



Lebanese Red Cross (LRC) volunteers working tirelessly to provide critical assistance and support to communities during the harsh winter storms. LRC's commitment to disaster response plays a vital role in ensuring the safety and well-being of vulnerable populations.

<u>sEAP No:</u> EAP2023LB01	<u>Operation No:</u> MDRLB019	<u>Total Budget</u> CHF 209,801	<u>Readiness:</u> CHF 48,231
			<u>Prepositioning:</u> CHF 13,299
			<u>Early Action:</u> CHF 148,271
<u>People targeted:</u> 18,930 People	<u>sEAP approved:</u> 05/06/2025	<u>sEAP timeframe:</u> 2 Years	<u>sEAP lead time:</u> 7 days
			<u>Operational timeframe:</u> 2 years

Prioritized geographical areas: Akkar, Hermel, Baalbek-Hermel

A detailed cold wave risk assessment was conducted for this sEAP between LRC and the National Scientific Research Center in Lebanon. A risk map was developed that shows the governorates with the highest risk area. As a result, the high-priority governorates are Akkar, Baalbeck El Hermel, Beqaa, and Mount Lebanon.

RISK ANALYSIS AND EARLY ACTION SELECTION

Prioritized hazard and its historical impact

The prioritized hazard for anticipatory actions in this simplified Early Action Protocol (sEAP) is cold waves, often associated with winter storms, including heavy snowfall, blizzards, and strong winds. This selection is based on a comprehensive feasibility study and risk assessment,¹ which identified cold waves as a major threat to the country. Several key reasons underpin this choice:

Cold waves have historically emerged as a significant and recurring hazard in our country, causing severe humanitarian and socio-economic consequences.

High Impact on Health: Cold waves stand out as a priority due to their substantial impact on various aspects of our society. The humanitarian impacts of past cold waves have been alarming, including a significant increase in cold-related illnesses such as influenza and pneumonia. Additionally, during snowstorms, exposed and vulnerable communities find it hard to access medical services and health

¹ Annex 23IFRC006 – Trigger Analysis

facilities. Based on LRC data for the Emergency Medical Services, most of the missions conducted in high-risk areas are related to respiratory, cardiovascular, kidney diseases, and injured people from accidents, because of the snow or ice on the roads.

Livelihoods: Cold waves disrupt daily life and livelihoods. They lead to a loss of income, particularly in sectors heavily dependent on outdoor work.

Limited Accessibility: Cold waves often result in treacherous road conditions and limited mobility due to associated snowstorms and cold waves. This can hamper emergency response efforts, making it crucial to implement anticipatory actions well in advance.

To underscore the severity of this hazard, in January 2015, a winter cold wave in Lebanon affected over 1 million people.² During this event, households were cut-off from supplies and access to health care, hospitals were overwhelmed with cold-related illnesses, and the loss of livelihoods and appropriate shelter created a dire humanitarian crisis. The extreme temperatures went as low as -16 °C. At the same time, the maximum temperature did not go above 1.3 degrees C at the measuring station in Zahle.

In the absence of proactive measures, the negative impacts of cold waves on lives, livelihoods, and well-being can be catastrophic. Therefore, prioritizing cold waves in our simplified EAP allows us to take anticipatory actions with sufficient lead time to mitigate these impacts, protect our population, and bolster our resilience in the face of cold waves.

Justification of Selected Risks

The primary risk associated with the hazard of cold waves is the adverse health impacts they pose, particularly to vulnerable populations. These health risks are further exacerbated by the issue of fuel poverty, which makes it challenging for individuals and families to adequately heat their homes during extreme cold waves, leading to the spread of respiratory diseases

Recognizing the limitations of this simplified Early Action Protocol and based on an analysis of past impacts, the National Society has chosen to focus on addressing the following main risks:

- 1. Health Impacts:** Cold waves significantly increase the risk of cold-related illnesses, such as influenza and pneumonia, especially among the elderly, children, and individuals with preexisting health conditions. These health impacts can lead to increased hospitalization rates and, in severe cases, loss of life.
- 2. Fuel Poverty and Food Insecurity:** Fuel poverty is a critical issue, particularly for vulnerable households. The inability to afford sufficient heating during cold waves exacerbates health risks and places additional stress on limited resources. In addition to addressing fuel poverty, our cash assistance program will also help address food insecurity, ensuring that beneficiaries can procure not only fuel but also essential food items to sustain themselves during these challenging times. This comprehensive approach aims to provide holistic support to vulnerable communities during cold waves.

