunteers and staff trained on CFM complaint and feedback mechanism protocols and beneficiary engagement, disaggregated by sex		

# of staff and volunteers attending PGI, PSEA, and child safeguarding trainings and briefings, disaggregated by sex		
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Throughout the conflict and in its aftermath, the support sections of the Lebanese Red Cross played a pivotal role in sustaining the organization's capacity to respond swiftly, transparently, and effectively. Their contributions ensured the continuity of critical operations amid an increasingly complex humanitarian environment. These sections worked in tandem to maintain financial discipline, secure essential goods, and enable the movement of aid across the country, while also driving strategic planning, accountability, and institutional learning. Together, their efforts laid the groundwork for resilient, community-centred responses and long-term operational readiness.

The Finance Section ensured financial integrity and agility by maintaining compliance with regulatory requirements while accelerating workflows to meet urgent needs. Despite high-volume demands and external funding pressures, the team implemented weekly expenditure tracking and expedited payment systems, providing timely support without compromising audit standards. Procurement, meanwhile, ensured uninterrupted supply flows through adaptive sourcing strategies, market monitoring, and close coordination with logistics and suppliers. The team managed price fluctuations, supplier shortages, and accessibility challenges, securing life-saving commodities through flexible procurement mechanisms and leveraging key partnerships. Logistics complemented these efforts by efficiently managing fleet operations, warehousing, and distribution. It enabled the clearance and delivery of over 50 shipments and maintained fuel and equipment supplies across high-risk areas, even under immense pressure from resource gaps and warehousing constraints.

The Planning and Development Section served as the strategic backbone of the response, coordinating preparedness and operational planning while embedding data-driven and participatory approaches across interventions. Through the development and continual refinement of the 2025 Plan of Action, PDS ensured that response strategies remained adaptive and impact-focused in light of escalating needs. Their work on real-time monitoring systems, results-based frameworks, and community engagement mechanisms strengthened accountability and positioned LRC to manage both immediate relief and long-term recovery with agility and coherence. Collectively, these sections have reinforced LRC's institutional resilience, enabling it to remain effective and accountable amidst evolving crises.



## Coordination and Partnerships

### Objective:

#### Membership & Movement Coordination

Regular coordination meetings for this operation continue to inform the response and ensure that all relevant stakeholders are updated. Ongoing dialogue with PNs is facilitated to ensure efforts are aligned and complimentary to ensure improved collective collaboration.

Among the activities carried out so far to ensure good coordination:

- The Emergency appeal and Operational Strategy have been developed and published. The Operational Strategy will be revised in the near future based on the National Society's plan for the recovery period and onwards in upcoming year in line with the Unified Plan for Lebanon.
- Movement partners engage with external partners, coordinate with authorities and other stakeholders and participate in various working groups.

#### Engagement with external partners

The Lebanese Red Cross (LRC) actively engages with international stakeholders and development agencies, participating in the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) and the OCHA Emergency Operations Center (EOC) for collaborative efforts with global bodies and development agencies. This involvement underlines the commitment to effective coordination and cooperation. The LRC aligns its initiatives with the United Nations (UN) framework, engaging in sectoral and bilateral meetings with UN agencies. This strategic alignment ensures the synchronization of efforts with international frameworks, enhancing the impact and reach of LRC's humanitarian efforts. Furthermore, the organization collaborates closely with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Unit. This collaboration contributes to the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Mobility Snapshot, a crucial resource for displacement data in Lebanon. Working in tandem with IOM and the UN Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Unit, LRC contributes to the generation of valuable insights that inform effective responses to mobility and displacement challenges within the region.



## Secretariat Services

### Objective:

IFRC is working as one organization, delivering what it promises to National Societies and volunteers, and leveraging the strength of the communities with whom they work as effectively and efficiently as possible.

### Resource mobilization

Regarding **resource mobilization**, the revised Emergency Appeal with the 100 million CHF Federation-wide Funding requirements and 80 million CHF IFRC Secretariat Funding requirements has been published and shared with potential donors. This appeal underscores the urgent need to address the significant 93% funding gap, which remains a critical challenge. Discussions are ongoing with partner National Societies, governments, the private sector, and other stakeholders, which could result in financial support. Contributions received so far have made a tangible difference, enabling the provision of essential support, including medical supplies, food assistance, and emergency shelter. This is a testament to the collective impact we can make when we work together.

The Secretariat will continue to monitor funding progress. IFRC remains steadfast in its commitment to transparent communication with all stakeholders. IFRC will carry on with regular updates as new contributions are confirmed as deployed to the field, ensuring our partners are always informed about the progress and impact of your support.

### Quality Assurance and Accountability, Including Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER)

The PMER and IM functions aim to provide accurate, timely, and credible information to support decision-making, accountability, and learning. For Lebanon, a list of relevant indicators was developed based on the planned interventions, which was then aligned with indicators from National Societies/Country Delegations.

### At LRC:

The Planning and Development Section, in close collaboration with the LRC IM Unit, as well as the operational sectors, and units responding to the conflict, has been actively coordinating reporting efforts. This process was developed based on the updated conflict logic within a results-based management framework.

In addition to reporting, the Planning and Development Section led the planning and development session to update the 2025 Plan of Action, ensuring it encompasses both the response and recovery phases. This updated framework serves as a package, incorporating a log frame, M&E plan, Plan of Action (PoA), and Indicator Tracking

Table (ITT), which is being used for monthly reporting across all LRC operational sectors and units for the year 2025.