Selected Early Actions and Intended Outcomes

² Refer to Appeal Code MDRLB005 for more information

I. Cash Assistance³: The National Society- in collaboration with relevant stakeholders and leveraging its active participation in the national Cash Working Group, Interagency Working Group, and the lessons learned from the CVA Community of Practice led by IFRC's MENA region- including input from cash experts- will provide targeted cash assistance to at-risk households in anticipation of cold waves. By providing financial support in advance, families will be empowered to purchase essential heating resources and adequate food supplies. The LRC will target vulnerable individuals based on lists provided by municipalities, collected through the LRC head of centers operating in the regions, or from other sources, depending on the level of engagement.

At an early stage, these lists will be verified through door-to-door visits, during which LRC teams will conduct a multisectoral needs assessment to evaluate the vulnerability of the targeted population. If the project is not implemented within a specific period, the collected information will be updated through follow-up phone calls: validation assessment for the targeted households will be conducted in alignment with the activation trigger. This process ensures that key information, including the name, phone number, and area of residence, is updated to reflect any changes since the initial data collection. This validation step guarantees that assistance reaches the correct individuals and aligns with their current circumstances, even if the activation occurs in year 2.

Upon the pulling of the trigger, targeted households will receive multipurpose cash assistance of \$70 (Calculated based on the food SMEB and fuel consumption per 7 days) as a transfer value to cover 7 days of cold waves, delivered through an over-the-counter cash modality provided by a financial service provider with whom the LRC has an official contract. It is worth mentioning that on a yearly basis, the transfer value of the assistance will be revisited and revised based on the SMEB and the heating expenses per day collected from the Cash Working group. The complaint feedback mechanism will be ensured throughout the process to ensure two-way communication with the targeted people. This proactive approach ensures that vulnerable individuals can maintain a warm and safe home environment during the worst of the weather, preventing deteriorating health conditions. Also, this approach recognizes that disasters impact multiple aspects of people's lives, and enabling households to prioritize their spending ensures dignity, efficiency, and effectiveness in meeting their unique circumstances.

II. Early Warning and Communication: The National Society will play a vital role in the dissemination of early warning messages and key information related to early actions. This includes educating the public about the impending cold wave impacts and the early actions that can be implemented. Timely communication will enable individuals and communities to prepare adequately, access support, and take necessary precautions. These messages are designed to help people minimize behavior that is detrimental to health and contain information on preparing sufficient stock.

The Lebanese Red Cross (LRC) is all set to reduce the risk of cold waves with a well-structured Early Action Protocol (EAP) readiness. The LRC will craft precise Early Warning (EW) messages tailored to local contexts and specific cold wave risks, as well as validate them with the government.

LRC will also be regularly reviewing and updating these messages to reflect the latest meteorological data and risk assessments. Continuous updates to risk data, including weather and vulnerability information, will keep risk assessments current and accurate.

Before each cold wave season, the LRC will conduct simulations to evaluate and enhance the community's capacity to act according to the sEAP. Refresher sessions for LRC staff and volunteers, as well as pre-established CERT teams and DRM committees, will clarify their roles in EAP activation.

³ Kindly refer to the 231FRC006 - LRC Comments-Simplified EAP review checklist – 240903 which indicated the clarification on cash assistance to be provided

In addition to that, regular meetings, workshops, training sessions, and awareness programs will be held to build the capacity of implementation teams, ensuring a coordinated and effective response to cold wave events.

The LRC will preposition IEC materials with key messages about preventive measures for extreme winter weather conditions and keep them ready for distribution upon trigger activation. Community engagement volunteers, local authorities, and CERT will be mobilized to alert and inform the community about the impending cold wave. Updated and region-specific Early Warning EWEA messages will be communicated to the target population as well.

III. National Society Resource Mobilization: The National Society will keep its Emergency Medical Services on standby and send alerts to the stations located in the high-risk areas to be ready to provide first aid and transportation to hospital missions that will be requested from people with health conditions in these areas. Furthermore, the EMS will provide support with the evacuation of at-risk individuals, including households with elderly personnel. Transportation vehicles will be equipped with traction chains on the wheels to combat slipping on icy roadways caused by the low temperatures, and/or possible snow.

This simplified EAP will be integrated into both the National Societies and the national winterization plans. This integration ensures that the early actions are coordinated with existing strategies and resources, maximizing their effectiveness. In summary, by focusing on the prioritized risks of health impacts and fuel poverty, the selected early actions within this simplified EAP will proactively address these challenges. Cash assistance, early warning communication, and integration with national plans will collectively contribute to safeguarding the well-being of the most vulnerable populations, reducing hospitalization rates, and ultimately saving lives during cold waves.

EARLY ACTION INTERVENTION

Overall objective of the intervention	The primary goal of this intervention is to significantly reduce the health impacts of cold waves on the population, with a focus on the most vulnerable and at-risk individuals. LRC will work on strengthening community and household resilience to cold waves by providing support, promoting awareness, and enabling individuals to better protect their health.
Potential geographical high-risk areas that the simplified EAP would target	The simplified EAP is designed to operate at a national scale while prioritizing communities that are particularly vulnerable to the health impacts of cold waves. The urbanized areas in the mountains of Beqaa, Baalbeck, Akkar, and Mount Lebanon regions are high-risk areas for cold waves, as identified in the joint LRC - CNRS Study, which produced the annexed map, Annex 23IFRC006 – Annex - Map. Geographical targeting will be determined through an impact-based forecasting approach, which is dependent upon specific triggers being met.

This means that our targeting will be guided by real-time data and meteorological information that indicate the severity and potential consequences of an approaching cold wave.

Dynamic Adaptation: Importantly, our approach will remain dynamic, allowing us to adjust the geographical targeting as new data and forecasts become available. This adaptability ensures that the intervention is responsive to evolving weather conditions and emerging vulnerabilities.

Vulnerability Context: To further refine our targeting, factors such as demographics, socioeconomic status, and access to resources (HH identification criteria additionally include but are not limited to age group of the household members, health conditions, and heating and electricity readiness) will be considered to identify the communities that are more susceptible to the health impacts of cold waves.

Expert Committee Assessment: In addition to data-driven forecasting, our selection criteria will involve the collective judgment of a specialized committee, known as the Technical Working Group. This committee comprises experts from various agencies with expertise in preparing for and responding to the cold waves associated with winter storms. Their insights and experience will play a crucial role in identifying vulnerable groups and areas that may not be fully captured by data alone.

In addition to utilizing the Risk Map, which integrates indicators of hazard, exposure, vulnerability, and coping capacity, the Lebanese Red Cross will employ a range of data-driven tools to identify and prioritize villages most at risk. This process places particular emphasis on the feasibility of implementing Cash and Voucher Assistance, informed by evaluations of market functionality and accessibility. Villages will be selected based not only on their exposure to cold waves but also on their capacity to effectively receive and use cash-based support. To ensure interventions are timely, context-appropriate, and uphold LRC's commitment to rapid, dignified, and localized early action, market assessments conducted under various LRC projects will also feed into this process. The findings from these assessments will be integrated into the simplified Early Action Protocol (sEAP), ensuring a comprehensive and informed targeting strategy.

By combining impact-based forecasting and vulnerability assessment, the simplified EAP will efficiently and effectively target geographical high-risk areas, ensuring that early actions are deployed where they are needed most to reduce the health impacts of cold waves on vulnerable communities.