### Humanitarian Diplomacy (HD)

Humanitarian diplomacy (HD) has been a key component of this crisis given the global attention it is receiving, the complexity of political dynamics, and the challenges facing the humanitarian response. The IFRC Secretariat has created and maintained a set of resources for the IFRC network. These resources aim to ensure that the IFRC network can contribute to positive humanitarian outcomes on the ground, such as the protection of civilians, humanitarian workers, the medical mission and the RCRC emblem as well as increased humanitarian access, as well as to highlight and generate further diplomatic and financial support for the response of the IFRC network. Importantly, the IFRC Secretariat leadership remains regularly engaged. In March, the IFRC President met with the President, Prime Minister, and Speaker of Parliament of Lebanon during her visit to the country to advance the work of LRC and Movement components supporting humanitarian response. In January and February, the Regional Director visited Austria, France, Norway, Sweden, and the United Kingdom to inform policy makers of the rapid changes in the region and country, persuade them to help overcome challenges to principled action and to promote the efforts to fundraise.

### Security

Since the situation remains volatile, security advisors collaborate to ensure the security of the operation with following tasks:

- Monitor and analyse the security situation in Lebanon and identify related trends and issues that affect the IFRC and RC/RC Movement.
- Maintain internal and external security related contacts and participate in security networks.
- Systematically assess safety and security risks, implement effective risk mitigating measures and formulate contingency plans.
- Advise IFRC and RC/RC Movement on required changes to operations and procedures to address identified trends and issues.
- Advise and assist IFRC managers and LRC in the development of appropriate security plans and procedures.
- Ensure implementation and compliance with IFRC Minimum-Security Requirements (MSR).
- Disseminate and promote the various IFRC security tools and initiatives.

## D. FUNDING

To date, **7 percent** of the funding requirements of the Emergency Appeal have been covered. The IFRC expresses its gratitude to donors and kindly encourage further contributions to fill the remaining gap to enable the Lebanese Red Cross, with the support of the IFRC, to continue with humanitarian assistance efforts as well as the required recovery actions.

# Operational Strategy

## INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2024/12-2025/3	Operation	MDRLB017
Budget Timeframe	*	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 08 Jul 2025

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### MDRLB017 - Lebanon - Complex Emergency

Operating Timeframe: 05 Nov 2024 to 31 Dec 2026; appeal launch date: 05 Nov 2024

## I. Emergency Appeal Funding Requirements

Total Funding Requirements	80,000,000
Donor Response* as per 08 Jul 2025	5,347,410
Appeal Coverage	6.68%

## II. IFRC Operating Budget Implementation

Planned Operations / Enabling Approaches	Op Budget	Expenditure	Variance
PO01 - Shelter and Basic Household Items	0	0	0
PO02 - Livelihoods	0	0	0
PO03 - Multi-purpose Cash	0	0	0
PO04 - Health	3,937,778	3,219,835	717,943
PO05 - Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	0	0	0
PO06 - Protection, Gender and Inclusion	0	0	0
PO07 - Education	0	0	0
PO08 - Migration	0	0	0
PO09 - Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	250,089	0	250,089
PO10 - Community Engagement and Accountability	0	0	0
PO11 - Environmental Sustainability	0	0	0
Planned Operations Total	4,187,867	3,219,835	968,032
EA01 - Coordination and Partnerships	2,400	0	2,400
EA02 - Secretariat Services	390,531	2,895	387,636
EA03 - National Society Strengthening	0	0	0
Enabling Approaches Total	392,931	2,895	390,036
Grand Total	4,580,798	3,222,730	1,358,068

## III. Operating Movement & Closing Balance per 2025/03

Opening Balance	0
Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.)	3,821,669
Expenditure	-3,222,730
Closing Balance	598,938
Deferred Income	1,457,808
Funds Available	2,056,747

## IV. DREF Loan

* not included in Donor Response	Loan :	Reimbursed :	Outstanding :
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# Operational Strategy

## INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2024/12-2025/3	Operation	MDRLB017
Budget Timeframe	*	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 08 Jul 2025

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### MDRLB017 - Lebanon - Complex Emergency

Operating Timeframe: 05 Nov 2024 to 31 Dec 2026; appeal launch date: 05 Nov 2024

#### V. Contributions by Donor and Other Income

Opening Balance	0					
Income Type	Cash	InKind Goods	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income
APPLE	83				83	
European Commission - DG ECHO	3,763,329				3,763,329	
French Government	9,125				9,125	458,924
Japanese Red Cross Society	29,147				29,147	
Latvian Red Cross (from Latvian Government*)	18,870				18,870	
Swiss Government	1,116				1,116	998,884
Total Contributions and Other Income	3,821,669	0	0	0	3,821,669	1,457,808
Total Income and Deferred Income					3,821,669	1,457,808

## Contact information

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

### In the Lebanese Red Cross

- **Secretary General** Mr. Georges Kettaneh, email: [georges.kettaneh@redcross.org.lb](mailto:georges.kettaneh@redcross.org.lb);

### In the IFRC

- **IFRC Regional Office for Health, Disasters, Climate & Crises (HDCC) Unit:** Dr. Hosam Faysal, Regional Head (HDCC) Unit – MENA; [hosam.faysal@ifrc.org](mailto:hosam.faysal@ifrc.org);
- **IFRC Regional Office for Operations Coordination:** Nader Bin Shamlan, Thematic Lead Operations Coordination-MENA; [nader.binshamlan@ifrc.org](mailto:nader.binshamlan@ifrc.org);

### Operations Manager

- **IFRC Country Delegation - Lebanon:** Ruben Romero, Head of Delegation; [ruben.romero@ifrc.org](mailto:ruben.romero@ifrc.org)

### For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:

- **IFRC Regional Office for MENA** Yara Yassine, Regional Senior Officer – Acting Head of SPRM, Strategic Partnerships and Resource Mobilization; [yara.yassine@ifrc.org](mailto:yara.yassine@ifrc.org) .

## How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief, the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable, to **Principles of Humanitarian Action** and **IFRC policies and procedures**. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.