Who will be assisted through this operation and what criteria will be used for their selection?	This operation will extend assistance to the most vulnerable individuals and communities, identified through a multisectoral needs approach that combines data-driven criteria, approach, and expert judgment. The aim is to assist around 1,958 households (average HH size of 5). Impact-Based Forecast: The core of our selection process will rely on impact-based forecasting. By closely monitoring meteorological data and assessing the anticipated severity of the cold wave, we will identify areas and populations most likely to be adversely affected. This will enable us to prioritize assistance where it is most urgently needed. After the geographical targeting, an additional layer of targeting will be the Community-Based Targeting (CBT), which involves local stakeholders, such as community members, leaders, or committees, in identifying eligible individuals or households for assistance. This approach will rely on criteria developed collaboratively with the community to ensure fairness and transparency. It will enhance the accuracy of targeting, foster a sense of community ownership, and promote the inclusion of vulnerable groups such as women-headed households, children, the elderly, persons with disabilities, and marginalized ethnic or social groups who might otherwise be overlooked. Additionally, this method will build trust through transparency and clear communication while addressing the specific needs of those most at risk of harm. Database Utilization: To streamline the process and ensure that assistance reaches those who need it promptly, we will leverage the LRC Database that is currently being developed.—This database serves as a valuable resource, offering detailed information on vulnerable populations, their locations, and specific needs. It will be used to cross-reference and verify our selection criteria, enhancing the accuracy and efficiency of beneficiary identification.
Trigger(s) statement	The activation of early actions within this simplified EAP will be initiated when the following conditions are met: <u>Release of funds:</u> "When the median ensemble member of the ECMWF ensemble indicates that the daily maximum temperature at Zahle is projected to be less than 2°C, with a lead time of 7 days." <u>Stop mechanism:</u> "When the median ensemble member of the ECMWF ensemble indicates that the daily maximum temperature at Zahle is less than 2 °C with a lead time of 5 days".

This trigger statement serves a dual purpose: first, it outlines the threshold for identifying intervention areas, and second, it establishes a stop mechanism if the trigger conditions are not met within the specified timeframe. If this condition is not met within 5 days, the intervention will be stopped, preventing unnecessary expenditure and ensuring that resources are allocated effectively. The period between -7 and -5 will be mainly used to convene the expert committee, liaise with government counterparts and activate volunteers.

At -5, preparatory actions such as “volunteer refreshers” can be halted. Should the conditions still be met, the “Go” is issued, and a final selection of intervention areas can be decided based on the more accurate information.

Since the forecast will be more accurate in 5 days than in 7 days we need to keep monitoring the forecast to confirm what is taking place, determine intervention areas based on the storm conditions, and it will be used as a stop mechanism so cash won't be distributed if the forecast shows that the trigger is not met with 5 days lead time.

This trigger threshold has been established through a comprehensive analysis of historical weather station data from Zahle and a rigorous assessment of biases in ECMWF (European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts) forecasts⁴. The co-production of this trigger involved collaboration with key partners, including RCCC, Meteo Liban, the National Council for Scientific Research in Lebanon (CNRS), GRC, and ECMWF.

Trigger monitoring:

One of the challenges that might be faced in implementing effective early actions is the ability to monitor triggers at the national level, particularly in the context of limited resources available to meteorological agencies. The Lebanese Meteorological Services (Meteo) may encounter resource constraints in continuously monitoring and predicting cold wave events with the desired accuracy and lead time.

In mitigation of this challenge, a strategic solution has been identified to enhance trigger monitoring and coordination efforts. The solution involves establishing a collaborative partnership with the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF). The key element of this solution is to receive notifications from ECMWF well in advance of cold wave events, with a lead time of at least two weeks, along with regular updates as the event

	approaches. These notifications provide valuable information and early warnings about potential cold waves affecting Lebanon. LRC will accordingly and proactively coordinate with the relevant national actors to enhance the activation process. Thus, an automatic email was set up with ECMWF with the support of the RCCC. This automatic email is sent on a daily basis during the winter season to staff of the DRR, relevant operations personnel, and relevant support function personnel. The email details on a daily basis, whether the trigger was met or not. Sustainability and Coordination in regard to the RCCC: To ensure the long-term effectiveness of trigger monitoring, the Lebanese Red Cross is continuously strengthening its internal capacities through targeted staff training and peer-to-peer learning initiatives. Leveraging its strategic partnership with the German Red Cross and the expertise of the Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre (RCCC)—a key component of the Movement—LRC is committed to ongoing collaboration and knowledge exchange. In addition, the automated nature of the prediction system significantly reduces financial burdens, enhancing the sustainability and scalability of this critical early warning mechanism. This model supports the development and maintenance of a robust and enduring Simplified Early Action Protocol. During the two-year lifespan of the current sEAP, the RCCC has further committed to providing technical support, particularly in maintaining the automated email system and trigger monitoring processes.
Trigger threshold justification	Analysis of historical data, meteorological data, and threshold analysis, including the return period, was done in coordination with the Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre and Meteo Liban. The most recent episode of trigger conditions being met in January and February 2024 has led LRC to respond to the needs of communities with the report on the action found on IFRC Go⁵. As well, the extreme winter conditions of January 2015 point to the needs that arise when the daily maximum temperature never reaches 2° C. Similar needs are expected to arise in similar weather conditions.

⁵ <https://go.ifrc.org/emergencies/6359/reports>

Next steps – For National Societies that intend to develop a full EAP (Optional)	Next steps for LRC to develop this sEAP into a full EAP would be: - Evaluation of the forecast skill of ECMWF forecasts and the selected trigger. - Evaluation of this sEAP activation. - Assess the situation and move forward with developing the Full EAP.
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PLANNED OPERATIONS

	Multi-purpose Cash	Budget	145,461 CHF	
		No. people targeted	1,958 households, approx. 9,790 people	
Indicator:	Percentage of Households that receive cash assistance within the specified timeframe from the total number of identified beneficiaries	Target:	90%	
Readiness activities:		1. Collect the beneficiary data in the prioritized areas. Cross-reference data with other relevant sources if available. 2. Update market assessment data to assess the accessibility of money transfer facilities, fuel stations, and supermarkets 3. Conduct Beneficiary Selection Criteria Workshop: Host a workshop involving key stakeholders to develop clear and transparent selection criteria for beneficiaries based on their needs and eligibility. 4. Provide training on mainstreaming AA on cash assistance mechanisms for staff, volunteers, and relevant stakeholders. 5. Review and update Legal Documents necessary for implementing the early actions, including agreements with financial institutions and service providers. 6. Update/review the transfer value of the assistance if needed. 7. Ensure that the FSP agents' offices are operational and accessible		
Prepositioning activities:				
Prioritized Early Actions:		1. Implement a swift and secure cash distribution process of 70\$ per household 2. Conduct Cash assistance post-distribution Monitoring		

	Health & Care	Budget	8,897 CHF	
		No. people targeted⁶		
Indicator:	A minimum of a one-week supply of diesel fuel is available at each EMS Station.	Target: 50 people	9 EMS Stations 50 EMS Vehicles	

⁶ No targets are set for EMS as per LRC standards. LRC will be reporting on the reach.

	EMS vehicles are equipped with properly installed and well-maintained traction chains before the onset of winter.		
Readiness activities:	1. Conduct an informative session for EMS volunteers in the high-risk areas and the selected stations about these Early warning actions 2. Conduct periodic assessments to ensure that the stations are equipped and capacitated to respond to missions as part of the sEAP activation		
Prepositioning activities:	1. Preposition diesel fuel for heating purposes at EMS Stations situated in high-risk areas to support their operations effectively as part of the sEAP activation. 2. Procure traction chains for EMS vehicles to enhance their preparedness and mobility in snowy or icy conditions, ensuring swift and safe actions as part of the sEAP activation		
Prioritized Early Actions:	1. Send alerts to the stations located in the high-risk areas to be ready to provide first aid and transportation to hospital missions that will be requested from people with health conditions in these areas. 2. Evacuation of vulnerable persons before access to healthcare is disrupted. 3. Health checks with vulnerable community members based on requests received. 4. Equip ambulances with traction chains to ensure the feasibility of accessing communities in need.		

	Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	Budget	17,700 CHF	
		No. people targeted	10,000 people	
Indicator:	Number of people reached with risk reduction interventions in advance of the cold wave	Target:	10,000 people	
Readiness activities:		1. Develop clear Early Warning (EW) messages tailored to the local context and the specific risks associated with cold waves and validate these messages with the government. 2. Review and update regularly the key messages to align them with the latest meteorological data and risk assessments. 3. Update continuously the risk data, including meteorological and vulnerability data, to ensure that risk assessments remain accurate and up to date. 4. Conduct simulations prior to each cold wave season for the cold wave sEAP. 5. Conduct refresher sessions for LRC staff and volunteers, CERTs, and DRM committees about their role in sEAP activation. 6. Conduct regular meetings, workshops, trainings, and awareness sessions to build the capacity of implementation teams in order to ensure a coordinated activation of the sEAP. 7. Design IEC Materials for early warning messages and key messages on what to do with an imminent cold wave approaching		

Prepositioning activities:	1. Printing of IEC materials (leaflets).
Prioritized Early Actions:	1. Activate the contingency plan developed to ensure that all actions and responsibilities outlined in the plan are initiated, and resources are allocated accordingly. 2. Mobilize community engagement volunteers, local authorities, and CERT to begin alerting and informing the community about the approaching cold wave. 3. Disseminate updated and region-specific Early Warning EWEA messages to the target population. 4. Distribute IEC material

	Community Engagement and Accountability	Budget	1,405 CHF	
		People targeted	2 communities ⁷	
Indicator:	% of program staff and volunteers trained on community engagement and accountability	Target:	50	
Readiness activities:		1. Provide technical capacity building for staff and volunteers on mainstreaming anticipation with CEA mechanisms 2. Review and update beneficiaries' selection and assistance satisfaction, and post-distribution monitoring tools		
Prepositioning activities:				
Prioritized Early Actions:		1. Activate the Feedback, Monitoring, and Evaluation Mechanisms 2. Disseminate the LRC hotline number for feedback and complaints 3. Document lessons learned and success stories to inform future anticipatory action interventions and develop a community engagement case study to inform those interventions		

ENABLING APPROACHES

	Secretariat services	Budget	14,984.00 CHF
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⁷ The total number of people targeted will be identified based on the communities selected

		No. People targeted	
Indicator:	# of communications support documents	Target:	3
Readiness activities:			
Prepositioning activities:			
Prioritized Early Actions:	1. Make a documentary showing the NS sEAP lifecycle from preparation to early action 2. Developing a document to share with movement partners 3. Publish on the movement platforms		

	Partnership and Coordination	Budget	3,746.00 CHF
		People targeted	
Indicator:	# of meetings/workshops held with LRC staff and key partners	Target:	6
Readiness activities:	1. Conduct regular meetings of LRC/IFRC/GRC on SEAP review and update 2. Organize an annual workshop with the concerned stakeholders and the implementing partner to update the possible changes in the SEAP on cold waves. 3. Organize an annual workshop to review the National Early Warning System communication line SoP		
Prepositioning activities:			
Prioritized Early Actions:	1. Initiate and facilitate meetings involving all key partners and stakeholders to assess the evolving situation and explore opportunities for securing additional funding if required for extending the intervention period.		

	National Society Strengthening	Budget	17,607 CHF
		No. People targeted	
Indicator:	# of Lessons Learned Workshops	Target:	3
Readiness activities:	1. Contribute 25% of the salary of an EAP and an anticipation officer.		
Prepositioning activities:			

Prioritized Early Actions:	1. Lessons Learned workshop for the NS society to evaluate the sEAP practices
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CONDITIONS TO DELIVER THE EARLY ACTION

Experience and/or capacity to implement the early actions.	Experience and Capacity: LRC has a well-established track record in responding to emergency situations, including cold waves. The National Society's experience is grounded in its robust community contingency planning and its history of effectively mobilizing resources and volunteers to provide timely assistance during crises. Community Contingency Planning: LRC's community contingency planning serves as a strong foundation for rapid response. This planning includes predefined roles and responsibilities, resource allocation, and communication channels, all of which are critical for early action implementation. Resource Mobilization: LRC has the capacity to mobilize both human and material resources swiftly. This includes trained volunteers, well-equipped response teams, and access to emergency supplies. Coordination: The National Society has established collaborative relationships with local and national authorities, as well as with NGOs and community groups. This network facilitates effective coordination for early action planning, monitoring triggers, and identifying intervention areas. Cash Intervention: In previous years, LRC has developed robust operational mechanisms and partnerships to ensure rapid deployment of cash assistance in emergencies. LRC successfully utilized pre-identified beneficiary data, streamlined coordination with financial service providers, and implemented efficient communication channels to deliver cash assistance promptly. These experiences have enabled LRC to refine its processes, ensuring that cash assistance is accessible within critical timeframes, particularly before and during the impact of disasters like cold waves. Even though LRC has not previously implemented a cash programme within a 5-day lead time, LRC has highlighted the capacity to deploy large-scale and quick cash programmes that can be further enhanced through the cash intervention during the Beirut blast.
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners, Governmental / other agencies consulted/involved on this simplified EAP	The development of this simplified EAP was a joint effort, involving key stakeholders to ensure a thorough and comprehensive plan that represents a collective endeavor. However, LRC took the lead in the development of the EAP. Close coordination with the National Disaster Risk Management Unit (DRMU) played a crucial role in aligning the simplified EAP with Lebanon's national disaster response framework. The CNRS provided valuable expertise and data analysis to assess the risks linked with

	cold waves. In addition, Meteo Liban significantly contributed by offering meteorological data and analysis for the trigger development. The simplified EAP reflects the coordination meetings and discussions that took place before its development, showcasing the shared knowledge and abilities of these partners. LRC holds a pivotal role within Lebanon's National Disaster Response System. As the leading humanitarian organization, LRC is responsible for coordinating and mobilizing resources for disaster response efforts. LRC works closely with national and local authorities, including DRMU, to ensure a coordinated and effective response to disasters and emergencies. In the implementation phase, DRMU plays a pivotal role in issuing the early warning and coordinating with relevant government agencies to ensure coordinated actions. CNRS is responsible for the National Early Warning Platform and serves as the national scientific entity responsible for notifying the DRMU. Meteo Liban's ongoing role is to provide timely and accurate meteorological data and forecasts. They are instrumental in issuing early warnings and triggering the activation of the EAP based on established communication lines between CNRS and DMRU. CNRS, along with Meteo Liban, will provide crucial details regarding the areas most likely to be impacted by cold wave events, contributing their scientific expertise to enhance the precision and effectiveness of early actions. The simplified EAP aligns with the national framework and leverages the expertise and resources of key stakeholders, including LRC, DRMU, CNRS, and Meteo Liban. This collaborative approach enhances Lebanon's overall disaster response and anticipation capacities and ensures more efficient and timely anticipation of cold wave events, ultimately benefiting vulnerable communities across the country.
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BUDGET



Early Action Protocol Summary

EAP2023L01 - Lebanese Red Cross
Winter Storms

Operating Budget

	Readiness	Pre-Pos Stock	Early Action	TOTAL
Planned Operations	27,815	13,299	132,350	173,463
Shelter and Basic Household Items	0	0	0	0
Livelihoods	0	0	0	0
Multi-purpose Cash	14,984	0	130,477	145,461
Health	0	8,897	0	8,897
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	0	0	0	0
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	0	0	0	0
Education	0	0	0	0
Migration	0	0	0	0
Risk Red., Climate Adapt. and Recovery	11,426	4,402	1,873	17,700
Community Engagement and Accountability	1,405	0	0	1,405
Environmental Sustainability	0	0	0	0
Enabling Approaches	20,416	0	15,921	36,337
Coordination and Partnerships	3,746	0	0	3,746
Secretariat Services	0	0	14,984	14,984
National Society Strengthening	16,670	0	937	17,607
TOTAL BUDGET	48,231	13,299	148,271	209,801

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)

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